STRUCTURAL MATERIAL INVESTIGATION

GRAVEL INVENTORY IN THE LOWER MAINLAND

By Z. D. Hora

Assessment of the gravel deposits in the lower mainland was carried out during June, July, and August 1978. The study was concentrated on producing areas and the purpose of the work is to gather all necessary data to ensure the long-term availability of construction aggregate for greater Vancouver and adjacent areas.

COQUITLAM VALLEY

This major producing area consists of sediments deposited during several major glacial advances and retreats and non-glacial intervals in a glacier-carved bedrock valley. The gravels, up to 100 to 150 metres thick, are equivalents of Quadra, Highbury, and pre-Highbury deposits and are overlain by Vashon till (see table).

LANGLEY AND FORT LANGLEY AREAS

Gravel deposits here are of glaciomarine and ice-contact origin and are part of a large proglacial fan delta. The gravels are approximately up to 40 to 45 metres thick and belong to the Fort Langley Formation. Part of the deposits in these areas are below groundwater level.

ABBOTSFORD - MISSION AREA

Gravel accumulations of this area are glaciofluvial and ice-contact deposits of Sumas drift. North of Mission the gravel deposits form irregular bouldery mantle along slopes of deeply cut valleys. Near Abbotsford both the advance and recessional outwash of a rather gently rolling topography exist and the gravel deposits extend over a considerably larger area and are underlain by flat marine sediments. The thickness of gravel deposits has been found locally up to approximately 50 metres and part of the gravel is below groundwater level.

CHILLIWACK AREA

Several small gravel pits have been opened in alluvial fan of Chilliwack River around Vedder Crossing. The deposited gravel is approximately 5 to 10 metres thick and corresponds to Salish sediments (see table).

STRATIGRAPHIC TABLE

	TIME UNITS	GEOLOGIC CLIMATE UNITS	SALISH SEDIMENTS	
10 000	HOLOCENE	POST GLACIAL		
			CAPILANO SEDIMENTS	SUMAS DRIFT
		1		FORT LANGLEY FORMATION
	LATE WISCONSIN	FRASER GLACIATION	VASHON DRI	FT
			QUADRA SAND <	COQUITLAM DRIFT
26 000	MIDDLE WISCONSIN	OLYMPIA NON-GLACIAL (NTERVAL	COWICHAN HEAD FORMATION	
62 000	EARLY WISCONSIN	SEMIAHMOO GLACIATION	SEMIAHMOO DRIFT HIGHBURY SEDIMENTS WESTLYN DRIFT	
		HIGHBURY NON-GLACIAL INTERVAL		
	PRE-WISCONSIN	WESTLYN GLACIATION		

REFERENCES

Leaming, S. F. (1968): Sand and Gravel in the Strait of Georgia, Geol. Surv., Canada, Paper 66-10.