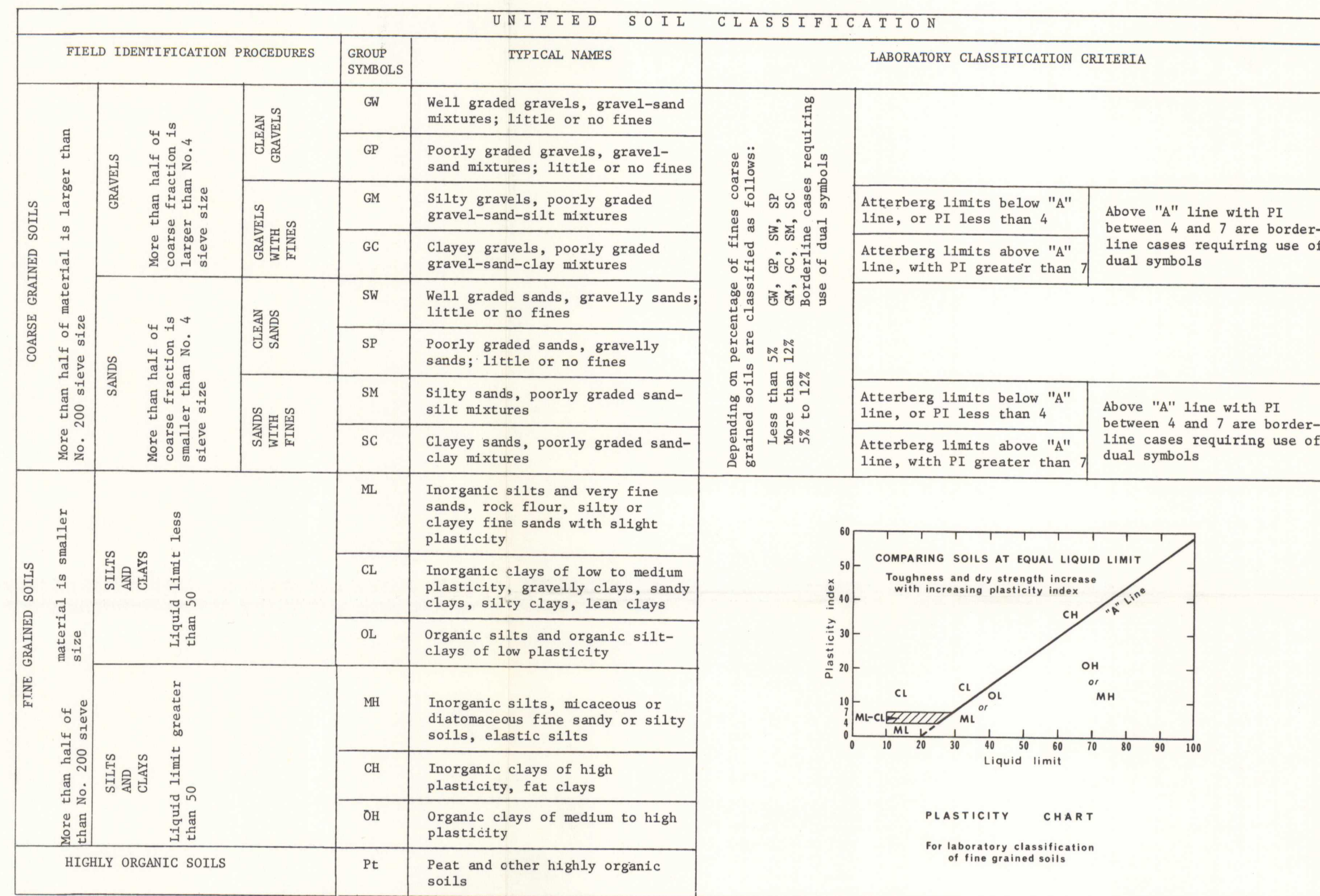


LEGEND

Susceptibility rank	Map Unit	Soil type symbol	General description	Comments
I			Bedrock - shales, sandstones, carbonates and siltstones. Very low ice content except in shale where fractures are filled with ice to depth of 100-150 ft.	Competent carbonates and sandstones can be used as source of granular material. Rock falls and slides occur on steep slopes, rotational slumps common on high cliffs of shale. No changes caused by disturbance except on steep slopes of frozen shale.
II		GP	Gravel - medium to coarse, poorly graded, high permeability. Low ice content in coarse materials, locally ice lenses in finer sediments. Ground ice generally absent in beach sediments.	Good source of granular material. Locally minor ground ice slumping and thermokarst subsidence can be caused by disturbance.
		SP	Sand - fine to medium, poorly graded, moderate to high permeability, on slopes <5°. Moderate to high ice content, locally with thin lenses of segregated ice. Discontinuous organic cover up to 10 ft.	Suitable as source of granular material. Minor ground ice slumping and thermokarst subsidence can be caused by disturbance.
		SM	Silty sand, sandy silt-fine, poorly graded, low permeability, on slopes <5°. Moderate to high ice content, locally with thin lenses of segregated ice. Discontinuous organic cover up to 10 ft.	Poor source of borrow material, can be improved by artificial drying. Minor ground ice slumping, gullying, and thermokarst subsidence can be caused by disturbance.
III		CL	Clayey to silty till - fine, low to medium plasticity, low permeability, on slopes <5°. Moderate ice content with thin seams and locally thicker lenses of segregated ice. Discontinuous organic cover up to 10 ft.	Suitable as borrow material (fill) only where ice content is low. Low to moderate susceptibility to thermokarst subsidence, gullying and ground ice slumping due to disturbance.
		SM, ML	Silty sand, sandy silt - fine, poorly graded, low permeability, on slopes >5°. Moderate to high ice content, locally with thin lenses of segregated ice. Locally overlain by patches of organic cover.	Poor source of borrow material, can be improved by artificial drying. Moderate susceptibility to thermokarst subsidence; gullying and ground ice slumping due to disturbance.
IV		Pt	Peat and fen complex - porous, high compressibility, extremely high moisture content. Peat - moderate to high ice content, up to 50% of segregated ice, locally unfrozen from 1 to 3 ft. Fen - commonly unfrozen to depth of 6 ft., locally some segregated ice at greater depths.	Unfavorable for construction purposes. High susceptibility to terrain subsidence due to disturbance.
		CL	Clayey to silty till - fine, low to medium plasticity, low permeability, on slopes >5°. Moderate ice content with thin seams and locally thicker lenses of segregated ice. Irregular patches of organic cover.	Suitable as borrow material (fill) only where ice content is low. Moderate to high susceptibility to thermokarst subsidence, gullying and ground ice slumping due to disturbance; locally superficial mudflows and flow slides.
V		OH, CH	Organic and inorganic clay, clayey silt - very fine, low permeability, high plasticity, on slopes <5°. Moderate to high ice content. Up to 10% of segregated ice as thin seams in upper layers, tabular ice bodies at greater depths. Discontinuous organic cover up to 10 ft.	Very poor source of fill material. High susceptibility to major thermokarst slumping and rapid gullying due to disturbance.
VI		OH, CH	Organic and inorganic clay, clayey silt - very fine, low permeability, high plasticity, on slopes >5°. Moderate to high ice content. Up to 10% of segregated ice as thin seams in upper layers, tabular ice bodies at greater depths. Irregular patches of organic cover.	Very poor source of fill material. High susceptibility to major thermokarst slumping and rapid gullying due to disturbance; large detachment slides and retrogressive flow slides common.

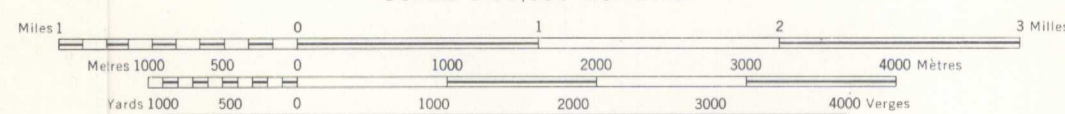
Note: Soil symbols according to Unified Soil Classification System.



Printed by the Survey and Mapping Branch 1973

NORMAN WELLS
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE



CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1929 (1953)

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES: 50 PIEDS
Élevations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Réseau géodésique Nord-américain année 1929 (1953)

Transverse Mercator Projection
MAGNETIC DECLINATION 38°00' EAST
AT CENTRE OF MAP (1960)

Projection transverse de Mercator
DÉCLINAISON MAGNÉTIQUE AU CENTRE
DE LA FEUILLE EN 1960: 38°00' EST
Variation annuelle (décroissante): 7.5'

Building	Édifice	Bar	Bar
School	École	Post Office	Bureau de poste
Church	Église	Camelot	Camaraderie
Windmill	Moulin à vent	Water tower	Tour d'eau
Lighthouse	Phare	Power transmission line	Ligne de transport d'énergie
Power transmission line	Ligne de transport d'énergie	Road with bridge	Roadway avec pont
Road with bridge	Roadway avec pont	Stream, intermittent or dry	Cours d'eau intermittent, ou à sec
Stream, intermittent or dry	Cours d'eau intermittent, ou à sec	Lake, intermittent or shallow	Lac intermittent, peu profond
Lake, intermittent or shallow	Lac intermittent, peu profond	Marsh or swamp	Marais ou marécage
Marsh or swamp	Marais ou marécage	Depression contour	Courbe de dépression

Échelle et imprimé par la DIRECTION DES LÉVELS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DES MINES ET DES MÉTIERS TECHNIQUES en 1960, à partir des photographies aériennes prises en 1950.
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TERRAIN DISTURBANCE SUSCEPTIBILITY MAPS

TABLEAU D'ASSEMBLAGE DU SYSTÈME DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE NATIONALE

65°30'	127°00'	96E/6	96E/7	96E/8
		MACKENZIE LAKE	WILSON LAKE	OSCAR LAKE
		96E/5	96E/6	96E/7
		CANDL	THREE DAYS LAKE	PROHIBITION CREEK
65°15'	127°00'	96E/4	96E/5	96E/6

INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS OF THE NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

NORMAN WELLS
96 E/7
EDITION 2

MAP 22-1973

TERRAIN DISTURBANCE SUSCEPTIBILITY MAPS

by P.J. Kurfurst, 1973

Produced by Department of Energy, Mines and Resources as part of the Environmental Social Program of the Task Force on Northern Oil Development

