

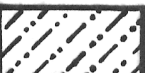

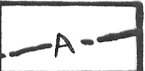

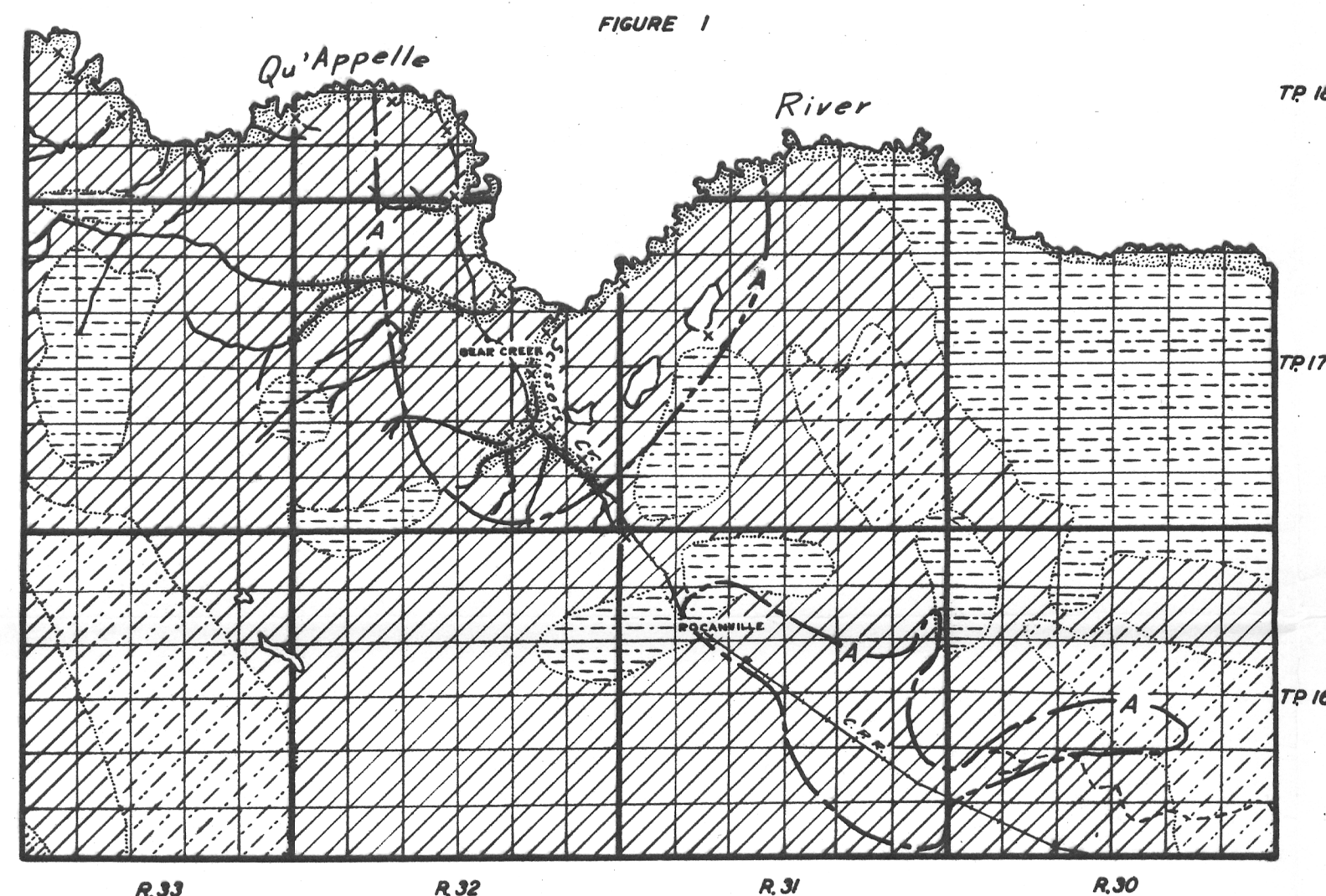
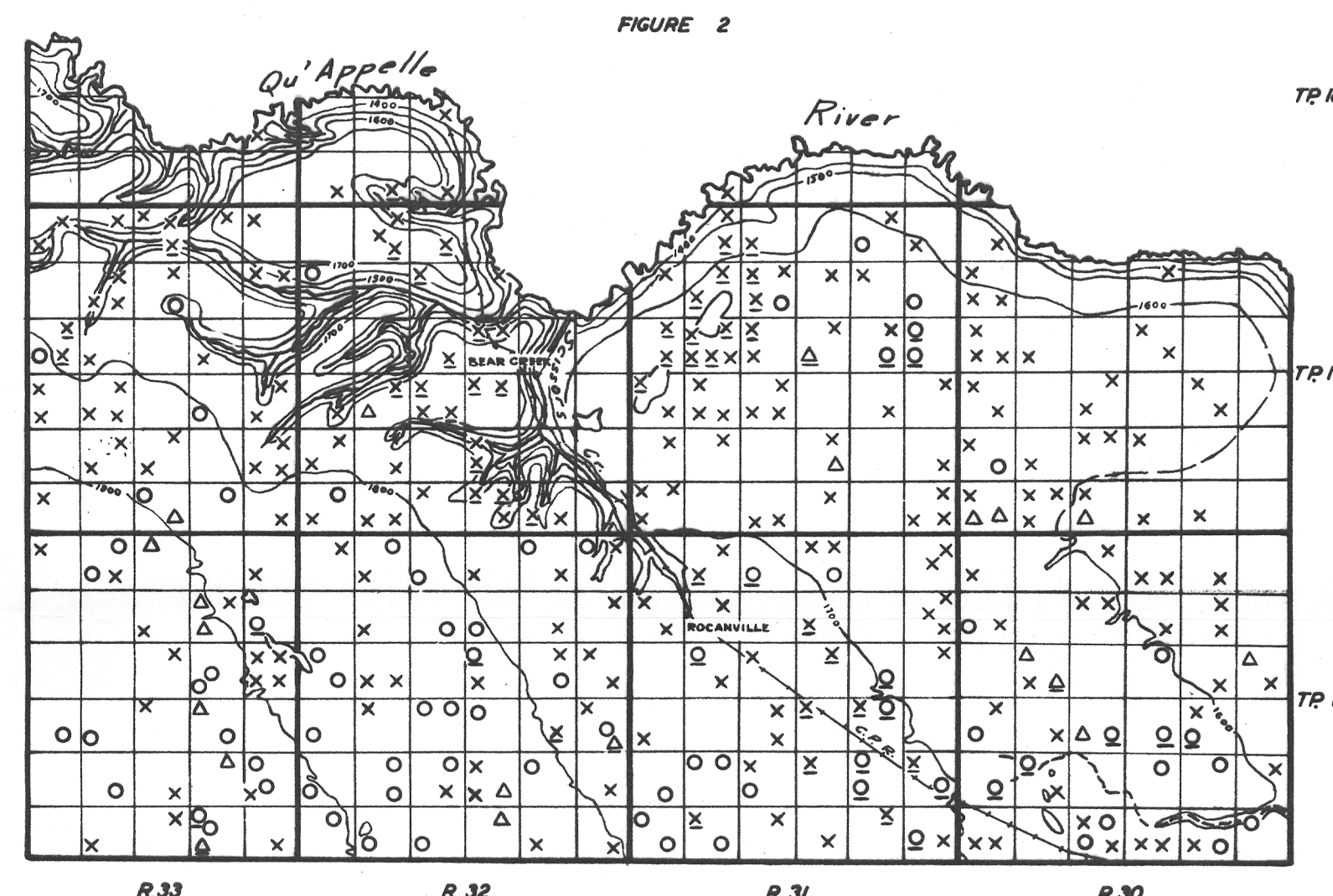


RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ROCANVILLE NO-151, SASKATCHEWAN


-  Recent stream deposits in which small supplies of highly mineralized water occur at depths of 10 to 40 feet from the surface
-  Glacial sand and gravels in which large supplies of slightly mineralized water is obtained at depths of 10 to 20 feet from the surface
-  Areas of knolls and depressions in glacial drift (moraine) in which ground water of high mineral content occurs in isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths up to 30 feet from the surface
-  Boulder clay or till plain in which small supplies of highly mineralized water are obtained from isolated pockets of sand and gravel at depths up to 40 feet from the surface
-  Boundary of area in which large supplies of water are obtained from the Marine Shale formation at depths of 10 to 60 feet from the surface
-  Outcrops of Marine shale formation




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



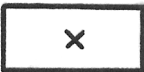
Map showing the drainage and relief, and the location and types of wells with source of ground water supply

-  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 100 feet)

0 3 6 9 12 15 18
Scale of miles