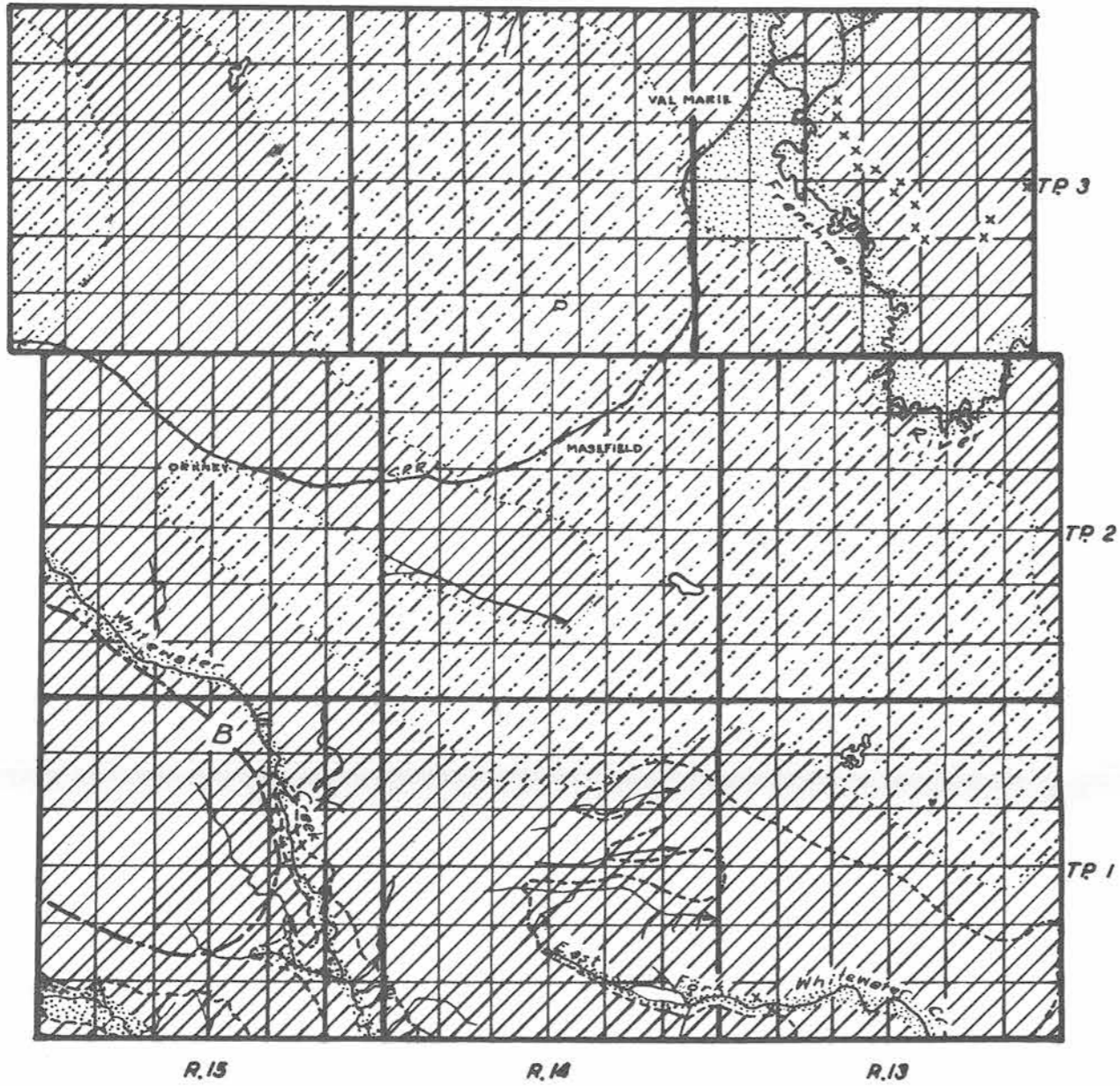


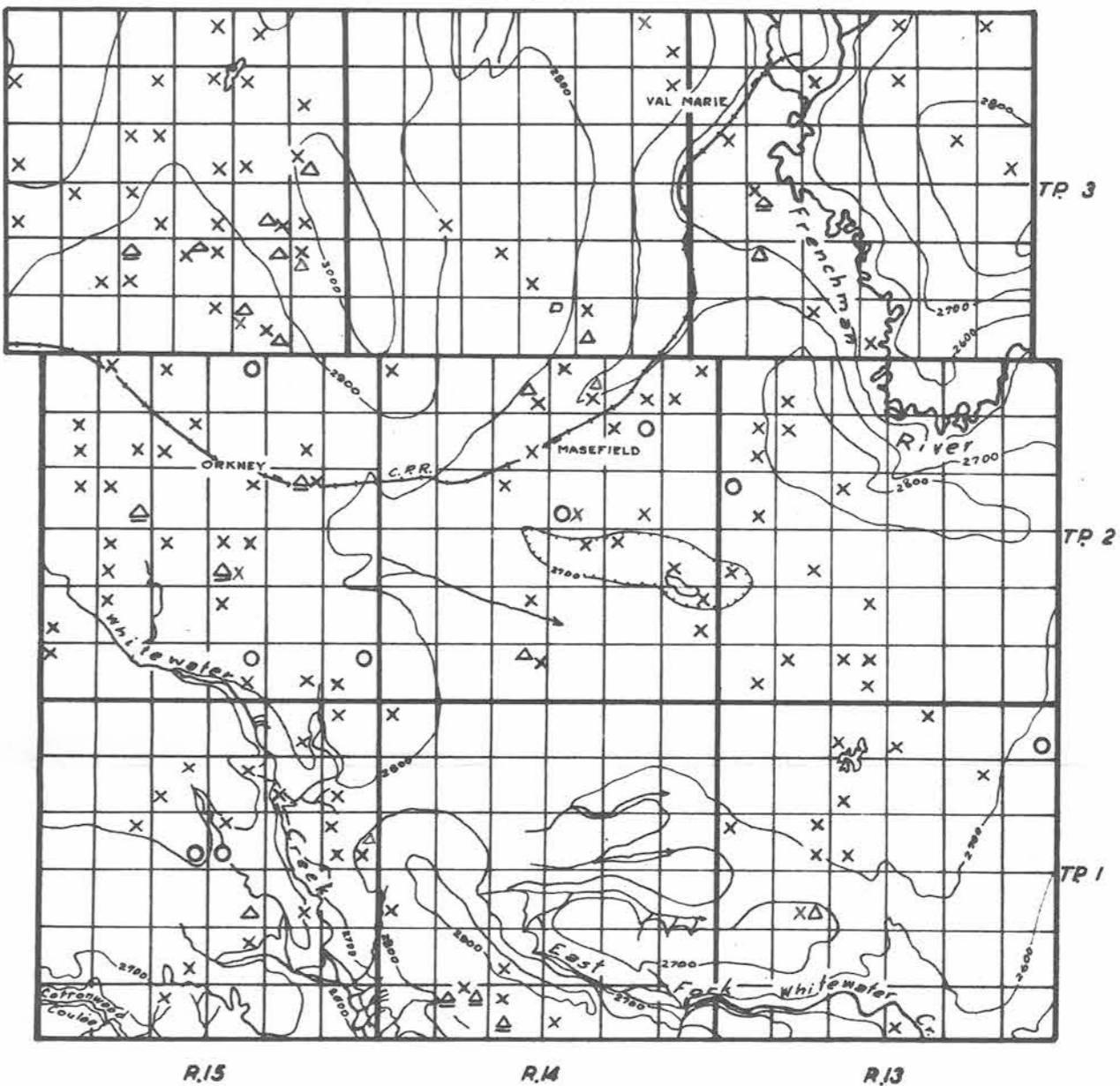
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF.....NO-17, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

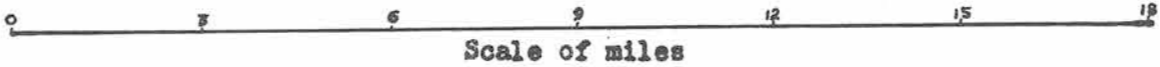





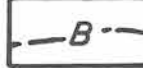


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology
as it affects the supply of ground water, and
areas in which the ground water occurs




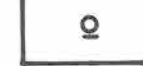

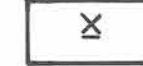


FIGURE 2



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 occurs within 20
feet of the surface
- 
Boulder clay or glacial till in
which ground water occurs in
isolated pockets of sand and
gravel within 20 feet of the
surface
- 
Area of knolls and depressions
(moraine) in which ground water
occurs in isolated pockets of
sand and gravel within 40 feet
of the surface
- 
Approximate boundary of area in
which ground water occurs in sand
and gravel beds in the lower part
of glacial drift at depths of 125
to 160 feet from the surface
- 
Approximate geological boundary
separating Belly River formation
on the south from Bearpaw formation
on the north
- 
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 100 feet)