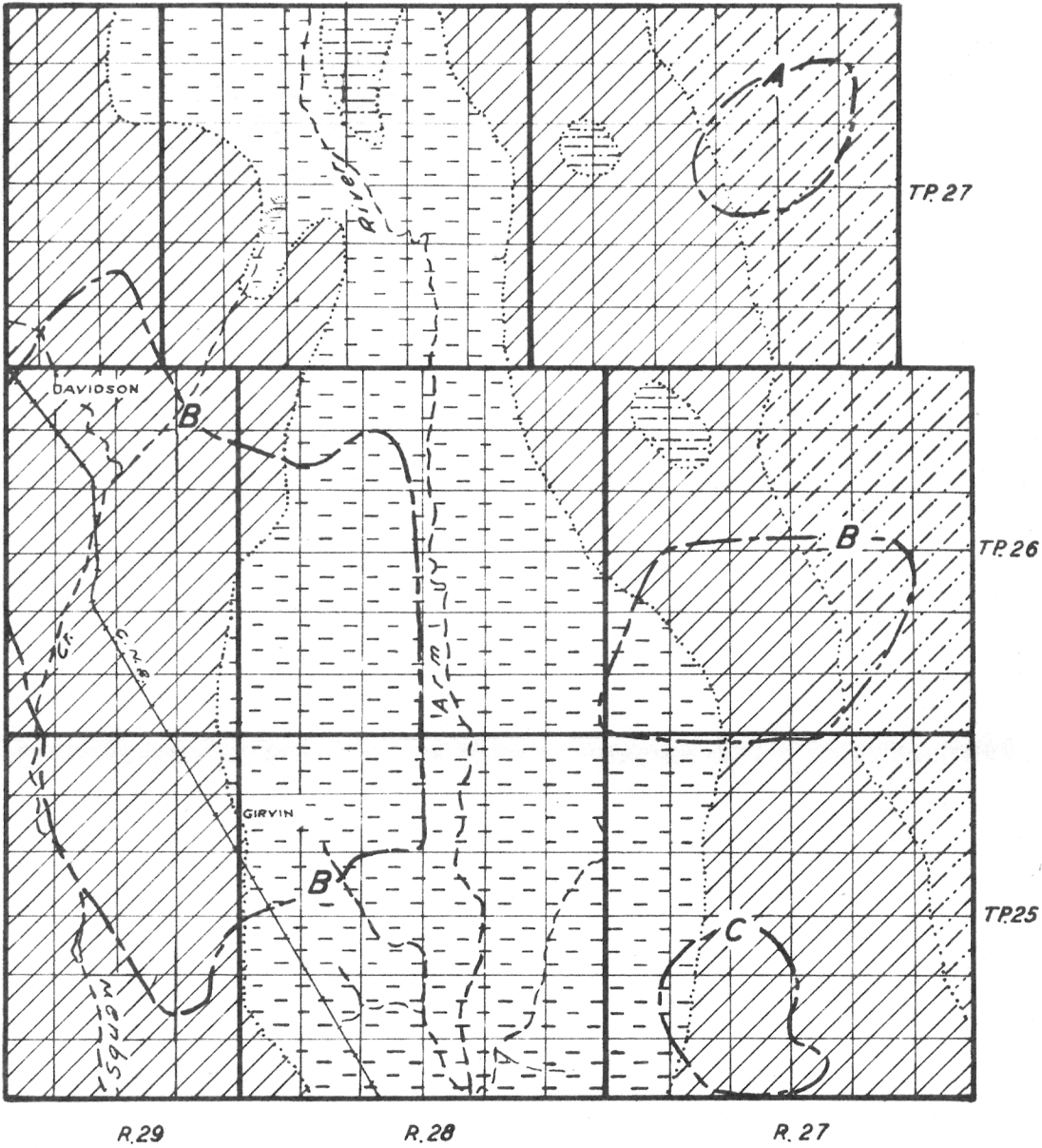


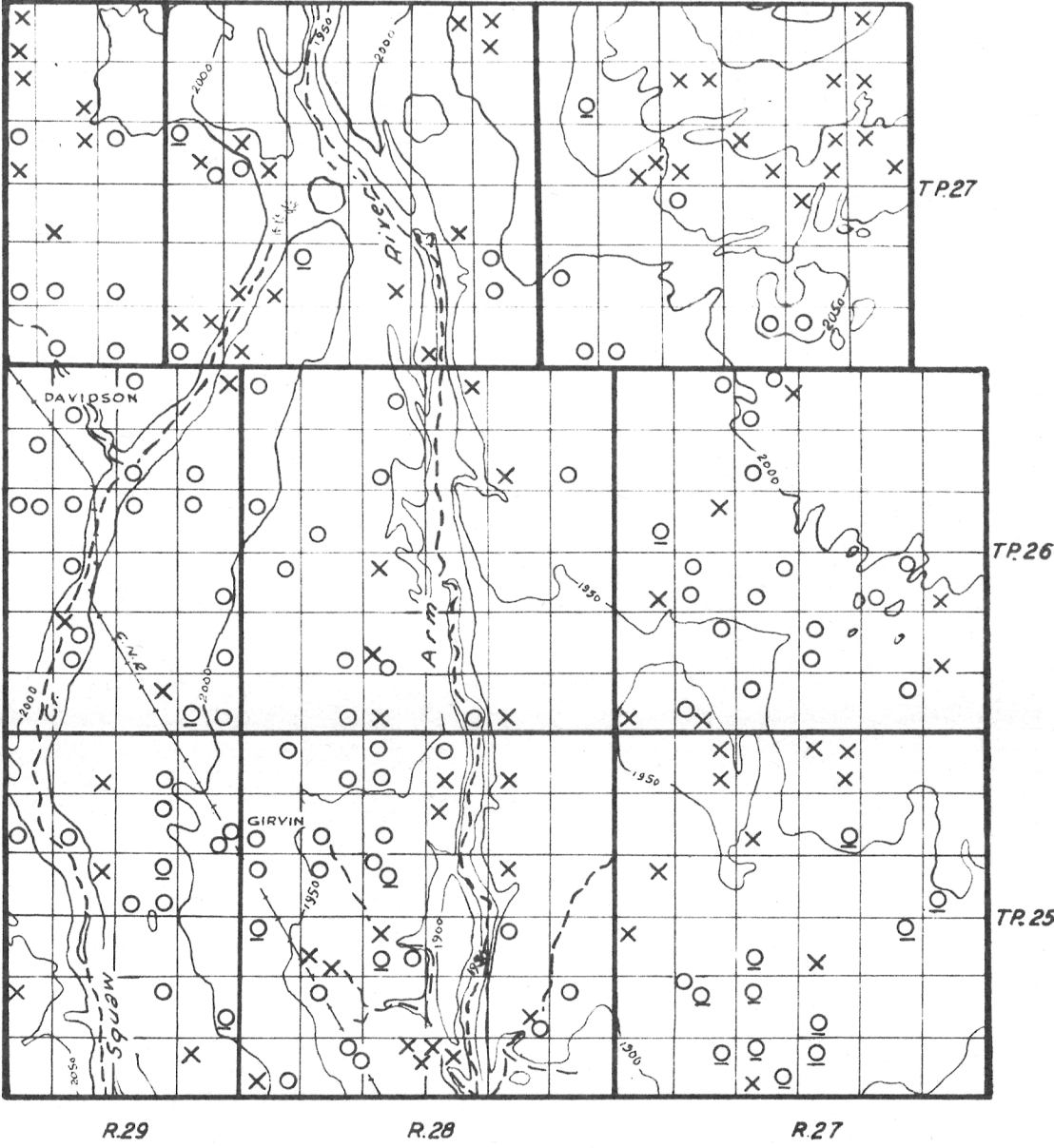
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ARM RIVER NO-252, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1



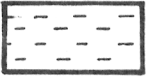
Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

FIGURE 2

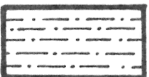


Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply

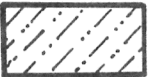
0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles



Glacial lake clays in which ground water is being obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel



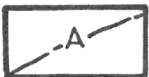
Sands and gravels (glacial outwash) in which ground water is generally obtained within 30 feet of the surface



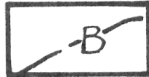
Area of knolls and depressions (moraine) in which ground water is being obtained from scattered sand and gravel pockets at depths up to 50 feet from the surface



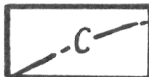
Boulder clay or till plain in which ground water is being obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths up to 75 feet from the surface



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



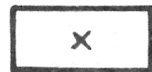
Well class 1
In drift In bedrock

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)