



DIVERTING STREAMFLOW eral major rainstorms. The first TO ALLEVIATE FLOODING three major storms, occurring in **PROBLEMS:**

a large channel extending from the Parkway Drive to the McIntyre age from flooding to the intercity area and to protect existing development.

HISTORY:

In 1941, the region was hit by a fierce storm which caused extensive flooding on the Neebing River. The flood waters rose to the point where they overflowed into the McIntyre River. In an attempt to deal with flooding problems, the Neebing Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) was created in Lakehead Region has received sevily overflowed its banks, develop-

1968, 1971 and 1977, caused the The Neebing-McIntyre Floodway is intercity area to experience major damage due to flooding. Such was Neebing River at Ford Street and not the case in 1997, 2008 and 2012 thanks to the construction of River just east of the William Street the Floodway. The major storm in Bridge. The purpose of this engi- 2012 resulted in extensive damneering marvel is to reduce dam- age, however the Floodway itself was fully functional and worked exactly as designed.

BACKGROUND:

In the past, major rain storms have caused the Neebing River to overflow its banks causing extensive flooding in the intercity area. Downstream from the Thunder Bay Expressway, the river flows through an urban area including light industry and shopping malls. Solid surfaces (i.e. pavement) in these areas prevent absorption of 1954. In 1963, as a result of ex- water during periods of high rainpansion, the NVCA became the fall resulting in greater runoff into Lakehead Region Conservation the river. Flat land adjacent to the Authority (LRCA). Since then, the Neebing River meant the river easing a reputation for flooding. The implementation of a flood control system was needed. In response to citizens concerns, the LRCA initiated and commissioned the construction of the Neebing -McIntyre Floodway. The project began in 1973 and was completed under budget and ahead of schedule in 1984 with a final price tag of \$15-million.

Since that time the Floodway has prevented millions of dollars in damage due to flooding and has cleared the way for major development in the intercity area.

The Neebing-McIntyre Floodway

HOW IT WORKS:

does not need to be turned on in order to operate. Everything works automatically. During flood events the Floodway operates without any required actions. The Diversion Structure limits flows down the Neebing River and diverts excess flows into the 1.5 km Diversion Channel which directs excess flows to the widened, deepened Neebing-McIntyre Floodway to Lake Superior. As part of the Floodway's operation, maintenance dredging needs to occur every 20 years or so, depending on sediment buildup. Two sediment traps are also required to be emptied every 7 years. This maintenance ensures that the Floodway remains operational and capable of handling rainfall up to and including the Regional Storm.



Enjoy the entire walking path along the Neebing-McIntyre Floodway, as well as the LRCA's 8 Conservation Areas: Little Trout Bay, Mission Island Marsh, Hurkett Cove, Cascades, Silver Harbour, MacKenzie Point, Hazelwood Lake and Cedar Falls.



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NEEBING-MCINTYRE FLOODWAY Walking Tour











