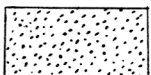
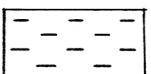
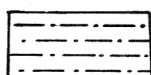


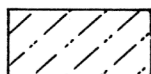
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF CUPAR NO-218, SASKATCHEWAN

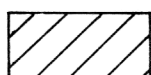
FIGURE 1

 Recent stream deposits in which water is obtained from beds of sand and gravel at depths less than 30 feet

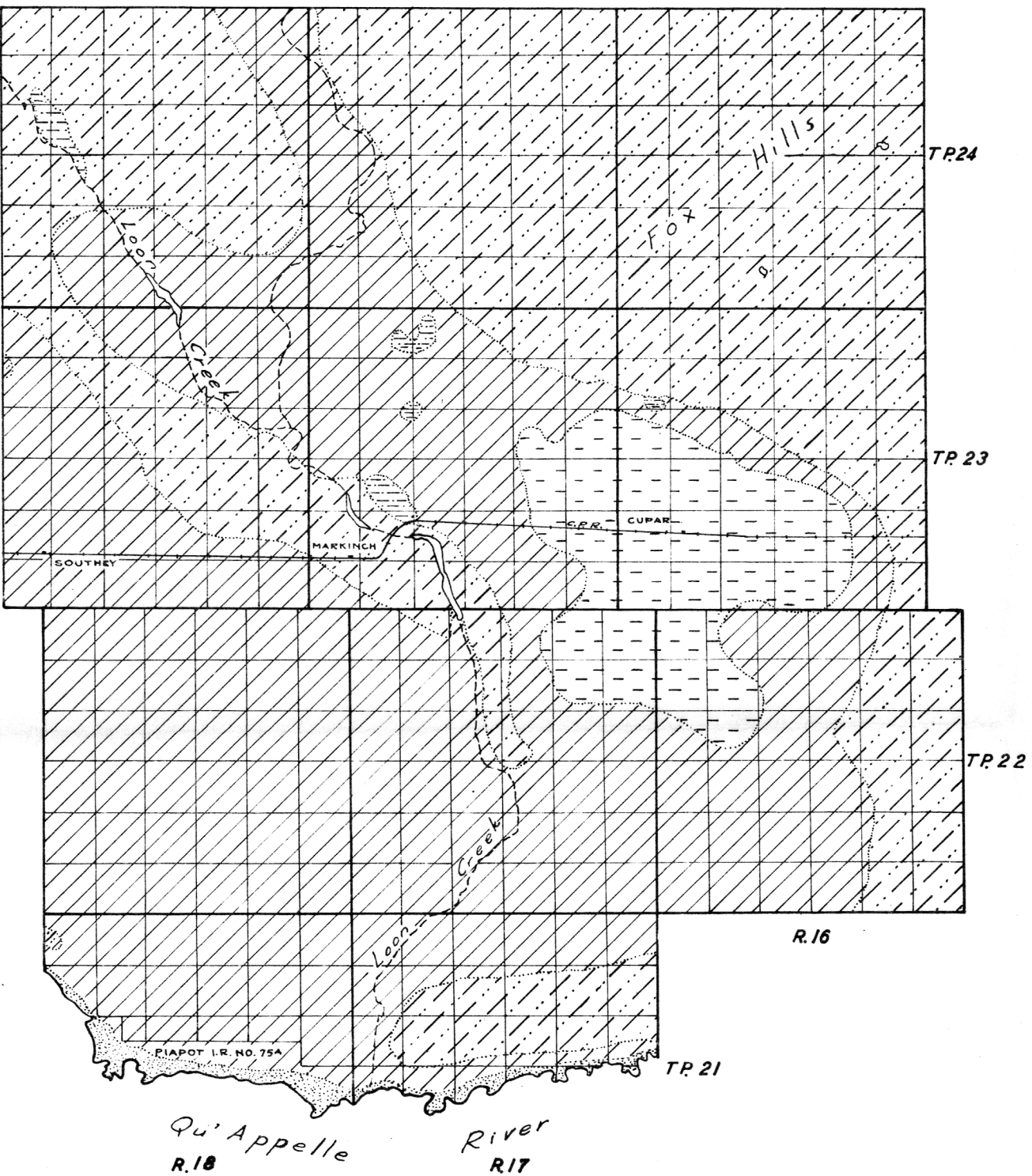
 Glacial lake clay which yields no water **NOTE:** Water is obtained from pockets of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay at depths of 5 to 312 feet

 Glacial outwash sands and gravels, in which water is obtained at depths less than 25 feet

 Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained from deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 4 to 280 feet

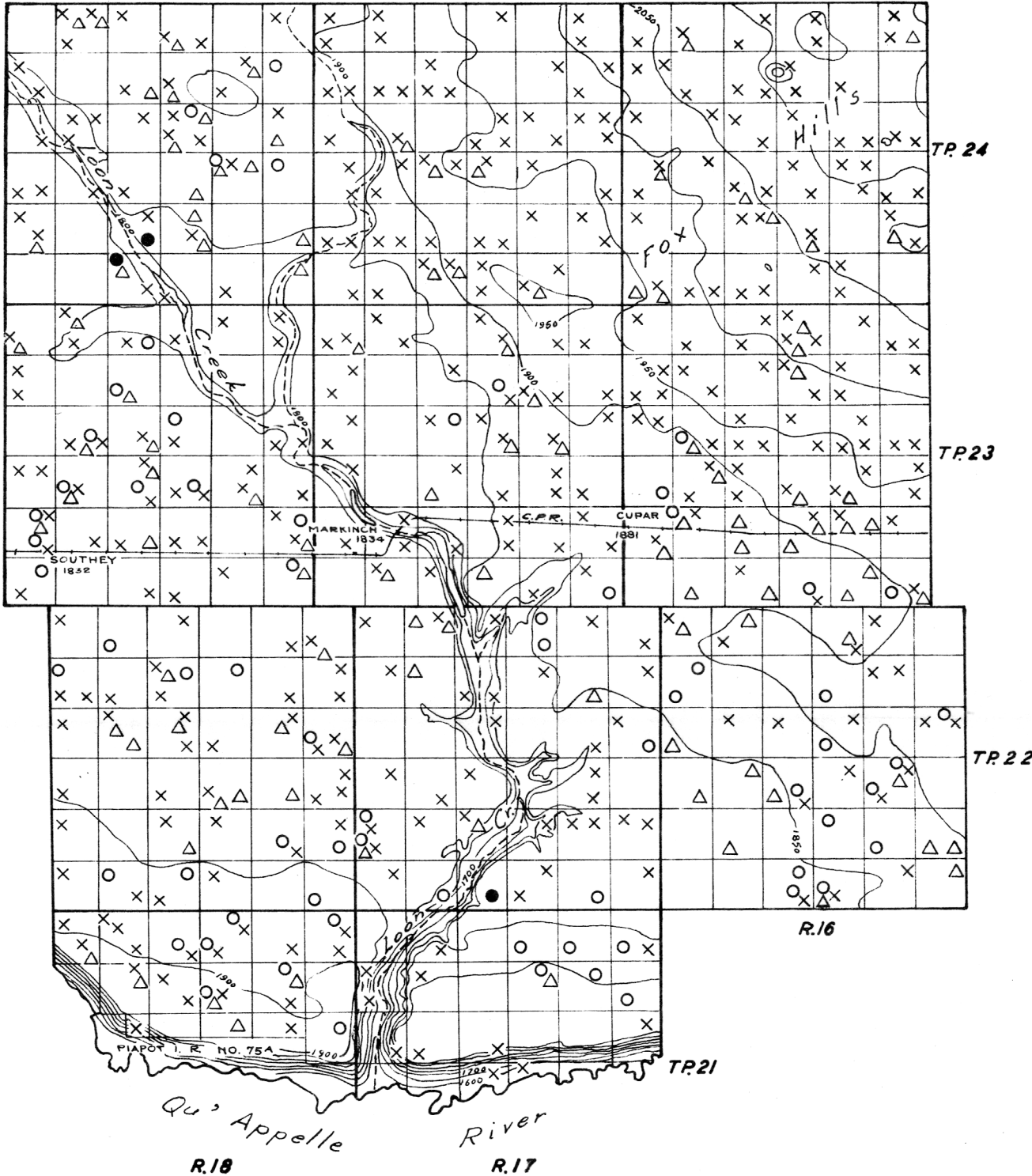
 Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained from deposits of sand and gravel at depths of 3 to 409 feet

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

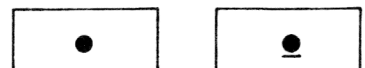


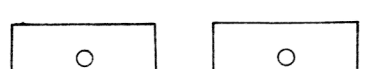
Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

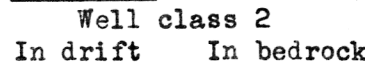
FIGURE 2

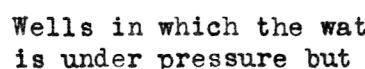



Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply

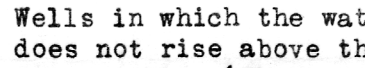

Well class 1
In drift In bedrock



Flowing wells (These are usually designated as Flowing Artesian wells)

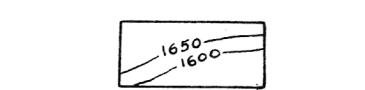

Well class 2
In drift In bedrock


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)