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The mho value is a geological parameter because it is a characteristic of the conductor alone; it generally is independent of frequency, and of flying height or depth of burial apart from the averaging over a greater portion of the conductor as height increases.¹ Small anomalies from deeply buried strong conductors are not confused with small anomalies from shallow weak conductors because the former will have larger mho values.

Conductive overburden generally produces broad EM responses which are not plotted on the EM maps. However, patchy conductive overburden in otherwise resistive areas can yield discrete-like anomalies with a conductance grade (cf. Table I) of 1, or even of 2 for conducting clays which have resistivities as low as 50 ohm-m. In areas where ground resistivities can be below 1 ohm-m, anomalies caused by weathering variations and similar causes can have any conductance grade. The anomaly shapes from the multiple coils often allow such surface conductors to be recognized, and these are indicated by the letter S on the map. The remaining anomalies in such areas could be bedrock

¹This statement is an approximation. DIGHEM, with its short coil separation, tends to yield larger and more accurate mho values than airborne systems having a larger coil separation.