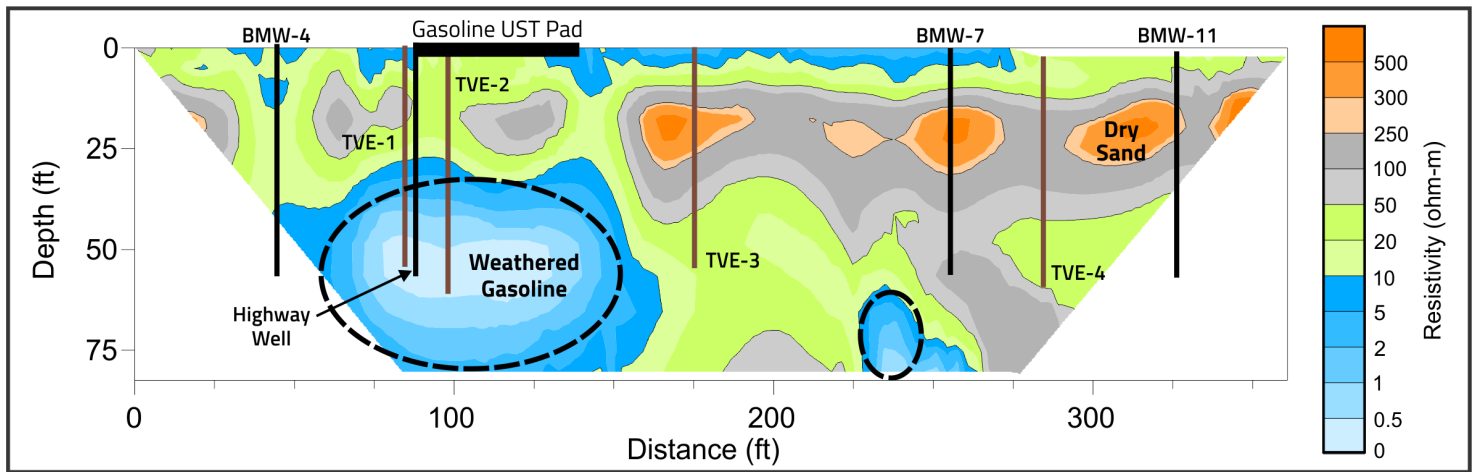


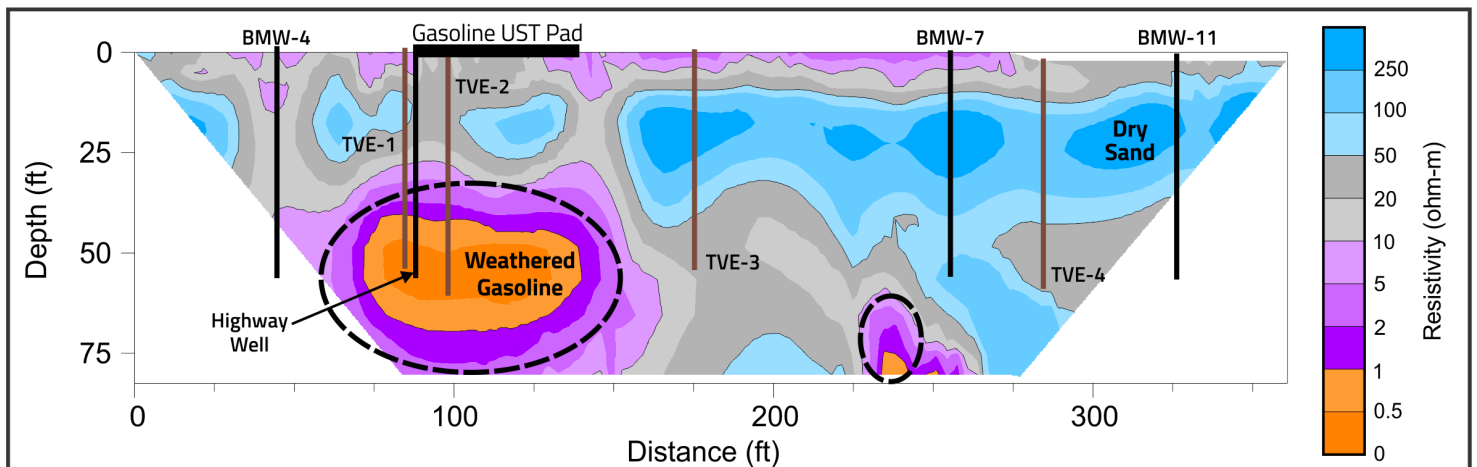
Adjusting the color scheme based on confirmation drilling data

Fresh impacts of NAPL materials (fuels, solvents, etc.) present as subsurface resistive anomalous zones as they slow electrical current moving through those areas. Weathered impacts affected by microbial activity become highly electrically conductive due to the films and colony structure of microbes. To highlight the features of interest, Aestus will generate color scales to emphasize anomalous conductive or resistive zones based on historical and/or confirmation drilling data, which identify levels of resistivity of concern for the biogeochemistry of the particular site relative to cleanup goals. Below LNAPL site example has the same final dataset color contoured two different ways.



Resistive Highlighting

This color scale highlights the resistive portion of the dataset above 250 ohm-m which is potentially unweathered hydrocarbon products from the tank pit. Confirmation drilling showed it was vadose zone gravels.



Conductive Highlighting

This color scale highlights the conductive portions of the dataset below 10 ohm-m which is potentially weathered hydrocarbons appearing conductive due to microbial activity. Confirmation drilling confirmed a weathered impact.

Discover how Aestus can provide you with better data to make better decisions and improve your results.