Come Heritage or High Water – the Calgary Flood, 2013
Rainfall Wednesday - Thursday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>mm</th>
<th>in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bow Valley</td>
<td>190.7</td>
<td>7.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nordegg</td>
<td>135.3</td>
<td>5.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sundre</td>
<td>116.4</td>
<td>4.58</td>
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<td>Banff</td>
<td>86</td>
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<td>Calgary</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>2.08</td>
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Bow River at Calgary (05BH004)
River Data - Apr. 01, 2013 - Nov. 01, 2013

Current Year ▲ Normal Range (Quartiles)

PEAK: 1740 cubic metres per second

Government of Alberta
# YYCFLOOD JUNE 2013

1. The Flood

The Bow river flows peaked at 2,400 m$^3$/second, 8x the regular flow and more than 3x the 2005 flood.

The Elbow river inflow peaked at 1,240 m$^3$/second, 12x the regular rate and more than 3x the 2005 flood.

Outflow below the Glenmore Dam was 700 m$^3$/second, about 7x normal and about 2.5x the 2005 flood.
CALGARY PRACTICALLY ISOLATED BY STORM;
GAS CUT OFF, RAILWAY LINES WASHED OUT;
SEVERAL DEAD IN TORNADO EAST OF CITY

GRASSY LAKE HAS
DEATH RECORD AS
RESULT OF STORM

One Family Has a Death List of Three
Following Collapse of Their Home;
Three Children in Hospital

STORM STRUCK SOUTH TOWN AT
SIX O'CLOCK LAST EVENING
Property Damage Was Very Extensive;
Nearly All Buildings Being Completely
or Partially Drenched

REDCLIFF WRECKED
BY CYCLONIC WIND
AND RAIN STORM

Business Period of 67 Days Ends Today
RedHighest Temperature: 87 Degrees
RedLowest Temperature: 79 Degrees

CALGARY NEARLY
LOST COMMISSIONER
IN RAGING RIVER

Old Looms Bridge Is Synovated to
Save Elbow Park

CENTRE ST. BRIDGE
IS CARRIED AWAY BY
SWOLLEN BOW RIVER

BULLETIN

KEEP CITY CLOSED

CONSPICUOUS BUILDING
IN OLD TOWN

TAKEN FROM
THEIR HOMES
IN LORRIES

PICKET FENCE OF HOWE ST.
IN OLD TOWN

MUST TURN PIPE TO THE
BREAK IN GAS MAINS

PUBLIC URGED TO TURN OFF ALL GAS
Not Likely Break in Halves Will
Be Repaired Today

THREE BUILDINGS IN OLD TOWN
HORROR SOON OF "SHOOTING" STORMS

Further damage to property in Old
Town and Suburbs is certain

VIEW OF THE RAGING BOW TAKEN BY HERALD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER AT NOON HOUR TODAY
SOUTH RIVER FLOODS SUBSIDE AFTER HEAVY DAMAGE DONE

Glenmore Reservoir Checks Elbow's Rise; Bow Rages Over Banks

Flood Danger In High River Believed Over

Three Perish In Oklahoma City Floods

Farmers of Alberta Looking Forward to Heavy Wheat Yields

HARDIN TAKES OPP ON RECORD OCEAN ATTEMPT

BETTY MOFFATT LOSES $2,000

KING DIES OF MYSTERY SICKNESS

STOCKS BOOM; SENSE OF RESILIENCE ON B.T. MARKET

JOHN McCLAY LEAVES GAMES

The Weather

Just $100

WATER COVERS CAMPBELL ROAD

Incase of Rain Spots, Portable Benzine Kettles

The Calgary Herald

THE CITY OF CALGARY

LAND USE PLANNING & POLICY

June 3, 1932
If you’re just waking up, here’s what you need to know

BY MEGHAN POTKINS, CALGARY HERALD  JUNE 21, 2013

Downtown Calgary feels more deserted on Friday, June 21, 2013, as people were advised to stay away from downtown due to possible flooding.
Photograph by: Tijana Martin , Calgary Herald

DOWNTOWN

Calgary’s ordinarily bustling downtown core is a ghost town this morning as the city wakes to a plea from officials to stay away.

"Avoid all travel that is not absolutely necessary on Friday," said Mayor Naheed Nenshi in an early morning briefing.

"If you can stay home, stay home."
Glenmore Dam during flood, June 5, 1932
Visiting flood hit historic resources. Enoch Sales looks ok but likely water on basement

ow.ly/i/2spVy
Caring for Alberta’s Flood-Damaged Historic Buildings

A Presentation to the Calgary Heritage Roundtable, July 25, 2013
Eileen Fletcher, Heritage Conservation Advisor,
Historic Resources Management Branch, Alberta Culture
Glenmore Dam during flood, June 5, 1932
THINGS TO DO BEFORE YOU HAVE A DISASTER
BE PREPARED

the Boy Scout Motto has never failed me yet
Business continuity
Mapping
Treatment of Flood-Damaged Older and Historic Buildings

In recent years, many older and historic buildings have been threatened by the heavy rains and flooding that occurred during hurricanes and tropical storms. The purpose of this booklet is to help building owners minimize structural and cosmetic flood damage. It contains general advice written to cover a wide variety of buildings with varying degrees of flood damage. If you suspect that your building may have some structural damage, contact a qualified structural engineer or architect to thoroughly assess the situation and suggest solutions.

Your state historic preservation office (SHPO) can provide you with a list of architects who are experienced in the treatment of historic buildings.

A description of the tax credit program for rehabilitation of historic structures, five technical publications available through your state historic preservation officer and the Federal Homeowners Management Agency (FEMA), telephone numbers and an address for further assistance, and additional resources are provided at the end of the booklet.

Once you are able to return to your building, the first task will likely be to remove mud and debris and inspect the building for damage. Saving your building, no matter how historic, is not worth losing your life or risking permanent injury. Please observe these safety precautions:

- Do not walk through flowing water.
- Do not drive through a flooded area.

- Stop away from power lines and electrical wires.
- Make sure that all of your electronics are turned off. Many electrical wiring was submersed; have it inspected before turning the power back on.
- Look before you leap. Flood debris and which can make walking paths very slippery.
- Be alert for gas leaks.
- Carbon monoxide can be lethal. If you use electrical generators or charcoal grills, make sure that they are properly ventilated.
- Clean everything that got wet. Floodwater carry sewage and chemicals. Hose down corners and windowsills. Scrub all surfaces with detergent. Discard all food and medications that came in contact with floodwater. Wear protective clothing and make sure the building is properly ventilated while working inside.

- Remember to follow local health guidelines concerning preventive shots or vaccinations.

After the Water Recedes

No other element of damage to buildings is water. After your building has been narrowed and once the floodwaters recede, it is important to the drying process begins immediately. Most of the damaging effects of water surface, soil, and peeling can be minimized by inducing dry, indirect, and natural moisture levels.

The least damaging drying process appears to be one that begins by using only ventilation. To speed evaporation, moisture at must be ventilated to the outside. The most effective way to do this is to open windows and doors and allow the moisture to escape. Fans can be used to speed evaporation by moving moist air and exhausting humid air to the outside.

Handbooks

National Trust
310 New Jersey Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20001

The City of Calgary
Land Use Planning 
Policy
Communication
Build a community of heritage stewards
BE PREPARED
the Boy Scout Motto has never failed me yet