

Table with columns: Site designation, Latitude, longitude, Type of site, Temperature (degrees Celsius), pH (units), Specific conductance (microsiemens per centimeter at 25°C), Calcium (mg/L), Magnesium (mg/L), Sodium (mg/L), Potassium (mg/L), Bicarbonate (mg/L), Carbonate (mg/L), Sulfate (mg/L), Chloride (mg/L), Fluoride (mg/L), Silica (mg/L), Dissolved solids (mg/L), Cation-anion balance, Sampling date (year-month-day), Well depth (feet), Source of data.

INTRODUCTION

This etes presents data on ground-water quality for the Tonopah 1" x 2" quadrangle. The basic data were compiled as part of the Great Basin Regional Aquifer-Systems Analysis of the U.S. Geological Survey (Herrill and others, 1983).

The data herein were obtained from various sources, including published reports and computerized data files. The computer files accessed for this effort are: (1) WATSTORE, the National Water-Data Storage and Retrieval system maintained by the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey; (2) WADS, a system created by the Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada; and (3) RASS, a system maintained by the Geologic Division of the U.S. Geological Survey. Other potential major sources of data are: the National Drenum Resource Evaluation (NORE), a U.S. Department of Energy project; reports of sampling efforts begun in 1980 by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management; and U.S. Geological Survey reports on various hydrographic areas. Only those analyses that pass certain quality-control criteria are included herein. A chemical analysis is excluded if (1) determinations do not exist for all of the principal ions, or (2) the analytical results do not meet the following criterion for electrical balance: total cations and total anions must agree within 10 percent, using the formula:

imbalance (in percent) = ((cations - anions) / (cations + anions)) x 100

where the concentrations are expressed in milliequivalents per liter. This electrical imbalance should be small for comprehensive analyses and it therefore serves as a check on the quality of the analytical results.

Where sample sites are closely spaced, or where more than one analysis is available for a single site, areal averaging is applied to prevent overprinting of information on the map (see side 1). Furthermore, if data for a deep well or for a thermal water are available within an area containing other data (shallow or nonthermal), the other data are not included in the averaging. Finally, if data for both a deep well (1,000 feet or greater) and a thermal water (30 °C or greater) are available, only the deep data are used. The averaging is done over a map area of 0.5 inch by 0.5 inch at a scale of 1:250,000, which is equivalent to about 4 square miles. One consequence of this procedure is that the actual map location corresponding to the sampling site does not necessarily coincide with the computer-plotted location on the map (which is at the center of the 4-square-mile averaging area). Thus, the plotted data for springs may be offset from the spring locations shown on the topographic base map.

The general chemical character of each water (that is, the relative proportions of principal cations and anions) is shown in the trilinear diagrams (side 1) and indicated by a letter code on the map (see "Explanation"). The characteristics and uses of trilinear diagrams are discussed by Hess (1985, p. 178-180). Both the map and the trilinear diagrams used the same depth-and-temperature symbols. The bar graph (side 1) indicates the relative proportion of major cations and anions for the indicated ranges of dissolved-solids concentration.

REFERENCES CITED

Bliss, J. D., 1983, Nevada—Basic data for thermal springs and wells as recorded in GEOTHERM, part B: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 83-433-B, p.
Chuan, George, 1981, Statewide geothermal resource assessment: In Trexler, D. T., Koenig, B. A., Flynn, Thomas, Bruce, J. L., and Ghann, George 1981, Low-to-moderate temperature geothermal resource assessment for Nevada, area-specific studies: Final report prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy under contract DE-AC08-79M10038, 203 p.
Herrill, J. R., Welch, A. H., Prudic, D. E., Thomas, J. H., Carran, R. L., Pluse, R. W., Gates, J. S., and Heon, J. L., 1983, Aquifer systems in the Great Basin Region of Nevada, Utah, and adjacent states—a study plan: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 82-445, 49 p.
Hess, J. D., 1985, Study and interpretation of the chemical characteristics of natural water (3d ed.): U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2254, 263 p.
Rush, F. E., and Schroer, C. V., 1970, Water resources of Big Smokey Valley, Lander, Nye, and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada: Nevada Division of Water Resources, Bulletin 41, 84 p.
Trexler, D. T., Koenig, B. A., Flynn, Thomas, and Bruce, J. L., 1980, Assessment of geothermal resources of Carson-Engle Valley and Big Smokey Valley, Nevada—first annual report: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Report D80/NV/10039-2, 162 p.
Van Denburgh, A. S., and Glancy, P. A., 1970, Water-resources appraisal of the Columbus Salt Marsh—Soda Spring Valley area, Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada: Nevada Division of Water Resources, Reconnaissance Report 52, 66 p.

CONVERSION FACTORS AND ABBREVIATIONS

"Inch-pound" units of measure used in this report may be converted to International System (metric) units by using the following factors:

Table with columns: Multiply, By, To obtain. Rows include: Feet (ft), 0.3048, Meters (m); Inch (in.), 25.40, Millimeters (mm); Square miles (mi²), 2.590, Square kilometers (km²).

For temperature, degrees Celsius (°C) can be converted to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) by using the formula °F = [(1.8)(°C)] + 32.

1 Sample-site designations having format NO2 E50 21C indicate township, range, and section, respectively; letter following section number indicates quarter section, as follows: A, northeast; B, northwest; C, southwest; D, southeast. Townships and ranges are referred to Mount Diablo base line and meridian.

2 Data are listed in order of increasing latitude and, for identical latitudes, increasing longitude.

3 Computed sum (with bicarbonate multiplied by 0.492 to make results comparable with residue-on-evaporation values).

4 Computed as described in introductory text. Negative value indicates that anions exceed cations.

5 WATSTORE is U.S. Geological Survey's National Water Data Storage and Retrieval System. Citations for other sources are listed under "References Cited."