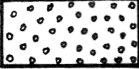
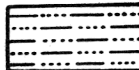
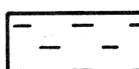


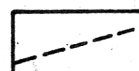
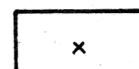
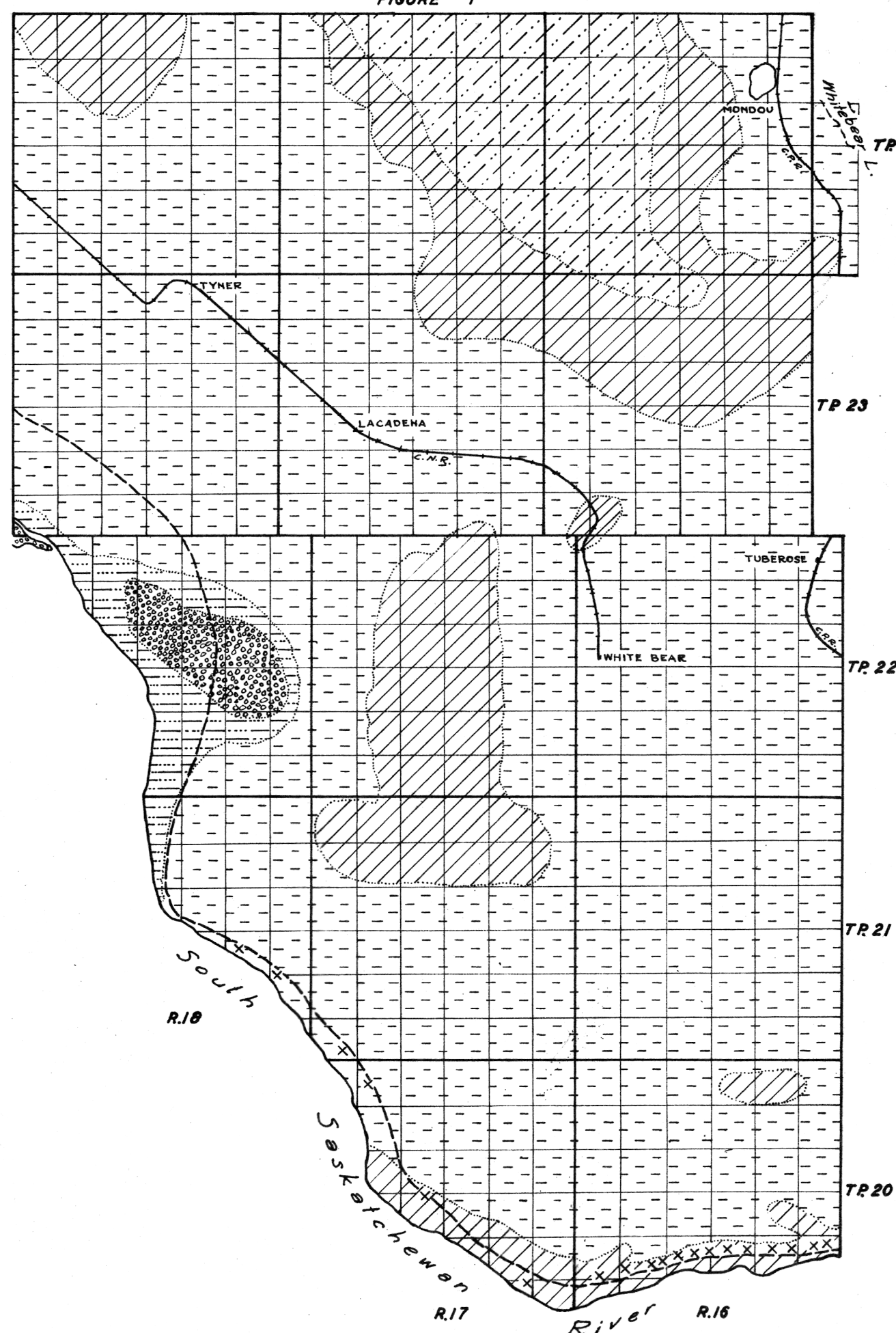


RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF LACADENA NO-228, SASKATCHEWAN

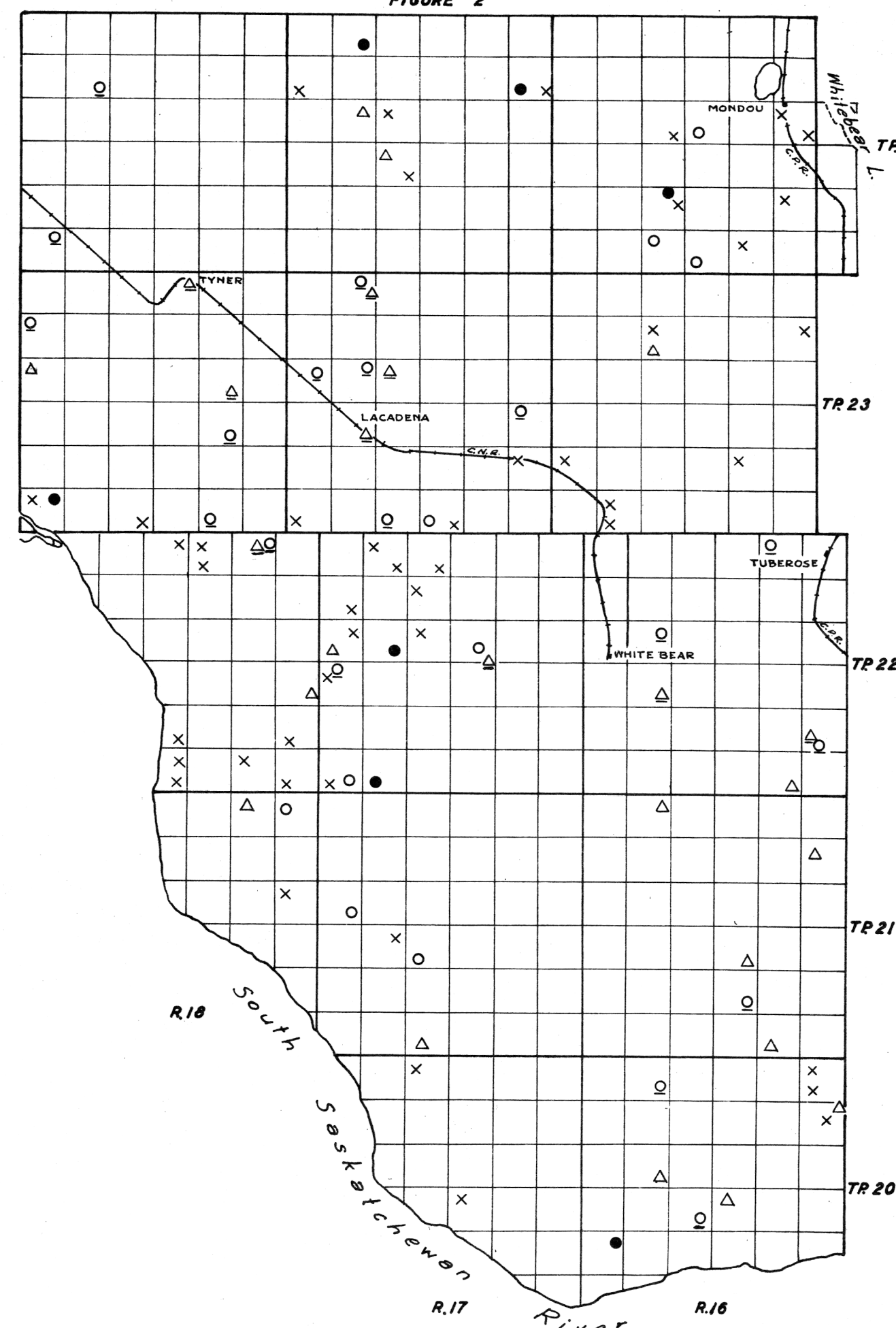
FIGURE 1

-  Recent dune sand which may contain shallow depths
-  Glacial lake sands in which water is obtained at shallow depths
-  Glacial lake clay which yields little or no water. NOTE: Water may be obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay
-  Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 35 feet or less
-  Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 7 to 167 feet
-  Approximate geological boundary between the Bearpaw formation on the northeast and the Belly River formation on the southwest
-  Outcrop of bedrock

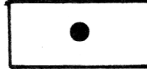

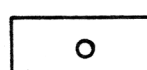
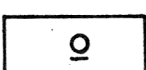
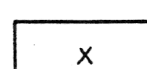
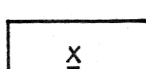
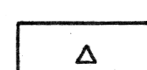
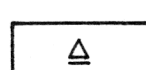


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

FIGURE 2



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

-  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