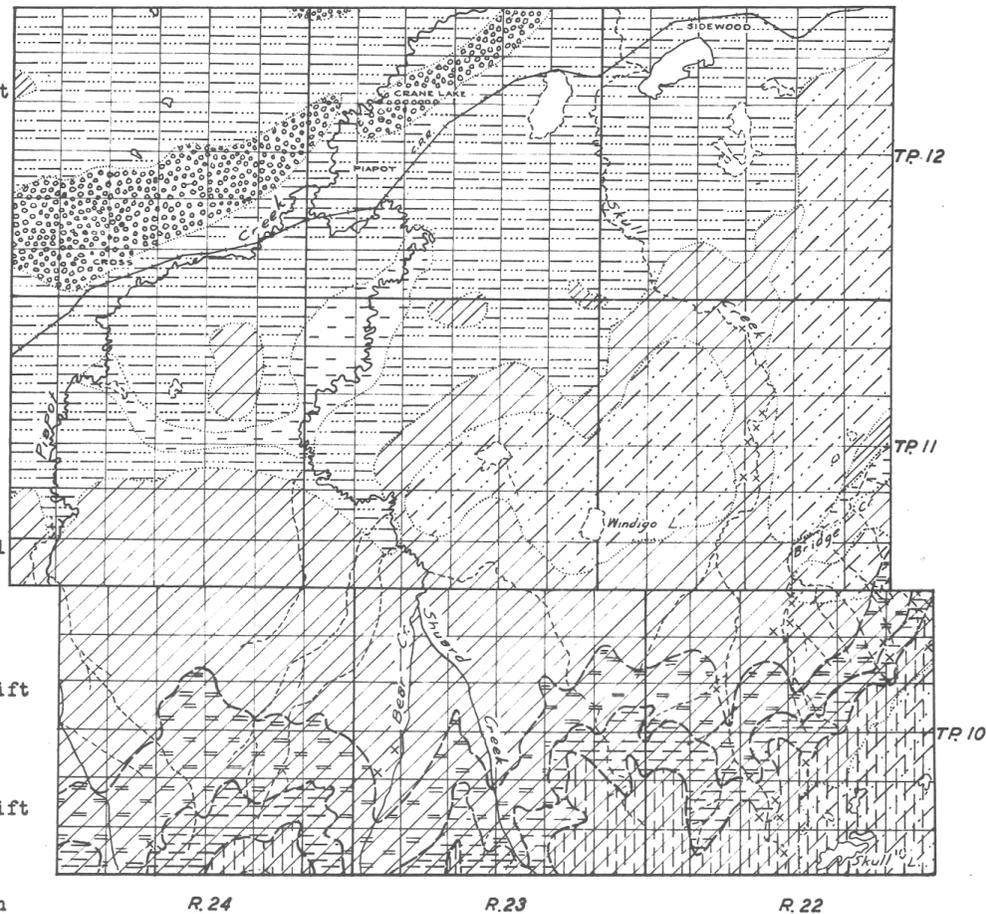


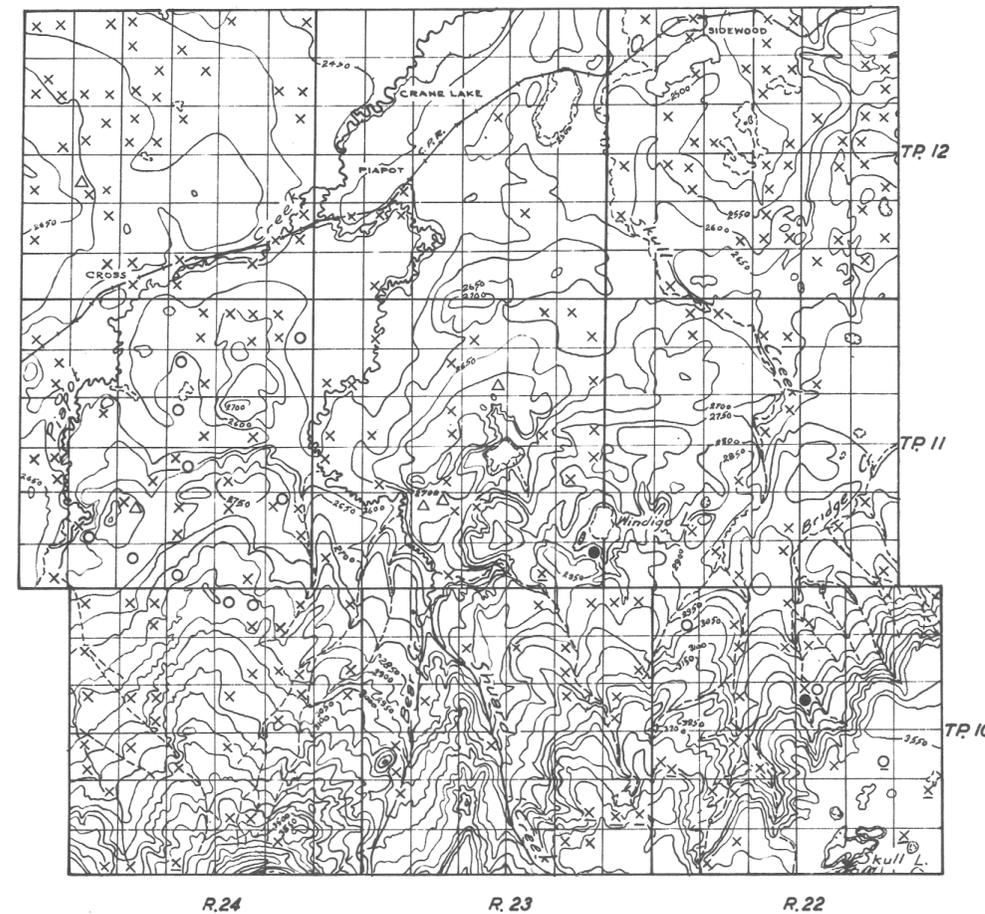
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF PIAPOT NO-110, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

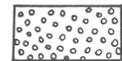
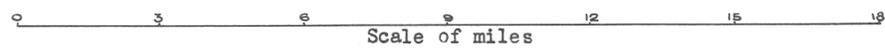


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

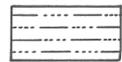
FIGURE 2



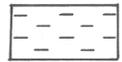
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply



Recent dune sands in which water occurs at depths less than 20 feet



Glacial lake sands in which water occurs at depths less than 35 feet
NOTE: Water is also obtained from sand and gravel pockets in the underlying boulder clay



Glacial lake clay averaging 20 feet in thickness, which yields little, if any, water **NOTE:** Water is obtained from sand and gravel pockets in the underlying boulder clay



Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water occurs in isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths less than 100 feet



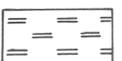
Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water occurs in isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths less than 100 feet



Area in which the Cypress Hills formation underlies the glacial drift



Area in which the Ravenscrag formation underlies the glacial drift



Area in which the Eastend formation underlies the glacial drift

NOTE:

Where only drift symbols are shown, the Bearpaw formation underlies the glacial drift



Approximate geological boundary



Outcrop of 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)

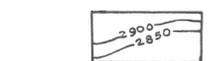


Well class 3
In drift In bedrock

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)