



- Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps**
- Users must note the dates of base mapping, aerial photography, river channel and flood plain mapping relevant to dates of development in the map area. Subsequent developments or changes which affect 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 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 determine 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		FLOODPLAIN DATA		LEGEND		KEY MAP		REVISIONS		ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING		Province of British Columbia Ministry of Environment Water Management Branch		FILE No. 0305030-16	
Produced by: British Columbia Water Management Branch, Floodplain Mapping Program		a) Floodplain limits and flood profile were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions.		200 Year Floodplain Limit		b) Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.		NO		DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: SEPTEMBER 1975		FLOODPLAIN MAPPING SKEENA RIVER LAKELSE RIVER - TERRACE-USK		SCALE: 1:5000	
Survey: Field survey done by Planning and Surveys Section, Water Management Branch.		c) Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for freeboard.		Flood levels in metres above G.S.C. Datum		d) Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground by legal survey.		DESCRIPTION		TECHNICIAN: B. BOARD		DRAWING No. 5375-4		SHEET 4 of 13	
Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch.		e) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries.		15.5 200 Year Frequency		f) Required setback of buildings from the natural shoreline 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.		ENGINEER: R. W. NICHOLS		ISSUE OF MAPPING: DATE OCTOBER, 1982		Recommended by: [Signature] Approved, Assistant Deputy: [Signature]			
a) Contour interval - 1 metre and greater, spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy +/- 0.5 metres, except where noted.				1/49 20 Year Frequency (freeboard included)		b) Horizontal control based on provincial network.		DATE		Scale in metres					
c) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1963).						c) Contour interval - 1 metre and greater, spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy +/- 0.5 metres, except where noted.									
d) First Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection, Water Management Branch.						e) Contour interval - 1 metre and greater, spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy +/- 0.5 metres, except where noted.									