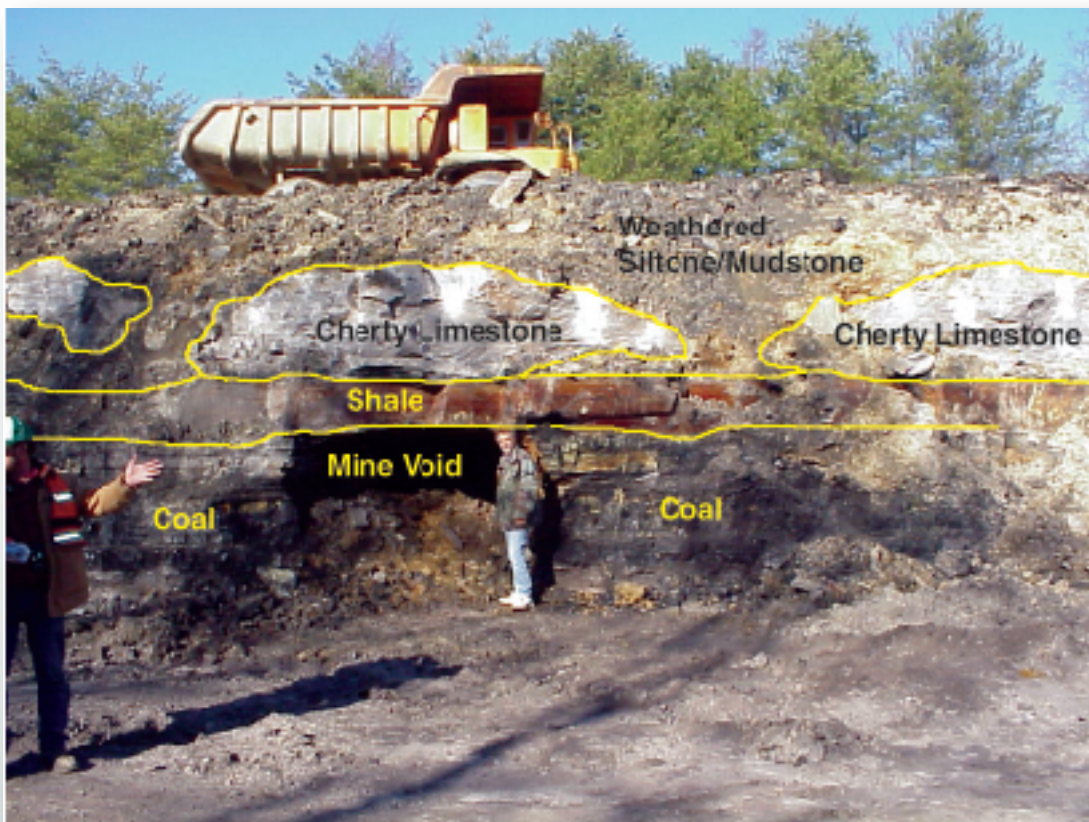


In cooperation with the
Ohio Department of Transportation
and the
U.S. Department of Transportation,
Federal Highway Administration

Use of Electrical Resistivity to Detect Underground Mine Voids in Ohio

Water-Resources Investigations Report 02-4041



Cover photo: Excavation of site in Jackson County, Ohio, showing abandoned underground coal mine.
(Photo by L. Rick Ruesegger, Ohio Department of Transportation.)

Use of Electrical Resistivity to Detect Underground Mine Voids in Ohio

By Rodney A. Sheets

Abstract

Electrical resistivity surveys were completed at two sites along State Route 32 in Jackson and Vinton Counties, Ohio. The surveys were done to determine whether the electrical resistivity method could identify areas where coal was mined, leaving air- or water-filled voids. These voids can be local sources of potable water or acid mine drainage. They could also result in potentially dangerous collapse of roads or buildings that overlie the voids. The resistivity response of air- or water-filled voids compared to the surrounding bedrock may allow electrical resistivity surveys to delineate areas underlain by such voids.

Surface deformation along State Route 32 in Jackson County led to a site investigation, which included electrical resistivity surveys. Several highly resistive areas were identified using axial dipole-dipole and Wenner resistivity surveys. Subsequent drilling and excavation led to the discovery of several air-filled abandoned underground mine tunnels.

A site along State Route 32 in Vinton County, Ohio, was drilled as part of a mining permit application process. A mine void under the highway was instrumented with a pressure transducer to monitor water levels. During a period of high water level, electrical resistivity surveys were completed. The electrical response was dominated by a thin, low-resistivity layer of iron ore above where the coal was mined out. Nearby overhead powerlines also affected the results.

Introduction

In some areas of Ohio, remnant underground voids from abandoned coal mines can be an important source of potable water (Crouch and others, 1980). In other areas, water quality of streams is adversely affected by acid mine drainage discharging from these voids. Collapse of the material overlying abandoned underground mine voids is sometimes associated with rise and fall of the water level in the void, which creates instability in the support structure within the mine workings (L.R. Ruesegger, Ohio Department of Transportation, oral commun., 2001). Hazardous conditions may result if the mine void collapses, causing subsidence beneath roadways, buildings, or other structures.

A previous study (Munk and Sheets, 1997) in cooperation with the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) tested use of surface geophysical methods to detect underground mine voids in Ohio. The present study— an extension of the previous work—focuses on electrical resistivity surveys of the subsurface by application of direct current at the surface and was designed to test the effectiveness of using electrical resistivity in revealing voids. The purpose of this report is to describe the results of electrical resistivity surveys at two abandoned coal-mine sites in southeastern Ohio (fig. 1). At one site, subsidence was noted along a roadway, and resistivity was used to investigate the presence of unmapped mine voids beneath the site before remediation of the roadway commenced. At a second site, where a known mine void was instrumented with a water-level transducer, resistivity surveys were done to determine whether the known mine void could be detected.

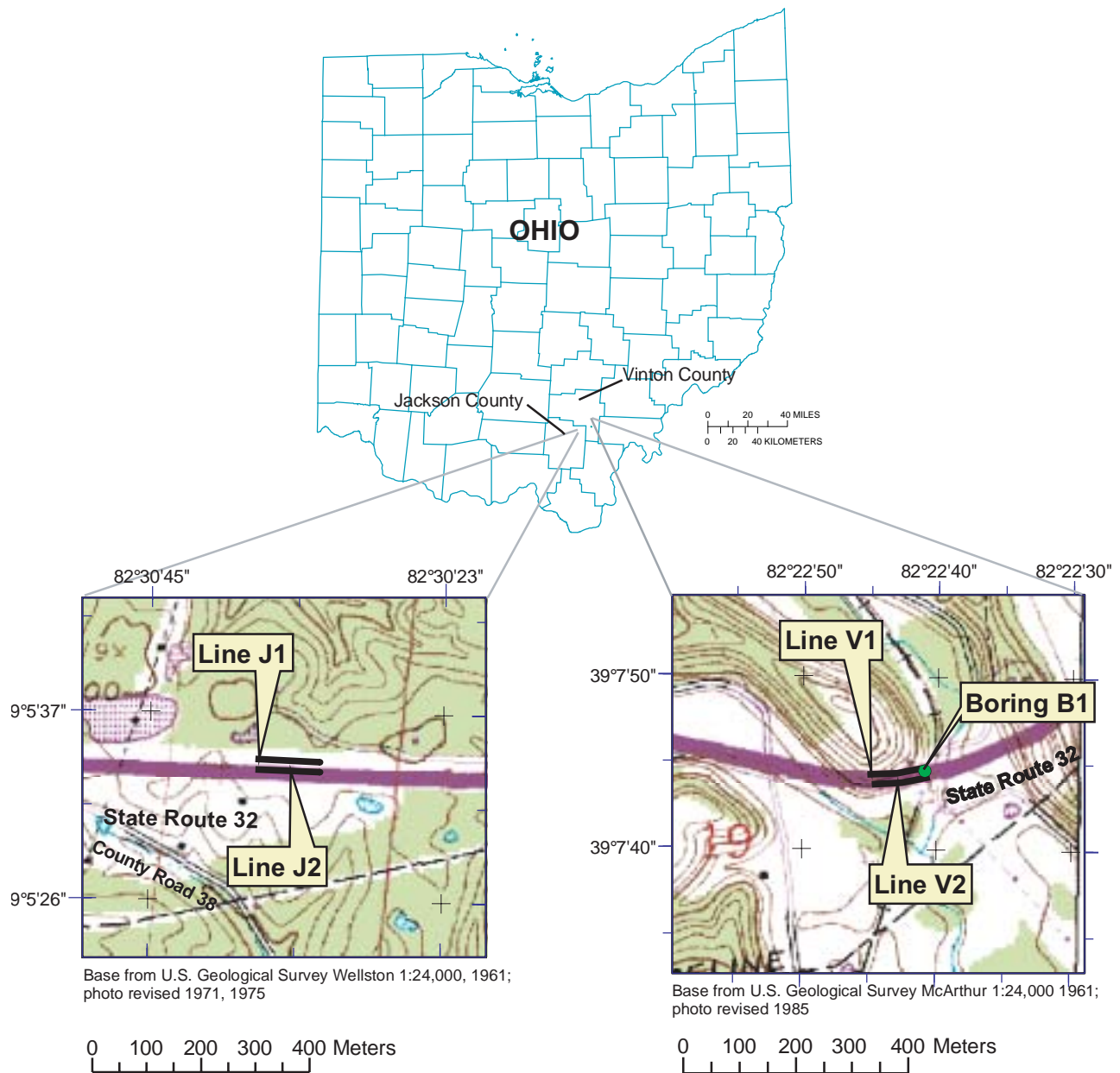


Figure 1. Locations of electrical resistivity survey lines along State Route 32, in Jackson and Vinton Counties, Ohio.

Methods

The electrical resistivity method discussed in this report measures lateral or vertical changes in the resistivity of the subsurface. Resistivity differences typically correspond to changes in the lithologic composition of subsurface materials or the chemistry of pore fluids. The electrical resistivity method employs a direct current (DC) applied to a pair of electrodes in contact with the ground; the voltage or electri-

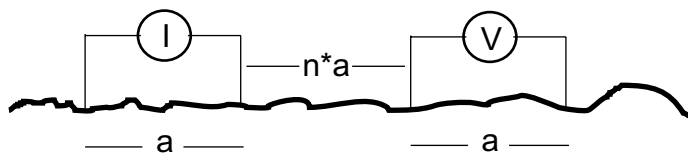
cal potential is measured between a second pair of electrodes. Data were collected by use of automated resistivity measurements, which allow placement of multiple electrodes at equal spacing along a survey line. Each electrode is connected to a computer-controlled device that sequences electrical pulses between selected combinations of electrode configurations. The applied current, the resulting voltage potentials, and the electrode geometry are recorded by software. In general, the greater the distance between electrodes, the greater the depth of current penetration. A fixed

electrode spacing along a survey line typically is used to examine lateral variations in earth resistivity; multiple electrode configurations over a common midpoint are used for investigating vertical changes in resistivity. Given the same number of electrodes, a larger electrode spacing in an array gains more depth of penetration, and a smaller electrode spacing gains more resolution. In this report, surveys are denoted by the electrode spacing and array type (for example, 3-m Wenner).

Three types of arrays—dipole-dipole, Wenner, and Schlumberger—were employed for this study (Zohdy and others, 1974). The configuration of current and potential electrodes for these arrays is shown in figure 2. For the surveys done in this study, 28 electrodes were placed either 2 or 3 m apart along survey lines, and the elevation of each electrode was determined. The automated system allowed data collection for all three survey arrays and various electrode spacings with static placement of electrodes.

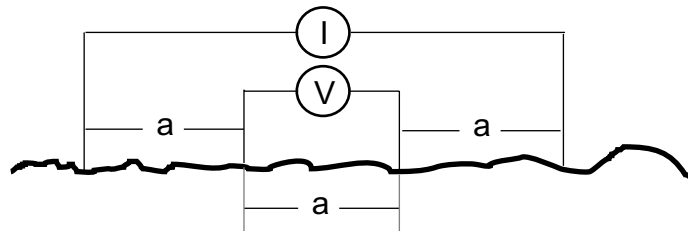
Results were plotted in the field to verify proper collection of data. Pseudosections (fig. 3) were used to plot the data; in pseudosections, values of apparent resistivity are plotted against electrode geometry. Because pseudosections are difficult to interpret, an inversion of the data was done to determine the electrical properties that give rise to the measured (apparent) electrical resistivity. Inversion of a geophysical data set results in a model of the resistivity characteristics of the subsurface; in this case, a model of the electrical properties of the subsurface. The inversion routine is based on the smoothness-constrained least-squares method (Sasaki, 1992) and can be used for many electrode configurations, including those used in this study. The inversion program used (RES2DINV; Loke and Barker, 1996; Loke, 1998) requires electrode spacing to be held constant and divides the subsurface into rectangular blocks; therefore, the inversion of resistivity data is not affected by the geometry of subsurface resistivity anomalies. The purpose of the program is to determine a resistivity of each

A. Axial dipole-dipole array

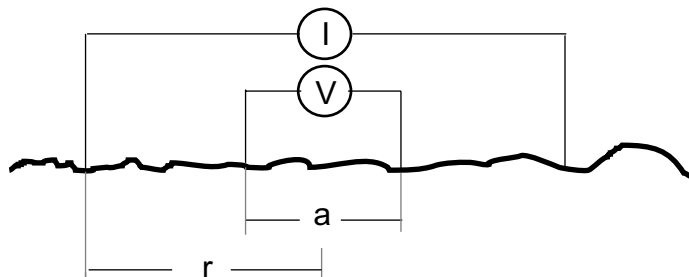


where a = electrode spacing and
 $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

B. Wenner array



C. Schlumberger array



EXPLANATION

- Current electrode
- Potential (voltage) electrode
- a Electrode spacing (usually held constant for the survey)

Figure 2. Electrode configurations for resistivity surveys: (A) axial dipole-dipole array (B) Wenner array, and (C) Schlumberger array. For the Schlumberger array, the potential electrode spacing is kept small relative to r , which is increased during the survey.

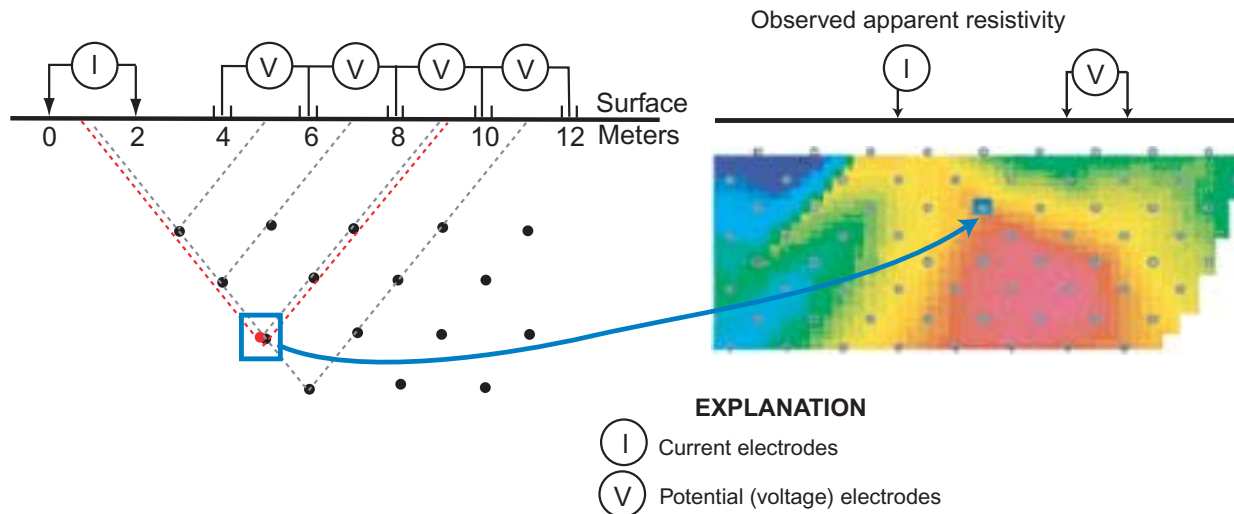


Figure 3. Pseudosection by use of axial dipole-dipole array configuration (Oldenburg and Jones, 1998). The resistivities in the pseudosection are contoured; in many cases, pseudosections are color contoured so that high resistivities are “hot” colors (red) and low resistivities are “cold” colors (blue).

block such that the apparent-resistivity pseudosection agrees with the actual measurements (Loke, 1998). For inverting the data sets in this study, a root-mean-squared error of 5 percent between measured and calculated apparent resistivity values was used.

Detection of abandoned mine voids by use of resistivity

Two sites were selected for investigation with electrical resistivity surveys. A site in Jackson County, Ohio (fig. 1), was selected because pavement failure into a suspected underground mine void had occurred within the roadway and a pothole subsidence feature was observed in the median. Followup level survey information collected by ODOT personnel indicated that abandoned mine void collapse had intersected the surface of a four-lane highway (State Route 32 (SR 32)) (fig. 1). Another site was identified as a candidate to investigate temporal effects of water-level change on resistivity response. This site, in Vinton County, Ohio, was identified by ODOT by projecting the potential intersection of an adjacent (mapped) underground mine and the roadway.

Jackson County Site

In 1999, a complaint reporting a hole in the westbound passing lane of a section of SR 32 in Jackson County, Ohio, led to a field investigation of the roadway (fig. 1). Aban-

doned underground mine entries were visible or reported on either side of the highway, but no mine maps were available from Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey. Therefore, an electrical resistivity survey of the site was done to determine whether anomalous areas, possibly relating to underground mine voids, were present and to test the effectiveness of electrical resistivity in revealing such voids.

Topsoil as much as 0.3 m thick forms the surface layer at the site. Underlying the topsoil (in descending order) is a hard, gray, cherty limestone (Putnam Hill Limestone (Stout, 1927)), about 1.5-2.1 m thick, that grades laterally into a soft, very weathered mudstone/siltstone, the Brookville or No. 4 coal (Stout, 1927) (0.9 - 1.5 m thick), and a firm gray sandstone (Homewood Sandstone (Stout, 1927)). Ground water commonly is found in or near the coal seams in this area. When ODOT excavated a test pit at this site in June 1998, a shallow ground-water table was encountered at approximately 1.5 m depth in the unconsolidated materials. Drilling and roadway excavation later in the year (October 1998), however, indicated dry earth materials in the coal mine and extending to well below the coal seam.

The results of a 3-m axial dipole-dipole resistivity survey, completed in late August 1998, along the northern edge of the roadway (line J1, fig. 1) are shown as a pseudosection in figure 4. The pseudosection shows the measured apparent resistivities plotted as a function of depth (fig. 4A) and the calculated resistivities from inversion of the field data (fig. 4B). The resulting model from the inversion (fig. 4C) shows three distinct areas of very high apparent resistivity ($> 1,000 \Omega \cdot m$) at approximately 26, 38, and

72 m (horizontal distance). These anomalous areas are about 3 m deep. The very high apparent resistivity is probably not related to natural geologic materials and is instead interpreted to be air-filled voids (abandoned coal mine tunnels). The somewhat continuous subhorizontal high-resistivity anomaly that spans the very high-resistivity anomalies from 38 to 72 m (horizontal) likely is a series of mine voids (tunnels) separated by sections of unmined coal. Drillers' descriptions of borings completed along the survey line are

listed in table 1; in general, the high-resistivity areas correspond to void locations found in the borings. Coal typically has higher resistivity ($10\text{-}10^{11} \Omega\cdot\text{m}$) than sandstone ($10\text{-}10^8 \Omega\cdot\text{m}$) or limestone ($50\text{-}10^7 \Omega\cdot\text{m}$) (Robinson and Coruh, 1988, p. 477). Less resistive and shallower (<2 m deep) anomalies are at 16 m and 45-51 m (horizontal); these are probably caused by the lateral gradation from hard, cherty limestone to semiconsolidated mudstone or siltstone (table 1).

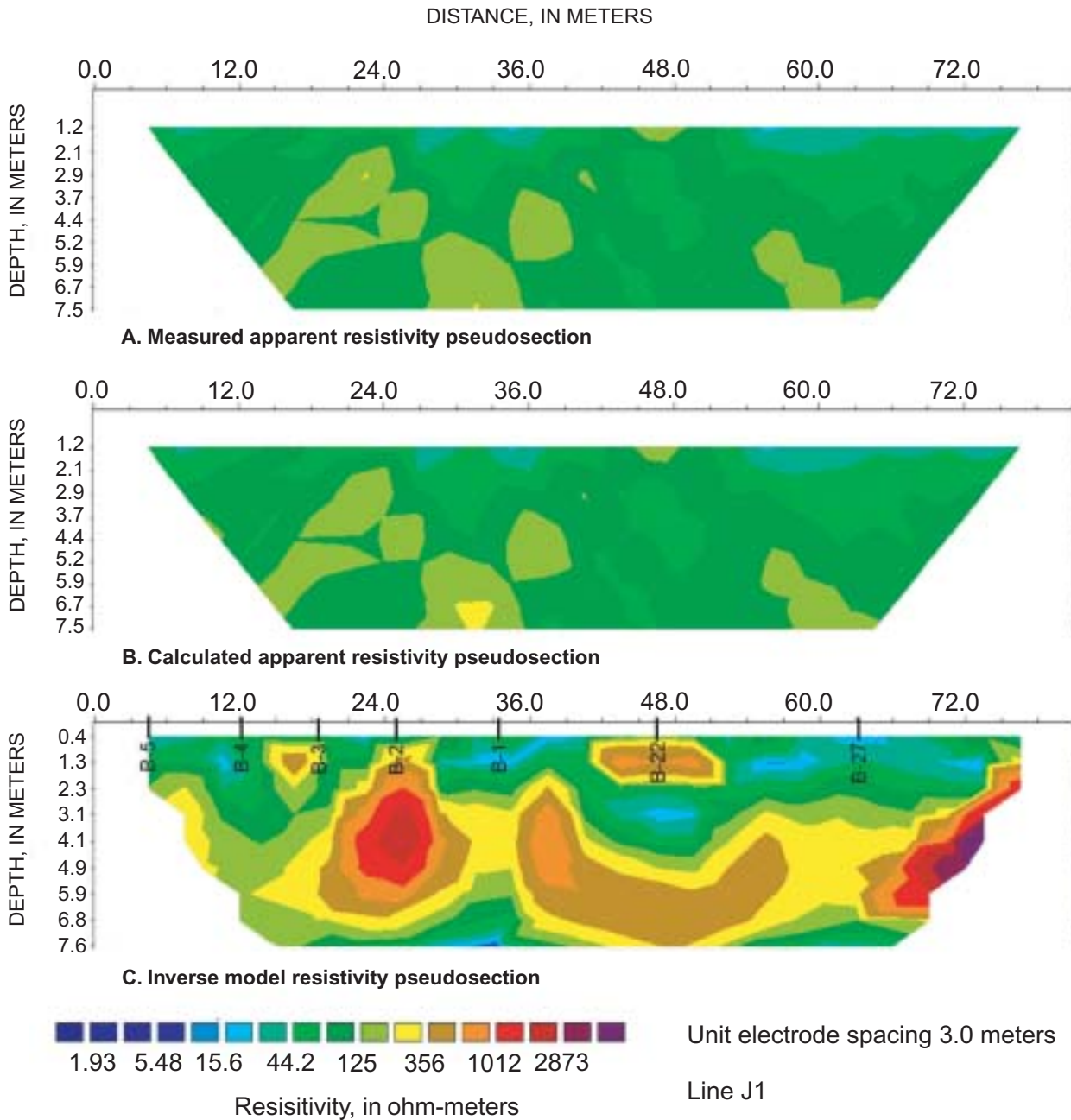


Figure 4. Dipole-dipole resistivity survey results along State Route 32 in Jackson County, Ohio. High-resistivity anomalies ($>1,000 \Omega\cdot\text{m}$ (ohm-meters); for example, at approximately 26 meters horizontal and 3.5 meters vertical in the inverse section (C)) are interpreted to be air-filled mine voids. Locations of borings also are shown on the inverse model section.

Table 1. Drillers' descriptions of borings along resistivity survey line, Jackson County, Ohio

[For locations of borings along resistivity survey line, see figs. 4 and 5. Dark line denotes top of consolidated bedrock; area described as "void" is shaded. Driller's descriptions are abbreviated (L.R. Ruesegger, Ohio Department of Transportation, written commun., 1999). *, field inspection after removal of overburden revealed semiconsolidated siltstone or mudstone]

Depth below land surface (meters)	BORING NAME AND DISTANCE (METERS) ALONG RESISTIVITY SURVEY LINE						
	B-5 4.8	B-4 12.5	B-3 18.9	B-2 25.0	B-1 33.8	B-22 46.9	B-27 63.4
0.00	TOPSOIL	TOPSOIL	TOPSOIL	TOPSOIL	TOPSOIL	OVERBURDEN	SOD
0.15	CLAY*	SILTY CLAY*	SILT*	TOPSOIL	TOPSOIL	OVERBURDEN	SILT/CLAY*
0.30	CLAY*	SILTY CLAY*	SILT*	BOULDERS	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	SILT/CLAY*
0.46	CLAY*	SILTY CLAY*	SILT*	BOULDERS	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	SILT/CLAY*
0.61	CLAY*	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	BOULDERS	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	SILT/CLAY*
0.76	LIMESTONE	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	BOULDERS	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	SILT/CLAY*
0.91	LIMESTONE	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	LIMESTONE	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	SILT/CLAY*
1.07	LIMESTONE	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	LIMESTONE	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	SILT/CLAY*
1.22	LIMESTONE	SANDY SILT*	LIMESTONE	LIMESTONE	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	LIMESTONE
1.37	LIMESTONE	SANDY SILT*	LIMESTONE	LIMESTONE	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	LIMESTONE
1.52	LIMESTONE	SHALE	SHALE	SHALE	SILTY CLAY*	LIMESTONE	LIMESTONE
1.68	LIMESTONE	COAL	SHALE	SHALE	SHALE	LIMESTONE	LIMESTONE
1.83	LIMESTONE	COAL	SHALE	SHALE	SHALE	LIMESTONE	LIMESTONE
1.98	LIMESTONE	COAL	SHALE	SHALE	SHALE	SHALE	LIMESTONE
2.13	VOID	COAL	VOID	SHALE	VOID	SHALE	LIMESTONE
2.29	VOID	COAL	VOID	VOID	VOID	SHALE	SHALE
2.44	SHALE	COAL	VOID	VOID	VOID	SHALE	SHALE
2.59	SHALE	COAL	VOID	VOID	VOID	COAL	SHALE
2.74	SHALE	COAL	VOID	VOID	VOID	COAL	VOID
2.90	SHALE	COAL	VOID	VOID	VOID	COAL	VOID
3.05	SHALE	CLAY-SHALE	SHALE	COAL	VOID	VOID	VOID
3.20	CLAY-SHALE	CLAY-SHALE	SHALE	COAL	VOID	COAL	VOID
3.35	CLAY-SHALE	CLAY-SHALE	SHALE	SHALE	SHALE	COAL	VOID
3.51	SILTSTONE	CLAY-SHALE	SHALE	SHALE	SHALE	COAL	VOID
3.66	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE	SHALE	SHALE	SHALE	COAL	VOID
3.81	SANDSTONE	SILTSTONE	SHALE	SANDSTONE	SHALE	COAL	VOID
3.96	SANDSTONE	SILTSTONE	SHALE	SANDSTONE	SHALE	SHALE	
4.11	SANDSTONE	SANDSTONE	SHALE	SANDSTONE	SHALE	SHALE	
4.27	SANDSTONE	SANDSTONE	SHALE	SANDSTONE	SHALE	SHALE	
4.42	SANDSTONE	SANDSTONE	SHALE	SANDSTONE	SANDSTONE	SHALE	
4.57	SANDSTONE	SANDSTONE	SHALE	SANDSTONE	SANDSTONE	SHALE	
4.72					SANDSTONE		
4.88					SILTSTONE		
5.03					SILTSTONE		
5.18					SANDSTONE (continues to 10.7 meters)		

The results of a 3-m Wenner resistivity survey inversion for line J1 are shown in figure 5. These results also show the three highly resistive areas recognized in the axial dipole-dipole array results and the shallow anomaly at 48 m (horizontal), but they are generally not as detailed as the axial dipole-dipole results. Forward modeling of similar areas has shown that the axial dipole-dipole array is more appropriate than the Wenner array for detection of anomalously high-resistivity areas due to voids (Munk and Sheets, 1997). A subsequent 2-m axial dipole-dipole resistivity survey centered on the large anomaly at 26 m horizontal confirmed location and horizontal extent of that anomaly.

Axial dipole-dipole, Wenner, and Schlumberger surveys also were performed along the median strip at this site (line J2, fig. 1). The Wenner and Schlumberger resistivity surveys were uninterpretable; several data points were severely affected by background electromagnetic noise associated with traffic along the highway. The inversion results of an axial dipole-dipole survey also are noisy, but several high-resistivity anomalies indicating possible air-filled mine voids are interpreted at 18, 30, and 72 m (horizontal) and at about 3.5-4.0 m depth.

After the resistivity surveys were completed, ODOT drilled boreholes in the roadway to determine the possible presence and extent of mine voids (Sept.-Dec. 1998; table 1). Boring B-2 was completed at the major anomaly at 25 m on line J1 (figs. 1, 4, 5; table 1); a mine void was encountered from a depth of 2.3 to 3.1 m (L.R. Ruesegger, Ohio Department of Transportation, written commun., 1999). The roadway and network of underlying mine voids was subsequently excavated and numerous tunnels were located. Three tunnels converged at or very near the anomaly at 25 m (figs. 1, 4, and 5). This finding may illustrate that although the resistivity arrays used were linear, the current and potential pathways in the subsurface may be affected by features outside the survey line, especially in areas of air-filled voids.

Vinton County Site

As a result of a mining permit application received by ODNDR-DMR, a section of SR 32 in Vinton County, Ohio (fig. 3), was identified for a subsurface investigation because the mining might affect highway structures. Exploratory borings by ODNDR-DMR adjacent to the permit-application area and along the highway intersected subsurface voids related to mapped and unmapped abandoned coal mines. Examination of maps of abandoned mine VN-94 (on file with ODNDR, Division of Geological Survey) revealed a system of underground tunnels that continue under the highway. A monitoring well was installed in one of the borings (B-1, figs. 1 and 6; table 2) for ODOT purposes, and the site was established as a Surface Deformation Site (L.R. Ruesegger, Ohio Department of Transportation, written commun., 1998).

The geology of the site is similar to that of the Jackson County site except that the overburden consists of topsoil, sand, and clay or fill material, which is more variable in thickness (0.6-7.6 m). The log for boring B-1 (fig. 7) is listed in table 2. The coal mined in this area is the No. 4a or Clarion Coal, which is overlain by the Vanport Limestone and the Vanport or Ferriferous Ore (Stout, 1927). During 1830-70, the Ferriferous Ore was the most important economic strata in southern Ohio (Stout, 1927), making Ohio the second largest producer of iron in the United States (Ohio Historical Society, written commun., 2001).

At the time the borings were made at the site (November 1997), no appreciable ground water was found (L.R. Ruesegger, Ohio Department of Transportation, written commun., 1998); however, for the purposes of this study, boring B-1 was instrumented with a submersible pressure transducer to measure water levels. As evident in figure 6, ground water partially filled the void from spring or early summer (March-June 2000), until midsummer (July-August 2000). The specific conductance of ground water in the void was 632 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ (June 2000).

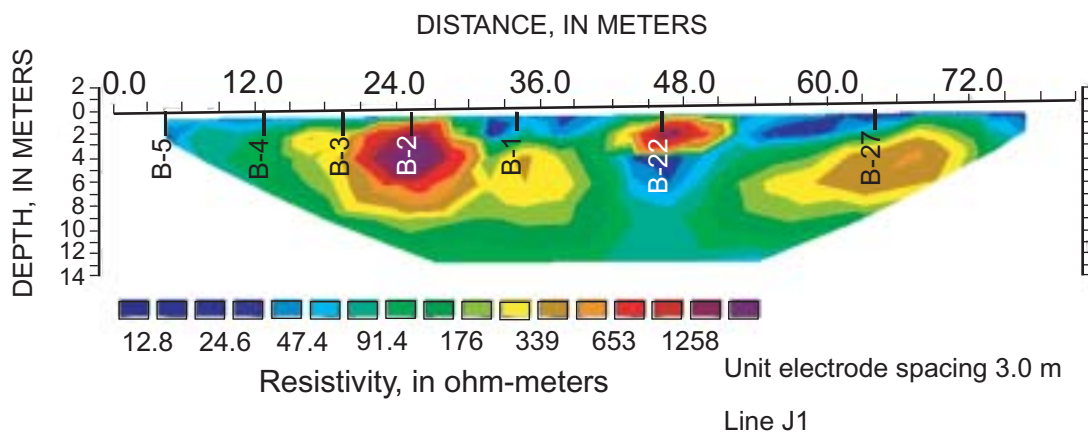


Figure 5. Wenner resistivity survey results, including topography, along State Route 32 in Jackson County, Ohio. This calculated inverse model section shows a high-resistivity anomaly at the same location as an axial dipole-dipole survey along the same line (fig. 4). Locations of borings also are shown above.

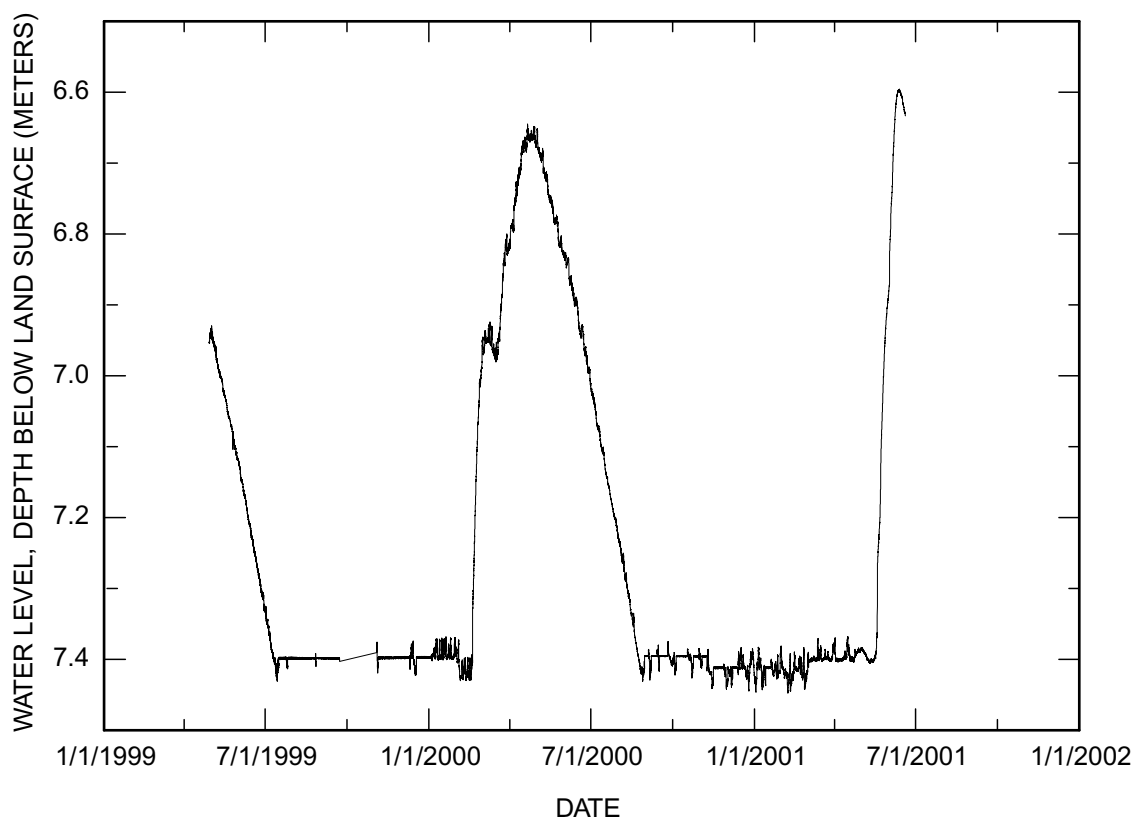


Figure 6. Depth to water at boring B-1, Vinton County, Ohio. The bottom of the pressure transducer was set on debris in the mine void at approximately 7.4 meters.

Table 2. Geologist and driller description of boring B-1, Vinton County, Ohio.

[The boring was drilled 11/17/97. Boring collapsed to approximately 7.4 meters depth; a 5-centimeter well was completed as an open hole from about 5.8 to 7.4 meters. (L.R. Ruesegger, Ohio Department of Transportation, written commun., 1998)]

Depth (m)	Depth (ft)	Description
0 - 0.6	0-2	Brown, gray, and black silty sand with stone fragments.
0.6 - 1.7	2-5.5	Gray, weathered sandstone (driller's description).
1.7 - 2.8	5.5-9.3	Gray, brown, firm, feldspathic, fine to medium-grained sandstone. Loosely cemented in places; medium bedded, thin bedded at the bottom. No core loss.
2.8 - 3.3	9.3-10.7	Black, firm, carbonaceous shale, with carbonaceous laminae. Arenaceous, micaceous, jointed at the top half. Grading to sandstone at the bottom. No core loss.
3.3 - 4.3	10.7-14.0	Brown, fine, micaceous, ferruginous, feldspathic sandstone. Fine to medium grained; jointed in part. No core loss.
4.3 - 4.4	14-14.4	Brown, firm, broken and jointed iron ore. No core loss.
4.4 - 5.7	14.4-18.7	Dark gray, hard, limestone. Jointed in part. No core loss.
5.7 - 6.3	18.7-20.7	VOID
6.3 - 6.5	20.7-21.2	Black, firm, highly carbonaceous shale; broken and jointed in part. No core loss.
6.5 - 8.0	21.2-26.2	VOID
8.0 - 8.2	26.2-26.8	Black, coaly, fissile shale; weathered at the top, with an underclay seam at the bottom. No core loss.

A 3-m axial dipole-dipole resistivity survey was performed along the westbound shoulder, parallel to the roadway and adjacent to boring B-1 (line V1, fig. 1). The results of that survey are shown in figure 7. The survey was 81 m long, but electrical interference from overhead high-tension powerlines resulted in loss of approximately 20 m of data at the east end of the survey line (fig. 7). A low-resistivity (high-electrical-conductivity) anomaly spans the section at 2–4 m depth, which approximately corresponds to the layer of iron ore reported in the boring logs (fig. 7; table 2). Just below this abnormally low-resistivity zone is a very high-resistivity anomaly that may be attributed to far-field effects of electrical interference from the powerline or effects from the very low-resistivity anomaly. The concept of approximate depth for the pseudosection is inappropriate below the abnormally low-resistivity anomaly because pseudosections are predicated on reasonable resistivity ranges. An axial dipole-dipole resistivity survey along the median strip of the highway yielded similar results.

Summary and conclusions

In cooperation with the Ohio Department of Transportation, the USGS performed electrical resistivity surveys at two sites in southeastern Ohio to determine whether such surveys could detect underground coal-mine voids. Abandoned coal-mine voids can contain potable water for water supply or can release water to local streams that can degrade water quality. Roof collapse of these voids can reach land surface and cause damage to roadways and other structures.

A suspected underground mine-void complex was investigated with electrical resistivity along State Route 32 in Jackson County, Ohio. Surface deformation along a roadway led to the investigation. A 3-m axial dipole-dipole and

Wenner survey was completed along the shoulder and in the median strip of the highway. Several very high-resistivity anomalies were found; a subsequent 2-m axial dipole-dipole survey confirmed the high-resistivity anomaly. Drilling and excavation of the anomalies revealed abandoned underground coal mine tunnels.

As a result of a nearby underground mining permit process, a known underground mine was investigated by drilling along State Route 32 in Vinton County, Ohio. A well was completed in an underground mine void, and water levels were monitored. During a period of high water in the void, a 3-m axial dipole-dipole survey was completed over the void. A thin layer of iron ore above the mined coal dominated the electrical resistivity survey results. Interference from overhead powerlines also may have affected the survey results.

Because of the high-resistivity response of air-filled voids within the sequence of coal-bearing rocks, electrical resistivity surveys can be a very effective tool for locating underground mine voids. Site geology must be considered during interpretation; highly conductive zones above coal/void zones, although somewhat rare, may severely affect depth interpretations.

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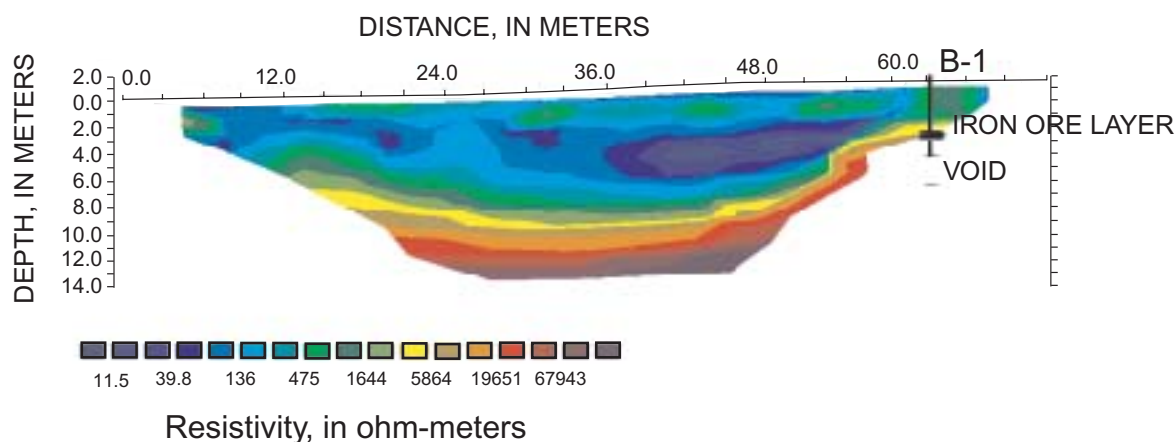


Figure 7. Three-meter axial dipole-dipole resistivity survey results, along State Route 32 in Vinton County, Ohio. This calculated inverse model section shows a low-resistivity anomaly spanning the section at a depth of approximately 2–4 meters; this anomaly corresponds to a layer of iron ore.

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