

conductive overburden. If channel 41 is below the zero level, it indicates that a resistive upper layer exists, and this usually implies the existence of a bedrock conductor.

The conductivity contrast channel (#42) highlights local resistivity lows. This channel, and the depth contrast (#43), both yield positive anomalies from conductors at depth. Channel 44 is the multiple 42\*43 and it is highly sensitive to conductors at depth. The interpretation of channels 42 and 44 has to be done carefully, however, because they may also respond in a similar fashion to a local thickening in the conductive cover as, for example, over a buried river channel. Channels 42 and 43 are derived from channels 40 and 41 using digital filter techniques.

Channels 35, 36 and 42 are the anomaly recognition functions. They are used to trigger the conductance channel 37 which identifies discrete conductors. In highly conducting environments, channel 36 is deactivated because it is subject to corruption by highly conductive earth signals. Some of the automatically selected anomalies (channel 37) are discarded by the human interpreter. The automatic selection algorithm is intentionally oversensitive to assure that no meaningful responses are missed. The interpreter then classifies the anomalies according to their source and eliminates those that are not substantiated by