

## Overview on how the Online Mapping Tool was developed

The Online Mapping Tool is a means to provide the community, stakeholders and politicians with information and power to make informed decisions by providing information on potential risks to start the conversation on how and when we respond.

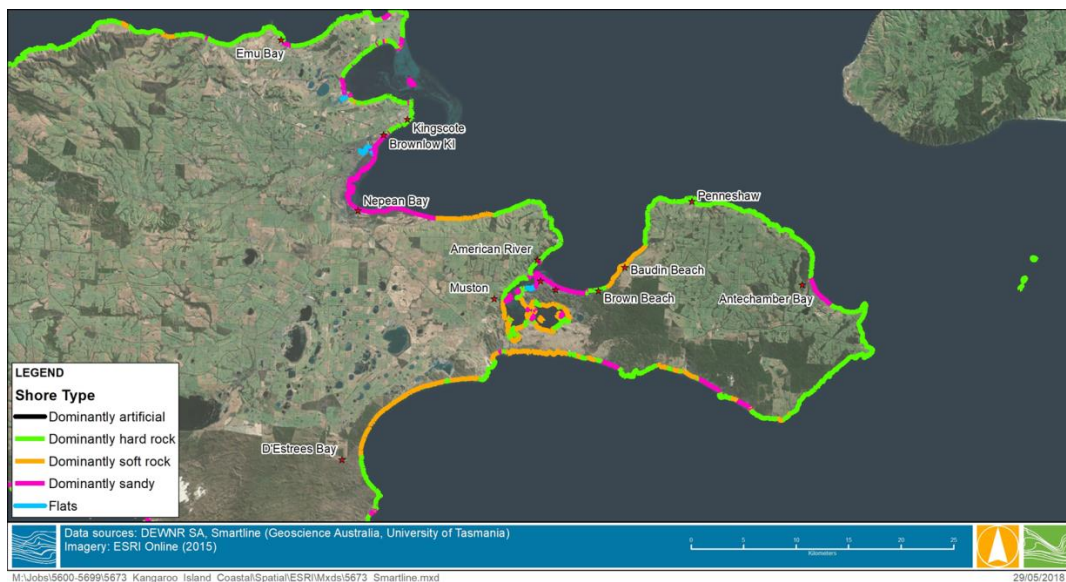
The purpose of this tool is to see what areas may be subject to inundation, and to identify those areas where we need to better understand the extent of the effects of inundation.

The erosion and inundation mapping tool has been developed based on the following:-

- Coastline categorised as sand, soft rock or hard rock.

Visit the Coast Adapt website for details

<http://coastadapt.com.au/coastadapt-interactive-map#-35.929463,137.175408,10>



- Prevailing wave direction and set up

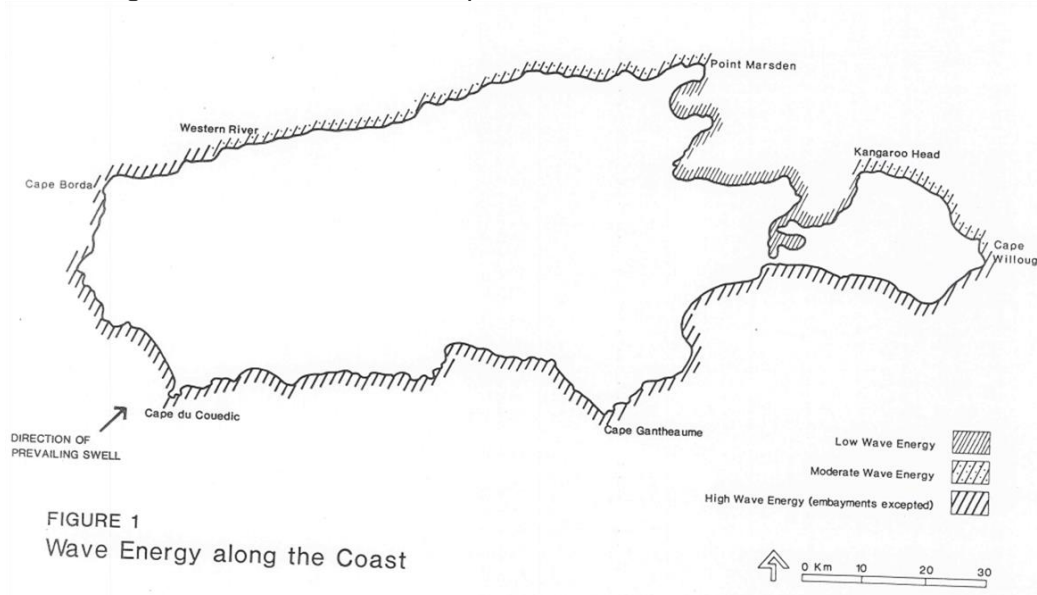


FIGURE 1  
Wave Energy along the Coast

- Sea level rise of

30cm by 2050 and  
100cm by 2100

As prescribed by the Coast Protection Board

[https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/about-us/boards-and-committees/Coast\\_Protection\\_Board](https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/about-us/boards-and-committees/Coast_Protection_Board)

- Bruun Factor 50 and 100

The theoretical amount of shoreline recession that results from sea level rise. Bruun Factor 100 shoreline recedes horizontally 100 times the vertical rise. Bruun Factor 50 shoreline recedes horizontally 50 times the vertical rise.

- MHWS (Mean Height Water in Spring)

Average height of two successive high tides during spring when range of the tide is greatest.

- AEP 1% (Annual Exceedance Probability)

The probability of an extreme event occurring at least one during a prescribed period of assessment is given by the exceedance probability. The probability of a 1 in 100 year event (1% AEP) occurring during the first 25 years is 22%, during the first 50 years the probability is 39% and over a 100 year asset life the probability is 63%.

For further details on the development of the erosion and inundation modelling, see the technical report.