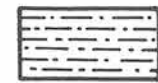
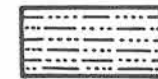


# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF FILLMORE NO-96, SASKATCHEWAN

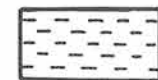
FIGURE 1



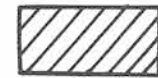
Glacial outwash, sands and gravels,  
in which an abundant supply of  
non-alkaline water can be obtained  
within 15 feet of the surface



Glacial lake sands in which small  
supplies of ground water are  
obtained within 30 feet of the surface



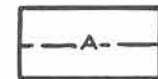
Glacial lake clays in which small  
supplies of highly mineralized  
water are obtained within 25  
feet of the surface



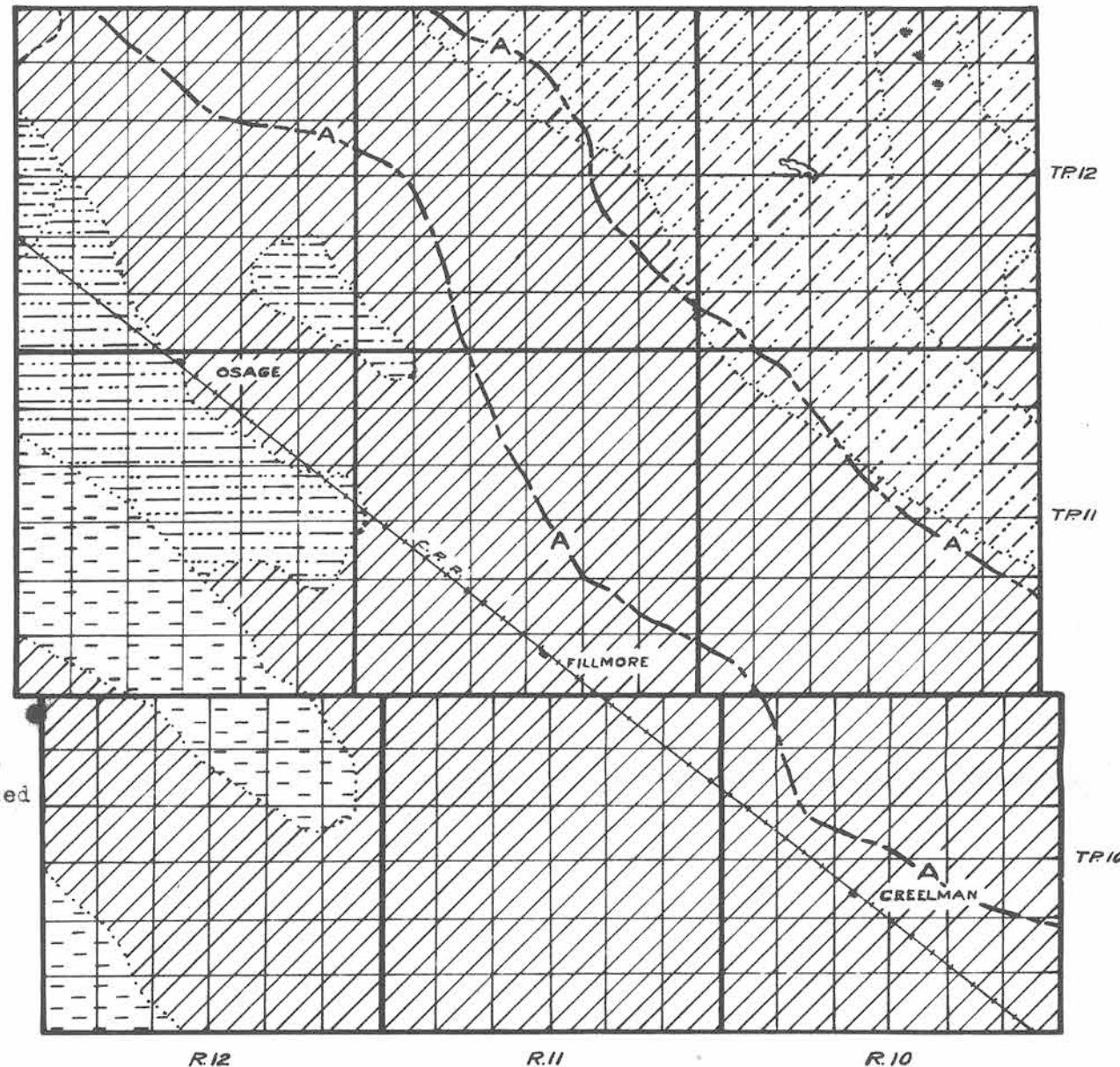
Glacial drift (boulder clay or till)  
in which small supplies of mineralized  
water are obtained within 15 to 40  
feet of the surface



Areas of knolls and depressions in  
glacial drift (terminal moraine) in  
which variable quantities of  
mineralized water are obtained from  
pockets of sand and gravel which may  
occur to a maximum depth of 60 feet  
of the surface

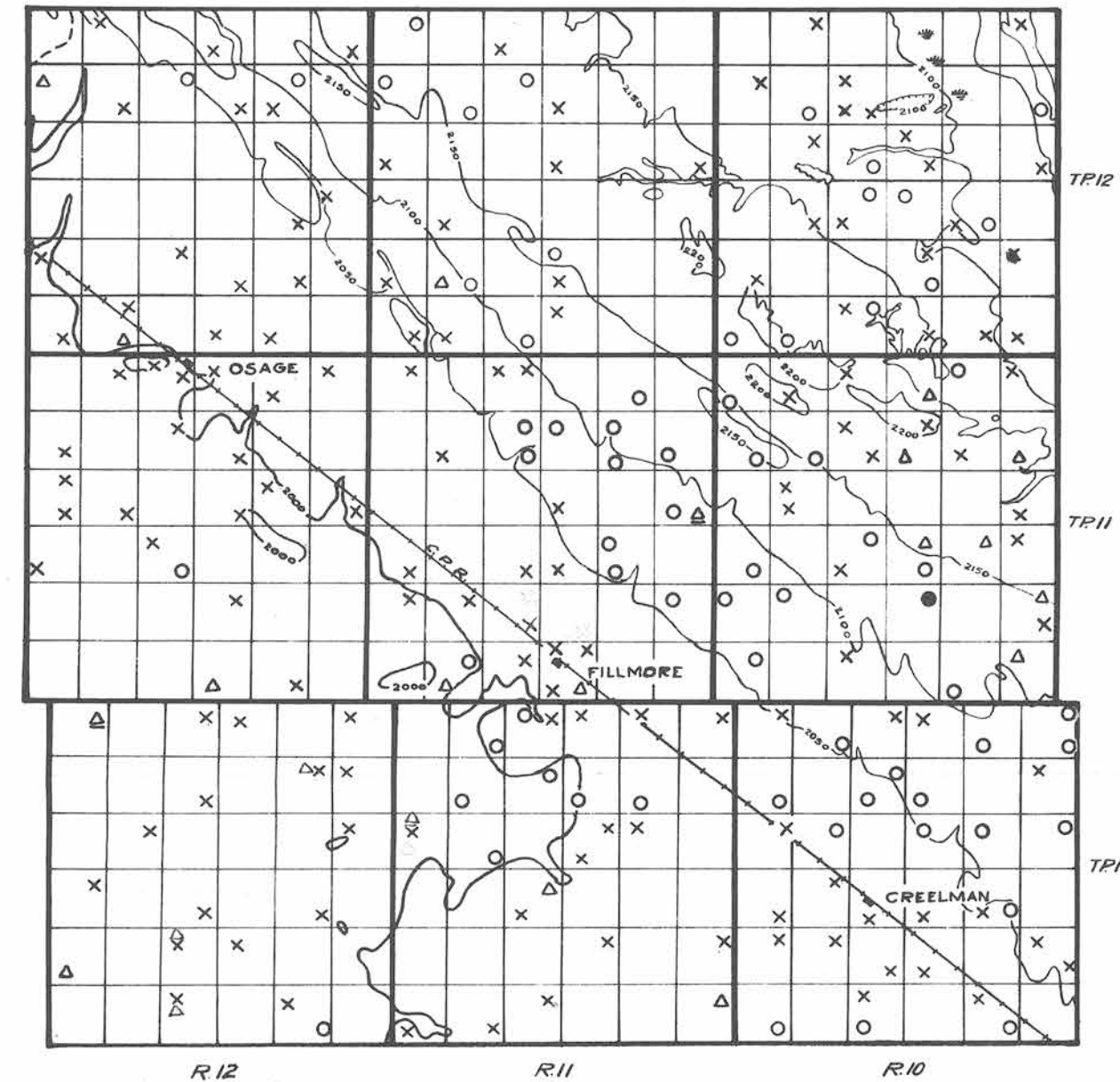


The approximate boundary of an area  
in which mineralized water, under  
pressure, can be obtained from sand  
beds which lie 40 to 70 feet below  
the surface

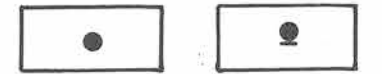


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology  
as it affects the supply of ground water, and  
areas in which the ground water occurs

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 50 feet)

