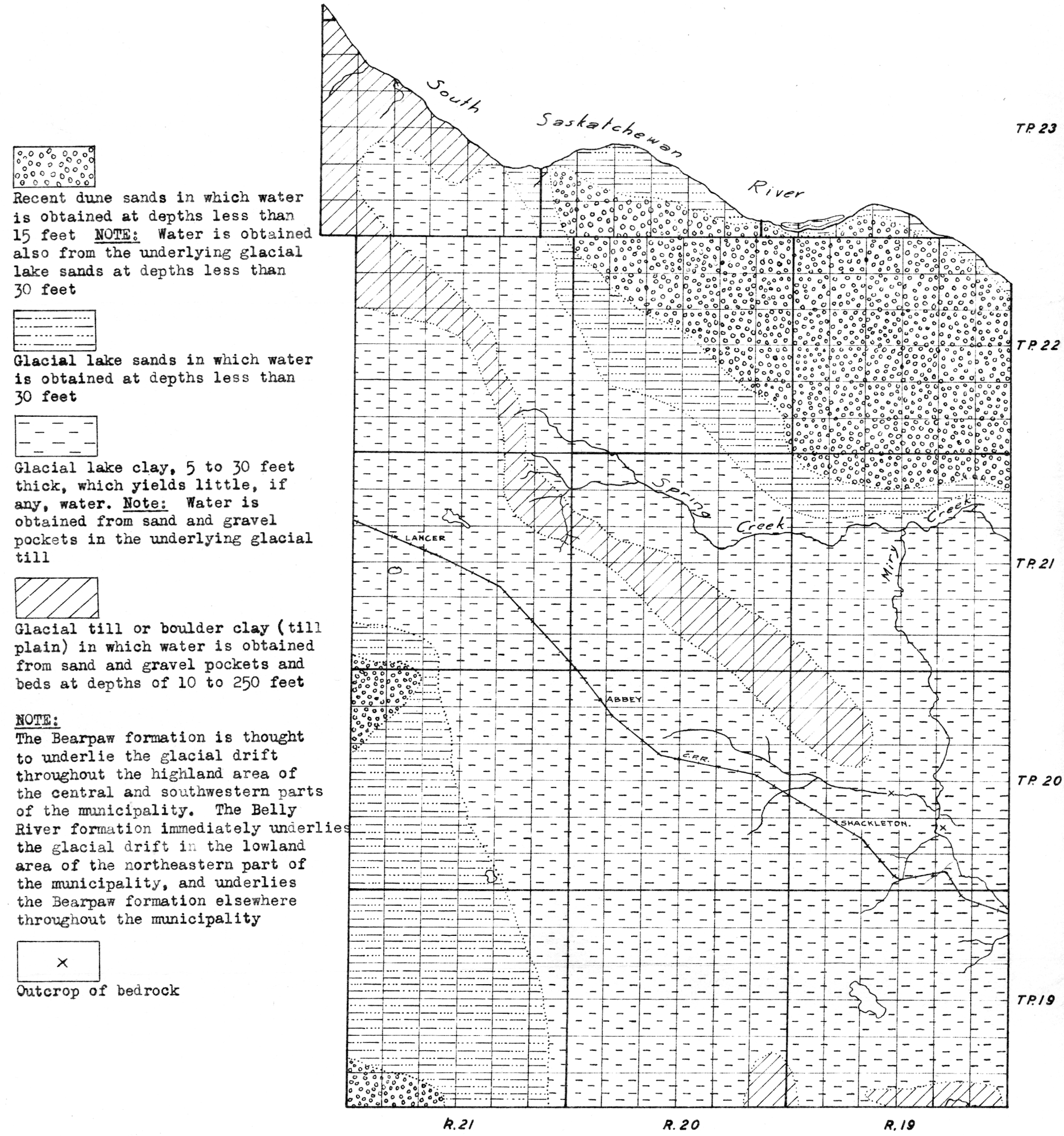


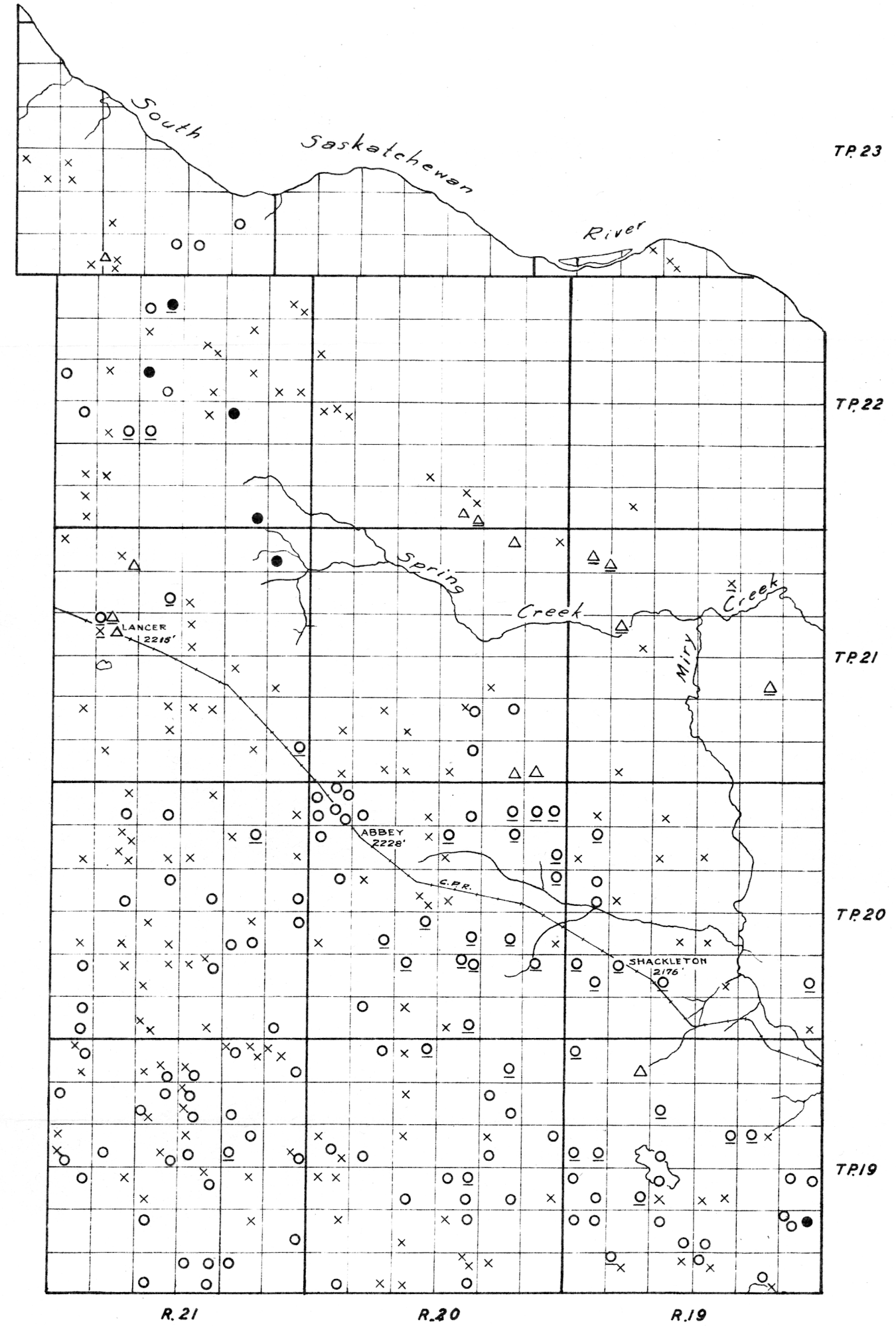
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MIRY CREEK NO-229, SASKATCHEWAN

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 dune sands in which water is obtained at depths less than 15 feet **NOTE:** Water is obtained also from the underlying glacial lake sands at depths less than 30 feet

Glacial lake sands in which water is obtained at depths less than 30 feet

Glacial lake clay, 5 to 30 feet thick, which yields little, if any, water. **Note:** Water is obtained from sand and gravel pockets in the underlying glacial till

Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water is obtained from sand and gravel pockets and beds at depths of 10 to 250 feet

NOTE:
The Bearpaw formation is thought to underlie the glacial drift throughout the highland area of the central and southwestern parts of the municipality. The Belly River formation immediately underlies the glacial drift in the lowland area of the northeastern part of the municipality, and underlies the Bearpaw formation elsewhere throughout the municipality

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