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Genesis of the Dianfang breccia-hosted gold deposit, western Henan

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geochemistry

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Abstract: The Dianfang gold deposit, located in Songxian, western Henan province, China, is one of two breccia-hosted gold deposits in the Xiong'ershan–Waifangshan region. Previous studies suggest that the breccia and host volcanic rocks of the Xiong'er Group formed coevally. The deposit consists of seven vein-type orebodies, occurring within the southern and hanging wall margins of the breccia pipe, as well as in fractures in the rhyolites of the Jidanping Formation, and are structurally controlled by ENE-trending faults. Their mineral assemblage includes K-feldspar, quartz, sericite, chlorite, epidote, carbonate, adularia, and sulfides formed from hydrothermal alteration related to mineralization. Pyrite is the dominant ore mineral, and is associated with minor galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. The trace minerals include magnetite, rutile, cervelleite, matildite, and bismuthinite. Gold occurs as native gold, and electrum inclusions in pyrite, or along microfractures in sulfides and quartz. Four stages of hydrothermal mineralization have been identified: quartz–K-feldspar (I), Download English Version:

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