

In general, White Spur appears to be quite resistive, with most parts having resistivities greater than 5,000 ohm m. Apart from the low resistivities associated with the western sedimentary sequence, the only area of relatively low values occurs in the north east in conjunction with the belt of EM responses.

Although no discrete EM responses or resistivity lows were recorded over the prospective sedimentary units in Jones Creek, it appears, from the flight profile records, that the DIGHEM transceiver may not have maintained minimum ground clearance over much of the deeply incised headwaters of Jones Creek.

The aeromagnetic results have been quite useful as a mapping guide over White Spur. The central felsic lava sequence forms a distinct magnetic regime flanked by relatively non-magnetic western sediments and eastern sediments and pyroclastics. Several prominent ENE and WNW trending dislocations are evident and have been plotted on Figure 24. These apparent structural zones clearly offset the geology and in some instances can be related to known fault structures.

#### 8.5. Conclusions

A major sedimentary horizon several kilometres in length has been delineated in eastern White Spur.

Two prominent altered and mineralized epiclastic sequences in the headwaters of Jones Creek form the most prospective part of this horizon.

Both sequences are at least 700m long and have been drill tested only towards their southern extremities, where wide zones of base metal mineralization have been identified. Favourable alteration and rock geochemistry has been outlined within the strike extensions of these sequences north of the drill holes.