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RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ..... NO-20, SASKATCHEWAN

Stream deposits in which water may occur at depths of 20 feet or less

Glacial lake clays in which little or no water occurs. NOTE: Small to moderate supplies of water are obtained from beds of sand and gravel below the clays, in wells 40 to 50 feet deep

Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 25 feet or less

Boulder clay or till plain in which water is obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 20 feet or less, and from beds of sand and gravel at or near the contact between the drift and the bedrock

Area in which the glacial drift is underlain by the Ravenscrag formation

Area in which the glacial drift is underlain by the Eastend formation

NOTE:
Area in which only drift symbols are shown, is underlain by the Bearpaw formation

Approximate geological boundary

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

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles

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