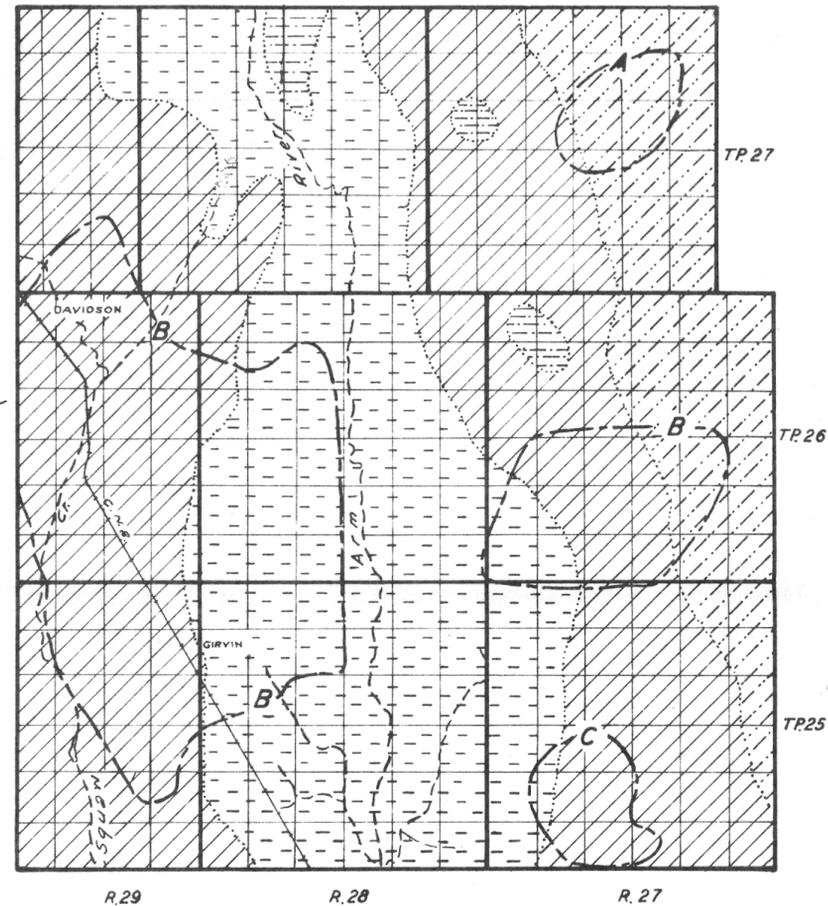


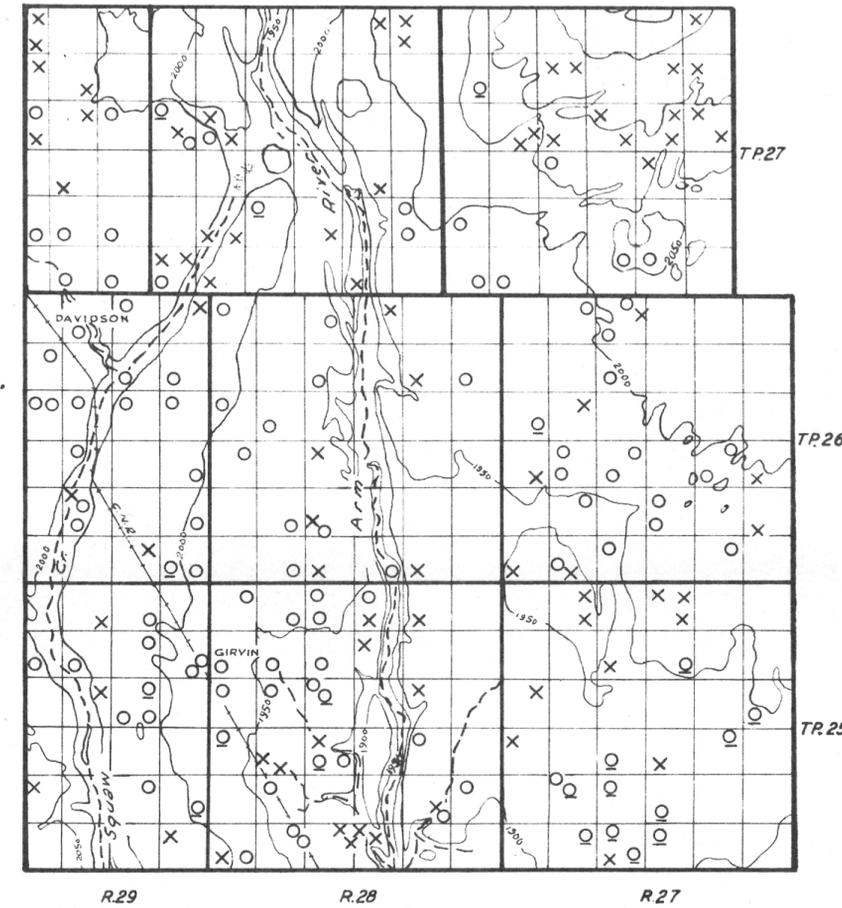
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ARM RIVER NO-252, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

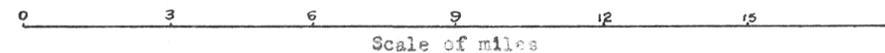


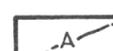
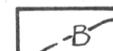
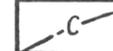
Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

FIGURE 2



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



-  Glacial lake clays in which ground water is being obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel
-  Sands and gravels (glacial outwash) in which ground water is generally obtained within 30 feet of the surface
-  Area of knolls and depressions (moraine) in which ground water is being obtained from scattered sand and gravel pockets at depths up to 50 feet from the surface
-  Boulder clay or till plain in which ground water is being obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths up to 75 feet from the surface
-  Boundary of area in which ground water is being obtained from glacial drift at depths of 65 to 90 feet from the surface
-  Boundary of areas in which ground water is being obtained from glacial drift at depths of 80 to 140 feet from the surface
-  Boundary of area in which ground water is being obtained from aquifers in the Bearpaw formation at depths of 500 to 555 feet from the surface

-  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)