Port Stephens Flood Hazard Mapping 2016

Flood Hazard Map - Sheet FHZ_004A

Flood Hazard Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimal Risk Flood Prone Land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flood Planning Level</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Hazard Flood area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Hazard Overland Flow Path area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Hazard Floodway area</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Hazard Flood Prone Land</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Hazard Flood Storage area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Hazard Floodway area</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Hazard Overland Flow Path area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Hazard Flood Storage area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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NOTES

"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 to safety, or where there is a potential for significant property damage and/or loss of human life.

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood which, 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 reclassification of floodways, 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 major drainage potential.

"Overland flow path" is land inundated by local run off on 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 rise 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) has not yet been carried out (refer Flood Manual Appendix F).

High Hazard Overland Flow Path area

Low Hazard Overland Flow Path area

Low Hazard Floodway area

High Hazard Floodway area

Low Hazard Flood Storage area

High Hazard Flood Storage area

Flood Planning Level

Flood Prone Land

Minimal Risk Flood Prone Land

Low Hazard Flood Prone Land

GDA 1994

MGA Zone 56

Map identification number: FHZ_004A_020_20170217

Scale: 1:20000 A3
Flood Hazard Categories

- Minimal Risk Flood Prone Land
- Low Hazard Flood Prone Land
- Low Hazard Flood Storage area
- Low Hazard Overland Flow Path area
- Low Hazard Floodway area
- High Hazard Flood Fringe area
- High Hazard Flood Storage area
- High Hazard Overland Flow Path area
- High Hazard Floodway area

Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation

NOTES

"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 wading, or where there is a potential for life-threatening situations, based on recent or historical information (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood where the evacuation of vehicles is necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in wading 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 reodefinition of floodwaters, or a significant increase in flood levels.

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are important in 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 flood is required (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 trucks would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulty walking in safety or where there is a potential for severe property damage. High hazard flood areas are shown in red.

“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 walking 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 risk to 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 drainage potential.

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

“Flood storagé 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 alleviation.

“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 (PMF) 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 trucks would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulty walking to safety, or where there is a potential for loss of life (ref Flood Manual Appendix L). A "High hazard" flood area is a flood area where, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in walking to safety (ref 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 walking to safety (ref 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 rechannelisation 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 major 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, estuary, lake or dam (ref Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of floodwaters. The size of flood storage areas can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation (ref 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 (ref 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) has not yet been carried out (ref Flood Manual Appendix F).

Flood Hazard Map - Sheet FHZ_004D

Flood Hazard Categories

- Minimal Risk Flood prone Land
- Flood Planning Level
- Low Hazard Flood Storage area
- Low Hazard Overland Flow Path area
- Low Hazard Floodway area
- High Hazard Flood Storage area
- High Hazard Overland Flow Path area
- High Hazard Floodway area

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