

SYMBOL LEGEND

- Total dissolved solids (mg/L)
 - 1 800 - 4 000
 - 4 001 - 8 000
 - 8 001 - 12 000
 - 12 001 - 16 000
 - 16 001 - 20 000
 - 20 001 - 23 000
- Well data point
- Hydrostratigraphic unit extent
- Non-saline / saline boundary (4 000 mg/L)
- Eastern limit of main Cordilleran deformation
- Cross-section line
- Hydrocarbon pool within the Cardium HSU
- Insufficient data

This map depicts the distribution of total dissolved solids (TDS) in groundwater in the Cardium hydrostratigraphic unit (HSU). The horizontal and vertical extent of the unit was adopted from the 3D Provincial Geological Framework Model of Alberta, Version 2 (Alberta Geological Survey, 2019a). The relationship of the Cardium HSU with the units above and below as well as its geometry can be seen in Figures 1 and 2.

Methodology

The TDS distribution map is a result of an empirical Bayesian kriging technique using publicly available data from 55 water chemistry analyses from oil and gas wells and 11 water chemistry analyses submitted with Water Act license applications. A screening process modified from Jensen et al. (2013) was used to ensure that only representative formation water chemistries were used.

Hydrogeological mapping was performed in the northern portion of the Cardium HSU, where drillstem tests from oil and gas wells with water recoveries, and water wells are present (Figure 3). Measured TDS values range from 2 491 mg/L to 23 051 mg/L. Hydrocarbon production in the mapped northern portion of the Cardium HSU is infrequent and isolated, while extensive production from hydrocarbon pools is found throughout the remainder of the Cardium HSU (dark grey area on map), precluding the availability of water chemistry data for TDS mapping. The final gridded map surface was clipped based on the spatial distribution of representative data. Residual values are plotted at each location (Figure 4) to indicate where underprediction or overprediction occurs compared to the measured TDS values.

Additional formation-scale hydrogeological maps for the Cardium HSU are presented in Figures 5 and 6. Figure 5 shows the distribution of hydraulic head in the Cardium HSU, with hydraulic heads calculated using fresh water density. Figure 6 shows the water driving force (WDF) vector map for the Cardium HSU. The WDF vector map allows identification of areas where the buoyancy effect of formation water density has the potential to change the inferred magnitude and direction of groundwater flow (Singh et al., 2017). Buoyancy does not appear to have a significant effect on groundwater flow in the Cardium HSU.

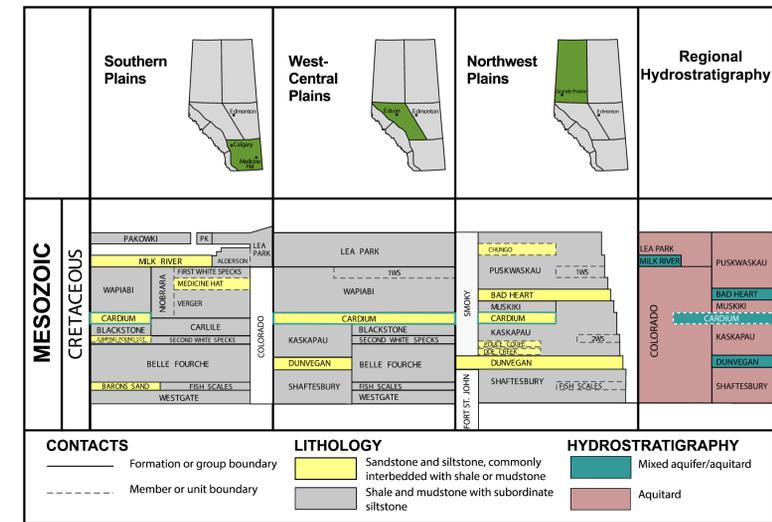


Figure 1. Regional lithostratigraphy and hydrostratigraphy (based on Alberta Geological Survey, 2019b). Solid teal lines highlight the Cardium Formation. Dashed white lines depict the Cardium HSU within the regional hydrostratigraphy. Strata above the Lea Park and Puskwaskau formations are not shown.

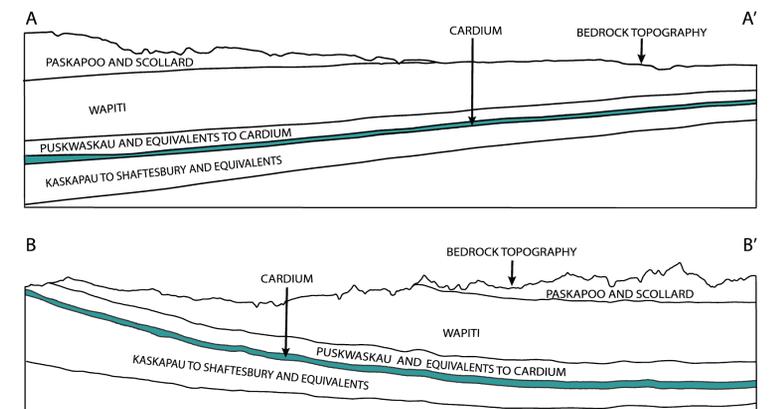


Figure 2. Schematic cross-sections identifying the geometry and variable thickness of the Cardium HSU (not to scale). Strata below the top of the Shaftesbury Formation (and equivalents) are not shown.

References

Alberta Energy Regulator (undated). AER Order System; Alberta Energy Regulator. URL <https://www.aer.ca/regulating-development/compliance/orders/aer-order-system.html> [January 2018].

Alberta Geological Survey (2019a). 3D Provincial Geological Framework Model of Alberta, version 2; Alberta Energy Regulator / Alberta Geological Survey, AER/AGS Model 2018-02. URL <https://ags.aer.ca/publication/3d-pgf-model-v2.html> [November 2020].

Alberta Geological Survey (2019b). Alberta Table of Formations; Alberta Energy Regulator. URL <https://ags.aer.ca/publications/table_of_formations_2019.html> [October 2019].

Brinsky, J. (2021). Distribution of hydraulic head in the Cardium hydrostratigraphic unit; Alberta Energy Regulator / Alberta Geological Survey, AER/AGS Map 545, scale 1:1 750 000.

Jensen, G., Rostron, B., Palombi, D. and Melnik, A. (2013). Saskatchewan Phanerozoic fluids and petroleum systems project: hydrogeological mapping framework; in Summary of Investigations 2013, v.1, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy, Miscellaneous Report 2013-4.1, Paper A-5, 10 p.

Natural Resources Canada (2012). CanVec digital topographic data; Natural Resources Canada, Earth Sciences Sector. URL <https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/8ba2aa2a-7bb9-4448-b4d7-f164409fe056> [December 2012].

Singh, A., Palombi, D., Nakevska, N., Jensen, G. and Rostron, B. (2017). An efficient approach for characterizing basin-scale hydrodynamics; Marine and Petroleum Geology, p. 332-340. URL <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.marpetgeo.2017.02.015>.

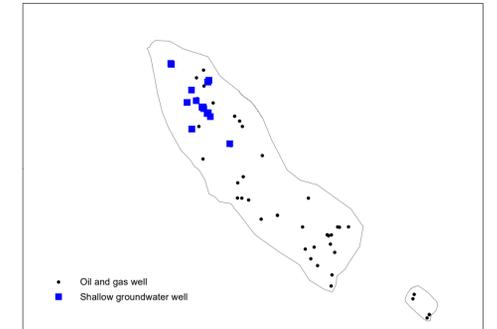


Figure 3. Location of water source wells, and oil and gas wells used in mapping TDS in the Cardium HSU.

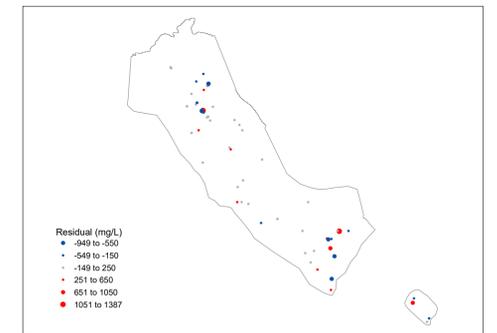


Figure 4. Calculated residuals between the modelled distribution of TDS and measured values. Symbol classes are based on the standard deviation of the calculated residuals.

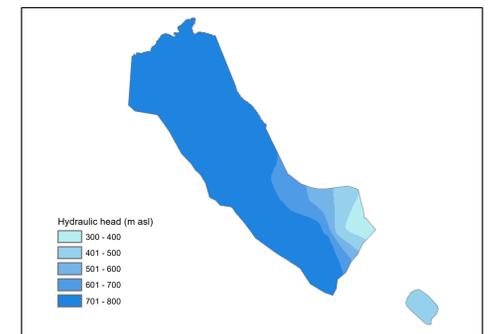


Figure 5. Distribution of hydraulic head in the mapped portion of the Cardium HSU (Brinsky, 2021). The map extent is based on the spatial distribution of hydraulic head data and differs from the extent of the main map.

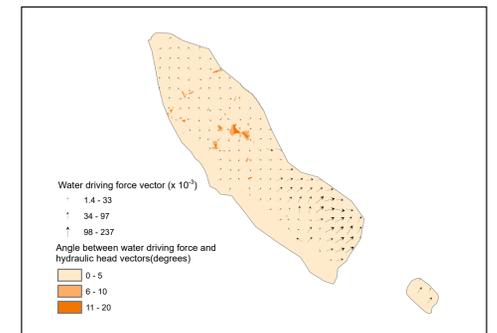


Figure 6. Water driving force vector map of the Cardium HSU. The map covers only the area where hydraulic head and TDS gridded surfaces overlap.

Acknowledgements

Data processing support by S. Stewart. Base data from the Atlas of Canada (Natural Resources Canada, 2012) and Spatial Data Warehouse, Ltd. Water driving force vector map created by A. Singh.

Recommended Reference Format

Brinsky, J. (2021). Distribution of total dissolved solids in the Cardium hydrostratigraphic unit; Alberta Energy Regulator / Alberta Geological Survey, AER/AGS Map 544, scale 1:1 750 000.

Disclaimer

The Alberta Geological Survey and its employees and contractors make no warranty, guarantee or representation, express or implied, or assume any legal liability regarding the correctness, accuracy, completeness, or reliability of the publication. When using information from this publication in other publications or presentations, due acknowledgement should be given to the Alberta Energy Regulator / Alberta Geological Survey.

