

lines with dipole-dipole E.I.P. using a 40m electrode spacing. The survey was largely unsuccessful with readings being obtained on only 3 lines, and then somewhat sporadically. The lack of success was attributed to extremely high conductivities near surface giving poor signal resolution and preventing readings at the deeper levels. The survey indicated the several possible anomalous zones shown in the following table.

Line No.	Easting	Comments
5,372,000N	374,800->920	High chargeability (M), low to moderate resistivity (σ)
5,372,000N	375,100	High M; low σ
5,372,000N	375,140->260	High M; low σ
5,371,900N	374,940	High M; low σ
5,371,900N	375,100	High M; low σ
5,371,800N	374,880	High M; low σ
5,371,800N	375,060	High M; low σ
5,371,800N	375,300	Low σ

Scintrex were then contracted to run E.I.P. on the grid. They attempted dipole-dipole on line 5,371,800N and achieved a similar result to Geotrex but with even fewer readings. (Refer to Appendix 9 - Dipole-Dipole pseudo-section Colebrook Hill.)

2. Gradient Array E.I.P. (refer to Appendix 9 Gradient Array profiles Colebrook Hill)

In the hope that the larger currents employed in gradient array E.I.P. might overcome the high conductivity effects, Scintrex were contracted to run a survey over the extended grid. This technique met with no better success than the dipole-dipole method. Results were obtained on the western end of the grid lines and within these sections