Four general classes could be identified and interpreted for Ontario as follows:

LOW SENSITIVITY: Forest Productivity and Aquatic Inputs.

$$ESC = \frac{deep \quad (L \text{ or } M)}{(L, M \text{ or } H)}$$

Generally deep, well buffered clays, some sands and calcareous glacial deposits over limestone.
Organic terrain is classified as having a low sensitivity to acid loadings although their exact response is not yet fully understood.

MODERATE SENSITIVITY: Forest Productivity and Aquatic Inputs.

$$ESC = \frac{deep > shallow \quad (M)}{(\underline{M} \text{ or } \underline{H})}$$

Deep and shallow clays with some sand over non-carbonate bedrock.
Minor outcropping identified ($\underline{L}$, $\underline{M}$ or $\underline{H}$).

MODERATE SENSITIVITY: Forest Productivity

MODERATE TO HIGH: Aquatic Inputs

$$ESC = \frac{deep \leq shallow \quad (L \text{ or } M)}{(\underline{H} \text{ or } \underline{M})}$$

Shield areas covered by shallow limy clays and sandy calcareous glacial deposits
Pockets of deep sand/clay always <50% of district area.
Only minor outcropping indicated although this is probably the function of an incomplete and variable information base. However, this category is interpreted with the information given.

Forest Productivity: A moderate sensitivity is assigned to this class as depths<1 foot are assumed to have little influence on sensitivity.

Aquatic Inputs: The presence of calcareous deposits offers some buffering potential to water passing through the system.

HIGH SENSITIVITY: Forest Productivity and Aquatic Inputs.

$$ESC = \frac{deep \ll shallow \quad (H)}{(\underline{H})}$$

Discontinuous shallow drift over shield areas.