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The individual IP anomalies were given a classification score, out of a possible 10 points, on the basis of intensity, form and apparent depth.

Though not purely empirical, the scoring was partly based on results of drilling of previous IP anomalies at Elliott Bay.

For examples: the fairly well defined chargeability-resistivity anomaly on 10200N at Voyager 2 would rate about 7 points. (Mudge, 1978; Strickland and Herrmann, 1980) The weaker and apparently shallow chargeability response on V19, 12000N/10350E would rate only 4 points (Wilson et. al, 1982)

Additional points, out of possible 10, were allotted for favourable geological, geochemical or other geophysical characteristics. Thus each anomaly was ascribed a numerical score out of 20 and a priority rating established. A similar procedure was adopted for anomalies defined by geochemical surveys but with points allocated on the following scales:

- Geochemical /10 points
- Geology /5 points
- Geophysical /5 points

In the subsequent assessment of all geophysical and geochemical responses, it is considered that anomalies with aggregate score of 13 or greater, are worthy of drill testing. There are three anomalies in this category.

A further eight anomalies, with scores in the range 11 to 12, require further infill geophysical, geochemical and geological investigation to enhance drill target definition.

Anomalies with scores of 10 points or less are currently considered to be of low priority without justification for further work.

For details on the individual anomalies, the reader is referred to the Anomaly Data Sheets presented as Appendix 1 and to the discussions in Section 5: PROSPECT EVALUATION.