

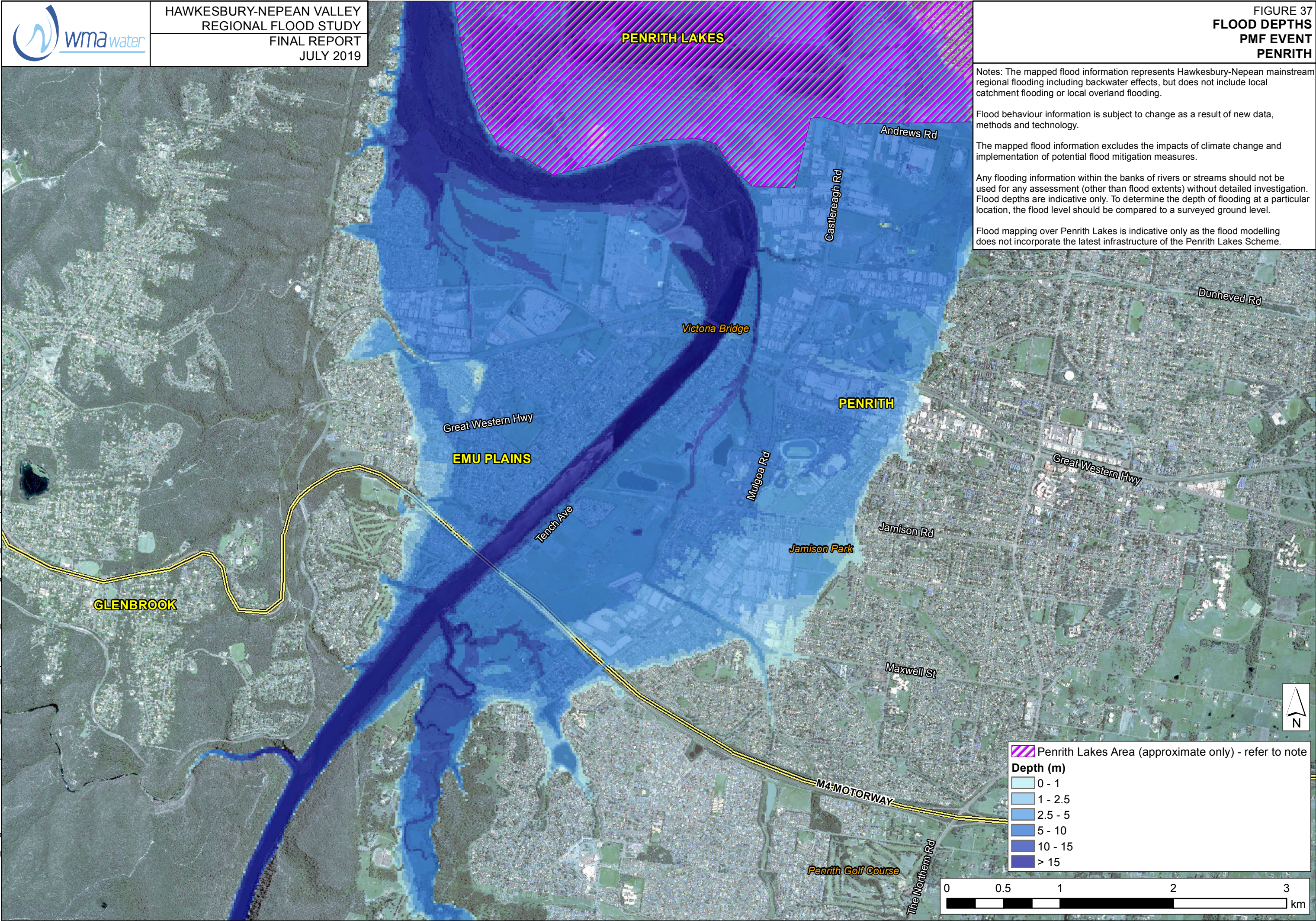
Notes: The mapped flood information represents Hawkesbury-Nepean mainstream regional flooding including backwater effects, but does not include local catchment flooding or local overland flooding.

Flood behaviour information is subject to change as a result of new data, methods and technology.

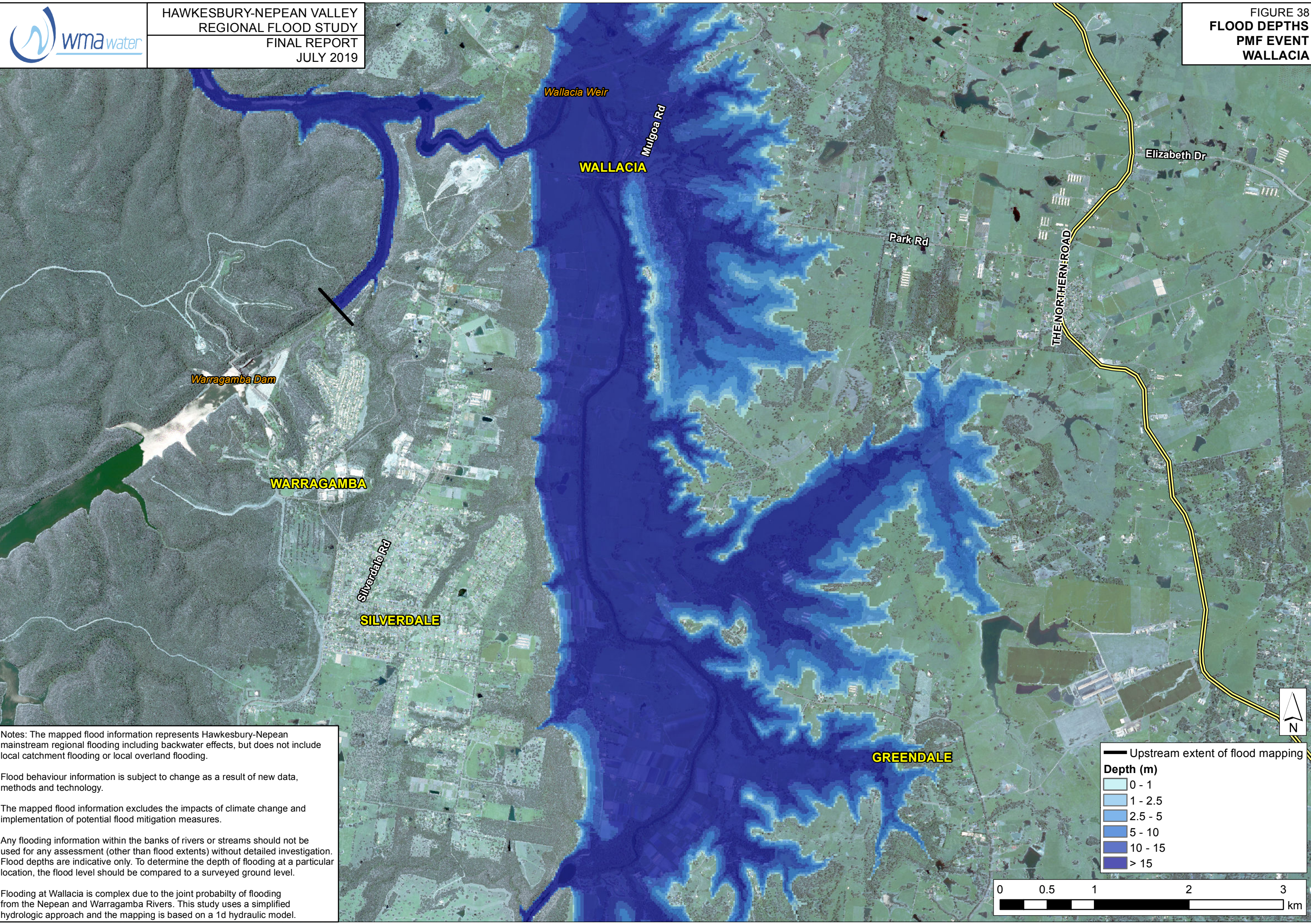
The mapped flood information excludes the impacts of climate change and implementation of potential flood mitigation measures.

Any flooding information within the banks of rivers or streams should not be used for any assessment (other than flood extents) without detailed investigation. Flood depths are indicative only. To determine the depth of flooding at a particular location, the flood level should be compared to a surveyed ground level.

Flood mapping over Penrith Lakes is indicative only as the flood modelling does not incorporate the latest infrastructure of the Penrith Lakes Scheme.



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Flooding at Wallacia is complex due to the joint probability of flooding from the Nepean and Warragamba Rivers. This study uses a simplified hydrologic approach and the mapping is based on a 1d hydraulic model.

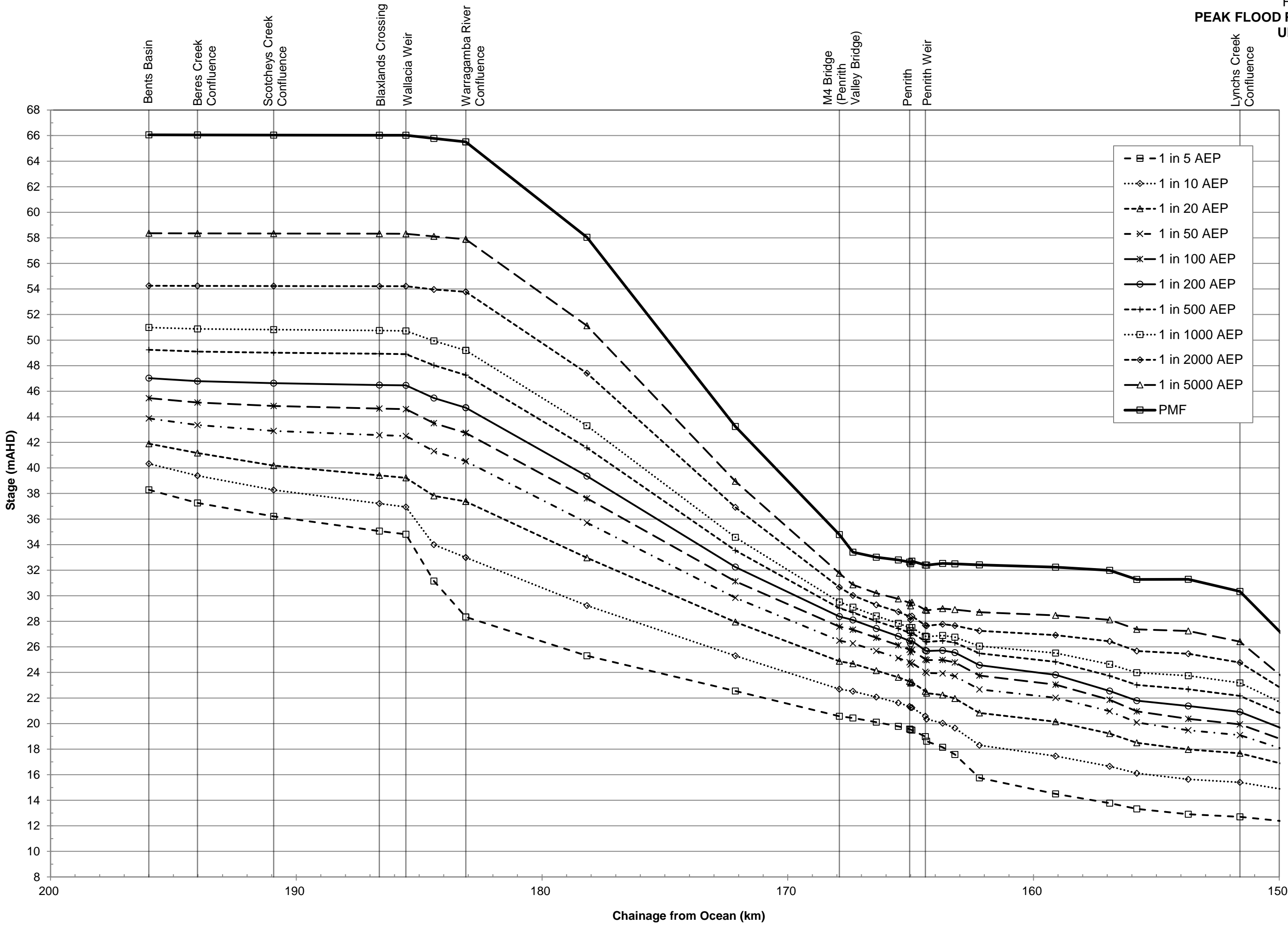
— Upstream extent of flood mapping

Depth (m)

0 - 1
1 - 2.5
2.5 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 15
> 15

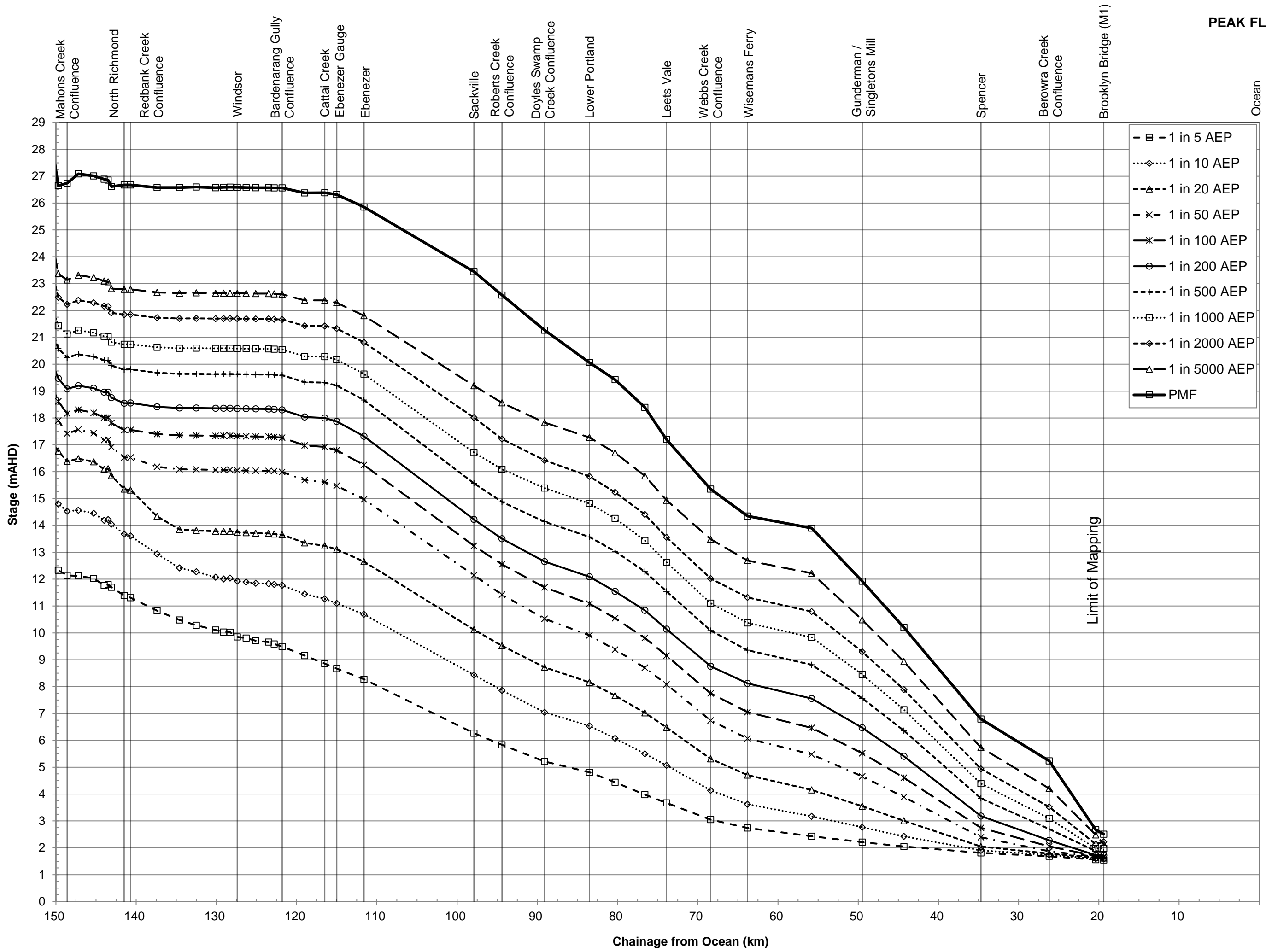


FIGURE 39
PEAK FLOOD PROFILES
UPSTREAM



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FIGURE 40
PEAK FLOOD PROFILES
DOWNSTREAM



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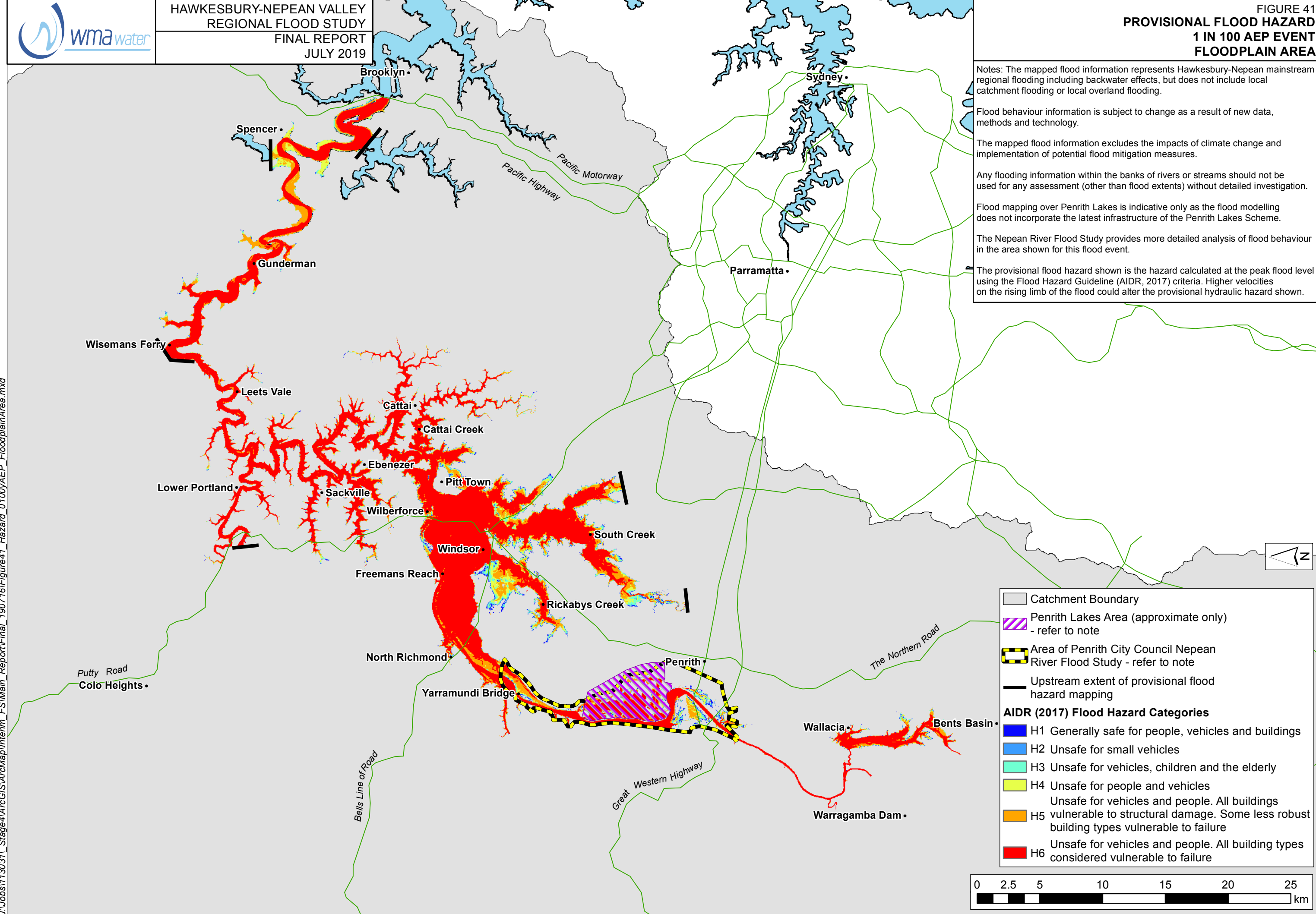
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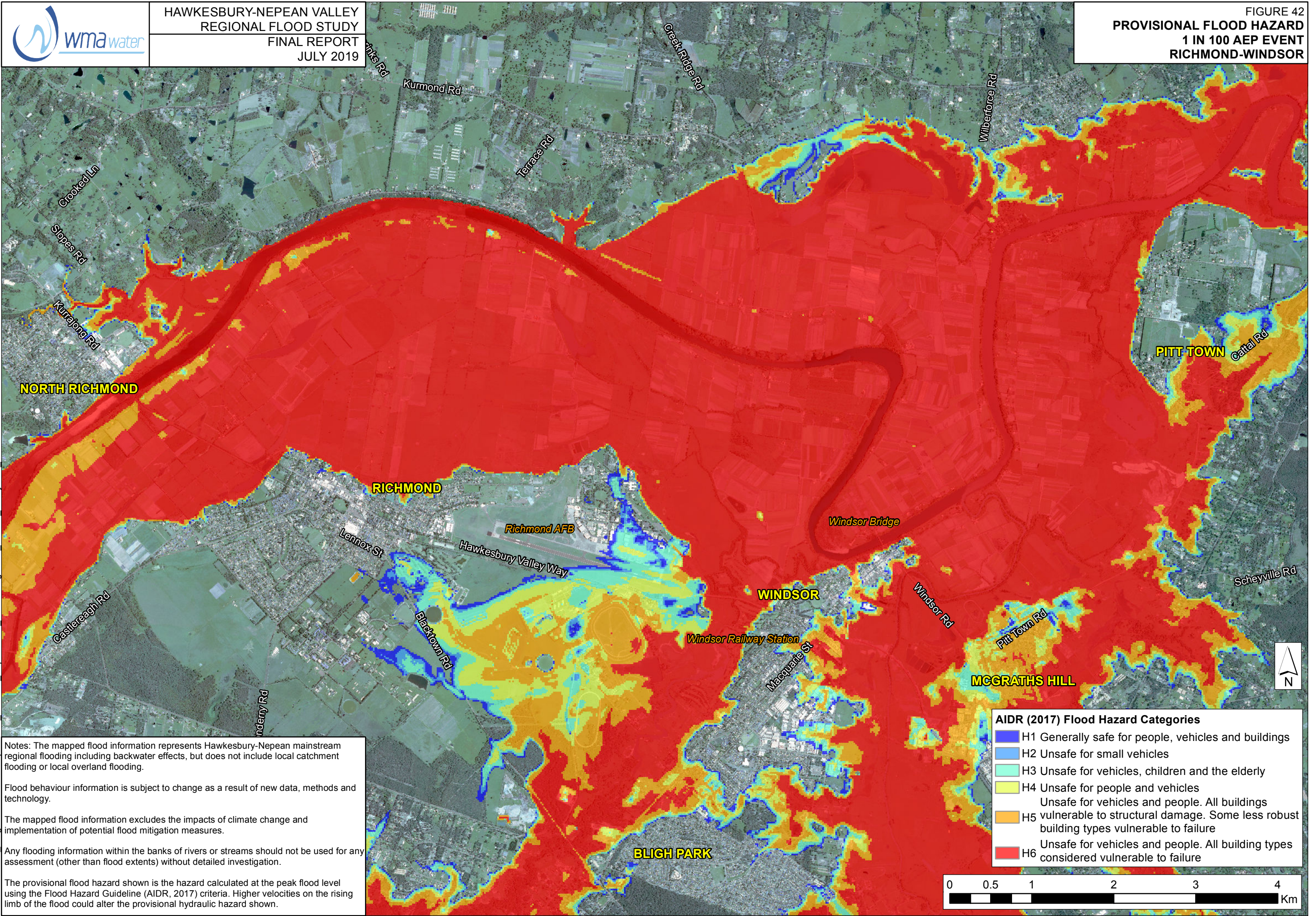
Flood mapping over Penrith Lakes is indicative only as the flood modelling does not incorporate the latest infrastructure of the Penrith Lakes Scheme.

The Nepean River Flood Study provides more detailed analysis of flood behaviour in the area shown for this flood event.

The provisional flood hazard shown is the hazard calculated at the peak flood level using the Flood Hazard Guideline (AIDR, 2017) criteria. Higher velocities on the rising limb of the flood could alter the provisional hydraulic hazard shown.



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




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AIDR (2017) Flood Hazard Categories	
	H1 Generally safe for people, vehicles and buildings
	H2 Unsafe for small vehicles
	H3 Unsafe for vehicles, children and the elderly
	H4 Unsafe for people and vehicles
	H5 Unsafe for vehicles and people. All buildings vulnerable to structural damage. Some less robust building types vulnerable to failure
	H6 Unsafe for vehicles and people. All building types considered vulnerable to failure



Notes: The mapped flood information represents Hawkesbury-Nepean mainstream regional flooding including backwater effects, but does not include local catchment flooding or local overland flooding.

Flood behaviour information is subject to change as a result of new data, methods and technology.

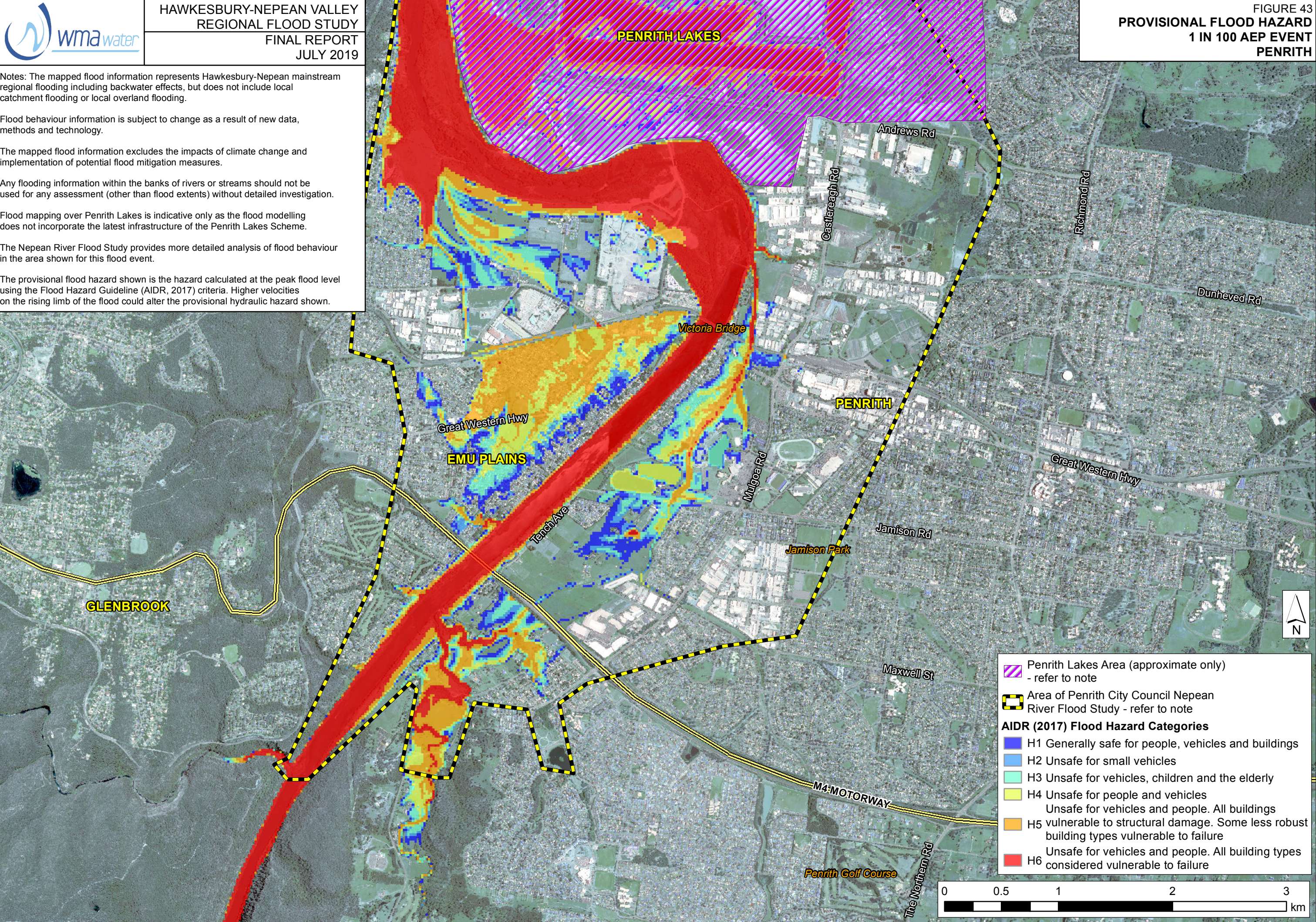
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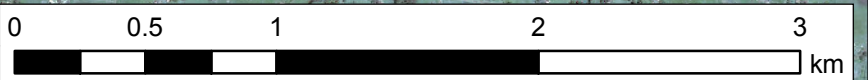


Penrith Lakes Area (approximate only)
- refer to note

Area of Penrith City Council Nepean River Flood Study - refer to note

AIDR (2017) Flood Hazard Categories

- H1 Generally safe for people, vehicles and buildings
- H2 Unsafe for small vehicles
- H3 Unsafe for vehicles, children and the elderly
- H4 Unsafe for people and vehicles
Unsafe for vehicles and people. All buildings
- H5 vulnerable to structural damage. Some less robust building types vulnerable to failure
Unsafe for vehicles and people. All building types
- H6 considered vulnerable to failure



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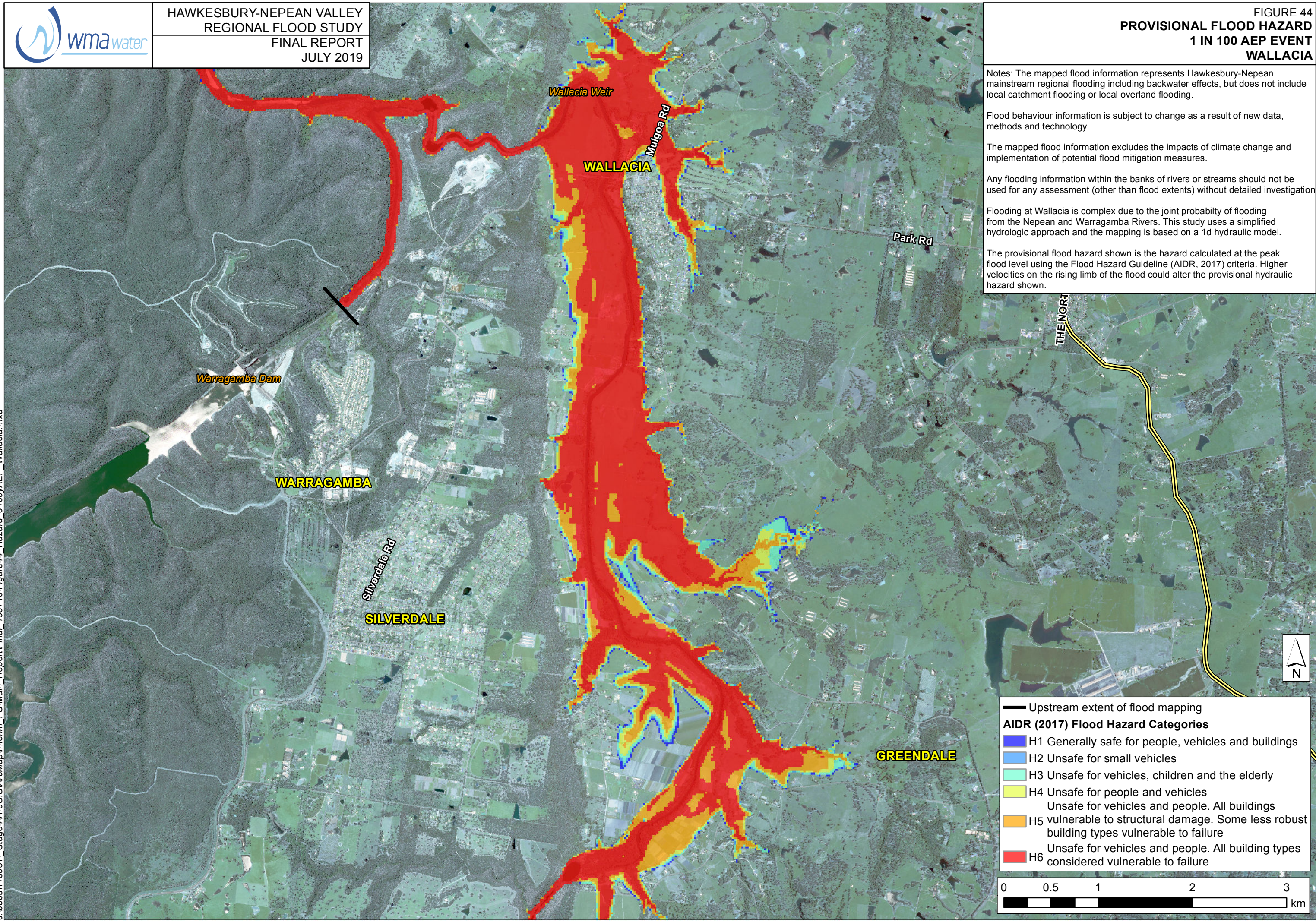
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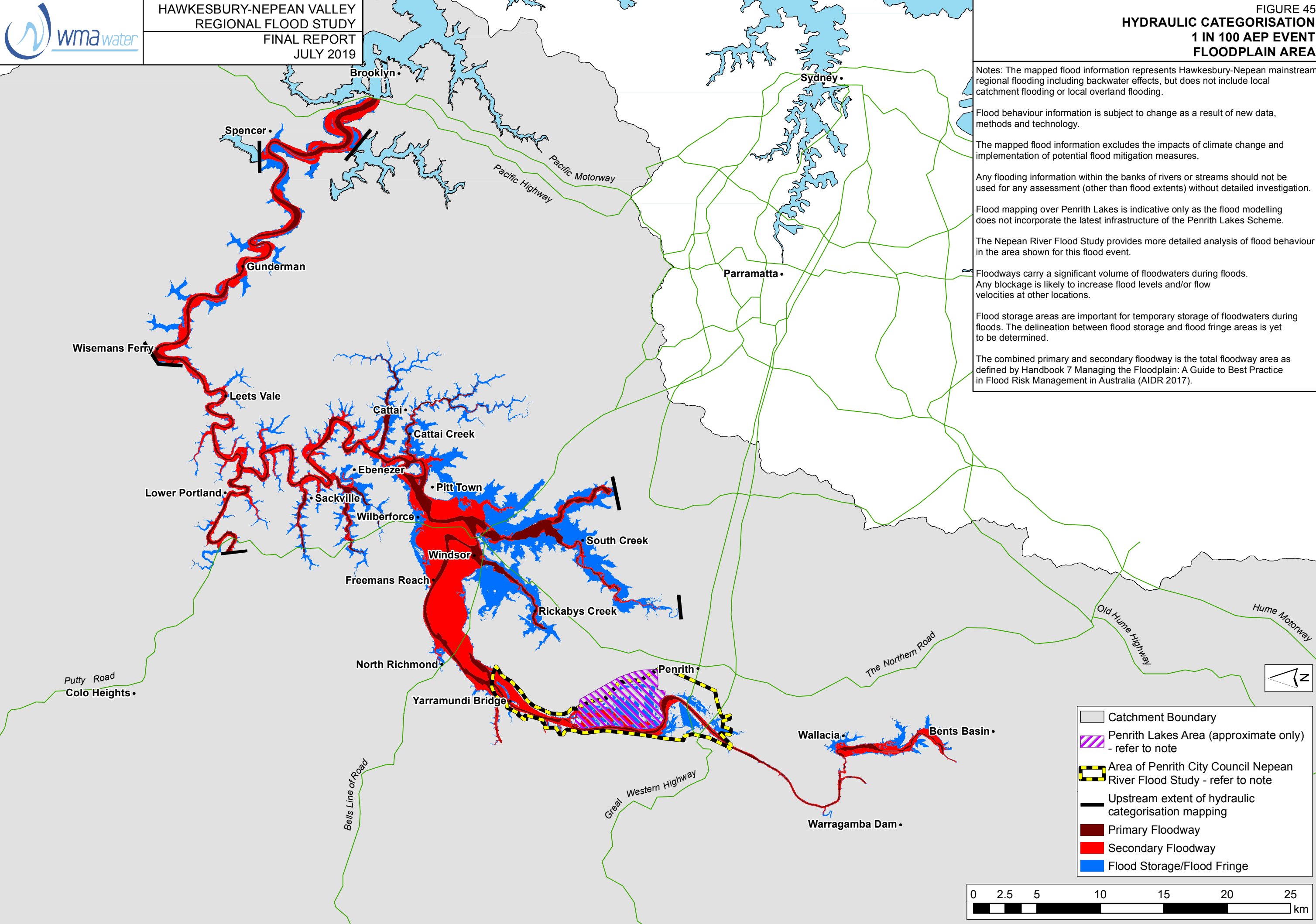
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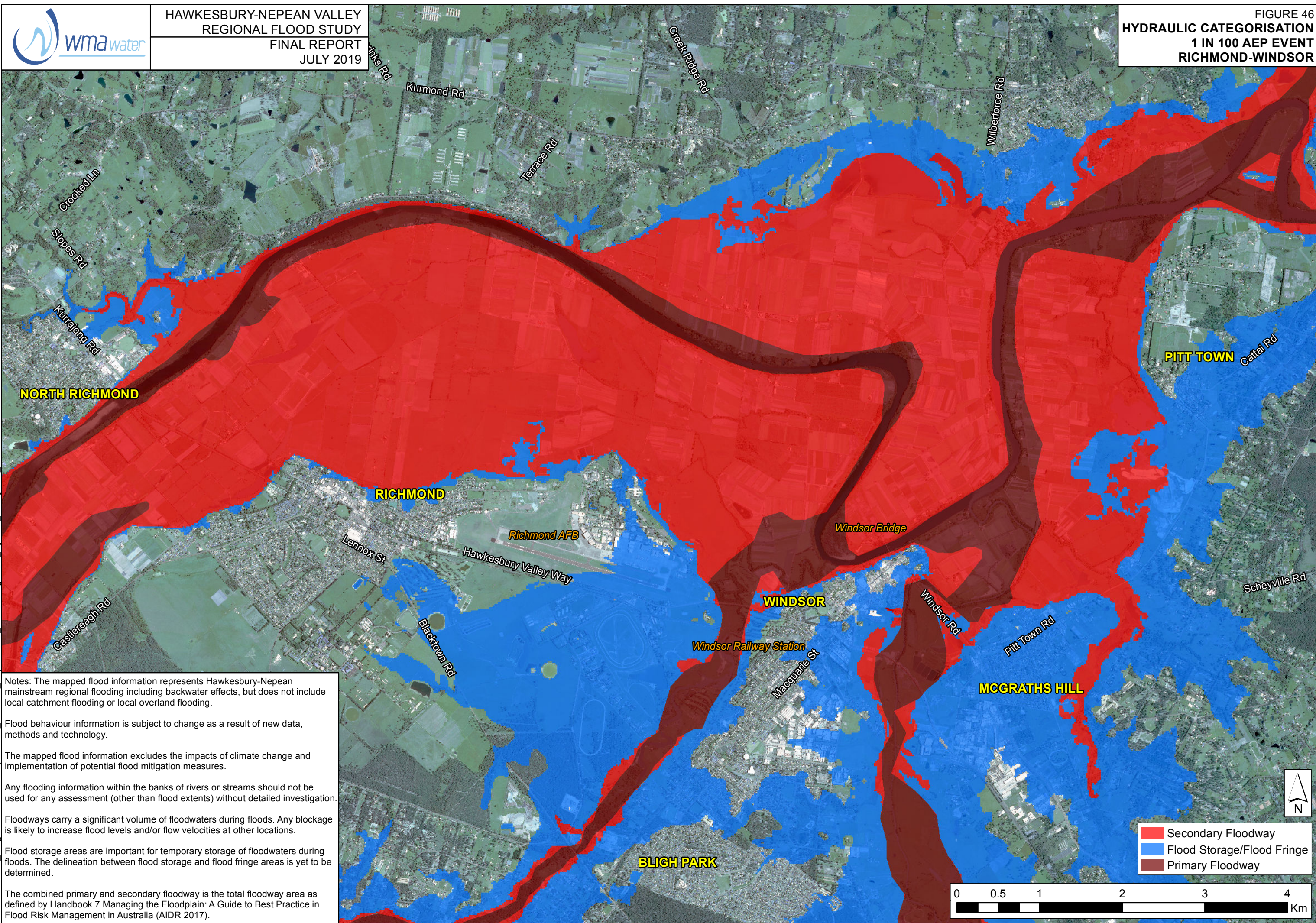
Floodways carry a significant volume of floodwaters during floods. Any blockage is likely to increase flood levels and/or flow velocities at other locations.

Flood storage areas are important for temporary storage of floodwaters during floods. The delineation between flood storage and flood fringe areas is yet to be determined.

The combined primary and secondary floodway is the total floodway area as defined by Handbook 7 Managing the Floodplain: A Guide to Best Practice in Flood Risk Management in Australia (AIDR 2017).



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Secondary Floodway
Flood Storage/Flood Fringe
Primary Floodway

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Km

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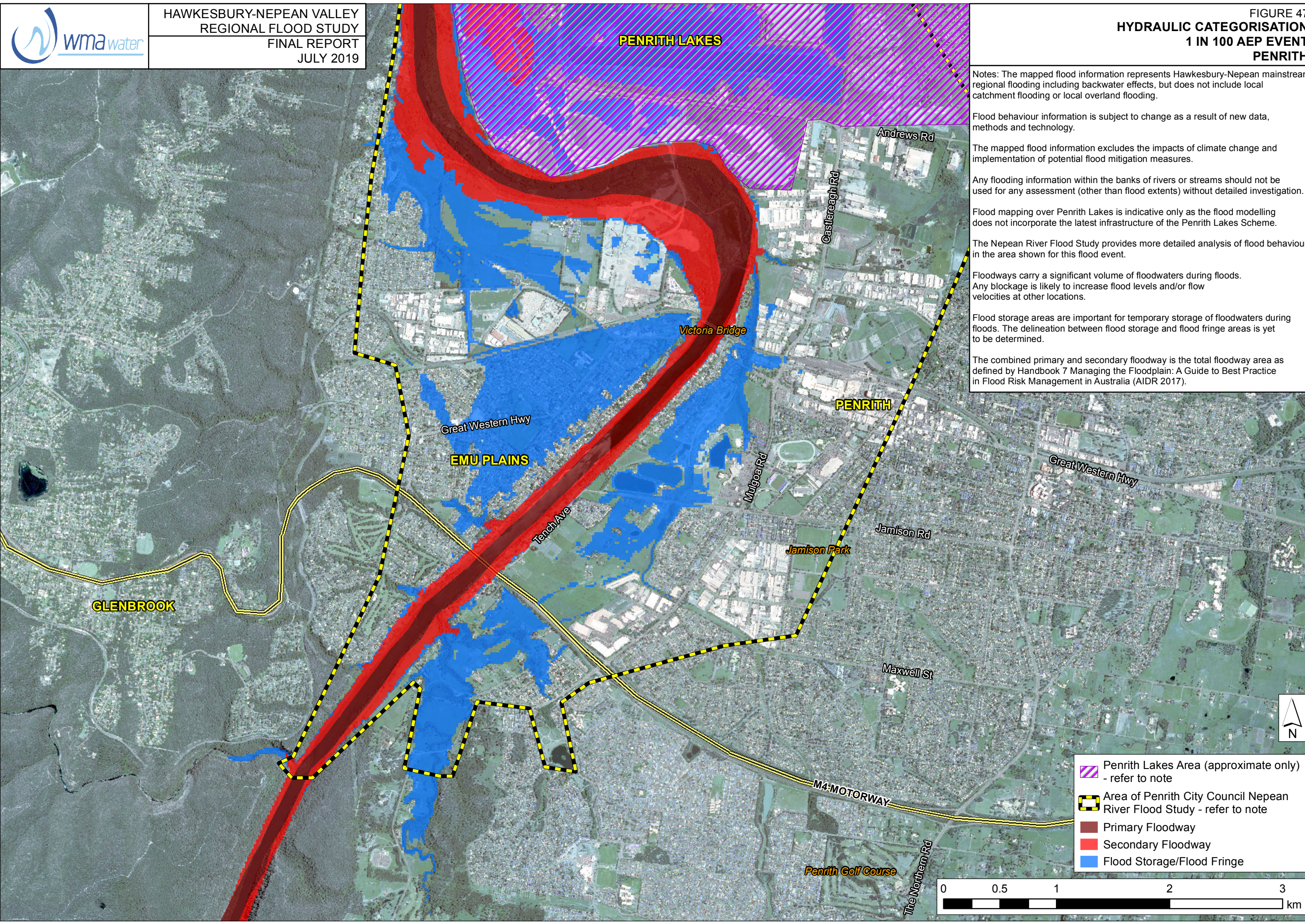
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The Nepean River Flood Study provides more detailed analysis of flood behaviour in the area shown for this flood event.

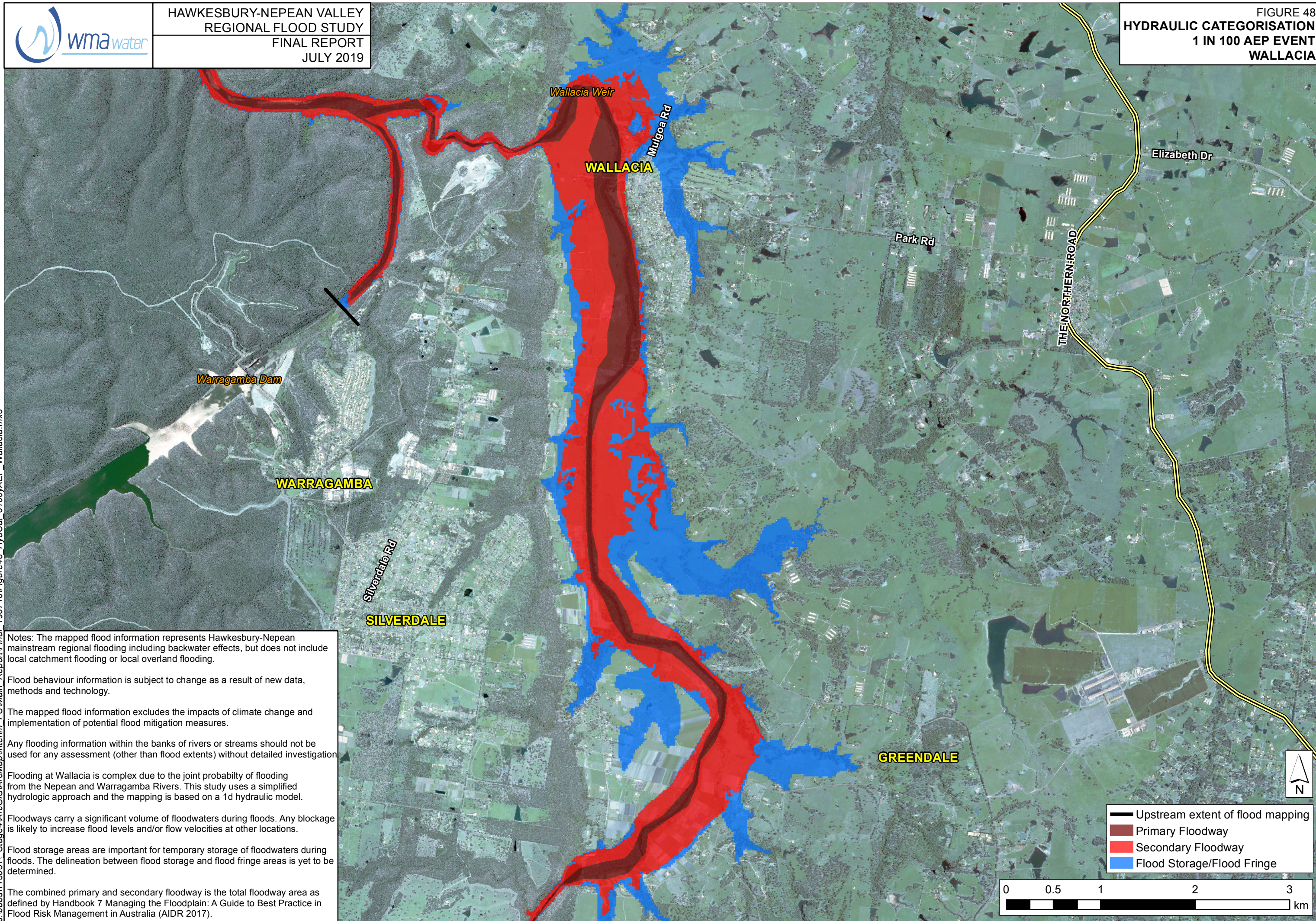
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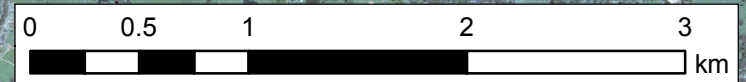
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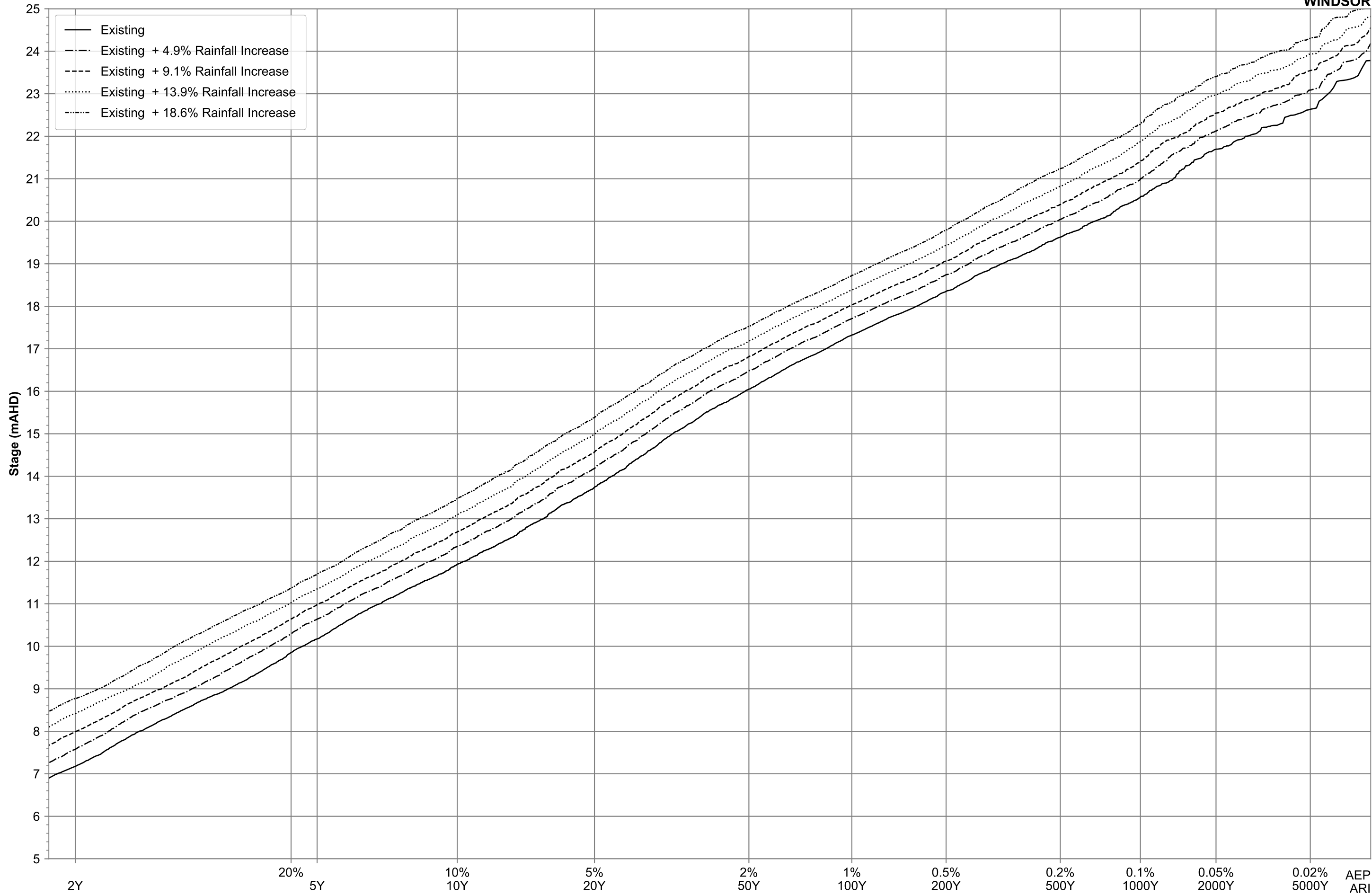
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- Upstream extent of flood mapping
- Primary Floodway
- Secondary Floodway
- Flood Storage/Flood Fringe



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FIGURE 49
STAGE FREQUENCY CURVES
WINDSOR



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FIGURE 50
STAGE FREQUENCY CURVES
PENRITH

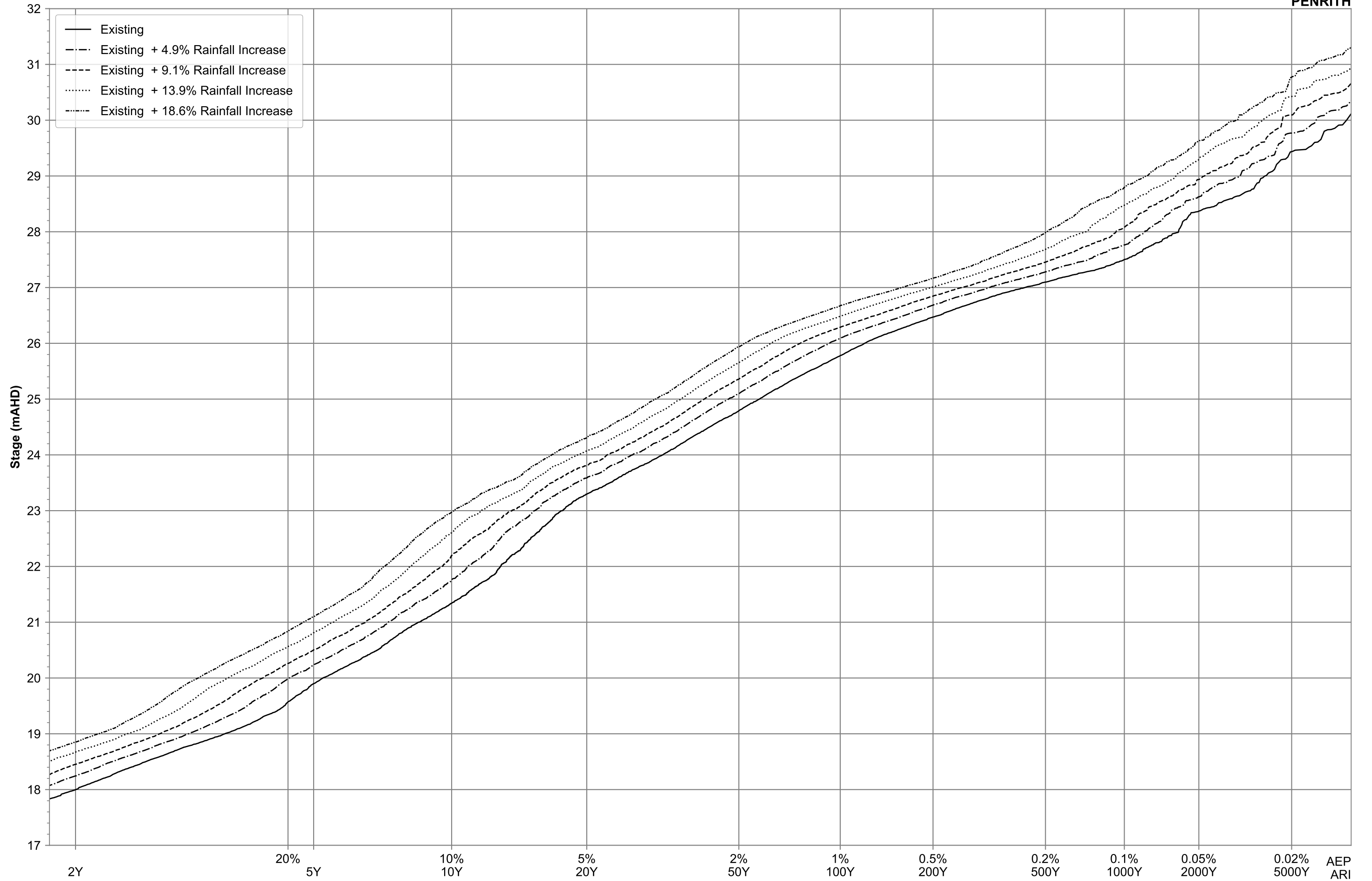


FIGURE 51
 TIME TO RISE FROM 4 TO 14mAHD
 CLIMATE CHANGE COMPARISON AT WINDSOR BRIDGE

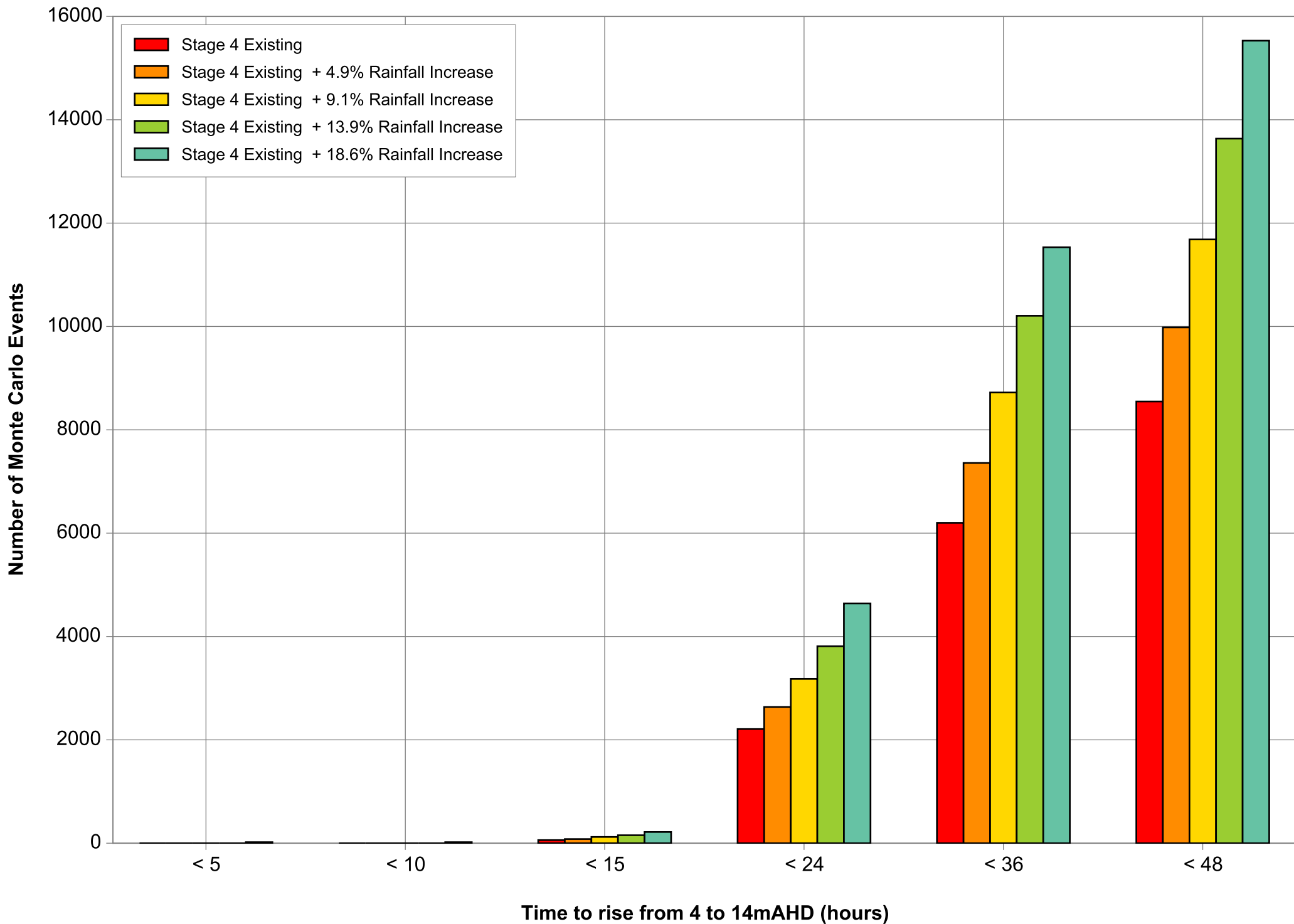


FIGURE 52
 TIME TO FALL FROM 14 TO 4mAHD
 CLIMATE CHANGE COMPARISON AT WINDSOR BRIDGE

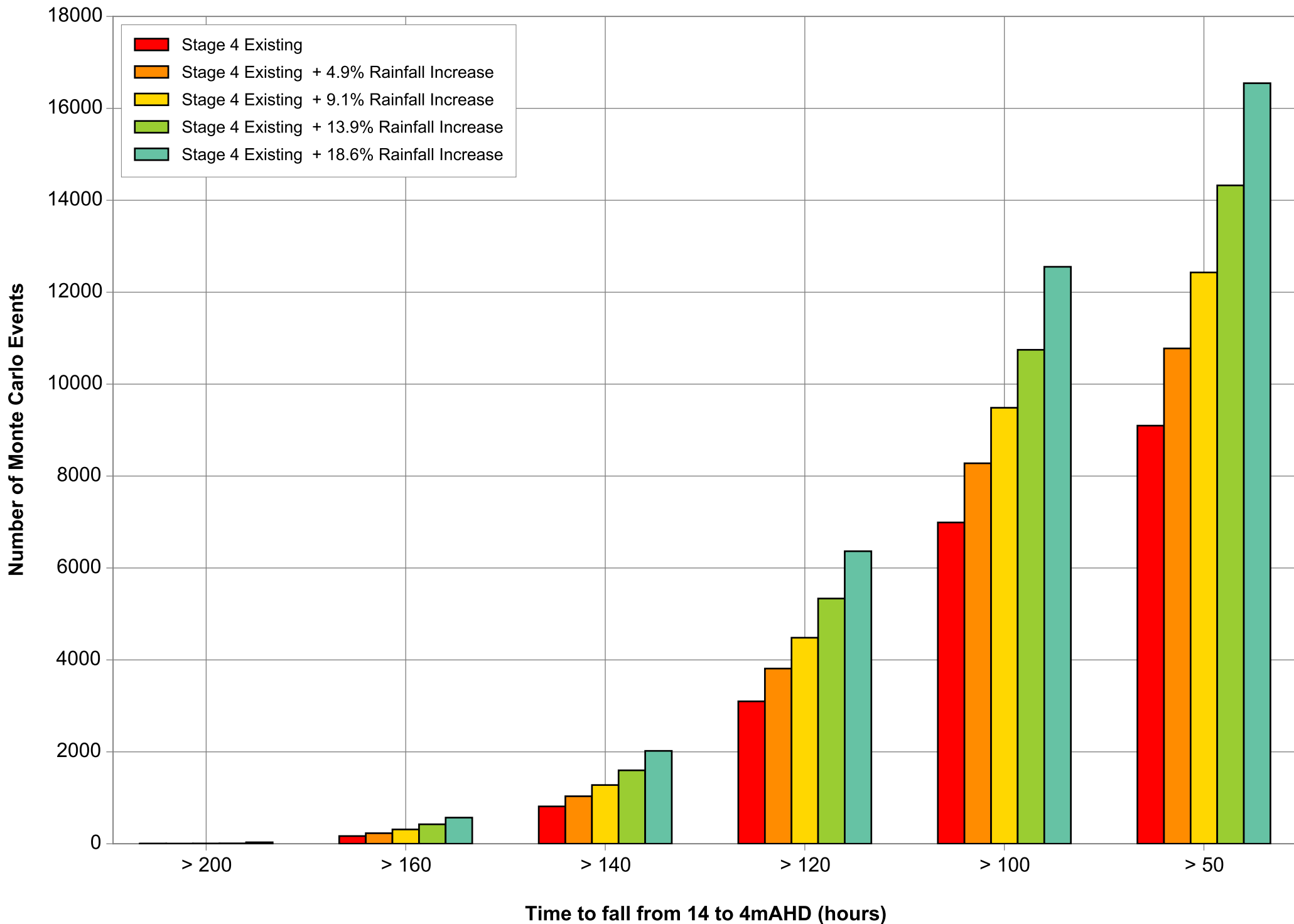


FIGURE 53
TIME TO REACH LEVELS AT WINDSOR
SEA LEVEL RISE COMPARISON

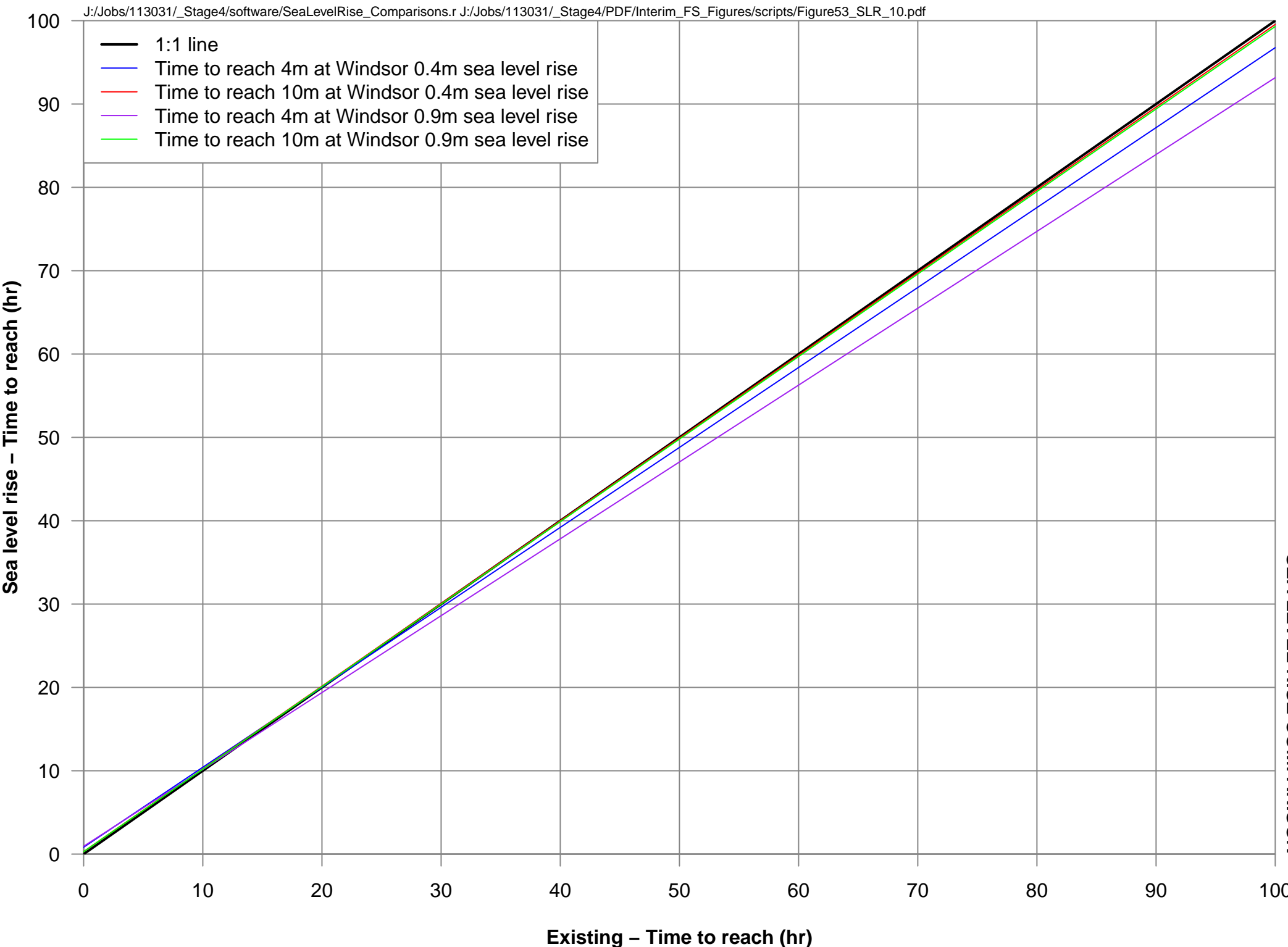
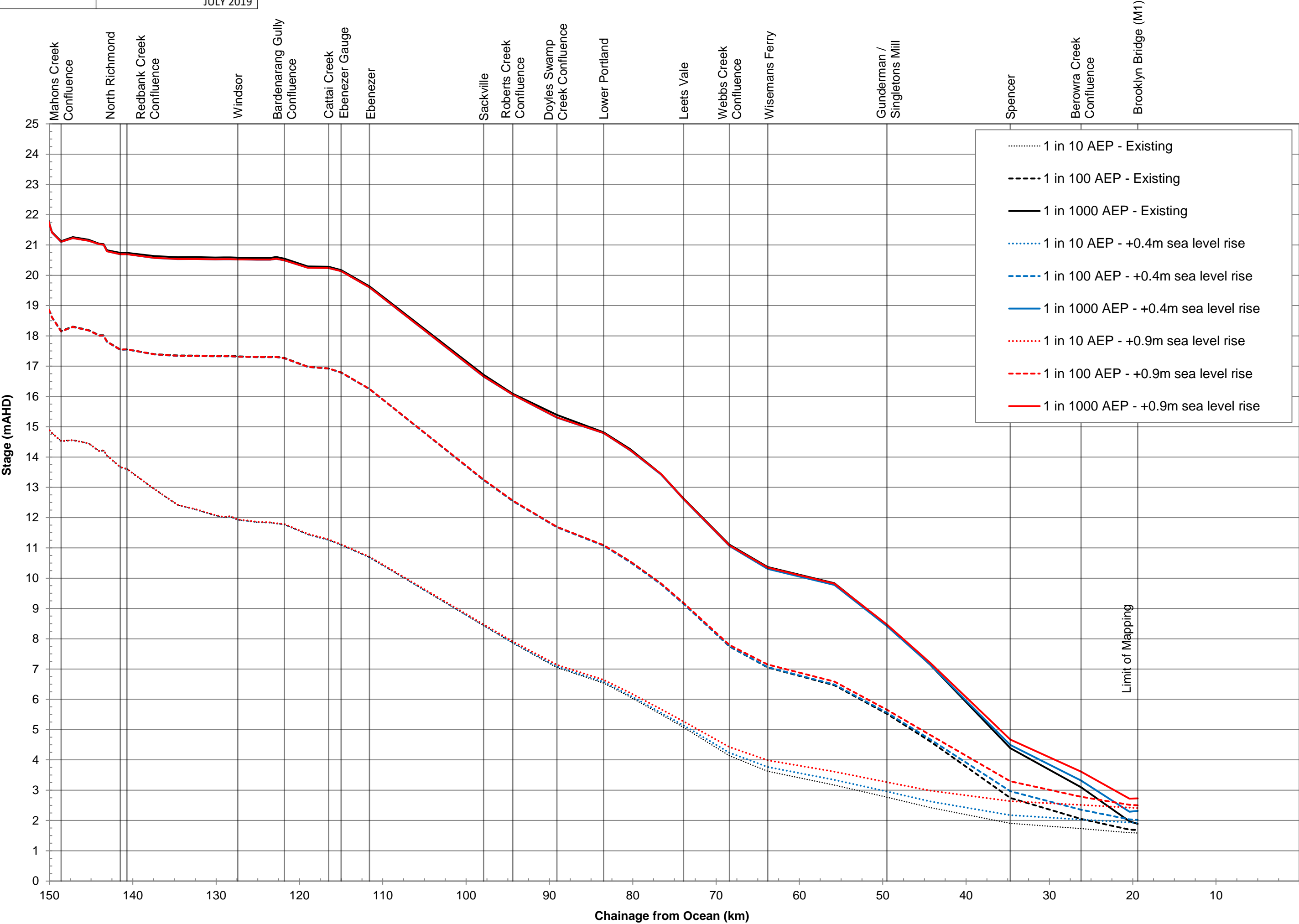
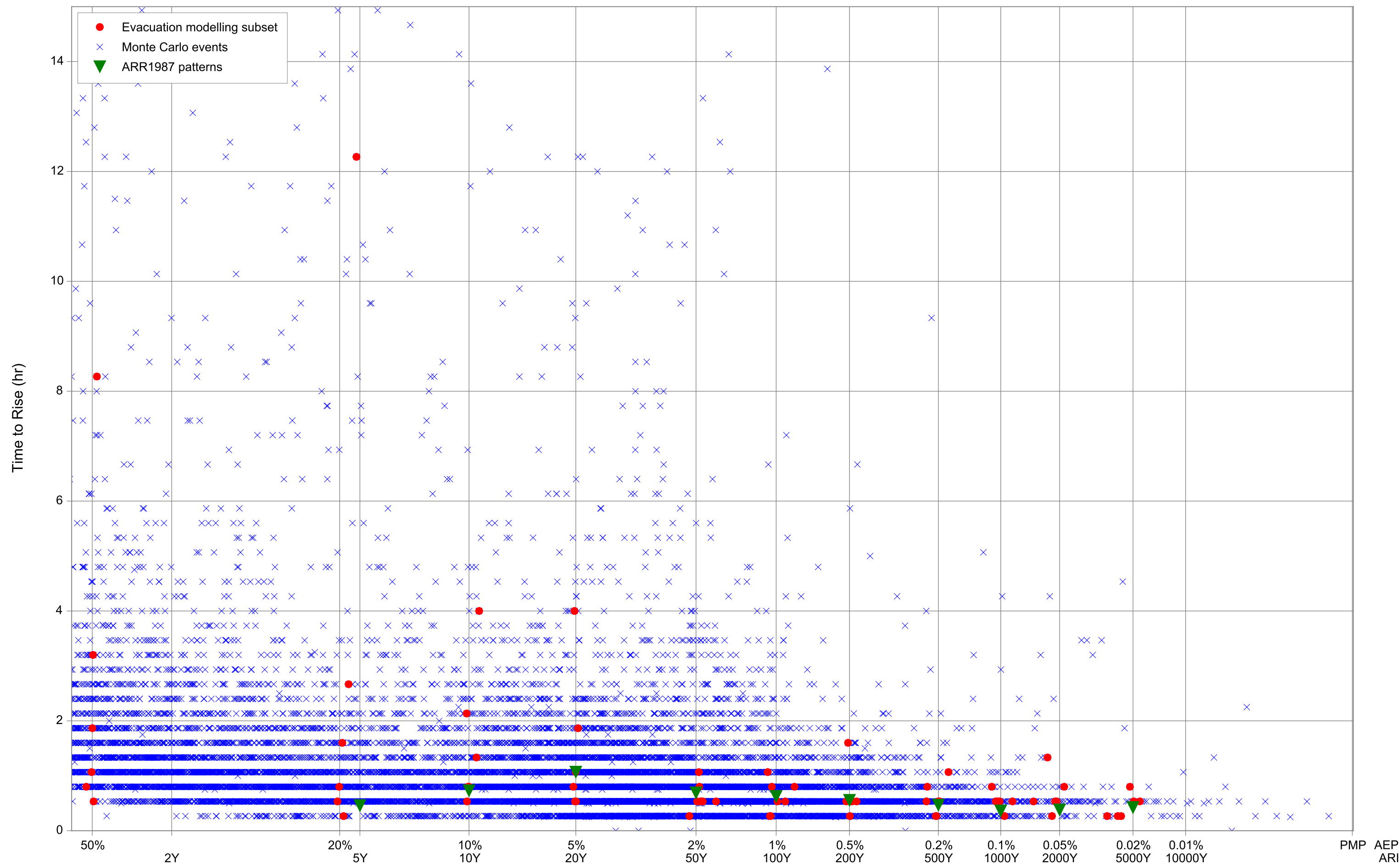


FIGURE 54
PEAK FLOOD PROFILES - SEA LEVEL RISE COMPARISON
DOWNSTREAM



**RATE OF RISE:
TIME BETWEEN 4M AND 4.5M AT WINDSOR, HAWKESBURY RIVER
AGAINST THE AEP OF THE PEAK FLOOD LEVEL AT WINDSOR, HAWKESBURY RIVER**



RATE OF RISE:
TIME BETWEEN 4M AND 14M AT WINDSOR, HAWKESBURY RIVER
AGAINST THE AEP OF THE PEAK FLOOD LEVEL AT WINDSOR, HAWKESBURY RIVER

