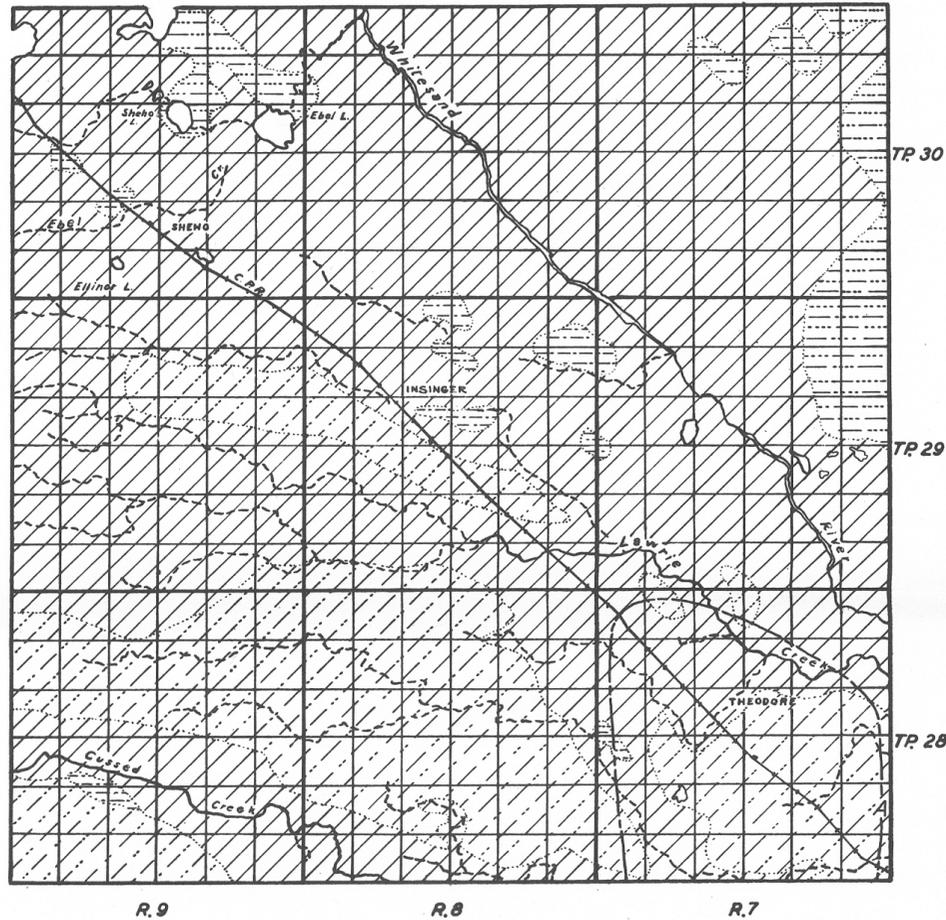


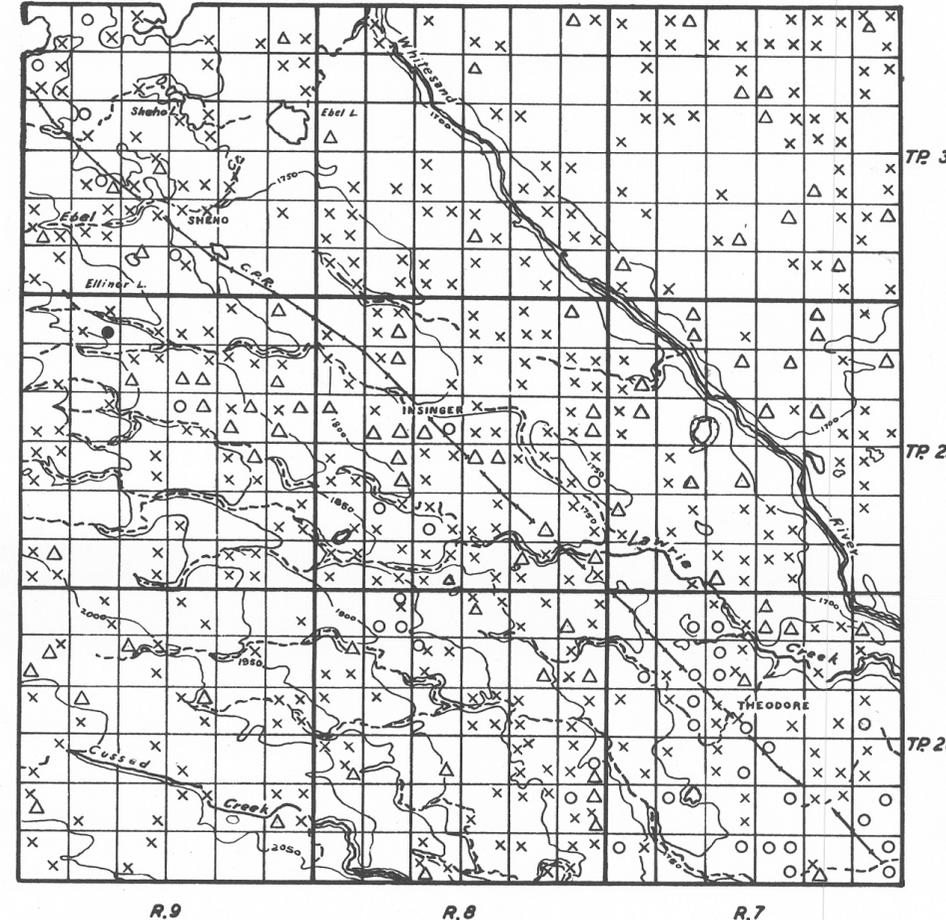
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF INSINGER NO-275, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

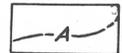


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

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 1500 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)

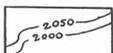
 Well class 2
In drift In bedrock

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)

