

Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps

- Users must note the dates of base mapping, aerial photography, river surveys and issue of mapping relevant to dates of development in the map area. Subsequent developments or changes within the floodplain or channel (natural or constructed) will affect flood levels and render site-specific map information obsolete.
- Floodplain maps are administrative 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 site-specific flood hazards such as, land erosion or high water velocity, sudden shifts in the channel of the watercourse, or alluvial and debris flow fan areas.
- Other sources of water, roads, railways or other barriers can restrict water flow and affect local flood levels. As well, obstructions such as ice and debris, flooding in surrounding areas, channel deposition, groundwater or other phenomena can cause flood levels to exceed those indicated on the map. Land adjacent to a floodplain may be subject to flooding from tributary watercourses.
- Floodplain maps do not indicate or locate legal survey boundaries. A site survey is required to reconcile 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 plus or minus one-half the increment of the ground contours.
- Professional assistance and detailed engineering analysis are required to address any of the above considerations.

NOTE:
1. Problems related to major channel dislocations, sediment deposition, bank erosion and debris jamming have been recorded in many areas of the Bella Coola River valley since the early 1890's.
2. Limits of alluvial fans not included where topography is incomplete.

THORSEN CREEK ALLUVIAL FAN
The entire fan area is subject to special flood hazard due to possible channel avulsion and erosion caused by channel accretion and/or debris jamming.

SNOOKA CREEK ALLUVIAL FAN
Limits not defined (Topography Incomplete)
See Air Photos BC 82040 No. 110 and 109

UNNAMED CREEKS ALLUVIAL FAN
Limits not defined (Topography Incomplete)
See Air Photos BC 82040 No. 111 and 110

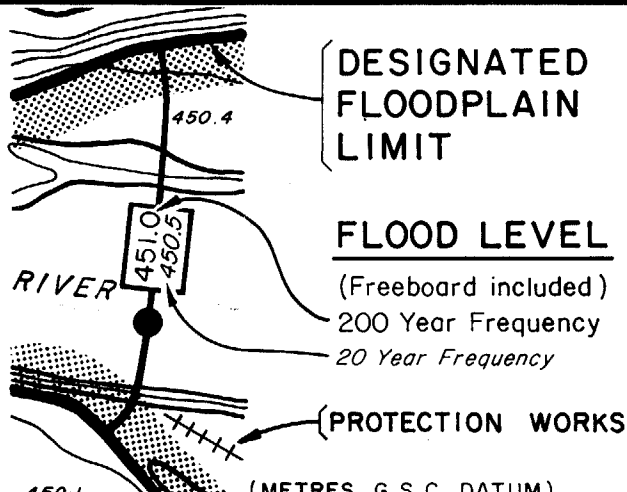
NOTES

Produced by: British Columbia Water Management Branch, Special Projects Section, Floodplain Mapping Program.
Survey: River survey done by Surveys Section, Meter Management Branch, Survey Projects Section, 1981 and 1982.
a) Horizontal control based on provincial datum.
b) Elevations are in metres and are referred to Geodetic Survey of Canada datum. (● indicates Survey Monument).
Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Survey and Resource Mapping Branch, Project 83-1011, (1983).
a) Contour interval 2 metres and greater; spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres.
b) Horizontal accuracy to 2.0 metres, except where noted.
c) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 9.

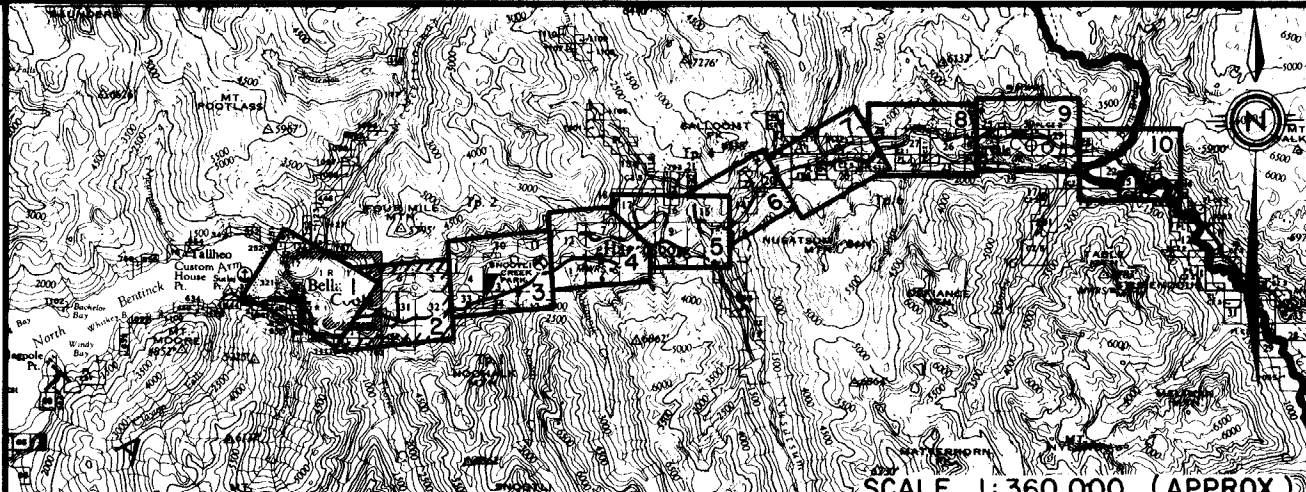
FLOODPLAIN DATA

- The floodplain areas as depicted on this map have been interm designated pursuant to the Canada/British Columbia Floodplain Mapping Agreement (1988) by the Minister of the Environment for Canada and the Minister of Environment for British Columbia.
Floodplain may still occur outside of the interm designated floodplain areas. The Ministers do not assume any liability by reason of the interm designation or failure to interm designate areas on this map.
- The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years.
- The flood levels were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions.
- The floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.
- The floodplain limits and flood levels include an allowance for freeboard.
- The floodplain limits are not established on the ground by legal survey.
- The floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries.
- The required setback of buildings from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of floodwaters and possible bank erosion is not shown. This information is available either through local municipalities or the Ministry of Environment.
- MAPS AVAILABLE FROM THE MINISTRY OF CROWN LANDS, SURVEYS AND RESOURCE MAPPING BRANCH, MAPS B.C., MAP AND AIR PHOTO SALES, VICTORIA, B.C.

LEGEND



KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	REPLACES PRELIMINARY FLOODPLAIN MAPPING OF THE BELLA COOLA RIVER, DWG. No. 86-14-2, DATED NOVEMBER, 1986.	SEPTEMBER 30, 1989

ISSUE OF MAPPING

DATE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1989
DRAWN: T.C.E.
CHECKED: P.D.
RIVER SURVEY: B.R.S., M.P.
DESIGNED: B.B.
ENGINEER: R.W. Nichols
RECOMMENDED: [Signature]
APPROVED: [Signature]

ENVIRONMENT CANADA
TRILAND WATERS
ENVIRONNEMENT CANADA
EAUX INTERIEURES
BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
CANADA BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOODPLAIN MAPPING AGREEMENT
L'ACCORD CANADA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE SUR LA CARTOGRAPHIE DES PLAINES D'INONDATION
FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
BELLA COOLA RIVER
100m 0 100 200 300 400 500m
Scale in metres

FILE No. 91-2910-S.1
N.T.S. MAP No. 93D/7.8
SCALE 1:5 000
NEGATIVE No. 263884
DRAWING No. REV.
87-56-2
SHEET 2 of 10