



Sign over a door at Rudder Center, Texas A&M University. Photo by Vince Cronin.

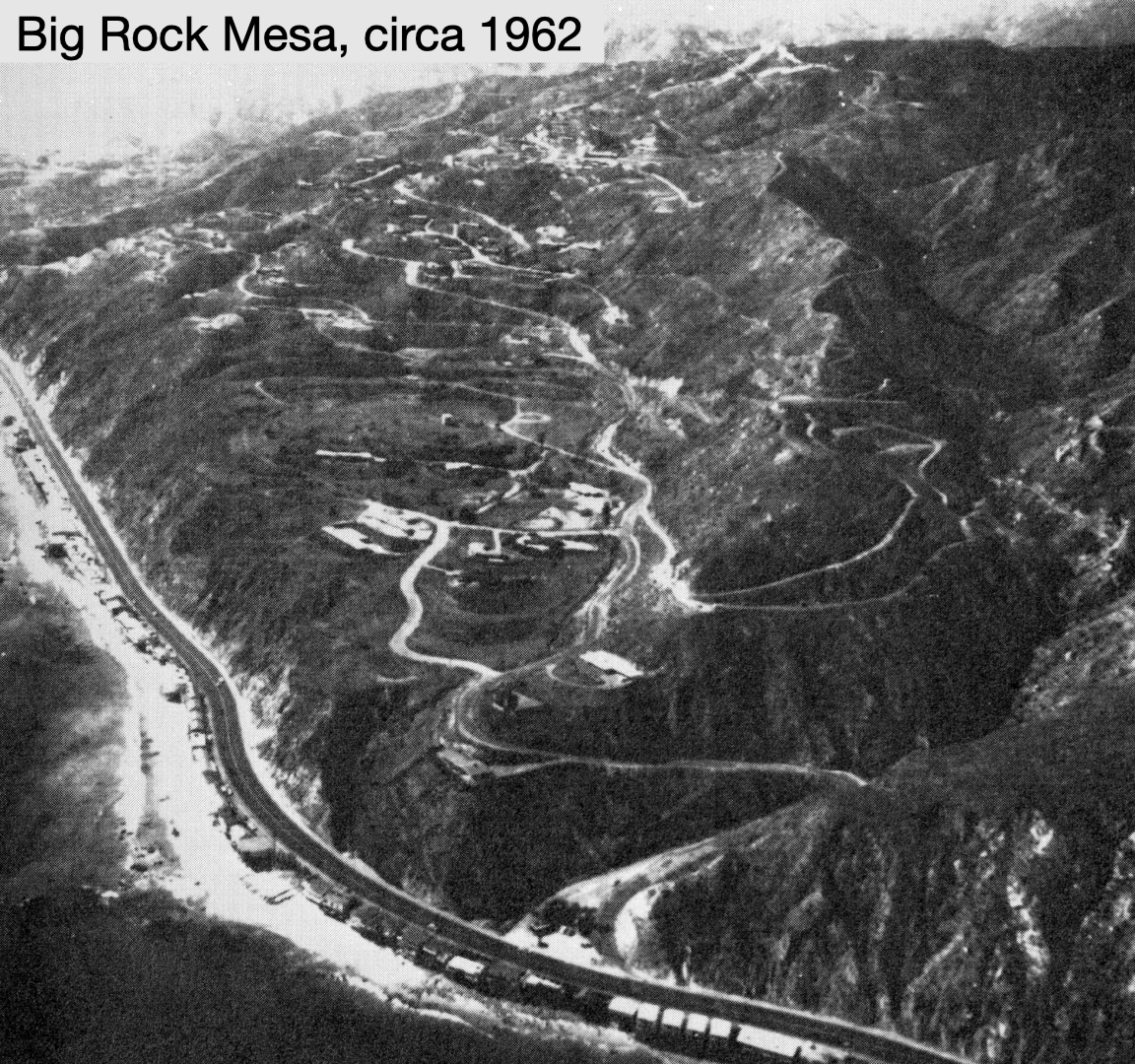
Some Ethics Resources

- **United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (1948),
 - UDHR homepage: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>
 - Text of the declaration (PDF): <https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2021/03/udhr.pdf>
 - **United Nations Sustainable Development**
 - SD homepage: <https://sdgs.un.org>
 - SD goals: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
- Working definitions of "sustainable development"...*

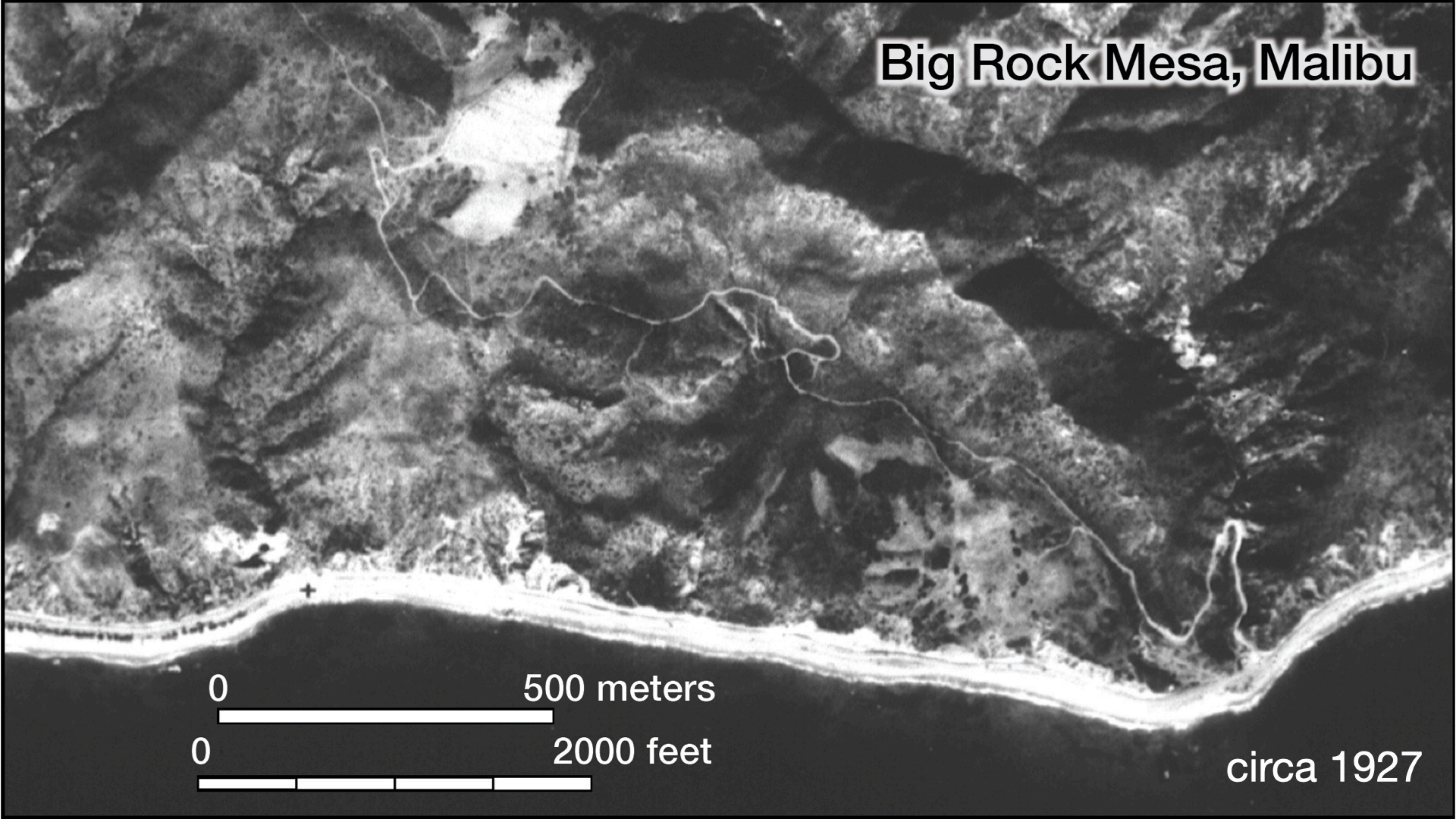


A brief case study

Big Rock Mesa, circa 1962



Big Rock Mesa, Malibu

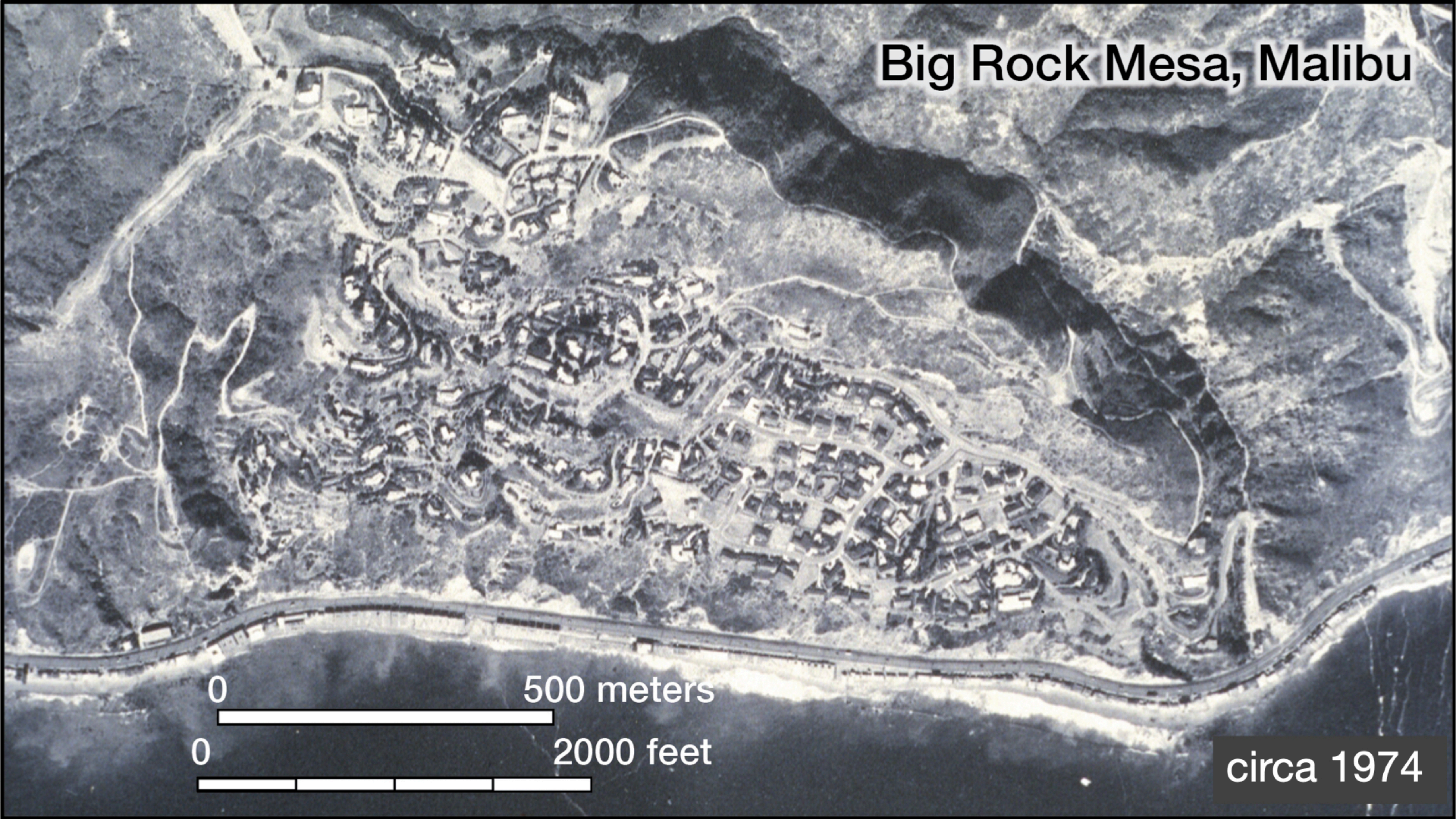


0 500 meters

0 2000 feet

circa 1927

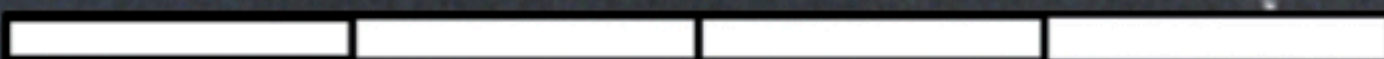
Big Rock Mesa, Malibu



0 500 meters

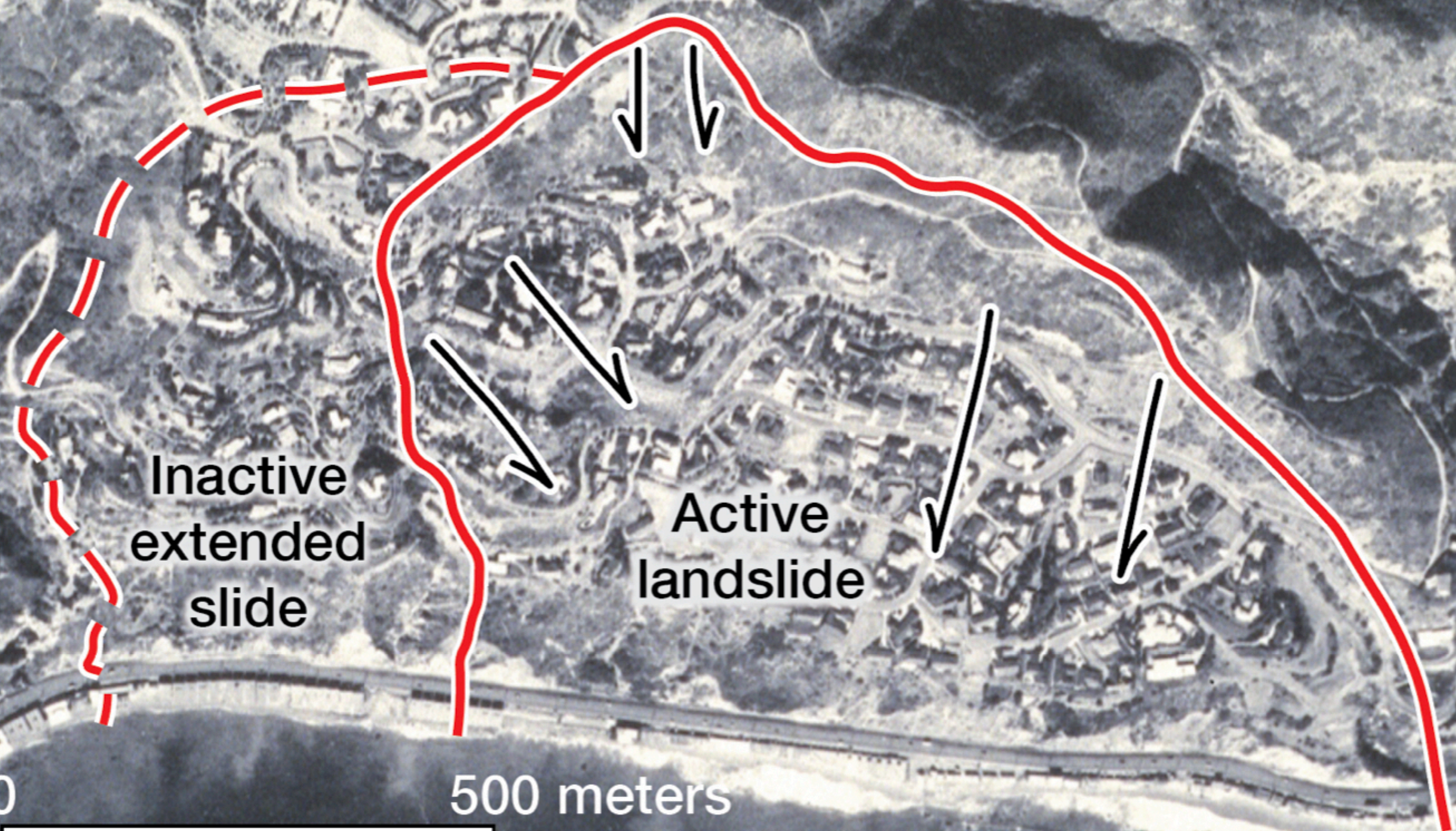


0 2000 feet



circa 1974

Big Rock Mesa, Malibu



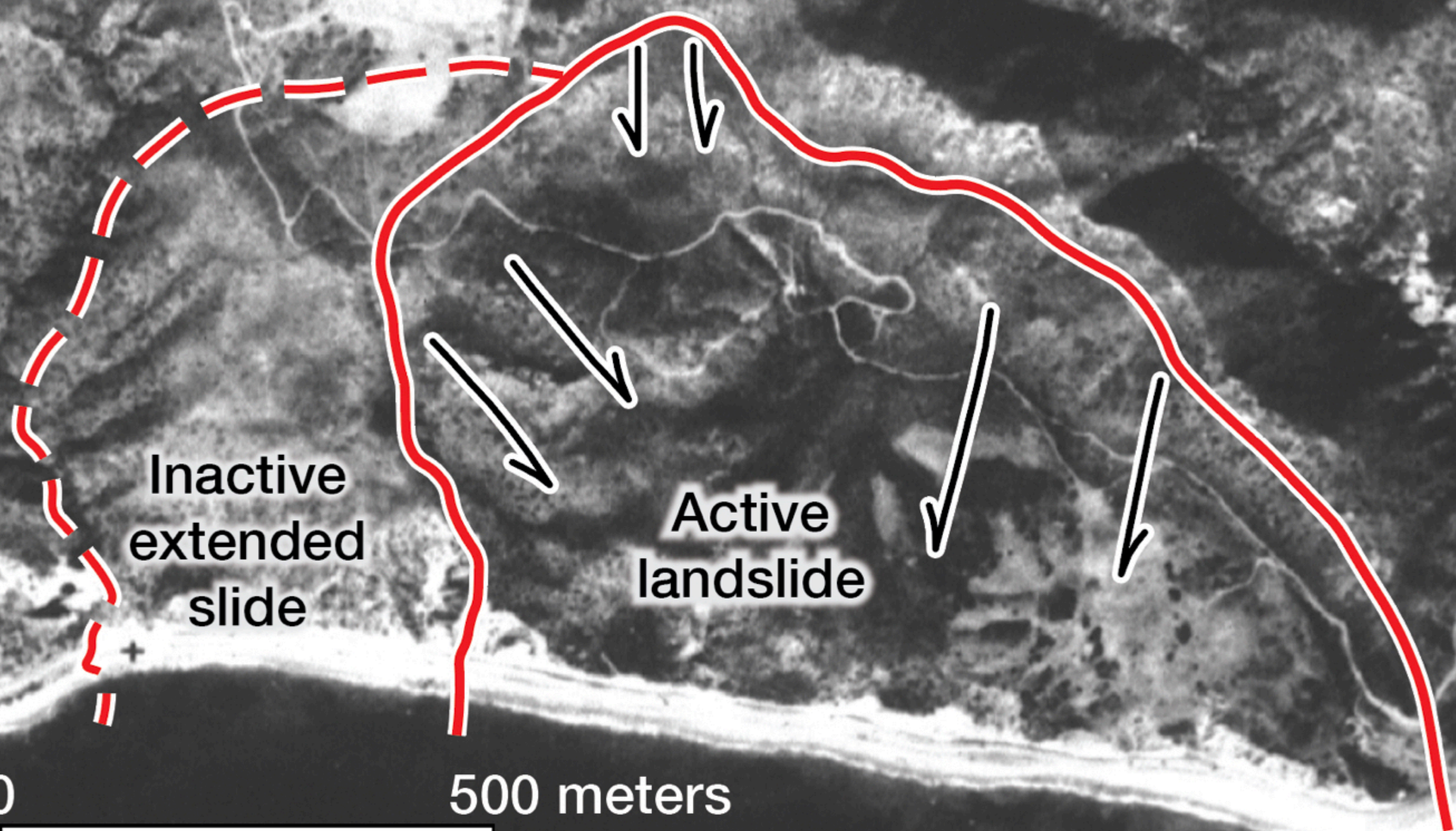
Inactive
extended
slide

Active
landslide

0 500 meters
0 2000 feet

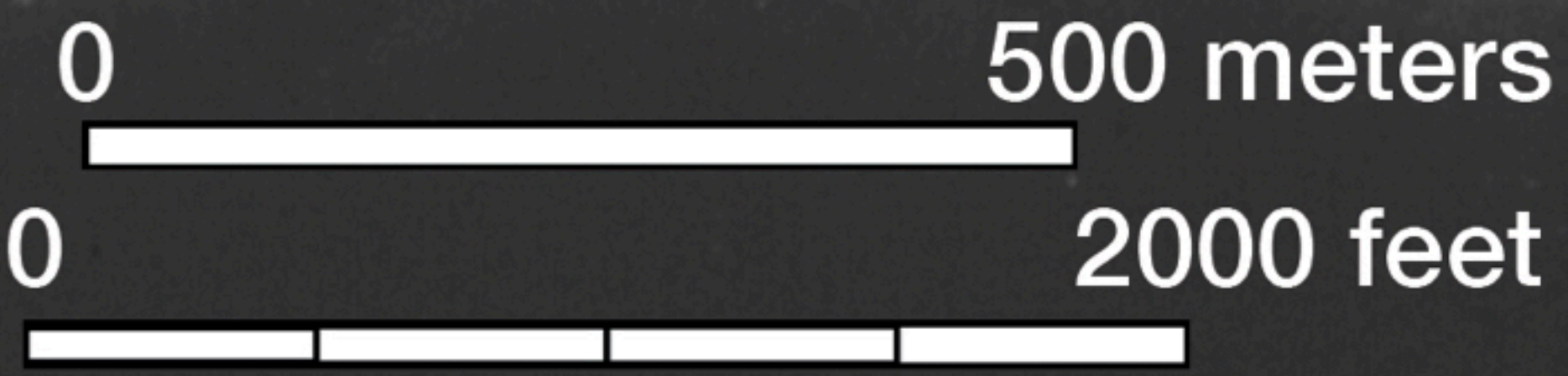
circa 1974

Big Rock Mesa, Malibu



Inactive
extended
slide

Active
landslide



circa 1927



Aerial photo by Woody Higdon;
supplied by Jim Slosson



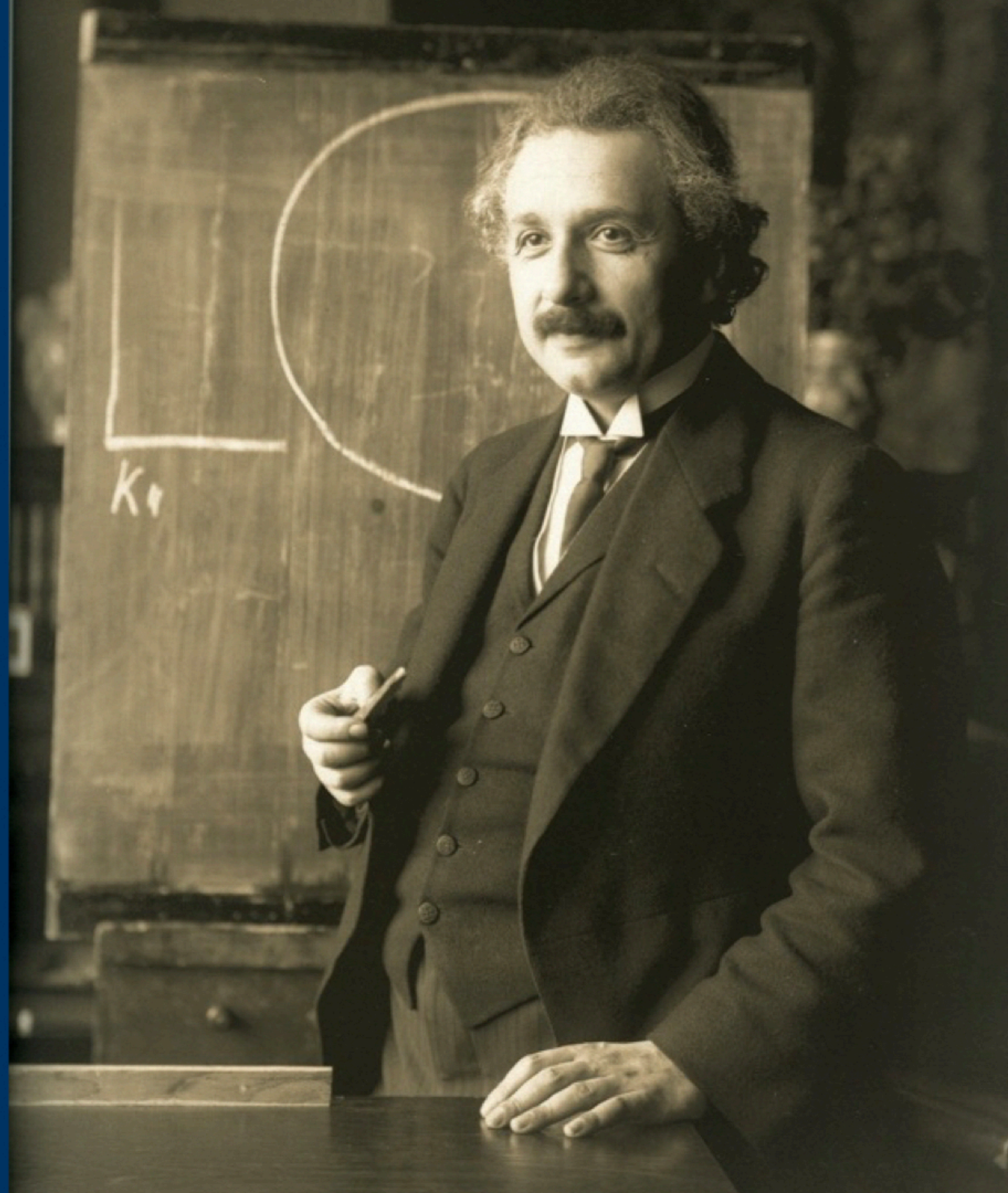
Dr. Jim Slosson

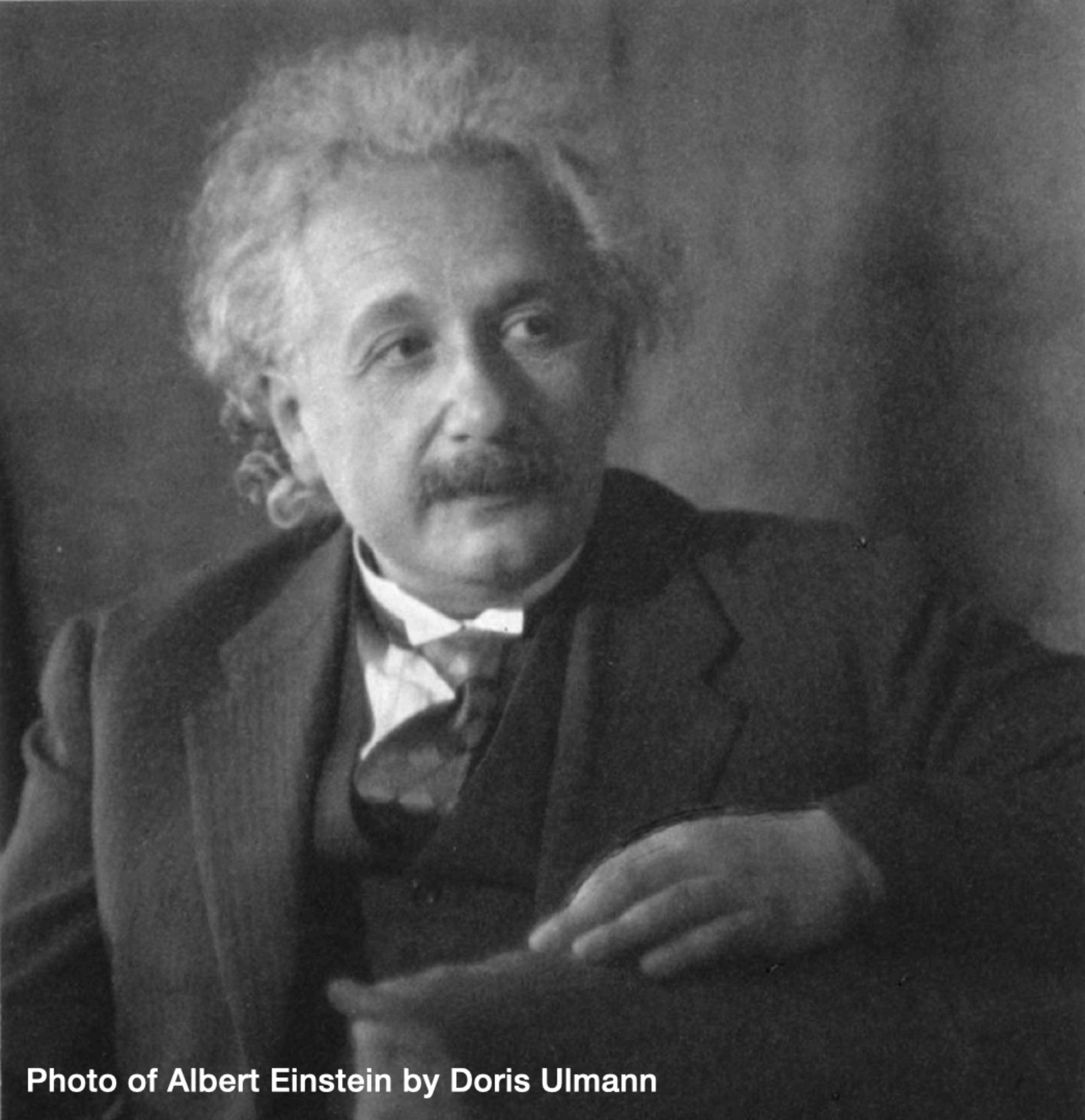
California State Geologist
1973-75

First Jahns Lecturer
1989

The right to search
for truth implies also
a duty;
one must not conceal
any part of what one
has recognized
to be true.

Einstein





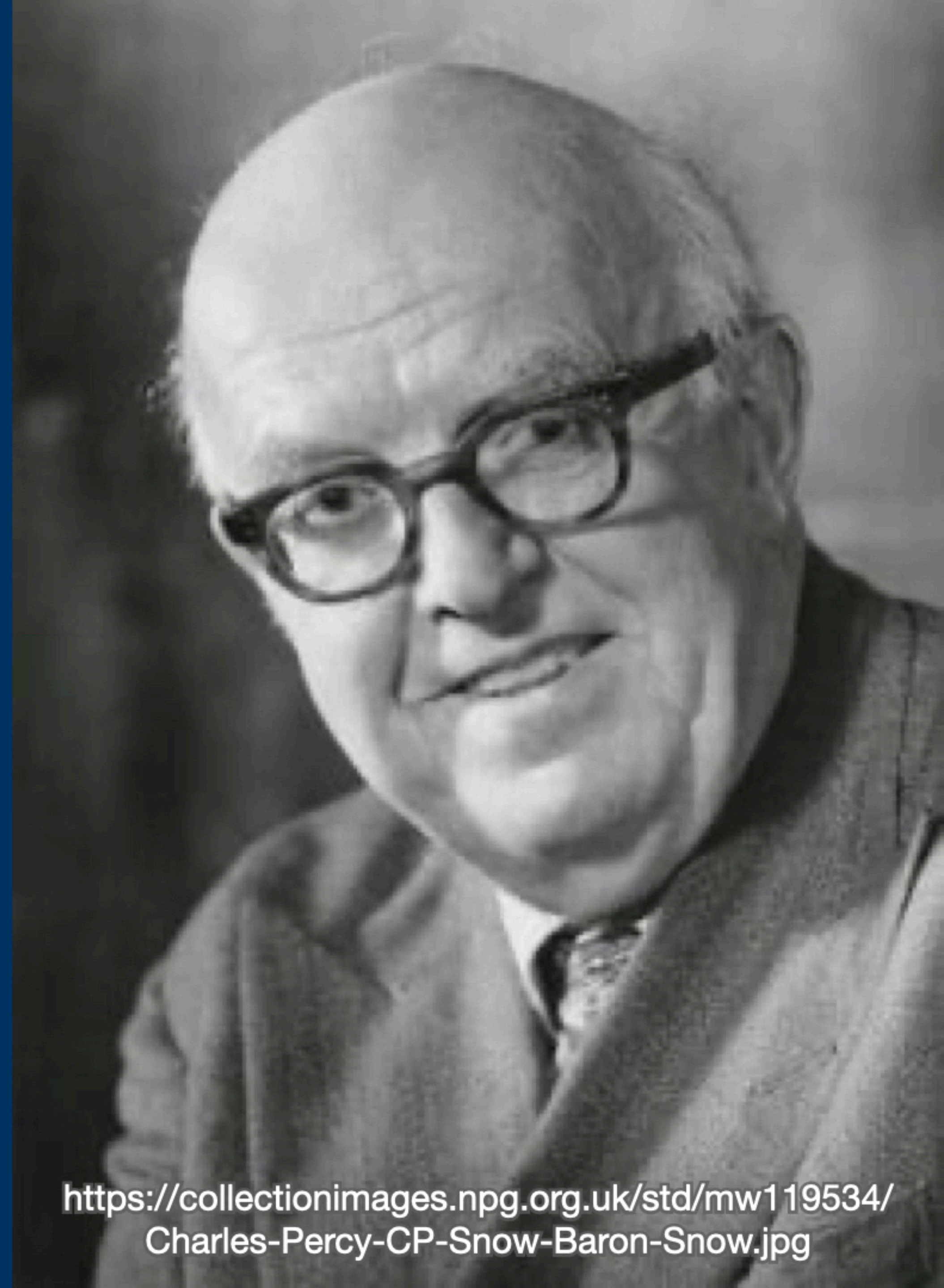
**Truth is what
stands the test
of experience**

**Einstein, 1950, The laws of science
and the laws of ethics**

Photo of Albert Einstein by Doris Ulmann

**The only ethical principle which
has made science possible
is that the truth shall be told
all the time.**

C.P Snow, "The Search" (1932)



Licensure laws are based on the same fundamental principle as are professional codes of ethics: the professional must hold the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare to be more important than his or her interest or even the interest of the client or employer.

Robert Tepel
AEG Spec. Pub. 7
1995

“...hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public and strive to comply with the principles of sustainable development.”

American Society of Civil Engineers (2017)



Primacy Principles

Primacy principles are the most important ethical constraints for our work.

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For example, the Hippocratic Oath is an ancient expression of primacy principles under which a medical healer must work.

Primacy Principles for Professional Geoscientists

In our professional work,
the health, safety, and wellbeing
of the public are paramount

Robert Tepel

Primacy Principles for Professional Geoscientists

The ethical imperatives,
standards, and norms that
apply to any scientist also apply
to professional geoscientists

Primacy Principles for Professional Geoscientists

Professional geoscientists have a responsibility to act in ways that promote, protect, and sustain the health of the Earth environment.

Primacy Principles for Professional Geoscientists

- 1. Public safety and welfare**
- 2. Scientific standards & norms**
- 3. Environmental health & sustainability**

Another brief case study

We have completed an investigation of the soil/*geologic conditions* of the subject site...

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The investigation consisted of a soils and foundation study *and a geologic reconnaissance of the local area*...

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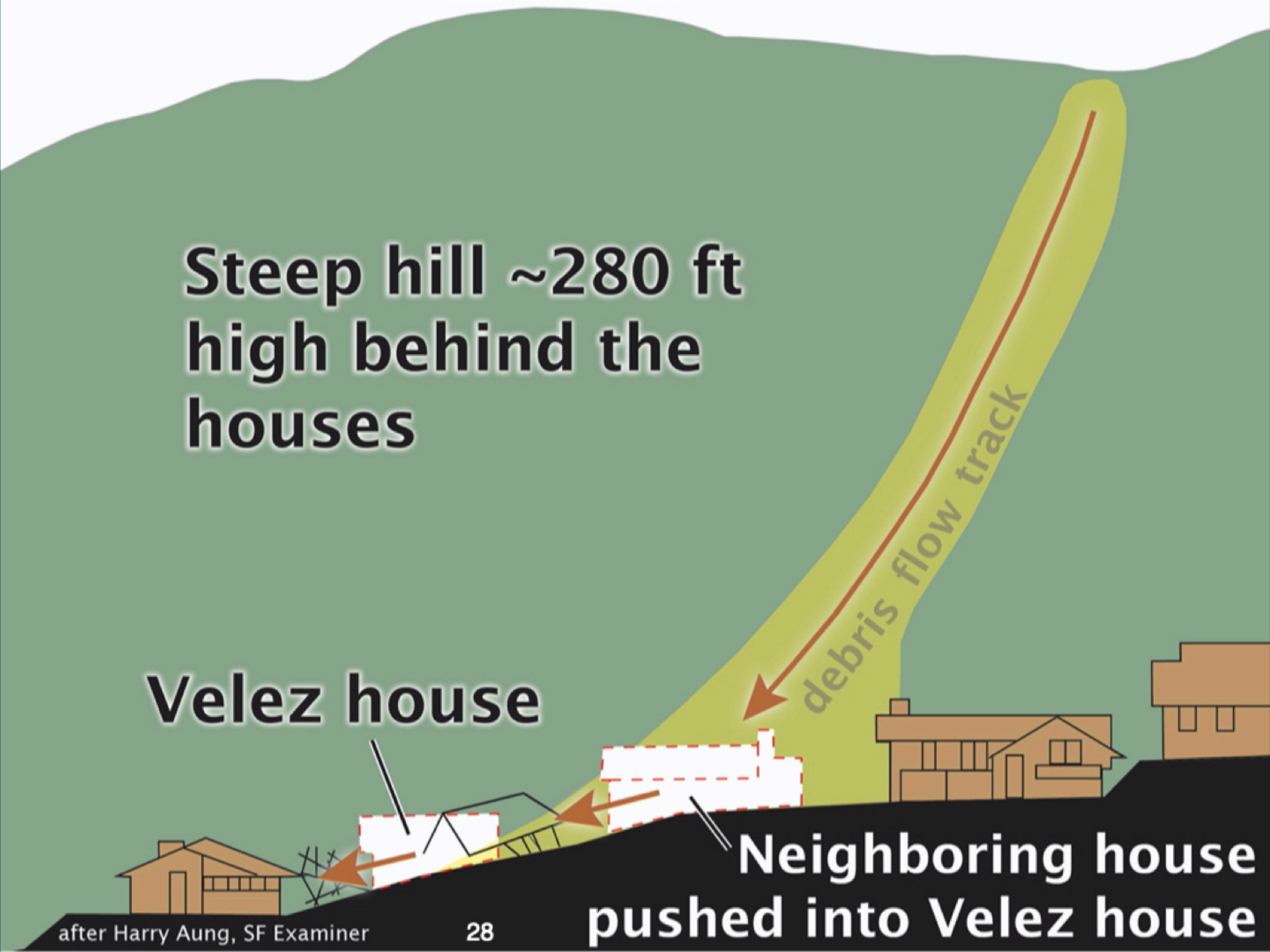
Our findings indicate that the site is suitable for the proposed residential use...”

**Steep hill ~280 ft
high behind the
houses**

Velez house

**Neighboring house
pushed into Velez house**

debris flow track



Velez Family, Christmas 1981

Bill Velez, father

Barbary Velez, mother

Michelle, age 14

Billy, age 7

Melissa, age 4



photo from Jim Slosson



photo from Jim Slosson

Reasons given to explain why the hazard potential was not recognized

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The source of the debris was on the other side of the property line.

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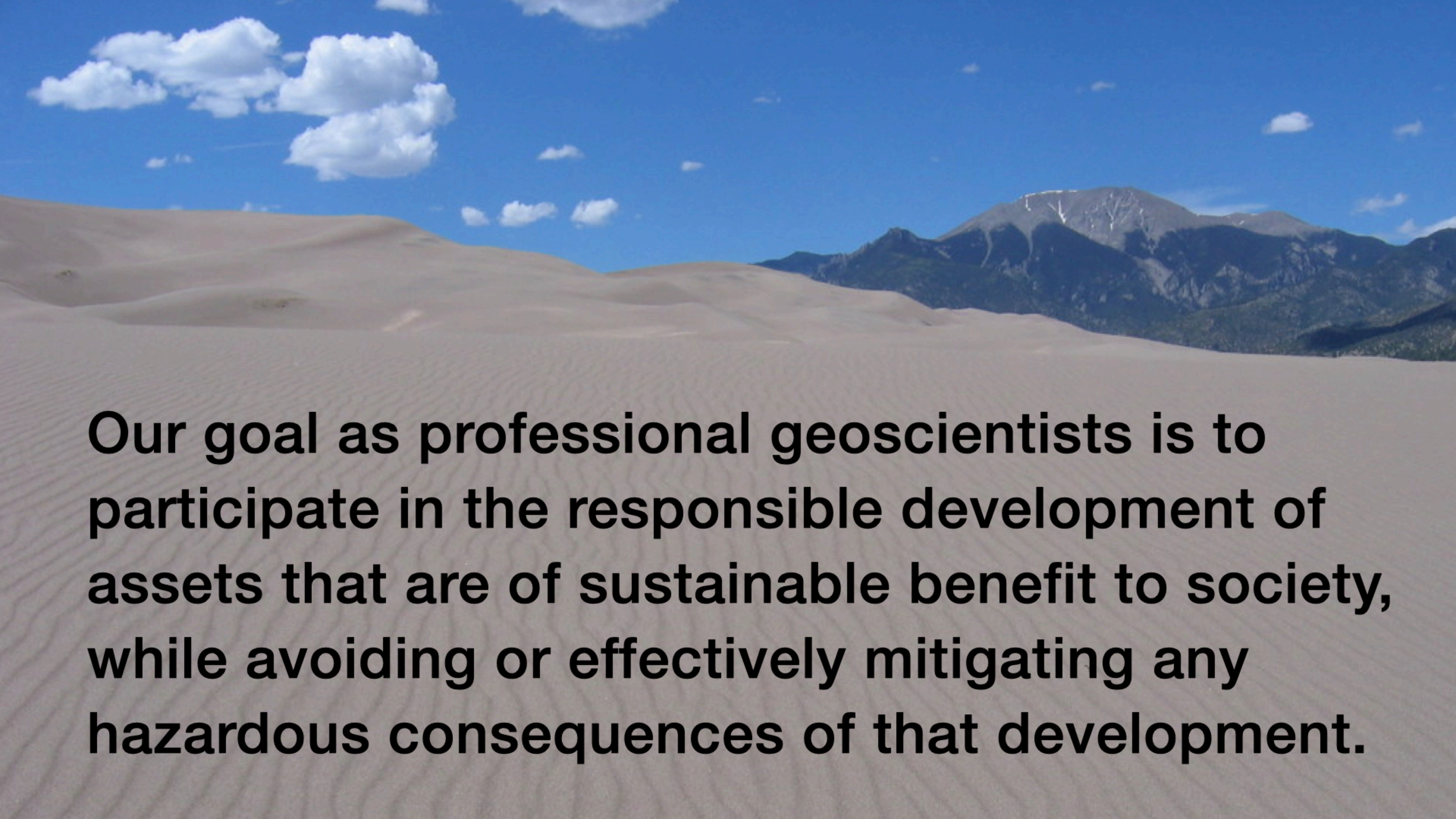
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Colluvium-filled swales were not commonly recognized as potential hazards. It was beyond standard practice

This project was driven by the developer and engineers. Site geology was a minor consideration.



photo from Jim Slosson



Our goal as professional geoscientists is to participate in the responsible development of assets that are of sustainable benefit to society, while avoiding or effectively mitigating any hazardous consequences of that development.

minimized cost

sufficient benefit

minimized cost

sufficient benefit

meets code (minimally)

follows local standard
practice

maximizes profit

minimizes cost

expedient

liability/risk seems
manageable(?)

safety

Licensed professional geoscientists
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Community is formed through professional organizations such as AAPG, AIPG, AEG, AGU, GSA, SIPES, and so on

Most licensed professional geoscientists are members of a geoscience society that has some form of ethics code/guidelines

AAPG AIPG AEG GSA

SEG SIPES IAEG

EFG GC AGU EGU

AGI IAPG GSL



**ASBOG's list of 13 ethical issues, derived from
the 2015 Task Analysis Survey results**

Conflict of interest

Failure to disclose regulatory violations

Failure to maintain confidentiality

Gifts: accepting and giving

Inappropriate advocacy for client

Insufficient “scope of work”

Invoicing

**Misrepresentation of professional
qualifications**

Plagiarism

Practicing outside area of competence

Practicing without license

**Selective data acquisition, analysis, or
disclosure**

Retaliation against “whistle blowers”



**Challenges for creating ethics study resources
and questions for ASBOG FG and PG exams**



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Different ethics codes in license laws of different
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Fair and useful questions are difficult to write
(if they can be written at all)

Suggestions for finding solutions

Don't reinvent the wheel

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Work within the community of licensed professional geoscientists, geoscience educators, and state board members to establish goals and identify the most important ethical concerns

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Collaborate on creation of a list of concerns

Suggestions for finding solutions

Build open-access educational resources around the list of ethical concerns

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- **Primacy principles**

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- **Primacy principles**
- **Definitions**

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- **Examples with explanations**

Suggestions for finding solutions

Build open-access educational resources around the list of ethical concerns

- **Primacy principles**
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- **Examples with explanations**

Develop exam questions that assess candidate knowledge of the listed issues

One final case history...

after William A. Bryant, CGS retired

<https://CroninProjects.org/AEG-Geoethics/>

“I consider all faults to be inactive unless the State officially designates the fault as being active.”

Anonymous

New Construction Within the San Andreas Fault Zone, Pacifica, California

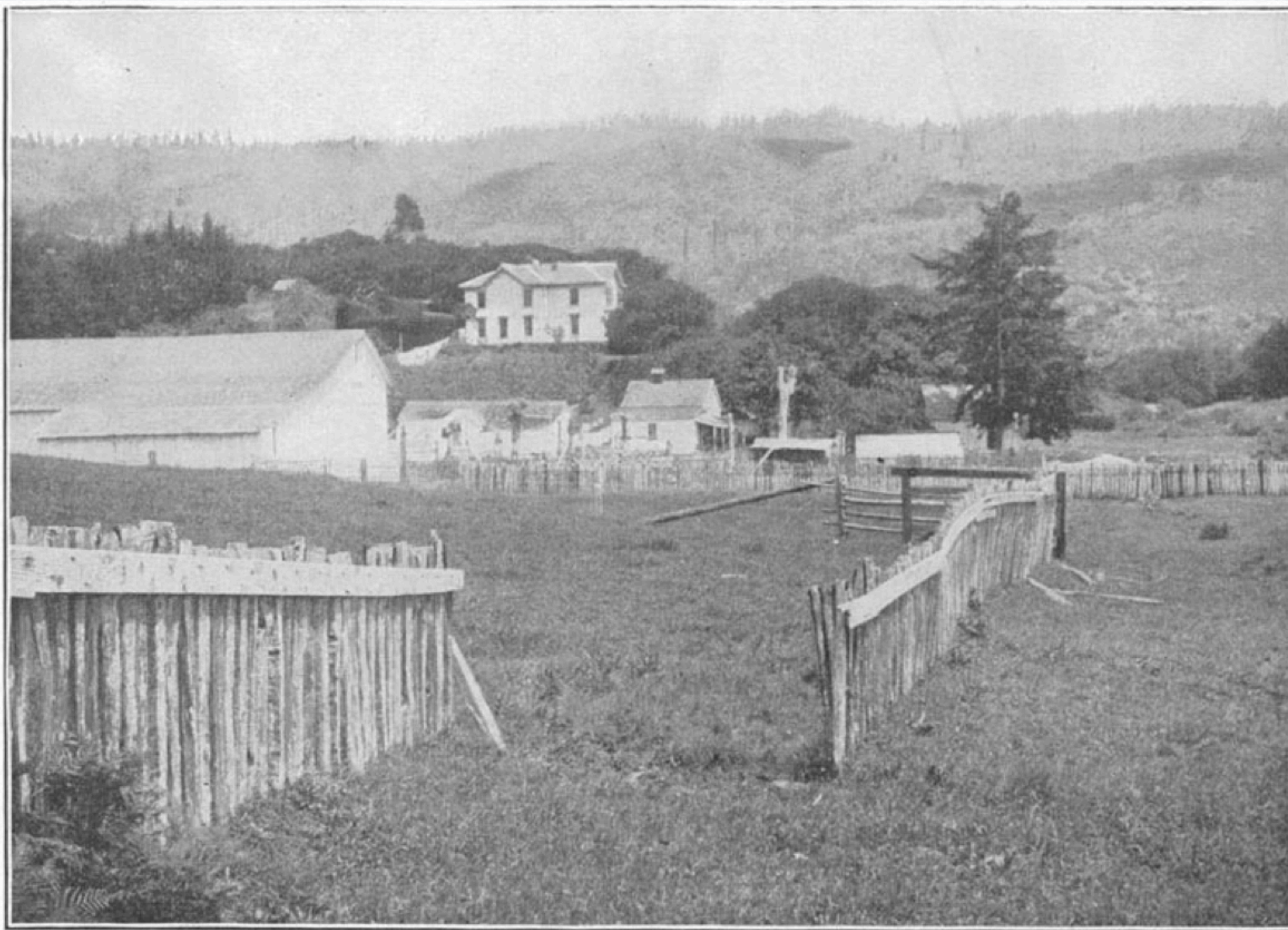




Google Earth image

40

July, 1993



B. FENCE PARTED BY EARTHQUAKE FAULT.

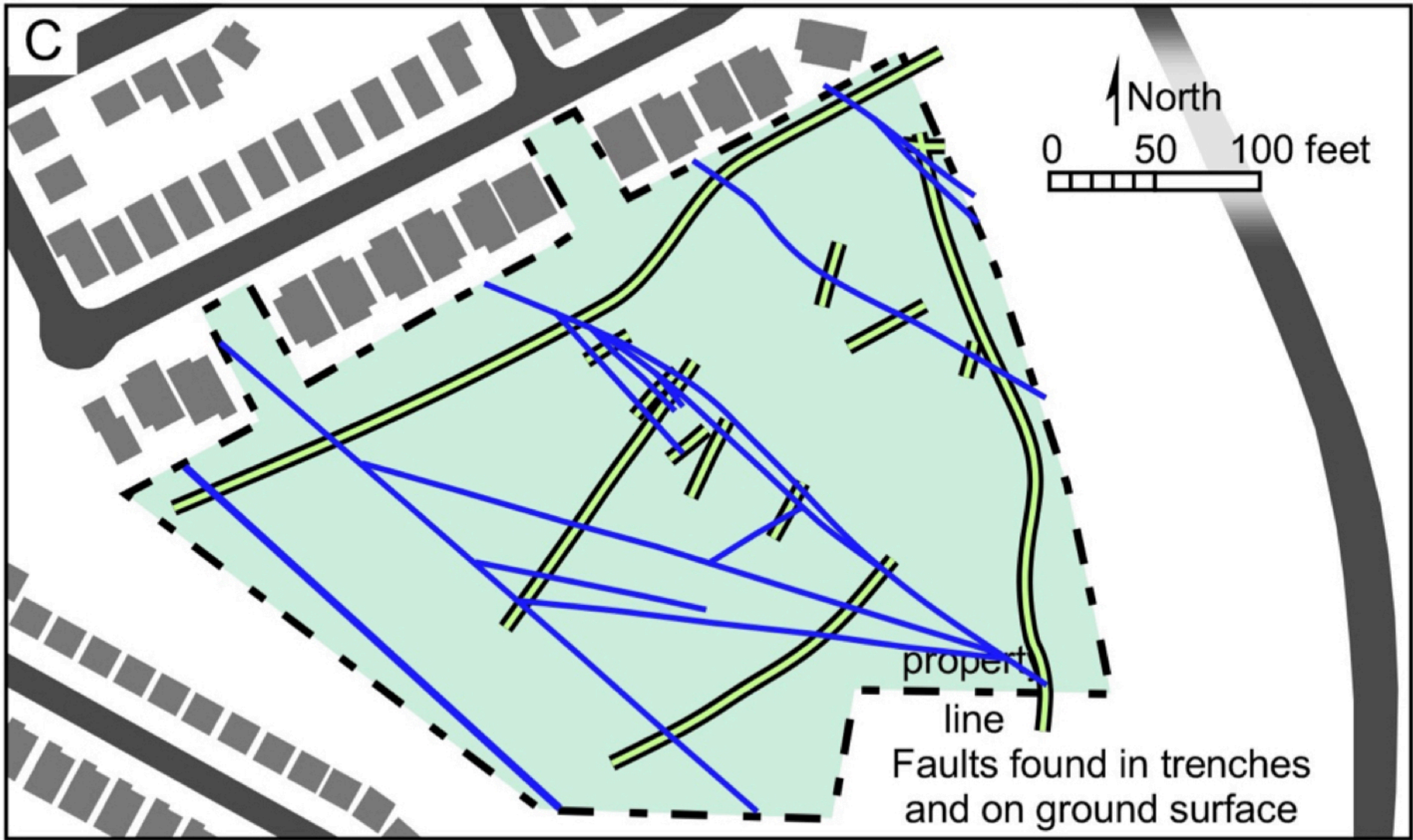
The fault trace or fracture accompanying the earthquake is inconspicuous, although the horizontal displacement is considerable. Photograph by G. K. Gilbert.

**1906 San Francisco
earthquake**

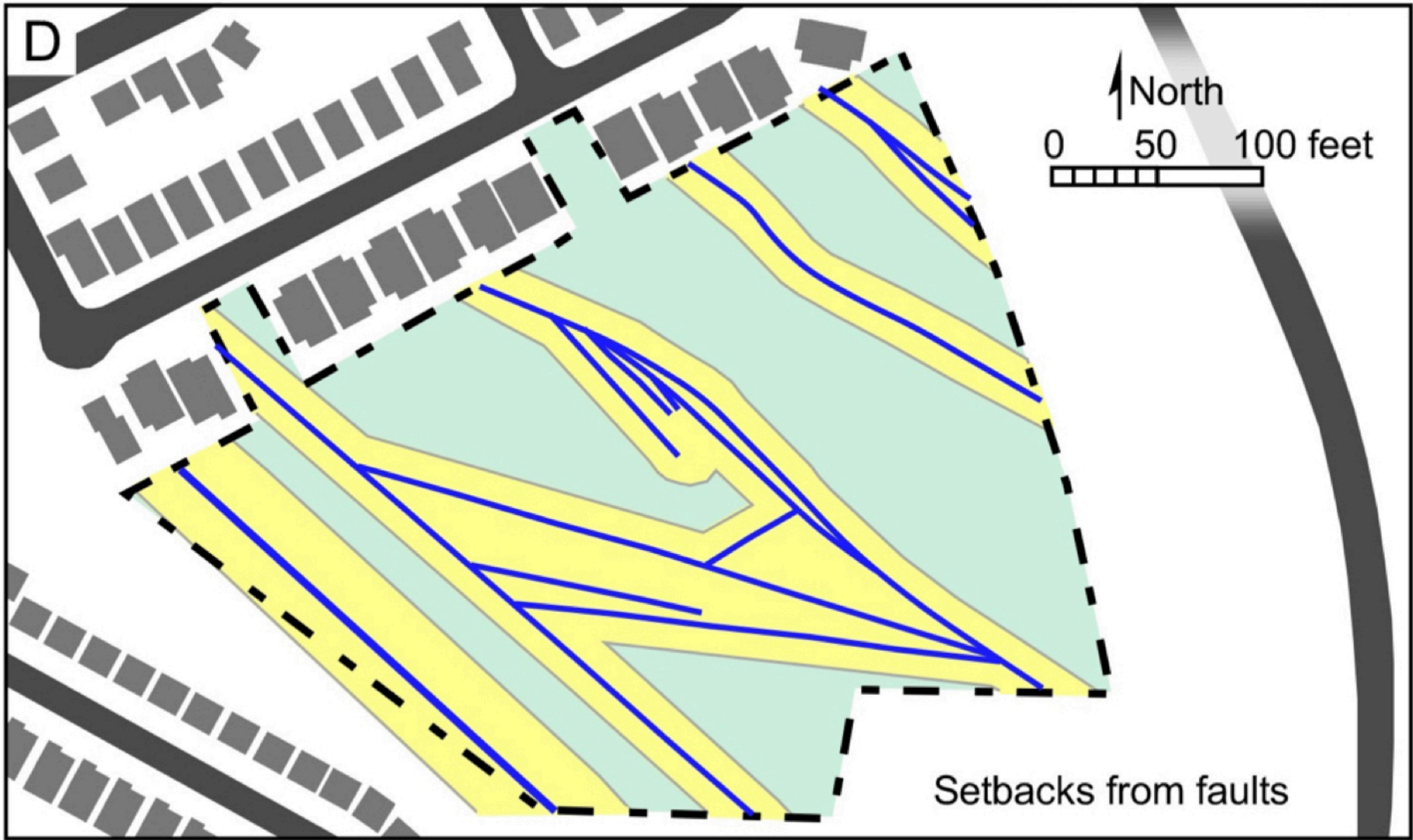
M 7.8, ~3,000 deaths

**~\$10.5 billion
estimated damage
(2015 \$)**

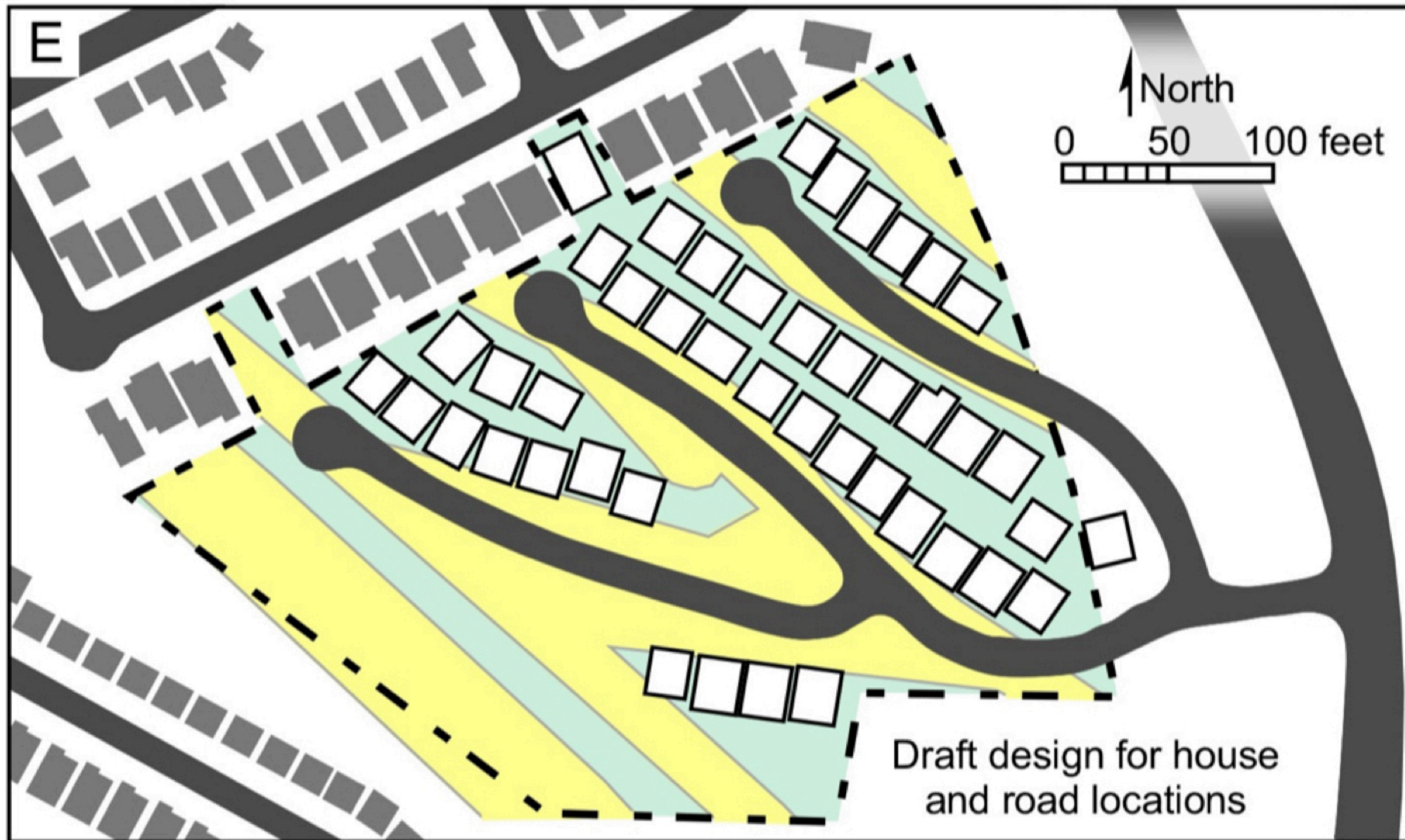
**~12 feet of right-
lateral offset
near the
development site**



after W.A. Bryant



after W.A. Bryant



after W.A. Bryant

Other M 7.8 Earthquakes for Comparison



**2023 Turkey-Syria
earthquake**

**M 7.8, ~62,000
deaths**

**~\$164 billion
estimated damage**

Other M 7.8 Earthquakes for Comparison

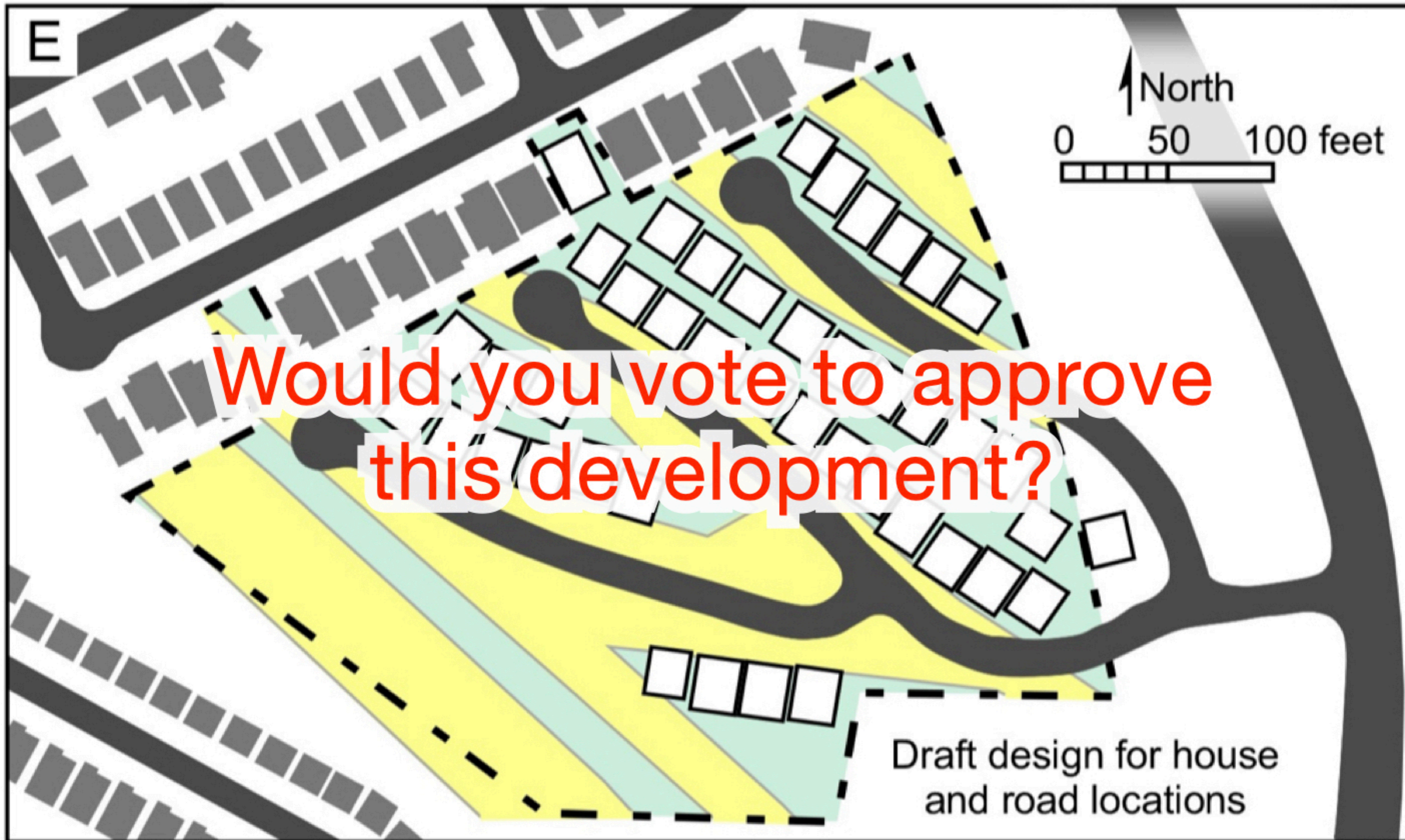


Bhaktapur, Nepal, 2015

**2015 Gorka, Nepal
earthquake**

M 7.8, ~9,000 deaths

**~\$5 billion estimated
damage**



after W.A. Bryant



Google Earth image

March, 2015







“It’s a good thing we mapped the San Andreas fault when we did. They’ve built too many houses on top of it to map the fault zone now.”

***Cliff Gray,
CDMG***

Slosson's Law

Practice will drop to the lowest level permitted by the administration and enforcement of applicable law.

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Practice will drop to the lowest level permitted by the administration and enforcement of applicable law.

(We can do better.)

**The ultimate client of any
licensed professional geoscientist
is society**

**Business decisions do not
outweigh our professional
obligation to protect the public.**

If we do not act as responsible scientists in the public interest, the contributions of engineering geologists will not be sought or valued by society.

After Slosson et al. (1991)



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