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RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF VERMILION HILLS NO-195, SASKATCHEWAN

Glacial lake clays in which ground water is generally found in sandy beds within 30 feet of the surface

Glacial outwash sands and gravels in which ground water is generally found within 25 feet of the surface

Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which ground water occurs in pockets of sand and gravel at depths generally less than 50 feet of surface

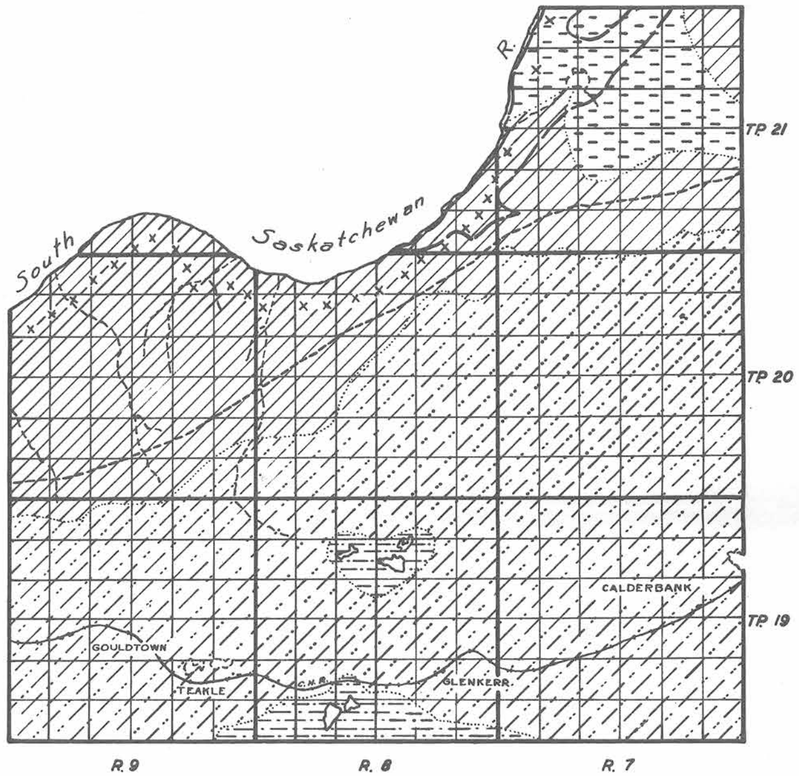
Glacial drift (boulder clay or till) in which ground water is obtained from pockets and lenses of sand generally within 50 feet of surface

Approximate boundary separating the Eastend formation on the south from the Bearpaw formation on the north

Approximate boundary of area within which Flowing Artesian wells may occur

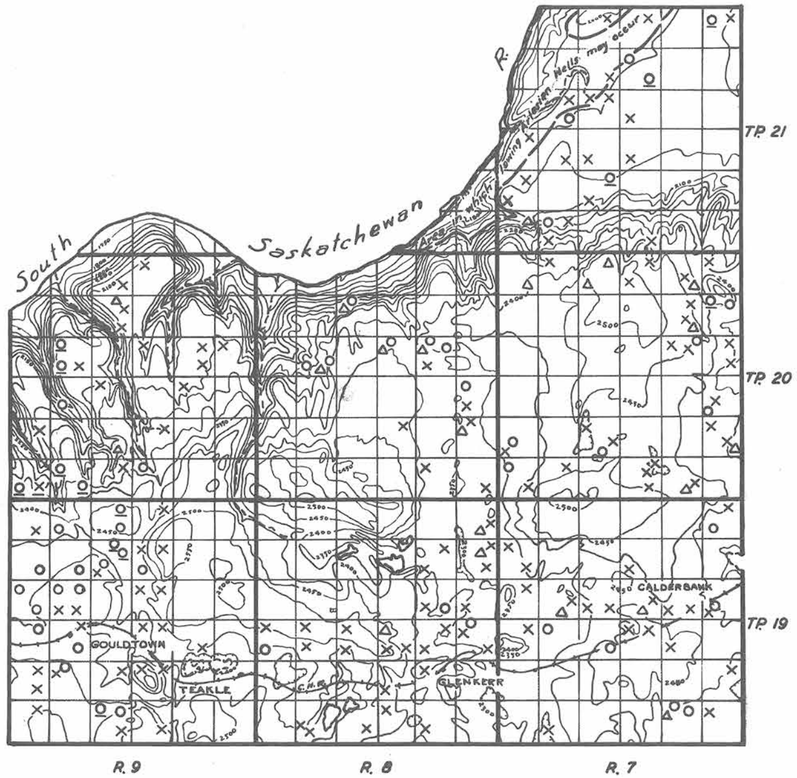
Outcrop of bedrock

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

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 40 feet)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles