Ceramah Teknik (Technical Talk)

Mineral Deposit Types and Metallogenic Relations of South China and Adjacent Areas of Mainland SE Asia: Implications for Mineral Exploration

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Geology Lecture Hall, University of Malaya
(in collaboration with Department of Geology, University of Malaya)

Dr. Khin Zaw.
Senior Research Fellow in Economic Geology, Centre of excellence in Ore Deposits.
University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.
E-mail: Khin.Zaw@utas.edu.au.

A mixed audience of academics, miners and students was present in the Geology Lecture Hall to listen to the technical talk by Dr. Khin Zaw at 5.30 pm on Tuesday 28 August 07. Dr. Khin Zaw, who was originally from Myanmar and who is now actively working on mineral deposits in Australia and abroad, especially in China, gave a comprehensive survey of those deposits in relation to their geological setting and tectonics of the region. It was an interesting session with active participation from those present in the discussion following the talk. The abstract of his talk is given below.

Abstract

The South China terrane is rich in mineral resources and has a diversity of deposit types. The region has undergone multiple tectonic and magmatic events and related metallogenic processes throughout the earth's history. These tectonic and metallogenic processes were responsible for the formation of the diverse styles of base and precious metal deposits (VHMS, SEDEX, MVT, porphyry, epithermal and skarn deposits) in South China, making it one of the resource-rich regions in the world. The adjacent mainland SE Asia Region is characterised by an assembly of major crustal terranes of Gondwana affinities involving Shan-Thai, Indochina and west Myanmar terranes. These crustal terranes host major mineralised Fold Belts (e.g., Palaeozoic to Cenozoic Loei Fold Belt in Thailand and Laos, Palaeozoic Troungson Fold Belt in Laos and Vietnam and Cenozoic Monywa-Wuntho belt in Myanmar). The SE Asia Region also has a variety of deposit types and styles from VHMS deposits (e.g., Bawdwin, Myanmar), MVT deposits (e.g., Theingon Mine, Myanmar), orogenic gold deposits (world-class pre-War Raub Australian gold Mine, Malaysia) to sedimentary-rock hosted gold deposit (Sepon, Lao PDR), porphyry related skarn copper-gold deposit (Phu Kham, Lao and Puthep, Thailand), low-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit (Chatree, Thailand), and high-sulphidation copper deposit (Monywa, Myanmar). Further research is required not only to understand the genesis of the individual ore deposits or districts, but also to constrain the age of magmatic-volcanic events and mineralisation to establish the time-space relations for mineralisation in the entire region and to apply these results for better targeting the potentials and prospective grounds for mineral exploration.

Report by Prof Dr Lee Chai Peng

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Dr Khin Zaw delivering his talk

GSM Immed Past President Prof Dr Lee Chai Peng introducing the speaker

Tea break before the talk

Part of the audience at the talk by Dr Khin Zaw

Getting to know each other at the end of the talk

Dr Khin Zaw receiving a memento from GSM Immediate Past President Prof Dr Lee Chai Peng