

STRUCTURAL AND MINERALOGICAL FEATURES OF THE DEEP POST GOLD DEPOSIT, NORTHERN CARLIN TREND, NEVADA



BY:

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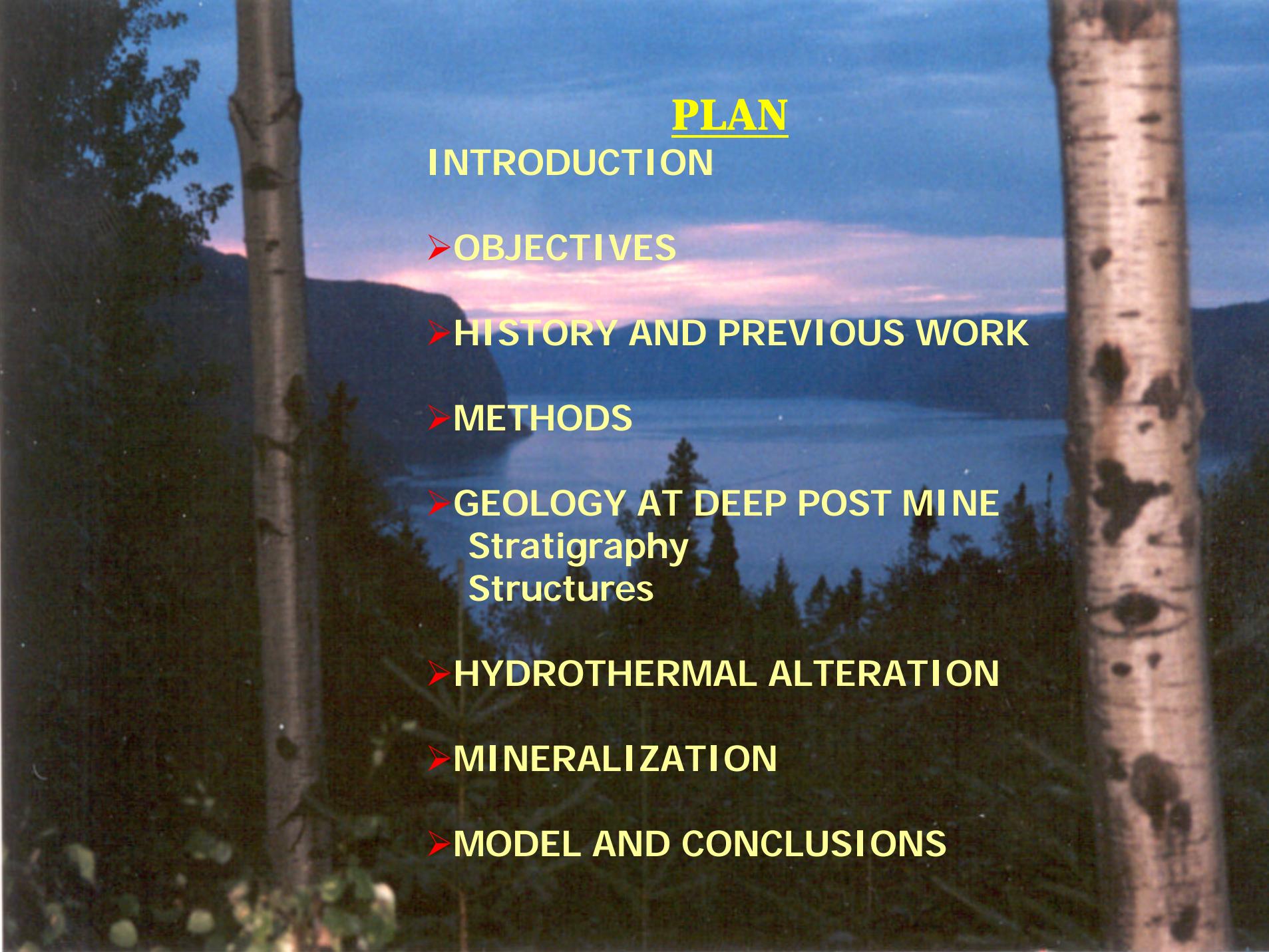
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PDAC, TORONTO
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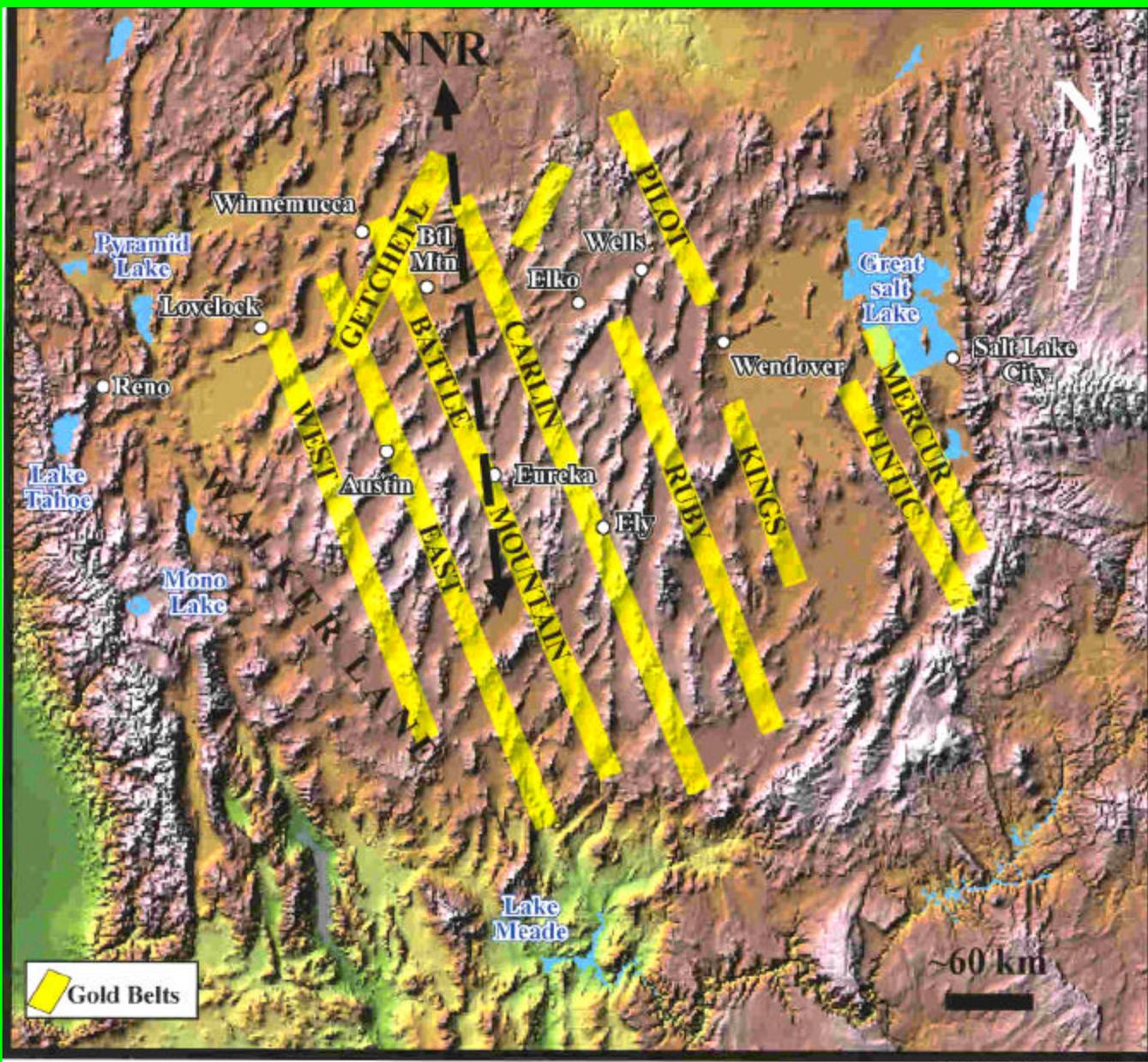
University of Nevada, Reno
Center for research in Economic Geology

Newmont Mining Company
Deep Post Underground Operations

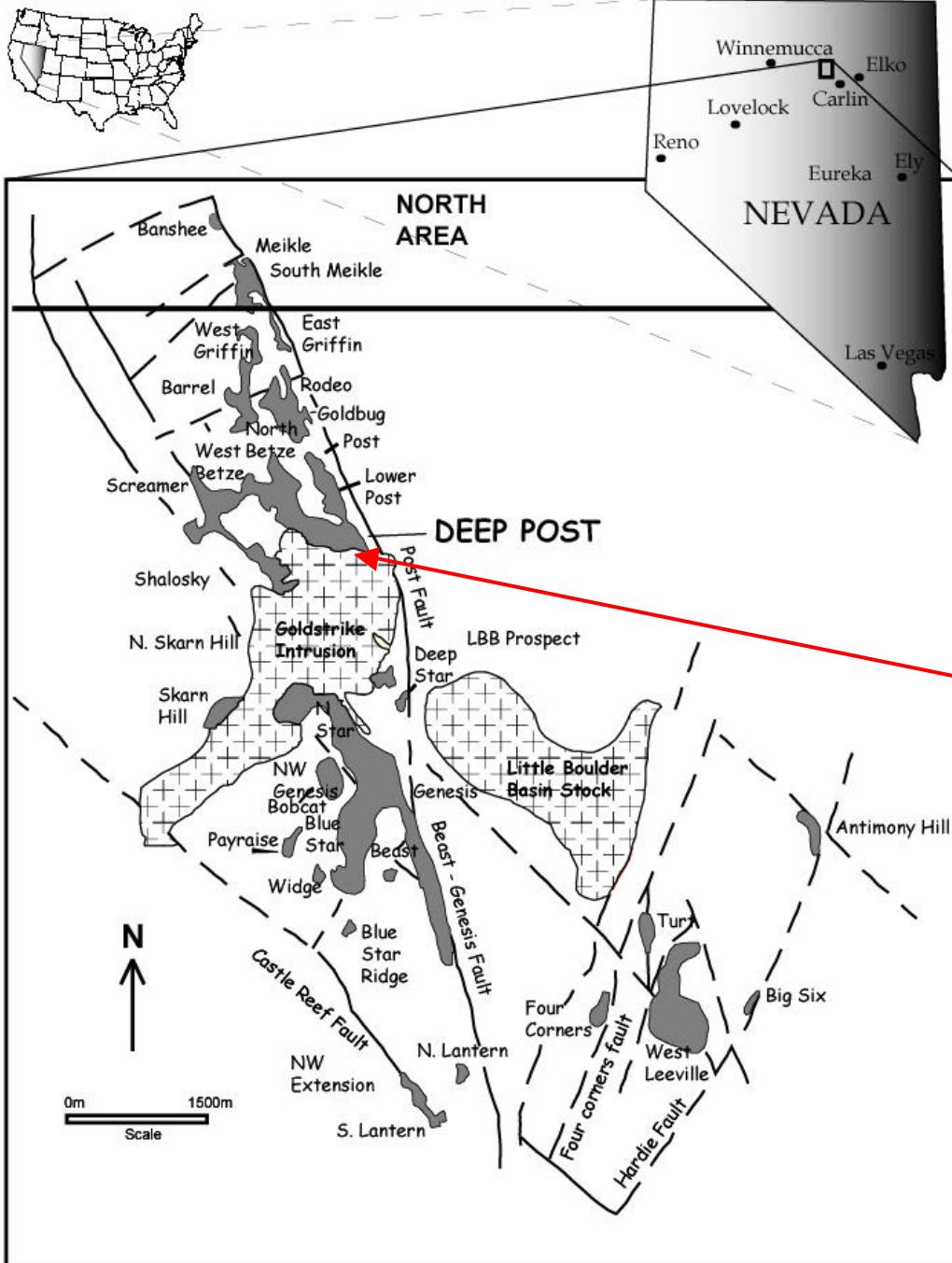
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- PLAN**
- INTRODUCTION**
- **OBJECTIVES**
 - **HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK**
 - **METHODS**
 - **GEOLOGY AT DEEP POST MINE**
 - Stratigraphy
 - Structures
 - **HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION**
 - **MINERALIZATION**
 - **MODEL AND CONCLUSIONS**

INTRODUCTION

LOCATION



Source: Madrid (2000)



Modified after Teal and Jackson (1997)

1. INTRODUCTION

LOCATION

**DEEP POST
GOLD
DEPOSIT**

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

✓ Understanding the significance of deep conduits in the Carlin-type gold deposits.

Convergence of major geological features

✓ Which controls the mineralization:

Structures vs. Au grade

Structures vs. Hydrothermal alteration

Au grade vs. Hydrothermal alteration

Structures vs. Stratigraphy

✓ Study area

OBJECTIVES

- Identify the relationship between hydrothermal alteration and the structural framework to ore zones and the geometry of the Deep Post gold deposit.
- Determine which fracture systems host gold ore.
- Determine if fracture density controls the distribution of ore grades.
- Identify and characterize the main styles of hydrothermal alterations in the orebody.
- Establish a paragenetic sequence of structures, hydrothermal alteration and ore minerals.
- Define gold mineralization styles.
- Develop a genetic model for gold mineralization at the Deep Post deposit.

MINING HISTORY

1907: Lynn Creek placers; originating from Big Six

1946: Discovery of Au at Bootstrap

1959: Au found in turquoise workings at Blue Star

1961: Discovery of Carlin.

1962: Discovery of Au in discovery of Au in Goldstrike

1965: Carlin production commences (11 Mt at 0.32 opt)

1978: Goldstrike production commences (western area)

1982: Discovery of Post oxide

1984: Discovery of Genesis

1986: Discovery of Deep Post

MINING HISTORY

- 1988: Discovery of Deep Star, Rodeo, Goldbug & Meikle
- 1994: Discovery of West Leeville
- 1996: Underground production starts at Deep Star & Meikle
- 1997: Deep Intercepts in Little Boulder Basin (>6000 feet)**
- 1999: Underground production starts at Deep Post**
- 2000: Deep intercepts at Ren**
- 2001-2002: Deep Intercepts at Gold Margin Corridor**

Gold production until year 2002: 50 Million Ounces

METHODS

A. Field phase.

- ✓ DATA COLLECTION
- ✓ INTERPRETIVE MAPS

- Faults, joints, and fractures

- Width of damage zone
- Filling material
- Kinematic indicators
- Continuity

- Sense of motion

- Dextral strike-slip displacement
- Sinistral strike-slip displacement
- Reverse displacement

- Fracture Intensity

Number of fractures/ 1 meter or 1 foot

- Filling material

- Clay + sulfides
- Clay gouge
- Sulfides
- Barite + realgar + orpiment
- Quartz
- Carbonates
- Stibnite

METHODS

✓ DATA COLLECTION

- Timing and crosscutting relationships

Structural paragenesis

- Lithology

- Biotite-feldspar porphyry
- Calc-silicate rocks
- Goldstrike Intrusion
- Popovich Formation
- Roberts Mountains Formation

- Sample Collection

- Samples along structures
- Representative rock samples

- Structural attitudes

- Strike/Dip of faults, joints & fractures
- Bedding
- Mesoscopic folds
- Parasitic folds
- East or west limb of the anticline
- Fracture Vs Compositional Layering

METHODS

B. Laboratory phase

Gold analysis (Newmont Lab)
XRD (University of Nevada)
ICP/mass spectrometry (Chemex)

C. Petrographic phase

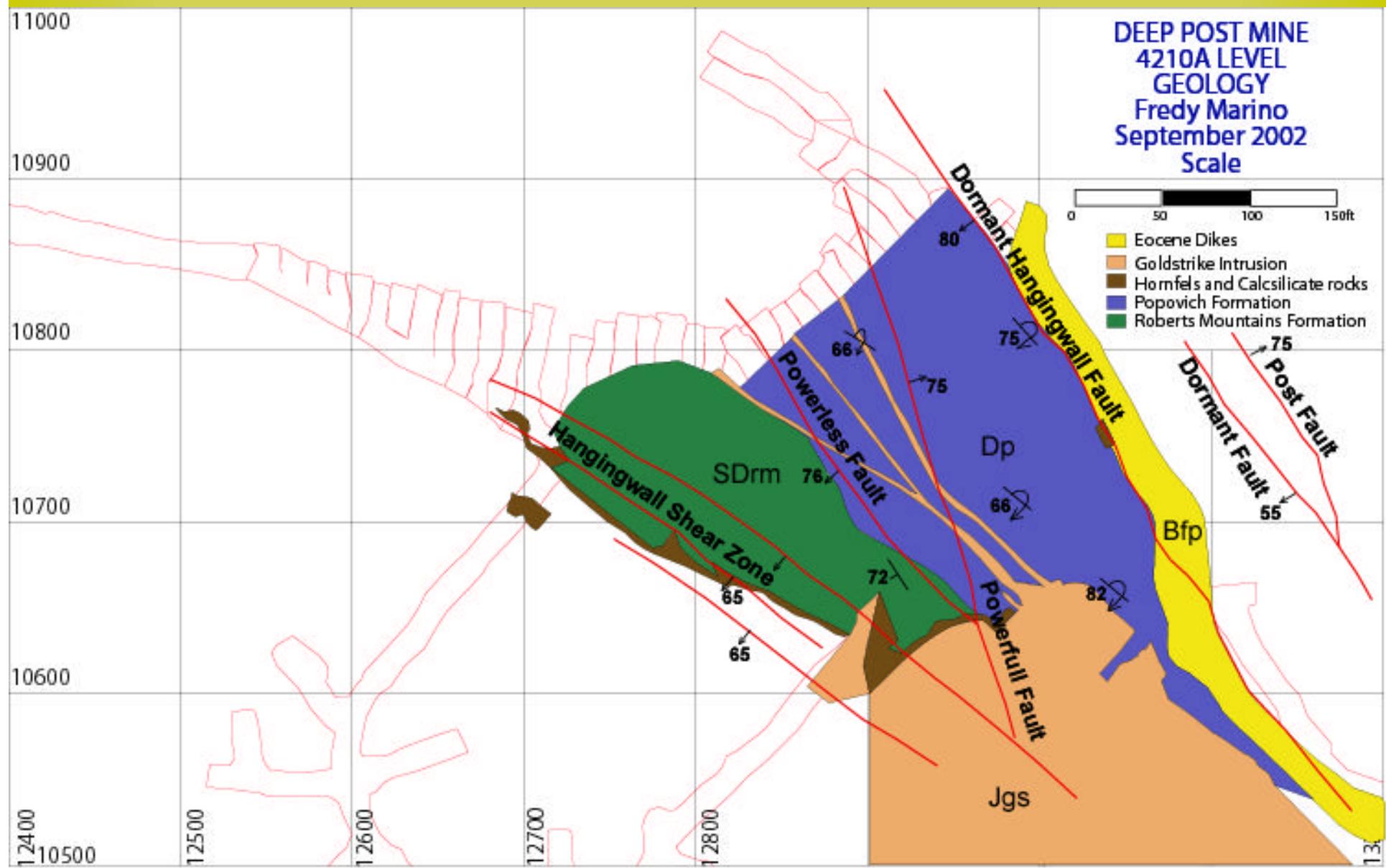
Thin-polished sections

Mineralogical paragenesis

D. Data analysis and interpretation

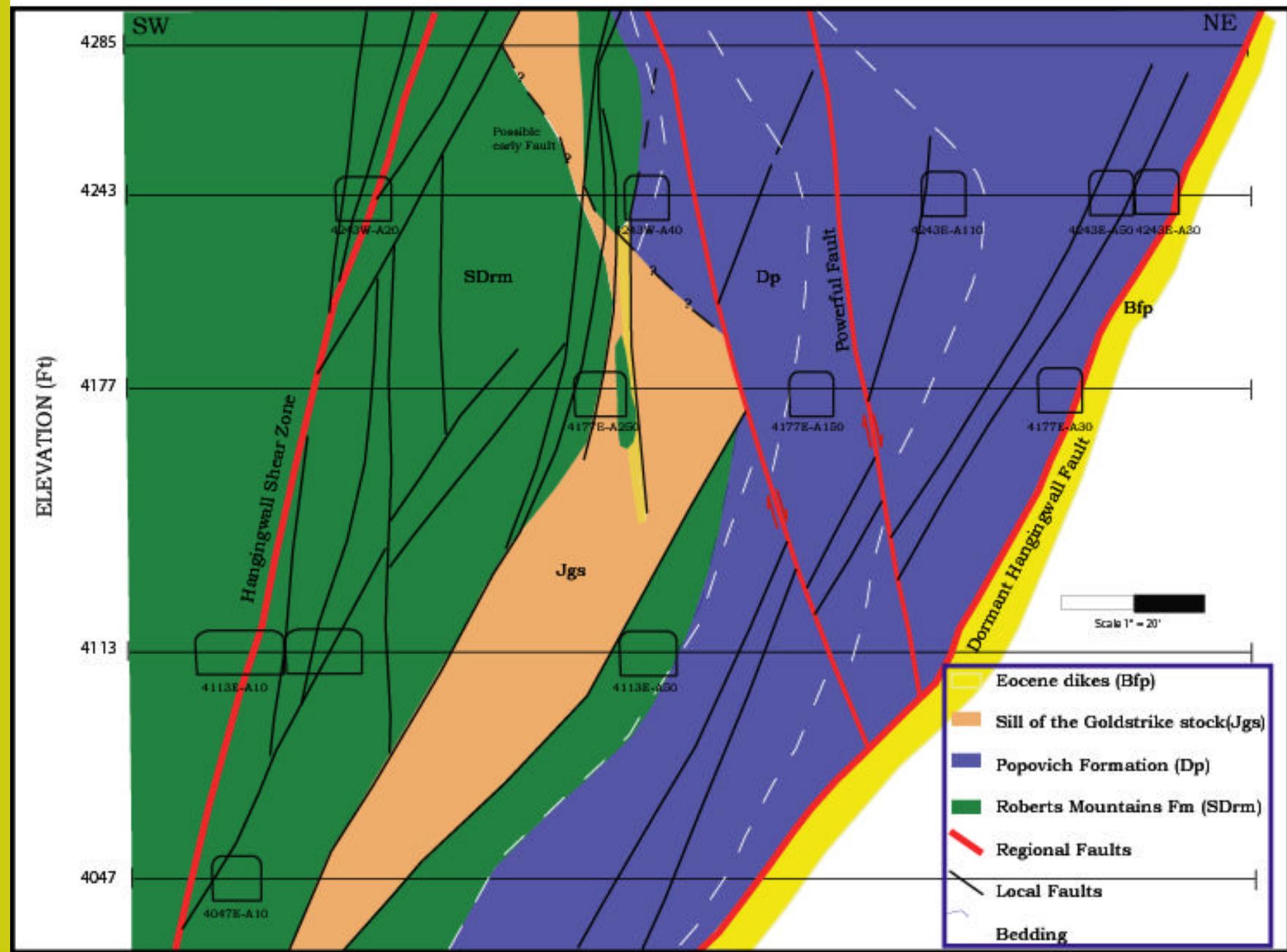
E. Model development

2. GEOLOGY



CROSS SECTION

DEEP POST GOLD DEPOSIT



STRUCTURES

FAULTS

Post Fault

Dormant Hangingwall Fault

Hangingwall Shear Fault

Prodillon Fault

FOLDS

Post anticline

Betze anticline

BRECCIAS

Debris Flow Breccia

Dissolution-Collapse Breccia

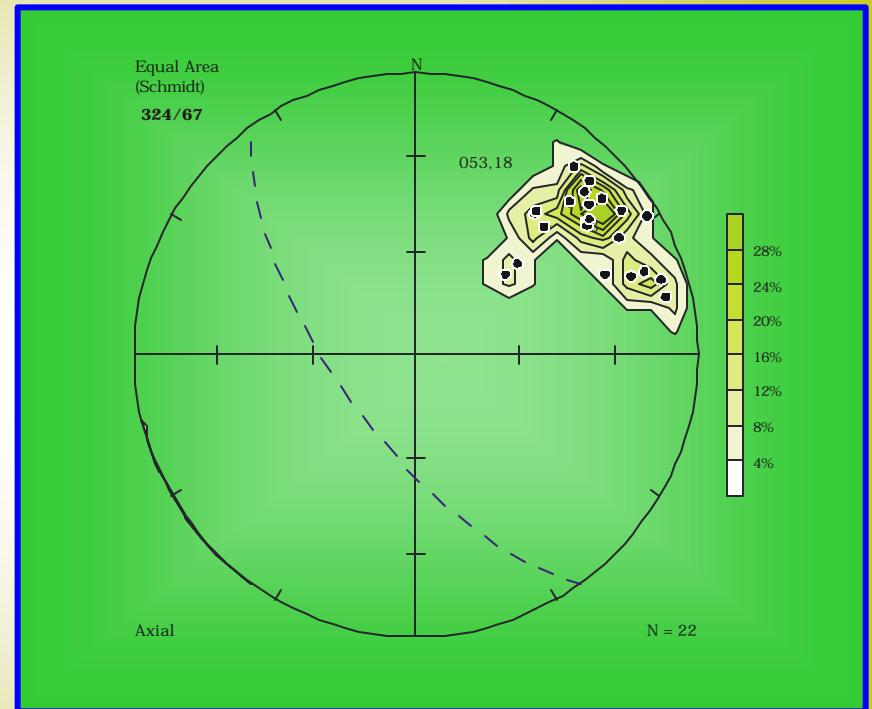
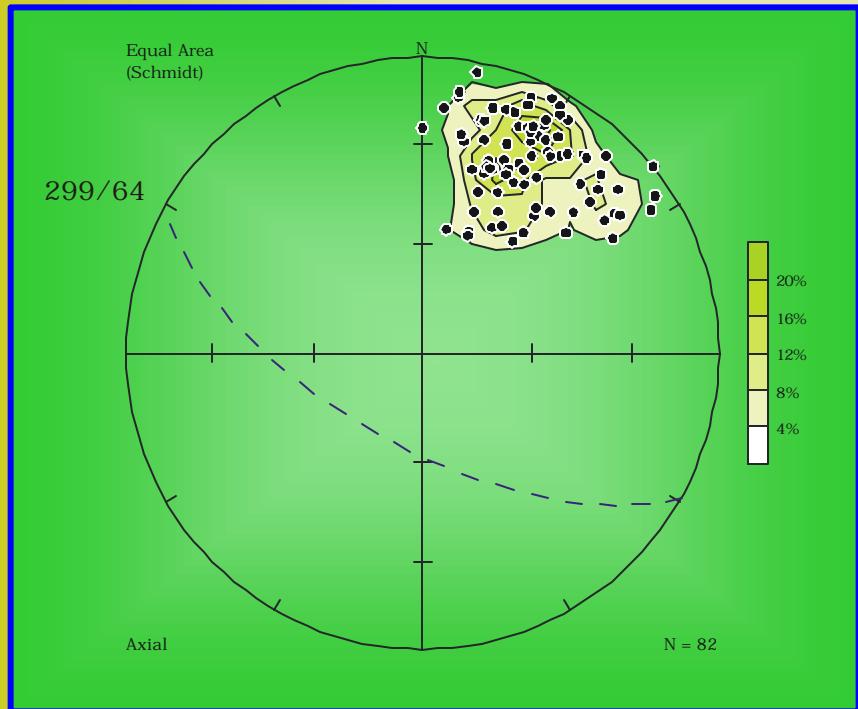
Fault Breccias

Hydrothermal Breccias

STRUCTURES

FAULTS

1. Hangingwall Shear Domain (WNW/SW)
2. Dormant Hangingwall Domain (NNW/SW)

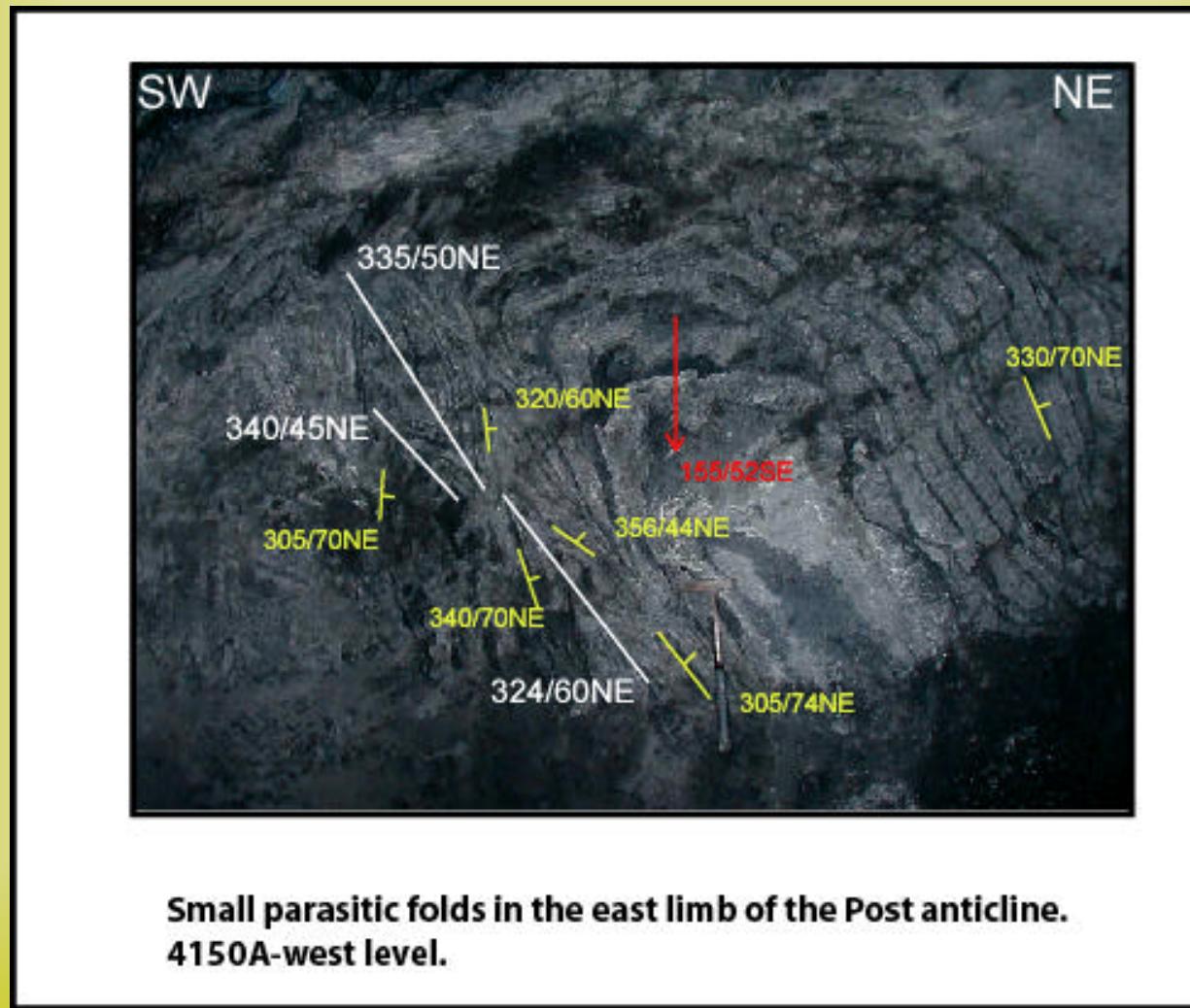


3. Prodillon Domain (NW/NE)

4. NE - NNE Domain (NE-NNE/NW-SE)

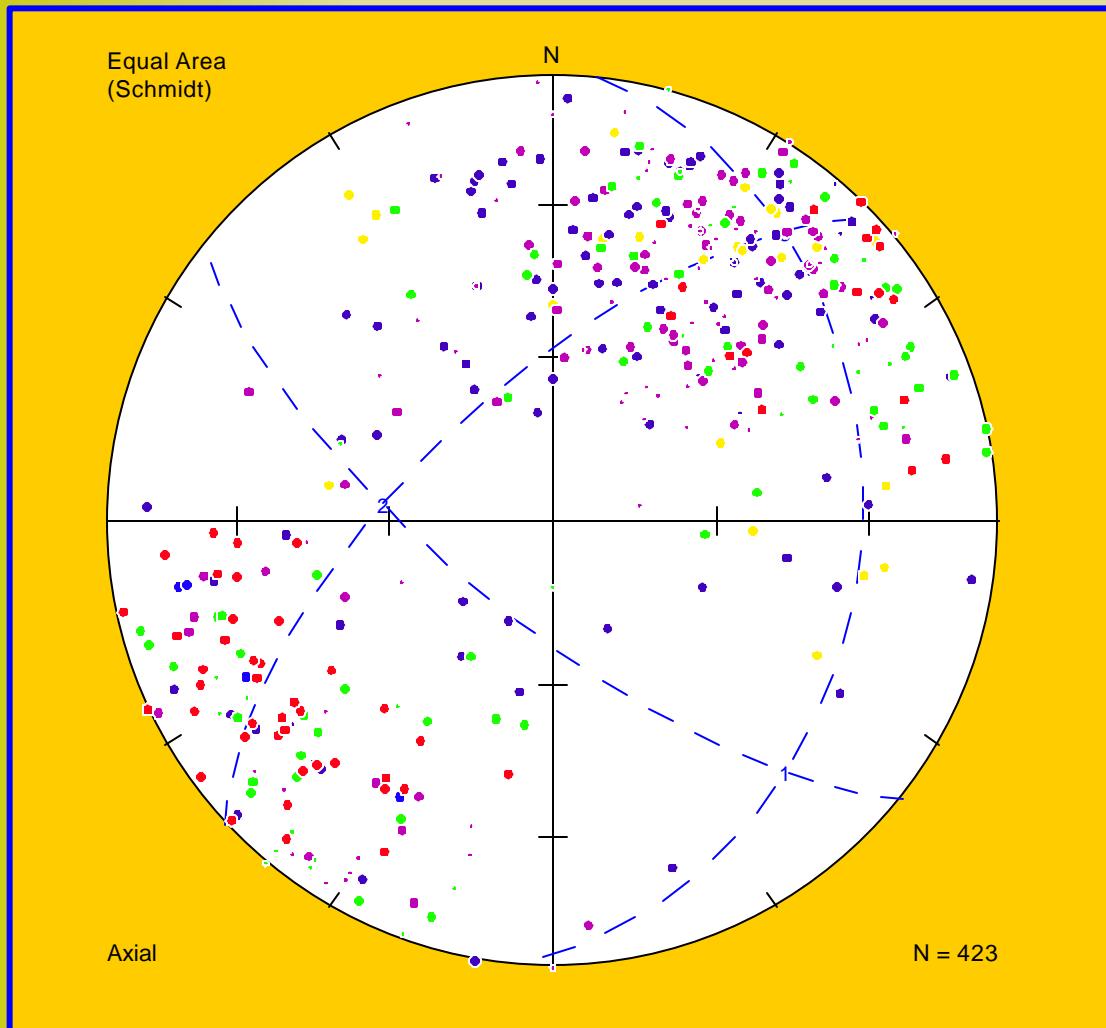
STRUCTURES

FOLDS



STRUCTURES

BEDDING ATTITUDE



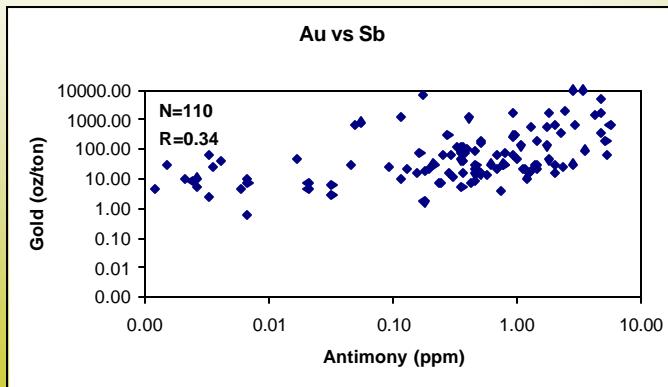
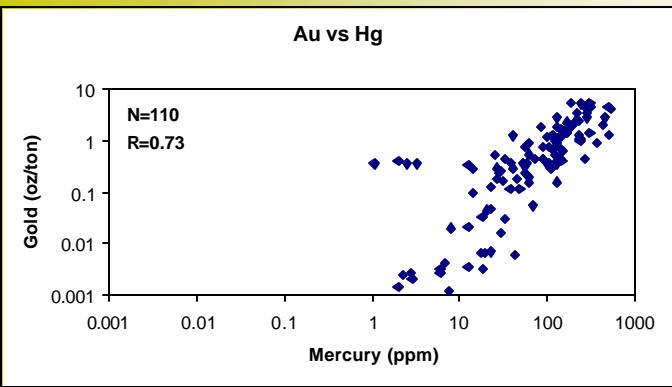
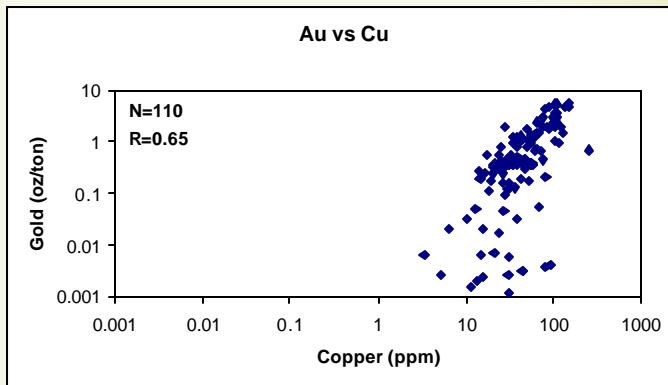
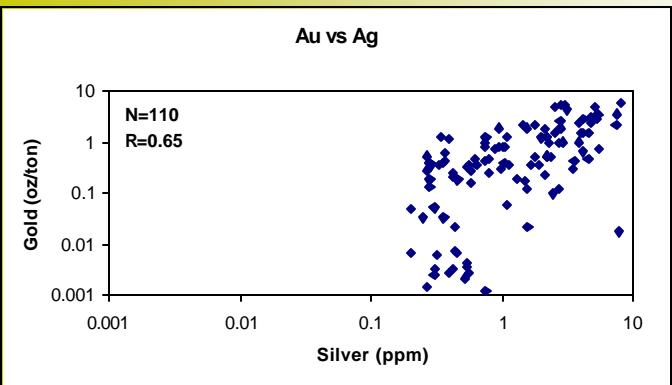
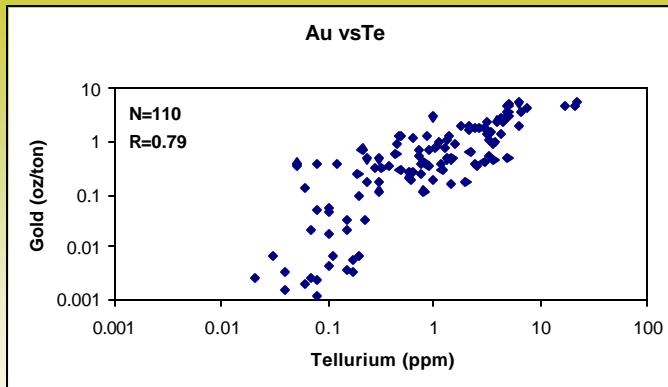
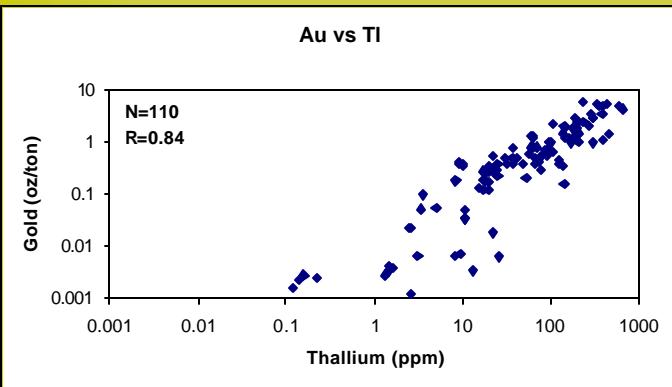
- ❖ LEVELS:
- ❖ 4270 Red
- ❖ 4210 Green
- ❖ 4150 Purple
- ❖ 4080 Blue
- ❖ 4020 Yellow

Newmont data + this project data

BRECCIAS

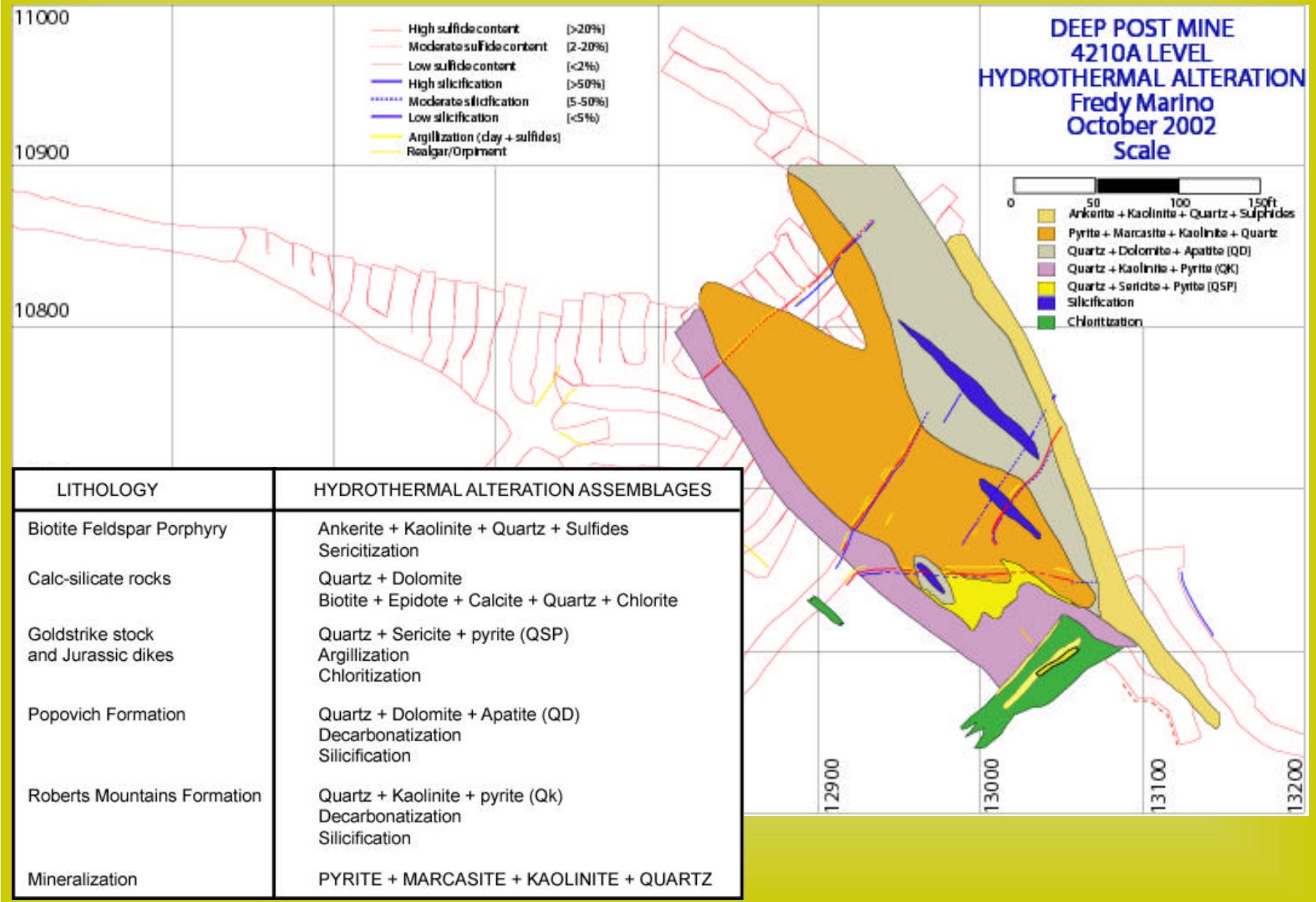


3. GEOCHEMISTRY

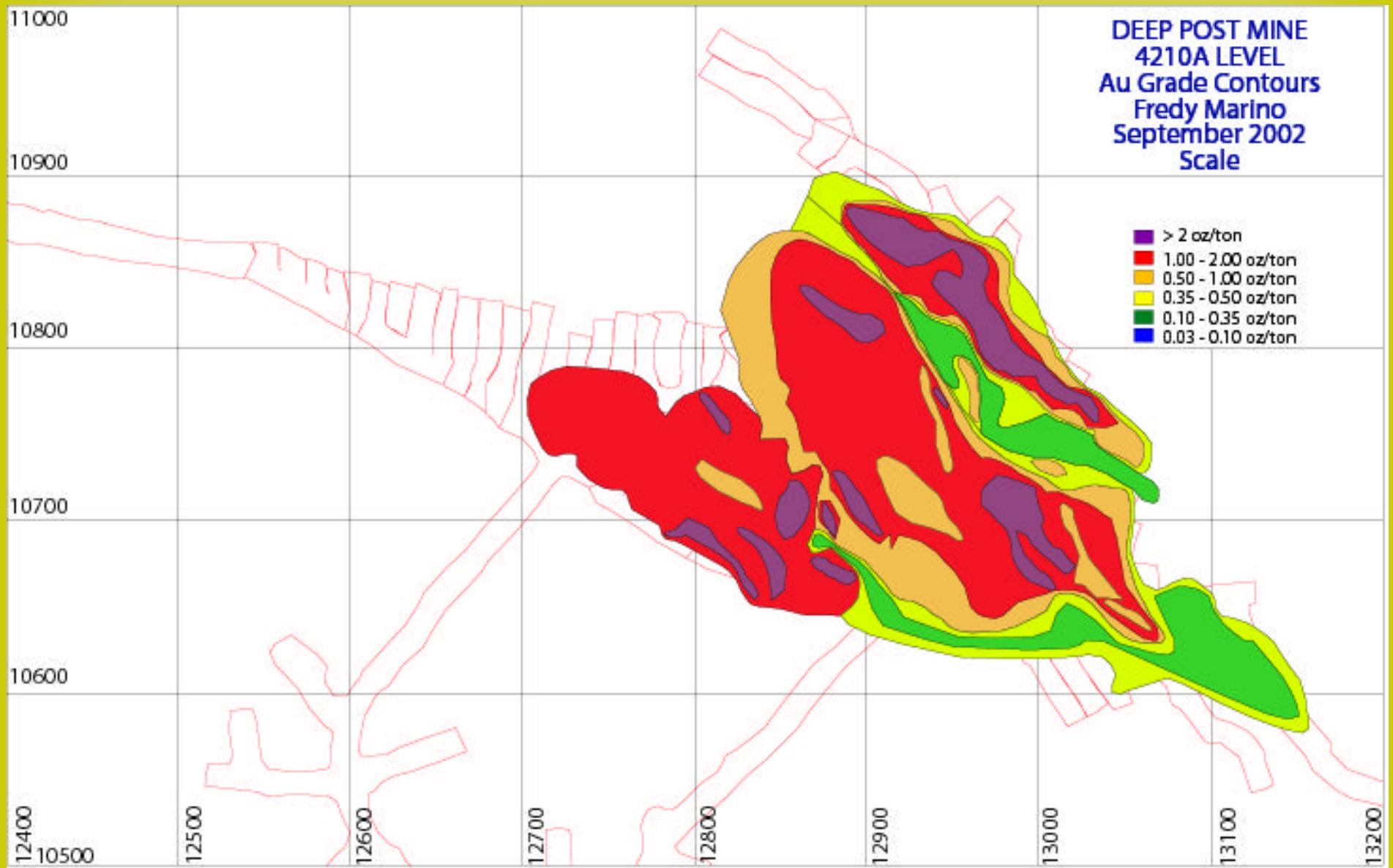


Typical pathfinder elements Silver, Mercury, Thallium, Copper, Tellurium, and antimony show strong positive Correlation with gold.

4. HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION



5. GOLD CONTENTS

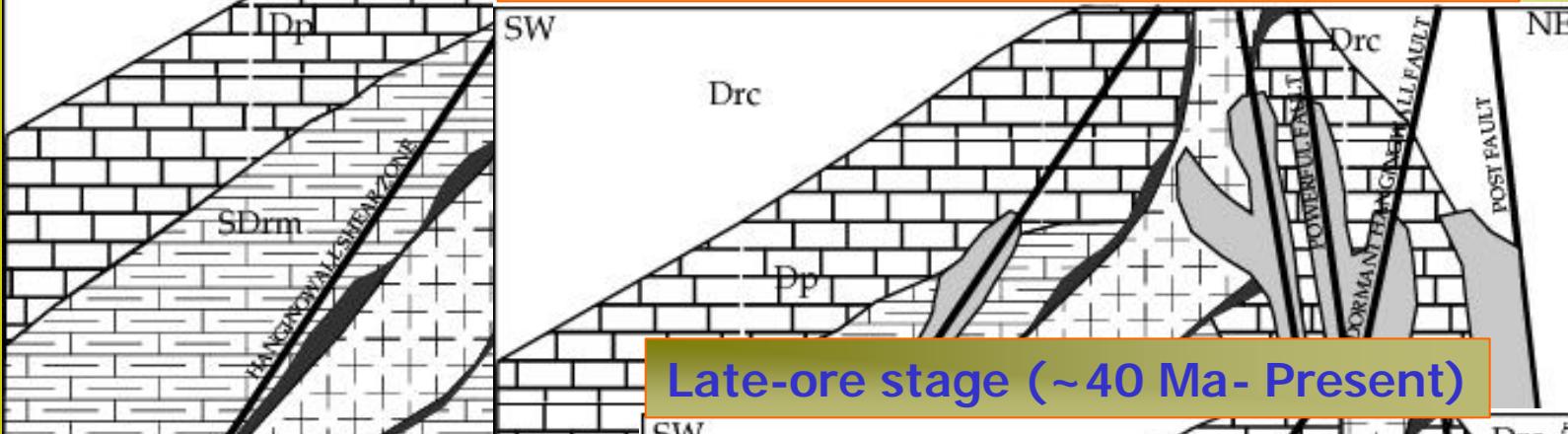


Pre-ore stage (Lower Paleozoic-Upper Mesozoic)

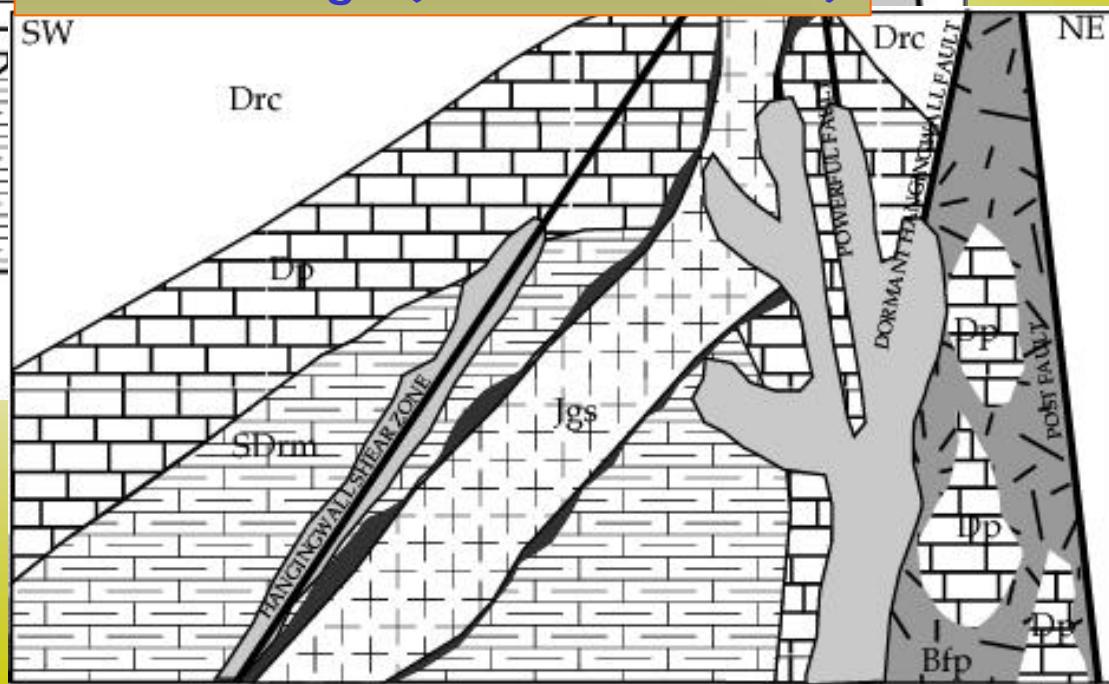


6. Schematic Model of The Deep Post Mine

Main-ore stage (Lower Tertiary- ~40 Ma)



Late-ore stage (~40 Ma- Present)

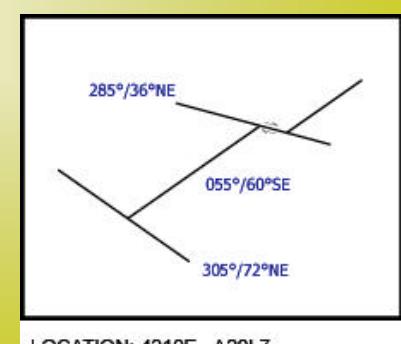
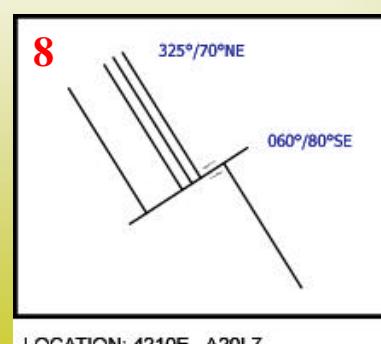
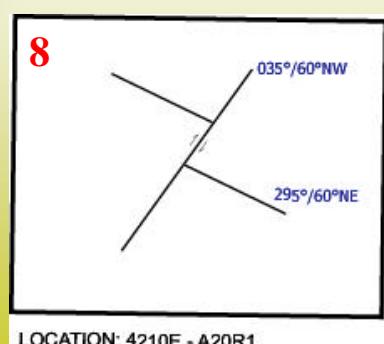
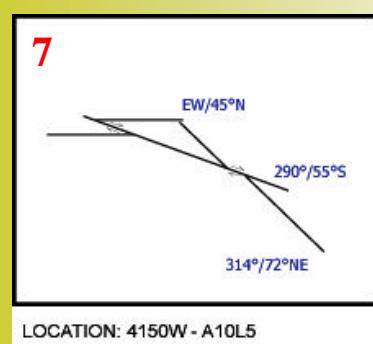
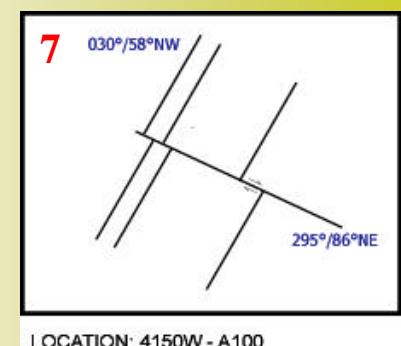
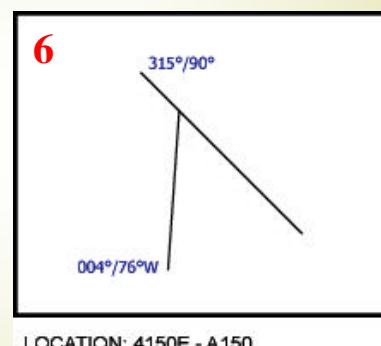
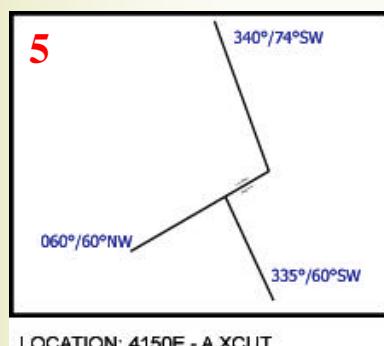
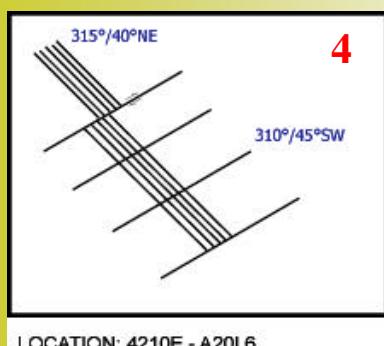
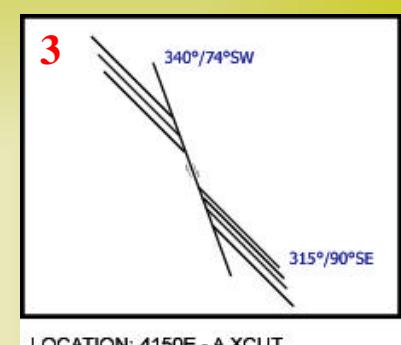
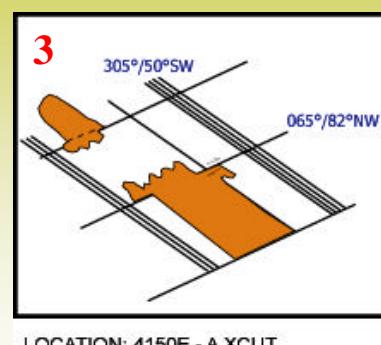
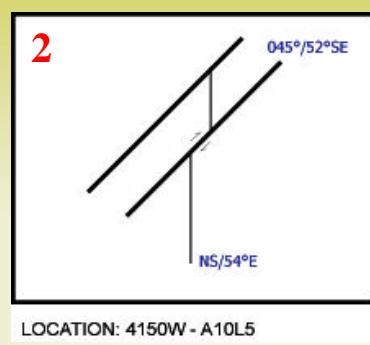
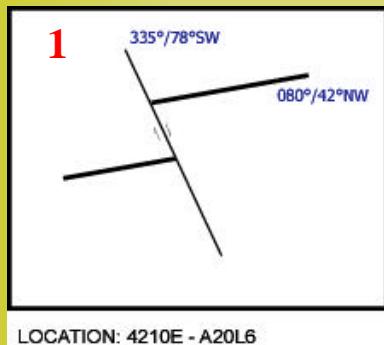


EXPLANATION

	Biotite feldspar porphyry (Bfp)
	Calc-silicate and hornfelsic rocks
	Sill of the Goldstrike stock (Jgs)
	Rodeo Creek Unit (Drc)
	Popovich Formation (Dp)
	Roberts Mountains Formation (Dsrn)

7. Conclusions

A. CROSCUTTING RELATIONSHIP



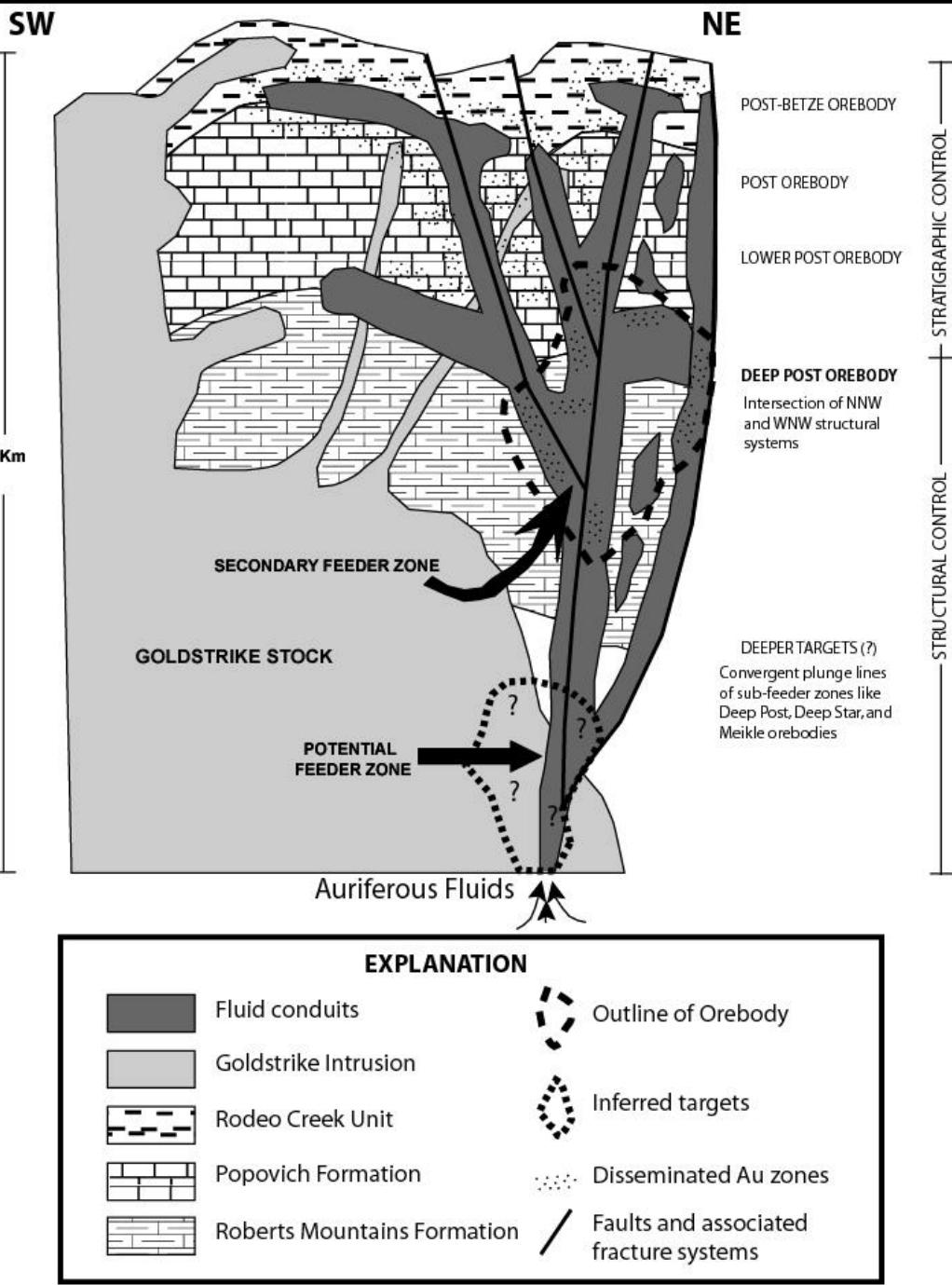
Conclusions

B. STRUCTURAL PARAGENESIS

Time	Orientation		Mineralogy	Temporal relation to Ore	Structural Domain
	STRIKE	DIP			
OLDEST					
1	ENE	NW	Sulfides+Qz	Pre-ore	
2	NS	W	Non mineralized; Clay gouge	Pre-ore	
3	NS	E	Sulfides+clay gouge; Rea+Qz;	Early ore event	
4	WNW	NE	Sulfides+clay gouge; Rea+Orp+Ba	Main ore stage	Hangingwall Shear Zone Domain
5	NW	SW	Sulfides+Clays; Rea+carbonates; Stb	Main ore stage	Dormant Domain
6	NW	NE	Sulfides+Clays; Rea+orp; Qz	Main ore stage	Prodillon and Powerful Domain
7	NNW	NE-SW	Sulfides+Clays	Main ore stage	Dormant Domain
8	NNE	NW-SE	Sulfides+Clay; Carbonates+Rea	Late	NNE Domain
9	NE	NW	Clay+Sulfides (oxides); Stb	Post-ore	NE Domain
10	EW	S	Non mineralized; Clay gouge	Post-ore	
YOUNGEST					

POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

- ✓ A Better understanding of the structural controls for mineralization
- ✓ A Better understanding of the geometry of the secondary feeder zones
- ✓ A Better understanding of the relation between hydrothermal Alteration, structural geology and gold grade content.
- ✓ Exploration key for deeper Carlin-type gold deposits.



7. Conclusions

Gold grade distribution at Deep Post shows stratigraphic and Structural controls.

Stratigraphic control is manifested In the location of the highest grade Ore within the upper unit of the Roberts Mountains Fm. and the Lower unit of the Popovich Fm.

Structural controls resulted in higher ore grades include anticline hinge Zones, and the presence of high-grade shoots along faults and fault intersections.



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