

MAP 2015-06

**RAINTREE LAKE
(NTS 23J/01)**

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR



**GRANULAR-AGGREGATE RESOURCES
OF THE RAIN TREE LAKE MAP AREA
(NTS 23J/01)**

MAP 2015-06

LEGEND

Sample types (based on laboratory sieve analysis - see Table 1)

- Symbol** **Definition**
- Commonly gravel or sand, having silt-clay content < 5 percent. Deposits are commonly graded and stratified
 - ▲ Commonly silt, poorly graded and of variable grain size, having a silt clay content (≥ 5 and < 15 percent) and stone size exceeding allowable limits for most geotechnical purposes (except aggregate uses) without processing (i.e., washing, screening or crushing)
 - ⊕ Commonly silt, silt, or clay samples, having silt clay content > 15 percent
 - Site observation - no sample collected

Multiple samples taken from the same site in different years are listed in order from oldest to youngest. Multiple samples taken at the same site in the same year are listed in order, from the top of the exposure to bottom.

Note
This is a composite legend for all granular-aggregate resource maps. All aggregate zones, study areas, and sample types shown in the legend may not appear on this map. Aggregate zone classification is based on airphoto interpretation, field investigation and sieve analyses. Areas outside the colored zones have no known potential for granular materials, however silt, silt, rock rubble suitable for fill, and bedrock suitable for aggregate may be present. Classification criteria used on this map do not consider current or conflicting land uses, nor do they guarantee either access to, or the quality of, the material located within these zones.

ZONES OF AGGREGATE POTENTIAL

- Contains granular materials; probability of locating economic deposits is moderate to high
- Contains thin (less than 2 m) or discontinuous granular materials; also includes areas where extent of thicker deposits could not be determined by field investigation; probability of locating economic deposits is moderate to low
- May contain granular materials but deposits are not substantiated by field investigation; probability of locating economic deposits is moderate to low
- Material of granular composition (e.g., sandy silt and colluvium) that generally contains up to 8 percent silt-clay, but could be improved for higher grade uses by washing or screening
- Contains sand-size granular materials; high potential for economic exploitation of sand; low to moderate potential for coarser granular materials
- Eskers; sinuous ridges of granular materials; moderate to high potential for economic exploitation
- Study area within the dashed outline

In addition to this map data a granular-aggregate database is accessible in the Geoscience Atlas of Newfoundland and Labrador (<http://gis.gov.nl.ca>) for all granular-aggregate maps and sample data. The database provides information on more than 13,000 samples collected from 200 1:50,000-scale map areas in Newfoundland and Labrador.

This map was originally produced in a series of blue-line maps from airphoto interpretation and field work (Environmental Geological Section, 1982).

GIS / digital cartography by K. Morgan.

The location of roads added to topographic map base are approximate.

Elevation in feet above mean sea level. Contour interval 50 feet.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geoscience Publications and Information Section, Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, P.O. Box 6700, St. John's, NL, Canada, A1B 4X6.

This map is subject to review and revision. Comments to the author concerning errors or omissions are invited.

Base from maps published by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

OPEN FILE 023J/01/0380

This map supersedes Map 82-271, Open File LAB0607

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Department: <http://www.nr.gov.nl.ca/>

Geological Survey: <http://www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/mines/geoscience/>

E-mail: pub@gnr.gov.nl.ca

References

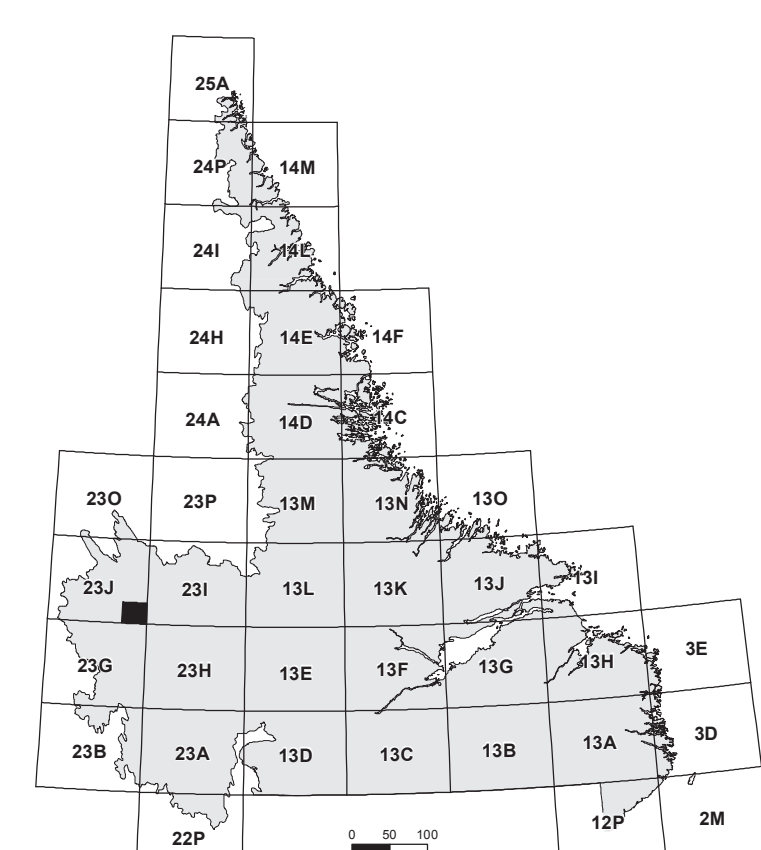
- Environmental Geology Section
1982: 1:50,000 scale aggregate resource maps outlining zones of aggregate potential within a 6-km-wide corridor in Labrador, Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Mineral Development Division, Map 82-271, Open File LAB0607.
- Kitty, F.T., Ricketts, R.J. and Vanderveer, D.G.
1983: Inventory of aggregate resources in Newfoundland and Labrador: information report and index maps. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Mineral Development Division, Report 83-2, 36 pages.

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GRAIN-SIZE ANALYSES

Grain-size results from the 63, 32, 16 and 8 mm mesh sieves were obtained at the sample site location by sieving approximately 15 kg of material. A 500 to 1000 gm split of the <8 mm material (sand-silt-clay) was retained for laboratory sieve analysis. Laboratory sieve analyses included the use of seven sieves with mesh openings of 4, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.062 and the <0.062 mm pan fraction. Samples were wet and/or dry sieved (Kitty et al., 1983) depending on silt-clay content and consolidation of particles.

Table 1: Exposure thickness (Exp), estimated deposit thickness (Dep), petrographic number (PN), grain-size percentages (based on percent retained on the 63 mm down to the <0.062 mm mesh sieves) and gravel (Grv), sand and silt-clay (SL-CL) content of sample material collected in NTS map area 23J/01.

Sample	Exp	Dep	PN	Percent retained through sieve opening (millimetres)											Grv	Sand	SL-CL	
				63	32	16	8	4	2	1	0.5	0.25	0.125	0.062				0.062
801203	0.7	8	210	2.7	14	6.6	9.5	3.8	3.7	3.3	4.9	12.4	31.9	12.3	5.3	25.2	86.5	8.4
801204	0.6	5	252	23.7	18.4	10.5	11.8	6.1	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	3.5	2.6	69	27.3	3.7
801202	2.1	8	167	3.9	14.6	19.3	13.1	7.1	5.8	5.6	8.9	9.2	4.9	3.2	4.4	56.2	38.5	5.2
801203	1.7	8	314	32.7	5.2	10.4	8.9	7.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.9	3.4	4.9	63.2	31.1	5.7
801204	3.2	10	344	7.2	18.4	15.1	13.8	10.4	7	6	5.9	5.9	4.5	2.7	3.3	62.2	33.8	4
801205	2.8	10	230	25.4	9.5	14.3	11.1	7.1	6.9	5.9	4.9	4.3	3.3	2	5.4	65.6	28.5	5.9
801206	2.6	10	148	4.4	25.2	8.9	6.7	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.8	7.3	10	6.9	10	48.8	39.5	11.7