

PROBUS

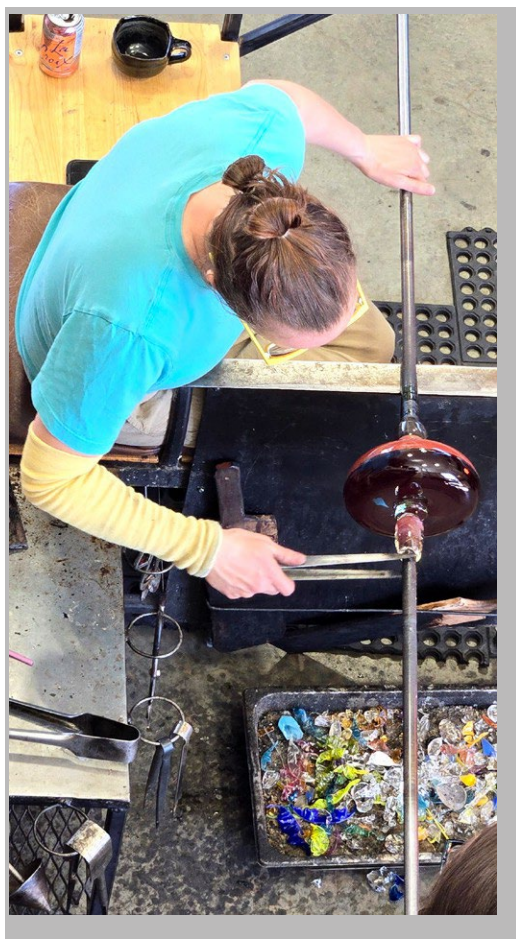
NEWSLETTER May, 2026
Probus Club of Central Edmonton



MEETINGS, EVENTS & TOURS- 2026

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Meeting Location
Victoria Golf Club
12130 River Valley
Rd.NW Edmonton



2026 EXECUTIVE

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PROBUS TOUR

The raw glass that Leah works with comes from Germany or the United States. The clear glass base is heated in the furnace to about 1200 degrees C (about 30 pounds in Leah's furnace). The glass for working is collected on the end of a blowpipe. The product is produced by repeated heating, rolling, blowing and shaping. Colour is added to the clear glass

during the procedures.

It is time consuming work requiring skill, patience and imagination. Once the piece is completed, it must cool in a heated kiln or annealer for up to 24 hours. Most pieces require additional work in the cold room where grinding and polishing takes place.



Photo Charmaine Herbert

Our April tour was of glass blowing at , Leah Kudel and her assistant, Iaja, gave a most informative and interesting demonstration of glass blowing. Leah studied glass blowing at the Alberta College of Art and Design and has been glass blowing for 16 years with considerable international experience. She has been operating out of her current studio for the past four years.

Not every effort is successful. The piece that Leah worked on for our demonstration collapsed. That glass will be broken into pieces and reused. Obviously, success is more common as is demonstrated by the many pieces that Leah had on display. Much of her work is custom work created specifically to meet individual requests. Leah also teaches some glass art. For details see <https://suspendedstudio.com>.



SPEAKER

HIGHLIGHTS

Professor Rick Chalaturnyk of the U of Alberta's Faculty of Engineering spoke to the group on CCUS. Professor Chalaturnyk is a professor, holds a chair in subsurface energy and was elected a Fellow in the Canadian Academy of Engineering last year. His research focuses chiefly on the geological storage of greenhouse gases.



Image courtesy of Vecteezy

The recent federal-provincial Memorandum of Understanding makes CCUS a very topical subject although, in Alberta, the subject has a considerable history. Alberta established carbon sequestration legislation in 2010 and CO₂ has been used for enhanced oil recovery for 20 plus years before that. Carbon storage operations already exist here in the Quest operation at Ft. Saskatchewan and the Alberta Carbon Trunk Line. Attention is now focused on the Pathways

idea intended to sequester CO₂ from future oil sands developments. CCUS operations exist internationally of which Norway's is notable.

To meet climate objectives the amounts of current and future greenhouse gases to store are massive, the method is costly but it offers significant potential benefits. Fortunately, especially since Alberta is a large source of greenhouse gases in Canada, Alberta is on the forefront. Nonetheless, there is substantial debate about the pros and cons and prospects for CCUS. CCUS projects are expensive (involving considerable government money), have long expected lives and have a short experience history. Hence, their ultimate success is uncertain. That is especially so, as Professor Chalaturnyk warns, because the public sector seems destined to back private sector liabilities and face addressing potential major financial and technological failures.

Private firms must have adequate incentives to invest in CCUS. The discussions in Canada and Alberta about, for example, tax credits and assurance of long-term provisions such as those related to Pathways are important. CCUS involves risks but may be critical if, as Chalaturnyk foresees, the buyers of Alberta oil demand that with a low carbon footprint.