Recent stream deposits in which water occurs in sand and gravel beds at depths less than 25 feet

Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which small supplies of water occur in isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths less than 20 feet NOTE: Abundant supplies of water are obtained in the southeastern and western parts of the area from gravel beds lying at or near the base of the glacial drift at depths of 50 to 75 feet



Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which small supplies of water are obtained from isolated pockets of sand or gravel at depths generally less than 20 feet



Area in which the Cypress Hills formation immediately underlies the drift

Area in which the Ravenscrag and Whitemude formations immediately underlie the drift



Area in which the Eastend formation immediately underlies the drift NOTE: The Bearpaw formation underlies the uno nsolidated deposits where only drift symbols are shown



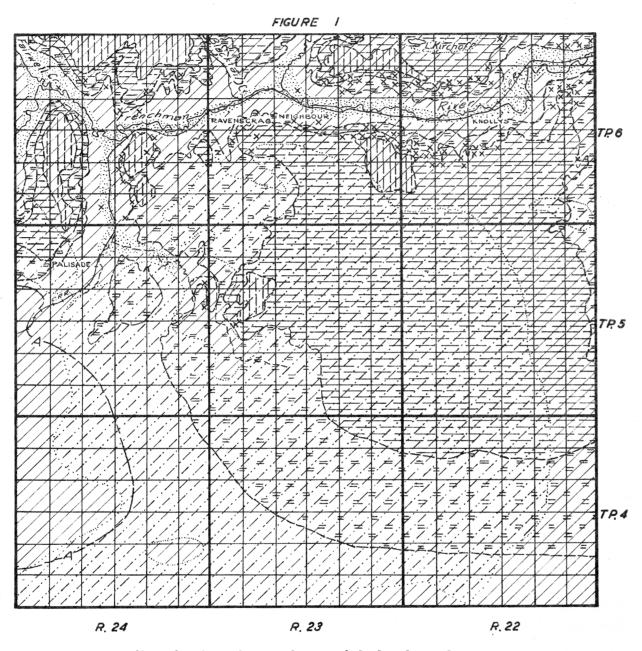
Approximate geological boundary



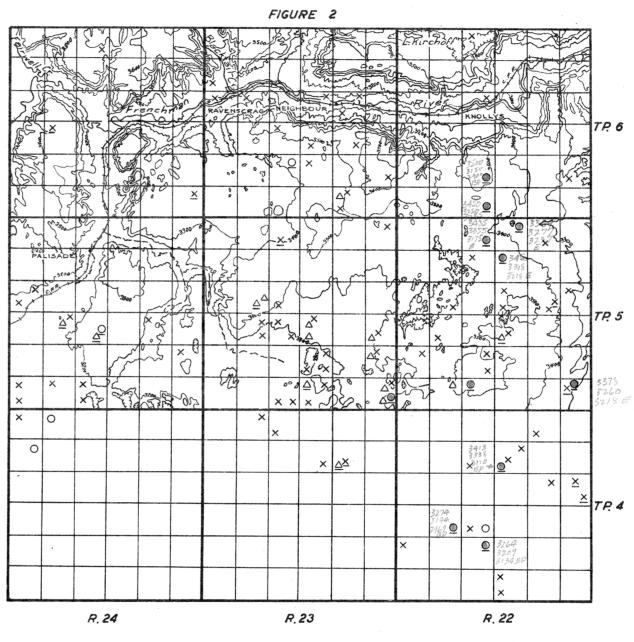
Approximate boundary of area in which water is obtained from gravel beds at the base of the glacial drift

Outcrop of bedrock

## RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF NO-50, SASKATCHEWAN



Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs



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)

Scale of miles