



USES:

- Utility Detection and Mapping
- Concrete Inspection and Evaluation
- Geology and Geophysics
- Highway Inspection
- Bridge Inspection
- Archeology
- Railbed Inspection
- Airport Inspection
- Forensics
- Precision Farming
- Environmental
- Architectural Facades Inspection
- Snow/Ice Thickness Measurement
- University Research
- Detecting Minerals/Mining

ASPECTS OF GPR:

- Frequencies from 16 MHz - 3 GHz
- Average radiated power is approximately 1% of cell phone transmitted power.
- Practical Limits
 - To 36 inches in concrete
 - To 30 feet in earth
 - To 100 feet to detect water tables and bedrock in earth
 - To 1,000 feet in ice

STRUCTURESCAN ADVANTAGES:

- Easily inspects floors, walls, decks, slabs, tunnels, balconies and garages
- Accurately locates rebar, tension cables, conduits (PVC and metal), voids and measures slab thickness
- Locates targets to depths of 18 inches
- Thousands of square feet of concrete can be inspected in a day
- Faster, safer, and lower cost than radiography (X-Ray)
- Only single-sided access needed
- Fully FCC compliant
- Built with pride in the USA

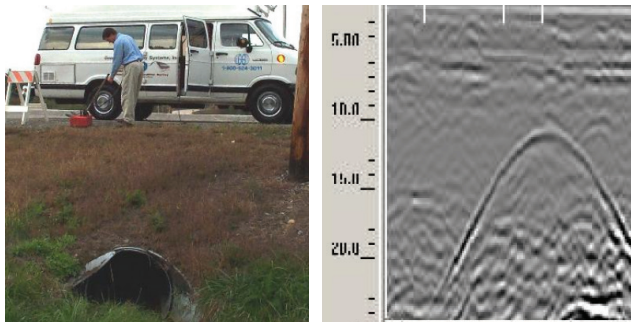
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR IS THE BEST TECHNOLOGY IN NON-DESTRUCTIVE INVESTIGATIONS OF EARTHEN AND CONCRETE STRUCTURE.

HOW DOES GPR WORK?

It uses pulsed Electromagnetic waves similar to aircraft radar. GPR sees changes in electrical properties such as conductivity.

- Best at seeing sharp contrasts (reflection)
- Measures “time to target and back” as well as the strength of the return signal
- Metal targets reflect 100% of signal

WHAT DOES DATA LOOK LIKE?



(Above) 4' Steel Pipe at 10 ft. (Below) 4 pipes in trench

