

SCINTREX

6775E on 6000S and 2180W-6480E on 8800S respectively, were used. These were energised via a Scintrex 10/15 kilowatt time domain IP transmitter, and the resultant primary (resistivity) and secondary (chargeability) potential fields were investigated using a 100 feet potential dipole moved at 100 feet intervals. In areas where steep changes in chargeability and/or resistivity were recorded, additional 50 feet spaced 100 feet dipole readings were taken.

The dipole-dipole detail employed a smaller 2.5 kilowatt transmitter and an 'a' spacing of 100 feet read from $n = 1$ to $n = 4$. While three slices under the decay curve were observed, M_3 , the central slice, has been plotted. In all cases a 2 second on, 2 second off reverse and repeat square wave energisation was employed.

The area has extremely steep slopes and is dominated by a steep sided valley which runs from 1930E on line 10400S to 1850E on line 6480S. While both the dipole-dipole and gradient array will be subject to distortion, the latter is far less subject to that distortion, and the location of the source is simply located, namely it lies always *normal* rather than *vertically below* the point of measurement. In the case of dipole-dipole, the relationship is more complex.

DATA PRESENTATION

The horizontal scale of the gradient array data is 1 inch = 200 feet (1:2400) while the resistivity is shown on a five inch log cycle