original geological mapping was remarkably thorough, time constraints prevented the documentation of all outcrop.

The information on this map may have come from a variety of government and nongovernment sources. The map, the reader can determine approximate distances of potential quarry sites to Route 103. These data can be used to assess proximity to markets, thereby estimating potential costs of material transportation. To be competitive, suppliers require an efficient and cost-effective means of transporting the material to market. The cost of aggregate transport increases with distance; the nearer the source, the lower the cost. Thus location of quarry sites must take into account the distance that the materials have to be hauled, the more they will cost the consumer. Thus locating quarries near markets is imperative for the producer to be competitive. One can have the best source of aggregate possible, but if it is far away, it will cost too much.

An examination of the geomorphology in the area indicates that the features showing the greatest vertical relief are the drumlin fields. The drumlins were formed during the last glacial advance from the ice sheets that covered the area. These landforms typically are found near waterways. They are elongate, egg-shaped, low-relief landforms that are formed when the ice moves over the landscape, leaving behind features that resemble reworked balls of dough.

Quarry Guidelines (Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Labour, 1999) have minimum setbacks from highways and parallel to it. Till mounds should be avoided when looking for a quarry site because of the high stripping costs that may be required to remove the overburden to access the raw rock. Also, till layers are weaker than bedrock, which may contribute to the instability of the overlying rock mass. A variety of surficial maps produced by the Provincial Government can be used to identify potential sites on the basis of surficial geology and topography. The map is printed at a scale of 1:35 000, which is too large to display all the detail necessary for effective site selection. Therefore, a review of the geological map at a larger scale is recommended. The map was produced in collaboration with the Geological Survey of Canada.

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