The situation in the Quill Lakes is one of the most complex water management issues in Canada. The Water Security Agency (WSA) has been looking into options to deal with the rising lake levels for a number of years. Every alternative involving storing water or diverting it, comes with significant costs and/or environmental consequences.

**Agricultural Water Management Strategy**

WSA is implementing the new Agricultural Water Management Strategy and regulations governing agricultural drainage. The strategy focuses on responsible drainage by allowing agricultural drainage as long as the impacts (including downstream flooding) can be mitigated. The new regulatory approach seeks to bring all drainage works into compliance over the next number of years, starting with the highest risk areas. The Quill Lakes Basin is one of the highest risk areas in the province because of the flooding impacts to farmland and infrastructure.

**Three Options for Responsible Drainage in the Quill Lakes Basin**

WSA is focused on drainage works around the Quill Lakes that are creating the most significant impact. Landowners in these areas will be contacted to begin the process of either obtaining an approval or closing drainage works. No new drainage into the lakes will be approved and eventually all drainage works into the Quill Lakes will have to be approved or closed. This means landowners have a few options, including:

1. **Apply for a drainage approval to consolidate existing drainage works**
   
   Existing unapproved works require an approval. This approval will allow drainage on parts of the land, but require building storage on the land that can hold the water drained so that it does not enter the Quill Lakes. It may be possible to alter drainage patterns by concentrating water into sloughs, effectively consolidating drainage. Consolidation will require approval if it moves water on to another legal parcel even if you own that parcel. Consolidation will usually be done on the scale of a few quarters.

2. **Apply for an approval for drainage works by adding flow control gates**
   
   This approval will require gates be installed and remain closed until the Quill Lakes have been lowered enough so that more water can be added without creating adverse impacts. Given the current high water levels in the Quill Lakes, it may be many years before such gates could be opened.

3. **Close drainage works with ditch blocks**
   
   The last option for landowners would be to close their drainage works by installing ditch blocks. Closing drainage works restores the natural conditions. This would then help to lower the Quill Lakes by storing water that would normally drain into the lakes.

   Leaving sloughs in their natural condition will result in the sloughs being the evaporating bodies of water, rather than the Quill Lakes, and will prevent water from getting to the lakes, which will eventually result in lower lake levels.
Frequently Asked Questions

What are Drainage Works?

Drainage is any action taken to remove, or decrease, the amount of water from the landscape. This includes pumping to remove water, infilling or drainage of sloughs, constructing a dyke or ditch, or deepening channels.

The construction and operation of drainage works where water is moving off one legal parcel onto another legal parcel requires approval from the Water Security Agency (WSA), even if you are the owner of that other parcel. For more information about types of drainage, and activities not considered drainage, see our “What is Drainage?” Fact Sheet on wsask.ca/QuillLakes.

My drainage works are part of a Conservation and Development Authority ditch (C and D). Does this mean my drainage works are approved?

In most C and Ds the main drainage ditches are approved. However, most private drainage works that direct water into a C and D ditch are not approved. Unapproved private drainage works that drain into C and D ditches will need to be approved or closed.

What is WSA doing about the large wetland projects that drain water in the Quill Lakes?

WSA is working with the owners of the large wetland projects in the Quill Lakes basin, to prevent these projects from draining additional water into the Quill Lakes.