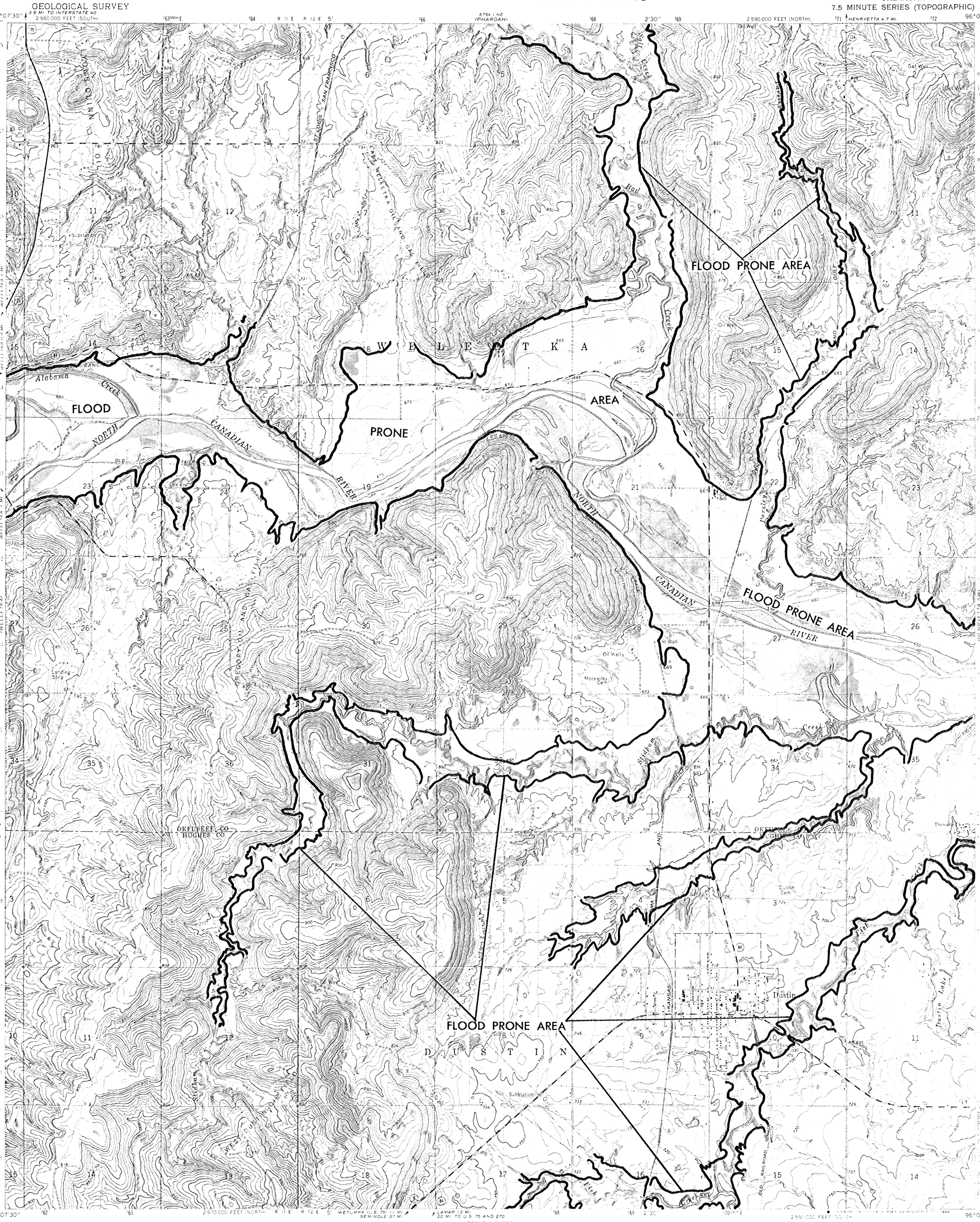
3596-141

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MAP OF FLOOD-PRONE AREAS

DUSTIN QUADRANGLE
OKLAHOMA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Approximate boundaries of flood-prone areas are shown on this map. There is, on the average, about 1 chance in 100 that the designated areas will be inundated in any year. This information is important to public agencies and private citizens concerned with future land developments.

The flood-prone areas have been delineated through use of readily available information on past floods rather than from detailed field surveys and inspections. In general, the delineated areas are for natural conditions and do not take into consideration the possible effects of existing or proposed flood control structures except where those effects could be evaluated. Flood areas have been identified for: (1) urban areas where the upstream drainage basin exceeds 25 square miles, (2) rural areas in humid regions where the upstream drainage basin exceeds 100 square miles, (3) rural areas in semiarid regions where the upstream drainage basin exceeds 250 square miles, and (4) smaller drainage basins, depending on topography and potential use of the flood plains.

The 89th Congress, in House Document 465, recommended the preparation of flood-prone area maps to assist in minimizing flood losses by quickly identifying the areas of potential flood hazards. More detailed flood information may be required for other purposes such as structural designs, economic studies, or formulation of land-use regulations. Such detailed information may be obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey, other Federal agencies, or State, local, and private agencies.

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

OKLAHOMA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

PREPARED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1980

EXPLANATION

Flood boundaries were estimated from:
Profiles based on high-water marks.
Regional stage-frequency relations.

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DUSTIN, OKLA.
N3515—W9600/7.5
Base by U.S. Geological Survey
1967

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