Advance Copy
Subject to revision

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF GLEN MCPHERSON NO-46, SASKATCHEWAN

Recent stream deposits in which ground water supplies are obtainable in sand or gravel pockets within 15 feet of the surface

Glacial lake clays in which good supplies of ground water are obtained from the sandy clays or from sand beds generally within 25 feet of the surface

Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which ground water supplies are obtained from sand and gravel pockets within 40 feet of the surface

Glacial outwash sand and gravels, in which supplies of ground water generally occur within 25 feet of the surface

Glacial till plain or boulder clay in which small ground water supplies are usually obtained from isolated sand and gravel pockets within 40 feet of the surface

Area in which the Ravenscrag formation immediately underlies the glacial drift

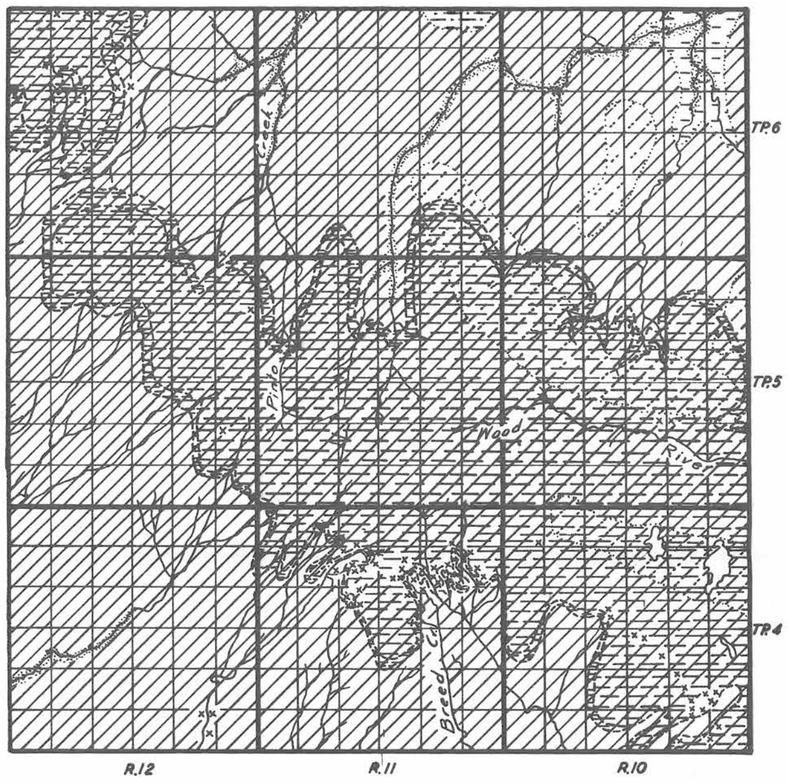
Area in which the Eastend formation immediately underlies the glacial drift

NOTE

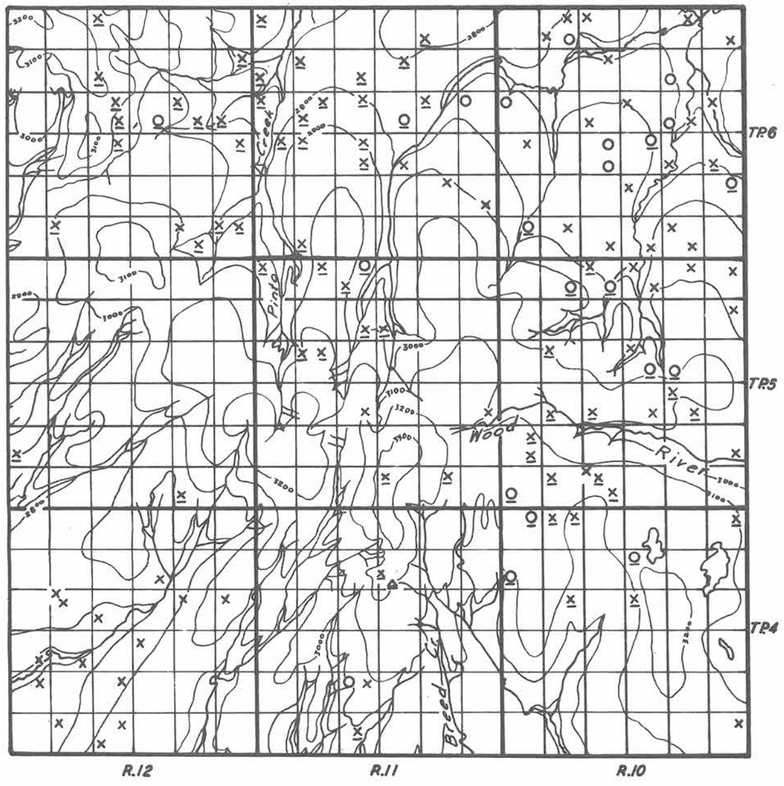
Areas in which only drift symbols are shown are underlain by the Bearpaw formation

Geological boundary

Outcrop of bedrock



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

Well class 1
In drift In bedrock

Flowing wells (These are usually designated as Flowing Artesian wells)

Well class 2
In drift In bedrock

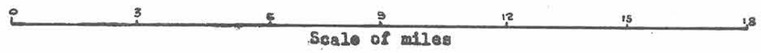
Wells in which the water is under pressure but does not rise to the surface (These are usually designated as Non-flowing Artesian wells)

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 100 feet)



Scale of miles