



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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WATER RESOURCES SERVICE
FLOODPLAIN MAPPING PROGRAM
COQUITLAM RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT STUDY
FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
COQUITLAM RIVER

SEE REVISION NO. 1

SEE SHEET 6

MAPPING

BRITISH COLUMBIA WATER RESOURCES SERVICE FLOODPLAIN MAPPING PROGRAM

Field surveys and map production done by Planning & Surveys Division, Water Investigations Branch, Water Resources Service. Photogrammetric Mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys & Mapping Branch, Lands Service.

- 1) **SURVEYS** SEE REVISION NO. 1
 - (a) **Horizontal Control** based on Provincial Network
 - (b) **Vertical Control** based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1968)
- 2) **MAPPING** SEE REVISION NO. 1
 - (a) Contour interval 1 metre and greater. Spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres with accuracy ± 0.3 metres.
 - (b) Grid origin referred to UTM Projection Zone 10

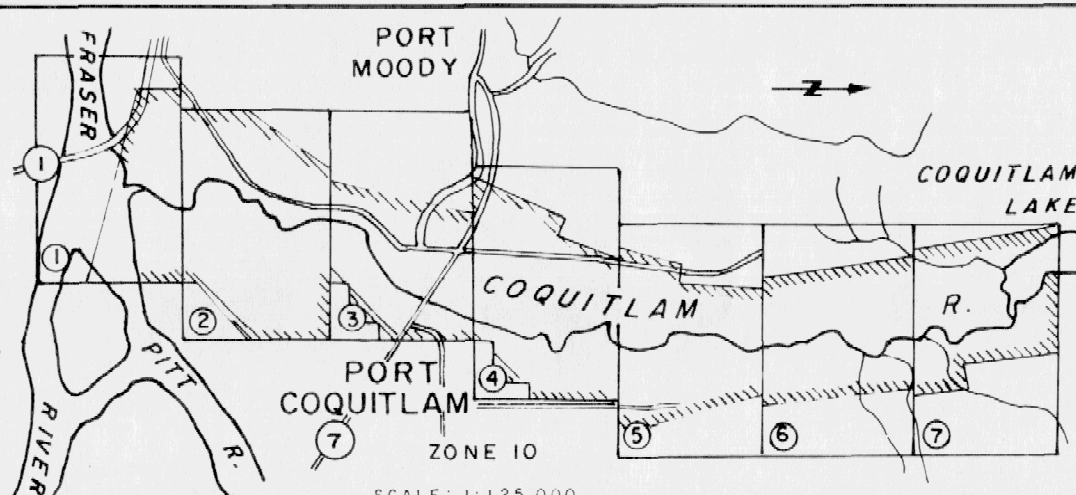
FLOODPLAIN LIMITS

- a) Flood profiles were computed by a standard step method modelling technique.
 - b) Floodplain Limits shown assume absence of all dykes.
 - c) Floodplain Limits and Flood Levels include allowance for freeboard.
 - d) Position of floodplain boundary not established on ground by legal survey.
 - e) See "Flood Control Requirements" for minimum distance allowed from building to natural boundaries of water courses and lakes.
 - f) Floodplain Limits are not delineated for side streams or tributaries.
- * Correspondence to Municipalities, Oct 30, 1973.

LEGEND

- 200 Year Frequency Floodplain Limit
- 20 Year Frequency Floodplain Limit
- 50 River Cross Section and Profile Point
- Flood Levels in Metres
- 4.9 200-year frequency
- 3.7 20-year frequency

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

NO	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	AN AVERAGE COMBINED SEA LEVEL AND SCALE FACTOR OF 0.99958/42 MUST BE APPLIED TO OBTAIN UTM COORDINATES, 1927 DATUM	AUG. 1994

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY
JUNE 1976

MAPPING INFORMATION

CHECKED
FLOOD PLAIN INFORMATION

ISSUE OF MAPPING

DATE OCT. 1976

BRITISH COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
WATER RESOURCES SERVICE
WATER INVESTIGATIONS BRANCH

COQUITLAM RIVER WATER
MANAGEMENT STUDY

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING COQUITLAM RIVER

SCALE IN METRES
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500

RECOMMENDED
DIVISION CHIEF

APPROVED
DEPUTY MINISTER

FILE NUMBER

0310213-8

SCALE

1:5000

DWG NO.

5148-7

REV. 1

SHEET
OF 7