1. Record Nr. UNINA9910874656603321

Autore	Panteleeva Alexandra V.
Titolo	Geology, Petrochemistry and Ore Content of Carbonaceous Deposits of the Kumak Ore Field / / edited by Alexandra V. Panteleeva, Aleksandr V. Snachev
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer Nature Switzerland : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2024
ISBN	9783031609664 9783031609657
Edizione	[1st ed. 2024.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (131 pages)
Collana	Springer Geology, , 2197-9553
Disciplina	553.1
Soggetti	Earth sciences Geography Sedimentology Paleontology Mineralogy Geology Geochemistry Earth and Environmental Sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Geological structure and history of exploration of the Anikhov graben (Southern Urals, Russia) -- Geological structure of the Kumak ore field (Southern Urals, Russia) -- Petrographic features and carbonaceous matter of the black shales of the Kumak deposit (Southern Urals, Russia) -- Petrogeochemical features and conditions of accumulation of carbonaceous deposits of the Bredy Formation (Southern Urals, Russia) -- Ore potential of carbonaceous deposits of the Kumak deposit (Southern Urals, Russia) -- Model of formation of the Kumak gold deposit (Southern Urals, Russia) -- The concept of industrial development of gold deposits in the Kumak ore field (Southern Urals, Russia).
Sommario/riassunto	The main prospects for expanding the mineral resource base of gold are associated with the discovery of typical ore objects within the

distribution of productive black shale strata in the Orenburg part of the Southern Urals. The solution of this problem is significantly associated with the discovery, evaluation and involvement in the industrial development of gold deposits lying in the black shale strata. Their practical significance, based on existing concepts, can be considered in several aspects: first of all, it is a possible source of metals, and secondly, they are a reducing geochemical barrier for the deposition of ore matter of deep fluids. The formations of the black shale formation are a favorable geochemical environment for the primary concentration of gold, platinum group elements, tungsten, molybdenum and other metals. Areas of manifestation of tectonic activity, zonal and contact metamorphism, and the dyke complex are of great importance. Moreover, carbonaceous deposits are a very informative material for the reconstruction of paleogeographic and physico-chemical conditions of their accumulation. In this regard, the ore-containing black shales of the Kumak deposit, whose rocks have a specialization in gold, seem to be a very attractive object for a comprehensive study of ore content. They may be of great practical importance for the search for new deposits in the Southern Urals and in other regions with a similar geological structure.