

the array the data represents the characteristics of the rock units *immediately below* and *immediately at right angles* to the survey line. The degree of *resolution* depends on the potential *dipole width*, the smaller the dipole the greater the resolution. Diagram 2 (the resistivity data) demonstrates the much improved resolution for a 10 metre dipole over that obtained from a 25 metre dipole over a sulphide occurrence whose characteristics will be similar to the target mineralisation. It is important to remember that only the *gross* properties are "seen". The potential dipole cannot resolve units whose effective width is less than half the size of that dipole.

The criteria affecting the chargeability reading are somewhat different. In diagram 1B the decay of a chargeable section is shown. The passage of current during the *current-on* phase, during which the resistivity measurement was taken, carried some energy to be stored in the rocks (and sulphides, etc.) through which it passed. On cessation of this imposed current flow, the energy so stored will discharge (IP). It will set up its own equipotential field as shown in Figure 1(B) which will be detected by the same two potentials which measured the resistivity. It should be noted that any chargeable source will have a width *greater than* the source due to the curvilinear nature of the discharge of the stored energy. It should be further noted that the volume defined by the *secondary*