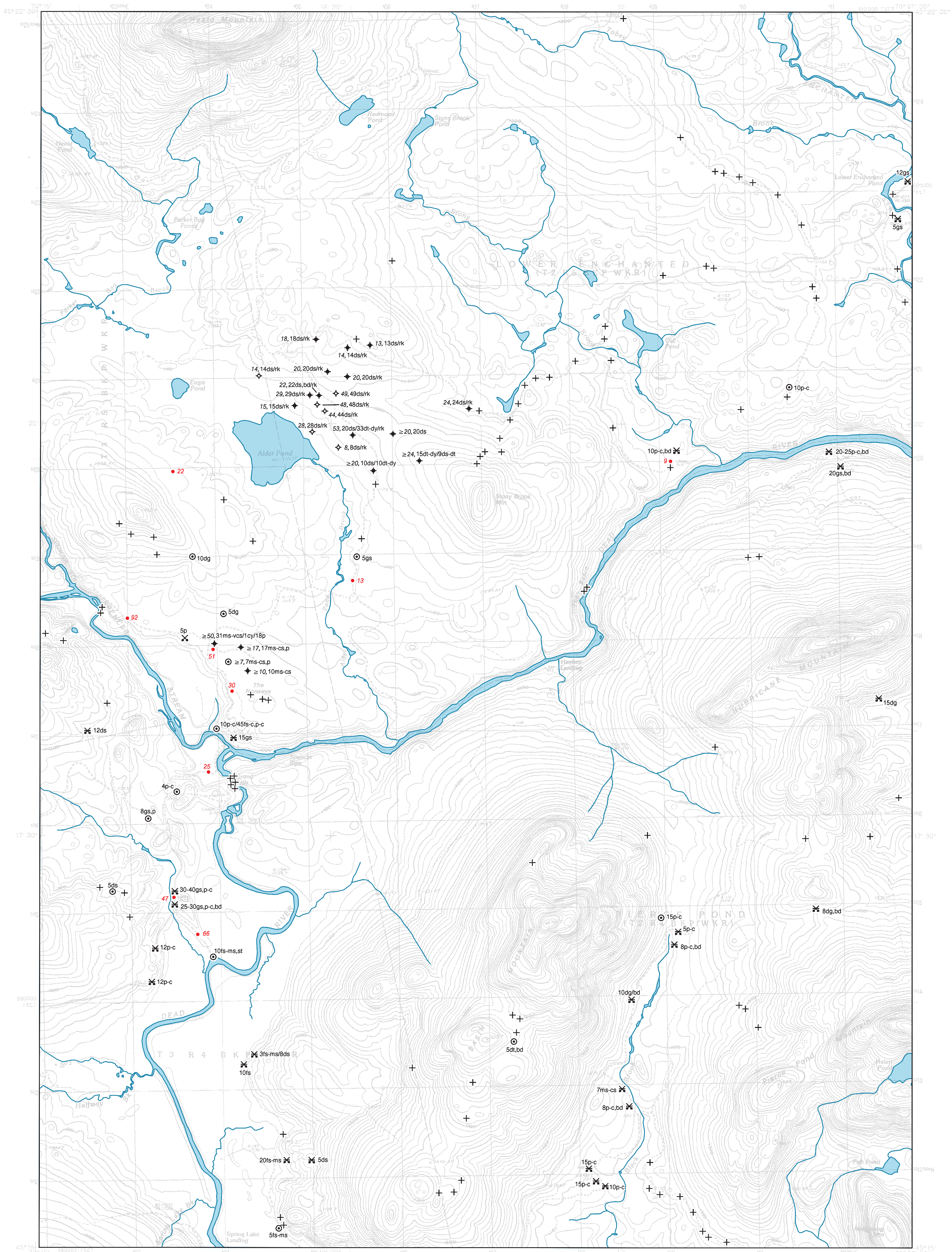


Surficial Materials



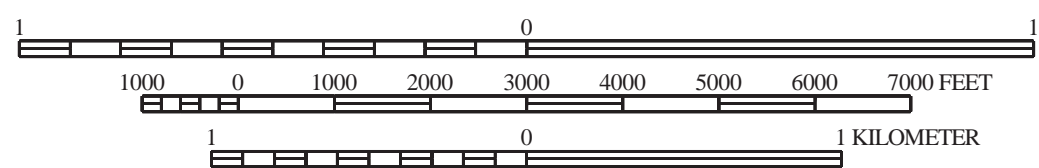
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Materials data collected by the Maine Geological Survey Significant Sand and Gravel aquifer mapping program during the 2006 field season.



Quadrangle Location

SCALE 1 : 24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET



Topographic base from U.S. Geological Survey Basin Mountain quadrangle, scale 1:24,000 using standard U.S. Geological Survey topographic map symbols.

The use of industry, firm, or local government names on this map is for location purposes only and does not implicate responsibility for any present or potential effects on the natural resources.

DIAMICTON

d Undifferentiated diamicton (poorly-sorted sediment in which particle sizes may range from clay to boulders). Used as a general term or subdivided as follows:

- dg** Gravelly-matrix diamicton
- ds** Sandy-matrix diamicton
- dt** Silty-matrix diamicton
- dy** Clayey-matrix diamicton

Note: Diamictons of glacial origin may be classified as one of the following varieties of till (shown on the map in parentheses):

- t** Till, undifferentiated. Usually of late Wisconsinan age (deposited by the last glacial ice sheet).
- ta** Ablation till. Deposited during retreat of the late Wisconsinan ice sheet. Typically sandy, stony, and not very compact.
- tl** Lodgment till. Inferred to have been deposited at the base of the late Wisconsinan ice sheet. Usually very compact.
- tf** Flowtill. Deposited by slumping adjacent to glacial ice.
- T** Variably weathered till (usually a lodgment facies) of inferred pre-late Wisconsinan age.

ORGANIC MATERIALS

- og** Organic-rich sediment (can be any organic material, including forest litter, wood, shells, etc.)
- pt** Peat (reserved for actual fibrous peat)

OTHER MATERIALS

- af** Artificial fill (e.g. road fills, building sites, dumps)
- bd** Scattered boulders; interpreted as till where followed by (t)
- rk** Bedrock (observed in pit floor, boring, or natural exposure)
- rs** Rottenstone, disintegrated or weathered bedrock, saprolite,
- u** Unknown (material unidentified)
- R** Refusal (in test boring or well)
- (f)** Fossiliferous (used to indicate fossiliferous units within a sequence).

GRAVEL

g Undifferentiated gravel, used as a general term. Can be subdivided by size as follows:

- b** Boulder gravel (>256 mm (10"))
- c** Cobble gravel (64-256 mm (2.5-10"))
- p** Pebble gravel (2-64 mm (0.1-2.5"))

MIXED UNITS

gs Gravelly sand (this is a special case for sand with lesser amounts of intermixed gravel, i.e. pebbly sand, cobby sand, or bouldery sand)

sg Sand and gravel (used only to describe slumped face or other site where relative abundances of sand vs. gravel are unknown).

SAND

s Undifferentiated sand, used as a general term. Can be subdivided by size as follows:

- vcs** Very coarse sand (1-2 mm)
- cs** Coarse sand (0.5-1 mm)
- ms** Medium sand (0.25-0.5 mm)
- fs** Fine sand (0.125-0.25 mm)
- vfs** Very fine sand (0.0625-0.125 mm)

SILT

st Silt (0.002-0.0625 mm)

CLAY

cy Clay (<0.002 mm)

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- Caldwell, D. W. and Hanson, L. S., 1976, Reconnaissance surficial geology of the Pierce Pond 15' quadrangle, Maine: Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 76-7.
- Locke, D. B., 2008, Sand and gravel aquifers in the Basin Mountain quadrangle, Maine: Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 08-2.
- Caldwell, D. W., 1974, Surficial materials of the wildlands of northwestern Maine: Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Report 74-13, 32 p.
- Thompson, W. B., and Borns, H. W., Jr., 1985, Surficial geologic map of Maine: Maine Geological Survey, scale 1:500,000.

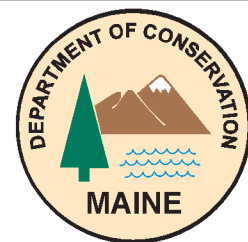
Basin Mountain Quadrangle, Maine

Surficial materials mapping by
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Robert G. Marvinney
State Geologist

Cartographic design and editing by:
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Open-File No. 08-1

2008

SURFICIAL MATERIALS

Uses of Materials Maps

The data shown here may be used for a variety of purposes by landowners, planners, teachers, or anyone else wanting to know what lies beneath the land surface. For example, it may aid in the search for economically important deposits such as sand and gravel for aggregate or clay for bricks or pottery. Environmental issues such as the location of a suitable landfill site or the possible spread of contaminants are directly related to surficial materials information. Construction projects such as locating new roads, excavating foundations and utility lines, or siting new homes are also important uses of materials data.

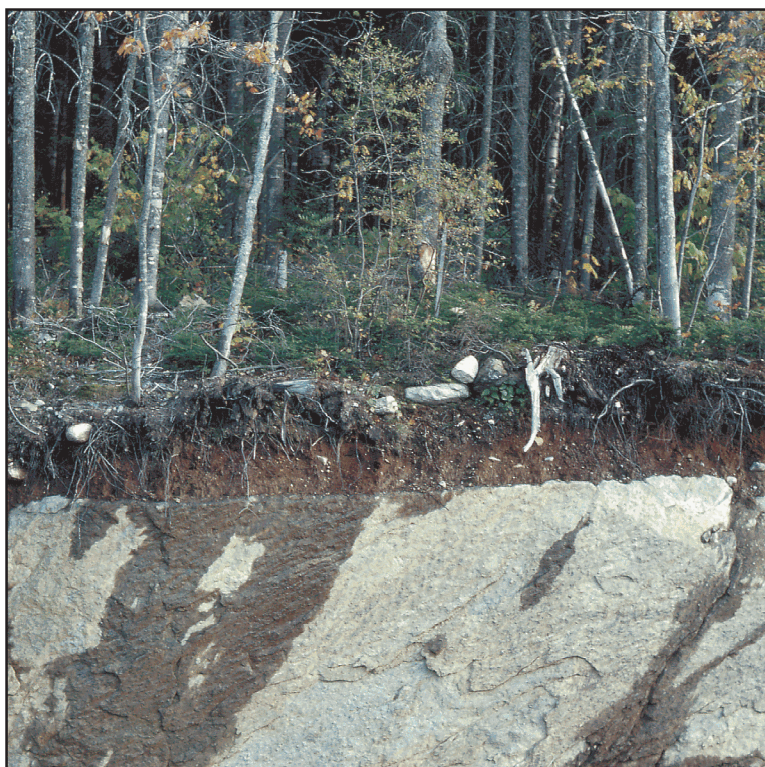
Mapping Surficial Materials

When mapping the surficial geology or the extent of sand and gravel aquifers in a quadrangle, a geologist first makes observations about the surficial materials at a network of points throughout the area. These points of observation may be auger holes, road cuts, gravel pits, stream cuts, or other places where sediments are visible. The geologist describes the materials at each location using the size abbreviations shown in the explanation below the map at left. Sedimentary materials range in particle size from clay (<0.002 mm) to boulders (>256 mm or 10"). The observation points are plotted on the quadrangle and the resulting surficial materials map shows what is known about the distribution, thickness, and texture of sediments in the area.

By combining materials data with well and test hole data, seismic studies, other published information, and analysis of aerial photographs, the geologist then interprets the pattern of these materials to create a geologic map.

Photographs

The photos below are examples of the various material sizes as they are observed in the field. The photo captions describe the materials and give the abbreviations used to represent them on the map at left. Inspection of the photos will give the map user a better sense of what the map units mean. Note especially the photos at the bottom of the page. These photos show interbedded layers of materials as they may often be seen in the field. Materials in a gravel pit are rarely all a single size, and these examples show their possible complexity.



Till over bedrock: d(t)/rk -- Road cut on Route 17 in Township D, showing thin layer of till overlying glacially eroded bedrock. Dark streaks on the rock face are wet areas.



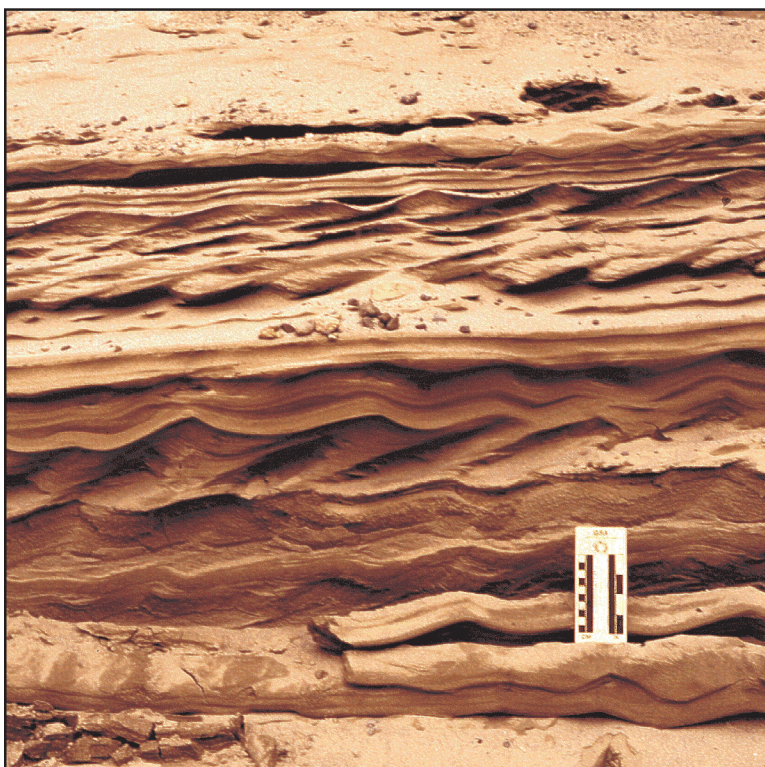
Till: ds(t) -- Borrow pit near Millinocket, exposing sandy, bouldery till. This stony till commonly occurs in areas of granitic bedrock.



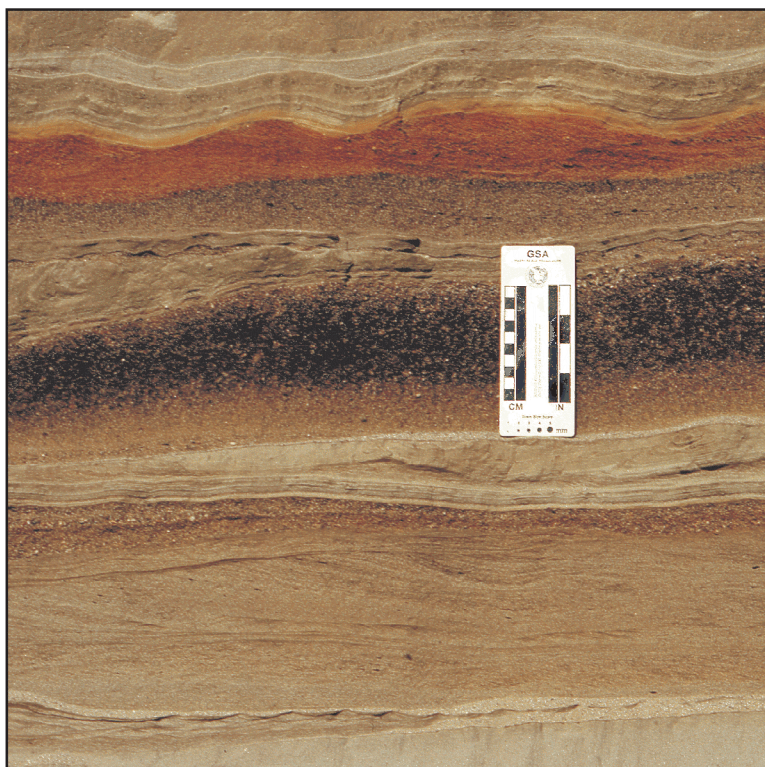
Clayey silt over sand with pebble-cobble gravel: st, cy/s, p, c -- Borrow pit in Kennebec River valley, Pittston, showing glaciomarine sealloor mud (Presumpscot Formation) overlying sand and gravel deposited in submarine fan at glacier margin.



Clay-silt: cy-st -- Coastal bluff in Brunswick, exposing a thick section of well-stratified glaciomarine sealloor mud (Presumpscot Formation).



Sand: s -- Close-up of pit face in glaciomarine delta west of Dolby Pond, Millinocket, showing current ripples in sandy delta foreset beds. Scale card is graduated in centimeters and inches.



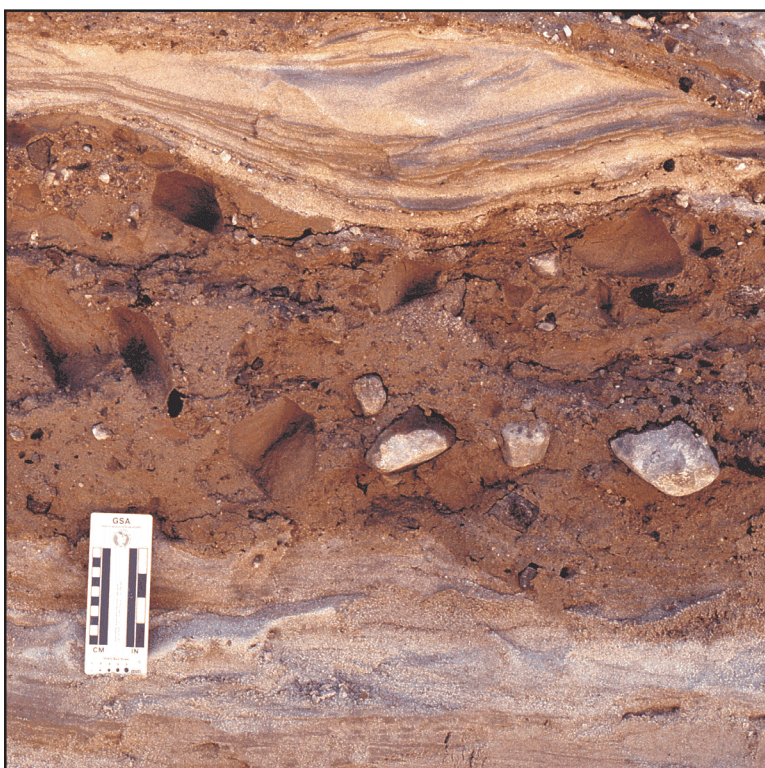
Sand (ranging from very fine-grained to very coarse): vfs-vcs -- Close-up of pit face in well-stratified sand beds deposited in glacial lake at lower end of Bear River valley, Newry.



Pebble to cobble gravel: p-c -- Pit in upper part of glaciomarine delta in Norridgecock, Kennebec River valley, showing massive gravel deposited by meltwater streams flowing across the delta top.



Pebble to boulder gravel (fossiliferous) over gravelly sand: p-b(f)/gs -- Close-up of pit face in marine nearshore deposit with fossil shells and barnacle-encrusted stones.



Sand with interbedded flowtill: s ± ds(tf) -- Close-up of pit face in an end-moraine, Westbrook, showing part of a stony flowtill lens (center) deposited where glacier margin terminated in the sea.



Gravel over sand over gravel: p-c/s/p-c -- Close-up of pit face showing intertidal(?) sand unit between pebble-cobble gravel beds in upper part of glaciomarine delta, Columbia Falls.