
The structure and gold mineralization in the Kim Chaun Gold Mine (former Raub Mine area), Bukit Koman, Pahang

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Recent extensive open-cut soft rock mining in the Bukit Koman, Bukit Jellis and Bukit Melaka areas of the former Raub Gold Mine have exposed structural and mineralization features that have not been previously described. The gold mineralization represented by gold-quartz-sulphide veins and disseminations hosted in marble/limestone, graphitic schists and other metasediments, consists of a main zone, and several subsidiary zones east and west (minor) of the main zone which had been largely mined out by the previous underground method. Several generations of epigenetic veining could be recognised in the main lode zone and though, striking parallel (350°) to the beddings of the metasediments, they discordantly cut the vertical to almost vertical dips of the latter. The early quartz veins which are deformed by ductile shear/translational movements parallel to the beddings of the metasediments carry the highest gold values. Later veins, carrying quartz, calcite and siderite, not deformed by the ductile movement are generally barren.

The main lode zone of the gold mineralization occupies the core zone of an anticlinorium (or fan-shaped fold) which shows intense ductile shearing with vertical to high angle reverse movement resulting from a sustained lateral compression directed along 080°-260°. Cleavage folding recognised in the field probably represents an earlier phase of folding prior to shortening and development of ductile deformation of the veins.