Advance copy
Subject to revision

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF SHERWOOD NO-159. SASKATCHEWAN

Glacial outwash sands and gravels which yield small supplies of water at depths less than 50 feet

Glacial lake clay in which no water is found NOTE: Water is obtained from beds and pockets of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay

Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water occurs in sand and gravel pockets at depths less than 50 feet

Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water is obtained from sand and gravel beds and pockets at depths of 28 to 114 feet

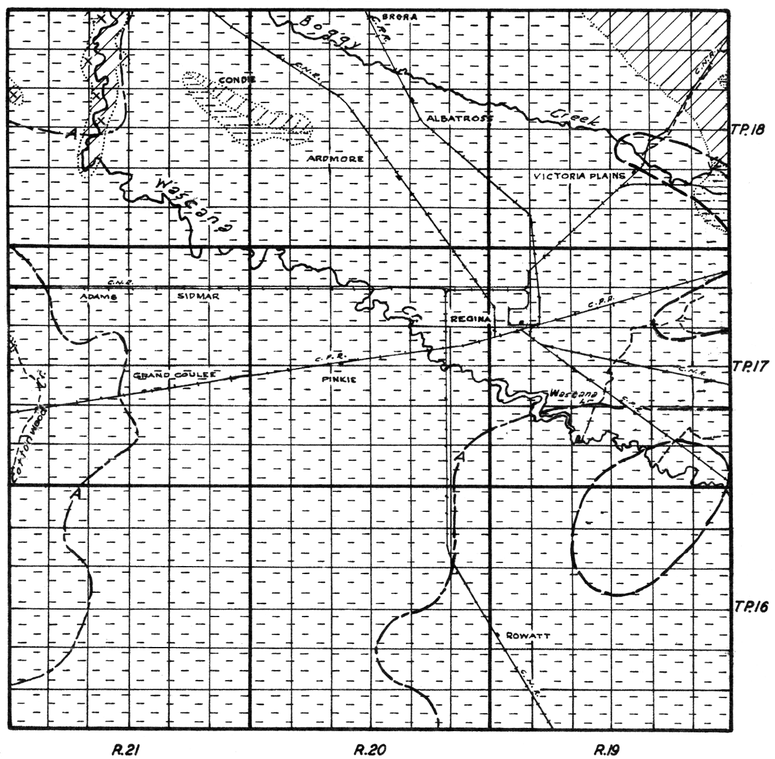
NOTE:
The Marine Shale series immediately underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality

Boundary of area in central part of municipality in which good supplies of water are readily obtained from sand and gravel beds or pockets in the boulder clay at depths ranging from 30 to 225 feet

Boundary of areas in which Flowing Artesian wells occur

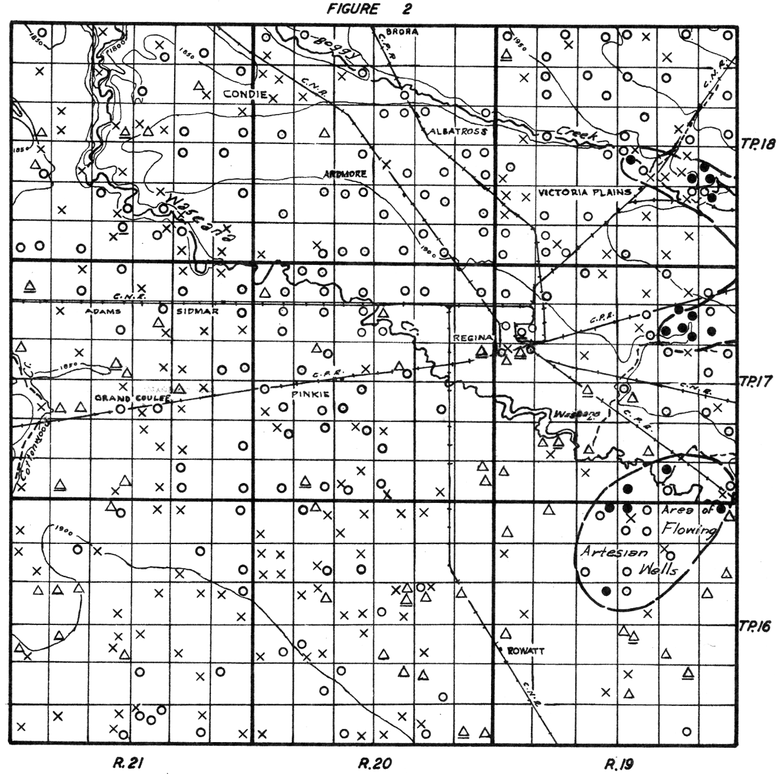
Outcrop of bedrock

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

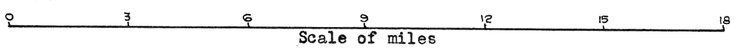
Wells in which the water is under pressure but does not rise to the surface (These are usually designated as Non-flowing Artesian wells)

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)



Scale of miles

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF MINES, CANADA, 1936