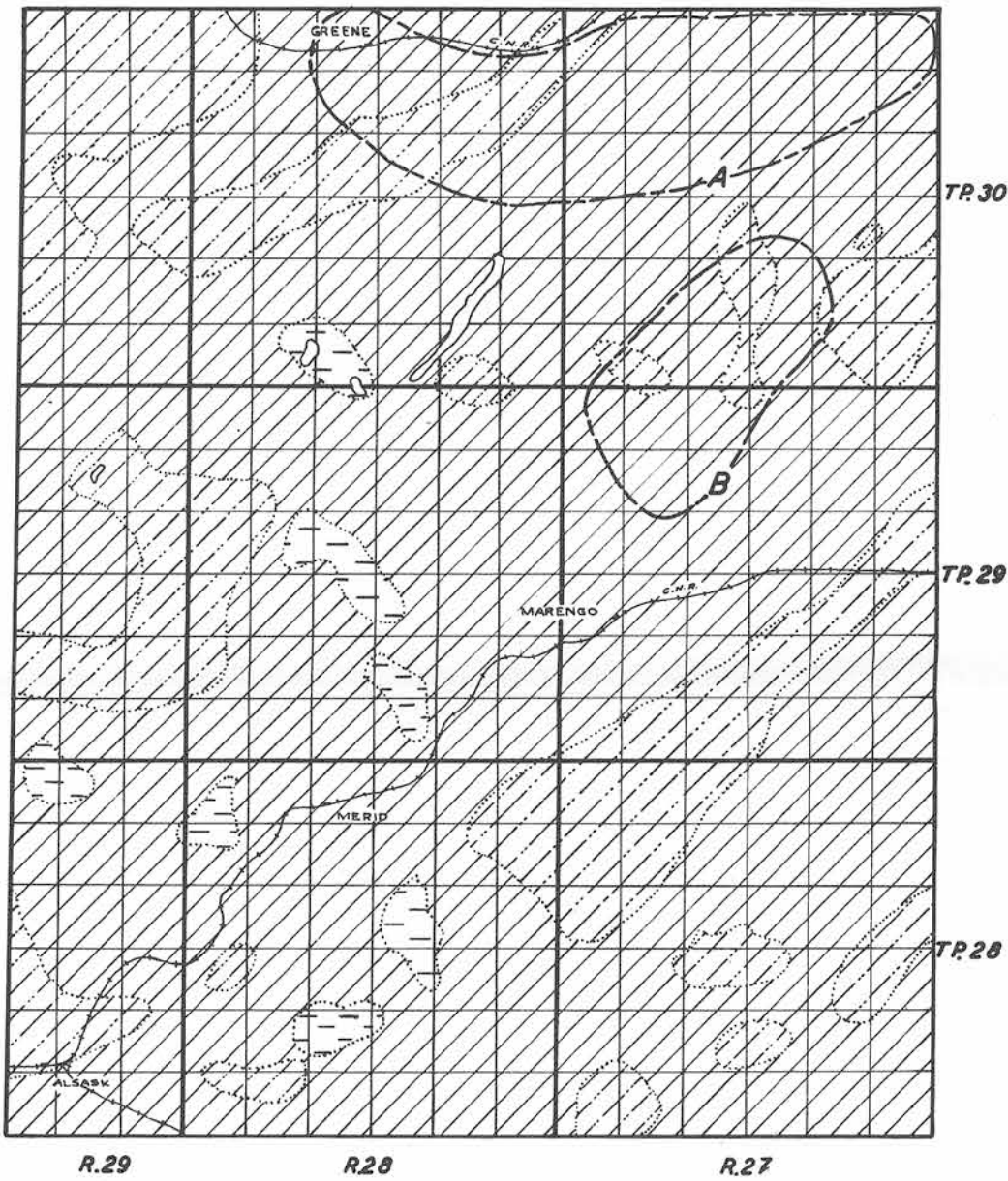


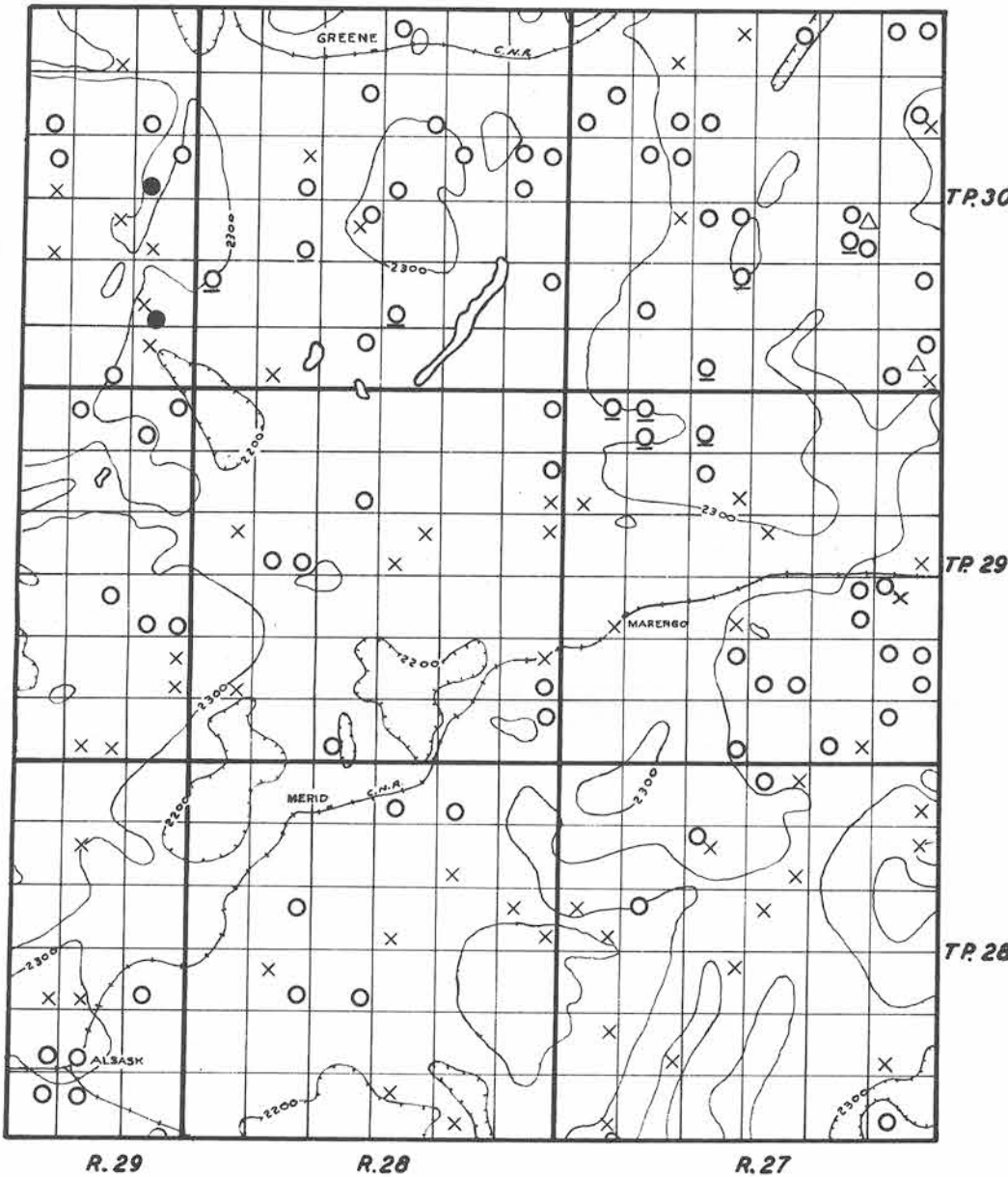
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MILTON NO-292, SASKATCHEWAN

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 clay in which little or no usable water is obtained

Areas of knolls and depression in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 12 to 102 feet

Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water is obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 14 to 129 feet

Boundary of area in which water is generally obtained at depths of 65 to 100 feet

Boundary of area in which water is obtained from an aquifer that is thought to be in the Belly River formation at depths of 100 to 130 feet or at elevations of 2,135 to 2,170

NOTE:
The Belly River formation probably 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 100 feet)

Scale of miles