

Apart from sample T057, no anomalous Ag or Au assays were received.

It is worth noting that significantly anomalous base metal values were obtained from a chip sample across the eastern end of the costean cut by Mt. Lyell in 1977-78 on line 39N. Rock-chip sampling of the costean at the time that it was cut, gave uniformly low assays (maximum values 90ppm Cu, 80ppm Pb, 375 ppm Zn).

Mt. Lyell carried out soil geochemical sampling over the area during 1976-78. Detailed sampling every 50 feet (15m) was carried out along in-fill lines spaced 300 feet (91m) apart over geophysical anomalies; this included the prospective eastern White Spur belt. The central predominantly lava and massive ignimbrite sequence has not been soil sampled to date. The only anomalies located occur within the epiclastic-pyroclastic horizon of eastern White Spur (maximum assays: 1850ppm Pb and 1460ppm Zn). The soil anomaly contours have been plotted on Figure 3.

Several important points become evident from the geological and the geochemical maps, viz:

- i) the anomalous rock chip samples usually occur within the main soil anomaly zones.
- ii) the irregular distribution of soil anomalies partly reflects masking by thin glacial deposits.
- iii) the main western zone of geochemistry was not tested by hole WSP1.
- iv) the anomalies appear open to the south of WSP1 for at least 500m.

3) Geophysics

The whole of the White Spur area within EL 9/66 was covered by a DIGHEM, helicopter-borne EM, survey in 1983. Apart from a series of strong EM anomalies along the western sedimentary sequence, no other significant responses were identified (See Figure 4). The relevant part of the DIGHEM report, including a list of interpreted data, is appended.