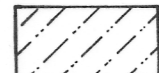


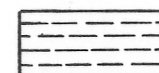



RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF.....NO-80, SASKATCHEWAN

 Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water occurs in isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths less than 35 feet


 Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water occurs in isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths less than 50 feet

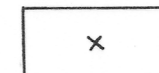
 Area underlain by the Cypress Hills formation from which water is obtained at depths of 20 to 150 feet

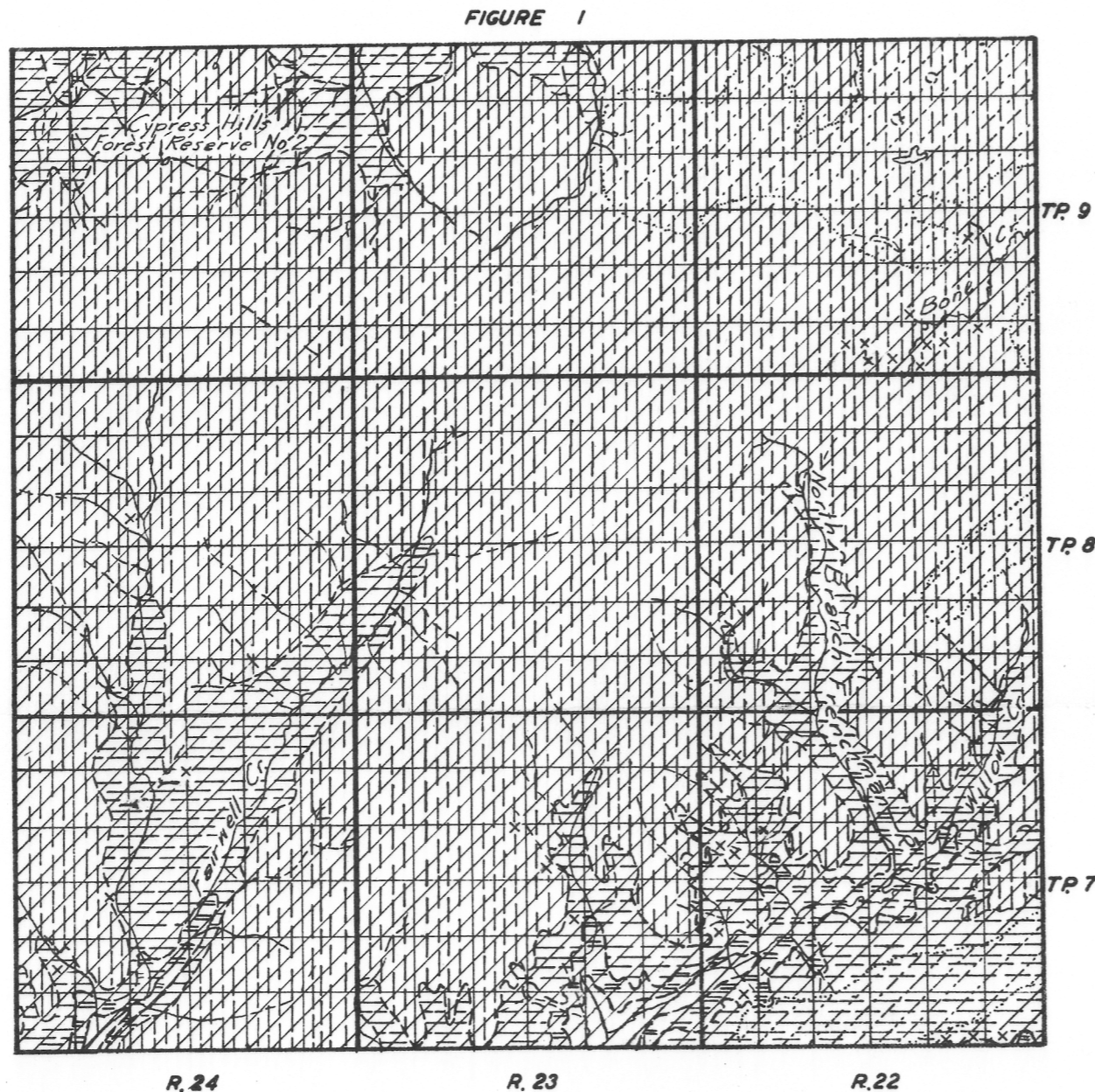
 Area underlain by the Ravenscrag formation in which water is obtained at depths of 20 to 160 feet

 Area underlain by the Eastend formation

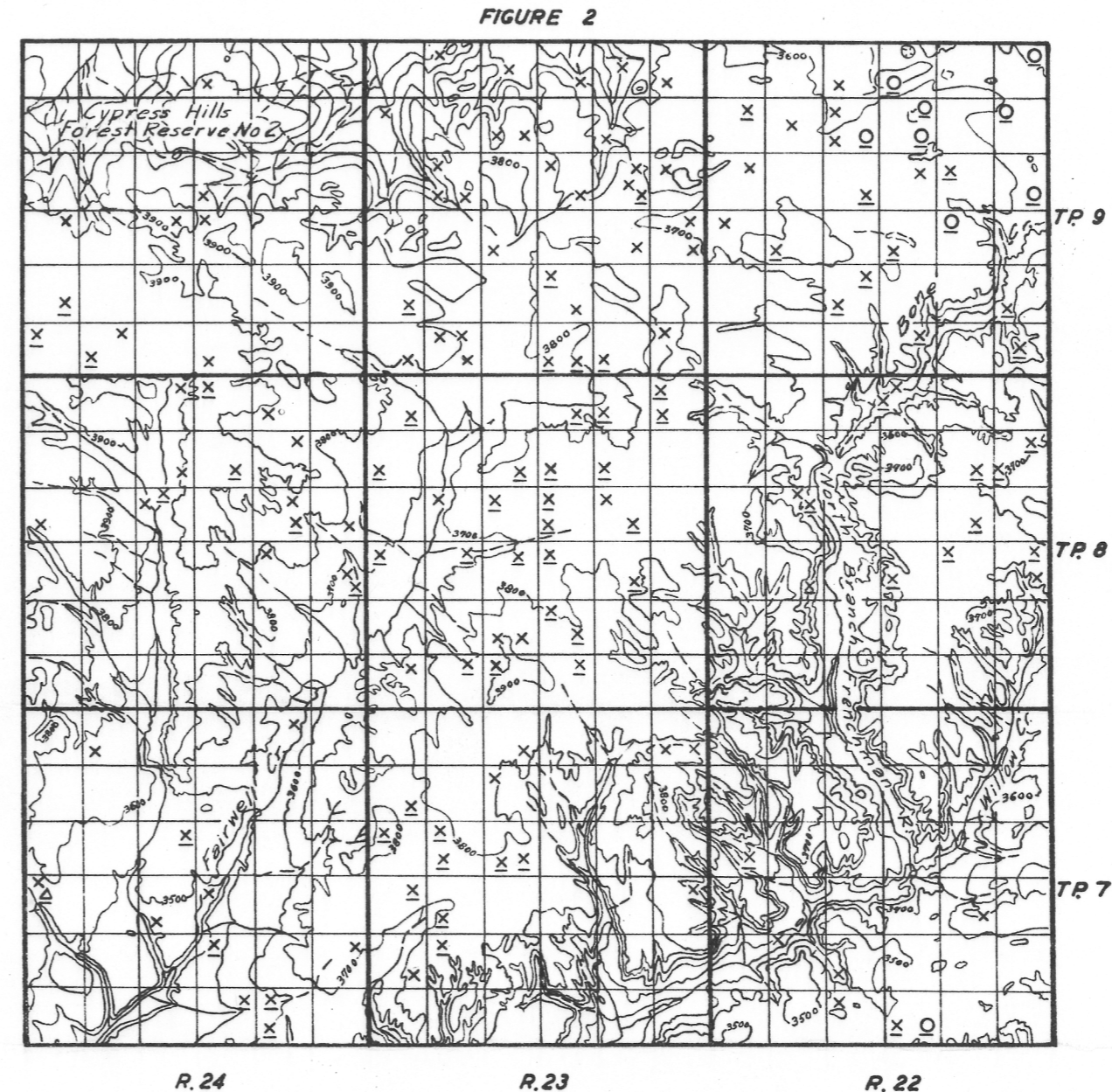
NOTE:
Where only drift symbols are shown the Bearpaw formation underlies the unconsolidated deposits

 Approximate geological boundary

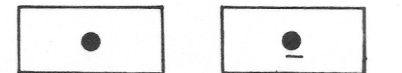
 Outcrop of bedrock




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

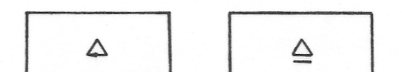
Flowing wells (These are usually designated as Flowing Artesian wells)


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)

