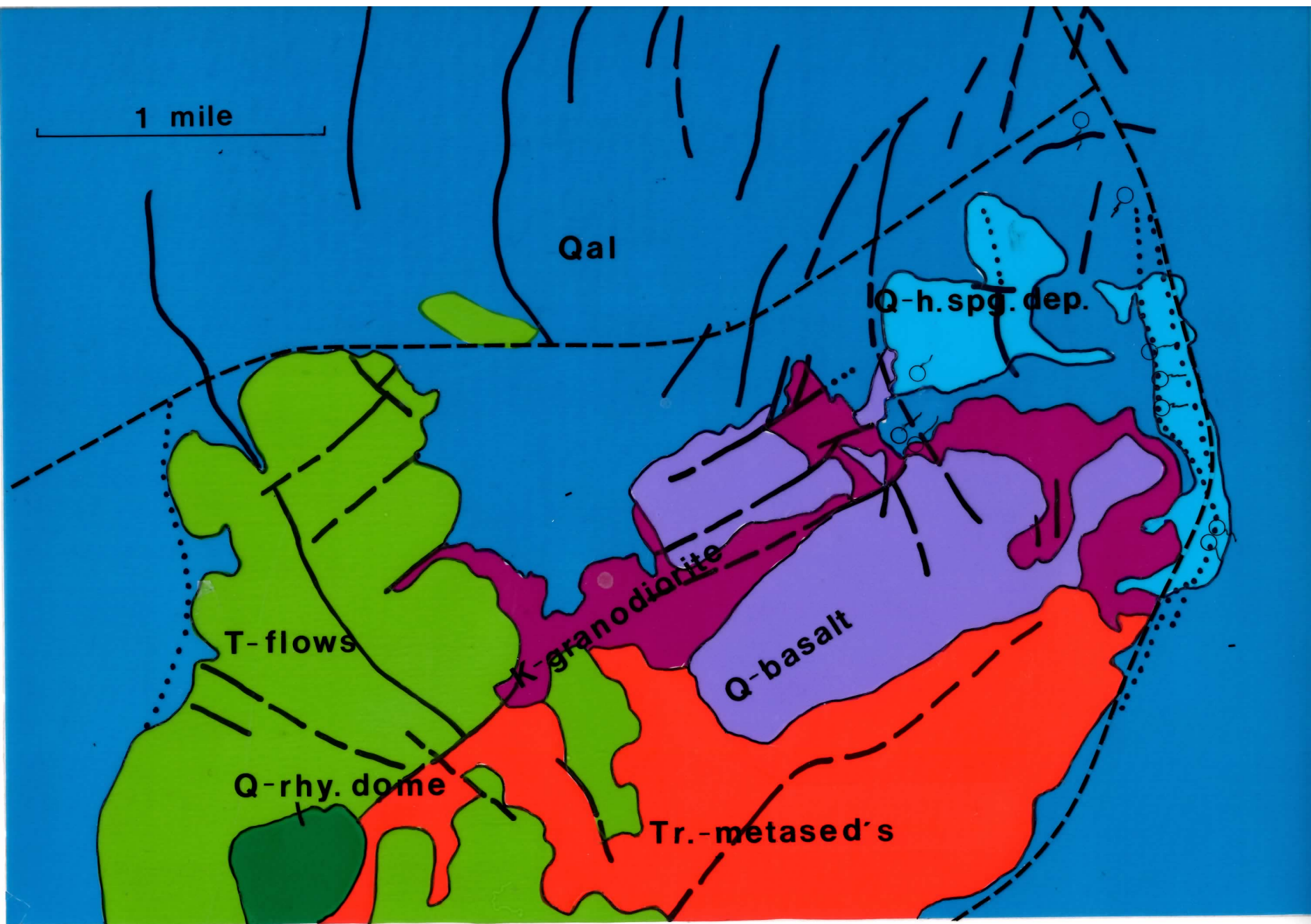
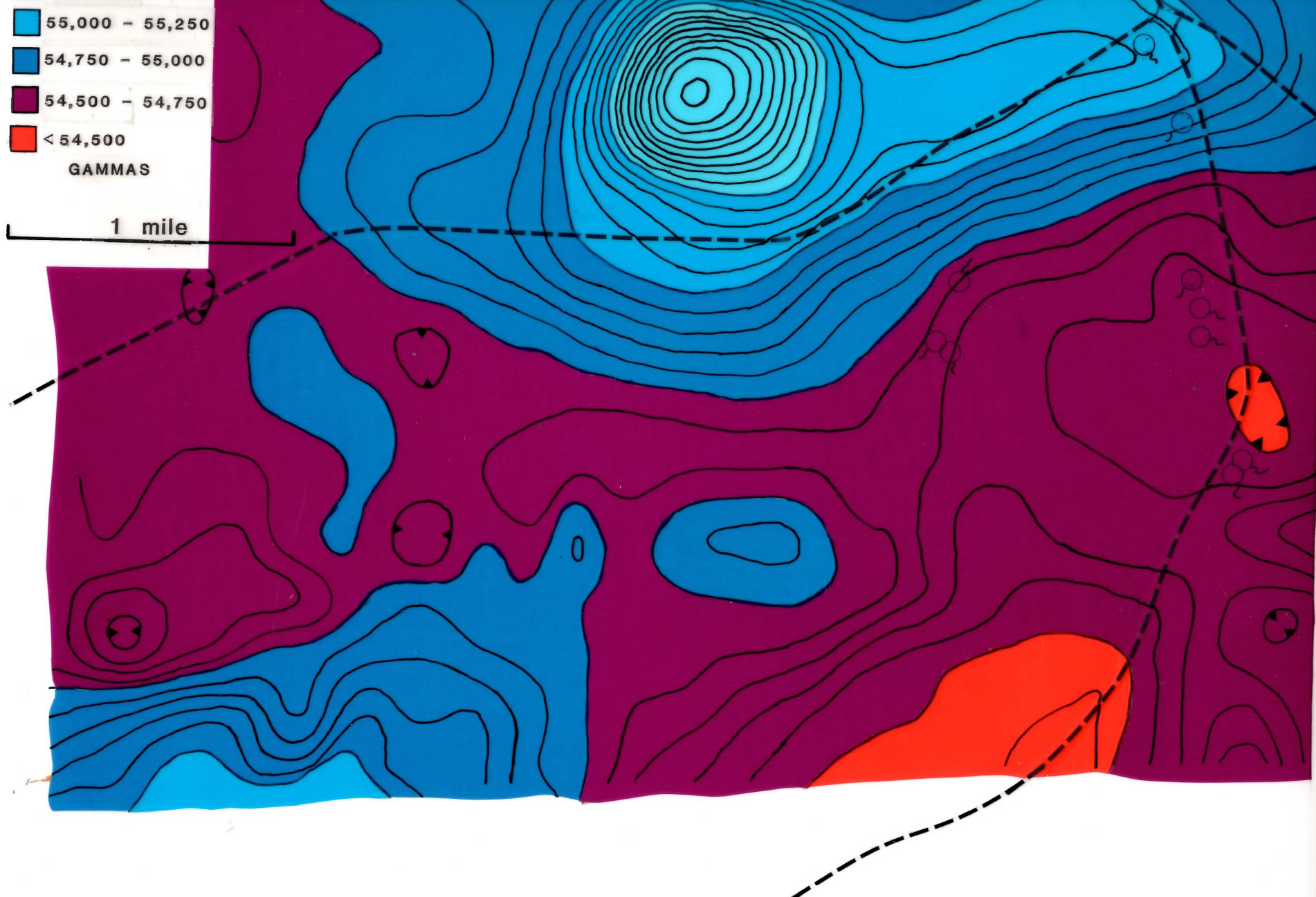


Location of Steamboat Hills KGRA, Nevada

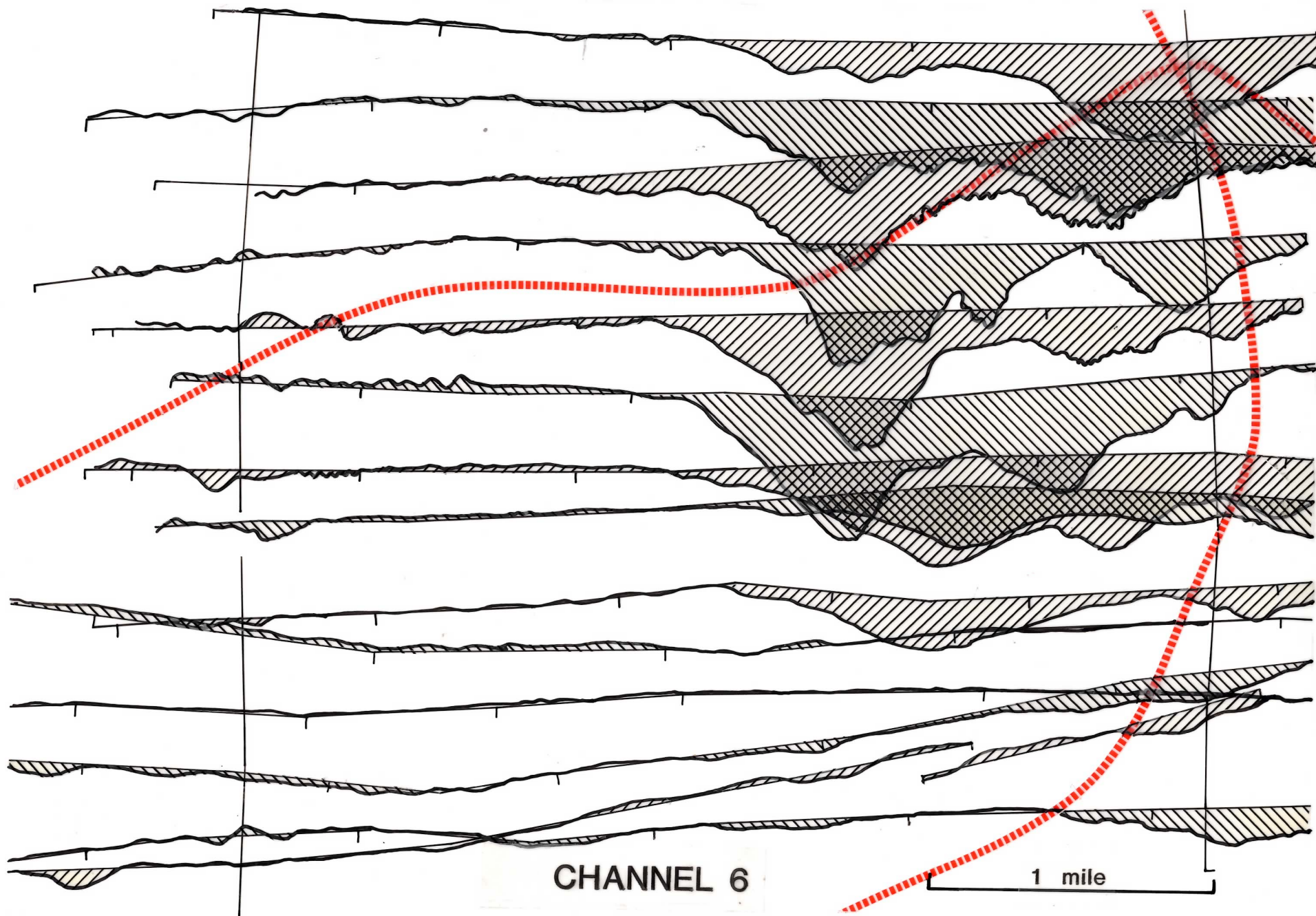


Generalized geologic map of the Steamboat Hills area

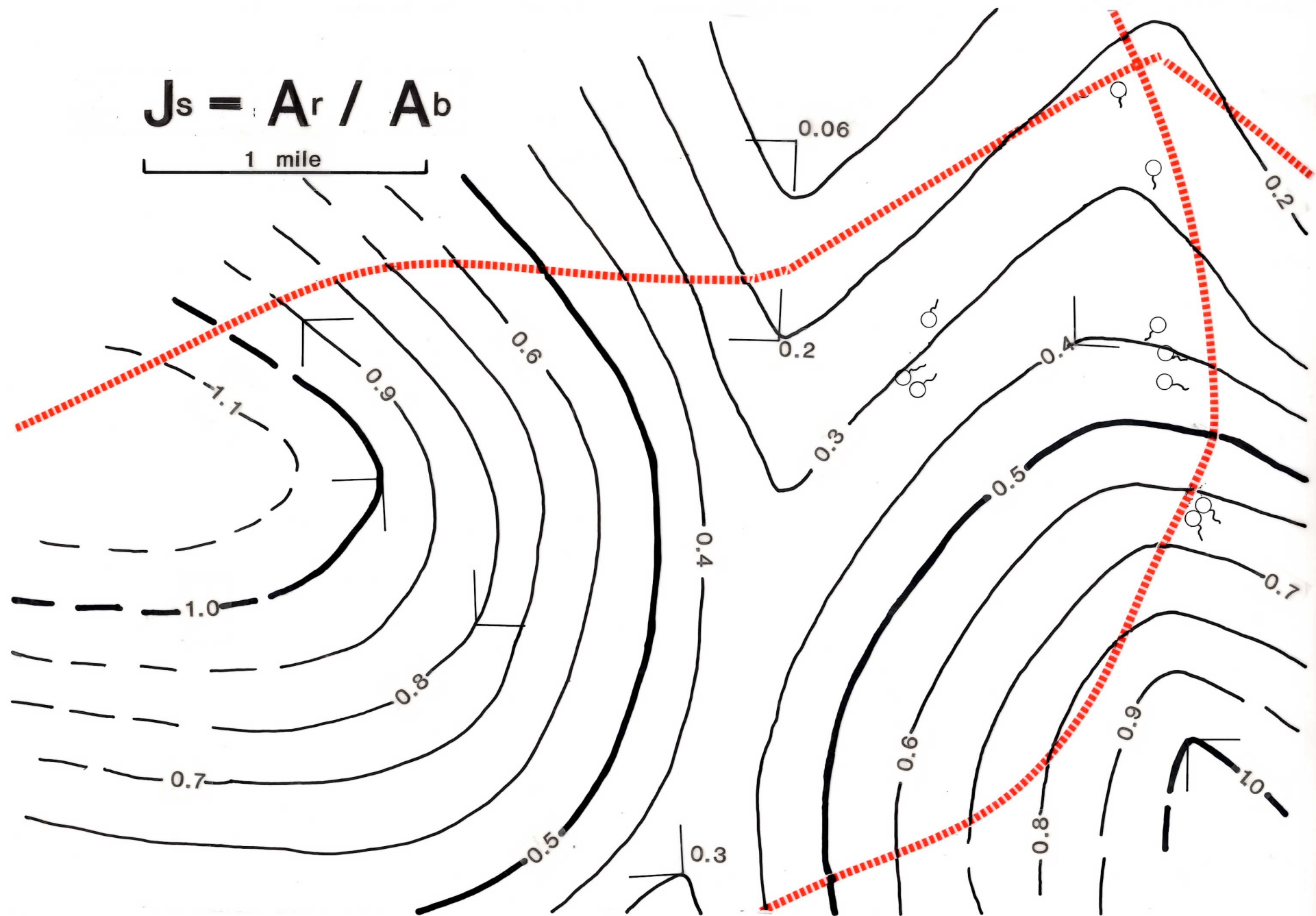


Magnetic data acquired by INPUT system

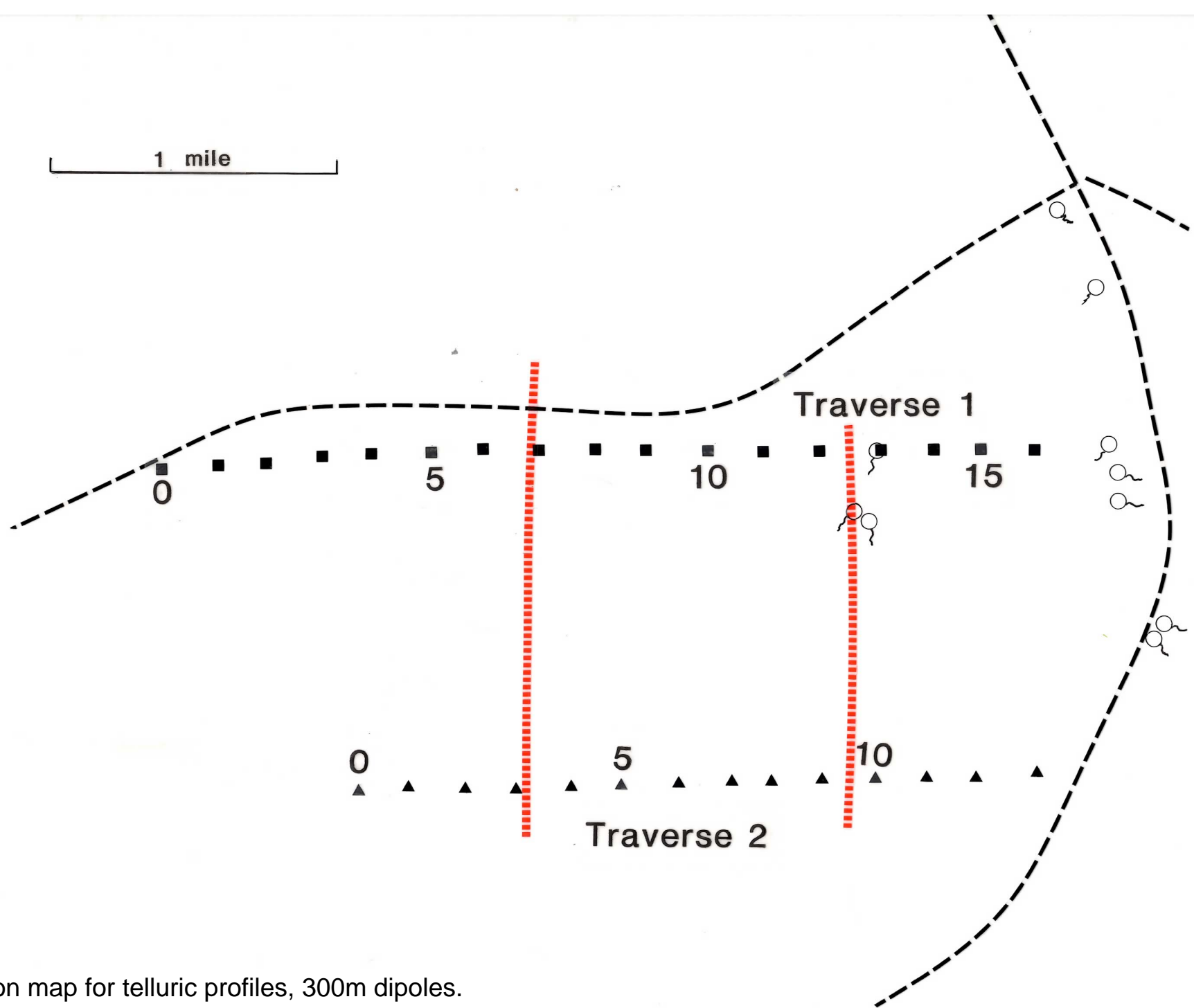




Nested INPUT profiles - Channel 6 - depth penetration <150m; Ch6 is deepest-looking channel  
Lowest resistivity is in the NE area of survey (largest amplitudes along flight lines)

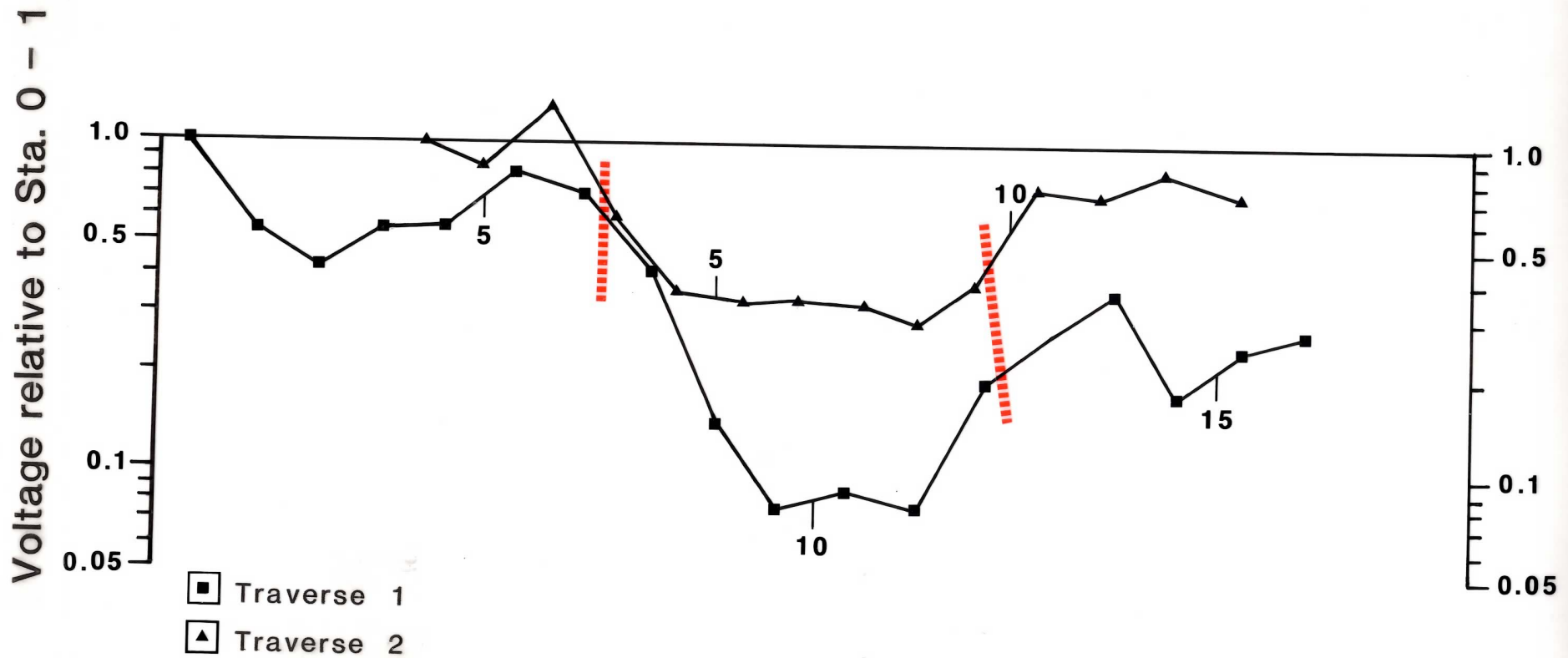


J-value telluric survey - lower resistivities are lower values. The ratio is  $A_r$  - the roving station, compared to  $A_b$  - base station on Steamboat Hills. Lowest resistivities trend N-S



Location map for telluric profiles, 300m dipoles.

Data were filtered to  $> .03\text{Hz}$ , depth of investigation = several kilometers

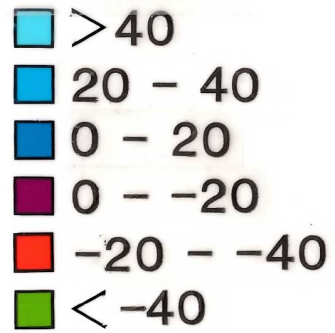


Telluric profile results - relative voltage along the profiles (equivalent to sq. root of resistivity). Lower values are equivalent to lower resistivity. Red dashed lines mark higher gradient, and possible faults

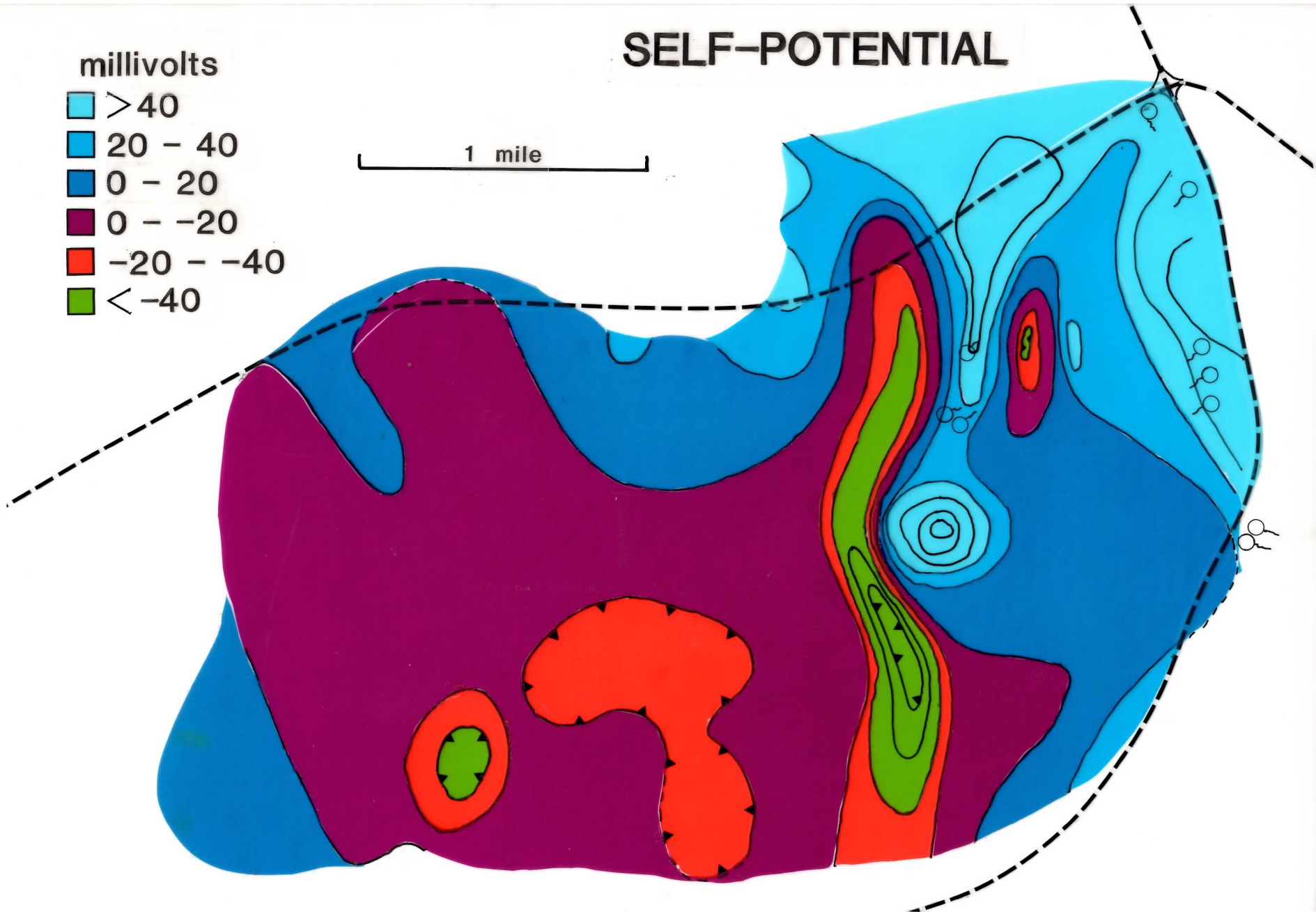


# SELF-POTENTIAL

millivolts

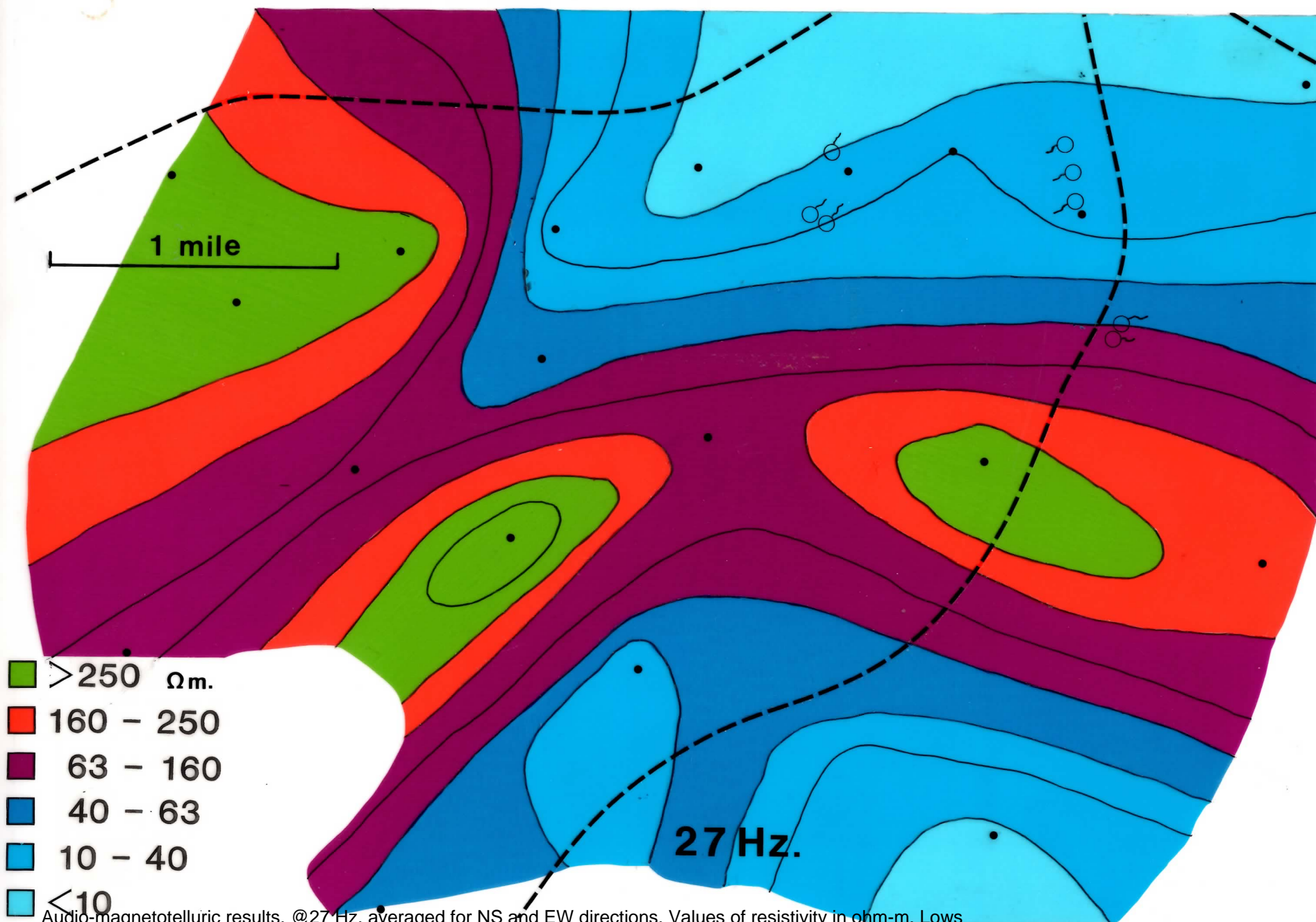


1 mile



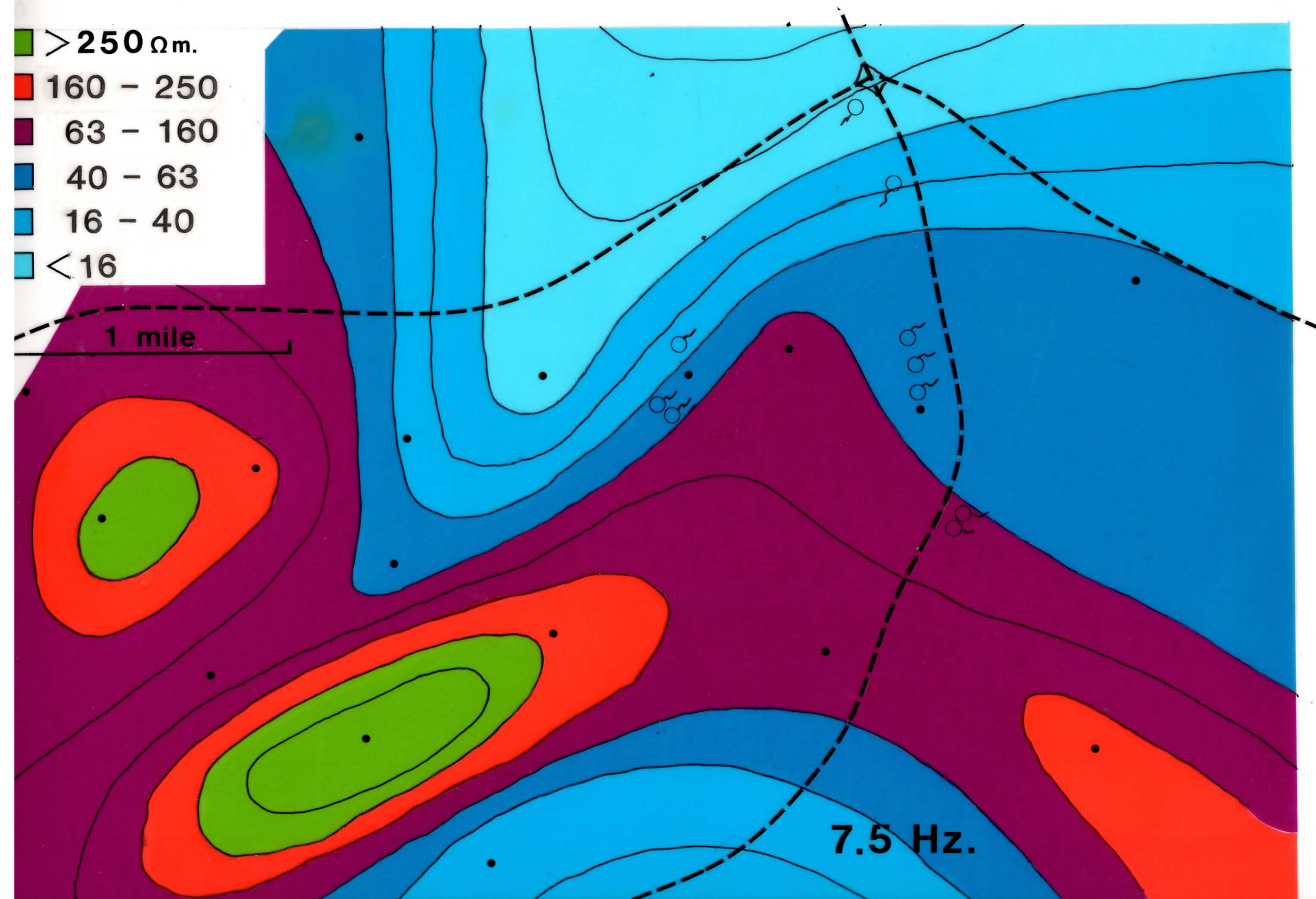
Self-potential profile results, relative to a base station; 20mv contours; highs to east and NE related to geothermal activity



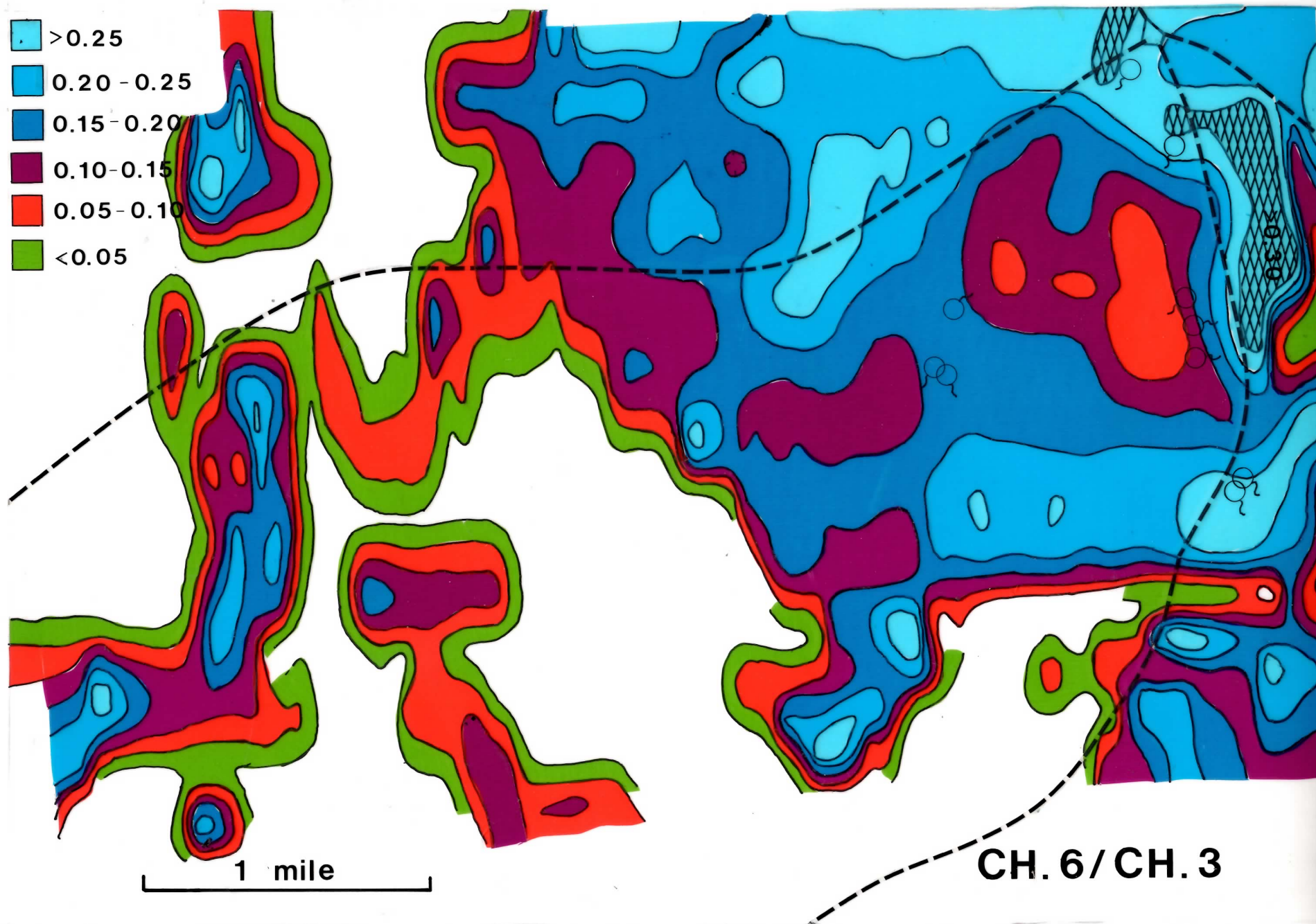


Audio-magnetotelluric results, @27 Hz, averaged for NS and EW directions. Values of resistivity in ohm-m. Lows possibly assoc w/ geothermal activity/alteration and depth of sediments in valley

Audio-magnetotelluric results @7.5 Hz, averaged for NS and EW directions. Values of resistivity in ohh-m  
Skin depth ~600m







Airborne INPUT results. Ration of Ch6/Ch3. Higher values = lower resistivity to deeper depths. Lows are associated w/surface manifestations, and probably alteration. The INPUT data are much higher density in coverage that the other ground geophysical techniques and appears to be very useful for mapping geothermal areas, possible faults, etc.