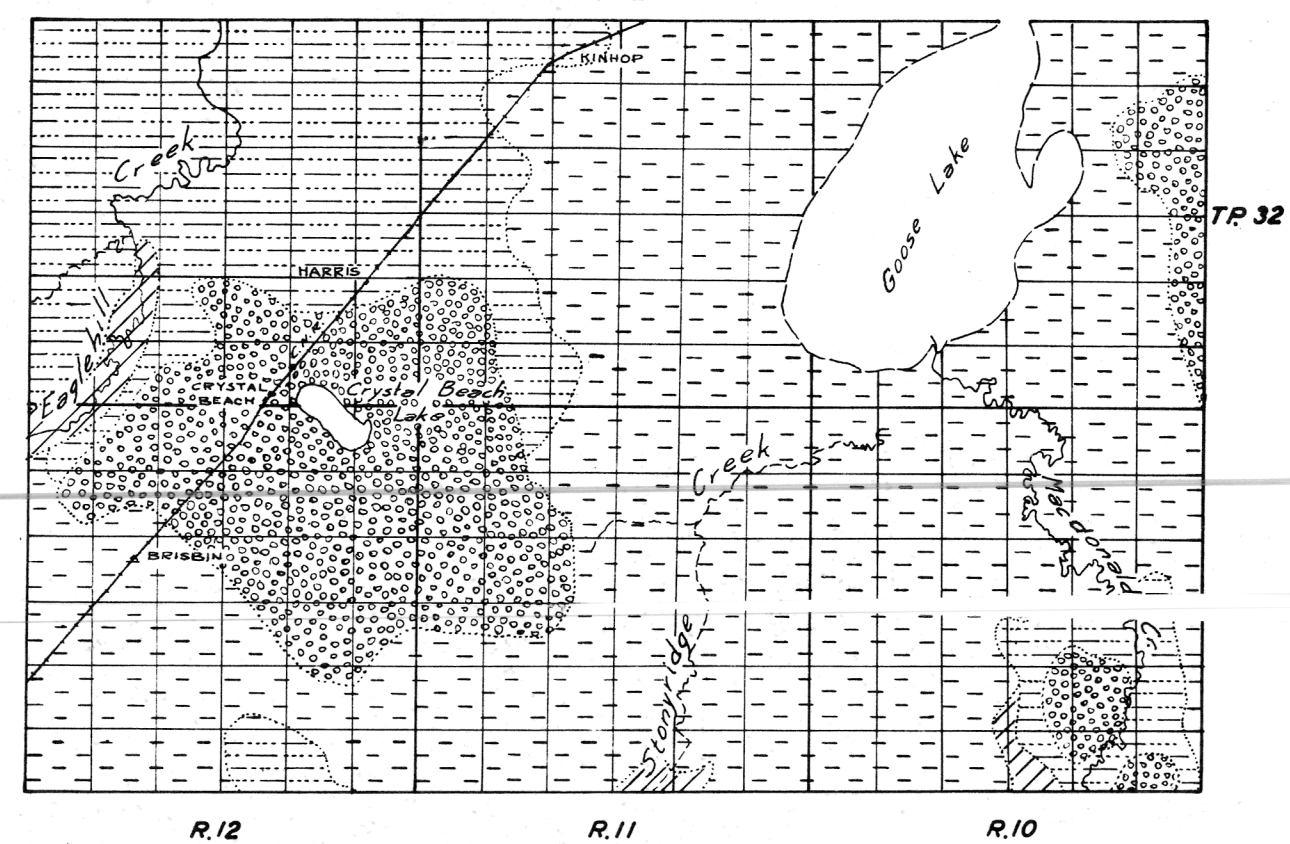


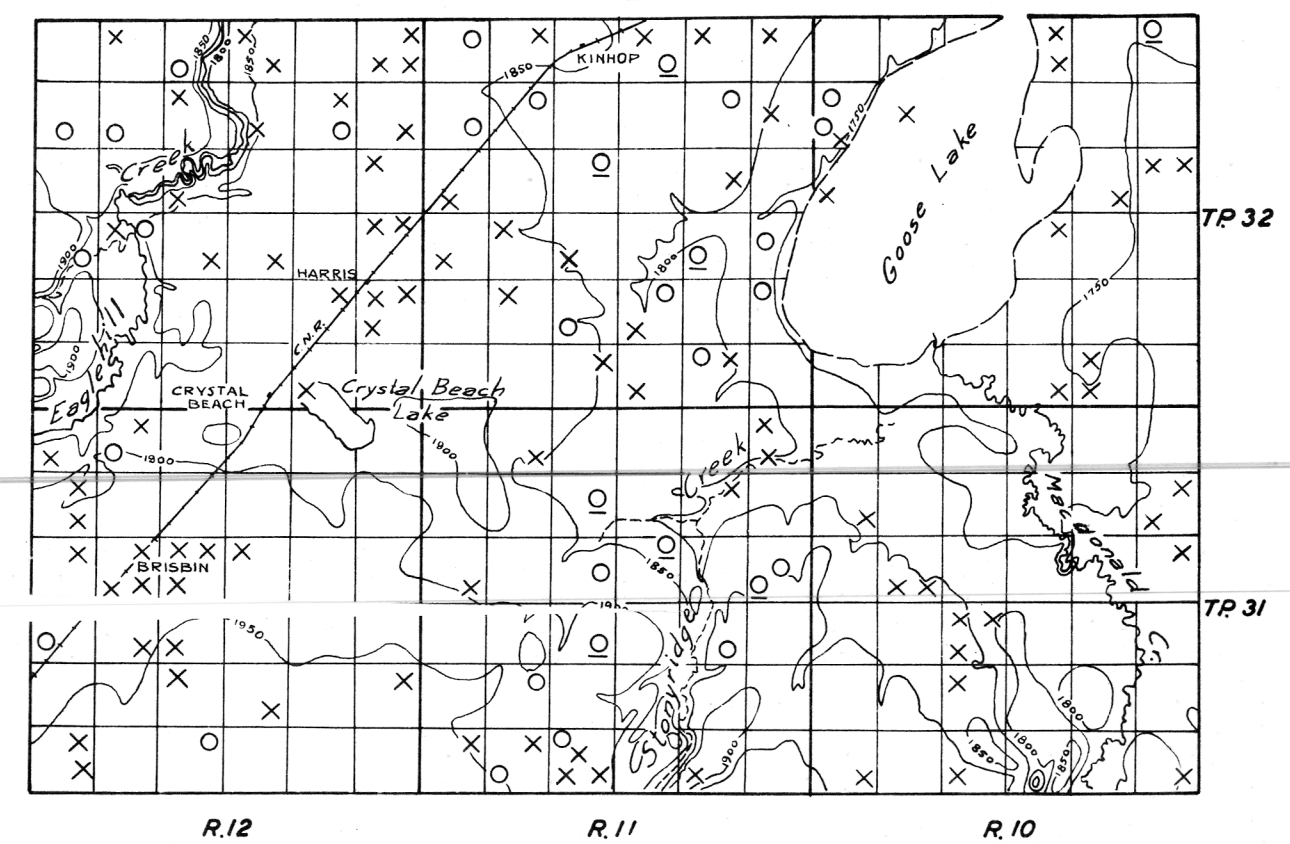
PART OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF HARRIS NO-316, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

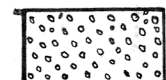
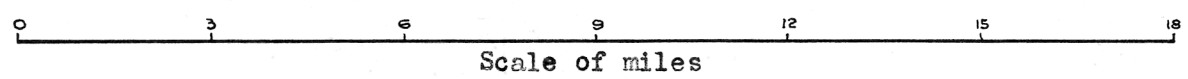


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

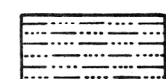
FIGURE 2



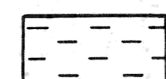
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply



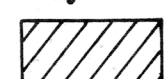
Dune sands which should yield water at shallow depth



Glacial lake sands which yield some water at shallow depth
NOTE: Water is also obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel in the boulder clay that underlies the lake sands



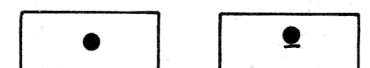
Glacial lake clays which are not thought to be water-bearing **NOTE:** Water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel that occur in the underlying boulder clay



Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water may be obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel

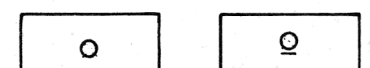
NOTE:

The Belly River formation is thought to underlie the glacial drift throughout the municipality



Well class 1
In drift In bedrock

Flowing wells (These are usually designated as Flowing Artesian wells)



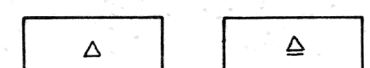
Well class 2
In drift In bedrock

Wells in which the water is under pressure but does not rise to the surface (These are usually designated as Non-flowing Artesian wells)

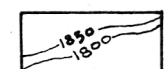


Well class 3
In drift In bedrock

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)