

PETTY HARBOUR

Canada

Newfoundland

PETTY HARBOUR FLOOD INFORMATION MAP

This map is a *Public Information Document* and is to be used for general reference only.

The information is based on Flood Risk Map for Petty Harbour.

Copies of this map and information on the Flood Damage Reduction Program may be obtained from:

Flood Damage Reduction Program c/o Water Resources Management Division Department of Environment & Labour P.O. Box 8700 St. John's, Newfoundland

A1B 4J6

Flood Damage Reduction Program c/o Environmental Conservation Branch Environment Canada 4th Floor, Queen Square, 45 Alderney Drive Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

The designated flood risk maps are suitable for use by elected officials, land use planners, builders and newcomers seeking home or business locations. They may be viewed at the Town Council Office in Petty Harbour or at Department of Environment and Labour offices in St. John's.

Canada - Newfoundland Flood Damage Reduction Program

Other Flood Information Maps

Bishop's Falls
Codroy Valley
Cox's Cove
Deer Lake
Glenwood/Appleton
Parson's Pond
Placentia
Rushoon
Rushy Pond
Steady Brook
Stephenville
Stephenville Crossing

Hant's Harbour
Heart's Delight
Hodge's Cove
Hickman's Harbo
Kippens
Logy Bay
Ferryland
Petty Harbour
Salmon Cove
Shoal Harbour

Carbonear

Copies of the designated Flood Risk Maps may be ordered for a nominal fee from:

Department of Government Services and Lands Surveys and Mapping Division Howley Building, Higgins Line P.O. Box 8700 St. John's, NF, A1B 4J6

Produced February 1997

FLOOD INFORMATION MAP

PETTY HARBOUR - NEWFOUNDLAND

FLOODING IN PETTY HARBOUR

Flooding causes damage to personal property, disrupts the lives of individuals and communities, and can be a threat to life itself. Continuing development of flood plain increases these risks. The governments of Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador are sometimes asked to compensate property owners for damage by floods or are expected to find solutions to these problems.

Past flood events along Petty Harbour River were a result of high flows due to heavy rainfall combined with snowmelt. On April 11, 1986, 71 mm of rainfall fell on the area in 11 hours. Snowmelt combined with frozen ground increased the severity of the flooding. The reservoir at Second Pond was also full at the time. Several residences, a Town Council building and a senior citizens home were flooded.

Environment Environmental

Conservation Branch

Canada



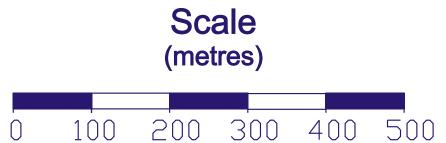
FLOOD ZONES

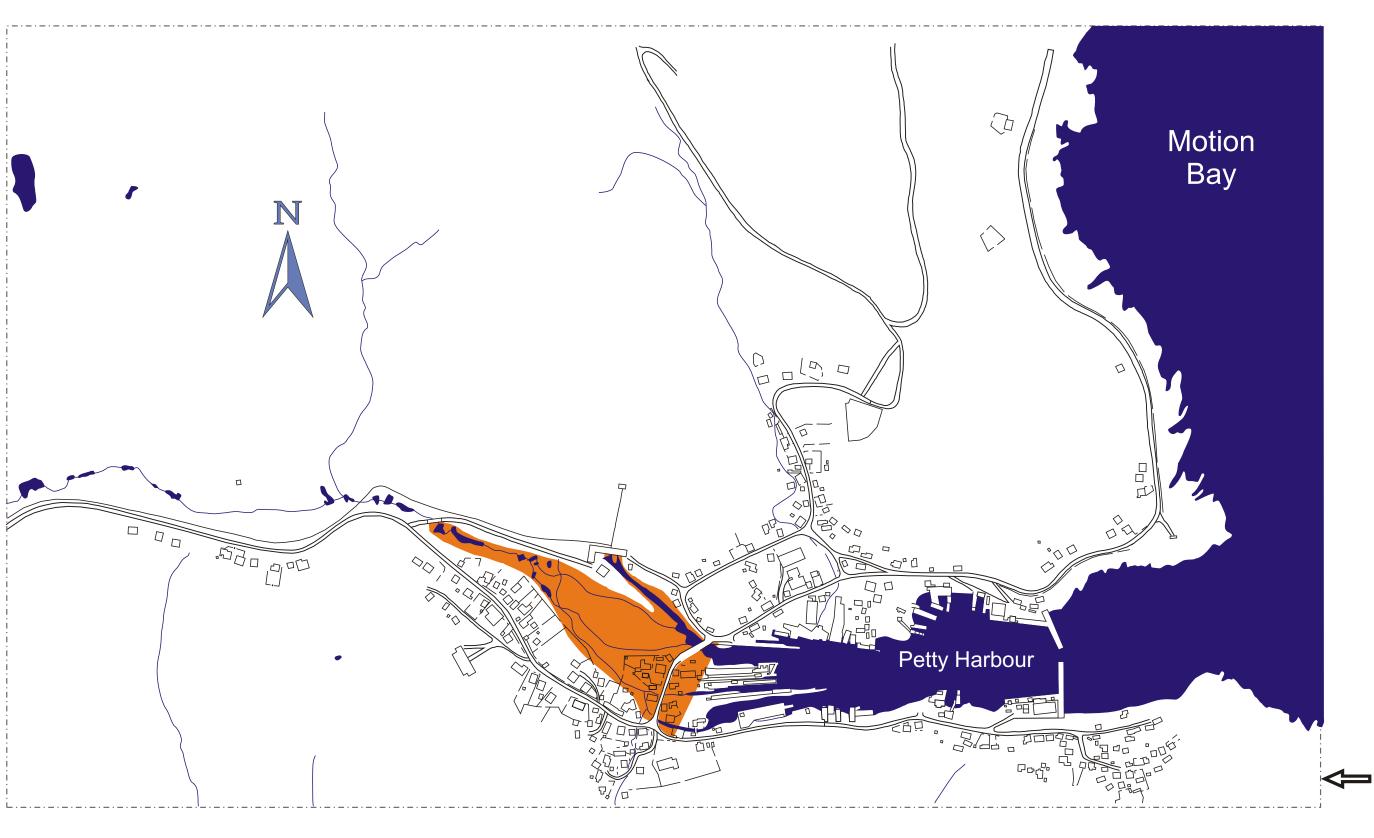
A "designated floodway" (1:20 flood zone) is the area subject to the most frequent flooding.

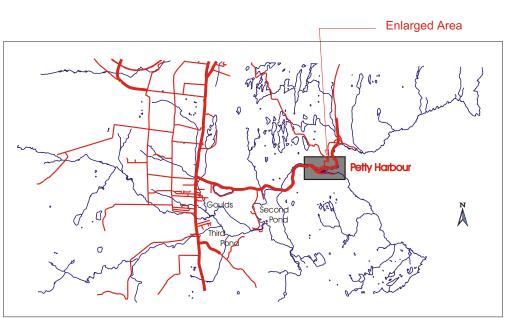
A "designated floodway fringe" (1:100 year flood zone) constitutes the remainder of the flood risk area. This area generally receives less damage from flooding.

No building or structure should be erected in the "designated floodway" since extensive damage may result from deeper and more swiftly flowing waters. However, it is often desirable, and may be acceptable, to use land in this area for agricultural or recreational purposes.

Within the "floodway fringe" a building, or an alteration to an existing building, should receive flood proofing measures. A variety of these may be used, e.g.. the placing of a dyke around the building, the construction of a building on raised land, or by the special design of a building.







Key to Flood Risk Area



Limits of Mapping



Newfoundland Department of Environment & Labour Water Resources Management Division