

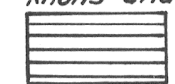


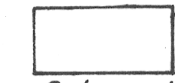
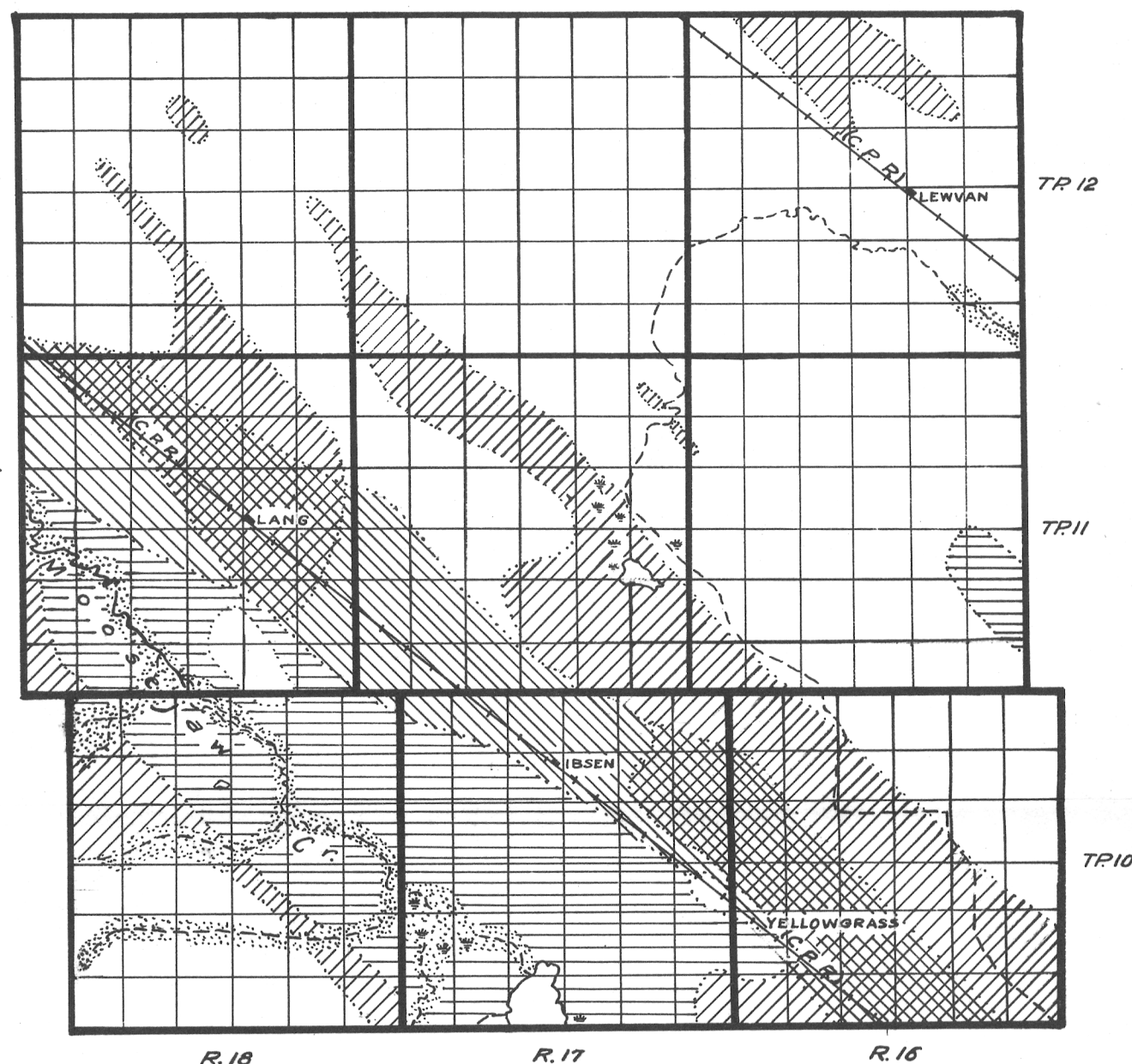


RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF SCOTT, NO-98, SASKATCHEWAN

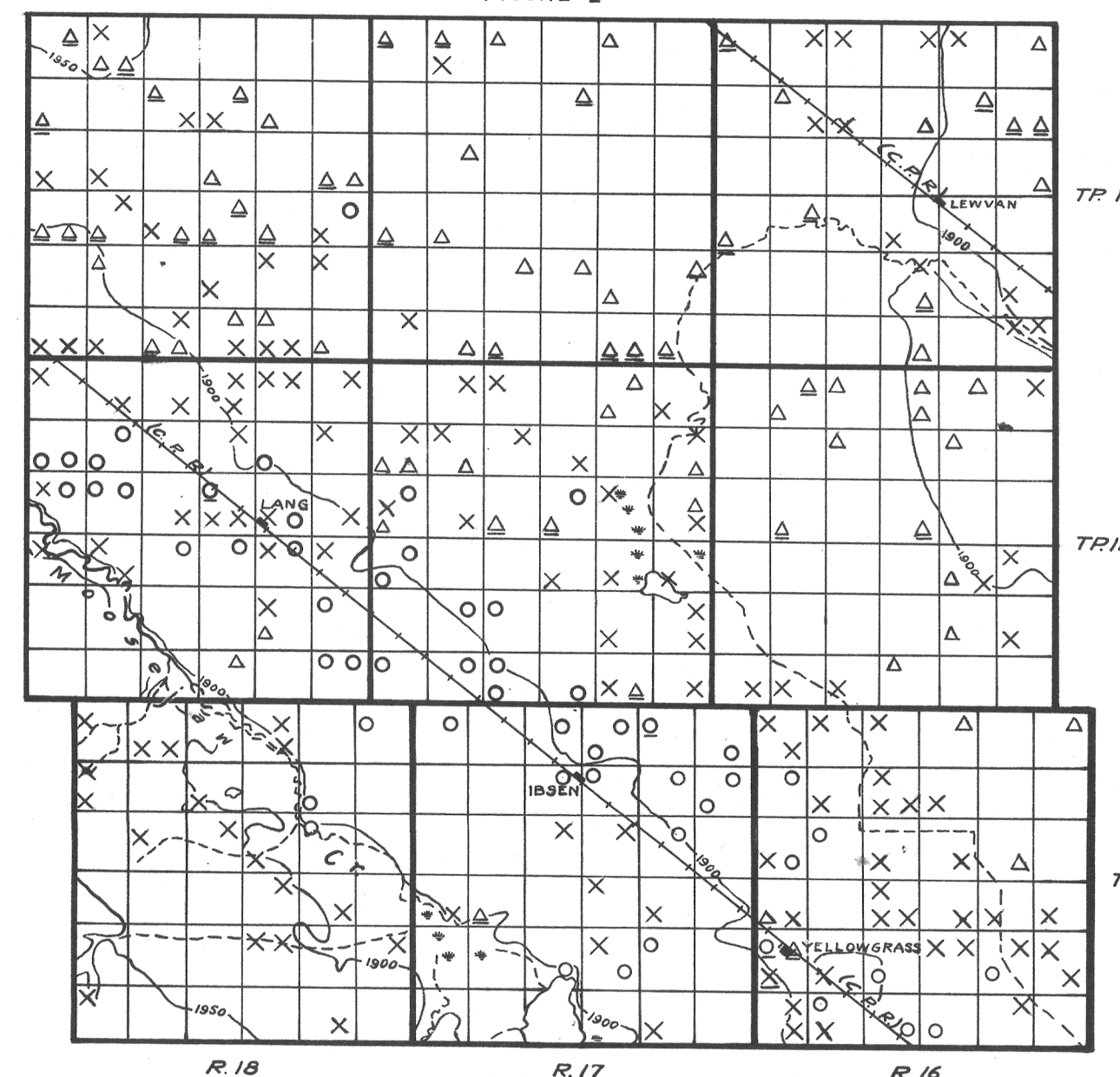
FIGURE 1

-  Stream deposits in which ground water lies 10 to 40 feet of surface
-  Ground water is obtained from isolated sand pockets in glacial drift within 40 feet of surface on or near low knolls and ridges
-  Ground water of poor quality occurs in sand between lake clay and boulder clay at 20 to 45 feet from surface
-  Ground water occurs in buried stream channel at depths of 70 to 210 feet from surface
-  Area in which ground water occurs at depths of 20 to 40 feet from surface on or near low knolls and ridges and in buried stream channel at depths of 70 to 210 feet from surface
-  Only small supplies of highly mineralized water are obtainable from glacial deposits or Marine shale bedrock

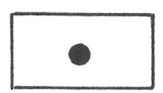
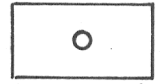
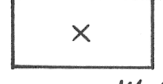
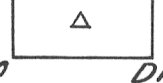



Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply and distribution of ground water.

FIGURE 2



Map showing 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 Artesian Flowing 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 Artesian non-flowing 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-Artisan wells)
-  Dry holes
In drift In bedrock
-  Contours (interval 50 feet)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of Miles