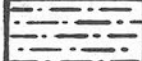

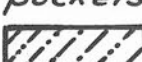


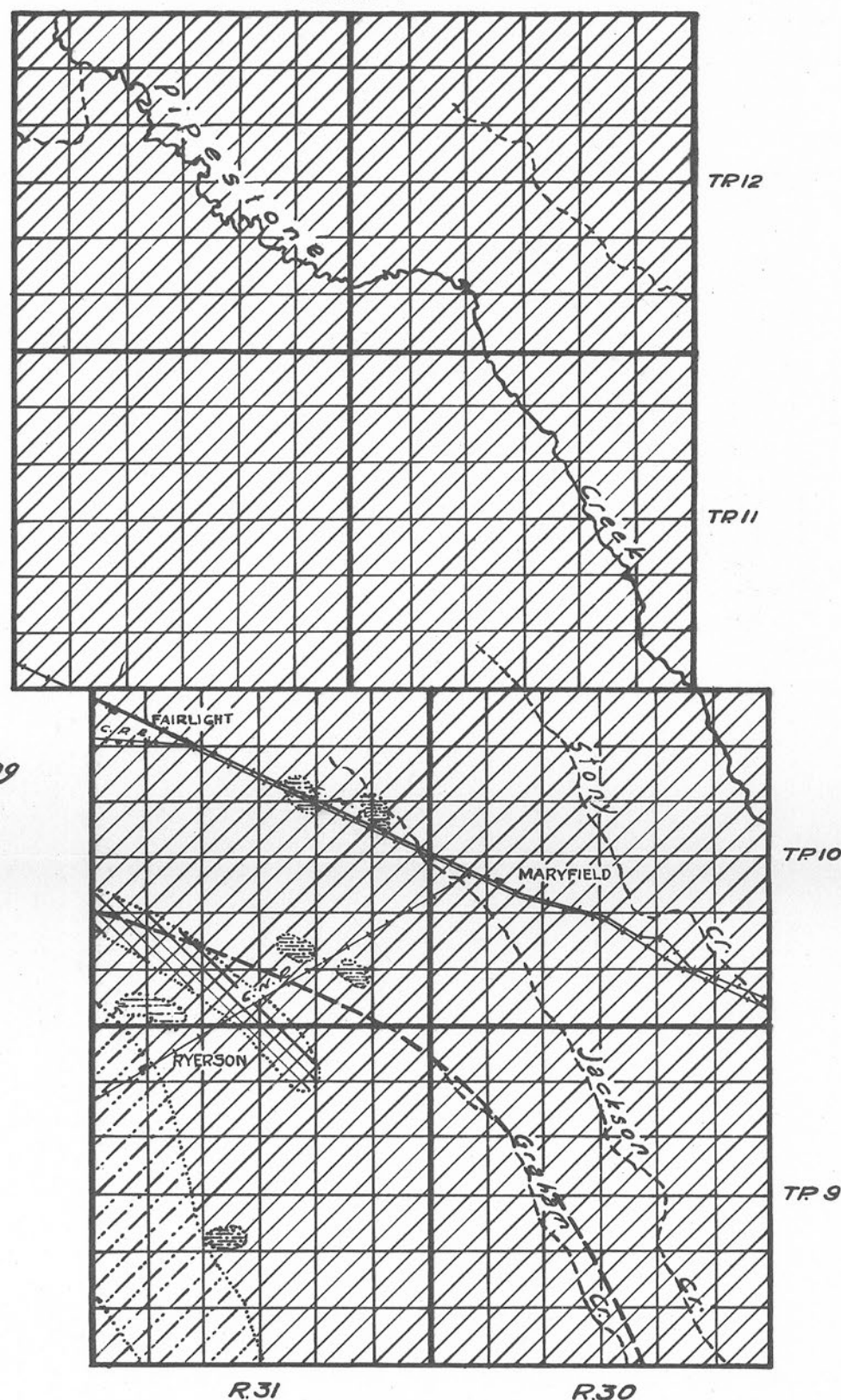


RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MARYFIELD NO-91, SASKATCHEWAN

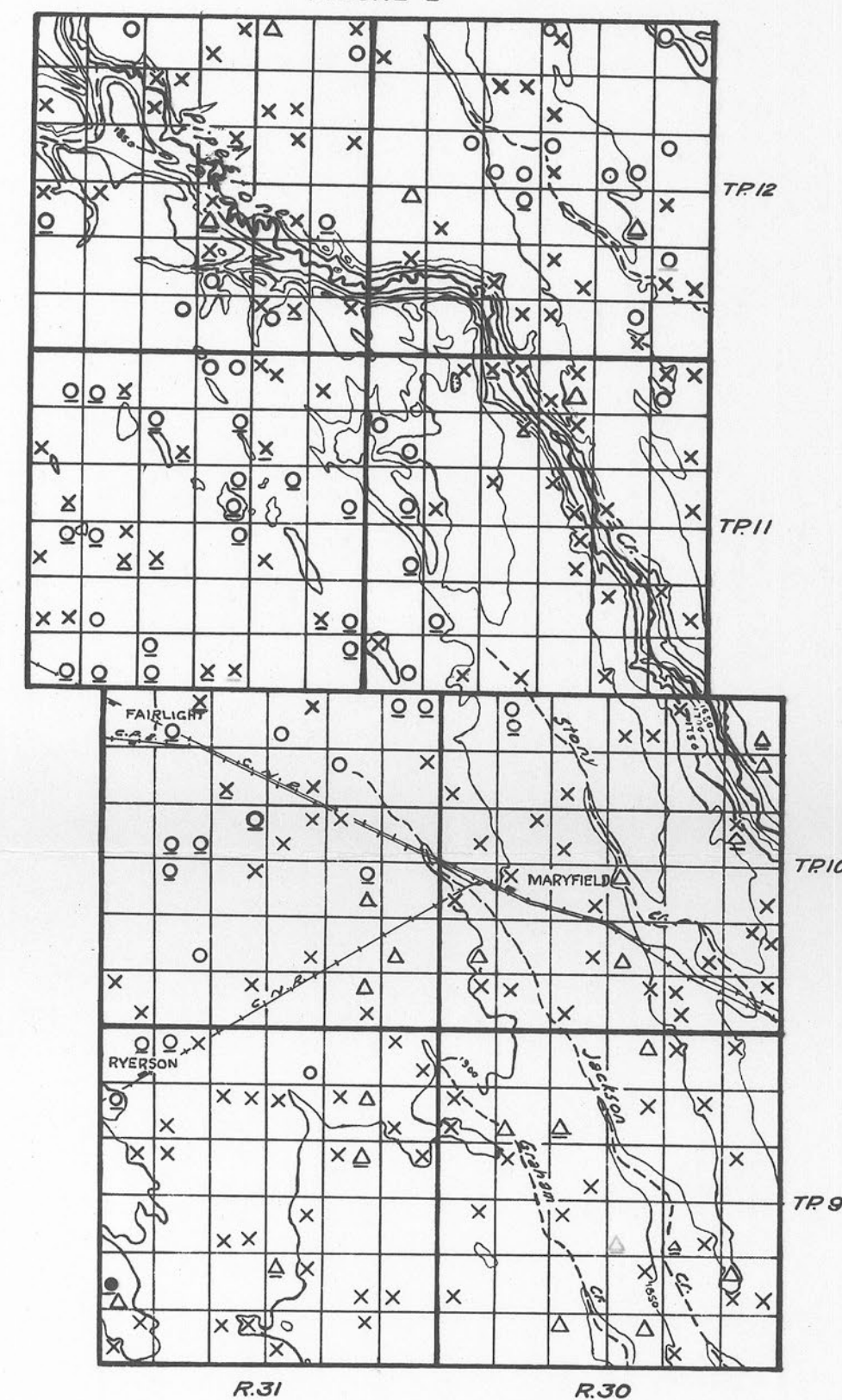
FIGURE 1

-  Glacial sands and gravels in which ground water lies within 20 feet of the surface
-  Glacial drift in which ground water is obtained from isolated sand pockets within 25 feet of the surface
-  Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (terminal moraine) in which ground water occurs in pockets of sand and gravel within 30 feet of the surface
-  Ground water occurs in buried stream channel at depths of 175 to 200 feet of the surface
-  The approximate geological boundary between the Ravenscrag formation to the southwest and Marine Shale formation to the northeast





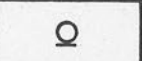
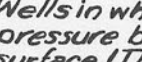
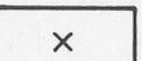
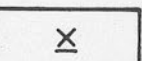
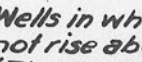

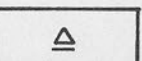



Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

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 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-Artesian wells)
-  Dry holes In drift
-  In bedrock
-  Contours (interval 50 feet)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles