

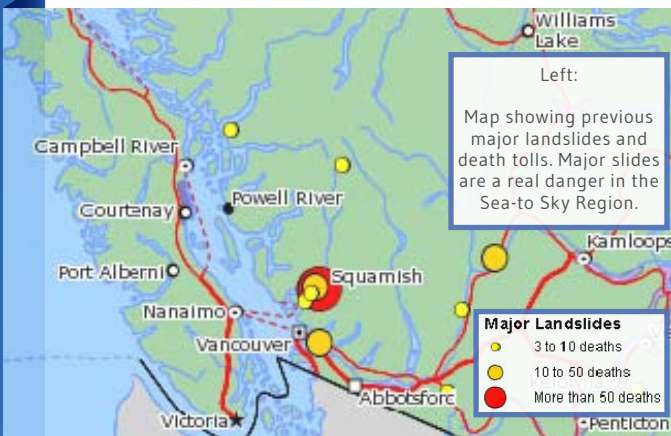
Search "Catiline Creek" on the SLRD Website for detailed information and to see similar examples.

In the SLRD

The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District is home to a wide array of unique geological features that are integral to natural drainage of water from the alpine to the valleys below. This natural drainage fills the lakes and streams, but also poses a risk of landslide and debris flows when precipitation falls or significant snowmelt occurs.

Landslides and Debris Flows

The SLRD is a unique area where a wide range of geological and geomorphological changes occur. Our mountain ranges and valleys were generated by enormous earth forces and are subject to hot and cold climate, melting glaciers, fires and heavy rains. This leads to an ever-changing topography and threat of natural hazards.

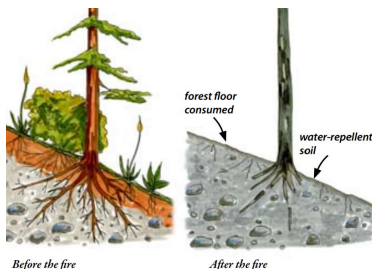


Landslides and debris flows are a result of many different factors coming into play, such as slope angle, rainfall, soil and rock composition. Forest fires can also trigger landslide and debris flow, due to the destruction of forest floor that otherwise absorbs and slows water.

Landslides come with natural warning signs, but you should also consider:

Canada Weatheradio During Storms

72 Hour Kits
www.getprepared.ca



CONTACT INFORMATION



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Sign up for Emergency Notifications at
slrd.bc.ca/SLRDAlert

SLRD ALERT
Powered by the ePACT Network



SQUAMISH - LILLOOET
REGIONAL DISTRICT

Natural Hazard Guides

Landslide Hazards

AN INFORMATIVE GUIDE
AND CHECKLIST
FOR
DEVELOPMENT
IN HAZARD AREAS



Public Safety
Canada

Tune into Weatheradio
for Updates



slrd.bc.ca

Landslides: Consult a Professional

If you live beneath a steep slope, ensure that you meet bylaw requirements and consult a professional if you are concerned about slope stability on your property. Contact your local government if the slope of concern is on public property.

Seek advice from a geo-technical expert for evaluating landslide hazards or designing techniques to reduce landslide risk.



Before, During, and After a Landslide

Before:

Get a ground assessment of your property and visually inspect the area. Development on steep slopes, mountain edges and near natural major drainage hollows should be avoided.

During:

Listen to Canada Weatheradio during periods of heavy rain. Consider your risks if you are living in an area of previous debris flow. Listen for unusual sounds like trees cracking and boulders knocking together. Evacuate. Get out of the path of the debris flow. Warn neighbours.

After:

Stay away from the slide area; there may be danger of additional slides. Keep listening to emergency radio for updates in your area. If possible, check for injured or trapped people near the slide area. If your home is accessible, check foundations, gas lines and utilities for any damage and contact authorities.

Signs of an Impending Flow

Leaning telephone poles, offset fence lines, tilted trees and slumped retaining walls may indicate an impending slide in your area. Watch for rapid increases or sudden decreases in stream flow or heavy sediment in otherwise clear waters. You may hear trees cracking or boulders knocking together.

Areas generally prone to landslides are:

- On existing landslide sites
- At the base of slopes
- Developed Hillsides
- At the base or top of a steep cut slope



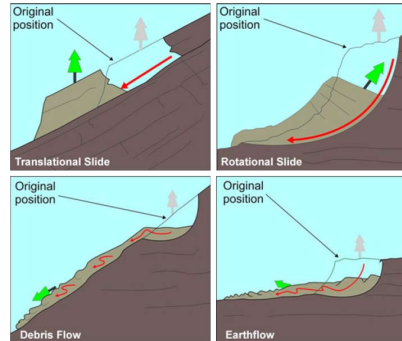
INFORMATION IN YOUR AREA

Landslides in British Columbia



A landslide is the downslope movement of sediment and rock. The word "Landslide" also refers to the landforms that result from this action. Canada has many different types of landslides, reflecting the many diverse landscapes in our country.

The geological material forming the landslide can be either rock or loose sediment and may involve both. Speeds of slides can range from a few centimeters per year or up to 360km/h in extreme cases.



Survey your Surroundings

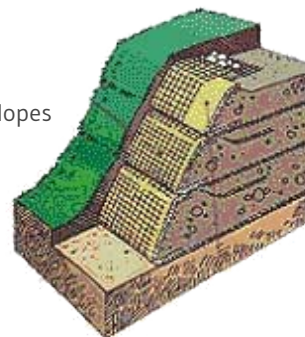
Look around your neighbourhood and examine the layout and structure of buildings, trees and landscape. This can give you an idea of what types of development are allowed and what work may need to be done to get your property ready to develop (and to mitigate any potential hazards).

Mitigative Measures

You may choose to design, landscape, and reinforce your property so that it mitigates landslide risk. Ensure that there is a proper drainage system in place, drain water away from steep slopes, and do not undercut a slope without professional consultation.

Structural Mitigative Measures

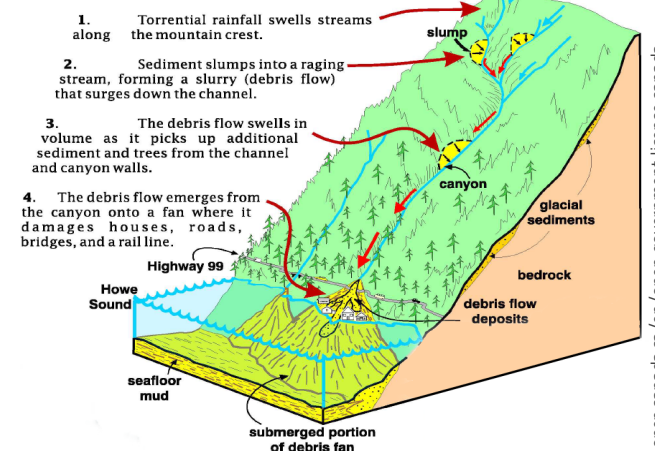
- Reducing steep angles along slopes
- Retaining walls and anchoring
- Proper drainage
- Crib facing on slope side
- Shot concreting



Please Search "Official Community Plans" on the SLRD Website: OCPs specify development guidelines for each development permit area.

Treacherous Slopes

Debris flows are common in our coastal mountains because heavy rains fall on steep slopes mantled by loose sediments. Highway 99 between Horseshoe Bay and Britannia has a history of destructive debris flows.



open.canada.ca/en/open-government-licence-canada

SLRD Mapping and Parcel Lookup



What Development Permits Apply to Your Area?

The SLRD Web Map uses GIS (Geographic Information Systems) to show information about a particular piece of land or feature on the landscape.

1. Visit the SLRD Website and click on the SLRD Maps Quick Link.
2. Read the Getting Started guide to learn which map layers can help you identify information on your land parcel.
3. Find your parcel.

Web mapping can help you find key information about your property, such as:

- Effects of Zoning on your Property
- If your property is in a Development Permit Area (DPA)

When developing in an area that may experience landslides, seek advice from a professional on proper design of buildings, and landscaping to reduce the likelihood of damage to your property.