

minor sulphide mineralization. (best assays: 2m at 0.76% Zn, 0.05% Pb and 2m at 0.63% Zn, 0.13% Pb). A second hole was proposed by Mt. Lyell 250m north of WSP1 but never drilled. This leaves almost 1km of strike extent along this favourable horizon untested.

The current geological mapping indicates that some considerable potential also exists within the sedimentary-pyroclastic sequence to the west, behind the collar of WSP1 (See Figure 2). This interpretation strengthens the argument that the prospective zone has been inadequately drill tested.

The other principal lithological units away from the eastern White Spur - Jones Creek assemblage are either all weakly altered and appear to be largely unmineralized or have been sufficiently tested without any encouragement. (See Tyndall Review, 1982-83).

## 2) Geochemistry

The detailed geological mapping and lithological sampling of the White Spur area has been supported by a comprehensive rock geochemical sampling program. All outcrops or specimens of float that contained visible mineralization, significant alteration or appeared to be favourable host lithologies, were sampled and submitted for assay of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au. The results of this sampling are plotted on Figure 3.

The geochemical results have highlighted the eastern White Spur - Jones Creek horizon. The best assays are listed below (in ppm) and all came from this area:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Lithology</u>
3105	50mE L39N 5200E	40	1735	715	2m chip sample grey shale-siltst.
T057	670mN WSP1 58mW	30	865	1000	7.5ppm Ag Felsic volc. with qtz-chl. veins, minor gn + sp
3147	JO147 Jones Creek	35	45	1050	Fe/Mn ox ooze from bank
3106	L39N 5200E	140	85	715	4m chip sample weath. siltst.
T054	255mN WSP1 57mW	80	645	170	Felsic pyrocl., ser-chl, diss Fe ox
3139	JO55 Jones Creek	10	260	460	grey lithic pyrocl., ser.