

resistivity are logarithmic, this source of error is not significant. In assessing the position of the source in areas of extreme terrain, it does not lie vertically below the plotted position, but *normal to the "local slope"*. All positions in the text refer to source positions normal to the local slope.

Each current dipole block should be considered separately. As would be expected, the continuity along strike is generally good, especially in the chargeability data. However, "end on" current dipole blocks cannot be expected to give identical data due to the different base levels of the current dipoles and, in zones close to the current poles, the data will not sample identical volumes on the overlap between current dipoles. This phenomenon will result in more extreme divergence of data as the current dipole is approached. However, these factors are entirely predictable.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The gradient array electrical induced polarization data has been contoured and drafted by Comalco Limited, and therefore is not appended to this report.* The scales utilised in that presentation were 1:2500 while the chargeability was presented on the scale of 1 centimetre = 2 milliseconds and resistivity was shown at the scale of 5 centimetres = 1 logarithmic cycle

* See DRAWINGS TAS-78-145
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