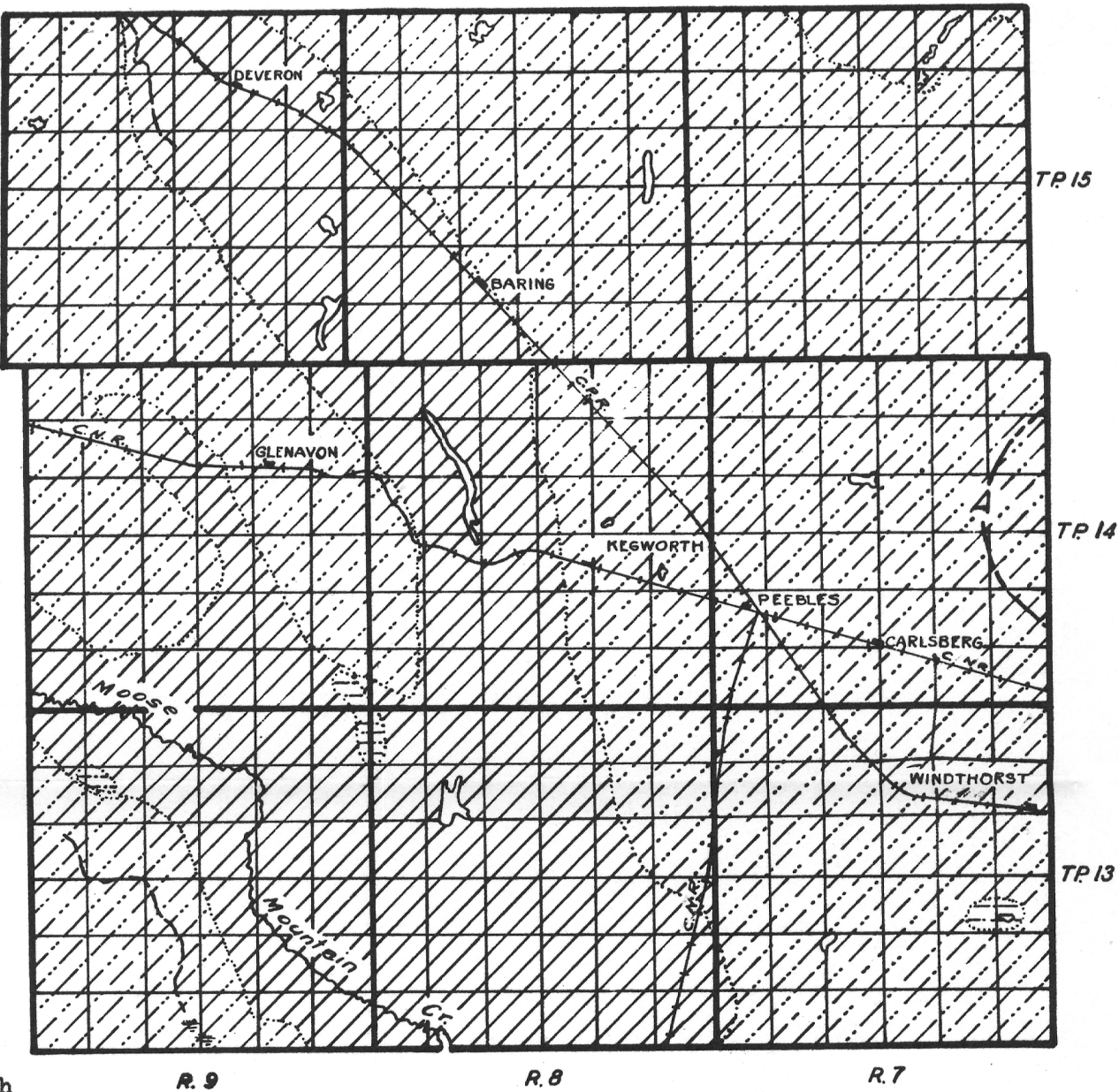


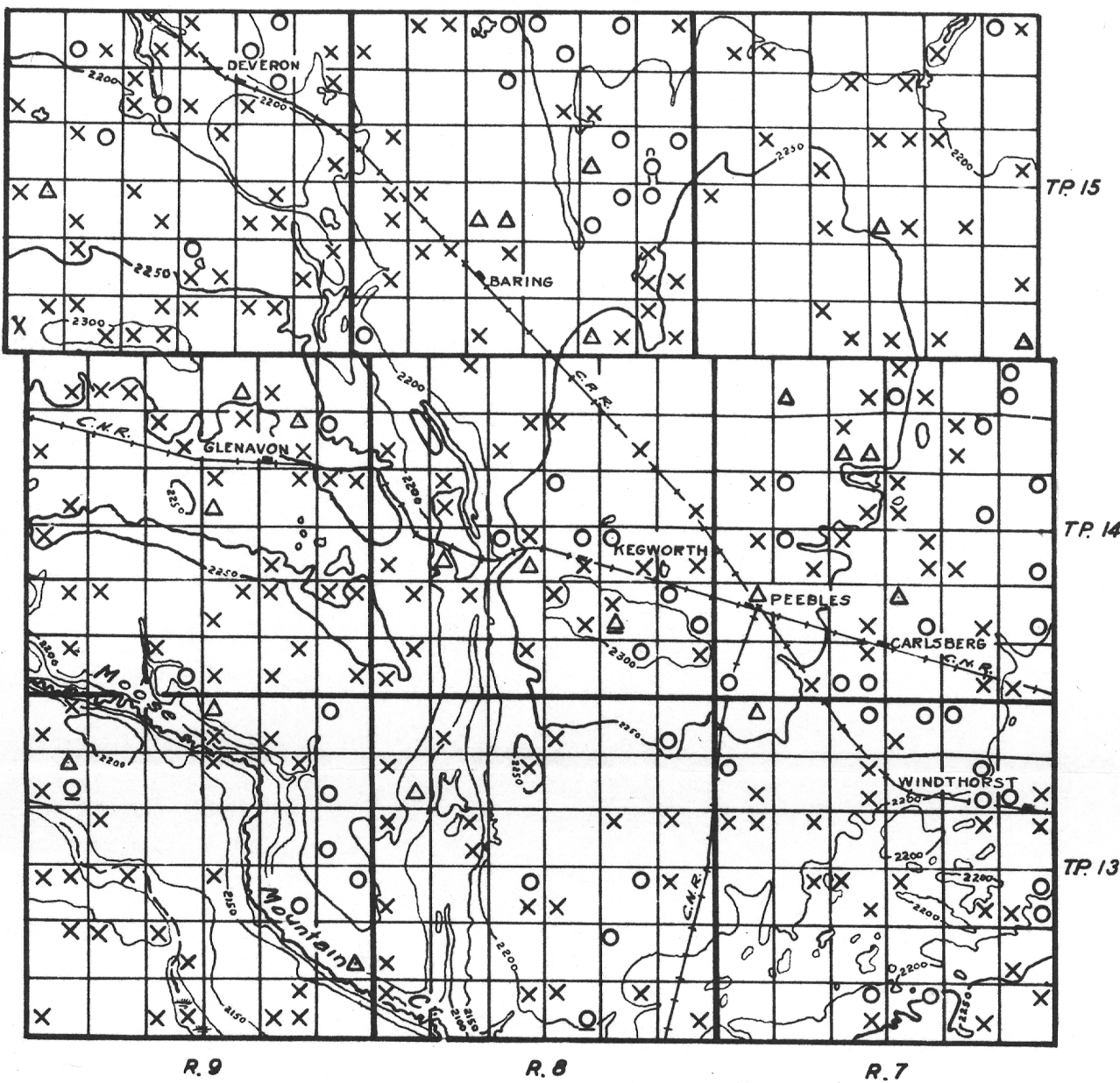
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF CHESTER NO-125, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

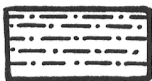


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

FIGURE 2



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



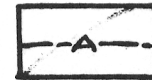
Glacial sands and gravels (glacial outwash) in which abundant supplies of ground water may be obtained within 20 feet of the surface



Area of knolls and depressions (moraine) in which small quantities of ground water are obtained from sand and gravel pockets within 40 feet of the surface



Boulder clay or till plain in which small quantities of ground water are obtained from sand and gravel pockets within 25 feet of the surface



The western boundary of an area in which ground water is being obtained principally from sand and gravel deposits at depths of 60 to 100 feet from the surface

NOTE

Large supplies of mineralized water are also being obtained from sand and gravel beds which underlie all the above forms of glacial drift and which occur between 60 feet of the surface and bedrock which occurs at depths of 250 and 300 feet below the surface



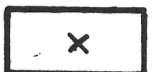
Well class 1
In drift In bedrock

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)

