

MAP 89-6-3

# **SURFACE GEOLOGY AND AGGREGATE RESOURCES OF THE TRAMPING LAKE AREA**

## **LEGEND**

### **QUATERNARY**

#### **Postglacial Deposits**

- 5 Organic deposits: moss, sedge and peat; 0.5 to 1.5 m thick above the water table. Peat usually overlies silt and clay.

#### **Late Glacial and Early Postglacial Deposits**

- 4 Glaciolacustrine deposits: well sorted, laminated or varve-like, silt, and silty-clay, with minor pockets of sand, and sand and gravel; up to 2 m thick, where deposits are thin, they mantle bedrock surfaces. Deposited in Lake Agassiz. 4a, offshore facies, mainly silt and silty clay. 4b, nearshore facies, well sorted sand and gravel, occurring as ridges containing 0.5 to 2.0 m of deposit.

#### **Late Glacial and Glacial Deposits**

- 3 Glaciofluvial deposits: water sorted, stratified sand and gravel deposited in braided outwash systems, esker or kame environments.
- 2 Glacial deposits: glacially deposited diamictons, lodgement till or lee-side till. Deposits were only encountered in the lee of bedrock highs, and tills do not outcrop in the Snow Lake area.

### **PRE-QUATERNARY**

- 1 Bedrock; 1a, Precambrian rock, largely of metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks. 1b, Paleozoic rock, sedimentary carbonates, usually dolostone and dolomitic limestone.

### **POTENTIAL AGGREGATE RESOURCES**

#### **Sand and Gravel Deposits**

- 3 High to medium potential for economic feasibility: large volumes of glaciofluvial deposits are considered to have high potential whereas small volumes are considered to have medium potential.
- 4b Medium to low potential for economic feasibility: small volumes of glaciolacustrine deposits which are generally well sorted, relatively sandy and fine aggregate, and thin.

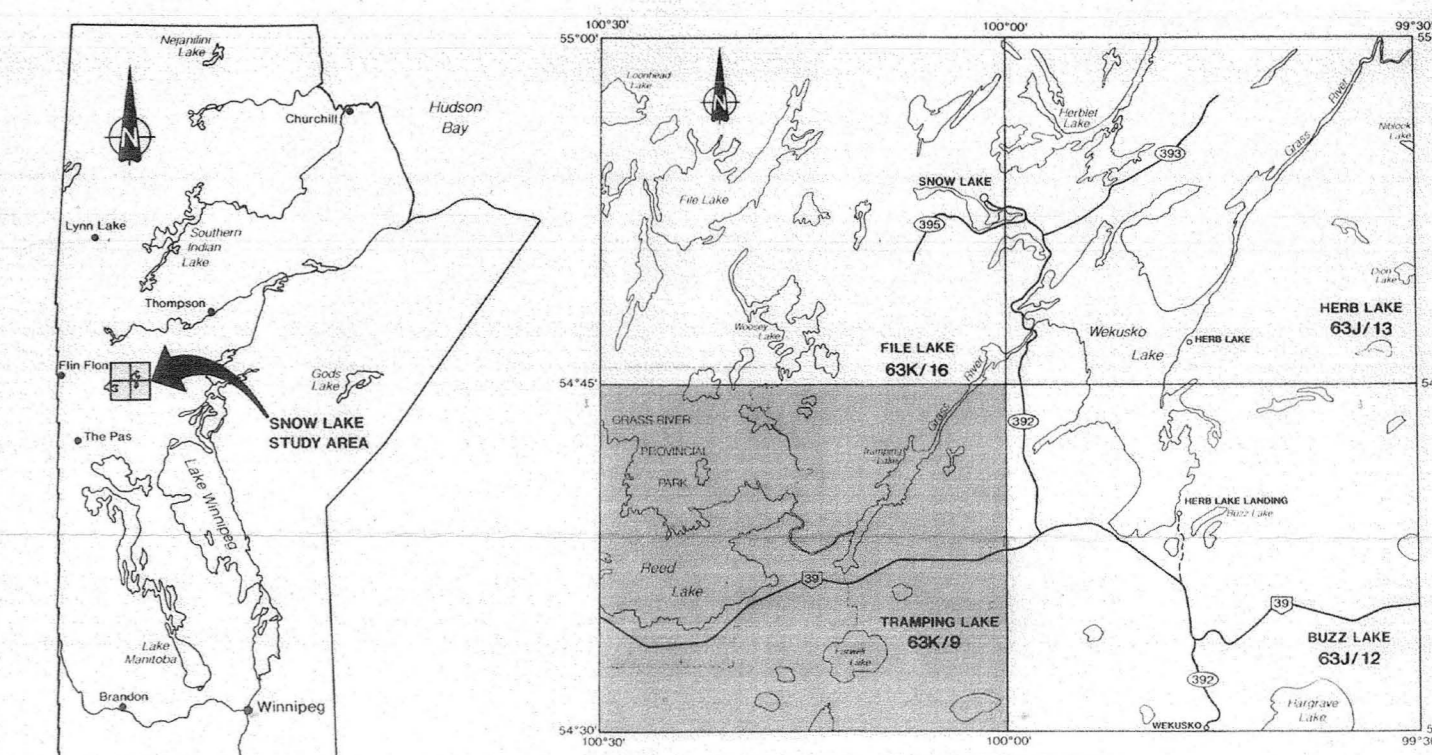
#### **Bedrock Deposits**

- 1b High to low potential for economic feasibility: deposits greater than 2 m of dolostone above the water table and accessible are considered to have high economic potential. Those deposits that are thinner, have smaller volumes, or are distant from transportation corridors have lower potential for development.

## **SYMBOLS**

- Geological boundary
- Unit number
- Deposit (sand and gravel)
- Deposit number
- Gravel pit (active, abandoned)
- Quarry (active, abandoned)
- Borrow pit
- Bedrock outcrop
- Ground observation point
- Site number
- Escarpment

## **INDEX MAP**



Geology by M. Mihychuk  
Cartography by C. Wojciechowski

The basis for this map is taken from N.T.S. map 63K/091964.  
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Scale 1:50 000

KILOMETRES 0 1 2 3 4 5

