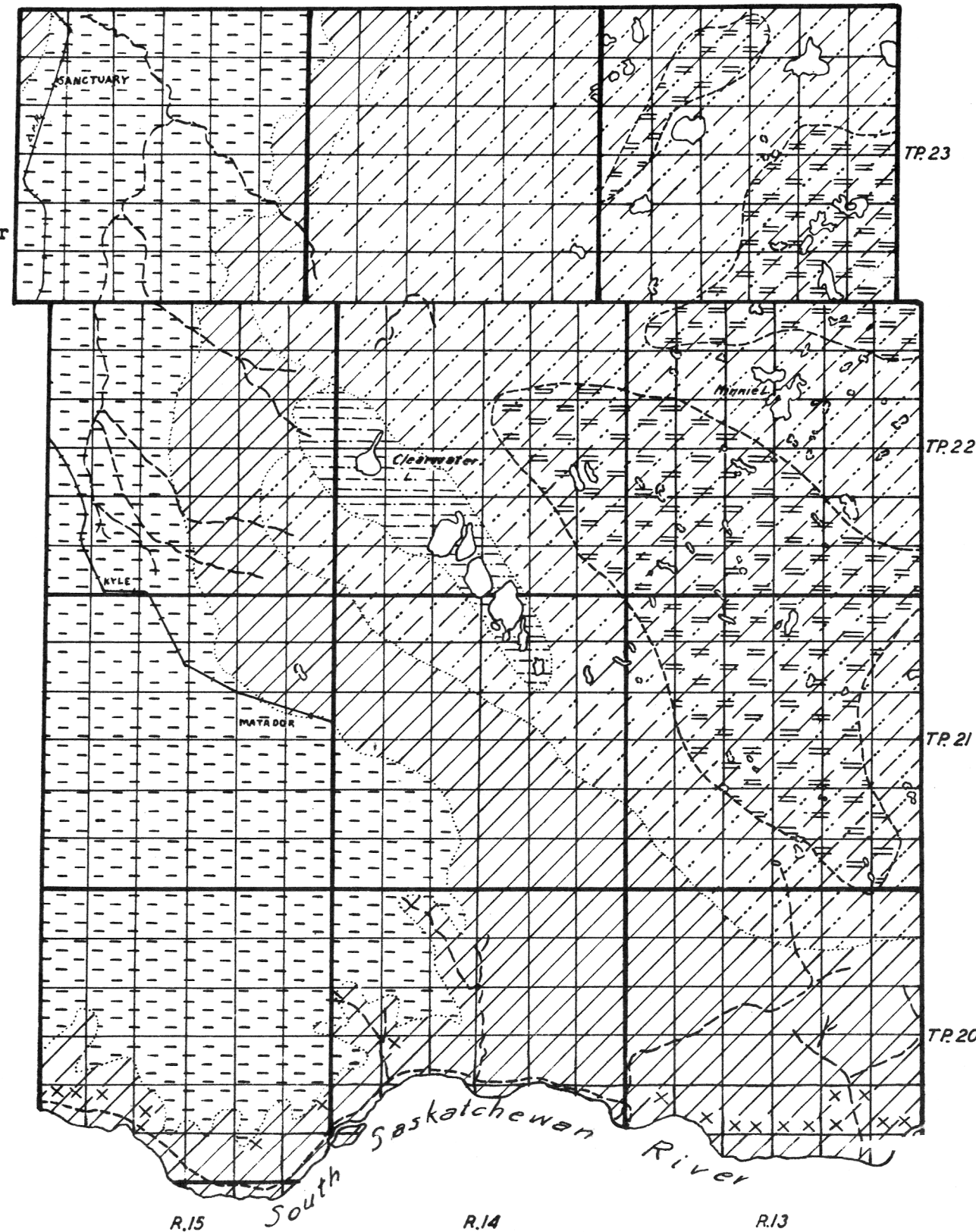


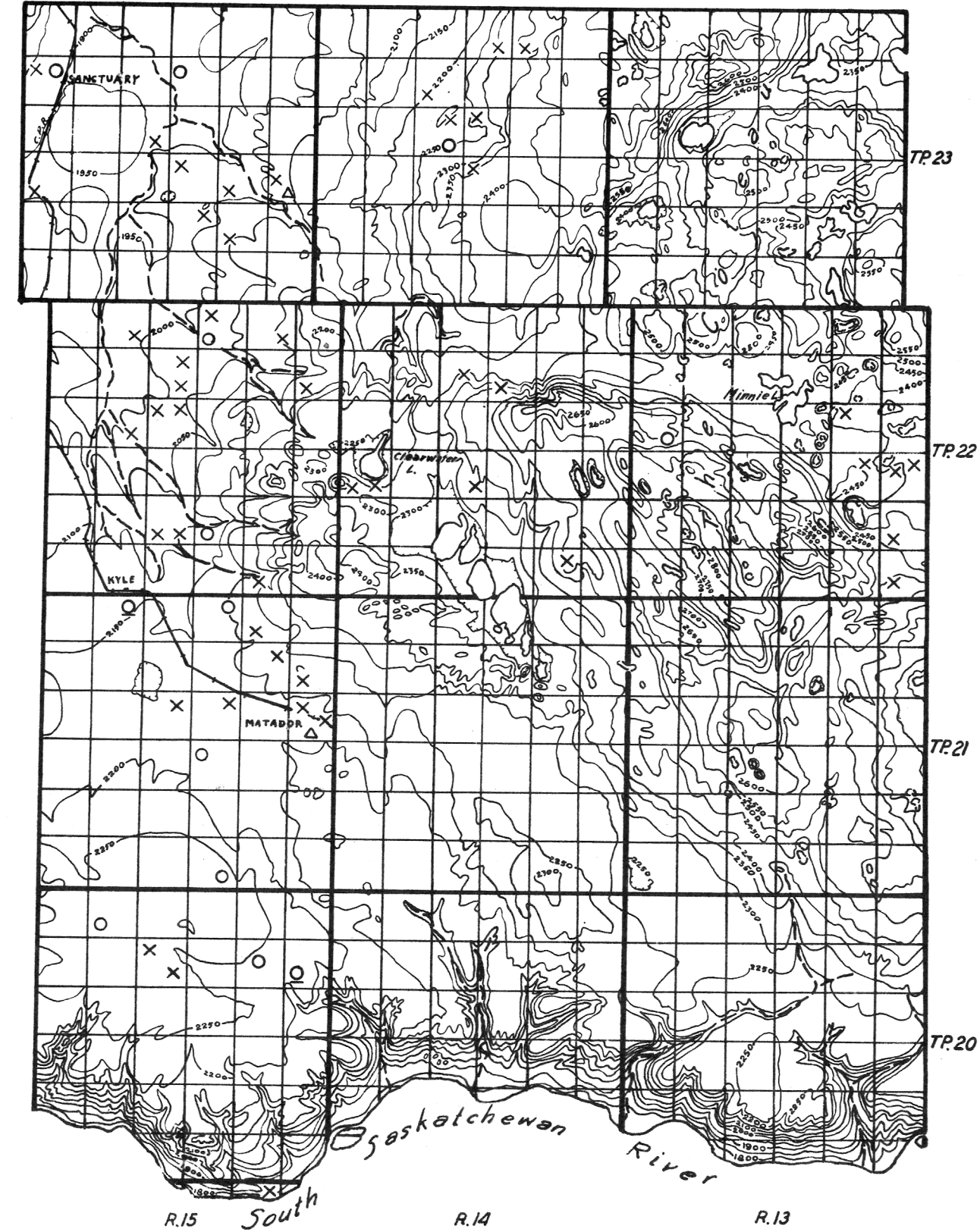
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF.....NO-227, SASKATCHEWAN

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

Glacial lake clays in which small supplies of water are obtained from beds of sand at depths of 10 to 20 feet. **NOTE:** Larger supplies of water are obtained in this lake clay area at greater depths from pockets of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay

Glacial outwash sands and gravels in which moderate supplies of water of good quality are found at depths of 5 to 10 feet

Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water of good quality occurs in lenses and pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 10 to 30 feet

Boulder clay or glacial till in which moderate supplies of water are found in discontinuous beds of sand and gravel at depths of 10 to 55 feet

Areas in which the Eastend formation underlies the glacial drift

NOTE: In areas in which only drift symbols are shown the Bearpaw formation underlies the drift except in the bottom of South Saskatchewan River valley in ranges 14 and 15 where the Belly River formation underlies the drift

Geological boundary

Outcrop of bedrock

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)

Scale of miles