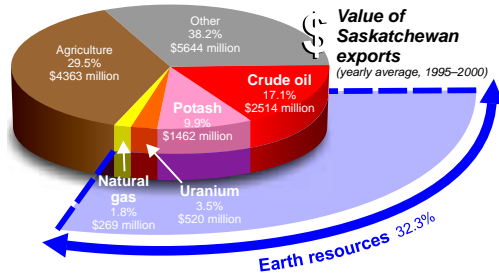


RICHES FROM THE EARTH: ENERGY, FERTILIZER, DIAMONDS, AND HOT WATER



Earth resources: a billion-dollar bonanza

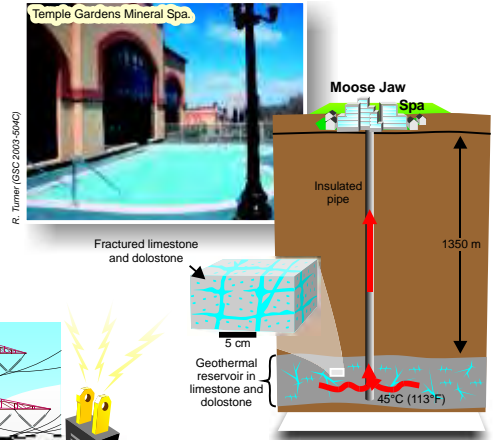


Moose Jaw spa taps deep hot water

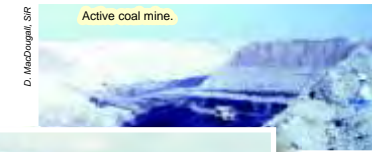
Engineers who design deep mines and drill deep wells worldwide know that the further we go into the Earth, the hotter it gets. Heated or geothermal waters circulate throughout the Earth's upper crust to depths of 10 km or more. Such hot waters underlie much of southern Saskatchewan, and the Moose Jaw spa exploits some of these. Limestone beneath Moose Jaw contains abundant water-filled fractures, making it an excellent geothermal reservoir from which large volumes of hot water are extracted. Could other towns in Saskatchewan tap into this hot-water resource?

What powers Saskatchewan?

Seventy per cent of Saskatchewan's electrical power comes from coal and natural gas. Coal-fired power plants are located in Estevan and Coronach, near the coal mines that feed them. Natural-gas-fired power plants near Saskatoon, Swift Current, Landis, and Meadow Lake are used during periods of peak demand, especially in winter. Hydroelectric generating stations on the Saskatchewan River system provide most of the remaining 30% of the province's power. Wind turbines such as those near Gull Lake also contribute to Saskatchewan's energy supply.



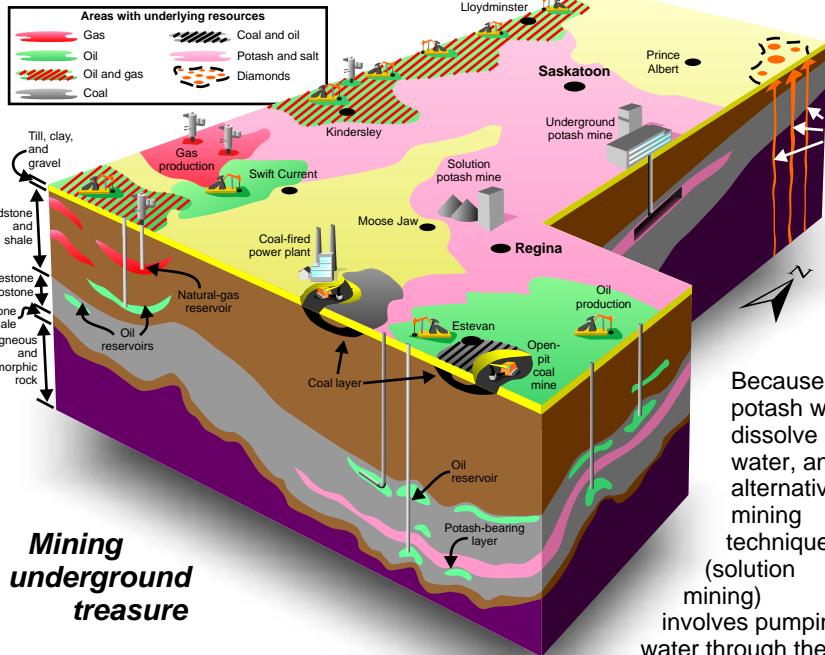
R. Turner (GSC 2003-504G)



D. MacDougall, SR



D. Profile, Lunar Ltd.



Mining underground treasure

The sedimentary rocks that underlie southern Saskatchewan contain many valuable resources. Layers of coal, formed by the accumulation of organic matter in ancient swamps, are mined where the coal lies near the surface. Potash, a potassium-chloride salt used as fertilizer, also forms layers, and is extracted in underground mines.

Because potash will dissolve in water, an alternative mining technique (solution mining) involves pumping water through the potash layer, and then bringing the potash solution back to the surface. Recently, diamonds have been discovered in igneous intrusions (kimberlite pipes) that cut through sedimentary rocks northeast of Prince Albert.



R. Turner (GSC 2003-504G)



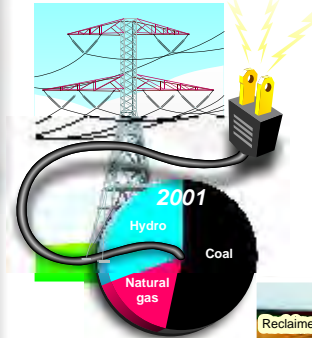
D. MacDougall, SR



R. Turner (GSC 2003-504H)

Pumping black gold

Both oil and gas form by the decay of deeply buried organic matter. These fluids migrate through layers of rock until trapped and stored in spaces (pores) between the grains or crystals in sandstone and carbonate reservoir rocks. Vertical and horizontal wells drilled into the reservoirs extract the oil and gas.



Reclaiming the land

Shallowly buried coal layers underlie the Estevan and Coronach regions of southernmost Saskatchewan. Mining this coal in surface pits disturbs large areas each year. The coal-mining industry, however, has had considerable success in returning the land to agricultural use. Prior to mining, the soil is removed and stockpiled. Afterwards, pits are filled with compacted waste-rock debris, the land surface is contoured to its original form, and the soil layer is replaced and replanted.