

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY OF VANGORDA CR.Yukon Territory105 K

Mr. Kulan and the author made a traverse down Vangorda Creek from the "mine" to the Pelly River. An attempt was made to sample it at regular half-mile intervals, but the 4-mile map provided poor topographic control. As a result of inability to pinpoint the location of many of the samples the results are not too useful. The following statements can be made:

1. None of the tributaries entering Vangorda Creek showed significant quantities of Zn.
2. The limonite over the Vangorda deposit is devoid of indicative values of Cu or Zn.
3. Three-quarters of a mile below the deposit the values are still sufficiently high 330 p.p.m. to indicate mineralization higher up.
4. Two miles below the main deposit VC-6 and VC-7 the values are suddenly higher. There are several possibilities for this:
 - (a) Another Zn deposit, as yet undiscovered lies in the vicinity
 - (b) This area near the confluence of the two branches of Vangorda Creek has a greater amount of mineralized float than is usual along the rest of the stream
 - (c) The samples VC-6 and VC-7 were somehow contaminated after collection
 - (d) A fault carries mineralized water directly from the Vangorda deposit to this vicinity

Because of the possibility of (b), (c), (d), etc., it is doubtful if a special foot trip should be made to this location for follow-up work. If a helicopter is available, an attempt should be made to land at the junction of Vangorda Creek with the stream draining Shrimp Lake. Samples should be taken every 200 or 300 feet up Vangorda Creek for about three-quarters of a mile, or, if time is

not available, at least 2 or 3 spot samples taken to check the anomalous values.

5. The silt at the mouth of Vangorda Creek contains more Zn than the average stream entering the Pelly River. (See Pelly River - Geochem.) The values at the mouth, however, do not clearly indicate the presence of the Vangorda deposit.

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