

# Appendix 1

# AN OVERVIEW OF CANADIAN

GRANULAR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

#### **Abstract**

#### Granular Resource Management – An Overview of Canadian Examples

By Doug Vanderveer, PGeo and Tim Hayward AggMapR Inc.

AggMapR Inc. conducted a review of Canadian Geological Surveys to determine the style and where possible the details of the various surficial and aggregate related surveys that would provide information on the location and quality of granular / aggregate resource materials.

This presentation will review the legislative basis and the style of mapping conducted in each province and territory to the extent that there is a legislative responsibility. While most provinces have legislation governing extraction of granular materials, the terminology varies from province to province. This individual terminology is then frequently incorporated into the aggregate mapping programs.

The granular (aggregate) mapping programs in some provinces form a component of other mapping programs, typically surficial and glacial (Quaternary) mapping programs. While a number of provinces had former aggregate mapping programs it now appears that only a few provinces have retained a dedicated aggregate mapping program.

The majority of the information collected for this study was gleaned from the provincial websites. An overview of each of these websites is undertaken in the presentation with the objective of showing the diversity of both terminology and availability of data – whether it is geological or aggregates mapping. One common element to all websites was use of the term "geology" as a key to getting a start in the websites. Often the word aggregates would not appear during a search however would appear later in the website suggesting the word was not a listed "key word".

The website pathways used in this endeavour have been compiled for each province and the web links are listed for each step in the process. Selected provincial website downloads will be reviewed to the extent of time permitting.

Prepared for the NWT GRANULAR USERS FORUM, Sept. 27-28, 2006



#### Appendix 1

#### AN OVERVIEW OF CANADIAN

#### GRANULAR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

#### Granular Resource Management in Canada

# AN OVERVIEW OF GRANULAR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN CANADIAN PROVINCES

By

Doug Vanderveer and Tim Hayward AggMapR Inc.

Sept. 27, 2006

9

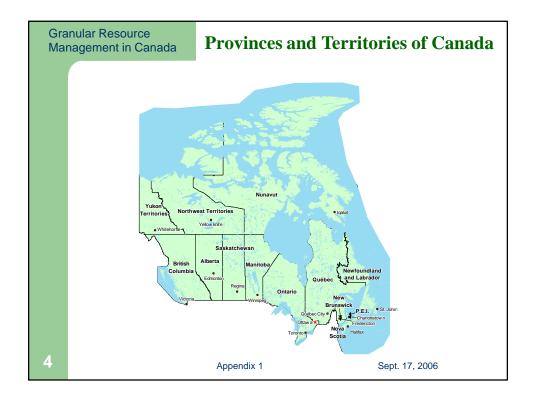
Appendix 1

### **Presentation Overview**

- 1. What are Aggregates
  - Legislation
  - Terminology
  - Commonly used Terms
  - Sampling of Legislation
- 2. Geological Mapping of Aggregates
- 3. Aggregate Production
- 4. Websites

3

Appendix 1



### WHAT ARE AGGREGATES

- Terminology is derived from:
  - Legislation (Legal Definitions)
  - Geological and Mapping
  - Statistical Summaries
- Other Commonly Used Terms

Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006

Granular Resource Management in Canada

# WHAT ARE AGGREGATES

- Terminology Used in Legislation
  - Mineral Aggregates
  - Quarry Materials
  - Quarriable Substances
  - Quarry Mineral
  - Beach Materials
  - Sand, Gravel and Rock

6 Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006

3

## WHAT ARE AGGREGATES

- Terminology Used in Mapping
  - Sand, Gravel, Clay etc.
  - Fluvial, Glaciofluvial, Outwash, Lacustrine, Beach strand
  - Bedrock (limestone, shale etc.)
  - Aggregates / Aggregate Materials
  - Granular Resources

7

Appendix 1

Sept. 17, 2006

Granular Resource
Management in Canada

### WHAT ARE AGGREGATES

- Terminology Used in Statistic Updates
- In Federal Compilations (Stats Can.)
  - Construction Materials
    - Sand and gravel
    - Stone (limestone, shale)
    - Cement

۶

Appendix 1

### WHAT ARE AGGREGATES

- Most commonly used terms:
  - Aggregate or Aggregates
  - Beach Material / Beach Aggregate
  - Granular Resource
  - Mineral Aggregate
  - Sand and Gravel / Bedrock Resource

List in Alphabetical order

9

Appendix 1

Sept. 17, 2006

Granular Resource
Management in Canada

# Sampling of Legislation Definitions

#### Newfoundland:

Extraction of Mineral Aggregates are administered under the Quarry Materials Act

"Quarry Material" means: a substance used in its natural form for civil construction or agricultural purposes and includes clay, sand, gravel, rock, soil, peat and slag

But does not include slate, marble, granite and similar stone used as dimension stone

#### Where:

- (a) slate, marble, granite or other similar stone used as dimension stone; and
- (b) dolomite, limestone, silica and other similar product is mined or quarried under a lease issued under the Mineral Act.
- In Labrador quarry material includes: a mineral rock or stone capable of being cut or polished for use as an ornament, personal adornment or decoration.

10

Appendix 1

# **Sampling of Legislation Definitions**

#### Nova Scotia

Mineral" means a natural solid inorganic or fossilized organic substance and a substance prescribed to be a mineral, but does not include:

- (i) ordinary stone, building stone or construction stone,
- (ii) sand, gravel, peat, peat moss or ordinary soil,
- (iii) gypsum,
- (iv) limestone, except that which is vested in the Crown, and
- (v) oil or natural gas

Mineral Resources Act: All Minerals are deemed reserved to the Crown in all grants post April 1910

A few deposits of the latter commodity have specifically been declared a mineral under the Act.

Otherwise the rights to most gypsum and limestone and all stone, sand, gravel, peat

and soil are attached to the ownership of the surface (private or Crown) and are administered under other statutes.

11

Appendix 1

Sept. 17, 2006

Granular Resource Management in Canada

# **Sampling of Legislation Definitions**

#### **Nova Scotia**

**Crown Lands - Inland Aggregate Removal Permits:** 

- Less than 5,000 cubic metres, or 7,000 metric tonnes:
   Anyone who wants to remove, for commercial sale, inland aggregate (fill, gravel, class 'A' gravel, sand, riprap stone, armour stone and marble chips) requires a permit
- More than 5,000 cubic metres, or 7,000 metric tonnes:
   Anyone who wants to remove, for commercial sale, more than 5,000 cubic metres, or 7,000 metric tonnes, of inland aggregate (fill, gravel, class 'A' gravel, sand, riprap stone, armour stone, and marble ships) from Crown Lands in Nova Scotia.

#### **Beach Aggregate Permit:**

 Anyone who wants to remove not more than 10 cubic yards (7.6 cubic metres) of aggregate (gravel, sand, armour stone, and riprap stone) from a beach.

12

Appendix 1

# Sampling of Legislation Definitions

#### **Prince Edward Island**

#### Mineral Act:

- "Mineral" means any natural solid inorganic or fossilized organic substance and such other substance as is declared to be a mineral under section 3, but does not include:
  - (i) ordinary stone, building or construction stone,
  - (ii) sand, gravel, peat, peat moss or ordinary soil,
  - (iii) gypsum or limestone,
  - (iv) oil or natural gas, or
  - (v) bituminous shale, oil shale or intimately associated products or substances derived therefrom;

#### **Environmental Protection Act: Excavation Pit Regulations**

- A system for tracking & regulating the establishment and operation of excavation pits to obtain sand, gravel, stone, shale, etc.
- It is necessary to submit an application to open or operate an excavation pit.

13

Appendix 1

Sept. 17, 2006

Granular Resource Management in Canada

# **Sampling of Legislation Definitions**

#### **New Brunswick**

#### **Quarry Substances Act:**

- "Quarriable substance" means ordinary stone, building or construction stone, sand, gravel, peat, clay and soil;
- "Quarry" means a pit or excavation in the ground created by the removal or taking of a "quarriable substance" from it and includes the works, machinery, plant, buildings and premises located below and above ground used in connection with the quarry
- The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by regulation, designate a shore area lying outside Crown Lands to be subject to this Act.
- No person shall remove or take a "quarriable substance" from a shore area designated under subsection (1) unless the person has been issued a quarry permit.

#### Mineral Act: does not include:

- (a) sand, gravel, ordinary stone, clay or soil unless it is to be used for its chemical or special physical properties, or both, or where it is taken for contained minerals,
- (b) ordinary stone used for building or construction,
- (c) peat, peat moss, bituminous materials, oil or natural gas etc.

14

Appendix 1

# **Sampling of Legislation Definitions**

#### Quebec

#### Mining Act:

- "minerals" or "mineral substances" mean: all natural solid, liquid or gaseous mineral substances, and all fossilized organic matter
- "mine": any opening or excavation made for the purpose of discovering or obtaining any mineral substance ... or of any industrial product or residue, including a quarry, a sand-pit or a well ...and the ways, works, machinery, mills, buildings and furnaces below or above the surface of lands which form part of a mining operation;
- After the 1st of January 1921, all minerals shall belong to the Crown under the soil of land which, on the 24th of July 1880, had not yet been patented except for on land that all the conditions of the location ticket land had been fulfilled on the 24th of July 1880.
- On lands granted or alienated by the Crown after the 1st of January 1966, otherwise than by mining concession or mining lease, mineral rights other than those of the tilth are reserved to the Crown.

Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006

Granular Resource Management in Canada

# Sampling of Legislation Definitions

#### Ontario:

The Aggregate Resources Act and its regulations apply to the excavation of:

- All aggregate and topsoil on Crown land and all Crown-owned aggregate;
- All aggregate from land under natural water bodies; and
- All aggregate on private land in designated areas of the province.

'Aggregate' is defined as: gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, and rock .

'Rock' does not include metallic ores, andalusite, asbestos, barite, coal, diamond, graphite, gypsum, kaolin, kyanite, lepidolite, magnesite, mica, nepheline syenite, petalite, phosphate rock, salt, sillimanite, spodumene, talc, or wollastonite.

Mining Act: Underground aggregate mining and materials are exempted from the definition of 'rock' and are regulated by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines under the Mining Act.

16 Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006

# **Sampling of Legislation Definitions**

#### Manitoba:

#### The Mines and Minerals Act

- "aggregate" means a quarry mineral that is used solely for construction purposes or as a constituent of concrete other than in the manufacture of cement and includes sand, gravel, clay, crushed stone and crushed rock
- "aggregate quarry" means a quarry from which aggregate is produced
- "quarry mineral" means a mineral, other than a diamond, ruby, sapphire or emerald, that is obtained from a quarry, and includes:
  - (a) sand, gravel, clay, shale, kaolin, bentonite, gypsum, salt, peat, peat moss, coal and amber,
  - (b) rock or stone that is used for a purpose other than as a source of metal, metalloid or asbestos, and
  - (c) a mineral that is prescribed as a quarry mineral.
- "mineral access rights" means, in respect of a lease or mineral disposition, the right to enter, use and occupy the surface of land to prospect or explore for or develop, mine and produce minerals, but does not include surface rights

17 Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006

Granular Resource Management in Canada

# **Sampling of Legislation Definitions**

#### Saskatchewan:

Sand and Gravel Ownership: The owner of the surface of any land is and shall be deemed to have always been the owner of and entitled to all sand and gravel on the surface of the land and all sand and gravel obtainable by stripping off the overburden, excavating from the surface or other surface operation.

#### The Quarrying Regulations, 1957

- Regulations under The Mineral Resources Act that Govern the disposal of quarriable substances on Crown Property
- These regulations shall be construed with reference to the terms and
- interpretation of The Mineral Resources Act and The Sand and Gravel Act as they are amended from time to time.

"Quarriable Substance" means any mineral substance, the property of the Crown in the right of Saskatchewan, which is capable of being quarried and includes bentonite, building stone, clay, granite, gravel, gypsum, limestone, marble, marl, sand, slate, volcanic ash, and any other substance which may from time to time be declared by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be a "quarriable substance" within the meaning of these regulations.

18

Appendix 1

# **Sampling of Legislation Definitions**

#### Alberta:

- "mine" means any opening or excavation in, or working of, the surface or subsurface for the purpose of working, recovering, opening up or proving any mineral or mineral-bearing substance, and includes works and machinery at or below the surface belonging to or used in connection with the mine;
- minerals" means all naturally occurring minerals including:
  - (i) gold, silver, uranium, platinum, pitchblende, radium, precious stones, copper, iron, tin, zinc, asbestos, salts, sulphur, petroleum, oil, asphalt, bituminous sands, oil sands, natural gas, coal, anhydrite, barite, bauxite, bentonite, diatomite, dolomite, epsomite, granite, gypsum, limestone, marble, mica, mirabilite, potash, quartz rock, rock phosphate, sandstone, serpentine, shale, slate, talc, thenardite, trona, volcanic ash, sand, gravel, clay and marl, but does not include:
  - (ii) sand and gravel, clay and marl that belong to the owner of the surface of land under section 57, 58 of the *Law of Property Act*, or peat on the surface of land and peat obtained by stripping off the overburden, excavating from the surface, or otherwise recovered by surface operations.

19

Appendix 1

Sept. 17, 2006

Granular Resource Management in Canada

# **Sampling of Legislation Definitions**

#### **British Columbia:**

#### **Mines Act**

- Pits and quarries are defined as mines and are regulated under the Mines Act.
- "mine" includes: a place where mechanical disturbance of the ground or any excavation is made to explore for or to produce coal, mineral bearing substances, placer minerals, rock, limestone, earth, clay, sand or gravel
- "mining activity" means any activity related to:
  - (a) the exploration and development of a mineral, a placer mineral, coal, sand, gravel or rock, or
  - (b) the production of a mineral, a placer mineral, coal, sand, gravel or rock
- and includes the reclamation of a mine

20

Appendix 1

# **Sampling of Legislation Definitions**

#### Inuvialuit:

Ownership of most of the accessible granular deposits in the Western Arctic Region was transferred to the Inuvialuit, under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement [IFA], signed between the Government of Canada and the Inuvialuit in 1984.

Management of this resource is now the responsibility of the Inuvialuit Land Administration [ILA] in consultation with local groups such as the Community Corporations and Hunters and Trappers Associations.

A granular materials project designated as Task 7 - Sand and Gravel Inventories was set up by the Government of Canada to implement the requirements of the IFA and provide for more efficient development of the resource.

The objectives of this project are to determine the 20 year demands for granular material, provide an inventory of potential sources, determine the quality and quantity at the more promising deposits and form a plan for reservation and development of the granular material.

21 Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006

Granular Resource Management in Canada

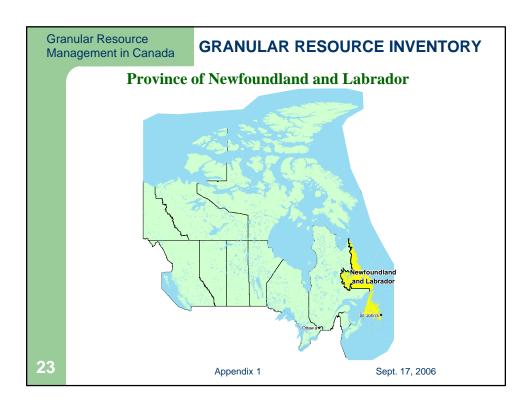
# **Sampling of Legislation Definitions**

#### Yukon

#### **Placer Mining Act:**

- "mine" means any natural stratum or bed of earth, soil, gravel, or cement that is mined for gold or other precious minerals or stones;
- "mining" or "placer mining" includes every mode and method of working
  whatever whereby earth, soil, gravel, or cement may be removed, washed,
  shifted, or refined or otherwise dealt with, for the purpose of obtaining gold or
  other precious minerals or stones, but does not include the working of rock on
  the site
- Unclear what legislation controls other extraction activities

Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006



# GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY Newfoundland and Labrador:

- Surficial Geology Mapping by the GSC late 60's early 70's
- Surficial Mapping by Province began in early 1970's
  - Airphoto Landform Classification @1:50,000 scale,
  - Ground-truthing (roads, railway, forest access roads and tracks, shorelines)
  - Mapping of glacial transport indicators (glacial striae and landform features)
  - Sampling of glacial till materials
- Aggregate Resource Inventories @1:50,000 scale, started in 1974
  - Identification of potential sand and gravel related landforms from Airphoto interpretation or from previous Surficial mapping programs
  - Focused on 30km corridor around major urban centres and 3km corridor along all roads and highways on both the island and Labrador
  - Sampling of outwash (sand and gravel) and potential bedrock formations
  - Sampling from natural or man-made exposures, shallow hand dug or backhoe test pits
  - Field Screening (32, 16, 8, 4mm); Petrographic Value (modified ASTM)
  - Laboratory 2mm to 0.063mm

24

Appendix 1

#### **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY Newfoundland and Labrador:**

#### Surficial Geology Maps

Surficial Geology Maps

Surficial Geology maps provide data on the types of material and landforms found at the surface. These maps are largely derived from serial photograph interpretation with a variable amount of field checking. On some maps a reliability diagram is attached which outlines the amount of field checking. Each map has a detailed legend attached that describes the characteristic of each sediment type and feature encountered. The legend has a genetic category that defines the sediment type (e.g., glacial, fluvial, asolian), and a morphology category that describes the surface expression (e.g., weneer, blanket, hummocky, fan). Most mapped units contain more than one genetic and/or morphological type. To accommodate this, units are subdivided by decreasing dominance (e.g., TWRC means that the area is dominantly a veneer of glacial sediment, with a lesser area of bedrock concealed by a mat of vegetation). Up to three genetic or morphological categories can be accommodated on the maps, with a combination of slashes (\*for /f) and hyphens (\*for leg need on the maps, with a combination of slashes (\*for /f) and hyphens (\*for leg need indicated relative proportions. The maps provide only a general indication of sediment characteristics and some variability in sediment is to be expected across a map area. A till, for instance, may have a sitly exture in one part of the area, and be sandier elsewhere, although both areas will have the T designation. Similarly, overburden thickness can only be inferred from these maps.

#### Aggregate Geology Maps

These maps provide data on granular or bedrock aggregates within an Inese maps provide data on granular or bedrock aggregates within an area. Granular aggregate maps outline sand and gravel deposits, and categorise each deposit by their potential as an aggregate producing area, with Zone 1 having the highest potential. Recent maps commonly include grain size and petrographic data. Sample data, including grain size and petrographic analyses, related to other map areas can be obtained from the Terrain Sciences Section, Geological Survey Branch, Telephone (703) 7,29-3888. Potential reserves of material are approximated based on the parall center and donth for derived or map media expension. Detailed aerial extent and depth of natural or man-made exposures. Detailed descriptions are commonly provided in associated Current Research articles.

Bedrock aggregate maps define rock types suitable for construction aggregate uses, including class A and B material, rip-rap, asphalt and concrete. The suitability of individual rock types is defined on the basis of physical characteristics (e.g., hardness, grains risze, fractures, mineral constituents), petrographical properties (e.g., petrographic number) and chemical/mechanical properties (e.g., abrasion, soundness, alkali reactivity). Some maps include this data. Data for other areas may be found in associated Current Research articles or may be obtained from the Terrain Sciences Section, Geological Survey Branch, Telephone (709) 729-5634.

25

Appendix 1

Sept. 17, 2006

#### **Granular Resource** Management in Canada



110/14
Sufficial and glacial geology and gravel resource inventory of southwestern Newfoundland. By D.G. Vanderwer, 1977. 10-page report and 10 maps, including Stephenville-Port aux Basques (12B-110), Main Gut (12B/8), Flat Bay (12B/7), Little Friars Cove (12B/3), St. Fintans (12B/2), Rose Blanche (110/10), Port aux Basques (110/11), and Codroy (110/14). NFLD/0959 Aggregate Geology

Inventory of aggregate resources in Newfoundland and Labrador, by F.T. Kirby, R.J. Ricketts and D.G. Vanderveer. Scale 1:250,000. Nfld, 1287 and Lab. 602. Plus Report 83-2. Map 83-03 Port aux Basques, 110.

MAP 01-07 2001: Granular aggregate resource of the Codroy map sheet (NTS 110/14), by M.J. Ricketts. Scale: 1:50 000. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey. Open File 0110/14/0352.

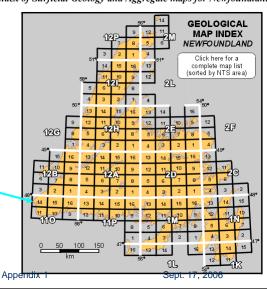
#### CONTACTS

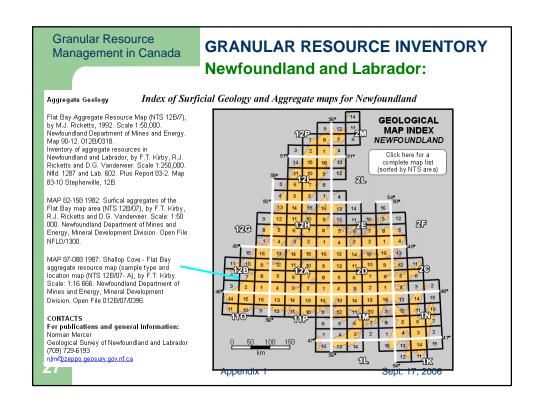
For publications and general information: Norman Mercer Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador (709) 729-6193

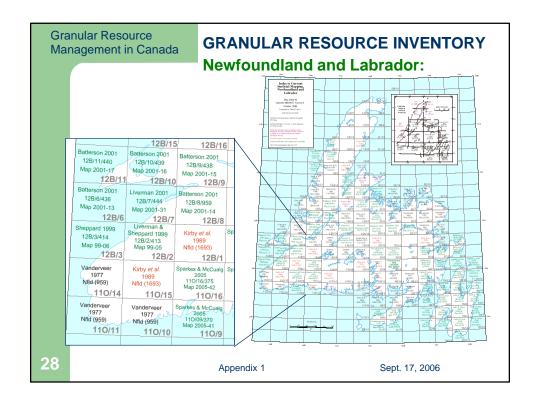
nlm@zeppo.geosurv.gov.nf.ca

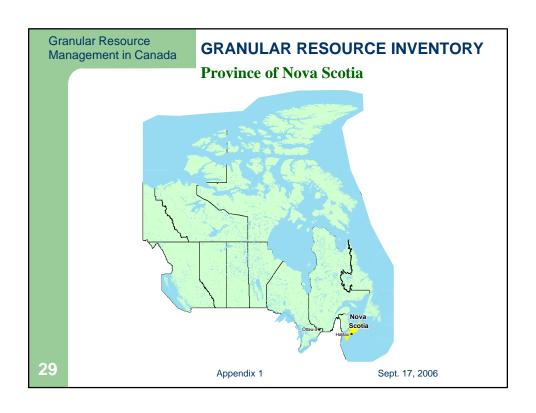
#### GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY **Newfoundland and Labrador:**

Index of Surficial Geology and Aggregate maps for Newfoundland









# Granular Resource Management in Canada Province of Nova Scotia Program based on Surficial Mapping Program at various scales: Provincial Scale (1:500,000 or greater) Regional Scale (1:500,000 to less than 1:100,000) Detailed Scale (less than 100,000)

#### **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY**

#### **Province of Nova Scotia**

#### Ministry of Natural Resources

#### Mineral Resources Branch Maps For Sale

#### **Table of Contents**

#### Bedrock Geology Maps

- Provincial Scale (1:500 000 or greater)
   Regional Scale (1:100 000 to less than 1:500 000)
   Detailed Scale (less than 1:100 000)

#### Glacial/Surficial Geology Maps

- Provincial Scale (1:500 000 or greater)
- Regional Scale (1:100 000 to less than 1:500 000)
   Detailed Scale (less than 1:100 000)

#### Structure/Tectonic Maps

• Provincial Scale (1:500 000 or greater)

#### Mineral Deposits Maps

- Provincial Scale (1:500 000 or greater)
- Regional Scale (1:100 000 to less than 1:500 000)
   Detailed Scale (less than 1:100 000)

31

Appendix 1

Sept. 17, 2006

#### **Granular Resource** Management in Canada

#### **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY**

#### **Province of Nova Scotia**

#### Provincial Scale Digital Maps (1:500 000 or greater)

DP ME 36, Version 2, 2006. Digital Version of Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Map ME 1992-3, Surficial Geology Map of the Province of Nova Scotia, 1.500 000, by R. R. Stea, H. Conley and Y. Brown, 1992. Digital product compiled by B. E. Fisher. (Formerly DP ME D92-03)

Format, Size and Projection Information

FREE DOWNLOAD

#### Detailed Scale Digital Maps (less than 1:100 000)

**<u>DP ME 59</u>**, Version 2, 2006. Digital Version of Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Open File Map ME 2003-1, Surficial Geology Map of the Whycocomagh Area, (NTS 11F/14), Inverness County, Nova Scotia, scale 1:50 000, by R. R. Stea and M. Feetham, 2003. Digital product compiled by B. E. Fisher, J. D. MacNeil and J. A. Beaumont

Format, Size and Projection Information

FREE DOWNLOAD

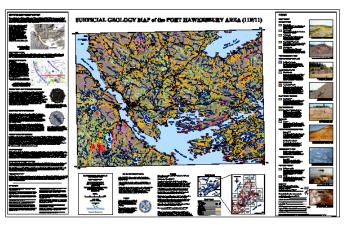
32

Appendix 1

#### **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY**

A Sample Image of the Surficial Geology Map of the Port Hawkesbury Area, OFM ME 2004-2

(Sample image - Click to view an enlargement from this image)



Format and Projection

33

PDF, ArcInfo Export (E00), DXF/DBF, ArcView shape files (SHP) and TXT files compressed in self-extracting EXE/ZIP files (more information on data formats)

#### **Granular Resource** Management in Canada

#### **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY**

#### **Province of Nova Scotia**

#### Ministry of Natural Resources



#### NovaScan

- NovaScan is the provincial database of geoscience maps and publications for Nova Scotia, and is produced and maintained by the Mineral Resources Branch of the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources. It currently contains over 14,000 records
- NovaScan contains geologically indexed records of all the geoscience documents produced by or collected by the Mineral Resources Branch (and its predecessors), such as:

-maps (geology, geochemistry, geophysics, mineral deposits, mineral rights, etc.) -publications (bulletins, economic geology series, memoirs, papers, reports, etc.)
-open files (illustrations, maps, reports)
-university theses (B. Sc., M. Sc., Ph. D.) -mineral exploration assessment reports and mining property reports

- NovaScan can be searched by Title, Author/Organization, Subject, Area, Map Sheet (NTS), Map Type, Document Type, Document Number, Year and Scale.
- NovaScan is updated monthly as new geoscience maps, publications, open files, theses, mineral exploration assessment reports and mining property reports become available
- . Note that NovaScan contains only records of maps and publications produced by or collected by the Mineral Resources Branch (and its predecessors). NovaScan does not contain any records of Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) maps or publications. GSC records on Nova Scotia can be searched in the <u>GEOSCAN</u> database

  Appendix 1

Sept. 17, 2006

34

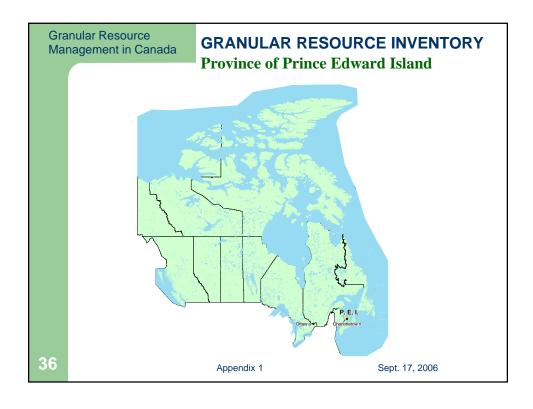
#### **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY**

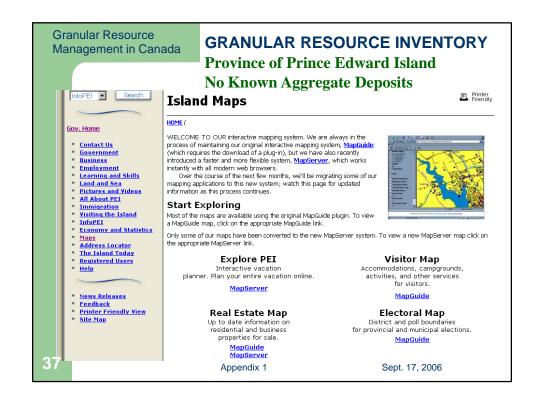
#### **Province of Nova Scotia**

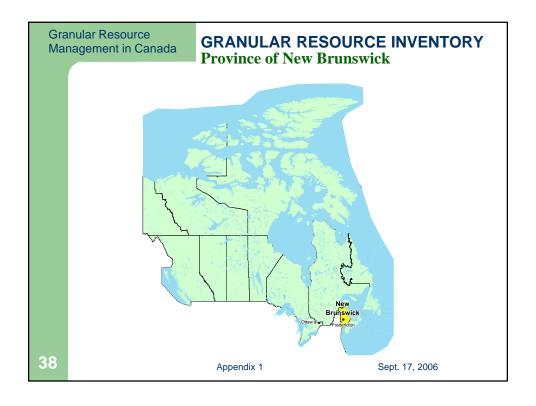
#### Ministry of Natural Resources

- Mineral Deposits Map Series
- Provincial Scale 1:2,000,000 and 1:1,000,0000
- Regional Scale1:250,000
- Sub-Regional Scales 1:125,000 and 1:100,000
  - Map ME 1985-6 (Map C) Aggregate Resources Map, Northern Cape Breton Island, by W. J. Wright, 1985, scale 1:125 000.
  - **1:100 000**
  - OFM ME 2001-1 Map of Bedrock Aggregate Potential in the Halifax-Dartmouth Metropolitan Area Nova Scotia, by G. Prime, 2001, scale 1:100 000.
- Detailed Mapping 1:50 000
  - OFM ME 1991-5 to OFM ME 1991-18 Aggregate Potential of Cumberland and Colchester Counties (14 preliminary map sheets), (11E/02, 11E/03, 11E/05, 11E/06, 11E/07, 11E/11, 11E/12, 11E/13, 11E/14, 21H/07, 21H/08, 21H/09, 21H/10, 21H/16), by G. Prime, 1991, scale 1:50 000. \$3.00 per NTS Map Sheet

35 Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006







#### **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY**

Sept. 17, 2006

#### **Province of New Brunswick**

#### **New Brunswick:**

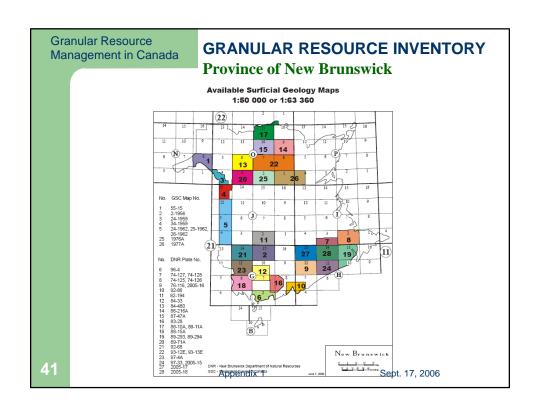
- An extensive aggregate resources program has been developed for the province
- Near 100% coverage at one scale or another
- Most of the Surficial geological mapping has been completed to date by the Geological Survey of Canada i.e. at 1:250,000 scale or smaller
- Limited detailed Surficial geological mapping
- Bedrock Mapping much more comprehensive

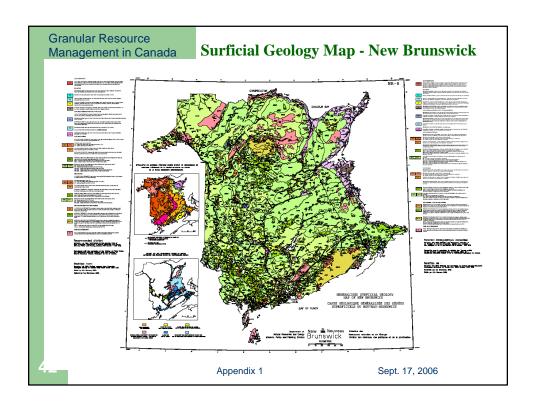
39 Appendix 1

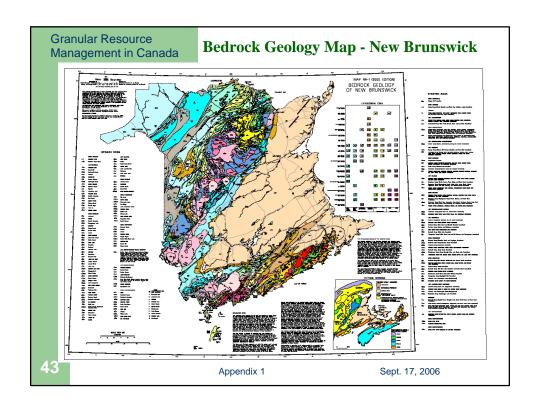
GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY
Province of New Brunswick

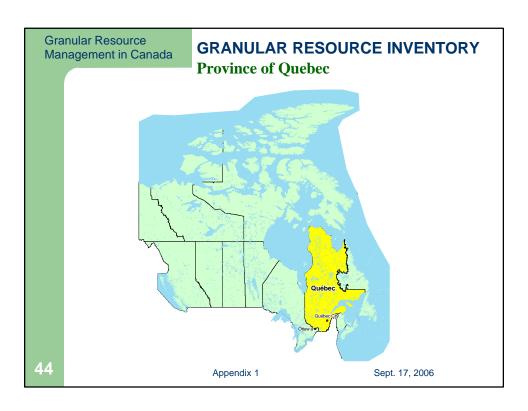
GF 86-4 79-12 79-10 77-50 79-10 77-50 79-10 77-50 79-10

20









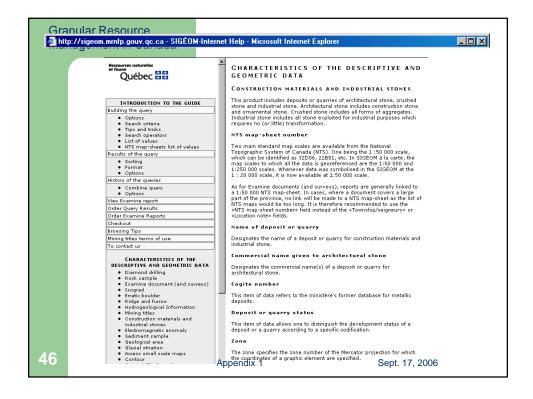
#### **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY**

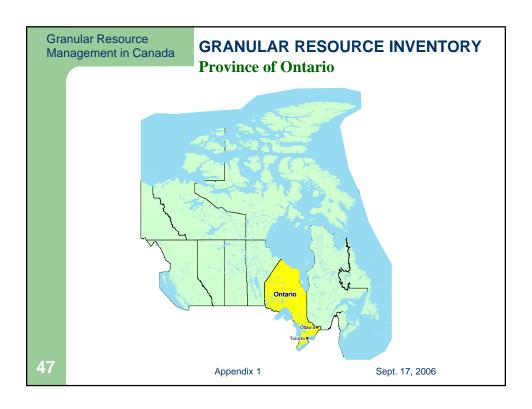
#### **Province of Quebec**

#### Quebec:

- Granular surveys cover 10% of Province, mainly in the south
- Work has focused on population centres (60-70% covered)
- Mapping mainly at a 1:50,000 scale
- Database (sigeom) includes coverage of construction materials and industrial stone, including architectural and ornamental stone
- Information includes location of deposits and quarries

45 Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006





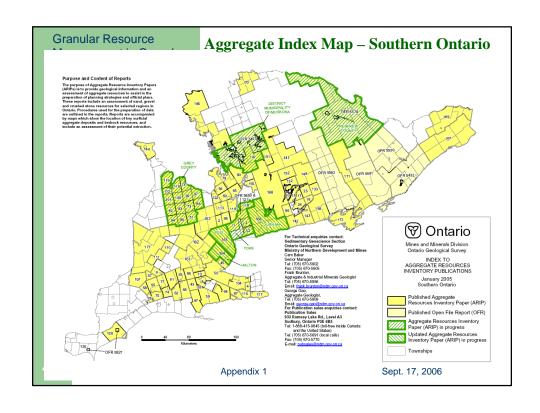
# **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY Province of Ontario**

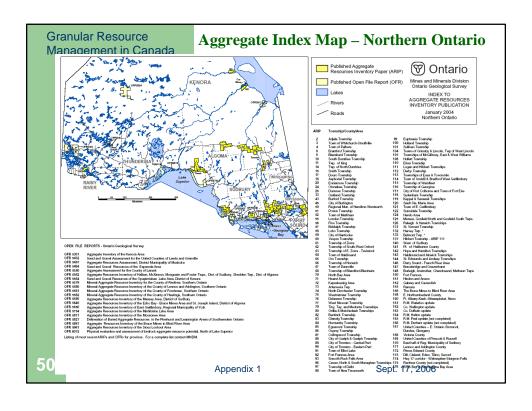
#### Ontario:

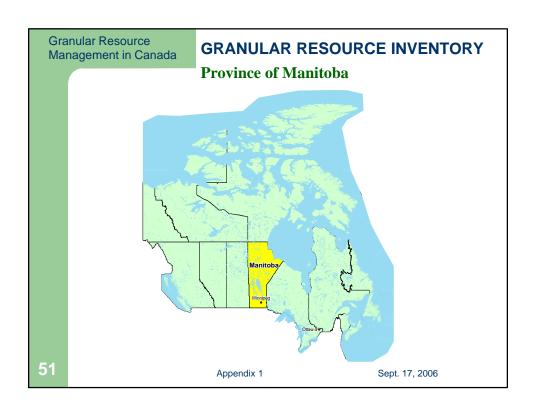
- Responsibility of Aggregates split across 2 Ministries
- Ministry of Northern Development and Mines:
  - Ontario Geological Surve) is responsible for geological mapping (bedrock, surficial and aggregate inventories)
  - Extensive mapping program throughout S. Ontario and in populated areas of N. Ontario.
- Ministry of Natural Resources:
  - Takes on the responsibility of regulating the extraction industry in designated areas of the province and on all Crown Land under the Aggregate Resources Act.
  - MNR District offices responsible for protection of aggregate deposits as a commenting agency on land use plans (e.g. municipal plan amendments)
  - Intent to enlarge the areas designated under the Aggregate
     Resources Act i.e. extend the coverage of enforcement further north.

48

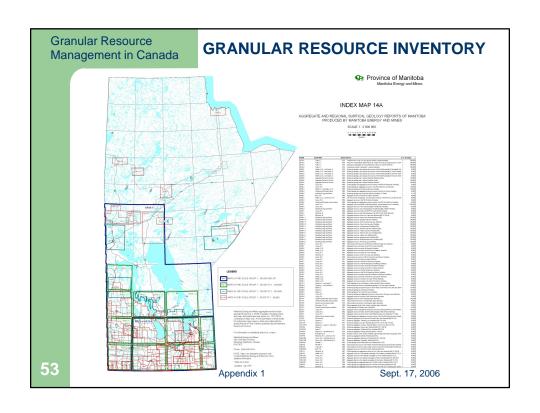
Appendix 1

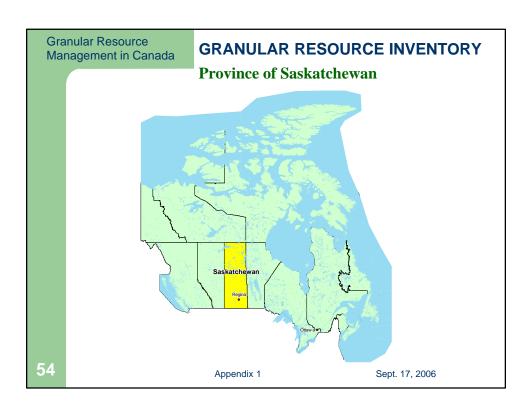




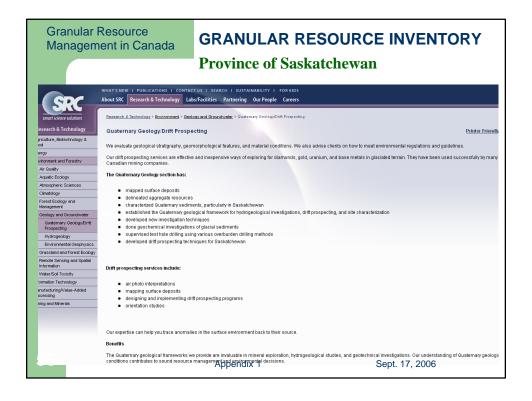


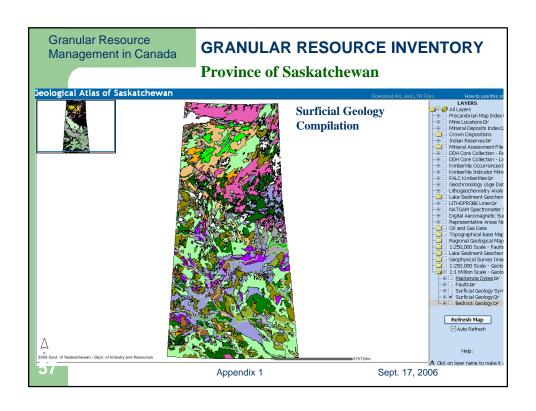
# Granular Resource Management in Canada • Aggregate and Surficial Mapping concentration in the south half of the province • An integrated map of Manitoba surficial geology has been prepared based on Geological Survey and Manitoba Geological Survey programs

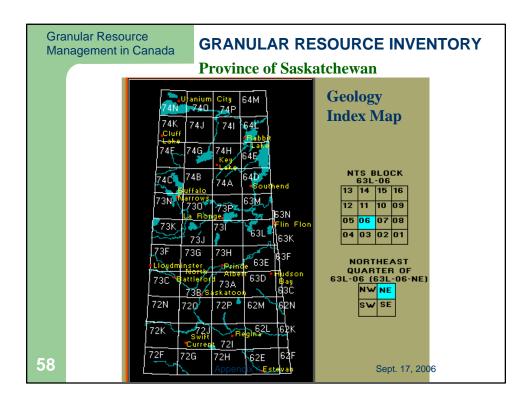


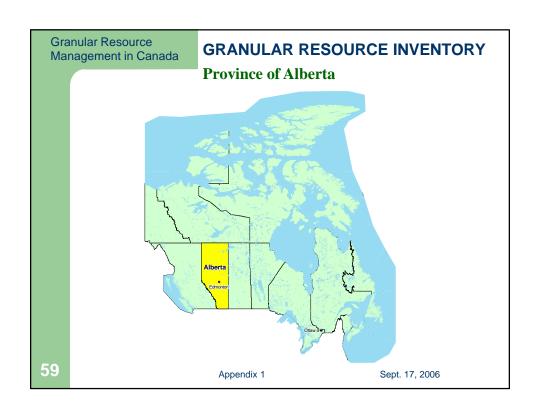


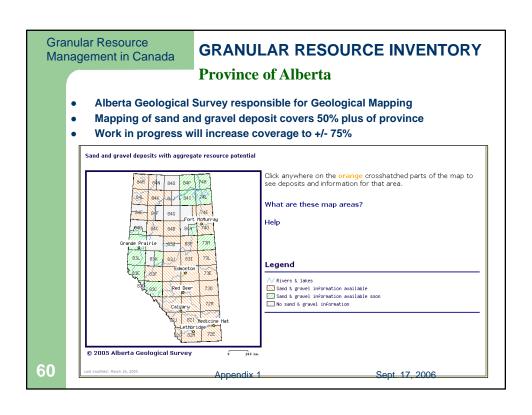
# Granular Resource Management in Canada GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY Province of Saskatchewan Saskatchewan Research Council: Quaternary Geology Section (under the Research and Technology Branch conducts surficial mapping and aggregate resource evaluations Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006

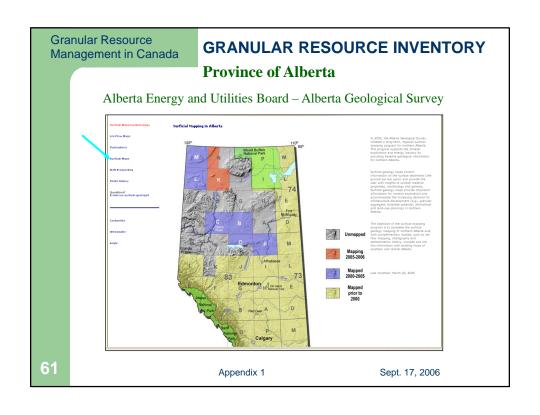


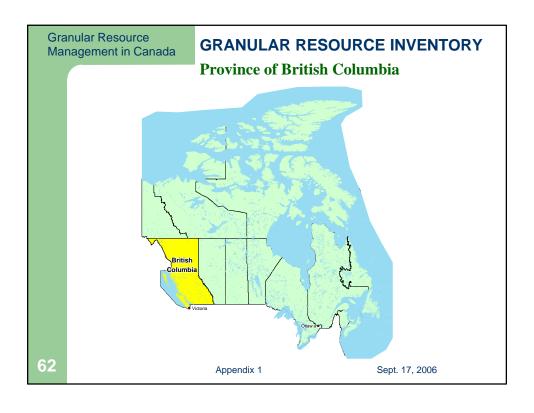










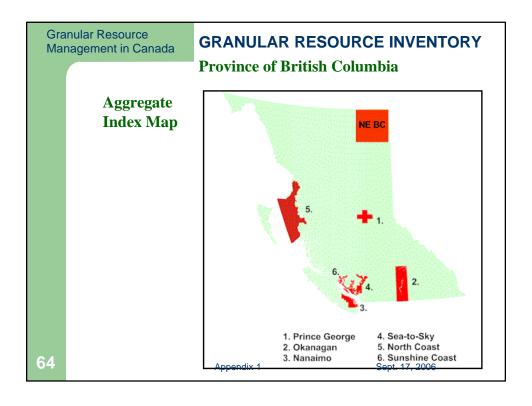


#### **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY**

#### **Province of British Columbia**

- The British Columbia Geological Survey is responsible for aggregate mapping
- In 1994 instituted the Aggregate Program with the objective of:
  - Inventory location of pits and quarries
  - Produce a series of Aggregate Potential Maps
  - Improve information transfer and data management between key provincial ministries

Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006



# GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY Aggregate Production Statistics Move to separate Slide Show Appendix 1 Sept. 17, 2006

#### Granular Resource Management in Canada

#### **GRANULAR RESOURCE INVENTORY**

#### **Electronic Information and Websites**

- Newfoundland
- New Brunswick
- Ontario
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Others available if time permits

66

Appendix 1

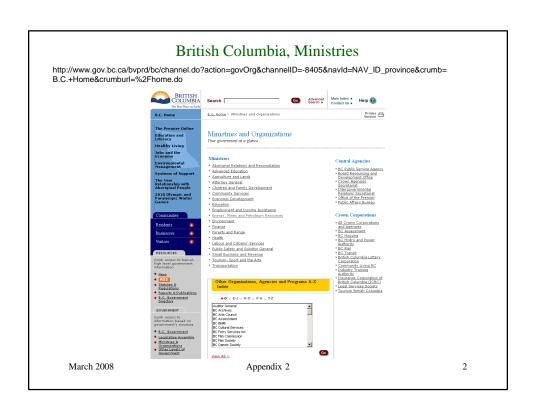


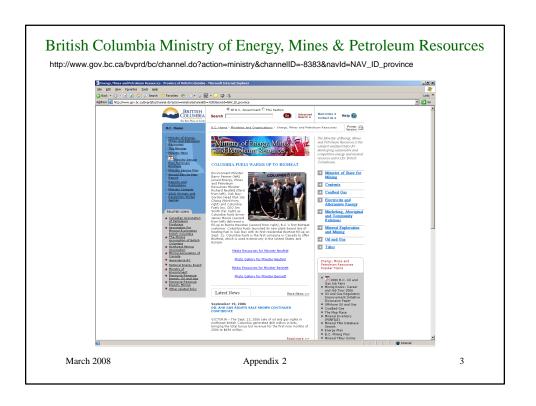
# Appendix 2

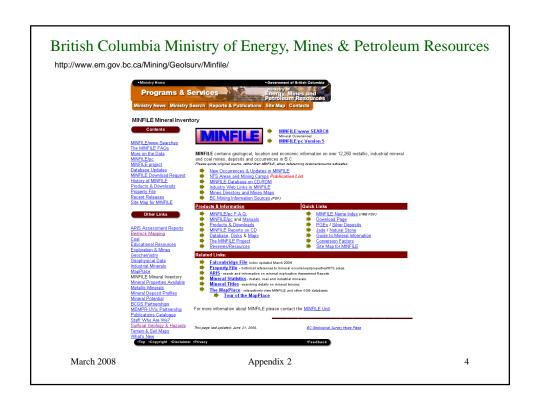
# CANADIAN GRANULAR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

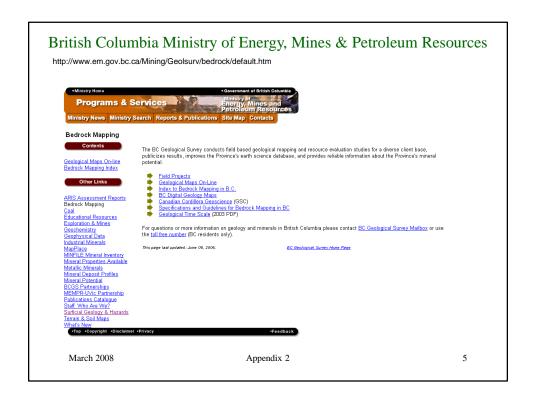
# SUMMARY OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM PROVINCIAL WEBSITES

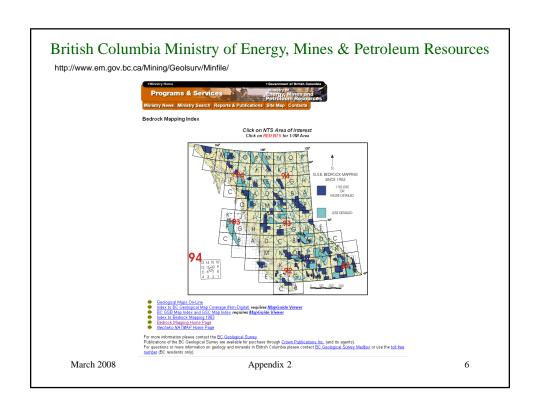












# British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources

http://em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Publications/catalog/bcgeolmap.htm

Programs & Services

Programs & Services

Ministry News Ministry Search Reports & Publications Site Map Contacts

### Digital Geology Maps

### BC Digital Geology Maps (version 1.0 2005)

Download Table below ... Previous Digital Geology and Mineral Potential Maps 1999.

Digital regional compilations of the geology of B.C. at 1:250,000-scale were made by staff of the BC Geological Survey in 1992-95 in support of the Mineral Potential Project. These were released as Open Files (see References) and digital downloads from the BC Geological Survey website (full, h/www.magnlace.ca).

The project of the Map Place (http://www.magnlace.ca).



However, numerous errors and inconsistencies were noted within these data sets. The Digital Geology Map of British Columbia Project was designed to address these problems and, in the process, try to produce a seamless digital map of the Province with consistent geological tagging. Where feasible, updates to the geology have also been incorporated during the editing process. However, some Dicratch lines?remain in the data reflecting problems due to unresolved differences in geological designations in organia sources.

Release of the recompilation is based on the same tiles as the Cordilleran GIS Map Library (Journeay and Williams, 1995) which conforms to the International Map of the World standard used for indexing 1-1,000,000-scale topographic maps. This differs from the numbering convention used for the National Topographic System maps. NTS sheets contained within each tile are listed in the table below. Preliminary versions of the tiled data were released in 2003, with updates in 2004. This new province-wide version, and associated tiled data, supersedes the earlier files.

All data sets are in shape file format that should be readily usable by most GIS software. They are presented as either decimal degrees (suffix\_ill) or <u>8C Albers</u> (suffix\_ab). Tiled data are also available in UTM (suffix\_utm) projections. All projections use NAD83 as the datum. The data sets are intended to be used at 1:250,000-scale and their use at greater scales is not recommended.

This data is also available in a cartographically correct rendition of the geology of British Columbia; in PDF format: Geoscience Map 2005-3: Geology of British Columbia; compiled by N.W.D. Massey, D.G. MacIntyre, P.J. Desjardins and R.T. Cooney; cartography by Clover Point Cartographics Ltd.; Scale 1:1 000 000, 3 sheets

NOTE: All GeoFile documents referenced on this page are only available as downloadable documents via this web site. No hardcopy data will be available. A DVD containing all data sets is also available as Open-File 205-5; for purchase from <u>Crown Publications</u>. The shape files include AVI. files suitable for symbolization by ArcView 3x users. A style share (ICCO) intalhaga, saily lot ArcViele as users is also available for download.

BC Digital Geology Map (.SHP file format, zipped):
There are three demindable versions of each pollutionary bits - declinal degrees (ii), BC Albert (alls) and UTM at the 1:250,000 scale:
Dewnload Documentation or view Readme file.

March 2008 Appendix 2

## British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources

http://em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Publications/InfoCirc/IC1997-03/toc.htm

Programs & Services

Ministry News Ministry Search Reports & Publications Site Map Contacts

### Information Circular 1997-3

Specifications & Guidelines for Bedrock Mapping in British Columbia

View Information Circular 1997-3 (PDF, 16.2 MB) View HTML Document at RISC

This document, part of the provincial Resource Inventory Committee initiative, provides guidelines and is a step toward development of common standards and methodologies for hedrock mapping in British Columbia. It recommends methodology for the presentation of geological information and describes the types of data that must be collected for the production of geological innexion and method in will make significant progress toward the goal of making comparison and exchange of geological intelligence will make significant progress toward the goal of making comparison and exchange of geological intelligence the province easier: These standards will be of interest to both specialists and non-specialists, and will help users understand the underlying beforch data that is used to produce geologic maps and mopors. It is important to note that geologic maps are NOT raw data, they are interpretations of the raw data.

Although the standards contain specific recommendations, they should be treated as guidelines. The guidelines are intended to be detailed enough to provide consistency, but not so restrictive that they cannot be easily implemented. They will not be usable in every circumstance, but will cover most applications. It is hoped that this flexible approach will ensure faster and wider acceptance for the recommended standards.

The conceptual design and content of this manual is based on recommendations made by the FIIC Bedrock Geology Task Group of the Earth Sciences Task Force, which involved a multi-agency workshop and a client survey. The manual was compiled by W.J. MolMlin, F. Fern and C. Reas with major input and desktop publishing by B. Grant. Comments on sarlier drafts were received from many sources, in particular those by M. Mithalymik and J. Newell are gratefully acknowledged.

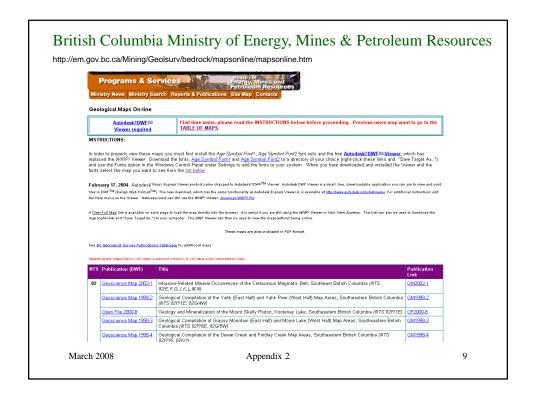
This document is broken into five parts:

Part 1 provides a general overview of bedrock mapping methodology.

Part 2 describes methodology involved in project planning and information about bedrock field surveys, also describes both essential and desirable data that should be collected to produce geological maps using symbols outlined in Part 3. We strongly recommend that field data be collected on formatted field through the facility of the part of the par

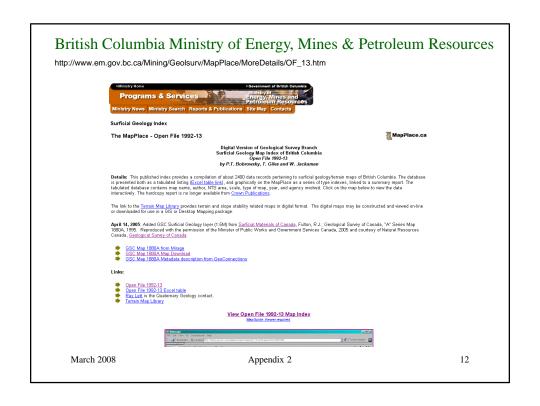
March 2008 Appendix 2

8

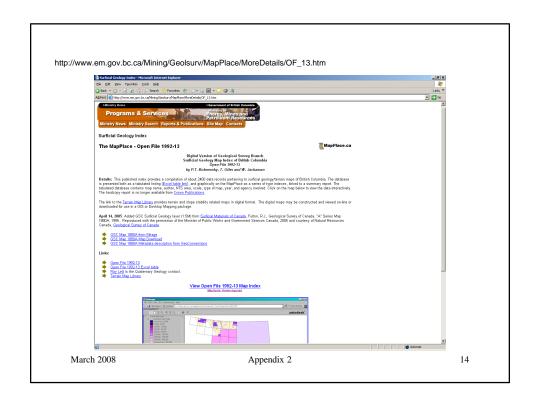




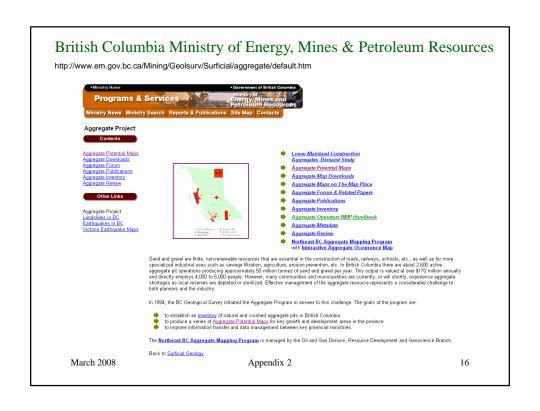


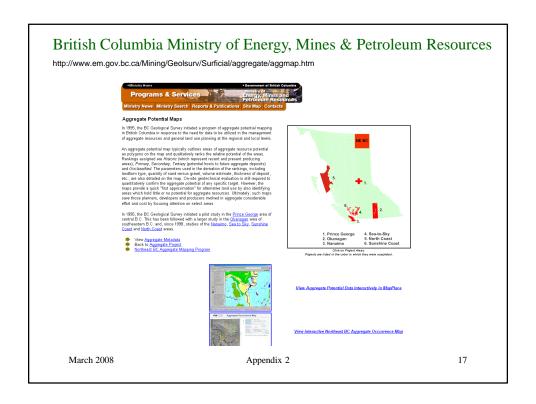


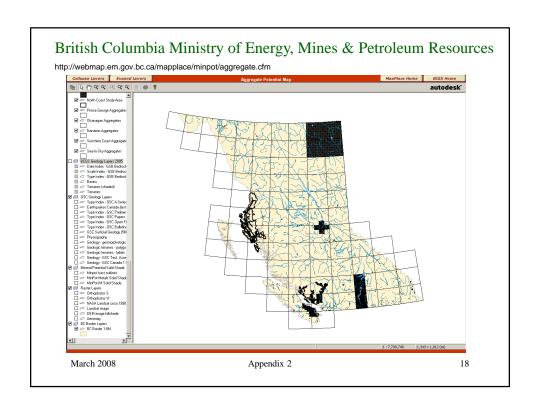


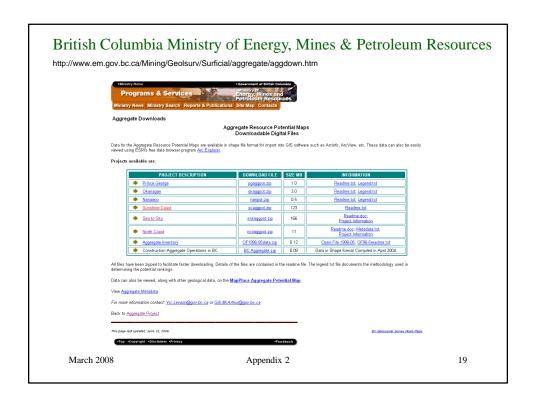


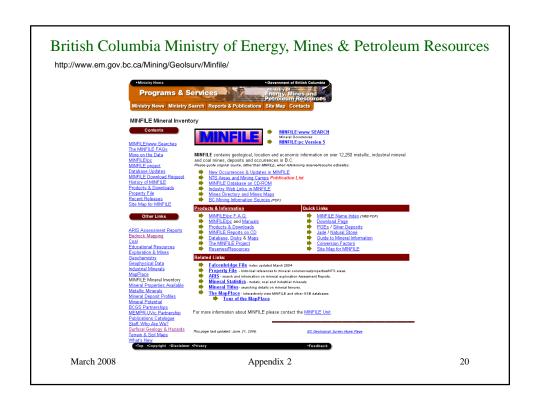


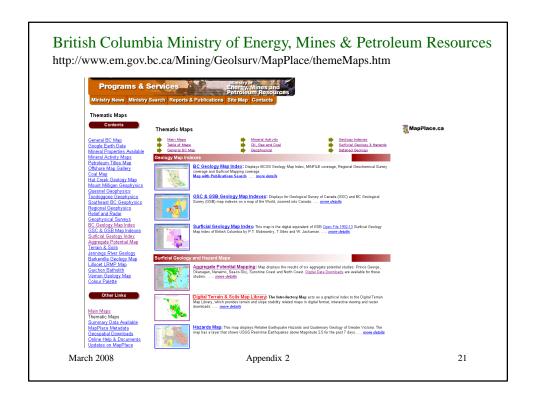


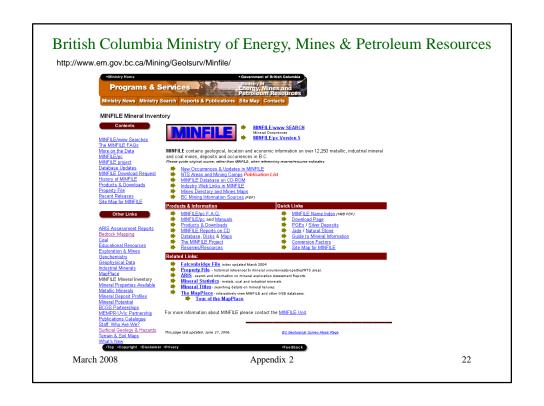


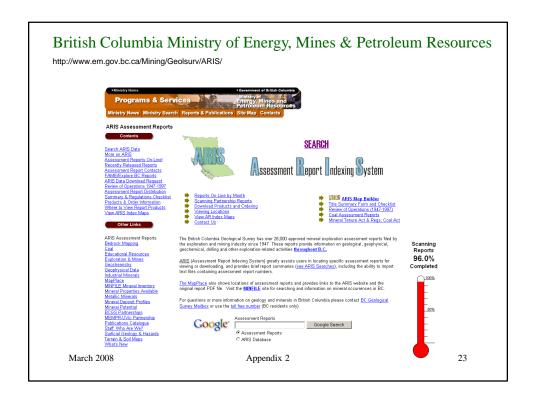




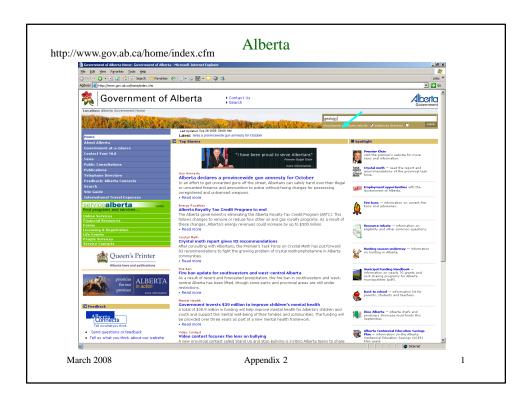




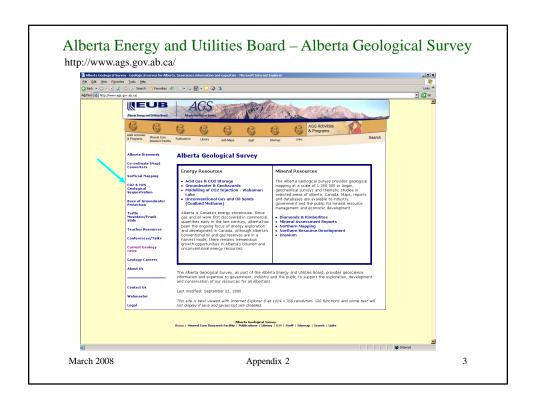


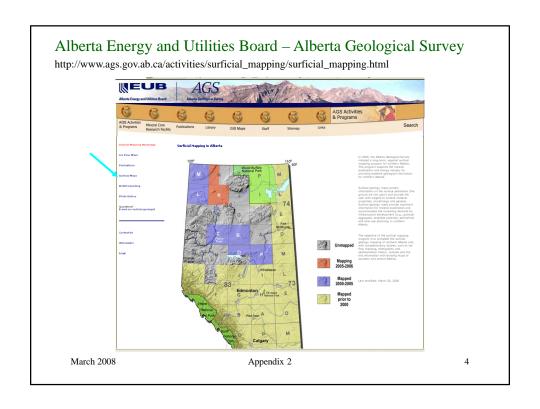


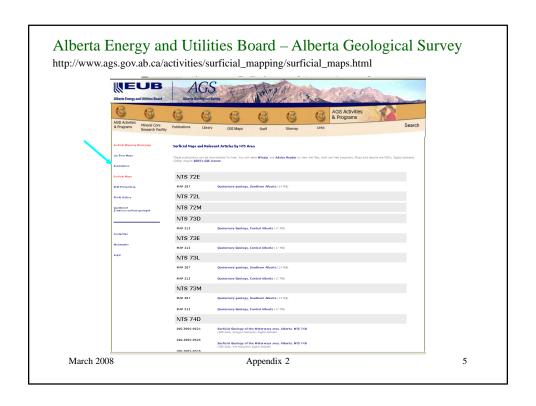
# Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information - Alberta

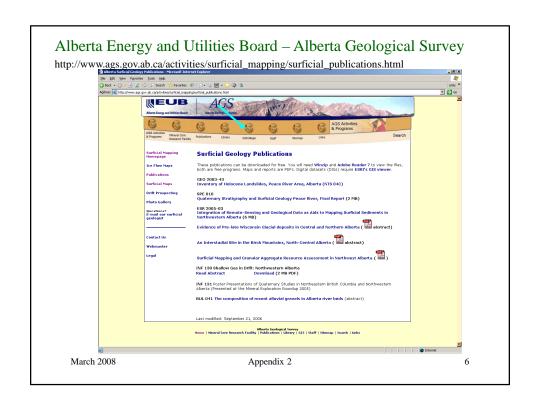


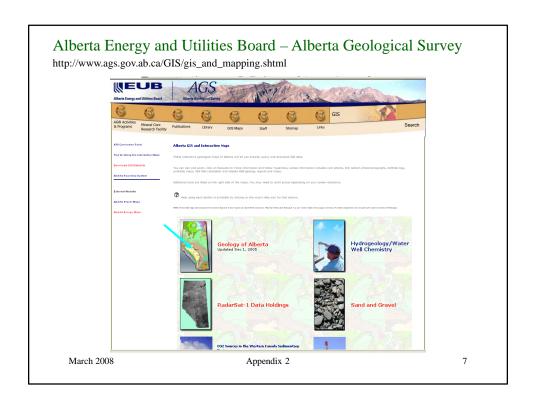


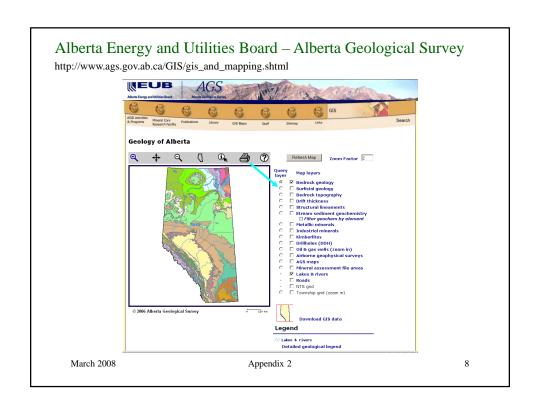


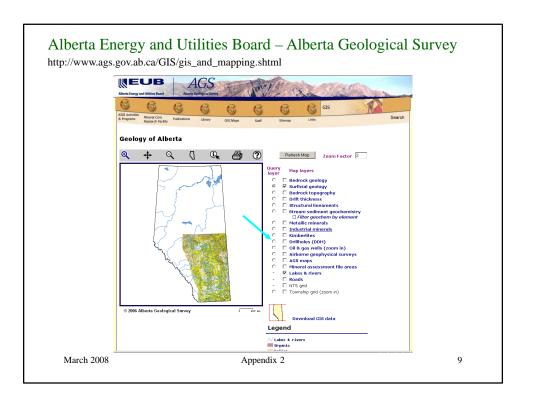


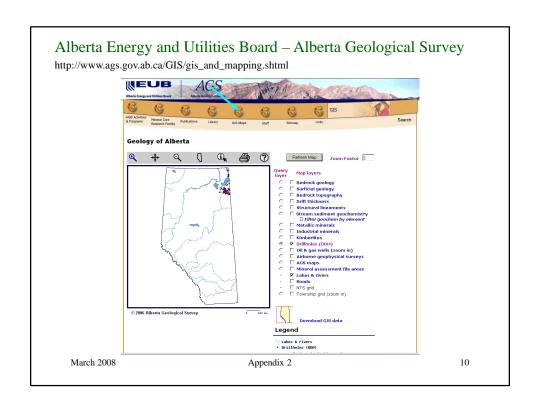


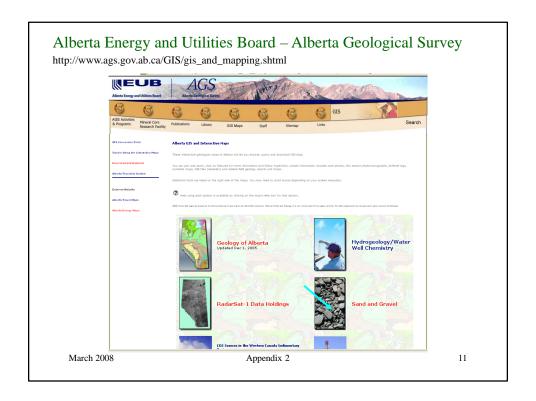


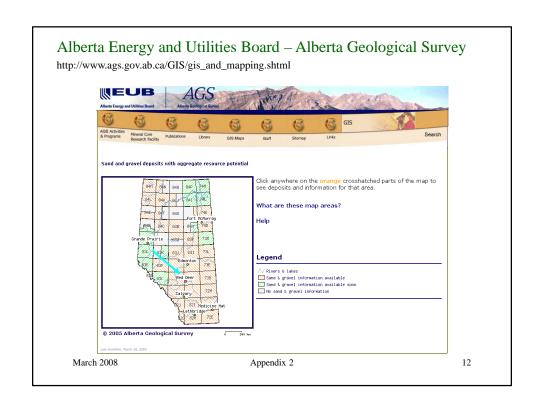


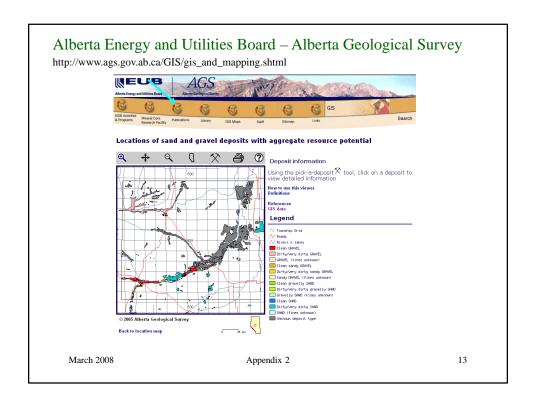


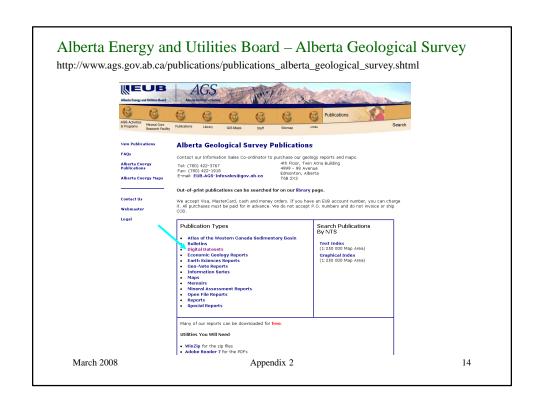


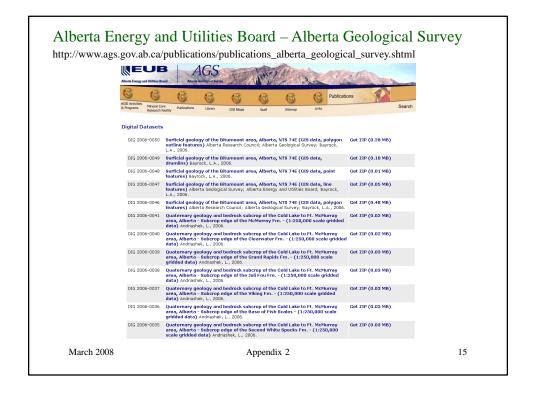




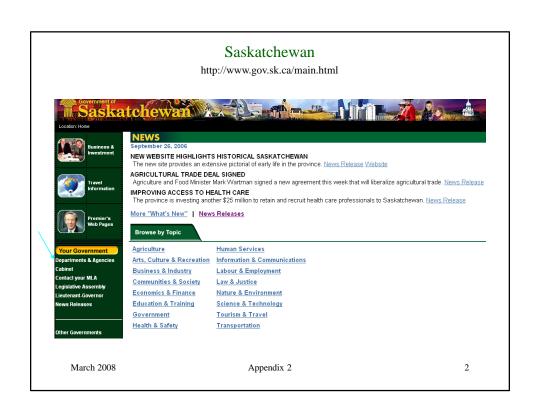


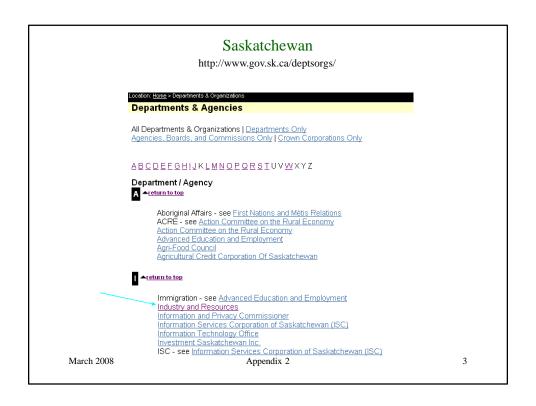




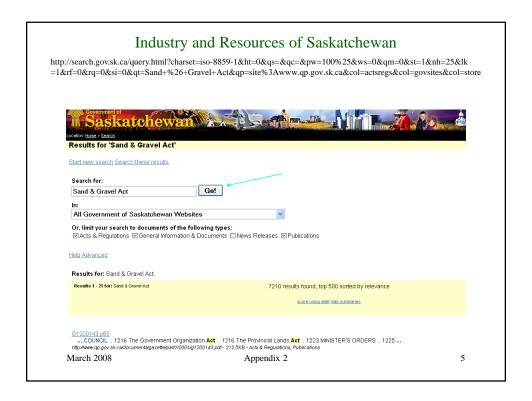


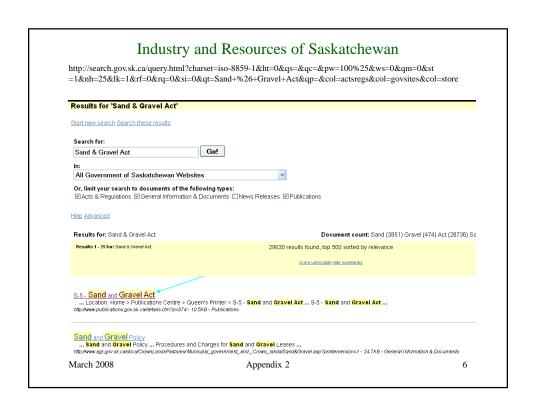


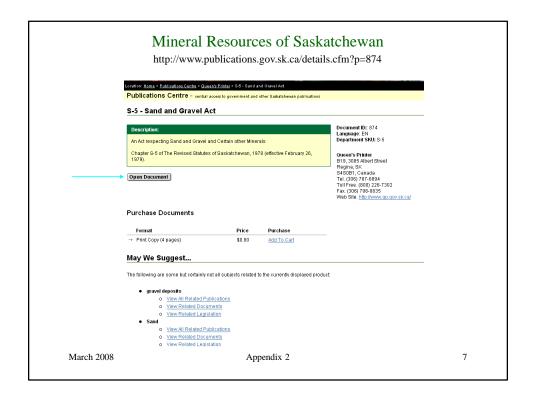












### Mineral Resources of Saskatchewan

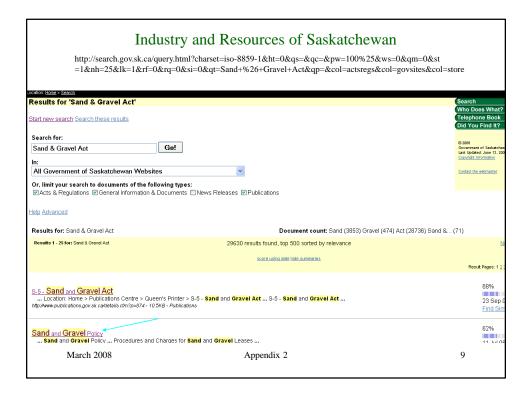
http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Statutes/S5.pdf

# The Sand and Gravel Act

being

Chapter S-5 of *The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1978* (effective February 26, 1979).

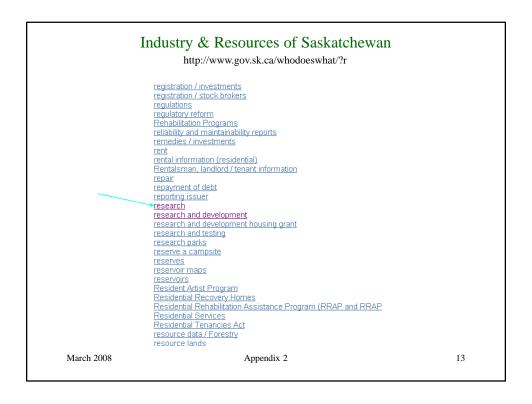
March 2008 Appendix 2 8



# Mineral Resources of Saskatchewan http://www.agr.gov.sk.ca/docs/CrownLandsPastures/Municipal\_ government\_and% 20\_Crown\_lands/Sand&Gravel.asp?printerversion=1 Sand and Gravel Policy Effective November 1, 1999 Resisted November 20, 2001 Overview of Policy Objectives The sand and gravel policy establishes the priority rights that Saskatchewan Highways and Transportation and rural municipalities are given to explore for and develop sand and gravel deposits und Crown lands. Commercial and private development of sand and gravel is accommodated when Saskatchewan Highways and Transportation and rural municipalities have declined their respective pri utilize the deposits. Proposals to develop deposits will take into account environmental or other unique conditions pertaining to the eite. Reclamation plans to restore the eite to an acceptable condition are a requireme The policy encourages the commercial development of sand and gravel on an as needed basis including requirements for the ongoing use of the quantiable area. The policy stipulates the record keeping and reporting requirements of lessees. Eligibility Individuals, partnerships, corporations, municipalities or agencies who wish to conduct exploration activities for sand and gravel deposits on Crown land or who wish to develop sand and gravel depo commercial or public purposes are eligible to apply for exploration permits and sand and gravel leases. Applicants must have all accounts with the Department in acceptable standing before a permit or lease is issued and must have complied with the terms and conditions of previous permits and least eligible for an agreement. Procedures and Charges for Exploration Permits 1. With each application, a proposal is required that includes the legal description of the lands involved; the scope of the operation and a reclamation plan for the land disturbed by the explora readways, fencing and gate. The applicant is responsible for negotiating compensation for any damages directly with the agricultural lessee. March









# Industry & Resources of Saskatchewan http://www.gov.sk.ca/deptsorgs/overviews/?38

### Saskatchewan Research Council Overview

Take me to the website of Saskatchewan Research Council

Saskatchewan Research Council is a Saskatchewan-based technology corporation, owned by the province. It provides contract research, technology transfer and analytical services to companies in Saskatchewan and around the world. To carry out its activities, the Corporation provides services in the areas of Analytical Services, Environment, Fermentation Technologies, Genetics, Mineral Exploration, Petroleum, Process Development and Small Industry Services.

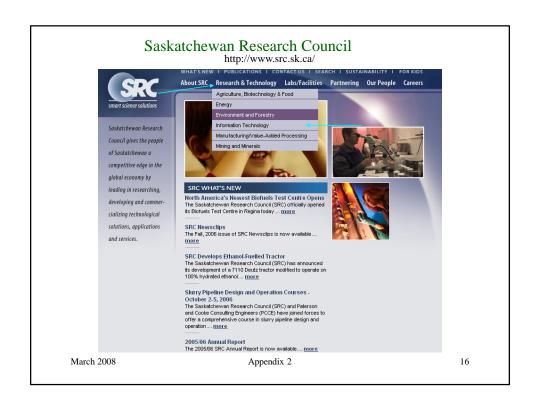
### Mandate

Saskatchewan Research Council supports applied research and assists clients in the private and public sectors in the transfer and commercialization of technology to support economic development.

SRC's mission is to help the people of Saskatchewan strengthen the economy with quality jobs and a secure environment. We do this through research, development, and the transfer of innovative scientific and technological solutions, applications and services.

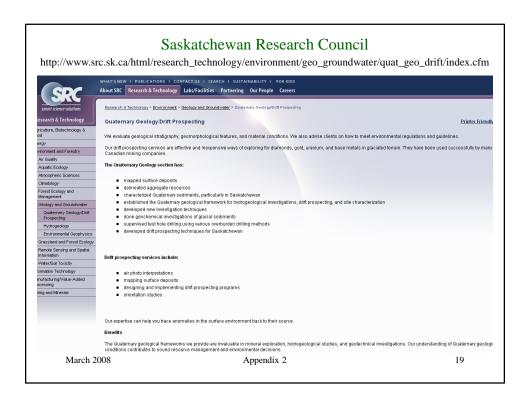
SRC creates wealth through the responsible application of science and technology to assist Saskatchewan industry to be globally competitive.

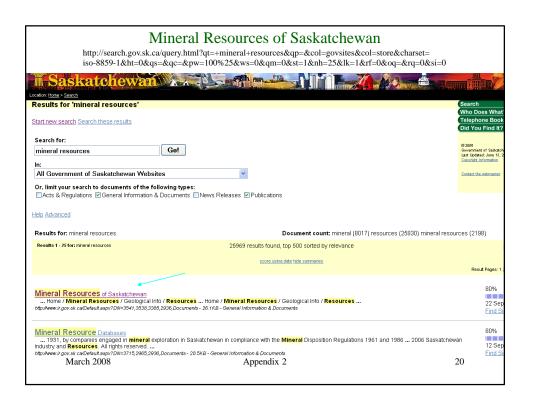
March 2008 Appendix 2

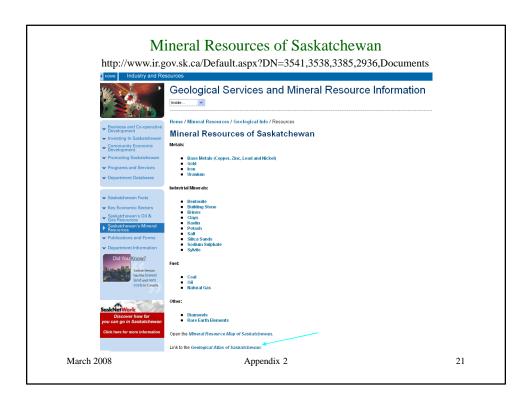




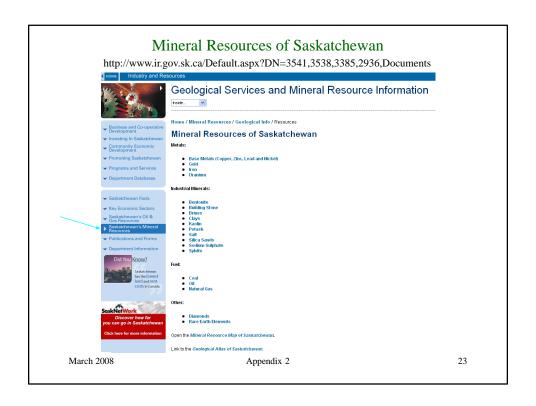




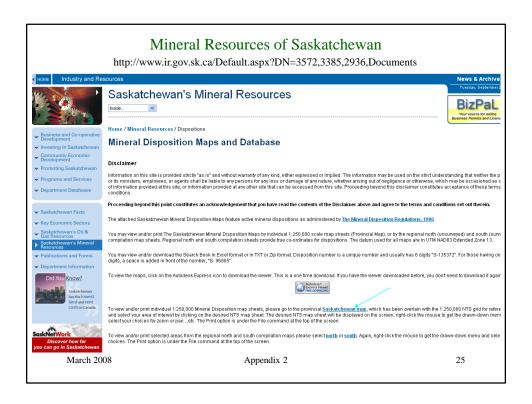








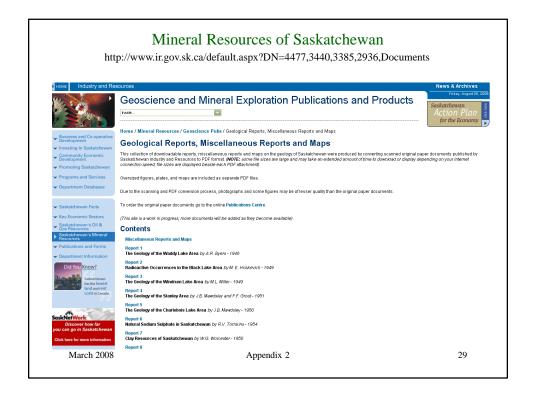


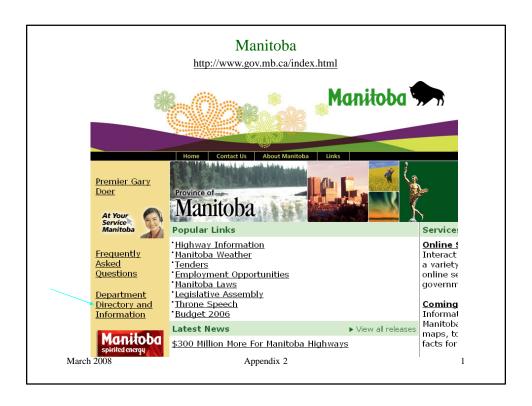


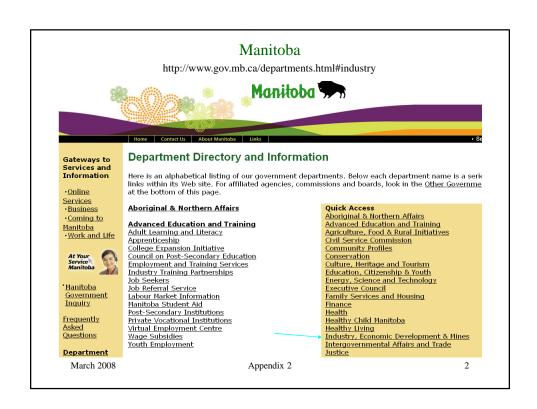




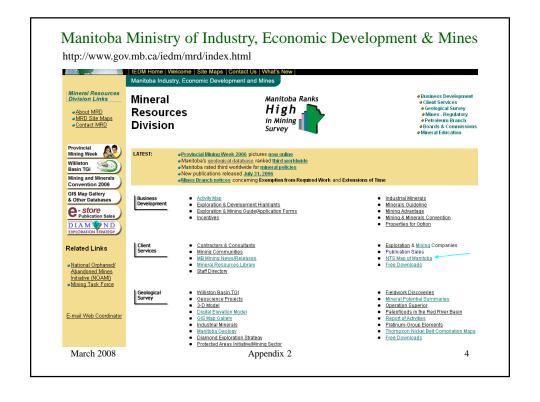


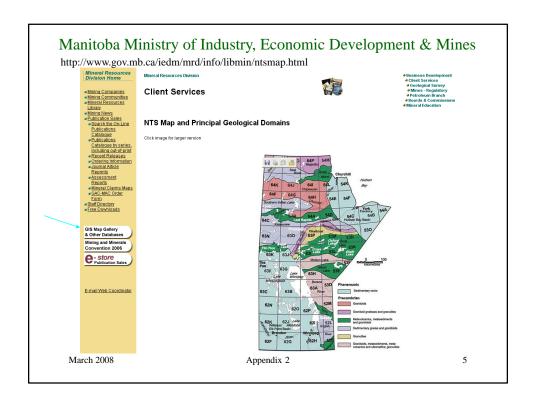




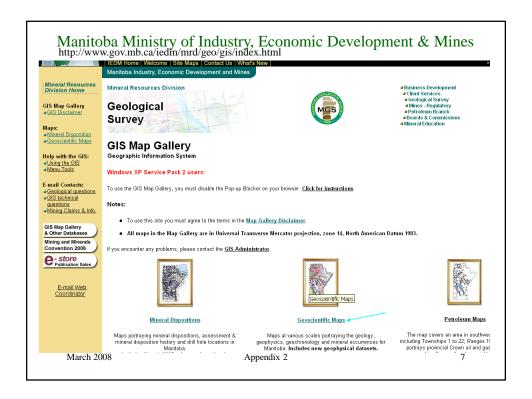


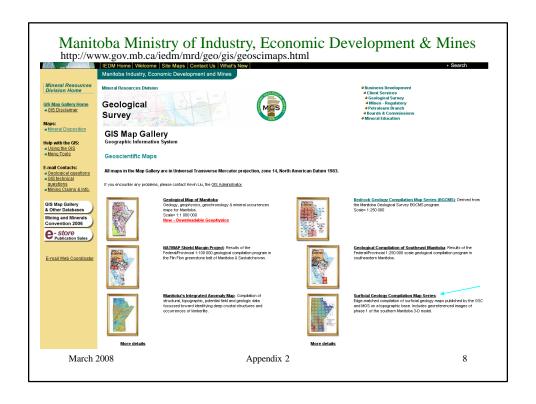


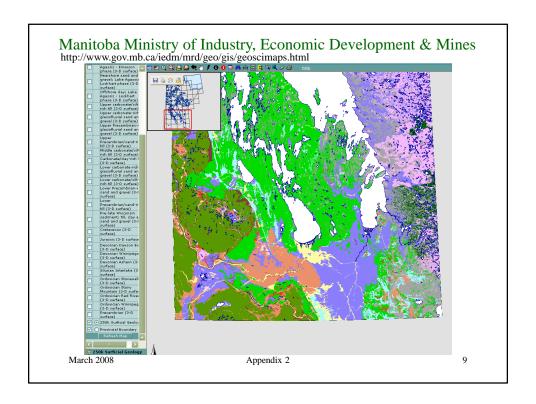




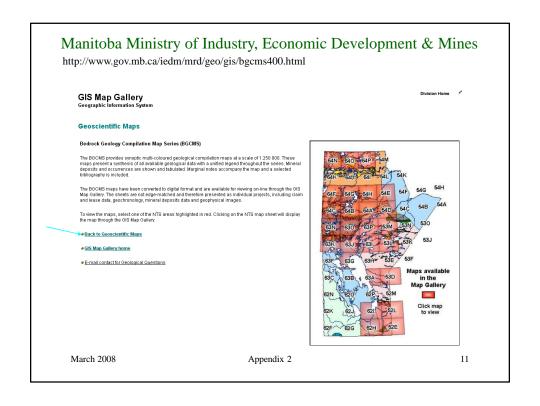


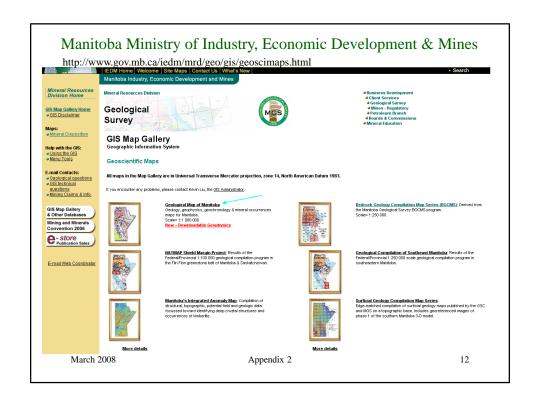


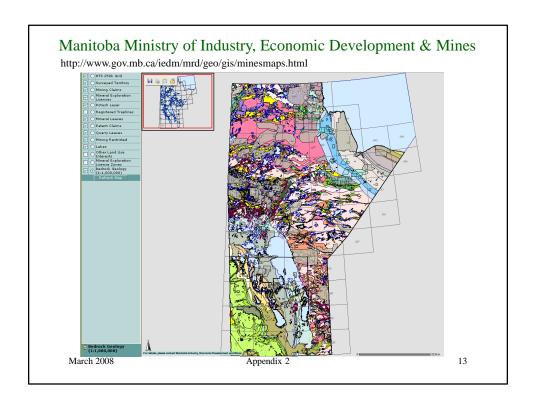


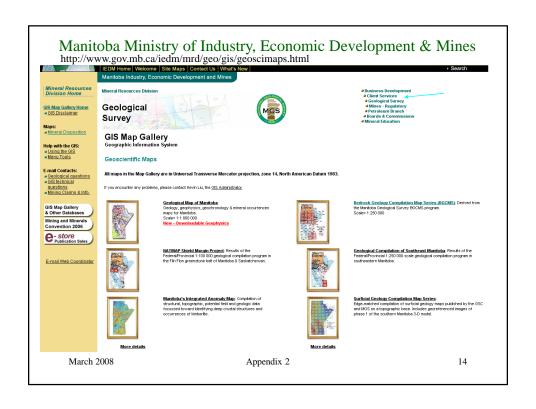




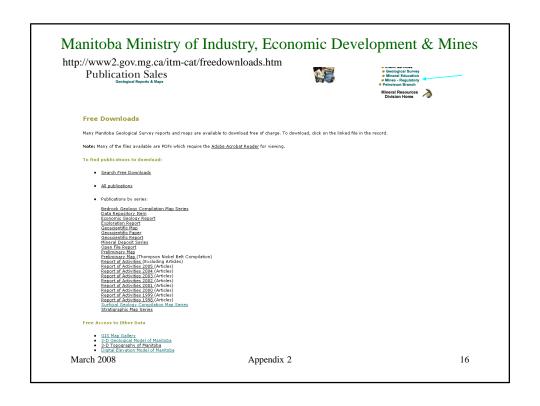








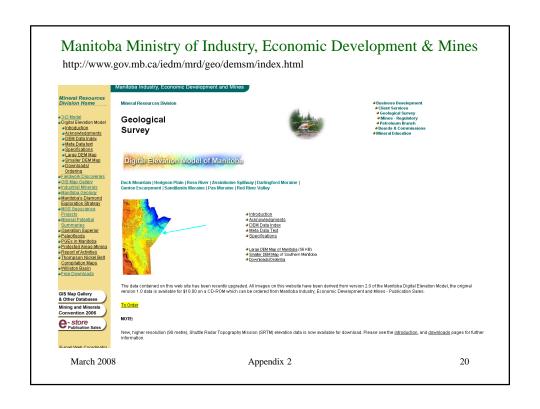


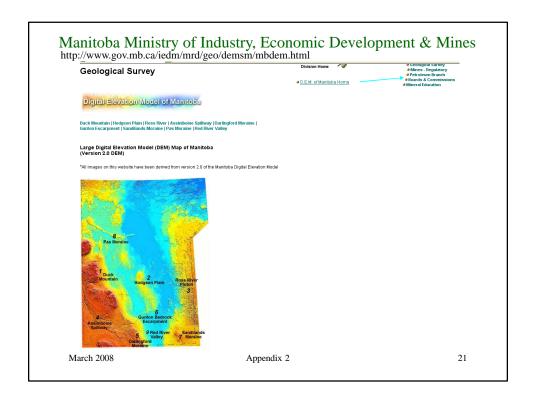






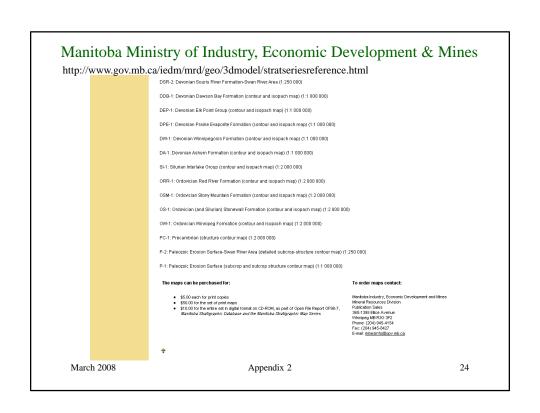


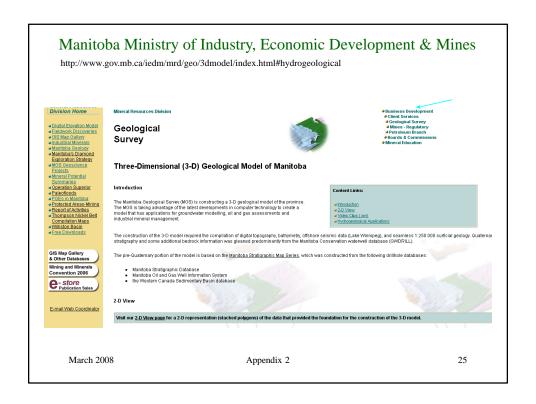








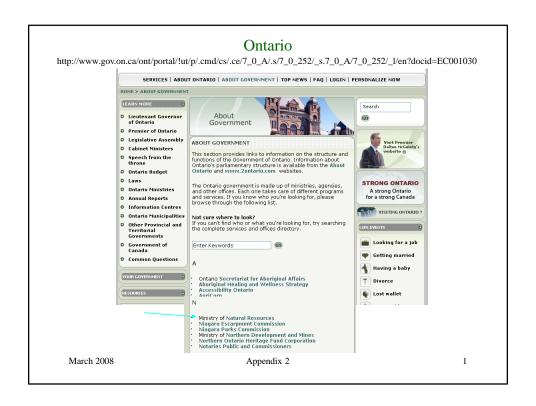




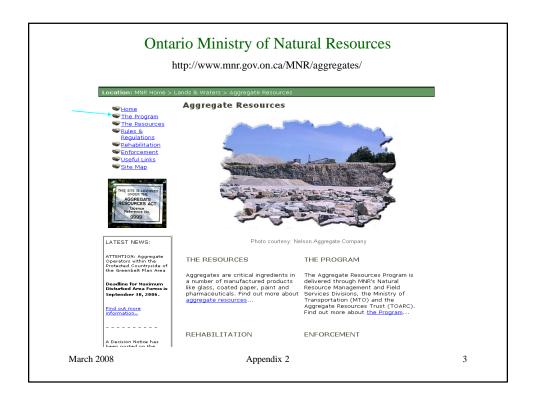


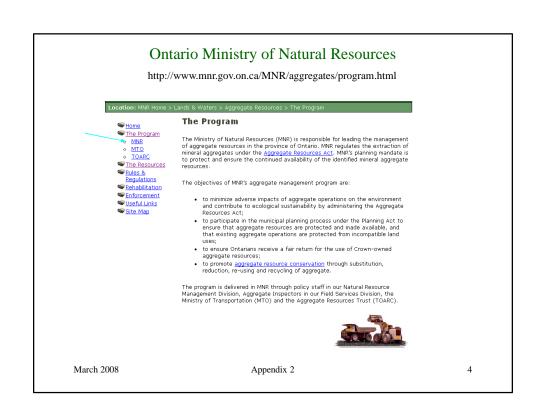


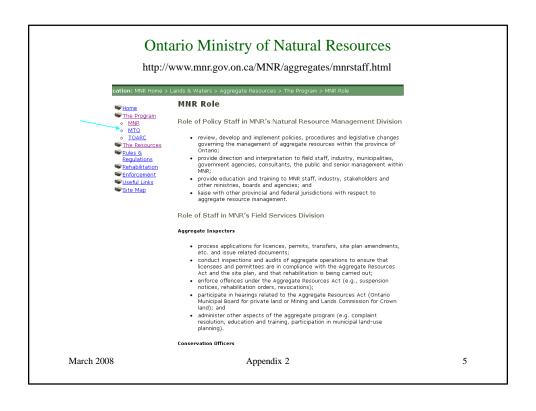


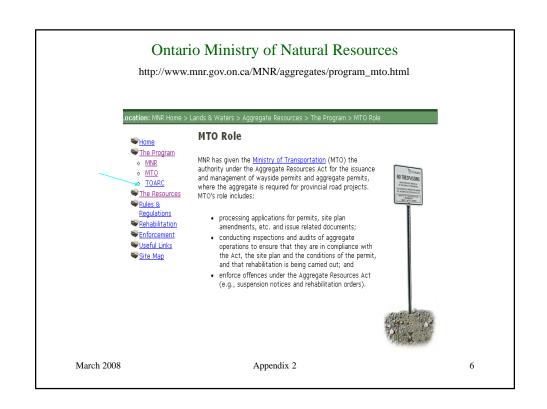


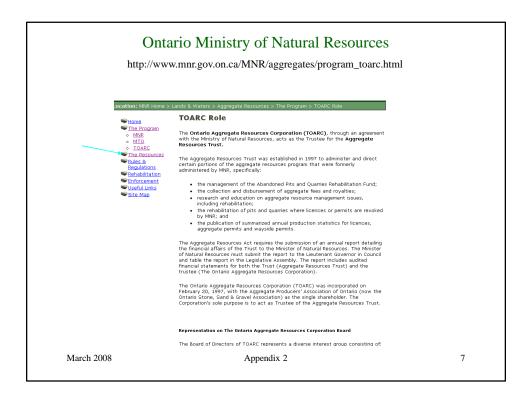


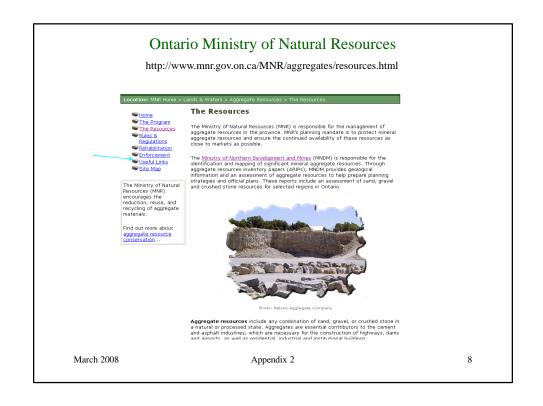




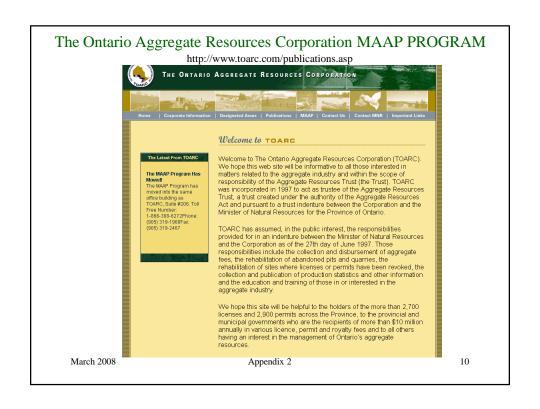


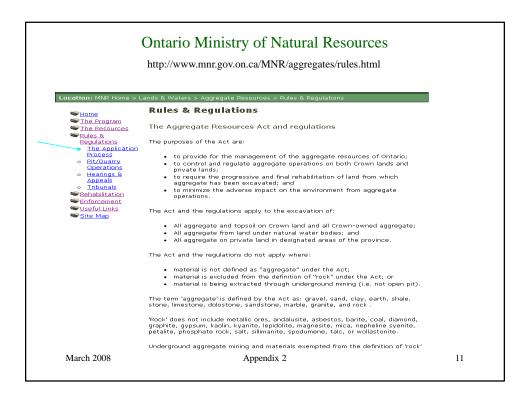


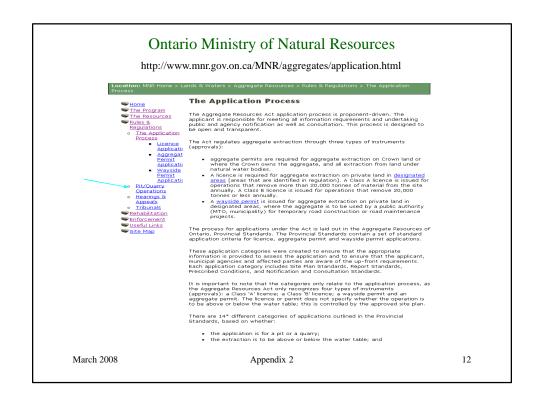


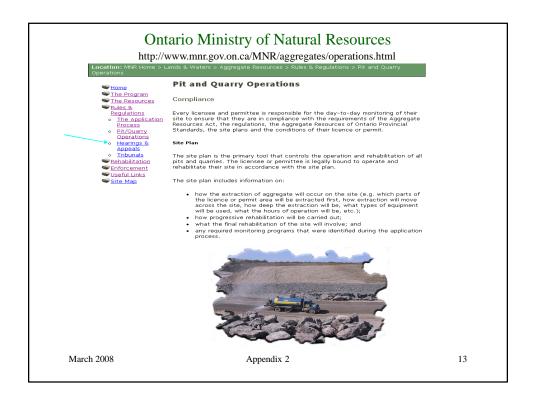


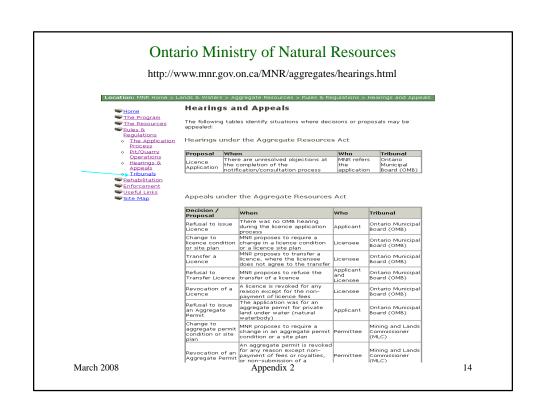


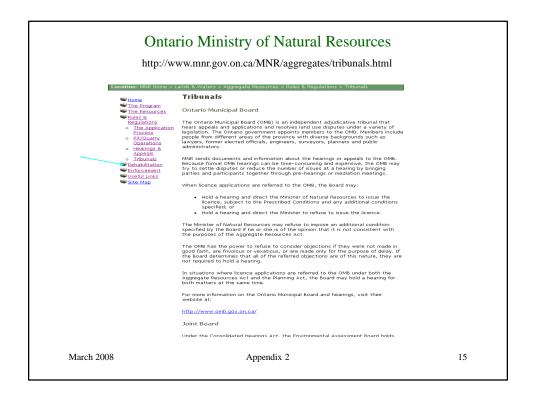




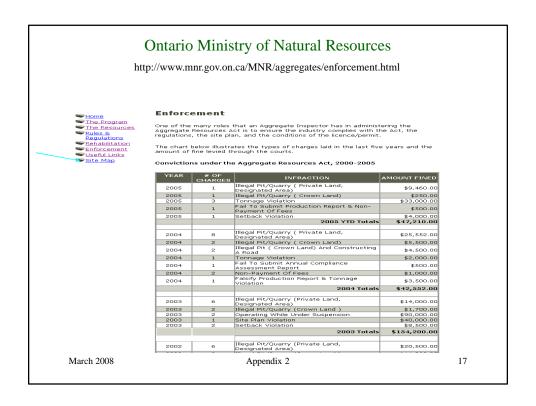


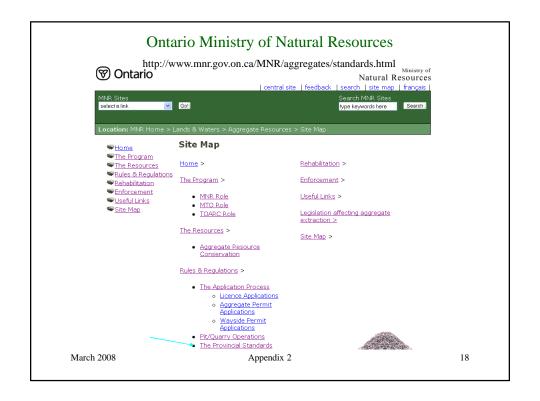


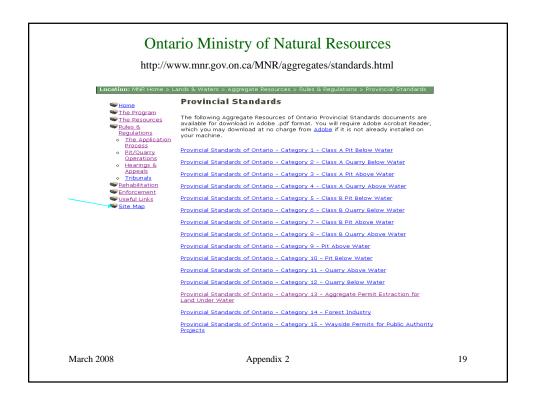


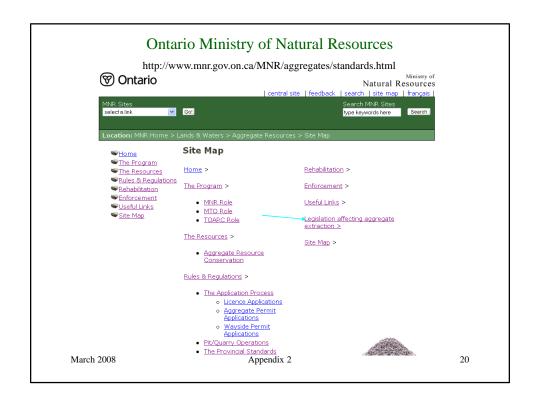


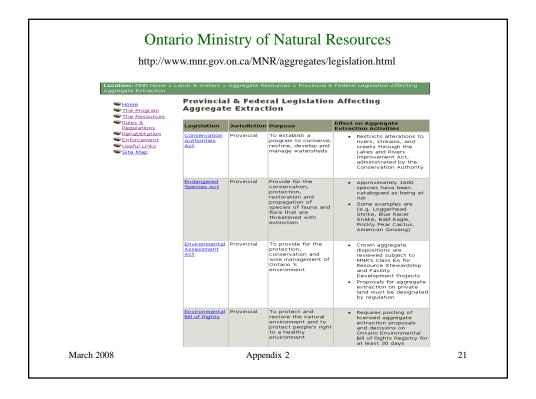




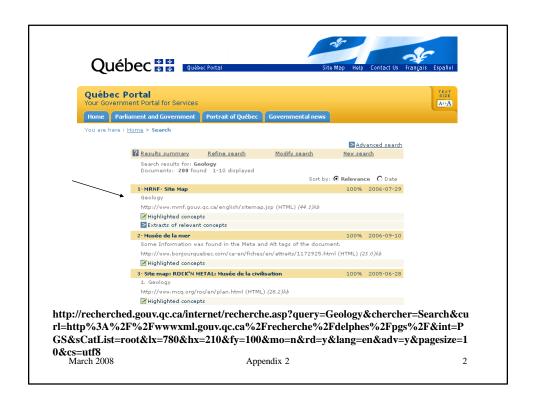


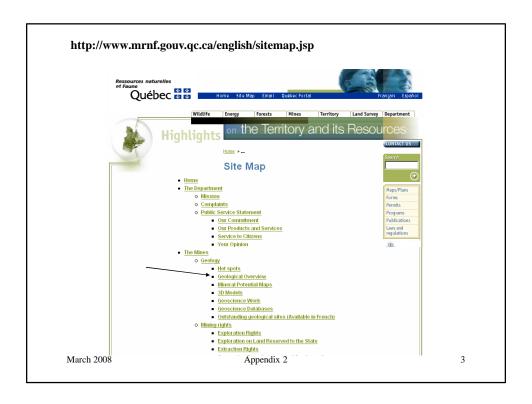


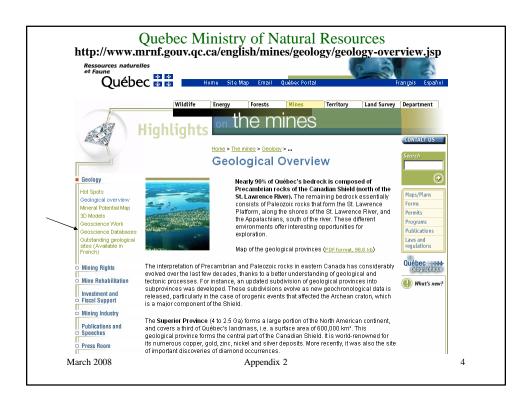




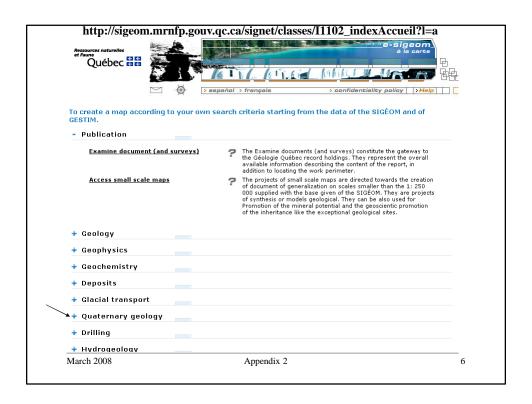


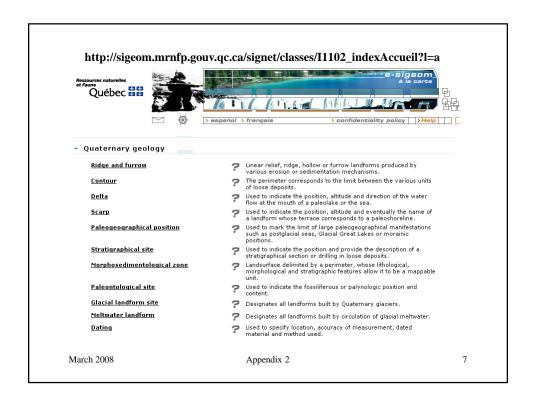


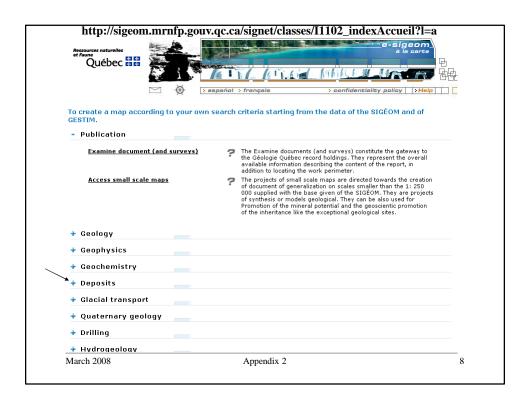




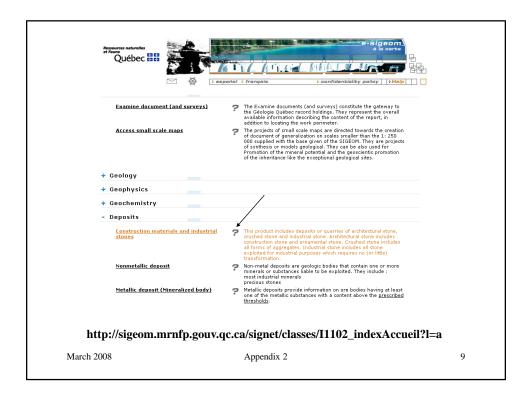


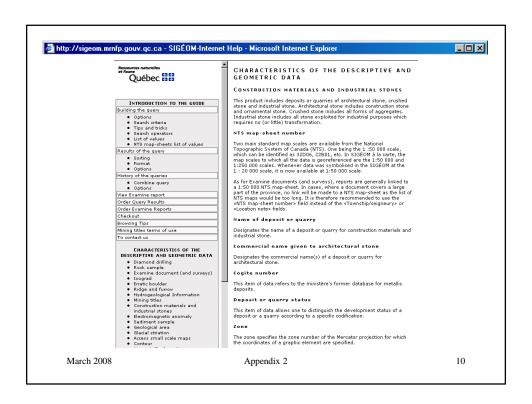




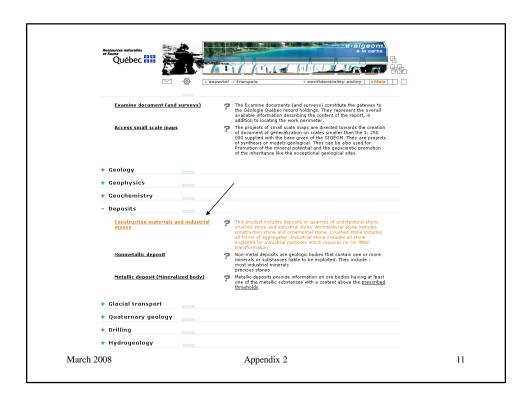


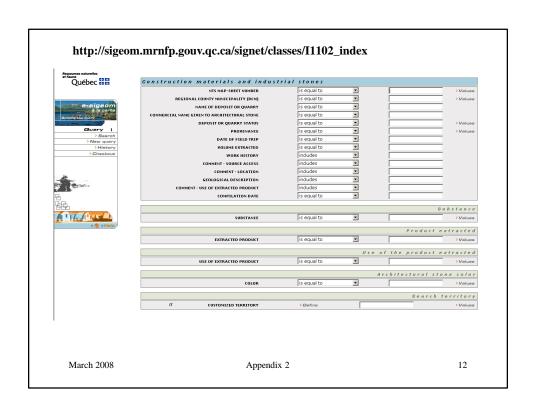
### Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information- Quebec

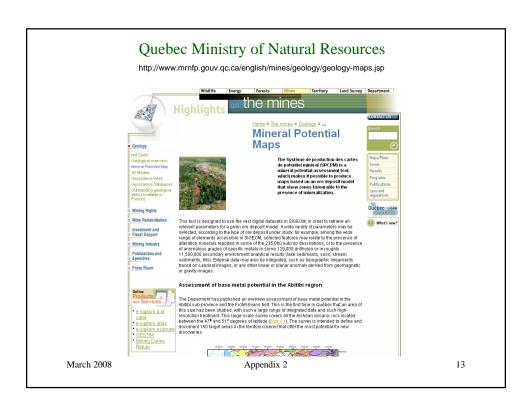


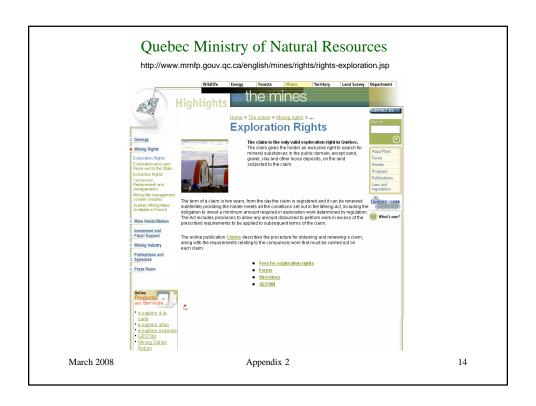


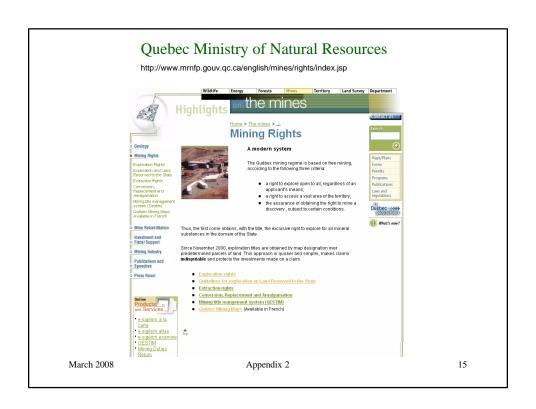
# Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information- Quebec

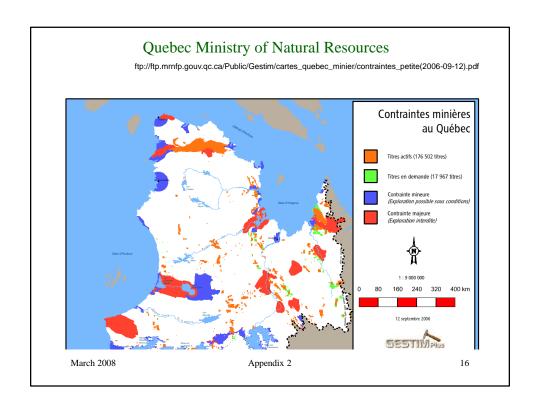


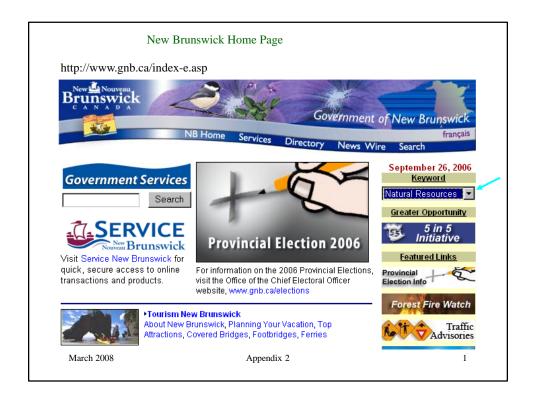


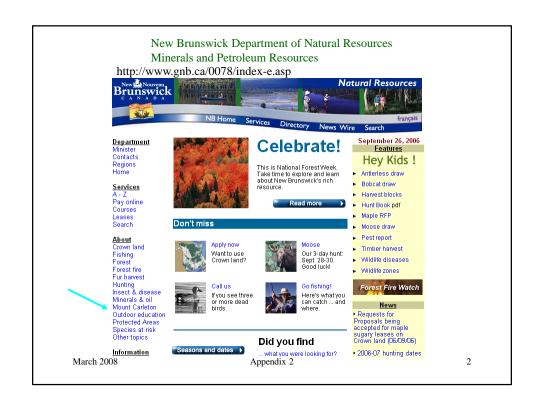


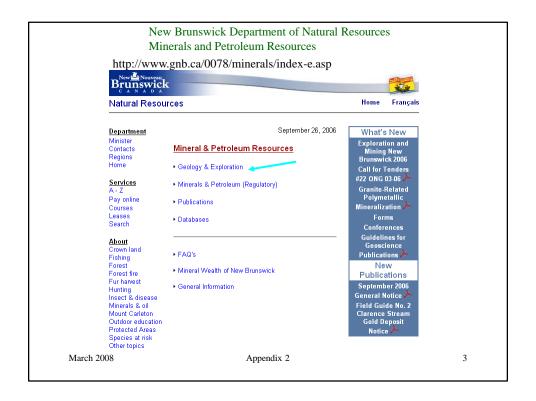


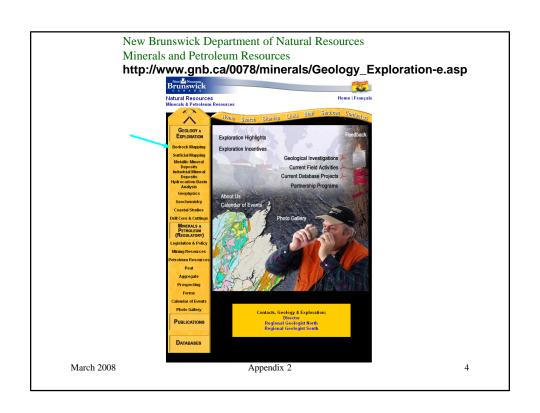


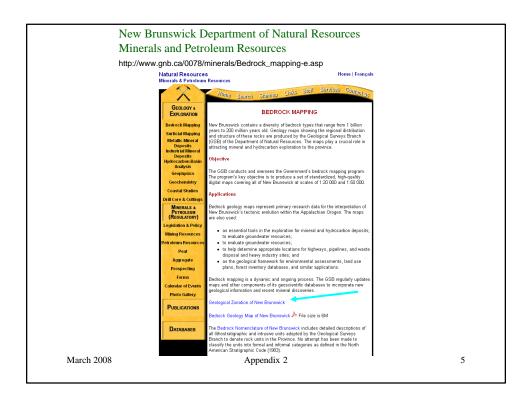


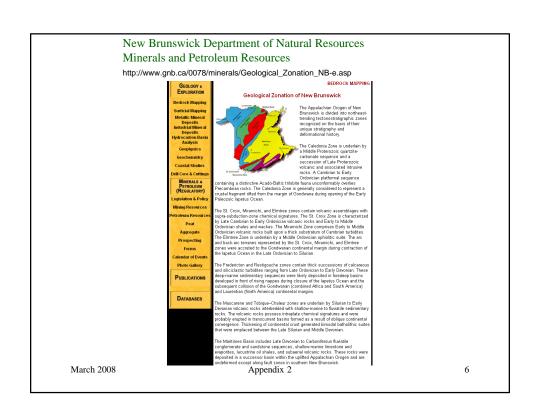


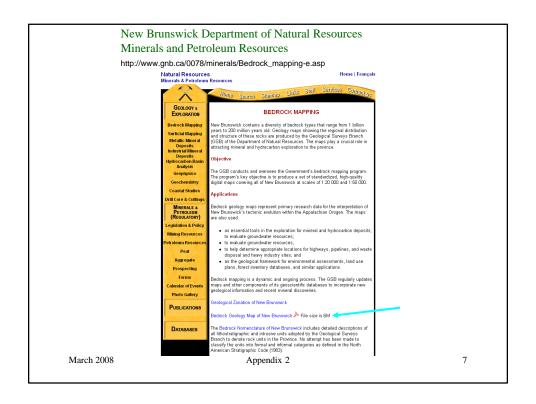


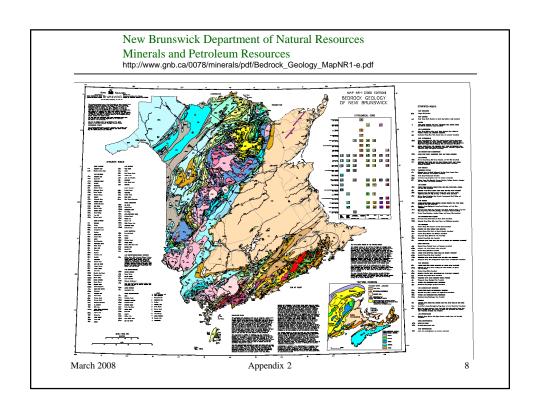




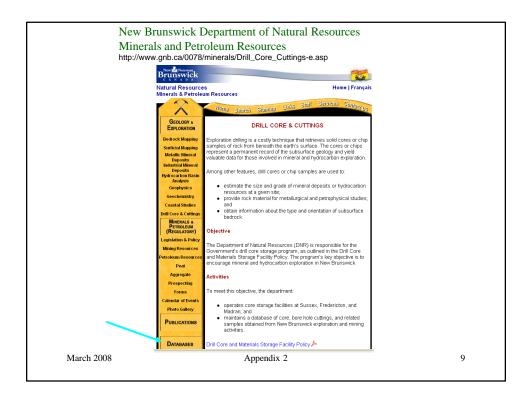


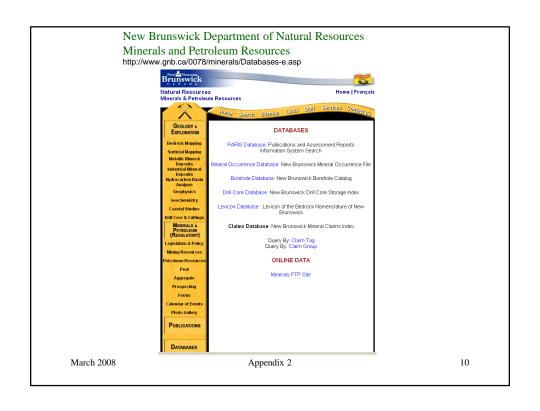


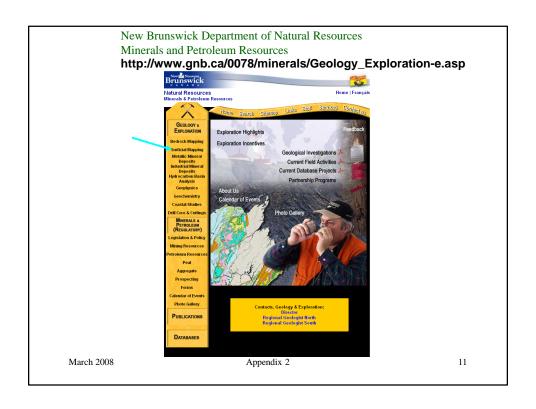


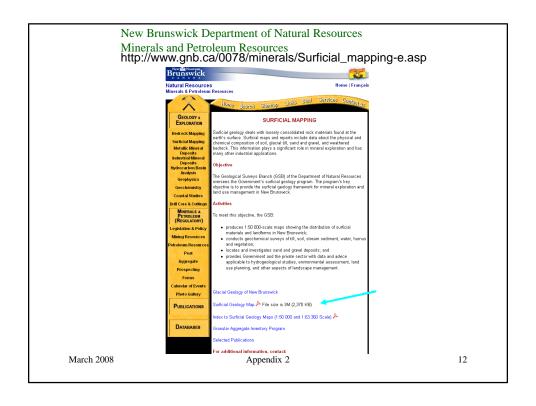


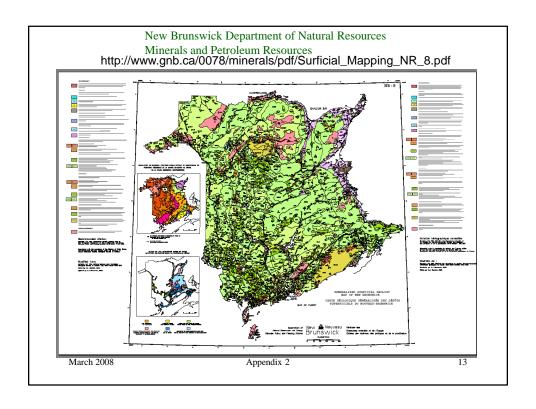
# Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information-New Brunswick

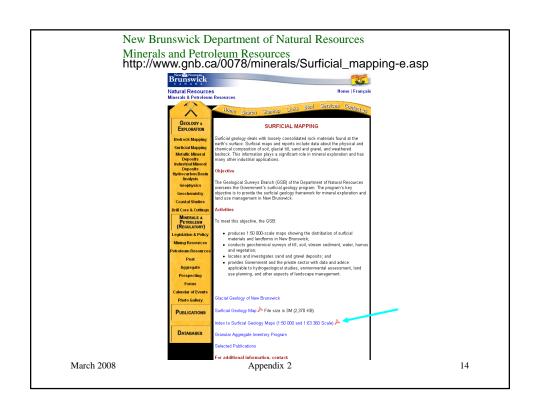


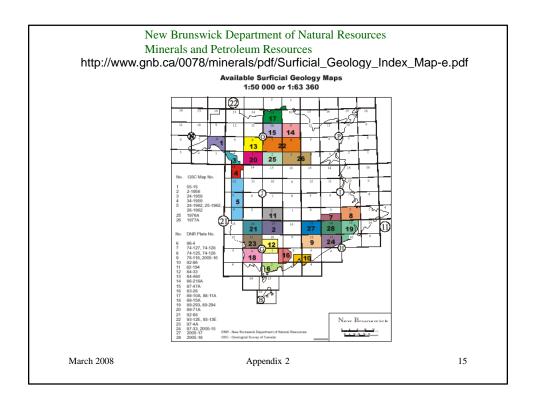


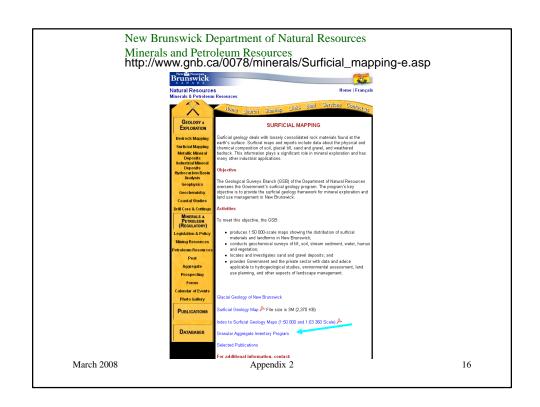




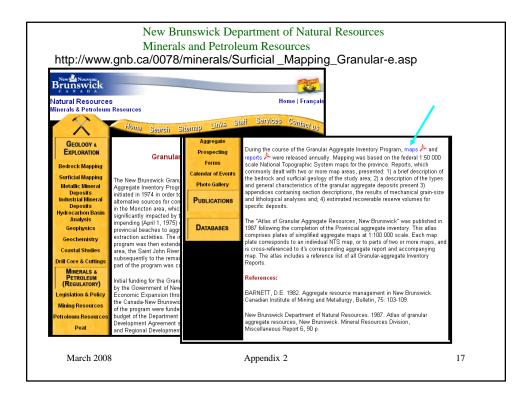


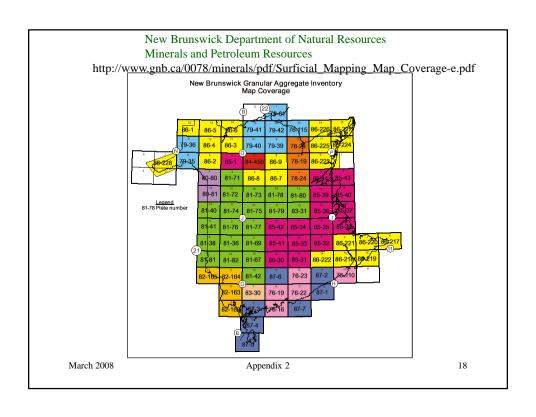


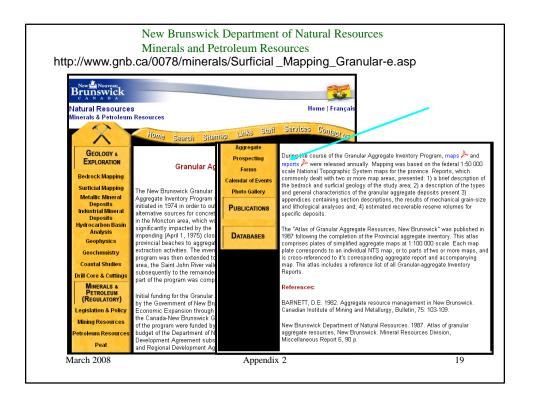


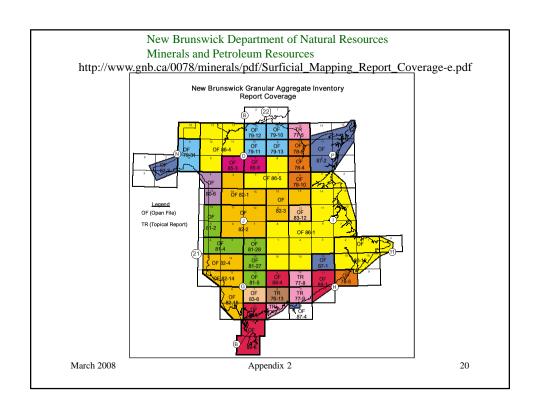


# Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information-New Brunswick

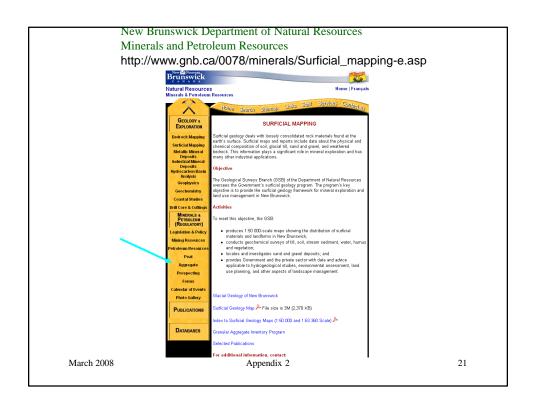


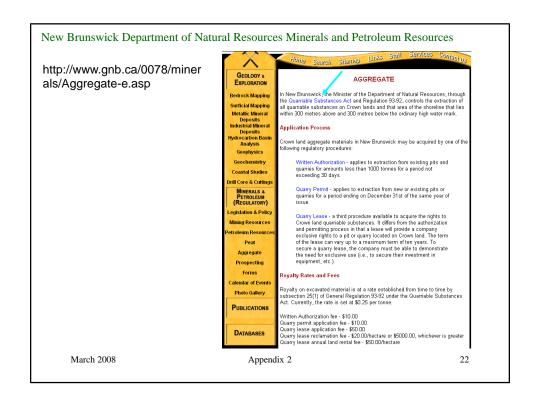


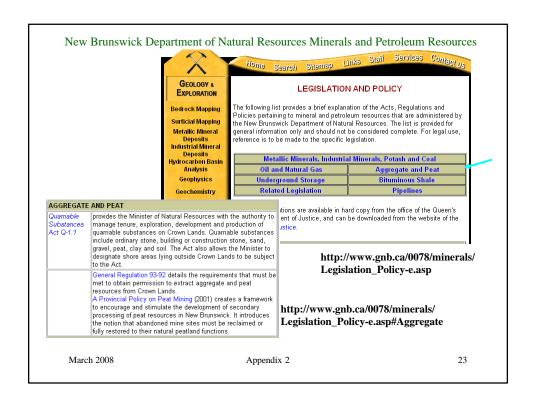


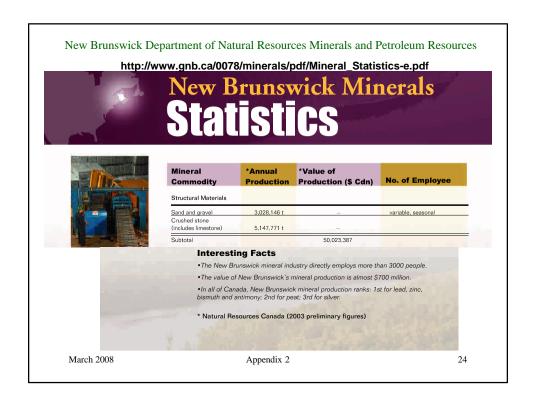


# Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information-New Brunswick

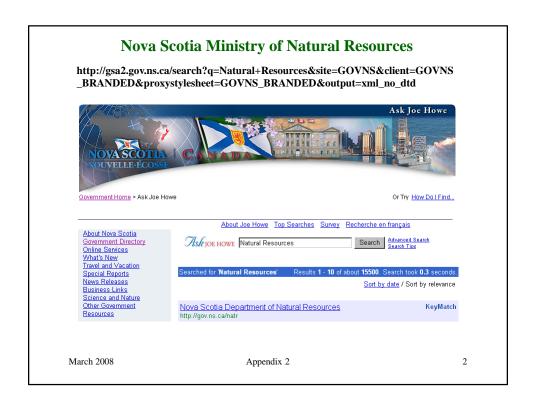


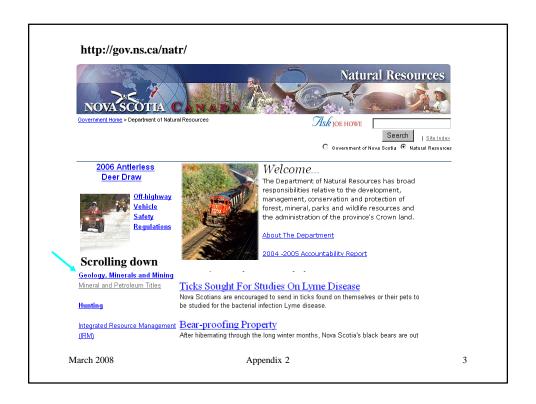




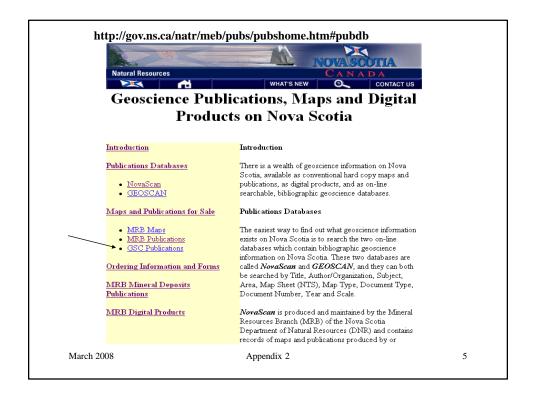


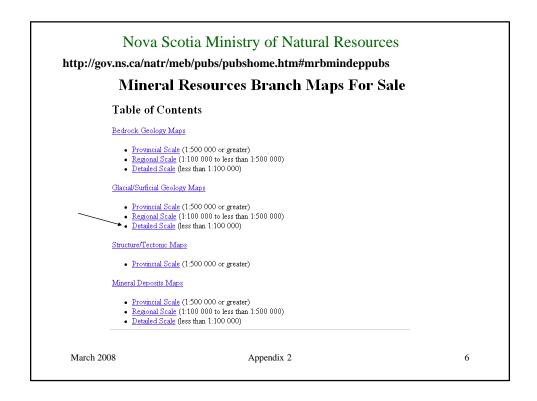












### Nova Scotia Ministry of Natural Resources

### http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb/pubs/pubs3sg.htm#detailed

#### Provincial Scale Digital Maps (1:500 000 or greater)

DP ME 36, Version 2, 2006. Digital Version of Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Map ME 1992-3, Sufficial Geology Map of the Province of Nova Scotia, 1:500 000, by R. R. Stea, H. Conley and Y. Brown, 1992. Digital product compiled by B. E. Fisher. (Formerly DP ME D92-03)

Format, Size and Projection Information



### Detailed Scale Digital Maps (less than 1:100 000)

DP ME 59, Version 2, 2006. Digital Version of Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Open File Map ME 2003-1, Surficial Geology Map of the Whycocomagh Area, (NTS 118/14), Inverness County, Nova Scotia, scale 1:50 000, by R. R. Stea and M. Feetham, 2003. Digital product compiled by B. E. Fisher, J. D. MacNeil and J. A. Beaumont.

Format, Size and Projection Information



<u>DP ME</u> 60, Version 2, 2006. Digital Version of Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Open File Map ME 2004-2, **Surficial Geology Map of the Port Hawkesbury** Area, NTS 11F/11, Inverness, Richmond, Guysborough and Antigonish Counties, Nova Scotia, scale 1:50 000, by R. R. Stea, 2004. Digital product compiled by B. E. Fisher.

Format, Size and Projection Information

March 2008

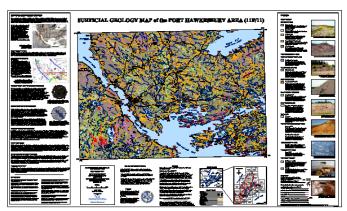
Appendix 2

8

### http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb/download/dp060.htm

A Sample Image of the Surficial Geology Map of the Port Hawkesbury Area, OFM ME 2004-2

(Sample image - Click to view an enlargement from this image)



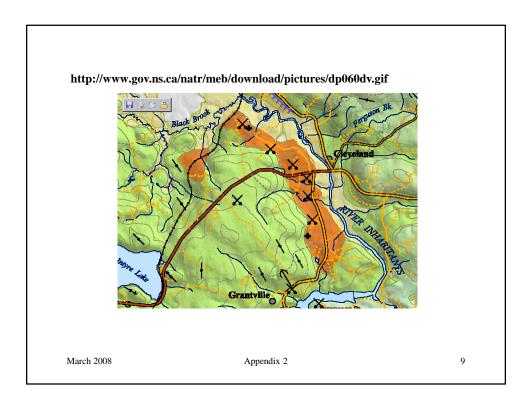
### Format and Projection

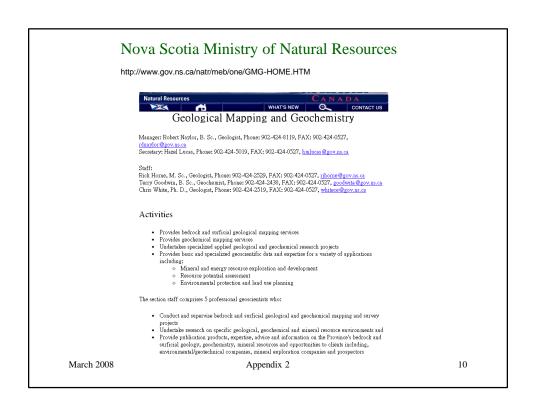
March 2008

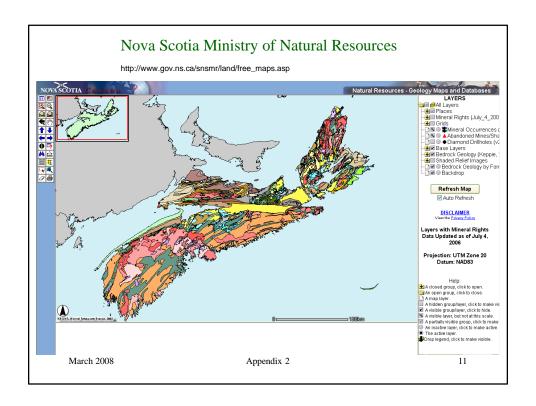
PDF, ArcInfo Export (E00), DXF/DBF, ArcView shape files (SHP) and TXT files Appendix 2

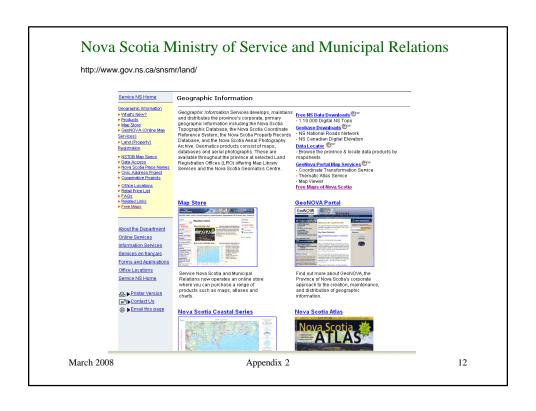
compressed in self-extracting EXE/ZIP files (more information on data formats)

# Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information- Nova Scotia



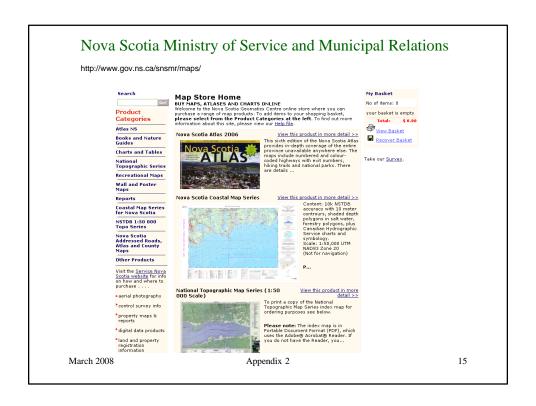


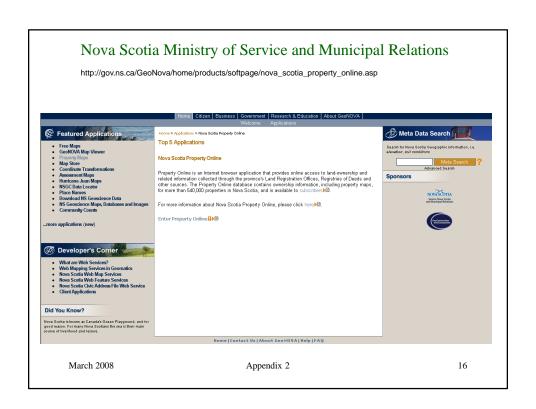


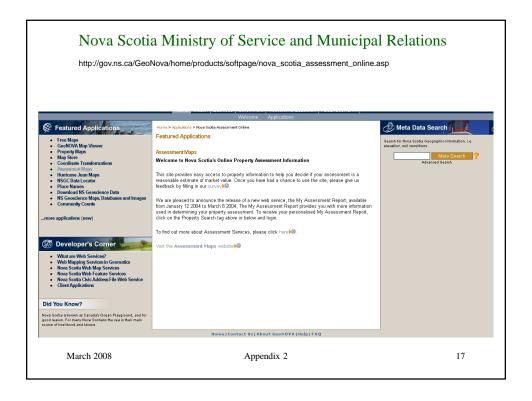




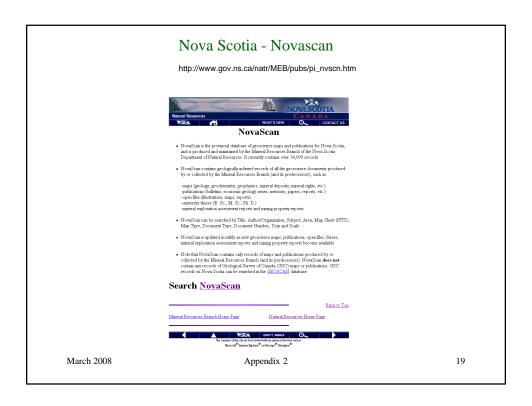


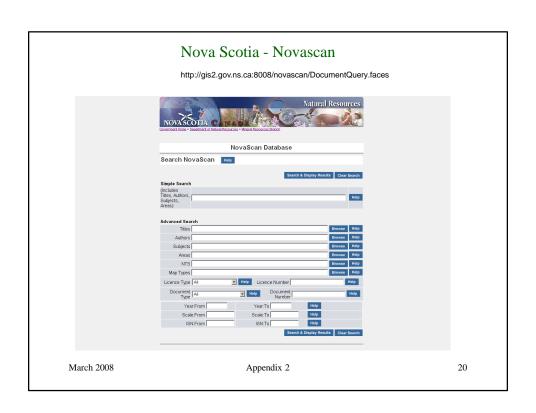


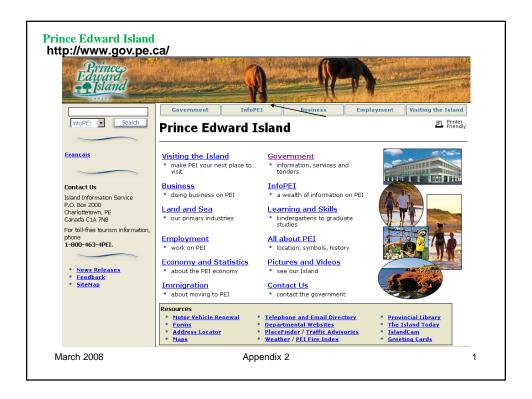


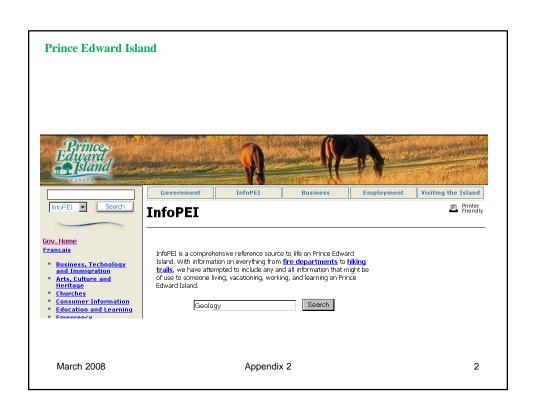


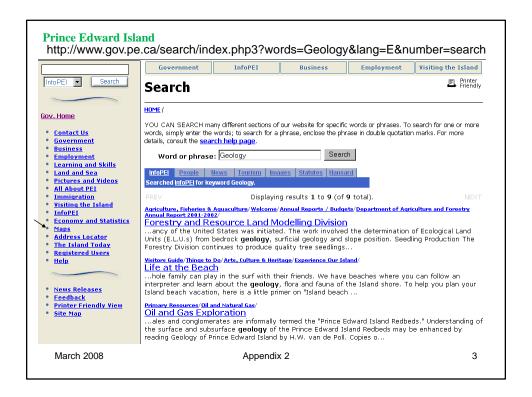


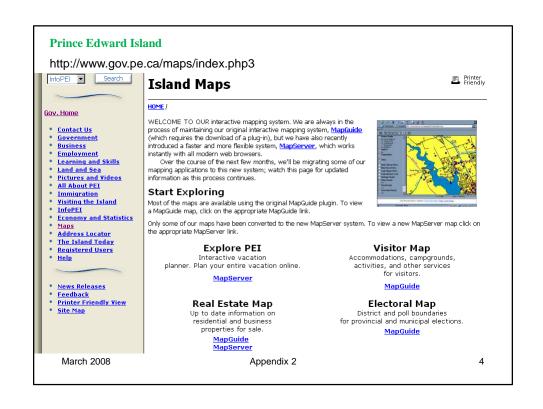


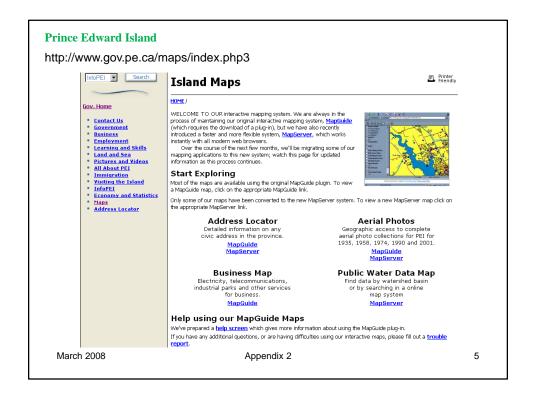


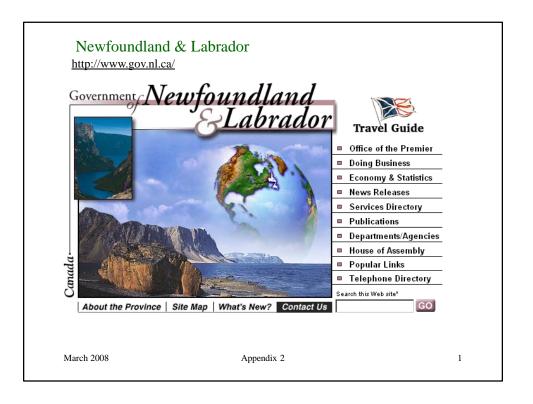


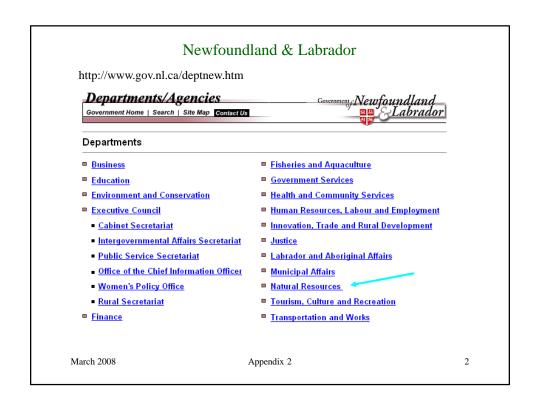




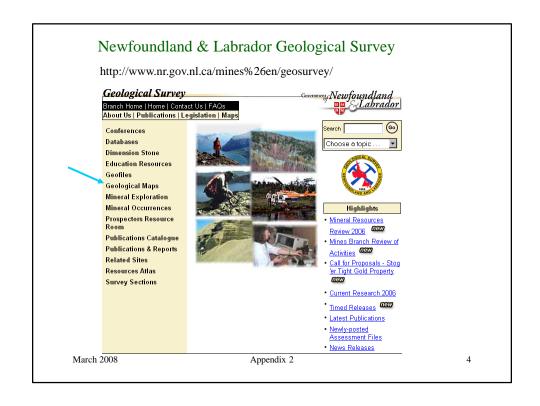


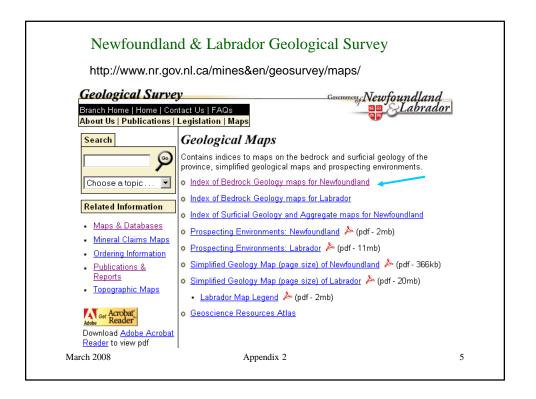


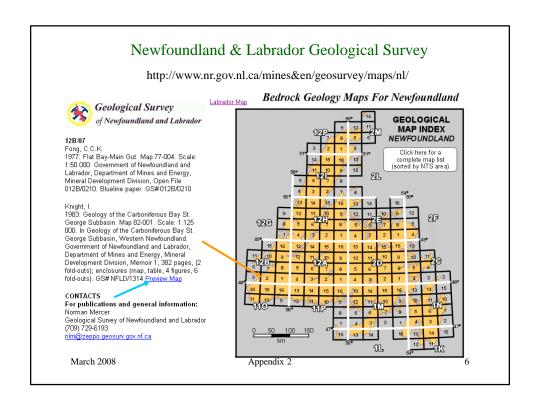




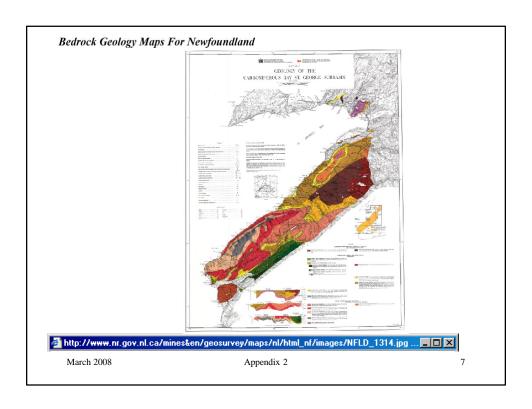


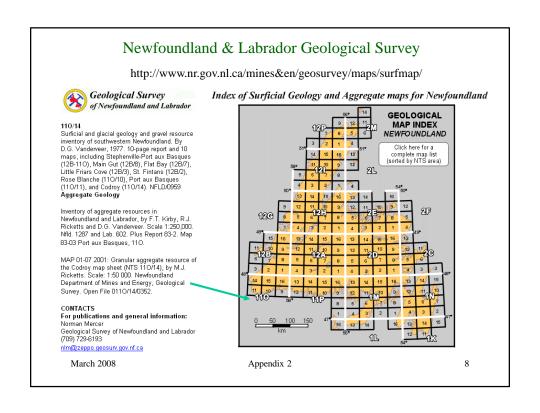


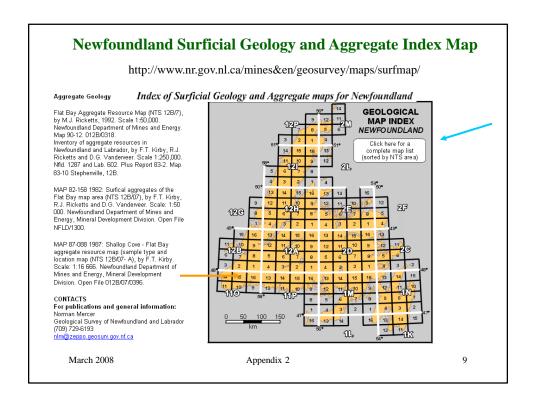


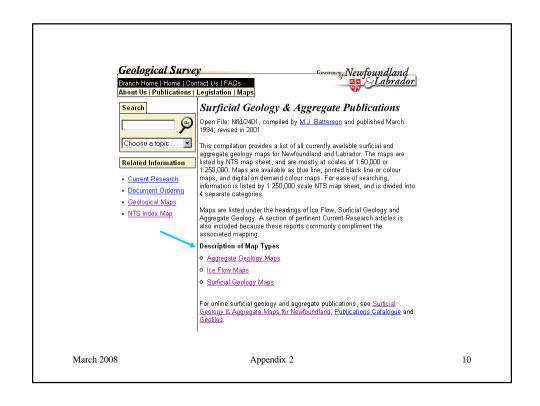


# Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information-Newfoundland & Labrador









### Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information-Newfoundland & Labrador

### Newfoundland & Labrador Geological Survey

These maps provide data used to reconstruct the directions and sequences of glacial advances during the Quaternary. Most of the data are from striations, and are presented as directional or non-directional indicators. A direction is assigned to a striation where features such as • •

#### Surficial Geology Maps

Surficial Geology Maps

Surficial geology maps provide data on the types of material and landforms found at the surface. These maps are largely derived from aerial photograph interpretation with a variable amount of field checking. On some maps a reliability diagram is attached which outlines the amount of field checking. Each map has a detailed legend attached that describes the characteristic of each sediment type and feature encountered. The legend has a genetic category that defines the sediment type (e.g., glacial, fluval, aeolian), and a morphology category that describes the surface expression (e.g., evneer, blanket, hummocky, fan). Most mapped units contain more than one genetic and/or morphological type. To accommodate this, units are subdivided by decreasing dominance (e.g., Tw/Pc means that the area is dominantly a veneer of placial sediment, which a lesser area of bedrock concelled by a mat of vegetation). Up to three genetic or morphological categories can be accommodated on the maps, with a combination of slashes (\*or\*) and hyphens (\*) being used to indicated relative proportions. The maps provide only a general indication of sediment characteristics and some variability in sediment is to be expected across a map area. Atill, for instance, may have a sitylt exture in one part of the area, and be sandier elsewhere, although both areas will have the T designation. Similarly, overburden thickness can only be inferred from these maps. inferred from these maps.

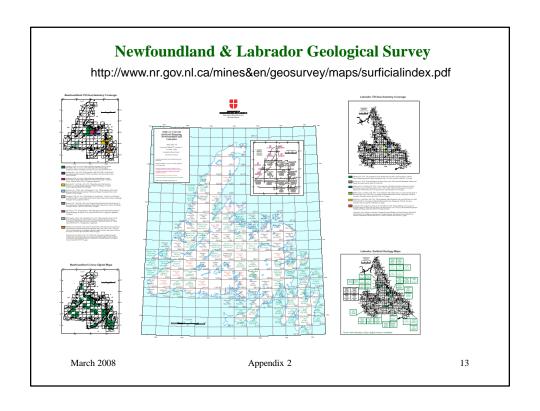
#### Aggregate Geology Maps

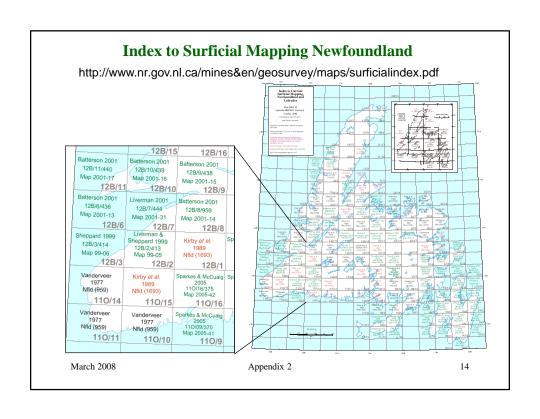
Insegregate seology maps
These maps provide data on granular or bedrock aggregates within an area. Granular aggregate maps outline sand and gravel deposits, and categories each deposit by their potential as an aggregate producing area, with Zone 1 having the highest potential. Recent maps commonly include grain size and petrographic data. Sample data, including grain size and petrographic analyses, related to other map areas can be obtained from the Terrain Sciences Section, Geological Survey Branch, Telephone (709) 729–3088. Potential reserves of material are approximated based on the aerial extent and depth of natural or man-made exposures. Detailed descriptions are commonly provided in associated Current Research articles.

Bedrock aggregate maps define rock types suitable for construction aggregate uses, including class A and B material, rip-rap, asphalt and concrete. The suitability of individual rock types is defined on the basis of physical characteristics (e.g., hardness, grain size, fractures, mineral constituents), petrographic properties (e.g., petrographic number) and chemical/mechanical properties (e.g., abrasion, soundness, alkali reactivity). Some maps include this date, Data for other areas may be found in associated Current Research articles or may be obtained from the Terrain Sciences Section, Geological Survey Branch, Telephone (709) 729-5634.

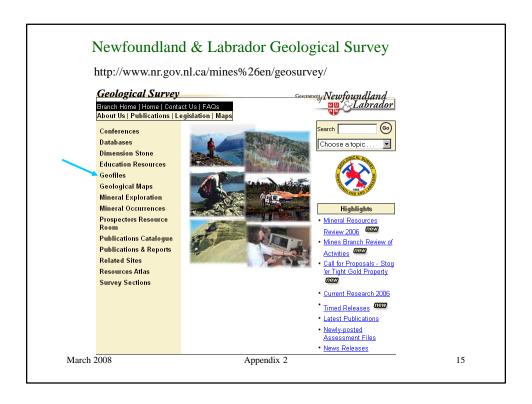
March 2008 Appendix 2

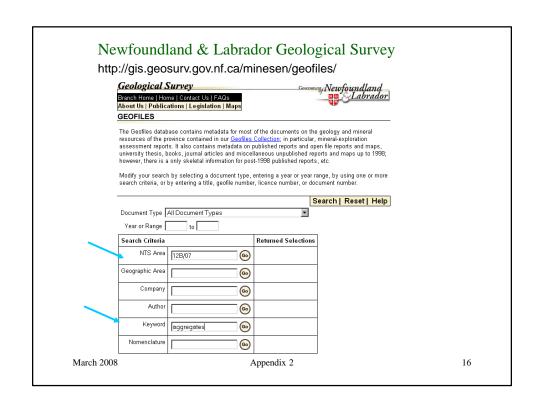
### Newfoundland & Labrador Geological Survey Index of Surficial Geology and Aggregate maps for Newfoundland **GEOLOGICAL** MAP INDEX NEWFOUNDLAND Click here for a complete map list (sorted by NTS area 11 Index to current surficial mapping, Newfoundland and Labrador, Map 2004-16, open file Nfld/2677 version 3 (February 2006), compiled by David Taylor and David Liverman (PDF file, 800K) March 2008 Appendix 2 12



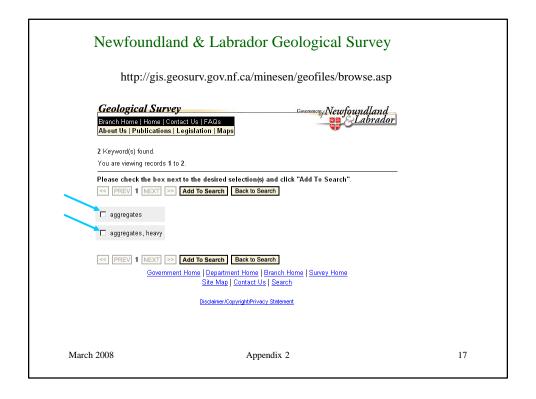


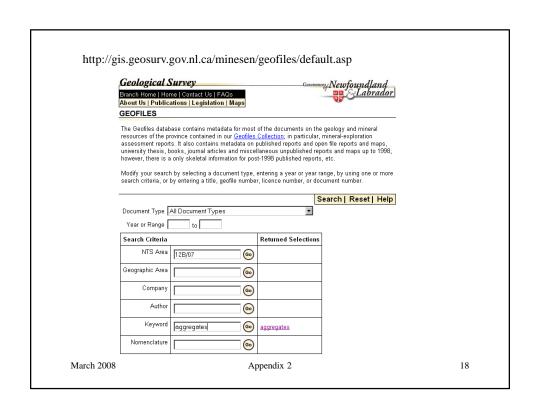
# Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information-Newfoundland & Labrador

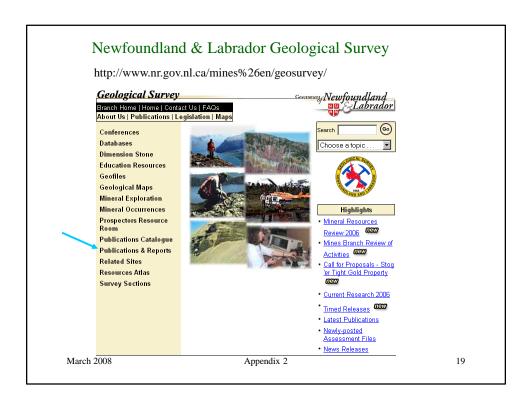


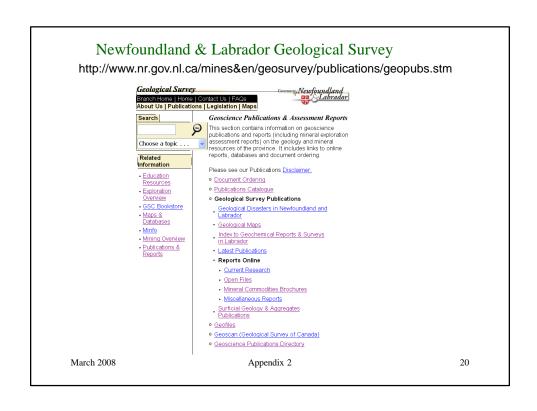


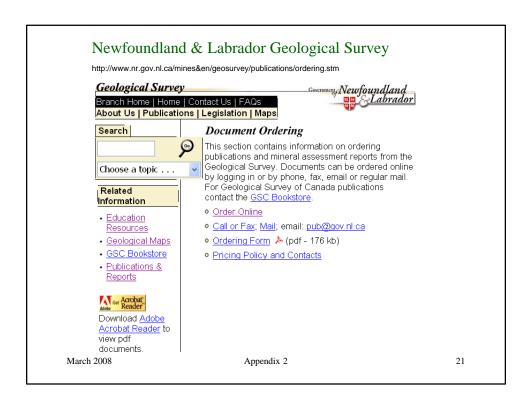
# Appendix 2: Summary of Provincial Website Information-Newfoundland & Labrador

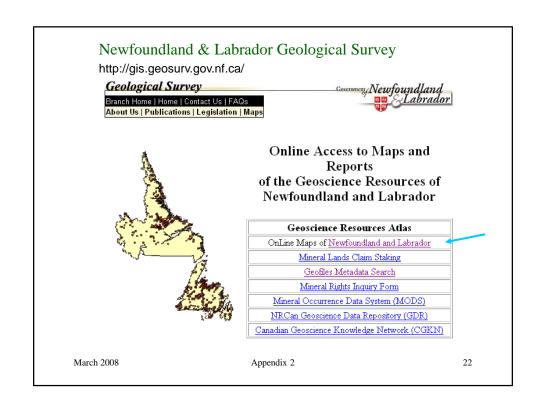


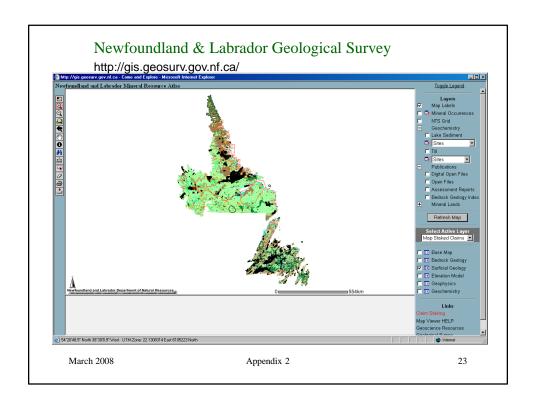


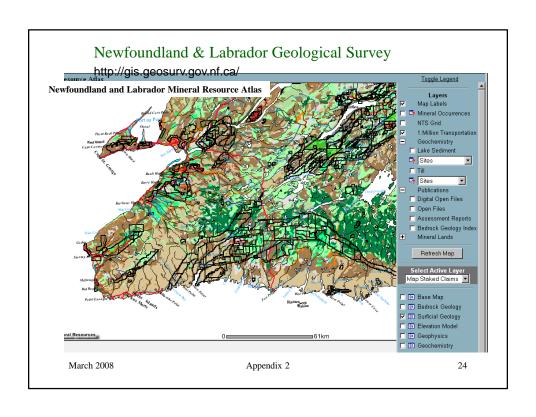


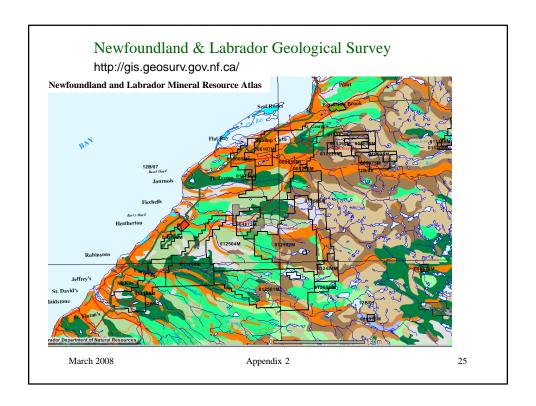


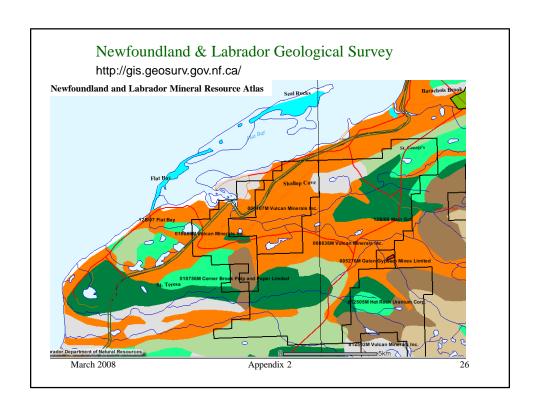














## Appendix 3

- a) Provincial Stone and Sand & Gravel Production by Year
- b) Annual Stone and Sand & Gravel Production by Province



### Appendix 3

- a) Provincial Stone and Sand & Gravel Production by Year
- b) Annual Stone and Sand & Gravel Production by Province

