

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 features of water, roads, railways or other barriers can restrict water flow and affect local flood levels. For most watercourses such as, and debris, blocking of streamflow areas, channel deposition, groundwater or other phenomena can cause flood levels to exceed those indicated on the map. Land adjacent to floodplains may be subject to flooding from tributary watercourses.
- Floodplain maps are not intended to be used as a basis for engineering design. A site survey is required to determine property location, ground elevations and the present state of river parameters.
- The accuracy of the boundary of a floodplain boundary as shown on this map is limited by the base photography. It is generally assumed to be plus or minus one-half the resolution of the base photography.
- Professional assistance and detailed engineering analyses are required to establish any of the above considerations.



NOTES

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

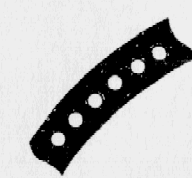
Survey: Field survey done by Planning and Surveys Section,
Water Management Branch.
a) Horizontal control based on provincial network.
b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1963)

Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys
and Mapping Branch.
a) Contour interval - 1 metre and greater, spot elevations
shown to 0.1 metres with accuracy ± 0.3 metres,
except where noted.
b) Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection,
Water Management Branch.

FLOODPLAIN DATA

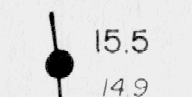
- a) Floodplain limits and
step method modelling
flood profile were computed using a standard
technique, assuming open water flow conditions.
- b) Floodplain limits assume
the absence of all dykes.
- c) Floodplain limits and
flood levels include allowance for freeboard.
- d) Position of floodplain
boundary 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 water-
courses 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



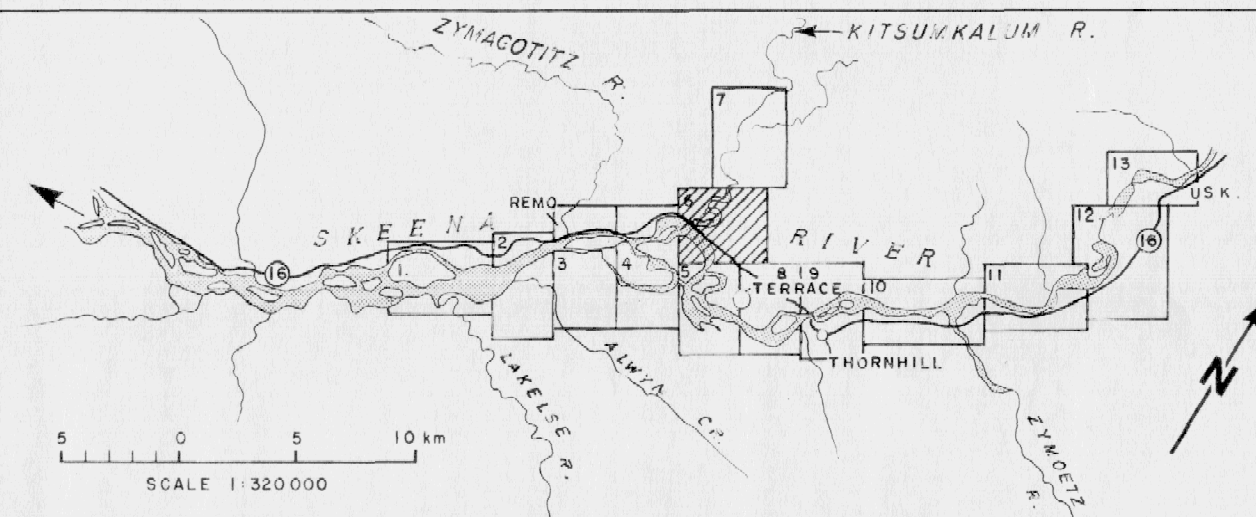
200 Year
Floodplain Limit

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



15.5 200 Year Frequency
(freeboard included)

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY SEPTEMBER 1975	

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

Scale in metres: 0 100 200 300 400 500

Recommended: Section Head Deputy Assistant

FILE No.
0305030-16

SCALE
1:5000

DRAWING No.
5 375 - 6

SHEET
6 of 13