



Summer 2009 Newsletter

Illinois Chapter and Illinois-Indiana Section of the AIPG

American Institute of Professional Geologists

September 2009

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President's Letter to the Membership

David Pyles, PG, CPG-7364, KPRG and Associates, Inc.

As a component of our Section's bi-annual newsletters, I'd like to share several initiatives and issues that our Section Board has been working on.

Ramona Cornea, our Section Treasurer, has been nominated for the position of AIPG's National Secretary. This is an elected position and if you have not already voted I encourage you to participate and request your support in helping Ms. Cornea with getting elected to this position. The national election ballots are available on-line. AIPG Members need to login to the member portion of the website to vote. The ballot link is on the left side index under the "Members Only" section. If you do not know your login and password contact the office: aipg@aipg.org.

Having regular, quality meetings is vital in providing a sense of community and a forum for the issues-of-the-day for Illinois and Indiana professional geologists. We will be hosting the spring section meeting **on Wednesday October 21, 2009** at the Morton Arboretum starting at 6:00 PM. This is our annual Networking Night; we shall have 15 vendors participating as well as two great technical presentations (see flyer within). As always, there will be a light dinner provided at no charge and a cash bar. We encourage you to get involved with your section and hope to see you soon.

We wish to reach out to existing members and ask that you get involved with your profession beyond just going to work and expecting someone else to sustain and manage the commission of our profession. Our objective is to increase participation in our meetings and to publish our meeting highlights within the AIPG National newsletter, "The Professional Geologist" (TPG) and our Section newsletter. We look to open a consistent dialogue and forum for the governmental agencies to share their progress and sciences with us. Our Section activities will also serve as a conduit for both Indiana and Illinois State Geological Surveys and will provide support for their initiatives. These efforts will benefit everyone who practices geology in our section.

As mentioned in the last newsletter, AIPG National has taken notice of our activities and re-invigorated Section and has selected us to host the Annual Meeting in 2011 here in Chicago. No doubt, we will need as many Section members as possible to step up and facilitate this effort so we can show-case the Illinois and Indiana geological community and make this meeting successful. An organization chart has been developed to identify key committees and the respective chairs. We need help with the following committees: Technical sessions, field trips, guest events, speakers, student outreach, workshops, and logistics. Please contact any board member to join in on a committee. We will have sign-up sheets at our next meeting.

Send your R.S.V.P to David Pyles at 630/325-1300 or davidP@KPRGinc.com.

President's Message (continued)

Also, the AIPG National Annual Meeting *Geology and Resources Conference, Rocky Mountains and the Colorado Plateau - Canyons, Resources, & Hazards* is being held in Grand Junction, Colorado on October 3-7, 2009. Register early and save \$45! [Online Registration](#) or [Registration Form](#) available. Early registration extended to August 31, 2009. AIPG has a block of rooms at the DoubleTree Hotel - [Hotel Reservations](#).

Spring Meeting Highlights



"We're getting used to higher than expected turnout and having to scramble to find extra chairs"

Illinois/Indiana Section Board Members and Guest Speakers – 2009 Spring Meeting: from left to right: Greg Dunn (IEPA Voluntary Site Remediation), Hernando Albarracin, (IEPA leaking underground storage tank section), David Pyles (KPRG and Associates, Inc.), Harvey Pokorny (Versar Inc), Erik Spande (CH2M HILL), Marzi Sharfaei (Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.), James Adamson (V3 Companies), Craig McCammack (V3 Companies), Ramona Cornea (LandTech, Inc.), Martin Hamper (Bureau Veritas North America, Inc.), and Jeff Groncki (Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.)

The Spring 2009 Illinois and Indiana Section meeting at *The Morton Arboretum* in Lisle, Illinois on April 22nd from 6 PM to 9 PM had another excellent turnout of over 60 geologists, scientists, and engineers! We're getting used to higher than expected turnout and having to scramble to find extra chairs.

Of course, having a full house is a pleasant situation, and we'll attribute this to the excellent locale and our two outstanding featured speakers. Our keynote speaker Mr. Gregory W. Dunn, LPG, Program Manager of IEPA Voluntary Site Remediation gave a presentation on *Indoor Inhalation Exposure Route*. Indoor air regulations have been under development for some time, and the attendees were more than

interested in hearing about some of the latest developments.

The second guest speaker was Mr. Hernando Albarracin, Manger of IEPA leaking underground storage tank (LUST) section and gave a presentation on *Status of LUST Program and UST Fund*. He discussed the number of incidents, remediation, and reimbursements through the LUST Program. Mr. Albarracin also presented information on what the IEPA wants to do with the LUST Program, changes that may be needed due to the indoor inhalation pathway, and greener cleanups.

Our speakers were gracious in answering questions, and we also had time to renew acquaintances and catch up on breaking news in the profession. A good time was had by all.

Fall 2009 Meeting Features Technology

October 21, 2009 –Please RSVP!



First Class Facilities at the Morton Arboretum

The Illinois-Indiana Section of the AIPG is pleased to announce that the AIPG Annual Vendor Technology and Networking meeting will be held at the Morton Arboretum on October 21, 2009. Area and regional vendors have been invited to discuss their services and latest technological advancements.

In addition to the featured technology and services, our agenda showcases two speakers, Mr. Jeff Paddock of V3 Companies (topic: *Groundwater Exploration in the Central Plateau of Haiti*) and Mr. Zak Lasemi, PhD, Illinois State Geological Survey (topic: *Current Activities at ISGS*).

We are pleased to continue hosting our AIPG Illinois-Indiana Chapter meeting at the Morton Arboretum. This venue not only has excellent facilities and a beautiful setting, it also has the advantage of being centrally located within the Chicago land area. Moreover, it is convenient to have our meetings in a well-known location. This season's meeting will be in the new Visitor's Center, which has a wonderful view of the lake and the majestic surroundings.

This will be an evening meeting to accommodate everyone's busy schedules, with a start time of 6 PM and wrapping up at about 9 PM. As with our previous meetings, there will be no charge for AIPG members (non-members are asked for a donation). Light dinner will be provided, along with a cash bar for refreshments.

Location: The Morton Arboretum, 4100 IL Rt. 53, Lisle, Illinois. Visit www.mortonarb.org for directions.

Date and time: Wednesday October 21, 2009; 6:00 to 9:00 PM

Send your R.S.V.P to David Pyles at 630/325-1300 or davidP@KPRGinc.com.

Section Treasurer Report for 2009

Ramona Cornea, CPG-8983, Indiana-Illinois AIPG Section Treasurer

The Illinois-Indiana Section of AIPG funds are stable. A summary of this Section's financial report is provided below.

- Funds available on April 22, 2009: \$2,144.25
- Income from the AIPG National for the 2009: \$1, 260.00
- Income form meetings and donations through July 11, 2009: \$680.00
- Costs for Spring 2009 meeting: \$550.50
- Donation to sponsors: \$200.00
- Funds available as of July 11, 2009: \$3,333.75



Feature Article

Abandoned Mine Mapping at the ISGS

By David G. Morse, Senior Geologist and Coal Section Head, Illinois State Geological Survey

Knowledge of underground mine locations is important to development planners, transportation designers, and property owners. Population growth in the urban areas of Illinois leads to the need for improved road systems to serve that growth. Buildings, bridges, and roads constructed over old mine workings, which are extensive in some areas of Illinois, present the possible risk of loss or safety from mine subsidence. Therefore, it is important to identify, locate, and map old mine works.

The Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) Coal Section is presently mapping mine works at a 7 ½ minute quadrangle scale basis. About one third of the 365 quadrangles containing coal mines have been completed. This work is supported by the Illinois Mine Subsidence Insurance Fund, the Illinois Department of Transportation, and the Illinois Office of Mines and Minerals. Although mines in the State have been mapped at a county (1:100,000) scale, the quadrangle level provides the kind of detail that planners and developers really need to support evaluations of potential and actual mine subsidence when designing infrastructure, planning new housing subdivisions, or developing commercial or industrial growth areas.



Quadrangle selections for mapping are prioritized with areas potentially impacted by urban growth, transportation development, or subsidence problems mapped first. Knowledge of the locations of the mines in these quadrangles will aid in good engineering practices for any planned construction projects, and will help identify areas possibly at risk for mine subsidence.

The ISGS locates the best available map or maps of each of the numerous abandoned coal mines in the selected quadrangles through searches of its own map collections, as well as those of other state and local government agencies, coal mining companies, local museums and libraries, and other potential sources. The boundary of each mined area is digitized and registered to Illinois State Plane coordinates. Digitizing is conducted in a manner that will generally produce outlines that are accurate enough for use at a scale of 1:24,000. Data on the physical characteristics of the mines (e.g. depth and thickness of seam, mining method, known mine

stability problems), historic data (e.g. ownership of mine, dates of operation, total production), and sources of data are compiled, tabulated, and reported in a quadrangle mine directory. Production totals are used to estimate the size of the mine and to compare this estimate to the size of the mine shown on the map. They may also be used to estimate the ultimate size of the mine when the best available map is not "final". The highly detailed search of mine records commonly will document mines that were previously unknown.

The above figure depicts a small segment showing several square miles from the Johnston City 7 ½ minute Quadrangle in southern Illinois that shows both surface and underground mines.. This quadrangle from just south of Marion in Williamson County is one of the most heavily mined in the State. I-57 is the major N-S highway shown in red. The full quadrangle mine map can be viewed at: http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu/maps-data-pub/coal-maps/topo-mines/johnston_city.pdf.

Quadrangle scale maps are available for public download at the ISGS Coal Section website: <http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu/maps-data-pub/coal-maps.shtml>

Feature Article

National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

By Steven E. Brown, Head, Quaternary Geology Section Geologic Mapping and Hydrogeology Center Illinois State Geological Survey and John C. Steinmetz, Director and State Geologist, Indiana State Geological Survey

The National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program (NCGMP) provides resources to map the Nation's high priority areas "that help to sustain and improve the quality of life and economic vitality of the Nation and to mitigate natural hazards." The objectives of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, as outlined in the National Geologic Mapping Act, are to:

- Determine the Nation's geologic framework through the systematic development of geologic maps, such maps to be contributed to the National Geologic Map Database;
- Develop complementary national databases (e.g., geophysical and paleontologic databases) that provide value-added information to the National Geologic Map Database;
- Apply cost-effective mapping techniques that assemble and disseminate geologic-map information, and that render such information of greater application and benefit to the public; and
- Develop public awareness of the role and application of geologic-map information to the resolution of national issues of land use management.



Steven Brown

The program directs federal funds for geologic mapping to the US Geological Survey, state geological surveys, and universities through the three components of the program: FEDMAP, STATEMAP, and EDMAP, respectively. Awards are made annually on a competitive basis. Participants in the program prioritize mapping projects to meet national and local needs for geologic information and to train new geologists as a part of their graduate school curricula. For state geological surveys, mapping priorities are set by the state geologist in consultation with a geologic mapping advisory committee which typically includes a broad cross-section of geologic map users. Some of you volunteer your time on these committees, and your time, expertise, and participation are greatly valued.

Illinois and Indiana have been participating in STATEMAP since its inception in 1993, receiving about \$2.7 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, in federal dollars. States are required to match federal dollars, and both surveys have been able to achieve this. Both states share common geologic heritage and include natural resources associated chiefly with Paleozoic rocks and glacial deposits. Mapping areas are selected based on geology—where natural resources occur or where there are natural hazards—and on a variety of societal needs. In Illinois, detailed bedrock geologic mapping has taken place mainly in southern Illinois where rock is exposed at or near the land surface. This mapping has identified rocks and geologic structures in the Illinois Basin where coal, oil and gas, and carbonate aggregate are the primary resource needs. In Indiana, bedrock geologic mapping has recently been ongoing near Bloomington, an area famous for dimension stone used for buildings like the Pentagon and the Empire State Building. Both states have also mapped glacial deposits where the need for groundwater resources or aggregate is a priority or where geologic materials are susceptible to shaking from seismic activity. Mapping areas include collar counties surrounding Chicago, the St. Louis east metropolitan area, and Indianapolis and its suburbs.

While new computer technologies have advanced our capabilities to manage large datasets, visualize geology in two and three dimensions, provide digital datasets to customers, and publish information in a variety of media, field work is still the mainstay of geologic mapping. In particular to meet the data needs of 3-D mapping, both surveys have concentrated on subsurface exploration, using a variety of drilling and geophysical methods to obtain direct and indirect observations of subsurface deposits and sequences. We still search for outcrops, both natural and man-made, and map what we see and learn in the field using paper (or a laptop computer) and pencil.

AIPG Illinois-Indiana Section Officers**Executive Committee**

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National Cooperative Geologic Mapping (continued)

For more information about where we are mapping and the availability of geologic maps, contact us online, by phone, or stop by.

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National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program and Illinois and Indiana STATEMAP Project Information Sheets <http://ncgmp.usgs.gov/>

Geology Intern Bill Passes

Bill Dixon, CPG-3659, Practical Environmental Consultants, Inc.

The geologist intern bill (House Bill (HB) 888) was signed by Governor Quinn on August 25, 2009 and is now Public Act 96-666. The Geologist Intern amendment to the Geologist Licensing Act met key milestones: it passed the House on March 27, 2009 (the vote was 105-1-0), then the Senate with 2 amendments on March 19, 2009 (the vote was 58-0-0), and the 2 Senate amendments were passed by the House on March 28, 2009 (the vote was 116-0-0). More information can be found at this link: <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/fulltext.asp?Name=096-0666&GA=096>

The purpose of the Geology Intern bill (HB 880) is to modify the existing professional geologist legislation to allow candidates for licensure to take the Fundamentals of Geology (FG) portion of the examination right after graduation or in the final semester immediately before graduation. New candidates for licensure will not have to wait 4-years after graduation in order to take the ASBOG Fundamentals of Geology examination. The Board of Licensing is expected to address rule making under the Act at their November 2009 meeting.

Illinois schools may utilize the FG examination, if they so choose, as an exit exam as is done in Mississippi and Kentucky. Currently, there is no system of accreditation for geology departments, but the exit exam method allows them to self-evaluate their programs by seeing how their students perform on the several domains, or broad topics, within the FG examination. The students are required to take the exam to obtain their degree, but they do not have to pass the exam. If they do pass the exam, they are one step closer to being licensed

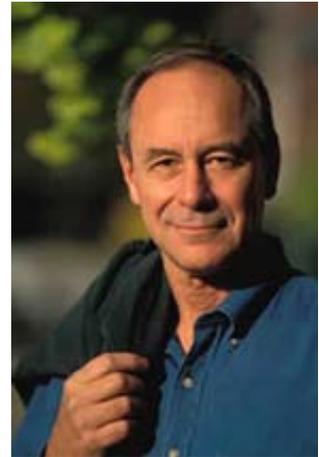
Feature Article

Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability

The New Home of the State Scientific Surveys

By William W. Shilts, Executive Director of the University of Illinois Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability

In 1851, the Illinois General Assembly passed a bill providing for a “Geological and Mineralogical Survey” of the State. They engaged a geologically trained medical doctor, J.G. Norwood, based in New Harmony, Indiana, to do the Survey, which was completed in 1875. Meanwhile, in 1858, the Illinois Natural History Society was created in Bloomington, Illinois, and through the efforts of John Wesley Powell, state funds were appropriated to support the Society’s museum, which evolved into the Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS). INHS was relocated to the new campus of the Illinois Industrial University in Urbana in 1885, under the world-famous ecologist, Stephen Forbes. While curator of the Natural History Museum, Powell was contracted by the federal government to explore the Grand Canyon and eventually was appointed the second Director of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1881. In 1895, the State Water Survey (ISWS) was established on the Urbana campus of what had become the University of Illinois, primarily to provide chemical analyses of the State’s drinking water, which was commonly polluted in those days. In 1905, the State Geological Survey (ISGS), which had been shut down in 1875 for lack of funding, was recreated on the University of Illinois’ campus through the efforts of University of Chicago professor T.C. Chamberlin, arguably one of the greatest geologists of all time. Finally, in 1985, the Hazardous Waste Research Center (now the Illinois Sustainable Technology Center – ISTC), was created at the Water Survey and detached as a separate ‘Survey’ to address serious hazardous waste and pollution problems in the State.



On July 1, 2008, for the first time, the State Scientific Surveys became wholly a part of the University of Illinois, gathered under the umbrella of the new ***Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability***. With over 600 scientists, technicians, and support staff and an annual budget of over \$60 million (of which only \$16 million is appropriated), it is one of the four largest Institutes on Campus. The Institute’s Surveys are respected as leaders in natural resource research throughout the nation and world, one of the main reasons that I came from the Geological Survey of Canada to lead the ISGS in 1995.

The Surveys have played major roles in integrating science with the traditional demands of the agricultural/industrial societies so typical of the Midwest. In contributing to the solutions of Illinois’ natural resource issues, the Surveys have used the state as their ‘laboratory’ to study and resolve many environmental and economic development issues that can be extrapolated to the region and the nation. This Illinois-centric research has had a national and worldwide impact on natural resource science and management.

Historically, among many other accomplishments of international significance, the Surveys were responsible for or played an important part in the following:

- The Water Survey was the first research institution to use weather radar, which it pioneered (1948) to detect a tornado (1953), and developed the nation’s first Doppler weather radar in 1968.
- The Water Survey pioneered the development of universally applied groundwater flow models, the most recent of which have been applied to understanding how to manage our own Mahomet Aquifer.
- The Geological Survey, in the 1950’s, developed the field of ‘Environmental Geology’, an academic and applied discipline taught and practiced around the world today.
- Models for understanding and exploring for coal deposits were developed at the Geological Survey and are still used around the world. Most recently, Survey geologists introduced the world to a 350 million-year-old ecosystem, exposed and preserved in fossil form in the roof of a coal mine near Danville.

Feature Article

Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability (continued)

- The Natural History Survey's attempts to 'pick up the pieces' in the ecologically disastrous aftermath of uncontrolled pesticide spraying in Iroquois County, Illinois figured prominently in Rachel Carson's 1962 book, *Silent Spring*, which touched off the modern environmental movement. The Survey has continued to be a leader on the national environmental scene.
- Stephen Forbes, one of the founding fathers of the Natural History Survey, was a leading force in the development of the field of ecology, itself.
- During its relatively short history, the ISTC has pioneered the application of diffusion principles to encourage the adoption of pollution prevention technology to businesses in Illinois.

The Water Survey has continued to be at the forefront of Global and Regional Climate modeling, and three of their scientists were among those sharing the Nobel Prize awarded to authors of the 2007 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The Survey is also heavily engaged in county and state-funded water planning projects, in Illinois River restoration research, and manages the National Atmospheric Deposition Program.

Besides providing the technical foundation for the successful Illinois bid for the state-of-the-art FutureGen clean coal project, the State Geological Survey and its INRS affiliate, the Advanced Energy Technology Initiative (AETI) lead one of seven US Department of Energy-funded partnerships, scattered across the continent and dedicated to developing practical methods for geological storage of carbon dioxide from power plant emissions. Our partnership is funded at more than \$100 million to carry out a ground-breaking project in which one million tons of carbon dioxide will be provided by and permanently sequestered in a highly saline aquifer 7000 feet beneath Archer Daniels Midland Company's ethanol facility in Decatur, Illinois. This project will make the University of Illinois a world leader in this vital aspect of clean coal technology research.

The Natural History Survey and the University's Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Science have begun exploring opportunities for joint teaching and collaborative research. The Survey is also heavily involved in Great Rivers research on the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers and sponsored a highly successful, day-long ecological symposium in celebration of its 150th anniversary. It carries out a large variety of sponsored projects as a research arm of the Illinois Departments of Transportation and Natural Resources.

Finally, ISTC recently sponsored a very well-attended and well-received joint conference on Biofuels and Sustainability in cooperation with the University's Center for Advanced BioEnergy Research and the Energy Biosciences Institute. The Center also has continued to develop techniques for removing sediment from impoundments on the Illinois River, restoring local habitats and transporting the removed sediment to restore habitat in brownfield areas in Chicago.

The new Institute represents a scientific partnership between the University and the Surveys that is unique in the nation, and well-suited to meet the challenges of natural resource research and management in the 21st century. The Surveys have long been national leaders in bringing cutting-edge science and technology to bear on clean coal technology; urban redevelopment; ecosystem preservation and restoration; fish, wildlife, and invasive species management; groundwater and watershed management; fossil energy development; carbon capture and sequestration; climate modeling; and a host of other issues that require sound, unbiased scientific and technical input. The intellectual and physical resources of the University enhance the Surveys' capacity to address environmental, economic, and social issues that are important to Illinois, the nation, and the world. The Surveys' close working relationship with counties, municipalities, industries, and organizations across the state ensures that cutting edge science doesn't stay isolated in textbooks and journals, but rather informs real decisions affecting resource management.

Feature Article

ISGS Field Trips – Public Outreach for 80 Years

Wayne T. Frankie, Geologist and Outreach Coordinator Illinois State Geological Survey, Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability

This fall, on October 24 and November 14, 2009, the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) is leading a public Geological Science Field Trip within the *Garden of the Gods* area in southern Illinois. These field trips mark the 80th anniversary of the Illinois State Geological Survey's commitment to conduct public field trips for the benefit of the citizens of Illinois. Since the first field trip, in 1929, the public has been invited annually to join scientists from the ISGS on these field trips.



Currently the Survey conducts two field trips in the fall and two in the spring each year. Each trip is designed to acquaint the participants with the geology, landscape, mineral resources, and biodiversity of a different part of the state. The field trips are conducted using car caravans, which follow a detailed road log. Several stops are scheduled along the route. At each stop, the participants listen to an informative, insightful, and sometimes humorous description of the stop. Participants also have the opportunity to explore a special area, talk with geologists and other experts, ask questions, or simply admire the view. One of the most enjoyable aspects of the trips is the chance to collect rocks, minerals, and fossils.



People of all ages are welcome. Participants range from retirees to local residents; earth science and geology classes; Boy Scouts and 4-H youth; families; and a variety of others, including vacationing tourists from several different states and countries.

A guidebook explaining the geology, topography, and cultural features along the route and at the stops is given to each participant. A list of guidebooks from previous field trips is available for use in planning your own class tours or private outings. The trips are especially helpful to teachers of earth science classes, and several colleges and universities regularly use the guidebooks to conduct their own tours.

The Garden of the Gods area is located within the Shawnee Hills of southern Illinois. Trip participants will view many interesting rock formations, given names such as Camel Rock, Anvil Rock, and Devil's Smokestack. These rock formations and cliffs at the



Garden of the Gods are made of sandstone deposited 320 million years ago during the Pennsylvanian Period. Overlying these sandstones, in the northern part of the field trip area, are the Pennsylvanian coal-bearing shales, siltstones, and sandstones formed about 300 million years ago. In the southern portion of the field trip area lie exposures of older limestones and shales that were deposited during the Mississippian Period about 340 million years ago, when Illinois lay close to the equator and near the shore of a shallow tropical sea. These Mississippian bedrock layers hold abundant marine fossils.

The Garden of the Gods area of southern Illinois is south of the rolling topography of the glaciated till plains of the Illinois Glacial Episode. The hilly topography (hence, the name, Shawnee Hills) is a result of tectonic uplift and the absence of glaciation. Within the Shawnee National Forest are large natural ecosystems relatively unchanged by humans. While hiking the trails in this unglaciated area, field trip participants will experience some of Illinois' unique biodiversity, including sandstone glades, upland forests, and deep mesic (wet) ravines where distinctive relict northern plant species have persisted since preglacial times.

For information about ISGS research and service or details of the 2009-2010 field trips, contact the Illinois State Geological Survey at (217)333-4747 or 244-2427; TDD (217)782-9175 or visit the ISGS Web site at <http://www.isgs.illinois.edu>

Illinois Chapter and Indiana-Illinois Section of AIPG

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We're on the Web!

See us at:

Indiana-Illinois Section:
<http://www.aipg.org/Section/IL-IN/IL-INaipg.htm>

Illinois Chapter:
<http://www.aipg.org/StaticContent/anonymous/sections/ILchapter/ILchapteraipg.htm>

Future Groundwater Supplies a Growing Concern

The Illinois State Water Survey (ISWS) reports (<http://www.isws.illinois.edu/hilites/press/090821kaneco.asp>) that population growth and subsequent increasing demand could threaten the quantity and quality of public water supplies in the next few decades. Projections indicate that water use may increase by 50 percent in the next 40 years. Increased groundwater pumping leads to higher costs, well failures, less groundwater flow to streams, and lower water levels in lakes and wetlands. Community and county-level groups are realizing that water supply planning is a priority issue, and the ISWS can assist water supply planners to assess water supply conditions, availability, quality and use of surface and groundwater resources. For more information on water supply planning contact the ISWS Center for Groundwater Science at (217) 333-4300.

Private Well Testing Recommendations by IDPH

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) reviews public water supply contamination data from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and issues recommendations to private well owners to have their wells tested. Recommendations to test wells for contamination were recently made by the IDPH for the private well owners in Libertyville, Antioch, and the Bradley Heights subdivision near Rockford. More information on the water well testing advisory press releases are available at the IDPH web site: <http://www.idph.state.il.us>

About the Illinois Chapter of the Indiana-Illinois AIPG Section...

The Illinois Chapter of the Illinois-Indiana Section of the AIPG was established in October 1999 to serve as an advocacy group for all professional geologists in the state, and specifically for Licensed Professional Geologists and their practice in the State of Illinois.

You may wish to visit the national AIPG web site at www.aipg.org.

Illinois Chapter and Indiana-Illinois Section of AIPG

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