The western DIGHEM anomalies coincide with the major Turam zones discovered by Rio-Tinto in 1957-58 and subsequently drilled (WSP103, RTAE - EZ, 1960, WSP2, Mt.Lyell, 1980 and DCP235, EZ, 1982). The conductors have been identified as graphitic black shales which are often pyritic but carry very little base or precious metal mineralization. Previous geological interpretation (1982-83 Geological Review), suggests that the western area is composed principally of sedimentary lithologies deposited in open basin or marine conditions off the flanks of the main Mt. Read Volcanic belt. Consequently, this area is considered to be less prospective.

Several scattered, weak and shallow DIGHEM responses were located over the rest of the White Spur area. None appear related to areas of lower resistivity. In fact, the resistivity contour map (Figure 5) indicates that most of the area is quite resistive (> 4,000 ohm m).

The DIGHEM magnetic maps (Figures 6 & 7) have delineated a linear magnetic regime along central White Spur which correlates with the massive sequence of lavas and welded ignimbrites. The western contact with the major sedimentary sequence is clearly outlined by the magnetics. Several magnetic off-sets appear related to major faults trending ENE and WNW across the area (See Figure 2).

The whole of the White Spur area has been covered by gradient array IP surveys between 1976 and 1978. Moderate, but clearly anomalous, IP chargeability responses were delineated along strike within the eastern sedimentary-pyroclastic sequence. The anomalies are perhaps more significant because very little graphitic and/or pyritic shales occur within this sequence. The IP anomalies are coincident, in part, with the soil geochemical anomalies. No other areas of significant IP have been found east of the western sequence.