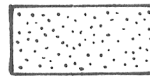
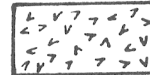
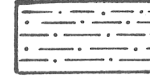

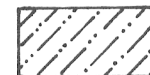


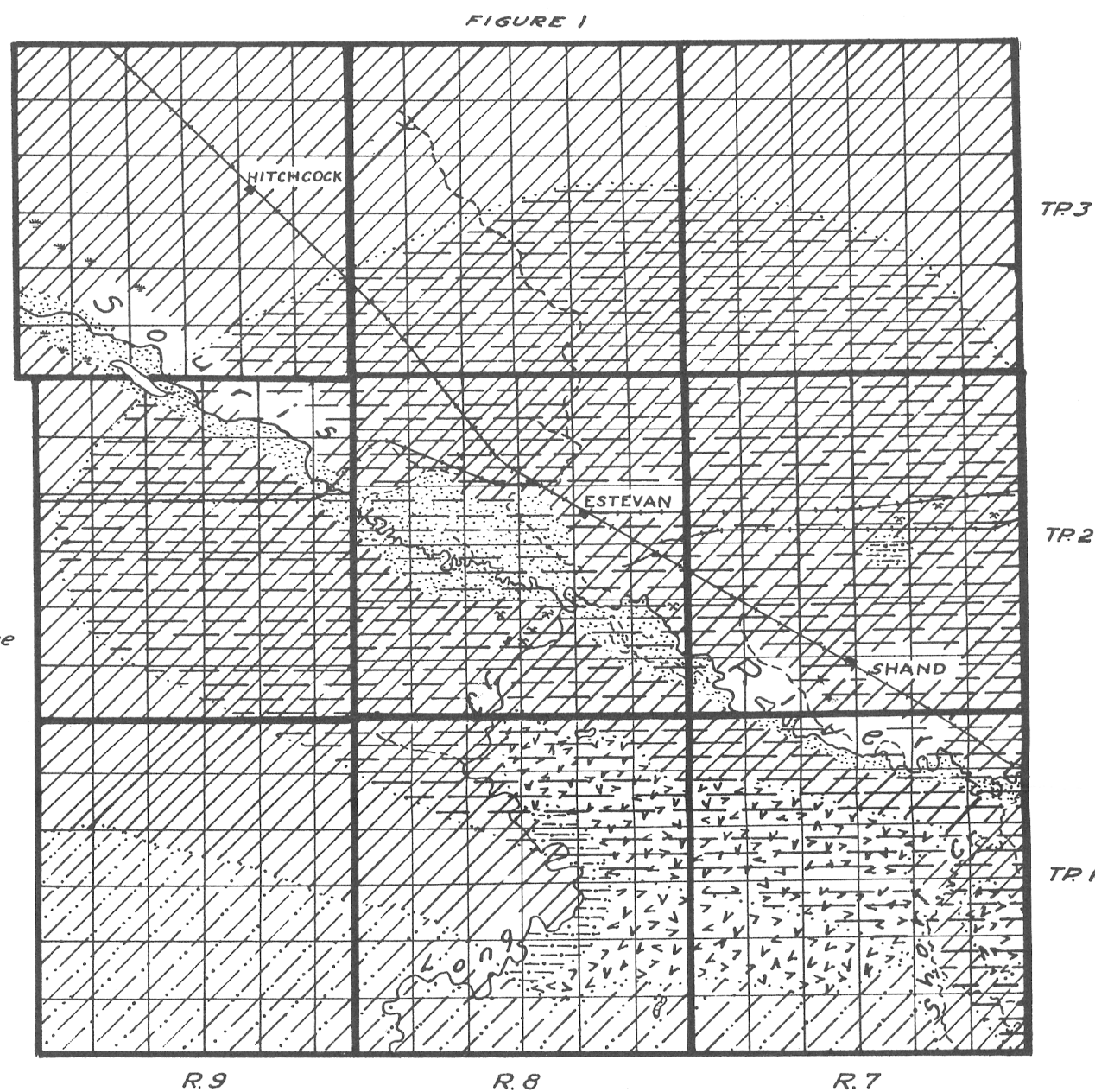
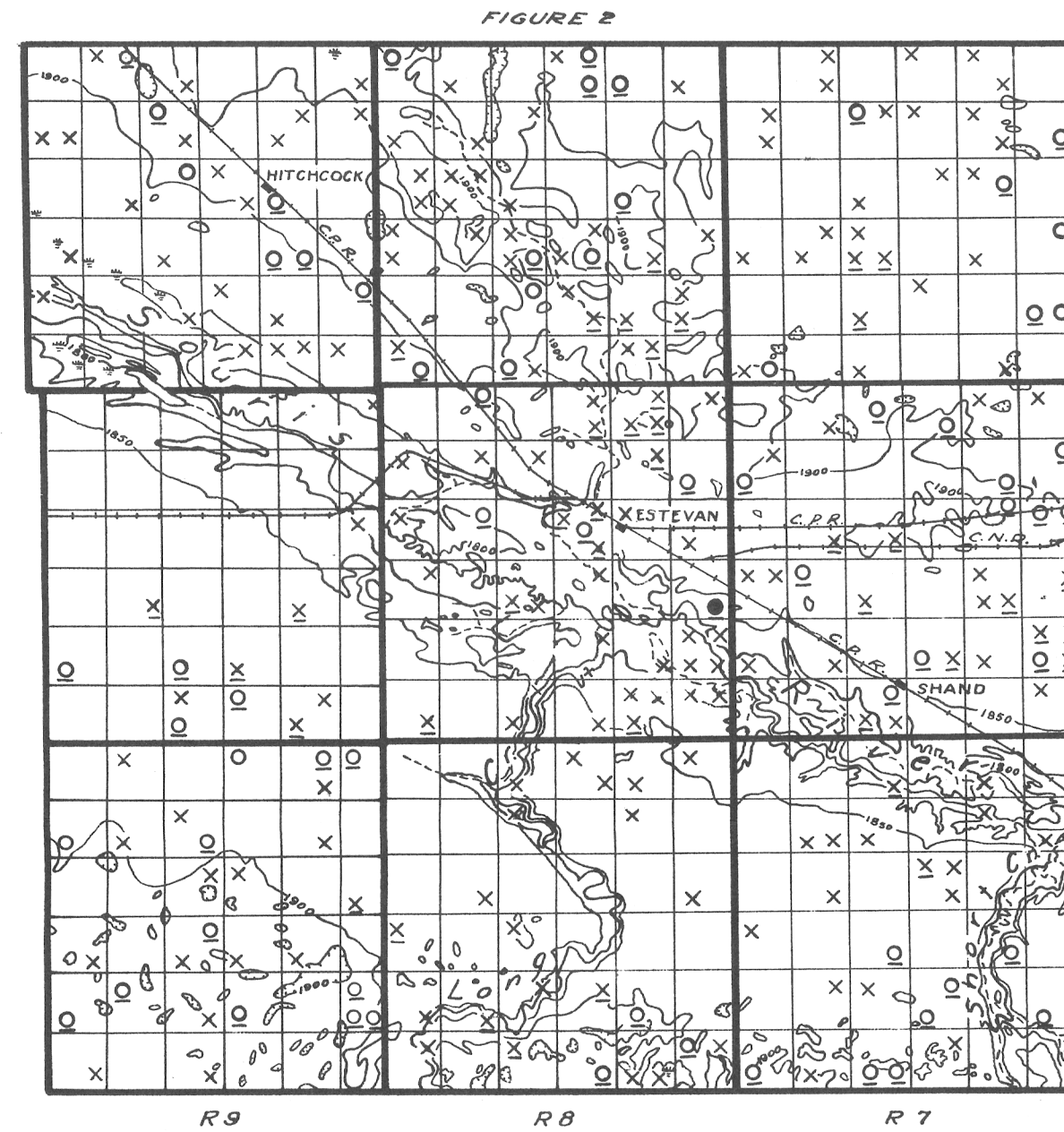


# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ESTEVAN NO. 5, SASKATCHEWAN




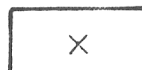

-  Stream deposits in which ground water lies within 25 feet of surface
-  Recent lake sands in which ground water is obtained within 5 to 20 feet of surface
-  Glacial sands and gravels in which ground water is obtained 20 feet from surface
-  Glacial drift in which ground water is obtained from isolated sand pockets within 10 to 30 feet of surface
-  Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (terminal moraine) in which ground water occurs in pockets of sand and gravel at depths up to 60 feet
-  Area in which ground water can be obtained from the Ravenscrag formation at depths of 20 to 75 feet from surface
-  Coal mine



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
-  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)

