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, Water Management Branch, Floodplain Mapping Program.

Survey ; Field survey done by Planning and Surveys Section, Water Management Branch.
a) Horizontal control based on provincial network.
b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1963)

Mapping ; Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch.
a) Contour interval - 1metre and greater ; spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.3 metres, except where noted.
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, assuming open water flow conditions.

b) Floodplain limits 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.

f) 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.

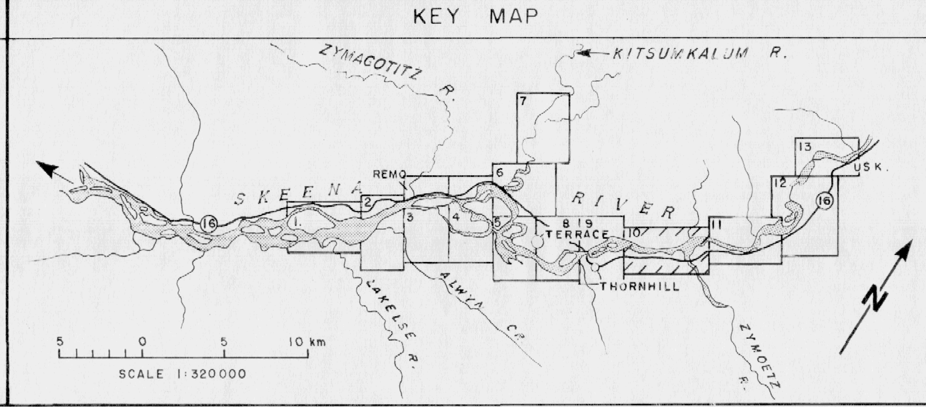
LEGEND

200 Year Floodplain Limit

Flood levels in metres above G.S.C. Datum

15.5 200 Year Frequency
14.9 20 Year Frequency
(freeboard included)

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	BASE MAPPING REVISED AND NOTE ADDED (ZYMOETZ RIVER MAPPING)	FEB. 1985

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY SEPTEMBER 1975

FLOODPLAIN STUDIES
TECHNICIAN B. BOARD
ENGINEER R.W. NICHOLS

ISSUE OF MAPPING
DATE OCTOBER, 1982

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Environment
Water Management Branch

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
SKEENA RIVER
LAKELSE RIVER - TERRACE - USK

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale in metres

Recommended; Section Head G. Watts
Approved; Assistant Deputy Minister Allan Murray

FILE No 0305030-16
SCALE 1:5000
DRAWING No 5375-10
SHEET 10 of 13

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