

8.4. Discussion of Results

8.4.1. Geology:

Previous exploration of White Spur, which was mainly along grid lines, had identified the eastern (Jones Creek) section as the most prospective part of this area. The current investigation concentrated on geological mapping and rock sampling within the drainages and along the network of bulldozed logging tracks, where outcrop was maximized. This different emphasis on the exploration has confirmed the prospectivity of the Jones Creek area and shown that the rest of the White Spur area is largely unprospective for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

A major sedimentary horizon has been delineated in the eastern-Jones Creek area (See Figure 24). The horizon is composed of a sequence of often highly altered and deformed fine grained epiclastics. These rocks can be traced discontinuously along strike for at least 2km to the south onto the adjoining EL 9/66 where a similar sequence is exposed for a further 1.2km. It appears that this horizon may be made up of a series of large sedimentary lenses, some of which may have been disrupted by cross faulting (See Figure 24).

Bedding determinations indicate that the sequence strikes between 340° and 350° (AMG) and generally dips steeply east. Some westerly dips recorded suggest that tight fold axes occur in the area and may explain the repetition of lithologies across the sequence. Possible west facings from truncated cross bedding, noted at two localities, indicates that the sequence may be overturned in places.

The southern part of this horizon is typically strongly sericitized and cleaved, often completely destroying the primary rock fabric and mineralogy. Further north, strong pervasive chloritic alteration within similarly schistose rocks predominates.

The only significant sulphide mineralization recorded in the field was located in the vicinity of DDH JCP 216. Here, minor galena and sphalerite occur in quartz-chlorite veins within