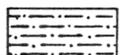
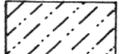
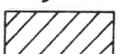
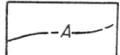
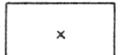
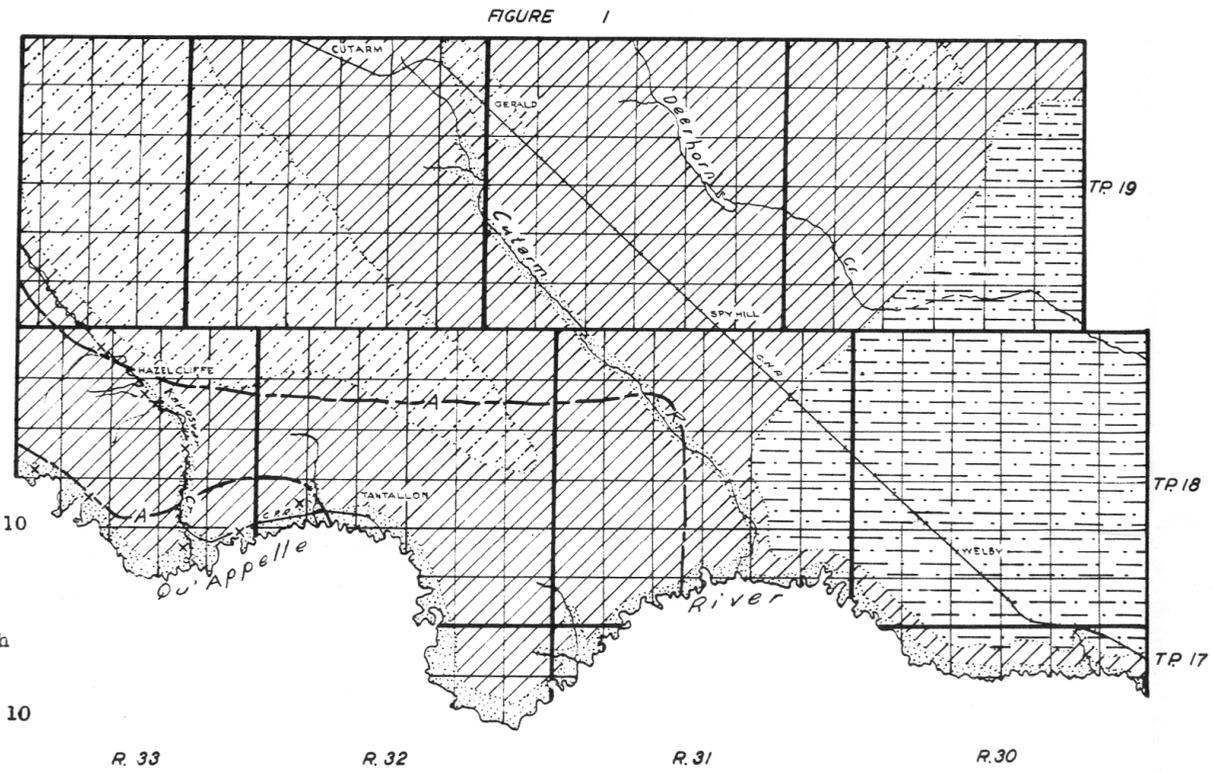
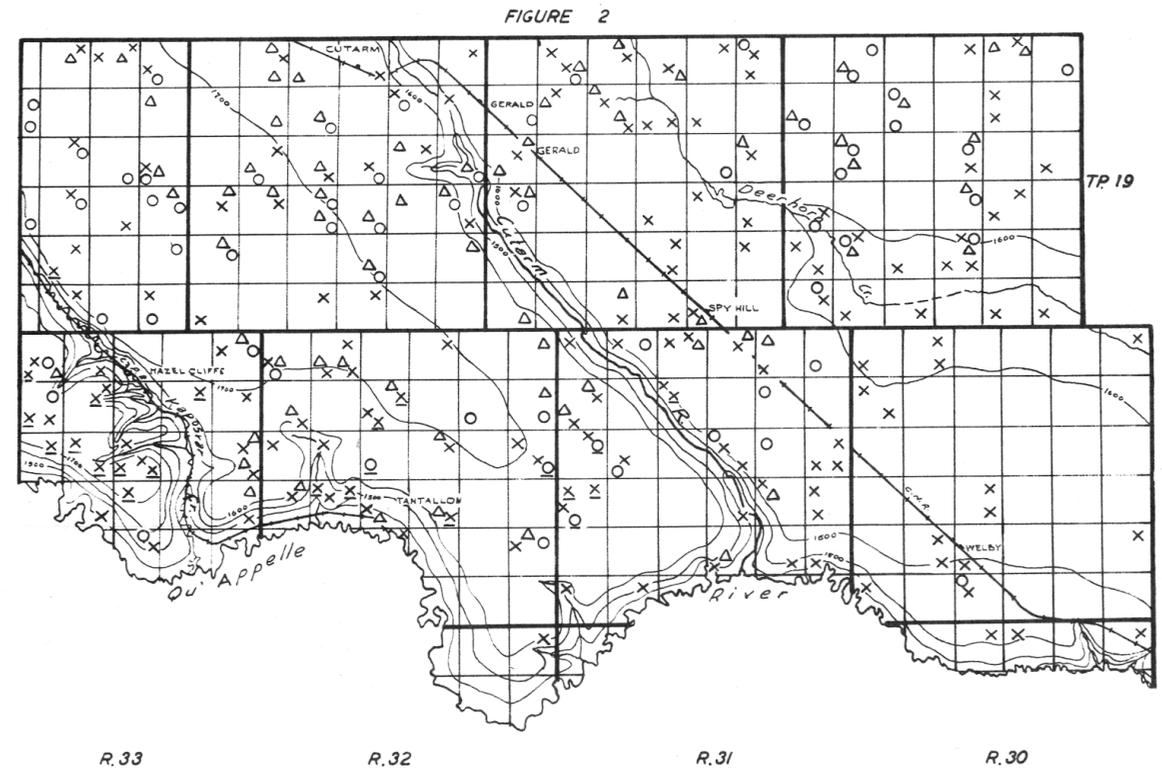


# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF SPY HILL NO-152, SASKATCHEWAN

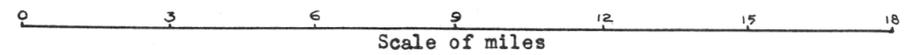
-  Recent stream deposits in which small supplies of highly mineralized water are obtained at depths of 10 to 40 feet below the surface
-  Glacial sands and gravels in which large supplies of slightly mineralized water are obtained at depths of 10 to 20 feet below the surface
-  Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which small supplies of highly mineralized water are obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths 10 to 30 feet below the surface
-  Boulder clay or glacial till in which small supplies of highly mineralized water are obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths 10 to 40 feet below the surface
- NOTE**  
The Marine Shale series underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality
-  Boundary of area in which large supplies of water are obtained from the Marine Shale series at depths of 10 to 60 feet below the surface
-  Outcrop of bedrock

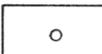
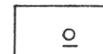
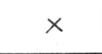
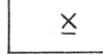
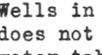
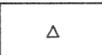
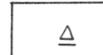
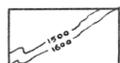


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs



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 100 feet)