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Subject to revision

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF BROKENSHELL NO-68, SASKATCHEWAN

Recent deposits in which ground water is obtained within 20 feet of the surface

Glacial sands and gravels in which ground water is obtained within 20 feet of the surface

Glacial lake clays in which ground water is usually obtained from gravel or sand beds lying within 50 feet of the surface between these lake clays above and the boulder clays below

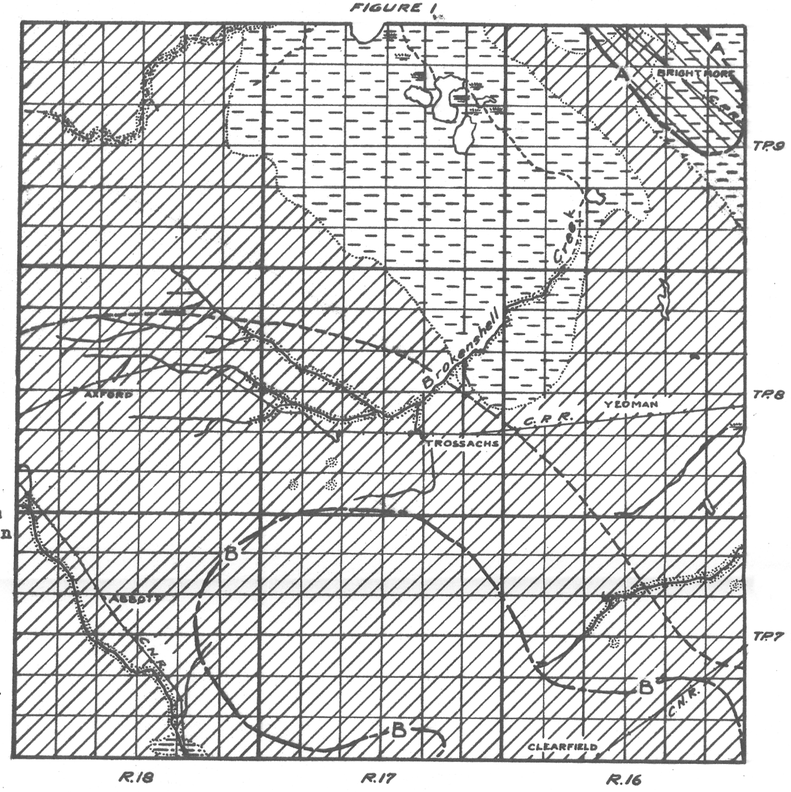
Glacial drift (boulder clay or till) in which ground water is obtained from isolated sand and gravel pockets within 60 feet of the surface

Approximate boundaries of an area underlain by a buried stream channel from which large supplies of a highly mineralized water are obtained at depths varying from 65 to 160 feet of the surface

Boundary of area in which poor water conditions exist in the glacial deposits

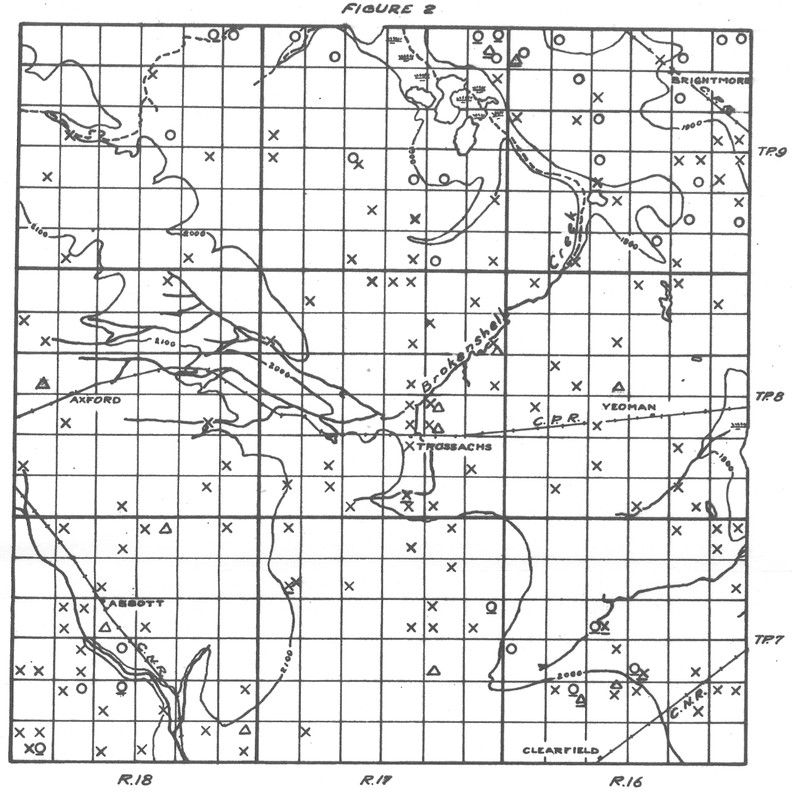
Approximate geological boundary between the Ravenscrag formation to the south and the Marine Shale formation to the north

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)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles