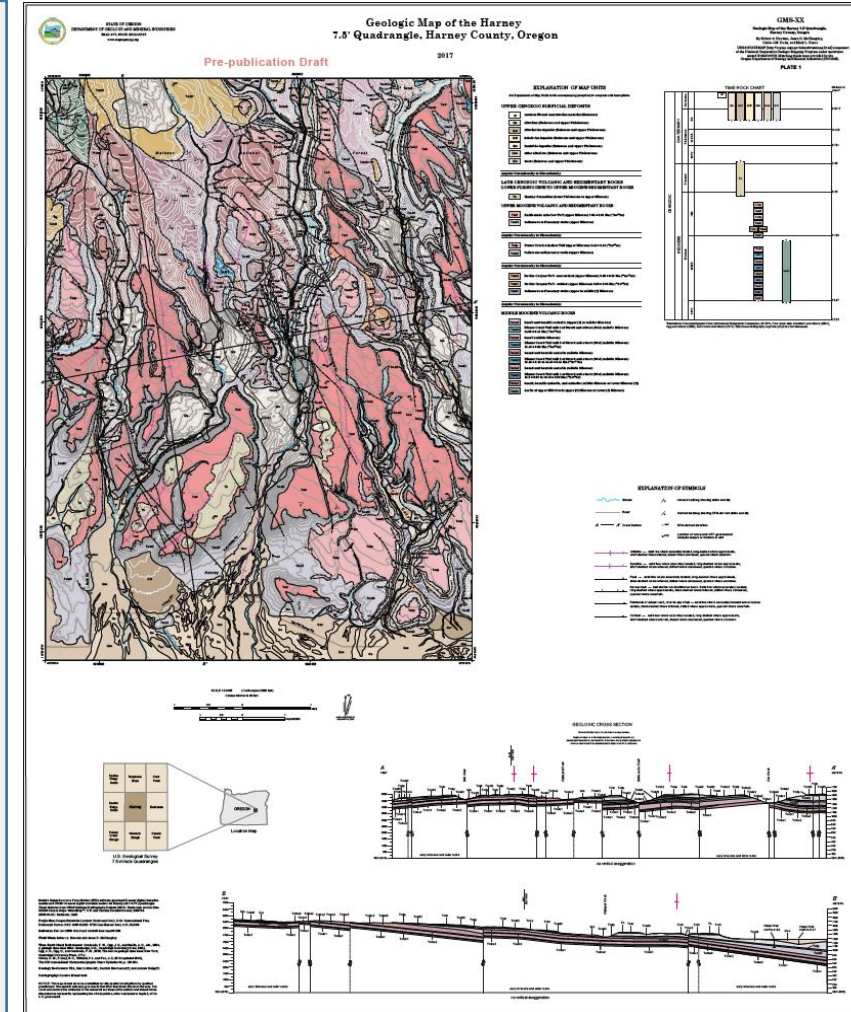


Harney Groundwater Study Advisory Committee Meeting

October 17, 2017

Geologic Maps:

- ① What is a geologic map?
- ② Why are they important?
- ③ The steps in making a geologic map.
 - a Approval
 - b Data Collection
 - c Cartography
 - d Written Report
 - e Public Outreach
- ④ Can geologic mapping help solve local problems?
YES! An Example.



Presenter:
Bob Houston, RG
Hydrocarbon & Metallic Ore Geologist
robert.houston@oregon.gov



Oregon Department of Geology and
Mineral Industries

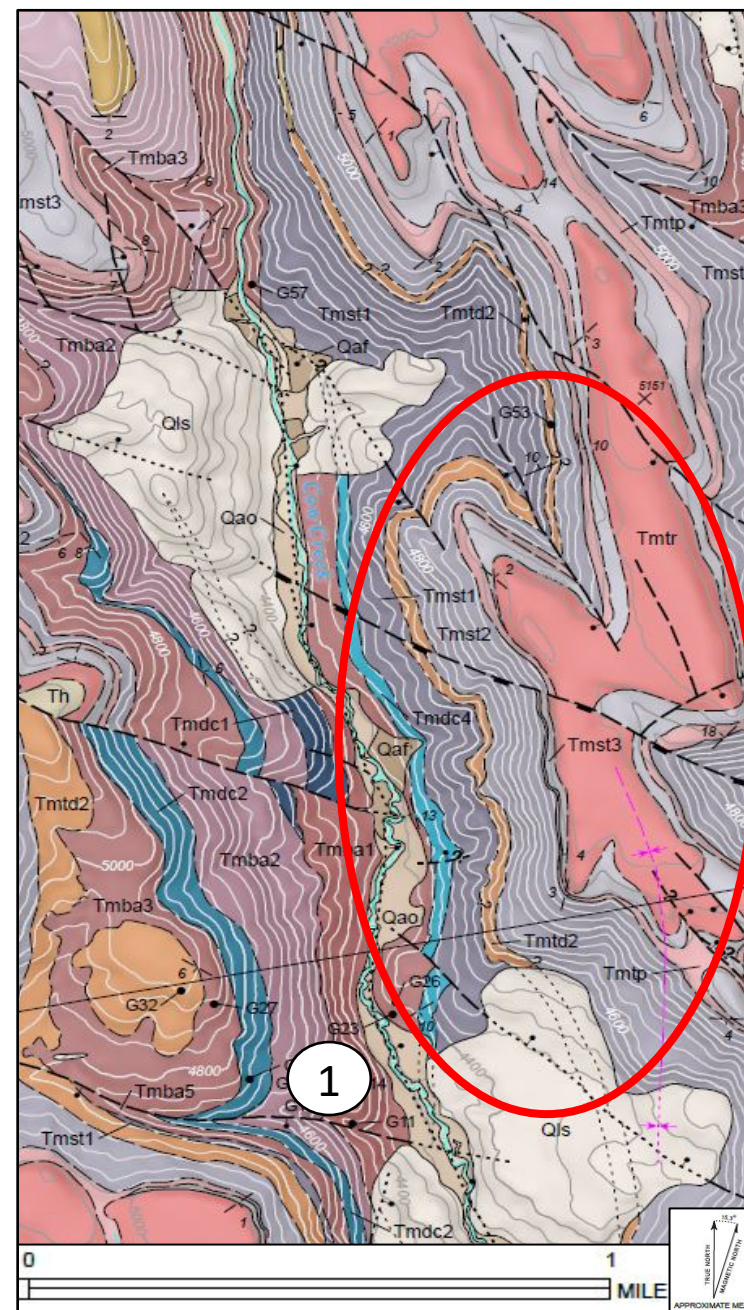
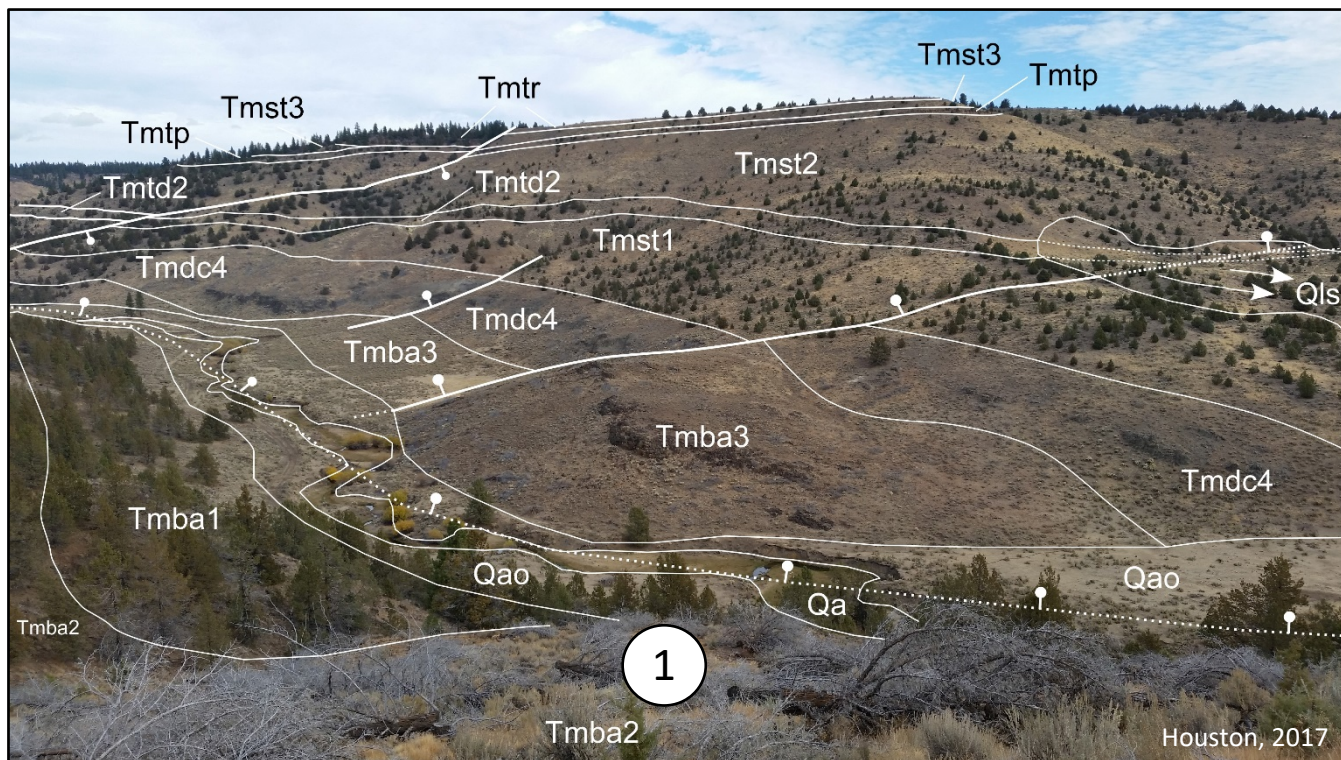
Geologic Maps

1 What is a Geologic Map?

- Geologic maps represent the distribution of different types of rock and surficial deposits, as well as locations of geologic structures such as faults and folds.
- Geologic maps are uniquely suited to solving problems involving Earth resources (minerals, materials, and groundwater), hazards (earthquake, tsunami, and landslide), and environments.

2 Why are they important?

- Geologic maps are the primary source of information (minerals, materials, and hazards) for various aspects of land-use planning, including the siting of buildings and transportation systems.
- And perhaps most importantly, such maps help identify ground-water aquifers, aid in locating water-supply wells, and assist in locating potential polluting operations, such as landfills, safely away from the aquifers.



The steps in making a geologic map

Why map at this location?

Determination of Priorities and Need

Oregon Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee (OGMAC)

Geologic Mapping Priorities

- Conservation and sustainability of water resources
- Identifying and reducing losses from tsunamis, landslides, flooding, earthquakes, and volcanoes.
- Land use evaluation and planning (e.g., mining vs. agriculture).
- Design and construction of infrastructure requirements such as utility lifelines, transportation corridors, and surface water impoundments.
- Exploration for and development of metallic mineral, aggregate, and energy resources.
- Correlation between geology and fire-fuel loads.
- Basic earth-science research.

Funding:

USGS National Cooperative Mapping Program (StateMap) Program, State, and other Federal partnerships

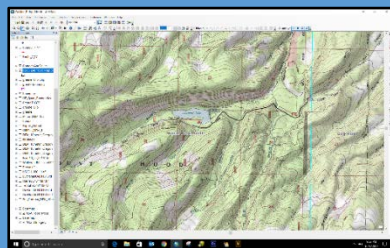
Jason McClaughry, RG

Eastern Oregon Regional Geologist, Earth Science Section Supervisor





Plan a route based on exposures



Field Methods

Field Observations: BIG & small



Houston, 2017



Houston, 2017

Measuring orientations



Houston, 2017

Noting Observations



Houston, 2017

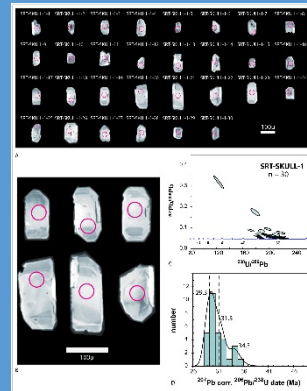
Sampling



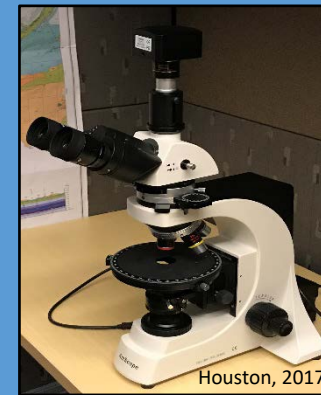
Houston, 2017

Analytical Work

Age dating

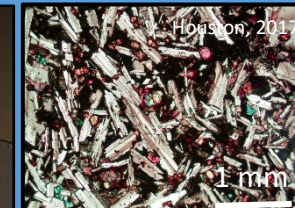


Petrography



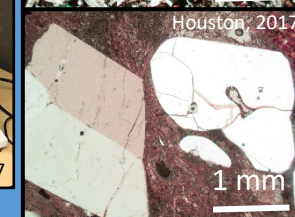
Houston, 2017

Olivine Basalt



Houston, 2017

1 mm



Houston, 2017

1 mm

Divine Canyon Ash-flow Tuff

Polarity



Houston, 2017

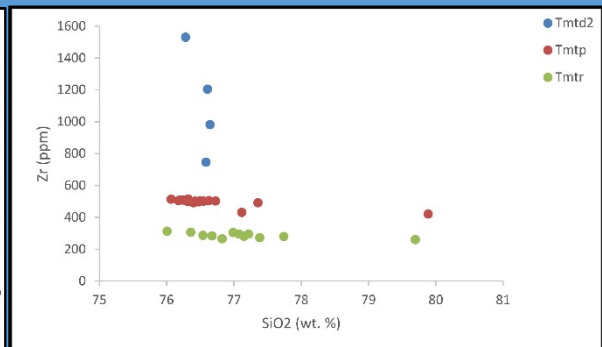
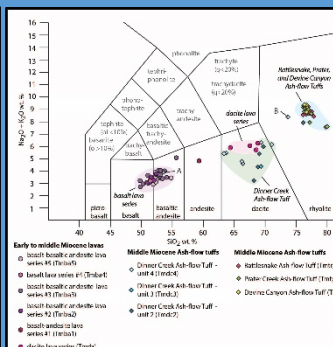
I am positive it is negative



Houston, 2017

Geochemistry: Turning rocks into numbers

Table with 10 columns: Sample ID, Weight, SiO2, TiO2, Al2O3, FeO, MnO, MgO, CaO, Na2O, K2O, Loss on Ignition. It lists various rock samples and their chemical compositions.

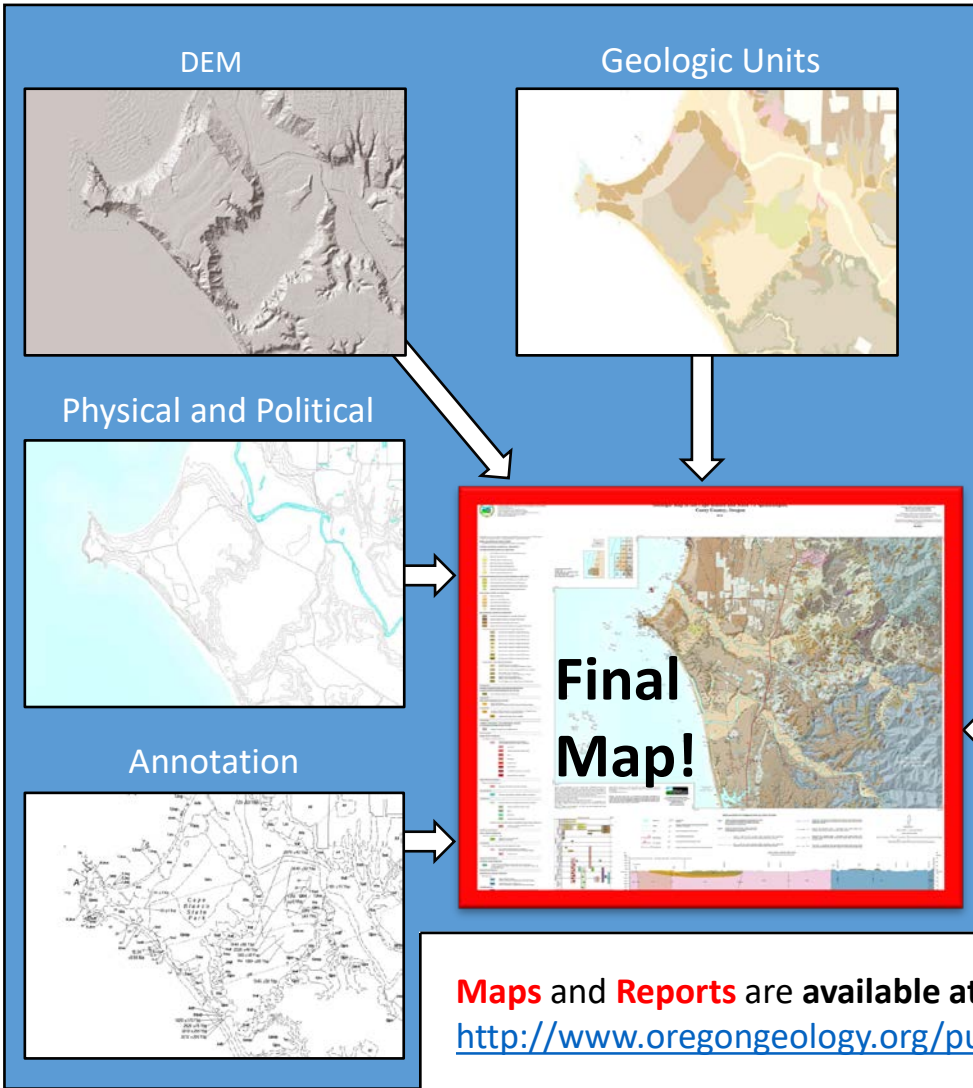




The steps in making a geologic map

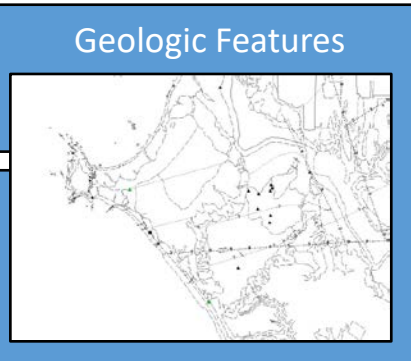
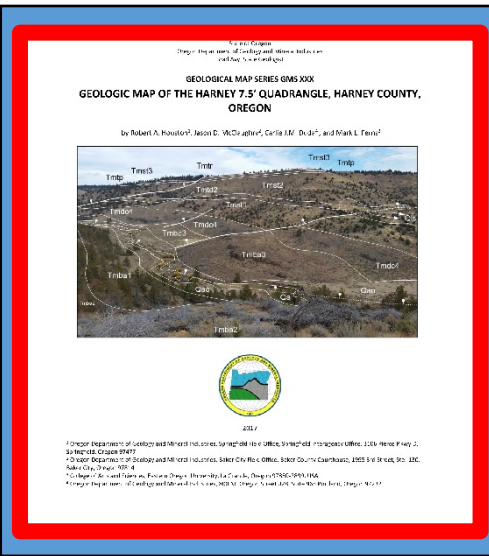
3_c

Cartography: The map making factory



3_d

Written Report



3_e

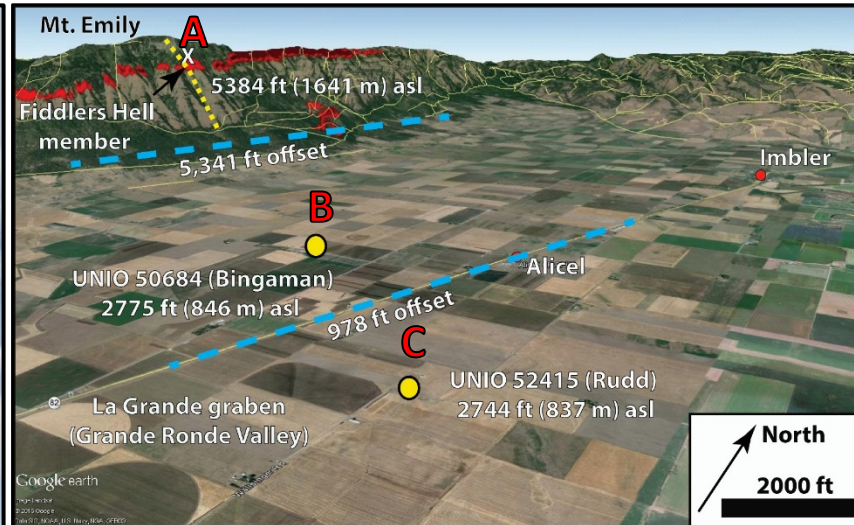
Public Outreach

This section illustrates three types of public outreach activities:

- Seminars**: A photograph of a group of people seated in a room, attending a presentation or seminar.
- Educational Displays**: A photograph of children looking at an educational display titled 'The Story of SAND'.
- Field Trips**: A photograph of a group of people standing on a scenic overlook, looking at a view of a volcanic landscape.

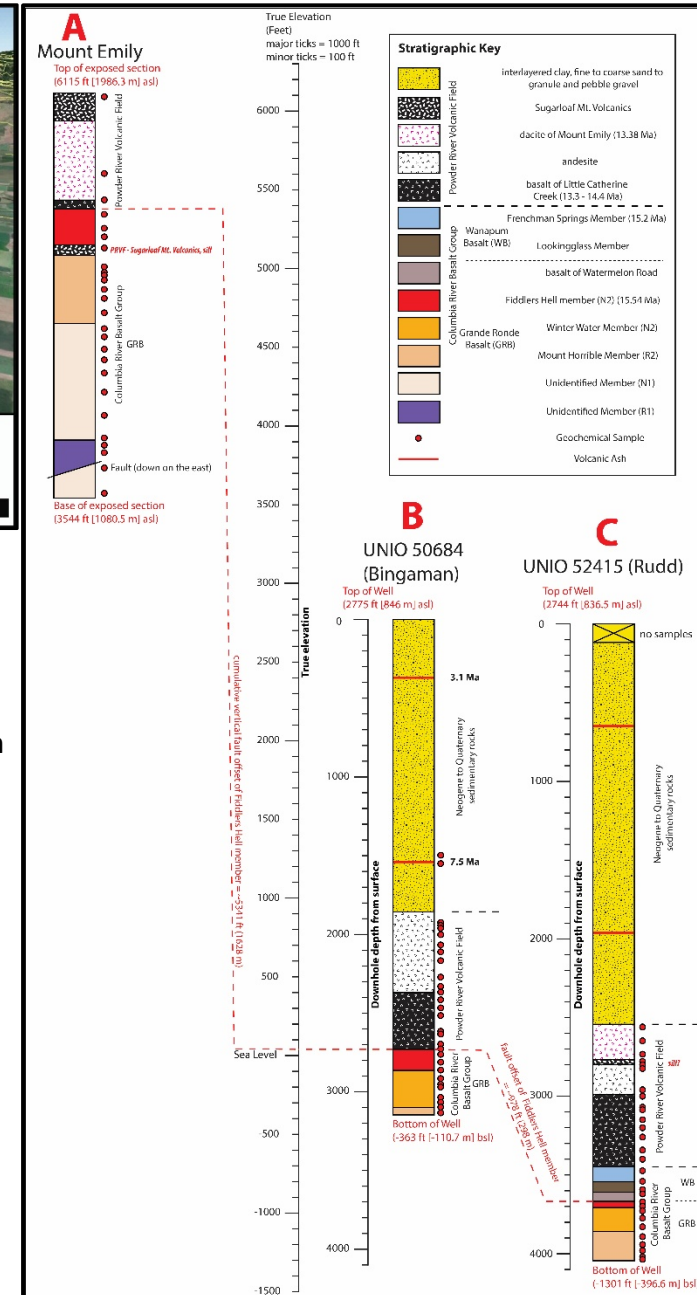
Maps and Reports are available at DOGAMI Publications Center:
<http://www.oregongeology.org/pubs/index.htm>

Can geologic maps Help solve problems? An Example



In 2013, Mr. Rudd approached DOGAMI with the question how far do I need to drill in order to reach an aquifer that was not in hydraulic connection with surface water. Based on recent mapping in the Grand Ronde Valley, the department informed Mr. Rudd that he should expect to encounter a deeper aquifer in the CRB units at a deep of 3,500 ft. The well was drilled at a cost of \$1.3 million and encounter water at 3,501 ft. Through this example, the department was able to convey geologic information to solve local problems.

- ❖ As this example shows, the goal of the department here in the Harney Basin is to provide the public a broad understanding of the geology and occurrence of local natural resources.



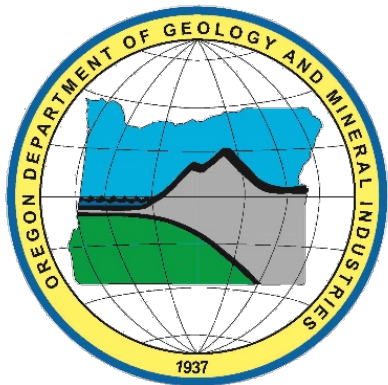
Where can I get [More Information](#) on geologic mapping in Oregon?

- **Website:** <http://www.oregongeology.org>;
- **DOGAMI Publications Center:** <http://www.oregongeology.org/pubs/index.htm>

Talk to an Expert!

- **Ali Ryan Hansen** – Communications Director (971) 673-0628
- **Jason D. McClaughry**, RG - Eastern Oregon Regional Geologist | Earth Science Section Supervisor | National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program (STATEMAP) Coordinator for Oregon (541) 523-3133

THANK YOU



Bob Houston

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