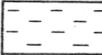
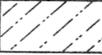
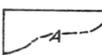
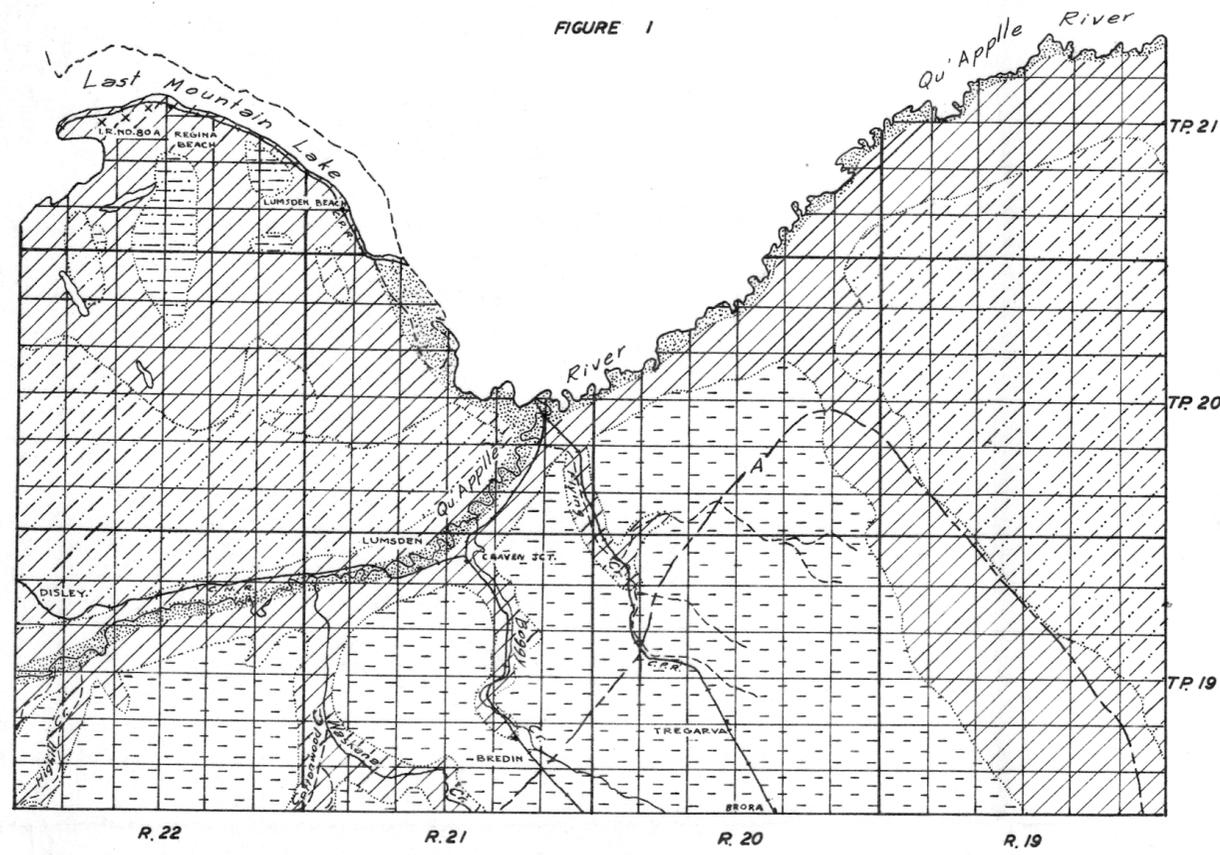


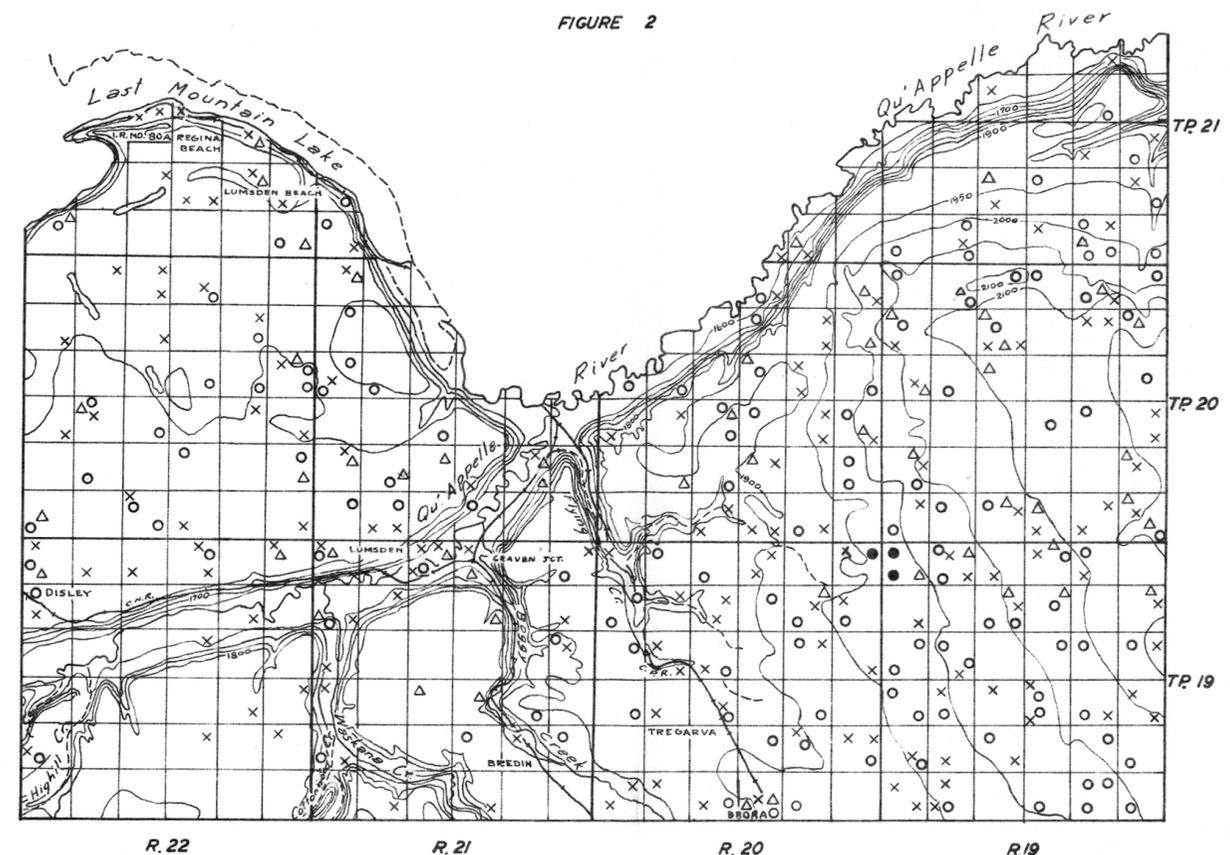
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF LUMSDEN NO-189, SASKATCHEWAN

-  Recent stream deposits in which water is obtained at depths of less than 25 feet
-  Glacial lake clay in which water is seldom obtained **NOTE:** Water is obtained from pockets of sand and gravel in the underlying glacial till
-  Glacial outwash sands and gravels in which water is obtained at depths not exceeding 22 feet
-  Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained at depths not exceeding 275 feet
-  Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained at depths not exceeding 246 feet
-  Boundary of an area in which abundant supplies of water are obtained from deposits of sand and gravel at depths not exceeding 163 feet
-  Outcrop of bedrock

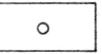
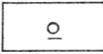
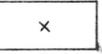
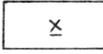
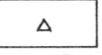
NOTE:
The Marine Shale series underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality

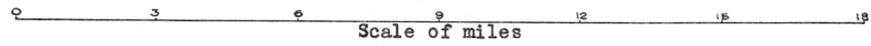


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs



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)



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