noise.   The   recognition   of   a   bedrock   conductor   in   a
conductive environment therefore is based on the anomalous
responses of the two difference channels (DIFI and DIFQ)
and the two resistivity channels (RES).   The most favourable
situation is where anomalies coincide on all four channels.

The DP channels, which give the apparent depth to the
conductive material, also help to determine whether a
conductive response arises from surficial material or from a
conductive zone in the bedrock.   When these channels ride
above the zero level on the electrostatic chart paper (i.e.,
depth is negative), it implies that the EM and resistivity
profiles are responding primarily to a conductive upper
layer, i.e., conductive overburden.   If both DP channels are
below the zero level, it indicates that a resistive upper
layer exists, and this usually implies the existence of a
bedrock conductor.   If the low frequency DP channel is below
the zero level and the high frequency DP is above, this
suggests that a bedrock conductor occurs beneath conductive
cover.

Channels REC1, REC2, REC3 and REC4 are the anomaly
recognition functions.   They are used to trigger the
conductance   channel   CDT   which   identifies   discrete
conductors.   In highly conductive environments, channel REC2