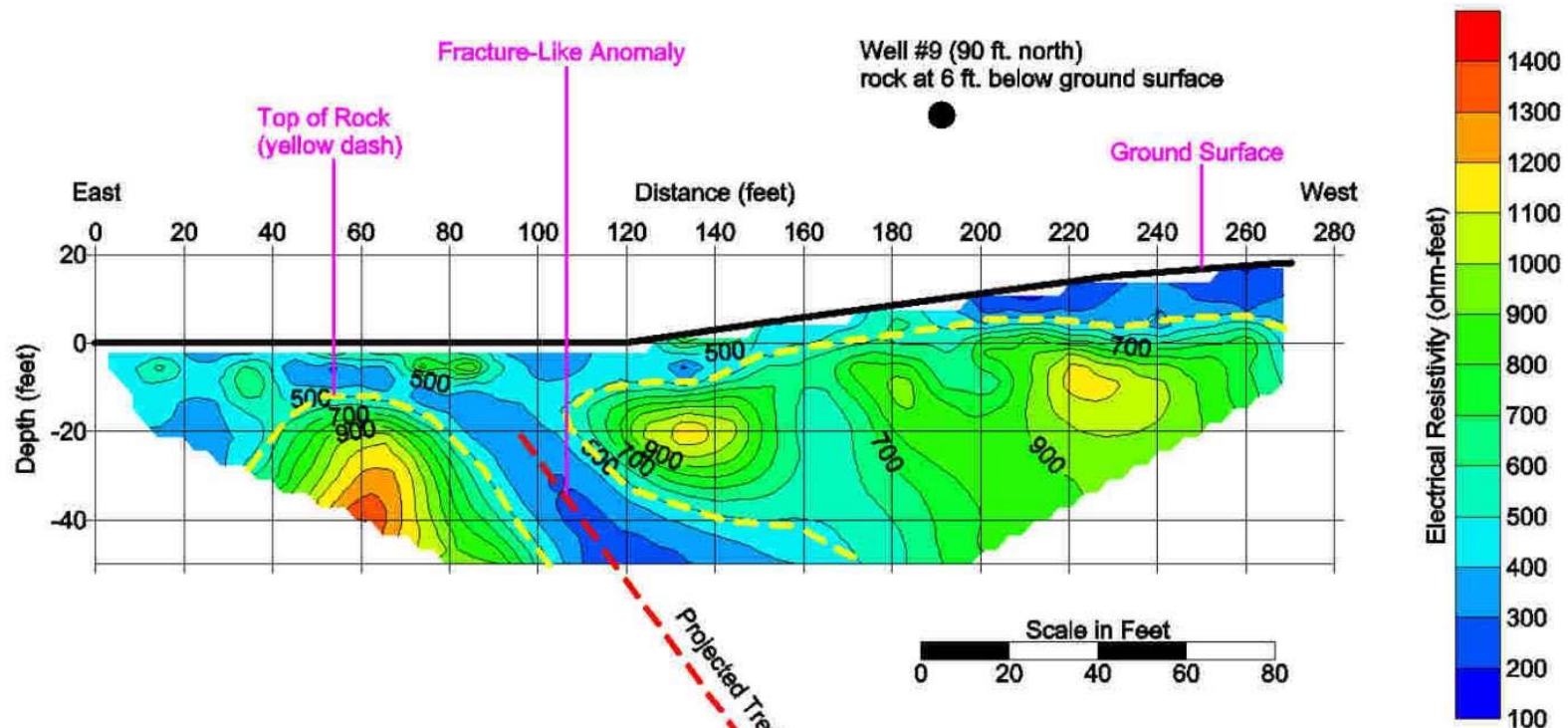


Locating Water Bearing Fracture Zones in Bedrock



Objective: To locate a water well in red shales and siltstones of the Triassic Brunswick Formation.
 Location: Bucks Co., PA
 Survey date: August 1999
 Processing: Res2Dinv software, inversion RMS error 3.6%
 Electrode array: Dipole-dipole
 Equipment: Sting/Swift resistivity meter using 30 electrodes at 3 meter spacing.

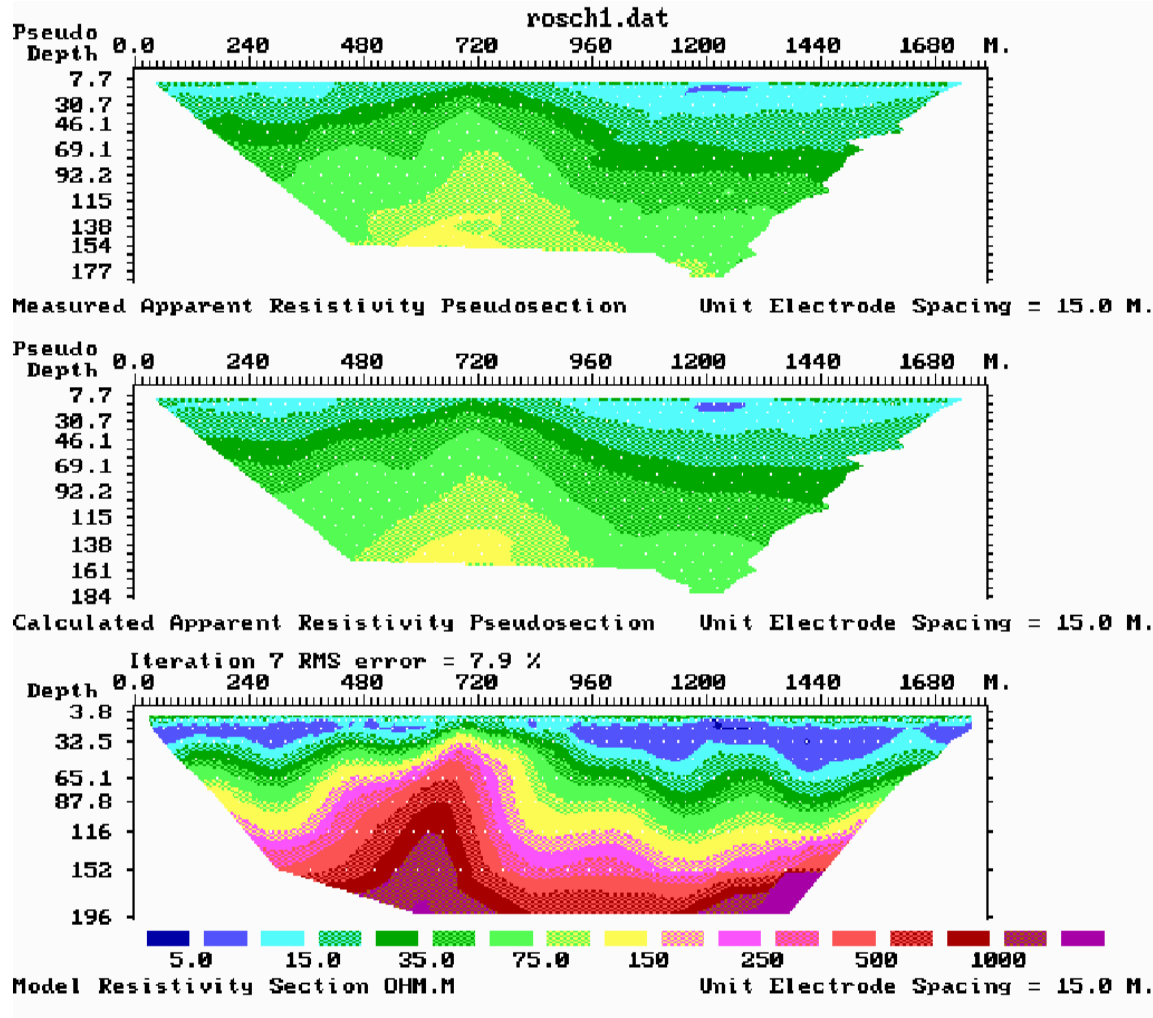
Well #9 Reports Water-Bearing Zone from 145 to 150 ft. (approx. 100 gpm)

Courtesy of Quantum Geophysics, Inc., Phoenixville, Pennsylvania

AGI Advanced Geosciences, Inc.

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 Fax: +1 (512) 258-9958
 E-mail: sales@agiusa.com
 Web site: <http://www.agiusa.com>

Bedrock (red area in bottom image) is confirmed by seismic data and drilling.



Resistivity Imaging Example

Example of bedrock topography mapping in groundwater exploration.

Application uses:

Water exploration, bedrock profiling (depth to 196m).

Equipment: Sting/Swift automatic resistivity imaging system

Array type: Wenner

Electrode spacing: 15 meter

Units: Distance and depth are in meter, Resistivity in ohmmeter.

Courtesy of the Geological Survey of Austria.

Top figure:

Raw data (apparent resistivity).

Middle figure:

Theoretical apparent resistivity section calculated from the subsurface image depicted in the bottom figure. When the top image and the middle image are equal, the bottom image is assumed to be the solution.

Bottom figure:

Final resistivity cross section "2D resistivity image".



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