

# Geology of Mineral Resources in Africa

First Term (2025/2026)

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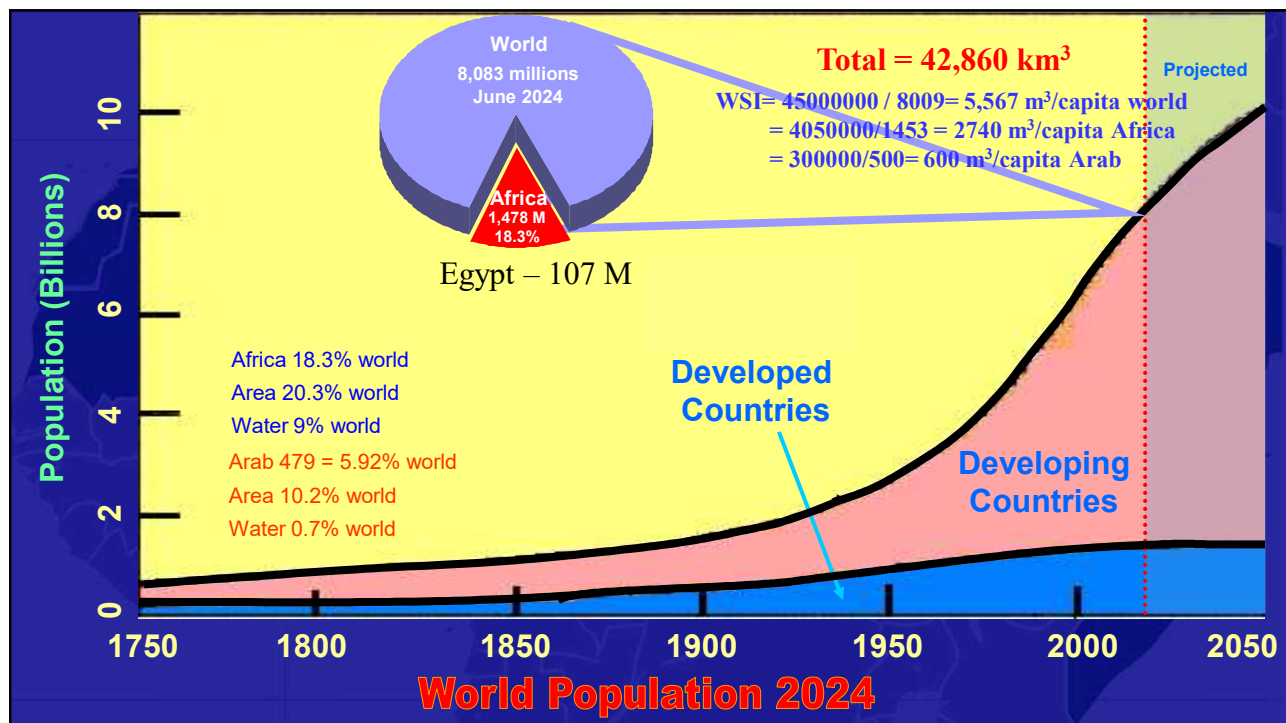
**<https://www.facebook.com/abbas.sharaky>**

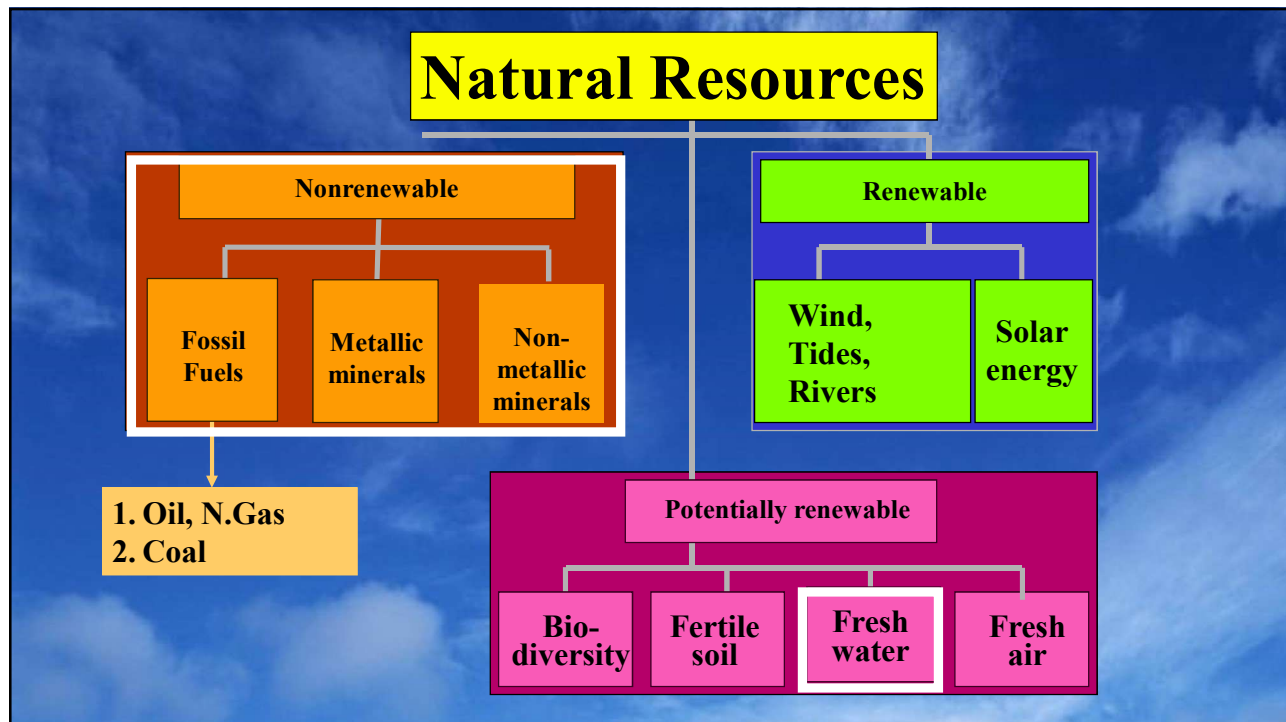
## TENTATIVE LECTURE TOPICS

- ❖ Introduction, readings, meetings and schedule
- ❖ Mineral deposits: Classification of mineral deposits
- ❖ Magmatic deposits I: Mafic complexes, ophiolites and massive sulfides
- ❖ Magmatic deposits II: Kimberlites, carbonatites and pegmatites
- ❖ Hydrothermal deposits (porphyry deposits)
- ❖ Hydrothermal deposits (epithermal deposits)
- ❖ **Mid Term Exam .....Nov. 18, 2023**
- ❖ Metamorphic deposits
- ❖ Sedimentary mineral deposits, residual, supergene enrichment, placer I
- ❖ Sedimentary mineral deposits, residual, supergene enrichment, placer II
- ❖ Research paper presentations
- ❖ Research paper presentations
- ❖ **Dec. 23, 2023 Oral Exam**

## Grading

Mid Term Exam .....	10%
Activities .....	10%
Oral Exam .....	10%
Final Exam .....	70%





## MINERAL

Naturally  
 Solid  
 Inorganic  
 Crystal form  
 Chemical composition

## Mineral Resources

### 1. What will this course examine?

- a. Types of mineral deposits.
- b. Formation of mineral deposits.
  - i. Potential sources of metals.
  - ii. Transport mechanisms of metals.
  - iii. Depositional mechanisms.
  - iv. Geologic setting of mineral deposits.
- c. Mineral deposits in Africa.
  - i. I to iv
  - ii. Distribution, Production and Reserves

## Important Terms

- **Resources:**
- The term resources covers everything we use, including air, soil, timber, water, fuel, coal, mineral, ...
- **Mineral Resources:**  
Mineral resources include non-food, non-fuel resources such as metals (e.g. aluminum, palladium) and industrial minerals (e.g. gypsum, phosphate).
- **Mineral Deposits:**  
Mineral resources become concentrated in Earth's crust as a result of specific geologic processes associated with the formation of rocks.



## Important Terms

- **What is an ore?**

An ore is a naturally occurring solid material containing a useful commodity that can be extracted at a profit.

- **Reserves**

- The total tonnage of ore in the deposit at a given grade.
  - 1. Proven -sampled in three dimensions.
  - 2. Probable - sampled in two dimensions.
  - 3. Possible - inferred or thought to be present

- **Gangue**

- Non-economic minerals (e.g. quartz, feldspar, and calcite) found in association with ore minerals and are considered waste.

- **The concentration factor (CF)**

- It is the increase in the concentration of a mineral required to generate an ore.
- economic concentration by the average concentration of the mineral in the crust

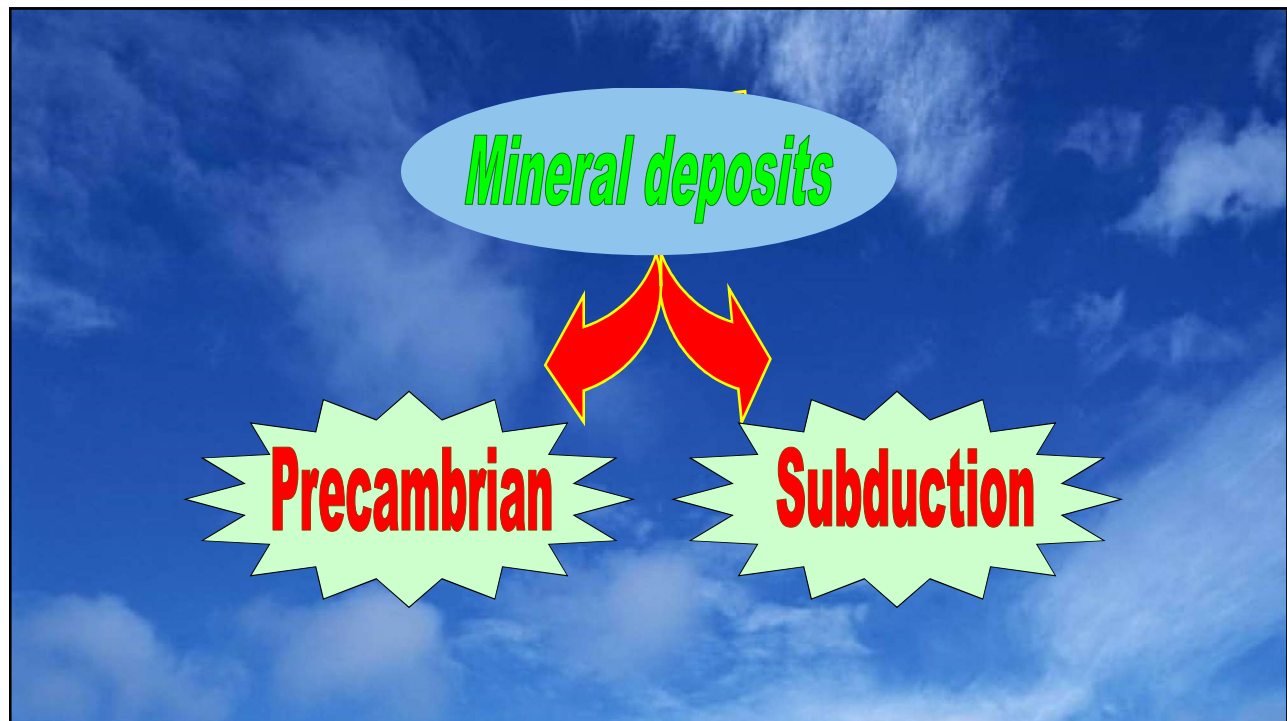
$CF = \text{conc. mineral} / \text{conc. Average crust}$

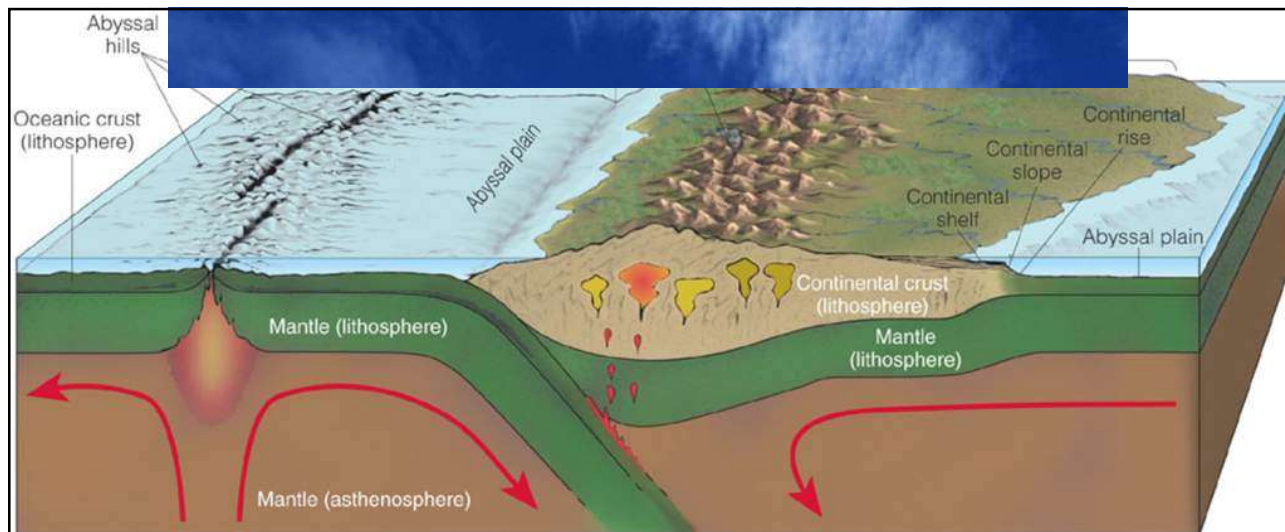
Copper Bingham, Utah, 0.6%, Average in Crust = 55 ppm

$CF = 0.6 * 10000 / 55 = 109.09$

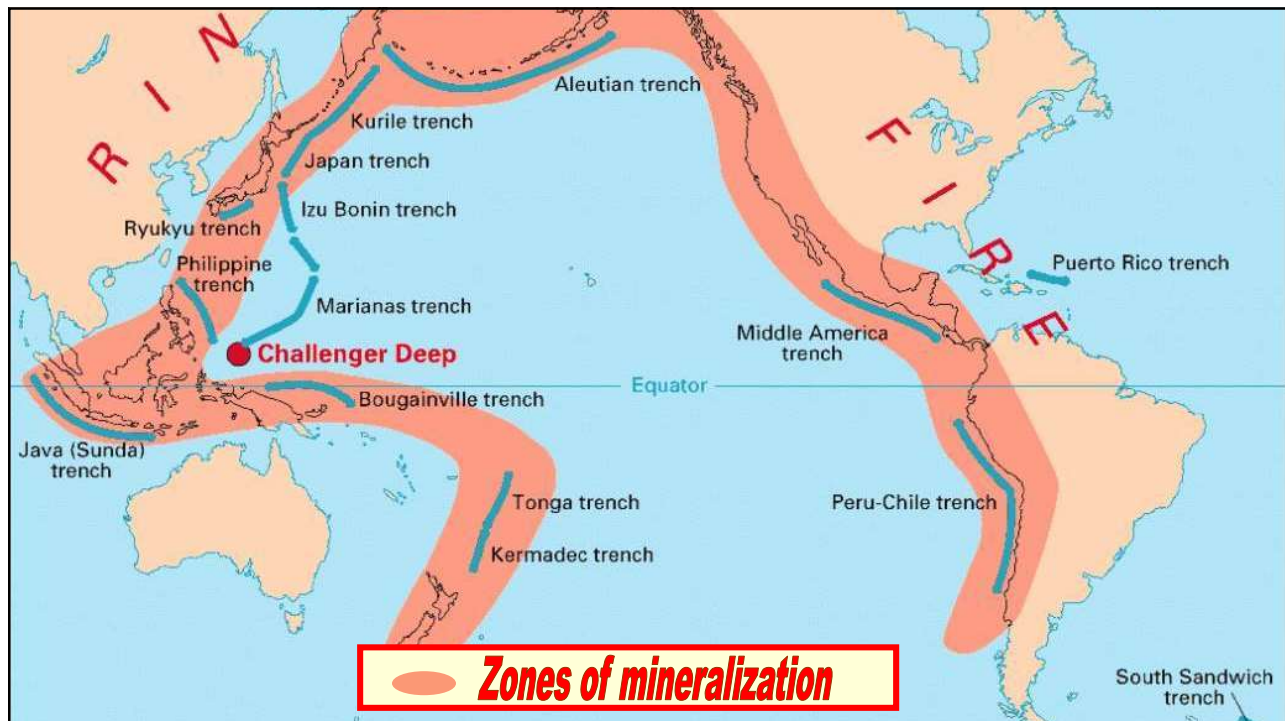
## Factors influencing mining:

1. Tenor and tonnage.
2. Nature of the ore (type, grain size, texture, hardness ..
3. Location of the deposit.
4. The geological situation (surface, in depth, ...).
5. Technical factors.
6. Global and local economic and political situation.

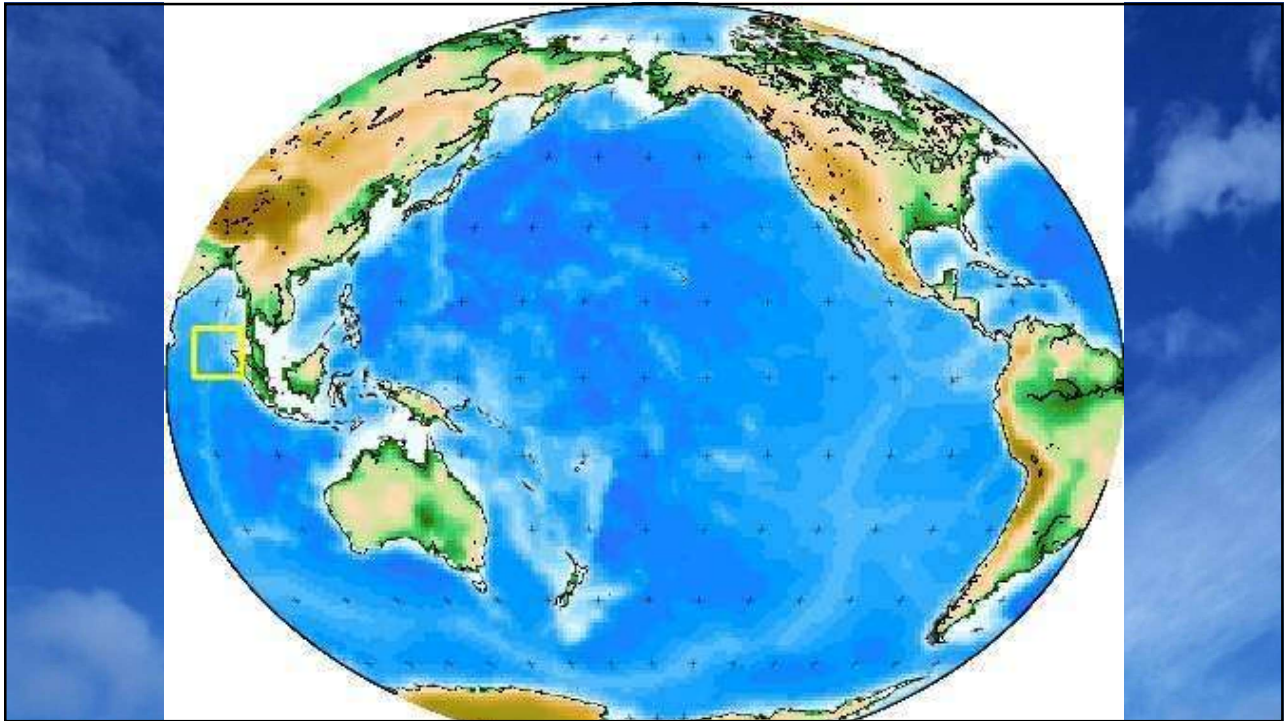




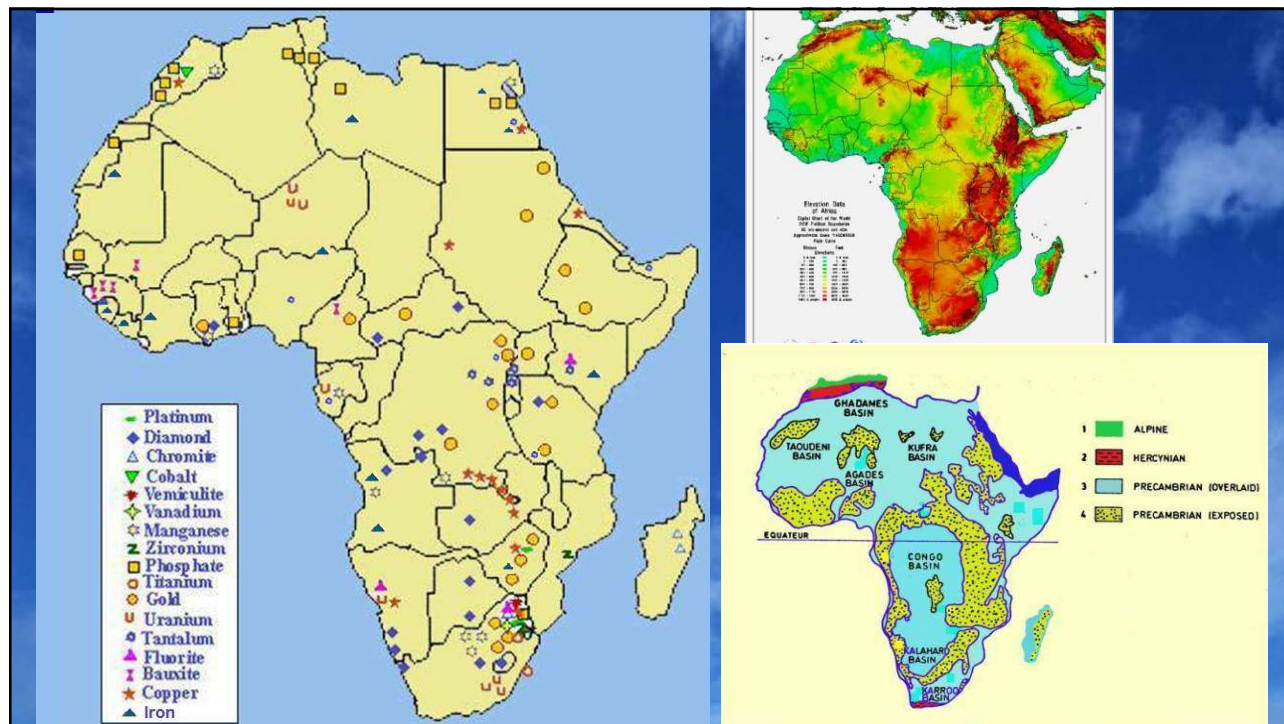
## Subduction and porphyries

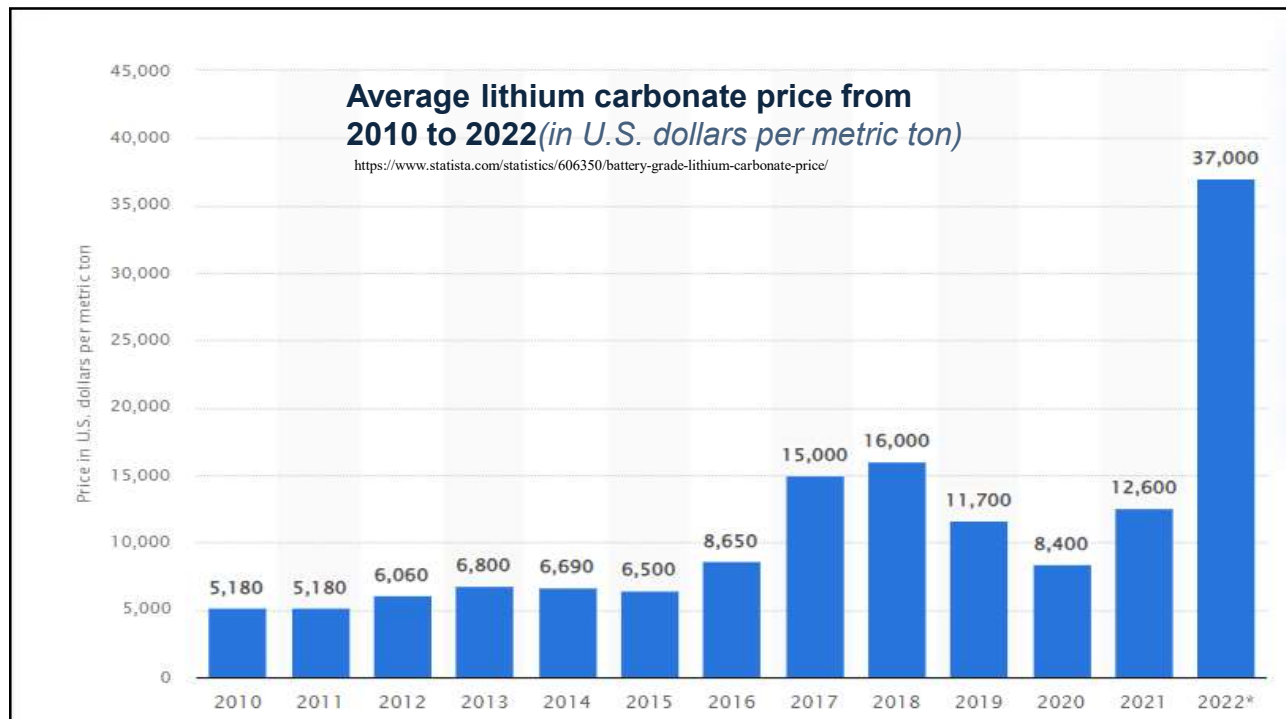


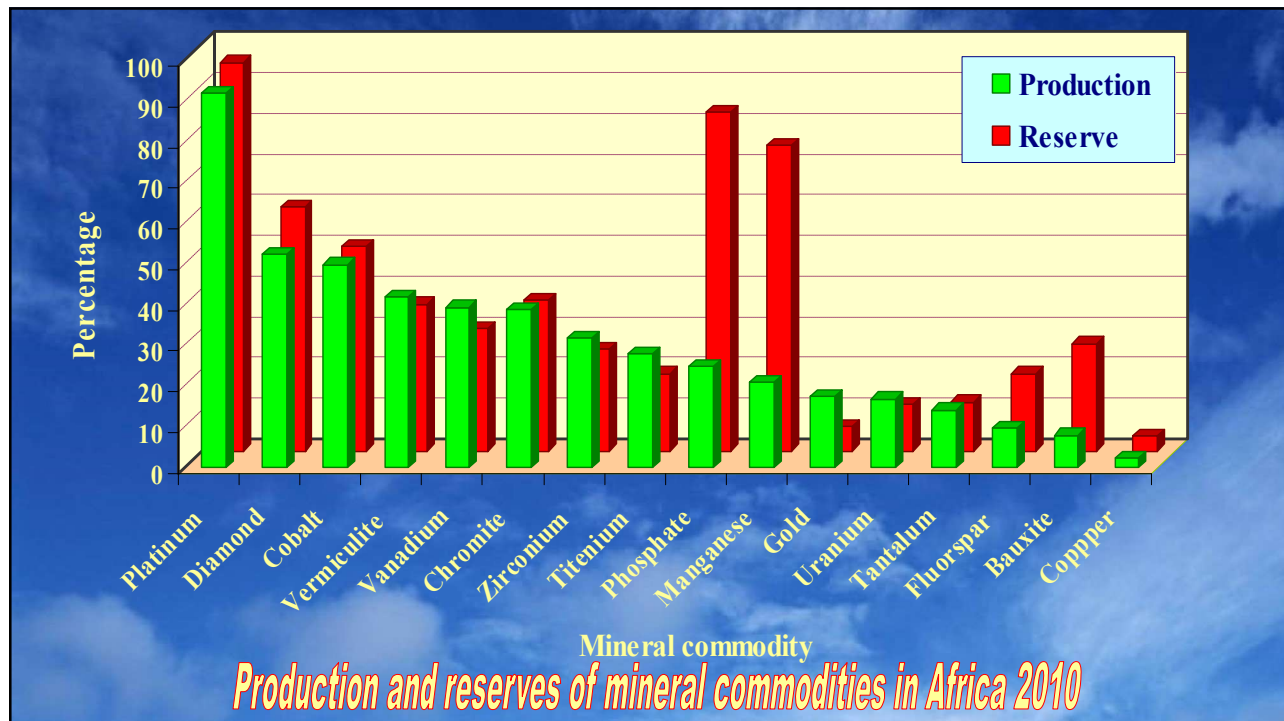
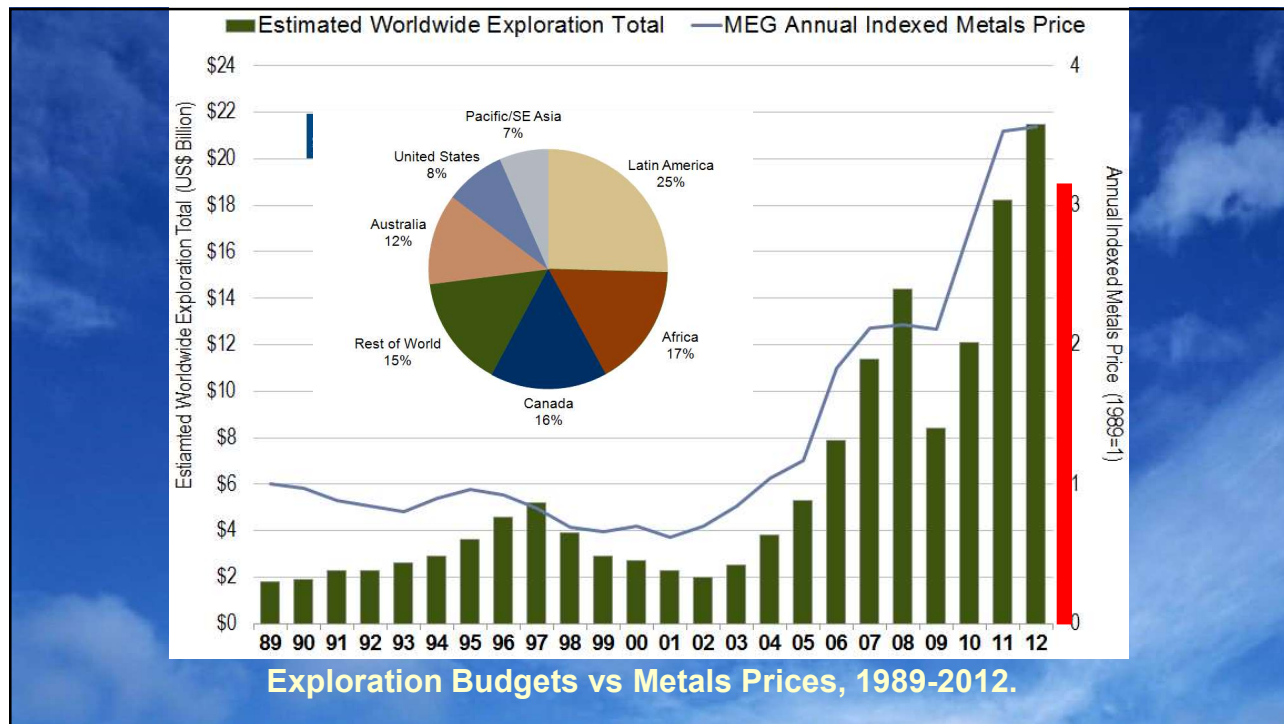






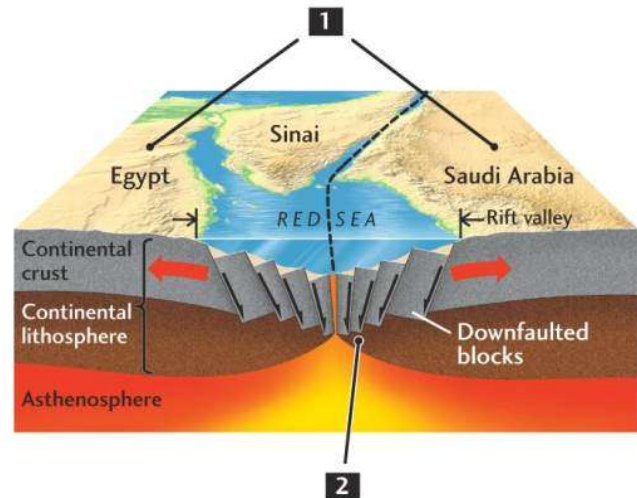








## Tectonic Environment



## Mineral Deposits

### • METALLIC

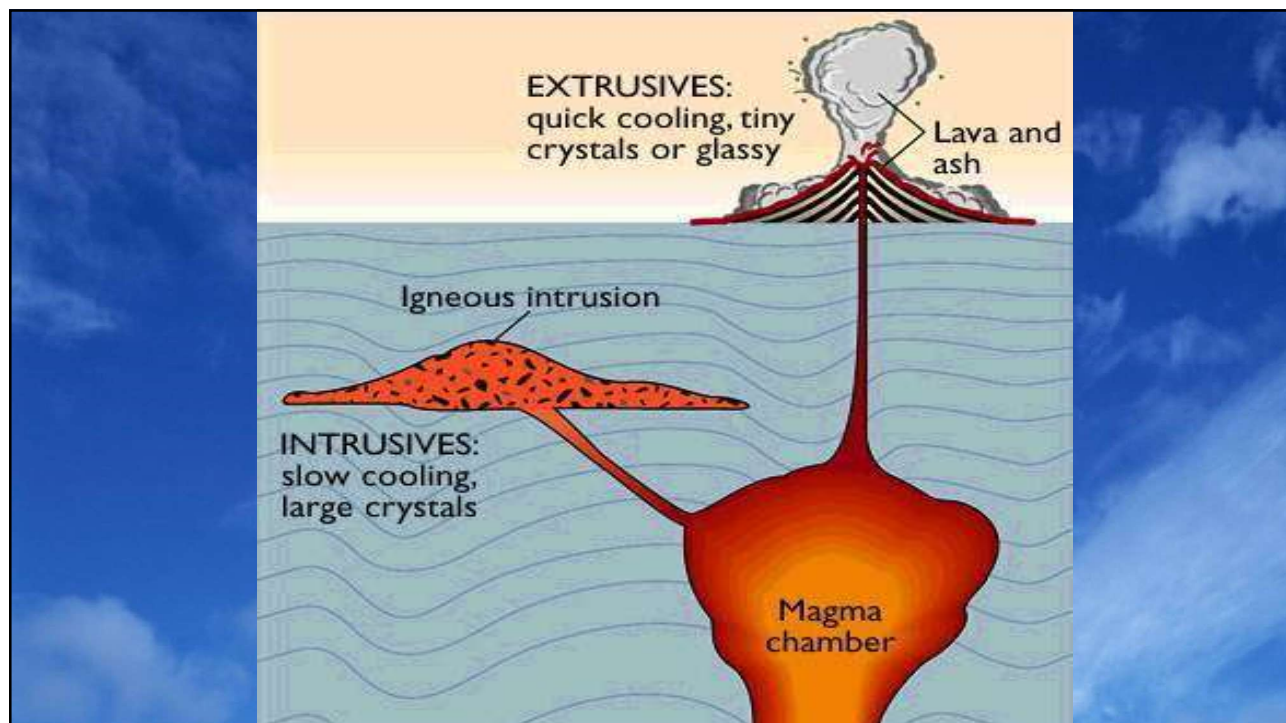
1. Precious metals: Au, Ag and Platinum group metals (PGM)
2. Ferrous metals: Fe, Mn, Cr, Ti and V
3. Non-ferrous metals: Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn Sn, Ni and Al  
Base metals: Cu Pb Zn
4. Radioactive elements: Uranium and thorium

### • NONMETALLIC (Industrial minerals)

Limestone, phosphate, clays, marble, fluorite and rock salt

## Classification of mineral deposits

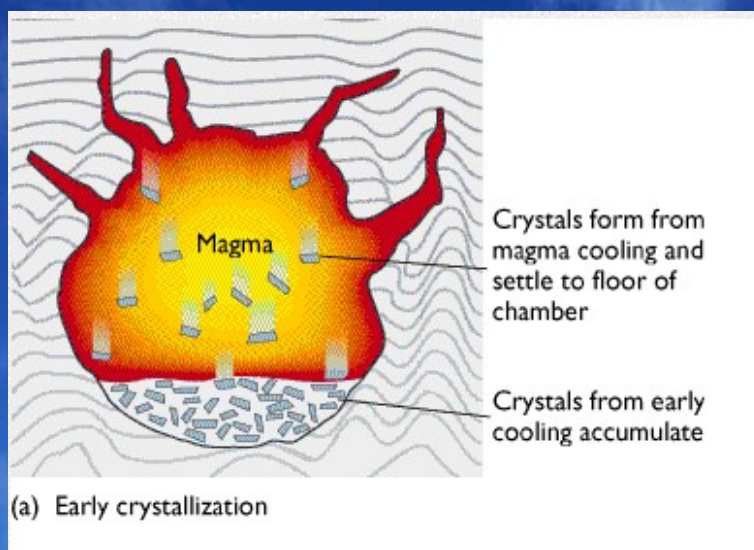
- **Magmatic ore deposits**



## Classification of mineral deposits

- **Magmatic ore deposits**
  - **Segregation (BIC, Cr, Ni, Pt,...)**

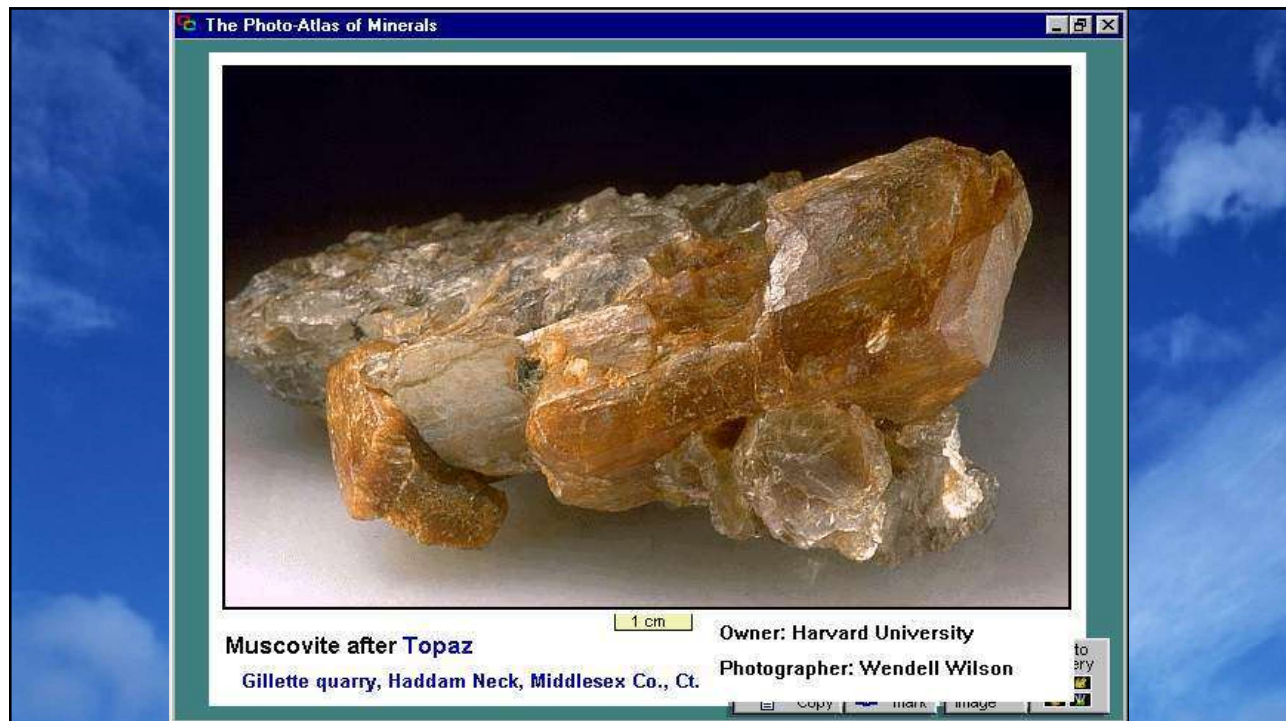
### *Segregation by Gravitational Settling*





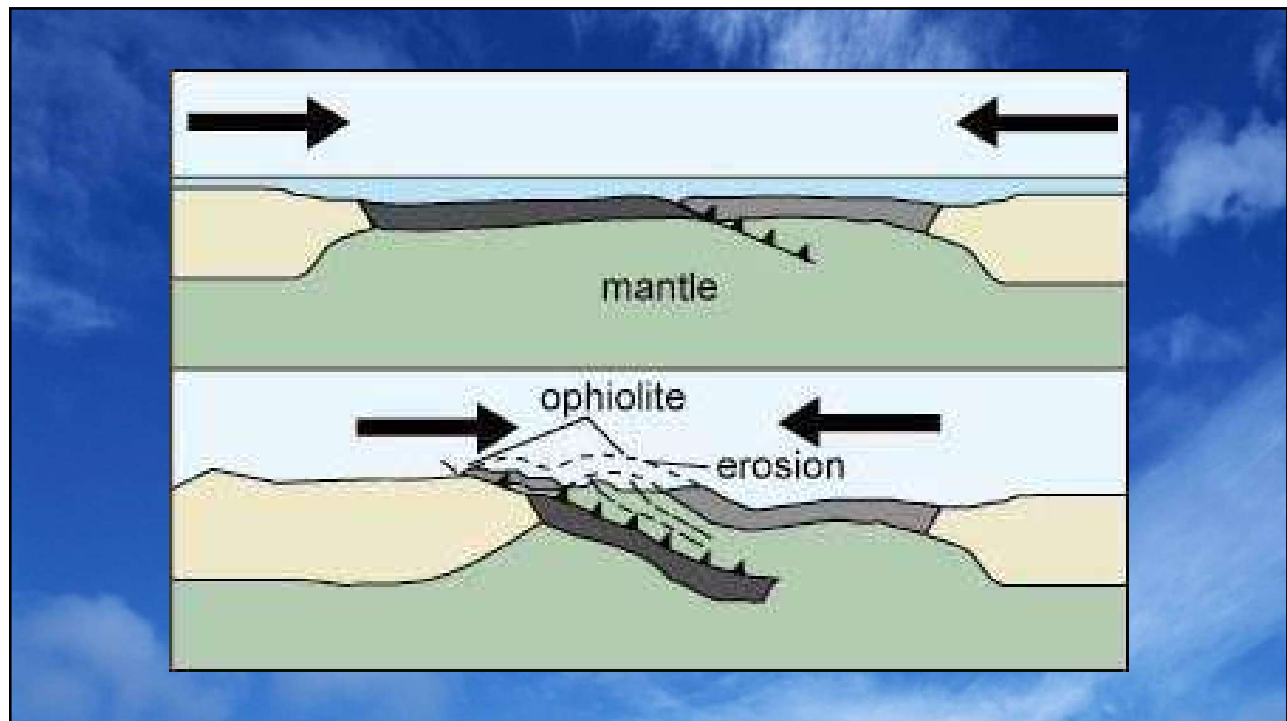
## Classification of mineral deposits

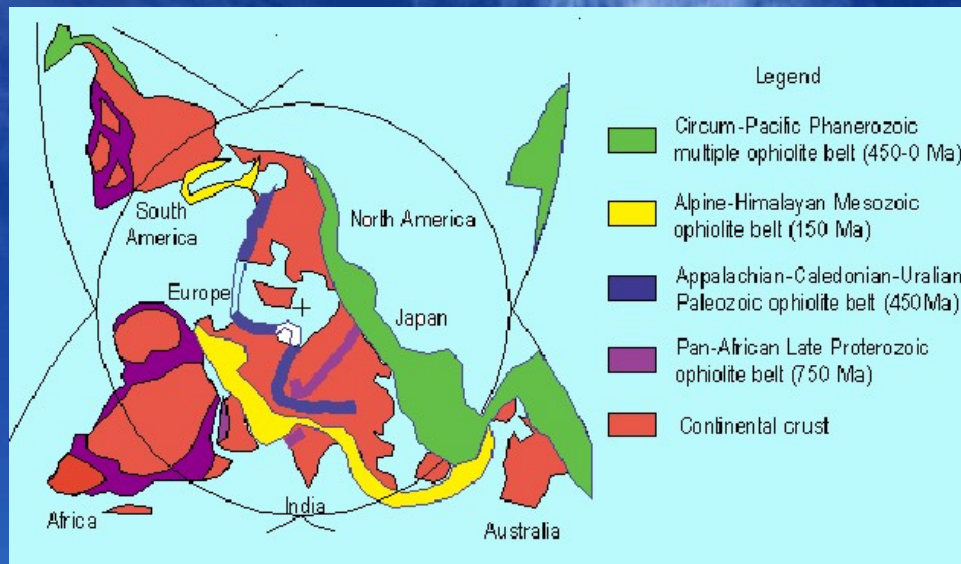
- **Magmatic ore deposits**
  - Segregation
  - Pegmatites (Beryl, tourmaline,...)



## Classification of mineral deposits

- **Magmatic ore deposits**
  - Segregation
  - Pegmatite
  - **Ophiolites (Cr)**



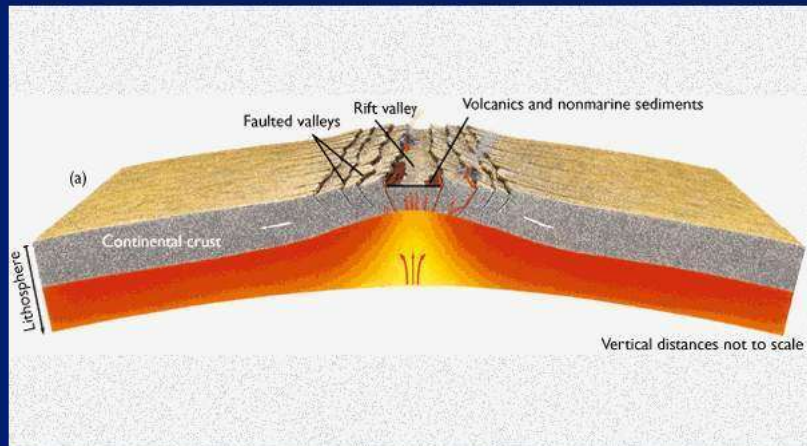


## Ophiolite belts in the world

### Classification of mineral deposits

- **Magmatic ore deposits**
  - Segregation
  - Pegmatite
  - Ophiolites
  - **Massive sulfides (Fe, Cu, Mn)**

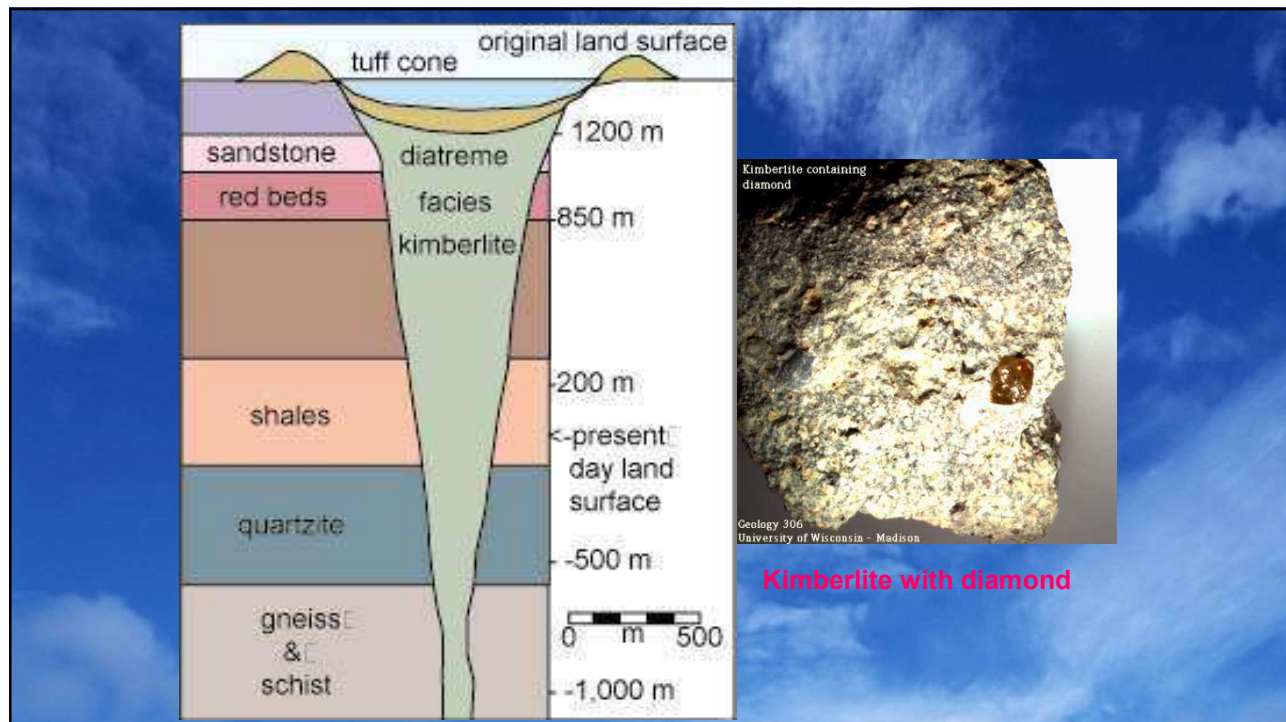




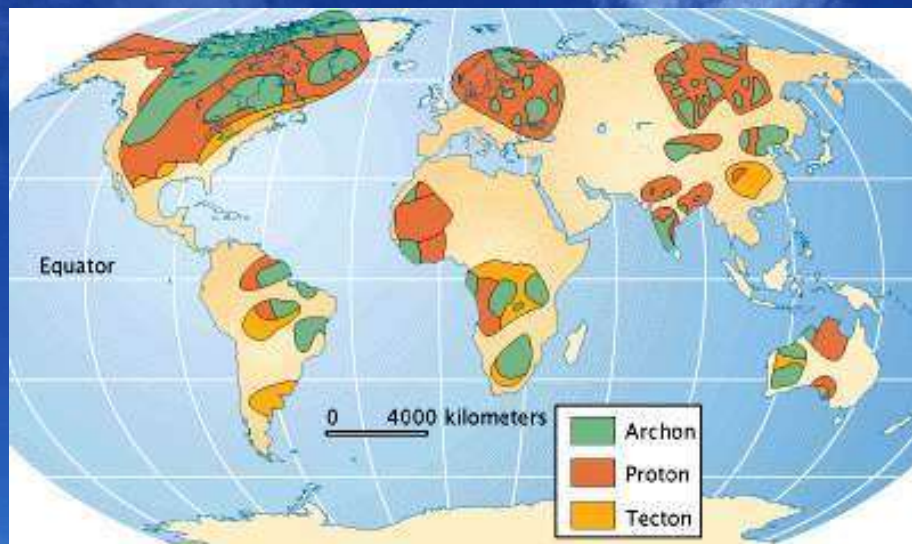
Tension

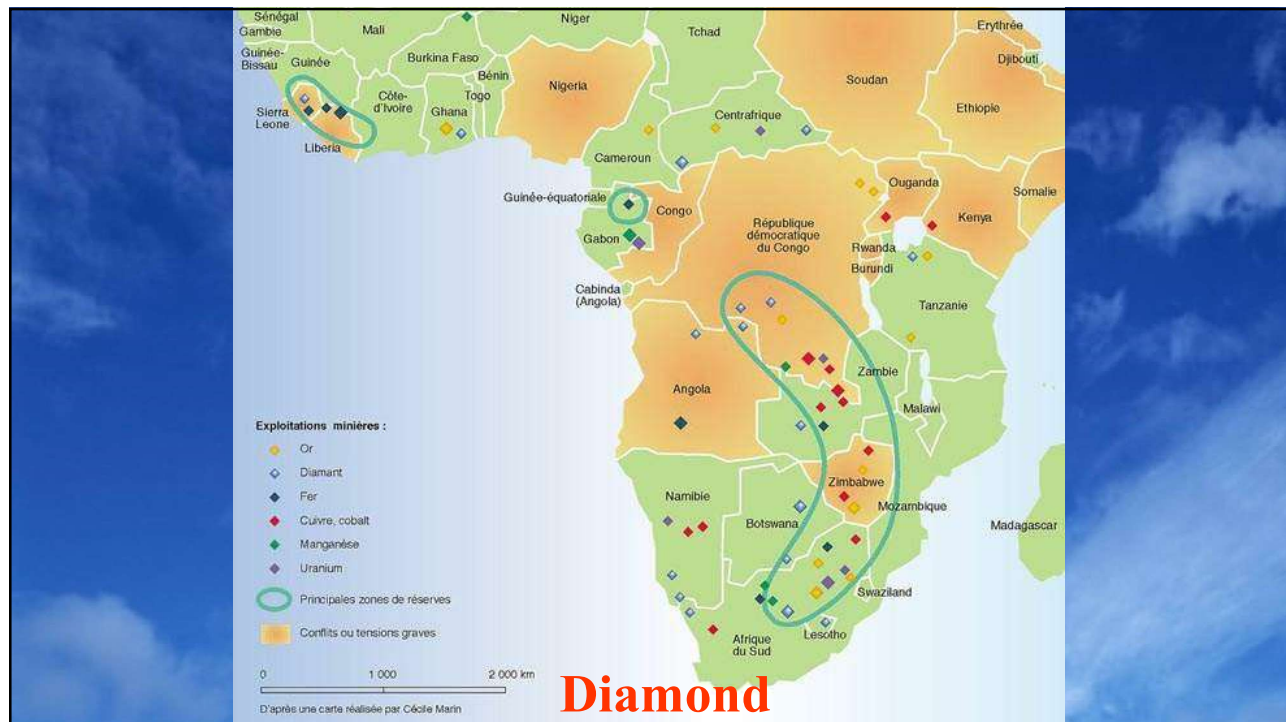
## Classification of mineral deposits

- **Magmatic ore deposits**
  - Segregation
  - Pegmatite
  - Ophiolites
  - Massive sulfides (Fe, Cu, Mn)
  - **Kimberlites (diamond)**



### Where to look for diamonds





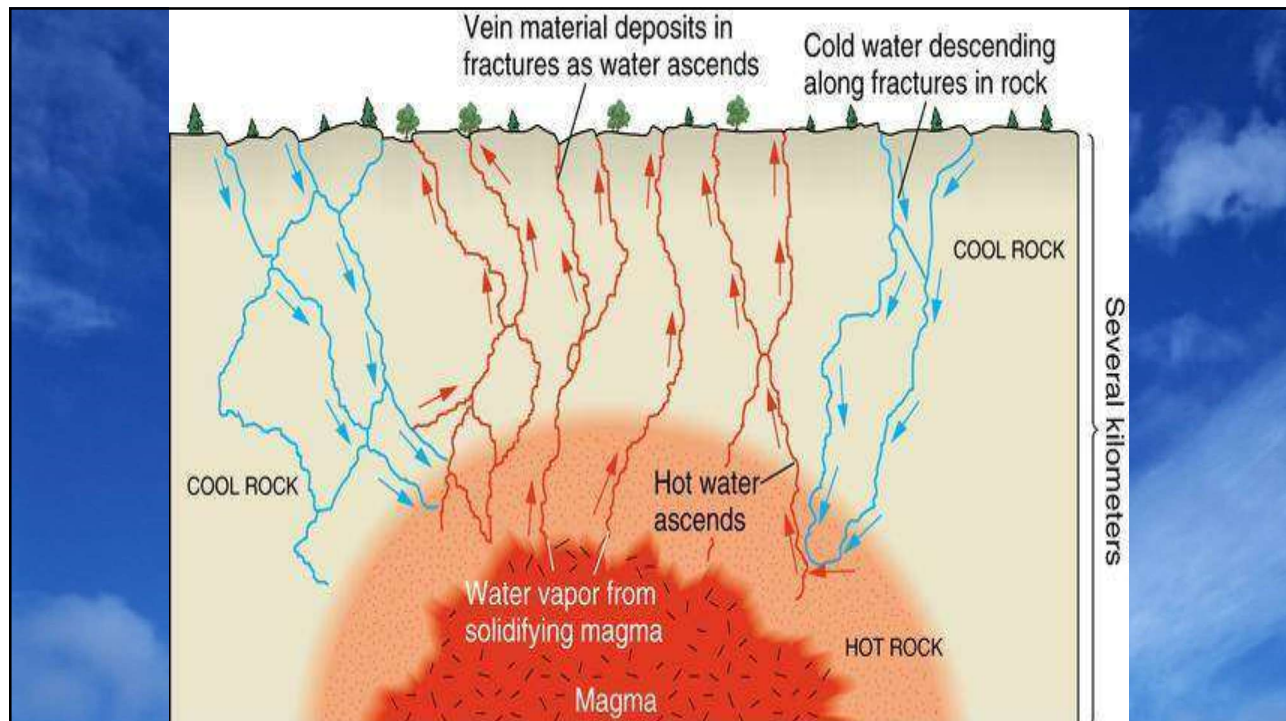
## Classification of mineral deposits

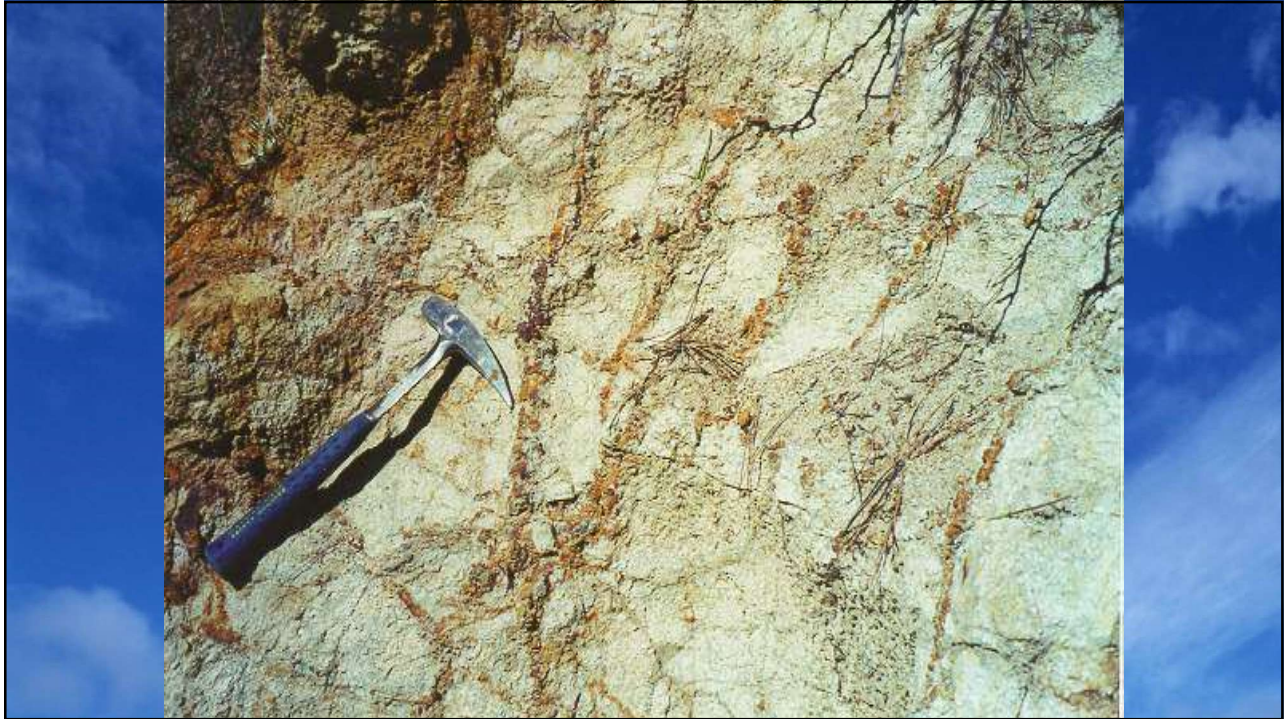
- **Magmatic ore deposits**
  - Segregation
  - Pegmatite
  - Massive sulfides (Fe, Cu, Mn)
  - Kimberlites (diamond)
  - Carbonatites (Nb, REE, Cu)



## Classification of mineral deposits

- **Magmatic ore deposits**
- **Hydrothermal ore deposits**

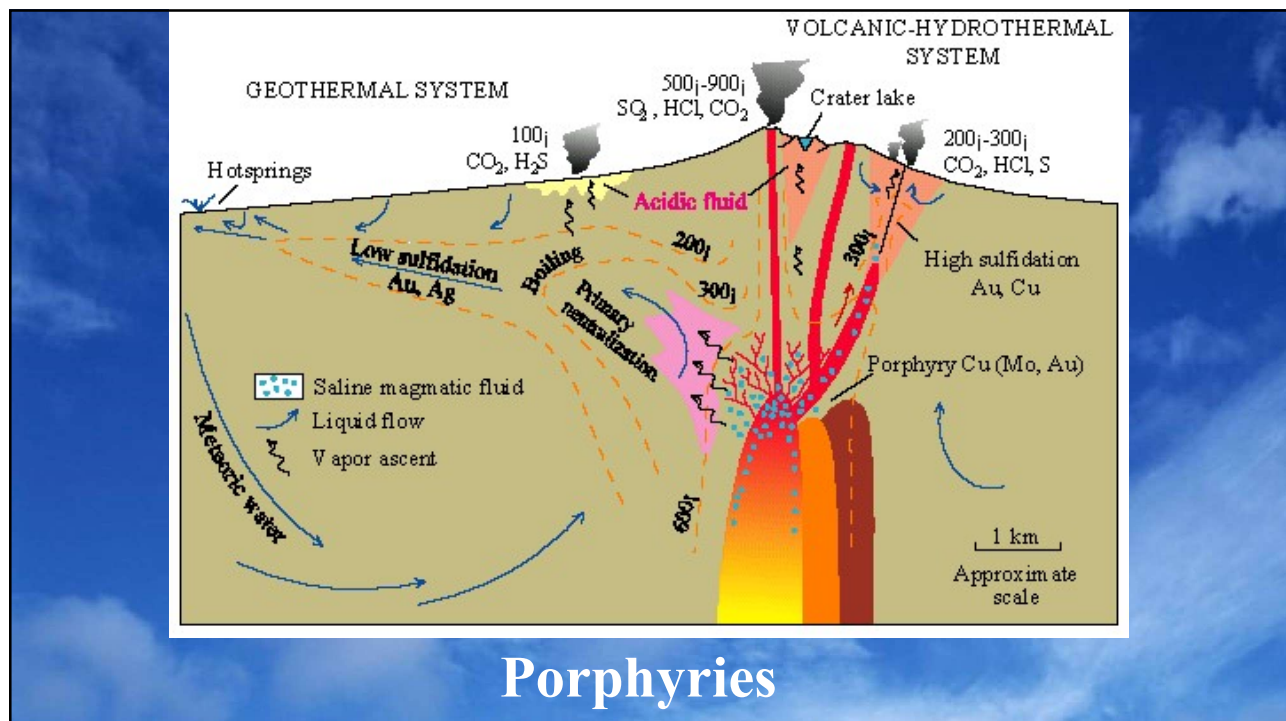
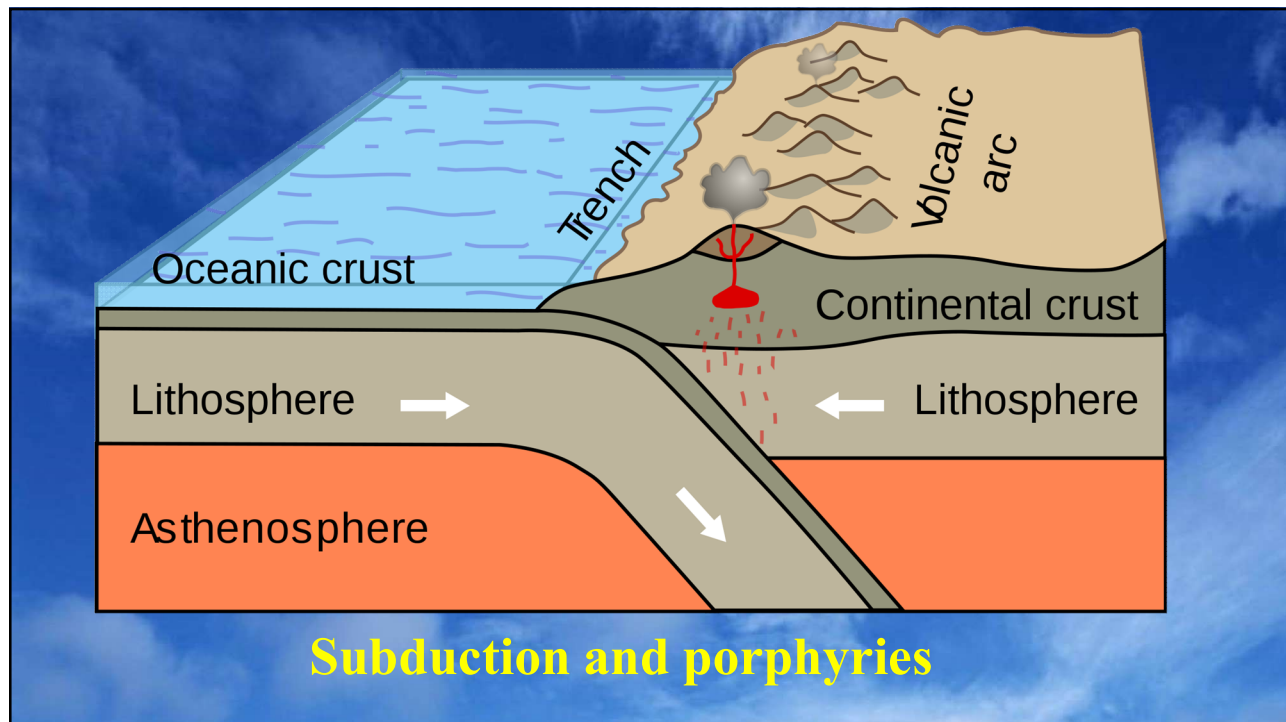




## Classification of mineral deposits

- Magmatic ore deposits
- Hydrothermal ore deposits
  - Porphyry (Cu, Mo, Au)



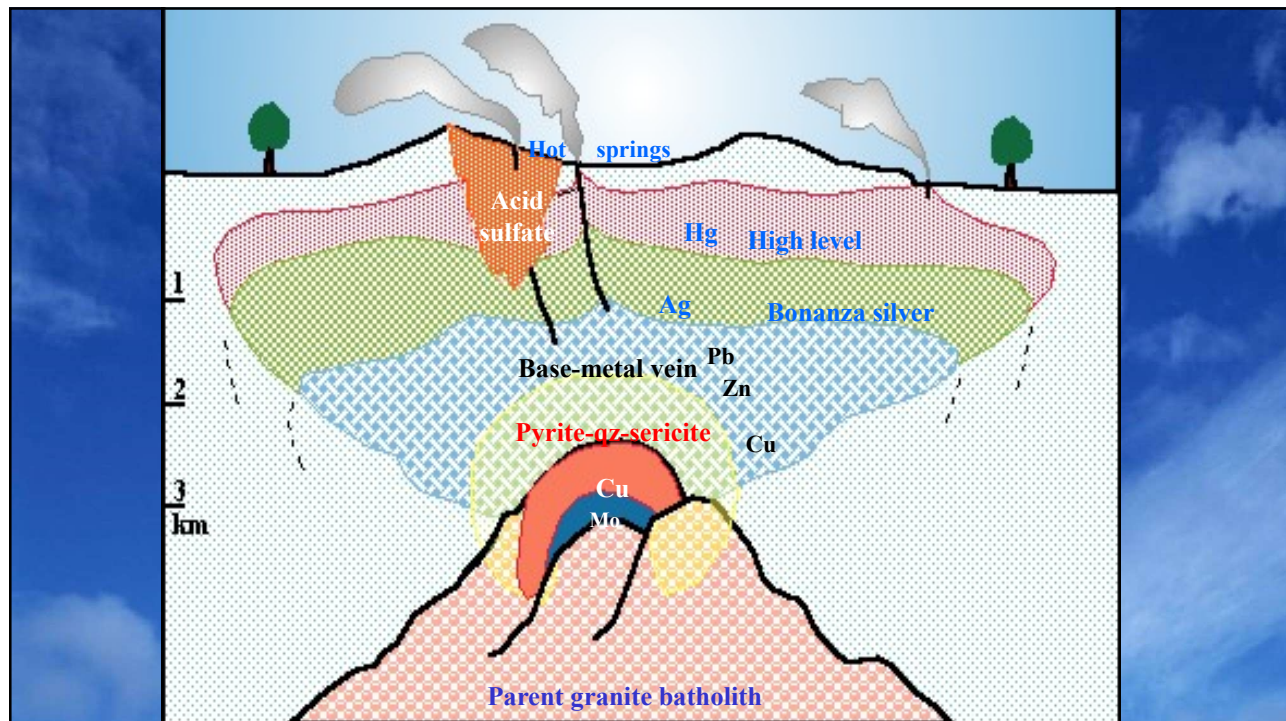


## Porphyries



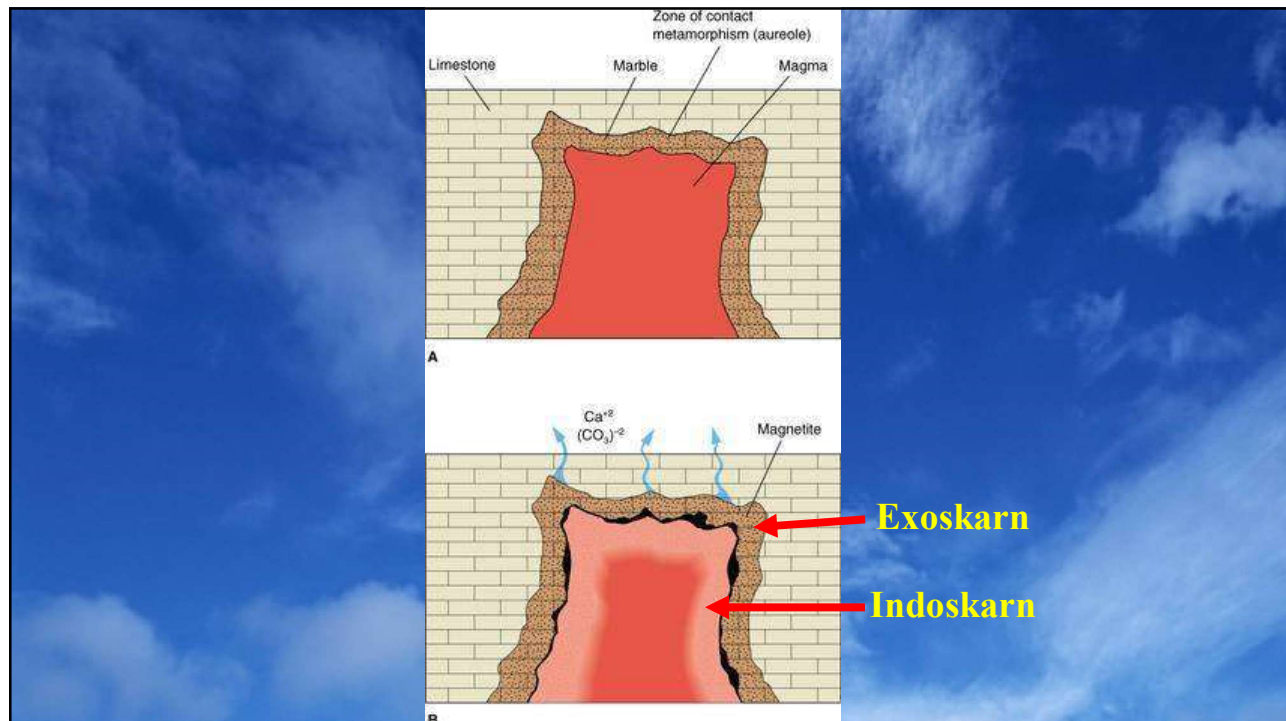
## Classification of mineral deposits

- Magmatic ore deposits
- Hydrothermal ore deposits
  - Porphyry (Cu, Mo, Au)
  - Epithermal

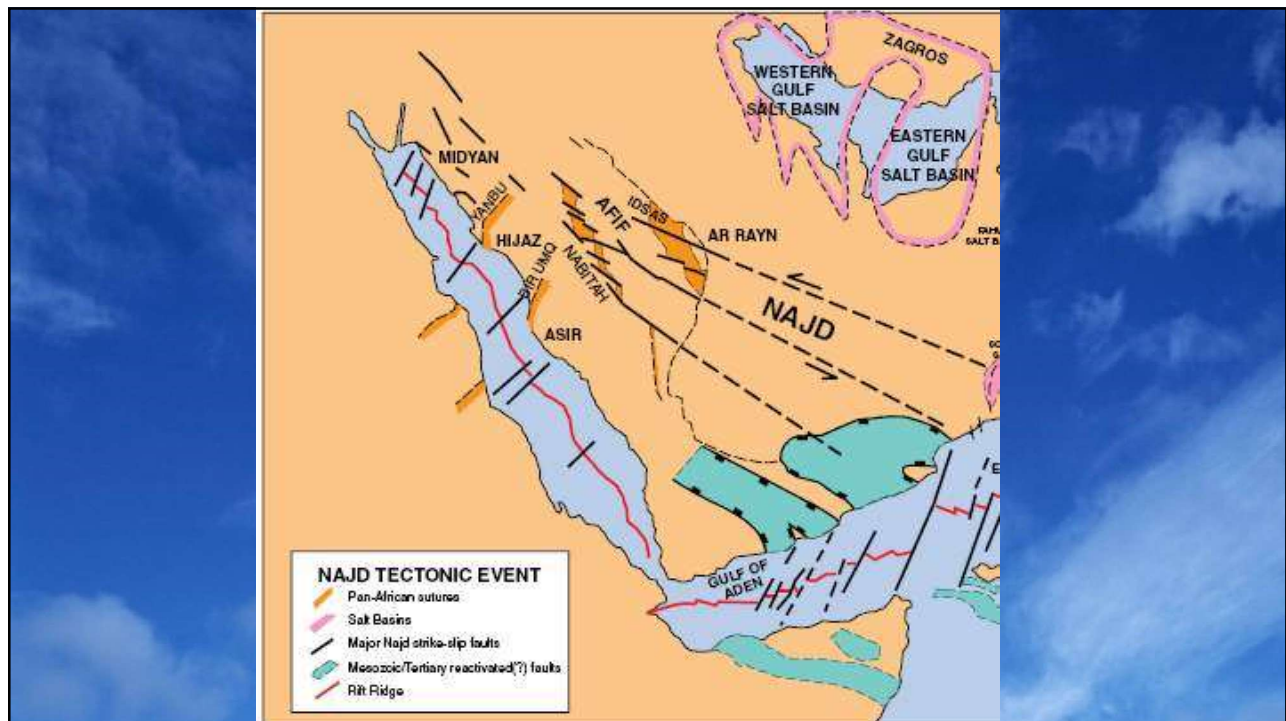


## Classification of mineral deposits

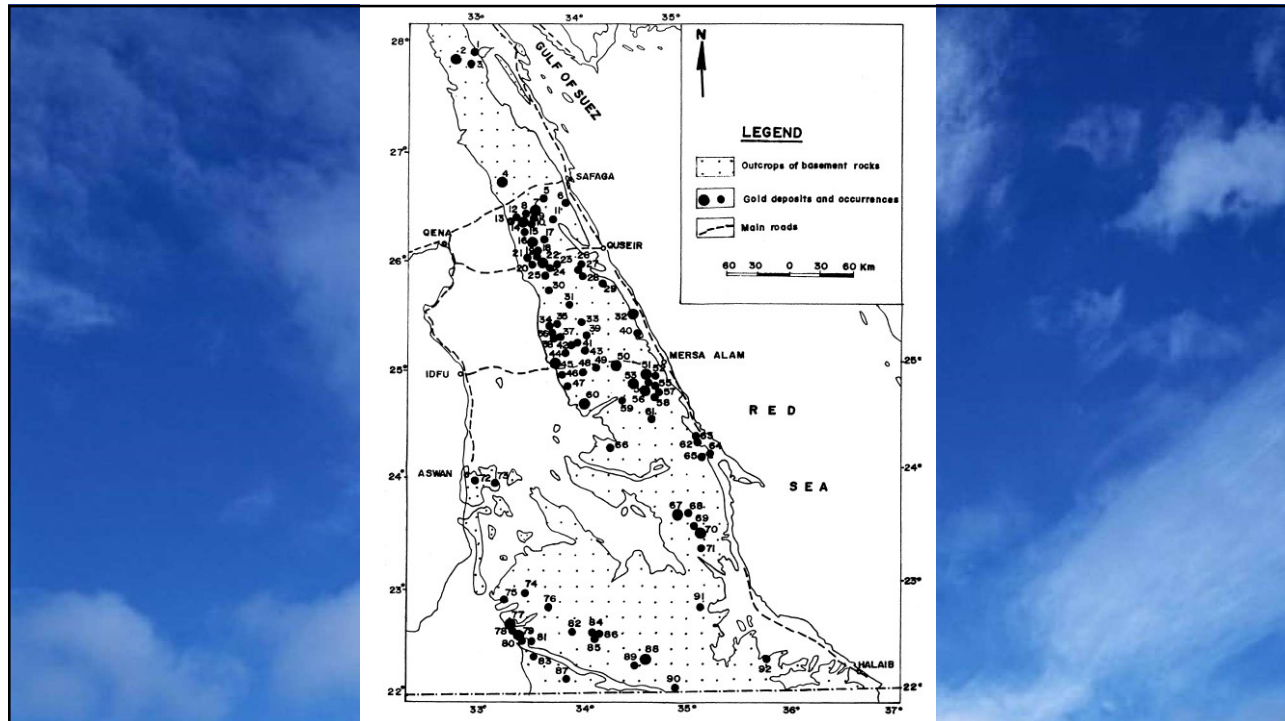
- Magmatic ore deposits
- Hydrothermal ore deposits
- Metamorphic ore deposits
  - Skarn











## Classification of mineral deposits

- Magmatic ore deposits
- Hydrothermal ore deposits
- Metamorphic ore deposits
- Sedimentary ore deposits
  - BIF, Cu, Pb, Zn, Placer Au

