



News Release

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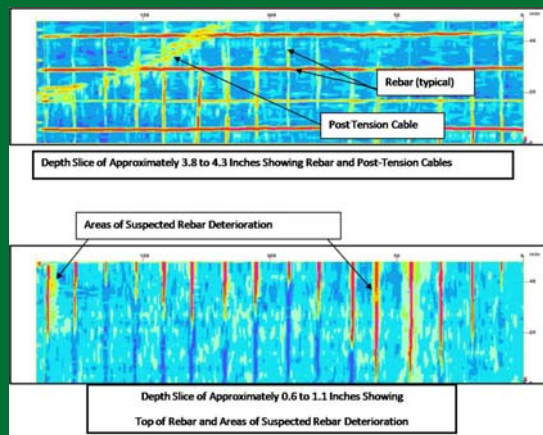
In This Issue

- Ground Penetrating Radar is a non-intrusive geophysical method that can be used to characterize concrete reinforcement and condition and is also applicable for testing roads, bridges, seawalls, and other concrete structures
- Geological characterization studies at Grand Bahama Island at the site of future petroleum storage tanks

Ground penetrating radar (GPR) is a non-intrusive geophysical method that can be used to characterize concrete reinforcement and condition

Specific objectives of this GPR application include:

- Identify and map rebar or post-tension cables
- Determine areas of rebar deterioration by detecting areas of rebar thinning and potential spalling
- Determine presence of voids or honey-combing within concrete walls and slabs
- Determine thickness of concrete slabs
- Determine location of in-slab conduits
- Determine presence of voids or washouts below concrete slabs



GeoView, Inc., a subsidiary of Ambient Technologies, Inc., routinely conducts concrete studies using the GSSI Structure Scan system, with both 1.5 and 2.6 Giga-Hertz antennas. This GPR system is state-of-the-art and used routinely in masonry building and structure evaluation and rehabilitation projects. The Structure Scan system evaluates conditions within concrete to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. The GPR data can be collected in a manner that facilitates three-dimensional data analysis and presentation. The GPR survey can be conducted either throughout an entire structure or within select areas to establish the general pattern of concrete reinforcement and/or condition. These results may be confirmed, where applicable and appropriate, using very high frequency electromagnetic (EM) equipment that can detect the presence of metal embedded within concrete slabs to depths of 5 to 7 inches.

A 3-dimensional GPR survey provides a graphic cross-sectional view of subsurface and internal conditions as well as a plan (i.e., top view) perspective. These views are created from reflections of repetitive, short duration EM waves that are generated as the GPR antenna is pulled across a concrete surface. The figure below shows results of a GPR study GeoView conducted to determine areas within concrete where

Other News:

Ambient Technologies, Inc. selected as one of the nation's Top 500 Hispanic Firms

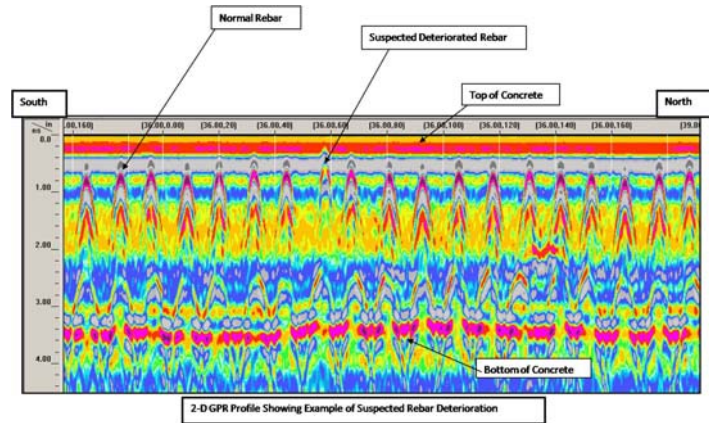


GeoView, Inc. , the geophysical services subsidiary of the ATI Companies has opened an office in Orlando, Florida, with Dale Rabinek, Geophysicist , as Office Manager



rebar was deteriorating resulting in an efficient evaluation of the concrete and development and implementation of an effective repair program.

If our expertise in 'infrastructure' testing could be useful to your projects, please contact us at 727-328-0268 or at info@ambienttech.com.

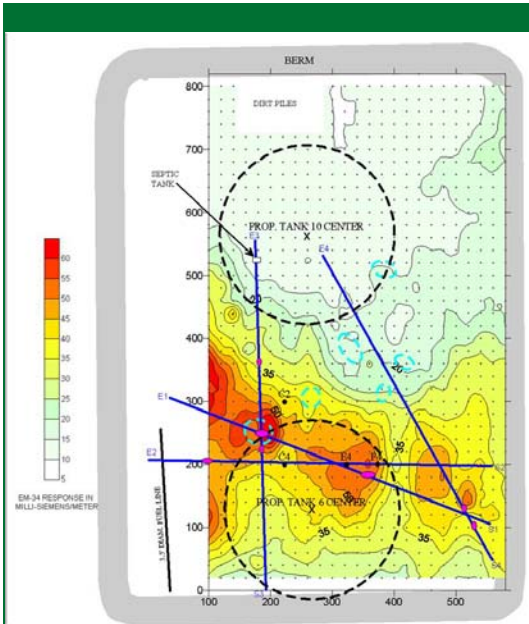


Oil Storage Terminal, Grand Bahama Island, Bahamas

GeoView, Inc. recently performed a geophysical investigation across a 65-acre area where bulk oil storage tanks are to be installed. The purpose of the investigation was to evaluate the condition of the underlying limestone. Of primary concern was the presence of localized areas of weathered limestone or other karst-related features (e.g., voids or fractures) that might create weak zones within the limestone rock. The worry was that these weak zones could collapse under the load of the proposed tanks.



The investigation was conducted using Electromagnetics (EM) and Electrical Resistivity Imaging (ERI). The EM method evaluated conditions to an approximate depth of 45 feet



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below land surface, while the ERI method evaluated conditions to 90 feet below land surface. The EM survey was conducted across the entire project area, while the ERI survey was conducted only across areas where suspect areas were identified by the EM survey. The purpose of the EM survey was to map the lateral extent of weathered/weakened limestone rock. The purpose of the ERI survey was to confirm the EM results and provide the vertical extent (depth) of the weakened rock. An excellent correlation between the EM and ERI survey results was obtained.

The surveys showed the presence of multiple areas of increased conductivity and it is suspected these highly conductive zones (i.e., anomalous areas) are most likely associated within localized areas of preferential limestone weathering and fracturing. A total of 34 geophysical anomaly areas were identified at the site.

The ERI survey also identified an area of highly resistive material in the northeastern portion of the surveyed area. This area is suspected to have a highly resistive limestone, i.e., with minimal weathering, which will allow for an excellent foundation and provide for a possible upsizing of the tanks in this area.

The superior ability of our geophysicists to interpret data gathered in the field is what produces the best results. Please contact us for all your geophysical surveying needs at 727-328-0268 or info@ambienttech.com