

See Sheet 4

See Sheet 6

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.

NOTES

Produced by British Columbia Environmental Services Division, Floodplain Mapping Program.


Survey: Field survey done by Surveys Subsection, Inventory and Engineering Branch (Oct. '76 & Feb. '79)
a) Horizontal control based on provincial network
b) Vertical control based on geodetic survey of Canada (1956)
c) Indicates Survey Monument 1

Mapping: Base mapping done by Mapping Section, Surveys and Mapping Branch
a) Contour interval - 1 metre and greater; spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.3 metres, except as noted
b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 10 (1975)
Field Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection, Inventory and Engineering Branch


FLOODPLAIN DATA


- Floodplain limits and flood profiles were computed using a standard step method modelling technique.
- Floodplain limits shown assume the absence of all dykes.
- Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for freeboard.
- Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground by legal survey.
- See Fraser-Chiem Regional District Zoning Bylaw for Electoral Area 'E' for minimum distances allowed from buildings to natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses.
- Floodplain limits are not delineated for side stream or tributaries.

LEGEND

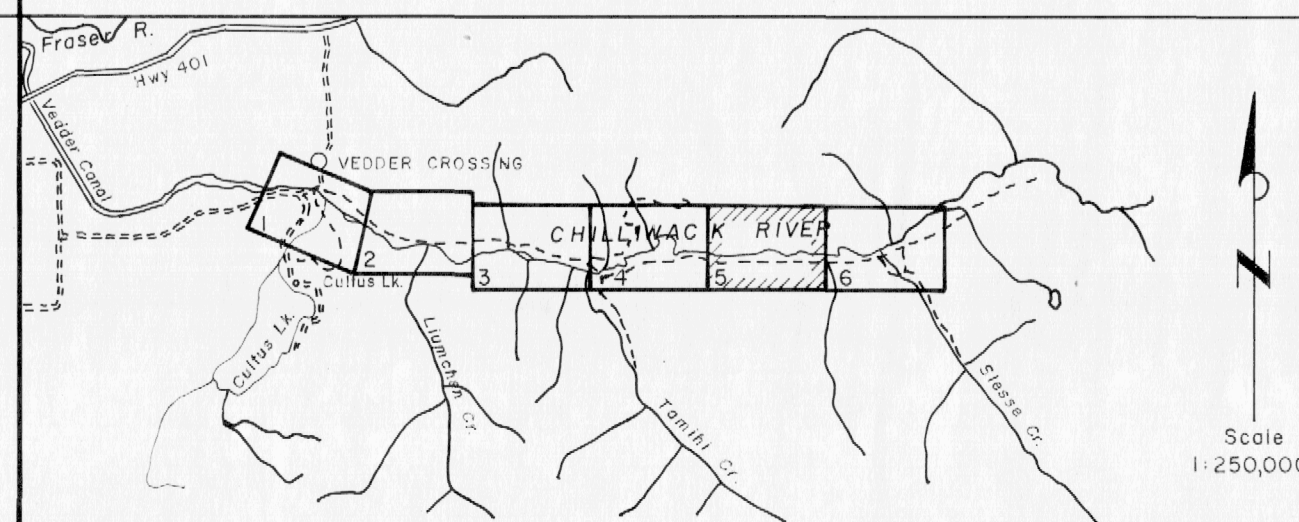
 200 Year Floodplain Limit

Flood levels in metres above G.S.C. Datum

 92.5 200 Year Frequency

 91.7 20 Year Frequency (freeboard added)

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1.	SURVEY MONUMENT DATA ADDED	DEC. 1986

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY
	June 1976
MAPPING INFORMATION	CHECKED L.S.
FLOODPLAIN MAPPING	CHECKED R.W.N.
ISSUE OF MAPPING	DATE February 1981

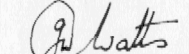
Province of British Columbia Ministry of Environment INVENTORY AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

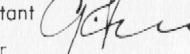
FLOODPLAIN MAPPING

CHILLIWACK RIVER

Vedder Crossing - Slesse Creek

Scale in metres: 100 200 300 400 500

Recommended:  Section Head

Approved: Assistant Deputy Minister 

FILE No.	0305030-13
SCALE	1:5000
DRAWING No.	A5283-5
SHEET	5 of 6