تعیین موقعیت سطح فرسایش آنومالی نسبت به سطح کانیسازی احتمالی در محدوده طلای برشی کرویان

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چکیده :

کلید واژهها: پهنه برشی کرویان، جذب اتمی، هالههای فوق کانساری ،هالههای تحت کانساری، هالههای ضربی.

Abstract:

Numbers of 216 samples were taken from kervian shear zone and has been analyzed for Au and other elements including Ag, As, Ba, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mo, Na, Ni, Pb, Sb, V, W by atomic absorption method. Examination the element changes in the shear zone kervian gold is observed that there are higher value of gold in two anomaly area (part number 1 and 2 with >2000ppb) rather than three anomaly area (part number 3, 4 and 5 about 500ppb). According to The As, Hg and Co, Ni and Cu, Pb, Zn spatial distribution maps respectively as front halo, near-ore halo and tail halo with threshold of these elements, it was found that despite high gold values within numbers of 1 and 2 area, As*Hg value is low but in the numbers of 3, 4 and 5 area is high. The reaction of Co*Ni factor that indicates the lower parts of the deposit is almost opposite of the As*Hg variation. The variation trend of multiplicative halo in the region by As*Hg / Co*Ni ratio indicate to lack of promising area is in number 1 and 2 areas. This ratio indicates that number 1 and 2 area situated in mineralization and the level of erosion located in the lower horizons from numbers of 3, 4 and 5 area. The results indicate that the probability for achieving the gold bearing zones seems more likely within number 4 area, compared with numbers of 3 and 5 areas.

Keywords: kervian shear zone, atomic absorption, front halo, tail halo, multiplicative halo.

