

without, and under basalt cover, and further, to locate and define additional skarn zones. The target mineralisation was expected to be both *chargeable* and *resistive* relative to the enclosing host rocks, while the nature of the basalt was expected to vary considerably depending on the degree of oxidation and mineral content.

METHOD AND EQUIPMENT

The major components of the equipment used consisted of two Scintrex IPR-7 induced polarization receivers and a Scintrex 2½ KW time domain transmitter.

A very simple explanation of the parameters measured in the gradient array survey follows. This description is designed specifically for the geologist, in order to give a *visual picture* of the parameters measured.

In the case of the gradient array, the potential dipole records the electrical properties of the material defined by the two equipotential *surfaces* tapped by the potential electrodes. This is diagrammatically illustrated in Figure 1(A). This diagram represents a *section*, however, it should be realised that the apparent resistivity measurements also record information *sideways*. For a three dimensional picture of the volume sampled, rotate the section *into* and *out of* the plane of the paper by 90°. Within the centre section of