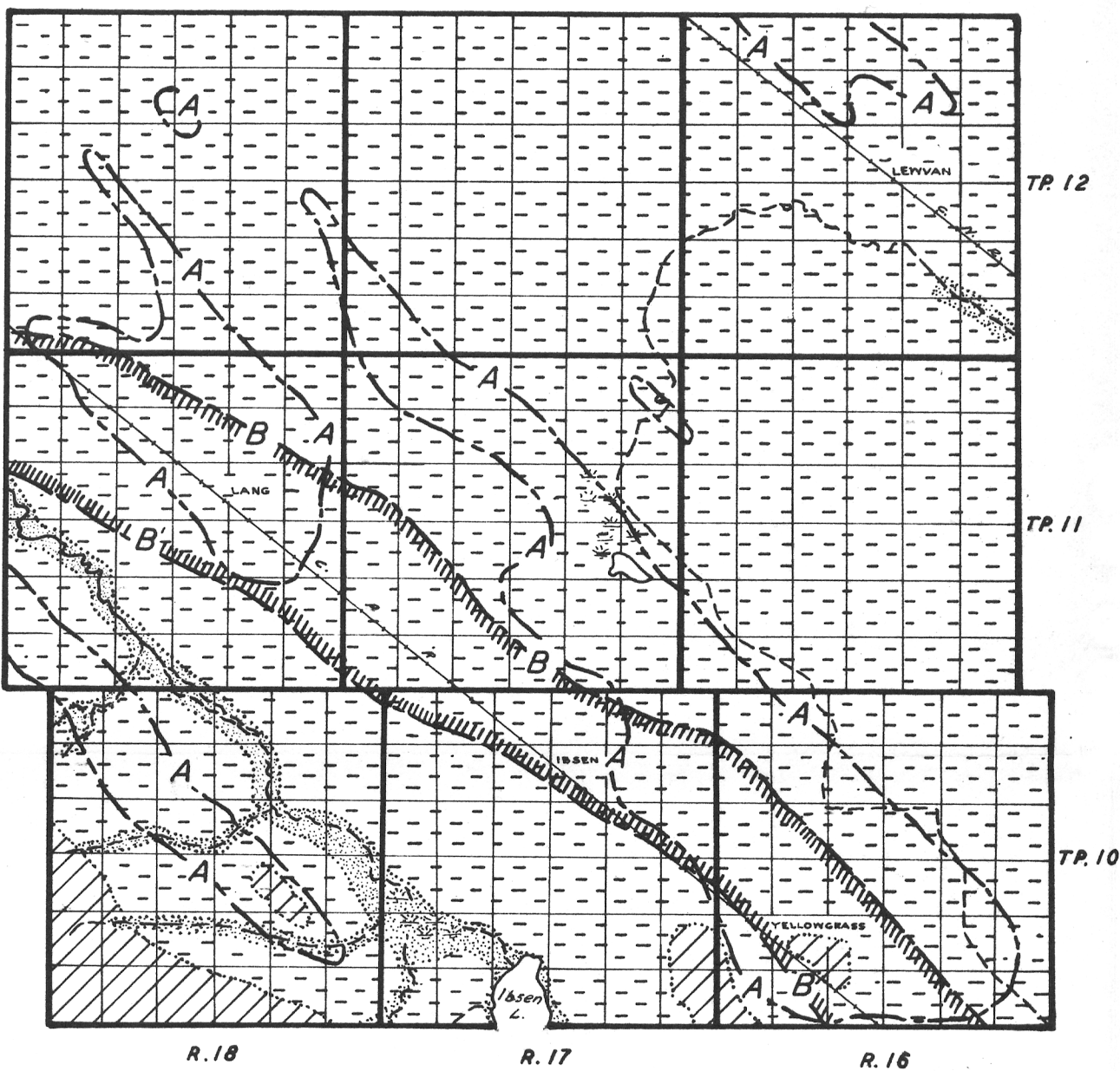


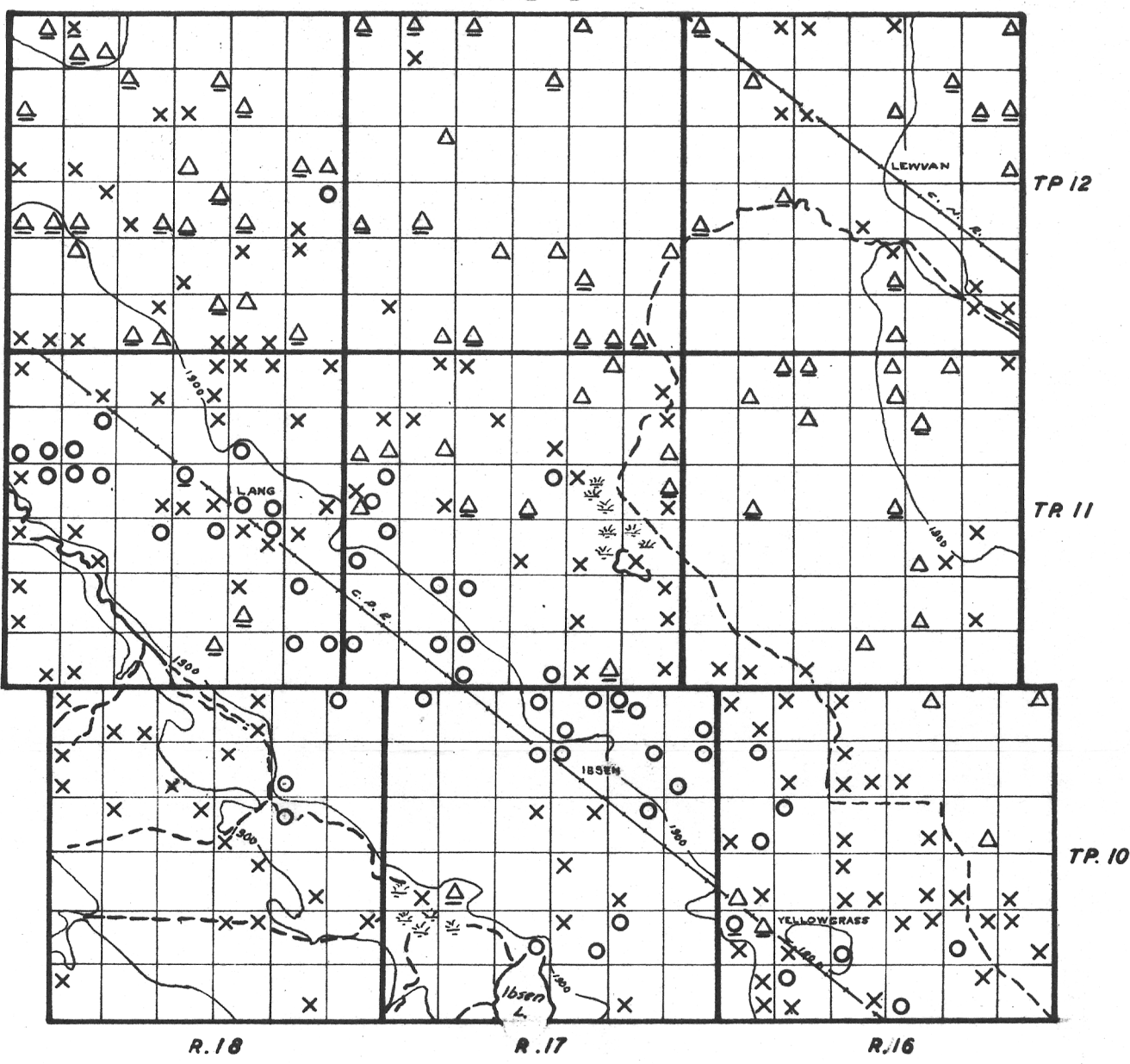
# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF SCOTT NO-98, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

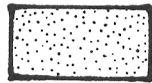


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

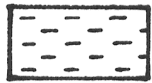
FIGURE 2



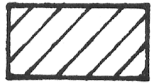
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply



Recent stream deposits in which occur fairly large supplies of usable water within 20 feet of the surface



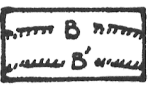
Glacial lake clays in which only very small supplies of highly mineralized water are obtainable within 25 feet of the surface



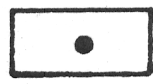
Boulder clay or till in which small supplies of mineralized water are obtainable in isolated sand and gravel pockets within 30 feet of the surface



Boundary of area in which fairly large supplies of slightly mineralized water occur in sand and gravel beds in the lake clay within 30 feet of the surface

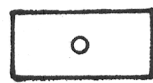


Approximate boundaries of pre-glacial stream channel in which occur large supplies of ground water in sand beds at the contact of the glacial drift and bedrock ranging in depth between 70 and 210 feet from the surface



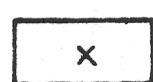
Well class 1  
In drift In bedrock

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)

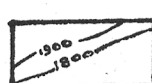


Well class 3  
In drift In bedrock

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)

