WHEATLAND COUNTY

Appendix B

Maps and Figures on CD-ROM

1) General

Index Map/Surface Topography
Location of Water Wells and Springs
Surface Casing Types used in Drilled Water Wells
Licensed Water Wells
Depth to Base of Groundwater Protection
Generalized Cross-Section (for terminology only)
Generalized Geologic Column
Depth of Existing Water Wells
Hydrogeological Map
Cross-Section A - A'
Cross-Section B - B'
Cross-Section C - C'
Cross-Section D - D'
Cross-Section E - E'
Cross-Section F -F'
Cross-Section G - G'
Bedrock Topography
Bedrock Geology
Estimated Water Well Use Per Section
Water Wells Recommended for Field Verification

2) Surficial Aquifers

a) Surficial Deposits

Thickness of Surficial Deposits
Non-Pumping Water-Level Surface in Surficial Deposits Based on Water Wells Less than 20 Metres Deep
Total Dissolved Solids in Groundwater from Surficial Deposits
Sulfate in Groundwater from Surficial Deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) in Groundwater from Surficial Deposits
Chloride in Groundwater from Surficial Deposits
Total Hardness in Groundwater from Surficial Deposits
Piper Diagram - Surficial Deposits
Thickness of Sand and Gravel Deposits
Amount of Sand and Gravel in Surficial Deposits
Thickness of Sand and Gravel Aquifer(s)
Water Wells Completed in Surficial Deposits
Apparent Yield for Water Wells Completed in Sand and Gravel Aquifer(s)
Changes in Water Levels in Sand and Gravel Aquifer(s)

b) Upper Sand and Gravel

Thickness of Upper Surficial Deposits
Thickness of Upper Sand and Gravel (not all drill holes fully penetrate surficial deposits)
Apparent Yield for Water Wells Completed through Upper Sand and Gravel Aquifer

c) Lower Sand and Gravel

Structure-Contour Map - Top of Lower Surficial Deposits
Depth to Top of Lower Surficial Deposits
Thickness of Lower Surficial Deposits
Thickness of Lower Sand and Gravel (not all drill holes fully penetrate surficial deposits)
Apparent Yield for Water Wells Completed through Lower Sand and Gravel Aquifer
Non-Pumping Water-Level Surface in Surficial Deposits in Lower Sand and Gravel Aquifer

3) Bedrock Aquifers

a) General

Apparent Yield for Water Wells Completed in Upper Bedrock Aquifer(s)
Total Dissolved Solids in Groundwater from Upper Bedrock Aquifer(s)
Sulfate in Groundwater from Upper Bedrock Aquifer(s)
Chloride in Groundwater from Upper Bedrock Aquifer(s)
Fluoride in Groundwater from Upper Bedrock Aquifer(s)
Fluoride vs Total Hardness in Groundwater from Upper Bedrock Aquifer(s)
Total Hardness of Groundwater from Upper Bedrock Aquifer(s)
Piper Diagram - Bedrock Aquifers
Recharge/Discharge Areas in Upper Bedrock Aquifer(s)
Non-Pumping Water-Level Surface in Upper Bedrock Aquifer(s)
Changes in Water Levels in Upper Bedrock Aquifer(s)

d) Lower Lacombe Member

Depth to Top of Lower Lacombe Member
Structure-Contour Map - Lower Lacombe Member
Non-Pumping Water-Level Surface - Lower Lacombe Aquifer
Apparent Yield for Water Wells Completed through Lower Lacombe Aquifer
Total Dissolved Solids in Groundwater from Lower Lacombe Aquifer
Sulfate in Groundwater from Lower Lacombe Aquifer
Chloride in Groundwater from Lower Lacombe Aquifer
Fluoride in Groundwater from Lower Lacombe Aquifer
Piper Diagram - Lower Lacombe Aquifer

e) Haynes Member

Depth to Top of Haynes Member
Structure-Contour Map - Haynes Member
Non-Pumping Water-Level Surface - Haynes Aquifer
Apparent Yield for Water Wells Completed through Haynes Aquifer
Total Dissolved Solids in Groundwater from Haynes Aquifer
Sulfate in Groundwater from Haynes Aquifer
Chloride in Groundwater from Haynes Aquifer
Fluoride in Groundwater from Haynes Aquifer
Piper Diagram - Haynes Aquifer

f) Upper Scollard Formation

Depth to Top of Upper Scollard Formation
Structure-Contour Map - Upper Scollard Formation
Non-Pumping Water-Level Surface - Upper Scollard Aquifer
Apparent Yield for Water Wells Completed through Upper Scollard Aquifer
Total Dissolved Solids in Groundwater from Upper Scollard Aquifer
Sulfate in Groundwater from Upper Scollard Aquifer
Chloride in Groundwater from Upper Scollard Aquifer
Fluoride in Groundwater from Upper Scollard Aquifer
Piper Diagram - Upper Scollard Aquifer

g) Lower Scollard Formation

Depth to Top of Lower Scollard Formation
Structure-Contour Map - Lower Scollard Formation
Non-Pumping Water-Level Surface - Lower Scollard Aquifer
Apparent Yield for Water Wells Completed through Lower Scollard Aquifer
Total Dissolved Solids in Groundwater from Lower Scollard Aquifer
Sulfate in Groundwater from Lower Scollard Aquifer
Chloride in Groundwater from Lower Scollard Aquifer
Fluoride in Groundwater from Lower Scollard Aquifer
Piper Diagram - Lower Scollard Aquifer

WHEATLAND COUNTY
Appendix C

General Water Well Information

Domestic Water Well Testing

Purpose and Requirements

The purpose of the testing of domestic water wells is to obtain background data related to:

1) the non-pumping water level for the aquifer - Has there been any lowering of the level since the last measurement?
2) the specific capacity of the water well, which indicates the type of contact the water well has with the aquifer;
3) the transmissivity of the aquifer and hence an estimate of the projected long-term yield for the water well;
4) the chemical, bacteriological and physical quality of the groundwater from the water well.

The testing procedure involves conducting an aquifer test and collecting of groundwater samples for analysis by an accredited laboratory. The date and time of the testing are to be recorded on all data collection sheets. A sketch showing the location of the water well relative to surrounding features is required. The sketch should answer the question, "If this water well is tested in the future, how will the person doing the testing know this is the water well I tested?"

The water well should be taken out of service as long as possible before the start of the aquifer test, preferably not less than 30 minutes before the start of pumping. The non-pumping water level is to be measured 30, 10, and 5 minutes before the start of pumping and immediately before the start of pumping which is to be designated as time 0 for the test. All water levels must be from the same designated reference, usually the top of the casing. Water levels are to be measured during the pumping interval and during the recovery interval after the pump has been turned off; all water measurements are to be with an accuracy of $\pm$ 0.01 metres.

During the pumping and recovery intervals, the water level is to be measured at the appropriate times. An example of the time schedule for a four-hour test is as follows, measured in minutes after the pump is turned on and again after the pump is turned off:

1,2,3,4,6,8,10,13,16,20,25,32,40,50,64,80,100,120.

For a four-hour test, the reading after 120 minutes of pumping will be the same as the 0 minutes of recovery. Under no circumstance will the recovery interval be less than the pumping interval.

Flow rate during the aquifer test should be measured and recorded with the maximum accuracy possible. Ideally, a water meter with an accuracy of better than $\pm$1% displaying instantaneous and total flow should be used. If a water meter is not available, then the time required to completely fill a container of known volume should be recorded, noting the time to the nearest 0.5 seconds or better. Flow rate should be determined and recorded often to ensure a constant pumping rate.

Groundwater samples should be collected as soon as possible after the start of pumping and within 10 minutes of the end of pumping. Initially only the groundwater samples collected near the end of the pumping interval need to be submitted to the accredited laboratory for analysis. All samples must be properly stored for transportation to the laboratory and, in the case of the bacteriological analysis, there is a maximum time allowed between the time the sample is collected and the time the sample is delivered to the laboratory. The first samples collected are only analyzed if there is a problem or a concern with the first samples submitted to the laboratory.