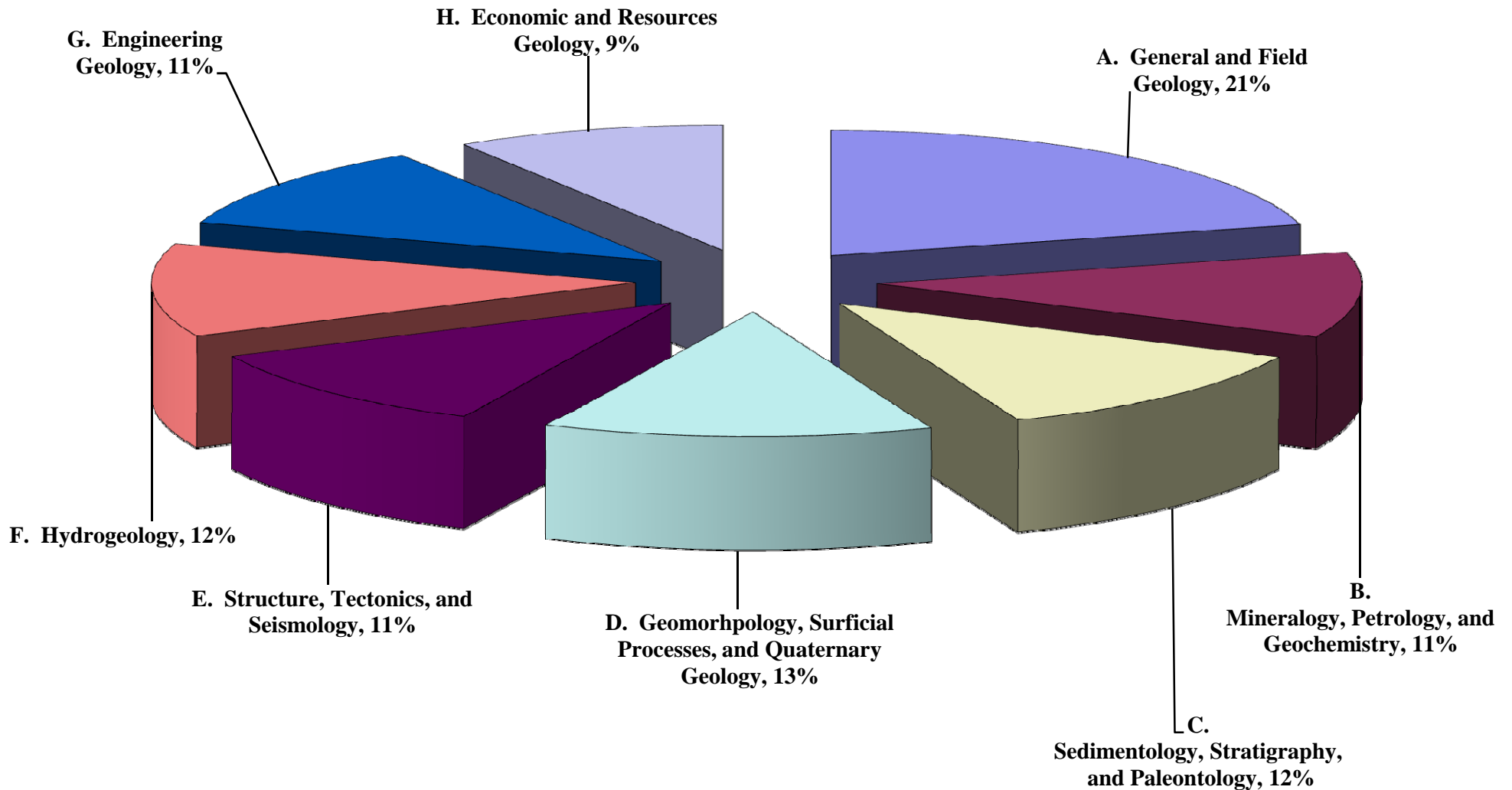


Table 1 - ASBOG[®] Task Analysis 2015
FG Test Blueprint

No.	Task Statements	FG Test Blueprint (TAS 2015)
A. General and Field Geology - 21%		
1	Plan and conduct geological investigations considering human health, safety, and welfare, the environment, regulations, professionalism and ethics, and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC).	6
2	Compile and organize available information to plan geological investigations.	6
3	Collect, describe, and record new geological and geophysical data.	6
4	Determine positions, scales, distances, and elevations from remote sensing, imagery, surveys, sections, maps, and GIS.	6
5	Prepare, analyze, and interpret logs, sections, maps, and other graphics derived from field and laboratory investigations.	6
B. Mineralogy, Petrology, and Geochemistry - 11%		
7	Identify minerals and rocks and their characteristics.	5
8	Identify and interpret rock and mineral sequences and associations, and their genesis.	4
9	Evaluate geochemical and isotopic data and construct geochemical models related to rocks and minerals.	3
10	Determine type, degree, and effects of rock and mineral alteration.	3
C. Sedimentology, Stratigraphy, and Paleontology - 12%		
12	Select and apply appropriate stratigraphic nomenclature and establish correlations.	4
13	Identify and interpret sedimentary processes and structures, depositional environments, and sediment provenance.	5
14	Identify and interpret sediment and/or rock sequences, positions, and ages.	5
15	Identify fossils and interpret fossil assemblages for age, paleoenvironmental interpretations, and/or stratigraphic correlations.	3
D. Geomorphology, Surficial Processes, and Quaternary Geology - 13%		
17	Identify, classify, and interpret landforms, surficial materials, and processes.	5
18	Determine absolute or relative age relationships of landforms, sediments, and soils.	4
19	Evaluate geomorphic processes and development of landforms, sediments, and soils, including watershed functions.	5
20	Apply remote sensing and GIS techniques to interpret geomorphic conditions and processes.	4
E. Structure, Tectonics, and Seismology - 11%		
22	Identify and define structural features and relations, including constructing and interpreting structural projections and statistical analyses.	4
23	Interpret deformational history through structural and tectonic analyses.	4
24	Develop and apply tectonic models to identify geologic processes and history.	3
25	Evaluate earthquake mechanisms and paleoseismic history.	4
F. Hydrogeology - 12%		
27	Define and characterize hydraulic properties of saturated and vadose zones.	6
29	Evaluate water resources, assess aquifer yield, and determine sustainability.	6
30	Characterize water quality and assess chemical fate and transport.	6
G. Engineering Geology - 11%		
33	Identify and evaluate engineering and physical properties of earth materials.	5
35	Identify, map, and evaluate geologic, geomorphic, and seismic hazards.	5
36	Interpret land use, landforms, and geological site characteristics using imagery, maps, records, and GIS.	5
H. Economic and Resources Geology - 9%		
39	Compile and interpret the data necessary to explore for mineral and energy resources.	4
40	Estimate the distribution of resources based on surface and subsurface data.	4
42	Determine quantity and quality of resources.	4
Total Number of Items		140

**Figure 1 - ASBOG® Task Analysis 2015
FG Test Blueprint - Domain Percentages**



**Table 2 - ASBOG® Task Analysis 2015
PG Test Blueprint**

No.	Task Statements	PG Test Blueprint (TAS 2015)
	A. General and Field Geology - 20%	
1	Plan and conduct geological investigations considering human health, safety, and welfare, the environment, regulations, professionalism and ethics, and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC).	5
2	Compile and organize available information to plan geological investigations.	4
3	Collect, describe, and record new geological and geophysical data.	4
4	Determine positions, scales, distances, and elevations from remote sensing, imagery, surveys, sections, maps, and GIS.	4
5	Prepare, analyze, and interpret logs, sections, maps, and other graphics derived from field and laboratory investigations.	5
	B. Mineralogy, Petrology, and Geochemistry - 5%	
6	Plan and conduct mineralogic, petrologic, and geochemical investigations, including the use of field, laboratory, and analytical techniques.	3
10	Determine type, degree, and effects of rock and mineral alteration.	2
	C. Sedimentology, Stratigraphy, and Paleontology - 6%	
11	Plan and conduct sedimentologic, stratigraphic, or paleontologic investigations, including the use of field, laboratory, and analytical techniques.	3
13	Identify and interpret sedimentary processes and structures, depositional environments, and sediment provenance.	3
	D. Geomorphology, Surficial Processes, and Quaternary Geology - 8%	
16	Plan and conduct geomorphic investigations, including the use of field, laboratory, and analytical techniques.	3
19	Evaluate geomorphic processes and development of landforms, sediments, and soils, including watershed functions.	3
20	Apply remote sensing and GIS techniques to interpret geomorphic conditions and processes.	3
	E. Structure, Tectonics, and Seismology - 8%	
21	Plan and conduct structural, tectonic, or seismic investigations, including the use of field, laboratory, and analytical techniques.	3
23	Interpret deformational history through structural and tectonic analyses.	2
24	Develop and apply tectonic models to identify geologic processes and history.	2
25	Evaluate earthquake mechanisms and paleoseismic history.	2
	F. Hydrogeology - 19%	
26	Plan and conduct hydrogeological, geochemical, and environmental investigations, including the use of field, laboratory, and analytical techniques.	5
28	Design groundwater monitoring, observation, extraction, production, or injection wells.	4
29	Evaluate water resources, assess aquifer yield, and determine sustainability.	4
30	Characterize water quality and assess chemical fate and transport.	4
31	Manage, develop, protect, or remediate surface water or groundwater resources.	4
	G. Engineering Geology - 19%	
32	Plan and conduct environmental and engineering geological investigations, including the use of field, laboratory, and analytical techniques.	4
33	Identify and evaluate engineering and physical properties of earth materials.	3
34	Provide recommendations for engineering design, land use decisions, environmental restoration, and watershed management.	4
35	Identify, map, and evaluate geologic, geomorphic, and seismic hazards.	3
36	Interpret land use, landforms, and geological site characteristics using imagery, maps, records, and GIS.	4
37	Develop plans and recommendations for hazard mitigation, and land and watershed restoration.	3
	H. Economic and Resources Geology - 15%	
38	Plan and conduct mineral or energy resource exploration, evaluation, and environmental programs, including the use of field, laboratory, and analytical techniques.	3
39	Compile and interpret the data necessary to explore for mineral and energy resources.	3
40	Estimate the distribution of resources based on surface and subsurface data.	3
41	Undertake economic evaluation and reserve assessment.	2
42	Determine quantity and quality of resources.	3
43	Perform geological studies for design, abandonment, closure, waste management, and reclamation and restoration of energy development or mineral extraction operations.	3
	Total Number of Items	110

**Figure 2 - ASBOG® Task Analysis 2015
PG Test Blueprint - Domain Percentages**

