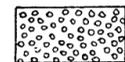
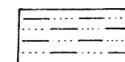


PART OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF DUNDURN NO-314, SASKATCHEWAN

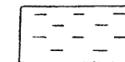


Dune sand in which water of good quality is found at depths less than 20 feet



Glacial lake sands and gravels in which only small supplies of water are found at slight depths

NOTE: In this municipality no wells obtain water from these sands, but water may be obtained in the underlying boulder clay

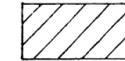


Glacial lake clays in which only small supplies of water are found at depths less than 20 feet

NOTE: Most of the wells in the lake clay areas of this municipality obtain water from the underlying boulder clay

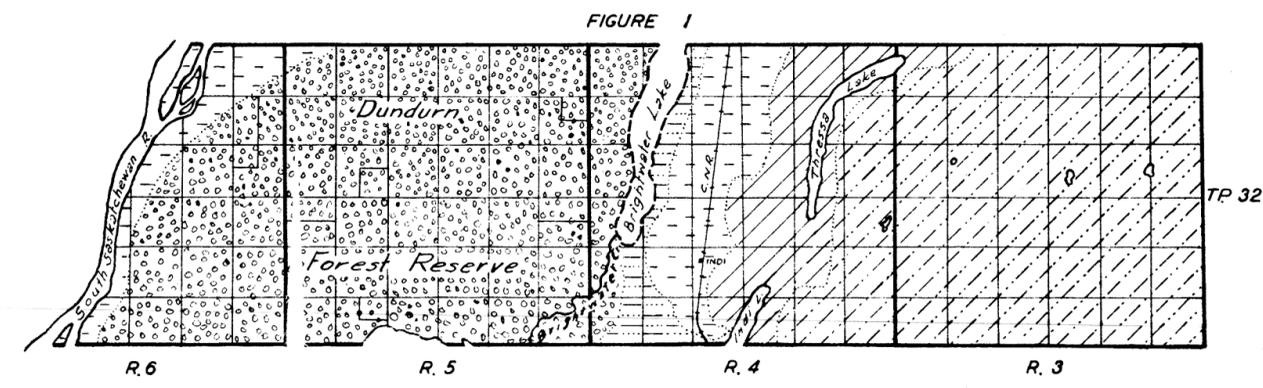


Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is found in irregularly distributed pockets or beds of sand and gravel at depths of 9 to 134 feet

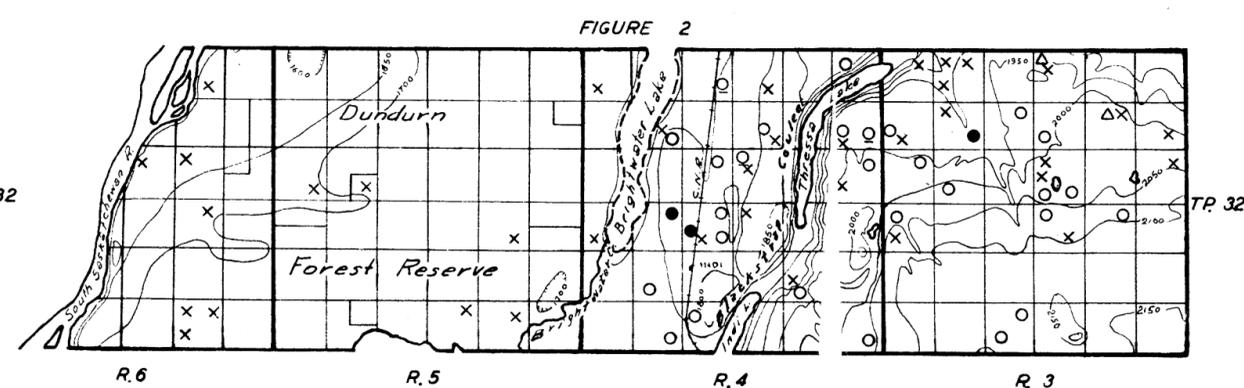


Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is found in lenses or pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 13 to 200 feet

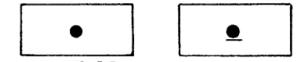
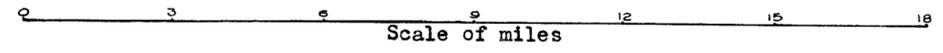
NOTE:
The Marine Shale series underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality



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



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



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)