
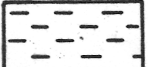



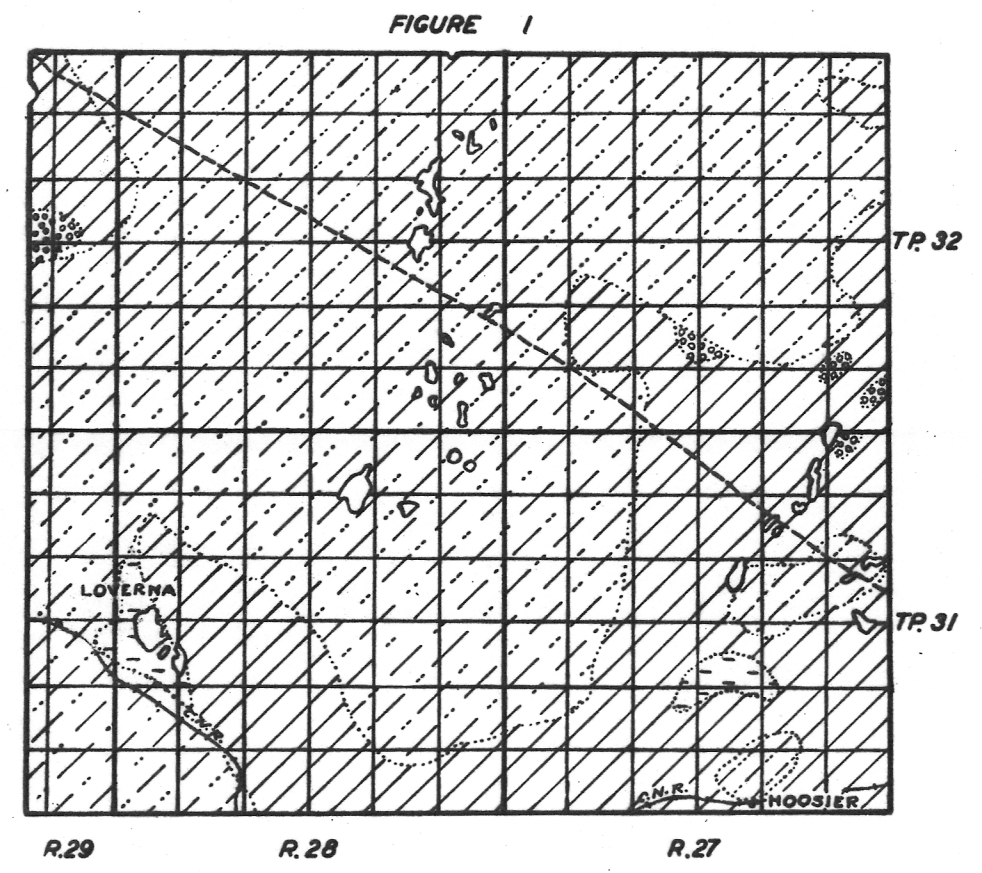
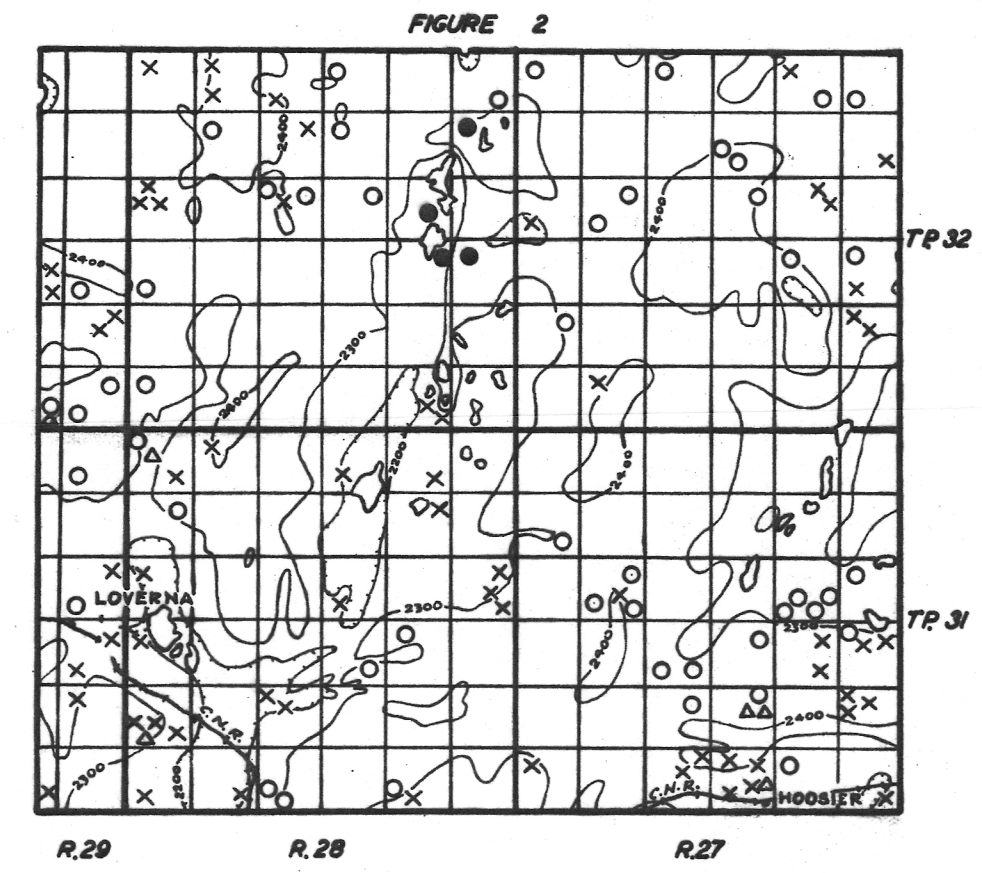


PART OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ANTELOPE PARK NO-322. SASKATCHEWAN

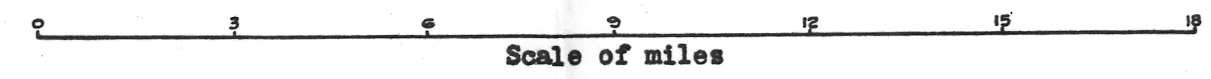
-  Dune sands in which small supplies of water probably will be obtained
-  Glacial lake clays in which little or no water is obtained. **NOTE:** Water is obtained from deposits of sand in the boulder clay that immediately underlies the lake clays
-  Areas of knolls and depressions in the glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 20 to 115 feet
-  Boulder clay or glacial till in which water is obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 20 to 140 feet
-  Approximate geological boundary between the Belly River formation on the southwest and the Bearpaw formation on the northeast

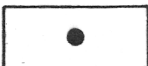
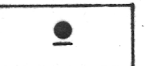
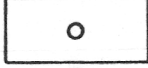
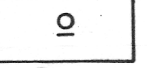
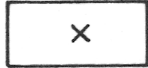
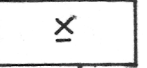
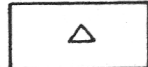



Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs



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
-  Contour interval (100 feet)