

The Use of Geophysical Methods to Aid in Horizontal Directional Drilling Projects



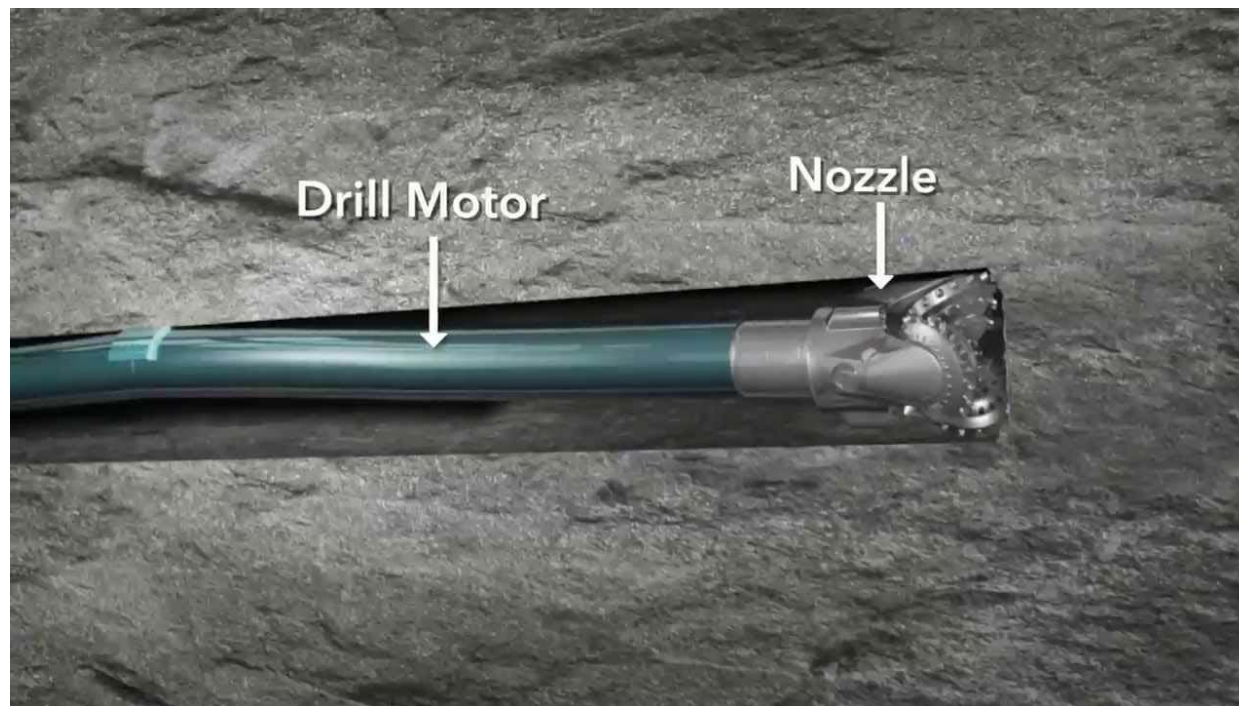
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What is Horizontal Direction Drilling (HDD?)

- HDD is a trenchless technology whereby a steerable drill bit advances a boring along a shallow arc in the subsurface



When to Use HDD?

- Anytime Trenching is Undesirable or Impractical
- Crossing Sensitive Areas Such as:
 - Roads
 - Bodies of Water
 - Conservation Areas
 - Buildings
 - Cemeteries or Archaeological Areas



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Why Use Geophysical Methods?

- The same conditions that make trenching impractical usually make vertical borings impractical
- Without vertical borings, geophysics allows the inference of geologic conditions that the HDD may encounter

Common Questions to Answer with Geophysics

- How thick is the overburden?
 - May effect casing estimates
 - If the drilling is to take place in the soil we may want to avoid the rock
- What is the stratigraphy?
- How competent is the rock?
- Are there major fracture zones or faults?

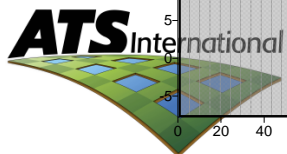
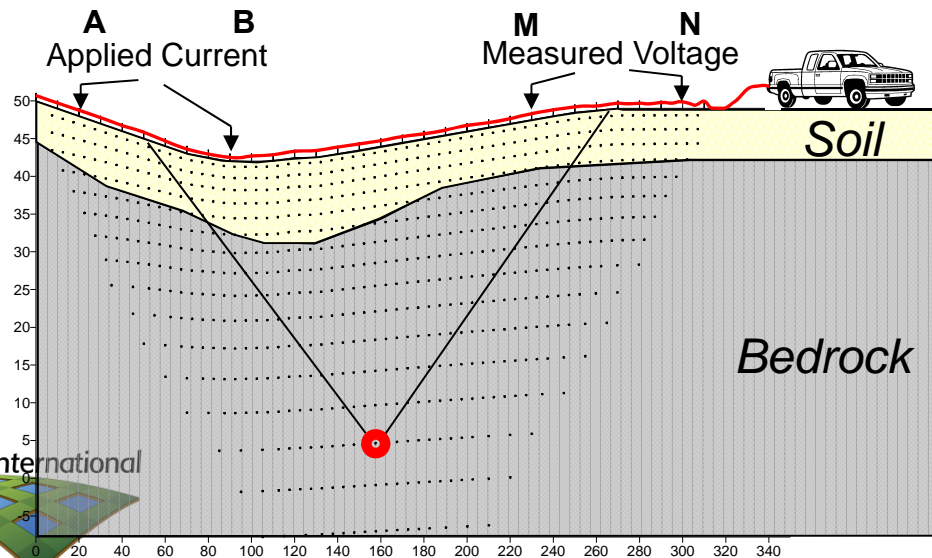
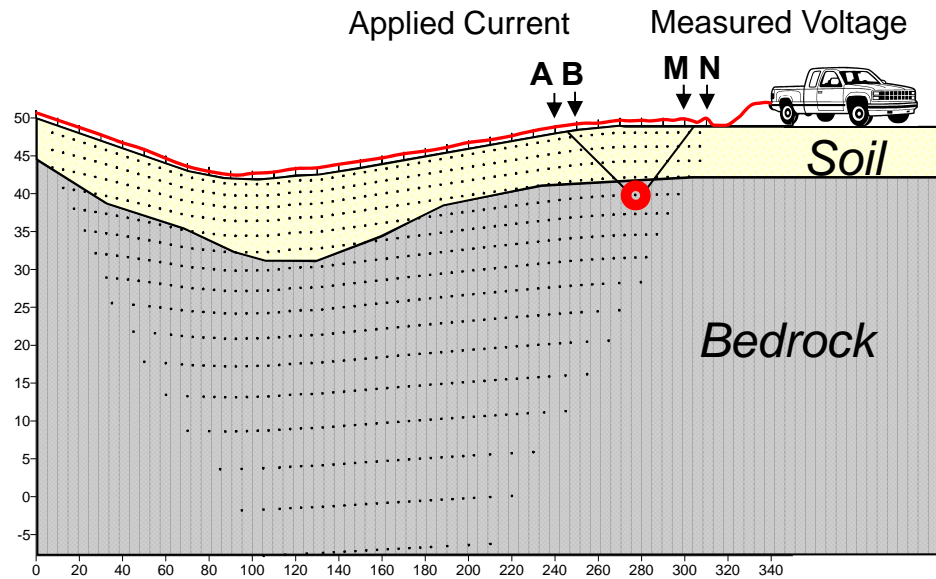
Geophysical Methods

- Resistivity Imaging
- Seismic Refraction
- Shear wave testing

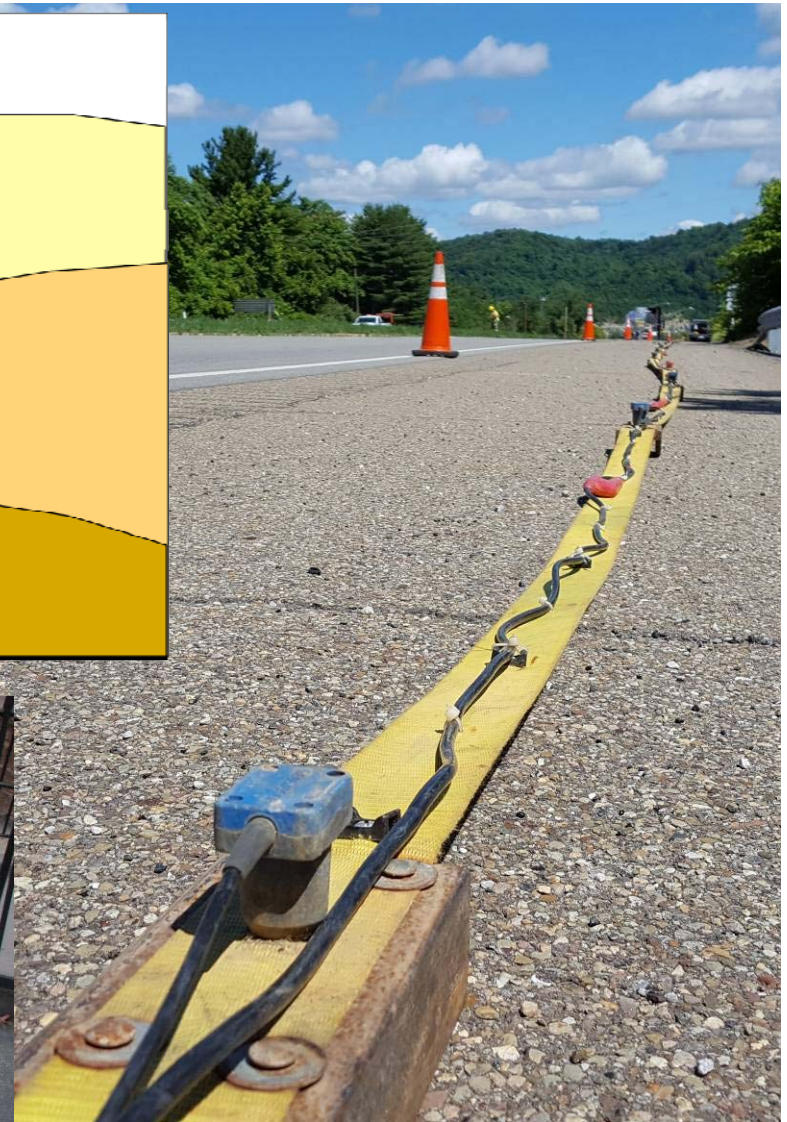
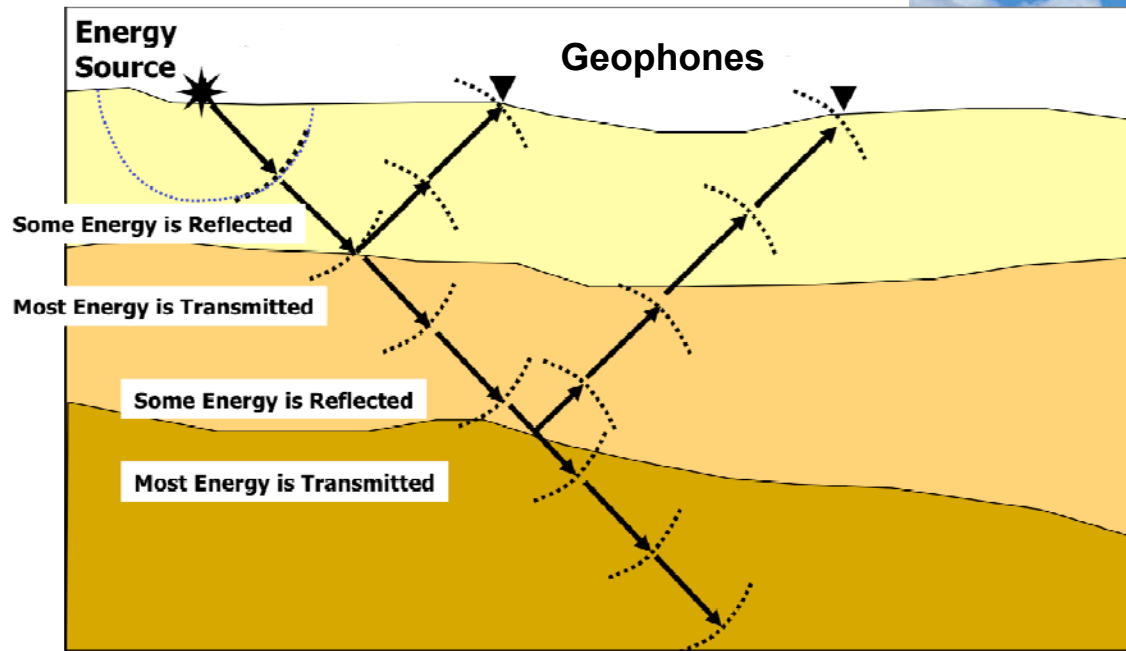


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Principles of Resistivity Imaging



Principles of Refraction

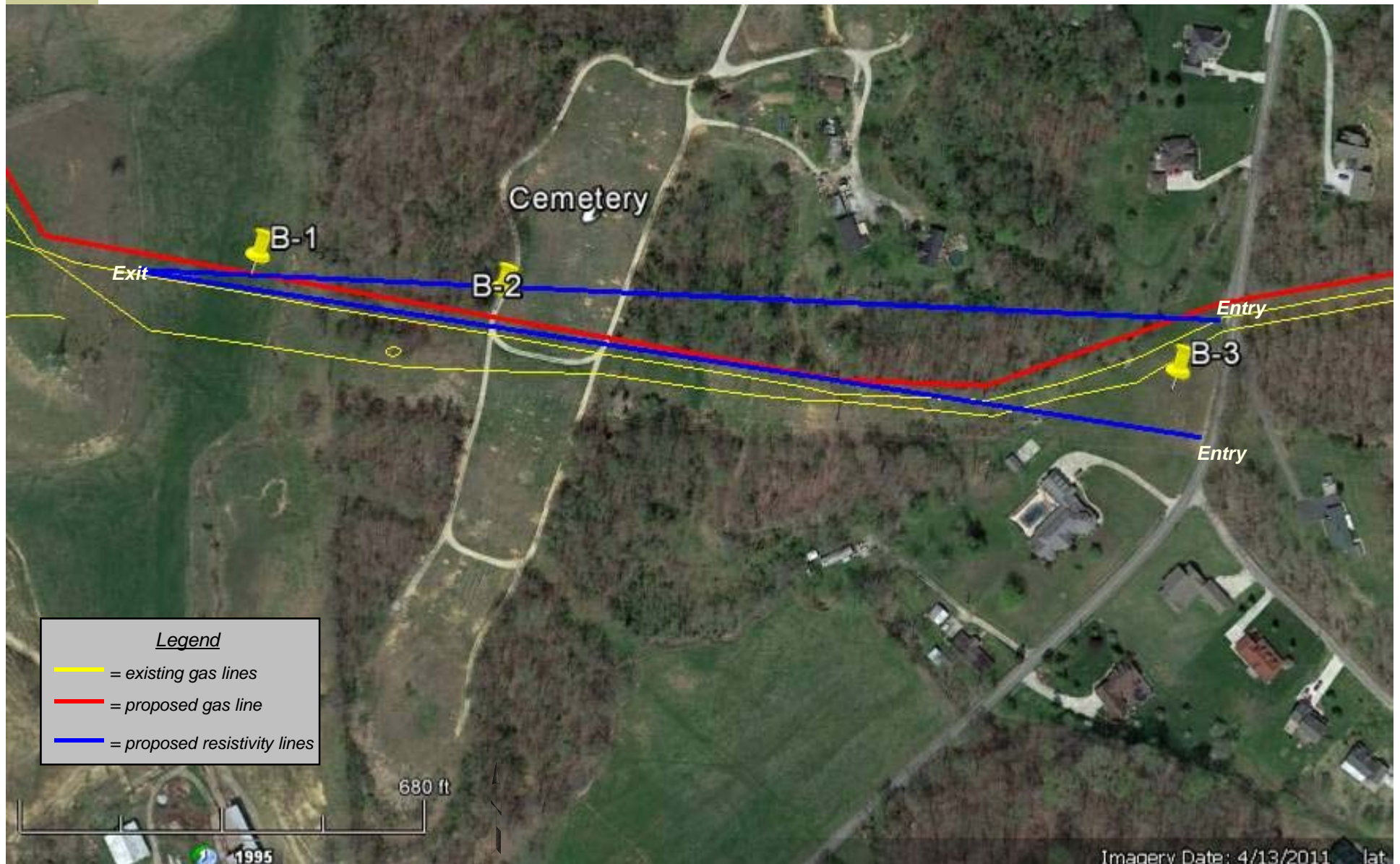


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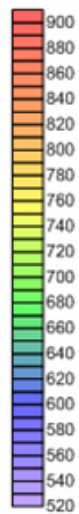
Advantages and Disadvantages of Each Method

- Both methods produce a cross sectional image.
- Resistivity tends to have a deeper reach.
- Resistivity tends to resolve vertical boundaries better.
- Resistivity is not sensitive to velocity inversions.
- Seismic refraction is more directly related to rippability.
- Seismic refraction is less sensitive to interference from buried metal.

Example: Cemetery Crossing Appalachian Plateau Geology



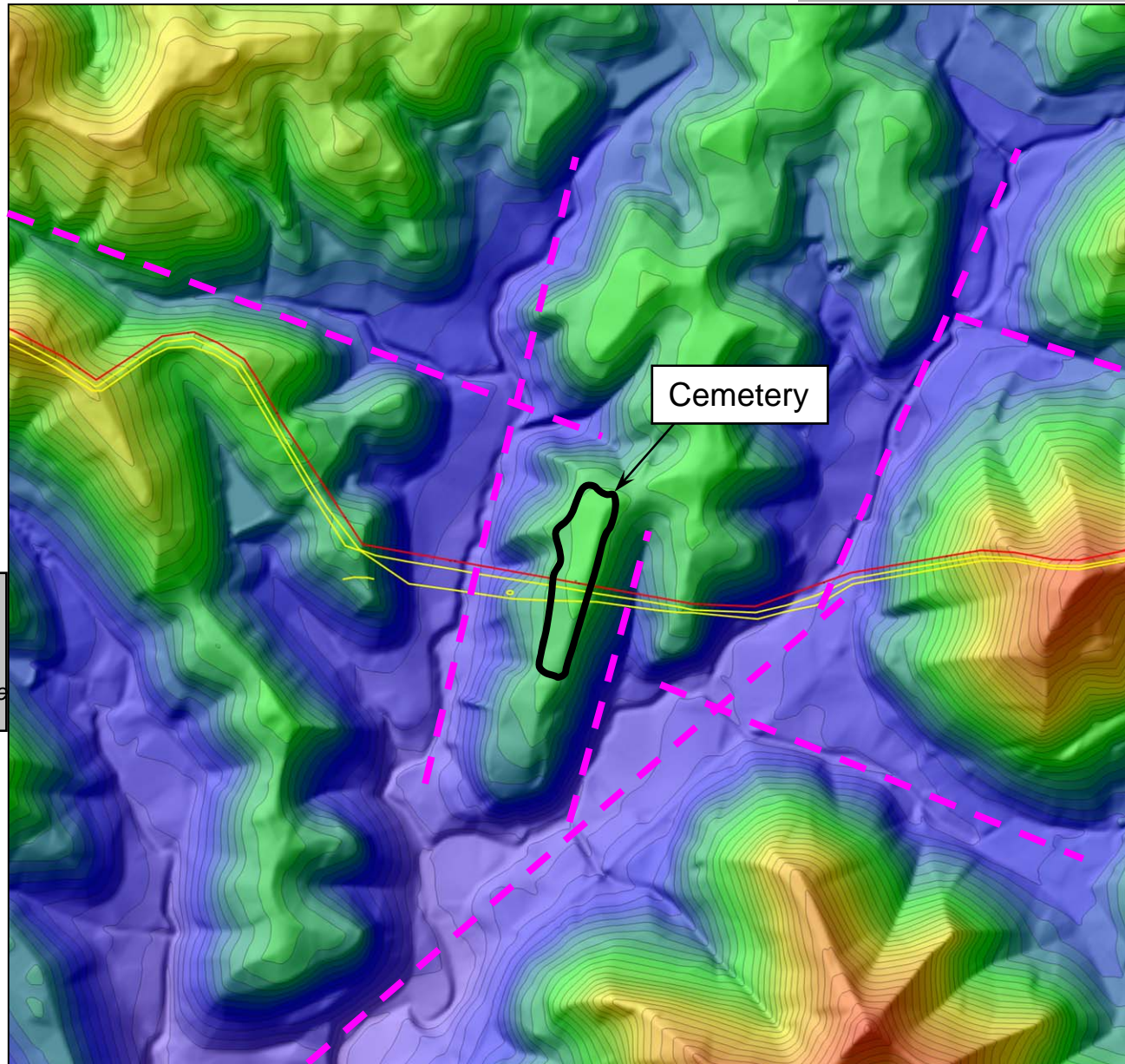
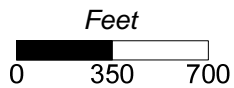
Crossing Fracture Zones



Elevation Contours
(feet)

Legend

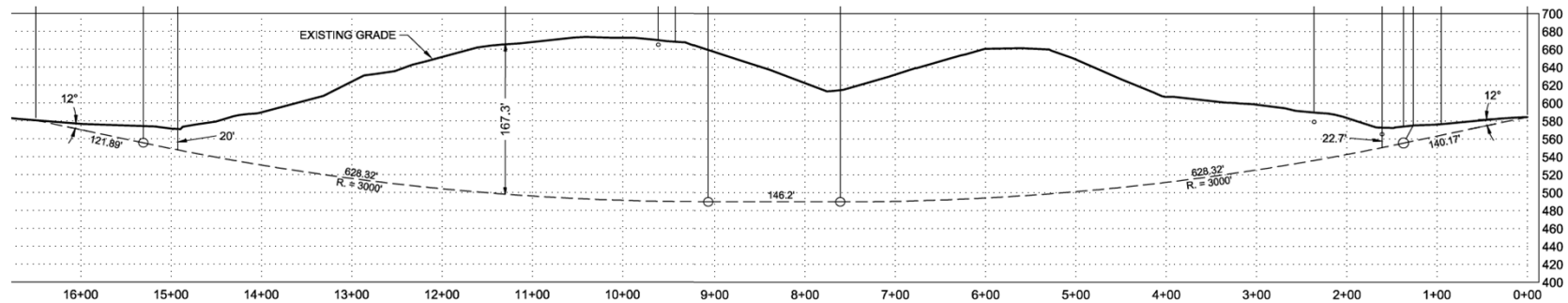
- = existing gas lines
- = proposed gas line
- = possible fracture trace



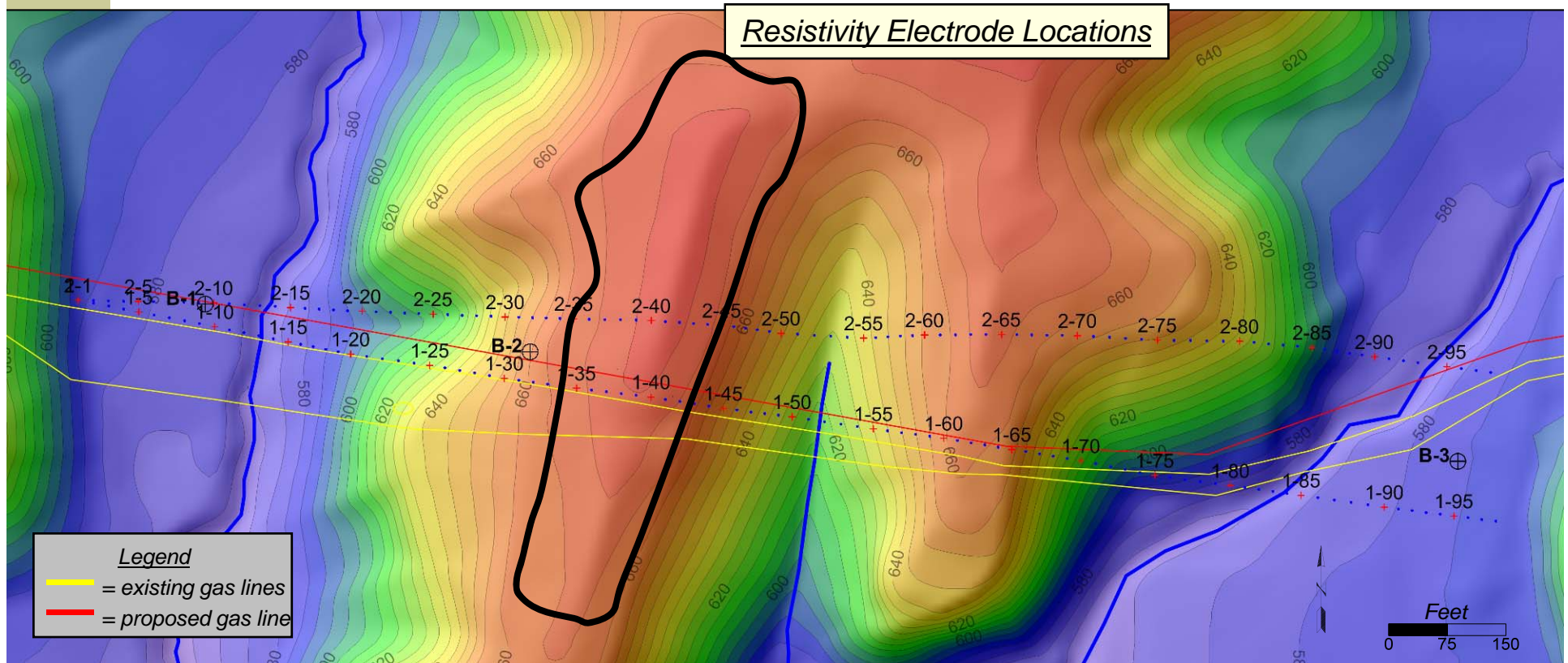
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HDD Profile and Resistivity Lines

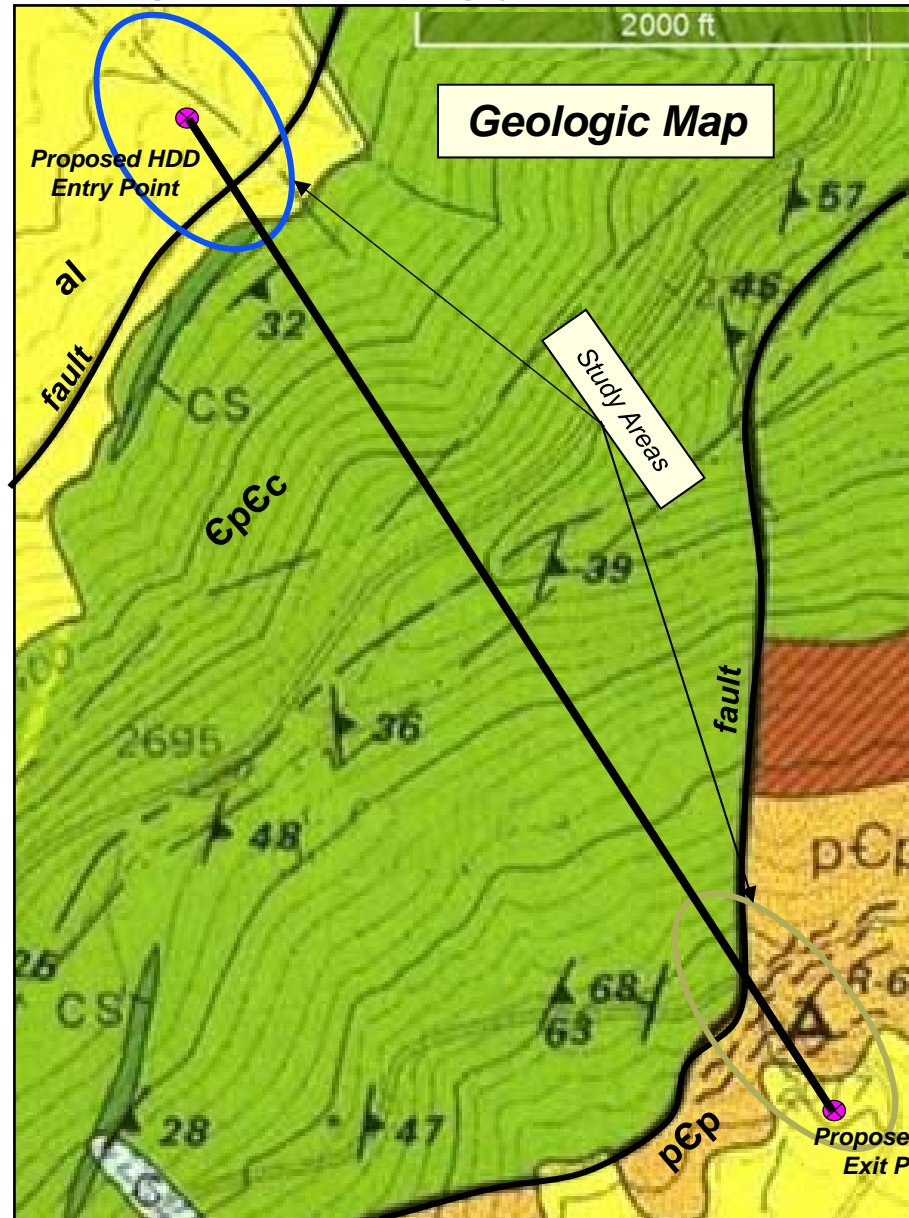
Proposed HDD Profile

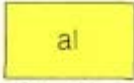


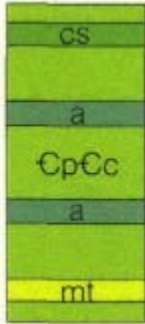
Resistivity Electrode Locations

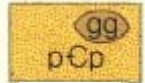



Example: Road Crossing Blue Ridge Geology



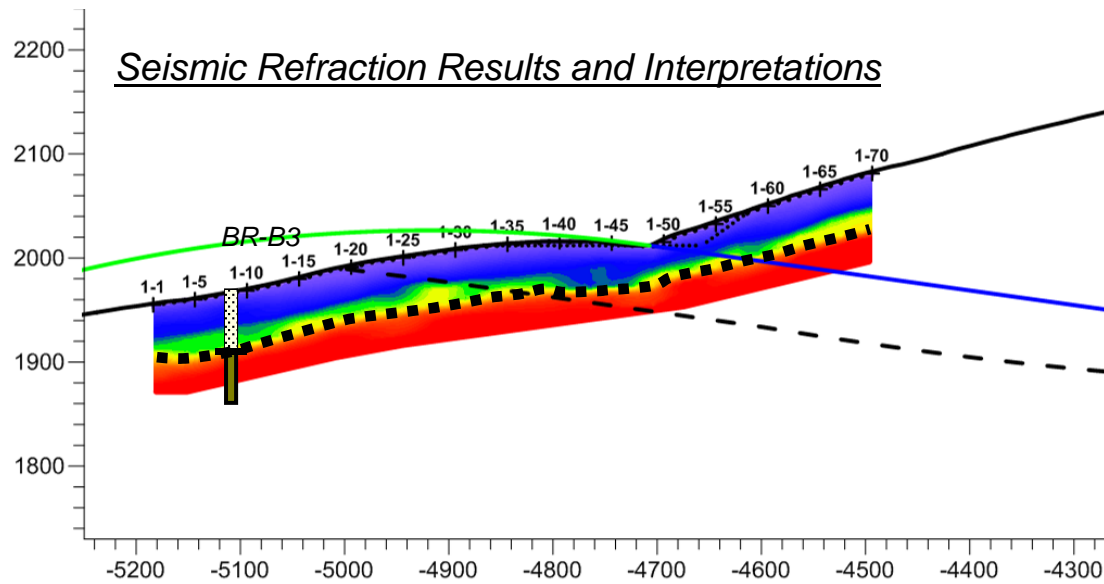
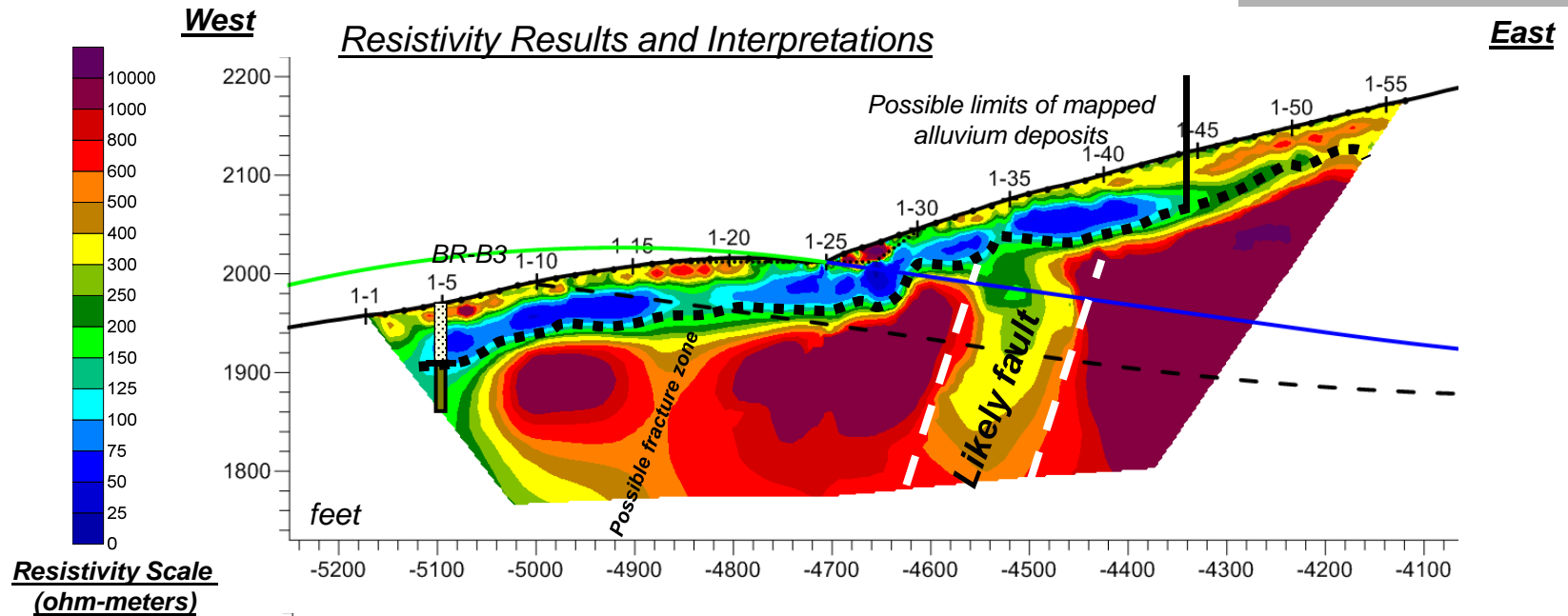
al

 Alluvium
Gravel, sand, silt, and clay with boulder and cobble deposits in steeply dipping stream beds

EpEc

 Catoctin Formation
Dark green, massive metamorphosed basalt containing local metavolcanic breccia. (cs) Gray-purple fine grained siltstone/phyllite interbedded with metabasalt near the top

pEp

 Pedlar Formation
Dark greenish gray, massive to foliated, garnet bearing, fine to medium grained granodiorite

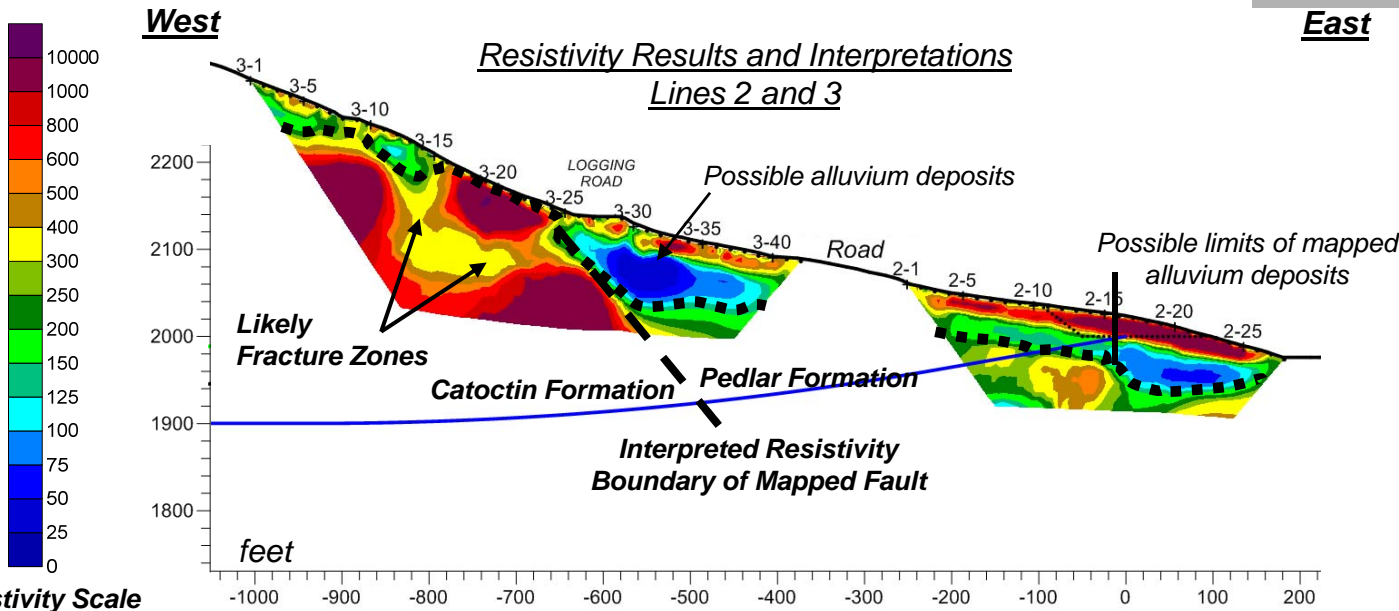
 HDD Entry/Exit Point

Entry Point

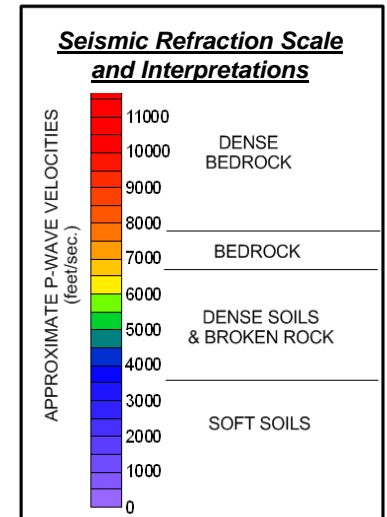
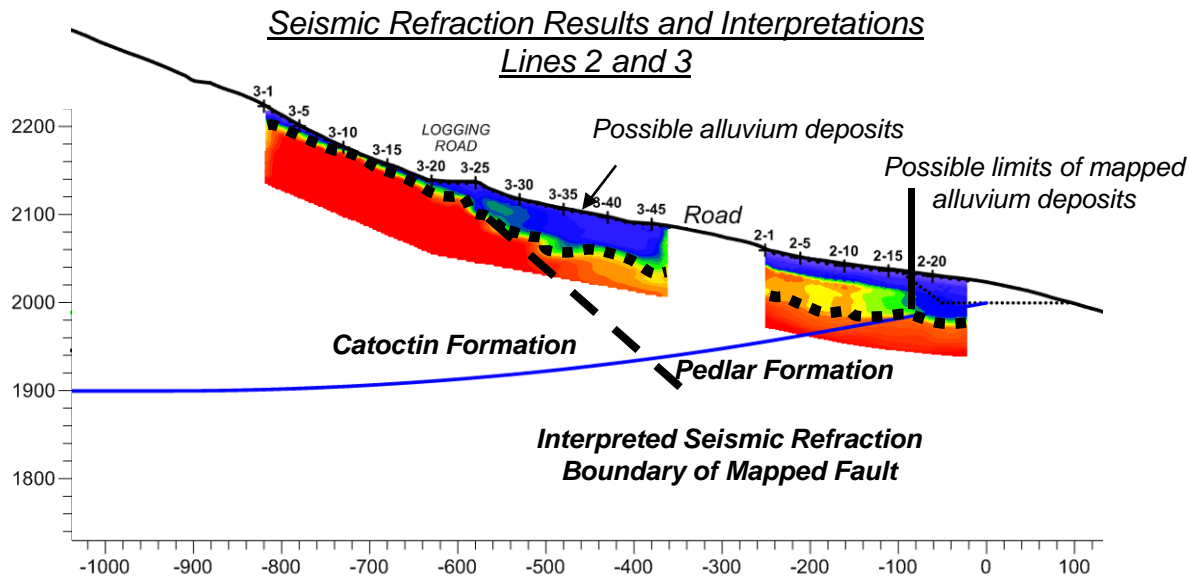


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Exit Point



Resistivity Scale
(ohm-meters)



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In Conclusion

- Geophysics can offer valuable insights on HDD Projects
- Providing information on
 - Overburden thickness
 - Stratigraphy
 - Fractures and faults

