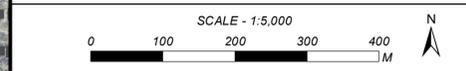


- Notes:**
- Flood water levels were developed for five coastal flood scenarios as described in NHC et al. (2014). This map delineates the potential for coastal flooding under Year 2100 conditions assuming a 1.0 m sea level rise (SLR) and a current 500-year return period ocean event. A 500-year return period ocean event means that, on average, the event will occur once in 500 years and that there is a one-in-500 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in any one year (or that there is about a one-in-10 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in a period of 50 years).
 - The adopted value for SLR is based on guidelines from Ausenco-Sandwell (2011), and discussions and recommendations from the project's Technical Advisory Group.
 - The flood levels are based on water surface profiles simulated using a two-dimensional hydrodynamic model developed by NHC (NHC et al. 2014). A generalization algorithm was used to merge closely spaced buildings (<5m apart) that would act as a single flow obstacle. Buildings were removed from the model mesh and building outlines represented by solid boundaries. Model roughness values were assigned based on typical land use classes to represent the flow resistance due to various sources of energy loss.
 - LIDAR data surveyed in 2013 was used to create a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for the City of Vancouver; the DEM surface was edited to remove buildings and temporary features. The DEM surface was also modified to include (1) the Powell Street Overpass, currently under construction, (2) modifications to Pacific Boulevard and Griffiths Way planned as part of the Georgia Viaduct removal, (3) underpasses at the Stanley Park Causeway east of Lost Lagoon, and (4) manually interpolated bathymetry under some pile structures in the Inner Harbour. The maps depict flood levels based on ground conditions represented in this DEM. Any changes to ground elevations, land use or buildings from those included in the model will affect the flood levels and render site-specific information obsolete.
 - The model geometry was kept constant at all flows although variations (erosion, subsidence, or future constructions) may occur before and during a flood. Irregularities or blockages caused by fences, walls, hedges, vehicles, boats, or other barriers are difficult to characterize and were not represented in the model. The flood map does not take into account flood defences which may be in place now or in the future.
 - The accuracy of simulated flood levels is limited by the reliability of the water level data used for calibrating the model. Only limited calibration data was available at select locations and in no instance extended more than 15 m from the shoreline.
 - The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary is limited by the accuracy of the DEM, model boundary conditions and model parameters.
 - Other sources of water (i.e. precipitation, groundwater, or sewer surcharge) and complex interactions between subsurface drainage networks and structures (i.e. Skytrain infrastructure, underground parking, conduits etc.) were not considered and may locally affect flood levels. A Qualified Professional must be consulted for site-specific engineering analysis.
 - Industry best practices were followed to generate the flood depth maps. However, actual flood depths and extents may vary from those shown and Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. (NHC) does not assume any liability for such variations.

- Data Sources:**
- Building footprints supplied by City of Vancouver.
 - 2013 orthophoto supplied by City of Vancouver. Supplemented with 2010 Ikonos satellite imagery from Esri and GeoEye and 2013 orthophoto from District of North Vancouver GIS Department.
 - Index basemap from National Geographic and Esri.

- References:**
- NHC et al. (2014). City of Vancouver Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (Final Report). Report prepared for the City of Vancouver.
 - Ausenco-Sandwell (2011). Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Sea Dikes and Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use: Guidelines for Management of Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use. Prepared by Ausenco-Sandwell for BC Ministry of Environment.

Disclaimer:
This document has been prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. in accordance with generally accepted engineering and geoscience practices and is intended for the exclusive use and benefit of the City of Vancouver and their authorized representatives, for specific application to the Coastal Flood Risk Assessment Project for the City of Vancouver Fraser River and Burrard Inlet (including Point Grey, Kits Point, False Creek, English Bay, Stanley Park and the Inner Harbour) shorelines. The contents of this document are not to be relied upon or used, in whole or in part, by or for the benefit of others without specific written authorization from Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.
Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. and its officers, directors, employees, and agents assume no responsibility for the reliance upon this document or any of its contents by any parties other than the City of Vancouver.

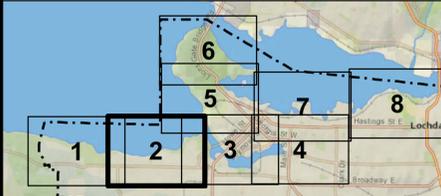


Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 10N Date: 18-JUN-2014
Units: METRES

Engineer	GIS	Reviewer	Job Number
VFOC	MSN	MM	300227

**COASTAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
BURRARD INLET FLOOD DEPTHS
NOT INCLUDING FREEBOARD
SCENARIO 3 - YEAR 2100, SLR 1 M
PROBABILITY OF 1/500
MAP 1 OF 8**

<p>Flood Depths (cm) Not Including Freeboard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to 50: most houses are dry; walking in moving water or driving is potentially dangerous; basements and underground parking may be flooded, potentially causing evacuation 50 to 100: water on ground floor; basements and underground parking flooded, potentially causing evacuation; electricity failed; vehicles are commonly carried off roadways 100 to 200: ground floor flooded; residents evacuate 200 to 500: first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate > 500: first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate Lake, Pond or Pool: depth unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocean (not modelled) Future Building Footprints (2041) Park <p>Critical Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Library Community Centre/Neighbourhood House Care Facility Public Elementary/Secondary School Post Secondary School Fire Station Police Station Emergency Operations Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model Zone Boundary Indian Reserve Boundary City Boundary Port Boundary (approximate)
---	--	--



Notes:

- Flood water levels were developed for five coastal flood scenarios as described in NHC et al. (2014). This map delineates the potential for coastal flooding under Year 2100 conditions assuming a 1.0 m sea level rise (SLR) and a current 500-year return period ocean event. A 500-year return period ocean event means that, on average, the event will occur once in 500 years and that there is a one-in-500 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in any one year (or that there is about a one-in-10 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in a period of 50 years).
- The adopted value for SLR is based on guidelines from Ausenco-Sandwell (2011), and discussions and recommendations from the project's Technical Advisory Group.
- The flood levels are based on water surface profiles simulated using a two-dimensional hydrodynamic model developed by NHC (NHC et al. 2014). A generalization algorithm was used to merge closely spaced buildings (<5m apart) that would act as a single flow obstacle. Buildings were removed from the model mesh and building outlines represented by solid boundaries. Model roughness values were assigned based on typical land use classes to represent the flow resistance due to various sources of energy loss.
- LIDAR data surveyed in 2013 was used to create a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for the City of Vancouver; the DEM surface was edited to remove buildings and temporary features. The DEM surface was also modified to include (1) the Powell Street Overpass, currently under construction, (2) modifications to Pacific Boulevard and Griffiths Way planned as part of the Georgia Viaduct removal, (3) underpasses at the Stanley Park Causeway east of Lost Lagoon, and (4) manually interpolated bathymetry under some pile structures in the Inner Harbour. The maps depict flood levels based on ground conditions represented in this DEM. Any changes to ground elevations, land use or buildings from those included in the model will affect the flood levels and render site-specific information obsolete.
- The model geometry was kept constant at all flows although variations (erosion, subsidence, or future constructions) may occur before and during a flood. Irregularities or blockages caused by fences, walls, hedges, vehicles, boats, or other barriers are difficult to characterize and were not represented in the model. The flood map does not take into account flood defences which may be in place now or in the future.
- The accuracy of simulated flood levels is limited by the reliability of the water level data used for calibrating the model. Only limited calibration data was available at select locations and in no instance extended more than 15 m from the shoreline.
- The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary is limited by the accuracy of the DEM, model boundary conditions and model parameters.
- Other sources of water (i.e. precipitation, groundwater, or sewer surcharge) and complex interactions between subsurface drainage networks and structures (i.e. Skytrain infrastructure, underground parking, conduits, etc.) were not considered and may locally affect flood levels. A Qualified Professional must be consulted for site-specific engineering analysis.
- Industry best practices were followed to generate the flood depth maps. However, actual flood depths and extents may vary from those shown and Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. (NHC) does not assume any liability for such variations.

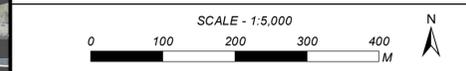
Data Sources:

- Building footprints supplied by City of Vancouver.
- 2013 orthophoto supplied by City of Vancouver. Supplemented with 2010 Ikonos satellite imagery from Esri and GeoEye and 2013 orthophoto from District of North Vancouver GIS Department.
- Index basemap from National Geographic and Esri.

References:

- NHC et al. (2014). City of Vancouver Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (Final Report). Report prepared for the City of Vancouver.
- Ausenco-Sandwell (2011). Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Sea Dikes and Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use: Guidelines for Management of Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use. Prepared by Ausenco-Sandwell for BC Ministry of Environment.

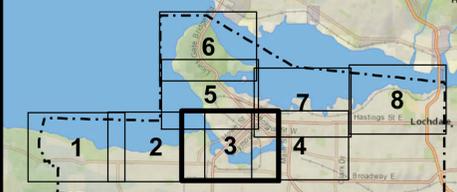
Disclaimer:
This document has been prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. in accordance with generally accepted engineering and geoscience practices and is intended for the exclusive use and benefit of the City of Vancouver and their authorized representatives for specific application to the Coastal Flood Risk Assessment Project for the City of Vancouver Fraser River and Burrard Inlet (including Point Grey, Kits Point, False Creek, English Bay, Stanley Park and the Inner Harbour) shorelines. The contents of this document are not to be relied upon or used, in whole or in part, by or for the benefit of others without specific written authorization from Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.
Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. and its officers, directors, employees, and agents assume no responsibility for the reliance upon this document or any of its contents by any parties other than the City of Vancouver.



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 10N		Date: 18-JUN-2014	
Units: METRES			
Engineer	GIS	Reviewer	Job Number
VFOC	MSN	MM	300227

**COASTAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
BURRARD INLET FLOOD DEPTHS
NOT INCLUDING FREEBOARD
SCENARIO 3 - YEAR 2100, SLR 1 M
PROBABILITY OF 1/500
MAP 2 OF 8**

<p>Flood Depths (cm) Not Including Freeboard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to 50: most houses are dry; walking in moving water or driving is potentially dangerous; basements and underground parking may be flooded, potentially causing evacuation 50 to 100: water on ground floor; basements and underground parking flooded, potentially causing evacuation; electricity failed; vehicles are commonly carried off roadways 100 to 200: ground floor flooded; residents evacuate 200 to 500: first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate > 500: first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate Lake, Pond or Pool: depth unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocean (not modelled) Future Building Footprints (2041) Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model Zone Boundary Indian Reserve Boundary City Boundary Port Boundary (approximate)
<p>Critical Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Library Community Centre/Neighbourhood House Care Facility Public Elementary/Secondary School Post Secondary School Fire Station Police Station Emergency Operations Centre 		



Notes:

- Flood water levels were developed for five coastal flood scenarios as described in NHC et al. (2014). This map delineates the potential for coastal flooding under Year 2100 conditions assuming a 1.0 m sea level rise (SLR) and a current 500-year return period ocean event. A 500-year return period ocean event means that, on average, the event will occur once in 500 years and that there is a one-in-500 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in any one year (or that there is about a one-in-10 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in a period of 50 years).
- The adopted value for SLR is based on guidelines from Ausenco-Sandwell (2011), and discussions and recommendations from the project's Technical Advisory Group.
- The flood levels are based on water surface profiles simulated using a two-dimensional hydrodynamic model developed by NHC (NHC et al. 2014). A generalization algorithm was used to merge closely spaced buildings (<5m apart) that would act as a single flow obstacle. Buildings were removed from the model mesh and building outlines represented by solid boundaries. Model roughness values were assigned based on typical land use classes to represent the flow resistance due to various sources of energy loss.
- LIDAR data surveyed in 2013 was used to create a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for the City of Vancouver; the DEM surface was edited to remove buildings and temporary features. The DEM surface was also modified to include (1) the Powell Street Overpass, currently under construction, (2) modifications to Pacific Boulevard and Griffiths Way planned as part of the Georgia Viaduct removal, (3) underpasses at the Stanley Park Causeway east of Lost Lagoon, and (4) manually interpolated bathymetry under some pile structures in the Inner Harbour. The maps depict flood levels based on ground conditions represented in this DEM. Any changes to ground elevations, land use or buildings from those included in the model will affect the flood levels and render site-specific information obsolete.
- The model geometry was kept constant at all flows although variations (erosion, subsidence, or future constructions) may occur before and during a flood. Irregularities or blockages caused by fences, walls, hedges, vehicles, boats, or other barriers are difficult to characterize and were not represented in the model. The flood map does not take into account flood defences which may be in place now or in the future.
- The accuracy of simulated flood levels is limited by the reliability of the water level data used for calibrating the model. Only limited calibration data was available at select locations and in no instance extended more than 15 m from the shoreline.
- The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary is limited by the accuracy of the DEM, model boundary conditions and model parameters.
- Other sources of water (i.e. precipitation, groundwater, or sewer surcharge) and complex interactions between subsurface drainage networks and structures (i.e. Skytrain infrastructure, underground parking, conduits, etc.) were not considered and may locally affect flood levels. A Qualified Professional must be consulted for site-specific engineering analysis.
- Industry best practices were followed to generate the flood depth maps. However, actual flood depths and extents may vary from those shown and Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. (NHC) does not assume any liability for such variations.

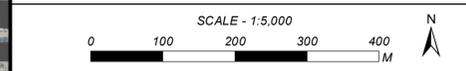
Data Sources:

- Building footprints supplied by City of Vancouver.
- 2013 orthophoto supplied by City of Vancouver. Supplemented with 2010 Ikonos satellite imagery from Esri and GeoEye and 2013 orthophoto from District of North Vancouver GIS Department.
- Index basemap from National Geographic and Esri.

References:

- NHC et al. (2014). City of Vancouver Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (Final Report). Report prepared for the City of Vancouver.
- Ausenco-Sandwell (2011). Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Sea Dikes and Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use: Guidelines for Management of Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use. Prepared by Ausenco-Sandwell for BC Ministry of Environment.

Disclaimer:
This document has been prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. in accordance with generally accepted engineering and geoscience practices and is intended for the exclusive use and benefit of the City of Vancouver and their authorized representatives for specific application to the Coastal Flood Risk Assessment Project for the City of Vancouver Fraser River and Burrard Inlet (including Point Grey, Kits Point, False Creek, English Bay, Stanley Park and the Inner Harbour) shorelines. The contents of this document are not to be relied upon or used, in whole or in part, by or for the benefit of others without specific written authorization from Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.
Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. and its officers, directors, employees, and agents assume no responsibility for the reliance upon this document or any of its contents by any parties other than the City of Vancouver.



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 10N	Date: 18-JUN-2014		
Units: METRES			
Engineer: VFOC	GIS: MSN	Reviewer: MM	Job Number: 300227

Flood Depths (cm) Not Including Freeboard

- 0 to 50: most houses are dry; walking in moving water or driving is potentially dangerous; basements and underground parking may be flooded, potentially causing evacuation
- 50 to 100: water on ground floor; basements and underground parking flooded, potentially causing evacuation; electricity failed; vehicles are commonly carried off roadways
- 100 to 200: ground floor flooded; residents evacuate
- 200 to 500: first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate
- > 500: first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate
- Lake, Pond or Pool: depth unknown

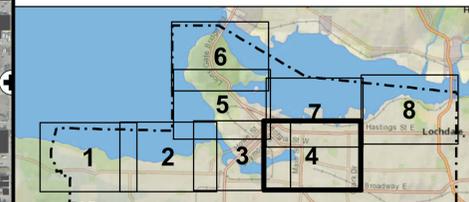
Critical Structures

- Library
- Community Centre/Neighbourhood House
- Care Facility
- Public Elementary/Secondary School
- Post Secondary School
- Fire Station
- Police Station
- Emergency Operations Centre

Other Symbols:

- Ocean (not modelled)
- Future Building Footprints (2041)
- Park
- Model Zone Boundary
- Indian Reserve Boundary
- City Boundary
- Port Boundary (approximate)

**COASTAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
BURRARD INLET FLOOD DEPTHS
NOT INCLUDING FREEBOARD
SCENARIO 3 - YEAR 2100, SLR 1 M
PROBABILITY OF 1/500
MAP 3 OF 8**



NOTE: Reconstruction of part of Stewart Street as an elevated road is currently in progress and is not represented in the flood model.

Notes:

- Flood water levels were developed for five coastal flood scenarios as described in NHC et al. (2014). This map delineates the potential for coastal flooding under Year 2100 conditions assuming a 1.0 m sea level rise (SLR) and a current 500-year return period ocean event. A 500-year return period ocean event means that, on average, the event will occur once in 500 years and that there is a one-in-500 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in any one year (or that there is about a one-in-10 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in a period of 50 years).
- The adopted value for SLR is based on guidelines from Ausenco-Sandwell (2011), and discussions and recommendations from the project's Technical Advisory Group.
- The flood levels are based on water surface profiles simulated using a two-dimensional hydrodynamic model developed by NHC (NHC et al. 2014). A generalization algorithm was used to merge closely spaced buildings (<5m apart) that would act as a single flow obstacle. Buildings were removed from the model mesh and building outlines represented by solid boundaries. Model roughness values were assigned based on typical land use classes to represent the flow resistance due to various sources of energy loss.
- LIDAR data surveyed in 2013 was used to create a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for the City of Vancouver; the DEM surface was edited to remove buildings and temporary features. The DEM surface was also modified to include (1) the Powell Street Overpass, currently under construction, (2) modifications to Pacific Boulevard and Griffiths Way planned as part of the Georgia Viaduct removal, (3) underpasses at the Stanley Park Causeway east of Lost Lagoon, and (4) manually interpolated bathymetry under some pile structures in the Inner Harbour. The maps depict flood levels based on ground conditions represented in this DEM. Any changes to ground elevations, land use or buildings from those included in the model will affect the flood levels and render site-specific information obsolete.
- The model geometry was kept constant at all flows although variations (erosion, subsidence, or future constructions) may occur before and during a flood. Irregularities or blockages caused by fences, walls, hedges, vehicles, boats, or other barriers are difficult to characterize and were not represented in the model. The flood map does not take into account flood defences which may be in place now or in the future.
- The accuracy of simulated flood levels is limited by the reliability of the water level data used for calibrating the model. Only limited calibration data was available at select locations and in no instance extended more than 15 m from the shoreline.
- The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary is limited by the accuracy of the DEM, model boundary conditions and model parameters.
- Other sources of water (i.e. precipitation, groundwater, or sewer surcharge) and complex interactions between subsurface drainage networks and structures (i.e. Skytrain infrastructure, underground parking, conduits, etc.) were not considered and may locally affect flood levels. A Qualified Professional must be consulted for site-specific engineering analysis.
- Industry best practices were followed to generate the flood depth maps. However, actual flood depths and extents may vary from those shown and Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. (NHC) does not assume any liability for such variations.

Data Sources:

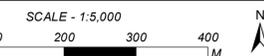
- Building footprints supplied by City of Vancouver.
- 2013 orthophoto supplied by City of Vancouver. Supplemented with 2010 Ikonos satellite imagery from Esri and GeoEye and 2013 orthophoto from District of North Vancouver GIS Department.
- Index base map from National Geographic and Esri.

References:

- NHC et al. (2014). City of Vancouver Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (Final Report). Report prepared for the City of Vancouver.
- Ausenco-Sandwell (2011). Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Sea Dikes and Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use: Guidelines for Management of Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use. Prepared by Ausenco-Sandwell for BC Ministry of Environment.

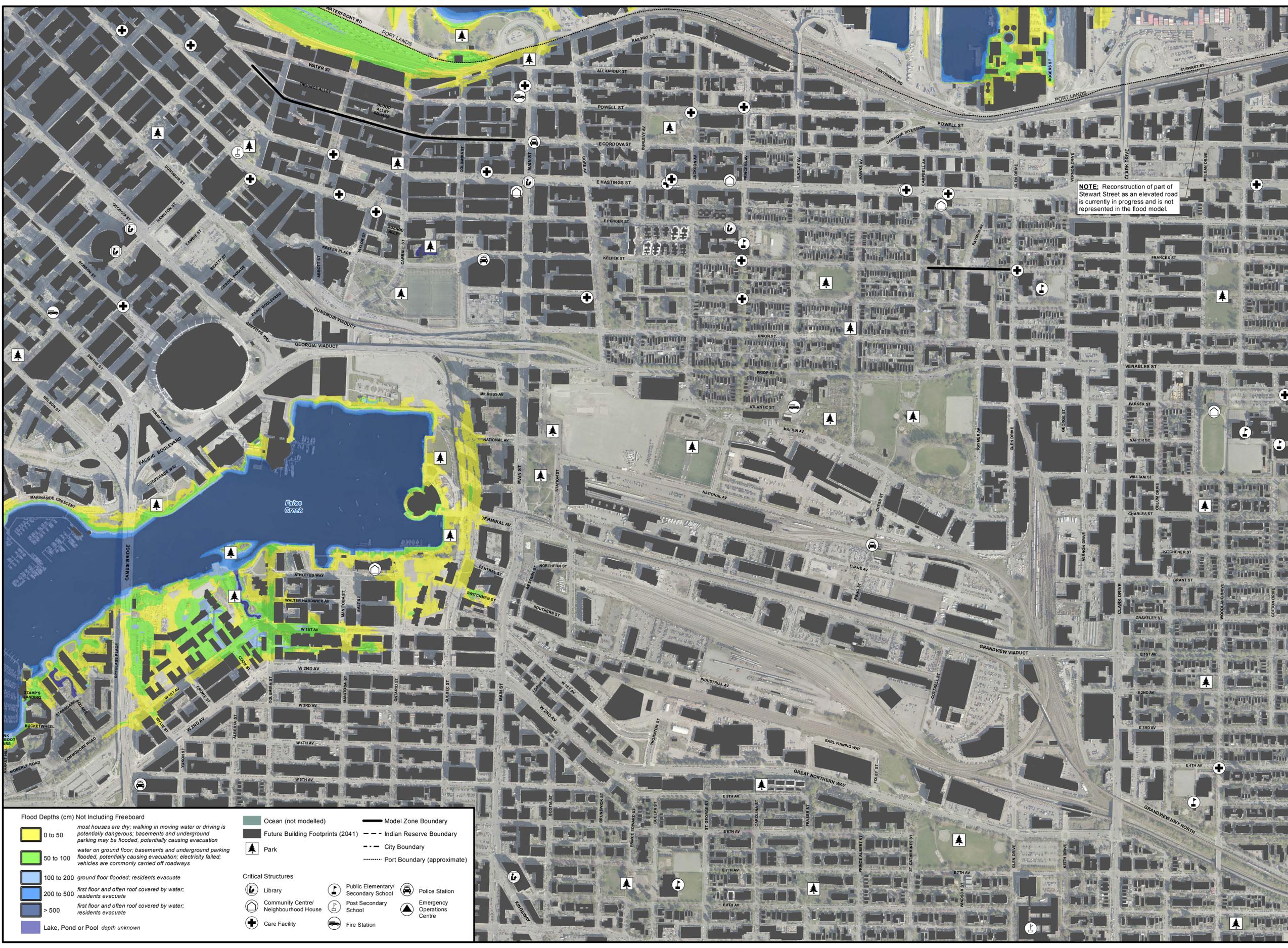
Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. in accordance with generally accepted engineering and geoscience practices and is intended for the exclusive use and benefit of the City of Vancouver and their authorized representatives for specific application to the Coastal Flood Risk Assessment Project for the City of Vancouver Fraser River and Burrard Inlet (including Point Grey, Kits Point, False Creek, English Bay, Stanley Park and the Inner Harbour) shorelines. The contents of this document are not to be relied upon or used, in whole or in part, by or for the benefit of others without specific written authorization from Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. and its officers, directors, employees, and agents assume no responsibility for the reliance upon this document or any of its contents by any parties other than the City of Vancouver.

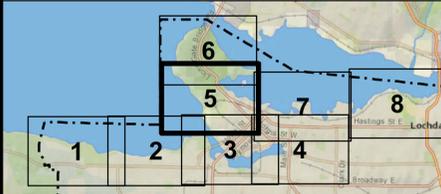


Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 10N	Date: 18-JUN-2014		
Units: METRES			
Engineer: VFOC	GIS: MSN	Reviewer: MM	Job Number: 300227

**COASTAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
BURRARD INLET FLOOD DEPTHS
NOT INCLUDING FREEBOARD
SCENARIO 3 - YEAR 2100, SLR 1 M
PROBABILITY OF 1/500
MAP 4 OF 8**



Flood Depths (cm) Not Including Freeboard	Critical Structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to 50: most houses are dry; walking in moving water or driving is potentially dangerous; basements and underground parking may be flooded, potentially causing evacuation 50 to 100: water on ground floor; basements and underground parking flooded, potentially causing evacuation; electricity failed; vehicles are commonly carried off roadways 100 to 200: ground floor flooded; residents evacuate 200 to 500: first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate > 500: first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate Lake, Pond or Pool: depth unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Library Community Centre/Neighbourhood House Care Facility Park Public Elementary/Secondary School Post Secondary School Fire Station Police Station Emergency Operations Centre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocean (not modelled) Future Building Footprints (2041) Model Zone Boundary Indian Reserve Boundary City Boundary Port Boundary (approximate) 	



- Notes:**
- Flood water levels were developed for five coastal flood scenarios as described in NHC et al. (2014). This map delineates the potential for coastal flooding under Year 2100 conditions assuming a 1.0 m sea level rise (SLR) and a current 500-year return period ocean event. A 500-year return period ocean event means that, on average, the event will occur once in 500 years and that there is a one-in-500 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in any one year (or that there is about a one-in-10 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in a period of 50 years).
 - The adopted value for SLR is based on guidelines from Ausenco-Sandwell (2011), and discussions and recommendations from the project's Technical Advisory Group.
 - The flood levels are based on water surface profiles simulated using a two-dimensional hydrodynamic model developed by NHC (NHC et al. 2014). A generalization algorithm was used to merge closely spaced buildings (<5m apart) that would act as a single flow obstacle. Buildings were removed from the model mesh and building outlines represented by solid boundaries. Model roughness values were assigned based on typical land use classes to represent the flow resistance due to various sources of energy loss.
 - LIDAR data surveyed in 2013 was used to create a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for the City of Vancouver; the DEM surface was edited to remove buildings and temporary features. The DEM surface was also modified to include (1) the Powell Street Overpass, currently under construction, (2) modifications to Pacific Boulevard and Griffiths Way planned as part of the Georgia Viaduct removal, (3) underpasses at the Stanley Park Causeway east of Lost Lagoon, and (4) manually interpolated bathymetry under some pile structures in the Inner Harbour. The maps depict flood levels based on ground conditions represented in this DEM. Any changes to ground elevations, land use or buildings from those included in the model will affect the flood levels and render site-specific information obsolete.
 - The model geometry was kept constant at all flows although variations (erosion, subsidence, or future constructions) may occur before and during a flood. Irregularities or blockages caused by fences, walls, hedges, vehicles, boats, or other barriers are difficult to characterize and were not represented in the model. The flood map does not take into account flood defences which may be in place now or in the future.
 - The accuracy of simulated flood levels is limited by the reliability of the water level data used for calibrating the model. Only limited calibration data was available at select locations and in no instance extended more than 15 m from the shoreline.
 - The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary is limited by the accuracy of the DEM, model boundary conditions and model parameters.
 - Other sources of water (i.e. precipitation, groundwater, or sewer surcharge) and complex interactions between subsurface drainage networks and structures (i.e. Skytrain infrastructure, underground parking, conduits, etc.) were not considered and may locally affect flood levels. A Qualified Professional must be consulted for site-specific engineering analysis.
 - Industry best practices were followed to generate the flood depth maps. However, actual flood depths and extents may vary from those shown and Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. (NHC) does not assume any liability for such variations.

- Data Sources:**
- Building footprints supplied by City of Vancouver.
 - 2013 orthophoto supplied by City of Vancouver. Supplemented with 2010 Ikonos satellite imagery from Esri and GeoEye and 2013 orthophoto from District of North Vancouver GIS Department.
 - Index basemap from National Geographic and Esri.

- References:**
- NHC et al. (2014). City of Vancouver Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (Final Report). Report prepared for the City of Vancouver.
 - Ausenco-Sandwell (2011). Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Sea Dikes and Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use: Guidelines for Management of Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use. Prepared by Ausenco-Sandwell for BC Ministry of Environment.

Disclaimer:
This document has been prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. in accordance with generally accepted engineering and geoscience practices and is intended for the exclusive use and benefit of the City of Vancouver and their authorized representatives, for specific application to the Coastal Flood Risk Assessment Project for the City of Vancouver, Fraser River and Burrard Inlet (including Point Grey, Kits Point, False Creek, English Bay, Stanley Park and the Inner Harbour) shorelines. The contents of this document are not to be relied upon or used, in whole or in part, by or for the benefit of others without specific written authorization from Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.
Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. and its officers, directors, employees, and agents assume no responsibility for the reliance upon this document or any of its contents by any parties other than the City of Vancouver.

SCALE - 1:5,000
0 100 200 300 400 M

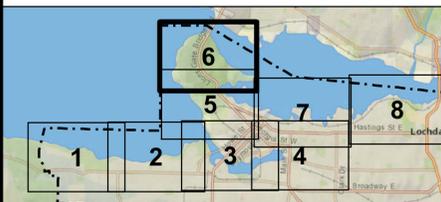
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 10N Date: 18-JUN-2014
Units: METRES

Engineer	GIS	Reviewer	Job Number
VFOC	MSN	MM	300227

COASTAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
BURRARD INLET FLOOD DEPTHS
NOT INCLUDING FREEBOARD
SCENARIO 3 - YEAR 2100, SLR 1 M
PROBABILITY OF 1/500
MAP 5 OF 8



Flood Depths (cm) Not Including Freeboard		Critical Structures	
 0 to 50	most houses are dry; walking in moving water or driving is potentially dangerous; basements and underground parking may be flooded, potentially causing evacuation	 Ocean (not modelled)	 Model Zone Boundary
 50 to 100	water on ground floor; basements and underground parking flooded, potentially causing evacuation; electricity failed; vehicles are commonly carried off roadways	 Future Building Footprints (2041)	 Indian Reserve Boundary
 100 to 200	ground floor flooded; residents evacuate	 Park	 City Boundary
 200 to 500	first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate	 Library	 Port Boundary (approximate)
 > 500	first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate	 Community Centre/Neighbourhood House	 Public Elementary/Secondary School
 Lake, Pond or Pool depth unknown		 Care Facility	 Post Secondary School
		 Fire Station	 Police Station
			 Emergency Operations Centre

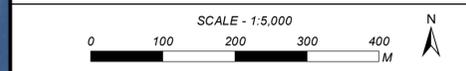


- Notes:**
- Flood water levels were developed for five coastal flood scenarios as described in NHC et al. (2014). This map delineates the potential for coastal flooding under Year 2100 conditions assuming a 1.0 m sea level rise (SLR) and a current 500-year return period ocean event. A 500-year return period ocean event means that, on average, the event will occur once in 500 years and that there is a one-in-500 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in any one year (or that there is about a one-in-10 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in a period of 50 years).
 - The adopted value for SLR is based on guidelines from Ausenco-Sandwell (2011), and discussions and recommendations from the project's Technical Advisory Group.
 - The flood levels are based on water surface profiles simulated using a two-dimensional hydrodynamic model developed by NHC (NHC et al. 2014). A generalization algorithm was used to merge closely spaced buildings (<5m apart) that would act as a single flow obstacle. Buildings were removed from the model mesh and building outlines represented by solid boundaries. Model roughness values were assigned based on typical land use classes to represent the flow resistance due to various sources of energy loss.
 - LIDAR data surveyed in 2013 was used to create a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for the City of Vancouver; the DEM surface was edited to remove buildings and temporary features. The DEM surface was also modified to include (1) the Powell Street Overpass, currently under construction, (2) modifications to Pacific Boulevard and Griffiths Way planned as part of the Georgia Viaduct removal, (3) underpasses at the Stanley Park Causeway east of Lost Lagoon, and (4) manually interpolated bathymetry under some pile structures in the Inner Harbour. The maps depict flood levels based on ground conditions represented in this DEM. Any changes to ground elevations, land use or buildings from those included in the model will affect the flood levels and render site-specific information obsolete.
 - The model geometry was kept constant at all flows although variations (erosion, subsidence, or future constructions) may occur before and during a flood. Irregularities or blockages caused by fences, walls, hedges, vehicles, boats, or other barriers are difficult to characterize and were not represented in the model. The flood map does not take into account flood defences which may be in place now or in the future.
 - The accuracy of simulated flood levels is limited by the reliability of the water level data used for calibrating the model. Only limited calibration data was available at select locations and in no instance extended more than 15 m from the shoreline.
 - The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary is limited by the accuracy of the DEM, model boundary conditions and model parameters.
 - Other sources of water (i.e. precipitation, groundwater, or sewer surcharge) and complex interactions between subsurface drainage networks and structures (i.e. Skytrain infrastructure, underground parking, conduits, etc.) were not considered and may locally affect flood levels. A Qualified Professional must be consulted for site-specific engineering analysis.
 - Industry best practices were followed to generate the flood depth maps. However, actual flood depths and extents may vary from those shown and Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. (NHC) does not assume any liability for such variations.

- Data Sources:**
- Building footprints supplied by City of Vancouver.
 - 2013 orthophoto supplied by City of Vancouver. Supplemented with 2010 Ikonos satellite imagery from Esri and GeoEye and 2013 orthophoto from District of North Vancouver GIS Department.
 - Index basemap from National Geographic and Esri.

- References:**
- NHC et al. (2014). City of Vancouver Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (Final Report). Report prepared for the City of Vancouver.
 - Ausenco-Sandwell (2011). Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Sea Dikes and Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use: Guidelines for Management of Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use. Prepared by Ausenco-Sandwell for BC Ministry of Environment.

Disclaimer:
This document has been prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. in accordance with generally accepted engineering and geoscience practices and is intended for the exclusive use and benefit of the City of Vancouver and their authorized representatives, for specific application to the Coastal Flood Risk Assessment Project for the City of Vancouver, Fraser River and Burrard Inlet (including Point Grey, Kits Point, False Creek, English Bay, Stanley Park and the Inner Harbour) shorelines. The contents of this document are not to be relied upon or used, in whole or in part, by or for the benefit of others without specific written authorization from Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.
Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. and its officers, directors, employees, and agents assume no responsibility for the reliance upon this document or any of its contents by any parties other than the City of Vancouver.



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 10N		Date: 18-JUN-2014	
Units: METRES			
Engineer	GIS	Reviewer	Job Number
VFOC	MSN	MM	300227

**COASTAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
BURRARD INLET FLOOD DEPTHS
NOT INCLUDING FREEBOARD
SCENARIO 3 - YEAR 2100, SLR 1 M
PROBABILITY OF 1/500
MAP 6 OF 8**

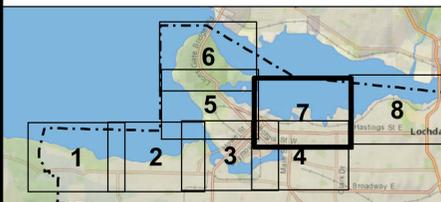
Flood Depths (cm) Not Including Freeboard

0 to 50	most houses are dry; walking in moving water or driving is potentially dangerous; basements and underground parking may be flooded, potentially causing evacuation
50 to 100	water on ground floor; basements and underground parking flooded, potentially causing evacuation; electricity failed; vehicles are commonly carried off roadways
100 to 200	ground floor flooded; residents evacuate
200 to 500	first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate
> 500	first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate
Lake, Pond or Pool	depth unknown

Ocean (not modelled)	Model Zone Boundary
Future Building Footprints (2041)	Indian Reserve Boundary
Park	City Boundary
	Port Boundary (approximate)

Critical Structures

Library	Public Elementary/ Secondary School	Police Station
Community Centre/ Neighbourhood House	Post Secondary School	Emergency Operations Centre
Care Facility	Fire Station	



NOTE: Flooding may affect infrastructure that is located below elevated structures. Depths and extent of flooding in these areas are not represented.

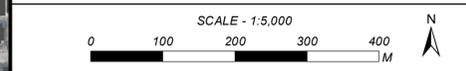
NOTE: Reconstruction of part of Stewart Street as an elevated road is currently in progress and is not represented in the flood model.

- Notes:**
- Flood water levels were developed for five coastal flood scenarios as described in NHC et al. (2014). This map delineates the potential for coastal flooding under Year 2100 conditions assuming a 1.0 m sea level rise (SLR) and a current 500-year return period ocean event. A 500-year return period ocean event means that, on average, the event will occur once in 500 years and that there is a one-in-500 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in any one year (or that there is about a one-in-10 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in a period of 50 years).
 - The adopted value for SLR is based on guidelines from Ausenco-Sandwell (2011), and discussions and recommendations from the project's Technical Advisory Group.
 - The flood levels are based on water surface profiles simulated using a two-dimensional hydrodynamic model developed by NHC (NHC et al. 2014). A generalization algorithm was used to merge closely spaced buildings (<5m apart) that would act as a single flow obstacle. Buildings were removed from the model mesh and building outlines represented by solid boundaries. Model roughness values were assigned based on typical land use classes to represent the flow resistance due to various sources of energy loss.
 - LIDAR data surveyed in 2013 was used to create a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for the City of Vancouver; the DEM surface was edited to remove buildings and temporary features. The DEM surface was also modified to include (1) the Powell Street Overpass, currently under construction, (2) modifications to Pacific Boulevard and Griffiths Way planned as part of the Georgia Viaduct removal, (3) underpasses at the Stanley Park Causeway east of Lost Lagoon, and (4) manually interpolated bathymetry under some pile structures in the Inner Harbour. The maps depict flood levels based on ground conditions represented in this DEM. Any changes to ground elevations, land use or buildings from those included in the model will affect the flood levels and render site-specific information obsolete.
 - The model geometry was kept constant at all flows although variations (erosion, subsidence, or future constructions) may occur before and during a flood. Irregularities or blockages caused by fences, walls, hedges, vehicles, boats, or other barriers are difficult to characterize and were not represented in the model. The flood map does not take into account flood defences which may be in place now or in the future.
 - The accuracy of simulated flood levels is limited by the reliability of the water level data used for calibrating the model. Only limited calibration data was available at select locations and in no instance extended more than 15 m from the shoreline.
 - The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary is limited by the accuracy of the DEM, model boundary conditions and model parameters.
 - Other sources of water (i.e. precipitation, groundwater, or sewer surcharge) and complex interactions between subsurface drainage networks and structures (i.e. Skytrain infrastructure, underground parking, conduits, etc.) were not considered and may locally affect flood levels. A Qualified Professional must be consulted for site-specific engineering analysis.
 - Industry best practices were followed to generate the flood depth maps. However, actual flood depths and extents may vary from those shown and Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. (NHC) does not assume any liability for such variations.

- Data Sources:**
- Building footprints supplied by City of Vancouver.
 - 2013 orthophoto supplied by City of Vancouver. Supplemented with 2010 Ikonos satellite imagery from Esri and GeoEye and 2013 orthophoto from District of North Vancouver GIS Department.
 - Index basemap from National Geographic and Esri.

- References:**
- NHC et al. (2014). City of Vancouver Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (Final Report). Report prepared for the City of Vancouver.
 - Ausenco-Sandwell (2011). Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Sea Dikes and Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use: Guidelines for Management of Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use. Prepared by Ausenco-Sandwell for BC Ministry of Environment.

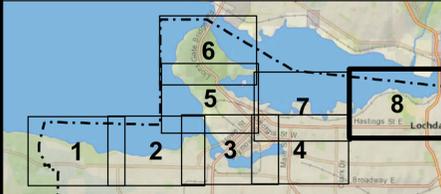
Disclaimer:
This document has been prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. in accordance with generally accepted engineering and geoscience practices and is intended for the exclusive use and benefit of the City of Vancouver and their authorized representatives, for specific application to the Coastal Flood Risk Assessment Project for the City of Vancouver Fraser River and Burrard Inlet (including Point Grey, Kits Point, False Creek, English Bay, Stanley Park and the Inner Harbour) shorelines. The contents of this document are not to be relied upon or used, in whole or in part, by or for the benefit of others without specific written authorization from Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.
Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. and its officers, directors, employees, and agents assume no responsibility for the reliance upon this document or any of its contents by any parties other than the City of Vancouver.



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 10N	Date: 18-JUN-2014		
Units: METRES			
Engineer: VFOC	GIS: MSN	Reviewer: MM	Job Number: 300227

Flood Depths (cm) Not Including Freeboard		Critical Structures	
0 to 50	most houses are dry; walking in moving water or driving is potentially dangerous; basements and underground parking may be flooded, potentially causing evacuation	Ocean (not modelled)	Public Elementary/ Secondary School
50 to 100	water on ground floor; basements and underground parking flooded, potentially causing evacuation; electricity failed; vehicles are commonly carried off roadways	Future Building Footprints (2041)	Post Secondary School
100 to 200	ground floor flooded; residents evacuate	Park	Fire Station
200 to 500	first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate	Model Zone Boundary	Police Station
> 500	first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate	Indian Reserve Boundary	Emergency Operations Centre
Lake, Pond or Pool	depth unknown	City Boundary	
		Port Boundary (approximate)	

**COASTAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
BURRARD INLET FLOOD DEPTHS
NOT INCLUDING FREEBOARD
SCENARIO 3 - YEAR 2100, SLR 1 M
PROBABILITY OF 1/500
MAP 7 OF 8**



Notes:

- Flood water levels were developed for five coastal flood scenarios as described in NHC et al. (2014). This map delineates the potential for coastal flooding under Year 2100 conditions assuming a 1.0 m sea level rise (SLR) and a current 500-year return period ocean event. A 500-year return period ocean event means that, on average, the event will occur once in 500 years and that there is a one-in-500 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in any one year (or that there is about a one-in-10 chance that the flood level mapped could be equalled or exceeded in a period of 50 years).
- The adopted value for SLR is based on guidelines from Ausenco-Sandwell (2011), and discussions and recommendations from the project's Technical Advisory Group.
- The flood levels are based on water surface profiles simulated using a two-dimensional hydrodynamic model developed by NHC (NHC et al. 2014). A generalization algorithm was used to merge closely spaced buildings (<5m apart) that would act as a single flow obstacle. Buildings were removed from the model mesh and building outlines represented by solid boundaries. Model roughness values were assigned based on typical land use classes to represent the flow resistance due to various sources of energy loss.
- LIDAR data surveyed in 2013 was used to create a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for the City of Vancouver; the DEM surface was edited to remove buildings and temporary features. The DEM surface was also modified to include (1) the Powell Street Overpass, currently under construction, (2) modifications to Pacific Boulevard and Griffiths Way planned as part of the Georgia Viaduct removal, (3) underpasses at the Stanley Park Causeway east of Lost Lagoon, and (4) manually interpolated bathymetry under some pile structures in the Inner Harbour. The maps depict flood levels based on ground conditions represented in this DEM. Any changes to ground elevations, land use or buildings from those included in the model will affect the flood levels and render site-specific information obsolete.
- The model geometry was kept constant at all floors although variations (erosion, subsidence, or future constructions) may occur before and during a flood. Irregularities or blockages caused by fences, walls, hedges, vehicles, boats, or other barriers are difficult to characterize and were not represented in the model. The flood map does not take into account flood defences which may be in place now or in the future.
- The accuracy of simulated flood levels is limited by the reliability of the water level data used for calibrating the model. Only limited calibration data was available at select locations and in no instance extended more than 15 m from the shoreline.
- The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary is limited by the accuracy of the DEM, model boundary conditions and model parameters.
- Other sources of water (i.e. precipitation, groundwater, or sewer surcharge) and complex interactions between subsurface drainage networks and structures (i.e. Skytrain infrastructure, underground parking, conduits, etc.) were not considered and may locally affect flood levels. A Qualified Professional must be consulted for site-specific engineering analysis.
- Industry best practices were followed to generate the flood depth maps. However, actual flood depths and extents may vary from those shown and Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. (NHC) does not assume any liability for such variations.

Data Sources:

- Building footprints supplied by City of Vancouver.
- 2013 orthophoto supplied by City of Vancouver. Supplemented with 2010 Ikonos satellite imagery from Esri and GeoEye and 2013 orthophoto from District of North Vancouver GIS Department.
- Index basemap from National Geographic and Esri.

References:

- NHC et al. (2014). City of Vancouver Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (Final Report). Report prepared for the City of Vancouver.
- Ausenco-Sandwell (2011). Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Sea Dikes and Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use: Guidelines for Management of Coastal Flood Hazard Land Use. Prepared by Ausenco-Sandwell for BC Ministry of Environment.

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. in accordance with generally accepted engineering and geoscience practices and is intended for the exclusive use and benefit of the City of Vancouver and their authorized representatives for specific application to the Coastal Flood Risk Assessment Project for the City of Vancouver Fraser River and Burrard Inlet (including Point Grey, Kits Point, False Creek, English Bay, Stanley Park and the Inner Harbour) shorelines. The contents of this document are not to be relied upon or used, in whole or in part, by or for the benefit of others without specific written authorization from Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd. and its officers, directors, employees, and agents assume no responsibility for the reliance upon this document or any of its contents by any parties other than the City of Vancouver.

SCALE - 1:5,000



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 10N Date: 18-JUN-2014

Units: METRES

Engineer	GIS	Reviewer	Job Number
VFOC	MSN	MM	300227

COASTAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
BURRARD INLET FLOOD DEPTHS
NOT INCLUDING FREEBOARD
SCENARIO 3 - YEAR 2100, SLR 1 M
PROBABILITY OF 1/500
MAP 8 OF 8



Flood Depths (cm) Not Including Freeboard		Critical Structures	
0 to 50	most houses are dry; walking in moving water or driving is potentially dangerous; basements and underground parking may be flooded, potentially causing evacuation	Library	Public Elementary/ Secondary School
50 to 100	water on ground floor; basements and underground parking flooded, potentially causing evacuation; electricity failed; vehicles are commonly carried off roadways	Community Centre/ Neighbourhood House	Post Secondary School
100 to 200	ground floor flooded; residents evacuate	Care Facility	Fire Station
200 to 500	first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate		
> 500	first floor and often roof covered by water; residents evacuate		
Lake, Pond or Pool	depth unknown		
		Ocean (not modelled)	
		Future Building Footprints (2041)	
		Park	
		Model Zone Boundary	
		Indian Reserve Boundary	
		City Boundary	
		Port Boundary (approximate)	