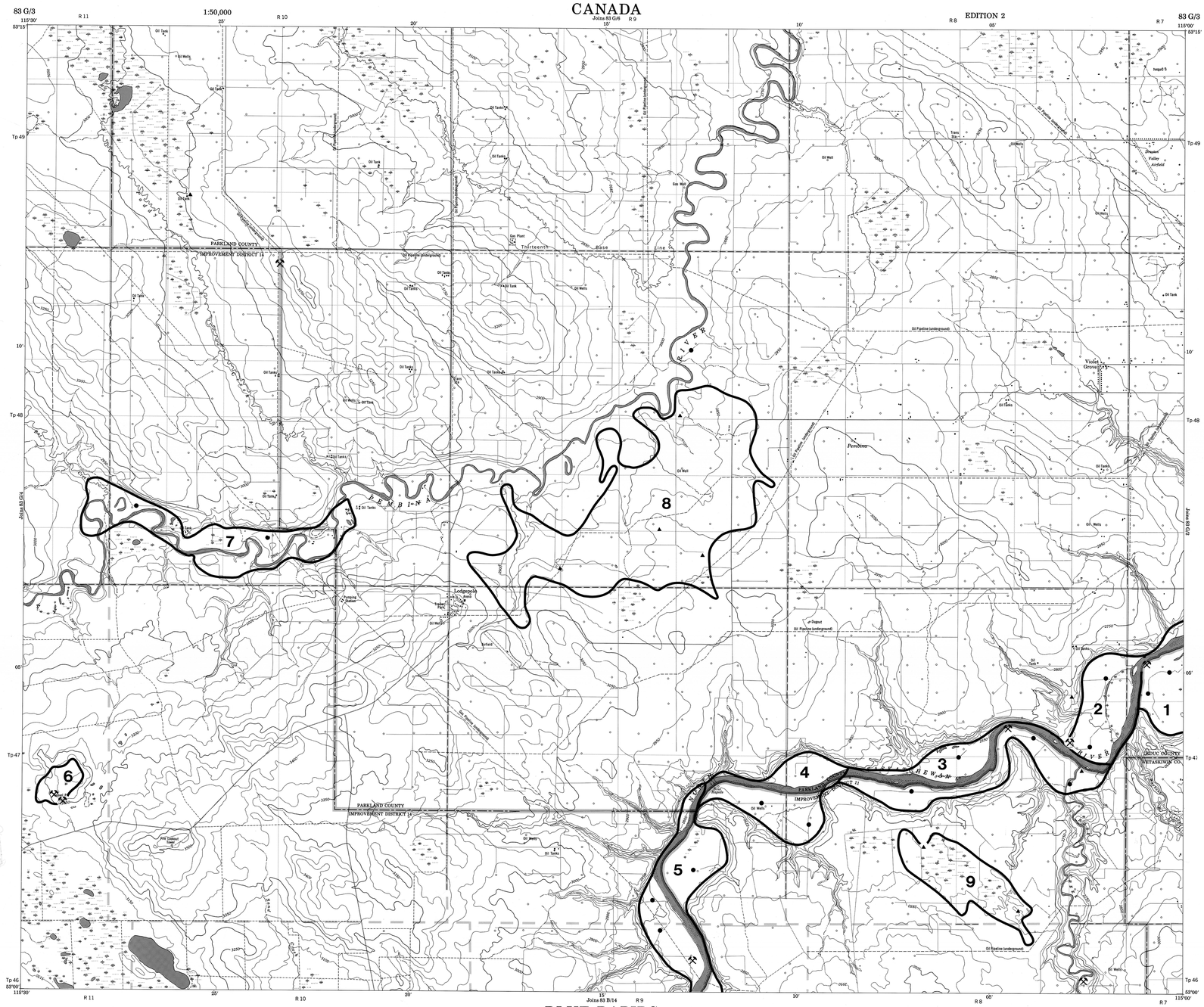
Blue Rapids 83G/3



BLUE RAPIDS

ALBERTA

WEST OF FIFTH MERIDIAN · OUEST DU CINQUIÈME MÉRIDIEN

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metres

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Yards

This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content.

Some names on this map are not yet official. Corrections or additions are invited by the Surveys and Mapping Branch.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
Elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

Cette carte provisoire équivaut une carte régulière au point de vue précision de l'information.

Certains noms inscrits sur cette carte ne sont pas encore officiels. La Direction des levés et de la cartographie sanctionne et publie les rectifications et additions.

EQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 50 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Roads: Routes:

loose or stabilized surface, all weather..... gravier aggloméré, toute saison..... 2 lanes or more / 2 voies ou plus — less than 2 lanes / moins de 2 voies

loose surface, dry weather and unclassified streets..... de gravier, temps sec et rues hors classe.....

cart track..... de terre.....

trail, cut line or portage..... sentier, percée ou portage.....

Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, from aerial photographs taken in 1970. Culture check 1972. Printed 1975.

Copies may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, or your nearest map dealer.

Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. Mise à jour à l'aide de photographies aériennes prises en 1970. Vérification des ouvrages en 1972. Imprimée en 1975.

On peut se procurer cette carte au Bureau des Cartes du Canada, Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa, ou chez le vendeur le plus près.

GENERAL COMMENTS

DEPOSIT CHARACTERISTICS

Deposit Number	Material Description	Reserves (1000 m³) Gravel	Reserves (1000 m³) Sand	Additional Comments	Texture (%) Gravel	Texture (%) Sand	Texture (%) Fines	(%) Wear	Overburden Thickness (m)	Deposit Thickness (m)	Deposit Area (ha)	Deposit Genesis	Additional Comments
1	Clean sandy gravel	1,608	744	Overburden often exceeds gravel thickness. High watertable.	67	31	2	—	4	1.5	320	Fluvial	Deposit continues on NTS 83G/2.
2	Clean sandy gravel	6,900	3,000	Gravel can exceed 8 m in thickness near the south end of the deposit.	69	30	1	—	3	4	500	Fluvial	High watertable
3	Clean sandy gravel	16,537	9,450	Gravel thickness is highly variable. Extraction near river at present.	63	36	1	—	3	6	875	Fluvial	High watertable.
4	Clean sandy gravel	12,421	6,306	High watertable. Limited data.	65	33	2	—	4	6.5	588	Fluvial	Till below gravel.
5	Clean gravel	17,982	3,774	Less gravel at the southern end of the deposit. Locally thick overburden.	81	17	2	—	5	6	740	Fluvial	May be more sandy than indicated. High watertable. Deposit continues on NTS 83B/14.
6	Clean sandy gravel	592	192	Deposit appears to be highly variable and reserves may be very much less than indicated.	74	24	2	—	1	4	100	Fluvial — Glacially thrust	Preglacial.
7	Clean sandy gravel			Drill hole data only. High watertable; thick overburden.	—	—	—	—	3	2.5	873	Fluvial	Limited data.
8	Dirty sand	0	14,077	Very fine dune sand.	0	94	6	—	0	2.5	2723	Eolian	
9	Dirty sand	0	3,794	Very fine dune sand.	0	93	7	—	0	2.5	510	Eolian	

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.

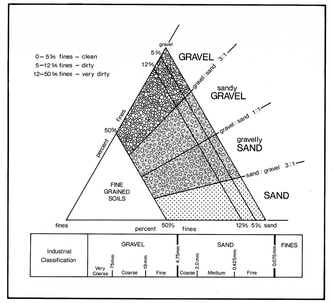
Texture — The texture of the sediment refers to the percentage of particles of various sizes. For mineral aggregate, the most important fractions are the gravel and sand. The actual dimensions of the clasts and particles in these fractions are given in the figure. The values given for a particular deposit 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.

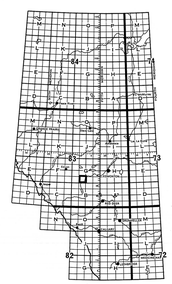
Deposit Area — Deposits in this study were delineated by interpretation of aerial photographs and the contacts should be considered approximate. Information is precise only where test holes, or geological sections, are indicated.

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.



Map Legend

- 3 Deposit number
- Assumed boundary
- Active or inactive pit
- Alberta Geological Survey test hole
- Sand or gravel exposure
- Buried sand or Gravel deposit



Alberta RESEARCH COUNCIL
Natural Resources Division

Alberta Geological Survey

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 or aggregate exploration. Please note that the delineation of deposits and calculation of reserves are approximations only. Alberta Energy and Natural Resources provides financial support for the Aggregate Inventory.

REFERENCES

Geology and compilation by R.J.H. Richardson, 1982. Additional information from L.D. Andriashek, M.M. Fenton and J.D. Root, 1979.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES

BLUE RAPIDS 83G/3

83G/3