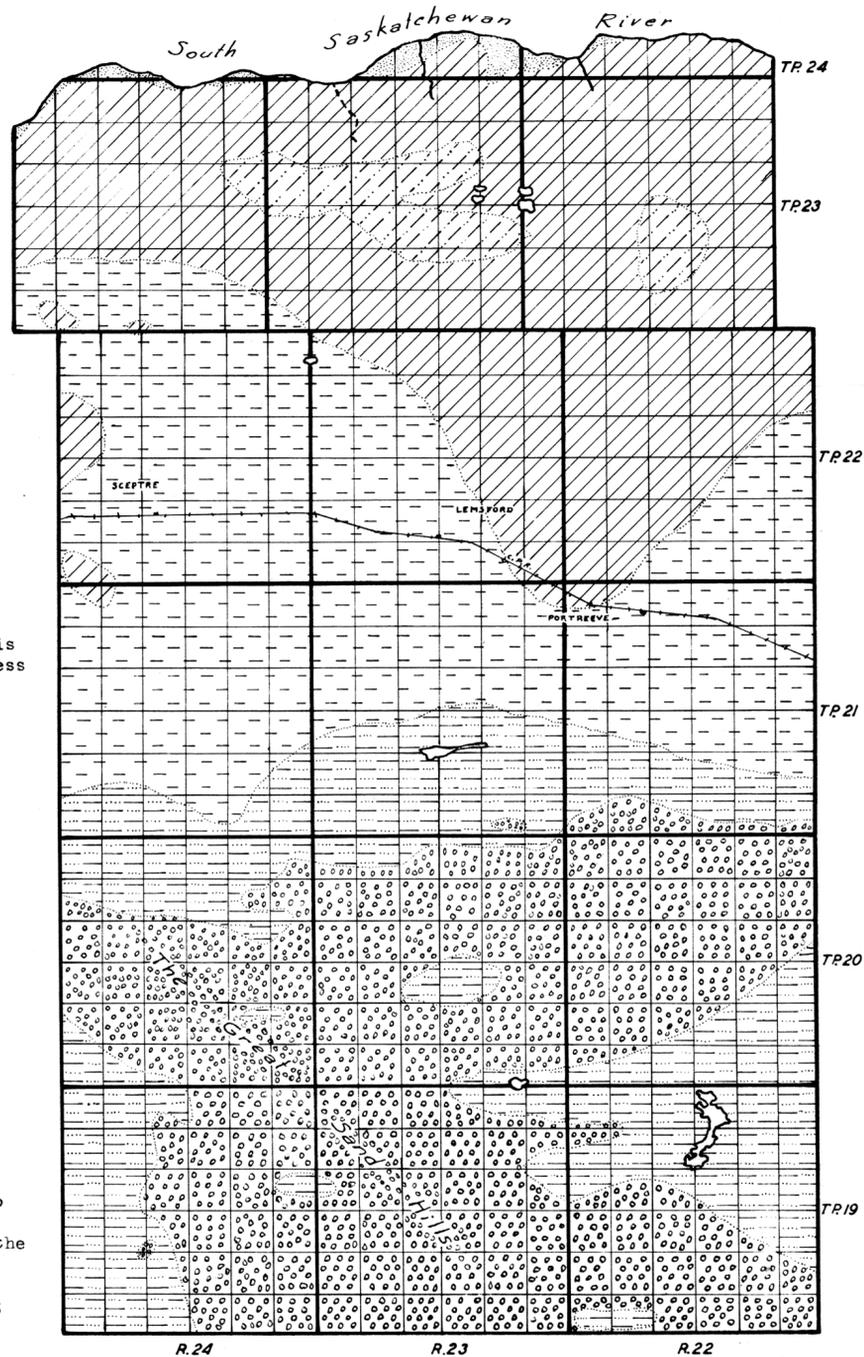


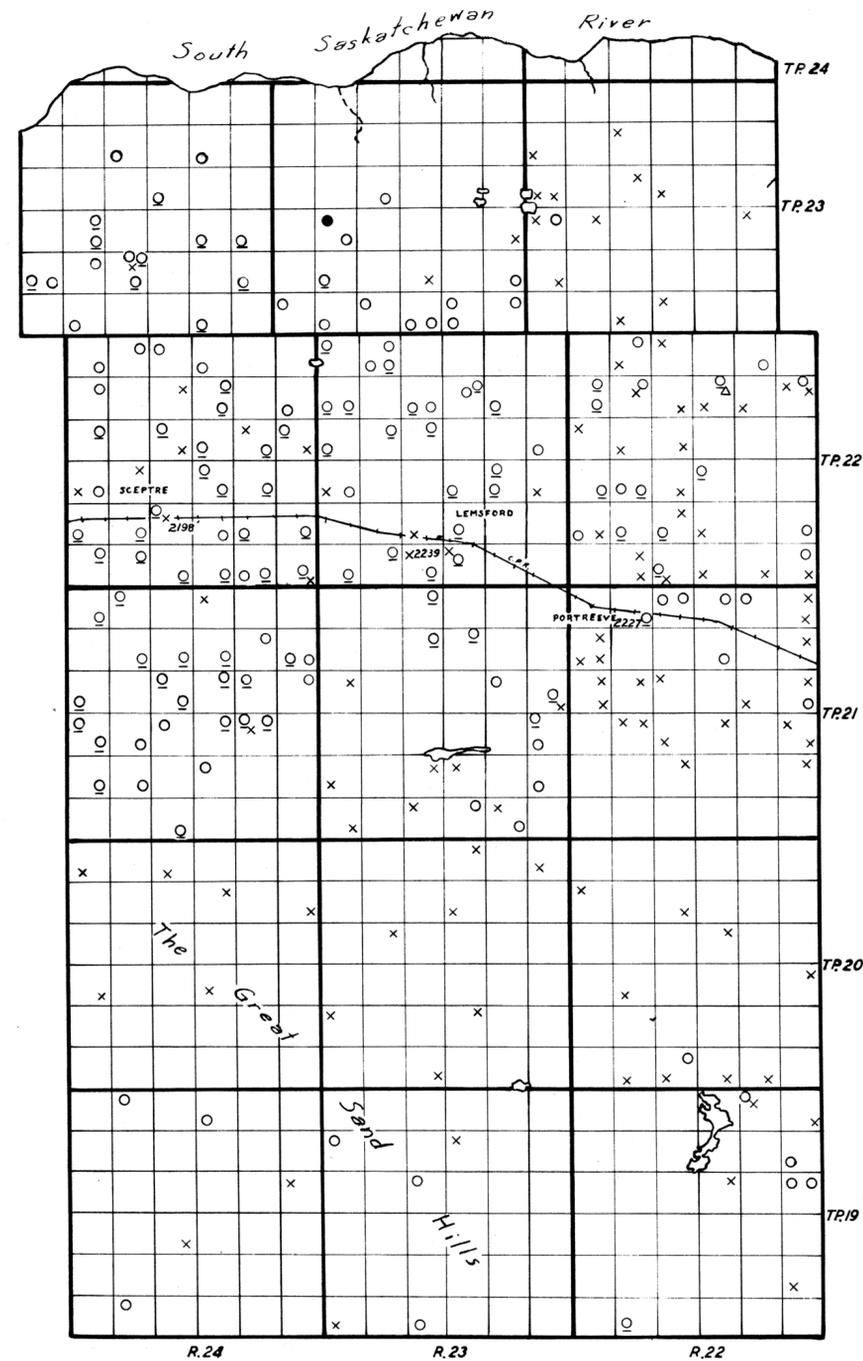
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF CLINWORTH NO-230, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

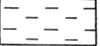
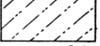


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

FIGURE 2



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

-  Recent dune sands in which water may be obtained at depths of 15 feet or less **NOTE:** Water is also obtained from the underlying lake sands and boulder clay
-  Recent stream deposits in which water may be obtained at shallow depths
-  Glacial lake sands in which water is obtained at depths of 25 feet or less
-  Glacial lake clay, 5 to 30 feet in thickness, which does not yield water **NOTE:** Water is obtained in this area from sand pockets in the underlying boulder clay
-  Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from sand and gravel pockets at depths of 30 feet or less
-  Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained from pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 10 to 265 feet

NOTE:
The Bearpaw formation is thought to underlie the glacial drift in the central and southern parts of the municipality, and the Belly River formation probably underlies the glacial drift in the northern part; the boundary between the two formations is not known

-  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

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles