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CANADA
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

WATER SUPPLY PAPER No. 246

GROUND-WATER RESOURCES
OF THE
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF HILLSDALE
NO. 440
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 Feet</u>
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 Carleton Place. 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 than 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 160 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 180 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

1

"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 system:

4

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
Salts					
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. 28	Ind. Agent Little Pine I.R.	SW. sec. 24, tp. 46, rge. 21	NE. sec. 36, tp. 43, rge. 18	Se. sec. 26, tp. 43, rge. 18	NE. sec. 36, tp. 41, rge. 24	NW. sec. 22, tp. 42, rge. 23
Salts							
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	-	283	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 HILLSDALE, NO. 440,
SASKATCHEWAN

Physical Features

Battle River, occupying in part a deep, steep-sided valley, cuts across the northern part of this municipality, and in the southwest corner are hills formed of a terminal moraine. Maximum relief within the municipality is, consequently, slightly in excess of 600 feet. North of Battle River, in township 46, an area of sand is continuous with that to the southeast in the south part of Paynton municipality, and is probably a glacial lake deposit.

Geology

As a result of the very considerable relief in this municipality, due to the depth of Battle River Valley, several bedrock formations are represented. Lea Park shales probably occur in the lower part of Battle River Valley, as sandstone of the Ribstone Creek formation outcrops high on the banks. No outcrops of either Grizzly Bear or Birch Lake formations are known in this municipality, but these formations are believed to underlie the drift in part of the higher land a few miles southwest of the river. Farther southwest Pale and Variegated Beds may also be present, but do not outcrop.

Water Supply

A great many wells in this municipality, as in others, depend on sand and gravel beds in the glacial drift for their water supply. In most of the area there is little uniformity shown in these water-bearing horizons, but in front or west of the terminal moraine that cuts across the southwest part of the area a few small outwash deposits are buried in the drift. Below the drift, sand beds in the Variegated, Birch Lake, and Ribstone Creek formations offer prospects for water, and wells in various parts of the area are believed to have tapped all three of these formations. No water would be expected from wells drilled into Lea Park shales.

Township 43, Range 23. All wells in this township for which records are available have been sunk in glacial drift. One, on NE. section 22, failed to find water even at a depth of 124 feet, but most of the wells reached a water-bearing sand or gravel bed at shallower depths. No uniform levels for these water-bearing beds have been established, and in all instances where water has been found drilling has had to proceed without any information on the depth to which it was necessary to sink the well. Unfortunately the data at hand do not alter this situation, although it is probable that where water cannot be obtained in the drift, deeper drilling into the Pale and Variegated Beds beneath the drift would yield results.

Township 43, Range 24. Almost all of this township, and particularly the western part, is covered by a large north-west-trending moraine. This material accumulated as the ice melted and is poorly sorted, gravel and sand beds being mixed with the more impervious clay. Under such conditions individual sand or gravel beds are restricted in size, and the elevations at which they occur are variable. As in the township to the east, however, there is little doubt but that in places where a sufficient supply of water is not available from beds in the drift, deeper drilling into the underlying Pale and Variegated Beds would yield water.

Township 43, Range 25. The west part of the moraine that covers the township to the east cuts across the eastern part of this township. West of it outwash gravel and sand deposits are of local importance, and within limited areas predictions of their depths can be made. One of these outwash deposits occurs on sections 22 and 23, possibly extending to the SE. part of section 14. Another occurs on sections 27 and 28, and was encountered by two wells at elevations of 2,117 and 2,119 feet respectively. A third occurs in three wells on sections 34 and 35, one well reaching it at an elevation of 2,137 feet and the other two at 2,130 feet. At greater depths water can be found in this township in sands in the bedrock formations, the aquifers of the Ribstone Creek formation being known from drilling in the Vera area.

Township 44, Range 23. Available well records in this township indicate no regularity in the elevations of the aquifers. Gravel and sand beds are scattered through the drift, but are not confined to any particular horizon. No predictions of depth at which water is apt to be encountered in specific locations can, therefore, be made. It is expected that, below the drift, the Pale and Variegated Beds and the deeper Ribstone Creek sands would yield water, although they have not been tested in this township.

Township 44, Range 24. One well in this township, in NE. section 5, was drilled to a depth of 408 feet, and obtained water in a fine sand at an elevation of 1,878 feet. It is not certain what horizon this represents, but it may be the Birch Lake sand at the base of the Variegated Beds. It is thought that to the east and south the Birch Lake formation thins out or becomes a basal sand of the Variegated Beds. In the well on section 5 the sand was very fine, and eventually plugged off the water supply. All other wells obtain their water from sand or gravel bodies in the glacial drift. The west part of the township is covered by a terminal moraine, and throughout the township very little regularity is shown by the elevations of the aquifers. The depths to these sand and gravel deposits in the drift at any place cannot, therefore, be predicted.

Township 44, Range 25. The east part of this township is covered by a glacial moraine, and in front of it to the west is an outwash gravel and sand plain stretching northwest across the township at elevations of 2,150 to 2,170 feet. Probably this outwash deposit decreases in elevation westward, although the information available is not sufficient to trace it. No wells in this township have reached the underlying Pale and Variegated Beds, although these might be expected to yield water.

Township 45, Range 23. The information collected in this township is insufficient on which to base conclusions. Evidence from the few well records does not indicate that sand or gravel beds occur in the drift at definite horizons, and hence the depths to these deposits cannot be predicted. In the northwest part of the township the land surface loses about 250 feet in elevation in less than a mile. So far as known, no outcrops occur on this slope, but the drift is presumed to conceal the bevelled edges of both the Birch Lake and Grizzly Bear formations. The northwest corner of the township is, thus, probably underlain by Ribstone Creek strata, whereas to the south and east of the 250 foot rise Variegated Beds are presumably present. Drilling into the drift in different parts of the township will thus reveal a variety of conditions, and it is anticipated that wells sunk into either the Variegated Beds or Ribstone Creek strata will find water-bearing sands.

Township 45, Range 24. In this township, as in the one to the east, very little information has been collected. The available data do not indicate any widespread aquifers at uniform elevations within the drift, nor have any wells, so far as known, tested the possible water-bearing horizons within the underlying bedrock formations. Within the drift, therefore, the depth to water at any specific location cannot be forecast, nor is the capacity of the formational sands known, although, presumably, they will yield water. The northeast part of the township lies at a considerably lower elevation than the remainder, and the slope of 150 feet between the higher and lower land provides a moderately sharp slope. Beneath the drift on the lowland only Ribstone Creek beds are expected to occur, whereas Variegated Beds are probably present in the higher land.

Township 45, Range 25. This township is partly covered by a terminal moraine. The records of the few available wells do not show any uniformity in elevation of the aquifers, and one well, in SW. section 36, has been sunk 100 feet in glacial material without obtaining water. Several other wells have obtained only a moderate or poor supply. Wells on NW. section 7 and SW. section 18 both obtained a little water at an elevation of about 2,000 feet in what may be a poorly porous outwash deposit in front of a terminal moraine, but this deposit only exists in the western part of the township. The whole township, however, is presumably underlain by Pale and Variegated Beds, which would afford a supply of water in deep wells.

Township 46, Range 23. North of Battle River in this township the greater part of the land is very sandy, and most of it is unsuited to agriculture. A well on NE. section 4, only 18 feet deep, is reported to have encountered a thin coal seam in probably the Ribstone Creek formation, and soft water was obtained from this horizon. On SW. section 6 a well was bored 118 feet deep to an elevation of 1,788 feet, but encountered no water. Had this well been continued a little deeper it would have reached the level of a spring that issues on NE. sec. 1, tp. 46, rge. 24, and hence probably would have obtained water. At a little greater depth, too, it would have reached the Ribstone Creek formation, which is known to contain water-bearing sands.

Township 46, Range 24. The sand area present in the township to the east extends into the northeast of this township north of Battle River. North of the river, too, in the northwest corner of the township, Ribstone Creek sandstones outcrop at an elevation of about 1,900 feet. A well 50 feet deep on SE. section 2 obtains water at an elevation of 1,876 feet in sand probably of this formation. It is not certain that any other wells obtain water from formational sands, but in the southwest corner of the township the Birch Lake formation is believed to underlie the drift, and two wells, one on NW. section 4 and the other on SW. section 5, obtain water at elevations of 2,005 and 2,003 feet respectively in what may be a sand in this formation. Doubt, however, is thrown on this interpretation by the fact that on NW. section 18 coarse gravel is reported at the slightly lower elevation of 1,994 feet. The bedrock surface is, however, by no means level, and as the Birch Lake formation should occur at an elevation of about 2,000 feet in this area, and as it is believed to be present in the area where these wells were sunk, the more reasonable explanation is that it contains the water-bearing sand. This, if true, implies that, in the area away from the river, water may be obtained from this horizon over a very considerable area, although, because of the higher surface elevations, the depths of wells would be greater.

ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES FROM RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF HILSDALE, No. 440, SASKATCHEWAN.

No.	¼ Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Depth in feet	Elev. of Aquifer	Total dissolved solids	Constituents as Analysed				Total hardness	Constituents as Calculated in assumed Contributions					Source of Water		
							Ca	Mg	Na	SO ₄		Cl.	Alk.	CaCO ₃	CaSO ₄	MgCO ₃		MgSO ₄	Na ₂ CO ₃
68	SE 2	46	24	52	1926	920	143	65	88	369	16	410	800	358	44	257	242	26	Not typical Ribstone Creek
69	SW 5	46	24	125	2003	820	143	74	7	197	6	465	800	358	90	238	10	10	

Well No.	LOCATION			Type of Well	Depth of Well	Altitude of Well	WATER LEVEL		PRINCIPAL WATER-BEARING BED	Charac-ter of Water	Use to Which Water is Put	Yield & Remarks	
	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.				Elev. Above or Below Surface	Depth Ft.					Coel. Horizon
1	S.W.	3	43	23	3	2171	-60	2111	75	Fine gravel	Hard Fe.	D.S.	Limited
2	S.E.	4	"	"	"	2184	-50	2134	70	Sandy clay	"	"	Good supply
3	S.W.	10	"	"	"	2203	-15	2188	25	Coarse sand	" Alk.	"	Sufficient
4	S.W.	15	"	"	"	2216	-24	2192	26	Glacial gravel	"	"	"
5	N.E.	16	"	"	"	2232	-12	2220	14	Fine gravel	Soft	"	Limited
6	S.W.	16	"	"	"	2280	-25	2255	35	" sand	Hard Alk.	"	Sufficient
7	N.W.	22	"	"	"	2228	-70	2158	60	"	"	"	Good supply
8	N.E.	28	"	"	"	2279	-25	2254	30	Fine sand	"	"	Sufficient
9	N.E.	32	"	"	"	2273			30	"	"	"	Dry Hole.
1	S.W.	1	43	24	3	2231	-13	2218	13	Gravel	Hard Fe.	D.S.	Sufficient
2	S.E.	2	"	"	"	2211	-16	2195	25	Sand	Soft	"	"
3	S.W.	2	"	"	"	2221			105	Fine sand	Hard	"	Poor supply
4	S.W.	3	"	"	"	2200			40	Clay	Alk.	"	Limited
5	N.E.	10	"	"	"	2224	-12	2212	18	Glacial	Hard	"	Sufficient
6	N.W.	12	"	"	"	2220	-50	2170	60	Coarse Grav.	"	"	"
7	N.E.	15	"	"	"	2220			19	Gravel	"	"	"
8	N.W.	23	"	"	"	2306			32	Gl. gravel	"	"	"
9	S.E.	27	"	"	"	2312	-30	2262	40	Glacial	"	"	"
10	S.W.	27	"	"	"	2306			18	" gravel	"	"	Limited
11	N.E.	27	"	"	"	2306			22	Glacial	"	"	Sufficient
1	N.E.	7	43	25	3	2110	-20	2140	30	Glacial gravel	"	D.S.	Dry Hole
2	N.W.	11	"	"	"	2160			75	"	"	"	Sufficient
3	S.W.	13	"	"	"	2162	-7	2155	14	Gravel	Hard	D.S.	Dry sand & gas.
4	S.W.	14	"	"	"	2162	-20	2157	23	Glacial gravel	"	D.	Sufficient
5	N.W.	22	"	"	"	2177	-40	2128	60	Coarse sand	"	D.S.	School Well
6	S.W.	22	"	"	"	2168			20	Glacial gravel	"	"	Sufficient
7	S.E.	23	"	"	"	2176			20	Glacial gravel	"	"	Limited supply

x - D. - Domestic
 S. - Stock
 Fe. - Iron
 Alk. - Alkaline.

No.

8	S.W.25	43	25	3	Dug	10	2170	10	2160	Glacial sand	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
9	E.E.26	"	"	"	Bored	60	2154	60	2094	Gravel	"	"	Poor supply
10	N.W.27	"	"	"	"	60	2179	60	2119	Glacial gravel	"	"	Sufficient
11	N.E.28	"	"	"	"	60	2177	60	2117	"	"	"	"
12	N.W.34	"	"	"	"	45	2182	45	2137	Sand	"	"	Good supply
13	N.W.35	"	"	"	"	60	2190	60	2130	Coarse sand	"	"	Sufficient
14	S.E.35	"	"	"	"	70	2200	70	2130	"	"	"	Sufficient
1	S.W.3	44	23	3	Bored	30	2181	30	2151	Coarse gravel	Hard	Alk.	Sufficient
2	S.E.9	"	"	"	Dug	14	2156	14	2142	Sand	Soft	D.	Limited
3	S.W.15	"	"	"	Bored	53	2133	50	2083	Gravel	Hard	D.B.	" Creamery Well.
4	S.W.15	"	"	"	"	118	2138	118	2020	"	"	D.S.	Good supply Baldwinton Livery Barn.
5	S.E.17	"	"	"	"	80	2158	80	2078	"	"	"	C.P.R. Monta Tank.
6	S.E.18	"	"	"	"	67	2125	67	2058	"	"	"	Good supply
7	S.E.28	"	"	"	Dug	15	2138	15	2123	Fine gravel	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
8	S.W.30	"	"	"	Bored	80	2203	80	2123	Sand	"	"	Good supply, Dry Hole 105'.
9	S.E.34	"	"	"	"	55	2152	55	2097	Grav. & Sand	"	"	Waters 250 head of stock.
1	S.E.2	44	24	3	Dug	35	2313	35	2278	Grav. Sand	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
2	N.W.2	"	"	"	"	16	2270	16	2254	Glacial gravel	"	"	"
3	S.E.3	"	"	"	Bored	70	2248	70	2178	White sand	"	"	"
4	N.E.5	"	"	"	Drilled	408	2286	170	2116	Sandy clay	Poor	"	Plugged with sand
5	S.E.12	"	"	"	Dug	25	2209	25	2184	Birch Lake or variegated beds, Sand fine sand.	Hard	Alk.	Limited
6	S.W.13	"	"	"	"	30	2192	30	2162	Glacial Clay	Hard	D.S.	Poor supply
7	N.W.13	"	"	"	"	20	2173	20	2153	" sand	"	"	Limited
8	N.E.13	"	"	"	"	14	2185	14	2171	Fine sand	"	"	Sufficient
9	N.E.15	"	"	"	Bored	58	2247	48	2199	Sand & Gravel.	"	"	"
10	N.W.20	"	"	"	"	85	2192	85	2107	"	"	"	Poor supply
11	N.E.23	"	"	"	"	60	2157	60	2097	"	"	"	Sufficient
12	N.E.24	"	"	"	Dug	35	2167	35	2132	Glacial gravel	"	Fe.	"
13	S.E.28	"	"	"	"	20	2257	20	2237	Sand	"	D.	Dry Hole in Blue Clay.
14	S.E.34	"	"	"	Bored	64	2227	64	2163	Black sand	"	S.	Poor supply.
1	S.E.2	44	25	3	Dug	20	2187	20	2167	Glacial gravel	Hard	Alk.	Sufficient
2	S.E.9	"	"	"	Bored	90	2170	90	2080	Sand	Hard	"	Limited
3	N.E.10	"	"	"	Dug	24	2187n	24	2163	Glacial gravel	"	"	Good supply

Well

Well No.	Section	Depth	Material	Condition	Notes						
4	N.W.10	26	2192	-23	2169	26	2166	Clacial gravel	Hard	D.S.	Limited
5	S.W.12	22	2191	-45	2147	22	2169	" gravel	"	"	"
6	S.W.15	50	2192	-10	2180	50	2142	Coarse sand	Soft	"	Good supply
7	S.E.16	20	2190	-45	2131	20	2170	Gravel	Hard	"	Sufficient
8	N.E.19	50	2176	-16	2133	50	2126	Sand	"	"	"
9	S.W.19	18	2149	-10	2156	18	2131	Clacial gravel	"	"	"
10	N.E.20	12	2166	-60	2136	12	2154	Coarse sand	"	"	Limited
11	S.E.20	12	2166	-5	2161	12	2154	Clacial gravel	"	"	Sufficient
12	N.W.20	70	2196	-80	2139	70	2126	Sand	"	"	"
13	S.W.21	7	2166	-30	2183	7	2159	"	"	"	"
14	S.W.28	40	2210	-36	2186	40	2170	Glacial gravel	Hard Fe.	"	"
15	S.E.30	112	2219	-25	2187	112	2107	Red sand	"	"	"
16	N.W.30	50	2213	-54	2139	50	2163	Glacial clay	"	"	"
17	N.W.31	42	2222	-40	2105	42	2180	Sand	"	D.M.	Neilburg Town Well
18	S.W.31	50	2212	-73	2124	50	2162	Clacial clay	"	D.S.	Good supply
19	S.W.32	80	2210	-30	2183	80	2130	"	"	"	"
20	N.E.32	35	2250	-22	1984	35	2215	Glacial clay	Hard	"	Sufficient
21	N.E.33	42	2243	-40	2105	42	2201	" gravel	"	"	"
22	S.E.36	56	2193	-73	2124	56	2137	"	"	D.S.M.	Freemont Town Well
1	S.E.4	30	2151	-22	1984	30	1871	Glacial gravel	Hard	"	Dry Hole
2	N.E.4	62	2145	-73	2124	62	2107	Fine sand	Hard	D.S.	Poor supply
3	N.W.10	35	2144	-30	2136	35	2083	Glacial gravel	"	"	Sufficient
4	S.W.19	108	1953	-13	2123	108	2109	Crav. & Sand	"	"	"
5	S.E.20	47	2264	-20	2106	47	1871	Glacial gravel	Hard	"	Sufficient
6	S.W.30	47	1906	-80	2167	47	1871	Glacial gravel	Hard	"	"
1	N.W.6	90	2197	-15	2242	90	2107	Sandy clay	Hard	D.S.	Limited
2	S.E.6	8	2207	-45	2152	8	2199	"	Soft	D.S.	"
3	N.E.21	35	2120	-45	2152	35	2085	Glacial clay	Hard	S.	"
4	S.E.30 th	50	2166	-45	2152	50	2130	Sand & grav.	"	D.S.	Good supply
5	N.W.31	23	2136	-20	2106	23	2116	Coarse sand	"	"	Sufficient
6	N.W.32	40	2126	-80	2167	40	2106	Coarse grav.	Hard	D.S.	Sufficient
1	S.E.2	80	2227	-80	2167	80	2147	Sand	Hard Alk.	S.	Limited supply
2	N.E.2	20	2257	-15	2242	20	2137	Glacial gravel	Hard	D.S.	"
3	N.W.7	52	2252	-45	2152	52	2200	" clay	"	"	Poor
4	S.E.13	60	2197	-45	2152	60	2137	Sand	"	"	Good

Well

Well No.	Section	Depth	Notes	Yield	Depth	Notes	Yield	Depth	Notes	Yield	Notes	Condition	
5	S.W. 18	45	Bored	55	2253	-53	2200	55	2198		White sand	Hard	D.S. Poor supply
6	N.W. 20	"	"	48	2335	-40	2295	48	2287			"	" Sufficient
7	S.W. 36	"	Dug	100	2132								Dry Hole in Blue Clay
1	N.E. 4	46	23 3 Dug	18	1725			18	1707		Ribstone Ck.	Soft	D.S. Sufficient, thin Coal Seam.
2	S.W. 6	"	" Bored	27	1906			27	1879		Coarse sand	Hard	D.S. Poor supply, Dry Hole 118'
1	S.E. 2	46	24 3 Bored	52	1926	-48	1878	50	1876		Ribstone Creek	Hard	D.S. Limited supply
2	N.W. 4	"	"	125	2096			91	2005		Gray sand	"	" Poor
3	S.W. 5	"	"	125	2126	-60	2066	123	2003		Yellow "	" Alk.	" Good
4	N.W. 18	"	"	40	2014	-18	1996	20	1994		Black	Hard	" Sufficient
	S.W. 20	"	" Bored	60	1994	-50	1944	60	1934		Coarse Gray.	Hard Alk.	D.S. Sufficient
											Yellow sand		