

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 Management Division, Floodplain Mapping Program

Survey Field survey done by Surveys Subsection, Water Management Branch

a) Horizontal control based on provincial network
b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1968)

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
b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection, Zone 9 (1975)

Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection, Water Management Branch

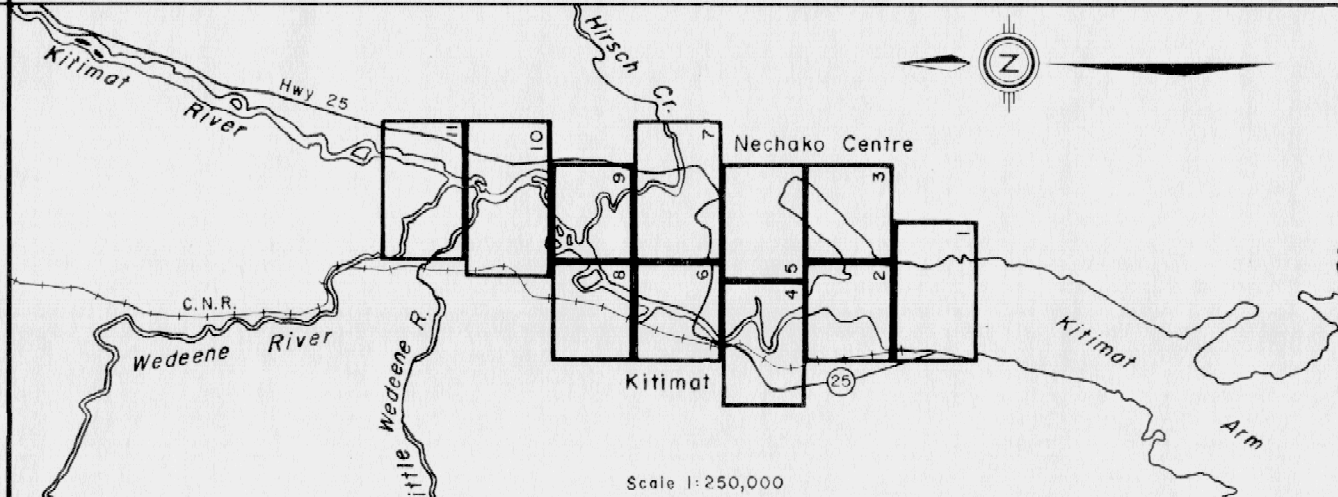
FLOODPLAIN DATA

- a) Floodplain limits and flood profile were computed using 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 freeboard.
- d) Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground by legal survey.
- e) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries, except as noted.
- f) Required setback of buildings from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of flood waters and possible bank erosion are not shown. This information is available either through local municipalities, regional districts or the Ministry of Environment.

LEGEND

- 200 Year Floodplain Limit
- Flood Levels In Metres Above G.S.C. Datum
15.0—200 Year Frequency
(freeboard included)

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	THIS MAPPING REPLACES DWG. No. 4918-75-3-2 TO 4, AS REVISED APRIL 1979.	June 1977
2		March 1982

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING

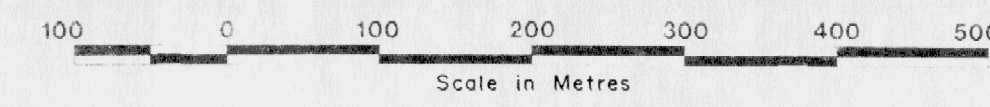
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY	June 1977
MAPPING INFORMATION	CHECKED L.S.
FLOODPLAIN MAPPING	CHECKED R.W.N.
ISSUE OF MAPPING	DATE March 1982



Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Environment
WATER MANAGEMENT BRANCH

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING

KITIMAT RIVER



Recommended Section Head
Approved, Assistant Deputy Minister
Allen Murray

FILE No.

0305030-16

SCALE

1:50000

DRAWING No.

A5328-2

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