- PRESENTATION: February 22 & 23 2012
 - WATER
 - INDUSTRY





- Contrary to the position of the Provincial and Federal Governments that the water flows thru the Qu'Appelle Valley are: NATURAL.
- This position is untrue as Governments have constructed water control structures throughout the Qu'Appelle Valley since 1897.
- These water control structures store and release waters throughout the Qu'Appelle Valley

Pasqua First Nation



- Before we understand the dynamics on how the Qu'Appelle Valley Water Ways is managed, we must first look at all the water control structures.
- We must also look at the man-made water bodies throughout the Qu'Appelle System.

- WATER
 - Diefenbaker Lake





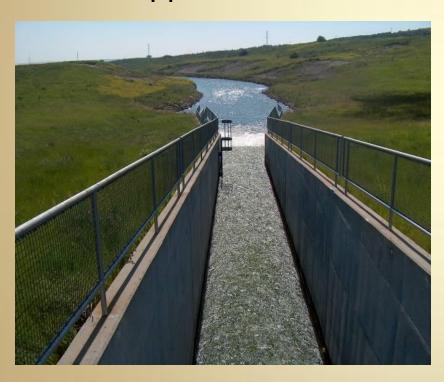
- Diefenbaker Lake
 - Lake Diefenbaker is the largest body of water in southern Saskatchewan.
 - It was formed by two dams, the Qu'Appelle River Dam and Gardiner Dam.
 - 9,400,000 cubic dam Full Supply Level (FSL) or 7.6 million acre ft. storage.
 - The Qu'Appelle Dam controls flows in the Qu'Appelle River and the Gardiner Dam controls flows in the South Saskatchewan River.



- Diefenbaker Lake
 - The dams were officially opened June 21, 1967.
 - Lake Diefenbaker provides domestic water for approximately 45 percent of Saskatchewan people.
 - Water is also stored for use by 10 potash mines, 4 major irrigation projects, various industries and wildlife interests.
 The lake also plays an important role in power generation and flood control.



- WATER
 - Qu'Appelle Dam Outlet to Buffalo Pound

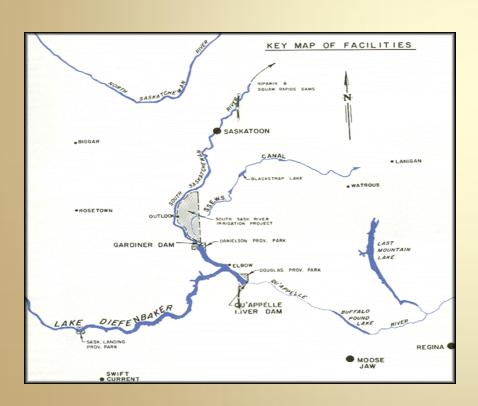




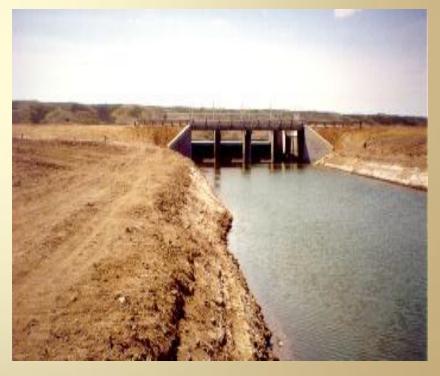


WATER

Buffalo Pound Lake and Spill-way







- Buffalo Pound Lake and Spill-way
 - Buffalo Pound Dam is located 100 km southeast of Lake Diefenbaker, and approximately 30 km northeast of Moose Jaw.
 - 91,279 cubic dam FSL
 - This reservoir is the first major lake on the Qu'Appelle River below the Qu'Appelle River Dam.
 - The dam and control structure provide a stable source of water for direct withdraws from the lake as well as for downstream use.

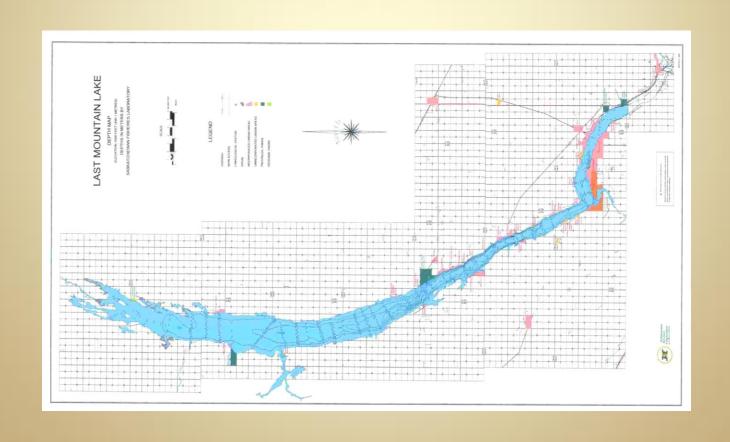


- Buffalo Pound Lake and Spill-way
 - The works form an important component to the manage water along the Qu'Appelle River system.
 - The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority owns and operates the control structure and related works which impound Buffalo Pound Lake.
 - The Buffalo Pound Lake control structure and dam were constructed by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration in 1939. In 2000, a new control structure and improvements to the dam were completed and placed into operation



- WATER
 - Last Mountain Lake/Kinookimaw Lake





- Last Mountain Lake/Kinookimaw Lake
 - Approximately 81 km long, and only 3 km wide at its widest point. It is the largest naturally occurring body of water in southern Saskatchewan.
 - 1,840,000 cubic dam FSL
 - Lake level is controlled by the VALEPORT DAM.



- Valeport Dam
 - Valeport Dam was approved for construction by Order-In-Council PC 1601 on June 9, 1939.
 - 1947 Valeport Dam was removed.
 - 1958 Valeport Dam was rebuilt due to floods of 1955 and 1956.
 - Valeport maintains lake level from a low of 1604 Feet Above Sea Level (ASL) to 1609.5 Feet ASL.



- WATER
 - Craven Dam





- Craven Dam
 - First constructed in 1903
 - Re-built in 1942-43
 - Replaced in 2003.
 - Regulates water flows downstream to the Qu'Appelle River and Qu'Appelle Chain of Lakes.
 - Pasqua Lake
 - Echo Lake
 - Mission Lake
 - Katepwa Lake
 - Crooked Lake
 - Round Lake



- WATER
 - Echo Lake Dam





- WATER
 - Echo Lake Dam
 - Constructed in 1941-42
 - Maintains lake levels on
 - Pasqua Lake: 119,000 cubic dam FSL
 - Echo Lake: 122,000 cubic dam FSL
 - Both Lake Levels
 - Low: 1564 ASL
 - High: 1572 ASL



- WATER
 - Pasqua Lake and Echo Lake





- Katepwa Weir
 - First constructed in 1888
 - Regulates water on all four lakes of the Upper Qu'Appelle
 - Pasqua Lake: 119,000 cubic dam FSL
 - Echo Lake: 122,000 cubic dam FSL
 - Mission Lake: 63,500 cubic dam FSL
 - Katepwa Lake: 229,431 cubic dam FSL
 - Reconstructed in 1957
 - Major renovations in 2005



- WATER
 - Mission Lake



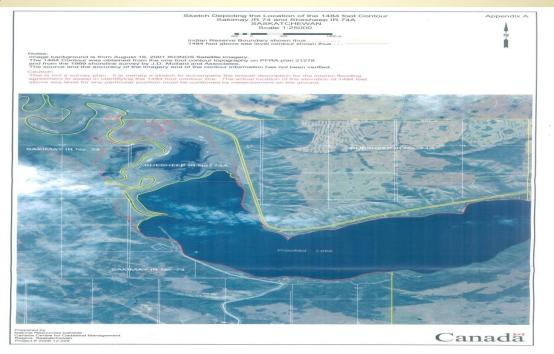


- WATER
 - Katepwa Lake





- WATER
 - Crooked Lake Dam
 - Constructed in 1942
 - 121,000 cubic dam FSL





Pasqua First Nation

- WATER
 - Round Lake Dam
 - Constructed in 1942
 - 10,855 cubic dam FSL
 - Renovations: 1971 & 2000



A NO. 79

- Industry
 - POTASH
 - There are currently 10 potash mines operating in Saskatchewan.
 - 8 conventional underground mines: Started 1962
 - Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan
 - Cory
 - Allan
 - Lanigan
 - Rocanville
 - Mosiac Potash
 - Colonsay
 - Esterhazy K1 & K2
 - Agrium Inc.
 - Vanscoy

- Industry
 - POTASH
 - 2 solution mines: Started 1964
 - Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan
 - Patience Lake
 - Mosiac Potash
 - Belle Plaine



Pasqua First Nation

- Industry
 - Potash
 - Current capacity production
 - 23.1 million tonnes
 - Expansion by 2012
 - 28.8 million tonnes

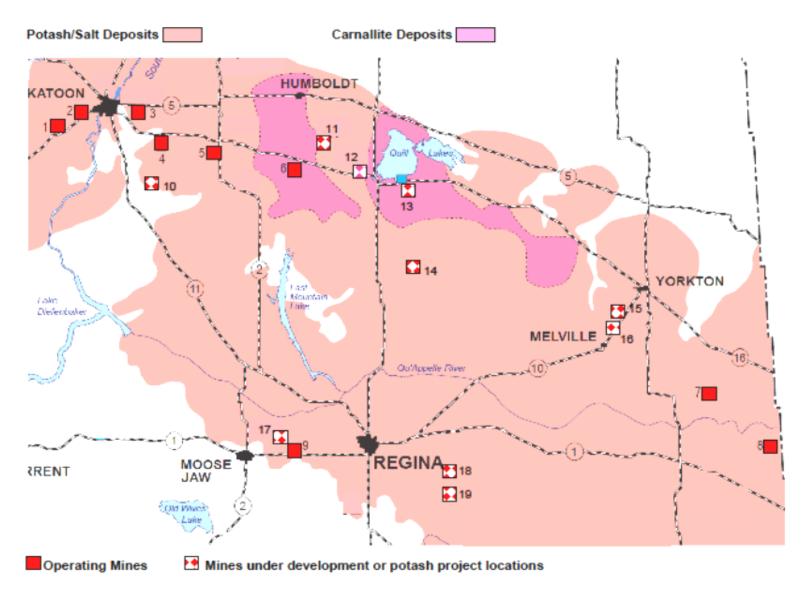


A NO. 79

- Industry
 - Potash
 - Water requirements
 - Mosiac Belle Plaine Expansion Project
 - Current use: 12 Mm3 = 2.6 billion Imperial gallons
 - After expansion: 26 Mm3 = 5.7 billion Imperial gallons
 - K+S Potash Inc. Legacy Project
 - Request approved: 17 Mm3 = 3.7 billion Imperial gallons
 - Vale Potash Kronau Project
 - Requested: 21 Mm3 = 4.6 billion Imperial gallons

A ND. 79

- Industry
 - Potash
 - Solution Mining
 - Other Projects
 - BHP Billiton Melville Project Unknown water source
 - Agrium Inc. Triton Project Unknown water source
 - Western Potash Milestone Project
 - Water source
 - City of Regina sewage effluent



^{1 –} Vanscoy; 2 – Cory; 3 – Patience Lake; 4 – Allan; 5 – Colonsay; 6 – Lanigan; 7 – Esterhazy (K1 & K2); 8 – Rocanville; 9 – Belle Plaine; 10 – M & J potash project; 11 – Burr potash project; 12 – Jansen potash project; 13 – Wynyard potash project; 14 – Muskowekwan potash project; 15 – Melville potash project; 16 – Triton potash project; 17 – Legacy potash project; 18 – Regina potash project; 19 – Milestone potash project.

THANK YOU



QUESTIONS