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Subject to revision

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ROYAL CANADIAN NO-261, SASKATCHEWAN

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

Glacial lake clay in which no water is obtained

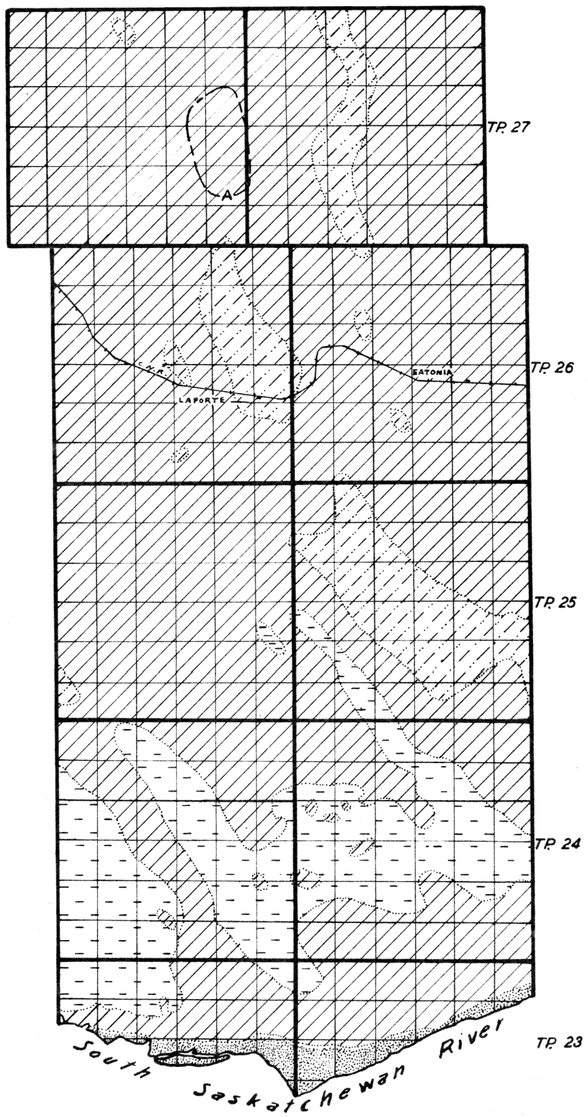
Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 20 to 120 feet

Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water is obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 20 to 160 feet
NOTE: Practically no water is obtained from the glacial till in the four southern townships

Boundary of an area in which abundant supplies of water are obtained from the Belly River (?) formation at depths of 35 to 102 feet

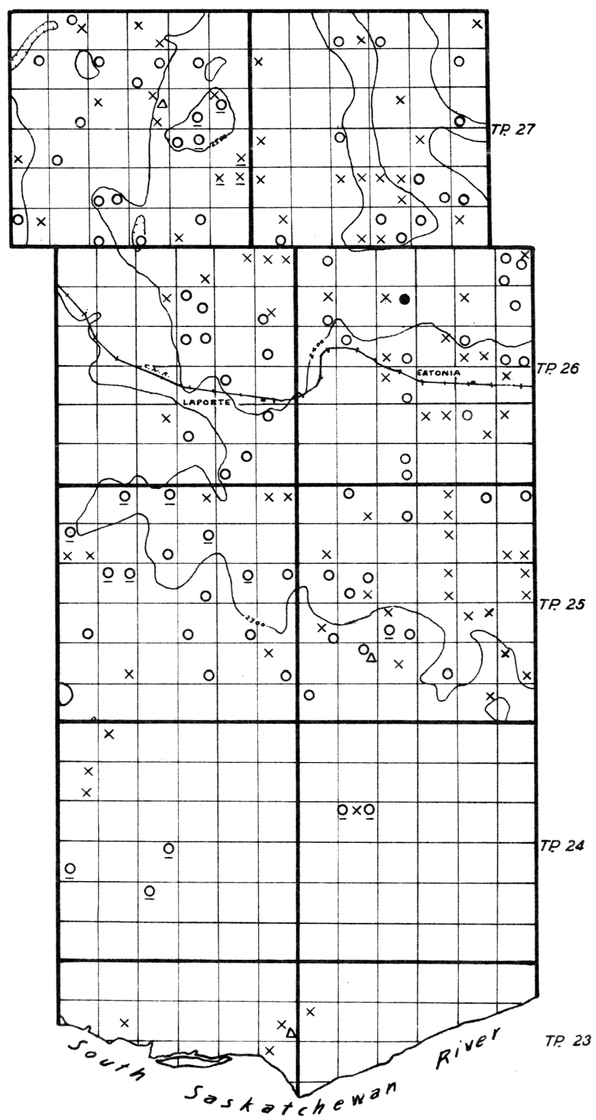
NOTE:
The Belly River formation is thought to underlie the glacial drift throughout the municipality

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 100 feet)

Scale of miles

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF MINES, CANADA, 1936