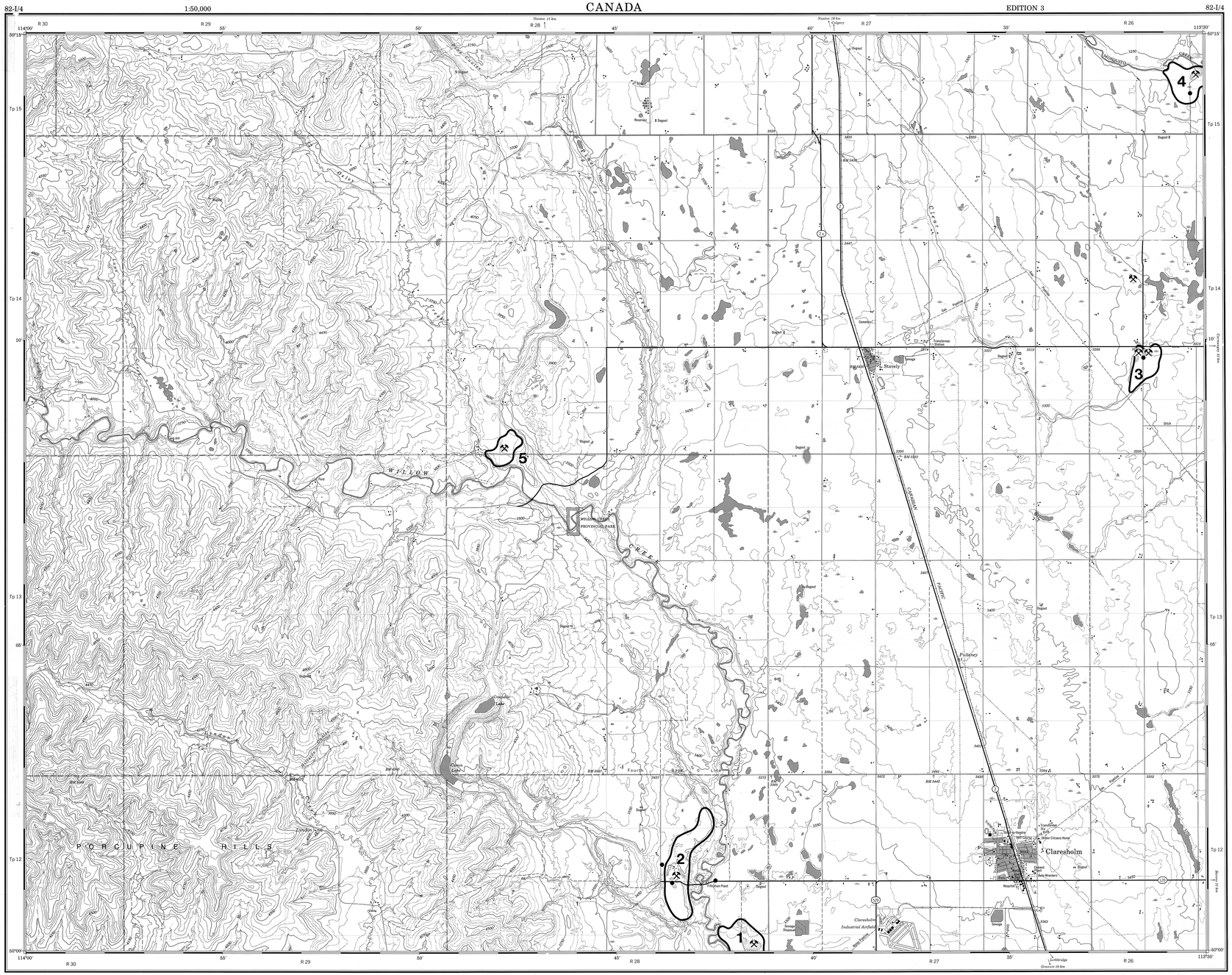

Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES. Surveys and mapping initiated in 1974. Culture check 1975. Information current as of 1975.

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

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Roads:	Routes:	dual highway 2 divided lanes	one-lane 2 lanes
hard surface, all weather	pavée, toute saison	plus de 2 voies	moins de 2 voies
hard surface, all weather	pavée, toute saison	2 chaussées séparées	moins de 2 voies
loose or stabilized surface, all weather	gravier aggloméré, toute saison	2 voies ou plus	moins de 2 voies
loose surface, dry weather and unoccupied streets	de gravier, temps sec et rues hors classe	2 voies ou plus	moins de 2 voies
cart track	de terre		
trail, cut line or portage	sentier, percée ou portage		

FOR COMPLETE REFERENCE SEE REVERSE SIDE — POUR UNE LISTE COMPLÈTE DES SIGNES, VOIR AU VERSO

CLARESHOLM

WILLOW CREEK MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

ALBERTA

WEST OF FOURTH MERIDIAN - OUEST DU QUATRIÈME MÉRIDIEN

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 Milles

Metres 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 Verges

CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET BELOW 2000'
CONTOUR ANNUAL 50 FEET ABOVE 2000'
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 25 PIEDS AU-DESSOUS DE 2000'
ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 50 PIEDS AU-DESSUS DE 2000'
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. Mises en chantier des travaux d'arpentage et de cartographie en 1974. Vérification des ouvrages en 1975. Renseignements à jour en 1975.

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GENERAL COMMENTS

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 (m^3) = 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 CHARACTERISTICS

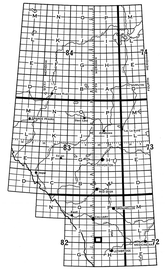
Deposit Number	Material Description	Reserves (1000 m^3) Gravel	Reserves (1000 m^3) Sand	Additional Comments	Texture (%) Gravel	Texture (%) Sand	Texture (%) Fines	(%) Wear	Overburden Thickness (m)	Deposit Thickness (m)	Deposit Area (ha)	Deposit Genesis	Additional Comments
1	Sandy gravel	477	277	Gravel fine and coarse; sand medium and coarse grained.	62.7	36.4	0.9	–	1.2	4.3	36	Valley train	Deposit continues on NTS 82H/13.
2	Sandy gravel	685	612	Gravel fine and coarse; sand medium and coarse grained.	52.7	47.1	0.2	–	0.3 to 1.0	3.7 to 5.8 Avg. 4.3	60	Valley train	
3	Sandy gravel	210	123	Gravel fine and coarse; sand clean, fine and medium grained.	≈60	≈35	≈5	–	–	2.1	32	Marginal stream	
4	Sandy gravel	279	206	Gravel coarse and fine with lenses of sand, coarse and medium grained.	42.0 to 72.5	26.5 to 57.8	0.2 to 1.0	–	–	2.1 to 3.7 Avg. 2.4	40	Valley train	Deposit continues on NTS 83I/3.
5	–	–	–	Assumed on basis of surface mapping or airphoto interpretation.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kame	

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 I. Shetsen; revised from Earth Sciences Report 81-4.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES

CLARESHOLM 82I/4