
Style and characteristics of the primary gold mineralization in Peninsular Malaysia

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Based on their distribution, style and characteristics, the primary gold mineralization in Peninsular Malaysia can be divided into 4 distinct belts which run parallel to the main structural trend of the country. Belt I which coincides with the western portion of the Main Range region is found mainly in the alluvial form, the sources of which have seldom been located. Belt II forms a narrow zone east of the Raub-Bentong Suture and is marked by the Chinong-Chupan lodes in the north (Kelantan), to Buffalo Reef, Selinsing and Raub-Bukit Koman in the centre (Pahang), to Kadanak and Chindras in the south (Negeri Sembilan). The mineralization in this Belt consists mainly of 340° to 350° gold-quartz-sulphide veins, reefs and disseminations in brittle to ductile shear zones hosted by strongly folded metasediments and schists. Belt III which occurs east of Belt II is a broad belt showing diverse mineralization styles consisting of submarine volcanogenic exhalative gold-sulphide (and barite) type to gold-quartz-sulphide veins (striking 350°, 080° and 310°) in marble and metasediments to skarn and infillings of shear and late joints in granite and syenite. Belt IV is marked by gold-quartz-sulphides lodes and veins striking 345° in folded metasediments from Lubok Mandi (Terengganu) stretching south to Mersing (Johor).

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