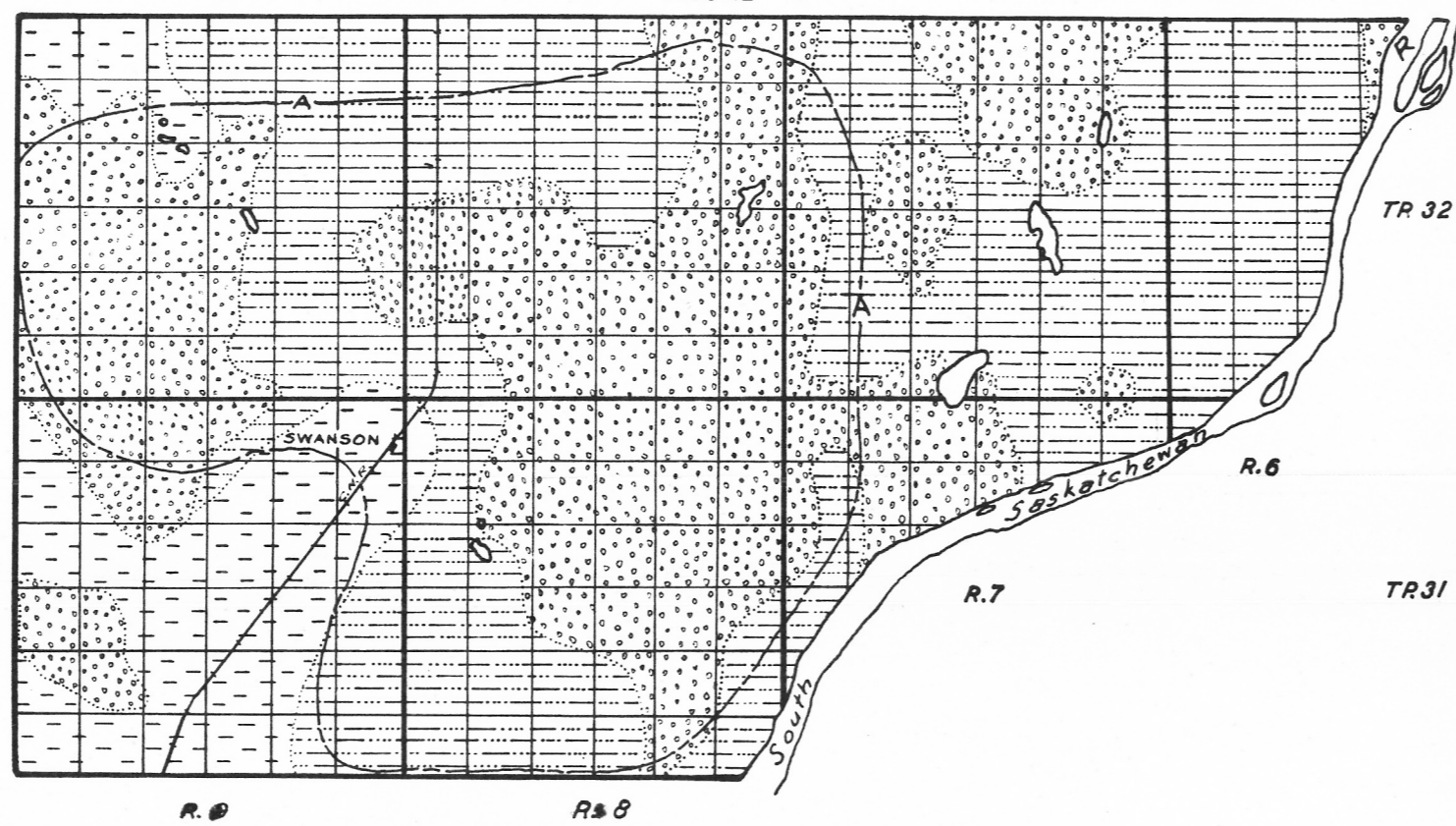


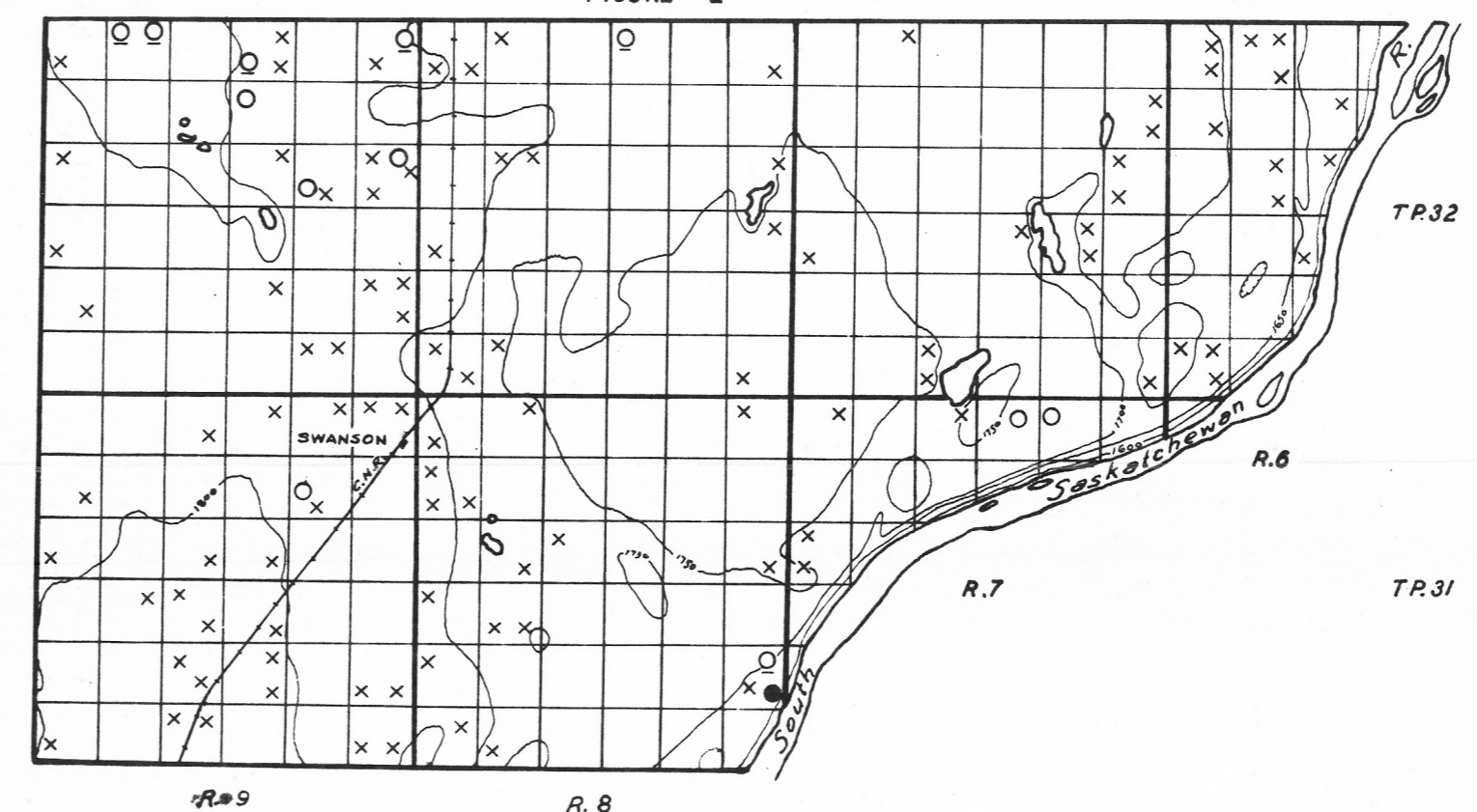
PART OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MONTROSE NO-315, SASKATCHEWAN

FIGURE 1

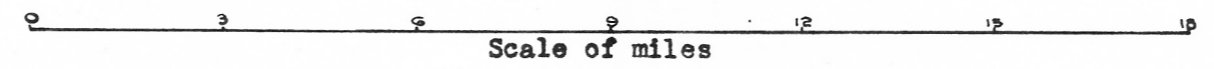



Map showing the surface and bedrock geology as it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs

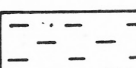
FIGURE 2

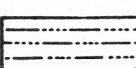


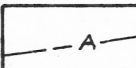
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply



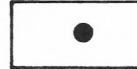

 Dune sand in which water is obtained at shallow depth

 Glacial lake sands in which water is obtained at shallow depth

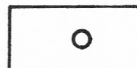
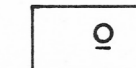
 Glacial lake clays which yield little or no water **NOTE:** Water is obtained from scattered deposits of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay

 Boundary of area in which little difficulty should be experienced in obtaining water within 45 feet of the surface

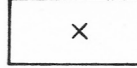
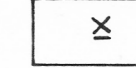
NOTE:
The Belly River formation is thought to underlie the glacial drift throughout the municipality

 
Well class 1
In drift In bedrock

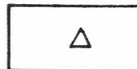
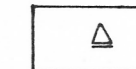
Flowing wells (These are usually designated as Flowing Artesian wells)

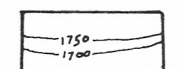
 
Well class 2
In drift In bedrock

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)