MAGNETOTELLURIC

DATA

CORRECTIONS
APRIL 1980

TUSCARORA PROSPECT

NEVADA

FOR

AMAX EXPLORATION, INC

TERRAPHYSICS
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Plot of one dimensional inversion of TE Mode	
STATION	
M1	1
A1	2
B1	3
M2	4
A2	5
B2	6
M3	7
A3	8
B3	9
M4	10A
A4	10
B4	11
M5	12
A5	13
B5	14
M6	15
A6	16
M7	17
A7	18
B7	19
M8	20
A8	21
M9	22
A9	23
M10	24
A10	25
B10	26
M11	27
A11	28
B11	29

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

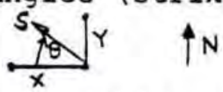
Plots of data: apparent resistivity, rotation angle, tipper strike, phase, skewness and tipper *vs* period

STATION	Page
M1	30
A1	32
B1	34
M2	36
A2	38
B2	40
M3	42
A3	44
B3	46
M4	48
A4	50
B4	52
M5	54
A5	56
B5	58
M6	60
A6	62
M7	64
A7	66
B7	68
M8	70
A8	72
M9	74
A9	76
M10	78
A10	80
B10	82
M11	84
A11	86
B11	88

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR MAGNETOTELLURIC DATA

Only those points are plotted for which the skewness ≤ 0.5 **
and the phase falls between 0 to -90 degrees.

Angles (strike) are measure positive clockwise from the X axis.



** Skewness values were allowed up to 1.0 for stations M6 and A6.

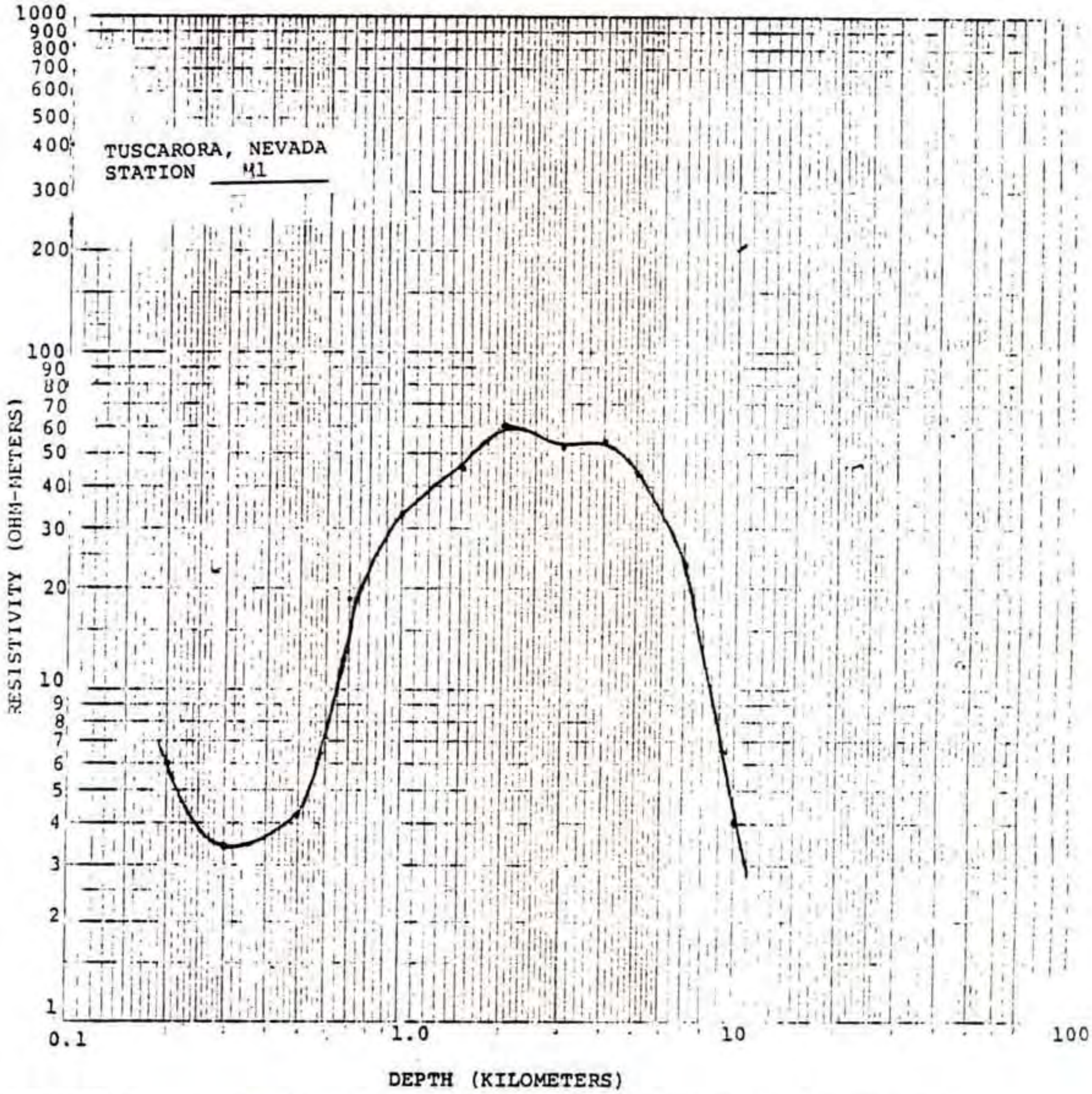


FIGURE 1 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

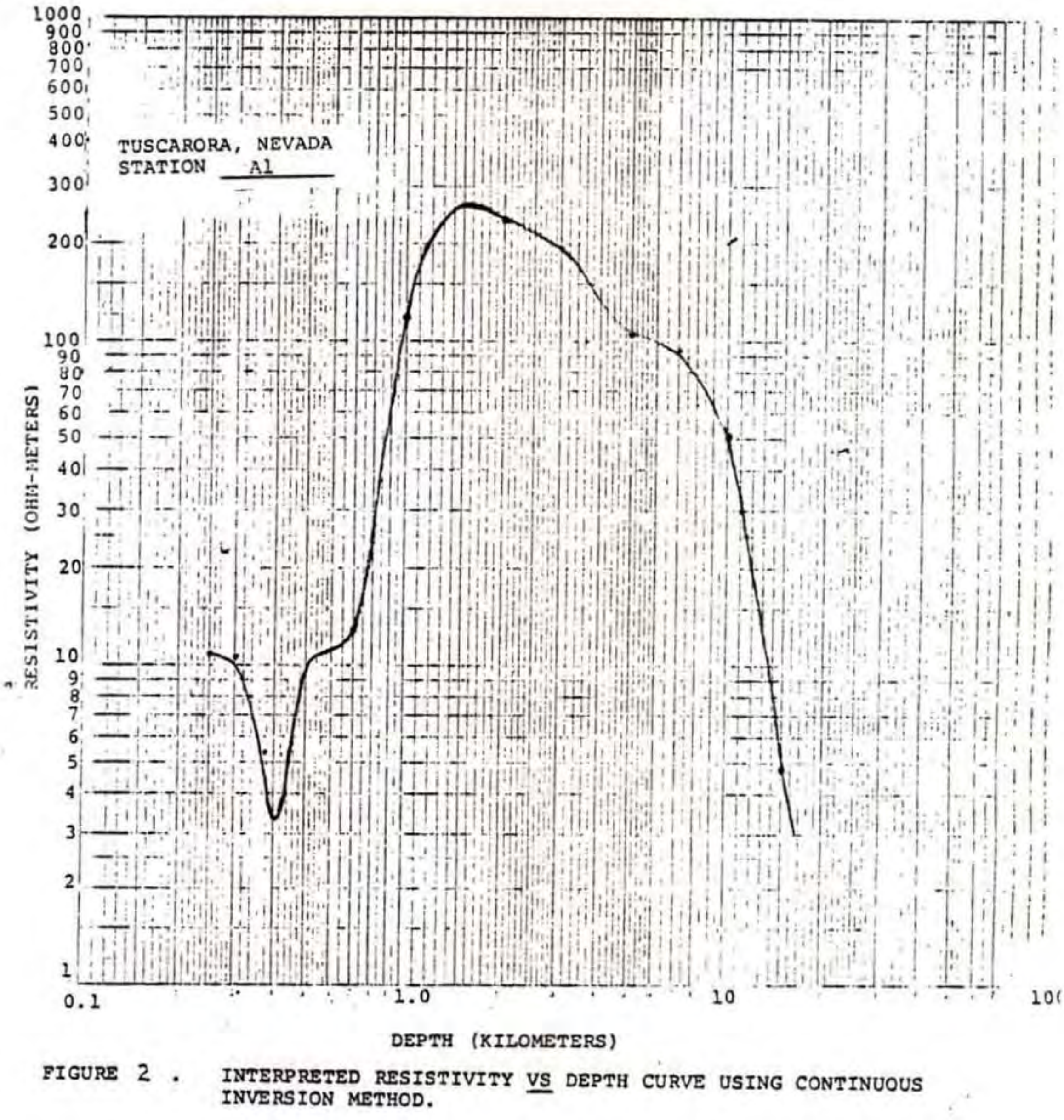


FIGURE 2 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

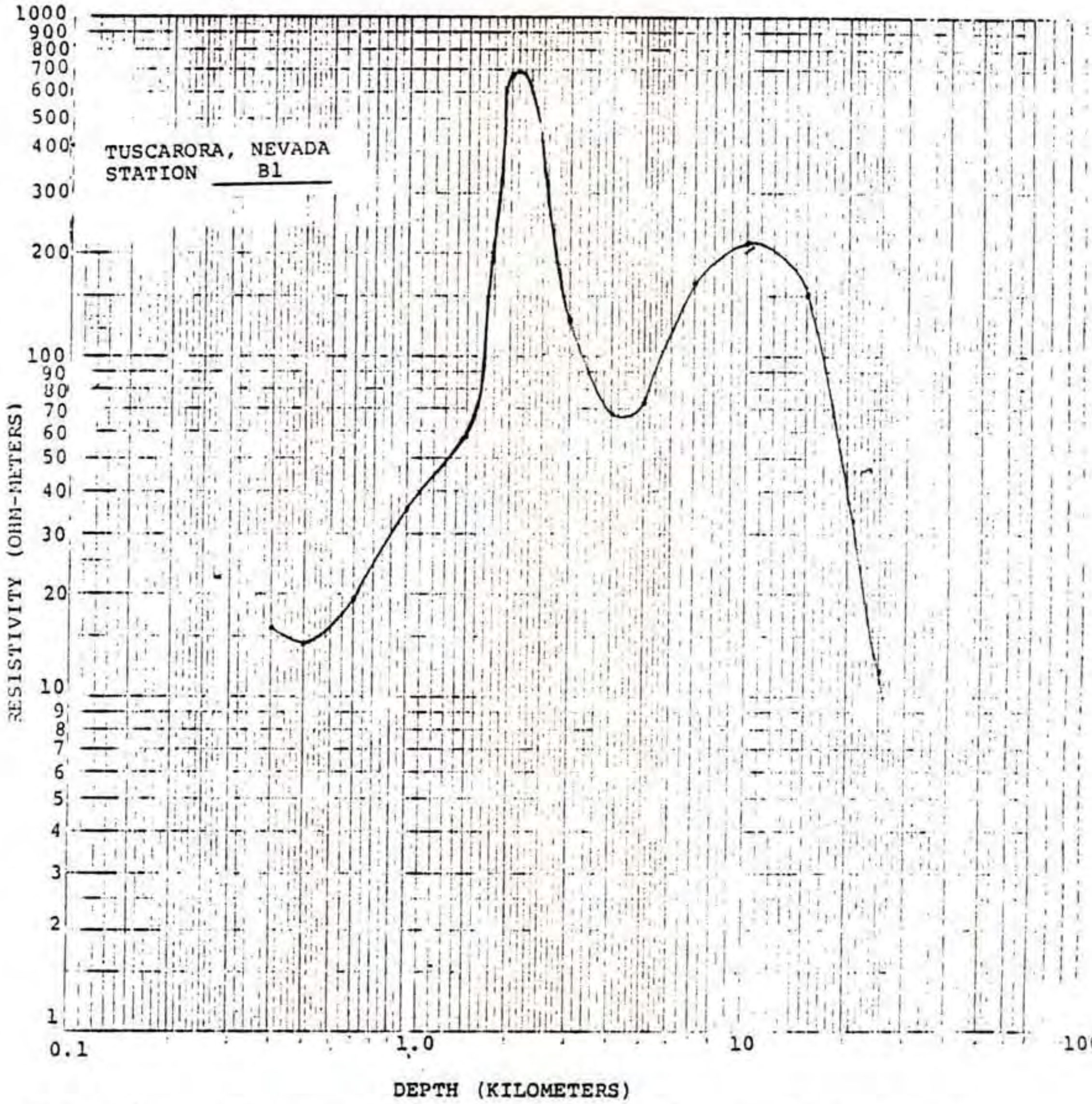


FIGURE 3 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

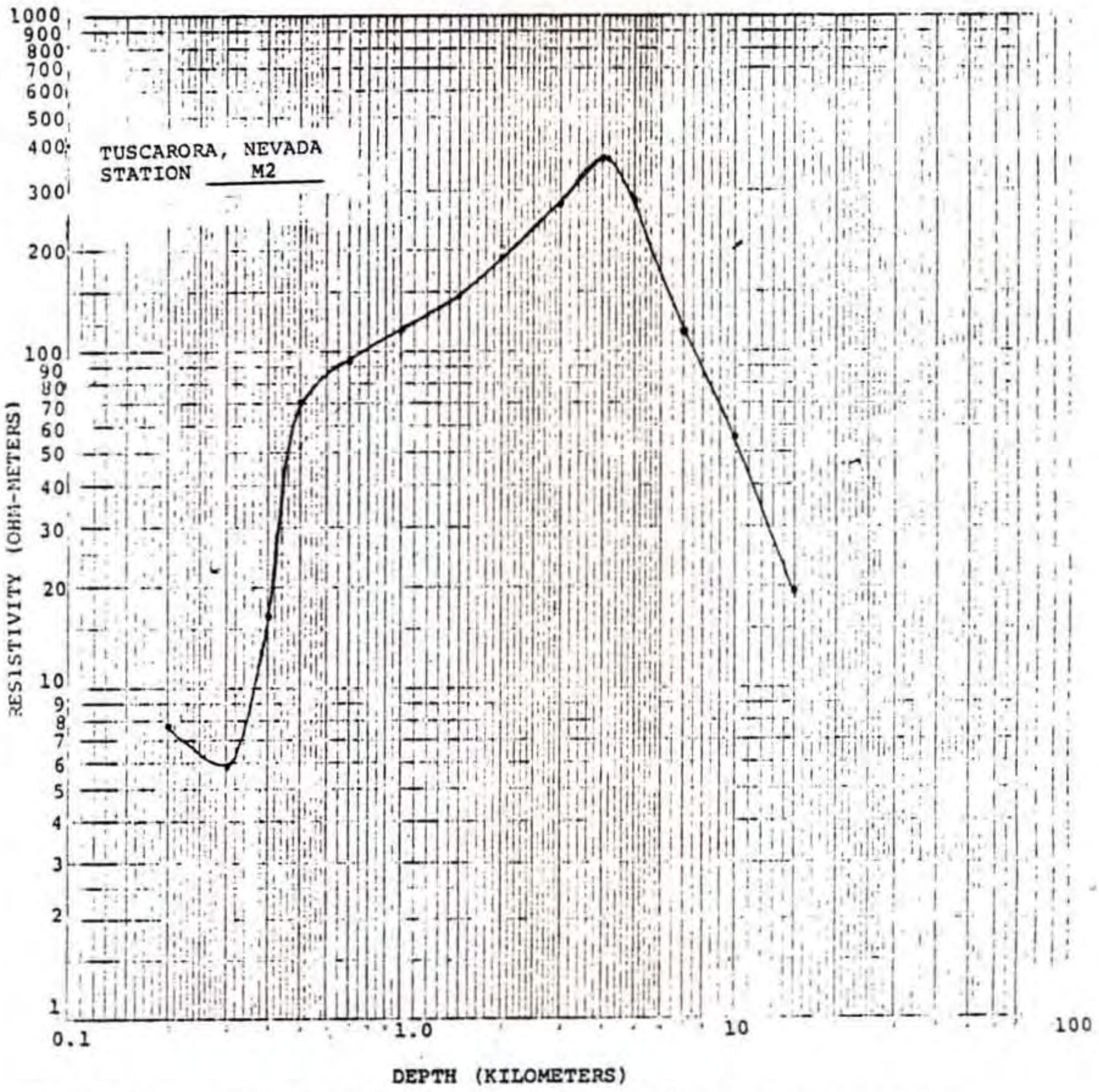


FIGURE 4 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

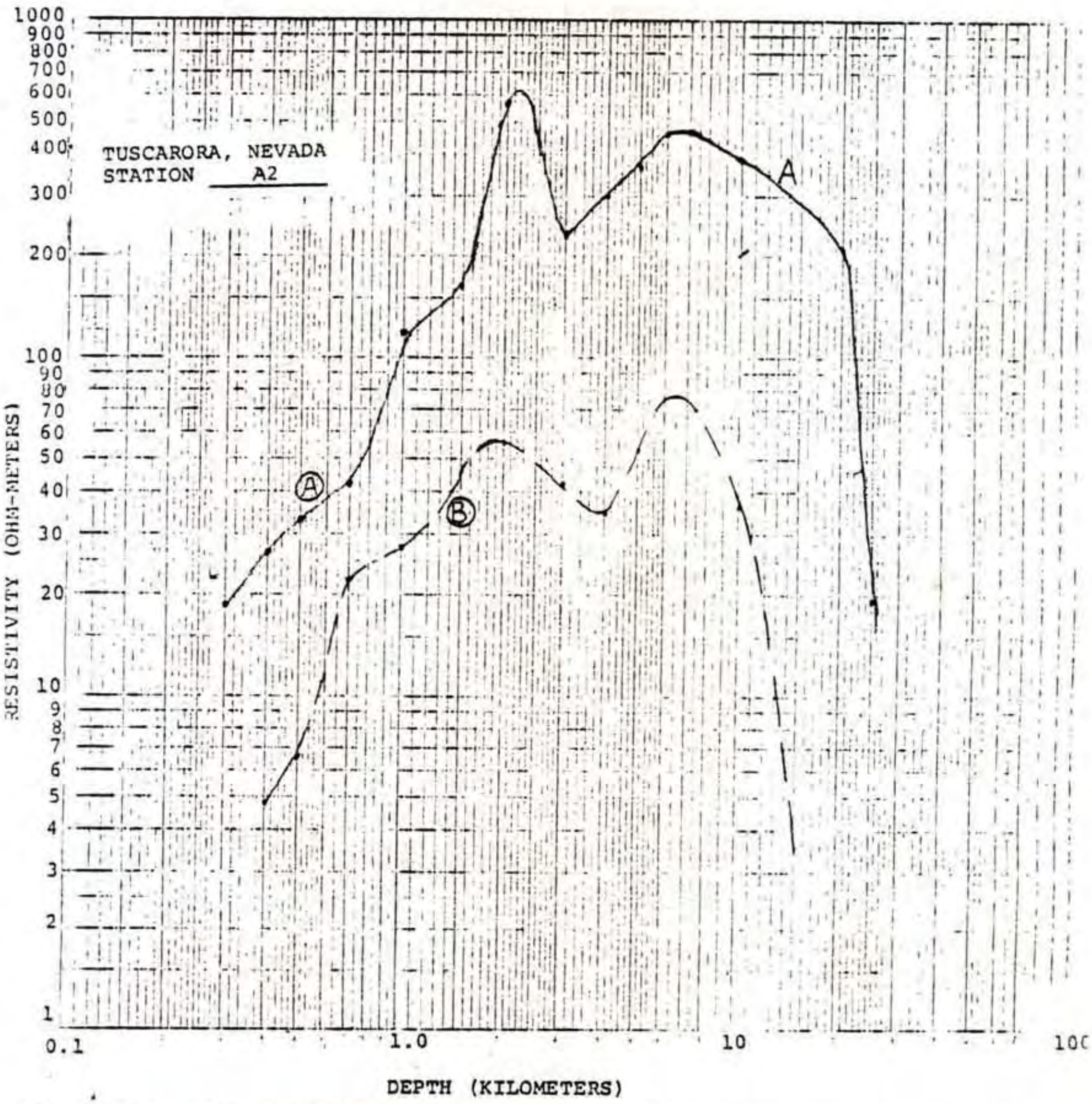


FIGURE 5 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

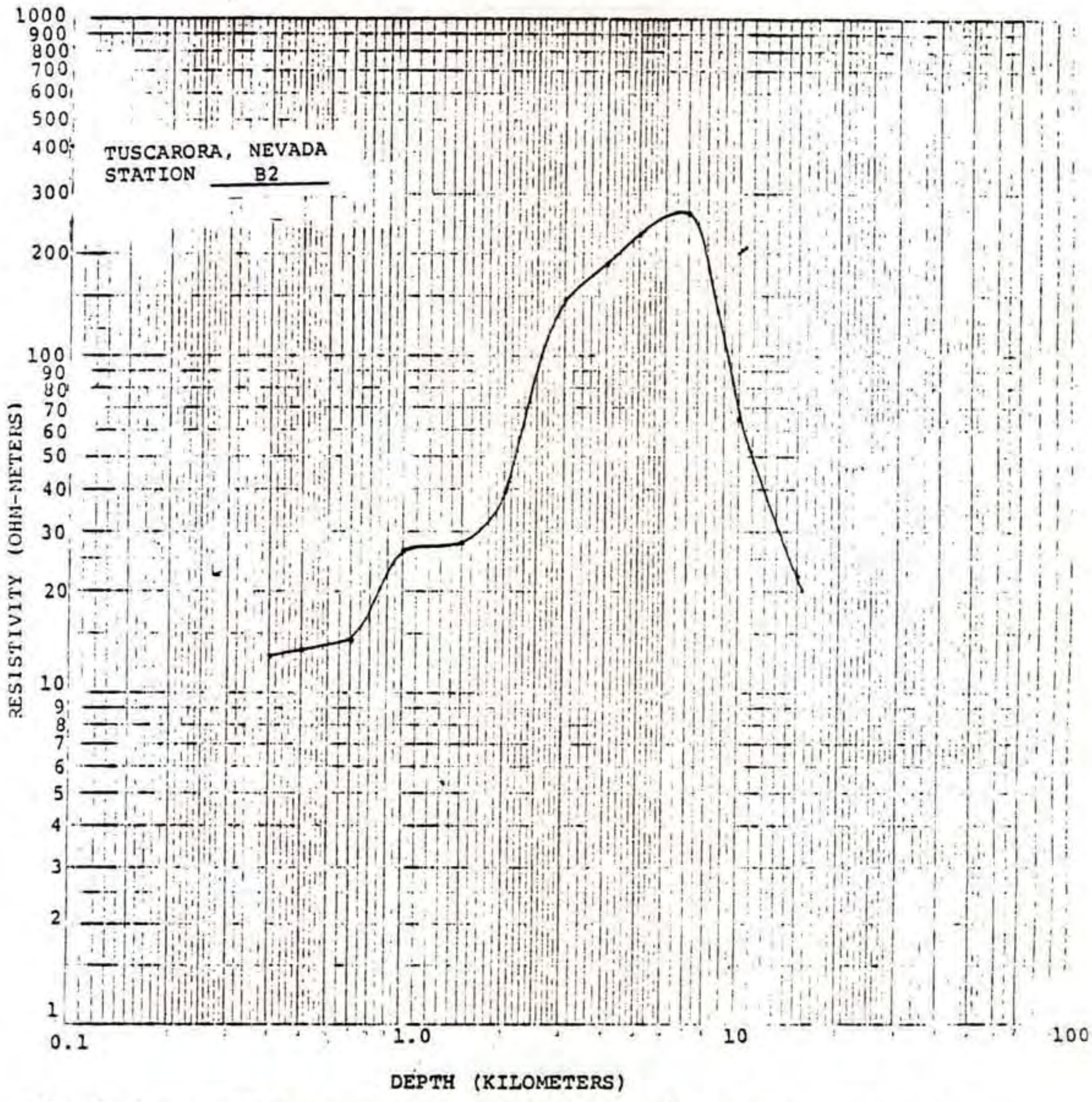


FIGURE 6 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

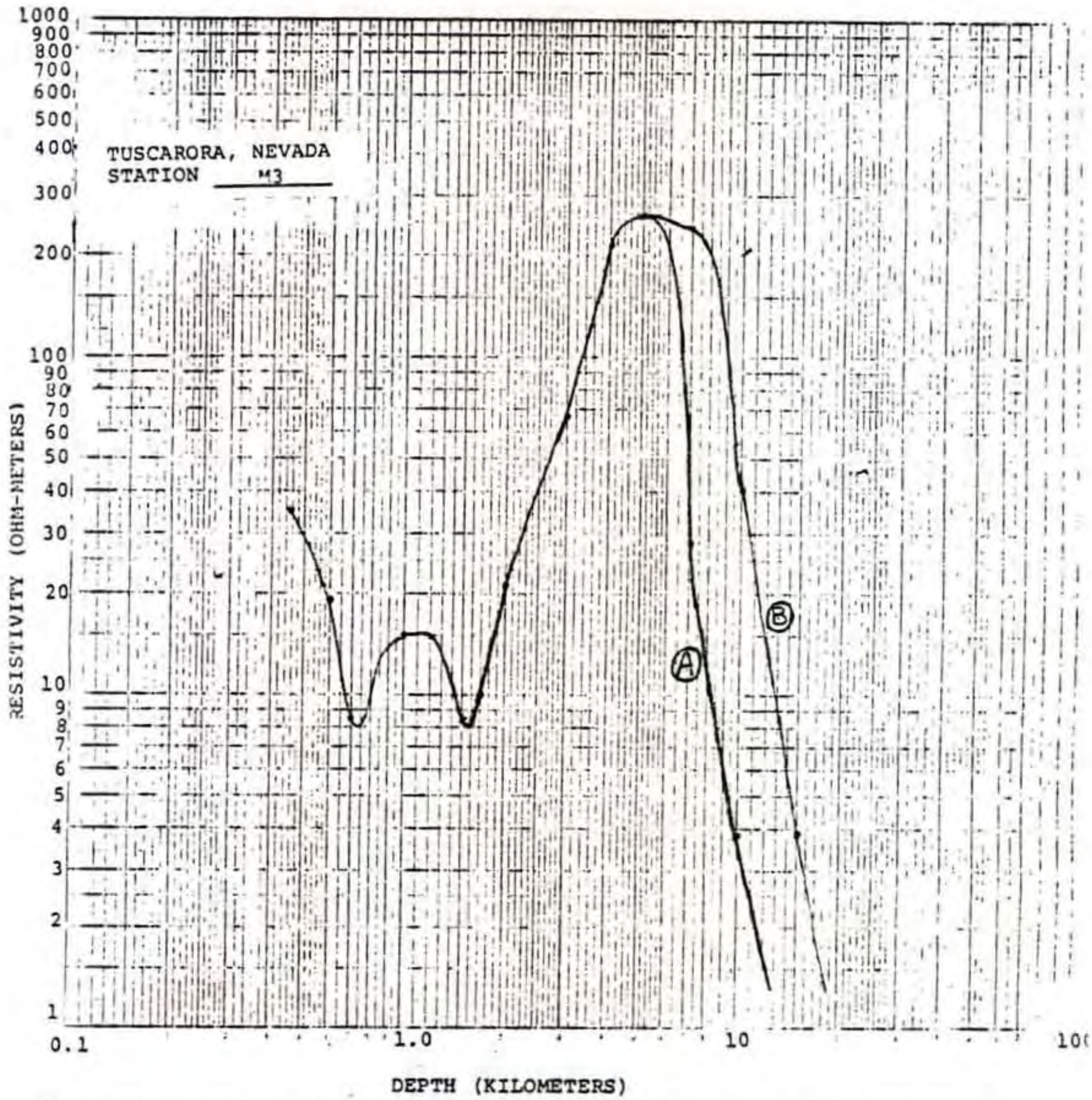


FIGURE 7 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

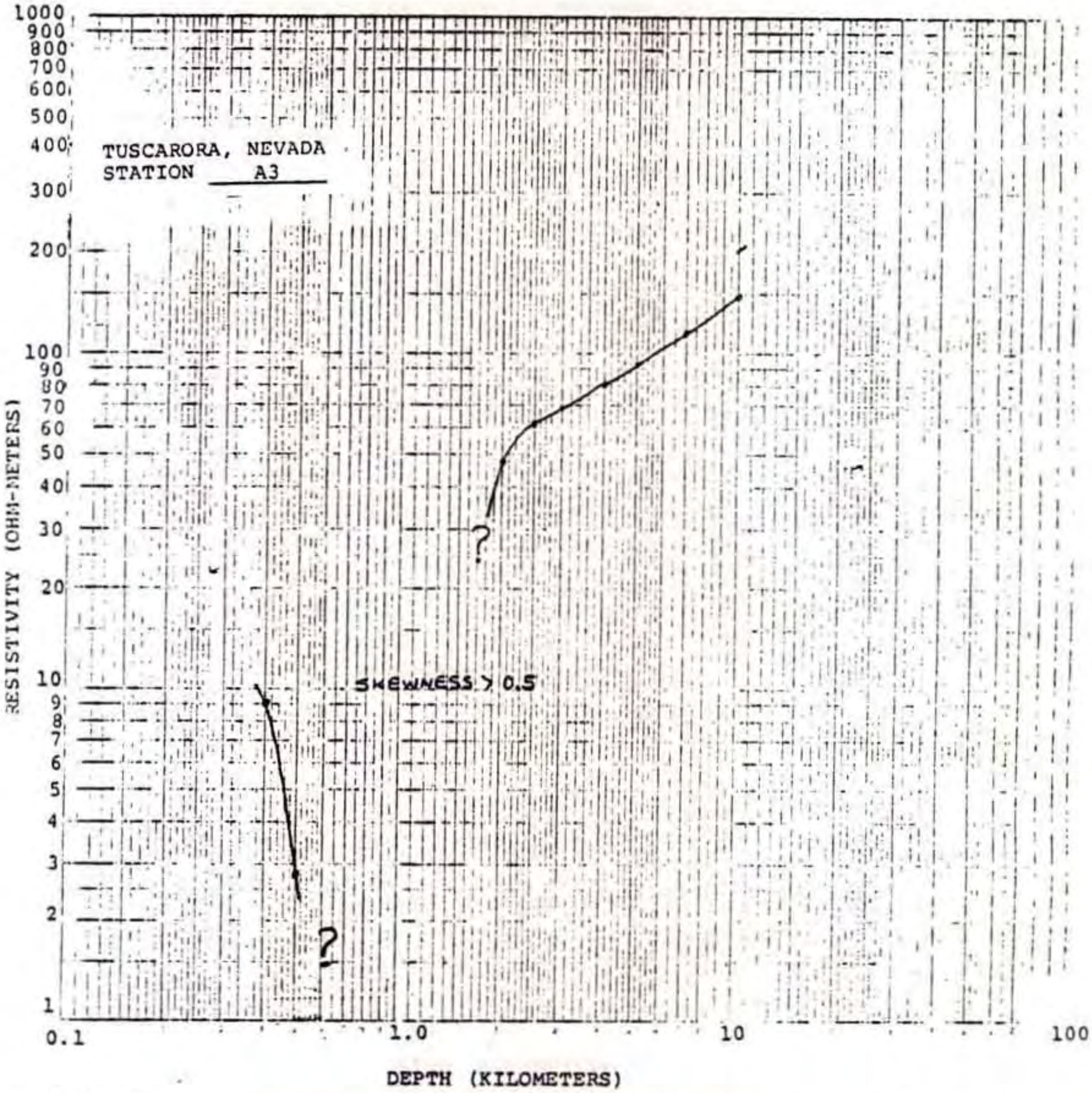


FIGURE 8 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

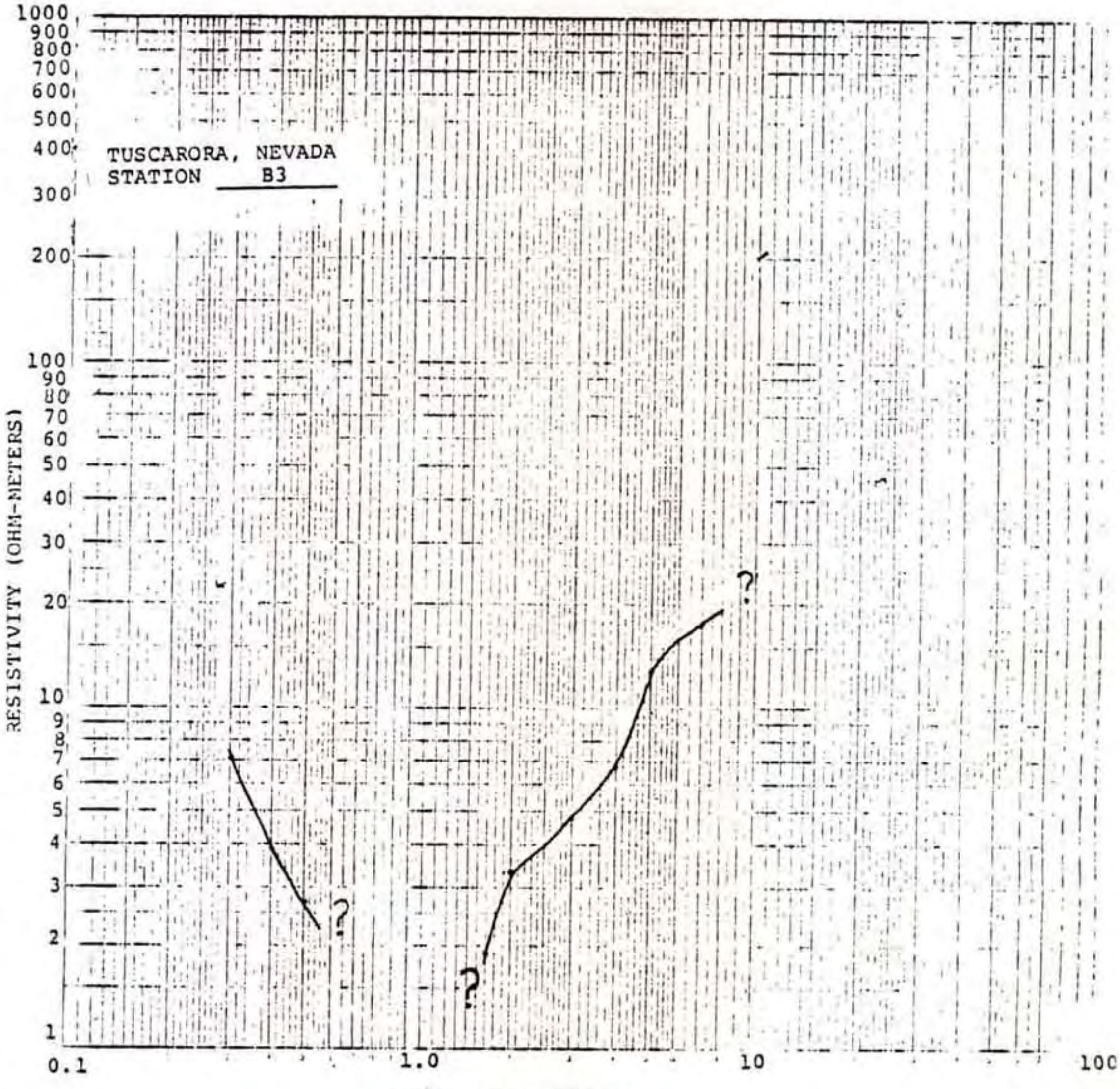
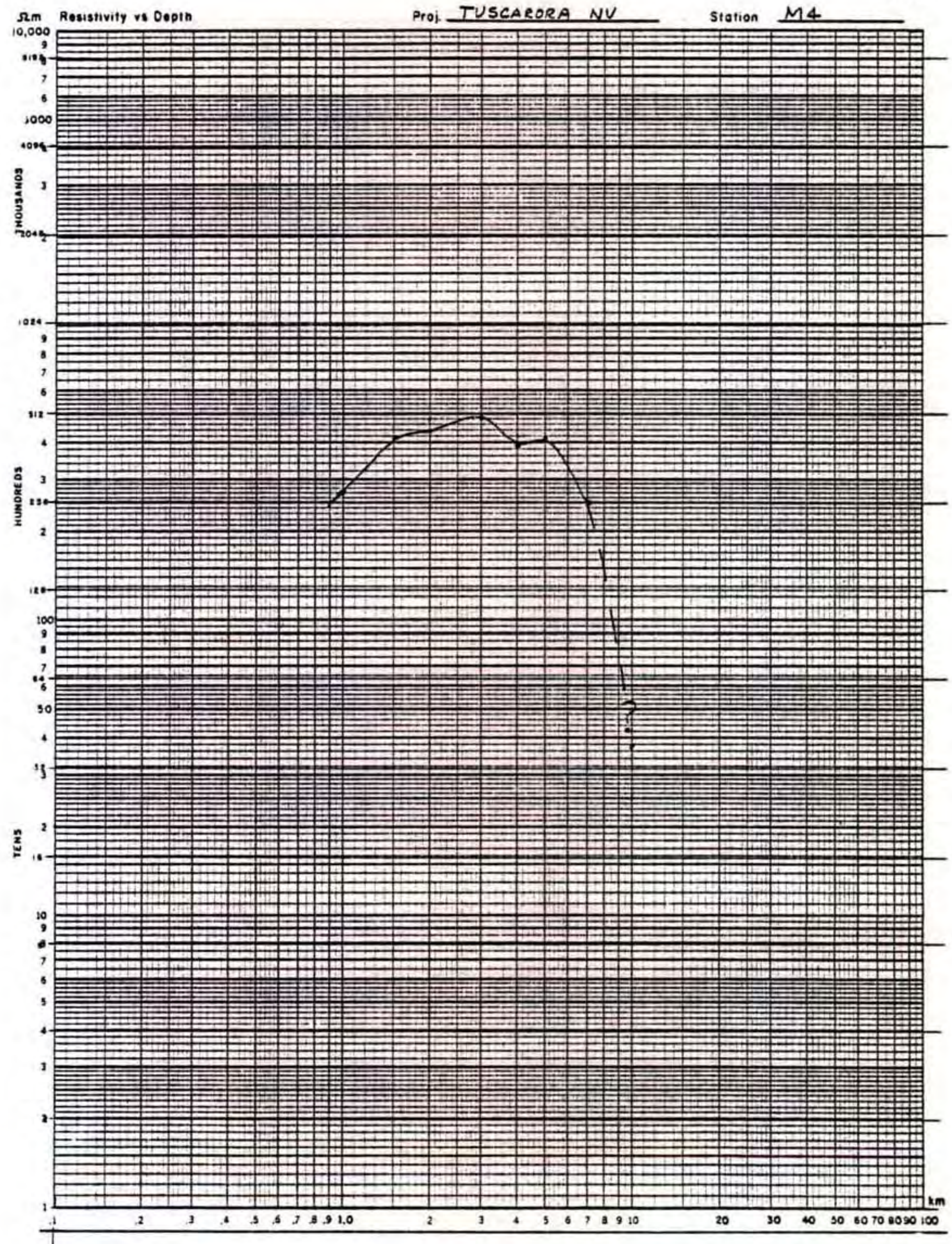


FIGURE 9 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.


Ωm Resistivity vs Depth
Proj. TUSCARORA NV
Station M4
THOUSANDS
HUNDREDS
TENS
km
?

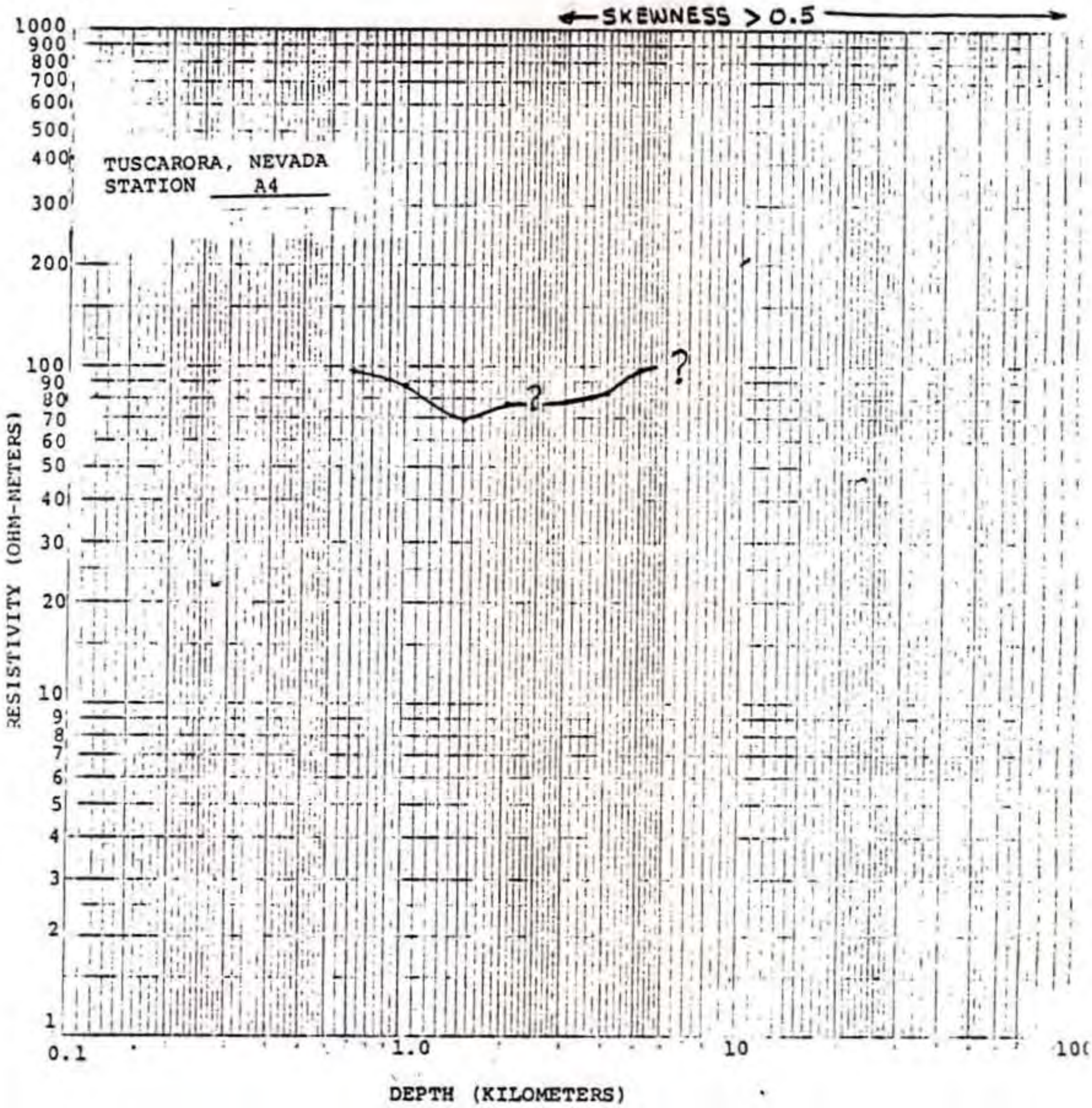


FIGURE 10 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

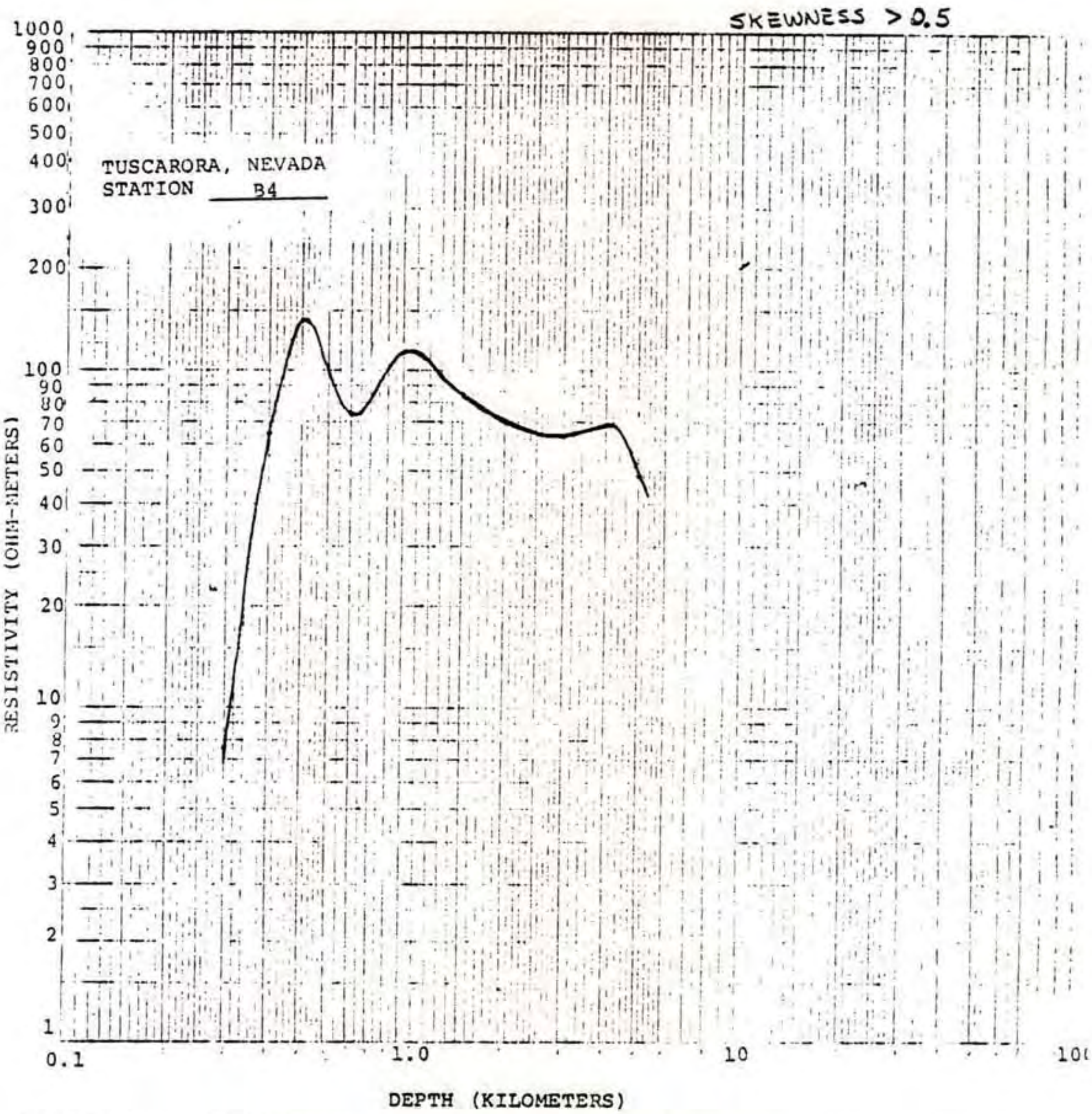


FIGURE 11 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

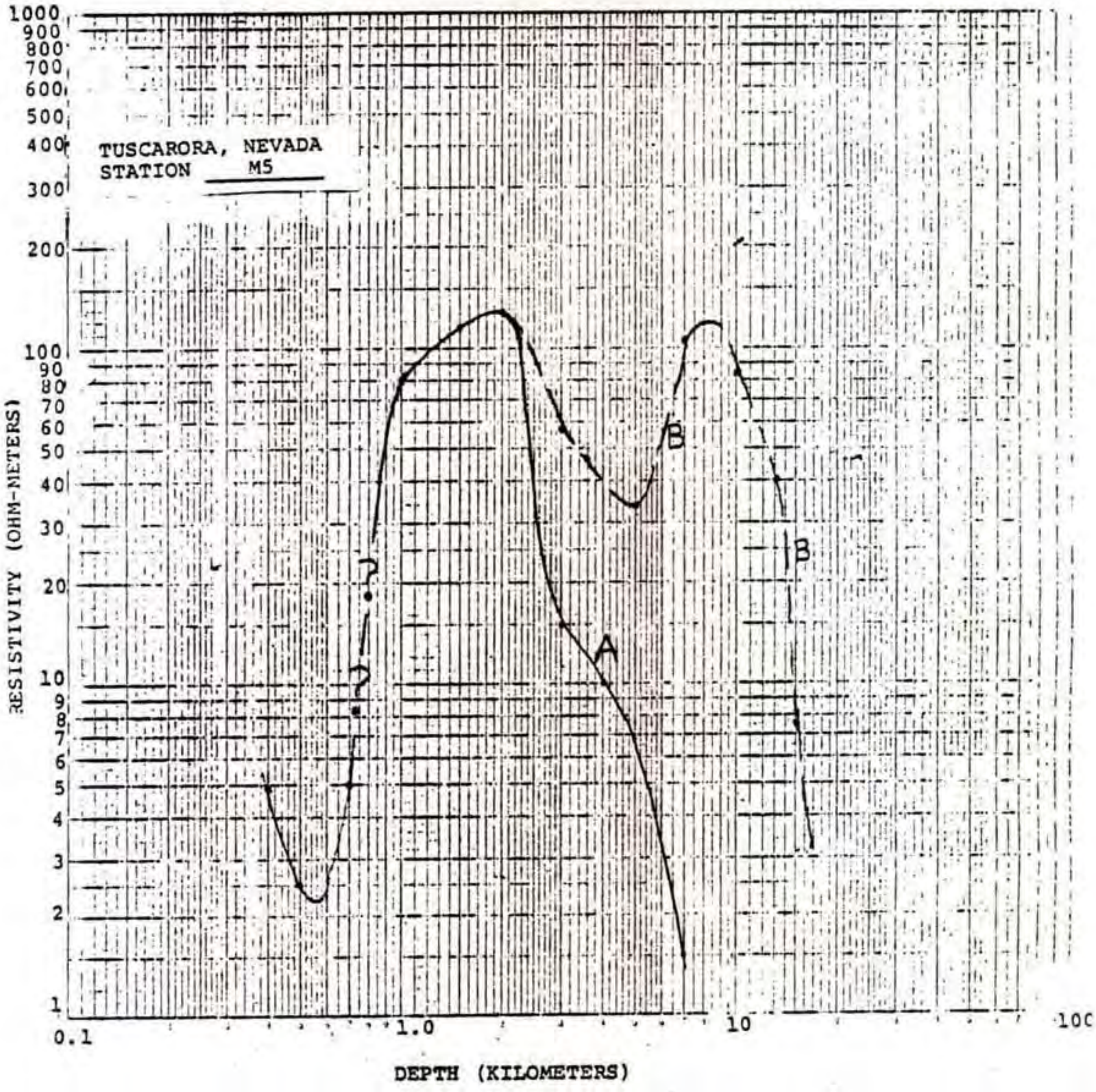


FIGURE 12 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

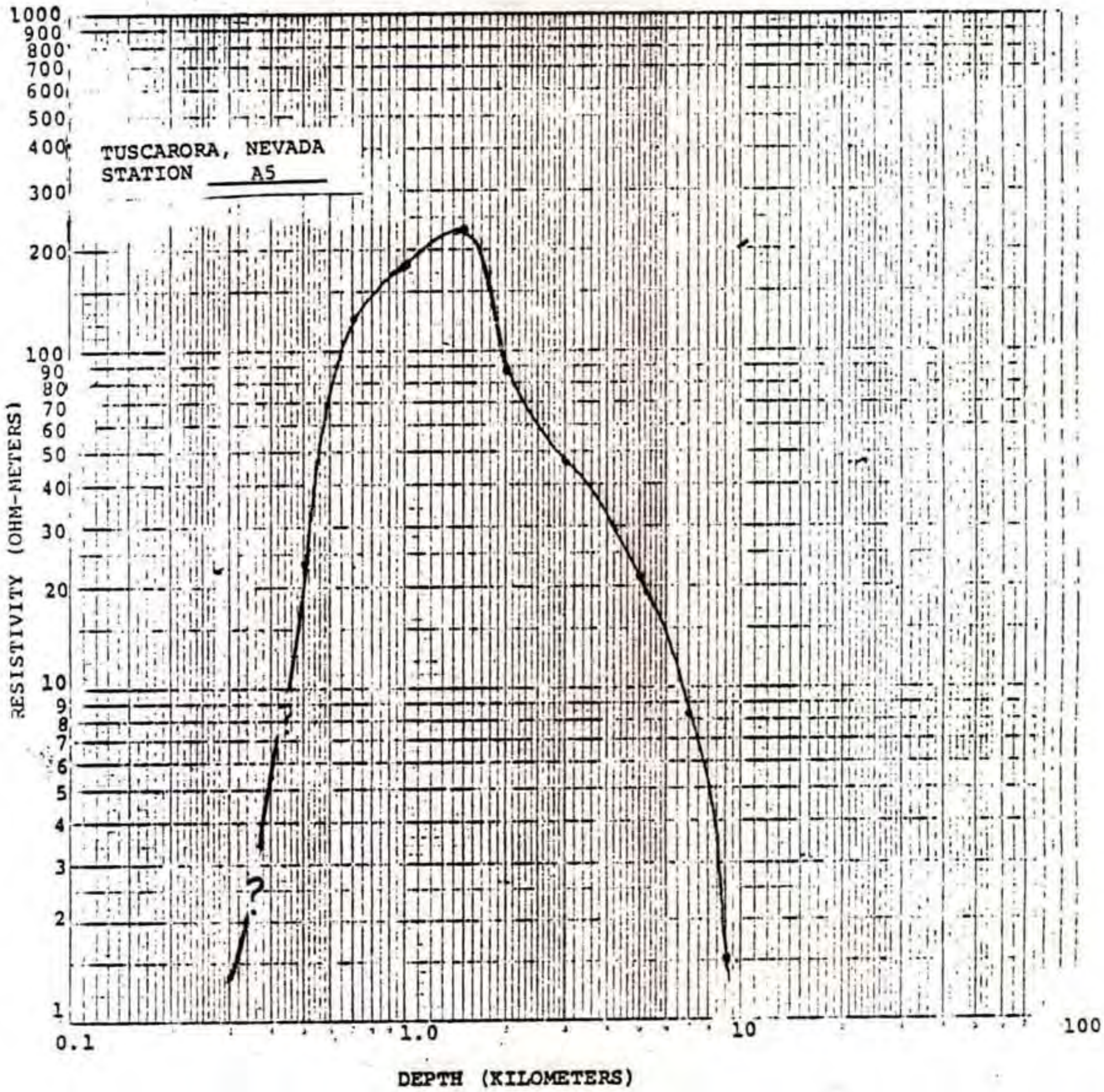


FIGURE 13 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

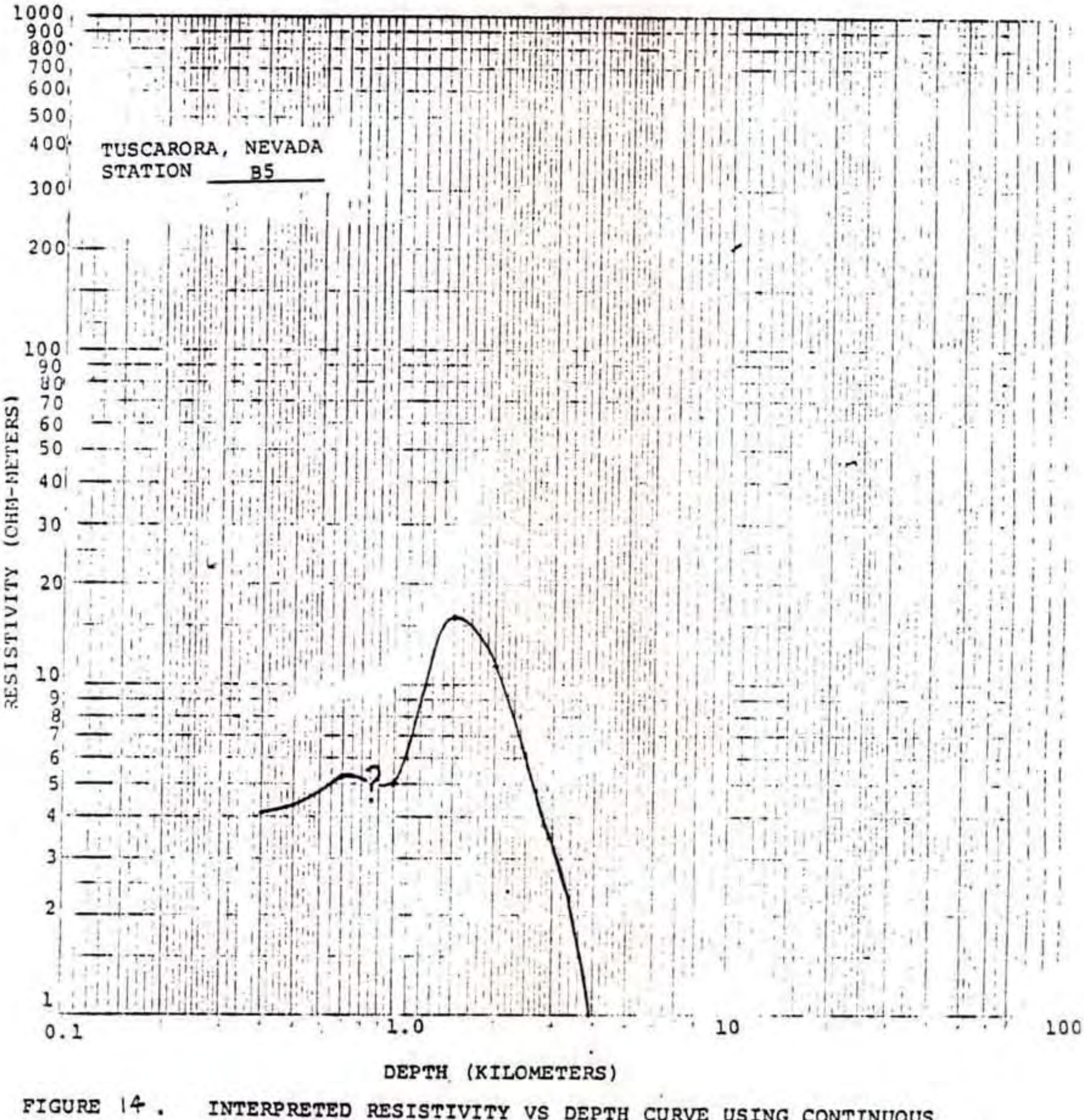


FIGURE 14. INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

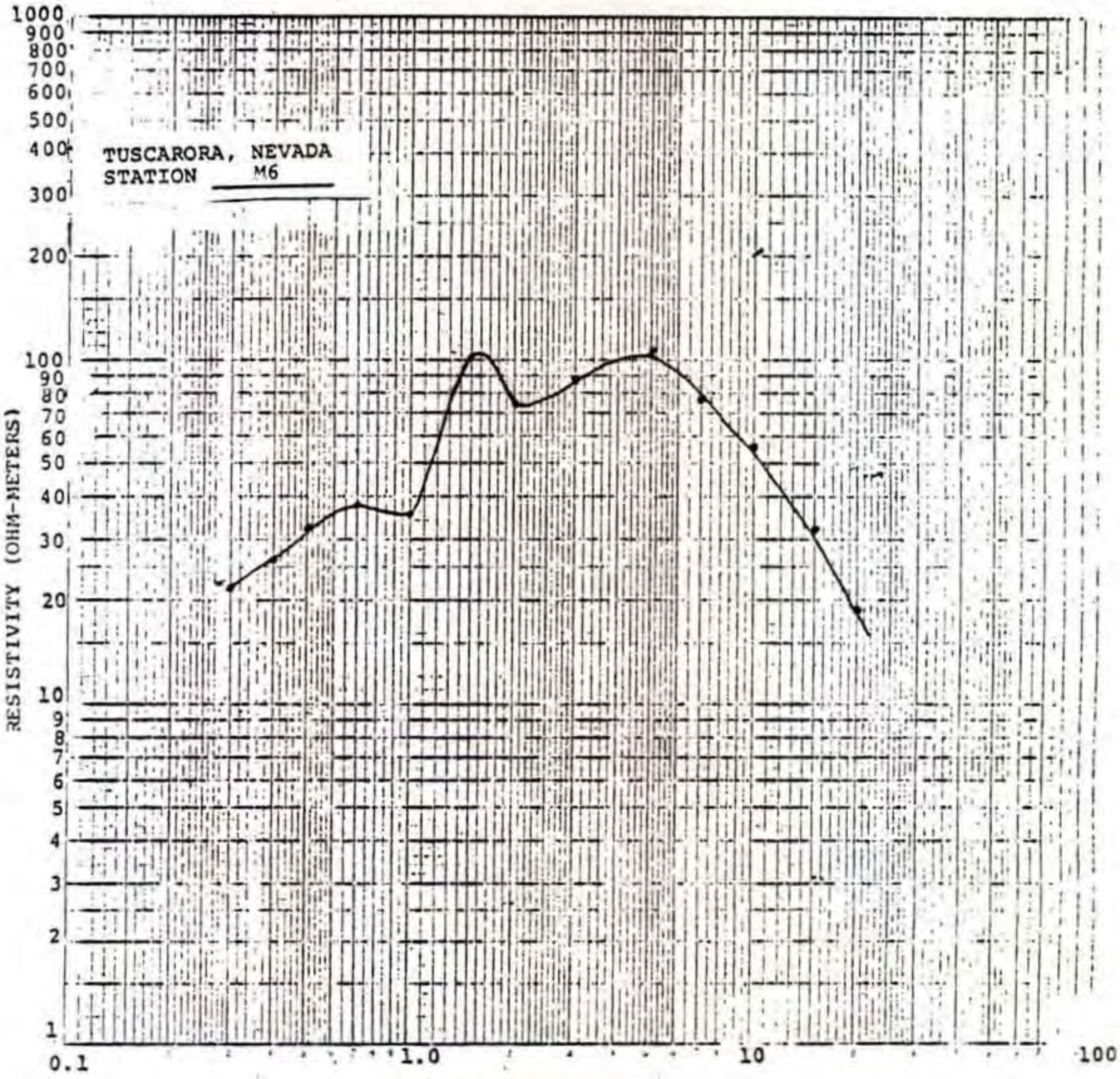


FIGURE 15. INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

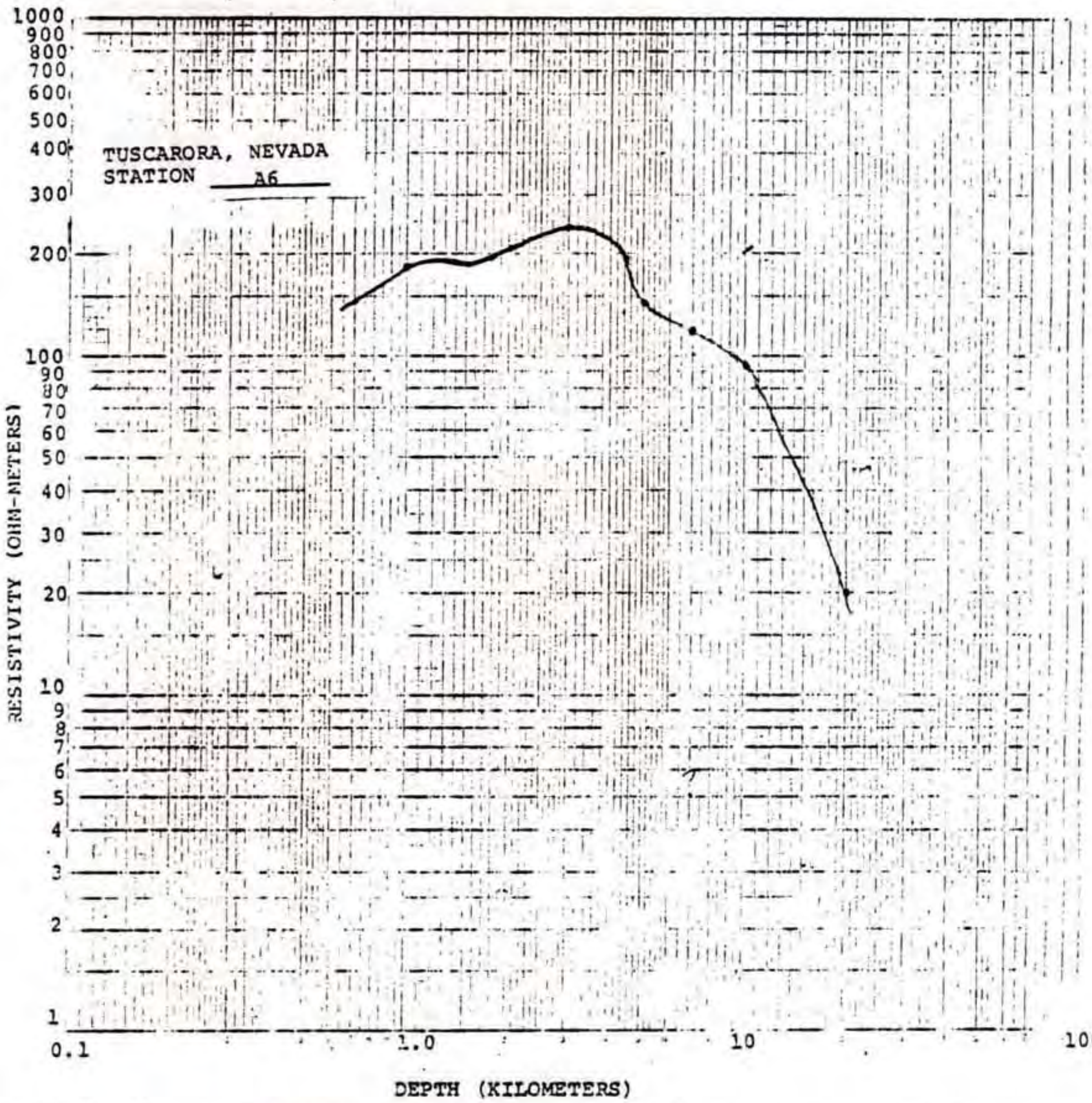


FIGURE 16 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

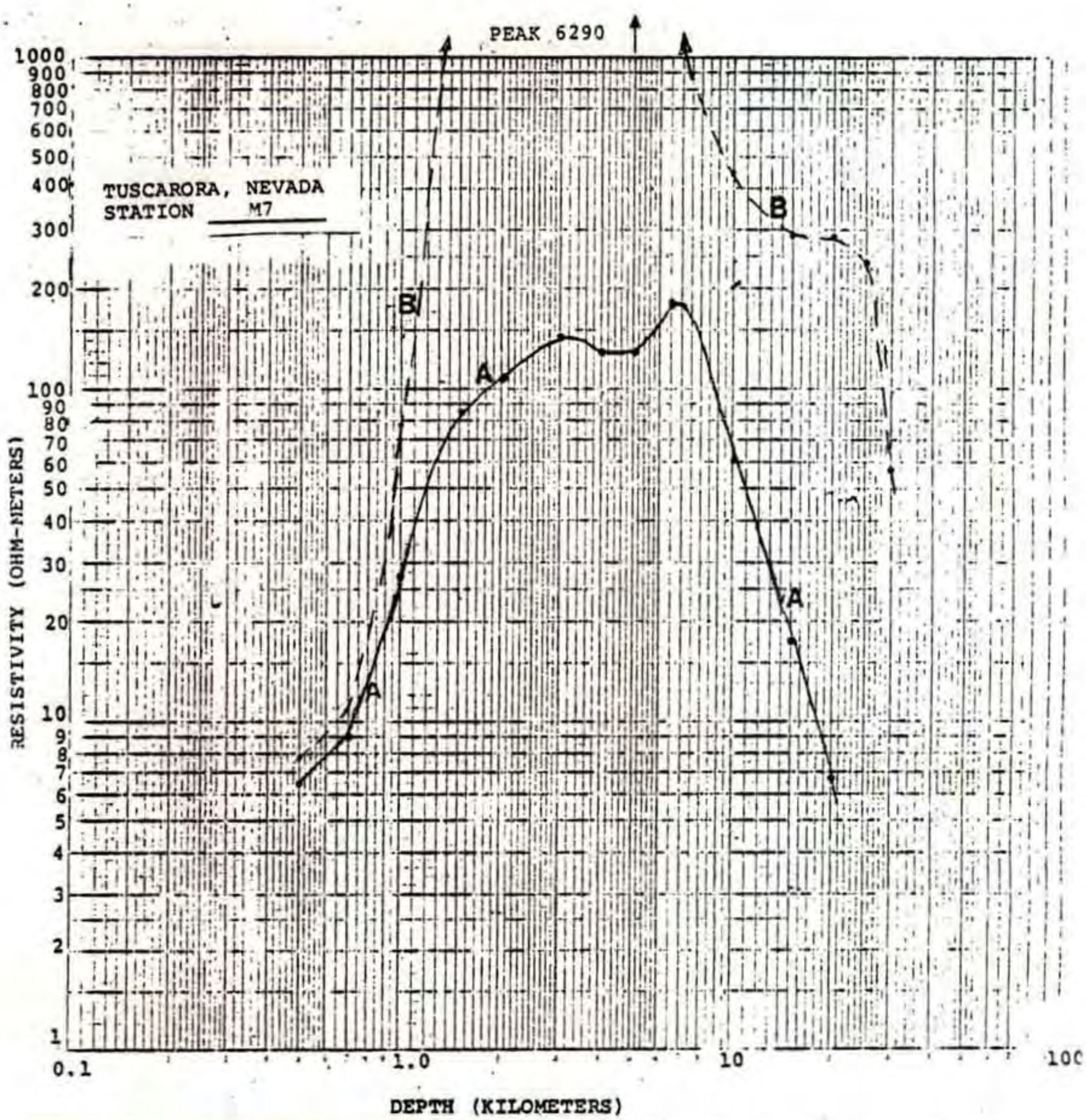


FIGURE 17 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

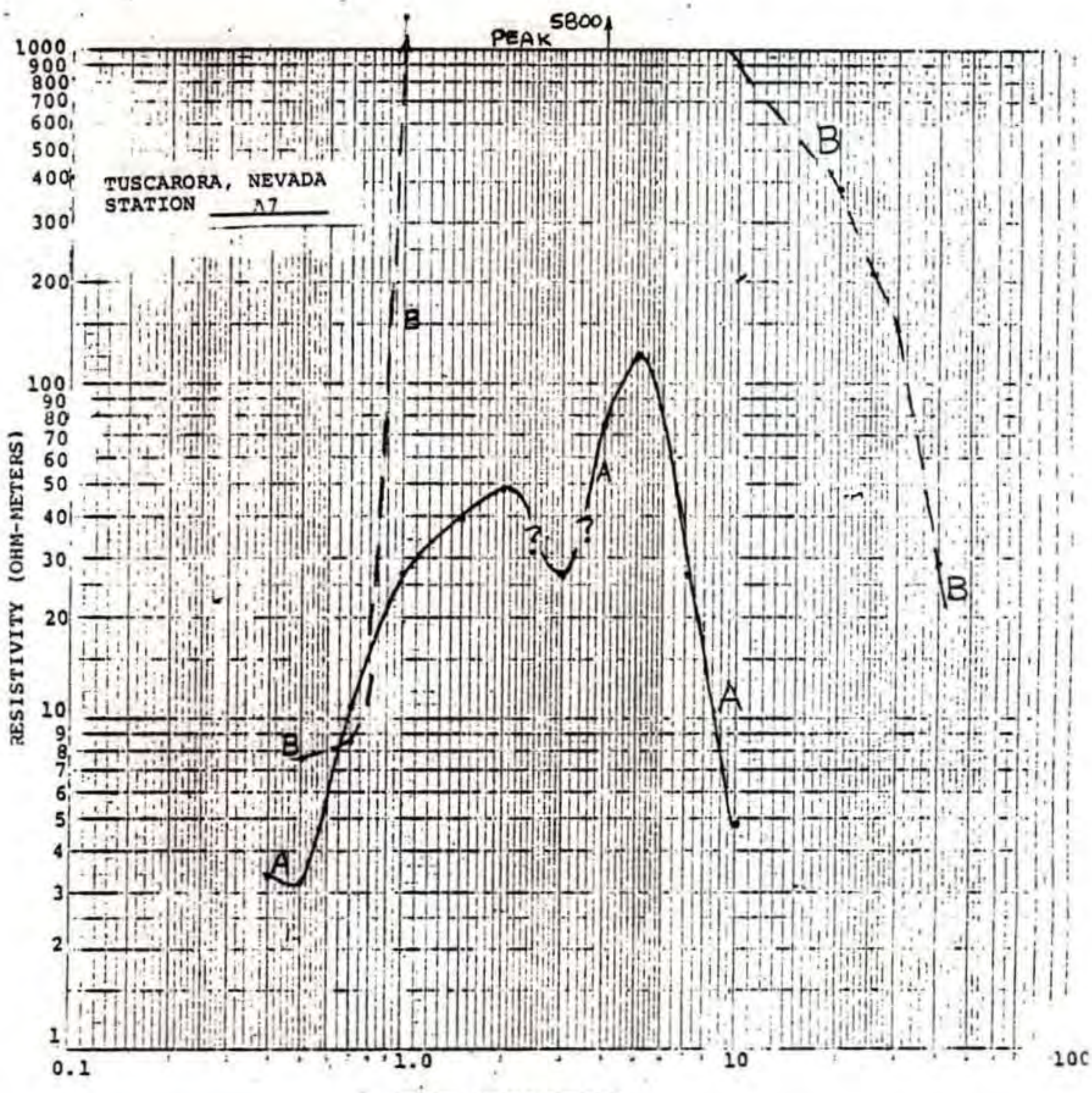


FIGURE 18 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

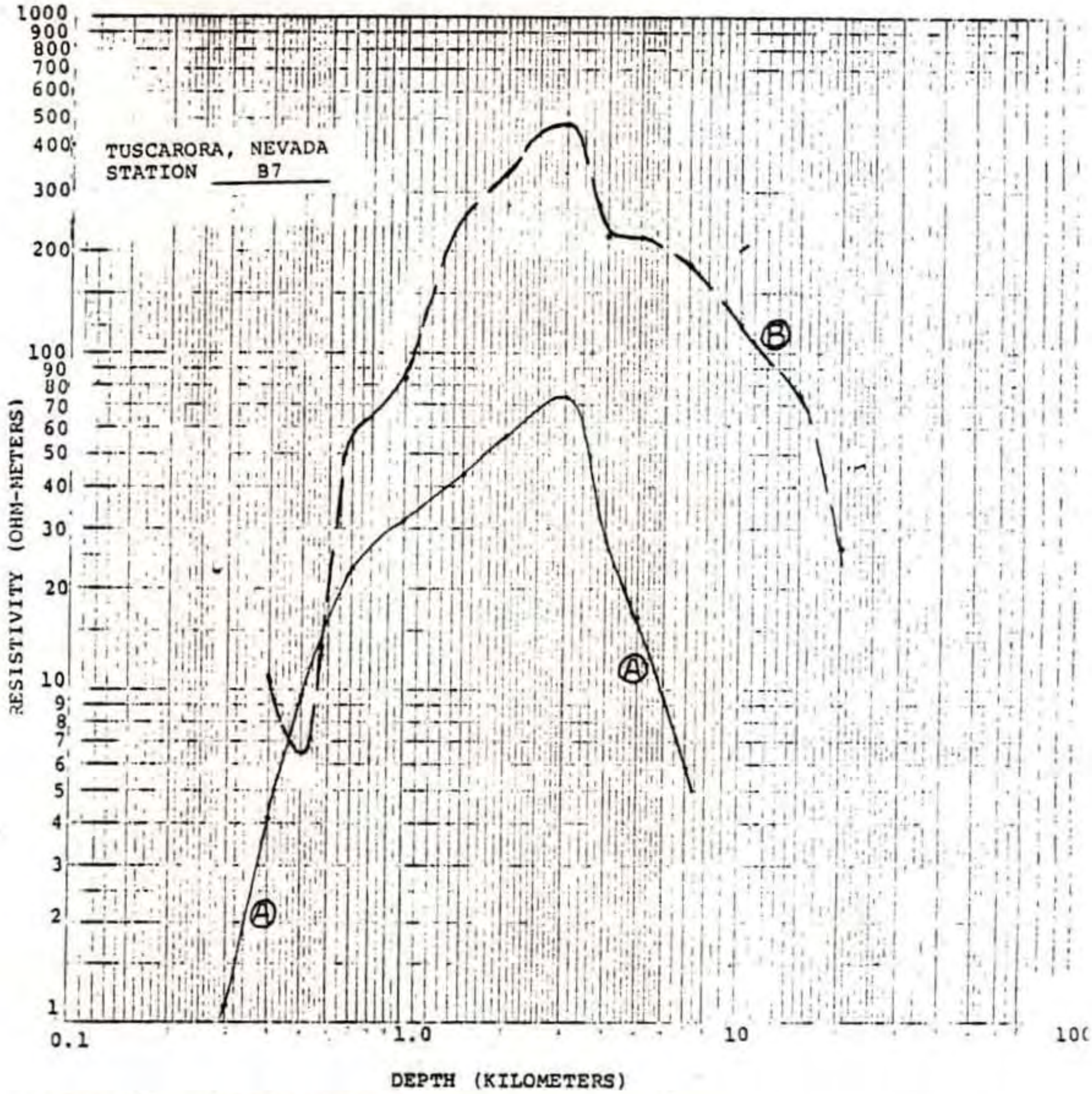


FIGURE 19. INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

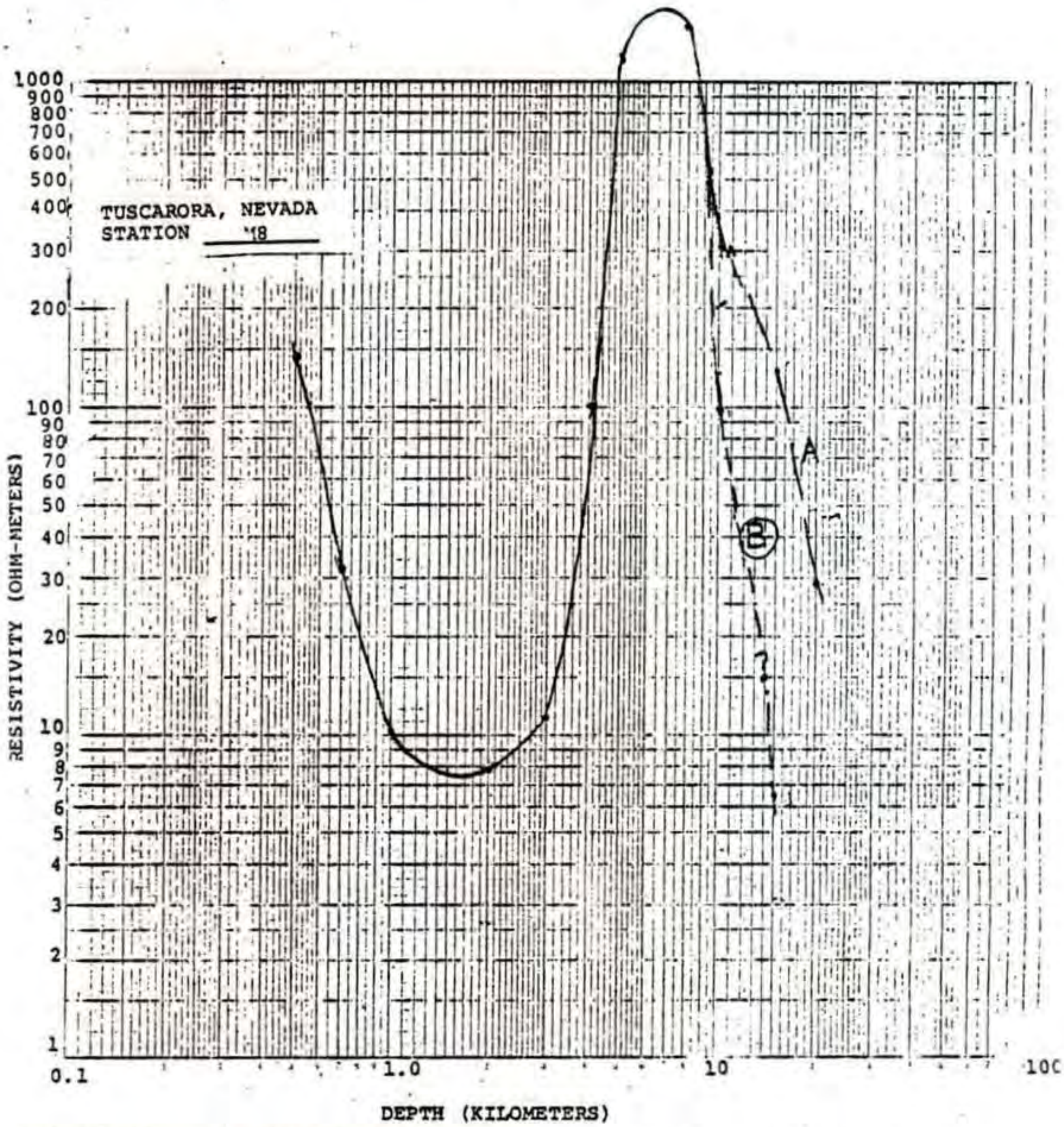
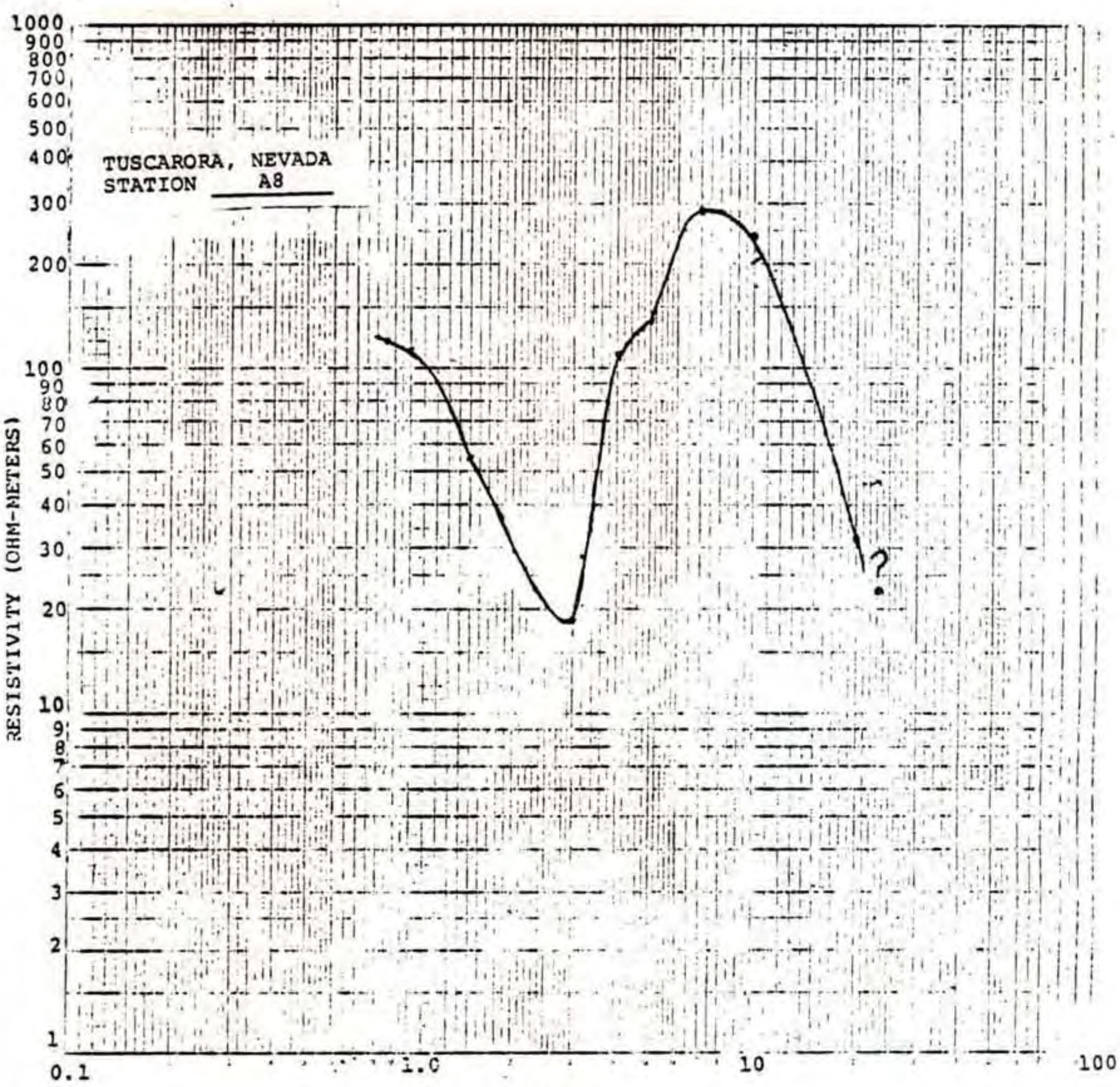


FIGURE 20 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.



DEPTH (KILOMETERS)

FIGURE 21 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

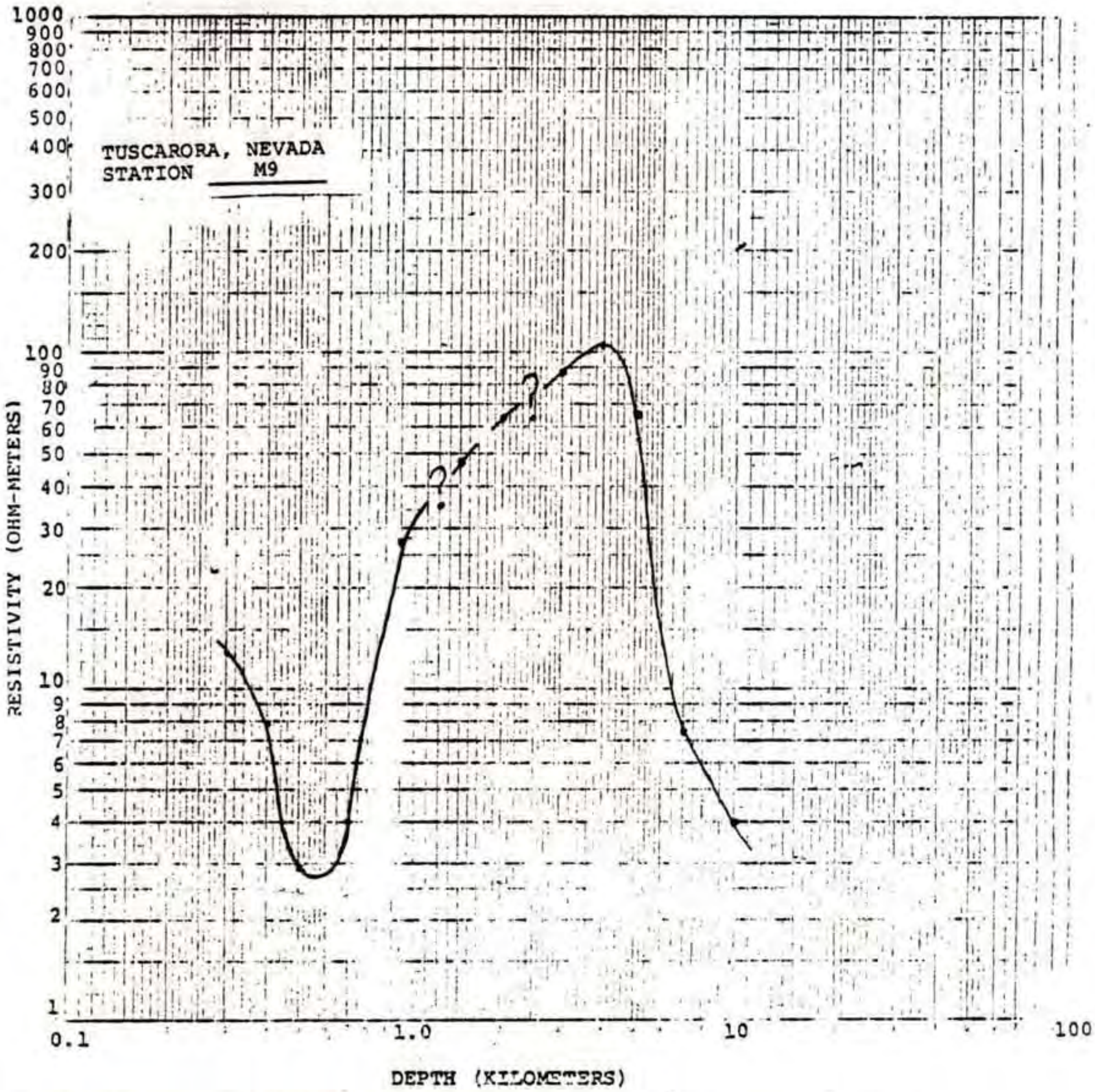


FIGURE 22 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

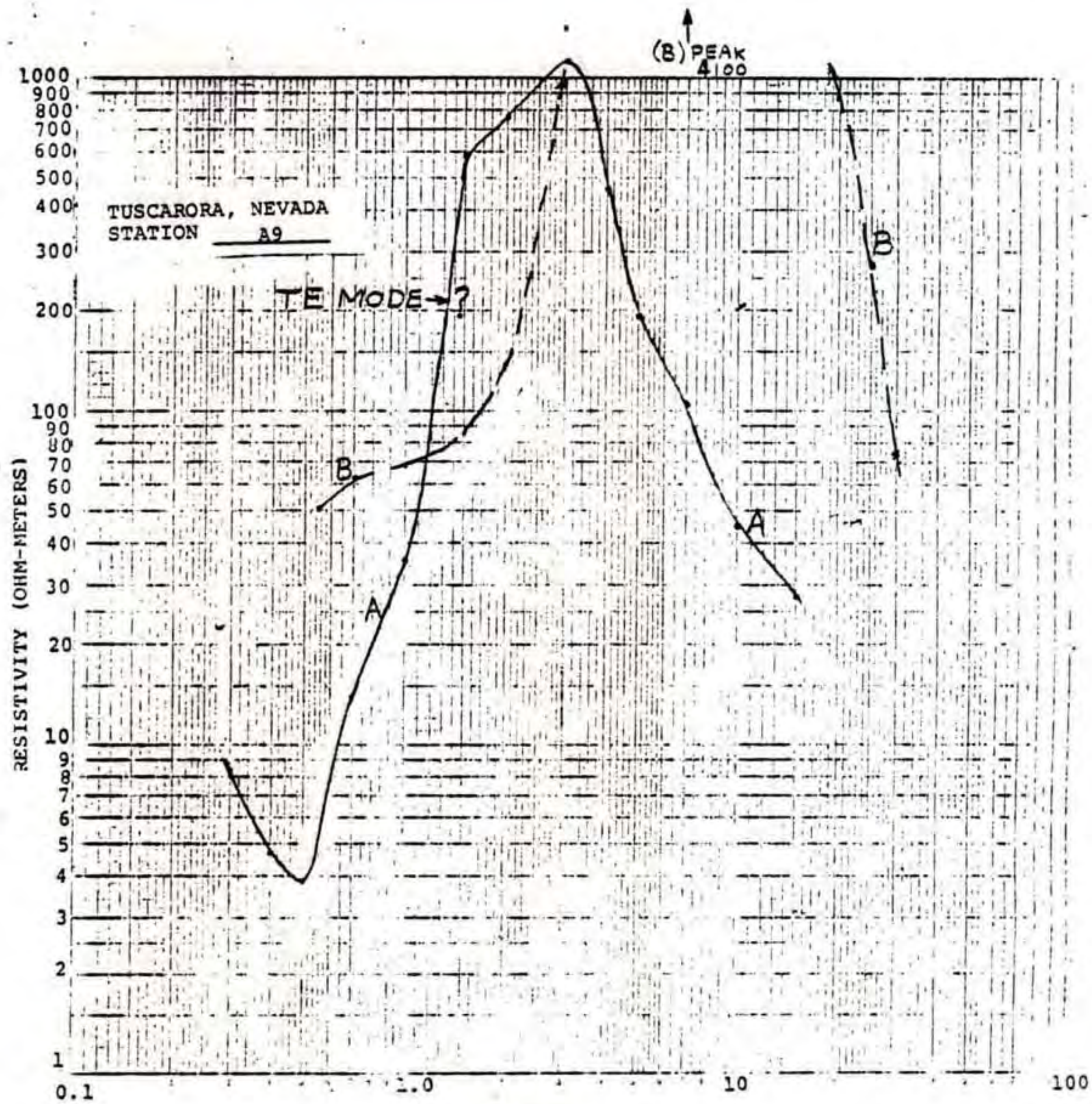


FIGURE 23 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

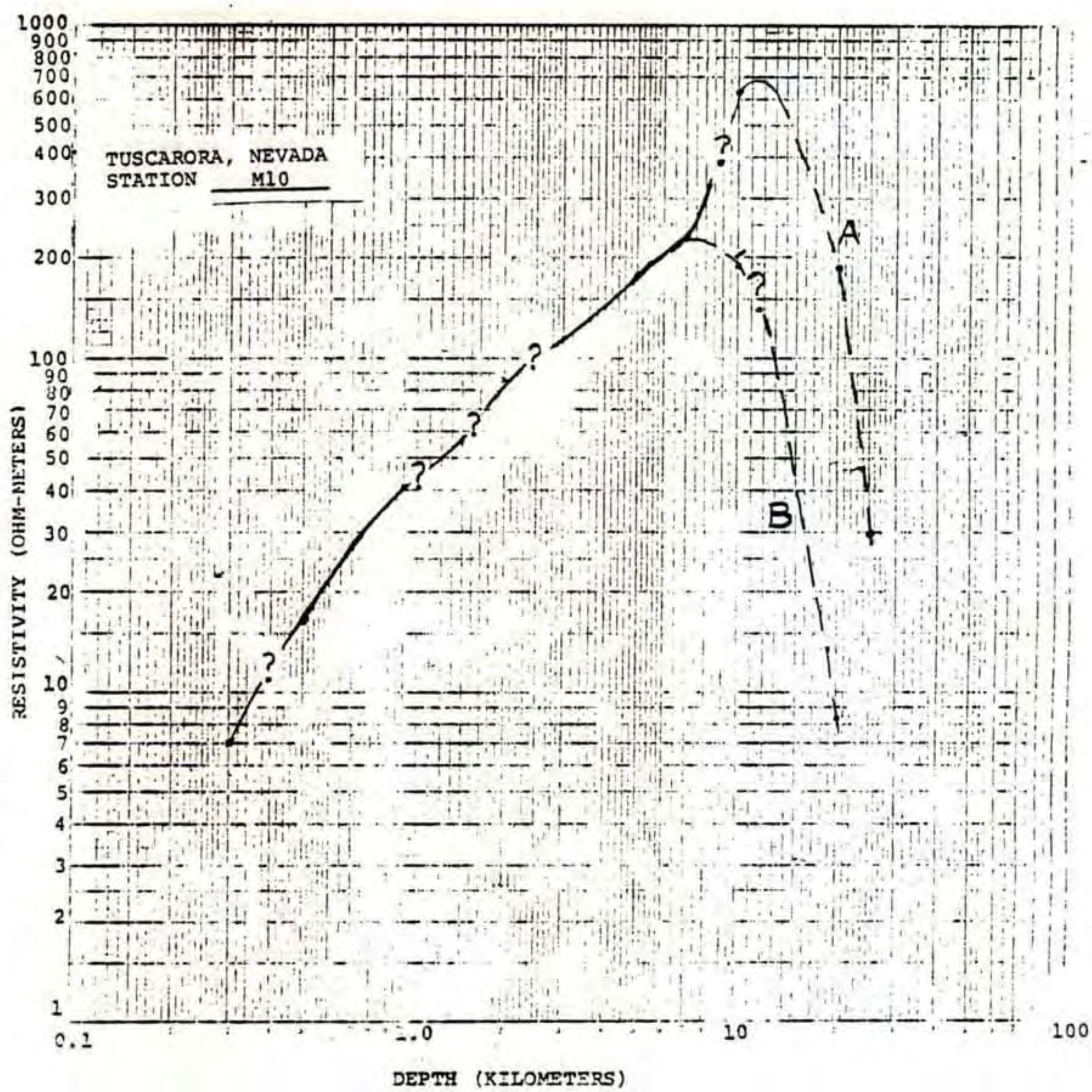


FIGURE 24 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

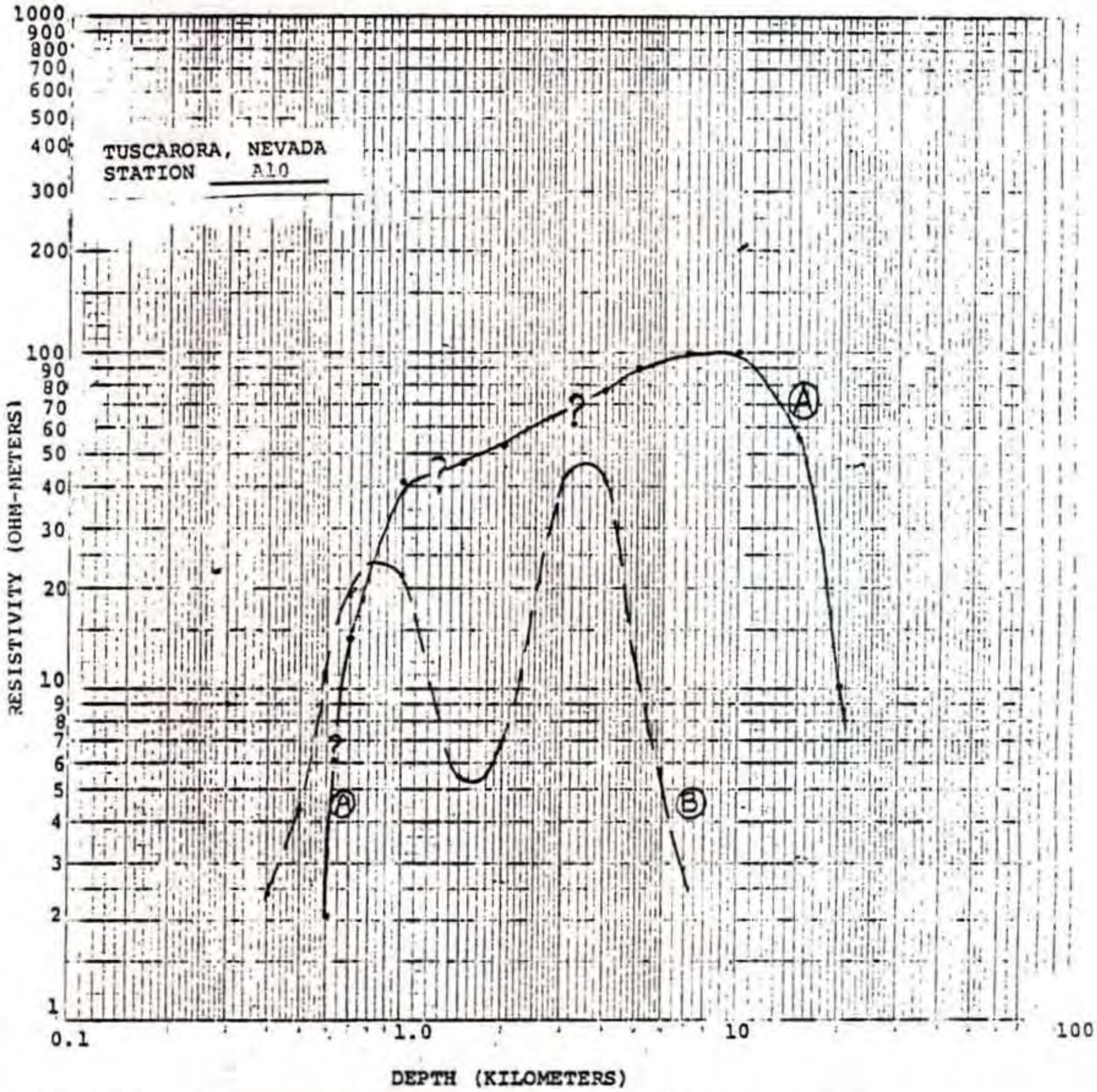


FIGURE 25 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

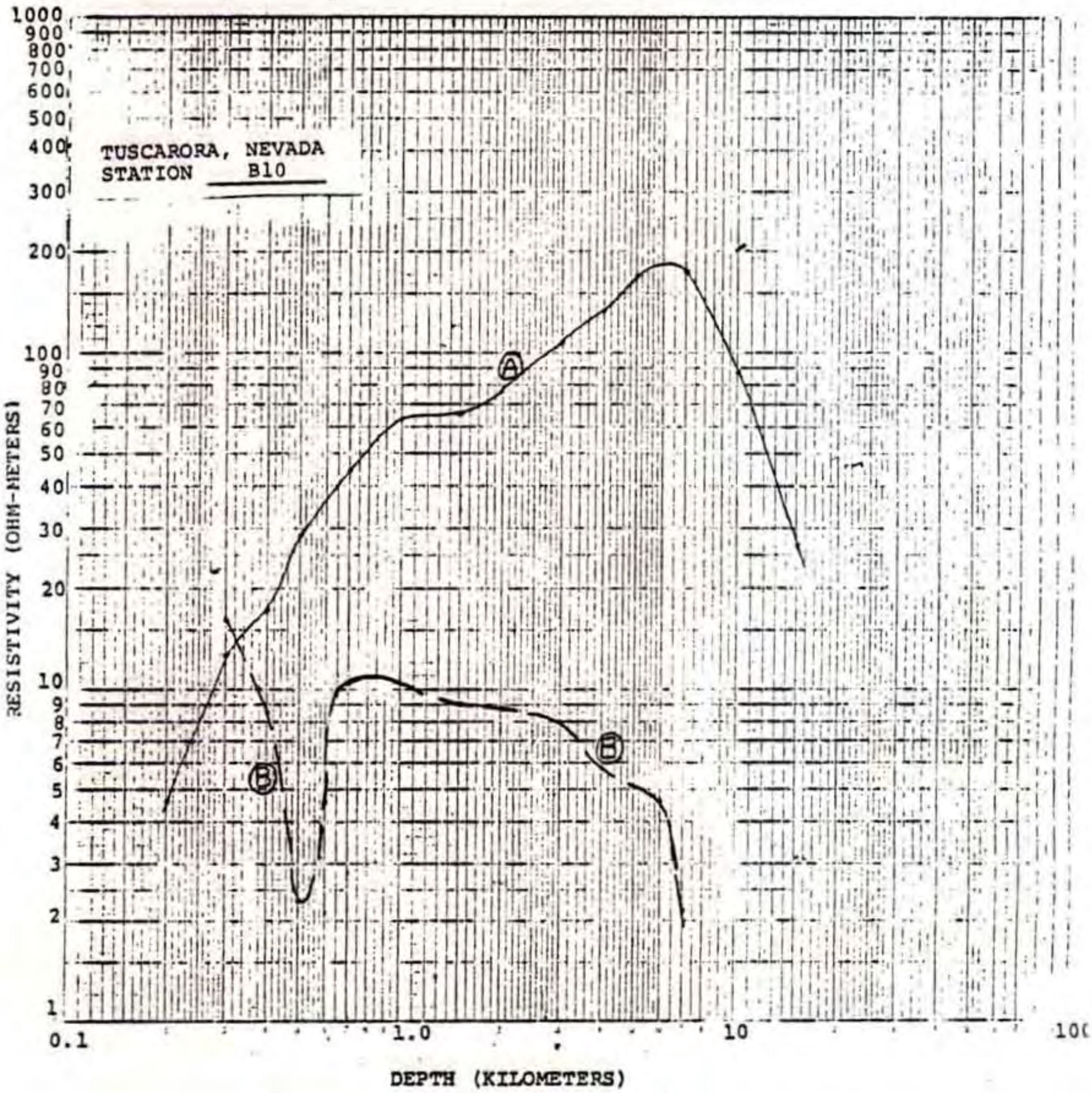


FIGURE 26 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

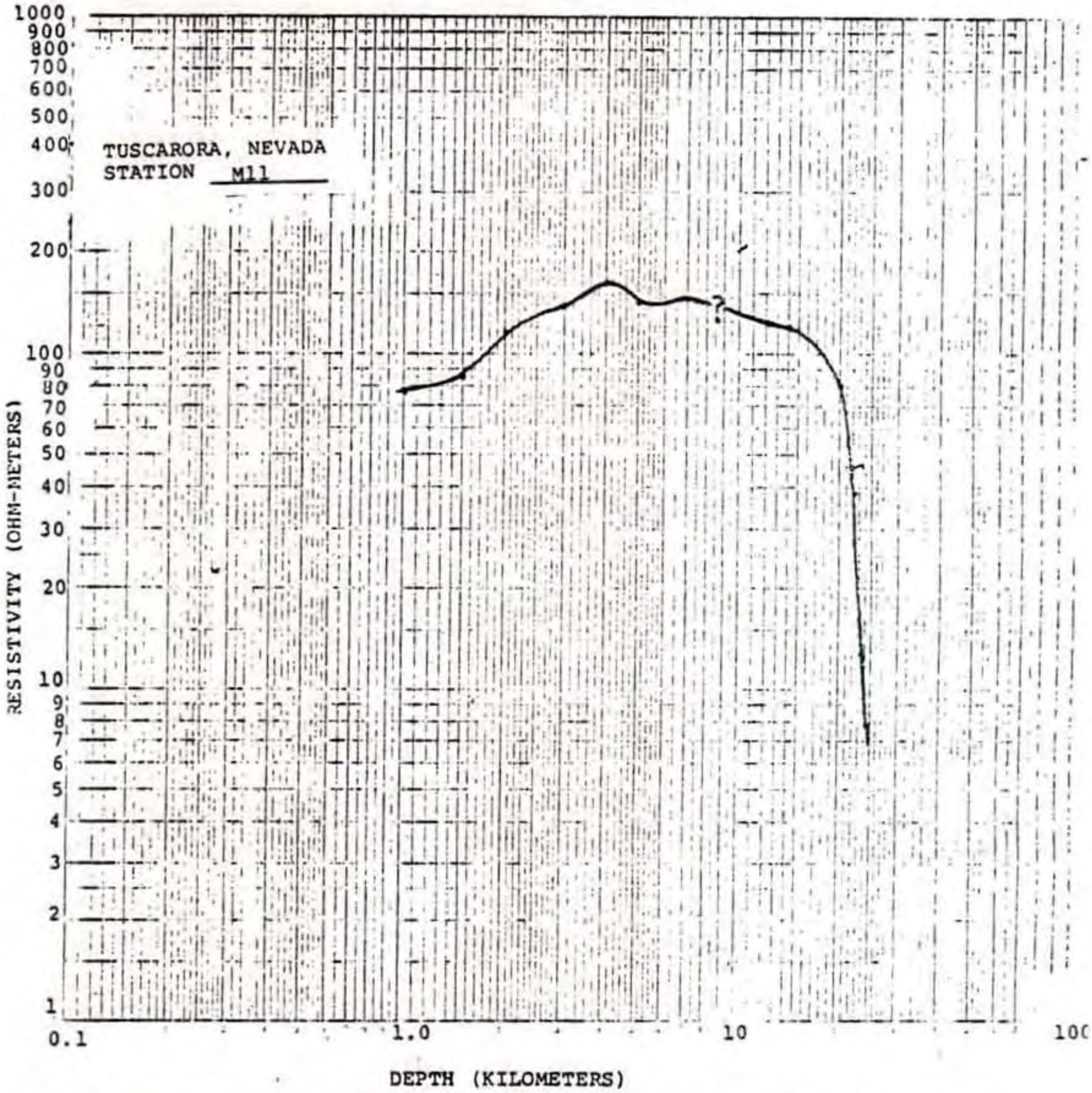


FIGURE 27. INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

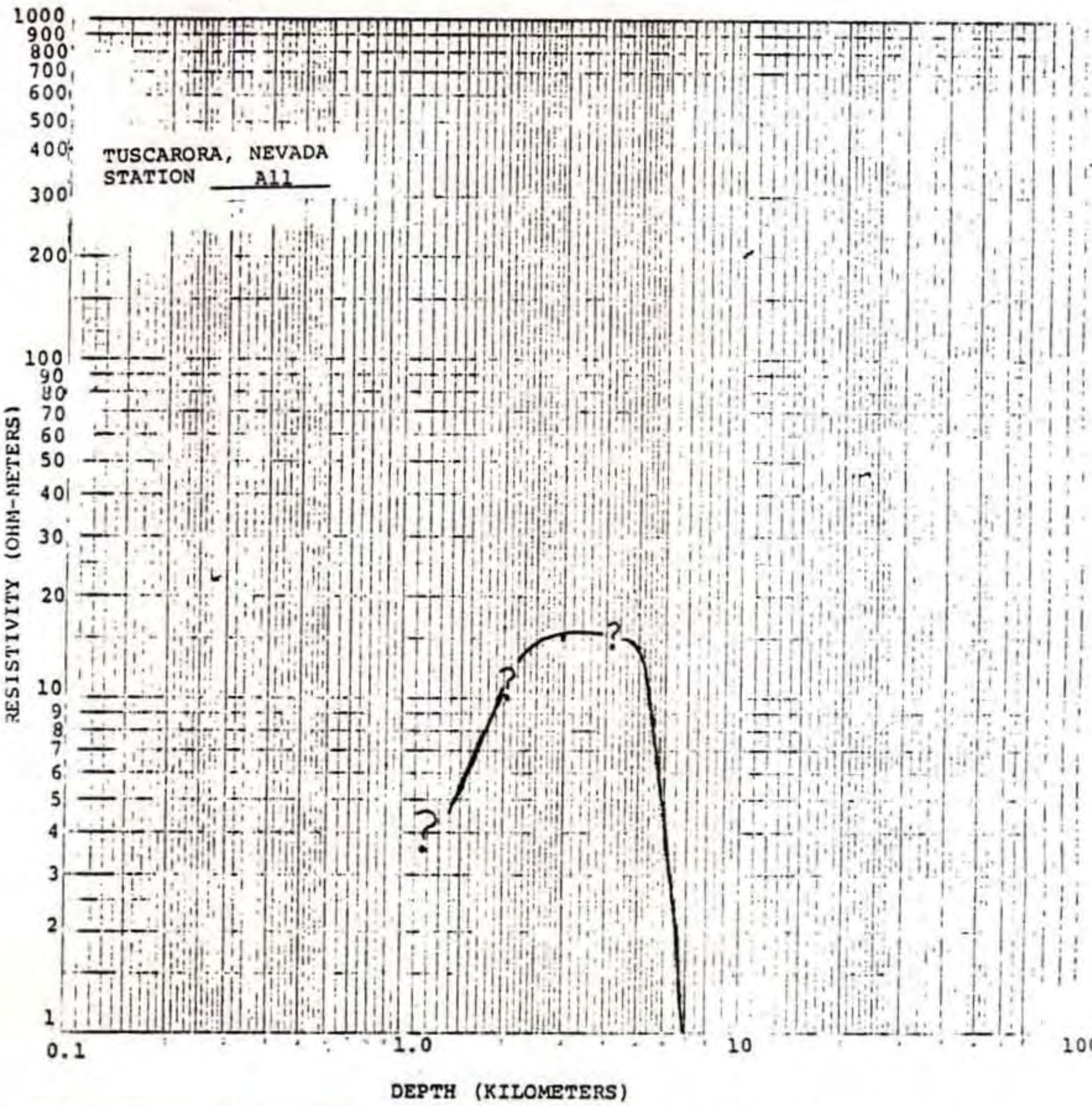


FIGURE 28 . INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

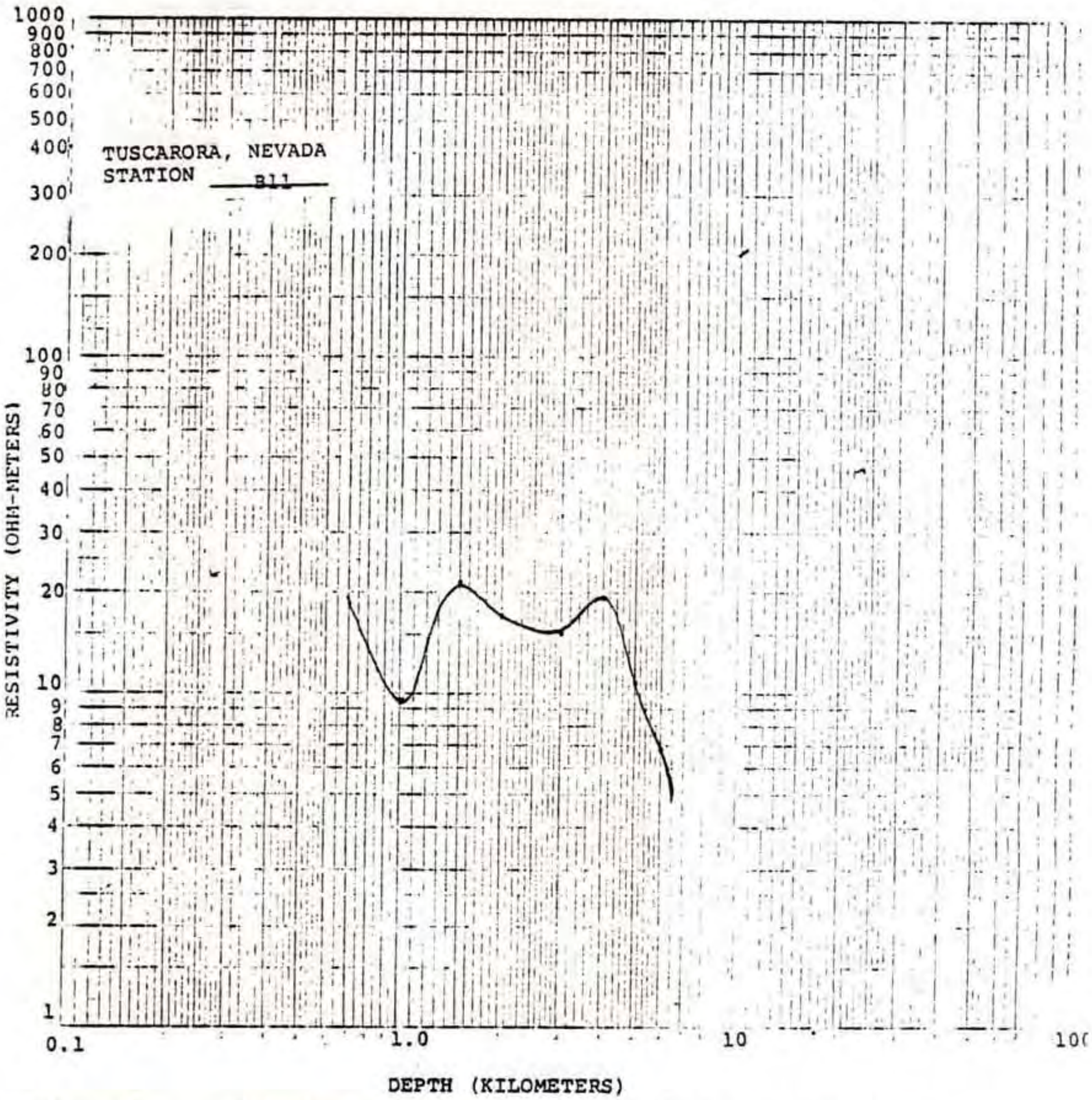
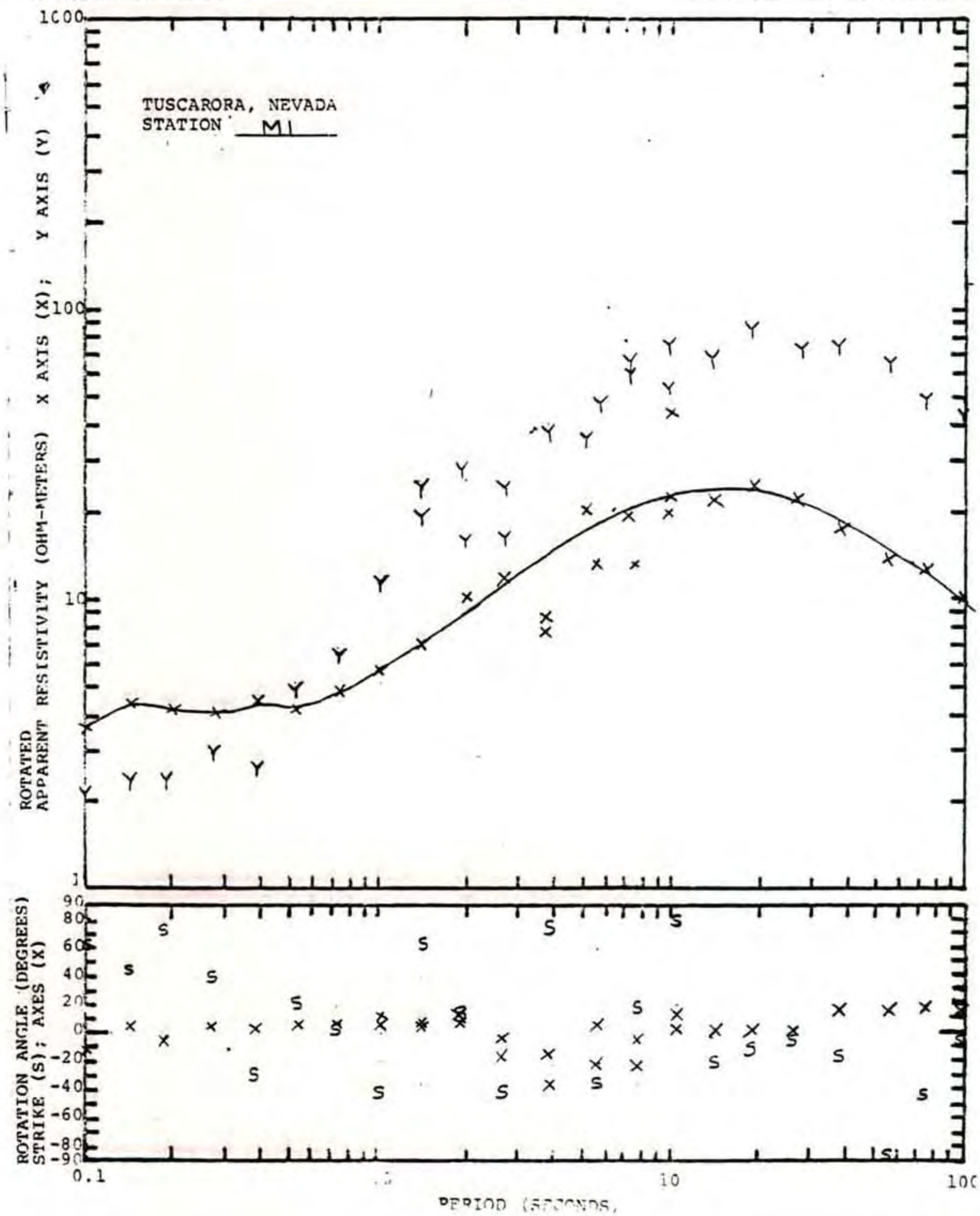
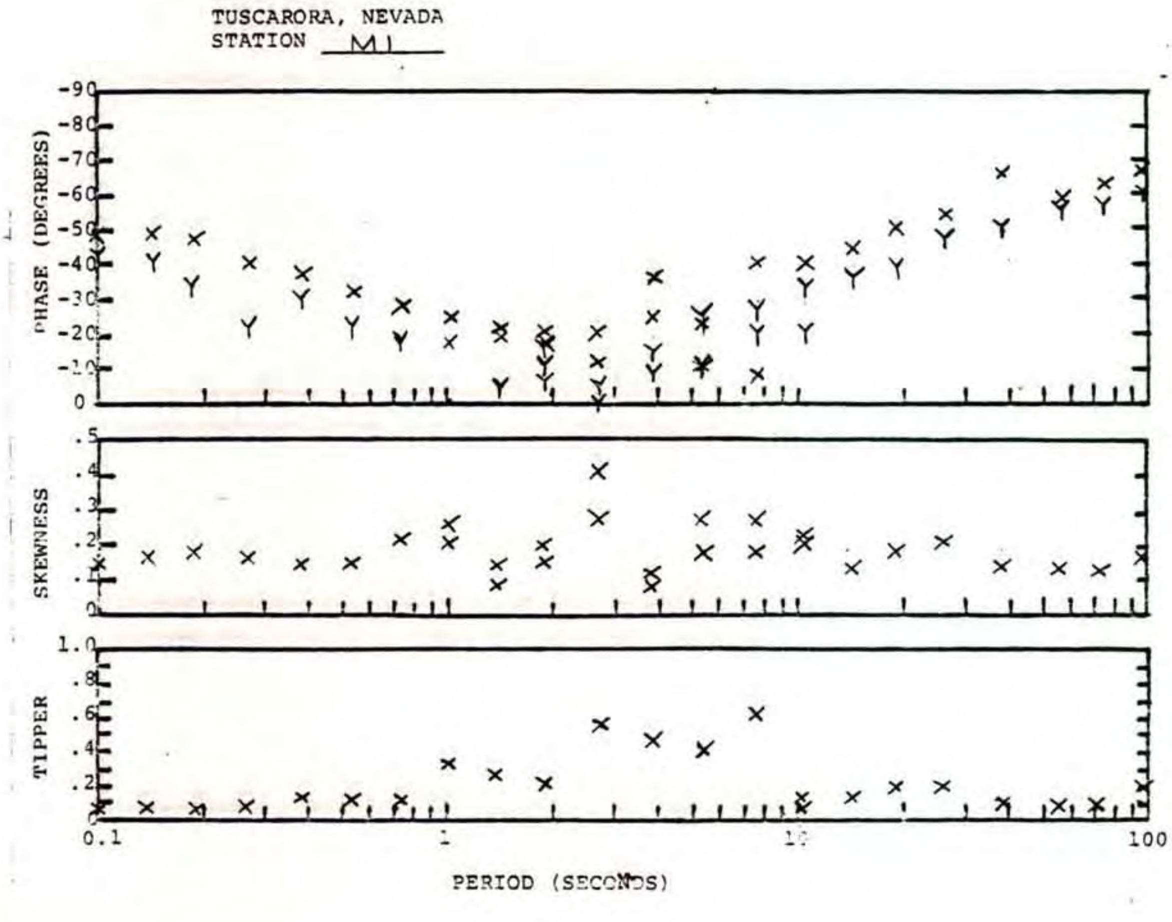
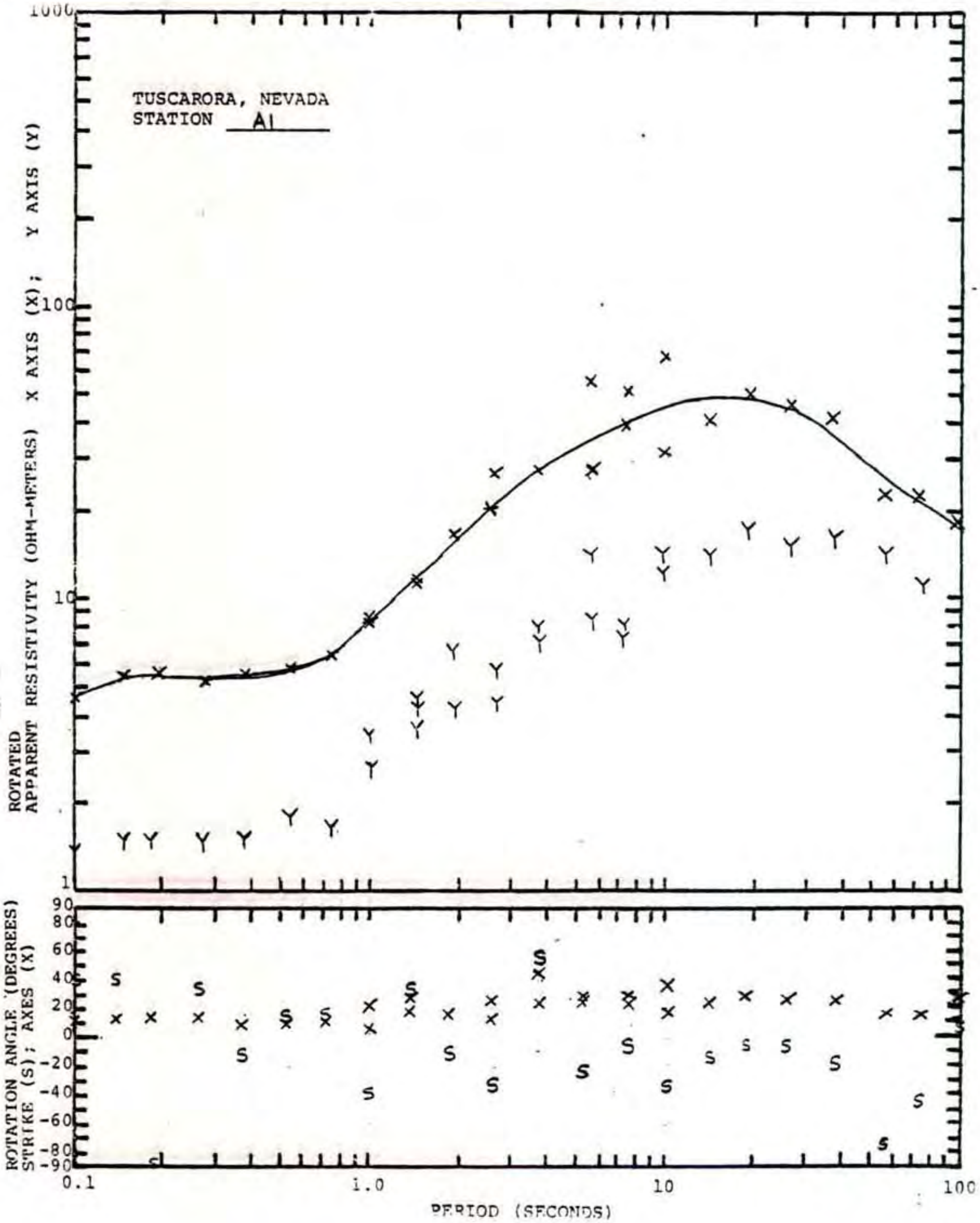


FIGURE 29. INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY VS DEPTH CURVE USING CONTINUOUS INVERSION METHOD.

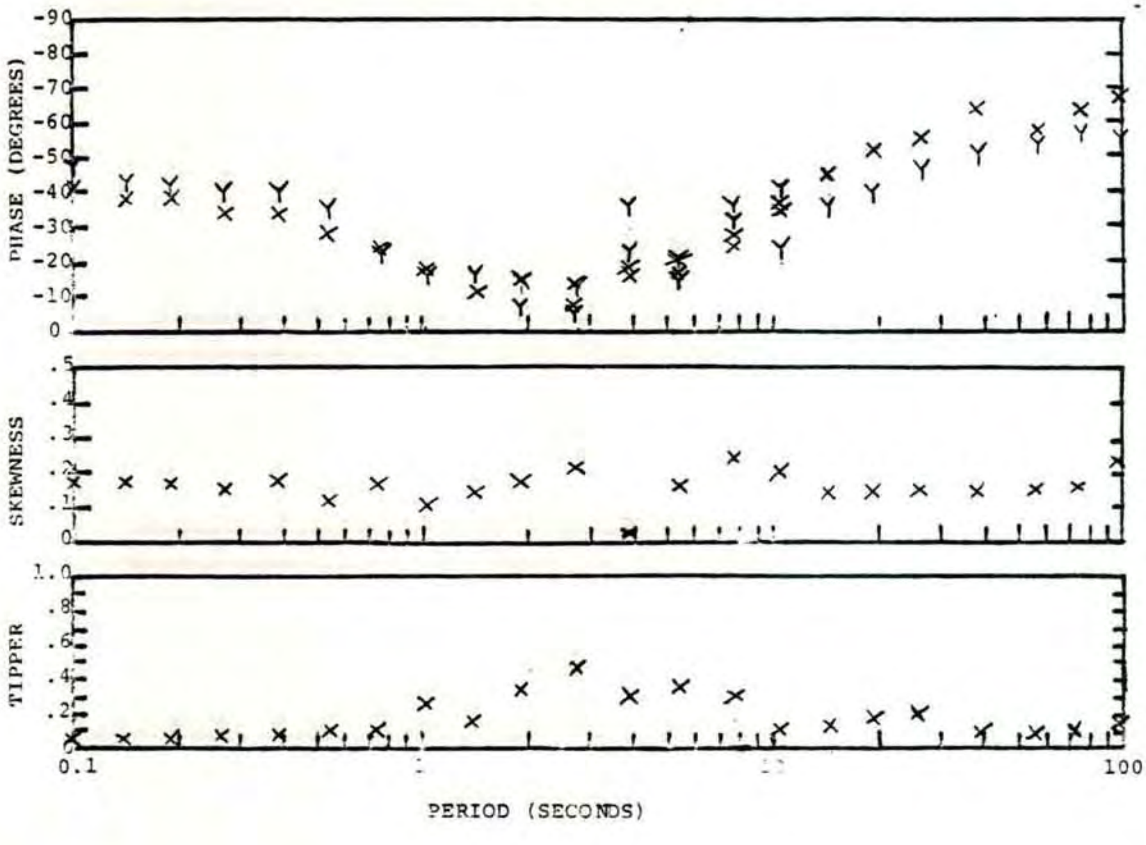

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M1
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
1000
100
10
1
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
10
100

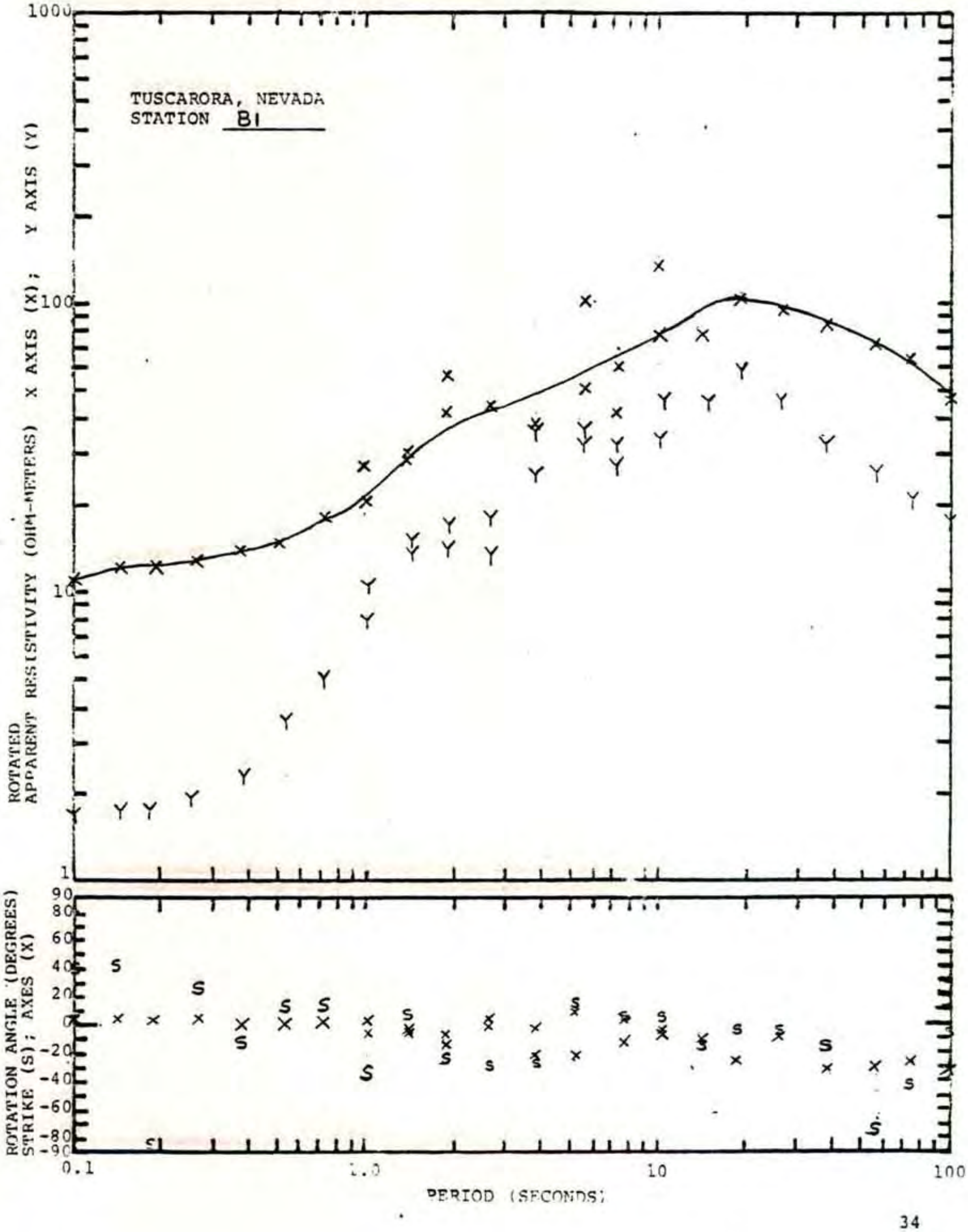

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M1
PHASE (DEGREES)
SKEWNESS
TIPPER
PERIOD (SECONDS)
0.1
1
10
100



TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A1
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)

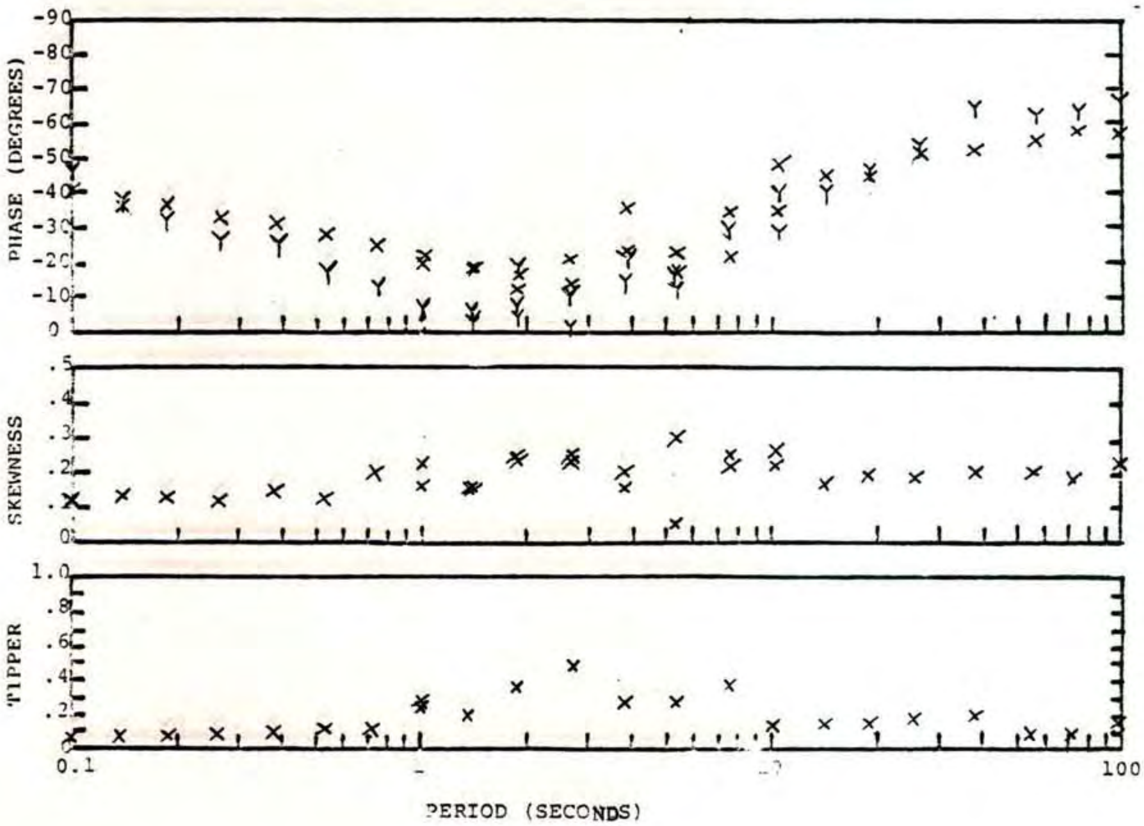
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A1

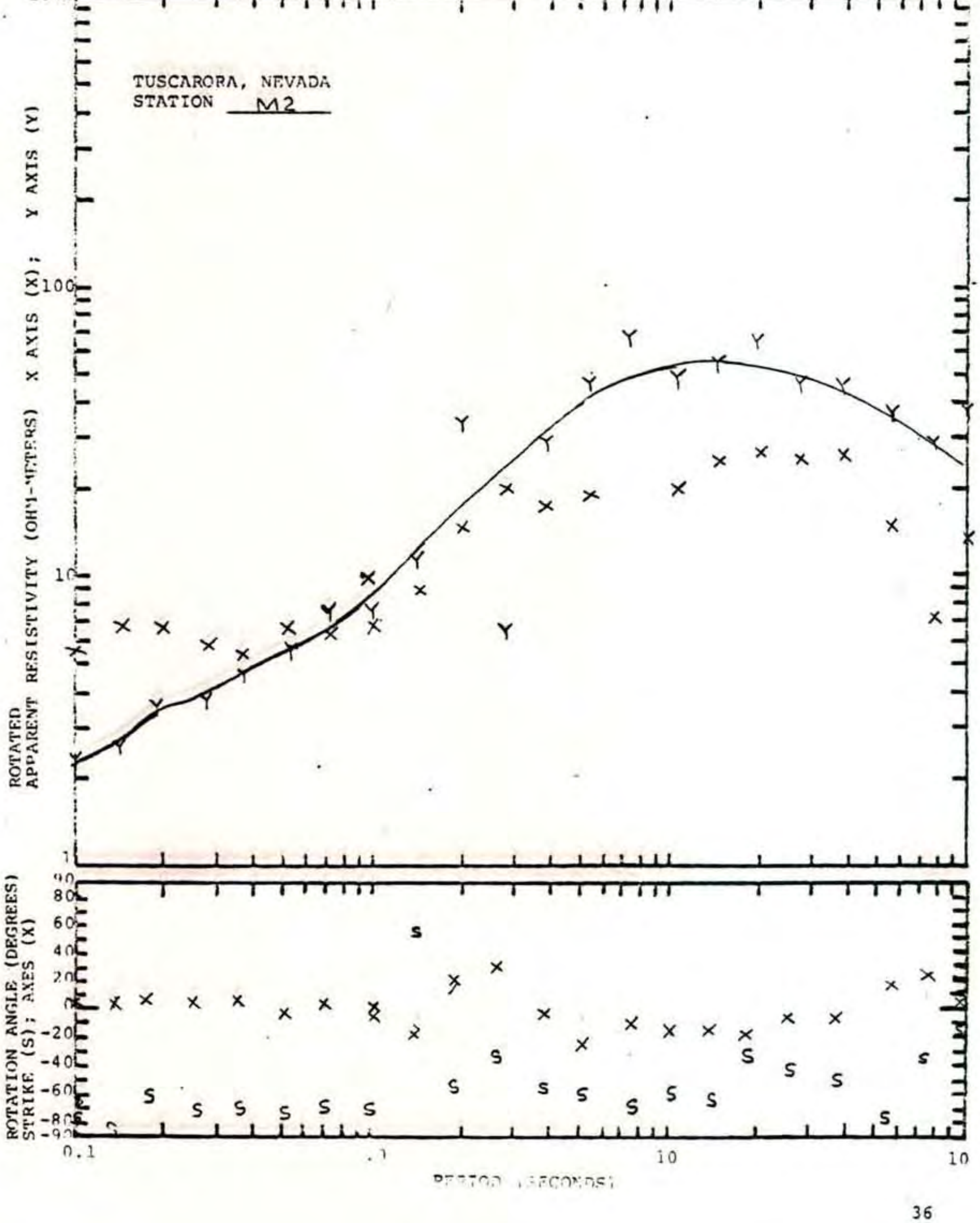




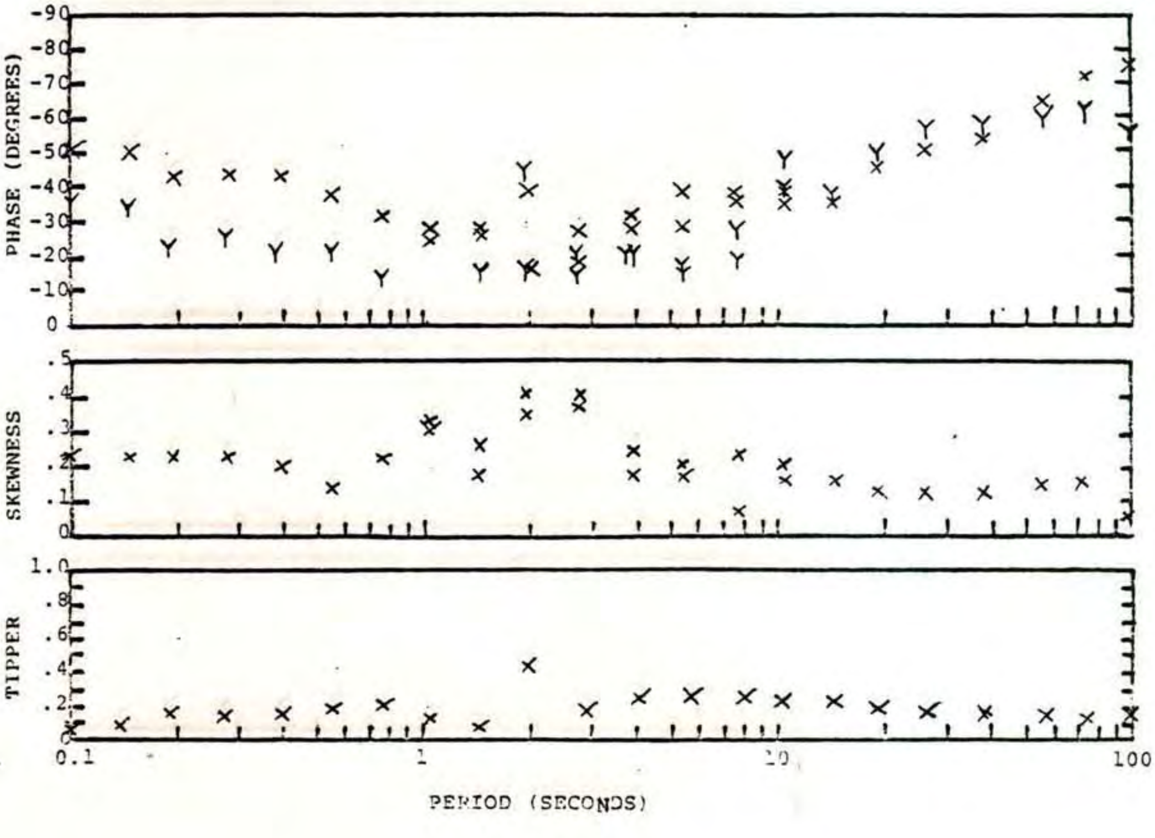
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B1
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
1000
100
10
1
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
1.0
10
100
PERIOD (SECONDS)

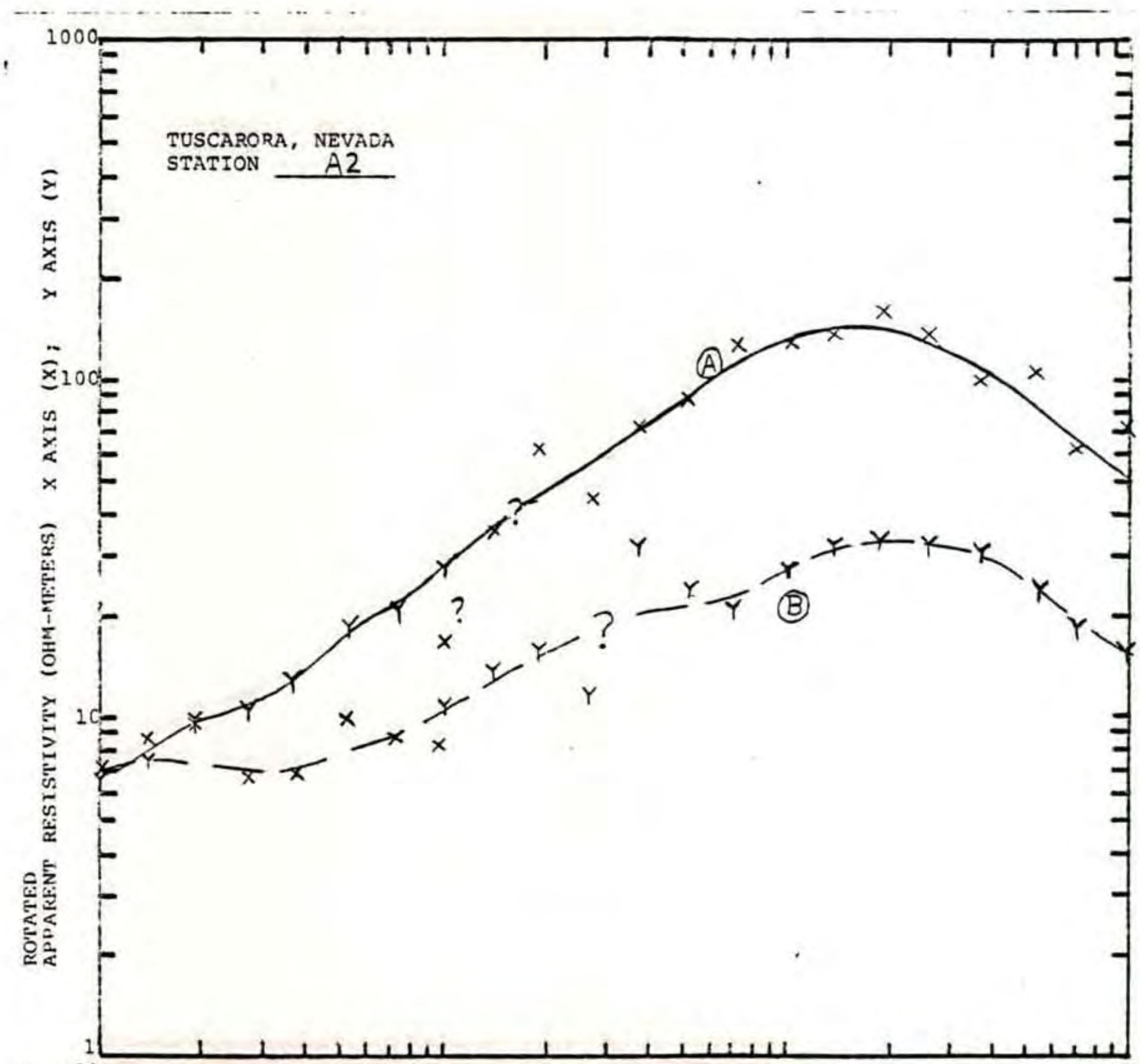
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B1




TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M2
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)

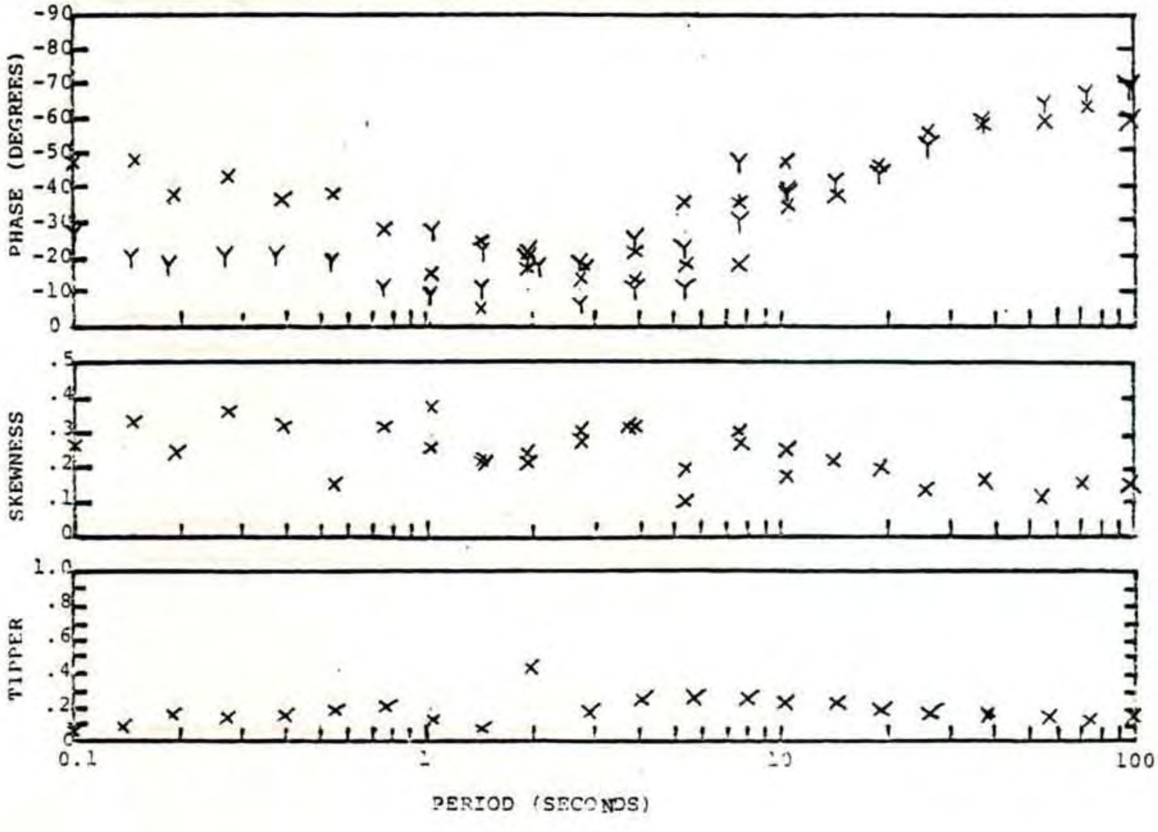
"·'SCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M2

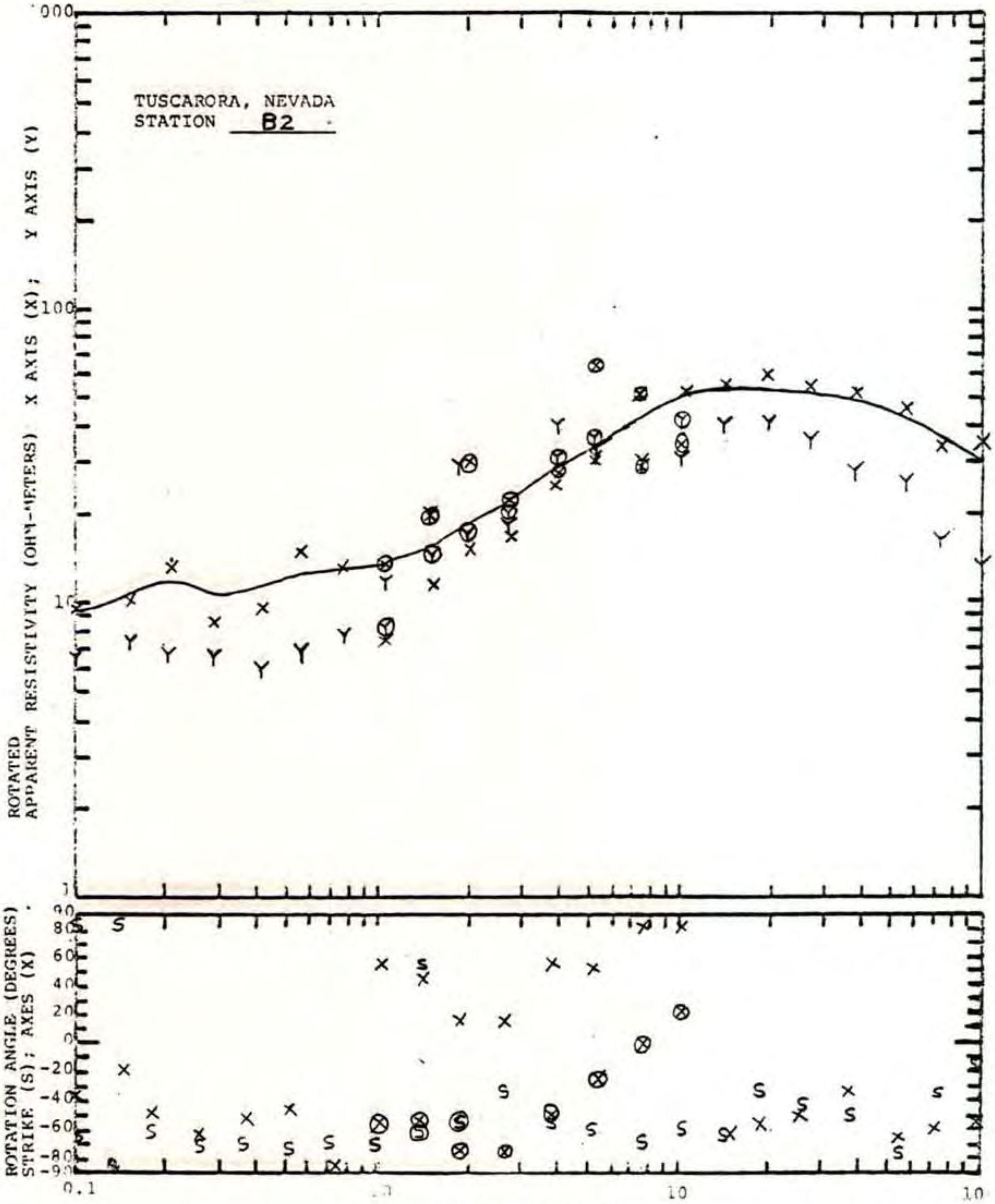




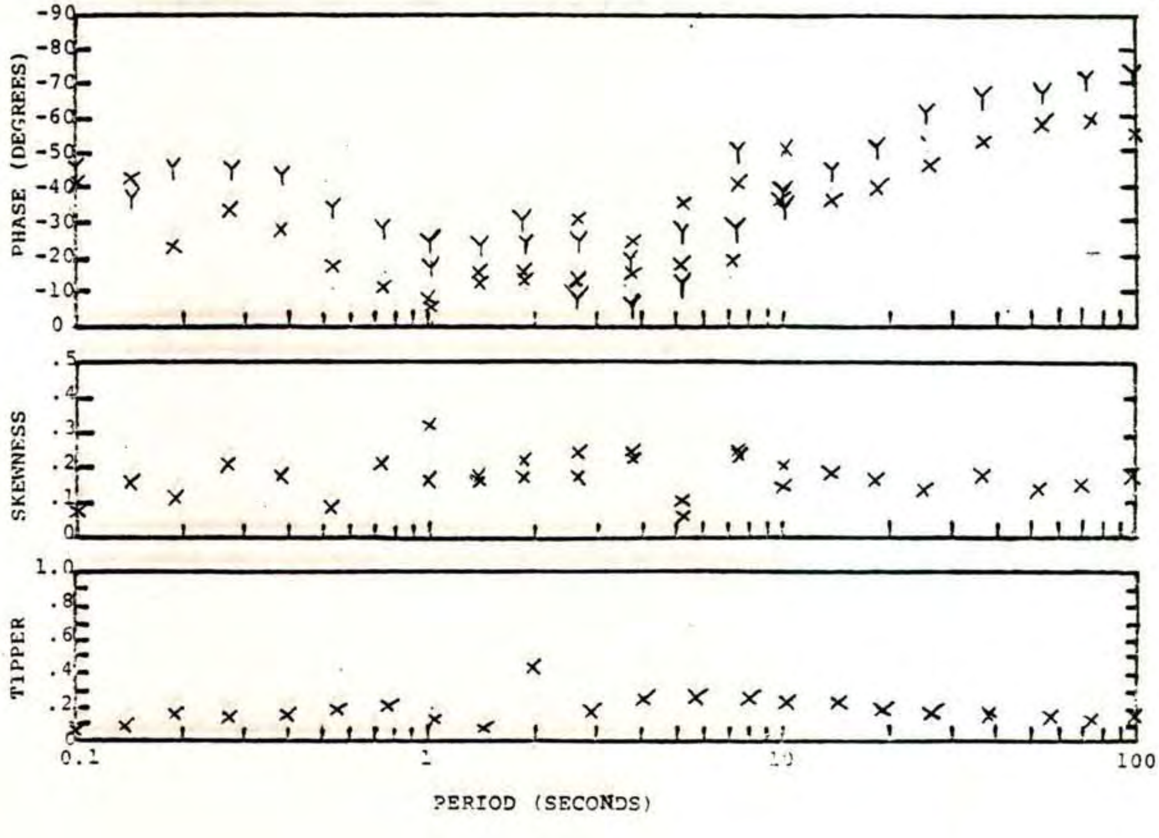
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A2
ROTATED
APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
1000
100
10
1
A
B
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES)
STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
10
PERIOD (SECONDS)

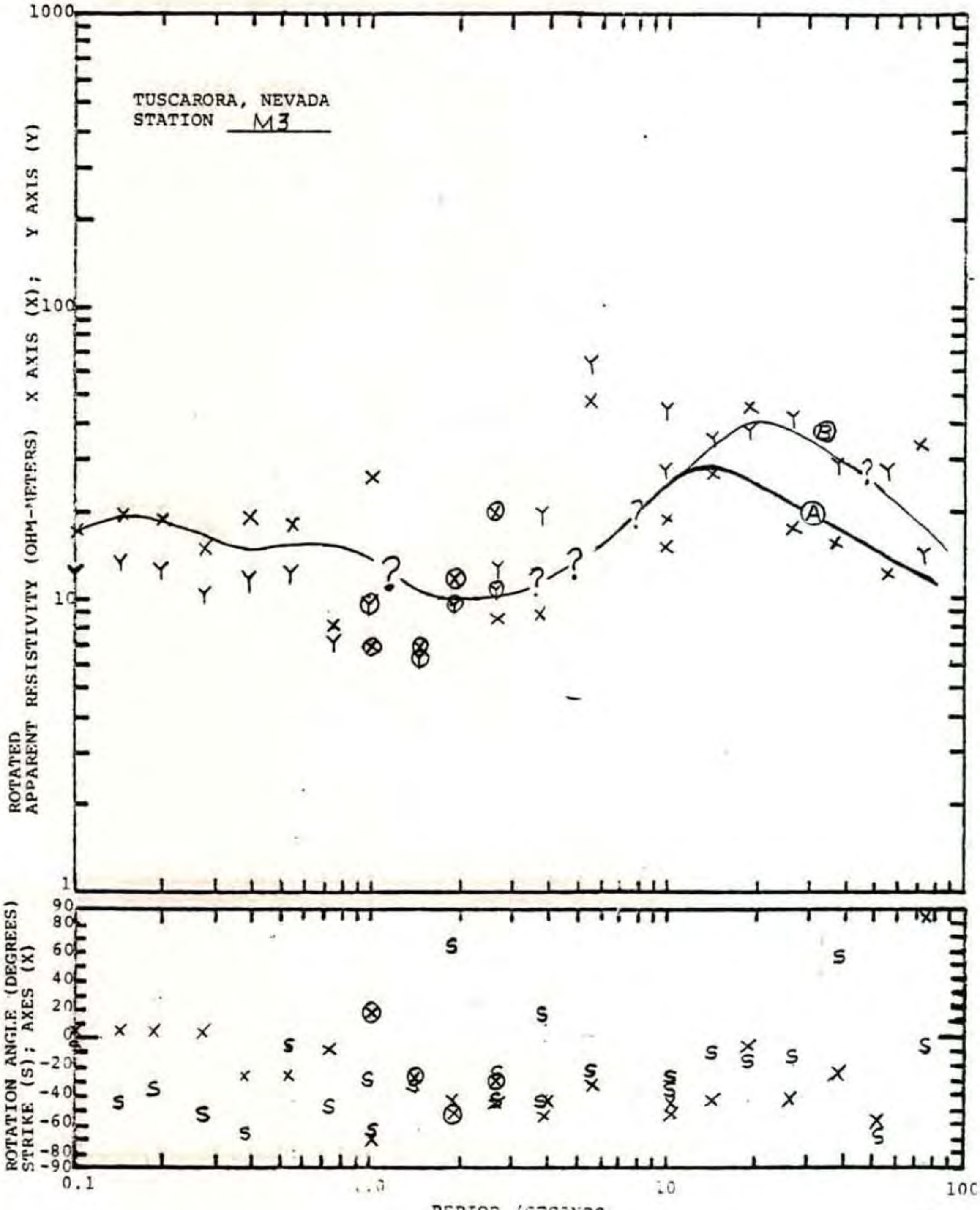
" 'SCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A2

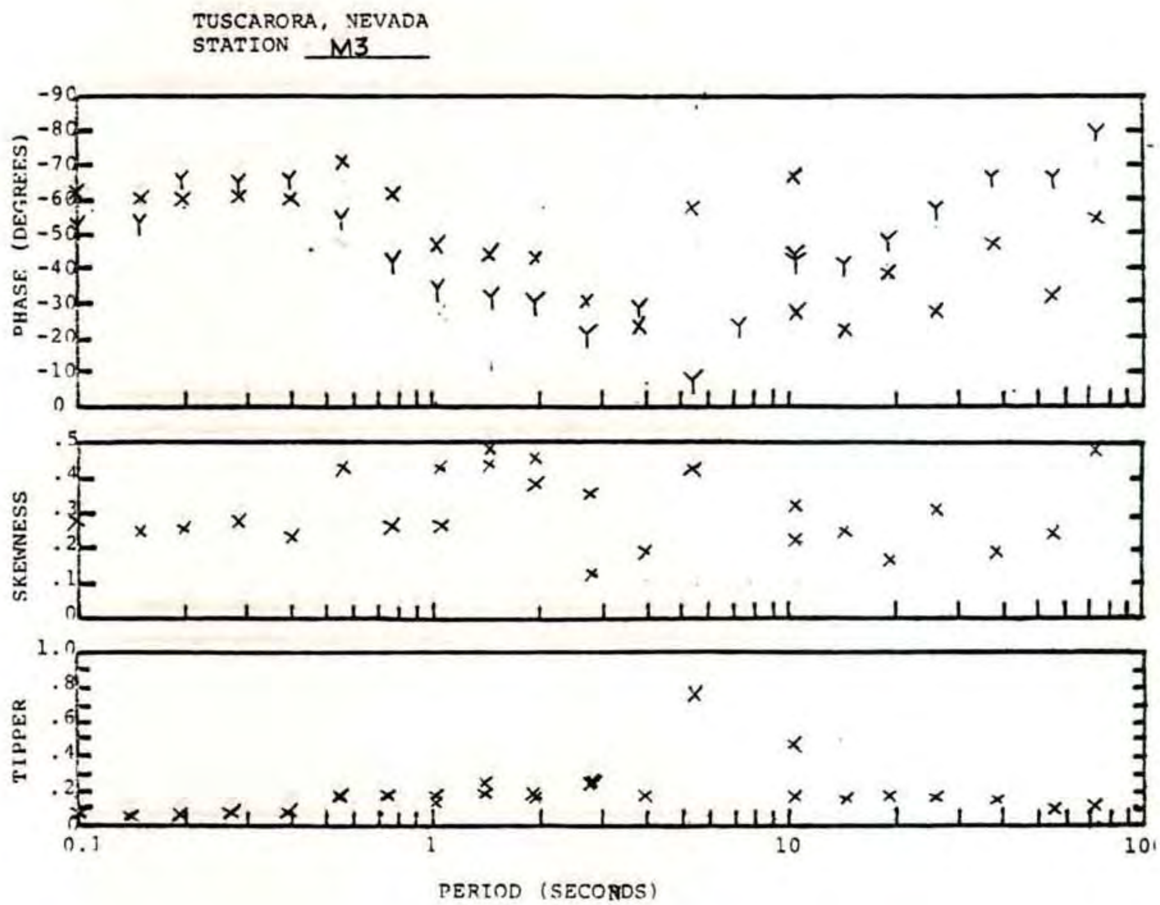



TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B2
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)

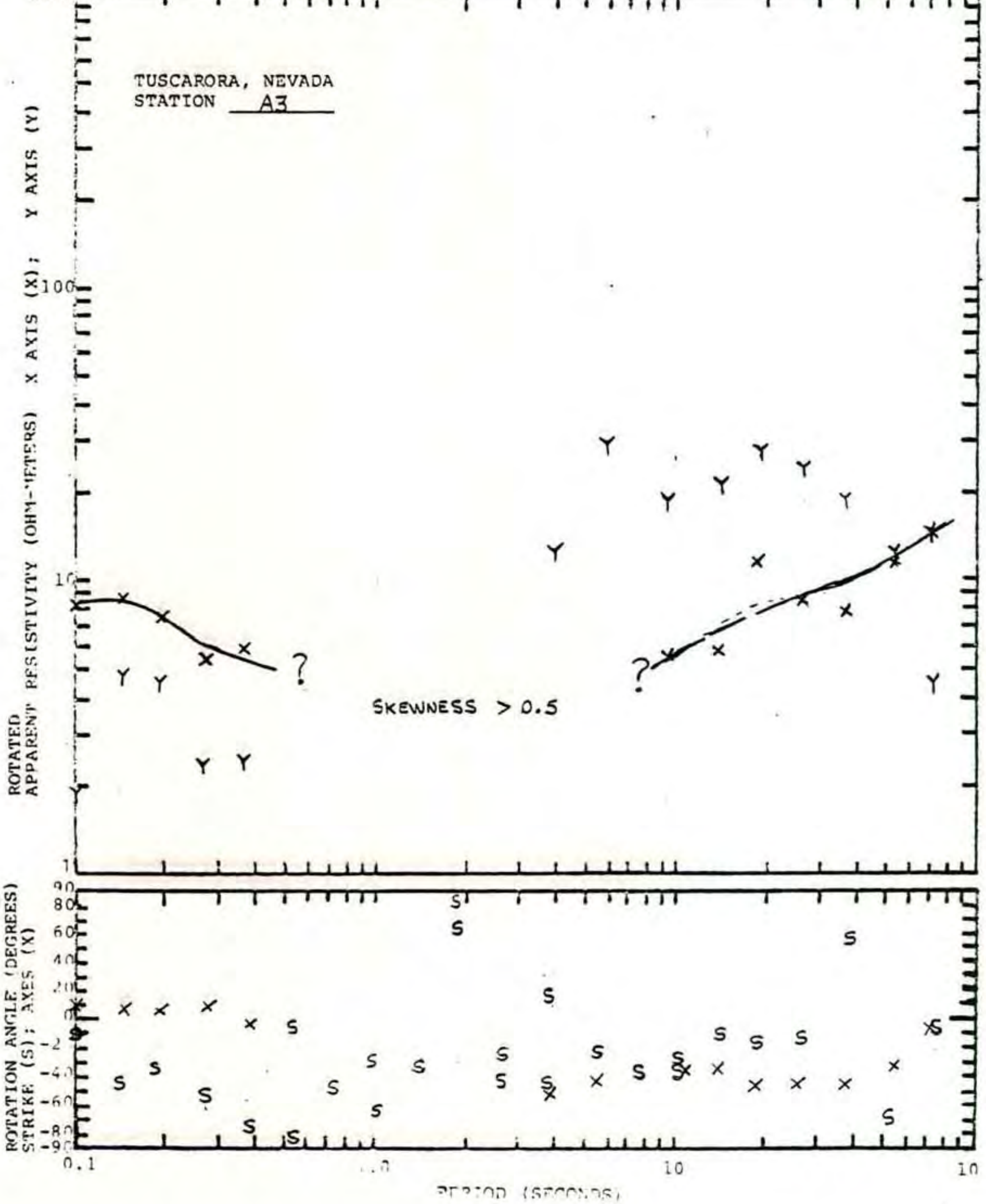
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B2



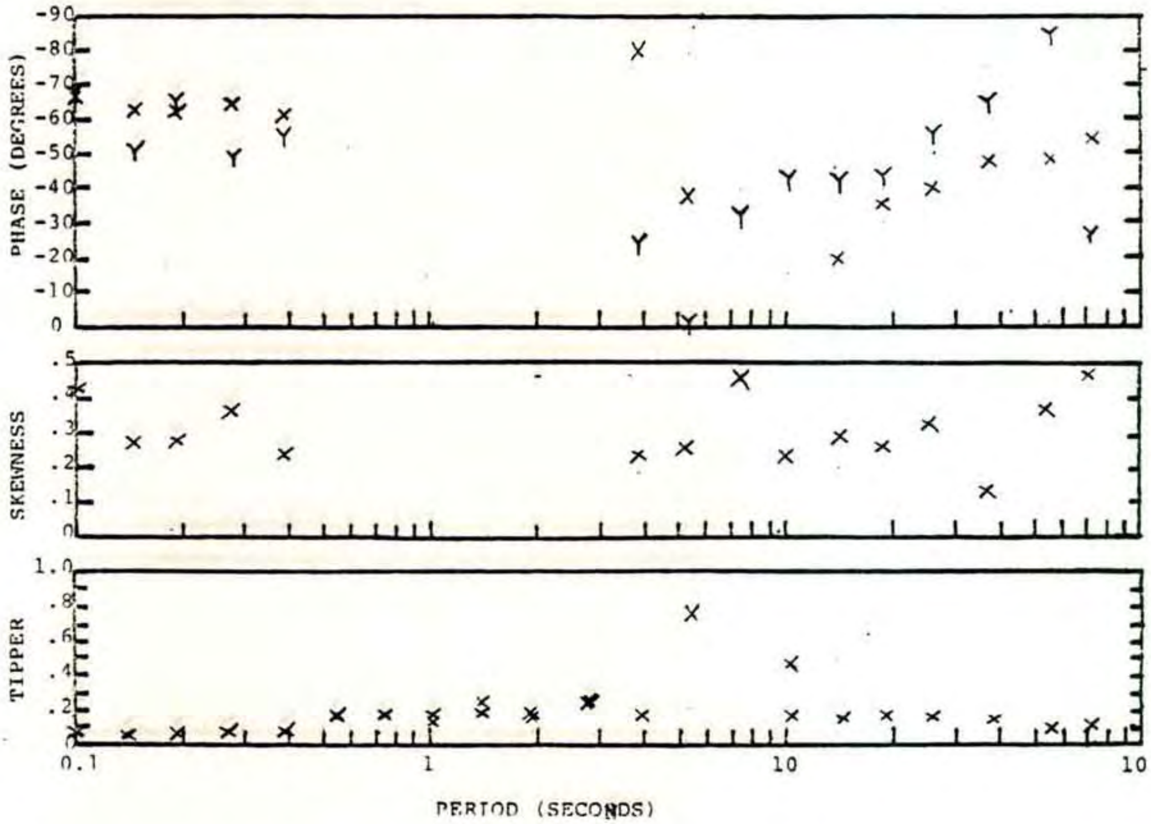

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M3
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)
1000
100
10
1
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
10
100
A
B

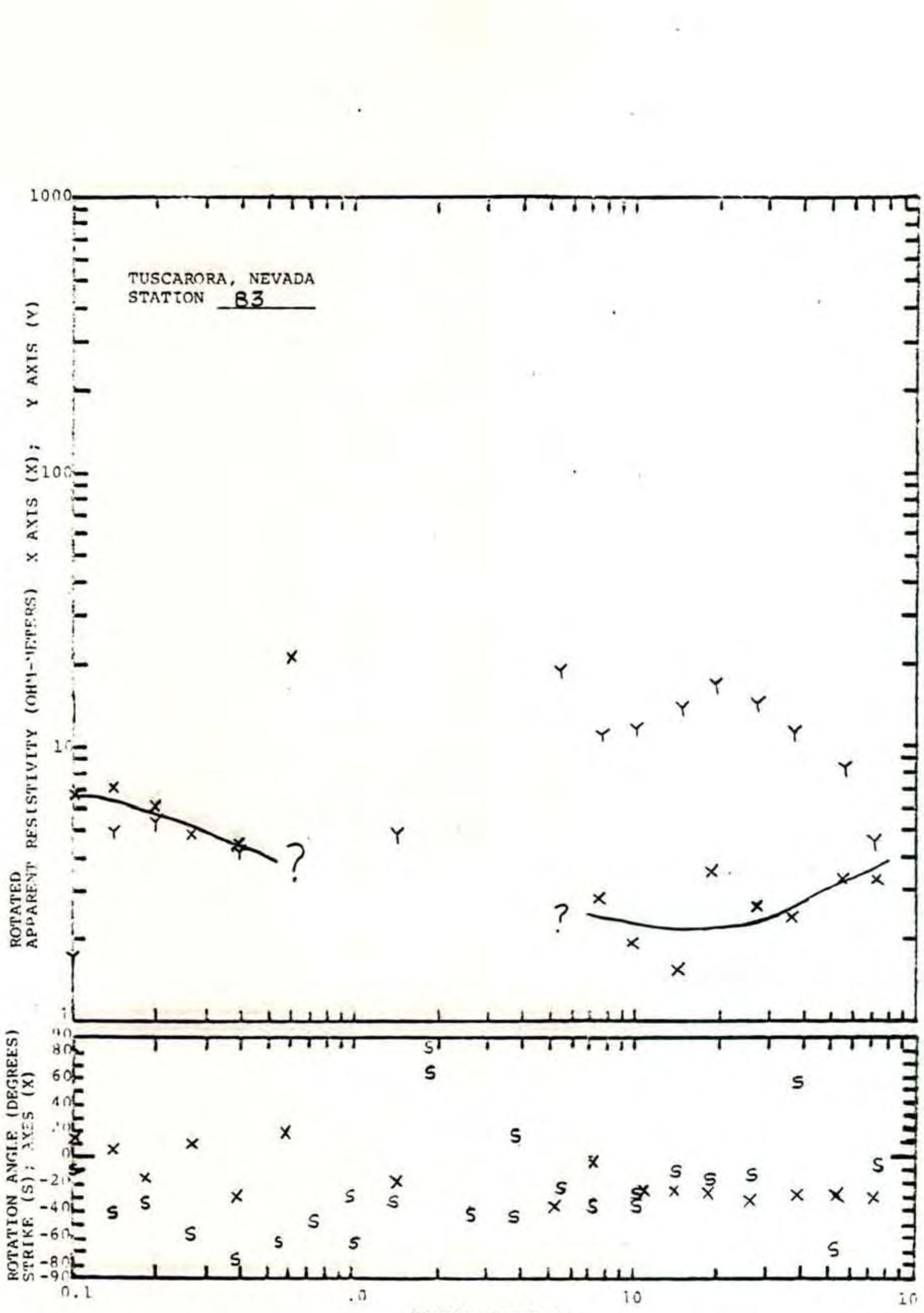


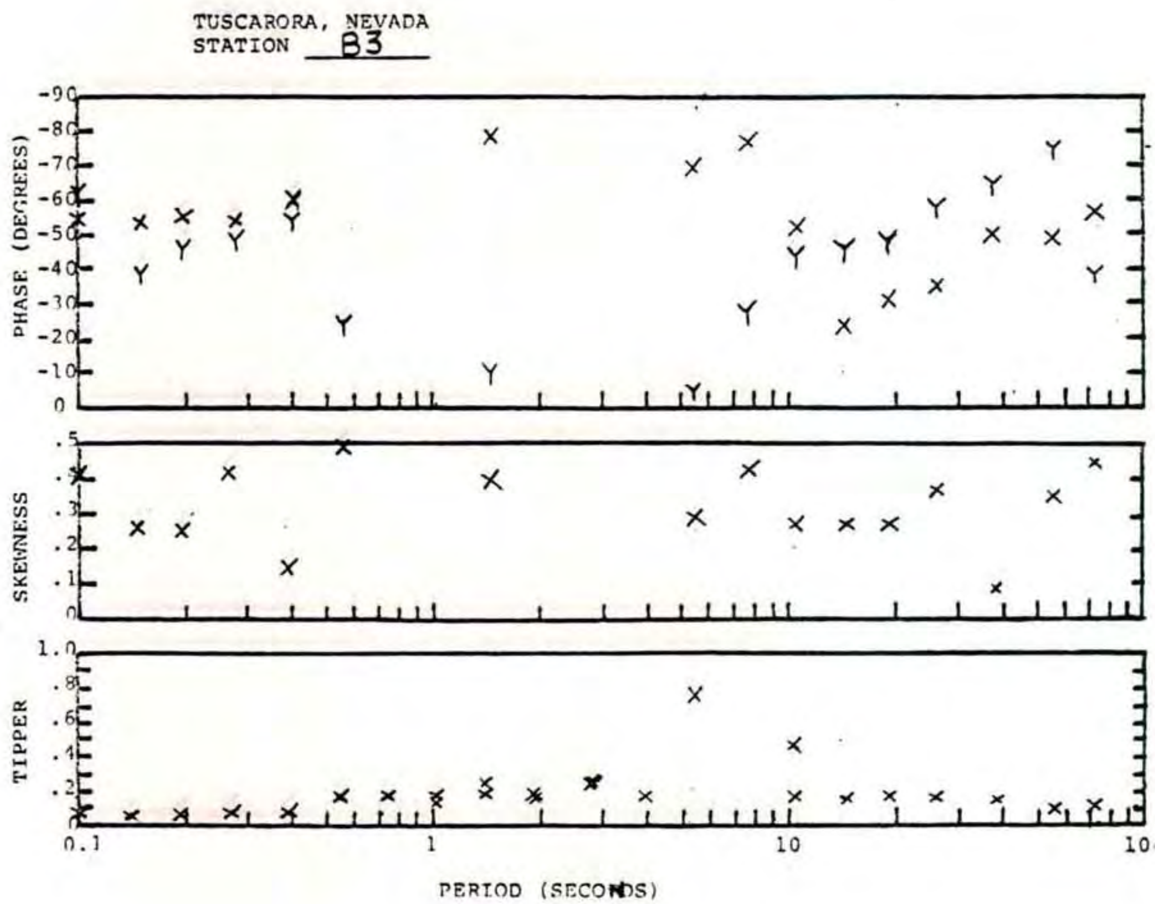
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M3
PHASE (DEGREES)
-90
-80
-70
-60
-50
-40
-30
-20
-10
0
SKEWNESS
.5
.4
.3
.2
.1
0
TIPPER
1.0
.8
.6
.4
.2
0
0.1
1
10
100
PERIOD (SECONDS)

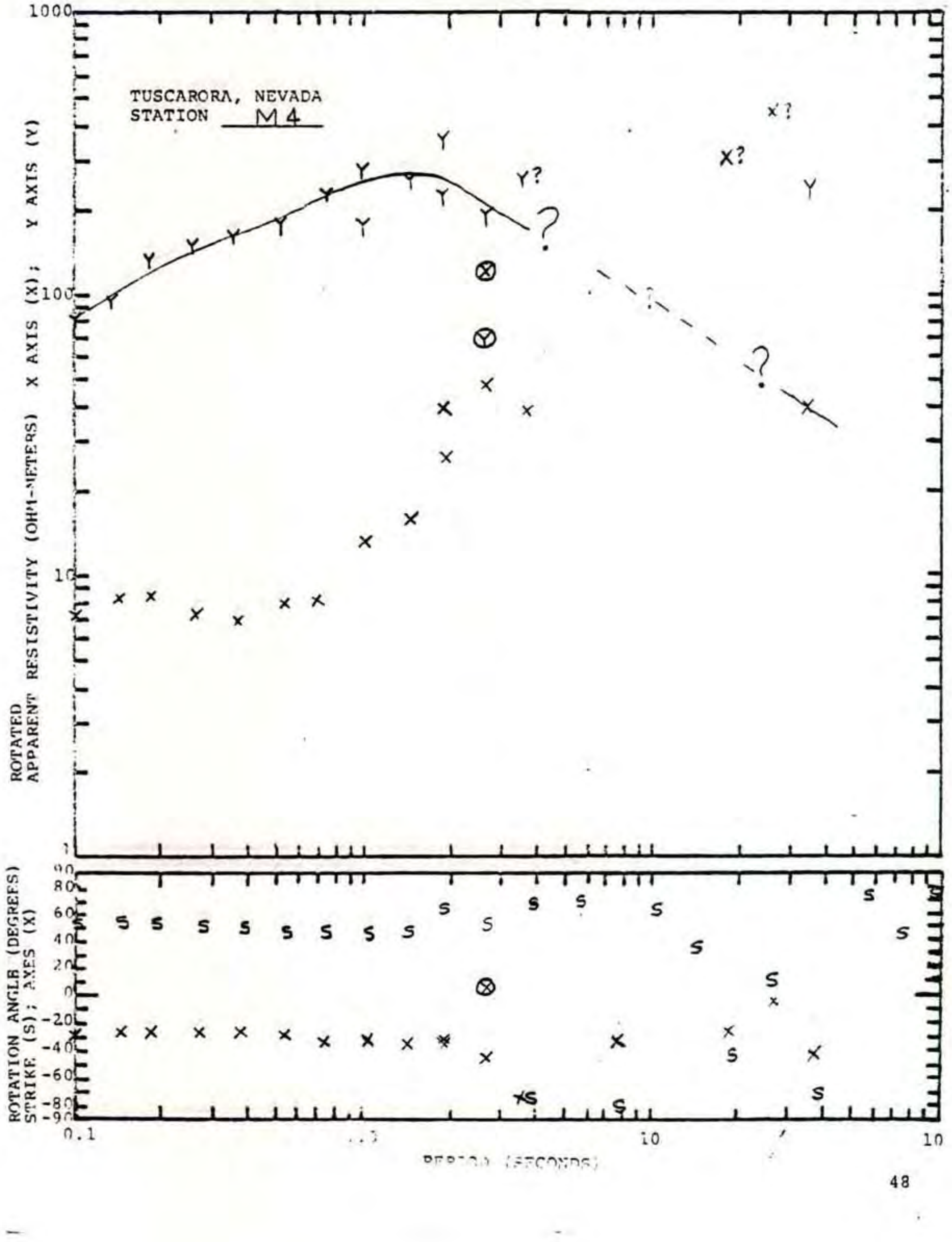

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A3
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
SKEWNESS > 0.5
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES)
STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
1000
100
1
0.1
10
PERIOD (SECONDS)

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A3



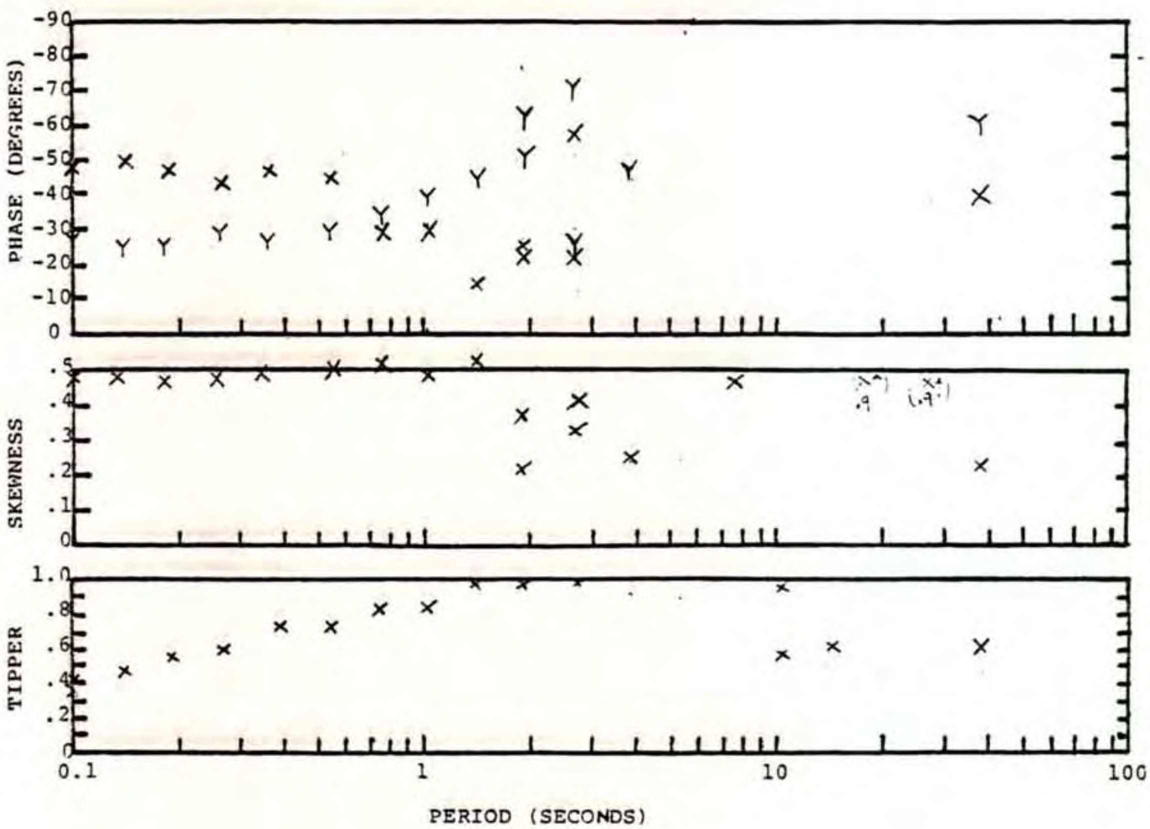

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B3
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)

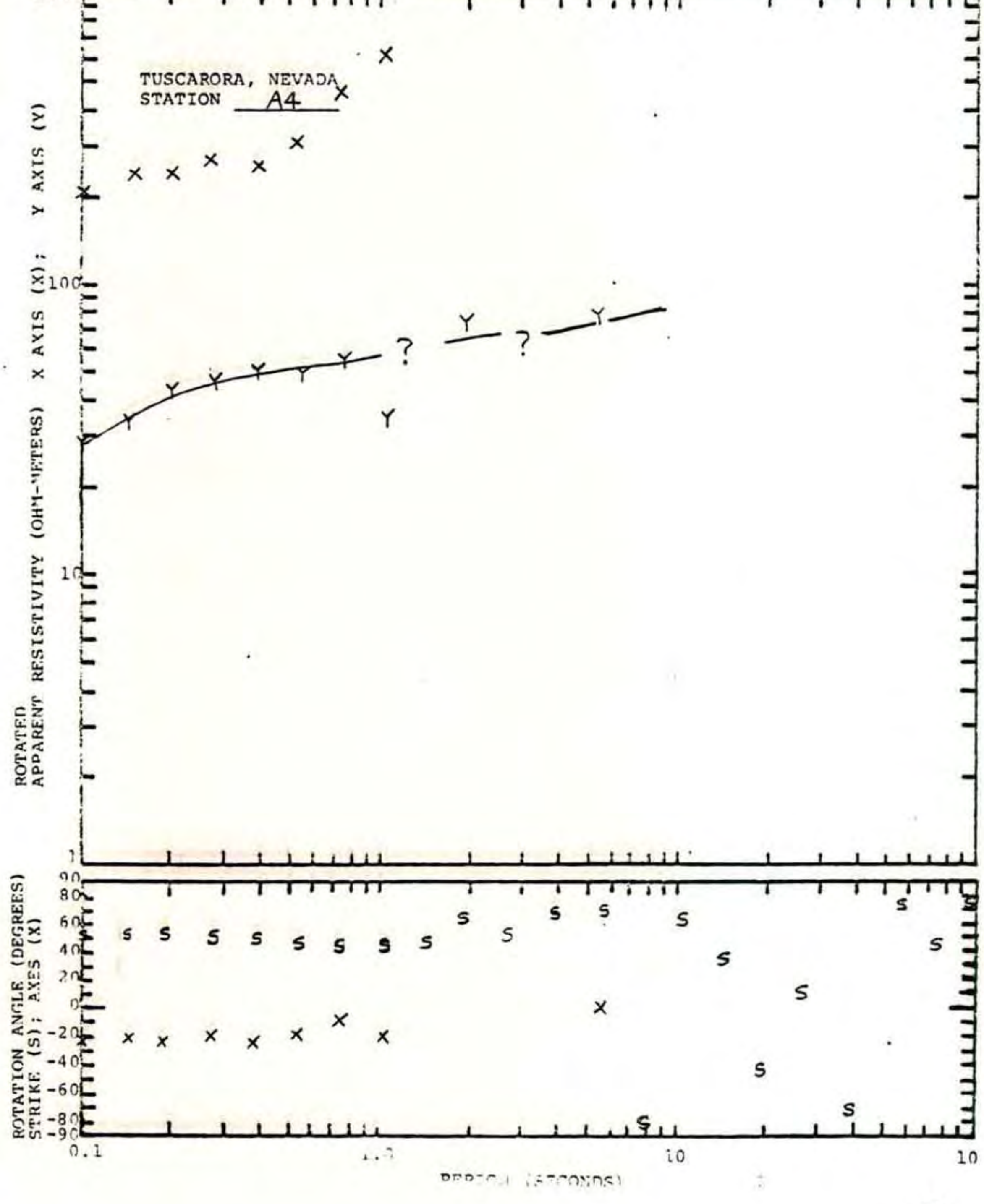

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B3
PHASE (DEGREES)
-90
-80
-70
-60
-50
-40
-30
-20
-10
0
SKEWNESS
.5
.3
.2
.1
0
TIPPER
1.0
.8
.6
.4
.2
0
0.1
1
10
10
PERIOD (SECONDS)



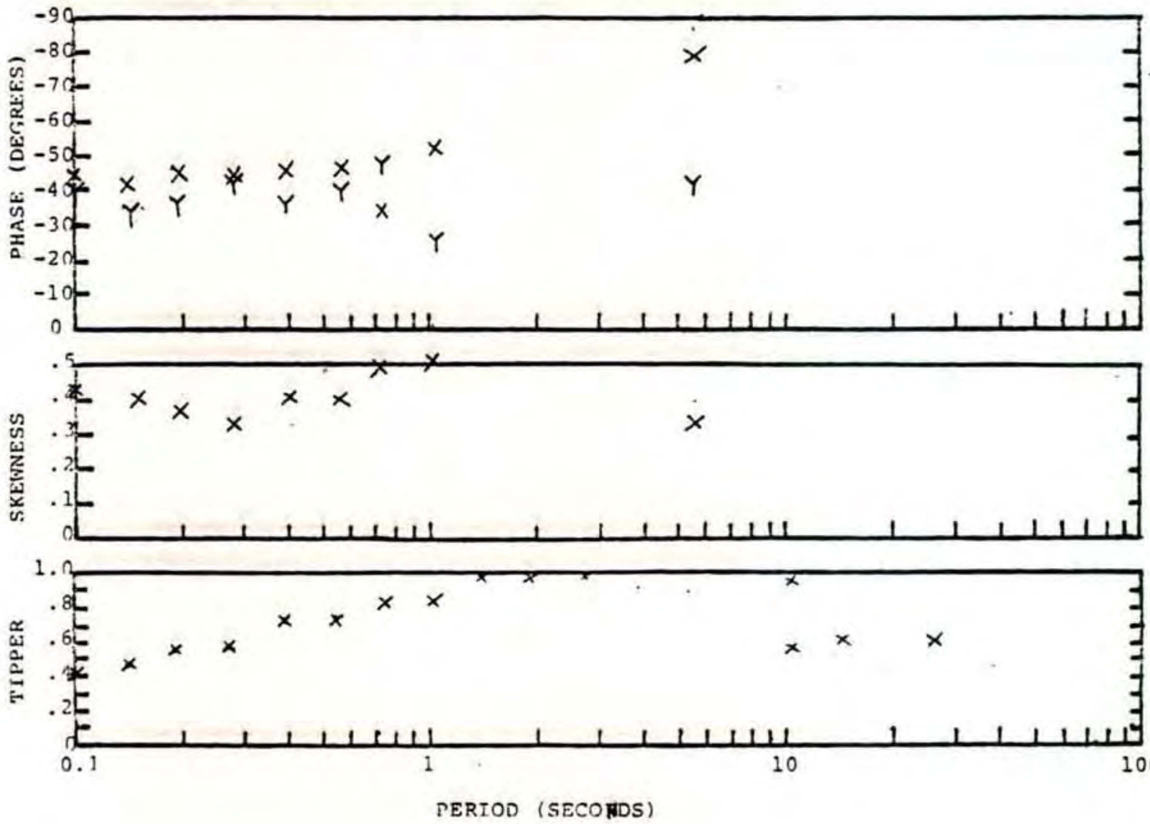
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M4
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
1000
100
10
1
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
0.1
10

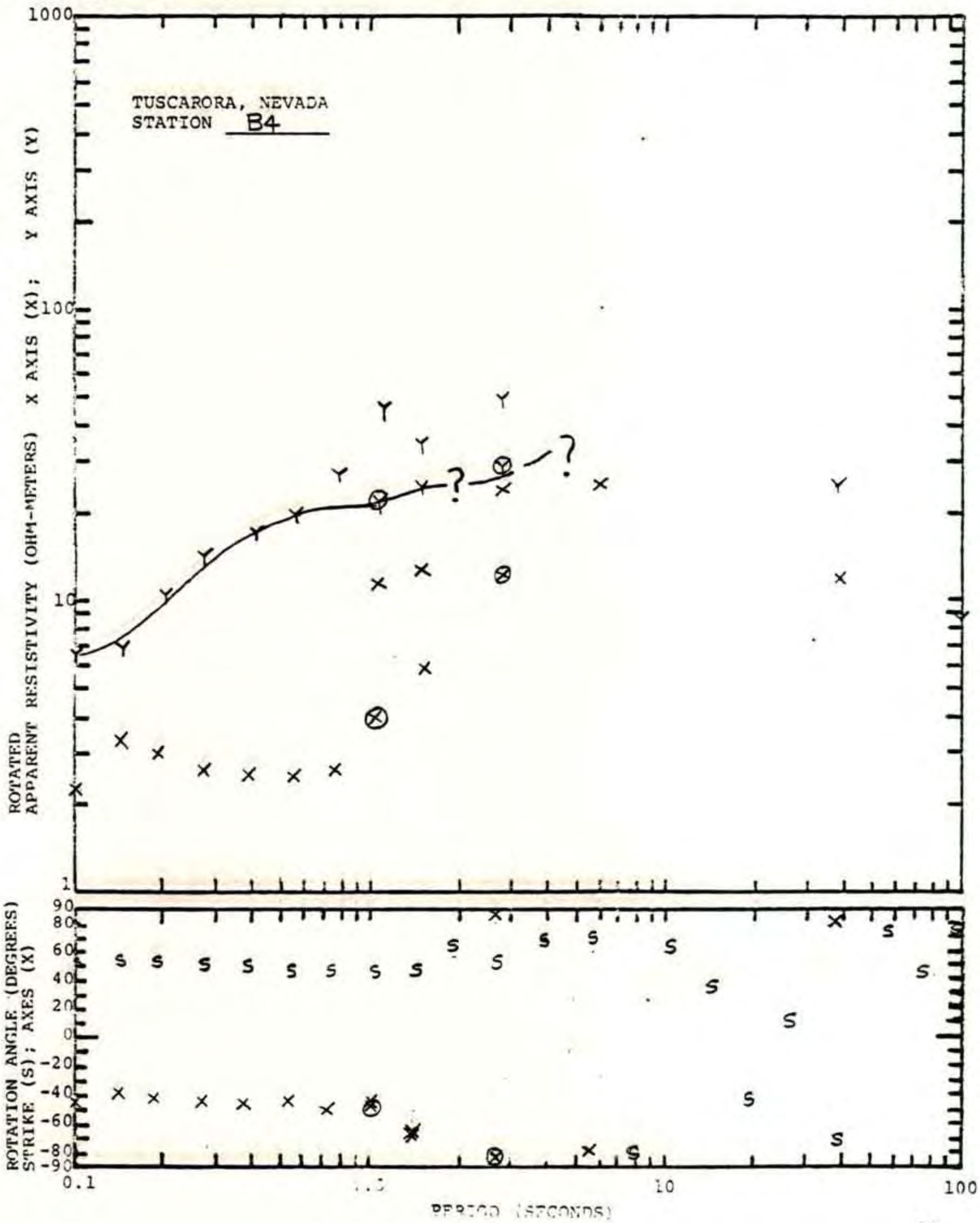
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M4



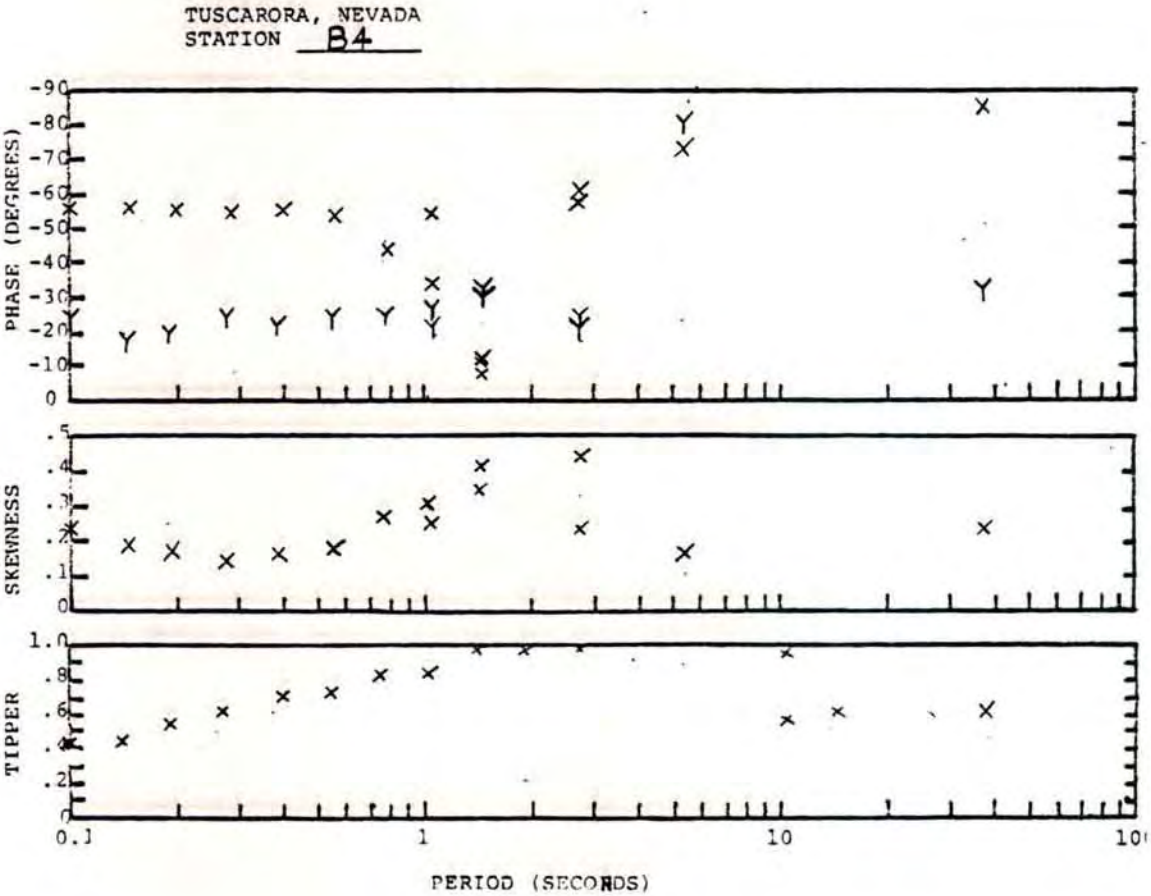

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A4
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
10
PERIOD (SECONDS)

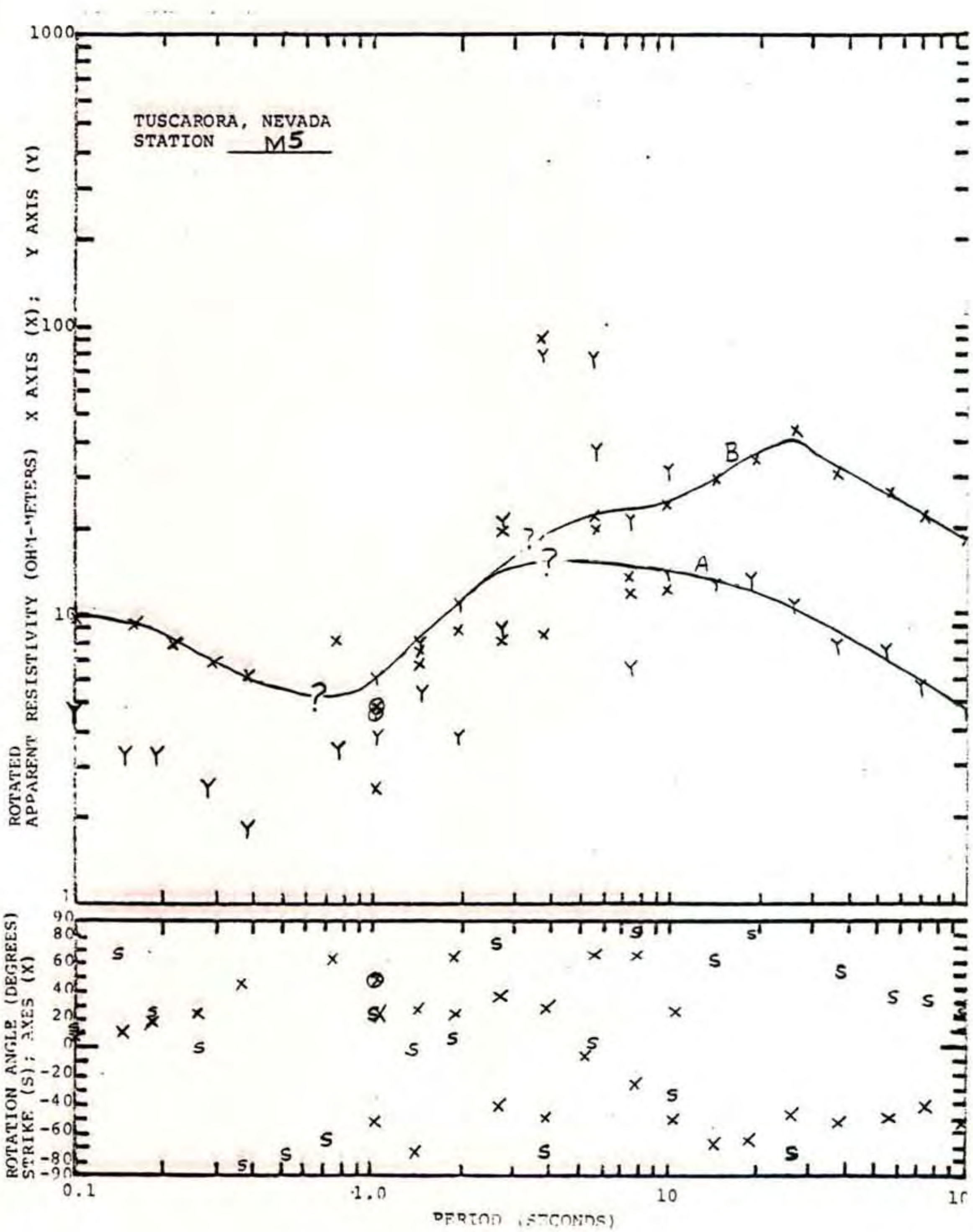
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A4



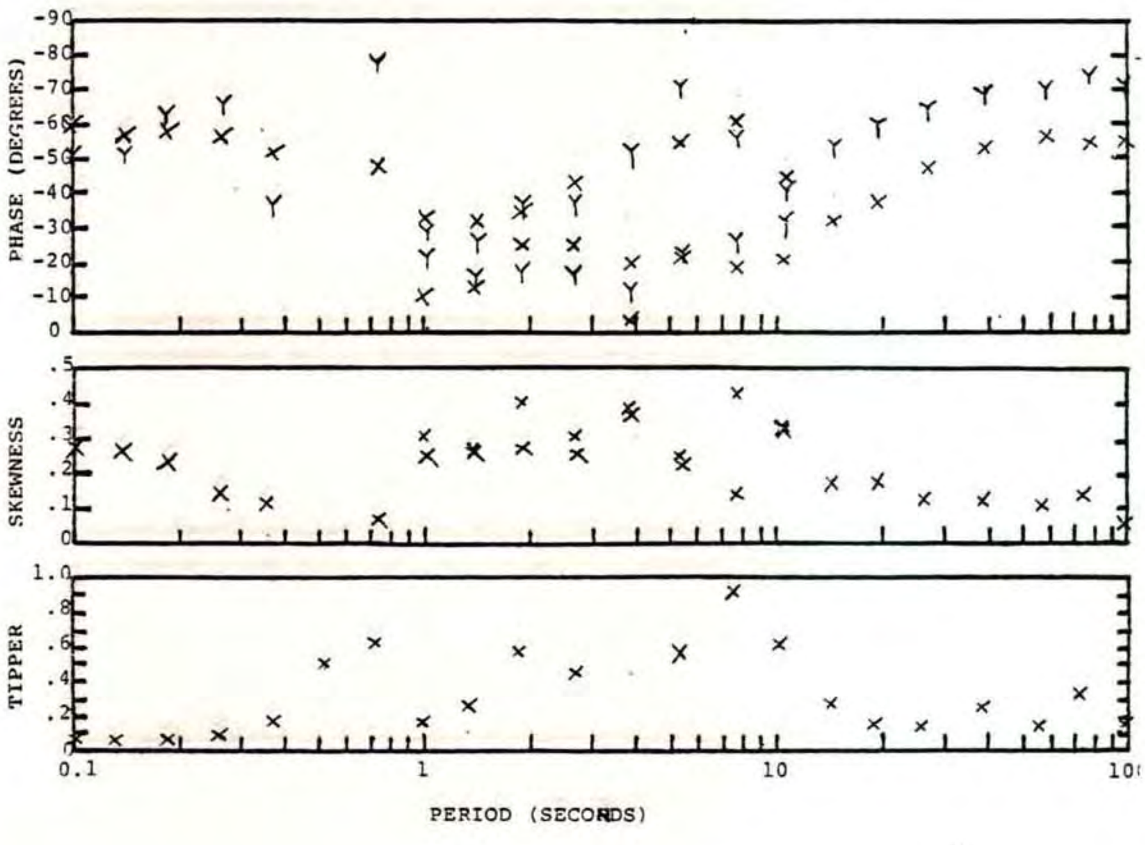


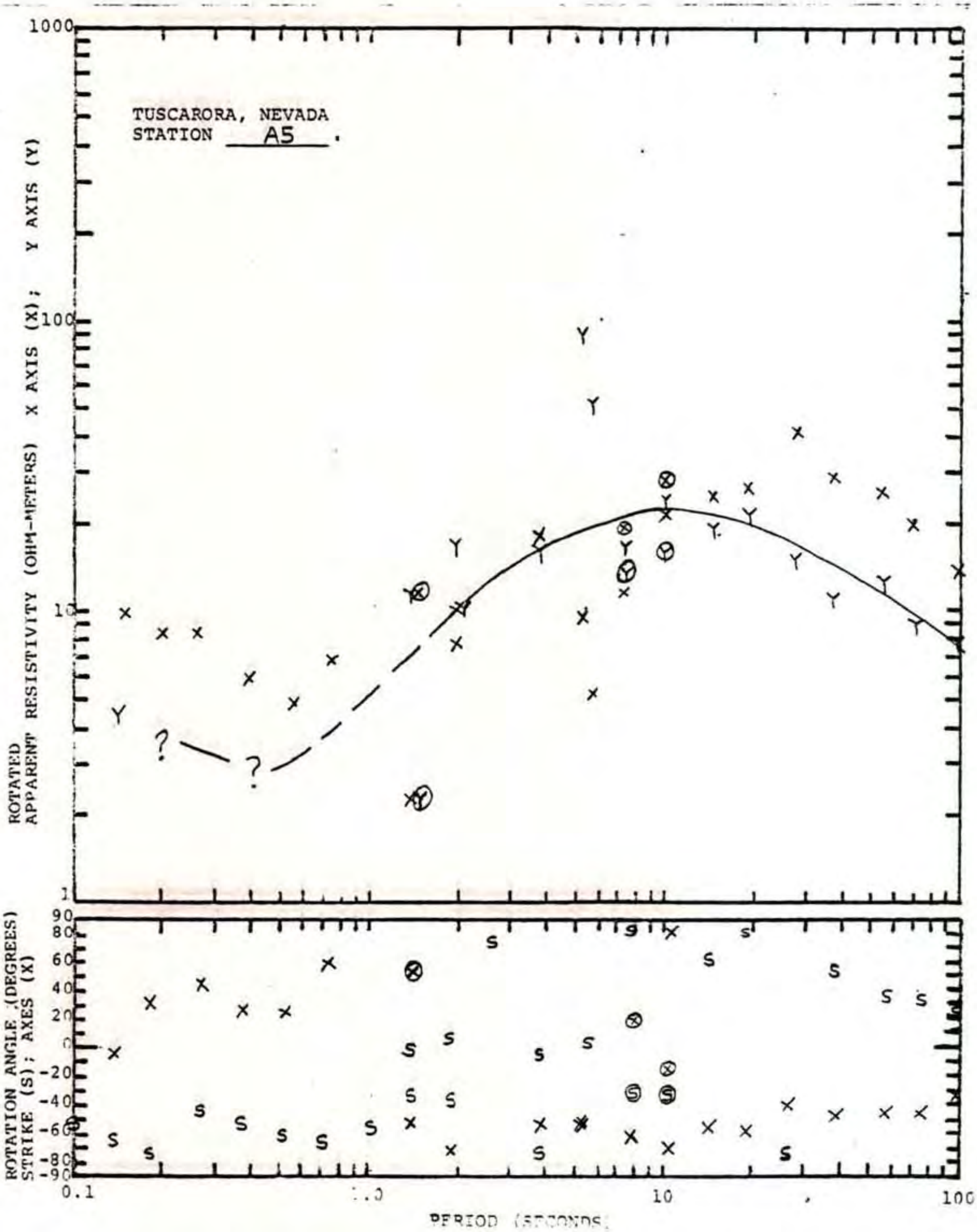
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B4
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
1000
100
10
1
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
10
100


TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B4
PHASE (DEGREES)
-90
-80
-70
-60
-50
-40
-30
-20
-10
0
SKEWNESS
.5
.4
.3
.2
.1
0
TIPPER
1.0
.8
.6
.4
.2
0
0.1
1
10
100
PERIOD (SECONDS)


TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M5
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)
A
B

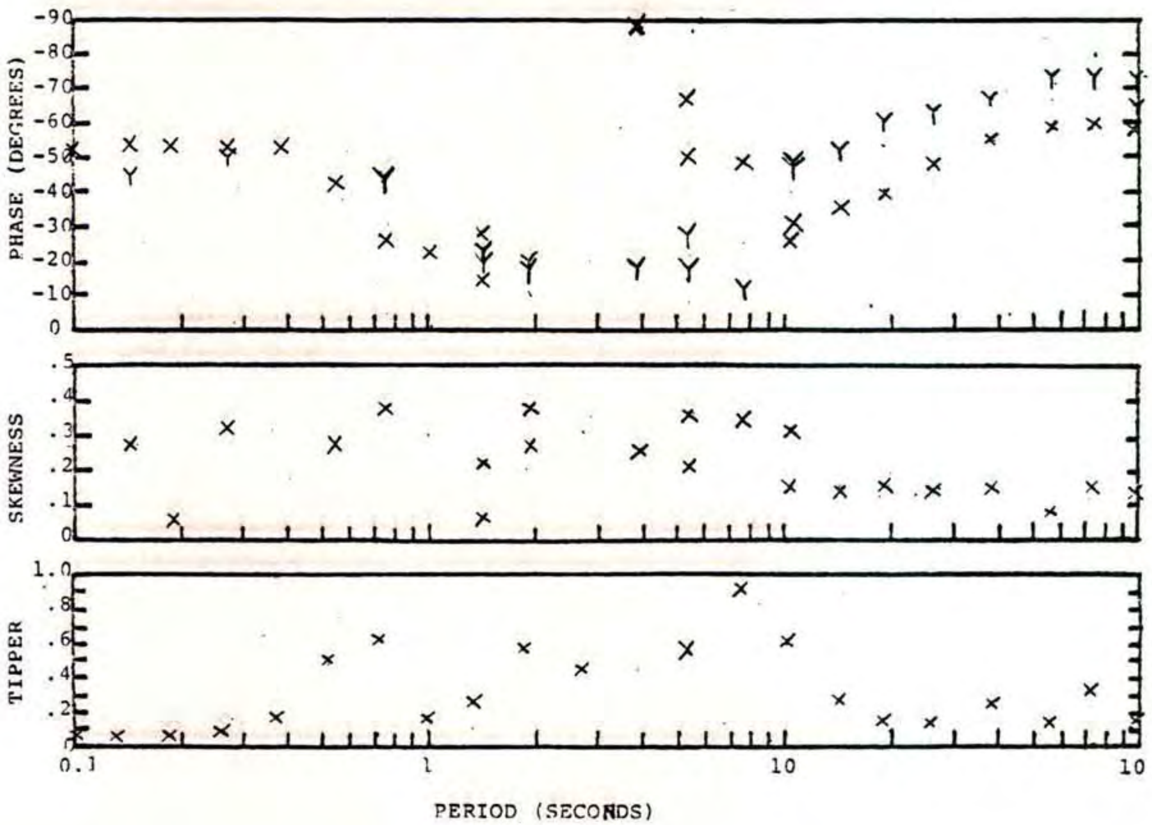
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M5

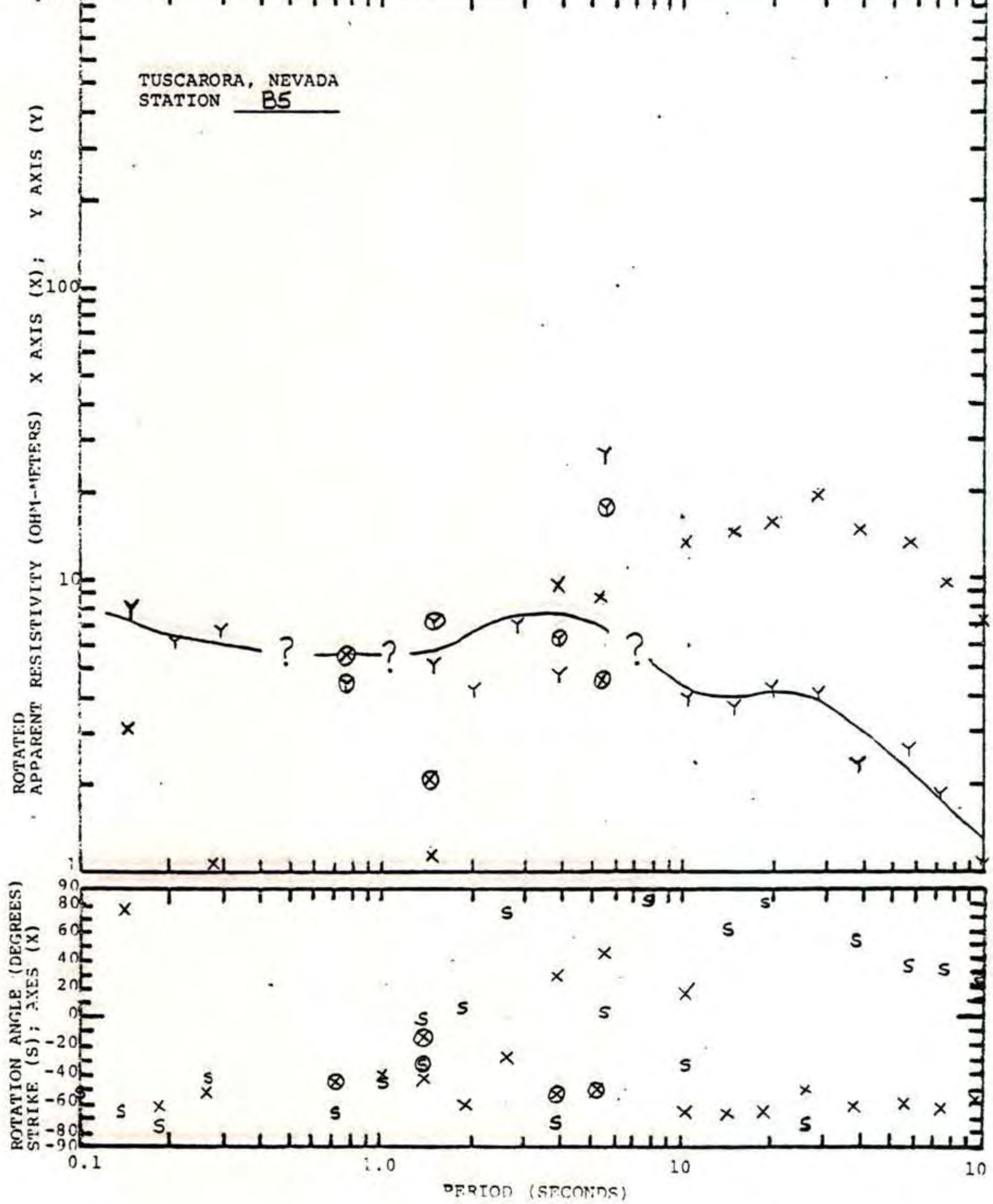




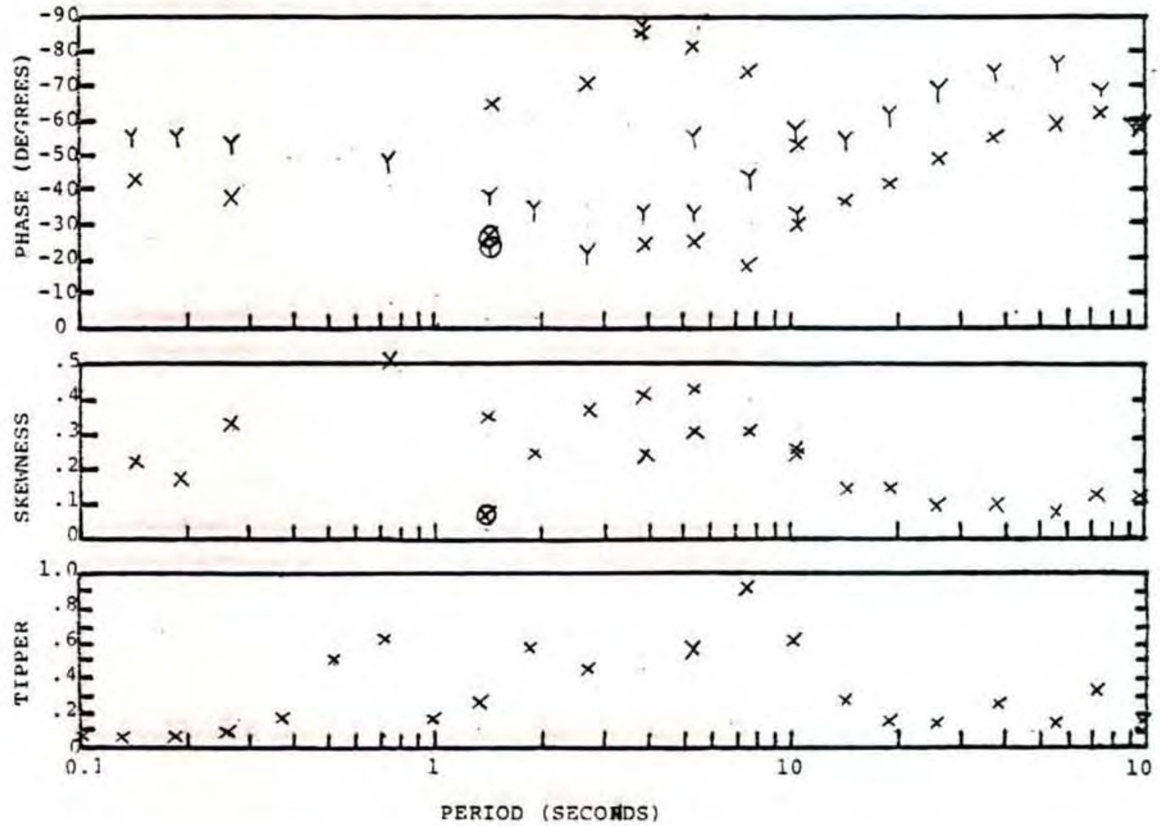
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A5
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)

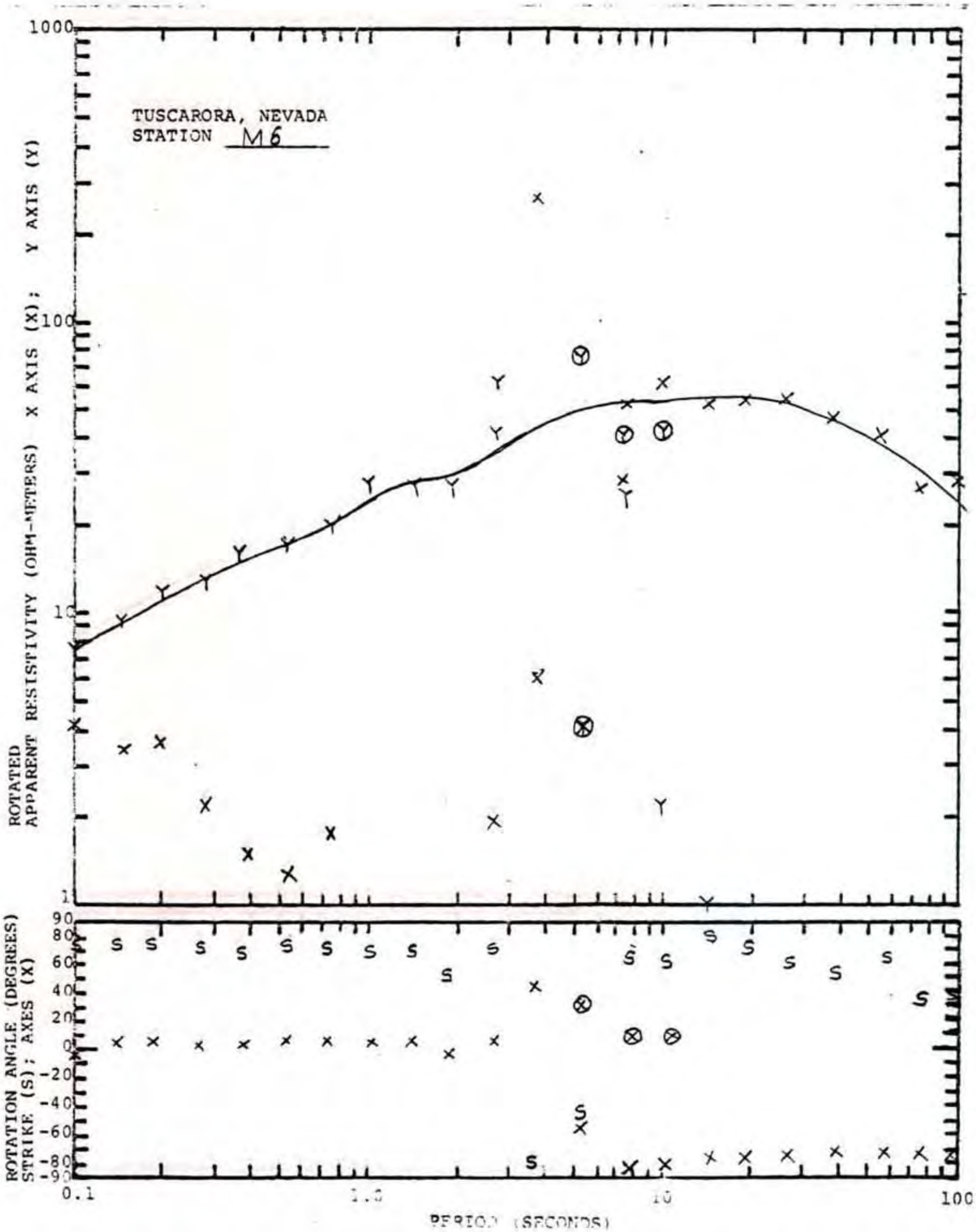
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A5




TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B5
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)
1000
100
10
1
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
1.0
10
10

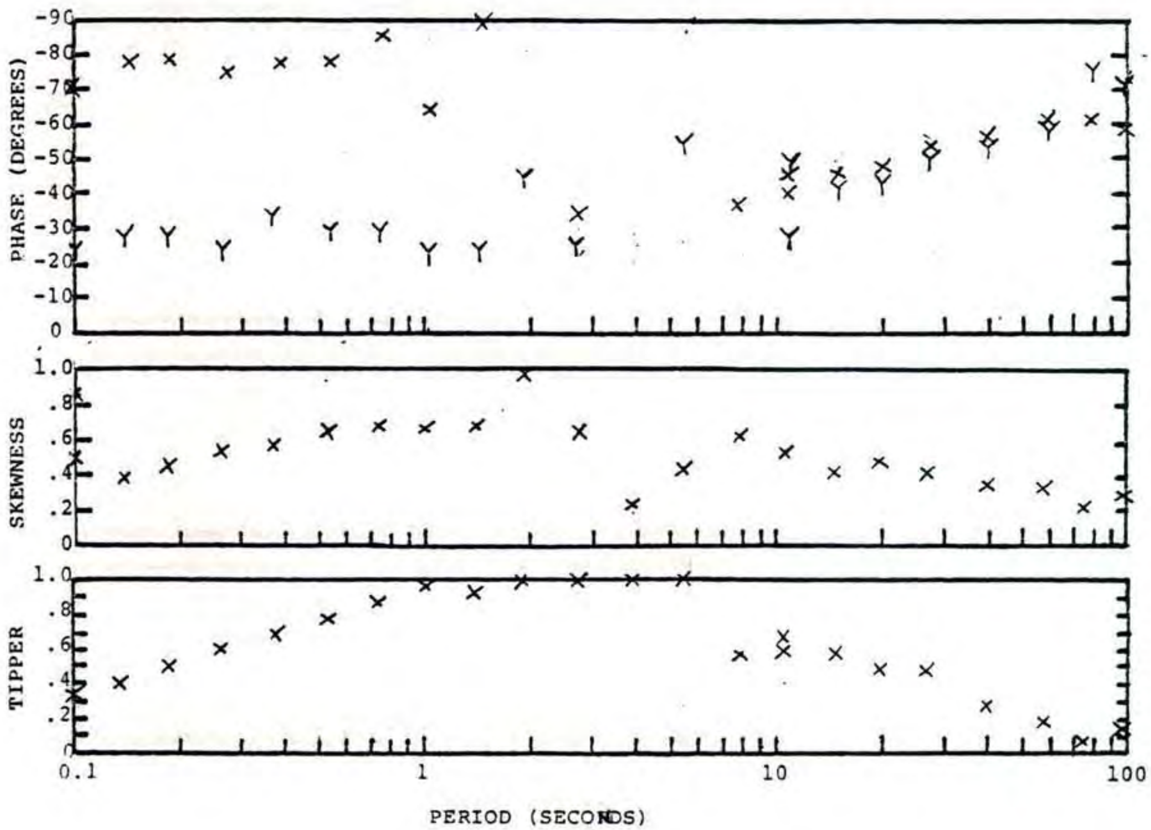
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B5

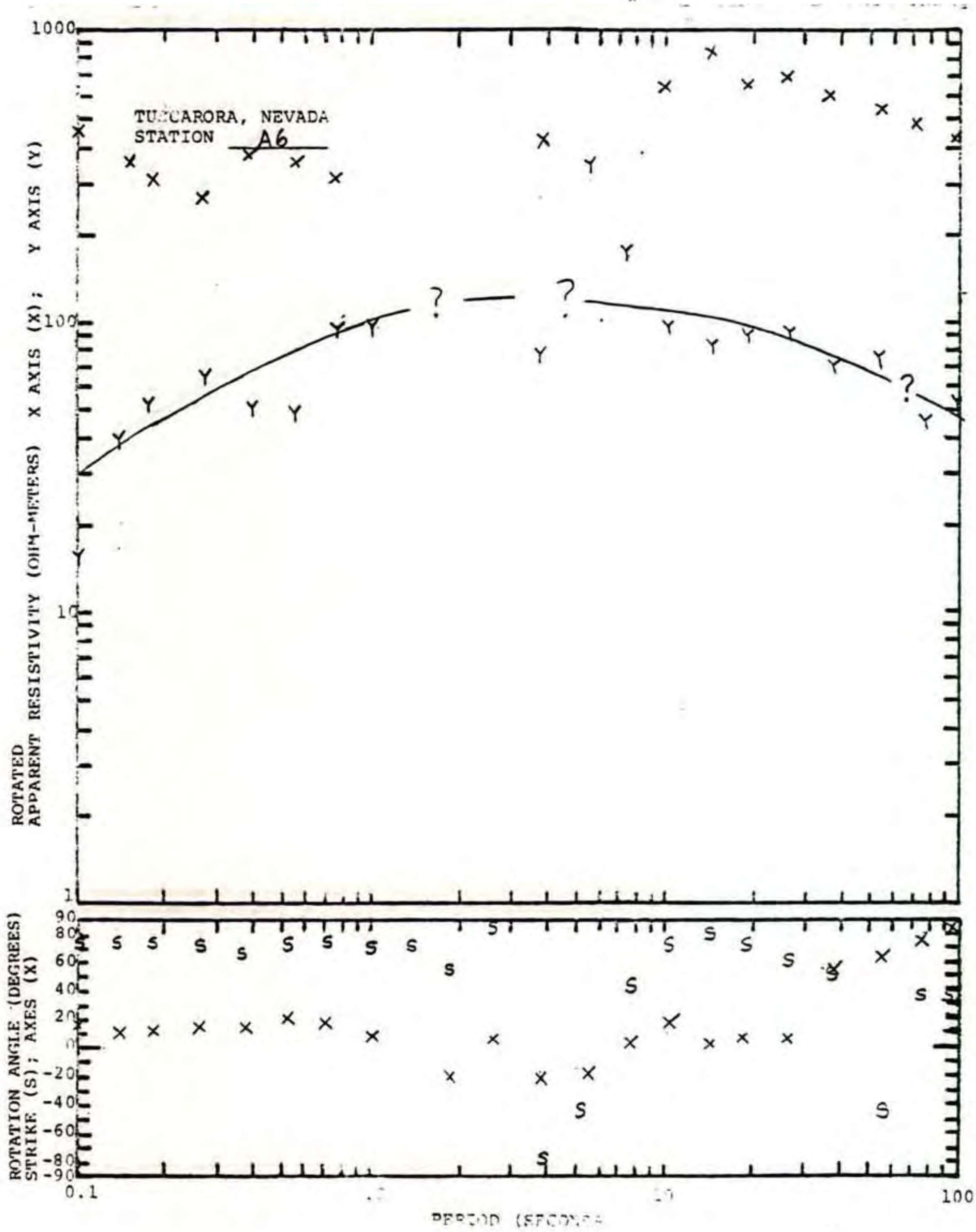




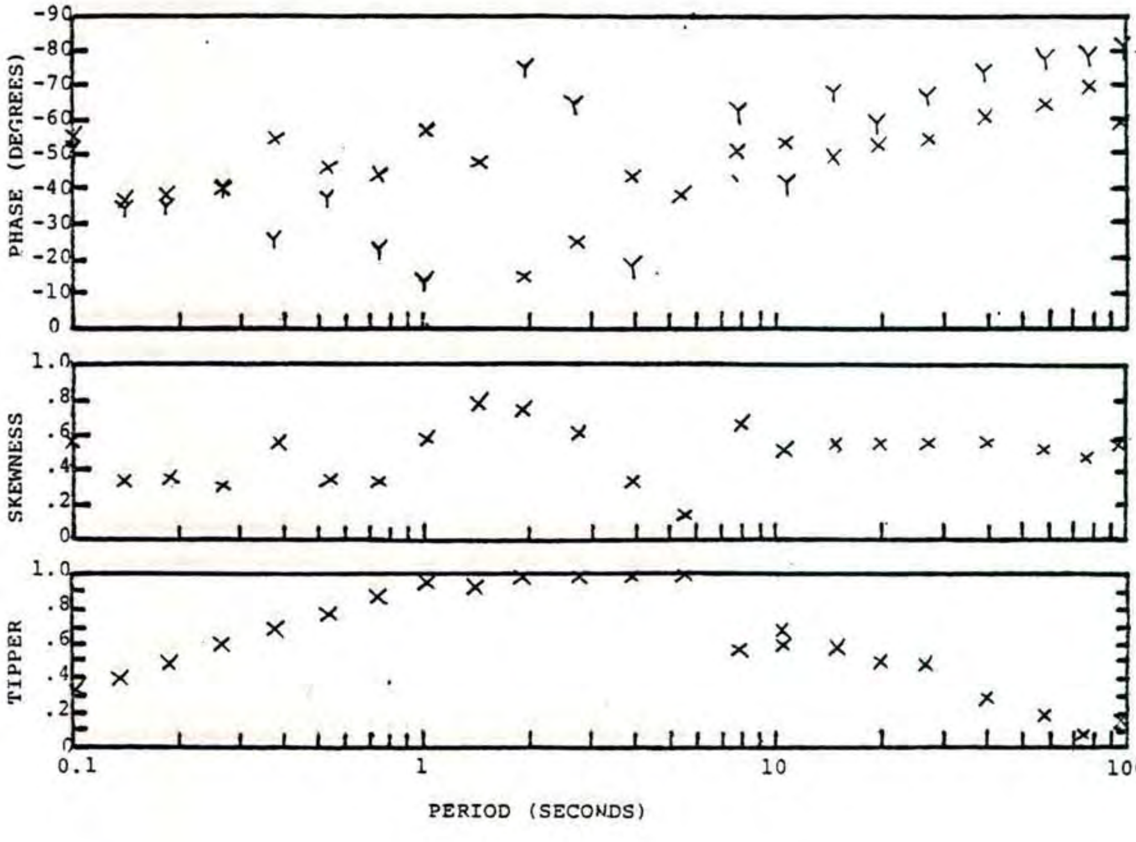
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M6
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
1000
100
10
1
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
10
100
PERIOD (SECONDS)

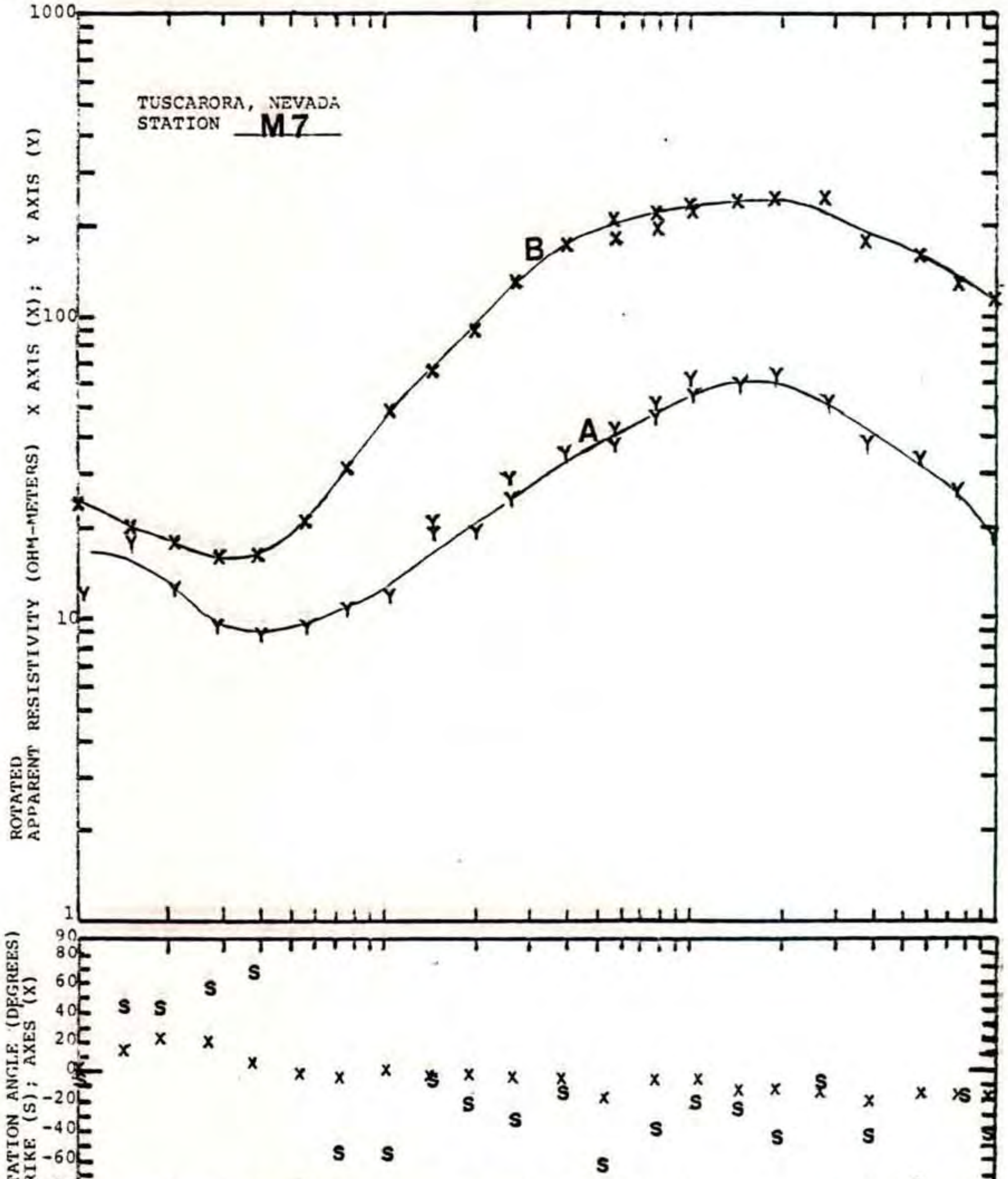
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M6



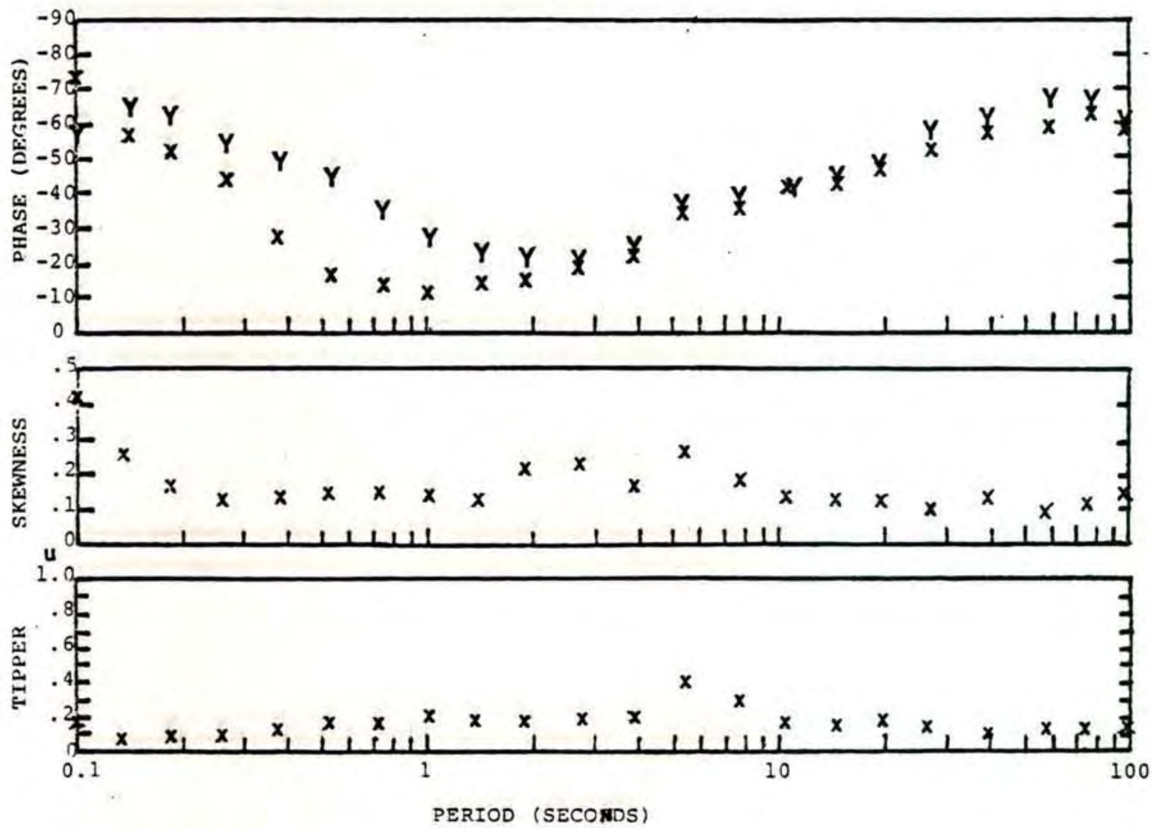

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A6
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
1000
100
10
1
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
100

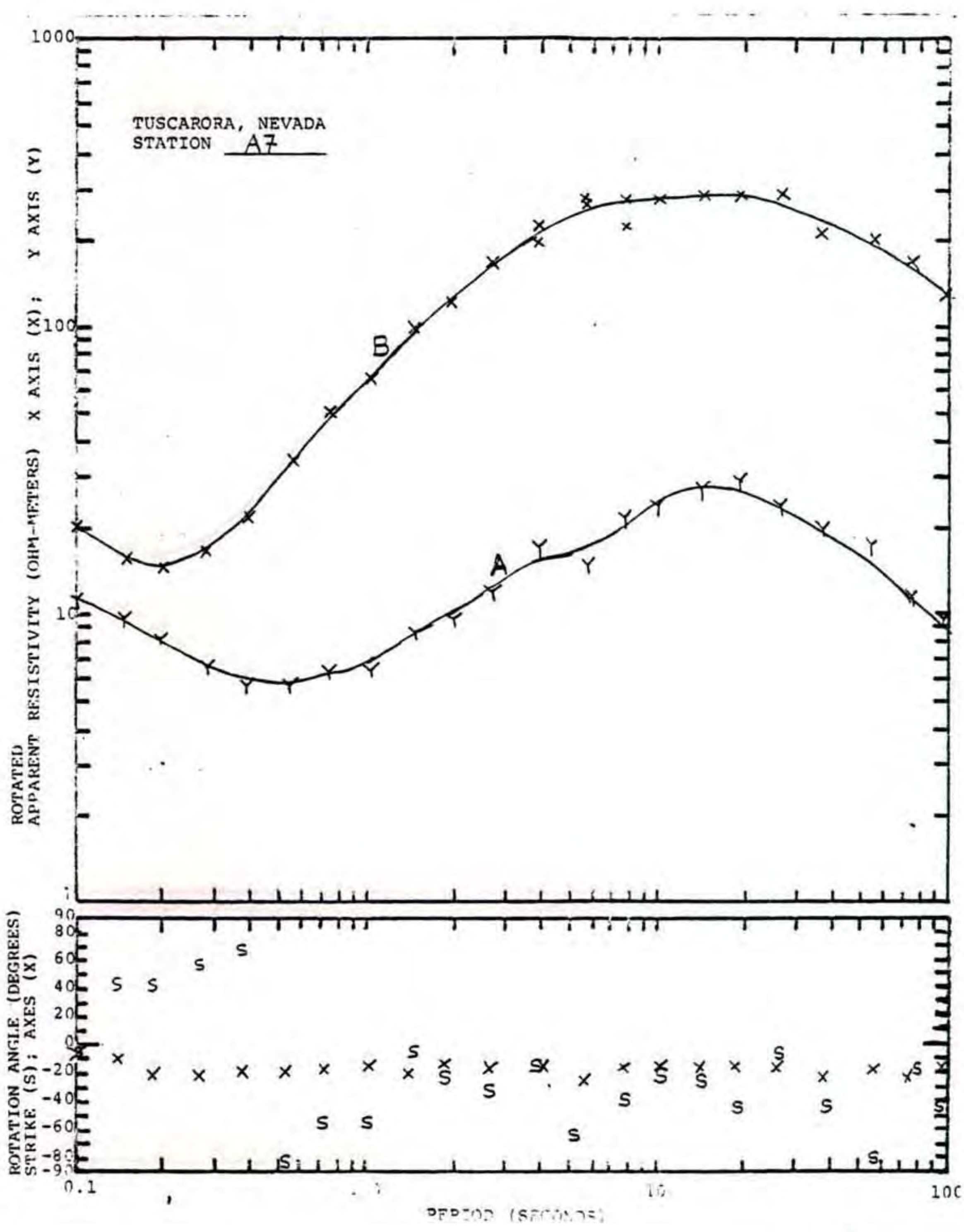
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A6



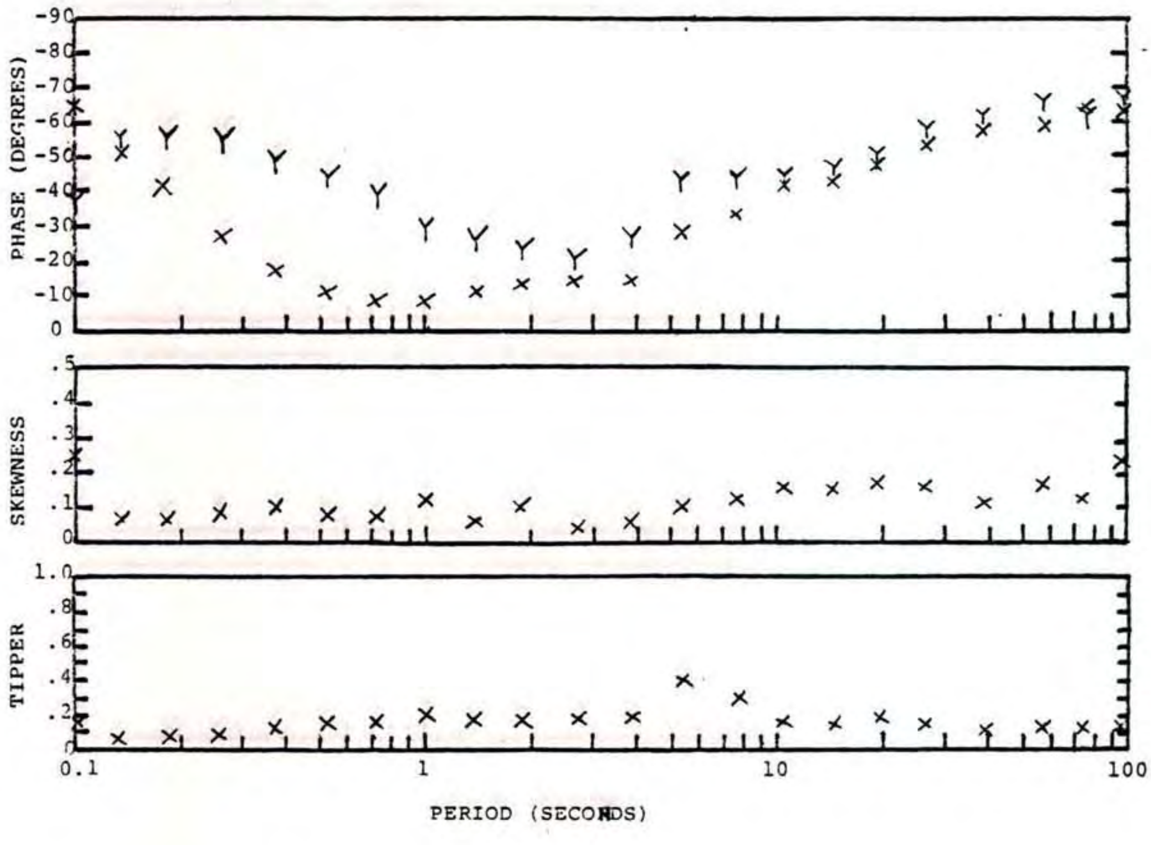

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M7
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)
A
B
1000
100
10
1
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
1.0
10
100

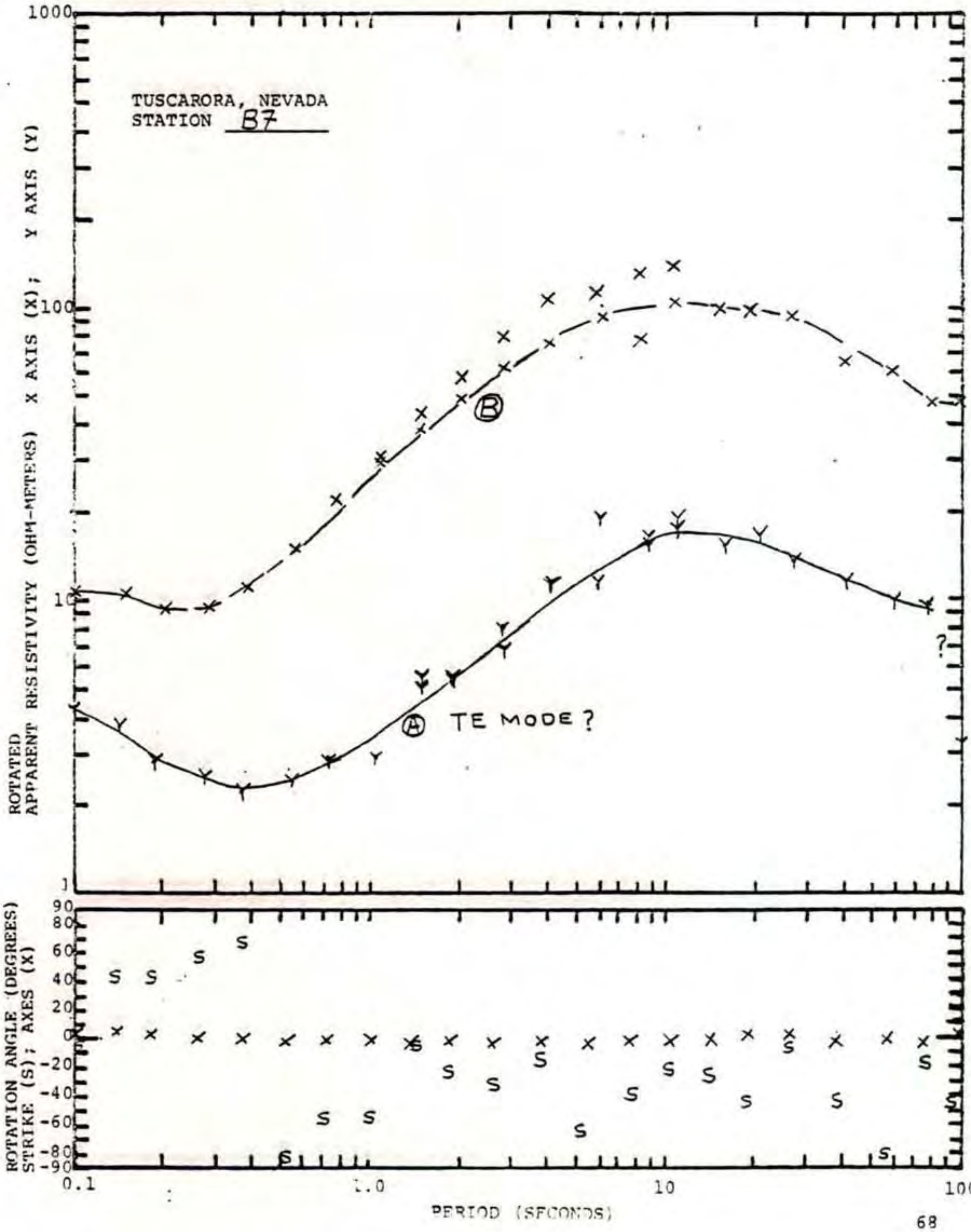
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M7

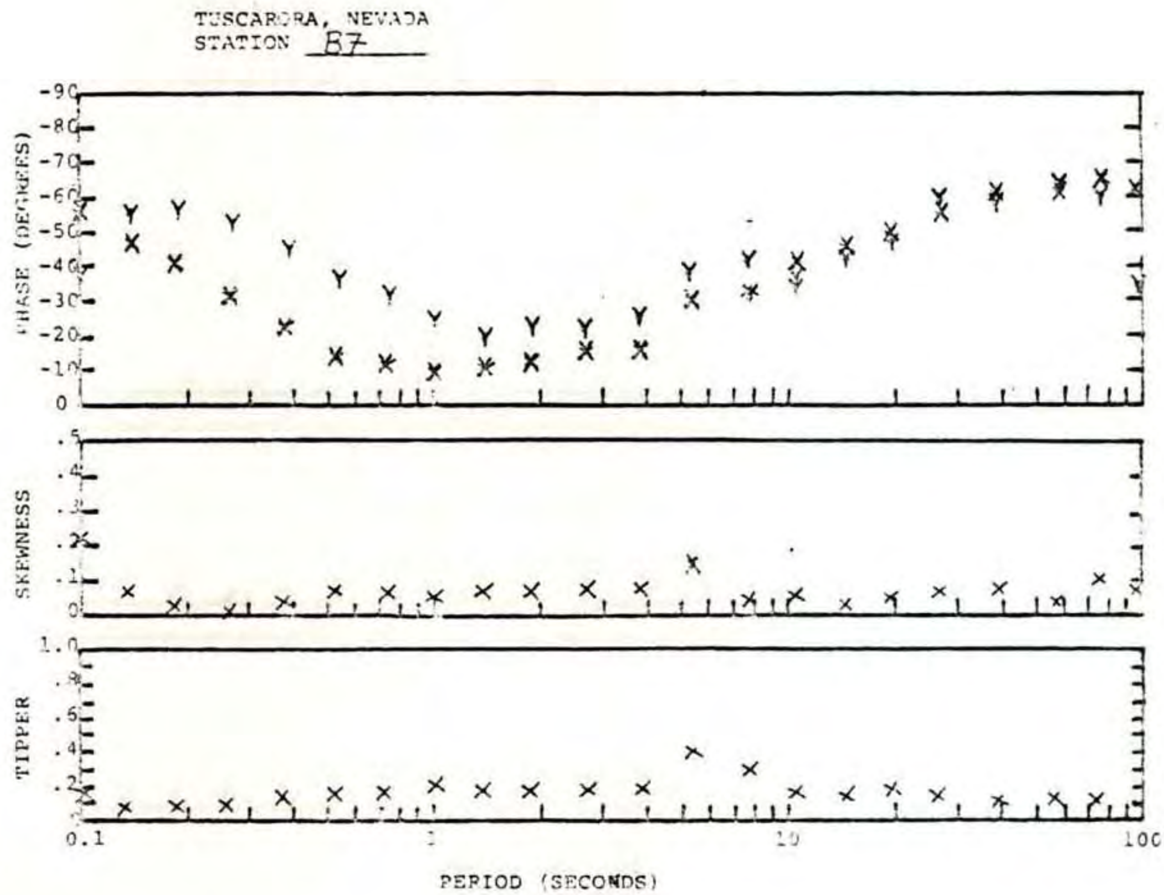


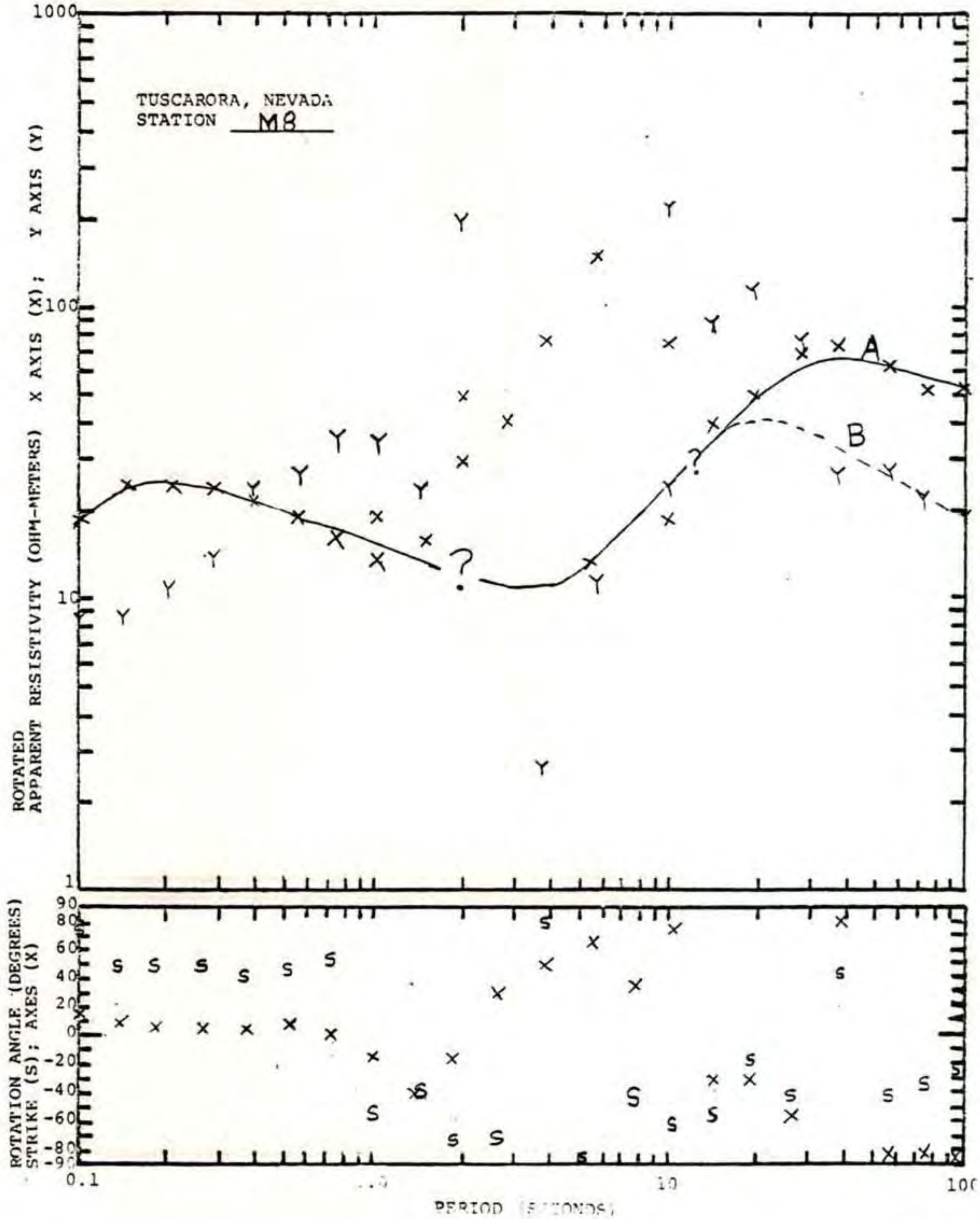

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A7
ROTATED
APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
1000
100
10
B
A
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES)
STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
0.1
100
PERIOD (SECONDS)

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A7



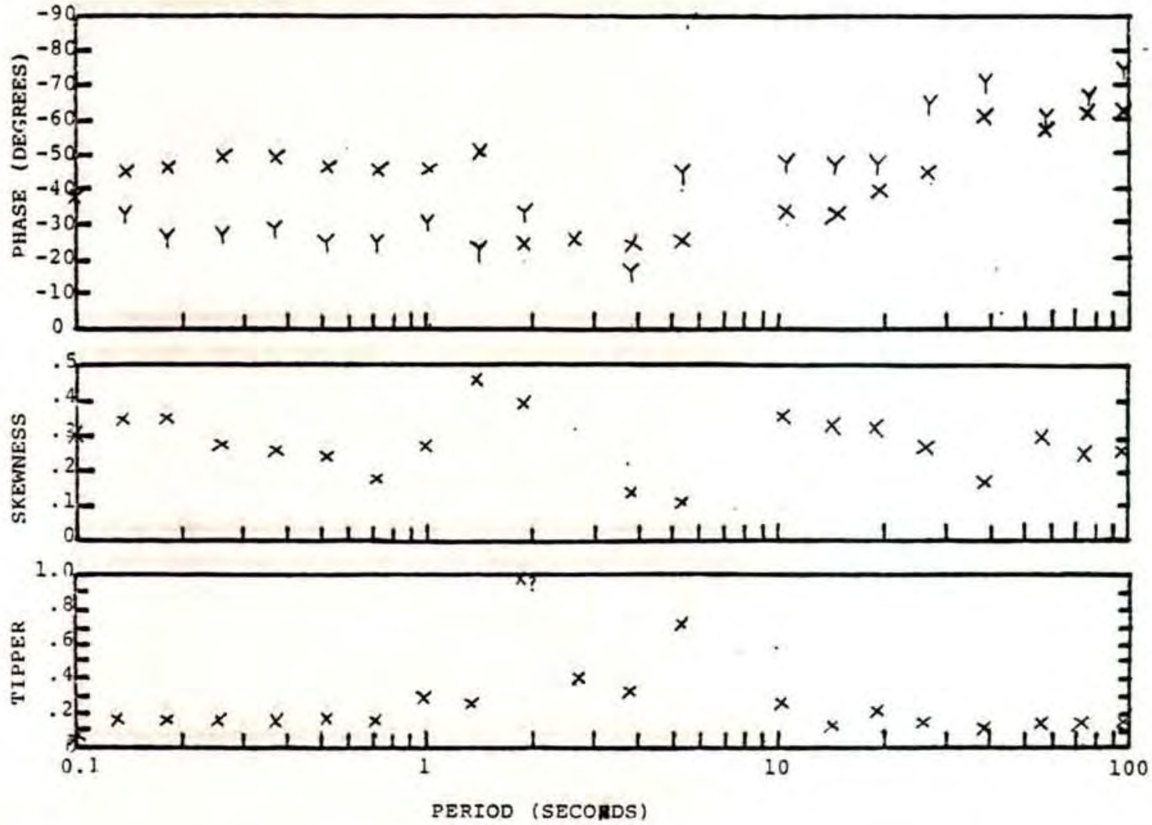

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B7
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
1000
100
10
1
(B)
(A) TE MODE ?
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
1.0
10
100
PERIOD (SECONDS)

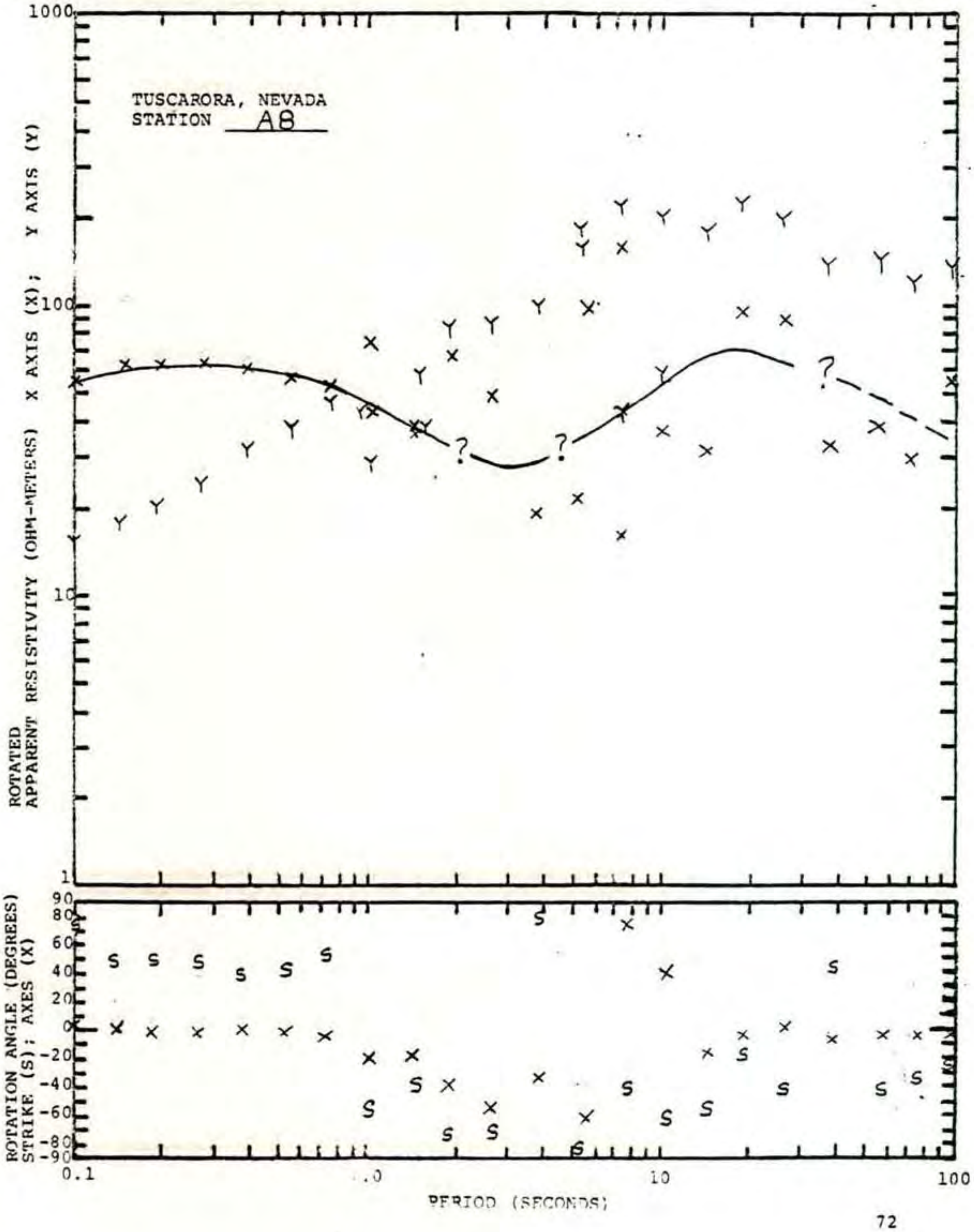

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B7
PHASE (DEGREES)
-90
-80
-70
-60
-50
-40
-30
-20
-10
0
SKEWNESS
.5
.4
.3
.2
.1
0
TIPPER
1.0
.8
.6
.4
.2
0.1
1
10
100
PERIOD (SECONDS)



TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M8
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
A
B
1000
100
10
1
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
10
100
PERIOD

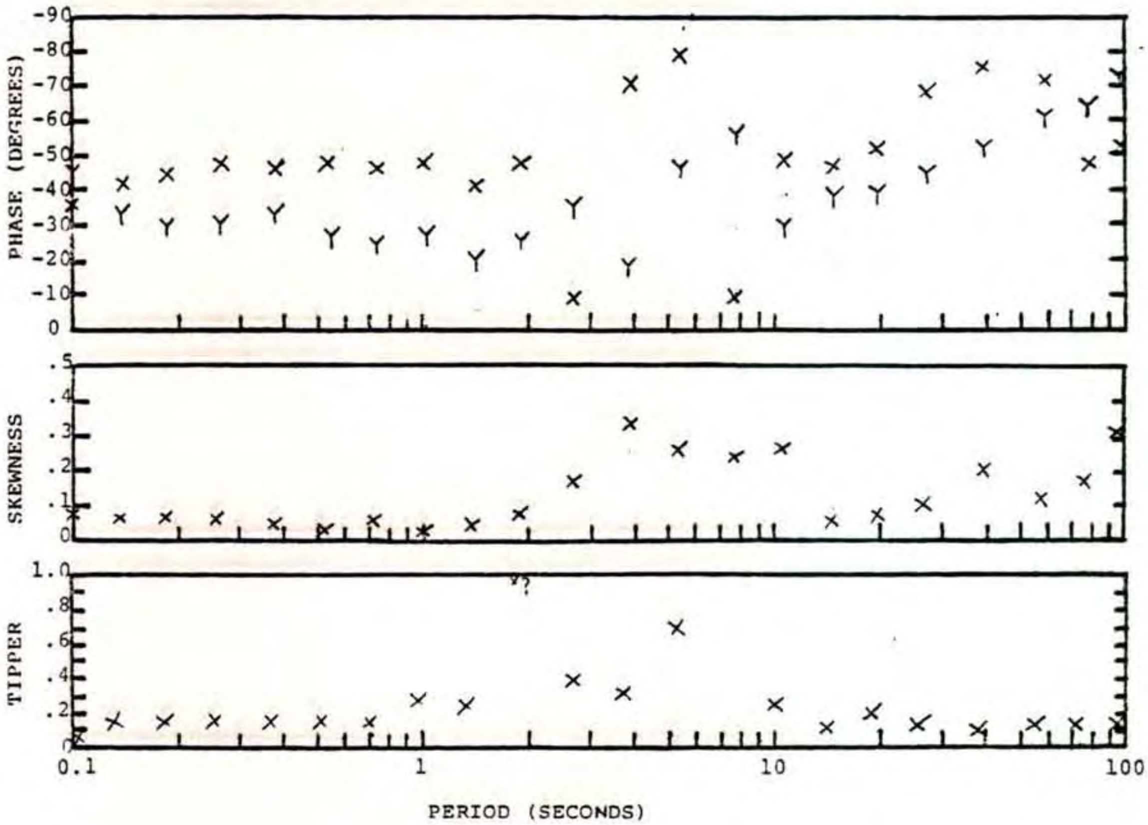
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M8

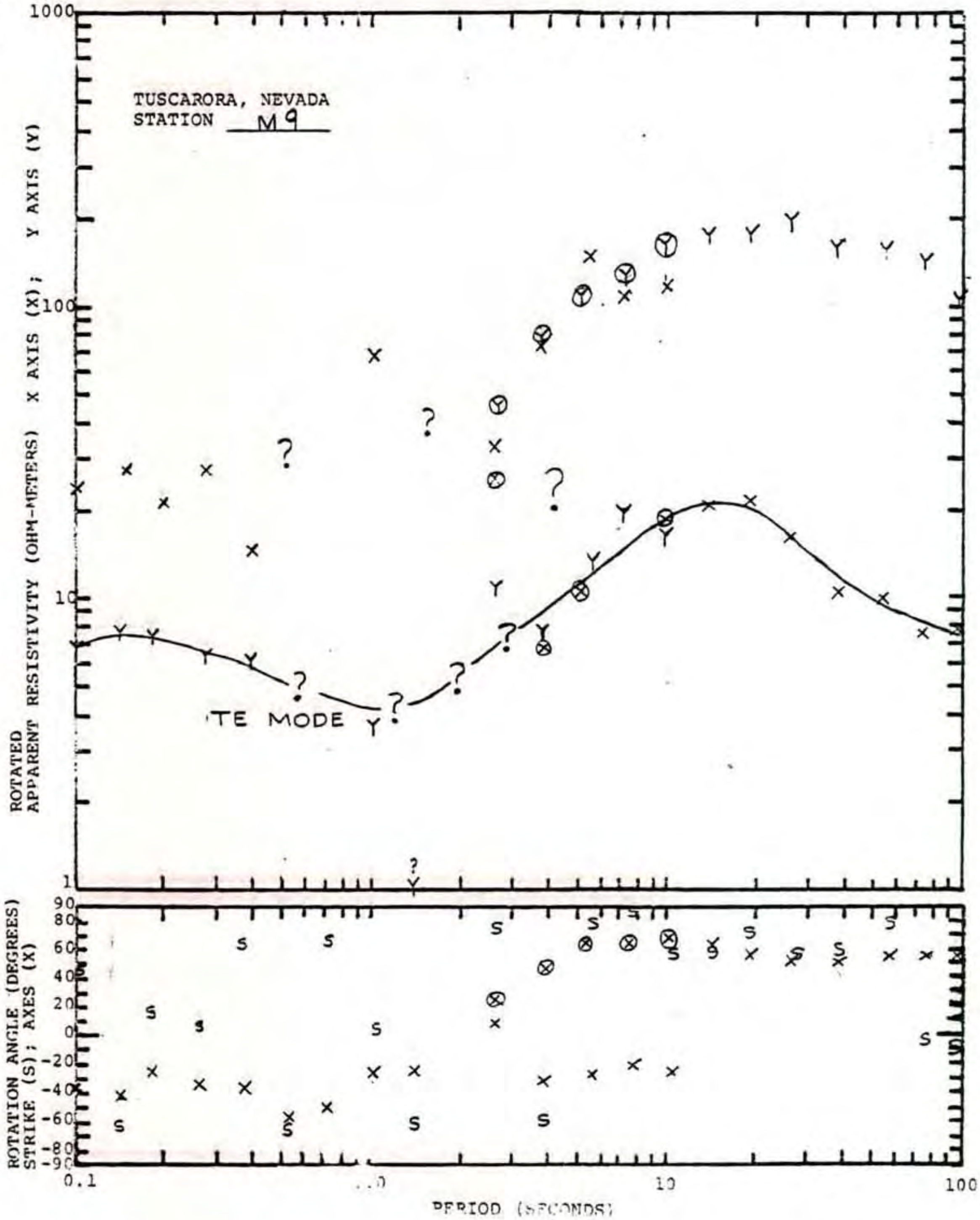




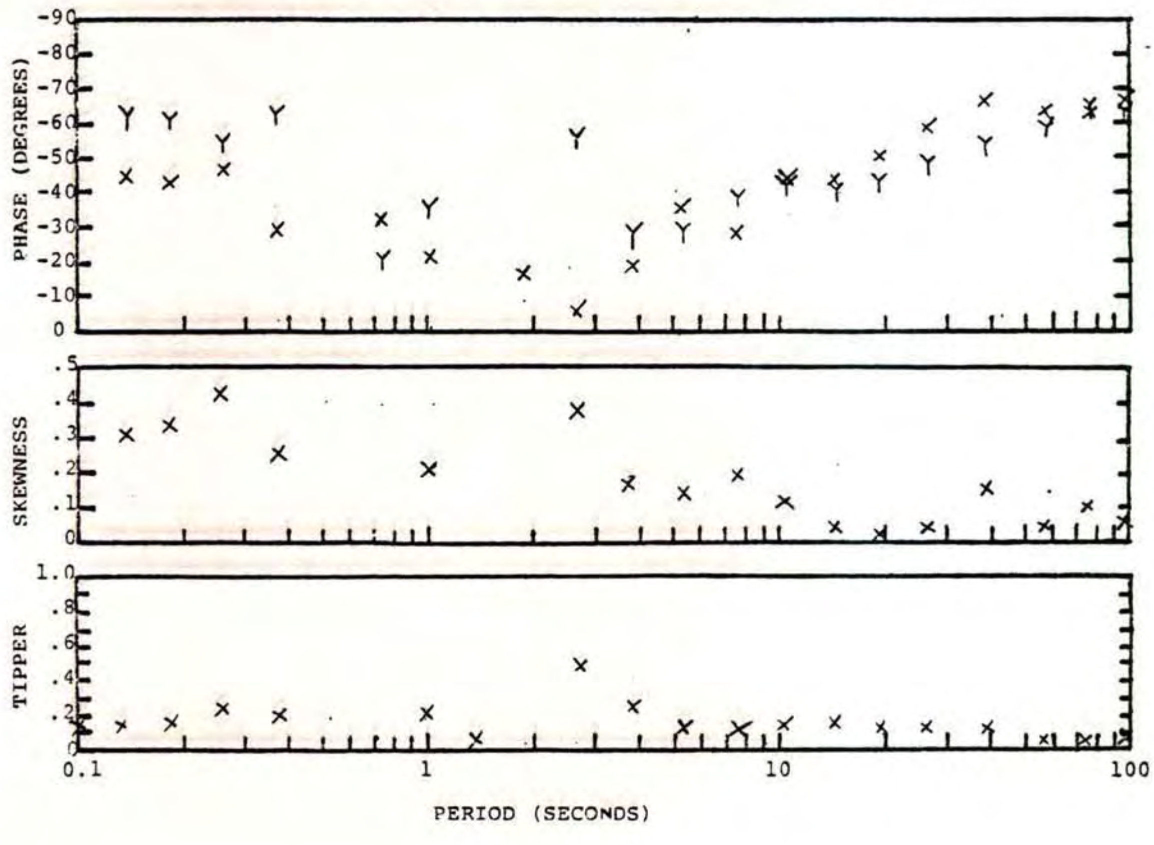
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A8
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)

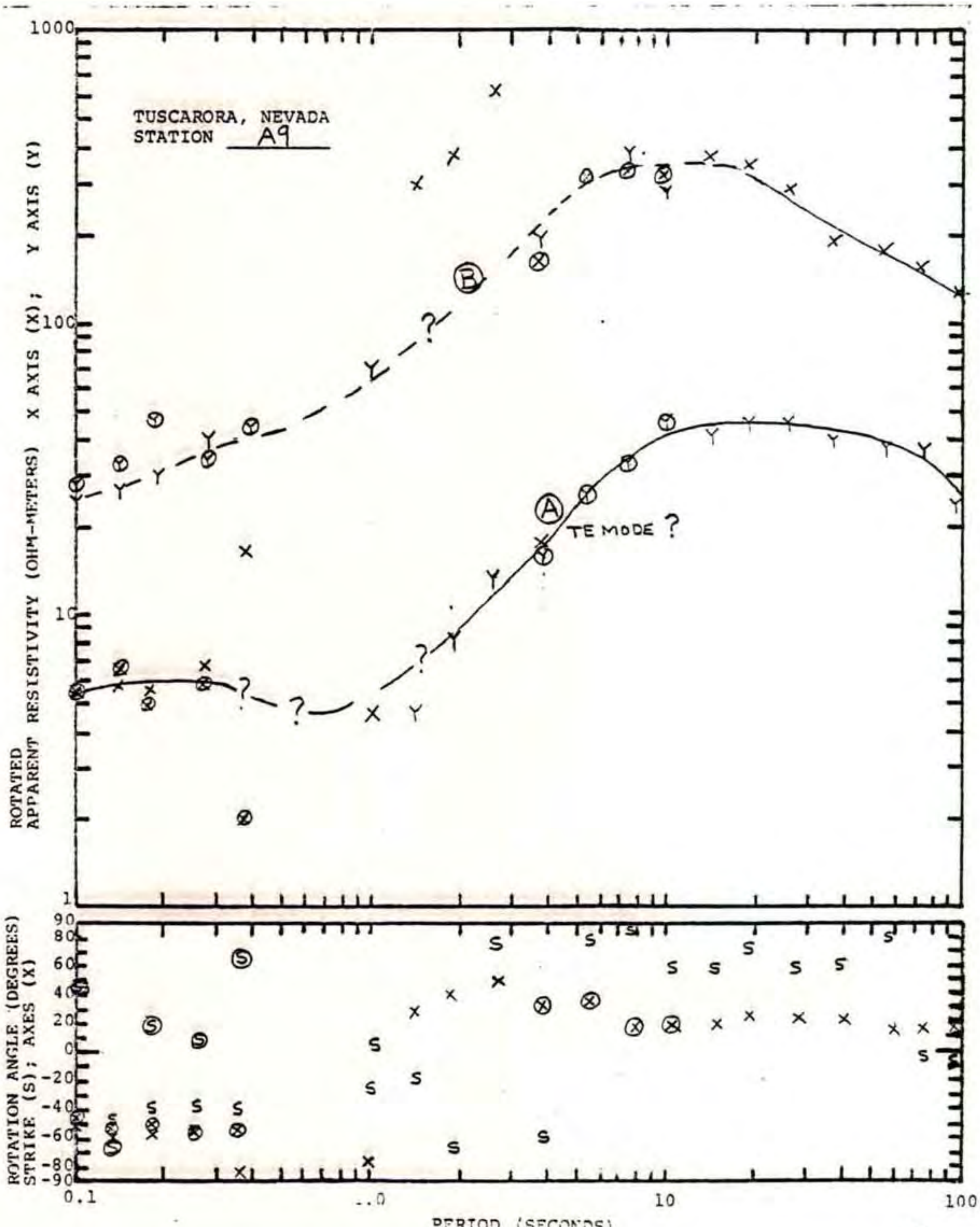
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A8



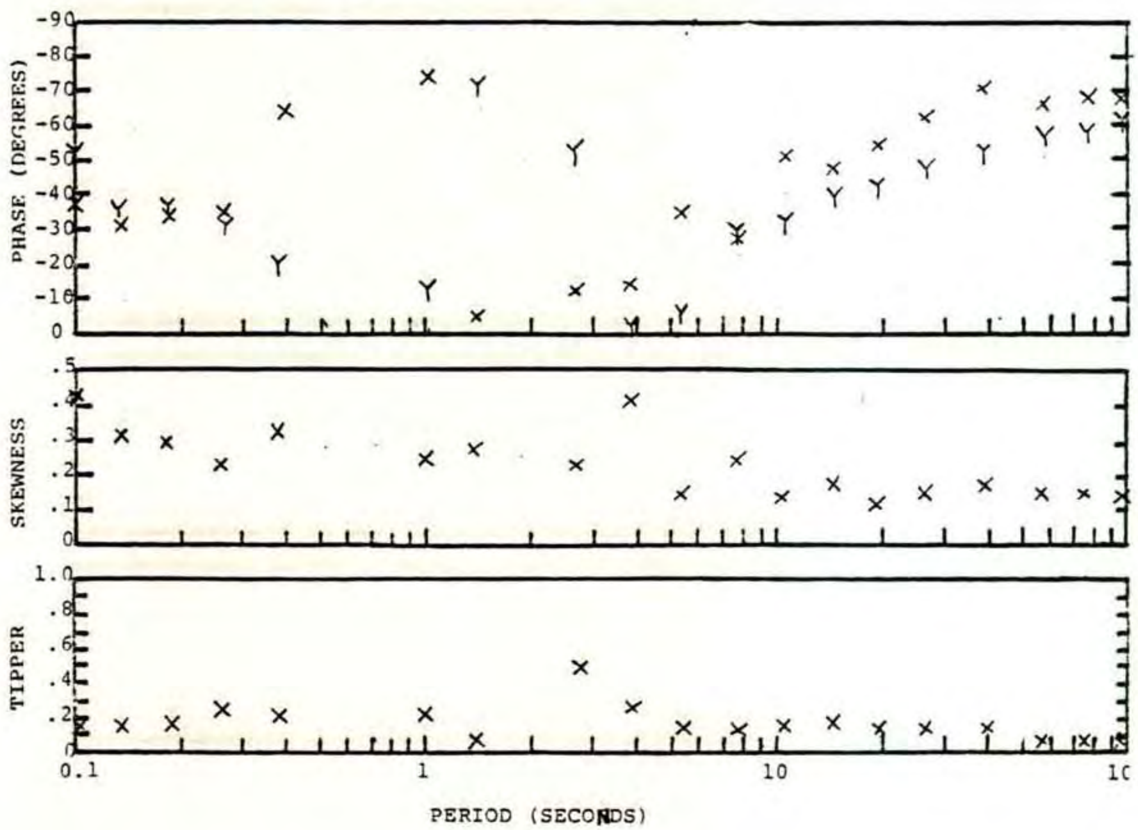

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M9
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
TE MODE
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)

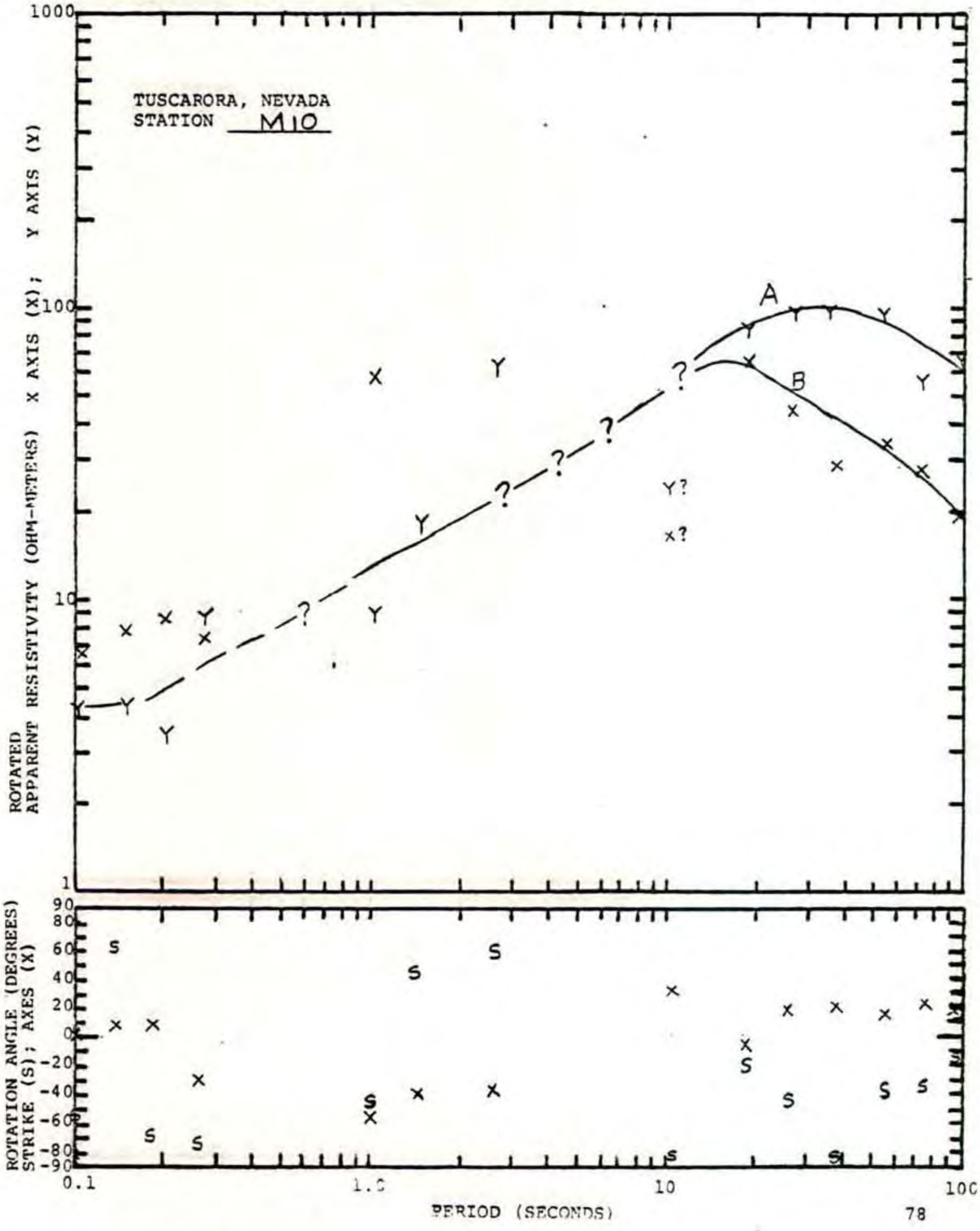
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M9




TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A9
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
TE MODE ?
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)

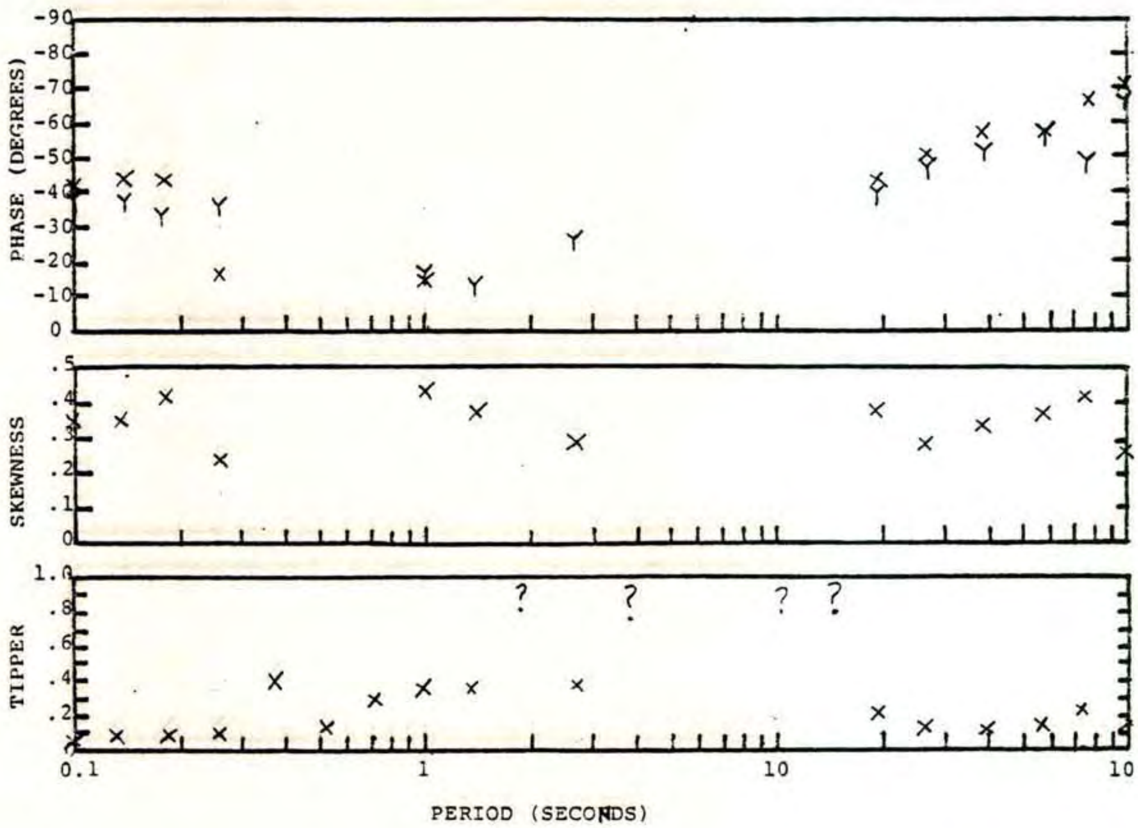
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A9

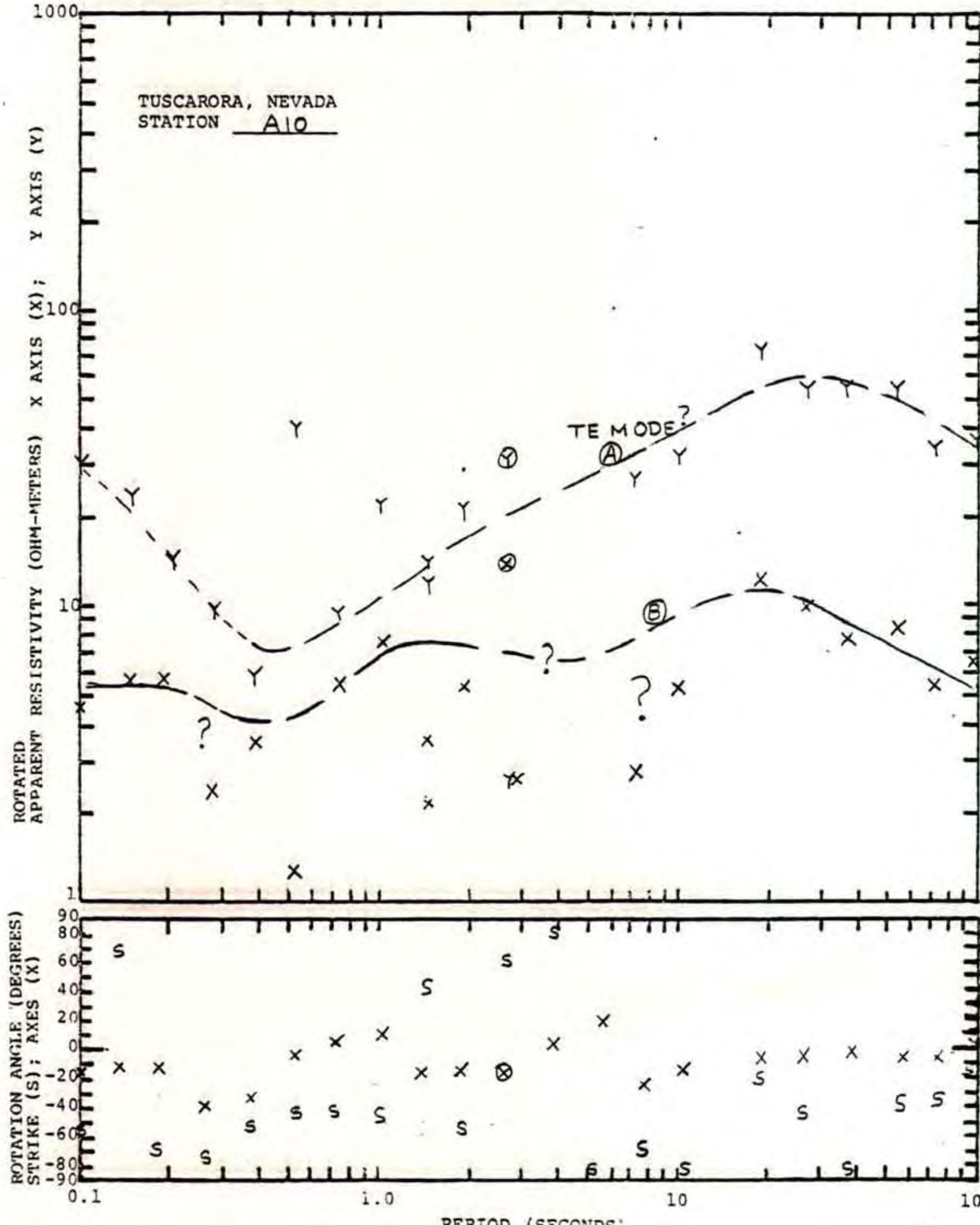




TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M10
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)
1000
100
10
1
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
1.0
10
100
A
B
Y?
x?

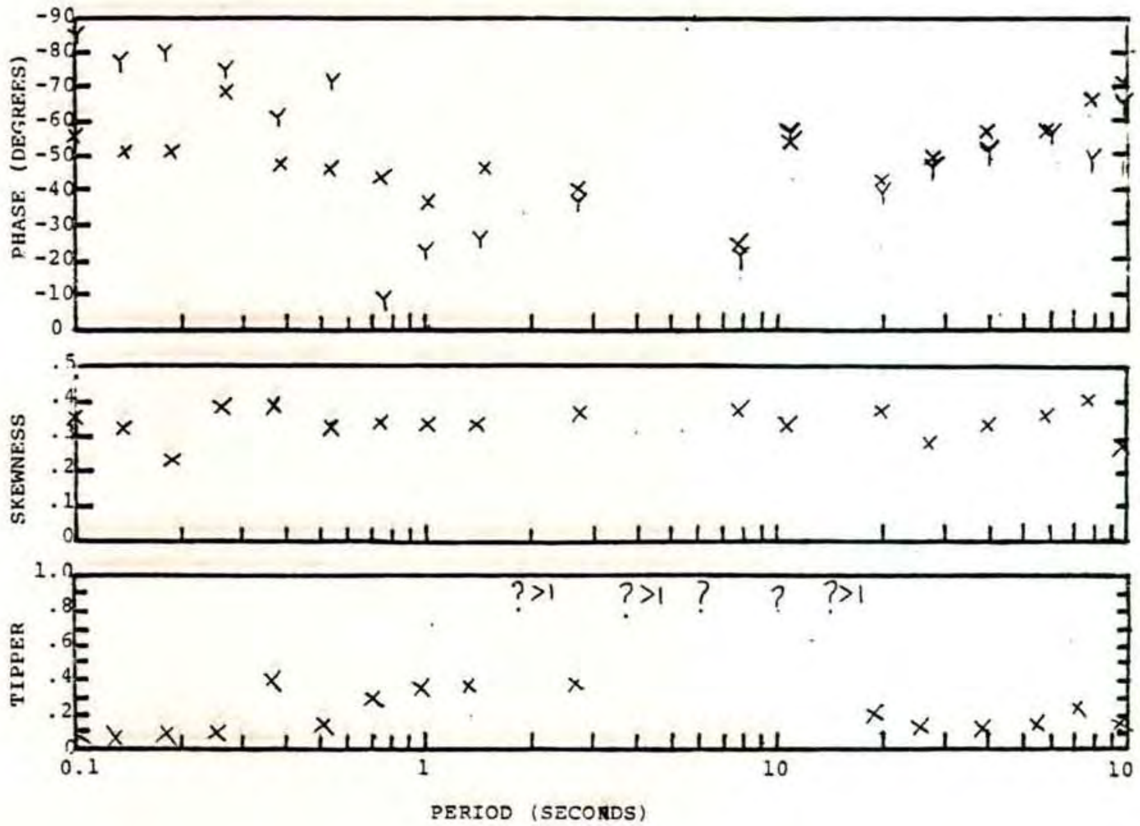
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M10

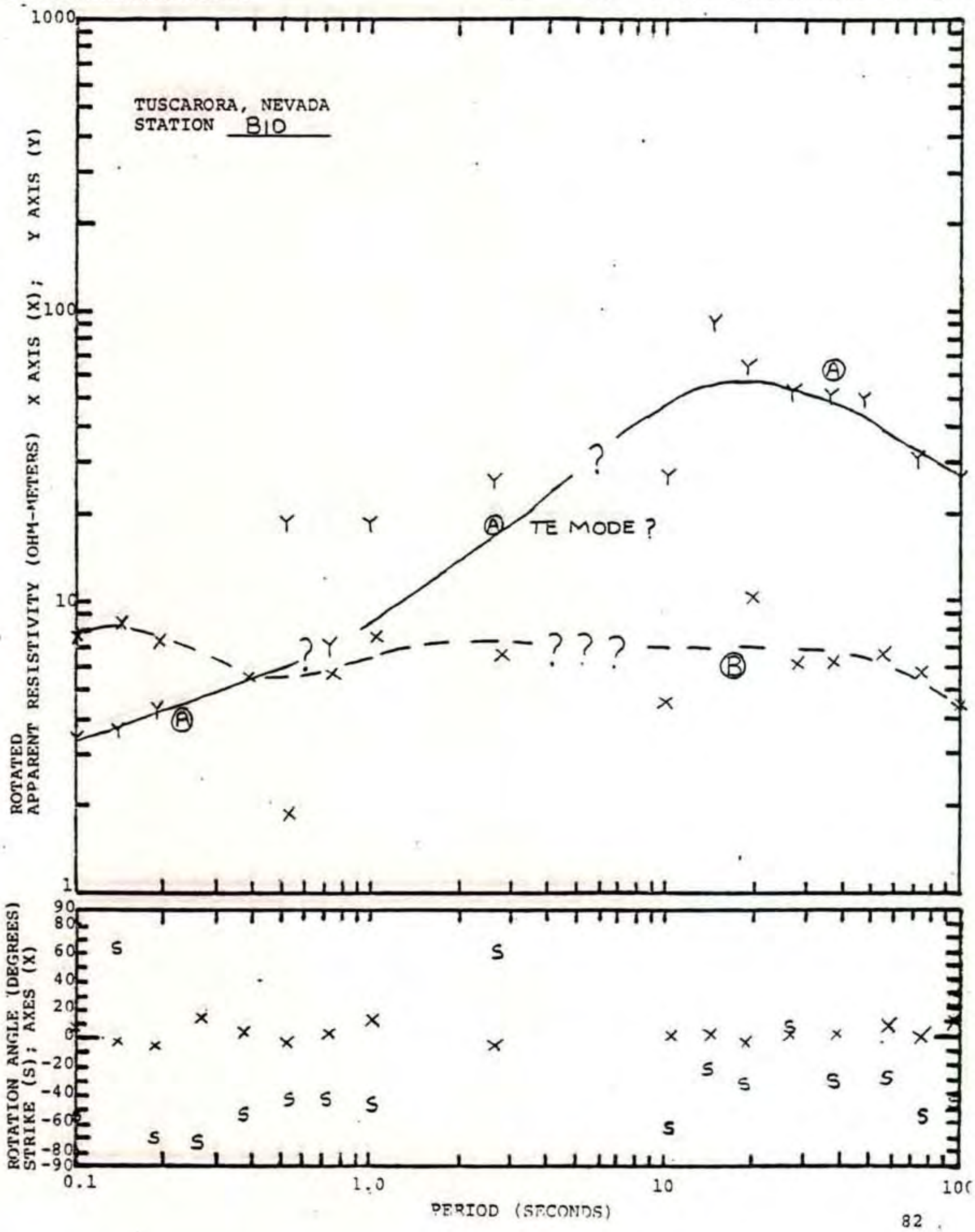




TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A10
TE MODE?
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)

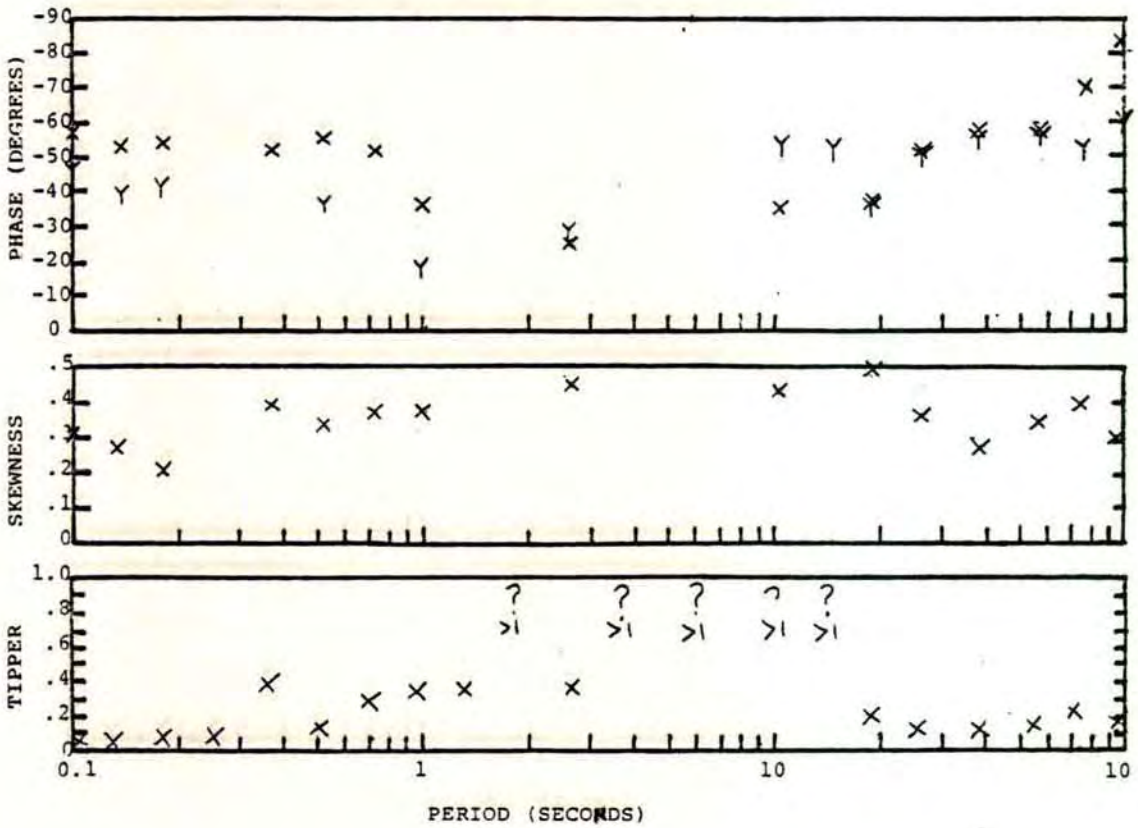
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A10

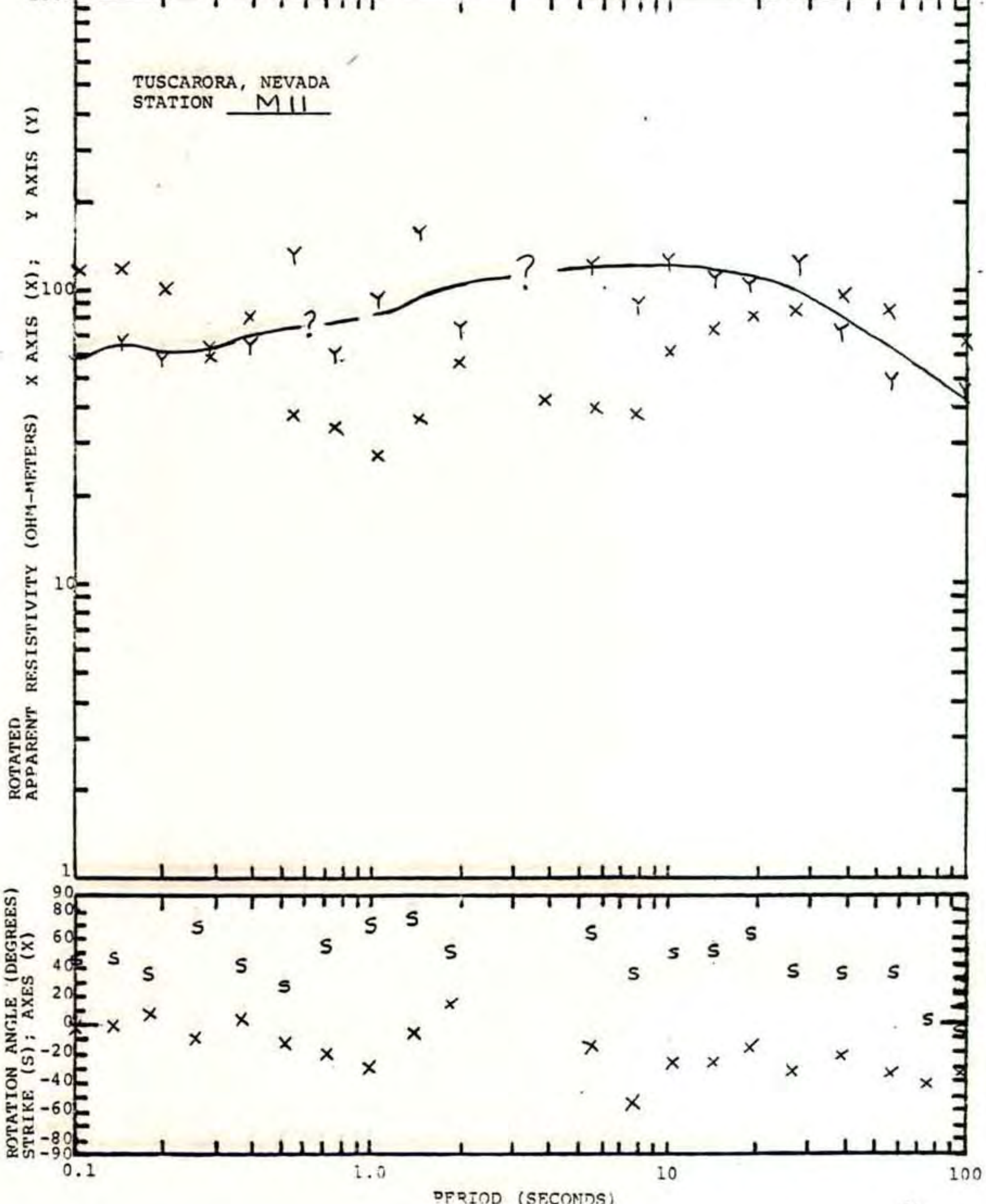




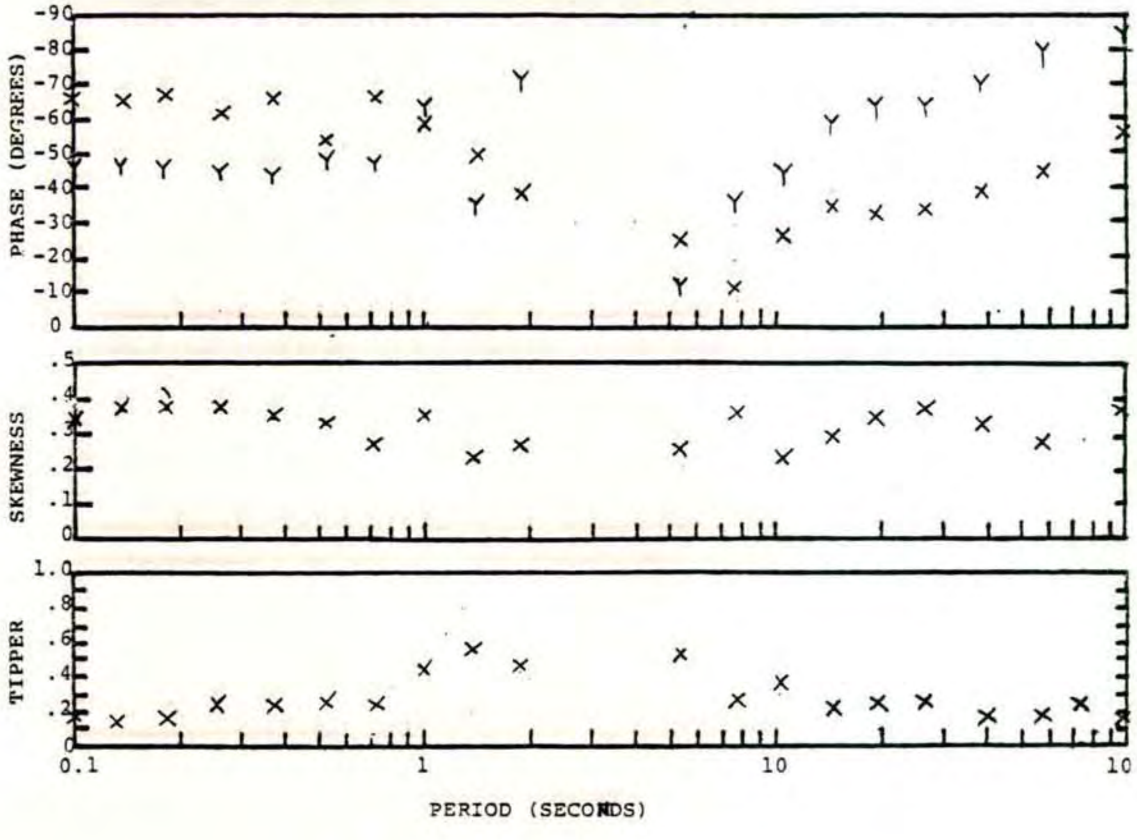
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B10
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
TE MODE ?
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)

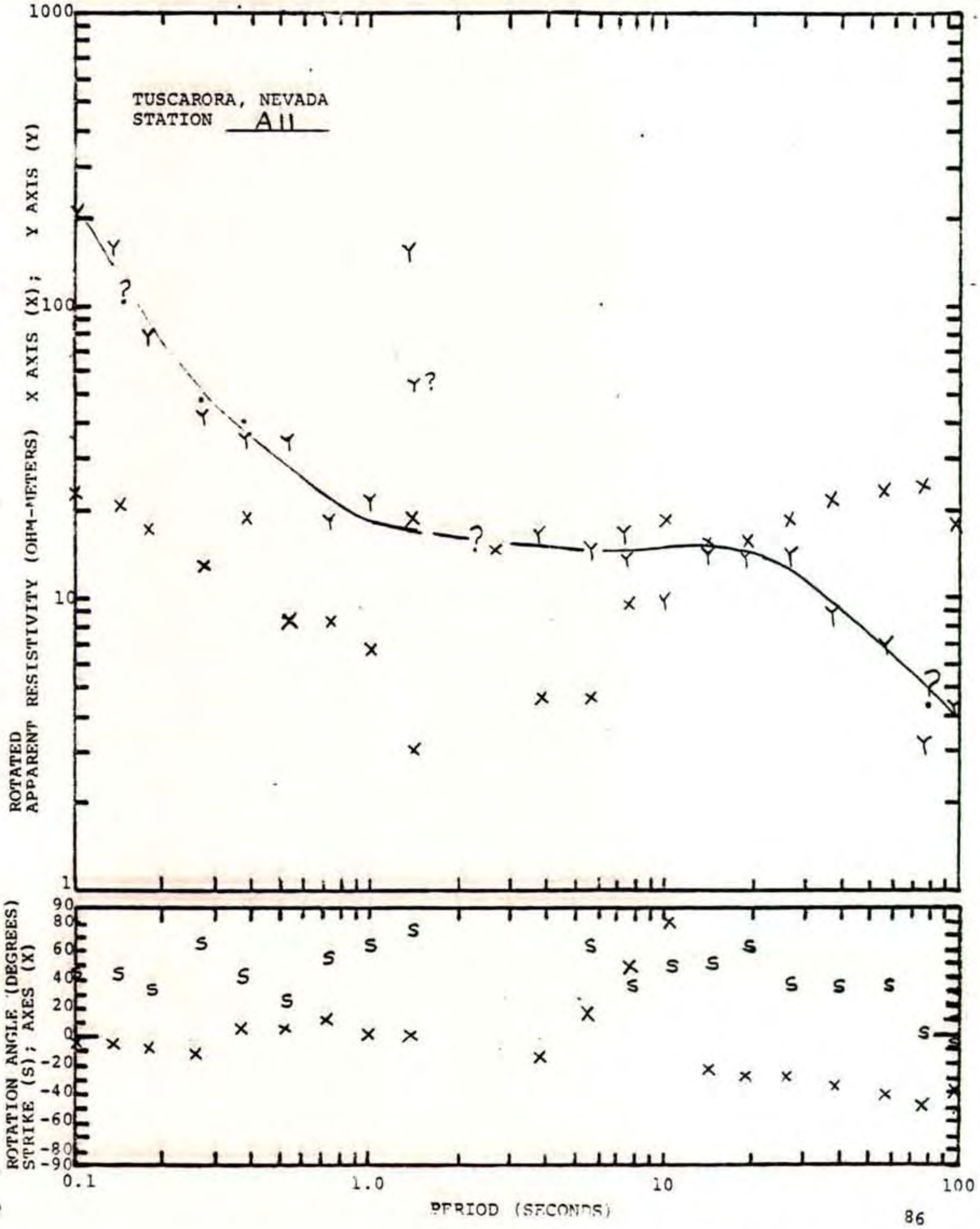
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B10



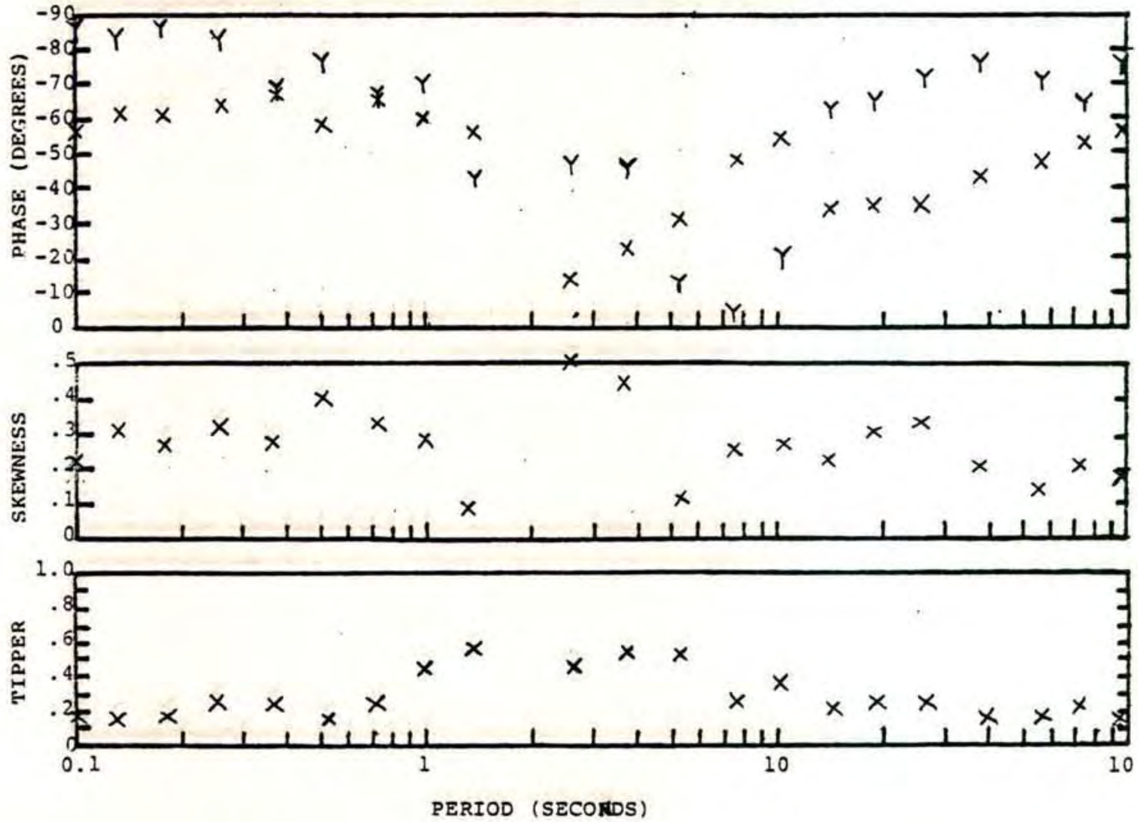

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M11
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
1000
100
10
1
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
1.0
10
100
PERIOD (SECONDS)

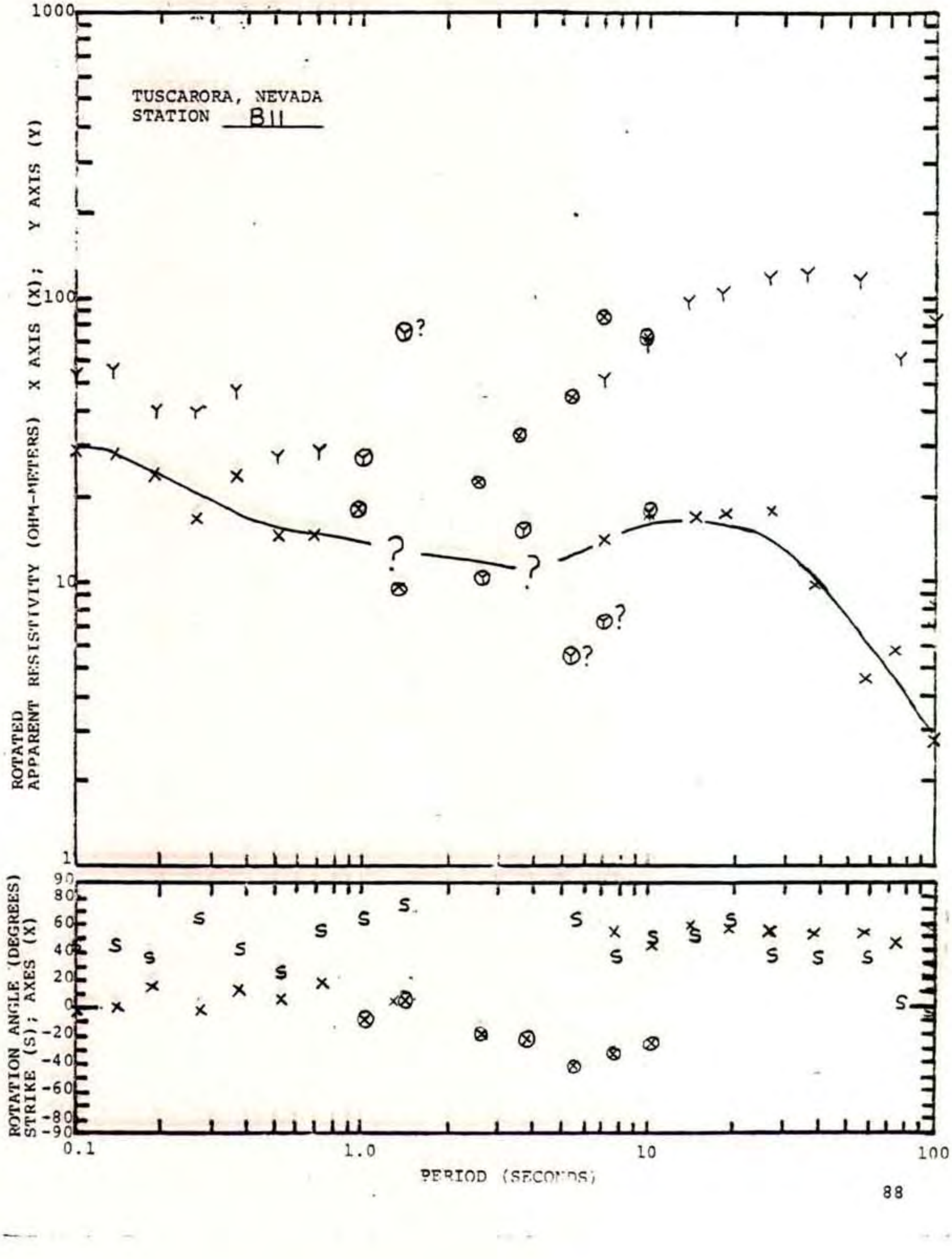
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION M11



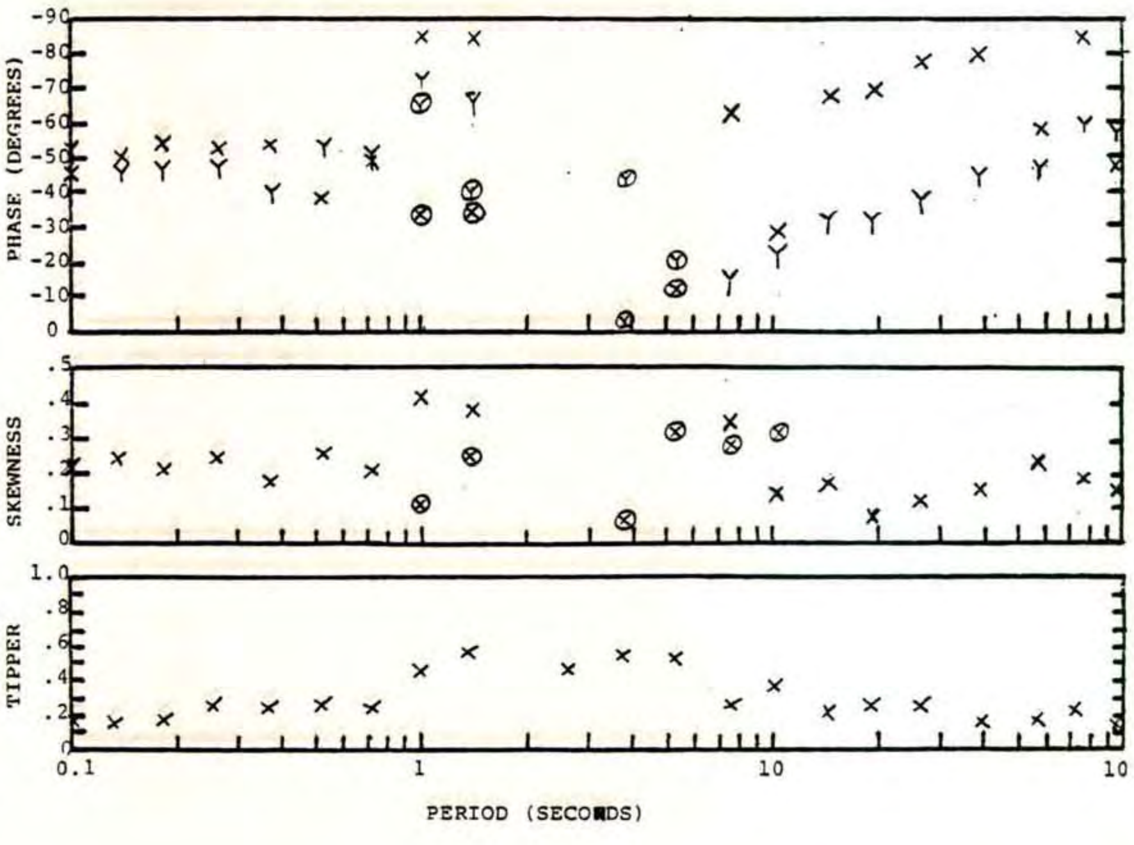

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A11
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
1.0
10
100

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION A11




TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B11
ROTATED APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS) X AXIS (X); Y AXIS (Y)
ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES) STRIKE (S); AXES (X)
PERIOD (SECONDS)
1000
100
10
1
90
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-90
0.1
1.0
10
100

TUSCARORA, NEVADA
STATION B11



TELLURIC-MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY

AT

TUCSARORA PROSPECT

ELKO COUNTY
NEVADA

Prepared for

AMAX EXPLORATION, INC.

Geothermal Group

November, 1979

by
Aldo Mazzella

TERRAPHYSICS
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RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA 94804
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Survey Objective	1
Telluric-magnetotelluric Instruments and Procedure	2
Field Operations	6
Composition of Crew	8
Data	8
Discussion of Data	9
References	11
Appendix A, Operations Summary	12

Abstract

A telluric-magnetotelluric (TMT) survey was conducted in the Tuscarora prospect, Elko county, Nevada.

Rotated tensor data were obtained at 11 base stations and 19 remote sites. An in-field computer processing system was implemented and six stations were processed in the field.

A low resistivity zone of 4 ohm meters at depths of 300 to 600 meters is indicated at station M1. This may be reflecting geothermal fluids associated with the surface hot springs in the area.

There is the suggestion of a conductive conduit at depth in the area. A zone of 4 ohm meters is indicated starting at a depth of 10 km at station M1.

A conductive zone of 4 ohm meters starting at a depth of 5 to 6 km is suggested in the Chicken Creek Summit area at stations M5 and B5 and possibly extends 4 km to the south to station A10 and the hot springs area.

Introduction

Terraphysics conducted a telluric-magnetotelluric (T-MT) survey in the Tuscarora prospect, Elko county, Nevada on behalf of Amax Exploration Inc. The field work was conducted during the period of 13 October to 21 November 1979.

Survey Objective

The objective of the survey was to aid in the evaluation of the geothermal potential of the area.

Many geophysical techniques are used to evaluate a geothermal area. Since a decrease in resistivity usually occurs where the temperature of the earth increases, an electrical resistivity survey can be a useful diagnostic technique. The resistivity change with temperature can be on the order of 2.5%/C° (Keller and Frischknecht, 1970). Consequently, resistivity decreases on the order of a factor a 5 or more may be associated with geothermal brines(Keller, 1970). Intrinsic resistivity values of less than 10 ohm meters may be expected.

If a geothermal area is at a sufficiently high temperature that a vapor phase is present, higher electrical resistivity values are likely. Zohdy, et. al. (1973) report intrinsic resistivity values of about 75-130 ohm meters for a vapor-dominated layer in Yellowstone National Park.

Telluric-Magnetotelluric Instruments and Procedure

A schematic of the equipment and field setup is illustrated in figure 1. Five component MT data is obtained at the base station (two horizonal electric field components and three magnetic field components). At each remote site two orthogonal electric field components are measured. The data is filtered, amplified, and telemetered back to the base station where it is recorded on magnetic tape at the same time as the base station data. Seasoned lead strips are used for the electrodes for the electric field measurements and the magnetic field measurements are obtained with a superconducting magnetometer.

In general, a base station with magnetic field measurements is utilized for each setup. Typical distances between the base and remote stations is one to two kilometers.

In order to solve for impedance tensors, the analog data from the magnetic tape is digitized (12 bits) and evaluated utilizing a LSI-11 DEC minicomputer. The computer system is mounted in the field instrument truck such that data may be processed in the field in real time.

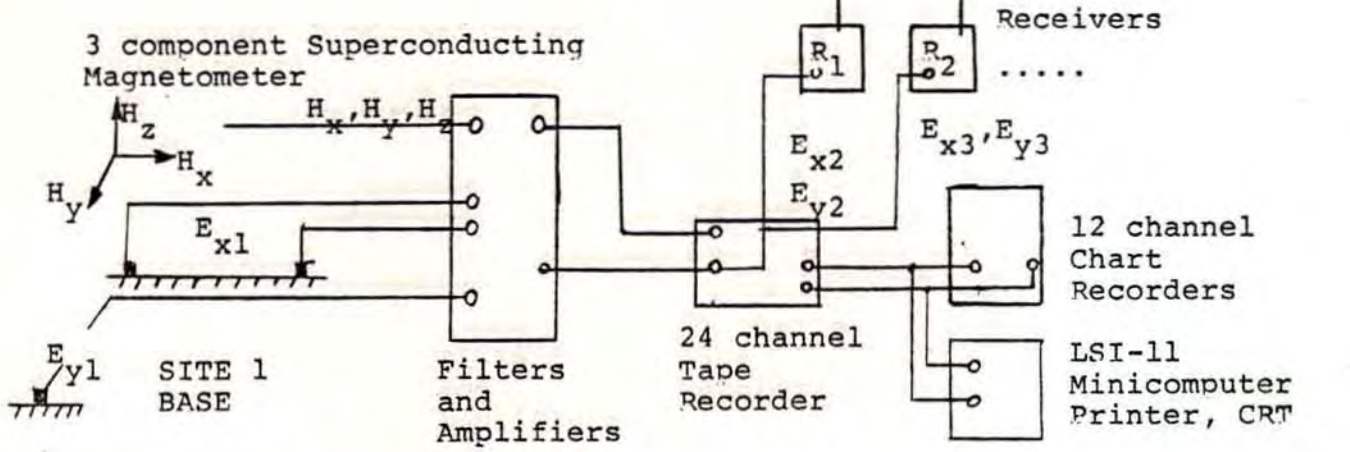
The remote reference method of analysis was used,following a technique described by Gamble et.al.(1978). The remote station data are treated as tensors and evaluated using the base station magnetic fields. In this work, the electric fields were used as the references to calculate the cross powers. This method provides results without bias errors, however poor results may occur if the electric fields are linearly polarized.

The computer analysis is separated into two parts utilizing Gamble's (1979) computer programs. The first program digitizes the data (12 bits) into segments 1024 points long. The segment is tapered, Fourier transformed, and the cross powers are calculated.

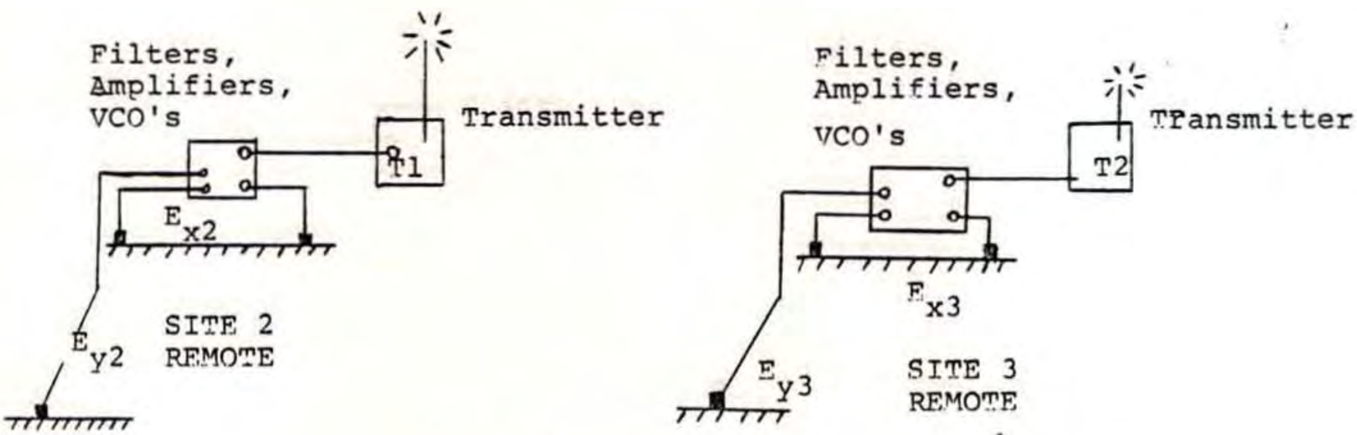
TELLURIC

MAGNETOTELLURIC

SETUP



MAGNETOTELLURIC SETUP



TELLURIC SETUP

Figure 1. Magnetotelluric-Telluric Instruments

The process is repeated for subsequent data sets with the option of rejecting any segment due to noise spikes or signal level saturations. The accumulated average cross power values are stored. This process can be performed in real time. After a data run is completed the second computer program utilizes the average cross powers and calculates the impedances, principal axis directions, rotated apparent resistivity values, skewness, impedance phases, tippers, and tipper strike directions.

The principal axis direction is calculated such that the impedance tensor quantity $|Z_{xy}|^2 + |Z_{yx}|^2$ is maximized. This defines the direction for the principal impedance terms Z_{xy}' and Z_{yx}'. For a two dimensional structure, the diagonal terms Z_{xx}' and Z_{yy}' are zero at this rotation angle. An indication of the three dimensional nature of the area can be represented by the ratio of the magnitude of the rotated diagonal to off diagonal terms. This is called the skewness, S.

$$S = \frac{|Z_{xx}' + Z_{yy}'|}{|Z_{xy}' - Z_{yx}'|}$$

Principal apparent resistivity values are calculated from

$$\rho_x = 0.2\ T\ |Z_{xy}'|^2 \qquad \text{and}$$

$$\rho_y = 0.2\ T\ |Z_{yx}'|^2$$

where T is the period in seconds.

The vertical magnetic field is utilized to determine the strike direction. For a normal incident plane wave over a two dimensional structure, the vertical magnetic field arises only from the TE Mode, H_x field perpendicular to strike (Vozoff, 1972).

We assume $H_z = AH_x + BH_y$ and calculate a rotation direction such that A is maximized.

For the two dimensional case $H_z = A'H_x'$ and the rotated X axis defines a direction perpendicular to strike. In the present work the strike direction is indicated in the computer printout. The magnitude of the vertical field, A', the tipper, gives some indication of any lateral resistivity variations.

Monitoring different frequency bands provides various depth information. An indication of the depth penetration is sometimes given by the apparent skin depth, δ_a. This is defines as the depth where the amplitude of the electric field has fallen to 1/e of its value at the surface and is calculated from the expression

$$\delta_a = 503 \left(\frac{\rho_a}{f}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where ρ_a is the apparent resistivity in ohm meters, f the frequency in HZ, and the resulting skin depth is in meters. The lower the frequency, the deeper the penetration.

The actual sensing depths are usually much less than the skin depths. Complete model solutions are required to determine the intrinsic properties and depths. Two dimensional computer modelling would be required to interpret the results if significant lateral variations occur. However a preliminary interpretation can be obtained with a one dimensional model based upon the TE Mode apparent resistivity data. The rational for this approach is that for a deep sounding, the TE Mode is less affected by near surface lateral changes than the TM Mode (Patrick and Bostick, 1969). In the present work a continuous one dimensional inversion method described by Bostick, 1976, was used.

Field Operations

In the present survey, telluric dipoles of about 200 meters were used in an "L" configuration. They were orientated north-south and east-west.

The field system filters prewhitened the spectrum such that data could be obtained wide band from 0.01 to 10 Hz. From 4 to 6 hours of data were recorded for each setup. After the elimination of poor sections of data, this resulted in about 1½ hours of processed data. Two overlapping frequency bands were used, 0.01 to 1.0 Hz, and 0.1 to 10 Hz. A summary of the processed data is indicated in Table I.

Eleven setups of data were obtained consisting of 11 base stations and 19 remote sites. In field processing was only performed for stations M1,A1,B1 and M2,A2,B2. The remainder of the stations were processed after the entire survey was completed. This was done to take maximum advantage of a short period of relatively good field weather.

High winds were encountered on 7 days. The magnetometer was buried about 2 feet and surrounded by a wind shield. The telluric wires were carefully lain out on the ground and weighted down with rocks or buried every 2 meters. Because of the brush in the area this proved to be very time consuming. Even with this precaution the data at the 4th setup possibly suffered from wind noise. The poor data obtained at station B3 may have been due to the presence of power lines or noise from nearby ranches. This high frequency noise was evident in the field even after considerable filtering.

Snow, hail and rain delayed the survey 12 days. Over 12 inches of snow fell on one storm and lasted on the northern slopes the remainder of the survey period. The 4 wheel drive vehicles became stuck three times due to the mud,ice and snow. Over 20 hours

TABLE I

Magnetotelluric Processed Data

High frequency band sample period .03 seconds

Low frequency band sample period .300 seconds

Data segments 1024 points long

STATIONS	# SEGMENTS High freq. band 10 to .1 Hz	# SEGMENTS Low freq. band 1 to 0.01 Hz	DATA QUALITY
M1,A1,B1	114	31	Good
M2,A2,B2	100	18	Fair to Good
M3,A3,B3	104	11	Poor to Fair
M4,A4,B4	122	12	Poor
M5,A5,B5	210	23	Fair
M6,A6	113** 186	23	Fair
M7,A7,B7	210	24	Very Good to Good
M8,A8	168	20	Fair
M9,A9	81** 123	7	Fair
M10,A10,B10	156	17	Poor to Fair
M11,A11,B11	99	10	Poor to Fair

** More than one set was processed from different data sets were expended in freeing them.

The personnel stayed at the Markee Motel in Elko, Nevada and at the Taylor Canyon Club near Tùscarora. Commuting time to the survey area was about 80 to 100 minutes from Elko and about 30 to 60 minutes from Taylor Canyon.

Specific vehicles used on the project were a Bronco (AMAX's) a Ford 3/4 ton pickup with mounted instrument camper shell (4 wheel drive) and an equipment trailer.

Composition of Crew

A detailed summary of the work and personnel is documented in Appendix A. The personnel involved on the project are listed below:

A. Mazzella	Geophysicist	Instruments, survey, data processing
B. Srygley	Field Assistant	Wire crew

Data

The location of the stations are shown in Plate 1. Plots of the data and the one dimensional inversions are presented in the second binder. Data points are plotted that meet the following criteria:

(1) skewness ≤ 0.5 (except for stations M6 and A6 where values ≤ 1.0 were accepted)

(2) phase between 0 and -90 degrees

The rotated apparent resistivity values, rotation angle, skewness, phase, tipper and tipper strike angle are plotted for each station.

The interpreted resistivity sections (based upon the one dimensional inversions) along lines AA', BB', and CC' are plotted in plates 2,3 and 4. The stations are projected upon the lines, up to one km in some cases.
The computer printouts are presented in a separate folder.

Discussion of Data

Considerable resistivity variations are observed in the interpretations throughtout the survey area. Resistivity values range from 2 to over 1000 ohm meters.

A low resistivity zone of 4 ohm meters is suggested in the area of station M1 at depths of 300 to about 600 meters. This may be reflecting geothermal fluids associated with the surface hot springs in the area.

At depths below 2 km the one dimensional inversion suggests a thin conductive conduit at M1. A zone of < 4 ohm meters is suggested below 10 km. Adjacent stations indicate high resistivity values at this depth.

The low resistivity zone about 2 km to the east at station B10 (< 4 ohm meters at 2 km) should be taken with caution in view of the high skewness values (> .3) and the scatter in the data.

The interpretation of a conductive zone (< 4 ohm meters) at depths of 5 to 6 km at station A10 may extent 3 to 4 km to the north to stations M5 and B5.

It is not possible to tell from these results whether the surface geothermal fluids are migrating down from the north or coming up along a narrow conduit in the area of M1. An additional station or two between M1 to M5 and M1 to A7 may aid in resolving this question.

The data at station M4 could not be interpreted due to the very high skewness values over most of the frequency band (> 1). A considerable number of high skewness values were also observed about 3 km to the north at stations M6 and A6. These results may be reflecting a three-dimensional deeply buried high resistivity ridge that was suggested by a dipole-dipole survey in the area.

All the above discussions should be taken with caution in view of the difficulity in interpreting which of the axes was the TE Mode at some stations. In addition, the interpretation was based upon a one dimensional model. A considerable amount of contacts and faults have been mapped throughout the area and the data clearly suggest that 2 and 3 dimensional effects are present.

The quality of the data ranged from very good (M7) to poor (M4) over the area. The majority of it falls in the bracket of fair (M5) to good (B2). Coeherent noise spikes were observed at all the setups and sites. They appeared to be stronger at those stations in the valley near the power line or near cultural activities such as the Jack Creek Guest Ranch, Mori ranch or Spanish ranch houses. These noise spikes were in some cases larger by a factor of 10 than the background signals. Generally, it appears that those stations gave poorer quality data. In one case at station M11, the signals were completely swamped by noise 20 times larger. The noise appeared to abruptly switch off at 10A.M.. Its source was not determined and one can only suspect that a considerable amount of the poor data might be attributed to these cultural activities.

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APPENDIX A

OPERATIONS SUMMARY

OCTOBER 1979

TUSCARORA, NV

NO CHARGE	8,9,10,11 12,13,			Pickup HE, fill magnetometer, pickup AMT coils, test coils, setup field test Grass Valley NV Rain-snowed out	x
1½M	14,15			Mobilization California to Elko to Tuscarora NV unload trailer,truck-Taylor canyon camp	
1 Survey Data	16	Survey		Survey setup 1, lay out dipoles, bury or place rocks every 1-2 meters on wires , windy. Rough road into site area(road construction) took over 1 hour from Taylor Canyon to site 1.	x
0 NO CHARGE	17	R		Magnetometer failure(rough road?). Repaired.	x
1 weather	18	W	½	Light rain all day, very muddy, some data obtained , in field processing , high freq band, charge as bad weather day.	x
1 weather	19	W		Heavy snow falling, high winds, gusts to 40mph, knocked over magnetometer, damage to RF boxes and cable connectors. Visibility less than ½ mile, can't even survey next sites. Fill magnetometer in snow storm, ice plug developed, froze transfer line,broke vacuum.	x
0 NO CHARGE	20	W-R		Road to site 1 still very rough, tape deck broke Repair Tape deck ½ day. Afternoon,heavy snow still falling, wait it out in Elko,pick up supplies.	x

1½ Mobilization
1 survey ,data
2 weather down

OCTOBER, 1979

TUSCARORA, NV

Charge Days	Date	Technique	Total Stations	Log	[illegible]
NO CHARGE	21	W R		Light snow in morning. Repair transfer line broken when frozen, stuck in snow storm. Drive to setup 1, road very muddy, stuck about 1 hour (total time from Elko 3½ hours to site 1) camp overnight	x
½ Weather ½ Data	22	W MT		Snowed about 2" overnight, everthing covered with snow. Melts in morning, everthing dripping wet. Some data in afternoon. Camp overnight	x
1 Data	23	MT	1	Data setup 1, about 5 hours of recording Road still very muddy and rough, camp overnight	x
NO CHARGE	24	AMT W	½	Setup AMT system, snowed overnight , everything wet. AC generator too noisy even with 50 db, 60HZ notch filters, setup completely battery operated system. Obtain some data in afternoon , very high winds start and blow all night, winds blow almost steady until October 26, camp overnight	x
½ Weather ½ Data	25	AMT W		Continue with AMT data , waiting for lull in wind Some AMT data, but wind noise evident- winds 10mph with gusts to 30mph. Afternoon - wind increases in velocity, clouds - overcast - pickup setup-4½ hrs Rain starts about 6 P.M. Drive to Elko for supplies, food, gasoline 2½ hours	x
1 Data	26	MT		Survey setup 2, difficulity getting into area , road very muddy, creek flowing, road undercut	x

TOTALS
1 Weather
3 Data

T - TELLURICS OT - ORTHOGONAL TELLURICS MT - MAGNETOTELLURICS

October, 1979

TUSCARORA, NV

CHARGE DAYS	DATE	TECHNIQUE	TOTAL STATIONS	LOCATION		SRYGLEY
1 Data	27	MT		Continue survey and setup #2, bury or place rocks on dipole wires. Very windy all afternoon. Camp overnight	x	
½ weather ½ Data	28	W MT		Snow, hail, rain overnight till about 2P.M. High winds all day, very muddy and wet. Some data, poor quality. Camp overnight	x	
1 weather	29	W		Snowing in morning, windy all day, Poor data	x	
1 weather	30	W		Heavy Snow falling 6 to 12 inches on ground drifts to 2 feet. Go to Elko for supplies, food, gasoline	x	
1 weather	31	W		Cold, deep snow cover still over area, process some data from setup 1 and 2	x	
1 Data	NOVEMBER 1	MT	1	Drive to setup 2 (3 hours from Elko) , backpack into sites, 1 to 2 feet snow still on slopes. Complete data at setup 2, pickup equipment, dipoles. Very muddy as snow melts, Bronco stuck in creek bed blocking road. Wait until ground freezes overnight (16 hours)	x	x

TOTALS
2½ Data
3½ Weather

T - TELLURICS OT - ORTHOGONAL TELLURICS MT - MAGNETOTELLURICS

R - DC RESISTIVITY EM - E...

NOVEMBER 1979

CHARGE DAYS	DATE	TECHNIQUE	TOTAL STATIONS	PROJECT TUSCARORA, NV LOCATION	[illegible]	SRYGLEY
1 Weather	2	W		Finish picking up dipole wires and equipment after getting Bronco out of creek bed. Drive to Jack Creek - NO UNLEADED GASOLINE, nearest station over 60 miles away. Survey Swimmer's Flat area, road very muddy, slippery clay, dangerous down slopes, drops into canyons , took almost 1½ hrs drive from highway. Cloud cover coming over fast. Snow starts in evening. Drive to Elko for supplies and unleaded gasoline.	x	x
1 Weather	3	W		Survey setup 3 in ranch area, rain, snow, hail start to fall. Layout dipoles setup B3,A3, Large 60 Hz noise pickup from powerlines even with notch filters at B3.	x	x
1 Weather	4	W		Rain, Snow, Hail falling all day,too wet. Survey area for setup #4, lots of cattle on west side of highway	x	x
1 Data	5	MT	1	Data setup 3, pickup dipoles,equipment. Start to setup #4, get key to locked gate at Mori ranch	x	x
1 Data	6	MT	1	Complete layout, survey,setup 4 Data. Large correlated noise spikes on all channels about 5-10 times background signal levels. Complete data, pickup dipoles, equipment Windy-data noise	x	x
1 Data setup	7	MT		Survey setup 5 area, Still 12 inches snow on slopes, Ford stuck on steep slope on ice- then developed ice in gas line ? to reserve tank. Return to base camp for reserve gasoline and deicer. Setup B5, M5 dipoles	x	x

TOTALS
3 Weather
3 Data

T - TELLURICS OT - ORTHOGONAL TELLURICS MT - MAGNETOTELLURICS

D - D.C. [illegible] EM - [illegible]

MONTH

NOVEMBER, 1979

PROJECT TUSCARORA, NV

CHARGE DAYS	DATE	TECHNIQUE	TOTAL STATIONS	LOCATION	Hz					MAZZELLA	SRYGLEY
1 Data	8	MT	1	Setup dipoles B5, Data setup #5 complete pickup setup #5, survey setup #6						x	x
1 Data	9	MT	1	Layout setup #6, Data completed, jeeps , trucks coming by delay data. Large correlated noise spikes observed throughout data. Pickup setup #6						x	x
1 Data	10	MT		Survey area setup #7, took 1½hours drive from Taylor canyon to area, Still some snow, ice on shaded slopes. Lots of grounded metal fences in area of B7, have to relocate- now no telemetry to M7 station. Obtain data at M7, A7 only							
1 Data	11	MT	1	Relocate antenna for B7 , Complete data setup 7 Pickup dipoles, equipment						x	x
1 Data	12	MT	1	Survey, layout setup #8, complete data setup #8 Swimmer's Flat area Setup #9 layout. Camp out at M9 overnight						x	x
1 Data	13	MT	1	Setup electronics at M9,A9, Complete data setup #9						x	x

TOTALS

6 Data

T - TELLURICS OT - ORTHOGONAL TELLURICS MT - MAGNETOTELLURICS

R - R.C. RESISTIVITY EM - ELECTROMAGNETICS M- MONTE...

MONTH
NOVEMBER 1979

[illegible]

PROJECT: TUSCARORA, NV

LOCATION

CHARGE DAY	DATE	TECHNIQUE	TOTAL STATIONS		[illegible]	SRYGLEY
1 Data	14	MT		Survey layout M10, A10, obtain data M10, A10 only (B10 not setup yet)	x	x
1 Data	15	MT	1	Setup B10, Data M10,A10,B10 completed. Strange noise pickup intermittently on B10,saturates system	x	x
1 Data	16	MT	1	Setup electronics M11,A11,B11, Data-setup #11. Large noise signals observed until about 10 A.M. Completely swamped system. Wind picks up about noon. Go to M9 , dig AMT coil holes, Bronco stuck in mud (1 hour to free) . Wind increases 20-30 mph , higher gusts almost blow us off mountain top, Storm approaching, pick up dipoles, equipment.	x	x
½ Data ½ demobilization	17	MT M		Setup M5 dipoles , dig AMT coil holes, setup electronics; cold,starts snowing, windy, no data Pack up equipment, load trailer demobilization back to California- drive to Elko in evening, Snowing steady	x	x
1	18 19	M		Demobilization Elko to California 5A.M. to 4 P.M. Snow on road Elko to Battle Mountain,slow driving, Unload equipment - 4 hours	x	x
NO CHARGE	21			Return AMT coils, Liquid HE dewar 7 Hours	x	

TOTALS
3½ Data
1½ Demobilization

T - TELLURICS OT - ORTHOGONAL TELLURICS MT - MAGNETOTELLURICS

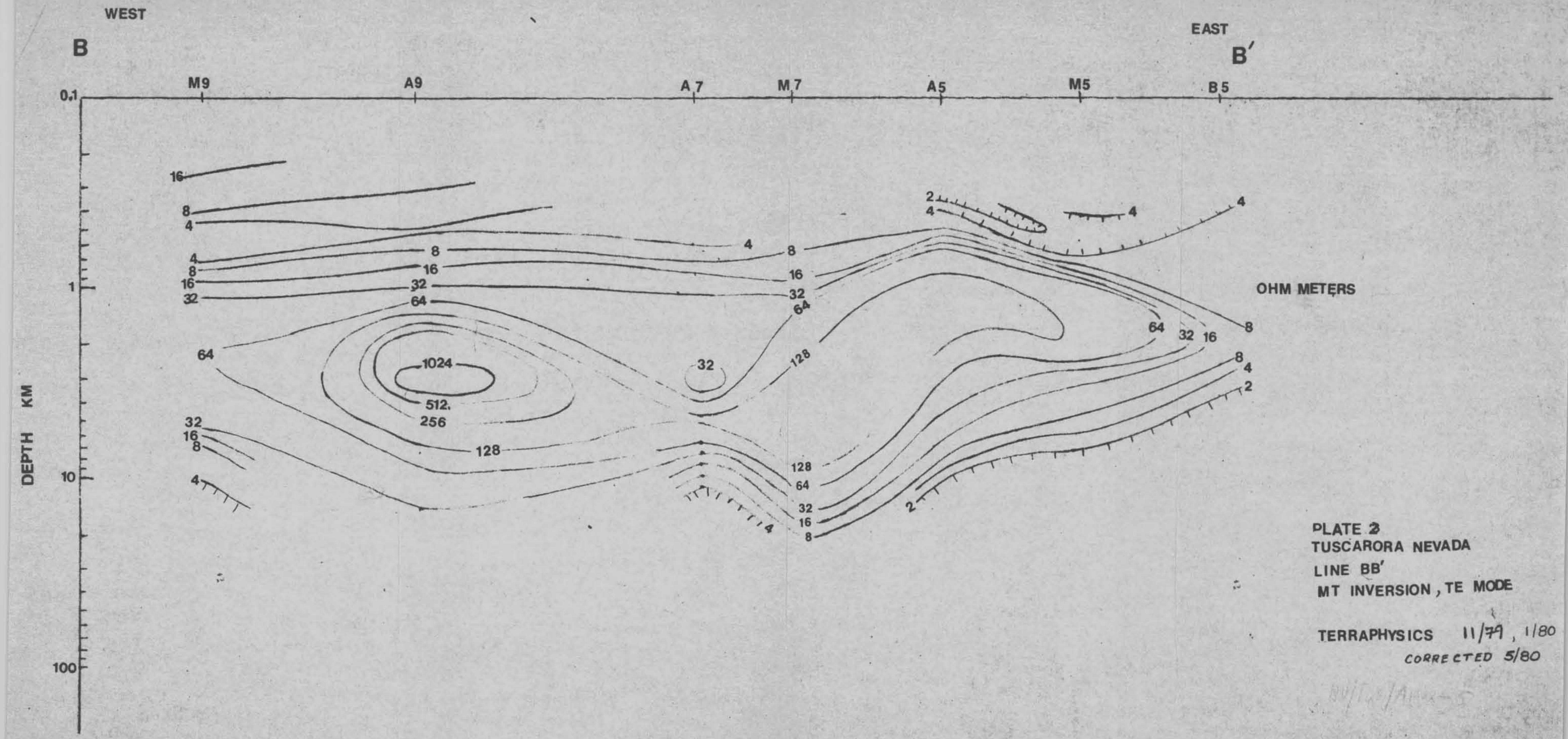
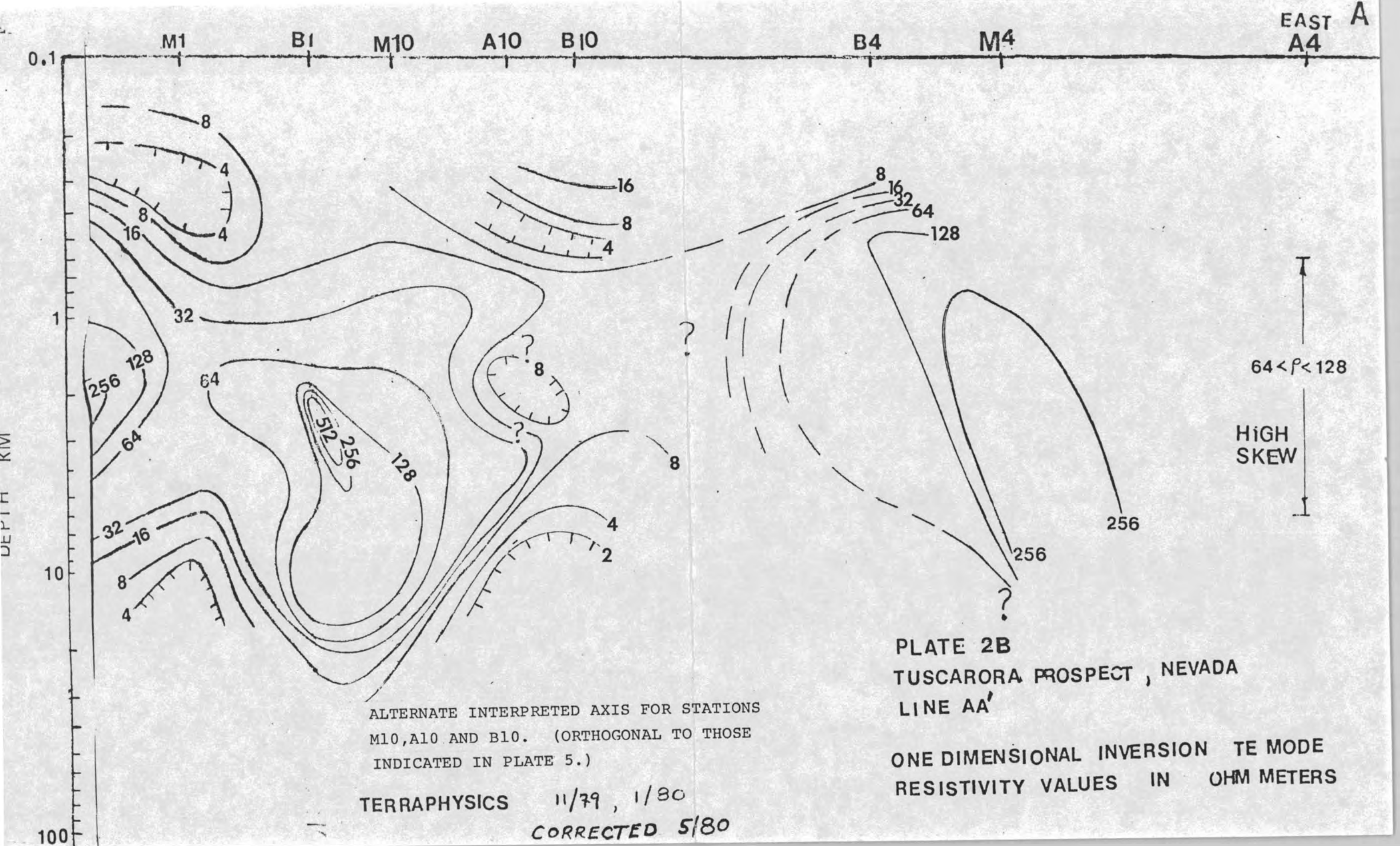


PLATE 2
TUSCARORA NEVADA
LINE BB′
MT INVERSION, TE MODE

TERRAPHYSICS 11/79, 1/80
CORRECTED 5/80

A
WEST
EAST
A'
A8
M8
B2
M2
M1
B1
M10
A10
B10
B4
M4
A4
0.1
1
10
100
DEPTH KM
64 < ρ < 128
HIGH SKEW
HIGH SKEW ?
PLATE 1A
TUSCARORA PROSPECT, NEVADA
LINE AA'
ONE DIMENSIONAL INVERSION TE MODE
RESISTIVITY VALUES IN OHM METERS
TERRAPHYSICS 11/79, 1/80
CORRECTED 5/80



ALTERNATE INTERPRETED AXIS FOR STATIONS M10, A10 AND B10. (ORTHOGONAL TO THOSE INDICATED IN PLATE 5.)

TERRAPHYSICS 11/79, 1/80

CORRECTED 5/80

PLATE 2B

TUSCARORA PROSPECT, NEVADA

LINE AA'

ONE DIMENSIONAL INVERSION TE MODE

RESISTIVITY VALUES IN OHM METERS

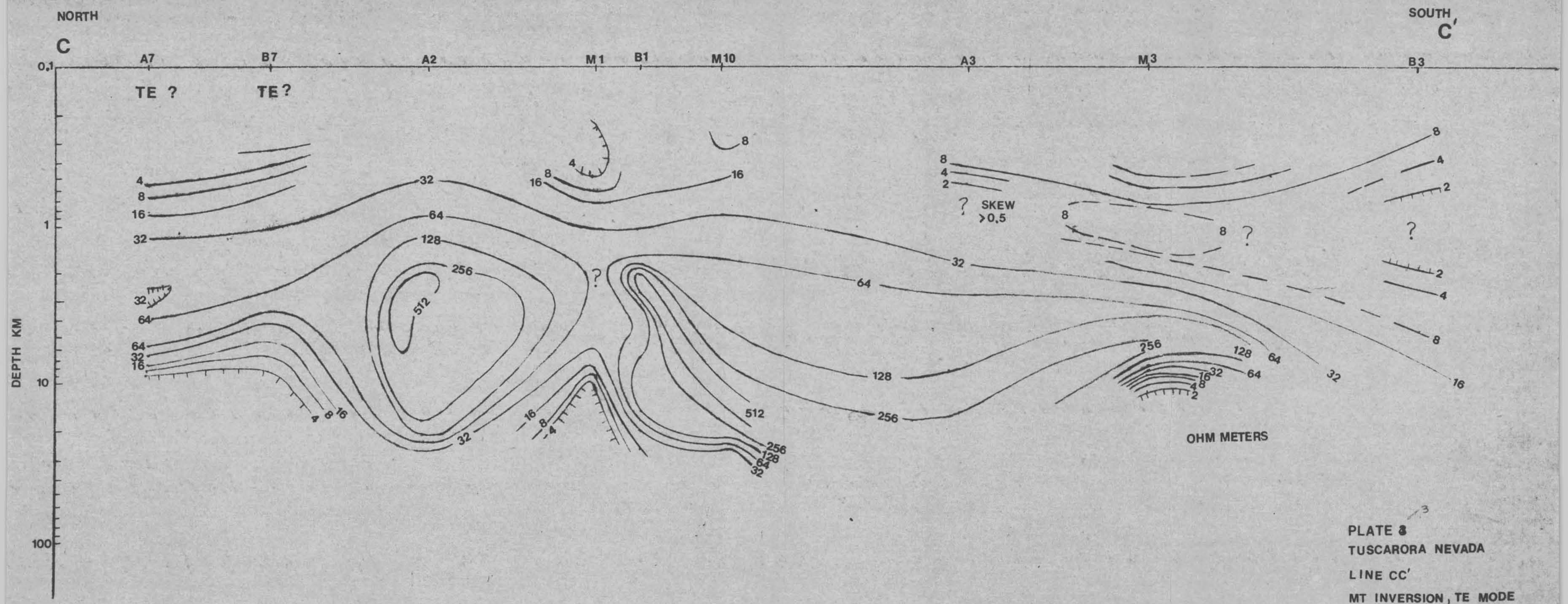


PLATE 3
TUSCARORA NEVADA
LINE CC'
MT INVERSION, TE MODE
TERRAPHYSICS 11/79, 1/80
CORRECTED 5/80


MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY
PLATE 5
4/80
AMAX EXPLORATION, INC.
DENVER, COLORADO
TUSCARORA - NEVADA
LOCATION MAP
TE AXIS
TIPPER STRIKE
SCALE 1:24,000
R 51 E
R 52 E
T 43 N
T 42 N
T 41 N
Independence Mountains
Chicken Creek Summit
Swimmers Flat
Spanish Ranch
Deep Creek
Hot Sulphur
Guard Sta
A
A'
B
B'
C
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
A6
A7
A8
A9
A10
B1
B2
B3
B4
B5
B7
B10
B11
M1
M2
M3
M4
M5
M7
M10
M11

MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY

TUSCARORA PROSPECT NEVADA

for

AMAX EXPLORATION, INC.

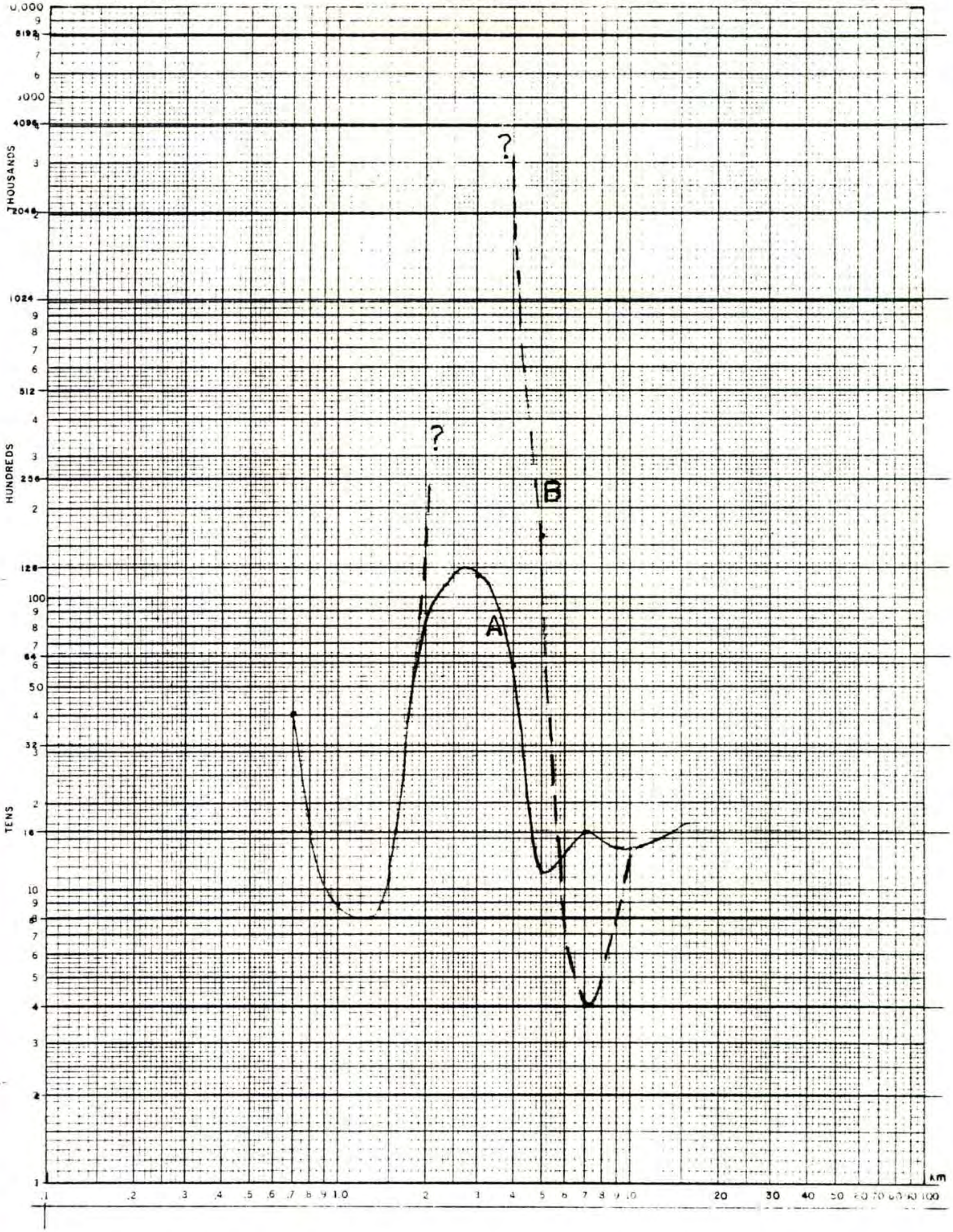
July 1980

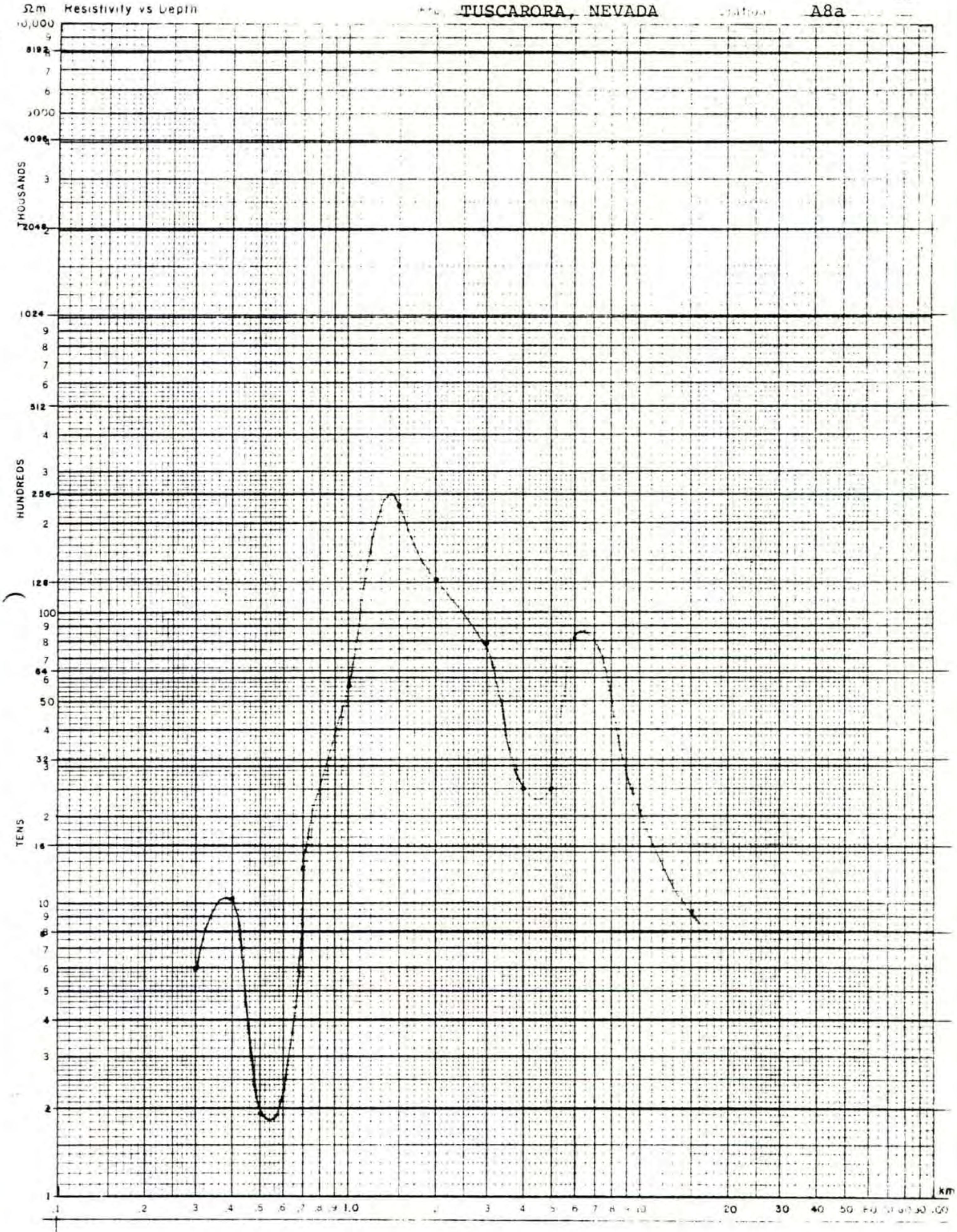
by

TERRAPHYSICS
BOX 686
INVERNESS, CALIFORNIA 94937

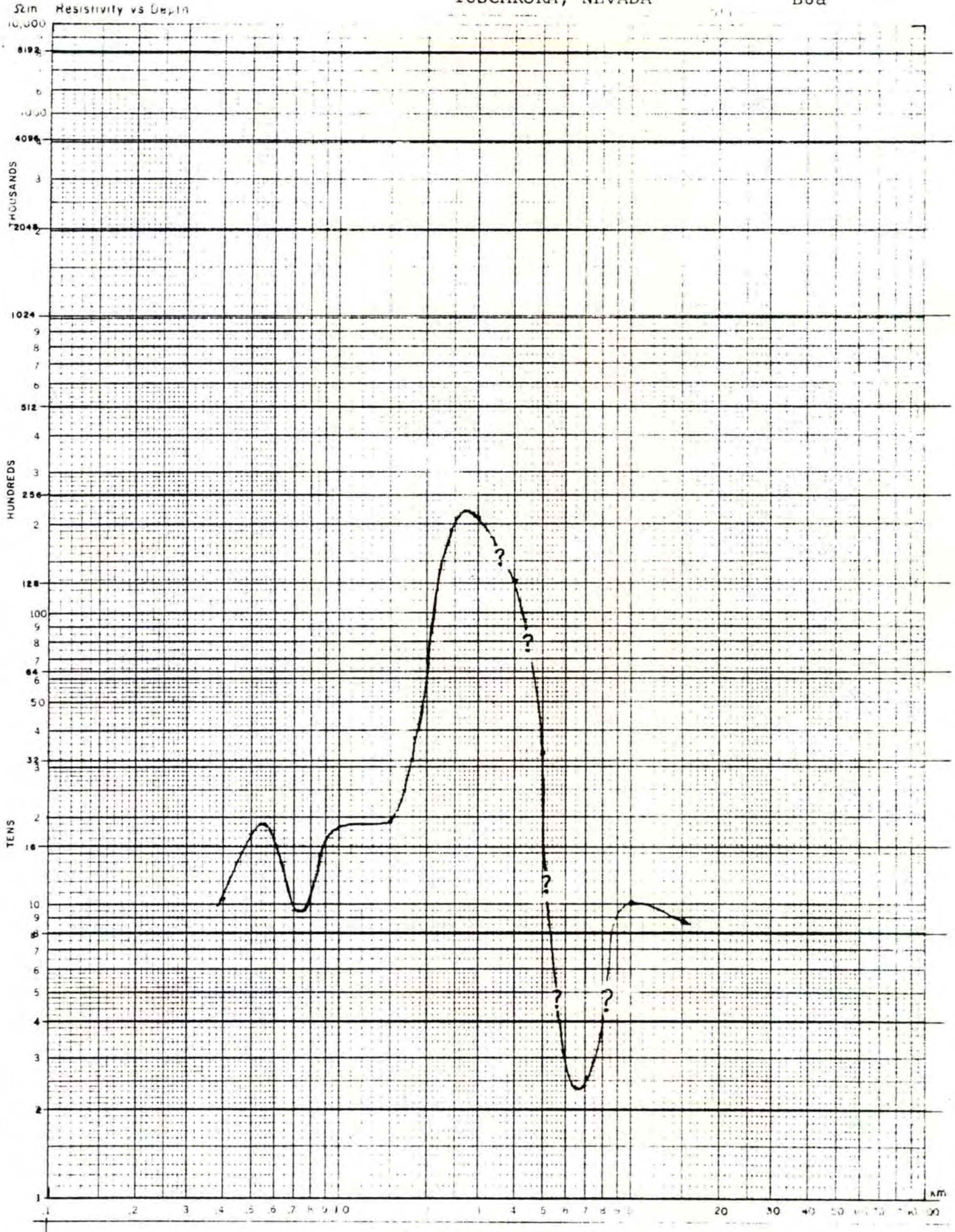
Some of the enclosed information represents data obtained on July 28th and 29th, 1980 at the Tuscarora prospect, Nevada. One setup was obtained consisting of three sites: one base station (M8a) and two remote locations (A8a and B8a). Two TE Mode inversion (one dimensional) interpretations are presented along lines CC' and DD'. These are indicated on the location map. The data suggest that thermal fluids may lie beneath station A8a at a depth of 500 to 600 meters (a 2 ohm meter resistivity zone) and the source may lie to the south (stations M8a to M3) at depths of 4 to 15 kilometers.

Ωm Resistivity vs Depth Prof. TUSCARORA, NEVADA Station M8a



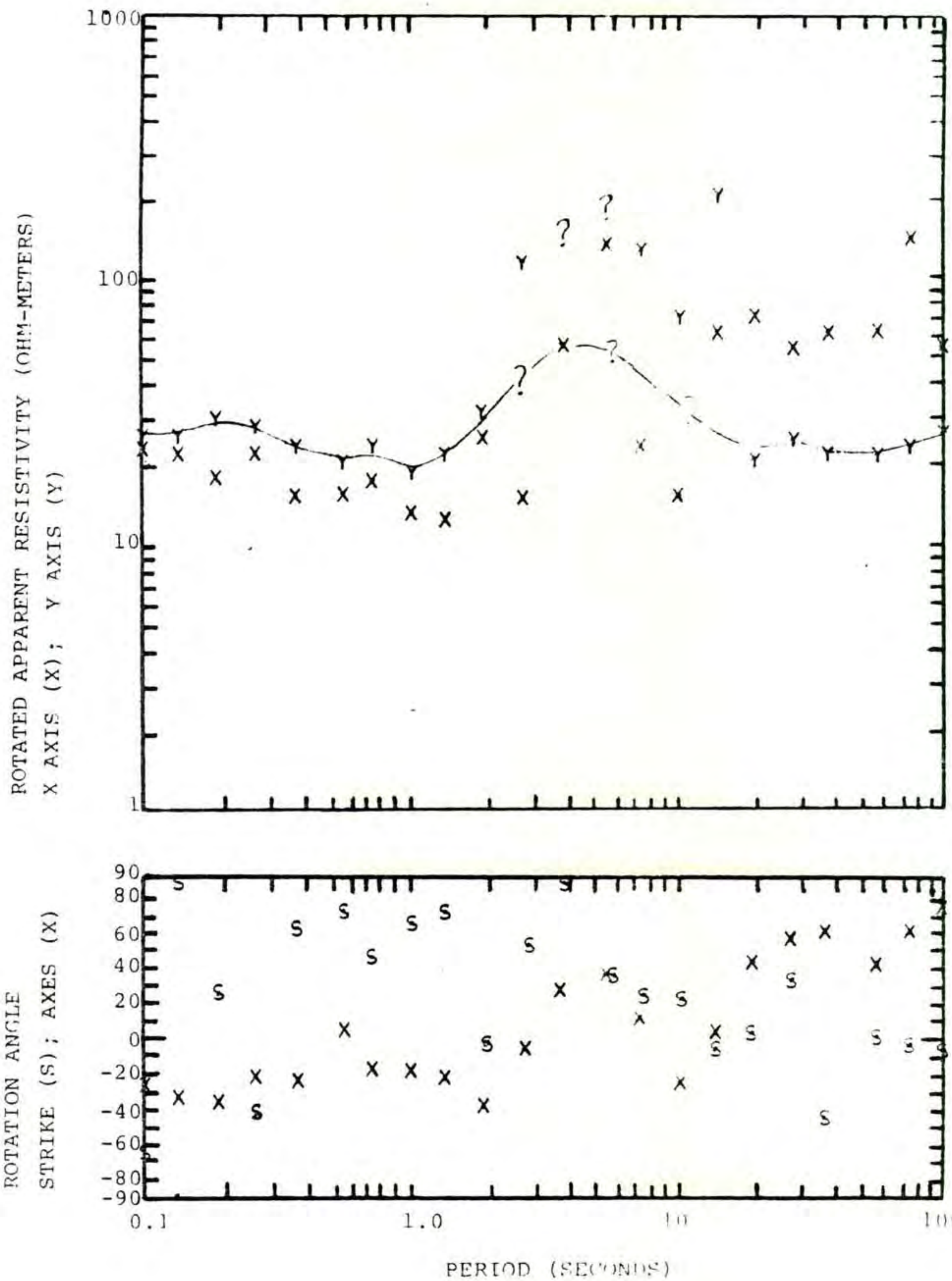

Ωm Resistivity vs Depth
TUSCARORA, NEVADA
A8a
THOUSANDS
HUNDREDS
TENS
10,000
8192
4096
2048
1024
512
256
128
100
64
50
32
16
10
km
.1
1.0
20
30
40
50

TUSCARORA, NEVADA B8a



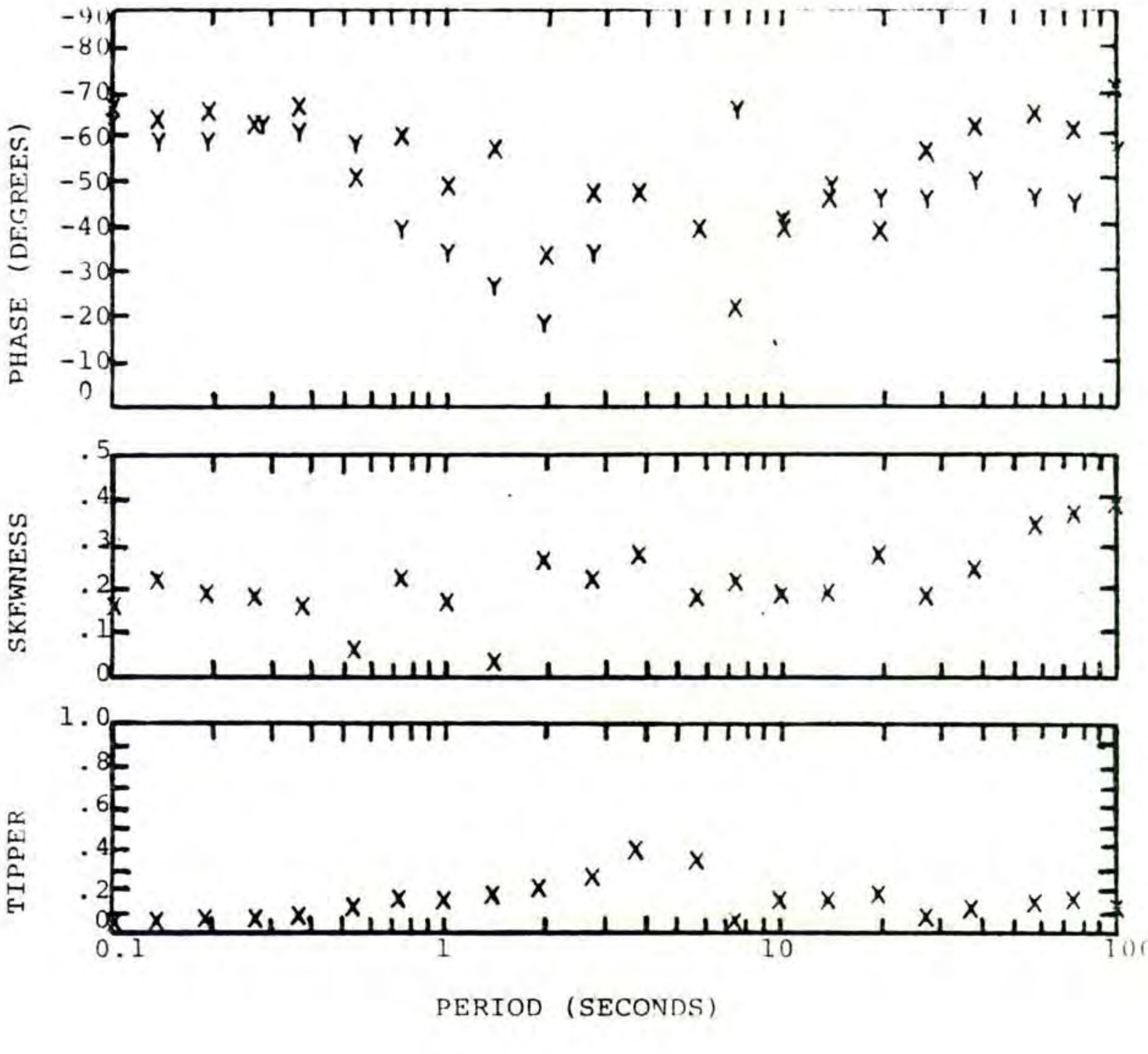
PROSPECT TUSCARORA, NEVADA (July 1980)

STATION M8a



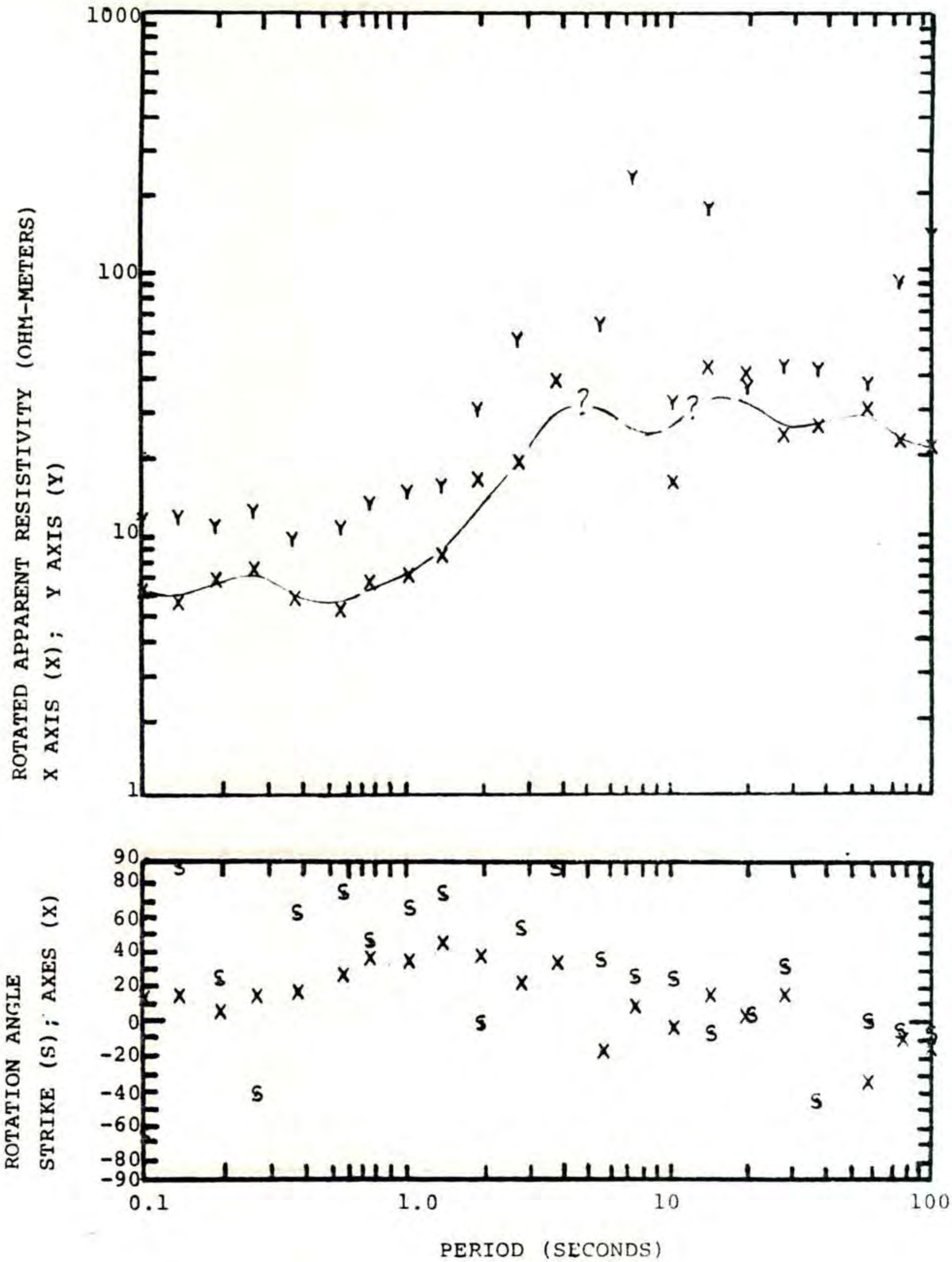
TUSCARORA, NEVADA (July 1980)

STATION M8a



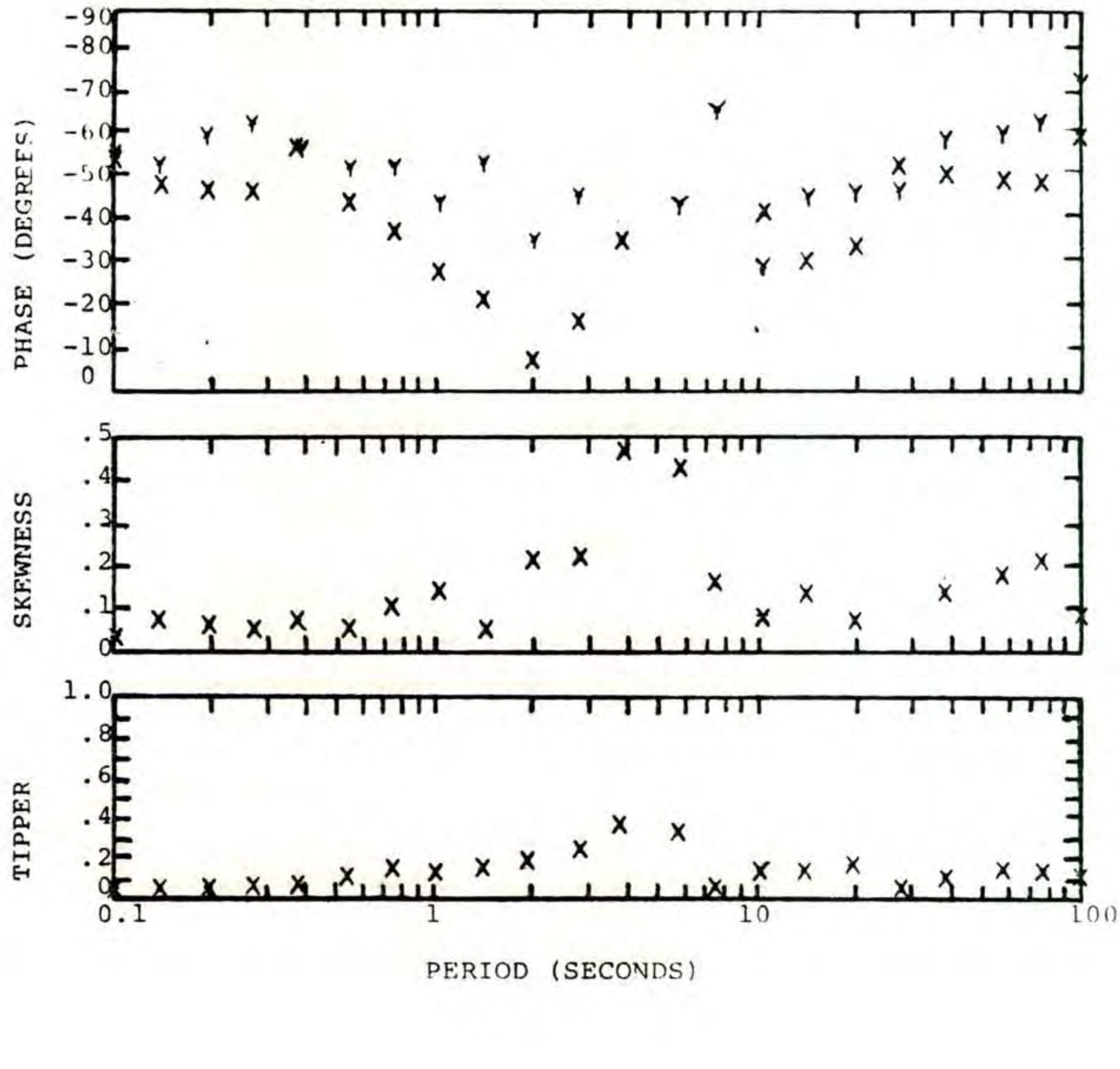
PROSPECT TUSCARORA, NEVADA (July 1980)

STATION A8a



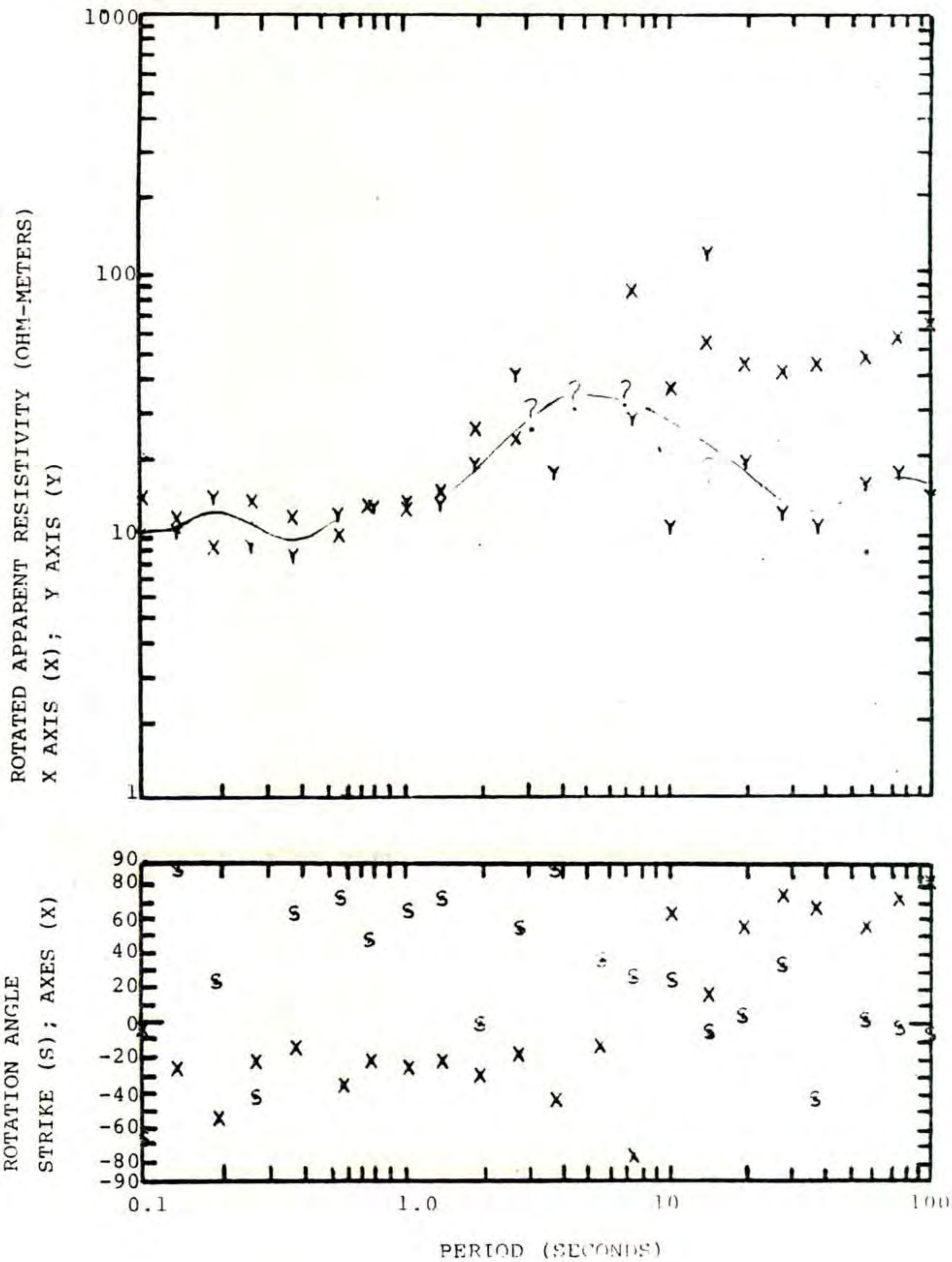
TUSCARORA, NEVADA (July 1980)

STATION A8a



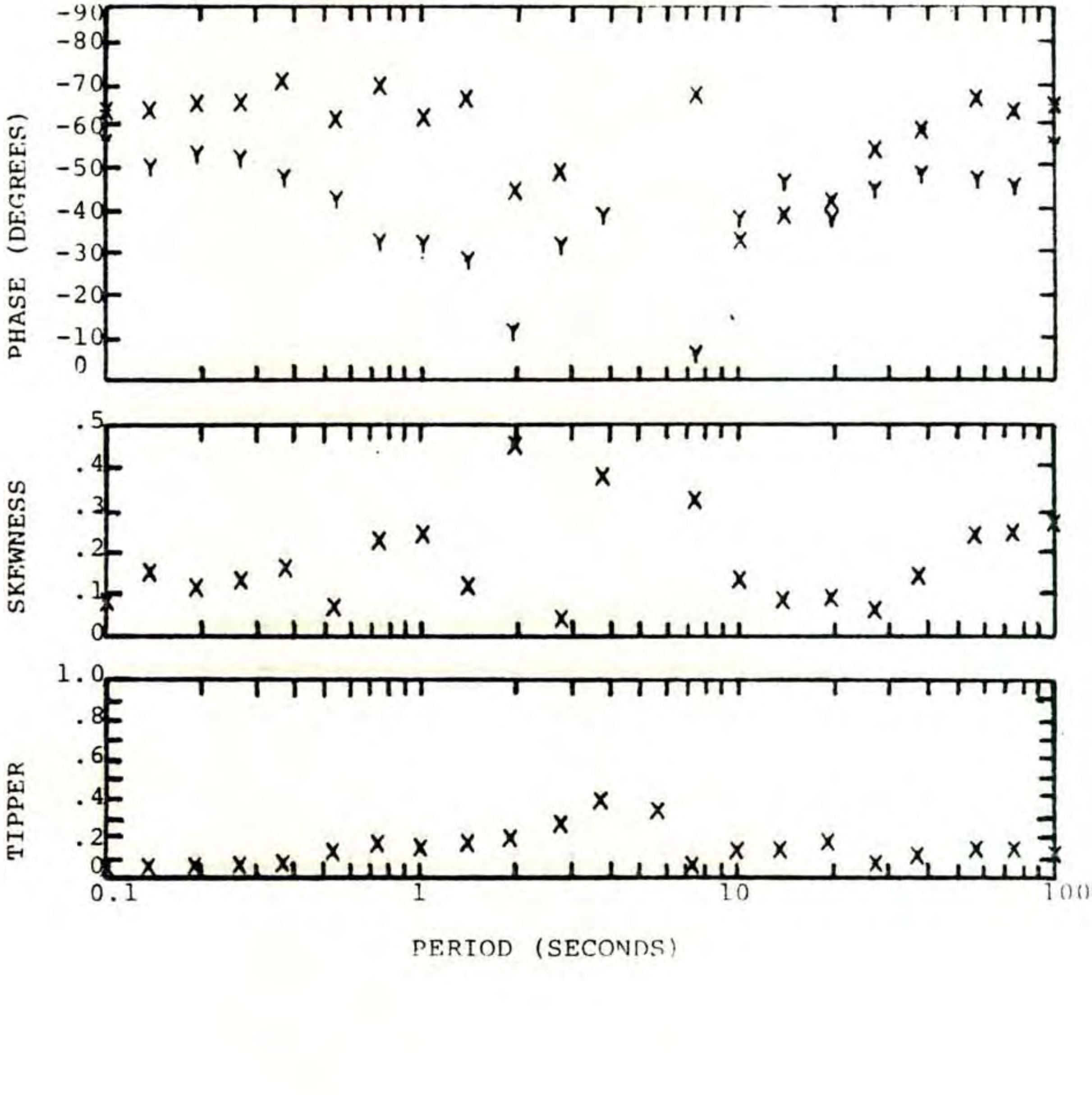
PROSPECT TUSCARORA, NEVADA (July 1980)

STATION B8



TUSCARORA, NEVADA (July 1980)

STATION B8a



MONTH: JULY 1980

TERRAPHYSICS

PROJECT TUSCARORA, NEVADA

CHARGE DAYS	DATE	TECHNIQUE	TOTAL STATIONS	LOCATIONS	MAZZELLA	DORY	LANGE	BERKMAN
1S	28	MT	-	Fill magnetometer in morning Lv Elko 6A.M. drive to Tuscarora prospect, survey M8a, A8a, and B8a; layout dipole wires Rough terrain takes considerable time to drive deep ditches hidden by tall grass. setup electronics Start data about 2P.M. Lightning storm started about 11 A.M. Light rain in afternoon; Low signals Back Elko 5:30 P.M.	X	X		
1S	29	TMT	3	Lv Elko 5:00 A.M. Start data about 10:00A.M. :M8a,A8a,B8a complete stations, pick up equipment, wires ~~Heavy storm coming up,~~ back Elko 4:30 P.M. Rains more than 1 inch in less than an hour Pack equipment for de-mobilization back to California	X	X		
1M	30	Mobilization		Elko to Inverness Ca., Austin, Nevada	X	X		
N/C	31			Unpack return He dewar				

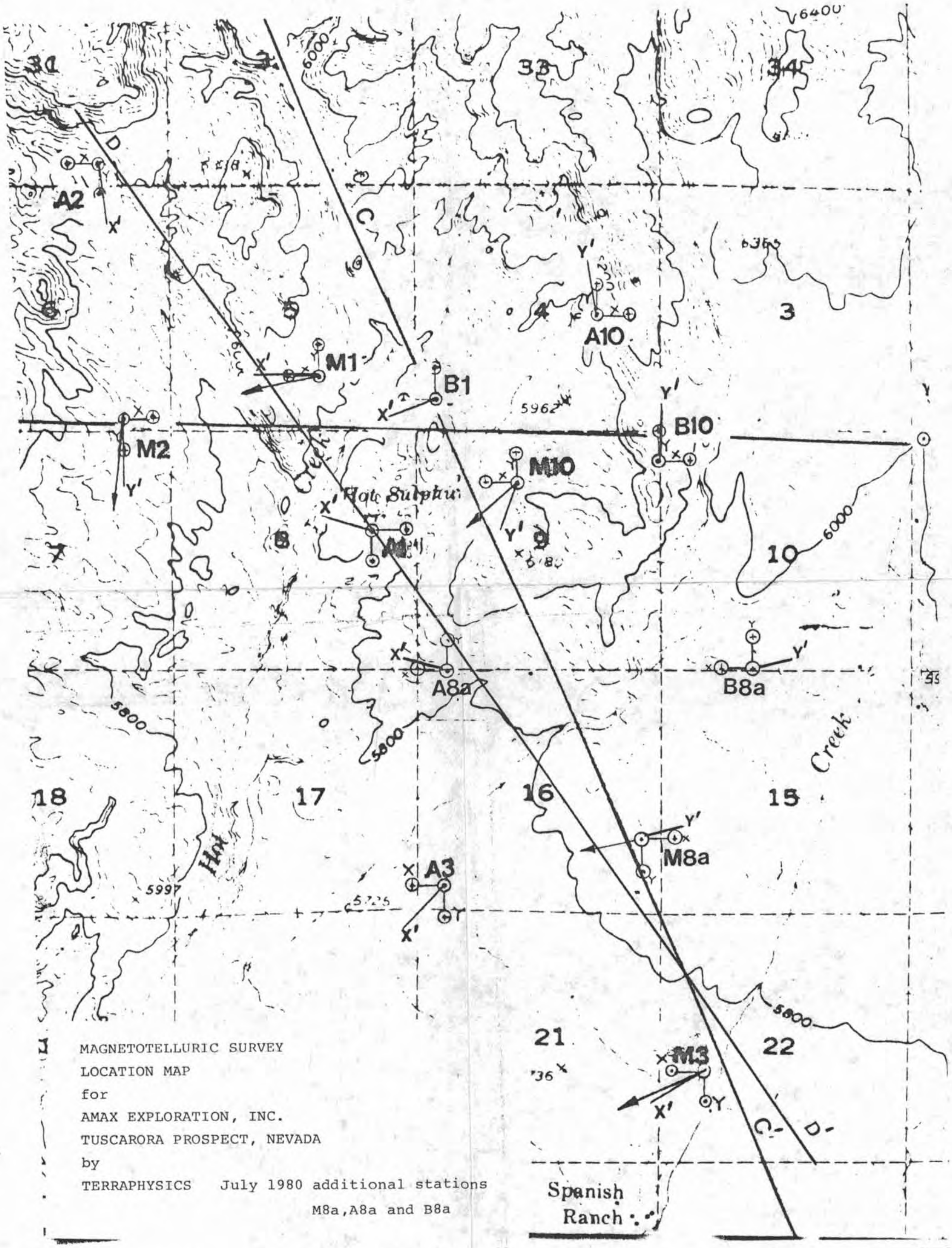
TOTALS

Survey 2

Mobilization 1

T - TELLURICS OT - ORTHOGONAL TELLURICS MT - MAGNETOTELLURICS

R - D.C. RESISTIVITY EM - ELECTROMAGNETICS M- MOBILIZATION



MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY
LOCATION MAP
for
AMAX EXPLORATION, INC.
TUSCARORA PROSPECT, NEVADA
by
TERRAPHYSICS July 1980 additional stations
M8a, A8a and B8a

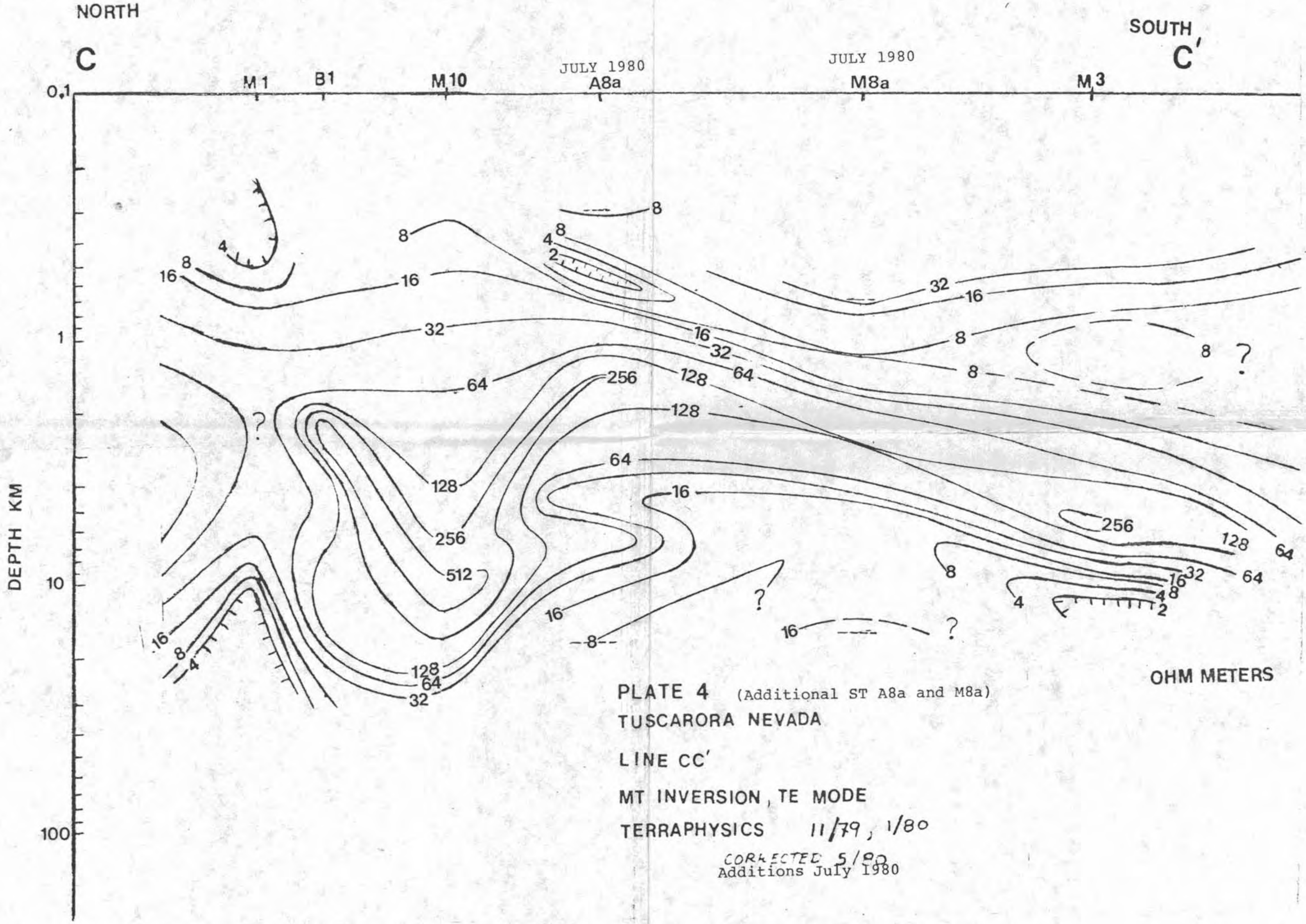


PLATE 4 (Additional ST A8a and M8a)

TUSCARORA NEVADA

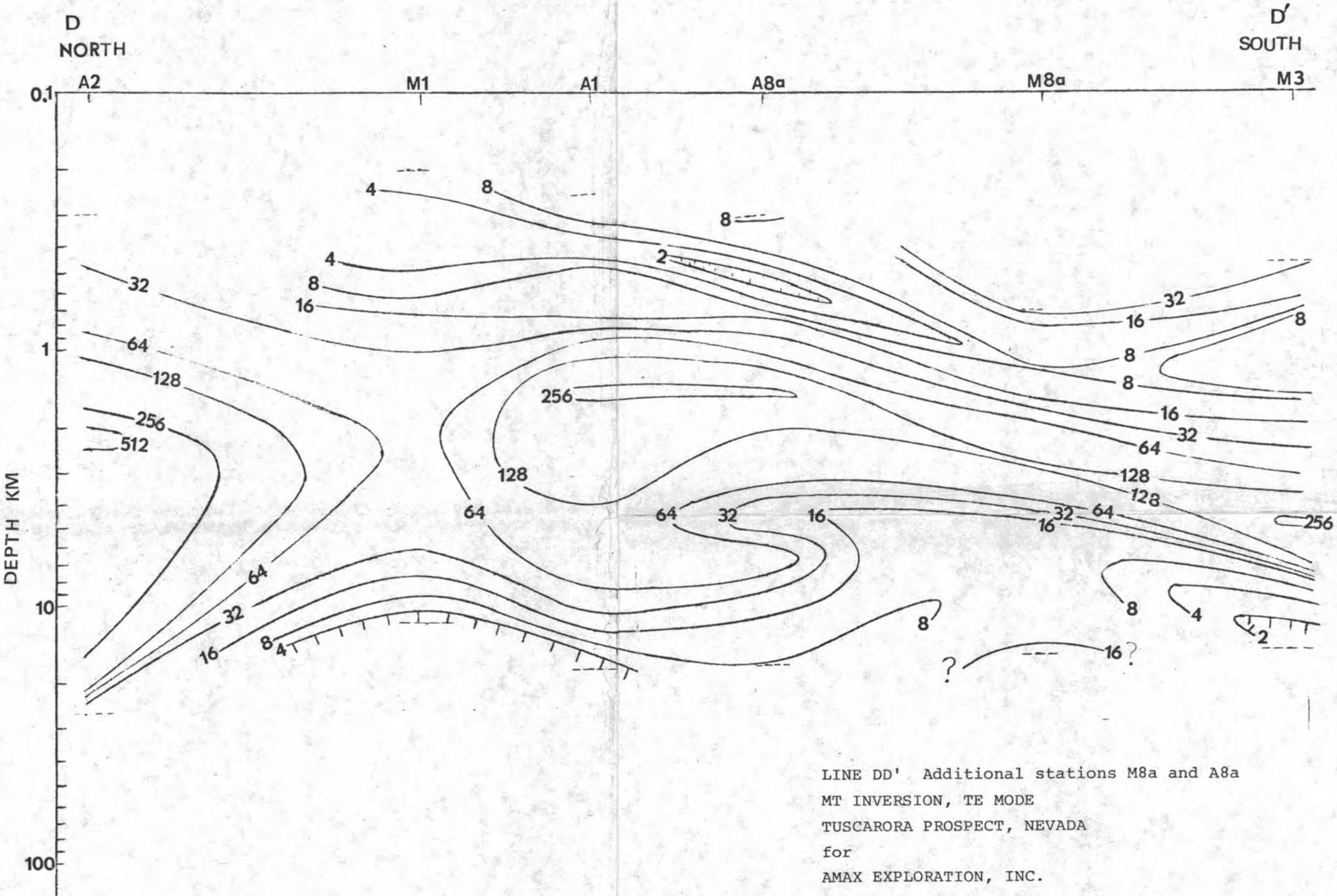
LINE CC'

MT INVERSION, TE MODE

TERRAPHYSICS 11/79, 1/80

CORRECTED 5/80

Additions July 1980



LINE DD' Additional stations M8a and A8a

MT INVERSION, TE MODE

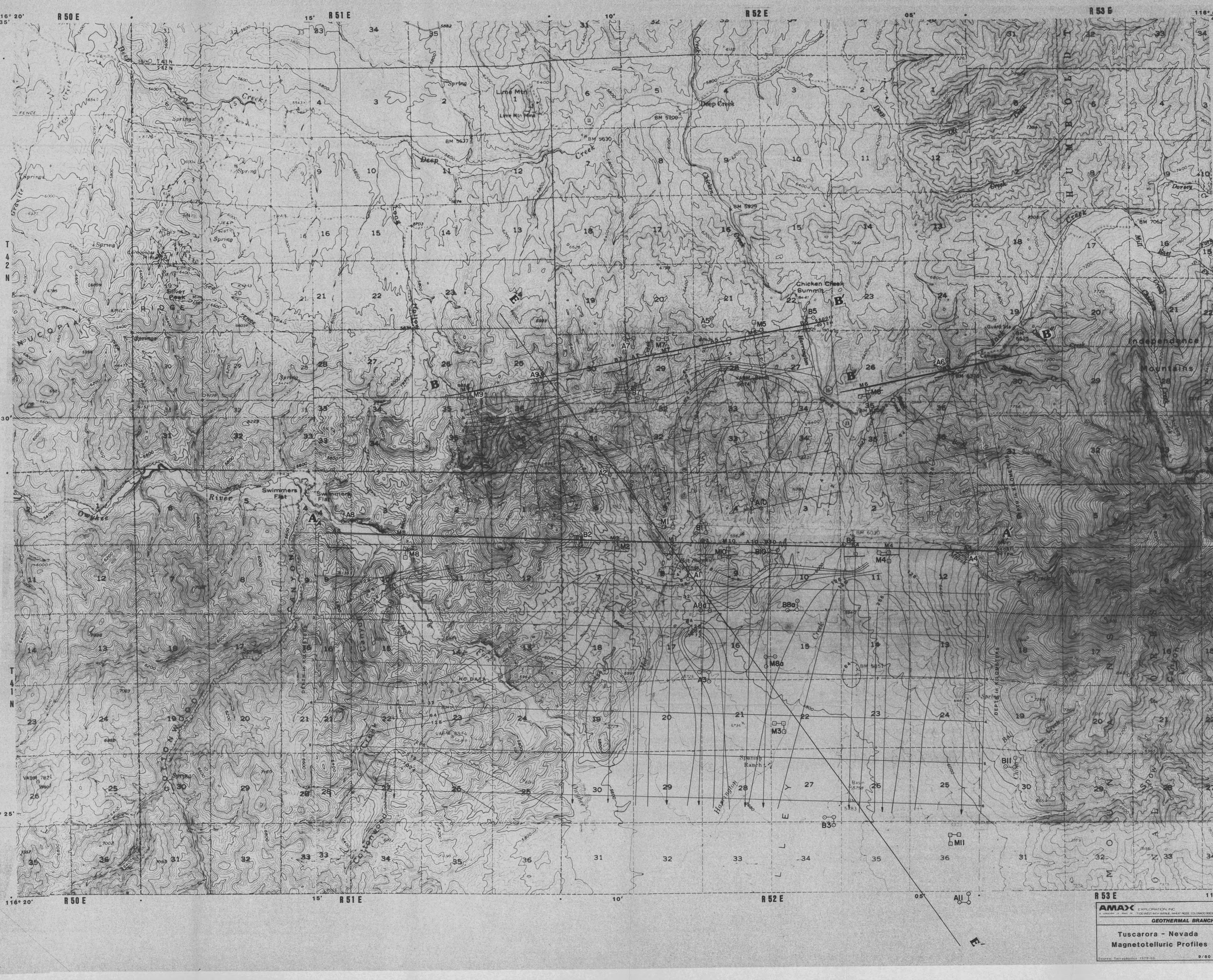
TUSCARORA PROSPECT, NEVADA

for

AMAX EXPLORATION, INC.

by

TERRAPHYSICS July 1980


116° 20'
41° 35'
R 50 E
R 51 E
R 52 E
R 53 E
116° 00'
T 43 N
T 42 N
T 41 N
Lime Mtn
Deep Creek
Deep Creek
Chicken Creek Summit
Independence Mountains
Swimmers Flat
Owyhee River
Spanish Ranch
41° 25'
30'
15'
10'
05'
A
A'
B
B'
E
E'
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
A6
A7
A8
A9
A10
A11
B1
B2
B3
B4
B5
B6
B7
B8
B10
B11
M1
M2
M3
M4
M5
M6
M7
M8
M9
M10
M11
AMAX EXPLORATION, INC.
A SUBSIDIARY OF AMAX INC. 7100 WEST 44TH AVENUE, WHEAT RIDGE, COLORADO 80033
GEOTHERMAL BRANCH
Tuscarora - Nevada
Magnetotelluric Profiles
Source: Terraphysics 1979-80
9/80 KC

E′
A9
A2
M2
M1
B1
A1
A8a
A3
M8a
M3
B3
M11
A11
6600ft
2012m
DEPTH in KILOMETERS
MIDAS STRUCTURE
NW
SE
TUSCARORA