

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.

NOTE:
Pedley Creek and Terry
Creek Floodplain Limits
Not Determined

NOTE:
Problems related to major channel dislocation,
property erosion and debris jamming have been
noted in the Naver Creek Floodplain.

NOTE:
Areas adjacent to the Naver Creek
Floodplain may be subject to
flooding from tributary watercourses.

NOTE:
Ponding may occur behind railway and highway embankments
due to seepage or debris jamming of bridges or culverts
resulting in the flood levels shown to be exceeded.

SEE SHEET 1

SEE SHEET 3

NOTES		FLOODPLAIN DATA		LEGEND	KEY MAP	REVISIONS		ISSUE OF MAPPING		ENVIRONMENT CANADA INLAND WATERS		BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT		CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOODPLAIN MAPPING AGREEMENT		FILE No.
Produced by: British Columbia Water Management Division, Hydrology Branch, Flood Identification Section.		1. The floodplain areas as depicted on this map have been interin designated pursuant to the Canada/British Columbia Floodplain Mapping Agreement (1988) by the Minister of the Environment for Canada and the Minister of Environment, Lands and Parks for British Columbia. Flooding may still occur outside of the interin designated floodplain areas. The Ministers do not assume any liability by reason of the interin designation or failure to interin designate areas on this map.				No.		DATE SEPTEMBER 30, 1996		ENVIRONMENT CANADA ENVI. INTERIEURES		COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT		L'ACCORD CANADA-COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE QUE SUR LE LA CARTOGRAPHIQUE DES PLAINES D'INONDATION		35100-30/100-5229
Survey: River survey done by Water Management Division, Hydrology Branch, Technical Support Section, Projects 88-RPP-11, 93-21 F082 & 94-10 F082. a) Horizontal control based on provincial network. b) Elevations are in metres and are referred to Geodetic Survey of Canada datum. c) (M) indicates Survey Monument.		2. The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years. 3. The flood levels were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions. 4. The floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes. 5. The floodplain limits and flood levels include an allowance for freeboard. 6. The floodplain limits are not established on the ground by legal survey. 7. The floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries. 8. The required setback of buildings from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of floodwaters and possible bank erosion is not shown. This information is available either through local municipalities or the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.				DESCRIPTION		DATE		ENVIRONMENT CANADA ENVI. INTERIEURES		COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT		L'ACCORD CANADA-COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE QUE SUR LE LA CARTOGRAPHIQUE DES PLAINES D'INONDATION		N.T.S. MAP No.
Mapping: Base mapping done by Lands Services Division, Survey and Resource Mapping Branch, (SRMB) Topo/GS Section, Project 88-100 dated Feb., Mar., '93, NAD 83. Air photography 1989, 1990. a) Contour interval 1 metre and greater, with spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with a specified accuracy of 1.0 metres, except where noted. b) Contour SRMB for further details on base mapping specifications. c) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 10.						DRAWN SC				FLOODPLAIN MAPPING NAVER & HIXON CREEKS AT HIXON				SCALE 1:5 000		
						CHECKED RWN				RIVER SURVEY MP				NEGATIVE No.		
						DESIGNED SC				100m 0 100 200 300 400 500m				DRAWING No. REV.		
						ENGINEER RWN				RECOMMENDED RWN				APPROVED [Signature]		93-9-2
														SHEET 2 of 3		

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