



Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps

- Users must note the date of base mapping, aerial photography, data sources, and basis of mapping relative to date of development in the area. Subsequent developments or changes within the floodplain or channel network or construction will affect flood levels and render this specific map information obsolete.
- Floodplain maps are representative tools which depict minimum flood elevations and floodplain boundaries. Flooding may occur outside of the designated floodplain boundary.
- Floodplain maps do not provide information on the specific time intervals such as peak season or high water velocity, sudden shifts in the channel or the movement of debris and debris from the area.
- Other sources of water, runoff, releases or other factors can impact water flow and affect flood levels. As such, engineering and other factors should be considered in determining the actual flood level. Groundwater or other phenomena can cause flood levels to exceed those indicated on the map. Flood adjacent to a floodplain may be subject to flooding from existing water sources.
- Floodplain maps do not indicate or locate legal survey boundaries. It is the user's responsibility to determine property location, ground elevations, and designated flood level information.
- The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary as shown on this map is limited by the base topography. It is generally assumed to be true or minus one foot for the purpose of the ground contours.
- Professional assistance and detailed engineering analysis are required to address any of the above considerations.

MAPPING

BRITISH COLUMBIA WATER RESOURCES SERVICE FLOODPLAIN MAPPING PROGRAM

Field surveys and map production done by Planning & Surveys Division, Water Investigations Branch, Water Resources Service. Photogrammetric Mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys & Mapping Branch, Lands Service.

1) SURVEYS

- (a) Horizontal Control based on Provincial Network
- (b) Vertical Control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1968)

2) MAPPING

- (a) Contour interval 1 metre and greater. Spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres with accuracy ± 0.15 metres.
- (b) Grid origin referred to UTM Projection Zone 10
- (c) Cadastral detail approximate only and based on best local information.

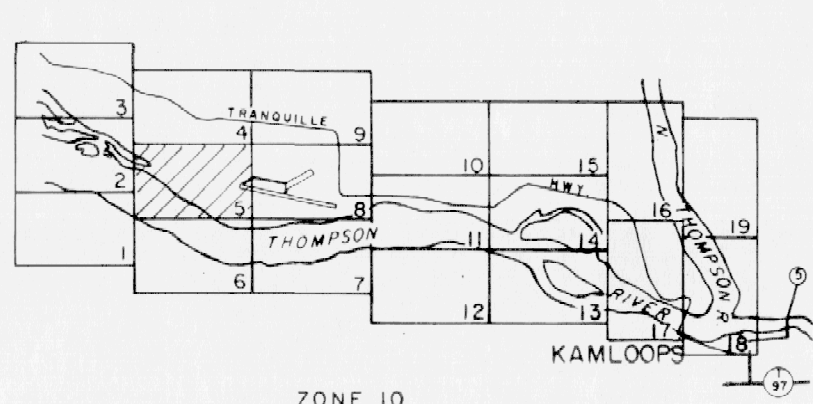
FLOODPLAIN LIMITS

- a) Flood profiles were computed by a standard step method modelling technique.
 - b) Floodplain Limits shown assume absence of all dykes.
 - c) Floodplain Limits and Flood Levels include 2 ft. (0.61 m) allowance for freeboard.
 - d) Position of floodplain boundary not established on ground by legal survey.
 - e) See "Flood Control Requirements" for minimum distance allowed from building to natural boundaries of water courses and lakes.
 - f) Floodplain Limits are not delineated for side streams or tributaries.
- * Correspondence to Municipalities October 30, 1973.

LEGEND

- 200 Year Frequency Floodplain Limit
- 20 Year Frequency Floodplain Limit
- 350.2 Flood Level 200 Year Frequency Flood in Metres
- 346.6 Flood Level 20 Year Frequency Flood in Metres

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

NO	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY OCT. 14, 1974

MAPPING INFORMATION

CHECKED: FLOOD PLAIN INFORMATION

ISSUE OF MAPPING

DATE JUNE, 1976

BRITISH COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
WATER RESOURCES SERVICE
WATER INVESTIGATIONS BRANCH

KAMLOOPS AREA FLOOD PLAIN MAPPING

THOMPSON AND NORTH THOMPSON RIVERS

SCALE IN METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

RECOMMENDED DIVISION CHIEF *John Little* APPROVED DEPUTY MINISTER *John Little*

FILE NUMBER

0310213-4

SCALE

1:2500

DWG NO

5112

SHEET

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