

DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF GEOLOGISTS SAN

SDAG MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

MARCH-1978

DATE:

Thursday, March 23, 1978

TIME:

Social Hour - 5:30 p.m. Dinner - 6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Speaker

LOCATION:

Caesar's - Mission Valley 5010 Mission Center Road

San Diego, CA

(order from menu plus 75¢ gratuity)

SPEAKER:

Mr. Ernest R. Artim. Mr. Artim is a geologist with the San Diego office of Woodward-Clyde Consultants. He was responsible for the discovery of the La Nacion Fault Zone in 1971. Mr. Artim has been working out of state for the last few years but has returned to San Diego and has agreed to present previously unavailable information for the original interpretation of the age of last movement along the La Nacion Fault Zone. An abstract of his lecture is attached to this letter.

"Anatomy and History of a Test Trench". Those plann-TOPIC: ing to attend should familiarize themselves with Artim and Pinckney's article in our associations 1973 guidebook and Elliot and Hart's article in the 1977 guidebook. Questions will be entertained after the talk.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: There were numerous complaints about the "lousy" service we received at our last dinner meeting. Admittedly there is no excuse for such service. However, there are a few things our members should realize: Almost all other restaurants require a minimum bar or dinner reservation. The association has been stuck more than once with the tab for no show reservations. Also, the menu at Caesar's has a variety of prices which allows students, who otherwise couldn't afford it, to come to dinner. We are actively looking for another meeting place which will fit our needs but the large varience in turn outs for our meetings and our past experiences with reservations greatly limits our choices.

> Last month we mentioned the newly registered and certified local geologists but forgot to mention that Dave Newton is also a Certified Engineering Geologist in addition to being registered. Sorry Dave!

ANATOMY AND HISTORY OF A TEST TRENCH

Ernest R. Artim and Charles J. Pinckney
Woodward-Clyde Consultants
San Diego, California

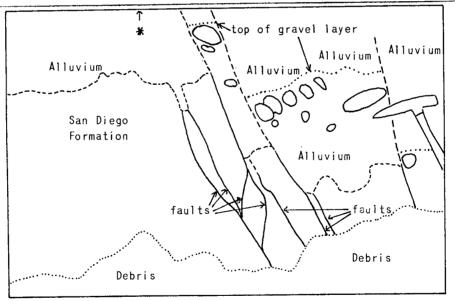
ABSTRACT

In 1971, during a standard soil investigation, a fault lineation was located which warranted a further, more detailed investigation. In this more detailed investigation, using standard fault evaluation techniques, several trenches were made perpendicular to the trend of the fault in order to more clearly delineate the nature and limits of faulting. One trench, excavated on the north side of an alluvial draw through the topsoil and approximately 25 feet of Holocene and alluvial and colluvial soils, exhibited features that were interpreted as possible fault offsets of "6 to 12 inches". The trench, termed Trench 14, was carefully logged by two geologists at a scale of 1 inch = 5 feet, and the trench and log reviewed by several engineering geologists. A detailed set of photographs was taken of the entire trench, as well as more detailed closeups of the possible offsets. A soil sample of the possibly offset material was obtained for a Carbon-14 date.

On July 19, 1975, a trench was re-excavated on the south side of the same alluvial draw. This trench, termed the Brandywine trench, was logged at a scale of 1 inch = 5 feet, and the conclusion reached was that Holocene materials were not offset.

Two extremely different variations of interpretations have arisen from these two investigations. Approximately 19 geologists were present during the 1975 excavation. Conversations with several of these individuals indicate that variations of interpretations existed within the second group. A comparative study is made on both investigations including (1) the methods used, (2) the logs, (3) conclusions, and (4) examination of the differences in interpretations. Corrections of previous misinterpretations are presented and evidence is presented to substantiate the conclusions of the 1971 investigation.





 $\ensuremath{\bigstar}$ Top of gravel is located 6 inches above top of photograph and diagram to the left side of fault