8. WHITE SPUR (F.G. FitzGerald)

8.1. Introduction

Previous exploration over the White Spur area, south of the Hercules Mine, had suggested that the major sedimentary sequence in the Jones Creek area may be correlated with the Rosebery Host horizon. The EZ Company have drilled two holes into this horizon and Mt.Lyell have drilled one hole approximately 2.3km to the south, possibly within the same horizon. All three drill holes intersected minor base metal mineralization.

A detailed geological mapping and rock sampling program was initiated on White Spur,with particular emphasis on the eastern half of the area, to coincide with similar activity to the south in the adjoining EL 9/66 (Goldfields - GODC Joint Venture) (See Figure 1). This enabled the results to be integrated along strike across the tenement boundary within this belt of the Mt. Read Volcanics.

8.2. Previous Exploration

Early prospectors scoured the White Spur area, due to its close proximity to the Hercules massive sulphide deposit, however, no old workings are known in the area east of Dobsons Creek. The first detailed exploration was carried out by Rio Tinto - EZ Company between 1957 and 1962. Their activities concentrated on the predominantly sedimentary sequence of western White Spur. They followed up a helicopter-borne EM survey with Turam EM, magnetic and gravity surveys. One Hole, DDH WSP 103, was drilled to test coincident EM, SP and magnetic anomalies within the current EL 9/66. The hole intersected a black shale - pyroclastic sequence containing minor disseminated pyrite but no significant base metals.

The EZ Company have carried out exploration over the White Spur area of EL 1/62 during two periods. Between 1969 and 1974,the north western part of the area, south of the Hercules Mine was