

Method	Charged(-body) potential measurement Mise-à-la-masse measurement	
Principle	One current electrodes is placed in a conducting body (e.g. ore mass), either in an outcrop or in a drillhole. The electric potential is measured either on the earth's surface or in drillholes.	
Devices	Device	
Apparatus in use	Gefinex 100: transmitter and receiver	
Measured components or/and quantities	Transmitter – electric current (mA)	Receiver – in-phase and out-of-phase components of the electric potential divided by the primary electric current (mV/A) Also – self electric potential (mV) – earthing resistivity of electrodes of a receiver ($k\Omega$)
Reading accuracy	Transmitter: $\leq 0.2\%$ of the used full scale	Receiver: – charged potential $\leq 1\%$ of the full scale – self potential $\leq 0.5\%$ of the full scale – earthing resistivity $\leq 10\%$ of the reading
Measurement	Measuring configuration on the earth's surface and in drillholes	
General	The electric current should be fed into the most conductive place either in the outcrop or in the drillhole.	
Measured quantities	Transmitter: electric current (mA)	Receiver: in-phase and out-of-phase components of the electric potential divided by the primary electric current (mV/A)
Measuring parameters		
Quality requirement of reading accuracy	Transmitter: $\leq 1\%$	Receiver: charged potential $\leq 5\%$, self potential $\leq 2\%$
Maintenance of reading accuracy	Checking of results in the field and in the office	
Standard error of mean values of repeat measurements		
Location	Error of XY: (GPS) $< 5\text{ m}$, $< 2\text{ m}$ (Focus-GPS), $< 0.5\text{ m}$ (VRS-GPS) Z: not usually measured Typical mean error for station coordinate, 2 m (after correction) Typical mean error for line coordinate, 5 m (after correction)	
Repeat criteria	Measurements are repeated when lateral deviation is greater than half line interval or closure error is greater than point interval.	
Other information	The other current electrode, so-called distant earthing electrode, is taken usually several kilometers from the other current electrode. The lectric potential is usually measured so that other potential is	

	fixed and other is moved either in a drillhole or on the ground.
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