GAMA GEOFÍSICA, S.L. is the Spanish representative of geophysical devices IRIS INSTRUMENTS

www.iris-instruments.com

GAMA GEOFÍSICA, S.L. performs geophysical consulting and teaches courses about geophysical software and equipments

Syscal R1 Switch 72 equipment

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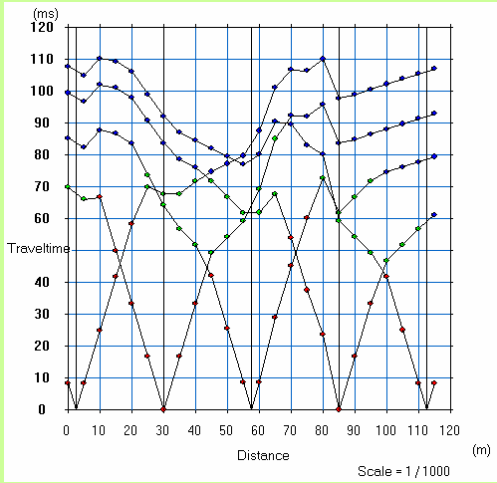
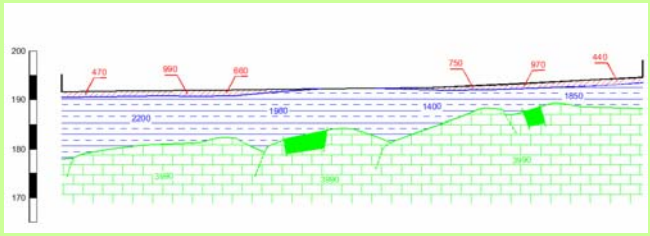


SEISMIC METHODS

GAMA GEOFÍSICA works with seismic methods like refraction, reflection, passive REMI, MASW, tomography … as well as methods in wells, like down-hole, cross-hole o parallel seismic.



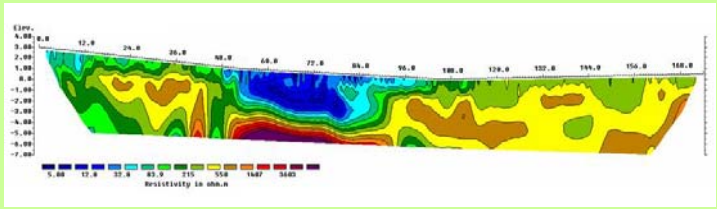
Seismic methods applications are very common in civil engineering and geotechnics (roads, railways, dams, buildings …) and in a lesser extend in surface mining..

Some of the main applications of seismic methods are:

- Degrees of cavability and excavability.
- Geological knowledge (contacts, faults, dips…)
- Definition of filling thickness, landslides…
- Elastic modules calculation
- Studies in urban areas or with high seismic noise

ELECTRIC METHODS

In the geolectric studies GAMA GEOFÍSICA works with IRIS INSTRUMENTS devices. The main geoelectric methods are in continuous current, as the tomography and the vertical electrical soundings and the induced potential.



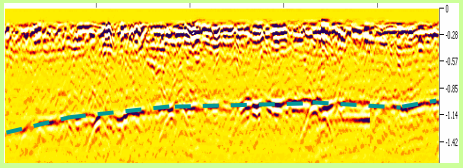
Geoelectric prospecting and specially tomography (ERT), is applied in many areas as the civil engineering, geotechnics, hydrogeology, surface mining, archeology…

Some of the main applications of geoelectric methods are:

- Geological knowledge (contacts, faults, dips…)
- Detection of holes and karst zones
- Definition of filtration and polluted ares
- Location of areas with hydrogoelogical interest
- Characterization of landfills and mining pools
- Location and definition of archeological remains
- Electric resistivity for ground faults

ELECTROMAGNETIC METHODS

EM prospecting allows studies from the first meters to several kilometers deep. For the superficial research georadar gives a high resolution. Georadar is usually employed to detect services, hole, archeological remains…



Discontinuity associated with lateral changes

EM methods in deep investigations allow to reach several kilometers deep (TDEM, MT, AMT,…). They are normally applied in deep mining, deep geological knowledge (C02 reservoirs, geothermal resources, hydrogeology…)

POTENTIAL METHODS

Gravimetry and magnetometry are the most common potential methods. Both are used to 2D mapping of big areas (metallic mining, regional geological knowledge…) or in areas with geotechnic and archeological interest (location of holes, karst areas, archeological remains…).