anomaly observed via the magnetic sensor is invariably larger than normal as it is not reduced by external current flow above the body, and lacks the typical *"head and shoulders" form*. In addition the chargeability is usually entirely *internal* (i.e. negative).

In the case of *Type G* (Figure 5) the material between the source and surface is highly conductive. Some observed examples include relatively shallow, highly conductive salt lakes in Western Australia and, in the deep (100 metres) less conductive (5 to 10 ohm-metres) oxidation occurring in the Cobar area of New South Wales. In this case the characteristic features of the anomaly form are a much reduced *"shoulder"* level and a much reduced anomaly amplitude. The former occurs because of the preferential external current flow in the conductive overburden/ oxidation as a whole, and the latter due to the more intensive external current flow over the body itself.

Secondary Horizontal Magnetic Field (H_S) This parameter is also displayed, and is the magnetic field due to the discharge of the stored energy. Under certain conditions a study of H_S is more meaningful than M and H_N. However, in most cases it mirrors them.

The Significance of Decay Form (ΔM) Since the induced polariztion data was first studied in the laboratory, the variable nature of the decay of the stored IP charge with mineral composition and grain size has been known. However, rarely if ever, is this phenomenon observed in the field. There is in fact a very simple explanation as to why this is in fact so.

In *Figure 1* the energising current is shown in faint dashed lines. The resultant discharge (external and positive), is shown in