

potential field caused by this discharge is not necessarily identical to that defined by the primary equipotential field. Figure 2 shows the difference in resolution for chargeability (top profile) over a known sulphide occurrence. The form is similar, but the positional information is far superior due to the more frequent reading interval.

In the present survey the 25 metre potential was considered quite adequate for defining target areas. Only three array surveys were preferred to assess the depths of some narrow targets.

This array has operational attributes which result in rapid coverage and excellent positional information. However, depth information is not well defined, it being possible only to assess "maximum depths".

With regard to the interpretation of gradient array data the following comments may prove to be of assistance.

In the gradient array the source of the reading lies between the two equipotential surfaces tapped by the two potential pots employed. For the most part then, when working in the centre section of a gradient array, the source will be "immediately below" the potential dipole used. The reliability therefore of positional information with gradient array is excellent,