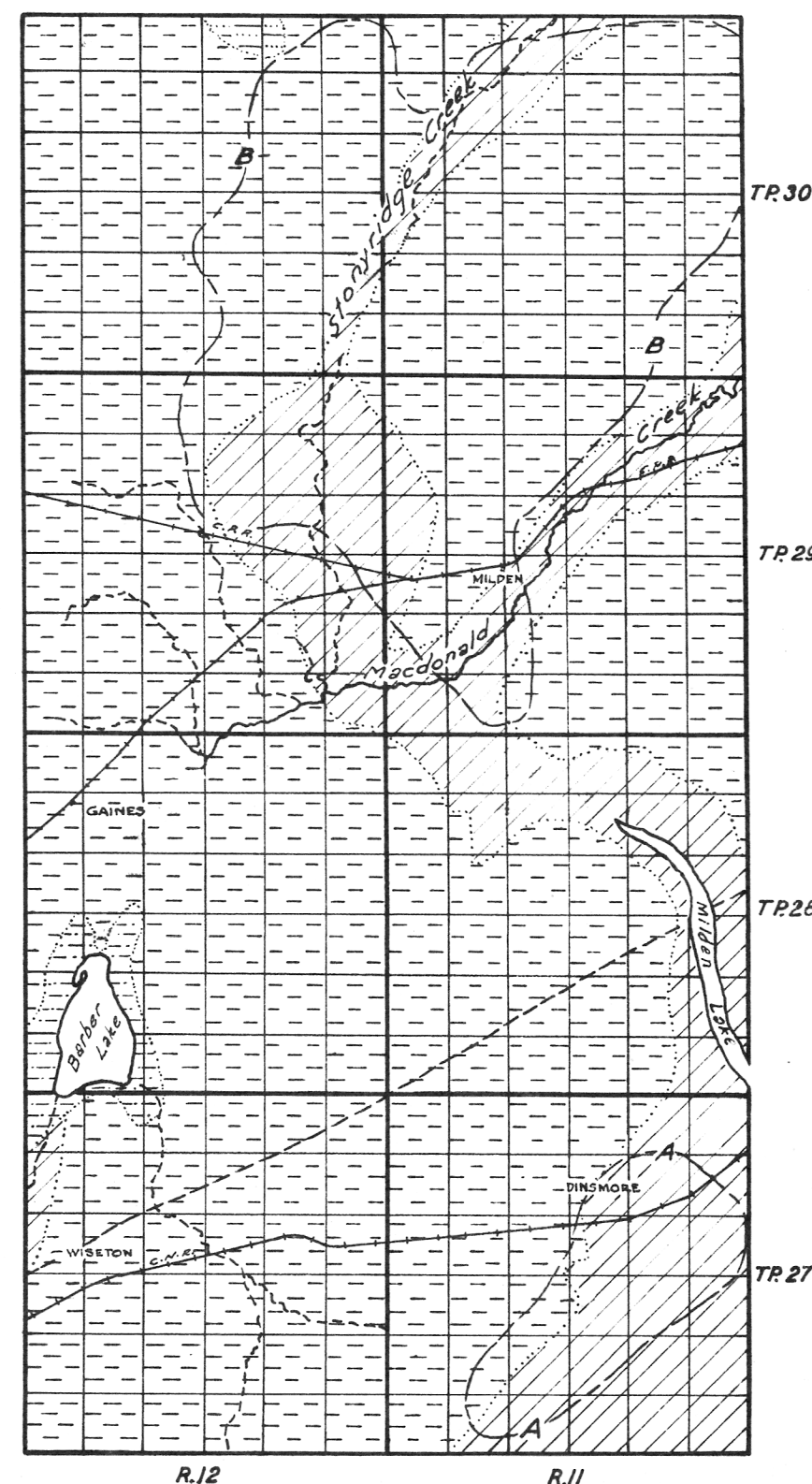


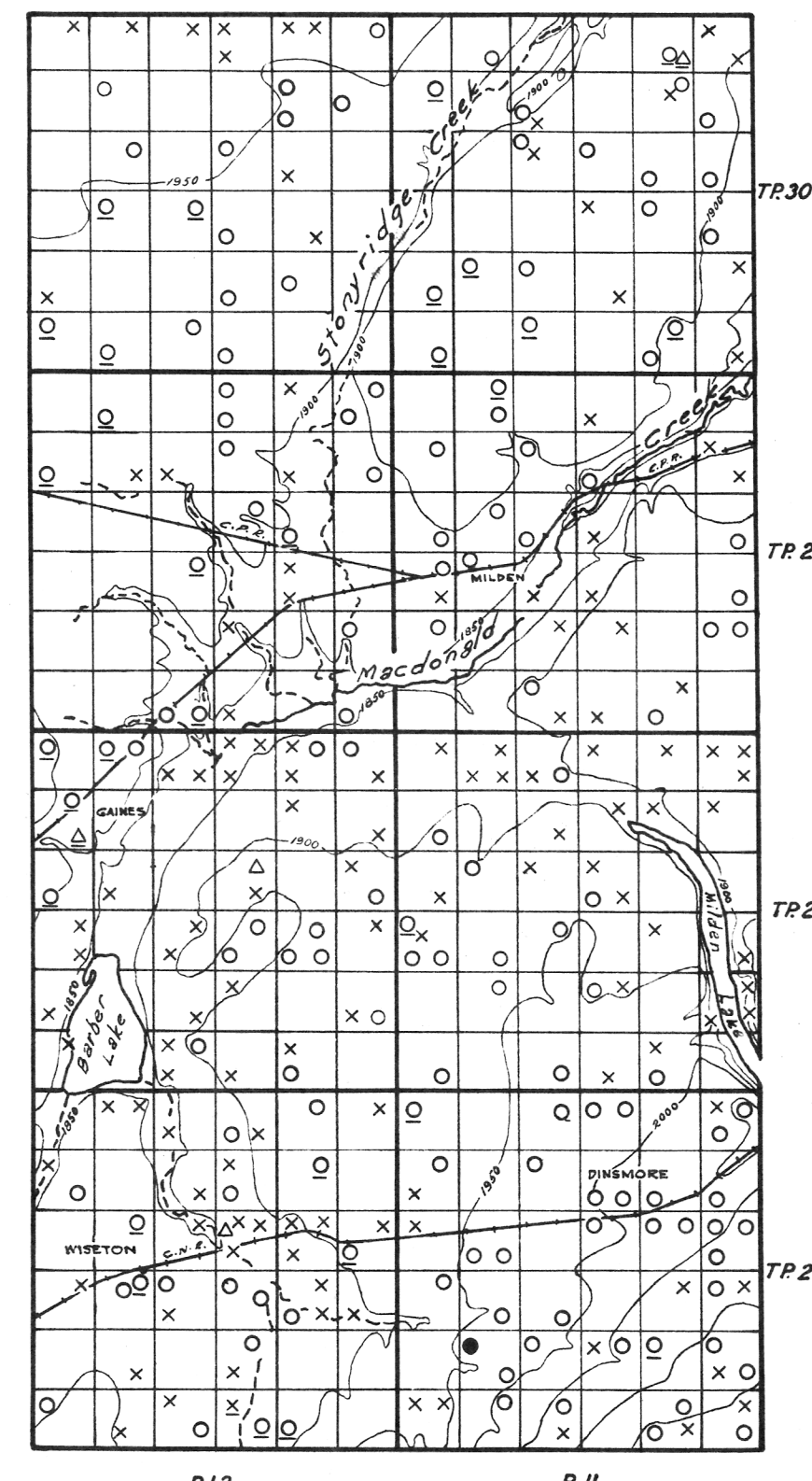
# RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MILDEN NO-286, SASKATCHEWAN

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 outwash sands and gravels in which water is obtained at depths of less than 25 feet
- Glacial lake sands in which water may be obtained at shallow depths  
**NOTE:** Water may also be obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay
- Glacial lake clay which yields little or no water; **NOTE:** Water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay
- Boulder clay or glacial till (till plain) in which water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel at depths ranging from 35 to 150 feet
- Boundary of an area in which water is obtained from sand and gravel deposits in the glacial drift at depths of 40 to 114 feet or at elevations of 1940 to 1970 feet above sea-level
- Boundary of an area in which water is obtained from sand and gravel deposits in the glacial drift at depths of 40 to 150 feet or at elevations of 1770 to 1820 feet above sea-level
- Approximate geological boundary between the Bearpaw formation on the south and the Belly River formation on the north

- 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)

Scale of miles