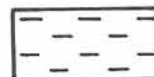


RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF GRAVELBOURG NO-104, SASKATCHEWAN



Recent deposits in which water is
obtained within 20 feet of the
surface



Glacial lake clays which yield very
little water **NOTE:** Water is
obtained from sand and gravel pockets
in the boulder clay lying below the
lake clays and within 45 feet of the
surface



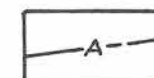
Area of knolls and depressions in
glacial drift (moraine) in which
water is obtained from isolated
sand and gravel pockets at depths
of 10 to 105 feet



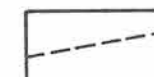
Glacial till or boulder clay (till
plain) in which water is generally
obtained from isolated sand and
gravel pockets at depths of 20 to
115 feet

NOTE:

The Bearpaw formation underlies the
glacial drift throughout the
municipality

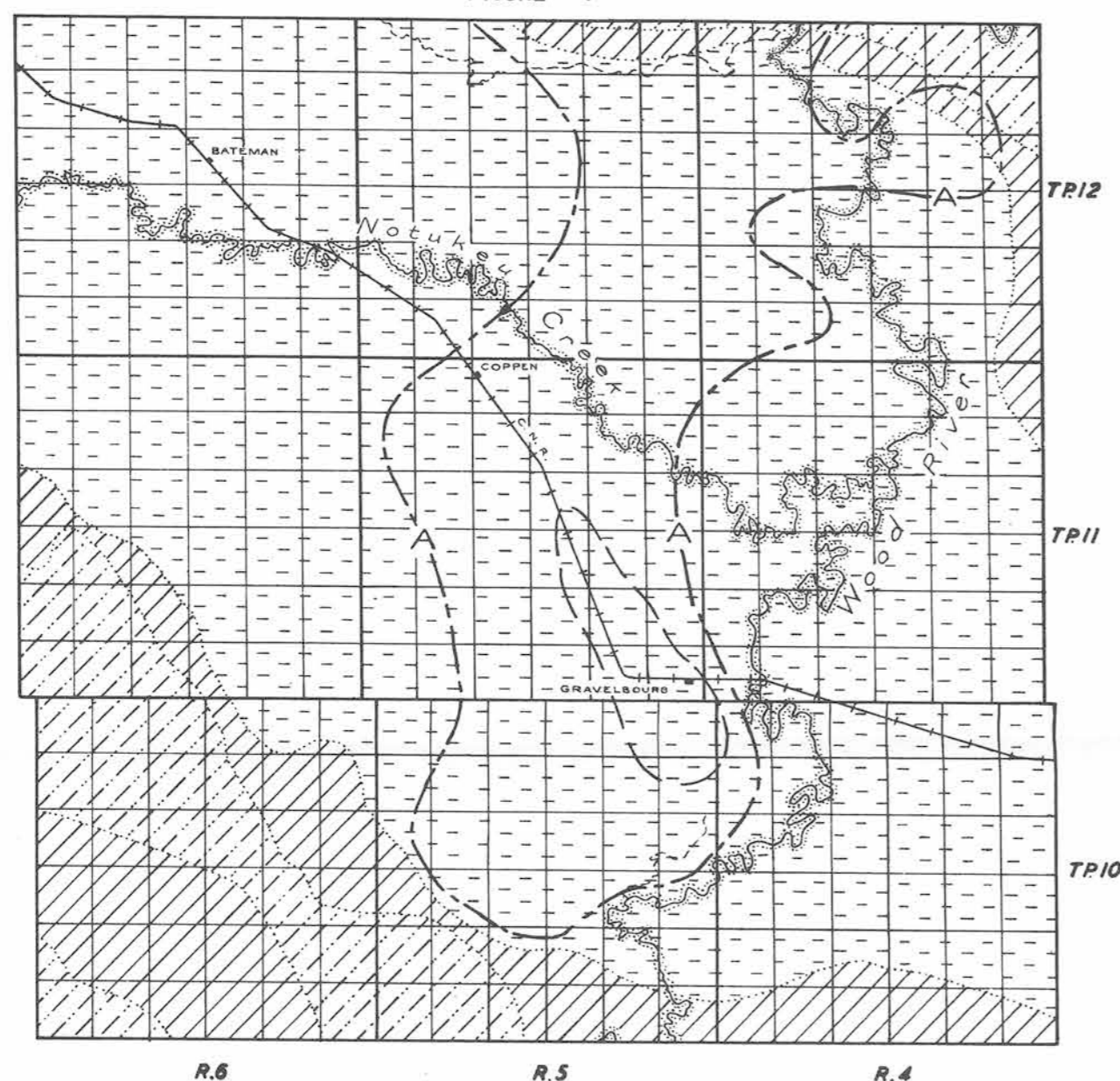


Boundary of an area in which wells 80 to
150 feet deep obtain large supplies of
generally good water from fine sand or
gravel beds lying at or near the base of
the glacial deposits



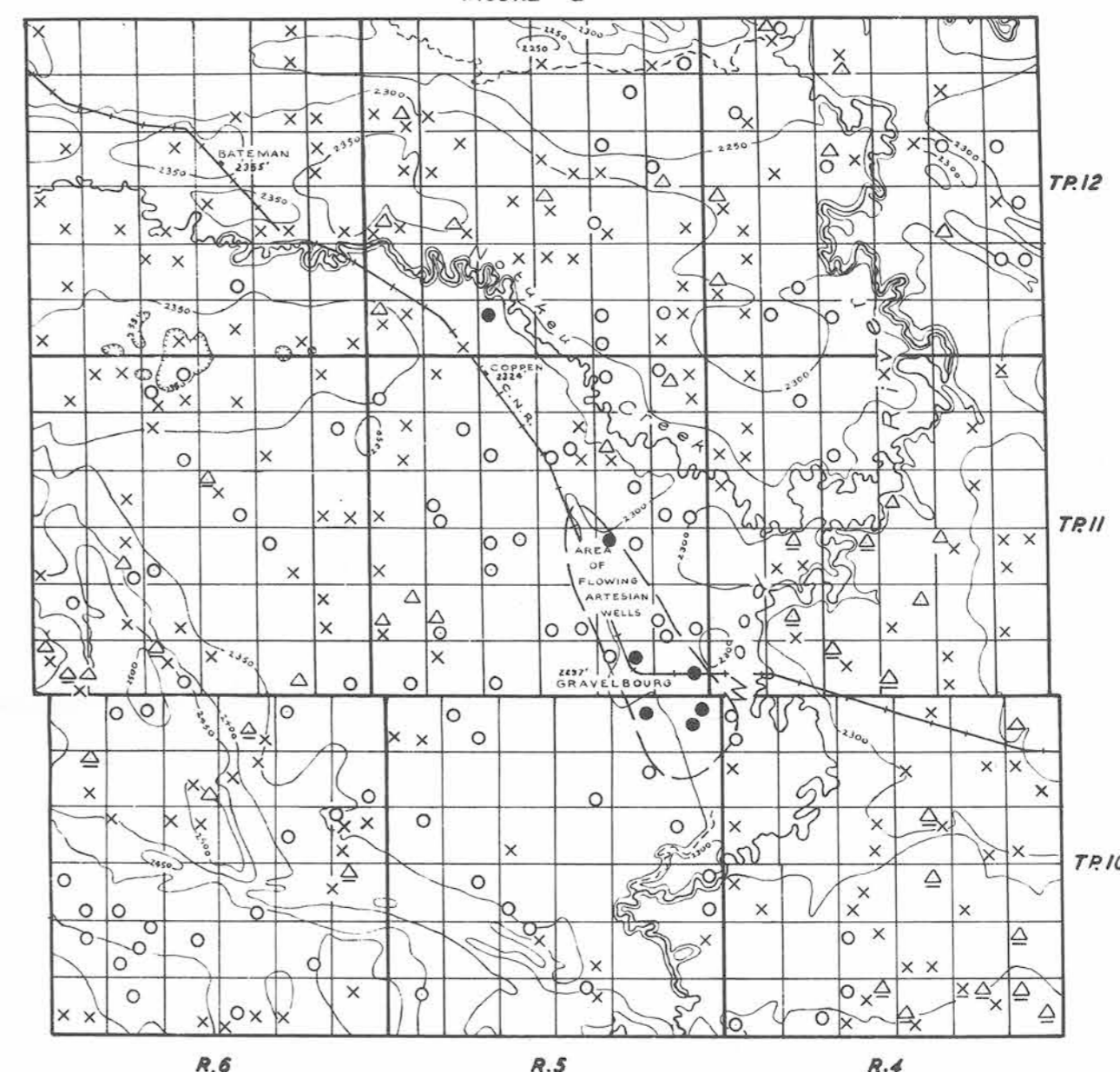
Boundary of an area in which flowing
Artesian wells occurs

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)

