



- LEGEND**
- FLOWING ARTESIAN WELL. Drilled wells 2 to 8 inches in diameter, 40 to more than 1000 feet deep. Water rises above the ground surface. Water is generally encountered in thick sand and gravel deposits associated with the till, which is immediately below the clay of glacial lake Agassiz. Very few wells from this aquifer yield potable water. Yields of 6 gallons per minute may be developed. All wells of this type drilled into the bedrock are too saline for farm or domestic purposes
 - SUB-ARTESIAN WELL. Drilled, bored, and dug wells, 30 to 250 feet deep. The water is under pressure but does not rise above the ground. Water occurs in thin, long, narrow and locally discontinuous sand and gravel lenses associated with the till. Farm and domestic supplies of 3 to 4 gallons per minute may be developed. Yields of as much as 70 gallons per minute have been developed for small industrial requirements. Water is very hard and highly mineralized
 - ✕ NON-ARTESIAN WELL. Shallow dug wells 8 to 50 feet deep. The water does not rise above the level of the water table. Water is found in silt, in gravelly sand deposited along the old beaches of lake Agassiz and in till deposits modified by wave-action. Wells having small yields of 200 to 600 gallons per day can be developed from these aquifers, for farm and domestic uses. A maximum yield of 20 gallons per minute was encountered. Water is generally very hard and mineralized
 - ⊙ Abandoned and closed well (artesian, sub-artesian, and non-artesian)
 - ⊕ Old abandoned well of which exact location is unknown (artesian, sub-artesian)
 - Dry hole
 - ▲ Well for which water analysis is available in Table 5 (artesian, sub-artesian, non-artesian)
 - ▲ Well for which data is shown in Table 4 (artesian, sub-artesian, non-artesian)
 - ▨ Areas in which potable water is available from shallow wells dug in silt, sand, gravel or till
 - ▨ Areas in which potable water is available from deep wells dug, bored, or drilled in sand or gravel lenses in the till
 - ▨ Areas of artesian water-flow. Water occurs in surficial deposits
 - ▨ Areas of artesian water-flow. Water occurs in bedrock

Note: A short dash under any symbol indicates that the well is drilled to bedrock

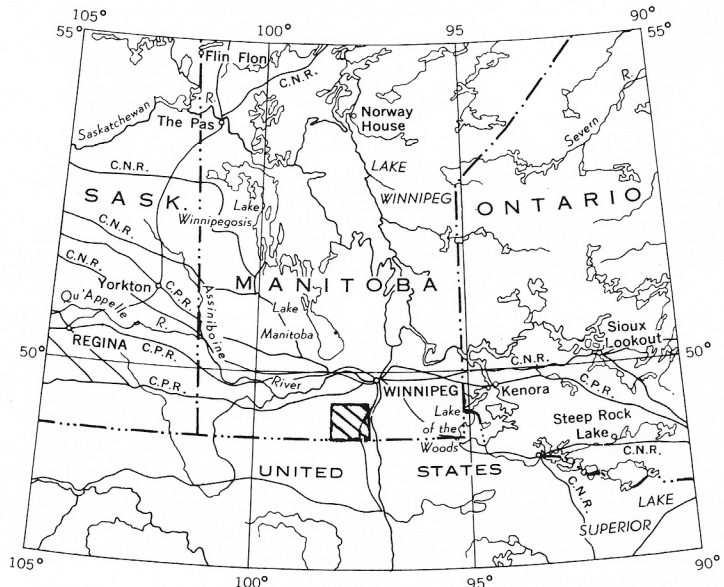
Ground water data by J. E. Charron, 1959

- Main highway
- Roads, all weather
- Roads, dry weather
- Railway
- International boundary
- Township boundary
- Section line
- Post Office P
- Main drainage ditches Ditch
- Intermittent stream
- Contours (interval 100 feet) 1000

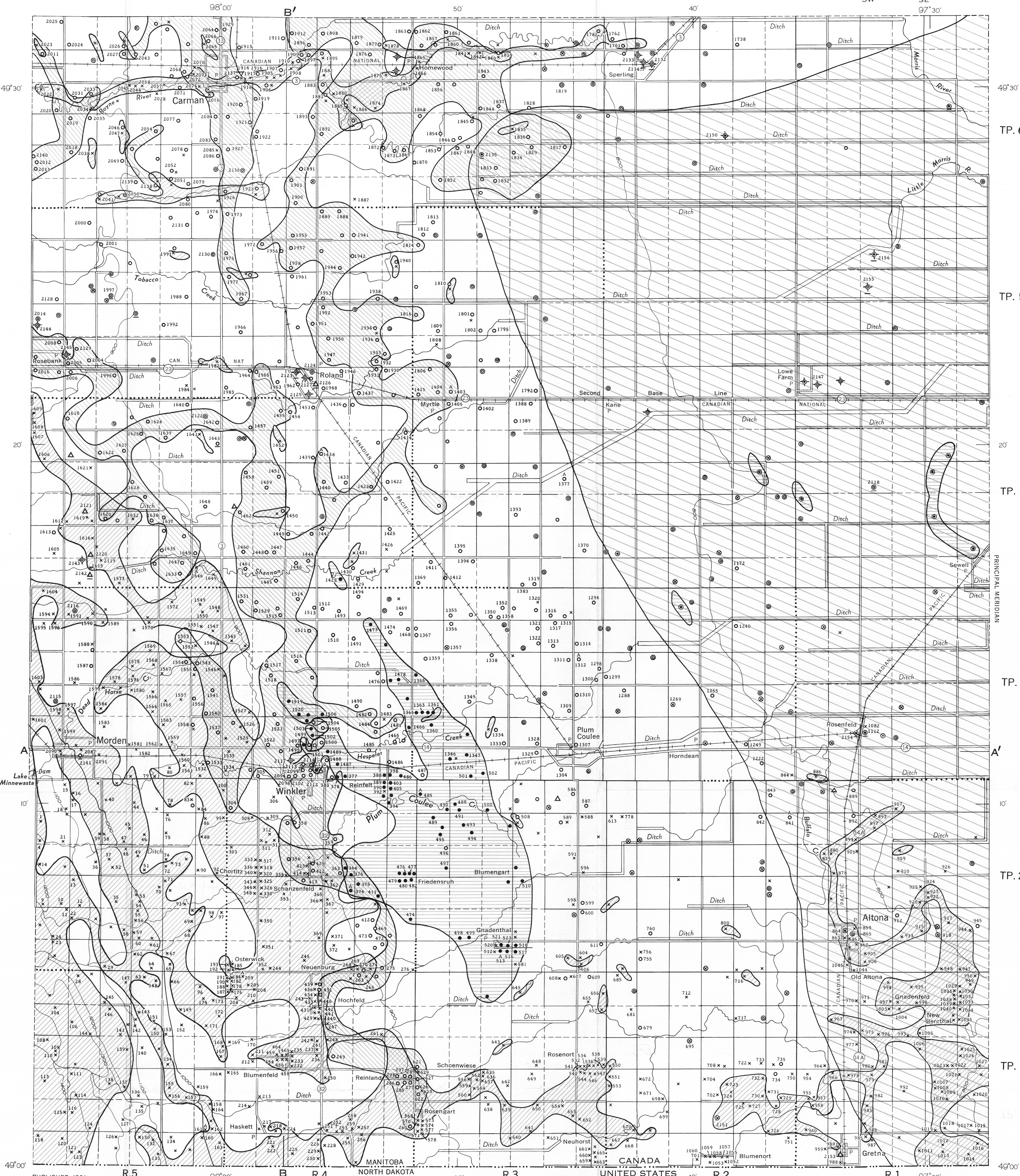
Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1961

Approximate magnetic declination, 9° 33' East

Air photographs covering this area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa



INDEX MAP



PUBLISHED, 1961
PRINTED BY THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH
COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE
DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP
SHOWING NUMBERING OF SECTIONS

31	32	33	34	35	36
29	28	27	26	25	24
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

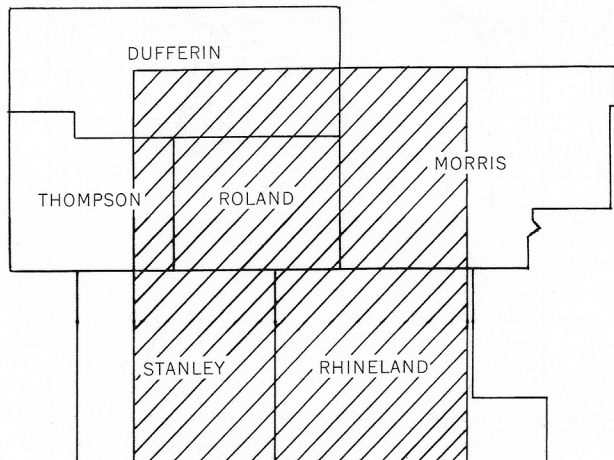
MAP 29-1960
TO ACCOMPANY PAPER 60-22
LOCATION AND TYPES OF WELLS AND AREAS OF POTABLE WATER

PLUM COULEE AREA

WEST OF PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
MANITOBA

Scale: One Inch to Two Miles = $\frac{1}{126,720}$
Miles

For details of sections along lines A-A' and B-B' see Figures 2 and 3
Geographical names subject to revision



Municipalities covered by this map