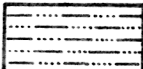
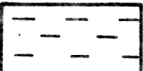
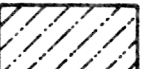
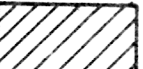


PART OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MARRIOTT NO-317, SASKATCHEWAN

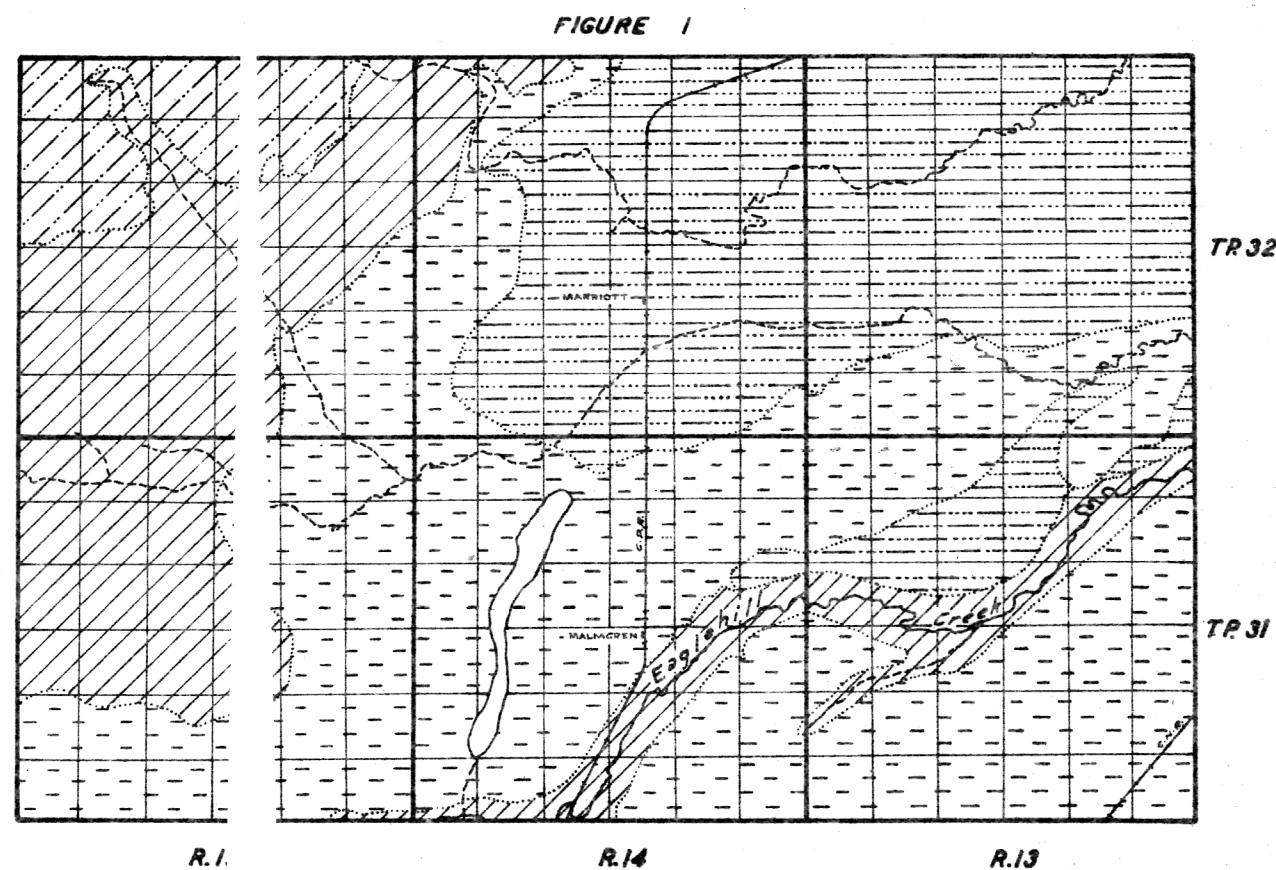

Glacial lake sands in which water is obtained at depths of 12 to 30 feet **NOTE:** Water is also obtained from pockets of sand and gravel in the underlying boulder clay


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

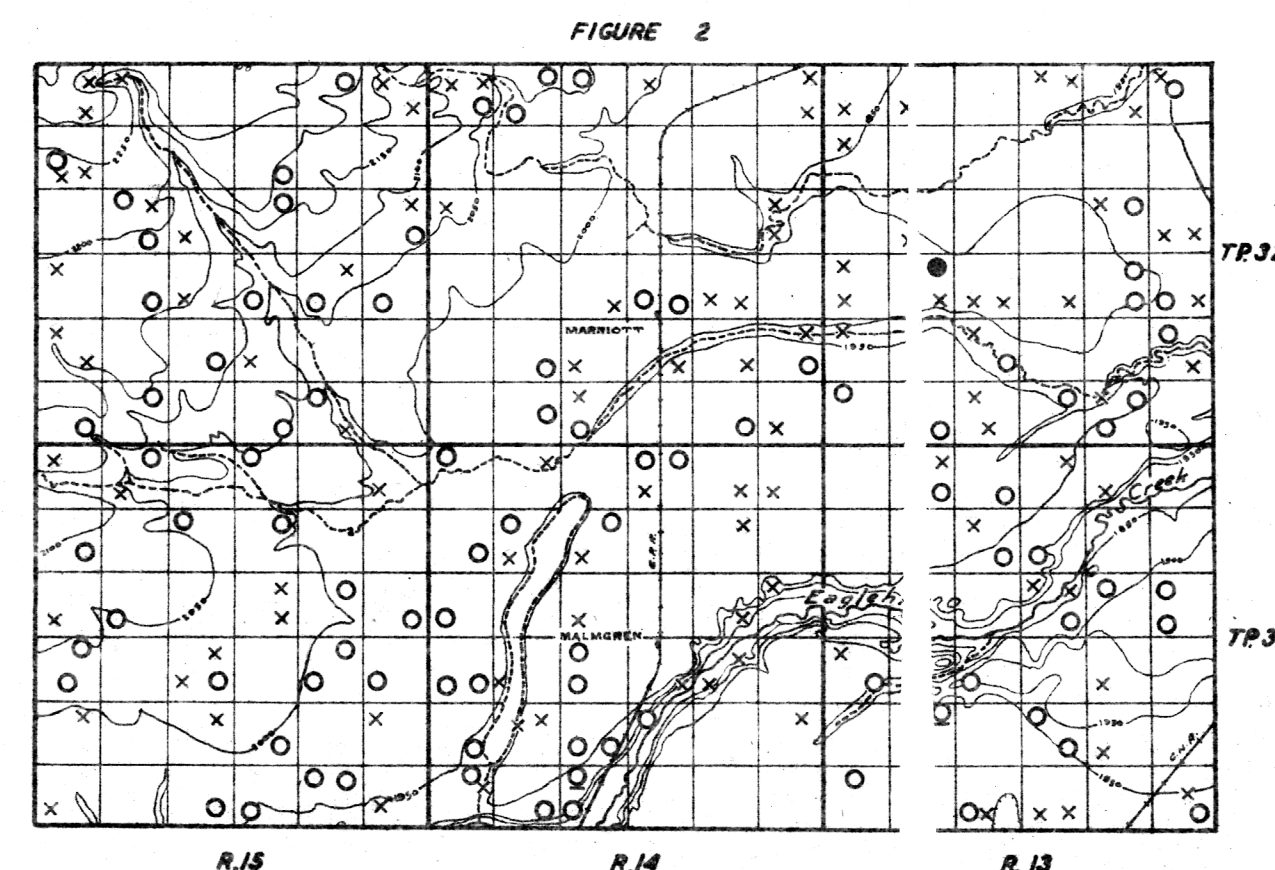

Area of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which water is obtained at depths of 12 to 70 feet


Glacial till or boulder clay (till plain) in which water is obtained at depths of 10 to 142 feet

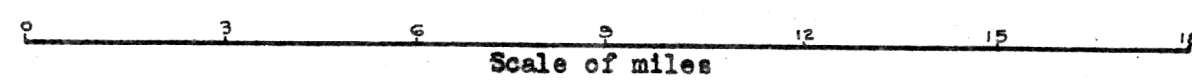
NOTE:
The Belly River formation underlies the glacial drift throughout the municipality

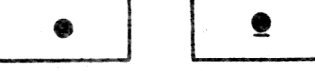


Map showing the surface and bedrock geology; it affects the supply of ground water, and areas in which the ground water occurs




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

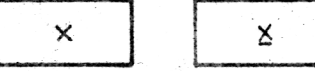



Well class 1
In drift In bedrock


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

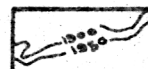

Well class 2
In drift In bedrock

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)