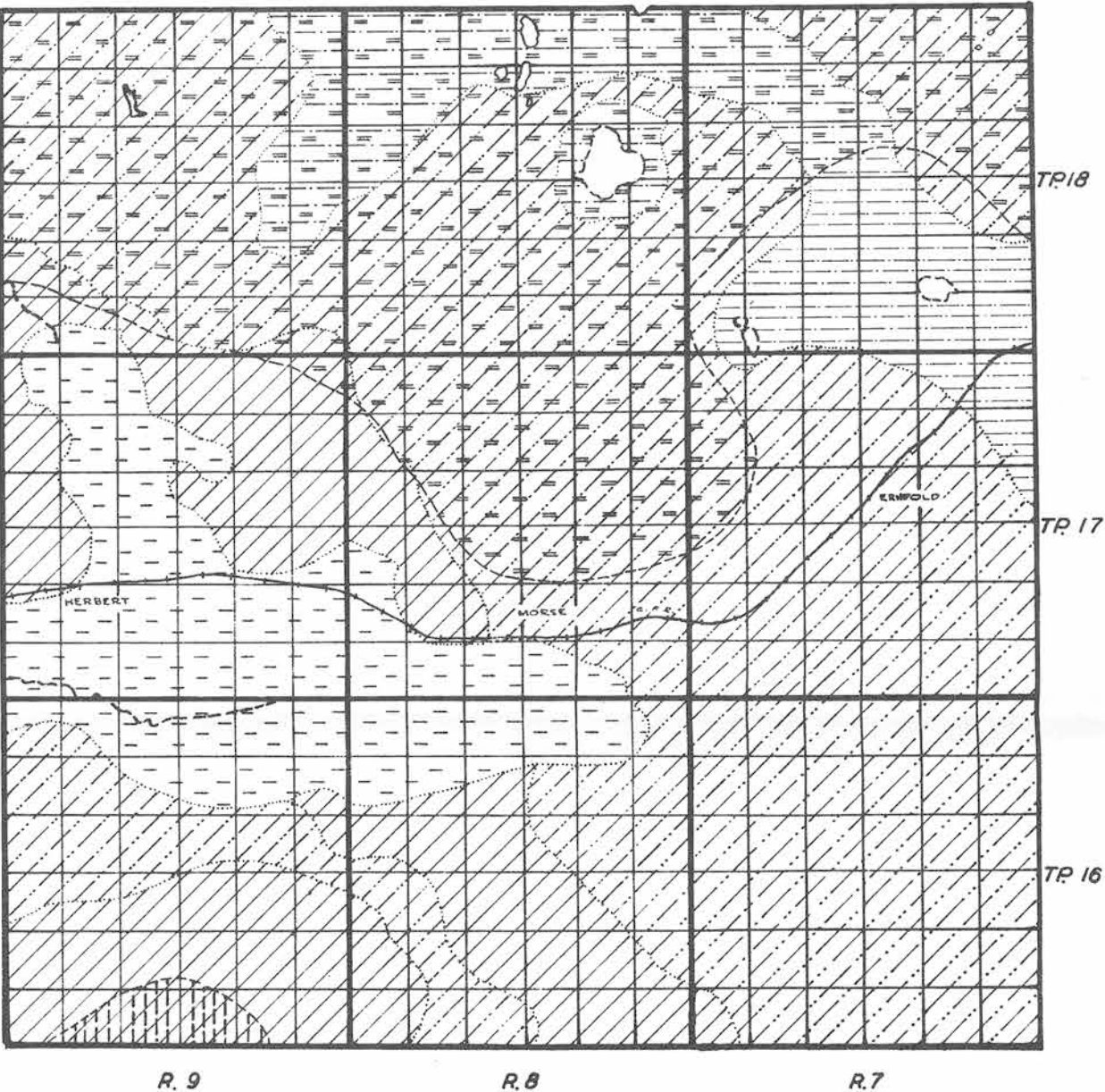


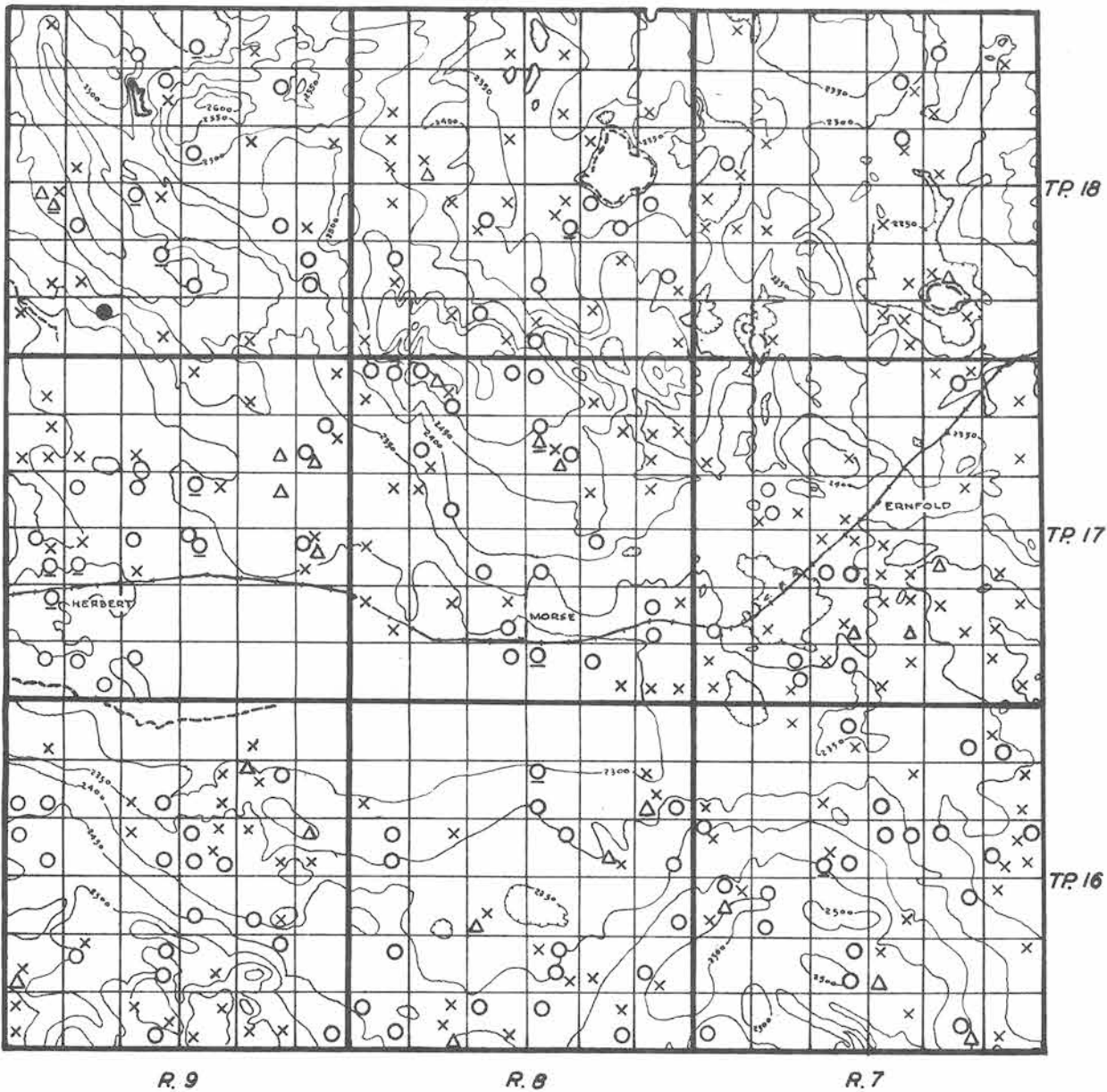
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MORSE NO-165, SASKATCHEWAN

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

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles

Glacial lake clays in which little
or no water occurs **NOTE:** Water in
this area may be obtained in the
underlying boulder clay or moraine

Glacial outwash sands and gravels
in which ground water may be
obtained within 25 feet of the surface

Area of knolls and depressions
in glacial drift (moraine) in which
water occurs in lenses or pockets
of sand or gravel at depths of 12
to 250 feet

Boulder clay or glacial till (till
plain) in which water occurs in
discontinuous beds of sand and gravel
at depths of 9 to 101 feet

Area underlain by Eastend formation

Area underlain by Cypress Hills
formation

NOTE:
Where drift symbols only are used the
Bearpaw formation underlies the drift

Geological boundary

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)