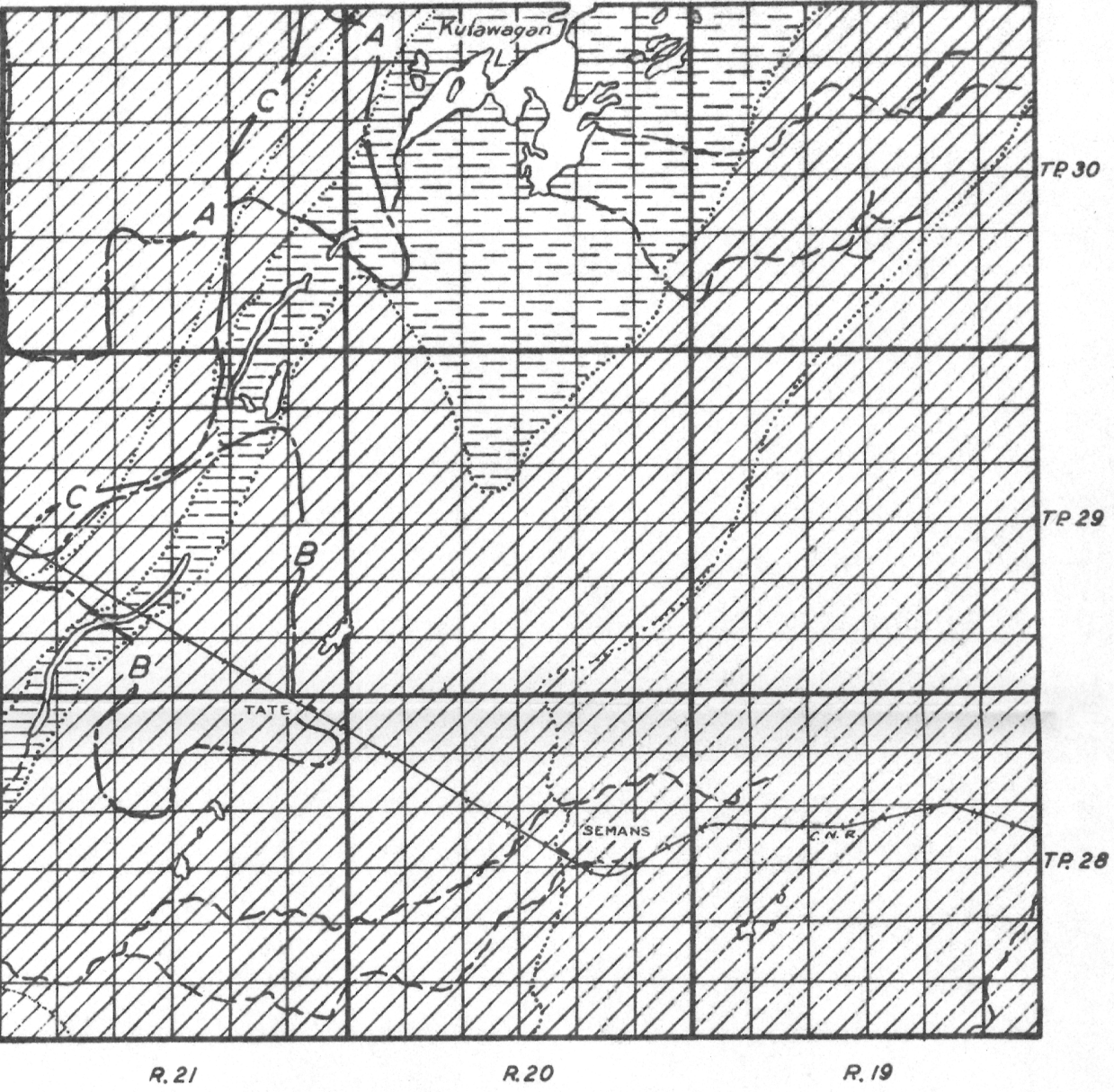


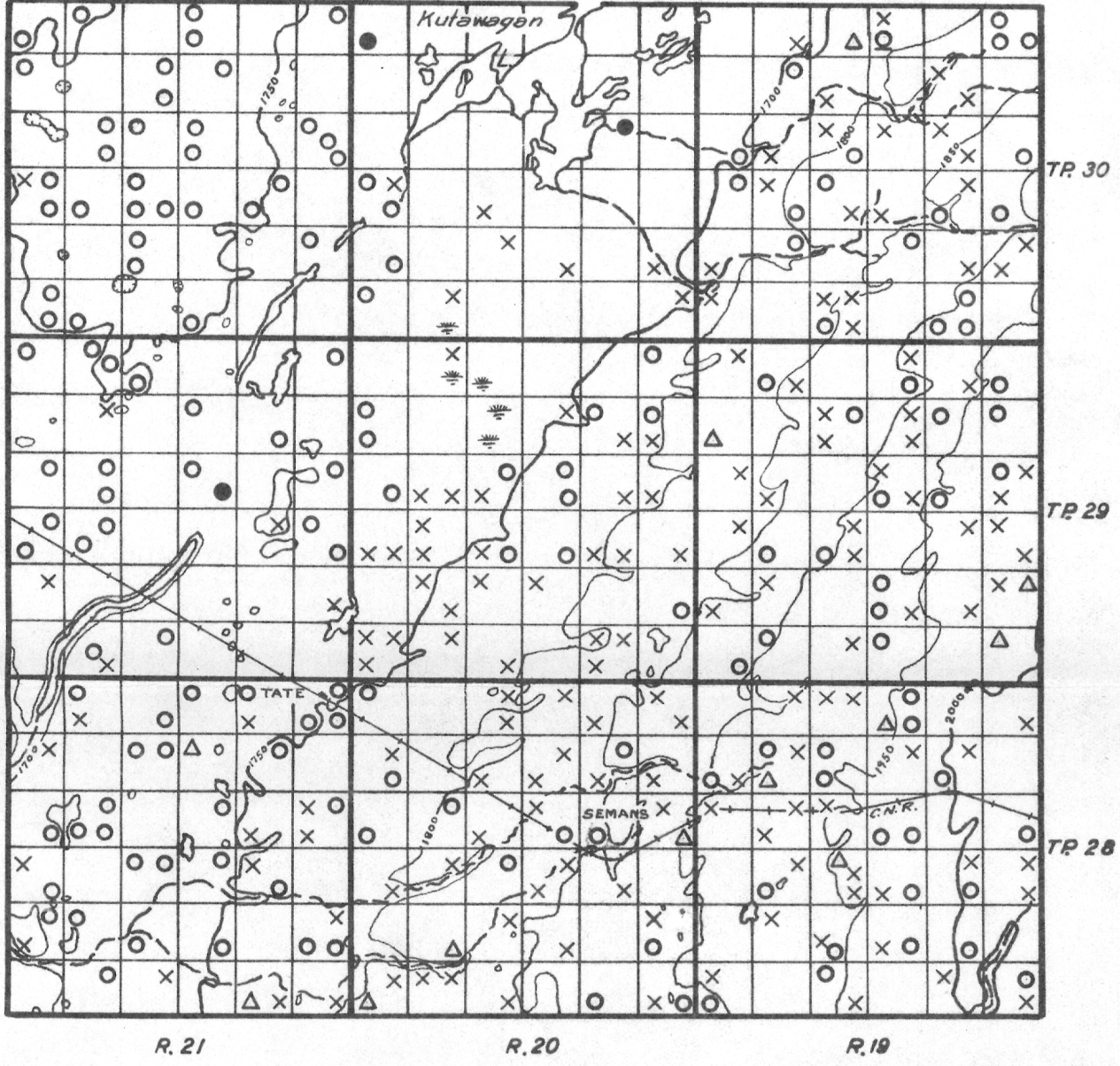
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUNT HOPE NO-279, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

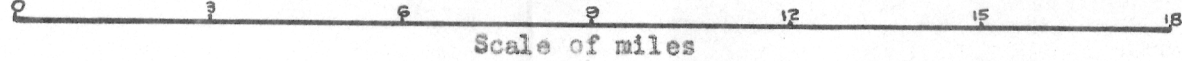


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

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 sand and gravel pockets within 35 feet of the surface

Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which ground water is being obtained from scattered sand and gravel pockets at depths of 15 to 85 feet from the surface

Boulder clay or till plain in which ground water is being obtained from sand and gravel deposits within 120 feet of the surface

Boundary of area in which ground water is being obtained at depths of 150 to 190 feet from the surface or at elevations of 1565 to 1600 feet above sea level

Boundary of area in which ground water is being obtained at depths of 190 to 225 feet from the surface or at elevations of 1510 to 1540 feet above sea level

Boundary of area in which ground water is being obtained from the base of the drift at depths of 245 to 270 feet from the surface or at elevations of 1470 to 1510 feet above sea level

NOTE
The Marine Shale series underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality

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)