

**MAMQUAM RIVER
FAN**
FLOODING DEPTH INDETERMINATE
IN CROSS-HATCHED AREAS

Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps

- Users must note the dates of base mapping, aerial photography, river surveys and issue of drawings 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 data 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 flood levels. As well, obstructions such as ice and debris, flooding in surrounding areas, channel expansion, 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 establish 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.

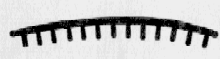
Survey: River survey done by Planning and Surveys Section,
Water Management Branch.
a) Horizontal control based on provincial
network.
b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of
Canada (1968).

Mapping: Flood mapping done by Map Production Division - Surveys and Mapping
a) Contour interval - 1 metre and greater, spot elevations shown
to 0.3 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.3 metres, except where noted.
b) Spot heights referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 19 (1979).
Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning and Surveys,
Water Management Branch.

FLOODPLAIN DATA

- The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years.
- Flood levels were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions.
- Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dikes.
- Floodplain limits to 15.5m levels include allowance for freeboard.
- Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground in 1983 (1983).
- Floodplain limits are shown limited for side streets and cul-de-sacs.
- Required setback of buildings from the natural boundaries of dikes and watercourses to allow for the passage of floodwaters and possible debris impact are not shown. This information is available either through local municipal lists or the Ministry of Environment.
- Areas within the floodplain limit having an elevation above the computed flood level are subject to possible flooding from overflow or upstream banks.

LEGEND



DYKE



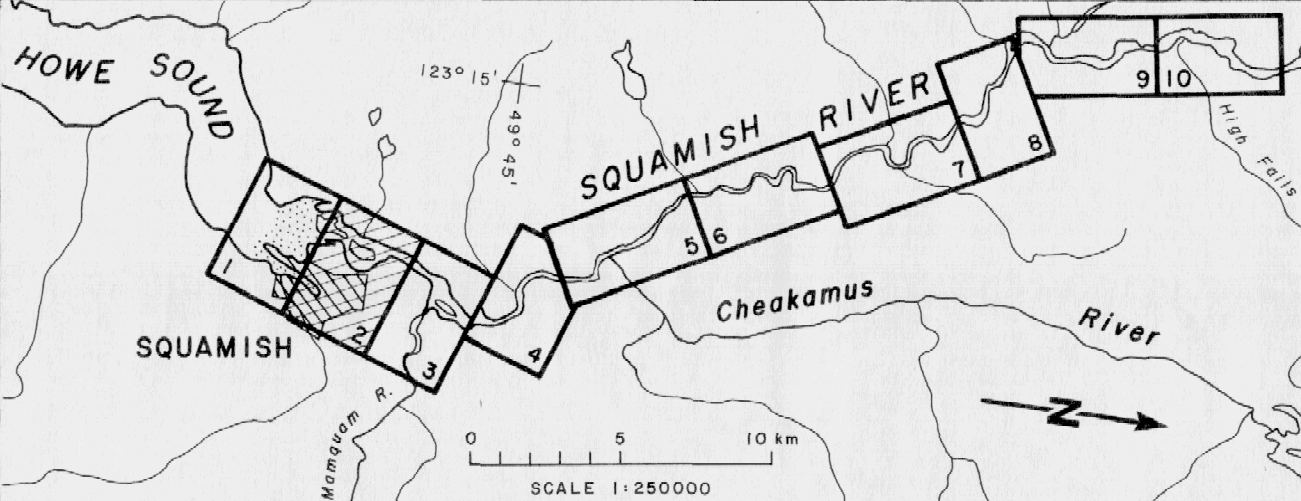
**DESIGNATED
FLOODPLAIN LIMIT**

FLOOD LEVEL



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

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	THIS MAPING REPLACES INTERIM MAPING DWG. NO. A5199, 1 & 2	

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY
SEPT., 1976

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

ISSUE OF MAPPING
DATE
OCT., 1983



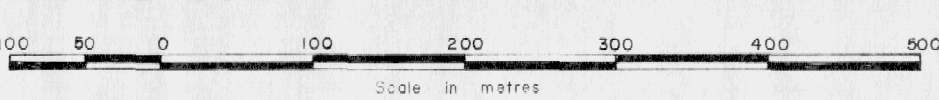
Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of Environment
Water Management Branch

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING

SQUAMISH RIVER

HOWE SOUND - HIGH FALLS CREEK



Recommended,
Section Head

Approved,
Deputy Minister

FILE No
0305030-26

SCALE
1:5000

DRAWING No
5461-2

SHEET
2 of 10