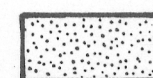


# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WISE CREEK NO-77, SASKATCHEWAN



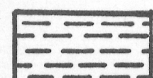
Recent stream deposits in which ground water occurs within 20 feet of the surface



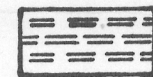
Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which ground water occurs in sand and gravel pockets within 60 feet of the surface



Boulder clay or till in which ground water is obtained from sand and gravel pockets within 40 feet of the surface



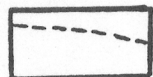
Approximate area in which the glacial drift is underlain by the Ravenscrag formation and from which ground water is obtained from sand, sandy shale and coal seams in that formation



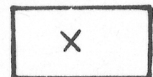
Approximate area in which the glacial drift is underlain by the Eastend formation and from which ground water is obtained from sand and sandy shale beds in that formation

## NOTE

The Bearpaw formation underlies those areas in which only drift symbols are shown

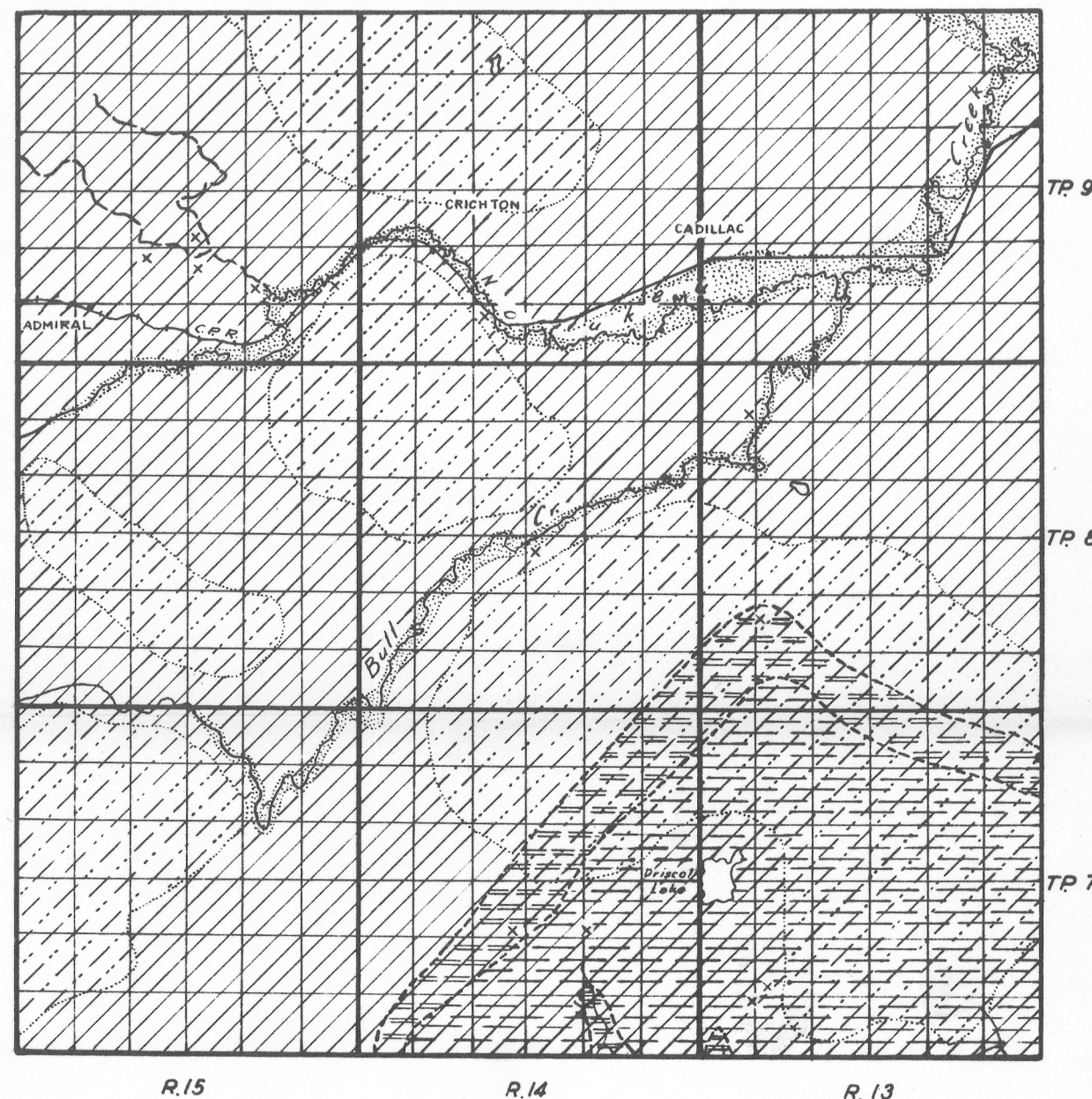


Approximate geological boundary



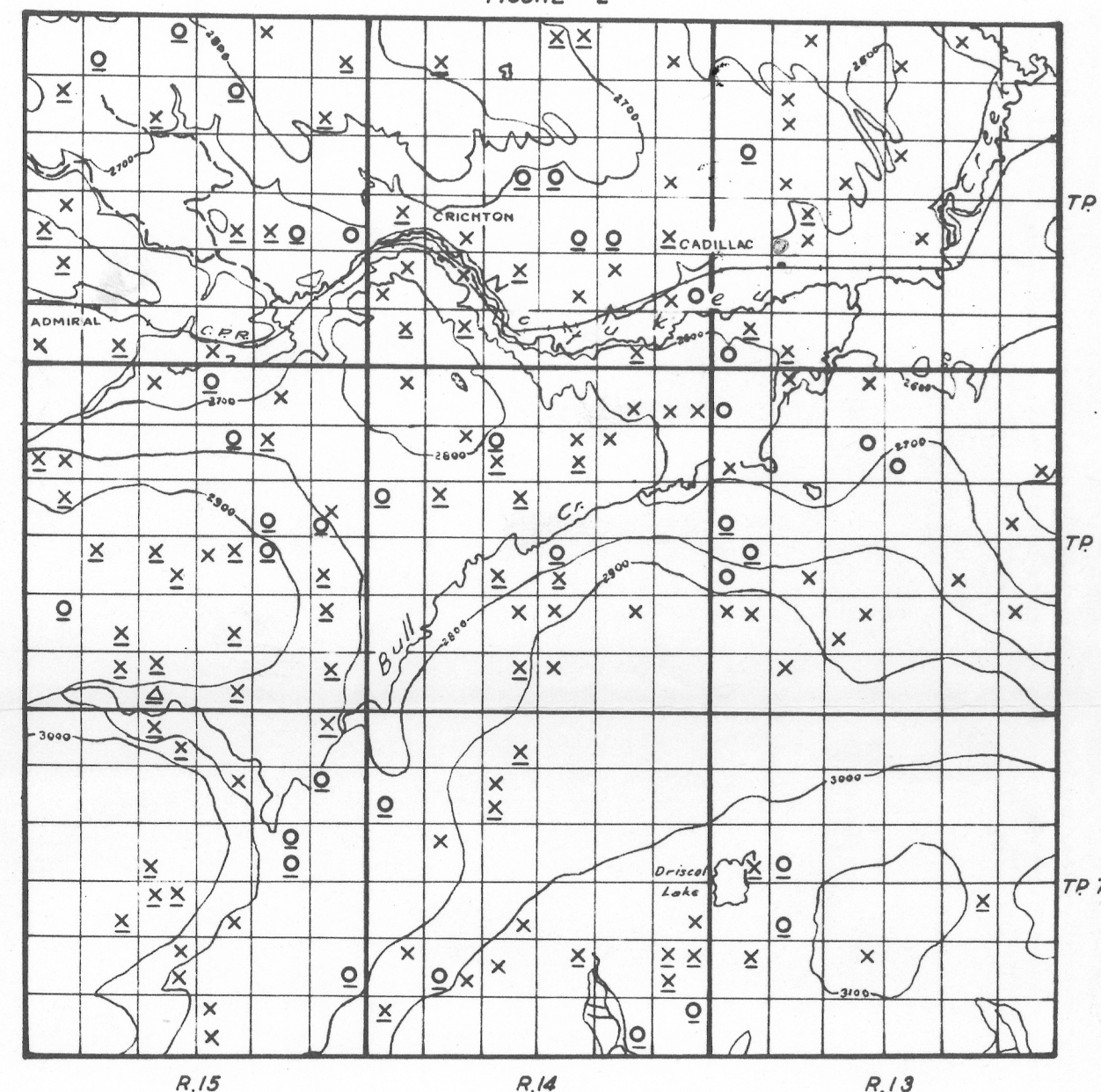
Outcrop of bedrock

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)

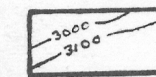


Well class 3  
In drift In bedrock

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 100 feet)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18  
Scale of miles