of grid were cleared and repegged. A program of geologic mapping, C horizon soil sampling and ground magnetics was then carried out. Soil samples were obtained by use of a power auger, and were assayed for Sn, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, Mn, Cr and As. Unfortunately, the geochemical results were very disappointing; in particular, tin values were exceptionally low (all less than 10 ppm).

3.9.2 White Spur

This area lies directly south of the Hercules Mine and Mt. Read. Geologically it comprises sediments and a variety of felsic volcanics intruded by basic dykes and possibly some dacitic porphyries (Figure 18).

Getty's work in this area was primarily a geologic mapping exercise along creeks and access roads. It was aimed at assessing the prospectivity of the area for base metal-gold massive sulfide mineralization in terms of favourable lithologies, alteration and lithogeochemistry. The main result of this work was to focus interest on the Eastern White Spur area, where a narrow, NNW-trending sequence of fine grained tuffaceous sediments is present. The latter carry anomalous base metal values and are possibly correlatable with the Rosebery host horizon. They are (?)underlain to the west by strongly altered, schistose volcanics. These encouraging geologic features suggest that the one drillhole completed on the Eastern White Spur prospect was not sufficient to test the zone's potential.