VOLUME 40, NO. 12
DECEMBER 1978

THE ORE BIN

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

The Ore Bin

Published Monthly
by
STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
Head Office: 1069 State Office Bldg., Portland 97201
Telephone: [503] 229-5580

FIELD OFFICES

2033 First Street
Baker 97814

521 N.E. "E" Street
Grants Pass 97526

MINED LAND RECLAMATION DIVISION
1129 S.E. Santiam Road
Albany 97321

Subscription Rates

1 year, $3.00; 3 years, $8.00
Available back issues: $.25 at counter, $.50 mailed
Second class postage paid at Portland, Oregon

State of Oregon
Department of Geology
and Mineral Industries
1069 State Office Bldg.
Portland, Oregon 97201

The ORE BIN
Volume 40, No. 12
December 1978

LATE PLEISTOCENE SEDIMENTS AND FLOODS IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Ira S. Allison
Professor Emeritus of Geology, Oregon State University

Continuation

The first portion of this article was printed in the November ORE BIN, v. 40, no. 11. In it, Dr. Allison outlined diverse interpretations, including his own of multiple late Pleistocene catastrophic floods, of the origins of sediments found in the Portland area, Tualatin Valley, Willamette Valley, and Willamette Lake.

Figure numbers in this issue resume from the November segment, beginning with Figure 16. The complete list of references for both articles appears at the end of this final installment.

Late Phase Erosion and Associated Deposits

The Spokane Flood produced many effects in the Willamette Valley. The erosional channels near Rocky Butte (Figure 2) are especially noteworthy. One, 20 to 50 ft deep, leaves the Columbia River trench near Fairview, Oregon, and separates the 360-ft Troutdale-Gresham terrace remnant from the 300-ft part of the terrace east of Rocky Butte. This channel continues southwestward nearly 10 mi across the Portland Gravels to the southwestern edge of the terrace. The Spokane Flood picked up gravel and sand en route and presumably deposited it in the Willamette and Clackamas River channelways, from which it was later largely removed, probably by ordinary stream erosion.

Below an erosional scarp along the northern edge of Mill Plain east of Vancouver is a long tract, called Fourth Plains, eroded by flood waters that poured from the Columbia River through the channel now occupied by Lackamas Lake (Figures 6 and 8). The flood removed at least 100 ft of gravel and sand from much of the Fourth Plains area. Lag boulders lie on the channel bottom.

In a belt 3 to 6 mi north-northeast from downtown Vancouver (Figure 8), where the terrace consisted mostly of sand, flood erosion produced a complex of multiple channels and elongate residual ridges (Allison, 1933, p. 717-718; Trimble, 1963, p. 62). The ridges are not bars, as Bretz once thought (1925, p. 254). This large Fourth Plains channel, however, may have been eroded by a flood later and lower than the Spokane Flood.

The Spokane Flood surged westward through the Tualatin River and Lake Oswego channels and, upon reaching the wide-open portion of the Tualatin Valley, deposited loose, poorly sorted, rubbly and bouldery gravel and sand (Figure 16). Direction of flow is indicated by westward-slanting foreset bedding in the rubbly gravel (Schlicker and Deacon, 1967, p. 32-35) and by channels in previous sand and silt deposits farther west (Lowry and Baldwin, 1952, p. 19-20).

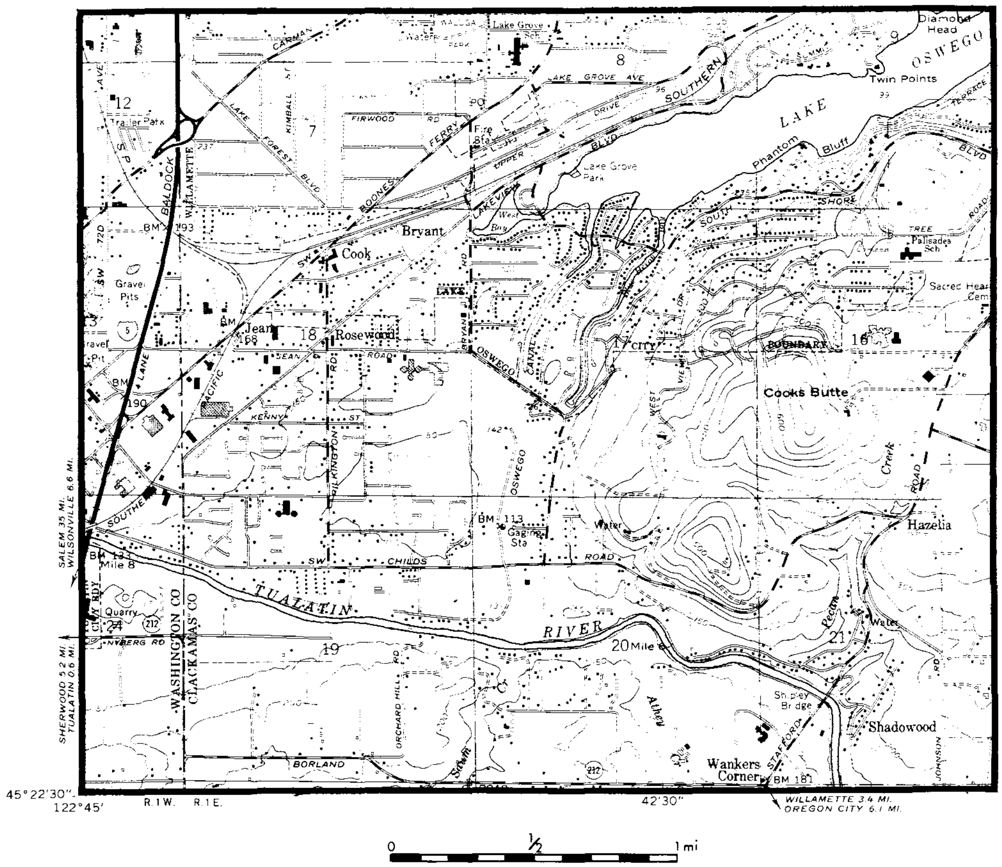

Figure 16. Southwest corner of Lake Oswego Quadrangle (contour interval 10 ft), showing Lake Oswego and Tualatin River routes used by Spokane Flood pouring into Tualatin Valley. Gravel pits along west edge of map are in ill-sorted, rubbly deposits which have west-slanting foresets.

The flood level in the Tualatin Valley rose high enough to spill with great force across the divide separating the Tualatin and Willamette drainage basins. This vigorous overflow southward across the divide scoured multiple channels in the basaltic bed rock, dug small rock-bound basins, and left rock knobs barren of soil (Allison, 1932; Glenn, 1965, p. 155), forming a topography in the Rock Creek-Tonquin area (Figure 17) that is a miniature replica of the well-known scabland in eastern Washington. The divide, of unknown preflood elevation, was lowered locally to a little less than 150 ft above sea level. The coarse products of erosion were dumped over the north side of the Willamette River channel at Wilsonville as poorly sorted, bouldery rubble with south-slanting foresets. Much of this material was removed and used locally in the construction of the I-5 freeway. The onrushing flood also eroded the northern edge of the early-phase terrace south of the Willamette River. Part of the sands and silts settled along the valley bottoms of the Willamette River and its tributaries.

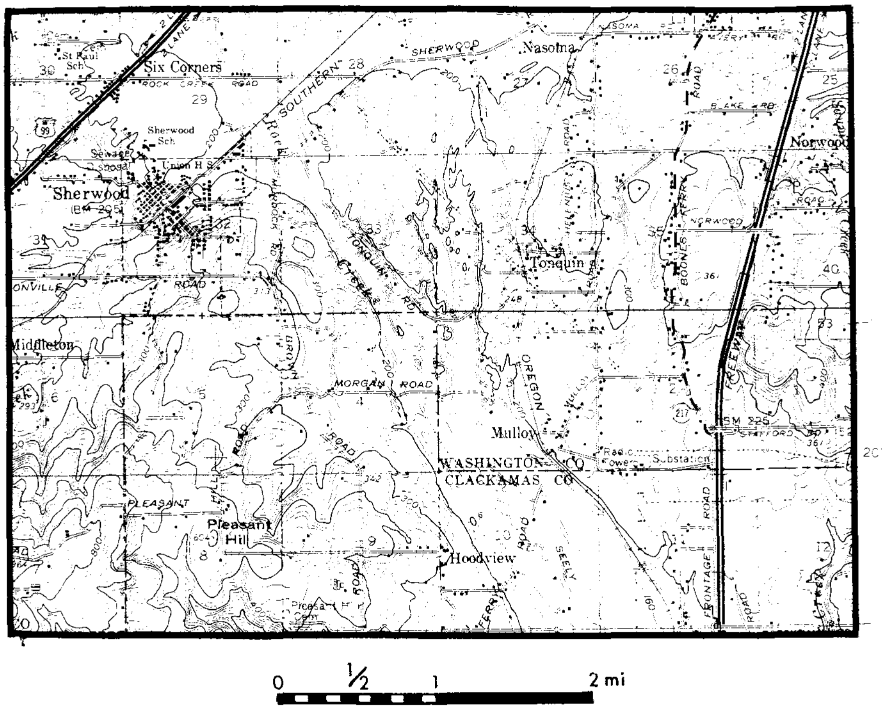

Figure 17. Scabland tract eroded by Spokane Flood across Tualatin-Willamette drainage divide in northern part of Sherwood Quadrangle (contour interval 10 ft). Channels end at Wilsonville (Figure 13).

A large flow of Spokane Flood water poured southward through the Oregon City water gap (Figures 18 and 19); at the north edge of the Mollala River trench near Canby it left southwest-slanting coarse, ill-sorted gravel beds that are no longer exposed. The flood also removed tens of feet of sand and silt from the terrace near Canby and from the northern part of French Prairie (Figures 13 and 19). Some of the sediments removed from the terraced valley fill were left in the then-entrenched channelways of the Pudding, Mollala, Yamhill, and Willamette Rivers and were later partly removed by these streams.

Portions of this late fill remain within the Willamette River trench and in its tributaries in the northern part of the Willamette Valley, occupying a second bottom terrace above the present flood plains. This fill of well-bedded silts and fine sands, whose mineral composition is similar to that of the Willamette Silt, forms a flat or gently rolling surface unlike the curving meander scars and point bars of the modern flood plains. The best examples are found along the Willamette, Yamhill, and Pudding Rivers and in the valleys of Champoeg, Mill, and Butte Creeks.

The inflow of flood water from the Columbia River temporarily raised the water level in the Willamette Valley to an elevation of 400 ft, forming a body of water named Lake Allison (Allen, in press). This 400-ft water level contrasts with the 1,100-ft level of the Spokane Flood east of the Columbia River Gorge, which cuts through the Cascades. Pebbly silts, a

Figure 18. Spokane Flood boulders from basement excavation in Canby.

few inches to a foot or two thick, containing iceberg-rafted erratics ranging in size from tiny particles to blocks several feet in diameter (Allison, 1935), were spread over the terraced Willamette lowland and its entrenched valleys and onto the lower slopes of adjacent hills. The erratics include granitic and metamorphic rocks foreign to the Willamette drainage basin, and some retain glacial striations.

Glenn (1965) found that these ubiquitous gray pebbly silts locally overlie oxidized Willamette Silt along the Willamette River bend exposure near Feasters Rocks, about 3 mi south-southwest of St. Paul, and at the Needy clay pit, approximately 4 mi east of Hubbard. A 50-ft bank of Willamette Silt and associated sand is exposed at the Needy site. The exposure at the bend of the Willamette River is somewhat thicker. Entrenchment of the streams and the surficial oxidation of the Willamette Silt indicate a time gap between its deposition and that of the disconformable gray pebbly silts deposited by the Spokane Flood. Lowry and Baldwin (1952, p. 20-21) also noted that a flood "long after the Portland Gravels" did some local scouring and left thin deposits of silt, gravel, and erratics elsewhere.

Trimble (1957, 1963) found deposits of fine sand and silt, both stratified and unstratified, disconformably overlying Portland Gravels at several places in Portland, notably, west of Mount Tabor and between Rocky Butte and Kelly Butte. At first he classified these fine-grained sediments as Pleistocene alluvium; later he called them "upper (?) Pleistocene sand and silt deposits." In places they occupy channels eroded into the earlier fill and may be slack-water deposits of the climactic flood waters that rose to their maximum level, held a short stillstand, and then continued down the Columbia River. This water was joined by Allison Lake water that reversed directions and flowed back out of the Tualatin and Willamette Valleys into the Columbia River.

The presence of late silts and fine sands in the Portland area and the thin sheet of Lake Allison pebbly silt over the Willamette Valley lowland means that the Spokane Flood waters were obstructed downstream from Portland, either by hydraulic damming of a tremendous volume of water (Trimble, 1963) or, in this author's view, by a combination of a huge volume of water and an ice jam. Some of the numerous icebergs were big enough to carry large tonnages of erratics. For example, a block of ice more than 75 ft on a side would have been required to carry one boulder found near Sheridan (Allen, in press). Groups of erratic boulders found elsewhere in the region affected by the flood would have also required icebergs of considerable size as carriers (Figure 20). The general prevalence of other smaller foreign particles in the pebbly silts is evidence of an abundance of ice in the flood water (Figures 11, 12, and 21). So the concept of ice in the Columbia River at that time is not farfetched.

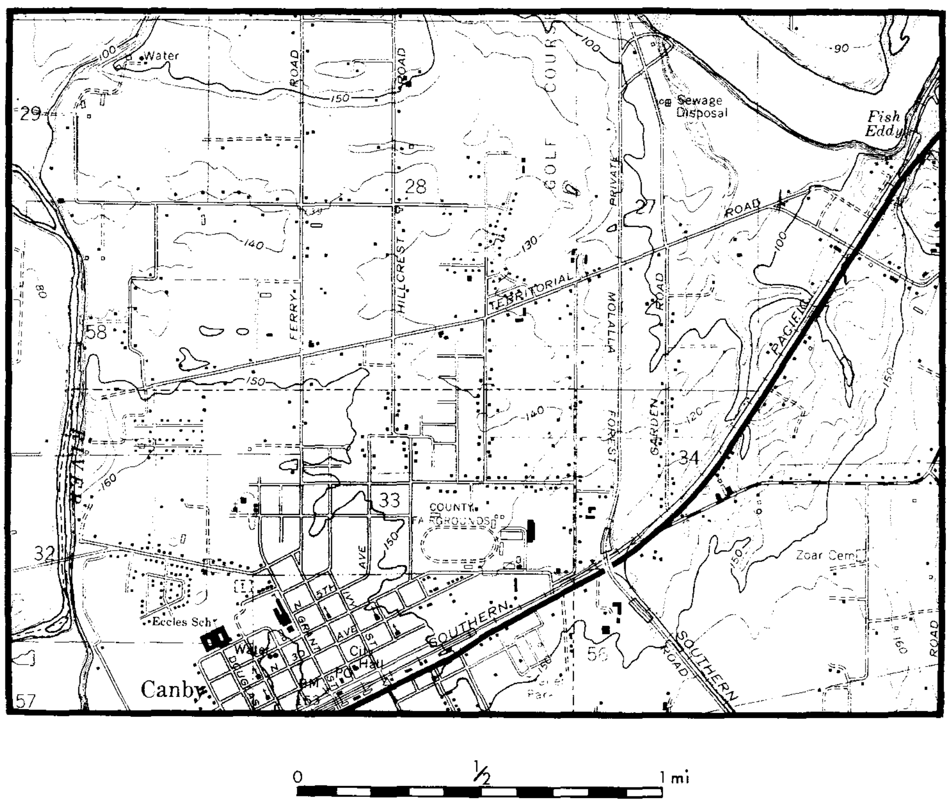

Figure 19. Spokane Flood-washed sandy terrace, correlative with Willamette Silt and Portland Gravels, near Canby (contour interval 10 ft). Flood currents coming out of Oregon City watergap (top right) crossed terrace from northeast and dumped their deposits southwesterly over side of already entrenched Mollala River and on valley bottoms generally. Large river in northeast corner of map is the Willamette. Flood topped ridge east of sharp turn of river at Fish Eddy.

Figure 20. Granitic erratics found at elevation of 310 ft near middle of sec. 32, T. 12 S., R. 2 W., south of Peterson Butte, Linn County. Other erratics are nearby.

The effect of ice is also seen in an analogous situation elsewhere. Waters (1933, p. 815-820) agreed with Bretz that the Okanogen ice lobe dammed the Columbia River west of the upper end of Grand Coulee, but he notes that as the ice melted, "This dam holding the lake became more and more unstable until eventually it collapsed, giving rise to a spectacular flood. The impounded water, charged with large blocks of ice from the broken dam, rushed through the Columbia Valley, jamming the bergs in great numbers behind every spur and projection." These grounded river-rafted icebergs melted and left a large number of kettle holes in the lowest outwash terrace in the Columbia River canyon. Waters stated, "Many of the kettles on the 'Great Terrace' are of such size that it would require a raging flood of water over 100 ft deep to carry the bergs that formed them."

A similar or even greater abundance of rafted ice should be expected from outbreaks of Glacial Lake Missoula. Evidence of large icebergs on the northeastern slopes of the Rattlesnake Hills between the Columbia River and lower Yakima Valley was recorded by Bretz (1930, p. 409-412) and Allison (1933, p. 678-681).

Geologic Ages

The Pleistocene was characterized by multiple stages of continental and montane glaciation, separated by long, warm, interglacial stages (Black

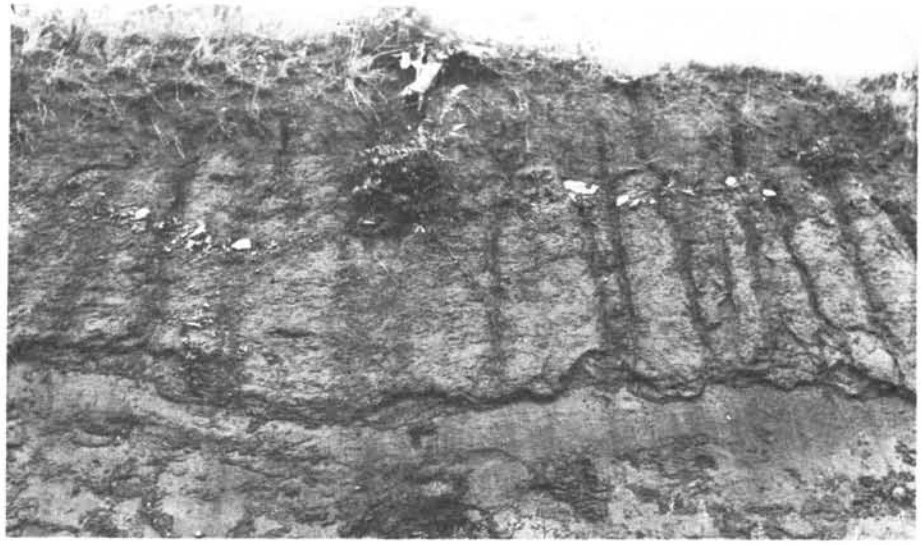

Figure 21. Roadcut at McNary, few miles southwest of Salem, showing streak of early-settling, ice-rafted erratics in valley fill.

and others, 1973). The last glacial stage was the Wisconsinan and its substages in the Great Lakes area (Frye and Willman, 1973); corresponding events in the northern Rocky Mountains area include two (locally three) stades of Bull Lake Glaciation and three stades of Pinedale Glaciation (Richmond, 1965). During the Bull Lake-Pinedale Interglacial Period, the Bull Lake deposits weathered to mature soil or, in dry areas, received considerable caliche.

Glenn (1965) believed that the main body of Willamette Silt is older than 19,000 years and younger than 34,000 years B.P. (before present). Glenn's 34,410 ± 3,450-year figure is based on the carbon-14 content of a log found at a depth of 20 ft in sec. 35, T. 2 S., R. 1 W., near Salem. The 19,000-year figure comes from an extrapolation beyond a radiocarbon date of 12,240 ± 330 years B.P. for peat 16 ft below the surface in Onion Flat, 3 mi west of Tualatin, assuming that the basal peat accumulated at a rate of 1 m/1,000 years.

Hansen's (1947) pollen diagrams for Onion Flat show a normal post-glacial forest succession, starting principally with lodgepole pine (a pioneer invader), Sitka spruce, and fir, giving way later to Douglas fir and Oregon oak, and still later to more Douglas fir and less Oregon oak. This sequence implies (1) prolonged, gradual warming and drying of a cool moist climate, (2) a pronounced warm stage about 4,000 to 6,000 years ago, and (3) return to a moister and cooler climate. There is no sign of intervention of a cold, wet, glacial climate; so the record appears to be entirely postglacial. Since no severe flood capable of excavating holes in solid rock, as did the Spokane Flood in the Tonquin area, could have passed the Onion Flat site without completely removing the peat, the Spokane Flood was unquestionably the last flood to pass through the area. Because of the common and contemporaneous origin of the Portland Gravels and the Willamette Silt, the Willamette Silt age determination applies to the Portland Gravels also.

The only Cordilleran glaciation occurring within the 19,000- to 34,000-year time span was the early and middle Pinedale Glaciation. Bull Lake Glaciation is estimated to have taken place more than 32,000 years B.P. The Portland Gravels and Willamette Silt are much less weathered than are the typical Bull Lake till and outwash deposits in Wyoming and elsewhere, despite a more favorable climate for chemical weathering in Oregon. A Pinedale and not a Bull Lake age assignment of the Portland Gravels-Willamette Silt seems therefore appropriate.

The last catastrophic outburst of Glacial Lake Missoula, the Spokane Flood, occurred near the end of early Pinedale Glaciation, according to Richmond and others (1965). In their words, "The youngest catastrophic flood, first recognized and described by Bretz (1923), scoured moraines and other deposits of early Pinedale age. Its deposits overlie early Pinedale glacial and lake deposits and are themselves overlain by moraines and other deposits of middle Pinedale age. Transported wood in the deposits at Vantage [Washington], but probably derived from older deposits, yields a radiocarbon date of 32,700 years."

Baker (1973, p. 65) says, "The last major scabland flood probably occurred during the early Pinedale Glaciation, about 22,000 years ago." The U.S. Geological Survey pamphlet, "The Channeled Scabland of Eastern Washington -- the Geologic Story of the Spokane Flood," uses a date of 18,000 to 20,000 years ago.

New radiocarbon dates and correlation of tephra in flood sediments with the Mount St. Helens "set S" tephra suggest a date as recent as 13,000 years B.P. for the Spokane Flood (Waitt, 1978).

Whether these age assignments or more recent age assignments allow enough time for the Columbia River and its tributaries to have entrenched themselves in early Pinedale outwash and valley-train deposits before the Spokane Flood is uncertain. Conceivably the overflow of several proglacial lakes in valleys dammed by the lobate front of the Cordilleran ice sheet may have shifted the regimen of certain streams, including the Columbia River, from deposition of valley trains to erosion and hence entrenchment.

One may speculate that the Spokane Flood deposits in the lower reaches of Pudding River valley may have caused the diversion of the Willamette River from its former northeastward course through the site of Lake Labish, now a peat bog, into its present northerly route and thence through the Pudding River valley. Peat near the base of the bog fill in Lake Labish, 20 ft below the surface, yielded a radiocarbon age of 11,000 ± 230 years B.P. (Glenn, 1965). This age date conforms with an age of 13,500 years B.P. for the last flood. Minor valley filling occurred in a time range of approximately 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. Or the Willamette River may merely have entered a more direct route northward from Salem via a former tributary of the Yamhill River as a result of stream piracy, regardless of any such intravalley deposits.

Although floods could have come from an Okanogan glacier-dammed Lake Columbia upriver from upper Grand Coulee (Richard and others, 1965, p. 237) or from other proglacial lakes, because of its great size, Glacial Lake Missoula seems to be the most likely source of the Spokane Flood. Presumably such a final flood from Glacial Lake Missoula used both the scabland routes on the Columbia Plateau and the Grand Coulee slot (Bretz, 1969; Richmond and others, 1965). No flood has crossed the plateau in the last 12,000 years.

Two later floods, smaller than the last great Spokane Flood, are thought to have used the route around the big bend of the Columbia River northwest of the plateau (Bretz, 1969, p. 506). These are attributed to successive failures of the dam created by the Okanogan glacier as it advanced into or across the Columbia River trench in middle Pinedale time downstream from Grand Coulee.

No evidence of a lesser flood later than the Spokane Flood has been recognized in the Portland environs, unless the eroded Fourth Plains channel east and northeast of Vancouver be attributed to such a subordinate flood or unless the "upper (?) Pleistocene sand and silt deposits" described by Trimble (1963, p. 58-71) can be assigned to it.

Of all the flood possibilities, the catastrophic Spokane Flood remains to many observers the best explanation for the very impressive Fourth Plains flood channel, the channeling of the Portland Gravels, and the array of flood-related features in the Tualatin and Willamette River Valleys.

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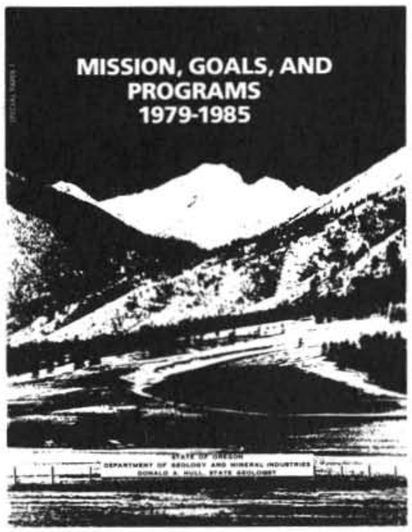
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that Coos County intends to lease mineral rights for gas and oil in approximately 13,000 acres of land in Coos County. Descriptions will be sent on request to below address. Oral bids will be received on December 21, 1978, at 1:30 p.m. in the Commissioners' Courtroom, Courthouse, Coquille, Oregon 97423. Minimum acceptable bids shall be one dollar per net mineral acre.

Bidders will be required to negotiate a lease and agree to abide by all conditions and regulations set forth by the Coos County Board of Commissioners in the document entitled "Mineral Rights Lease Agreement and Requirements for Bidders," copies of which are available in the Commissioners' Office, Courthouse, Coquille, Oregon 97423. Telephone number is (503) 396-3121.

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES NEW SPECIAL PAPERS SERIES

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries issues a number of publications in order to disseminate geologic information among interested persons and agencies.



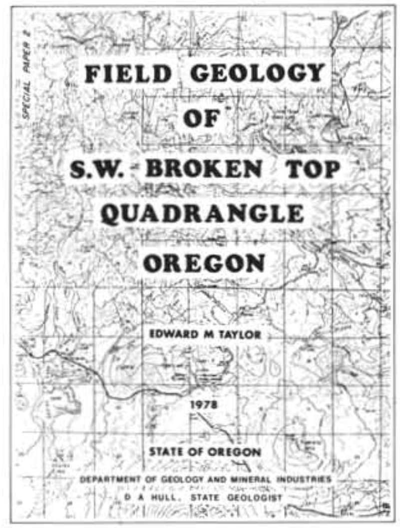
Over the years, the Department has maintained a variety of publication series, including Bulletins, Oil and Gas Investigations, Short Papers, Miscellaneous Papers, Open-File Reports, and Geological Map Series. Now, to improve efficiency in project planning and in editing procedures, we are discontinuing the old Short Papers and Miscellaneous Papers series and starting a new Special Papers series.

Special Papers will have 75 or fewer pages and relatively few maps. They will be of interest to a diffuse readership and are expected to remain in demand over a period of years.

This month, we are pleased to announce publication of the first two papers in this new series.

"Mission, Goals, and Programs--1979-1985" is the initial offering. The 39-page discussion of the purpose, organization, goals, and programs of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries features an easy-to-read two-column format. Several maps show the locations of completed, current, and planned Department projects. Also included are several full-page photographs.

Special Paper 2 is "Field Geology of S.W. Broken Top Quadrangle, Oregon," by Edward M. Taylor. Among the 22 figures in this book of 50 pages are photographs showing geologic features of outstanding scenic beauty and nine full-page geologic maps.



The text presents a summary of the geologic relationships at Broken Top volcano in the central High Cascades and detailed descriptions of lithologic units shown on the geologic maps. Included in the appendix are chemical analyses and descriptions of locations of 247 rock samples from Broken Top.

In the foreword, State Geologist Donald A. Hull notes, "This paper provides basic data that will serve the scientific community for decades to come."

Both reports are available at all offices of the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Special Paper 1 sells for $2.00; Special Paper 2 costs $3.50.

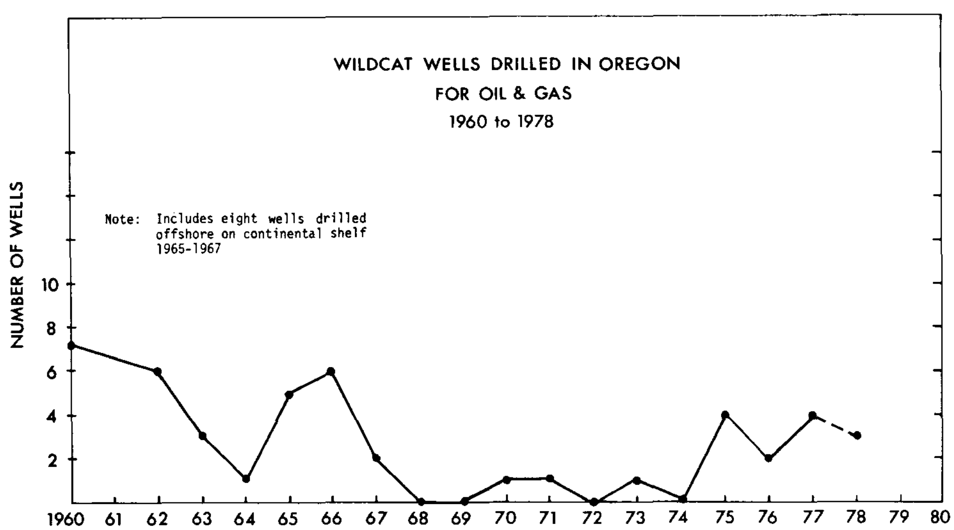
INCREASE OF OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
EXPLORATION IN OREGON

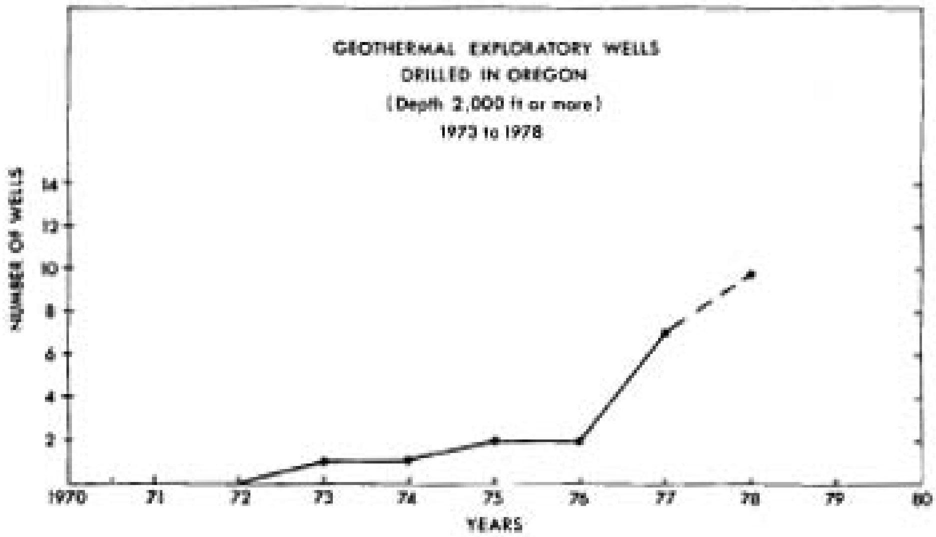
The level of exploration for energy resources is a simple measure of a complex set of energy factors impacting the economy and influencing society. Among these factors are individual choices in consumption patterns; policy decisions on all levels, public and private, as they respond to changing costs; foreign influences such as embargoes; perceptions of national security; and, of course, geologic factors influencing the natural fuel supply.

In recent years, this mix of factors has combined to accelerate the exploration for oil, natural gas, and geothermal resources in the United States. Of the 50,000 oil and gas wells drilled in the world last year, for example, about 90 per cent were drilled in the United States or short distances offshore. Areas such as Oregon, previously passed over for a variety of reasons, are now attracting considerable attention and can be expected to receive even greater attention in the future.

The total number of oil and gas wells drilled in Oregon to date is approximately 220, or one for every 400 sq mi of surface area. Plainly, this is a minimal level of effort for a state known to have hydrocarbon source rocks, potential reservoir rocks, and numerous types of stratigraphic and structural traps. Increasing attention to oil and gas potential in Oregon is aimed at locating the appropriate mix of organic shale, sandstone reservoir, and structural trap capable of yielding commercial production.

Exploration for geothermal power is also difficult. Technical assessments of heat flow patterns, geologic structures, heat sources, and geophysical properties of large areas of the State are needed to guide the more localized and the more expensive drilling efforts needed to ultimately locate the resource. With geothermal energy, as with oil and gas, the level of historic exploration in Oregon has been low. This low level of geothermal exploration is attributed to the recency with which society has recognized the desirability of this resource and to





delays in leasing of federal lands, rather than to a history of being passed over in search for more favorable regions.

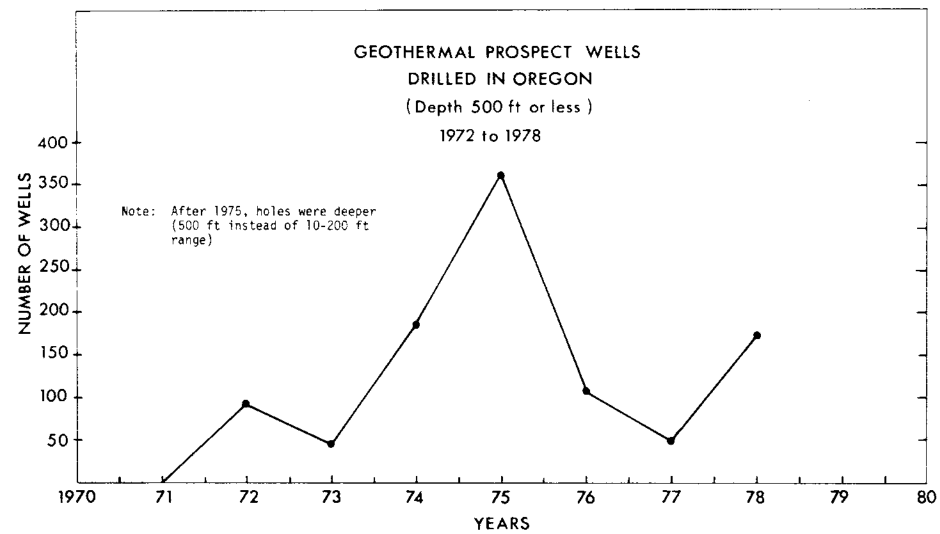
In either case, the rate of oil and gas and geothermal exploration in Oregon is accelerating. In 1972, for example, the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries oversaw one oil well permit, one well plugging, and one well deepening as part of its regulatory duties associated with the oil and gas resource. In 1977, however, the Department oversaw 9 geothermal prospect well permits, 14 geothermal well permits, and 3 oil and gas permits. Temperature gradient holes less than 500 ft deep are defined under Oregon law as "prospect wells," whereas both deeper gradient holes and deep production drilling are categorized as "geothermal wells."

For the period July 1, 1978, to October 1, 1978, the Department issued 3 oil and gas permits, 6 geothermal permits for prospect wells, and 13 geothermal well permits. Coincident with the increased number of permits, of course, is an increase in field inspections by Department personnel. Inspections are required during the early stages of well drilling to test blowout prevention equipment, periodically during drilling, and finally to insure safe plugging and site restoration at unsuccessful wells.

Oil and Gas Leasing

The past year was the most active on record for oil and gas leasing in Oregon. At the close of 1977, oil and gas leases, either in force or under application, were estimated to amount to 1.3 million acres. At least eight exploration firms and a dozen or more individuals now hold leases. Some leasing can be credited to speculators who have been attracted to the State by announcements of increased oil and gas activity by major companies. The figures for oil and gas leases are as follows:

Ownership	Total acres
Federal lands (237 leases)	439,802
State lands (leases)	38,182
County lands (estimated)	80,000
Private lands (estimated)	800,000



The following major lessors have assembled the oil and gas leases in the State:

Mobil Oil Corporation	Denver, Colorado
Texaco, Inc.	Los Angeles, California
Standard Oil	San Francisco, California
Reichhold Energy	Tacoma, Washington
John Rex and Associates	Terrebonne, Oregon
John Batts	Billings, Montana
Inter American Petroleum	Denver, Colorado
Erick Von Tech	North Bend, Oregon
Farnham Chemical	Portland, Oregon
R.F. Harrison	Seattle, Washington
Tenneco Oil Company	Bakersfield, California
Northwest Exploration	Denver, Colorado
Far West Oil	Portland, Oregon
Floyd Cardinal and Assoc.	Billings, Montana
Gas Producing Enterprises	Denver, Colorado

The U.S. Department of the Interior lifted the moratorium on federal oil and gas leases in Oregon in December 1974. Lease applications pending since 1971 were processed, allowing three major exploration programs to proceed: one by Texaco in eastern Oregon; one by Michel Halbouty near Burns in central Oregon; and a third by Mobil Oil Company in southwestern Oregon.

In 1977 Mobil Oil Company continued its extensive geophysical studies on a 900,000-acre lease block in southwestern Oregon. This end of the Tertiary marine basin has never been explored below a depth of 5,000 ft. (In 1951 Union Oil drilled a 7,000-ft hole in the area, but steeply dipping beds shortened stratigraphic penetration.) A 14,000-ft hole is now being drilled in Douglas County east of Oakland.

In the spring of 1977, an Oregon State University geological field party found an oil seep on the Alfred Watson property near Olney, about 10 mi southeast of Astoria. Three oil companies have confirmed the fact that the seepage is crude oil.

In 1975, Shell Oil Company began a large leasing program in the Columbia Basin of eastern Washington; and Texaco and Gulf have since joined the leasing effort. An estimated 300,000 acres are believed to be under lease in this region at present, but leasing has not yet extended into the Oregon portion of the basin.

Objectives in the Columbia Plateau leasing appear to be Tertiary nonmarine and pre-Tertiary marine beds underlying Miocene lavas. Discovery of oil in Tertiary nonmarine rocks at Trapp Springs, southeastern Nevada, has focused attention on a whole new area, including similar deposits in the Pacific Northwest.

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OREGON'S NICKEL DEPOSITS INVENTORIED

Miscellaneous Paper 20, "Investigations of Nickel in Oregon," is a report of the statewide assessment of nickel deposits in Oregon conducted by the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Designed to supply basic resource data to various groups, policy formulators, agencies, and land use planners needing information on the State's nickel potential, the 67-page paper contains numerous figures and maps.

During the period 1966-77, the entire United States primary mine production of nickel was from the Hanna Mine near Riddle, in Douglas County. These investigations cover the Hanna Mine plus 24 deposits that lie in the southwest corner of the State in Curry and Josephine Counties. Future development of one or more of these nickel areas could make a major economic impact in this part of Oregon.

Two other main areas of future nickel production potential lie in Oregon. One is in the Illinois Valley, in which a centrally located plant could draw from the larger, better grade, and more accessible deposits in the Josephine peridotite sheet; the other is in the Red Flat area southeast of Gold Beach in Curry County. Several factors will affect possible expansion of Oregon's nickel industry--future supply of and demand for nickel, chromium, and cobalt; national and local political policy regarding domestic production of these stratigic minerals; the ability to develop energy-efficient, inexpensive, and nonpolluting metallurgical processes; and the ability to develop satisfactory and inexpensive reclamation procedures for mined lands.

"Investigations of Nickel in Oregon" is the last report to be issued by the Department as a miscellaneous paper. Similar studies will be included in the new Special Papers series.

Department offices in Portland, Grants Pass, and Baker have supplies of Miscellaneous Paper 20 on sale at $5.00 per copy.

NEW APPLICATIONS FOR GEOTHERMAL PROSPECT WELLS

State file number	Company	Area	Proposed number of 500' temperature gradient holes
36	Aminoil, USA, Inc.	Alvord Valley	6
37	Aminoil, USA, Inc.	Breitenbush Hot Springs	2
38	Phillips Petroleum	Brothers Fault Zone	80
39	Union Oil Company	Alvord Valley	12
40	Hunt Energy Corporation	South Warner Valley	20
41	Hunt Energy Corporation	Owyhee Reservoir	25
42	Hunt Energy Corporation	Klamath Falls	30
43	Chevron Resources	Bully Creek	13
44	Anadarko Production	Alvord Valley	75
45	Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries	Mount Hood (around base)	11
46	John Hook	Upper Clackamas River	6

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NEW APPLICATIONS FOR OIL AND GAS DRILLING

State file number	Company	Well name	Location	Proposed depth (feet)
79	Farmham Chemical	K-Barr #1	NE1/4 sec. 31, T. 11 S., R. 1 W. Linn County	4,500
80	Farnham Chemical	Normarc #1	NE1/4 sec. 31, T. 11 S., R. 1 W. Linn County	4,500
81	Mobil Oil Corp.	Ira Baker #1	NE1/4 sec. 28, T. 15 S., R. 3 W. Linn County	10,500
82	Mobil Oil Corp.	E. Glaser #1	SW1/4 sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 3 W. Linn County	10,500
83	Farnham Chemical	Normarc #2	NW1/4 sec. 31, T. 11 S., R. 1 W. Linn County	4,500
84	Farnham Chemical	Normarc #3	NW1/4 sec. 31, T. 11 S., R. 1 W. Linn County	4,500
85	Farnham Chemical	Normarc #4	NE1/4 sec. 36, T. 11 S., R. 2 W. Linn County	4,500

OFFSHORE OIL BOOKLETS AVAILABLE

"Oregon and Offshore Oil" is being sold at the Portland office of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. The 54-page booklet was prepared by the Oregon State University Sea Grant College Program for the Governor's Task Force on Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Development and was released in September 1978.

Jeffrey M. Stander and Bronwyn H. Echols did both the research and the writing for "Oregon and Offshore Oil." Their purpose was to provide Oregonians with useful background on the process of exploiting continental shelf petroleum and on the possible economic, social, and environmental effects of such energy development. Use of such information is essential to those who must make decisions on the best areas for leasing, siting of offshore facilities for exploiting this energy, and management of social and economic changes resulting from the development of such an industry.

Connie Morehouse designed the attractive book, which contains many photographs and illustrations as well as a glossary and lists of references and of agencies involved in offshore oil exploration and development.

To assure comprehensiveness and accuracy in their work, Stander and Echols called upon many specialists from Oregon state agencies for information and critical reviews. Among those represented were the Departments of Land Conservation and Development, Environmental Quality, Energy, Fish and Wildlife, and the Division of State Lands.

"Oregon and Offshore Oil" costs only $1.00 per copy. The supply is limited, so come to the Portland office to get your copy, or send $1.00 promptly. See inside front cover for the address.

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STAY OUT OF OLD MINES!
(and operating ones, too)

The recent near-tragedy involving two youngsters at an operating mine in central Oregon prompts the Department to once again issue a warning about the hazards involved with poking around in mines. Mines, particularly old mines, can be most dangerous to life and limb at any time. Rotting timbers, foul air, and weathered rock about to collapse are only a few of the deadly hazards that are encountered by those who decide to explore.

Operating mines pose additional dangers. Noisy equipment can mask cries for help when something goes wrong. Active mines, even during periods when operations are shut down temporarily, can trap the unwary. This is what happened to the children who decided to investigate a bunker filled with lightweight aggregate. The stockpile collapsed and totally engulfed one child, trapped the other, and even started to bury one of the rescuers.

Remember, mines are a necessary adjunct to our way of life, but to the idly curious they can be deadly.

* * * * *

WATCH FOR "OREGON GEOLOGY"

This is the last issue of the ORE BIN. Starting next month, the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries will publish its successor, OREGON GEOLOGY, each month.

OREGON GEOLOGY will have a larger page size (8-1/2 by 11 in.); a less expensive self-cover with large photographs, drawings, or maps; and a two-column format that will give us greater flexibility in layout, providing you, in turn, with a more attractive, interesting, and readable magazine. The new name, we believe, reflects more accurately the current content of the magazine and the nature of the readership.

The first ORE BIN was mimeographed in January 1939, replacing the PRESS BULLETIN, and had eight 8-1/2 by 11 in. pages. Articles in the first issue included "Oregon Mineral Production," "Fissure Eruptions Near Bend," and "Rocks That Float: A New Metallurgical Process." The first ORE BINs were free; but in July 1940, a subscription rate of $0.25 per year was instituted.

By January 1962, when the ORE BIN with the now-familiar 6 by 9 in. format appeared, the subscription rate was $0.50 per year. Articles in the first 16-page issue included "Oregon's Mineral Industry in 1961," "Oil and Gas Exploration in 1961," "Geologic Map of Western Oregon Now Available," "Pacific Stoneware Production Expands," and "Nehalem Wax Gets Carbon-14 Date."

Over the years, the ORE BIN has contained articles on just about every aspect of Oregon's mining, mineral resources, mining history, and geology. ORE BIN field trips have introduced many readers to the beauty and geologic wonders of the State. And many ORE BIN articles have provided quick, complete answers to many questions asked of Department staff. The ORE BIN has been a successful publication that has attracted a loyal readership.

But readers' habits, needs, and tastes have changed; and over the years the content and nature of the ORE BIN has been changing, too. As time goes on, we plan to print general interest articles for the layman as well as technical articles for the professional geologist. We want OREGON GEOLOGY to be a clearing house for information about Oregon geology, and we want it to be responsive to your interests and needs.

So look forward to the first issue of OREGON GEOLOGY. Let us know how you like it.

* * * * *

WHY PAY MORE?

"Going rate" for the ORE BIN is $3.00 a year or $8.00 for three years. This subscription rate will apply until January 1, 1979, to subscriptions for OREGON GEOLOGY.

After the turn of the year, OREGON GEOLOGY will cost $4.00 a year or $10.00 for three years. This increase is because of rising printing and postal costs, not because of the change in magazine format.

Extend or renew your subscription now. And order gifts before the increased price is required. You and your friends can enjoy OREGON GEOLOGY for up to three years at the "old ORE BIN price."

INDEX TO THE ORE BIN
VOLUME 40, 1978

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There's nothing constant in the universe,
All ebb and flow, and every shape that's born
Bears in its womb the seeds of change.
Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, XV (A.D. 8)

A V A I L A B L E   P U B L I C A T I O N S

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