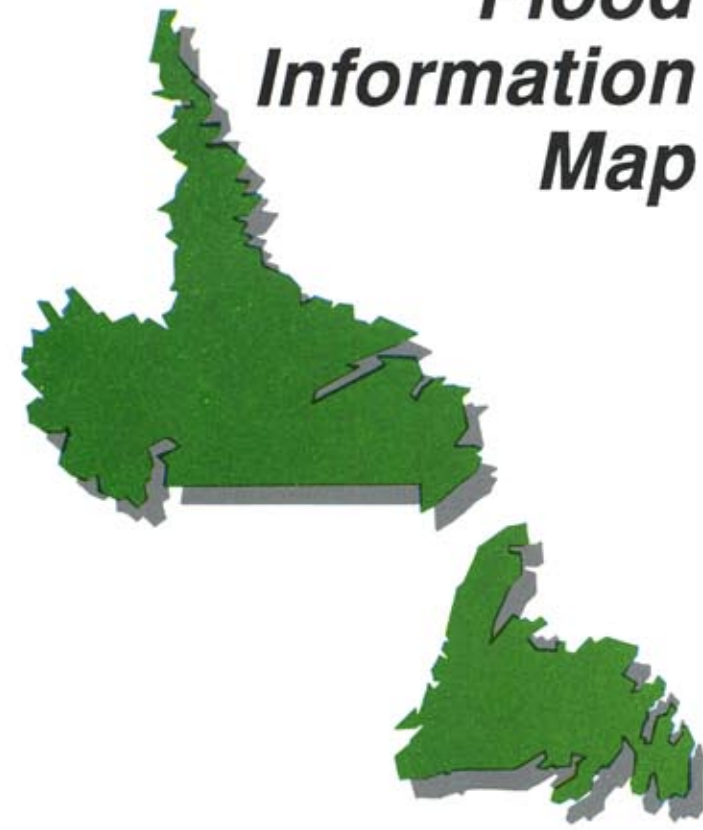




Flood Information Map



TROUT RIVER

TROUT RIVER 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 Maps for Trout River.

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

Flood Damage Reduction Program
c/o Water Resources Division
Department of Environment and Lands
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6

Flood Damage Reduction Program
c/o Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
4th Floor, Queen Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

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 Community Council office in Trout River or at the Department of Environment and Lands offices in Corner Brook and St. John's.

Canada - Newfoundland Flood Damage Reduction Program

Flood Information Maps Available

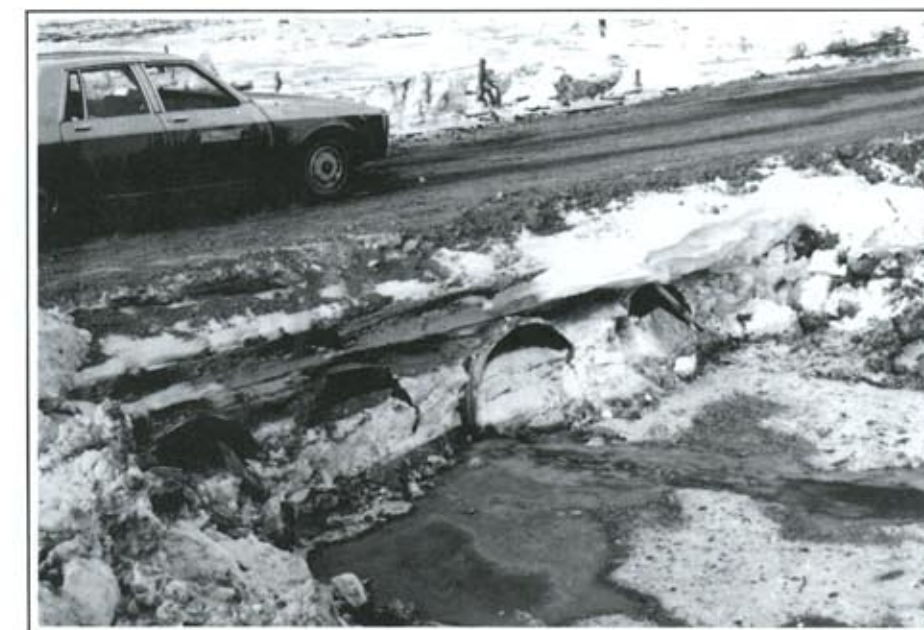
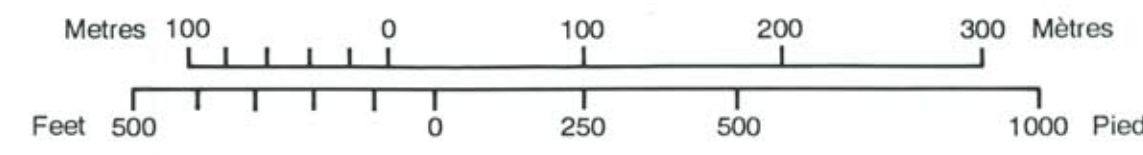
- Badger
- Bishop's Falls
- Codroy Valley
- Cox's Cove
- Deer Lake
- Glenwood/Appleton
- Glovertown
- Parson's Pond
- Placentia
- Rushoon
- Rushy Pond
- Steady Brook
- Stephenville
- Stephenville Crossing
- Trout River
- Waterford River

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

Department of Environment and Lands
Mapping Division
Howley Building, Higgins Line
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6

FLOOD INFORMATION MAP TROUT RIVER - NEWFOUNDLAND

SCALE 1:4000



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 the special design of a building.

Buildings erected prior to the designation of these two areas may still be eligible for flood damage compensation.

LEGEND

- Normal Water Surface
- Designated Floodway (1:20 Year Flood Zone)
- Designated Floodway Fringe (1:100 Year Flood Zone)
- Historical Flood Level (January 27, 1990 flood)
- Stream / River
- Buildings
- Designated Floodway Fringe (1:100 Year Flood Zone - Culverts and Bridge Blocked by Ice)
- Historical Flood Level (January 27, 1990 flood)
- Stream / River
- Buildings

The Governments of Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador have agreed to try to control and reduce flood damage.

A joint program has been established for implementation in three phases:

- The first consists of mapping flood risk areas. The Trout River study was conducted under this phase.
- The second consists of studying ways to minimize the risk of flood damage.
- The third phase consists of putting cost-effective solutions in place. Phases 2 and 3 will be carried out for selected locations only.

This is a map of the Trout River flood risk areas - showing the areas prone to flooding - the "designated floodway" in orange and the "designated floodway fringe" in yellow.

FLOODING IN TROUT RIVER

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 land increases these risks. The governments of Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador are sometimes asked to compensate property owners for damage caused by floods or are expected to find solutions to these problems.

Included on this map are flood risk zones along Trout River from the outlet of Lower Trout River Pond to the ocean and in the area of the community known as Emmanuel's Brook.

In recent years the community of Trout River has suffered floods caused by ice jams on both Trout River and Emmanuel's Brook. In January 1990 mild weather and rain caused ice jams to form in Feeder Brook, a tributary of Trout River, and in Emmanuel's Brook. The ice jams at both locations were aggravated by the deep snow drifts which filled in the river channels. The main highway into the community was blocked at Feeder Brook for several hours until the jam was cleared. Near Emmanuel's Brook several houses received considerable damage when the flood waters rose above their main floor level.

Similar floods occurred at Emmanuel's Brook in 1988 and 1989, although the flood levels were lower than the 1990 flood. There are no records of flooding at Emmanuel's Brook prior to 1988. Frequent flooding have also occurred at the confluence of Trout River and Feeder Brook, with floods noted in the winters of 1985/86, in 1980-1982, and 1976.



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Newfoundland Department
of Environment and Lands
Water Resources Division

Ministère de l'Environnement et
des Terres de Terre-Neuve
Division des ressources en eaux