Lower Trent Conservat:	Ion Authority (LIKCA)
LEGEND:	DEFINITIONS:
Hazard Mapping:	<u>100 Year Flood Level</u> The 100 Year Combined Flood Level considers both static lake level an storm surge, having a combined probability of being equalled or
// 100 Year Flood Level	exceeded during any year of 1% (i.e., probability, P=0.01). The 100
Flood Hazard Limit	Year Combined Flood Level elevation for LTRCA is +76.03 m IGLD85 (+75.62 m CGVD2013).
Erosion Hazard Limit	<u>Flood Hazard Limit</u>
Dynamic Beach Setback	The Flood Hazard Limit is defined as the 100-Year Flood Level plus an allowance for wave runup and uprush. For the exposed shoreline, wave effects are calculated based on localized nearshore conditions and waves. For embayments, the standardized 15 m setback is applied. Refer to the Lake Ontario Shoreline Management Plan for additional details.
Dess Mannings	<u>Toe of Bluff</u> The Toe of Bluff is the transition from the gently sloping beach to the steep portion of the bank or bluff slope.
Base Mapping:	Stable Slope Allowance
Geographical Names	The Stable Slope Allowance is defined as a horizontal setback equivalent to 3.0 times the height of the bank or bluff.
• Dynamic Beach (Start Pt)	Erosion Hazard Limit
• Dynamic Beach (End Pt)	The landward extent of the Erosion Hazard is the sum of the 100 year
\sim Road Network	erosion rate plus the Stable Slope Allowance, measured horizontally from the toe of the bank or bluff.
 LTRCA Administrative Boundary INTERPRETATION OF THE HAZARD MAPS: 	The Erosion Hazard Limit is not mapped in sheltered waters, however, localized shoreline/riverine erosion may occur and is subject to review by the Conservation Authority.
The hazard maps were prepared to support the Lake Ontario	Dynamic Beach Hazard Limit
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DATA SOURCES: 2018 Orthophotography and Digital Surface Model (DSM) provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry	Datums:Datum Conversion:Horizontal: UTM 18N NAD1983, metres.IGLD1985 - CGVD2013 = 0.41 m (average)Vertical: CGVD2013, metresTo convert from IGLD85 to CGVD2013, subtract0.41 m.
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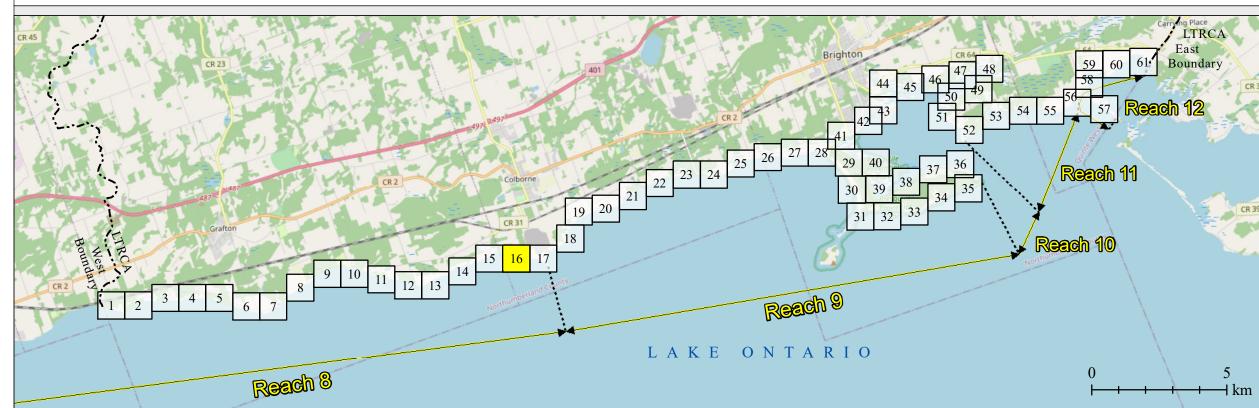






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Mapping prepared by Zuzek Inc. for the Lower Trent Region Conservation Authority.





Lower Trent Region Conservation Authority 714 Murray Street, R.R. 1 Trenton, Ontario, K8V 5P4 Phone: 613-394-4829 Web: www.ltc.on.ca

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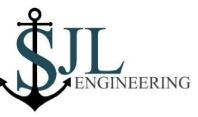
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EROSION HAZARD LIMIT NOT MAPPED (SEE LEGEND)

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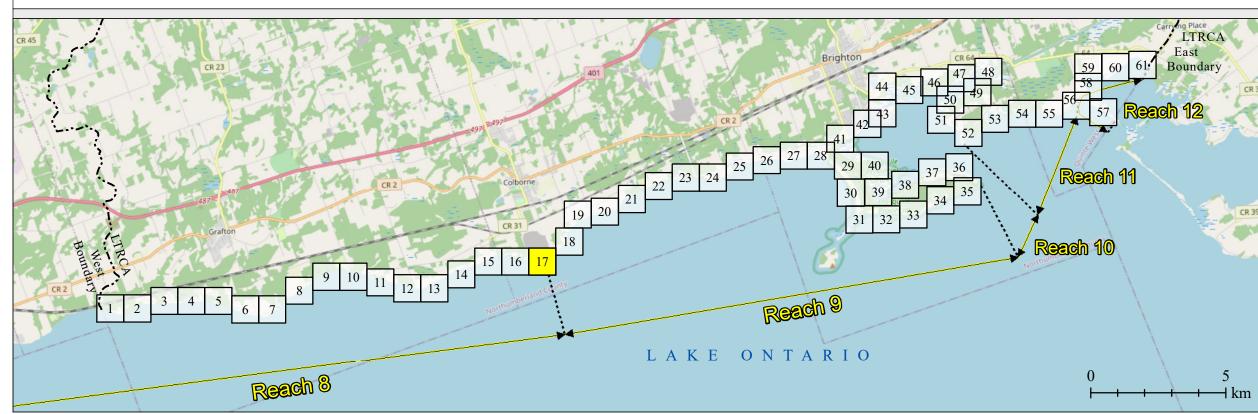






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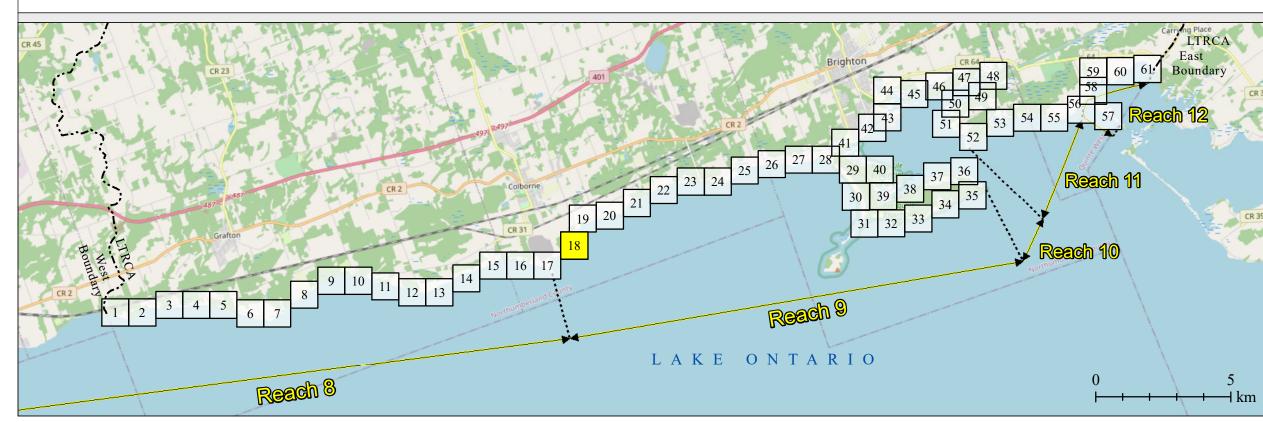






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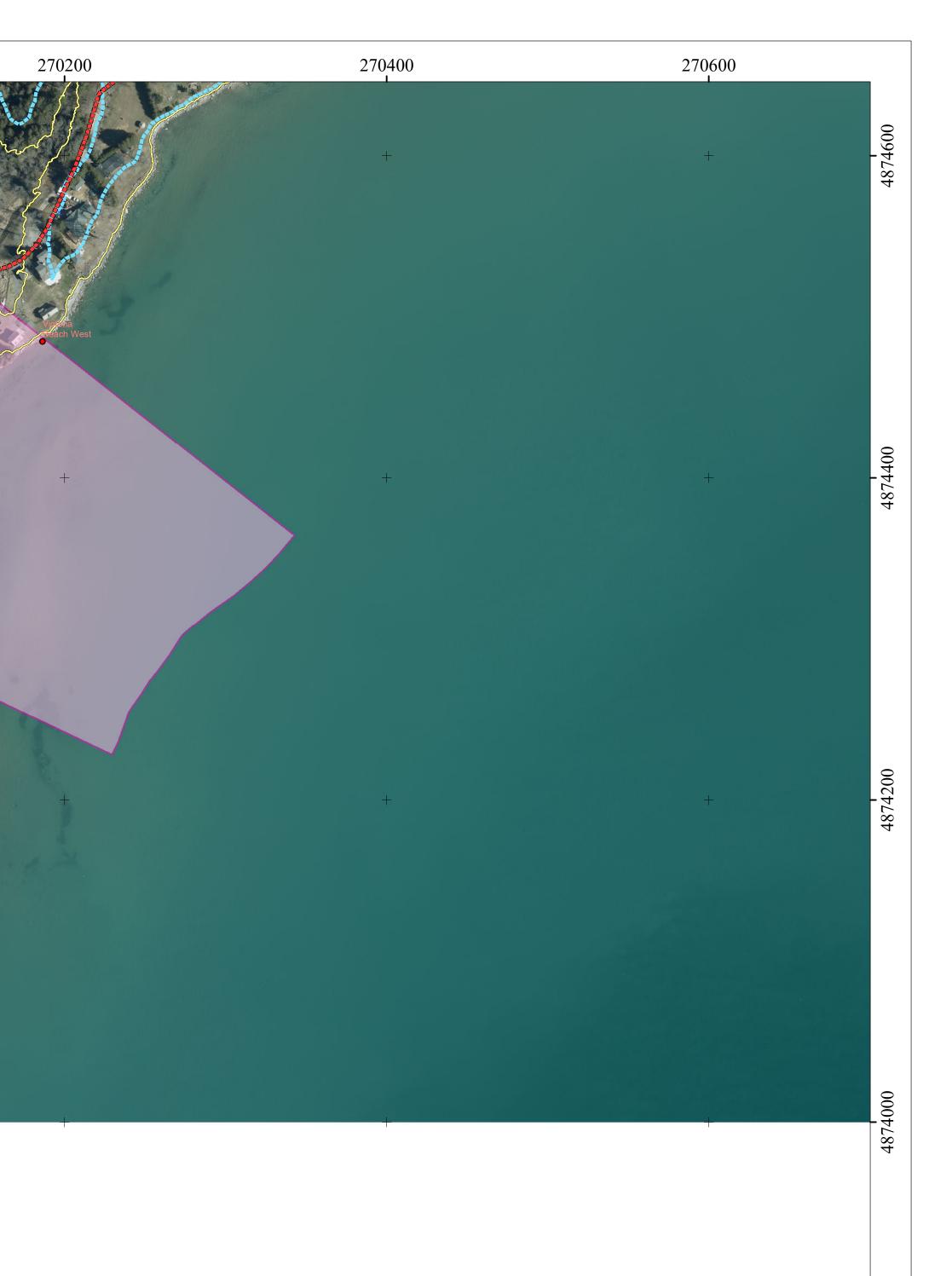
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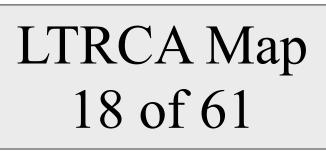
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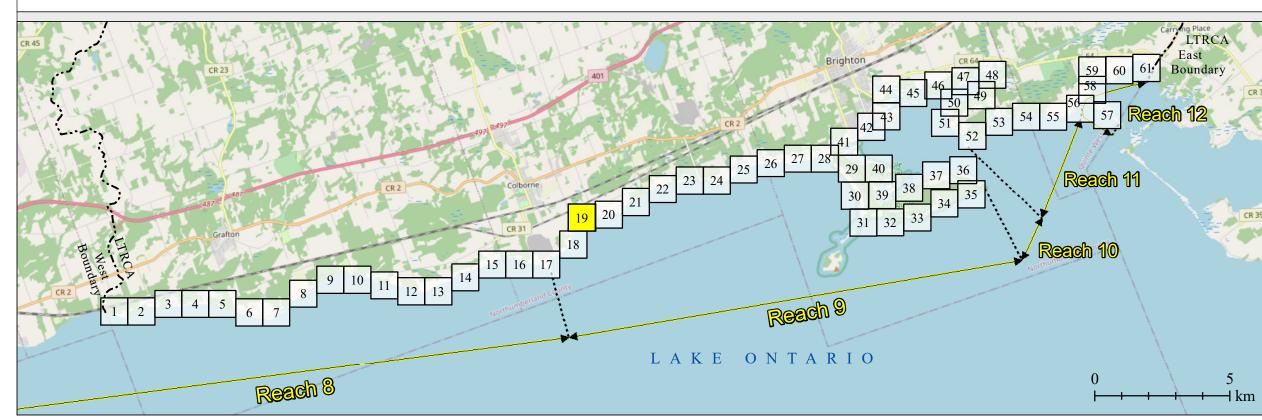






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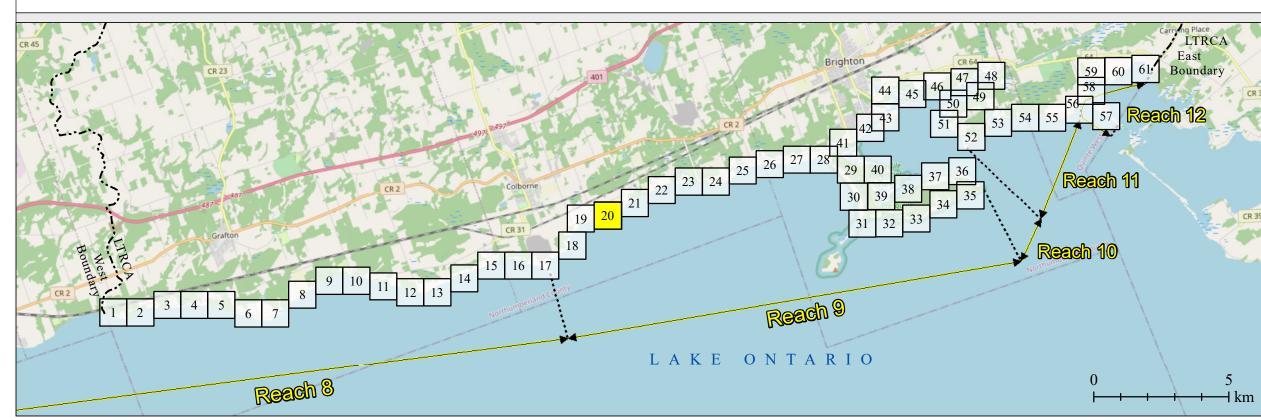






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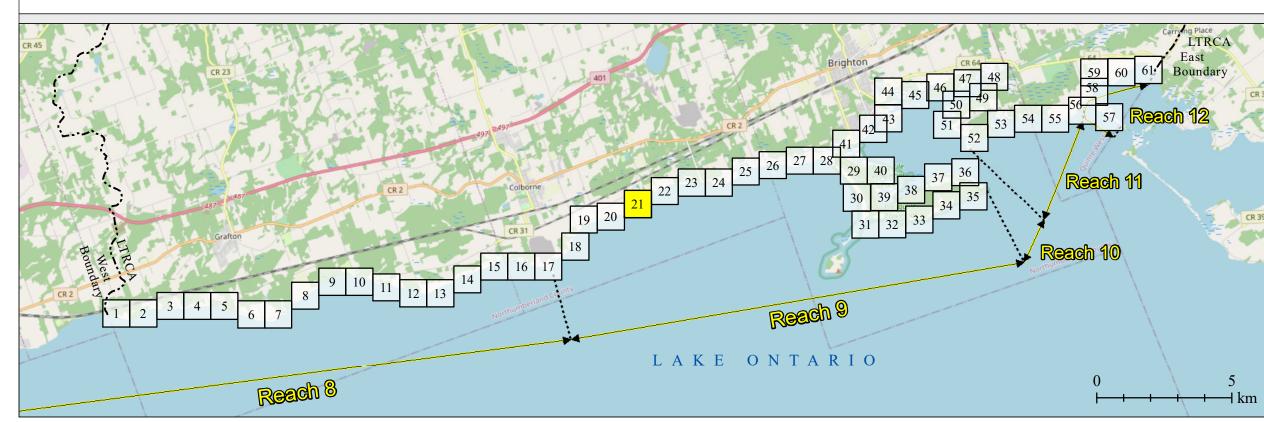






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Mapping prepared by Zuzek Inc. for the Lower Trent Region Conservation Authority.





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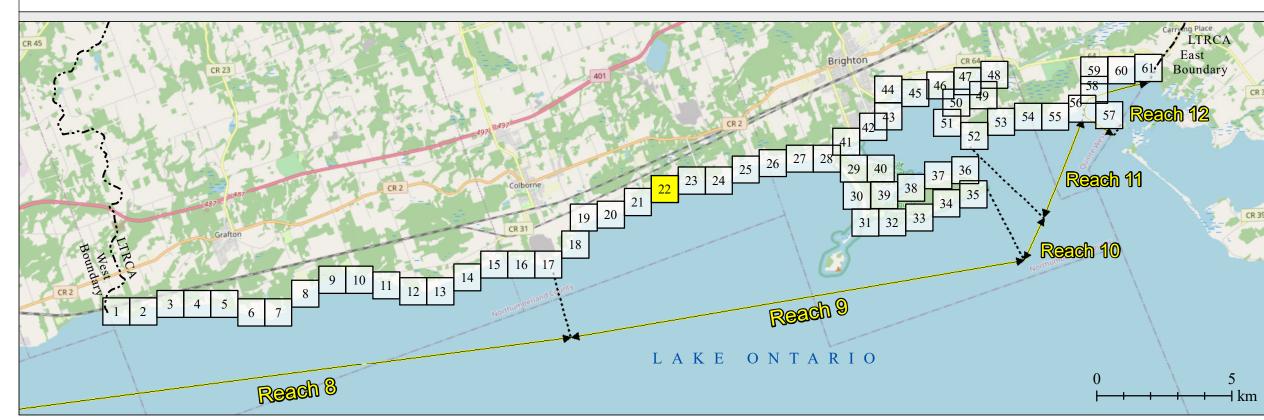






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Base Mapping:	Stable Slope Allowance
Geographical Names	The Stable Slope Allowance is defined as a horizontal setback equivalent to 3.0 times the height of the bank or bluff.
• Dynamic Beach (Start Pt)	Erosion Hazard Limit
• Dynamic Beach (End Pt)	The landward extent of the Erosion Hazard is the sum of the 100 year erosion rate plus the Stable Slope Allowance, measured horizontally
∼ Road Network	from the toe of the bank or bluff.
 LTRCA Administrative Boundary 	The Erosion Hazard Limit is not mapped in sheltered waters, however, localized shoreline/riverine erosion may occur and is subject to review by the Conservation Authority.
INTERPRETATION OF THE HAZARD MAPS:	
The hazard maps were prepared to support the Lake Ontario Shoreline Management Plan. The hazard limits are not the official regulatory limits of the Conservation Authority. Please contact the Conservation Authority for additional details on the regulatory limit and implications for new development.	Dynamic Beach Hazard Limit The Dynamic Beach Hazard Limit is defined as the sum of the Flood Hazard plus 30 metres measured horizontally. Local conditions may require a modified mapping approach if the beach is eroding or a barrier beach. Refer to the Lake Ontario Shoreline Management Plan report for additional details.
DATA SOURCES: 2018 Orthophotography and Digital Surface Model (DSM) provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry	Datums: Horizontal: UTM 18N NAD1983, metres. Vertical: CGVD2013, metresDatum Conversion: IGLD1985 - CGVD2013 = 0.41 m (average) To convert from IGLD85 to CGVD2013, subtract
2017 LiDAR Digital Terrain Model obtained from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence – Ontario.	0.41 m. Note: There are local variations along the reaches within LTRCA. Refer to the Lake Ontario SMP for additional details.
2009/10 Topographic data near Prince Edward Estates provided by LTRCA.	
Geographical Names obtained from Natural Resources Canada Road Network File, 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-500-X	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 50 & 100 & 200 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & m \end{bmatrix} W \bigoplus E$
Inset Map: © OpenStreetMap contributors	S
PREPARED BY:	PROFESSIONAL ON AL



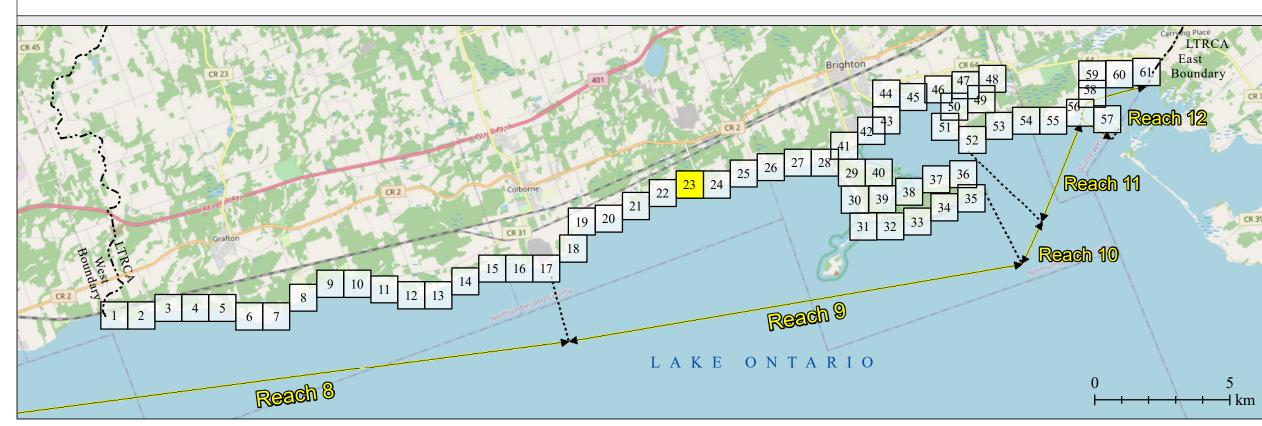






This map was published in March 2020 for LTRCA. The mapping of hazardous lands, including erosion, flooding, and dynamic beach areas, is subject to change. The proponent of a proposed development on or adjacent to the hazardous lands should contact LTRCA to discuss permit requirements.

Every reasonable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this map. However, neither LTRCA, Zuzek Inc., SJL Engineering, or any other affiliated party assume any liability arising from its use. This map is provided without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied.

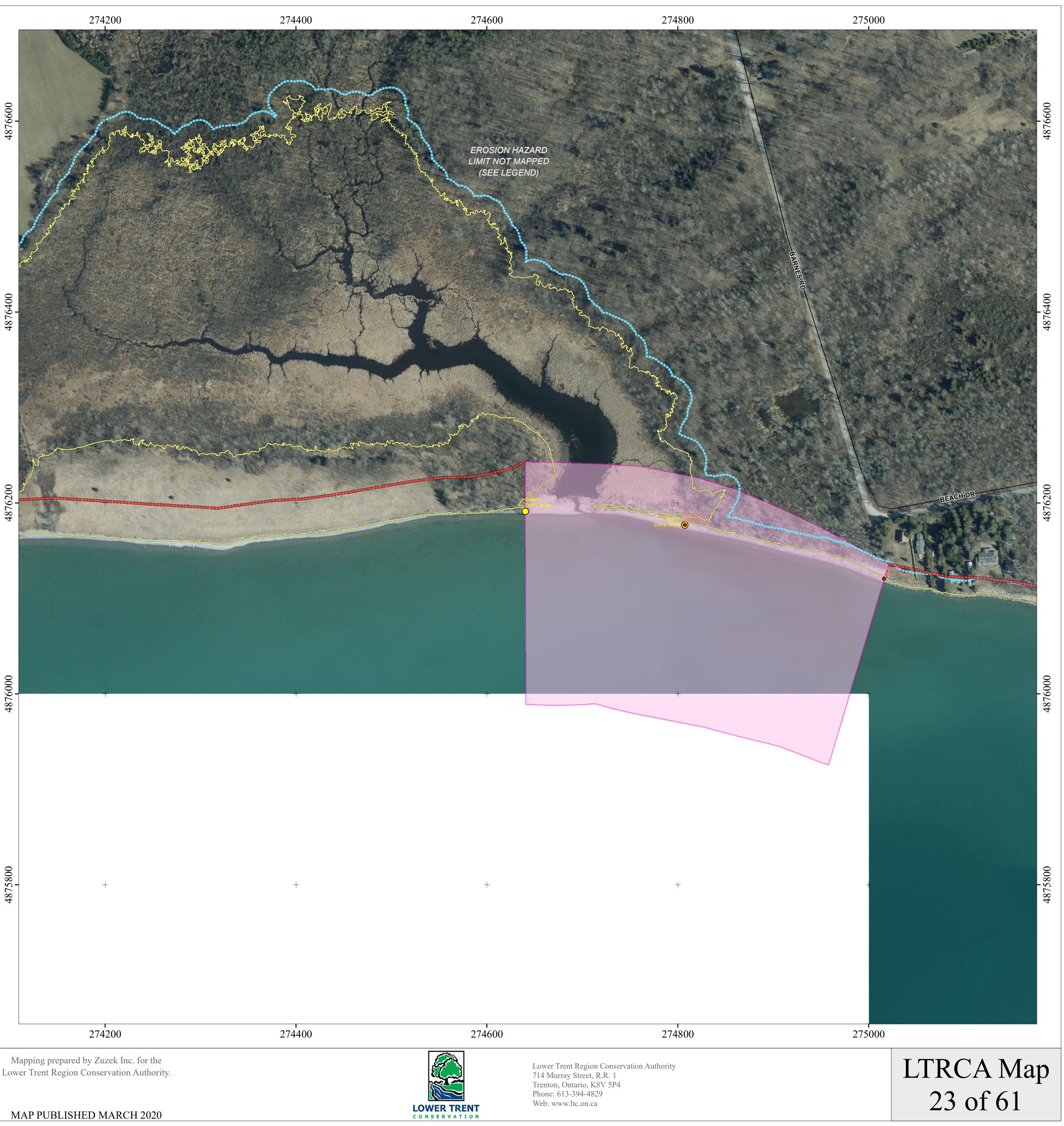






Lower Trent Region Conservation Authority.

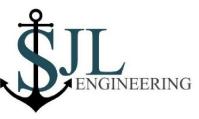




Lower Trent Conservat	ion Authority (LTRCA)
LEGEND:	DEFINITIONS:
Hazard Mapping:	<u>100 Year Flood Level</u> The 100 Year Combined Flood Level considers both static lake lev
// 100 Year Flood Level	storm surge, having a combined probability of being equalled or exceeded during any year of 1% (i.e., probability, P =0.01). The 1
Flood Hazard Limit	Year Combined Flood Level elevation for LTRCA is +76.03 m IG (+75.62 m CGVD2013).
Frosion Hazard Limit	Flood Hazard Limit
Dynamic Beach Setback	The Flood Hazard Limit is defined as the 100-Year Flood Level pl allowance for wave runup and uprush. For the exposed shoreline, effects are calculated based on localized nearshore conditions and waves. For embayments, the standardized 15 m setback is applied Refer to the Lake Ontario Shoreline Management Plan for addition details.
	<u>Toe of Bluff</u> The Toe of Bluff is the transition from the gently sloping beach to steep portion of the bank or bluff slope.
Base Mapping:	Stable Slope Allowance
Geographical Names	The Stable Slope Allowance is defined as a horizontal setback equivalent to 3.0 times the height of the bank or bluff.
• Dynamic Beach (Start Pt)	Erosion Hazard Limit
• Dynamic Beach (End Pt)	The landward extent of the Erosion Hazard is the sum of the 100 y
\sim Road Network	erosion rate plus the Stable Slope Allowance, measured horizontal from the toe of the bank or bluff.
 LTRCA Administrative Boundary 	The Erosion Hazard Limit is not mapped in sheltered waters, how localized shoreline/riverine erosion may occur and is subject to revelop the Conservation Authority.
INTERPRETATION OF THE HAZARD MAPS:	
The hazard maps were prepared to support the Lake Ontario Shoreline Management Plan. The hazard limits are not the official regulatory limits of the Conservation Authority. Please contact the Conservation Authority for additional details on the regulatory limit and implications for new development.	Dynamic Beach Hazard Limit The Dynamic Beach Hazard Limit is defined as the sum of the Flo Hazard plus 30 metres measured horizontally. Local conditions m require a modified mapping approach if the beach is eroding or a b beach. Refer to the Lake Ontario Shoreline Management Plan rep additional details.
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2017 LiDAR Digital Terrain Model obtained from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence – Ontario.	Note: There are local variations along the within LTRCA. Refer to the Lake Ontario S additional details.
2009/10 Topographic data near Prince Edward Estates provided by LTRCA.	0 50 100 200
Geographical Names obtained from Natural Resources Canada Road Network File, 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-500-X	
Inset Map: © OpenStreetMap contributors	Š









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