Gold in massive sulfides of the Iberian Pyrite Belt

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The Iberian Pyrite Belt's (IPB) original resources have been evaluated of about 920 t of Au and 49,400 t of Ag from 1700 Mt of massive sulphides. Gold grade in the massive sulphide ores ranges from 0.2 g/t to 9 g/t. In spite of the high grade, gold in the IPB has been considered as not recoverable refractory-gold included in pyrite and/or arsenopyrite. However, recent research on the massive sulphide ores from several IPB deposits has yielded economical concentrations of free gold.

Gold-rich concentrates have been obtained by hydroseparation techniques (http://www.hslabbarcelona.com/) on ores from seven recent exploration areas. Gold grain size ranges from a few microns to 250 microns. EPMA analyses show a heterogeneous fineness ranging from 542 to 1000, most being >750. The main impurities are up to 35.9% Ag and up to 10.8% Hg. Native gold was found unevenly distributed throughout the deposits. Three different mineral assemblages have been identified: (1) High fineness gold inclusions in pyrite and associated with native Ag, Ausulphides, cobaltite, native Bi, Bi-sulphosalts and Tesulphides. This assemblage has been identified in both Curich ores and stockworks; (2) high fineness gold associated with electrum and Ag-rich tetrahedrite has been recognized as interstitial in Cu-rich ores; (3) gold included in late chalcopyrite veinlets has been found in Cu-rich ores; (4) gold has also been found filling interstices in sphalerite and galena in polymetallic mineralization; and (5) gold inclusions in recrystallized pyrite have been identified in pyritic ores.

The observed features indicate that gold varies between ore types, and is controlled by physico-chemical factors during deposition. Nevertheless, the common pattern in all the recent exploration examples is the high content in recoverable gold, enhancing the significant potential for gold in the IPB.

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