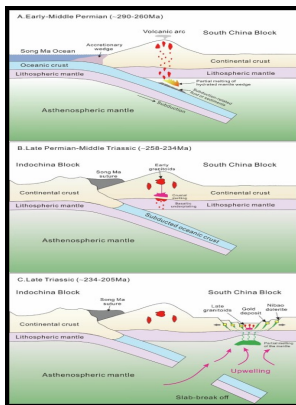


Newly discovered sedimentary-rock hosted disseminated gold deposits in the Peoples Republic of China

U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Geological Survey - USGS: Mineral Resources On



Description: -

- Gold ores -- Geology -- China.

- Gold ores -- China. Newly discovered sedimentary-rock hosted disseminated gold deposits in the Peoples Republic of China

- Monkey discovery library

U.S. Geological Survey open-file report -- 88-220.

Open-file report -- 88-220. Newly discovered sedimentary-rock hosted disseminated gold deposits in the Peoples Republic of China

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 14-15).

This edition was published in 1988



Filesize: 19.87 MB

Tags: #The #Newly #discovered #sedimentary

Comparative geology and geochemistry of sedimentary

Scanned image of map drawn at 1:5,000,000 scale, projection probably Lambert Conformal Conic, monochrome. They may record the cooling timing of a pre-ore thermal event caused by the Indosinian orogeny, which is supported by the paleogeotemperature restoration.

USGS: Mineral Resources On

Focus is on the post-mining, pre-consumer-product part of the chain.

The Newly discovered sedimentary

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: Parts of deposits are amenable to open-pit mining and heap leaching especially oxidized zones, but roasting and autoclave extraction is required for more refractory ores. Summarizes importance of rare earth elements, characteristics of REE deposits, REE-bearing minerals, and the types of mineral deposits that contain these elements.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN KARST

Mineral composition of the Kadamzhai and Chauvai deposits is similar to gold deposits located in Nevada and Guizhou province.

Comparative geology and geochemistry of sedimentary

Variants of this model imply only indirect links to magmatism, suggest a single Paleogene age for the Nevadan deposits and relate them to a unique period of pre-basin and range crustal extension and associated faults that are controlled by pre-existing Paleozoic and Mesozoic structures. In addition, the multistage ore formation pattern discovered in this study poses new challenges to determine the mineralization age of the Au deposits

in southwestern China. A narrow range of the variation of sulfur isotopic composition of pyrite and arsenopyrite, the presence of visible gold as inclusions, the presence of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and other inclusions in arsenopyrite and pyrite, the large size of the grains of major ore minerals allow us to assume that the primary gold ores of the Bo Va and Tham Riem deposits underwent metamorphic transformations.

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