



# Surface & Borehole Geophysical Methods for Environmental Investigations

LIAPG and NYSCPG Joint Event  
November 8, 2018

Robert Garfield, P.G.  
Owner/Principal Borehole Geophysicist

Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc.  
[www.hager-richter.com](http://www.hager-richter.com)

# Presentation Outline

- **Benefits of Geophysics**
- Surface Geophysical Methods
- Borehole Geophysical Logging Methods
- Questions



# Benefits of Geophysics for Environmental Investigations

Many Methods are Non-Invasive & Can Be an Important Tool in Your Site Characterization Toolbox

Characterize Larger Areas than Borings & Test Pits, Target Future Borings & Test Pits, Provide Additional Information

Relatively Inexpensive Considering Value of Information Provided

Less Uncertainty in Subsurface Characterization & Groundwater Flow Models

# Presentation Outline

- Benefits of Geophysics
- **Surface Geophysical Methods**
- Borehole Geophysical Logging Methods
- Questions

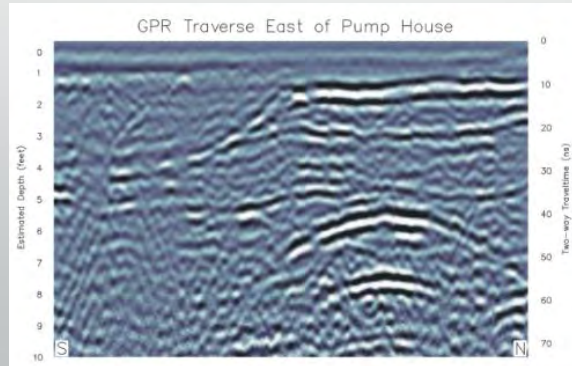
# Surface Geophysical Methods

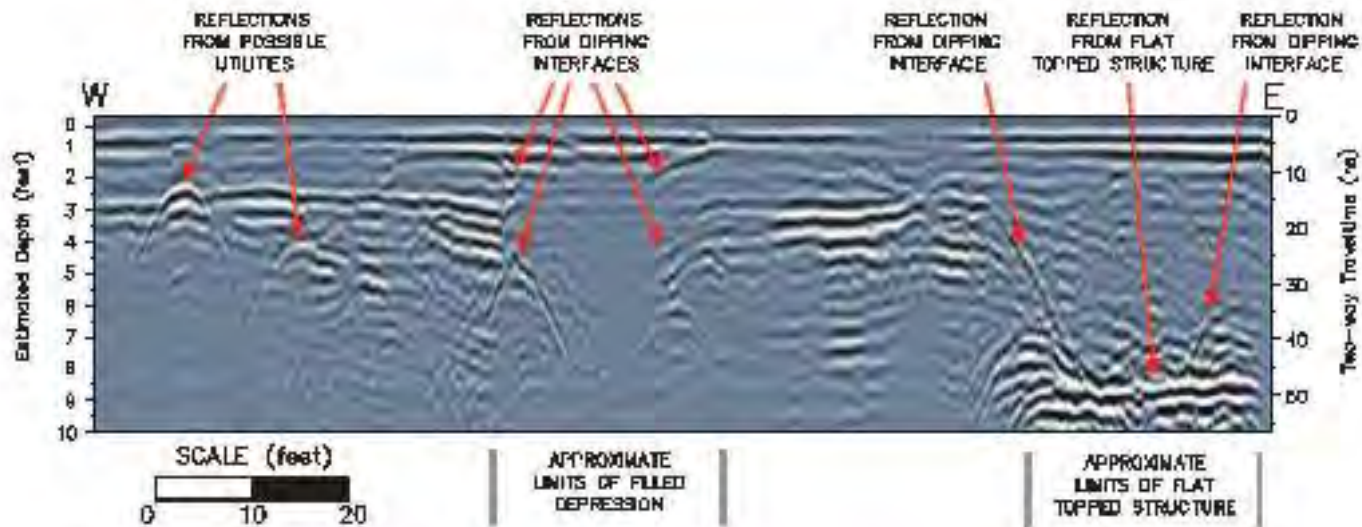
- **Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)**
- **Electromagnetic (EM) Induction**
- **Precision Utility Locating (PUL)**
- **Electrical Resistivity**
- **Seismic Refraction**



# Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)

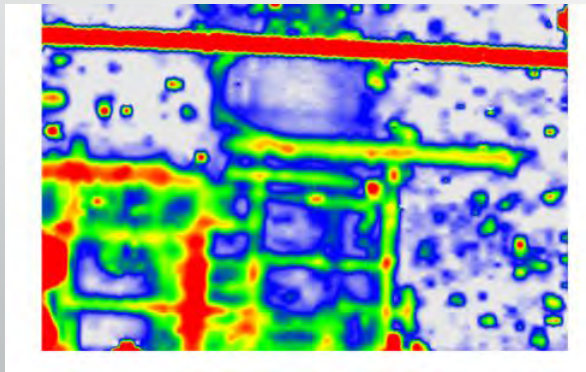
- Presence, ID, & Location of Subsurface Objects
  - Metallic & Non-Metallic Objects
- Nature of Shallow Geologic Layers
- Depth of Shallow Bedrock
- Thickness of Concrete & Pavement





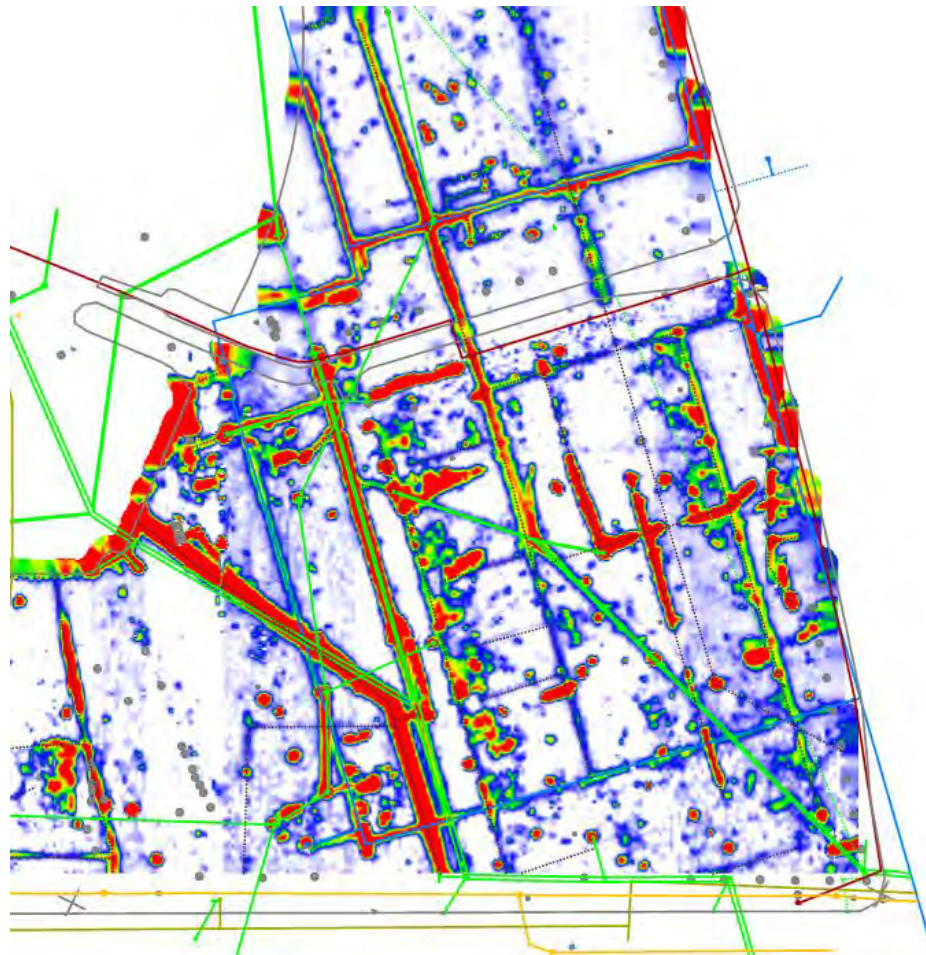
# Electromagnetic (EM) Induction

- Presence & Location of Subsurface Objects
  - Especially Metallic Objects
- Changes in Soil Properties
  - Landfill Delineation









# Precision Utility Locating (PUL)

- Detect Live Electric
- Detect Utilities by Inducing Signal Along Conductive Conduits or Tracer Wire
- PVC & Concrete Pipes Can be Detected by Snaking the Utility



# Surface Geophysical Methods

- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)
- Electromagnetic (EM) Induction
- Magnetics
- Precision Utility Locating (PUL)
- **Electrical Resistivity**
- Seismic Refraction

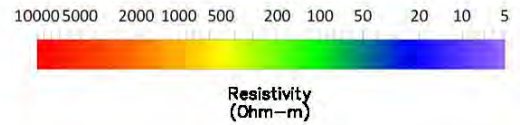
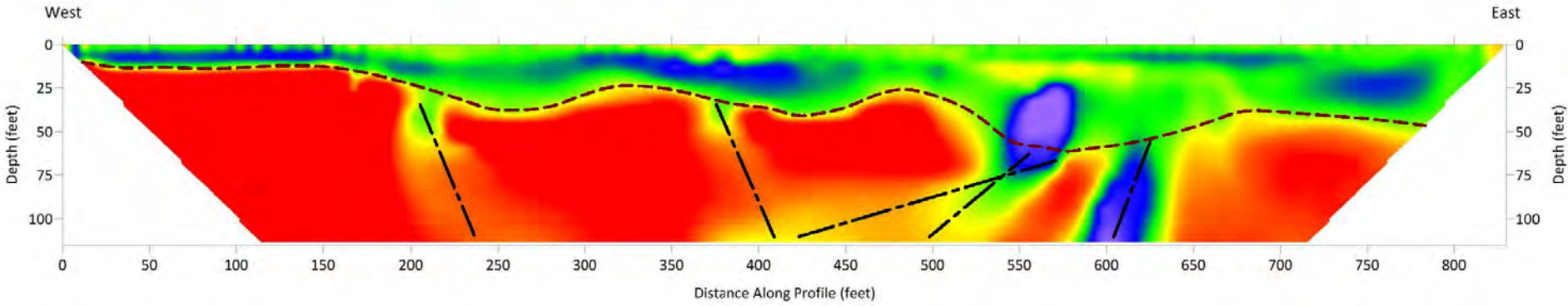


# Electrical Resistivity

- Characteristics of Shallow Geologic Layers
  - Peat, Clay, Sand, Silt, & Till
  - Voids, Caves, Karst
- Depth of Shallow Bedrock
- Depth of Water Table
- Location of Tunnels & Other Manmade Structures

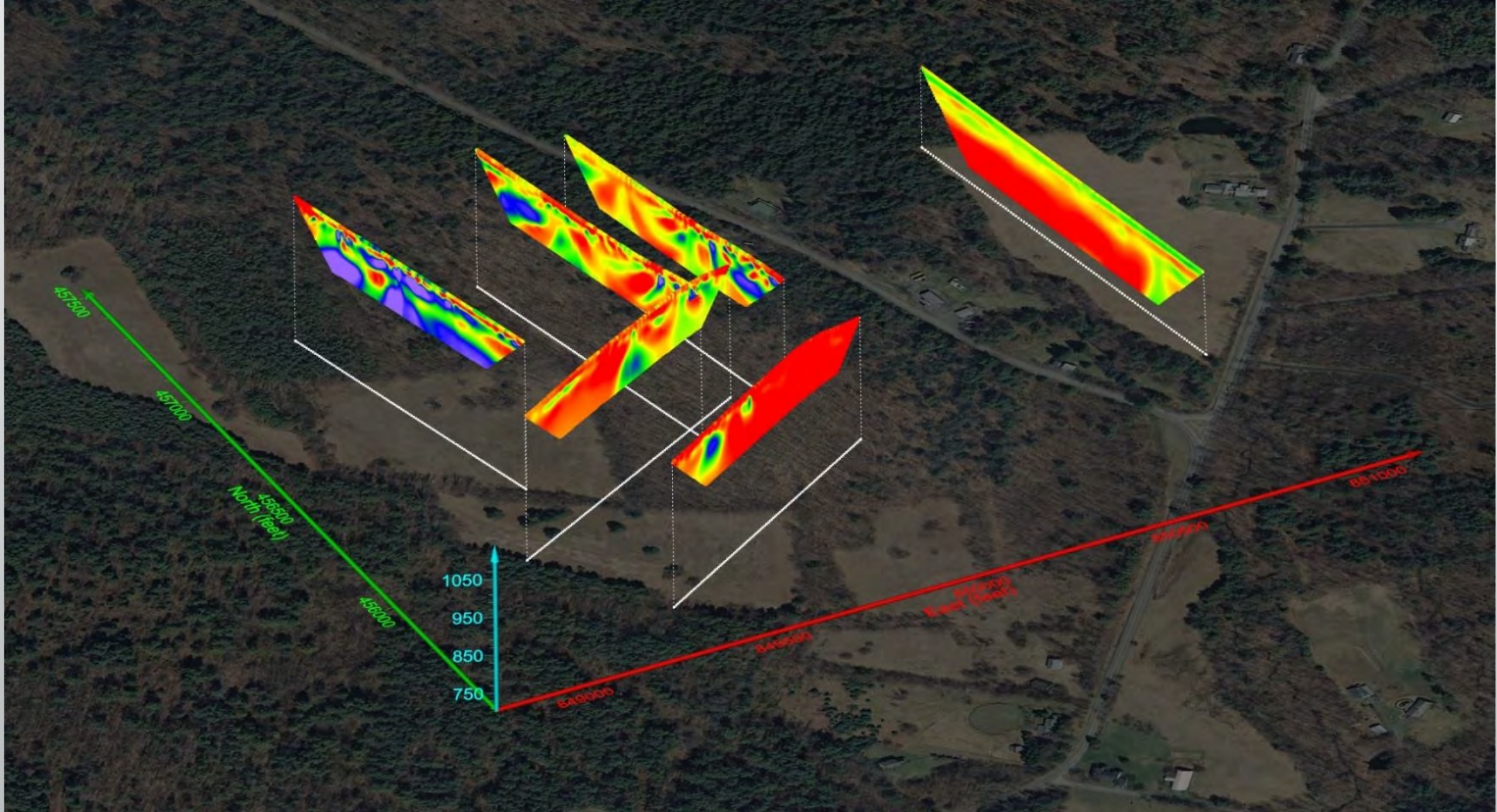






**LEGEND**

- - - POSSIBLE BEDROCK SURFACE
- - - POSSIBLE FRACTURE ZONE





# Surface Geophysical Methods

- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)
- Electromagnetic (EM) Induction
- Magnetics
- Precision Utility Locating (PUL)
- Electrical Resistivity
- **Seismic Refraction**

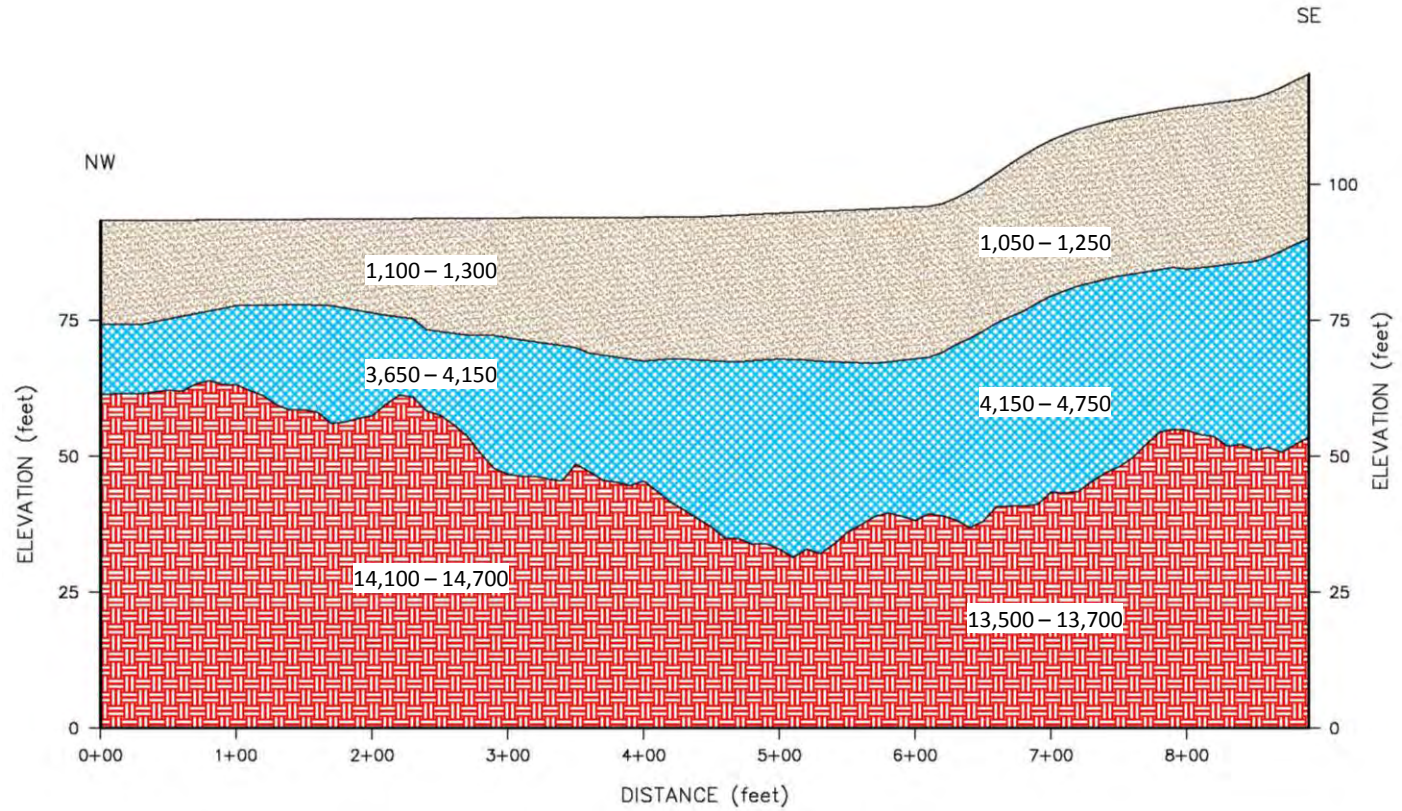


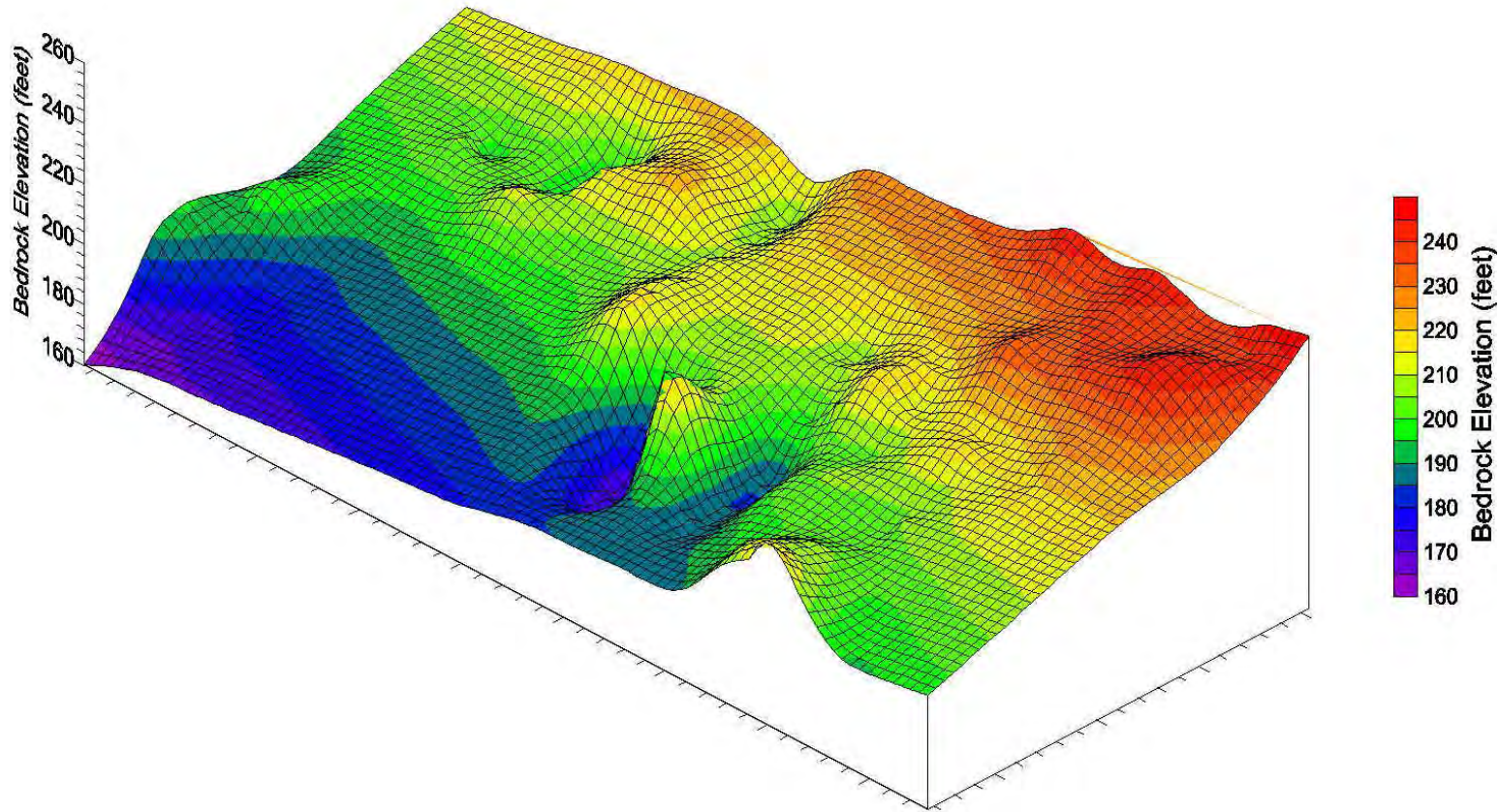
# Seismic Refraction

- Depth & Configuration of Bedrock
- Velocity of Bedrock – Rippability
- Depth of Overburden Layer Interfaces
- Velocity of Overburden
- Depth of Water Table
- Uses an Active Source









# Presentation Outline

- Benefits of Geophysics
- Surface Geophysical Methods
- **Borehole Geophysical Logging Methods**
- Questions

# Presentation Outline

- Benefits of Geophysics
- **Surface Geophysical Methods**
- Borehole Geophysical Logging Methods
- Questions



# Borehole Geophysical Logging





# Borehole Geophysical Logging Setup



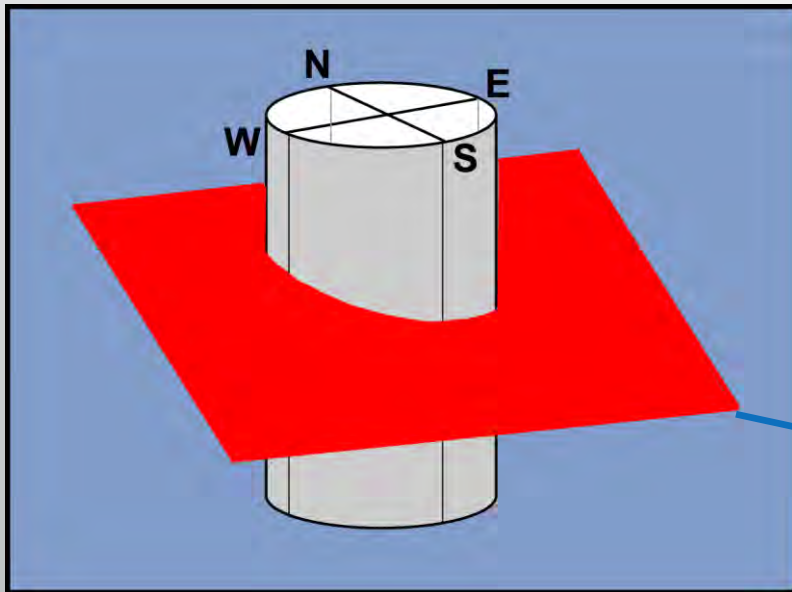
# Borehole Geophysical Logging Van & Setup



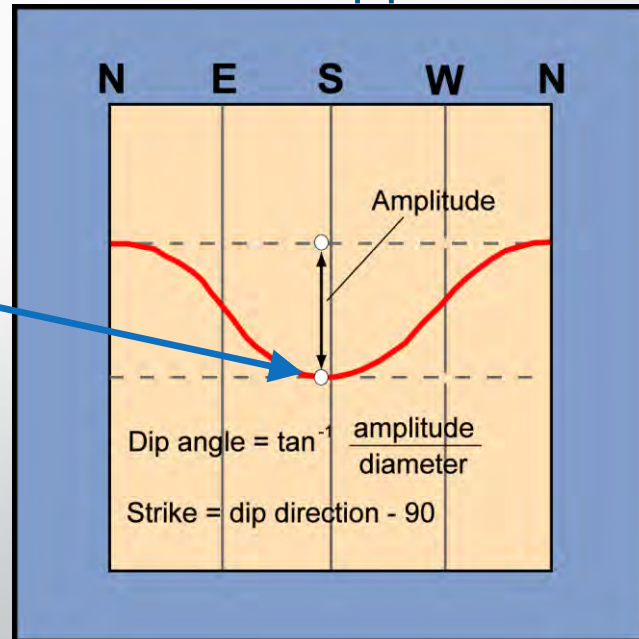
# Borehole Geophysical Logging Methods

- Standard Logging
  - Caliper
  - Natural Gamma Ray
  - Electrical (Normal Resistivity, SP, SPR)
  - EM Induction & Magnetic Field
- Flow Logging
  - Fluid Properties (Temp, Cond/Res, + Others Fluid Parameters)
  - Flow Meters (HPFM & Spinner)
- Image Logging
  - Optical Televiwer (OTV) & Acoustic Televiwer (ATV)
  - Borehole Video
- Deviation Logging

# Borehole Televiwer Explanation



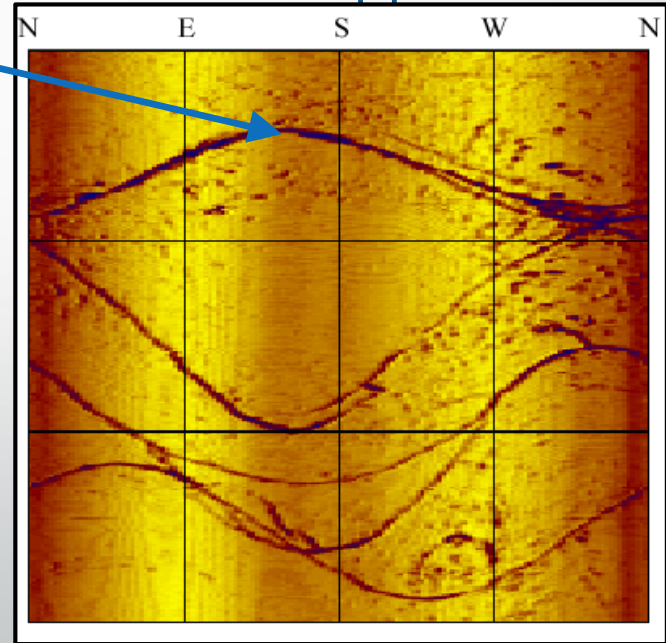
Projected  
"unwrapped"



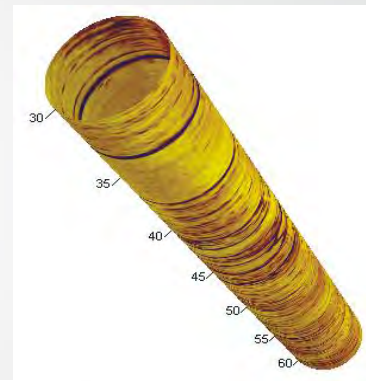
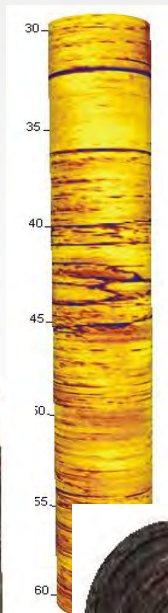
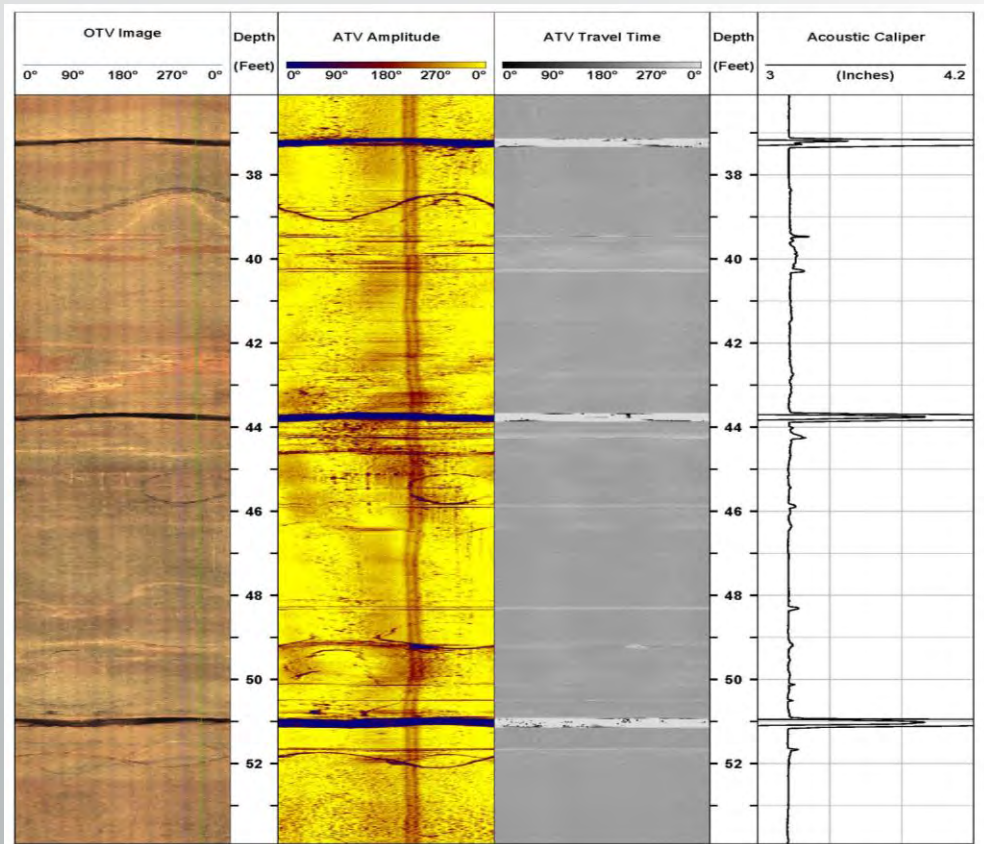
# Borehole Televiewer Explanation



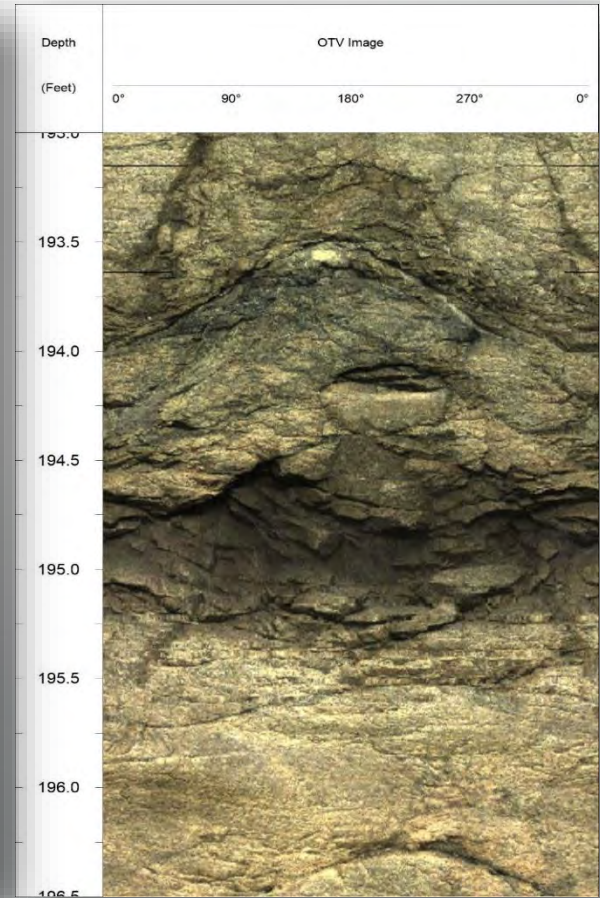
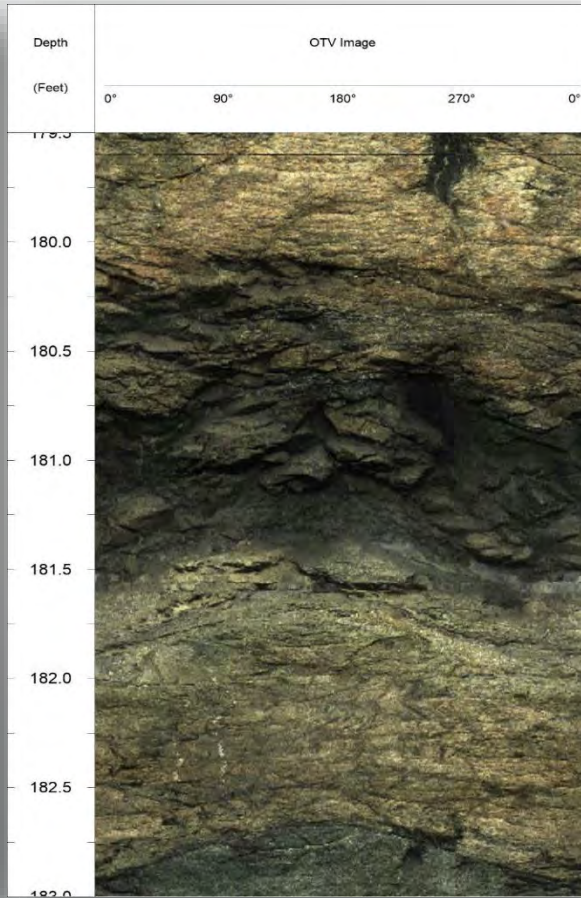
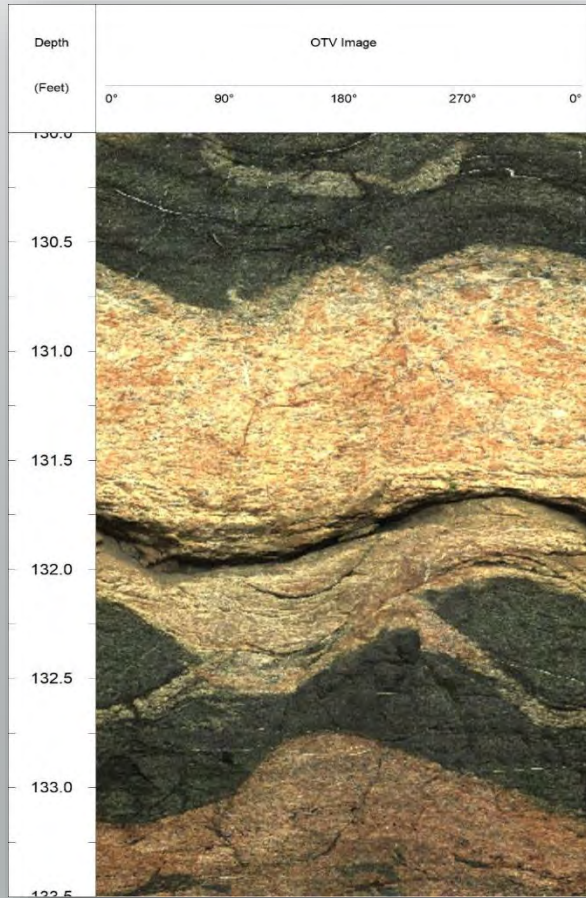
Projected  
"unwrapped"



# Borehole Televiewer Images



# Optical Televiewer (OTV) Images



STRUCTURE LEGEND

● Fracture Rank 1

OTV Image	
0°	90°
0°	90°
180°	270°
0°	0°

OTV Image

0° 90° 180° 270° 0°

Depth

(Feet)

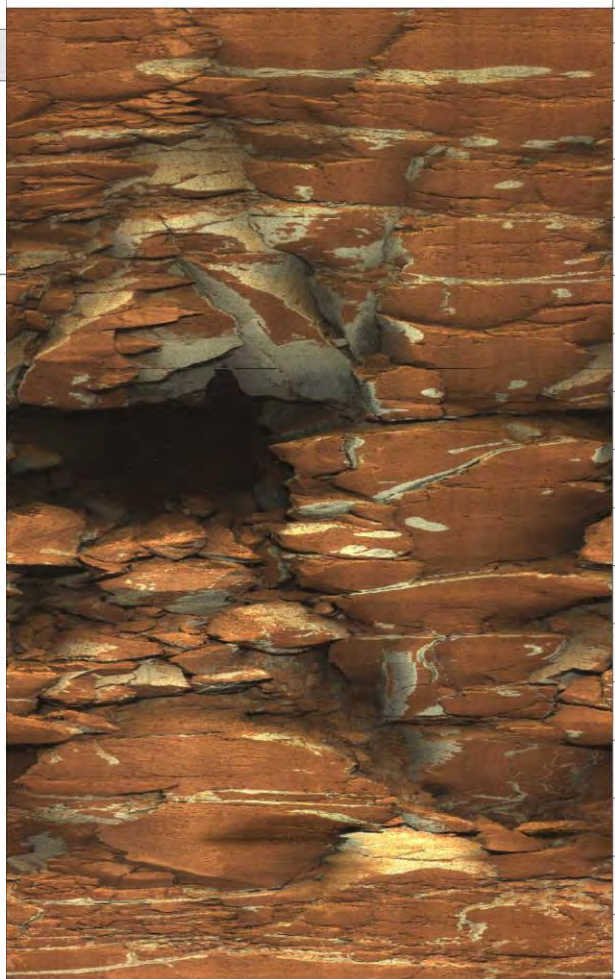
OTV Virtual Core

180°

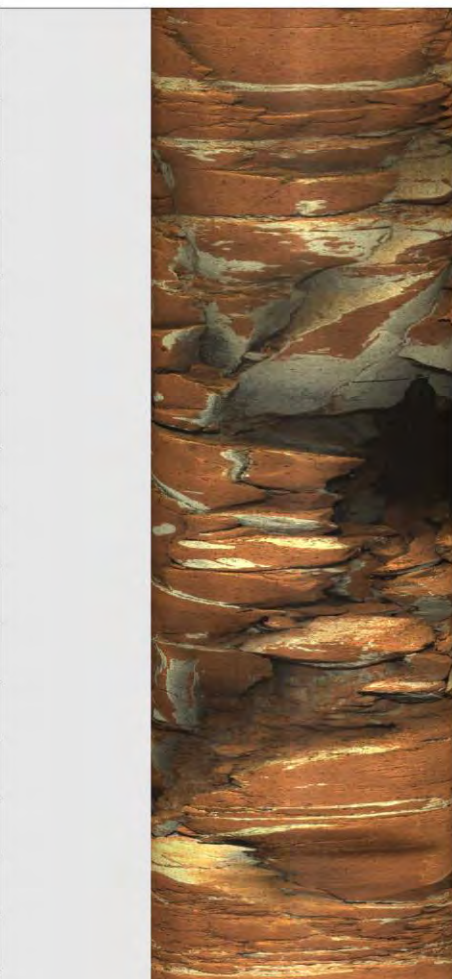


Depth  
(Feet)

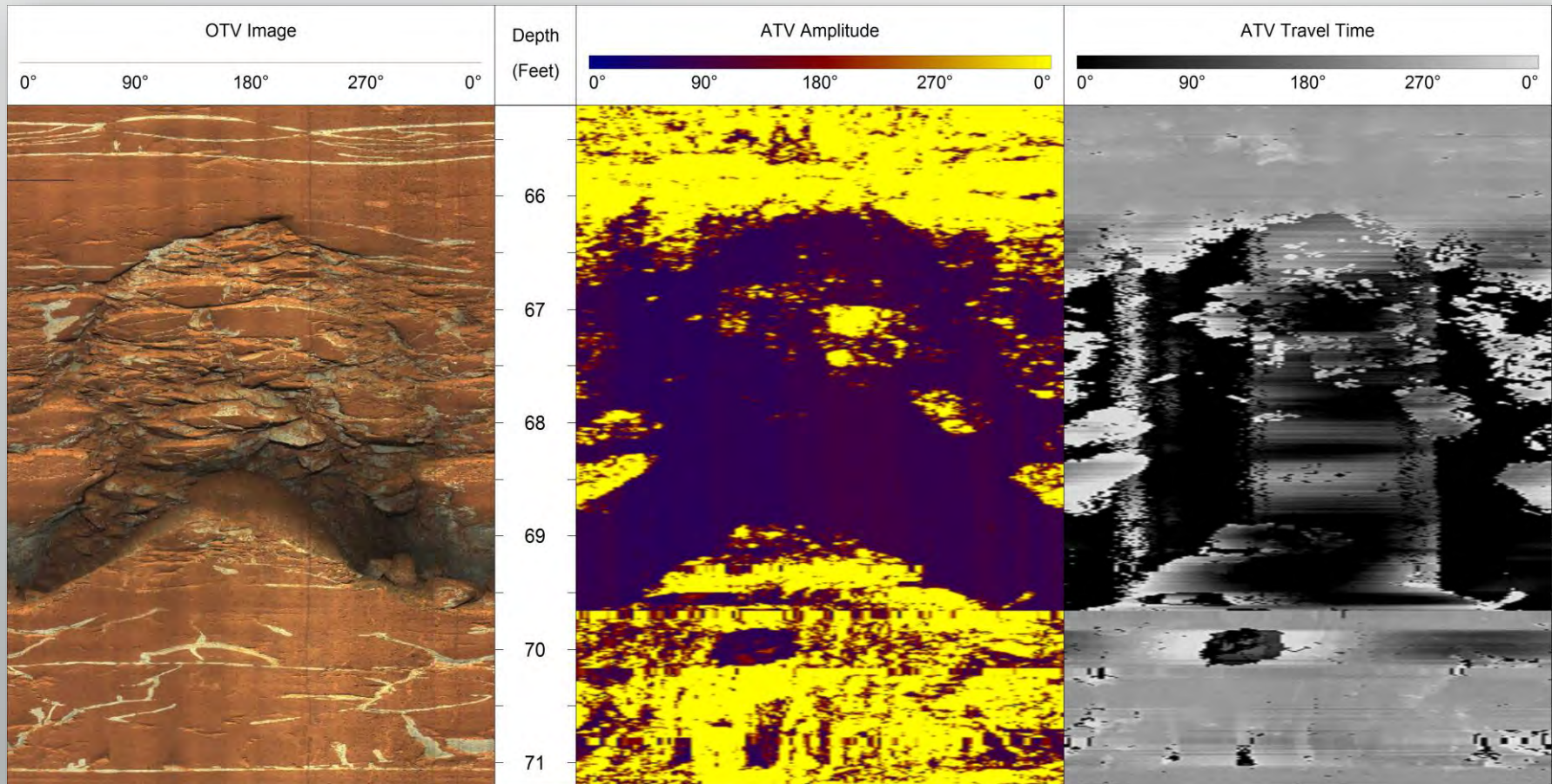
34  
36  
38  
40  
42  
44  
46  
48  
50  
52  
54

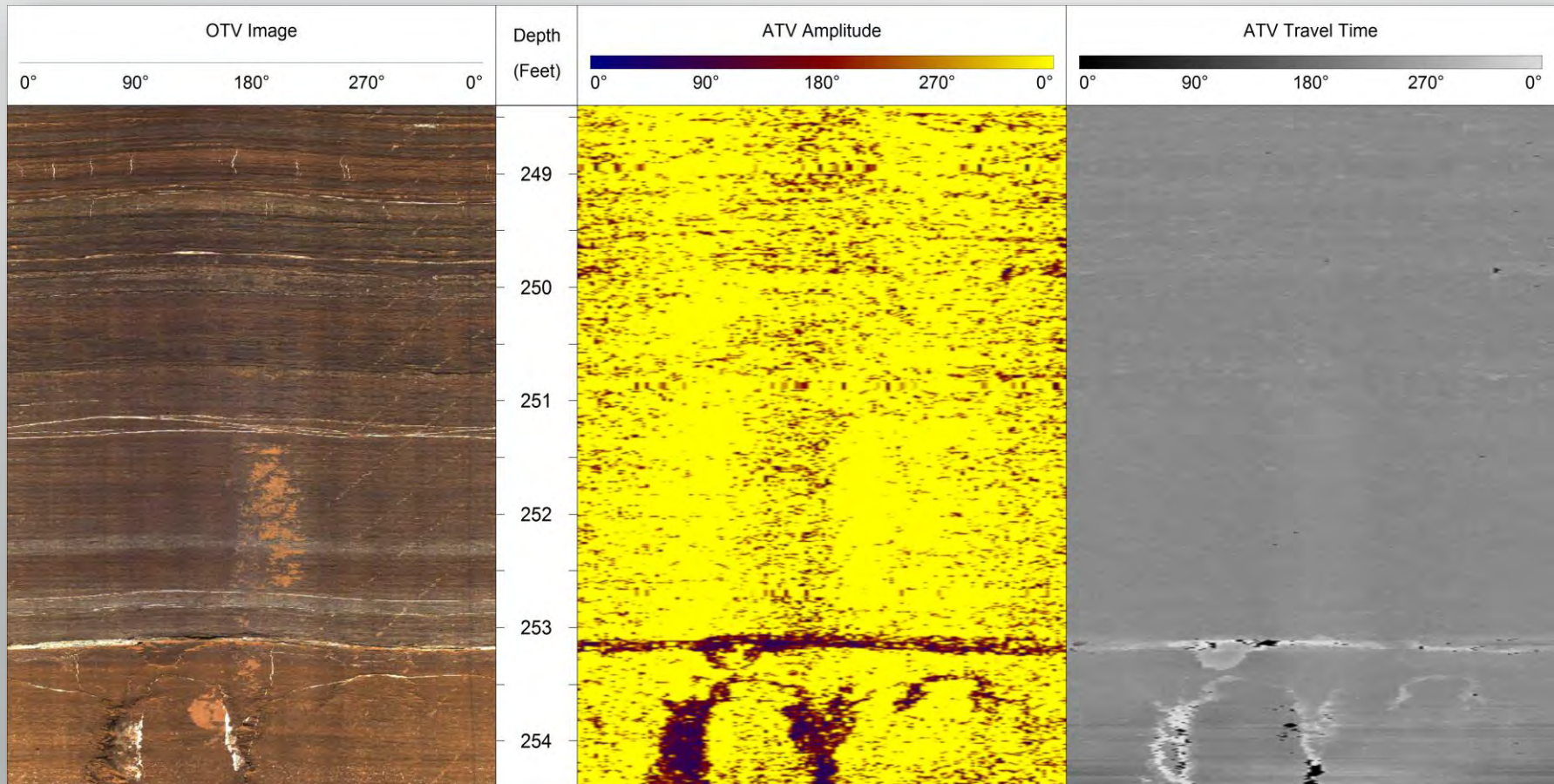


43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50





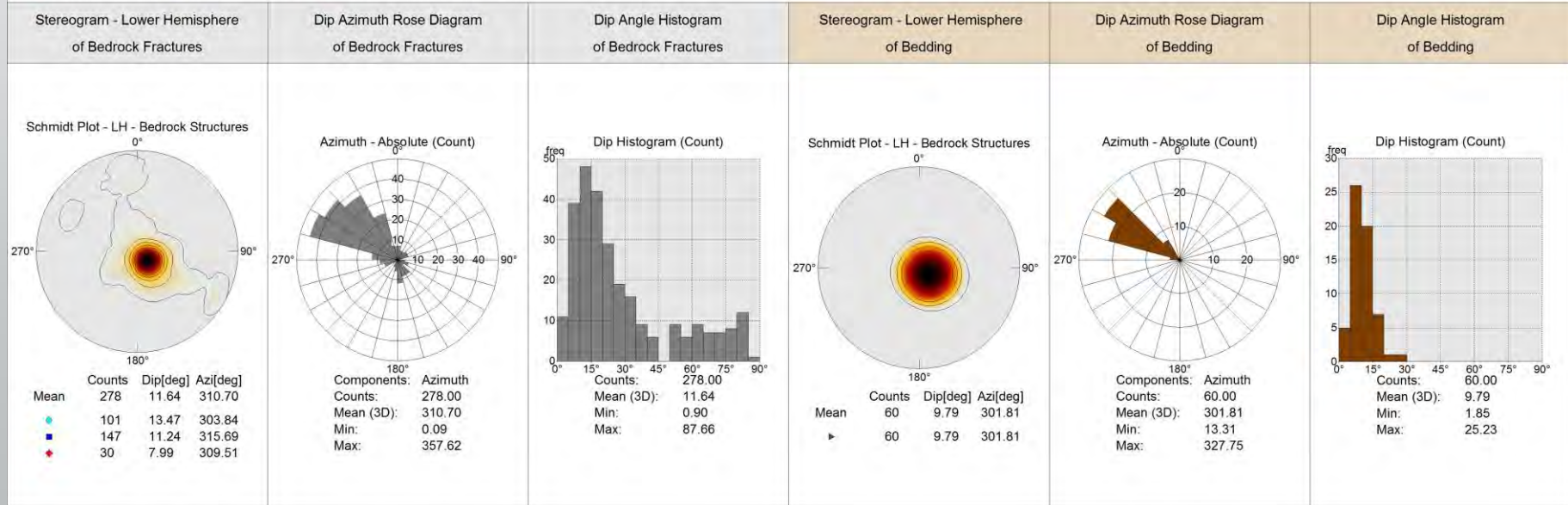




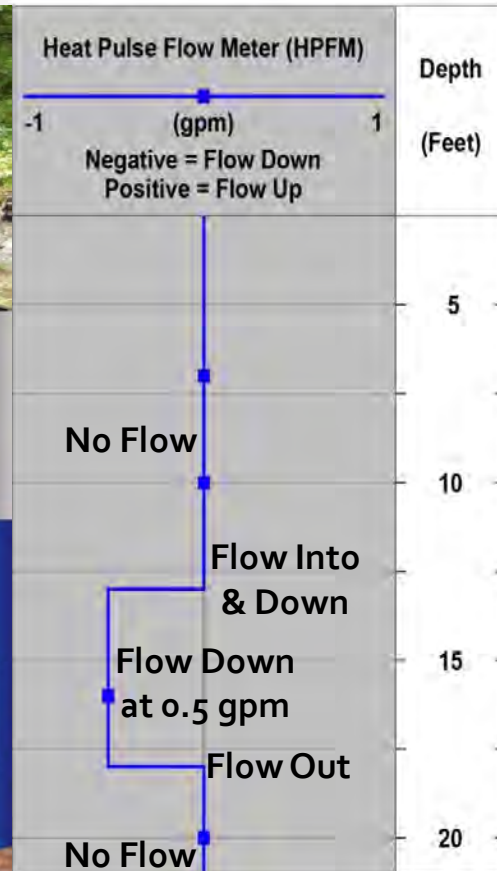
# Bedrock Structure Statistics Plots

## STRUCTURE LEGEND

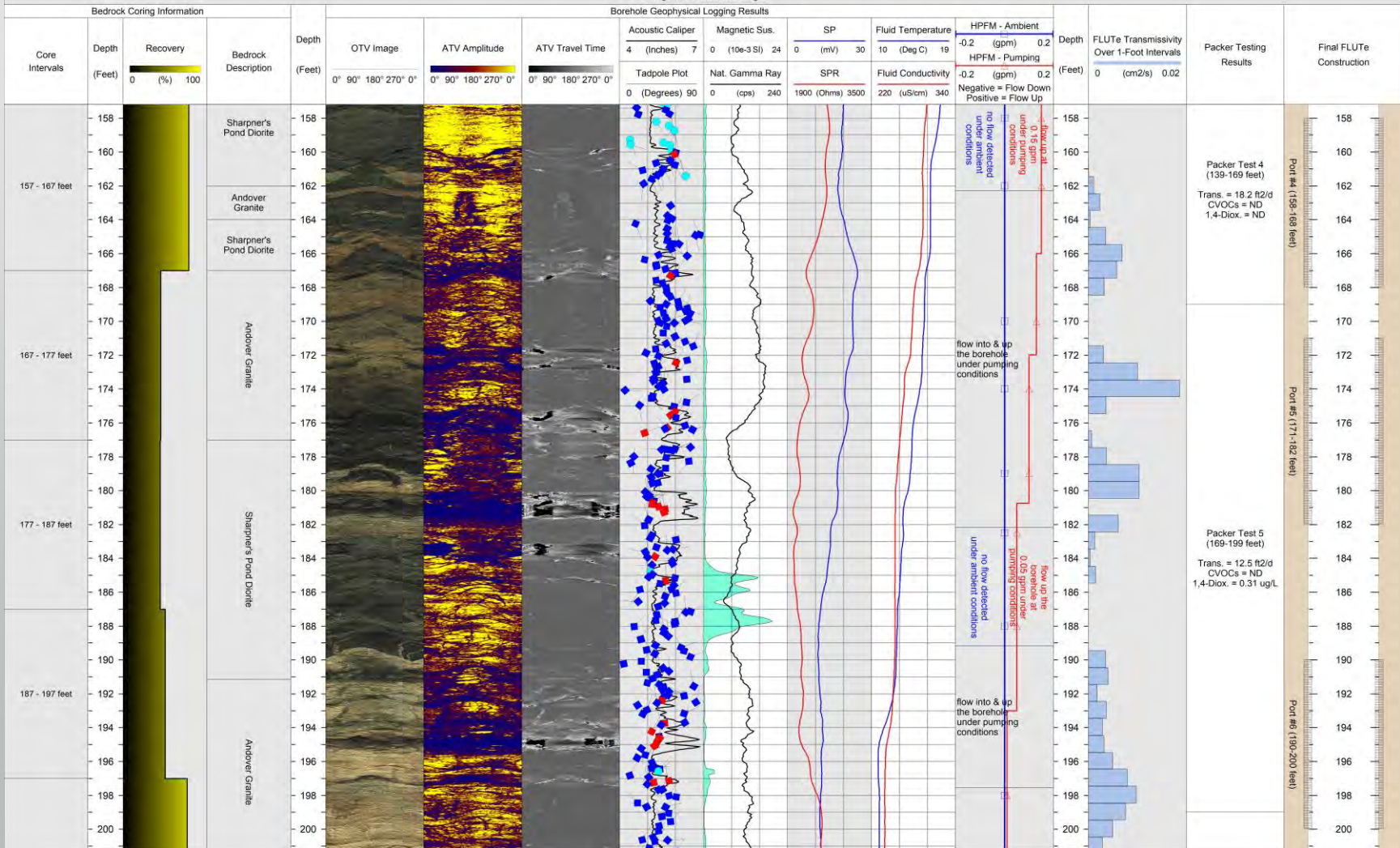
● Fracture Rank 1 ■ Fracture Rank 2 ◆ Fracture Rank 3 ▼ Bedding

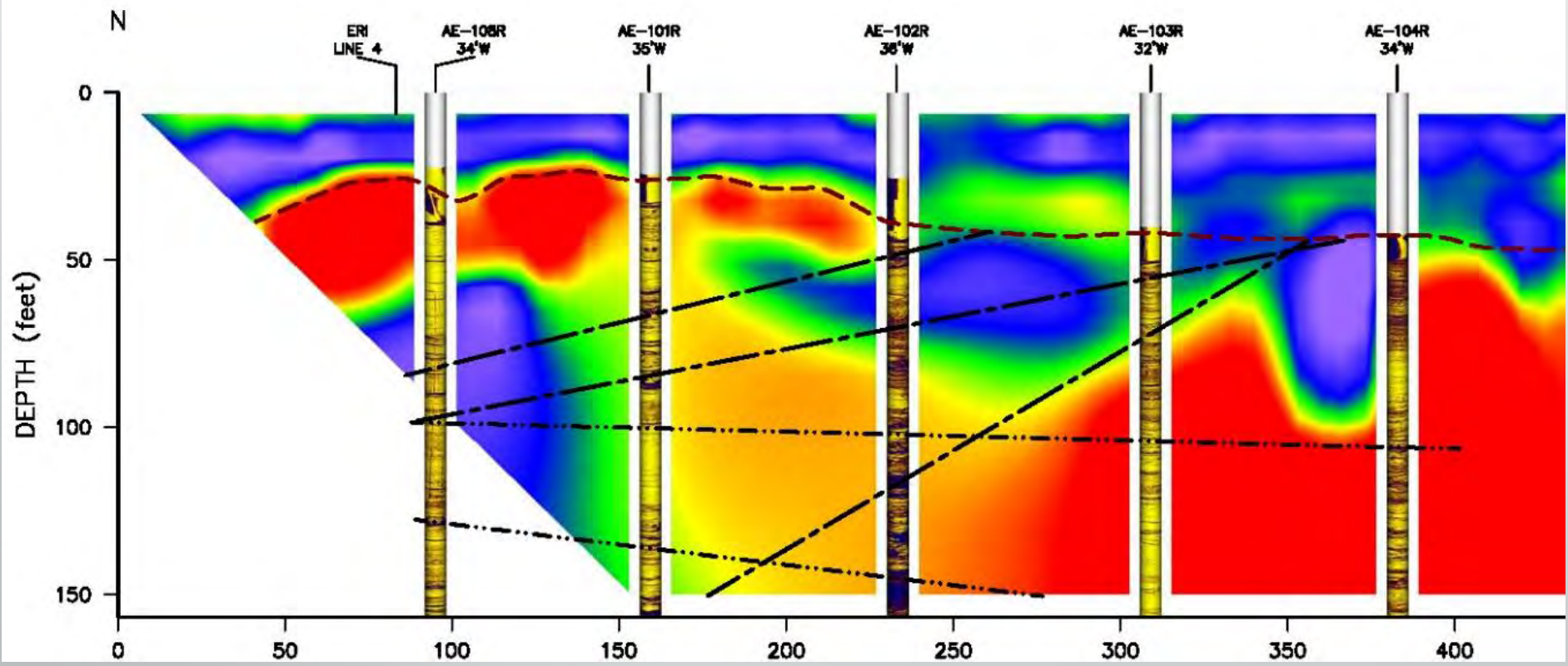


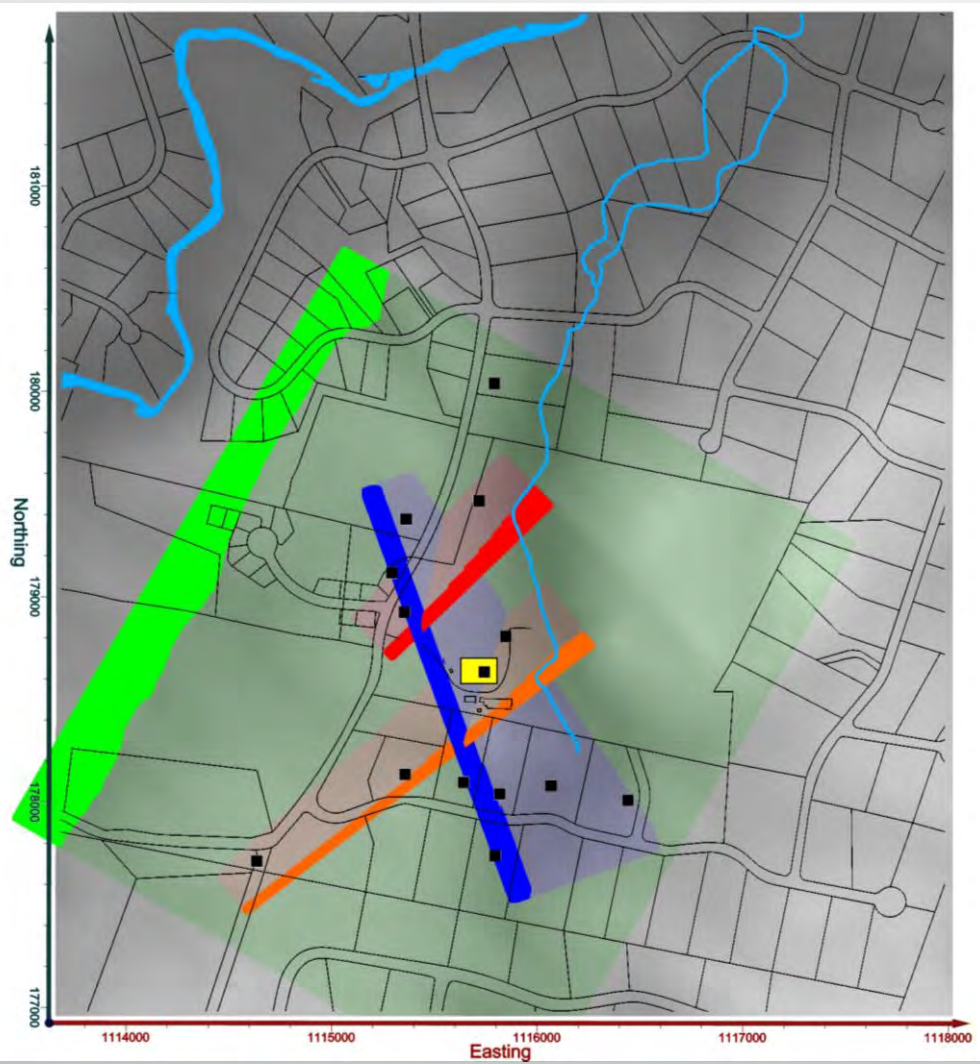
# Heat Pulse Flow Meter

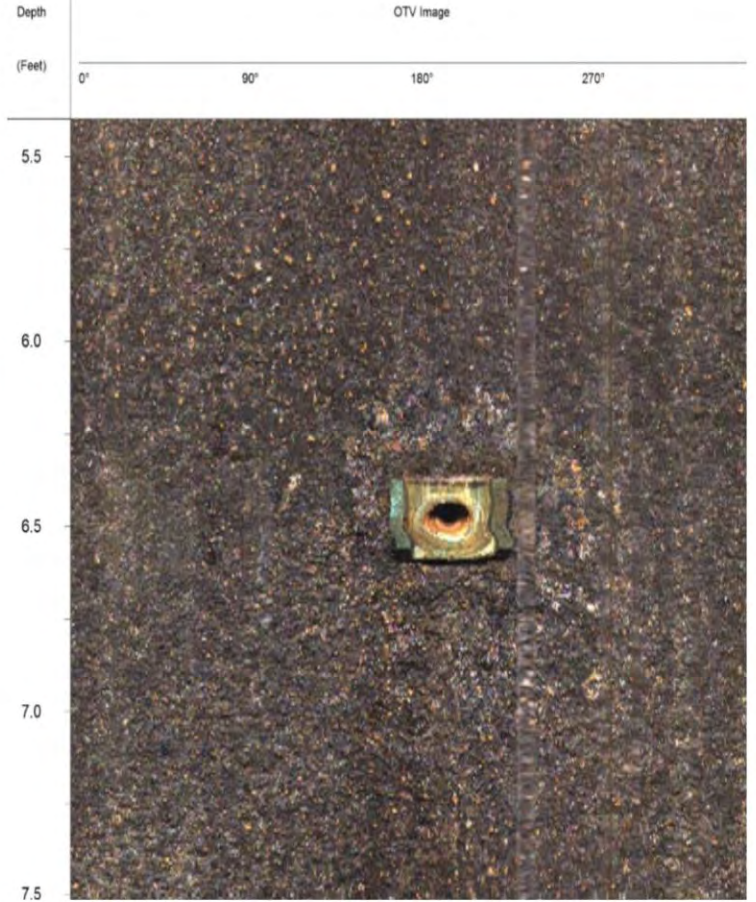
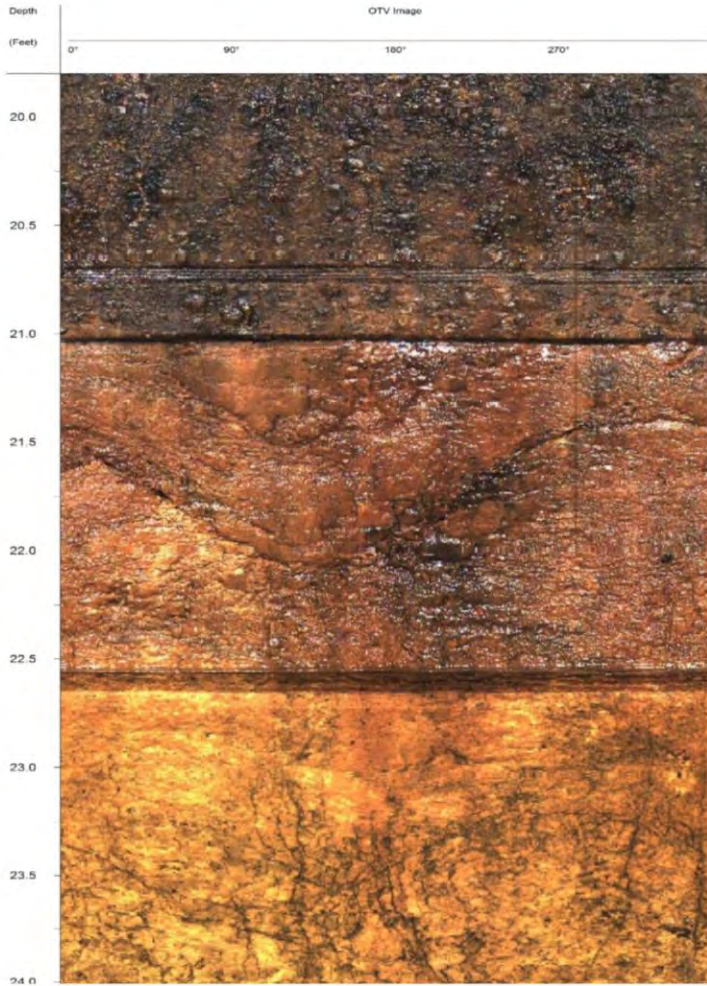


# Integrated Borehole Logs

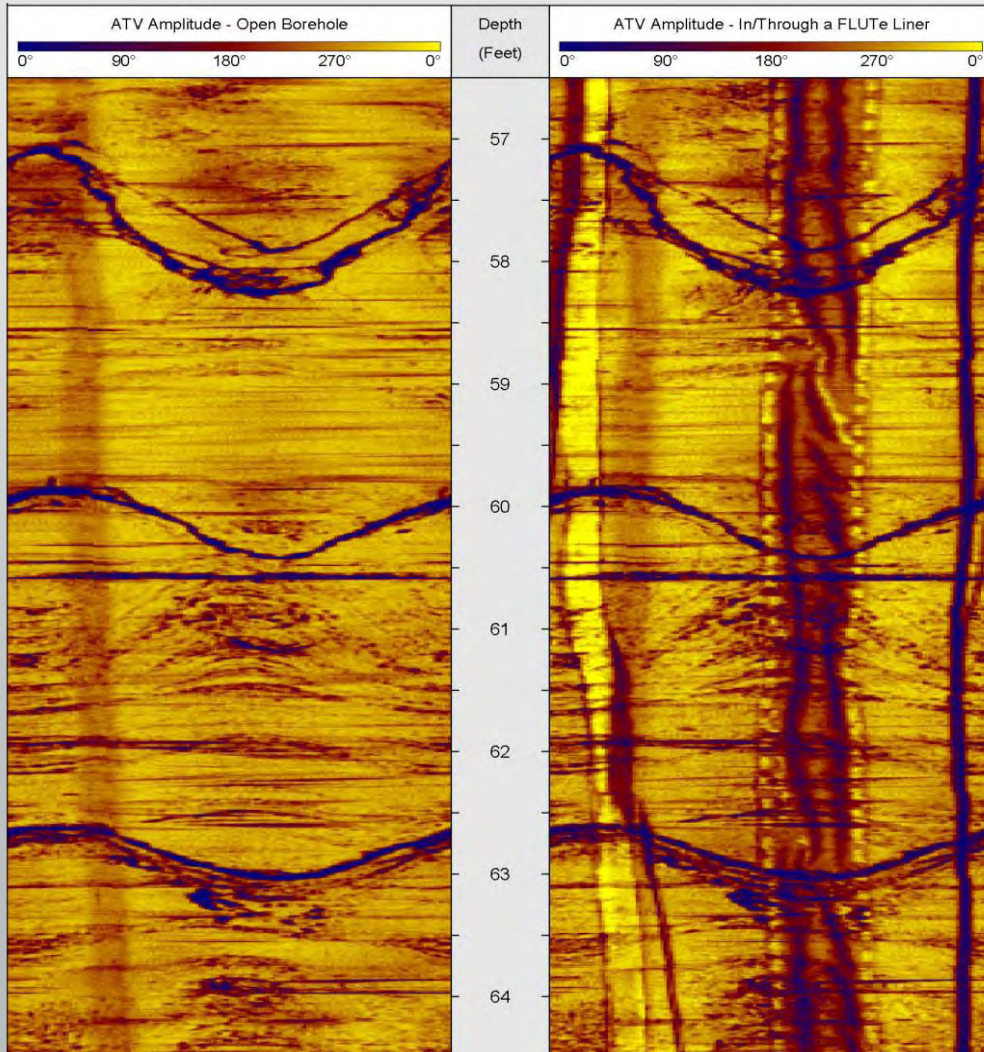




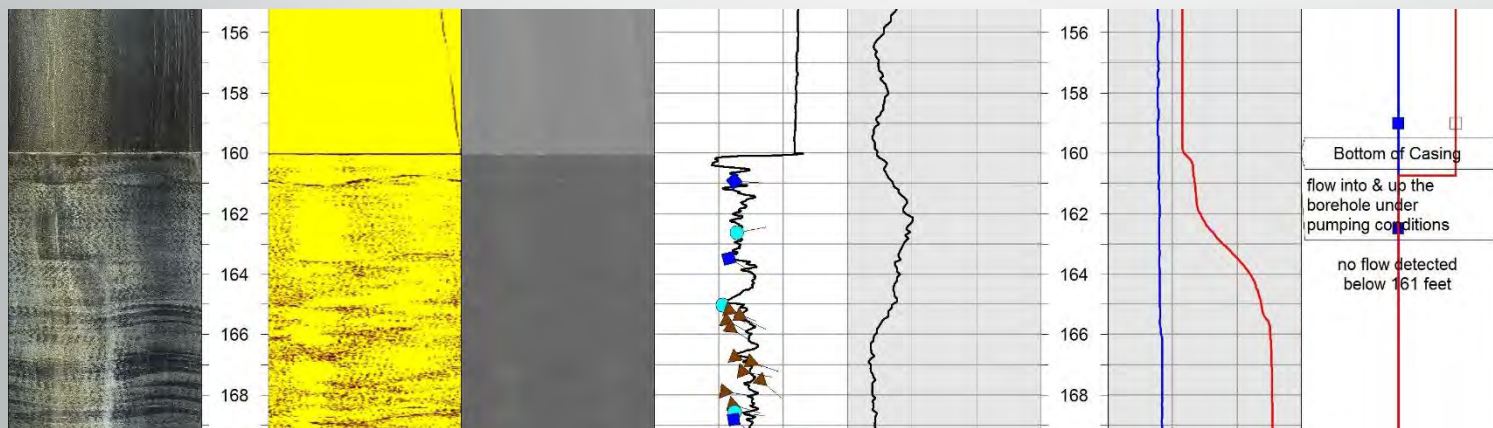
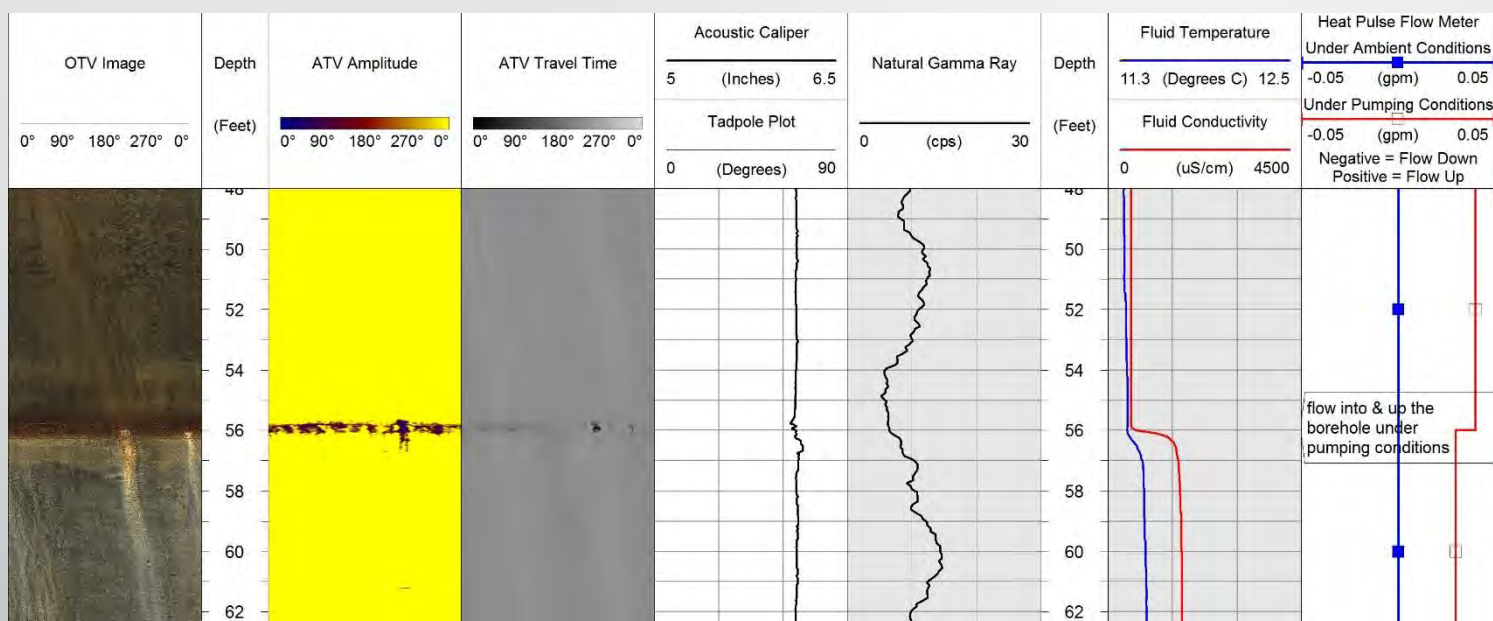


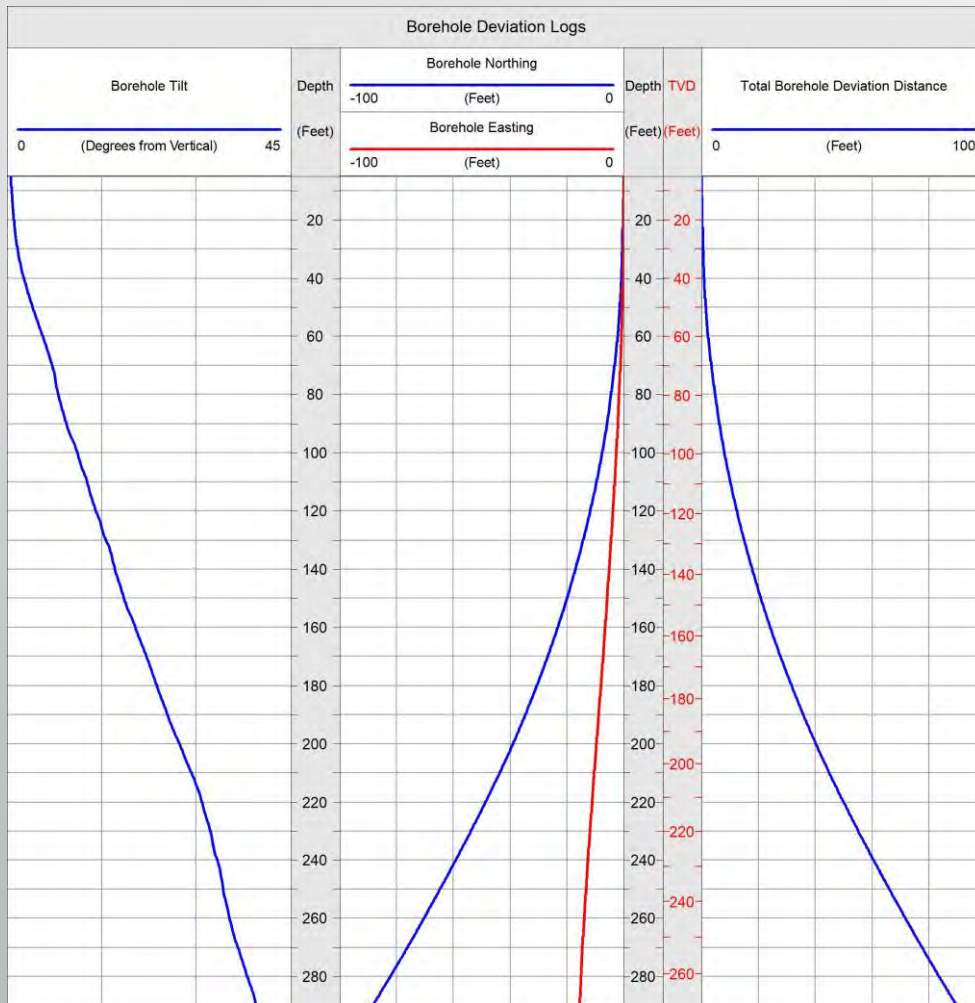






# ATV Through a FLUTE Liner





- **Deviation at 20 feet**
  - Tilt =  $1^\circ$
  - Drift = 0.2 feet SSW
  - TVD = 20.0 feet - no vertical loss
  
- **Deviation at 160 feet**
  - Tilt =  $20^\circ$
  - Drift = 24.1 feet SSW
  - TVD = 157.3 feet
  
- **Deviation at 290 feet**
  - Tilt =  $40^\circ$
  - Drift = 89.7 feet SSW
  - TVD = 268.6 feet

Depth  
1in:0.2ft

OTV Image Mouse

0°

90°

180°

270°

0°

30



# Presentation Outline

- Benefits of Geophysics
- Surface Geophysical Methods
- Borehole Geophysical Logging Methods
- Questions



# Surface & Borehole Geophysical Methods for Environmental Investigations

LIAPG and NYSCPG Joint Event  
November 8, 2018

Robert Garfield, P.G.  
Owner/Principal Borehole Geophysicist

Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc.  
[www.hager-richter.com](http://www.hager-richter.com)