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RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF TERREL NO-101, SASKATCHEWAN

Sands and gravels (glacial outwash) in which considerable supplies of ground water occur within 40 feet of the surface

Glacial till or boulder clay in which only small supplies of highly mineralized ground water are generally obtained from isolated sand and gravel pockets within 30 feet of the surface

Areas of knolls and depressions (moraine) from which small supplies of ground water are generally obtained within 30 feet of the surface

Area in which the Ravenscrag formation immediately underlies the glacial drift and from which considerable supplies of ground water are obtained from the surface to a maximum depth of 150 feet

Area in which the Eastend formation immediately underlies the glacial drift, and from the upper sands of which supplies of ground water of good quality are obtained

NOTE
Areas in which only drift symbols are shown are underlain by bedrock of the Marine Shale series from which only small supplies of highly mineralized water are generally obtained

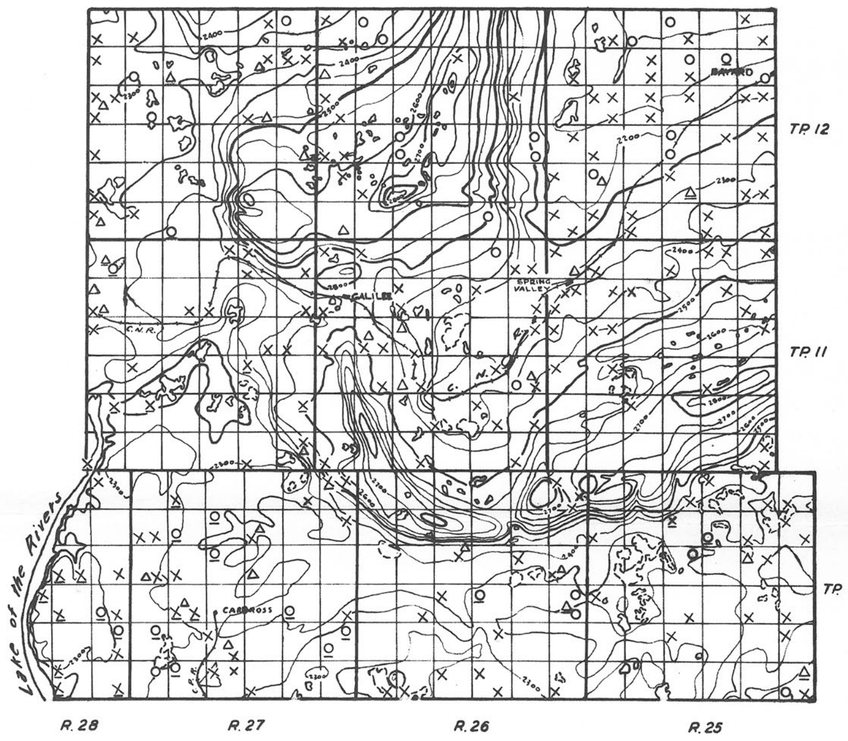
Approximate geological boundary

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

Contours (interval 50 feet)

0 3 6 9 12 15 16
Scale of miles

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF MINES, CANADA, 1936