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including the effect of using it on anomalies caused by broad conductors such as conductive overburden.

The conductive earth (half space) model is suitable for broad conductors. Resistivity contour maps result from the use of this model. A later section entitled Resistivity mapping describes the method further, including the effect of using it on anomalies caused by discrete conductors such as sulfide bodies.

Discrete conductor analysis

The EM anomalies appearing on the electromagnetic map are interpreted by computer to give the conductance (i.e., conductivity-thickness product) in mhos of a vertical sheet model. DIGHEM anomalies are divided into six grades of conductance, as shown in Table I. The conductance in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms.

Table I. EM Anomaly Grades

<u>Anomaly Grade</u>	<u>Mho Range</u>
6	> 100
5	50 - 99
4	20 - 49
3	10 - 19
2	5 - 9
1	< 5