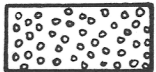
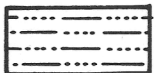


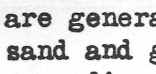
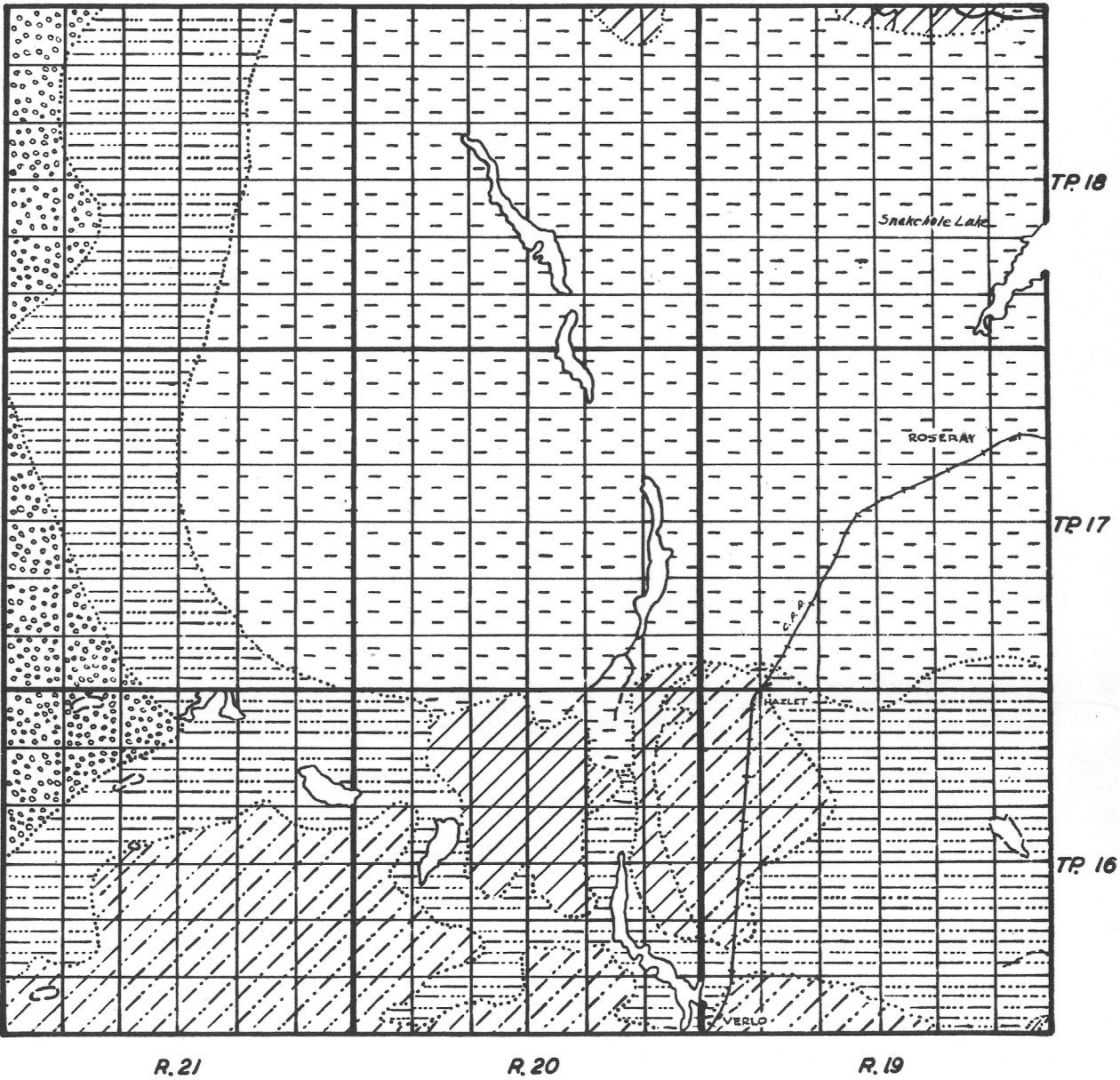


RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF PITTVILLE NO-169, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

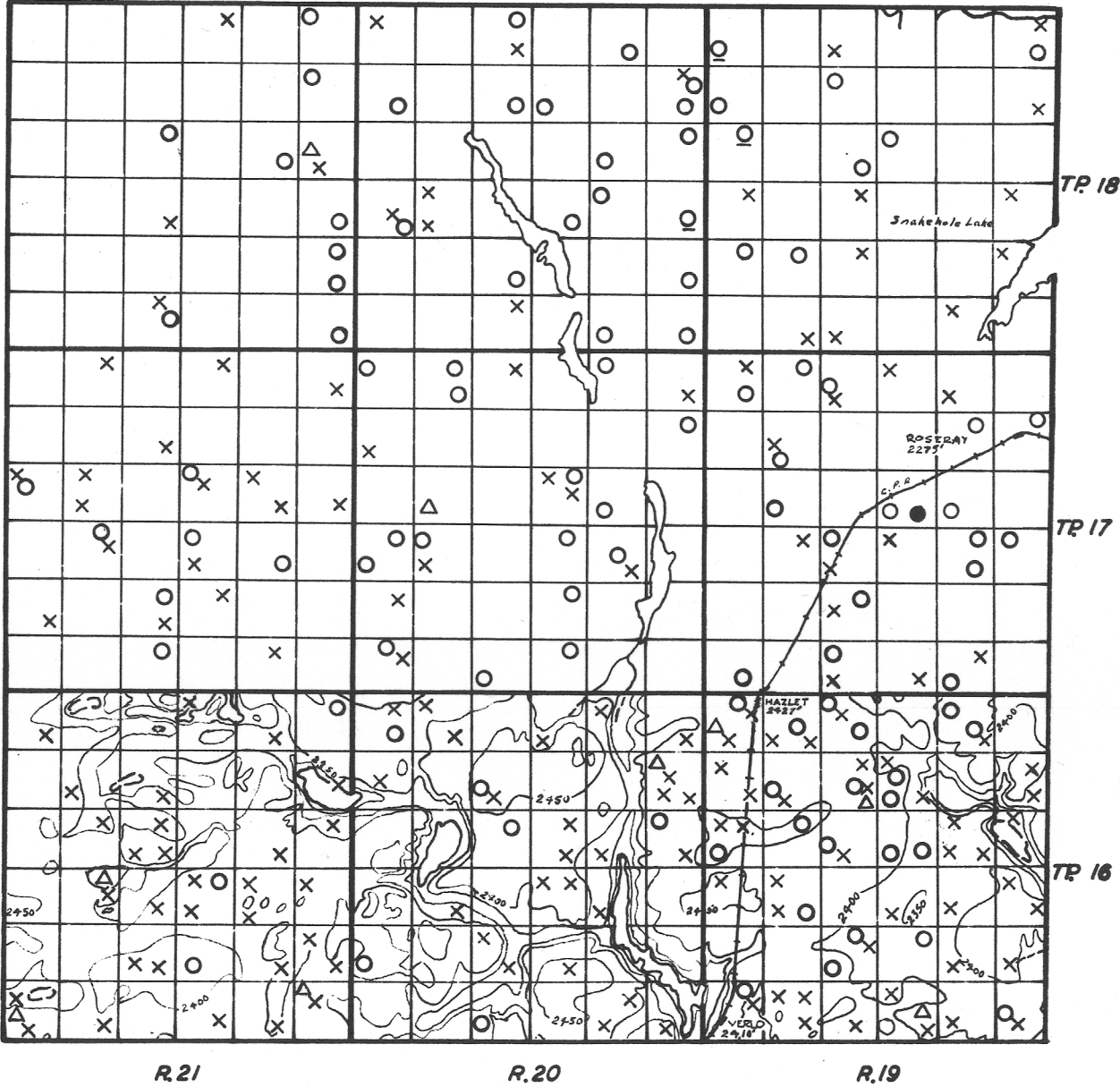
-  Area of recent dune sand in which water is generally obtained at depths less than 25 feet
-  Glacial lake sands in which water is obtained at depths usually less than 20 feet
-  Glacial lake clays which extend to depths of 5 to 30 feet and from which very little water can be obtained
-  Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which adequate supplies of drinkable water are generally obtained from scattered sand and gravel pockets at depths not exceeding 40 feet
-  Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which adequate supplies of water are obtained from pockets and beds of sand and gravel at depths of 20 to 250 feet

NOTE:
The Bearpaw formation underlies the glacial drift throughout the entire municipality

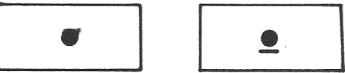
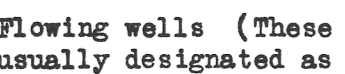

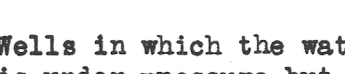
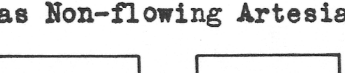
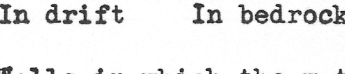
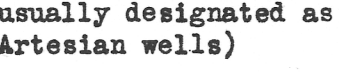
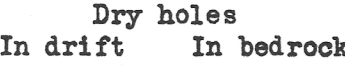


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

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)