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epiclastic-pyroclastic sequence (maximum values: 1150ppm Pb and 2800ppm Zn).

Significantly anomalous base metal values were obtained from epiclastic lithologies to the north of both holes JCP 211 and JCP 216, and emphasise the untested potential of these two units (maximum assays: 195ppm Pb and 565ppm Zn). However, assays for other samples collected from the major sedimentary, schistose sequence to the south of White Spur were generally much lower in value.

Anomalous base metal values were recorded in several samples of deeply weathered and altered basic intrusive bodies north east of Jones Creek, along strike from the main sedimentary sequence (maximum assays: 320ppm Cu, 115ppm Pb and 945ppm Zn). No significant gold or silver assays have been reported for any of the samples taken over the area that has been mapped.

8.4.3. Geophysics:

The DIGHEM survey, which was flown over the entire White Spur area during the 1983 Rosebery East coverage, was the only geophysical work carried out in this area by GODC.

The results from the DIGHEM survey are not highly encouraging. Apart from the expected responses over the major black shale sequence on western White Spur, no discrete bedrock conductors were located by the survey. A zone of broad, probable shallow, conductors were located north east of Jones Creek (See Figure 24). Unfortunately this area is covered by glacial deposits and/or thick vegetation and has not been surveyed by previous soil geochemistry or IP.

Two isolated EM responses were recorded by the DIGHEM survey. One, near line 8,000S on the main White Spur road, occurs within an interpreted mass debris or lahar deposit which contains clasts or rafts of black shale up to 25m long. The other response occurs within the massive felsic lava - ignimbrite sequence of central White Spur near line 5,600S.