

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF..... NO-81, SASKATCHEWAN

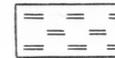
  
Recent stream deposits in which water may be obtained at depths less than 20 feet

  
Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water occurs in isolated pockets of sand and gravel at slight depths

  
Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water occurs in isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths less than 40 feet

  
Area underlain by the Cypress Hills formation from which water is obtained at depths of 35 to 60 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

  
Outcrop of bedrock

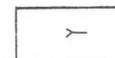
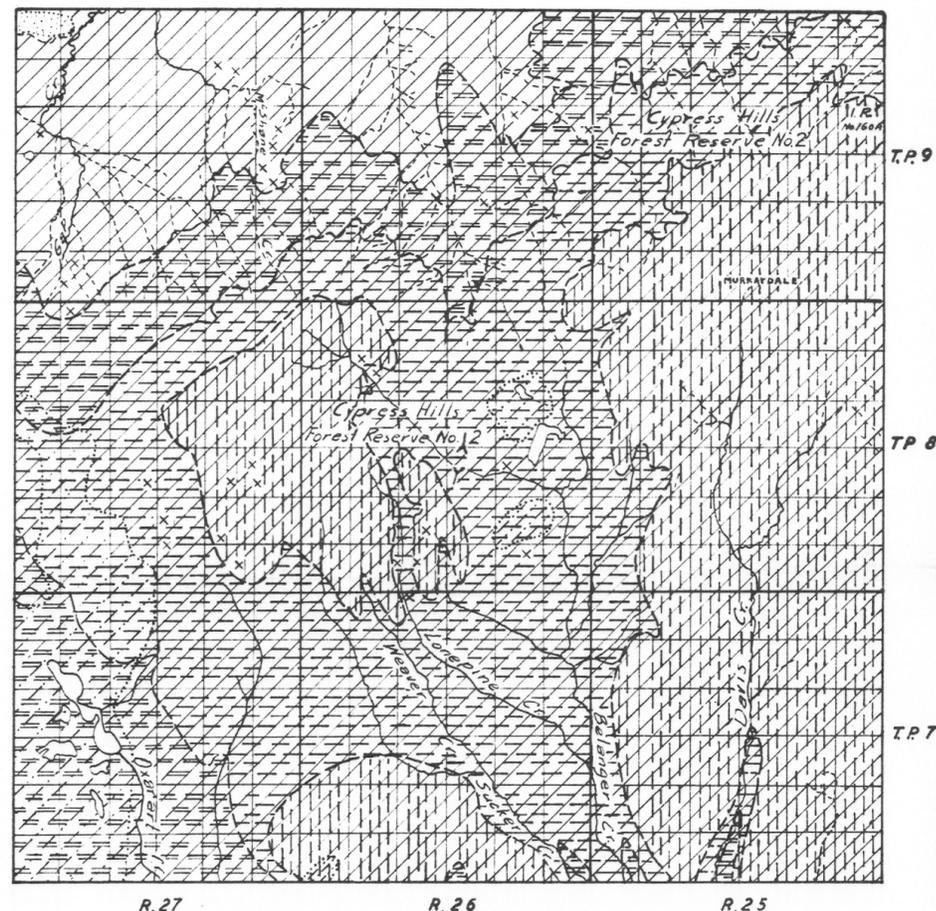
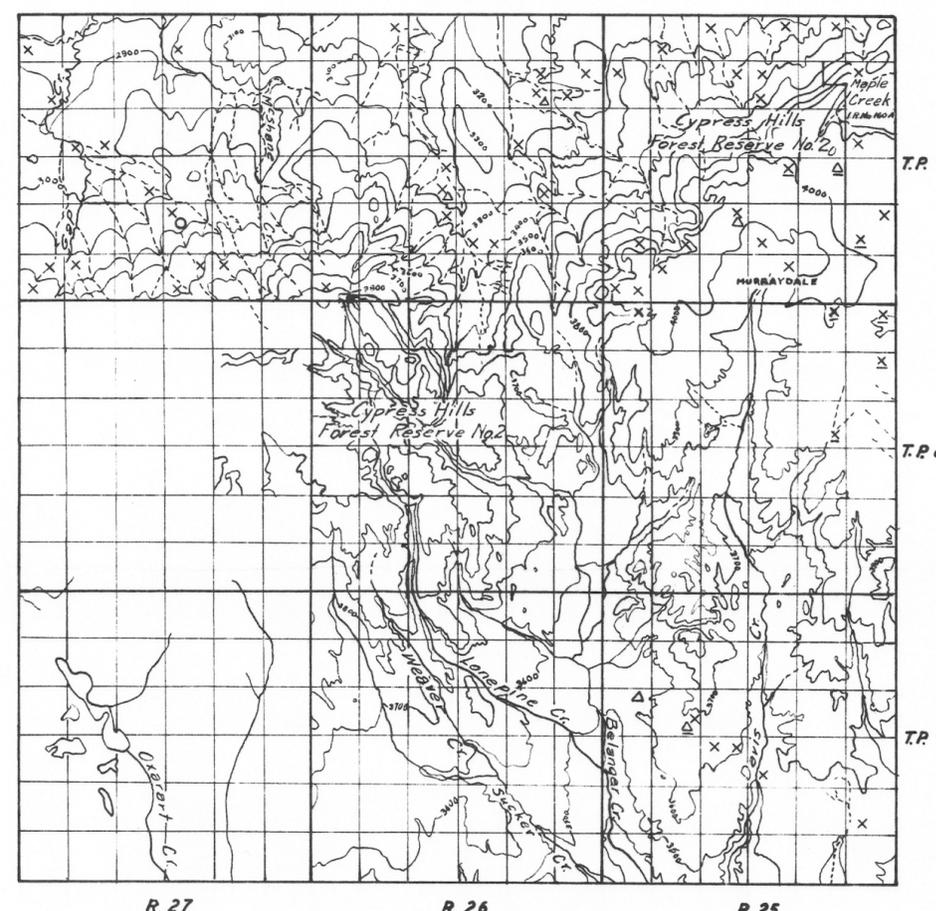
  
Coal prospects

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

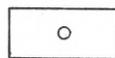
FIGURE 2



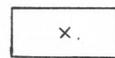
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply

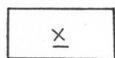
  
Well class 1  
In drift

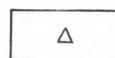
  
In bedrock

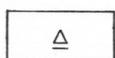
  
Flowing wells (These are usually designated as Flowing Artesian wells)

  
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-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