



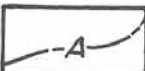
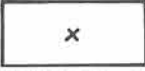
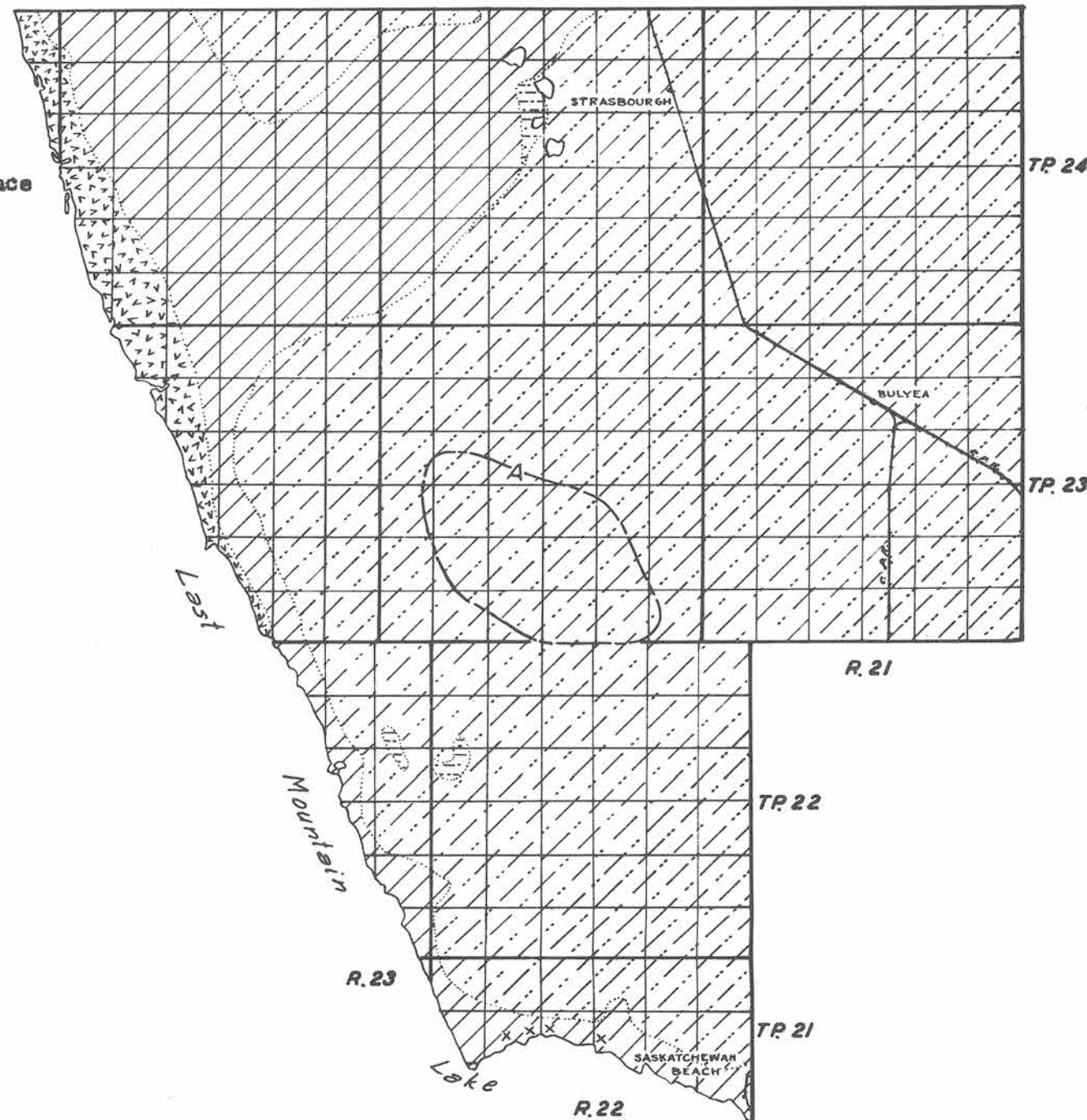


# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MCKILLOP NO-220, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

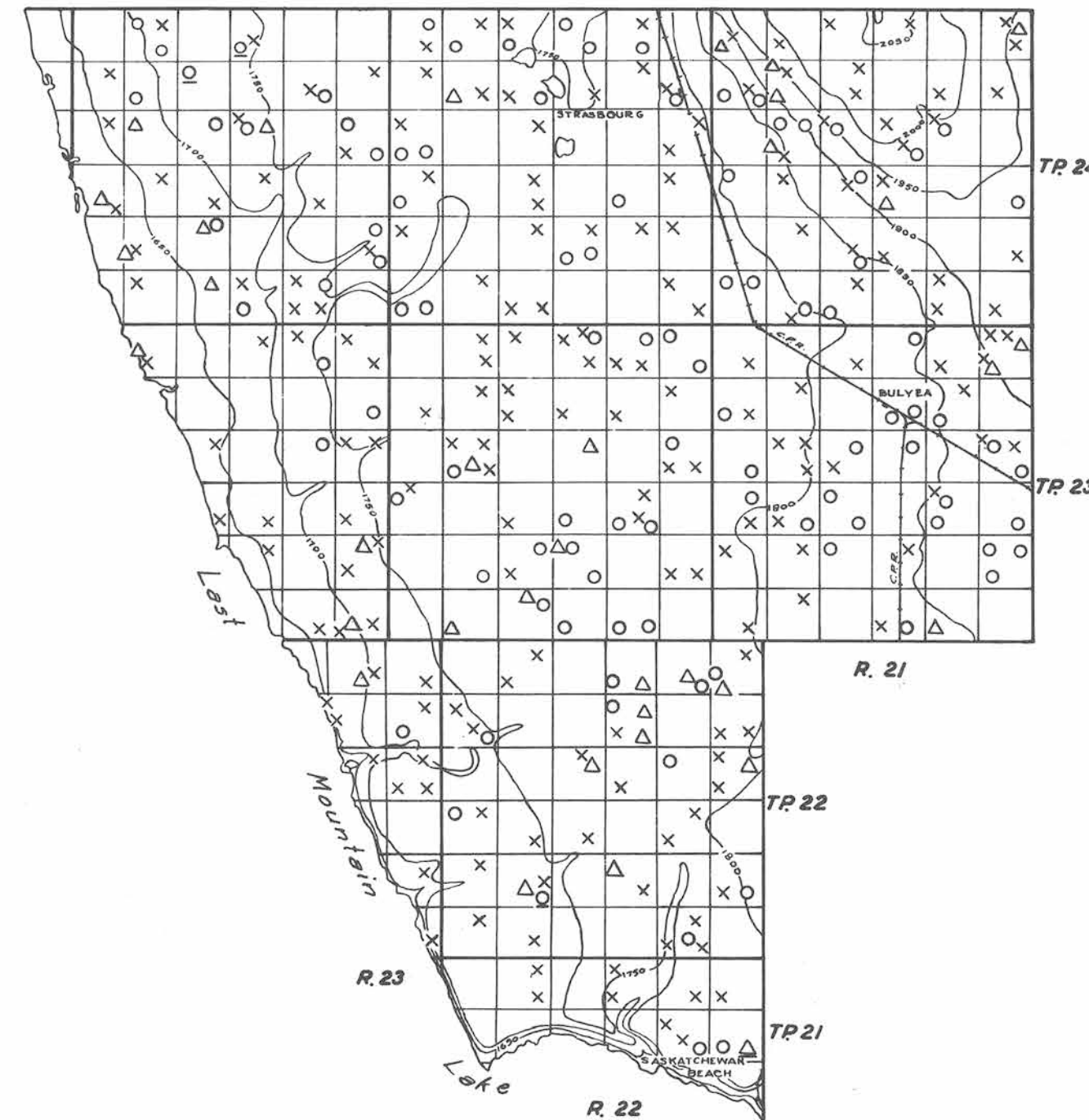
-  Recent lake sands in which water is obtained within 25 feet of the surface
-  Glacial outwash sands and gravels in which water may be obtained
-  Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 8 to 340 feet
-  Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water is obtained from sand and gravel pockets at depths of 10 to 100 feet
-  Boundary of area in which water is obtained from a sand aquifer at depths of 150 to 336 feet
-  Outcrop of bedrock

**NOTE:**  
The Marine Shale series underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality

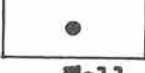

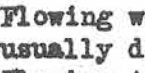

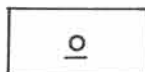
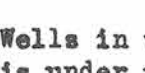
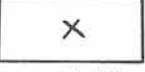
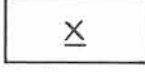
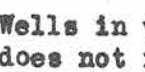
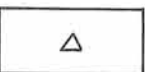
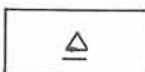
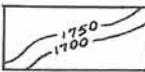


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

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
-  Contours (interval 50 feet)

Scale of miles