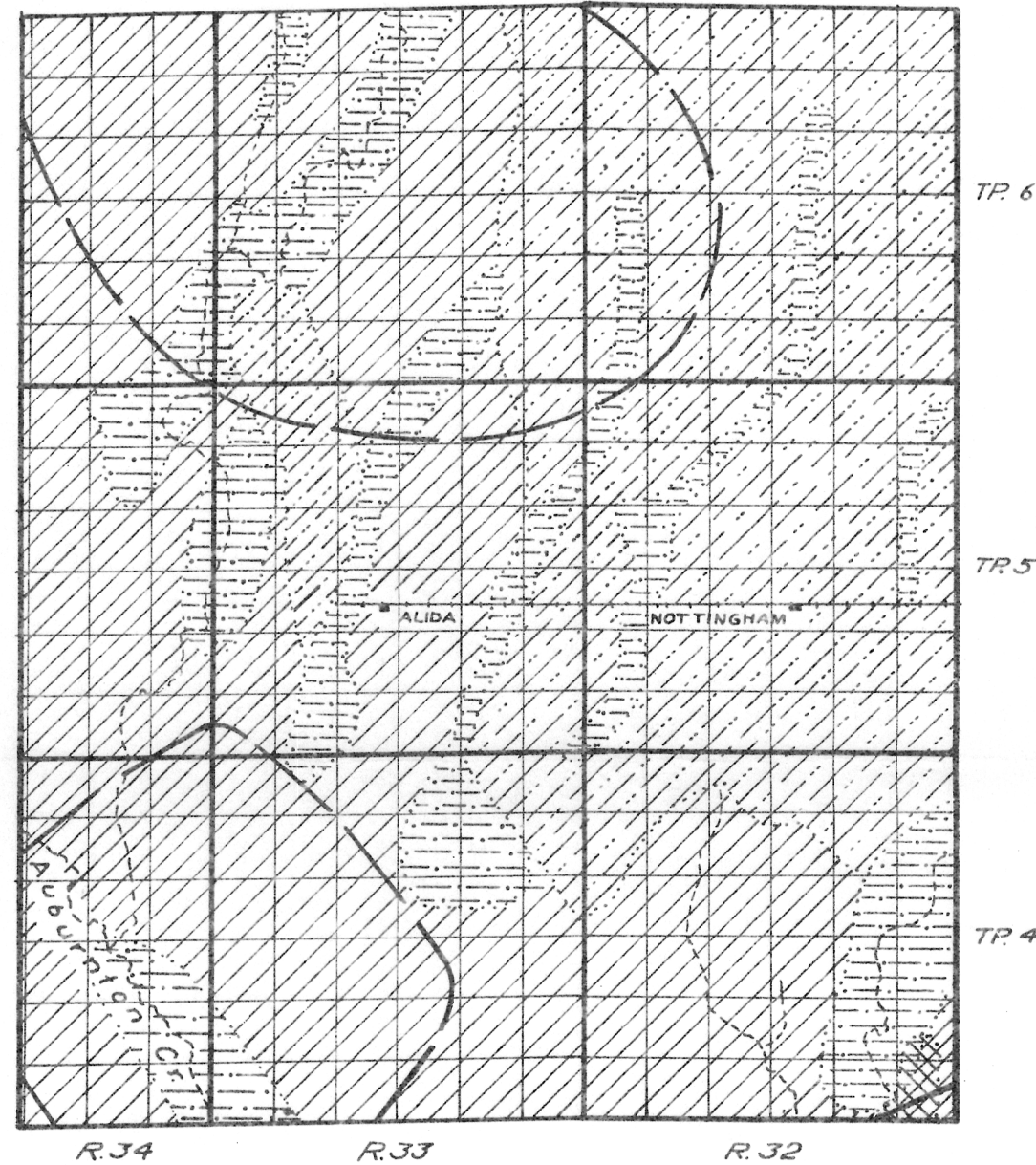


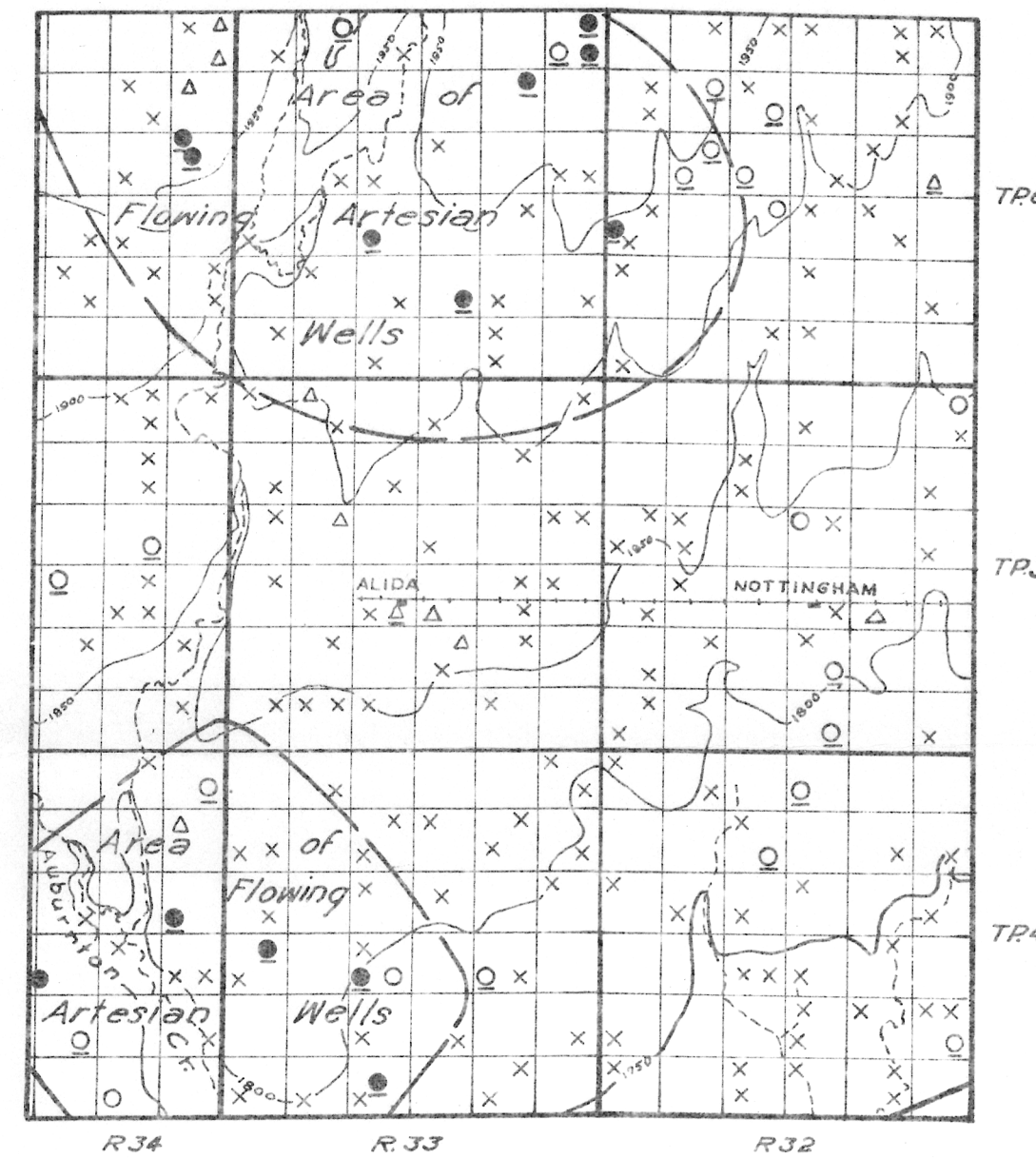
# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF RECIPROCITY NO. 32, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

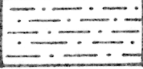


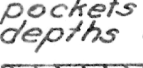
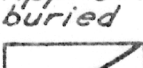




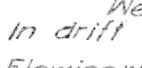


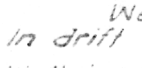
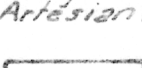


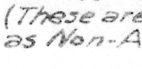
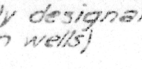
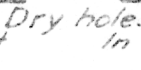
Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water and areas in which the ground water occurs

FIGURE 2



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

-  Glacial sands and gravels in which ground water lies within 20 feet of surface
-  Ground water is obtained from isolated sand pockets in glacial drift within 30 feet of surface
-  Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (terminal moraine), in which ground water occurs in pockets of sand and gravel at depths up to 30 feet
-  Approximate location of buried stream channel
-  Boundary of area in which Flowing Artesian wells occur

-  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)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18  
Scale of miles