

Figure 4

Terrain Conditions and Hazards

This map delineates areas of potential terrain hazards as well as areas where terrain characteristics are such that their properties should be known prior to development activities.

1. Interpretive map-units are derived from the Terrain Map and indicated by numbers (1-10 in this case); particular hazards and conditions are shown by the following symbols:

Hazards

- A. slope instability
- B. erosion

Terrain Conditions

- a. high water table
- b. near-surface see page
- c. restricted subsurface drainage
- d. adverse topography
- e. shallow depth to bedrock
- f. deep organic deposits

3.



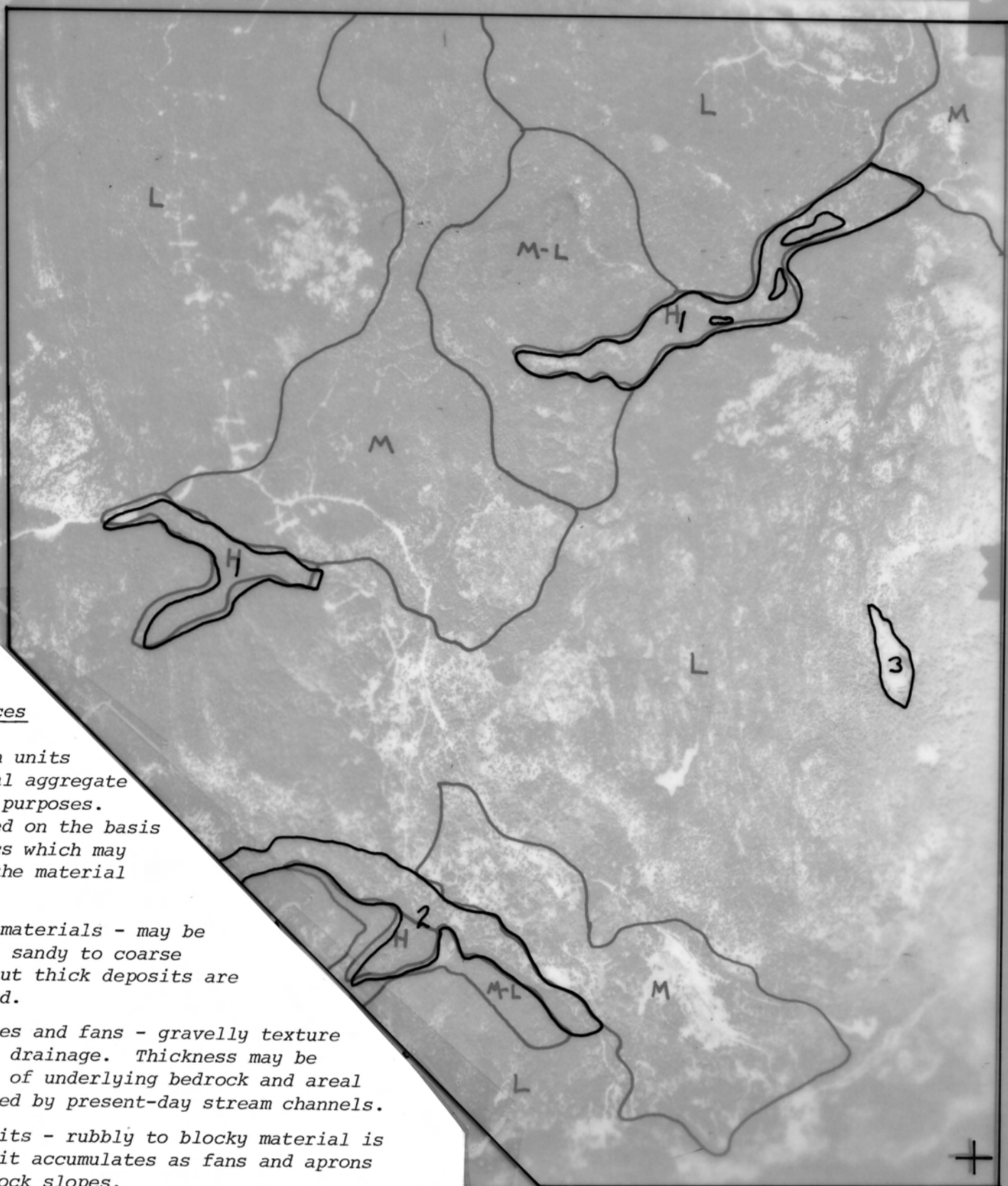


Figure 5

Potential Aggregate Sources

This map outlines terrain units which constitute potential aggregate sources for construction purposes. Numbered units are grouped on the basis of terrain characteristics which may affect the potential of the material as an aggregate source.

1. Mainly fluvioglacial materials - may be poorly sorted (fine sandy to coarse gravelly texture) but thick deposits are usually well drained.
2. Raised fluvial terraces and fans - gravelly texture and good subsurface drainage. Thickness may be limited by presence of underlying bedrock and areal extent may be limited by present-day stream channels.
3. Thick colluvial deposits - rubble to blocky material is well drained where it accumulates as fans and aprons at the base of bedrock slopes.

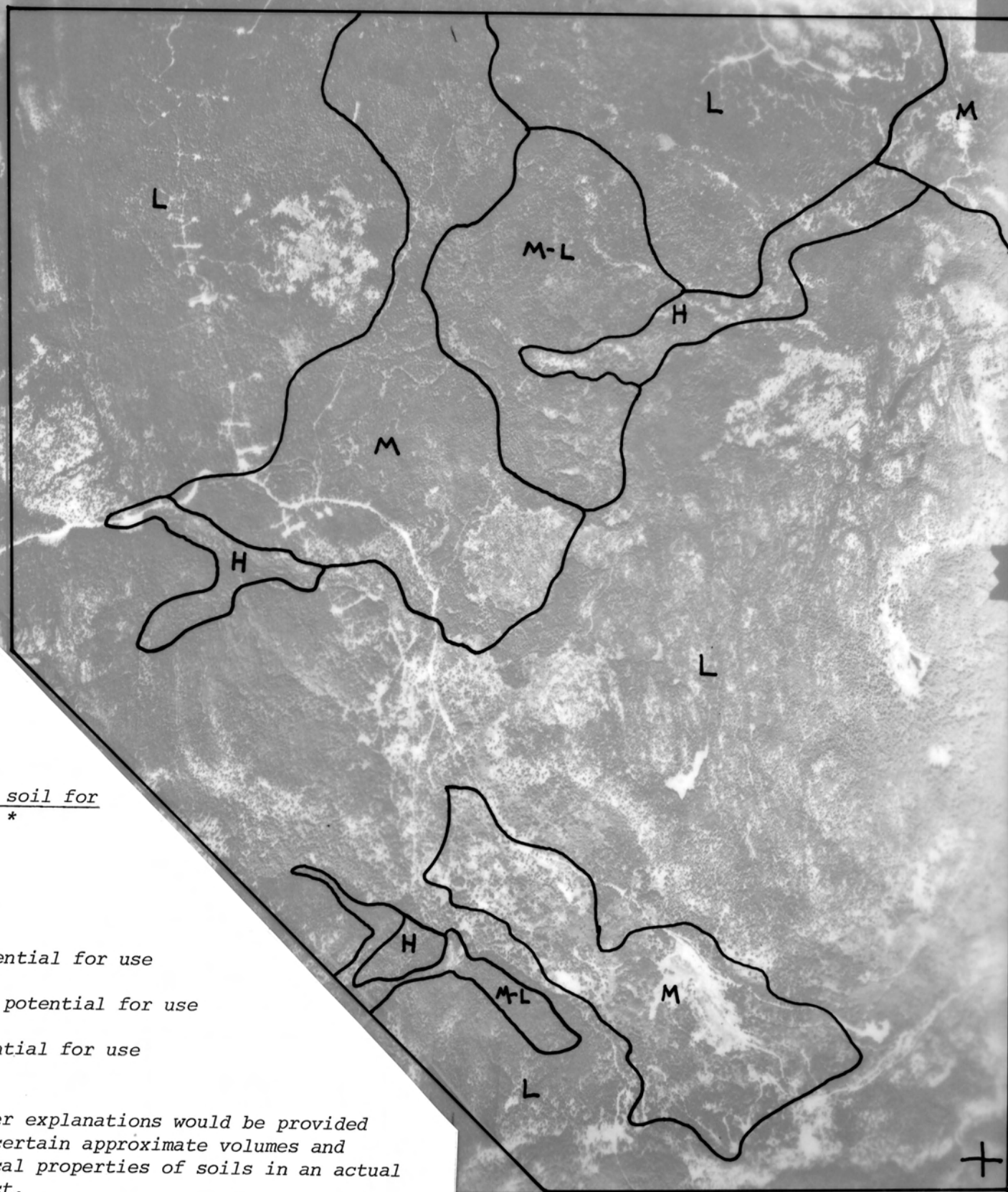


Figure 6

Suitability of soil for  
use as topsoil \*

- H - high potential for use  
M - moderate potential for use  
L - low potential for use

\* further explanations would be provided  
to ascertain approximate volumes and  
chemical properties of soils in an actual  
project.





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