

DEPARTEMENT
DE LA GUYANE



MAIRIE
DE
GRAND-SANTI



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de l'Association Internationale des Hydrogéologues.

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Géosciences pour une Terre durable
brgm

Hydrogeological prospection feedback of a hard rock aquifer in Grand Santi - French Guyana

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Grand Santi : a case study

- Village located along the Maroni river surrounded by equatorial forest
- Only joinable by plane or pirogue sailing along the Maroni river
- Population growth = 5,5% (5500 hab., 2011)

- A first water prospection has been carried in 1996, concluded by two water boreholes (F1 – F2)
- A new one has been done in 2013-2014 concluded by 5 water boreholes (FE1, FE2, FE3, FE4, FE5)



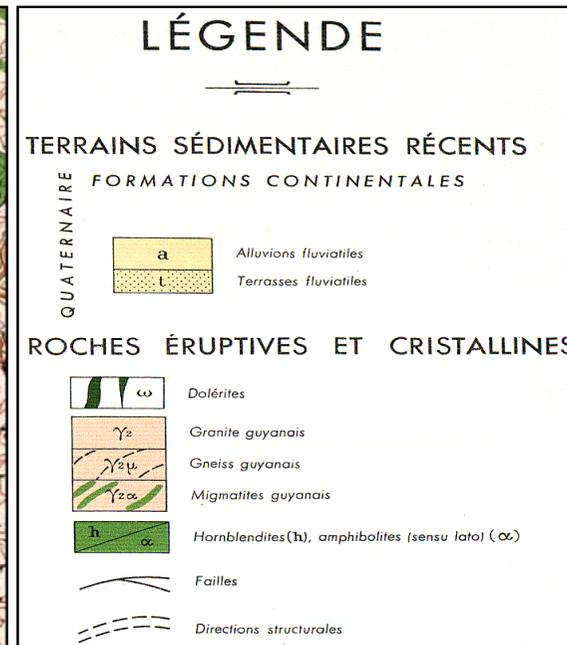
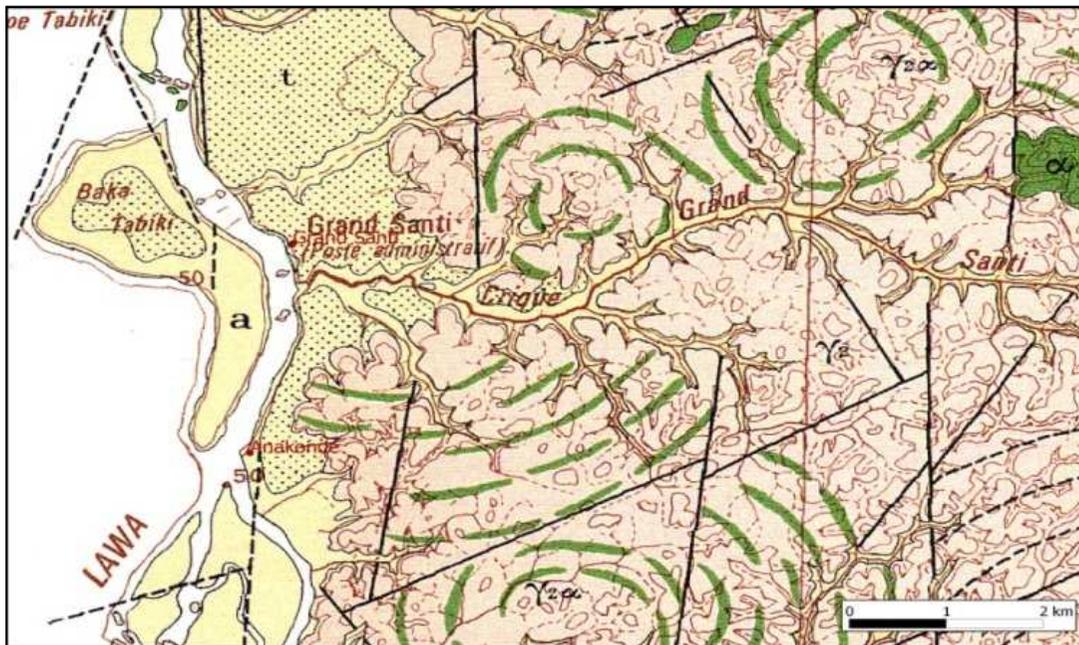
After 7 water boreholes drilled at Grand Santi, let's take stocks of this experience.

Grand Santi Geology

- Surrounding area of Maroni river is covered by alluviums which have a low permeability, surimposed to weathered hard rocks.
- Hard rocks are composed by Migmatites.
- Limited outcrops.
- Principal structural orientations are N340 to N20 and N100 to N140



Photo A. Gutierrez



Water prospection methodology

A downscaling approach, developed during the « village des fleuves program », is applied to localise geostructural discontinuities :

- **Phase 1** : geological field observation & structural analysis using photo interpretation
- **Phase 2** : Radon emanometry (gas sampling from the first meter of soil to detect fracture zones)



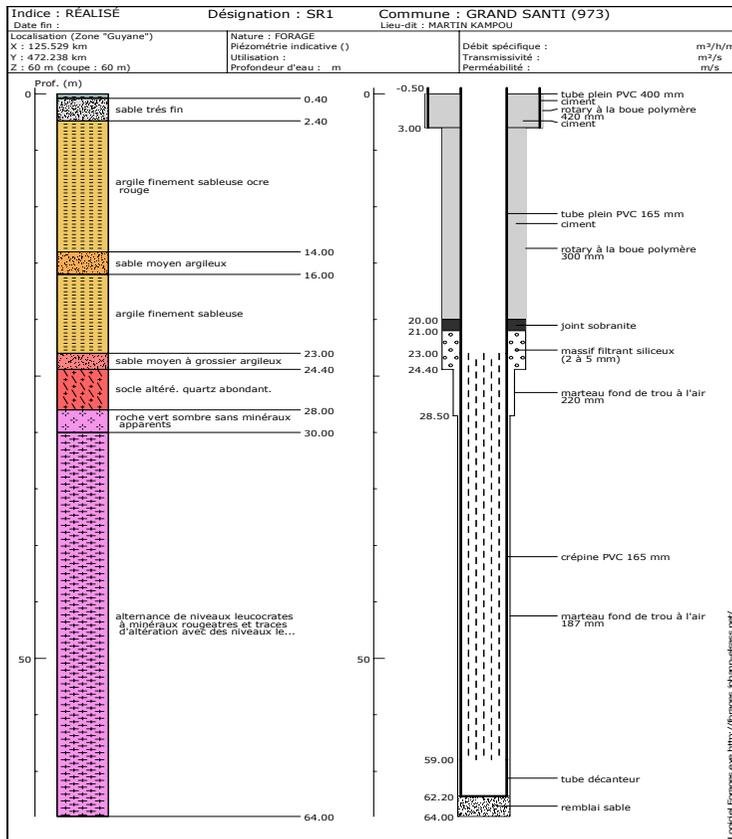
- **Phase 3** : Geophysical investigation :
 - in 1996 : geoelectrical survey (profiles and vertical soundings)
 - In 2014 : geoelectrical survey + electrical resistivity tomography (ERT)



Drilling and hydraulic tests

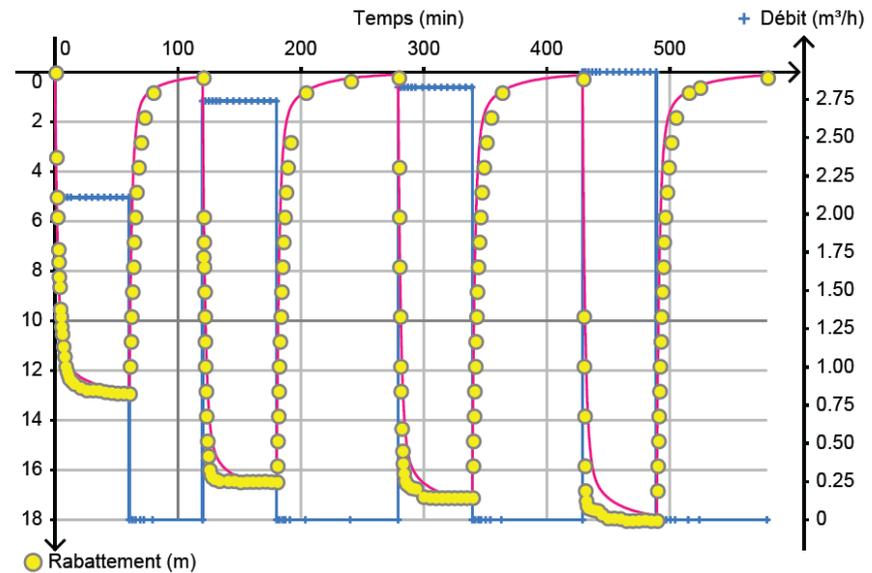
All the boreholes were drilled and equipped in the same way :

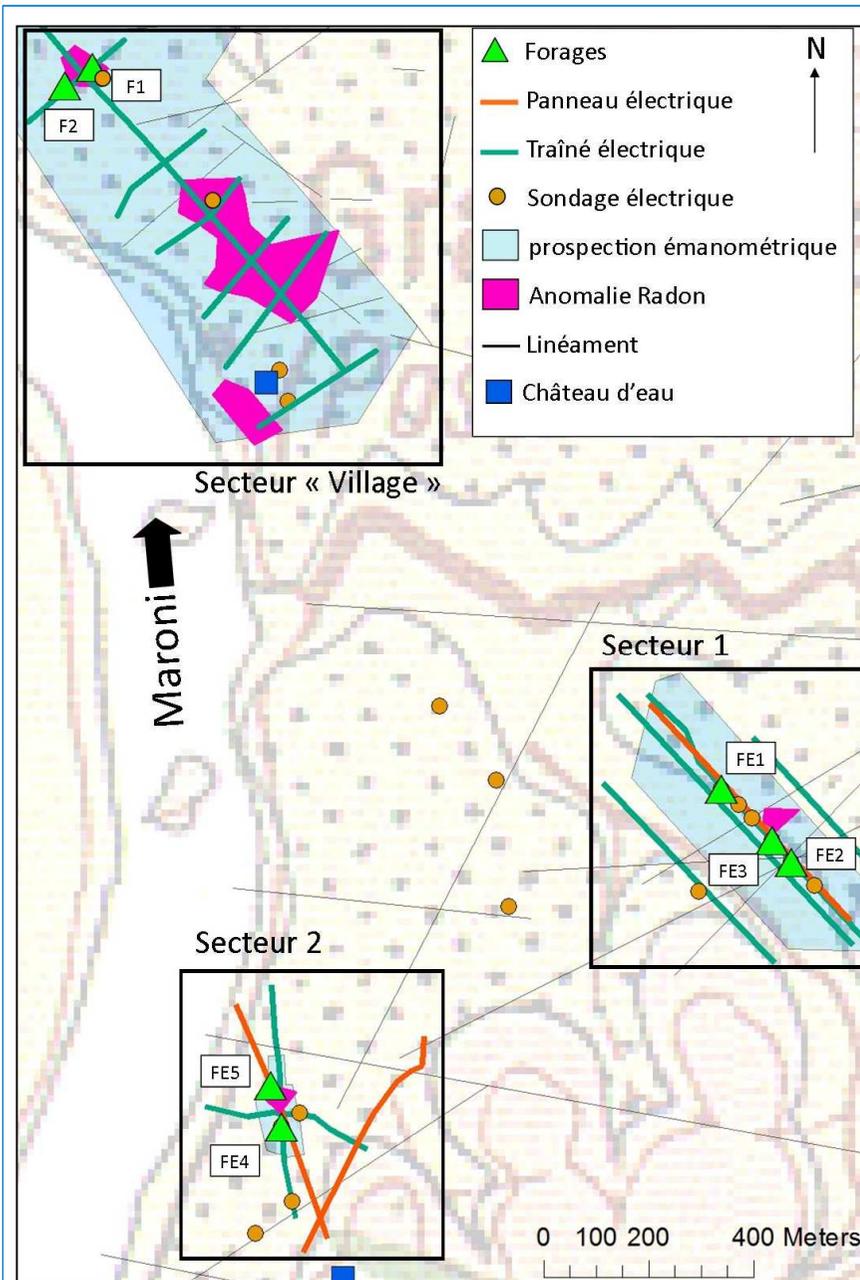
- Rotary with mud was used to drill unconsolidated formations
- Down the Hole hamer was used to drill hard rock
- Interface saprolite/fissured layer and fissured layer are screened.



All the boreholes were submitted to hydraulic tests:

- Step drawdown test
- 72 hours pumping test





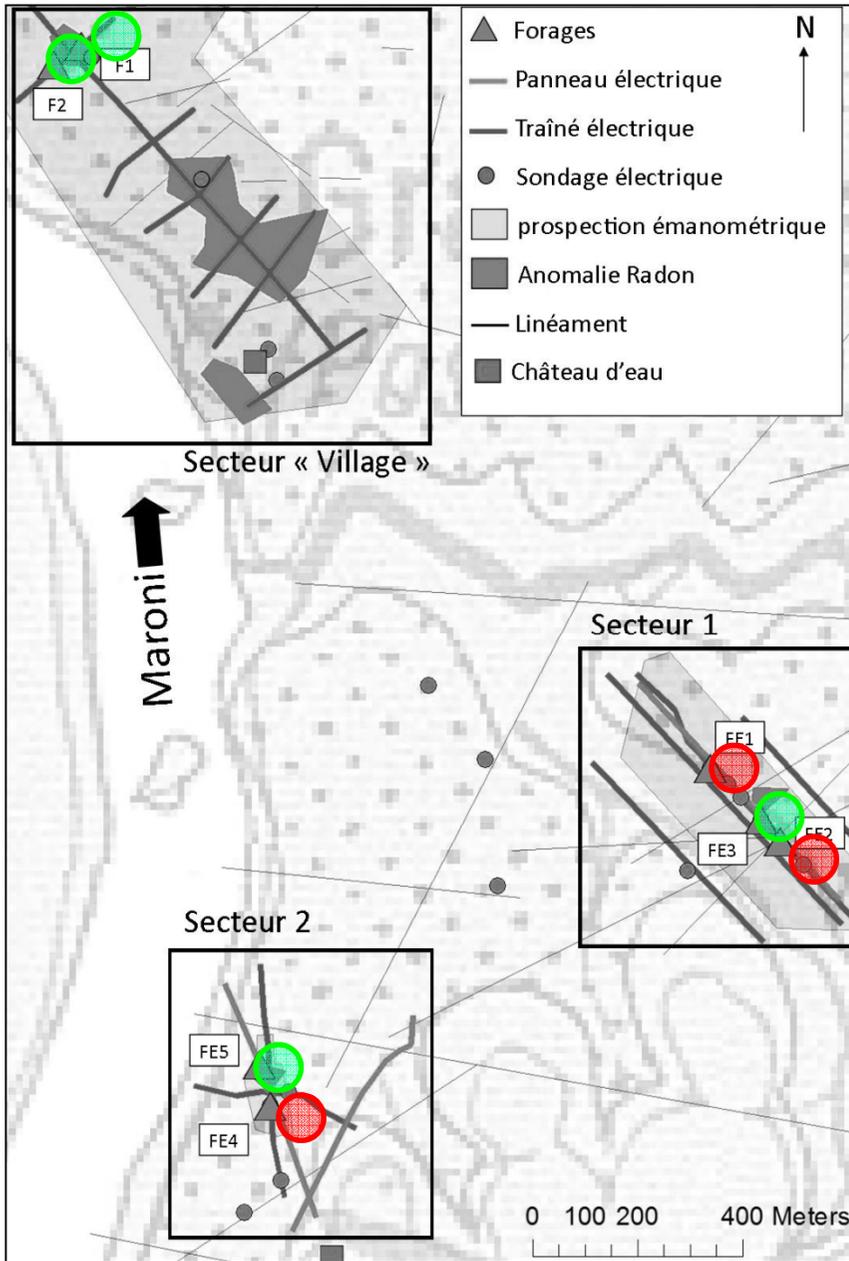
Results

- 553 gas samples,
- 23 electrical soundings,
- 23 electrical profiles
- 3 ERT profiles

lead to the implantation of 7 water boreholes (5 in 2014).

- 1) Geophysics is oriented by Radon anomalies
- 2) Exact drilling location are chosen according to geophysical interpretation

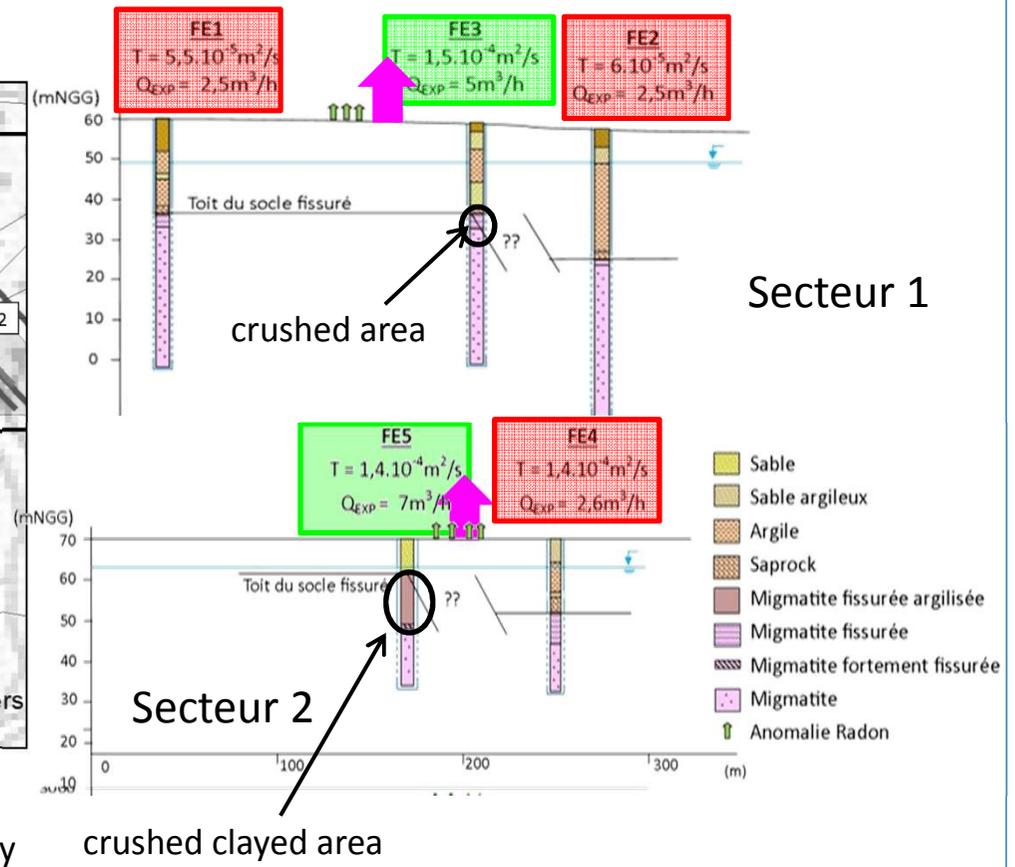
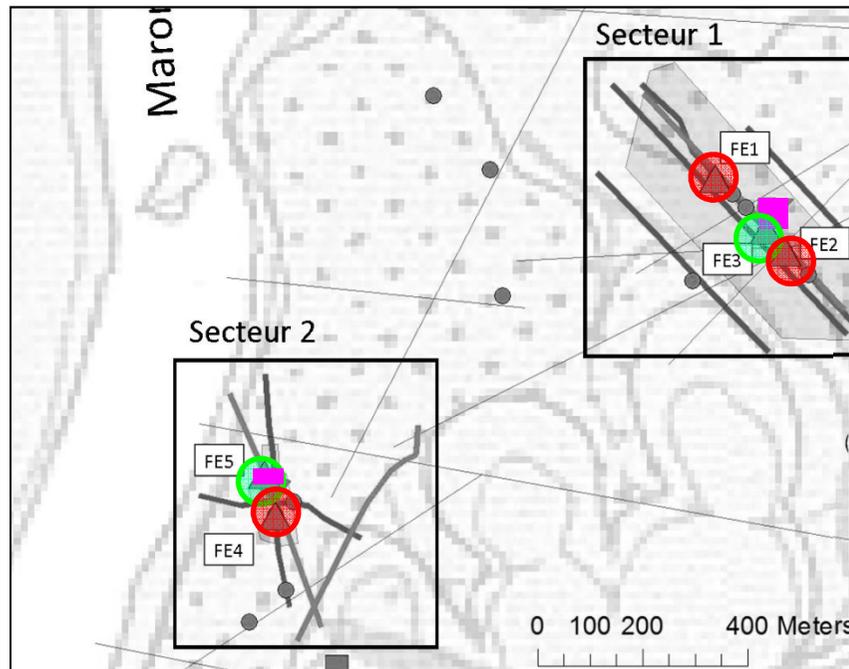
Pumping tests main results



Productive borehole	F1	F2	FE3	FE5
T (m ² /s)	5.5.10 ⁻⁴	1.8.10 ⁻⁴	1.5.10 ⁻⁴	1.4.10 ⁻⁴
Q _{exp} (m ³ /h)	6	8	5	7

Low production borehole	FE1	FE2	FE4
T (m ² /s)	5.5.10 ⁻⁵	6.10 ⁻⁵	1.4.10 ⁻⁴
Q _{exp} (m ³ /h)	2.5	2.5	2.6

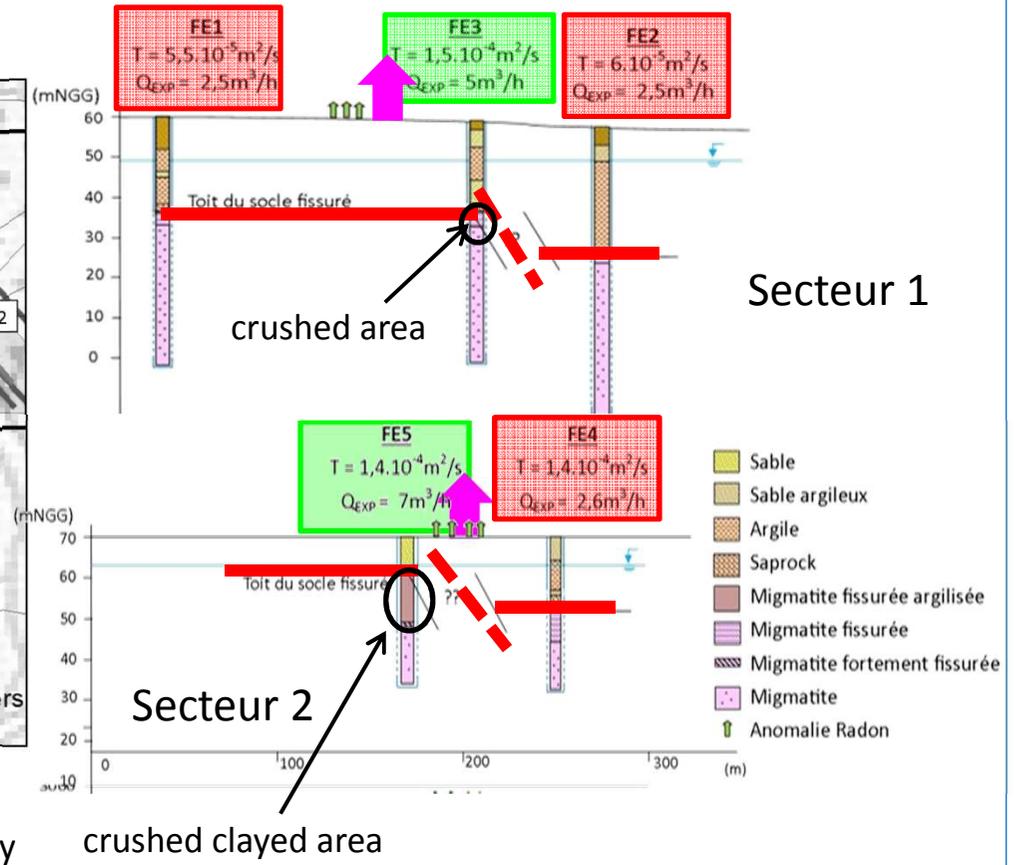
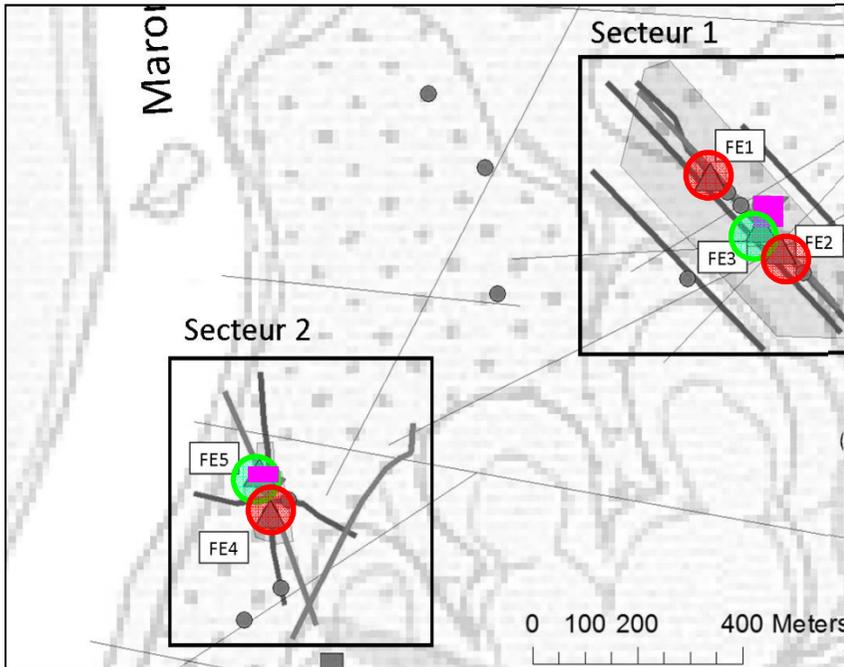
Influence of structural discontinuity proximity on borehole productivity



Radon anomaly

Tectonics clues were found in FE5 and FE3 borehole

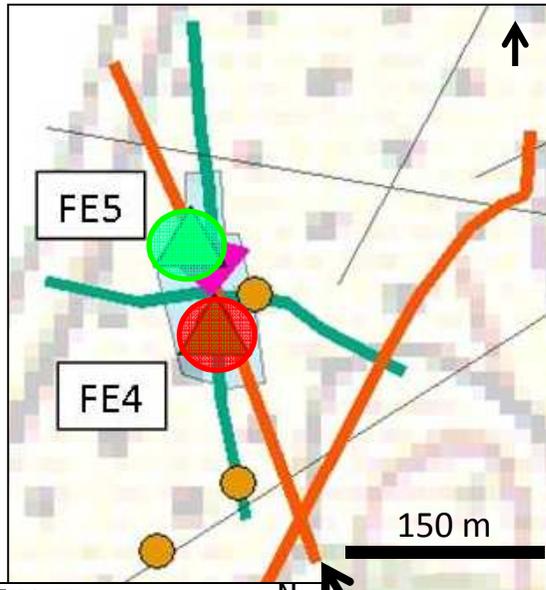
Influence of structural discontinuity proximity on borehole productivity



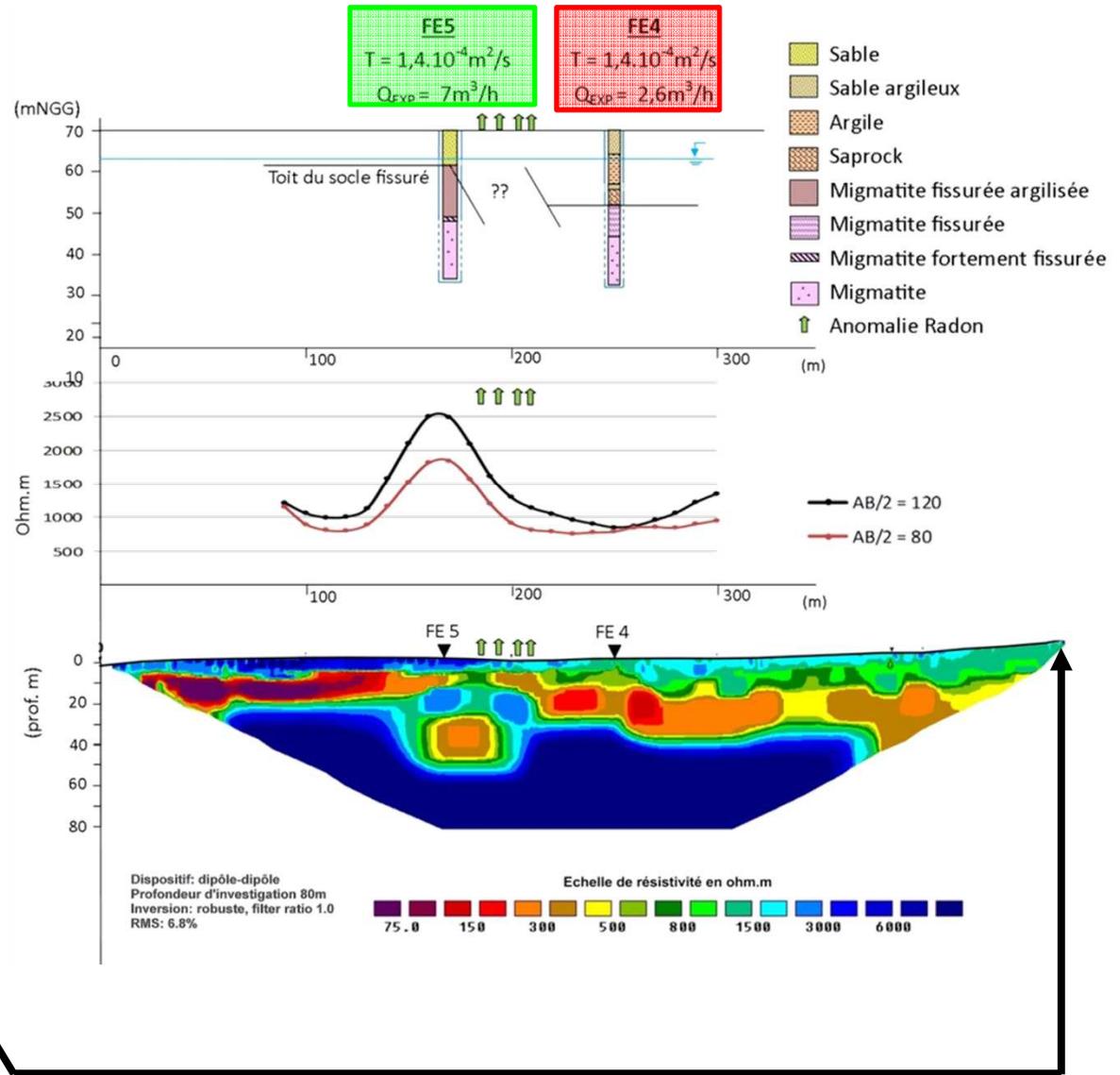
Radon anomaly

Two potentials tectonics accidents

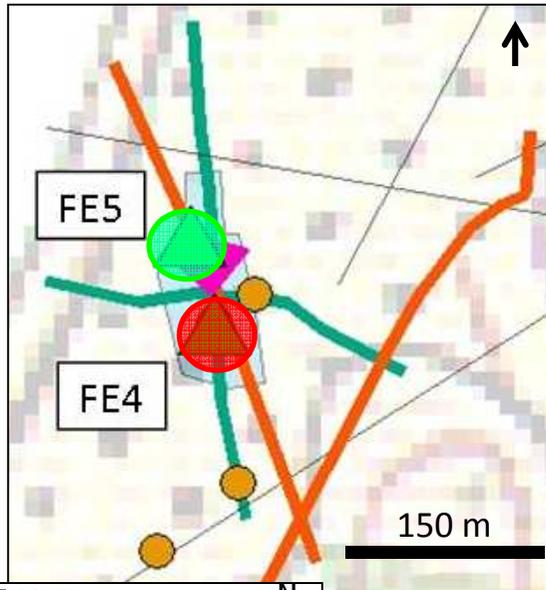
« Sector 2 »



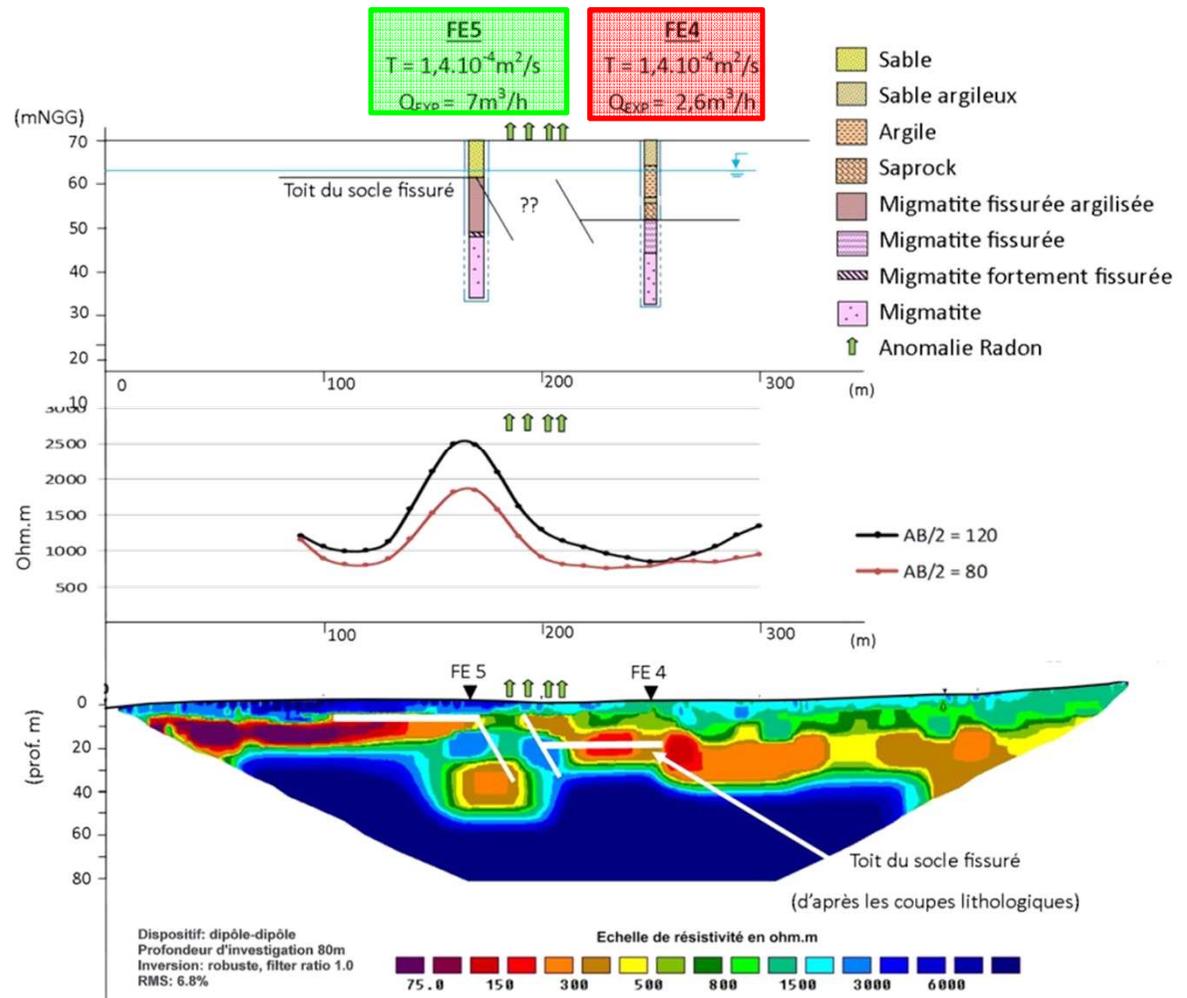
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- Traîné électrique
- Sondage électrique
- prospection émanométrique
- Anomalie Radon
- Linéament
- Château d'eau



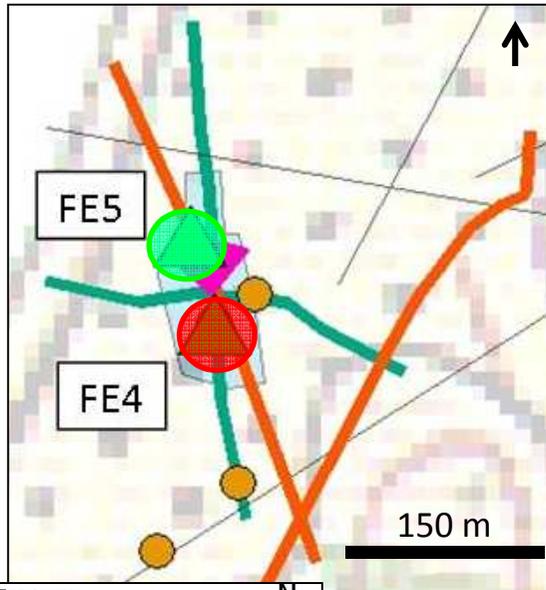
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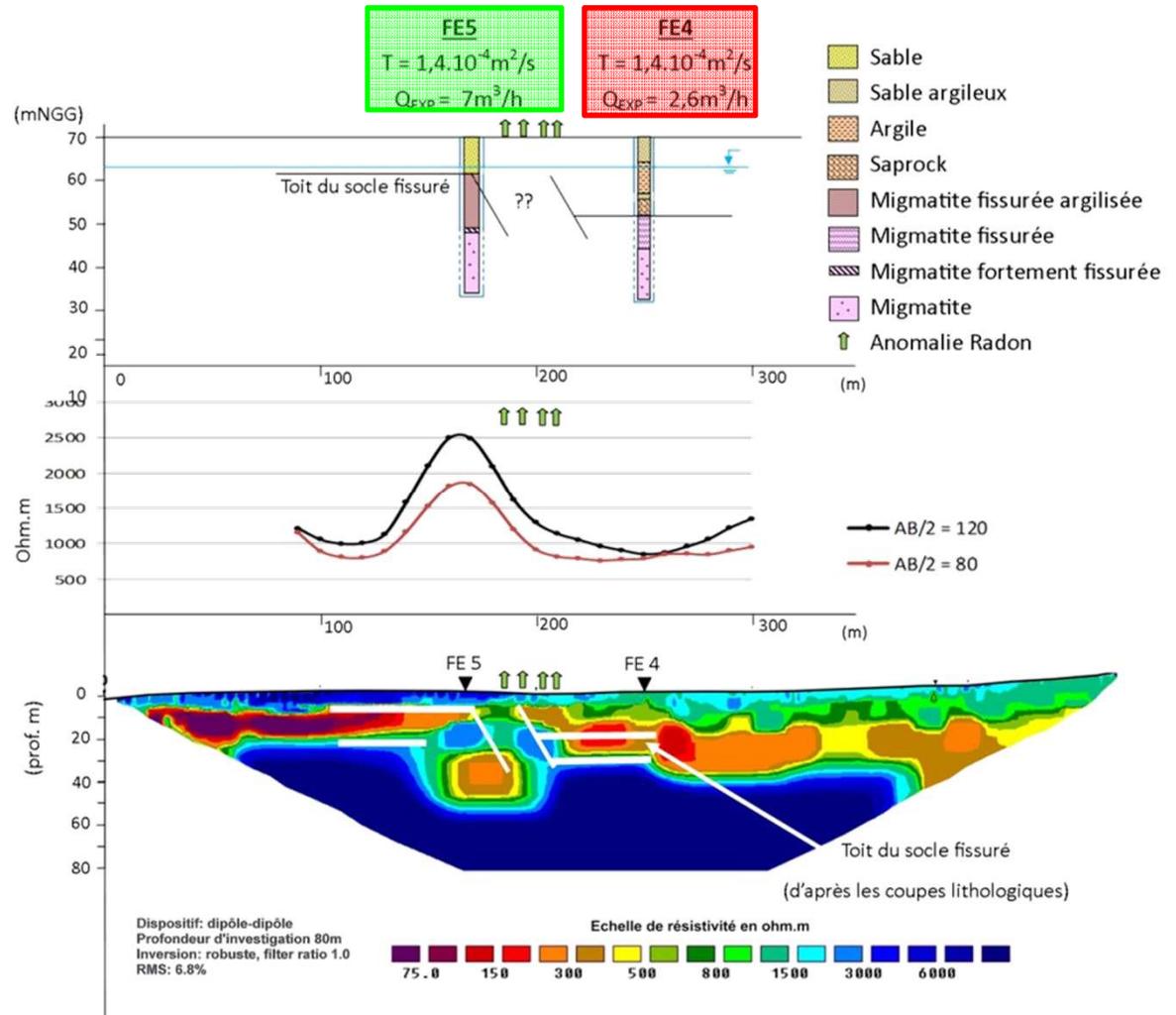
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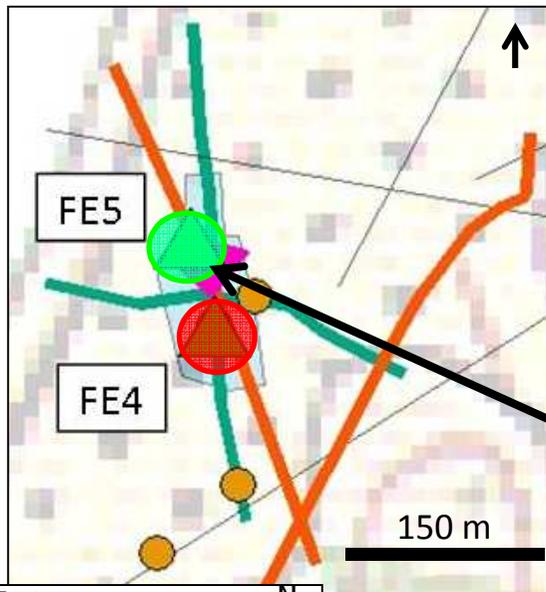
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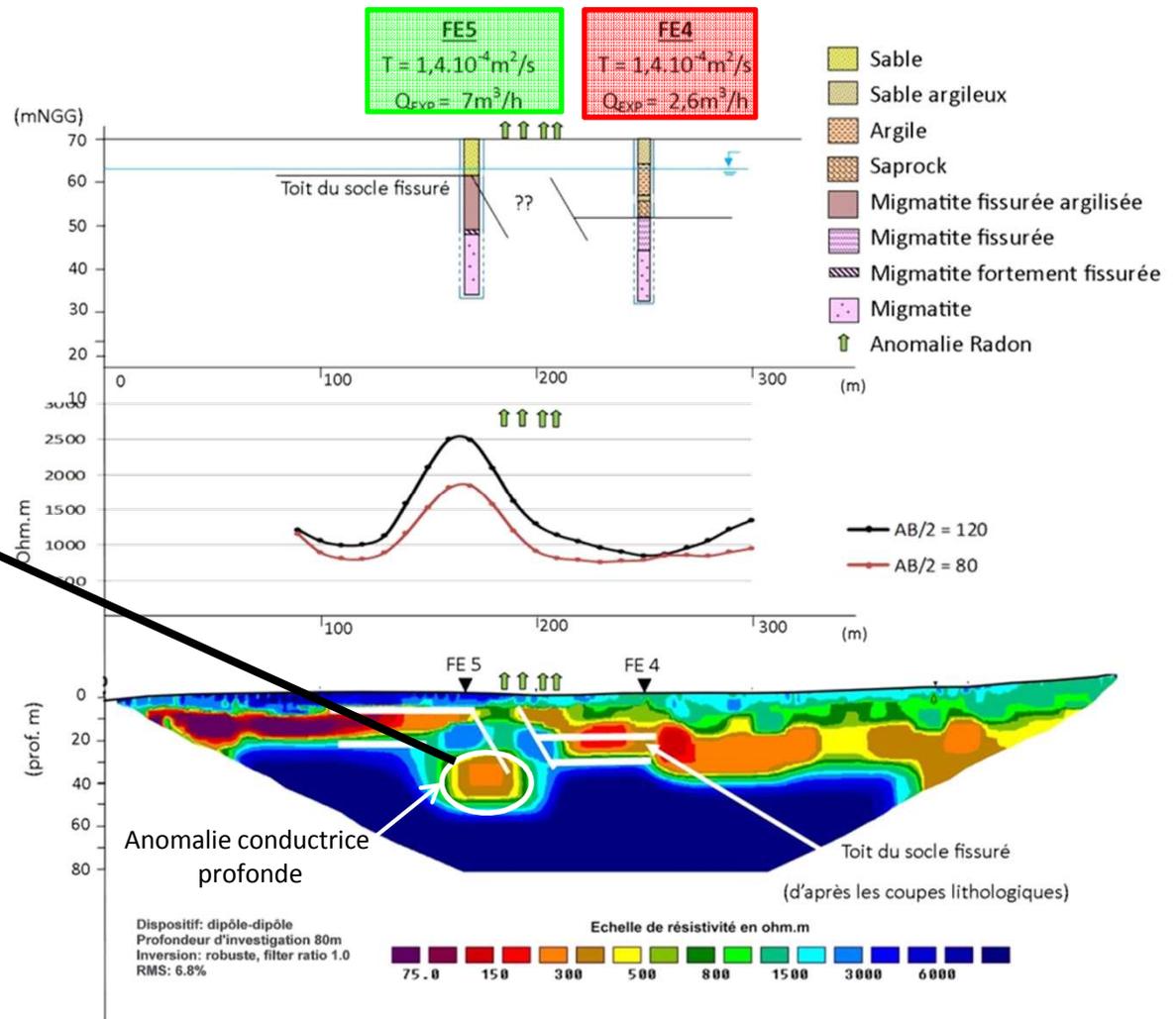
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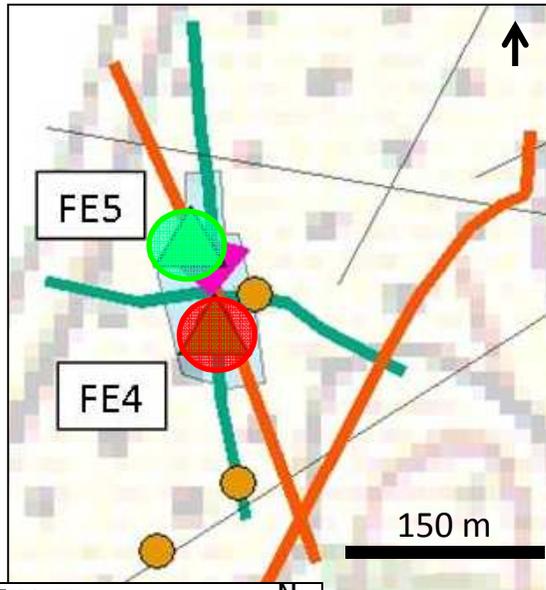
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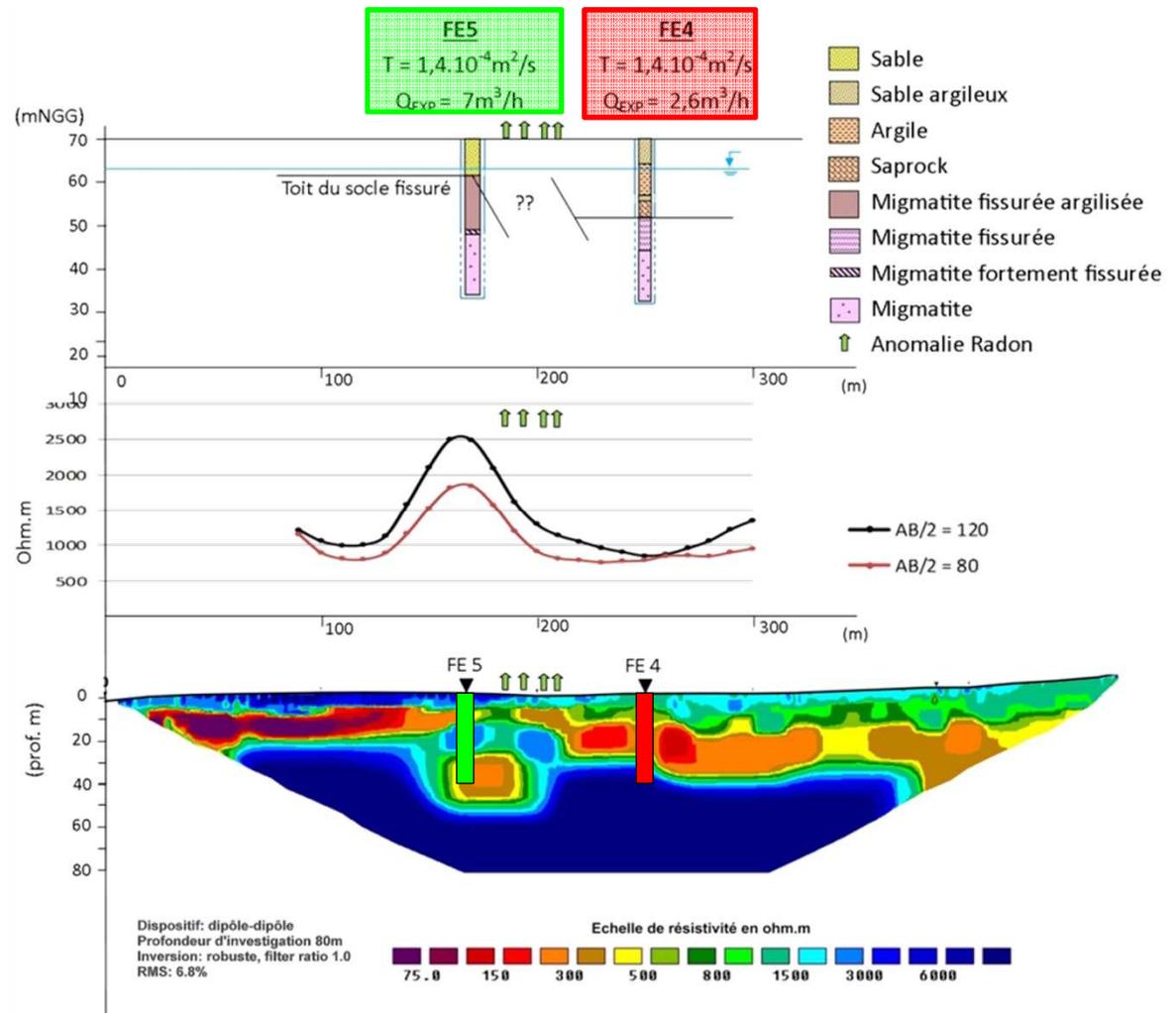
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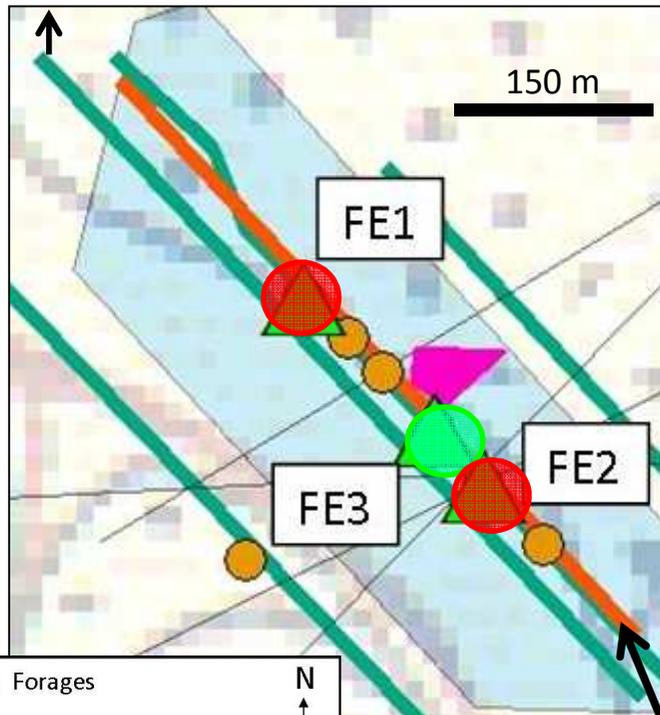
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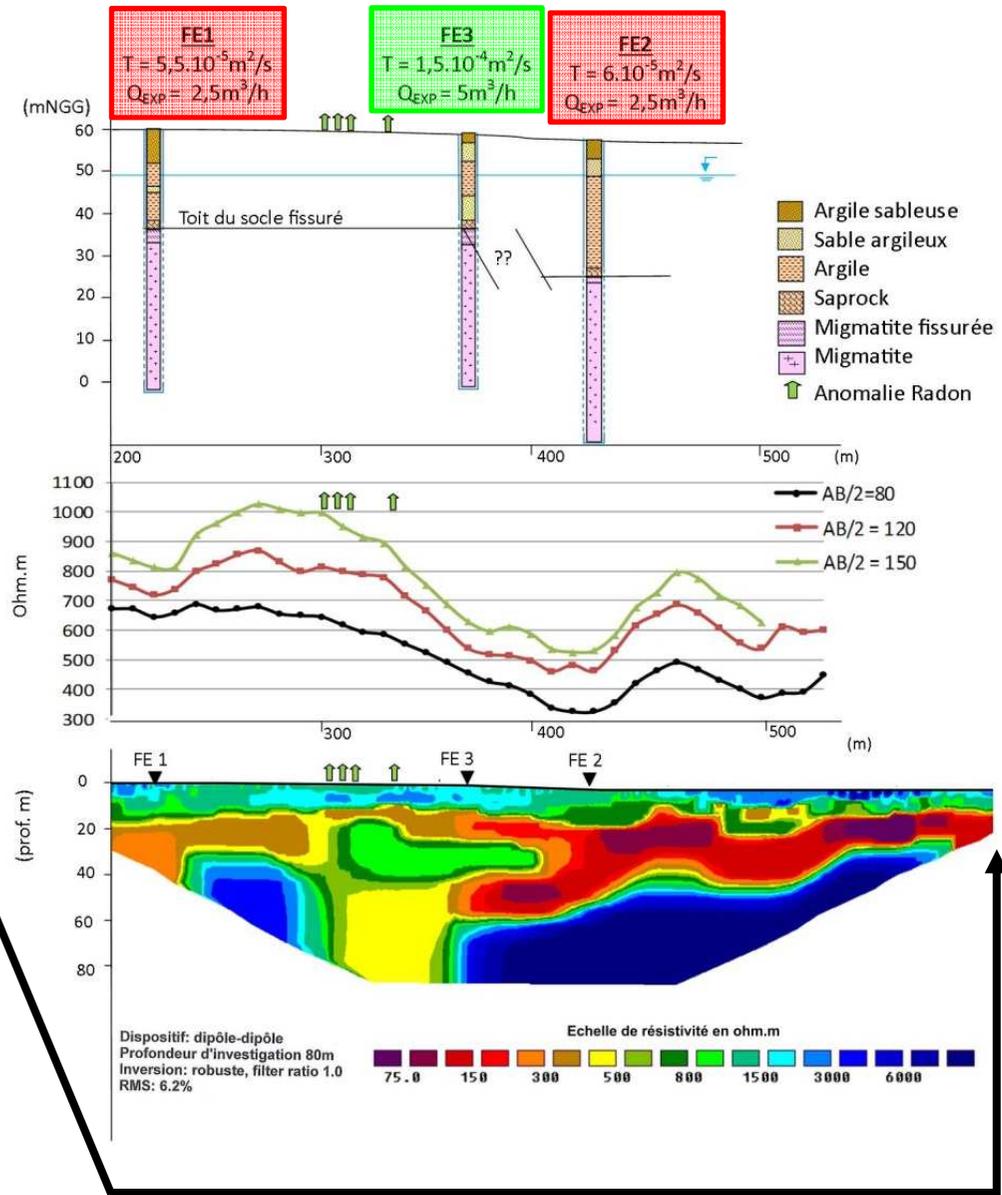


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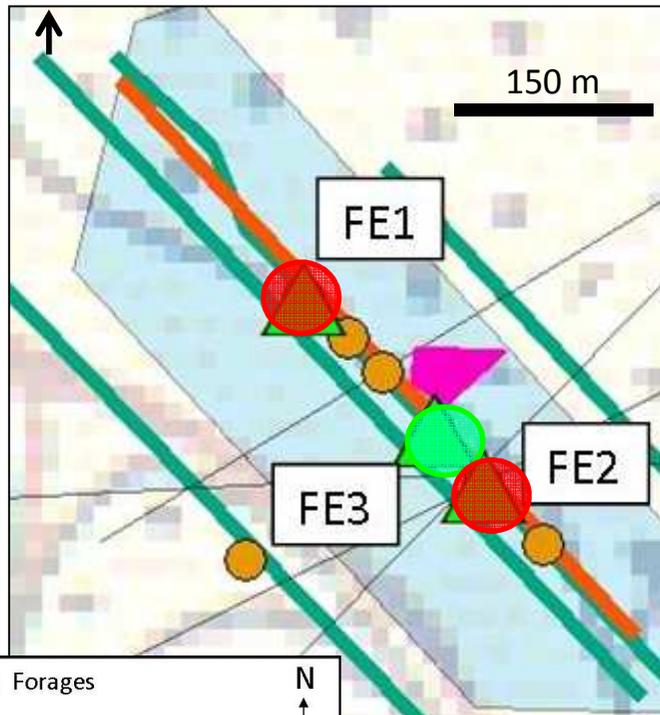


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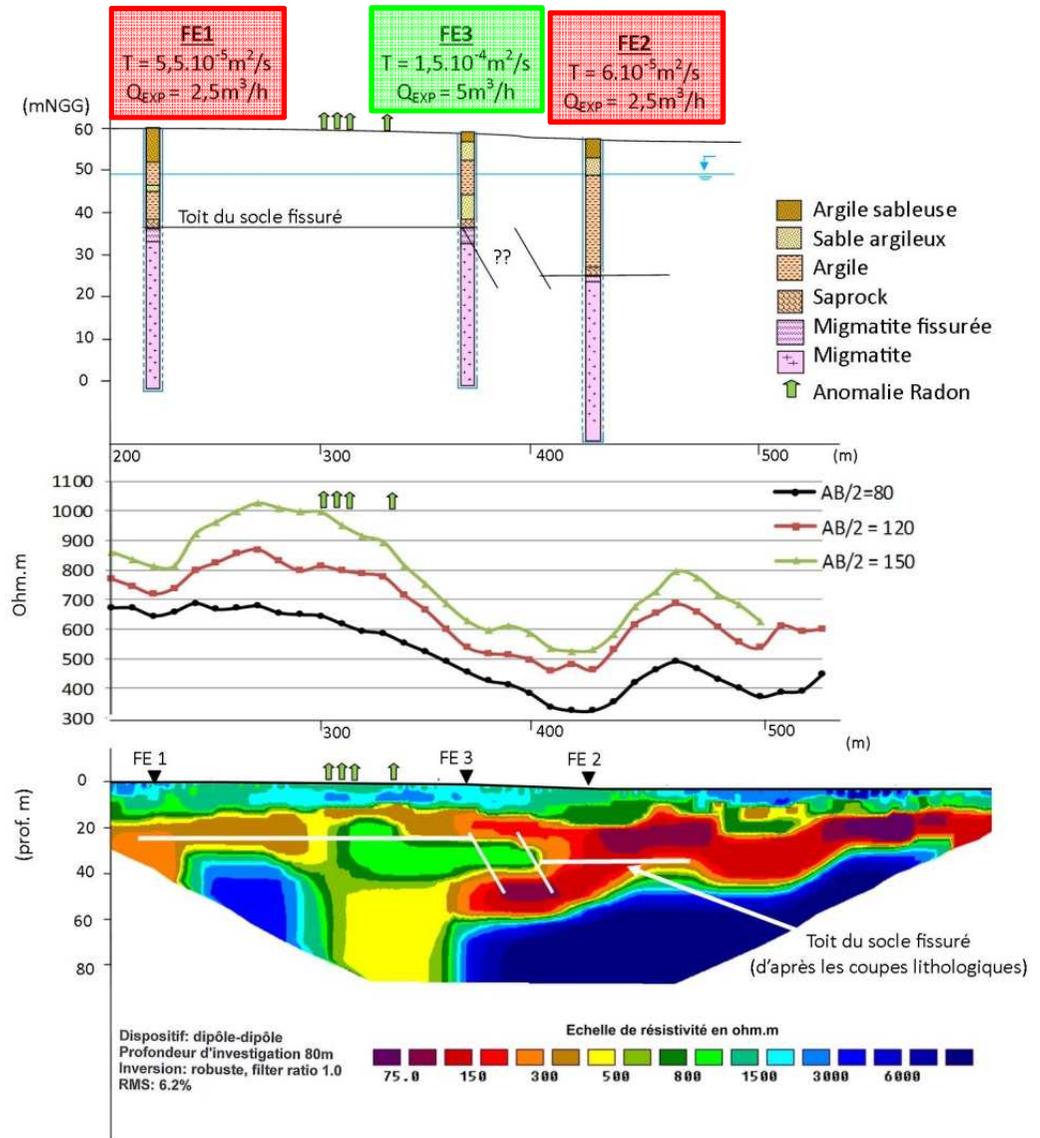
NB : ERT was performed a posteriori.



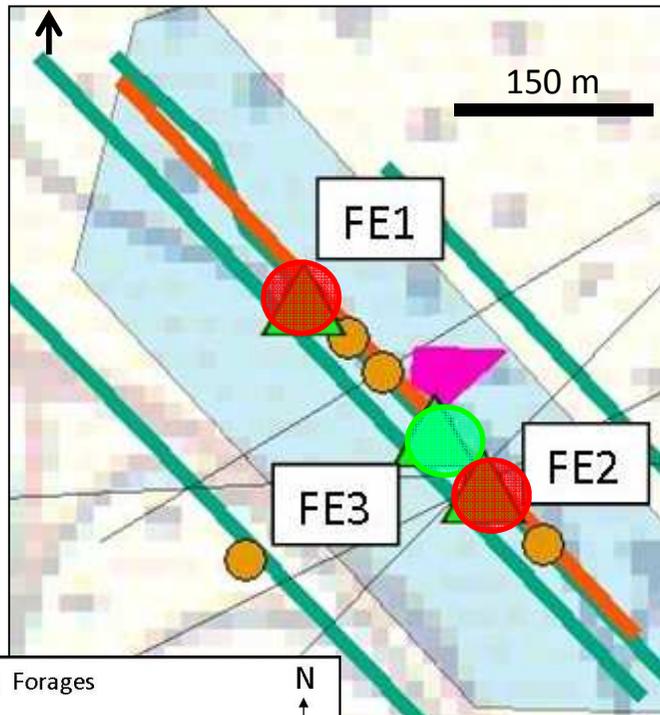
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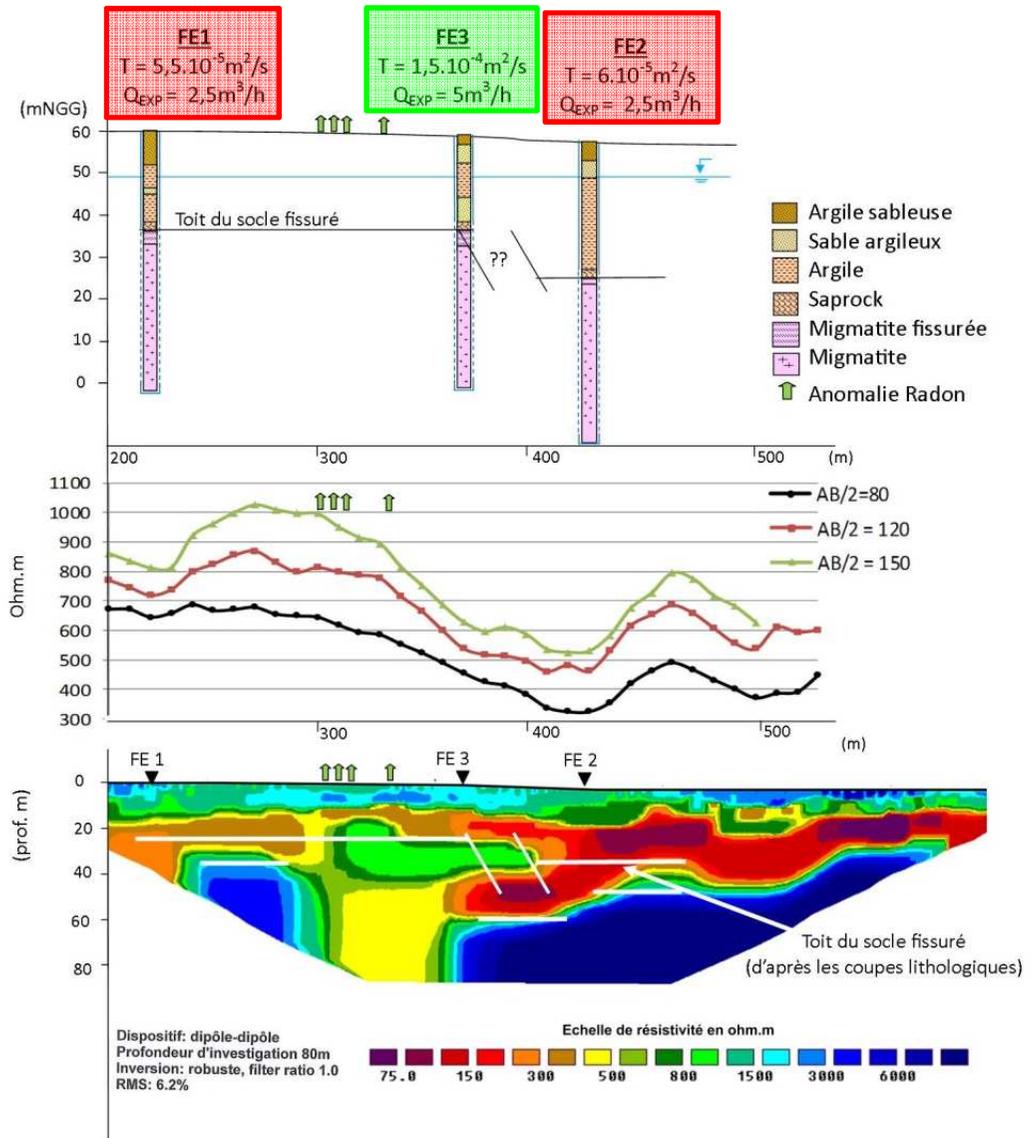
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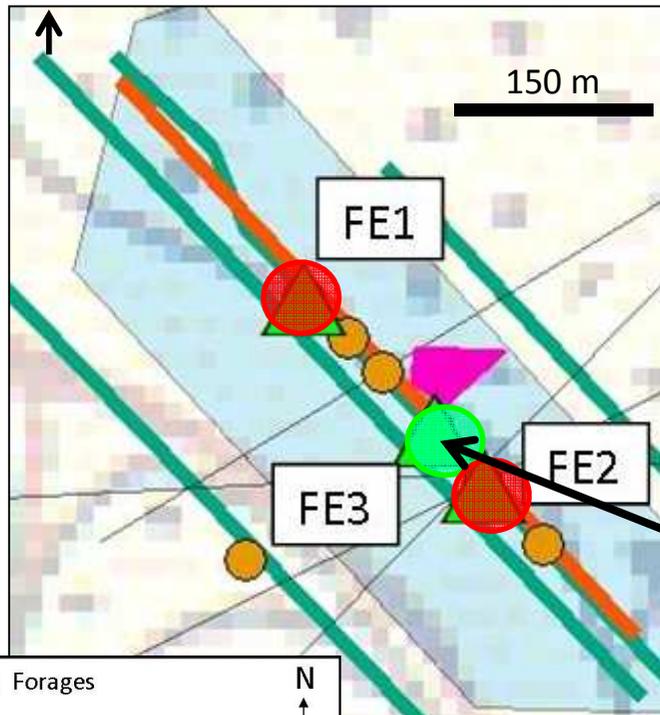
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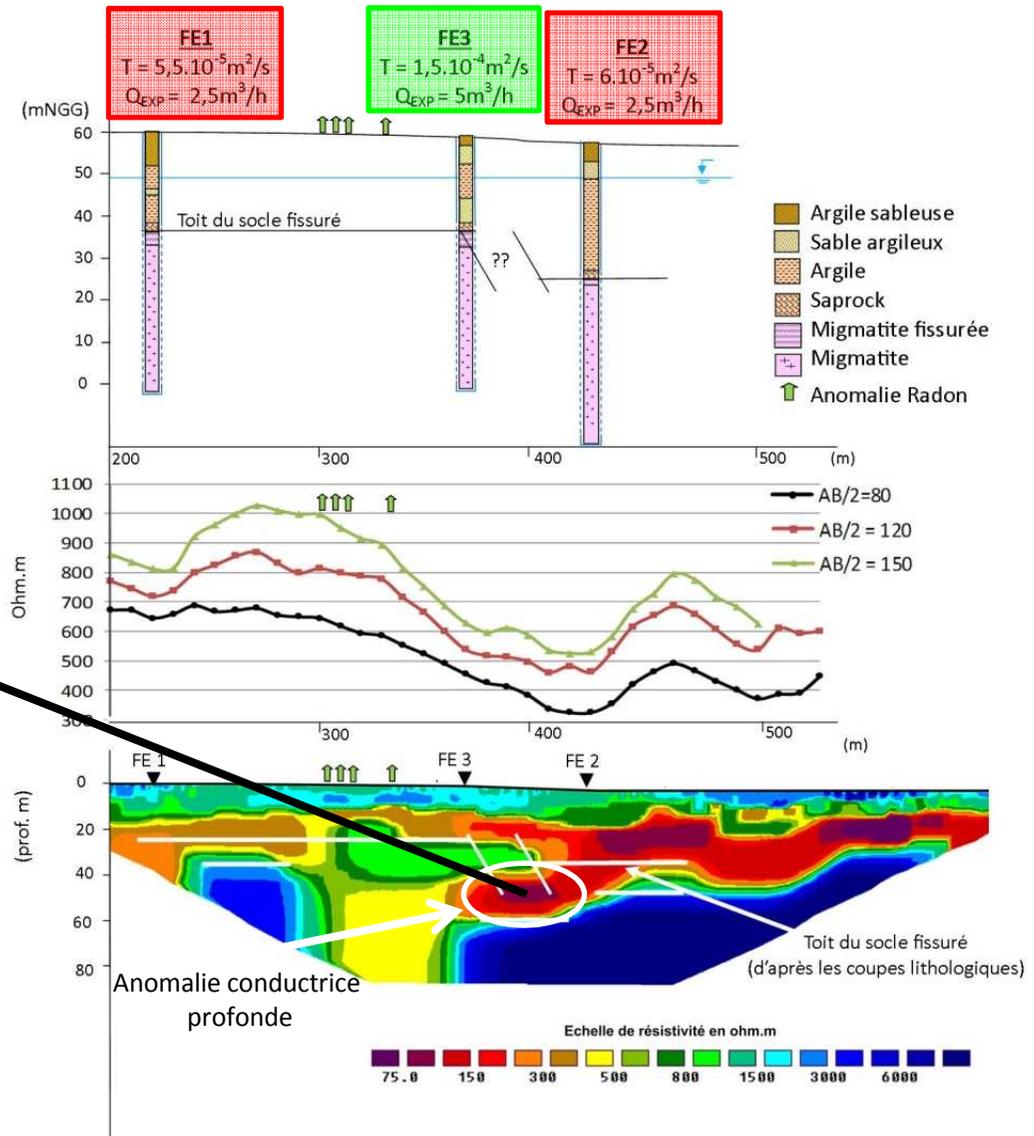
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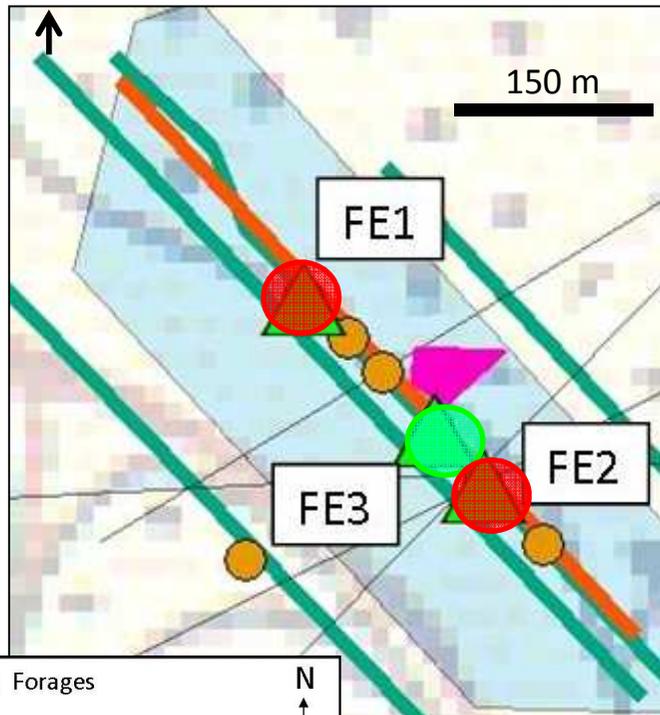
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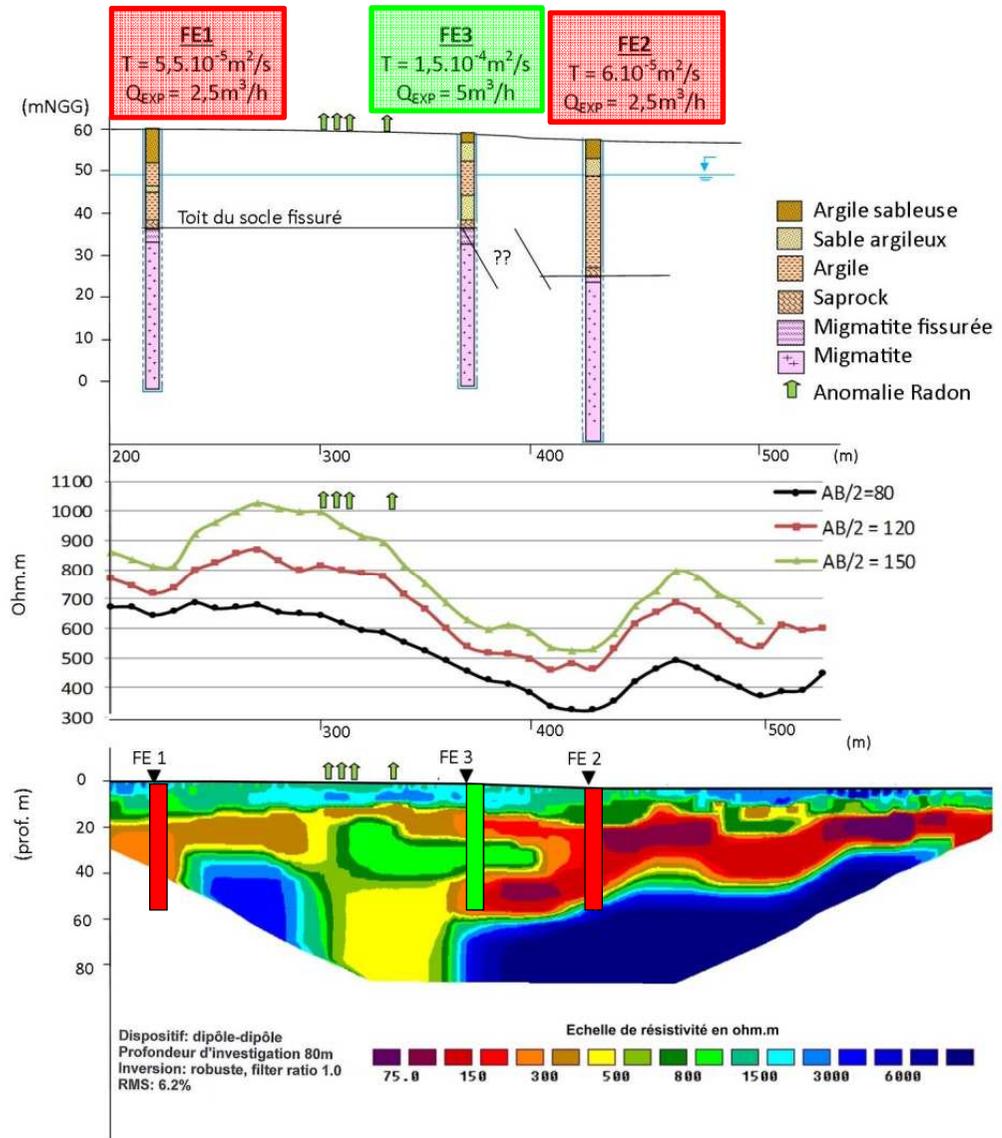
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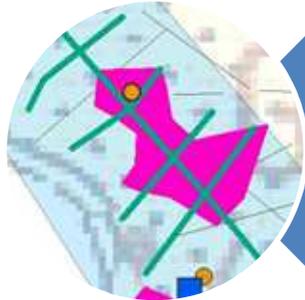
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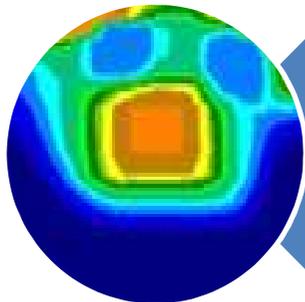
Conclusion



Well productivity is directly linked to the proximity of a structural discontinuity (fault)

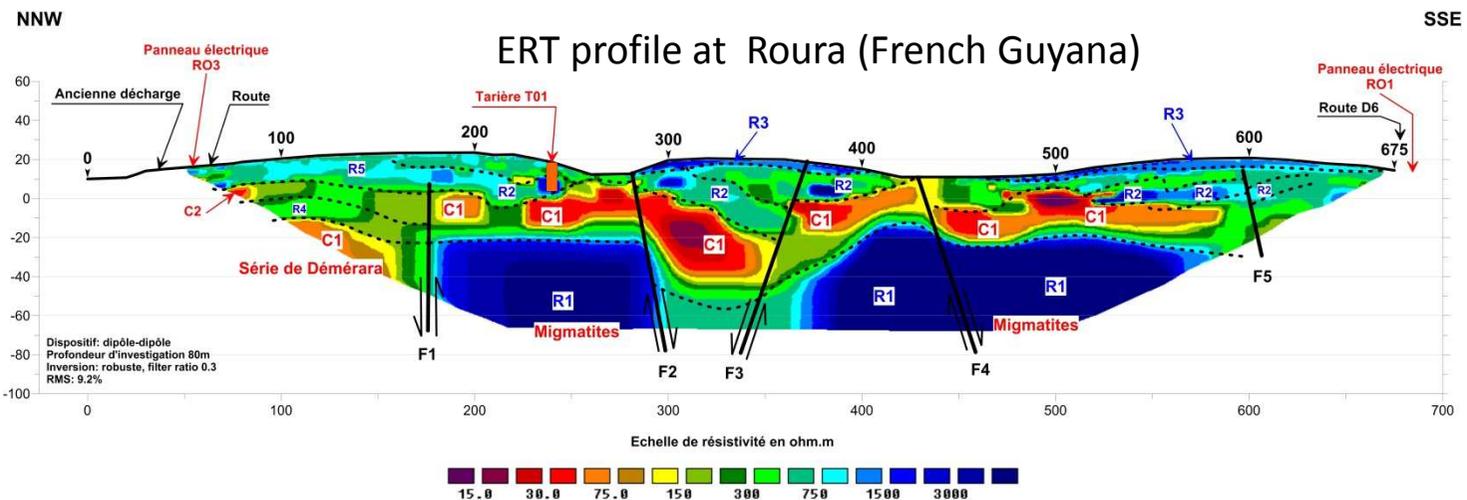
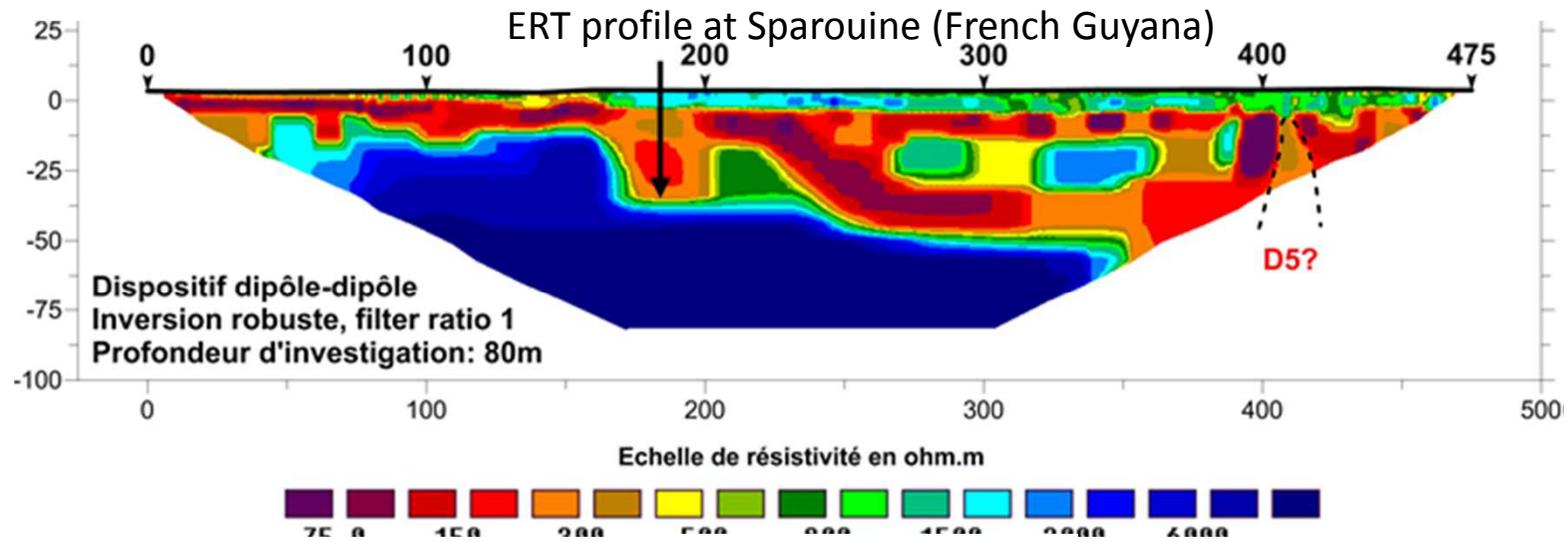


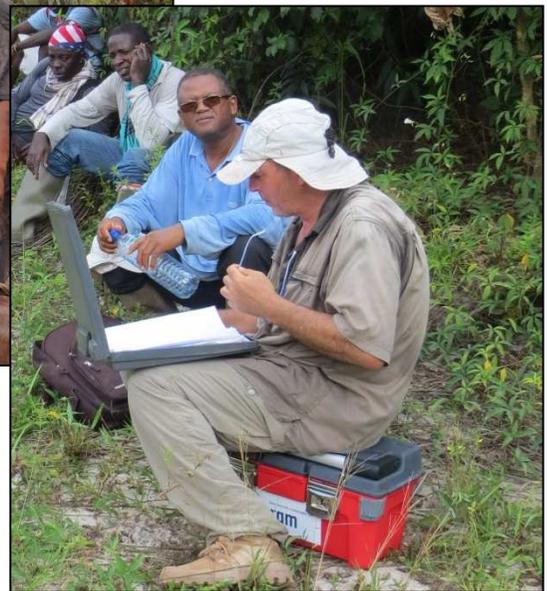
Structural discontinuities can be revealed thanks to Radon and geoelectrical survey interpretation



ERT profiles improve considerably the localisation of faults.

Similar deep conductive anomalies found in other places in French Guyana





Thank you