

WHITE SPUR (F. G. Fitzgerald)SUMMARY

Detailed geological mapping and litho-geochemical sampling of the White Spur part of EL 9/66 have delineated a sequence of highly altered tuffaceous sediments and pyroclastics in the eastern-Jones Creek area. A strike extent of at least 1km has been shown (the horizon is continuous to the north into the adjoining EL 1/62). The intensity of alteration increases northwards.

A prominent IP-rock and soil geochemical-alteration zone has been only partially tested by drill hole WSP1 towards the southern extremity. Considerable potential remains north of this hole and to the west, behind the collar of the hole. The rest of the White Spur area is considered unprospective.

1. INTRODUCTION

The geological review of EL 9/66 by Goldfields Exploration in 1982-83, recommended that no further work be carried out in the West Tyndall area and that this part of the licence be relinquished. In November, 1983 Getty became operators of part of the joint venture area with EZ Company over the adjoining EL 1/62. It was considered that some exploration potential remained untested on the eastern White Spur part of EL 1/62 and that this potential existed along strike to the south on to EL 9/66. An informal agreement was reached between GFEL and GODC to retain this part of EL 9/66, at least until August, 1984, and to allow Getty to carry out further exploration.

The report covers that part of EL 9/66 made up of Mt. Read Volcanics and related rocks which forms a wedge north of the North Henty Fault Zone, east of White Spur Creek and abutting the southern boundary of EL 1/62 to the north. (See Figure 1.). The main emphasis of the exploration carried out in 1983-84 by Getty has been geological, concentrating on