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RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF.....NO-52, SASKATCHEWAN

Recent stream deposits in which water occurs in sand and gravel beds within 25 feet of the surface

Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which small supplies of water may be obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths less than 20 feet, and from extensive beds of sand and gravel that occur at or near the base of the drift at depths of 80 to 114 feet

Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water is obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths less than 20 feet, and from extensive beds of sand and gravel that occur at or near the base of the drift at depths of 35 to 135 feet

Area underlain by the Ravenscrag formation

Area underlain by the Eastend formation

NOTE:
Where only drift symbols are shown the Bearpaw formation underlies the unconsolidated deposits

Approximate geological boundary

Approximate boundary of area in which water is obtained from sand and gravels at the base of the glacial drift

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

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles