tuffaceous sediments and probable ignimbrites. Some of this mineralization is exposed behind the collar of the drill hole.

Two major altered sedimentary sequences, outlined in the headwaters of Jones Creek, appear to offer the best exploration potential within White Spur. Both sequences have been tested towards their southern extremities by drill holes JCP 211 and JCP 216 respectively, but both extend north from the drill holes for a considerable distance.

In the main (north east) branch of Jones Creek, strongly cleaved green to purple tuffaceous shales,siltstones and minor sandstones outcrop along strike north of JCP 216 for 700m. These epiclastic rocks are typically strongly chloritized and/or sericitized, are often quite schistose and carry minor disseminated and veinlet sulphides (predominantly pyrite). Mn oxides are commonly developed along fractures and form cement in the creek bed.

In the main (north west) tributary of Jones Creek, a mixed sequence of grey to green tuffaceous shales and siltstones outcrop along strike for at least 400m and may be part of a discontinuous sedimentary horizon exposed for a further 700m to the north along the central ridge bulldozed track. When fresh, these epiclastic rocks are seen to carry up to 2% syngenetic and/or hydrothermal sulphides (predominantly pyrite). These units may be 10 to 20m thick and are variably altered by sericite and/or chlorite.

These two sedimentary sequences appear to have been deposited within restricted basins which flank a felsic lava dome. The dome forms a prominent topographic knoll between both branches of Jones Creek and is composed of flow-banded lavas that are auto-brecciated in places but are generally weakly altered and unmineralized.

Other lithologies mapped in the eastern White Spur area include variably altered felsic pyroclastics, many of which appear to be welded ignimbrites and minor intrusive bodies, including thin basaltic dykes and felsic to intermediate quartz porphyries, diorites and monzonites.