

VARIATIONS IN SALINITY STRUCTURE IN SASKATCHEWAN'S DEVONIAN CARBONATES

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By

Kristl J. L. Tipton

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S7N 5A9

OR

Dean
College of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies
University of Saskatchewan
116 Thorvaldson Building, 110 Science Place
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
S7N 5C9

ABSTRACT

Industry provided and public domain geochemical and isotopic data from 1950 to present day were collected for this research. The intent of this study is to better understand the groundwater flow patterns and hydrochemistry in Devonian carbonates within the Saskatchewan and Williston basins. The Birdbear, Duperow, Souris River, and Dawson Bay formations are of interest owing to their proximity to the mining units of the Prairie Evaporite Formation. Due to the undesirable outcomes of groundwater interacting with the soluble minerals of the mining unit, the understanding of the nature of the water contained in the overlying units is of great importance. The creation of a comprehensive database has allowed for graphical as well as spatial analysis of water chemistry data within the basin. In addition, it is now possible to assess for patterns of variation and to attempt to track chemical evolution at a regional scale through the manipulation of this data.

By combining data on water chemistry, interpreting the salinity characteristics and expressing the results in a spatial context, information on mineral precipitation, dissolution, and fluid migration were obtained. Patterns found were then utilized to assess regional scale hydrogeology, recharge and discharge. Through a graphical and regional assessment of the stratigraphic hydrochemistry it has been shown that the four units differ. The Birdbear, Duperow, Souris River, and Dawson Bay formations were shown to comprise of an end member type system ranging from meteoric water dominated to original syndepositional evaporated sea water dominated chemistries.

Ratios of Na to Cl and Br to Cl, TDS concentrations, as well as δD and $\delta^{18}O$ isotope values of water samples have demonstrated Birdbear and Duperow formations have seen the greatest influence from meteoric water input and halite dissolution while the Dawson Bay Formation shows a signature indicative of syndepositional evaporated sea water. The Souris River Formation consists of a mixture of these two end-member hydrochemistries. At a regional scale, the four formations follow known trends in hydrogeology, with recharge indicated in in the south and south west sides of the

basins, and discharge in the north and north east along the Manitoba escarpment. Concentrations of TDS also support the location of previously mapped large-scale evaporite dissolution features. It has been shown using TDS, Na/Cl, and $\delta H^2/\delta O^{18}$ that the signature of a water sample from a stratigraphic unit in the center of the basin can look identical to that of the signature of a different stratigraphy at the basin edge. Resultant variation in salinities, indicating the different sources of ground water as well as the evolution through various degrees of water rock interaction, has raised questions on the validity of attempting to use chemistry to stratigraphically fingerprint water samples. It has been shown groundwater salinity characteristics have a great degree of variability depending on the location in the basin. Therefore, when attempting to use chemistry to determine which stratigraphic horizon a water sample comes from it is essential that both a thorough regional and local scale hydrochemical analysis are done.

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DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this thesis to my husband Travis for supporting me in the many ways that allowed me to complete this project.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

The process of interpreting groundwater chemistry and deciphering its genetic history is difficult because in addition to fluid convection and hydrodynamic dispersion (Hanor, 1994 (b)), original fluid chemistry, ambient conditions and host rock mineralogy all affect the result. The process of translating hydrochemical patterns through spatial analysis into broader hydrogeological interpretations is also complicated due to large-scale factors that affect basin scale fluid flow. Other than topography (Toth, 1963), large scale fluid movement within sedimentary basins is largely controlled by tectonic events causing regional compression and thrusting (Ge and Garven, 1992) as well as the processes of lithification and compaction of sediments (Bethke, 1985).

Previous studies have used geochemistry and isotopic signatures of water samples to interpret groundwater flow patterns. Such studies focused on using major ions in solution (Na, Br, Cl) and isotopes ($\delta^2\text{H}$ vs. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) to determine the nature of brines in sedimentary basins (Carpenter, 1978), expected evolution of brines and the brine signatures (Connolly et al., 1990a and b); major ions and isotopes to fingerprinting stratigraphic provenance of water samples at potash mines (Wittrup and Keyser, 1990; Jensen and Holmden, 2006); as well as basin scale fluid migration and the role of glaciation (Grasby et al., 2000; Grasby and Chen, 2005; Ferguson et al., 2007; Palombi, 2009; McIntosh et al., 2011; Warner et al., 2012).

Regional hydrogeology within the Devonian strata of Saskatchewan is relatively well understood (Melnik, 2012; Palombi, 2009; Grasby and Chen, 2005; Grasby, 2000; Bachu and Hitchon, 1996). Within the greater Western Canada Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) basin waters are topographically driven (Hitchon, 1969). Palombi (2009) noted that in some aquifers within the Williston Basin dense brines are expected to be stagnant due to negative buoyance. Work by Bachu in the 90's on negative buoyancy and density driven flow has been expanded on recently by Ferguson et al. (2018) who demonstrated an association between basins dimensions, topographic drop and the presence of dense connate waters in the Williston Basin and several other basins across North America.

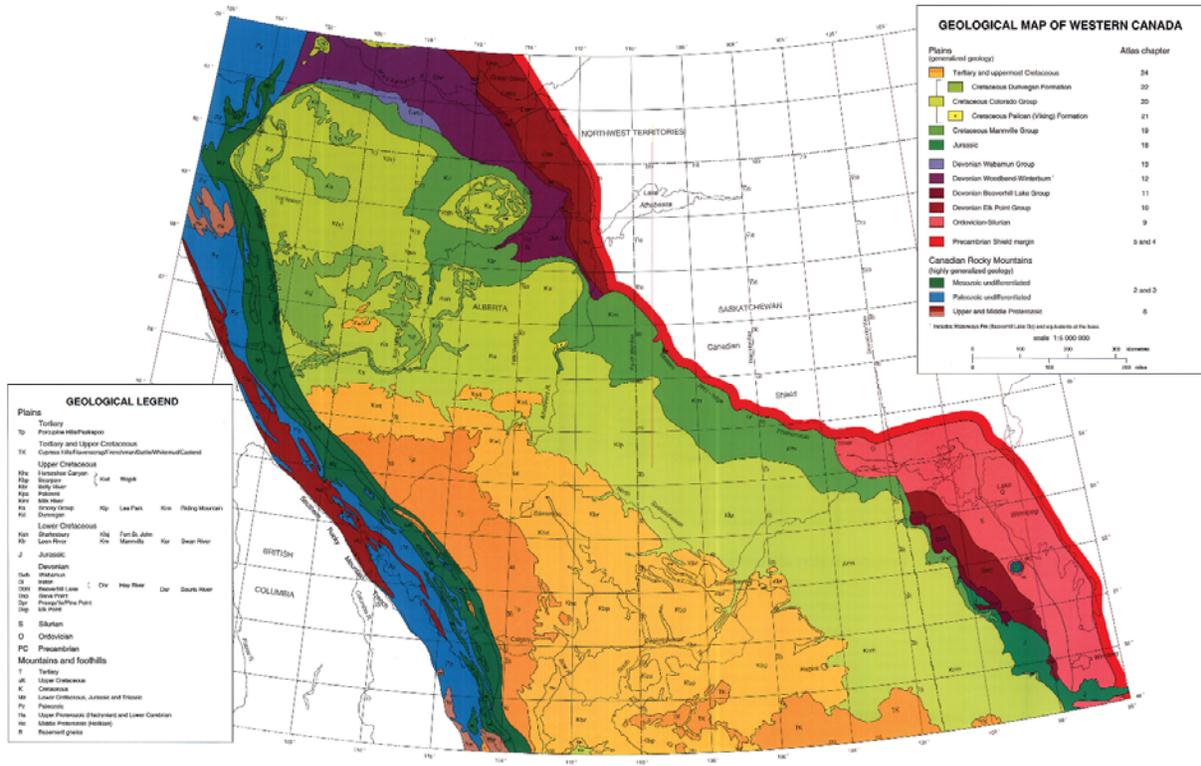


Figure 1.1. Geological map of the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin. The Devonian stratigraphies have been predominantly masked by overlying units. Figure taken from Mossop and Shetsen, 1994.

The WCSB contains extensive Phanerozoic stratigraphy and covers significant areas of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the northern United States (although this is not shown) (Figure 1.1). The focus of this study was Devonian aged stratigraphies located in central and southern Saskatchewan and the northern parts of Montana and the Dakotas. These sediments were deposited within the greater Elk Point Basin, more specifically within the corresponding Saskatchewan and Williston sub-basins (shown in greater detail in Figure 2.1). Devonian age stratigraphies were chosen as they overlie the mining units of the Prairie Evaporite. The units of investigation for this research include the Birdbear, Duperow, Souris River and Dawson Bay formations (Figure 1.2). These formations were chosen based on their proximity to the mining units of the Prairie Evaporite. As the mining units are highly soluble, it is imperative that there is a good understanding of the overlying hydrogeology to prevent any incidents of

water entering the mining areas.

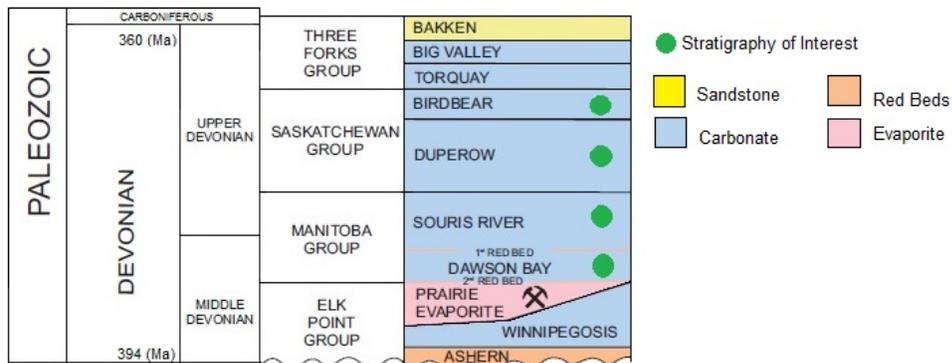


Figure 1.2. Stratigraphy of the Upper and Middle Devonian Rocks in Saskatchewan. Modified from Frank et al. 2015.

In the Saskatchewan Basin, recharge is focused on the highlands of Montana and the Dakotas, with fluid flow proceeding north and north east to discharge areas in western Manitoba and North and South Dakota (Bachu and Hitchon, 1996). A temporary reversal of recharge has been identified based on isotopic signatures of what was an incursion of glacial melt water during the Pleistocene along the Manitoba border (Grasby et al, 2000; Grasby and Chen, 2005). The Elk Point Basin, like other sedimentary basins, contains different types of formation fluids that indicate different genetic, and evolutionary histories. This composition of fluids, and the location of the fluids within the basin allows for interpretations on the hydrogeologic history, including flow directions, residence times, and cross formational mixing. Work by Connolly (1990a) classified fluids from the Alberta basin according to dominant ions in solution and have provided a framework for this Saskatchewan Basin interpretation. In addition, Lampen and Rostron (2000) interpreted three distinct water chemistries within the Williston Basin consisting of highly concentrated Na-Ca-Cl brine found in the deepest parts of the basin, a low concentration CaSO₄ dominated fluid representing meteoric recharge, and an intermediate fluid dominated by Na-Cl that represents a mixing of the two previously mentioned chemistries.

Due to interest in understanding the behavior of groundwater near mining infrastructure and soluble mining units, as well as understanding groundwater movement relative to hydrocarbon and ore mineral migration, much research has been on the hydrogeology of Saskatchewan. However, the understanding of groundwater hydrogeochemistry at the regional scale is poor. Attempts have been made to utilize groundwater chemistry to fingerprint the source formation for water collected within potash mines and from oil and gas operations. Wittrup and Keyser (1988) was the first attempt to use aqueous chemistry to try and identify the stratigraphic unit that these water samples were coming from.

An understanding of the source formation is important, as the water sourced from directly above the mining units are typically highly concentrated brines and pose less of a concern than more dilute waters from higher up in the section. A better understanding of the science of water source fingerprinting is the basis for this study. Advancements in attributing water samples to host lithologies have been made, however, there is little known about regional chemical changes within formation. Hydrochemical characteristics as well as inherent regional variability must be considered when attempting to fingerprint water samples at a local scale.

In the Devonian carbonates that overly the mining units, the hydrostratigraphy is typically related to lithology and for the most part coincides with the defined formations. Work by Palombi in 2009 has defined a series of three aquifers of interest to this study and a series of aquitards that separate them (Figure 1.3). Of note, is the fact that the Dawson Bay and Souris River formations are part of a singular aquifer unit, whereas the Duperow and Birdbear formations are independent aquifers

separated by aquitards. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the Dawson Bay and Souris River formations would have very similar, if not identical fluid chemistries.

Hydrostratigraphic Unit	Lithology	Formation	Thickness (m)
Bakken Aquifer	Clean sand	Middle Bakken	30
Three Forks Aquitard	Low permeability carbonates and shales	Lower Bakken, Torquay and Big Valley Fm	45
Birdbear Aquifer	Limestone, dolostone, dolomites, evaporites	Lower and Upper Birdbear Fm	45
Seward Aquitard	Micro/crypto crystalline carbonates, evaporites, anhydrite	Upper Duperow Fm	50
Duperow Aquifer	Limestones and dolostones	Duperow Fm	140
Souris River Aquitard	Calcareous shales and carbonates	Hatfield and Wymark members of Souris River Fm	180
Manitoba Aquifer	Limestones, less dolomite and anhydrite	Souris River and Dawson Bay Fm	150
Prairie Aquitard	Halite dominated, evaporites	Prairie Evaporite	150

Figure 1.3. Hydrostratigraphy of the Devonian rocks of the Saskatchewan Basin. Modified from Palombi, 2009.

Patterns detected in a regional evaluation of the hydrostratigraphic units defined above may provide clues to the regional hydrogeology. This may include lateral migration history, indications of cross formational mixing and structural complexity between units (

Figure 1.4). This information is critical when assessing fluid migration for exploration possibilities relative to ore deposits and oil and gas plays, as well as defining areas of structural concern, which may prevent issues with future development or infrastructure. By creating a series of graphical representations of the formation specific hydrochemistry, displaying the results on a regional map, and contouring the results, patterns within the Devonian units in Saskatchewan will give details as to the hydrogeologic system.

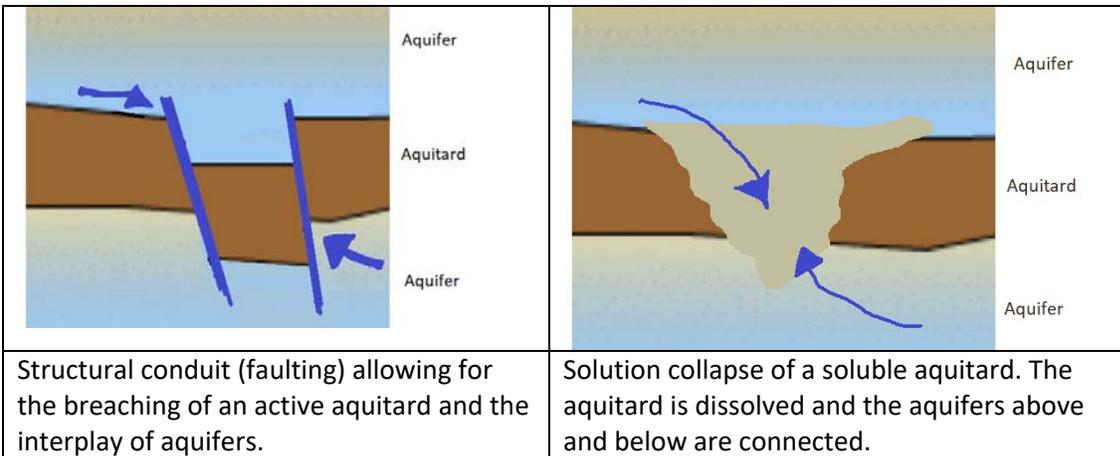


Figure 1.4. Two examples of situations where a breach of a confining aquitard has allowed for the interaction of ground water from two aquifers.

To complete this research project a database of groundwater chemistry data was compiled, as well as a series of maps and corresponding graphs for each formation of interest. These items were used to determine if there are any indication of geochemical signatures that can be definitively used to identify the host formation, as well as determine if there is regional variation within the units. The objectives of determining these factors are to:

- attribute regional variation in hydrochemistry to lithological variations such as host rock mineralogy;
- use anomalies in expected regional hydrochemical patterns to infer structural features that may allow cross-formational water movement;
- use regional hydrochemical patterns to support or refute known hydrogeological assumptions within the Saskatchewan Basin, including recharge and discharge locations, as well as groundwater movement;
- assess if regional variation in hydrochemistry produces overlap in sample signatures between different formations.

Chapter 2 Previous Research

2.1 Geological Overview

2.1.1 Regional Geology

Saskatchewan can be subdivided into two major geological areas — the crystalline Precambrian shield, and the Phanerozoic basin. The potash deposits of Saskatchewan are all located within the Saskatchewan Basin, which is contained within the larger Phanerozoic WCSB. The WCSB is a north-easterly tapering wedge of sedimentary rocks extending southwest from the Canadian Shield into the Cordilleran Foreland Thrust Belt (Porter et al, 1982). The Elk Point Basin (shown in pink on Figure 2.1) was deposited during the Late Devonian uplift of the Transcontinental Arch. This basin extended from northwestern North Dakota to the northern part of Alberta with a connection to the marine waters of the Arctic Ocean (Anna et al., 2010).

The Elk Point Basin was bounded to the north by the Canadian Shield, the west by the Western Alberta Arch, and the South by the Central Montana Uplift, while at the same point containing the Tathlina High (Holter, 1969), Peace River Athabasca Arch and Meadow Lake Escarpment, which subdivided it into three sub-basins (Utha-aroon, 1990). These sub-basins occurred along the length of the basin with the barriers separating them from the open sea to the northwest. From northwest to southeast they are; the Northern Alberta, Central Alberta, and Saskatchewan Sub-basins (Holter, 1969). Extending from central Saskatchewan into the United States (as seen in Figure 2.1) the Williston Basin forms the most southern part of the Elk Point Group.

In Figure 2.1 the full extent of the Elk Point Group has not been projected into the United States due to a lack of available data. However, the extents of the Williston Basin into the United States have been included. (Digital data has been sourced from The Western Canada Basin Atlas- Online Data Files, as well as the EIA online shape file data source (<https://www.eia.gov/maps/maps.htm>).

Within the Elk Point Basin, five major evaporite cycles were deposited. However, only the Saskatchewan Sub-basin accumulated economic deposits of potash as the Prairie Evaporite during the middle Devonian (Holter, 1969). The potash mining district in Saskatchewan is located within the Saskatchewan Sub-basin of the greater Elk Point Basin. For the purposes of this study, stratigraphic nomenclature has been taken from the Stratigraphic Correlation Chart of Saskatchewan (Figure 1.2) - Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy (Revised August 11, 2014).

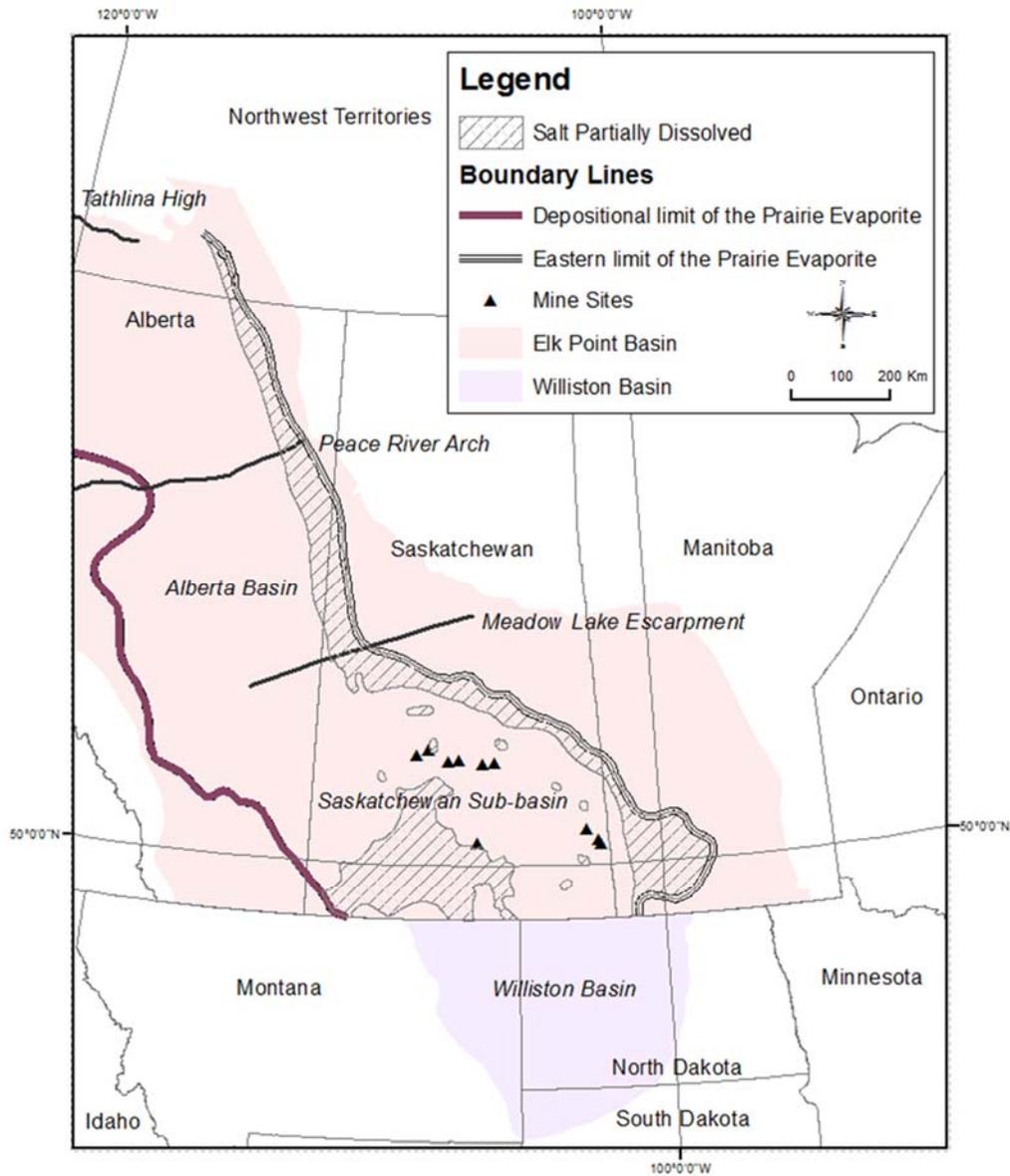


Figure 2.1. Elk Point Group and associated sub-basin location map.
 Digital information sourced from Mossop and Shetsen, 1994 and the EIA – Independent Statistics & Analysis – U.S. Energy Information Administration. 2018.

2.1.2 Stratigraphy of Focus

Cyclic marine conditions and episodes of normal circulation deposited a variety of lithologies within the Elk Point Basin. These include limestone evaporites (Anna et al, 2010) which subsequently underwent varying degrees of dolomitization. As expressed previously, this study focuses on deciphering the regional hydrogeochemical signatures of the Birdbear, Duperow, Souris River, and Dawson Bay formations as they are the stratigraphies which immediately overlie the potash mining units.

During late Middle Devonian transgression, a topographic high developed at the entrance of the Elk Point Embayment and formed what is known as the Presqu'ile Barrier (Meijer Drees, 1994). This effectively restricted the flow of seawater into the Elk Point Basin, producing a shift in depositional environment which led to the precipitation of the evaporite horizons of the Prairie Evaporite Formation. The Prairie Evaporite is composed of halite, sylvite (potash), sylvinite (a mix of halite and sylvite), carnallite, anhydrite, dolomite, and clays. There are three main potash members recognized in the upper part of the Prairie Evaporite in Saskatchewan and are named in ascending order: the Esterhazy, Belle Plaine, and Patience Lake Members.

The formations of the Upper Devonian Manitoba Group include the 2nd Red Bed, Dawson Bay, 1st Red Bed, and the Souris River (Figure 1.2). These were deposited during the subsequent transgression and regression of the Devonian seaway (Peterson and MacCary, 1987). The Dawson Bay Formation is bounded by two red bed units, at its base is the 2nd Red Bed and it is capped by the 1st Red Bed. The Red Beds are both described as shales and dolomitic shales and consequently are of low porosity. The Souris River Formation is dominated by carbonates and local minor evaporites. Minor lithologies of lime muds, argillaceous and fossiliferous dolomite or limestone and anhydritic dolomite and anhydrite reflect cyclic water depth contrasts and changing depositional regimes (Sandberg and Hammond, 1958; Wilson, 1967). The Souris River Formation is described as having variable porosity, which is consistent with its very heterogeneous suite of lithologies.

The Upper Devonian formations of interest include the Birdbear and Duperow formations. Duperow sediments are composed of cyclic carbonate units with evaporitic and clay rich horizons and contain abundant marine fossils (Peterson and MacCary, 1987; Kent, 1963). It was deposited in a tidal environment and grades from basal carbonates up, recording a brining upward change, into evaporites (Yang, 2015). The Birdbear Formation is characterized by interbedded carbonates and evaporite units deposited in a shallow inland sea environment. Lithologies include limestone, dolomite, anhydrite, and combinations of such (Halabura, 1982).

2.2 Geochemistry

2.2.1 Origin of Salinity

The presence of meteoric waters in the groundwater can be determined using the evolutionary progression of water that was developed by Chebotarev (1955). Chebotarev detailed the progressive change in major anion composition, from surficial waters dominated by carbonate and sulfate, to older more stagnant waters dominated by chloride (

Equation 1). The chemical evolution of groundwater is dictated by the mineralogy of the host stratigraphy and is dependent on source water chemistry, dissolution, diffusion, mineral solubility, and residence time (Hanor, 1994a). Chebotarev (1955) described an expected evolutionary path within sedimentary basins from initial recharge signatures to old basinal brines.

Equation 1: The evolution of major ions in groundwater (Chebotarev, 1955)



Hanor (1994b) analyzed the source of high salinities in sedimentary basins as well as the source of the high chloride composition of the brines. He used chemical ratios of Br, Cl, SO_4 , Mg, K, and Ca to decipher the expected evolution through seawater evaporation. Further investigations by Hanor (1994a) used rationing of the various components to Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in solution allowing for the interpretation of the behavior of the ions at greater salinities. Br concentrations in water samples are used to assess the role of original seawater in the current brine signature due to its preference to remain in solution as opposed to being incorporated into any precipitating salts. He concluded that three types of subsurface saline waters exist; 1) non-Cl dominant (typically low salinity, and with a carbonate or acetate component, 2) Cl dominant/halite undersaturated waters including Na-Cl and Na-Ca-Cl waters, and 3.) Cl dominated halite saturated brines with increasing Ca and K and decreasing Na. Carpenter (1978) studied the chemical composition of formation brines with respect to understanding their movement and evolution. He attempted to produce a model that could predict what changes would appear in the chemical composition of the host brines as they migrated and interacted with host rock mineralogy.

This understanding of chemical evolution may give clues as to the brine migration paths and therefore indications to the location of possible ore or hydrocarbon deposits. Carpenter (1978) attributed the presence of bromine in brines to the existence of an original seawater component. By

calculating the expected evolution as the brine interacts with various mineralogies, it was found that reactions such as the conversion of calcite to dolomite, the precipitation of anhydrite and gypsum, and the production of authigenic illite, potassium feldspar and albite can create brines that are now devoid of their original sea water magnesium, sulfate, and potassium (Carpenter, 1978).

In a study of the formation waters within the Alberta Basin by Connolly et al (1990), it was noted that there are three types of waters within the Cretaceous to Devonian rocks. This has been summarized in Table 2.1. Although this basin is not the same as the Saskatchewan section of the basin, the similarities in the two allow for a comparison of hydrology and chemical alteration likely occurring in both locations.

Table 2.1. Definitions of the 3 groupings of aquifer waters in the Alberta Basin (Summarized from Connolly et al 1990)

Group Number	Source	Chemistry	Chemical Alterations
Group I	Carbonate Reservoirs	brine end member, formed by evaporation of sea water diluted 50-80% by meteoric water	Clay mineral transformation, ankeritization, decarboxylation, and ion exchange
Group II	Clastic Reservoirs	brine end member, formed by evaporation of sea water diluted 50-80% by meteoric water	Feldspar and clay leaching, and ion exchange
Group III	Clastic Reservoirs	dilute, meteoric waters, higher in stratigraphy than Group I and II Dominated by Na and HCO ₃ ⁻ , show complete flushing of residual waters	

Connolly (1990a) noted that two groups are from either carbonate or clastic host lithologies and include a brine end member of sea water origin that has been diluted by meteoric water, and the third,

was water sourced from clastic reservoirs that is typified by waters that were diluted by meteoric water. The dominant processes that caused the differentiation of the formation waters were interactions with host rock mineralogies, additional alteration due to the incursion of meteoric waters, and conversely isolation from recharge which changed the flow dynamics from lateral to cross formational. Quantification of this cross-formational mixing was completed using isotopic analysis (Connolly, 1990b) using strontium, oxygen and deuterium. Oxygen and deuterium isotopes have been used to infer the presence of both glacial and meteoric water in the Elk Point Basin (Grasby and Chen, 2005).

2.2.2 Ions in Solution: Total Dissolved Solids

The spatial distribution of the concentration of total dissolved solids can indicate basin topography, flow directions, and the interplay of fluid mixing. The increased density of the brines with greater TDS concentration typically means they will be located at greater depths with gravity confining them to the deepest parts of the basin. In these areas, the regional hydrodynamic regime is unable to mobilize and flush them due to their increased weight. By spatially assessing the concentration and determining patterns of decreased TDS an indication of the location of recharge can be given. Areas of TDS dilution may indicate the location of a structural conduit allowing cross-formational mixing to occur.

Graphically comparing the TDS to different ions for assessing correlation is also important in understanding the groundwater signature. Total dissolved solids can typically be contributed to the presence of Na, Mg, Ca, Cl, HCO₃, and SO₄ in variable proportions. Investigating the relationship between the dominant ion to the TDS concentration can help determine which minerals have been dissolved and contributed the ions in solution. In the basinal brines, TDS is dominated by Na, Ca and Cl. The comparison of their ratios at variable salinities provides an indication as to their evolutionary progression.

2.2.3 Ions in Solution: Na/Cl

Chloride in groundwater can be sourced from the dissolution of chloride bearing minerals, primarily sodium chloride and potassium chloride which are both found commonly in carbonate and evaporite rocks. In addition, Cl may be a remnant from the initial seawater preserved from initial deposition. Sodium by comparison is a much more common component of groundwater as it is found in most rock forming minerals. According to its stoichiometry, the dissolution of halite will result in a 1:1 molar ratio of Na to Cl in aqueous solution, making Na/Cl ratio a good indicator of the presence of salt dissolution.

By plotting the ratio of Na to Cl, the influence of halite dissolution within the stratigraphies can be assessed. The spatial distribution of the Na/Cl ratio of the samples shows the interplay between formation waters of variable chemistry. Areas with a Na/Cl ratio nearing 1 show the signature of halite dissolution. Water chemistry dominated by chloride, and yielding Na/Cl values between 0 and 0.85 represent the older basinal connate waters. Waters with ratios greater than 1 represent clear dissolution, often involving other minerals, as the sample is Na dominated. Samples that fall between 0.85 and 1 are indicative of a mixing water facies with influences of both connate and dissolution source.

2.2.4 Ions in Solution: Cl/Br

Because of the conservative nature of bromine in natural waters, as well as known concentrations found in seawater versus freshwater, ratios of chloride and bromide can be used to infer the origin of groundwater samples (Freeman, 2007). With respect to interpreting waters within the potash mining areas, it is of interest to determine which salinity signatures represent syndepositional evaporated seawater and which are derived from the dissolution of Devonian halite deposits. As halite saturation is reached in seawater, and halite begins to precipitate, bromine preferentially remains in solution. Therefore, seawater contains much higher concentrations of bromine relative to halite. Therefore, waters derived from sea water would have higher Br/Cl ratios whereas halite sourced brines have much higher Cl and therefore lower ratios (Freeman, 2007). Due to this behavior in seawater, plotting the distribution of samples along the correlation line of Cl/Br ratio with Na/Br ratio the influence of halite vs seawater on the fluid chemistry can be seen. Carpenter (1978) found the seawater Cl/Br ratio to be 292.2. Work by Heinrich (1993) demonstrated that this ratio changes over geological time, said change is basically negligible to this application. As such, data points falling below this value represent sea water dominated chemistry, whereas samples above represent an increasing influence of halite dissolution.

2.2.5 Ions in Solution: SO₄

Other than through biological processes, the availability and solubility of gypsum, anhydrite and barite in the host stratigraphy dictates the amount of sulfate found in formation waters. As the Devonian stratigraphy is low in organic matter, sulfate availability is dominated by evaporite mineralogy. The solubility of gypsum and anhydrite are affected by grain size, temperature, and aqueous chemistry, more specifically the presence of salt ions in solution such as Na and Cl (Klimchouk, 2000). Processes that remove sulphate from solution, such as bacterial or thermal sulfate reduction as well as

dedolomitization increase solubility (Klimchouk, 2000). The relationship between aqueous sulfate and calcium is evident, as the concentration of free calcium in solution controls the solubility of these evaporite minerals. This relationship would be seen as an inverse correlation of calcium to sulfate due to the control of gypsum and anhydrite solubility.

Spatial distribution of the concentration of sulfate in formation water may give indications as to regions that have undergone the precipitation of calcium and barium sulfate minerals and other areas where they may have been dissolved. The relationship between dolomite, gypsum and calcite is important in the Elk Point Basin. The dissolution of gypsum produces additional calcite, provoking dedolomitization and the precipitation of calcite (Appelo and Postma, 2004).

2.2.6 Isotopes

Oxygen and hydrogen isotopes have been used to interpret groundwater source, residence time, and mobility. The Global Meteoric Water Line (GMWL) expresses the relationship globally between oxygen and hydrogen isotopes in natural waters and has been defined by Craig (1961) as $\delta^2\text{H} = 8 \times \delta^{18}\text{O} - 10\text{‰}$ (Craig, 1961). McMonagle (1987) has shown that in Saskatchewan, $\delta^2\text{H}$ averages -152 ± 10 per mil and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ averages -18.9 ± 1.4 per mil. By plotting the measured $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$ values of the groundwater samples from the Saskatchewan potash mines against the GMWL the isotopes may indicate glacial recharge when values less than current precipitation are detected (reflecting colder climate temperatures), or original evaporated sea water, if the values coincide with much warmer climate conditions. As stated by Lemay (2002), when compared to the GMWL samples above the line may indicate less humid conditions, below the line indicating more humid conditions, points with negative values indicating colder climates, and vice versa with positive values. As with major ion chemistry, it is imperative to also consider the effects that water mixing, water rock interaction, and sampling errors have on the data before interpretation.

The discharging side of the Saskatchewan sub basin should reflect isotopic signatures of deep formation fluids as they are carried and discharged into Manitoba. Mapping of oxygen and deuterium over the Williston Basin in the Yeoman and Duperow aquifers by Rostron and Holmden (2003) showed the presence of isotopically light groundwater along the discharging side of the basin. This supports the work conducted by Grasby et al (2000) who has attributed these low isotopic values, as well as salt dissolution, collapse structures, and biodegradation of hydrocarbon deposits to a temporary recharge event along the Manitoba side of the Saskatchewan sub basin during glacial times. This temporary incursion of glacial waters accounts for both the marked change isotopes from what would be expected,

as well as lower concentrations of TDS. Grasby and Betcher (2002) used stable isotopes of $\delta^2\text{H}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ to determine that water along the discharging side of the basin contains signatures of original evaporated sea water, dissolution of evaporite minerals from Devonian units in the basin, as well as meteoric water. Unlike shallower stratigraphic units that demonstrate an increase in isotopic $\delta^2\text{H}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ with depth, Rostron and Holmden (2000) demonstrated that water samples collected from the Devonian stratigraphies showed a deviation from this pattern, suggesting the significant role fluid movement and mixing have on resultant isotopic signature.

The spatial distribution of isotope data in the Elk Point Basin is very limited. Samples in the database are restricted to mine sites. Previous research on the isotopic composition of basinal waters stated that a lack of major changes in elevation or climate has likely resulted in only minimal changes to the isotopic signature of meteoric water in Saskatchewan (Wittrup and Kyser, 1990). The isotopic values for meteoric recharge are altered once they interact with formational waters and the host stratigraphy. This can reflect the initial seawater isotopic signature or any influx of meteoric water under different climate conditions. It has been noted that the degree of isotopic exchange is greater in $\delta^2\text{H}$ in comparison to $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ due the difference in atomic structures of the reacting minerals (Hitchon and Friedman, 1969).

Work by Wittrup and Keyser (1990) noted variation of isotopic signatures of $\delta^2\text{H}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ from the groundwater sampled from mine workings in Saskatchewan when comparing values from different Devonian formations between various potash mining sites. In addition to this, vertical variability or vertical similarity between formations may indicate differing degrees of cross formational groundwater mixing. In addition to a noted increase in heavy isotope composition with increasing depth, they also touched on regional differences between the mine sites. These findings have been demonstrated by Jensen et al (2006) at other potash mine sites in Saskatchewan.

Research by Grasby et al (2000) found $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of sampled groundwater from Devonian aged rocks along the eastern discharging side of the basin of -22‰. These values are attributed to the presence of Pleistocene melt water mixing with formation fluids. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value for this groundwater is consistent with what is thought to be ambient temperatures during that time period (Ferguson and Jasechko, 2015). Therefore, within the Elk Point Basin, isotopic signature is controlled by the presence of meteoric influx, original evaporated seawater, Pleistocene incursion, and modification by host rock stratigraphy.

2.3 Regional Hydrogeology

2.3.1 Overview

Work by Hitchon (1969) demonstrated that recharge, regional flow, and discharge into the Elk Point Basin are controlled primarily by topography. Devonian sequences deposited within the basin were laid down as cyclic marine sediments and therefore contain lithologies of variable permeability controlled by depositional setting. Closed marine settings, and periods of restricted inflow and outflow were responsible for the creation of variable amounts of evaporite minerals within most Devonian rocks, including the extensive potash deposits of the Prairie Evaporite. Lateral continuity in stratigraphic homogeneity is implied for this regional scale assessment of hydrogeology.

2.3.2 Hydrostratigraphy

Phanerozoic sediments deposited within the WCSB can be grouped hydrogeologically according to information on formation porosity and permeability as well as how this permeability relates to the stratigraphy above and below. Following Bachu and Hitchon (1996), this study defines the term hydrostratigraphic system as a group composed of hydrostratigraphic units that have common overall characteristics and behave similarly at a regional scale. These systems are classified as aquifers, aquitards, or aquicludes and reflect decreasing permeability respectively.

Permeability is dictated primarily by the lithology of the unit. Table 2.2 details the one aquifer unit identified in the Devonian of Saskatchewan that has been named the Devonian Aquifer System by Bachu and Hitchon (1996). It is bounded by the shales of the Bakken Formation on the top and the evaporites of the Prairie Evaporite at the base. Mine water issues require an understanding of regional hydrogeology as intersecting an aquifer involves handling formation water that is released. Aquitards and aquicludes are also often relied on as being able to hold back aquifer water. Understanding the nature and location of aquitards and aquicludes is important as they may become breached and created unexpected water issues as well.

Table 2.2. Regional Devonian Hydrostratigraphy in Saskatchewan (Bachu and Hitchon, 1996)

Hydrostratigraphic Unit	Dominant Lithology	Stratigraphic Units
Bakken Aquitard	Argillaceous Shales	Bakken Formation
Devonian Aquifer System	Carbonates	Big Valley to 2 nd Red Bed formations
Prairie Aquiclude	Anhydrite, halite and clays	Prairie Evaporite

This system groups eight formations into a single aquifer unit. Homogeneity across all formations is implied and therefore this classification may not be useful when interpreting the hydrogeology or hydrochemistry at finer scales. At the basin scale, the Devonian Aquifer System may be a useful construct but this would not be true at the scale of mine site. A more detailed division of Devonian Hydrostratigraphy was published by Palombi (2009). Table 2.3 summarizes his system.

Table 2.3. Comparative table between the hydrostratigraphic units used in this thesis (from Palombi, 2009) and a more homogenized system from Bachu and Hitchon, 1996.

Hydrostratigraphic Unit	Lithological Description	Formation	Approximate Thickness (m)	Previous Grouping
Bakken Aquifer	Clean sand	Middle Bakken	30	Devonian Aquifer System
Three Forks Aquitard	Low permeability carbonates and shales	Lower Bakken, Torquay and Big Valley Fm	45	
Birdbear Aquifer	Limestone, dolostone, dolomites, evaporites	Lower and Upper Birdbear Fm	45	
Seward Aquitard	Micro/crystalline carbonates, evaporites, anhydrite	Upper Duperow Fm	50	
Duperow Aquifer	Limestones and dolostones	Duperow Fm	140	
Souris River Aquitard	Calcareous shales and carbonates	Hatfield and Wymark members of Souris River Fm	180	
Manitoba Aquifer	Limestones, less dolomite and anhydrite	Souris River and Dawson Bay Fm	150	Prairie Aquiclude
Prairie Aquitard	Halite dominated, evaporites	Prairie Evaporite	150	

2.3.3 Regional Flow in Devonian Carbonates

Most Devonian strata are open with surficial outcrop in both recharge and discharge areas (Bachu and Hitchon, 1996). Fluid flow within the WCSB is known to be from the south to the north into the Alberta sub basin and from southwest to northeast in the Williston and Saskatchewan sub basins (Hitchon, 1969). Bachu and Hitchon (1996) have attributed the presence of brines in Paleozoic aquifers and fresh meteoric water in the shallow and western parts of the basin as evidence that the basin has not been flushed completely.

Geochemical and isotopic results have showed that along the eastern edge of the Williston Basin (where brines should have been continuously discharging) water samples showed isotopic values of measured $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$ consistent with Pleistocene meteoric water, as well as evidence for the incorporation of deep basin brines with sea water evaporation signatures (Grasby et al 2000; Grasby and Chen, 2005; Ferguson et al, 2007). Evidence for seawater component included the presence of elevated Br/Cl and Na/Cl values below the 1:1 halite dissolution line. The presence of meteoric waters mixed with deeper evolved basinal brines was evidence for the reversal of recharge and the incursion of the meteoric water into deep Devonian sediments before the hydrologic system re-equilibrated post glaciation.

Historical work by Wittrup (1988) and Wittrup and Keyser (1990) attributed water sampled from mine shafts and working to stratigraphic horizons using chemical and isotopic fingerprinting. Their work with isotopes in groundwater allowed them to discern between waters originating from different horizons using the general trend of increasing values of δD and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ with depth. This, in combination with general knowledge on the geochemical ratios within the samples (using Na, K, Ca, Mg, and Cl) allowed for correlation with stratigraphic units. Work by Wittrup and Keyser (1990) utilized the same assessment tools that were later used by Jensen (2006), but focused on local scale vertical trends as opposed to regional scale lateral variation. The work by Jensen et al (2006) studied the bromine and isotopes from mine shafts to create vertical profiles, however, samples were not compared according to specific formation based units. Results of this study were consistent with the previous conclusions of Wittrup and Keyser (1990).

Chapter 3 Methodology

3.1 Data Collection

A total of over 27,000 water samples were collected from a range of sources and entered into a comprehensive database (Appendix). This included published journals, published theses, relevant regional data from Accumap (IHS, 2017), the National Produced Waters Geochemical Database (Blondes et al., 2016) and data supplied from participating mine sites (Nutrien, formerly PCS and Agrium). In addition to the historic data, data from the IMII new sampling program has been integrated and compared. Data points are not coded according to source of the data used when they are displayed in corresponding graphs or spatial analyses. Data source information for each sample is recorded as a column in the Appendix.

The purpose of this data aggregation was to perform a hydrochemical analysis on the regional samples in an attempt to map regional variation between stratigraphic horizons for the Devonian units that are located above the Prairie Evaporite. As data varies considerably from collection methods and no information was available on analytical techniques, culling was required in order to provide the most accurate and reliable results. Initial assessment of the data focused on obtaining all samples within the Saskatchewan Basin in a regional extent such as to encompass the entirety of the formations of interest and their lateral variation.

Devonian stratigraphy was of greatest interest therefore a total of over 10,000 samples remained that were collected from those units. Formations selected were defined as belonging to the Bakken, Torquay, Birdbear, Duperow, Souris River, and Dawson Bay formations. Other stratigraphic units from the Devonian (The Big Valley, 1st and 2nd Red Bed formations) have been culled from this analysis based on a general lack of regional data that would make the results of spatial patterning spurious and of little value to subsequent interpretations. During an investigation to see the suitability of the data based on the regional spread, the decision was made to remove both the Torquay and Bakken formations from the regional hydrogeochemical analysis. A lack of evenly spread regional coverage over the Elk Point Basin was the deciding factor in why the Torquay and Bakken formations have been excluded from detailed analysis. In addition to this, the nature of the Bakken Formation being a tight aquitard also supported the decision to remove it from the hydrochemical analysis. Based on this, any data interpretations would be inaccurate and involve significant extrapolation that the resultant interpretations may be of no value.

3.2 Data Processing

In addition to an initial cull to include only relevant Devonian age samples, samples collected during the process of oil and gas exploration left many questions about their reliability, as for most samples there was no information on methods used for sampling or analysis. In addition to this any sample that indicated possible contamination (recorded in the comment field within Accumap) was removed from the dataset. Only data that had positive comments on the analytical results or were absent of comments were included in the final database. Further quality control was conducted to evaluate the charge balance using the Charge Balance Equation (CBE) for each water sample (Equation 2).

Equation 2 - Charge balance equation for determining electro-neutrality in solution.

$$CBE = \frac{\Sigma cations - \Sigma anions}{\Sigma cations + \Sigma anions} \times 100$$

Chemistry information had to include data representative of the major ions in solution with a CBE of +/- 10. Samples were then labelled as a pass (as a 1) or a fail (as a 0) for CBE to preserve them in the database, but clearly show they are spurious in nature. In addition to this, the samples each were scored for confidence in data quality. This was assessed using text fields that were included in Accumap and recorded the sampler's comments on the sample and analysis quality. Numerical coding was chosen so that querying the database is possible and all data can be used at the discretion of the interpreter (Table 3.1). Due to the culling, a total of 2025 data points makes up the Appendix: The Database of Devonian Water Chemistry.

Table 3.1. Confidence scoring system for water chemistry data

Confidence Score	Interpretation
0	Clearly suggests contamination, or labelled as filtrate
1	Possible contamination, and/or a CBE Fail
2	No comments on the data quality are available
3	Good data

All samples from the Database of Devonian Water Chemistry contain data for the four major cations (Na, K, Mg, Ca) as well as those of the major anion Cl. Additional data from more exotic ions such as transition metals, or oxygen and deuterium isotopes are also included even though they may not have been analyzed in all samples. The dataset can be grouped according to the stratigraphic unit they were sampled from and contain a great variability in their numbers (

Table 3.2).

Table 3.2. Distribution of geochemistry samples according to stratigraphy

Stratigraphy	Count
Bakken Fm	530
Torquay Fm	51
Birdbear Fm	570
Duperow Fm	536
Souris River Fm	202
Dawson Bay Fm	136
Total -	2025

Regional variability is evident when looking at Figure 3.1. It is easy to see that some units are underrepresented spatially and in fact are in clusters (Bakken and Torquay formations). The Birdbear, Duperow, Souris River, and Dawson Bay Formations are reasonably well spread over the area of inspection.

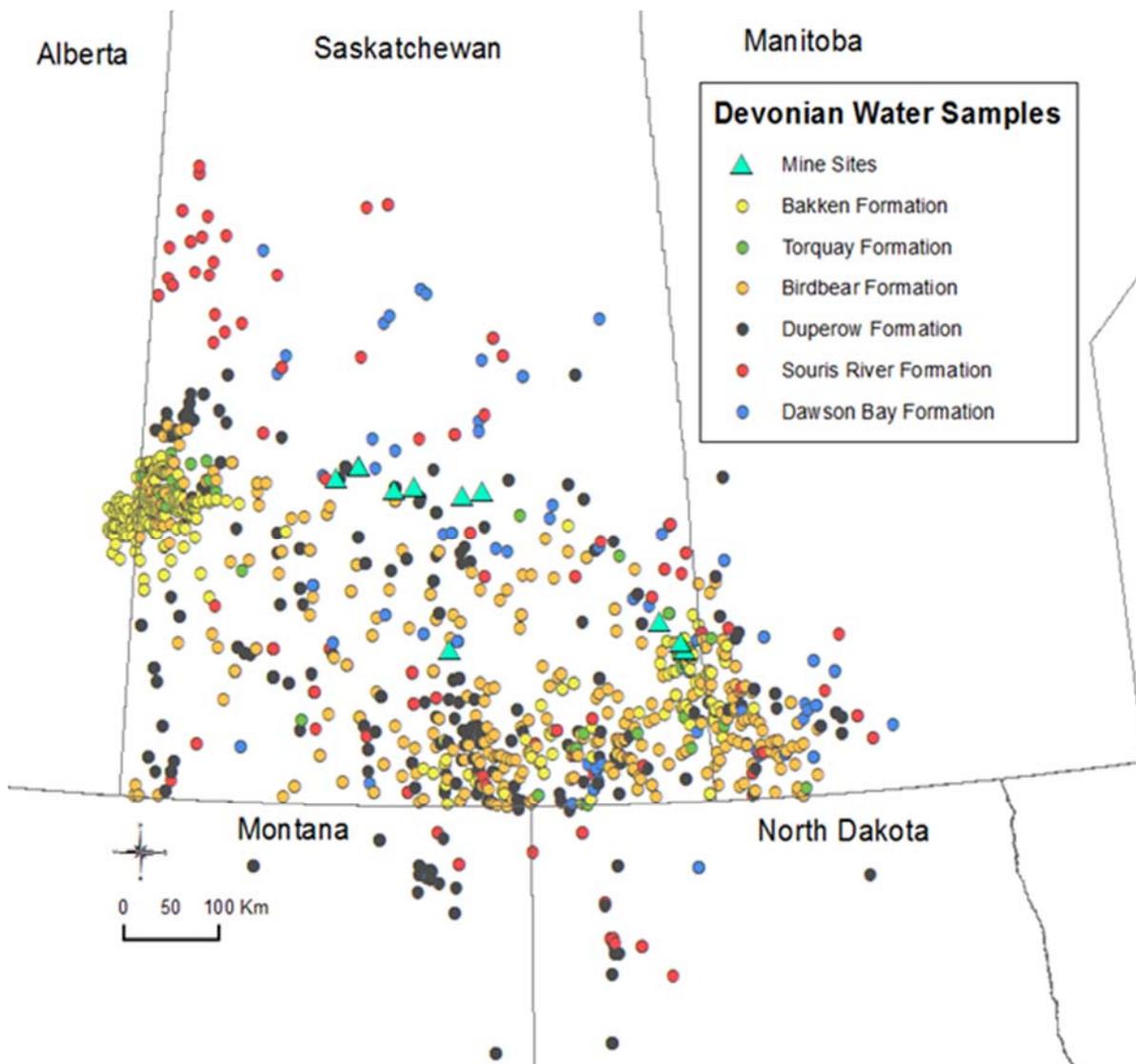


Figure 3.1. Regional spread of Devonian water samples. Due to the noticeable clustering on the outskirts of the basin, the Bakken and Torquay formations have not been included in this regional study.

Chapter 4 Results

4.1 Sample Distribution

The reliability of the regional interpretation of the hydrochemistry is dependent on the density and spread of the available data (Figure 4.1). In addition to the variable samples from each stratigraphic unit, there is also variable spatial coverage depending on where drilling has taken place. Overall, the spatial distribution of the data allows for reasonable extrapolation between data points.

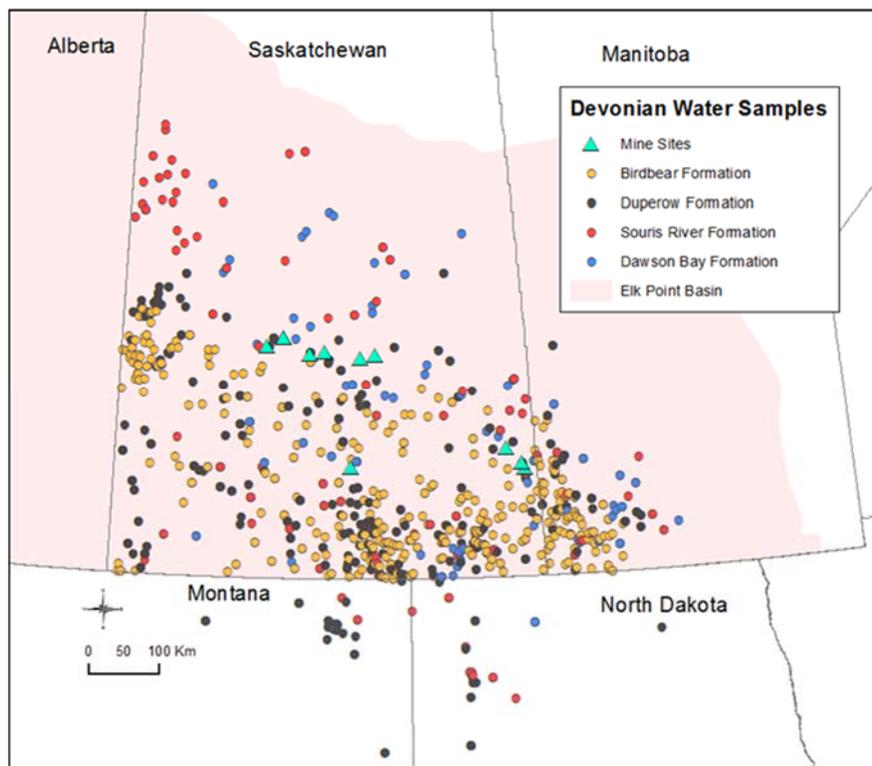


Figure 4.1. Regional spread of water samples from Devonian stratigraphies of interest.

An initial assessment of the water chemistry of the four units was undertaken to see if there was any noticeable patterns or groupings according to stratigraphy (Figure 4.2). There is considerable overlap between the major ion chemistries of the four formations considered.

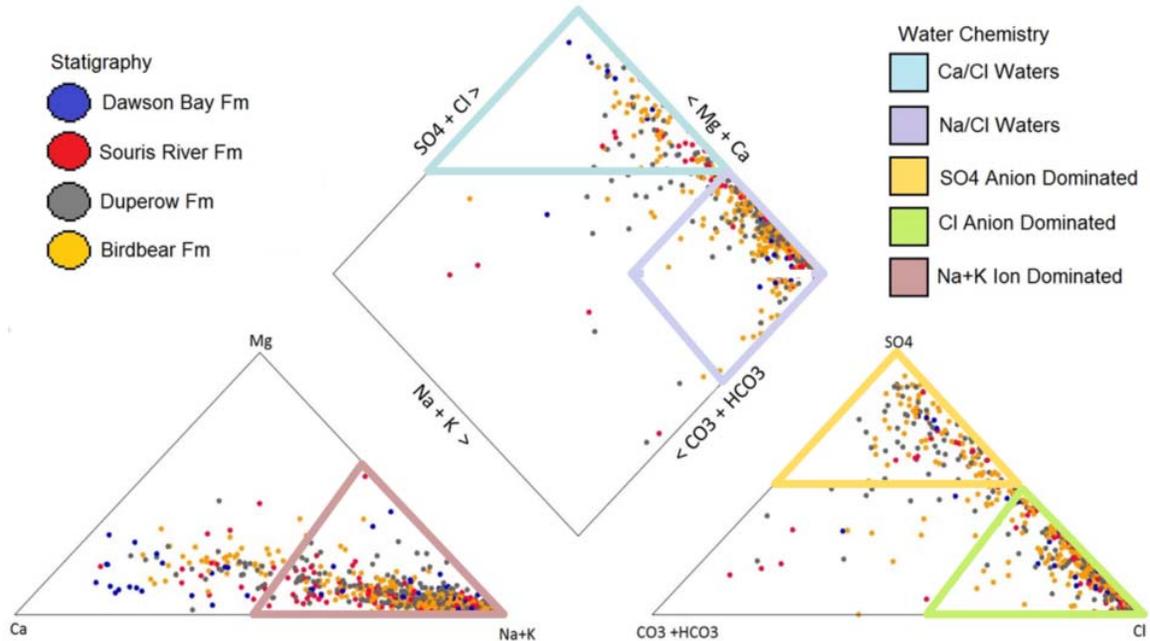


Figure 4.2. Piper Diagram showing the various water chemistries according to stratigraphic unit.

4.2 Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Total dissolved solids were analyzed to determine the factors contributing to their concentrations. Figure 4.3 shows the relationship between Na and TDS, whereas Figure 4.4 shows the relationship between Cl and TDS. A line defining the location of TDS concentration for brines at a value of >100,000 mg/l has been plotted on the graphs (Hem, 1985). When looking at how Na relates to TDS, all four formations show greater scatter from the linear correlation at the higher values of TDS suggesting that a different ion is responsible for the make-up of the TDS at greater concentrations. The Duperow and Birdbear formations are tighter to the correlation line at lower salinities, demonstrating a higher component of Na at lower TDS. This may indicate that the lower salinity Duperow and Birdbear fluids have a greater component of dissolved halite.

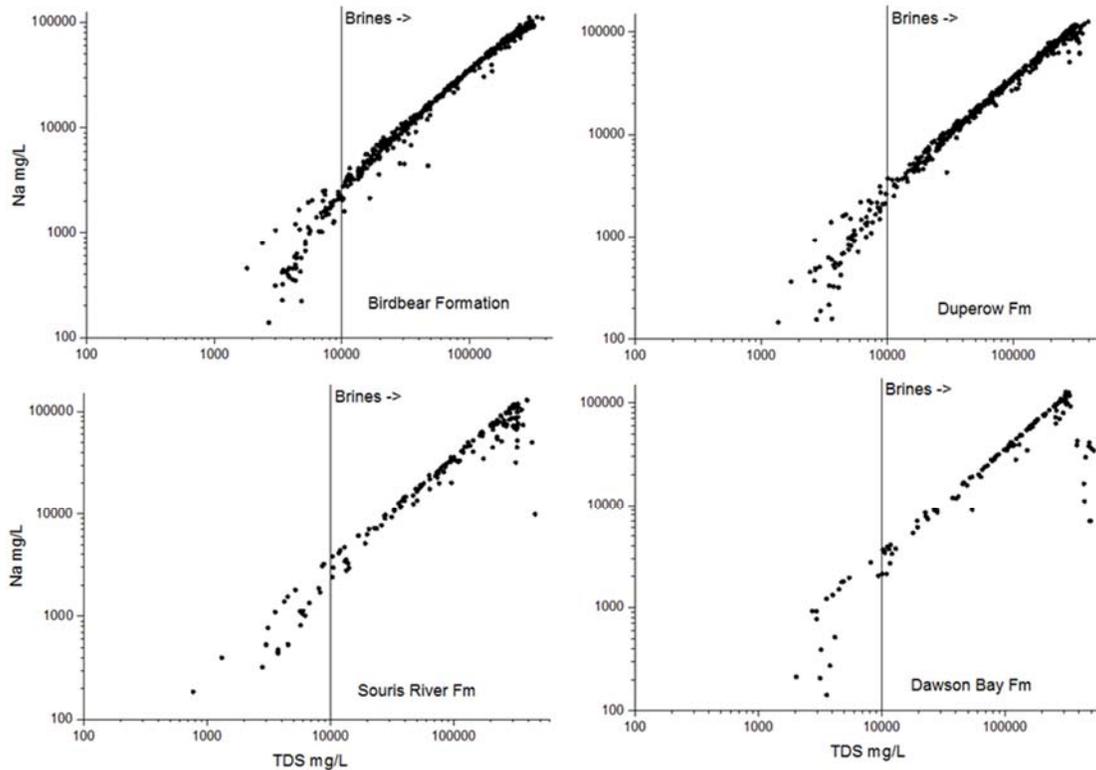


Figure 4.3. TDS relationships with Na.

Graphical comparison of the relationship between Na and TDS for the Birdbear, Duperow, Souris River and Dawson Bay formations.

Souris River and Dawson Bay formations show a heavier scatter with respect to the Na values at moderate and increasing TDS. At these levels the TDS is more dominated by the Cl in solution. These graphs demonstrate that there is less of an influence of dissolved halite in the signatures of the Souris River and Dawson Bay formation fluids. The dominance of chloride ions in solution is to be expected in a very mature basinal fluid.

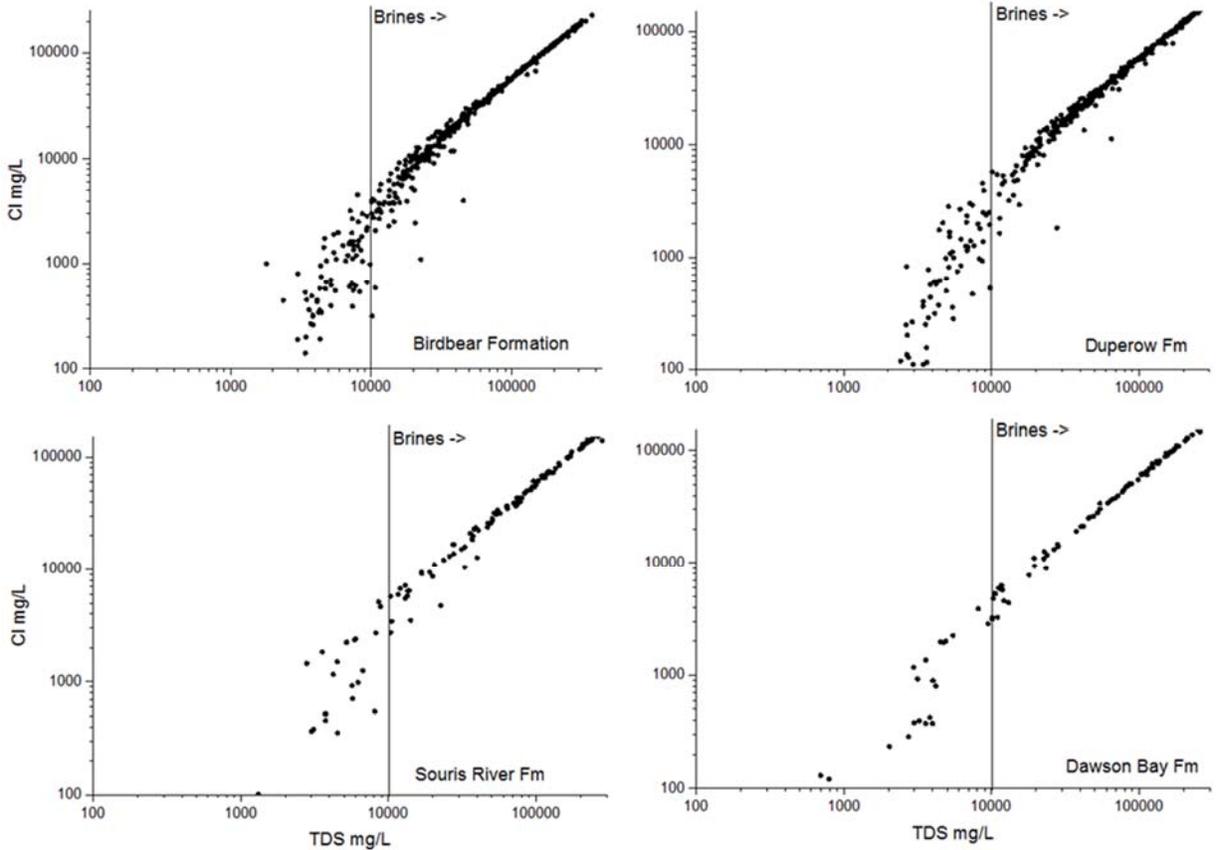


Figure 4.4. TDS relationships with Cl.
 Graphical comparison of the relationships of Na to TDS for the Birdbear, Duperow, Souris River, and Dawson Bay formations

All four formations show a linear correlation with Cl and TDS (Figure 4.4). Both the Birdbear and Duperow Formations show a lower Cl component at the lower TDS concentrations. At the same TDS value there is a greater correlation with the Na ions in solution (Figure 4.3). Lower salinity water within the Birdbear and Duperow Formations show evidence for halite dissolution whereas the higher salinities represent the older evolved basinal brines with less of a component coming from halite dissolution. This may be attributable to a syndepositional evaporated seawater signature.

Spatial distributions for TDS concentrations have been presented for each of the formations (Figure 4.5, Figure 4.6, Figure 4.7, and Figure 4.8). The Duperow Formation and to a lesser extent, the Souris River Formation show the greatest amount of dilution, particularly in the southwest and eastern sections of the maps.

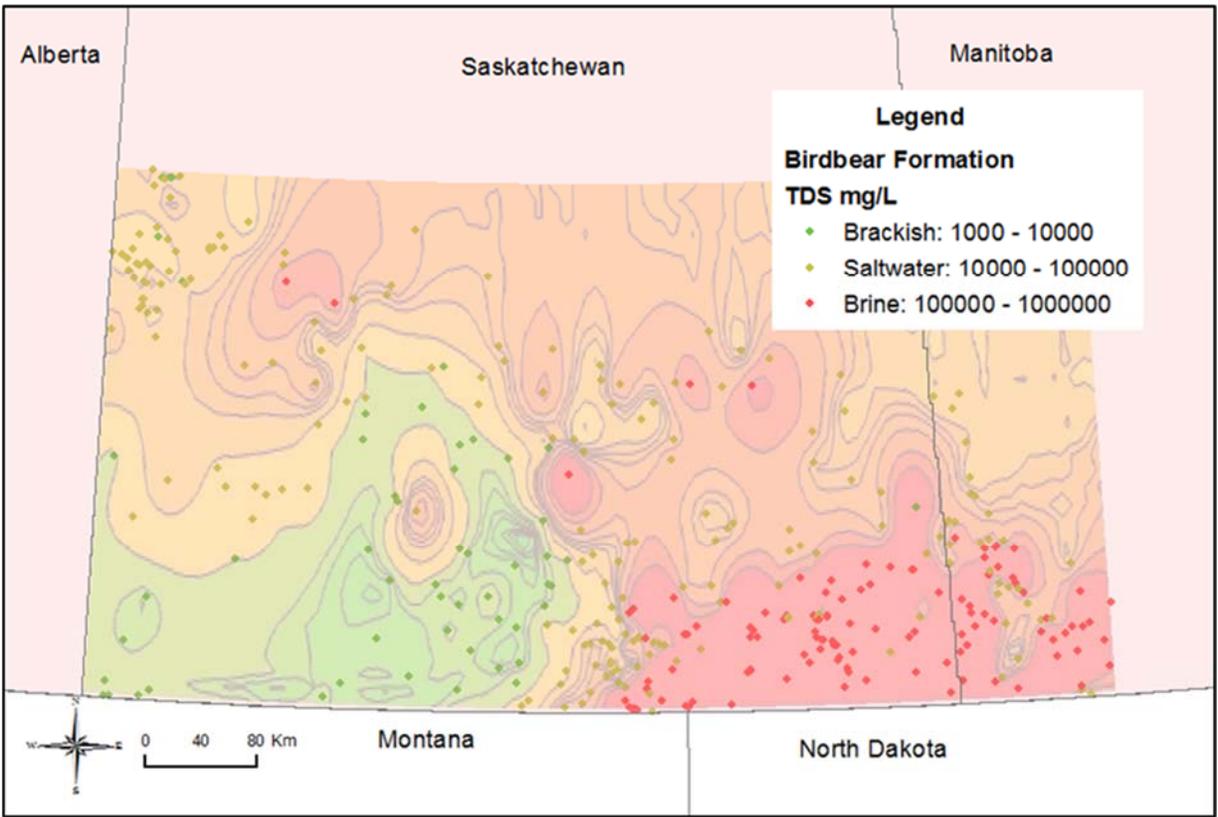


Figure 4.5. Birdbear Fm Regional Concentration of TDS. Contours are color filled to show the areas of highest concentration (red) brines, and the lowest concentration (green) brackish waters.

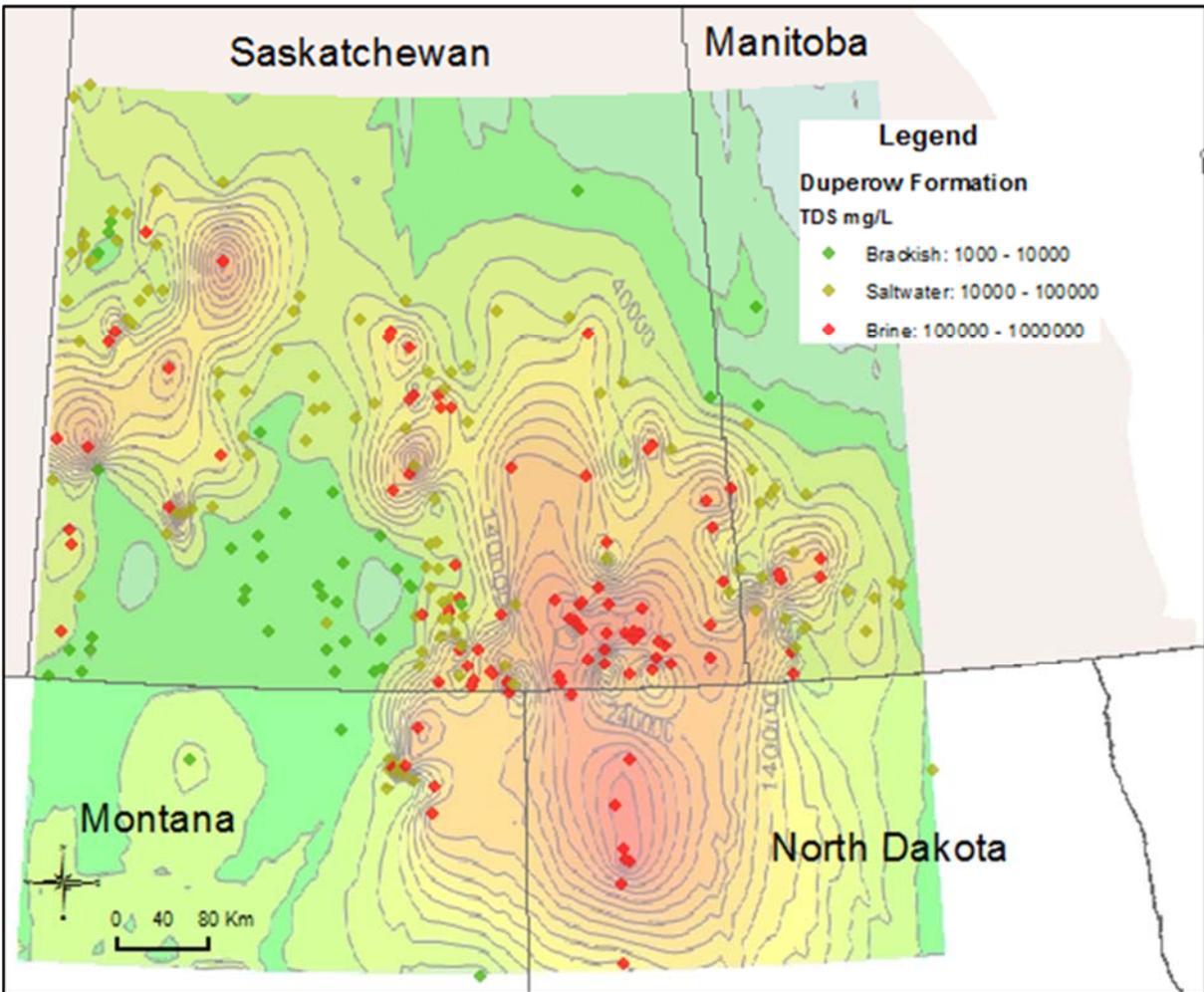


Figure 4.6. Duperow Fm Regional Concentration of TDS. Contours are color filled to show the areas of highest concentration (red) brines, and the lowest concentration (green) brackish waters.

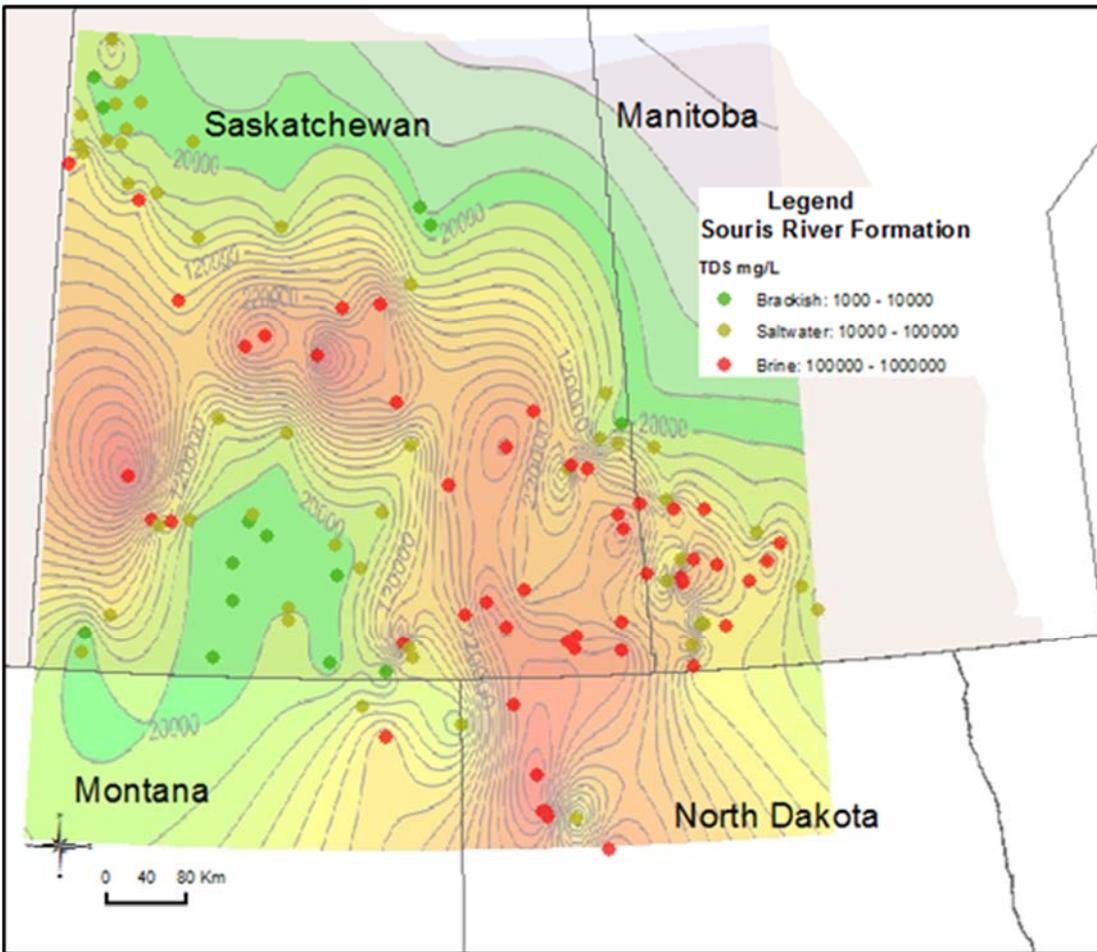


Figure 4.7. Souris River Fm Regional Concentration of TDS. Contours are color filled to show the areas of highest concentration (red) brines, and the lowest concentration (green) brackish waters.

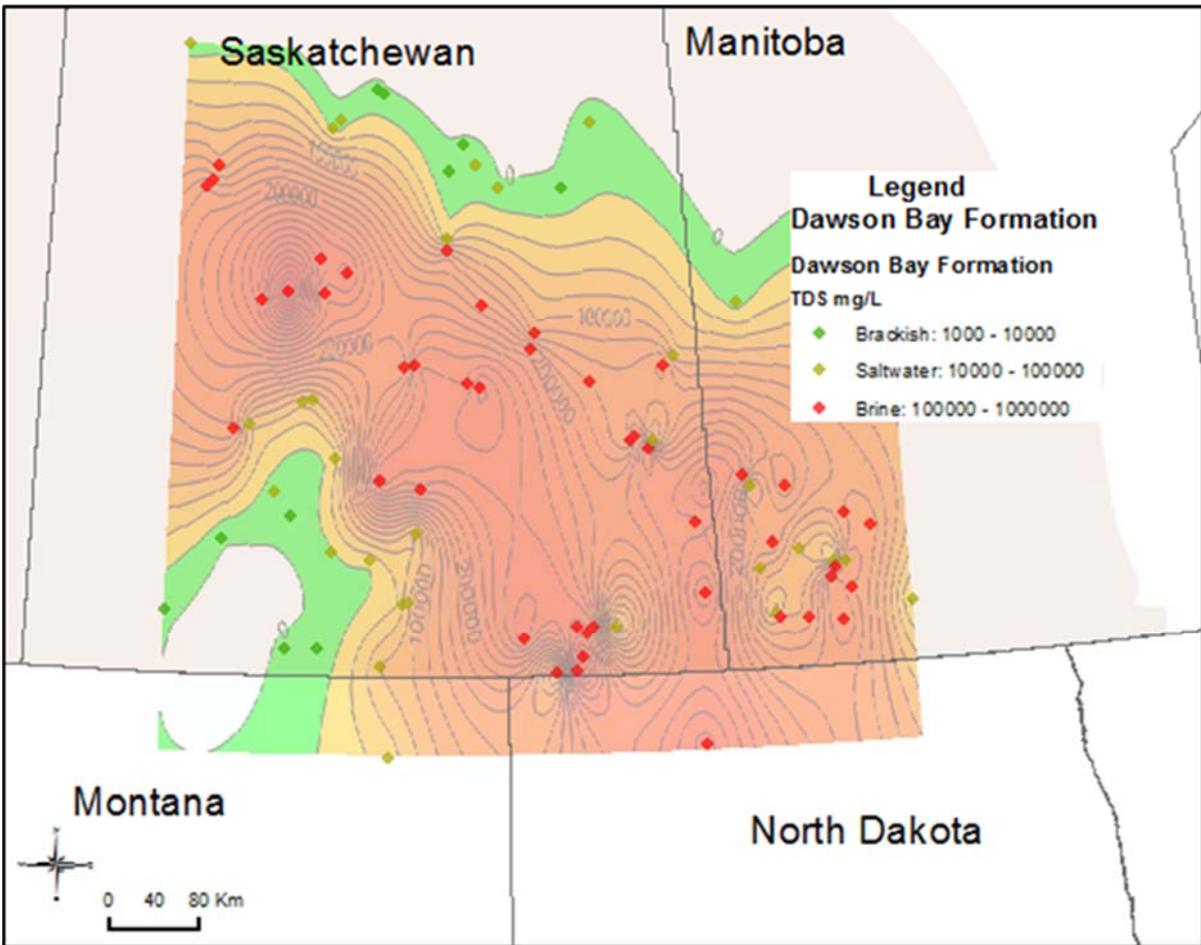


Figure 4.8. Dawson Bay Fm Regional Concentration of TDS. Contours are color filled to show the areas of highest concentration (red) brines, and the lowest concentration (green) brackish waters.

4.3 Halite Dissolution vs Syndepositional Evaporated Seawater Signatures

The Birdbear and Duperow formations have gained most of their ions in solution from the dissolution of halite (Figure 4.9). Unlike the Souris River and Dawson Bay formations, they form a very tight line following the 1:1 ratio with Na and Cl, especially with increasing concentration. Samples from the Dawson Bay Formation have Na:Cl < 1, especially at the higher Cl concentrations, showing the lack of influence of halite dissolution on their chemistry. Their high chloride and low sodium values representing an older solution signature where chloride was likely derived from initial seawater.

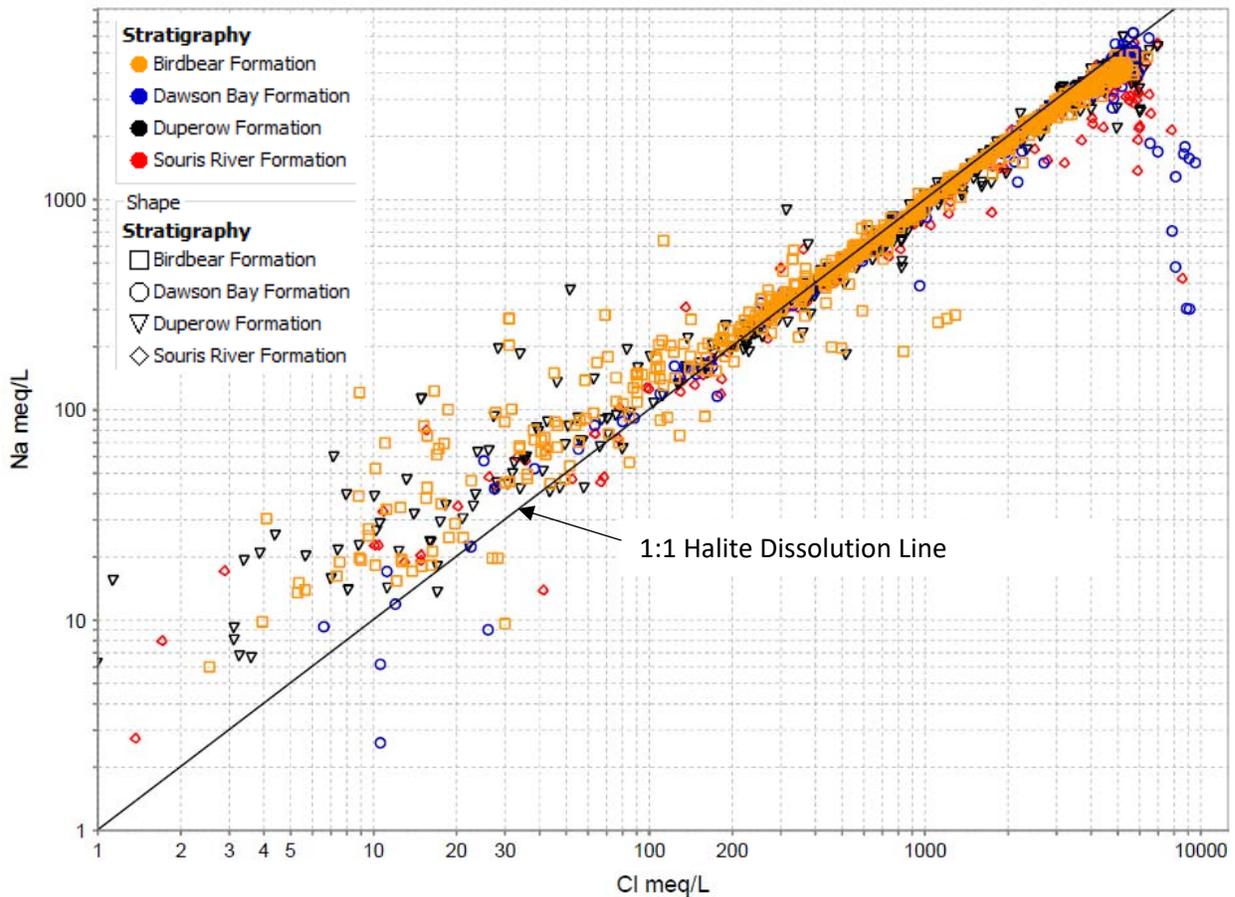


Figure 4.9. Assessment of the role of halite dissolution on the chemistry.

Samples falling on the 1:1 trend line show sodium and chloride ions in solution were derived from halite dissolution.

Regional variation in the Na/Cl ratio has been mapped for each stratigraphic unit (Figure 4.10, Figure 4.11, Figure 4.12, and Figure 4.13). In addition to the contoured data points, the location of a

previously interpreted region of halite dissolution was added to the map (Mossop and Shetsen, 1994). This allows for a spatial comparison of the expected chemical influences on the water. Spatially, the Dawson Bay Formation shows large regions of dissolution water signature. This is for the most part seen along the north-eastern discharging side of the basin and likely represents the waters that entered the deeper parts of the basin in the east during the reversal of recharge in the Pleistocene.

The area of syndepositional evaporated seawater (here in labelled on maps as connate water) is much smaller in the spatial representation, with its signature extending through most of the western and southern regions. However, as is seen in the data distribution, this may be an artifact due to the sparsity of data in these regions. Both the Duperow and Souris River formations show a NW/SE corridor through the area of interest of signatures indicative of syndepositional evaporated seawater. The green areas in the map show the presence of meteoric water and halite dissolution and are representative of the regional recharge in the southwest and of Pleistocene meltwater influx in the east from Manitoba. The Birdbear Formation is dominated by waters showing a signature of halite dissolution.

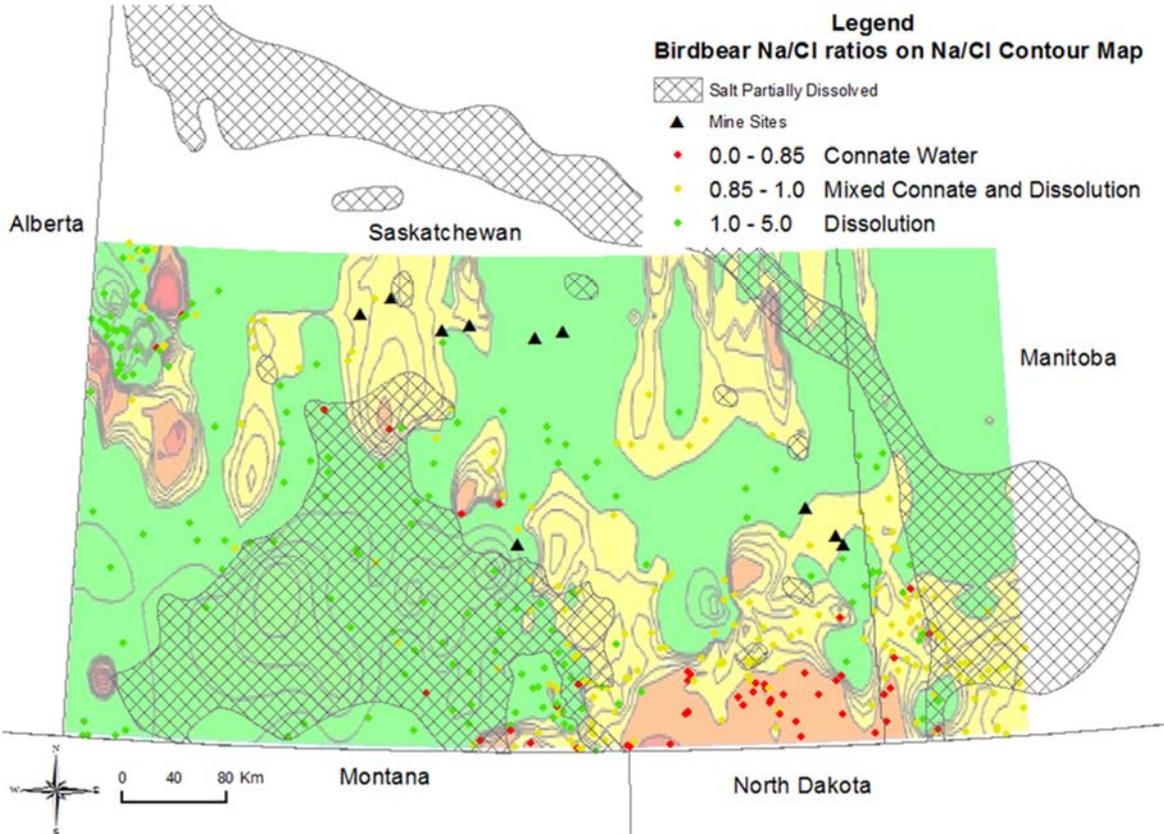


Figure 4.10. Regional distribution of Birdbear Fm Na/Cl molar ratios.

Samples showing the location of connate water (Na/Cl ratios <0.85, and halite dissolution signatures (Na/Cl ratios >1). The extent of the previously interpreted halite dissolution regions is seen in hatching and for the most part matches with the contoured areas of halite dissolution.

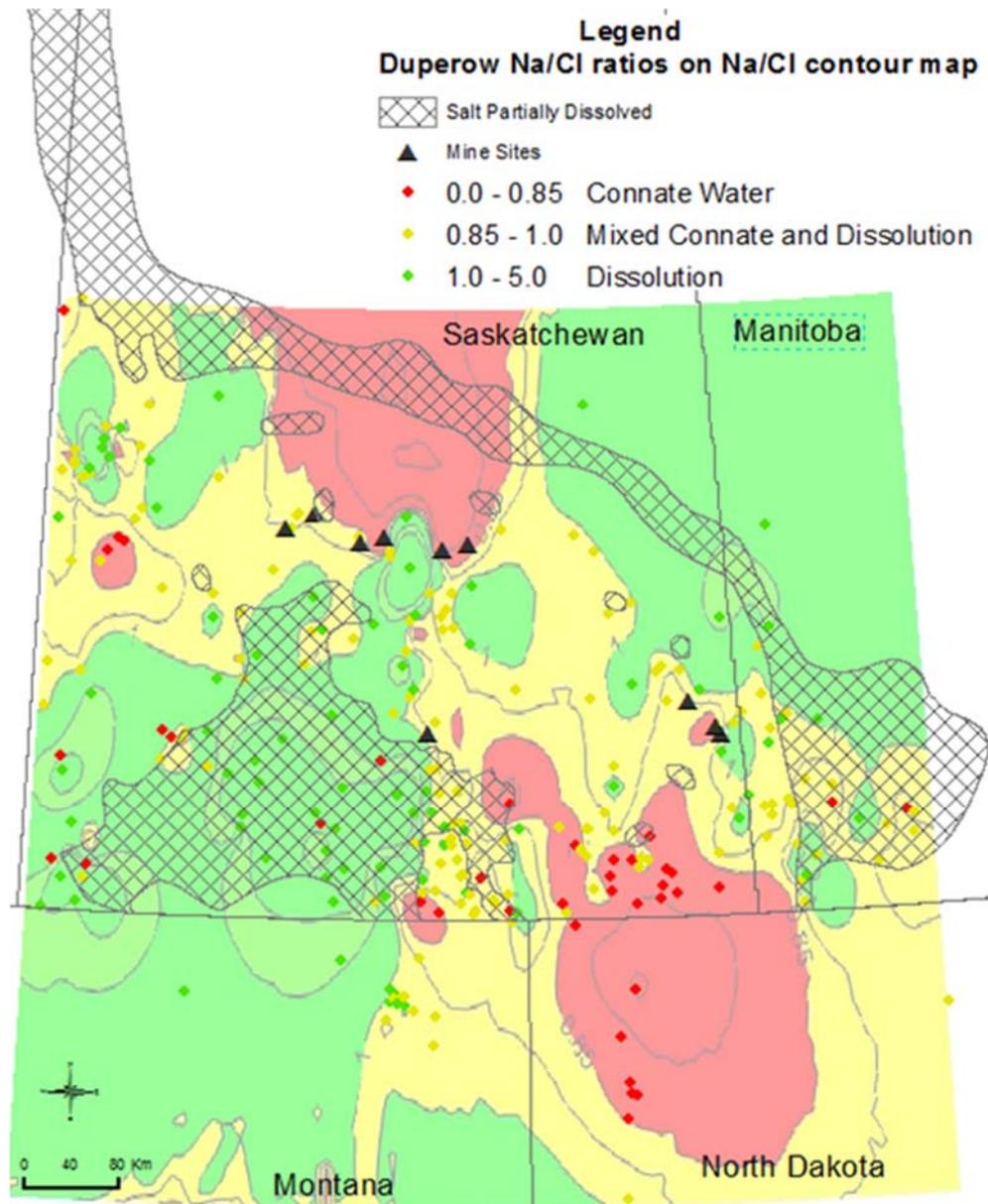


Figure 4.11. Regional distribution of Duperow Fm Na:Cl molar ratios.

Samples showing the location of connate water (Na/Cl ratios <0.85, and halite dissolution signatures (Na/Cl ratios >1). The extent of the previously interpreted halite dissolution regions is seen in hatching and for the most part matches with the contoured areas of halite dissolution.

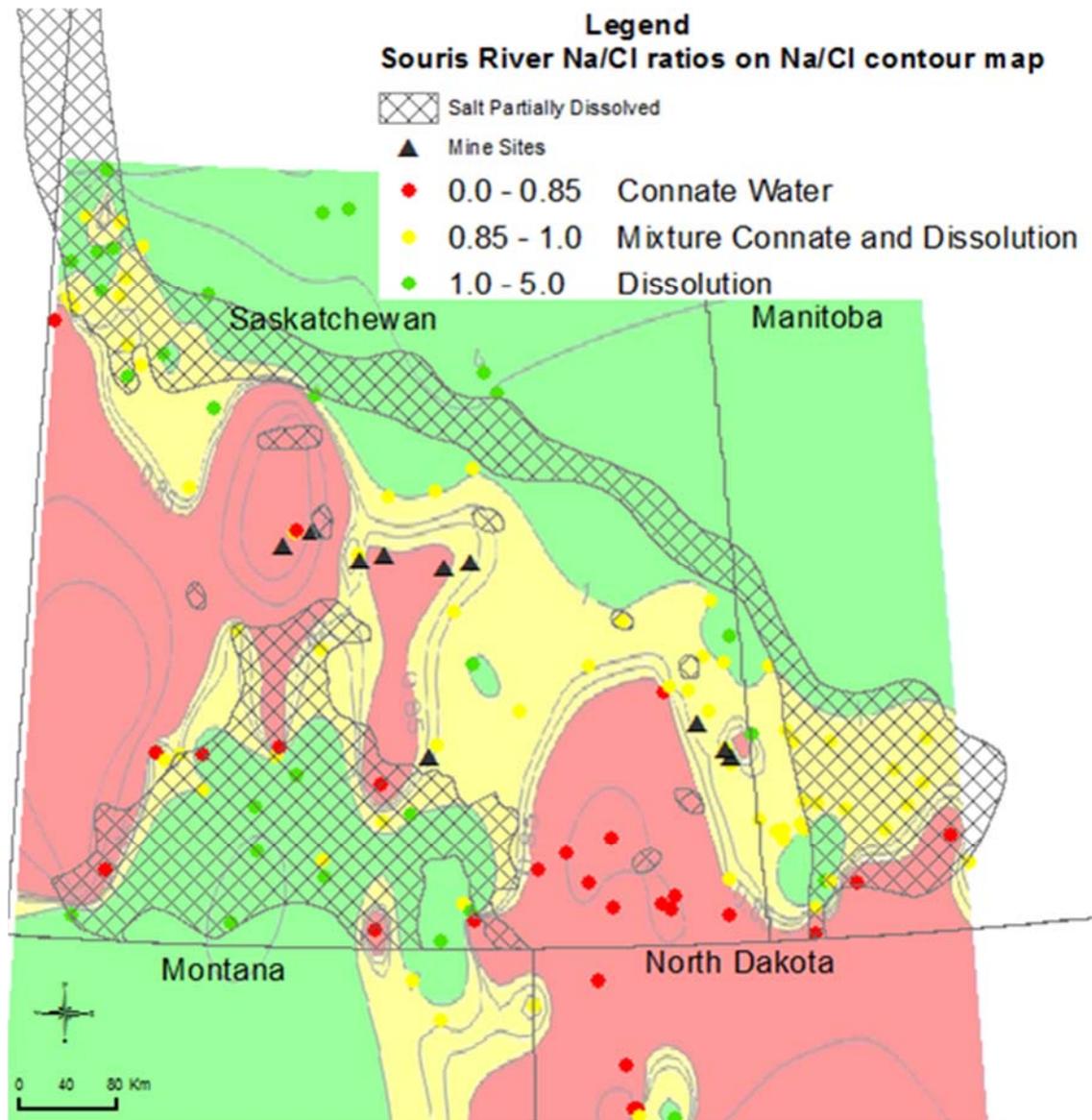


Figure 4.12. Regional distribution of Souris River Fm Na:Cl molar ratios.

Samples showing the location of connate water (Na/Cl ratios <0.85, and halite dissolution signatures (Na/Cl ratios >1). The extent of the previously interpreted halite dissolution regions is seen in hatching and for the most part matches with the contoured areas of halite dissolution.

Legend
Dawson Bay Na/Cl ratios on Na/Cl contour map

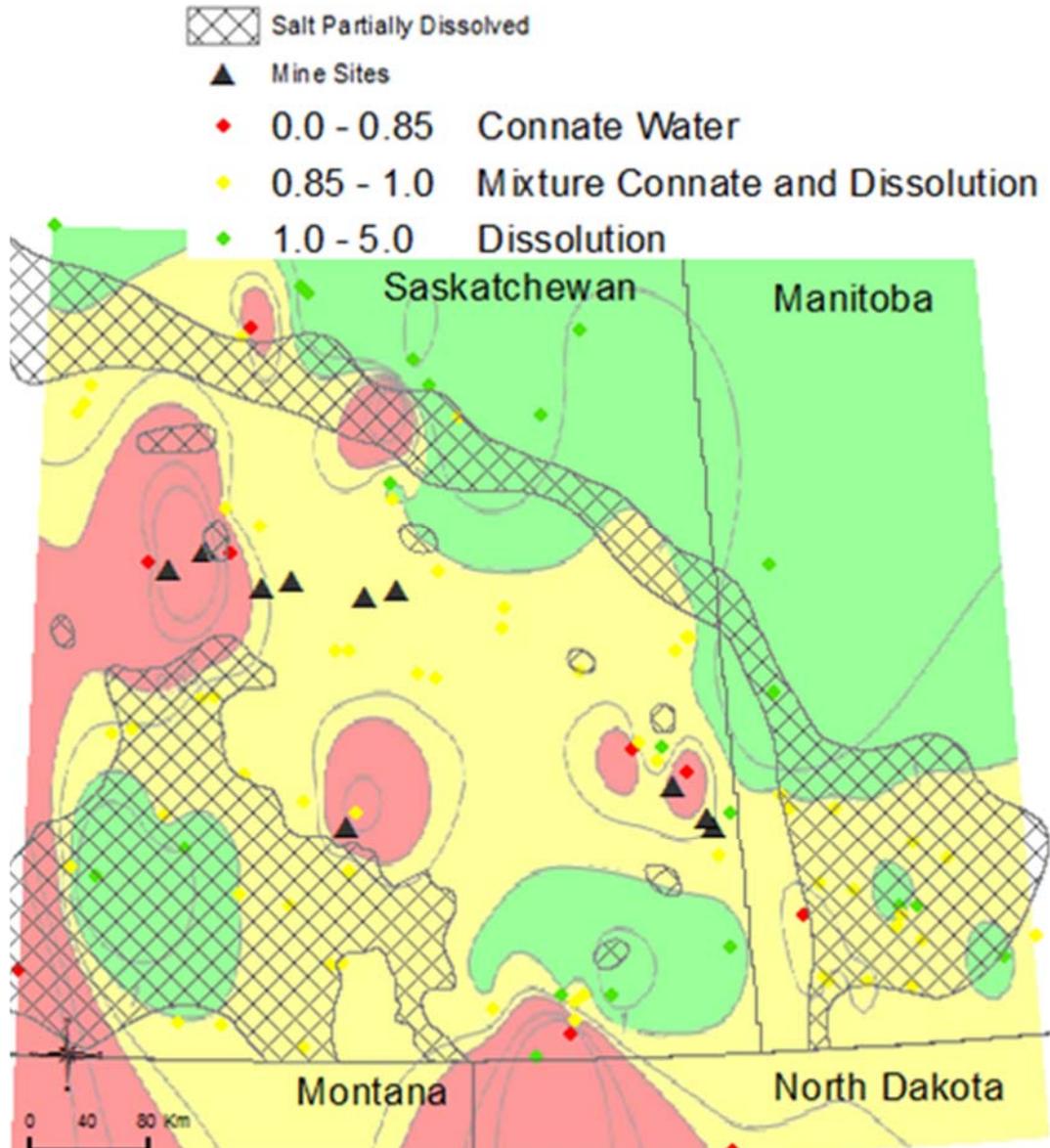


Figure 4.13. Regional distribution of Dawson Bay Fm Na:Cl molar ratios.

Samples showing the location of connate water (Na/Cl ratios <0.85, and halite dissolution signatures (Na/Cl ratios >1). The extent of the previously interpreted halite dissolution regions is seen in hatching and for the most part matches with the contoured areas of halite dissolution.

Analysis of the Cl/Br ratios in the samples indicate the presence of seawater where the data points occur proximal or under the seawater evaporation trajectory (Figure 4.14). The Birdbear and Duperow formations have a significant amount of scatter in their data, with a lot of the samples plotting with extremely high Cl/Br ratios, especially at the lower values of Cl mg/L indicative of the influence of halite dissolution. Dawson Bay and Souris River have more of an indication of seawater chemistries as they fall on or below the seawater evaporation trajectory, especially with increasing Cl content.

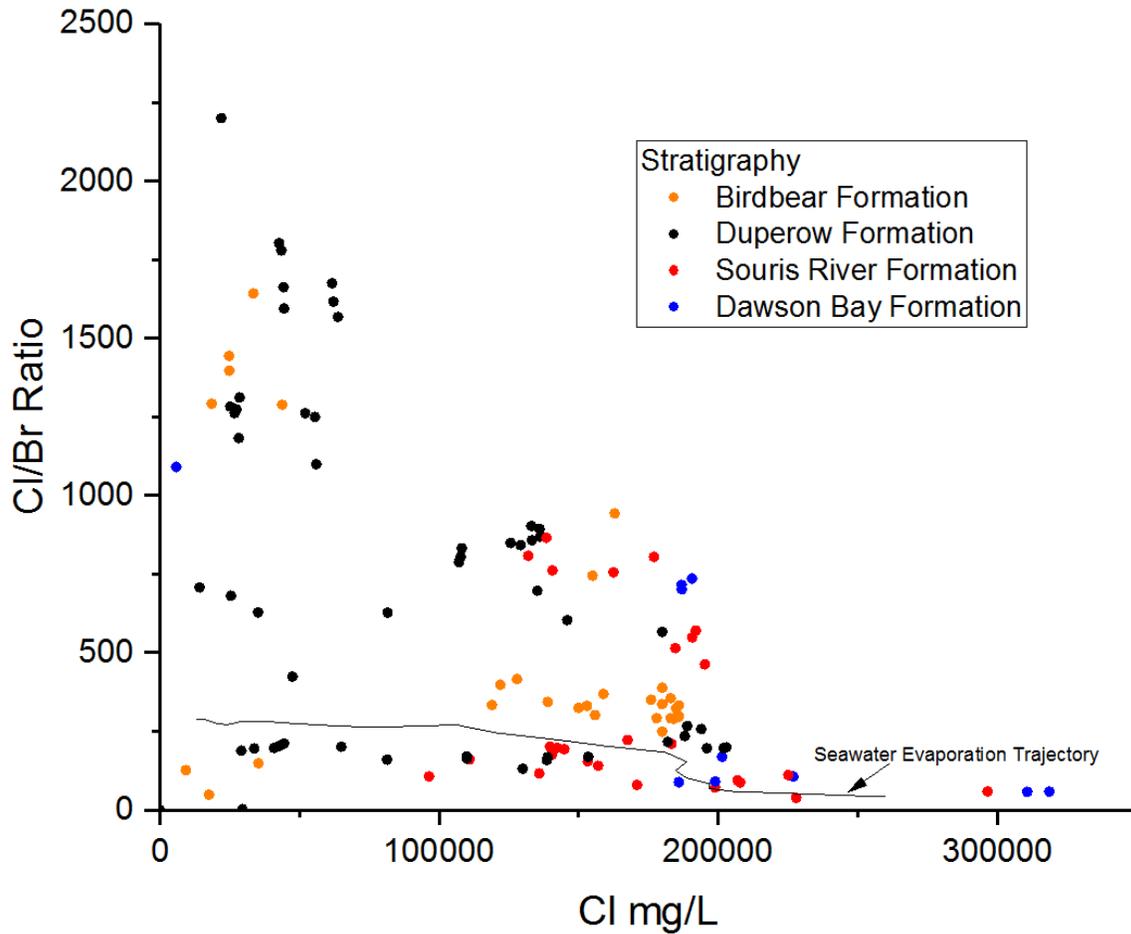


Figure 4.14. Graph of Cl/Br vs. Cl for the four formations.

Assessment of the influence of seawater on the formation fluid signature in the various stratigraphic units. (Seawater evaporation trajectory from Freeman, 2007.)

Considering Cl/Br and Na/Br, the Birdbear and Duperow formations show a large spread above the seawater signature indicating a greater influence of halite dissolution (Figure 4.15). There is also a greater component of total Na and Cl in the Birdbear and Duperow formations, as their values extend significantly along the correlation line in comparison to the Souris River, which stops at Na/Br value of <500. As an additional assessment, samples were color coded to assess their chemical signatures relative to the mine site they were sampled from. In comparison to Jensen et al. (2006) their samples were not differentiated according to the sampled formation. Another interesting change is that although previously shown as only having a halite dissolution signature, the Rocanville Duperow samples show the influence of both the seawater component and halite dissolution on formation waters.

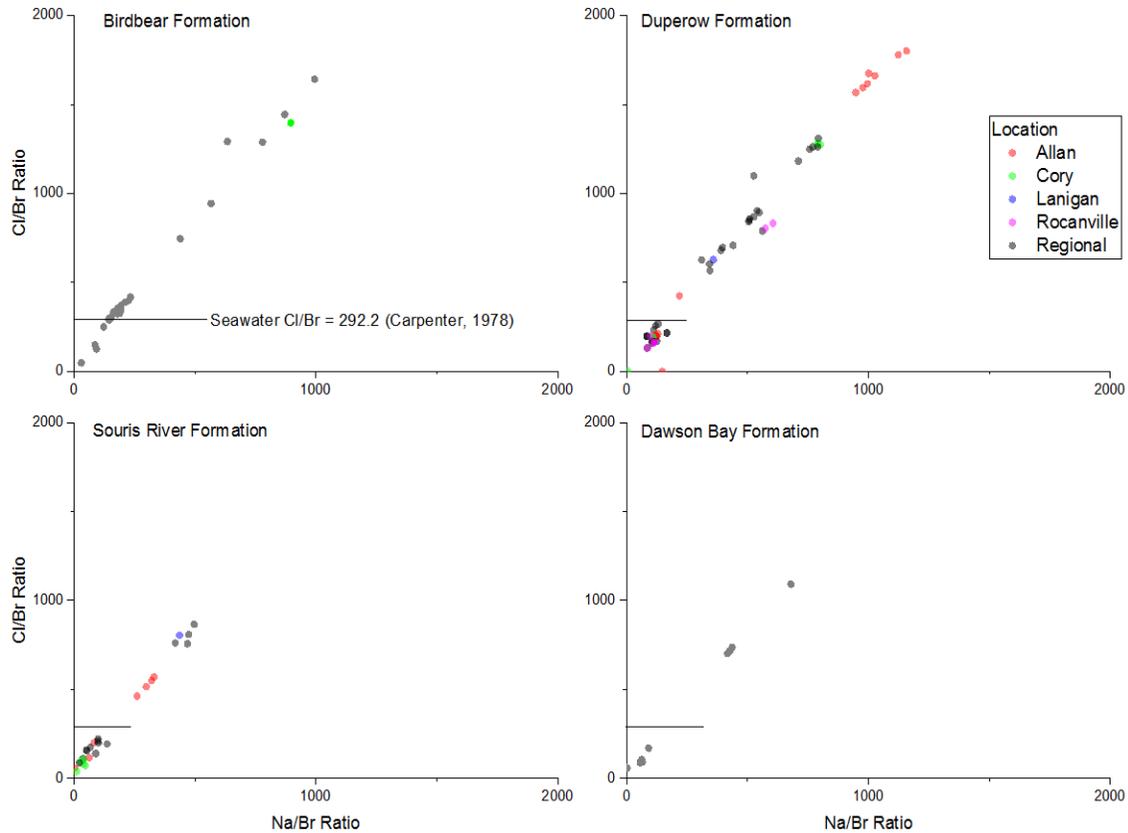


Figure 4.15. Comparison of Cl/Br molar ratios to Na/Br molar ratios for the four units.

Samples are divided into their host stratigraphies, and color coded to reflect regional spread implied by the mine site locations. The location of the seawater cutoff (Cl/Br) is shown as the horizontal line (taken from Carpenter, 1978)

4.4 Sulfate

Groundwater has been classified into older evolved brines with a Na-Ca-Cl signature, meteoric dominated waters with a Ca-SO₄ signature, and Na-Cl signature by Rostron and Holmden (2000) in the Williston Basin. A regional analysis of SO₄ was conducted in an attempt to define these waters due to the relationship of Ca and SO₄ in relation to gypsum and anhydrite solubility. The amount of SO₄ within formation water has been plotted according to stratigraphy (Figure 4.16, Figure 4.17, Figure 4.18, and

Figure 4.19). Areas where SO_4 is low may define the Na-Ca-Cl brines and areas of high SO_4 may represent areas where there is dissolution of gypsum and anhydrite. The Dawson Bay and Souris River formations show a pattern similar to the connate water corridor seen in earlier figures. In comparison to these older units, the Duperow Formation shows an overall lower amount of SO_4 in solution.

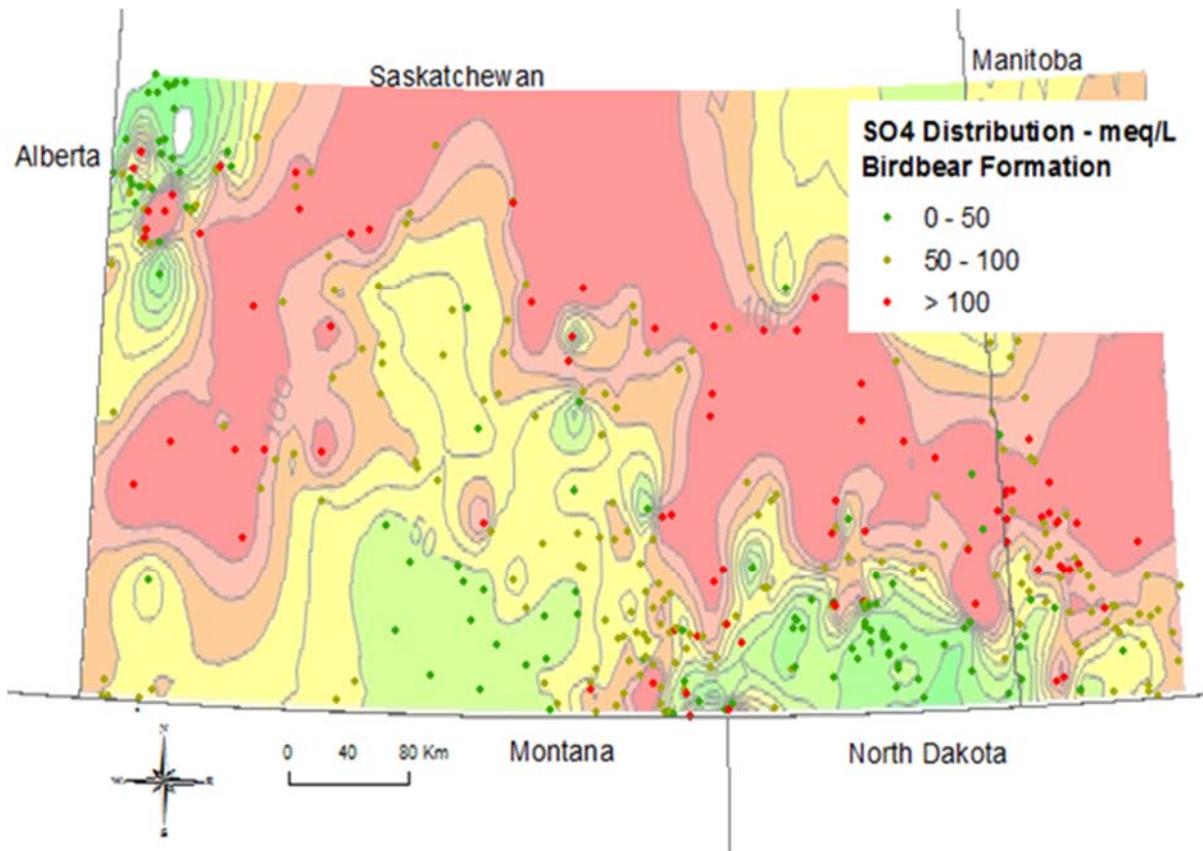


Figure 4.16. Regional distribution of sulfate in water samples for the Birdbear Formation.

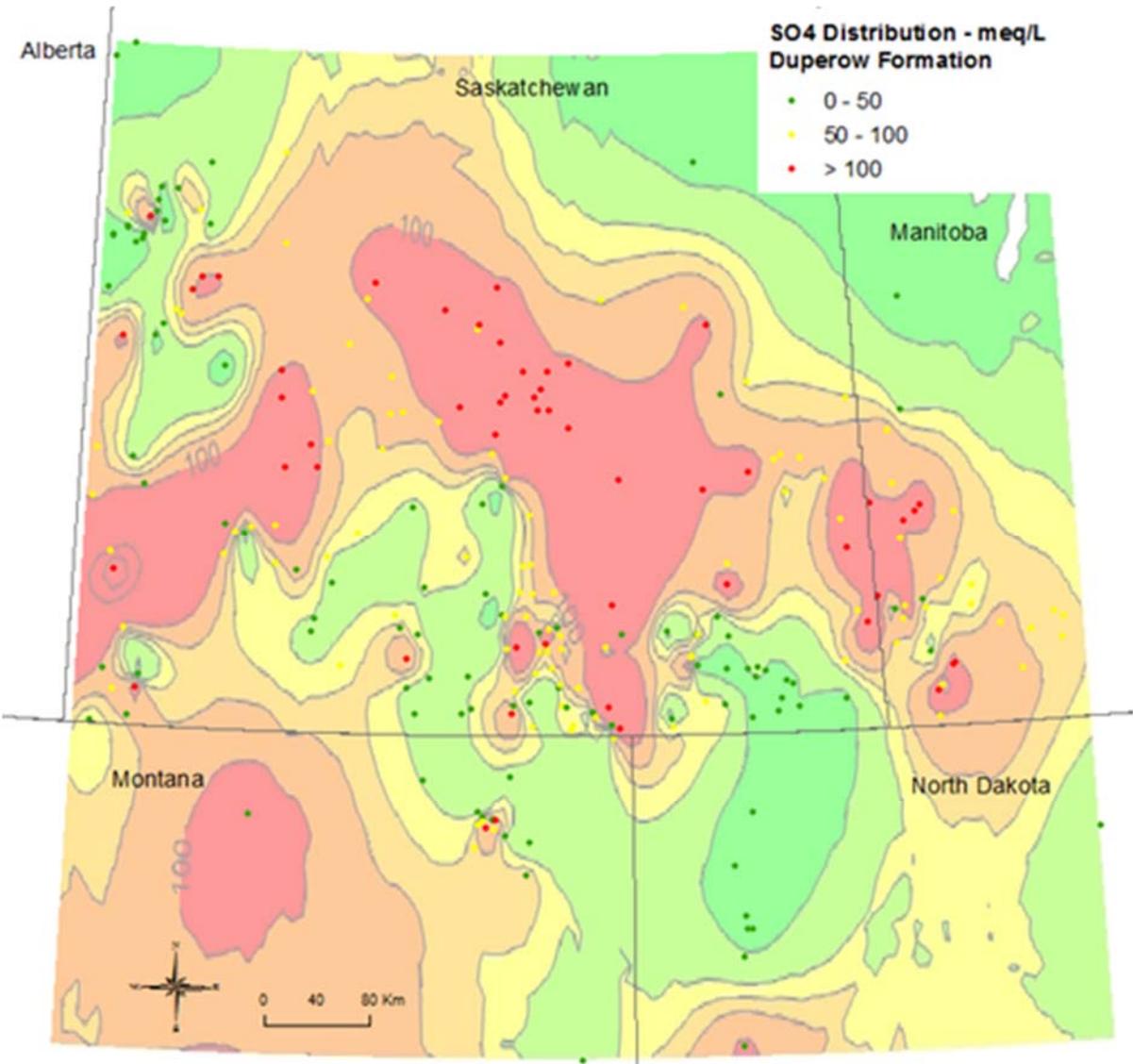


Figure 4.17. Regional distribution of sulfate in water samples for the Duperow Formation.

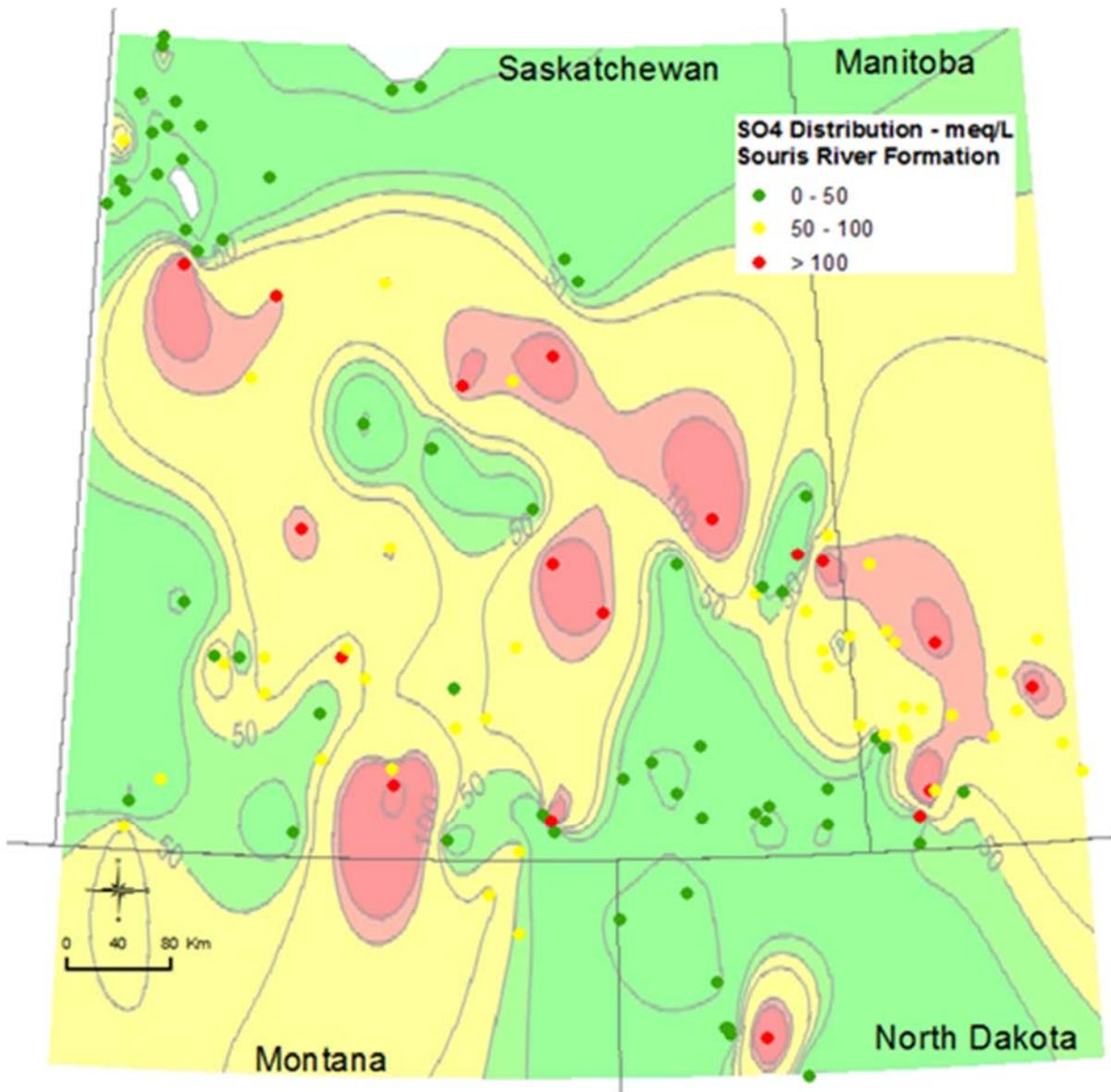


Figure 4.18 Regional distribution of sulfate in water samples for the Souris River Formation.

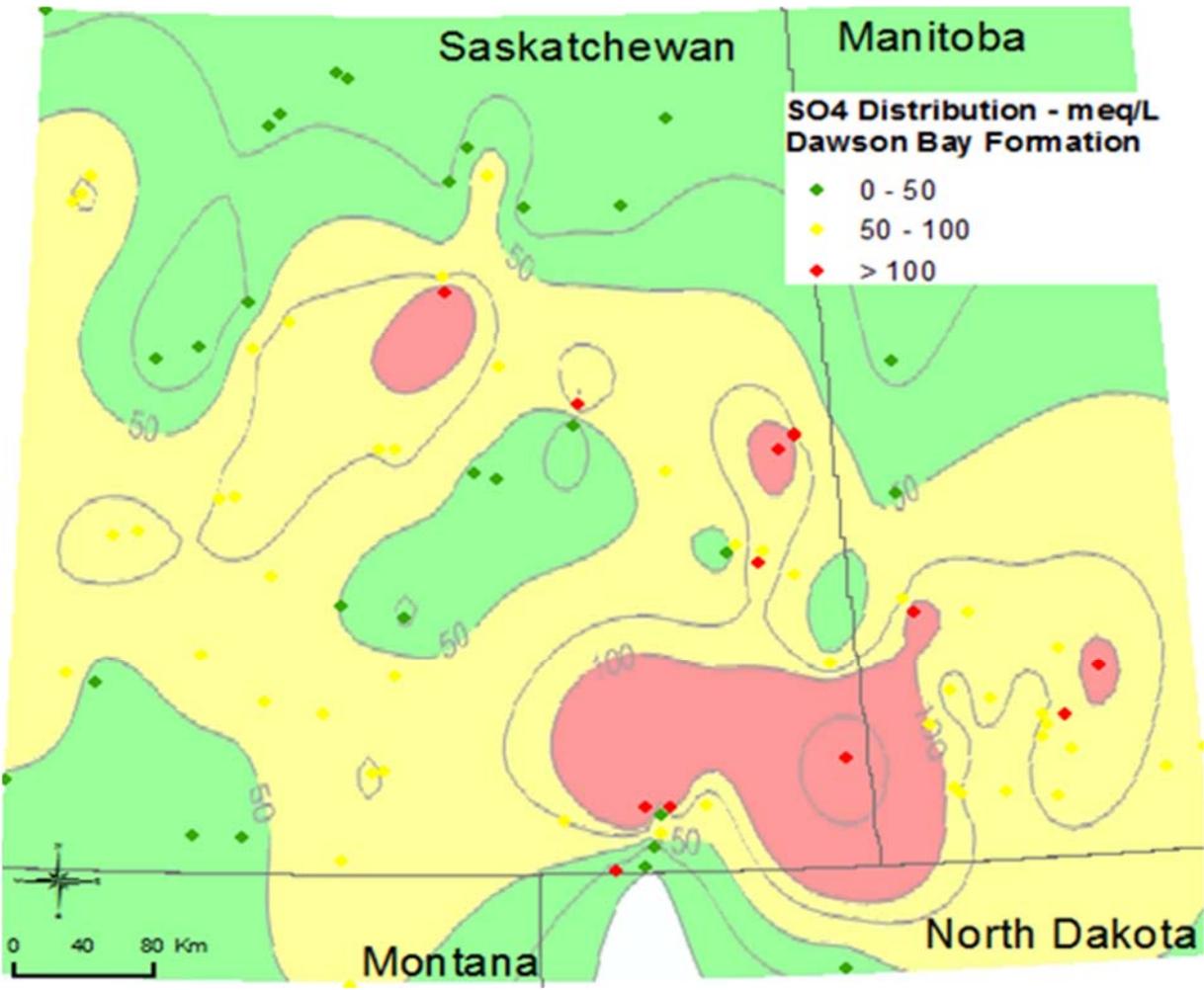


Figure 4.19. Regional distribution of sulfate in water samples for the Dawson Bay Formation.

Graphically, the relationship between SO_4 and Cl or Ca concentration show an expected relationship (Figure 4.20). This is noteworthy because as the amount of both Ca and Cl increase SO_4 decreases. With Ca this is especially noticeable, this represents the Ca and SO_4 relationship to the solubility of gypsum and anhydrite. The role of the Na-Ca-Cl water chemistry is also reflected in this graph. Samples with high Ca would be found in the Na-Ca-Cl waters, which also have low SO_4 but should also contain high Cl. Therefore, it is expected both high Ca and high Cl samples would have low SO_4 in solution.

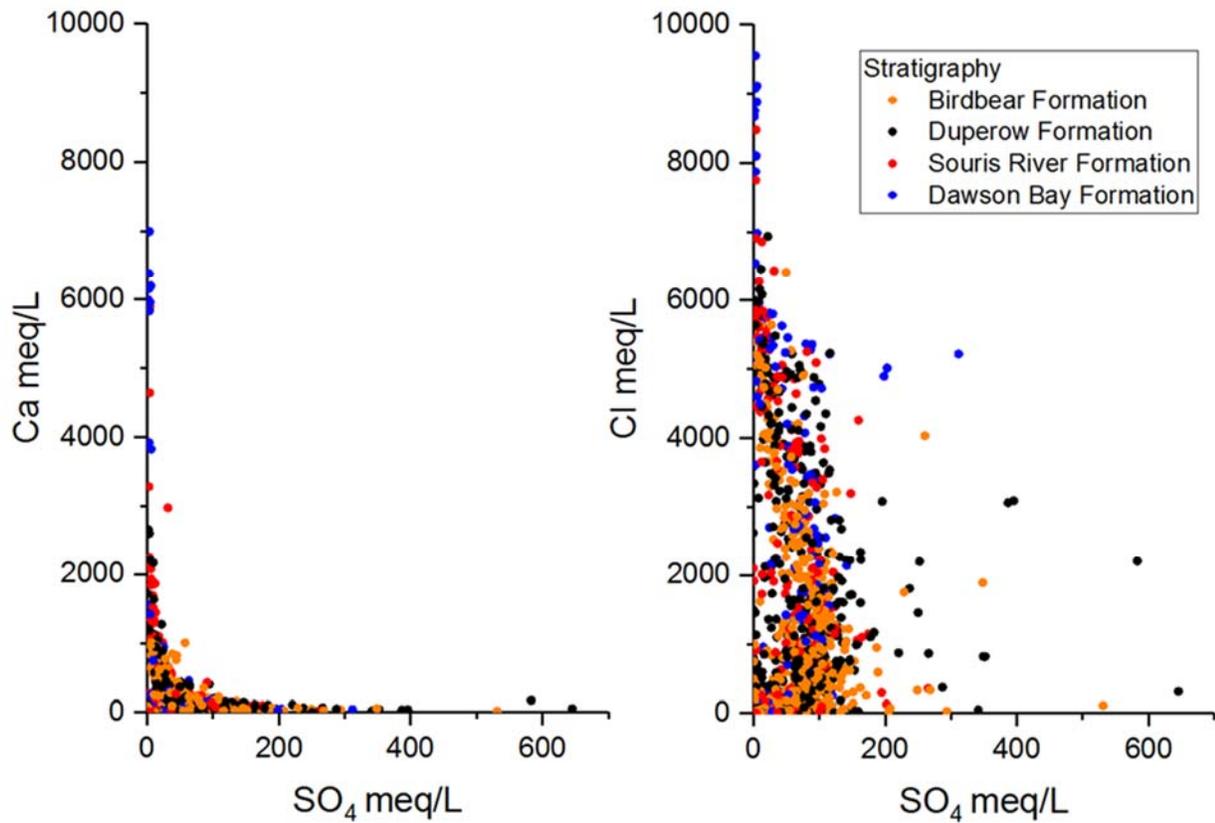


Figure 4.20 Graphical comparison for Ca and Cl to SO_4 for the four units

4.5 Isotopes

Plotting the various samples on a $\delta^2\text{H}$ vs. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ graph illustrates the spread of Elk Point Basin water isotopic signatures. The distribution of samples relative to the Global Meteoric Water Line (GMWL) (Equation 3) gives an indication of the influence of glacial, meteoric, and syndepositional evaporated seawater on the resultant groundwater signature. Samples with low values of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ as opposed to high $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ showing the influence of a colder climate of precipitation as opposed to that of a warm climate respectively.

Equation 3 - Global Meteoric Water Line equation as defined by Craig (1961).

$$\delta D = 8.0 \times \delta^{18}O + 10 \text{ ‰}$$

Previous salinity interpretations are consistent with the isotopic observations seen in Figure 4.21. The location of the Dawson Bay Formation samples relative to the GMWL shows a predominantly warm climate signature (indicative of evaporative Devonian conditions), whereas the Duperow Formation has values consistent with cold climates (suggesting the influence of Pleistocene climates on isotope values). The Souris River Formation, as well as several samples from the Duperow Formation, fall between both extremes, with both the warm and cold climate signatures seen. Due to there only being one Birbear Formation water sample available there is a lack of evidence to isotopically attribute the water signature source.

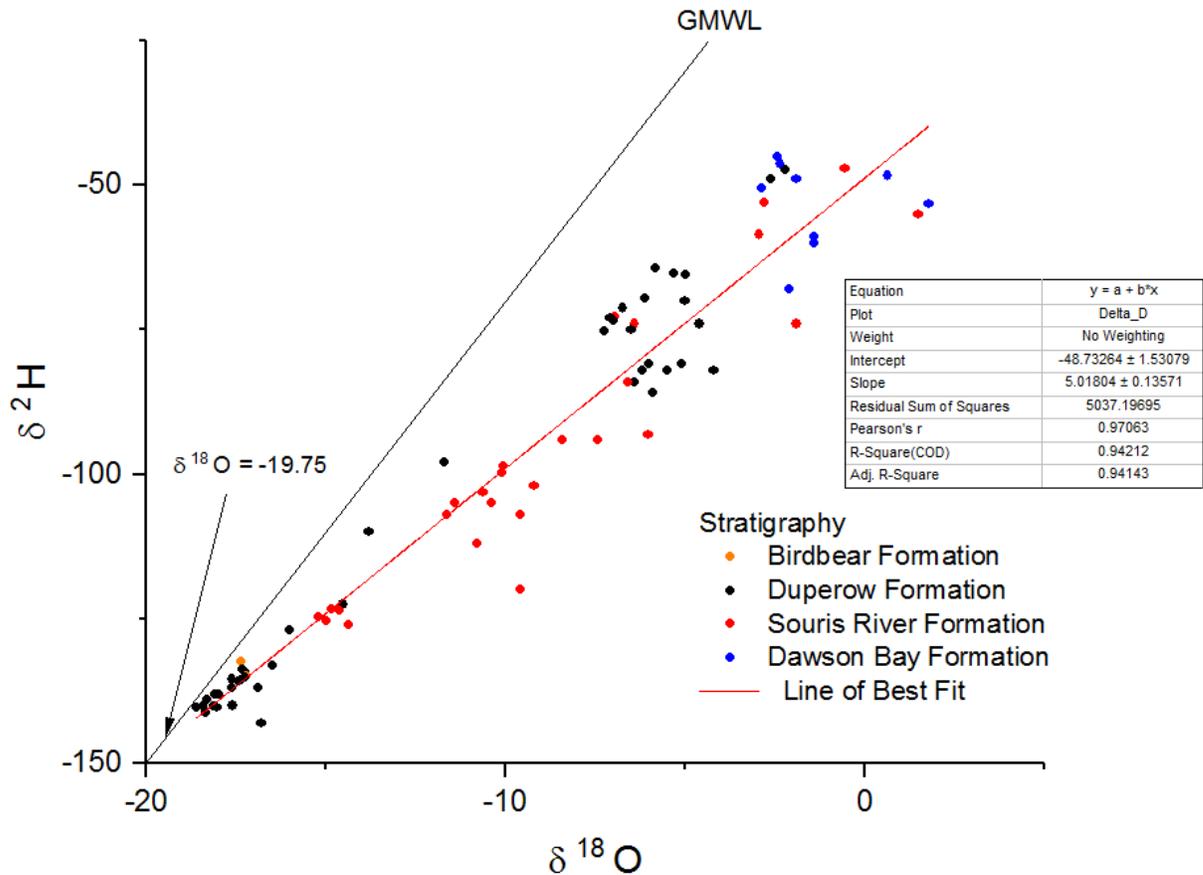


Figure 4.21 Comparison of the isotopic signatures from the Birdbear, Duperow, Souris River, and Dawson Bay formations.

The samples points are relative to the Global Meteoric Water Line (GMWL). The intercept of the line best fit is interpreted as -19.75‰

Due to the lack of regional spread of the data throughout the study area, regional context has been shown for the Duperow Formation samples by color coding them according to mine site (Figure 4.22). The samples from the eastern side of the basin (Rocanville and Scissors area) have a distinct signature from the samples from further west at the Allan and Cory mines. Eastern samples show more of a connate water signature, where as the western samples have a more meteoric/glacial component.

$\delta^2\text{H}$

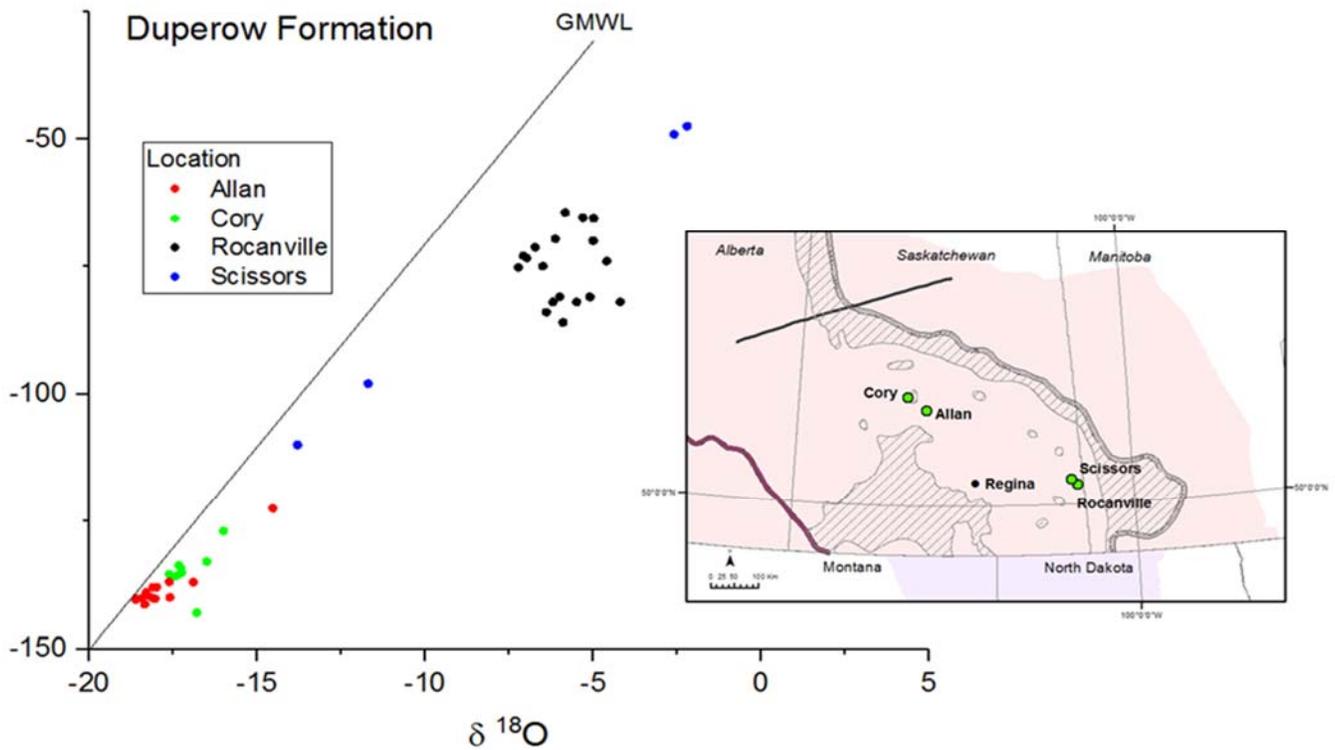


Figure 4.22 Regional variation in isotopic signature according to mine site.

The Duperow Formation shows a shift from dissolution waters in the western part of the Elk Point basin (relatively) to those samples from closer to the Manitoba border.

Changes in deuterium excess according to chemical variation have been plotted for the formations (Figure 4.23). Notable points are that deuterium excess decreases with increase in overall salinity, has highly variable values for seawater when compared with Cl/Br, and has slightly higher values in connate and mixed halite solutions as compared to the halite dissolution (more meteoric) formation fluids. The highest values for the deuterium excess appear in the low TDS waters of the Duperow Formation.

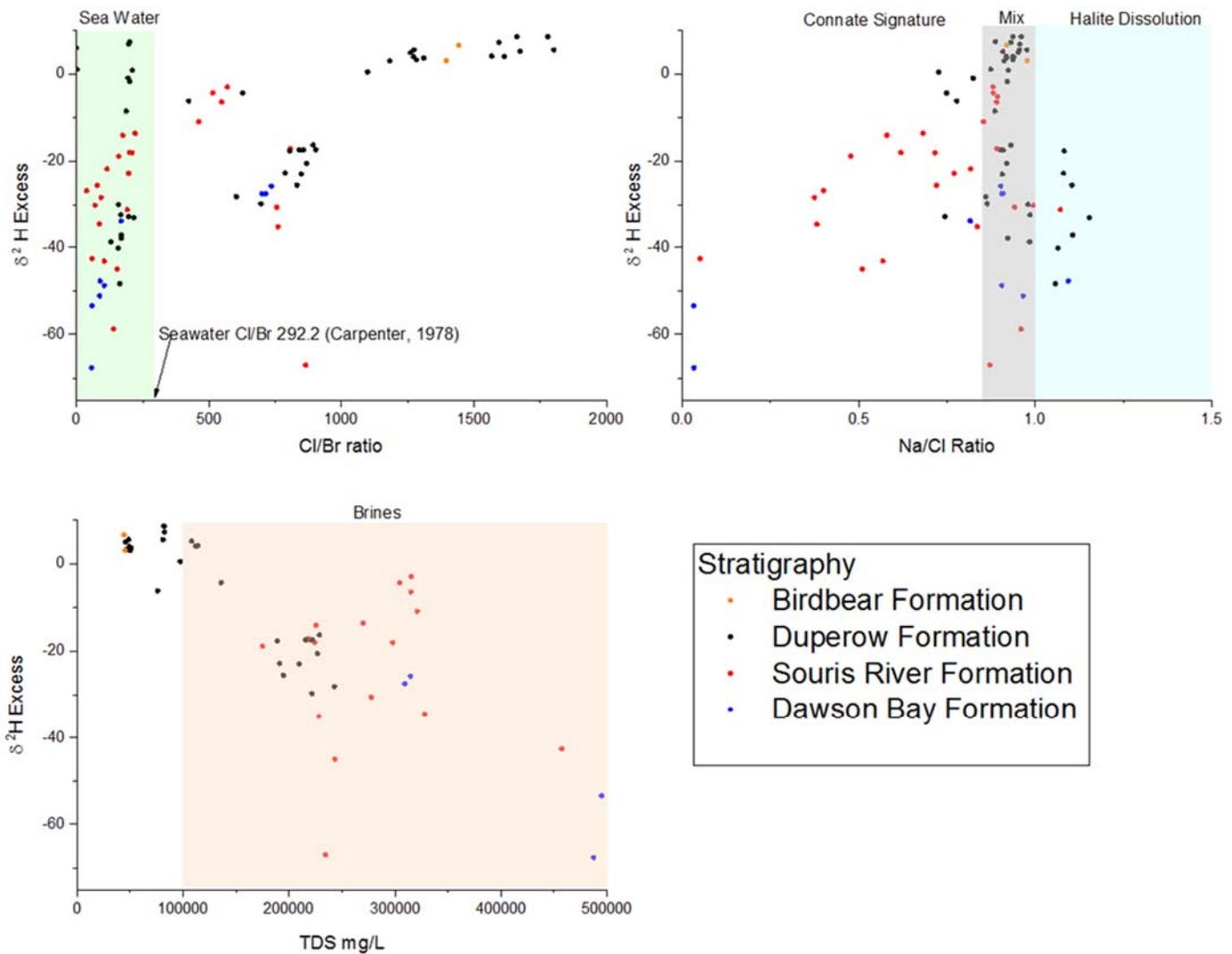


Figure 4.23. Graphical investigation of the changing water properties with isotopic signature for the Duperow, Souris River, and Dawson Bay Formation.

Chapter 5 Discussion

Regional trends in the concentration of the total dissolved solids (TDS) as well as patterns in salinity characteristics analyzed from formation water have provided information on flow direction, recharge, and discharge. It has been noted in all formations, that water samples show evidence of being composed of a combination of original evaporated sea water and meteoric recharge. Regional variation is noted in all studied formations. This variation can be attributed to differences in residence time, water rock interaction, distance from recharge, and cross-formational mixing. It is a reasonable conclusion that the chemical signature of water from one stratigraphic unit varies considerably over the length of the basin, as well that water from one stratigraphic unit in one area of the basin may be identical to a sample from a different unit in another area. These variations complicate any attempts at interpreting and trying to pinpoint the source of water detected in mining units to the appropriate stratigraphic horizon.

Through this study, it has been shown that the TDS is controlled by the presence of initial evaporated seawater, the dissolution of evaporite horizons, and the dissolution of rock forming minerals. In sag basins, heavy connate brines are quite immobile and are generally controlled by gravity and thus restricted to basin lows (Ferguson et al., 2018). This regional assessment of the Devonian water samples has duplicated these results and has shown that the oldest and heaviest brines are in the deepest parts of the basin. More specifically, the Dawson Bay Formation contains the oldest and densest Ca-Cl brines at depth. These brines have not been mobilized and flushed from the basin under past or current hydrologic regimes. Notable dilution of the TDS in this unit is an indication of the influx of low salinity meteoric recharge or the incursion of less concentrated fluids from a different stratigraphic horizon.

Through a graphical and regional assessment of the stratigraphic hydrochemistry this research shown that the four units differ in chemical and isotopic signature. The Dawson Bay, Souris River, Duperow and Birdbear formations show an end member type system. More specifically, the Dawson Bay Formation, immediately above the Prairie Evaporite, has salinity closely associated with a connate water end member, with less influence from meteoric recharge and halite dissolution. The Birdbear and Duperow formations are similar. They are the furthest units from the Prairie Evaporite, and have shown the greatest influence of meteoric water as well as halite dissolution. The Souris River Formation falls between these two in both stratigraphy and chemistry. It contains the signatures from both the connate and halite dissolution end members.

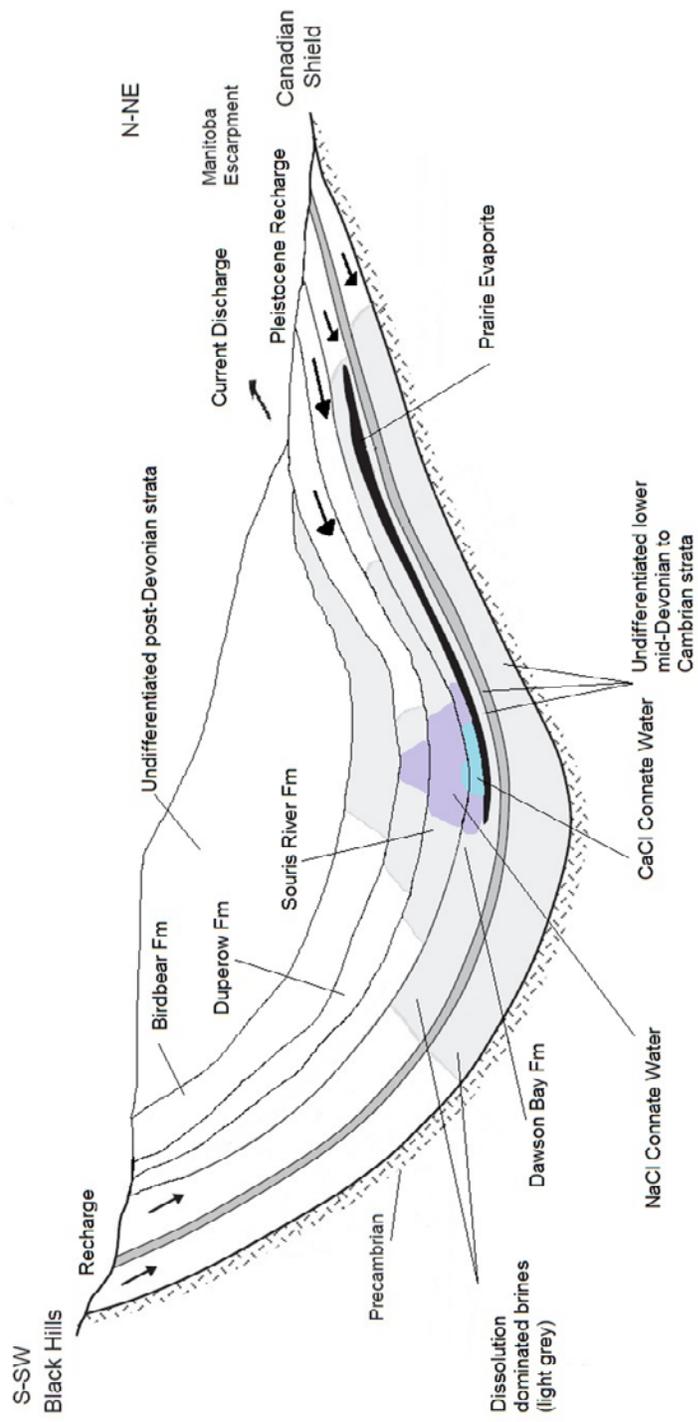
Regionally, the formations follow known trends in hydrogeology, matching convincingly with the previously interpreted recharge and discharge directions and supporting the theory of recharge incursion to the east during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Birdbear Formation showed no evidence of dilution associated with recharge reversal along the eastern side of the basin. However, this cannot be substantiated using $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ or $\delta^2\text{H}$ isotopic signatures due to the lack of available data. If it is in fact the case that they are devoid of meltwaters, the isopach map of the Birdbear formation (TGI Williston Basin Working Group, 2008) in Manitoba suggests that the Birdbear may not have had a surficial expression along the Manitoba escarpment, and may have been limited subglacial recharge.

The expected hydrochemical evolution shows a progressive movement from bicarbonate and sulfate dominated surficial recharge, to older and more evolved chloride dominated brines. The expectation in the deepest parts of the Elk Point Basin is there will be a chloride dominated geochemical signature. It has been shown that in all formations, the deepest parts of the basin (which are in Southern Saskatchewan and into the United States) are the locus for the older and most highly saline brines. This hydrochemical analysis supports the results of Palombi (2009) and Ferguson et al. (2018) that have also determined this through interpretation of structural and hydraulic gradients for the Williston Basin.

When looking at isotopes, there is an overall trend of the water samples when plotted against the GWML. The line of best fit suggests a water source and a $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of ~ -20 ‰, indicative of the presence of glacial meltwater. The regional persistence of this low isotopic signature is indicative of how deep and how far these fluids could migrate. This $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of ~ -20 ‰ is consistent with other studies (Grasby 2000, Grasby and Chen 2005, Hendry et al. 2013) implying that the glacial melt water consisted of a single isotopic value and not a variable isotopic range. Work by Ferguson and Jasechko (2015) used fossil groundwater isotopic signatures paired with general circulation models to determine that Pleistocene meltwater sourced from the Laurentide Ice Sheet has spatial variation of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$. However, within the Williston Basin is there seemingly no variation in the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of the Pleistocene meltwater end member. This may reflect the entrance of subglacial recharge over a relatively restricted area of Paleozoic carbonate outcrop along the northeastern edge of the basin. Multiple recharge events during different ice sheet advances may have also resulted in enhanced hydrodynamic dispersion, effectively wiping out isotopic signals of individual events.

A summary schematic of the hydrochemistry of the Elk Point basin is shown as Figure 5.1. From the regional and graphical data spread, The Elk Point Basin shows the influence of meteoric recharge in the S/SW, evaporite dissolution as these waters interact with the host formation mineralogy, and the

presence of an older, connate brine in the basin depths. This evaporated seawater consists of a Ca-Cl signature, and remains stuck in the lowermost Dawson Bay Formation and to a minor extent the Souris River Formation due to down-dip density driven flow. Topography-driven recharge waters have been unable to flush these brines from the system entirely. The resultant system therefore produces a pool of dense connate water in the lowermost formations that deflects the lighter, meteorically diluted brines over, where they continue to be flushed. These waters can bypass the older waters and continue to travel under topographically-driven pressure through the basin and continue to the discharge area.



Diagrammatic representation, not to scale

Figure 5.1 Schematic diagram of the hydrodynamic characteristics within the Elk Point Basin

Examination of cross-formational mixing in the Elk Point Basin is important, as it could suggest the presence of dissolution features or the presence of a structural conduit. The location of these features is valuable information. Hydrological conduits can cause breaches in otherwise tight aquitards and allow for the passage of water into underground workings. When analyzing the results of the regional spread of data, there are instances where the schematic figure does not conform. In these instances, there is water that does not belong appear to belong in the conceptual model presented in Figure 5.1. For instance, samples from the deepest part of the Saskatchewan sub basin contain Dawson Bay formation sampled water that has very diluted and meteoric signatures, surrounded by more typical highly saline old waters. This may be an indication of cross formational mixing, perhaps a dissolution feature or structural conduit that has allowed for the percolation of dilute waters from the above formations into the deeper basin (Figure 1.4).

The regional hydrochemistry contains a significant amount of regional variability that can be explained through lithological, structural and hydrological variation within the units. The utilization of hydrochemistry to assess and fingerprint individual water samples from mining operations must take this into consideration. It is imperative that a local scale hydrochemical analysis be undertaken in advance of any such study.

Chapter 6 Conclusions and Future Work

The creation of a comprehensive formation water chemistry database has allowed for the manipulation of data and analysis of both geochemical signatures and regional trends. Graphical comparisons of common aqueous ions have shown that different stratigraphies show different evolutionary histories based on the influence of halite dissolution, meteoric (including Pleistocene) dilution and the preservation of a highly evolved connate sea water end member. In addition to stratigraphic differences, the regional distribution assessed through GIS has allowed for indications of hydrogeology and fluid movements. The spacing of samples however, has made the interpretation of smaller scale structural conduits indicating leakage through aquitards and cross-formational mixing difficult.

In addition to understanding regional trends and local scale hydrochemical variation in stratigraphic units, details on the specific signatures of formation water chemistry require the incorporation of statistical analysis. Such analysis is essential in determining more definitive associations between ions. The use of geostatistics, neural network, factor, and cluster analysis may be useful in determining the relationships between the ions in solutions, which may define a specific lithological unit. A statistical analysis of this level may be crucial to the process of fingerprinting water samples to their source lithologies.

Contemporaneous research is being undertaken on vertical chemical variability using multi-variate statistical methods, numerical modeling and more exotic chemical analysis. This includes strontium isotopes ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) to assess water/rock interaction, and chlorine ($\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$) and bromine ($\delta^{81}\text{Br}$) isotopes to better understand the nature of the fluids as they act in a conservative manner and may provide better resolution for tracing and fingerprinting water source stratigraphy. Unfortunately, this sampling program is restricted to a vertical assessment local to the mine sites, and therefore regional variability cannot be assessed now. However, consistent with the regional analysis, the vertical assessment has shown an indication of the mixing of fluids across units as well as the detection of the influence of meteoric recharge.

As the four formations above the Prairie Evaporite, the chemistry of the water held within the Birdbear, Duperow, Souris River, and Dawson Bay formations is of great importance. This regional hydrochemical analysis is important as it has shown that most water sampled from the units above the highly soluble Prairie Evaporite have a meteoric component, and that the Birdbear, Duperow and Souris River

formations have a high content of meteoric and Pleistocene recharge. Connate water is more prominent in the deep parts of the basin, therefore most common in the Dawson Bay formation.

In addition to the vertical variability, the regional variability has raised questions on the validity of interpreting water chemistry and attempting to determine the source lithology. A Duperow Formation water sample from mid-basin (with a meteoric and glacial input) can look identical to a Dawson Bay Formation sample from the Eastern side of the Elk Point Basin.

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Appendix

Stratigraphy	Latitude	Longitude	Sample_Depth_m	Sample_ID	Sortable_UWI	Data_Source	Date	Mine_Site	General_Comments	Sample_Description	TDS_mg_L	Ca_mg_L	Ca_meq_L	Mg_mg_L	Mg_meq_L	K_mg_L	K_meq_L	Na_mg_L	Na_meq_L	Total_Cations	HCO3_mg_L	HCO3_meq_L	Cl_mg_L	Cl_meq_L	SO4_mg_L	SO4_meq_L	Br_mg_L	Br_meq_L	Delta_D	Delta_O18
											mg/l	mg/l	meq/l	mg/l	meq/l	mg/l	meq/l	mg/l	meq/l		mg/l	meq/l	mg/l	meq/l	mg/l	meq/l	mg/l	meq/l	%	%
Birdbear Formation	52.05058336	-109.5414594	794.00	ACC-23297	1W30352532110100	Accumap	11/23/1979	Regional	CLEAR COLORLESS FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM A SAMPLE		17665.00	80.00	3.99	73.00	6.01	6.00	0.15	6295.00	273.82	283.97	1513.00	24.80	9675.00	272.90	23.00	0.48				
Birdbear Formation	52.41591345	-109.6265245	744.00	ACC-05807	1W30402602094100	Accumap	9/17/1994	Regional	CO30.5 OH0.5.NO SAMPLE DATE.INSUFFICIENT OIL FOR		21279.00	80.90	4.04	147.00	12.10	320.00	8.21	7520.00	327.10	351.69	367.00	6.01	12600.00	355.40	421.00	8.77				
Birdbear Formation	49.72956452	-100.8922871	772.75	ACC-06281	1W10092612050000	Accumap	N/A	Regional			1361.00	67.92	461.00	37.94	169.00	4.33	15908.00	691.96	802.14	281.00	4.61	26200.00	739.01	4975.00	103.58					
Birdbear Formation	49.26173812	-103.4243671	2104.90	ACC-23500	1W20041104012100	Accumap	3/25/1998	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON AN ORANGE FILTRATE RECOVERE		225437.00	10170.00	507.51	2234.00	183.84	10264.00	263.18	66700.00	2901.29	3855.15	120.00	1.97	134400.00	3790.93	1550.00	32.27				
Birdbear Formation	52.11253296	-108.5947051	762.00	ACC-06106	1W30361924130100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	SAMPLE CONSISTED OF WATERY MUD		17735.00	374.00	18.66	225.00	18.52	0.05	0.00	5621.00	244.50	281.71	1500.00	24.58	6590.00	185.88	3424.00	71.29				
Birdbear Formation	49.35013536	-102.0317063	1557.50	ACC-23489	1W20050102010100	Accumap	11/19/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=76.32,SEC		280085.00	17944.00	895.45	3178.00	261.52	0.05	0.00	85659.00	3725.96	4882.93	256.00	4.20	172500.00	4865.60	678.00	14.12				
Birdbear Formation	49.99187007	-100.9457304	692.50	ACC-04817	1W10122610010000	Accumap	N/A	Regional			127045.00	2638.00	131.64	872.00	71.76	0.05	0.00	45502.00	1979.23	2182.63	238.00	3.90	72792.00	2053.20	5003.00	104.16				
Birdbear Formation	49.97719832	-101.6331877	551.70	ACC-02933	1W10123103010100	Accumap	3/27/1956	Regional	PRIMARY SALINITY: 95.70, SECONDARY SALINITY: 2.68		21226.00	169.00	8.43	89.00	7.32	0.05	0.00	8040.00	349.72	365.48	360.00	5.90	12750.00	359.63	1.00	0.02				
Birdbear Formation	49.07432554	-100.172826	1121.35	ACC-09959	1W10012136040000	Accumap	5/5/1953	Regional	W5153-BOTTOM OF FLUID COLUMN.W6053-TOP OF FLUID C		201270.00	2360.00	117.77	860.00	70.77	0.05	0.00	74960.00	3260.58	3449.12	170.00	2.79	120200.00	3390.40	2720.00	56.63				
Birdbear Formation	52.31264495	-109.6838012	772.40	ACC-06268	1W30382632110100	Accumap	N/A	Regional			24.00	1.20	5.00	0.41	0.05	0.00	1084.00	47.15	48.76	650.00	10.65	1280.00	36.10	91.00	1.89					
Birdbear Formation	51.52755563	-109.645667	989.10	ACC-23314	1W30292631100100	Accumap	7/9/1969	Regional	SAMPLE AS RECEIVED CONSISTED OF APPROXIMATELY 10% TOTAL HARDNESS AS CaCO3=3330 G/M3.TOTAL ALKALINITY		27698.00	1073.00	53.55	355.00	29.21	0.05	0.00	8374.00	364.25	447.01	1888.00	30.94	11045.00	311.54	4857.00	101.12				
Birdbear Formation	49.0318471	-104.040626	2402.50	ACC-16701	1W20011614020100	Accumap	6/4/1985	Regional			129937.00	1270.00	63.38	23.10	1.90	24300.00	623.08	30500.00	1326.68	2014.73	532.00	8.72	62200.00	1754.44	11000.00	229.02				
Birdbear Formation	49.25106635	-103.4508171	2069.00	ACC-23511	1W20031132072100	Accumap	8/12/1997	Regional	CACL2=1485,MG(HCO3)2=140		296889.00	20958.00	1045.86	412.00	33.90	5854.00	150.10	88625.00	3854.97	5084.46	286.00	4.69	180370.00	5087.58	384.00	7.99				
Birdbear Formation	50.23858336	-105.4751867	1419.80	ACC-23359	1W20152611020100	Accumap	11/25/1958	Regional	CACL2=1485,MG(HCO3)2=140		8341.00	536.00	26.75	102.00	8.39	0.05	0.00	1927.00	83.82	118.96	1171.00	19.19	540.00	15.23	4065.00	84.63				
Birdbear Formation	49.66390451	-109.4297097	1799.20	ACC-15921	1W30082623110100	Accumap	8/26/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA		4151.00	629.00	31.39	155.00	12.76	0.05	0.00	449.00	19.53	63.67	102.00	1.67	446.00	12.58	2370.00	49.34				
Birdbear Formation	49.44097402	-101.836132	1422.20	ACC-14029	1W10053351401000	Accumap	N/A	Regional			272258.00	12787.00	638.11	3510.00	288.84	0.05	0.00	87660.00	3813.00	4739.94	87.00	1.43	167500.00	4724.56	714.00	14.87				
Birdbear Formation	49.14723066	-104.4462756	2334.20	ACC-23521	1W20021926030100	Accumap	12/23/1966	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA. FE, BA, CO3, OH, ABSENT. VO 15 MINS. SHUT IN 15		224903.00	6574.00	328.06	547.00	45.01	0.05	0.00	80249.00	3490.63	3863.71	312.00	5.11	136181.00	3841.17	1040.00	21.65				
Birdbear Formation	49.51202311	-100.5309152	771.20	ACC-06248	1W10062328120000	Accumap	9/10/1954	Regional			58127.00	1880.00	93.82	616.00	50.69	0.05	0.00	19314.00	840.11	984.62	262.00	4.29	31114.00	877.61	4941.00	102.87				
Birdbear Formation	49.81653079	-106.5430882	2219.60	ACC-16564	1W30100418040100	Accumap	N/A	Regional			3494.00	524.00	26.15	102.00	8.39	0.05	0.00	437.00	19.01	53.55	85.00	1.39	450.00	12.69	1896.00	39.47				
Birdbear Formation	49.00439934	-104.3971876	2418.25	ACC-16718	1W20011806072100	Accumap	N/A	Regional			136290.00	3350.00	167.17	509.00	41.89	0.05	0.00	48800.00	2122.68	2331.78	390.00	6.39	79600.00	2245.23	3640.00	75.78				
Birdbear Formation	50.02494711	-101.398418	846.60	ACC-07265	1W10122921050000	Accumap	N/A	Regional			82767.00	2060.00	102.80	627.00	51.60	0.05	0.00	28802.00	1252.82	1407.21	256.00	4.20	46162.00	1302.06	4860.00	101.18				
Birdbear Formation	49.26875982	-100.3952952	929.65	ACC-07975	1W10042204040000	Accumap	10/18/1954	Regional	TOOL OPEN 1 HR SHUT IN 30 MINS GOOD AIR BLOW THRO		170933.00	5746.00	286.74	1547.00	127.30	0.05	0.00	58318.00	2536.69	2950.74	207.00	3.39	102819.00	2900.15	2296.00	47.80				
Birdbear Formation	51.92350135	-108.9779152	789.40	ACC-06565	1W30342118130100	Accumap	12/26/1958	Regional	BA,FE,CO3,OH,ABSENT.CACL2=2726,MG(HCO3)2=1676,MG		26168.00	984.00	49.10	398.00	32.75	0.05	0.00	7889.00	343.15	425.01	1400.00	22.94	10863.00	306.41	4634.00	96.48				
Birdbear Formation	49.01259441	-100.0880672	1087.25	ACC-09610	1W10012004160000	Accumap	3/9/1956	Regional	V.O.60MMS REC 150/MUDDY S.W. TOTAL CONCENTRATION		1731.00	86.38	357.00	29.38	0.05	0.00	12067.00	524.88	640.64	170.00	2.79	20016.00	564.58	3487.00	72.60					
Birdbear Formation	49.37630588	-109.6294431	1621.20	ACC-15553	1W30052707140100	Accumap	N/A	Regional			4844.00	763.00	38.08	282.00	23.21	0.05	0.00	221.00	9.61	70.89	2516.00	41.23	1062.00	29.96						
Birdbear Formation	49.17355885	-102.2831328	1863.10	ACC-16081	1W20020361501000	Accumap	12/31/1954	Regional	PRIMARY SALINITY=76.10,SECONDARY SALINITY=23.78,S		191423.00	12800.00	638.75	1910.00	157.18	0.05	0.00	58276.00	2534.86	3330.79	232.00	3.80	117000.00	3300.14	1323.00	27.54				
Birdbear Formation	49.29828515	-100.1920173	834.40	ACC-07136	1W10042113040000	Accumap	9/30/1954	Regional			165349.00	5342.00	266.58	1659.00	136.52	0.05	0.00	56317.00	2449.65	2852.75	286.00	4.69	98876.00	2788.93	2869.00	59.73				
Birdbear Formation	49.28071245	-105.9035464	2033.60	ACC-16430	1W20042907050100	Accumap	10/20/1953	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=14.78,SEC		2686.00	509.00	25.40	113.00	9.30	0.05	0.00	138.00	6.00	40.70	166.00	2.72	90.00	2.54	1704.00	35.48				
Birdbear Formation	51.32717905	-107.360042	1052.50	ACC-23318	1W30271021130100	Accumap	7/5/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.		19864.00	1276.00	63.68	522.00	42.96	0.05	0.00	5330.00	231.84	338.47	106.00	1.74	9825.00	277.13	2805.00	58.40				
Birdbear Formation	49.51961588	-100.4242676	741.90	ACC-05760	1W10062231010000	Accumap	N/A	Regional			61018.00	2047.00	102.15	578.00	47.56	0.05	0.00	20393.00	887.05	1036.76	287.00	4.70	33515.00	945.34	4198.00	87.40				
Birdbear Formation	49.21680666	-106.7883683	1991.00	ACC-16389	1W30030617130100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=32.16,SEC		3640.00	522.00	26.05	152.00	12.51	0.05	0.00	420.00	18.27	56.83	195.00	3.20	360.00	10.15	2090.00	43.51				
Birdbear Formation	49.35336646	-99.9209611	702.25	ACC-04974	1W10041936130000	Accumap	9/12/1956	Regional			121488.00	2886.00	144.02	1040.00	85.58	0.05	0.00	42546.00	1850.65	2080.25	201.00	3.29	70366.00	1984.77	4449.00	92.63				
Birdbear Formation	49.7341317	-100.8356145	765.50	ACC-06157	1W10092508100000	Accumap	12/23/1986	Regional	CLEAR, COLORLESS FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM A SAMPLE		75573.00	1802.00	89.92	2503.00	205.97	222.00	5.69	21670.00	942.59	1244.17	329.00	5.39	43500.00	1226.98	5547.00	115.49				

Birdbear Formation	52.31921778	-109.5995278	1055.00	ACC-23292	1W30392601089100	Accumap	10/6/2011	Regional	THIS ANALYSIS AND CALCULATIONS ARE BASED ON PH=SM	29449.00	399.00	19.91	317.00	26.09	80.80	2.07	10900.00	474.12	522.71	313.10	5.13	17597.00	496.35	1.60	0.03	366.00	4.58	
Birdbear Formation	50.08040246	-101.4902185	844.30	ACC-07245	1W10133011040100	Accumap	10/8/1968	Regional	SAMPLE CONSISTED OF APPROXIMATELY 50% FREE WATER,	13378.00	526.00	26.25	40.00	3.29	0.05	0.00	3861.00	167.94	197.48	84.00	1.38	2290.00	64.59	6577.00	136.93			
Birdbear Formation	50.21298825	-100.992098	605.95	ACC-03466	1W10142629010000	Accumap	3/13/1968	Regional		42448.00	1314.00	65.57	576.00	47.40	0.05	0.00	13699.00	595.87	708.84	517.00	8.47	20545.00	579.50	5797.00	120.69			
Birdbear Formation	49.68991169	-100.6817349	710.20	ACC-05159	1W10082428110000	Accumap	5/11/1956	Regional		116530.00	2192.00	109.39	809.00	66.57	0.05	0.00	41682.00	1813.06	1989.03	244.00	4.00	67029.00	1890.64	4574.00	95.23			
Birdbear Formation	49.97256481	-104.7165622	1583.40	ACC-15412	1W20122006160100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		40201.00	1437.00	71.71	246.00	20.24	0.05	0.00	13388.00	582.35	674.33	366.00	6.00	20721.00	584.46	4042.00	84.15			
Birdbear Formation	49.12155162	-104.4239712	2387.20	ACC-16687	1W20021913060100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		33251.00	2115.00	105.54	884.00	72.75	0.05	0.00	8766.00	381.30	559.59	475.00	7.78	15500.00	437.20	5511.00	114.74			
Birdbear Formation	49.41647652	-100.2993937	787.30	ACC-06530	1W10052130030000	Accumap	9/28/1955	Regional		117833.00	3622.00	180.75	1059.00	87.15	0.05	0.00	40392.00	1756.95	2024.85	95.00	1.56	69152.00	1950.53	3513.00	73.14			
Birdbear Formation	50.9059756	-101.3025545	501.10	ACC-02529	1W10222821010000	Accumap	9/3/1958	Regional		25631.00	933.00	46.56	383.00	31.52	0.05	0.00	7976.00	346.94	425.01	1000.00	16.39	12071.00	340.48	3268.00	68.04			
Birdbear Formation	49.49875951	-104.0445465	1848.90	ACC-16043	1W20061625050100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		118966.00	1886.00	94.12	297.00	24.44	0.05	21.08	43300.00	1883.44	2023.02	223.00	3.65	69124.00	1949.74	3314.00	69.00			
Birdbear Formation	50.7377652	-107.3175205	1316.70	ACC-23326	1W30201034050100	Accumap	7/10/1956	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,INSUFFICIENT DATA FOR CORR	9339.00	621.00	30.99	279.00	22.96	0.05	0.00	2095.00	91.13	145.08	554.00	9.08	2090.00	58.95	3700.00	77.03			
Birdbear Formation	49.14912783	-100.9450944	1176.70	ACC-10602	1W10022630020000	Accumap	9/13/1971	Regional	18743.670? ?	21510.00	936.00	46.71	99.00	8.15	0.05	0.00	6709.00	291.83	346.68	49.00	0.80	8151.00	229.91	5566.00	115.88			
Birdbear Formation	49.5310012	-103.4098898	1778.50	ACC-23421	1W20071103092100	Accumap	7/2/1997	Regional	PALE YELLOW COLORED FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM A SAM	274618.00	9409.00	469.53	2064.00	169.85	2737.00	70.18	85486.00	3718.43	4427.82	366.00	6.00	174000.00	4907.91	556.00	11.58			
Birdbear Formation	49.07428348	-104.3018227	2427.60	ACC-16740	1W20011835010100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	SAMPLE CONTAINED TRACE SEDIMENT	297719.00	10613.00	529.62	1334.00	109.78	0.05	0.00	103381.00	4496.82	5136.25	280.00	4.59	181600.00	5122.27	510.00	10.62			
Birdbear Formation	49.54622216	-105.7359518	1908.10	ACC-16179	1W20072809090100	Accumap	11/23/1953	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=18.58,SEC	3416.00	586.00	29.24	168.00	13.82	0.05	0.00	326.00	9.83	52.90	191.00	3.13	140.00	3.95	2202.00	45.85			
Birdbear Formation	49.32756128	-101.3441096	1230.65	ACC-11484	1W10042928040000	Accumap	4/13/1956	Regional		234285.00	13252.00	661.31	1078.00	88.71	0.05	0.00	75839.00	3398.81	4048.83	315.00	5.16	142250.00	4012.35	1551.00	32.29			
Birdbear Formation	49.47013268	-103.3439574	1828.80	ACC-16004	1W20061018060100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		261977.00	11220.00	559.91	1318.00	108.46	0.05	0.00	88684.00	3857.54	4525.90	226.00	3.70	159606.00	4501.90	923.00	19.22			
Birdbear Formation	49.05934339	-100.8031789	1182.00	ACC-10665	1W10012530010002	Accumap	N/A	Regional		6630.00	330.85	1201.00	98.83	0.05	0.00	57224.00	2489.10	2918.79	248.00	4.06	101500.00	2862.95	2521.00	52.49				
Birdbear Formation	49.46648302	-102.7604214	1736.80	ACC-23464	1W20060616030100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	CONCENTRATION APPEARS TO BE THAT OF NISKU,BUT HAV	288548.00	11534.00	575.58	1484.00	122.12	0.05	0.00	98577.00	4287.86	4985.56	183.00	3.00	176200.00	4969.96	663.00	13.80			
Birdbear Formation	51.57101937	-109.6458848	960.10	ACC-08302	1W30302618100100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		26569.00	947.00	47.26	262.00	21.56	0.05	0.00	8340.00	362.77	431.59	1430.00	23.44	11300.00	318.73	4290.00	89.32			
Birdbear Formation	50.34831612	-106.9412894	1534.70	ACC-15158	1W30160717120100	Accumap	8/25/1953	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=54.62,SEC	7036.00	805.00	40.17	130.00	10.70	0.05	0.00	1409.00	61.29	112.16	1627.00	26.66	601.00	16.95	3290.00	68.50			
Birdbear Formation	49.5310012	-103.4098898	1778.50	ACC-23397	1W20071103092104	Accumap	7/2/1997	Regional	PALE YELLOW COLORED FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM A SAM	274618.00	9409.00	469.53	2064.00	169.85	2737.00	70.18	85486.00	3718.43	4427.82	366.00	6.00	174000.00	4907.91	556.00	11.58			
Birdbear Formation	49.32801091	-104.1499688	2075.10	ACC-23498	1W20041630110100	Accumap	4/10/1967	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.	80553.00	1668.00	83.24	4.00	0.33	0.05	0.00	29143.00	1267.65	1351.22	1967.00	32.24	43899.00	1238.23	3872.00	80.61			
Birdbear Formation	49.73565203	-104.1658918	1728.20	ACC-15803	1W20091618110100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		54844.00	1131.00	56.44	462.00	38.02	0.05	0.00	18803.00	817.88	912.38	425.00	6.97	26652.00	751.76	7370.00	153.44			
Birdbear Formation	49.68991169	-100.6817349	710.20	ACC-05158	1W10082428110000	Accumap	7/5/1957	Regional		185881.00	3788.00	189.03	1610.00	132.49	0.05	0.00	66124.00	2876.23	3197.75	105.00	1.72	110750.00	3123.85	3504.00	72.95			
Birdbear Formation	50.98516879	-106.1408816	937.60	ACC-23323	1W30230130050100	Accumap	9/3/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=72.80,SEC	12222.00	689.00	34.38	234.00	19.26	0.05	0.00	3299.00	143.50	197.14	555.00	9.10	3700.00	104.36	4023.00	83.76			
Birdbear Formation	49.81578205	-105.3852532	1784.60	ACC-15896	1W20102518030100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		5672.00	597.00	29.79	151.00	12.43	0.05	0.00	1047.00	45.54	87.76	245.00	4.02	1105.00	31.17	2527.00	52.61			
Birdbear Formation	51.33006593	-103.4419433	692.50	ACC-04815	1W20271113040100	Accumap	10/29/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=90,SECON	17538.00	459.00	22.91	78.00	6.42	0.05	0.00	6057.00	263.46	292.79	120.00	1.97	8710.00	245.68	2174.00	45.26			
Birdbear Formation	49.49930477	-102.7661952	1707.80	ACC-23463	1W20060628050100	Accumap	12/4/1953	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=84.88,SEC	258881.00	11413.00	569.54	1293.00	106.40	0.05	0.00	87269.00	3795.99	4471.93	135.00	2.21	157750.00	4449.55	1021.00	21.26			
Birdbear Formation	49.82666801	-105.4131138	1770.60	ACC-23373	1W20102613130100	Accumap	6/21/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=43.64,SEC	5186.00	637.00	31.79	142.00	11.69	0.05	0.00	774.00	33.67	77.14	310.00	5.08	395.00	11.14	2928.00	60.96			
Birdbear Formation	49.12155162	-104.4239712	2393.30	ACC-16695	1W20021913060100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		233373.00	7505.00	374.52	1334.00	109.78	0.05	0.00	81402.00	3540.79	4025.08	215.00	3.52	141750.00	3998.25	1167.00	24.30			
Birdbear Formation	49.20058408	-103.0685994	2069.60	ACC-16451	1W20030807150100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		236892.00	9200.00	459.10	996.00	81.96	0.05	0.00	81450.00	3542.88	4083.94	195.00	3.20	143750.00	4054.66	1301.00	27.09			
Birdbear Formation	49.60783461	-103.0418154	1661.20	ACC-15631	1W20070833130100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		199676.00	5802.00	289.54	516.00	42.46	0.05	0.00	71217.00	3097.77	3429.80	181.00	2.97	120067.00	3386.65	1892.00	39.39			
Birdbear Formation	49.58986147	-102.7431703	1620.30	ACC-23425	1W20070627110100	Accumap	1/28/1969	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.	7408.00	153.00	7.64	15.00	1.23	0.05	0.00	2321.00	100.96	109.83	200.00	3.28	1122.00	31.65	3597.00	74.89			
Birdbear Formation	49.61917877	-100.6477185	741.70	ACC-05756	1W10072434160000	Accumap	5/11/1956	Regional		55541.00	1692.00	84.44	455.00	37.44	0.05	0.00	18816.00	818.45	940.33	329.00	5.39	30027.00	846.95	4204.00	87.53			
Birdbear Formation	50.68631932	-105.0638058	978.40	ACC-08543	1W2020232150100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		23623.00	1249.00	62.33	363.00	29.87	0.05	0.00	6911.00	300.61	392.81	185.00	3.03	10750.00	303.22	4165.00	86.71			
Birdbear Formation	51.15319764	-102.4245103	474.60	ACC-23342	1W20250318040100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NO ANALYSIS ON FILE FROM THIS AREA WITH WHICH TO	45510.00	749.00	37.38	393.00	32.34	0.05	0.00	16209.00	705.05	774.77	369.00								

Birdbear Formation	49.67434851	-100.1180442	569.40	ACC-03104	1W10082022120000	Accumap	8/20/1957	Regional	HYPOTHETICAL COMBINATIONS: CALCIUM CHLORIDE - 952	159017.00	3440.00	171.67	1337.00	110.02	0.05	0.00	56304.00	2449.09	2730.77	205.00	3.36	93720.00	2643.50	4011.00	83.51	
Birdbear Formation	49.35732125	-102.4072763	1702.30	ACC-15749	1W20050306120100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		281979.00	18717.00	934.03	2566.00	211.16	0.05	0.00	86484.00	3761.84	4907.03	128.00	2.10	173500.00	4893.80	584.00	12.16	
Birdbear Formation	49.8267099	-102.5898446	1516.90	ACC-15013	1W20100514130100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		167465.00	3300.00	164.68	474.00	39.01	0.05	0.00	61136.00	2659.27	2862.95	183.00	3.00	98579.00	2780.55	3793.00	78.97	
Birdbear Formation	49.8267099	-102.5898446	1516.90	ACC-23378	1W20100514130100	Accumap	3/14/1967	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.MFE CHAMBER	167465.00	3300.00	164.68	474.00	39.01	0.05	0.00	61136.00	2659.27	2862.95	183.00	3.00	98579.00	2780.55	3793.00	78.97	
Birdbear Formation	49.67744206	-104.7868145	1886.70	ACC-16121	1W20082128090100	Accumap	5/16/1953	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=82.90,SEC	17754.00	800.00	39.92	124.00	10.20	0.05	0.00	5588.00	243.06	293.19	450.00	7.37	7627.00	215.13	3393.00	70.64	
Birdbear Formation	50.94441784	-105.5226924	847.00	ACC-07272	1W20232611090100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		1701.00	84.88	485.00	39.91	0.05	0.00	15818.00	688.04	812.84	175.00	2.87	24500.00	691.06	5725.00	119.19		
Birdbear Formation	50.27546421	-103.8359521	1271.00	ACC-11865	1W20151423124100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		31375.00	1136.00	56.69	334.00	27.49	0.05	0.00	10072.00	438.11	522.32	327.00	5.36	14995.00	422.95	4510.00	93.90	
Birdbear Formation	50.45981821	-101.156966	587.20	ACC-03225	1W10172717160000	Accumap	9/24/1957	Regional		37903.00	1458.00	72.76	1109.00	91.26	0.05	0.00	11040.00	480.21	644.23	410.00	6.72	19000.00	535.92	4886.00	101.73	
Birdbear Formation	50.63192529	-104.1806498	1083.60	ACC-09568	1W20191629010100	Accumap	12/29/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=86.08,SEC	73781.00	1806.00	90.12	1030.00	84.76	0.05	0.00	24857.00	1081.22	1256.10	233.00	3.82	40000.00	1128.25	5973.00	124.36	
Birdbear Formation	49.3243694	-104.8000984	2056.80	ACC-16446	1W20042129060100	Accumap	8/30/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=76.14,SEC	19753.00	1143.00	57.04	173.00	14.24	0.05	0.00	5857.00	254.77	326.04	490.00	8.03	8300.00	234.11	4035.00	84.01	
Birdbear Formation	50.48188771	-101.4452323	541.05	ACC-02856	1W10172929060000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		1392.00	69.46	522.00	42.96	0.05	0.00	11908.00	517.97	630.39	470.00	7.70	18500.00	521.82	4855.00	101.08		
Birdbear Formation	52.37747774	-109.4157345	742.00	ACC-05762	1W30392429021100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM MUD	2382.00	10.00	0.50	4.00	0.33	13.00	0.33	790.00	34.36	35.56	514.00	8.42	444.00	12.52	592.00	12.33	
Birdbear Formation	49.99795725	-102.7421459	1382.60	ACC-13390	1W20120615100200	Accumap	N/A	Regional	PALE GREEN FILTRATE FROM SAMPLE WITH TRACE SEDIME	79041.00	1922.00	95.91	656.00	53.98	0.05	0.00	27337.00	1189.09	1339.02	647.00	10.60	43250.00	1219.92	5228.00	108.85	
Birdbear Formation	49.96883338	-105.0806092	1655.10	ACC-15625	1W20122304090100	Accumap	6/11/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=82.88,SEC	32304.00	1365.00	68.12	297.00	24.44	0.05	0.00	10295.00	447.81	540.36	285.00	4.67	16000.00	451.30	4062.00	84.57	
Birdbear Formation	50.40296515	-108.682747	1344.80	ACC-12755	1W30172003050100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		15385.00	552.00	27.55	120.00	9.87	0.05	0.00	4657.00	202.57	239.99	160.00	2.62	4237.00	119.51	5659.00	117.82	
Birdbear Formation	50.18021486	-103.6185852	1307.30	ACC-12256	1W20141220040100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		34189.00	1295.00	64.62	226.00	18.60	0.05	0.00	11277.00	490.52	573.78	659.00	10.80	17772.00	501.28	2959.00	61.61	
Birdbear Formation	51.06848812	-105.4875499	821.40	ACC-23343	1W20242530030100	Accumap	8/21/1953	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=84.24,SEC	70264.00	2894.00	144.42	518.00	42.63	0.05	0.00	22978.00	999.49	1186.53	1050.00	17.21	37575.00	1059.85	5249.00	109.28	
Birdbear Formation	51.3415564	-105.384923	717.80	ACC-23339	1W20272525160100	Accumap	2/26/1969	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.SAMPLE POINT FROM TOP OF T	62929.00	1611.00	80.39	604.00	49.70	0.05	0.00	21344.00	928.41	1058.51	246.00	4.03	32458.00	915.52	6666.00	138.79	
Birdbear Formation	49.01259441	-100.0880672	1087.25	ACC-09608	1W10012004160000	Accumap	2/10/1956	Regional	PRIMARY SALINITY 81.96	36448.00	1756.00	87.63	286.00	23.54	0.05	0.00	11602.00	504.66	615.82	148.00	2.43	19000.00	535.92	3731.00	77.68	
Birdbear Formation	49.11052886	-109.78257	1533.10	ACC-15150	1W30022911101000	Accumap	N/A	Regional	SECONDARY SALINITY 17.64.	8492.00	704.00	35.13	163.00	13.41	0.05	0.00	1840.00	80.04	128.58	386.00	6.33	1349.00	38.05	4050.00	84.32	
Birdbear Formation	49.59374504	-104.7193771	1919.60	ACC-16209	1W20072125160100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		13535.00	468.00	23.35	102.00	8.39	0.05	0.00	4103.00	178.47	210.25	430.00	7.05	3756.00	105.94	4675.00	97.33	
Birdbear Formation	49.47311639	-103.4207095	1832.00	ACC-23456	1W20061116089200	Accumap	6/3/1998	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON A PALE YELLOW FILTRATE RECO	297718.00	13170.00	657.22	2258.00	185.81	3715.00	95.26	94875.00	4126.83	5064.88	342.00	5.60	183000.00	5161.76	358.00	7.45	
Birdbear Formation	49.12691247	-101.0068993	1209.15	ACC-11217	1W10022715090000	Accumap	7/9/1970	Regional		185223.00	2268.00	113.18	284.00	23.37	0.05	0.00	69404.00	3018.90	3155.45	183.00	3.00	107974.00	3045.55	5110.00	106.39	
Birdbear Formation	51.11569635	-104.7023858	789.40	ACC-06568	1W20252011050100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		83008.00	1408.00	70.26	424.00	34.89	0.05	0.00	29819.00	1297.05	1402.21	185.00	3.03	45250.00	1276.34	5922.00	123.30	
Birdbear Formation	49.57908951	-102.7258422	1625.20	ACC-15564	1W20070623130100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		175114.00	7039.00	351.27	682.00	56.12	0.05	0.00	59960.00	2608.11	3015.54	224.00	3.67	105492.00	2975.55	1716.00	35.73	
Birdbear Formation	49.84437163	-101.0116608	790.95	ACC-06583	1W10102724010000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		55047.00	1263.00	63.03	960.00	79.00	0.05	0.00	18198.00	791.57	933.59	1196.00	19.60	29529.00	832.91	3901.00	81.22	
Birdbear Formation	49.43	-102.6	1744.50	U of A 01 - 023B				Regional	DST-1, chamber #263, 2001-06-22	297051.00	15100.00	755.00	2020.00	168.33	4250.00	108.97	90800.00	3947.83	5002.82	72.00	1.18	183000.00	5228.57		628.00	7.86
Birdbear Formation	49.01596502	-109.7323296	1516.40	ACC-15011	1W30012807020100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE FOR RESISTIVITY	7479.00	690.00	34.43	182.00	14.98	0.05	0.00	1529.00	66.51	115.92	445.00	7.29	1644.00	46.37	2989.00	62.23	
Birdbear Formation	51.70531124	-109.24916	897.30	ACC-07694	1W30312331150100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		30866.00	2419.00	120.71	1010.00	83.11	0.05	0.00	7416.00	322.58	526.41	1093.00	17.91	15500.00	437.20	3428.00	71.37	
Birdbear Formation	49.48579565	-100.6612419	837.75	ACC-07178	1W10062416140000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		1641.00	81.89	493.00	40.57	0.05	0.00	19195.00	834.94	957.40	488.00	8.00	30239.00	852.93	4640.00	96.60		
Birdbear Formation	49.0304406	-105.2587698	2258.55	ACC-16578	1W20012515010100	Accumap	3/5/1955	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=89.70,SEC	50087.00	1343.00	67.02	242.00	19.91	0.05	0.00	17395.00	756.64	843.57	522.00	8.55	26875.00	758.05	3710.00	77.24	
Birdbear Formation	51.2217415	-106.5130882	1051.30	ACC-23320	1W30260416120100	Accumap	6/16/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.	8596.00	887.00	44.26	382.00	31.44	0.05	0.00	1245.00	54.15	129.85	2370.00	38.84	1824.00	51.45	1888.00	39.31	
Birdbear Formation	50.60739489	-101.5055946	529.75	ACC-02752	1W10192906130000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		1524.00	76.05	508.00	41.80	0.05	0.00	11408.00	496.22	614.08	420.00	6.88	18125.00	511.24	4618.00	96.15		
Birdbear Formation	51.92706984	-108.1981095	870.50	ACC-23304	1W30341622040100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA. SAMPLE FROM DRILL PIPE IMMEDIATELY ABOVE TOOL DU	61701.00	1613.00	80.49	780.00	64.19	0.05	0.00	20022.00	870.91	1015.59	133.00	2.18	34022.00	959.64	5131.00	106.83	
Birdbear Formation	50.35283731	-101.156711	555.85	ACC-02975	1W10162708090000	Accumap	9/12/1961	Regional		41050.00	1347.00	67.22	552.00	45.42	0.05	0.00	13251.00	576.39	689.03	560.00	9.18	20645.00	582.32	4695.00	97.75	
Birdbear Formation	50.01322704	-106.2352357	1592.00	ACC-15438	1W30120220090100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA&K IS COMBINED IN NA.SAMPLED FROM MIDDLE	3870.00	515.00	25.70	155.00	12.76	0.05	0.00	455.00	19.79	58.25	280.00	4.59	315.00	8.89	2150.00	44.76	
Birdbear Formation	50.77366798	-105.3816876	972.30	ACC-23347	1W20212510160100	Accumap	4/25/1962	Regional	NA=12950 PPM,K=735 PPM,BR2=5 PPM.SAMPLE TAKEN 51.	41299.00	1695.00	84.59	254.00	20.90	0.05	0.00	13526.00	588.35	693.83	44.00	0.72	21155.00	596.71	4625.00	96.29	
Birdbear Formation	49.81462628	-101.0277891	791.75	ACC-06593	1W10102712040000	Accumap	6/16/1955	Regional		155094.00	4796.00	239.33	1176.00	96.77												

Birdbear Formation	49.26	-104.78	2153.00	U of A 00 - 055 A		Rostron, B.J., Kelley, L.I., Kreis, L.K.		Regional	DST#1, feb 11/00, rec 292m (20m M+ 272m brackish)	73272.00	993.00	49.65	220.00	18.33	733.00	18.79	26500.00	1152.17	1240.40	411.00	6.74	43800.00	1251.43			34.00	0.43
Birdbear Formation	49.4046452	-103.9098762	1942.00	ACC-23475	1W20051524130100	Accumap	7/6/1994	Regional	MUD FILTRATE ANALYSIS	37161.00	914.00	45.61	110.00	9.05	230.00	5.90	12000.00	521.97	582.52	196.00	3.21	11741.00	331.17	11970.00	249.21		
Birdbear Formation	49.67012211	-104.5668194	1853.20	ACC-23393	1W20081930020100	Accumap	10/23/1970	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.	150614.00	2490.00	124.26	381.00	31.35	0.05	0.00	55559.00	2416.68	2572.29	283.00	4.64	88518.00	2496.77	3383.00	70.43		
Birdbear Formation	50.15160932	-107.8390145	1571.20	ACC-15349	1W30141410030100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		602.00	30.04	139.00	11.44	0.05	0.00	700.00	30.45	71.93	445.00	7.29	145.00	4.09	2909.00	60.57			
Birdbear Formation	49.79275483	-100.7783841	736.10	ACC-05655	1W10092535120000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		159503.00	3348.00	167.07	1117.00	91.92	0.05	0.00	56940.00	2476.75	2735.74	244.00	4.00	94085.00	2653.80	3769.00	78.47		
Birdbear Formation	49.02987246	-104.6243686	2315.25	ACC-16644	1W20012016030100	Accumap	2/14/1968	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.	119111.00	2695.00	134.49	516.00	42.46	0.05	0.00	42759.00	1859.91	2036.86	278.00	4.56	69718.00	1966.49	3144.00	65.46		
Birdbear Formation	50.0999464	-103.7403919	1336.00	ACC-23367	1W20131320093100	Accumap	1/6/1999	Regional	TRACE IN FIELD FE. YELLOW COLOURED FILTRATE RECOV	43784.00	1101.00	54.94	255.00	20.98	470.00	12.05	14615.00	635.72	723.66	763.00	12.50	23000.00	648.75	3580.00	74.54		
Birdbear Formation	49.44543414	-101.3217999	1164.20	ACC-10454	1W10062903040000	Accumap	4/21/1954	Regional	PRIMARY SALINITY=86.12,SECONDARY SALINITY=13.8,SE	146344.00	4410.00	220.07	1586.00	130.51	0.05	0.00	50015.00	2175.53	2526.11	120.00	1.97	87384.00	2464.78	2829.00	58.90		
Birdbear Formation	50.07317198	-101.3469258	773.75	ACC-06300	1W10132902110000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		123102.00	3304.00	164.88	841.00	69.21	0.05	0.00	42998.00	1870.31	2104.39	207.00	3.39	70972.00	2001.86	4780.00	99.52		
Birdbear Formation	50.33085481	-101.1219919	560.55	ACC-03033	1W10162703030000	Accumap	7/8/1958	Regional		27203.00	1021.00	50.95	472.00	38.84	0.05	0.00	8416.00	366.08	455.87	366.00	6.00	13042.00	367.87	3796.00	79.03		
Birdbear Formation	50.28632646	-106.7523893	2286.60	ACC-23330	1W30150627060100	Accumap	10/9/1959	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.CALCULATED RESISTIVITY 0.0	75598.00	2540.00	126.75	1040.00	85.58	0.05	0.00	25025.00	1088.53	1300.86	323.00	5.29	43820.00	1236.00	2850.00	59.34		
Birdbear Formation	49.75745977	-102.3028358	1494.10	ACC-14796	1W20090326010100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		180244.00	3745.00	186.89	629.00	51.76	0.05	0.00	65464.00	2847.52	3086.17	285.00	4.67	106713.00	3009.99	3408.00	70.95		
Birdbear Formation	49.00439934	-104.3971876	2418.25	ACC-16719	1W20011806072100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		99132.00	2790.00	139.23	102.00	8.39	0.05	0.00	35100.00	1526.76	1674.39	720.00	11.80	55100.00	1554.17	5320.00	110.76		
Birdbear Formation	49.99166043	-101.054465	705.55	ACC-05044	1W10122712040000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		108091.00	2607.00	130.10	777.00	63.94	0.05	0.00	37964.00	1651.34	1845.38	201.00	3.29	61873.00	1745.21	4669.00	97.21		
Birdbear Formation	49.0235978	-109.4490602	1564.00	ACC-15327	1W30012608113100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		6865.00	490.00	24.45	108.00	8.89	71.00	1.82	1550.00	67.42	103.19	129.00	2.11	1200.00	33.85	3300.00	68.71		
Birdbear Formation	49.52211068	-106.4195467	1773.00	ACC-23336	1W30060436150100	Accumap	8/13/1958	Regional	NO RECOVERY DATA SAMPLED 944.88M BELOW TOP OF FLU	6348.00	622.00	31.04	67.00	5.51	0.05	0.00	1410.00	61.33	97.88	357.00	5.85	1492.00	42.08	2400.00	49.97		
Birdbear Formation	51.81086443	-106.0719867	636.40	ACC-23307	1W30330110040100	Accumap	3/7/1955	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=86.08,SEC	38933.00	1132.00	56.49	430.00	35.39	0.05	0.00	13049.00	567.60	659.47	304.00	4.98	20500.00	578.23	3672.00	76.45		
Birdbear Formation	51.93069466	-108.0624484	869.60	ACC-07504	1W30341521080100	Accumap	N/A	Regional			1937.00	96.66	590.00	48.55	0.05	0.00	31109.00	1353.17	1498.38	285.00	4.67	49500.00	1396.21	4703.00	97.92		
Birdbear Formation	50.28203621	-101.7219328	784.60	ACC-06489	1W10153117140100	Accumap	10/4/1972	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.ANALYSIS DETERMINED ON A C	196219.00	1922.00	95.91	778.00	64.02	0.05	0.00	73218.00	3184.80	3344.74	230.00	3.77	114000.00	3215.52	6071.00	126.40		
Birdbear Formation	51.81086443	-106.0719867	639.50	ACC-23306	1W30330110040100	Accumap	3/7/1955	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=85.62,SEC	37019.00	1132.00	56.49	409.00	33.66	0.05	0.00	12326.00	536.15	626.30	310.00	5.08	19300.00	544.38	3699.00	77.01		
Birdbear Formation	51.71590984	-109.1668969	905.00	ACC-07764	1W30322302120102	Accumap	N/A	Regional		16370.00	816.91	1790.00	147.30	390.00	10.00	6250.00	271.86	1246.52				42570.00	1200.74	2140.00	44.55		
Birdbear Formation	49.31659693	-100.8078256	1008.10	ACC-08838	1W10042520080000	Accumap	N/A	Regional	TOTAL CONCENTRATION : 155484	2866.00	143.02	854.00	70.28	0.05	0.00	56276.00	2447.87	2661.17	165.00	2.70	91293.00	2575.04	4030.00	83.90			
Birdbear Formation	49.43615995	-104.3204051	1950.50	ACC-23449	1W20061802012100	Accumap	11/9/2009	Regional		49296.00	726.00	36.23	392.00	32.26	425.00	10.90	17400.00	756.86	836.21	238.70	3.91	25170.00	709.95	5040.00	104.93		
Birdbear Formation	49.18750604	-99.88143307	778.75	ACC-06393	1W10031806090000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		116318.00	2930.00	146.21	990.00	81.47	0.05	0.00	40606.00	1766.26	1993.94	159.00	2.61	67636.00	1907.77	3997.00	83.22		
Birdbear Formation	49.47	-103.42	1837.50	U of A 98 - 018-1B		Rostron, B.J., Kelley, L.I., Kreis, L.K. and Holm		Regional	labelled S98-05658-1, 50% solids in container	252300.00	2100.00	105.00	105.00	8.75	1810.00	46.41	91300.00	3969.57	4131.34	152.00	2.49	155000.00	4428.57		208.00	2.60	
Birdbear Formation	51.0111255	-107.3042771	1213.10	ACC-23322	1W30241002040100	Accumap	9/29/1958	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=56.60,SEC	10155.00	926.00	46.21	307.00	25.26	0.05	0.00	2142.00	93.17	164.64	230.00	3.77	3000.00	84.62	3667.00	76.35		
Birdbear Formation	51.93606149	-108.9801062	794.50	ACC-23300	1W30342119123100	Accumap	2/26/2010	Regional		25325.00	1140.00	56.89	823.00	67.73	286.00	7.33	6430.00	279.69	411.62	1220.00	19.99	12996.00	366.57	3050.00	63.50		
Birdbear Formation	50.48188771	-101.4452323	541.05	ACC-02855	1W10172929060000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		1892.00	94.42	880.00	72.42	0.05	0.00	11793.00	512.97	679.80	480.00	7.87	18375.00	518.29	1806.00	37.60			
Birdbear Formation	50.0889886	-104.6425432	1479.80	ACC-14672	1W20132014130100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		41247.00	1245.00	62.13	285.00	23.45	0.05	0.00	13724.00	596.96	682.58	356.00	5.83	19344.00	545.62	6292.00	131.00		
Birdbear Formation	49.47	-103.42	1837.50	dupe		Rostron, B.J., Kelley, L.I., Kreis, L.K. and Holm		Regional	collected by Berkley, BHS, rec 1552m water, (tool	281077.00	13100.00	655.00	1660.00	138.33	3800.00	97.44	98000.00	4260.87	5171.37	210.00	3.44	163000.00	4657.14		173.00	2.17	
Birdbear Formation	49.01596502	-109.7323296	1516.40	ACC-15010	1W30012807020100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		7110.00	486.00	24.25	153.00	12.59	0.05	0.00	2022.00	87.95	124.80	176.00	2.88	1615.00	45.55	2658.00	55.34		
Birdbear Formation	49.4566739	-107.1246945	1767.80	ACC-15852	1W30060911050100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		4343.00	105.00	5.24	61.00	5.02	0.05	0.00	1211.00	52.68	62.94	325.00	5.33	360.00	10.15	2281.00	47.49		
Birdbear Formation	51.24301588	-104.9116313	816.90	ACC-06952	1W20262129040100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		15603.00	831.00	41.47	16.00	1.32	0.05	0.00	4766.00	207.31	250.10	134.00	2.20	5800.00	163.60	4056.00	84.45		
Birdbear Formation	49.3131732	-104.8052171	2063.50	ACC-23495	1W20042120120100	Accumap	7/29/1976	Regional	NA&K EQUIV 13041.	13878.00	1147.00	57.24	80.00	6.58	0.05	0.00	3905.00	169.86	233.68	351.00	5.75	7177.00	202.78	1206.00	25.11		
Birdbear Formation	49.49914647	-104.654632	2036.10	ACC-16434	1W20062029080100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		10759.00	436.00	21.76	23.00	1.89	0.05	0.00	3181.00	138.37	162.02	317.00	5.20	2072.00	58.44	4730.00	98.48		
Birdbear Formation	50.16960152	-102.0609531	981.50	ACC-23365	1W20140115073100	Accumap	1/23/1997	Regional		38684.00	1190.00	59.38	371.00	30.53	354.00	9.08	12634.00	549.55	648.52	640.00	10.49	18755.00	529.01	4740.00	98.69		
Birdbear Formation	52.05430431	-109.8685162	853.00	ACC-07322	1W30352836150100	Accumap	N/A	Regional			20.00	1.00	12.00	0.99	1.00	0.03	895.00	38.93	40.94	830.00	13.60</						

Duperow Formation	50.3556447	-108.2819695	1542.90	ACC-15204	1W30161721020100	Accumap		10/8/1957	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=73.40,SEC The Atlantic Refining Company		49898.00	2689.00	134.19	1182.00	97.27	0.05	0.00	14676.00	638.37	869.83	500.00	8.19	29000.00	817.98	2105.00	43.83
Duperow Formation	46.84302	-102.95197	2822.14		40110	3.31E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	4/13/1954	Regional		Dst #7	122823.00	3934.00	196.70	826.00	68.83	0.05	0.00	42632.00	1853.57	2119.10	169.00	2.77	74400.00	2125.71	864.00	18.00
Duperow Formation	49.25315537	-109.2701655	1852.00	ACC-16044	1W30032535064100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			27169.00	861.00	42.97	316.00	26.00	328.00	8.41	8089.00	351.85	429.21	397.00	6.51	13400.00	377.97	3778.00	78.66
Duperow Formation	51.15622286	-106.1176029	976.60	ACC-08529	1W30250129040100	Accumap		1/31/1955	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=77.96,SEC		31528.00	1252.00	62.48	673.00	55.38	0.05	0.00	9583.00	416.84	534.70	200.00	3.28	15800.00	445.66	4123.00	85.84
Duperow Formation	49.81091792	-100.4140843	694.15	ACC-04848	1W10102204130000	Accumap		9/13/1960	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=82.38,SEC		149272.00	5022.00	250.61	2508.00	206.39	0.05	0.00	49118.00	2136.51	2593.51	135.00	2.21	90000.00	2538.57	2558.00	53.26
Duperow Formation	49.01596502	-109.7323296	1615.40	ACC-15533	1W30012807020100	Accumap		N/A	Regional	INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE FOR RESISTIVITY		7257.00	393.00	19.61	99.00	8.15	0.05	0.00	1831.00	79.64	107.40	1280.00	20.98	1395.00	39.35	2259.00	47.03
Duperow Formation	49.25315537	-109.2701655	1852.00	ACC-23628	1W30032535064102	Accumap		9/13/1994	Regional	PALE YELLOW COLORED FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM A SAM		27169.00	861.00	42.97	316.00	26.00	328.00	8.41	8089.00	351.85	429.21	397.00	6.51	13400.00	377.97	3778.00	78.66
Duperow Formation	49.98747725	-104.858726	1676.40	ACC-23670	1W20122107153100	Accumap		N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.		28088.00	1158.00	57.79	298.00	24.52	0.05	0.00	8779.00	381.87	464.18	568.00	9.31	12870.00	363.02	4415.00	91.92
Duperow Formation	49.20058408	-103.0685994	2193.60	ACC-16546	1W20030807150100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			289352.00	22550.00	1125.31	2730.00	224.65	0.05	0.00	84968.00	3695.90	5045.86	115.00	1.88	178500.00	5034.83	489.00	10.18
Duperow Formation	51.96679488	-101.0355524	359.35	ACC-00963	1W10342635160000	Accumap		9/20/1955	Regional	INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE FOR RESISTIVITY DETERMINATION		4435.00	39.00	1.95	3.00	0.25	0.05	0.00	1586.00	68.99	71.18	330.00	5.41	1745.00	49.22	623.00	12.97
Duperow Formation	51.4144445	-102.7409247	471.80	ACC-02174	1W20280611160100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			53430.00	881.00	43.96	500.00	41.15	0.05	0.00	18895.00	821.89	907.00	370.00	6.06	30000.00	846.19	2784.00	57.96
Duperow Formation	50.41371118	-107.8637723	1470.10	ACC-14567	1W30171490910100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			20619.00	1120.00	55.89	203.00	16.71	0.05	0.00	5852.00	254.55	327.14	433.00	7.10	6661.00	187.88	6350.00	132.21
Duperow Formation	50.66519091	-109.2855604	1371.00	ACC-13187	1W30202405080100	Accumap		N/A	Regional	FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM MUD		9748.00	833.00	41.57	196.00	16.13	0.05	0.00	2124.00	92.39	150.09	325.00	5.33	1940.00	54.72	4330.00	90.15
Duperow Formation	50.98187799	-107.4957074	1264.00	ACC-11789	1W30231129010100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			98059.00	1962.00	97.91	2005.00	164.99	0.05	0.00	33050.00	1437.59	1700.50	128.00	2.10	55750.00	1572.50	6064.00	126.25
Duperow Formation	49.4566739	-107.1246945	1921.80	ACC-16218	1W30060911050100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			6231.00	376.00	18.76	125.00	10.29	0.05	0.00	1459.00	63.46	92.51	575.00	9.42	840.00	23.69	2856.00	59.46
Duperow Formation	50.82171811	-107.7733381	1458.50	ACC-23607	1W3021132030100	Accumap		N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.		105288.00	2001.00	99.86	655.00	53.90	0.05	0.00	38156.00	1659.69	1813.45	824.00	13.50	57150.00	1611.99	6502.00	135.37
Duperow Formation	49.73281683	-106.4868427	1877.30	ACC-16103	1W30090416070100	Accumap		N/A	Regional	SAMPLED FROM TOP. Chemical & Geological Laboratories		4117.00	501.40	25.02	359.90	29.62	0.05	0.00	315.00	13.70	68.64	60.80	1.00	600.40	16.94	2272.00	47.30
Duperow Formation	46.84302	-102.95197	2822.14		40109	3.31E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	8/14/1954	Regional		Dst No. 7	121872.00	4524.00	226.20	735.00	61.25	0.05	0.00	41574.00	1807.57	2095.02	770.00	12.62	71496.00	2042.74	3164.00	65.92
Duperow Formation	49.90688805	-101.4097102	1012.70	ACC-08881	1W10112908070000	Accumap		N/A	Regional			48274.00	1258.00	62.78	843.00	69.37	0.05	0.00	15601.00	678.61	810.75	575.00	9.42	23910.00	674.41	6087.00	126.73
Duperow Formation	49.81349764	-100.9067482	842.15	ACC-07221	1W10102611030200	Accumap		8/7/1957	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=85.64,SEC		191479.00	5617.00	280.30	2378.00	195.69	0.05	0.00	65283.00	2839.65	3315.64	370.00	6.06	115500.00	3257.83	2519.00	52.45
Duperow Formation	49.22251849	-105.1251872	2186.90	ACC-16543	1W20032423080100	Accumap		N/A	Regional				3353.00	167.32	524.00	43.12	0.05	0.00	49310.00	2144.86	2355.31	635.00	10.41	79750.00	2249.46	1615.00	33.62
Duperow Formation	49.06368778	-109.33752	1719.10	ACC-15783	1W30012530060100	Accumap		N/A	Regional	SAMPLE INSUFFICIENT FOR RESISTIVITY		7660.00	858.00	42.82	175.00	14.40	0.05	0.00	1386.00	60.29	117.51	190.00	3.11	1260.00	35.54	3791.00	78.93
Duperow Formation	49.81349764	-100.9067482	842.15	ACC-07220	1W10102611030200	Accumap		8/7/1957	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=85.88,SEC		191606.00	5640.00	281.45	2276.00	187.29	0.05	0.00	65464.00	2847.52	3316.27	390.00	6.39	115500.00	3257.83	2534.00	52.76
Duperow Formation	49.94759863	-100.4134359	675.90	ACC-04484	1W10112227040000	Accumap		9/10/1956	Regional			189844.00	5506.00	274.76	2221.00	182.77	0.05	0.00	64972.00	2826.12	3283.66	75.00	1.23	114500.00	3229.63	2570.00	53.51
Duperow Formation	48.97692	-104.23445			34265	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	3/2/1972	Regional	Sun Oil Co	Wellhead	142440.89	2759.00	137.95	550.79	45.90	1084.00	27.79	51287.61	2229.90	2444.11	222.29	3.64	84447.50	2412.79	2799.92	58.33
Duperow Formation	49.73690241	-99.5507746	436.65	ACC-01721	1W10091611130000	Accumap		N/A	Regional			48350.00	2695.00	134.49	821.00	67.56	0.05	0.00	14459.00	678.93	830.98	195.00	3.20	26994.00	761.40	3168.00	65.96
Duperow Formation	52.50233446	-109.3940454	681.50	ACC-04596	1W30412404100100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			65.00	3.24	98.00	8.06	44.00	1.13	4279.00	186.13	198.56	449.00	7.36	1198.00	33.79	7438.00	154.86	
Duperow Formation	51.94516063	-103.4092362	555.30	ACC-02966	1W20341030070100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			51266.00	844.00	42.12	499.00	41.06	0.05	0.00	18151.00	789.52	872.71	420.00	6.88	28840.00	813.47	2490.00	51.84
Duperow Formation	50.29420514	-101.134092	727.95	ACC-05496	1W10152721090000	Accumap		N/A	Regional	TOTAL CONCENTRATION: 60817		1662.00	82.94	536.00	44.11	0.05	0.00	20761.00	903.05	1030.10	244.00	4.00	32878.00	927.37	4712.00	98.10	
Duperow Formation	49.88605879	-104.2387623	1740.00	ACC-15817	1W20111703160100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			862.00	43.02	50.00	4.11	24486.00	627.85	11792.00	512.92	1186.32	1133.00	18.57	29046.00	819.28	16772.00	349.19	
Duperow Formation	52.70937974	-109.0973611	747.40	ACC-05877	1W30432214130100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			17931.00	953.00	47.56	204.00	16.79	0.05	0.00	5265.00	229.01	293.36	363.00	5.95	7496.00	211.43	3650.00	75.99
Duperow Formation	50.77366798	-105.3816876	1011.60	ACC-23655	1W20212510160100	Accumap		4/25/1962	Regional	PRIMARY SALINITY=ALKALI SALINITY=82.6,SECONDARY S		36934.00	1306.00	65.17	526.00	43.29	0.05	0.00	11774.00	512.14	620.60	159.00	2.61	18354.00	517.70	4815.00	100.25
Duperow Formation	51.46916126	-106.633695	1166.80	ACC-10484	1W30290510120100	Accumap		5/28/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.RED BRWON WATER LIKE IRONA		22688.00	1505.00	75.10	420.00	34.56	0.05	0.00	5720.00	248.81	359.19	2978.00	48.81	8040.00	226.78	4005.00	83.38
Duperow Formation	50.35320971	-108.187538	1409.70	ACC-13832	1W30161618163100	Accumap		N/A	Regional	GRAVITY APPEARS HIGHER THAN EXPECTED FOR WATER OF		85731.00	648.00	32.34	49.00	4.03	394.00	10.10	32600.00	1418.02	1464.47	273.00	4.47	51620.00	1456.01	147.00	3.06
Duperow Formation	49.12155162	-104.4239712	2474.70	ACC-16809	1W20021913060100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			175363.00	4063.00	202.75	2306.00	189.76	0.05	0.00	60465.00	2630.08	3022.60	1015.00	16.63	104000.00	2933.46	3514.00	73.16
Duperow Formation	49.81349764	-100.9067482	842.15	ACC-07219	1W10102611030200	Accumap		8/6/1957	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=87.34,SEC		239087.00	6357.00	317.23	2509.00	206.47	0.05	0.00	83062.00	3612.99	4136.69	140.00	2.29	145250.00	4096.97	1841.00	38.33
Duperow Formation	49.04837716	-104.1757803	2512.50	ACC-16869	1W20011723072100	Accumap		N/A	Regional			56385.00	1560.00	77.85	170.00	13.99	0.05	0.00	19200.00								

Duperow Formation	49.98747725	-104.858726	1700.80	ACC-23671	1W20122107153100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.SAMPLED FROM BOTTOM.	110195.00	1166.00	58.19	715.00	58.84	0.05	0.00	40590.00	1765.57	1882.59	124.00	2.03	63980.00	1804.64	3620.00	75.37				
Duperow Formation	51.51279013	-104.9219141	740.70	ACC-05740	1W20292129100100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		52219.00	1508.00	75.25	411.00	33.82	0.05	0.00	17717.00	770.65	879.72	130.00	2.13	27375.00	772.15	5078.00	105.72				
Duperow Formation	49.81653079	-106.5430882	1711.50	ACC-15767	1W30100418040102	Accumap	3/7/1955	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=35.90,SEC	4137.00	562.00	28.05	156.00	12.84	0.05	0.00	526.00	22.88	63.76	170.00	2.79	312.00	8.80	2479.00	51.61				
Duperow Formation	50.16523	-102.9984894	1388.70	ACC-13497	1W20140814030100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		162084.00	3608.00	180.05	696.00	57.27	0.05	0.00	58318.00	2536.69	2774.01	325.00	5.33	95500.00	2693.71	3637.00	75.72				
Duperow Formation	49.44482464	-102.7039487	1892.00	ACC-23713	1W20060602090100	Accumap	2/3/1998	Regional		294522.00	2445.00	122.01	229.00	18.84	2100.00	53.85	111103.00	4832.71	5027.28	108.00	1.77	176072.00	4966.35	2443.00	50.86				
Duperow Formation	51.76710156	-109.1847872	1088.00	ACC-23588	1W30322327030100	Accumap	2/18/1985	Regional	CALCIUM CARBONATE SCALING INDEX=1.06 AT20C,1.24 A	188022.00	7324.00	365.49	2140.00	176.10	5136.00	131.69	58500.00	2544.61	3231.70	1611.00	26.40	110913.00	3128.45	2398.00	49.93				
Duperow Formation	49.47138519	-101.7798032	1441.25	ACC-14276	1W10063207160100	Accumap	12/22/1955	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=92.16,SEC	180320.00	3863.00	192.77	599.00	49.29	0.05	0.00	65466.00	2847.61	3089.68	293.00	4.80	107000.00	3018.08	3248.00	67.62				
Duperow Formation	52.34907671	-109.4714131	748.90	ACC-05890	1W30392513031100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		10971.00	113.00	5.64	75.00	6.17	77.00	1.97	3600.00	156.59	170.80	1100.00	18.03	5410.00	152.60	584.00	12.16				
Duperow Formation	49.05934339	-100.8031789	1220.25	ACC-11378	1W10012530010002	Accumap	N/A	Regional			2210.00	110.28	314.00	25.84	0.05	0.00	11046.00	480.47	616.60	1036.00	16.98	17875.00	504.19	4593.00	95.63				
Duperow Formation	49.05934339	-100.8031789	1220.25	ACC-11379	1W10012530010000	Accumap	8/6/1956	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=77.94,SEC	36548.00	2210.00	110.28	314.00	25.84	0.05	0.00	11046.00	480.47	616.60	1036.00	16.98	17875.00	504.19	4593.00	95.63				
Duperow Formation	49.05934339	-100.8031789	1220.25	ACC-11380	1W10012530010000	Accumap	8/6/1956	Regional		37074.00	2210.00	110.28	314.00	25.84	0.05	0.00	11046.00	480.47	616.60	1036.00	16.98	17875.00	504.19	4593.00	95.63				
Duperow Formation	50.91658197	-102.3978961	702.60	ACC-04985	1W20220329040100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		188378.00	3595.00	179.40	867.00	71.35	0.05	0.00	68448.00	2977.32	3228.07	120.00	1.97	111750.00	3152.06	3598.00	74.91				
Duperow Formation	50.35556447	-108.2819695	1482.50	ACC-14706	1W30161721020100	Accumap	10/8/1957	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=96.24,SEC	299234.00	1697.00	84.68	1320.00	108.62	0.05	0.00	113473.00	4935.80	5129.11	285.00	4.67	179250.00	5055.99	3354.00	69.83				
Duperow Formation	51.99642251	-106.9230471	794.00	ACC-06619	1W30350710140100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		74828.00	2093.00	104.45	689.00	56.70	0.05	0.00	25529.00	1110.45	1271.59	315.00	5.16	41272.00	1164.13	4930.00	102.64				
Duperow Formation	49.52211068	-106.4195467	1900.40	ACC-23619	1W30060436150100	Accumap	8/13/1958	Regional	SAMPLED 563.88M BELOW TOP OF FLUID.SIMILAR TO DUP	5581.00	667.00	33.29	69.00	5.68	0.05	0.00	1047.00	45.54	84.51	412.00	6.75	986.00	27.81	2400.00	49.97				
Duperow Formation	51.34108321	-103.0238273	652.60	ACC-04127	1W20270814160100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.ANALYSIS NO.3	99204.00	939.00	46.86	505.00	41.56	677.00	17.36	34674.00	1508.23	1613.96	488.00	8.00	58075.00	1638.08	3846.00	80.07				
Duperow Formation	50.01322704	-106.2352357	1678.20	ACC-15672	1W30120220090100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		3437.00	343.00	17.12	148.00	12.18	0.05	0.00	617.00	26.84	56.14	207.00	3.39	361.00	10.18	1761.00	36.66				
Duperow Formation	49.5310012	-103.4098898	1879.00	ACC-23681	1W20071103092104	Accumap	7/8/1997	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON A COLORLESS FILTRATE RECOVER	247180.00	4404.00	219.77	146.00	12.01	4594.00	117.79	88550.00	3851.71	4200.99	300.00	4.92	146400.00	4129.41	2774.00	57.75				
Duperow Formation	49.5310012	-103.4098898	1879.00	ACC-23686	1W20071103092103	Accumap	7/8/1997	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON A COLORLESS FILTRATE RECOVER	247180.00	4404.00	219.77	146.00	12.01	4594.00	117.79	88550.00	3851.71	4200.99	300.00	4.92	146400.00	4129.41	2774.00	57.75				
Duperow Formation	49.5310012	-103.4098898	1879.00	ACC-23691	1W20071103092102	Accumap	7/8/1997	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON A COLORLESS FILTRATE RECOVER	247180.00	4404.00	219.77	146.00	12.01	4594.00	117.79	88550.00	3851.71	4200.99	300.00	4.92	146400.00	4129.41	2774.00	57.75				
Duperow Formation	50.06422841	-109.5629753	1329.80	ACC-12521	1W30132712020100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		65044.00	1056.00	52.70	232.00	19.09	0.05	0.00	20726.00	901.53	973.32	944.00	15.47	11086.00	312.70	31000.00	645.42				
Duperow Formation	49.5310012	-103.4098898	1879.00	ACC-23698	1W20071103092100	Accumap	7/8/1997	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON A COLORLESS FILTRATE RECOVER	247180.00	4404.00	219.77	146.00	12.01	4594.00	117.79	88550.00	3851.71	4200.99	300.00	4.92	146400.00	4129.41	2774.00	57.75				
Duperow Formation	49.04837716	-104.1757803	2512.50	ACC-16868	1W20011720721000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		51018.00	1900.00	94.82	153.00	12.59	0.05	0.00	16500.00	717.71	825.29	3180.00	52.12	21900.00	617.72	7380.00	153.65				
Duperow Formation	49.73690241	-99.55077746	422.15	ACC-01537	1W10091611130000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		37646.00	2131.00	106.34	701.00	57.69	0.05	0.00	10989.00	477.99	642.02	415.00	6.80	19945.00	562.58	3417.00	71.14				
Duperow Formation	50.4714	-101.5451	624.84	RMBR_02-364		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S		Rocanville	collecting drips in pump station	189354.26	1030.00	51.50	406.00	33.83	300.00	7.69	76583.89	3329.73	3422.76			107763.72	3078.96	9390.00	195.63	133.97	1.68	-64.30	-5.83
Duperow Formation	49.52130735	-103.4159263	1886.00	ACC-23709	1W20061134134100	Accumap	10/31/1997	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON A PALE YELLOW FILTRATE RECO	145332.00	2803.00	139.88	267.00	21.97	12708.00	325.85	43470.00	1890.84	2377.71	339.00	5.56	78700.00	2219.84	7045.00	146.68				
Duperow Formation	47.64855	-102.89487	2930.35		39375	3.30E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	8/19/1959	Regional	Yapuncich, Sanderson & Brown Laboratories	395969.00	25435.00	1271.75	2497.28	208.11	0.05	0.00	124093.84	5395.38	6875.24	310.34	5.09	242742.82	6935.51	1046.62	21.80			
Duperow Formation	49.60189346	-105.2640361	2042.00	ACC-16443	1W20072536074100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=96.2,SECO	35112.00	1099.00	54.84	231.00	19.01	682.00	17.49	11415.00	496.52	587.82	322.00	5.28	18034.00	508.67	3329.00	69.31				
Duperow Formation	49.5310012	-103.4098898	1879.00	ACC-23697	1W20071103092100	Accumap	7/8/1997	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON A COLORLESS FILTRATE RECOVER	259692.00	4404.00	219.77	486.00	39.99	4399.00	112.79	89700.00	3901.73	4274.01	288.00	4.72	157600.00	4445.32	2815.00	58.61				
Duperow Formation	50.47198744	-101.5449773	625.00	RS86-12		Wittrup, M.B. And Kyser, T.K., 1990. The Petrogen	1986	Rocanville	Shaft 2	1014.00	50.70	350.00	29.17	720.00	18.46	97000.00	4217.39	4316.72				138700.00	3962.86		880.00	11.01	-81.00	-5.10	
Duperow Formation	49.5310012	-103.4098898	1879.00	ACC-23685	1W20071103092103	Accumap	7/8/1997	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON A COLORLESS FILTRATE RECOVER	259692.00	4404.00	219.77	486.00	39.99	4399.00	112.79	89700.00	3901.73	4274.01	288.00	4.72	157600.00	4445.32	2815.00	58.61				
Duperow Formation	52.11253296	-108.5947051	804.10	ACC-06749	1W30361924130100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM SAMPLE CONTAINING TRACE S	14154.00	420.00	20.96	173.00	14.24	0.05	0.00	4166.00	181.21	216.44	1200.00	19.67	3552.00	100.19	4642.00	96.65				
Duperow Formation	52.01819253	-108.8746284	861.10	ACC-23584	1W30352124060100	Accumap	1/31/1968	Regional	SMALL AMOUNT OF ORGANIC MATTER DETECTED IN EVAPOR	51568.00	1369.00	68.32	661.00	54.39	0.05	0.00	17198.00	748.07	870.78	390.00	6.39	27000.00	761.57	4950.00	103.06				
Duperow Formation	51.34108321	-103.0238273	652.60	ACC-04129	1W20270814160100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.ANALYSIS NO.3	82430.00	700.00	34.93	363.00	29.87	906.00	23.23	29776.00	1295.18	1383.16	379.00	6.21	47849.00	1349.65	2457.00	51.15				
Duperow Formation	50.24896308	-101.7162789	875.05	ACC-07544	1W10151305100100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		109909.00	1650.00	82.34	515.00	42.38	0.05	0.00	39878.00	1734.60	1859.31	203.00	3.33	60625.00	1710.01	7038.00	146.53				
Duperow Formation	50.41015283	-108.3964718	1438.40	ACC-14245	1W30171803150100	Accumap	1/29/1958	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.PRIMARY SALINITY=96.2,SECO	211652.00	2257.00	112.63	301.00	24.77	0.05	0.00	79759.00	3469.32	3606.72	160.00	2.62	123750.00	3490.54	5506.00	114.63				
Duperow Formation	48.46349	-105.65064	2343.91		31542	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	10/28/1965	Regional	Chem Lab	12011.00	586.00	29.30	85.00	7.08	145.00	3.72	3637.00	158.1										

Duperow Formation	50.47329172	-101.5449768	609.76	RS85-3		Wittrup, M.B. And Kyser, T.K., 1990. The Petrogen	1985	Rocanville	Shaft 1	BRINE-SHAFT	763.00	38.15	301.00	25.08	400.00	10.26	76400.00	3321.74	3395.23			110000.00	3142.86			673.00	8.42	-82.00	-4.20	
Duperow Formation	50.4714	-101.5451	609.60	RMBR_02-353		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S		Rocanville	collecting drips in pump station using (dipper ty	BRINE-SHAFT	194771.77	791.00	39.55	270.00	22.50	590.00	15.13	78475.15	3411.96	3489.14			108179.41	3090.84	18990.00	395.63	129.95	1.63	-65.44	-4.99
Duperow Formation	51.24301588	-104.9116313	902.80	ACC-07742	1W20262129040100	Accumap	N/A	Regional			123281.00	1927.00	96.16	750.00	61.72	0.05	0.00	44582.00	1939.21	2097.09	60.00	0.98	69750.00	1967.39	6212.00	129.33				
Duperow Formation	51.99751722	-104.3242243	541.60	ACC-23633	1W20351711154100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	MIDDLE.NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.		76015.00	1354.00	67.57	725.00	59.66	0.05	0.00	27009.00	1174.83	1302.05	128.00	2.10	43250.00	1219.92	3548.00	73.87				
Duperow Formation	49.62	-102.6	1700.80	U of A 01 - 0048		Rostron, B.J., Kelley, L.I., Kreis, L.K. and Holm		Regional	SWAB, jan 8, 2001 bottle top says 5218-2		307180.00	17600.00	880.00	2400.00	200.00	4710.00	120.77	91300.00	3969.57	5202.09	123.00	2.02	189000.00	5400.00			709.00	8.87		
Duperow Formation	51.81411727	-103.1673314	626.70	ACC-23634	1W20330911080100	Accumap	11/30/1955	Regional	INSUFFICIENT DATA FOR CORRELATION. NA+K IS COMBINE		106397.00	1273.00	63.53	675.00	55.55	0.05	0.00	38890.00	1691.62	1810.69	254.00	4.16	60455.00	1705.22	4850.00	100.98				
Duperow Formation	49.52	-103.4	1887.50	U of A 01 - 203 A & B		Rostron, B.J., Kelley, L.I., Kreis, L.K. and Holm		Regional	Aug 17/01		299788.00	5700.00	285.00	774.00	64.50	3160.00	81.03	109000.00	4739.13	5184.65	220.00	3.61	180000.00	5142.86			318.00	3.98		
Duperow Formation	49.52130735	-103.4159263	1889.00	ACC-23706	1W20061134134100	Accumap	10/31/1997	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON A YELLOW FILTRATE RECOVERED		143169.00	2402.00	119.87	219.00	18.02	11339.00	290.74	43010.00	1870.83	2298.73	434.00	7.11	79000.00	2228.30	6765.00	140.85				
Duperow Formation	50.87622981	-102.4677854	701.00	ACC-23649	1W20220411050100	Accumap	1/18/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=93.40,SEC		179400.00	2830.00	141.22	749.00	61.64	0.05	0.00	65825.00	2863.23	3066.09	135.00	2.21	105250.00	2968.72	4611.00	96.00				
Duperow Formation	52.36367211	-107.8482817	819.00	ACC-06975	1W30391320040100	Accumap	N/A	Regional			291462.00	2243.00	111.93	800.00	65.83	0.05	0.00	110404.00	4802.30	4980.10	590.00	9.67	173000.00	4879.70	4424.00	92.11				
Duperow Formation	50.19538332	-108.4078466	1499.60	ACC-23611	1W30141828030100	Accumap	12/10/1954	Regional	PRIMARY SALINITY=74.48,SECONDARY SALINITY=22.62,S		17063.00	1011.00	50.45	263.00	21.64	0.05	0.00	4480.00	194.87	266.96	500.00	8.19	6979.00	196.85	3724.00	77.53				
Duperow Formation	48.3959	-105.59553	2307.34		31665	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	3/22/1962	Regional	Chem Lab	Dst No. 1 Top	268416.00	1967.00	98.35	346.00	28.83	0.05	0.00	102433.00	4453.61	4580.79	244.00	4.00	159000.00	4542.86	4550.00	94.79			
Duperow Formation	50.4714	-101.5451	705.92	RMBR_02-361		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S		Rocanville	collecting from spigot hose	BRINE-SHAFT	228752.19	3060.00	153.00	1270.00	105.83	3680.00	94.36	83187.03	3616.83	3970.02			136019.26	3886.26	4140.00	86.25	152.17	1.90	-72.95	-7.08
Duperow Formation	49.11034159	-103.6285136	2383.50	ACC-23744	1W20021312120100	Accumap	4/18/1968	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.		323503.00	23861.00	1190.73	3408.00	280.45	0.05	0.00	95995.00	4175.55	5646.72	83.00	1.36	199982.00	5640.76	174.00	3.62				
Duperow Formation	50.4714	-101.5451	625.00	RS86-13		Wittrup, M.B. And Kyser, T.K., 1990. The Petrogen	1986	Rocanville		BRINE-SHAFT		574.00	28.70	120.00	10.00	410.00	10.51	52400.00	2278.26	2327.47			81400.00	2325.71			510.00	6.38	-70.00	-5.00
Duperow Formation	51.48022775	-107.858501	1038.80	ACC-23593	1W30291414080100	Accumap	2/22/1957	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=85.92,SEC		53021.00	1450.00	72.36	660.00	54.31	0.05	0.00	17763.00	772.65	899.32	140.00	2.29	28240.00	796.55	4839.00	100.75				
Duperow Formation	50.47198744	-101.5449773	692.07	RS86-18		Wittrup, M.B. And Kyser, T.K., 1990. The Petrogen	1986	Rocanville	Shaft 2	BRINE-SHAFT		3920.00	196.00	1250.00	104.17	2450.00	62.82	93000.00	4043.48	4407.76			153500.00	4385.71			906.00	11.34	-82.00	-5.50
Duperow Formation	50.17716879	-109.6086582	1414.60	ACC-13899	1W30142715150100	Accumap	N/A	Regional			142950.00	2700.00	134.74	620.00	51.02	0.05	0.00	51725.00	2249.91	2435.67	305.00	5.00	82100.00	2315.74	5500.00	114.51				
Duperow Formation	52.54242673	-109.3223915	643.10	ACC-03936	1W30412424070200	Accumap	N/A	Regional	FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM SAMPLE CONTAINING TRACE S		33888.00	356.00	17.77	209.00	17.20	188.00	4.82	11910.00	518.06	557.86	714.00	11.70	20500.00	578.23	10.00	0.21				
Duperow Formation	49.44482464	-102.7039487	1892.00	ACC-23712	1W20060602090100	Accumap	2/3/1998	Regional			292699.00	1347.00	67.22	26.00	2.14	1961.00	50.28	111655.00	4856.72	4976.23	267.00	4.38	174613.00	4925.20	2750.00	57.25				
Duperow Formation	50.47198744	-101.5449773	679.88	RS86-16		Wittrup, M.B. And Kyser, T.K., 1990. The Petrogen	1986	Rocanville	Shaft 2	BRINE-SHAFT		3560.00	178.00	710.00	59.17	3190.00	81.79	69700.00	3030.43	3353.76			142400.00	4068.57			720.00	9.01	-84.00	-6.40
Duperow Formation	48.03682	-105.14753	2112.26		33419	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	9/3/1969	Regional	Chemical & Geological Laboratories	Dst No. 3	319460.00	5402.00	270.10	585.00	48.75	4080.00	104.62	115646.00	5028.09	5451.55	268.00	4.39	192000.00	5485.71	1615.00	33.65			
Duperow Formation	52.0910882	-105.4946064	612.60	ACC-23632	1W20362515060100	Accumap	9/1/1959	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY-76.76,SEC		24810.00	941.00	46.96	597.00	49.13	0.05	0.00	7289.00	317.05	413.14	300.00	4.92	10650.00	300.40	5185.00	107.95				
Duperow Formation	51.26454717	-105.8894706	969.00	ACC-23644	1W20262832122100	Accumap	6/16/1967	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,RESISTIVITY:TOP 0.123@26.6		80969.00	2101.00	104.85	409.00	33.66	0.05	0.00	27991.00	1217.54	1356.04	229.00	3.75	41439.00	1168.84	8800.00	183.22				
Duperow Formation	49.57901323	-101.2219814	1130.50	ACC-10030	1W10072821020000	Accumap	5/16/1952	Regional	INSUFFICIENT WATER FOR RESISTIVITY.		43146.00	1908.00	95.21	520.00	42.79	0.05	0.00	13694.00	595.66	733.66	510.00	8.36	23441.00	661.19	3073.00	63.98				
Duperow Formation	50.4714	-101.5451	693.42	RMBR_02-362		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S		Rocanville	spigot hose connected to grout plug	BRINE-SHAFT	209768.84	3470.00	173.50	1230.00	102.50	3260.00	83.59	74850.50	3254.37	3613.96			125646.52	3589.90	3480.00	72.50	147.98	1.85	-75.00	-6.50
Duperow Formation	50.01322704	-106.2352357	1734.90	ACC-15813	1W30120220090100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA&K IS COMBINED IN NA,ANALYSIS NO.20		4959.00	643.00	32.09	153.00	12.59	0.05	0.00	818.00	35.58	80.26	232.00	3.80	644.00	18.16	2469.00	51.40				
Duperow Formation	48.25409	-105.12379	2179.02		33285	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	9/8/1956	Regional	Yapuncich, Sanderson & Brown Laboratories	Dst No. 3	124171.00	1960.00	98.00	258.48	21.54	0.05	0.00	46177.45	2007.72	2127.26	170.17	2.79	74387.31	2125.35	1304.25	27.17			
Duperow Formation	49.20094918	-104.7700503	2225.00	ACC-16568	1W20032109154100	Accumap	N/A	Regional				1033.00	51.55	112.00	9.22	401.00	10.28	5500.00	239.24	310.26	1041.00	17.06	8403.00	237.02	3141.00	65.40				
Duperow Formation	48.71007	-105.31344	2014.73		33120	2.50E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	3/1/1961	Regional	Yapuncich, Sanderson & Brown Laboratories	Bottom Dst No. 2	242767.00	3932.00	196.60	792.05	66.00	0.05	0.00	89749.51	3902.15	4164.76	202.56	3.32	146164.72	4176.13	1925.50	40.11			
Duperow Formation	52.54242673	-109.3223915	635.50	ACC-03815	1W30412424070200	Accumap	N/A	Regional	FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM WATER PORTION OF SAMPLE		27803.00	228.00	11.38	117.00	9.63	188.00	4.82	10260.00	446.28	472.13	122.00	2.00	16580.00	467.66	115.00	2.39				
Duperow Formation	51.29790075	-105.443522	755.90	ACC-23642	1W20272510140100	Accumap	6/7/1955	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=91.66,SEC		102470.00	1949.00	97.26	579.00	47.65	0.05	0.00	36647.00	1594.05	1738.96	110.00	1.80	57000.00	1607.76	6241.00	129.94				
Duperow Formation	49.67017557	-103.0140105	1729.70	ACC-15807	1W20080827030100	Accumap	N/A	Regional			286529.00	4080.00	203.60	640.00	52.67	0.05	0.00	107067.00	4657.15	4913.42	275.00	4.51	173000.00	4879.70	1467.00	30.54				
Duperow Formation	50.4714	-101.5451	624.84	RMBR_02-363		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S		Rocanville	collecting from shaft wall outside pump station	BRINE-SHAFT	191179.42	736.00	36.80	280.00	23.33	540.00	13.85	76085.36	3308.06	3382.04			107205.61	3063.02	18570.00	386.88	135.98	1.70	-65.29	-5.31
Duperow Formation	49.44160797	-103.0297055	1967.00	ACC-16334	1W20060804063100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA&K EQUIV. 334258. CHAMBER CONTENTS 2350 MLS SAL		333272.00	20338.00	1014.92																	

Duperow Formation	51.93203	-106.069691	681.19	ASBR_02-320		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S	2002	Allan	Leak from shaft liner	BRINE-SHAFT	81171.10	1890.00	94.50	699.00	58.25	2290.00	58.72	27391.38	1190.93	1402.40	163.00	2.67	42713.57	1220.39	6000.00	125.00	23.70	0.30	-141.32	-18.35
Duperow Formation	49.5310012	-103.4098898	1879.00	ACC-23690	1W20071103092102	Accumap	7/8/1997	Regional	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON A COLORLESS FILTRATE RECOVERE		259692.00	4404.00	219.77	486.00	39.99	4399.00	112.79	89700.00	3901.73	4274.01	288.00	4.72	157600.00	4445.32	2815.00	58.61				
Duperow Formation	51.93203	-106.069691	774.09	AS86-11		Wittrup, M.B., 1988. The Origin Of Water Leaks In	1986	Allan		BRINE-SHAFT	2770.00	138.50	650.00	54.17	2280.00	58.46	46600.00	2026.09	2277.22			0.05	0.00			318.00	3.98	-138.00	-18.00	
Duperow Formation	49.68447609	-107.428364	1793.00	ACC-23616	1W30081133011100	Accumap	1/6/1997	Regional	INVOICE CODE: 2240-160		3467.00	510.00	25.45	160.00	13.17	70.00	1.79	330.00	14.35	54.76	226.00	3.70	396.00	11.17	1775.00	36.96				
Duperow Formation	50.19538332	-108.4078466	1567.30	ACC-23610	1W30141828030100	Accumap	12/10/1954	Regional	PRIMARY SALINITY=89.08,SECONDARY SALINITY=10.24,S		61196.00	1552.00	77.45	438.00	36.04	0.05	0.00	21274.00	925.37	1038.86	435.00	7.13	33400.00	942.09	4318.00	89.90				
Duperow Formation	50.40291232	-108.1215649	1478.90	ACC-14661	1W30171603070100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=69.28,SEC		18074.00	557.00	27.80	151.00	12.43	0.05	0.00	5889.00	256.16	296.38	100.00	1.64	7850.00	221.42	3527.00	73.43				
Duperow Formation	49.98333161	-105.2283034	1906.50	ACC-23669	1W20122409110100	Accumap	11/22/1954	Regional		BRINE-SHAFT	11914.00	856.00	42.72	201.00	16.54	0.05	0.00	3070.00	133.54	192.79	530.00	8.69	4480.00	126.36	2777.00	57.82				
Duperow Formation	51.93203	-106.069691	707.01	AS86-08		Wittrup, M.B., 1988. The Origin Of Water Leaks In	1986	Allan		BRINE-SHAFT	2007.00	100.35	330.00	27.50	1250.00	32.05	24900.00	1082.61	1242.51				42700.00	1220.00		211.00	2.64	-139.00	-18.30	
Duperow Formation	51.93203	-106.069691	682.72	ASBR_02-310		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S	2002	Allan	Sample from pump station wall	BRINE-SHAFT	82718.68	1890.00	94.50	691.00	57.58	2340.00	60.00	27348.37	1189.06	1401.14			44362.62	1267.50	6060.00	126.25	26.69	0.33	-140.29	-18.60
Duperow Formation	50.52266399	-100.9089846	598.50	ACC-03378	1W10182507020000	Accumap	3/18/1970	Regional		BRINE-SHAFT	48092.20	1501.00	74.90	548.00	45.10	0.05	0.00	15792.00	686.91	806.91	860.00	14.09	24477.00	690.41	4914.00	102.31				
Duperow Formation	51.93203	-106.069691	733.62	ASBR_02-307		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S	2002	Allan	Catching drip from new tubing ring joint	BRINE-SHAFT	111997.60	2140.00	107.00	767.00	63.92	2730.00	70.00	38282.51	1664.46	1905.37			62219.23	1777.69	5820.00	121.25	38.50	0.48	-136.97	-17.62
Duperow Formation	51.93203	-106.069691	682.72	ASBR_02-309		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S	2002	Allan	Sample from pump station floor	BRINE-SHAFT	82649.35	1870.00	93.50	688.00	57.33	2280.00	58.46	27218.94	1183.43	1392.73	202.00	3.31	44481.77	1270.91	5880.00	122.50	27.90	0.35	-140.08	-18.41
Duperow Formation	52.62302206	-109.3094152	694.00	ACC-23571	1W30422318134100	Accumap	12/30/1981	Regional	CLEAR,COLORLESS FILTRATE RECOVERED FRO MUD CONTAI		2674.00	20.00	1.00	5.00	0.41	10.00	0.26	920.00	40.02	41.68	537.00	8.80	825.00	23.27	357.00	7.43				
Duperow Formation	51.93203	-106.069691	746.72	ASBR_02-321		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S	2002	Allan	Seepage from shaft liner	BRINE-SHAFT	108269.78	1960.00	98.00	496.00	41.33	2470.00	63.33	36857.79	1602.51	1805.18			61739.12	1763.97	4710.00	98.13	36.86	0.46	-140.04	-18.14
Duperow Formation	48.68364	-106.22431	1680.97		33354	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	9/1/1965	Regional	Chemical & Geological Laboratories	5237.00	600.00	30.00	135.00	11.25	70.00	1.79	947.00	41.17	84.94	183.00	3.00	1520.00	43.43	1870.00	38.96				
Duperow Formation	51.93203	-106.069691	785.74	ASBR_02-305		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S	2002	Allan	Catching drips from crack in shaft liner.	BRINE-SHAFT	76182.28	1830.00	91.50	763.00	63.58	580.00	14.87	24280.31	1055.67	1225.62			47510.31	1357.44	1104.00	23.00	112.00	1.40	-122.56	-14.54
Duperow Formation	49.38708267	-106.1841297	2004.10	ACC-16404	1W30050214122100	Accumap	4/28/1955	Regional	152.4M ABOVE PACKER.NA&K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMAR		3454.00	621.00	30.99	137.00	11.27	0.05	0.00	214.00	9.31	51.57	195.00	3.20	110.00	3.10	2177.00	45.32				
Duperow Formation	51.34108321	-103.0238273	652.60	ACC-04126	1W20270814160100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=51.127.		51641.00	377.00	18.81	219.00	18.02	1024.00	26.26	18675.00	812.32	875.34	443.00	7.26	30123.00	849.66	780.00	16.24				
Duperow Formation	50.22754497	-105.7896883	1634.70	ACC-15578	1W20152804080100	Accumap	10/15/1953	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=55.42,SEC		8118.00	750.00	37.43	249.00	20.49	0.05	0.00	1654.00	71.94	129.86	250.00	4.10	1980.00	55.85	3362.00	70.00				
Duperow Formation	48.43408	-105.60753	2333.24		33230	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	1/25/1961	Regional	Yapuncich, Sanderson & Brown Laboratories	29658.00	844.17	42.21	142.06	11.84	0.05	0.00	10321.18	448.75	502.79	485.45	7.96	15953.42	455.81	2158.46	44.97				
Duperow Formation	49.67744206	-104.7868145	2017.80	ACC-16418	1W20082128090100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		BRINE-SHAFT	44275.00	1884.00	94.02	248.00	20.41	0.05	0.00	14445.00	628.32	742.75	600.00	9.83	22832.00	644.01	4266.00	88.82				
Duperow Formation	50.82842153	-107.4333242	1432.30	ACC-14172	1W30211351201000	Accumap	N/A	Regional	INSUFFICIENT DATA FOR CORRELATION		59657.00	1676.00	83.64	416.00	34.23	0.05	0.00	20431.00	888.70	1006.57	310.00	5.08	31774.00	896.23	5050.00	105.14				
Duperow Formation	49.6296749	-104.9398076	1911.00	ACC-16183	1W20082209050100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	COLOURLESS FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM WATERY MUD.		150999.00	400.00	19.96	121.00	9.96	15744.00	403.69	44447.00	1933.34	2365.93	163.00	2.67	78000.00	2200.10	12120.00	252.34				
Duperow Formation	49.69618106	-99.45815206	420.15	ACC-01512	1W10081533040000	Accumap	N/A	Regional		BRINE-SHAFT	18513.00	1118.00	55.79	254.00	20.90	0.05	0.00	5317.00	231.28	307.97	196.00	3.21	8500.00	239.75	3128.00	65.12				
Duperow Formation	49.39983923	-105.7642147	2165.30	ACC-23718	1W20052819112100	Accumap	N/A	Regional		BRINE-SHAFT	2753.00	520.00	25.95	105.00	8.64	0.05	0.00	154.00	6.70	41.29	117.00	1.92	127.00	3.58	1730.00	36.02				
Duperow Formation	48.34152	-105.4877	2358.85		31457	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	1/22/1962	Regional	Chem Lab	37327.00	751.00	37.55	67.00	5.58	0.05	0.00	13382.00	581.83	624.96	440.00	7.21	19100.00	545.71	3810.00	79.38				
Duperow Formation	48.30156	-105.37281	2289.05		31584	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	1/22/1962	Regional	Chem Lab	30822.00	890.00	44.50	168.00	14.00	0.05	0.00	10702.00	465.30	523.80	840.00	13.77	16500.00	471.43	2148.00	44.75				
Duperow Formation	50.10434288	-107.6059206	1649.00	ACC-23613	1W30131220150100	Accumap	7/12/1968	Regional	NA&K IS COMBINED IN K.		11425.00	402.00	20.06	104.00	8.56	0.05	0.00	3259.00	141.76	170.38	1237.00	20.27	2221.00	62.65	4202.00	87.49				
Duperow Formation	50.3556447	-108.2819695	1447.20	ACC-14332	1W30161721020100	Accumap	10/8/1957	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=62.76,SEC		17754.00	908.00	45.31	827.00	68.05	0.05	0.00	4389.00	190.91	304.28	355.00	5.82	8125.00	229.18	3330.00	69.33				
Duperow Formation	49.83320015	-101.1311299	935.70	ACC-08018	1W10102718070000	Accumap	11/30/1976	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA,PRIMARY SALINITY=51.127.		45509.00	1946.00	97.11	170.00	13.99	0.05	0.00	14958.00	650.64	761.74	126.00	2.06	23042.00	649.93	5267.00	109.66				
Duperow Formation	47.64855	-102.89487	3521.96		39376	3.30E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	10/5/1959	Regional	Yapuncich, Sanderson & Brown Laboratories	275334.00	34298.00	1714.90	5001.92	416.83	0.05	0.00	63237.33	2749.45	4881.18	283.36	4.65	172617.98	4931.94	39.42	0.82				
Duperow Formation	50.41371118	-107.8637723	1453.90	ACC-14407	1W30171409010100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	APPEARS TO BE DILUTED FORMATION WATER		16423.00	811.00	40.47	210.00	17.28	0.05	0.00	4721.00	205.35	263.10	763.00	12.50	5968.00	168.34	3950.00	82.24				
Duperow Formation	46.75959	-104.58145	2206.75		31301	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	6/19/1952	Regional	Chemical & Geological Laboratories	29706.00	6596.00	329.80	118.00	9.83	0.05	0.00	4258.00	185.13	524.76	195.00	3.20	18000.00	514.29	638.00	13.29				
Duperow Formation	50.41371118	-107.8637723	1542.60	ACC-15199	1W30171409010100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	APPEARS TO BE FORMATION WATER SLIGHTLY MORE DILUT		17582.00	806.00	40.22	196.00	16.13	0.05	0.00	5322.00	231.49	287.84	378.00	6.19	7460.00	210.42	3420.00	71.20				
Duperow Formation	48.443	-102.81217	3130.60		40583	3.31E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	8/7/1964	Regional	Chem Lab	337456.00	53098.00	2654.90	5208.00</																

Dawson Bay Formation	48.34806	-105.52051	2393.29	33617	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	10/14/1960	Regional	Yapuncich, Sanderson & Brown Laboratories	Dst No. 5	45521.00	1027.00	51.35	191.58	15.97	0.05	0.00	16241.04	706.13	773.45	803.40	13.17	24982.65	713.79	2683.15	55.90						
Dawson Bay Formation	48.34806	-105.52051	2464.92	33618	2.51E+13	USGS Produced Water DB	10/19/1960	Regional	Yapuncich, Sanderson & Brown Laboratories	Dst No. 8	46348.00	948.74	47.44	131.71	10.98	0.05	0.00	16733.60	727.55	785.96	540.23	8.86	25569.62	730.56	2698.04	56.21						
Dawson Bay Formation	49.15153946	-103.1317851	2422.00	ACC-23568	1W20020927064100	Accumap	5/15/1987	Regional	PALE YELLOW COLORED FILTRATE RECOVERED FROM MUDDY		442531.00	119300.00	5953.39	11420.00	939.76	13060.00	334.87	11000.00	478.47	7705.66	537.00	8.80	287000.00	8095.22	214.00	4.46						
Dawson Bay Formation	48.4028	-101.66499	1833.68	39587	3.31E+13	USGS Produced Water DB		Regional	Yapuncich Sanderson Laboratories	Dst No. 1 Middle	333777.00	9560.00	478.00	2128.83	177.40	0.05	0.00	117451.62	5106.59	5761.99	230.88	3.78	203108.10	5803.09	1414.88	29.48						
Dawson Bay Formation	50.87622981	-102.4677854	943.40	ACC-08121	1W20220411050100	Accumap	1/18/1954	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA, PRIMARY SALINITY=74.42, SEC		131148.00	8690.00	433.65	1835.00	151.00	0.05	0.00	39102.00	1700.84	2285.50	85.00	1.39	79750.00	2249.46	1686.00	35.10						
Dawson Bay Formation	49.21270194	-106.3888309	2389.90	ACC-23533	1W30030318091100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA.		4208.00	635.00	31.69	145.00	11.93	0.05	0.00	513.00	22.31	65.93	147.00	2.41	800.00	22.57	1968.00	40.97						
Dawson Bay Formation	49.50743306	-108.2899452	2148.90	ACC-16496	1W30061730130100	Accumap	4/21/1959	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA, PRIMARY SALINITY=4.10 SECO		3998.00	842.00	42.02	237.00	19.50	0.05	0.00	60.00	2.61	64.13	310.00	5.08	375.00	10.58	2331.00	48.53						
Dawson Bay Formation	50.01322704	-106.2352357	1941.60	ACC-16251	1W30120220090100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA&K IS COMBINED IN NA, ANALYSIS NO.7		19575.00	1216.00	60.68	284.00	23.37	0.05	0.00	6028.00	262.20	346.26	146.00	2.39	9350.00	263.73	2551.00	53.11						
Dawson Bay Formation	50.51406887	-105.121352	1524.00	ACC-23555	1W20182316042100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA, SAMPLED FROM BOTTOM.		259930.00	3480.00	173.66	22820.00	1877.88	0.05	0.00	62900.00	2736.00	4787.54	480.00	7.87	169400.00	4778.16	850.00	17.70						
Dawson Bay Formation	53.74171644	-105.7033389	341.10	ACC-23534	1W20552507160100	Accumap	2/5/1957	Regional	PRIMARY SALINITY=86.36, SECONDARY SALINITY=7.08, SE		8151.00	206.00	10.28	104.00	8.56	0.05	0.00	2743.00	119.31	138.15	450.00	7.37	3880.00	109.44	946.00	19.70						
Dawson Bay Formation	50.28632646	-106.7523893	1862.30	ACC-23531	1W30150627060100	Accumap	10/9/1959	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA, CALCULATED RESISTIVITY:0.8		9460.00	1011.00	50.45	141.00	11.60	0.05	0.00	2026.00	88.13	150.18	348.00	5.70	2834.00	79.94	3100.00	64.54						
Dawson Bay Formation	50.47198744	-101.5449773	884.15	RS86-23		Wittrup, M.B. And Kyser, T.K., 1990. The Petrogen	1986	Rocanville	Shaft 2	BRINE-SHAFT		7840.00	392.00	1920.00	160.00	2810.00	72.05	135000.00	5869.57	6495.74			227000.00	6485.71		2157.00	27.00	-60	-1.4			
Dawson Bay Formation	51.37082974	-104.5349875	1133.90	ACC-10079	1W20281806130100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA, SAMPLED FROM MIDDLE, PRIMAR		276756.00	4084.00	203.80	1580.00	130.02	0.05	0.00	101742.00	4425.53	4759.39	65.00	1.07	167200.00	4716.10	2084.00	43.39						
Dawson Bay Formation	50.75228555	-106.197923	1553.00	ACC-15268	1W30210203070100	Accumap	4/11/1955	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA, SAMPLED FROM MIDDLE, PRIMAR		28272.00	1429.00	71.31	447.00	36.78	0.05	0.00	8437.00	366.99	475.08	475.00	7.78	14000.00	394.89	3484.00	72.54						
Dawson Bay Formation	51.99751722	-104.3242243	767.50	ACC-23544	1W20351711154100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	NA+K IS COMBINED IN NA, MIDDLE.		165504.00	1395.00	69.61	725.00	59.66	0.05	0.00	61352.00	2668.66	2797.94	117.00	1.92	96600.00	2724.73	3360.00	69.95						
Dawson Bay Formation	52.02644176	-107.1949179	1072.80	ACC-09401	1W30350922164100	Accumap	N/A	Regional	WATER ANALYSES DATA ARE NOT ON GEODATA FILE. THIS		314192.00	15000.00	748.54	5470.00	450.13	4100.00	105.13	97000.00	4219.26	5522.80	146.00	2.39	192000.00	5415.62	440.00	9.16						
Dawson Bay Formation	52.10255236	-106.8395013	995.12	CSBR_02-335		Jensen, G.K., 2003, November. Hydrochemical And S		Cory	Drip from grout plug	BRINE-SHAFT	494741.32	124000.00	6200.00	20200.00	1683.33	19200.00	492.31	6947.02	302.04	8677.69			318746.03	9107.03	273.00	5.69	5490.00	68.71	-48.34282647	0.642012469		