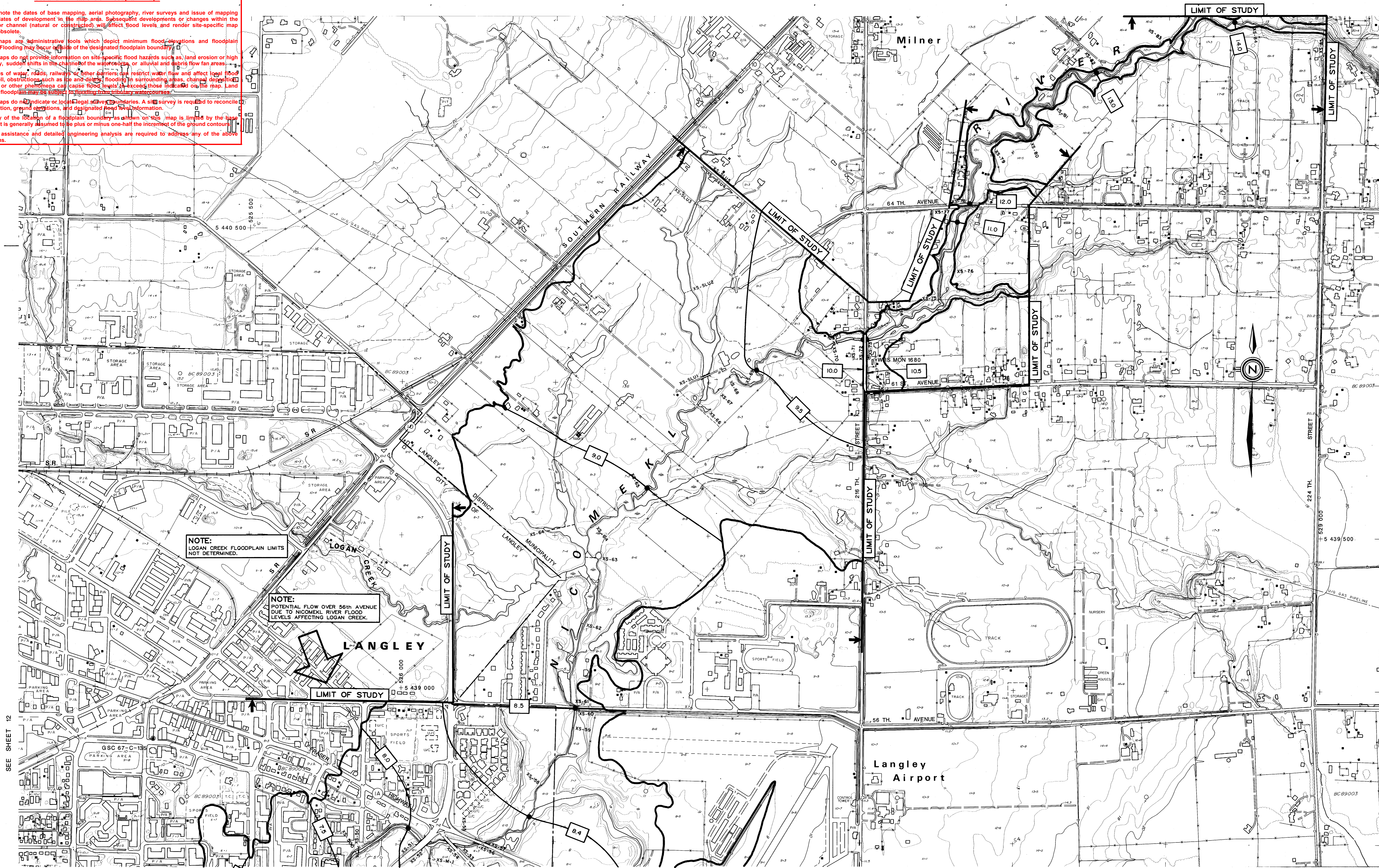


Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps

- 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 may restrict water flow and affect local flood levels. As well, obstructions such as levees and dikes, flooding in surrounding areas, changes in groundwater or other phenomena can cause flood levels to exceed those indicated on the map, and adjacent to a floodplain may be subject to inundation 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 plain 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 contour.
- Professional assistance and detailed engineering analysis are required to address any of the above considerations.



NOTE:
LOGAN CREEK FLOODPLAIN LIMITS
NOT DETERMINED.

NOTE:
POTENTIAL FLOW OVER 56th AVENUE
DUE TO NICOMEKL RIVER FLOOD
LEVELS AFFECTING LOGAN CREEK.

SEE SHEET 13

KPA ENGINEERING LTD. consulting engineers		ENVIRONMENT CANADA INLAND WATERS ENVIRONNEMENT CANADA EAUX INTERIEURES		BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT		CANADA BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOODPLAIN MAPPING AGREEMENT L'ACCORD CANADA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE DES PLAINES D'INONDATION		FILE No. 900-0055
DATE SEPTEMBER 30, 1994		DRAWN J. J.		CHECKED Y. S.		RIVER SURVEY DESIGNED Y. S.		N.T.S. MAP No. 92G/2
ENGINEER <i>[Signature]</i>		RECOMMENDED <i>[Signature]</i>		APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>		SCALE 1:5 000		NEGATIVE No.
100m 0 100 200 300 400 500m Scale in metres		DRAWING No. REV. 91-5-14		SHEET 14 of 14		DDfmg		

NOTES

Produced by British Columbia Water Management Division, Flood Hazard Identification Section, Floodplain Mapping Program.

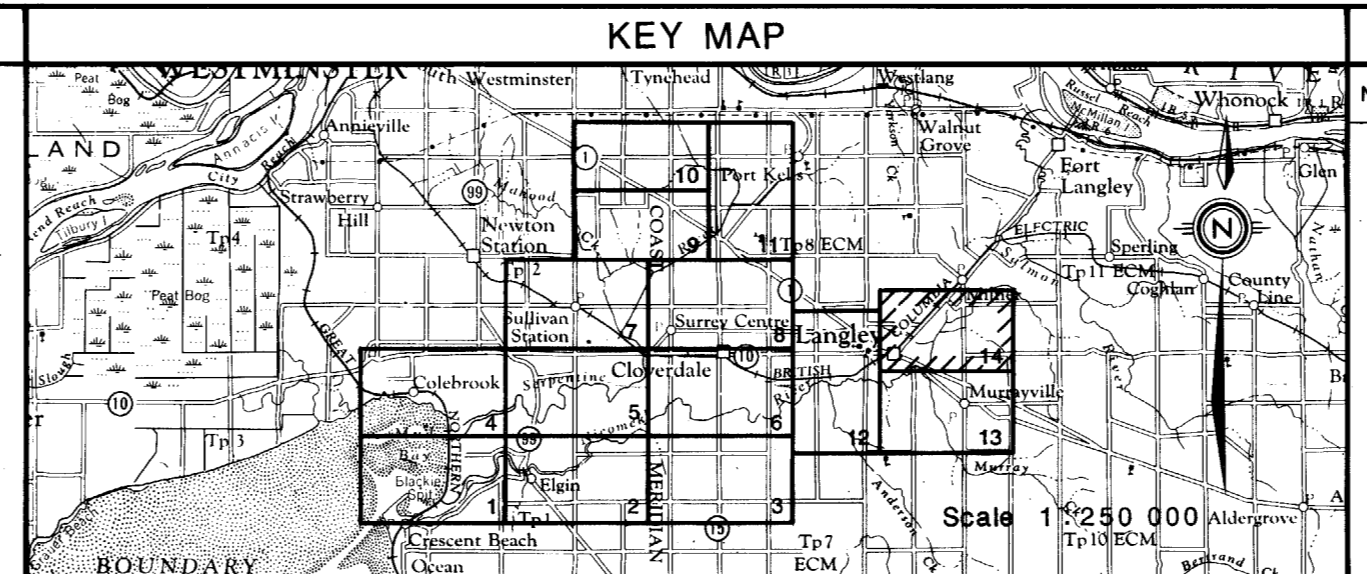
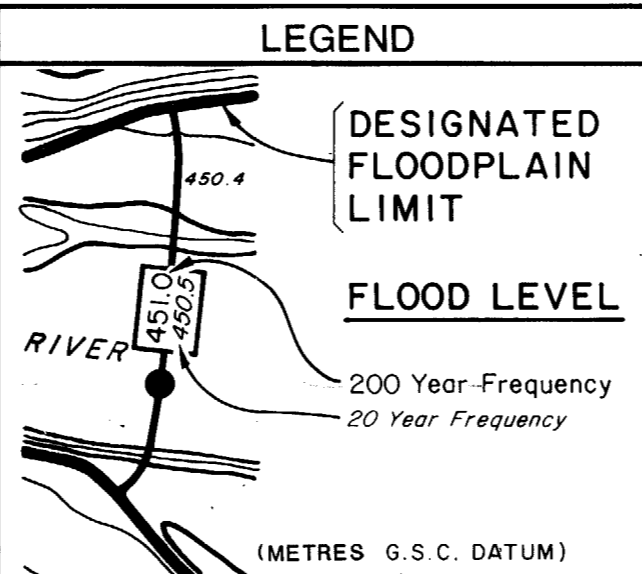
Survey: River survey done by Survey Section, Water Management Branch, Project 91 02 F04.

Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, Project 87-195 dated May, 1990, NAD 27. Air photography 1989.

a) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 10, datum well defined areas not covered by vegetation or shadow, randomly selected points on a Definite Contour will have an accuracy of ±1/2 the contour interval for 90% of the points, and spot elevations will have an accuracy of ±1/2 the contour interval for 80% of the points, unless otherwise specified. See the Floodplain Mapping User's Guide for further details.

FLOODPLAIN DATA

1. The floodplain areas as depicted on this map have been 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 designated floodplain areas. The Ministers do not assume any liability by reason of the designation or failure to designate areas on this map.
2. The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years on average.
3. The flood levels were computed using the One-D Hydrodynamic Model for unsteady flow.
4. The floodplain limits assume that dikes can fail.
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. Building elevations should be based on a field survey and established bench marks.
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.
9. MAPS AVAILABLE FROM THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS AND PARKS, SURVEYS AND RESOURCE MAPPING BRANCH, MAPS B.C., MAP AND AIR PHOTO SALES, VICTORIA, B.C.



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE