
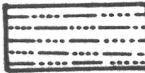
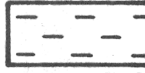




RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF BITTER LAKE NO-142, SASKATCHEWAN

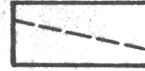

Recent dune sand in which small quantities of water may be obtained

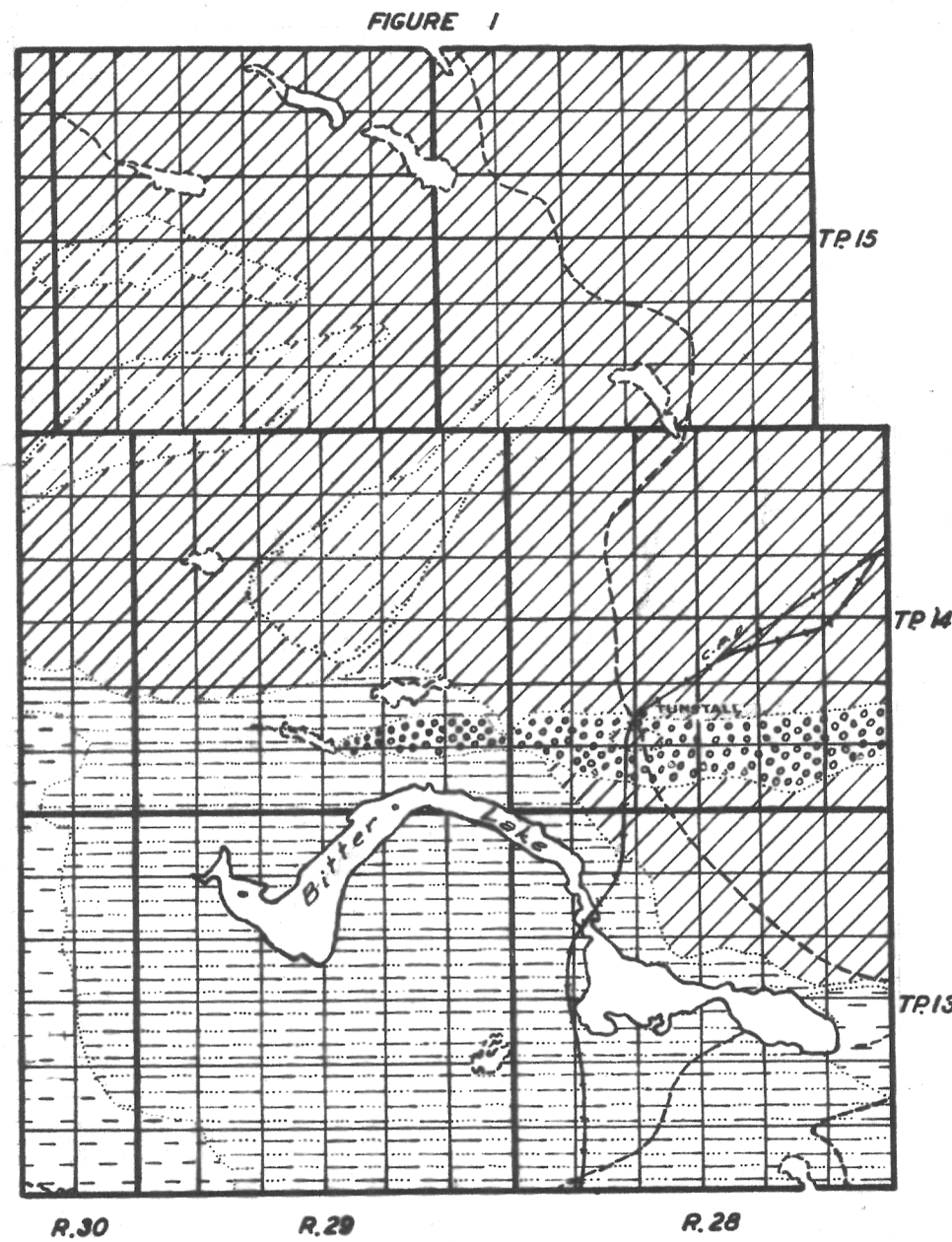

Glacial lake sands in which water is obtained at shallow depths


Glacial lake clay, 5 to 10 feet in thickness, which yields little or no water **NOTE:** Water is obtained from pockets or beds of sand and gravel at the base of the clay or in the underlying boulder clay

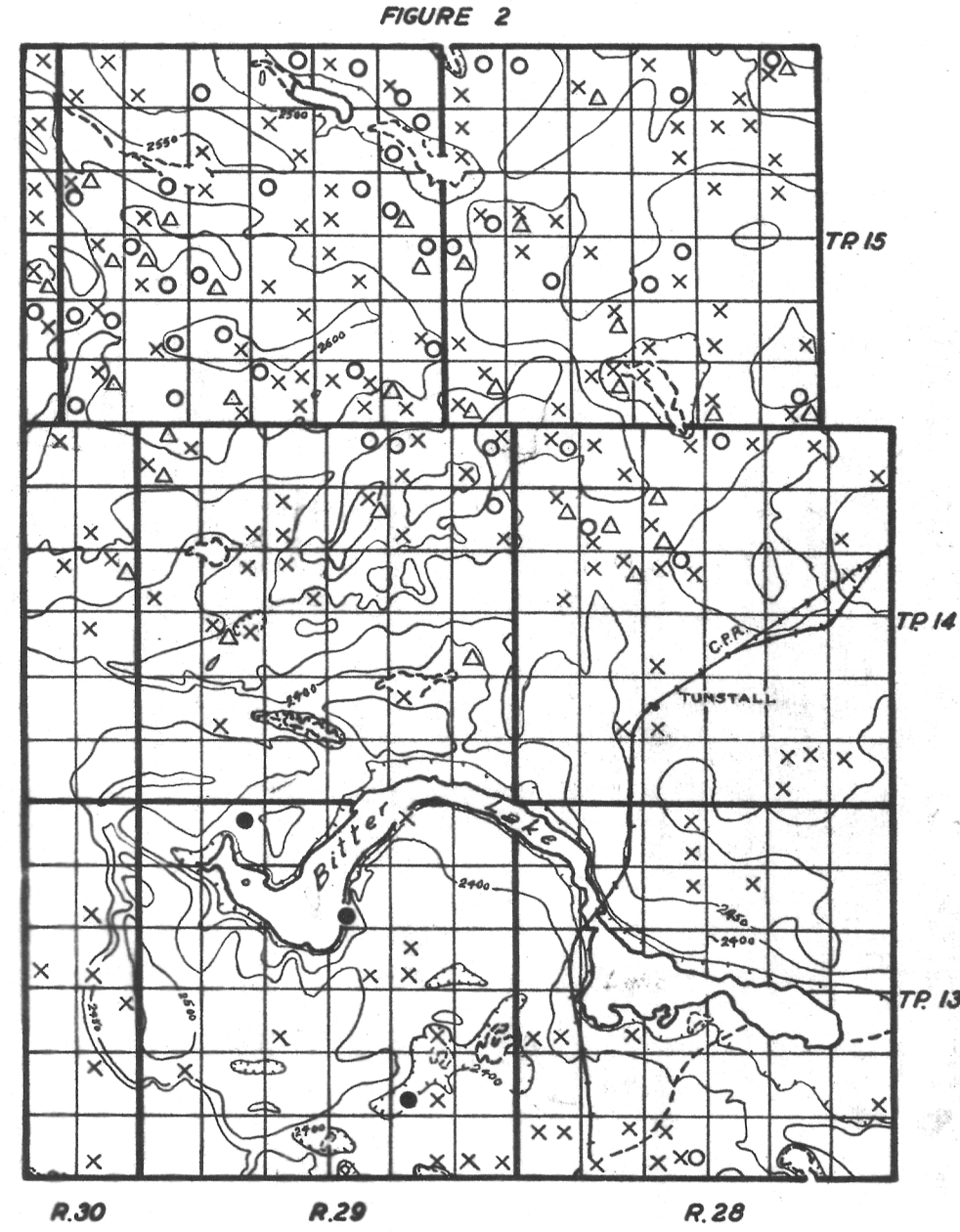

Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 15 to 110 feet


Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water is obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 6 to 122 feet


Approximate geological boundary between the Bearpaw formation on the east and the Belly River formation on the west



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



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

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles