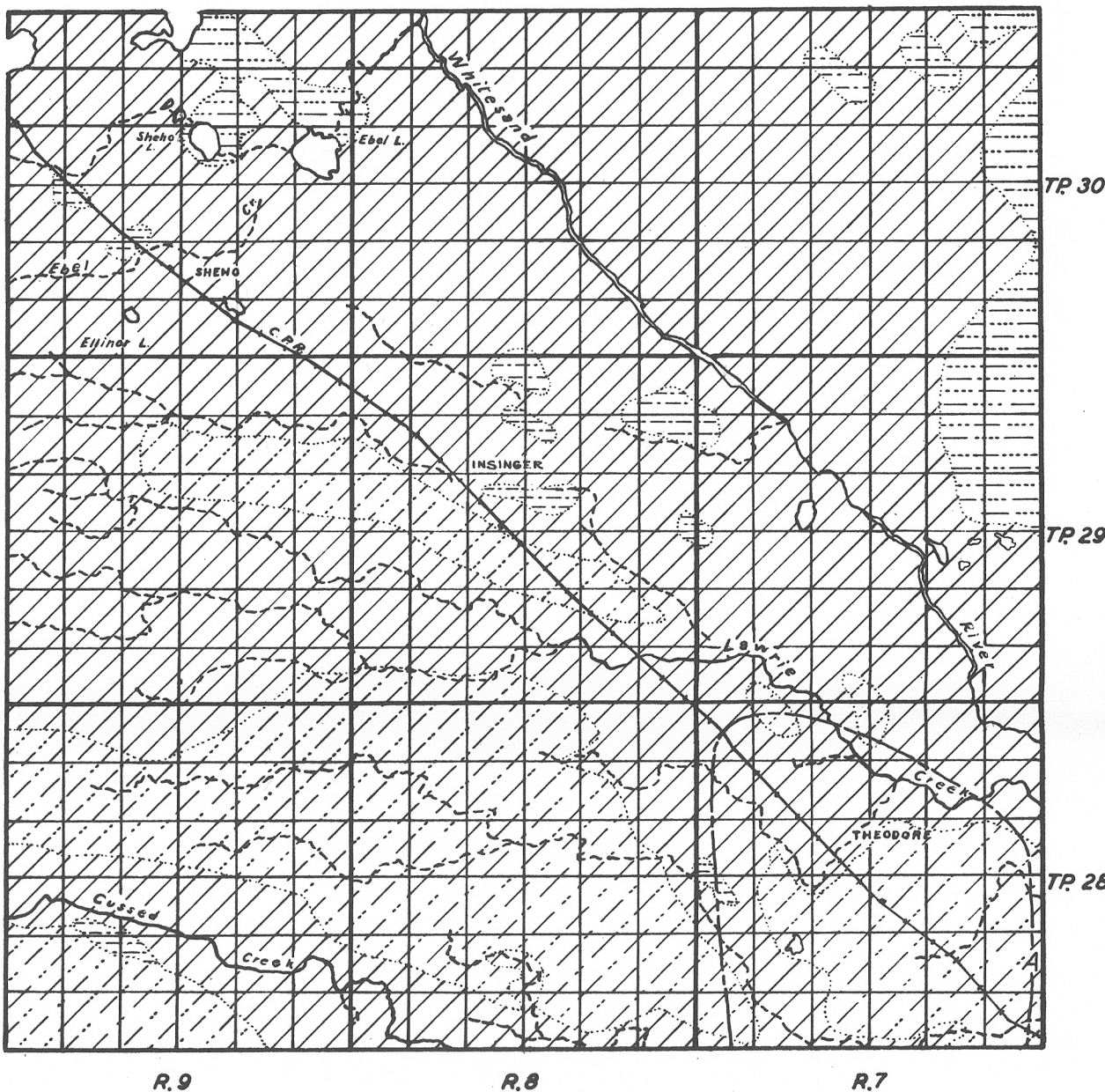


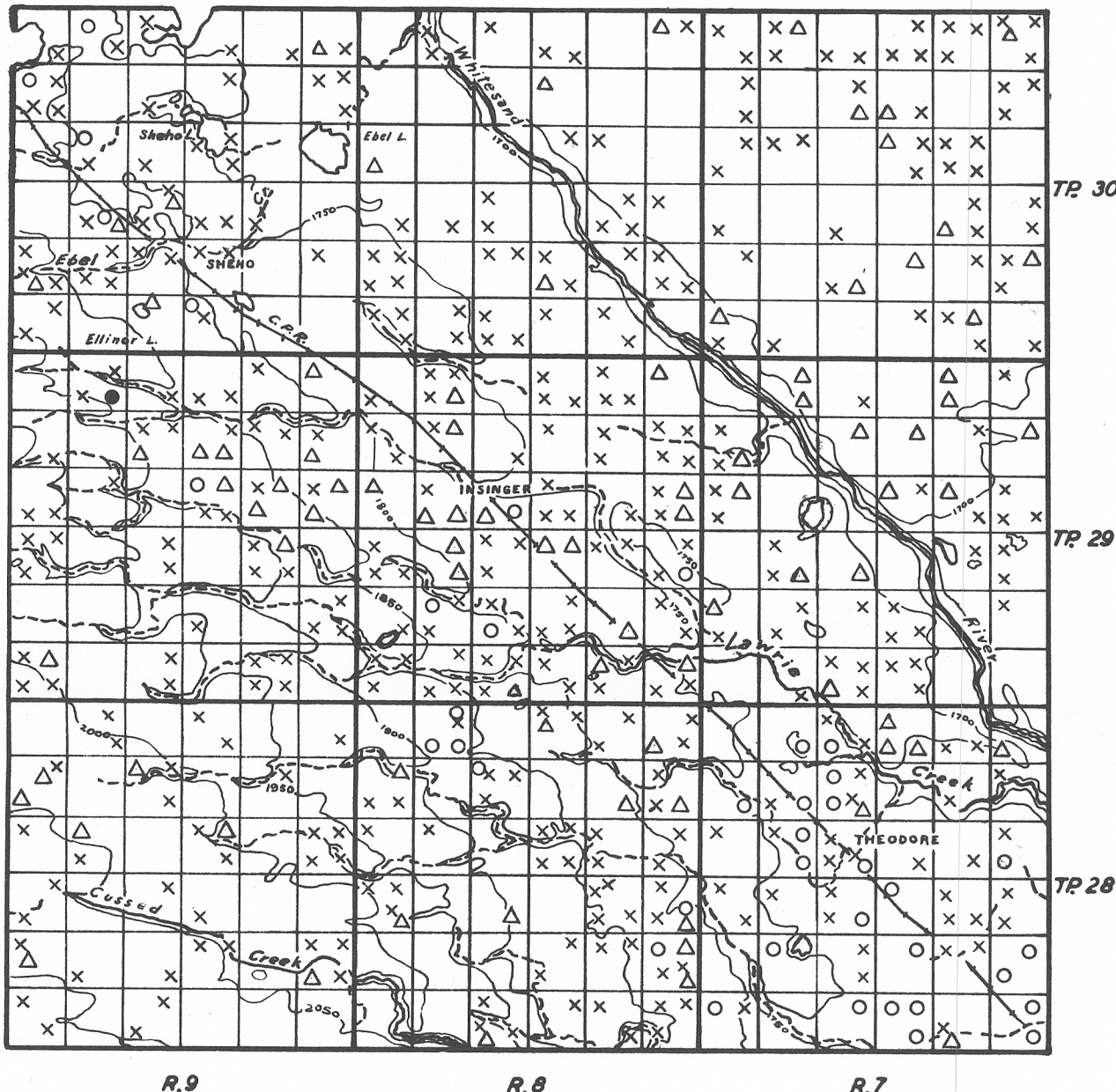
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF INSINGER NO-275, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

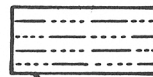


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

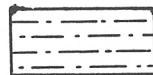
FIGURE 2



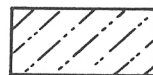
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply



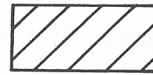
Glacial lake sands in which small supplies of water are obtained at depths of 5 to 25 feet



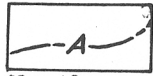
Glacial outwash sands and gravels in which small supplies of water are obtained at depths of 6 to 20 feet



Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 6 to 170 feet



Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained from deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 4 to 170 feet



Northern boundary of an area in which water, usually under pressure, is obtained from two water-bearing horizons of sand and gravel in the glacial drift that occur between depths of 65 and 170 feet, or between elevations of 1662 and 1700 feet above sea-level

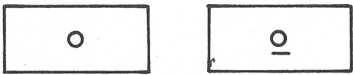
NOTE:

The Marine Shale series underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality



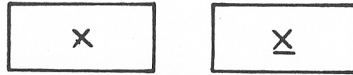
Well class 1
In drift In bedrock

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)

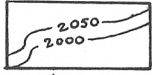


Well class 3
In drift In bedrock

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)

Scale of miles