GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GROUND WATER EVALUATION HALEAKALA RANCH MAUI, HAWAII

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GROUND WATER EVALUATION HALEAKALA RANCH, MAUI, HAWAII

Prepared For:

Baldwin Pacific 55 South Waikea Avenue Kahului, HI 96732

Prepared By:

Blackhawk Geosciences, Inc. 17301 West Colfax Avenue, Suite 170 Golden, CO 80401

May 24, 1990

(Our Project #90019)

Table of Contents

<u>Page</u>

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1,
2.0	LOGISTICS AND DATA ACQUISITION	2
3.0	DATA PROCESSING	3
4.0	INTERPRETATION RESULTS	4
	4.1GENERAL4.2INTERPRETATION MAP	4 4
5.0	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	6
Apper	ndix A - Description of Principles of TDEM	

Appendix B - Sounding Results

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report contains the results of a geophysical survey for ground water resource evaluation on Haleakala Ranch property on the Island of Maui. The work was performed by Blackhawk Geosciences, Inc. (BGI) for Baldwin Pacific (BP) during May 1 to May 3, 1990.

The general objective of the geophysical survey at Haleakala Ranch was to assist in characterizing the hydrologic regime in the study area. The main objectives for geophysical surveys for ground water evaluations on volcanic islands are illustrated in Figure 1-1. The volcanic rocks are generally highly permeable and this allows rainwater to percolate with little impedance directly downward through the island mass. The fresh water in these island settings is generally found in two environments:

- 1. <u>Structurally-confined waters</u>. Typically, within a rift zone, geologic structures such as intrusive dikes, originating from a magma source below, can form ground water dams, and behind these natural dams significant quantities of ground water can be stored.
- 2. <u>Basal fresh water</u>. The high permeability of the volcanic rocks allows sea water to enter freely under the island, and a delicate balance is reached where a lens of fresh water floats on sea water. In cases of hydrostatic equilibrium, the Ghyben-Herzberg relation states that for every foot of fresh water head above sea level there will be 40 ft of fresh water below sea level.

At Haleakala Ranch ground water was expected to occur mainly as basal fresh water. The impetus for using geophysics is that the cost of a geophysical station is about one-thousandth the cost of completing a well at elevations above 1,000 ft. Geophysical surveys, combined with other hydrogeologic information, are used to provide optimum locations for well placement and well completion depths.

The geophysical method employed was time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) soundings. This method was selected because it has proven effective in prior surveys in similar settings in Hawaii.





2.0 LOGISTICS AND DATA ACQUISITION

A brief description of the fundamentals of TDEM are given in Appendix A. Briefly, the logistics of a TDEM measurement consist of:

- 1. Laying out a square loop of insulated wire. A generator placed in the loop is used to drive current pulses through this closed loop. The dimensions of the square loops employed depend on the exploration depth requirements. The dimensions of the loops used for Haleakala Ranch were 1,000 ft by 1,000 ft or 500 ft by 500 ft.
- 2. <u>Making a measurement with a receiver in the center of</u> <u>the loop</u>. The data acquired at each station was stored in the field on a solid state data logger and subsequently dumped to a computer at the end of each field day. The data acquired at each station usually consisted of measurements at several receiver gain settings and transmitter frequencies in order to assure data quality and to obtain data over the largest time range possible. Data quality was generally very good.

During the 3 days of field work 8 stations (soundings) were completed. A daily log of field activity is given in Table 2-1. Figure 2-1 shows the location of the soundings conducted for Baldwin Pacific.

Table 2-1. Daily log of field activity

<u>Date (1990)</u>	Activity					
April 30	Mobilize to Maui from Hawaii.					
May 1	TDEM soundings 1N1E and 1N0E.					
May 2	TDEM soundings 1N1W, 1N2W and 1S1W.					
May 3	TDEM soundings 1S2W, 1S3W and 1S4W.					
May 4	Demobilize crew and equipment.					



3.0 DATA PROCESSING

The field data acquired each day was transferred from the DAS-54 data logger to a computer in the field office. The data for each sounding location is edited and combined (both 3 Hz and 30 Hz frequencies) to produce a transient decay curve. This decay curve is transformed into an apparent resistivity curve, which is entered into an Automatic Ridge Regression Transient Inversion Program. From the apparent resistivity curve a one-dimensional model of resistivities and thicknesses is calculated.

The inversion program requires an initial estimate of the geoelectric section, including the number of layers, and the resistivities and thicknesses of each of the layers. The program then adjusts these parameters so that the model curve converges to best fit the curve formed by the field data set. The inversion program does not change the total number of layers within the model, but allows all other parameters to float freely.

An example data set is given in Figures 3-1 and 3-2 for sounding 1S4W. Figure 3-1 shows the measured data points (in terms of apparent resistivity) superimposed on a solid line. The solid line represents the computed behavior of the true resistivity layering shown on the right. Figure 3-2 lists in column 4 the error between measured and computed data in each time gate.

The apparent resistivity curves and data sheets for all soundings are contained in Appendix B.



H1S4U

MODEL: 3 LAYERS			•	
RESISTIVITY THICKNESS (@HM-M) (M)	ELEVATI (M)	ION (FEET)	CONDUCTANCE LAYER	E (S) TOTAL
690.76 144.9 257.41 159.8 2.50	234.7 89.8 -69.9 -	770.0 294.7 -229.5	0.2 0.6	0.2 0.8
TIMES DATA	CALC	% ERROR	STD ERR	
1 $8.90E-05$ $1.70E+03$ 2 $1.10E-04$ $1.53E+03$ 3 $1.40E-04$ $1.39E+03$ 4 $1.77E-04$ $1.22E+03$ 5 $2.20E-04$ $1.06E+03$ 6 $2.80E-04$ $8.99E+02$ 7 $3.55E-04$ $7.49E+02$ 8 $4.43E-04$ $6.25E+02$ 9 $5.64E-04$ $4.78E+02$ 10 $7.13E-04$ $3.81E+02$ 10 $7.13E-04$ $3.81E+02$ 11 $8.81E-04$ $2.96E+02$ 12 $8.90E-04$ $2.71E+02$ 13 $1.10E-03$ $2.34E+02$ 14 $1.0E-03$ $1.70E+02$ 15 $1.40E-03$ $1.70E+02$ 16 $1.41E-03$ $1.83E+02$ 17 $1.77E-03$ $1.27E+02$ 18 $2.20E-03$ $1.08E+02$ 19 $2.80E-03$ $8.00E+01$ 20 $3.55E-03$ $6.50E+01$ 21 $4.43E-03$ $5.34E+01$ 23 $7.13E-03$ $3.19E+01$ 24 $8.81E-03$ $2.76E+01$	1.55E+03 1.46E+03 1.38E+03 1.29E+03 1.16E+03 2.9.79E+02 2.7.94E+02 2.7.94E+02 2.6.25E+02 2.74E+02 2.87E+02 2.24E+02 2.23E+02 1.69E+02 1.69E+02 1.69E+02 1.69E+01 1.69E+01 1.32E+01 1.32E+01 1.32E+01 1.32E+01 1.32E+01 1.32E+01 2.32E+01 2.32E+01 2.32E+02 1.32E+01 2.32E+01 2.32E+02 1.32E+01 2.32E+01 3.29E+01 3.29E+01 3.29E+01 3.29E+01	$10.038 \\ 5.264 \\ 0.683 \\ -5.496 \\ -8.548 \\ -8.142 \\ -5.632 \\ 0.035 \\ 0.741 \\ 4.109 \\ 3.115 \\ -4.280 \\ 4.479 \\ -3.605 \\ -0.069 \\ 8.503 \\ -3.598 \\ 3.167 \\ -1.486 \\ 2.034 \\ 4.205 \\ 0.459 \\ -3.055 \\ 0.447 \\ \end{array}$		
R: 76. X: 0. Y: 7 TDHZ ARRAY, 24 DATA POJ 0305 001S 0●4W Z OPR XT Ch.21 = 0.14 Ch.22 = 0. RMS LOG ERROR: 3.08E- LATE TIME PARAMETERS	76. DL: 152. INTS, RAMP: TL H 5 8+100 .089 Ch.23 -02, ANTILOG	REQ: 84. 140.0 MIC 0 = 22 Ch.24 YIELDS	CF: 1.0000 ROSEC, DATA = 2 7.3519 %	: H1S4L
* Blackhawk Geosc	ciences, Inc.	orporated	*	
PARAMETER RESOLUTION MAT	TRIX: ER	<u> </u>		
			1 m 1 1 m 2 1 1 1 1 m 1 1 1 1 1	

F 1 0.33 P 2 0.26 0.26 F 3 0.00 0.00 0.00 T 1 0.20 0.21 0.00 0.62 T 2 -0.20 -0.18 0.00 0.34 0.66 P 1 P 2 F 3 T 1 T 2



4.0 INTERPRETATION RESULTS

4.1 GENERAL

The main objective of the geophysical survey is not to obtain the resistivity layering of the subsurface, but to infer from the resistivity layering information about the elevation and thickness of the fresh water resource. The translation of resistivity layering into meaningful hydrogeologic information is generally accomplished in two ways:

- Using available knowledge about the relation between resistivity values and hydrogeology. For example, in the volcanic rocks of Hawaii, rocks saturated with salt water will generally have resistivities less than 5 ohm-m. On the other hand, dry and fresh water/brackish water saturated volcanic rocks and intrusives have very high resistivities (typically greater than 100 ohm-m).
- 2. Calibrating the geophysical interpretation at a well. Because no wells were available for calibration, this method could not be applied.

When a very conductive layer is detected below sea level in the TDEM interpretation, the layer is interpreted to be caused by saline saturated volcanics.

4.2 INTERPRETATION MAP

For all eight soundings taken on the Haleakala Ranch property a conductive layer was interpreted to exist below sea level. (The results of the inversions of the individual soundings are given in Appendix B). This conductive layer is interpreted to represent saline saturated volcanics, and the fresh/brackish water resource can be estimated as the volume between sea level and the elevation of this saline water layer. It is important to note that the fresh/brackish water layer is not determined directly from the resistivity interpretation but is inferred to lie above the interpreted saline water layer from hydrologic considerations. In Figure 4-1 a contour map of the elevation of the saline water layer is given. The contour map shows the depth to saline water to generally increase to the east towards station 1NOE and to be deeper along the north side of the property boundary. The depth pattern shown on Figure 4-1 is relatively complex with depth to saline water relatively shallower near 1S2W (elevation \approx 1,400 ft) bracketed by deeper measurements both uphill (1S1W) and downhill (1S3W). This complex pattern may indicate that geologic structures (e.g., dikes, intrusives, etc.) or lithologic changes influence the basal ground water regime. The large depths to saline water near 1N2W and 1S3W at a relatively low elevation (< 1,100 ft),

however, indicate a good potential ground water resource in this area.

It is difficult to determine from the TDEM data the chloride concentration of the ground water resource above the saline water. The reason for this is that, at relative low chloride concentrations (e.g., less than 500 ppm), in addition to dissolved solids in ground water, other factors such as porosity and lithology also influence the resistivity. At the Haleakala Ranch property the fact that the depth to saline water is generally large, infers that the ground water resource is likely fresh water.



5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the TDEM survey at the Haleakala Ranch property east of Wailea Maui are given in Figure 4-1. This map shows contours of the elevation of the interpreted top to the saline water across the property. The fresh water resource is expected to be the volume between sea level and the elevation of the interpreted top of saline water. Due to the relatively complex nature of the behavior of these elevation contours, geologic structures or lithologic changes may be present which may limit the applicability of the Ghyben-Herzberg relation for calculating static water levels.

Across the study area the depth to saline water is in excess of 200 ft below sea level, with the deepest portions (greater than 600 ft) towards the north and towards station 1NOE. Because of these relatively large depths, fresh water rather than brackish water is inferred.

The relatively small depth to saline water at high elevation (\approx 1,400 ft) near station 1S2W may infer a geologic structure in this area. Additional data, south of this station, would help to better define this potential structure.



MODEL: 2 LAYERS ELEVATION CONDUCTANCE (S) RESISTIVITY THICKNESS (FEET) LAYER TOTAL $(0H^{-1})$ (11)-(11)501.4 1645.0 0.6 1108.58 638.0 -136.6 -448.1 0.6 2.50 % ERROR TIMES DATA CALC STD ERR 8.90E-05 3.59E+03 3.33E+03 7.760 2 1.10E-04 3.34E+03 3.125+03. 7.049 3 1.40E-04 3.08E+03 2:98E+03 3.094 4 2.95E+03 -1.914 1.77E-04 2.89E+03 5 2.20É-04 2.86E+03 3.00E+03 -4.416É 2.80E-04 2.862+03 3.07E+03 -5.8127 3.55E-04 3.02E+03 3.10E+03 +2.689 S 2.98E+03 4.43E-04 3.01E+03 -0.997 9 2.73E+03 5.64E-04 2.64E+03 3.498 10 2.325+03 7.13E-04 2.08E+03 11.505 8.81E-04 1.292 11 1.70E+03 1.68E+03 128.90E-04 1.66E+03 1.61E+03 -2.879 13 1.10E-03 1.30E+03 1.31E+03 -0.653 14 1.23E+03 1.10E-03 1.31E+03 -6.176 15 1.40E-03 9.26E+02 9.70E+02 -4.448 161.415-03 9.60E+02 9.60E+02 -0.06117-7.12E+02 7.33E+02 -2.828 1.77E-03 18 1.80E-03 7.16E+02 7.21E+02 -0.74919 2.20E-03 5.67E+02 5.67E+02 -0.10520 2.22E-03 5.71E+02 5.60E+02 1.904 21 2.80E-03 4.22E+02 4.26E+02 +0.92122 -2.85E-03 4:32E+02 4.17E+02 3.608 R: 152.X: 0. Y: 152. DL: 305. REQ: 169. CF: 1.0000 22 DATA POINTS, RAMP: 210.0 MICROSEC, DATA: HISIW TDHZ ARRAY, 0205 0018 0010 Z OPR XTE L 6 8+100 Ch.21 = 0.21 Ch.22 = 0.89 Ch.23 = 21 Ch.24 = 92 RMS LOG ERROR: 2.85E-02, ANTILOG YIELDS 6.79 6.7902 % LATE TIME PARAMETERS * Blackhauk Geosciences, Inconporated PARAMETER RESOLUTION MATRIX: "F" MEANS FIXED PARAMETER F 1 0.16 F 2 0.00 0.00 T 1 -0.03 0.00 0.44

F1 F2 T1

HISIW .



•••••

.

HISPU

international de la competencia de la c

RE	SİSTIVITY ((ÖHN-M)	THICKNESS (M)	ELEVATION (H) (FEET)	CONDUCTANCE LAYÉR	(S) TOTAL
6	03.53 2.50	496.0	427.8 1410.0 +66.2 -217.2	0.8	0.8
	TIMES	DATA	CALC % ERROR	STD ERR	. •
12345678901123456 11123456	8.90E-05 1.10E-04 1.40E-04 1.77E-04 2.20E-04 2.80E-04 2.80E-04 3.55E-04 4.43E-04 5.64E+04 7.13E-04 1.41E-03 1.80E-03 2.22E-03 2.85E-03 3.60E-03	1.90E+03 1.73E+03 1.60E+03 1.52E+03 1.51E+03 1.51E+03 1.59E+03 1.58E+03 1.36E+03 9.99E+02 8.45E+02 4.86E+02 4.86E+02 2.40E+02 1.90E+02	1.86E+03 2.329 $1.71E+03$ 1.129 $1.60E+03$ -0.036 $1.55E+03$ -1.840 $1.55E+03$ -1.927 $1.55E+03$ -2.627 $1.55E+03$ -7.92 $1.09E+03$ -8.587 $8.90E+02$ -5.125 $5.22E+02$ -7.027 $3.96E+02$ -5.045 $3.10E+02$ 2.398 $2.33E+02$ 2.957 $1.79E+02$ 6.147		

R: 152. X: 0. Y: 152. DL: 305. REQ: 169. CF: 1.0000 TDHZ ARRAY, 16 DATA POINTS, RAMP: 220.0 MICROSEC, DATA: H1S2W 0305 0018 002W Z OPR XTL H 5 8+100 Ch.21 = 0.22 Ch.22 = 0.089 Ch.23 = 18.5 Ch.24 = RMS LOG ERROR: 2.78E-02, ANTILOG YIELDS 6.6187 % LATE TIME PARAMETERS

🕢 🐮 Blackhauk Geosciences, Incorporated 🖓 🕷

PARAMETER RESOLUTION MATRIX: "F" MEANS FIXED PARAMETER P 1 1.00 F 2 0.00 0.00 T 1 0.00 0.00 1.00 P 1 F 2 T 1



• .

tan territoria de la co			· · · ·		-
	LAYEND		· · · · · ·		
RESISTIVITY (OHM-M)	THICKNESS (M)	ELEVAT	ION (FEET)	CONDUCTANC LAYER	E_(S) TOTAL
1649.73 425.46 2.50	188.4 265.9 -	323.1 134.7 -131.2	441.9 -430.4	0.1 0.6	0.1 0.7
TIMES	DATA	CALC	% ERROR	STD ERR	.
1 2.20E-04 2 2.80E-04 3 3.55E-04 4 4.43E-04 5 5.64E-04 6 7.13E-04 8 8.1E-04 8 1.10E-03 9 1.41E-03 10 1.80E-03 11 2.22E-03 12 2.85E-03 13 3.60E-03 14 4.49E-03 15 5.70E-03 16 7.19E-03	2.21E+03 2.01E+03 1.94E+03 1.55E+03 1.29E+03 4.129E+03 8.87E+02 6.77E+02 5.40E+02 3.18E+02	2.23E+03 2.07E+03 1.82E+03 1.54E+03 1.21E+03 9.12E+02 7.20E+02 5.58E+02 4.13E+02 3.13E+02 1.84E+02 1.84E+02 1.42E+02 1.11E+02 8.59E+01 6.73E+01	$\begin{array}{c} -1.185\\ -2.709\\ 6.719\\ 0.680\\ 6.889\\ -2.719\\ -5.876\\ -3.169\\ -2.494\\ 1.664\\ -1.053\\ 0.354\\ 0.070\\ -0.297\\ 1.828\\ 5.265\end{array}$		
R: 76. X: TDHZ ARRAY, 0305 0018 003 Ch.21 = 0.14 RMS LOG ERROF LATE TIME PAR	0, Y: 70 16 DATA POIN 3W Z OPR XTL Ch.22 = 0,0 X: 2.25E-0 RAMETERS :khawk Geosc:	5. DL: 152. NTS, RAMP: _ H 6 8+10 D89 Ch.23 D2, ANTILOG iences, Inc	REQ: 84. 140.0 MIC 0 = 22 Ch.24 YIELDS orporated	CF: 1.0000 CROSEC, DATA 4 = 2 5.3162 %) 4: H1S3W
PARAMETER RES	CLUTION MATH	RIX:		an a	• •
"F" MEANS FIX	(ED PARAMETER	3			
P 2 0.12 0. F 3 0.00 0. T 1 0.09 0. T 2 -0.10 -0.	.38 00 0.00 33 0.00 0 22 0.00 0	.61 .27 0.78 T 1 T 0		* • . •	
ن ا	1 4 1 9		•		

H1830



MODEL: B LAYERS

, F:E	SISTIVITY (OHM-M)	THICKNESS (M)	ELEVAT:	ION (FEET)	CONDUCTANC LAYER	E (S) TOTA
6 2	90.76 57.41 2.50	144.9 159.8	234.7 89.8 ~69.9 -	770.0 294.7 -229.5	0.2 0.6	0.2 0.8
•	TIMES	DATA	CALC	% ERROR	STD ERR .	
12345678901123456789012234 1123456789012234	8.90E-05 1.10E-04 1.40E-04 1.40E-04 2.20E-04 3.55E-04 3.55E-04 3.55E-04 4.42E-04 5.64E-04 7.13E-04 8.31E-04 1.10E-03 1.10E-03 1.10E-03 1.40E+03 1.40E+03 1.40E+03 2.20E-03 2.80E-03 3.55E-03 4.43E-03 5.64E-03 5.64E-03 8.81E+03	1.70E+03 1.53E+03 1.39E+03 1.22E+03 1.06E+03 8.99E+02 7.49E+02 6.25E+02 4.78E+02 3.81E+02 2.96E+02 2.71E+02 1.27E+02 1.08E+02 1.27E+02 1.08E+02 1.08E+02 1.27E+02 1.08E+02 3.00E+01 6.50E+01 5.34E+01 4.10E+01 3.19E+01 2.76E+01	$\begin{array}{c} 1.55E+03\\ 1.46E+03\\ 1.33E+03\\ 1.29E+03\\ 1.16E+03\\ 9.79E+02\\ 7.94E+02\\ 6.25E+02\\ 4.74E+02\\ 3.66E+02\\ 2.87E+02\\ 2.87E+02\\ 2.84E+02\\ 2.24E+02\\ 2.23E+02\\ 1.69E+02\\ 1.69E+02\\ 1.69E+02\\ 1.69E+02\\ 1.64E+02\\ 5.12E+01\\ 6.37E+01\\ 5.12E+01\\ 3.29E+01\\ 2.74E+01\\ 2.74E+01\end{array}$	$10.038 \\ 5.264 \\ 0.683 \\ -5.496 \\ -8.548 \\ -8.548 \\ -8.142 \\ -5.632 \\ 0.035 \\ 0.741 \\ 4.109 \\ 3.115 \\ -4.280 \\ 4.479 \\ -3.605 \\ -0.069 \\ 8.503 \\ -3.598 \\ 3.167 \\ -1.486 \\ 2.034 \\ 4.205 \\ 0.459 \\ -3.055 \\ 0.447 \\ \end{array}$		
-		· · · · ·	• • • • •			

R: 76. X: 0. Y: 76. DL: 152. REQ: 84. CF: 1.0000 TDHZ ARRAY, 24 DATA POINTS, RAMP: 140.0 MICROSEC, DATA: H1S4W 0305 0018 004W Z OFR XTL H 5 8+100 Ch.21 = 0.14 Ch.22 = 0.089 Ch.23 = 22 Ch.24 = 2 RMS LOG ERROR: 3.08E-02, ANTILOG YIELDS 7.3519 % LATE TIME PARAMETERS

* Blackhauk Geosciences, Incorporated *

F'ŕ	AR4	AMETER	RESOLU	TION M	ATRIX:	
''F	- 11	MEANS	FIXED	PARAME	TER	
F'	1	0.33			•	
É,	2	0.26	0.26			
F	3	0.00	Ó.OO	0.00 .		
Ŧ	1	0.20	0.21	0.00	0.62	
T	2	-0.20	-0.18	0.00	0.34	0.66
		F 1	- P 2	ΈF B	T 1	T Z
		•				

H1840



HİNIE

RES (SISTIVITY TH OHH-MD	HICKNESS (11)	ELEVAT (m)	ION (FEET)	CONDUCTANCE LAYER	(S) TOTAL
111	2•11 7 2•50		635•5 132•2	-433.7	0.70	0.7
	TIMES	DATA	CALC	% ERROR	STD ERR	
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{6}{7} \frac{8}{8} \frac{9}{9} \frac{0}{112} \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5}$	8.90E-05 1.10E-04 1.40E-04 1.77E-04 2.20E-04 2.80E-04 3.55E-04 4.43E-04 5.64E-04 7.13E-04 8.81E-04 1.10E-03 1.41E-03 1.41E-03 2.21E-03	2.99E+03 2.91E+03 2.77E+03 2.59E+03 2.51E+03 2.59E+03 2.59E+03 2.59E+03 2.66E+03 2.66E+03 2.66E+03 2.41E+03 2.05E+03 1.43E+03 1.43E+03 1.11E+03 8.39E+02	3.13E+03 2.85E+03 2.63E+03 2.63E+03 2.46E+03 2.46E+03 2.49E+03 2.61E+03 2.76E+03 2.81E+03 2.83E+03 1.95E+03 1.44E+03 1.12E+03 8.63E+03	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

ÇLHZ ARRAY, 15 DATA POINTS, RAMP: 210,0 MICRUSEU, DATA: HINIE

RMS LOG ERRÓR: 2.07Ë-02, ANTILOG YIELDS 4.8916 % LATE TIME PARAMETERS

* Blackhawk Geosciences, Incorporated *

PARAMETER RESOLUTION MATRIX: "F" MEANS FIXED PARAMETER. . . P 1 0.29 F 2 0.00 0.00 T 1 -0.08 0.00 0.35 P 1 F 2 T 1



.

·

HINDE

1	10/DEL:	4 LAYERS	· · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
F	RESISTIVIT (OHM-M)	Y THICKNESS (M)	ELÉVAT	TION (FEÉT)	CONDUCTANCE LAYER	(S) TOTAL
2	498.12 108.16 1162.64 2.50	95.4 22.4 601.0	524.5 428.9 406.4 -194.6	1720.0 1407.0 1333.5 -638.3	0.1 0.2 0.1	0.1 0.3 0.4
	TIMES	DATA	CALC	% ERROR	STD ERR	
	8.90E 1.10E 1.40E 1.77E 2.20E 2.20E 2.55E 3.55E 3.55E 3.55E 3.55E 3.55E 3.64E 7.13E 1.10E 1.10E 1.10E 1.10E 1.10E 1.10E 1.10E 1.10E 1.10E 1.30E	05 2.07E+01 04 1.98E+01 04 1.93E+01 04 1.93E+01 04 1.93E+01 04 1.94E+01 04 2.04E+01 04 2.04E+01 04 2.43E+01 04 2.80E+01 04 2.80E+01 04 2.95E+01 04 2.30E+01 03 1.80E+01 03 1.65E+01 03 8.67E+01 03 9.34E+01	2.06E+03 1.98E+03 1.98E+03 1.98E+03 2.07E+03 2.25E+03 2.53E+03 2.53E+03 2.70E+03 2.25E+03 2.53E+03 2.72E+03 2.72E+03 3.1.69E+03 3.1.68E+03 3.1.68E+03 3.1.68E+03 3.1.68E+03 3.1.57E+03 3.1.57E+03	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
R TI CI R! L	: 152. X: DHZ ARRAY, 105 001N C .21 = 0.2 15 LOG ERR ATE TIME F * B1	0. Y: 1 16 DATA PO 00E Z OPR X Ch.22 = 0.0 OR: 3.21E ARAMETERS ackhawk Geos	52. DL: 305 INTS, RAMP: TL H 5 8+10 D89 Ch.23 = -02, ANTILOC ciences, Inc	REQ: 169 200.0 MI 20.5 Ch. VIELDS corporated	<pre>P. CF: 1.0000 [CROSEC, DATA: 24 = 7.6330 % *</pre>	H1NCE
Pr P P P F T T T	ARAMETER F 1 0.42 2 0.09 3 0.01 4 0.00 1 0.02 2 -0.08 - 3 0.01 F 1	ESOLUTION MA IXED PARAMET 0.48 0.08 0.03 0.00 0.00 0.04 -0.02 0.45 -0.09 0.00 0.01 P 2 P 3	TRIX: ER 0.00 0.11 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.14 F 4 T 1	0.45 0.01 0.94 T 2 T	3	

•



HINIU

HODEL: 4 LAY	(ERS				
RÉSISTIVITY THI (OHM-M)	CKNESS (11)	ELEVAT:	ION (FEET)	CONDUCTANCE LAYER	(S) TOTAL
1670.48 17 73.06 8 1876.68 29 2.50	52 22 38.1 13 1.6 - 15	2.4 2.4 34.4 57.2	729.8 440.9 -515.7	0.1 1.2 0.2	0.1 1.3 1.5
TIMES	DATA	CALC	% ERROR	STD ERR	
1 8.90E-05 2 1.10E-04 3 1.40E-04 4 1.77E-04 5 2.20E-04 6 2.30E-04 7 3.55E-04 8 4.43E-04 9 5.64E-04 10 7.13E-04 11 8.81E-04 12 1.10E-03 13 1.41E-03 14 1.77E+03 15 1.80E-03 16 2.20E-03 16 2.20E-03 16 2.30E+03 18 2.80E+03 19 2.85E-03 20 3.55E-03 21 4.43E-03 22 5.64E-03 23 7.13E-03	1.38E+03 1.13E+03 9.10E+02 7.42E+02 6.31E+02 5.39E+02 4.63E+02 4.63E+02 4.63E+02 4.59E+02 4.59E+02 4.71E+02 5.20E+02 4.78E+02 4.78E+02 3.61E+02 3.61E+02 2.78E+02 2.98E+02 2.98E+02 1.69E+02 1.06E+02	1.41E+03 1.13E+03 8.90E+02 7.29E+02 6.24E+02 5.44E+02 4.95E+02 4.95E+02 4.62E+02 4.62E+02 4.91E+02 4.91E+02 4.98E+02 4.25E+02 3.68E+02 3.68E+02 2.83E+02 2.83E+02 2.23E+02 1.76E+02 1.35E+02	$\begin{array}{c} -2.173\\ 0.563\\ 2.179\\ 1.747\\ 1.075\\ -0.911\\ -1.229\\ -2.266\\ -2.748\\ -1.897\\ -4.139\\ 4.451\\ 1.039\\ 4.545\\ 8.119\\ -1.747\\ 5.899\\ -3.613\\ 7.228\\ -8.022\\ -3.841\\ -4.314\\ 0.164\end{array}$		
R: 152. X: C TDHZ ARRAY, 23 0205 001N 001W 2 Ch.21 = 0.2 Ch RMS LOG ERROR: LATE TIME PARAME	D. Y: 152. DATA POINTS OPR XTL F 22 = 0.089 2.56E-02. ETERS	DL: 305. 5, RAMP: 4 5 8+100 Ch.23 = , ANTILOG	REQ: 169. 200.0 MIC 0 19 Ch.24 YIELDS	CF: 1.0000 ROSEC, DATA: = 92 6.0659 %	H1N1W
PARAMETER RESOLU "F" MEANS FIXED P 1 0.13 P 2 0.03 0.52 P 3 0.00 0.02 F 4 0.00 0.00 T 1 0.05 0.16 T 2 -0.03 -0.41 T 3 -0.03 0.01 P 1 P 1	UTION MATRIX PARAMETER 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	(: 0 0.84 0 0.06 4 T 1	0.43 0.09 0.87 T 2 T 3		



H1N20

MUDEL: 2 L	AMERS				
RESISTIVITY TO (OHD-M)	HICHNESS (M)	ELEVATION (M) (F 329.2 108	N EET) 30+0	CONDUCTA LAYER	NCE (S) TOTA
422.66 2.50	469.1 -	139.9 -45	59.0 National	1.1	i.1
TIMES	DATA	CALC \$	ERROR	STD ERR	
1 2.80E-04 2 3.55E-04 3 4.43E-04 4 5.64E-04 5 7.13E-04 6 8.81E-04 7 8.90E-04 8 1.10E-03 9 1.10E-03 10 1.40E-03 11 1.41E-03 12 1.77E-03 13 2.20E-03 14 2.30E+03	8:52E+02 8:52E+02 8:83E+02 8:89E+02 7:32E+02 7:32E+02 7:73E+02 6:27E+02 5:58E+02 4:27E+02 4:69E+02 3:03E+02 2:47E+02 1:80E+02	<pre>8.70E+02 8.86E+02 9.02E+02 8.93E+02 8.02E+02 6.81E+02 6.75E+02 5.66E+02 5.64E+02 4.34E+02 4.34E+02 3.33E+02 2.62E+02 2.01E+02</pre>	-2:050 -3.878 -2:084 -0:433 3.390 7:497 14:476 10:921 -0:746 -1:622 8:991 -9:132 -5:969 +10:237		

R: 76. X: 0. Y: 76. DL: 152. REQ: 84. CF: 1.0000 TDHZ ARRAY, 15 DATA POINTS, RAMP: 185.0 MICROSEC, DATA: H1N2W 0205 001N 002W Z OPR XTL L 6 8+100 Ch.21 = 0.185 Ch.22 = 0.89 Ch.23 = 25 Ch.24 = 2 RMS LOG ERROR: 4.61E=02, ANTILOG YIELDS 11,2070 % LATE TIME PARAMETERS

* Blackhawk Geosciences, Incorporated

PARAMETER RESOLUTION MATRIX: "F" MÉANS FIXED PARAMETER F 2 0.00 0.00 1.0.00 T 1 -0.01 0.00 0.45 P 1 F 2 T 1