


ENVIRONMENTAL CANADA  
INLAND WATERS  
AND LANDS



BRITISH COLUMBIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND PARKS

CANADA - BRITISH COLUMBIA  
FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM

The floodplain areas depicted on this map were determined by the Province of British Columbia under its Floodplain Mapping Program, and have been designated by the Minister of the Environment for Canada and the Minister of Environment and Parks for British Columbia pursuant to the Canada-British Columbia Agreement Respecting the Floodplain Mapping.

Flooding may still occur outside of the designated floodplain areas. The Ministers do not assume any liability by reason of the designation or the failure to designate areas on this map.

Footnote: The channel of the watercourse and those portions of the floodplain which are reasonably required to discharge the flow of a designated flood. A minimum required floodway shall be equal to the width of the channel, within the natural boundary plus minimum setback of 30 metres from the natural boundary on each side of the channel unless otherwise approved by British Columbia.

- 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 boundaries.
  - Floodplain maps do not provide information on site-specific flood hazards such as, lane location or high water velocity, sudden shifts in the channel in the watercourse, or affluents and debris 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 flood-prone areas 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, statistical and detailed engineering designs are required to address any of the above considerations.

NOTES

Produced by: British Columbia Water Management Branch  
Floodplain Mapping Program.

Survey: River survey done by Planning and Surveys Section, Water Management Branch.

Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch.

a) Contour interval = 1 metre and greater; spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to  $\pm 0.3$  metres, except where noted.

b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 10 (1973).

c) Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection, Water Management Branch.

FLOODPLAIN DATA

a) The designated flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years, and is based on the historic annual daily flows at Vanderhoof during the regulated Kemano I period (1957-1981).

b) Flood levels were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions.

c) Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.

d) Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for freeboard.

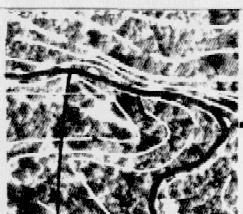
e) Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground by legal survey.

f) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries.


g) Required setback of buildings from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of floodwaters and possible bank erosion are not shown. This information is available either through local municipalities or the Ministry of Environment.

h) Areas within the floodplain limit having an elevation above the computed flood level are subject to possible flooding from overflow of upstream banks.

LEGEND



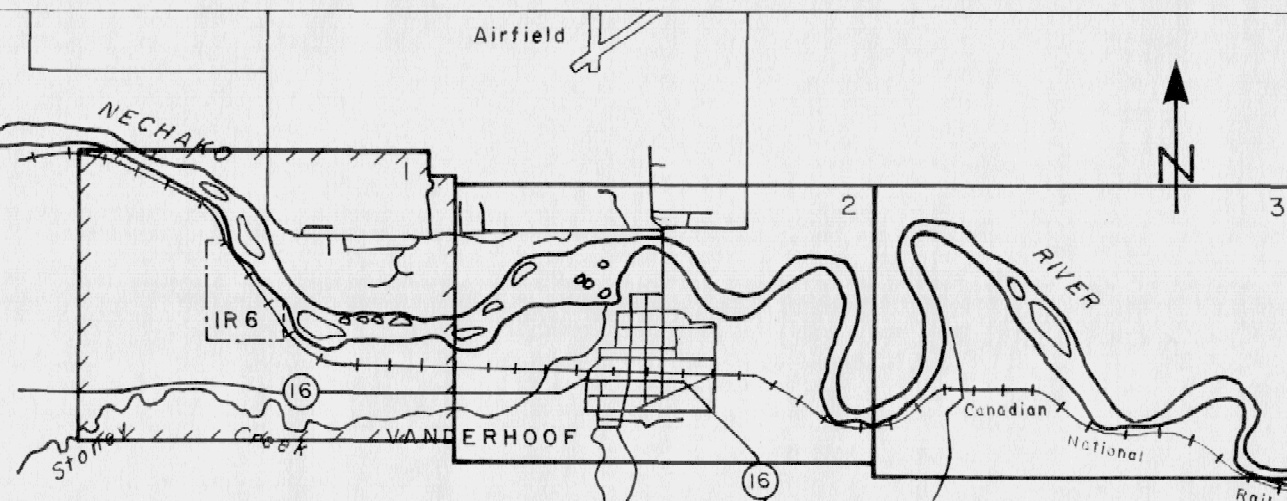
DESIGNATED FLOODPLAIN LIMIT



FLOOD LEVEL  
200 Year Frequency  
(freeboard included)

(elevations in metres)

KEY MAP



NECHAKO RIVER  
VANDERHOOF  
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

SCALE APPROX. 1:100 000

REVISIONS

No	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY  
JULY 1977

FLOODPLAIN STUDIES  
TECHNICIAN  
*Ken Bond*

ENGINEER  
*Ken Bond*

ISSUE OF MAPPING  
DATE JULY 1984

Province of British Columbia  
Ministry of Environment  
Water Management Branch

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING  
NECHAKO RIVER  
AT VANDERHOOF

100 200 300 400 500  
metres

FILE No  
0305030-2

SCALE  
1:5000

NEGATIVE No.

DRAWING No.  
5531-1

SHEET  
1 of 3

260773

DD