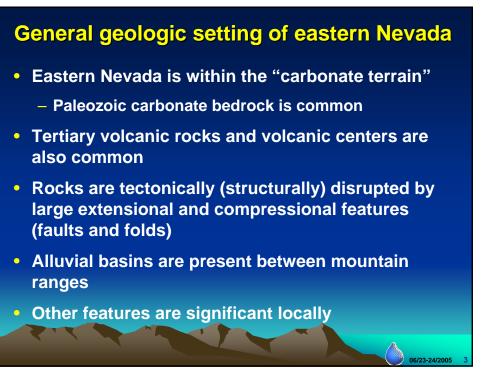
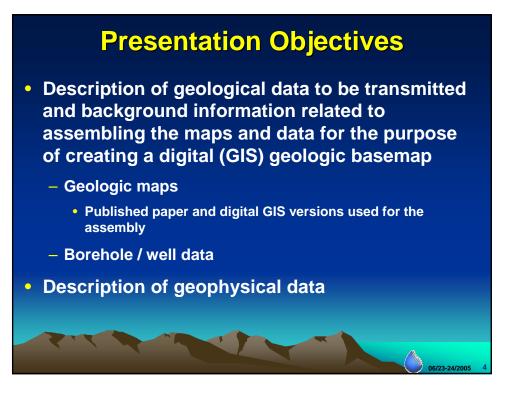
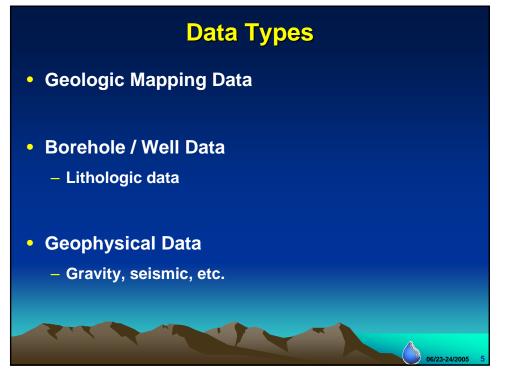
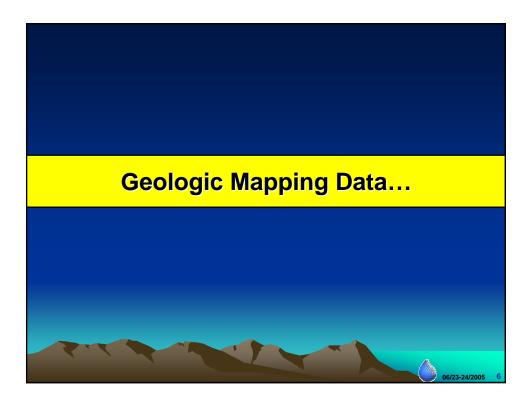


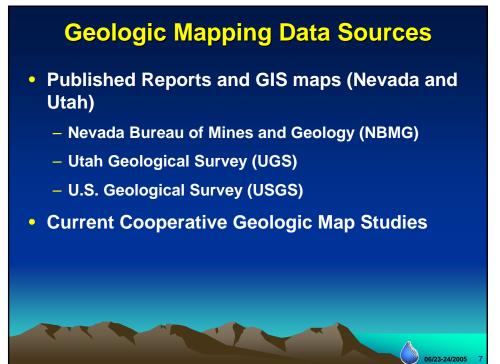
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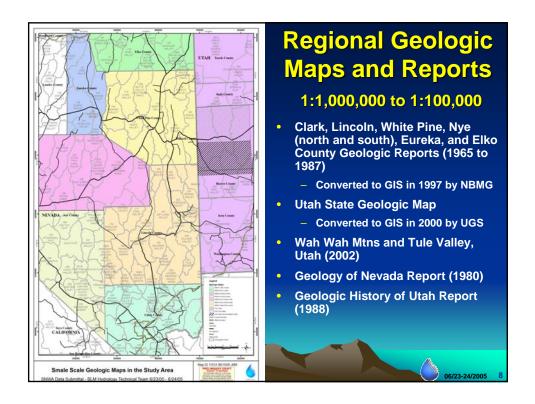


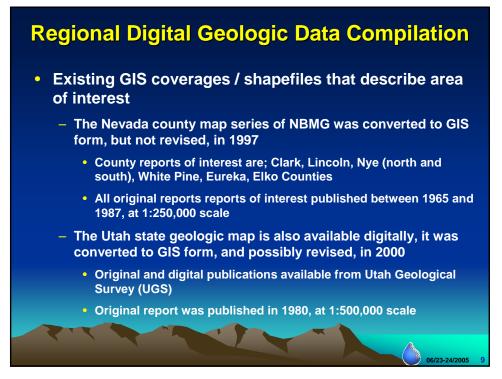






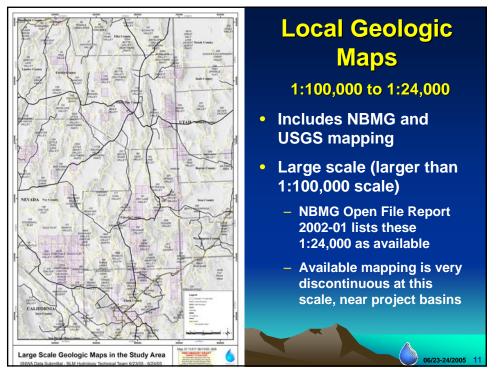






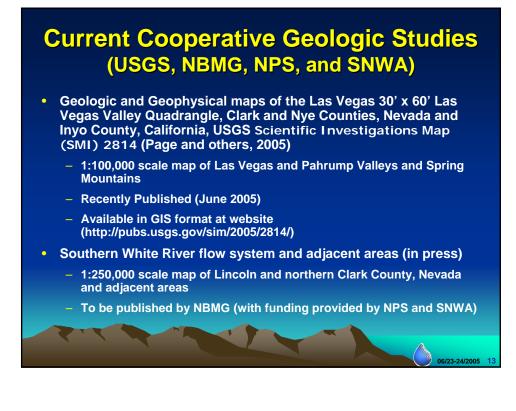
Non digital data sources (Maps and Reports)

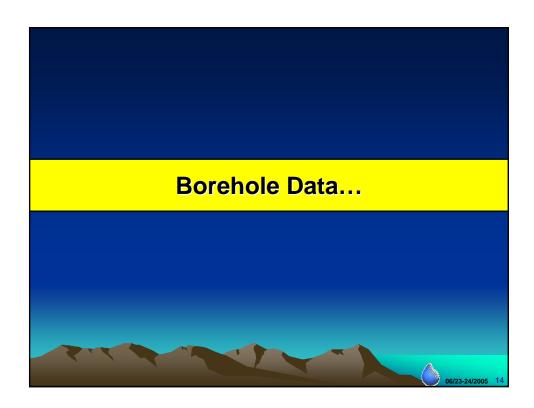
- Wah Wah Mtns and Tule Valley, Utah
 - Two maps at 1:100,000 scale but same authors and publication year (Hintze and Davis, 2002)
 - Found useful in clarifying understanding Confusion Range (Utah) of Snake Valley
- Geology of Nevada Report (1980)
 - Summary of the geology of Nevada
- Geologic History of Utah Report (1988)
 - Summary of the geology of Utah

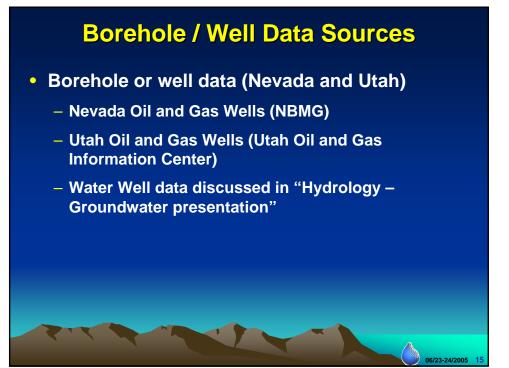


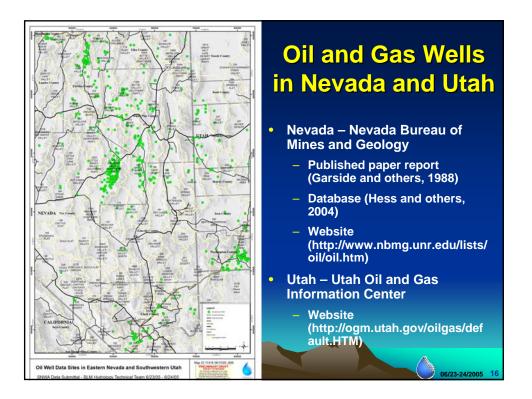
Geologic Map Data Considerations

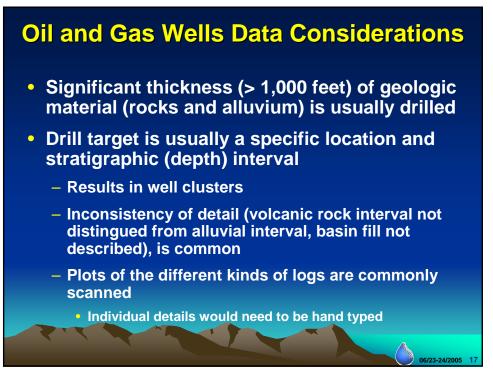
- Digital data
- Non Digital Data
- Geologic maps are usually designed to be viewed at a specific size (scale)
 - Regional
 - Describes large area, features are generalized
 - Also called "small scale"
 - Local
 - Describes small area in detail
 - Also called "large scale"

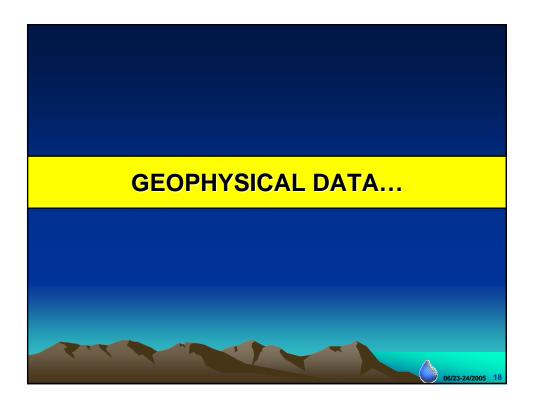




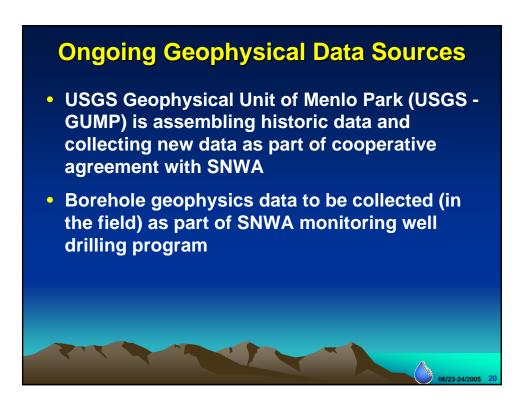


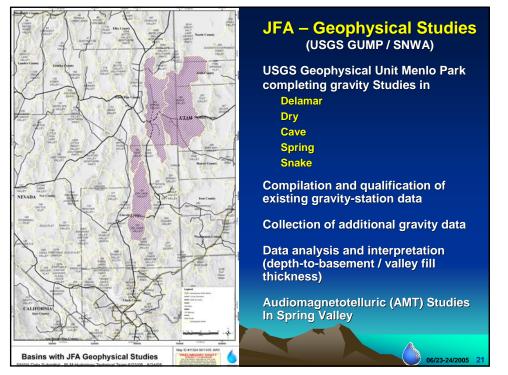












Preliminary Findings Cave, Dry Lake, Delamar Valleys (USGS GUMP)

Cave Valley

Depth-to-basement (maximum) ~ 4.5 km (15,000 ft) Deepest portion in the south

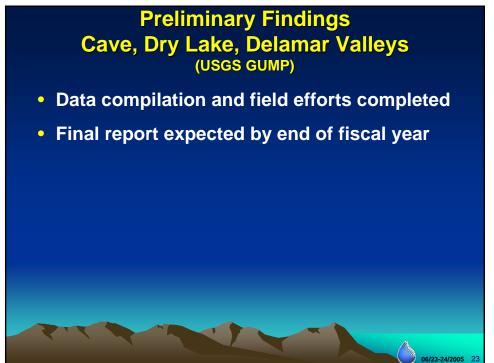
• Dry Lake Valley

Depth-to-basement (maximum) ~ 5.5 km (18,000 ft) Deepest portion in the south

Delamar Valley

Depth-to-basement (maximum) ~ 4.5 km (15,000 ft) Bowl-shaped base and deepest in the south

06/23-24/2005



Spring and Snake Valleys

- Field sessions completed this fiscal year
- Spring Valley
 - Refined gravity studies and;
 - Audiomagnetotelluric (AMT) studies in selected areas
- Snake Valley
 - Refined gravity studies



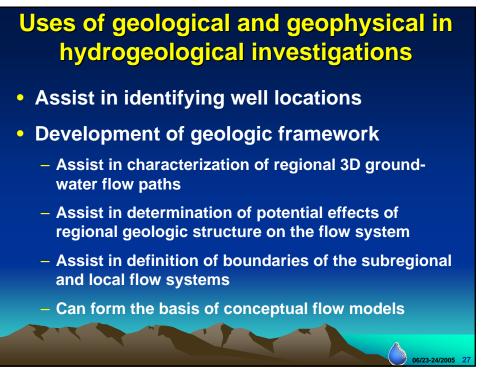
- Numerous types of data are collected, by specialists, using specialized equipment, and analyzed using advanced mathematical models and techniques
- Must be calibrated with "hard" data (outcrops, drill cuttings)
- May be the most important data for selecting optimal well locations and can enable the delineation of large scale buried features
- Regional and Borehole (well) Geophysical Information
 - (Regional) Current USGS / GUMP and SNWA cooperative project is intended to refine the subsurface interpretations
 - (Borehole) Geophysical data collected in new SNWA monitoring wells to maximize amount of useful data collected from a single drill hole (well)

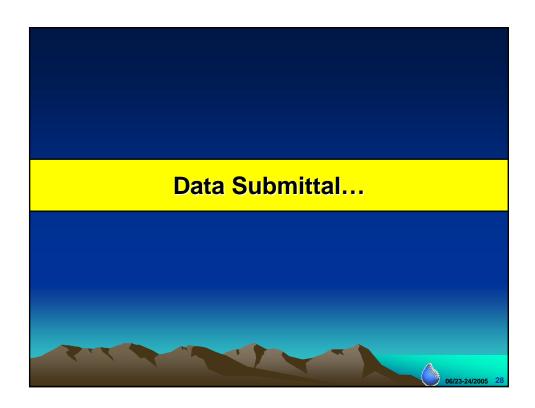
06/23-24/2005

06/23-24/2005

Interaction between Geological and Geophysical Data

- Surface geology (maps and cross-sections)
 - Projection of features (structures and rock types) to depth
- Boreholes (wells)
 - Provide data that can be used as calibration points for geophysics and interpreted geology. Both drilled material and the difficulty in drilling provide potential information
- Geophysics
 - (Regional) Very useful in determining the general shape of features in the subsurface (especially for large areas) best used in combination with site specific data (wells and surface mapping)
 - (Borehole) Instrumental detection of very small changes in material type or geometry, many, not apparent to the eye in drill cuttings or downhole videos. Some features (color changes, for example) not detectable





06/23-24/2005



- GIS (vector) coverages / shapefiles of selected geological maps
- PDF (raster) versions of selected geological maps
- GIS shapefiles of Nevada and Utah oil and gas wells
 - Underlying data sets from NBMG and Utah Oil and Gas Information Center
- PDF maps showing location of data
 - Geologic maps
 - Oil and Gas well logs
- MX Missile Siting Investigation Gravity Studies

