

## VANGORDA DEPOSIT

The Vangorda Deposit was the initial discovery in the Anvil District. In 1953 conventional prospecting in Vangorda Creek led to the discovery of a small exposure of highly oxidized sulphides with a prominent red iron oxide stain. The deposit is 1300 metres along strike, 200 metres across strike, and up to 20 metres thick.

The deposit consists of one major sulphide horizon structurally located about 50 to 120 metres beneath the Vangorda formation. Several thin horizons occur above the main horizon. The deposit also corresponds very closely to the Anvil cycle sequence. The bulk of the high grade lead-zinc ore in the deposit consists of a single horizon of variably baritic massive pyritic sulphides. The baritic ore sharply and conformably overlies massive pyritic sulphides and pyritic quartzites with low lead-zinc grades but high copper, gold, and silver contents.

There is a gradational and conformable change from the extremely pyritic quartzite immediately beneath the baritic massive sulphides to slightly altered Mount Mye footwall phyllites. This gradation strongly suggests that the disseminated quartzose mineralization is not exhalative in origin. Rather it represents a strongly silicified and sulphidized footwall to the exhalative lead-zinc-barite rich massive sulphides.

The deposit occurs in the hinge of a large D2 fold. Overall the deposit has the shape of a reclining M or a 3 in cross section. The major part of the deposit is structurally and stratigraphically upright.