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2	NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION BOARD
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7	Application No. 1701
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10	SPRINGBANK OFF-STREAM RESERVOIR PROJECT
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15	PROCEEDINGS
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19	Volume 6
20	March 29, 2021
21	(Via videoconferencing)
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REPORTING GROUP

1	Natural Resources Conserva	tion Board Proceedings taken
2	virtually in Calgary and E	dmonton, Alberta.
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4	Volume 6	
5	March 29, 2021	
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8	Peter Woloshyn Sandi Roberts	Chair Commission Member
9	Walter Ceroici Daniel Heaney	Commission Member Commission Member
10	William Kennedy	Commission Counsel
11		
12	Laura Friend Michael Iwanyshyn Scott Cunningham	Commission Staff Commission Staff Commission Staff
13	Stephanie Fleck	Commission Staff
14	Carolyn Taylor Svlvia Kaminski	Commission Staff Commission Staff
15	Nora Decosemo	Commission Staff
16		nur reciniorogres
17	Ron Kruhlak, Q.C.	For Alberta Transportation
18	Michael Barbero	
19	Melissa Senek Sana Munkittaiak	For City of Calgary
20	David Mercer	
21	Luigi Cusano, Q.C.	For Calgary River Communities
22	GINO Bruni	Calgary
23		Ear Stonay Nakada Nation
24	Sara Louden	TOT STOTEY NAKOUA NALTON
25		



Richard Secord For SR1 Concerned Landowners 1 Ifeoma Okoye Group 2 3 Bob Williams For Calalta Amusements Ltd. and Calalta Waterworks Ltd. 4 Scott Wagner For Scott Wagner 5 Lorelee Vespa CSR(A) CRR RPR Official Court Reporters 6 Deanna DiPaolo, CSR(A) 7 (PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED AT 8:30 A.M.) 8 9 THE CHAIR: Well, good morning, everybody, and welcome to day 6 of the SR1 hearing, Monday, 10 11 March 29th. 12 So, hopefully, everybody had a reasonable weekend 13 and didn't have too far to drive on this day, given the 14 incredible gusts and the winds out there today. So. in 15 some cases, I guess the virtual hearings can be 16 helpful, at least for those of us -- many of us that don't have to travel too far. 17 18 A couple of notes, and then I'll ask for any 19 prelim matters, but one thing is our -- our document 20 managers, in our view, are doing a wonderful job to 21 getting us documents up, and we at times need to jump 22 around a lot, which is just the nature of the beast, 23 but I would like to ask everyone to have some patience. 24 In some cases, the exhibits being requested are 25 not necessarily preloaded, and so we do need to load



them from the web, it does take some time. So, as I say, I think they're doing a wonderful job, but just so we don't put too, too much pressure on them, if we can cut them a little slack and show some patience, we'd really appreciate that.

Undertakings, we had some undertakings returned. We will have a look at the ones that have been returned and be sure they've been entered as exhibits; if they have not, we'll bring them back, so that we can enter them as exhibits.

And for the undertakings that will be coming back over this week, or any new ones that are asked for and then returned, if we could ask for those to be brought back to the hearing, and we'll just enter them at that time, give them an exhibit number so that we can ensure that our record is complete and tracked.

As last Friday noted, given the virtual world, we have some exhibits being entered sort of on the fly, and that's really on us, so we've cleaned that up a bit. The record is fine, I think we're all good, but we just want to make sure that we're doing this in as orderly a fashion as we can.

So we did leave off last week getting ready for
Transportation to cross-examination SCLG and
Mr. Austin.



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Examined by Ms. Okoye

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1	But before we get there, are there any preliminary
2	matters that anyone wants to raise this morning before
3	we get started with that?
4	MS. OKOYE: Yes, Mr. Chair. Good morning.
5	It's Ifeoma Okoye.
6	Mr. Dowsett has some clarifications to make to his
7	testimony on Friday. I propose that he makes those
8	clarifications before the cross begins. I have asked
9	Mr. Fitch about that, and he's okay with that.
10	But that is if it's okay with you, we can have
11	that done before Mr. Fitch can proceed with his cross.
12	THE CHAIR: Mr. Fitch, you've seen this, and
13	you're in agreement?
14	MR. FITCH: Yes.
15	THE CHAIR: Thank you. Yes, please. Proceed.
16	
17	<u>R. AUSTIN, R. KEYES, D. KLEPACKI, I. DOWSETT</u> (For SCLG
18	Panel), previously sworn/affirmed
19	MS. OKOYE EXAMINES THE PANEL:
20	Q. Mr. Dowsett, are you there?
21	A. MR. DOWSETT: Yes, I am.
22	Q. Could you please proceed with your clarifications?
23	A. MR. DOWSETT: Yes, thank you, and good morning.
24	There's some clarification I wanted to make to my
25	testimony on Friday. These corrections will clarify
11	



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

Examined by Ms. Okoye

1	the record.
2	In Exhibit 373, PDF 1335, on line items 12 to 16,
3	I said the following: (as read)
4	"on the current requirements and, as
5	a result of my as a result, I
6	included a summary of those components
7	based on my experience in pages 9 and 10
8	of my report for the purpose of asking
9	questions to ensure that appropriate EMS
10	was in place.
11	In looking at the directive, it
12	checks all the boxes for me, and I find
13	the materials in my report are
14	redundant."
15	The page references on line 14 are incorrect. It should
16	be pages 11 and 12, and these pages of my report are
17	redundant.
18	The correction should be: (as read)
19	"on the current requirements and, as
20	a result, I included a summary of those
21	components based on my experience in
22	pages 11 and 12 of my report for the
23	purpose of asking questions to ensure
24	that appropriate EMS was in place.
25	In looking at the directive, it



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		checks all the boxes for me, and I find
2		pages 11 and 12 of my report are redundant."
3		Further, in Exhibit 373, PDF 1338, lines
4		24 to 25, I said the following:
5		(as read)
6		"and my report does not represent my
7		testimony."
8		I misspoke. I meant to say: My report does not
9		accurately represent my testimony because of the
10		corrections that I had made to it. As such, my report
11		should be considered together with my testimony.
12		Thank you.
13	MS.	OKOYE: Thank you, Mr. Dowsett.
14		Mr. Chair, that will be all.
15	THE	CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Dowsett.
16		Ms. Okoye, thank you.
17		Mr. Fitch, is Transportation ready to
18		cross-examine?
19	MR.	FITCH: Yes, Mr. Chair, we are.
20		And I'll start with Mr. Austin so he can get off
21		to his dam site or job site, whatever it is he needs to
22		do.
23	<u>MR .</u>	FITCH CROSS-EXAMINES THE PANEL:
24	Q.	So I understand your consulting consulting
25		engineering company is located in Trail, BC; correct?



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

1	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: That is correct, yeah.
2	Q.	And before you started Austin Engineering, you worked
3		at Fortis in Trail?
4	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: That's actually South Slocan,
5		halfway between Trail and Nelson, yes.
6	Q.	And I also note that you worked in Revelstoke?
7	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: Yes. That wasn't for Fortis.
8		That was for Peter Kiewit Sons Construction Company.
9	Q.	Right, okay. So should I take it from the choices of
10		all the places that you've worked that you're a skier?
11	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: I do ski from time to time, but
12		not nearly as good as my kids.
13	Q.	Revelstoke and Red Mountain are two of my favourite
14		hills. So, anyways, with that little bit of tomfoolery
15		out of the way.
16		So, in your CV, you list several dam projects that
17		you've worked on at Austin Engineering since 2014, and
18		you would agree with me that all of those projects are
19		in BC, not Alberta?
20	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: That is correct, yes.
21	Q.	So I'm really just asking these questions to get a
22		sense of how familiar you are with the process used in
23		Alberta to approve and regulate dams. Could you tell
24		us that?
25	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: Yeah. So it's a fair question.



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

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1		Specifically we've not gone through the approval
2		process within the jurisdiction zone of Alberta or
3		specifically, you know, in this jurisdiction; however,
4		you know, we have worked across Canada in Ontario, in
5		BC, and in the US, and I'm familiar with kind of the
6		designing principles and safe operating principles of
7		dams.
8		The actual permitting process, you are correct in
9		suggesting that we have not gone through the permitting
10		process in Alberta.
11	Q.	Okay. So are you aware that in Alberta, approval to
12		construct and operate a dam must be authorized under
13		the Water Act?
14	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: I will take your word for that?
15	Q.	0kay.
16	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: I believe that's correct, yeah.
17	Q.	And are you aware that in Alberta, dam and canal safety
18		is regulated under Part 6 of the Water Ministerial
19		Regulation?
20	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: I'm not familiar with the exact
21		part, but I believe that to be correct?
22	Q.	Now, I did see in your presentation reference to the
23		dam and canal safety the Alberta Dam and Canal
24		Safety Directive, so I take it you have at least
25		reviewed that document?



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

1	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: Yes.
2	Q.	And were you familiar with it before this job or did
3		you really review it for, more or less, the first time
4		in order to prepare for this particular task that
5		you've undertaken for the SCLG?
6	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: I would say that we reviewed it in
7		detail to prepare for this task for the SLC [verbatim].
8	Q.	Okay, thank you. And, sir, I guess, really, the point
9		of all this is are you aware that, under the Water
10		Ministerial Regulation and the Alberta Dam and Canal
11		Safety Directive, that it is Alberta Environment and
12		Parks that regulates dam safety, not the NRCB?
13	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: I am aware of that. I that was
14		something that was discussed early on. I do realize
15		that this is a little out of step in terms of the
16		permitting process, but I'm certainly aware of that.
17	Q.	And in your report that you prepared for the SCLG,
18		Austin Engineering made a number of recommendations.
19		And, sir, would you agree with me that whether or not
20		those recommendations should be accepted is actually up
21		to the director of dam safety, not the NRCB?
22	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: I do agree with that statement. I
23		think, you know, the purpose of our review was to
24		inform SLCG [verbatim] what the risks were and
25		potential improvements for the dam, and I believe that



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		their intent was to utilize those to ensure that they
2		felt safe, and maintained a sense of safety downstream
3		of the structure.
4	Q.	Okay, thank you.
5		Now, sir, given that Austin has accepted many of
6		the responses from Stantec to your recommendations, I
7		don't think there's actually too many areas where you
8		and Stantec are in any kind of material disagreement.
9		Would you agree with that?
10	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: I would not quite agree with that.
11		I think there's two areas that we are still in a little
12		bit of disagreement here.
13	Q.	And would they be the diversion inlet design and the
14		emergency spillway design?
15	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: I I would suggest that the
16		diversion inlet design is simply a caution that needs
17		to be reviewed and confirmed. I would suggest that
18		they are the emergency spillway and, you know, the
19		potential for an additional outlet as a low-level
20		outlet.
21	Q.	So I'm going to ask a few questions about the diversion
22		inlet, though I do appreciate your comment that it's
23		more a caution than anything.
24		And these questions might be better addressed to
25		Ms. Keyes since she was the one who testified about



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

1		this.
2		Ms. Keyes, are you with us this morning?
3	Α.	MS. KEYES: Yes, I am.
4	Q.	And so you have expressed a concern about the diversion
5		inlet capacity; correct?
6	Α.	MS. KEYES: Yes, that's correct.
7	Q.	And as I understand it, you recommend that the access
8		bridge design be reviewed to ensure that adequate
9		freeboard between the bridge and the water surface is
10		achieved during passage of the design flow of
11		600 metres cubed per second. Do I have that right?
12	Α.	MS. KEYES: On day 4 of the hearing, I believe
13		Mr. Menninger addressed that by indicating that the
14		bridge was designed to have the flow hit the bridge.
15	Q.	Okay. So can we say that you're now good with this
16		point; you don't have any further outstanding concerns?
17	Α.	MS. KEYES: From the point of dam safety, no.
18	Q.	Thank you.
19		I'll stay with you, Ms. Keyes, because again
20		you're the one I think that wrote the report and raised
21		this as a concern. So I want to turn to the emergency
22		spillway design.
23		And, as I understand it, you say in your report
24		that the emergency spillway maximum discharge capacity
25		of 360 metres cubed per second is less than the



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

1		in-stream design flow; correct?
2	Α.	MS. KEYES: That is correct.
3	Q.	And that based on the Canadian Dam Association Dam
4		Safety Guidelines, the spillway of a dam must be able
5		to discharge the IDF while maintaining the minimum
6		freeboard; right?
7	Α.	MS. KEYES: With a consideration of reservoir
8		routing, yes.
9	Q.	Yeah. And you suggested in your report that the design
10		of SR1 does not meet the Canadian Dam Association Dam
11		Safety Guideline requirement; correct?
12	Α.	MS. KEYES: That is my belief, yes.
13	Q.	Is that still your belief after hearing all the
14		evidence to date?
15	Α.	MS. KEYES: Yes, it is.
16	Q.	Okay. And so you've already alluded to it, but Stantec
17		responded to your concern by basically saying we took
18		into effect the routing or we considered the routing
19		effect of the reservoir; correct? You've heard them
20		say that?
21	Α.	MS. KEYES: Yes, I have. And they say that
22		taking into effect the routing effect of the reservoir,
23		the emergency spillway and reservoir can safely pass
24		the probable maximum flood without relying on the
25		diversion inlet gates closing and, while maintaining



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		adequate freeboard, this meets the CDA design
2		guidelines and the industry standard of practice. You
3		understand that that's Stantec's position?
4	Α.	MS. KEYES: I understand that's Stantec's
5		position.
6	Q.	All right. So you obviously don't accept that. And,
7		as I understood your testimony on Friday, the reason
8		you don't accept is is because your position is that
9		the design of the emergency spillway should include a
10		flood routing through the spillway that starts with the
11		reservoir at full service level, and then you route the
12		IDF; correct?
13	Α.	MS. KEYES: That is correct.
14	Q.	Okay. And the IDF is the probable maximum flood;
15		right?
16	Α.	MS. KEYES: The IDF in this case is 600 metres
17		cubed per second, which is a portion of the PMF.
18	Q.	Okay, all right. So, Ms. Keyes, you understand, I'm
19		sure, that the operating approach for the project is
20		that the diversion inlet gates will be closed when the
21		reservoir is full?
22	Α.	MS. KEYES: Provided that power is maintained
23		and that the operator's able to operate the gate, then
24		yes.
25	Q.	Okay. And you also understand, I'm sure, that SR1 is



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

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1		an off-stream reservoir that only accepts flow into the
2		diversion channel when the gates are opened by the
3		operator; correct?
4	Α.	MS. KEYES: That is correct.
5	Q.	Okay. So opening the gates to allow the probable
6		maximum flood into the channel and reservoir when the
7		reservoir is already full would go against the designed
8		operating procedures for the project, would it not?
9	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: May I take this one, Gavin?
10		So I believe you know, what we're trying to
11		suggest here is Stantec has routed the flood from a
12		near empty reservoir. They also considered the
13		480 cubic metre per second, which we understand is
14		their ideal operating inflow into the diversion, and in
15		the figure they provided in our to their to us
16		for their response, they allowed seven hours to the
17		loss of diversion control.
18		Now, I agree that the loss of diversion control is
19		a low probability. I I know that 480 is the
20		probable and best optimized case, but I believe
21		that's that starting from near-empty seven hours to
22		loss of diversion control and minimizing the gates'
23		intake to 75 percent are three pretty major assumptions
24		for the design of the spillway. And we're simply
25		suggesting that there needs to be a sensitivity



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		analysis. What happens if that reservoir is not empty.
2		You know, the US Bureau of Reclamation recommends
3		that, when routing, you either start at a full-service
4		or full-supply level, or you start at the level the
5		reservoir would be expected to be at with half the IDF
6		entering the reservoir before the flood. Now, neither
7		of those is empty. Now, I agree that this is an
8		off-stream reservoir and that you could defend the
9		potential for it to be empty.
10		Any one of those assumptions on their own is
11		defendable, but there needs to be a sensitivity
12		analysis to look at, you know, what happens if we do
13		start at a different level? What happens if we do
14		allow the gates to be fully open?
15		And, you know, we realize that we're constrained
16		by the hydrograph from the time the flows begins at
17		that 160 to the time that peak has passed and we're no
18		longer taking water in.
19		I simply think that the spillway needs to be
20		considered from a sensitivity analysis standpoint to
21		see whether or not that 360 metres cubed per second is
22		capable of passing the idea if we change any one of
23		those assumptions.
24	Q.	Would you agree with me, Mr. Keyes [verbatim], that
25		your suggestion that the sizing of the spillway should
11		



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		be based on reservoir routing starting with the IDF
2		entering the reservoir when it is full is appropriate
3		for an in-stream dam, but the difference here is that
4		we're dealing with an off-stream dam?
5	Α.	MS. KEYES: I'm not sure who your question was
6		addressed to.
7	Q.	Either of you.
8	Α.	MS. KEYES: Roger, I'll let do you want me
9		to take this one?
10	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: No, I can take that one.
11		So I do agree that there is some inherent
12		additional safety with an off-stream reservoir. The
13		ability to lower the weir and discharge flows
14		downstream is certainly a consideration in terms of
15		where we begin that actual service level when we start
16		to apply the flood; however, I believe that starting at
17		a near empty reservoir is not as conservative as
18		Stantec suggests.
19	Q.	Well, let's try to break down your position here,
20		Ms. Keyes and Mr. Austin.
21		So, as I understand it, the scenario that you're
22		suggesting that should be looked at, at least from a
23		sensitivity analysis perspective, is you start with a
24		full reservoir; correct?
25	Α.	MS. KEYES: That would be great to see.



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1	Q.	Yeah. And that's a condition that has a recurrence
2		interval of approximately once every 200 years;
3		correct?
4	Α.	MR. AUSTIN: Yes, correct.
5	Α.	MS. KEYES: Actually, it depends on the
6		operation of the diversion inlet. The recurrence
7		interval of the reservoir filling depends on the
8		operator's decision to open the gate. That could be
9		that could be every year if they wanted to.
10		The recurrence interval in the river would be
11		different to the recurrence interval of the operator
12		opening the gate.
13	Q.	Well, I'm sure the operator can open the gate at many
14		different times, but the point is there's only one
15		scenario we're interested in, which is that the gates
16		are open and it fills to the full supply level. And
17		that recurrence is every once every 200 years
18		approximately; correct, Ms. Keyes?
19	Α.	MS. KEYES: I cannot verify that.
20	Q.	You cannot verify that. Okay. So we start with the
21		position the point that you say that the analysis
22		should begin with a full reservoir. Then after that,
23		your scenario would have us then say, in addition to
24		the full reservoir, now there's a probable maximum
25		flood entering through the diversion channel into the
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SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

1		reservoir; correct?
2	Α.	MS. KEYES: I think it would be more accurate
3		to say the design inflow of 600 metres cubed per second
4		as a portion of the PMF.
5	Q.	And we've already talked about the fact that the
6		operational plan for the reservoir is to close the
7		gates when the reservoir is full, so there would have
8		to be some sort of error in the operations that
9		resulted in the gates remaining open for this
10		additional 600 metres cubed per second to come into an
11		already full reservoir; correct?
12	Α.	MS. KEYES: As operational error, could be a
13		human error, an instrumentation error, or loss of
14		power, then yes, correct.
15	Q.	And then there would have to be a failure of the gates
16		to close without any intervention for almost four days
17		of inflow at 600 metres cubed per second; correct?
18	Α.	MS. KEYES: If the reservoir is empty, at
19		600 metres cubed per second, it takes 36 hours for the
20		reservoir to fill.
21	Q.	So three days, not four days?
22	Α.	MS. KEYES: One and a half days, I believe.
23	Q.	Oh, right, sorry. In any event, the point is, the
24		reservoir is full, and the operating plan is that the
25		gates will be closed.



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1		And your scenario, which you say should be looked
2		at, is the gates actually are open, the water continues
3		to flow into the reservoir for, you say, 36 hours even
4		though that's not the plan at all, and there would be
5		no closure of the gates even though that would also be
6		the plan?
7	Α.	MS. KEYES: On day 4, I believe Mr. Menninger
8		mentioned that at 160 metres cubed per second, the
9		gates are opened, and then they're closed once the
10		reservoir reaches its full service level.
11	Q.	Right. I'm not sure you and I are hearing each other,
12		Ms. Keyes.
13		The reservoir you say that the, as I understand
14		it, that the design of the emergency spillway ought to
15		have been undertaken in terms of the routing analysis
16		with the starting point that the reservoir's already
17		full; right?
18	Α.	MS. KEYES: That is correct.
19	Q.	Yeah. And the point is that's not at all how the
20		reservoir is intended to be operated. You would agree
21		with that?
22	Α.	MS. KEYES: I can neither agree nor disagree.
23		The operation is based on a set of criteria based on
24		the flow within the Elbow River upstream of the
25		diversion structure.
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Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		The decision to open and close is based on flows,
2		and then the decision to close is based on reaching the
3		full service level.
4	Q.	And you understand that the gates would fail closed,
5		and that they don't need power; it would be a manual
6		thing?
7	Α.	MS. KEYES: I believe there are manual release
8		on the hoist brakes, yes.
9	Q.	So in the final analysis, then, do I take it your
10		recommendation, Ms. Keyes, is that when the director of
11		dam safety is looking at this, he or she should at
12		least consider whether or not Stantec ought to have
13		undertaken its routing analysis for the design of the
14		emergency spillway with the reservoir full; is that it?
15	Α.	MS. KEYES: Can you please repeat the
16		question?
17	Q.	In the final analysis, Ms. Keyes, is it your
18		recommendation that the director of dam safety, when he
19		or she is having a look at this, that they ought to at
20		least consider whether the routing analysis undertaken
21		by Stantec should have started with a full reservoir;
22		is that the bottom line?
23	Α.	MS. KEYES: Yes.
24	Q.	All right.
25	MR.	FITCH: One moment, Mr. Chairman.
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SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

1	THE CHAIR: Okay, sorry, took a couple of
2	seconds to find the mute button.
3	MR. FITCH: Sorry, Mr. Chair, I just had to
4	consult with Mr. Wood and Mr. Menninger.
5	Mr. Austin, Ms. Keyes, those are all our
6	questions. Thank you very much.
7	A. MR. AUSTIN: Okay.
8	MR. FITCH: So I'm going to, then, move to my
9	old friend, Mr. Dowsett.
10	How are you this morning, sir? Mr. Dowsett?
11	A. MR. DOWSETT: I'm here, just about I'm just
12	trying to find the right buttons to push.
13	THE CHAIR: There we are. Perfect, thank you.
14	A. MR. DOWSETT: I'm very well, sir. It's nice to
15	see you.
16	Q. MR. FITCH: Good to say you too.
17	So just to begin with some points hopefully just
18	to clarify a few things.
19	So you corrected your evidence this morning, and I
20	just want to sort of see if I can quickly summarize
21	where we're at.
22	You have now, through your testimony on Friday and
23	your correction this morning essentially withdrawn the
24	concerns that you had expressed in your report
25	regarding the emergency management system for SR1; is



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

1		that fair?
2	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yes, that is.
3	Q.	Okay, thank you.
4		So the next point I'd like to try and clarify is,
5		you stated Friday, and this is at page 1338 of the
6		transcript but I don't think we need to turn it up
7		because I'm sure you will remember you said quote:
8		(as read)
9		"First, I would like to say I am not a
10		member of SCLG."
11		End of quote. Do you remember that?
12	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yes.
13	Q.	Okay. So I can tell you, we were a little surprised to
14		hear you say that.
15		And the reason ism I'm going to ask the Zoom host
16		to go to Exhibit 248, please, this should be Exhibit A
17		to the written submissions of the SCLG, which is the
18		membership list. So we'll just let that load up,
19		Mr. Dowsett.
20		And I apologize, Mr. Chair, I don't think I
21		notified the document manager that I would be referring
22		to this.
23		So if we could just if we could just skim down
24		a little bit farther, please. Okay, that's good.
25		So, Mr. Dowsett, we're looking I'm looking at



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		
1		line 50 in this Excel spreadsheet, and I see your name.
2		Are you surprised to learn that SCLG thinks you're
2		a member?
4	۸	
4	А.	
5	Q.	Okay. Zoom host, can we go to Exhibit 247, please?
6		This should be the main submission or the group
7		submission of SCLG. 247. And if we could turn to
8		PDF page 11, please.
9		So, Mr. Dowsett, I'm looking at paragraph 36, and
10		I think we can all now see it on the screen. So it
11		states that: (as read)
12		"In addition to the technical report
13		from AEL (that's Austin Engineering),
14		some members of the SCLG with technical
15		expertise on emergency response planning
16		and emergency preparedness provided
17		additional comments on these issues.
18		See for example, the submissions of
19		Ian Dowsett, which is attached as
20		Appendix "I" to these submissions."
21		So, sir, I interpret this to mean that your lawyers
22		thought that you were a member of the SCLG, but I guess
23		that's not right, you're telling us?
24	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yeah, that would be correct.
25		As I'd indicated, I think in previous testimony,



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1	my wife is a very active member of the community and
2	is takes on a lot of causes, and I was asked to
3	attend an SCLG meeting to provide some advice. And I
4	think you would be aware of this, I was looking for
5	it's been extremely difficult sometimes for intervenors
6	to find supportive and appropriate counsel and
7	technical support. And I had indicated to them that I
8	had talked to on their behalf, I did phone a few
9	lawyers that I knew and some other counsel yeah.
10	And and then Ms. Hunter asked me if I would
11	review the design document, which I did, and I was
12	quite surprised to find see that some of the it
13	struck me right away that there was quite a discrepancy
14	between the amount of water that would be diverted and
15	the amount that would be coming downstream, and so I
16	indicated that to her, and I did review some of the
17	stuff for her.
18	So, having said that, I am surprised because I did
19	prepare a report, only near the end of this proceeding,
20	which I found a little bit thin in itself, but just to
21	support their view.
22	And I certainly am not a member I'm not
23	submitting this on behalf I'm submitting this on
24	behalf of safety, not on behalf of SCLG.

25 Q. You prepared a report to support the view of the SCLG;



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

1		is that right
2	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: It was not to support the view of
3		the SCLG. My report was to make some points with
4		regard to safety, and I believe that that's the nature
5		of the report I submitted, sir, and if you want to
6		and the reason I'm on the first list is my wife signed
7		me up.
8	Q.	The truth comes out. All right. Fair enough, sir.
9		So Zoom host, can we go up say two pages, I'm
10		looking for paragraph 11 of the SCLG submissions.
11		Okay, that's good. So you have now no, no, there we
12		go. Perfect. Thank you.
13		So, Mr. Dowsett, I think I now understand that
14		you've said you are not a member of the SCLG.
15		So when I look at paragraph 11, this is the
16		requested disposition advocated for by the SCLG, and
17		that is that the Board deny AT's applications.
18		Is that your position, then, sir?
19	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: With respect to the materials that
20		Ms. Hunter has provided and all of those the reasons
21		that she has given, I think that's the view of the
22		community.
23		In my view, I am just saying I I have no
24		position. I have no I either way.
25		So I'm just my position, I want to ensure that
1		



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		the fundamental principles of that we have applied
2		safely over my life and so on are applied here.
3	Q.	All right. Thank you.
4		So, sir, you've well, I was going to say you
5		filed a CV, but, apparently, someone has filed a CV for
6		you
7	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Well, I was asked to supply that
8		in support of the materials.
9	Q.	Sure.
10	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yeah.
11	Q.	And Zoom host, we can take down the document. Thank
12		you.
13		So we don't need to bring up your CV, but I think
14		on Friday in your testimony, you indicated that you
15		have worked extensively in safety, but you acknowledge
16		you have no background in dam safety; correct?
17	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: That's correct.
18	Q.	Yeah. Your background is in pipelines; correct?
19	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yeah.
20	Q.	Yeah. And you worked as you said on Friday, you
21		worked at the ERCB for 16 years; right?
22	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: That's correct.
23	Q.	You became a consultant working at Conor Pacific and
24		RWDI?
25	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: That's correct.



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1	Q.	And during that time, lawyers like Mr. Secord and I
2		would retain you to carry out air dispersion modelling
3		and to assess hazards and risks associated with
4		uncontrolled releases from oil and gas infrastructure
5		such as wells and pipelines; right?
6	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yes, that's correct.
7		And further I might add that, during that
8		period, I was involved in numerous number of forensic
9		reviews of accidents, and I think that's helpful in
10		looking back at the kinds of data we need and timing of
11		response, and that's those sorts of things, yes.
12	Q.	And you have no expertise or experience in assessing
13		the hazards of overland flooding, do you?
14	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: All I can say and my expertise
15		is only what is published, and so I looked at the
16		inundation maps prepared by AT in terms of converting
17		those inundation maps to consequence, i.e., property
18		damage or or loss of life, I would agree with you.
19		But, certainly, I think we can look at flood
20		return rates and volumes and rates in the river and
21		make some reasonable decisions. It's not rocket
22		science.
23	Q.	Okay. Now, one final point I'd like to clarify if I
24		could, Mr. Dowsett.
25		Prior to your testimony Friday, your counsel



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

1		circulated a PowerPoint presentation, and while she was
2		leading you through your direct evidence, she asked the
3		document manager to pull it up. And you said, quote:
4		(as read)
5		"I don't believe I have one, so I would
6		like to make a statement. There is no
7		PowerPoint."
8		End of quote.
9	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: So
10	Q.	Do you recall just let me ask do you recall
11		making that statement?
12	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yes.
13	Q.	Yeah. So, in fact, of course, there was a PowerPoint
14		as noted by your counsel. So I really am just curious,
15		can you tell us, did you did you not write the
16		PowerPoint presentation that had been circulated by
17		your counsel or what was the issue there?
18	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Sir, the materials I provided to
19		counsel, they asked me to prepare a PowerPoint. I
20		started working on it, sent in the draft, and that's
21		where I thought it ended.
22		And I subsequently had said to them, please
23		sent them an email saying that I don't think this is
24		the right approach, and I did not want that material
25		into evidence.



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1 Q. Okay, thank you. 2 MR. DOWSETT: Α. And further to that, sir, it's 3 not as though we are -- this group and my discussions 4 with them are -- are an orchestrated event. I mean, 5 we're working independently at arm's length with no prep time and no ability to talk to one another on an 6 7 input basis to talk about reports and making sure that our data all lines up. 8 So I think that it's only fair that we get a 9 little latitude with respect to trying to getting stuff 10 11 on the table that's meaningful. 12 Q. Okay. Mr. Dowsett, just turning now, we've -- you've 13 said you no longer have concerns about the emergency 14 management system part of your evidence --15 MR. DOWSETT: Yes. Α. 16 Q. So I just want to now explore with you the other part 17 of your evidence very briefly, which is the hazard 18 mapping. 19 And as I understand it, what you did is you looked 20 at hazard mapping -- flood hazard mapping prepared by, 21 I think, Golder Associates for the government of 22 Alberta; is that right? 23 Α. MR. DOWSETT: That's correct, yes. 24 And you looked at that mapping, and you concluded that Q. 25 it shows a couple of things: Firstly, that in a 1 in



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		100-year flood, flows downstream of SR1, but upstream
2		of the Glenmore Reservoir, would be equivalent, with
3		SR1 in place, of approximately a 1 in 20-year flood.
4		Do I have that right?
5	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Not really, no.
6	Q.	No? What did I get wrong?
7	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: So the approach that I took was to
8		look at the upstream hydrographs and look at the peaks
9		of those, and then look at the effect of the mitigation
10		that you would achieve by diverting water into SR1, and
11		look at the remaining flow that travelled downstream.
12		So the only floods, as the way I understand it, is
13		that the return periods that we are most concerned with
14		are those upstream of SR1. Those are the hydrographs
15		we're dealing with.
16		And then what we want to do is look at, what is
17		the reasonable level of water downstream.
18		So when we look at the downstream flows, we
19		actually they're no longer return periods; they're
20		just statements of the elevation of the water. The
21		only return period of real concern to me is the one
22		upstream.
23		So when we start looking at the levels downstream,
24		how do we look at the inundation.
25		And that, sir, is so what I did is a three-step
24 25		how do we look at the inundation. And that, sir, is so what I did is a three-step



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		process: Look upstream; model what happens in the
2		middle with respect to flows, using a very simple
3		approach, you know, rate times time is volume and look
4		at the volumes that get diverted and the volumes that
5		travel downstream; and then look at what happens at
6		Glenmore and below Glenmore. And, you know, those
7		things line up with what what Stantec has said.
8		It's just that I was concerned about the levels of
9		water that pass SR1.
10		And when we look at a 1 in 100-year frequency
11		upstream or a 1 in 200-year, which was the design
12		frequency, we end up with floodwaters in that
13		midsection which are equivalent, not in not in
14		return periods, but in peak to a 1 in 20- and a 1 in
15		50-year flood.
16		Then I simply took the AEP, and these so I had
17		used the AEP return frequency and peak flood because
18		the other because they have directly relatable
19		inundation maps associated with them, and they these
20		points and their peaks do not line up with the ones
21		provided by Stantec.
22		Now, reasonably, they're close, but I went to the
23		AEP ones because I was able to then look at the
24		inundation maps. Does that make sense?
25	Q.	Well, it was a very long answer, but I think I



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		understand it. and and I thought I had used the word
2		"equivalent." I wasn't suggesting that it was actual
3		recurrence period.
4		But I think, in the midst of that answer, you did
5		confirm that you had said in your report.
6		essentially, that with SR1 in place in a 1 in 100-year
7		flood there will be inundation downstream of the
8		downstream of the dam but upstream of the Glenmore
q		Reservoir equivalent to a 1 in 20 -year flood. And in
10		the case of a design flood, that is the 1 in 200
10		the case of a design flood, that is the fill 200,
11		you re saying that when you looked at those hazard
12		maps, what you saw is that they show that the flooding
13		downstream of SR1 but upstream of the Glenmore
14		Reservoir will be equivalent to a 1 in 50-year flood.
15		That's all I was trying to have you confirm, and I
16		think you have confirmed that; right?
17	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yes, I have, yeah.
18	Q.	Okay. And I sent your counsel a couple of aids to
19		cross-examination last night. Have you had a chance to
20		look at them?
21	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: No, sir, I have not. No, no.
22	Q.	You have not?
23	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: No.
24	Q.	Did your counsel not provide them to you?
25	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: I have no idea. I you know, I



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1	have some issue	s. I I do not I needed some
2	sleep, and I go	t it.
3	Q. Fair enough. W	ell, let me just try a few questions on
4	you without bri	nging up the aids to cross, and I'll
5	just see if you	agree.
6	MR. SECORD:	Mr. Fitch, when did you send them
7	to us yesterday	
8	COURT REPORTER:	I can't I can't hear Mr
9	THE CHAIR:	Mr. Secord, we need you to speak
10	up because we c	an't hear you very well and neither can
11	the court repor	ter.
12	MR. SECORD:	How does this sound? Can you hear
13	me?	
14	THE CHAIR:	A little better, not much.
15	MR. SECORD:	Can you hear me now?
16	THE CHAIR:	Is it coming through your laptop
17	or headphones,	I'm not sure, Mr. Secord, but
18	MR. SECORD:	I'll get my tech person over
19	shortly.	
20	But, Mr. F	itch, when did you send those aids to
21	cross to us?	
22	MR. FITCH:	They were sent at around 5-ish
23	yesterday after	noon. Maybe I did what Ms. Okoye did
24	and somehow for	got to copy you; I don't think so, but.
25	MR. SECORD:	I'm sure I forwarded them to



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

b		
1		Mr. Dowsett. So if they came in after 5, he would
2		have I probably got them off to him around
3		6:00 p.m., but he may not have seen them. He was
4		having Sunday dinner and
5	MR.	FITCH: Sure.
6	MR	SECORD: going to bed early
7	MD	EITCH: Woll that's why I asked Okay
· ·	ліх.	TITCH. Well, that S why I asked. Ukay.
8	Q.	So let me just let me just run a few things by you,
9		Mr. Dowsett, and see what you have to say.
10		Would you agree that in Alberta, the provincial
11		government defines the flood hazard area as being the
12		area of land that will be flooded during a 1 in
13		100-year flood; are you aware of that?
14	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: No, but it sounds reasonable to
15		me.
16	Q.	Okay. And are you aware of the various definitions of
17		floodway and flood fringe?
18	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Not at all, no.
19	Q.	Are you aware that the government of Alberta basically
20		discourages development in a 1 to 100-year flood hazard
21		area?
22	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: I would certainly hope so, yes. I
23		wasn't aware of it, but I would hope so.
24	Q.	And are you aware that Rocky View County as indeed I
25		think all municipal districts and counties in Alberta



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		
1		have incorporated these concepts into their land use
2		bylaw?
3	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Other than the material that you
4		had sent out, I don't know when I saw it, but I did see
5		a Rocky View MD requirement, and and what the timing
6		of that requirement was, I think you'd have to check
7		with others.
8	Q.	Would you agree with me that essentially under the
9		Rocky View County land use bylaw, development within
10		the floodway is generally prohibited?
11	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: I would say I would say that
12		makes common sense, in the same way that, you know,
13		development within a sour gas region, around a sour gas
14		zone, and a certain level of safety, i.e., as defined
15		by risk would be suggested that it would be prohibited.
16	Q.	And are you aware that the Rocky View County bylaw
17		basically says that if you want to develop within the
18		flood fringe, which is the portion of the flood hazard
19		area outside the floodway, so the water's not flowing
20		so deep and so fast, that if you want to develop in the
21		flood fringe, it may be permitted, but you have to take
22		steps to essentially flood proof your development, are
23		you aware of that?
24	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Again, sir, I am not aware of
25		that.


Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1	Q.	So let me put the following proposition to you, sir,
2		and see if you agree with this.
3		By reducing flows downstream of SR1 and upstream
4		of Glenmore Reservoir in the design flood scenario, 1
5		in 200 years, by reducing those flows to approximately
6		1 in 50, SR1 has the effect of lessening flows and
7		restricting them to the area within which you're not
8		supposed to develop, would you agree with that?
9	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: As much as well, just run that
10		by me one more time, please. I just want to make sure
11		I understand.
12	Q.	Sure. So we've agreed that one of the things you say
13		in your report is that the effect of SR1 in the case of
14		a design flood, or a 1 in 200-year flood, is that flows
15		downstream of SR1 but upstream of Glenmore Reservoir
16		will be equivalent to an approximate 1 in 50-year
17		flood; right? We've agreed on that?
18	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yes, yes.
19	Q.	Okay. So given that the Rocky View County land use
20		bylaw essentially prohibits or certainly restricts
21		development within the 1 and 100-year flood hazard
22		area, do you agree with me that the effect of SR1 is to
23		limit flow downstream of the dam and upstream of
24		Glenmore Reservoir to those areas where you're
25		basically not supposed to develop?



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: So, in response to that, I would
2		say, yeah, that yes, I would agree. But I have no
3		idea at all when those homes went in, just just one
4		moment, sir.
5	Q.	Sure.
6	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Sir, I think the I'm being
7		asked to caucus.
8	Q.	Sorry, don't ask me how you do that?
9	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: I have no idea.
10	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Secord, is there a request in,
11		or Ms. Okoye?
12	MS.	OKOYE: Yes, there's actually a meeting
13		room for them. I'm not sure who is asking him for
14		to caucus, probably one of the panel members. Perhaps
15		maybe he could be put into the room, if that's
16		possible. I'm not sure how he can do that.
17	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Well, I'm not sure either, but I
18		would say, you know, just in terms I think maybe we
19		just proceed here and just mention that while we would
20		agree, I have no idea
21	MR.	SECORD: Yeah, Mr. Dowsett, there should be
22		a button that shows up which says "Accept" on your
23		screen. It should be accept to go into a meeting room.
24	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: I see nothing.
25	MR.	FITCH: And I'm sure, Mr. Chairman, this



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

i			
1		is obvious, but Mr.	Dowsett, of course, is entitled to
2		caucus with the othe	r members of the witness panel but
3		not with anyone else	
4	Δ	MR DOWSETT	Yeah
5	0	MR FITCH	Right
6	MS		That's actually true: the meeting
7	110.	room is set up for i	ust the witness nanel members
, 8		not	
0	MD		Mr Chair could we take a brief
10	TIX.	brook on we can get	Mr. Deweett moved into the meeting
10		break so we can get	nr. Dowsell moved into the meeting
10	THE		And it was be an array of the
12	THE	CHAIR:	And it may be on your screen, it
13		may not be a pop-up,	but if you move your cursor and at
14		the bottom where you	have "Mute" and "Start Video" and
15		"Participants," ther	e's one of those buttons if it is
16		set up on Mr. Dowset	t's
17	Α.	MR. DOWSETT:	Oh, breakout room. Here we are.
18	THE	CHAIR:	Right, right. There you go.
19	Α.	MR. DOWSETT:	Thank you, sir.
20	THE	CHAIR:	So you need just you need a
21		couple minutes, Ms.	0koye?
22	MS.	OKOYE:	Yes, please.
23	THE	CHAIR:	Just take a couple minutes.
24	MR.	SECORD :	Click on that button, Mr. Dowsett.
25		Is my sound a b	it better now, sir?



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		Ms. DiPaolo, can you hear me better?
2	THE	CHAIR: Yeah, it's not bad. Yes, thank
3		you, Mr. Secord.
4	MR.	SECORD: Yeah, I think I had my volume
5		turned down.
6	THE	CHAIR: So you may want to check. We
7		didn't hopefully Mr. Dowsett knows how to return
8		without cutting his Zoom off. There's two buttons
9		there. One will get you out totally, and one will get
10		you back to the main room.
11	MR.	SECORD: I think this is a new venture for
12		our panel. I don't think we've ever had a hearing
13		where we've had to caucus, so.
14	THE	CHAIR: Right. Right.
15	MR.	SECORD: This is new, sir.
16	THE	CHAIR: No, fair enough. Let's make it
17		work.
18		Are you all good?
19	MR.	KENNEDY: Mr. Chair, I see Mr. Dowsett is
20		back in the hearing room.
21	THE	CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Kennedy.
22		Mr. Dowsett, it all worked perfect. So
23		everybody's ready to go? Counsel's ready?
24	Q.	MR. FITCH: Yes.
25		Go ahead, Mr. Dowsett.



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1 Α. MR. DOWSETT: Well, that was an interesting 2 experience. 3 So where were we? Can you refresh me? 4 Q. Well, you know, I had the answer to my question, so you were the one who wanted to caucus. You tell me where 5 I had -- I have no further questions for you. 6 we are. 7 MR. DOWSETT: Oh, well I -- I would just -- I Α. would like to clarify a couple of issues with respect 8 9 to the return periods. The return periods that I gave you on the basis of 10 11 diversion of 600 cubic metres per second, if the 12 operator were to change those, these numbers would come 13 And I think that it's clear to me whether Rocky up. View has -- whatever the timing of those -- of their 14 15 requirements for flood control, which I think would be an extremely good idea going forward from my 16 17 perspective, that I have no idea whether those flows 18 exist. 19 The ones I'm concerned about are those directly 20 below the foot of the dam that are below the emergency 21 spillway, and I'm worried about those people and what 22 they knew and what they understood the hazard was and 23 what operational decisions may be taken by the operator 24 that would increase the rates coming down this river 25 and raising numbers even higher.



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1	And I think and I think you and I and others	
2	have been of the opinion that, when it comes to	
3	individual rights, that those should be discussions	
4	that are had with landowners that tell them what the	
5	hazard really is and what potential changes in that	
6	hazard are and what the emergency planning measures	
7	would be, and give them an opportunity to look at	
8	options that they would agree to with respect to	
9	whether this is fair or unfair.	
10	Having said that, sir, that's all that was the	;
11	entirety of the basis of my report, and I hope that	
12	it's that I've cleared that up.	
13	MR. FITCH: Thank you.	
14	Mr. Chair, I believe I'm done with Mr. Dowsett an	ıd
15	the Austin Engineering witnesses, and we're not	
16	cross-examining Mr. Klepacki or Mr. Fennell, if he's	
17	still on this panel, until the next topic session. So)
18	I think we are done.	
19	I would ask, however, if you would grant me the	
20	indulgence of just a couple minutes to confer with our	•
21	client.	
22	THE CHAIR: Yes, please do.	
23	MR. FITCH: Thank you.	
24	Mr. Chairman.	
25	THE CHAIR: Yes.	



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1	MR.	FITCH: I can confirm that that concludes
2		Alberta Transportation's cross-examination of the SCLG
3		witness panel in this topic session. Thank you very
4		much to the witnesses.
5	THE	CHAIR: Thank you. Thank you, panel
6		members.
7		Mr. Fitch just to clarify, Mr. Fennell will be in
8		Topic 4, the next topic area.
9	MR.	FITCH: Correct.
10	THE	CHAIR: You had questions for him in
11		Topic 4, but were some of the questions from Topic 3
12		actually being carried to him individually in Topic 4
13		or not?
14	MR.	FITCH: Yeah. So I the way I think
15		where we left things was we I think I indicated
16		Friday that we would be putting over to Topic Session 4
17		our questions for is it Dr Dr. Fennell. And
18		actually over the weekend, my friend, Mr. Secord,
19		circulated a revised form of presentation for
20		Dr. Fennell which essentially combines his Topic 3 and
21		Topic 4. So it's all now in Topic 4. That's my
22		understanding. And the same with Mr. Klepacki or
23		Dr. Klepacki.
24	THE	CHAIR: Okay, thank you.
25	MR.	FITCH: Yeah, thank you.



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1	THE	CHAIR:	So we'll move to Board staff and
2		Panel questions for	the panel on Topic 3.
3		Mr. Kennedy?	
4	MR.	KENNEDY:	I have no questions for
5		Austin Engineering o	r Mr. Dowsett.
6	THE	CHAIR:	Ms. Vance?
7	MS.	VANCE :	I have no questions either.
8	THE	CHAIR:	Mr. Ceroici?
9	MR.	CEROICI:	And I have no questions either.
10		Thank you.	
11	THE	CHAIR:	Dr. Heaney?
12	MR.	HEANEY:	I have no questions for these
13		witnesses.	
14	THE	CHAIR:	Ms. Roberts?
15	MS.	ROBERTS :	I have no questions either. Thank
16		you.	
17	THE	CHAIR:	And I have no questions. So thank
18		you very much panel	members. We can
19	MS.	OKOYE :	Mr. Chair, I do have some
20		redirect.	
21	THE	CHAIR:	Oh, I'm sorry, I'm sorry.
22	MS.	OKOYE :	That's always a forgotten step.
23	THE	CHAIR:	Well, not always, but, you're
24		right, I have done i	t a few times so thanks for the
25		reminder.	



SCLG TOPIC #3 PANEL

Re-examined by Ms. Okoye

1	MS.	OKOYE: No problem. My redirect will go
2		to Mr. Dowsett.
3	<u>MS.</u>	OKOYE RE-EXAMINES THE PANEL:
4	Q.	So, Mr. Dowsett, you and Mr. Fitch were discussing the
5		Rocky View County development bylaw. Do you recall
6		that?
7	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yes, I do.
8	Q.	Do you know when the development that Rocky View
9		bylaw was created?
10	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: No, I have no idea. It's the
11		the first time I'd seen it was in an email that was
12		attached, I don't even remember the date. But as soon
13		as I saw it, I had I mean I I have I did not
14		see that in the past.
15	Q.	Okay. And you don't recall if that would have been
16		January 2021?
17	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: No, I have no idea.
18	Q.	Okay, so just a few things. Can you confirm that you
19		do not work for the development planning department for
20		the Rocky View County?
21	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yes, I confirm.
22	Q.	And also
23	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Yes, I confirm.
24	Q.	And also, you're not a development planner?
25	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: No, but I've I've subdivided my



Re-examined by Ms. Okoye

)		
1		property, and I've gone through the horrible process,
2		SO
3	Q.	Okay, that's fine. And so your views that you had
4		expressed regarding the land use bylaw were just your
5		personal views and not based on Rocky View's
6		interpretation of the bylaws; is that correct?
7	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: Which bylaw is that that you're
8		speaking of?
9	Q.	The one that you discussed with Mr. Fitch.
10	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: On the flood control?
11	Q.	No, no, the Rocky View development yes, that he
12		talked about the flood hazard areas and flooding
13		areas
14	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: No.
15	Q.	So are those your personal views? They're not based on
16		the Rocky View County's views?
17	Α.	MR. DOWSETT: I I mean, it's the first I've
18		seen that particular piece of paper, and I believe
19		that, going forward into the future, that if this is a
20		new bylaw, then it seems to me that that would make
21		sense on a go-forward basis. Retroactively, I have no
22		idea whether that was the case.
23		I also think that when you look at this bylaw, you
24		know, consideration I'm not sure if it has room for
25		consideration of climate change, you know, it's sort of



Re-examined by Ms. Okoye

1	out of my area. But if if if these numbers that
2	are using for flood now change in the future, that
3	bylaw itself could be revised again.
4	But it could mean that people who are currently
5	building following that guidance may not may be at
6	risk later. But I think in general, I would support
7	the idea that that bylaw should be there; it's just
8	whether what the timing is on it and how it applies
9	in this situation.
10	Q. Okay, thank you. That would be all, Mr. Chair.
11	Thank you, Mr. Dowsett.
12	THE CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Okoye.
13	Okay. With that, we could move onto direct on
14	Topic 3. Mr. Williams with Calalta. Mr. Williams?
15	I believe Ms. Friend may have received a note that
16	he may not be providing direct. I just want to
17	confirm, though.
18	Is Mr. Williams online?
19	MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chair, I can advise that in
20	canvassing the parties prior to the hearing, Calalta
21	advised that they had no direct evidence for Topic 3).
22	THE CHAIR: Perfect. Thank you.
23	Mr. Wagner did indicate he may have direct.
24	Mr. Wagner, did you have direct on Topic 3?
25	MR. WAGNER: Morning, Mr. Chair. Yes, I do.
11	



Submissions by Mr. S. Wagner

1	And I may I ask for the indulgence of the Panel, I
2	would like to have a little bit longer. That is,
3	probably about ten minutes.
4	THE CHAIR: That is not a problem, Mr. Wagner.
5	Please proceed.
6	MR. WAGNER: Thank you. I'm going to turn off
7	my video with that's okay with the Chair
8	THE CHAIR: Yes
9	MR. WAGNER: because I've got limited
10	bandwidth?
11	THE CHAIR: Yeah, that's fine. I think it
12	freezes anyway, Mr. Wagner.
13	
14	<u>S. WAGNER</u> (Spokesperson), previously sworn
15	A. Could I get the document manager to bring up
16	Document 371? Should be a PowerPoint presentation.
17	And can you move down to Slide Number 10, please? And
18	go to the next slide, please.
19	The GoA refers to regulations and hunting already
20	taking place within the SR1 as a solution to our safety
21	concerns.
22	In my humble opinion, the GoA is not considering
23	the seriousness of the situation, nor any of the unique
24	issues associated with the placement of our house and
25	access road.



S. WAGNER

Submissions by Mr. S. Wagner

We built our house in 2000 and placed it at the 1 2 geographic centre of our property. I can assure the 3 NRCB, this would be one of the last places I would 4 build a house knowing the SR1 location. 5 Our property is one of the closest rifle hunting zones to Calgary with elk herds that can be spotted 6 7 from the highway, and we lose our current protections if SR1 is approved. 8 9 Unfettered hunting terrifies me. Hunting regulations allow for high-powered rifles to be 10 11 discharged within 200-metre -- at 200 metres from a 12 house, and as the chart states, bullets are lethal 13 within kilometres. 14 Furthermore, regulations on how to point a rifle 15 are not entirely helpful to our situation. Common 16 sense and rifle safety states that rifles should not be 17 pointed at our house, our yard, our driveway, or at 18 individuals walking on the property. However, any hunter I have led onto our property to hunt elk or deer 19 20 gets location training. We lose this ability under 21 public access within SR1. "Occupied Lands," which is a definition used in 22 23 hunting regulations, provides additional protections 24 for house owners on private property, but is not 25 applicable to public lands which will be the GoA's



S. WAGNER

Submissions by Mr. S. Wagner

1	designation for SR1.
2	As for protecting our safety, would you approach a
3	complete stranger with rifle in hand to warn them of
4	potential risks? I'm not quite that brave a person.
5	Oh, and public lands are on our front lawn.
6	Our access road to our house is within the legal
7	discharge zone for high-powered rifles. We, or any
8	visitor, or weekend walker out for a stroll, would need
9	to depend on a hunter with a scope on prey to see a
10	vehicle or walker which may be masked by 10 feet of
11	willow. Walking, cattle ranching, or even mowing the
12	lawn will be significantly affected. There's a logical
13	assumption that something bad will occur.
14	I have no I find no regulation on the distance
15	of bow hunting discharges. So bow hunting is allowed
16	on our front lawn.
17	The unique nature of elk herds, proximity to
18	Highway Number 22, proximity to Calgary, rifle hunting
19	zone, private road within the rifle discharge zone,
20	houses within metres of public lands, public hiking,
21	and lack of monitoring, will increase the risk far
22	above other locations within the province. I believe
23	hunting and SR1 are not compatible.
24	I am no less concerned about fire control brought

on by casual smoking in knee-high grass. Just can't



1415

Submissions by Mr. S. Wagner

1 get the thought of a barrel of the rifle in my mind. 2 Next slide, please. I'm sorry, I didn't see a 3 slide change. Okay, thank you. 4 This was the bow hunting area with the 5 regulations. Can I get two slides down, please? One more? 6 7 So I can confirm that we've come to resolution with the GoA on remediation on the first Indigenous 8 9 dig. This happened in the past three weeks. However, all of the concerns that I've raised in 10 11 my submission with regards to this dig are still valid. 12 I believe that greater oversight over contractors would be beneficial. 13 14 While getting the Indigenous site reclamation 15 organized, it came to my attention that we were never 16 contacted by pipeline companies, nor utilities, 17 re-staking underground assets and, furthermore, no 18 residual flags exist near the site. 19 Since the dig, the one shown on the slide here, is 20 very close to a nasty condensate pipeline, it is 21 concerning. "Call before you dig" is normal procedure, 22 and I would have expected this to be arranged by 23 Stantec. I do hope the additional Indigenous study 24 locations go better. 25 As for the causeway that I submitted in my



Submissions by Mr. S. Wagner

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1	submission, I wish I could say I'm an engineer, but I'm
2	not. However, I have been an executive responsible for
3	building large roofs and wind turbines.
4	The causeway looks like a large version of both to
5	me. Over the years, I also have driven by numerous
6	truck rollovers on Highway 22 near our property and at
7	the causeway location.
8	To the GoA's credit, they've been improving the
9	off ramp from Highway Number 1 to Number 22 just north
10	of the causeway in an attempt to improve rollover
11	issues.
12	The GoA did not respond to my comments on wind on
13	the causeway, did not dismiss the issue, nor
14	acknowledge such. I do believe that the causeway has a
15	long-term potential wind problem, and hope that the GoA
16	has a solution. We don't need more truck rollovers.
17	Lastly, after listening to a number of discussions
18	over the last number of days, I was curious about
19	riprap on the dam and the effects of wind and waves.
20	If I were a resident downstream of SR1, I
21	certainly would sleep more soundly if there was riprap
22	on at least the top portion of the SR1 dam.
23	I wrote this comment yesterday when the wind was
24	howling and the wind warnings were 100 kilometres per
25	hour.
	K 2

AMICUS REPORTING GROUP

Submissions by Mr. S. Wagner

1		Thank you, Panel, for your time. I'm available
2		for cross.
3	THE	CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Wagner. I think we
4		have some feedback going on is that corrected?
5		Thank you.
6		Ms. DiPaolo, can you hear me okay?
7		0kay. Thank you.
8	MR.	KENNEDY: Mr. Chair, I'm wondering if we
9		might enter this PowerPoint as an exhibit. I don't
10		think it's been entered previously.
11	MS.	FRIEND: This is Laura. Actually, it has
12		been. It's Number 371.
13	MR.	KENNEDY: Thank you.
14	THE	CHAIR: 371. Okay, thank you,
15		Mr. Kennedy.
16		Ms. Louden or Mr. Rae?
17	MR.	RAE: We have no questions, sir.
18	THE	CHAIR: Thank you. Ms. Okoye or
19		Mr. Secord, I would assume no questions?
20	MR.	SECORD: No questions, sir. Thank you.
21	THE	CHAIR: Thank you.
22		City of Calgary? Ms. Senek? Or Ms. Munkittrick
23		perhaps?
24	MS.	SENEK: Sorry, Melissa Senek here. Just
25		looking for my mute button.



S. WAGNER

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

ir		
1		We don't have any questions. Thank you.
2	THE	CHAIR: Thank you.
3		And Mr. Cusano?
4	MR.	CUSANO: No questions, sir. Thank you.
5	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Fitch?
6	MR.	FITCH: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just a
7		couple.
8	<u>MR.</u>	FITCH_CROSS-EXAMINES_THE_WITNESS:
9	Q.	Good morning, Mr. Wagner.
10	Α.	Good morning, Gavin.
11	Q.	Sir, do you understand that the rules that would apply
12		to hunting in the project have not yet been prepared or
13		finalized?
14	Α.	I was not aware of that; however, what has been
15		communicated to this point was that standard hunting
16		regulations would apply, and we are also aware that
17		they may even be slightly expanded.
18	Q.	Mr. Wagner, I take it, given the concerns you've
19		expressed about hunting, that you would like to be
20		included in any consultations on the rules that will
21		apply to hunting in the project area when that
22		consultation occurs?
23	Α.	Absolutely. However, having said that, the only times
24		that we've really had a serious discussion about this
25		with the GoA are on a couple different occasions, but



Cross-examined by Mr. Fitch

1		the primary ones were at the public events, and I have
2		to say that they were not, I wouldn't say, accepted.
3	Q.	Okay. And I think you've already alluded to this, but
4		you would acknowledge that any hunting that ultimately
5		does occur in the project area would have to comply
6		with all existing laws and regulations?
7	Α.	As I've stated in my submission or my talk this
8		morning, I recognize that; however, the unique
9		circumstances of location and the increased access
10		really increase the risk, Gavin.
11	Q.	Okay. Mr. Chair, I think those are all my questions
12		for Mr. Wagner.
13		Again, I'm just going to quickly consult with my
14		client, if you give me one moment?
15	THE	CHAIR: Yes.
16	MR.	FITCH: Thank you.
17		Mr. Chairman, those are our questions for
18		Mr. Wagner. Mr. Wagner, thank you again.
19	MR.	WAGNER: Thank you, Gavin.
20	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Wagner, thank you.
21		And Board staff, Mr. Kennedy, Ms. Vance, any
22		questions? Mr. Kennedy?
23	MR.	KENNEDY: Mr. Chair, I have no questions of
24		Mr. Wagner.
25	MS.	VANCE: Nor do I, sir. Thank you.



S. WAGNER

Questioned by Ms. Roberts

1	THE	CHAIR:	Thank you. Ms. Roberts?
2	MS.	ROBERTS :	Yes.
3	<u>MS.</u>	ROBERTS QUESTIONS THE	WITNESS:
4	Q.	Mr. Wagner, just one	question.
5		In addition to h	nunting, you several times have
6		expressed fire as bei	ng a concern that you have, and
7		particularly if this	becomes if this is approved and
8		if it becomes public	land where the public can
9		traverse, and you had	d commented, I believe, on, you
10		know, somebody just f	licking a cigarette butt, and so
11		on, in the area.	
12		Do you have any	suggestions for if this is the
13		case, if it's approve	ed, if this becomes an area where
14		the public can go, ho	ow that could possibly be dealt
15		with?	
16	Α.	My biggest concern wa	as, with regards to fire department
17		access the lands, it	is my understanding, and I might
18		be wrong, but fire de	epartments in Bragg Creek have a
19		policy of not going i	into the field, and that limits the
20		ability of well, i	it increases the chance of a major
21		fire because fires ca	an be doused a lot quicker when
22		they're smaller. So	that's one. I've already made
23		that suggestion to th	ne GoA, and I believe they've taken
24		that as an undertakir	ng .

25

The second aspect, they have talked about grazing,



Questioned by Ms. Roberts

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1	and I would highly	recommend that grazing continue on
2	the property.	
3	The third aspe	ect, I asked about cutting down the
4	to potential bush a	and trees after a major flood. I'm
5	not convinced that	the GoA's comment about dead trees
6	or them surviving a	a flood is is valid. So that
7	would help with tha	at situation, as well.
8	And, thirdly,	I don't know how you stop weekend
9	smokers. You know,	you put up signs, you know, and
10	you know, the law i	is the law, but the reality of the
11	situation is that n	nost of the fires along the highways,
12	my understanding, i	is that it's usually, you know,
13	smokers throwing bu	itts out the window, stuff like that,
14	and just the weeker	nd walkers. I don't know how to
15	handle that, other	than you put up signs "No Smoking."
16	Q. All right. Thank y	/ou .
17	A. Thank you, Ms. Robe	erts.
18	THE CHAIR:	Mr. Ceroici?
19	MR. CEROICI:	I have no questions for
20	Mr. Wagner, thank y	/ou.
21	THE CHAIR:	Dr. Heaney?
22	MR. HEANEY:	I have no questions, thank you.
23	THE CHAIR:	I have no questions of Mr. Wagner.
24	Did you have any re	edirect?
25	MR. WAGNER:	I do not, Mr. Chair.



S. WAGNER

Questioned by Ms. Roberts

1	THE	CHAIR:	Well, thank you, Mr. Wagner.
2	MR.	WAGNER :	Thank you.
3	THE	CHAIR:	Just before the break, I'd ask I
4		guess Mr. Fitch with	Transportation, do you have
5		rebuttal evidence on	this topic?
6	MR.	FITCH:	We do not.
7	THE	CHAIR:	You do not.
8		So this closes	this topic area, then.
9		We'll take a br	eak and then start in on Topic
10		Area 4, a broad area	of just "Water" with
11		Alberta Transportati	on .
12		Mr. Fitch, your	Panel's ready for direct?
13	MR.	FITCH:	They are. We will need a few
14		minutes to get every	thing organized. So this is a
15		perfect for us for m	orning break.
16	THE	CHAIR:	Perfect. I'm thinking 10:15, does
17		that will that wo	rk for you to get organized?
18	MR.	FITCH:	That does. Thank you.
19	THE	CHAIR:	Thank you. So we'll break till
20		10:15. Thank you, e	veryone.
21	(AD	JOURNMENT)	
22	THE	CHAIR:	I'll just confirm oh, sorry, I
23		was just going to co	nfirm with Mr. Fitch if the panel
24		is ready and you're	ready to begin.
25	MR.	FITCH:	The panel is ready, but I'm not
11			



1	
1	leading this panel: our colleague Mr. Barbero is.
2	THE CHAIR: Oh, okay, okay, Mr. Barbero,
3	sorry. My apologies, and the floor is yours,
4	Mr. Barbero.
5	MR. BARBERO: Mr. Chair, good morning, sir, NRCB
6	Panel, counsel and staff.
7	As Mr. Fitch said, my name is Michael Barbero and,
8	along with Mr. Kruhlak and Fitch, one of the lawyers
9	acting for Alberta Transportation.
10	Sir, I'll be introducing Alberta Transportation's
11	panel for Topic 4, water.
12	As with the prior panel, sir, I will have the
13	witnesses sworn or affirmed. I'll introduce each
14	witness and have them speak to their involvement. And
15	following that, sir, Mr. Hebert and Mr. Brescia will
16	deliver some opening remarks, after which the panel
17	will be available for cross-examination.
18	Sir, I'd like to start, though, by having those
19	members of what we have been referring to as the
20	"common panel" just confirm on the record that they
21	remain under oath from last week, sir, if that's an
22	agreeable approach?
23	Sorry, I see you nodding your head, so I'll take
24	it
25	THE CHAIR: I was just running for my mute



S. WAGNER

Questioned by Ms. Roberts

1		button, sorry. Yes, please proceed.
2	MR.	BARBERO: Very good, sir. Thank you.
3	Q.	Mr. Hebert, sir, are you there?
4	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Yes, I am.
5	Q.	Sir, can you please acknowledge that you are still
6		under oath?
7	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Yes, I am.
8	Q.	Thank you, sir.
9		Mr. Speller, can you please acknowledge that you
10		are still under oath?
11	Α.	MR. SPELLER: Good morning. Yes, I am.
12	Q.	Mr. Brescia, can you acknowledge that you are still
13		under oath?
14	Α.	MR. BRESCIA: Yes, I am.
15	Q.	Mr. Wood, can you acknowledge you are still under oath?
16	Α.	MR. WOOD: Yes, I am.
17	Q.	Mr. Svenson, can you acknowledge that you are still
18		under oath?
19	Α.	MR. SVENSON: Yes, I am.
20	Q.	Thank you.
21	MR.	BARBERO: I'd also like to note, Mr. Chair,
22		that we've brought back Mr. Menninger, Mr. Back, and
23		Dr. Luzi for this panel. While not members of the
24		common panel, we are bringing them back given last
25		week's discussion and agreement to move certain matters



S. WAGNER

Questioned by Ms. Roberts

pertaining to climate change into Topic 4. 1 2 So sir, at this time I would confirm with each of 3 those witnesses that they also remain under oath, 4 starting with Mr. Menninger. 5 Q. Mr. Menninger, sir, are you there? I am. 6 Α. MR. MENNINGER: 7 Q. Sir, can you acknowledge that you are still under oath? MR. MENNINGER: Yes, I am. 8 Α. Mr. Dan Back, sir, are you there? 9 Q. Α. MR. BACK: I am. 10 11 Q. Mr. Back, can you acknowledge that you are still under 12 oath? MR. BACK: 13 Yes. Α. 14 Q. Dr. Luzi, sir, are you still there? 15 MR. LUZI: I am. Α. 16 Q. Sir, can you acknowledge that you are still under oath? 17 MR. LUZI: Yes, I am. Α. And, Mr. Yoshisaka, can you acknowledge, sir, that you 18 Q. 19 are still under oath? 20 MR. YOSHISAKA: Yes, I am. Α. 21 Q. Thank you, sir. 22 With that, I would ask that Madam Court Reporter 23 please proceed to have the new witnesses sworn or affirmed as per their preference. 24 25 (DISCUSSION OFF THE RECORD)



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Examined by Mr. Barbero

1		
2	<u>M.</u>	HEBERT, M. SVENSON, W. SPELLER, D. BRESCIA, M. WOOD,
3	<u>J.</u>	MENNINGER, D. BACK, D. LUZI, D. YOSHISAKA, D. JOBSON,
4	<u>L.</u>	AUCOIN, T. NOBLE (For Alberta Transportation),
5	pre	viously sworn/affirmed and sworn/affirmed
6	<u>MR.</u>	BARBERO EXAMINES THE PANEL:
7	MR.	BARBERO: Thank you, Madam Court Reporter.
8	Q.	Mr. Jobson, sir, may I start with you, please?
9	Α.	MR. JOBSON: Yes.
10	Q.	Sir, you can confirm that your CV has been filed as
11		part of Exhibit 336 at PDF page 15; is that correct?
12	Α.	MR. JOBSON: Yes.
13	Q.	And sir, you can confirm that you work at Matrix
14		Solutions as a senior aquatic biologist?
15	Α.	MR. JOBSON: I work at Matrix Solutions as a
16		senior aquatic biologist from May 2019 to January 2021.
17		I was a senior associate aquatic biologist at Stantec.
18		From April 2016 to May 2019, I was an independent
19		consultant.
20	Q.	Thank you, sir.
21	MR.	BARBERO: Madam Court Reporter, I had some
22		audio trouble. I don't know if you did as well.
23	COU	RT REPORTER: Umm-hmm.
24	Q.	MR. BARBERO: Mr. Jobson, sir, if you're able to
25		move closer to your mic perhaps. Thank you.



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Examined by Mr. Barbero

1		Sir, what is your education or experience in the
2		area of aquatic biology?
3	Α.	MR. JOBSON: I received a bachelor of science
4		in biology from the University of New Mexico in 1987
5		and a master of science in biology from Wichita State
6		University in 1999.
7		I am a registered professional biologist in
8		Alberta and British Columbia. I have over 22 years
9		experience working as an aquatic biologist in Canada
10		and the United States working on variously sized
11		aquatic environmental projects for assessment,
12		monitoring, and regulatory purposes.
13		I have served in many different project roles,
14		including technical lead, component manager, and
15		qualified aquatic environmental specialist.
16		My technical background includes water quality and
17		fishery science, and my experience includes aquatic
18		effects assessments, investigating how changes in water
19		quality and habitat impact by aquatic environments such
20		as lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands.
21		I have worked on more than 20 large and small
22		environmental impact assessments, including water
23		resource projects. This includes environmental
24		assessment, mitigation planning, and regulatory support
25		for flood protection and mitigation projects.



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Examined by Mr. Barbero

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1	0	Thank you sin And with regards to this application
2	ц.	what has your role or involvement in preparing reports
2		ar responses been to date?
3		
4	Α.	MR. JUBSON: I was the water quality discipline
5		lead for the application. I prepared information
6		responses and updated assessments where new information
7		became available.
8	Q.	Thank you, sir.
9		Ms. AuCoin, are you there?
10	Α.	MS. AUCOIN: Yes, I am here.
11	Q.	Good morning.
12	Α.	MS. AUCOIN: Morning.
13	Q.	Can you confirm for me that your CV has been filed as
14		part of Exhibit 336 at PDF page 48?
15	Α.	MS. AUCOIN: Yes, confirmed.
16	Q.	Can you confirm for me that you work at Stantec as a
17		fisheries biologist?
18	Α.	MS. AUCOIN: Yes, I do.
19	Q.	And, ma'am, what is your education and relative
20		experience?
21	Α.	MS. AUCOIN: I completed a bachelor of science
22		with honours in biology in 2008 and a master of science
23		in biology in 2011. Both degrees were obtained from
24		Dalhousie University.
25		I have 12 years of experience as a fisheries



Examined by Mr. Barbero

1		biologist. My employment history includes 10 years of
2		consulting and two years as a research assistant.
3		In my time as a consultant, I've primarily worked
4		as a fisheries biologist and regulatory specialist on
5		river engineering projects.
6		I have experience with fish habitat assessments,
7		fish habitat offsetting, and the development of
8		mitigation plans for construction in rivers.
9	Q.	Thank you. And with regards to this application, what
10		has your role been, and have you been involved in the
11		preparation of any report or responses to information
12		requests?
13	Α.	MS. AUCOIN: Yes, I am the fisheries lead for
14		the environmental impact assessment for this project.
15		I have been involved in fieldwork, the preparation of
16		reports, monitoring plans and responses to SIRs.
17		I've collaborated with the engineering team and
18		other technical experts for our evaluations and
19		reports, and I have presented some of our monitoring
20		plans to Indigenous groups.
21	Q.	Thank you. Ms. AuCoin.
22		Ms. Noble, are you there?
23	Α.	MS. NOBLE: Yes, I am.
24	Q.	Good morning. I don't see you. Oh, there you are.
25		Good morning.



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Examined by Mr. Barbero

1		Can you confirm that your CV has been filed as
2		Exhibit 336, page 84 in this proceeding?
3	Α.	MS. NOBLE: Yes, I can.
4	Q.	And, ma'am, can you confirm that you work at Stantec as
5		a senior principal and senior risk assessment
6		specialist?
7	Α.	MS. NOBLE: Yes.
8	Q.	And can you please describe your relevant education and
9		experience in this field?
10	Α.	MS. NOBLE: I completed a bachelor of science
11		in engineering from the University of New Brunswick in
12		1994, as well as a masters of engineering at the
13		University New Brunswick in 2004.
14		Since 1997, my professional experience has been
15		primarily in the fields of human health and ecological
16		risk assessment and water resources; assessed a wide
17		range of contaminants at sites across Canada as well as
18		the United States. And I've supported human health
19		risk assessment components of multiple and
20		environmental impact assessments since 2003.
21	Q.	Thank you. And with regards to this application, what
22		has your role been, and have you had any involvement in
23		the preparation of reports or responses to information
24		requests?
25	Α.	MS. NOBLE: Yes. I have been involved in the



Examined by Mr. Barbero

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1		health assessment since 2014, providing senior
2		technical support and quality review at both the human
3		health risk assessment and the public health sections
4		of the EIS.
5		I've been responsible for authoring human
6		health-related supplemental information request
7		responses, as well as the hearing submissions.
8	Q.	Thank you, ma'am.
9	MR.	BARBERO: Mr. Chair, at this time, I would
10		invite Mr. Hebert and Mr. Brescia to provide an opening
11		statement with respect to Topic 4, water. I can advise
12		that this statement has been provided in advance to all
13		counsel and the Board and is Exhibit 374.
14		Mr. Hebert, sir.
15	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Thank you, Mr. Barbero.
16		Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the Board,
17		members of other parties, and members of the public
18		joining us today on YouTube.
19		Alberta Transportation, through its assessment of
20		the environmental effects of the SR1 project and
21		through consultation with various Indigenous groups,
22		local landowners, and regulators, is keenly aware of
23		the concerns raised with regards to potential impacts
24		to water and related disciplines as a result of the
25		project.



Examined	by	Mr.	Barbero
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1	On behalf of Transportation, I have personally
2	heard from and spoken with many Indigenous groups and
3	landowners who have voiced concerns about whether the
4	project may impact fish at aquatic habitat, water
5	quality on local wells or alter water quantity at
6	naturally occurring springs and other sources.
7	As will be discussed by Mr. Brescia in a moment,
8	Transportation's analysis and detailed consideration of
9	the issues associated with water quality and quantity,
10	fish and aquatic habitat has culminated in
11	Transportation having confidence that the project's
12	impacts can be monitored for and, as needed, mitigated.
13	Since the next two topics focus on environmental
14	impacts and mitigation, it is important to outline the
15	approach taken by Transportation in the assessment of
16	SR1.
17	The environmental assessment process addresses
18	both project-related and cumulative environmental
19	effects and follows a standardized framework for each
20	valued component. That process involves a number of
21	steps: First, scoping the assessment; second,
22	characterizing existing conditions including the
23	influence of past and current activities; third,
24	assessment of residual project effects including the
25	consideration of potential effects pathways in



Examined by Mr. Barbero

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1	applicable mitigation measures: fourth assessment of
2	appricable mitigation measures, fourth, assessment of
2	
3	significance; and, finally, identification of
4	monitoring programs.
5	In addition to the above, Transportation's
6	environmental assessment process includes engagement
7	with stakeholders and Indigenous groups to inform the
8	development of mitigation and monitoring plans. This
9	includes a commitment to a community liaison to ensure
10	that impacts felt by the community can be raised and
11	dealt with by Transportation or Environment and Parks
12	through the life of the project.
13	Specifically, Transportation has committed to
14	water quality monitoring in the form of a draft surface
15	water monitoring plan and groundwater monitoring plan.
16	Transportation is currently in the process of
17	obtaining further approvals from Fisheries and Oceans
18	Canada for potential impacts to fish and aquatic
19	habitat, which will include offsetting and monitoring
20	activities.
21	Further, Transportation has developed a draft fish
22	rescue and fish health monitoring and mitigation
23	program.
24	It is expected that additional engagement with
25	Indigenous groups, regulators, landowners, and other



Examined by Mr. Barbero

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1		stakeholders will serve to further refine and clarify
2		the scope and processes envisioned by these monitoring
3		plans. To this end, we note that Transportation
4		responded to the concerns identified most recently by
5		various intervoners in this proceeding
5		
6		Our consideration in responses are found in the
7		reply submission and appended technical memoranda.
8		I would now like to invite David Brescia from
9		Stantec to provide additional comment.
10	Α.	MR. BRESCIA: Good morning, Mr. Chairman.
11		As you know, my name is Dave Brescia. I'm an
12		environmental and regulatory advisor with Stantec, and
13		I have been actively involved with this project on
14		behalf of Alberta Transportation since 2016.
15		As noted by Mr. Hebert, Alberta Transportation is
16		keenly aware of the importance of understanding and
17		addressing any impacts to water associated with the
18		project, as water concerns may have implications for
19		fish, local Indigenous groups, local residents, and
20		downstream users such as the city of Calgary.
21		Consequently, at the direction of Alberta
22		Transportation, Stantec undertook a comprehensive
23		consideration of all aspects of project-related water
24		concerns. These considerations started with the
25		preparation of the EIA and then carried forward



Examined by Mr. Barbero

1	throughout the regulatory process and engagement
2	phases. It is work that continues.
3	As can be seen from a review of this material.
4	multiple subject matter experts were engaged to
5	investigate all aspects of the project interaction with
6	water Specifically analysis was undertaken for the
7	following disciplines:
0	Hydrogoology or the movement quantity and
0	quality of votor in the subsurface
9	quality of water in the subsurface.
10	Hydrology, the movement of water at the surface,
11	including quantity, geomorphology and sediment
12	transport.
13	Surface water quality, the consideration of the
14	water's quality during diversion into the reservoir,
15	storage, and subsequent release.
16	And fish and fish habitat, the consideration of
17	the implication of the project on fish species in the
18	project area and further, including consideration of
19	impacts to the habitat used by fish.
20	These reviews and related conclusions are found in
21	the respective sections of the environmental impact
22	assessment and supplemental information requests.
23	However, it's worth briefly touching on each at this
24	time.
25	Hydrogeology implications of the project involved



Examined by Mr. Barbero

1	examining the potential changes to groundwater quality
2	ad quantity that may be associated with the project.
3	Through the use of an extensive borehole drilling and
4	well-testing program, data was obtained and a numerical
5	model created to predict the implications of both dry
6	and flood operations and other factors on groundwater
7	levels, flow regime, and water quality. The models
8	showed that any effects on groundwater would be rare
9	and reversible on release of water from the reservoir,
10	and would not extend beyond the project development
11	area at any magnitude that would be material.
12	Similarly, consideration of hydrological effects
13	was undertaken primarily through examination of impacts
14	to the hydrological regime, changes in suspended
15	sediment transport, and changes in channel
16	geomorphology. Changes to the hydrological regime are
17	non-existent when the project is not in operation, and
18	the flow rates and flow volume in the Elbow River will
19	not be significantly impacted by the project. As the
20	project is designed to mitigate flooding downstream,
21	there will be reduced flow rate and volume downstream
22	when the project is in operation. Suspended sediment
23	transport will be impacted during diversion with
24	sediment being removed being moved into the
25	reservoir and deposited. As a result of the reduced


Examined by Mr. Barbero

1	flow during operations there will be some minor
	shows to the Elbert Diver showed between the sutlet
2	changes to the Elbow River channel between the outlet
3	and the Glenmore Reservoir over the long term.
4	Surface water quality was assessed for changes to
5	various parameters, including temperature, oxygen,
6	total suspended sediment, or TSS. One of these of
7	these, primary consideration is TSS. Operation of the
8	project will occur at a time when TSS in the
9	Elbow River is already high owing to the flood event.
10	The project would not change or alter this fact.
11	Turning to issues of potential impacts on fish and
12	fish habitat, Stantec, on behalf of Alberta
13	Transportation, has completed extensive fish and fish
14	habitat surveys within the Elbow River to support the
15	aquatic ecology components of the EIA. Field work was
16	undertaken in 2016, with additional surveys in 2019 and
17	2020. These surveys provide a robust basis to support
18	both the EIA, and to inform monitoring on offsetting
19	plans.
20	Surveys covered approximately 70 kilometres of the
21	river and use advanced methods of estimating habitat
22	change such as a bedload model and a habitat
23	suitability model. In addition, REDD surveys and
24	that's R-E-D-D and a population survey were
25	completed to characterize fish community, and to inform



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Examined by Mr. Barbero

the effects assessment and future monitoring efforts. Alberta Transportation's data collection and analysis exceeds the efforts typically undertaken for EIAs. Alberta Transportation's field data will also serve as a comprehensive tool for future monitoring.

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6 With respect to the project design, the design of 7 SR1 has several unique benefits for the aquatic environment relative to a typical on-stream structure. 8 9 The off-stream design limits interaction with the aquatic environment to the extent possible by having a 10 11 small in-stream footprint. Additionally, project's 12 fish package design features mimic natural features of 13 the Elbow River and are considered superior to a 14 classic fishway. The off-stream design avoids the 15 development of a lacustrine or lake habitat, which could substantially change the Elbow River fish 16 17 community over time. In years that the project does 18 not operate, there will be negligible effect on the 19 Elbow River fish community.

Effects to the aquatic environment are limited to flood operation, primarily the risk of fish entrainment into the reservoir. Alberta Transportation undertook a robust assessment of aquatic ecology, including an informed evaluation of entrainment risk. While there is some uncertainty in predicting the nature of fish



Examined by Mr. Barbero

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1	behaviour in a flood, and the risk of entrainment
2	during diversion, Alberta Transportation has undertaken
3	extensive efforts, using the best available science, to
4	characterize the risk to fish during flood operations.
5	Even though residual effects to fish are predicted
6	to be not sufficient. Alberta Transportation is
7	committed to monitoring effects to fish during flood
8	operation and will offset the potential loss of
9	productivity as per the requirements of the federal
10	Fisheries Act.
11	Alberta Transportation acknowledges that during
12	flood operations, there is potential for the project to
13	interact with bull trout and its critical habitat. The
14	upper reaches of the Flbow River are considered
15	important habitat to bull trout a species that
16	requires complex riverine habitat The project
17	location in the downstream extents of the Flbow River
18	provides the benefit of limiting interaction with bull
19	trout to the extent nossible. The field studies
20	conducted for the project demonstrate that bull trout
20	are prodominantly located in areas that are unstream of
21	the precise t Alberte Trepenertation's population
22	the project. Alberta transportation s population
23	the Elbow Diver the main it of which were lessed
24	The EIDOW RIVER, The majority of which were located
25	near the confluence with McLean Creek, Allen Bill Day



1	Use Area, and Paddy's Flat. These findings align with
2	the findings of other scientific studies on bull trout
3	abundance and distribution in the Elbow River.
4	Residual effects to bull trout and its critical habitat
5	are predicted to be not significant, based on their
6	distribution in the upper reaches of the Elbow River,
7	and the infrequency of project operations.
8	Alberta Transportation is committed to offsetting
9	residual effects to bull trout and its critical habitat
10	that cannot be mitigated and is consulting with
11	Fisheries and Oceans Canada to develop an offset plan
12	that meets the conditions of both the Species At Risk
13	Act and the Fisheries Act.
14	In summary, the team members responsible for
15	hydrogeology, hydrology, surface water quality and fish
16	have each consider the project's associated impacts in

have each consider the project's associated impacts in great detail and are confident that the impacts are well understood, temporary, or can be monitored.

17

18

Further, there have been a number of statements suggesting that Alberta Transportation is simply relying on future monitoring to mitigate the effects of SR1. In fact, where adverse effects have been predicted in the EIA, Alberta Transportation has identified specific measures to mitigate those effects. Draft monitoring programs have been developed for



Examined by Mr. Barbero

several valued components to verify the effectiveness 1 2 of planned mitigation measures, and to allow for 3 continued through through adaptive management. 4 Monitoring programs are an important tool to reduce 5 uncertainty in outcomes. In addition, the development of these plans is also a requirement of both the terms 6 of reference and the CEAA EIS Guidelines for the 7 8 project.

9 In relation to the concerns raised by the 10 Stoney Nakoda Nations on these issues, a review of the 11 SR1 EIA was prepared by Stoney's consultants, PGL, and 12 it's subconsultant, Boreal Water Resources Ltd., 13 touching upon two specific topics: Hydrology and 14 aquatic ecology, and to provide comments regarding the 15 scientific and technical sufficiency of the assessment.

16 Stantec carefully reviewed the submissions 17 prepared by Stoney Consultation and PGL, and provided a 18 detailed response, which is included as part of 19 Alberta Transportation's reply submission. Our 20 responses to Stoney Consultation and PGL are included 21 in Exhibit 324, at Appendices K and L respectively.

As a general statement, PGL's review seems to not have considered material filed by Alberta Transportation in multiple rounds of federal and provincial information requests subsequent to the



Examined by Mr. Barbero

1		submission of the EIS in 2018. Further, Alberta
2		Transportation has fully responded to the questions and
3		concerns that Stoney Consultation and PGL have raised
4		through the course of the environmental assessment
5		process for SR1, and disagrees with PGL's conclusion
6		that the potential residual adverse effects of the
7		project on hydrology and aquatic ecology have been
8		underestimated.
9		I will now invite Mr. Hebert to make further
10		comment.
11	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Thank you, Mr. Brescia.
12		Mr. Chairman, in closing, Transportation wishes to
13		acknowledge the concerns raised in relation to this
14		very important issue.
15		Transportation is committed to constructed
16		constructing and operating the project in a manner that
17		minimizes impacts to water, to conduct robust and
18		effective monitoring, and when necessary, using well
19		established and proven mitigation measures.
20		Specifically, Transportation has committed to an
21		extensive and long-term monitoring program of both
22		surface water and groundwater. This robust monitoring
23		program will cover multiple disciplines. Details of
24		these programs are contained in the drafts for each of
25		the surface water monitoring plan; the groundwater



Examined by Mr. Barbero

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1	monitoring plan; and the fish rescue and fish health
2	and monitoring and mitigation program.
3	Transportation's commitments to these measures is
4	not limited to project construction, but rather is a
5	commitment for the entirety of the project's
6	operational lifespan.
7	Alberta Transportation is confident that through
8	the rigorous EIA process, including responding to
9	supplemental information requests at both the
10	provincial and federal level, along with engagement and
11	consideration of matters raised by Indigenous groups,
12	local residents, stakeholders and their respective
13	experts, we have a solid of understanding of the
14	implications of the project on water. Furthermore, the
15	monitoring regime will act as a verification of these
16	conclusions and will guide implementation of mitigation
17	measures when and if needed.
18	Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
19	MR. BARBERO: Mr. Hebert, Mr. Brescia, thank you
20	both.
21	Mr. Chair, sir, I see that I'm quickly approaching
22	the end of my time. There was one final matter.
23	I would like to invite Mr. Yoshisaka to speak to
24	one correction that he has in relation to Exhibit 157.
25	Mr. Yoshisaka.



Cross-examined by Mr. Rae

1	A. MR. YOSHISAKA: Good morr	ning, Mr. Chairman,
2	members of the Board. In my m	review of the filed
3	materials this weekend, I did	note the occurrence of a
4	minor errata to one of the fig	gures that were presented
5	in Exhibit 157, specifically a	at page 9. The figure
6	here relates to some modelling	g results, and the error
7	is limited to the legend.	
8	So it is a minor correct	ion to the legend to
9	address some of the labelling	that's within that
10	legend, and we do have a corre	ected version of that
11	figure that we are ready to su	ubmit into evidence to
12	correct the record.	
13	MR. BARBERO: Thank you	u, Mr. Yoshisaka.
14	Mr. Chair, I will submit	that we will provide a
15	copy of the revised page 9 if	that is agreeable, sir?
16	THE CHAIR: Yes, plea	ase do.
17	MR. BARBERO: Thank you	u, Mr. Chair.
18	Sir, that concludes the o	direct evidence of
19	Alberta Transportation on Top [.]	ic 4. This Panel is now
20	available for cross-examination	on.
21	THE CHAIR: Thank you	u, Mr. Barbero.
22	I'm assuming, Mr. Cusano	, you have no cross here?
23	MR. CUSANO: That's co	orrect, sir. Thank you.
24	THE CHAIR: Thank you	١.
11		



Cross-examined by Mr. Rae

1	MS.	. SENEK: Nothing for t	he City, thank you.
2	THE	E CHAIR: Thank you.	
3		Mr. Rae, Stoney Nakoda.	
4	MR.	. RAE: Yes, sir. I	do have a couple of
5		questions.	
6	THE	E CHAIR: Thank you, pl	ease proceed.
7	<u>MR.</u>	. RAE CROSS-EXAMINES THE PANEL:	
8	Q.	Mr. Hebert, last week, Mr. Frigo 1	from the City of
9		Calgary stated that he meets weekl	y with
10		Alberta Environment and other wate	er managers and
11		license holders on the Bow River.	He also mentioned
12		that the City works with both the	downstream and
13		upstream municipalities.	
14		Given that those meetings, I	believe, are
15		organized and chaired by Alberta E	Environment, does
16		Alberta Transportation know the re	eason why
17		Stoney Nakoda representatives have	e not been included in
18		those meetings?	
19	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman,	I do not.
20	Q.	Would you undertake to ascertain v	via Alberta
21		Environment on what basis the Stor	ney Nakoda have not
22		been invited to participate in the	ose meetings?
23	MR.	. BARBERO: Mr. Chair, it	's Michael Barbero
24		here, Alberta Transportation. I'm	n not quite sure that
25		I understand what Mr. Rae is askir	ng us to do. If he's



Cross-examined by Mr. Rae

1		asking us to go and ask why another government
2		department is not meeting with the Stoney Nakoda, I
3		don't know if that's an appropriate undertaking.
4	MR.	RAE: Mr. Chairman, quite frankly, that
5		is exactly what I'm asking.
6	MR.	BARBERO: Well, sir, with all due respect,
7		I'm not sure that that's something we can really do.
8		So I don't believe Alberta Transportation is prepared
9		to give that undertaking, sir, unless there's some
10		other reason or rationale that you can help me
11		understand.
12	MR.	RAE: Mr. Chairman, earlier Alberta
13		Transportation advised the Board that any commitments
14		that it makes would not be binding on
15		Alberta Environment, but if I understand the evidence
16		correctly, Alberta Transportation also said that were
17		any of those any of those commitments made into
18		conditions, then those would be binding on
19		Alberta Environment.
20		Perhaps I will ask my follow-up question, and that
21		can make it clear to the panel where I'm going with
22		this undertaking. And my follow-up question is simply:
23		Will the Stoney Nakoda be included in similar weekly
24		meetings that Alberta Environment were advised as
25		promised for the management of the SR1 project on the



Cross-examined by Mr. Rae

1		Elbow River, were it to be constructed.
2	Α.	MR. HEBERT: So, Mr. Chairman, certainly as
3		part of the operations of SR1, Environment and Parks
4		anticipates that it would it would engage with
5		impacted stakeholders. The exact details of the
6		necessity, nature, scope of that engagement is not
7		is not confirmed at this time, but I would expect that
8		environment at an operational phase would engage with
9		Indigenous groups on appropriate topics relating to the
10		project's operations.
11	Q.	Mr. Hebert, is it, therefore, acceptable to Alberta
12		Transportation were a condition to that effect be added
13		to any SR1 project approval; that is, a condition
14		mandating that the Stoney Nakoda be part of these
15		Alberta Environment meetings?
16	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, subject to the
17		advice of counsel, we'll undertake that item. We'll
18		take that item as an undertaking.
19		UNDERTAKING - TO ADD A CONDITION
20		MANDATING THAT THE STONEY NAKODA BE
21		PART OF THE ALBERTA ENVIRONMENT
22		MEETINGS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SR1
23		PROJECT ON THE ELBOW RIVER, WERE IT TO
24		BE CONSTRUCTED
25	Q.	MR. RAE: Now, Mr. Hebert, last week we also



Cross-examined by Mr. Rae

1		had a discussion, both with yourself and your panel, as
2		well as the panel from the City of Calgary, in regard
3		to the 2016 Alberta TransAlta Utilities agreement
4		concerning water management of the Ghost Reservoir.
5		Pursuant to an undertaking, the City of Calgary
6		subsequently advised us that it does not have a copy of
7		that 2016 agreement to provide to the Stoney Nakoda,
8		nor presumably to this Board to the Natural
9		Resources Conservation Board.
10		Will Alberta Transportation provide a copy of this
11		agreement to the Stoney Nakoda?
12	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, the agreement in
13		question is under the authority of a different
14		government department, and we would not be in a
15		position to provide a copy of that agreement.
16		UNDERTAKING - TO PROVIDE THE 2016
17		TRANSALTA UTILITIES AGREEMENT
18		CONCERNING WATER MANAGEMENT OF THE
19		GHOST RESERVOIR TO THE STONEY NAKODA -
20		REFUSED
21	Q.	MR. RAE: And just so I'm clear on your
22		answer, Mr. Hebert, why is Alberta Transportation not
23		able to provide a copy of that agreement?
24	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, the agreement is
25		under the authority of Alberta Environment and Parks.



Cross-examined by Mr. Rae

1		We would not have a copy of such agreement.
2	Q.	You do not have a copy of the agreement you have not
3		had access to that agreement; is that your evidence?
4	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, as far as my role in
5		advancing the SR1 project, I have not had access or had
6		need to access that agreement.
7	Q.	So is it your evidence that you're not aware of the
8		arrangements that TransAlta Utilities uses in operating
9		the Ghost Reservoir?
10	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, I believe it's a
11		matter of public record that Alberta Environment
12		entered into an agreement with TransAlta as an operator
13		of the the water management projects in the Bow
14		River relating to flood mitigation. I don't think
15		that's a secret, and I'm aware of that.
16		But, as far as an agreement is concerned, Alberta
17		Transportation does not have a copy, nor have I had
18		need to obtain a copy as part of the administration of
19		advancing the SR1 project.
20	Q.	Well, you say the terms of the agreement are a matter
21		of public record, and yet you're saying you don't
22		haven't seen the agreement, and you don't know what's
23		in it. So how do you know what arrangements TransAlta
24		Utilities and Alberta Environment have made in regard
25		to the flow through the Ghost Reservoir?



Cross-examined by Mr. Rae

1	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, I said that the
2		agreement is a matter an agreement between
3		environment and TransAlta is known to the public; I
4		didn't say that the terms are known to the public, so I
5		think that's an important clarification.
6	Q.	Does Alberta Transportation not think it relevant to
7		the SR1 project that it knows the details of the
8		agreement, not just what's been publically released?
9	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Well, Mr. Chairman, Alberta
10		Transportation has the mandate to advance the SR1
11		project through its development and regulatory phases.
12		The the broader responsibility for the
13		administration of water projects and need necessity of
14		different water projects falls under the administration
15		of Environment and Parks.
16		Certainly we understand the role that the the
17		agreement between Environment and TransAlta play within
18		the broader scope of flood management projects, but I
19		personally, and on behalf of Transportation, do not see
20		the connection between the application we have in front
21		of this Board today and the agreement or flood
22		mitigation sorry, the agreement in place to manage
23		water levels on the Bow River with TransAlta Utilities.
24	MR.	RAE: Mr. Chairman, if I might, both
25		Alberta Transportation and the City of Calgary have



1	provided a great deal of evidence in the past week in
2	regard to the SR1 project and how it will reduce flood
3	flows on the Bow River downstream of the Elbow River
4	confluence. Flows out of the Ghost Reservoir into the
5	Bow River, therefore, are directly relevant to these
6	purported benefits of the SR1 project on Bow River
7	flows downstream of the confluence.
8	So I think the terms of how the Ghost Reservoir's
9	management and the water release levels out of the
10	Ghost Reservoir are highly relevant to the purported
11	benefits of the SR1 project.
10	And Mr Chair maybe I could short circuit where

And, Mr. Chair, maybe I could short-circuit where 12 13 we're going here and simply represent to the Board that it's the Stoney Nakoda position that this Board has 14 15 within its power to compel disclosure of this type of agreement. And we've heard evidence in the past week 16 17 of a number of, I will label them secret agreements, 18 because I believe that's what they are. We've heard 19 evidence of a number of secret agreements entered into 20 by various departments of the government of Alberta 21 that directly relate to the SR1 project, both its planning, its construction and its purported benefits. 22

We would, therefore, ask that this Board, the
Natural Resources Conservation Board, consider
compelling Alberta Transportation to so disclose those



1		agreements. And I'll leave it at that and not pursue
2		further the queries in regard to the undertaking that I
3		understand has been refused by Alberta Transportation.
4	MR.	KRUHLAK: Mr. Chairman, it's Ron Kruhlak. I
5		wonder if I might briefly respond.
6	THE	CHAIR: Yes, please go ahead.
7	MR.	KRUHLAK: Mr. Chairman, I think Mr my
8		friend, Mr. Rae, is well aware that it's not uncommon
9		in the nature of advancing projects and dealing with
10		different parties' interest to enter into arrangements
11		that have confidentiality provisions, and which I
12		assume his own client embarks on on a regular basis.
13		Mr. Hebert has explained the nature of those
14		arrangements, and we would maintain that it is
15		inappropriate and probably irrelevant to make the
16		request and have the request fulfilled as he's
17		requested it in this matter.
18	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Rae?
19	MR.	RAE: Mr. Chairman, I'd simply say that
20		the proponent here is a public body; it's the
21		government of Alberta, it's Alberta Transportation, a
22		department of the government of Alberta. And those
23		confidentiality norms that my friend Mr. Kruhlak is
24		referring to simply don't apply to the government of
25		Alberta. This is a public body, it should be



Cross-examined by Mr. Rae

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1	disclosing if it even has the power in the first
2	place, it should be disclosing these secret agreements.
3	THE CHAIR: Mr. Rae
4	Sorry, go ahead, Mr. Kruhlak.
5	MR. KRUHLAK: I was just going to say,
6	Mr. Chairman, that these are not secret agreements;
7	they're various agreements, as there are with
8	landowners with respect to commercial arrangements and
9	other parties. They are not we would not be
10	producing them. It's we're not able to produce
11	them, having regard to the nature of the agreements.
12	And I guess and I was obliged to respond, we
13	were sitting quietly during Mr. Rae's questioning with
14	respect to third-party arrangements with TransAlta
15	Utilities and others with respect to the Bow River, and
16	we would continue to maintain, Mr. Chairman, that those
17	inquiries are not relevant for the nature of the
18	project that is before this Board, which is the SR1
19	project.
20	I appreciate Mr. Rae's concerns about calculating
21	benefits and costs, but that that that inquiry
22	can go a long way. And we would, again, submit that
23	it's not relevant to the issues which this Board has to
24	contend with, and that's whether this project is in the
25	public interest.



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1	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Rae, you've asked the Board to
2		weigh in on that. We will caucus on your request that
3		the Board ask that information. I would suggest that
4		we could probably do that later I don't think it's
5		urgently needed right now, but we will do that and get
6		back to the hearing with an answer to your request for
7		the Board.
8	MR.	RAE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
9		Those are all my questions I have for this panel.
10	THE	CHAIR: Okay, thank you, Mr. Rae.
11		Mr. Secord or Ms. Okoye? I'm not sure who's
12		leading this section.
13	MS.	OKOYE: That would be Mr. Secord.
14	THE	CHAIR: Okay, Mr. Secord?
15	<u>MR.</u>	SECORD CROSS-EXAMINES THE PANEL:
16	MR.	SECORD: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
17	Q.	My first series of questions will be on climate change.
18		Can you tell me, Mr. Hebert, who the panel will be
19		responding to those questions?
20	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Just one moment, Mr. Secord.
21		Mr. Secord, there's at least one or two
22		individuals on the panel that are in a position to
23		respond on the topic of climate change. So if it's
24		okay with you, we can proceed with asking the questions
25		and I will direct traffic appropriately.



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Q.	And who are they?
2	Α.	MR. HEBERT: It would be Mr. Wood and Dr. Luzi
3		are the individuals.
4	Q.	And Dr. Luzi has been put forward as an expert in
5		hydrogeology; correct?
6	Α.	MR. LUZI: That is incorrect.
7	COUF	RT REPORTER: Sorry, who was that?
8	Α.	MR. LUZI: Sorry, Mr. Chair, it's David Luzi
9		speaking for AT. I'm an expert in hydrology and
10		geomorphology.
11	Q.	MR. SECORD: Yeah, I had written down that you
12		were the lead for hydrology, so how is that incorrect,
13		what I just said?
14	Α.	MR. LUZI: Mr. Chair, you said
15		"hydrogeology."
16	Q.	Okay. I meant to say lead for hydrology. I misspoke.
17		So you're so I have you that's what I wrote down.
18		So you're the lead for hydrology, and are you also a
19		climatologist?
20	Α.	MR. LUZI: I'm not, sir.
21	Q.	And, Mr. Wood, you've been in all of the panels so far.
22		What are you the lead on?
23	Α.	MR. WOOD: I've supported the delivery of the
24		project and some of the technical aspects around
25		hydrology and in preparing some of the responses



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		related to climate change.
2	Q.	And are you a climatologist?
3	Α.	MR. WOOD: No, I am not.
4	Q.	Now, Alberta Transportation has designed the SR1 to
5		address a 1 in 200-year flood. The usual design in
6		Canada for flood mitigation is 1 in 100 years. So this
7		appears conservative; correct?
8	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to
9		make a brief clarification. Alberta Transportation has
10		designed the SR1 project to the 2013 flood or
11		equivalent. It just so happens to be a 200-year event
12		based on some of the current estimates.
13	Q.	Now, in Saskatchewan, it uses a design criteria of a 1
14		in 500-year event. So if the SR1 was being proposed in
15		our neighbouring province, then this project would be
16		underdesigned.
17		Can you tell me why AT didn't use a more
18		conservative design flood for SR1?
19	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, again just a
20		clarification. Saskatchewan does use a 500-year flood
21		in their hazard identification program. In neither
22		province does it stipulate exactly to what service
23		level you need to build infrastructure.
24	Q.	Now, the project design flood is predicated on the 2013
25		event that occurred in the Calgary region. This was



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1		roughly a 1 in 200-year flood. The SR1 design does not
2		accommodate anticipated changes to the hydro climate of
2		the area and the likely ensurrance of larger flood
3		the area and the likely occurrence of larger 11000
4		based on global climate model or GCM outputs. So how
5		will this achieve the intended goal?
6	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, again, a
7		clarification. The project does consider floods larger
8		than the 2013 event. In fact, we used GCM models, and
9		their impact on IDF curves to check whether the factor
10		safety applied to the maximum diversion rate of the
11		diversion structure was adequate.
12	Q.	And which GCM outputs did you look at?
13	Α.	MR. WOOD: I believe that is addressed in the
14		CEAA conformity review Round 1, Part 3, dated
15		August 21st, 2019. And as for the GCMs, what we did
16		use was the RCP 8.5 as it relates to the changes to the
17		IDF curves.
18	Q.	Now, do you agree that the risk of rate on snow events
19		is projected to increase in the future due to the
20		shortening winter season?
21	Α.	MR. LUZI: Mr. Chair, Dave Luzi speaking.
22		The we do not fully agree with that statement, as
23		the future predictions for climate change have
24		different effects depending where you are in the basin.
25	Q.	So what don't you agree with that statement, what part



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1		of it? You say you don't fully agree?
2	Α.	MR. LUZI: You may not necessarily have
3		increased rain on snow events as a result of climate
4		change as you may not have snow in some portions of the
5		basin.
6	Q.	But my question was do you agree that the risk of rate
7		on snow events is projected to increase in the future
8		due to the shortening winter season?
9	Α.	MR. LUZI: Again, I think it depends on the
10		robustness of the models. And as we know, and as the
11		City of Calgary also testified, that the predictions of
12		climate change have evolved as our understanding of the
13		physical processes involved change were improved.
14	Q.	So is the risk of rain on snow event projected to
15		decrease in the future, Dr. Luzi?
16	Α.	MR. LUZI: No, I did not say that, sir. I
17		believe I said that there is uncertainty for that
18		prediction.
19	Q.	So there is a risk, then, that it may increase in the
20		future?
21	Α.	MR. LUZI: Correct, you could say that.
22	Q.	Do you agree that this is anticipated to result in a
23		much larger flood than the 2013 event in the future?
24	Α.	MR. LUZI: Mr. Chair, Dave Luzi speaking
25		again. No, I would not. Again it depends where in the



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		basin you are are assessing that effect.
2	Q.	And where in the basin if you were assessing that
3		effect would it result in much larger floods than the
4		2013 event?
5	Α.	MR. LUZI: Again, Mr. Chair, Dave Luzi
6		speaking again. I think, again, the uncertainty of how
7		climate change will affect differences in the front
8		ranges and in the headwaters of the rivers that feed
9		into the City of Calgary, those impacts have shown to
10		be varied with potentially more flooding occurring up
11		in locations around the Banff area, for example. But
12		by the time you reach Calgary, the actual instantaneous
13		peaks are not expected to be any different under
14		climate change.
15	Q.	Now, the design configuration for SR1 is influenced by
16		the conditions experienced in the Elbow River catchment
17		area in 2013; correct?
18	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood.
19		That is correct.
20	Q.	And how is this considered reasonable when other
21		options like MC1 can mitigate much bigger floods?
22	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, as we stated
23		around on Topic Day 1, MC1 does not necessarily
24		mitigate bigger floods. Maybe maybe perhaps if I
25		could ask if Mr. Secord rephrases the question?



1	Q.	The question was the design configuration for SR1 is
2		influenced by the conditions experienced in the
3		Elbow River catchment area in 2013. And you agreed
4		with that. And my question was how is this considered
5		reasonable when other options like MC1 can mitigate
6		much bigger floods?
7	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, if I may point out,
8		MC1 did have the same design basis as SR1 as reducing
9		flows downstream of Glenmore to 170. But I think, more
10		importantly, is that SR1 is designed to mitigate
11		flooding larger than that, which occurred in 2013,
12		because of the factors of safety applied to the design.
13	Q.	Now, I guess this is these questions I'll put out
14		there, and I guess one or other of you will deal with
15		them, or, Mr. Hebert, you'll direct them to somebody
16		else.
17		Do you agree that the paleo records indicate that
18		there have been several extended wet periods in the
19		past that would have influenced flood potential?
20	Α.	MR. LUZI: I guess I could take this. This
21		is Dave Luzi, Mr. Chair.
22		The I believe Mr. Secord, can I ask a point of
23		clarification? Are you referring to the evidence
24		presented in the tree ring data?
25	Q.	Yes.



Α. MR. LUZI: Dave Luzi again. I would just 1 2 like to clarify that the tree ring data is an 3 interesting source of historic hydro climatic 4 information and is useful when describing, you know, 5 periods of wet and periods of dry in the observable 6 tree ring record. 7 But as the -- in the evidence presented, if you look at the papers that were referred to, those papers 8 9 acknowledge that, that that information is really more for transient and does not necessarily reflect peak 10 11 flows or how the rivers respond. 12 And also the authors of some of those papers 13 pointed out that the tree ring information does not 14 seem to correlate really well with mountainous 15 environments, which is the bulk of flows in the Elbow River. 16 17 Q. But Dr. Luzi, that wasn't my question. My question was 18 do you agree that paleo records indicate that there 19 have been several extended wet periods in the past that 20 would have influenced flood potential? 21 Α. MR. LUZI: This is Dave Luzi again, 22 Mr. Chair. I do agree that the paleo records seem to 23 show extended wet periods and dry periods. But, again, 24 I would like to clarify that that does not translate 25 necessarily into the peak flows.



1	Q.	And how has this paleo record information been used by
2		AT and Stantec?
3	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood.
4		If I may. That information has not been used. Again,
5		SR1 was designed to the flood of record. And I believe
6		on previous days, I've referred to that being the
7		hydrometric records, the measured data on the river
8		during that specific flood event.
9	Q.	And why weren't the paleo records used or considered by
10		AT or Stantec?
11	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, it's Matt Wood again.
12		If I may. And as Mr. Luzi pointed out, those records
13		don't necessarily correlate to event-based metrics. So
14		when we're looking for a specific flow to design SR1
15		to, that type of information which is being referenced
16		does not provide us with that.
17		And so, you know, as is common practice, we look
18		to the hydrometric records kept by the federal
19		government, Water Survey Canada, and use those as part
20		of the design basis.
21	Q.	Do you agree that paleo records also indicate the
22		occurrence of extended drought conditions, yet there
23		has been no assessment by AT or Stantec of how drought
24		might increase the risk to Springbank residents from
25		windblown dust originating from sediment accumulated in



1		the SR1 reservoir. Why has this been ignored by AT?
2	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, this may be a question
3		best for the air quality data, but while there may be
4		periods of drought in that record, I think you'll find
5		that the assessments done as part of that response to
6		the questions around air quality were quite
7		conservative.
8	Q.	So do I understand, then, that the climate change
9		questions aren't totally reserved for Topic Blocks 3
10		and 4, that you're also expecting climate change
11		questions to be addressed by the panel of
12		Topic Block 5? And maybe, Mr. Barbero, can you confirm
13		that or one of your colleagues?
14		I just want to make sure that I've got the right
15		people to answer my questions now and I don't want to
16		get to Panel 5 and then find out oh, sorry, you should
17		have asked that question in Topic Block 4.
18	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, if I may, Wayne
19		Speller is prepared to provide a response.
20	Α.	MR. SPELLER: Mr. Chair, it's Wayne Speller.
21		So Mr. Secord, our discussions on sediment
22		management and air quality, our witnesses for that are
23		focused on Topic Day 5. So if you do have questions
24		related to that, that might be a better time to pose
25		them. We'll have the right people in the room to



1		answer them for you.
2	Q.	MR. SECORD: And will that include AT's failure
3		to assess how drought might increase the risk to
4		Springbank residents? And I'm thinking now, looking at
5		the looking at the paleo records' extended periods
6		of drought, you're going to say I'm going to get
7		answers to those questions in Topic Block 5 on the
8		climate change aspect?
9	MR.	BARBERO: Well, Mr. Secord, I don't think
10	COU	RT REPORTER: Sorry, who's speaking?
11	MR.	BARBERO: Michael Barbero, Alberta
12		Transportation.
13		And I guess I'm getting a little confused, sir, at
14		what you're asking, and it's not for this panel to
15		answer that question. And as you rightly say, it's
16		probably for you and I and the Chair to discuss, but if
17		you have questions about climate change, we're here to
18		talk about climate change today. If you have questions
19		about air quality, we're here on Topic Day 5 to talk
20		about air quality. I'm not sure that I'm understanding
21		the distinction that you might be making, sir.
22	MR.	SECORD: Okay, so let's try this again.
23	Q.	MR. SECORD: Do you agree that the paleo
24		records also indicate the occurrence of extended
25		drought conditions, yet there has been no assessment by



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1		AT of how drought might increase the risk to the
2		Springbank residents from windblown dust originating
3		from sediment accumulated in the SR1 reservoir?
4	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood
5		here. If such extended periods of drought occurred,
6		then it's assumed that SR1 may not be operating.
7		And so I'm not too sure what the concern is in
8		that regard.
9	Q.	So, Mr. Wood, assuming that SR1 has operated and has
10		sediment accumulated on the floor of the reservoir,
11		have has AT assessed how extended drought conditions
12		might increase the risk to Springbank residents from
13		windblown dust as a result of climate change?
14	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, as stated earlier, I
15		believe that's best put to the folks who are looking at
16		air quality risks.
17	Q.	Is it possible that in the future during mega drought
18		conditions, the City of Calgary may want to use SR1 for
19		water storage to mitigate the City's desperate need for
20		water?
21	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, it's Matt Wood here.
22		There are currently no plans to provide permanent pool
23		water storage in SR1, and I don't believe Mr. Frigo had
24		requested that, based on his testimony in previous
25		days.



1	Q.	So you can confirm that this is not the intended
2		purpose of the structure because water is to be drained
3		within 40 or so days after a flood event; correct?
4	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, it's Matt Wood again.
5		The water is to be drained following a flood event,
6		yes. And how will the Springbank residents be assured
7		that this structure will not be used for longer term
8		storage of water in the future?
9	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, it's Matt Hebert.
10		We've not put forward an application to operate
11		the structure for water storage. There'd be no
12		without citing the specific authorities. But I think
13		in brief, Alberta Transportation and
14		Alberta Environment won't have the authority to operate
15		the structure for storage purposes. That would be the
16		assurance provided.
17	Q.	Do you agree that extended droughts may result in
18		enhanced ground cracking from desiccation of the
19		exposed soils in response to a lowering of the water
20		table?
21	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, it's Dan Yoshisaka
22		speaking.
23	MR.	SECORD: Sorry, who?
24	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: It's Dan Yoshisaka speaking.
25	Q.	Sorry, I didn't see anybody popping up on the screen.



1		Good morning.
2	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Good morning, Mr. Secord.
3		There is some potential for, you know, desiccation
4		cracking as a result of drying out of those upper
5		sediments; however, under our current understanding of
6		the groundwater conditions in the area is that the
7		water levels are quite near surface, and as such, the
8		potential for those cracks that develop is quite
9		limited to the upper metre or two of material.
10	Q.	And are you speaking now in circumstances of extended
11		droughts in a climate change scenario?
12	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: No, I'm not. I'm speaking in
13		terms of the baseline conditions as they have been
14		observed currently.
15	Q.	So my question was do you agree that extended droughts
16		may result in enhanced ground cracking on the
17		desiccation of the exposed soils in response to a
18		lowering of the local water table?
19	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: There is a potential for that
20		to to happen as a result of lowering of the
21		groundwater table.
22	Q.	Do you agree that this will compromise the glacial clay
23		layer acting as a seal on the base of the SR1
24		reservoir?
25	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, no, I would not



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

agree with that -- that statement. 1 2 The water levels in the area are controlled by a 3 number of different factors, one of which is the 4 topographic drivers in the area which tend to focus 5 flow towards the areas underlying the reservoir. So with that in mind, no, we don't anticipate that 6 7 the glacial till materials which underlie the reservoir would be able to completely desiccate. 8 9 Q. And is does your answer factor in extended droughts like we've seen in the paleo records? 10 11 Α. MR. YOSHISAKA: Our answer would be based upon our 12 understanding of the mechanisms that control 13 groundwater movement and groundwater flow patterns in 14 the area. 15 It's important to note that there is a fair bit of topographic relief in this area. So what ends up 16 17 happening, due to the relief, is that the flow 18 directions are, you know, continuously driven down into 19 the lower lying areas, including the reservoir area. 20 And with that in mind, we -- we, you know, understand 21 that those areas will be saturated and remain hydrated, 22 and thus the potential for desiccation cracking is 23 reduced. 24 MR. BACK: This is Dan Back. If I could Α.



interject a little bit here. I'm not a climate

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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		scientist.
2	Q.	Mr. Back, you're not on. But I think the court
3		reporter can't see you.
4	THE	CHAIR: Thank you.
5	Α.	MR. BACK: Sorry, I'm not a climate
6		scientist, but I am a geotechnical engineer. And I can
7		say the moisture in the soil doesn't necessarily follow
8		the specific groundwater level, particularly in the
9		clay soil; it pulls the moisture up quite a lot.
10		I couldn't speak to what might happen in a huge
11		mega drought than what has happened in the past. But
12		in geologic time, our experience with clay soils is
13		that we see desiccation down to a depth of no more than
14		about 2 metres. And below that level, deeper
15		groundwater will feed water into the soil by capillary
16		action, and we have a minimum impact deeper than that
17		in terms of fracturing or cracking of the soils below.
18		Within our design, we generally considered a depth
19		of about 2 metres for both freeze/thaw and desiccation
20		in the design of the SR1 storage dam.
21	Q.	So Mr. Yoshisaka, do you agree that enhanced leakage
22		from the base of the SR1 structure may occur as a
23		result of this enhanced ground cracking from an
24		extended drought like we've seen in the paleo records
25		in the past?



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, members of the
2		Panel, as Mr. Back has pointed out, the process of
3		drying out very fine grained materials such as clays
4		is is limited.
5		There is, you know, a lot of surface tension
6		within those materials due to their, you know, tiny
7		mineral grain sizes tend to retain water within them,
8		even though there may not be a refresh source of water
9		percolating down through them.
10		And, you know, with that in mind, I would also
11		like to point out to the Board that our modelling does
12		provide some provision for reduced hydraulic
13		conductivities within those upper few metres underneath
14		the reservoir to account for things like this.
15	Q.	So Mr. Yoshisaka, then, how do you explain the presence
16		of fractures down to 10 metres or more in depth
17		under SR1?
18	Α.	MR. BACK: This is Dan Back. We did not
19		encounter any fractures in our investigation of the
20		soils at the SR1 reservoir embankment location.
21	Q.	So you're saying there are no fractures beneath the SR1
22		reservoir?
23	Α.	MR. BACK: I can say in the boreholes that we
24		advanced, we did not observe evidence of fractures. I
25		cannot say emphatically that there could be none within



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1		the reservoir.
2		We advanced a lot of boreholes under the
3		embankment and within the reservoir and did not see any
4		evidence of it.
5	Q.	And who on the panel was involved in the development of
6		the numerical groundwater model?
7	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That would be myself.
8	Q.	Can you advise how the potential for enhanced leakage
9		from the base of the SR1 structure was accommodated in
10		the groundwater model? I think you mentioned something
11		about K values a moment ago.
12	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct, Mr. Secord. Our
13		model is based upon a geologic model of the area that
14		was developed based on over 2,000 borehole records
15		within the regional assessment area.
16		So it's a robust geologic model that was derived
17		based on regional information, as well as local
18		project-specific information for boreholes that we
19		drilled within the project development area.
20		So this geologic model identifies the presence,
21		distribution, thickness of the underlying clay
22		materials, and there are actually two different clay
23		units underlying this reservoir area that both have
24		very low permeabilities associated with them.
25		Now, within the model, within the upper layer of



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1		the models, so this is the first layer underlying the
2		reservoir area. We did discount some of the hydraulic
3		conductivity values, so we actually assigned them to be
4		higher, more permeable than what we actually measured
5		in the field, and this was done to be conservative in
6		our approach and again account for some of that
7		potential.
8	Q.	Now, with respect to enhanced leakage from the base of
9		the SR1 structure occurring as a result of enhanced
10		ground cracking driven by climate change, can you
11		advise, how has this been assessed, accommodated in any
12		risk assessments conducted using the model?
13		And I don't know, would that be Ms. Noble dealing
14		with the risk assessment aspects? Or does that stay
15		with you, Mr. Yoshisaka, as the manipulator of the
16		model?
17	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I believe Ms. Noble's involvement
18		of risk assessment is more pertaining to human health.
19		So yes, I could speak to the model.
20		Again, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to point out that,
21		you know, the model is very conservative in the way
22		that it's been constructed. Again, some of these low
23		permeability units, of which there are two, we have
24		assigned values in there that were up to two orders of
25		magnitude higher, meaning higher permeability than


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what's observed in the field. 1 2 Further to that, we also embarked on a bit of an 3 exploratory sensitivity analysis as we would term it. 4 And within that simulation result, we actually turned 5 up permeability values within the till by three orders 6 of magnitude, so increased them by a thousandfold. 7 And again, I would caution you to understand that the context of those results is to, you know, provide 8 9 an end member in examining a what-if scenario. So what if the permeability values within those tills were 10 11 again up to a thousand times higher than what we 12 measured in the field, what would the outcome be. 13 And with that simulation in mind as well, we 14 understand that the effects, even under those 15 conditions, would still be relatively localized. Thev do extend further out than what we carry in our project 16 17 case; however, we do have an understanding of what 18 enhanced permeability within those tills could mean, in 19 terms of characterizing those effects. 20 Q. Is there a possibility that the borehole drilling 21 missed fractures intervals given that the fractures may 22 be vertical? 23 Α. MR. BACK: This is Dan Back. 24 I could say that obviously if the refracture's in 25 locations that we didn't drill is a possibly that we



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1		might have missed them, but given the very substantial
2		number of boreholes that were advanced through the clay
3		soils at the project site, it seems unlikely that they
4		would be extensive and pervasive, and we would not have
5		encountered them.
6	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to add to
7		that response, as well. I believe it's actually within
8		the evidence of SCLG's experts that there is the
9		presence of swelling clays in these areas. And given
10		that the clays and tills underlying this area are
11		permanently saturated, the presence of those clays, you
12		know, should a fracture happen happen to form will
13		anneal those fractures. That swelling action will tend
14		to close off those fractures and, you know, close them
15		off such that the bulk matrix hydraulic conductivity is
16		maintained.
17	Q.	Can you confirm, Mr. Yoshisaka, that you didn't
18		increase the K value for the clay in the model, and why
19		was that?
20	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: So the hydraulic conductivity
21		values for those upper clays were already assigned
22		higher values than what we measured. So we didn't, in
23		addition within that sensitivity run, increase them
24		further because they were already set at conservative
25		values.



1	Q.	Would you agree, Mr. Yoshisaka, that swelling clays
2		would dry under a lower water table driven by climate
3		change?
4	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Again, there is some potential for
5		that; however, within those sensitivity runs, you know,
6		we did assign values that were up to a thousand times
7		more permeable within the reservoir area.
8		So, you know, the net effect of fractures that
9		could arise from desiccation would be captured well
10		within that range that we established.
11	Q.	So staying on the theme of climate change, I now see
12		that I have an array of aspiring climatologists, but
13		probably back to Mr. Wood and and to Dr. Luzi, do
14		you agree that climate change projections are for a
15		more flashy run-off period in the future, i.e. higher
16		peak flows over a shorter duration and over a longer
17		flow period?
18	Α.	MR. LUZI: Sorry, Mr. Chair, it's Dave Luzi
19		speaking. I can speak to that, Mr. Secord.
20		I would disagree with that statement as I
21		previously indicated that some climate forecasts are
22		showing that the Elbow River stages of the city of
23		Calgary, the peak flows will not be increased under
24		climate peak flows are not anticipated to be
25		increased at the city of Calgary and the Elbow River



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1		under climate change conditions.
2	Q.	And which climate change projections are you referring
3		to now?
4	Α.	MR. LUZI: This to be an ensemble of
5		projections and some of the work, recent work by
6		Dr. Pomeroy and his team with the University of
7		Saskatchewan.
8	Q.	So you're saying that looking into the future, the
9		projections are for a less flashy run-off period in the
10		future, i.e. lower peak flows over a higher duration
11		and a shorter low flow period; you're saying that what
12		you've looked at is the reverse?
13	Α.	MR. LUZI: No. I indicated that the models
14		are predicting that the actual peak flow in at the
15		city of Calgary by the time that floodway make its way
16		to the city of Calgary is not expected to increase.
17	Q.	So I take it, then sorry, go ahead. I don't want to
18		cut you off.
19	Α.	MR. LUZI: It was going to say it was kind of
20		what I was indicating earlier that the physical
21		processes, you know, the work that that team has done
22		in their monitoring in the Rocky Mountains shown that
23		there's this separation between the front ranges and
24		the headwater catchments, that the discrepancy between
25		those balances out by the time it heads to Calgary.



1	Q.	So then I take it you can confirm this statement is
2		correct: A more flashy run-off period in the future,
3		i.e. higher peak flows over a shorter duration and a
4		longer low flow period has not been accommodated in the
5		peak flow analysis to ensure that SR1 can achieve its
6		intended goal of flood mitigation?
7	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, it's Matt Wood here.
8		I would disagree with that statement.
9		We did look at the potential for higher peak
10		flows. Again, I explained that earlier using the
11		University of Western Ontario's IDFCC Tool, we looked
12		at climate-impacted event-based precipitation, and
13		using the most conservative estimates in that tool set.
14		So while we can discuss the potentials of whether
15		it's bigger flood's getting bigger or smaller floods
16		more frequently, you know, this was looked at in design
17		as far as taking a sort of a bookend approach. Again,
18		we looked at RCP 5 and checked our factors of safety
19		accordingly.
20	Q.	And Mr. Yoshisaka, am I correct, then, that you did not
21		model the groundwater under climate change, and if so,
22		why?
23	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Secord, we we constructed
24		the model based on conditions during the 2013 flood.
25	Q.	Is the in terms of looking at the global models, is



1		the general agreement in all of the models that you've
2		looked at, Mr. Wood, the peak flows will be lower?
3	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I may ask Dave Luzi
4		to elaborate. But what I believe they're suggesting is
5		that flooding will be more frequent. Flood peaks may
6		increase, but on the extreme end, the very extreme
7		events like those that occurred with 2013, right now,
8		there's not the evidence to suggest that those type of
9		events will become more severe, more frequent.
10		Perhaps Dave could elaborate.
11	Α.	MR. LUZI: It's Dave Luzi speaking again.
12		I think, as Matt indicated, there is like I
13		didn't disagree with your previous statement that there
14		will be more flashy hydrographs. I disagreed with the
15		component that was relating that flashiness to higher
16		or increased peak flows.
17		I think as the modelling and as we develop more
18		sophisticated physical models of the hydrological
19		processes that drive flow events with the Elbow River
20		and Bow River basins, they found that these scenarios
21		are showing that, you know, the front ranges may have
22		less snow volumes, so the ground snow event may
23		decrease so you get just rain on dry ground. And that
24		would offset the potential rain and snow events in head
25		the ranges, the headwater areas of these basins.



1	Q.	Do you agree that it is true that tree rings only
2		provide an indication of what the annual moisture
3		conditions were like back in time?
4	Α.	MR. LUZI: Yes, I think they're developing
5		the sophistication of those things to look at stream
6		flow. But even in the Sauchyn et al. paper that was
7		referenced in Dr. Fennell's, that that was that only
8		accounted for about 37 to 44 percent I believe of the
9		variability seen in the stream flow data.
10		So there is a lot of uncertainty that's
11		unaccounted for.
12	Q.	Do you agree, Dr. Luzi, that floods have a greater
13		chance of occurring during extended wet periods versus
14		extended dry periods?
15	Α.	MR. LUZI: No, depending on the areas that
16		I've looked at where I've specifically looked at that
17		relationship, it's not necessarily strong.
18	Q.	Now, you mentioned the Sauchyn and Ilich paper, that's
19		S-A-U-C-H-Y-N, and Ilich I-L-L-I-C-H (verbatim). Do
20		you agree that the reconstructed record of flow on the
21		South Saskatchewan River as presented by Sauchyn and
22		Ilich, and that's referred to in PDF 18 of
23		Dr. Fennell's report, Exhibit 261, we don't need to
24		pull it up unless you want to have it, Dr. Luzi.
25		So do you agree that the reconstructed record of



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1		flow on the South Saskatchewan River as presented by
2		Sauchyn and Ilich provides an assessment of what flow
3		conditions would have been like back in time?
4	Α.	MR. LUZI: Not necessarily. As I indicated
5		that they don't even mention that in their paper.
6		They're looking at, you know, and kind of a water
7		annual yield on an annual basis, and that's I think
8		where you get the wet and dry cycles from.
9		But and overall, that's like at the South
10		Saskatchewan which is, you know, much further
11		downstream than the river we're talking about
12		currently.
13	Q.	Right. And you can confirm that although this is not
14		specific to the Elbow River, do you agree that it does
15		indicate that there were wet periods when excess flow
16		was occurring in southern Alberta during wetter periods
17		in the climate?
18	Α.	MR. LUZI: Excess flow, really I'm not sure
19		if you can say that. Again, it depends on how that
20		precipitation is distributed over on an annual basis.
21	Q.	Given that the Elbow is a tributary of the South
22		Saskatchewan River, do you agree that it is reasonable
23		to assume that the risk for flooding for the
24		Elbow River during wetter climatic periods would be
25		higher?
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1	Α.	MR. LUZI: Again, sorry, it's David Luzi
2		speaking again, Mr. Chair, apologize. Again, as I
3		as I said previously, that the paper itself admits that
4		it doesn't behave well in the headwater areas such as
5		the Elbow River, that even though there are variants in
6		the relationship between tree ring wet and dry periods
7		and stream flow was was, you know, in that less than
8		50 percent, that uncertainty is even greater in snow
9		processed dominated areas like the Elbow River
10		watershed.
11	Α.	MR. WOOD: And, Mr. Chairman, if I may
12		supplement Mr. Luzi's comments.
13		This lack of correlation between the south
14		Saskatchewan and its tributary, the Elbow River, is
15		evident. Document manager, you don't need to bring it
16		up, but in Exhibit 173, page 28 of the PDF, we see the
17		historic flood series for the Elbow River showing
18		events that occurred.
19		And I would draw the Board's attention to the
20		event in 1932, which was a very major flood; in fact,
21		it nearly damaged the cofferdams at Glenmore while it
22		was under construction. That event is not reflected in
23		these tree ring records on the south Saskatchewan. So,
24		you know, it's pretty indicative that things can happen
25		on the Elbow River that aren't happening on the South



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1		Saskatchewan. And, conversely, things the South
2		Saskatchewan happening that are not happening on the
3		Elbow River.
4	Q.	Now, Stantec notes in Footnote 31 of Exhibit 325, which
5		I think is your response submissions and I don't
6		know that you wanted to need to turn it up, but if
7		you want to, you can.
8		Stantec notes in Footnote 31 of Exhibit 325 that
9		tree rings are indicative of annual changes in moisture
10		conditions but are not reflective as specific flood
11		events.
12		Do you agree that there is no paleo technique
13		available to determine the characteristics of past
14		floods, so this is the best way to gauge what
15		conditions would have been like leading to past floods?
16	Α.	MR. LUZI: Mr. Chair, Dave Luzi speaking
17		again. I think that the tree ring method and if you
18		look at the literature, the literature that Dr. Fennell
19		referenced in his thing is that these are good
20		indicators of hydroclimatic variability.
21		Understanding the processes that drive stream flow
22		or peak flows and relating that to tree-ring data in,
23		you know, watersheds such as the Elbow River, I think,
24		is difficult. And I'm not sure that you can
25		extrapolate a tree that grows well or has really robust



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1		years to activity within within a river.
2	Q.	But you agree there is no paleo technique available to
3		determine the characteristics of past floods?
4	Α.	MR. LUZI: There are some techniques
5		available because we have been able to reconstruct
6		potential flow pathways with some of the old glacial
7		outwash channels, but that's not getting you that's
8		getting you a pretty loose approximation of a potential
9		peak flow.
10	Q.	Do you believe, then, it is reasonable to use this
11		tree-ring information to better understand what past
12		conditions may have been like in order to understand if
13		SR1 will achieve its goal of flood mitigation?
14	Α.	MR. LUZI: Sorry, Mr. Chair, I lost
15		connectivity there for a second. Could you please
16		repeat that, Mr. Secord?
17	Q.	Sure. So do you agree that it is reasonable to use
18		this tree-ring information to better understand what
19		past conditions may have been like in order to
20		understand if SR1 will achieve its goal of flood
21		mitigation?
22	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, it's Matt Wood here.
23		Maybe I'll take this opportunity to remind the Board
24		that SR1's flood mitigation goal is to mitigate the
25		damages from the 2013 event. While there may be



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1		techniques to extent the paleo climate record, and
2		there may have been wet periods prior to our
3		hydrometric record, it is it is industry practice to
4		use the recorded hydrometric data when trying to
5		quantify things like peak flow rates from a given
6		event, which are later used in the design of structures
7		that require very specific peak flow rates for their
8		design.
9	Q.	Now, you note in paragraph 112 of Exhibit 325 the
10		response submissions that Stantec has assessed
11		event-based precipitation to assess the impact of
12		climate change on intensity, duration, and frequency
13		IDF curves, and has come to the conclusion that there
14		is a potential 12 percent increase in the potential for
15		a 1 in 200-year flood to occur.
16		What does that mean?
17	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, it means it means
18		just exactly that, and it's the exercise that I
19		explained earlier where we used a commonly accepted
20		tool that has intensity, duration frequency curves
21		modified for climate change in it. We took the results
22		of that assessment, ran it through the hydrologic model
23		that was built for the Elbow River as part of the PMF
24		study and quantified the effect that those rainfall
25		events, those climate change-effected rainfall events,



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1		would have on event-based flows on the Elbow River.
2		And the result was that the 200-year flood may increase
3		by 2050 by 12 percent.
4	Q.	And what does that mean, "may increase by 2050 by
5		12 percent?"
6	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, it means that these are
7		projections made using very conservative assumptions,
8		specifically the use of the RCP8.5. And looking out to
9		2050, again, that RCP8.5 means no reduction in current
10		emissions. It's sort of that status quo.
11		As I believe I pointed out in the response
12		regarding this, many governments have gone to undertake
13		measures to reduce emissions, and so it's questionable
14		whether RCP8.5 is valid. But in the design of SR1 and
15		the assessment that we described here, it is
16		conservative.
17	Q.	You note in paragraph 112 of Exhibit 325, Stantec's
18		response submissions, that Stantec has also included a
19		25 percent increase in the maximum diversion rate of
20		SR1 as a safety factor; correct?
21	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood.
22		That is correct.
23	Q.	Considering the fact that documented flows in the
24		Bow River back in the 1890s have shown greater than
25		25 percent increases over the 2013 flood, do you agree



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1		that it is reasonable to assume that the Elbow River
2		could have experienced greater than 25 percent flows
3		above the 1 in 200-year flood?
4	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood.
5		I would in fact disagree.
6		We have to refer on the Bow River that that river
7		didn't quite see the same return period as the Elbow
8		did in that event. The Bow River I believe was
9		estimated at being I've seen estimates between a 40 and
10		a 70-year event.
11		So to compare percentages to those historic events
12		on the Bow and then apply that same percentage to the
13		Elbow, I don't believe it to be valid, and I think it's
14		indicative of how the 2013 event occurred. We had a
15		greater than a 200-year event on the Elbow when the
16		Bow, while it was a very large flood in the record, did
17		not see that level of return period.
18		And so it would have had a greater relative
19		difference to those historic events that Mr. Secord
20		speaks of.
21	Q.	Aren't we trying to design to peak flow to protect
22		people and property?
23	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, Alberta
24		Transportation's SR1 project is designed to mitigate
25		flood damages to property and infrastructure.



1	0	And isn't understanding variability a very big part of
2	α.	the design Mr. Wood?
		MD MOOD
3	Α.	MR. WOOD: Absolutely, Mr. Chair. It's
4		indicative that variability is something that we
5		consider all through the engineering design process.
6		And as I mentioned earlier, 25 percent, that's a
7		25 percent increase on the diversion capacity that
8		would have been necessary to meet the 2013 flood goal
9		was added for that very reason, for variability.
10	Q.	And you referenced the average of 12 percent from the
11		climate change models. Can you tell me, was Stantec
12		using the ensemble of the average of 12 percent? You
13		know how these climate change models will give you the
14		average, and then it'll give the 95th percentile, for
15		instance. Can you tell me, was this the ensemble of
16		the average at 12 percent?
17	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood.
18		I'm not entirely clear on the question. Perhaps I can
19		aim to respond and perhaps Mr. Secord could clarify.
20		But the estimate use RCP 8.5; some of the
21		ensembles he may be referring to is the different
22		selections of GCMs and emissions factors.
23		There is another realm of confidence estimates in
24		this discussion, and that is how it relates to flood
25		frequency and the confidence within those estimates.



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1		Those estimates were done based on the median of the
2		primary confidence curve within those estimates.
3	Q.	Now, this is a reference to Exhibit 327, PDF page 48,
4		where Stantec indicates there's a low correlation
5		between snowpack size and flood peaks in the
6		Elbow River. Do you agree that the fact that the snow
7		packs during flood events tend to be above normal does
8		indicate that they are an influencer on those flood
9		events?
10	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood.
11		I wouldn't disagree that snowpack influences flood
12		events.
13		In response to some of the questions around
14		snowpack, we prepared some graphs showing the
15		snow-water equivalent in the snowpack for every given
16		year and correlated it with years that had flood
17		events.
18		And to even my surprise, the the correlation is
19		not that direct. It seemed to be that some of the
20		years with the largest snowpacks resulted in some of
21		the smallest floods, whereas the years with the largest
22		floods didn't necessarily have the largest snowpack.
23		In fact, many of those were around the median I
24		believe 2013 I believe was the 63rd percentile
25		snowpack, not the largest in record, not even close.



1 Q. So basically --2 THE CHAIR: Mr. Secord, maybe listen to this 3 question, get it answered. And then just thinking 4 about a lunch break, so we would likely be pretty close to noon anyway, and we could break till 1. 5 6 But please proceed, let's get this question in. 7 MR. SECORD: I was hoping to beat you to the 8 punch, sir. 9 THE CHAIR: Oh, I see. MR. SECORD: I was going to finish this one off 10 11 and suggest we do that. 12 So I think you noted --Q. 13 THE CHAIR: You're cutting in and out, 14 Mr. Secord. 15 MR. SECORD: Sure. How am I, better, better 16 now? 17 Q. Okay, so you mentioned the rain-on-snow event that 18 occurred in 2013; the snowpack then was an influencer 19 on that event. You said it was a 65th percentile in 20 terms of snowpack size; did I hear you right, Mr. Wood? 21 Α. MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, subject to check, I 22 believe it was the 63rd. I don't have the reference in 23 front of me, but it's in that exhibit. 24 Q. And so do you agree that above-normal snowpacks 25 increase the risk of floods on the Elbow River and that



1		when combined with a rain event like 2013 which
2		occurred as common upslope condition, this could lead
3		to higher magnitude Elbow River floods beyond the 1 in
4		200-year event?
5	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, we can theorize
6		that.
7		Again, I had said that snowmelt is a driver, and
8		rain on snow is an important consideration on the
9		hydrology of the Elbow River. However, in the 2013
10		flood, the run-off, the estimates of snowmelt
11		contribution to run-off are around 10 percent, and
12		90 percent of that fell as rain.
13		While it is a risk, we have to remember that this
14		doesn't necessarily revolve around that 200-year event.
15		While we could see more rain-on-snow events, those
16		could result in 10-year floods, 20-year floods, and
17		perhaps more frequently, indicating the necessity for a
18		project like SR1.
19	MR.	SECORD: Mr. Chair
20	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Secord, that a reasonable
21		break in questioning?
22	MR.	SECORD: It is.
23	THE	CHAIR: And we can pick this up after
24		lunch?
25	MR.	SECORD: Thank you.
11		



1	THE CHAIR:	So let's return at 1:00 everyone,
2	thank you.	
3	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED A	T 11:59 A.M.)
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5	PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO	1:00 P.M.
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1 Volume 6 2 March 29, 2021 P.M. Session 3 4 5 (PROCEEDINGS RECOMMENCED AT 1:00 P.M.) THE CHAIR: 6 Okay. Mr. Barbero, your panel is 7 ready? MR. BARBERO: Mr. Chair, I believe everyone is 8 9 there, yes, sir. THE CHAIR: Okay. Great. Mr. Secord, you're 10 11 ready to continue? MR. SECORD: 12 Thank you. 13 14 M. HEBERT, M. SVENSON, W. SPELLER, D. BRESCIA, M. WOOD, 15 J. MENNINGER, D. BACK, D. LUZI, D. YOSHISAKA, D. JOBSON, 16 L. AUCOIN, T. NOBLE (For Alberta Transportation), 17 previously sworn/affirmed, affirmed 18 MR. SECORD CROSS-EXAMINES THE PANEL: 19 Q. So Stantec indicates that the five largest floods did 20 occur during times of above normal snowpack. Stantec 21 also went on to show that some of the smaller floods, 1 22 in 2 and 1 in 5-year events, occurred when the 23 snowpacks were above the 75th percentile, and I think 24 Mr. Wood we chatted about that earlier, and I think the 25 reference there is to your response submissions,



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Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1		Exhibit 327, PDF page 9; correct?
2	Α.	MR. WOOD: Correct. Specifically, page 48,
3		49, would show the graphs.
4	Q.	Do you agree that, regardless of this data
5		manipulation, it does show that floods did occur when
6		snowpacks were above normal?
7	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, I wouldn't necessarily
8		disagree with that.
9	Q.	And, obviously, one needs the right conditions to
10		produce a flood, but would you agree that elevated snow
11		accumulation will exacerbate the flood risk?
12	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, I would agree with
13		that.
14	Q.	And if we experience the right conditions in the future
15		with an above-normal snowpack and heavy rainfall, could
16		we get a greater than 1 in 200-year event?
17	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, I think that's
18		speculative. I suspect you could I may add, and as
19		Mr. Luzi had pointed out, there is some evidence to
20		suggest that snowpack, at least its spatial
21		distribution within the watershed and at lower
22		elevations, may decline due to climate change.
23	Q.	Could we possibly get a 1 in 500 event?
24	Α.	MR. WOOD: Again, Mr. Chair, it's Matt Wood.
25		I cannot predict the future.



1	Q.	Well, isn't that what we're trying to look at with
2		climate change, worst-case scenarios?
3	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, I believe what we're
4		doing is speculating and making estimates, and as it
5		relates to the design of SR1, we do a sort of a bookend
6		approach to those estimates. As I mentioned, we took
7		our CPA.5, we did a very robust assessment method, one
8		that is endorsed in the province of British Columbia,
9		and showed that the factors of safety that were applied
10		to the design were sufficient.
11	Q.	Could we even get a 1 in 1,000 flood?
12	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I cannot foresee the
13		future.
14	Q.	Now, would you agree that there is a discrepancy
15		between the percentile values calculated by Stantec for
16		the snow water equivalent exceedances and those
17		calculated using data for the Elbow Summit snow station
18		obtained from Alberta Environment and Parks - Alberta
19		Basins website. Which station did Stantec use to
20		calculate the statistics?
21	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I believe this was
22		the Elbow River Elbow Ranger lookout station.
23	Q.	And where is that shown in the filed materials?
24	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, I'm not sure. I'm just
25		trving to recall what's in there. I don't believe we



1		stated the exact station. I simply put here
2		Elbow River.
3	Q.	Why wasn't the Elbow Summit station used?
4	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chair, I believe, whichever
5		station records snow water equivalent, perhaps it was
6		the Elbow Summit station. Perhaps starting to
7		think, I don't think the Elbow Ranger station records
8		snow water equivalent. So I suspect it was the Elbow
9		Summit station, subject to check.
10	Q.	Would you undertake to check and advise me what station
11		Stantec used to calculate the statistics?
12	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, we expect we'll be
13		able to confirm that at the appropriate time.
14		UNDERTAKING - TO CHECK AND ADVISE WHAT
15		STATION STANTEC USED TO CALCULATE THE
16		PERCENTILE VALUES CALCULATED FOR THE
17		SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT EXCEEDANCES AND
18		THOSE CALCULATED USING DATA FOR THE
19		ELBOW SUMMIT SNOW STATION OBTAINED FROM
20		ALBERTA ENVIRONMENT AND PARKS - ALBERTA
21		BASINS WEBSITE STATISTICS
22	Q.	MR. SECORD: Stantec indicates that it is not
23		appropriate to assume that precipitation falling
24		earlier in the season will create more runoff.
25		Do you agree that this assumption has not been



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1 made by Dr. Fennell? Mr. Chairman, it's Dave Luzi. 2 Α. MR. LUZI: Ι 3 can respond to that. I don't think we've said anywhere 4 that increased precipitation will not lead to increased 5 runoff, just to clarify. If we could turn up Exhibit 261, PDF page 20. 6 Q. 7 Now, do you agree that what has been presented in Dr. Fennell's submission is the projected increase of 8 up to 30 percent or more precipitation? 9 Α. MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I believe that's 10 11 what's stated here, but I should point out that these 12 are mean precipitations. 13 Q. Do you agree that how that precipitation falls will 14 dictate the risk of flooding, including the magnitude? 15 MR. WOOD: I wouldn't disagree. Α. And do you agree that the risk of a flood greater than 16 Q. 17 a 1 in 200 event would be higher under a wetter future 18 scenario? 19 MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I believe that is Α. 20 speculative. 21 Q. Do you agree that when considering peak flows and 22 assessing return periods, it is clear that there is a 23 shift in the frequency of high-flow events during 24 wetter periods? 25 MR. LUZI: This is David Luzi. I can address Α.



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		that. I don't think we've agreed to that either,
2		Mr. Secord.
3	Q.	Why don't you agree with that, Dr. Luzi?
4	Α.	MR. LUZI: We have not seen the evidence to
5		support that. Like, you're talking higher frequency
6		like low-return interval events.
7	Q.	Basically, a shift in the frequency of high-flow events
8		during wetter periods.
9	Α.	MR. LUZI: I'm not clear that the current
10		record supports that, sir.
11	Q.	So if we could turn to Exhibit 261, PDF page 23.
12		So the example that has been provided in
13		Dr. Fennell's submission indicates that a 1 in 100-year
14		event shifts to a 1 in 60-year event or so when the
15		data from winter phases of the climate are assessed
16		separately from the entire period of the flow record.
17		You followed what Dr. Fennell presented in that
18		regard, Dr. Luzi?
19	Α.	MR. LUZI: Mr. Chair, this is Dr. Luzi
20		speaking again. I followed what he did. I'm not
21		entirely clear if it's appropriate for analyzing peak
22		flow events.
23	Q.	Would you agree it also shows that a 1 in 200-year
24		event shifts to a 1 in 100-year event, and a 1 in
25		500-year event shifts to about a 1 in 230-year event?



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Α.	MR. LUZI: Based on looking in his graph, I
2		think that's what it says, but I do not agree that
3		that's what it means.
4	Q.	And why don't you agree that that's what it means,
5		Dr. Luzi?
6	Α.	MR. LUZI: Because I think understanding
7		flood frequencies on peak flow events is a lot more
8		complicated than delineated between characterized wet
9		and dry periods.
10		Like, when you analyze floods, you need to look at
11		the underlying processes that causes those floods. So
12		knowing whether it's rain on snow or rain or snowmelt,
13		those are the ways you're supposed to look at it and
14		differentiate between those floods, not on whether it's
15		wet or dry.
16	Α.	MR. WOOD: If I may supplement Mr. Luzi's
17		answer. We also have to consider the temporal
18		distribution of that event and also the spacial
19		distribution event.
20		The Rockies and the Elbow River watershed
21		specifically are highly influenced by the way the storm
22		pattern comes in, and this doesn't account for those
23		sorts of things.
24	Q.	Well, when you look at the flood risk probabilities,
25		these all increase during wetter periods; correct?



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, risk is the product
2		of consequences and probabilities.
3		You know, what we've talked about today is
4		potentially more floods, potentially less severe than
5		the 2013 flood but more frequent. That doesn't
6		necessarily mean that the risk profile changes here.
7		It's just a little different.
8	Q.	And if the expectation is for a wetter by up to
9		30 percent climate, do you agree, then, that one can
10		assume that the flood risk will increase?
11		For example, do you agree that the shift in
12		frequency of a 1 in 200 to a 1 in 100 event increases
13		the risk from 22 percent to 40 percent over a 50-year
14		period?
15	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I'm not entirely
16		familiar with the assessment done here by Mr. Fennell.
17		I recognize he separated it into wet and dry periods,
18		but, like I mentioned earlier, we have accounted for
19		considerably larger floods than the 2013 event with the
20		25 percent factor of safety, and have shown that, even
21		with conservative estimates, event-based precipitation
22		and event-based runoff may change, and we have
23		presented a scenario where it increases by 12 percent,
24		and that falls within the factor of safety.
25	Q.	You said you're not familiar with the work that



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Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		Dr. Fennell did, Mr. Wood. Who wrote the response to
2		Dr. Fennell's report in Exhibit 327?
3	Α.	MR. LUZI: It's Dr. Luzi speaking. We
4		both Matt and I both worked on that response
5		together and we're familiar to the extent of what he
6		did. We just may differ on the conclusions and the
7		projections into the future.
8		As I've indicated, more recent work with more
9		robust climate modelling have shown that they don't
10		expect that this increase in precipitation necessitates
11		or translates into increased peak flows.
12	Q.	Similarly, do you agree that a shift in a 1 in 500
13		event to a 1 in 230 event increases the risk from 10 to
14		20 percent in that same 50-year period?
15	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to
16		politely ask that Mr. Secord repeat the question. I
17		was not following.
18	Q.	Sure. So I asked you, for example, do you agree that a
19		shift in the frequency of a 1 in 200 to a 1 in 100
20		event increases the risk from 22 to 40 percent over a
21		50-year period?
22		The second part was, similarly, do you agree that
23		a shift in a 1 in 500 event to a 1 in 230 event
24		increases the risk from 10 to 20 percent in that same
25		50-year period?



1		So those were the two questions. And then as a
2		follow-up to that, was any of this considered in the
3		design of SR1 by AT and, if not, why not?
4	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I would disagree
5		that there's a direct correlation and risk as such.
6		You cannot just quantify flows, flow magnitude as a
7		direct correlation to risk.
8		As I mentioned earlier, a risk involves a
9		multiplier of consequences. And, as I mentioned
10		earlier, climate change and potential effects using
11		industry standard methods for assessing this, for
12		engineering design, were utilized and showed that the
13		factors of safety applied to the structure exceeded
14		those estimates by nearly double.
15	Q.	Now, the design of SR1 does not appear to my clients to
16		successfully mitigate a flood in excess of a 1 in
17		200-year event, yet there's a good chance that higher
18		magnitude floods will occur in response to greater
19		precipitation, warmer conditions, and an increased
20		chance of rain-on-snow events.
21		Why was this design limitation overlooked when
22		there are other better options to address bigger flood
23		events like MC1?
24	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, as I mentioned
25		before, such things were not overlooked, specifically



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		the effects of climate change. And like I said
2		earlier, MC1 has the exact same design basis as SR1.
3	Q.	If we could turn up Exhibit 173, PDF 539.
4		And this is in the paragraph below Table 11. 539?
5	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Secord, there's 480 pages in
6		this exhibit. Do you have the right one?
7	MR.	SECORD: I must not have the right one, let
8		me just check. Either I have the wrong one, or the
9		document host has the wrong one.
10	THE	CHAIR: Right, Ms. Taylor, we are on 173;
11		that's correct? Okay.
12	MR.	BARBERO: Mr. Secord, it's Michael Barbero
13		here, sir. What document are you looking for?
14	MR.	SECORD: Well, I'm just pulling up my
15		version of my version of Exhibit 173 has 644 pages,
16		and it is the September 25, 2020, Appendix B hydrology
17		report. So I don't know what
18	THE	CHAIR: I think Ms. Taylor is going to go
19		the web and just download it again, just make sure we
20		have maybe it was truncated or something.
21	MR.	BARBERO: Mr. Secord, sir, again, it's
22		Mike Barbero here. I can confirm, sir, that on our
23		records, Exhibit 173 is Appendix B.
24	MR.	SECORD: Yes, that's what I have in my
25		records, Mr. Barbero. I'm not sure what the Zoom host



1 had up. There we go. It could be 2 THE CHAIR: 3 technology at work, folks. Looks like this is working. 4 And Table 11, here we go. Mr. Secord. MR. SECORD: Yes, I'm just pulling down a bunch 5 6 of documents off my screen, sir. 7 THE CHAIR: Just wanted to make sure I didn't 8 lose you. MR. SECORD: 9 So I can get to my question. Q. So it is stated in Exhibit 173 Stantec's September 2020 10 11 hydrology report, Appendix B, PDF page 539. And the 12 paragraph below Table 11 that: (as read) "Therefore, snowmelt was not 13 14 incorporated in the 2013 model 15 calibration effort." 16 Given that snowmelt is a notable factor in increasing 17 flood risk, particularly during rain-on-snow events, why 18 was this not incorporated by Stantec? 19 MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, if I may bring the Α. 20 Board's attention to the last sentence of that 21 paragraph, it says: (as read) 22 "Furthermore, snowmelt for the PMF model 23 was calculated external from the HEC-HMS 24 (that's the hydrologic model) and 25 entered as a baseflow hydrograph. No



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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		calibration of snowmelt process were
2		required."
3		And if I may, perhaps Mr. Menninger can explain some of
4		the detail around that calibration.
5	Q.	That was my next question, Mr. Wood.
6		So the first question is it states that:
7		(as read)
8		"Furthermore, snowmelt for the PMF
9		model was calculated external from
10		the"
11		Sorry. It says: (as read)
12		"Therefore, snowmelt was not
13		incorporated in the 2013 model
14		calibration effort."
15		So, given that snowmelt is a notable factor in
16		increasing flood risk, particularly during rain-on-snow
17		events, why was this not incorporated by Stantec?
18	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: Mr. Chairman, this is
19		John Menninger. I can respond to that.
20		For the specific reasons is that this model has
21		specific purpose, Mr. Chairman. We utilize this HEC
22		this hydrologic model to simulate the probable maximum
23		flood.
24		In order to simulate the probable maximum flood we
25		utilize a rainfall, derived run-off model, coupled with



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1		snowmelt calculations that were then added as a
2		baseflow to the model. We did that in the calibration,
3		as mentioned, and as Matt indicated in the second parts
4		of the paragraph. And then we also incorporated it
5		within the probable maximum flood calculations.
6	Q.	So it goes on to say at PDF page 539: (as read)
7		"Furthermore, snowmelt for the PMF model
8		was calculated external from the HEC-HMS
9		and entered as a baseflow hydrograph.
10		No calibration of snowmelt processes was
11		required."
12		Why was this decision made to process the information
13		this way, and what effect did this have on the model
14		results?
15	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: Sure, I'd be happy to answer that,
16		Mr. Chairman. This is John Menninger again.
17		So the options that you have here are to attempt
18		to simulate snowmelt within a basin during a probable
19		maximum flood, or alternatively, as we did, we utilized
20		the historic snowmelt records and applied a
21		conservative snowmelt process to the model.
22		When I mentioned incorporating the snowmelt
23		processes, in order to simulate those within the
24		probable maximum flood situation, we would have to be
25		making a range of speculative assumptions: Air



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1		temperature let's see here solar radiation, wind
2		speeds, and other elements that contribute to snowmelt
3		during a rain fall event.
4		It was a much more reliable and repeatable process
5		from our perspective in order to estimate the run-off
6		based off of historical snowmelt records and then apply
7		that in conjunction with the probable maximum
8		precipitation to produce the probable maximum flood.
9	Q.	How does adding snowmelt as a base flow component
10		change the peak flow characteristics?
11	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: It depends on how you add the
12		baseflow.
13		So we added it in a we added it basically in
14		addition to the rainfall run-off as calculated.
15	Q.	If we could turn to PDF page 546, document manager, of
16		Exhibit 173. The statement is made in the first
17		paragraph that, and I quote: (as read)
18		"Calibration of the HEC-HMS model had
19		limited success, which was due to the
20		uncertainty of the hydrometric data at
21		the Bragg Creek and Sarcee Bridge
22		gauging stations. The partial aerial
23		coverage and non-uniformity of rainfall
24		used in the calibration also played a
25		role in the calibration process."



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1		Can you explain why calibration of the HEC-HMS model had
2		limited success due to the uncertainty of the
3		hydrometric data at Bragg Creek and Sarcee Bridge
4		gauging stations? Can you explain that?
5	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: I will attempt to. This is
6		John Menninger again.
7		I think we stated the reasons. We do present
8		transparently in that report the comparison of the
9		gauge stations to the to the calculated flow rates
10		within it. I think we you can view on PDF pages
11		540, 541, 543, and 544 the comparison of the model
12		runoff to the calculated gauge data.
13		The it is a model; I will just state that as
14		well. Models have a purpose and a use. We were
15		satisfied that the model was calibrated sufficiently to
16		replicate the runoff processes of the Elbow River basin
17		for use of calculation of a probable maximum flood.
18	Q.	Now, this same sentence reads: (as read)
19		"The partial areal coverage of rainfall
20		used in calibration also played a role
21		in the calibration process."
22		Can you explain what is meant by partial areal coverage
23		of the rainfall used and what role did it play in the
24		calibration process? I'm not sure that I understand
25		what you're getting at here.



1		So there's two parts, it seems to me, discussed the
2		partial areal coverage of rainfall and the
3		non-conformity of rainfall.
4		So I just wanted to look at the partial areal
5		coverage first and what role did it play in the
6		calibration process, if you could explain that.
7	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: Sure. So the intent of that
8		statement and the model has limitations. So you set up
9		a model based off of a series of catchment areas that
10		you apply uniform characteristics towards. Those
11		basins or watersheds, if you will, would then in the
12		future be applied design rainfall elements.
13		The 2013 flood had a spacial distribution
14		associated with it of rainfall that was applied to
15		those watersheds.
16		It was a real storm that had a variable coverage,
17		non-uniformity of rainfall, so some basins received
18		more rain than others. The next flood that's a
19		200-year flood may have a different pattern and effect.
20		So what we're stating here simply is that we
21		calibrated it to the data we had and applied it and
22		then measured the success at two locations. So if
23		rainfall falls slightly differently, it may produce
24		potentially different results.

However, we did make educated adjustments to the



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Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		model and assign parameters based off of physical
2		processes that were uniformly based across our model.
3		So, again, as I said, this model has a use and a
4		purpose, and we feel that it was well suited for the
5		calculation of probable maximum flow.
6	Q.	So what is meant by "partial areal coverage"?
7	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: Just all I'm saying is that the
8		rain was fell in different locations at different
9		rates. That's all.
10	Q.	So that doesn't go back to the fact that you only had
11		hydrometric data from two gauging stations?
12	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: That sentence could have
13		potentially been better constructed. This was six
14		years ago. I will I don't believe I don't
15		believe that it's referring to those two stations.
16	Q.	Okay. And and then the it says: (as read)
17		"The non-uniformity of rainfall used in
18		calibration also played a role in the
19		calibration process."
20		Can you explain the non-conformity [verbatim] of
21		rainfall used? Or maybe you already have. Maybe the
22		two of them are together, I don't know.
23	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: "Non-uniformity," I think, is a
24		term that we use, and that is stating that we're
25	Q.	I'm sorry, I should have said yeah, it is



1		non-uniformity it's not non-conformity. It is
2		non-uniformity: right?
2	۸	MP MENNINGEP: That's correct
3	A.	NR. HENNINGER. Hat's correct.
4	Q.	Yean, okay. Good.
5	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: So, again, this is John Menninger
6		speaking. What we're saying there, non-uniformity of
7		rainfall is simply that the a individual watershed
8		element of our model may have not received a constant
9		rainfall across that entire sub-basin in that it was in
10		itself spatially distributed across that area
11		differently than a uniform-applied average. That is
12		all.
13	Q.	So then do I understand, then that the partial areal
14		coverage and non-uniformity of rainfall used was
15		another reason why the calibration of the model had
16		limited success?
17	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: I believe that's what we stated in
18		the report.
19	Q.	It just doesn't read that way. It just it says that:
20		(as read)
21		"The partial areal coverage and
22		non-uniformity of rainfall used in
23		calibration also played a role in the
24		calibration process."
25		And I quess what I was wondering is what role did that



1		play and, you know, are you saying that that role
2		resulted in some negative basically was a negative in
3		the sense of resulting in the calibration of the HEC-HMS
4		model having limited success?
5		I'm just trying to understand whoever wrote
6		this, what they were trying to say. It's just not clear
7		to me.
8	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: Yeah, I again, perhaps with an
9		editorial touch, the sentence could be better crafted.
10		All it is simply saying is that models have
11		limitations and that the calibration was based off of a
12		highly varied rainfall pattern within the watershed
13		or the 2013 event had a varied rainfall in the
14		watershed and that we had specific areas assigned to
15		our sub-basins, and that's the basis of it.
16		So all we're saying is that the somewhat
17		that may have contributed slightly to some of the
18		calibration.
19	Q.	Who was involved in calibrating the model within
20		Stantec, or did you farm that out?
21	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: I oversaw the calibration of it
22		with a team of engineers that worked on the project.
23	Q.	And were these all within the Stantec organization?
24	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: Let's see here. The we
25		worked so on primarily. So the probable maximum



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1		precipitation was performed by a subconsultant that is
2		a meteorologist; the probable the snowmelt runoff
3		elements, we worked with a contractor on that element
4		of the snowmelt; but the primarily the rainfall
5		runoff components were performed in the model that was
6		done by Stantec employees.
7	Q.	Do you agree that the statement made on PDF page 546 of
8		Exhibit 173 in relation to the calibration of the model
9		having limited success casts some doubt on the
10		appropriateness of the model to project flood flows?
11	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: Can you repeat your question?
12	Q.	Do you agree that the statement on page 546 of
13		Exhibit 173, in particular that the calibration of the
14		HEC-HMS model had limited success, that that casts
15		doubt on the appropriateness of the model to project
16		flood flows?
17	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: No, I don't believe it does. I
18		believe the statement that said calibration was
19		successful and adequately establishing the sub basin
20		rainfall loss parameters in refining the channel
21		routing parameters and then developing reasonable base
22		flow simulation methodology provides our statement on
23		the work.
24		As I said, it is a model. Models attempt to

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Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		then, to project potential alternate scenarios to
2		replicate those processes. We feel like it was
3		adequately established and built in order to perform
4		those functions as needed for the design.
5	Q.	So then you're saying that the NRCB and my clients can
6		have faith in the model, even though Stantec writes
7		that calibration of the model had limited success?
8	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: Yes, I believe so. And we've
9		documented the the results of the model and have
10		demonstrated that calibration.
11		The projected results of that rainfall runoff
12		model fit well with the standards for probable maximum
13		flood quantity for many other projects developed across
14		Alberta in comparison of the peak flow to the drainage
15		area. And so we do feel that this model is adequate
16		and appropriate for its use in that function.
17	Q.	But you could be wrong?
18	Α.	MR. MENNINGER: There is variability in the
19		system, Mr. Secord. It is a model.
20	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, if I may go back to
21		an earlier statement this is Matt Wood an earlier
22		statement I made about snowmelt.
23		While it is an important part of hydrological
24		processes in most northern climate basins, and while
25		snowmelt played a role of 12 percent of the total



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

h		
1		runoff volume not peak, but runoff volume during the
2		2013 event, I do want to circle back on Exhibit 327,
3		page 49, which shows that some of the largest snow
4		packs in the basin produced the smallest flows. In
5		fact, I'm looking at it here. I've seen two-year
6		flood, five-year flood, and that seems to repeat across
7		the board.
8		So while I'm not suggesting that it's not
9		important, I think the emphasis on snowmelt may be a
10		little bit misguided in the context of what we're
11		talking about here.
12	Q.	It was stated in Dr. Fennell's submission, Exhibit 261,
13		PDF page 22, that and I don't know whether you want
14		to turn this up, document host. It should be
15		preloaded, yeah. 22.
16		He writes: (as read)
17		"Future IDF curves show a wide range of
18		increased intensities, especially for
19		storms of short durations less than one
20		hour. Conversely, future IDF curves are
21		expected to shift upward because of
22		increased air temperature and
23		precipitable water which are projected
24		to be about 2.9 degrees Celsius and
25		29 percent in average by 2071 to 2100



1		respectively."
2		Now, much of the work on flooding has been done on past
3		events. How have future expectations been incorporated
4		into the hydrologic modelling to understand the
5		likelihood of greater floods in the future?
6	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood
7		here. I believe I mentioned this several times today
8		that we used intensity duration frequency curves, as
9		discussed here by Fennell, in the hydrologic model to
10		estimate the potential impacts to flood frequency.
11		Perhaps I can pass it over to Dave Luzi to provide
12		a few more details with respect to what we're looking
13		at here.
14	Α.	MR. LUZI: Mr. Chairman, this is Dave Luzi
15		speaking. I took a look at the reference where the
16		graphs are coming from and the papers. Although they
17		describe general kind of assumptions on climate change
18		and the effects on stream flows, we have discussed
19		earlier today, and mentioned a bunch of times, that
20		there is more relevant research specific to our area
21		that shows that we're not expected to see increase in
22		peak flows experienced in Calgary from the Elbow River.
23		Again, like, climate change has variable effects
24		all over the world, and it's difficult to generalize
25		those effects to specific regions where hydrologic



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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		processes may differ.
2	Q.	But from a worst-case scenario, wouldn't it be worth
3		while attempting to do that, Dr. Luzi?
4	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, it's Matt Wood. As
5		I mentioned, what we were looking at when we did our
6		modelling exercise, using IDF curves was a worst-case
7		scenario. The scenario considered RCP8.5 out to 2050.
8		That assumes no reduction in emissions from current
9		practice.
10	Q.	Yeah, but you used a you used an ensemble average of
11		the climate model. You came up with 12 percent. You
12		didn't look at the 95th percentile number, did you,
13		Mr. Wood? So how is that a worst-case scenario?
14	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I'm not entirely
15		sure of the question being asked, but I would add that
16		it resulted in 12 percent increase, and the factor of
17		safety for diversion rate is 25 percent. That's over
18		double.
19	Q.	Exhibit 345, the Calgary Water Security Report,
20		indicates that droughts pose one of the greatest risks
21		to the security of the City's water supply. And, as
22		stated in the report on PDF page 22: (as read)
23		"Climate change is likely to make
24		extreme weather, including severe
25		drought, more common."



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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	
1	It then goes on to say: (as read)
2	"The risk of drought occurrence in the
3	summer or early fall, in particular,
4	when demand tends to peak, is likely to
5	increase."
6	Now, Stantec states on PDF page 50 of Exhibit 327
7	this is in your Appendix G, and maybe we want to turn
8	that up, document host? This is PDF page 50.
9	Stantec writes: (as read)
10	"SR1 improves water security at Glenmore
11	in any given year. It does this by
12	allowing the City of Calgary to allocate
13	more of the available storage in the
14	reservoir to water supply in the spring.
15	This means that the City will no longer
16	need to draw down the Glenmore Reservoir
17	to lower levels that they have been
18	operating at in the spring and at risk
19	that the flows don't materialize to fill
20	it back up for supply."
21	Now, would you agree this logic is hard to follow
22	because during an extreme and extended drought period,
23	which has been noted in the tree-ring records, river
24	flows will result in low water delivery to the
25	Glenmore Reservoir anyway, so there will be no need to



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

drop the level; correct? 1 Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood. 2 MR. WOOD: Α. 3 I would completely disagree with this characterization. 4 In a drought scenario, I would argue that it would 5 be in the City's best interest to save every drop that they can in the reservoir and not lower it in 6 7 anticipation of flood season. So, therefore, the water that comes in at snowmelt, they can hang onto it and 8 9 not have to discharge it to lower the reservoir. Q. And at the same time, the SR1 will not be put into 10 11 operation as there will be no flood to mitigate. 12 So can you please clarify the logic behind the 13 statement that SR1 will improve water security? 14 Mr. Chairman. it's Matt Wood. Α. MR. WOOD: Ι 15 believe I've said this a few times, and this was echoed 16 by Mr. Frigo from the City of Calgary, SR1 allows the 17 City to operate within a more predictable range prior 18 to flood season. They only need to allocate 10,000 dam 19 cubes of active storage, no more, as is currently the 20 case. 21 And as I also stated earlier -- I believe I stated 22 earlier, that SR1 does reduce the risk of flood damage 23 at Glenmore. By mitigating flood risk on the Elbow River, it mitigates risk to that structure, and 24 25 hence, a risk to the City's water supply.



1	Q.	Now, the SR1 will contain water accumulated from
2		snowmelt and rainfall events as well as major flood
3		events. Do you agree that the water will likely
4		contain nutrients entrained from the landscape, for
5		example, animal wastes and will warm during the spring
6		to fall seasons?
7	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, it's Matt Wood.
8		Perhaps Mr. Darrell Jobson would be best to answer that
9		question.
10	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, sorry, Dave Brescia
11		will take this question.
12	Α.	MR. BRESCIA: Thanks, Mr. Chairman. I'll start
13		here and I'll get Mr. Jobson to supplement. This is
14		Mr. Brescia.
15		So during a flood situation, the river would
16		contain sediment which would have nutrients associated
17		with it which would be carried down to the
18		Glenmore Reservoir.
19	Q.	And is there a risk of algal blooms including
20		cyanobacteria?
21	Α.	MR. BRESCIA: One moment, Mr. Chair.
22	UNIC	DENTIFIED SPEAKER: Darrell, you're on mute.
23	Α.	MR. BRESCIA: So, Mr. Chairman, what I would
24		state is that with the SR1 project in place, sediment
25		would be transported into the reservoir, deposited in



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		the reservoir, and that would deposit, in association
2		with that, a proportion a large proportion of the
3		nutrients that would have been carried down to Glenmore
4		had it not been in place.
5	Q.	And would you agree that, once dried up, the
6		cyanobacteria will remain on the fine particles at the
7		base of the reservoir?
8	Α.	MR. JOBSON: Mr. Chairman, this is
9		Darrell Jobson. I'd like to respond to that.
10		Cyanobacteria are not expected to be in the
11		reservoir. It takes a few seasons for cyanobacteria to
12		perfect conditions to stage for cyanobacteria to occur.
13		We do not expect them to cause a bloom
14	Q.	I'm sorry, you kind of drifted out there.
15	COUF	RT REPORTER: "We do not expect them to cause a
16		bloom"
17	Q.	MR. SECORD: Mr. Jobson, you're you cut off.
18	Α.	MR. JOBSON: Okay. Sorry.
19	Q.	We didn't get the whole I don't think we got all of
20		your response.
21	Α.	MR. JOBSON: Can you hear me?
22	Q.	Yeah.
23	Α.	MR. JOBSON: Okay. So what I was saying is
24		that cyanobacteria are not expected to be an issue in
25		the reservoir. Cyanobacteria are an issue in more



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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

		nonmourse assessment lakes. It takes a few second
		permanent reservoirs and lakes. It takes a rew seasons
2		for the stage to be set for cyanobacteria to bloom and
3		be a problem. We do not expect that to occur in SR1
4		over the short time that water will be in the
5		reservoir.
6	Q.	Yeah, you don't expect it to occur, but is it possible
7		that it could occur?
8	Α.	MR. JOBSON: The probability is highly
9		unlikely.
10	Q.	Okay. So cyanobacteria is not expected, but did you
11		look at it?
12	Α.	MR. JOBSON: We assessed it.
13	Q.	You did assess it. And where is the assessment of
14		cyanobacteria in the record?
15	Α.	MR. JOBSON: It is in Exhibit 93, IR303.
16	Q.	And specifically with respect to SR1?
17	Α.	MR. JOBSON: Yes.
18	Q.	Okay. Now, projections are that the trend of global
19		warming continues that as the trend of global
20		warming continues, the risk of wildfires will increase.
21		We've certainly seen that in western Canada over the
22		last number of years. This will be exacerbated by
23		insect infestations and associated tree-kills.
24		Do you agree that once an area is burned, runoff
25		coefficients change due to lack of vegetation and the



creation of hydrophobic soils which leads to higher 1 2 water yield and less soil retention? Mr. Jobson, you're on mute. 3 4 THE CHAIR: Yes, muted there. Still muted. 5 Α. MR. JOBSON: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. My space 6 bar seems to be in reverse here. 7 Sorry, Mr. Secord. Can you please repeat the 8 question? 9 Q. MR. SECORD: Sure. We were talking about wildfires increasing as a result of global -- of 10 11 climate change. This is exacerbated by insect 12 infestations and associated tree kills. 13 Do you agree that once an area is burned, runoff 14 coefficients change due to the lack of vegetation and 15 the creation of hydrophobic soils which leads to higher 16 water yield and less soil retention? MR. WOOD: 17 Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood. Α. 18 All those things that Mr. Second is suggesting are 19 possible with changes in a watershed. It can the 20 change hydrology. 21 Q. Now, most of the upper watershed of the Elbow River is 22 forested and subject to fire risk, yet it does not 23 appear this has been assessed for its implication to flood flows, associated water quality, impacts to 24 25 Calgary 's water supplies, and the suitability of SR1



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		to successfully mitigate a flood event larger than
2		2013. Why was this aspect not considered?
3	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, I'll repeat again
4		that SR1 can accommodate floods larger than 2013 using
5		that 25 percent extra diversion capacity and 10 percent
6		volume.
7		I would also like to reiterate that the purpose of
8		SR1 is to not mitigate water quality issues within the
9		basin.
10	Q.	So I guess my question was most of the upper watershed
11		of the Elbow River is forested and is subject to fire
12		risk. Why was this aspect not considered?
13	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, wildfire is
14		controlled I think to the best of that authority's
15		ability within the basin. While it is a risk, this is
16		the kind of thing that factors of safety are utilized
17		for.
18	Q.	Okay. If we could shift gears now to hydrogeology
19		groundwater modelling?
20	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Secord.
21	MR.	SECORD: Yes.
22	THE	CHAIR: Sorry to interrupt. If you're
23		going to get another exhibit, then please do request.
24		If not and if you don't need this one
25	MR.	SECORD: I don't.
11		



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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

b		
1	THE	CHAIR: just let the document manager
2		know. And it's not really for our benefit; it's on the
3		YouTube side, if we're not using a document,
4		essentially they see mostly a document up maybe that
5		nobody is referring to.
6		So it's just to make it a little bit more of a
7		better experience for YouTube users, but your call.
8		Thank you.
9	MR.	SECORD: Sure, no. Please take the
10		document down. Thank you. And it's better for me
11		because I can see who's speaking better as well, so
12	THE	CHAIR: True enough.
13	MR.	SECORD: And I can see someone's lips
14		moving when they're not being heard, so that also
15		helps.
16	Q.	MR. SECORD: So we're shifting to hydrogeology,
17		groundwater modelling, water quality, and chemistry,
18		geochemistry.
19		Stantec calls into question the cross-section that
20		Dr. Fennell used in his submission, Exhibit 261, PDF
21		page 5. Maybe we should pull that up, sorry, with my
22		apologies to the YouTube viewers. And, unfortunately,
23		we will be looking at quite a few exhibits in this
24		section of my cross-examination.
25	THE	CHAIR: All good, Mr. Secord.



. _____ / _ /

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		
1	Q.	MR. SECORD: So Stantec calls into question the
2		cross-section that Dr. Fennell used in his submission,
3		Exhibit 261, PDF page 5, showing the presence of sand
4		and gravel deposits in the surficial sediments and
5		underlying glacial deposits.
6		Stantec went on to say in Exhibit 327, PDF page
7		44, top paragraph that they are: (as read)
8		"Not present in the study area. This
9		has been confirmed through the drilling
10		of more than 150 project-specific
11		boreholes within the PDA."
12		So if we can, you can confirm that's what was written in
13		Exhibit 327, PDF page 44, or do we need to pull that up?
14	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: No, I can confirm that that's what
15		is said in that Exhibit. I would like to point
16		out sorry, Mr. Chairman, this is Dan Yoshisaka
17		speaking. I would like to actually discuss this
18		cross-section B-B, B-B prime that is shown here in the
19		exhibit.
20	Q.	Can we enlarge that a little bit?
21	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Actually, that would be helpful,
22		thank you.
23	Q.	And all we need is the cross-section, Zoom host, so you
24		can probably get it up to 150 maybe.
25	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I think that's great. yeah.



1	Q.	Maybe one more, one more, that's beautiful. So you're
2		talking about B on the left-hand access and B prime on
3		the right?
4	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct, yes.
5		So what is noted here in this cross-section in
6		regard to units that are perhaps more permeable, two
7		units are identified here in the cross-section: One is
8		a surficial gravel denoted Gg, and this is the small
9		red blob that's right at the ground surface. The
10		second of which denoted Cs is the Calgary formation
11		fluvial channel sand.
12		So I will note that in this section, that channel
13		sand is located within the lacustrine unit, so it is a
14		sub-unit of the lacustrine clay unit. And, again, that
15		fluvial channel gravel, as noted on the section, is
16		located right at ground surface.
17		So as we move to our response to this
18		cross-section, yes, I can confirm that these two units
19		are not present within the PDA.
20	Q.	So, let's turn, document host, to Exhibit 327, PDF
21		page 44. And it states on that page that the presence
22		of sand and gravel deposits are not present in the
23		study area; correct?
24	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, if I could actually
25		scroll down a few pages to page 51, I believe. And



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		this hopefully will help illustrate the location of
2		cross-section B-B prime is shown on this figure.
3		So this figure adopts the mapping that was
4		referenced in SCLG's evidence and simply overlays that
5		over our maps of the project area. So it's a
6		reproduction of that reference, geo-referenced in space
7		relative to the project area.
8		What we can see here in this figure is that
9		cross-section B-B is actually not situated within the
10		PDA; it is situated east of the PDA by several miles.
11		And, again, we confirm that the two permeable units
12		identified on cross-section B-B are not present within
13		the PDA.
13 14	Q.	the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159,
13 14 15	Q.	the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159, PDF page 195.
13 14 15 16	Q.	<pre>the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159, PDF page 195. If you could scroll down just below to the heading</pre>
13 14 15 16 17	Q.	<pre>the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159, PDF page 195. If you could scroll down just below to the heading 10.3.6.2 and maybe bump it up to 150 for us. Thank</pre>
13 14 15 16 17 18	Q.	<pre>the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159, PDF page 195. If you could scroll down just below to the heading 10.3.6.2 and maybe bump it up to 150 for us. Thank you. Beautiful.</pre>
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q.	<pre>the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159, PDF page 195. If you could scroll down just below to the heading 10.3.6.2 and maybe bump it up to 150 for us. Thank you. Beautiful. Now, I'm going to put it to you, Mr. Yoshisaka,</pre>
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q.	<pre>the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159, PDF page 195. If you could scroll down just below to the heading 10.3.6.2 and maybe bump it up to 150 for us. Thank you. Beautiful. Now, I'm going to put it to you, Mr. Yoshisaka, that the statement by AT, Stantec in Exhibit 327, PDF</pre>
 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 	Q.	<pre>the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159, PDF page 195. If you could scroll down just below to the heading 10.3.6.2 and maybe bump it up to 150 for us. Thank you. Beautiful. Now, I'm going to put it to you, Mr. Yoshisaka, that the statement by AT, Stantec in Exhibit 327, PDF page 44 that sand and gravel deposits are not present</pre>
 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 	Q.	<pre>the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159, PDF page 195. If you could scroll down just below to the heading 10.3.6.2 and maybe bump it up to 150 for us. Thank you. Beautiful. Now, I'm going to put it to you, Mr. Yoshisaka, that the statement by AT, Stantec in Exhibit 327, PDF page 44 that sand and gravel deposits are not present in the study area conflicts with the statement made by</pre>
 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 	Q.	<pre>the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159, PDF page 195. If you could scroll down just below to the heading 10.3.6.2 and maybe bump it up to 150 for us. Thank you. Beautiful. Now, I'm going to put it to you, Mr. Yoshisaka, that the statement by AT, Stantec in Exhibit 327, PDF page 44 that sand and gravel deposits are not present in the study area conflicts with the statement made by Stantec in Exhibit 159, PDF page 195, where they say</pre>
 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 	Q.	<pre>the PDA. Okay. Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 159, PDF page 195. If you could scroll down just below to the heading 10.3.6.2 and maybe bump it up to 150 for us. Thank you. Beautiful. Now, I'm going to put it to you, Mr. Yoshisaka, that the statement by AT, Stantec in Exhibit 327, PDF page 44 that sand and gravel deposits are not present in the study area conflicts with the statement made by Stantec in Exhibit 159, PDF page 195, where they say just below the heading Section 10.3.6.2: (as read)</pre>



1		river valley in-filled with fluvial
2		materials (sands and gravels) overlain
3		by glacial till."
4		Can you explain the discrepancy that appears to
5		contradict what Stantec wrote in Exhibit 327?
6	Α.	MR. BACK: This is Dan Back. I guess I can
7		speak fairly clearly to we uncovered in our
8		exploration. I think the difference here is this is
9		probably a different formation than we were speaking
10		about in that exhibit.
11		There is a gravel/cobble layer below the surface,
12		it's not on the surface in a limited area immediately
13		along Unnamed Creek. It is not a sand layer. It isn't
14		consistent with those described previously in the
15		exhibit, but it is a fluvial deposit consisting of
16		gravel and cobble with minor sands along the
17		Unnamed Creek.
18	Q.	Document host, could you turn up Exhibit 178, PDF page
19		16, the third bullet on that page.
20	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: And, Mr. Chairman, I would like to
21		add to Mr. Back's comments. The
22	THE	COURT REPORTER: Who's speaking, please? Who's
23		speaking?
24	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Sorry, this is Dan Yoshisaka
25		speaking again. I would like to add to Mr. Back's



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F

1		comments here.
2		The sand that's identified here and that is being
3		spoken to here is a different sand unit than those
4		identified in the Moran cross-section that Dr. Fennell
5		presented.
6		So there is no stratigraphic equivalence between
7		this sand unit and the two that are identified in that
8		cross-section.
9		Again, the surficial gravel unit is located in
10		that cross-section directly at ground surface. Second,
11		the fluvial channel sand identified in that
12		cross-section is a sub-unit of the lacustrine unit.
13		So this sand unit that has been identified in both
14		of our studies, both the hydrogeologic side and the
15		geotechnical side is a different sand unit. It is
16		below the till unit and directly above bedrock.
17		So again, there is no stratigraphic equivalence
18		between the sand units presented in the cross-section
19		with the ones we're speaking to here.
20	Q.	So are you familiar with Exhibit 178?
21	MR.	BARBERO: Mr. Secord, is there
22		something specific in the exhibit.
23	Q.	I'm talking to Mr. Yoshisaka. Are you familiar with
24		Exhibit 178? This is the I'm just getting my copy
25		to load up so I can magnify it. This is the Stantec
1		



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		Volume 4 of 4, Springbank Off-Stream Storage Project
2		Preliminary Geotechnical Assessment Report Volume 4 of
3		4, dated December 8, 2020.
4	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, yes, I'm familiar
5		with portions of this document; not all of it pertains
6		to my area of expertise. But for those areas that do
7		overlap, yes, I'm familiar with it.
8	Q.	And starting at page PDF 10 there's a heading "2.1,
9		Soil Classifications." And I'm just trying to give you
10		a little background.
11		And then at PDF page 16, so it's under that same
12		heading. So if you could turn to PDF page 16, and if
13		we could go to the third bullet, and if you could bump
14		it up to about 200 so we can see it.
15		The third bullet says: (as read)
16		"Alluvial sand and gravel soils were
17		encountered in the low-lying area of the
18		Unnamed Creek near Station 23, plus 200
19		of the storage dam."
20		So is this the same the same discussion of sands and
21		gravels that we looked at in Exhibit 159, PDF page 195?
22	Α.	MR. BACK: This is Dan Back. As one of the
23		authors of this document, I can confirm that this is
24		the formation that we were just speaking of in the
25		Unnamed Creek, not the one that's in the Fennell



1		exhibit.
2	Q.	Now, how has the presence of sands and gravels beneath
3		the SR1 footprint in the Unnamed Creek valley been
4		assessed for piping risk of water beneath the reservoir
5		and the potential for reduction in geotechnical
6		stability when the contention from Stantec is that
7		these sands and gravels do not exist?
8	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to
9		correct Mr. Secord in that we have in fact identified
10		these sands and do acknowledge their existence.
11		What we are saying is that these sand are not the
12		same sands that are identified in Dr. Fennell's
13		cross-section. These sands again are below the till
14		units; these are not sands within the overlying
15		lacustrine unit. So there is, again, no stratigraphic
16		equivalence between those two sands.
17		I'll invite Mr. Back to comment on how these sands
18		were addressed in the design of the dam.
19	Α.	MR. BACK: Yes, this is Dan Back. We looked
20		fairly extensively at the potential for seepage through
21		this unit in the time when the dam is retaining the
22		pool. A number of different seepages through the
23		analyses were performed, and a specific system was
24		developed to control all the seepage that might pass
25		through this unit when there's water in the reservoir.



1532

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		That should all be documented in the Preliminary Design
2		Report in the geotechnical section.
3	Q.	Document host, you can take down this exhibit. Thank
4		you.
5		Now, what is a numerical groundwater flow model?
6	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: A numerical groundwater flow
7		model is a mathematical description of the physical
8		processes that govern groundwater flow in the
9		subsurface.
10	Q.	And who was responsible for setting up the model for
11		this application?
12	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I did oversee preparation of the
13		model and it was conducted primarily by our numerical
14		modelling team.
15	Q.	And can you confirm that the numerical groundwater flow
16		model was constructed with seven layers to align with
17		the various types of glacial and bedrock deposits?
18	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I, Mr. Chairman, would like to
19		back up a little bit here in terms of our work flows in
20		developing the numerical model.
21		The step preceding numeric modelling involved
22		geologic modelling. So there's two steps to this work
23		flow. The first is understanding the hydrogeologic
24		framework of the study area, and that geologic
25		modelling was conducted in a separate software suite



1

2

from the numerical modelling exercise.

Once complete within the geologic modelling, the output files from there were essentially handed off to the numerical modelling environment under which the numerical modelling of groundwater flow through those systems then proceeded.

So, in any case, you know, the geologic model which was developed, indeed, was based on thousands of borehole records across the regional assessment area, including the more than 150 borehole records which we installed as part of our field programs. And the geology interpretation that's derived in that model is based on multiple sources of information and is, indeed, reflective of the local geology.

15 So by taking the outputs from the geologic model 16 and putting them directly into the numerical model, we 17 know that the underlying structure, as was interpreted, 18 remains intact within the numerical model as well.

19 Q. And how thick is each layer in the model? How thick is 20 each of the seven layers?

21 Α. MR. YOSHISAKA: They are all of variable 22 thicknesses, again honouring the geologic 23 interpretation derived in our geologic model.

24 Are the thicknesses of the various layers based on Q. 25 actual field measurements or just estimated?



1534

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Δ	MR YOSHISAKA: Mr Chairman if I could please
2		direct you to
3	0.	I'm going to be taking you to Exhibit 110, PDE page 113
4	ά.	in a minute because that shows the first layer of
5		the laver 1.
6	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Actually. Mr. Chairman. if I could
7		first bring your attention to Exhibit 110, page 27.
8		please.
9		And. document manager. if you could please pull
10		that up for us. And you will need to zoom out a little
11		bit. please.
12		So what we are looking at here is a figure that
13		depicts the regional assessment area that the both
14		the geologic model and the numerical groundwater flow
15		model both represent.
16		The dots that you see here, of which there's more
17		than 2,000 across this area, are the locations where we
18		yielded some geologic information that was then used to
19		conduct our interpretation and inform the
20		three-dimensional conceptual site model which is our
21		geologic model of the area.
22		Now, if we could actually flip now to, within the
23		same exhibit, page 27, please. My mistake, page 18,
24		please.
25		So now this figure zooms in a little bit more. So



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		this is now focused in solely around the PDA, and this
2		figure is now only depicting those holes that Stantec
3		put in between our geotechnical and hydrogeologic field
4		programs.
5		Again, you can see there's a very high degree of
6		density around project infrastructure. So we have a
7		very good handle on what the geology looks like, as
8		well as, you know, boreholes distributed across the
9		entire reservoir area and beyond as well. So we are
10		very confident with the degree of coverage that we have
11		in that we're well informed to conduct our geologic
12		interpretations and, in turn, have yes, we have
13		direct measurements of thicknesses of various units,
14		their distribution and how those thicknesses vary over
15		space.
16	Q.	All right. And if we could turn up PDF page 113. And
17		if we could put the Figure 4.5 in the middle and then
18		maybe bump it up as much as you can, keeping the
19		maybe one more so we can read the yeah, that's
20		great, thank you.
21		Now, would you agree that much of the footprint of
22		SR1 is underlain by lacustrine clay which has been
23		given a K value of 5.1 times 10 to the minus 6 metres
24		per second?
25	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That is true for areas in the



1 reservoir area.

2 I would also note that there is a secondary low 3 permeability layer underlying those lacustrine clays 4 and then those would be the glacial tills as well. 5 So there's not only one layer; there's actually two low permeability layers under the reservoir area. 6 7 Q. In fact, it's been given a K value of 5.1 times 10 to the minus 6 metres per second in the X-Y direction and 8 9 5.1 times 10 to the minus 7 metres per second in the vertical direction. And that's shown in 10 11 Table E-1 -- sorry, that's shown on Table E.1-2, 12 Exhibit 110, PDF page 473. If we could turn there. Do 13 I have that right? MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, yes, that's correct. 14 Α. 15 I would also like to point out that these are 16 calibrated figures. So these are figures based on --17 which are constrained initially by our field 18 measurements that we observed in the field and as well 19 as observations during calibration. 20 So these are the values that we settled on. 21 Again, they were selected to be quite conservative. 22 And by conservative, in this case, I mean more 23 permeable than what we anticipate based on our field 24 measurements. By way of example, the clay unit here, 25 the first row in this table, you can see connectivity



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		values in the orders of 10 to the minus 6s.
2		And, again, based on our field measurements, those
3		values were, you know, more in the 10 to the minus 8s.
4		Mr. Back's reports even values in the 10 to the minus
5		10 range. So the way we did parameterize this unit
6		within the model is highly conservative.
7	Q.	So if we could go back, document host, to PDF page 113.
8		Perfect. Your sizing is excellent.
9		So, conversely, the model there, as provided in
10		Exhibit 110 starting at PDF page 113, show the area
11		where clay exists as having a K value of 7.2 times 10
12		to the minus 8 metres per second.
13		Do you agree that this is a notable inconsistency
14		and will definitely reduce the water level effects and
15		amount of leakage through the base of the reservoir
16		when filled with water, and what is the explanation for
17		this discrepancy?
18	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure that I
19		quite follow Mr. Secord. I don't understand the nature
20		of the discrepancy that he's pointing out here.
21	Q.	Right. Well, on this figure, 4-5, it shows the area
22		where the clay exists as having a K value of 7.2 times
23		10 to the minus 8 metres per second; correct?
24	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: So, Mr. Secord, you are referring
25		here to the areas in purple which, indeed, have that
25		here to the areas in purple which, indeed, have that



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1		value.
2		The area of the reservoir is actually the area in
3		the more cyan colour there.
4	Q.	I'm sorry, I'm obviously colour linguistically
5		challenged. What colour are you referring to?
6	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: The light blue with a bit of green
7		colour there, which is actually assigned at the higher
8		hydraulic conductivity value, as was noted in the table
9		we previously referred to as 10 to the minus 6.
10	Q.	Okay. So this the first layer of the model that we
11		see here in Figure 4-5, is that the project development
12		area?
13	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: So the project development area
14		is yes, it is within this model domain area.
15		The reservoir area is underlain by the lacustrine
16		clays which are shown in this figure north of the
17		Elbow River. The Elbow River, being the red feature
18		running through the domain here, is shown as the
19		lighter blue colour which, indeed, is assigned a value
20		of 10 to the minus 6.
21	Q.	So where in Figure 4-5 is the project area? What
22		portion of this model there will cover the project
23		area?
24	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, if you could bear
25		with me here. I'm just going to find a better map that



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	perhaps better represents those areas to make it a
2	little more clearer. If you could just bear with me
3	for a minute.
4	MR. SECORD: Mr. Chairman, could we take about
5	a two-minute break? Is that agreeable?
6	THE CHAIR: Well, we're going to break around
7	3:00. Is this for a need to caucus or
8	MR. SECORD: No, no, I don't need to caucus,
9	sir. That's okay. I can wait until 3. That's fine.
10	I was going to say if he was going to take a
11	couple of minutes, I would step away from my computer,
12	but I might do that anyway if that's okay.
13	Are you ready, Mr. Yoshisaka?
14	A. MR. YOSHISAKA: Yes. I think so. If we could,
15	please, refer to CEAA Conformity IR, Number 317. And
16	I'm afraid this doesn't have an exhibit number. But
17	page 47 of that document, I believe.
18	MS. FRIEND: Hello, this is Laura. If you
19	could repeat the exhibit number, please.
20	A. MR. YOSHISAKA: I don't believe there is an
21	exhibit number for this particular document. It's the
22	CEAA Conformity IR responses, and it would be the
23	response to Question Number 3-17.
24	MS. FRIEND: We won't be able to find it
25	without an exhibit number. Like



1	THE	CHAIR: Well, or I mean if we had the date
2		and title, we could probably get it and it could be
3		entered perhaps as an exhibit. But we could find it
4		that way, otherwise there are thousands of documents on
5		the website. So our document manager person needs to
6		zero in a little bit closer than that.
7		Is there a date? Did you get it off the web?
8	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: It would be CEAA Package 3, dated
9		August 31st, 2018.
10	THE	CHAIR: Tell you what. What might be
11		better is, Mr. Secord, if there are some other
12		questions you could continue on with for now. If not,
13		then we're maybe in a bit of a bind unless if that's
14		the only way to explain this, Mr. Yoshisaka, but
15		otherwise we could get that after the break because
16		then he could email it to our document manager and we
17		could get it that way.
18	MR.	SECORD: I can keep going, Mr. Chair.
19	THE	CHAIR: Thank you.
20	Q.	MR. SECORD: So we looked at Exhibit 110, PDF
21		page 473, if we could turn that back up, please?
22		And we looked at the first the first
23		hydrostratigraphic unit, the clay, and youyou know,
24		we noted that the hydraulic conductivity is 5.1 times
25		10 to the minus 6 metres per second, and then for
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	MR. THE Q.	otherwise we could get that after the break because then he could email it to our document manager and we could get it that way. SECORD: I can keep going, Mr. Chair. CHAIR: Thank you. MR. SECORD: So we looked at Exhibit 110, PDF page 473, if we could turn that back up, please? And we looked at the first the first hydrostratigraphic unit, the clay, and youyou know, we noted that the hydraulic conductivity is 5.1 times 10 to the minus 6 metres per second, and then for



1		something called the till north it was 7.2 times 10 to
2		the minus 8 metros per second
2		Con you toll no what is the till north?
3		can you terr me what is the till horth?
4	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: The till north in this figure
5		refers to certain zones of tills, as are defined within
6		the numerical model. So till north specifically refers
7		to tills north of Elbow River, again, which were
8		parameterized with a value of 10 to the minus 8.
9		Again, Mr. Chairman, members of the Panel, I will
10		point out that the value of 10 to the minus 8 is, in
11		itself, on the higher end of the range of what we
12		observed in the field. So, again, we believe there's
13		some conservatism built into this figure.
14	Q.	And if we go back to PDF page 113. What colour is the
15		till north in this in this Figure 4-5?
16	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: So the till north in that figure
17		would have been the deep purple regions.
18	Q.	113. Right.
19		So my understanding, Mr. Yoshisaka, is that the
20		clay is the purple and the till is what I would call
21		a let's call it turquoise, it's close. Are you sure
22		you're right that the till is purple?
23	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Yes, sir, I'm sure.
24	Α.	MR. BACK: This is Dan Back, the geotechnical
25		engineer. Just to be clear, the till is also



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		predominantly a low permeability clay. So both the
2		lacustrine and the till are very similar in their
3		hydraulic conductivity.
4	Q.	Okay. Now, do you agree that the groundwater model
5		does not include the presence of sands and gravels
6		contained within the Unnamed Creek valley and is
7		therefore incomplete with respect to modelling, or as
8		accurately as possible, the local site conditions, and
9		why was the decision made not to include these
10		permeable deposits?
11	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, members of the
12		Panel, I would disagree with that statement
13		wholeheartedly.
14		The permeable sands, which we are have been
15		talking about are indeed included within the model.
16		They are explicitly modelled as a unit within there.
17		Again, they came straight from our geologic model which
18		was first built and based upon the borehole records
19		that we drilled in the area.
20		So, again, we know the extent of the sand unit.
21		We know its thickness. We know how that varies over
22		space, and indeed it has been included within the model
23		and modelled explicitly as such.
24	Q.	And where is the sand unit shown on Figure 4-5?
25	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: The sand unit will not be shown on



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		Figure 4-5 because Figure 4-5 is too shallow.
2		So in fact if we continue to scroll downwards on
3		the page, document manager, please, and if we continue,
4		and we continue yet; too far now. That's too far now,
5		we need to go back up, please. I believe one more up.
6		Sorry, I'm only seeing half a page at a time here.
7		It's Figure 4-9. If we could find Figure 4-9,
8		it's just down a couple. Right there, thank you.
9		So the sand units which were identified and which,
10		Mr. Secord, you pointed to in the geotechnical report
11		are captured there. It's the green kind of polygon
12		shapes there which represent those sands.
13	Q.	Now, you're indicating deep sand? Or are we talking
14		about the shallow sand at the surface? Because this is
15		layer 4, and I would have thought layer 4 would be deep
16		sand.
17	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct, Mr. Secord. So
18		this sand is situated below the till; this is not sand
19		at surface. And as we previously noted, there is no
20		surficial gravel layer in in the project area. So
21		this is sub-till sand.
22	Q.	So this is not sand at the Unnamed Creek, is it?
23	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's not correct. This is sand
24		at that is, in part, located at or underneath
25		Unnamed Creek.
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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Q.	Is that right, Mr. Back?
2	Α.	MR. BACK: Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure I
3		totally understand the question.
4		As I stated before, in the Unnamed Creek, the
5		sand/gravel/cobble layer is overlain by a clay
6		formation. So there is a few stray boulders that lie
7		along the creek for sure, but there is not a formation
8		of sand and gravel and cobbles exposed on the surface.
9	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Secord, Mr. Yoshisaka, I'm not
10		sure if this helps at this point. But we apparently
11		have been able to locate the document that you were
12		referring to, Mr. Yoshisaka. If that is better now,
13		then we can get it; if it isn't, then please continue.
14	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Yes, it's very relevant for this.
15		So if we could please bring that up, appreciate that.
16	THE	CHAIR: And Laura, Ms. Friend, if we're
17		going to be referring to it, if it isn't already
18		entered as an exhibit, we should do that now.
19	MS.	FRIEND: Okay. It would be Number 375.
20	MR.	BARBERO: Mr. Chair, it's Michael Barbero
21		here, sir.
22	THE	CHAIR: Yes.
23	MR.	BARBERO: Might I suggest we just confirm it
24		is the right document before we mark it as the exhibit,
25		sir?
11		


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1	THE CHAIR: Sounds good. Let's put it up, I
2	mean at least the title, so we can confirm with
3	Mr. Yoshisaka.
4	MS. FRIEND: This is Laura again. I just sent
5	it to Carolyn, so she's been out of the loop. So give
6	her a minute to catch up.
7	THE CHAIR: Okay.
8	MR. BARBERO: In the interest of time, it's
9	Michael Barbero again, sir. Ms. Friend, I have just
10	sent you an email with the exact link to the document,
11	so you should have that as well.
12	MS. FRIEND: Thank you.
13	EXHIBIT 375 - 2019/12/10 ALBERTA
14	TRANSPORTATION SIR TO AGENCY RE ANNEX 1
15	INFORMATION REQUEST ROUND 1 PART 3
16	CONFORMITY REVIEW DATED 2019/08/21
17	RESPONSE
18	MR. SECORD: Well, while we're waiting for
19	that.
20	Q. Stantec indicates in Exhibit 327 at PDF page 44 that
21	while Dr. Fennell is correct that the range of
22	hydraulic conductivities measured were estimated
23	through the completion of three in situ well response
24	tests, several other attempts to measure the hydraulic
25	conductivity values were attempted during the



hydrogeology field program. 1 2 Some of these test attempts were unsuccessful due 3 to extremely slow water level recovery in the 4 monitoring wells and lack of sufficient standing water 5 in the well casing. 6 Can you direct us to where that is made clear in 7 any of the application materials? MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, I don't believe that 8 Α. 9 that is referred to anywhere else in the materials, the reason being is that the tests we did not consider to 10 11 be successful because they could not be completed for 12 the reasons that Mr. Second just mentioned. As such, 13 they were not reported. 14 We do submit them in that response because in 15 themselves, they do provide some qualitative support for the observations that the hydraulic conductivity 16 17 values of those clay materials are very low. 18 In fact, if we cannot completely complete the test 19 because the recoveries are so slow, that it can be 20 inferred that the conductivity at those locations is in 21 fact lower than where we completed the successful test. 22 Q. Do you agree that this does not diminish the fact that 23 the properties of the glacial deposits are only 24 constrained with a minimum number of K test readings, 25 i.e., three, one of which has a calculated value of up



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1		to 2.2 times 10 to the minus 7 metres per second, do
2		you agree that this hardly frames the range of possible
3		K values and seriously undermines the efficacy of the
4		groundwater model?
5	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman. I would not agree
6		with that statement.
7		They are correct in stating that there were three
8		values vielded from the hydrogeology field program.
9		However, if I could point you to Exhibit 175, please.
10		and starting on page PDF page 101.
11	THE	CHAIR: Just one moment. Mr. Yoshisaka.
12		thanks. It's 175 at page 101: is that correct?
13	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Beginning on 101, thank you.
14		Thank you, document manager.
15		Mr. Chairman, as you can see here in this exhibit,
16		starting in Section 5.4.3.6 are presented additional
17		hydraulic conductivity testing results from the
18		geotechnical testing program.
19		If we scroll down in this document here as well,
20		please, this first table here, Table 11, is a summary
21		of additional measurements that were taken. You can
22		see they total an additional 14 measurements based on
23		falling head tests.
24		In addition in Table 12, we have another four
25		results based on CPT pore pressure dissipation tests.



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		Table 11 and 12 just pertain to the glacial
2		lacustrine materials.
3		You can see from these tables that the K values
4		are extremely low, ranging in the orders of 10 to the
5		minus 10.
6		Now, if we continue downwards in this document,
7		document manager. Thank you.
8		Table 13 and Table 14 also present additional K
9		values from tests completed on the glacial tills. So
10		here we have an additional seven measurements taken
11		here from falling head permeability testing, as well as
12		testing CPT pore pressure dissipation tests as well.
13		So in addition to the results that we yielded from
14		the hydrogeologic field program, we also have available
15		to us these results as well, both of which were
16		considered in our models and in terms of how we
17		characterized those values.
18		Again, what you can see from the majority of these
19		values are measured values are much much lower, that
20		what we eventually carried in our model which is again
21		why why I'm quite confident that our model is
22		conservatively set up and would tend to overestimate
23		effects related to impoundment of water within the
24		reservoir.
25	Q.	Well, Mr. Yoshisaka, you are referring to lab tests



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Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		which are not the same as field measurements; correct?
2	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: They are not the same; I will
3		agree with that. They are no less representative,
4		however.
5		So tests are conducted under different conditions,
6		and perhaps Mr. Back can hop in here. He can explain
7		these much better than I.
8	Α.	MR. BACK: Yes, this is Dan Back.
9	Q.	Just before Mr. Back comes to the rescue, Mr. Yoshisaka
10		was the one who referred us to these lab tests.
11		Mr. Yoshisaka, field measurements give more accurate
12		results in place, do they not?
13	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's not not the case
14		necessarily, no. I wouldn't agree with that.
15	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Secord, you're leaning back.
16		It's very difficult to hear you.
17	MR.	SECORD: Sorry.
18	Q.	So you're saying that lab tests are more representative
19		than actual tests taken in the field in place?
20	Α.	MR. BACK: If I could this is Dan Back.
21		If I could address that perhaps.
22		Our goal as engineers and geotechnical engineers
23		is to understand better what happens in the field.
24		Always we're interested in what's going to happen at
25		the project site when the facility is built, and we



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

used a lot of tools to get there. 1 2 Obviously field tests is one direct measurement of 3 what's setting in the field. Unfortunately field tests 4 have a lot of limitations. Another way to do that is 5 laboratory tests, which are able to do a much more 6 precise test under controlled conditions. 7 Unfortunately, lab tests also have some drawbacks relative to sample disturbance and so forth. 8 9 So, typically, in understanding what's going to 10 happen with the parameters relating to soil, in this 11 case particularly the hydraulic conductivity, we use a mix of different test values to give us a best 12 13 understanding. 14 Typically, you have a difference in horizontal and 15 vertical permeabilities, and we often rely on the 16 laboratory tests as giving us a better understanding of 17 the vertical permeabilities because that's usually the 18 way that we test the soil in the laboratory. Often we 19 rely on the field measurements to give us a little 20 better understanding of the horizontal permeabilities, 21 and then we use empirical relationships between the two 22 to give us a better understanding. 23 I would point out that in these tables that

24 25



Mr. Yoshisaka showed you, there's both lab tests, the

one that are currently in the screen, they're Table 13,

those are laboratory tests. Table 14 are CPT, pore 1 2 pressure dissipation tests which are done in the field. 3 We had a significant -- how shall I say, we had a 4 significant challenge with the field testing due to the 5 extremely low permeability of the clay. I had it up here a minute ago, and it's probably not worth going 6 7 there, but we did probably 30 different pore pressure dissipation tests, and because of the extremely low 8 9 permeability, most of those were terminated before enough data was obtained to get a meaningful hydraulic 10 11 conductivity from the soil. It simply takes such a 12 long period of time to let the pressure equalize, which is what the field test is, to really establish a 13 14 meaningful hydraulic conductivity.

In a laboratory and controlled condition, we can
run the tests for longer, we can apply higher pressures
and scale the tests to field conditions and get a lot
better confidence in what the numbers are telling us.
Q. Then why do field tests at all, Mr. Back?

20A.MR. BACK:Again, you want to use as much21data as you can and correlate those data with each22other.

In the empirical relationships, the field scale is important. We had some discussion earlier about large scale fractures. The field tests might find those when



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1		the laboratory tests would not.
2		Sometimes you have differing materials and layers
3		in the field that you might not pick up in a small
4		laboratory sample.
5		So all in all you want to rely on both sources of
6		information to give you the best understanding of how
7		the sub-surface will respond.
8	Q.	Okay. So if we could go back to Exhibit 110, PDF page
9		113, 113, the first layer. Document manager, you're
10		doing a superb job, thank you.
11		So, Mr. Yoshisaka, you have the you totally
12		have the configuration of Layer 1 wrong for the K value
13		and the presence of sand and gravel; correct?
14	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: No, that's not correct. There is
15		no sand and gravel at ground surface as we've
16		previously mentioned. So there is nothing that's wrong
17		with this.
18	Q.	I thought there was at the Unnamed Creek?
19	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: No. Again, Mr. Secord, I'll
20		refresh your memory that that sand in question is
21		below below the till. It is not at ground surface.
22	Q.	The sand and the gravel at the Unnamed Creek
23	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct.
24	Q.	is not in Layer 1. And what's the thickness of
25		Layer 1?



1		
1	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: It's it's variable.
2	Q.	So the area of the Unnamed Creek, what is the thickness
3		of Layer 1?
4	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I'm not sure I totally answer or
5		understand your question.
6		I mean Layer 1 is built based on the topographic
7		surface, so it follows the contour of the land, you
8		know, what you see here is a plain representation of
9		that, so you can't see the topography here. But
10		Layer 1 is the uppermost layer in the model that is
11		constrained at the top by the digital elevation model
12		for the area.
13		So the surface topography is and all of its
14		variability is captured in Layer 1 in the model.
15	Q.	Okay. So let's go to Layer 2. Where is the sand in
16		Layer 2?
17	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: The sand will not be present in
18		Layer 2.
19		Perhaps I could go to if we could refer within
20		Exhibit 110, just bear with me and I'll find a better
21		figure here for us to refer to.
22	Q.	And while you're doing that, what is the total
23		thickness of the seven layers that was used for the
24		model? What depth does it go down to in metres? Is
25		that described anywhere?



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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Α.	MR. HEBERT: Mr. Chairman, we'll just take a
2		moment, and we'll ensure we have the right information
3		and be able to proceed with answering Mr. Secord's
4		questions.
5	THE	CHAIR: Thank you.
6	MR.	SECORD: Mr. Chair, if it's okay with you,
7		can we take our break early, come back at
8	THE	CHAIR: Mr. Yoshisaka, we could also then,
9		if you could please confirm document manager will
10		put up a document and for Mr. Barbero's request, you
11		can confirm that that is for sure the document that you
12		want. Let's do that before break, please.
13		Ms. Taylor, do you have that document handy?
14	MS.	TAYLOR: Yes, we do.
15	THE	CHAIR: Would you put it up, please, just
16		so we can get that confirmed so when we come back,
17		we'll have it ready to go?
18	MR.	BARBERO: Document manager, it's
19		Michael Barbero of Alberta Transportation. I think
20		we're looking for PDF page 42.
21	THE	CHAIR: And is this the correct document?
22		Or you will know that by page 42, I suppose, will you?
23	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Yes, I believe so. If we could
24		actually scroll down a couple of pages to page 47, and
25		I'm hoping that's the map that I'm there's a table,



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

yes, and then continue on down. 1 2 Yes, these would be the figures that I was going 3 to point to. 4 THE CHAIR: Okay. So this document, then, 5 Ms. Friend, can be, let's ensure this is the one, 6 ensure this is document we enter as Exhibit -- sorry, 7 the number again, the previous number? MS. FRIEND: 375. 8 9 THE CHAIR: 375. Thank you. Okay. And panel, it is close to 3, it's 10 to 3. So Mr. Secord, 10 11 if you're going to need a bit of a caucus, anyway... MR. SECORD: 12 No, I don't need a caucus at all. You just need a break. 13 THE CHAIR: MR. SECORD: 14 I just want a break, sir. 15 THE CHAIR: You need a break, well, we've finally got you. 16 17 Okay, so let's turn at five minutes after 3, then, 18 everyone, thank you. 19 (ADJOURNMENT) 20 THE CHAIR: Panel, is the panel ready, Okay. 21 and Mr. Secord, are you ready? MR. SECORD: 22 I am, thank you. So if we could turn to Exhibit 110, PDF page 47. And 23 Q. 24 Mr. Yoshisaka, you took me to this figure earlier, and 25 if we look at the -- I don't think you need to zoom in,



1		Document host but I can tell you that in the left-hand
2		side there is a figure which says: (as read)
2		"Glacial lacustrine isonach thickness in
		metres "
5		And it's a blue line. And can you confirm that most of
5		And it's a blue line. And can you continue that most of
6		the SR1 reservoir area appears to have this glacial
1		lacustrine isopach; correct?
8	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct, Mr. Secord. The
9		reservoir area is underlain by the lacustrine deposits
10		as noted there.
11	Q.	And that would be clay; correct?
12	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Low permeability clay, that's
13		correct.
14	Q.	And then if we go to PDF page 113, and we look at
15		Layer 1 and while we're at it, I'm still waiting for
16		an answer on the thickness of the seven layers.
17	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Sure, if we could pull up the
18		other document that we were searching for.
19	Q.	I want to just stay here for a second before we go to
20		the other document. So do you have an answer for me on
21		the thickness of the seven layers?
22	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: It's variable, and the other
23		figure that I'm trying to address will highlight that.
24	Q.	Okay. Well, then, let's go there.
25		So this is Exhibit 375, PDF 101 or, sorry, this



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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		is the new exhibit, Ms. Friend?	
2	THE	E CHAIR: Ms. Taylor, this is Exhibit 375	?
3	MS.	. FRIEND: This is Laura. Yeah, that was	the
4		right one. It doesn't show 375 on her copy yet, so	
5		but it was the 2019 document.	
6	THE	E CHAIR: Thank you.	
7	Q.	MR. SECORD: Okay, over to you, Mr. Yoshisak	a.
8	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Thank you, Mr. Secord,	
9		Mr. Chairman, actually, document manager, if you cou	1d
10		scroll down just a couple of pages here. Actually o	ne
11		back up just so we understand what we're looking at	
12		here. Thank you.	
13		Yeah, I'm just going to present a cross-section	l
14		A-A, which you can see there in "Plan View," and if	we
15		scroll down now to the next page, this is cross-sect	ion
16		A-A, and this is a vertical slice through the model	
17		domain. So this is a cross-section that depicts the	ţ
18		various layers in the model, and, you know, their	
19		varying thickness.	
20		Now, the sand in question that we were talking	
21		about earlier is now shown near the right side of th	e
22		cross-section here. It's that magenta colour there.	
23		You can see that it's underneath the till units in t	his
24		location and, in fact, in all locations, and resides	i
25		directly above bedrock.	



i.		
1	Q.	And that's towards the A prime side of the Figure 17-2?
2	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct. veah.
3		Also. Mr. Secord. you had a question about the
4		overall thickness of the model It is shown here As
5		you can see it depends on where you are in the model
6		because there is as much tonegraphic change that's
0		because there is so much topographic change that s
(going on across the model domain, so ultimate thickness
8		does vary.
9		But, ultimately, the bottom let's say of the model
10		is approximately at an elevation of 1,024 metres above
11		sea level. So, roughly, it's about 200 metres thick.
12	Q.	And so the magenta that we see in towards A prime, that
13		would be how many how many metres would it be below
14		the surface before you encounter the sand and gravel or
15		the sand unit?
16	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Again, at it is variable across
17		the project area at which depth it is encountered.
18		This particular section is near the diversion channel
19		area, actually.
20		So, at this particular location, it's a little bit
21		shallower than it can be found in other locations. And
22		again, its thickness varies from about a metre. I
23		think, at thickest, it's approximately 7 metres thick.
24	Q.	I think the document I took you to earlier indicated
25		there was a sand unit that was 7 metres or so in depth,



h		
1		and would it be and then the what is the sort of
2		light grey above the sand unit?
3		I guess there's first of all, there's a blue
4		layer and then what unit is the blue layer above the
5		sand unit? A thin blue layer it looks like.
6	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: So the blue layer directly above
7		the sand layer is the till, and the units on top at
8		ground surface is the lacustrine clay.
9	Q.	And then document host, if you could just zoom up so we
10		can see the legend on the right-hand side a little
11		better. A little bit more. That's great. If you can
12		slide it over.
13		So as I look at this, the sand unit would be first
14		encountered just a well, I guess just a little bit
15		below 1216 metres above sea level; correct?
16	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct, yes.
17	Q.	And then there would be a very infinitesimal amount of
18		till, so basically we're looking at something like
19		between the top of the clay, which would be
20		at actually, it looks like the top of the clay would
21		be at 1216 metres above sea level, and then you would
22		have within the next 8-metre segment, you would have, I
23		guess, maybe 3 metres of clay, a thin maybe a metre
24		of till, and then you would get about 3 metres of sand.
25		Does that work as you go from 12 16 to 12 08; we're



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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1		talking about an 8-metre interval there?
2	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Approximately.
3	Q.	Thank you. Is there anything else you wanted to take a
4		look at in this document?
5	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Not in this document, I believe.
6		There's some other cross-sections in the TDR update
7		that I could present as well.
8		It will also highlight the distribution of that
9		sand unit which we again will well understand.
10		And then again, I can present some other
11		cross-sections that will show you its position
12		stratigraphically below the till.
13	Q.	Now this cross-section A-A prime is not under the SR1
14		reservoir footprint, so how is this relevant?
15	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: This just happens to be a location
16		that I knew had handy that did in fact show the
17		presence of that sand. I believe the assertation being
18		put forth at the time was that the sand was not
19		incorporated into the model.
20		So I'm bringing this to your attention,
21		Mr. Chairman, so that you know that it is in fact
22		included within the model.
23	Q.	So if we look at that map that you pulled up earlier,
24		can you direct us to that which shows where the A-A
25		prime



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: It's just just above this
2		particular figure, I think. It's one page up.
3	Q.	So A-A prime is not in the project area?
4	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: A-A prime is within the project
5		area; it just cuts across the diversion channel area.
6		So if you'd like to see some conditions under the
7		reservoir area, I could point you to a different figure
8		that would describe that. Document manager, if you
9		could pull up Exhibit 110, and if we could move to PDF
10		page 55 of that document, please.
11		So this figure here is a figure again showing some
12		cross-section locations cut across the PDA. And if we
13		look at cross-section A-A prime in this here which is
14		oriented in a northwest to southeast direction and
15		basically follows the low point down the main axis of
16		the reservoir. So that's the location of cross-section
17		A-A.
18		And if we now move down one page, so this is now
19		the cross-section itself.
20		There are two parts to this figure. The upper
21		cross-section is the entire cross-section A-A. So if
22		you recall, it spans the entire regional assessment
23		area. The bottom cross-section you see there is
24		actually a zoomed-in portion of the cross-section shown
25		above that is zoomed in specifically in the PDA of the
1		



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project area. 1 2 So here in this section, you can see the 3 lacustrine clay shown in brown at ground surface. 4 Below them in green are the tills, and the lower sand 5 unit which is beneath the till is barely visible there, and that's really how thin it is relative to some of 6 7 these other units. If you look kind of in the central area of that 8 9 cross-section just to the left of Elbow River, you can see a very thin deposit there in yellow. 10 11 Perhaps, document manager, if you could zoom in a 12 little bit, maybe a little bit more. 13 Yeah, so if you look just left of the Elbow River 14 in that lower cross-section, you can see a thin yellow 15 unit there, and that is that lower sand unit that's 16 represented there within the model. 17 And, again, you can see there relative to the thickness of the overlying clays and tills, it's 18 19 relatively thin, it's relatively isolated in its 20 extent, but despite that, we acknowledge its presence 21 and it is modelled within our models. 22 Q. In Exhibit 110 and PDF page 127, Stantec Right. reports on results of the residual head calculations to 23 24 assess for any systemic bias in the groundwater model. 25 What is systemic bias?



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Systemic bias would be referring
2		to you know, in this case we were examining
3		calibration residuals and these are basically the
4		difference between a modelled and observed result.
5		In this particular figure, Figure 4-15 that we're
6		looking at here, plots the value of the residual
7		relative to the elevation of the groundwater level. So
8		you can see that residuals fall above and below the
9		zero line so the zero line in this case would be a
10		perfect fit between a modelled and observed value. And
11		you can see here that the distribution of the
12		residuals.
13		So systemic bias would be indicated by the
14		majority of the points either falling far above that
15		zero line or the majority of points falling below that
16		zero line, or there could be cases where there's
17		clustering of dots in certain regions of the model as
18		indicated by the elevation shown there that, you know,
19		could lead you to suspect that there is some overall
20		bias in those residuals.
21	Q.	And how does systemic bias arise in numerical
22		groundwater models?
23	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I mean, it is one of the metrics
24		through which we assess successive calibration. So,
25		again, really a residual is just comparing what the



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		model value is versus an observed value. And, yes, as
2		you are calibrating your model, one of the metrics that
3		you are trying to optimize are those residuals.
4	Q.	Now, on this page, Stantec goes on to say in the second
5		paragraph on PDF 127, and I quote: (as read)
6		"The plot indicates that the residuals
7		are distributed both above and below the
8		zero line, again indicating no systemic
9		bias in the calibration."
10		Do you agree that when assessing the actual residual
11		values presented in Table 4.1 starting on page PDF 123,
12		the results are not consistent with this conclusion?
13		If we could go up to PDF 123? Do you agree that
14		out of the 72 residual values provided, 42 or almost 60
15		percent are above the zero line?
16	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Subject to check I have not run
17		those numbers myself, but yes, I could accept, I
18		believe in your evidence it was stated that 58 percent
19		were above the zero line.
20	Q.	Can you confirm that Figure 4-14 on PDF page 121 of
21		Exhibit 110 also shows the location of calibrated
22		targets used and range of residual values as shown by
23		coloured dots?
24	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Yes, I can confirm that.
25	Q.	Do you agree that, although it would have been more
1		



1		helpful to show the actual values at each point, there
2		does appear to be some bias towards more positive
3		residuals on the east side of the SR1 footprint?
4	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I would agree that, spatially
5		speaking, some of the resids [verbatim] on the east
6		side of the domain are more positive than those values
7		in the PDA area.
8		Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that when
9		we are calibrating a model of this nature, this is a
10		large regional scale model. What we are most
11		interested in in calibrating is the area where the
12		effects are likely to start.
13		So, you know, in calibrating the model, we
14		definitely focus on that area first because that's the
15		areas where there's change in stressors in the system,
16		and those stressors in this case being, you know, the
17		impoundment of water behind the dam.
18		So first and foremost, we want to optimize the
19		calibrations in those areas first, and then recognizing
20		that, yes, in some areas, distal to those main area of
21		effects, the calibration may not quite be as strong.
22		I would also like to point you to another figure
23		in Exhibit 110, and this figure just precedes the plot
24		that we just had up. It's Figure 4-14, please,

document manager, on page 126. Thank you.

25



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

i	
1	So this is another plot of the same residuals. So
2	this graph, basically examines the residuals in a
3	different way.
4	What you can see here in this is the red dotted
5	line that goes across this graph at a 45-degree angle
6	there and represents the line of perfect fit. So dots
7	that fall on that line, the simulated and observed
8	groundwater levels have a verv good match.
9	Again, you can see from this plot that the
10	residuals all plot very close to the line of perfect
11	fit. Yes. there is some scatter in the data and that
12	is certainly expected of a regional scale model. But
13	what we see here, as well, is that the fit of those
14	residuals is guite good across the entire range of
15	values in the model as well.
16	So we need to keep in mind that this is a regional
17	scale model in an area of high topographic relief.
18	There's more than 200 metres of relief in this model
19	from its highest point to its lowest point.
20	So, vou know, residuals that are, vou know.
21	averaging a couple of metres within the framework of a
22	model that has over 200 metres of relief are actually
23	quite small. And if we actually scroll up one more
24	name I believe we can see in Table 4-2 there some of
25	the recidual statistics based on the calibration the
25	the restruat statistics based on the caribration, the



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		correlation coefficient notably at the bottom there
2		being .99, which is actually a relatively high level of
3		correlation for those residuals, and the normalized
4		root mean squared residual is 2.8 percent there, you
5		know, common metric for the adequate calibration of a
6		model of this nature would be in the order of
7		10 percent.
8		So it's a rather good calibration of this model.
9		Again, there's going to be some variations in the
10		residuals and where they are, but overall we have
11		confidence that this model is adequately calibrated.
12	Q.	So going back, zoom host, to PDF page 121. I
13		had you confirmed that Figure 4-14 shows the
14		location of calibration targets used and the range of
15		residual values shown by coloured dots. You agree that
16		it would have been more helpful to show the actual
17		values at each point, and you agree that there does
18		appear to be some bias towards more positive residuals
19		on the east side of the SR1 footprint.
20		How is this considered unbiased? And how does it
21		speak to areas of the model domain that are not
22		appropriately configured?
23	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, I believe I said
24		that I acknowledged the residuals in some eastern areas
25		of the model are higher than those in the main areas of



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		influence, namely within the project PDA.
2		I don't see overall, at a model scale, that there
3		is systemic bias. So there is no, you know, broad
4		pattern of all the residuals being positive or all the
5		residuals being negative. Again, ves, there is some
6		variation and they do swing from negative to positive.
7		which in fact means that it's pretty close
, 8		When you have residuals that are close to zero
0		and was some are positive and some are positive then
9		that means that your solibration has bared in in the
10		that means that your calibration has noned in in the
11		right area.
12	Q.	Zoom host, you can take that down. Thank you.
13		Now Stantec indicates in Exhibit 327, PDF page 45
14		that and I quote: (as read)
15		"Effects on pore pressures were, in
16		fact, examined under the most
17		conservative scenario where the complete
18		external loading due to the weight of
19		water impounded in the reservoir was
20		applied directly to the underlying
21		bedrock, assuming that none of this
22		external load would be borne by the
23		overlying clay tills."
24		How is it possible that none of the external load will
25		be carried by the clay tills when that is the actual



1		material that the SR1 reservoir will sit on?
2	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, I believe the
3		passage that Mr. Secord referred to was in reference to
4		how we modelled the effect of an external load applied
5		to the ground surface, how those loads would translate
6		into pressures within the underlying bedrock aquifer.
7		So we are saying here that this is what we hit was
8		a conservative approach because we took the entire load
9		that would be related to the impoundment of water, so
10		the so-called weight of the water on the land surface,
11		was applied as an additional head to the underlying
12		bedrock.
13		So Mr. Secord is correct in saying that, in
14		reality, you know, that wouldn't happen. Yes, the clay
15		tills and the underlying materials would, in fact, bear
16		some of that load.
17		But for conservatism, we did not you know, we
18		assumed that none of the load would be carried by those
19		materials because that, in turn, overestimates the
20		pressure effect in the underlying bedrock.
21		So this was a conservative approach and, in
22		reality, some of that load would be borne by the
23		overlying materials which would actually reduce the
24		pore pressures underneath because, again, the portion
25		of that normal stress that has now been applied is just



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		borne by the matrix itself and not the pore fluid.
2		So our approach in this case, when examining the
3		effects on groundwater, was to adopt something, you
4		know, entirely conservative in that we were not
5		discounting any of that loading that's actually borne
6		by the matrix itself, and we apply that directly to
7		groundwater assuming that it's got to take it all.
8	Q.	What about the pore pressures in the clay and tills?
9	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: So, again, we embarked on that
10		exercise because the question at the time was being
11		what will happen to water levels within the bedrock due
12		to the weight of water impounded in the reservoir, and
13		you know, how far out could the pressure effects in
14		bedrock be observed, what would their magnitude be, and
15		with that in mind, I mean that was the question we were
16		seeking to answer. And, again, to do that, we applied
17		that full load of additional head directly to the
18		bedrock. So we feel, again, that's a highly
19		conservative approach, would tend to overestimate the
20		pressure influence within the bedrock, but it is
21		informative for us in terms of developing our
22		monitoring and mitigation plans.
23	Q.	If the impact of applying the full external load onto
24		clay tills had been applied in the model, how would
25		this change the results of the assessment and what



1		would the risk of failure be like in those
2		circumstances?
3	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, I think we are
4		talking here about slightly different issues.
5		So our approach to assess effects on the
6		groundwater system assumed that that load would
7		translate as pressure down to the underlying aquifer.
8		So our assessment on the groundwater system was not
9		intended to assess the effect of that additional load
10		in terms of a geomechanical response of those
11		underlying tills. That assessment was conducted by our
12		geotechnical teams, and was also duly considered, but
13		it is a separate assessment than the effects assessment
14		for groundwater.
15	Q.	Yeah, you understand my question is not about the
16		bedrock?
17	Α.	MR. BACK: This is Dan Back. Do I need to
18		address that question, Mr. Secord, as far as the
19		geotechnical stability analysis relative to pore
20		pressures?
21	Q.	Yeah, I'm just trying to understand Mr. Yoshisaka's
22		response.
23	Α.	MR. BACK: He was modelling pore pressures in
24		the bedrock, so that's why he allowed the load to pass
25		through the soil formations directly to the bedrock.
1		



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Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		If you're interested in the performance of the
2		soil formations, we looked at that in great detail in
3		our geotechnical records.
4	Q.	That was my question. I referred to Exhibit 327, PDF
5		page 45, which said that the weight of the water was
6		applied directly to the underlying bedrock.
7		And my question to Mr. Yoshisaka was how is it
8		possible that none of the external load will be carried
9		by the clay tills when that is the actual material that
10		the SR1 reservoir will sit on. And I had a long
11		explanation.
12		But my I guess the question that I have is, if
13		the impact of applying the full external load onto clay
14		tills had been applied in the model, the groundwater
15		numerical model, how would this change the results of
16		the assessment?
17	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: So Mr. Chairman, we're talking
18		about different models here.
19		So the groundwater model was developed to assess
20		effects on groundwater levels, pressures, flow regime,
21		and so forth. There is a separate modelling exercise
22		that has been completed as well to address the
23		geotechnical concerns that Mr. Secord has raised here.
24		So they are two separate models, and we shouldn't,
25		you know, mix them up here in our discussion.



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		The text, Mr. Secord, that you're referring to was
2		specific to the groundwater model. So for a
3		groundwater modelling perspective, that approach is
4		conservative because we're taking all the pressure and
5		we're putting it in the groundwater system. So we're
6		overestimating the effects on the underlying aquifer.
7		It is not meant to reproduce conditions accurately
8		within the tills for the purposes of a geotechnical
9		assessment. That line of investigation was handled by
10		our geotechnical teams, and Mr. Back can comment more
11		on those.
12	Q.	Okay. I think I'm more interested in the groundwater
13		numerical model at the moment. So Mr. Back, we'll
14		leave you out of it for the moment.
15		In Exhibit 327, the last paragraph on PDF page 44
16		indicates: (as read)
17		"Stantec acknowledges that the Spy Hill
18		formation contains notable
19		concentrations of montmorillonite which
20		indeed does swell when hydrated."
21		It is noted that and I quote: (as read)
22		"Because water levels in the clay tills
23		in the SR1 reservoir area are in general
24		near ground surface, these units are
25		continuously hydrated with water in



Cross-examined	by	Mr.	Secord
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4		their evicting state and thus the
		there existing state, and thus the
2		potential for a formation of large scale
3		desiccation fractures beneath the
4		shallow water table is minimal."
5		Do you agree that while this may be true, so long as
6		they stay hydrated, what happens when an extended
7		drought occurs and the water table declines?
8	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, as we've stated
9		before, we do acknowledge that when clays dry out,
10		there's a potential for them to to form these
11		desiccation fractures.
12		However, should the project be put into operation
13		and then these fractures are present, you know, once
14		the water starts percolating down, I mean those clay
15		materials will swell again, and those fractures will
16		anneal.
17	Q.	Do you agree, and I don't know whether this might be
18		for Mr. Back, do you agree that the fact that the
19		montmorillonite is hydrated is a concern given that it
20		has a tendency to share slip when placed under external
21		load?
22	Α.	MR. BACK: Yeah, this is Dan Back. I guess I
23		need to address that.
24		Montmorillonite is a clay mineral. It's a
25		component of many clays that occur. Based on the
11		



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	plasticity of the clays, particularly, the lacustrine
2	clay, we would believe that a significant component of
3	that is montmorillonite. There's other clay minerals
4	that are in the clay, and usually the performance of
5	the clay depends on the combination of the proportions
6	of those within it. We would expect changes in the
7	performance of the clay soil, depending on the moisture
8	content that was present.
9	The way that the text in that report is written,
10	it implies that the clay exists in an unhydrated
11	condition; that's not accurate. Both the till and the
12	lacustrine clay are currently moist. They're saturated
13	to a depth of somewhere between 1 and 3 metres below
14	the surface, and then they're in a moist condition from
15	there to the surface.

In the event of an extensive drought, there would be some drying near the surface. Again, as I stated earlier, we -- I don't see any evidence based on the condition of the soil currently of that drying extending deeper than a couple of metres below the surface.

22 When clay soil is totally dried out and has 23 no -- no or very little moisture in it, it becomes very 24 hard. Think of like adobe brick or something; right? 25 And so it has a great deal of strength. Its strength



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

performance is dominated by the cracks that might form 1 2 in the adobe block, if you will. 3 But when it is hydrated and has water content 4 above the shrinkage limits, certainly above the plastic 5 limits, it has a different set of characteristics, and 6 it has softening kind of as implied there. The 7 strength of the soil is probably not going to vary that much once it is in a moderately hydrated condition. 8 9 What happens when we have loading on the 10 structure, and that could come from the construction of 11 an embankment; it could also come from loading from the 12 reservoir water loading, the pore water within the 13 clay -- well, maybe I should back up. 14 The clay is subject to some shrinkage, consolidation, settlement, whatever word you want to 15 16 apply, due to the vertical load that's applied to it. 17 And as that occurs, the voids within the soil, that'll 18 be the spaces that don't have soil particles, tend to 19 get squeezed or reduce in volume. 20 And if there's enough water, in this case, in the 21 clay is saturated and those voids are full of water, 22 the water will not compress. 23 And so the load is carried by the water, and so that reduces the effect of normal load on the soil 24 25 material, and that reduces the effect of sheer strength



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

that you can achieve in that soil. 1 2 So let's just say we were to build the embankment 3 and the soil underneath was saturated, then we would 4 end up with high pore pressures. Those high pore 5 pressures would reduce the normal load that pass 6 through the foundation soil, and that would result in 7 an apparent reduction in strength. Sheer strength cohesion is the term that Fennell used. 8 9 And so yes, we anticipated in our analysis, we went through a number of fairly sophisticated 10 11 laboratory tests with a lot of different conditions on 12 the soil samples to try to understand more clearly how 13 the soil would respond under different normal loading 14 and different shear loading and different pore 15 pressures so that we could reasonably well predict how 16 it would perform. 17 And we had some interaction with other engineers, 18 both within Stantec and the technical review board 19 retained by Alberta Transportation to look at our 20 analysis, and as a result, we actually ended up doing a 21 very sophisticated fine element model to help us 22 understand what the pore pressures might be depending on how quickly the embankment was constructed. 23

So if you notice in the Preliminary Design Report, there's an extensive discussion about both traditional

24

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Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1		empirical methods of analysis and fine element analysis
2		methodologies of understanding the strength of the soil
3		under the embankment due to the loading that's based
4		upon it.
5		So I don't know if that answers your question
6		directly. Perhaps you could restate your question or
7		add another question for me.
8	Q.	Okay. Let's add another question.
9		So hydrated soiling clays can slip; correct?
10	Α.	MR. BACK: I would take your term "slip" to
11		mean a sheer failure, sheer movement, sheer
12		displacement?
13	Q.	Sure.
14	Α.	MR. BACK: Yes, depending on the loading
15		that's applied to them, that can happen, yes, it can.
16	Q.	So how is this risk incorporated into the geotechnical
17		assessment and how can my clients who are in the
18		Springbank community who are going to be immediately
19		downstream of the structure, within metres downstream
20		of the structure, in fact there's one resident just at
21		the end of the Unnamed Creek where the low-level outlet
22		flows into, how can they be confident that the degree
23		of sampling and lack of mineralogy to substantiate
24		local conditions beneath SR1 is enough to provide
25		comfort that a rather unique dam structure will not be



1		subject to catastrophic failure at some point in time?
2	Α.	MR. BACK: Well, just to be clear, our goal
3		is to develop a design that will not have a
4		catastrophic failure. We'll incorporate redundancies
5		into the design and do the analysis in such a way to
6		essentially rule out that as a possibility.
7		As far as the shear slip I think is the
8		terminology that you applied there, the way that the
9		soil works is it slips or shears on the plain like that
10		when the shear strength is exceeded.
11		So you take a sample, and you apply a load to, and
12		it fails on a shear plain.
13		So the goal of our laboratory tests and
14		geotechnical analysis was to understand what the shear
15		stress is within the soil, both in the embankment and
16		the foundation underneath, will be during the
17		construction and operation and various conditions both
18		failing during a flood, seismic conditions, drawing
19		down the pool after the flood, all the different
20		conditions is to understand what the shear stresses
21		will be here in the soil.
22		And the laboratory testing program is to help us
23		understand what point will the soil exceed the strength
24		that it has speak and begin the shear slip that we
25		speak of.



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		So our entire design is based on doing those
2		computations and understanding at what point the shear
3		slip will occur and making sure that we never get close
4		to that value. The factors of safety that we use in
5		our geotechnical analysis allow us to have a difference
6		between the strength of the soil to resist the shear
7		slip and the loading that would cause the shear slip.
8	Q.	Did you test any of the intervals between the
9		interfaces between the clay till and bedrock for
10		slippage risk?
11	Α.	MR. BACK: We evaluated all of the materials
12		from the ground surface to within the bedrock. We
13		looked specifically at what was likely to be occurring
14		at the top of rock location. We looked at what was
15		going on in the interfaces between the lacustrine clay
16		and the clay till. And our conclusion was that those
17		interfaces would be the strength of those interfaces
18		would be dominated by the weaker of the materials at
19		the interface.
20		So if we're looking at the clay till versus the
21		lacustrine clay, the lacustrine clay is typically less
22		strong, so the strength of the lacustrine clay would
23		drive the performance of that interface.
24		If we look at the alow the alow till and the

24If we look at the clay -- the clay till and the25underlying bedrock, the clay till was less strong than


1		the bedrock, and so the strength of that clay till
2		would drive the strength of the interface.
3	Q.	So you didn't test any of the intervals at the
4		interfaces between the clay till and bedrock for
5		slippage risk?
6	Α.	MR. BACK: I guess I could answer that
7		positively yes, we did not. And it's not traditional
8		in geotechnical engineering practice obtain samples
9		that are testable that would have a portion of soil and
10		a portion of rock and then try to test the interface.
11		I can tell you from my experience in laboratory
12		testing, when you do that, your shear will be in the
13		soil.
14		There was some discussion of mud stone layers
15		within the bedrock and some concern about the strength
16		of those. However, in our extensive drilling program,
17		we came to the conclusion that if those did in fact
18		occur at the interface, they were over limited extents
19		because of the dipping nature of the bedrock formation.
20		And so there might be a little bit of mud and stone for
21		a few metres, and then there would be more sandstone.
22		So to have a failure, we'd have to have a
23		relatively large area many metres long that would
24		actually move, and so you would get a composite of
25		whatever the strength might be in the mud stone



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

location and in the sandstone locations. 1 2 So our very confident belief is that any failure 3 that occurs along the top rock interface will occur at 4 the strength of the glacial clay too. 5 Q. Now, in Exhibit 178, starting at page PDF 325, there are a number of figures that show the depth of possible 6 7 slope stability issues extending down into the clay tills underlying the SR1 dam structure. 8 9 And maybe we could pull up Exhibit -- sorry, PDF page 409 of Exhibit 178. Perfect. Maybe you could 10 11 just reduce it by one. Thank you, zoom host. 12 Do you agree that this raises the risk of failure 13 within the glacial units themselves or at the interface 14 between the clay and underlying till, and how has this 15 risk been assessed in relation to increased pore 16 pressures from external loading that may serve to 17 reduce friction and increase shear slip in the lateral 18 direction? And a good example of this is on PDF page 19 409, which we have in front of us now. 20 MR. BACK: I'm sure I don't follow your Α. 21 question, and it's awfully complex with a lot of parts. 22 Could you state it again or perhaps break it into 23 smaller pieces so I could answer each one. 24 So taking a look at this figure on PDF page --Q. Sure. 25 at 409 of Exhibit 178, can you describe what the black



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		vertical lines show?
2	Α.	MR. BACK: Yes, I can. I'm very familiar
3		with this figure and all of the figures that you're
4		referring to here.
5	Q.	So can you just take me through what this figure is
6		depicting in terms of this incipient motion in the
7		downstream direction?
8	Α.	MR. BACK: Yes, absolutely. This is a
9		GeoStudio analysis for slope stability, and you're
10		seeing the section that we analyzed. This is one of
11		the sections of the embankment dam. This particular
12		case, as it says there, "Load Case End, Construction
13		Year 3, Flood, Total Stress Parameters."
14		So the layers that you see starting from the
15		bottom, the orange yellow colour is the bedrock; the
16		purple is the glacial clay till; the bright red is the
17		lacustrine clay; and then above that, we have the
18		embankment. The blue is the core, the grey is the
19		shelves, the brown are the rock toes. And then over on
20		the left, you see kind of the dark crosshatch and that
21		would be the pool because this is an assumed flood
22		condition.
23		There is, as you see there, a somewhat irregular

24 25 There is, as you see there, a somewhat irregular sort of partially circular surface that starts up at the crest in the blue, sends down through the bright



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

red and comes down at the downstream toe. That is the 1 2 failure surface for this particular analysis. 3 The vertical lines that you see in there, I 4 believe those are slices the GeoStudio generates that 5 it does its computation of the slope stability on. Up 6 above that, you see a red dot and, beside that, the 7 number 1.4. The way this works is we set the model up and we 8 9 identify the geometry of the layers as in here. We identify the properties of the layers, you see that in 10 11 the table above, unit weight, cohesion, different 12 friction parameters, and then we identify what failures 13 we want to look at. 14 In this case, we're talking about a downstream 15 The incipient means its going downstream if it motion. moves and when it moves. We did another one -- maybe 16 17 on the flood gates we did another one. Most of them we 18 did both downstream and upstream. 19 Then you give the program certain restraints. In 20 this case, we have an entry and exit restraint. You 21 see the little kind of dashed red lines on the surface 22 of the crest of the dam and down at the toe, and then 23 you give it some search parameters and tell it to start 24 looking and it does hundreds or thousands of different

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computations of different potential movement surfaces,

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Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		circles, and then non-circular surfaces. It changes
2		the nodes around and it keeps doing a calculation of
3		the factor of safety until it lands on the least factor
4		of safety, the one that gives us the most likely, if
5		you will, probability of movement.
6		In this case it landed on the least value as 1.4.
7		The resistance of the soil from the shear slip is 1.4
8		times the loading that's being applied to the soil
9		along that specific surface right there.
10		Perhaps you could ask another question or tell me
11		what I haven't clarified for you.
12	Q.	Sure. Can you confirm that the risk assessment for
13		geotechnical stability has been limited to the dam and
14		diversion channel only?
15	Α.	MR. BACK: I'm not sure I would use the term
16		"risk assessment." The seepage and stability analyses
17		was primarily focused on the embankment dam and the
18		little saddle dam and sections of the channel. Excuse
19		me.
20		I believe there were some slope stability analyses
21		done on the reservoir rim and also along the bank of
22		the Elbow River in addition to those that were most
23		concentrated on the embankment dam and the channel.
24		There were other geotechnical evaluations of other
25		elements, but the primary geotechnical analysis focused



1		on the embankment data in the channel.
2	Q.	And how has the risk of shear slip underneath the rest
3		of the reservoir been assessed, including the
4		additional pore pressure that will occur when the
5		reservoir is full of water?
6	Α.	MR. BACK: Well, as I indicated, some
7		stability sections were performed on what we called
8		"reservoir rim." We looked at areas around the
9		reservoir where the existing topography is steepest
10		where we'd be most likely to have some failures.
11		I would point out that the loading from the
12		reservoir water is going to be laced with the least
13		amount of water on the edges, the loading from the
14		reservoir is going to be greatest at the bottom, in
15		fact right next to the dam where it's 20 metres deep or
16		whatever. And in those locations, there's not really
17		very much shear stress applied to the soil; it's mostly
18		just compressive stress because there's really no place
19		for the soil to go to, there's no outlet.
20		Like, you look at this figure here. The soil that
21		might move would exit to the right side or the
22		downslope side. If you're in the bottom of the
23		reservoir, there's no place for the soil to exit to.
24	Q.	So when we look at this figure, "Load Case End,
25		Construction, Year 3, Flood, Total Stress Parameters,



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1		Incipient Motion in the Downstream Direction," this
2		shows a slippage risk at the clay till interface;
3		correct?
4	Α.	MR. BACK: Clay till interface with what?
5	Q.	With the reservoir. Where is the clay in this picture?
6	Α.	MR. BACK: Well, the clay till is the purple
7		and the lacustrine clay is the bright red. And this
8		is
9	Q.	So does this show a slippage risk at the clay till
10		interface?
11	Α.	MR. BACK: So, I'm sorry. You're referring
12		to the lacustrine clay and the till as till.
13		What you see here is the search. When GeoStudio
14		is doing that slope stability search, it finds
15		different circles, right?
16		And there was probably some circles that went down
17		to the bedrock and it said, oh, no, that's really
18		resistant because of the high strength. They had some
19		that were shallower and they had high factors of safety
20		because the driving load was less, so it landed on the
21		critical surface.
22		And you'll notice what happened there is the
23		bottom of that thinner circle searched downward until
24		it hit the till which is the purple, and it decided it
25		didn't want to go into the till because the till was



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		stronger.
2		- So it found the maximum circle that was still in
3		the weaker lacustrine layer and that's where it came up
4		with the minimum factor of safety for shear slippage to
5		occur.
6	Q.	And that factor was 1.4?
7	Α.	MR. BACK: That's correct.
8	Q.	Were there any factors of safety less than 1 for the
9		dam embankment that were run by Stantec?
10	Α.	MR. BACK: I would have to go back through
11		and see. We have different criteria for different
12		conditions. I believe this particular condition had a
13		1.3 criteria for the long term, we have a 1.5. For the
14		pseudostatic, we looked at 1.0. For the flood
15		condition, we looked at a couple of different,
16		long-term conditions so I'm not into construction
17		one was 1.2, one was 1.4.
18		So, at the end, we adapted the design until it
19		achieved those target factors of safety according to
20		CDA and other references to meet the requirements based
21		on the analysis that we did.
22	Q.	Zoom host, could you go to PDF page 423?
23	Α.	MR. BACK: Thank you.
24	Q.	This figure has a factor safety of .07; correct?
25	Α.	MR. BACK: That is correct.



1	Q.	That would be below the Canadian Dam Safety Guidelines?
2	Α.	MR. BACK: Yes and no. What happens is
3		there's not a there's not a criteria for
4		pseudostatic factor of safety. What there is is
5		there's a trigger that says if the pseudostatic factor
6		of safety is less than 1.0, which this one is, then
7		it's incumbent on the designer to do a deformation
8		analysis to establish what would happen during the
9		earthquake, and that's what we did on this section.
10	Q.	Now, the estimate of leakage from the reservoir has
11		been provided. And if we could turn to Exhibit 110,
12		PDF page 151. Stantec indicates that, and I quote:
13		(as read)
14		"An estimate of seepage out of the
15		reservoir area when full, and just prior
16		to commencement of release (when seepage
17		rates out of the reservoir area would be
18		at their maximum) was obtained through
19		examination of the flux values at each
20		of the nodes within the reservoir,
21		summation of the net fluxes yielded an
22		estimated seepage rate of 425 cubic
23		metres per day out of the reservoir."
24		Would you agree that this is based on having a much
25		lower clay value for the clay layer of 7.2 times 10 to



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1		the minus 8 metres per second rather than the 5.1 times
2		10 to the minus 6 metres per second reported in
3		Table E.1-2, Exhibit 110, PDF page 473 that we looked at
4		earlier?
5		So just to recap, because there was maybe a little
6		bit to that, Mr. Yoshisaka, I read to you the sentence
7		from PDF page 151 of Exhibit 110, which indicated that
8		the seepage rate was going to be was estimated to be
9		426 cubic metres per day out of the reservoir.
10		So the first part of the question, this is based on
11		having a much lower K value for the clay layer of 7.2
12		times 10 to the minus 8 rather than the 5.1 times 10 to
13		the minus 6 metres per second reported in Table E.1-2.
14	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: No, that's not correct. The
15		values so this estimate of flux came from the model.
16		Again, as was indicated here, it's based on, you know,
17		selecting the model nodes that are wet when the
18		reservoir is full, and summing the flux values for each
19		of those nodes across the entire wooded area of the
20		reservoir. Now, the underlying hydraulic conductivity
21		conditions are those that be carried in the model.
22		So, yes, there's a value for the clay. There's a
23		different value for the till, as was the case in all
24		the simulations that we ran.
25	Q.	How would increasing the K value to 5.1 times 10 to the



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1		minus 6 metres per second impact the leakage rate from
2		the reservoir?
3	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: It would not. These values are
4		based on that conductivity value.
5	Q.	If the model is not set up correctly, how can you get
6		an accurate leakage rate?
7	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: We believe that the model is set
8		up correctly and thus have confidence in the seepage
9		rate that we've estimated.
10		Further, Mr. Chairman, I mean if there is question
11		around the hydraulic conductivity values that we
12		carried in the model, we did endeavor to undertake some
13		sensitivity analysis simulations, again, where we
14		turned up the permeability of some of these units by a
15		factor of up to 1,000.
16		So, again, we made some of these units more
17		permeable by a factor of 1,000 to evaluate, you know,
18		what the what-if scenario, what if these materials
19		are more permeable than we think, what are the
20		outcomes.
21		Based on those simulations, yes, we see further
22		propagation of effects and higher magnitude effects,
23		but, in general, those effects are still limited to the
24		local assessment area.
25		So they are relatively local in scale despite



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1		turning up conductivity values far in excess of what we
2		ever observed in the field.
3	Q.	So in terms of your sensitivity analysis, what was the
4		highest K value you looked at to impact the leakage
5		rate?
6	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I believe we multiplied the K
7		values of those till deposits by a factor of 1000.
8	Q.	So what are we looking at in terms of 10 to the minus
9		what?
10	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Approximately 5, 10 to the minus
11		5.
12	Q.	Okay. Now, Stantec did conduct some baseline
13		groundwater analyses for the SR1 area; is that correct?
14	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct.
15	Q.	And is it correct it did not go further in terms of
16		assessing the chemical information of the groundwater
17		analyses?
18	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: So we completed a baseline
19		monitoring event that covered all of the monitoring
20		wells which we installed as part of the hydrogeologic
21		field program. So each of those wells was sampled. We
22		collected water samples from them and submitted them to
23		the lab for analysis of a rather broad suite of
24		parameters.
25		Through that analysis, we feel that we are have



1		very well-constrained baseline conditions for the
2		project area.
3	Q.	Sorry to go back, Mr. Yoshisaka, but you indicated that
4		you increased the K value to 10 to the minus 5. How
5		did that impact the leakage rate? When you went from
6		7.2 times 10 to the minus 8 to, you know, let's say 5
7		times 10 to the minus 5 metres per second, how did that
8		change the estimated seepage rate?
9	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I don't believe that we presented
10		that number. Again, that sensitivity run, you know,
11		the main intent was to understand okay, if these
12		materials are more permeable than we believe, how far
13		away could those effects extend. You know, how might
14		that change the groundwater flow patterns within that
15		area relative to the case that we carried in the
16		effects assessment, yeah, and to understand, you know,
17		what how our characterization of some of those
18		effects might change as a result of that.
19		So we did not specifically recalculate the seepage
20		rate on those values and in part because those values
21		are so high now, I mean they're essentially
22		non-credible in terms of what our observations are.
23		Basically we turned clays into sands, and we just know
24		that that's not not the case.
25		So we did that effort, again, to see how far the

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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

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1		effects on the flow regime could extend outwards, and
2		that again gives us an idea of the area of effect that
3		could be the case should these materials be much more
4		permeable.
5	Q.	Is there some reason why you didn't present the
6		sensitivity analysis using the increased K value?
7	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: We did present those results.
8	Q.	But it doesn't translate to the seepage rate under the
9		reservoir? I'm just trying to understand your answer.
10		I don't know that I got it or follow it.
11	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: No, I don't believe we
12		recalculated the seepage rate.
13		Again, we feel that the rate that we have is
14		already conservative because, even outside of the
15		sensitivity analysis, the model that we carry in our
16		effects assessment, again, assigns a K value of 10 to
17		the minus 6 for the clay, which is already at least one
18		order, if not two orders of magnitude higher than our
19		observations.
20		So we feel there's sufficient conservatism in that
21		seepage estimate already.
22		You know, I would also like to point out that, you
23		know, the incremental head associated with the
24		impoundment of water behind the dam, you'll hear
25		numbers of 24 metres of head being drawn out there, and



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		that is accurate. But it's important to keep in mind
2		that the area over which there is an incremental 24
3		metres of head is actually quite small. I mean it's
4		quite limited to the upstream toe of the dam.
5		As soon as you progress in the northeasterly,
6		sorry, northwesterly direction basin, those incremental
7		pressures become much, much less.
8		So, you know, in actual averaging over the entire
9		area of the reservoir, the incremental head is nowhere
10		near 24 metres. It's probably closer to around 12.
11	Q.	Now, Stantec did some baseline groundwater analyses for
12		the SR1 area as I discussed a moment ago, but did not
13		go any further with assessing this chemical
14		information.
15		Can you tell me, how is it possible to determine
16		that the effects of SR1 will be not significant as
17		indicated in paragraph 3 under Concern Number 2 of
18		Stantec's Exhibit 327, PDF page 45, when Stantec has
19		done no geochemical modelling or feet in transport
20		assessment to substantiate that claim?
21	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: In terms of the feet and transport
22		modelling, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to point out that,
23		you know, when we construct a groundwater flow model,
24		we are modelling the flow of groundwater
25		through through the system.
1		



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Now in terms of, you know, entrainment and
2	subsequent transport of potential contaminates, we can
3	conservatively estimate that in the absence explicit
4	feet transport modelling, if we assume that the
5	contaminants will move through effectively with
6	groundwater that.

7 And again, this is a conservative approach. When you actually endeavor on a more detailed feet transport 8 modelling of contaminants, the additional terms that 9 you're adding to your flow equations really have to do 10 11 with mechanisms that slow the transport of 12 contaminants. So things like, you know, hydrodynamic 13 dispersion, absorption, those types of processes would 14 be additional terms that you would include within your 15 mathematical formulation of the flow system.

So by not doing that, you're essentially assuming that contaminants move effectively with groundwater, and in turn, it arrives at a conservative approach.

19 So if we simply assume that a contaminant will 20 move at the same rate as groundwater, even though we 21 know in reality that's generally not the case, 22 contaminants move slower than the average speed of 23 groundwater because of these other processes that 24 happen. But again, conservatively one could assume 25 that they just do move at the same time rate as

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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		groundwater, and thus estimating your flow velocities
2		and extent of influence serves as a conservative
3		surrogate for the areas of effects that you might
4		expect for contaminants as well.
5	Q.	Did you do any particular work to look at this for SR1,
6		or are you just speculating?
7	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Again, we use the groundwater flow
8		model that we created to also assess the potential for
9		migration of contaminants. A contaminant cannot move
10		any quicker than the groundwater moves. A contaminant
11		could only in reality move slower, aside from some, you
12		know, perhaps scenarios that really aren't applicable
13		to what we're looking at here.
14		So, again by assuming simply that contaminants
15		would move at the same rate as groundwater, it is a
16		conservative approach and would tend to overestimate
17		the rate at which they would migrate to the subsurface.
18	Q.	Stantec states at Exhibit 327, PDF page 46, paragraph
19		1, of Concern Number 3, that: (as read)
20		"In general "
21		You can take this down, Zoom host: (as read)
22		"In general, average TDS concentrations
23		within the upper bedrock are lower than
24		average TDS concentrations in the
25		unconsolidated clay/tills."



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		Do you agree that a review of the difference in TDS
2		values between the bedrock and the clays/tills using a
3		non-parametric sign test does not substantiate this
4		claim?
5	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I think our claim is simply this,
6		is that the average TDS concentrations within the upper
7		unconsolidated materials is is, on average, a little
8		bit higher than the average TDS concentrations in the
9		underlying bedrock.
10	Q.	How did Stantec arrive at the conclusion that the TDS
11		values are from different populations, and how does
12		this information change their opinion of hydrochemical
13		connectivity between the clay tills and the bedrock?
14	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, in our baseline
15		assessment, we provide that text that again states that
16		the average TDS concentrations in those upper deposits
17		is slightly higher than those found in the bedrock.
18		And then why we highlight this is because if you
19		can imagine a groundwater flow path, as that flow path
20		and residence time through the system increases,
21		groundwater tends to become more mineralized. So the
22		higher TDS will prevail when the flow path through the
23		system is longer.
24		So when you consider that TDS values in an

25 underlying formation are lower than those in an



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		overlying formation, the manner in which that can come
2		about is because the transit time through the system in
3		that lower unit is shorter than it is in the overlying
4		sediments, so meaning that the bedrock system is
5		being as is the upper unconfined sediments, but its
6		travel time through the system in bedrock is likely a
7		little bit shorter in time, and thus, we have some
8		evidence that, you know, all of the water in the
9		bedrock is not percolating through the upper materials.
10		If that were the case, then the TDS values in the
11		bedrock would at least be the same or even higher than
12		those within the unconsolidated deposits.
13		So, really, we're not, you know, offering that
14		evidence to suggest that, you know, there's necessarily
15		a stark contrast between these TDS values, but it is
16		evidence to suggest, again, that water in the bedrock
17		is derived from its recharge areas, which we know are
18		in the more upland areas of the region, and that water
19		that's slowly migrating through the upper sediments is
20		not the sole contributor to the water that's found in
21		bedrock. And that's the point we're trying to make
22		there.
23	Q.	You understand that my question here is are the

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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Yes, we categorize the
2		hydrochemical results into bedrock results and results
3		for the unconsolidated deposits so they are separate
4		datasets.
5	Q.	And in this case, I put it to you that there is no
6		significant difference between the TDS and the clay
7		tills versus the bedrock?
8	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Again what we've presented in
9		evidence, and though I've not conducted the same
10		statistical test that Dr. Fennell has presented, but it
11		was a simple comparison of averages in one group with
12		the averages in another group.
13	Q.	Okay. Zoom host, if we could have Exhibit 110, PDF
14		page 141. Thank you.
15		Now, in Exhibit 110, PDF page 141, this figure
16		shows the simulated net change in head for the
17		PPXO/EEXO scenario; correct?
18	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct.
19	Q.	And an area drawdown of up to 8.5 metres is noted along
20		the diversion channel leading from the Elbow River to
21		the SR1 reservoir and up 2.5 metres above 500 metres or
22		so out from the channel in certain areas. Do you agree
23		with that?
24	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct.
25	Q.	And what is not shown is a drawdown influence for the



1		outlet channel leaving from SR1 leaving from the SR1
2		reservoir to the Elbow River; correct?
3	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct.
4	Q.	And this channel is appears to be in the order of
5		9 metres deep in areas where the water table is close
6		to the surface, i.e. less than 1 to 2 metres, and
7		perhaps, Zoom host, you could turn to Figure 3-23 on
8		PDF page 75.
9		Can you please explain why there's no drawdown
10		projected for the outlet channel when the excavation
11		will be below the water table?
12	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I believe the outlet channel in
13		that area is relatively the excavated portion of the
14		outlet channel is a relatively small feature. It's
15		probably also relatively close to where the the
16		Unnamed Creek is as well.
17	Q.	Can we go back to PDF page 141? So what are you
18		referring to there, Mr. Yoshisaka?
19	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: So Mr. Chairman, the outlet
20		channel is situated quite close to the natural channel
21		of Unnamed Creek. Within that creek, I mean there is
22		some hydraulic control exerted by the creek as well
23		because in the model we have the creek feature modelled
24		as constant head conditions.

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So we have water coming into the model from the



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1		creek itself as well, which tends to, again, with our
2		model, elevate water levels in those areas because
3		there's modelled inflow entering the system.
4	Q.	If we could turn up Exhibit 110, PDF page 479.
5		Now, under sensitivity analysis scenario 3 of the
6		groundwater model where the simulated net change in
7		hydraulic head for the PPXO, this is baseline after
8		construction with no floodwater and the EEXO baseline
9		pre-construction are compared in a steady state mode as
10		if SR1 was permanently filled, based on this
11		assessment, do you agree there are indications that
12		head values could increase by up to 24 metres beneath
13		the dam itself and up to 6 metres within about 500
14		metres of the dam, and from .6 to 3 metres up to 2
15		kilometres to the west and east of SR1?
16	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, this figure here was
17		a sensitivity analysis run for a series of simulations
18		run on our former model domain. Over the course of
19		this process, we have updated the model since then,
20		including the sensitivity analysis scenario. So I
21		would actually refer you to Exhibit 157, starting on
22		about page 9, I believe, document manager.
23		Yes. Thank you.
24		So this is the updated sensitivity analysis that
25		was run on the most recent and current version of the



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	model. It does depict largely the same picture that
2	you showed there in the previous version, Mr. Secord.
3	Yes, we will acknowledge that changes in head can
4	extend outwards from the project development area, and,
5	yes, they at their maximum near the upstream toe of
6	the dam, can be found at levels of up to 24 metres.
7	But what you will note as well when you examine
8	this figure is that the deeper red colours are higher
9	increases in head and as they grade into the oranges
10	and yellows and finally to the blue-ish hues, the
11	incremental head is decreasing.
12	So the area of 24 metres of head is that thin
13	sliver on the upstream toe of the dam, and it grades
14	down in terms of incremental pressure from there.
15	But yes, we do acknowledge that, under this
16	conservative sensitivity analysis, that, you know,
17	there could be effects that extend beyond the PDA;
18	however, they are contained within the LAA, and the LAA
19	is an area that extends approximately 1 kilometre
20	beyond the boundary of the PDA.
21	Mr. Chairman, I'd also like to put some context
22	around these sensitivity runs. It's important to keep
23	in mind here that this sensitivity run represents us
24	keeping water in the reservoir indefinitely. So this
25	is a simulation of what could happen to the pressures



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		when (a) the hydraulic conductivity values are turned
2		up to more permeable levels than what we observed, and
3		in addition, we are now holding water within the
4		reservoir indefinitely, which is obviously not an
5		operational case.
6		So this exercise was meant to (a) evaluate the
7		robustness of our model but also understand some
8		worst-case scenarios of what could happen should that
9		unrealistic operating scenario come to pass.
10		And, yes, you do see some effects, again,
11		extending a little bit beyond the PDA but not really at
12		levels that are that would cause a problem or that
13		would be at levels that we couldn't mitigate with the
14		proposed mitigation measures that we have presented.
15	MR.	BARBERO: Mr. Chairman, it's Michael Barbero
16		speaking sir.
17	THE	CHAIR: Yes.
18	MR.	BARBERO: Mr. Secord, my apologies to
19		interrupt. It's just I note this was a document
20		that I spoke to in my opening because I believe there's
21		a revised version of this figure and document that we
22		had intended to put in. I just thought I would ensure
23		that we are not looking at the old version of this
24		document when, in fact, there's a new one.
25	MR.	SECORD: Well, maybe, Mr. Barbero, you can
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1		fire me an email after we break today and let me
2		know and if you wish to confer with your team, I
3		realize they're under cross-examination but you have my
4		permission to sort this out and let us know. Is that
5		agreeable?
6	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, I can speak to that.
7		This is the figure that we identified that we needed to
8		file an errata regarding this figure. Again, there's
9		nothing wrong with the modelled results here that are
10		presented. The error shows up in the legend to this
11		figure where the bins describing those colour ranges
12		there in this version are not correct.
13	MR.	SECORD: Okay. Thank you.
14	Q.	So in terms of so if, for instance, the City of
15		Calgary was desperate for water and said to Alberta
16		Transportation, we want this we want you to store
17		water in this structure, this would be the type of
18		scenario that you would see in the event that water was
19		stored in the reservoir for a longer period of time
20		than contemplated. Do I understand that to be correct,
21		Mr. Yoshisaka?
22	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: You do, Mr. Secord, and it's not a
23		longer period of time; it's indefinitely. So this
23 24		longer period of time; it's indefinitely. So this simulation is run in a steady state mode which, you



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		the reservoir and you let you hold it forever, and
2		somehow you actually maintain water levels in the
3		reservoir as well. So, in reality, you would have to
4		be continually adding water to the reservoir just to
5		keep it at those levels but hold it there until the
6		system re-equiborates (phonetic) to its next
7		equilibrium.
8	Q.	And if the SR1 reservoir was to contain water for a
9		longer period of time for any reason, how would this
10		affect the flushing of the contaminants from the clay
11		tills into the bedrock?
12	Α.	MR. WOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is Matt Wood.
13		I would just like to make it very clear to the Board
14		that the purpose of SR1 is not to hold water in this
15		manner. This analysis was not done at the request of
16		the City of Calgary and the project's purpose is not to
17		hold water.
18		The analysis is done to show that the area under
19		the reservoir is relatively impermeable, and even if
20		you were to hold water for this period of time, the
21		effects are limited in nature as you can see here.
22	Q.	So my question, I think, Mr. Yoshisaka was if the SR1
23		reservoir was to contain water for a longer period of
24		time for any reason, how would this affect the flushing
25		of contaminants from the clay tills into the bedrock?



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I would say, in general, not
2		appreciably. I mean, the difference between this
3		figure and the version that we carried within the
4		effects assessment are really not that different. I
5		mean, what you see here is an extension of the areas of
6		blue slightly beyond the PDA, where as in the effects
7		assessment, they are contained within it.
8		So, you know, the zone of influence is extended,
9		you know, outwards. It's not far enough that it really
10		would present any difficulties to the mitigation plans
11		that are contemplated.
12		So, in fact, you know, the monitoring plan that we
13		have developed, considered considered this. So the
14		location of the wells that we're proposing, the depths
15		of the wells that we're proposing, contemplate these
16		types of changes in the system and thus are positioned
17		strategically in those locations to detect that change.
18		And should that change come to pass, we can implement
19		further mitigation at that time.
20	Q.	Document manager, if you could pull up Exhibit 110, PDF
21		page 94.
22		In this Table 3-4, it provides a number of sample

In this Table 3-4, it provides a number of sample locations and for the parameters, selenium and uranium, you'll notice on this page, 94, a number of these units are highlighted with, I'm going to use the colour

23

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Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		orange. Does that work for you, Mr. Yoshisaka?
2	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Yes, indeed. Thank you.
3	Q.	And then if we go to PDF page 95. In this same table
4		again, we see sorry, page 96. Again, we see
5		highlighted units highlighted in orange for uranium
6		and selenium; correct?
7	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct. There's a couple
8		of instances highlighted there, as you've noted.
9	Q.	And then on page 97, it indicates in the orange area,
10		it indicates that the concentration exceeds the
11		indicated standard.
12	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct.
13	Q.	And for and for selenium and uranium, it appeared to
14		me that the standard was Alberta was tabled to
15		"Alberta Tier 1: Groundwater Remediation Guidelines,
16		Agricultural Fine." Do I have that right?
17	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Document manager, if you could
18		scroll up for me, please.
19		So, yes, if you see those exceedance values that
20		are highlighted in orange, the superscript there is D.
21	Q.	I see. I see one that is C as well, right, for
22		uranium. I missed that one when I was looking at it
23		yesterday. Oh, and there's also yeah, C, so that
24		would be on page 96. That would be sorry, page 97,
25		that would be Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		Quality Maximum Acceptable Concentration. Do I have
2		that right?
3	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct.
4	Q.	And what is this Alberta "Table 2: Alberta Tier 1,
5		Groundwater Remediation Guidelines Agricultural Fine."
6		What does the "fine" relate to?
7	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: The fine relates to a texture of
8		the sediments in question. So the Alberta Tier 1
9		guidelines will have separate tables for coarse
10		materials and separate tables for fine materials.
11	Q.	Okay. So we can confirm, then, that there are elevated
12		concentrations of selenium and uranium in the
13		groundwater within the clay till deposits inside the
14		PDA.
15		Do you agree this is an indication that these
16		harmful elements can and have been mobilized under
17		natural conditions?
18	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I would agree that, given the
19		mineralogy of these clays, that the original source of
20		those dissolved constituents are it's certainly
21		feasible that they came from the sediments themselves.
22	Q.	And do you agree there is both physical water level
23		responses and chemical major ion compositions evidence
24		that the groundwaters in the clay tills and the upper
25		bedrock are connected. However, there has been no



1		assessment of how flushing of selenium, uranium, or any
2		other contaminants that may accumulate in the SR1
3		reservoir water and sediments may impact the
4		groundwater that local residents rely on for themselves
5		and their livestock?
6	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, I wouldn't agree
7		with the statement. We do, in fact, recognize in our
8		effects assessment that there is potential for some
9		changes in groundwater quality in the reservoir area.
10		It is something that we do acknowledge and characterize
11		within the effects assessment, and we do also
12		contemplate that in the design of our monitoring
13		program.
14		So, again, we have a robust monitoring program
15		that has been established to monitor for these types of
16		effects. And in so monitoring them, we would then

implement further mitigation measures should they be
required for the short-term duration that the water
will be impounded within the reservoir area.

Q. Now, do you agree that although Stantec and AT has said
that the groundwater flow may be to the south and
southeast of the project area, pumping of water wells
near the reservoir may intercept and capture some of
the water?

25 A. MR. YOSHISAKA: The effects of intermittent



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		pumping of domestic wells would already be captured in
2		the baseline conditions that we have characterized.
3		So we acknowledge that yes, wells have an
4		influence on water levels, and the pumping of wells
5		tends to locally depress those levels, but those
6		conditions are captured within our understanding of the
7		baseline conditions as they are today.
8	Q.	So you're saying that your groundwater numerical model
9		captures these events. Is that what you're saying?
10	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: What I'm saying is that the water
11		levels to which we have calibrated the model already
12		reflect the stresses of pumping in the system.
13	Q.	And in relation to that, are you aware that my client,
14		Mary Robinson, has five water wells on her property
15		just to the south of the proposed SR1? In terms of
16		calibrating the model, did you obtain information from
17		Ms. Robinson as to how she operated her five water
18		wells and how much water she pumps out of those wells
19		for herself personally and for her livestock and her
20		horses?
21	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: No, we did not obtain data
22		specifically from Ms. Robinson's wells.
23		I would note that she's located near, you know,
24		the diversion and the diversion structure which is, you
25		know, distal from the reservoir areas.



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1		Further, you know, she's situated at a relatively
2		low elevation within within the overall regional
3		assessment area. And as well, I believe that her wells
4		are located quite close to the Elbow River itself, and
5		as such, a lot of the stresses for her wells would be,
6		you know, somewhat buffered by the levels in the
7		Elbow River itself.
8	Q.	How does the model capture these pumping events
9		cumulatively when it wasn't even assessed?
10	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Again the model is calibrated to
11		the baseline water levels that we observed across the
12		area. So those levels would already reflect pumping
13		that happens. So that's what our model was calibrated
14		to.
15		You know, Mr. Chairman, I think it's also
16		important to understand what it is that we're asking of
17		our model.
18		First and foremost, this model is created to
19		assess the effects of the operation of the SR1 project,
20		and the operational phases of this project even during
21		the largest design flood event are relatively short in
22		time. Certainly in terms of geologic time, I mean
23		they're a blink of an eye.
24		So some of these effects and turning on and off of
25		pumps, you know, at the timeframe over which we're

pumps, you know, at the timeframe over which we're



Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

using this model, you know, we don't believe that 1 2 they'll be largely material. 3 Secondly, you know, our model is there to assess 4 conditions with the project and without the project. 5 And by comparing those two, we get an understanding of 6 what the incremental change is. 7 So you know, the operation of domestic wells within the regional assessment area are going to happen 8 9 with the project and without the project. So in either case, the effects of them would tend to net out when 10 11 you're examining change in level, change in groundwater 12 levels related to operation of the project. 13 Q. So, Mr. Yoshisaka, you're asking the Natural Resources Conservation Board to make a decision based on a model, 14 and so we need to have faith, right, in the model? 15 16 Α. MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Secord, again the model is a tool that we've used to inform our effects assessment. 17 18 It allows us to characterize the nature of those 19 effects which we have done. It also informs our 20 monitoring and mitigation plans. 21 So by conducting the modelling exercise, we have a 22 sound understanding of the flow regime. We have a 23 sound understanding of where water levels are in 24 relation to wells. We have a sound understanding of 25 the distribution of wells across ERA, and we have an



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1		understanding of, you know, other features like springs
2		as well and why they occur where they do occur.
3		So you know, the model helped us gave us
4		information, everybody, all of that. And, you know, it
5		informs our characterization of those pathways, of
6		those effects, and also informs how we're able to
7		monitor for those effects. And in turn, should the
8		modelling, or sorry, should the monitoring suggest that
9		there's changes afoot that we need to apply further
10		mitigation to, then we'll be able to react in kind and
11		put those measures in place.
12	Q.	Will Mary Robinson be pumping effluent contaminants
13		into her five water wells from the diversion channel?
14	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: No.
15	Q.	Did you model that?
16	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: I'm sorry, Mr. Secord, I'm not
17		sure I understand your question fully. Could you
18		perhaps elaborate on the mechanism that you're speaking
19		to right now?
20	Q.	Okay. You have a flood, you have the diversion channel
21		containing sewage. You have a head pond as a result of
22		your operation of the inlet gates. Is there a
23		potential for contaminants that are sitting in the
24		diversion channel; is there the potential for those
25		contaminants to find their way into my client's



1		drinking water?
2	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, it's important to
3		recognize that if this project is in operation, it's
4		because there's a flood going on. And when there's a
5		flood going on, the floodwater that's being diverted
6		into the river channel is the same floodwater that's in
7		the Elbow River valley itself.
8		Given that Ms. Robinson is situated quite close to
9		the Elbow River valley, I would submit that that water
10		is there in the river valley already; it's quite close
11		to her already.
12		The project diverting water from there and moving
13		it further distance away from her would pose no
14		incremental risk associated with that.
15	Q.	Do you agree that the new configuration of the
16		landscape post-construction of SR1 will likely alter
17		groundwater flow patterns to some degree, and why was
18		this risk not assessed?
19	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, we our modelling
20		does indicate that there are potential for some changes
21		in groundwater flow patterns as a result of the
22		project; it does acknowledge that. We did assess that,
23		and we characterized those effects within the effects
24		assessment.
25	Q.	If we could turn up Exhibit 110, PDF page 85,



1615

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1		Figure 3-28.
2	THE	CHAIR: Just excuse me, Mr. Secord. I'm
3		not sure how many questions you might have on this
4		exhibit, but it's 10 to 5. I would like to adjourn
5		pretty close to 5, and I think we have just a couple of
6		quick housekeeping things before that, but
7		So did you have a number of questions on this
8		exhibit? If so perhaps we could wait until tomorrow
9		morning. If not, then if you could ask the question or
10		two on this before we close and proceed.
11	MR.	SECORD: Sure. That would be really good.
12	Q.	And I think, Zoom host, if you could if you could
13		give us the centre of this picture, and I've got mine
14		at about, well, I would say, you know, maybe one more,
15		but you're in a perfect position there. Thank you very
16		much. That's beautiful.
17		So we have, as I understand it, the pink line, the
18		pink shading on this figure is the Tsuut'ina First
19		Nations lands; is that correct?
20	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct.
21	Q.	And then you have the outlet of the PDA in black?
22	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: The outline of the PDA is in a
23		solid black line. The extent of the LAA is in the
24		dotted black line.
25	Q.	And you have indicated to us that the flow of


ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1		groundwater will be to the south and southeast of the
2		PDA; correct?
3	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: In areas on the north side of
4		Elbow River, yes.
5	Q.	And you can confirm that my client Mary Robinson is
6		to I guess she's to the south and southeast of the
7		PDA, correct, her five water wells?
8	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Relative to the PDA, yes.
9		However, again, you know, her properties there are in
10		the river valley itself.
11		So the flow directions in those areas are, you
12		know, more constrained by the river itself, rather than
13		what is experienced in other more upland areas of the
14		PDA.
15	Q.	And in the legend, there is the blue dot is the AWW
16		ID records. So that would be basically the Alberta
17		water well information?
18	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: That's correct.
19	Q.	And are all five of Ms. Robinson's water wells shown on
20		Figure 3-28?
21	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Subject to check, they they
22		could be.
23		One of the issues with the information coming out
24		of the Alberta Water Well Information Database is that
25		the positional information associated with a well is



1617

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		logged to in many cases, particularly for older
2		wells, is logged to the centroid of a quarter section.
3		So if you have multiple wells in the same quarter
4		section, they end up plotting on top of each other
5		essentially.
6	Q.	And were any of Mary Robinson's wells part identified
7		by the red dots which in the legend is the domestic
8		well testing program well?
9	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA: Mr. Chairman, I would have to
10		double check on that point.
11	Q.	Would you mind doing that.
12		And then maybe, Mr. Chair, I think you said you
13		did do you want me to go till 5 or would you like me
14		to stop here?
15	THE	CHAIR: If this is a reasonable place to
16		stop, Mr. Secord, I think that would be good because
17		I've got just a couple of quick housekeeping and we can
18		probably end then close to 5 and start again tomorrow?
19	MR.	SECORD: Sure. So if you could give me an
20		undertaking to just to let me know which of if any
21		of these red dots represent Mary Robinson's wells.
22		UNDERTAKING - TO ADVISE IF ANY OF THESE
23		RED DOTS ON FIGURE 3-28 REPRESENTS
24		MARY ROBINSON'S WELLS
25	MR.	SECORD: And then just to leave you with my



1618

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1		question for tomorro	w is, you know, dealing with over				
2		geologic time, given	that we know that selenium and				
3		uranium are present,	what is the potential for my				
4		clients' wells south	and east of the PDA to be				
5		contaminated with se	lenium or uranium. You know, and				
6		maybe not Ms. Robins	on, maybe not this generation but				
7		the next generation	or the one thereafter. So that				
8		would be something w	e'll pick up tomorrow. But just a				
9		heads up, Mr. Yoshis	aka, I'd like to ask you about				
10		that. Okay?					
11	Α.	MR. YOSHISAKA:	Thank you, Mr. Secord.				
12	MR.	SECORD :	Thank you, Mr. Chair. By the way,				
13		can you tell me how	can you tell me how much time I've got left for				
14		tomorrow? I'm hopin	g I've got two hours for tomorrow,				
15		but					
16	THE	CHAIR:	Well, I mean				
17	MR.	SECORD :	I'm in your hands.				
18	THE	CHAIR:	Yeah, to meet your time, I think				
19		it's, if I have it r	ight, closer to an hour and 15.				
20	MR.	SECORD :	I had it as 90 minutes as a				
21		minimum tomorrow, bu	t but I did my math with the 360				
22		minusing the 15-minu	te break so				
23	THE	CHAIR:	Right. I thought I did too. So				
24		it would be around a	n hour and a half, subject to				
1							



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1	MR.	SECORD: I'm fine with that, sir. Thank
2		you.
3	THE	CHAIR: Thank you, panel.
4		Just before we break for the evening, though, I
5		understand, is there another errata that Alberta
6		Transportation has to get on the record? Do I have
7		that right?
8	MR.	BARBERO: Mr. Chair, it's Michael Barbero
9		speaking, sir. I've only referred to one today, and
10		that's the one that I repeated this afternoon,
11		Exhibit 157, page 9.
12		Sir, I'm in your hands if there was something else
13		that you were thinking of.
14	THE	CHAIR: No, I had a heads-up, Mr. Kennedy
15		thought was there another one?
16	MR.	KENNEDY: There was the corrections to the
17		hearing transcripts that you filed at 10:15 this
18		morning, something like that.
19	MR.	KRUHLAK: Mr. Kennedy, I was thinking of
20		speaking of those first thing in the morning as to the
21		best way to deal with them, but I'm happy to receive
22		your suggestions or directions now. We did file a
23		series of what we identified as some transcript
24		corrections for the transcripts from last week this
25		morning, and we've also just recently filed this



1620

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

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1	afternoon responses to several undertakings.	
2	So if you have a preference as to how we best	
3	address those, we welcome hearing from you.	
4	MR. KENNEDY: It seems to me the Chair opened	
5	the door to kind of deal with the housekeeping matte	rs,
6	so I thought sounds like a good time. And if we	
7	could and those documents in both cases were	
8	circulated broadly to counsel when you tendered them	to
9	the Board.	
10	So barring any objections, I don't know why we	
11	wouldn't assign them an exhibit number, and then the	у
12	could be circulated and posted on the website this	
13	evening.	
14	MR. KRUHLAK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, we	
15	appreciate doing that, and I appreciate Mr. Kennedy	
16	raising it right now. I thought we'd otherwise rais	е
17	it in the morning, but it's good to have it dealt wi	th.
18	THE CHAIR: Okay. So and Mr. Kruhlak, yo	วน
19	indicated what those were, circulated to other couns	el.
20	Were there any objections to those?	
21	MR. SECORD: Yeah, I notice that in the AUC	
22	hearings, you know, parties will send transcript	
23	corrections to the AUC, and they get posted. I don'	t
24	know that they get marked as exhibits, but I don't h	ave
25	any particular problem with them being marked as an	



1621

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL Cross-examined by Mr. Secord

1 exhibit. 2 I'm just -- I'm not sure, sir, that we're going to 3 go through the transcripts line by line and send in 4 corrections. So I hope if, with Mr. Kruhlak, with his 5 superior manpower, if he sees anything in our -- in our answers, it would be nice if he'd include those as 6 7 well. But I'm not sure we're going to spend the time to 8 go through every line and say, "Oops, this should have 9 been an "an" rather than whatever." So with that I 10 11 just hope you won't judge us negatively. MR. KRUHLAK: 12 We hang on your every word, Mr. Secord. 13 14 MR. KENNEDY: I take it that's a non-objection 15 to these corrections? MR. SECORD: 16 Yes. THE CHAIR: 17 Mr. Kennedy, what would be your 18 preference in terms if -- it's on the record it's 19 accepted I guess, that might be --20 MR. KENNEDY: I don't know that there's any 21 magic in the exhibit number, other than locating them 22 in the future, which has some benefit. I don't see a 23 reason not to assign an exhibit number. 24 THE CHAIR: Okay. If no objections, let's do 25 that. And so those would be 376. Do I have that



ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION TOPIC #4 PANEL

1		right, Ms. Friend?	
2	MS.	FRIEND:	Yes, that's correct.
3		EXHIBIT 376 -	MARCH 22 TO 26, 2021,
4		TRANSCRIPT COR	RECTIONS
5	MR.	KENNEDY:	They should have separate exhibit
6		numbers, those two.	
7	THE	CHAIR:	And there's an undertaking as
8		well; right?	
9	MR.	KENNEDY:	Yes.
10	THE	CHAIR:	Yes, that one was what did that
11		deal with, sorry?	
12	MR.	KENNEDY:	It was Undertaking 4, 5, and 6.
13	MS.	FRIEND:	And 9 all in one document.
14	THE	CHAIR:	Okay. And those were also
15		circulated	
16	MR.	KENNEDY:	Yes.
17	THE	CHAIR:	and no further questions.
18		Hearing none. Okay,	those can be 377.
19	MS.	FRIEND:	Yes, that's correct.
20		EXHIBIT 377 - /	AT RESPONSES TO
21		UNDERTAKINGS 4	, 5, 6 AND 9
22	THE	CHAIR:	And I thank you, Mr. Kruhlak
23		and Mr. Barbero. I	understand the City of Calgary,
24		Ms. Senek was there	an undertaking that you had
25		prepared and circula	ted as well?



1 MS. MUNKITTRICK: Yes. Mr. Chair. This is Sara Munkittrick with the City of Calgary. We had 2 3 prepared a response to an undertaking that was with 4 respect to the catchment area for MC1 that came up in 5 cross-examination of Mr. Frigo on Friday, and that was circulated to Ms. Friend, as well as counsel for SCLG 6 7 earlier today. And I guess I would say the same as the 8 9 undertakings we were just discussing, that it should probably be given an exhibit number as well. 10 11 THE CHAIR: Agreed, yes. Ms. Friend, that will be 378. 12 MS. FRIEND: 13 Yes, correct. EXHIBIT 378 - CITY OF CALGARY 14 15 UNDERTAKING RESPONSE WITH RESPECT TO THE CATCHMENT AREA FOR MC1 16 17 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Munkittrick. 18 MS. MUNKITTRICK: Thank you. 19 THE CHAIR: Any other business or matters 20 before we close today? 21 Okay. Hearing none. Tomorrow morning, 7:45 22 sign-on and 8:30 start. Thank you very much, everyone. 23 Much appreciated. Talk to you tomorrow morning. 24 25 PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MARCH 30, 2021 AT 8:30 A.M.



	<u>Certificate of Transcript</u>				
2					
3	We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing				
4	pages <u>1365</u> to <u>1625</u> are a complete and accurate transcript				
5	of the proceedings taken down by us in shorthand and				
6	transcribed from our shorthand notes to the best of our				
7	skill and ability.				
8	Dated at the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta, on				
9	March 29, 2021.				
10					
11					
12	<u>"Lorelee Vespa"</u>				
13					
14	Lorelee Vespa, CSR(A) RPR CRR				
15	Official Court Reporter				
16					
17	"Deanna_DiPaolo"				
18					
19	Deanna DiPaolo, CSR(A)				
20	Official Court Reporter				
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
	X				

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