

TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION  
AND SENSITIVITY SERIES (PRELIMINARY)

LEGEND

I	ORGANIC TERRAIN (including muskeg)	Peat, fen, peat-fen complex; commonly occurring as a cover on Units I, IX and X; flat to moderately sloping.
II	SILT-CLAY PLAINS (marine and lake deposits)	Clay and silt, commonly surfaced by sand or silty sand, with discontinuous organic cover (see Unit I). Principally forming plains bordering rivers and coastal areas. Highly unstable in eroded slopes.
III	THERMOKARST LAKE BEDS	Clay, silt, peat, and local sand on low flat areas formerly occupied by tundra ponds. These materials generally less than ten feet thick over till or sand. Pingos generally confined to this unit.
IV	BEACHES (marine and lake)	Gravel and/or sand ridges or flat areas along present or former shorelines.
V	RIVER DEPOSITS-FINE	Silt and silty sand in river channels, floodplains, low terraces adjoining rivers, and alluvial fans; includes organic silt, peat and minor gravel.
VI	RIVER DEPOSITS-COARSE	Gravel and sand in river channels, floodplains, low terraces adjoining rivers and alluvial fans. Includes some silt, peat, and organic silt.
VII	GRAVEL-SAND HILLS, RIDGES AND TERRACES	Gravel, sand and some silt. Includes eskers, and other glaciofluvial deposits, river terraces, sand dunes, and moraines consisting of deformed gravelly-sandy strata.
VIII	SILT-CLAY HILLS AND RIDGES	Mainly silt and clay with minor sand and gravel in moraines, strata tilted and folded.
IX	TILL PLAIN	Till, occurring as ground moraine with low rolling relief or parallel drumlin ridges. Large areas are clayey to silty till as a thin veneer on shale; locally forms a thin veneer on other kinds of bedrock. Includes undifferentiated areas of Unit I.
X	HUMMOCKY TILL	Clayey to gravelly-sand till, local gravel, forming rolling to hilly moraine composed of individual and coalescent hummocks. Local contrasts in material and ground ice between well drained hills and poorly drained depressions. Includes small undifferentiated areas of Unit I.
XI	UPLAND AND PIEDMONT COMPLEXES	Areas of moderate to low slope, in part hilly, surfaced by till, disintegrated bedrock, and local clay, silt, sand, or gravel. Unconsolidated deposits generally form a thin veneer over rock but in places they are thick (>100 feet).
XII	MOUNTAINOUS AND ROCKY AREAS	Rock outcrop or rock thinly covered by rubble or drift. Moderate to steep slopes.
XIII	ERODED AND/OR ERODING RIVER BANKS, COASTAL CLIFFS, AND VALLEY WALLS (UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIAL)	Various unconsolidated materials on moderate to steep slopes, generally with surface veneer of slope debris; includes unstable areas.
XIII <sup>a</sup>	ERODED AND/OR ERODING RIVER BANKS, COASTAL CLIFFS, AND VALLEY WALLS (BEDROCK)	Bedrock outcrops or bedrock partly covered by rock detritus or unconsolidated materials; slopes

Note: Detailed unit descriptions of terrain sensitivity and the performance rating table are presented on a separate sheet which accompanies this map.

#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Fulton, R.J., Surficial Deposits and Landform Maps, 1:250,000  
NTS 96F (Mahony Lake), 96G (Fort Franklin) 96E Norman Wells  
(NE & NW quadrant); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File  
21, 1970.

Hughes, O.L., Surficial Geology Maps, 1:125,000 NTS 96C (Fort Norman), 96D (Carcajou Canyon), 96E (Norman Wells), 106G (Upper Ramparts River), 106H (Sane Sault Rapids), Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 26, 1970, revised by P.T. Hanley, Geological Survey of Canada, 1972. 96B (Blackwater Lake) unpublished manuscript.

Unpublished bedrock geology maps and data by D.G. Cook, and C.J. Yorath, Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Geological Survey of Canada, 1972.

Compiled by R.L. Monroe

Preliminary map prepared for open file, November, 1972  
Subject to revision and correction.

BLACKWATER LAKE  
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1 : 250,000  
1 Inch to 4 Miles approximately.

## TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION AND SENSITIVITY SERIES

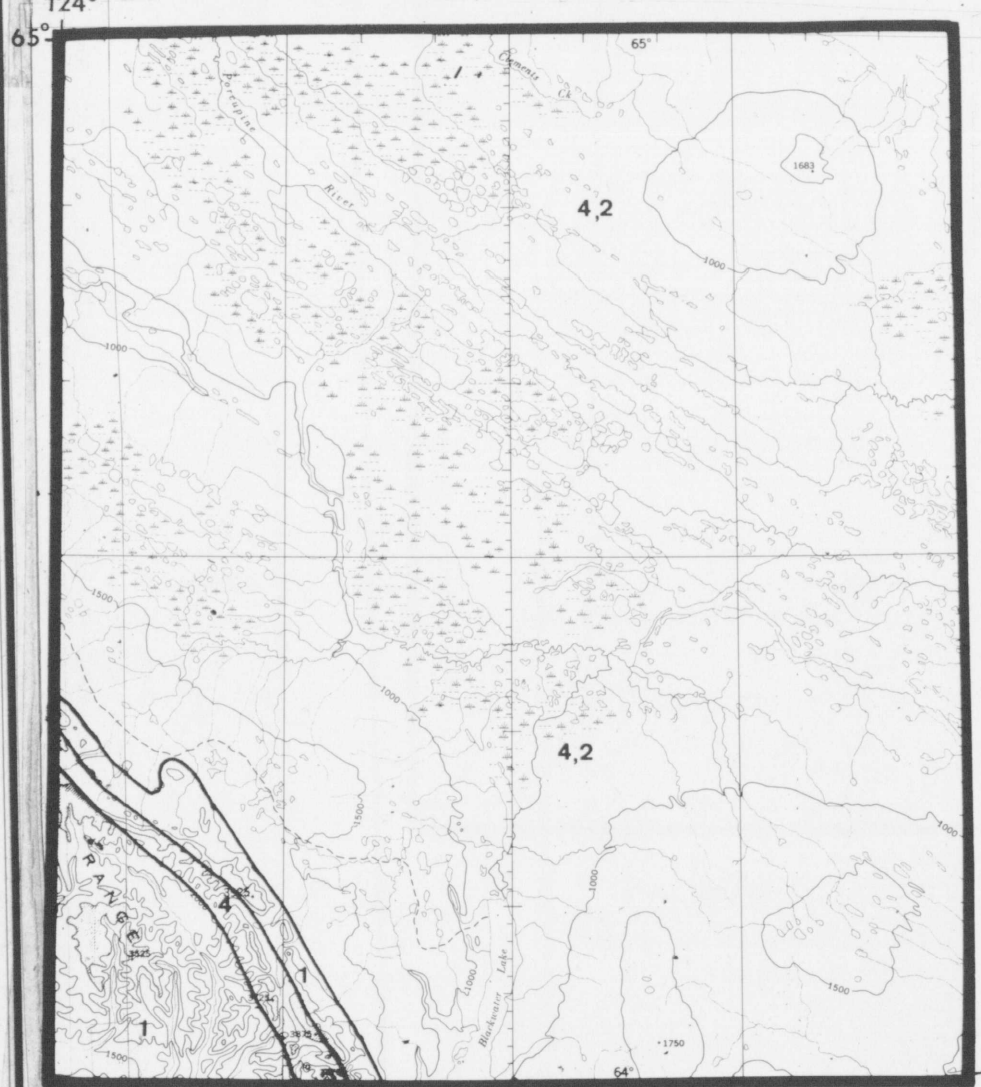
Produced for  
Indian and Northern Affairs  
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## R E F E R E N C E

Road, Hard Surface, All Weather	More than 2 Lanes With 2 Lanes	Route No.
Loose Surface, All Weather	2 Lanes Wide or More	
Less than 2 Lanes	All Weather	Dis Weather
Cert Track, Trail	Cert Track	Trail
Railway, Multiple Track		
Single Track		
Boundary, International		
Province or State		Marker
County or District		
Reservations, Indian, Military, etc.		

## REFERENCE

Church, School, Horizontal Control Point   
Settlement, Town Spot Elevation, in feet 124  
Contours, Elevation 600 700 800  
Depression 500 600  
Approximate   
Dry River Bed   
Streams, Drainage   
Dam Falls   
Airfield, on Land Water Landing Ground Anchorage   
Power Transmission Line   
Lighthouse   
Forest, unclassified   
Swamp or Marsh   
Mud   
Sand   
W. L. 125



BLACKWATER LAKE  
BEDROCK GEOLOGY

OPEN FILE  
125  
NOV 31 1972  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OTTAWA

Contour Interval 100 Feet  
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level  
Transverse Mercator Projection  
North American Datum 1927  
Preliminary 1952 •

