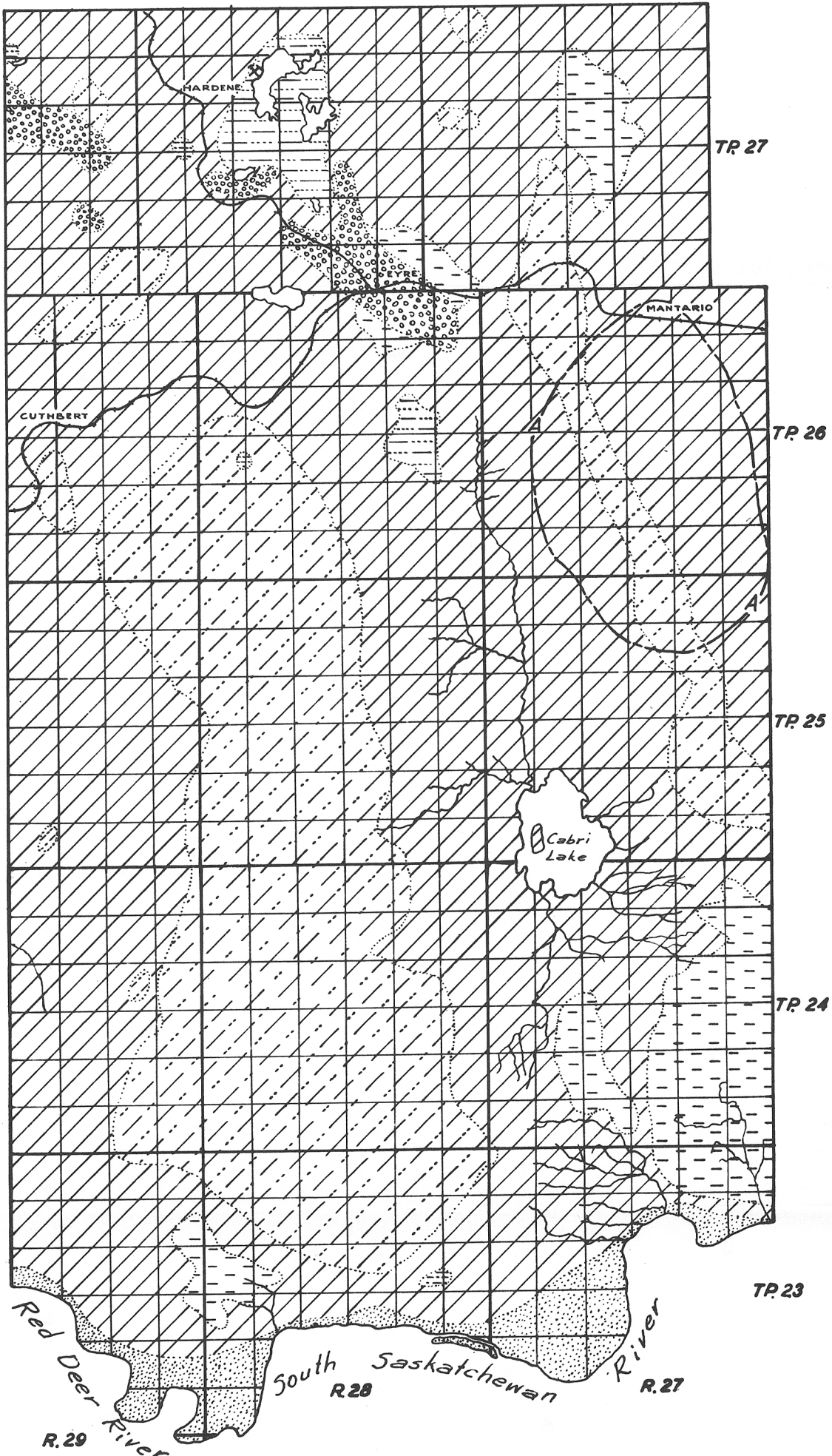


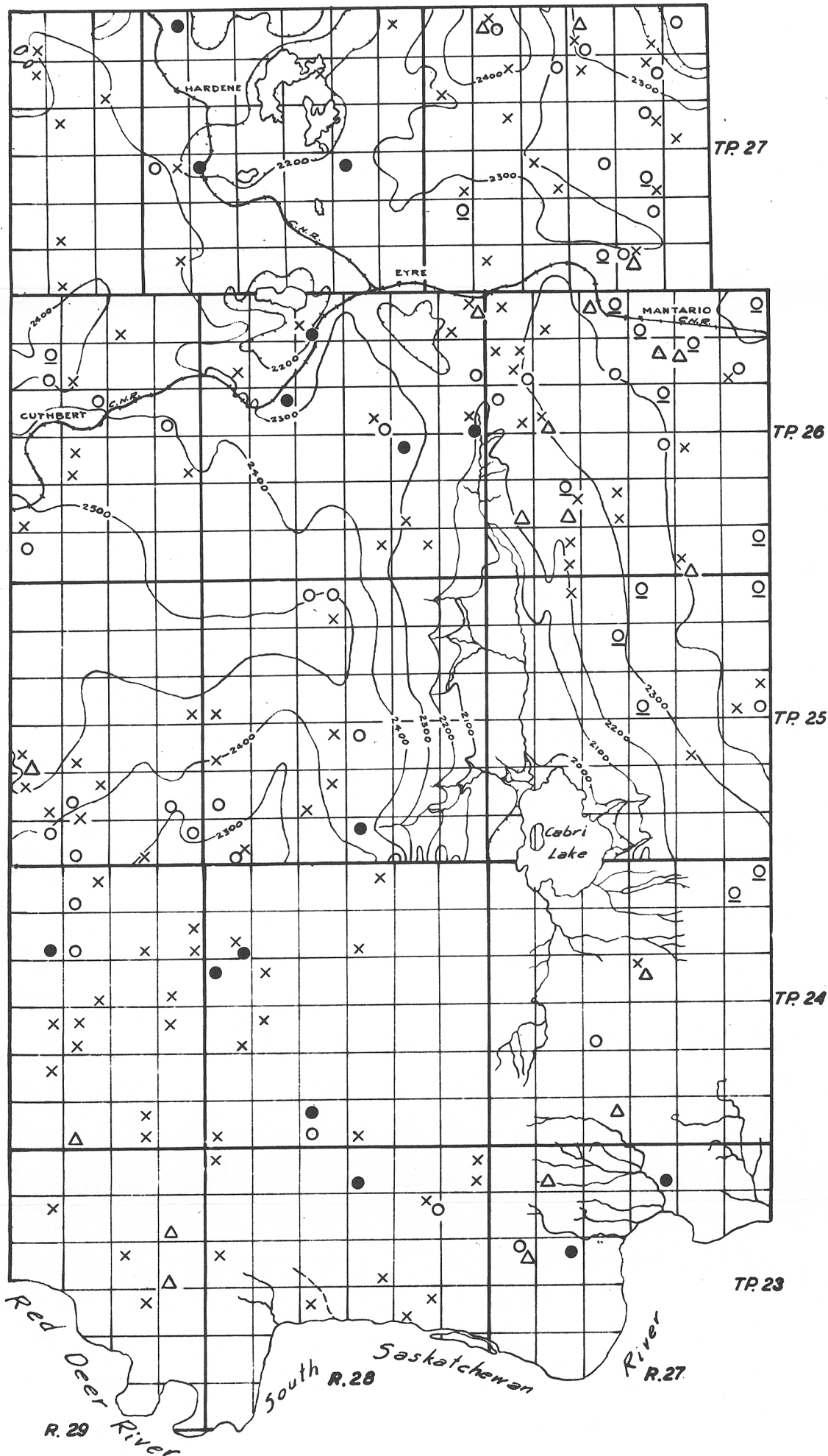
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MANTARIO NO-262, SASKATCHEWAN

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

Scale of miles

Dune sand from which water should be obtained at shallow depth

Stream deposits from which water should be obtained at shallow depth

Glacial lake sands from which water should be obtained at shallow depth

Glacial lake clays which contain little or no water **NOTE:** Water may be obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay

Glacial sands and gravels (glacial outwash) from which water should be obtained at shallow depth

Areas of knolls and depressions in the glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 20 to 85 feet

Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 20 to 192 feet

Boundary of area in which water is obtained from the Belly River formation at depths of 274 to 370 feet or at elevations of 1932 to 1983 feet above sea-level

Sodium sulphate mine

NOTE:
The Belly River formation is thought to underlie 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)