

The Application of Geophysical Survey for Shallow Groundwater in Triassic weathered Meta–Sedimentary Aquifers at Sra Kaew College of Agriculture and Technology



by Ratchita Sarimanond

Groundwater Business Development Manager / Hydrogeologist

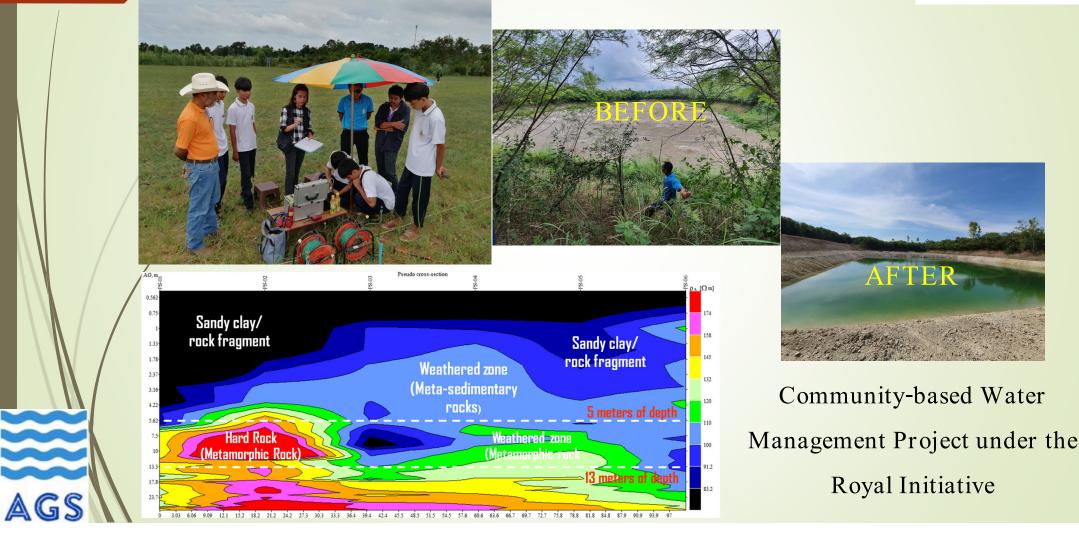
Geo and Civil Services Co., Ltd. / American Groundwater Solutions (AGS)

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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY in Groundwater work

applied for Water Management





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Agenda / Topics

- **1. Background and Significant**
- 2. Objectives of the study
- **3. Methodology**
- 4. The study results
- **5.** Summary
- **6. Discussions and Suggestions**
- 7. References

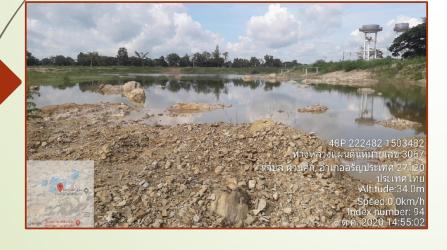
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1. Introduction

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Sra Kaew College of Agriculture and Technology, Pan Suek Sub-district, Aranyaprathet District, Sra Kaew Province, is one of the colleges facing the problem of water shortage for agricultural and participated in the community-based water management project under the royal initiative of the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Kalaya Sophonpanich. There are two large reservoirs within the college, which have been excavated for many years. The depth of two reservoirs is about 3-5 meters.





The project has an idea to develop two reservoirs to increase the water storage capacity by digging to expand the depth of the reservoirs to have an increased depth from the original. In order to know the information on the depth and thickness of the soil - rock layer, before planning the excavation to expand the depth of the reservoir. Therefore, the survey of geophysical data is required first.

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1. Introduction



- Therefore, the project has been assigned the team to conduct a geophysical survey using the Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) method, and then to process, analyze and interpret the data, to know the depth, thickness and type of soil-rock layers and shallow groundwater.
 - Data from survey results to be used as information for planning and designing groundwater recharge wells, and determine the appropriate depth for digging groundwater recharge wells.
 - This method helps to reduced the risk of the task/project before excavation of groundwater recharge to expand the depth of the reservoirs within the SCAT area.

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2. Objectives of the study

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• To apply geophysical survey for estimate the depth and thickness of the soil and rock layer and exploring shallow groundwater in weathered meta-sedimentary aquifers.

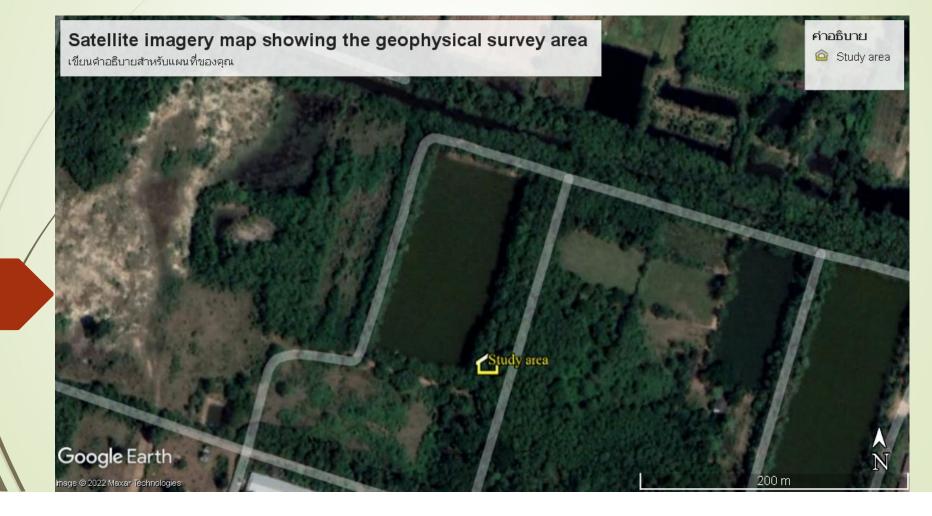
To supports the community-based water management projects under the Royal Initiative of the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Kalaya Sophonpanich, in the Sakaew College of Agriculture and Technology (SCAT).

3. Methodology

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3.1 The terrain of the survey area

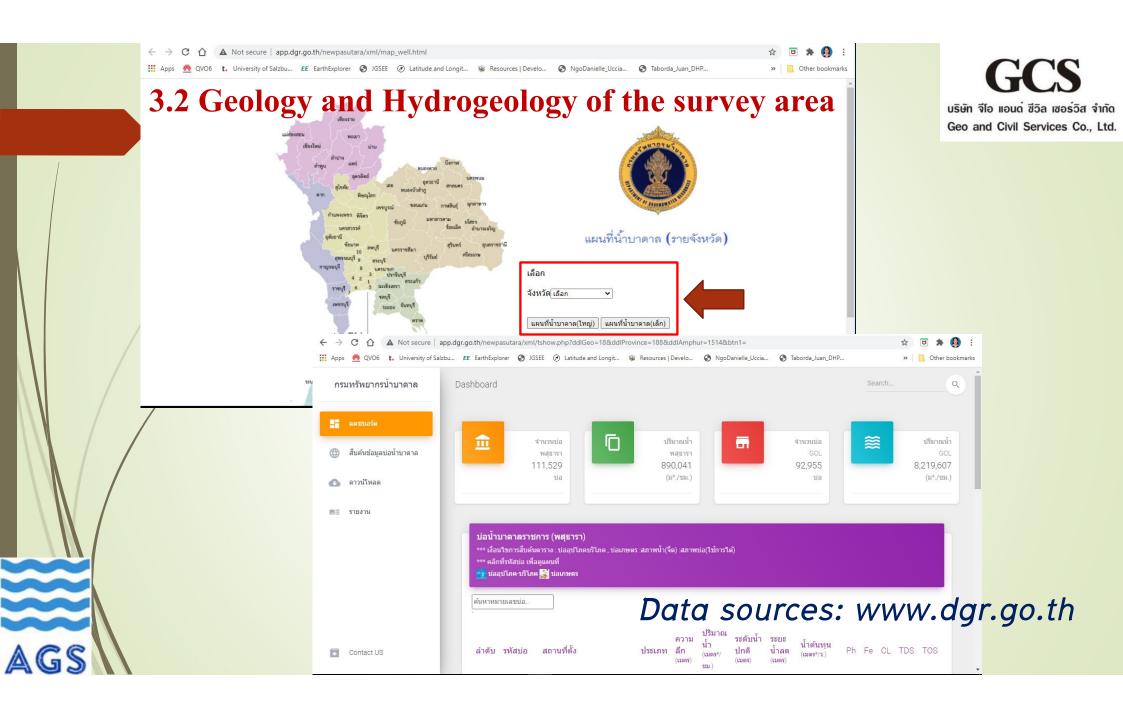


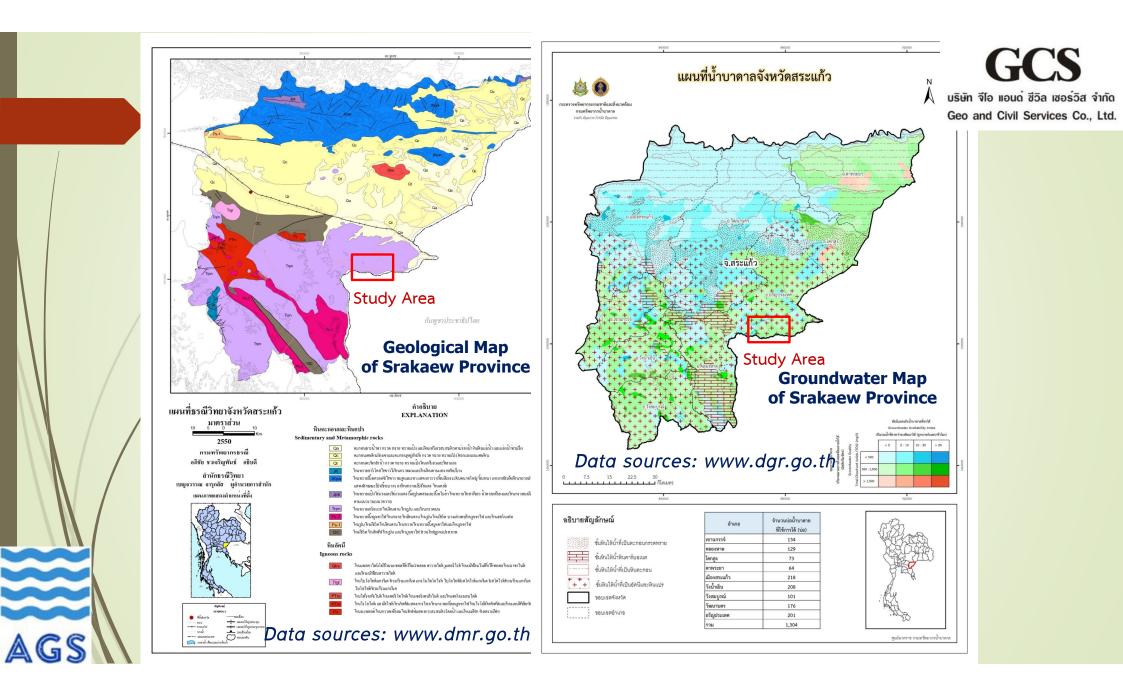
3. Methodology



3.2 Geology and Hydrogeology of the survey area







			Gro	und	wa	ter	well data (www.dgr.go.th)						บริษัท จีโอ แอ Geo and Ci		
13	81H.	หมายเลขบ่อ	utm Easting	utm Northing	utm Zone	แผนที	ที่อยู่	ประเภทบ่อ	สภาพน้ำ	ความลึกเจาะ (m)	ความลึกพัฒนา (m)	ปรีมาณน้ำ (m³/hr.)	ระดับน้ำปกติ (m)	ระยะน้ำลด	
		5909G058	214159	1503353	48		หมู่ที่ 07 โรงเรียนบ้านหนองปรือ ต่าบล ผ่านดึก อำเภอ อรัญประเทศ สระแก้ว	т.	ใช้ได้-น้ำจืด	60.00	60.00	30.00	10.00		
1	2	6109E017	223993	1506213	48	1	หมู่ที่ 09 โรงเรียนนิคมสงเคราะห์ 2 ต่าบล ผ่านศึก อำเภอ อรัญประเทศ สระแก้ว	сx:	ใช้ได้-น้ำจืด	84.00	84.00	4.00	4.00		
	Ĩ						แปลงเป็น : <u>csv</u>	แปลงเป็น : <u>excel</u>	ด่าเฉลี่ย	72	72	17	19	17	

General Description of Aquifers and Drilling Condition at Aranyaprathet District, Srakaew Province

	Rock types	Average Depth to Aquifer (m)	Average Static Water Level (m)
	Gravel, sand, clay, rock fragment	24 - 36	1 – 2
	Greywacke, shale, mudstone, chert, carbonaceous shale	18 — 30 (some area 36–54)	1 –5 (some area 5–9)
	Limestone	24 – 30	1 – 3
	Basalt	24 – 30	1 – 6
\approx	Granite	30 - 42	1 – 7
GS	Andesite, rhyolite, agglomerate, tuff, basaltic andesite	12 – 26	4 – 5

3.2 Geology and Hydrogeology of the survey area

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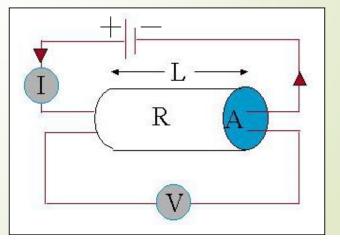
3.3 The survey principle

The survey principle is release the electricity into the underground, measure the electric current (I, ampare) and measure the electric potential (V, Voltage) and calculate the resistance by using the Ohm's formula

$$R = (k) V/I$$

Where k is the geometry, the constant value of the survey position when

the voltage and current are measured.

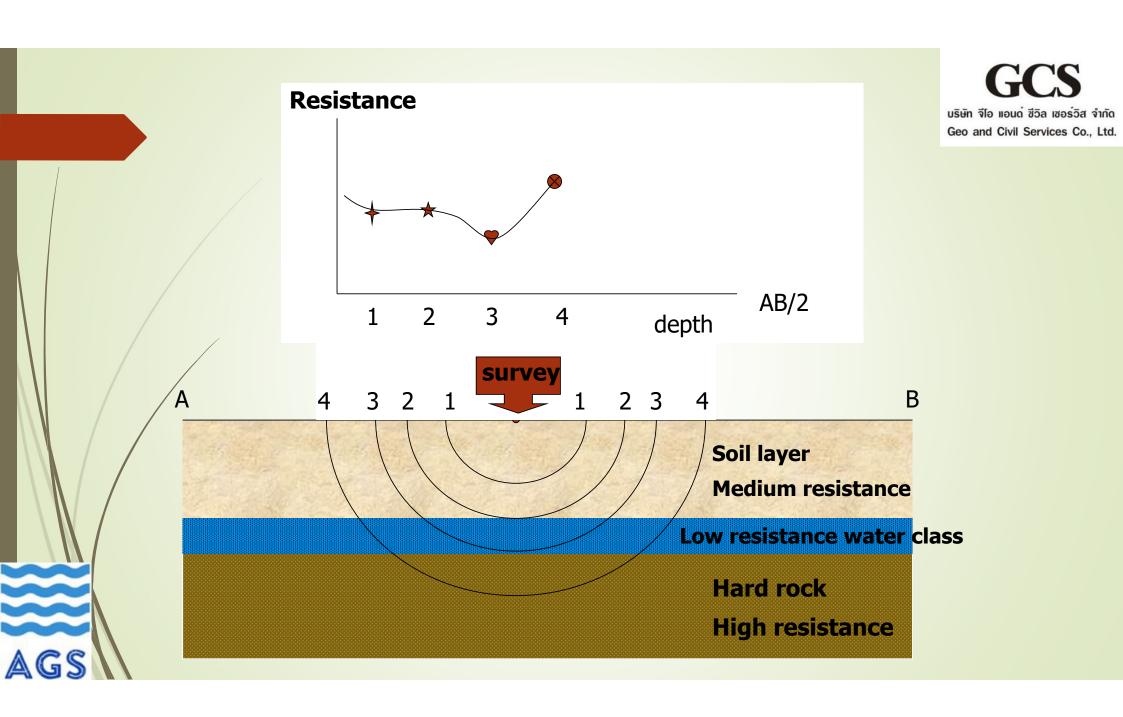


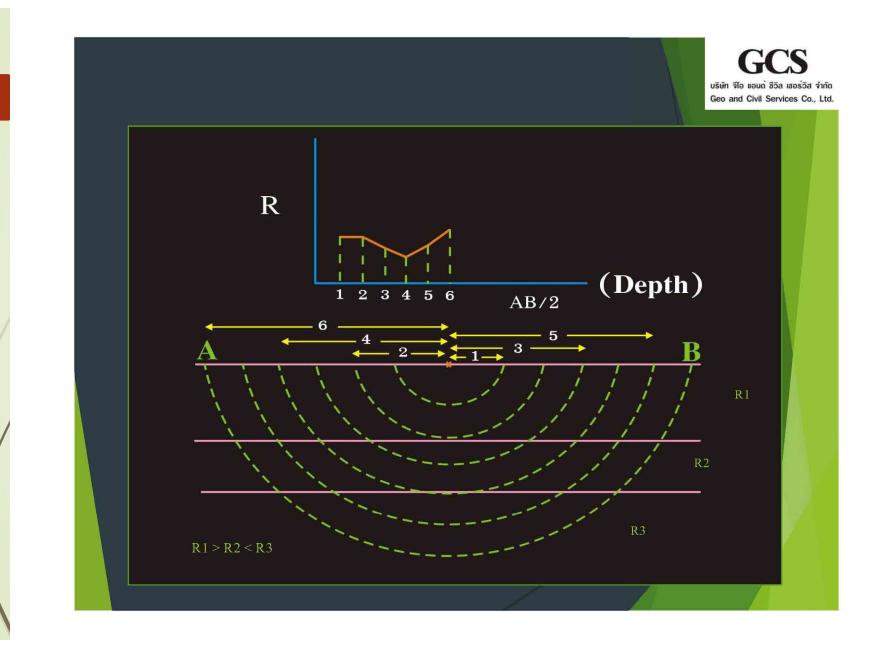
3.4 The survey method

 P_{1} P_{2} $P_{1} > P_{2}$ $P_{1} > P_{2}$ Current flow lines Equipotentials $P_{1} + P_{2}$ Resistivity

Conduct a geophysical survey by resistivity measurement to read the electrical properties of the rock-soil layer. Releasing a low frequency of direct current (DC) or alternating current (AC) to the ground with 2 electrodes, which is connected to the power sources, these two electrodes are called current electrodes (C1, C2), then measure the potential difference between any two points in the same line with the current electrode by using another pair of electrodes known as potential electrodes (P1, P2)

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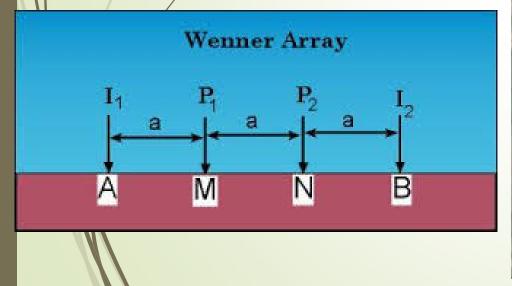


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3.4 The survey method

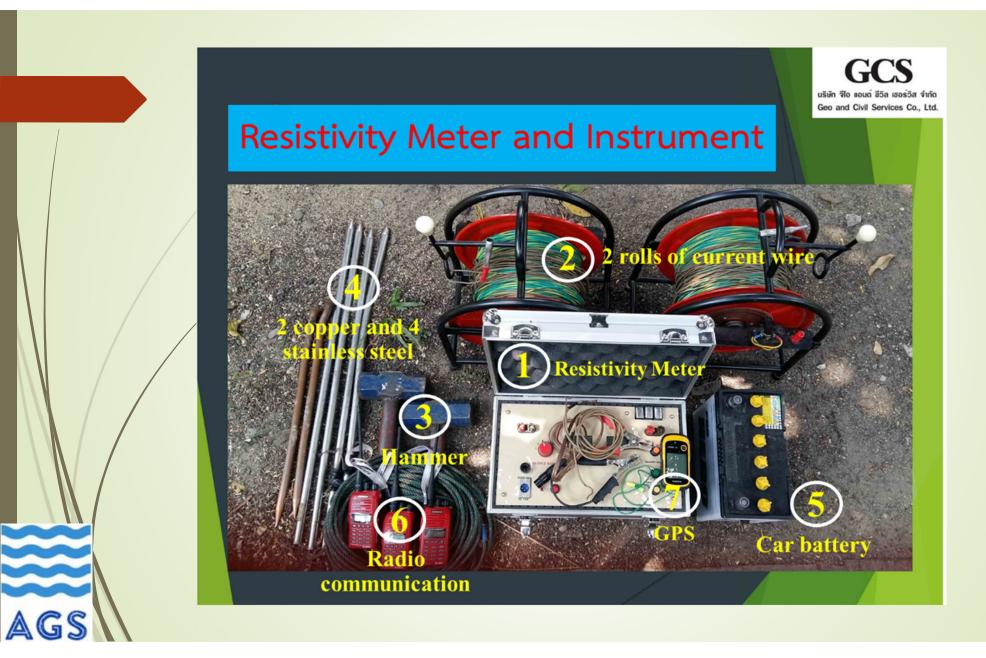
Geophysical surveying with a SEUBSAK SS–10 instrument using a resistance measurement method. The Wenner configuration was used in the survey within the range of 120 meters long, covering the long side of the reservoir and the depth is approximately 30 meters.



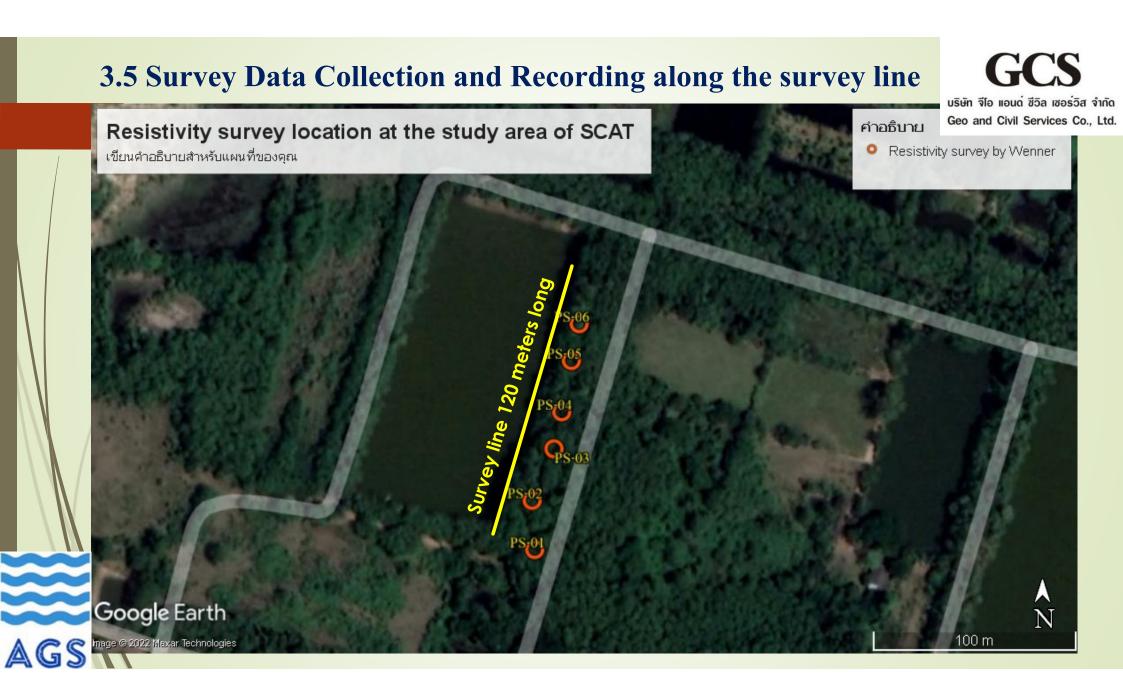


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	Sounding No : PS-03 Kesting 222852 Not LOCATION : 222852 Not AB2 (m) 0.53 0.25 Not 1.00 0.50 0.25 1.00 1.00 0.50 1.50 1.50 1.00 0.50 1.50 1.50 1.00 1.50 1.50 1.50 3.00 1.50 1.50 1.50 6.00 3.00 1.50 1.50 6.00 3.50 1.50 1.50 10.00 5.50 1.50 1.50 11.00 5.50 1.50 1.50 11.00 5.50 1.50 1.50 11.00 5.50 1.50 1.50 11.00 5.50 1.50 1.50 11.00 5.50 1.50 1.50 12.00 0.00 1.50 1.50 13.00 8.50 1.50 1.50 14.00 7.50 1.50 1.50	Nrthing: 1504614 Zone: K Range V I R Pa A:14 0.10 1000 0.058 17.2414 4.22 0.01 109.00 0.055 9.8182 3.43 0.01 54.00 0.056 9.8182 1 3.43 0.01 27.00 0.068 3.5102 1 23.44 0.01 27.00 0.068 3.5102 1 23.44 0.01 27.00 0.068 3.5149 1 50.29 0.01 11.00 0.068 1.148 1 50.29 0.01 11.00 0.068 1.444 1 62.44 0.001 75.00 0.054 1.3484 1 62.44 0.001 75.00 0.054 1.3484 1 62.44 0.001 75.00 0.057 1.3484 1 62.44 0.001 75.00 0.057 1.3484 1	「「「「「「「」」」」「「「「」」」」		US	GCS
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3.5 Survey Data Collection and Recording



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3.5 Survey Data Collection and Recording



			We	nner Config	uration				บริษัท จีไอ แอนด์ ซีวิล เซอร์วิล
	Sounding No	: PS-11					Elevation :	70 m	Geo and Civil Services Co
1	Easting :	222560	Northing :	1503742			Zone :	48P	
	LOCATION :								
	AB/2 (m)	MN/2 (m)	ĸ	Range	V	I	R	Pa (ohm-meter)	2.5 Survey Data
	0.50	0.25	3.14	0.10	19.00	0.371	5.1213	16.10	3.5 Survey Data
	1.00	0.50	6.29	0.01	96.00	0.206	4.6602	29.29	Collection and
	1.50	0.75	9.43	0.01	71.00	0.212	3.3491	31.58	Recording
	2.00	1.00	12.57	0.01	47.00	0.270	1.7407	21.88	iteeorung
	3.00	1.50	18.86	0.01	31.00	0.282	1.0993	20.73	
	4.00	2.00	25.14	0.01	23.00	0.265	0.8679	21.82	
GS			400000 4000000000000000000000000000000					**************************************	
			Appa						



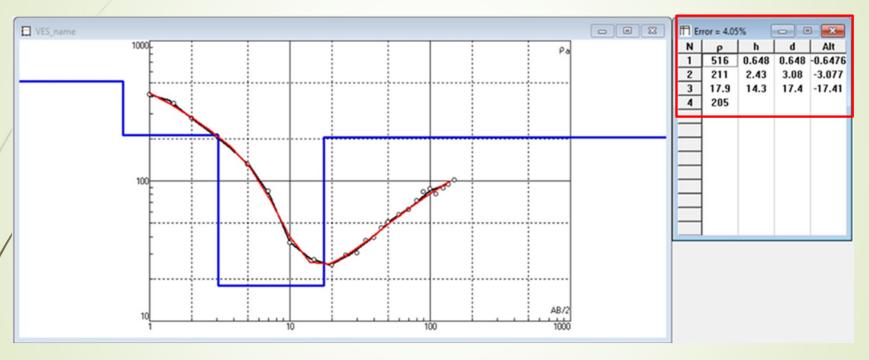
nding No : F ing : ATION : B/2 (m)					G (VES)		
ing : ATION :	PS-03	Wenner Configuration					
ing : ATION :	PS-03	We	nner Config	guration			
ATION :						Elevation :	
	222852	Northing :	1504614			Zone :	48P
B/2 (m)							
	MN/2 (m)	к	Range	v	- I.	R	Pa (ohm-meter)
0.50	0.25	3.14	0.10	10.00	0.058	17.2414	54.19
1.00	0.50	6.29	0.01	109.00	0.074	14.7297	92.59
1.50	0.75	9.43	0.01	54.00	0.055	9.8182	92.57
2.00	1.00	12.57	0.01	48.00	0.060	8.0000	100.57
3.00	1.50	18.86	0.01	27.00	0.049	5.5102	103.91
4.00	2.00	25.14	0.01	27.00	0.068	3.9706	99.83
5.00	2.50	31.43	0.01	19.00	0.061	3.1148	97.89
6.00	3.00	37.71	0.001	32.00	0.012	2.6667	100.57
7.00	3.50	44.00	0.01	11.00	0.056	1.9643	86.43
8.00	4.00	50.29	0.01	11.00	0.068	1.6176	81.34
9.00	4.50	56.57	0.001	75.00	0.056	1.3393	75.77
10.00	5	62.86	0.001	64.00	043	1.4884	93.5
11.00	5.50		01	8.00	Ji	lta	99.87
12.00	6.00	75.43	0.001	₽ 79.00	0.057	1.3860	104.54
13.00	6.50	81.71	0.001	70.00	0.054	1.2963	105.93
14.00	7.00	88.00	0.001	68.00	0.053	1.2830	112.91
15.00	7.50	94.29	0.001	64.00	0.051	1.2549	118.32
16.00	8.00	100.57	2 0001	5 7.00	0.049	1.1633	116.99
17.00	8.50	106.86	0.901	57.00	0.057	1.0000	106.86
18.00	9.00	113.14	0.001	63.00	0.053	1.1887	134.49
19.00	9.50	119.43	0.001	65.00	0.057	1.1404	136.19
20.00	10.00	125.71	0.001	57.00	0.052	1.0962	137.80
21.00	10.50	132.00	0.001	57.00	0.052	1.0962	144.69
22.00	11.00	138.29	0.001	58.00	0.053	1.0943	151.33
23.00	11.50	144.57	0.001	45.00	0.046	0.9783	141.43
24.00	12.00	150.86	0.001	42.00	0.043	0.9767	147.35
25.00	12.50	157.14	0.001	49.00	0.049	1.0000	157.14
26.00	13.00	163.43	0.001	39.00	0.042	0.9286	151.76
27.00	13.50	169.71	0.001	47.00	0.047	1.0000	169.71
28.00	14.00	176.00	0.001	53.00	0.055	0.9636	169.60
29.00	14.50	182.29	0.001	40.00	0.044	0.9091	165.71
30.00	15.00	188.57	0.001	45.00	0.049	0.9184	173.18

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3.6 Processing, analyzing and interpreting of survey data Geo and Civil Services Co., Ltd.

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Examples of interpretation of survey results for each point



By using a computer software named IPI2Win and displayed the survey results at each point (1D Inversion)

4. The study results

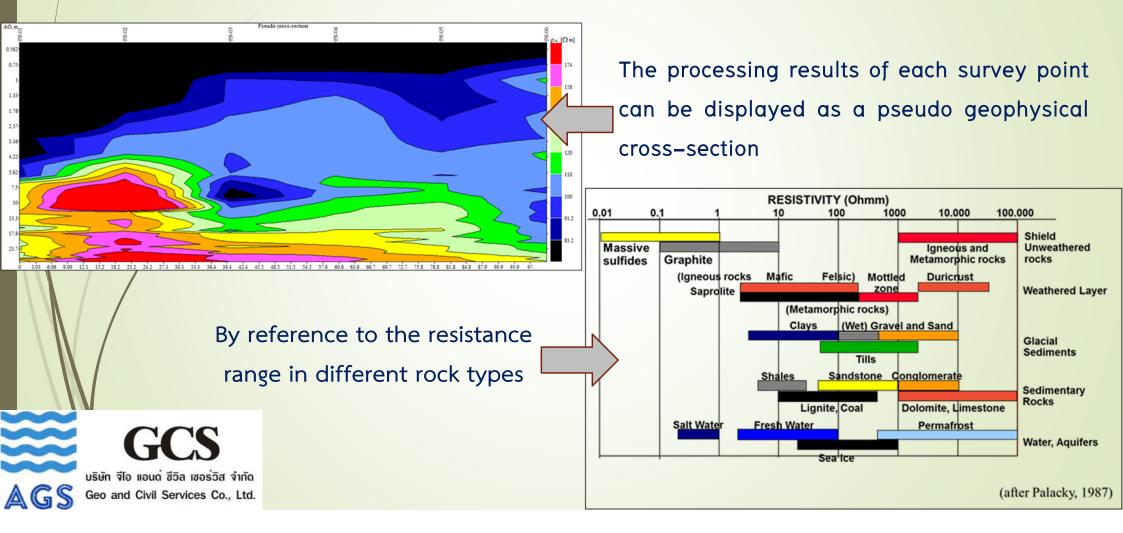


4.1 Interpretation of survey results for each survey point

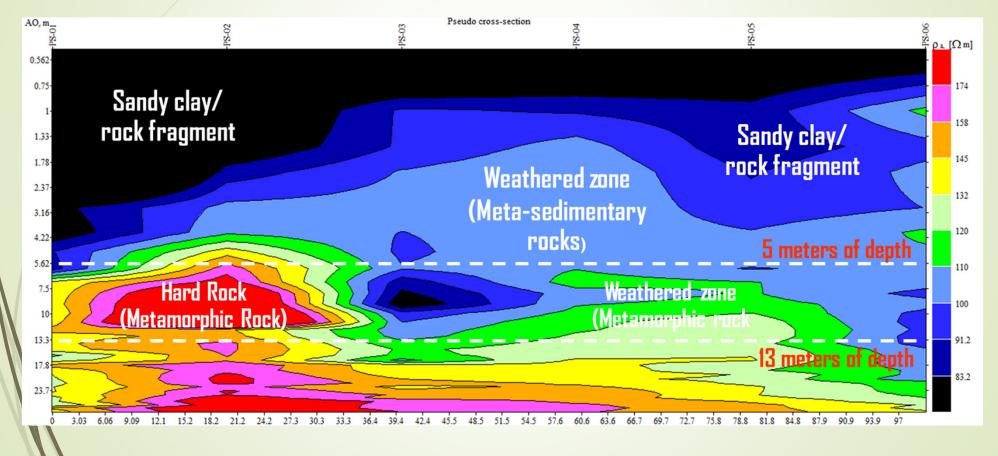
	Survey No. PS-01										
depth (meters)	Resistance (Ohm-m)	Interpretation									
0.0 - 1.2	5.40	Top soil									
1.2 - 2	34.40	Sandy gravelly clay									
2 - 3.56	1,041.00	Rock fragment/dry sand Weathered rock (meta-sedimentary)									
3.56 - 8.91	32.90										
8.91 below	267.00	Hard rock (Metamorphic rock)									
	Survey No. PS-02										
depth (meters)	Resistance (Ohm-m)	Interpretation									
0.0 - 1.6	64.90	Top soil									
1.6 - 4.56	632.00	Rock fragment/dry sand									
4.56 - 8.93	35.90	Weathered rock (meta-sedimentary)									
8.93 below	1,862.00	Hard rock (Metamorphic rock)									

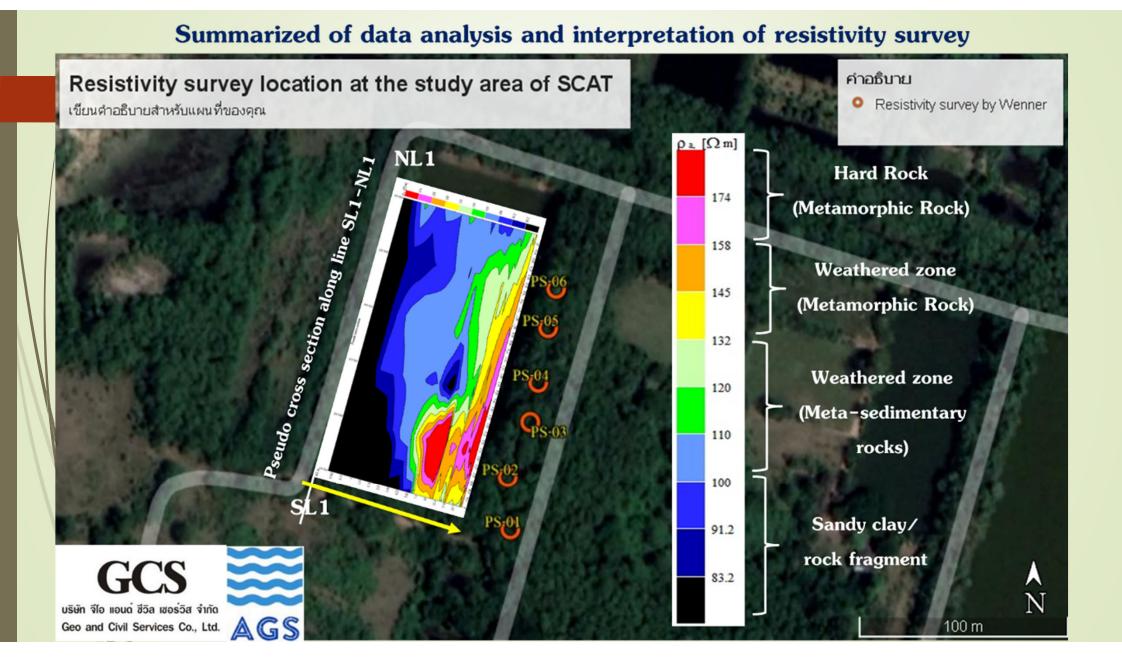


4.2 Pseudo geophysical cross section visualization of survey results



4.2 Pseudo geophysical cross section with soil-rock layer/shallow groundwater interpretation





5. Summary, Discussions and Suggestions

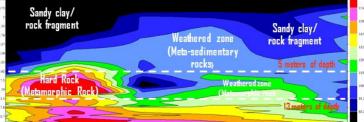
5.1 Summary of the survey results

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	Resistance range	Color scale	Depth range (meters)	Soil/rock layer/shallow
	(Ohm-meter)	color scale	that found soil-rock	groundwater
/	158 - 190	174	5 – 10 meters (some area) and 10 meters below (some area)	Hard rock (Metamorphic rock)
	132 – 158	158 145 132	5 – 10 meters (some area) and 10 meters below (some area)	Weathered zone/Shallow groundwater (Metamorphic rock)
	110 – 132	120	1-5 meters (some area) and 5-10 meters (some area)	Weathered zone (Meta-sedimentary rock)
	70 – 110	100 91.2 83.2	0-1 meters (some area) and 1-5 meters (some area)	Sandy clay/ Rock fragment
1	<u>.</u>			

Geophysical Survey Report By Vertical Electrical Sounding (Resistivity) of Sakaew College Agricultural and Technological





Present to

Community-based Water Management Project under the Royal Initiative, Office of the Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. Kanlaya Sophonpanich)

Operated by

GCS ušišn što nouć žča nosčžat striča Geo and Civil Services Co., Ltd.

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12 October 2020

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The resistivity survey results recommended to improve and develop the water source by digging the additional depth of the reservoir to the shallow aquifers that are weathered zones, i.e., from the survey point No. PS-03 to PS-04, and the survey point No. PS-05 to PS-06 at 5-7 meters of depth, and develop the additional depth at the middle part of the reservoir for the depth of 7-11 meters.

After submitting the survey report to the College of Agriculture and Technology. The project has expanded the depth of the reservoir according to the survey results.



5.2 Discussions and Suggestions

1) To develop the potential of water sources be able to apply knowledge of geology and application of geophysical to assist in planning, surveying, analyzing and water management effectively. In this regard, should be considered to the appropriateness of the survey methods selection according to the context of the study area.

2) The reservoir that improved and developed, Sra Kaew College of Agriculture and Technology should be effective water usage management to achieve a balance of water resources by calculated the amount of water recharge in the reservoir and the amount of water consumption for agricultural of SCAT.

3) The developed reservoir that excavation depth to the shallow aquifer. It is considered to be a natural recharge by rainwater during the rainy season. However, SCAT should be backup water management plan in case the water level in the college and surrounding areas is changing rapidly during in a severe water shortage crisis.

4) There should be a measure the changing of groundwater both quantity and water quality, such as measurement the water level in the reservoir and groundwater wells surrounding SCAT. Water quality monitoring by regularly collecting water samples for chemical analysis.

6. References

Community-based water management project according to the royal initiative. Office of the Deputy Minister of Education (Khunying Kalaya Sophonpanich). 2020. Geophysical survey report by resistivity measurement method at Sra Kaew College of Agriculture and Technology.

Palacky, G. J. (1987). Resistivity Characteristics of Geologic Targets. In M. N. Nabighian (Ed.), Electromagnetic Methods in Applied Geophysics Theory: Tulsa, Okla (Vol. 1, pp. 53–122). Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

http://app.dgr.go.th/newpasutara/xml/Krabi.files/show3.php

http://app.dgr.go.th/newpasutara/xml/Krabi.files/show.php

http://www.dmr.go.th/download/pdf/Central_East/sakaeo.pdf

https://www.easypower.com/resources/article/soil-resistivity-information-and-field-testing





กรมทรัพยากรธรณี Department of Mineral Resources

