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#### The mineralization characteristics of the Nui Phao tungstenpollymetalic mine, Dai Tu, Thai Nguyen, Viet Nam

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## The location of Nui Phao mine on the regional structural - tectonic plan

Dai Tu region relates to Structural zone in Northeast Vietnam, early Neoproterozoic - Mesozoic polyepisodic orogenic system, Sino-Vietnamese subsystem, northeast intracontinental orogenic belt. The study zone in East Viet Bac subzone is composed of the following lithotectonic assemblages:

Lithotectonic assemblage 1: Carbonate-terrigenous assemblage of Ordovician - Silurian passive continental margin: including the oldest rocks in Phu Ngu Formation zone of ordovic-silur age (O-Spn).

Lithotectonic assemblage 2: Carbonate-terrigenous assemblage of Devonian passive continental margin: composed of rocks of Song Cau Formation of Devonian age (D1-2sc) with the main ingredient is shale, black shale, dark-gray and green-gray xerixit clay, silicious slate, black silicon, limestone, siliceous limestone, claystone and thin layers of gaize.

Lithotectonic assemblage 3: Assemblage of late Permian early Triassic active continental margin (PZ3): consisting the majority of active continental margin intrusive rocks containing acidic composition such as biotite granite of Nui Dieng complex  $(\gamma T_3 nd)$  to the mafic, super mafic such as the gabbro of Nui Chua complex  $(\gamma T_3 nd)$ 

Lithotectonic assemblage 4: Mosozoic orogeny assemblage, consisting of two lithological assemblage: (1) Lithological assemblage of gray Molasse sediments with coal: comprising rocks of Triassic age Van Lang Formations (T<sub>3</sub> n-r vl), the main components include siltstone, conglomerate, silica quartz, this lithological assemblage is strongly weathered. (2) Intrusive acidic lithogical assemblage: comprising granitoids of the Pia Oac complex.

#### The methodology

Method of survey and field study: Field study is to determine the location of mineralized zone in the stratigraphic profile, the relationship between mineralized zone and magmatic complexes, the relation to composition of adjoining rock layers, effects of tectonic activities to the positioning and morphology of the mineralized zone, shape, size, structure and mineral composition of the mineralized zone as well as to collect samples from geological exploration works such as excavation works, mining pits, boreholes.

The analytical methods in laboratory: Research in the laboratory focuses on the study of the material composition of minerals, including: the study of mineral composition, chemical composition and physical-technological properties of minerals to clarify the presence of all minerals forming the mineral, structure and architecture of the ore, the natural symbiotic mineral complexes, of the relationships of symbiotic mineral complexes in the mineralize zone and the sequence of development of them in the

