SASKATCHEWAN INSTITUTE OF PEDOLOGY

GEOLOGY OF THE BORDEN SOIL SALINITY PROJECT

Report 0083-014 December 6, 1986

E. A. Christiansen Consulting Ltd.

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December 6, 1986

Saskatchewan Institute of Pedology University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N OWO

Attention: Dr. J.L. Henry

Dear Dr. Henry:

Enclosed are six copies of Report 0083-014 on the "Geology of the Borden soil salinity project". The report includes a map provided by Tri-City Surveys Ltd. through your office which shows the location of three cross sections, six testholes, one well, and one piezometer (Drawing 0083-014-001). In addition to the map, three cross sections(Drawings 0083-014-02 to 04) and copies of the logs are enclosed.

The Sutherland Group was the base of exploration for this study. Above the base of exploration, the Saskatoon Group in ascending order is composed of: (1) sandy till, (2) discontinuous silt, (3) sand, (4) silt and clay, and (5) a discontinuous sand. The sandy till ranges in thickness from about 10 to 50 feet. Overlying the sandy till is a discontinuous silt unit, up to 4 feet thick (Drawing 0083-014-02, log 86-203).

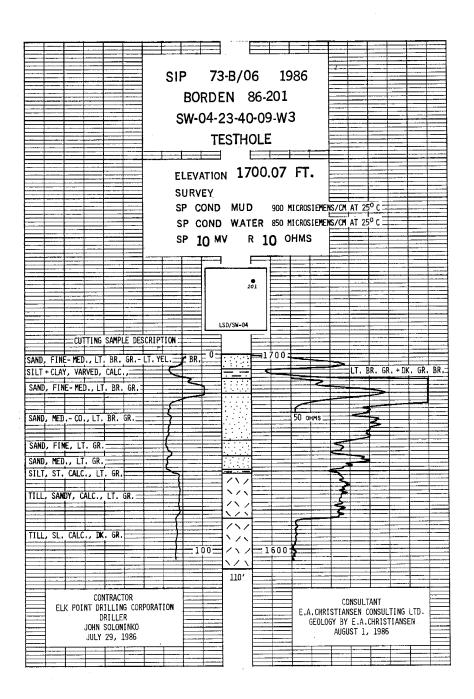
The sand overlying the discontinuous silt is the unit under investigation. The sand, which is up to 50 feet thick, forms a 20-foot ridge about two miles long

and is inferred to be about 800 feet wide. The sand unit thickens at the expense of the underlying sandy till suggesting the till was eroded prior to deposition of the sand. The fact that the sand forms a ridge required glacial ice to be present on both sides during deposition. The downward fining of this unit indicates that the mode of deposition was regressive offlap. It is concluded, therefore, that the sand unit was deposited as a delta restricted in an ice-walled channel which emptied into glacial Lake Saskatchewan. The overlying silts and clays were deposited in this lake and were subsequently covered locally by eolian sands.

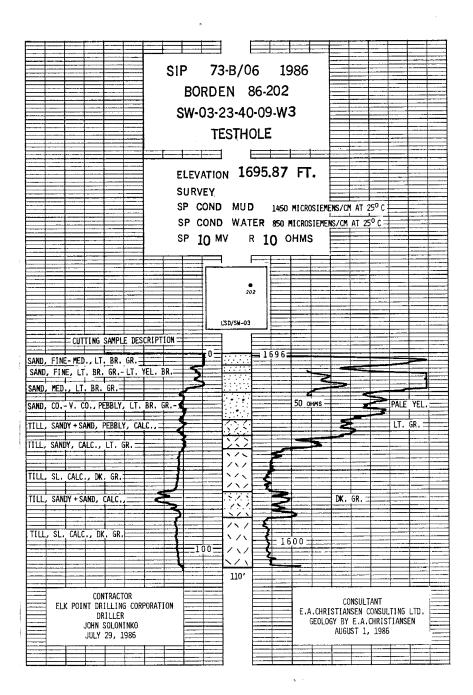
Although the southerly extent of the sand ridge is documented in Drawing 0083-014 -03, its extent to the north is unknown. It is recommended, therefore, that a testhole be drilled into the Lea Park Formation 400 to 500 feet north of testhole 86-205. Such a testhole would presumably define the north boundry of the sand ridge and would verify the presence of Judith River Formation thought to occur in log 85-305.

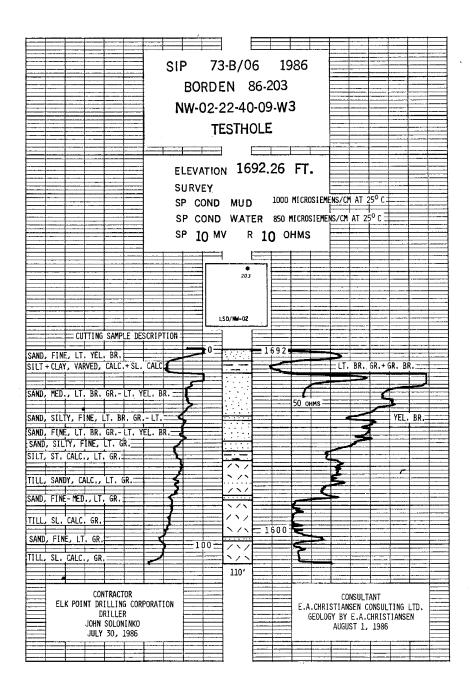
Sincerely yours,

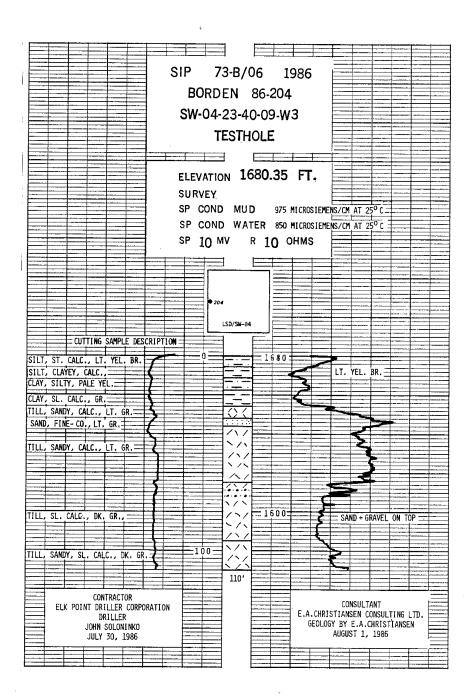
E.A. Christiansen

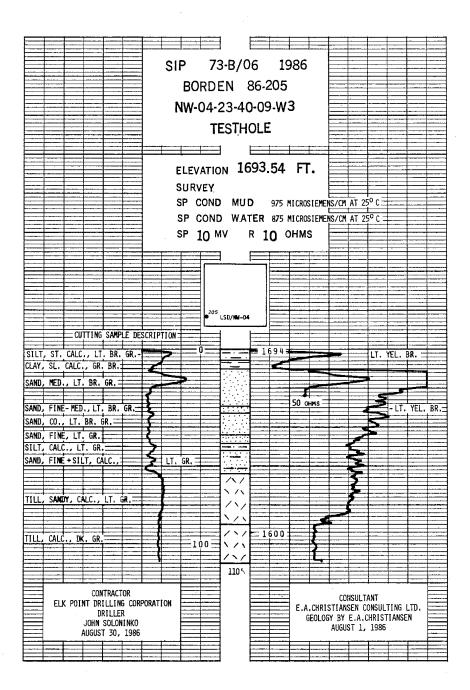


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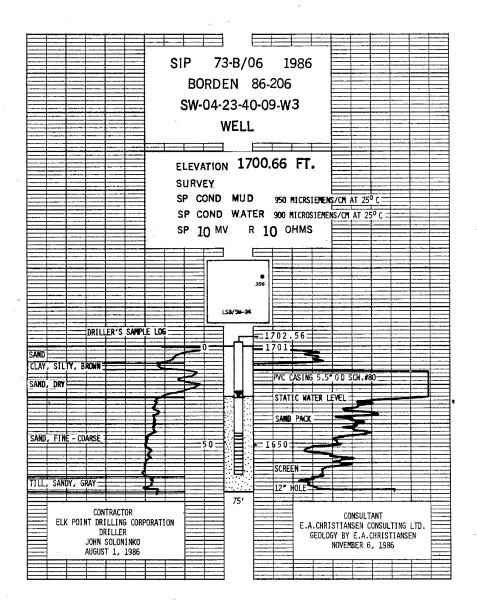




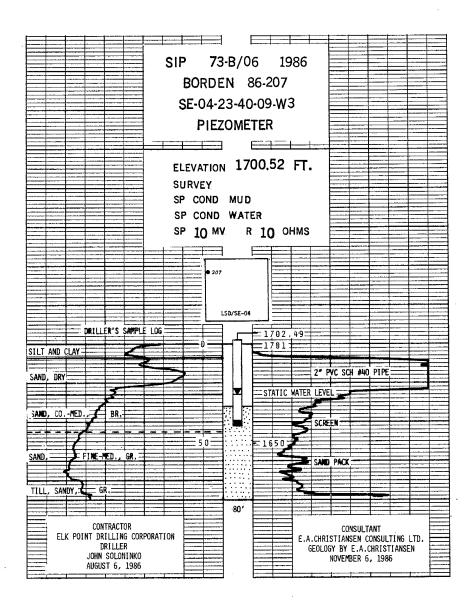




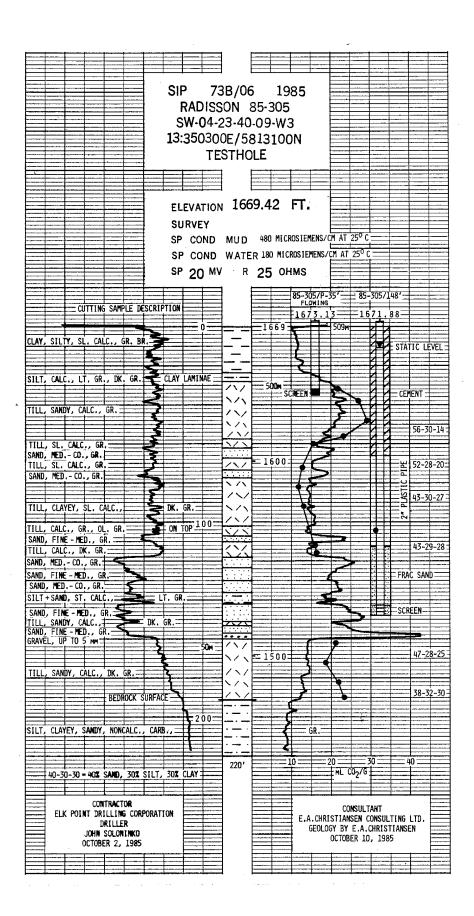
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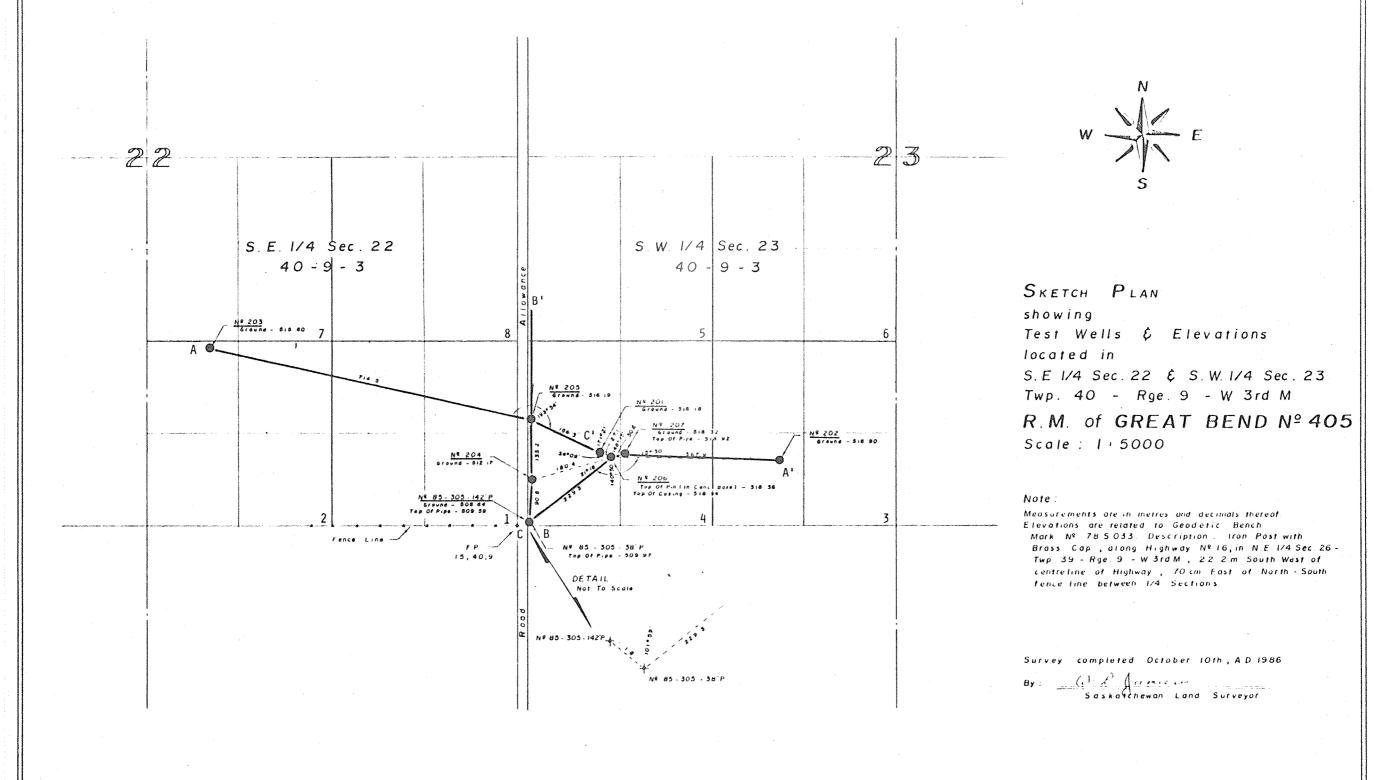


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DRAWING 0083-014-01. MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF TESTHOLES AND CROSS SECTIONS.

Prepored by

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