## RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF DEER FORKS NO-232, SASKATCHEWAN



Recent dune sands in which water is obtained at depths of 25 feet or less



Recent stream deposits in which water may be obtained at shallow depths

Glacial lake sands in which water is obtained at depths of 25 feet or less

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Glacial lake clay less than 20 feet thick which yields little, if any, water NOTE: Water is obtained from sand and gravel pockets in the underlying boulder clay



Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from pockets of sand and gravel at depths usually less than 100 feet

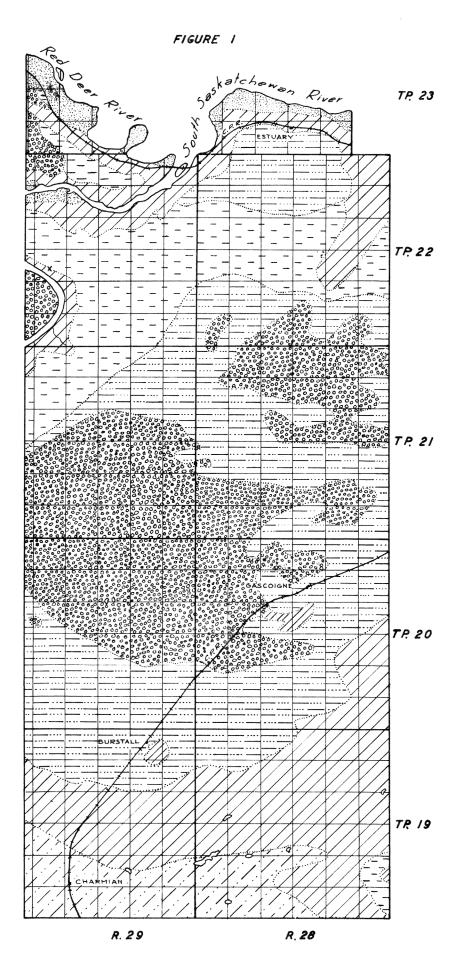


Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water is obtained from sand and gravel pockets at depths less than 165 feet

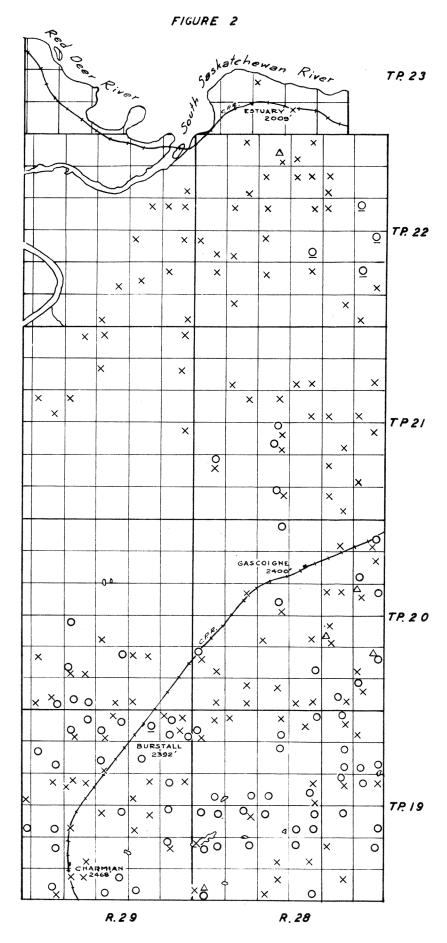


Outcrop of bedrock

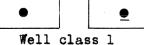
NOTE:
The Bearpaw formation is thought to underlie the glacial drift in the southern part of the municipality, and the Belly River formation to underlie the drift throughout the remainder of the area. The position of the boundary between the two formations is not known



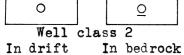
Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs



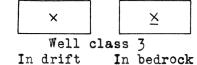
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply



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



Wells in which the water is under pressure but does not rise to the surface (These are usually designated as Non-flowing Artesian wells)



Wells in which the water does not rise above the water table (These are usually designated as Non-Artesian wells)

