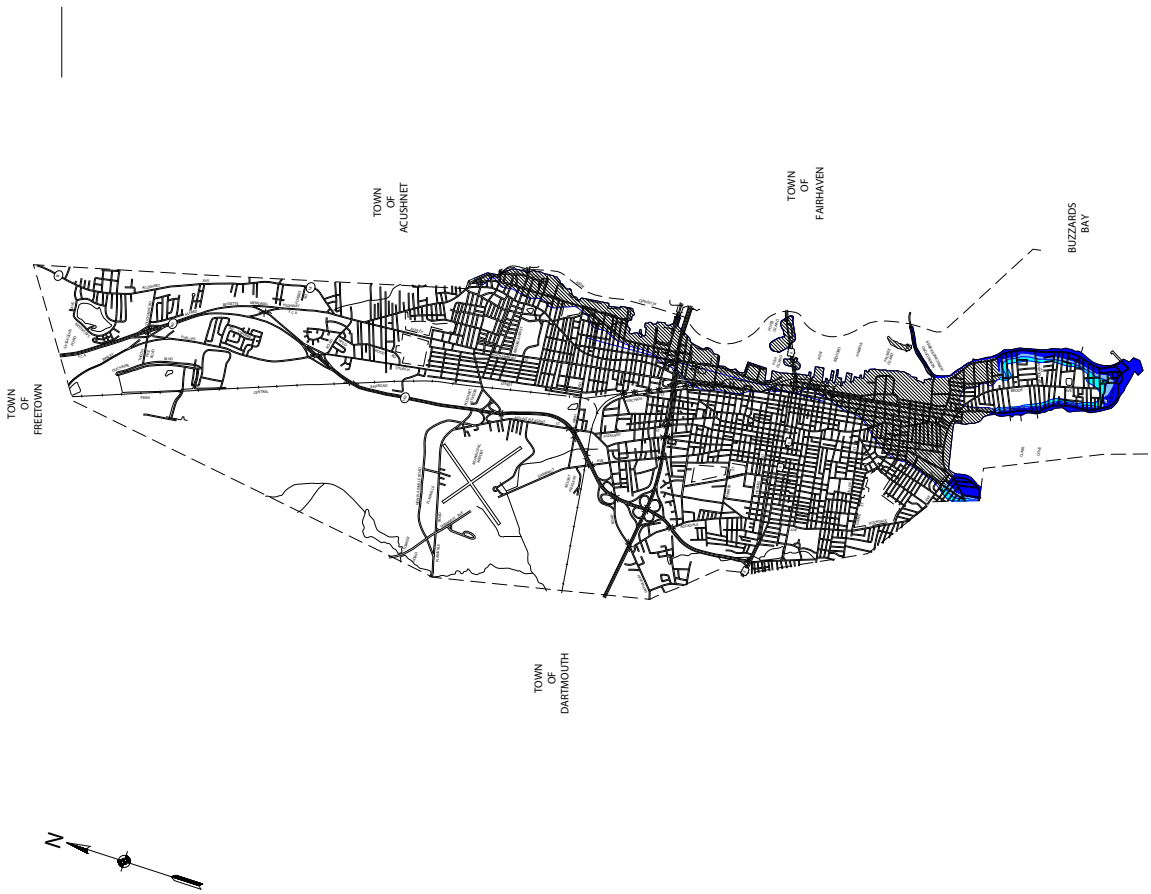


LEGEND

INUNDATION MATRIX

HURRICANE CATEGORY	HURRICANE FORWARD SPEED (MPH) 0-20	21-40	41+
1&2	Inundation Area A	Inundation Area A	Inundation Area A
3	Inundation Area A	Inundation Area A	Inundation Area B / Inundation Area D
4	Inundation Area A	Inundation Area B / Inundation Area D	Inundation Area C / Inundation Area D

HURRICANE INUNDATION AREAS

- Inundation Area A
- Inundation Area B
- Inundation Area C
- Inundation Area D — See note 5

NOTES:

1. Inundation areas were derived from the National Hurricane Center's application of the SLOSH (Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes) model. Inundation areas reflect "WORST CASE" combinations of hurricane direction, forward speed, landfall point, and high astronomical tide.

2. Hurricane categories 1 through 4 refer to the Saffir-Simpson scale of hurricane intensity.

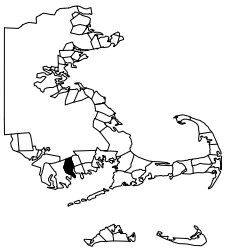
3. Shaded land areas represent areas with coastal flooding potential from hurricanes of the categories and forward speeds referenced by the inundation matrix shown above. Inland areas that may only be subjected to freshwater flooding are not identified.

4. "WORST CASE" hurricane surge elevations delineated for each inundation area are given in the surge tide profiles provided on Plate II.

5. The New Bedford Hurricane Barrier is designed to provide complete flood protection during the vast majority of hurricanes that can be sustained in New England's meteorological climate. The SLOSH model indicates, however, that certain Category 3 and 4 hurricanes, which landfall on critical storm tracks coincident with high astronomical tide, may exceed the Barrier's minimum top elevation. Inundation Area D delineates the maximum stillwater flood limits behind the Barrier should a storm of this nature be forecasted. More information about this topic is provided in the Study's Technical Data Report.

LOCATION MAP

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
HURRICANE EVACUATION STUDY
INUNDATION MAP

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD
COUNTY OF BRISTOL

Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England Division in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region I for the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency

DECEMBER 1994

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