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Previous experience at Elliott Bay has shown that the effects of strong surface leaching and minimal secondary geochemical dispersion severely limit the value of wide spaced soil geochemical sampling as a reconnaissance exploration tool. However, it was considered that complete geochemical coverage at 25m sample intervals along lines surveyed by IP, would assist in rating of near surface anomalies.

Obviously, an understanding of geological situation is fundamental to assessment of geophysical/geochemical anomalies and to this end the southern areas around Voyagers 9, 24 and 30 and the northern areas of Voyager 33 and 34 were mapped in detail at 1:2500 scale.

4.1. INDUCED POLARIZATION/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

The survey, covered approximately 25sq km of the favourable 'Wart Hill Pyroclastic' group and adjacent 'Western Sequence' (Figure 3) This involved approximately 100 line kilometres at 50m dipole spacing on east-west lines spaced 200m apart. The survey was directed by Mr. J. Sumpton, who has kindly provided the following notes on the operation.

4.1.1. IP Survey Procedure

The bulk of the survey was conducted using two Scintrex 1PR-11 six channel receivers. Data was routinely collected for ten time intervals between 30msec and 1770msec after current shut off. Repeat readings were taken from time to time over a much shorter time window in order to obtain a more complete rendering of the transient decay curve for analysis. The value of the chargeability plotted is the area under the decay curve (in milliseconds) between 510 msec and 1050msec after current shut off. The transmitter used with this equipment was a Hunttec 2.5kW unit, transmitter timing was two secondson, two seconds off.