



Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps

- Users must note the date of base mapping, aerial photography, river surveys and issue of mapping relevant to date 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 alluvium 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	FLOODPLAIN DATA	LEGEND	KEY MAP	REVISIONS	ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING	Ministry of Environment	FILE NO
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 (1958).	a) The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years. b) Flood levels were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions. c) Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes. d) Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for freeboard. e) Position of floodplain boundary not established or the ground by legal survey. f) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries. g) 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.	DYKE DESIGNATED FLOODPLAIN LIMIT FLOOD LEVEL 15.5 200 Year Frequency 14.9 20 Year Frequency (freeboard included)	HOWE SOUND SQUAMISH RIVER Cheakamus River Maurice River Scale 1:250000	THIS MAPPING REPLACES INTERIM MAPPING DWS. NO. A5199, 1 & 2 NO. DESCRIPTION DATE 1 SEPT., 1976	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY	Province of British Columbia Water Management Branch	0305030-26
Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch. a) Contour interval = 1 metre and greater; spot elevations shown at 10 m intervals. Contours less than 10 m apart are not shown. b) Grid origin referred to UTM, Projection Zone 10 (1975). c) Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection, Water Management Branch.					FLOODPLAIN STUDIES		
					TECHNICIAN B. BOARD		
					ENGINEER R.W. NICHOLS		
					ISSUE OF MAPPING DATE OCT., 1983		
					Recommended, Section Head, 31/12/83	Approved, Deputy Minister	SHEET 7 of 10