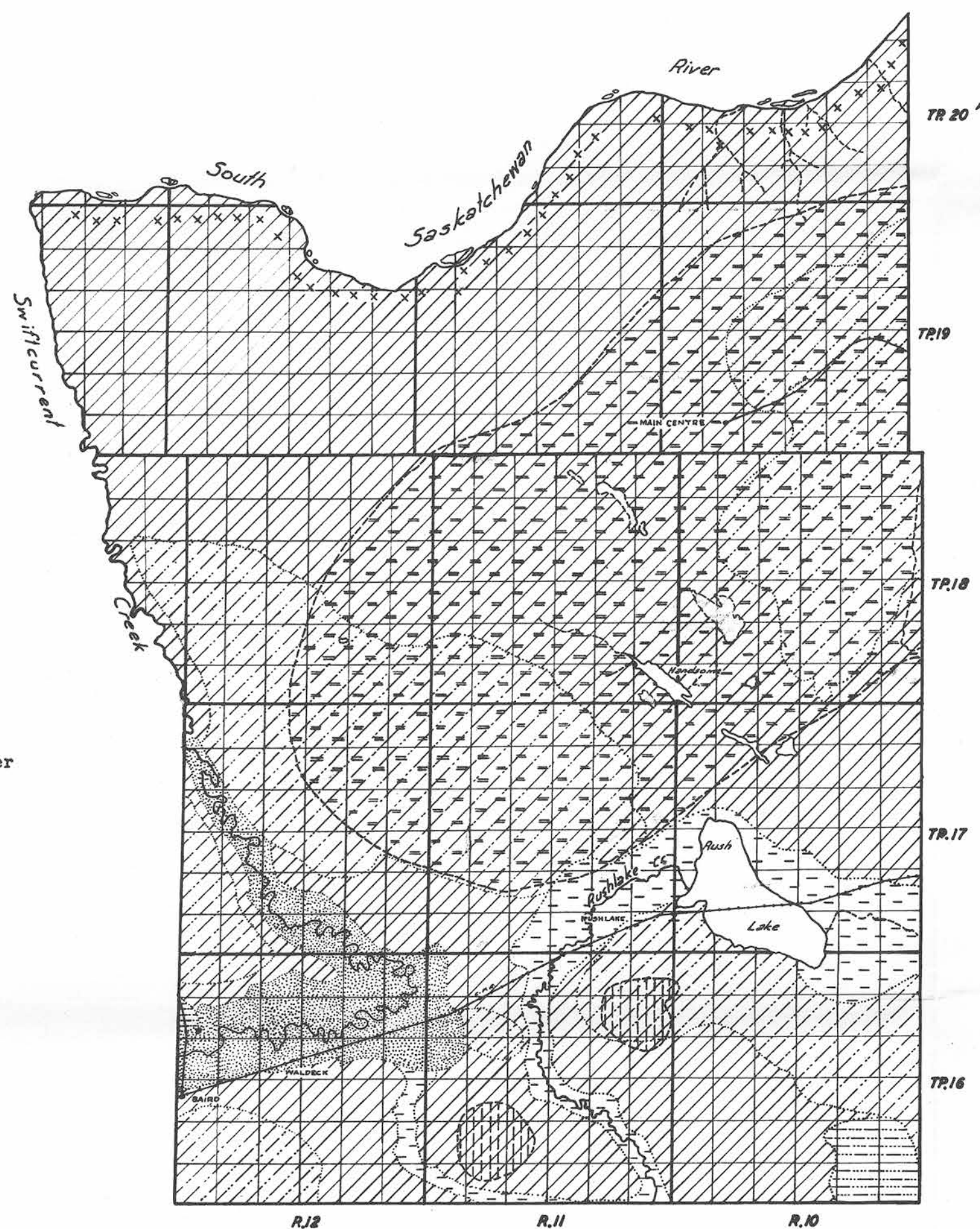


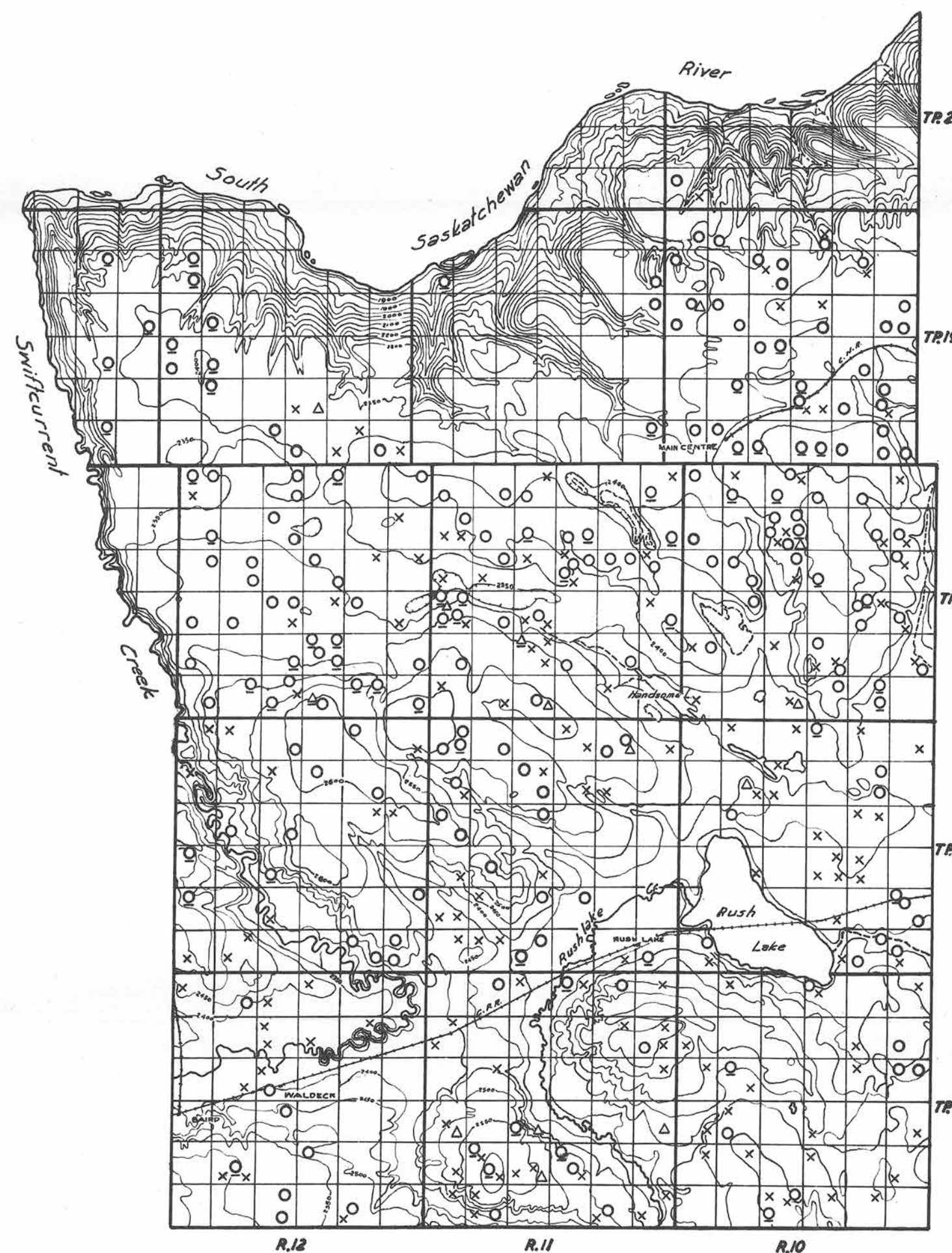
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF EXCELSIOR NO-166, SASKATCHEWAN

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

- Recent stream deposits in which small supplies of water occur at depths less than 25 feet
- Glacial lake sands and gravels in which water is found at depths less than 45 feet
- Glacial lake clays which contain little water NOTE: Water can be obtained in this area in sands or gravels in the underlying boulder clay
- Glacial outwash sands and gravels in which water will probably be found at depths of less than 25 feet
- Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water that is generally "alkaline" is found in lenses or pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 5 to 170 feet
- Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water that is generally "alkaline" is found in discontinuous beds or pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 12 to 150 feet
- Area in which the Cypress Hills formation underlies the unconsolidated deposits
- Area in which the Eastend formation underlies the unconsolidated deposits

NOTE:
Where drift symbols only are used the Bearpaw 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