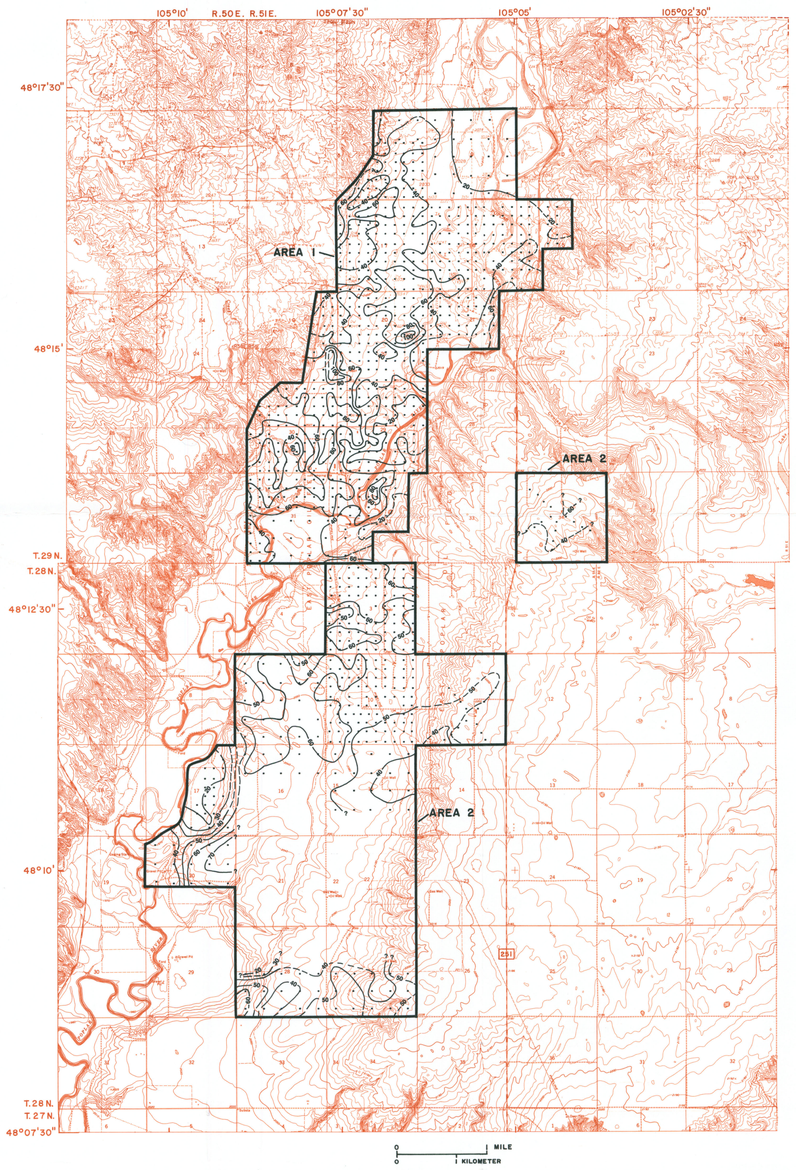

Figure 10. Electromagnetic apparent conductivity measurements for 10-meter (33 feet) intercoil spacing at the horizontal-dipole orientation, 1991-92, in the East Poplar oil field study area, northeastern Montana.

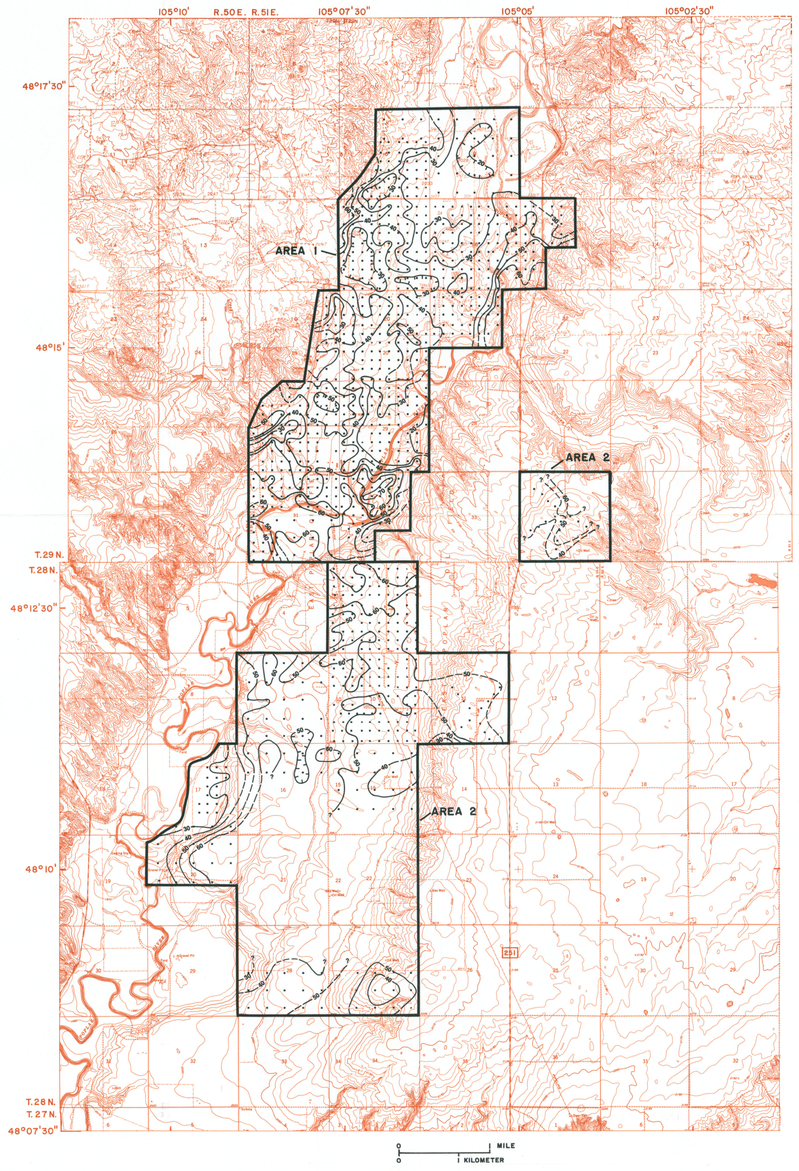

Figure 11. Electromagnetic apparent conductivity measurements for 10-meter (33 feet) intercoil spacing at the vertical-dipole orientation, 1991-92, in the East Poplar oil field study area, northeastern Montana.

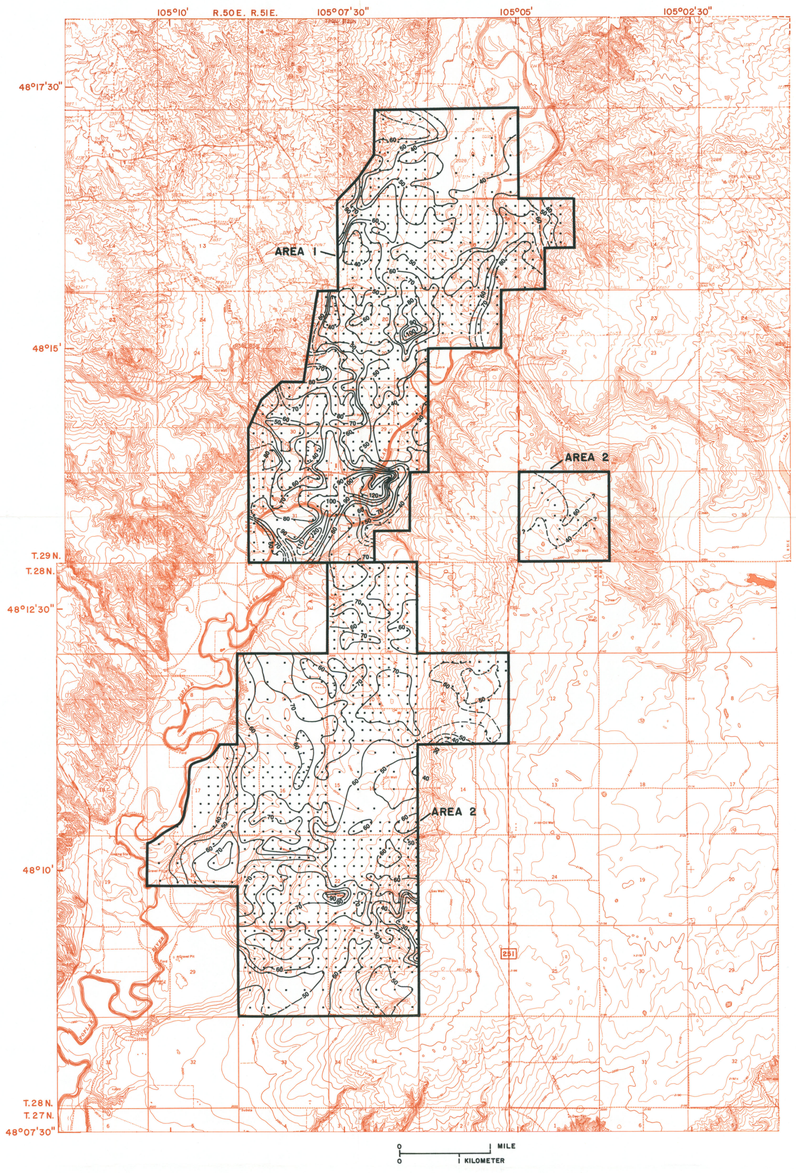

Figure 12. Electromagnetic apparent conductivity measurements for 20-meter (66 feet) intercoil spacing at the horizontal-dipole orientation, 1991-92, in the East Poplar oil field study area, northeastern Montana.

EXPLANATION

BOUNDARY OF ELECTROMAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY--Area 1 primarily includes alluvium along the Poplar River. Area 2 primarily includes glacial deposits

—— 40 – – LINE OF EQUAL ELECTROMAGNETIC APPARENT CONDUCTIVITY--Dashed where approximately located. Queried where data not collected within Area 2. Hachure indicates data less than contour value. Interval 10 and 20 millimhos per meter

• MEASUREMENT STATION

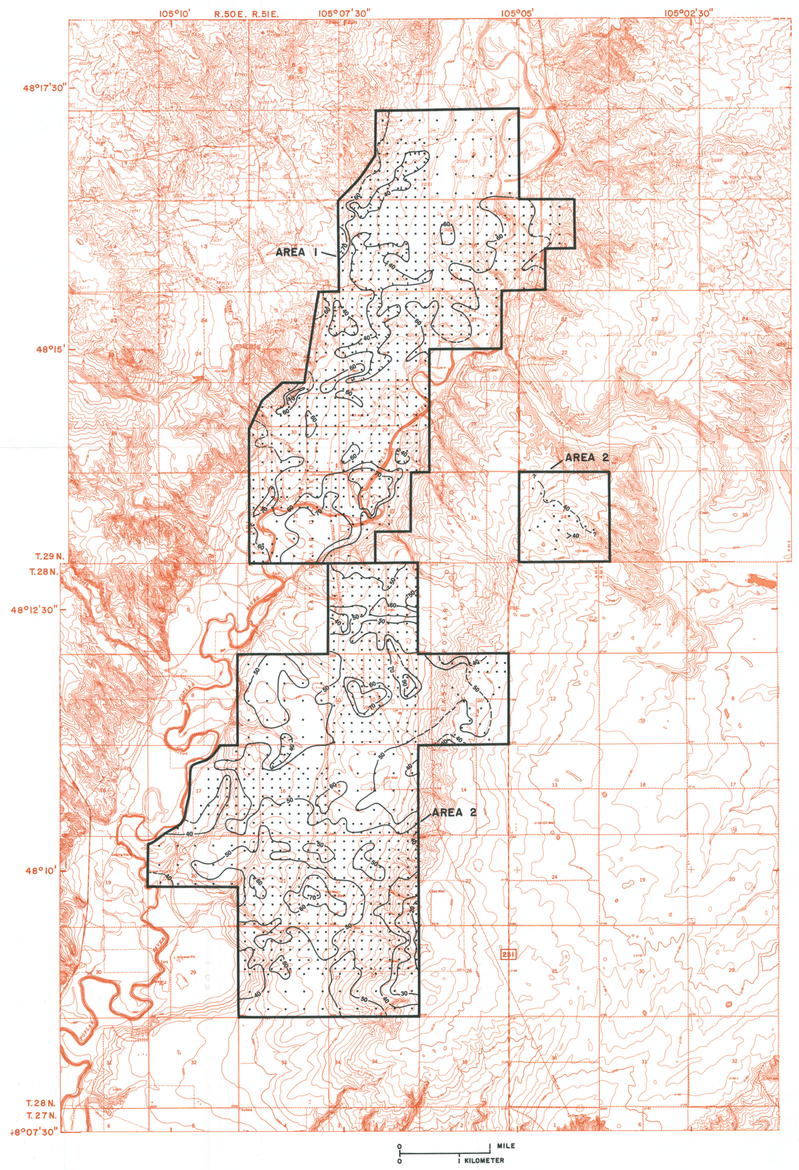

Figure 13. Electromagnetic apparent conductivity measurements for 20-meter (66 feet) intercoil spacing at the vertical-dipole orientation, 1991-92, in the East Poplar oil field study area, northeastern Montana.

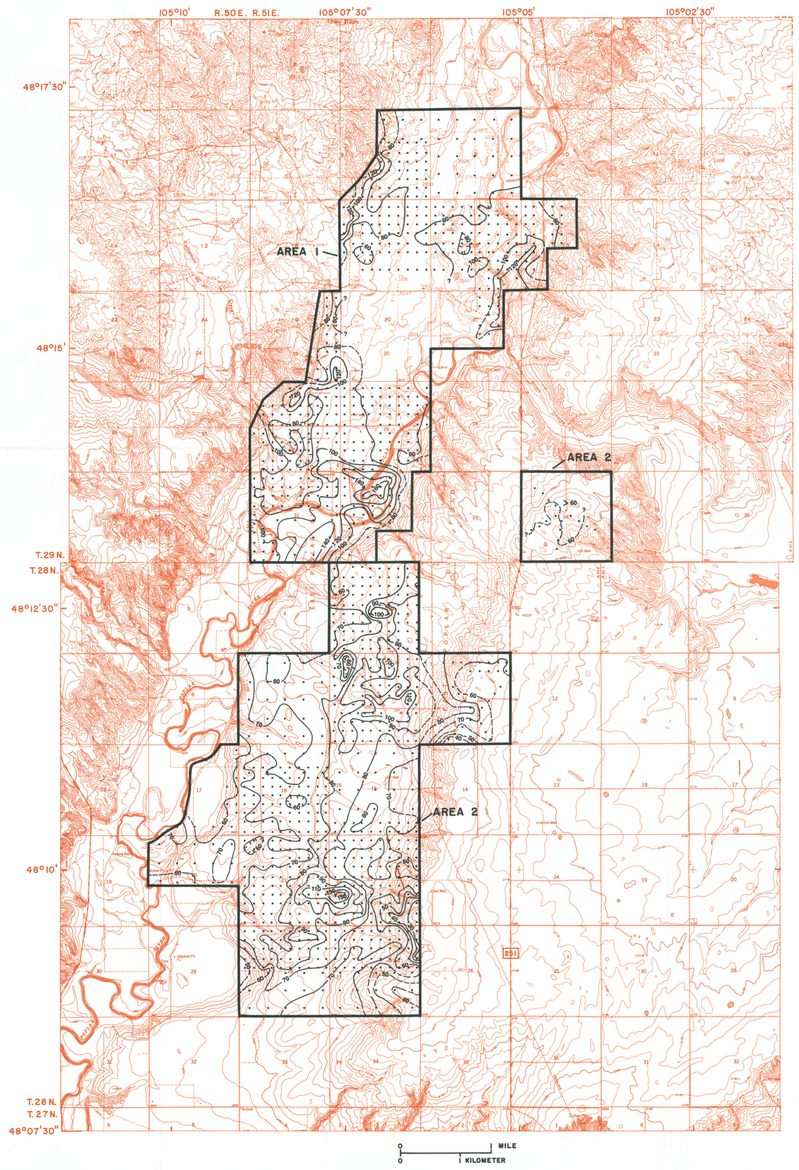

Figure 14. Electromagnetic apparent conductivity measurements for 40-meter (131 feet) intercoil spacing at the horizontal-dipole orientation, 1991-92, in the East Poplar oil field study area, northeastern Montana.

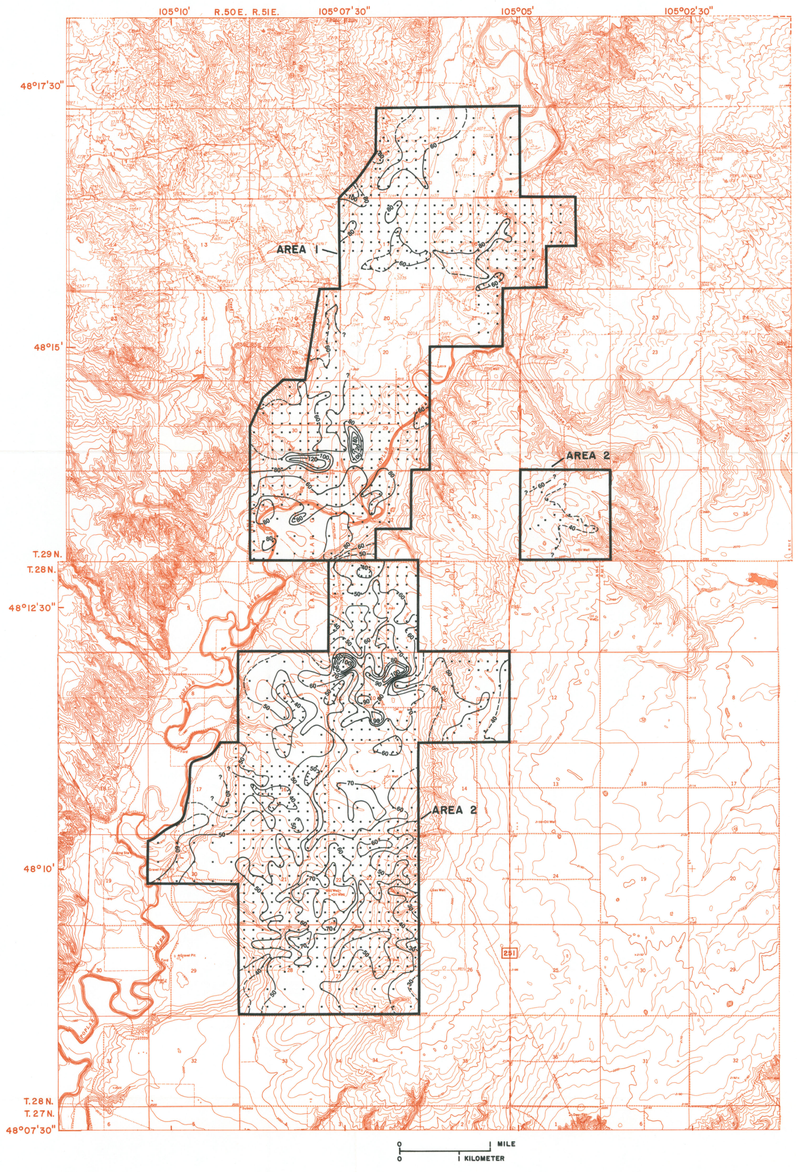

Figure 15. Electromagnetic apparent conductivity measurements for 40-meter (131 feet) intercoil spacing at the vertical-dipole orientation, 1991-92, in the East Poplar oil field study area, northeastern Montana.

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Badger Creek, 1972; Geddart Lake, 1983; Long Creek East, 1983; and Poplar NE, 1972 quadrangles, 1:24,000

SALINE-WATER CONTAMINATION IN QUATERNARY DEPOSITS AND THE POPLAR RIVER, EAST POPLAR OIL FIELD, NORTHEASTERN MONTANA

By

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1997