reconnaissance line, and distanced 100, 200 and 500 metres from it, and on either side of it. It is recommended that the gradient array EIP technique be continued on these lines using the same electrode positions as for the reconnaissance survey. (It is understood that the main sections of the current lines, particularl those in inaccessible areas, are in place, in anticipation of this)

The reasons why this approach is favoured is (i) a shorter line length is required than for dipole-dipole, thus for a given budget a greater number of cross lines can be surveyed, an approach the Author favours, (ii) coverage should be rapid, (iii) contouring of the closer spaced lines should allow a better idea of the detailed distribution and limits of chargeable material, and perhaps of structure also.

6 - It is also suggested that a short spaced (say 20 or 40 metres) dipole-dipole survey be run over the best response in each group to ascertain among other things, the *minimum depth* to the top of the source. (The gradient array gives excellent *maximum depth* information.)

7 - Comments have not been made on the magnetic field data as generally there is little correlation between individual chargeability events and the magnetics (with some notable exceptions such as the zone of primary interest on line 376000N at 381400E $\pm$). Magnetite is nowwhere considered to be the sole or major cause of the induced polarization noted.