

Groundwater Budget for the Grimshaw Aquifer

Google Earth

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March 2024



UNIVERSITY
OF ALBERTA

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Project Objective

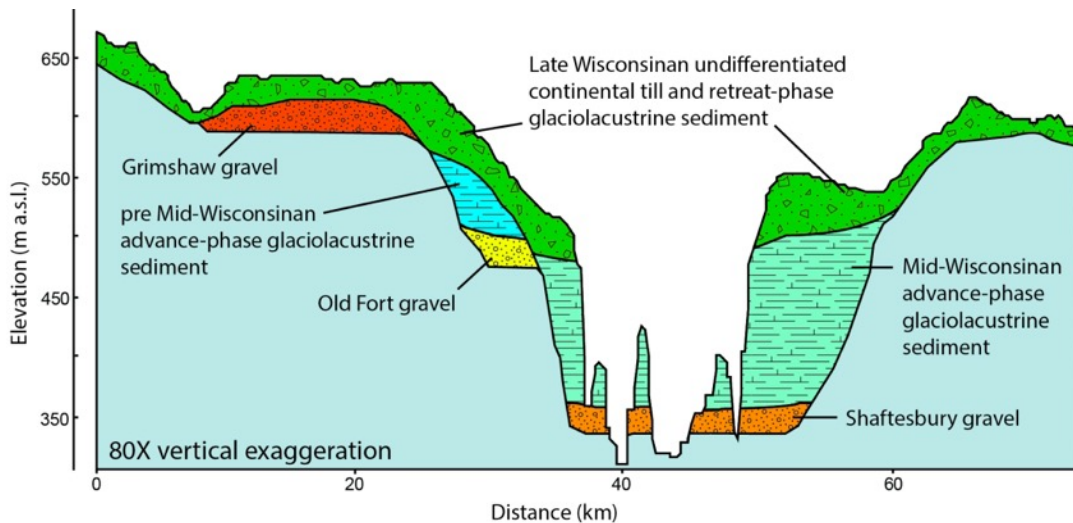
- **Develop a water budget and groundwater model for the Grimshaw Aquifer**
 - A case study for AEPA Lands Planning Branch
 - Investigate groundwater quantity
- **Build on recent work by the Alberta Geological Survey and the Mighty Peace Watershed Alliance**

Presentation Outline

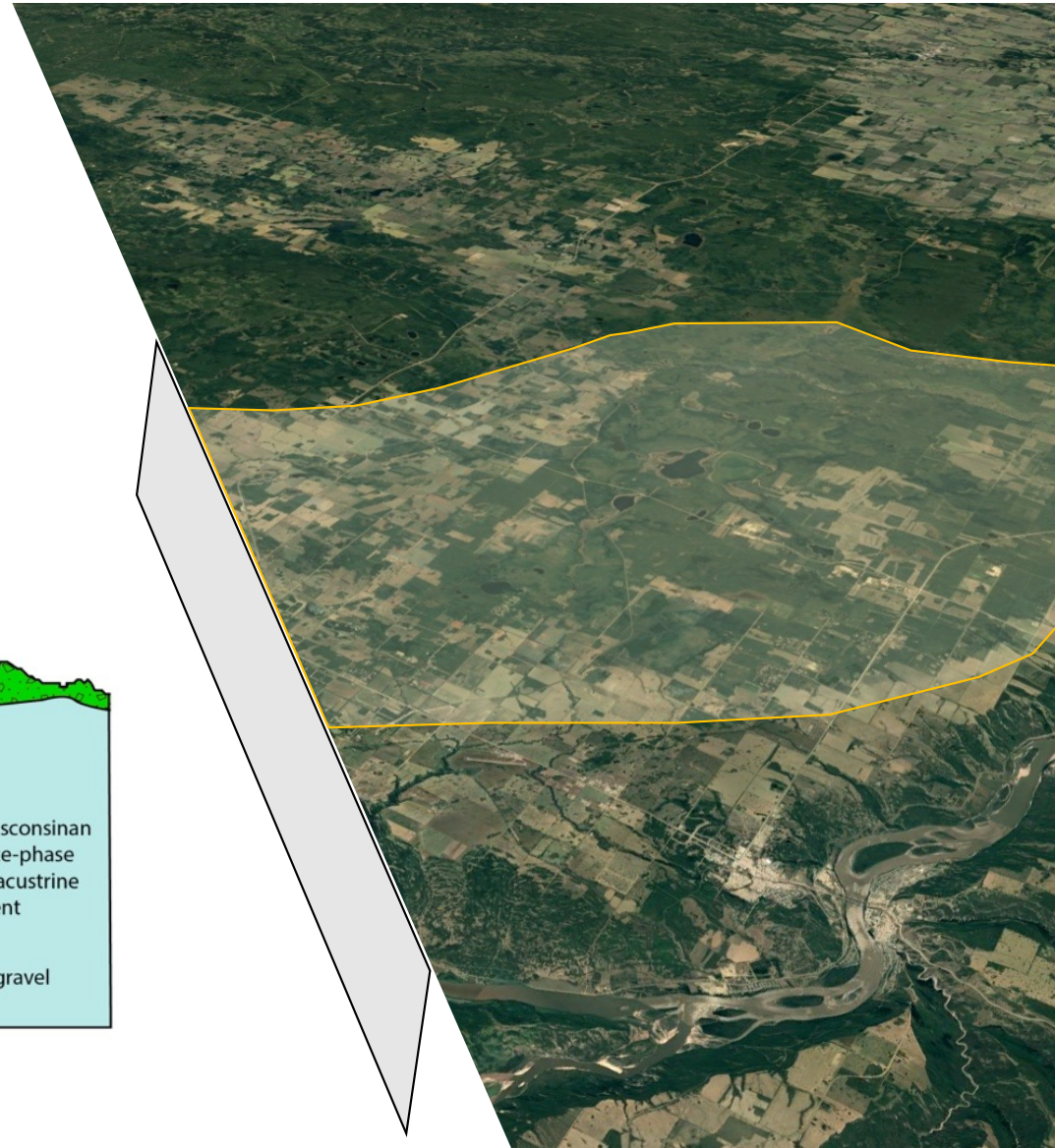
- Define a groundwater budget
- Summary of key findings
- Explore some of the details

Grimshaw Aquifer System

- 3 separate gravel deposits at different elevations
- Long recognized as a productive aquifer system

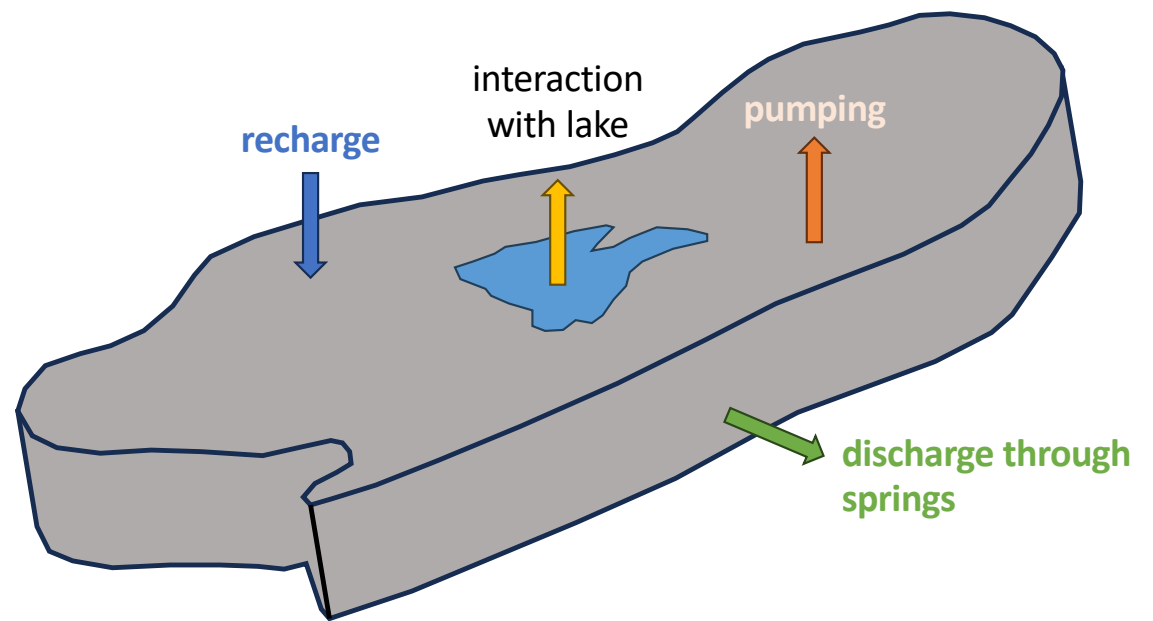
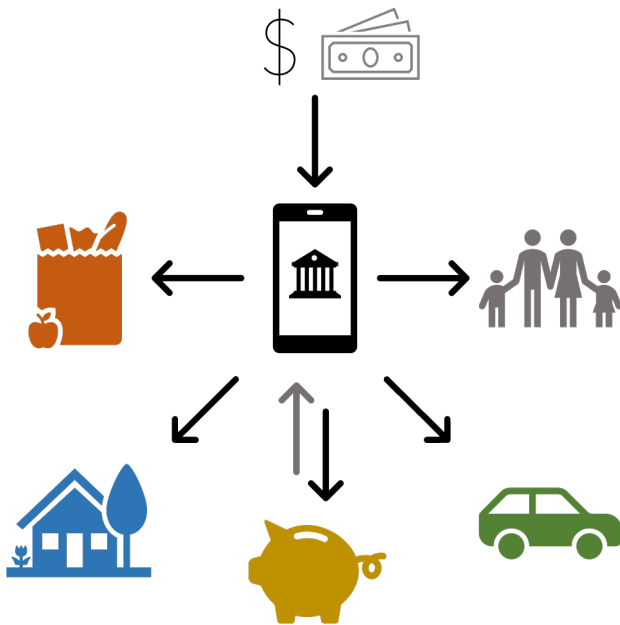


Cross section by Greg Hartman, AGS (2023)



What is a Groundwater Budget?

- Same concept as a financial budget



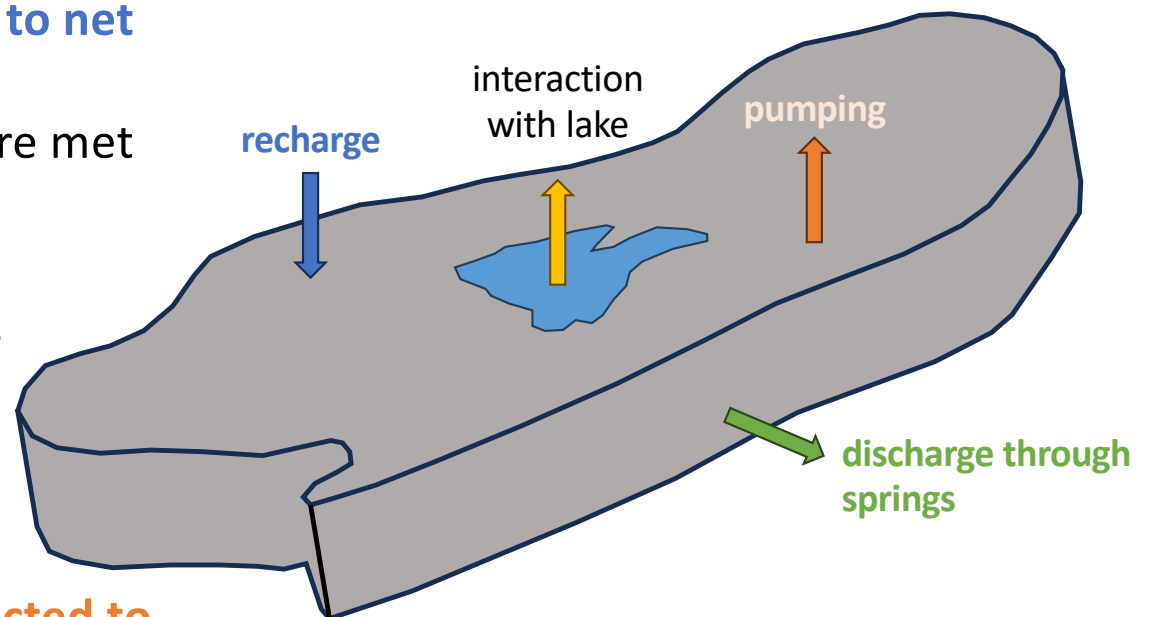
- Requires knowing income and expenses

- For an aquifer, some components are challenging to quantify

Key Findings for the Grimshaw Aquifer

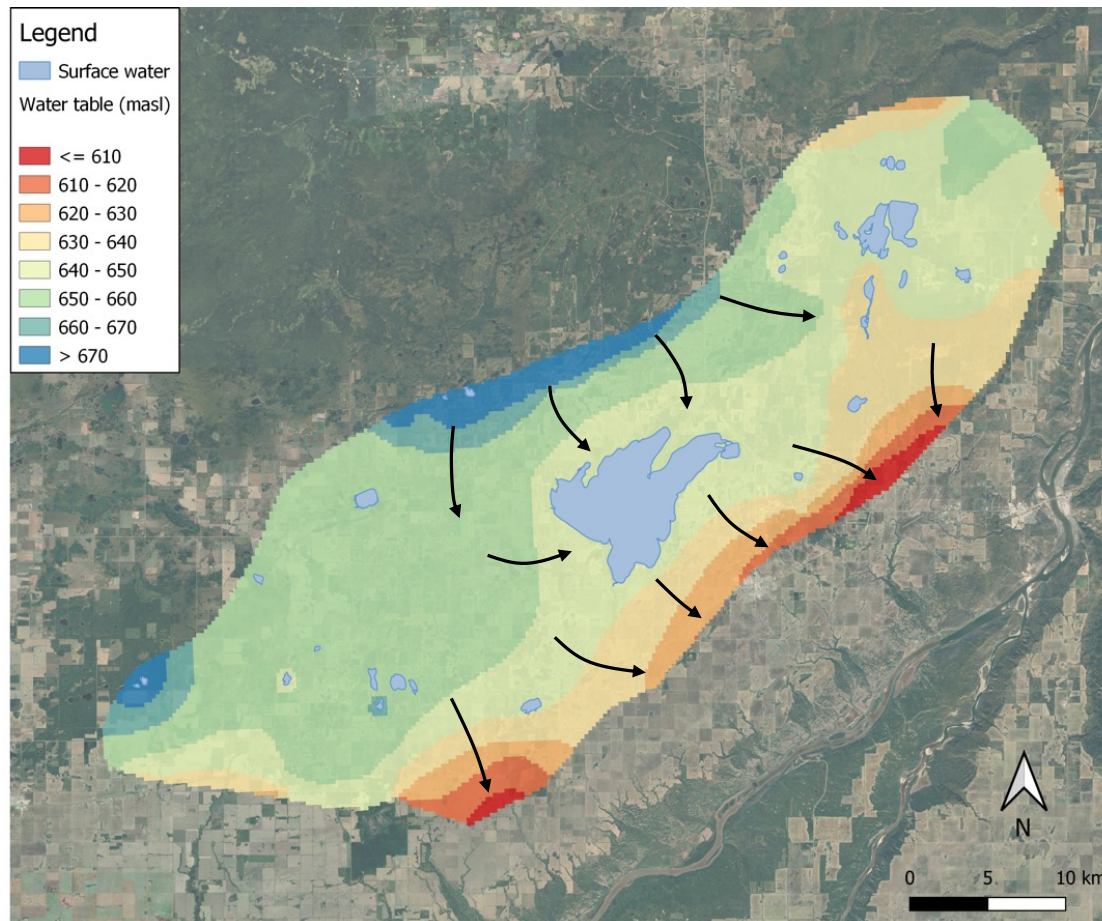
- **Groundwater budget is neutral to net positive**

- Outflows and withdrawals are met by natural replenishment
- Aquifer sufficiently supports existing groundwater users



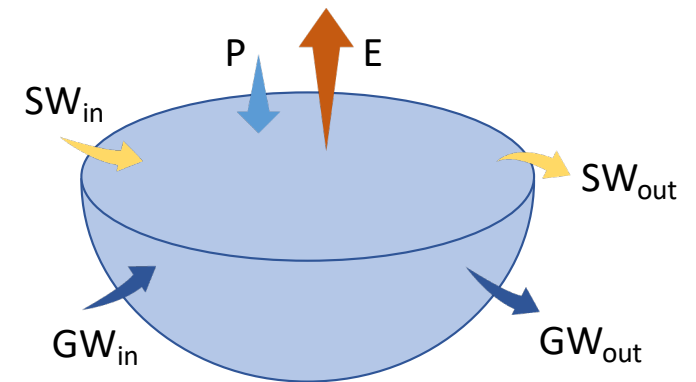
- **Continued pumping is not expected to greatly decrease groundwater levels**

Some other interesting results

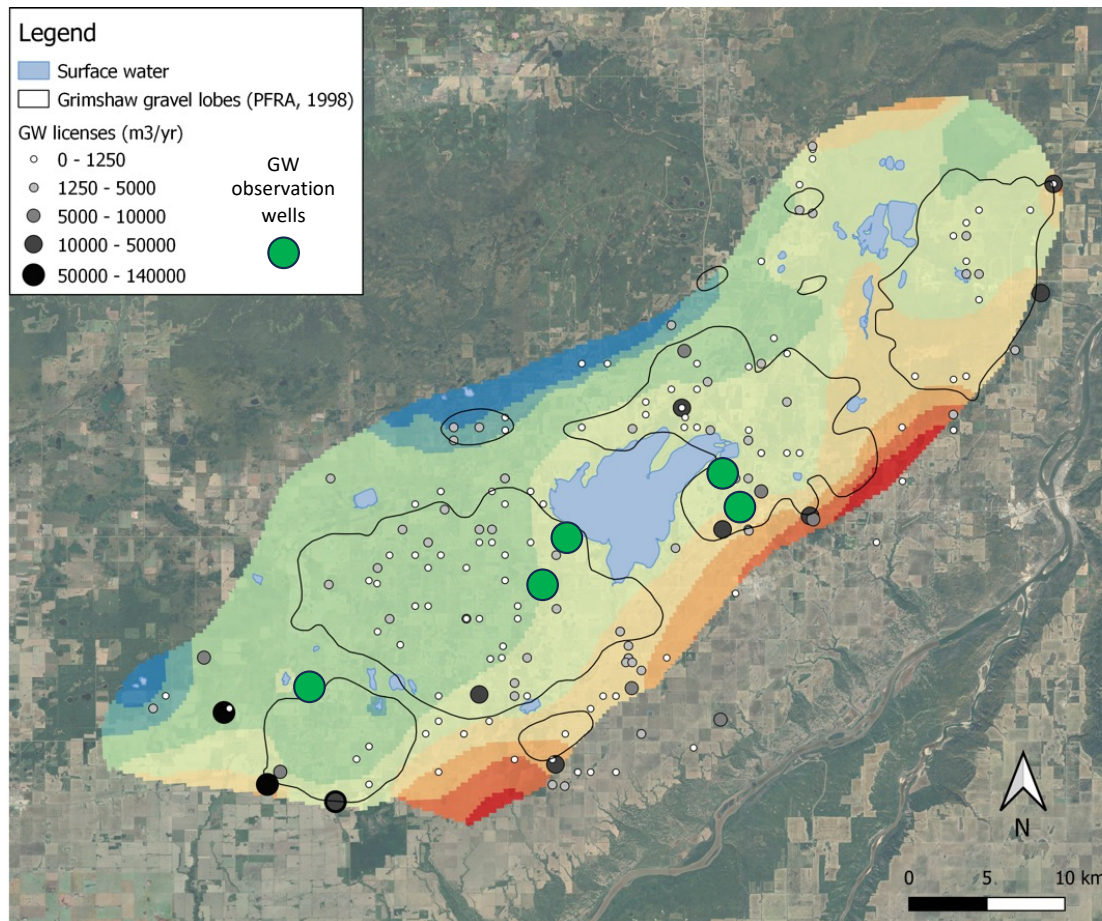


- Groundwater interacts with Cardinal Lake

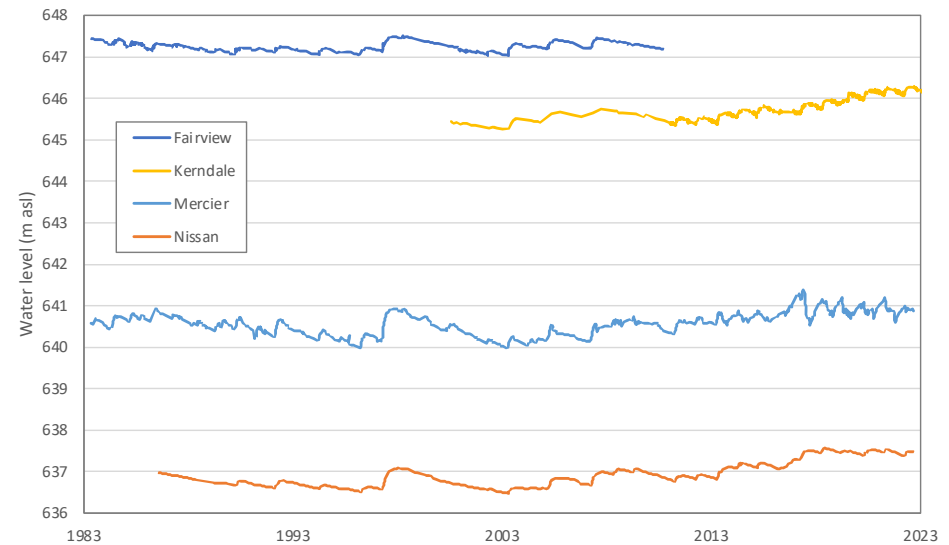
- Gain along NW; Loss along SE
- Groundwater discharges to the lake over the long term
- Evaporative loss from the aquifer



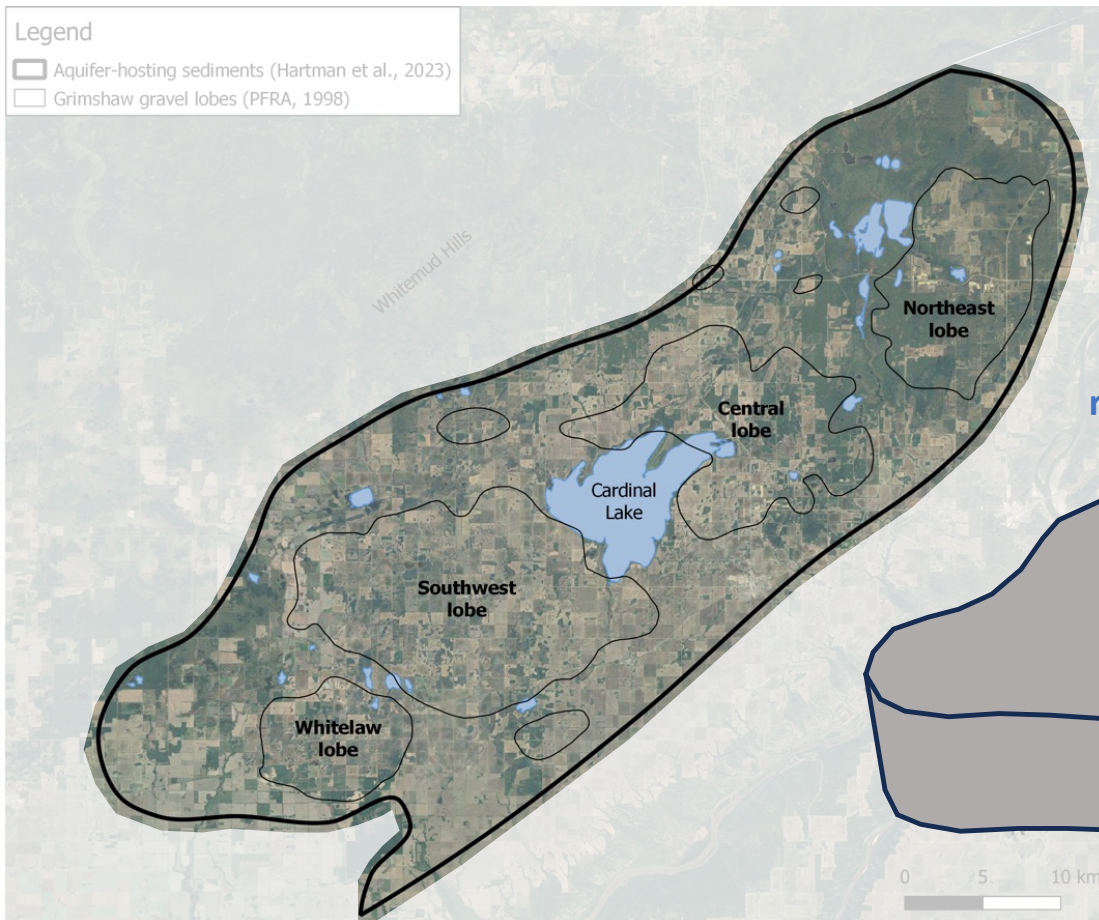
A continued need for groundwater monitoring



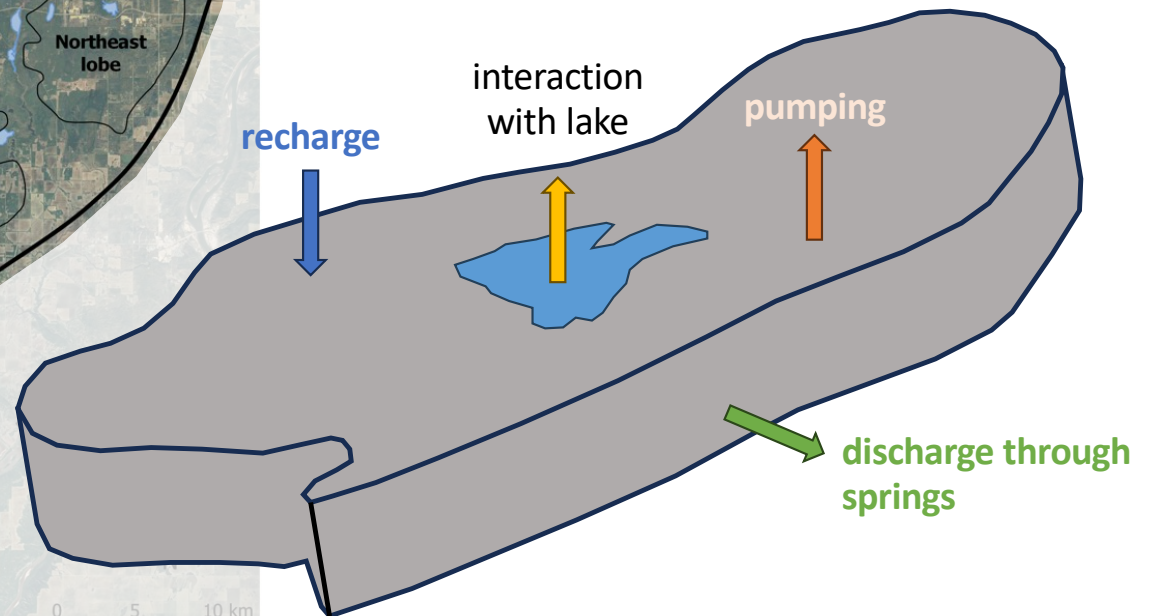
- Groundwater levels have been relatively stable for 40 years
- Monitoring wells are well-positioned compared to pumping locations



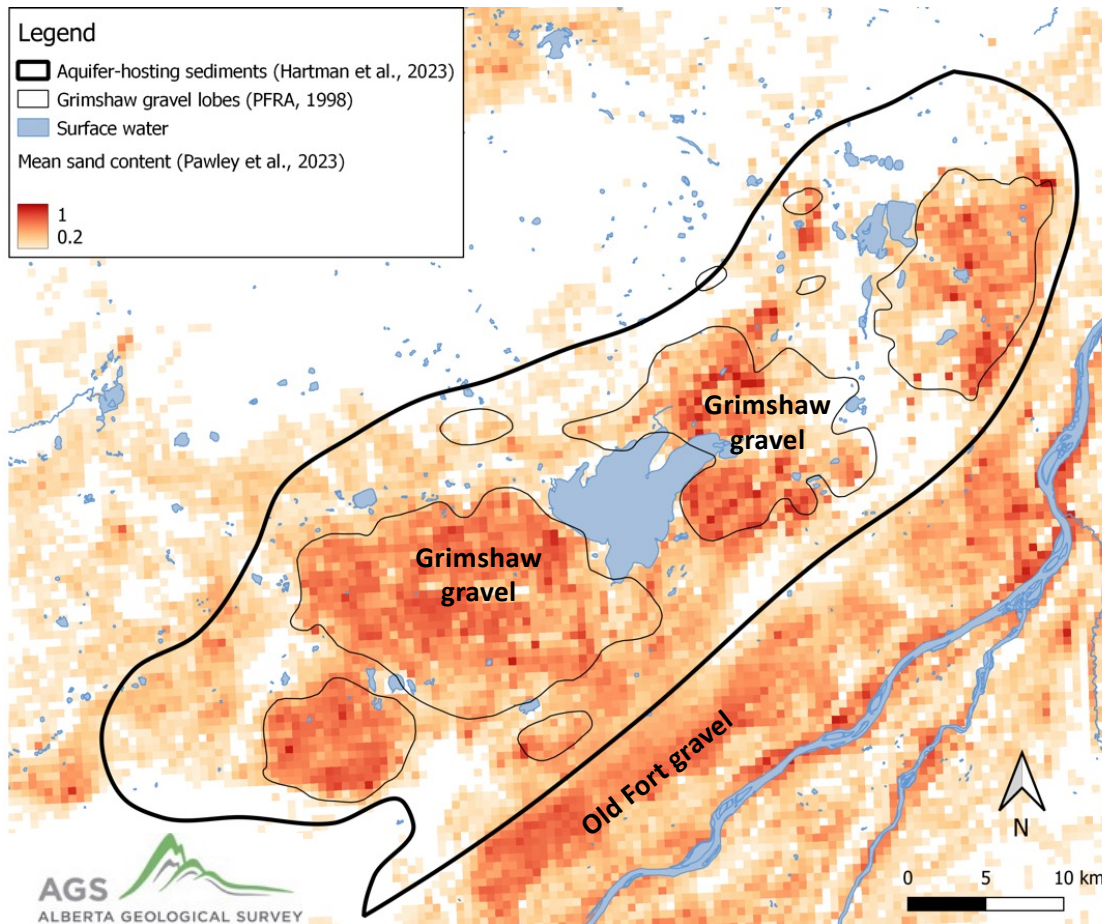
A guided tour through the details



- Quantify each major budget component
- Justify choices and acknowledge uncertainty



A guided tour through the details

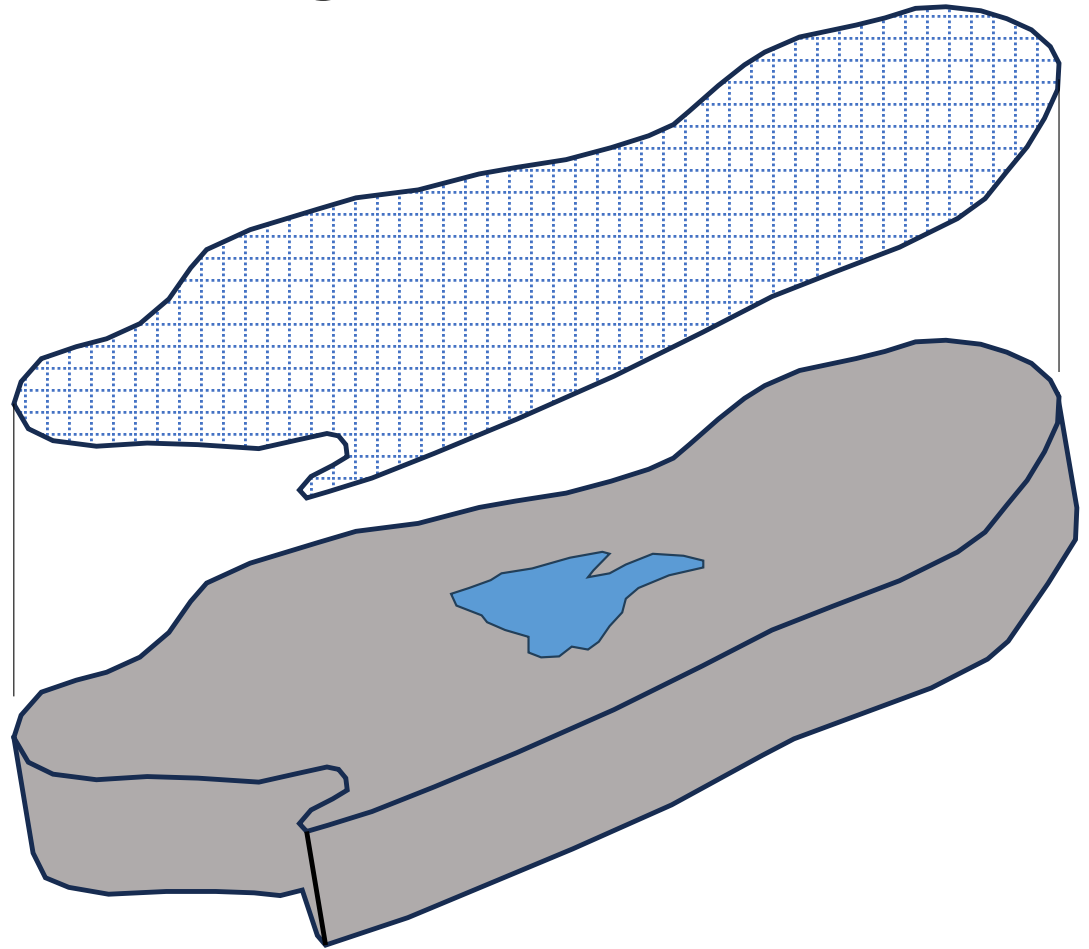


2 new maps from the Alberta Geological Survey:

- Aquifer hosting sediments
- Probability of sand and gravel above bedrock
 - Created using water well records
 - Darker colours expected to have more sand and gravel
- **Confirms location of distinct gravel lobes**
- **Differentiates upper 'Grimshaw' deposit from 'Old Fort' deposit**

A guided tour through the details

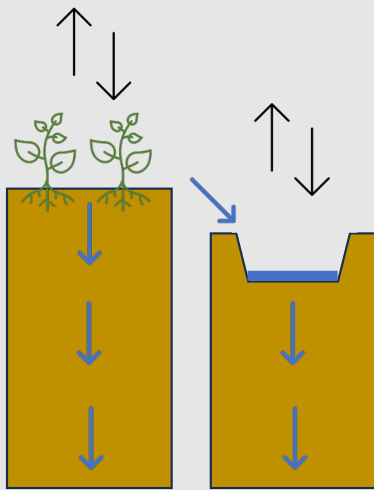
- Water budget units are expressed as **mm/yr**
- Represents the volume of water for the entire aquifer area
- Same concept as used for rainfall (mm or inches)
- Small number across a large area



Groundwater Recharge

Low Estimate

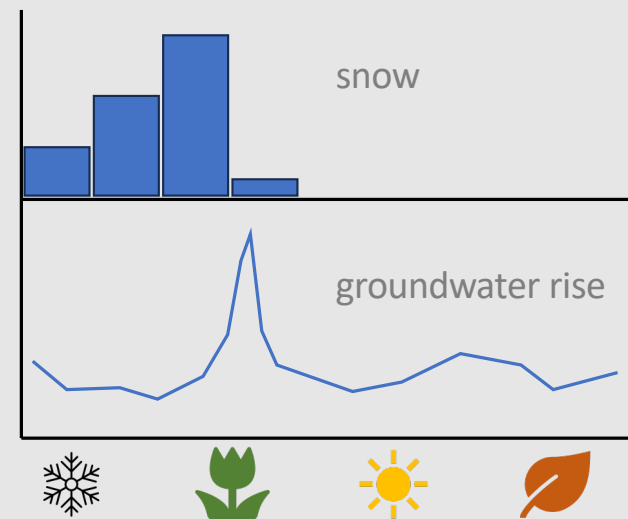
- Determined from VSMB model (Klassen and Liggett, 2019)



5 mm/yr

High Estimate

- Determined from snowmelt and groundwater rise (Klassen and Smerdon, 2020)



18 mm/yr

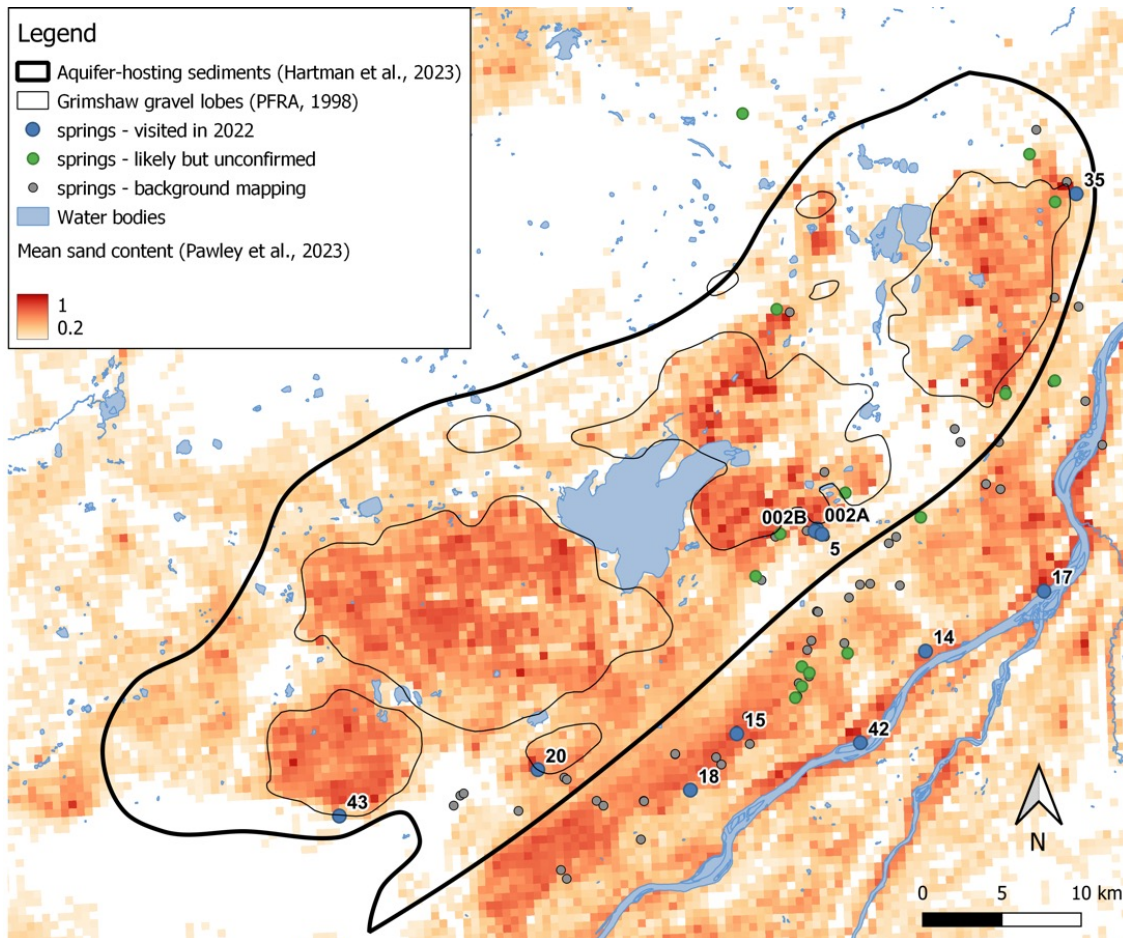
Groundwater Discharge: Springs

Led by MPWA

- AGS database
- Google Earth mapping
- Field survey in 2022
 - 11 sites
 - Flow rate
 - Water samples for chemistry and stable isotopes

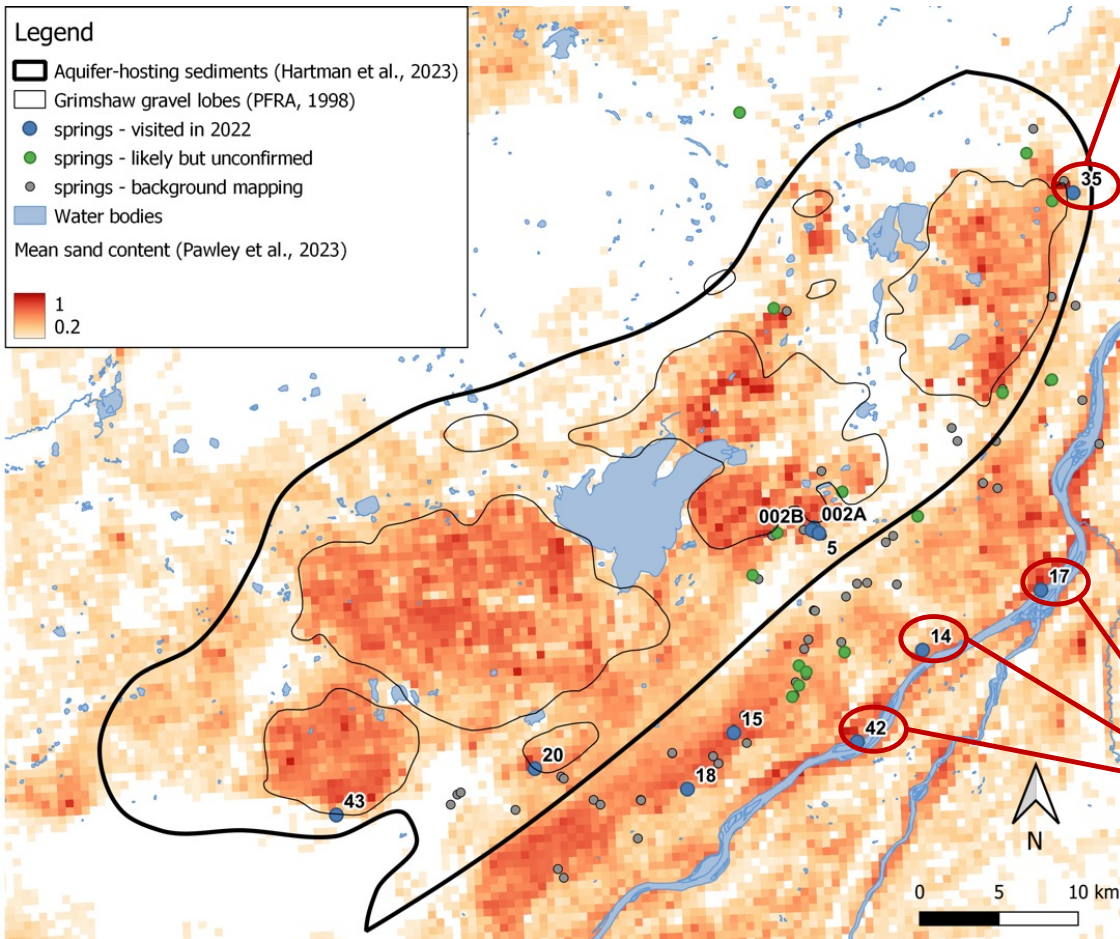


Groundwater Discharge: Springs

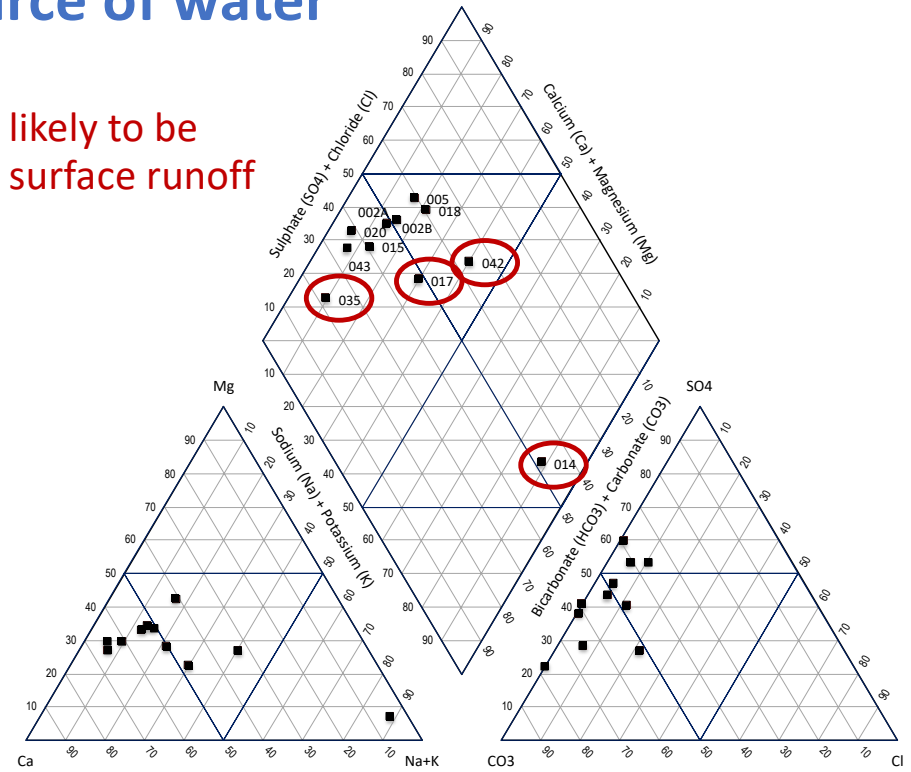


- Some springs are sourced from the Grimshaw deposit
- Some springs are sourced from Old Fort deposit

Chemistry results help confirm the source of water

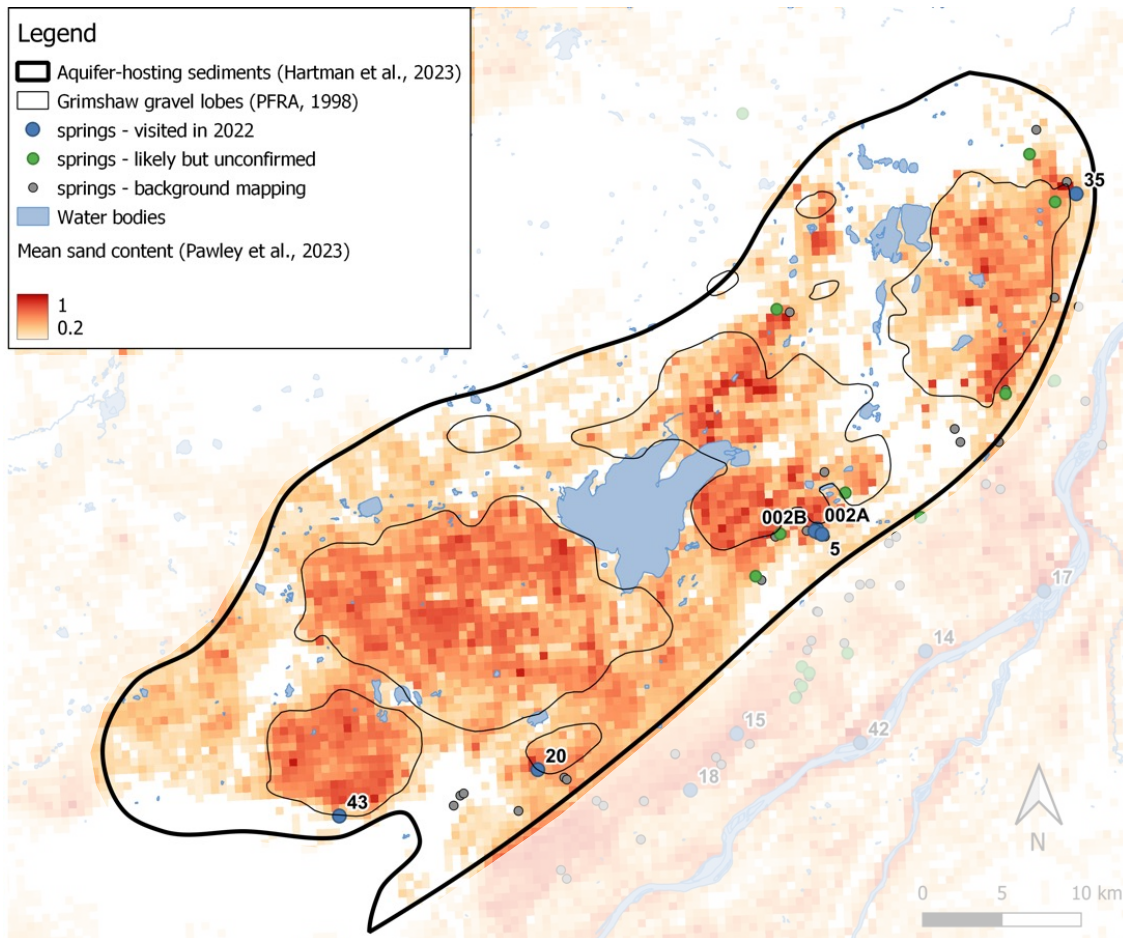


likely to be surface runoff



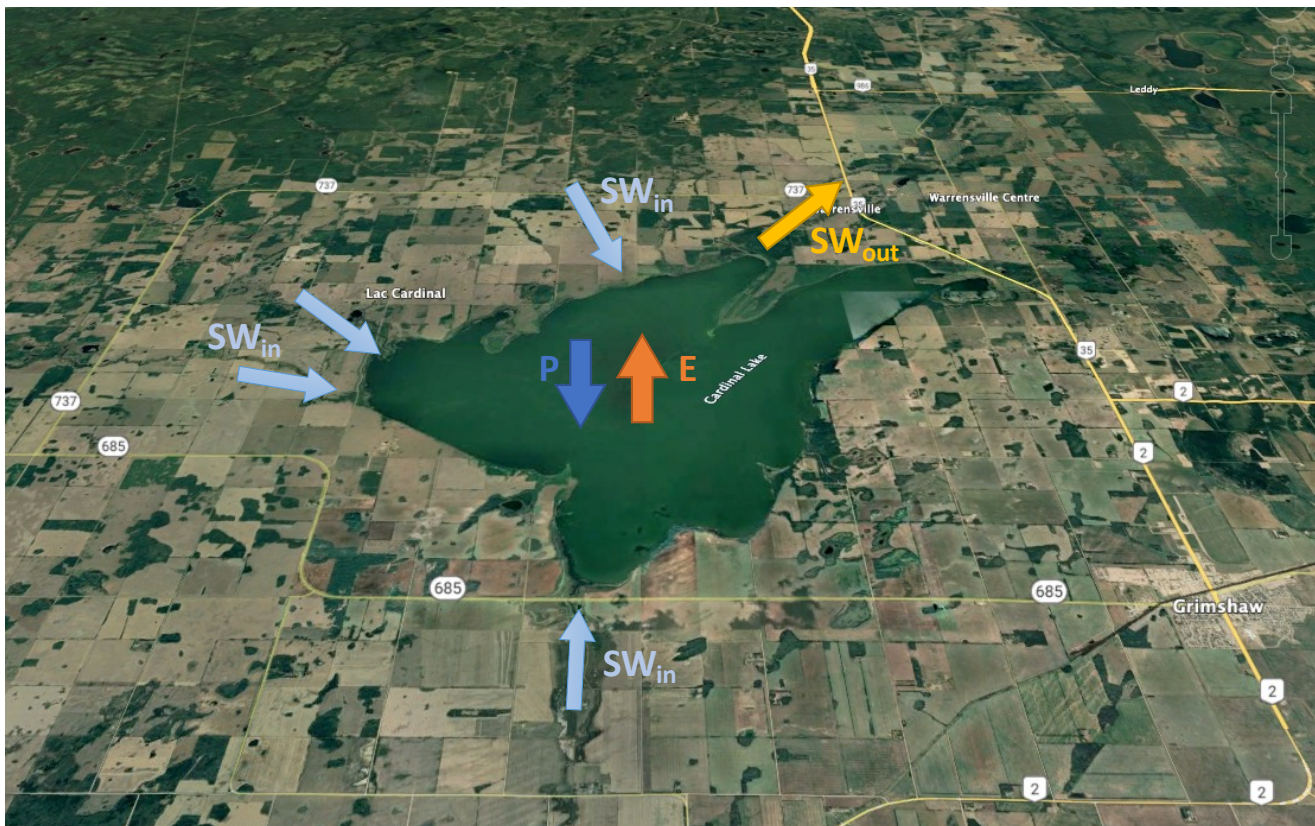
likely sourced from bedrock formations

Groundwater Discharge: Springs



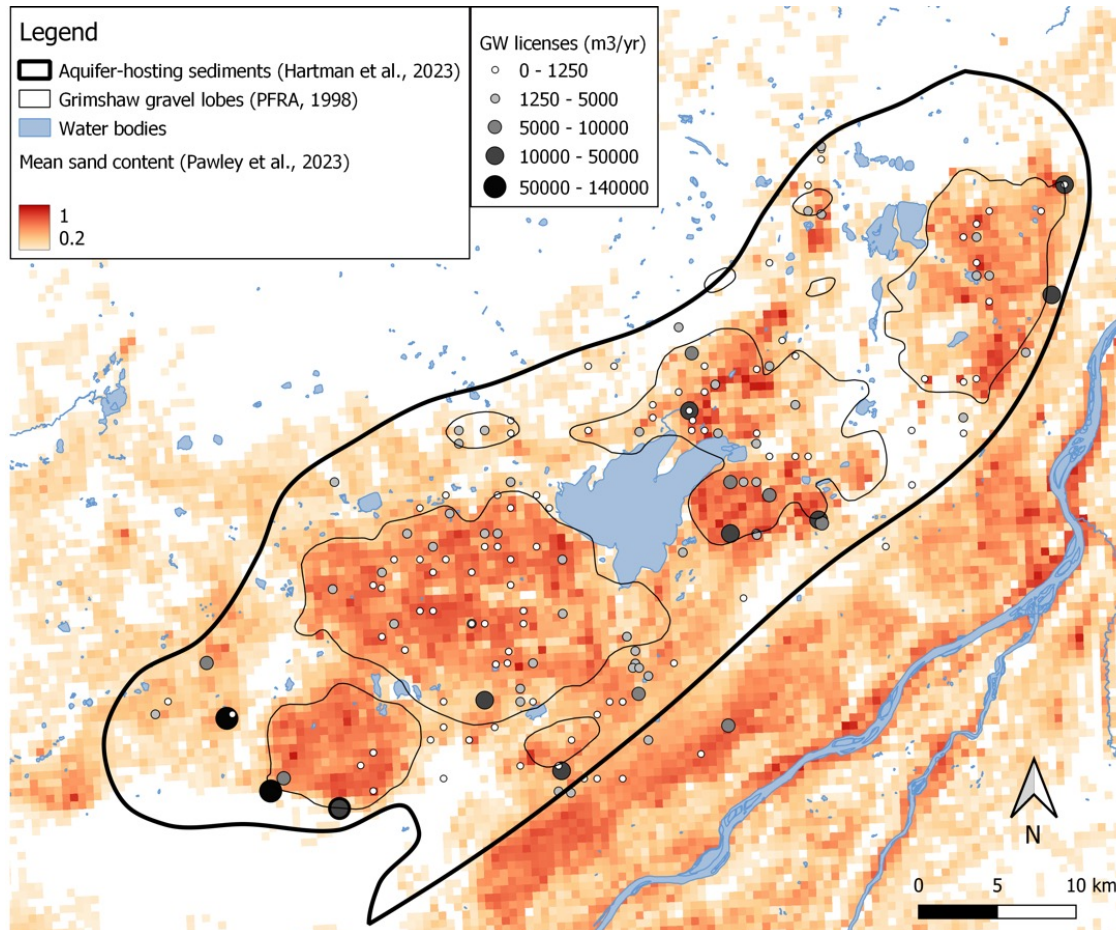
Spring discharge
63 L/s
2 mm/yr

Cardinal Lake



- Simple water budget for the lake
 - Climate data
 - Flow estimate for ungauged watersheds
- **Net water loss (74 mm/yr)**
- Could be evaporation and/or groundwater recharge
 - Assume water loss from groundwater system

Groundwater Pumping



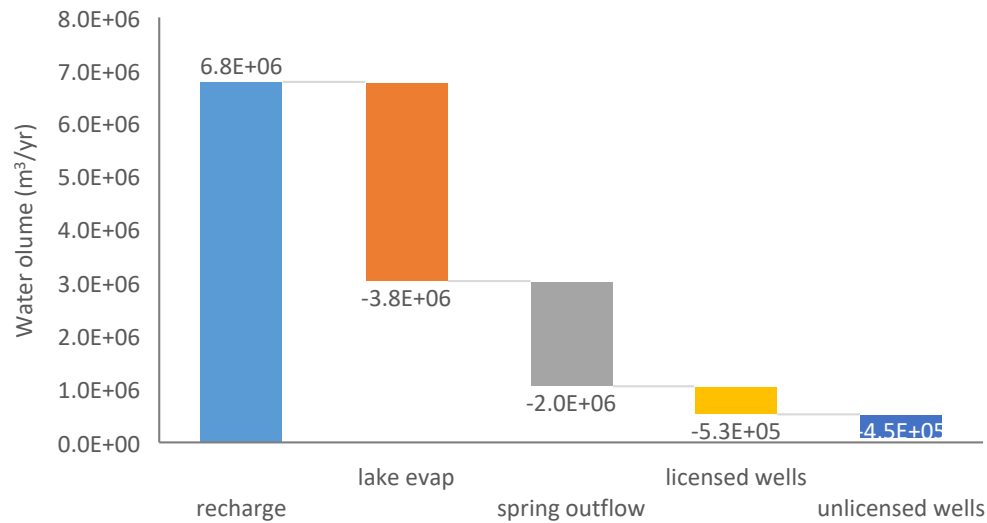
wells with a
water license
(consumptive use)

+

other wells
(1250 m³/yr)

- Actual use is largely unknown
 - MD of Fairview: 14 to 58%
 - MD of Peace: 51%
- Assumed % of allocation for water budget
 - **Low: 30%**
 - **Medium: 50%**
 - **High: 100%**

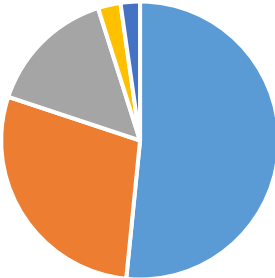
Aquifer Water Budget: *low recharge* → *neutral*



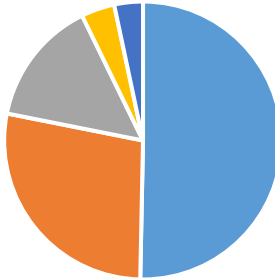
Medium pumping
50% of allocation
8.6E+04 m³/yr
0.2 mm/yr

Aquifer Water Budget: *low recharge* → *neutral*

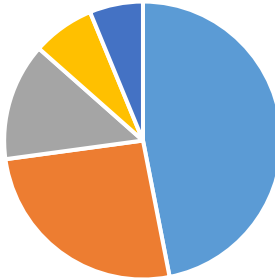
Low well use (30% allocation)



Medium well use (50% allocation)



High well use (100% allocation)



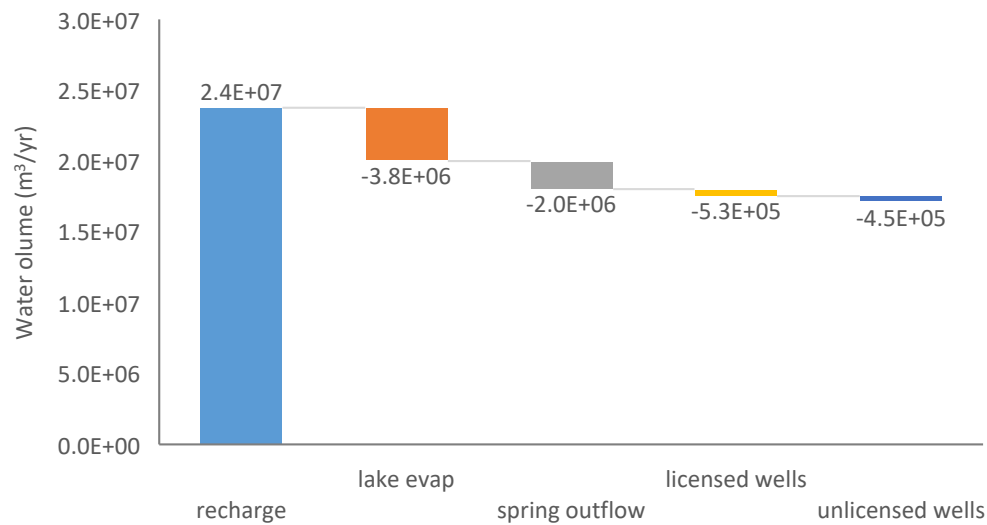
- recharge
- lake evap
- spring outflow
- licensed wells
- unlicensed wells

Low pumping
 30% of allocation
 4.2E+05 m³/yr
0.3 mm/yr

Medium pumping
 50% of allocation
 8.6E+04 m³/yr
0.2 mm/yr

High pumping
 100% of allocation
 -8.9E+05 m³/yr
-0.6 mm/yr

Aquifer Water Budget: *high recharge* → *net positive*



Medium pumping

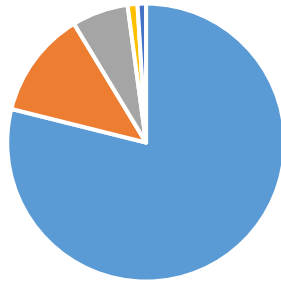
50% of allocation

1.7E+07 m³/yr

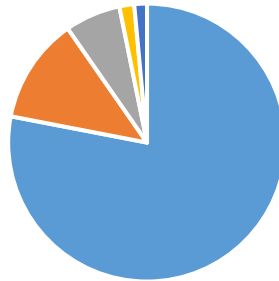
12.2 mm/yr

Aquifer Water Budget: *high recharge* → *net positive*

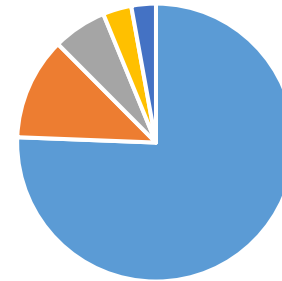
Low well use (30% allocation)



Medium well use (50% allocation)



High well use (100% allocation)



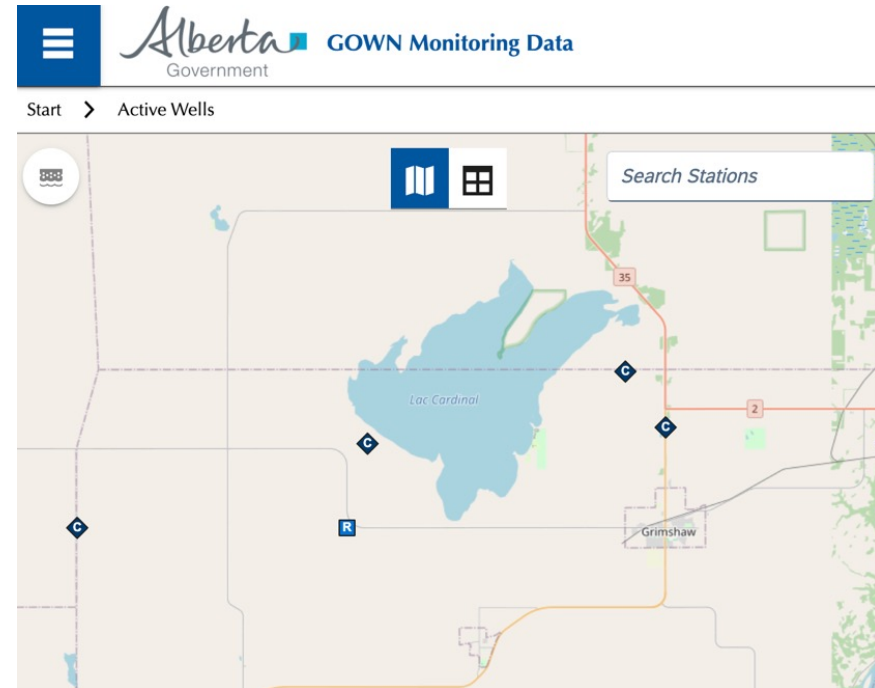
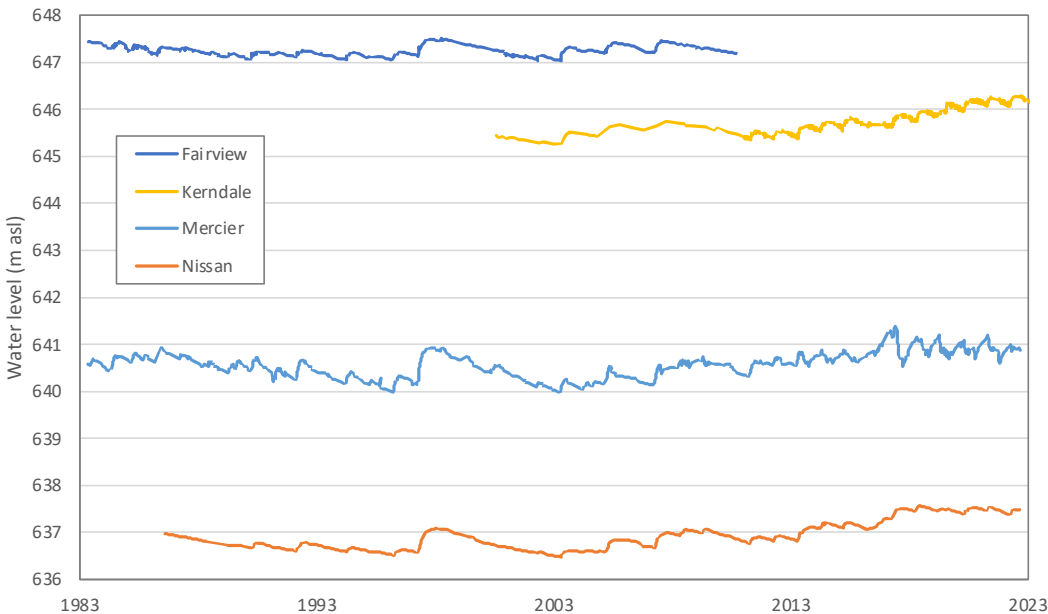
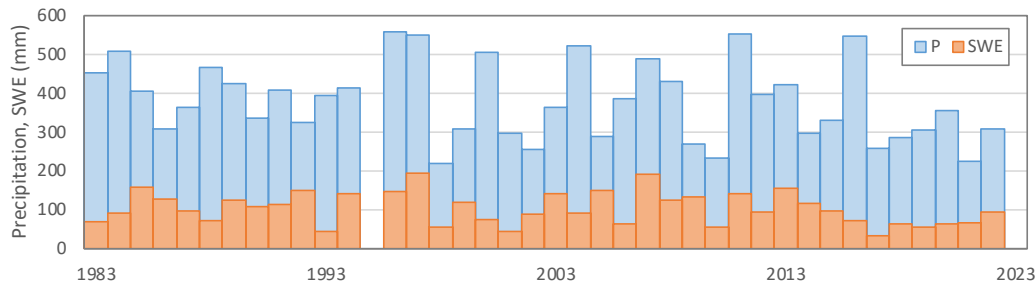
- recharge
- lake evap
- spring outflow
- licensed wells
- unlicensed wells

Low pumping
30% of allocation
1.7E+07 m³/yr
12.5 mm/yr

Medium pumping
50% of allocation
1.7E+07 m³/yr
12.2 mm/yr

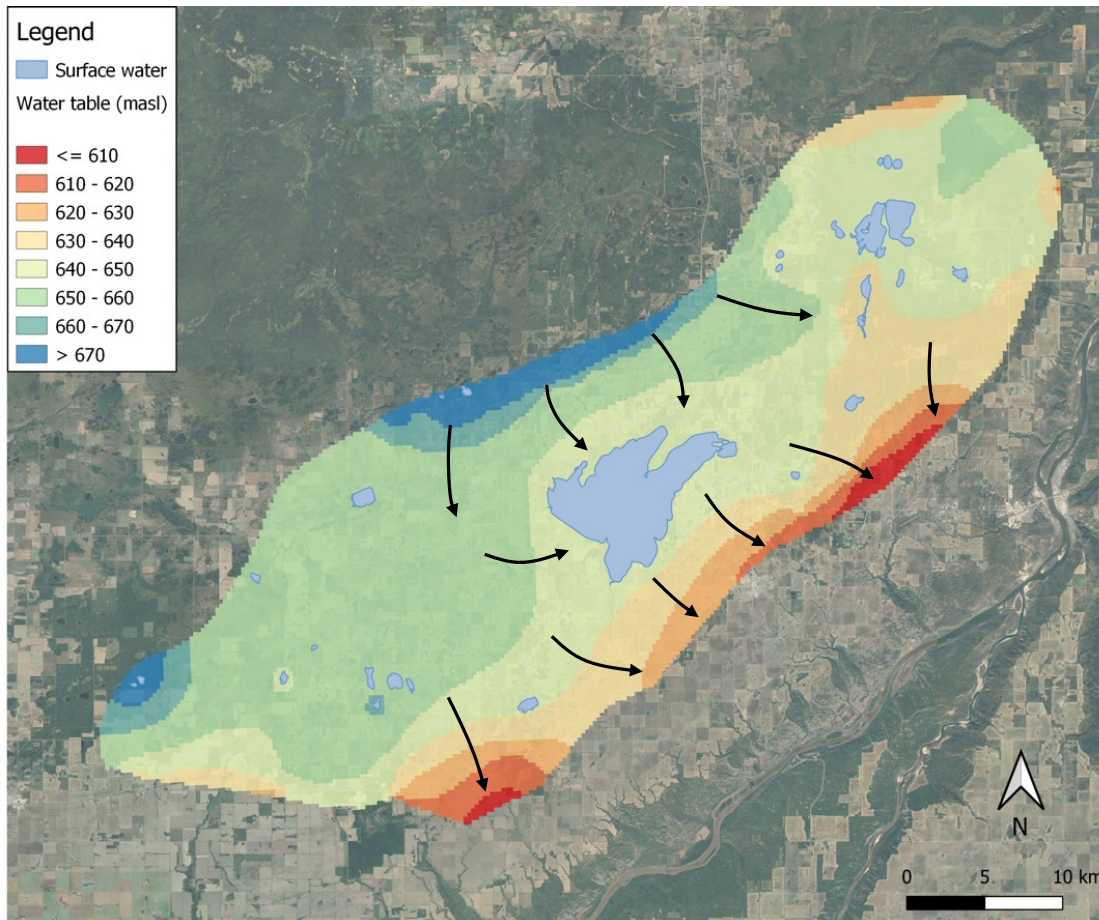
High pumping
100% of allocation
1.6E+07 m³/yr
11.5 mm/yr

Groundwater Observations



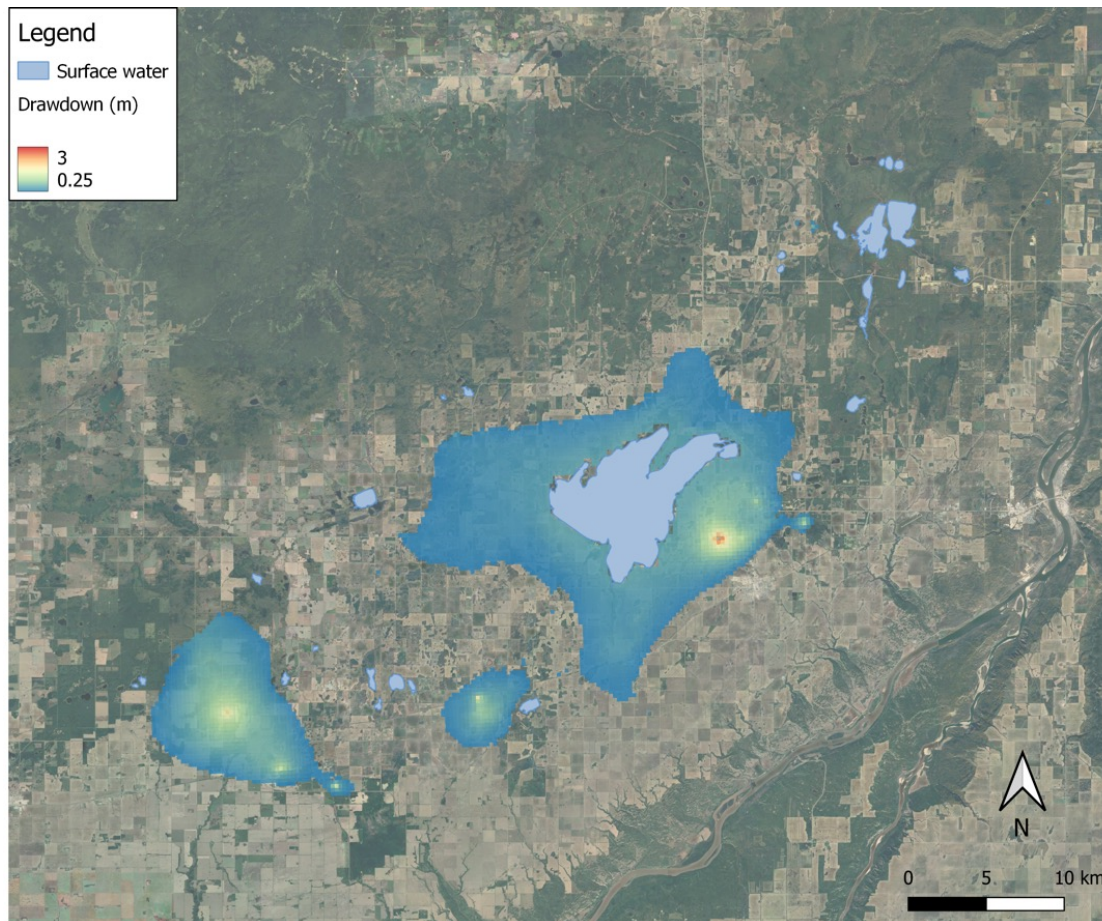
- Groundwater levels respond directly to annual variation in snowmelt
- From 1983 to 2023 fluctuations within 1 m

Groundwater Modelling



- Mimics the distribution of groundwater in the Grimshaw Aquifer
- Provides a check on the water budget estimates
- Confirms groundwater flow direction and interaction with the lake

Groundwater Modelling



- Also useful to evaluate the influence of pumping
- For pumping at 30% of allocation groundwater decline is limited
 - < 1 m in the broad area surrounding a well

Base case

Lower recharge

Lower hydraulic conductivity

Lower recharge and lower hydraulic conductivity

Many scenarios can be considered!

50% allocation

50% allocation

50% allocation

50% allocation

100% allocation

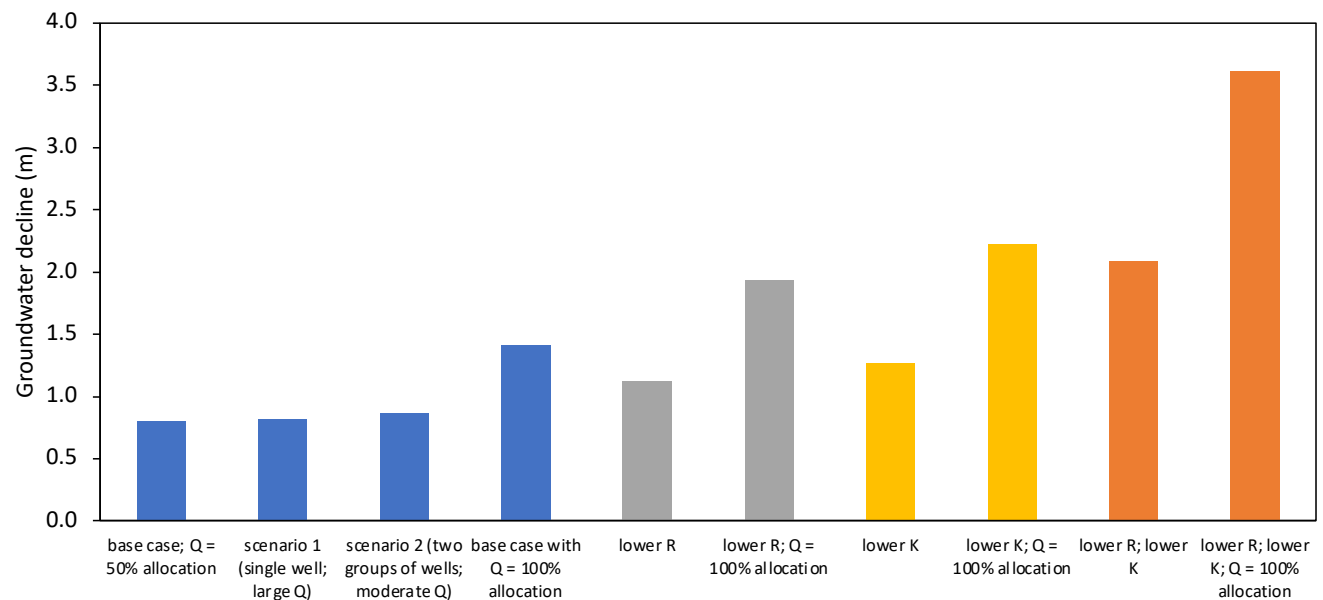
100% allocation

100% allocation

100% allocation

Scenario 1: single well; large Q

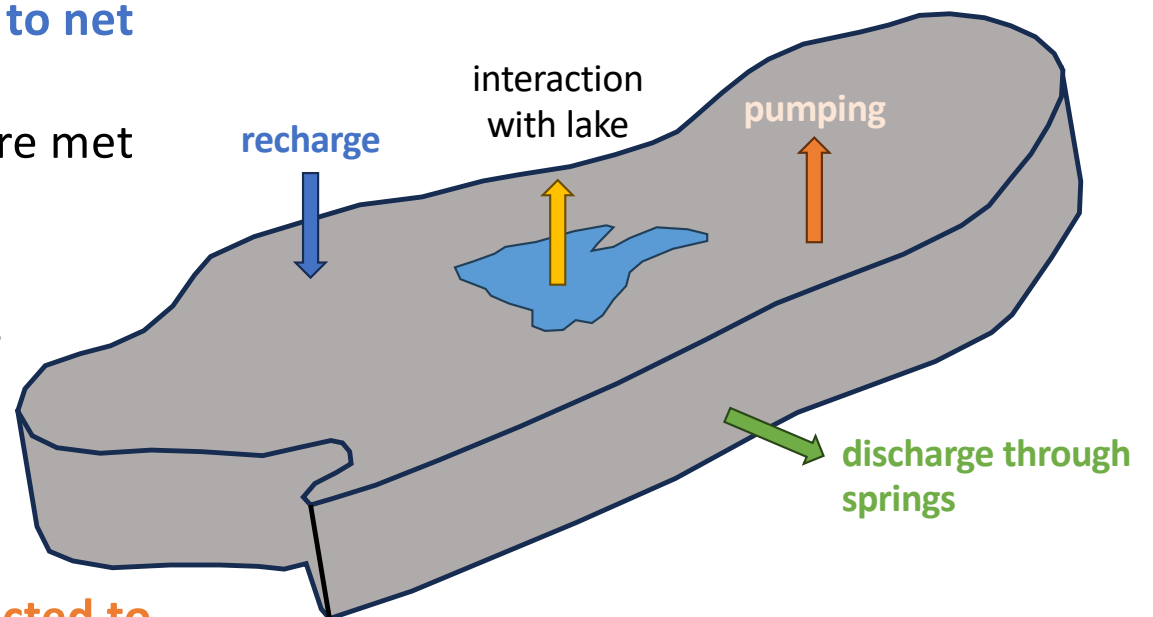
Scenario 2: two groups of wells; moderate Q



Key Findings for the Grimshaw Aquifer

- **Groundwater budget is neutral to net positive**

- Outflows and withdrawals are met by natural replenishment
- Aquifer sufficiently supports existing groundwater users



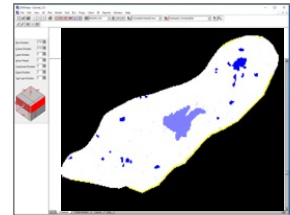
- **Continued pumping is not expected to greatly decrease groundwater levels**

Thank you!



Darby Burns

- Summer Student
- GW modelling



**Mighty Peace
Watershed Alliance**

Alberta

Environment and Protected Areas

