



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.

SEE SHEET 3

NOTES		FLOODPLAIN DATA		LEGEND	KEY MAP	REVISIONS		ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING	Province of British Columbia Ministry of Environment Water Management Branch		FILE No					
Produced by: British Columbia Water Management Branch Floodplain Mapping Program.		a) The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years.				No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY JUNE 1982	FLOODPLAIN STUDIES TECHNICIAN <i>Chablan</i> ENGINEER <i>Kurajala</i>	84-68-2					
Survey: River survey done by Planning and Surveys Section, Water Management Branch, Project 76FDC-18. a) Horizontal control based on provincial network. b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1968). [⊙] Indicates Survey Monument.]		b) Flood levels were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions.														
Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, Project 82-071. Air photography, June 1982. NAD 27. a) Contour interval = 1 metre and greater; spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.3 metres, except where noted. b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 9 (1975). Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection, Water Management Branch.		c) Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.				1.	MONUMENT DATA ADDED	SEPT. 1986								
		d) Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for freeboard.				2.	MONUMENT DATA AND NOTES UPDATED.	SEPT. 1992								
		e) Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground by legal survey.				ISSUE OF MAPPING		DATE DEC. 1984		Recommended: Section Head <i>G. L. G.</i>						
		f) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries.				DATE		Approved: Deputy Minister <i>S. G. G.</i>		SHEET 2 of 8						
		g) Required setback of buildings from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of floodwaters and possible bank erosion are not shown. This information is available either through local municipalities or the Ministry of Environment.				SCALE 1:250 000										
		h) Areas within the floodplain limit having an elevation above the computed flood level are subject to possible flooding from overflow of upstream banks.														