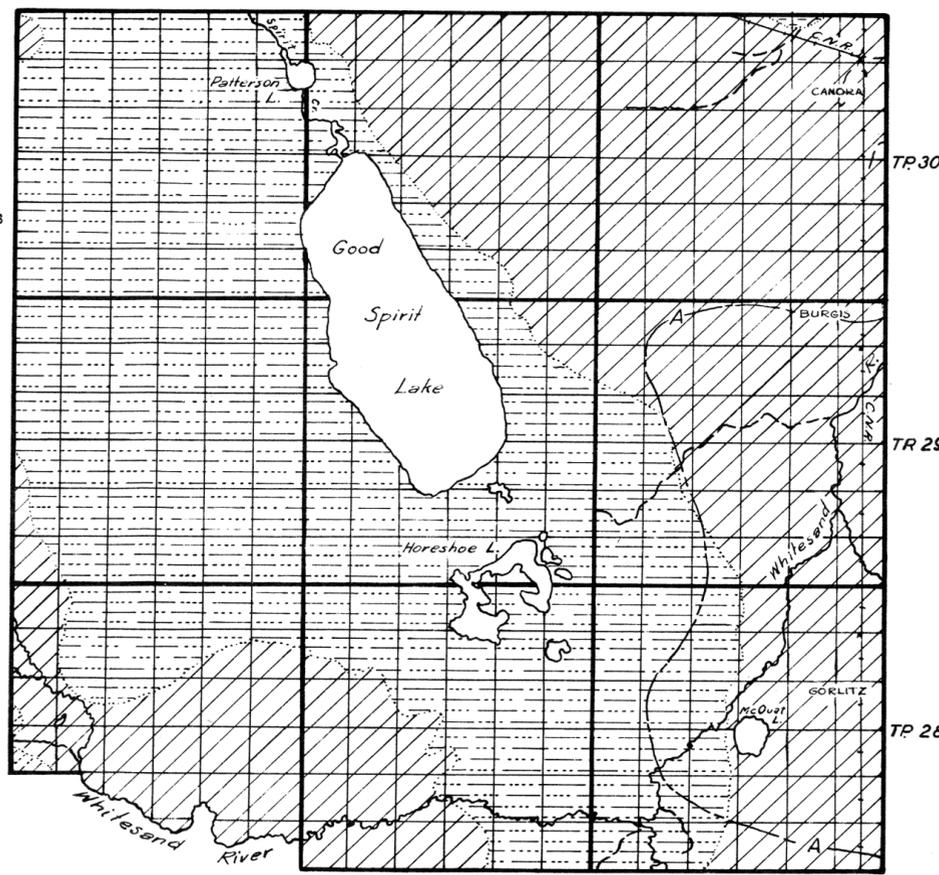


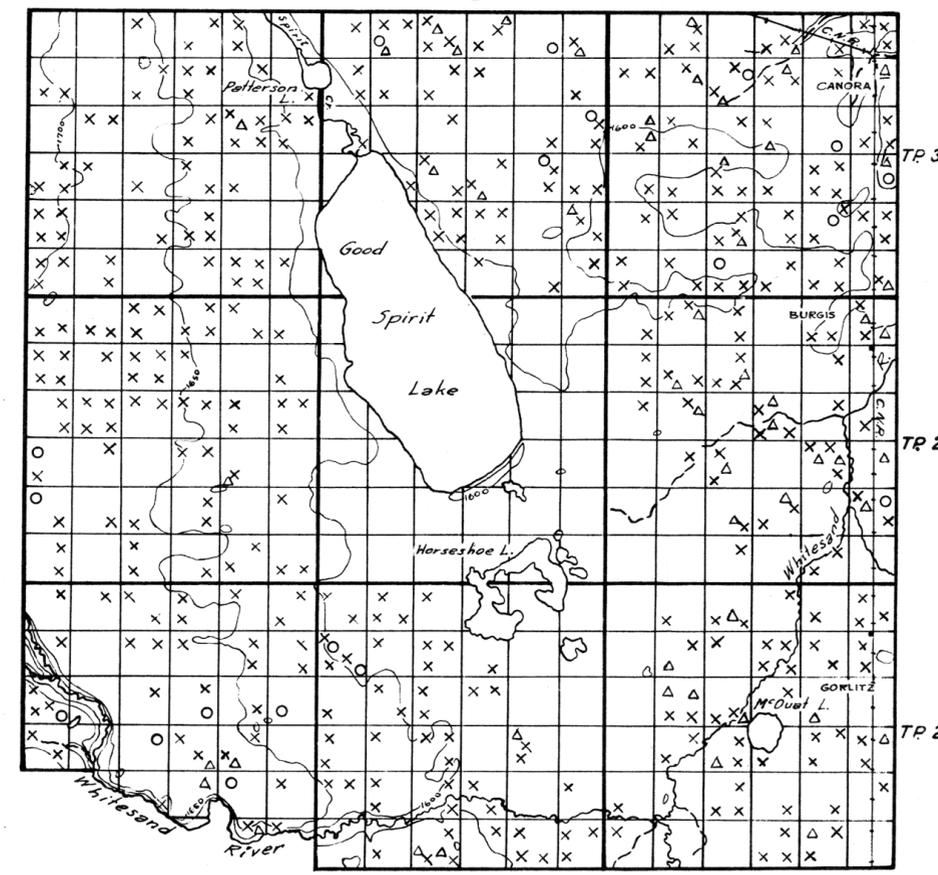
# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF GOOD LAKE NO-274, SASKATCHEWAN

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

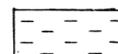
FIGURE 2



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



Glacial lake sands and gravels in which large supplies of water are obtained at depths of 5 to 20 feet  
**NOTE:** Where the lake sands and gravels are very thin water is obtained from sand and gravel pockets in the underlying glacial till



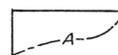
Glacial lake clays from which no water is obtained  
**NOTE:** Water may be obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay



Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water may be obtained from scattered pockets of sand and gravel at shallow depth



Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths of 10 to 110 feet



Western 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)

