

NOTES	FLOODPLAIN DATA
Produced by:British Columbia Inventory and Engineering Branch, Floodplain Mapping Program,	a) Floodplain limits and flood profile were computed using method modelling technique.
Survey: Field survey done by Planning and Surveys Section,	b) Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dy
Inventory and Engineering Branch. a)Horizontal control based on provincial network.	c) <u>Floodplain</u> limits and <u>flood</u> levels include allowance
 b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1968) [(a) Indicates Survey Monument] 	d) <u>Position of floodplain boundary not established</u> legal survey.
Mapping : Base mapping done by Map Production Division , Surveys and Mapping Branch. a) Contour interval — I metre and greater; spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.3 metres,	e) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side except as noted.
except where noted. b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection , Zone 11 (1975) Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection , Inventory, and Engineering Branch.	f) Required setback of buildings from the natural bou watercourses to allow for the passage of floodwat erosion are not shown. This information is avai local municipalities or the Ministry of Environmen



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.

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	REVISIONS			ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING	Revince of Ministry of Environment	F
	No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY	British Columbia INVENTORY AND ENGINEERING BRANCH	
Scale 1:125,000	2 Survey m 3. Columbi	eboard note amended onument data added a Lake flood levelrevised. tenay River-Columbia Lake - 41-8.	1 State of the second s	October , 1978 MAPPING INFORMATION CHECKED L.S. FLOODPLAIN MAPPING CHECKED R.W.N.	FLOODPLAIN MAPPING COLUMBIA RIVER Columbia Lake to Windermere Lake (Including Dutch Creek) 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Scole in metres	:
				ISSUE OF MAPPING DATE Nov. 1980	Recommended, Juliants Approved; Assistant Accureed	

