



- Users must note the types 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.

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				Province of British Columbia Ministry of Environment Water Management Branch		0305030-2					
Survey: River survey done by Planning and Surveys Section, Water Management Branch, Project 74FDC-16. 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.						1. MONUMENT DATA ADDED 2. MONUMENT DATA AND NOTES UPDATED.		SEPT 1986 SEPT. 1992								FLOODPLAIN STUDIES			
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 to 0.3 metres except where noted. b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 9 (1973). Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection, Water Management Branch.		c) Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.						TECHNICIAN J. H. Banks		BULKLEY & TELKWA RIVERS SMITHERS - TELKWA								SCALE 1:50,000			
		d) Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for freeboard.						ENGINEER R. W. J. J.		SMITHERS - TELKWA								DRAWING No. 260800			
		e) Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground by legal survey.						ISSUE OF MAPPING		64-68-7								SHEET			
		f) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries.						DATE DEC. 1984		7 of 8											
		g) Required setback of buildings from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of floodwaters and possible erosion. This information is available either through local municipalities or the Ministry of Environment.																			
		h) Areas within the floodplain limit having an elevation above the computed flood level are subject to possible flooding from overflow of upstream banks.																			