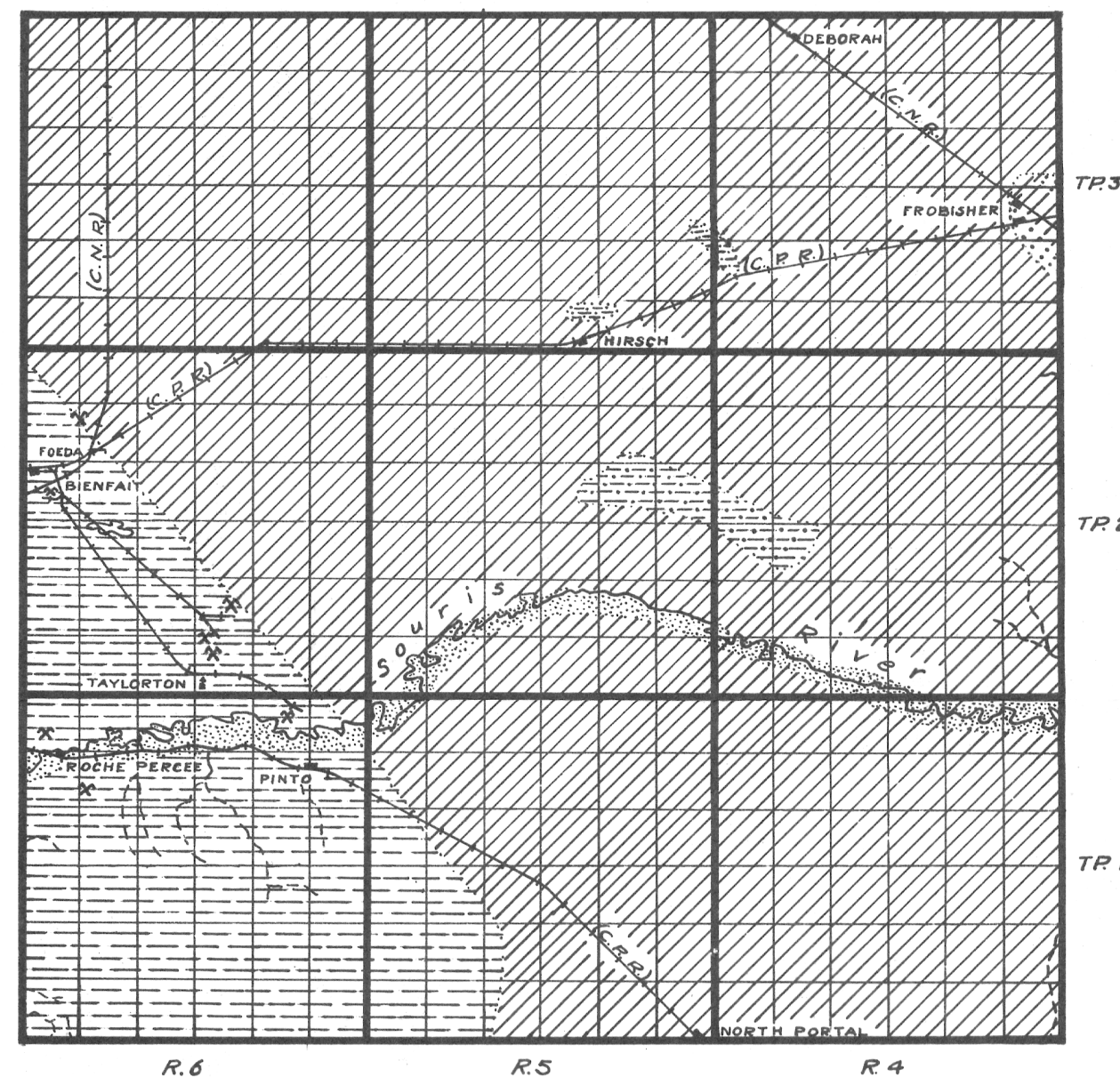


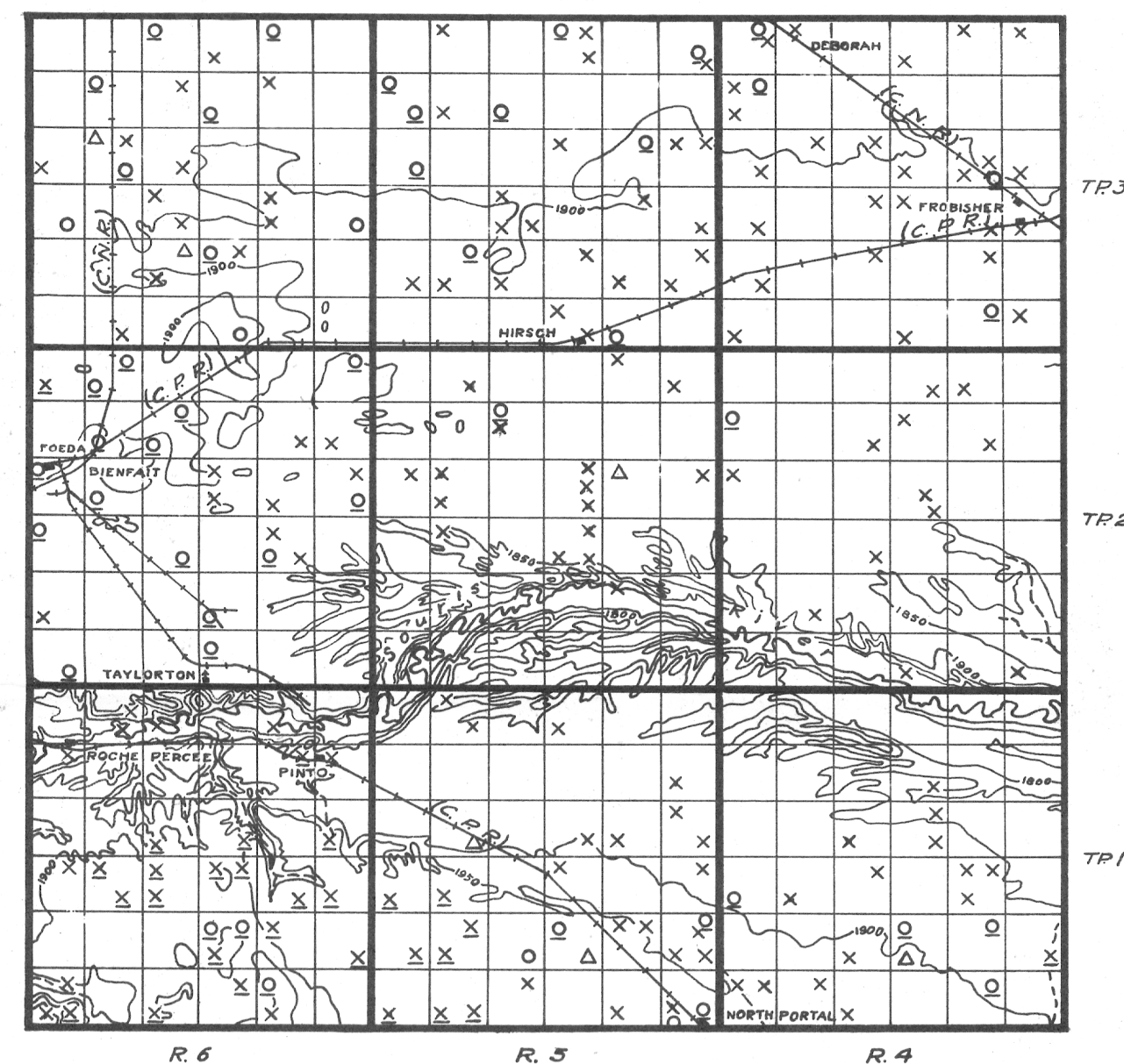
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF COALFIELDS, NO. 4, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

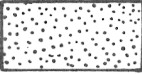
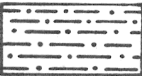

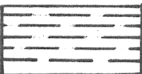
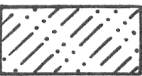
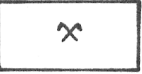





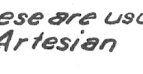

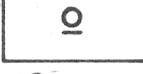

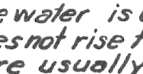
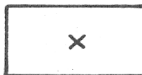
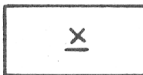
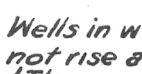
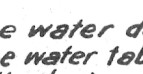
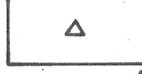
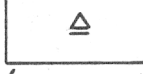
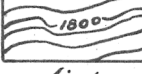
Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it effects the supply and distribution of ground water

FIGURE 2



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

-  Stream deposits in which ground water lies within 10 to 20 feet from surface
-  Glacial sands and gravels in which ground water lies 30 feet from surface
-  Ground water is obtained from isolated sand pockets in glacial drift within 50 feet from surface
-  Ground water occurs in Ravenscrag formation from 15 to 70 feet from surface
-  Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (terminal moraine) in which ground water occurs in pockets of sand and gravel up to 30 feet from surface
-  Coal mine

-  Well class 1
In drift
-  In bedrock
-  Flowing wells (These are usually designated as Artesian Flowing wells)
-  In bedrock
-  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)
-  In bedrock
-  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)
-  In bedrock
-  Dry holes
In drift
-  In bedrock
-  Contours (interval 50 feet)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of Miles