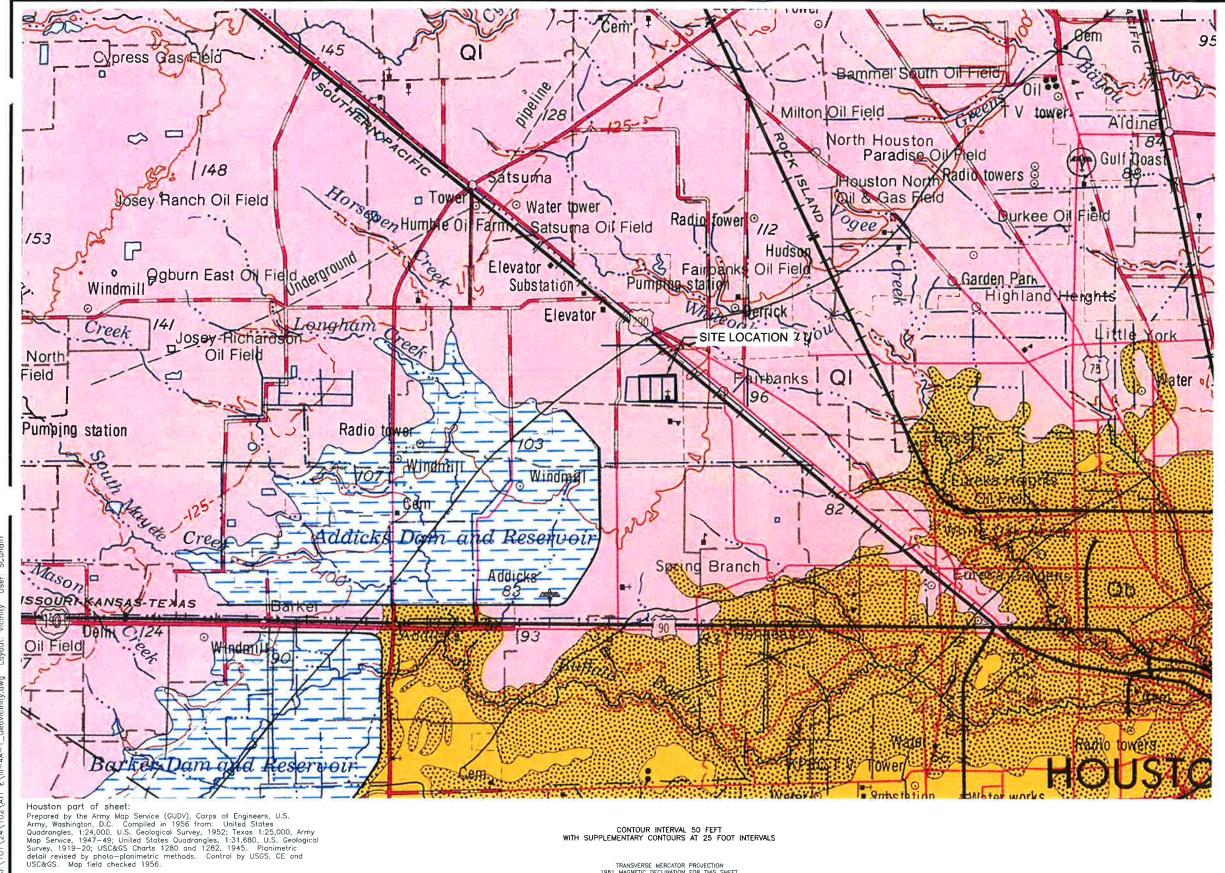
# HAWTHORN PARK LANDFILL APPENDIX III-4A

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Regional Potentiometric Surface of the Chicot Aquifer	III-4A-4
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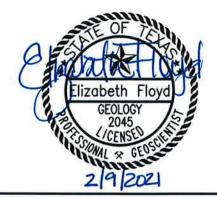


INDEX OF GEOLOGIC MAPPING

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For opinion on age of rocks on Hockley salt dame (area A), see Deussen, Alexander, and Lane, L. L. (1925) Hockley salt dame, Harris County, Texas: Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, v. 9, p., 1031–1060; and Stenzel, H. B. (1946) Gypsum resources and mining on the Hockley Dame, Harris County Texas: University of Texas Publication 4301, p. 207–226. For area B, see Fisher, W. L., McGowen, J. H., Brown, L. F., Jr., and Groat, C. G. (1972) Environmental geologic atlas of the Texas Coastal Zone—Galveston—Houston area: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology. For area C, see Fisher, W. L., Brown, L. F., Jr., McGowen, J. H., and Groat, C. G. (1973) Environmental geologic atlas of the Texas Coastal Zone—Beaumont—Port Arthur area: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology. For area D, see McGowen, J. H., Grown, L.F., Jr., Evans, T. J., Fisher, W. L., and Groat, C. G., (1976) Environmental geologic atlas of the Texas Coastal Zone—Bay City—Freeport area: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology. For area E, see St. Clair, A. E., Protor, C. V., Jr., Fisher, W. L., Kreitler, C. W., and McGowen, J. H. (1975) Land and water resources—Houston—Galveston Area Council: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology. For area G, see Verbeek, E., and Brown, L. F., Jr., (1977) Land resources of Texas: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology. For area G, see Verbeek, E. R., Ratzlaff, K. W., and Clanton, U. S., (1978) Map showing surface faults in southeastern Houston metropolitan area, Texas: U.S., Geological Survey, Open—File Report 78—797. for area H, see Verbeek, E. R., Ratzlaff, K. W., and Clanton, U. S., (1978) Map showing surface faults in southeastern Houston metropolitan area, Texas: U.S., Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Field Studies, Map MF-1136. For references concerning caprock on Damon Mound oil field, Texas: Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists,

SCALE IN MILES

1. SEE FIGURE III-4A-2 FOR LEGEND.



# GEOLOGIC VICINITY MAP

# USA WASTE OF TEXAS LANDFILLS, INC. HAWTHORN PARK LANDFILL PERMIT AMENDMENT

01/2021

GRAPHIC

DWG : III-4A-1\_GeoVicinity\_dwg



DWN.

SRC

DATE :

SCALE :

BIGGS & MATHEWS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING ENGINEERS MANSFIELD
DALLAS + WICHITA FALLS 817-563-1144

TBPG FIRM NO. 50222

FIGURE

ISSUED FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REVISIONS DSN, ESF

# GEOLOGIC ATLAS OF TEXAS, HOUSTON SHEET

PAUL WEAVER MEMORIAL EDITION

**REVISED 1982** 

VIRGIL E. BARNES, PROJECT DIRECTOR
This revision of the Houston sheet of the Geologic Atlas of
Texas relies heavily on recent publications and maps listed in
the Index of Geologic Mapping... for credits and sources used
for the original 1968 edition of the Houston sheet, the user
is referred to that edition of the map. the base for the present edition of the Houston sheet was revised by R. L. Dillon, who also scribed the geologic mapping.

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
1981 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FOR THIS SHEET
IS 6'00'E. MEAN ANNUAL CHANGE IS 6,3' WESTERLY

DESCRIPTION DWN BY DES BY CHK BY APP B Fill, F. material dredged for raising land surface above alluvium and barrier-island deposits and for creating land. Spoil, S, dredged material along waterways



## Alluvium

Clay, silt, and sand, organic matter abundant locally; includes point-bar, natural levee, stream channel, backswamp, coastal marsh, mud-flat, and narrow beach deposits that are shown by line symbol



# Barrier-island deposits

Sand, silt, and clay; mostly sand, well-sorted, fine-grained, abundant shells and shell fragments; interfingers with clay and silt in landward direction; includes beach ridge, spit, tidal channel, tidal-delta,



### Deweyville Formation

Sand, silt, and clay, some gravel; includes point-bar, natural levee, stream channel, and backswamp deposits at a level only slightly above that of the present floodplain; sand coarser than that in alluvium; surface characterized by relict meanders of much larger radius of curvature than those of present streams, some scattered pimple mounds; thickness locally more than 50 feet. High-level Deweyville, Qd?, surfaces cut into the Beaumont Formation, and high-level Deweyville deposits along Trinity River are intermediate in position between the surface of the Beaumont and the level of most Deweyville deposits



#### Beaumont Formation

Beaumont Formation, Qb, with barrier-island and beach deposits, Qbb, mapped separately. Beaumont Formation, Qb, mostly clay, silt, and sand; includes mainly stream channel, point-bar, natural levee, backswamp, and to a lesser extent coastal marsh and mud-flat deposits; concretions of calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and iron-manganese oxides in zone of weathering; surface almost featureless, characterized by relict river channels shown by meander patterns and pimple mounds on meanderbelt ridges. separated by areas of low, relatively smooth, featureless backswamp deposits without pimple mounds; thickness ± 100 feet. The stippled overprint (source shown in Index to Geologic Mapping) shows areas that are "Dominantly clay and mud of low permeability, high water-holding capacity, high compressibility, high to very high shrink-swell potential, poor drainage, level to depressed relief, low shear strength, and high plasticity; geologic units include interdistributary muds, abandoned channel-fill muds, and overbank flurial muds." The nonstippled areas are "Dominantly clayey sand and silt of moderate permeability and drainage, low to moderate compressibility and shrink-swell potential, level relief with local mounds and ridges, and high shear strength; geologic units include mounderbelt, levee, crevasse splay, and distributary sands"

Barrier-island and beach deposits, Qbb, mostly fine grained sand normally without shell material; surface slightly higher than that of surrounding deposits, characterized by numerous pimple mounds and rounded depressions; probably part of "Ingleside" barrier-island system; thickness less than 30 feet Physical properties: "Dominantly sand, high to very high permeability, low water-holding capacity, low compressibility, low shrink-swell potential, good drainage, low ridge and depressed relief, high shear strength, and low plasticity. Geologic units include beach, foredunes, barrier-strandplain-chenier vegetated flats, Pleistocene barrier and strandplain sands"



### Lissie Formation

Upper part, clay, silt, sand, and very minor siliceous gravel of granule and small pebble size, gravel more abundant northwestward, locally calcareous, concretions of calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and ironmanganese oxides common in zone of weathering; fluviatile; surface fairly flat and featureless except for numerous rounded shallow depressions and pimple mounds. Lower part, clay, silt, sand, and minor amount of gravel; gravel slightly coarser than in upper part, noncalcareous, iron oxide concretions more abundant than in upper part; fluviatile; very gently rolling; thickness ± 200 feet



### Willis Formation

Clay, silt, sand, and minor siliceous gravel of granule to pebble size including some petrified wood; sand coarser than in younger units. Deeply weathered and lateritic, indurated by clay and cemented by iron oxide locally, concretions of iron oxide numerous, noncalcareous; fluviatile; maximum thickness 75 feet



# Tertiary rocks on Hockley salt dome

Sandstone, very fine grained, hard, abundant porcelaneous to opuline vement, poorly bedded, jointed, grayish white; possibly Catahoula Formation (Stenzel, 1946) (See Index of Geologic Mapping for reference.)

#### CR

Outcrop of caprock reported on Damon Mound Not found. Reportedly used for building stone (Bevier, 1925)

# Fault

U, upthrown; D, downthrown side

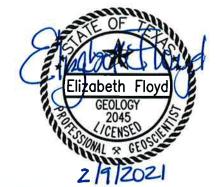
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DESCRIPTION

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QUATERNARY

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# GEOLOGIC VICINITY LEGEND

# USA WASTE OF TEXAS LANDFILLS, INC. HAWTHORN PARK LANDFILL PERMIT AMENDMENT



CHK JMS DWG : III-4A-1\_GeoVicinity.dwg

BIGGS & MATHEWS **ENVIRONMENTAL** CONSULTING ENGINEERS MANSFIELD DALLAS • WICHITA FALLS

ISSUED FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY TBPE FIRM NO. F-256 REVISIONS TBPG FIRM NO 50222 DSN. ESF DATE : 01/2021 FIGURE DWN. SRC SCALE : GRAPHIC III-4A-2

DWN BY DES BY CHK BY APP I

GEOLOGIC ATLAS OF TEXAS, HOUSTON SHEET

PAUL WEAVER MEMORIAL EDITION

Holocene

Holocene or e (?) Pleistocene

late (?)

Houston part of sheet:

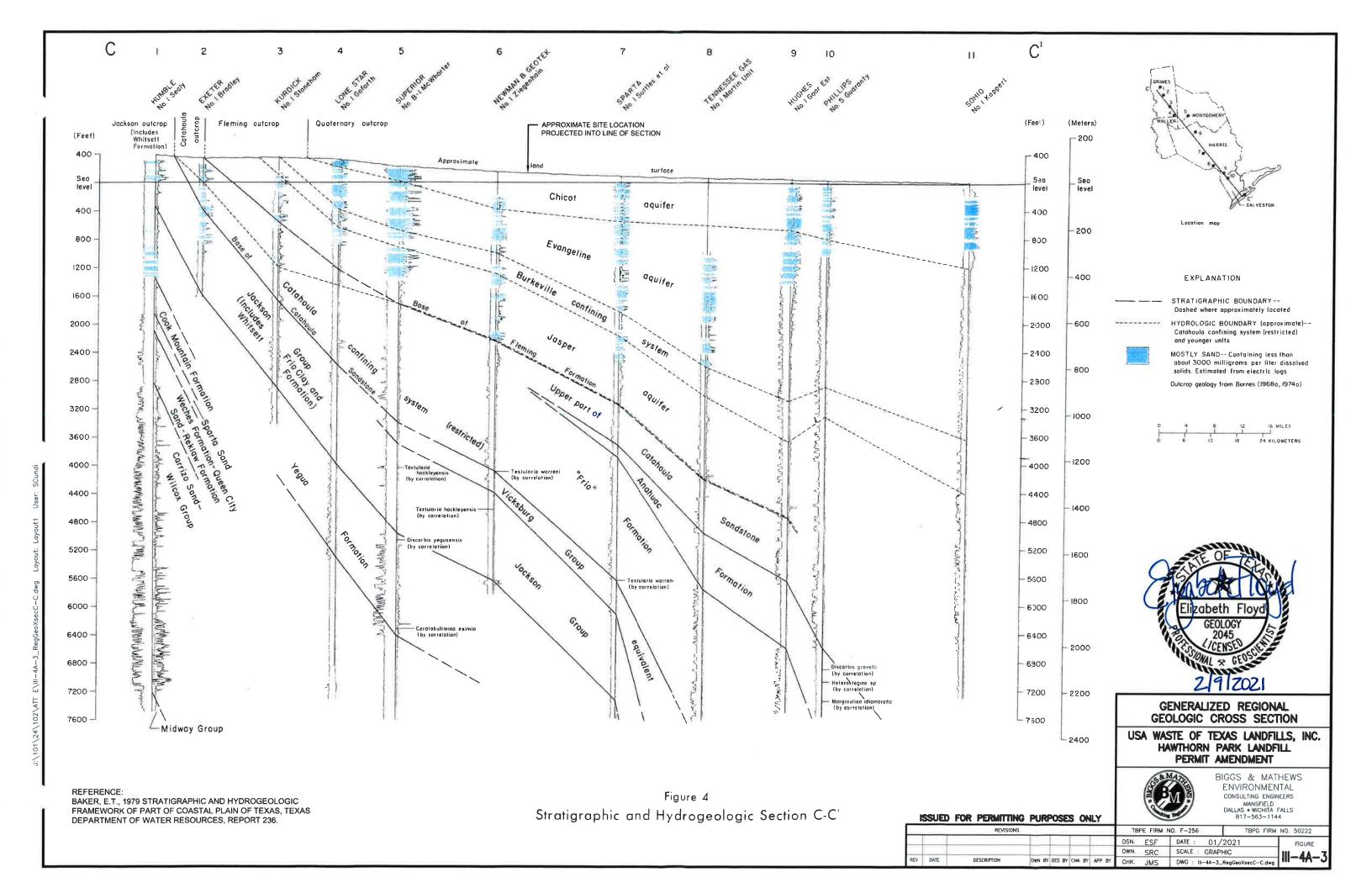
VIRGIL E. BARNES, PROJECT DIRECTOR This revision of the Houston sheet of the Geologic Atlas of Texas relies heavily on recent publications and maps listed in the Index of Geologic Mapping. for credits and sources used for the original 1988 edition of the Houston sheet, the user is referred to that edition of the map, the base for the present edition of the Houston sheet was revised by R. L. Dillon, who also scribed the geologic mapping.

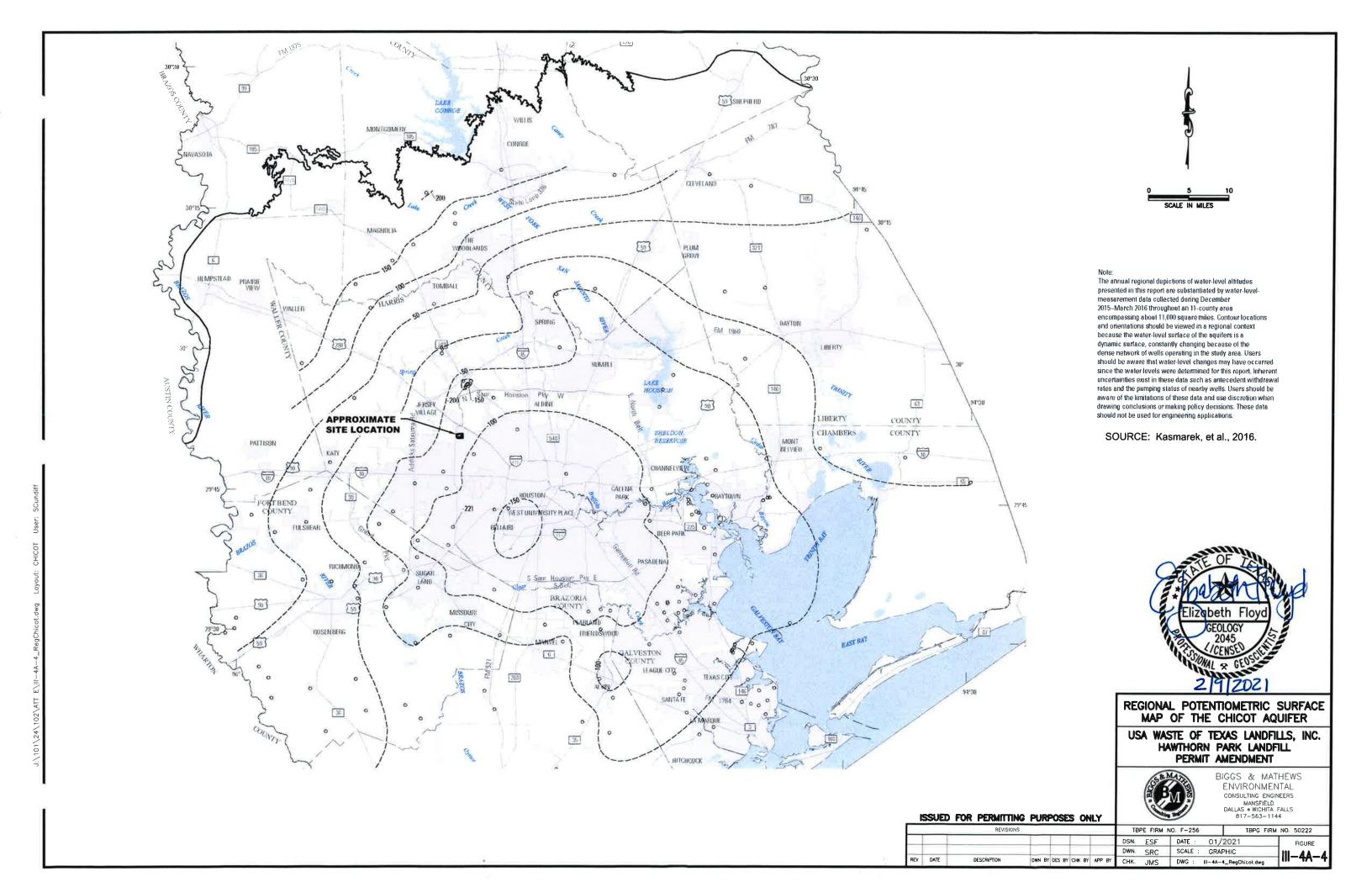
Prepared by the Army Map Service (GUDV), Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. Compiled in 1956 from: United States Quadrangles, 1:24,000, U.S. Geological Survey, 1952; Texas 1:25,000, Army Map Service, 1947—49; United States Quadrangles, 1:31,680, U.S. Geological Survey, 1919—20; USC&GS Chorts 1280 and 1282, 1945. Planimetric detail revised by photo-planimetric methods. Control by USGS, CE and USC&GS. Map field checked 1956.

QUATERNARY

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REVISED 1982





DSN. ESF DATE: 01/2021

SCALE : GRAPHIC

CHK JMS DWG : III-4A-5\_RegEvangeline.dwg

DWN SRC

DWN BY DES BY CHK BY APP BY

REV DATE

DESCRIPTION

FIGURE

CINIMED COUNTY

