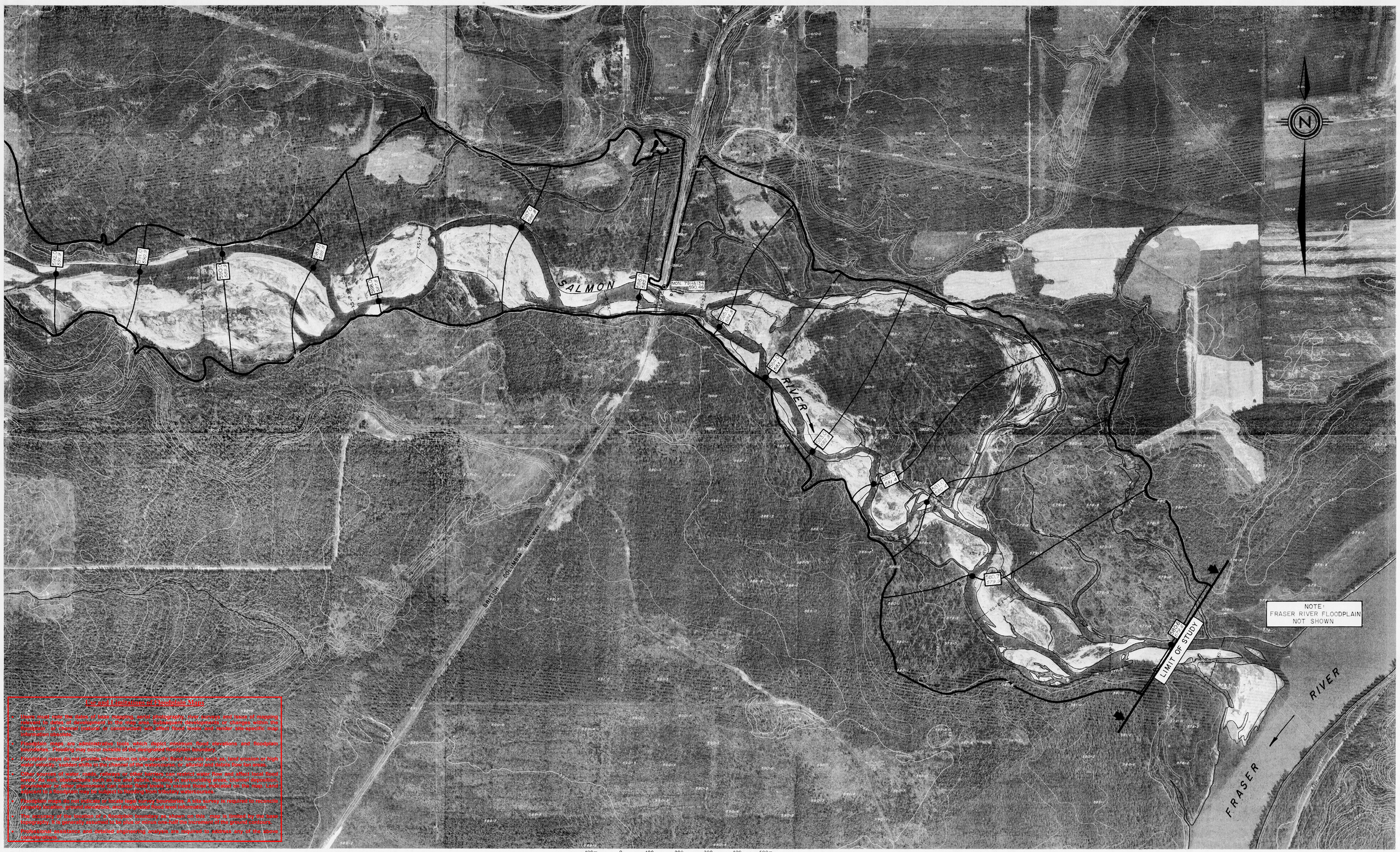


Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps

- Maps show only the areas of past flooding, where applicable, river damage and lines of mapping. It does not necessarily or may not prevent future occurrences or changes within the watershed. The boundary of a land parcel as defined in the land title office may be specific. Map information depends.
- Floodplain maps are administrative tools which depict maximum 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. Judicial advice on the character of the watercourse for erosion and debris flow can arise.
- Flood damage of water quality changes or other changes may affect flood flow and affect flood plain levels. As well, improvements such as the dike system, flooding or surrounding areas, channel alterations, or changes in land use may affect the flood hazard. Floodplain maps are based on the best data available at the time. Future changes to the floodplain may be necessary.
- Floodplain maps are not a substitute for detailed engineering investigations. Such survey is required for accurate property location, ground elevations and engineering flood level determination.
- The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary as shown on this map is limited by the scale of mapping. It is generally accurate to within one half the increment of the contour interval.
- Additional investigations and detailed engineering analysis are required to address any of these possible considerations.

NOTES

Produced by; British Columbia Water Management Branch, Special Projects Section
Floodplain Mapping Program.

Survey; River survey done by Surveys Section, Water Management Branch.

a) Horizontal control based on provincial network.
b) Elevations are in metres and are referred to Geodetic Survey of Canada datum. (◉ Indicates Survey Monument)

Mapping; Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch.
a) Contour interval 2 metres and greater; spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.6 metres, except where noted.
b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 10.

FLOODPLAIN DATA

a) The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years.
b) The flood levels were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions.
c) The floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.
d) The floodplain limits and flood levels include an allowance for freeboard.
e) The floodplain limits are not established on the ground by legal survey.
f) The floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries.
g) 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.

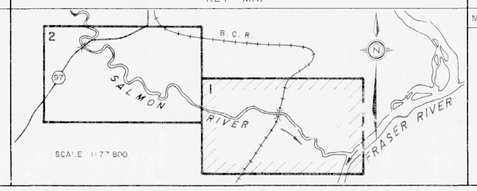
LEGEND

DESIGNATED FLOODPLAIN LIMIT

FLOOD LEVEL
(Freeboard included)
200 Year Frequency
20 Year Frequency

(G.S.C. DATUM)

KEY MAP



SCALE 1:7"800

REVISIONS

No	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ISSUE OF MAPPING DATE JANUARY 1986

DRAWN B.W.

CHECKED P.D.

RIVER SURVEY T.M.D.

FLOODPLAIN STUDY F.W.D.

ENGINEER R.W. Nichols

RECOMMENDED

APPROVED
Director, Water Management Branch

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Environment
Water Management Branch

PRELIMINARY FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
SALMON RIVER
NEAR PRINCE GEORGE

FILE No. 00-5800-3.1
N.T.S. MAP No. 93J/7
SCALE 1:5000
NEGATIVE No. 280146
DRAWING No. 86-1-1
REV.
SHEET 1 of 2

DD