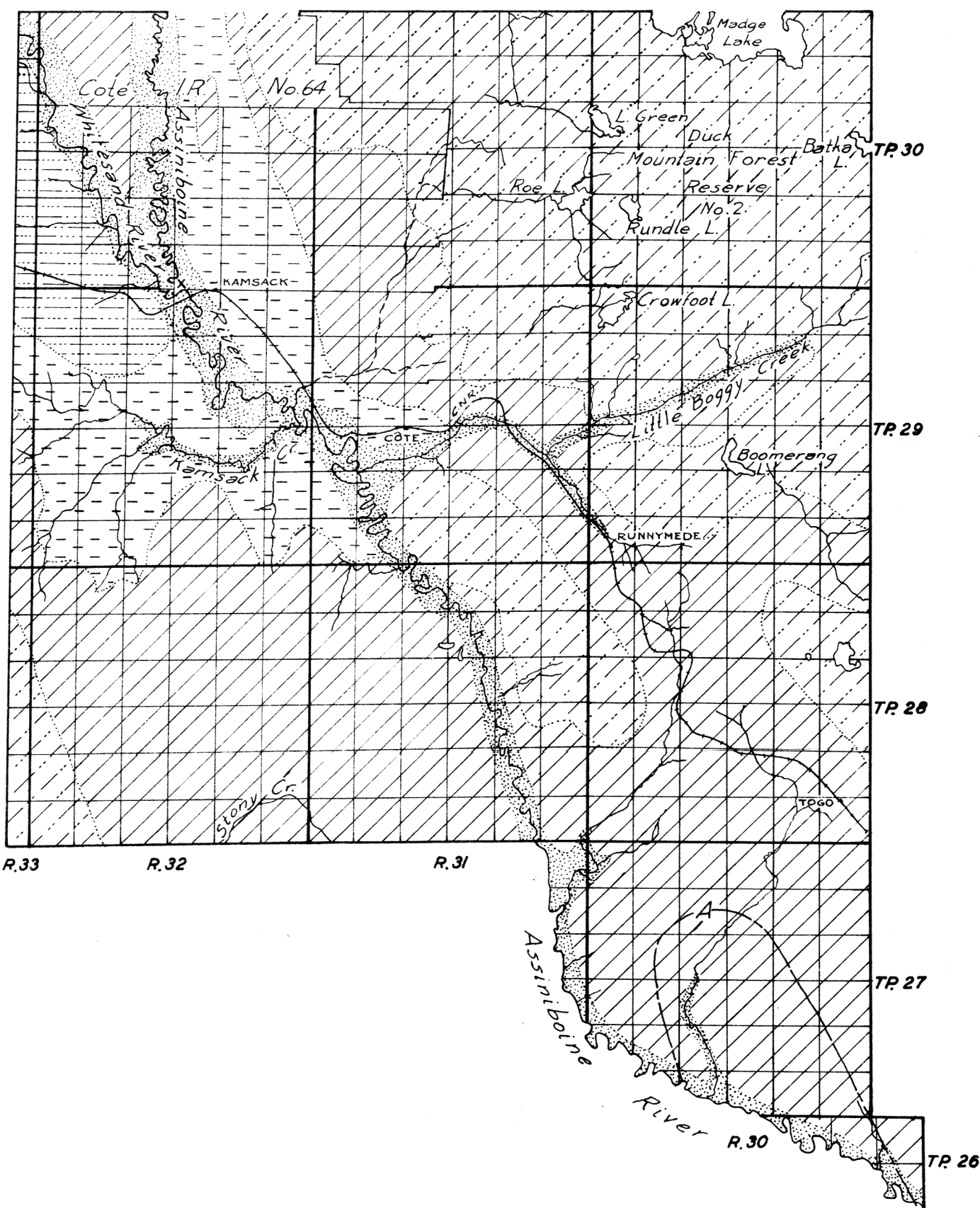


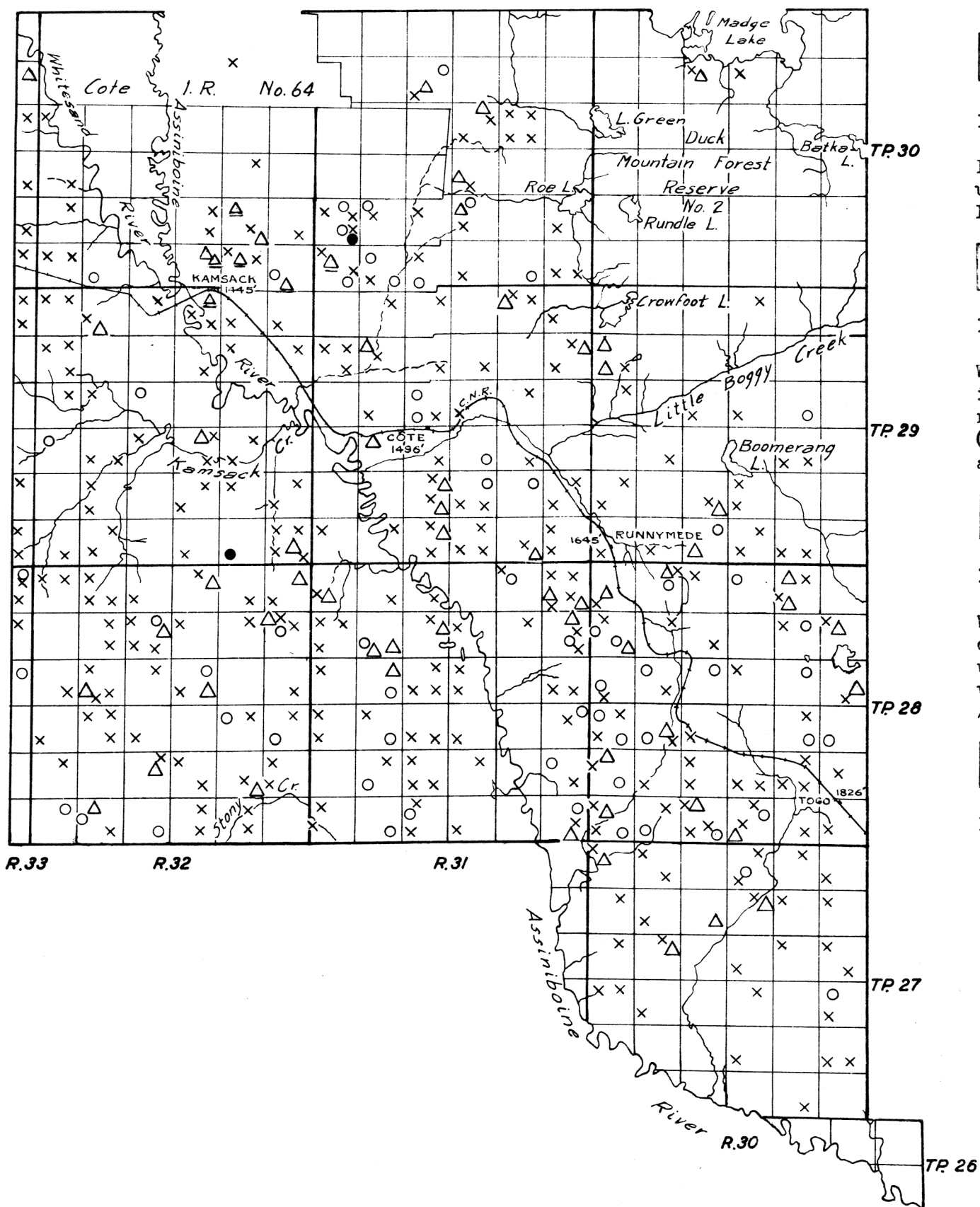
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF COTE NO-271, SASKATCHEWAN

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

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles

- Recent stream deposits in which small supplies of usable water may be obtained at shallow depth
- Glacial lake sands in which small supplies of water are obtained in the thicker deposits at depths of 14 to 28 feet
- Glacial lake clays in which very small supplies of highly mineralized water are obtained from pockets of sand of small areal extent at depths of 10 to 25 feet
- Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which supplies of mineralized water are obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 10 to 120 feet
- Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 10 to 80 feet
- Boundary of an area in which small supplies of water are obtained from thick beds of sand and gravel at depths of 100 to 150 feet
- Outcrop of bedrock

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