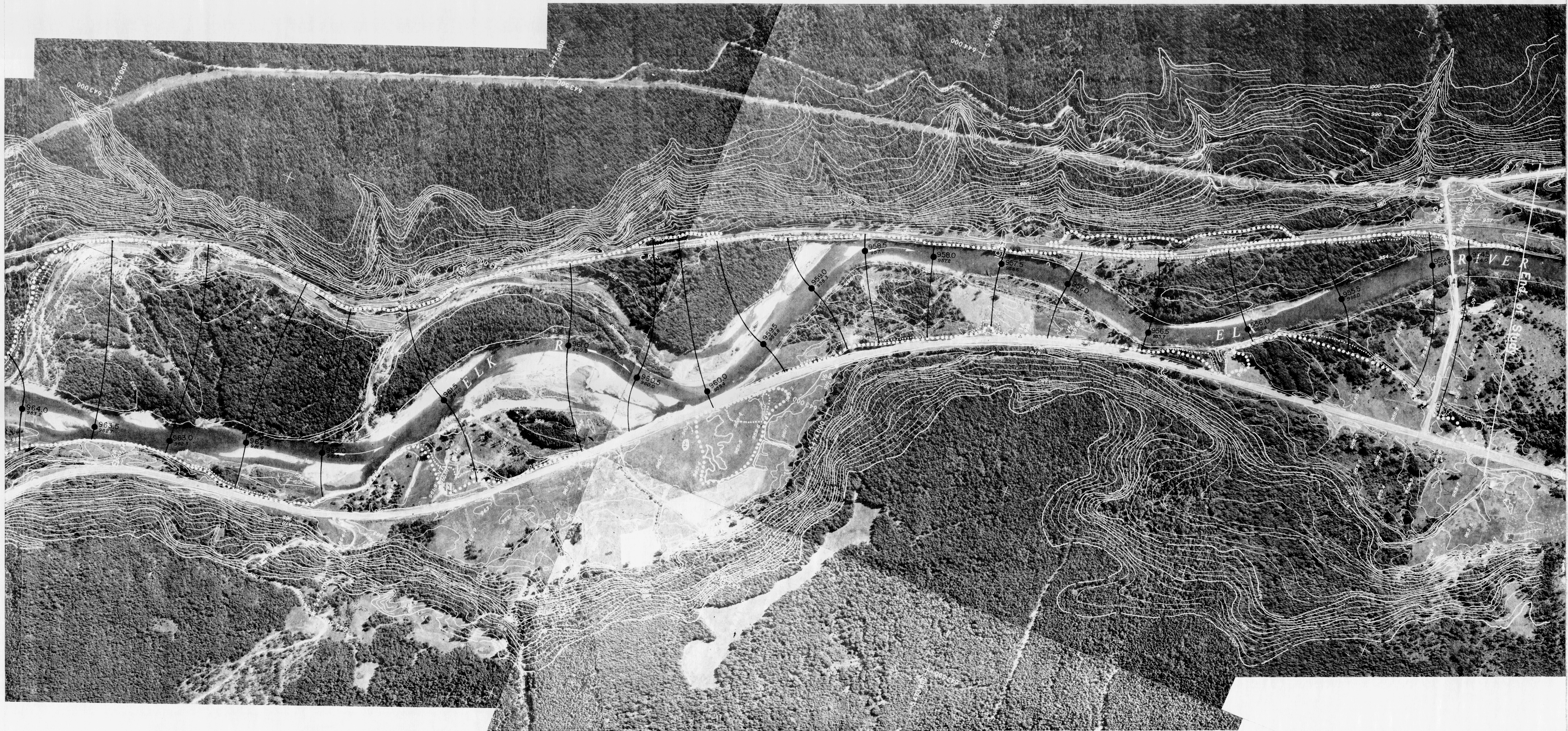
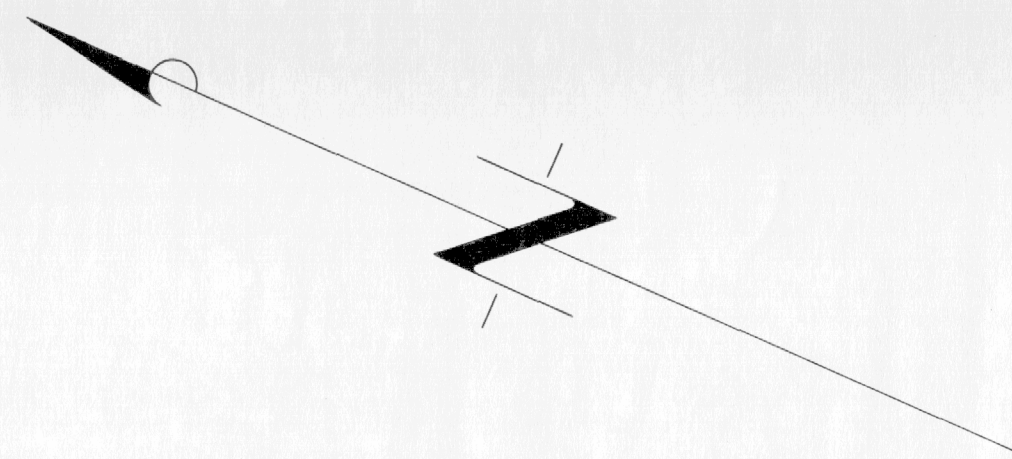


See Sheet 2



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 and Engineering Service,
Floodplain Mapping Program.

Survey : Field survey done by Planning and Surveys Division,
Water Investigations Branch.
a) Horizontal control based on provincial network.
b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1968).

Mapping : Mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and
Mapping Branch.
a) Contour interval - 10 metres and greater; Spot elevations
shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.3 metres.
b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection, Zone 11.

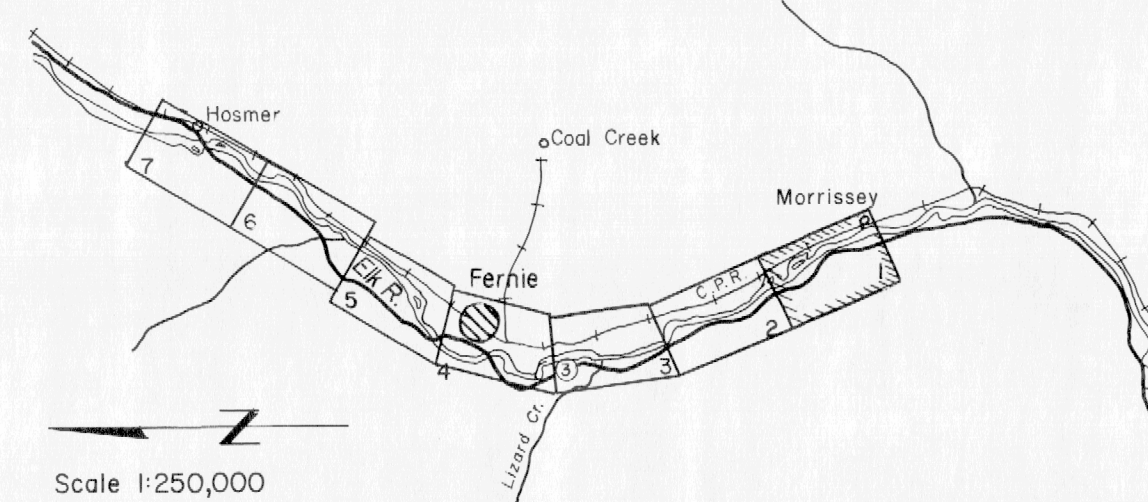
FLOODPLAIN DATA

- a) Flood profiles were computed by a standard step method
modelling technique.
b) Floodplain limits shown assume the absence of all dykes.
c) Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for
floodboard.
d) Position of floodplain boundary not established on ground
by legal survey.
e) See "Flood Control Requirements" * for minimum distances
cleared from buildings to natural boundaries of water-
courses and lakes.
f) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams
or tributaries, except where noted.
- * Correspondence to Municipalities. October 30, 1973.

LEGEND

- 200 Year
Floodplain Limit
- 20 Year
Floodplain Limit
- Flood Construction Levels in Metres
- 962.0 200 Year Frequency
961.5 20 Year Frequency

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	Initial Issue	August 1975

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY
August 1975

MAPPING INFORMATION
CHECKED

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
CHECKED

ISSUE OF MAPPING
DATE MAY 1979



Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of Environment
ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICE
WATER INVESTIGATIONS BRANCH

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING ELK RIVER AT FERNIE

Scale in Metres
0 100 200 300 400 500

Recommended
Division Chief

Approved
Deputy Minister

FILE No.

0310213-12

SCALE
1:5000

DRAWING No.
A5196-1

SHEET
1 of 7