 Users must note the dates of base mapping, aerial photography, river surveys and issue or relevant to dates of development in the map area. Subsequent developments or changes floodplain or channel (natural or constructed) will affect flood levels and render site sprinformation obsolete. Floodplain maps are administrative tools which depict minimum flood elevations and boundaries. Flooding may occur outside of the designated floodplain boundary. Floodplain maps do not provide information on site-specific flood hazards such as, and erosis water velocity, sudden shifts in the channel of the watercourse, or alluvial and debris flow fan Other sources of water, roads, railways or other barriers can restrict water flow and affect levels. As well, obstructions such as ice and debris, flooding in surrounding areas, channel or groundwater or other phenomena can cause flood levels to exceed those indicated on the radiacent 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 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 topography. It is generally assumed to be plus or minus one-half the increment of the ground considerations. 	within the ecific map floodplain on or high areas. local flood heposition, map. Land o reconcile
Produced by; British Columbia Water Management Bianch Floodplain Mapping Program. Survey; River survey done by Planning and Surveys Section, Water Management Branch. a) Horlzontal control based on provincial network. b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Carada (1968). Mapping; Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch. a) Contour interval = 1 metre and greater; spot elevations snown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.3 metres, except where noted. b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 10 (1975). These Floodplain Mapping picture by Planning Subsection, Water Management Branch.	 a) The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of cod b) Flood levels were computed using a standard step method open water flow conditions. c) Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes. d) Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for e) Position of floodplain boundary not established or the f) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams a g) Required setback of buildings from the natural boundari information is available either through local municipal Environment. h) Areas within the floodplain limit having an elevation a are subject to possible flooding from overflow of upstr





r freeboard. ground by legal survey. and tributaries.



