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Subject to revision

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MONET NO-257, SASKATCHEWAN

Glacial lake sands which may contain water at shallow depths NOTE: Water may also be obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay

Glacial lake clay which yields little or no water NOTE: Water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel that occur in the underlying boulder clay

Glacial sands and gravels (glacial outwash) in which water should be obtained at shallow depth

Area of knolls and depressions in the glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 12 to 100 feet

Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 12 to 235 feet

Boundary of area in which water is obtained from the Belly River formation at depths of 375 to 425 feet or at elevations of 1,535 to 1,505 feet above sea-level

Approximate geological boundary between the Bearpaw formation on the south and the Belly River formation on the north

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 50 feet)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles

N.P. 257