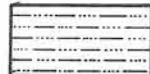





RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF CHAPLIN NO-164, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

 Glacial lake sands in which water is found within 25 feet of the surface except near the margins of this area, where the sands are too thin to yield water

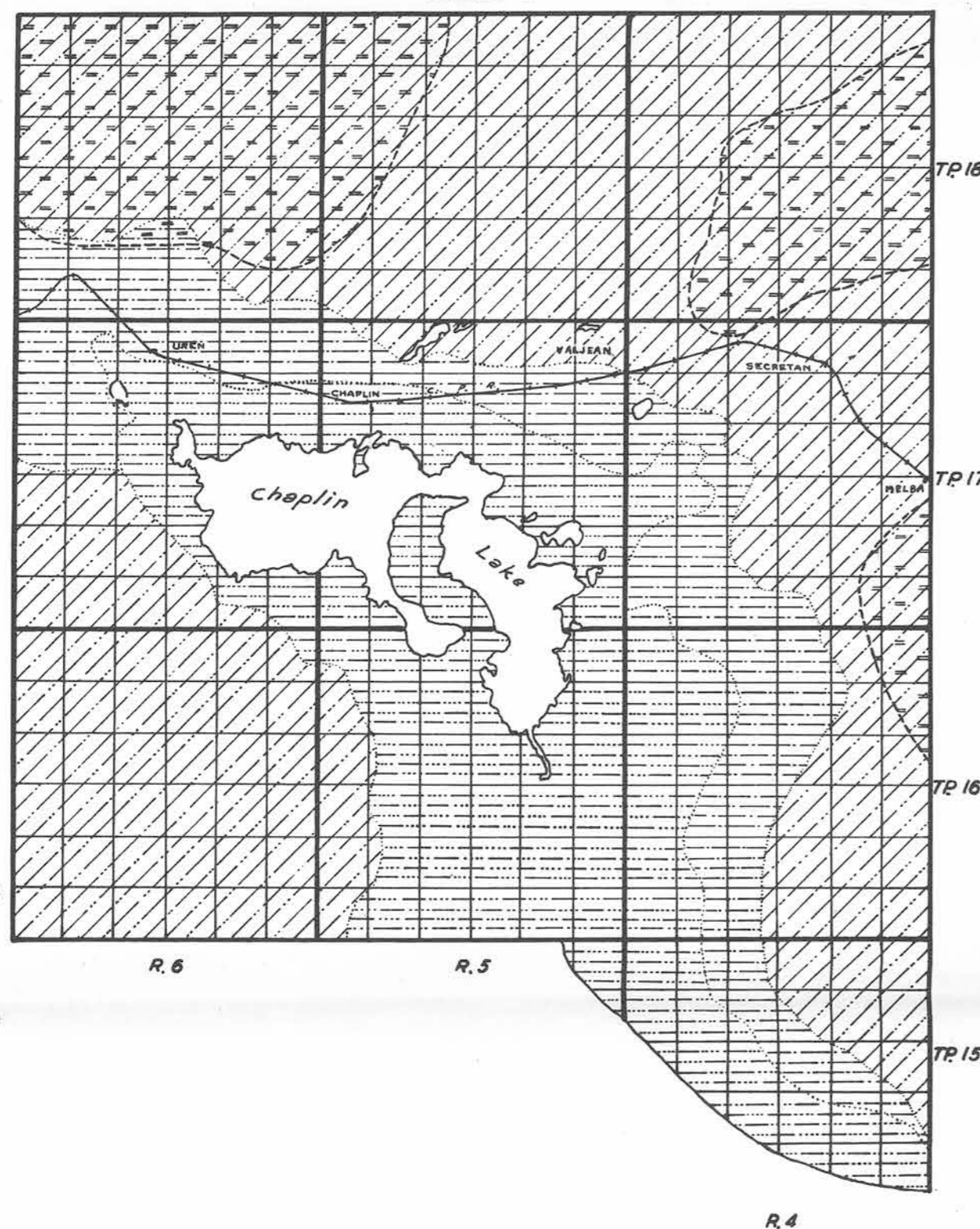
 Glacial outwash sands and gravels in which water is found within 20 feet of the surface, or in beds or pockets of sand and gravel in the underlying moraine at depths greater than 20 feet

 Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is found in lenses and pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 7 to 120 feet

 Areas in which the Eastend formation immediately underlies the glacial drift

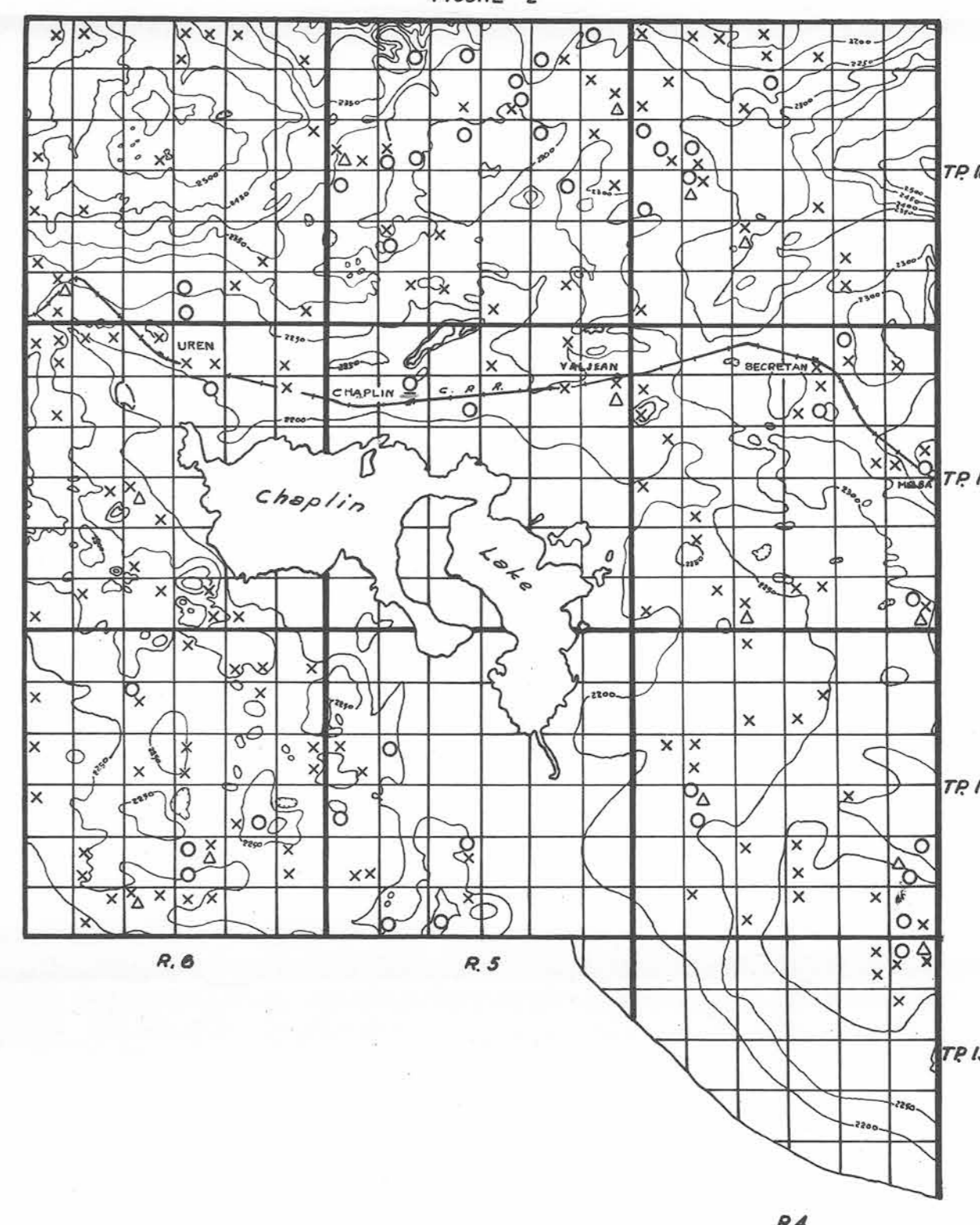
NOTE:
In areas where only drift symbols are shown the Bearpaw formation immediately underlies the glacial drift

 Geological boundary





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


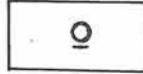
FIGURE 2



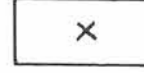
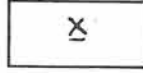
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply

 
Well class 1
In drift In bedrock

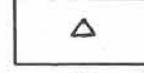

Flowing wells (These are usually designated as Flowing Artesian wells)

 
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)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles