

## FARO DEPOSIT

The Faro deposit was discovered in 1964 by the drill testing of airbourne EM anomalies supported by other indications. Production began in late 1969. Crusher feed consists of 13,500 tonnes per day of blended ores. The deposit will be exhausted in 1991.

It occurs in the Mount Mye pelites about 100 metres structurally beneath the Vangorda calc-silicates. Before mining the deposit was 2000 metres along strike, 800 metres across strike and about 70 metres thick. Compositional banding and the ore horizons have been transposed into parallelism with the pervasive S2 foliation. Large extensional faults divide the deposit into three major zones at different elevations (see Long Section 22).

The deposit exemplifies the Anvil cycle. It contains a massive sulphide, variably baritic, upper portion and a quartzose variably carbonaceous lower and peripheral part. The northeast edge of the deposit contains a prominent, low grade, semi-massive, siliceous pyritic sulphides zone. Unusually abundant, but erratically distributed, pyrrhotitic mineralization occurs in the southwest part of the deposit, especially where it thins dramatically.

Gold grades in the Faro deposit are significantly lower than other deposits in the Anvil District. Gold distribution is erratic with a few high values associated with fractures. These features are related to the amphibolite facies metamorphic grade for the deposit.