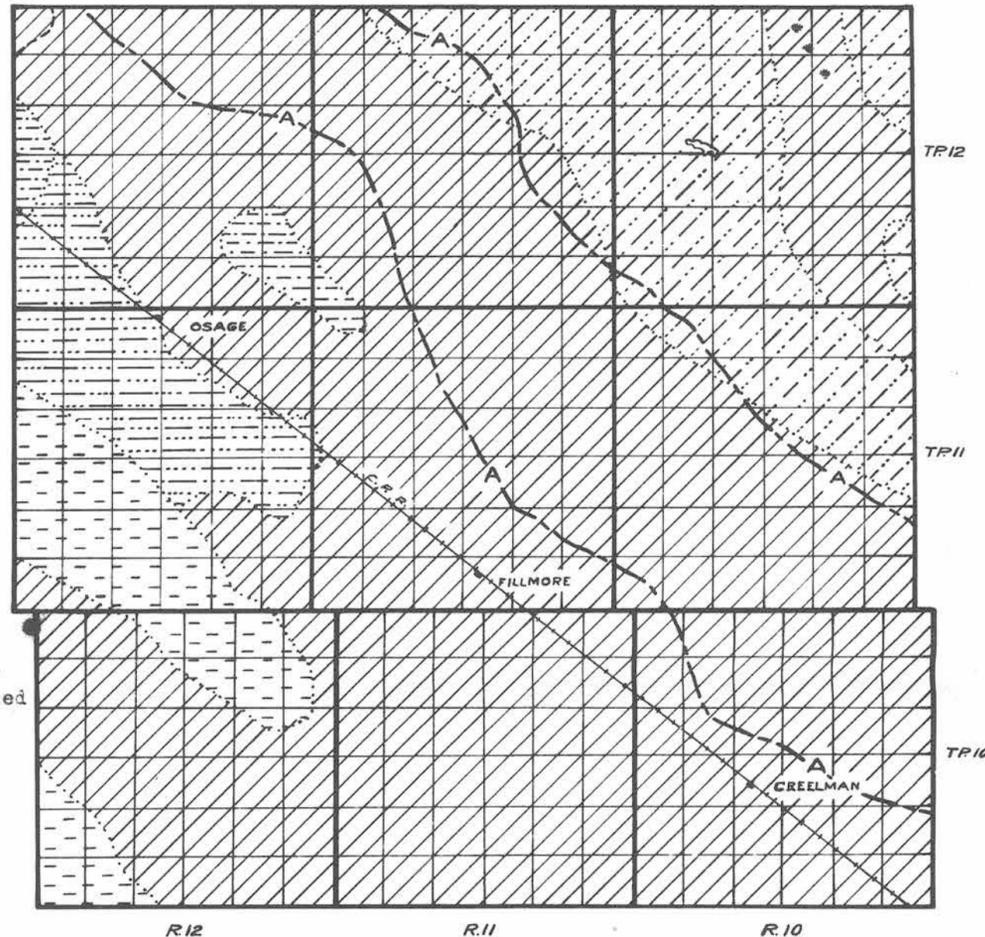


## RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF FILLMORE NO-96, SASKATCHEWAN

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

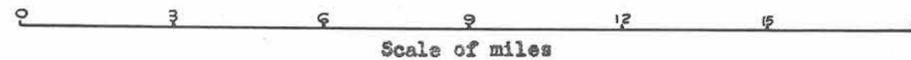
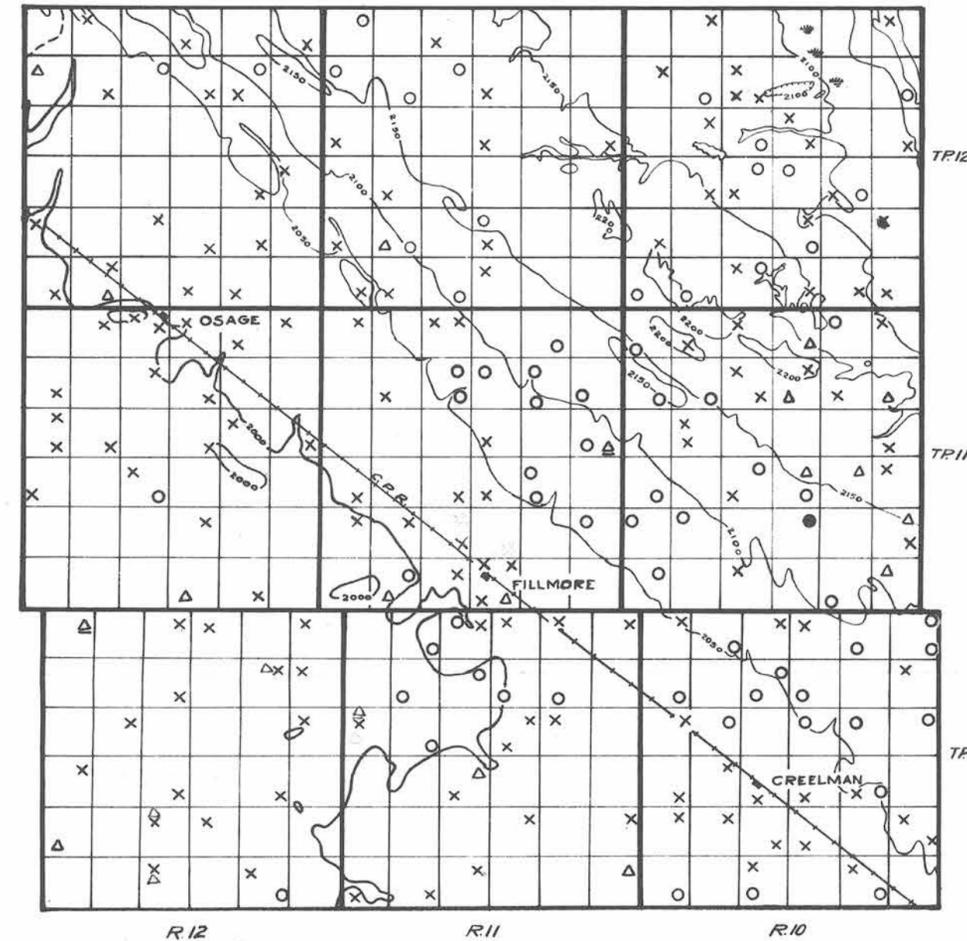
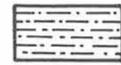


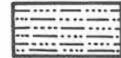
FIGURE 2



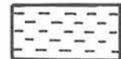
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply



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



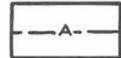
Glacial lake clays in which small supplies of highly mineralized water are obtained within 25 feet of the surface



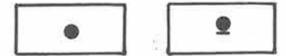
Glacial drift (boulder clay or till) in which small supplies of mineralized water are obtained within 15 to 40 feet of the surface



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



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)