

Geology of Kuh-e-Zar Gold deposit (south of Dāmghan)
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90km south of Damghan city, Gold and copper mineralization are seen in siliceous veins with NE-SW Trend, which cut oligocene granitoids and Eocene volcanosediments . Gold is concentrated in two large siliceous veins, which named Bāghou and dārestan veins. bāghou vein has 700m long, 30cm thickness with 6.2 ppm Gold in average, and has cut oligocene granodioritic body. dārestan vein has 400m length, 50 cm thickness, with 5 ppm Gold in average, and has cut Eocene tuffs.

at the northern foothills of bāghou Gold vein deposit, there is an elluvial fan deposit with 5km long and 100-2000m width, which has fine particles of Gold and named, bāghou placer Gold deposit. several old workings for Gold in these alluvial deposits, shows developed Gold mining in this area from more than 10 centuries ago. the average content of gold in this placer deposit is 0.3 ppm. initial explorations show 165000 tons of ore in bāghou vein, 1350000 tons of ore in dārestan vein and more than 100 000 000 tons of ore in bāghou placer deposit .

Gold mineralization, genetically, probably is related with late magmatic activities of mio-pliocene dacite porphyry subvolcanic bodies.