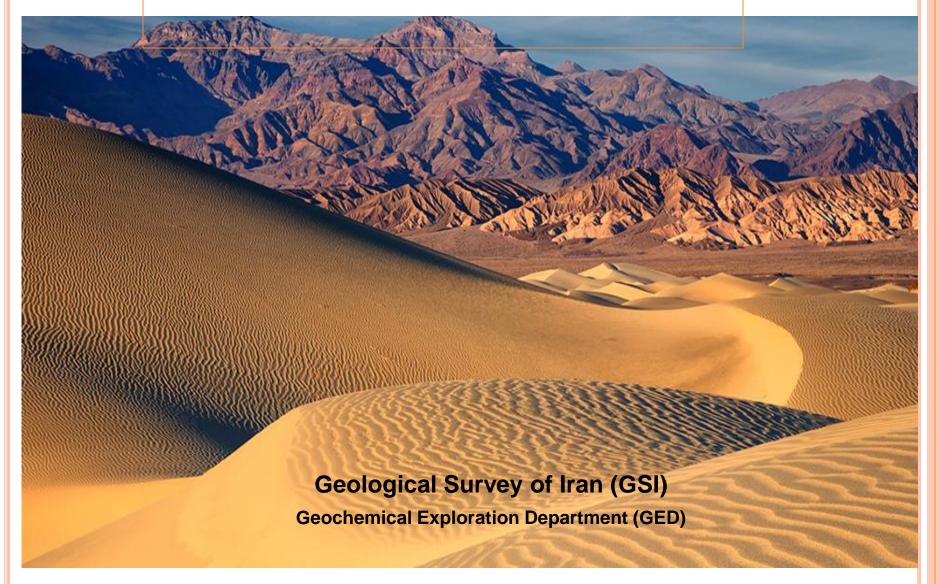


# Geochemical Exploration of Precious & Industrial Minerals in Desert Lands in ECO Member States





#### **PRECIOUS & INDUSTRIAL MINERALS**

- Precious elements (gold, silver)
- Abrasive minerals (corundum, garnet, apatite)
- Fluxes & refractory minerals (zircon, chromite, forsterite)
- Salts (halite, sylvite, lithium)
- Monazite & xenotime (REE group elements)

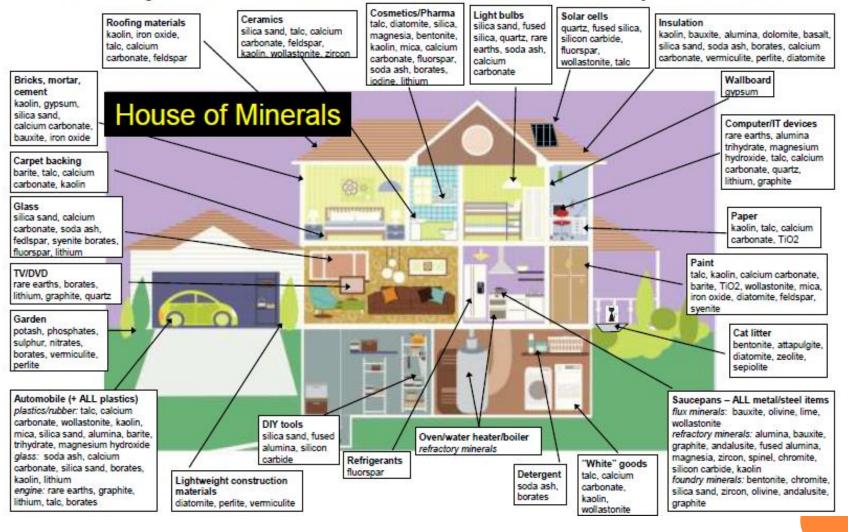




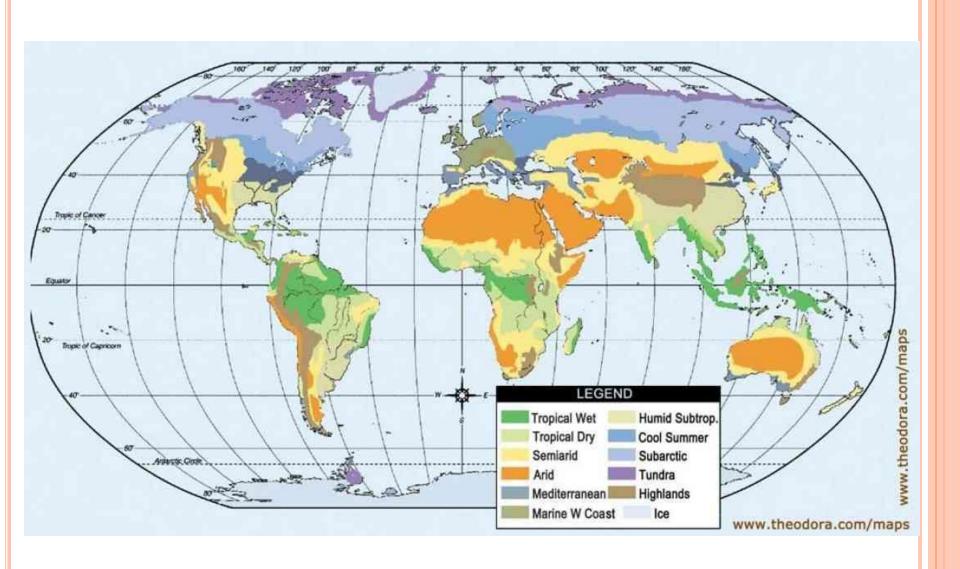




# 1. Why are industrial minerals so important?



# DESERTS COVER ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE EARTH'S LAND SURFACE AREA



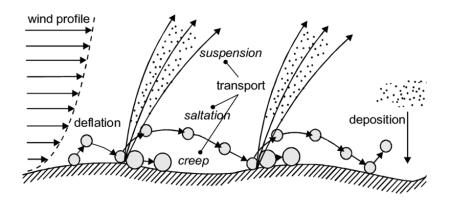
### WHY DESERT LANDS?

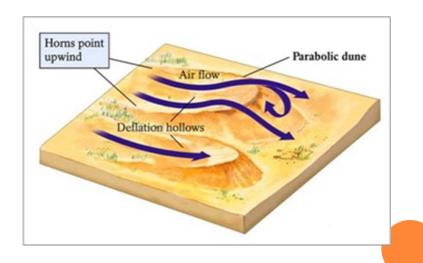
Desert lands are unknown and mysterious areas for geologists for these reasons:

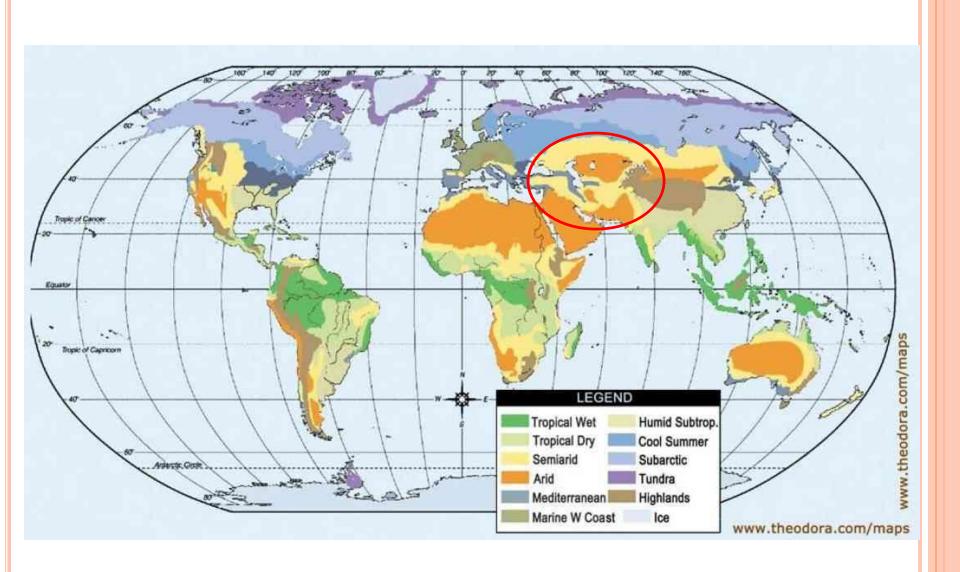
- Lack of rock outcrops to study
- Traditional exploration methods don't meet the needs
- Field work limitation because of hard climatological condition and even lack of security

#### IMPORTANCE OF EXPLORATION IN DESERTS

- Deserts contain valuable mineral deposits formed in the arid environment or that were exposed by erosion
- Great volumes of aeolian deposits and large reserves of valuable minerals (placers, residual and abrasive minerals)
- Ease and low cost of exploitation
- Low cost of ore dressing because of primary mineral processing by nature
- Probability of seeking hidden reservoirs in depth

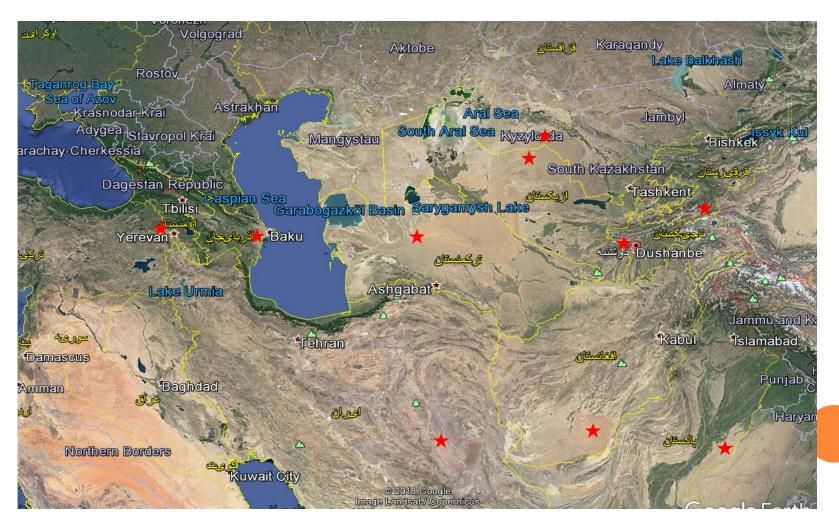






#### **ECO Member States possess:**

- Vast desert lands
- Wealth of mineral resources that remain largely undeveloped, including precious and industrial minerals



# **PROJECT STAGES**

#### **DESK STUDY AND SITE SELECTION**

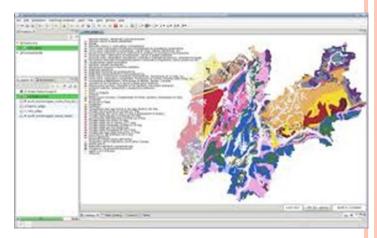
- Desk Study and Site Selection
- Designing Sampling Network
- Sampling
- Sample Preparation & Analysis
- Data Processing
- Map Preparation
- Identification of promising areas

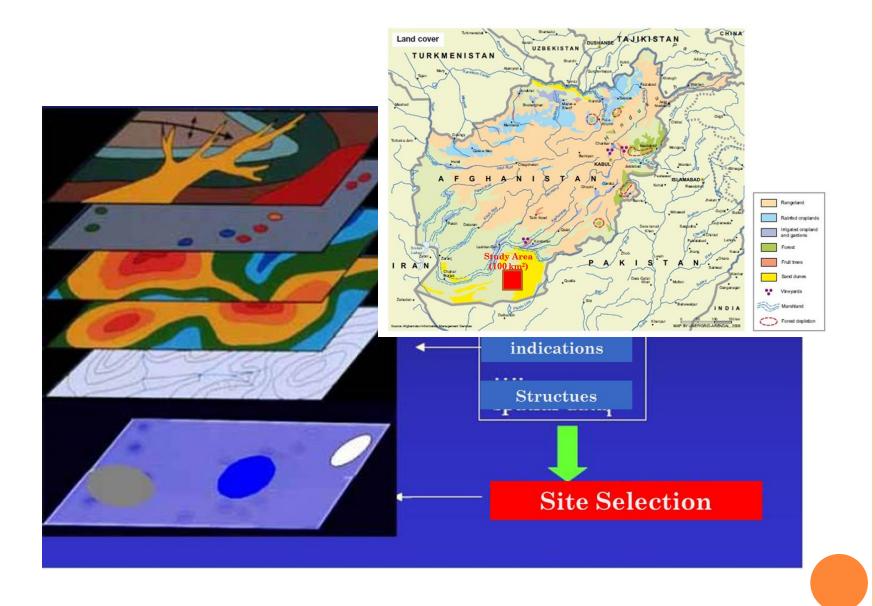
#### **DESK STUDY AND SITE SELECTION**

Collecting existed reports, data and maps

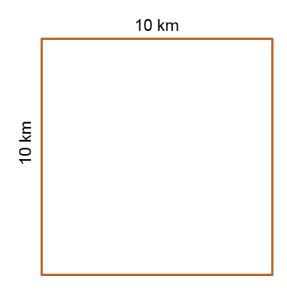


 All collected data and paper-based maps must be GIS ready (with UTM coordinate) by transferring into a digital format with the maximum possible resolution.

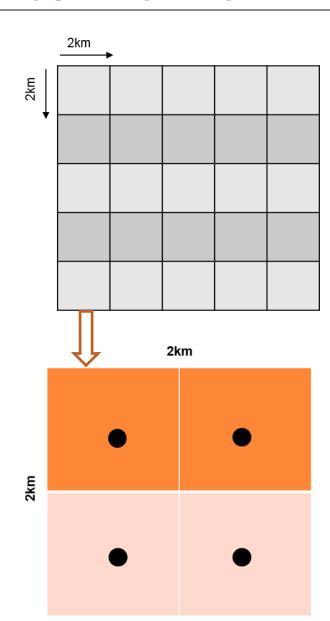




#### DESIGNING SAMPLING NETWORK



Study Area =100 Km<sup>2</sup> = 100 Samples

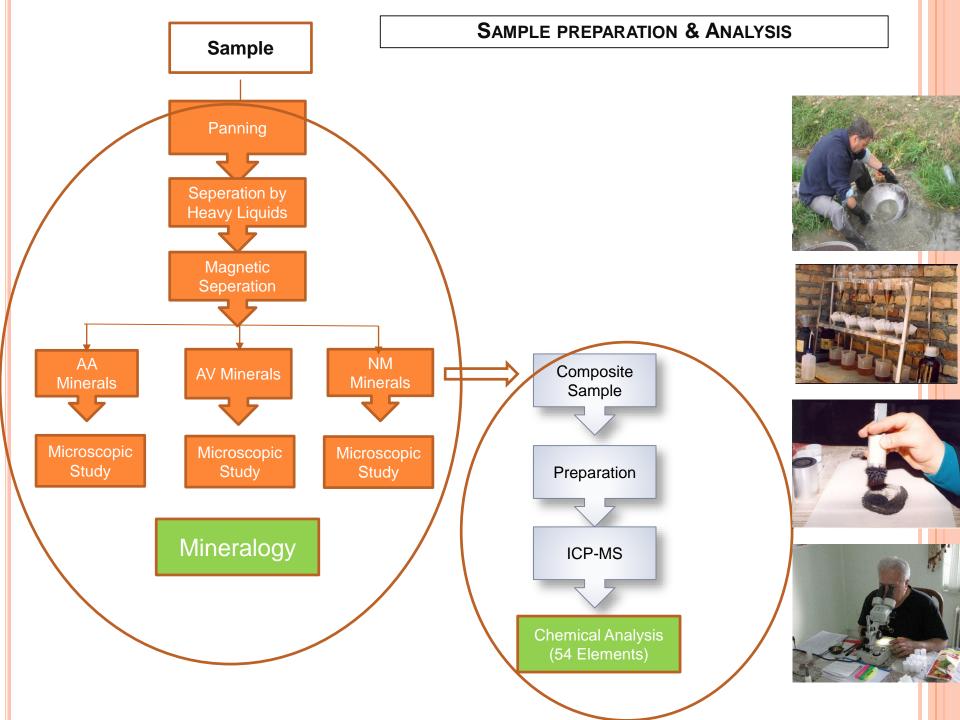


## SAMPLING

Every sampling site= 1 Sample Sample weight= 25 kg





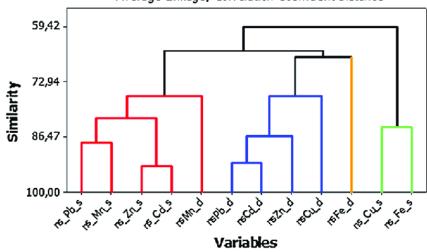


#### **DATA PROCESSING**

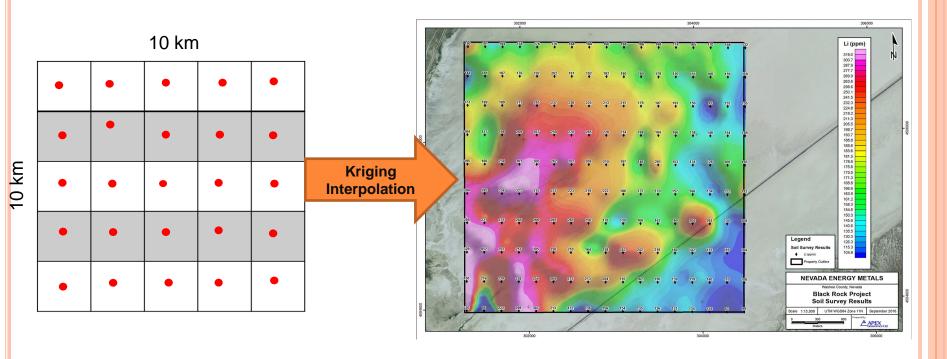
Reference Water	рН	Ca	Mg	нсо,	SO.	Na	CI	Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>10</sub>	Hardness (CaCO <sub>10</sub>	Hardness to Alkalinity Ratio	Ca/100	Style
Rafeigh, HC	8.16	8.74	2.91	44.2	30.6	26.2	13.7	36.3	30.8	0.85	0.1	
Pilsen	-	10	3	3	4	3	4	2.5	37.33	15.17	0.1	Piloner
Dortmund		225	40	220	120	60	60	180.5	726.61	4:03	2.3	Export Lager
Burton		352	24	320	820	44	16	262.5	977.88	3.72	3.5	India Pale Ale
Vienna		163	68	243	216	8	39	199.4	687.08	3.45	1.6	Vienna Lager
London		52	32	104	32	86	34	85.3	261.63	3.07	0.5	British Bitter
Munich		109	21	171	79	2	36	140.3	358.68	2.58	1.1	Oktoberfest
Edinburgh		100	18	160	105	20	45	131.3	323.85	2.47	1.0	Scottish Ale
Dublin		118	4.	319	54	12	19	261.7	311.15	1.19	1.2	Dry Stout



**Dendrogram**Average Linkage; Correlation Coefficient Distance

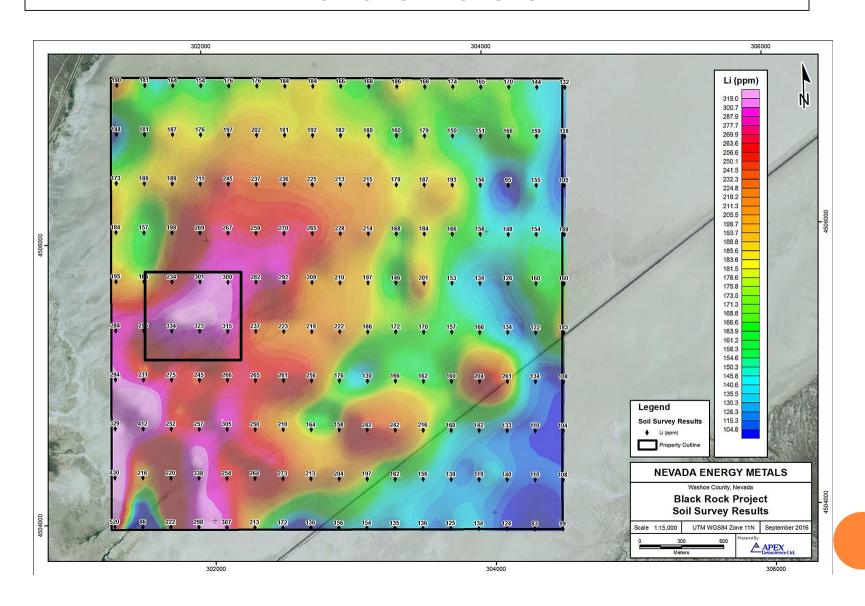


#### MAP PREPARATION



This project will result in a series of maps on which the distribution of precious and industrial minerals has been plotted

#### **IDENTIFICATION OF PROMISING AREA**



# AIMS

- Proposing an effective and wide-sampling method for identification of high potential regions for exploration of precious and industrial minerals
- Designing detailed exploration projects in promising areas
- Extending the results of study area to regional scale

All geological surveys and all organization which have traditionally provided data on mineral exploration involve in this project.

To gain data, the GSI relies on cooperation of these organization in the region.



