

GENERAL COMMENTS

DEPOSIT CHARACTERISTICS

| Deposit Number | Material Description | Reserves (10000 m³) | | Additional Comments | Texture (%) | | | Overburden Thickness (m) | Deposit Thickness (m) | Deposit Area (ha) | Deposit Genesis | Additional Comments |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|------|---|-------------|------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Gravel | Sand | | Gravel | Sand | Fines | | | | | |
| 1 | Sand | | | Fine grained, slightly dirty. | | | | 0 | | 38 | Glaciofluvial | |
| 2 | Clean sand | | | Fine to medium grained. | | | | 0 | | 51 | Glaciofluvial | |
| 3 | Clean sand | | | Fine grained. | | | | 0 | | 79 | Eolian | Sheet deposit from outwash. |
| 4 | Sand | | | Fine to medium grained, slightly dirty. | | | | 0 | | 64 | Glaciofluvial | |

Deposit Number — Granular deposits shown on this map may have commercial possibilities. That assumption followed from two criteria used in the mapping process: study of the area considered only granular deposits greater than one metre thick, and covering an area more than one hectare; and it only considered deposits where the mineral aggregate thickness was greater than the overburden thickness. Although the scale of mapping did not permit investigation of all small deposits, many small deposits containing existing pits are indicated.

Material Description — Sand and gravel has a variety of applications, such as concrete for construction, asphalt concrete, subbase and base course aggregate for roads, gravel and sand for road surfaces, and pit run for fill. Gradation, rock hardness, and binding characteristics, are some of the specific qualities that are considered in aggregate towards determining its end use. This map indicates these, and other, geological qualities of the sand and gravel within each deposit, but does not indicate their potential uses. The terms used in the table are defined in the figure below.

Reserves — The method of calculating in cubic metres the aggregate reserves of deposits took four basic steps. First, the area, in hectares, of each deposit was determined using aerial photographs. Second, geological interpretation, sometimes supported by subsurface information, was assumed in determining the geometry of each deposit, to estimate an overall, average deposit thickness in metres. Third, geological study and limited sample analyses determined the texture (gradation) of sediments in the deposit, and an overall average percentage of gravel and sand. Finally, the volume was calculated as follows: reserve gravel (m³) = area (ha) × thickness (m) × 10,000 × % gravel; the same formula was used for sand.

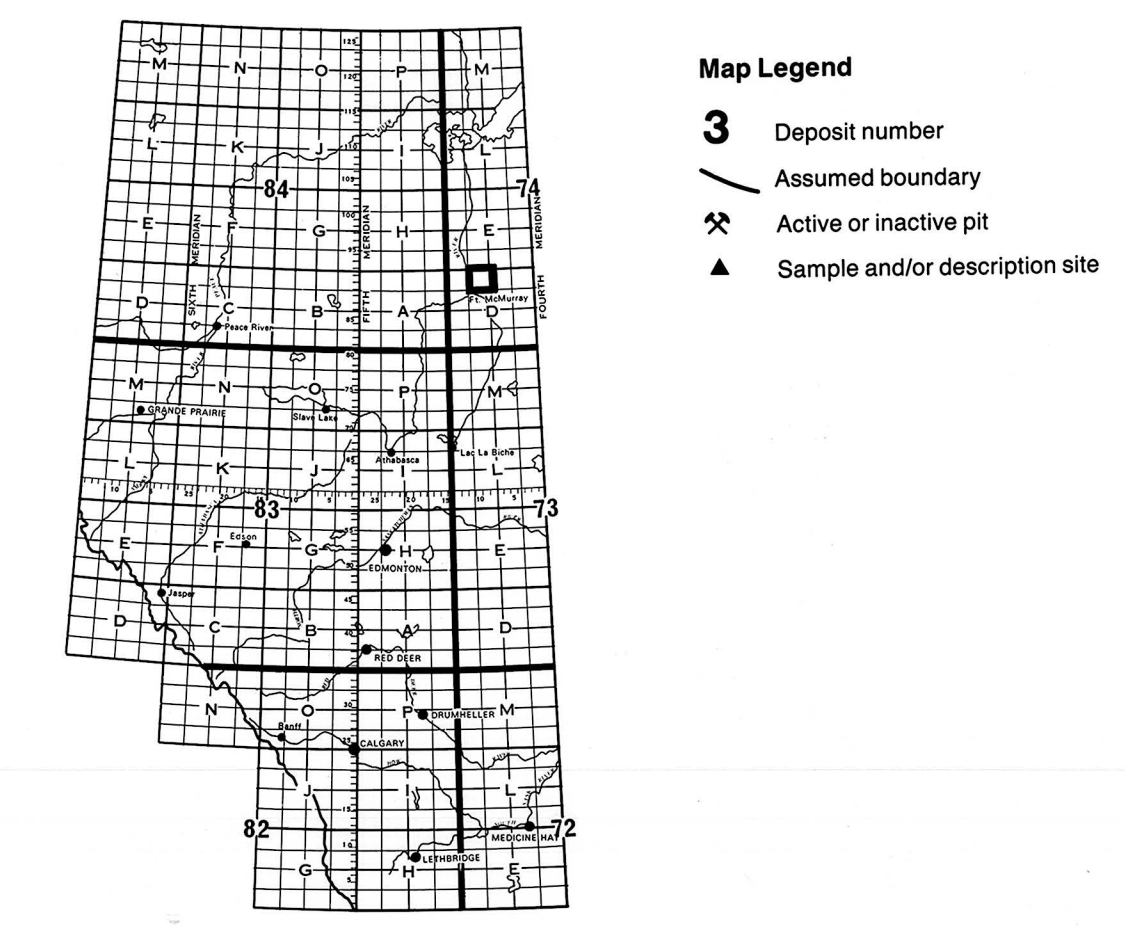
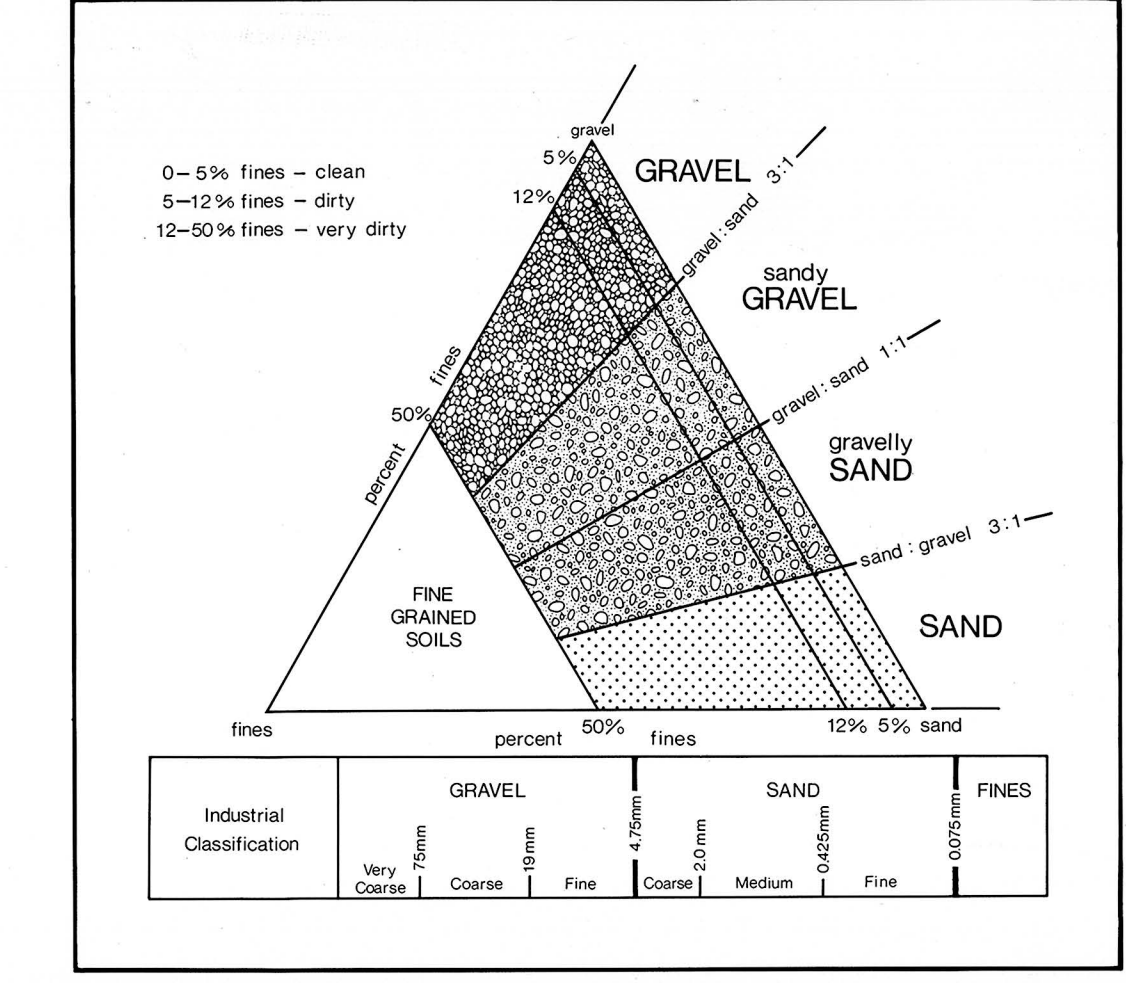
Texture — The texture of the sediment refers to the percentage of particles of various sizes. For mineral aggregate, the most important fractions are the gravel and sand. The actual dimensions of the clasts and particles in these fractions are given in the figure. The values given for a particular deposit were determined from a field estimate, or from laboratory analysis, of one or more samples from that deposit. Where more than one sample is taken the tabulated number is the mean value.

Wear — The resistance of gravel-size clasts to wear or abrasion can be measured in a laboratory test (ASTM C131, Los Angeles Abrasion Testing). The amount of material that breaks down into smaller sizes is measured and related to the original sample weight in terms of percent wear. The higher the percentage wear the more susceptible the gravel is to breakdown under stress. Gravel with a percentage wear of less than 40 is considered very resistant.

Overburden Thickness — The thickness of non-economic material, or overburden, covering a deposit, sometimes is a limiting factor in the exploitation of an aggregate deposit. The tabulated values given are approximate overburden thicknesses as determined from geological investigations and subsurface testing.

Deposit Area — Deposits in this study were delineated by interpretation of aerial photographs and the contacts should be considered approximate. Information is precise only where test holes, or geological sections, are indicated.

Deposit Genesis — The genesis, or formation, of deposits is vital to the understanding of the gradational nature, extent and geometry of the deposit. This understanding forms the basis for extrapolation from a limited number of known points (test holes, pits, sections) and permits an overall assessment of the deposit.



WOOD CREEK
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT 18
ALBERTA
Scale 1:50,000 Echelle

WEST OF FOURTH MERIDIAN - OUEST DU QUATRIEME MERIDIEN
Scale 1:50,000 Echelle

Information concerning location and precise elevation of bench marks can be obtained by writing to the Geodetic Survey, Survey and Mapping Branch, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

On peut obtenir des renseignements sur le lieu et l'altitude exacte des repères de nivellement en écrivant au Bureau des Levés et des Mesures, Direction des Levés et de la Cartographie, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
Metres 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
Feet 0 300 600 900 1200 1500 1800 2100 2400 2700 3000

ÉCHELLE DE CONVERSION DES ÉLEVATIONS
Mètres 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
Pieds 0 300 600 900 1200 1500 1800 2100 2400 2700 3000

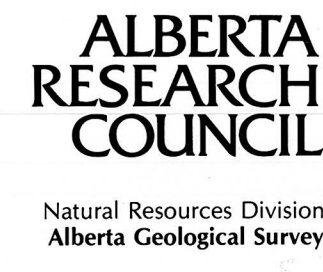
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Département de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources

Aggregate Resources

74D/14 Wood Creek
D.W. Scafe, W.A.D. Edwards, D.R. Boisvert
Published 1988
Geology and compilation 1987-88
To accompany Open File Report 1985-25 as Figure 3.

This is a sand and gravel resource map prepared by the Alberta Geological Survey as part of a series at a scale of 1:50,000. The series represents an ongoing aggregate inventory of Alberta which provides data for general land-use planning, land management and aggregate exploration. Please note that the delineation of deposits and calculation of reserves are approximate only. Alberta Energy and Natural Resources provides financial support for the Aggregate Inventory.

Cartography by Alberta Research Council, Graphic Services, J.K. Mathis.



74D/14 OFR 1988-16