

alleviated by careful planning and/or necessary reverse profiling. In general, the extra work that these remedies entail does not greatly affect the normally high levels of field production achievable for sizeable programs.

In summary, the Utem III system comprises a deep-looking transient E.M. technique which employs a large fixed transmitter loop and a mobile roving receiver. Its design criteria have been based on greater data interpretability and speed of operation, but like all T.E.M. systems, does have certain disadvantages which need to be taken into account during survey planning and assessment of the results.

To assist the reader in understanding the types of response being sought, figure 1 shows the "crossover-type" response from a thin, steeply dipping, conductive unit which lies some 25 to 50 metres from the surface. Its conductivity-thickness product is around 25 siemens, reflecting a generally poor to moderately conductive mineral assemblage.

Figure 2 shows the response from a long thin conductive body buried at a depth of between 200 and 300 metres. In this case, decay analysis yields a