In MIP the energising field is normalised, so that should the medium through which it passes be homogeneous, the resultant normalised horizontal field *(H_N)* will be 100% everywhere. Therefore, H_N in this "theoretical model" is everywhere 100%.

TYPE A (FIGURE 2) shows the typical anomaly form over a chargeable source which is more resistive than the surrounding medium. In such cases the normal *"head and shoulders"* anomalies coincident with a depression in the H_N are observed. An example of such an anomaly form is chalcopyrite/pyrite in quartz veins itself within a more resistive conductive rock unit.

TYPE B (FIGURE 3) In this case the chargeable source has no resistive contact with the enclosing material. This example is very similar to the theoretical model. An example of such an anomaly form would be over disseminated sulphides within a homogeneous rock unit.

TYPE C (FIGURE 3) In this case the source of the chargeable material is itself more conductive than the enclosing rock type. When the observed H_N values are *less than* 180% - 200%, a normal *"head and shoulders"* anomaly is observed over the source. In practice, observed H_N values rarely exceed 150% of normal.

TYPE D (FIGURE 4) In this most important anomaly form which invariably is associated with massive sulphides which are both conductive and electrically continuous, a massive sulphide *must* be surrounded by a disseminated halo within more resistive host rocks. In this case the disseminated sulphides will naturally store the induced polarization charge *far more efficiently* than the massive electrically continuous core. Thus, on completion of the energisation process, the charge stored within the disseminated halo will preferentially discharge through the conductive massive sulphide core. This effect has *NEVER* been