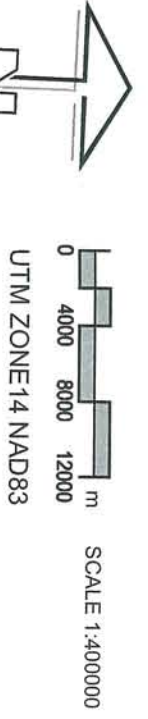


LEGEND

Symbol	Description
	Quaternary ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat, muck, <1-5 m thick, very low relief wetland deposits, accumulated in fen bog swamp and marsh settings
	SHORELINE SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel, 1-2 m thick, beaches formed by waves at the margins of modern lakes
	COLLUVIUM: landslides debris, eroded slopes, sheet flood deposits associated with steep slopes
	EOLIAN: sand and minor silt, dunes, blowouts and undulating plains, generally overlies delicate sediments, coarse lacustrine sediments or glacioluvial deposits
	ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel, sand, silt, clay, organic detritus, 1-20 m thick, channel and overbank sediments, reworked by existing rivers and deposited primarily as bars
	MARGINAL GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel, 1-20 m thick, beach ridges, spits, bars, littoral sand and gravel, formed by waves at the margin of glacial Lake Agassiz
	OFFSHORE GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: clay, silt, minor sand, 1-20 m thick, very low relief, massive and laminated deposits deposited from suspension in offshore, deep water of glacial Lake Agassiz; commonly scoured and homogenized by icebergs
	DISTAL GLACIOLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: fine sand, minor gravel, thin silt and clay interbeds, 1-1.5 m thick, subaqueous outwash fans deposited in glacial Lake Agassiz by meltwater turbidity currents, commonly reshaped by wave erosion and reworked by wind
	PROXIMAL GLACIOLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel, 1-20 m thick, complex deposits, belts with single or multiple esker ridges and kames, as well as thin, low-relief deposits, deposited in contact with glacial ice by meltwater
	TILL: calcareous clay diamiction, 1-1.75 m thick, hummocky to streamlined subglacial deposits, largely derived from Mesozoic shale. Thicker sequences consist of multiple units of varying texture covered discontinuously by thin veneers (<1 m) of glacioluvial sediments
	TILL: calcareous silt diamiction, 1-2.5 m thick, low-relief, commonly streamlined subglacial deposits, largely derived from Paleozoic dolomite and limestone. Thicker sequences consist of multiple units of varying texture, commonly scoured by icebergs, covered discontinuously by thin veneers (<1 m) of glaciolacustrine and glacioluvial sediments
	TILL: non-calcareous sand diamiction, 1-2.5 m thick, lee-side subglacial deposits commonly found in bedrock depressions, largely derived from Precambrian crystalline rock. Thicker sequences consist of multiple units of varying texture, covered discontinuously by thin veneers (<1 m) of glaciolacustrine and glacioluvial sediments
	Pre-Quaternary ROCK: > 75% bedrock outcrop. Crataecous shales above the Manitoba Escarpment. Paleozoic carbonate-dominated rocks in areas west and south of Lake Winnipeg, exposed typically as glacially striated, low-relief surfaces. In Precambrian terrane, generally unweathered massive, metasedimentary, and metvolcanic rocks having a glacially scoured, irregular surface with high local relief
	SANDLANDS GLACIOLUVIAL COMPLEX



Pembina Valley Water Cooperative Inc.
Supplemental Groundwater Supply System Evaluation

Surficial Geology