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CANADA
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
WATER SUPPLY PAPER No. 232

GROUND-WATER RESOURCES
OF THE
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF HEARTS HILL
NO. 352
SASKATCHEWAN

Records Collected by C. O. Hage.
Compilation by G. S. Hume and C. O. Hage.



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INTRODUCTION

Information on the ground-water resources of east-central Alberta and western Saskatchewan was collected, mostly in 1935, during the progress of geological investigations for oil and gas. The region studied extends from Edmonton in the west to Battleford in the east, and from township 32 on the south to township 59 in western Alberta, township 63 in eastern Alberta, and in part as far north as township 56 in western Saskatchewan.

This region is crossed by North Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers, and includes other more or less permanent streams. Most of the lakes within the area, however, are alkaline, and water is obtained in wells from two sources, namely, from water-bearing sands in surface or glacial deposits, and from sands in the underlying bedrock.

A division has been made in the well records, in so far as possible, between glacial and bedrock water-bearing sands. In investigations for oil and gas, however, the bedrock wells were used to trace the lateral extent of geological formations, with the result that the records deal more particularly with this type of well. No detailed studies were made of the glacial materials in relation to the water supply nor were the glacial deposits mapped adequately for this purpose. In almost all of the region investigated in Alberta, and in all but the northeast part of the region studied in Saskatchewan, water can be obtained from bedrock. In a few places, however, the water from the shallower bedrock sands is unsatisfactory, and deeper drilling may be necessary.

The water records were obtained mostly from the well owners, some of whom had acquired the land after the water supply had been found, and hence had no personal knowledge of the water-bearing beds that had been encountered in their wells. Also the elevations of the wells were taken by aneroid barometer and are, consequently, only approximate. In spite of these defects, however, it is hoped that the publication of these water records may prove of value to farmers, town authorities, and drillers in their efforts to obtain water supplies adequate for their needs.

In collecting this information several field parties were employed. These were under the direction of Professors R. L. Rutherford and P. S. Warren of the University of Alberta, C. H. Crickmay of Vancouver, and C. O. Hage, until recently a member of the Geological Survey. The oil and gas investigations of which these water records are a part were undertaken under the general supervision of G. S. Hume.

Publication of Results

The essential information pertaining to ground-water conditions is being issued in reports that in Saskatchewan cover each municipality, and in Alberta cover each square block of sixteen townships beginning at the 4th meridian and lying between the correction lines. The secretary-treasurer of each municipality in Saskatchewan and Alberta will be supplied with the information covering that municipality. Copies of the reports will also be available for study at offices of the Provincial and Federal Government Departments. Further assistance in the interpretation of the reports may be obtained by applying to the Chief Geologist, Geological Survey, Ottawa. Technical terms used in the reports are defined in the glossary.

How to Use the Report

Anyone desiring information concerning ground water in any particular locality will find the available data listed in the well records. These should be consulted to see if a supply of water is likely to be found in shallow wells sunk in the glacial drift, or whether a better supply may be obtained at greater depth in the underlying bedrock formations. The wells in glacial drift commonly show no regional level, as the sands or gravels in which the water occurs are irregularly distributed and of limited extent. As the surface of the ground is uneven, the best means of comparing water wells is by the elevations of their water-bearing beds. For any particular well this elevation is obtained by subtracting the figure for the depth of the well to the water-bearing bed from that for the surface elevation at the well. For convenience both the elevation of the wells and the elevation of the water-bearing bed or beds in each well are given in the well record tables. Where water is obtained from bedrock, the name of the formation in which the water-bearing sand occurs is also listed in these tables, and this information should be used in conjunction with that provided on bedrock formations, pages 4 to 8, which describes these formations and gives their thickness and sequence. Where the level of the water-bearing sand is known, its depth at any point can easily be calculated by subtracting its elevation, as given in the well record tables, from the elevation of the surface at that point.

With each report is a map consisting of two figures. Figure 1 shows the bedrock formations that will be encountered beneath the unconsolidated surface deposits. Figure 2 shows the position of all wells for which records are available, the class of well at each location, and the contour line or lines of equal surface elevation. The elevation at any location can thus be roughly judged from the nearest contour line, and the records of the wells show at what levels water is likely to be encountered. The depth of the well can then be calculated, and some information on the character and quantity of water can be obtained from a study of the records of surrounding wells.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED

Alkaline. The term "alkaline" has been applied rather loosely to some ground waters that have a peculiar and disagreeable taste. In the Prairie Provinces, water that is commonly described as alkaline usually contains a large amount of sodium sulphate and magnesium sulphate, the principal constituents of Glauber's salt and Epsom salts respectively. Most of the so called alkaline waters are more correctly termed sulphate waters, many of which may be used for stock without ill effect. Water that tastes strongly of common salt is described as salty.

Alluvium. Deposits of earth, clay, silt, sand, gravel, and other material on the flood plains of modern streams and in lake beds.

Aquifer or Water-bearing Horizon. A porous bed, lens, or pocket in unconsolidated deposits or in bedrock that carries water.

Buried pre-Glacial Stream Channels. A channel carved into bedrock by a stream before the advance of the continental ice-sheet, and subsequently either partly or wholly filled in by sands, gravels, and boulder clay deposited by the ice-sheet or later agencies.

Bedrock. Bedrock, as here used, refers to partly or wholly consolidated deposits of gravel, sand, silt, clay, and marl that are older than the glacial drift.

Coal Seam. The same as a coal bed. A deposit of carbonaceous material formed from the remains of plants by partial decomposition and burial.

Contour. A line on a map joining points that have the same elevation above sea-level.

Continental Ice-Sheet. The great ice-sheet that covered most of the surface of Canada many thousands of years ago.

Escarpment. A cliff or a relatively steep slope separating level or gently sloping areas.

Flood Plain. A flat part in a river valley ordinarily above water but covered by water when the river is in flood.

Glacial Drift. The loose, unconsolidated surface deposits of sand, gravel, and clay, or a mixture of these, that were deposited by the continental ice-sheet. Clay containing boulders forms part of the drift and is referred to as glacial till or boulder clay. The glacial drift occurs in several forms:

(1) Ground Moraine. A boulder clay or till plain (includes areas where the glacial drift is very thin and the surface uneven).

(2) Terminal Moraine or Moraine. A hilly tract of country formed by glacial drift that was laid down at the margin of the continental ice-sheet during its retreat. The surface is characterized by irregular hills and undrained basins.

(3) Glacial Outwash. Sand and gravel plains or deltas formed by streams that issued from the continental ice-sheet.

(4) Glacial Lake Deposits. Sand and clay plains formed in glacial lakes during the retreat of the ice-sheet.

Ground Water. Sub-surface water, or water that occurs below the surface of the land.

Hydrostatic Pressure. The pressure that causes water in a well to rise above the point at which it is first encountered.

Impervious or Impermeable. Beds, such as fine clays or shale, are considered to be impervious or impermeable when they do not permit of the perceptible passage or movement of ground water.

Pervious or Permeable. Beds are pervious when they permit of the perceptible passage or movement of ground water, as for example porous sands, gravel, and sandstone.

Pre-Glacial Land Surface. The surface of the land before it was covered by the continental ice-sheet.

Recent Deposits. Deposits that have been laid down by the agencies of water and wind since the disappearance of the continental ice-sheet.

Unconsolidated Deposits. The mantle or covering of alluvium and glacial drift consisting of loose sand, gravel, clay, and boulders that overlie the bedrock.

Water-table. The upper limit of the part of the ground wholly saturated with water. This may be very near the surface or many feet below it.

Wells. Holes sunk into the earth so as to reach a supply of water. When no water is obtained they are referred to as dry holes. Wells in which water is encountered are of three classes.

(1) Wells in which the water is under sufficient pressure to flow above the surface of the ground.

(2) Wells in which the water is under pressure but does not rise to the surface.

(3) Wells in which the water does not rise above the water table.

BEDROCK FORMATIONS OF WEST-CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN AND EAST-CENTRAL ALBERTA

The formations that outcrop in west-central Saskatchewan are an extension of similar formations that occur in east-central Alberta. They are of Upper Cretaceous age, and consist entirely of relatively soft shales and sands, with some bands of hard sandstone and layers of ironstone nodules. The succession, character, and estimated thickness of the formations are shown in the following table:

<u>Formation</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Thickness</u> Feet
Edmonton	Grey to white, bentonitic sands and sandstones with grey and greenish shales; coal seams prominent in some areas, as at Castor, Alberta.	1,000 to 1,150
Bearpaw	Dark shales, green sands with smooth black chert pebbles; partly non-marine, with white bentonitic sands, carbonaceous shales or thin coal seams similar to those in Pale Beds; shales at certain horizons contain lobster claw nodules and marine fossils; at other horizons are abundant selenite crystals.	300 to 600 thins rapidly to the north-west
Pale and Variegated Beds	Light grey sands with bentonite; soft, dark grey and light grey shales with selenite and ironstone; carbonaceous shales and coal seams; abundant selenite crystals in certain layers.	950 to 1,000 in Czar-Tit Hills area; may be thinner elsewhere
Birch Lake	Grey sand and sandstone in upper part; middle part of shales and sandy shales, thinly laminated; lower part with grey and yellow weathering sands; oyster bed commonly at base.	100 in west, but less to east and south
Grizzly Bear	Mostly dark grey shale of marine origin, with a few minor sand horizons; selenite crystals and nodules up to 6 or 8 inches in diameter	Maximum, 100
Ribstone Creek	Grey sands and sandstones at the top and bottom, with intermediate sands and shales; thin coal seam in the vicinity of Wainwright; mostly non-marine, but middle shale in some areas is marine.	Maximum, 325 at Viking; thins eastward
Lea Park	Dark grey shales and sandy shales with nodules of ironstone; a sand 70 feet thick 110 feet below the top of the formation in the Ribstone area, Alberta.	950 to 1,100

Edmonton Formation

The name Edmonton formation was first applied to the beds containing coal in the Edmonton area, and later to the same beds in adjoining areas. The formation has a total thickness of 1,000 to 1,150 feet, but is bevelled off eastward and the east edge of the formation

follows a northwest line from Coronation through Tofield to a point on North Saskatchewan River about midway between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. No Edmonton beds occur northeast of this line, but the formation becomes progressively thicker to the southwest due to the fact that the beds incline in that direction and the surface bevels across them.

The Edmonton formation consists of poorly bedded grey and greenish clay shales, coal seams, and sands and sandstones that contain clay and a white material known as bentonite. This material when wet is very sticky and swells greatly in volume, and when dry tends to give a white appearance to the beds containing it. Such beds are relatively impervious to water, and at the surface produce the "burns" of barren ground where vegetation is scanty or absent.

Water is relatively abundant in the Edmonton formation, which contains much sand, commonly in the form of isolated lenses distributed irregularly through the formation. Consequently, there is little uniformity in the depth of wells even within a small area. Water also occurs commonly with coal seams and, unlike the sand lenses, these beds are much more regular and persistent. In contrast with the water from the bentonitic sands, which is generally "soft", water from the coal seams, as the water from the shallow surface deposits, may be "hard". The basal beds of the Edmonton formation usually contain fresh water, but this may become brackish locally where the underlying Bearpaw beds contain highly alkaline or salty water.

Bearpaw Formation

In southern Alberta, where the Bearpaw formation is thickest, the beds composing it are mainly shales that have been deposited in sea water. In the area north of township 32 the formation thins to the northwest and becomes a shoreline deposit composed of shales containing bentonite, impure sands, and thin coal seams. In some areas, as at Ryley and near Monitor, and in the Neutral Hills, the Bearpaw contains pebble beds. At Ryley these are consolidated into a conglomerate, but mostly the pebbles are loosely distributed in shale or sandy beds.

In the area immediately north of township 32 the Bearpaw occupies a widespread belt beneath the glacial drift, but farther northwest the belt narrows, and at Ryley and northwestward it is only a few miles wide. This belt crosses North Saskatchewan River about midway between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. Bearpaw beds form the main bedrock deposits of the Neutral Hills. Farther south, where they have an exposed thickness of at least 400 feet, they contain green sands, and beds of marine shale interfinger with the bentonitic shales and sands of the underlying formation. To the north, on the banks of North Saskatchewan River, the division between the Bearpaw and the overlying and underlying formations is indefinite, and the thickness of beds of Bearpaw age is relatively small.

The water in the Ryley area is from the Bearpaw formation, and is salty. In other areas to the south the marine Bearpaw formation carries green sand beds that yield fresh water, but commonly a much better supply is found by drilling through the Bearpaw into the underlying Pale Beds.

In Saskatchewan, Bearpaw beds occur southeast of Maclin and south of Luseland and Kerrobert. Only the basal beds are present, and these contain green sands that are commonly water-bearing.

Pale and Variegated Beds

Underlying the Bearpaw formation is a succession of bentonitic sands, shales, and sandy shales containing a few coal seams. The upper part of this succession, due to the bentonitic content, is commonly light coloured and has been described as the Pale Beds, whereas the lower

part is darker, and is known as Variegated Beds. In part, dark shales are present in both Pale and Variegated Beds; others are greenish, grey, brown, and dark chocolate, carbonaceous types. The sands may also be yellow, but where bentonite is present it imparts a light colour to the beds. Both Pale and Variegated Beds are characterized by the presence of thin seams of ironstone, commonly dark reddish, but in part purplish, Selenite (gypsum) crystals are, in places, abundant in the shales.

The best sections of Pale Beds exposed in the region are in the Tit Hills, southwest of Czar. These hills carry a thin capping of Bearpaw shales, beneath which, and around Bruce Lake, more than 200 feet of Pale Beds are exposed. The total thickness of Pale and Variegated Beds in the Tit Hills area is about 970 feet. Variegated Beds outcrop near Hawkins on the Canadian National Railway west of Wainwright, but no area exposes the complete succession, which is considered to comprise about 200 feet of beds.

Records of wells drilled into the Pale and Variegated Beds do not, in general, indicate lateral persistence of sands for long distances, nor any uniform average depth to water-bearing sands in a local area. This points to the conclusion that the sands are mainly local lenses, but as such lenses are numerous, few wells fail to obtain water. In the Cadogan area many flowing wells have been obtained from sands about midway in the succession. In western Saskatchewan Pale and Variegated Beds occur over a wide area from Maclin and Kerrobert northeast through Wilkie to the Eagle Hills, south of Battleford. Numerous outcrops occur in the area south of Unity at Muddy Lake, but south and east around Biggar these beds are almost wholly concealed by glacial drift.

The water from the sands of the Pale and Variegated Beds is generally soft. The supply, apparently, is dependent in part on the size of the sand body that contains the water and in part on the ease with which water may be replenished in the sand. Small sand lenses surrounded by shales may be filled with water that has infiltrated into them, but when tapped by a well the supply may be very slowly replenished. In many instances such wells yield only a small supply, although this is commonly persistent and regular.

Birch Lake Formation

The Birch Lake formation underlies the Variegated Beds, but in many areas the division is not sharp. The type area of the formation is along the north shore of Birch Lake south of Innisfree, where a section 65 feet thick, composed mostly of sand, is exposed. The total thickness of the formation in this area is about 100 feet, and although this is dominantly sand a central part is composed of alternating thin sand and shale beds. At the base of the formation, in a number of places, is an oyster bed, and this is exposed in a road cut in a section 73 feet thick on the east side of Buffalo Coulee in sec. 3, tp. 47, rge. 7, W. 4th mer. In both upper and lower parts of the formation the sand is commonly massive and outcrops tend to consolidate into hard, nodular masses from a foot to a few feet in diameter. Apparently these are formed through the deposition of salts from the water that finds an outlet at the outcrops. In fact, in some areas the sand may be traced along the side of a hill by the presence of small springs or nodular masses of sandstone.

The Birch Lake formation occurs under the drift and in outcrops in a large area south of North Saskatchewan River and northeast of a line from Willingdon to Innisfree and Minburn. East of this area the southwest boundary is more irregular, but outcrops are persistent on the banks of Battle River from a few miles north of Hardisty to and beyond the mouth of Grizzly Bear Coulee in tp. 47, rge. 5. It is believed, too, that a large area near Edgerton and Chauvin is underlain by the Birch Lake formation and that it extends southeastward into Saskatchewan around Manitou Lake and southeast to Vera.

It is thought that the Birch Lake formation thins eastward from its type section at Birch Lake, and that it loses its identity in western Saskatchewan. Deep wells drilled at Czar, Castor, and elsewhere no longer show the Birch Lake as a clearly recognizable sand formation, so that its southern limit beneath younger formations is unknown. Wherever it occurs as a sand, however, it is water-bearing, although in some areas the sand is apparently too fine to yield any considerable volume of water. In other areas, however, it persistently yields good wells. There is no apparent uniformity in the character of the water, which is either hard or soft in different wells in the same general area. Direct contact with surface waters that contain calcium sulphates may in time change a "soft" water well to a "hard" water well, and many wells are not sufficiently cased to prevent the percolation of water from surface sands into the well, and hence into the deeper, soft water producing sands. In part this accounts for the change in character of the water in a well, a feature that has been noticed by many well owners.

Grizzly Bear Formation

The type locality for the Grizzly Bear formation, which underlies the Birch Lake beds, is near the mouth of Grizzly Bear Coulee, a tributary of Battle River with outlet in tp. 47, rge. 5. The formation is mainly composed of dark shales that were deposited in sea water. At the mouth of Grizzly Bear Coulee two shale sections, each about 100 feet thick, are separated by a zone of thin sand beds. It is now recognized that the upper section is the Grizzly Bear shale, and that the lower one, very similar in character and also deposited in sea water, occurs in the next lower formation, the Ribstone Creek. The Grizzly Bear shale contains a thin nodular zone about 50 feet above the base, that is, at about the centre of the formation. This zone is sandy, and is believed to yield water in various wells. Other thin sands, in places water-bearing, are also present. The impervious nature of the Grizzly Bear shales makes the overlying Birch Lake sand a strong aquifer, as water collects in the sand above the shale. The contact of the Birch Lake and Grizzly Bear formations can be traced in some places by the occurrence of springs issuing from the base of the Birch Lake sand even where this is not exposed.

Grizzly Bear shales occur in a road cut on the south side of Battle River near the highway bridge at Fabyan. The shales in this area are about 100 feet thick. It is thought they extend as far west as the Viking gas field, where they have been recognized in samples from deep wells. It is probable, however, that the shales thin westward and thicken eastward so that their general form is a wedge between both higher and lower sand beds. The position of the thin edge of the wedge to the west is unknown, but evidently the Grizzly Bear marine shale underlies a large area in east-central Alberta extending into Saskatchewan mainly in the area south of Battle River.

Ribstone Creek Formation

The type area of the Ribstone Creek formation is on Ribstone Creek near its junction with Battle River in tp. 45, rge. 1, W. 4th mer. At this place the lower sand beds of the formation are well exposed. The upper part of the lower sand member of this formation outcrops on the north side of Battle River, in the northeast part of sec. 26, tp. 47, rge. 5, near the mouth of Grizzly Bear Coulee. Above it, higher on the bank and at a short distance from the river, there is a 12 foot zone of carbonaceous and coaly beds in two layers, each about 2 feet thick, separated by 3 feet of shale. Above this are 90 feet of dark shales that are thought to have been deposited in sea water, that is, they are marine shales. These marine shales in turn are overlain by a sandy zone about 20 feet thick containing oysters in the basal part. This sandy zone is the upper sand member of the Ribstone Creek formation.

It thickens to the east and west from the Grizzly Bear area but is probably at no place much more than 50 feet thick.

The lower sand member of the Ribstone Creek formation also varies in thickness from a minimum of about 25 feet. On the banks of Vermilion Creek, north of Mannville, the basal sand is at least 60, and may be 75, feet thick. It is overlain by shaly sand and sandy shale beds, which replace the shale beds in the central part of the formation as exposed at the mouth of Grizzly Bear Coulee. In the Wainwright area, where the formation has been drilled in deep wells, the basal sand is 60 feet thick, with the central part composed of shale containing sand streaks. The upper sand member is about 20 feet thick in this area. The total thickness of the formation in the Wainwright area is 100 to 200 feet, but this increases to the west and in the Viking area exceeds 300 feet.

The Ribstone Creek formation is widely exposed in a northwest-trending belt in east-central Alberta. The southwest boundary of this northwest-trending belt passes through the mouth of Grizzly Bear Coulee in tp. 47, rge. 5, and beyond to the Two Hills area in tp. 54, rge. 12, whereas the northeast boundary crosses North Saskatchewan River southwest of Elk Point and extends northwest to include an area slightly north of St. Paul des Metis and Vilna to tp. 60, rge. 14. Within this belt water wells are common in the Ribstone Creek sands, which are almost without exception water-bearing in some part of the formation. The limits of the belt to the northeast determine the limits of water from this source, but to the southwest of the belt, as here outlined, water may be obtained in this formation by drilling through the younger beds that overlie it. The Ribstone Creek sands are a prolific source of water in many places and hence the distribution of this formation is of considerable economic importance. Where the formation consists of upper and lower sands with a central shale zone only the sands are water-bearing, although thin sand members may occur in the shale. Where the formation is largely sand the distribution of water may be in any part of the formation, although the upper and lower sands are perhaps the better aquifers. To the east of Alberta, along Battle River and Big Coulee in Saskatchewan, the Ribstone Creek sands are marine. Marine conditions apparently become more prevalent to the southeast and it is believed that in this direction the sands are gradually replaced by marine shales. Thus at some distance southeast of Battleford the Ribstone Creek formation loses its identity and its equivalents are shales in a marine succession.

Lea Park Formation

The Lea Park formation is largely a marine shale, and only in the upper 189 feet is there any water. In the Dina area south of Lloydminster the upper beds of the Lea Park consist of silty shales about 110 feet thick underlain by silty sands 70 feet thick. Below these sands are marine shales only, and these yield no fresh water either in east-central Alberta or west-central Saskatchewan. The sand in the upper Lea Park formation is thus the lowest freshwater aquifer within a very large area. The extent of this sand in the Lea Park, particularly to the northeast, is not known, but as the strata in east-central Alberta have a southwest inclination, progressively lower beds occur at the surface to the northeast. Thus at a short distance beyond the northeast boundary of the Ribstone Creek formation, as previously outlined, the sand in the upper Lea Park reaches the surface, and represents the last bedrock aquifer in that direction. Farther northeast water must be obtained from glacial or surface deposits only. In Alberta this area without fresh water in the bedrock includes the country north of North Saskatchewan River in the vicinity of Frog Lake and a large area extending to and beyond Beaver River. In this area, however, more fresh water streams are present than farther south, and bush lands

help to retain the surface waters. The area northeast of North Saskatchewan River in Saskatchewan is almost wholly within the Lea Park formation, where water can be found only in surface deposits.

WATER ANALYSES

Introduction

Analyses were made of water samples collected from a large number of wells in west-central Saskatchewan. Their purpose was to determine the chemical characteristics of the waters from different geological horizons, and thereby assist in making correlations of the strata in which the waters occur. Although this was the main objective of the analyses, it was also realized that a knowledge of the mineral content of the water is of interest and value to the consumer. The analyses were all made in the laboratory of the Water Supply and Borings Section of the Geological Survey, Ottawa.

Discussion of Chemical Determinations

The dissolved mineral constituents vary with the material encountered by the water in its migration to the reservoir bed. The mineral salts present are referred to as the total dissolved solids, and they represent the residue when the water is completely evaporated. This is expressed quantitatively as "parts per million", which refers to the proportion by weight in 1,000,000 parts of water. A salt when dissolved in water separates into two chemical units called "radicals", and these are expressed as such in the chemical analyses. In the one group is included the metallic elements of calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and sodium (Na), and in the other group are the sulphate (SO₄), chloride (Cl), and carbonate (CO₃) radicals.

The analyses indicate only the amounts of the previously mentioned radicals, thus neglecting any silica, alumina, potash, or iron that may be present. It will be noticed that in most instances the total solids are accounted for by the sum total of the radicals as shown by the analyses. Actually, the residue when the water is completely evaporated still retains some combined water of crystallization, so that the figures for the "total solids" are higher than the sum total of the radicals as determined. These radicals are also "calculated in assumed combinations" to indicate the theoretical amounts of different salts present in the water. The same method was followed in each analysis, so that the table presents a consistent record of the different compounds present.

Mineral Constituents Present

Calcium. Calcium (Ca) in the water comes from mineral particles present in the surface deposits, the chief source being limestone, gypsum, and dolomite. Fossil shells provide a source of calcium, as does also the decomposition of igneous rocks. The common compounds of calcium are calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) and calcium sulphate (CaSO₄).

Magnesium. Magnesium (Mg) is a common constituent of many igneous rocks and, therefore, very prevalent in ground water. Dolomite, a carbonate of calcium and magnesium, is also a source of the mineral. The sulphate of magnesia (MgSO₄) combines with water to form "Epsom salts" and renders the water unwholesome if present in large amounts.

Sodium. Sodium (Na) is derived from a number of the important rock-forming minerals, so that sodium sulphate and carbonate are very common in ground waters. Sodium sulphate (Na₂SO₄) combines with water to form "Glauber's salt" and excessive amounts make the water unsuitable for drinking purposes. Sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃) or "black alkali" waters are mostly soft, the degree of softness depending upon the ratio

of sodium carbonate to the calcium and magnesium salts. Waters containing sodium carbonate in excess of 200 parts per million are unsuitable for irrigation purposes¹. Sodium sulphate is less

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"The extreme limit of salts for irrigation is taken to be 70 parts per 100,000, but plants will not tolerate more than 10 to 20 parts per 100,000 of black alkali (alkaline carbonates and bicarbonates)" Frank Dixey in "A Practical Handbook of Water Supply", Thos. Murby & Co., 1931, p. 254.

harmful.

Sulphates. The sulphate (SO_4) salts referred to in these analyses are calcium sulphate (CaSO_4), magnesium sulphate (MgSO_4), and sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4).

Chloride. Chlorine (Cl) is with a few exceptions, expressed as sodium chloride (NaCl), that is, common table salt. It is found in all of the analyses, most of the waters containing less than 200 parts per million, but some as much as 2,000 or 3,000 parts. These waters have a brackish taste.

Alkalinity. The alkalinity determined in these water analyses is based on the assumption that the only salts present in the samples that will neutralize acids are carbonates, and that, consequently, the degree of alkalinity is proportional to the amount of the carbonate radical (CO_3) present.

Hardness. The hardness of water is the total hardness, and has been determined by the amount of a standard soap solution required to form a lather that will stand up (persist) for 2 minutes. Hardness is of two kinds, temporary and permanent. Temporary hardness is caused by calcium and magnesium bicarbonates, which are soluble in water but are precipitated as insoluble normal carbonates by boiling, as shown by the scale that forms in teakettles. Permanent hardness is caused by the presence of calcium and magnesium sulphates, and is not removed by boiling. The two forms of hardness are not distinguished in the water analyses. Waters grade from very soft₂ to very hard, and can be classified according to the following system²:

2

The "Examination of Waters and Water Supplies", Thresh & Beale, page 21, Fourth Ed. 1933.

- A water under 50 degrees (that is, parts per million) of hardness may be said to be very soft.
- A water with 50 to 100 degrees of hardness may be said to be moderately soft.
- A water with 100 to 150 degrees of hardness may be said to be moderately hard.
- A water with more than 200 and less than 300 degrees of hardness may be said to be hard.
- A water with more than 300 degrees of hardness may be said to be very hard.

Hard waters are usually high in calcium carbonate. Almost all of the waters from the glacial drift are of this type, especially those not associated with sand and gravel deposits that come close to the surface.

In soft water the calcium carbonate has been replaced by sodium carbonate, due to natural reagents present in the sand and clays. Bentonite and glauconite are two such reagents known to be present. Montmorillinite, one of the clay-forming minerals, has the same property of softening water, owing to the absorbed sodium that is available for chemical reaction¹.

1

Piper, A. M. "Ground Water in Southwestern Pennsylvania",
Penn. Geol. Surv., 4th series.

If surface water reaches the lower sands by percolating through the higher beds it may be highly charged with calcium salts before reaching the bedrock formations containing bentonite or glauconite. The completeness of the exchange of calcium carbonate for sodium carbonate will, therefore, depend upon the length of time that the water is in contact with the softening reagent, and also upon the amount of this material present. The rate of movement of underground water will, consequently, be a factor in determining the extent of the reaction.

The amount of iron present in the water was not determined, owing to the possibilities of contamination from the iron casings in the wells. Iron is present in most waters, but the amount may be small. Upon exposure to air a red precipitate forms, the water becomes acid, and, hence, has a corrosive action. When iron is present in large amounts the water has an inky taste.

WATER ANALYSES IN RELATION TO GEOLOGY

Glacial Drift

The quality of the water from glacial drift depends largely on the nature of the deposit from which it comes and on the depth of the aquifer below the surface. Glacial deposits may be divided roughly into three types.

- (1). Sand and gravel beds that form the surface deposit, such as outwash material and glacial lake sands.
- (2). Buried outwash and interglacial deposits between two tills of boulder clay.
- (3). Pockets or lenses of sand and gravel irregularly distributed through the till.

Water from surface sand deposits is normally low in dissolved salts, the total being generally less than 1,000 parts per million. Where large amounts of limestone occur in the glacial sand and gravel beds a characteristic constituent of the glacial water is calcium carbonate, the amount present varying from 300 to 700 parts per million.

Water from buried outwash deposits contains more dissolved salts than the surface sands, as the water in order to reach them has to percolate through overlying till. Rain water contains carbonic acid, which acts as a solvent and dissolves a great deal of calcium, magnesium, and sodium from the rock-forming minerals. Sulphate salts are commonly present, though their proportions vary greatly in the different waters. The shales that are incorporated in the drift are high in calcium sulphate, so that the amount of shale present will modify the quality of the water. The oxidized upper part of the drift contains less sulphate than the deeper, less oxidized boulder clay. The character of the water in the buried outwash deposits will, therefore, depend largely on the composition and amount of till that overlies it.

Water from irregularly distributed sand and gravel beds will vary in its content of dissolved salts depending upon the character of the material surrounding the reservoir beds. As the water in this type of deposit does not flow to any marked extent, it is apt to be more highly impregnated with soluble salts than where the underground movement is more rapid. Soft water in the drift is mostly confined to shallow wells in sands low in calcium carbonate. Waters from glacial lake clays are sometimes high in soluble salts.

The sample from a well in glacial lake clay on N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, tp. 42, rge. 17, has 11,040 parts per million of soluble salts, largely magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate. The sample from SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, tp. 42, rge. 16, which is believed to come from glacial lake silts, has a very different composition. The total solids in it are only 440 parts per million, of which 250 are calcium carbonate. The great difference in these waters is due to the high soluble salt content that is associated with the lake clays but absent in the silts. Average drift water contains between 1,000 and 3,000 parts per million of dissolved mineral salts.

Bearpaw Formation

The Bearpaw formation consists of dark marine shales and beds of green sand. Water from these sands has a total solid count ranging from 300 to 1,600 parts per million and a hardness of more than 300 degrees. Calcium carbonate is very marked in all samples, due, perhaps, to the proximity of the water sands to the glacial drift. Sodium sulphate is the chief salt present, followed by calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, magnesium carbonate, and sodium chloride in decreasing amounts. These waters are distinguished from the overlying drift waters by being relatively low in total dissolved solids, and in containing no calcium sulphate and only moderate amounts of sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, and magnesium carbonate.

Pale Beds

Pale Beds underlie the Bearpaw formation. Total solids in waters from these beds vary from 700 to 1,300 parts per million. The water is, in most instances, soft, as it contains sodium carbonate in excess of calcium and magnesium carbonates, but when mixed with surface water high in calcium carbonate, it will become hard. The high concentration of sodium salts, especially sodium carbonate, in contrast with the calcium and magnesium salts distinguishes this water from that in Bearpaw sands. The Pale Beds include much bentonite, and it is this mineral that acts as a water softener within the formation. The following analyses are typical of waters from the Pale Beds:

	SE. sec. 16, NE. sec. 3, SW. sec. 7, SE. sec. 21	tp.38, rge. 21	tp.39, rge. 25,	tp.37, rge.24,	tp. 38,rge.23
CaCO ₃	73	18	53	35	-
CaSO ₄	-	-	-	-	-
MgCO ₃	52	14	45	38	-
MgSO ₄	-	-	-	-	-
Na ₂ CO ₃	297	679	464	562	
Na ₂ SO ₄	297	158	266	437	

NaCl	31	45	46	130
Total solids	760	1,020	940	1,260
Hardness	100	20	30	75

Variegated Beds

In Senlac Rural Municipality, Saskatchewan, are a number of wells that have water very similar in character to that found in the Bearpaw formation. These wells tap an horizon that corresponds with the Variegated Beds in Alberta, although they have not been separated from the Pale Beds. They are less bentonitic than the Pale Beds and darker in colour. The water is hard and has a low dissolved solid content. The three analyses given below show a great deal of similarity and suggest a common horizon.

Salts	NW. sec. 21, tp.41,rge.26	NW. sec. 3, tp.41,rge.28	SE. sec. 28, tp.40,rge.28
CaCO ₃	250	305	125
CaSO ₄	-	-	-
MgCO ₃	1109	80	155
MgSO ₄	149	104	69
Na ₂ CO ₃	-	-	-
Na ₂ SO ₄	98	132	386
NaCl	12	12	18
Total solids	640	640	780
Hardness	600	600	500

Ribstone Creek Formation

Chemical analyses of water from the Ribstone Creek formation vary more than in the Pale Beds, the reason being that at several different horizons the sediments show considerable lateral variation. The formation includes both marine and non-marine beds, thin coal seams being present in the basal part of the formation around Paynton, whereas south of Lashburn, on Battle River, marine fossils were found in strata considered to be at approximately the same horizon. The water analyses show similarities within limited areas, but long distance correlations cannot be made safely except for the saline waters that occur in the flowing wells at Vera, Muddy Lake, and at the south end of Tramping Lake. Analyses of these waters are given in the following table:

Salts	SE. sec. 25, tp.41,rge.24	SE. sec. 22, tp.41,rge.24,	NE. sec. 36, tp.41,rge.24,	SW. sec. 7, tp.41,rge.24,	SE. sec. 30, tp.38, rge.22,	SW. sec. 10, tp.35, rge.20,
CaCO ₃	73	73	73	198	108	90
CaSO ₄	-	-	-	-	m-	-
MgCO ₃	38	38	38	52	69	52
MgSO ₄	-	-	-	-	-	-

Na ₂ CO ₃	129	119	129	11	106	125
Na ₂ SO ₄	55	55	61	61	49	43
NaCl	2,929	3,036	2,690	2,863	3,531	3,861
Total solids	3,840	3,460	3,120	3,200	3,860	4,460
Hardness	135	90	110	100	130	130

The similarity in these analyses suggests a common source bed. The distance between the Tramping Lake well and the Vera wells is about 40 miles. This water, which is thought to come from the basal sand of the Ribstone Creek formation, is not typical of water from the same stratigraphical horizon in the vicinity of Battle River, one reason being, possibly, that at Battle River the stream has cut through the Ribstone Creek formation exposing the sand members along its banks. This may cause a more rapid movement of the underground water in this area than farther south, and it is known that the rate of flow is a controlling factor that governs the change of calcium carbonate to sodium carbonate when the softening reagents of bentonite or glauconite are present in the sand.

Some of the soft waters from the Ribstone Creek formation cannot be distinguished from those of the Pale Beds, whereas others are quite different. The following analyses illustrate some of the different types of water from this formation:

	Se. sec. 11, tp. 46, rge.	Ind. Agent Little Pine I.R.	SW. sec. 24, tp. 46, rge.	NE. sec. 36, tp. 43, rge.	Se. sec. 26, tp. 43, rge.	NE. sec. 36, tp. 41, rge.	NW. sec. 22, tp. 42, rge.
Salts	28		21	18	18	24	23
CaCO ₃	90	90	410	73	35	73	125
CaSO ₄	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MgCO ₃	97	59	168	38	31	38	97
MgSO ₄	-	-	64	-	-	-	-
Na ₂ CO ₃	217	392	-	213	592	129	196
Na ₂ SO ₄	1,644	777	2,518	225	522	61	1,541
NaCl	249	63	76	12	83	2,690	71
Total solids	2,220	1,340	3,000	620	1,280	3,120	1,900
Hardness	280	160	750	110	35	110	600

The above chemical analyses show such a wide range in the dissolved salts present in the different waters in the Ribstone Creek formation that they cannot be used for correlation purposes over a large area.

Conclusions

- (1) In most instances water from glacial drift is quite different from water from bedrock.
- (2) Some of the bedrock horizons carry waters that show definite chemical characteristics.
- (3) Most waters from glacial till carry total solids amounting to between 1,000 and 3,000 parts per million.

(4) Bedrock waters are commonly low in dissolved salts. Exceptions to this are to be found in water from the Ribstone Creek formation.

(5) Water from the Bearpaw formation is hard. An average of ten wells gave a total solid content of 1,100 parts per million.

(6) Water from the Variegated Beds resembles that from the Bearpaw formation.

(7) Waters from the Pale Beds is mostly soft. An average of ten wells gave a total solid of 1,000 parts per million.

(8) All soft waters contain sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), which is present in water from the Pale Beds and Ribstone Creek formations but absent from the Bearpaw formation and Variegated Beds.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF HEART'S HILL, NO. 352, SASKATCHEWAN

Physical Features

The topography of this municipality varies from gently rolling to hilly. In the southeast corner the land surface is that of the prairie, but to the northwest are many hills reaching an elevation above 2,600 feet, which is relatively high for this part of the Plains. Shallow lakes occupy depressions between the hills, and Cactus Lake on the north border of the municipality is part of a former drainage course that trends northwest and southeast.

Geology

The hilly nature of the terrain is thought to be due to glacial materials covering hills with a bedrock core. On the north shore of Cactus Lake are outcrops of Pale Beds, and to the south, in sec. 7, tp. 36, rge. 27, are upper Pale Beds overlain by marine shale believed to be Bearpaw. Another outcrop of marine shale occurs in sec. 36, tp. 34, rge. 29. From this information it has been concluded that the higher areas above 2,250 to 2,300 feet are underlain by Bearpaw shales, but in places the glacial drift is thick, and even within the area mapped as Bearpaw there may be places where it rests directly on Pale Beds.

Water Supply

In a great many wells water is obtained from sand or more rarely from gravel beds in the drift. In this municipality, such beds are of very local extent. Below the drift, sand beds at the base of the Bearpaw give hard, or occasionally alkaline, water. In a number of wells, where Bearpaw overlies the Pale Beds and sufficient water was not obtained in either the drift or the Bearpaw, deep wells have been drilled into the underlying Pale Beds. The aquifers in the Pale Beds under these conditions have in some places failed to give water that rises in the wells. It is, therefore, suggested that, as the same Pale Bed horizons are water-bearing elsewhere, the water in the Pale Beds is supplied by downward percolation of rain-water, and that in some areas underlain by Bearpaw the impervious nature of the Bearpaw shales effectively seals this off. The result is that the sands in the underlying Pale Beds may be either dry or the water is not under sufficient hydrostatic pressure to rise. The deduction from this, although the evidence can hardly be considered as conclusive, is that prospects for water in the Pale Beds are not as good under areas underlain by Bearpaw as elsewhere. In the areas not underlain by Bearpaw the Pale Beds offer an abundant supply, usually of soft water, but the wells may have to be drilled to a considerable depth. The assumed contact between Bearpaw shales and Pale Beds is shown on the municipality map; the Bearpaw occupies the area to the southwest.

Township 34, Range 26. Most of the wells in this township show a considerable uniformity in elevation of the aquifer between 2,310 and 2,330 feet, with a fairly constant water level at an elevation of about 2,350 feet. The uniformity suggests a widespread and continuous water-bearing horizon, and it seems probable that it is in the lower part of the Bearpaw. The information from the wells is not sufficiently conclusive to differentiate glacial sands from formational sands, but the absence of gravel throughout suggests that the water-bearing sand is in bedrock. In two wells also, on NW. section 15 and SE. section 18, black pebbles were encountered. These are characteristic of the lower

part of the Bearpaw. In a few wells water is undoubtedly obtained from sand beds scattered irregularly through the drift, but in this area such wells are relatively unimportant. The water from the Bearpaw sands is hard and in places quite alkaline. Deeper wells into the Pale Beds might find better water, and in most instances it would be soft.

Township 34, Ranges 27 and 28. In these townships a large moraine trends northwesterly, but some of the hills may have a core of bedrock. Some of the wells probably get their water in the Bearpaw, but many of them are in drift without any definite uniformity in level of the aquifers. In the deep well drilled for oil and gas, in NE. sec. 23, tp. 34, rge. 28, water was encountered at a depth of 478 feet, or an elevation of 2,042 feet, probably in the Pale Beds. Another water-bearing sand was met at 923 feet, or an elevation of 1,597 feet, in the Ribstone Creek formation. It is, consequently, certain that deep, water-bearing horizons in these townships will yield a good supply should the upper glacial deposits and Bearpaw wells give insufficient amounts.

Township 35, Range 26. Relief in this township amounts to more than 400 feet, with a narrow, gently sloping valley trending northwest across the northeast corner. North of this valley a hill reaches an elevation of 2,600 feet, and together with a few other hills in this same general vicinity constitutes the highest part of the district. Undoubtedly some at least of these hills have a core of bedrock, and these higher areas are presumed to be underlain by Bearpaw shales, although no outcrops of the formation are known in this township. Some of the wells obtain water in sand beds believed to be in the drift, whereas others appear to be in the Bearpaw, and possibly some of the deeper wells are in Pale Beds. Two wells in SW. section 2 and SW. section 7 are thought to be in the Bearpaw formation at an elevation of 2,315 feet. Below this, possibly in the Pale Beds, one aquifer occurs at an elevation of 2,255 to 2,260 feet and another at 2,200 feet. A still deeper aquifer is encountered in several wells at elevations between 2,150 and 2,170 feet. The deepest well in SW. section 2 commences at a high surface elevation and at 150 feet reaches a Bearpaw sand. A well 145 feet deep in NE. section 36 reaches the lowest aquifer, presumably in the Pale Beds, at an elevation of 2,178 feet.

Township 35, Range 27. This township, as in the area to the east, has a rolling topography with a relief of 200 to 250 feet. Several wells obtain water from sand and gravel beds in the glacial drift, whereas others are supplied from the underlying formations. An horizon at an elevation of 2,345 to 2,360 feet may be in the Bearpaw as well as a slightly deeper horizon at 2,315 to 2,320 feet. In a well drilled to a depth of 640 feet on SE. section 30 a little water that did not rise in the well was encountered at a depth of 370 feet, or an elevation of 2,161 feet. This is difficult to understand, as elsewhere the Pale Beds in which this water occurs have provided an abundant supply of water at various horizons. In many places it is thought the water in the Pale Beds is derived from rain-water by downward percolation. In this area, therefore, it is possible the Bearpaw shales form an effective seal, and that the sands of the underlying Pale Beds are for the most part dry. This deduction, however, suggested by the record of only one well, is not considered conclusive.

Township 35, Range 28. The land surface in this township is at a high general elevation for this part of the Plains, and although the hills may have a core of bedrock they also have a fairly thick mantle of glacial materials. In a well 60 feet deep in NE. section 27, gravel occurs at an elevation of 2,390 feet, and because of higher land to the southwest, which probably acts as a hoad, this well flows intermittently. Many other wells at higher elevations are in glacial materials that show little uniformity of elevations, although a local aquifer at an elevation of 2,400 feet is suggested by the wells on sections 13 and 25. It is not known

whether any of the wells reach the underlying Bearpaw formation, although two wells, one on NE. section 18 and the other on NW. section 34, reach a sufficiently low elevation to be in either the Bearpaw or the top of the Pale Beds.

Township 36, Range 26. In a well 132 feet deep in NE. section 2 coal was encountered in the Pale Beds at an elevation of 2,210 feet. This suggests an aquifer at this level in wells in NW. section 6, NW. section 16, NE. section 21, SW. section 23, and NE. section 30, but this is not substantiated by sufficient information and some of these wells may be in glacial drift. Other wells at elevations 2,150 to 2,180 feet may also be in Pale Beds. In quite a few wells in this area only a poor supply of water is available. As most of the township has a sufficiently low elevation to be certain that the Pale Beds are not covered by the more impervious Bearpaw formation, there is every reason to believe that deeper aquifers in the Pale Beds would produce an abundant supply of soft water as in other areas.

Township 36, Range 27. The lower part of an outcrop in section 7 is composed of dark shale, with some light bentonitic sand and carbonaceous or coaly layers. These are undoubtedly non-marine, and are believed to be Pale Beds. Above them is shale containing marine microscopic fossils, and hence thought to be Bearpaw. If this is so, a small area in the southwest of this township may be underlain by Bearpaw shales, and one well 80 feet deep, in section 6, which reaches an elevation of 2,382 feet, may be in this formation. There is no doubt that most of the shallow wells on the lower land are in glacial materials, but a well 126 feet deep in NW. section 27 is believed to have reached sand of the Pale Beds at an elevation of 2,153 feet. It is also possible a well 90 feet deep, in SW. section 36, reaches the Pale Beds at an elevation of 2,192 feet, although this is not definitely known.

Township 36, Range 28. Several shallow wells in this township are in glacial drift. Some deeper wells, 60 to 80 feet, may reach bedrock, although the information is not sufficient to be conclusive. A more or less persistent aquifer in these wells that may be in the Bearpaw formation occurs at an elevation of 2,300 to 2,305 feet. This is present in wells in NW. section 6, SE. section 16, and SW. section 22. Within this township are three deep wells. One of these, 560 feet deep on NW. section 7, reached an aquifer with a poor supply of water at 170 feet, possibly in the Bearpaw. The second aquifer, presumably in the Pale Beds, was reached at a depth of 310 feet, or an elevation of 2,204 feet, and the third at a depth of 560 feet, or an elevation of 1,954 feet. Both these aquifers in the Pale Beds failed to give water that would rise in the well. The only explanation that can be suggested for this is the same as that advanced for the well in SE. section 30, tp. 35, rge. 27, namely, that the Bearpaw is relatively impervious to downward percolation of rain-water, and that the underlying Pale Beds sands are dry or under little hydrostatic pressure. In the two other wells, where the well commenced below Bearpaw shales, the Pale Beds produce water. One of these wells, 340 feet deep in NE. section 22, receives its supply of soft water from an elevation of 1,962 feet; the other, 335 feet deep in NE. section 30, reaches an aquifer in the Pale Beds at an elevation of 2,058 feet. In this well a coal streak was encountered at a depth of 300 feet, or an elevation of 2,093 feet. The water may be associated with the coal as it has a brown colour.

ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES FROM RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF HEART'S HILL, NO. 352, SASKATCHEWAN.

1/4 Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Depth in feet	Elev. of Aquifer	Total dissolved solids	Constituents as Analysed						Total Hardness	Constituents as Calculated in assumed Combinations						Source of Water	
						Ca	Mg	Na	SO ₄	Cl.	Alk.		CaCO ₃	CaSO ₄	MgCO ₃	MgSO ₄	Na ₂ CO ₃	Na ₂ SO ₄		NaCl.
NW 15	34	26	85	2308	2360	200	81	422	1066	76	535	1050	500		29	361		1150	125	Bearpaw - high salt content
SE 23	34	26	110	2265	2220	343	111	214	1021	65	625	1600	625	316		550		530	107	Similar to water from drift
SW 2	35	26	150	2315	3840	322	118	794	2317	18	575	1500	575	313		584		2412	50	" "
NE 21	35	26	130	2120	1020	186	46	120	197	27	570	650	465		160		16	292	45	Pale Beds
SW 30	35	26	100	2200	1280	172	87	131	463	29	550	900	430		101	287		346	48	Bearpaw(?)
NE 1	35	27	90	2320	2480	336	131	260	1333	77	445	1600	445	537		648		647	127	Glacial drift
SE 6	35	27	80	2395	300	86	20	5	33	7	265	320	215		42	40		1	12	Bearpaw low salt content
NW 30	35	27	55	2252	1320	107	57	314	455	23	615	460	268		128		207	644	58	Pale Beds
NE 2	36	26	132	2210	1600	129	57	353	791	30	470	700	323		123	119		1027	50	Water on top of coal
NW 22	36	26	100	2177	1140	150	61	153	418	16	505	800	375		109	149		442	26	Similar to Bearpaw water
NE 4	36	27	80	2217	520	150	26	4	70	9	405	600	375		25	88			10	MgCl ₂
SW 36	36	27	90	2192	1240	100	68	193	631	17	265	750	250		13	317		560	28	Similar to Bearpaw water
SE 16	36	28	60	2306	1340	21	44	400	570	25	475	300	53		153		254	844	41	Similar to Pale Beds water
NE 28	36	28	340	2262	2120	7	7	707	964	10	560	30	18		24		544	1427	17	Pale Beds - High in Na ₂ SO ₄

RECORDS OF WELLS IN RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF HEART'S HILL , NO. 352, SASKATCHEWAN.

Well No.	LOCATION				Type of Well	Depth of Well	Altitude of Well	WATER LEVEL		PRINCIPAL WATER-BEARING BED			Character of Water	Use to Which Water Is Put ^x	Yield & Remarks.
	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.				Above (♣) or Below (-) Surface	Elev. Above Sea Level	Depth Ft.	Elev.	Geol. Horizon			
1	N.W. 3	34	26	3	Bored	63	2380	-40	2340	63	2317	Bearpaw	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
	N.E. 6	"	"	"	"	45	2372			45	2327	Sand	"	"	"
	S.W. 9	"	"	"	"	80	2425			80	2345		"	"	Waters 30 head
	S.W.10	"	"	"	"	78	2397			78	2319	Bearpaw	" Alk.	"	" 50 "
	S.E.12	"	"	"	"	48	2388	-35	2353	48	2340		"	"	Sufficient
	N.E.13	"	"	"	"	80	2388	-32	2356	80	2308	Bearpaw	" "	S.	Limited
	N.W.15	"	"	"	"	85	2404	-50	2354	85	2319	"	"	D.S.	Pebbles
	S.E.18	"	"	"	"	120	2430			120	2310	Bearpaw Sand	" Fe.		Limited, Pebbles
	S.W.18	"	"	"	"	45	2359	-10	2349	45	2314	Sand	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
	N.E.21	"	"	"	"	65	2392	-25	2367	65	2327		Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
	S.E.22	"	"	"	"	110	2375♣	-55	2320	110	2265	Pale Beds Sand	"	"	"
	N.W.22	"	"	"	"	90	2410	-55	2355	90	2320	Bearpaw	"	"	"
	S.W.24	"	"	"	"	95	2387	-65	2322	95	2292	"	" Alk.	S.	Waters 70 head.
	N.W.24	"	"	"	"	95	2400	-65	2335	95	2305	"	"	D.S.	Sufficient
	S.W.32	"	"	"	"	110	2438	-90	2348	110	2328	Sand	Saltpetre	S.	"
	S.W.33	"	"	"	"	140	2446	-80	2366	140	2306	Bearpaw	Hard Alk.	"	"
	S.W.34	"	"	"	"	60	2412	-54	2358	60	2352	Sand fine	"	"	Limited
	S.W.36	"	"	"	"	110	2445			110	2335	"	"	"	Poor
1	N.W.16	34	27	3	Bored	67	2298	Flows	2298♣	67	2231		Hard	D.S.	Flowing
2	N.E.21	"	"	"	"	56	2351	-26	2325	56	2295	Grey sand	"	"	Sufficient
3	S.W.22	"	"	"	"	90	2362			90	2272		"	"	Limited
	N.E.25	"	"	"	"	86	2398	-46	2352	86	2312	Bearpaw sand	Soft	"	Sufficient
	S.E.30	"	"	"	"	55	2352	-40	2312	55	2297	"	"	"	Sufficient
	N.W.36	"	"	"	"	80	2425			80	2345	Clay	Alk ^x Fe.	S.	"
1	N.W.10	34	28	3	Bored	90	2507			90	2417	Glacial	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
2	N.E.23	"	"	"	Drilled	2824	2520			138	2382	"			
								-378	2142	478	2042	Pale Beds			Fusilier Oil &
										923	1597	Ribstone Ck.			Gas Well

x.- D.- Domestic, S.- Stock, Fe.- Iron, M.- Municipal, Alk.- Alkaline.

Well No.

3	S.W.25	34	28	3	Bored	45	2433	-20	2413	45	2388	Glacial	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
4	N.W.25	"	"	"	"	66	2459	-44	2415	66	2393	Grey sand	"	"	"
5	S.E.25	"	"	"	"	68	2422	-20	2402	68	2354	" "	"	"	"
6	N.W.32	"	"	"	"	100	2456			100	2356	Glacial gravel	"	"	"
7	N.E.32	"	"	"	"	34	2394			34	2360	" clay	" Alk.	"	Limited
8	N.W.34	"	"	"	"	77	2525								Dry Hole.
9	N.E.35	"	"	"	"	75	2579	-55	2524	75	2504	Glacial	Soft	D.S.	Sufficient
1	S.W. 2	35	26	3	Bored	150	2465	-75	2390	150	2315	Bearpaw sand	Hard	D.S.	Good supply
2	S.W. 7	"	"	"	"	90	2405	-60	2345	90	2315	and clay	"	"	Sufficient
3	S.E.10	"	"	"	"	22	2480			22	2458	Gl. sand	"	"	Limited
4	N.E.12	"	"	"	"	60	2405			60	2345	Sand "	"	"	Sufficient
5	S.W.14	"	"	"	"	50	2420	-12	2408	50	2370	Glacial	"	"	"
6	S.E.16	"	"	"	"	60	2410			60	2350	Sand "	"	S.	Limited
7	S.E.18	"	"	"	"	50	2396	-45	2351	50	2346	Clay	"	D.S.	Sufficient
8	N.W.20	"	"	"	"	90	2350	-70	2280	90	2260	Sand	" Alkl	"	"
9	N.E.21	"	"	"	"	90	2250	-50	2200	90	2160	Pale Beds sand	"	"	"
10	S.E.22	"	"	"	"	48	2340	-12	2328	48	2292	Clay	"	"	"
11	N.W.27	"	"	"	"	70	2270	-50	2220	70	2200	Pale Beds sand	Soft	"	Limited
12	S.W.30	"	"	"	"	100	2300	-70	2230	100	2200	" "	Hard Alk.	"	Sufficient
13	S.E.30	"	"	"	"	100	2355		Low	100	2255	" "	"	D.	Poor supply
14	S.E.31	"	"	"	"	75	2275		Low	75	2200	" "	"	D.S.	Limited
15	N.W.32	"	"	"	"	80	2230		Low	80	2150	" "	"	"	"
16	N.E.32	"	"	"	"	70	2240	-30	2210	70	2170	" "	"	"	Sufficient
17	S.W.32	"	"	"	"	90	2245	-45	2200	90	2155	" "	"	"	"
18	N.E.33	"	"	"	"	65	2320			65	2255	" "	Soft	"	"
19	N.E.36	"	"	"	"	145	2323		Low	145	2178	" "	Hard	"	Poor supply
1	N.E. 1	35	27	3	Bored	90	2410			90	2320	Bearpaw sand	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
2	N.E. 4	"	"	"	"	55	2398		Low	55	2343	Sand	" Fe.	"	Limited
3	N.E. 5	"	"	"	"	35	2385			35	2350		"	"	Sufficient
4	N.E. 6	"	"	"	"	142	2510						"	"	Dry Hole.
5	S.E. 6	"	"	"	"	80	2475			80	2395		"	"	Sufficient
6	S.W. 8	"	"	"	"	35	2450	-15	2435	35	2415	Gl. gravel	"	"	Abundant
7	N.E. 9	"	"	"	"	68	2347	- 3	2344	68	2279	Sand	"	"	Sufficient
8	S.W.10	"	"	"	"	80	2330			80	2250	Sand "	"	"	"
9	N.E.12	"	"	"	"	50	2365			50	2315	Bearpaw sand	"	"	"

Well No.																
10	N.W.12	35	27	3	Bored	50	2365			50	2315	Bearpaw sand	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient	
11	S.W.14	"	"	"	"	43	2362	-10	2352	43	2319	"	"	"	Limited	
12	S.W.15	"	"	"	Dug	30	2405	- 8	2397	30	2375	"	"	"	"	
13	N.W.17	"	"	"	Bored	117	2495			117	2378	Glacial sand	"	"	Sufficient	
14	N.E.18	"	"	"	"	90	2515			90	2425	"	"	"	"	
15	N.E.21	"	"	"	"	100	2418	-60	2358	100	2318	Bearpaw	"	"	"	
16	S.E.21	"	"	"	Dug	30	2406		Low	30	2376	Gl. sand	"	"	Limited	
17	N.W.23	"	"	"	Bored	66	2387	-50	2337	66	2321	Yellow clay	"	"	Sufficient	
18	N.W.24	"	"	"	"	62	2385	-35	2350	62	2323	Bearpaw ? sand	"	"	"	
19	S.W.27	"	"	"	"	60	2441			60	2381	"	"	"	"	
20	S.E.28	"	"	"	"	101	2460	-75	2385	101	2359	Blue sand	"	"	Poor supply	
21	S.E.30	"	"	"	Drilled	640	2531			175	2356	Bearpaw sand?				
										225	2306	Bearpaw				Gas seepage
									Low	370	2161	Pale Beds	Soft			Well abandoned.
22	S.E.31	"	"	"	Dug	30	2560			30	2530	Glacial	Hard	D.S.	Poor supply	
23	N.W.31	"	"	"	Bored	100	2460	-17	2443	100	2360	Bearpaw ?	"	"	Sufficient	
24	S.E.32	"	"	"	"	55	2512	-15	2497	55	2457	Glacial	"	"	Limited	
25	N.E.32	"	"	"	"	80	2436			80	2356	Bearpaw ?	"	"	Poor supply	
26	N.W.36	"	"	"	"	55	2307	-35	2272	55	2252	Pale Beds	"	"	Sufficient	
1	N.E. 4	35	28	3	Dug	16	2378			16	2362	Glacial	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient	
2	N.W. 7	"	"	"	Bored	40	2312			40	2272	Sand	"	"	"	
3	S.E. 9	"	"	"	"	65	2412		Low	63	2349	Glacial clay	"	"	Limited. Poor	
4	S.W.10	"	"	"	"	60	2426			60	2366	" "	"	"	Limited	
5	S.E.12	"	"	"	"	60	2610			60	2550	"	"	"	Sufficient	
6	N.W.13	"	"	"	"	60	2460			60	2400	Sand Fine	"	"	Limited	
7	N.E.16	"	"	"	"	38	2450			38	2412	Glacial gravel	"	"	Sufficient	
8	N.E.18	"	"	"	Dug	35	2320			35	2285	"	"	"	"	
9	N.E.19	"	"	"	"	35	2420	-20	2400	35	2385	Sand Coarse	"	"	"	
10	N.W.19	"	"	"	Bored	50	2380			50	2330	"	"	"	"	
11	S.E.21	"	"	"	"	65	2592			65	2527	Sand	"	"	"	
12	S.W.22	"	"	"	Dug	12	2550			12	2538	"	"	"	"	
13	S.E.22	"	"	"	Bored	70	2492			70	2422	"	"	"	"	
14	S.W.25	"	"	"	"	70	2471			70	2401	Sand Fine	"	S.	Limited	
15	N.W.25	"	"	"	"	80	2482	-20	2462	80	2402	" "	"	D.S.	Sufficient	
16	S.E.27	"	"	"	"	52	2540	-32	2508	52	2488	" "	"	"	"	Dry Hole 130' Deep

Well No.	Section	35	28	3	Notes	60	2450	0 to -8	60	2390	Glacial gravel	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient. Inter-mittent Flow.	
17	N.E.27	35	28	3	Bored	60	2450	0 to -8	60	2390	Glacial gravel	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient. Inter-mittent Flow.	
18	N.W.32	"	"	"	"	65	2535		65	2470	"	"	"	Poor supply	
19	N.E.32	"	"	"	"	35	2500		35	2465	"	"	"	"	
20	N.W.34	"	"	"	"	80	2370		80	2290	"	"	"	Sufficient	
1	N.E. 2	36	26	3	Bored	132	2342	-40	2302	132	2210	Pale Beds	Hard	"	Sufficient. Coal at 132'.
2	S.W. 3	"	"	"	"	22	2366		Low	22	2344	Clay	"	"	Sufficient
3	S.E. 4	"	"	"	"	55	2320		Low	55	2265	Sand	"	"	Poor supply
4	S.E. 5	"	"	"	"	80	2230			80	2150	Pale Beds ?	"	"	Limited
5	N.W. 6	"	"	"	"	70	2282	-40	2242	70	2212	" "	"	D.	Sufficient
6	S.E.10	"	"	"	"	70	2335	-50	2285	70	2265	Gl. sand	"	D.S.	Poor supply
7	S.W.13	"	"	"	"	40	2260	-32	2228	40	2220	Sand	"	"	"
8	S.E.15	"	"	"	"	100	2252			100	2152	Pale Beds	"	"	Sufficient
9	N.W.16	"	"	"	"	70	2270		Low	70	2200	Pale Beds	"	"	Limited
10	S.E.16	"	"	"	"	35	2310		"	35	2275	Sand F.	" Alk.	"	"
11	N.E.21	"	"	"	"	65	2275			65	2210	Pale Beds ? sand	" "	"	Sufficient
12	S.W.21	"	"	"	"	78	2275		Low	78	2197	" " clay	" "	S.	Limited supply
13	N.W.22	"	"	"	"	100	2277			100	2177	Pale Beds ?	"	D.S.	Poor " "
14	S.W.23	"	"	"	"	50	2261	-30	2231	50	2211	" "	"	"	Sufficient
15	S.E.26	"	"	"	"	70	2230			70	2160	" "	"	"	"
16	N.E.26	"	"	"	Dug	35	2229			35	2194	" "	"	"	Poor supply
17	N.W.29	"	"	"	Bored	32	2272	-20	2252	32	2240	Glacial gravel	"	"	Sufficient
18	N.E.30	"	"	"	"	82	2257			40	2217	Sand	"	D.	Poor supply
19	N.W.30	"	"	"	"	68	2291	-50	2241	60	2231	"	"	D.S.	Sufficient
20	S.E.31	"	"	"	"	60	2307	-40	2267	60	2247	Clay	"	"	"
21	S.W.32	"	"	"	"	45	2302	-33	2269	27	2275	Glacial sand Fine	"	"	"
22	S.E.33	"	"	"	"	35	2271			35	2236	Sand	"	"	"
23	S.E.34	"	"	"	"	65	2290	-50	2240	65	2225	" Fine	"	"	"
1	N.W. 2	36	27	3	Bored	65	2301		Low	65	2236	Sand	Hard	D.	Poor supply
2	N.E. 4	"	"	"	"	80	2297	-40	2257	80	2217	Pale Beds sand	"	D.S.	Sufficient
3	N.W. 6	"	"	"	"	80	2462			80	2382	Bearpaw ? sand	"	"	Abundant
4	S.W. 8	"	"	"	Dug	28	2285			28	2257	Sand.	"	"	Limited
5	S.E.10	"	"	"	Bored	75	2300	-63	2237	70	2230	Sand	"	"	Sufficient
6	S.E.11	"	"	"	"	50	2302	-40	2262	50	2252	"	"	"	"

Well No.															
7	N.W.12	36	27	3	Bored	55	2262	-50	2212	55	2207	Sand fine	Hard	D.S.	Poor supply
8	S.E.12	"	"	"	"	32	2267	-16	2251	32	2235	Clay	"	"	Sufficient.
9	S.E.14	"	"	"	"	55	2242			55	2187	Sand fine	"	"	Limited.
10	N.W.14	"	"	"	Dug	20	2209			20	2189	"	"	S.	"
11	N.E.15	"	"	"	"	12	2199	-10	2189	12	2187	"	"	D.S.	Sufficient
12	N.E.16	"	"	"	Bored	26	2213		Low	26	2187	"	"	"	Poor supply
13	N.W.22	"	"	"	Dug	24	2198	-22	2176	24	2174	Glacial gravel	"	"	Sufficient
14	N.E.24	"	"	"	Bored	15	2247	-12	2235	15	2232	"	"	"	Limited
15	N.W.27	"	"	"	"	126	2261	-40	2221	108	2153	Pale Beds sand	Soft	"	Sufficient
16	S.W.33	"	"	"	"	70	2461	-40	2421	70	2391	"	Hard	"	"
17	S.E.34	"	"	"	"	40	2356	-30	2326	40	2316	Sand	"	"	"
18	N.W.35	"	"	"	"	70	2395	-20	2375	70	2325	"	"	"	Poor supply
19	N.E.36	"	"	"	"	36	2309	-16	2293	36	2273	Sand	"	"	Sufficient
20	S.W.36	"	"	"	"	90	2282	-25	2257	90	2192	Pale Beds ? sand	"	"	"
1	S.E. 4	36	28	3	Dug	28	2347			28	2319	"	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
2	S.E. 5	"	"	"	Bored	50	2468			50	2418	Gl. sand	"	"	Limited
3	N.W. 6	"	"	"	"	60	2362			60	2302	Bearpaw ?	"	"	Sufficient
4	N.E. 6	"	"	"	Dug	4	2369			4	2365	Glacial	"	"	"
5	N.W. 7	"	"	"	Drilled	560	2514			170	2344	Bearpaw ?			Well abandoned as water wouldn't rise.
										310	2204	Pale Beds			
										560	1954	" "	Soft		
6	N.E. 9	"	"	"	Dug	40	2339			40	2299	Sand, fine	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
7	N.W.10	"	"	"	Bored	70	2350	-55	2295	70	2280	"	"	"	"
8	N.W.11	"	"	"	Dug	18	2260			18	2242	Sand	Soft	"	"
9	N.W.12	"	"	"	"	12	2288			12	2276	"	"	"	"
10	S.W.12	"	"	"	Bored	50	2347			50	2297	"	Hard	"	"
11	S.E.13	"	"	"	Dug	15	2289			15	2274	"	Soft	"	"
12	N.E.16	"	"	"	Bored	80	2351	-30	2321	80	2271	"	Hard	"	"
13	S.E.16	"	"	"	"	60	2366	-30	2336	60	2306	Bearpaw ?	"	"	"
14	N.E.18	"	"	"	"	60	2382	-30	2352	60	2322	"	"	"	"
15	S.W.22	"	"	"	"	80	2384	-76	2308	80	2304	"	"	"	Limited
16	N.E.22	"	"	"	Drilled	340	2302	-120	2182	40	2262	" F.			
										140	2162	Pale Beds		"	Sufficient
										240	2062	" "			
										340	1962	" "	Soft		
17	N.W.26	"	"	"	Bored	60	2202			60	2142	" " ?	Hard	"	Limited.

Well
No.

18	N.W.28	36	28	3	Bored	70	2289	-30	2259	70	2219	Pale Beds sand	Soft	D.S.	Abundant
19	S.W.28	"	"	"	"	29	2350			29	2321	"	Hard	"	Sufficient
20	N.E.30	"	"	"	Drilled	335	2393	-235	2158	335	2058	Pale Beds	Soft br.	"	" Coal at 300'.
21	N.W.32	"	"	"	Dug	16	2346			16	2330	Sand	Soft	"	"
22	N.E.33	"	"	"	"	22	2170			22	2148	"	Hard	"	"
23	S.W.33	"	"	"	"	30	2217			30	2187	"	"	"	Limited