

FIGURE 1
MAP SHOWING SURFACE DEPOSITS
AND BEDROCK GEOLOGY

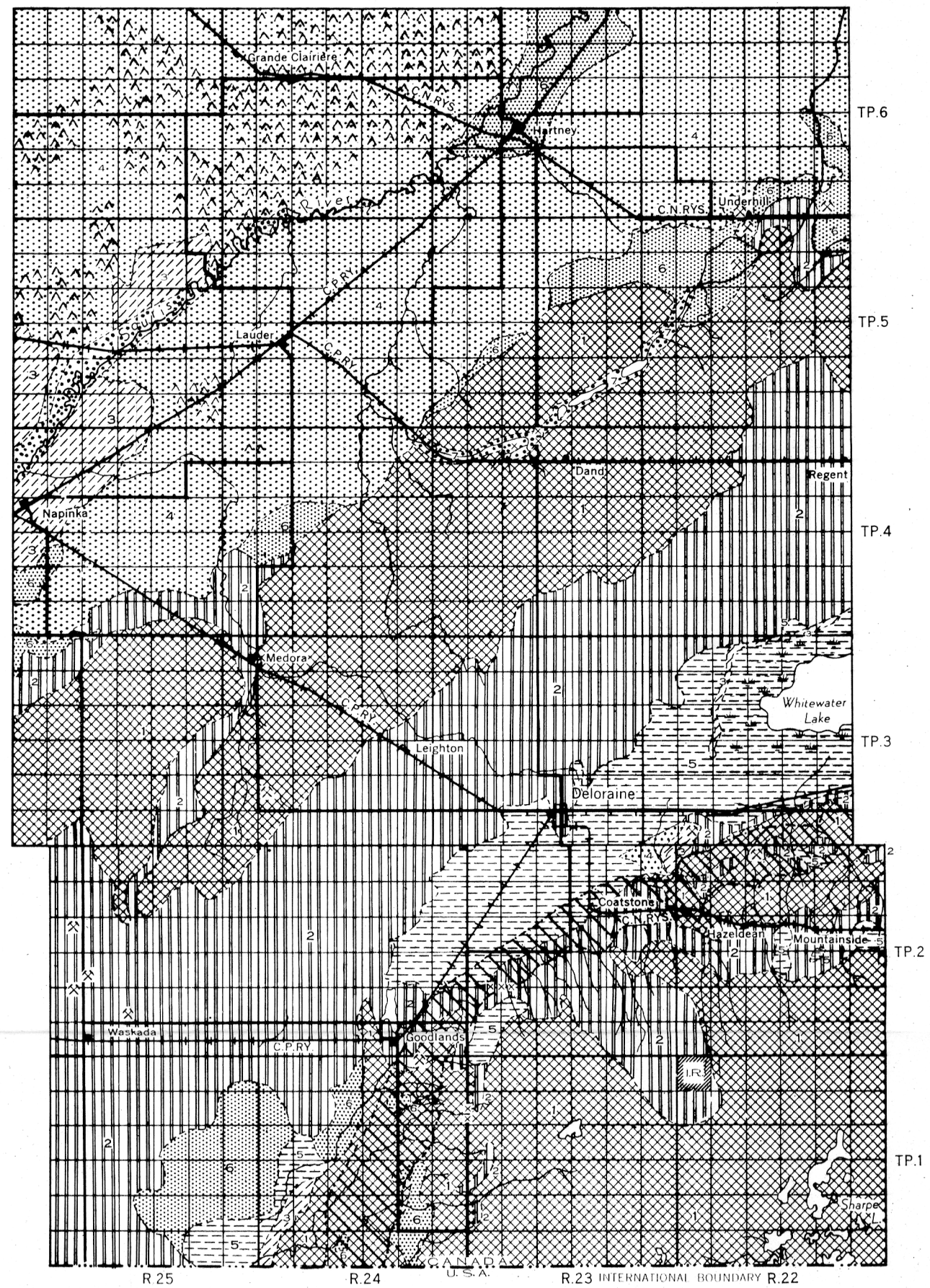
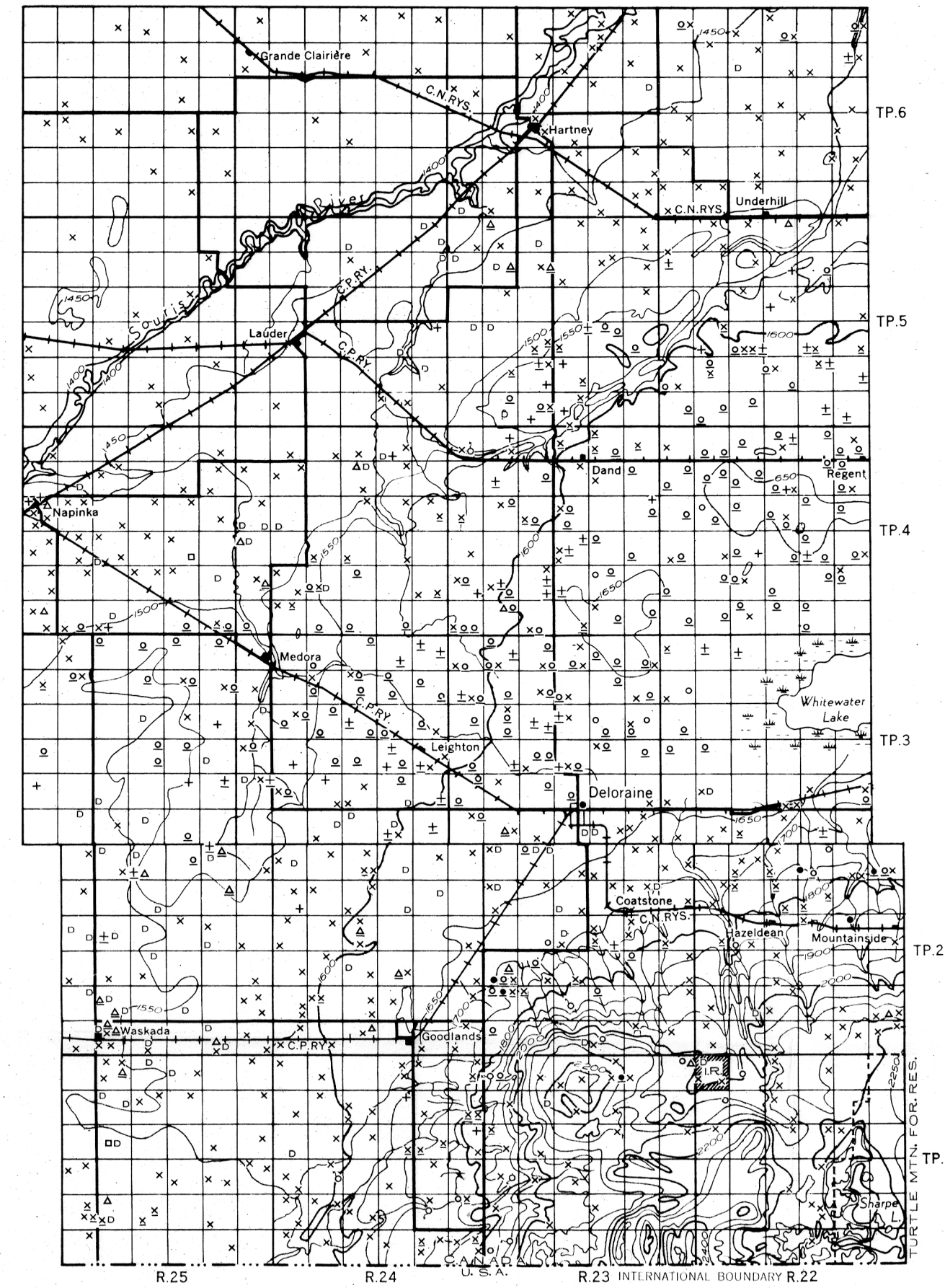


FIGURE 2
MAP SHOWING TOPOGRAPHY AND THE
LOCATION AND TYPES OF WELLS



LEGEND
SURFACE DEPOSITS

- PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**
- ALLUVIUM: clay, silt, sand, and gravel
- PLEISTOCENE**
- WATER-WORKED TILL and shallow water-laid deposits of silt, sand and gravel
 - GLACIAL-LAKE CLAY with associated silt
 - GLACIAL-LAKE SAND with associated silt
 - DELTAIC GRAVEL and outwash gravel
 - GROUND MORAINE: boulder clay with lenses of sand and gravel; topography gently undulating
 - RECESSIONAL MORAINE: boulder clay, silt, sand and gravel, topography rolling and irregular
- Area of duned sand
- Gravel pit, in use or abandoned
- Geological boundary (approximate)
- BEDROCK FORMATIONS**
- TERTIARY**
- TURTLE MOUNTAIN FORMATION: clay, sand, sandstone and coal; underlies area south of Boisbervain sandstone
- CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY**
- BOISSEVAIN FORMATION: sand and sandstone
- CRETACEOUS**
- RIDING MOUNTAIN FORMATION: grey and greenish siliceous shale; occupies entire area north and west of Boisbervain sandstone
- Observed rock exposure
- Geological boundary

LEGEND

- Well, Class 1. Flowing artesian—water rises above the ground surface
- Well, Class 2. Sub-artesian—the water is under pressure but does not rise above the ground surface
- Well, Class 3. Non-artesian—the water does not rise above the level of the water table
- Well, Class 4. Intermittent wells, which are dry for a part of each year
- Well that produces water, but for which information is scant or lacking
- Dry hole
- Farm wholly dependent on dugouts and/or wells whose supply is seepage from a dugout, for its water supply
- Spring

NOTE 1. A short dash under any symbol indicates that that well is in bedrock

- Road
- Railroad
- Contours (interval 50 feet)

TOWNSHIPS 1-6, RANGES 22-25
WEST OF PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
MANITOBA

Scale: 1 inch to 4 miles

