

A geological map of the Oregon-British Columbia border area. The map shows the Oregon Baseline running horizontally. A line segment labeled '9 miles' extends from the baseline to a point on the coast. A longer line segment labeled '300 miles' extends from the baseline to the coast. The map also shows the coastline and some geological features.

The diagram shows a 3D perspective of a rectangular block representing a territorial boundary. A shaded rectangular region on the top surface is labeled 'THE ECONOMIC ZONE (EZD)'. A line along the edge of the block is labeled 'Oregon not in state'.

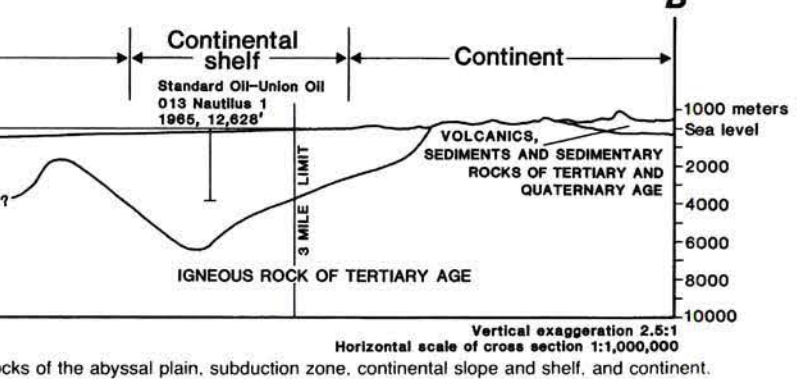
The first recorded mining of the Pacific Ocean off the Oregon coast occurred in 1903, when the Lewis and Clark expedition used wood-fire to evaporate sea water and produce salt. Undoubtedly, the Indians of the Pacific Coast have been mining for thousands of years. The first modern mining was initiated in 1905 before Lewis and Clark reached the mouth of the Columbia River.

Sand and gravel have been dredged commercially for harbor improvement and for use in construction. The dredging has also resulted in the recovery of gold, platinum-group metals, and chromite. Continental-scale exploration has been carried out in part for the purpose of determining the extent of the sand and black sands containing heavy minerals such as magnetite, chromite, garnet, rutile, and zircon.

This use of black sand (magnetite and chromite), coarse-grained, heavy, rich magneanous crusts, glauconite and phosphorite, manganese nodules, petroleum and natural gas, polymetallitic sulfides, and sand and gravel. As new resources are discovered, the need for more detailed studies of the ocean floor will be discovered. Current research efforts of Florida and State agencies are focused on the study of the ocean floor, the study of the ocean floor, the study of the ocean floor, and that are believed to be forming on the Florida Ridge.

[illegible]





CONVERSION FACTORS		
To convert from		multiply by
centimeter (cm)	inch (in.)	0.3937
meter (m)	foot (ft)	3.2808
kilometer (km)	mile (mi)	0.6214
kilowatt (kW)	nautical mile (nm)	0.5400
inch (in.)	centimeter (cm)	2.54
foot (ft)	meter (m)	0.3048
mile (mi)	kilometer (km)	1.6093
nautical mile (nm)	kilometer (km)	1.852



REFERENCES

[illegible]

OF MAP SYMBOLS

	Onshore Metallic and Nonmetallic
	Dune and beach sand
	Wave-cut terrace
	Mineralized zone
	Streams with gold placers

X³ Mine

1. Coos Sand Corp.
2. Whiskey Run
3. Eagle/Pioneer

g thickness. Dashed isopach contours indicate inferred sediment thickness

transfers faults in *cre/yr* (Riddiough, 1984). Length of arrow

Scale 1:500,000

A horizontal scale bar divided into three segments. The top segment is labeled '20' and '40 Miles'. The middle segment is labeled '20' and '40 Kilometers'. The bottom segment is labeled '20' and '30 Nautical Miles'.

20 40 Miles
20 40 Kilometers
20 30 Nautical Miles

contour interval 100 meters

Map prepared by
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