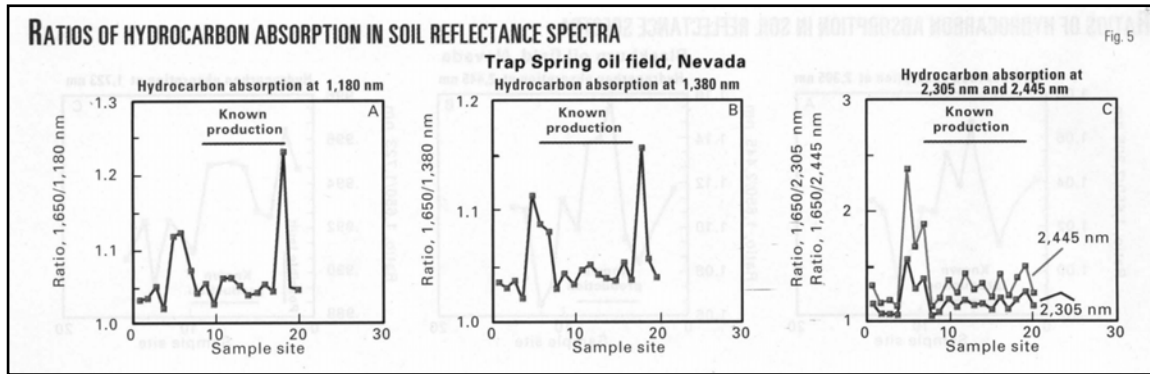
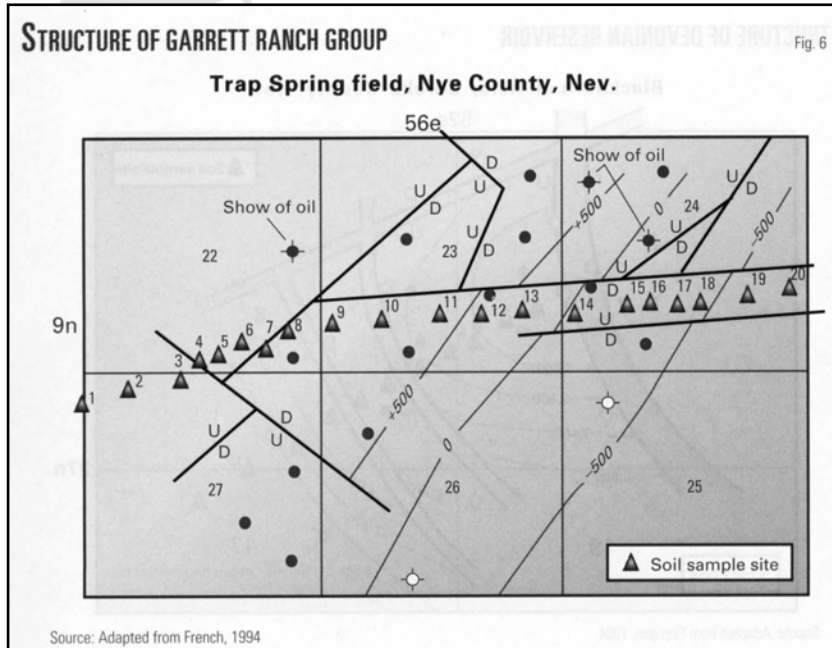


Geochemical Analogs of Railroad Valley, Nevada



An example of Spectral Reflectance over the Trap Spring Oil Field, Nye County, Nevada. Note halo associated with “Known Production.” These wavelengths are in the upper infrared range. HRSSA data are taken from the visible light range using Red / Green and Yellow / Blue ratios.



Production from Trap Spring Field is in a southeast dipping homocline bounded on the west (updip) by a series of strike parallel faults in Railroad Valley. Tertiary valley fill ranging from 2000 – 5000 feet covers the producing zone. The oil reservoirs in Trap Spring field are welded ash flow tuffs of the Garrett Ranch Group. Production is lower gravity (21 – 26°) oil with no associated gas. (from McCoy, OGI May 28, 2001)

Note the similarity of trends between Trap Springs and the Hot Creek Prospects.

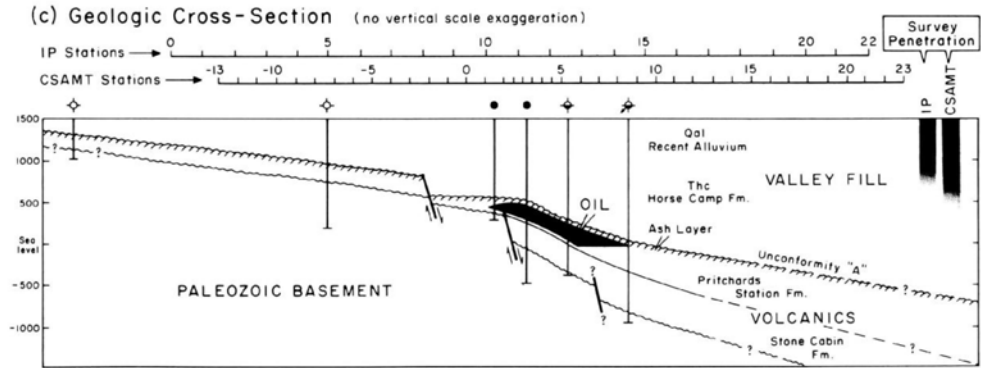
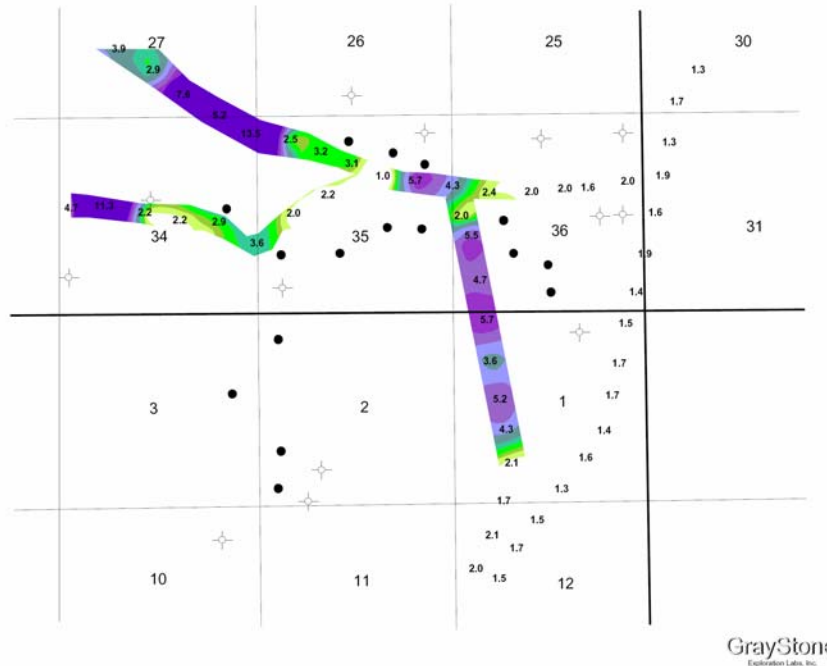


Fig. 5. (a) Location map of electrical survey lines. (b) Structure map, contoured at the top of unconformity 'A', from Duey (1983). (c) Generalized east-west cross-section of Trap Spring Field, adapted from Duey (1978). Side-bars show the maximum depths of penetration of the IP and CSAMT surveys.



GrayStone
Exploration Labs, Inc.

Iodine data provided by Graystone Exploration Labs from Eagles Springs Oil Field, Nye County, Nevada. The reservoir is a combination structural-and-stratigraphic type. It is limited laterally by sealed faults, the oil-water contact, and loss of reservoir permeability. The top seal is provided by an ash zone which has been heavily altered to clay; the bottom seal is caused by a loss of reservoir porosity due to vitrification at the base of the ignimbrite flow.

Oil of 21° to 28° API gravity and no gas is produced from 26 wells. As of February 1986, some 6.4 million barrels of oil had been produced.

Note the location of the higher Iodine values. They tend to occur towards the edge of established production. Background values are located to the east of the field.