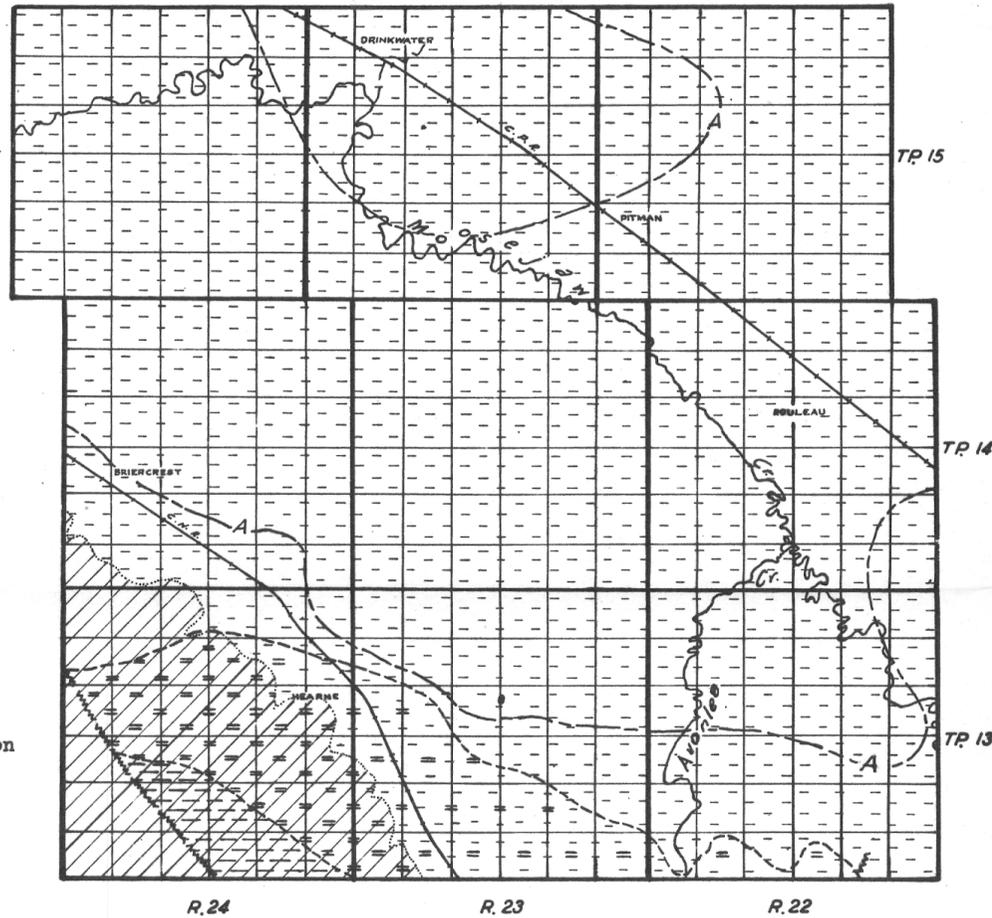


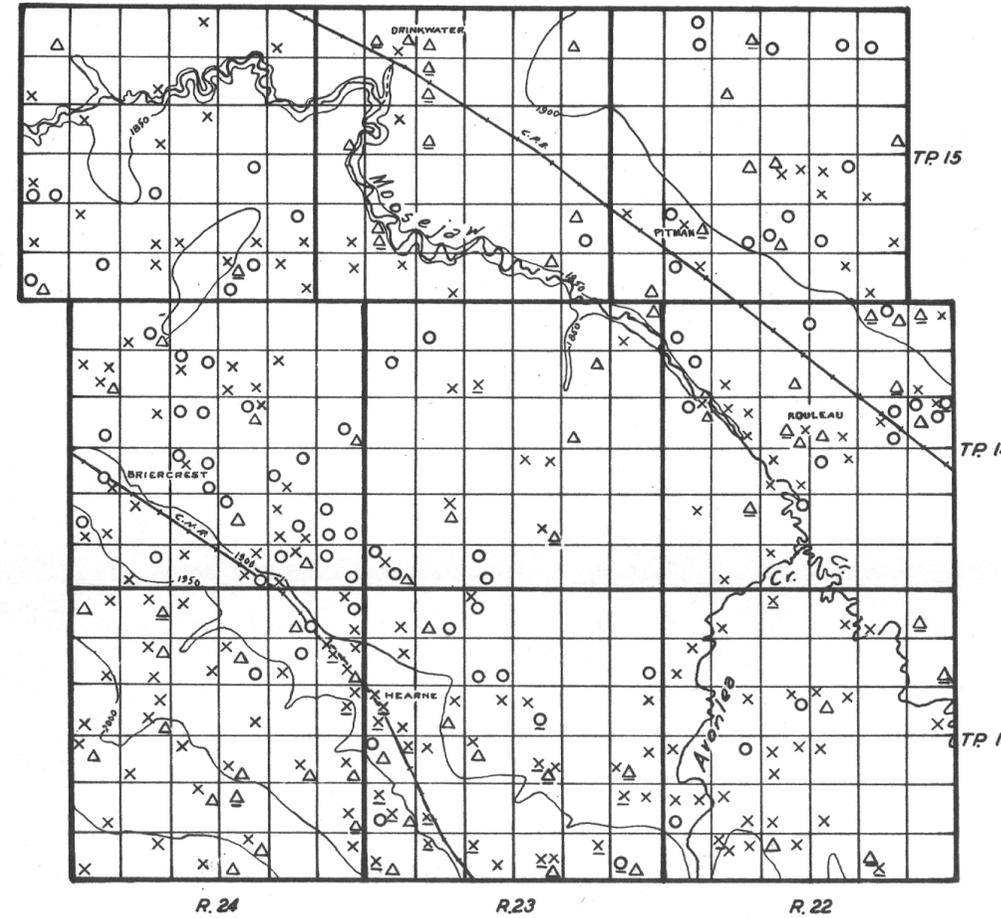
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF REDBURN NO-130, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

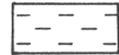


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

FIGURE 2



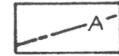
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply



Glacial lake clay which yields little or no water **NOTE:** Water is obtained from sand and gravel pockets in the boulder clay that underlies the lake clay throughout the municipality



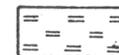
Glacial till, or boulder clay (till plain) in which small supplies of water are obtained from scattered sand and gravel pockets at depths less than 30 feet



Boundary of area, in central part of municipality, in which adequate supplies of water are obtained from beds and pockets of sand and gravel that occur in the boulder clay. Outside of this area, water-bearing beds occur only very sparingly



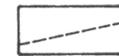
Area in which the Ravenscrag formation immediately underlies the glacial drift



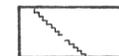
Area in which the Eastend formation immediately underlies the glacial drift

NOTE:

Areas in which only drift symbols are shown are underlain by the Marine Shale series



Approximate geological boundary



Approximate position of fault or break in the bedrock



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)

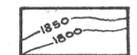


Well class 3
In drift In bedrock

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)

