

NOTICE:

Background
This map has been prepared using currently available technology to a standard of accuracy sufficient for broad scale flood risk management and planning. The map does not increase the risk or affect the level of flooding over an area or property. It merely seeks to identify the extent of flooding over a given set of conditions. Limitations to the information shown on this map and a brief description of some concepts upon which it is based are set out below.

Annual Recurrence Interval (ARI)
Flood risk can be considered in terms of average recurrence interval (ARI). This is the number of years, on average, within which a given flood will be equalled or exceeded. A 100 year ARI flood will be, on average, equalled or exceeded once in 100 years. A 20 year ARI flood will be, on average, equalled or exceeded once in 20 years and so on.

Due to the random nature of floods, however, a 100 year ARI flood need not occur in every 100 years and conversely several floods which exceed the 100 year ARI flood could occur within any one period of 100 years.

Storm Durations
The flooding response of a catchment is dependent on the duration of any storm event. Generally shorter, more intense storms produce the greatest flows from urban areas. Longer duration, but less intense storms produce the greatest flow from undeveloped rural areas.

As a result of this interaction this map combines the outer envelope or flood extent from the various storm events each of which produce the maximum flood extent in different parts of the catchment. Because of this, the extent of flooding shown may not occur across the entire area at the same time or during any one storm event.

Scope of mapping
The limit of flooding on this map is not a boundary between flood prone and flood free land.
Land outside the flood extent shown on this map could be affected by:
• Storms with different Average Recurrence Interval.
• Flooding from local drainage systems which can occur as a result of localised intense rainfall or drain blockage.

Areas of very shallow flooding
In areas shown as being affected by flood depths of less than 0.1m, machine plant, temporary stockpiles, fences, land excavation and buildings will affect the flow of floodwaters. Resolution to this level of detail is beyond the capabilities of the modelling process and consequently the level of certainty in relation to flood depths in these areas is reduced.

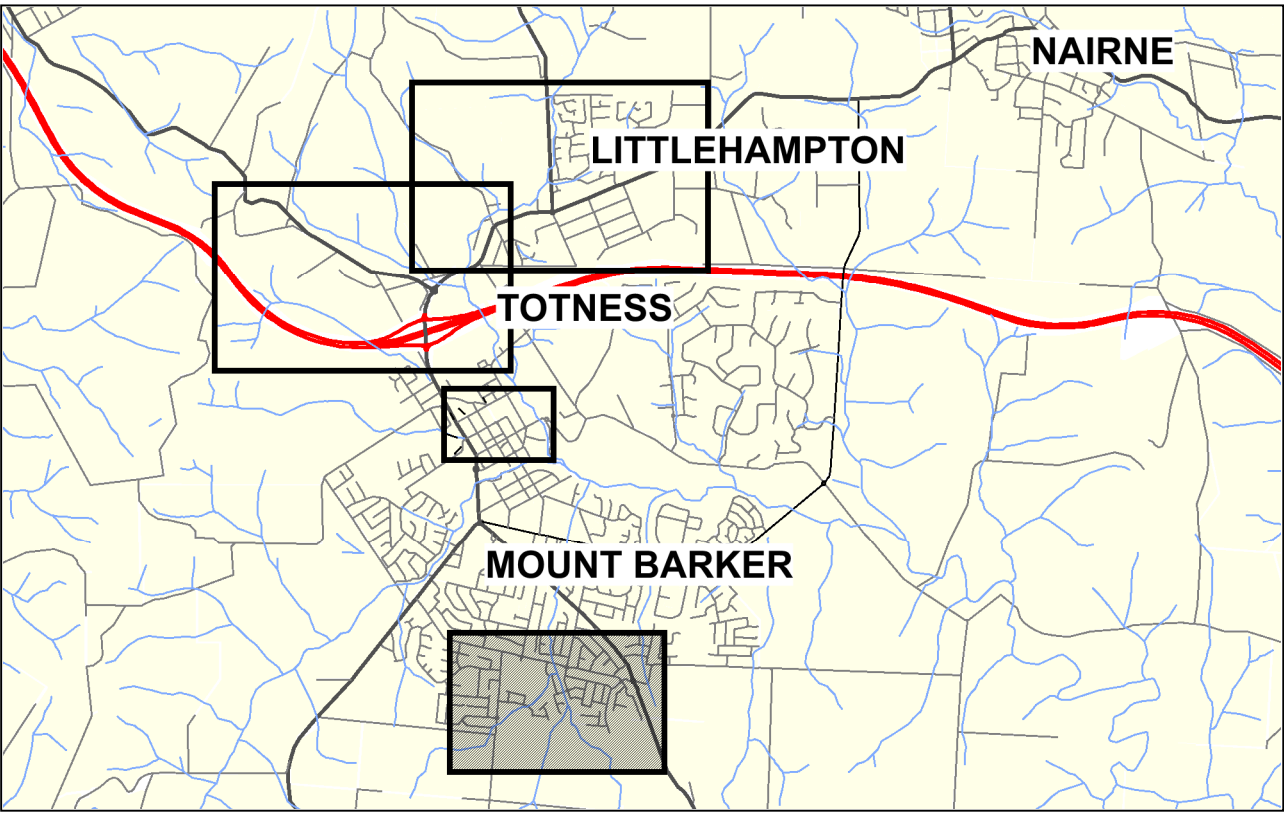
Effect of debris on flood extent
Vegetation and other debris are likely to be carried by flood flows and may cause blockages in creeks and culverts. This cannot be predicted and consequently the impact of blockages is not modelled. If blockages do occur, flood extents will vary from those shown on the map.

Disclaimer
This map is provided on the basis that those responsible for its preparation and publication do not accept any responsibility for any loss or damaged alleged to be suffered by anyone as a result of the publication of the map and the notations on it, or as a result of the use or misuse of the information provided herein.

The data contained on this map is based on survey, hydraulic and hydrological modelling to accuracy sufficient for broad scale flood risk management and planning. Further development, earthworks and other changes to the catchment may affect the actual flood extents.

The modelling reflects current practice but it may be realised that there are uncertainties and assumptions associated with the data and the processes on which the models are based, and therefore the flood extents shown on this map cannot be regarded as exact predictions.

The flood extents are not based on actual historical floods.



Legend

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| Road Type Hierarchy | |
| | Freeway |
| | Arterial |
| | Sub Arterial |
| | Collector |
| | Local |

