

VICTORIA FLOOD INFORMATION MAP

≥ Newfoundland

This map is a *Public Information Document* and is to be used for general reference only. The information is based on Flood Risk Maps for Victoria.

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

> Flood Damage Reduction Program c/o Water Resources Division Department of Environment & Labour St. John's, Newfoundland

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 Victoria, 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 Rushy Pond Steady Brook Stephenville Crossing

Waterford River

Hant's Harbour Heart's Delight Hodge's Cove 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

FLOOD INFORMATION MAP

SALMON COVE RIVER - VICTORIA NEWFOUNDLAND

Limits of

FLOODING IN VICTORIA

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 at have been caused by a combination of high flows and ice jams at hydraulic structures. The area downstream of the highway bridge has been subject to flooding nearly every year when break-up occurs. In 1990 one of the more serious floods occurred. Three houses were evauated as large sheets of ice spilled over the river banks and flooded the surrounding area.

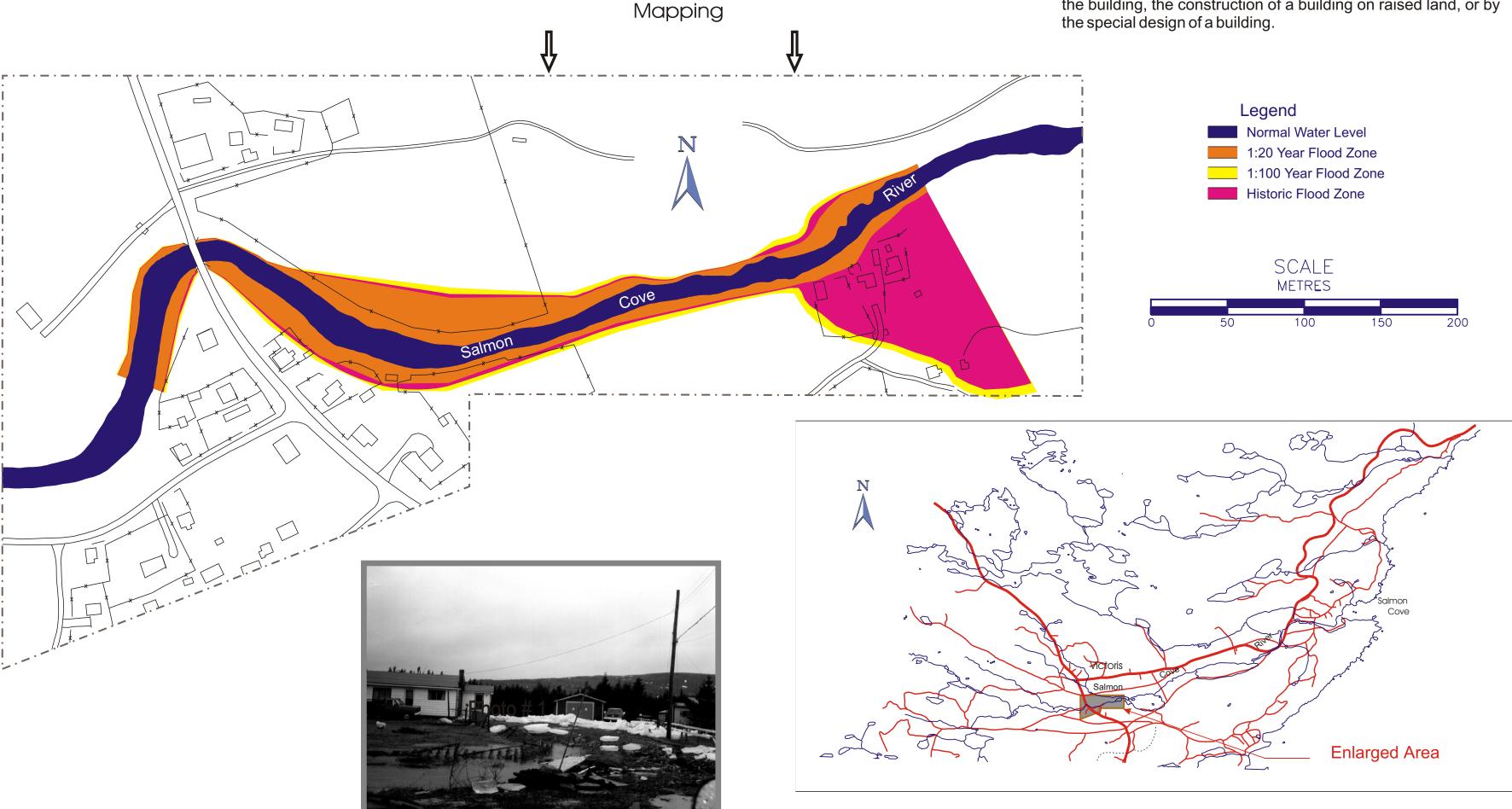
FLOOD ZONES

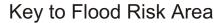
A "designated floodway" (1:20 flood zone) is the area subject to the most frequent flooding.

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, eg. the placing of a dyke around the building, the construction of a building on raised land, or by







Canada

Environment Environmental Conservation Branch



Newfoundland Department of Environment & Labour Water Resources Management Division