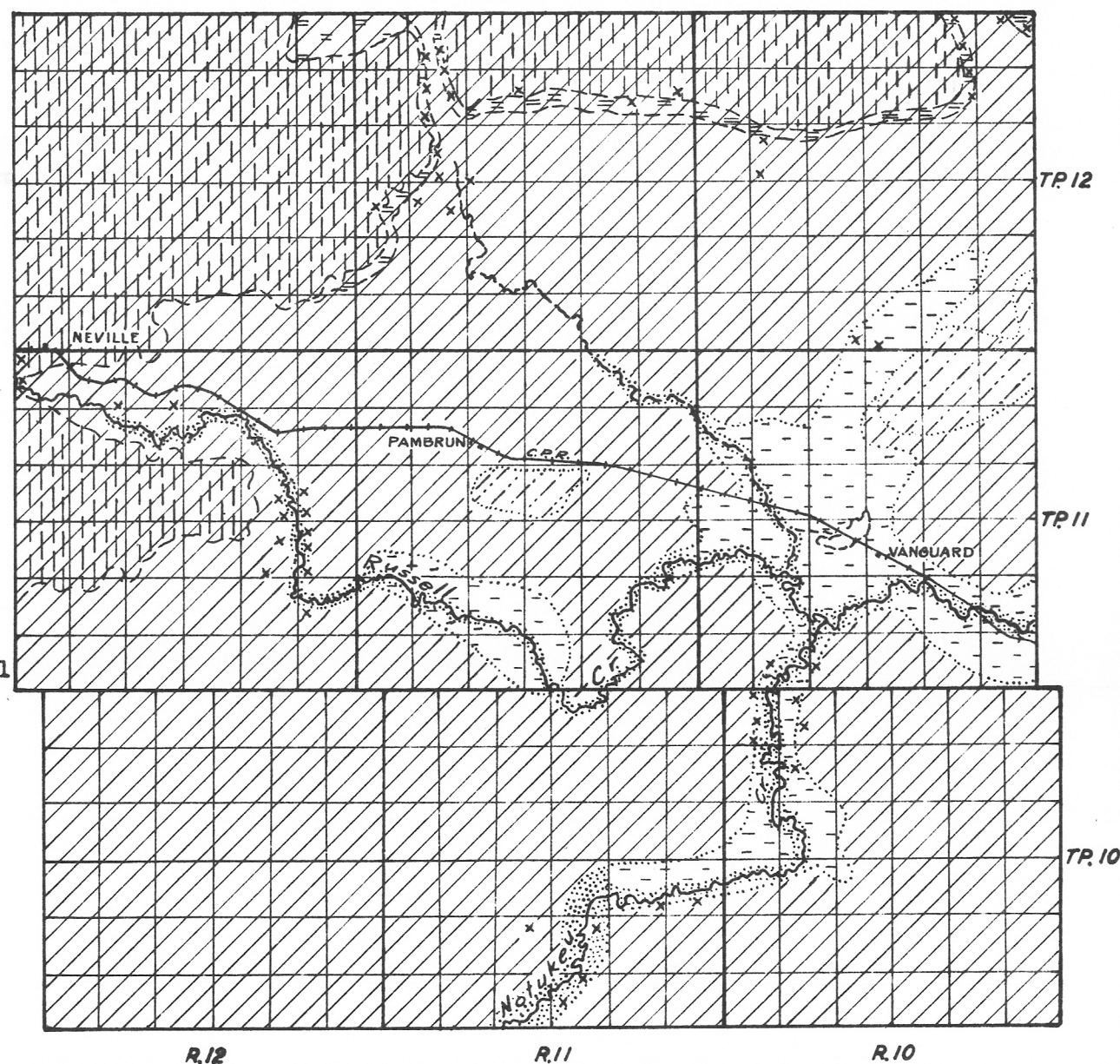


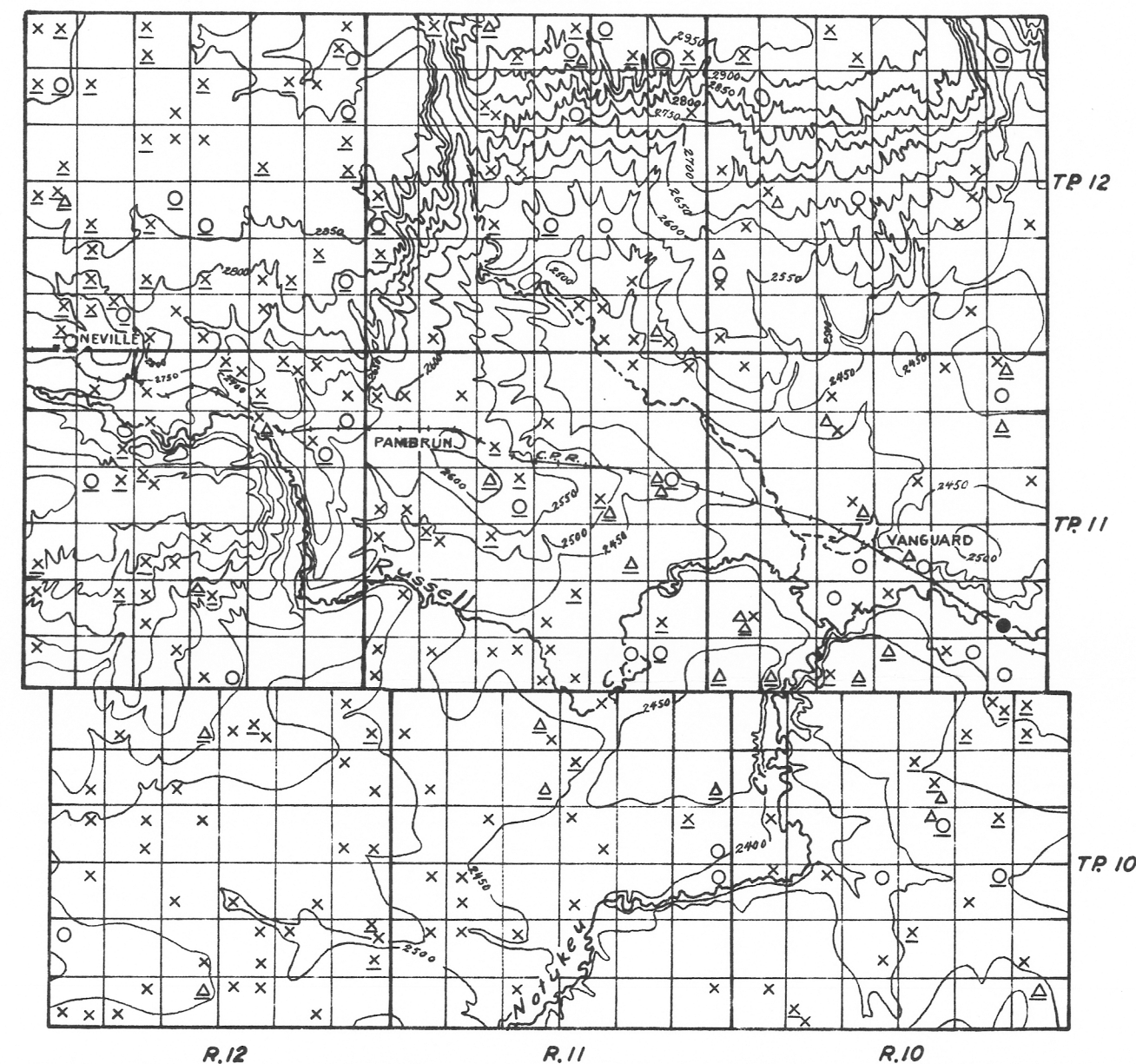
# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WHISKA CREEK NO-106, SASKATCHEWAN

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 stream deposits in which ground water supplies are obtained from sand beds at depths less than 20 feet

Glacial lake clays in which little or no water is obtained **NOTE:** Adequate supplies of water are being obtained in this area from sand or gravel beds that lie at or near the contact of the lake clays and the underlying boulder clay at depths of 20 to 30 feet, or from gravel pockets in the boulder clay at greater depths

Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from sand or gravel pockets at depths of 25 to 50 feet

Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained from sand or gravel pockets at depths of 7 to 50 feet

Area in which the Cypress Hills formation immediately underlies the glacial drift

Area in which the Eastend formation immediately underlies the glacial drift

**NOTE:** Area in which only drift symbols are shown is underlain by the Bearpaw formation

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)

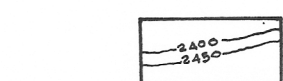


Well class 3  
In drift In bedrock

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)

