

Metallogenic Regularity and Resource Potential of Gold Deposits in China

Du Zhili

Comprehensive Survey Command Center for Natural Resources China Geological Survey

April 2023

CONTENTS

01	Current Situation of Gold Resources	
02	Metallogenic Background of Gold Deposits	
03	Spatial and Temporal distribution of Gold Deposits	
04	Potential of Gold Resources in Main Metallogenic Belt	
05	Key Work for The Next Step	

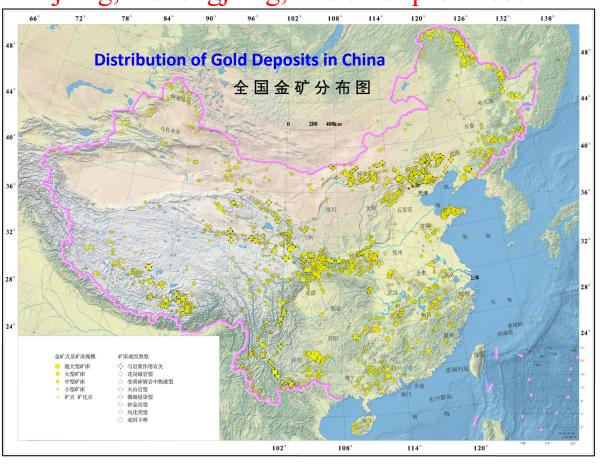


1. Current Situation of Gold Resources in China

1. Widely distribution of gold deposit with huge reserves

Gold deposits are mainly distributed in Shandong, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Henan,

Xinjiang, Heilongjiang, and other provinces



By the end of 2021

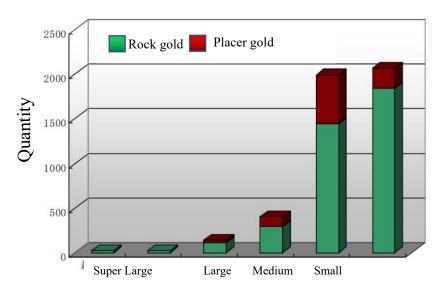
- > Total Identified Resources of gold: 15341 t
- Total Identified Quantity of goldfields: 3694

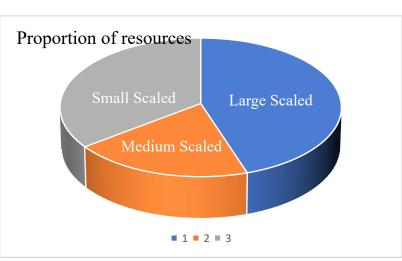


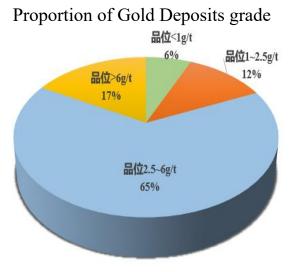
1. Current Situation of Gold Resources in China

2.Large-scale and superlarge-scale gold deposits with large resources account for a low proportion

- By quantity, only 4% are large or superlarge-scaled, while 96% are small and medium-scaled.
- By resource, large and superlarge-scaled gold deposits account for 45% (6616 tons), small and medium-scaled gold deposits account for 55%.
- Rock gold is the main ore type, with a resource reserve of 12809 tons, accounting for 83%.
- \blacksquare The average grade of gold deposits is 5.1 g/t.









1. Current Situation of Gold Resources in China

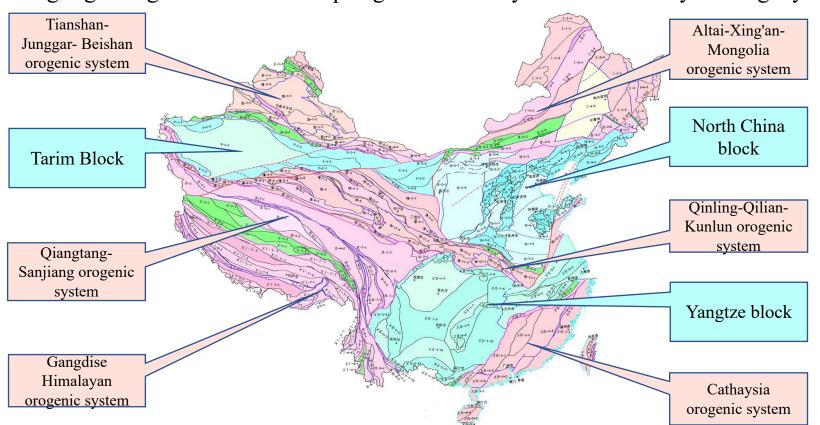
New breakthroughs have been made in gold prospecting in Jiaodong, Gannan, Zhenfeng Pu'an, Guizhou, and other areas

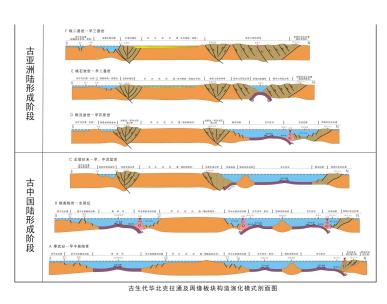
No.	Gold resource base	scale
1	Jiaodong, Shandong Province	>4000 t
2	Xiaoqinling - Xiong'er Mountains Henan Province	kiloton class
3	Gannan, Gansu Province	kiloton class
4	Pingjiang - Liling, Hunan Province	kiloton class
5	Eastern Kunlun Qinghai Province	>700t
6	Zhenfeng - Pu'an, Guizhou Province	The Largest Carlin-type gold deposit
7	Zijinshan Longyan, Fujian Province	>300 t
8	Gold resource base Eastern Liaoning Province	>500 t





- Located at the intersection of the three tectonic domains of ancient Asia, Tethys, and the Pacific Rim, and its tectonic nature belongs to an unstable ancient land
- A composite continent composed of three blocks, six orogenic systems, and six docking zones
- Highlight of geotectonics: Archipelagic arc-basin system and Multicycle orogeny

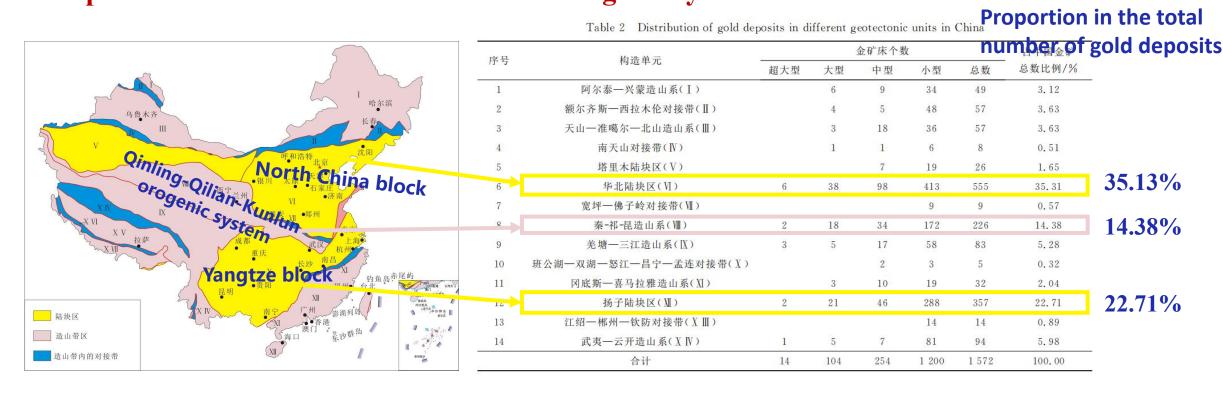




The Map of Geotectonic Zoning in China(Pan, 2015)



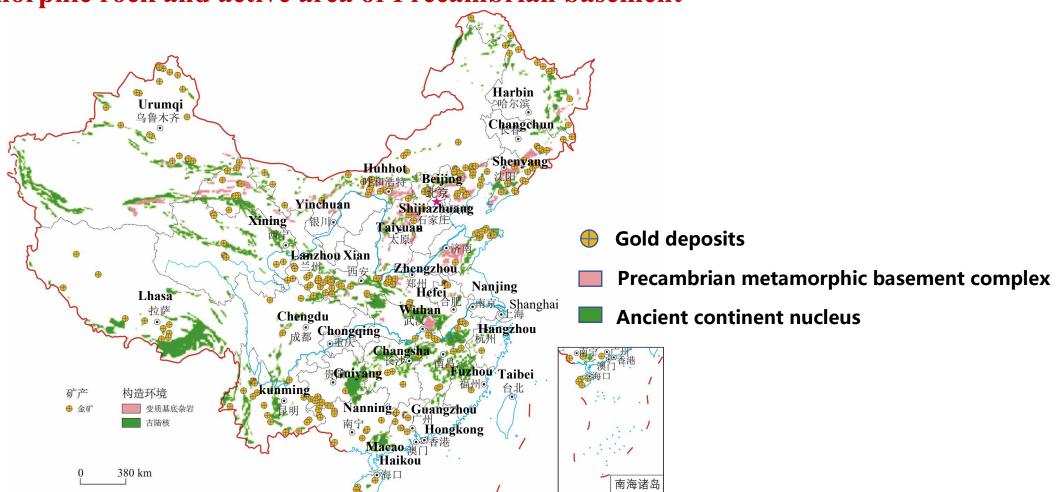
(1) The most important distribution areas of gold deposits: Continental margin and exposed areas of folded basement of the orogenic system



These areas have a long and complex history of geological activity, with the development of primitive gold-bearing rock series, strong tectonic, magmatic intrusion, and volcanic activity, providing a superior geological environment for the activation, migration, and mineralization of gold.



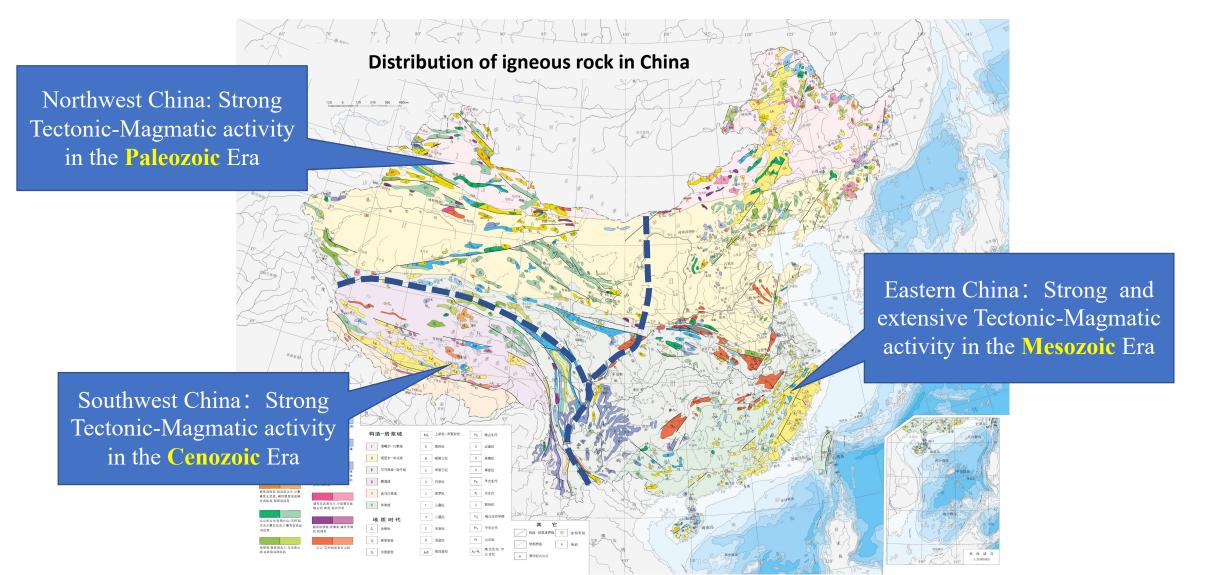
(2) Important distribution areas of rock gold deposits: the distribution of Precambrian metamorphic rock and active area of Precambrian basement



The Distribution of Gold Deposits and Precambrian Basement

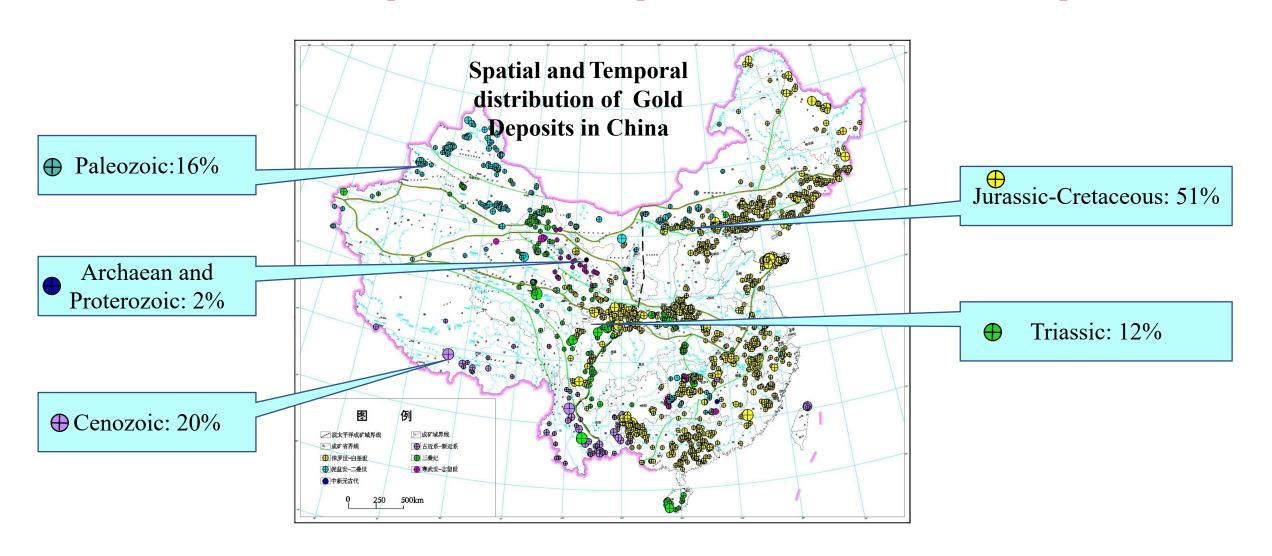


(3) The concentrated areas of gold deposits: Tectonic-Magmatic activity belts of different ages





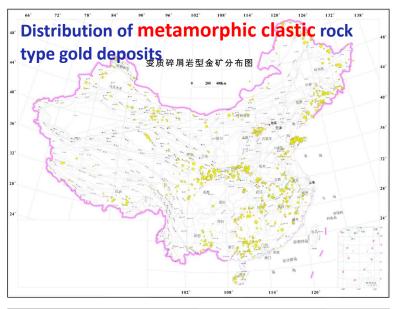
■ Main mineralization epoch of the Gold Deposit: the Mesozoic and Cenozoic periods

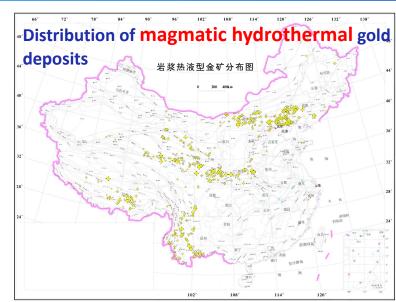


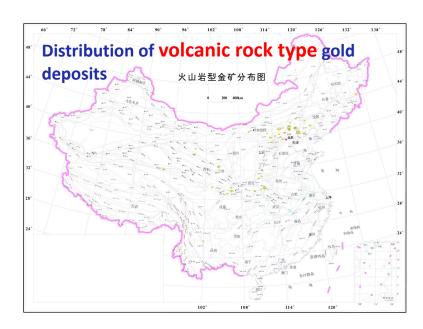


■ Main genetic types of gold deposits:

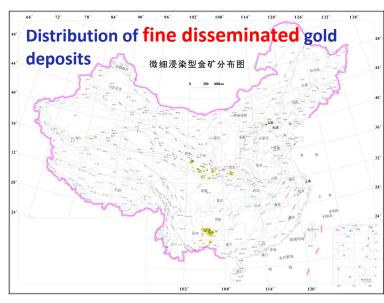
Magmatic hydrothermal type and metamorphic clastic rock type, accounting for 36.7%.











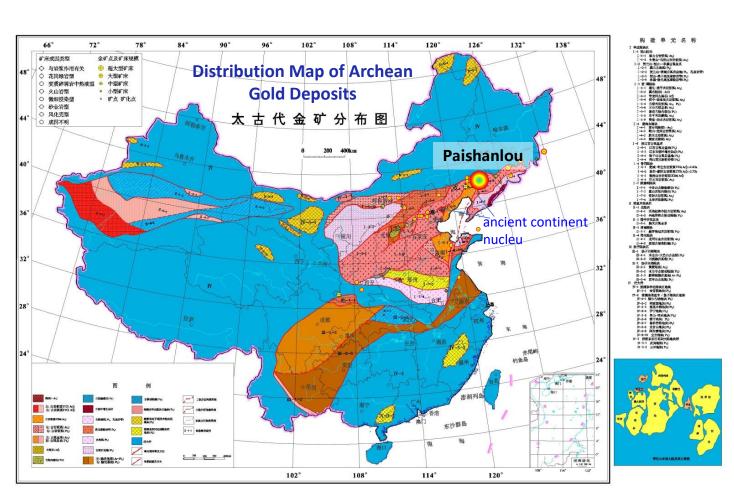


(1). Gold Deposits-Forming Periods: Archaeozoic era (>2500Ma)

Distribution: Archaen hypometamorphic greenstone belts in North margin of the North China Block

Type: Granitic-Greenstone type gold deposits

Superimposition: Transformed by Yanshanian orogeny





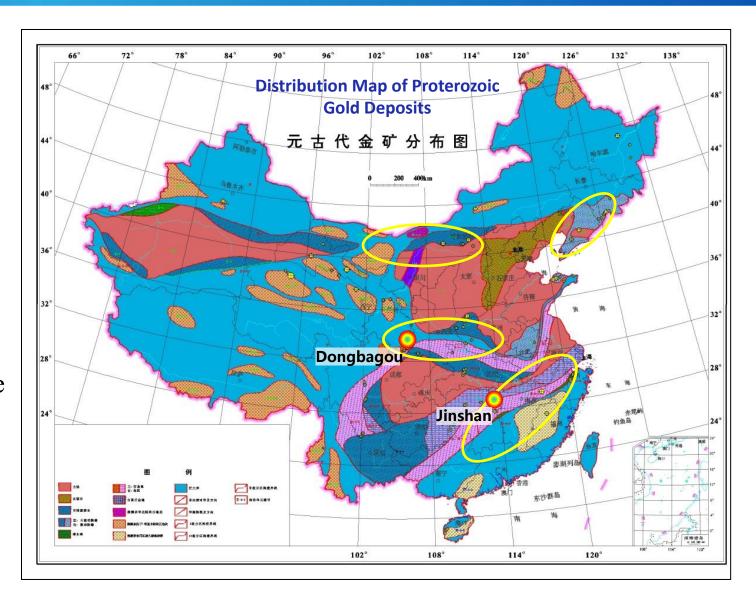
(2). Gold Deposits-Forming Periods:

Proterozoic(2500-570Ma)

Distribution: Wutai-Liaodong Fault

Depression Zone, North and South margins of the North China Block and Southeast margin of Yangtze Block

Type: Low-metamorphic detrital rock Type Gold Deposit





(3). Gold Deposits-Forming Periods:

Early Paleozoic (570-409Ma)

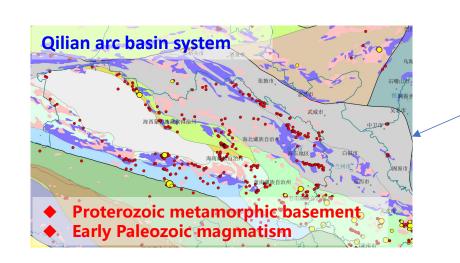
Distribution: Qilian Arc-Basin System, Wuyi-

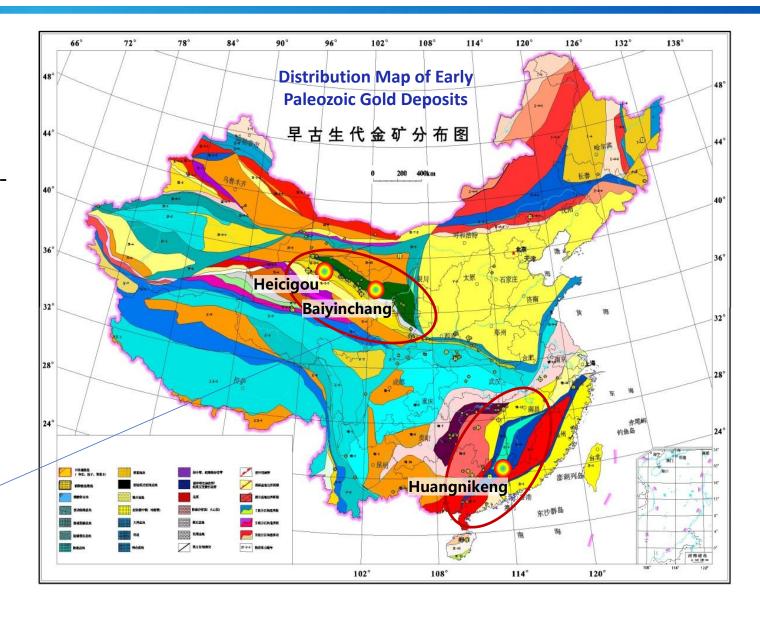
Yunkai Arc-Basin System

Type: Magmatic Hydrothermal Type,

Metamorphic Detrital Rock Type and Volcanic

Type Gold Deposits





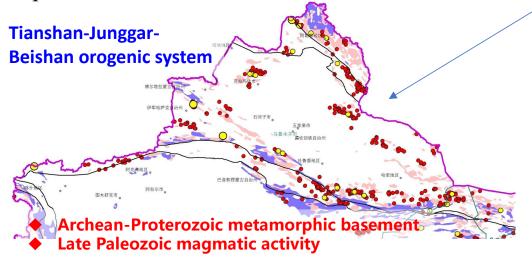


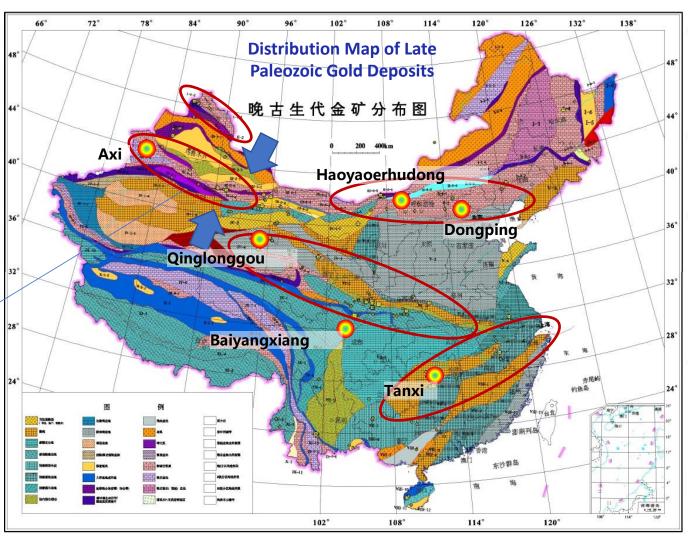
(4). Gold Deposits-Forming Periods

Late Paleozoic (409-250Ma)

Distribution: North margin of the Tarim North China Block, Junggar, Tianshan, Qilian, Southern margin of Jiangnan Block

Type: Metamorphic Detrital Rock Type, Magmatic Hydrothermal Type and volcanic Type Gold Deposits



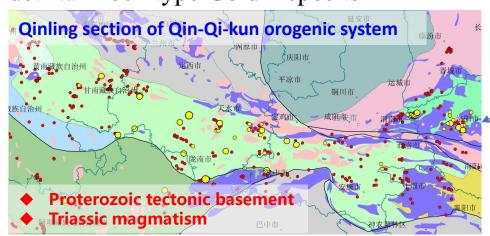


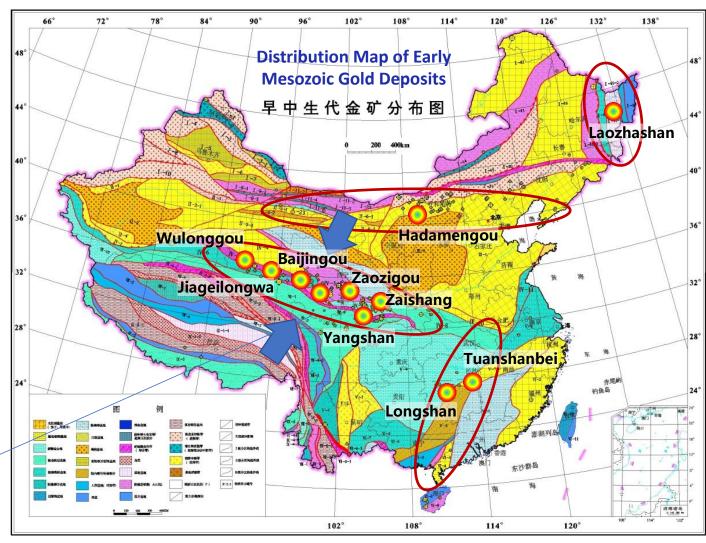


(5). Gold Deposits-Forming Periods: Triassic(250-208 Ma)

Distribution: The junction of Tethys,
Tarim, North China Block, and South China
Block. Such as Eastern Kunlun and Western
Qinling

Type: Magmatic Hydrothermal Type, Microdisseminated Type, Metamorphic detrital Rock type Gold Deposits





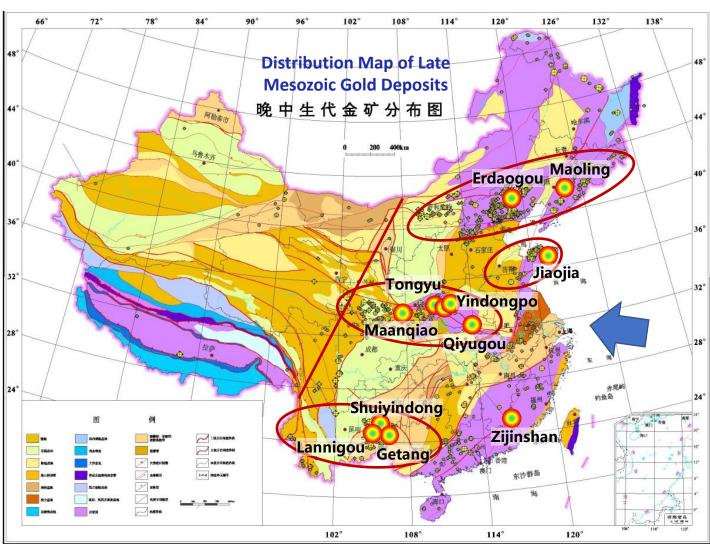


(6). Gold Deposits-Forming Periods: Jurassic-Cretaceous(208-65Ma)

Distribution: East of Helan, Longmen, and Hengduan Mountain

Type: Clastic Altered Rock Type, Volcanic Type, Magmatic Hydrothermal Type Gold Deposits







(7) Gold Deposits-Forming Periods:

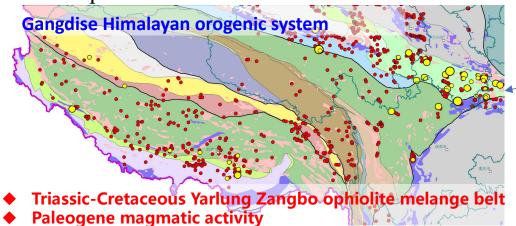
Cenozoic (Since 65 Ma)

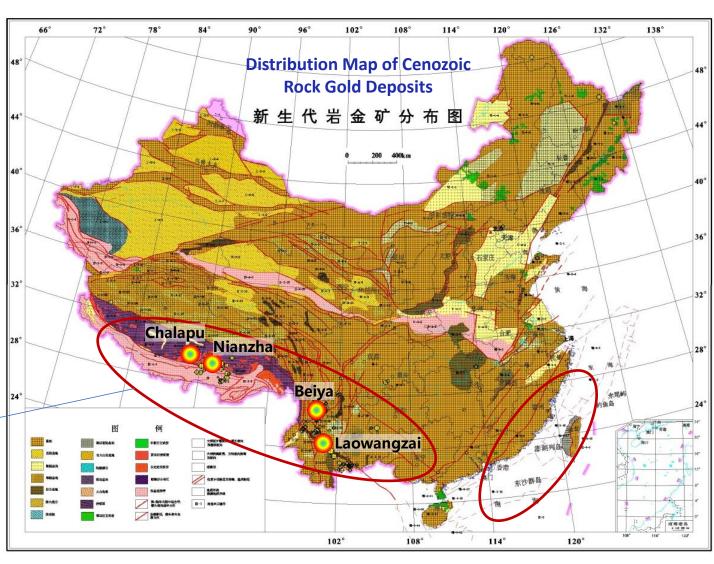
Distribution: Southern Tibet, Southwest Sanjiang, and island arc volcanic activity zones along the Southeast Coast

Type: Magmatic Hydrothermal Type,

Metamorphic Detrital Rock Type and Volcanic Type

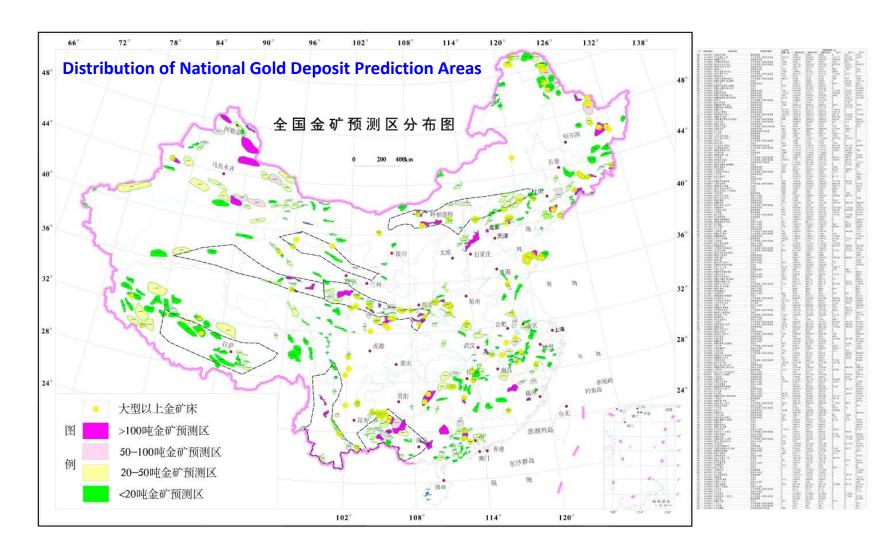
Gold Deposits





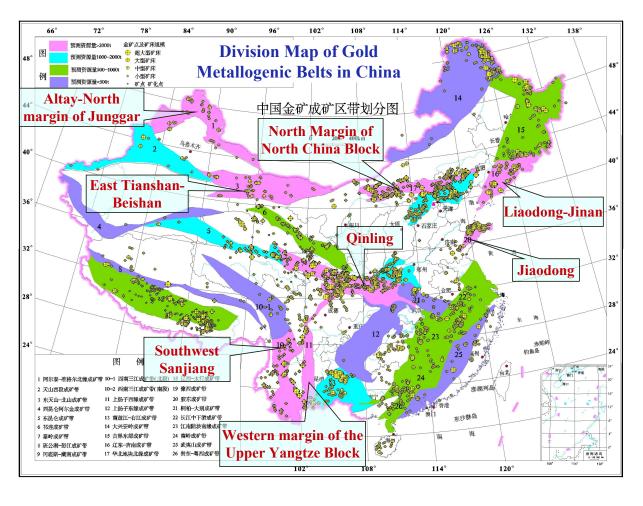


Based on 384 level 3 prediction areas nationwide, the predicted resources of gold shallower than 2000m is 34210 tons.





According to the endowment of gold resources and metallogenic geological conditions, 26 metallogenic belts nationwide are divided into three categories

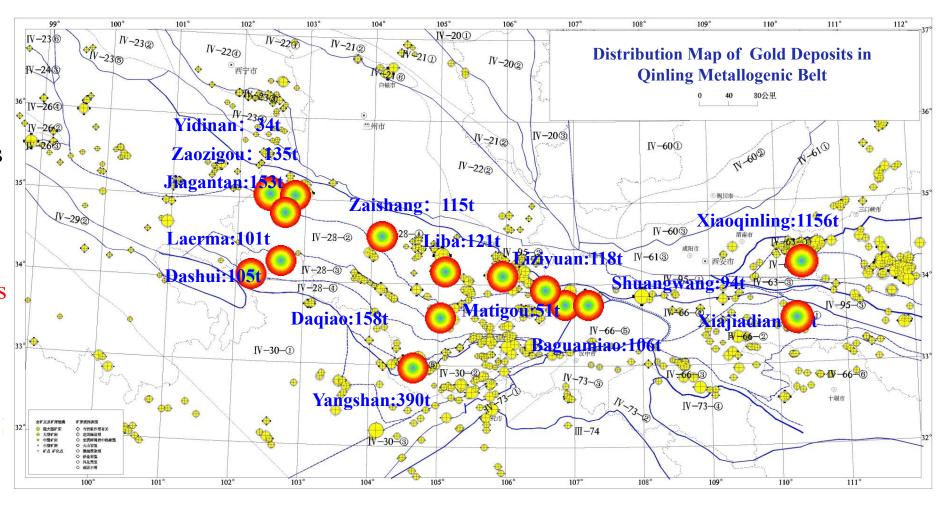


- **Key Metallogenic Belts: 8**
- Potential Metallogenic Belts: 5
- Reserve Metallogenic Belts: 13 ■



Qinling metallogenic belt

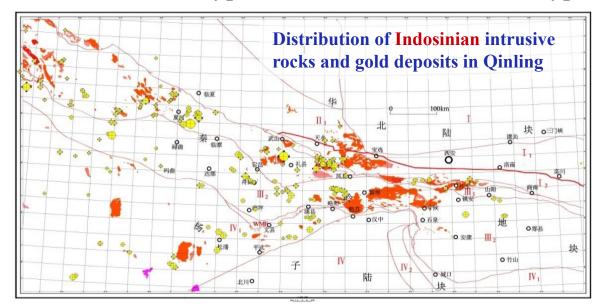
- ➤ 3000 tons of gold resources
- Breakthroughs in the WestQinling Mountains
- ➤ 13 super large gold deposits
- 2000 tons of measured resources

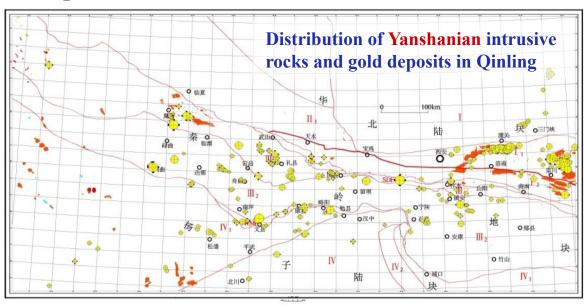




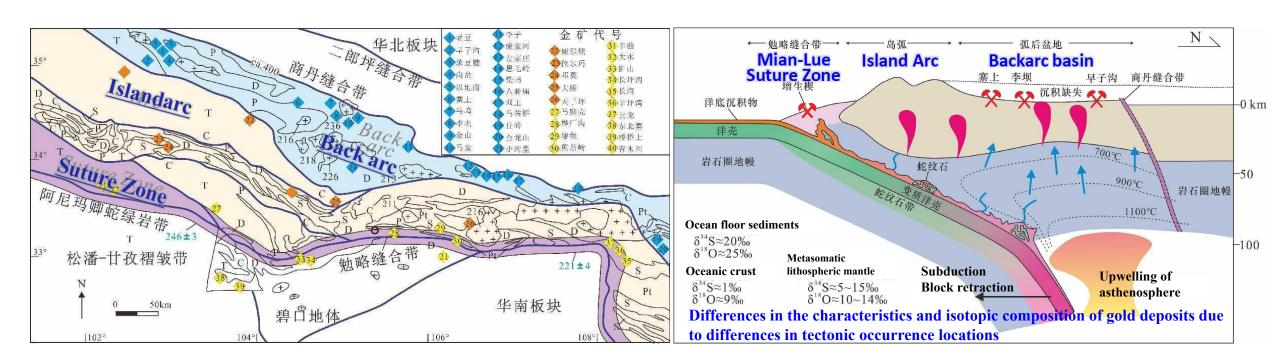
Mineralization Peak Period of Qinling Metallogenic Belt: Indosinian-Yanshanian

- ➤ Indosinian Gold Deposits: Western Qinling Mountain, related to tectono-magmatism during the transition from Closing collision to extension of the Mianlue Ocean
- Yanshanian Gold Deposits: Eastern Qinling Mountain, related to the tectono-magmatism during the transition from Collision orogeny to extension. Main Type: Magmatic Hydrothermal Type, Metamorphic Detrital Rock Type, and Micro-Disseminated Type Gold Deposits









Space Distribution:

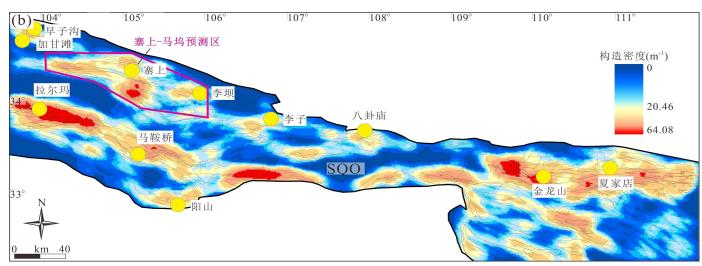
Back-arc: 21 Gold Deposits ◆ Island-arc: 5 Gold Deposits ◆ Suture Zone: 14 Gold Deposits ◆

Time Distribution:

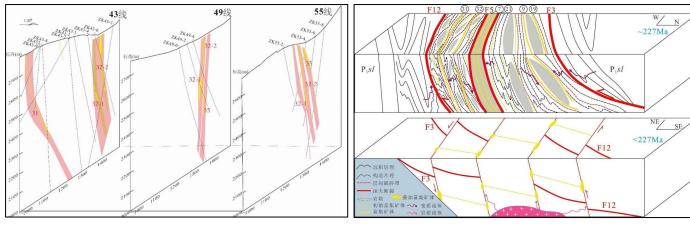
Back arc - island arc: The formation time of gold deposits ranges from 250 to 210 Ma, mainly during a collision period, accompanied by extensive magmatic activities.

Suture Zone: The formation age of gold deposits ranges from 215 to 189 Ma, which is a post-collision period. The formation time of most gold deposits is later than magmatic activities.





Structural Density Map of Zhaishang Area



Section of 31 # ore body in the south ore belt of Zhaishang Gold Deposit

Metallogenic Model Map of Zhaishang Gold Deposit

Prospective Area (Zhaishang)

Resources:

Inferred Resources is 115 tons

Prospect:

The ore bodies are controlled by thrust faults.

The surface of the south ore section dips southward, and the deep part dips northward.

The deep still has a good potention of prospecting.



5. Key Work for The Next Step

- Conduct investigation and evaluation for key investigation areas and submit high-quality exploration block suggestions
- Assist in the construction of large gold resource bases in Qinling, Xiangxi, and Liaodong
- Exploring rapid prospecting and prediction methods for gold deposits (hyperspectral minerals and alteration mapping techniques)

