Advance Copy
Subject to revision

PART OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF OAKDALE NO-320, SASKATCHEWAN

Recent lake sands in which small supplies of water probably will be obtained at shallow depths

Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is being obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 25 to 80 feet

Boulder clay or glacial till (ground moraine) in which water is being obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 25 to 104 feet

A

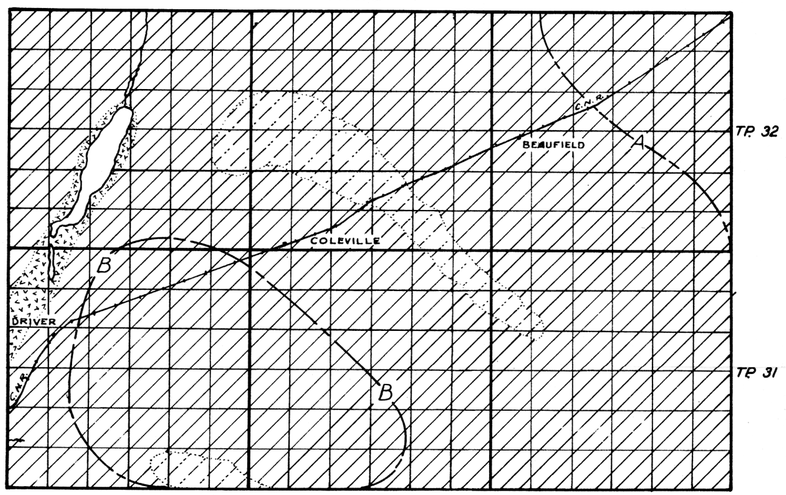
Southwestern boundary of area in which water is being obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel in the glacial drift at depths of 40 to 104 feet, or at elevations of 2170 to 2200 feet above sea-level

B

Boundary of area in which water is being obtained from the lower part of the Bearpaw or from the Belly River formation at depths of 50 to 125 feet, or at elevations of 2200 to 2245 feet above sea-level

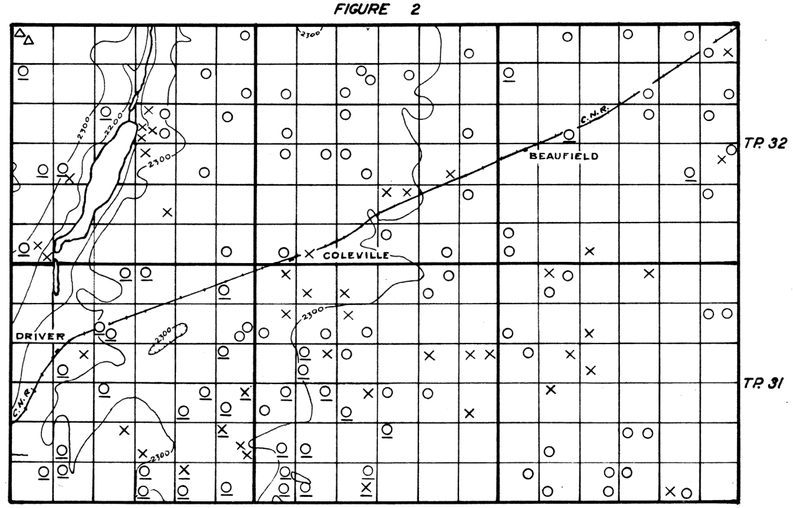
NOTE:
The Bearpaw formation probably underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality except the eastern part which is underlain by the Belly River formation

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

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles

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

2300
2200
Contours (interval 100 feet)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF MINES, CANADA, 1936