

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF NO-48 SASKATCHEWAN



Stream deposits in which ground water
lies within 20 feet of the surface



Glacial drift (boulder clay or till)
in which small supplies of ground
water are obtainable from isolated
sand pockets of shallow depths



Area of knolls and depressions in
glacial drift (terminal moraine) in
which ground water occurs in
pockets of sand and gravel within
50 feet of the surface



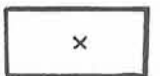
Ravenscrag formation in which
ground water occurs in a coal seam
and in soft porous sandstone beds,
from the surface to a depth of
160 feet



Bearpaw formation in which occur
small supplies of highly mineralized
water

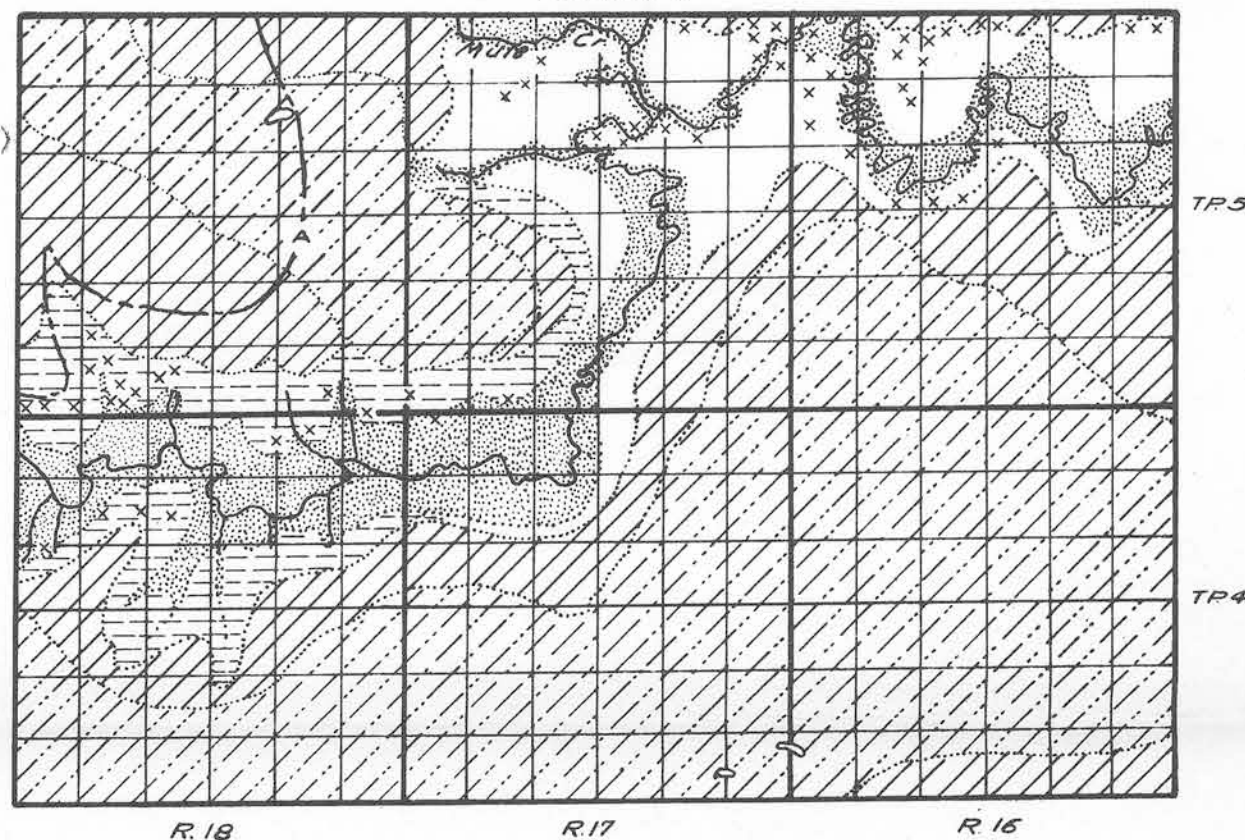


Boundary of area in which ground
water occurs in sand beds in the
Ravenscrag formation between 3270 and
3250 feet above sea level



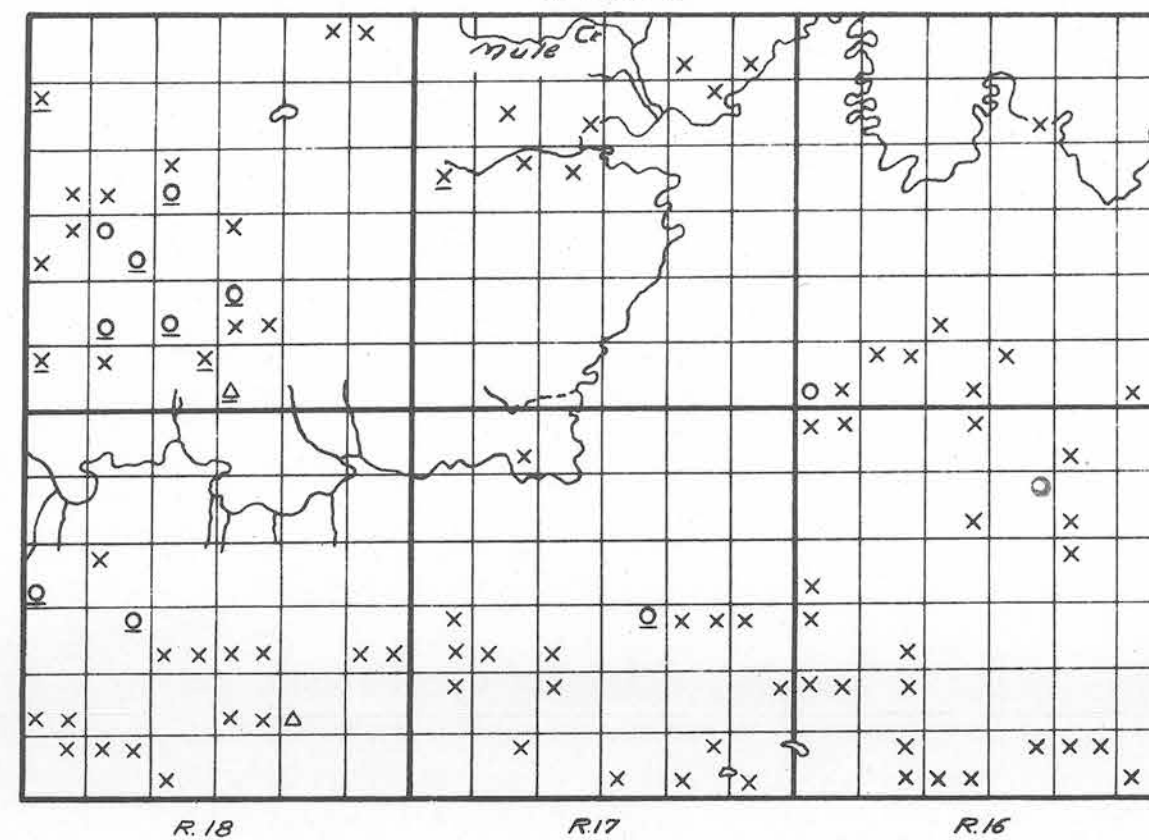
Outcrop of bedrock

FIGURE 1



Map showing the surface and bedrock geology
as it affects the supply of ground water,
and areas in which the ground water occurs

FIGURE 2



Map showing the drainage and relief,
and the location and types of wells
with source of ground water supply



Well class 1
In drift In bedrock

Flowing wells (These are
usually designated as
Flowing Artesian wells)



Well class 2
In drift In bedrock

Wells in which the water
is under pressure but does
not rise to the surface
(These are usually designated
as Non-flowing Artesian wells)



Well class 3
In drift In bedrock

Wells in which the water
does not rise above the
water table (These are
usually designated as Non-
Artesian wells)



Dry holes
In drift In bedrock

