

Quaternary Geology

Legend

- CENOZOIC**
QUATERNARY
RECENT
- 13: Man-made deposits: fill, slag, waste rock
 - 12: Modern alluvium: sand, silt, gravel, mud (includes some older alluvium)
 - 11: Older alluvium: sand, silt, gravel, wood
 - 10: Organic deposits: peat and muck
 - 9: Eolian sand: reworked lacustrine fine sand
- RECENT AND LATE WISCONSINAN**
- 8: Glaciolacustrine and lacustrine beach deposits: gravel, sand, cobbles, boulders.
 - 8a: Mainly gravel and gravely sand
 - 8b: Cobbly-bouldery sand; may form veneer on bedrock or till
 - 7: Glaciolacustrine outwash or deltaic top-set deposits: sand and gravel.
 - 7a: Mainly Gravel
 - 6: Glaciolacustrine and lacustrine shallow water deposits: sand
 - 5: Glaciolacustrine and lacustrine deep water deposits: laminated to varved silt, clay and fine sand
- LATE WISCONSINAN**
- 4: Ice-contact deposits: sand, gravel, silt
 - 3: Till: Bouldery sandy to sandy silt till
 - 3a: Derived from Precambrian Rocks
 - 3b: Derived from Jacobsville Formation
- PALEOZOIC**
LOWER TO MIDDLE CAMBRIAN
- 2: Jacobsville Formation: sandstone with discontinuous drift cover
- PRECAMBRIAN**
EARLY TO LATE
- 1: Granitic, volcanic, metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks; unsubdivided; includes discontinuous thin drift cover
- beach, bar or spit
▤ terrace escarpment (abandoned shore bluff)
□ Source Protection Area
▭ SSMRCA Boundary
○ Waterbody
▨ Wetland Area, Permanent
— River

Note: Base is the DEM Hillshaded with azimuth of 315 degrees and altitude of 45 degrees.

Data Credits:
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Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks
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Projection - UTM 16N
Datum - NAD83
This map has a scale of 1:50,000
if printed at 24" x 36" in size.

Prepared for:
**Assessment Report
Conceptual Water Budget**

