

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF FRONTIER NO-19, SASKATCHEWAN

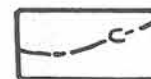
FIGURE 1



Boulder clay, or till plain, in which small supplies of ground water are obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel within 20 feet of the surface and from extensive beds of sand and gravel at or near its base at depths of 40 to 180 feet from the surface

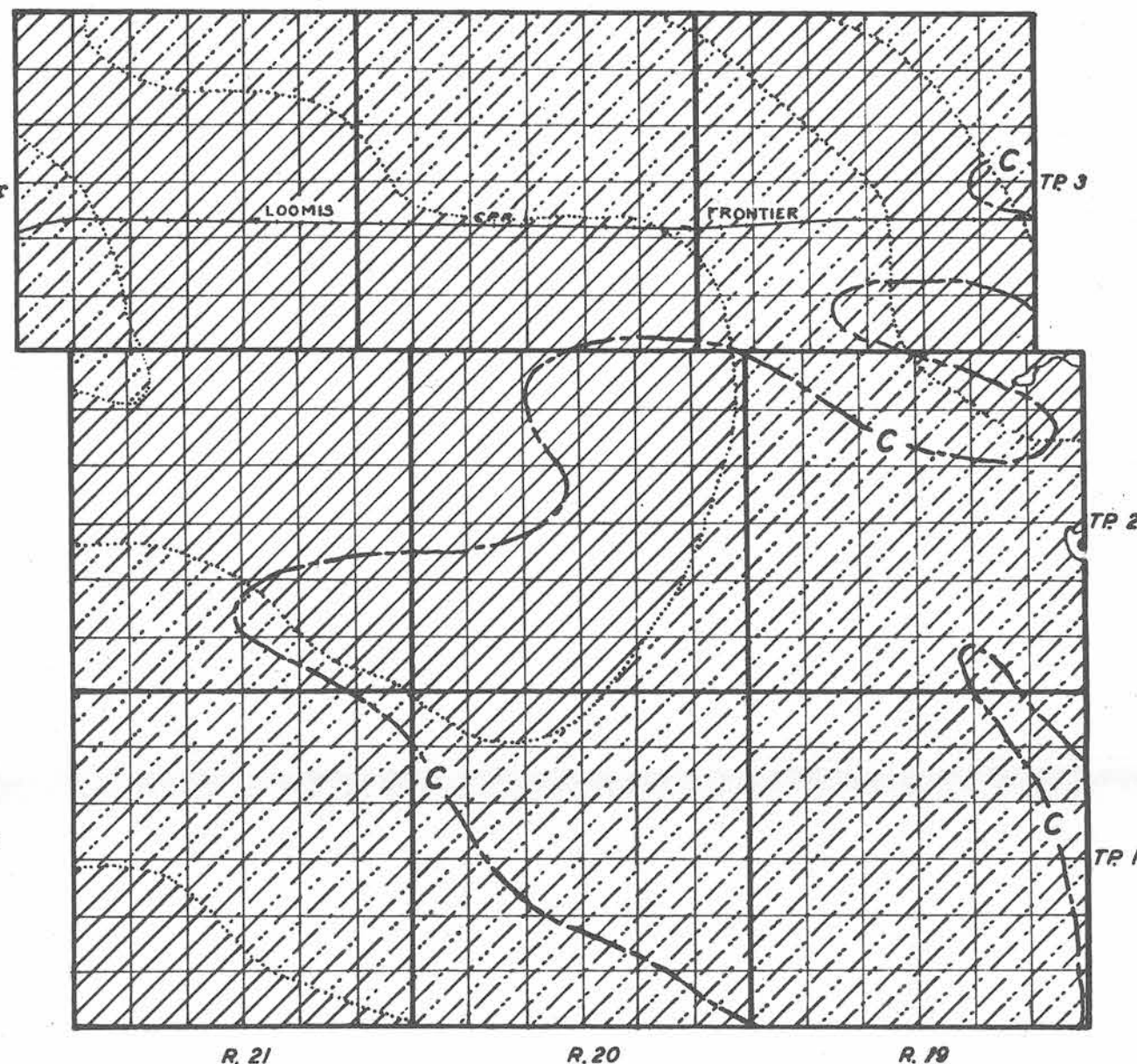


Area of knolls and depressions (moraine) in which ground water is obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel within 20 feet of the surface and from extensive beds of sand and gravel at or near its base at depths of 40 to 200 feet from the surface



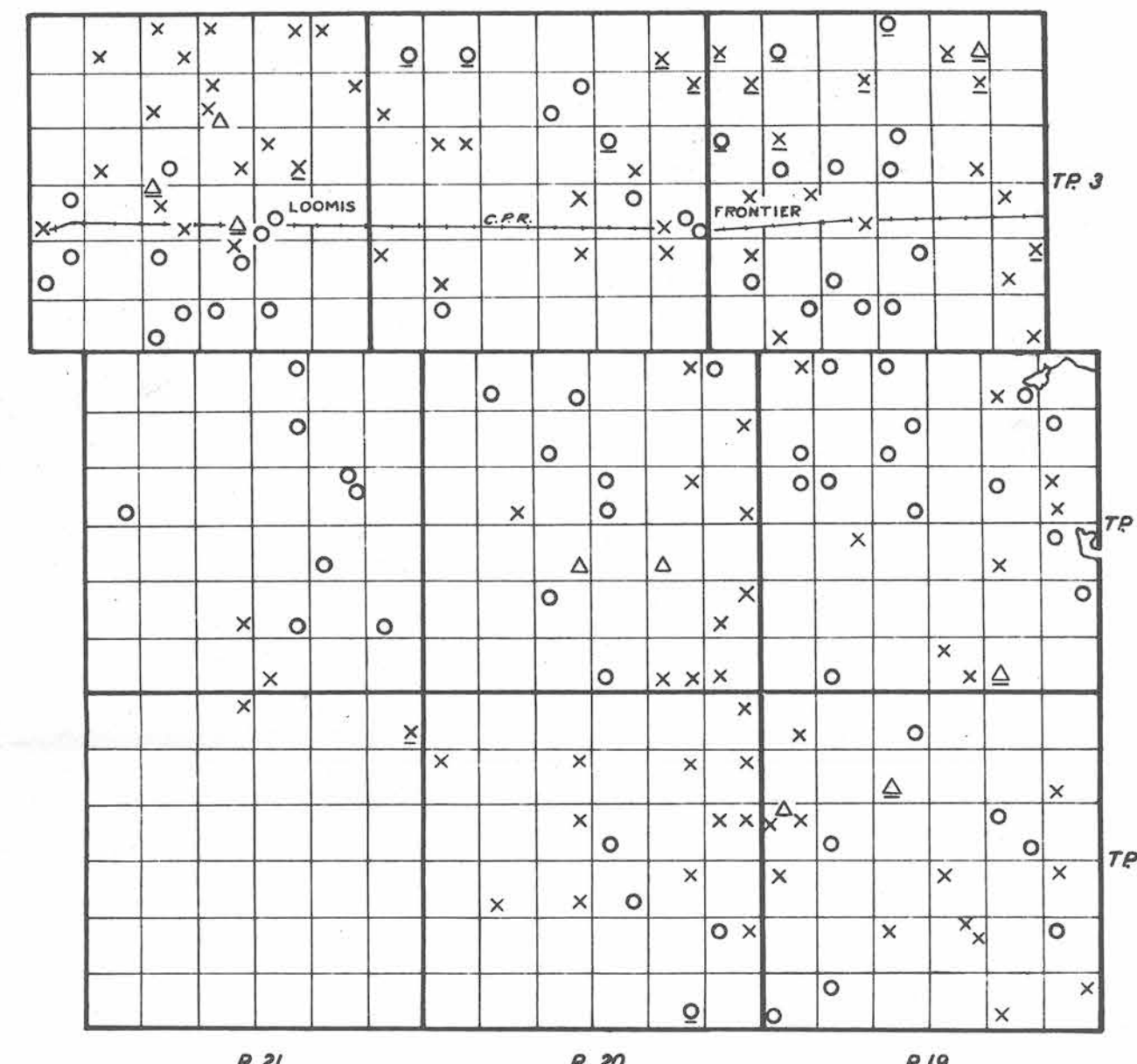
Approximate boundary "C" partly enclosing the central area in which ground water is obtained from the lower part of the glacial drift at depths greater than 90 feet of the surface

Note: The Bearpaw formation underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality.



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-Artisan wells)



Dry holes
In drift In bedrock

