

grades of conductance, as shown in Table II-1. The conductance in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms.

Table II-1. EM Anomaly Grades

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

The conductance 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 conductance values.

Conductive overburden generally produces broad EM responses which are not plotted on the EM maps. However, patchy conductive overburden in otherwise resistive areas

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