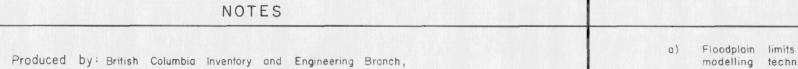




## **Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps**

- 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 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



Field survey done by Surveys Subsection, Inventory and Engineering Branch.

Floodplain Mapping Program.

a) Horizontal control based on provincal network. b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1978)

Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch.
a) Contour interval — I metre and greater; spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to 0.3 metres, except as noted. b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection, Zone IO(1975)
Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection,
Inventory and Engineering Branch. a) Floodplain limits and flood profile were computed using a standard step method modelling technique.

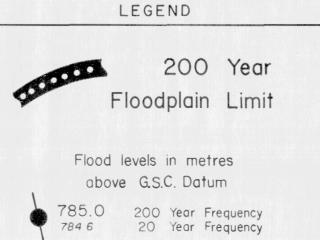
FLOODPLAIN DATA

b) Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes. c) <u>Floodplain</u> <u>limits</u> <u>and</u> <u>flood</u> <u>levels</u> <u>include</u> <u>allowances</u> <u>for</u> <u>freeboard</u>.

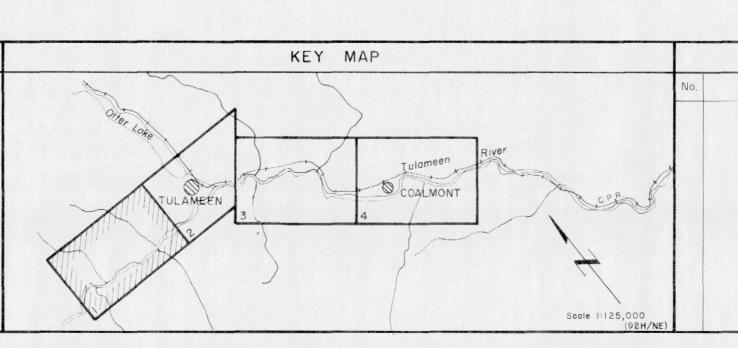
except as noted.

a) <u>Position of floodplain boundary not established on ground by legal</u> survey. e) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries,

f) Required setback of building from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of flood waters and possible bank erosion are not shown. This information is available either through local municipalities or the Ministry of Environment.



(freeboard included)



DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY MAPPING INFORMATION CHECKED L.S. FLOODPLAIN MAPPING

CHECKED R.W.N.

ISSUE OF MAPPING

DATE August 1981

REVISIONS

DESCRIPTION

Section Head \_\_\_\_

Ministry of Environment Water Management Branch 0305030-22 FLOODPLAIN MAPPING SCALE TULAMEEN RIVER 1:5000 DRAWING No. AT TULAMEEN A5294-I Approved; Assistant (92 batts Deputy Minister & Muniay

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