Welcome to the Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Open House

May 2018

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

What's New

This open house is intended to share information about the Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project and how it has progressed Here's what is new:

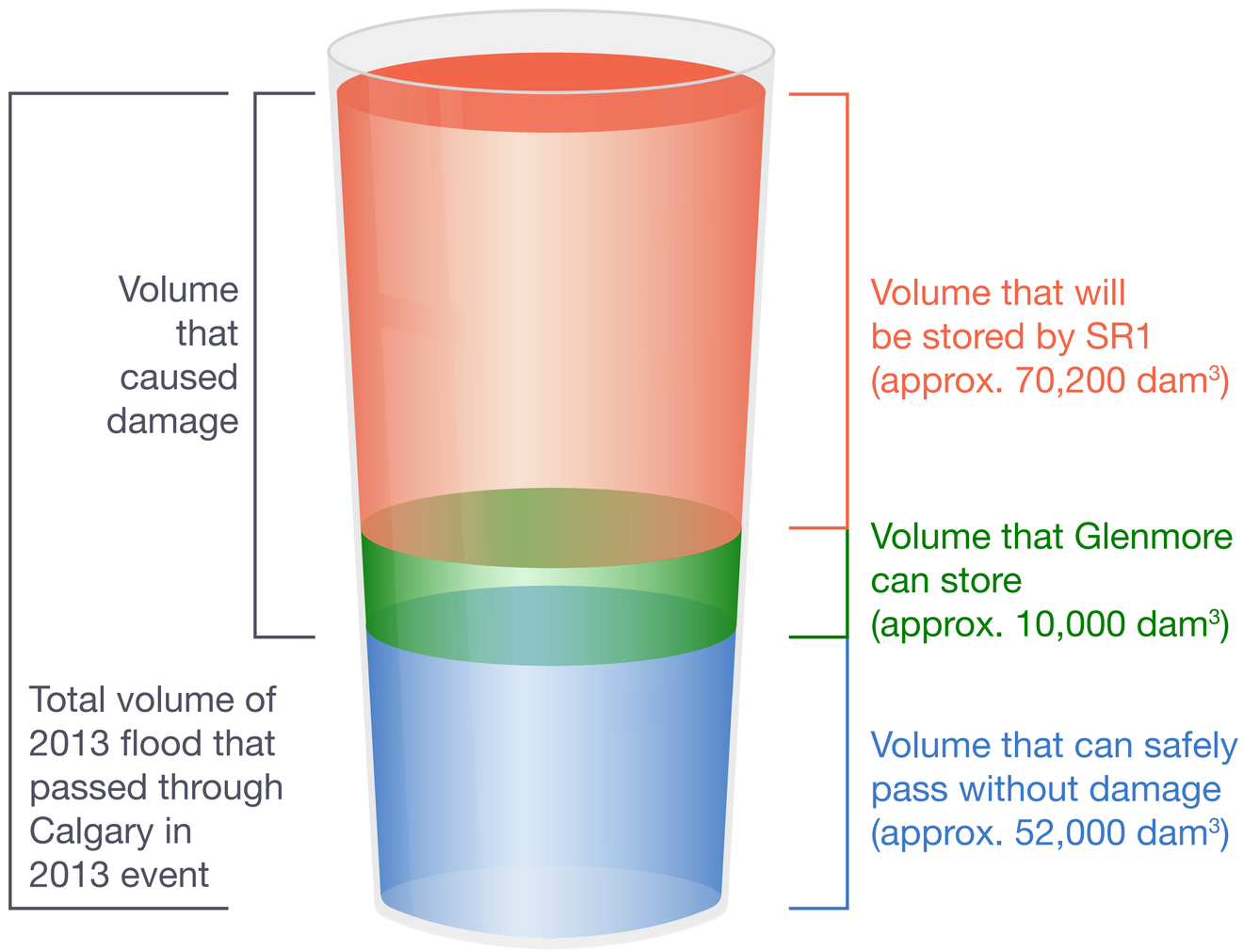
- The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) requires a federal Environmental Assessment (EA) in the form of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), in addition to the provincial Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Alberta Environment and Parks. The requirements of both assessments have been combined and were submitted as one report in March 2018.
- Field programs for the environmental assessments are completed.
  - The project team has assessed potential effects of the project, how to mitigate them, and what effects remain after mitigation.
  - Traditional Use studies were completed by several Indigenous communities and have been incorporated into the EIA.
- Analysis of alternative projects are a requirement of the EIA. After careful analysis, the Springbank Project remains the best solution for this need. It has a larger catchment area, is more environmentally-friendly, will be faster to develop and is more cost-effective.
- Project design has advanced, including mitigation strategies for environmental considerations.
- Scenarios have been developed for how the land could be used after the project is constructed.
- Road network modifications have been chosen.
- Benefit/cost analysis has been updated.

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

What is the Springbank Off-stream Reservoir?

The Springbank Off-stream Reservoir, or Springbank Project, is a dry reservoir that will temporarily store excess flood water and release it back into the Elbow River when the risk of flooding subsides. The Springbank Project will work in tandem with the Glenmore Reservoir in Calgary. Together, the combined storage capacity will accommodate the excess water volume that caused the 2013 flooding.

June 2013 Flood Volumes with SR1



Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Springbank Project Benefits

The City of Calgary's flood damage analysis from IBI Group found that if a 2013-level flood were to happen again, there would be nearly $700 million in immediate damages along the Elbow River alone.

The backwater effect caused by the confluence of the Elbow and Bow Rivers risks billions more in the short-term. Long-term, a flood of this level could be permanently damaging to the economic future of the region.

The Springbank Off-stream Reservoir, combined with the Glenmore Reservoir in Calgary, will:

- Provide protection against a flood event similar to 2013 for downstream communities
- Provide protection from flooding backwater effects from the confluence of the Elbow and Bow Rivers
- Store flood waters off-stream

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Studies for the EIA were conducted throughout 2016 and early 2017.

These studies included the collection of field information and the modelling of expected effects due to the project. The submitted assessment report included effects of the project on Valued Components (VCs), which were:

- air quality and climate
- the acoustic environment (noise)
- hydrogeology (groundwater)
- hydrology (surface water)
- water quality
- aquatic ecology (fish)
- terrain and soils
- vegetation and wetlands
- wildlife and biodiversity
- land use and management
- historical resources
- traditional land and resource use
- public health and safety
- infrastructure and services
- economy and employment

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Listening and Learning

Engagement opportunities since 2014 have allowed those potentially affected by the project to:

- Become informed
- Ask questions and hear answers
- Raise concerns and have them addressed
- Provide input into the project

The project team has documented over 1500 conversations with stakeholders.

This input has been shared with the project team, incorporated into the project design and included in the EIA.

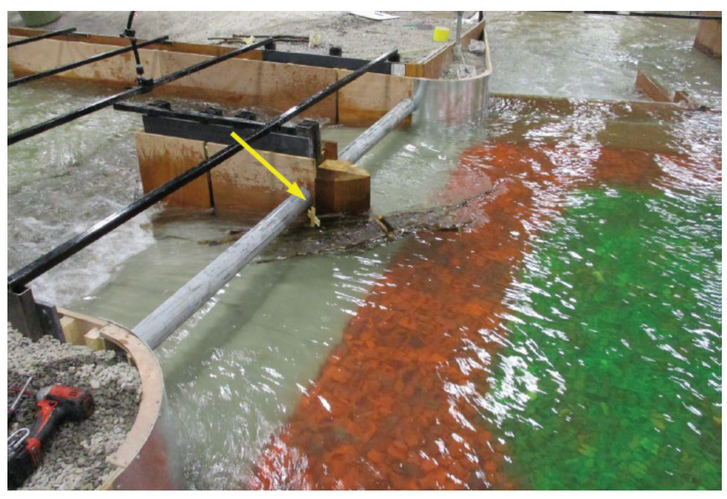
The size of the words in this word cloud show the relative frequency an issue was raised by stakeholders.

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

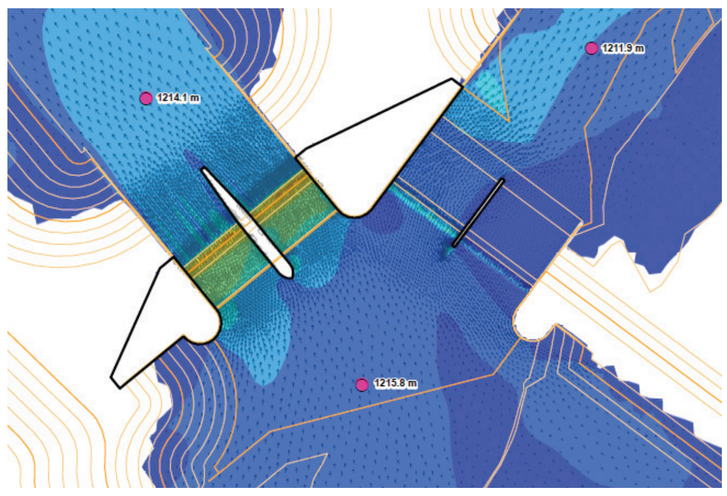
Engineering Assessment and Design

Engineering assessment and design work has progressed, engineering continues. Details are provided in the Engineering Information Handout.

- A 1:16 scale model of the diversion structure was built in a warehouse lab to evaluate hydraulic performance under sediment and debris loads. The design was refined based on model results.

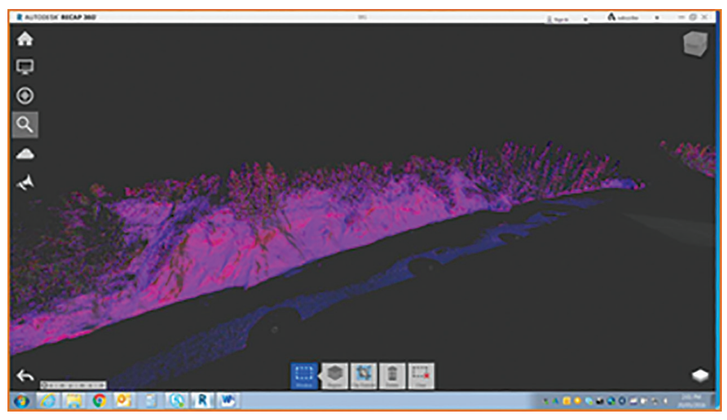


- The field and laboratory-based geotechnical investigation has informed the design of all components.



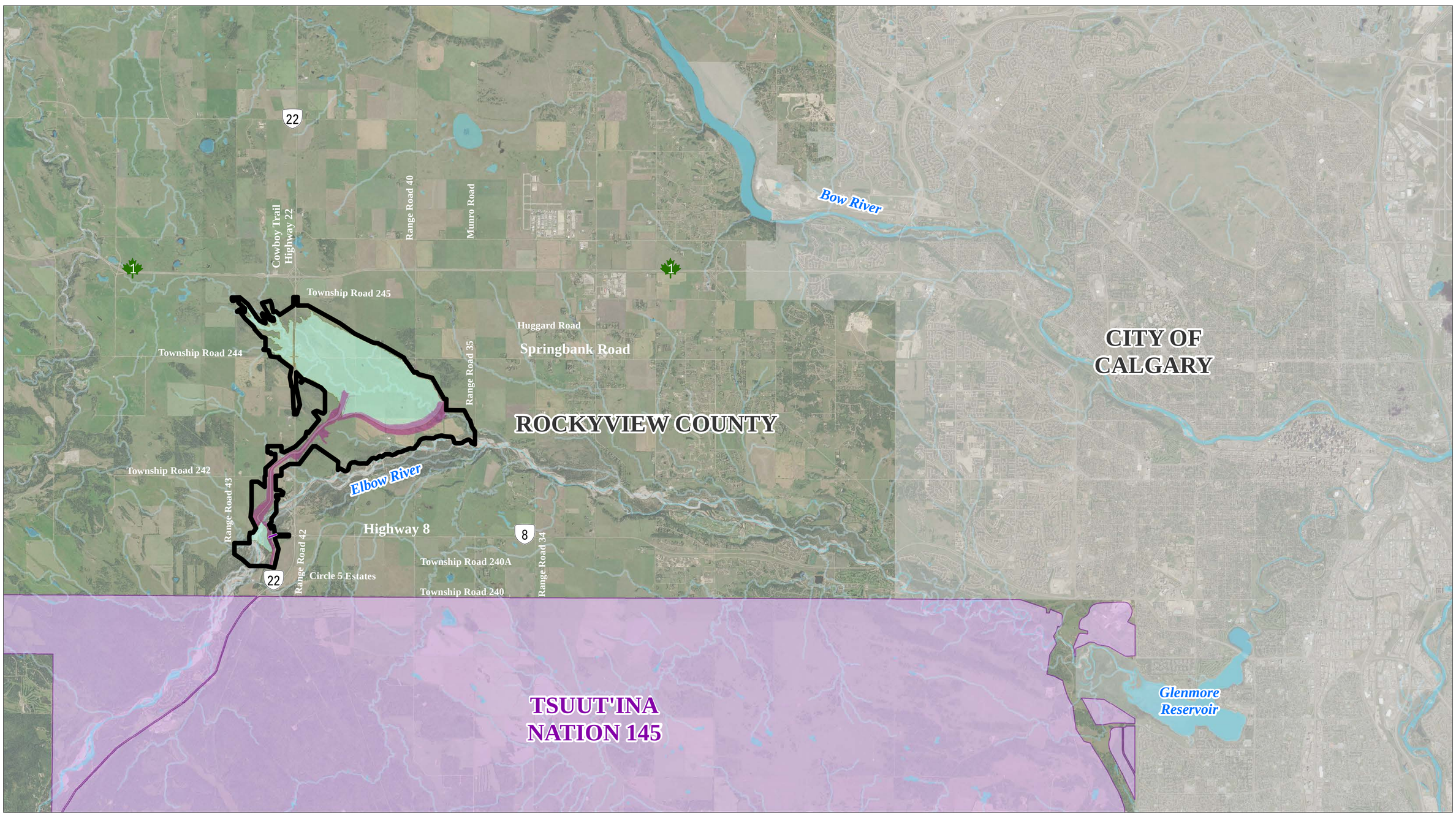
- Structural analysis refined dimensions and composition of key components.

- Environmental assessment informed the design of mitigations.



Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

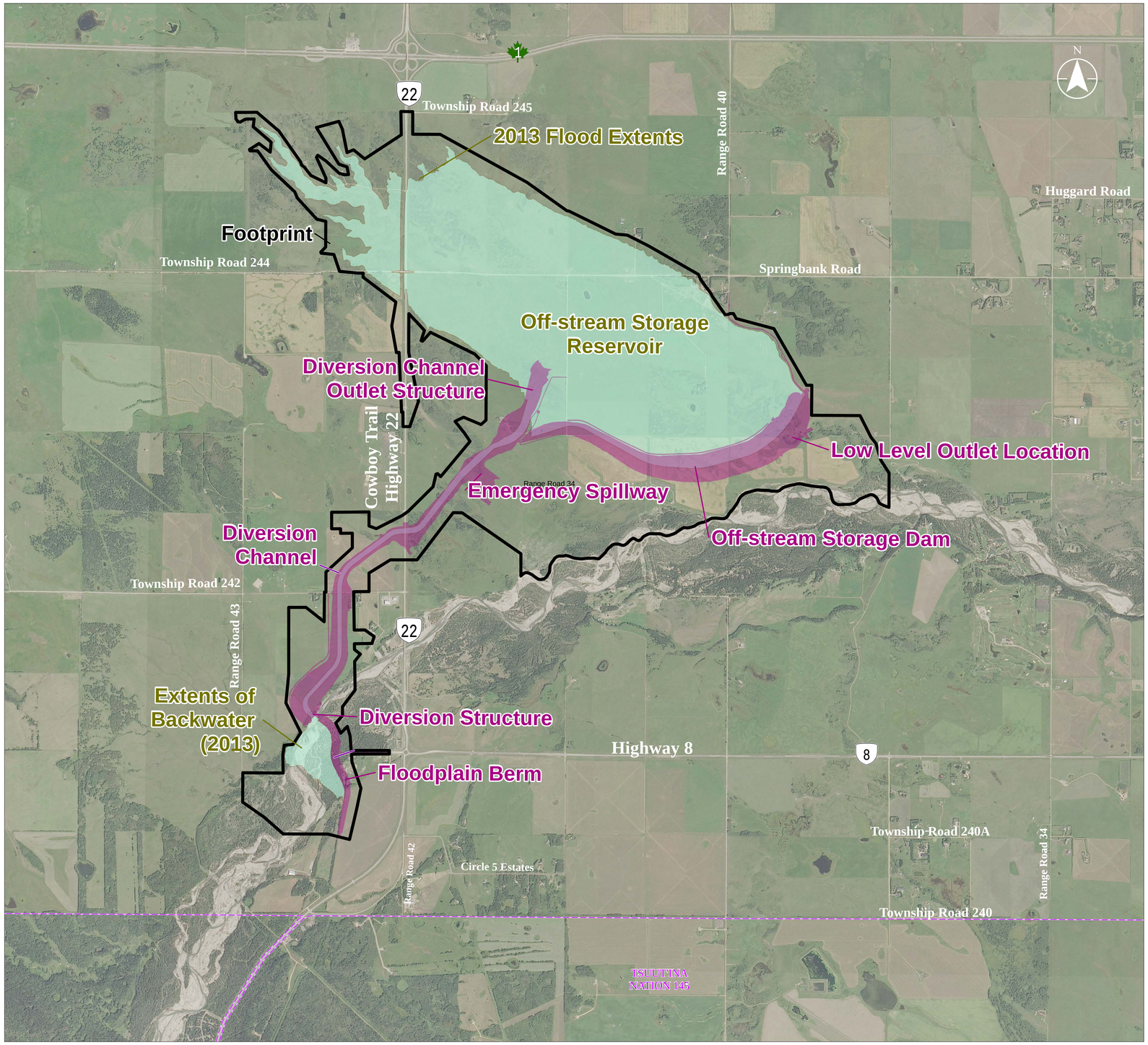
Where is the project located?



The Springbank Project is located approximately 15 km west of Calgary near Springbank Road, north of the Elbow River and predominantly east of Highway 22.

Alberta Government

Project Components



What is an EIA?

Federal and provincial regulations require that project proponents conduct an environmental assessment. This allows the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (federal) and Alberta Environment and Parks (provincial) to make an informed public-interest decision about if and how the project should proceed. CEAA determined that the EIA for the Springbank Project was conforming with their guidelines based on the contents listed below.

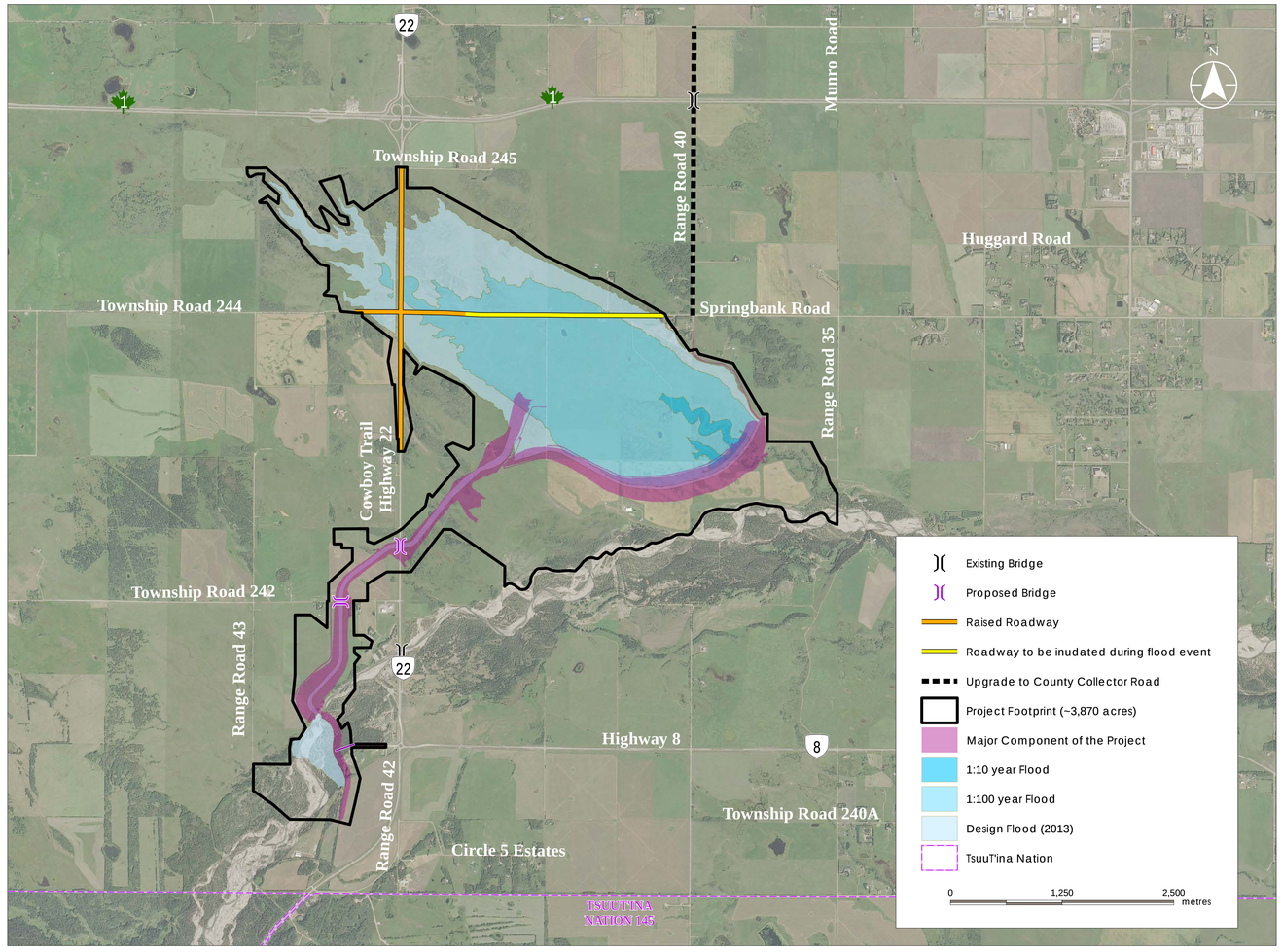
An Environmental Impact Assessment contains the following categories used to determine if a project may proceed:

- A detailed description of the project, including the design
- Description of project alternatives considered
- The location and environmental setting for the project
- Information on stakeholder and Indigenous engagement
- Baseline environmental, social and cultural information
- The potential positive and adverse environmental, health, social, economic and cultural effects of the proposed project
- Plans to mitigate adverse effects and enhance benefits
- The potential residual effects, following the implementation of mitigation measures
- An assessment of cumulative effects
- Follow up and monitoring

Transportation - Roads and Highways

Proposed Road Network

- Raise Highway 22 and shift west to accommodate future twinning
- Retain Springbank Road with raised intersection at Highway 22
- New bridge crossings over the diversion channel along Highway 22 and Township Road 242



Why is This the Proposed Plan?

- Least impact on environmental and historical resources
- Maintains key commercial and emergency routes
- Incorporates existing infrastructure
- Most cost effective
- Highway 22 and Township Road 242 will remain open during construction

Wildlife - Bull Trout Habitat

What We Heard from Engagement

Will the Springbank Project affect Bull Trout habitat and their ability to migrate in the Elbow River?

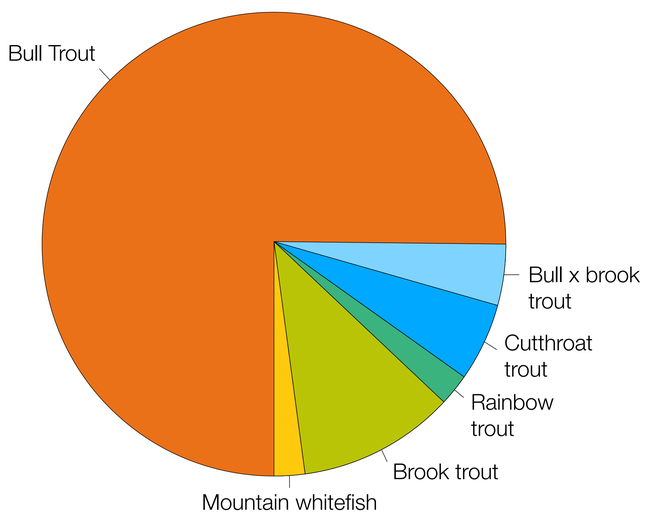
EIA Results - What Did We Find?

The Springbank Project will not result in the loss of significant fish habitat at the footprint of the diversion structure. The assessment indicates that Bull Trout primarily inhabit the upper reaches of the Elbow River, upstream of the project, and would therefore be less affected by habitat loss. Fish migration will not be impeded as a result of Project construction or dry operations.

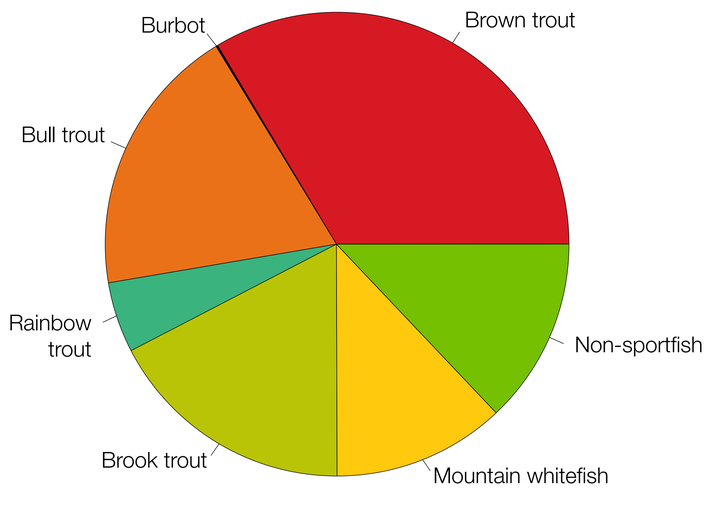
Mitigation/Response

The Project has been designed to allow fish passage during dry operations. Boulder V-weirs will be constructed in the river just downstream of the diversion gates to ensure suitable conditions for fish migration upstream. Construction will avoid restricted activity periods whenever practical and flows in the Elbow River will be maintained during construction. Mitigation measures will be in place to minimize effects on fish and fish habitat; e.g., isolation of instream works.

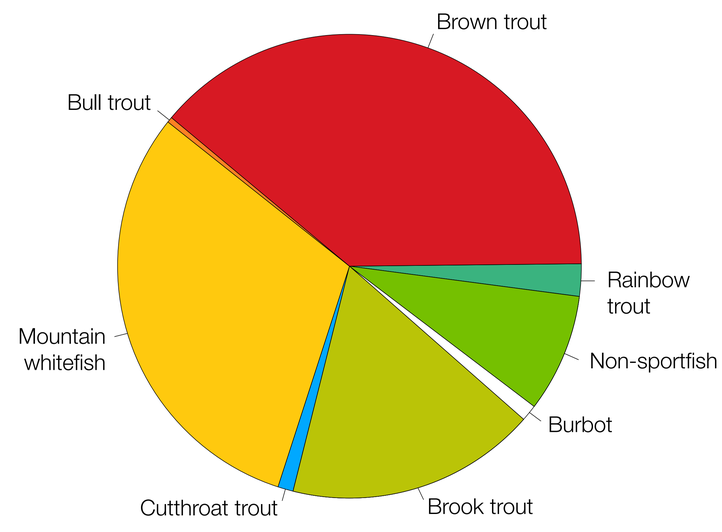
Headwaters to Elbow Falls



Elbow Falls to Diversion Structure



Diversion Sturcture to Glenmore Reservoir Inlet



Wildlife - Grizzly Bear Habitat

What We Heard from Engagement

Will the Springbank Project affect grizzly bear habitat and movement?

EIA Results - What Did We Find?

The Springbank Project is located outside the Grizzly Bear Management Area (BMA 5).

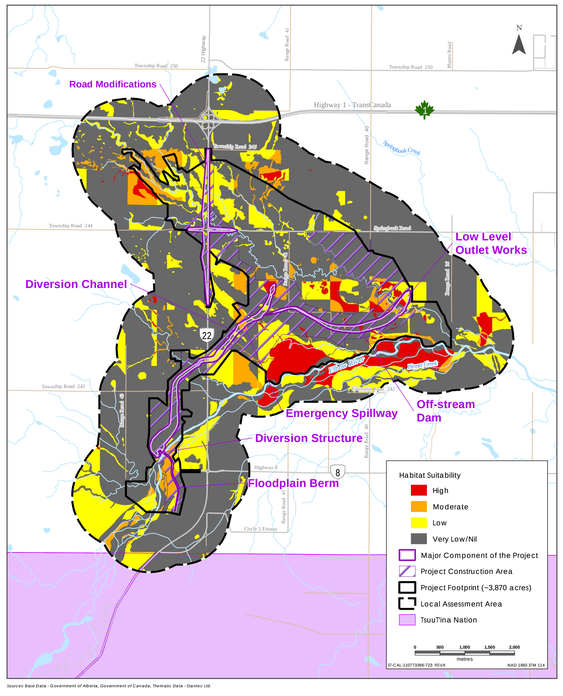
The Springbank Project footprint will result in the loss of wildlife habitat however the area lost is primarily very low-moderate suitability habitat for grizzly bear. Higher suitability grizzly bear habitat occurs to the west of the Springbank Project.

Grizzly bear movement may be altered during construction in response to noise. However, once constructed, mitigation applied to the project components should not hinder movement of bears.

Mitigation/Response

The Springbank Project has been designed to accommodate wildlife passage: vegetated slopes, slope angles and wildlife friendly fencing.

Construction will avoid restricted activity periods whenever practical. Mitigation measures will be in place to minimize human-bear encounters.

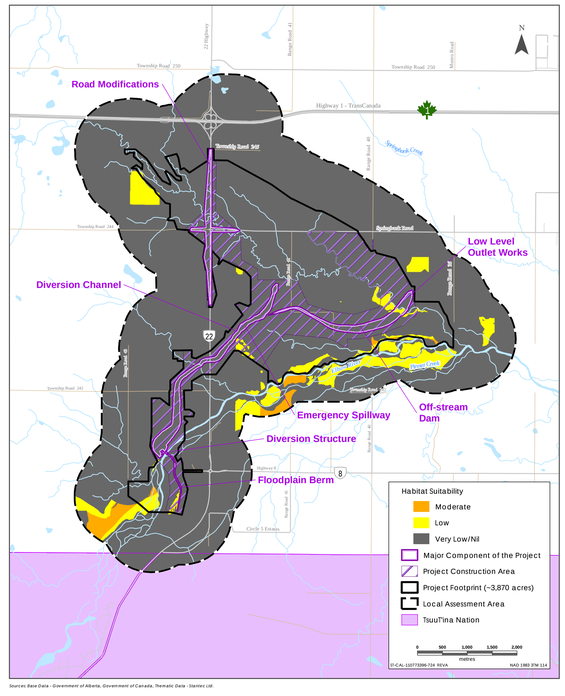


Grizzly Bear Spring Feeding Habitat Suitability in the LAA – Existing Conditions

Stantec

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION SPRINGBANK OFF-STREAM RESERVOIR PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Figure 11-8



Grizzly Bear Summer Feeding Habitat Suitability in the LAA – Existing Conditions

Stantec

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION SPRINGBANK OFF-STREAM RESERVOIR PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Figure 11-9

Wildlife - Ungulate Habitat

What We Heard from Engagement

Will the Springbank Project affect ungulate (Elk) habitat and movement?

EIA Results - What Did We Find?

The Springbank Project footprint will result in the loss of wildlife habitat. The area lost is primarily very low-moderate suitability habitat for ungulates.

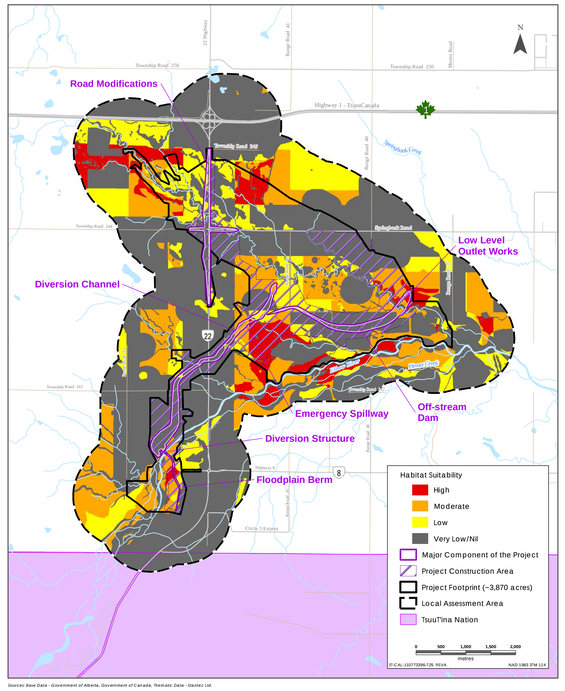
Ungulate movement may be altered during construction in response to noise. However, once constructed, mitigation applied to Project components are expected to reduce potential effects on ungulate movement.

Mitigation/Response

The Springbank Project has been designed to accommodate wildlife passage: vegetated slopes, slope angles and wildlife friendly fencing.

Construction will avoid restricted activity periods whenever practical.

Example for Elk Habitat



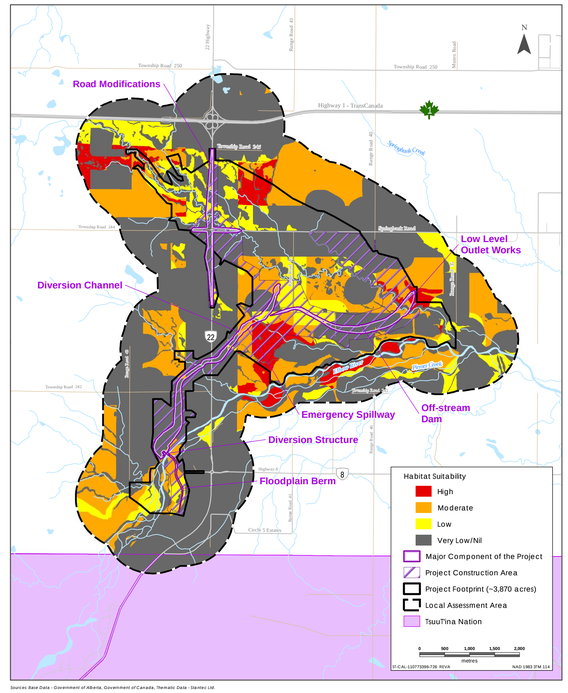
Sources: Base Data - Government of Alberta, Government of Canada, Thematic Data - Stantec Ltd.

Elk Summer Feeding Habitat Suitability in the LAA – Existing Conditions

Stantec

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION SPRINGBANK OFF-STREAM RESERVOIR PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Figure 11-7



Sources: Base Data - Government of Alberta, Government of Canada, Thematic Data - Stantec Ltd.

Elk Winter Feeding Habitat Suitability in the LAA – Existing Conditions

Stantec

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION SPRINGBANK OFF-STREAM RESERVOIR PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Figure 11-6

Environment - Groundwater

What We Heard from Engagement

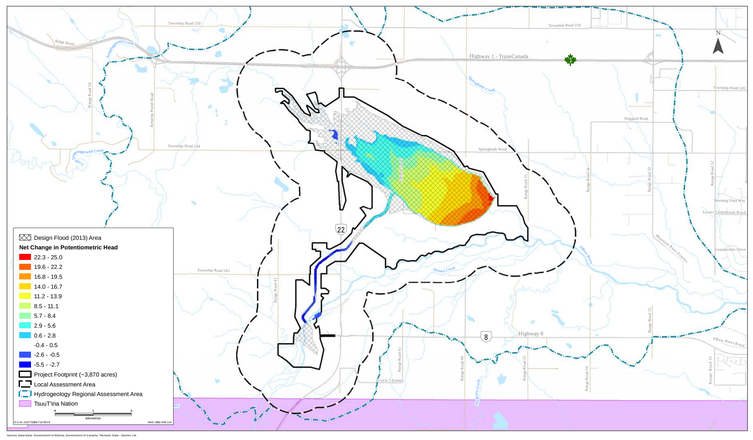
Will the Springbank Project change groundwater quality or quantity?

EIA Results - What Did We Find?

The results of a series of the modelling scenarios showed that the groundwater levels and flow patterns are altered within the immediate vicinity of the Springbank Project. Changes are observed within the reservoir area during flooding and recede toward pre-flood conditions following floods. Changes in the groundwater flow regime are also observed along the proposed diversion channel. The residual effects on groundwater quality and quantity from the Springbank Project are assessed as not significant because changes in groundwater levels are not expected to materially affect groundwater well yields, and groundwater quality at wells outside of the local area would not deteriorate to the point where it cannot meet the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (where those parameters do not already exceed those guidelines under existing conditions). Effects to groundwater quantity and quality would be limited to the local assessment area. The model simulations showed that the changes to groundwater levels and flow patterns are limited to areas in the immediate vicinity of the off-stream storage reservoir and diversion channel only. Changes in groundwater levels are expected within the reservoir and diversion channel areas during flood operations and but these changes revert toward pre-flood conditions following flood events.

Mitigation/Response

Standard construction mitigation will be implemented to reduce potential effects to groundwater.



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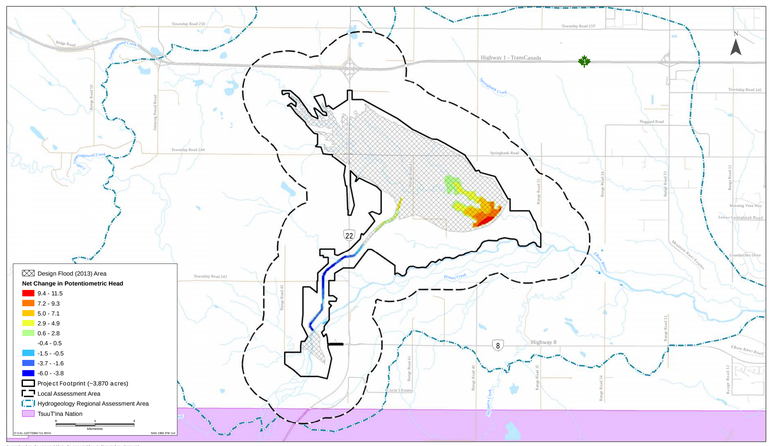
ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION SPRINGBANK OFF-STREAM RESERVOIR PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Net Change in Potentiometric Head – 1:100 Flood Scenario

Figure 5-28



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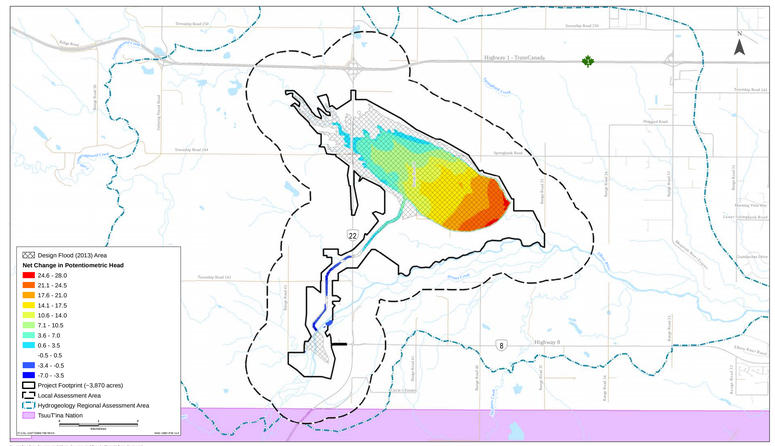
ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION SPRINGBANK OFF-STREAM RESERVOIR PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Net Change in Potentiometric Head – 1:10 Flood Scenario

Figure 5-29



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ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION SPRINGBANK OFF-STREAM RESERVOIR PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

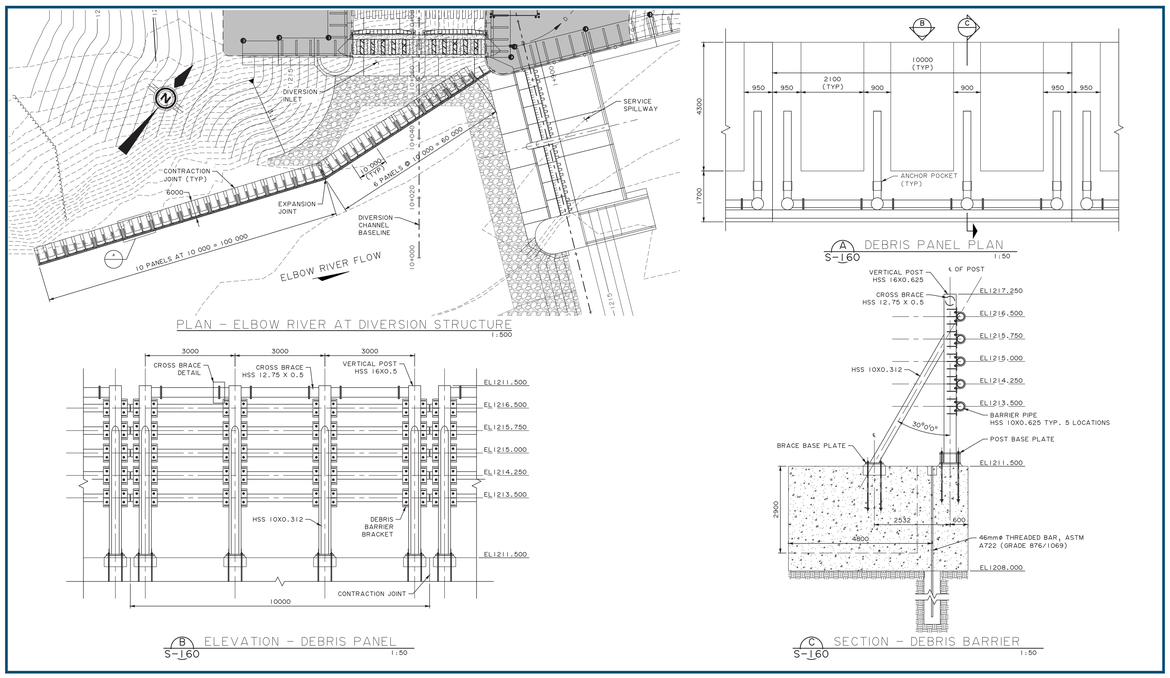
Net Change in Potentiometric Head - Design (2013) Flood Scenario

Figure 5-27

Environment - Debris Management

What We Heard from Engagement

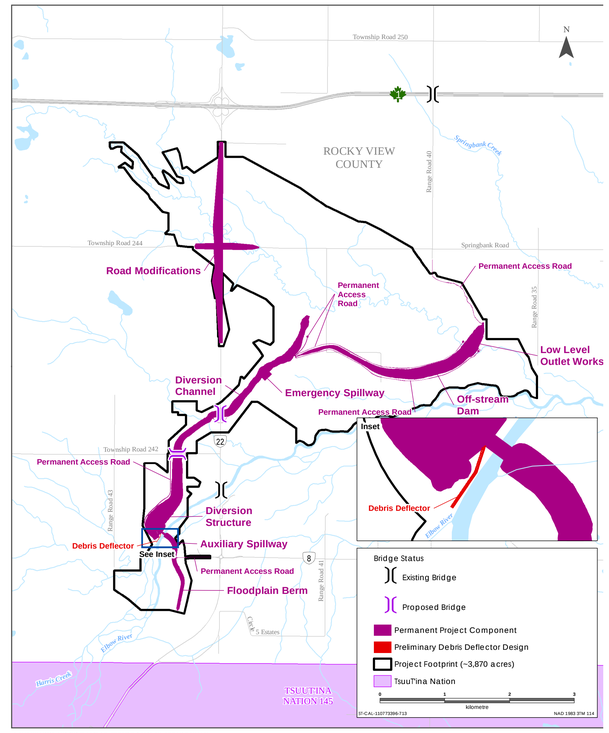
- Will debris build up in the reservoir after a flood?
- How will debris be managed?



Springbank Project Design Update

Based on concern raised about debris entering the reservoir and operational safety issues, Alberta Transportation have added a debris deflection barrier as a key Springbank Project component. The key function of the debris deflection barrier is to promote the passage of debris down river and prevent debris from entering the diversion channel.

The debris deflection barrier adds a level of safety by preventing debris from reaching the diversion inlet and reducing accumulation within the channel and reservoir area.



Debris Deflector Location within the PDA

Stantec

Environment - Water Quality: Methylmercury

What We Heard from Engagement

Will the operation of the Project result in the accumulation of methylmercury in the reservoir water?

EIA Results - What Did We Find?

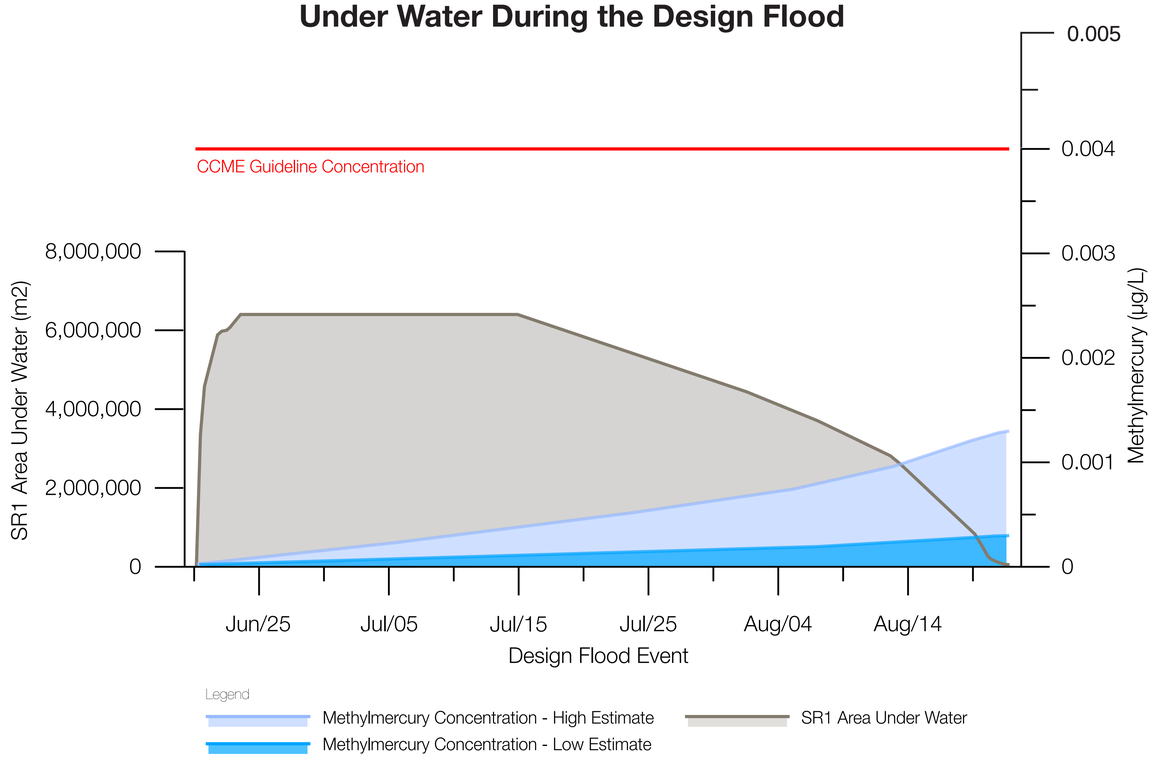
Mercury methylation is a chemical process that occurs in soil that is inundated by water. Flooded organic carbon in soil and vegetation decomposition results in microbial activity causing the methylation of inorganic mercury to methylmercury. Because vegetation and soil would be inundated, there is a potential for methylmercury to be retained in water as it is released back into Elbow River.

The estimated low and high methylmercury concentrations in all floods are below the *CCME Canadian Water Quality Guideline for the Protection of Aquatic Life*. The reservoir area is not predicted to continue to produce or release methylmercury after it is drained.

Mitigation/Response

Following a flood that results in the diversion of water to the reservoir and prior to discharge from the reservoir, water samples will be collected at the low-level outlet channel and analyzed for a number of parameters including methylmercury.

Estimated Reservoir Water Methylmercury Concentration and Reservoir Area Under Water During the Design Flood



Environment - Downstream Water Quality

What We Heard from Engagement

Will the operation of the Springbank Project result in changes to downstream water quality?

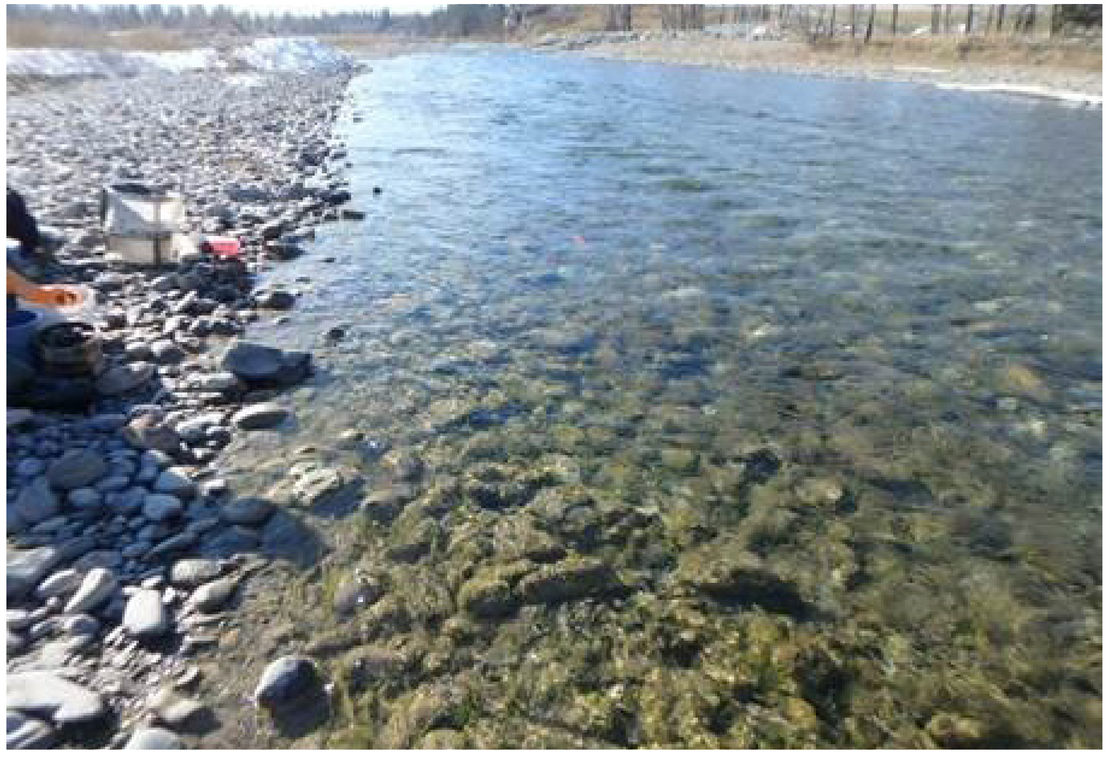
EIA Results - What Did We Find?

The concentration of sediment will be higher for a short time in the Elbow River following a flood however, the Springbank Project reduces the total load of suspended sediment and associated parameters (e.g., metals, nutrients) to the Glenmore Reservoir.

Water quality modelling has shown that release of water from SR1 is not anticipated to cause acute or chronic toxicity or change the trophic status of the Elbow River or Glenmore Reservoir.

Mitigation/Response

Following a flood that results in the diversion of water to the reservoir and prior to discharge from the reservoir, water samples will be collected at the low-level outlet channel and analyzed for: turbidity, conductivity, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, total suspended sediment, major ions total, dissolved metals nutrients, methylmercury and hydrocarbons.



Environment - Air Quality: Dust Management

What We Heard from Engagement

Will the sediment left in the reservoir after a flood affect air quality?

EIA Results - What Did We Find?

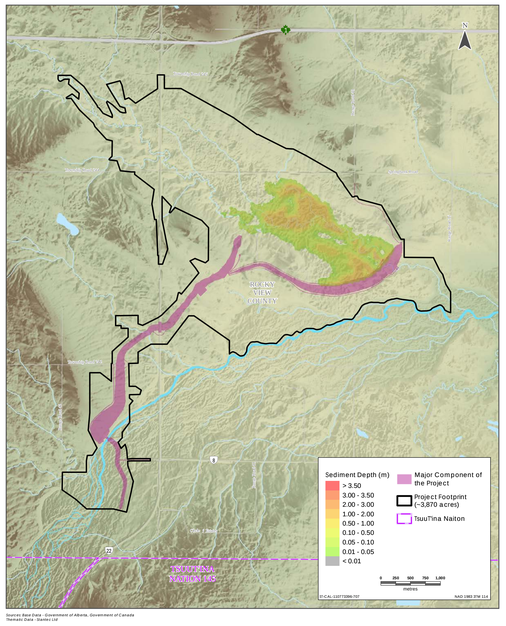
If the deposited sediment dries out, there is a potential for fugitive dust emissions from the reservoir surface during high wind speed conditions.

Air quality modelling of the fugitive dust for this scenario indicates that maximum predicted dust concentrations in the immediate vicinity of the Project Development Area (PDA) could exceed air quality objectives.

Along the east PDA boundary, values greater than the ambient air quality objectives are predicted to potentially occur infrequently. In the event of a design flood the modelling predicts the potential to exceed air quality objectives for up to 4 days following drainage of SR1.

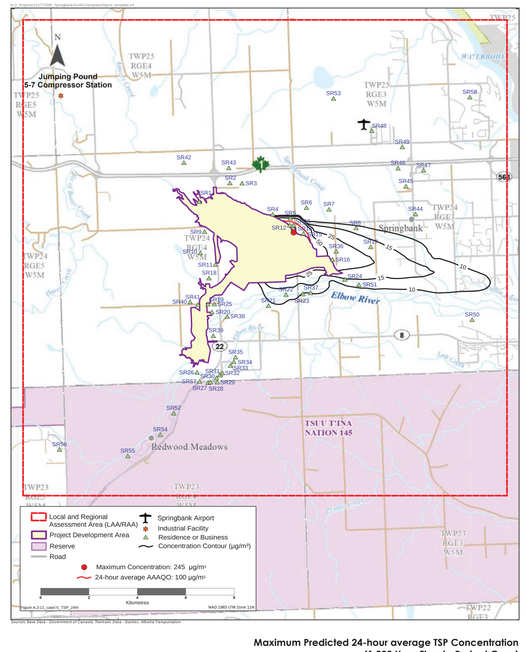
Mitigation/Response

A primary mitigation for wind erosion in the reservoir will be the re-establishment of vegetation cover (e.g., native grasses) after reservoir draining. Should wind erosion occur and natural revegetation prove to be ineffective, a tackifier would be applied where required.



Estimated Reservoir Sedimentation Depths
Post Release: Design Flood

Figure 6-12



Maximum Predicted 24-hour average TSP Concentration
(1:200 Year Flood - Project Case)

Figure A.2-11

Accidents and Malfunctions

What We Heard from Engagement

- Concerns about Dam Safety
- Concerns about Accidents and Malfunctions

Assessment & Response

Assessment	Description	Mitigation
Failure or breach of the Off-stream Storage dam	Uncontrolled release of flood water that was retained in the off-stream storage reservoir	• Dam has been designed in accordance with the requirements for an 'extreme' consequence structure under the Canadian Dam Safety Guidelines • The dam is designed to pass the Probable Maximum Flood without failure
Failure or breach of the diversion structure	Uncontrolled release of the backwater that is created by the diversion structure	• Diversion structure has been designed in accordance with the requirements for a 'high' consequence structure under the Canadian Dam Safety Guidelines • Diversion structure is designed to pass a flood that is of a magnitude 1/3 between the 1:1000 year flood and the Probable Maximum Flood, without failure
Pipeline rupture	Release of oil or natural gas (and associated products) within the project development area (PDA) during dry periods and during flood operations	• Pipelines crossing the channel are buried no less than 3 m and covered with armour • Pipelines in the reservoir are moved to shallower parts and buoyancy controls may be applied • Responsibility of pipeline owner to contain and clean-up any contamination in the event of a rupture (when dry or when storing flood waters) • Stored flood water is tested by AEP prior to release back to the river
Fire	Includes fire from an explosion, lightning, or wildfires	• Contractors working on site include fire protection plan in their construction ECO Plans • Access roads provide access for fire fighting
Hazardous materials spill	A spill of fuel or other chemicals used on site, or being transported to or through site	• Spill prevention and response procedures developed • Staff will be trained on procedures • Spills will be contained and cleaned-up to provincial standards
Vehicle collision	A vehicle accident caused by traffic to and from site and the operation of equipment on-site	• Project related vehicles are required to obey all traffic rules • Traffic accommodation plan will be developed as part of the project • Emergency responders are available in the area (911)

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Alternative Option Comparison

While McLean Creek was studied as a possible alternative, there were several reasons it was ultimately not chosen:

- The project would take longer to complete, with a timeline of nearly eight years if it were to begin today
- Construction of this option would require a dam built on the Elbow River, and would be at least 50 meters high
- A dam of this height could be very sensitive to impacts from sediment and debris
- Most importantly, any significant flooding during construction could result in catastrophic failure, eliminating progress and increasing risk to downstream communities
- Construction of a dam at McLean Creek would result in the removal of wildlife habitat areas, including spawning areas for the threatened bull trout species
- The diversion tunnels necessary for the project could result in a permanent barrier to fish passage, and the fluctuating levels of the permanent pond could impact the fish habitat

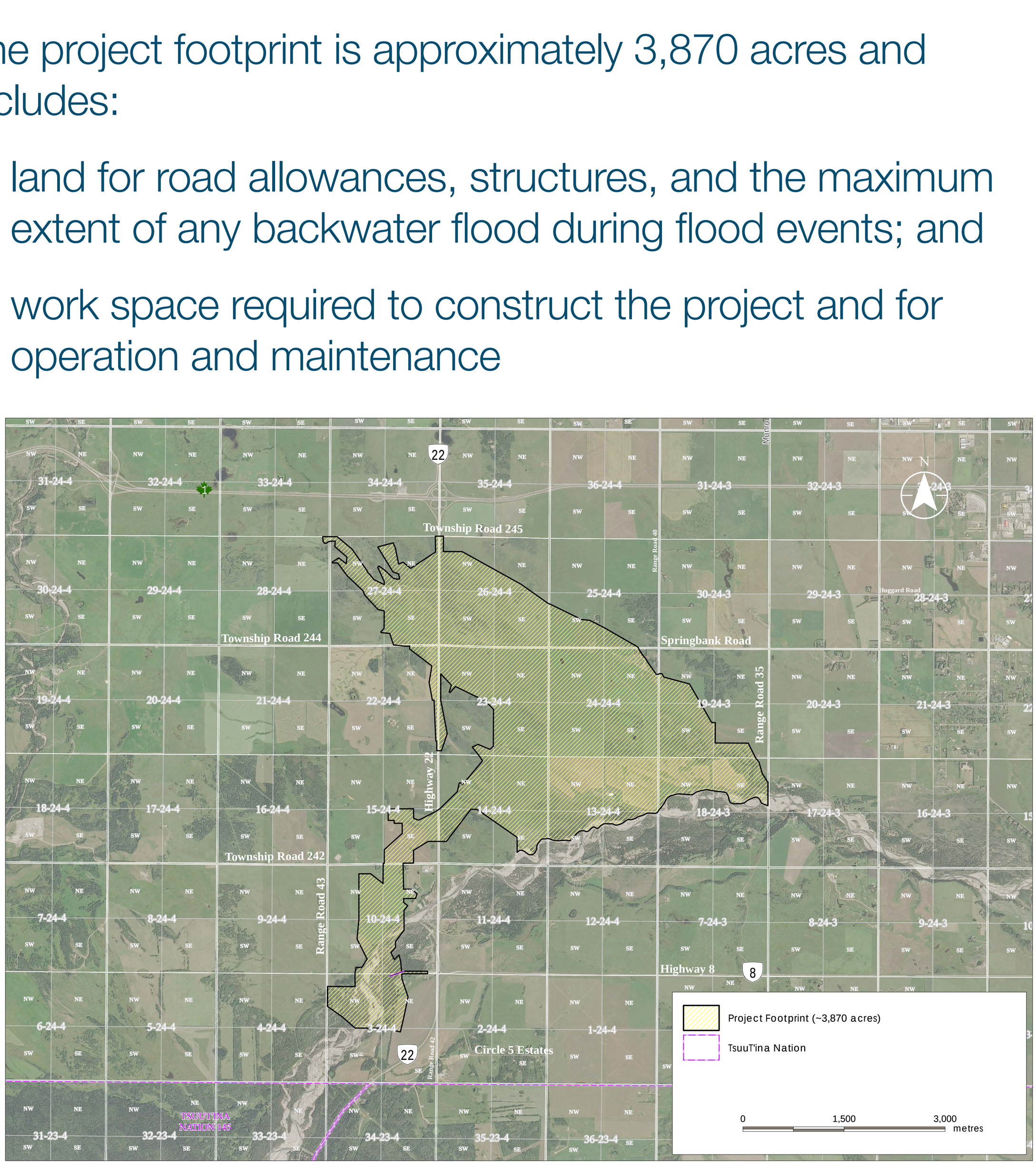
These expected impacts could subject the project to a joint-review process, as well as the new CEAA process which would add a year or more to the regulatory review

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Land Requirements

The project footprint is approximately 3,870 acres and includes:

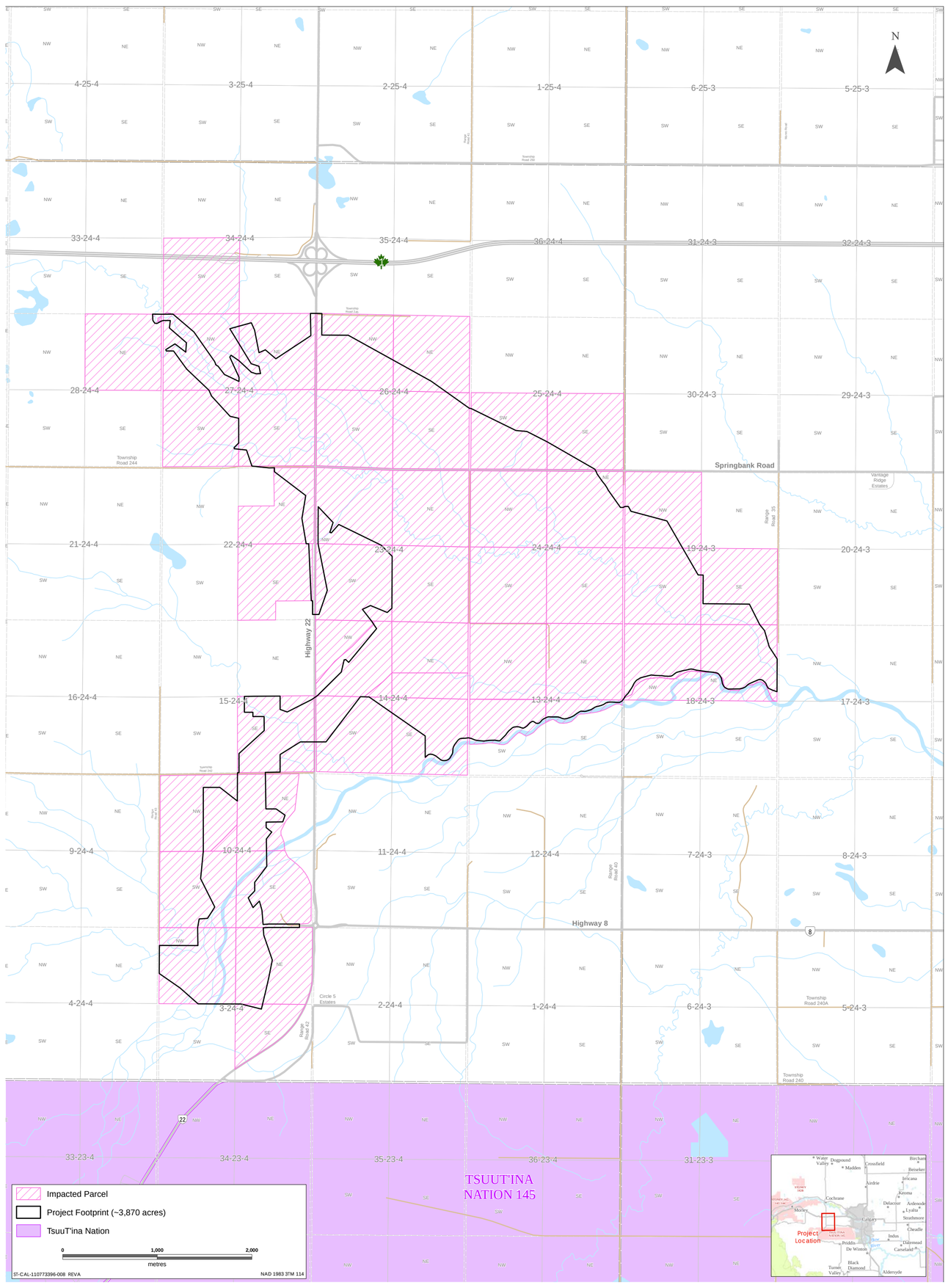
- land for road allowances, structures, and the maximum extent of any backwater flood during flood events; and
- work space required to construct the project and for operation and maintenance



Alberta Government

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Land Acquisition



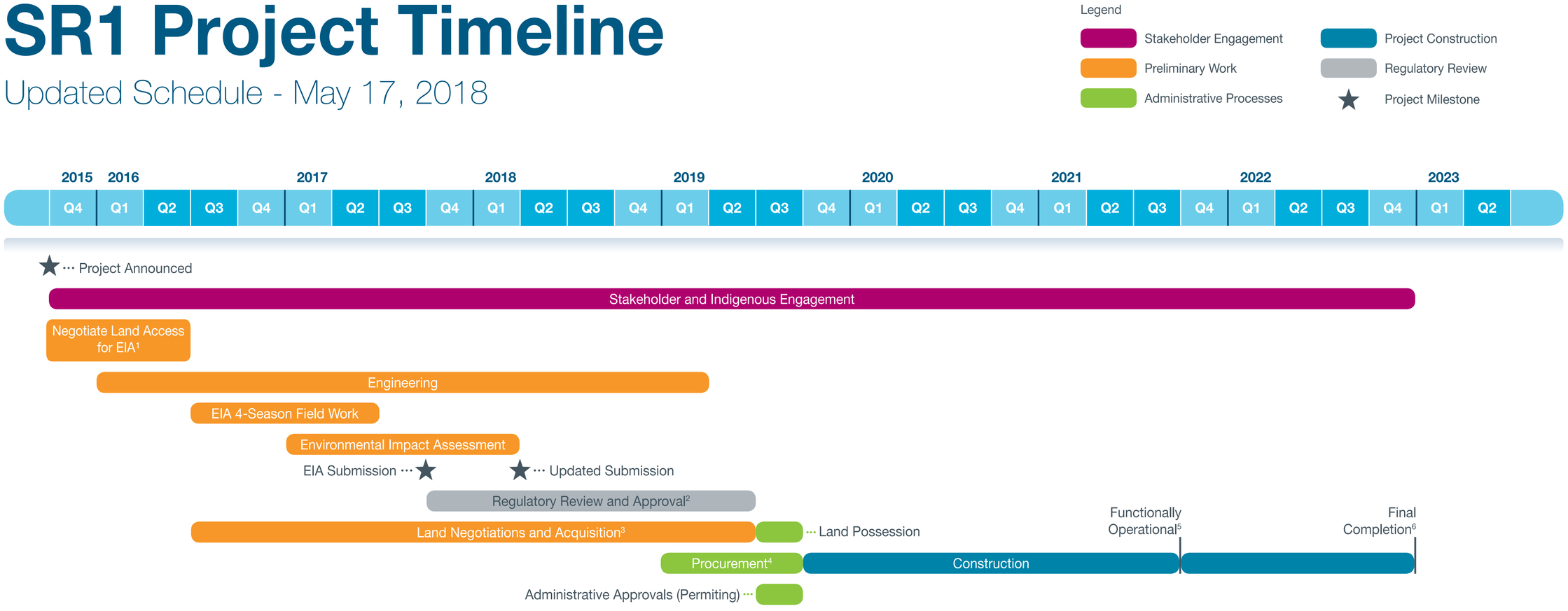
To secure the land for the project footprint (~3,870 acres), the Government of Alberta committed to negotiating to purchase all impacted parcels (~6,800 acres), so that landowners are not required to divide and sell only certain portions of sections. Land not required for the project is planned to be re-sold following construction.

Alberta Government

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

SR1 Project Timeline

Updated Schedule - May 17, 2018



[1] The Government of Alberta anticipated land access negotiations with landowners would take one month to conduct the field studies and Indigenous site visits: this process took six months

[2] EIA will be reviewed by provincial regulator (Alberta Environment and Parks/National Resources Conservation Board) and federal regulator (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)

[3] The Government of Alberta is committed to negotiate the purchase of approximately 6,800 acres

[4] Pre-qualification of contractors, tendering and awarding of contract

[5] Functionally Operational: when the Springbank project will be able to accommodate 1:100 year flood event

[6] Final Completion: when the Springbank project will be able to accommodate water volumes equal to the 2013 flood

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Cost Estimate

Task	Budgeted Cost
Dam	$202,000,000
Roads and Bridges	$21,000,000
Land Procurement	$140,000,000
Engineering and Consultation	$38,000,000
Contingency	$31,000,000
Total	**$432,000,000**
NET COST	**$372,000,000***

*Estimate based on government obtaining or retaining only land needed for the Springbank Project footprint

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Operations

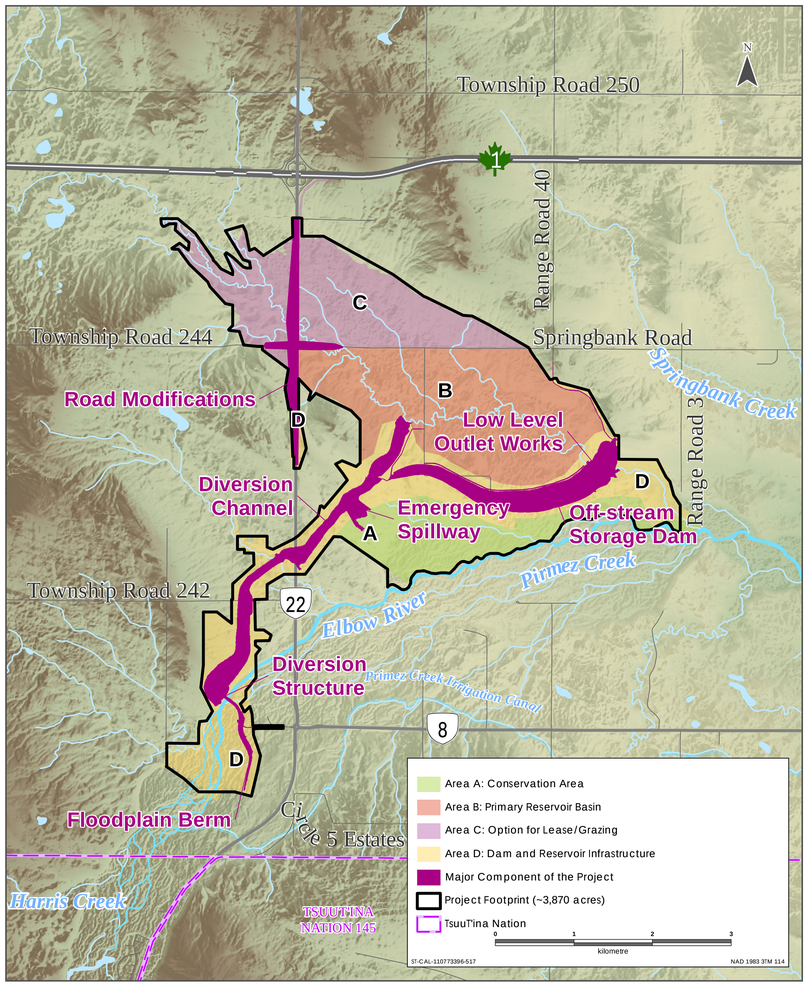
- Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) will own and operate the Springbank Project, once constructed

- When there is a need for flood operation, AEP will coordinate with the City of Calgary, which owns and operates the Glenmore Reservoir, so that the two reservoirs work in tandem

- During normal operations the service spillway gates lay flush with the river bed and the diversion inlet gates are closed. Flow on the Elbow River is not hindered and fish are able to pass though the diversion structure

- Flood flows are diverted into the Springbank Project until the diversion capacity of 600m^3/s is reached; at that point, the service spillway lets the excess flood flow pass downstream

Future Land Use



The Land Use Plan divides the project footprint into four distinct areas:

Area A - Conservation Zone: The area south of the reservoir and diversion channel north of the Elbow River, would provide low-impact recreational opportunities and have limited improvements beyond restoration after construction.

Area B – Primary Reservoir Basin: This area would be maintained for the intended functionality of the Springbank Project. No public access would be permitted. During non-flood periods, this zone may provide opportunities for scientific study of flooding and ecological resiliency, which would provide for ongoing improvement to the stewardship of the lands within this area.

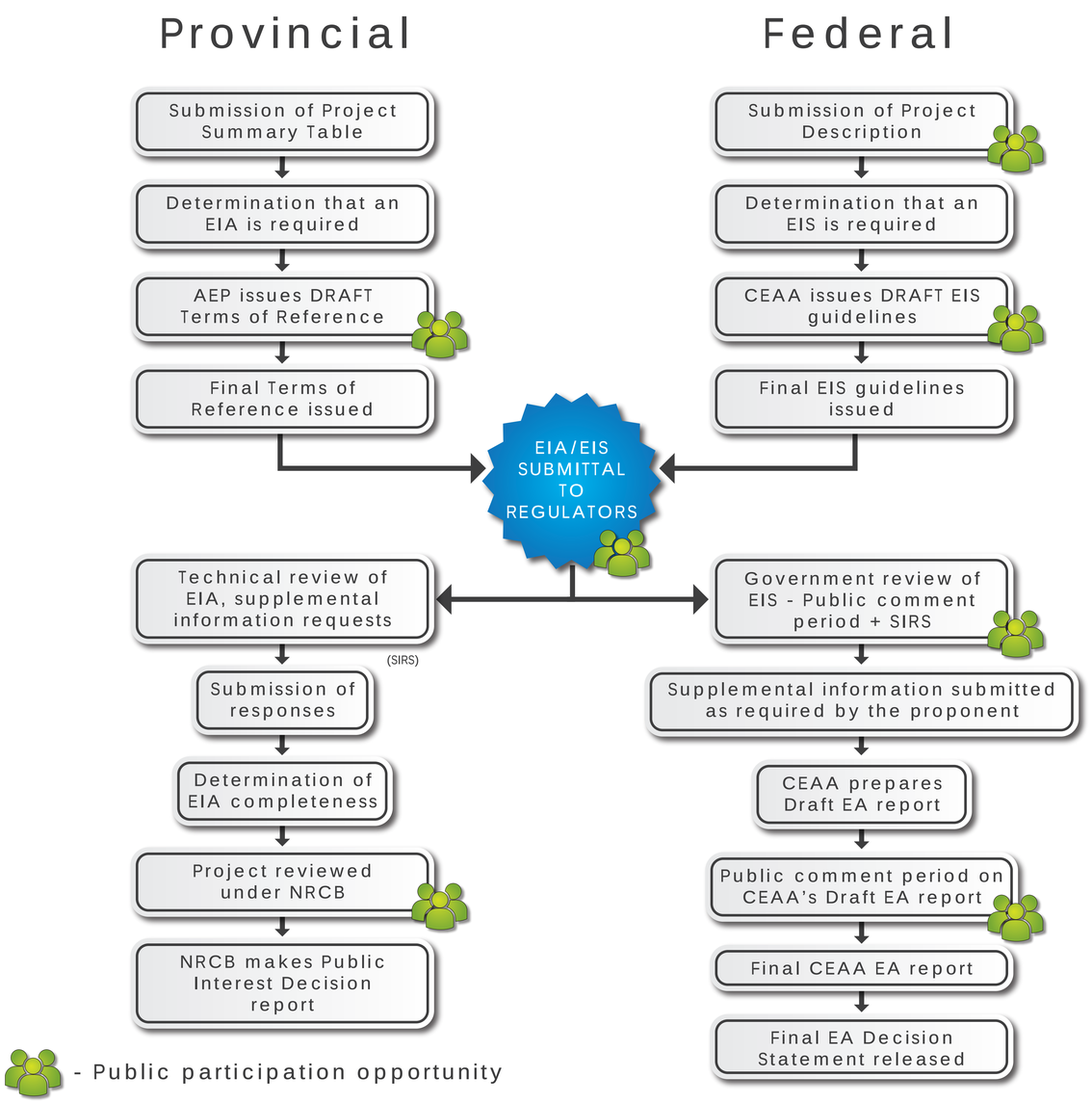
Area C – Grazing: The area north of Springbank Road may remain open to grazing.

Area D – Dam and Reservoir Infrastructure: These lands would be owned and operated by the Government to support the operations and maintenance of the Springbank Project. No public access would be permitted.

This approach controls public access in areas in and around reservoir, provides opportunities for the public to connect with nature through low impact recreation and scientific research on landscape flood resiliency.

The Springbank Project application to the regulators will include an analysis of land use after construction. If the project is approved, Alberta Environment and Parks will conduct a more detailed analysis and make a final decision.

Regulatory Process: One EIA - 2 Reviews



The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) and the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) encourage people to participate in project reviews. The NRCB notifies potentially affected communities about the review in accordance with its rules of practice. CEAA posts projects on their website that are currently open to public participation. Comment period for the Springbank Project is currently open until May 31, 2018.

CEAA has made funding available through its Participant Funding Program to assist the participation of the public and Indigenous groups in the federal assessment of the Springbank Project. The deadline for applications was March 27, 2017.

Check the CEAA website (www.canada.ca/en/environmental-assessment-agency.html) and NRCB website (www.nrcb.ca) for more information about how to participate in the regulatory process.

1. **EIA** - Environmental Impact Assessment
2. **NRCB** - Natural Resources Conservation Board
3. **CEAA** - Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
4. **EIS** - Environmental Impact Statement
5. **EA** - Environmental Assessment
6. **AEP** - Alberta Environment and Parks
7. **NRCBA** - Natural Resource Conservation Board Act

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Summary of Engagement

- Ongoing small group and one-on-one meetings with affected landowners
- Three facilitated presentations to landowners
- Ten public open houses (Springbank area, Calgary, Bragg Creek, Cochrane)
- Over 40 meetings to-date with stakeholders including Bow River Basin Council, Elbow River Watershed Partnership, Alberta Environment and Parks Water Collaborative, the Calgary River Communities Action Group, Calgary Regional Partnership, Western Irrigation District
- Meetings with Rocky View County Administration
- Meetings with City of Calgary Administration
- Meetings with affected industry and utilities
- Ongoing project email and phone inquiries

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Summary of Indigenous Engagement

- Engagement with Indigenous communities including the Tsuut'ina Nation, Siksika Nation, Blood Tribe/Kainai First Nation, Piikani Nation, Stoney Nakoda Nations (Bearspaw First Nation, Chiniki First Nation, and the Wesley First Nation) Ermineskin Cree Nation, Louis Bull Tribe, Montana First Nation, Samson Cree Nation, Foothills Ojibway First Nation, Métis Nation of Alberta Region 3, Ktunaxa National Council, and Métis Nation British Columbia
- The Government has sought feedback on the Traditional Land and Resource Use section of the EIA, as well as proposed mitigation measures
- The Government continues to engage with First Nations leaders

Treaty 7 Nations:

- Blood Tribe/Kainai
- Piikani Nation
- Siksika Nation
- Stoney Nakoda
- TsuuT'ina Nation

Treaty 6 Nations:

- Assiniboine Nation
- Cree Nation
- Ojibwa Nation

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Contact Us

Email: Springbank-Project@gov.ab.ca
Phone: 780-644-8354
Website: transportation.alberta.ca/sr1.htm

Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project

Privacy Statement

Personal information is being collected by Alberta Transportation under the authorization of Section 33(c) of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy* (FOIP) Act and is managed in accordance with part 2 of the FOIP Act.

Your name and email address will be used for contact purposes to send updates. Your postal code is being collected for analysis of location to the river and to the proposed Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project. Your personal information will be shared with the Department of Environment and Parks, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, and to anyone viewing this sheet during sign-in.

Should you wish to have your personal information removed, corrected or have concerns pertaining to the Springbank Off-stream Reservoir Project, please contact Mark Svenson, Alberta Transportation, Environmental Coordinator at (780) 644-8354 or springbank-project@gov.ab.ca.