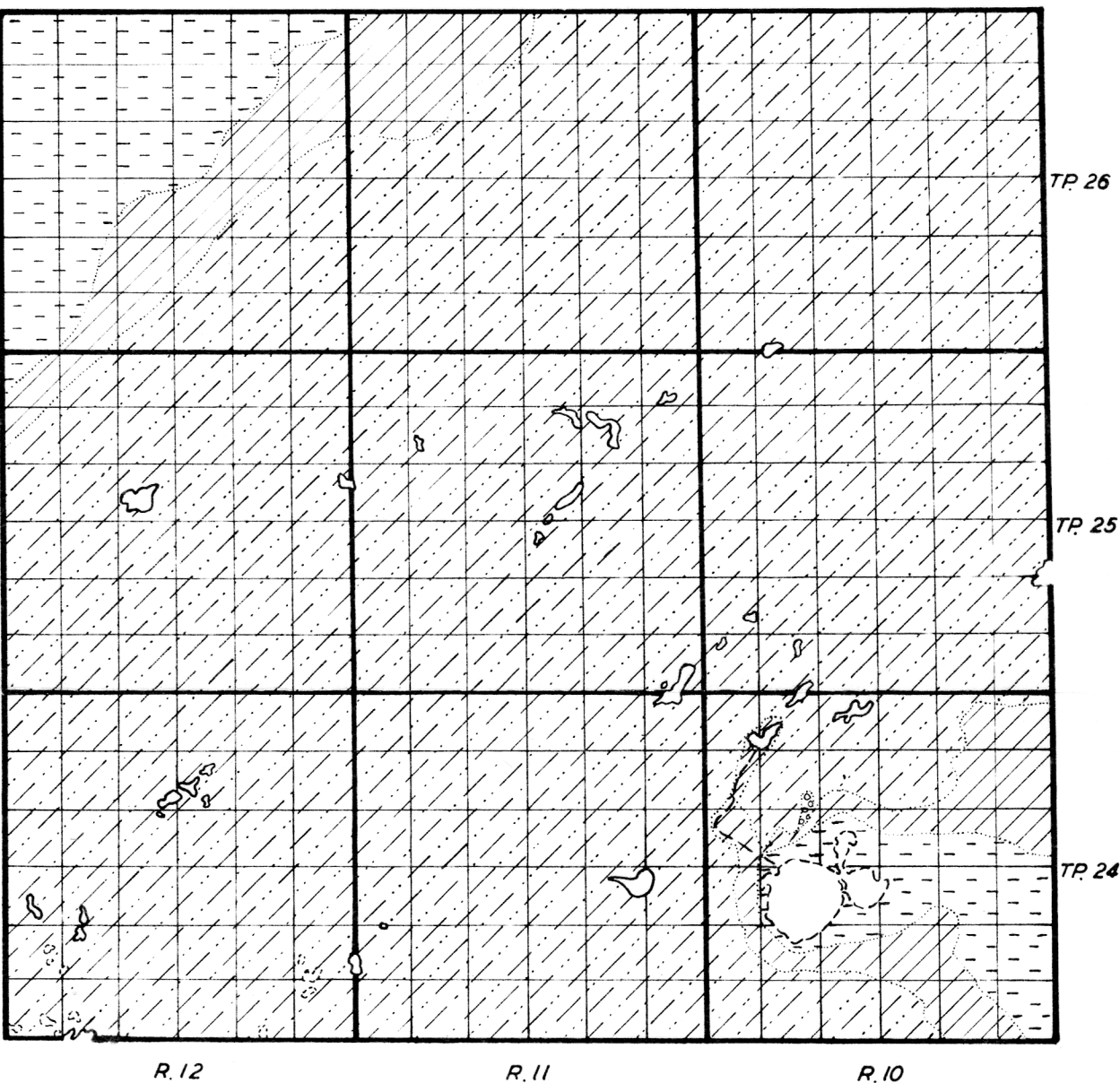


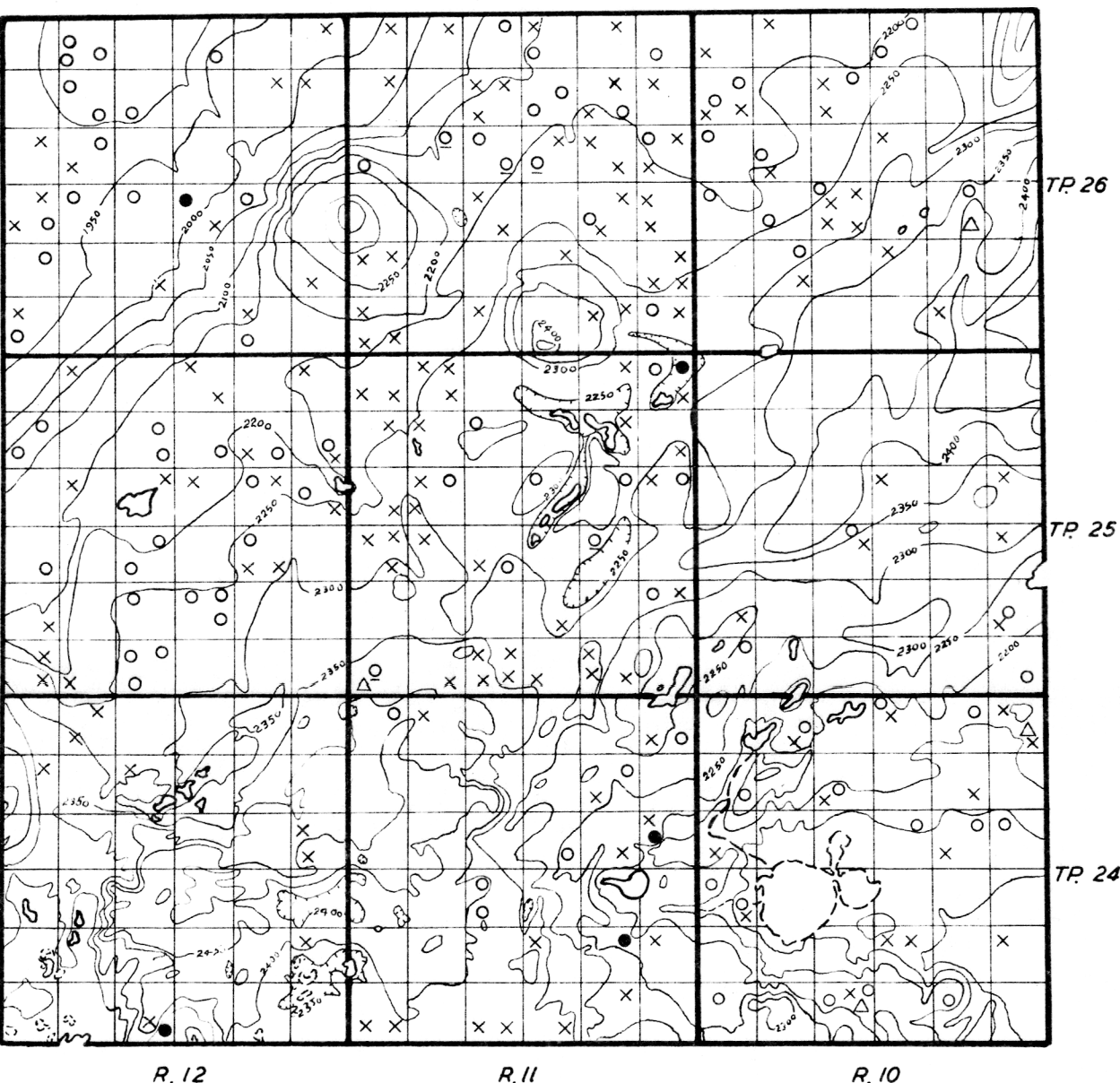
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF KING GEORGE NO-256, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1



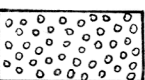
Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

FIGURE 2

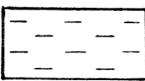


Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply

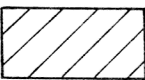
0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles



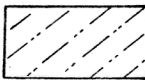
Dune sand in which water of good quality is found within 25 feet of the surface



Glacial lake clay which yields very little water **NOTE:** Water is obtained in this area from sand and gravel pockets in the underlying boulder clay

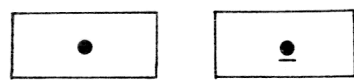


Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is found in pockets or lenses of gravel and sand at depths of 6 to 128 feet



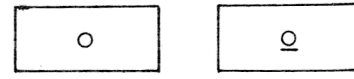
Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is found in widely distributed beds and pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 4 to 287 feet

NOTE:
The Bearpaw formation underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality



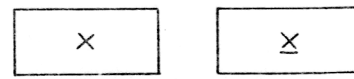
Well class 1
In drift In bedrock

Flowing wells (These are usually designated as Flowing Artesian wells)



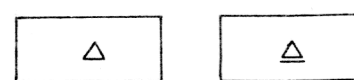
Well class 2
In drift In bedrock

Wells in which the water is under pressure but does not rise to the surface (These are usually designated as Non-flowing Artesian wells)

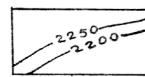


Well class 3
In drift In bedrock

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)