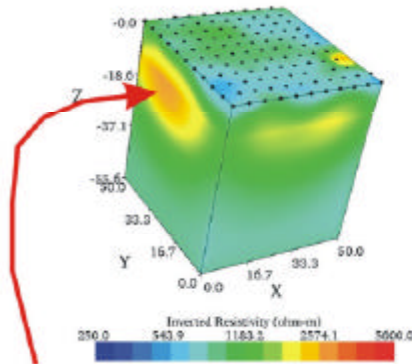
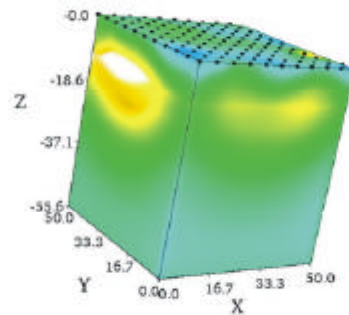


# 3D Resistivity Imaging Survey in West Texas



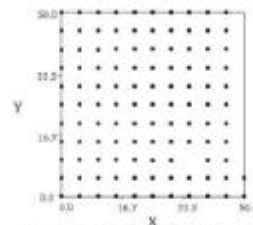
The inverted resistivity data set showed a high resistive anomaly which could possibly be a cave.



By removing the colors for the high resistivity the extent of the potential cave could be displayed.

The purpose of the survey was to detect and map a suspected cave on the property. The area consists of limestone with a thin layer of soil. A set of 112 electrodes were laid out in a 5x5 meter grid and data was recorded using a pole-pole electrode array resulting in over 6,000 readings. The actual recording was made in 1998 and took about 24 hours using a single channel Sting instrument. Today, the same survey with an 8-channel SuperSting instrument would only take about 2 hours.

Survey date: April 3, 1998  
 Electrode array: Pole-pole  
 Units: Meter and Ohmmeter  
 Instrument: Sting R1  
 Processing: EarthImager 3D software



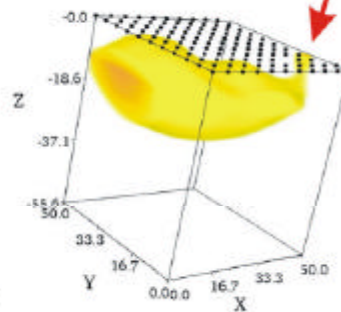
Electrode lay-out.  
 The two infinity electrodes are not shown in the picture.



An air rotary drill rig was brought in to drill at the location of the suspected cave. When the rotating hammer bit hit the "cave", a huge cloud of dust was brought up to the surface. The suspected cave turned out to be a gypsum bed.



Well dug by hand.



By removing the colors for the low resistivity the extent of the gypsum bed could be displayed. Note that the "chimney like" object to the right, is not part of the gypsum. It is a hand dug well.



Sting instrument and EarthImager software by

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