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 considerations.

I hereby certify that this is Schedule "A" of Bylaw No. 2118, 2026

[signature]
Corporate Officer

October 15, 2026
Date

STUART LAKE
FLOOD LEVEL
683.1 m
(freeboard included)

NOTES:

1. Significant slope instability conditions exist along the east shoreline of Stuart Lake.
2. Nahounli Creek is subject to freeze up in which the entire channel may be filled, with solid ice up to bank full stage. In addition, the three culvert/bridge crossings could be prone to debris blockages during extreme flood conditions. The above factors could cause flood levels in some situations to be higher than the open water conditions depicted on this map.

NOTES

Produced by: British Columbia Water Management Branch, Special Projects Section, Floodplain Mapping Program.

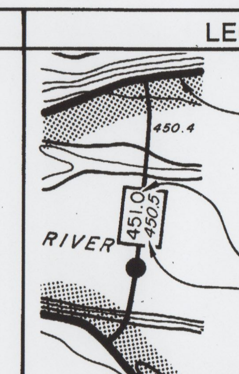
Survey: River survey done by Surveys Section, Water Management Branch, Project 89 09 F029, May 1989
a) Horizontal control based on provincial network.
b) Elevations are in metres and are referred to Geodetic Survey of Canada datum. (◉ indicates Survey Monument).

Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, Project 83-137T, dated Aug. 1980
a) Contour interval 2 metre and greater; spot elevatons shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.5 metres, except where noted.
b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 10.

FLOODPLAIN DATA

1. The floodplain areas as depicted on this map have been interim designated pursuant to the Canada/British Columbia Floodplain Mapping Agreement (1988) by the Minister of the Environment for Canada and the Minister of Environment for British Columbia.
   Flooding may still occur outside of the interim designated floodplain areas. The Ministers do not assume any liability by reason of the interim designation or failure to interim designate areas on this map.
2. The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years.
3. The flood levels were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions.
4. The floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.
5. The floodplain limits and flood levels include an allowance for freeboard.
6. The floodplain limits are not established on the ground by legal survey.
7. The floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries.
8. The required setback of buildings from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of floodwaters and possible bank erosion is not shown. This information is available either through local municipalities or the Ministry of Environment.
9. MAPS AVAILABLE FROM THE MINISTRY OF CROWN LANDS, SURVEYS AND RESOURCE MAPPING BRANCH, MAPS B.C., MAP AND AIR PHOTO SALES, VICTORIA, B.C.

LEGEND

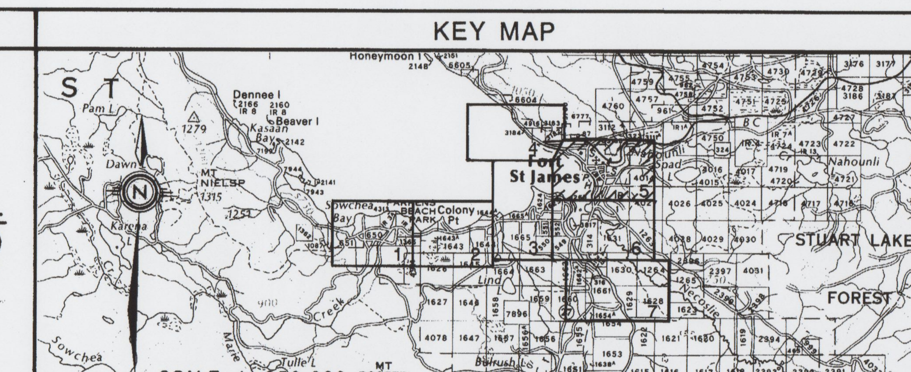


DESIGNATED FLOODPLAIN LIMIT

FLOOD LEVEL
(Freeboard included)
200 Year Frequency
20 Year Frequency

(METRES G.S.C. DATUM)

KEY MAP



SCALE 1:250 000

REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ISSUE OF MAPPING
DATE SEPT. 30, 1991

DRAWN T. E.
CHECKED
RIVER SURVEY M. P.
DESIGNED B. B.

ENVIRONMENT CANADA INLAND WATERS / ENVIRONNEMENT CANADA EAUX INTÉRIEURES
BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT / COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
CANADA BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOODPLAIN MAPPING AGREEMENT / L'ACCORD CANADA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE SUR LA CARTOGRAPHIE DES PLAINES D'INONDATION

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
STUART RIVER & LAKE
AT FORT ST. JAMES
(Includes Necoslie River & Nahounli Creek)

100m 0 100 200 300 400 500m
Scale in metres

ENGINEER R. J. Wallwork
RECOMMENDED [signature]
APPROVED [signature]

HAY & COMPANY CONSULTANTS INC.
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ONE WEST 7TH AVE., VANCOUVER, B.C. V5Y 1L5 (604) 875-6391

FILE No. 09-0000-S.1
N.T.S. MAP No. 93K
SCALE 1 : 5 000
NEGATIVE No.
DRAWING No. 89-42-5 REV.
SHEET 5 of 7

DDflmg