

# Geothermal Potential Assessment in Northern Rwanda

2<sup>nd</sup> African Rift Geothermal Conference  
Entebbe, Uganda

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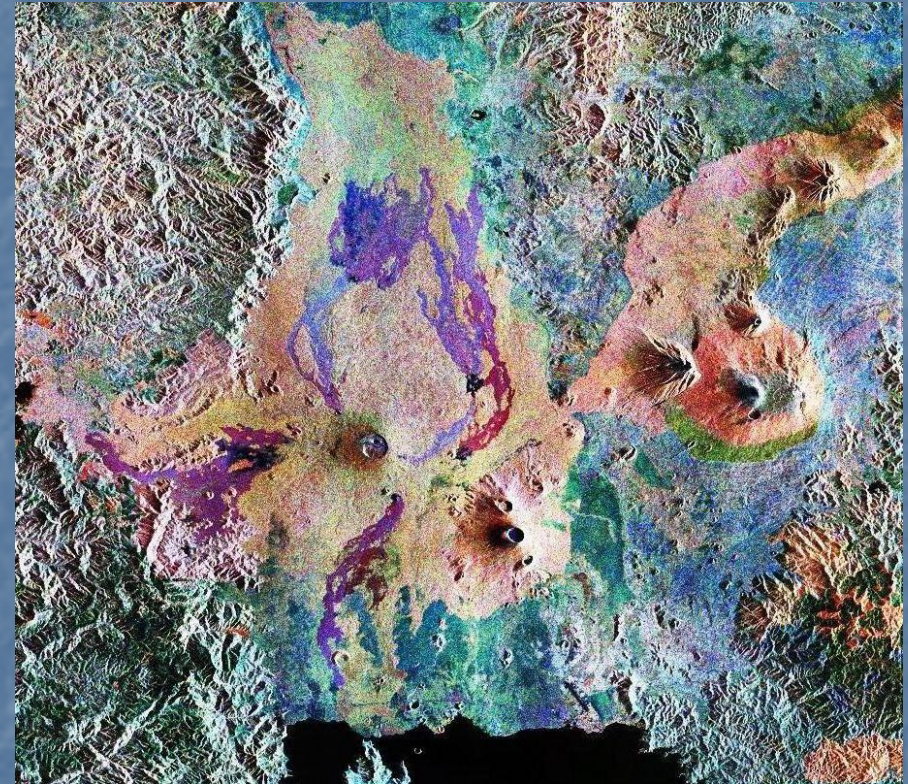


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# Outline

- A) RWANDA IN THE EAST AFRICAN RIFT SYSTEM
- B) **Geology of Rwanda**
- C) Site selection
- D) Geoscientific approach
- E) Preliminary Results
- F) Conclusion & Outlook



Source: Nasa, PIA01736



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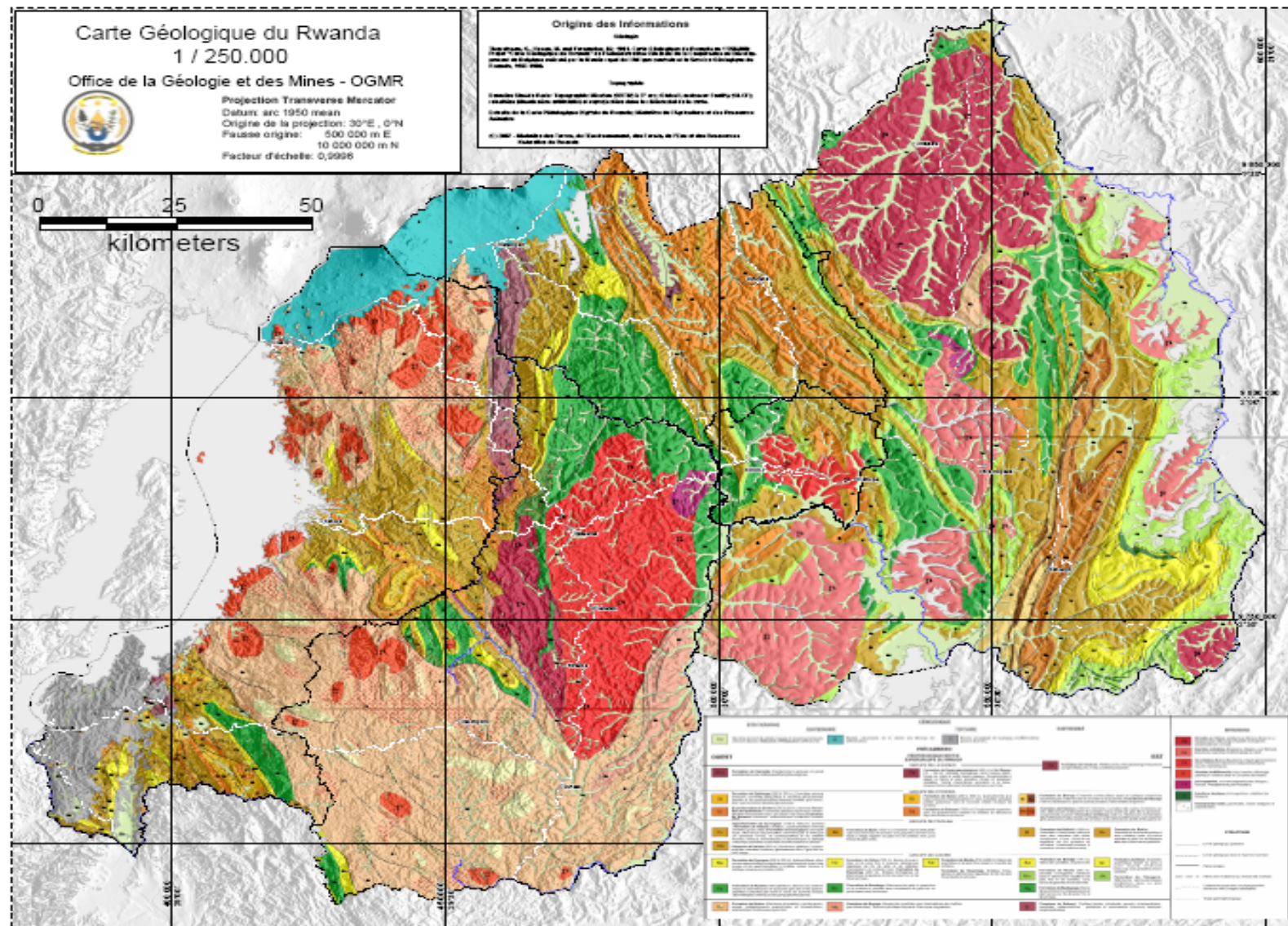
# RWANDA IN THE EAST AFRICAN RIFT SYSTEM



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# Geology of Rwanda







# Site selection

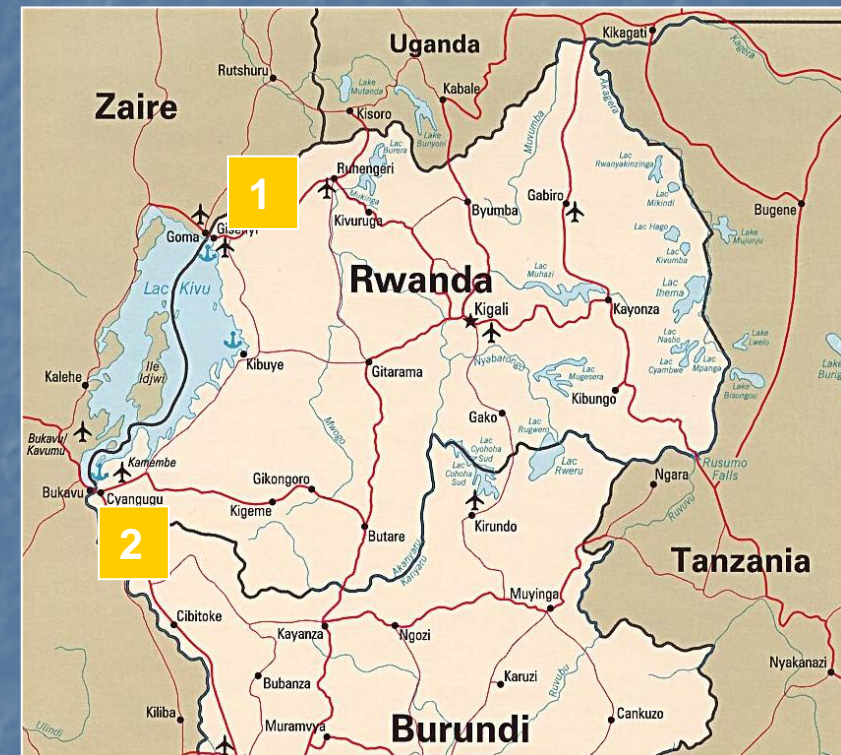
From previous studies:

## 1) Gisenyi Prospect

- Volcanoes National Park
- Data set of main springs available
- Possible high-temperature resource

## 2) Mashyuza Prospect

- Bugarama Graben
- Poor data set
- Recognised as low-moderate temperature resource



Source: University of Texas Libraries



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# Basis of decision

Desktop study revealed poor data base  
at both sites (reconnaissance stage)

Generation of a first detailed data set for  
one site

Gisenyi prospect with the more favorable  
geochemistry (BRGM, Chevron)

Volcanoes National Park with possibility for  
volcanic heat source



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# GEOSCIENTIFIC APPROACH

- Desktop study: Collection and exploitation of existing data: aerial photographs, satellite images, topographic maps (1/50 000), geological maps (1/100 000), « Plan minéral du Rwanda » and other various geoscientific reports on the concerned areas;
- Structural analysis (Remote sensing);
- Geochemical exploration
- Geophysical survey (MT and TEM)



# Three main columns of investigation

## Method

## Object of investigation

## Information

Remote sensing

Fault system

Possible flow paths of fluids

Geochemistry

Cat-/ Anion  
Stable isotopes (O, H)  
Tritium  
Strontium isotopes  
Gas (CO<sub>2</sub>, He)

Geothermometry, Fluid evolution  
Origin of fluid (recharge area)  
Mean residence time  
Flow path  
Magmatic heat source?

Geophysics

MT, TEM

Localisation of geothermal  
reservoir, Well siting



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# Geology

Western branch of EARS

Study area in accommodation zone  
between Kivu and Albert main basins

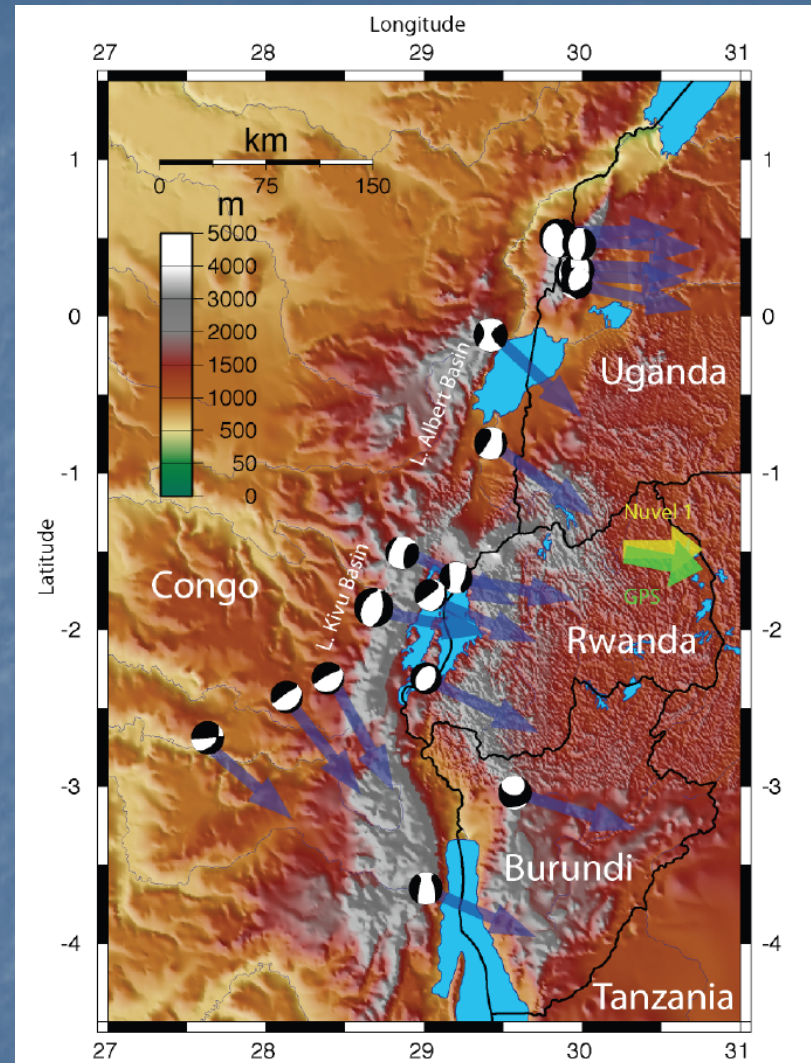
Filling with volcanic rocks

WNW-ESE extension

Extremely elevated basement,  
probably induced by ascending  
asthenosphere

No active but recent volcanoes in Rwanda

Seismic activity (e.g. earthquake  
February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2008)

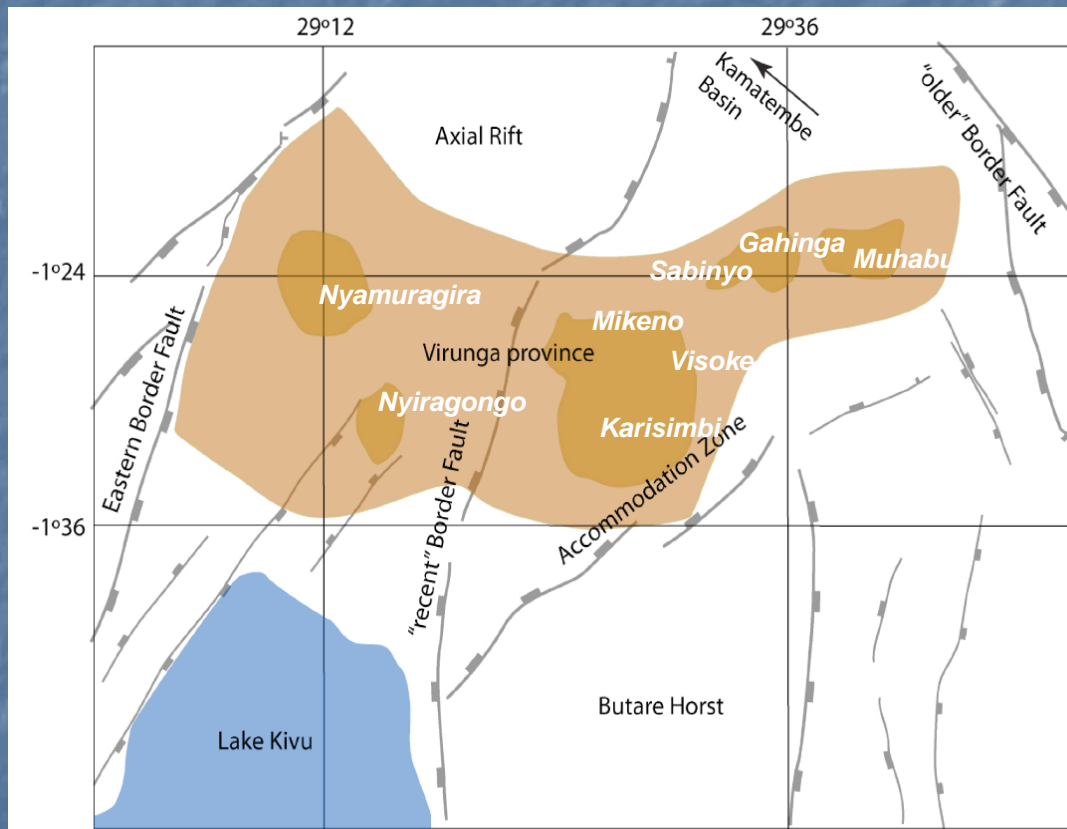


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# Preliminary Results Tectonics I

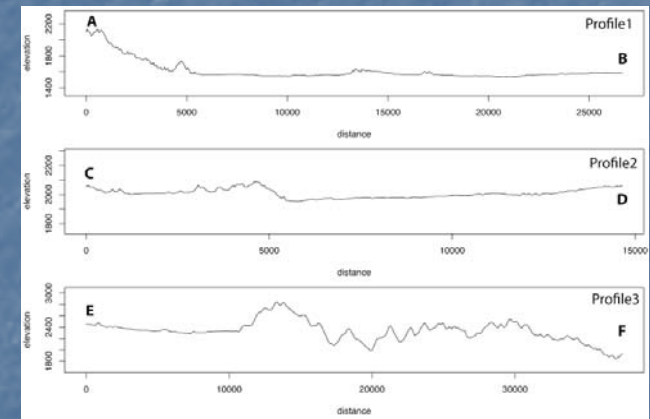
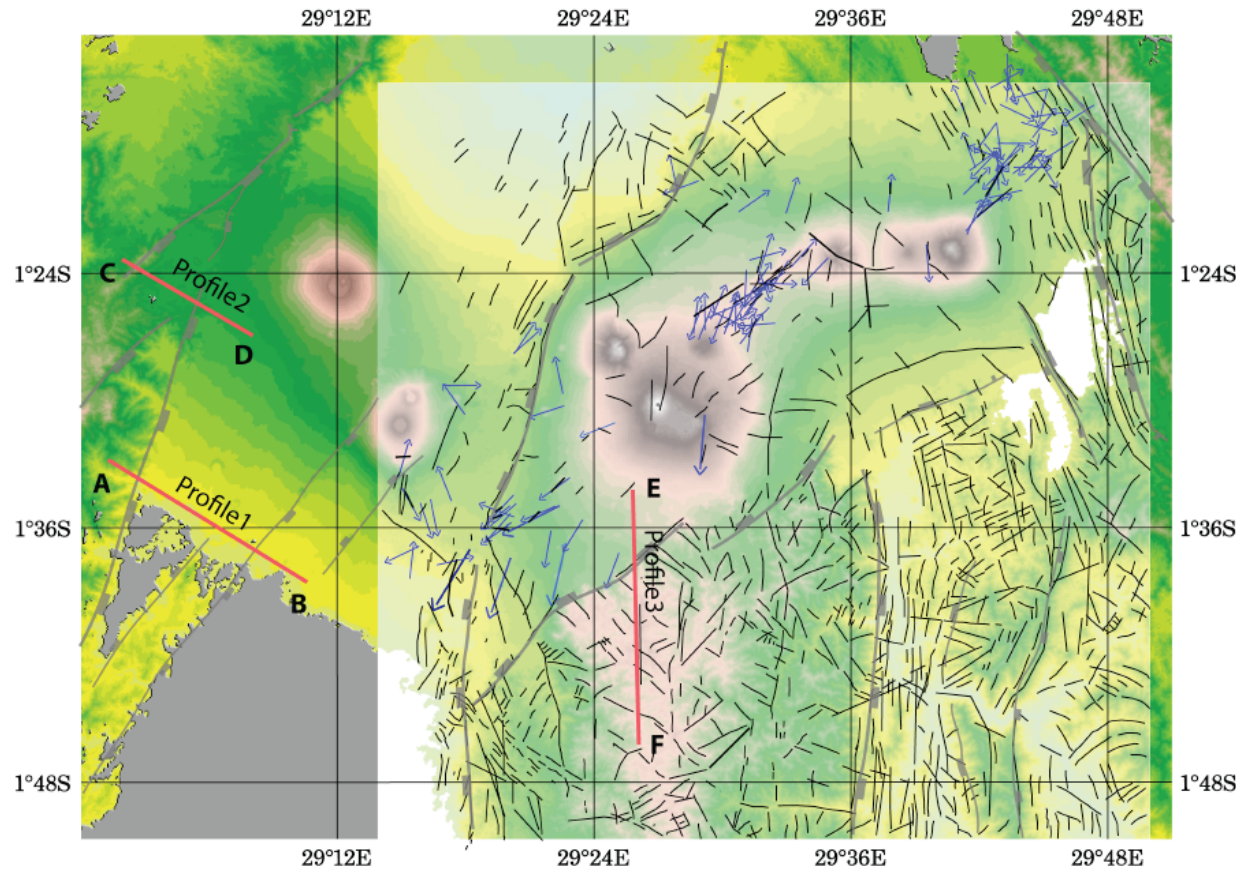


The main structural trends of this area are controlled by the older basement structures with a NW – SE and N-S orientations. the young geologic formation present SW-NE normal faults. The accommodation zone marks the boundary between the basement rocks and the volcanic rocks.





# Preliminary Results Tectonics II



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## Preliminary Results Geochemistry

- Field work extended from January to June 2008,
- Work divided into 3 parts: measurements in situ, water and soil gas sampling.
- 24 sampling sites with 10 soil gas samples, 9 Helium samples, 25 complete water samples, 7 warm / hot springs.
- Samples analyzed in BGR laboratories;
- Additional to the springs concerned by the BRGM & Chevron reports, eight new spots have already been sampled and analyzed: Karago, Mbonyebyombi, Mubona, Nyakageni, Mpenge river, Iriba, Rubindi and Mariba.
- Majority of results and interpretations are now available (BGR official report still to come)





# Preliminary Results Geochemistry

Additional mineralised/ hot springs

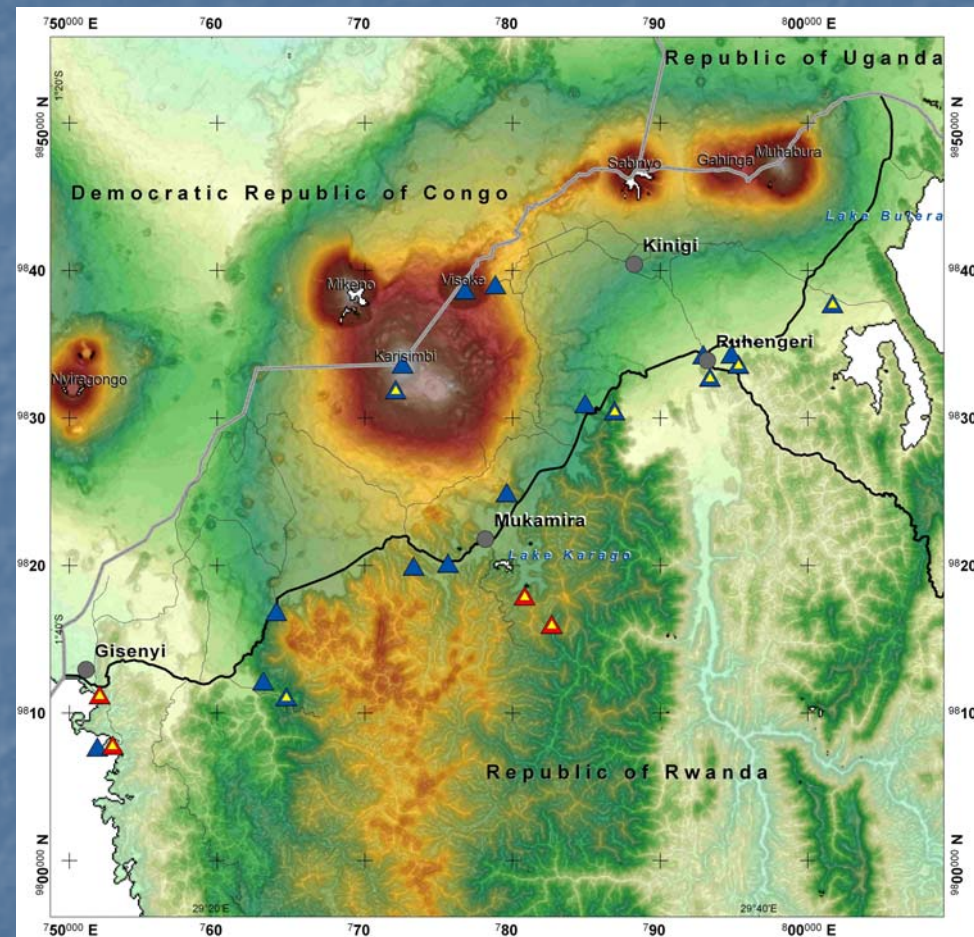
- T ranges between 31,2°C - 73,1°C
- El. Cond. up to 4080  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

Springs in basement rocks

Geothermometers applied by BRGM and Chevron indicate reservoir temperatures between 150°C – 210°C

Additional sites with gas emanations, no hydrothermal alteration zones

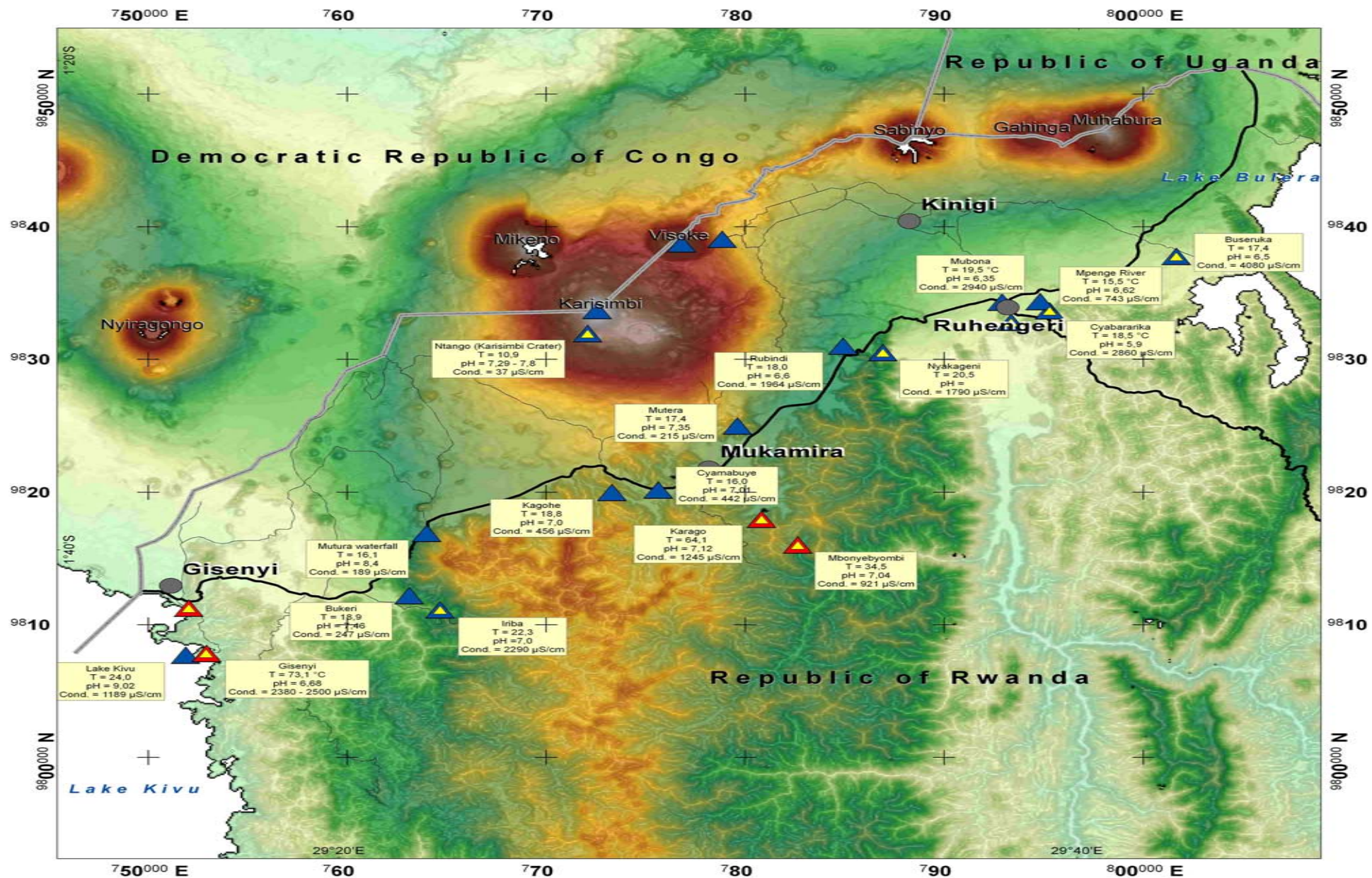
Between Karisimbi volcano and Lake Kivu high permeability of volcanic rocks



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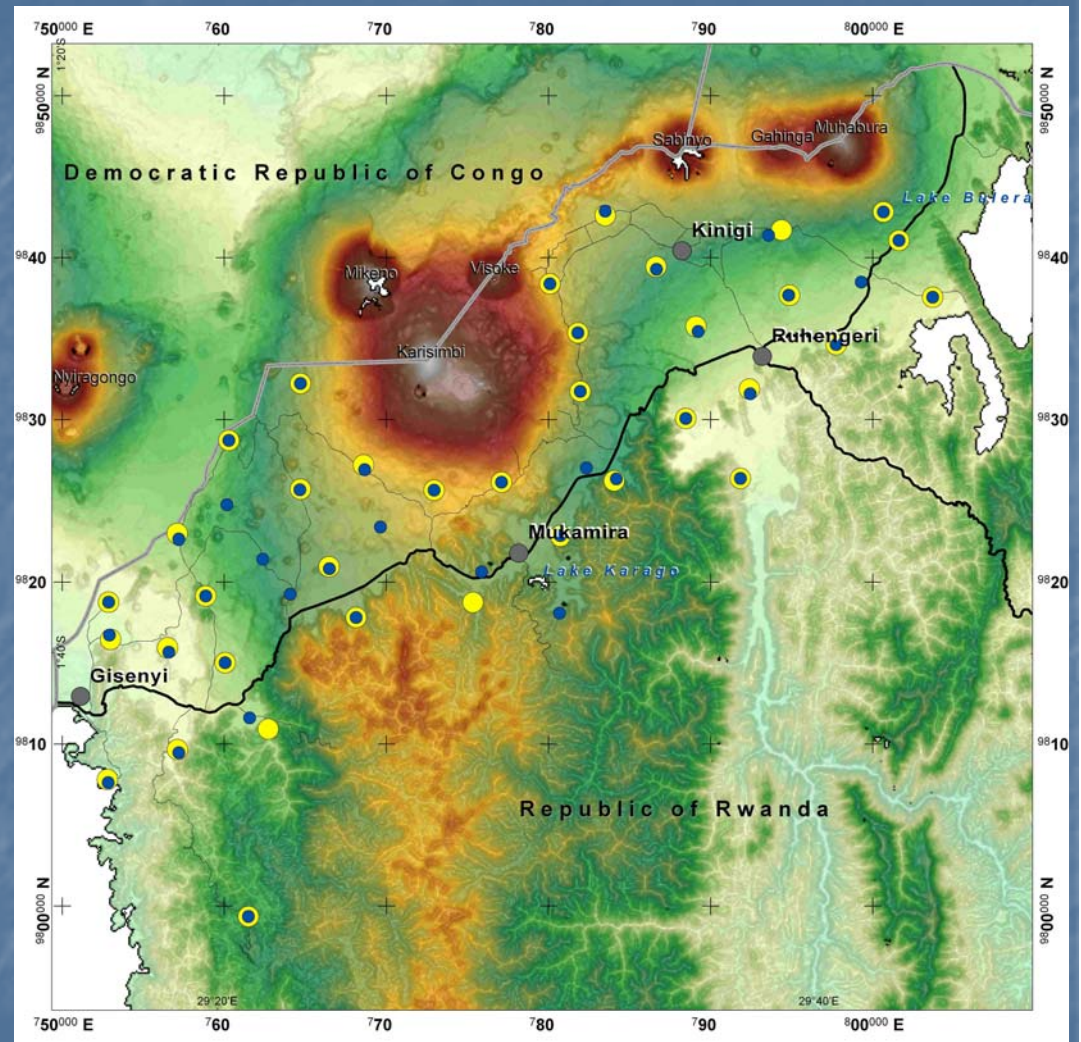






# Geophysical sampling campaign

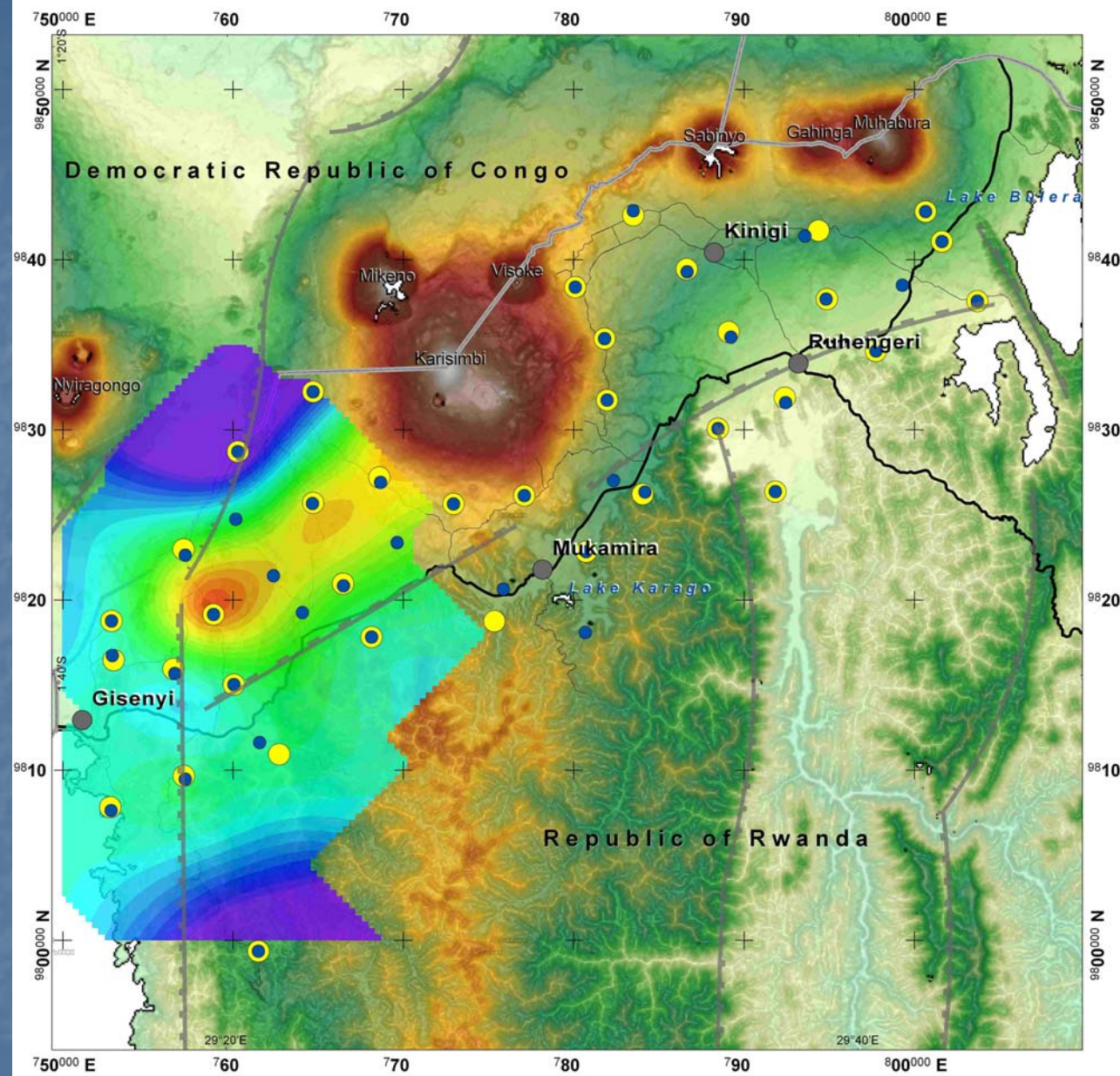
- 01/08 - 03/10/2008:  
Geophysical campaign (by  
KenGen);
- 43 Magnetotelluric  
soundings
- 36 Transient  
electromagnetic soundings
- Eight profiles oriented  
NW-SE spacing 5-6 km  
(regional overview)



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## Conclusion & Outlook

1. Detailed interpretation of geochemical data (ongoing)
2. Detailed analysis and interpretation of geophysical data (ongoing)
3. Additional geophysical field surveys (in preparation)
4. Development of conceptual model



# THANK YOU

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