



# Water Sourcing in Southern Saskatchewan

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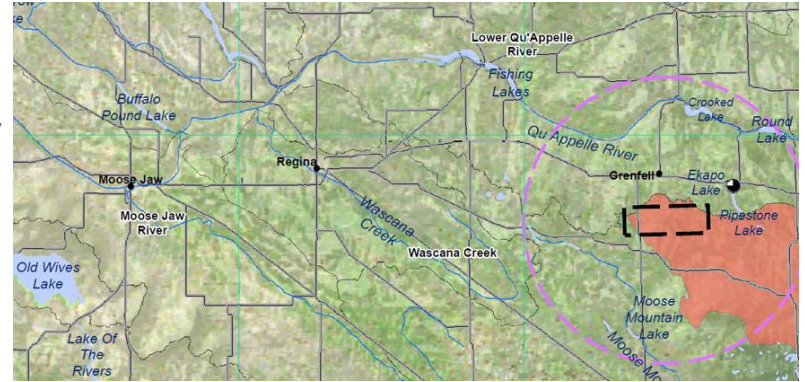
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# Water Sourcing in Southern Saskatchewan: The Issue

- › Large scale operations often plan developments in Saskatchewan with the assumption that water will be available
- › However, many proposed large scale operations end up sourcing surface and or groundwater many kilometers away from the operation
- › This makes water sourcing an expensive afterthought
- › Elevating water sourcing considerations to one of the primary considerations could save proponents millions to hundreds of millions of dollars



# Discussion Outline

- › Site Selection
  - › Factors that dictate facility location
- › Water Sourcing Options and Challenges
  - › Surface Water
    - › Lake Diefenbaker
    - › Saskatoon South East Water Supply System
    - › Qu'Appelle System
    - › Other smaller rivers, creeks and reservoirs
  - › Groundwater
    - › Hatfield Valley Aquifer
    - › Bedrock Aquifers
    - › Glacial Aquifers
- › Adaptable Water Sourcing Solutions



# Starting a Project: Site Selection

- › Site selection is complex and requires a multidisciplinary approach
- › Factors include the following considerations:
  - › Proximity to resource
  - › Land access
  - › Social
  - › Geotechnical
  - › Environmental
  - › Constructability
  - › Cost
- › Provincially Saskatchewan has lots of water available, it is just located in the wrong place for many large scale operations





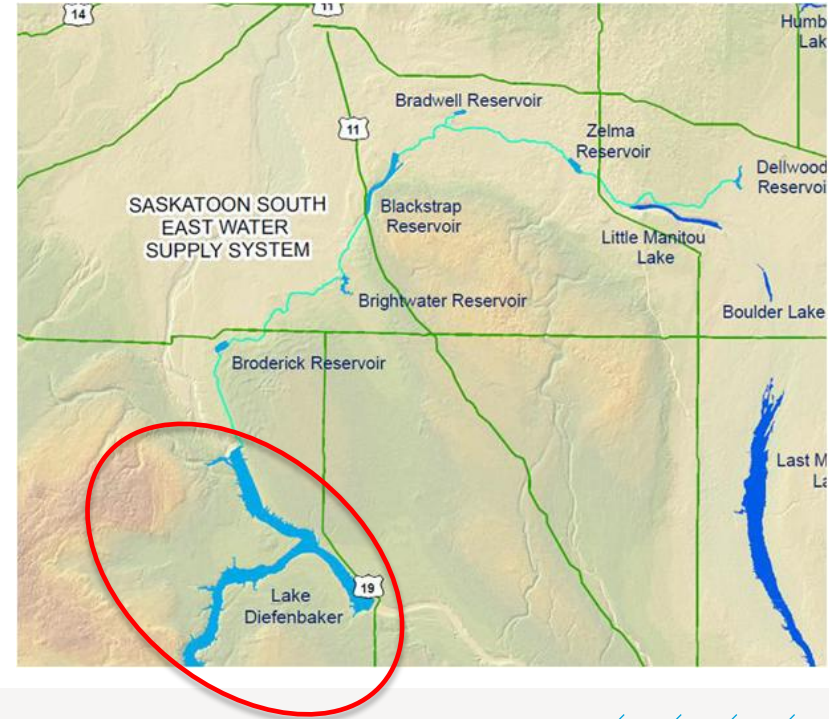
- › Most of the industrial surface water supply is from South Saskatchewan River and Qu'Appelle River basins in Southern Saskatchewan★
- › North Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan River basins are used in Central Saskatchewan
- › Northern Saskatchewan has lots of water but little infrastructure
- › Water supply challenges include interprovincial water rights, conveyance, and management



# Surface Water Sources and Challenges

## Lake Diefenbaker

- › Able to supply multiple industrial, irrigation, recreational, and municipal demands
- › Long environmental assessment and regulatory acceptance process for water sourcing
- › May not be economically feasible for projects located far from lake and lengthy permitting process



# Surface Water Sources and Challenges

## Saskatoon South East Water Supply System

- › Industrial and irrigation water supply source
- › Stretched water demand and limited water supply during winter
- › Potential water supply issues during dry years
- › Moderate environmental assessment and regulatory acceptance process

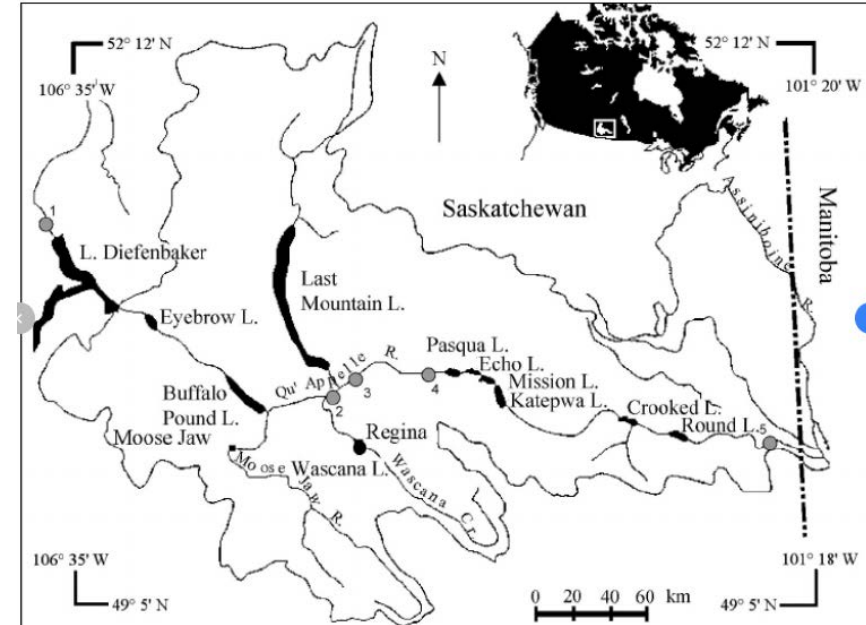




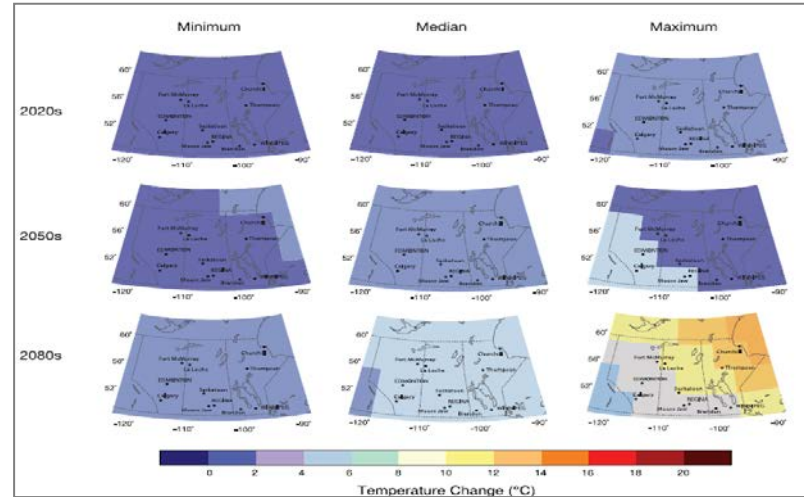
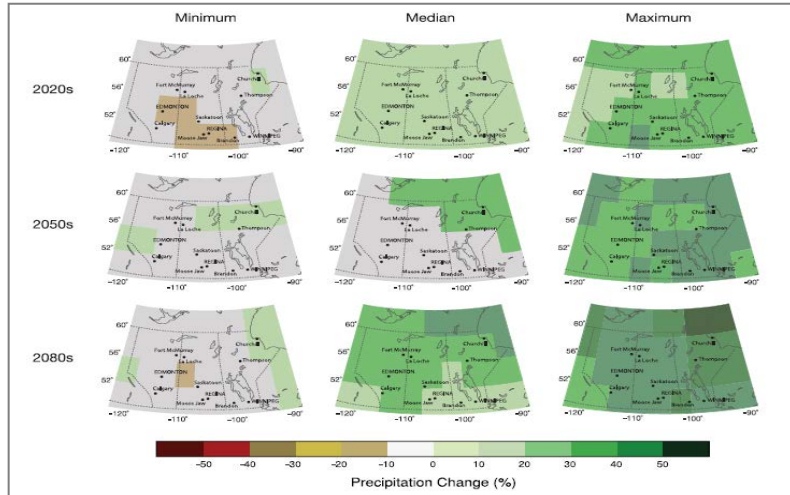
# Surface Water Sources and Challenges

## Qu'Appelle System

- › Able to supply multiple projects and municipal demands
- › Water quality varies going downstream
- › Potential water supply issues during dry years and under climate change issues
- › Long environmental assessment and regulatory acceptance process



# Surface Water Sources and Challenges



- › Climate change poses significant risk to fresh water supply as changes in temperature and precipitation are becoming increasingly evident
- › Water demand amplifies due to population growth, climate change factors, etc.

# Groundwater Sources and Challenges

## Hatfield Valley Aquifer

- › Potential to supply large volumes
- › Exploited for industrial, municipal, and domestic water use
- › Limited extent
- › Complex system that can be hydraulically connected with overlying aquifers



# Groundwater Sources and Challenges

## Bedrock Aquifers

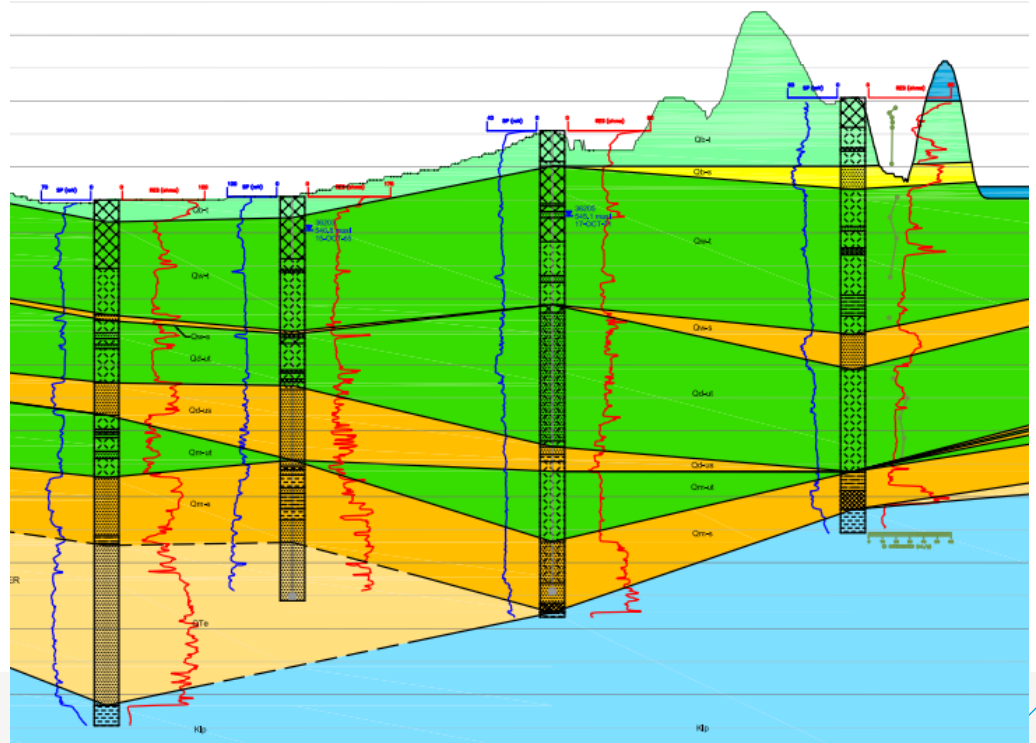
- › Highly variable production rates
- › Reduced water quality



# Groundwater Sources and Challenges

## Glacial Aquifers

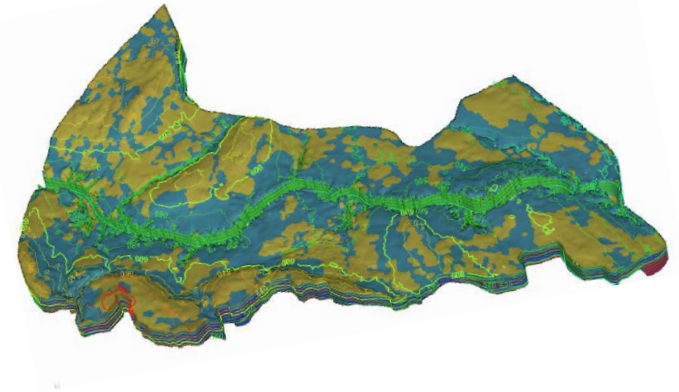
- › Thickness and extent highly variable
- › Smaller production rates





# Adaptable Water Sourcing Solutions

- › Strategic use of groundwater and surface water sources combined
- › Best management practices of industrial processing and on-site water conservation practices to minimize fresh water demand
- › Water resources assessment through research and monitoring for better planning and management
- › Additional water supply infrastructure (e.g. increasing conveyance capacity) is warranted to ensure sustainable water supply



# Conclusions

- › Locating a project as close to possible to a viable source during the siting stage is best practice and could result in significant savings
- › Proponents are increasingly looking at ways to reduce and reuse water such that their overall demand is lower
- › There also appears to be a move in the potash solution mining sector toward smaller scale projects (e.g. Western Potash, Gensource, etc.) that can potentially draw water from deeper more saline sources
- › Consideration of water source during project planning can result in substantial cost reduction



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