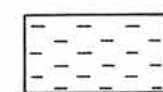


RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF TULLYMET NO-216, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1



Glacial lake clays in which no water is obtained. **NOTE:** Small to moderate supplies of water may be obtained from pockets of sand and gravel in the underlying glacial drift at depths of 7 to 40 feet



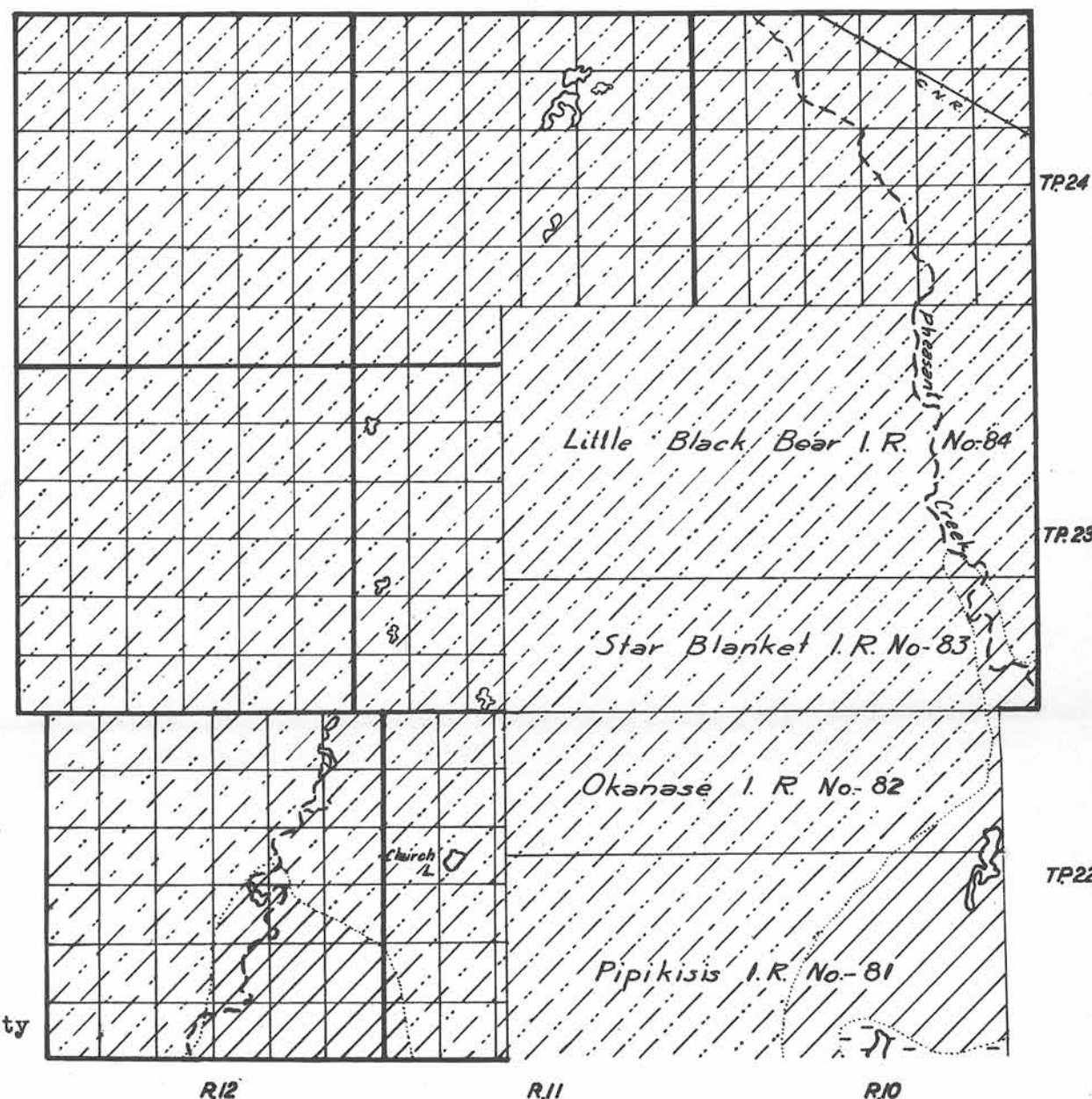
Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine), in which small to moderate supplies of water are obtained from pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 6 to 40 feet



Boulder clay or glacial till in which small supplies of water are obtained from pockets of sand at depths of 8 to 25 feet

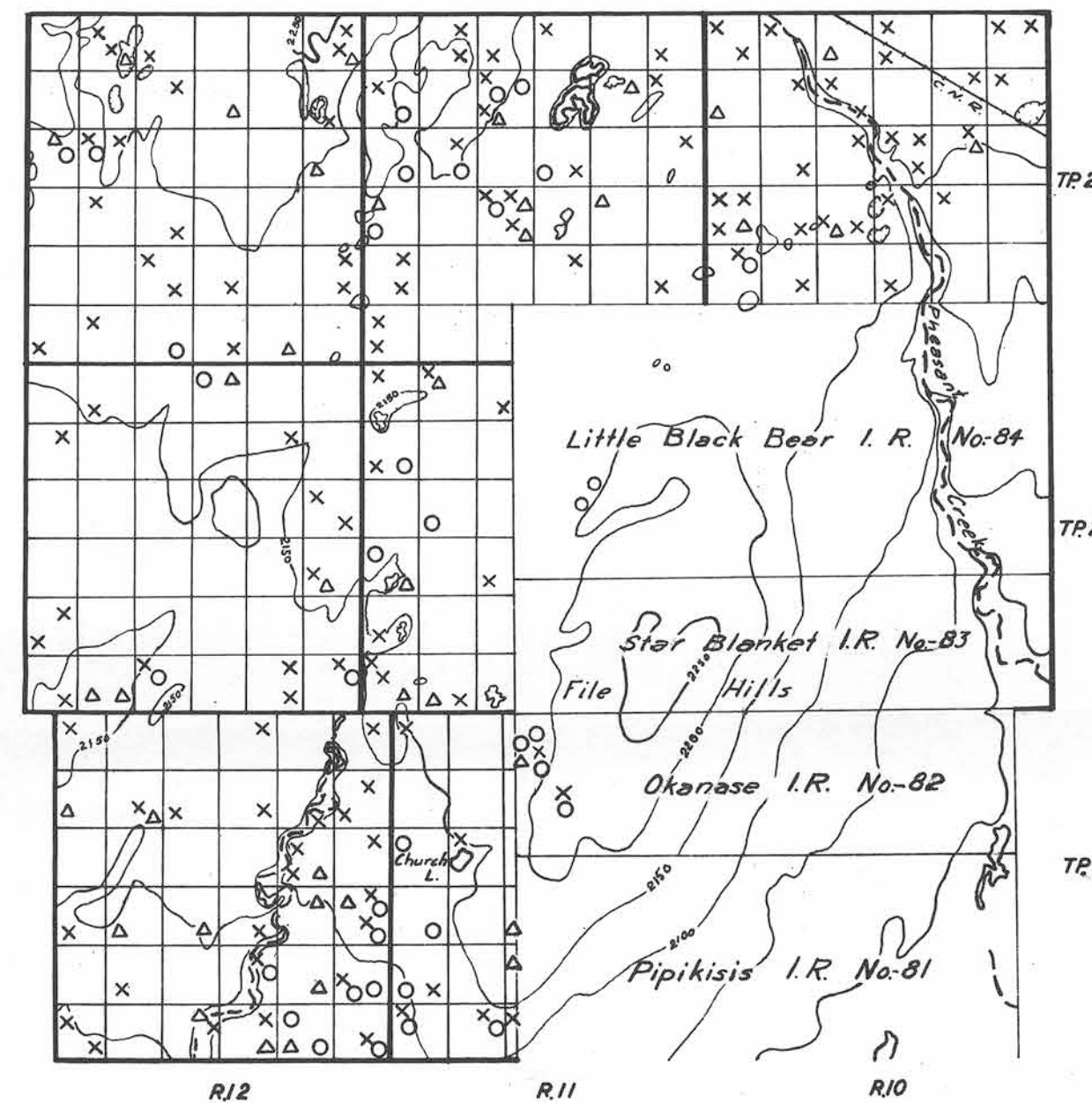
NOTE:
Abundant supplies of highly mineralized water under pressure are obtained from discontinuous beds of sand and gravel in the glacial drift at depths of 50 to 320 feet.

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)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles