

Neighbors, this is the geo survey map of Dane County

Preliminary bedrock geology of Dane County, Wisconsin

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OPEN-FILE REPORT 2012-01
PLATE 1 - 2012

GEOLOGIC UNITS

The geologic map of Dane County is based on geologic information from the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. The geologic map is based on the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey's geologic map of Dane County, Wisconsin, which was published in 1998. The geologic map is based on the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey's geologic map of Dane County, Wisconsin, which was published in 1998.

Ordovician

Madison Formation
The Madison Formation is a sequence of gray limestone and dolomite that was deposited in a shallow, warm, shallow sea. The Madison Formation is a sequence of gray limestone and dolomite that was deposited in a shallow, warm, shallow sea. The Madison Formation is a sequence of gray limestone and dolomite that was deposited in a shallow, warm, shallow sea.

Trempealeau Group

The Trempealeau Group consists of the Trempealeau, Tipton, and Tiptonville Formations. The Trempealeau Group consists of the Trempealeau, Tipton, and Tiptonville Formations. The Trempealeau Group consists of the Trempealeau, Tipton, and Tiptonville Formations.

Clinton Formation

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Maquokette Formation

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Huntsville Formation

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Albion Group

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St. Albans Formation

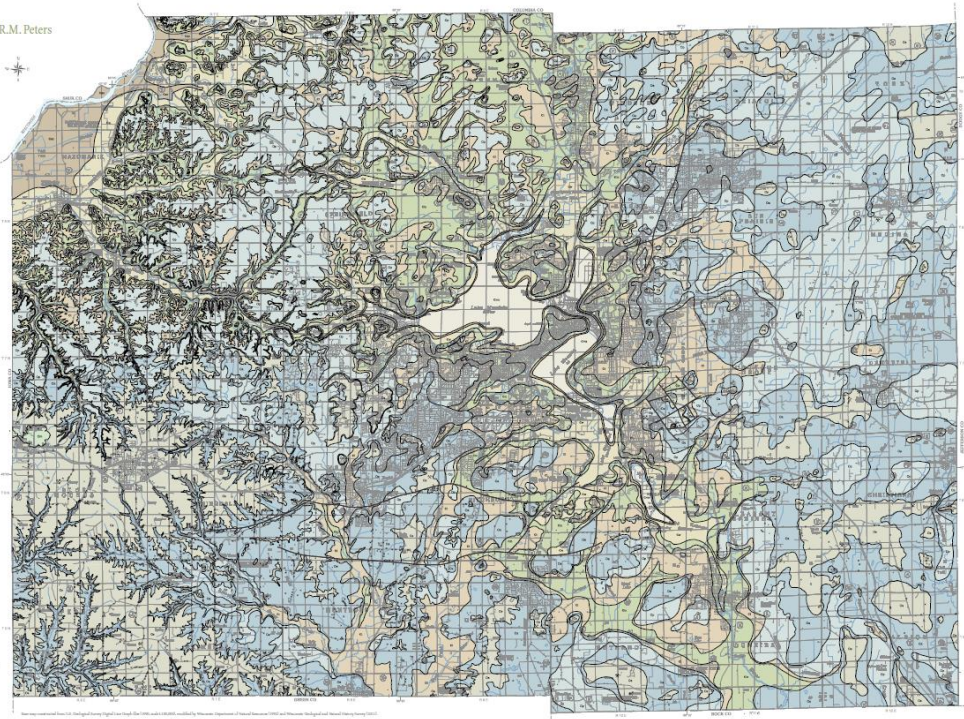
The St. Albans Formation is a sequence of gray limestone and dolomite that was deposited in a shallow, warm, shallow sea. The St. Albans Formation is a sequence of gray limestone and dolomite that was deposited in a shallow, warm, shallow sea. The St. Albans Formation is a sequence of gray limestone and dolomite that was deposited in a shallow, warm, shallow sea.

Theriot du Chien Group

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The map is an interpretation of the data available at the time of preparation. It is not intended to be used as a legal document. The map is an interpretation of the data available at the time of preparation. It is not intended to be used as a legal document. The map is an interpretation of the data available at the time of preparation. It is not intended to be used as a legal document.

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608/261-7700
www.dnr.wisconsin.gov/geology



Cambrian

Trempealeau Group

- Trempealeau Formation**
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Tiptonville Formation

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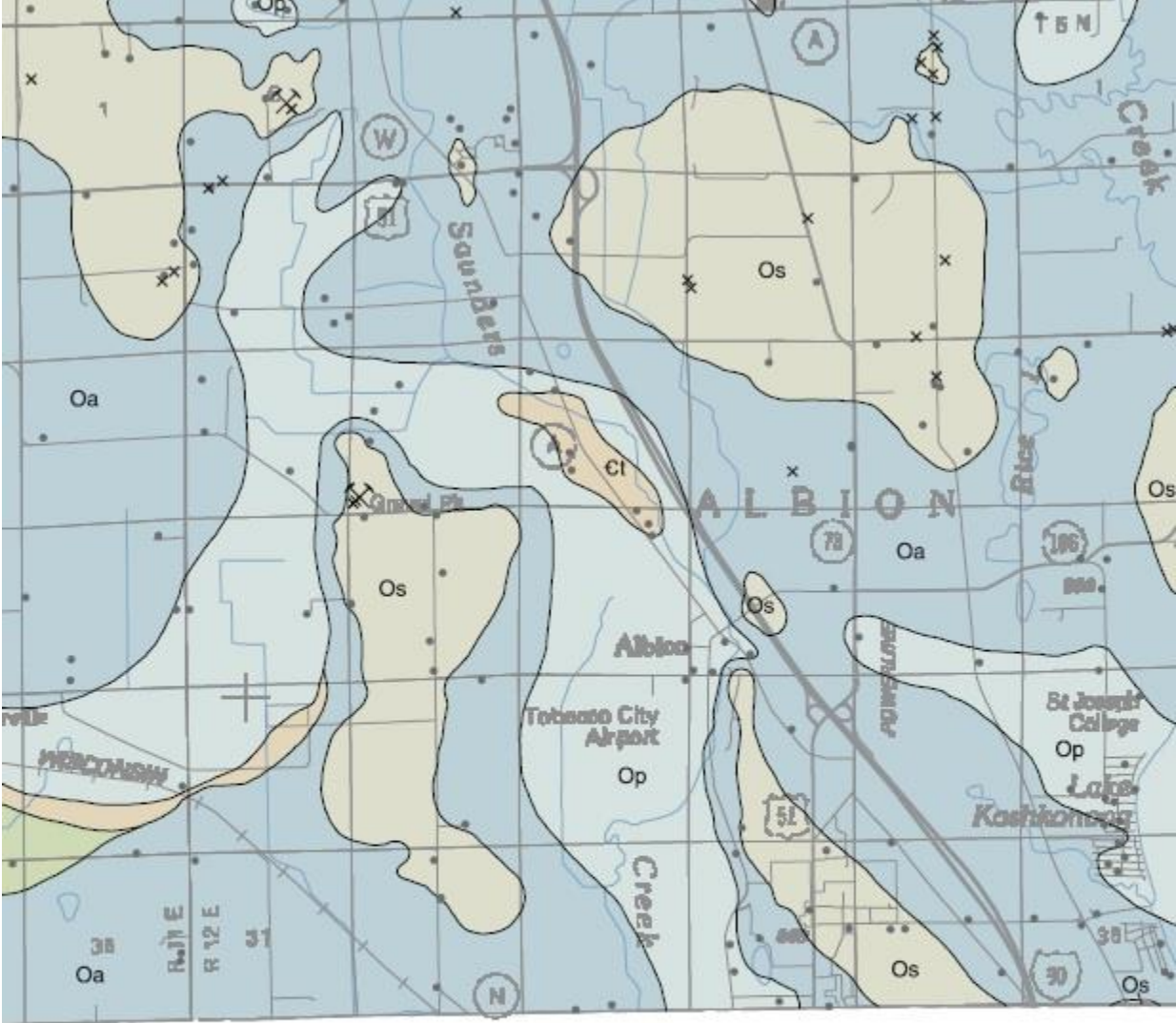
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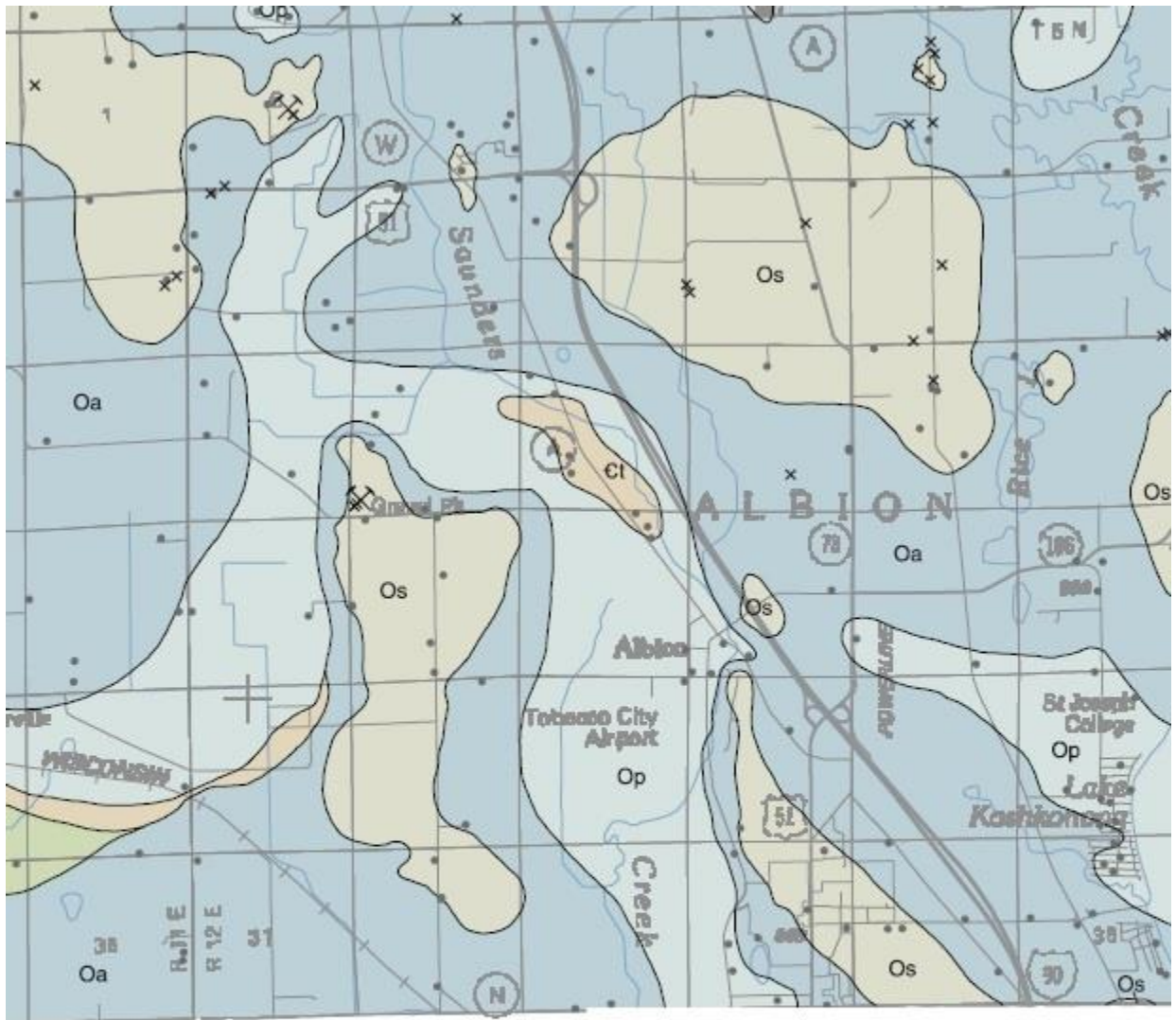
SYMBOLS

- Geologic contact (between formations)
- Fault, inferred for partial or uncertain strike
- Index
- Quarry
- Location of well (AWC) and construction report (WDR) (geographic, or other data source)






This is a close up of the Albion area



This is a close up of that area with the key indicating areas of outcroppings, they are marked with an X



SYMBOLS

-  geologic contact (formation boundaries)
-  fault, inferred, bar and ball on downthrown side
-  outcrop
-  quarry
-  Subsurface control point (WDNR well construction report, WGNHS geologic log, or other drillhole records)

This is the definitions of the types of bedrock, features, depths etc.

Ancell Group

Oa

The Ancell Group is not divided on the map, but the following formations and members can be recognized in outcrops and in the subsurface.

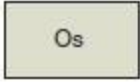
Glenwood Formation

Sandstone, siltstone, and/or shale; yellow-brown to green; discontinuous and variable in lithology, texture, and thickness. Commonly 1 to 2 feet (0.3 to 0.6 m) thick in outcrops, but reported as thicker in the subsurface.

St. Peter Formation

Subdivided into an upper mature quartz sandstone (Tonti Member) and a basal shale (Readstown Member). Occupies channels eroded in the underlying rocks; varies widely in thickness across Dane County, from absent to greater than 200 feet (61 m). Members are not mapped separately. Tonti Member: Consists of poorly cemented, clean, medium-grained quartz sandstone with typical well-rounded and frosted grains; commonly cross-bedded. Light buff to white on fresh surfaces except where cemented by iron oxide; often case hardens to brownish gray. Forms steep cliffs and ledges. Readstown Member: Red brown to purple to green shale and shaly sandstone. May contain clasts of chert and blocks of dolomite derived from weathering of the underlying Prairie du Chien Group. Easily eroded and generally not exposed at the surface.

Sinnipee Group



Three formations make up the Sinnipee group: Galena, Decorah, and Platteville. They are described separately because they are easily distinguishable in outcrops and in subsurface samples such as core and drill cuttings, but the limited exposures and the thin Decorah interval makes mapping three rock units impractical at this map scale.

Galena Formation

Dolomite and cherty dolomite. Massive medium-bedded crystalline dolomite with distinctive mottled weathering pattern. Yellow-brown to buff, except for the lower 20 feet (6 m) which are more shaly and light gray. Discontinuous beds of nodular chert are common. The Galena Formation reaches a known maximum thickness of 220 feet (67 m) in west-central Dane County.

Decorah Formation

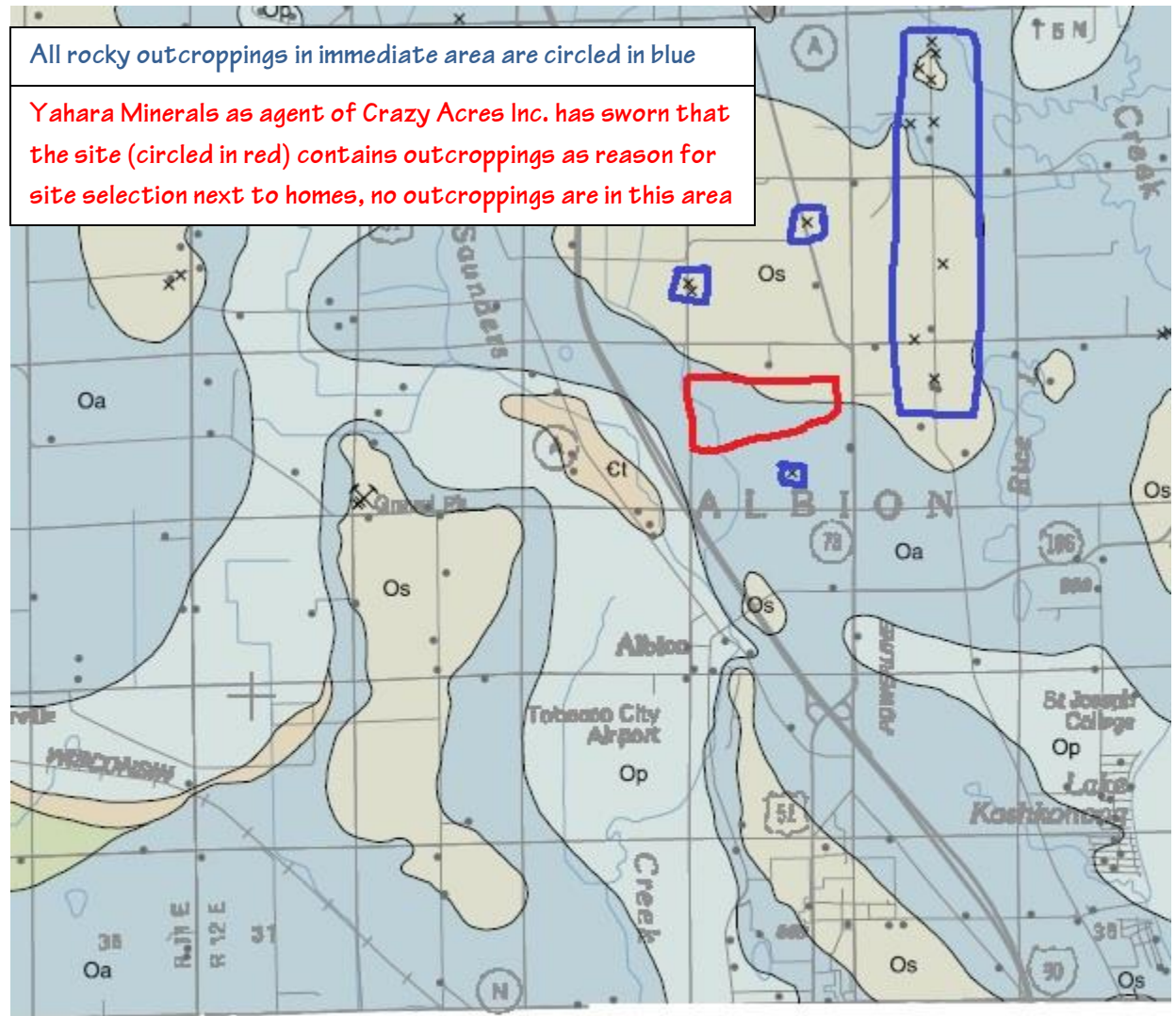
Shaly dolomite. The Decorah reaches a maximum thickness of 10 feet (3 m) in west-central Dane County.

Platteville Formation

Dolomite and shaly dolomite, gray to buff, fine to medium texture. Gray weathering is typical of shaly intervals. Pure carbonate units are thick to medium bedded. Shaly units typically have thin, wavy to nodular bedding. Minor white chert is present in discontinuous isolated beds. In Dane County, the maximum thickness of the formation is approximately 80 feet (24 m).

Yahara Minerals and Crazy Acres Inc. have stated in meetings with BOTH the Town of Albion and Dane County that this site is desirable because of an outcropping. You can see by this map that that is untrue. The Town and County rules contain a requirement that other available sites Crazy Acres Inc. owns with these minerals should be considered, you can see by comparing this map with the county plat map that many sites were available away from our homes, but not even considered. They have sworn that the site contains a rocky outcropping, you can see by this map that that is not true according to this survey map

of the area which clearly shows where such outcroppings are located, and that land close to the homes of the owners of Crazy Acres Inc., and owned by Crazy Acres Inc. appear to have the same mineral extraction possibilities, and contain rocky outcroppings, yet they have not chosen to use that land.



All rocky outcroppings in immediate area are circled in blue

Yahara Minerals as agent of Crazy Acres Inc. has sworn that the site (circled in red) contains outcroppings as reason for site selection next to homes, no outcroppings are in this area

SYMBOLS

- geologic contact (formation boundaries)
- |- fault, inferred, bar and ball on downthrown side
- x outcrop
- ⊗ quarry
- Subsurface control point (WDNR well construction report, WGNHS geologic log, or other drillhole records)

We are consulting with geologist to confirm this information. We have witness the field on this site in continual planted crops for 28 years, there are other sites available away from existing homes and wetlands. This site on that is on Ag exclusive land, on a slope above a wetland, and right next to homes does not conform to the standard particularly when other sites are available.