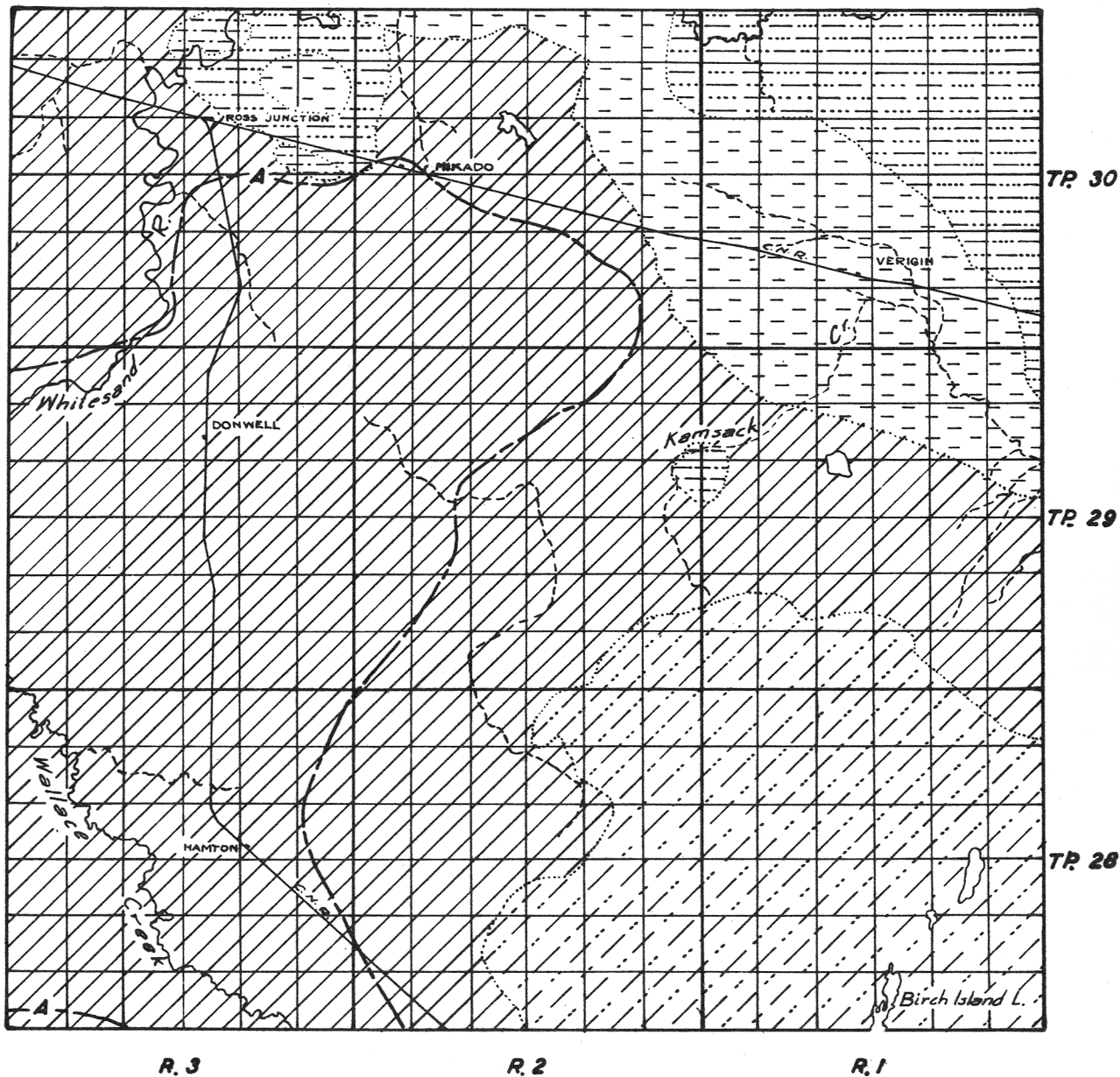


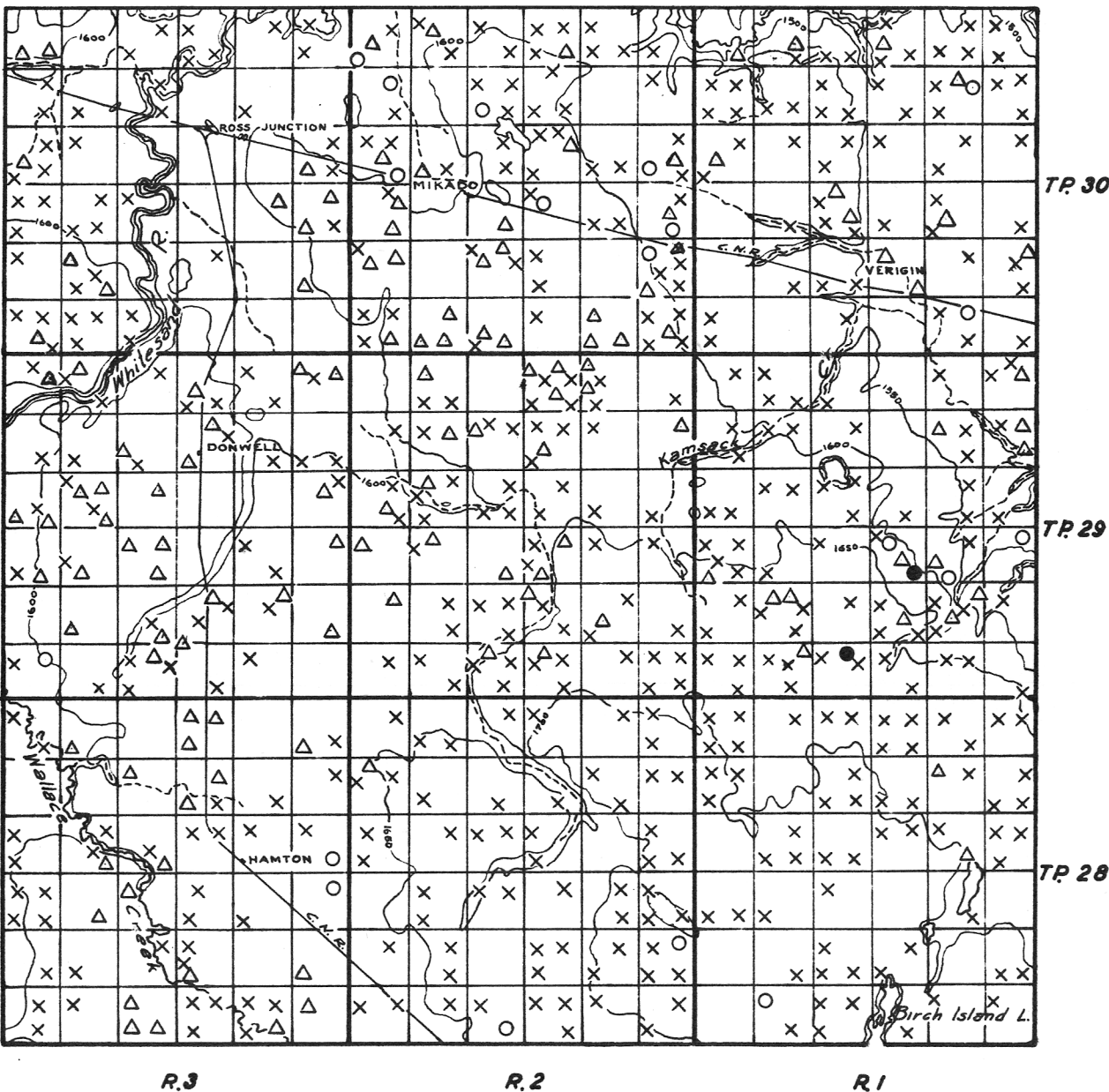
# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF SLIDING HILLS NO-273, SASKATCHEWAN

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

Glacial lake sands in which an abundant supply of slightly mineralized water can be obtained at depths of 10 to 35 feet

Glacial lake clays in which little or no water is obtained **NOTE:** Water is obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay

Glacial outwash sands and gravels in which large supplies of slightly mineralized water are obtained at depths of 10 to 30 feet

Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which highly mineralized water is obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 15 to 50 feet

Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which highly mineralized water is obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 10 to 60 feet

Boundary of an area in which it is very difficult to obtain water

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

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)

