"High hazard" flood area is the area of flood which poses a possible danger to personal safety, where the evacuation of trucks would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulty waiting in safety, or where there is a potential for significant collateral damage (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood where, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in waiting in safety (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Floodway area" refers to the land that is a pathway taken by major discharges of floodwaters, the obstruction or partial obstruction of which would cause a significant requalification of floodwaters, or a significant increase in flood levels. Floodway areas are often aligned with natural channels, are usually characterised by deep and relatively fast flowing water, and have high damage potential.

"Overland flow path" is land inundated by local runoff or its way to a waterway, rather than overbank flow from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of flood waters. The role of flood storage areas can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood fringe area" refers to the remaining area of flood prone land after the floodway area and flood storage area have been defined (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation" refers to the area of land susceptible to flooding where a comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour (to define the variation over time of flood levels, extent, velocity, flood hazard and the Flood Planning Level up to and including the probable maximum floods) has not yet been carried out (refer Flood Manual Appendix F).
NOTES

"High hazard" flood area is the area of flood which poses a possible danger to personal safety, where the evacuation of occupants would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulty waiting in safety or where there is a potential for significant damage to structures or infrastructure (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood where, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in waiting to safety (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Floodway area" refers to the land that is a pathway taken by major discharges of floodwaters, the obstruction or partial obstruction of which would cause a significant reformation of floodwaters, or a significant increase in flood levels. Floodway areas are often aligned with natural channels, are usually characterised by deep and relatively fast flowing water, and have high damage potential.

"Overland flow" path is land inundated by local runoff on its way to a waterway, rather than overbank flow from a stream, river, eskaly, lake or dam (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of floodwaters. The role of flood storage areas can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation. (refer Flood Manual Section 4)

"Flood fringe area" refers to the remaining area of flood prone land after the Floodway area and Flood storage area have been defined (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation" refers to the area of land susceptible to flooding where a comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour is required to define the variation over time of flood levels, extent, velocity, flood hazard and the Flood Planning Level up to and including the probable maximum flood (refer Flood Manual Appendix F).
"High hazard" flood area is the area of flood which poses a possible danger to personal safety, where the evacuation of trucks would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulty in reaching safety, or where there is a potential for the flow of floodwater to be stopped.

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood where, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in reaching safety (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Floodway area" refers to the land that is a pathway taken by major discharges of floodwaters, the obstruction or partial obstruction of which would cause a significant reduction of flow, or a significant increase in flood levels. Floodway areas are often aligned with natural channels, are usually charactereised by deep and relatively fast flowing water, and have minimal damage potential.

"Flow overland path" is land inundated by local runoff on its way to a waterway, rather than overbank flow from a stream, river, nulla, lake or dam (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of flood waters. The role of flood storage areas can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood fringe area" refers to the remaining area of flood prone land after the floodway area and flood storage area have been defined (refer Flood Manual Section).

"Flood prone land subject to further investigation" refers to the area of land susceptible to flooding where a comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour is designed to define the variation of flood levels, extent, velocity, flood hazard and the flood planning level up to and including the probable maximum flood (refer Flood Manual Appendix F).
"High hazard" flood area is the area of flood which poses a possible danger to personal safety, where the evacuation of trucks would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulty waiting in safety, or where there is a potential for multiple fatalities (refer Flood Manual Appendix 2).

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood where, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in waiting to safety (refer Flood Manual Appendix 2).

"Floodway area" refers to the land that is a pathway taken by major discharges of floodwaters, the obstruction or partial obstruction of which would cause a significant redistribution of floodwaters, or a significant increase in flood levels. Floodway areas are often aligned with natural channels, are usually characterized by deep and relatively fast flowing water, and have major damage potential (refer Flood Manual Appendix 3).

"Overland flow path" is land inundated by local runoff or its way to a waterway, rather than overbank flow from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of flood waters. The size of flood storage areas can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood fringe area" refers to the remaining area of flood prone land after the floodway area and flood storage area have been defined (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation" refers to the area of land susceptible to flooding where a comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour (to define the variation over time of flood levels, extent, velocity, flood hazard and the Flood Planning Level up to and including the probable maximum flood) is required (refer Flood Manual Appendix 7).