

MAGNETIC



The earth's magnetic field locally varies as a result of the underlying geologic structure or from buried metallic objects. The magnetic method utilizes either a total field sensor of the local field or commonly two sensors (gradient measurements) to measure the local gradient of the field. Rock mineralogy either contributes negatively or positively to the local magnetic field making the method effective for geologic exploration of mineralized zones for mining, mapping lateral changes in rock types, and other structural geologic features.

Using the gradient method is highly effective for mapping buried ferrous objects such as steel drums, unexploded ordnances (UXO), and underground storage tanks (UST.) In either configuration the magnetic method is highly mobile, capable of surveying large areas with towed or hand carried systems.

APPLICATIONS

- Bedrock contact mapping
- Ferrous ore detection and mapping
- Detection of buried ferrous material including UXO
- Fracture and fault mapping
- UST and buried drum detection

