



APPENDIX 5.4-P
Terrain Stability Classification

Table 1: Terrain Stability Classification (from Mapping and Assessing Terrain Stability Guidebook - Ministry of Forests, 1999)

Terrain Stability Class	Criteria for Interpretation
I	No evidence of significant stability problems is observed. Generally located along floodplains and level to undulating coastal plain areas
II	There is a very low likelihood of landslides following timber harvesting, general land clearing, and road construction. Minor slumping is expected along cut slopes, especially for 1 or 2 years following construction. Generally located on gently sloping (20-40%), poorly to well-drained lower slope landforms. Exceptions are noted in higher classes May include moderately sloping (40-60%), well-to rapidly drained surficial deposits
III	Minor stability problems can develop. There is a low likelihood of landslide initiation following timber harvesting, general land clearing, or road construction. Proposed development should not significantly reduce terrain stability. Minor slumping is expected along cut slopes, especially for 1 or 2 years following construction. Commonly includes moderately sloping (40-60%), imperfectly to poorly drained surficial deposits that are not glaciomarine or glaciolacustrine
IVR	Expected to contain areas with a moderate likelihood of landslide initiation following road construction and a low or very low likelihood of landslide initiation following timber harvesting. Similar to Class III polygons however, road prism failures are elevated.
IV	Expected to contain areas with a moderate likelihood of landslide initiation following timber harvesting, general land clearing, or road construction. General includes steeply sloping (>60%), well drained, deeply gullied surficial deposits or steeply sloping, poorly drained surficial deposits
V	Expected to contain areas with a high likelihood of landslide initiation following road construction and general land clearing (timber harvesting). Typically includes areas where natural landslide scars are visible on air-photographs or in the field, or where very steeply sloping (>70%), imperfectly to poorly drained, deeply gullied surficial deposits are located

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