Advance Copy
Subject to revision

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ELMA NO-291, SASKATCHEWAN

Dune sand in which water is obtained at shallow depth

Recent lake sands and silts in which small quantities of water are obtained at shallow depth

Glacial lake clays in which small quantities of water are obtained

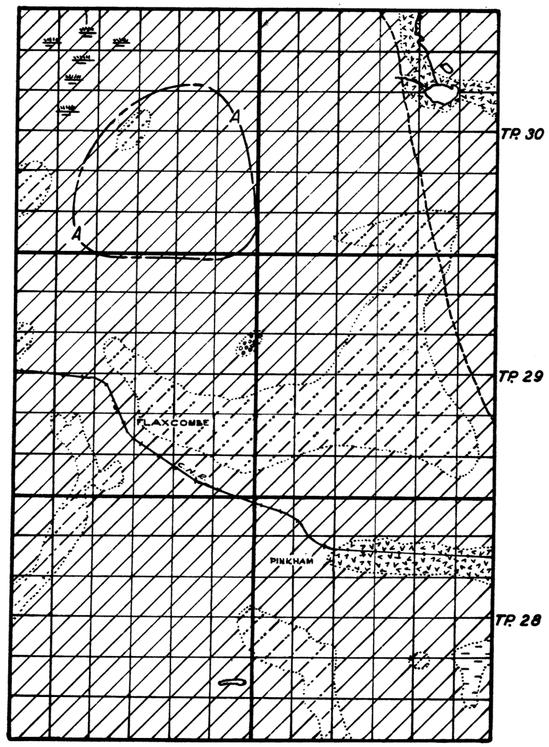
Area of knolls and depressions in the glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 15 to 90 feet

Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 15 to 160 feet

Boundary of area in which water is obtained at depths of 60 to 100 feet or at elevations of 2,270 to 2,308 feet above sea-level

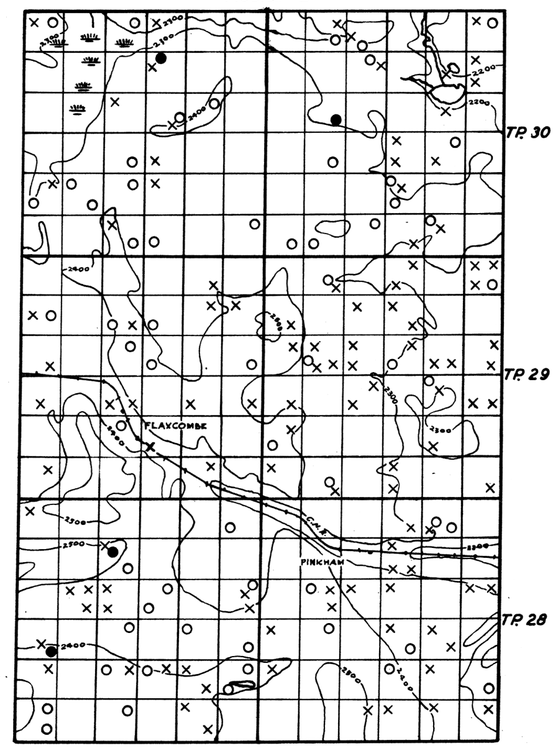
Approximate geological boundary between the Bearpaw formation on the northeast and the Belly River formation on the southwest

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

Contour interval (100 feet)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles