

# B.C. Geophysical Society

## 3D Electrical Resistivity Imaging (ERI) Investigations of Surface Tailings Facilities and Underground Mine Operations

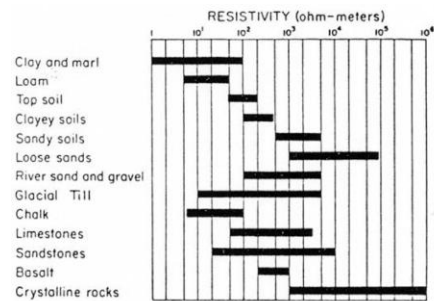
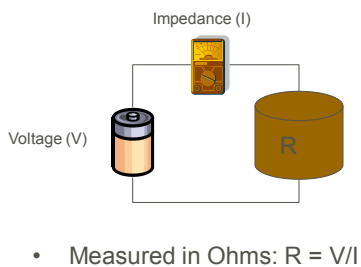
Presented by:  
Michael (Max) Maxwell  
Rob Eso



# B.C. Geophysical Society

## Electrical Resistivity

Electrical Resistivity is a measure of how easily electricity flows through a material

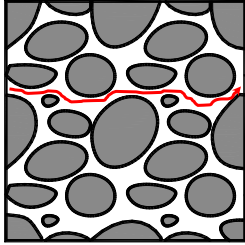


Modified After Culley et al. (1975)



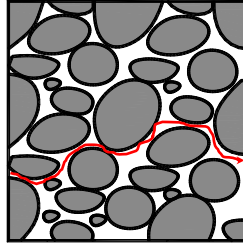
# Resistivity Variations in Soil / Rock

Magnified Grain Distribution of Soil



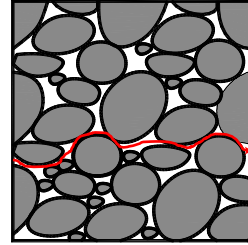
## Low Resistivity

- High Porosity
- Interconnected Pores



## Higher Resistivity

- Lower Porosity
- Fewer Interconnected Pores



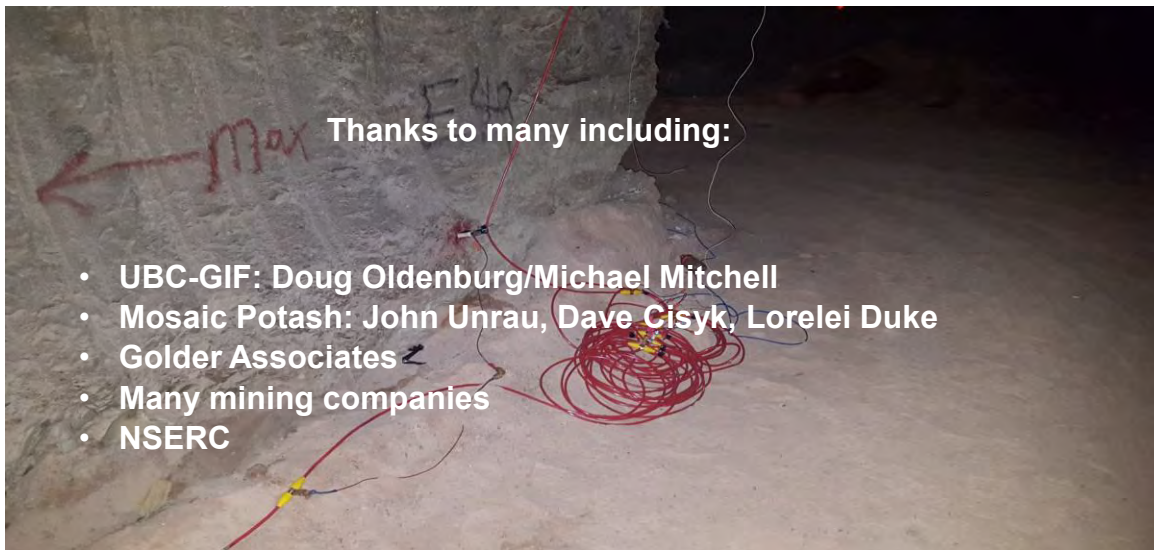
## Highest Resistivity

- Low Porosity
- No Interconnected Pores

Special Case: Clays and Metallic Ores – Minerals are Polarized and enable passage of current



## B.C. Geophysical Society

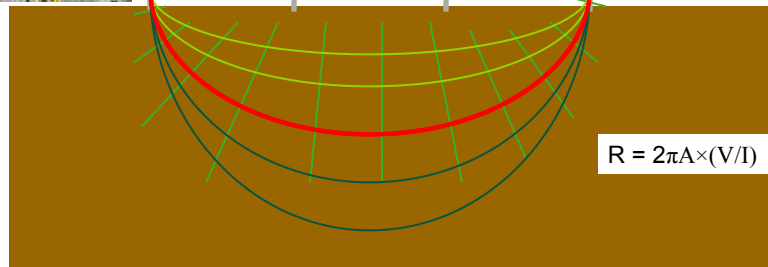
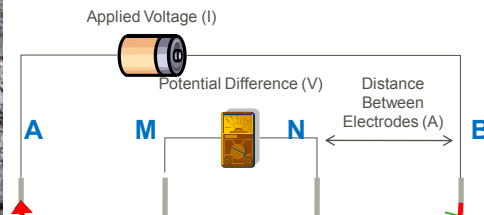


Thanks to many including:

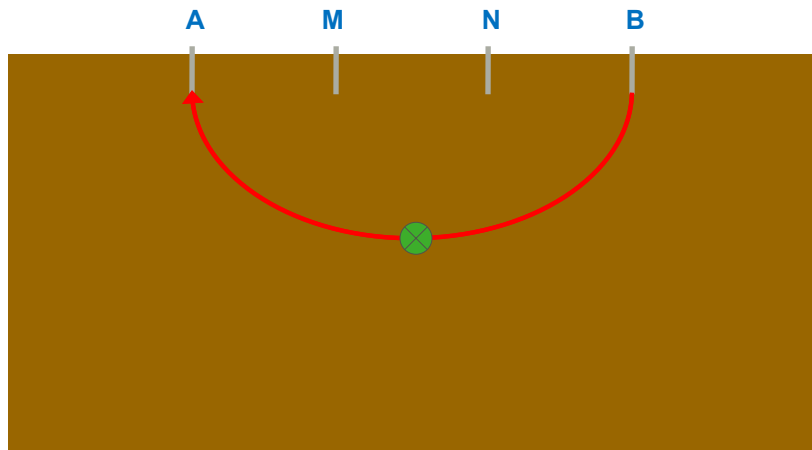
- UBC-GIF: Doug Oldenburg/Michael Mitchell
- Mosaic Potash: John Unrau, Dave Cisyk, Lorelei Duke
- Golder Associates
- Many mining companies
- NSERC



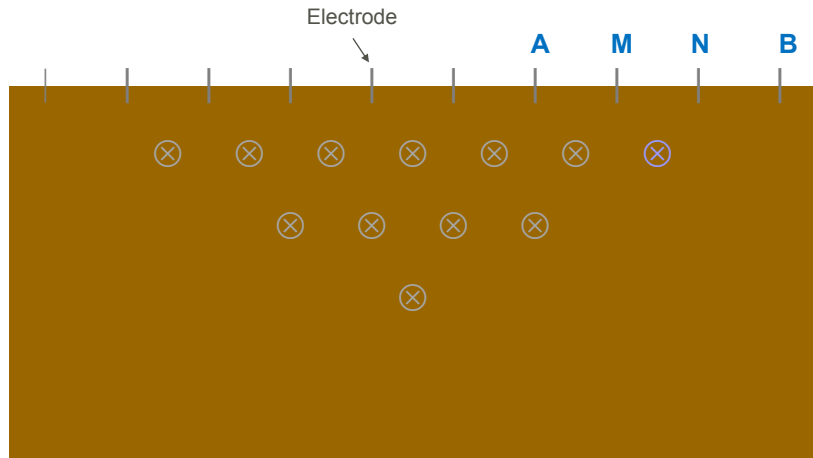
# Electrical Resistivity Testing



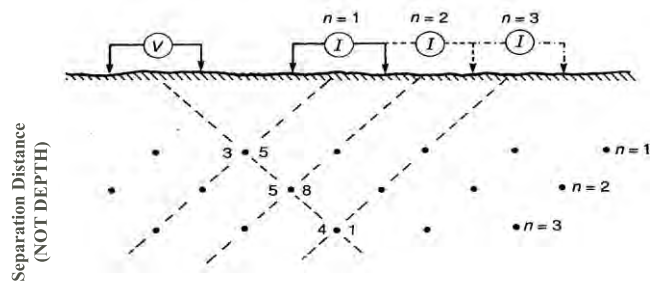
# Electrical Resistivity Testing



# Electrical Resistivity Testing

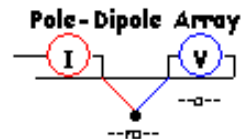
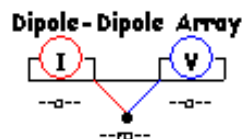


## PSEUDOSECTIONS Plotting Conventions

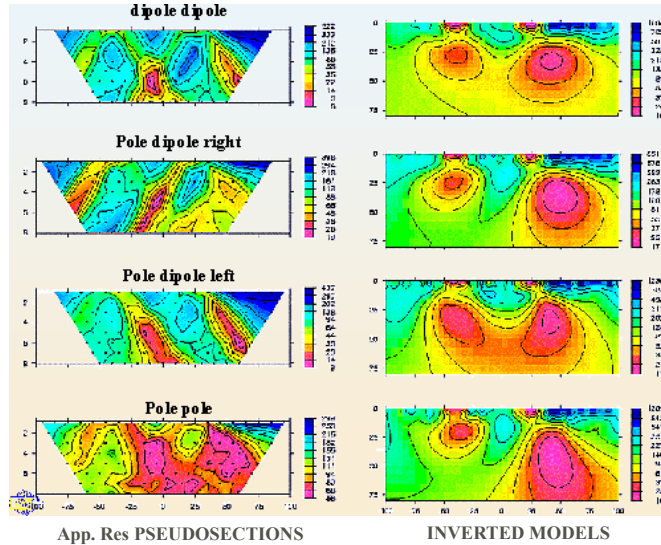


DP-DP EXAMPLE: Value is plotted at the intersection of  $45^\circ$  lines from the middle of the Tx & Rx dipoles

MIMEX CONVENTION: Value is plotted at the midpoint of the closest Tx & Rx electrode



## RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS versus 2D Inverted Images



PSEUDOSECTIONS ARE ONLY FOR DISPLAYING RAW DATA AND QC

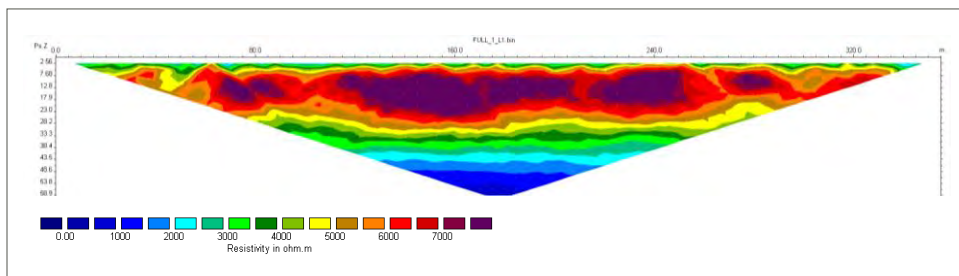


## B.C. Geophysical Society

### Electrical Resistivity Imaging

Plot of Measured Resistivity Values:

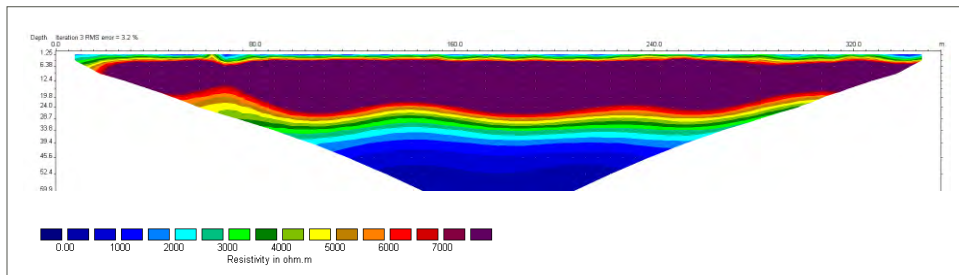
Called a 'Pseudo-section' – not true representation of resistivity profile with depth



# B.C. Geophysical Society

## Electrical Resistivity Testing

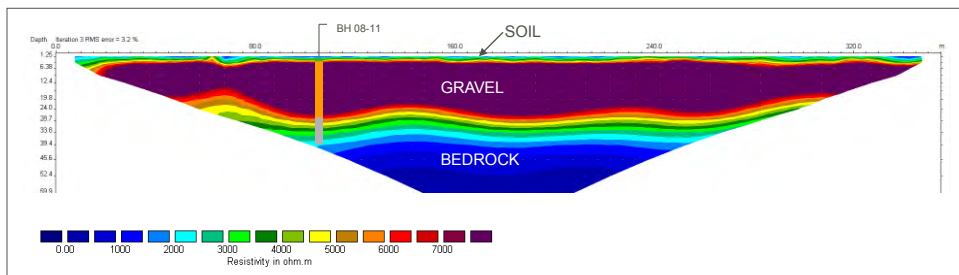
Pseudo-section data is modeled using a 2D least squares inversion algorithm to yield a geoelectrical cross-section of the subsurface



# B.C. Geophysical Society

## Electrical Resistivity Imaging

Additional subsurface information is then combined with the ERI model and an interpretation of the subsurface conditions is made.





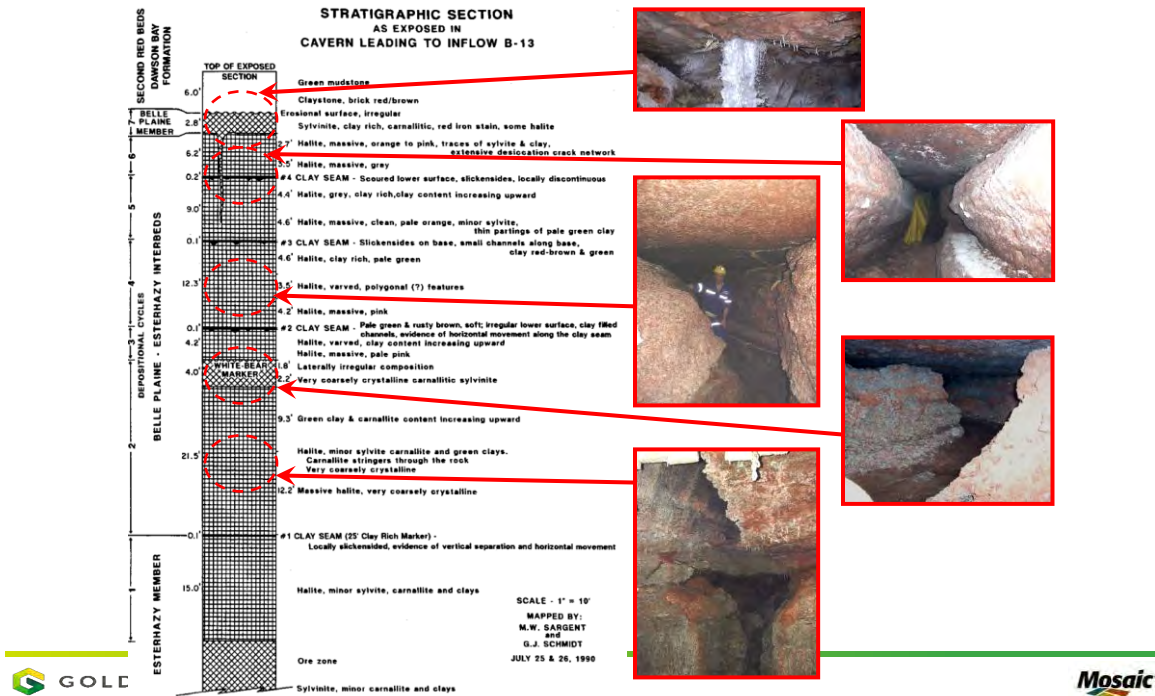
## A Little History



## B.C. Geophysical Society

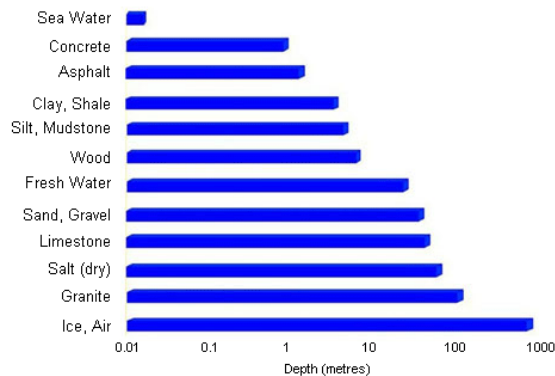
### Underground 2D/3D ERI



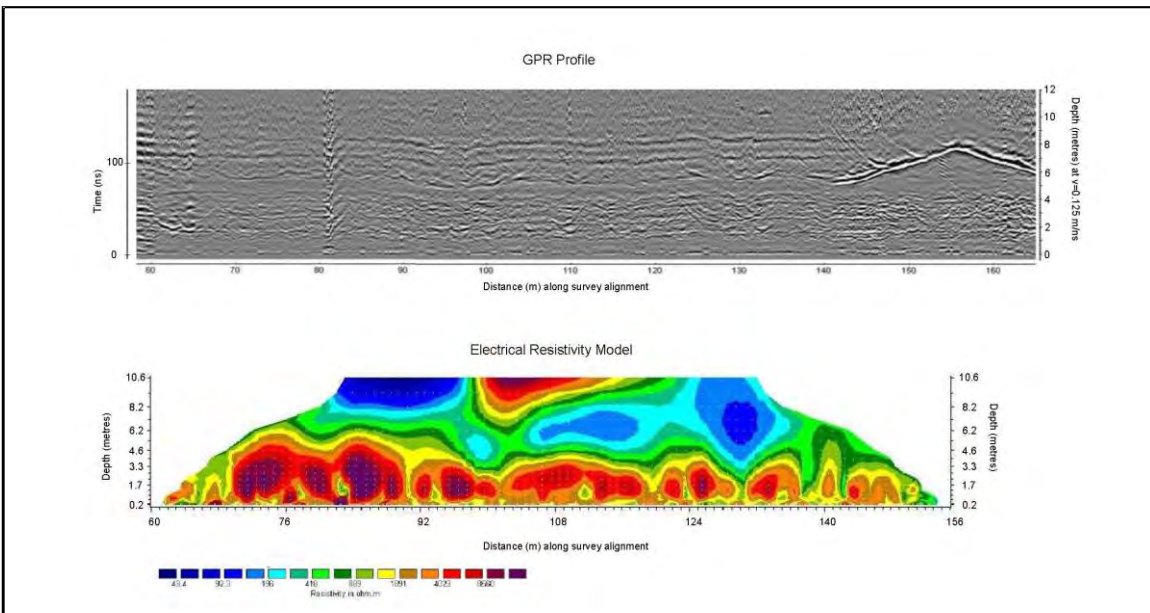
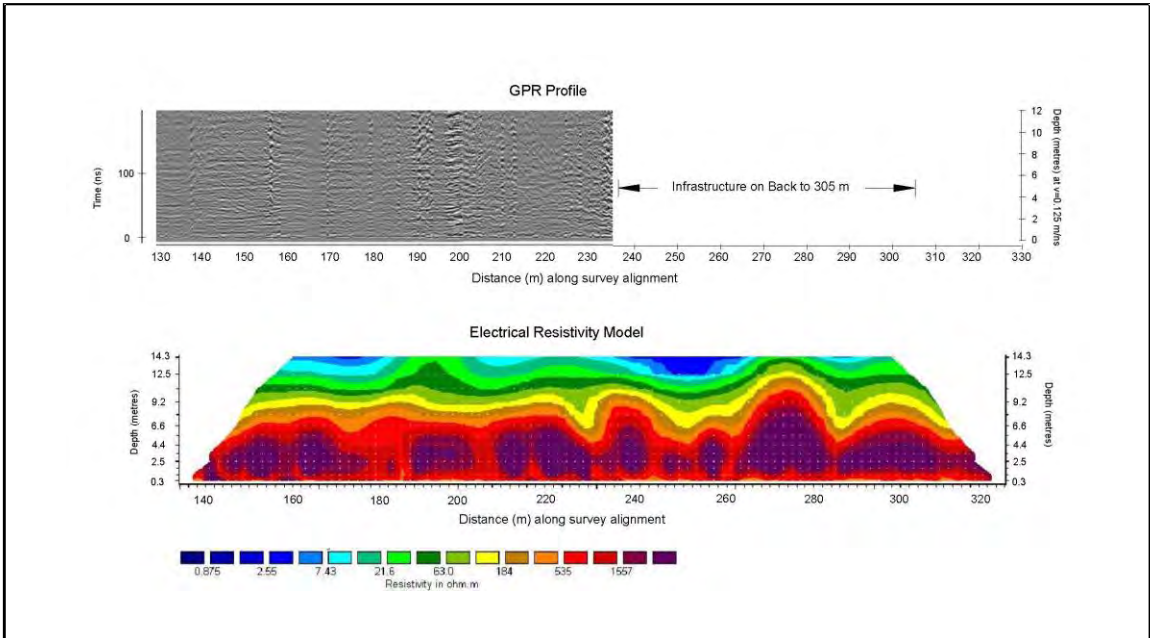


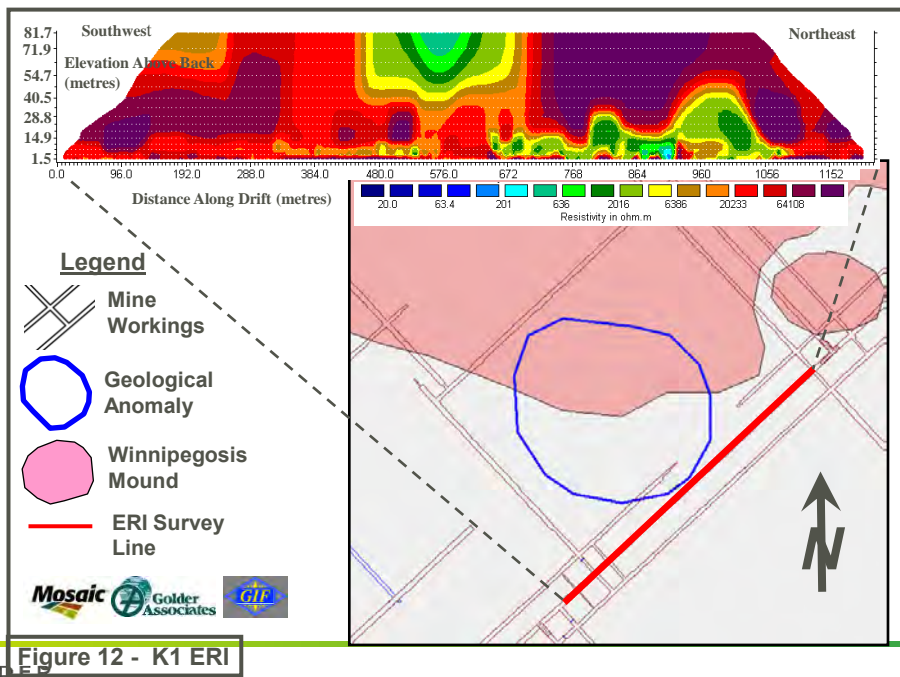
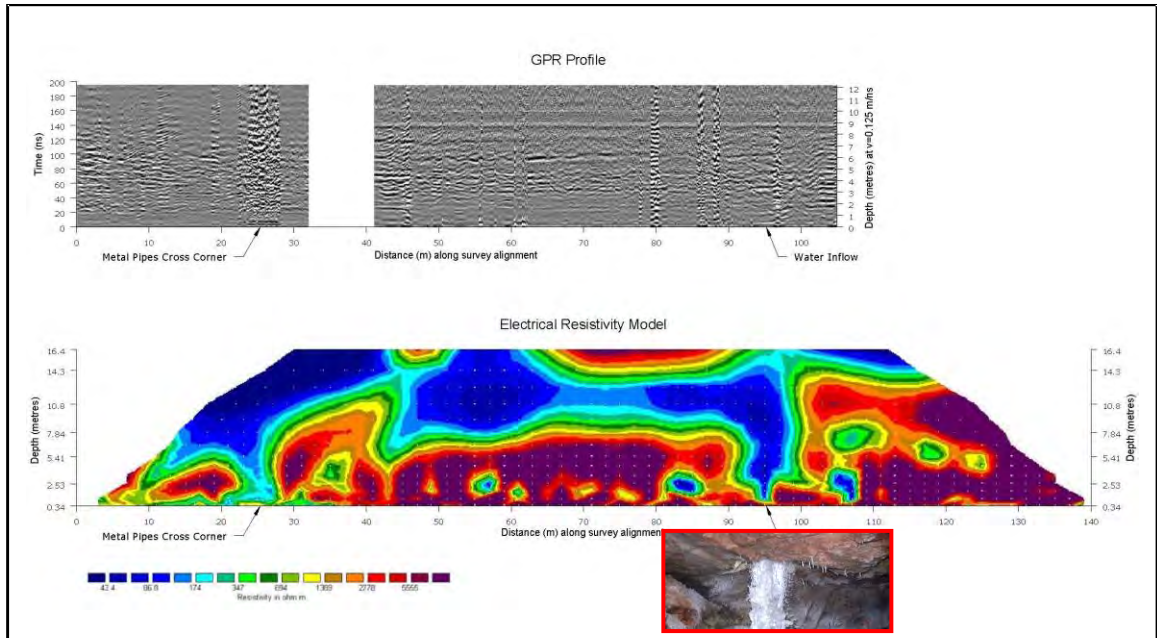
## GPR Depth of Investigation

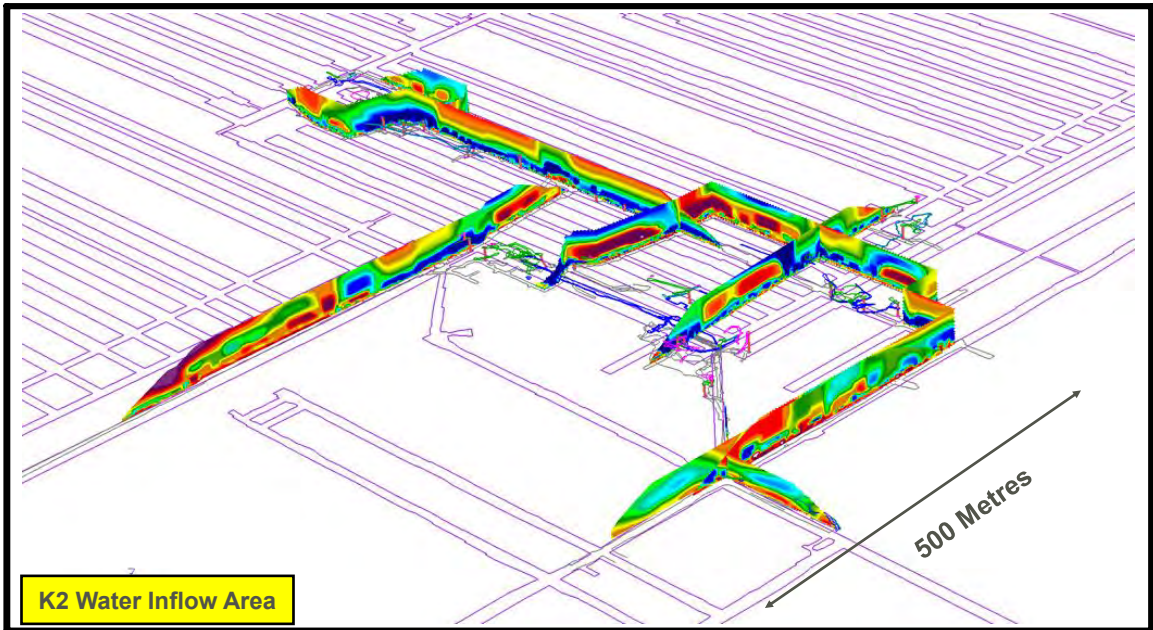
$D \approx 35$  / Material Conductivity











GOLDER

Mosaic Goldex Associates GIL

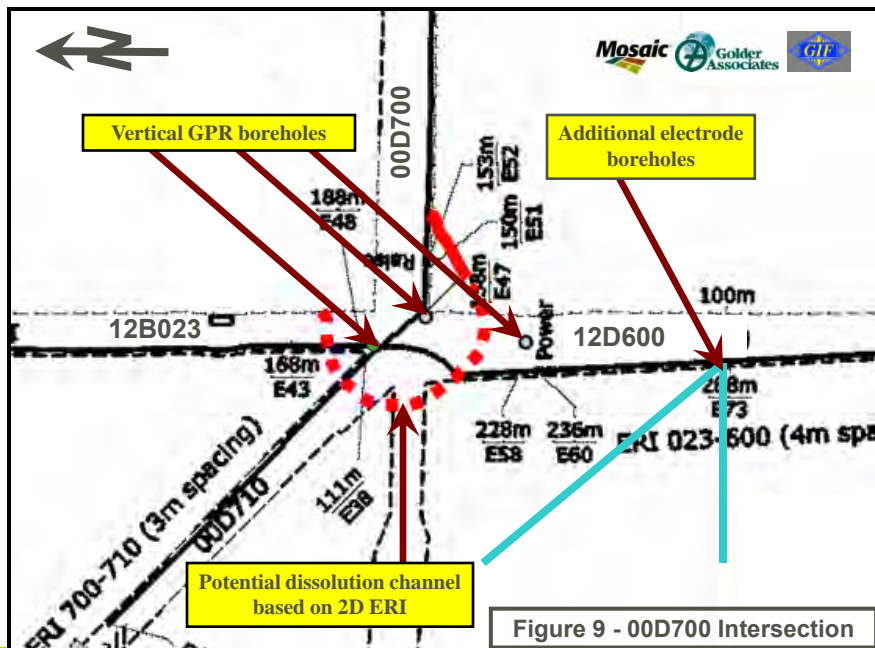
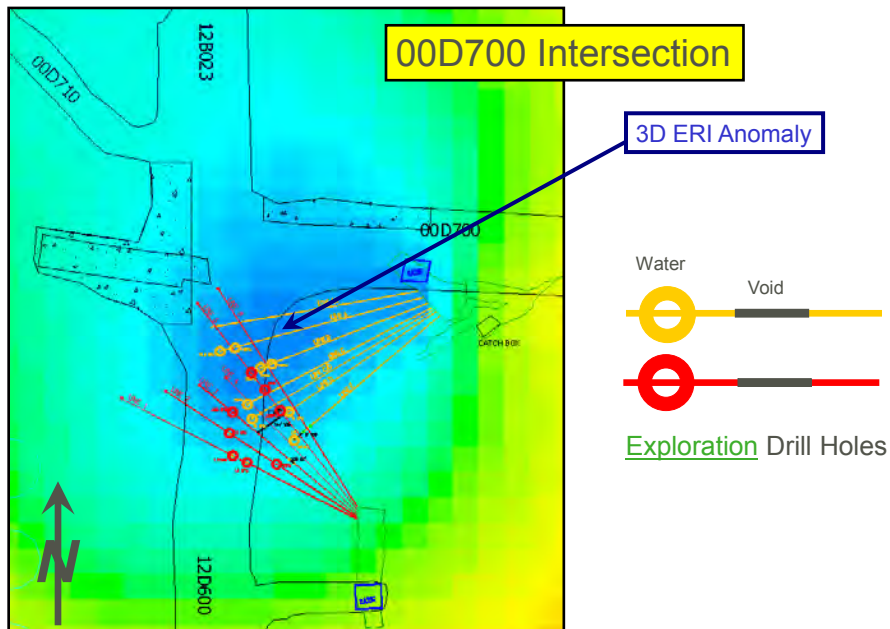
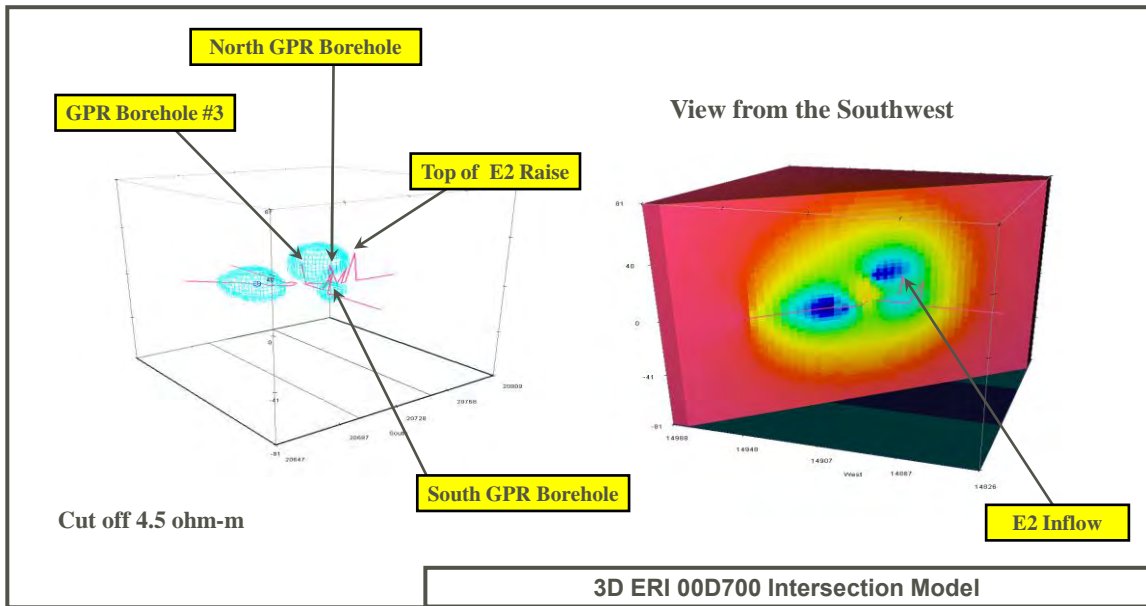
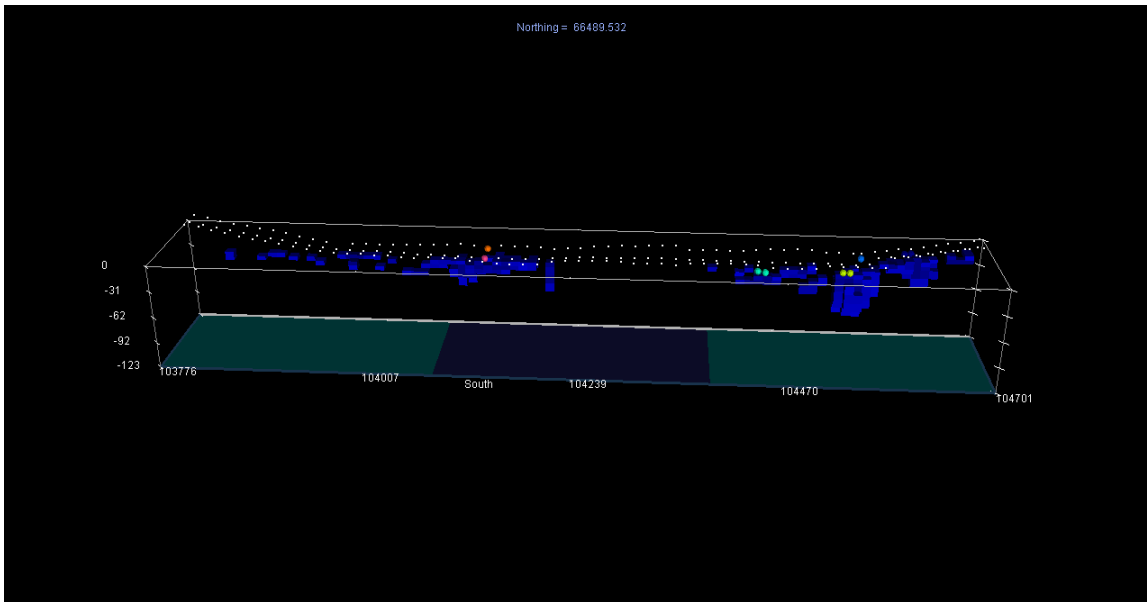


Figure 9 - 00D700 Intersection

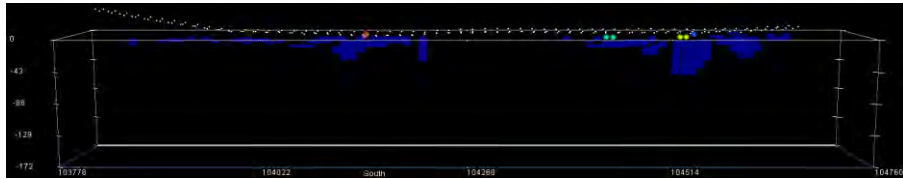
GOLDER



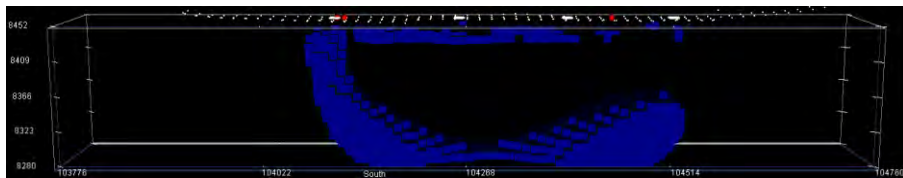




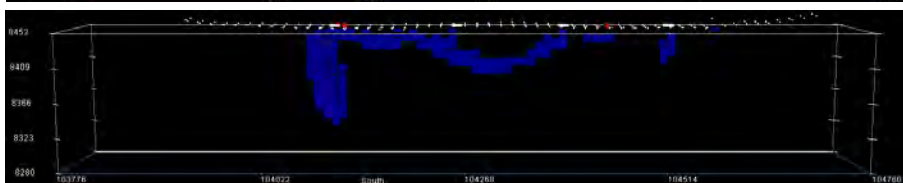
**2010**  
100 Cutoff



**2014**  
100 Cutoff



**2016**  
100 Cutoff



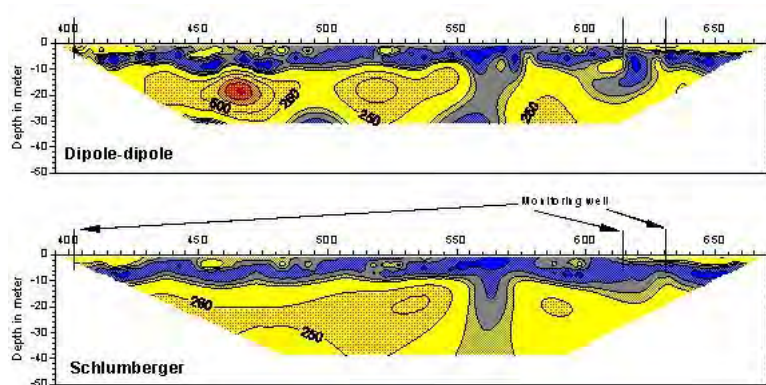
Conductive Cutoff Volumes - View From South



## Electrical Resistivity – Dam Seepage

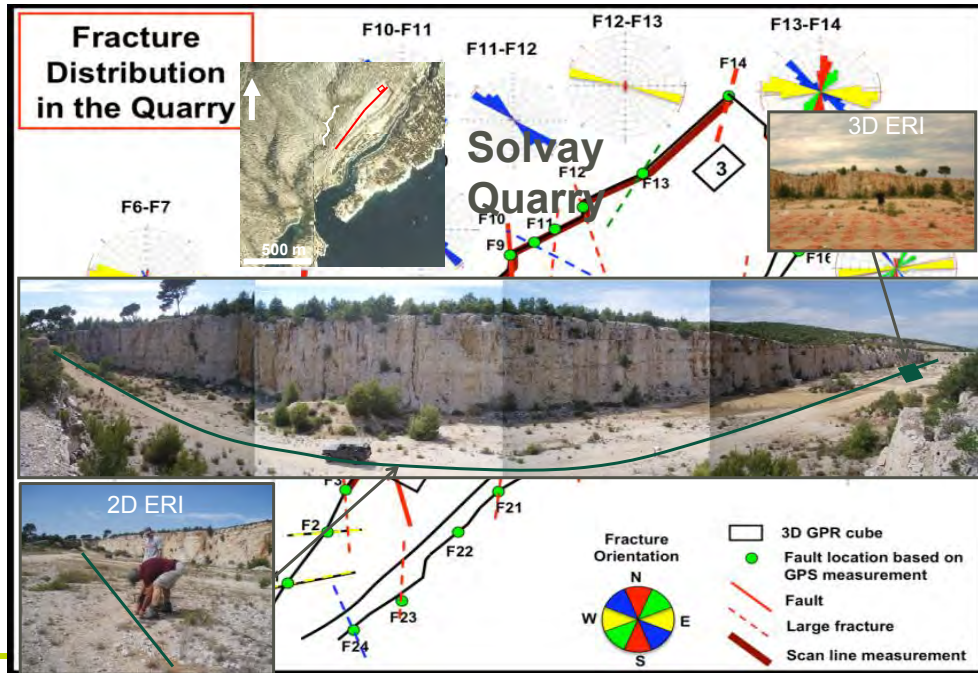


## Resistivity Imaging - Dam Seepage

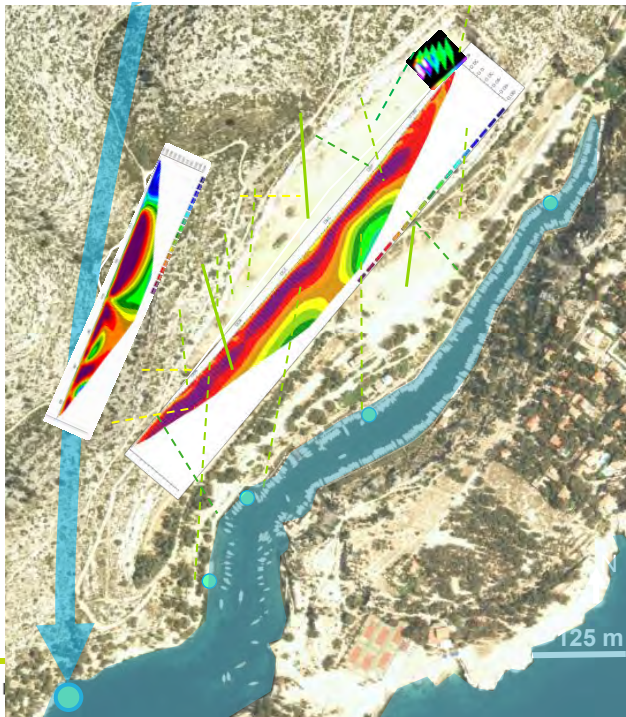


Low resistivity indicates seepage zone  
for placement of monitoring wells





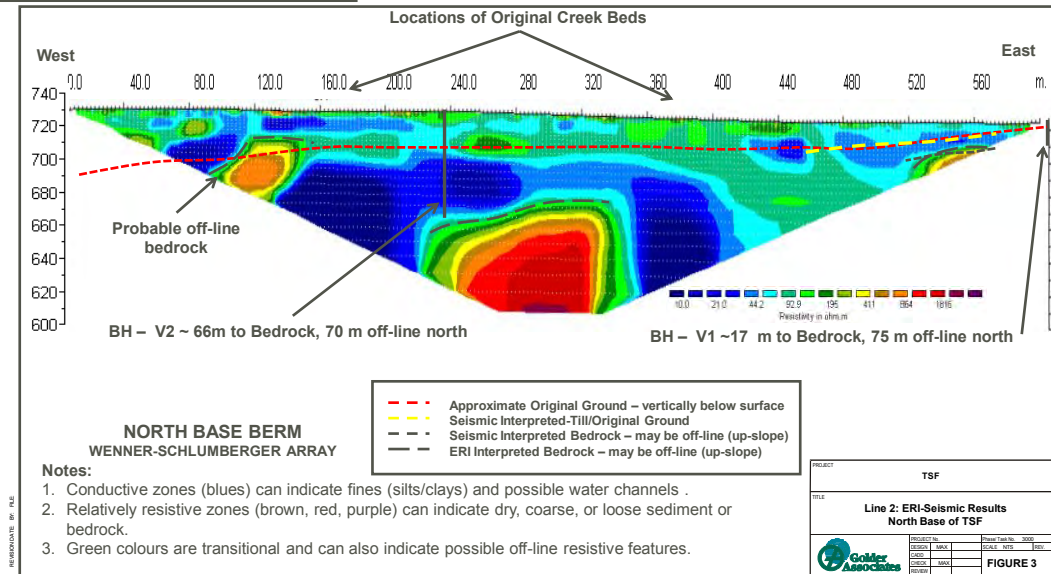
GOLDER



GOLDER

Réseau de fractures et karstique dense permettant une intrusion marine dans des zones préférentielles (conduits et fractures)  
 Zone à égale distance entre une source d'eau saumâtre et l'eau de mer → la résistivité mesurée sous le niveau zéro est due à la zone de mélange des eaux.

## 2D ERI – TSF Stratigraphy



## Groundwater Conductivity Mapping 2D/3D ERI

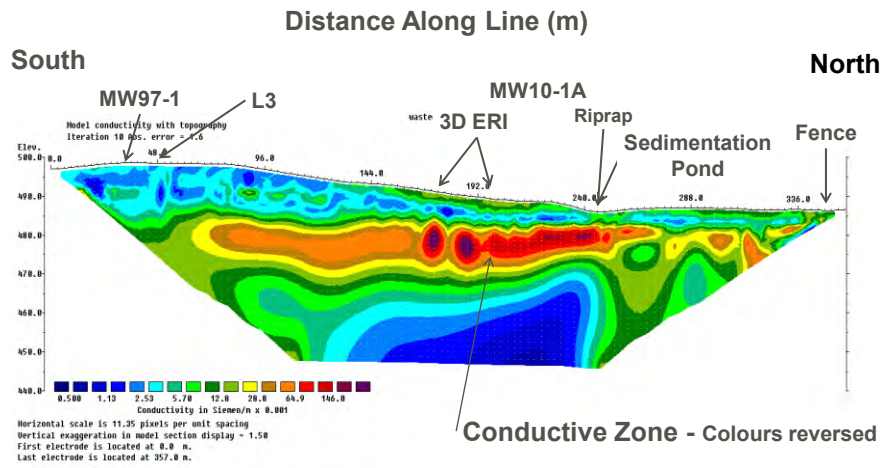


October 11, 2019





## ERI Line 1 - Conductivity

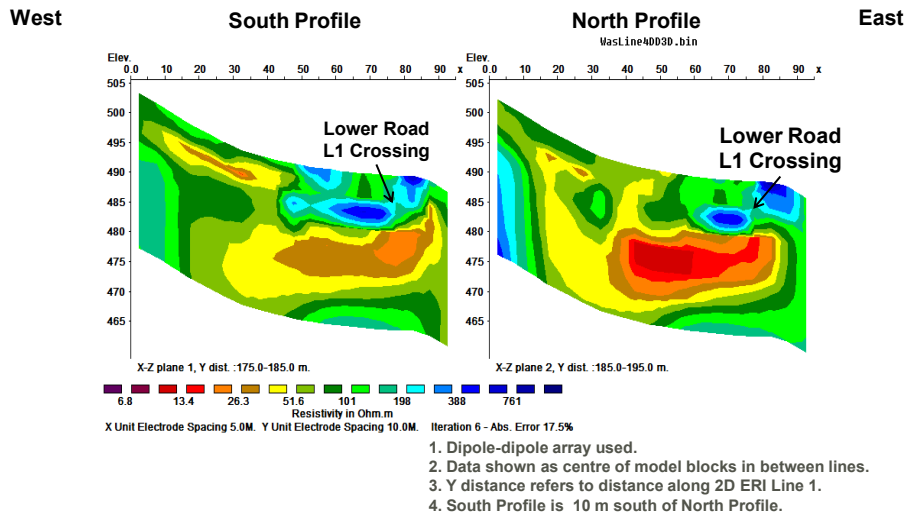


October 11, 2019

33



## 3D ERI – Slices 180m and 190 m

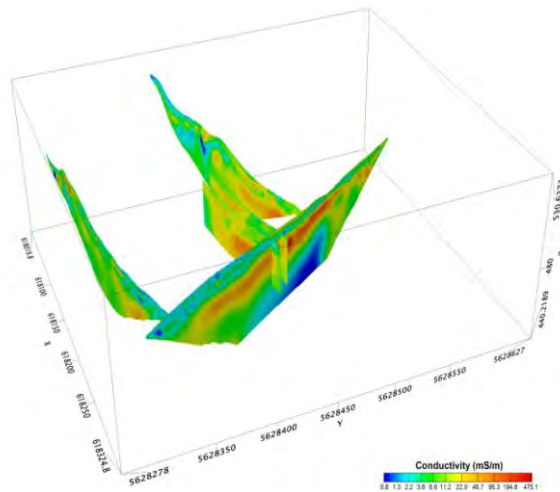


October 11, 2019

34



## Groundwater Conductivity Mapping



October 11, 2019

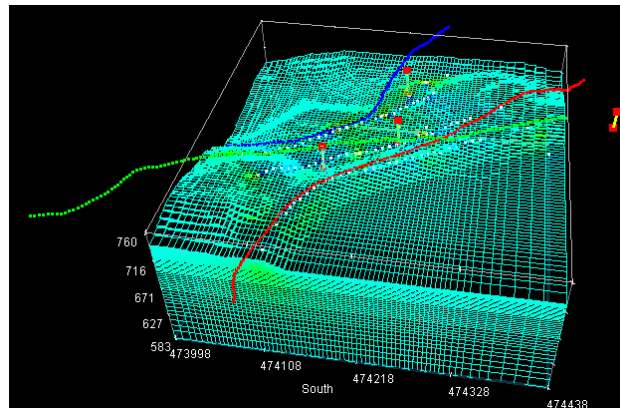
35



## B.C. Geophysical Society

### Survey Design

- 2D or 3D
- or both



- Millions of possible data combinations that can be measured
- Only several thousands (20,000-60,000) can be measured and inverted
- Inject current using a variety of surface, borehole, and borehole-to-surface currents and measure the potential in all the boreholes and on the surface





# B.C. Geophysical Society

Survey Criteria – e.g.

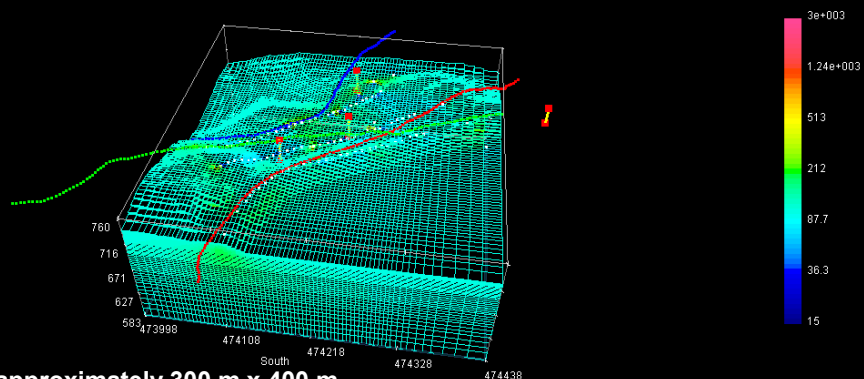
- Volume size and resolution
- Array type – 2D or 3D
- Hardware – #/type of electrodes
- Cables and spacing
- Soil/rock surfaces - contact resistance
- Power requirements/availability
- Time
- Personnel, cost



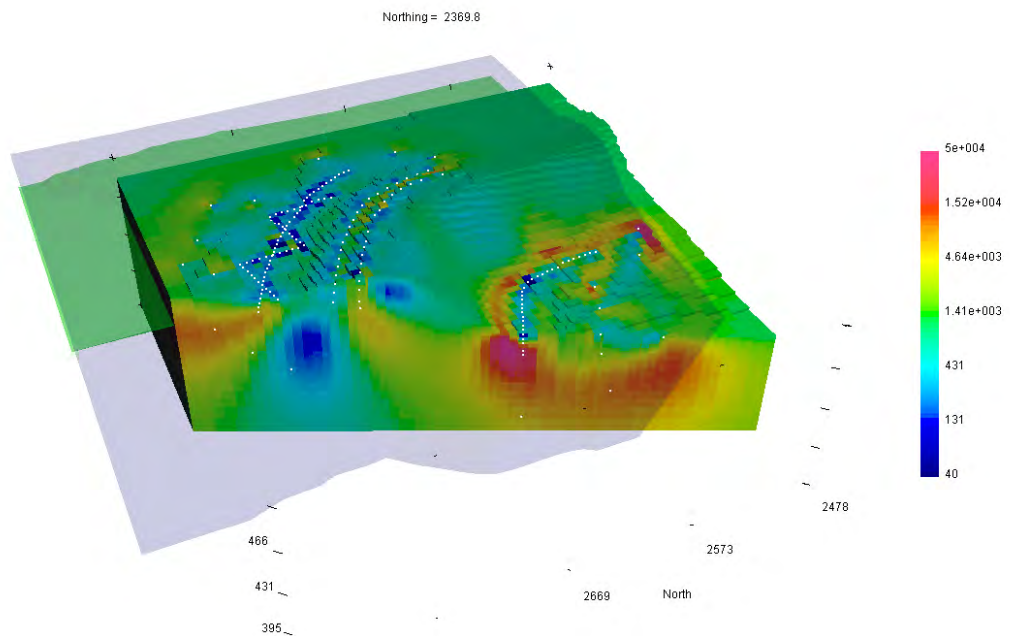
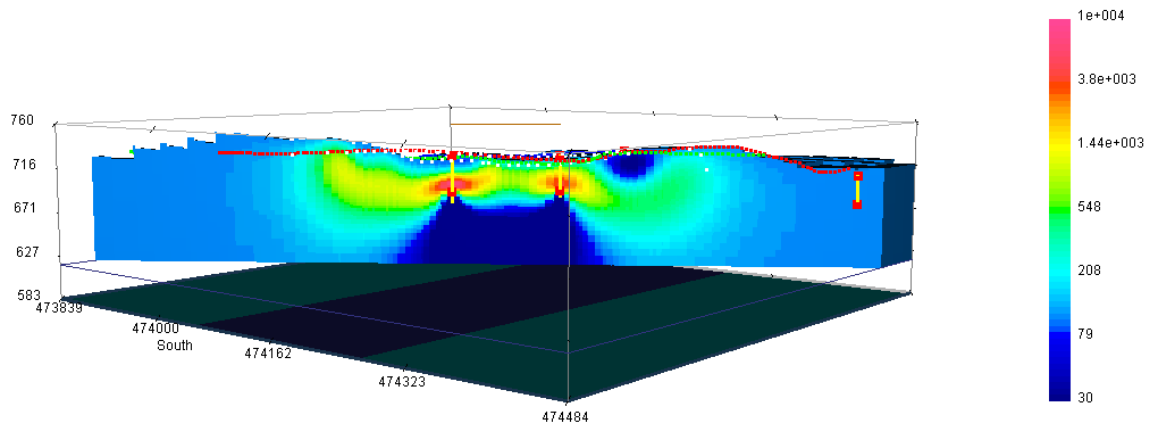
# B.C. Geophysical Society

3D ERI - Dam  
Characterization

Model Mesh and ERI Survey Layout

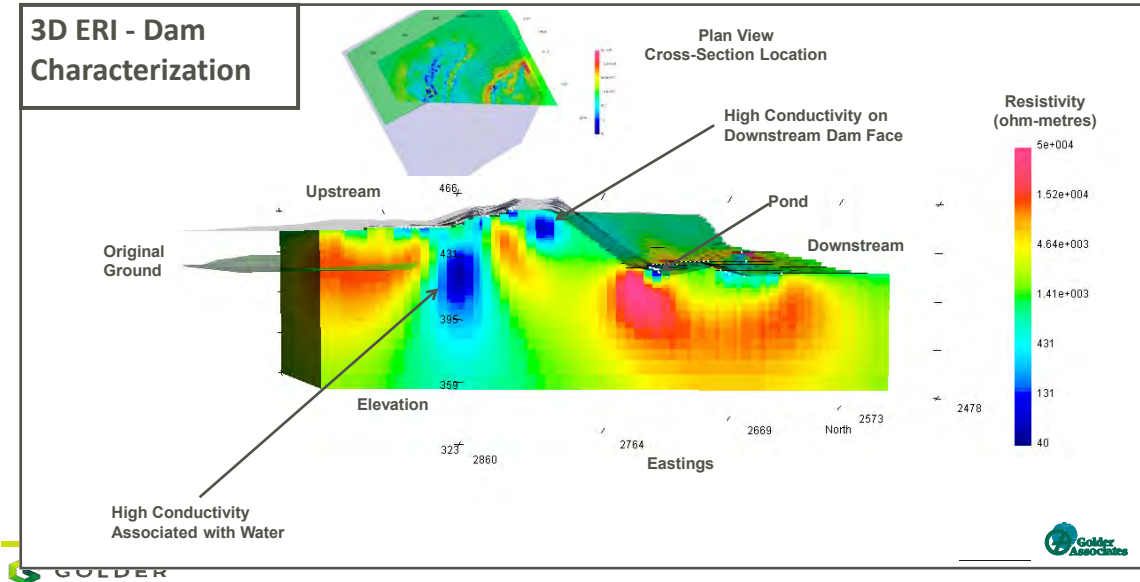


1. Surveyed area approximately 300 m x 400 m
2. Coloured dots are 2D electrodes
3. White dots are 3D electrodes

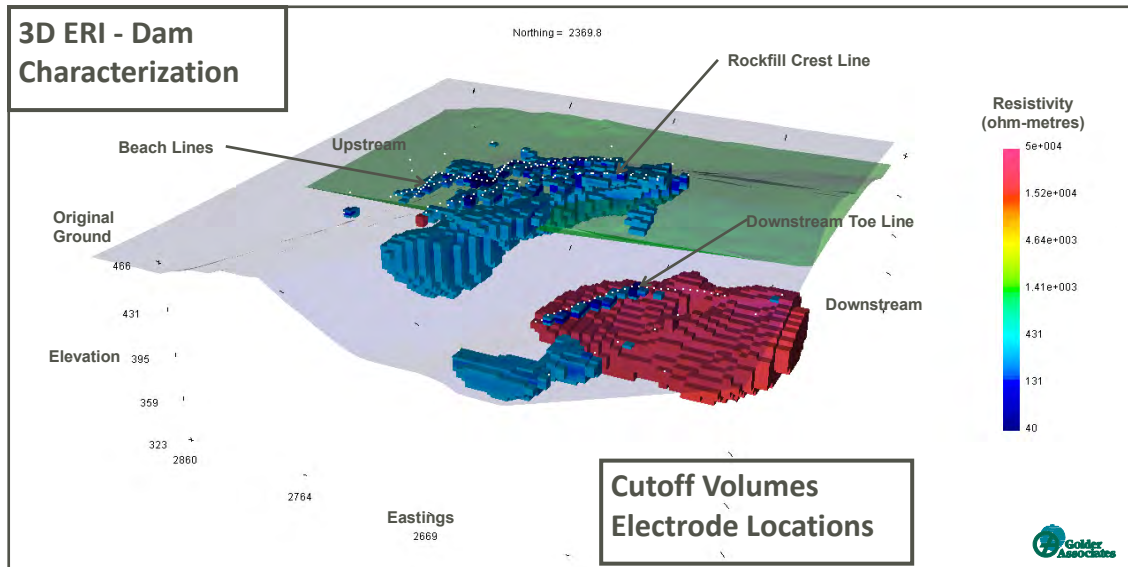


# B.C. Geophysical Society

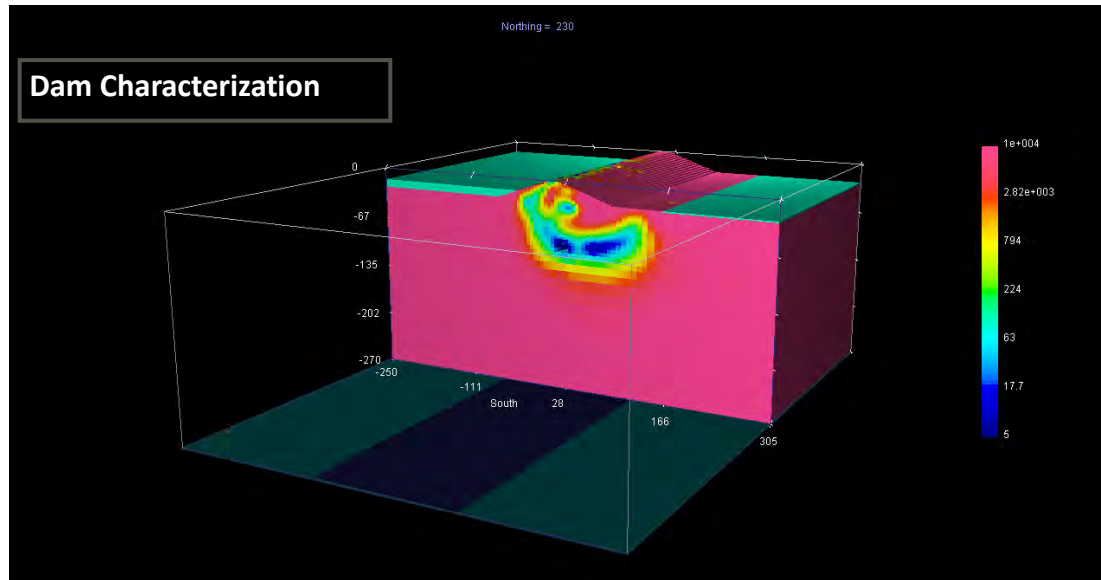
## 3D ERI - Dam Characterization



## 3D ERI - Dam Characterization



## Electrical Resistivity – 3D

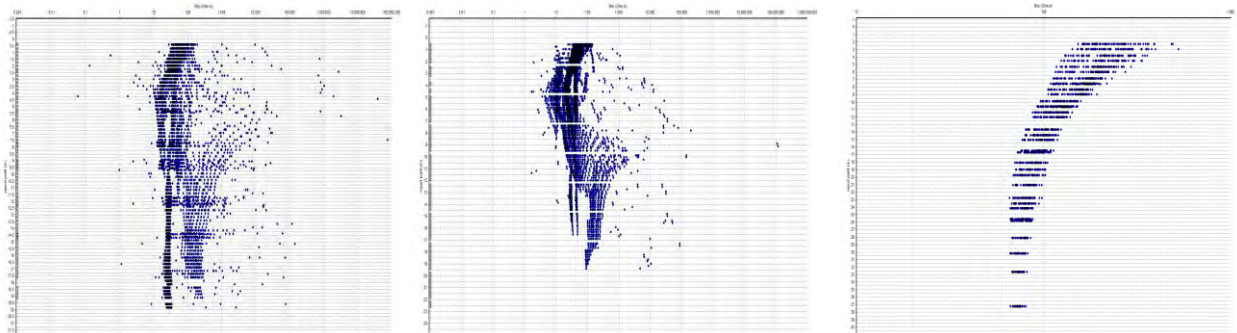


## B.C. Geophysical Society

**Data Quality – Contact Resistance**  
- Can be high but within 1-2 orders



## 2D ERI – Good Data/Bad Data



Problem Data

Problem Data

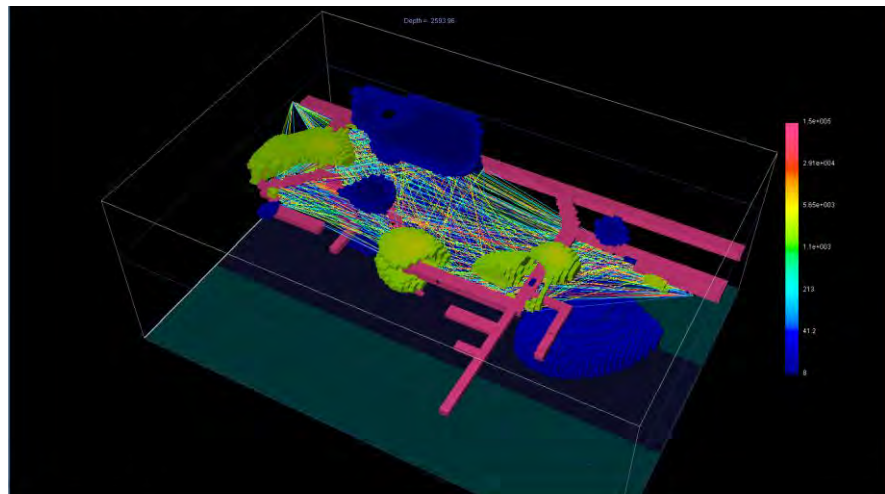
Good Data

#	Element	Spa 1	Spa 2	Spa 3	Spa 4	Phi	Dens	M	Sp	Vp	Vs	In	Fit-Check	Vib	Tr-Bal	Re-Bal
4381	Dipole Dipole	43.00	48.00	62.00	65.00	173.29	0.03	0.00	11.93	23.418	318.501	0.00	64	13.52	12.84	
4382	Dipole Dipole	42.00	46.00	60.00	68.00	943.49	0.08	0.00	-12.01	81.804	315.501	0.00	64	12.52	12.84	
4383	Dipole Dipole	43.00	46.00	60.00	71.00	-19279.94	0.06	0.00	17.54	603.266	315.501	0.00	64	13.52	12.84	
4384	Dipole Dipole	43.00	48.00	71.00	63.00	3088.60	0.08	0.00	24.21	-703.768	315.501	0.00	64	13.52	12.84	
4385	Dipole Dipole	43.00	48.00	63.00	68.00	317.40	0.12	0.00	43.01	36.625	315.501	0.00	64	13.52	12.84	
4386	Dipole Dipole	42.00	46.00	66.00	69.00	-472.50	0.47	0.00	-59.23	35.708	315.501	0.00	64	12.52	12.84	
4387	Dipole Dipole	43.00	47.00	69.00	73.00	2393.05	0.36	0.00	104.37	-685.072	367.276	0.00	107	13.53	12.84	
4388	Dipole Dipole	43.00	47.00	73.00	77.00	30.30	0.11	0.00	20.67	5.628	367.276	0.00	107	13.53	12.84	
4389	Dipole Dipole	42.00	47.00	77.00	70.00	6489.56	0.09	0.00	-19.12	2501.744	367.272	0.00	187	13.53	12.84	
4390	Dipole Dipole	43.00	47.00	70.00	74.00	3750.86	0.00	0.00	-1.51	-2526.615	370.440	0.00	180	13.55	12.84	
4391	Dipole Dipole	43.00	47.00	74.00	78.00	31.08	0.13	0.00	12.46	5.282	378.440	0.00	188	13.55	12.84	



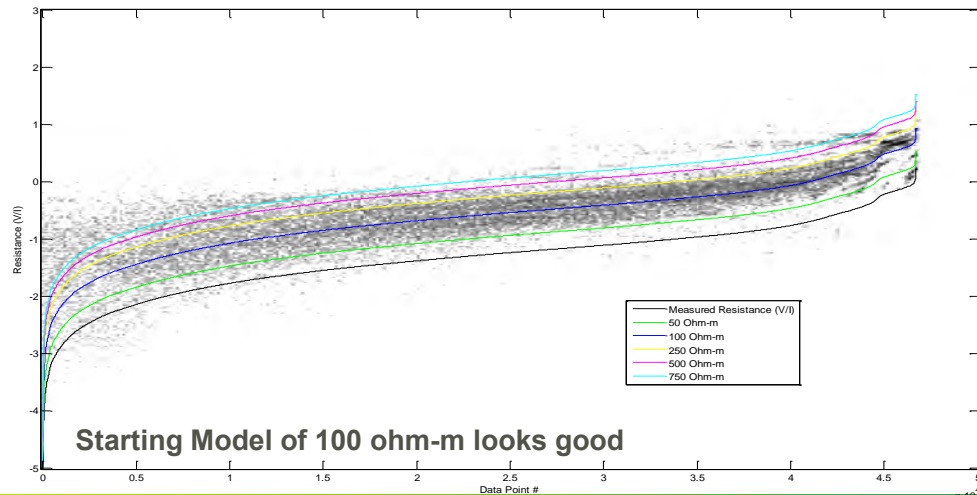
## 3D ERI – Data Evaluation

Current Injection  
Transmitter Plot

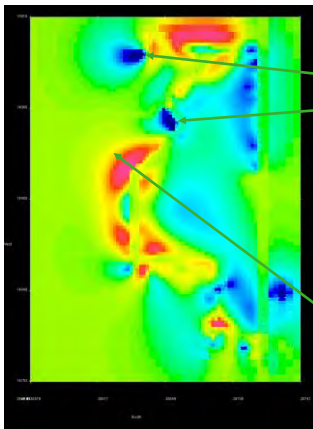




## 3D ERI – Data Evaluation



## 3D ERI – Model Evaluation



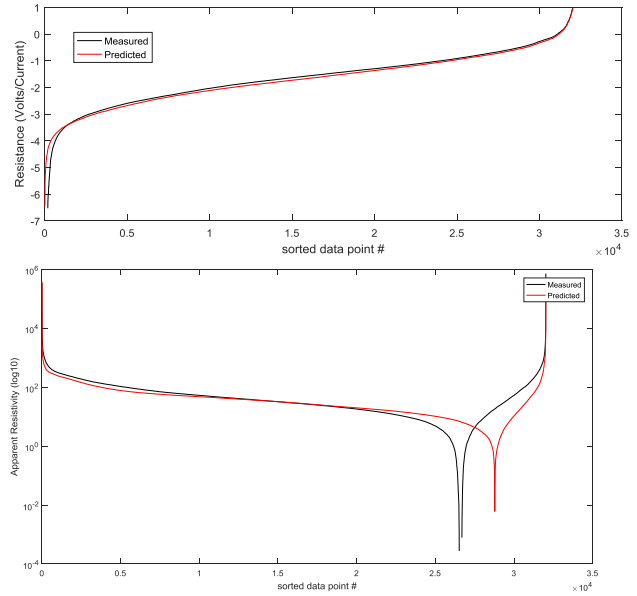
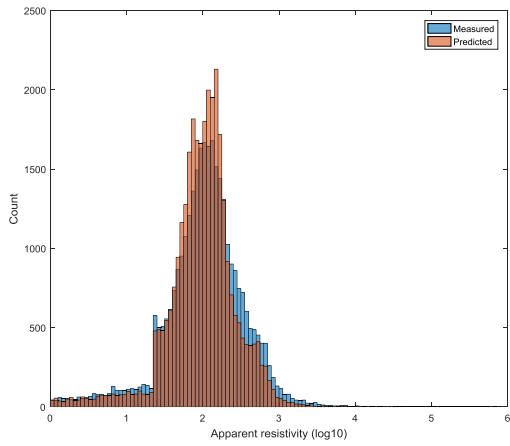
### Features to watch for when viewing the models

- Features that seem to be tied to a single electrode location
- Very sharp boundaries, while possible, are a bit suspicious, as the modelling attempts to create models that are 'smooth' and 'small' (small as measured as the difference between a reference model, here it is a 200 Ohm-m full space). The sharp feature here pointed to was in a region with dry drifts. Suggests there is infrastructure or something conductive connecting these electrodes together.
- Features that go 'outside' the foot print of the electrodes, as these areas are less constrained than regions near electrodes, or regions bound on both sides by electrodes

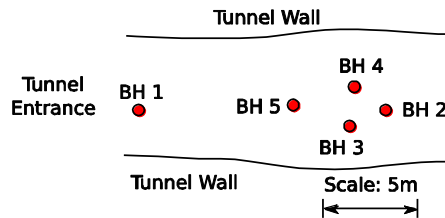
Plan view image at floor level (2582meters)

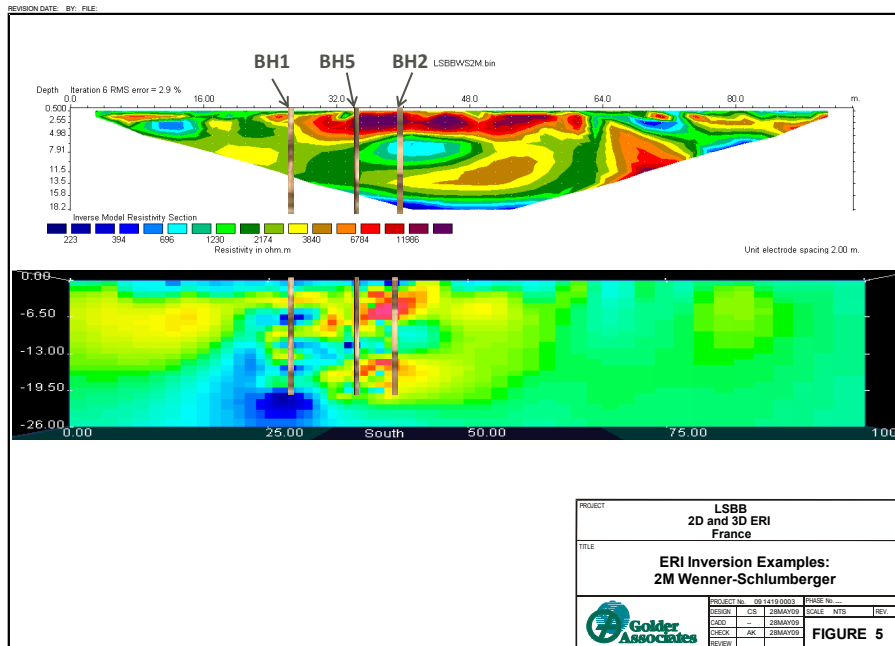


## Observed and Predicted Data plots

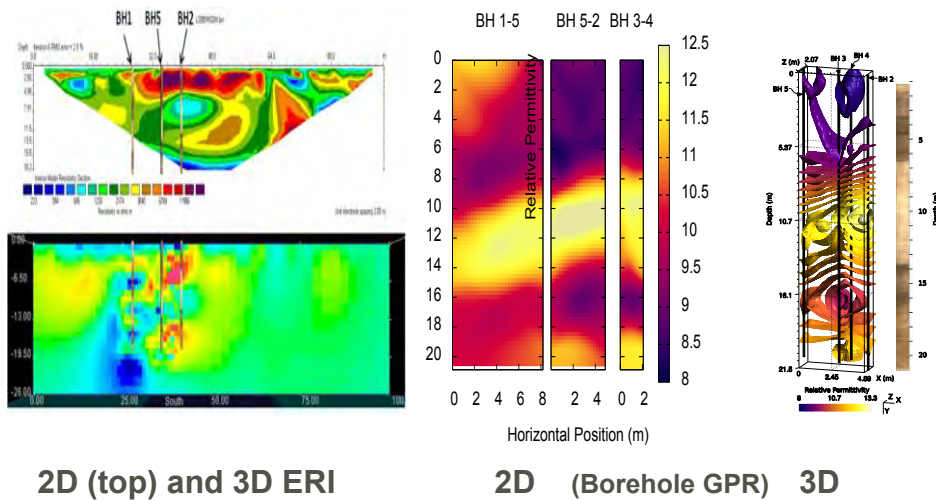


## 2D/3D ERI/GPR – Underground/Boreholes

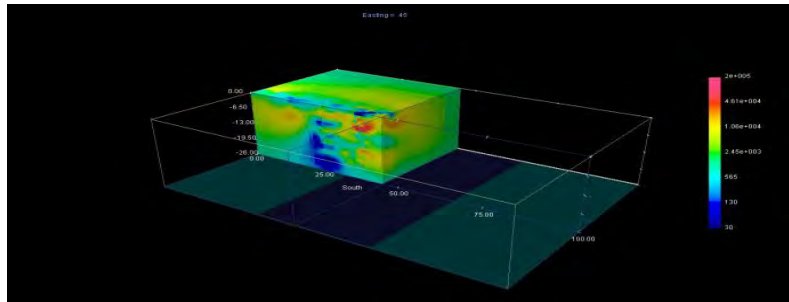
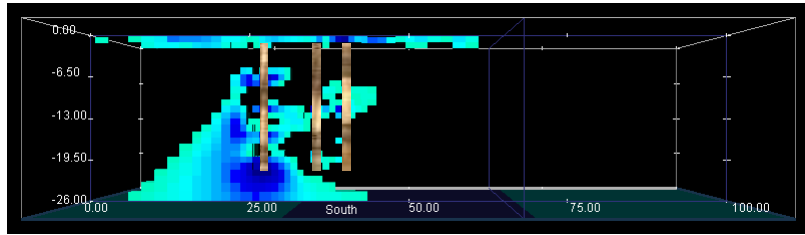




## ERI and GPR



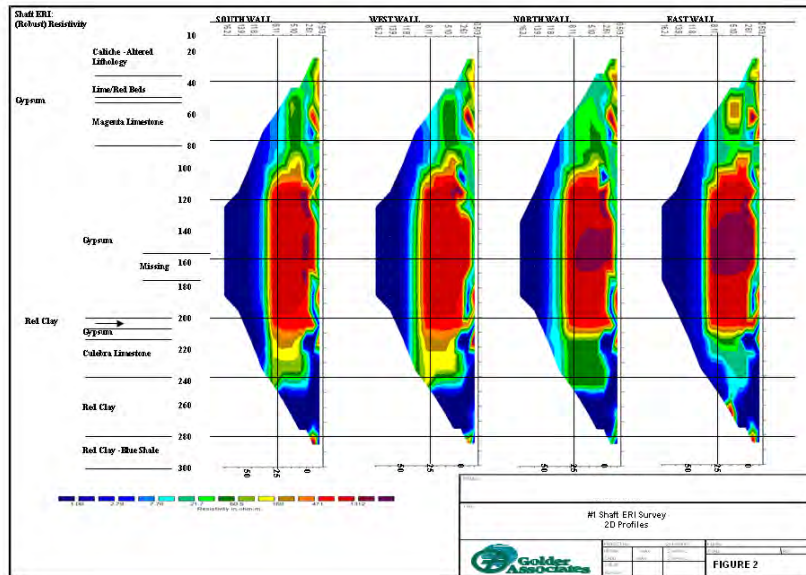
## 3D ERI – Underground Aquifer



## 3D ERI – Mine Shaft



5. updated 10/13/2019

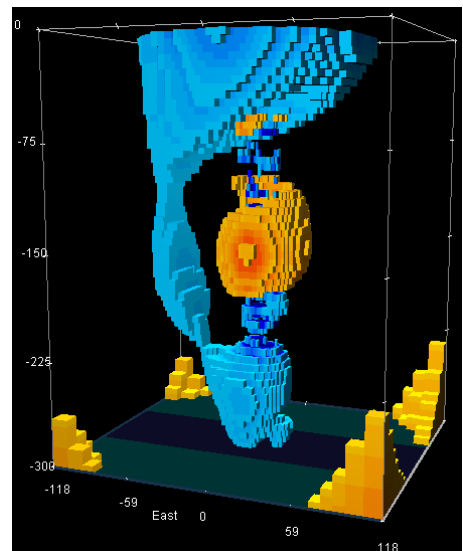
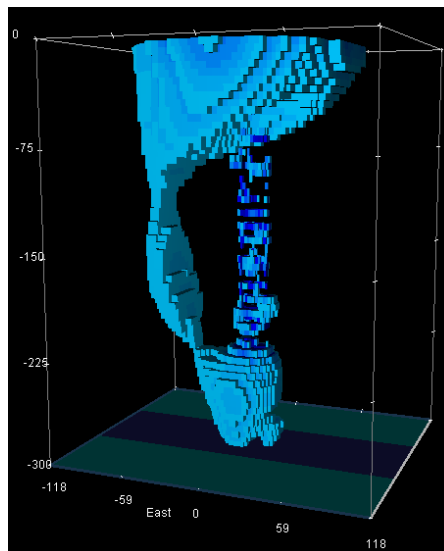


October 11, 2019



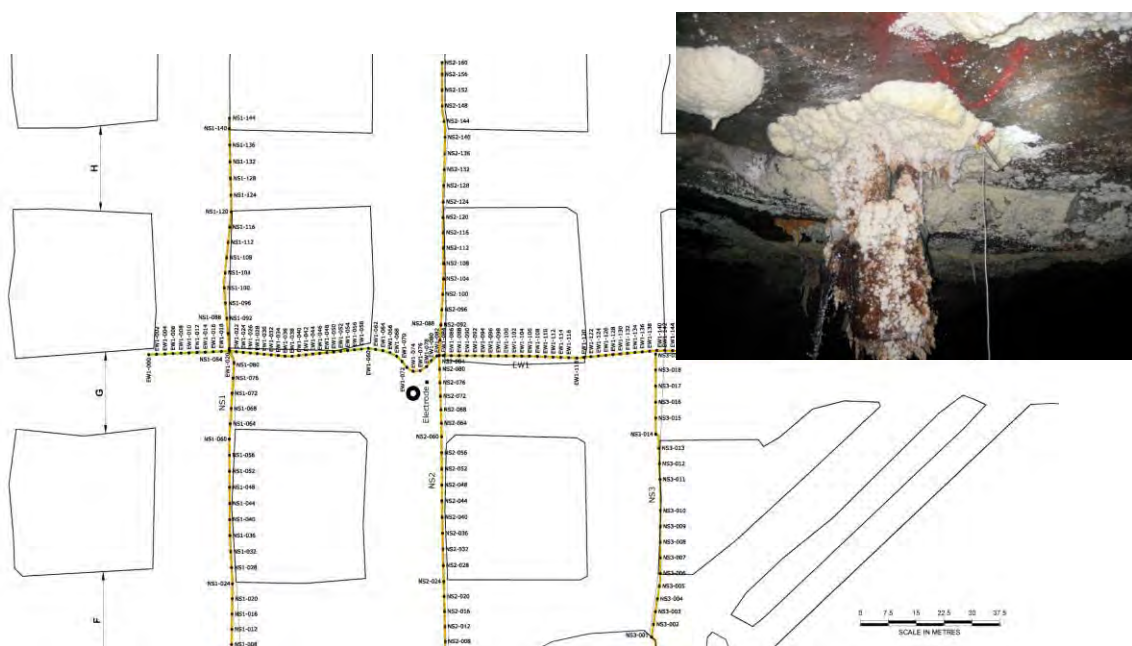
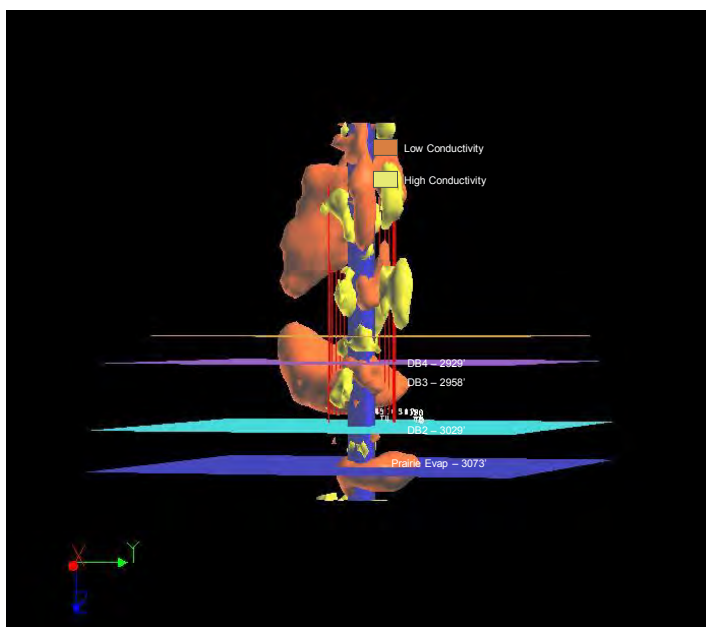
### 3D ERI – Mine Shaft

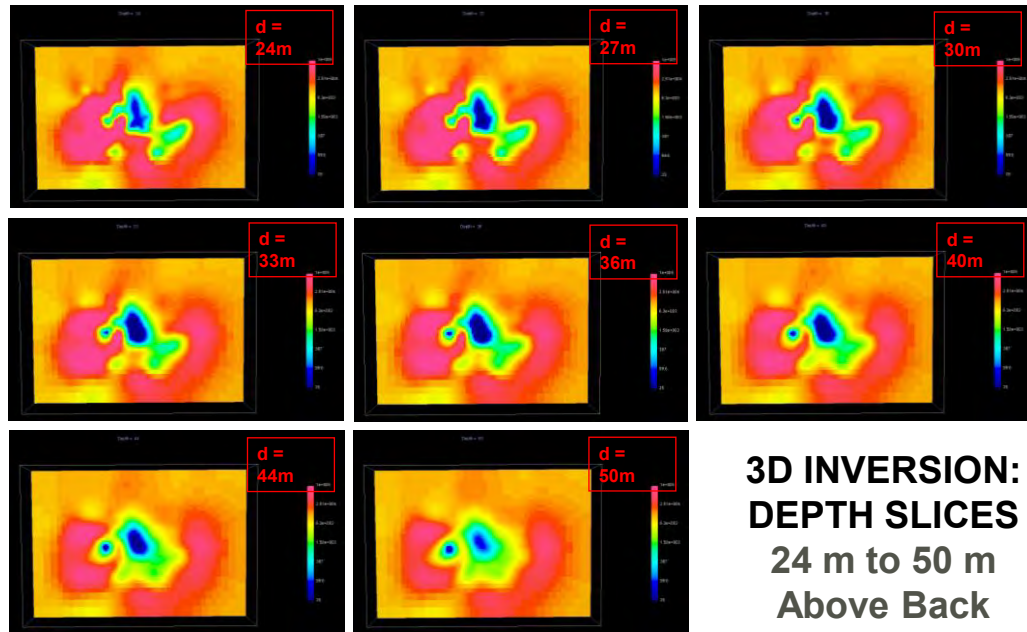
Water is flowing behind concrete in proximity to the shaft.





### 3D ERI – Mine Shaft

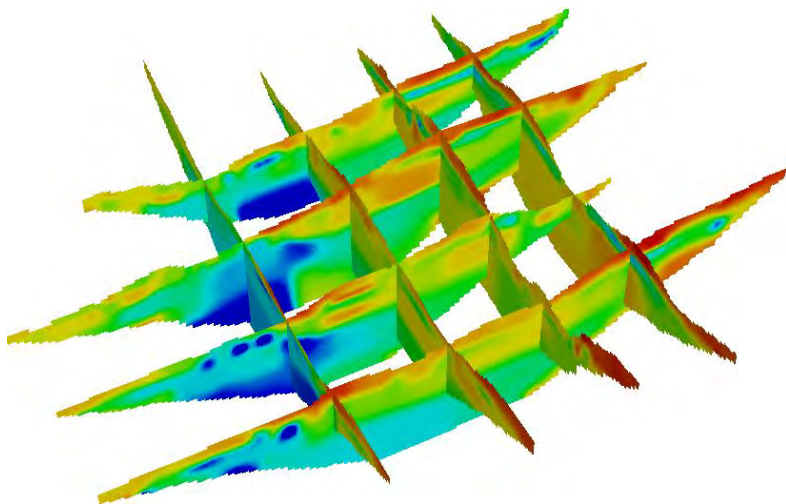




 **GOLDER**

## B.C. Geophysical Society

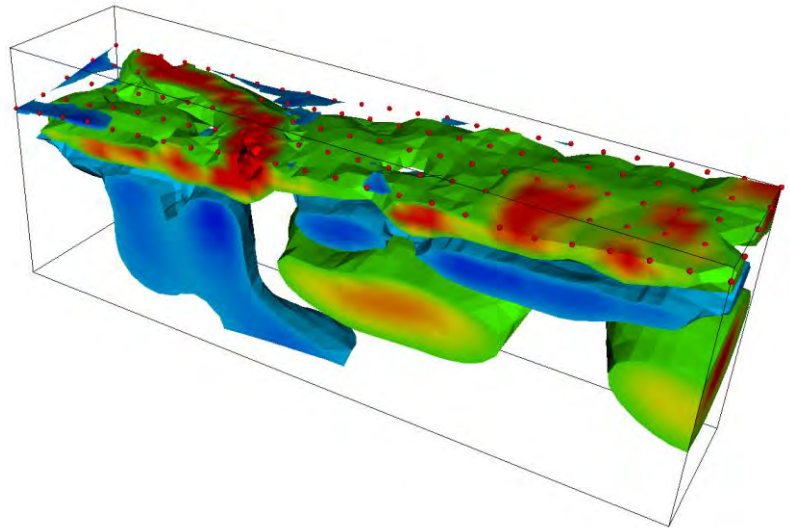
ERI – 2D to 3D



 **GOLDER**

# B.C. Geophysical Society

## 3D ERI – Mine Voids



# B.C. Geophysical Society

## Four Hole Cross-hole ERI

