

Recent Exploration Progresses on Sandstone-Hosted Uranium Deposits in Northwestern China

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Outline

1 Background

2 Exploration technique

3 Progress in Yili & Ordos Basin

4 Conclusion



1 Background

New start and expansion of the nuclear power program requires greater demand for uranium resources:

➤ Reactors in operation:	20 (17.9 GW)
➤ Reactors in construction:	28
➤ 2015 in operation:	40GW
➤ 2020 in operation	58GW

☞ **Chance and Challenge for Uranium exploration in China...**



1 Background

◆ Since 2005 more investments on exploration and studies have been leading to new discovery and expansion of uranium resources in both sandstone-hosted and hydrothermal uranium deposits in the whole of China...



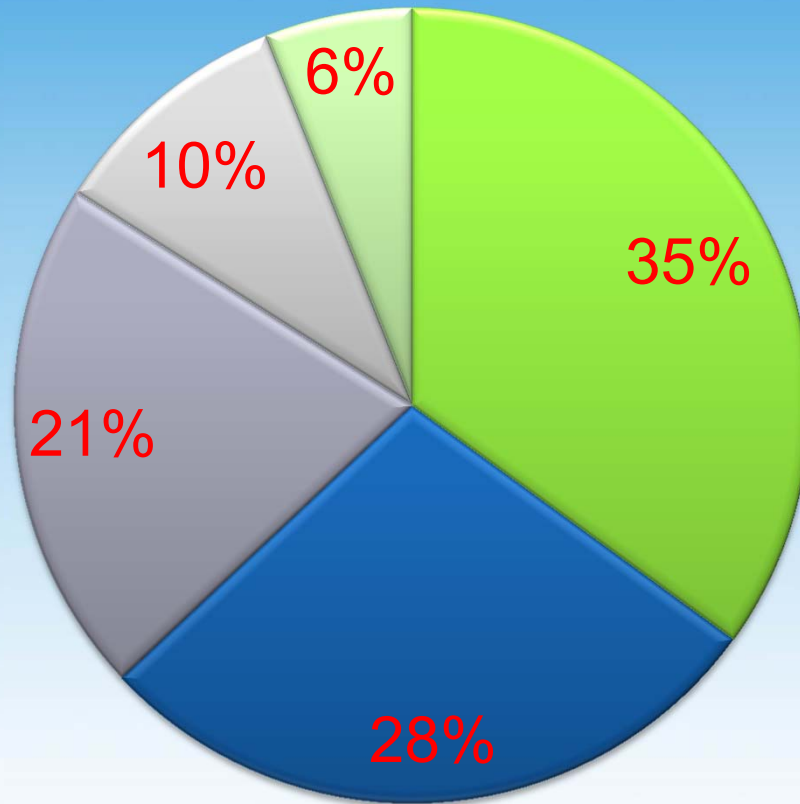
Major progresses in both S. and H. U-deps

◆ Big progress and more resource of sandstone-hosted uranium deposits in Yili, Ordos, Erlian and Songliao basins in the North China, and their reserve becoming from No.3 to No. 1

◆ New more uranium resources of hydrothermal deposits discovered in bigger depth in the South China, exploration depth from 500m to 1000m...



Major progresses in both S. and H. U-deps



1 Sandstone type 砂岩型

2 Granite type 花岗岩型

3 Volcanic type 火山岩型

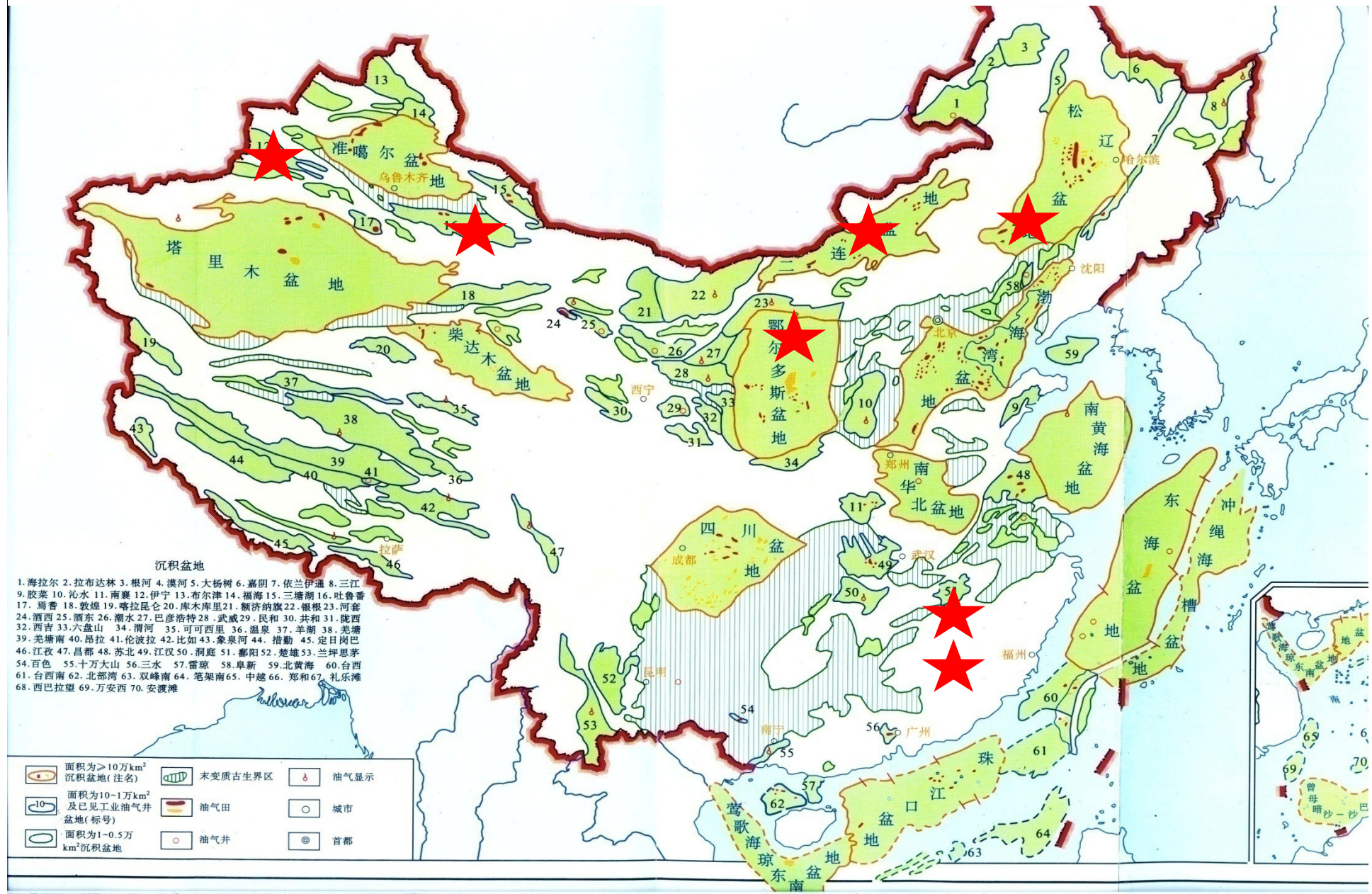
4 Black shale 黑色页岩型

5 Other types 其他类型

Dominant types: Sandstone and Hydrothermal U deposit



Major progresses in both S. and H. U-deps



2 Exploration techniques

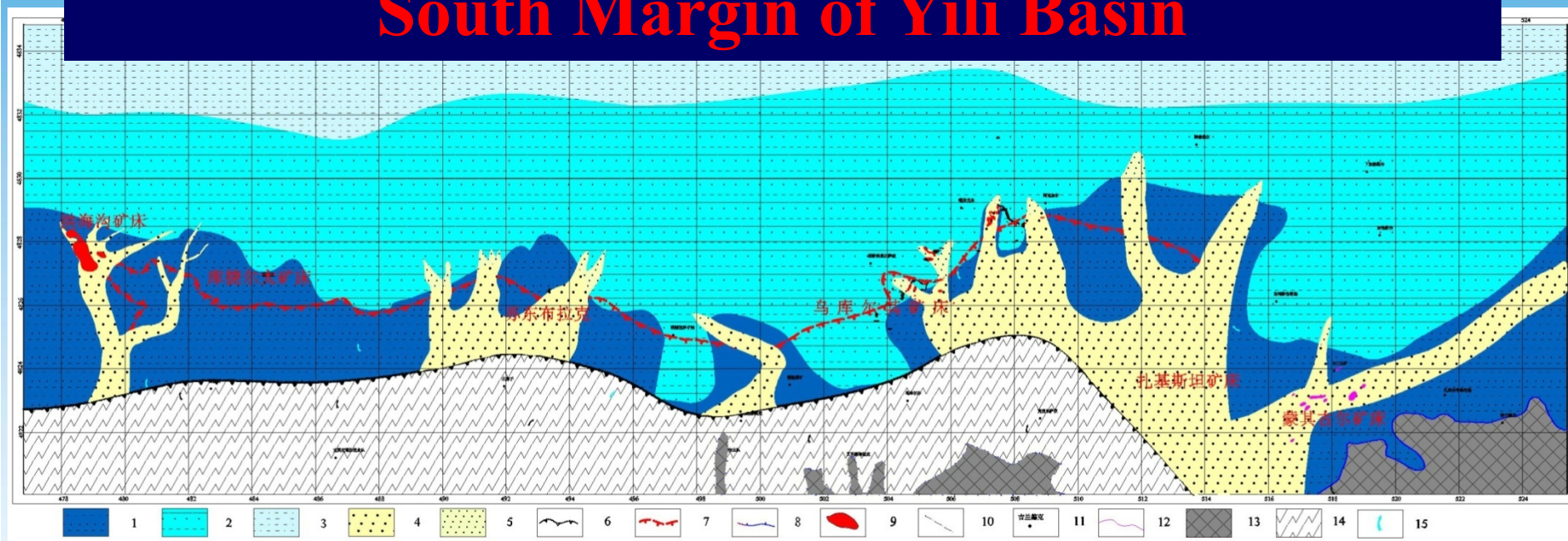
The comprehensive exploration techniques used for target selection and location of uranium mineralization

- ✓ Detailed sedimentary facies
- ✓ Tectonic analysis
- ✓ High-precision magnetic survey
- ✓ Seismic survey
- ✓ **Rn-survey**
- ✓ **Soil geochemical Survey...**



2 Exploration techniques

✓ Sedimentary Facies of Sequence VII in South Margin of Yili Basin

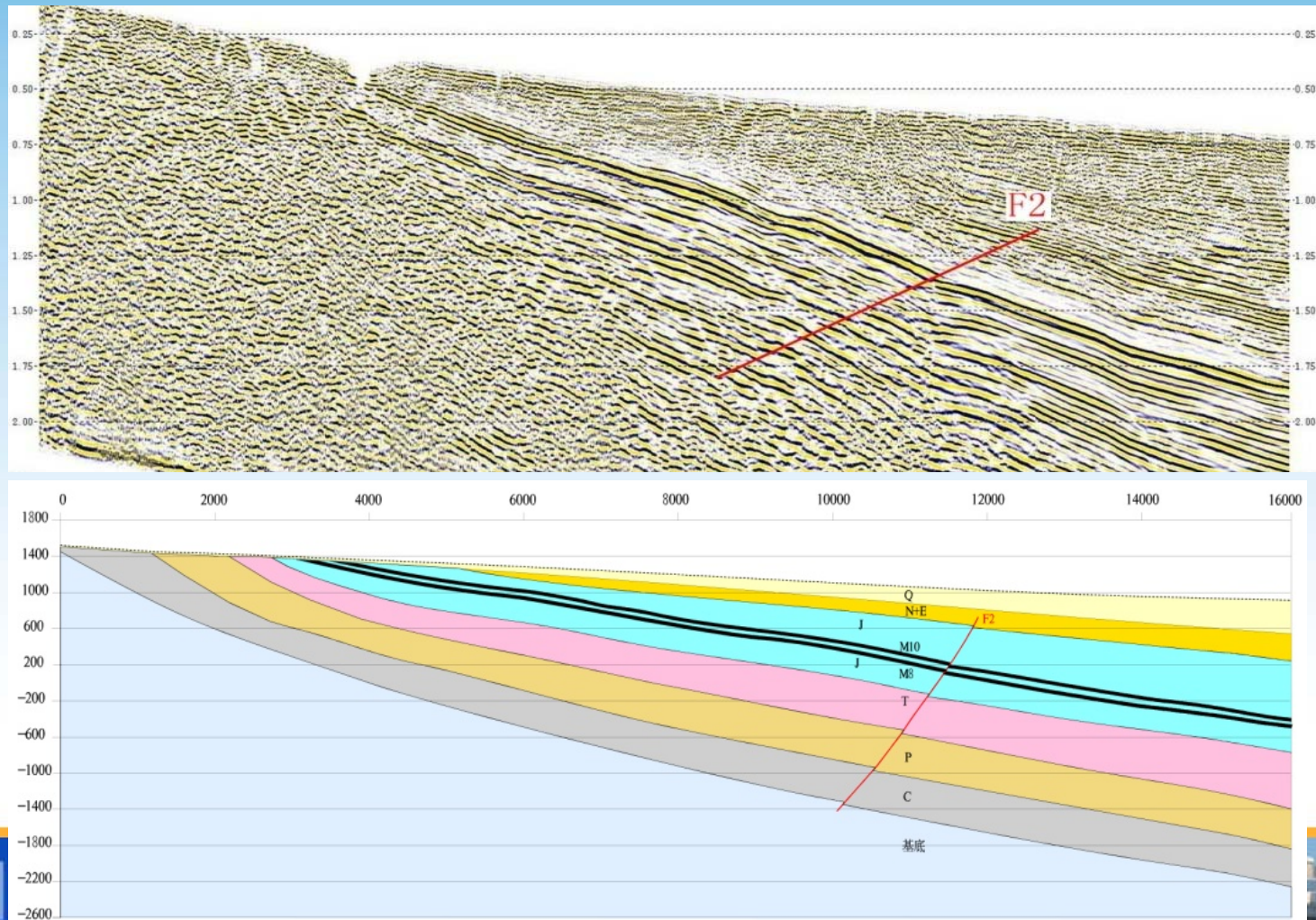


Uranium mineralization in the secondary-order or branching channels of the braided river delta system



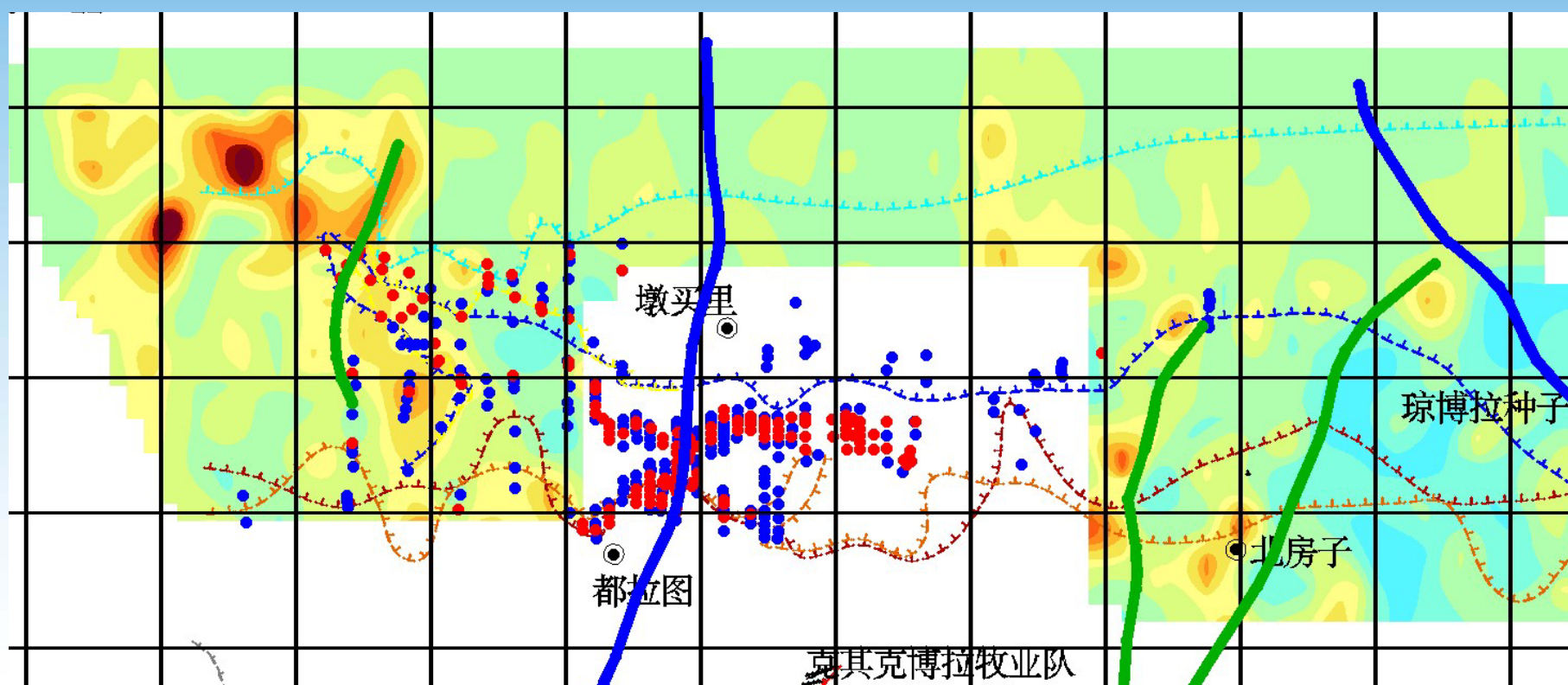
2 Exploration techniques

✓ Seismic survey to find basin structure for targeting favorable ore bed...

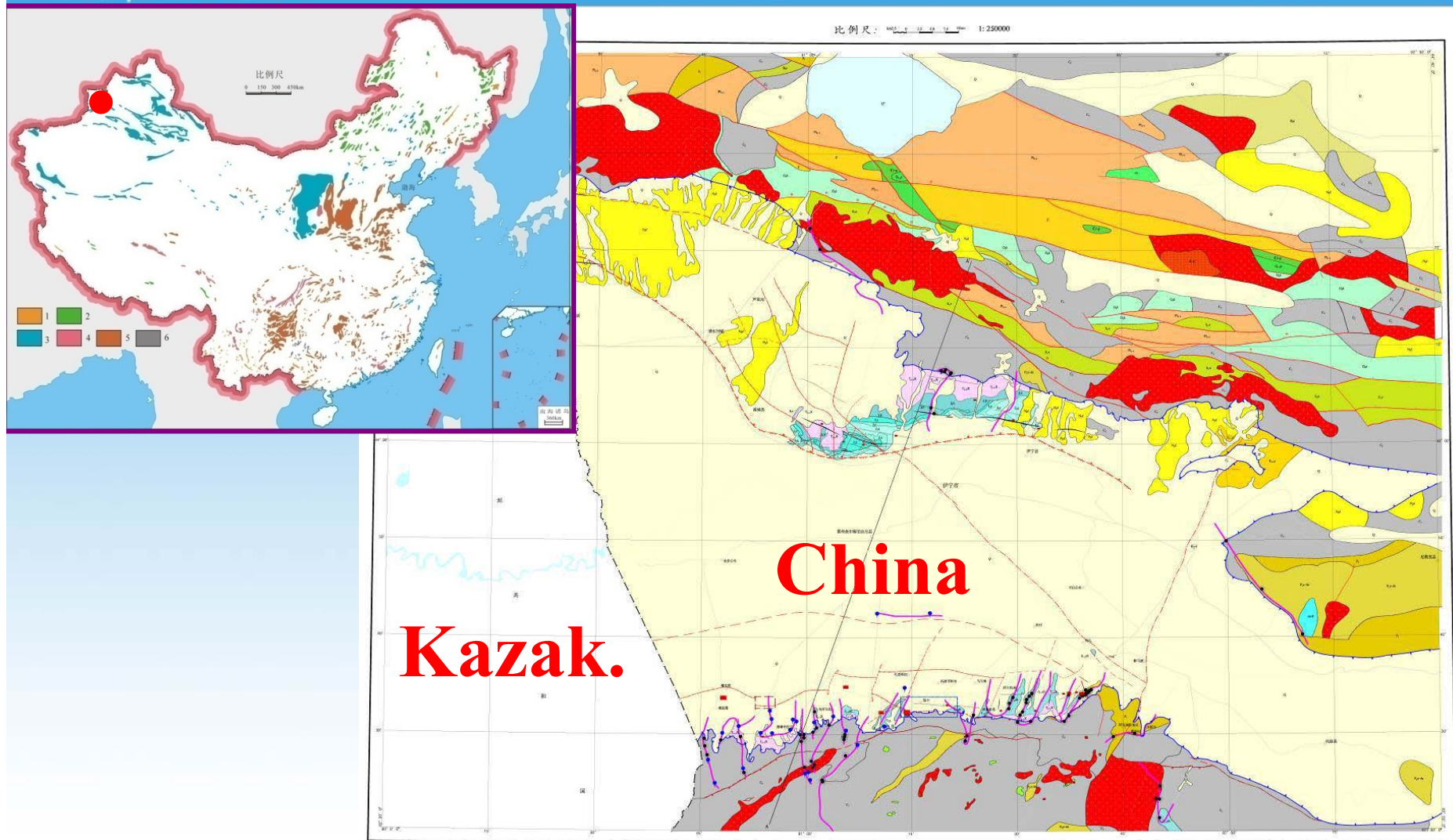


2 Exploration techniques

✓ Rn-survey for targeting in Yili basin



3 Progress in Yili Basin



Geological Map of Yili basin

3 Progress in Yili Basin

New ore beds

J3: Toudunhe F.

J2: Xishanyao F.

J1: Sangonghe F.

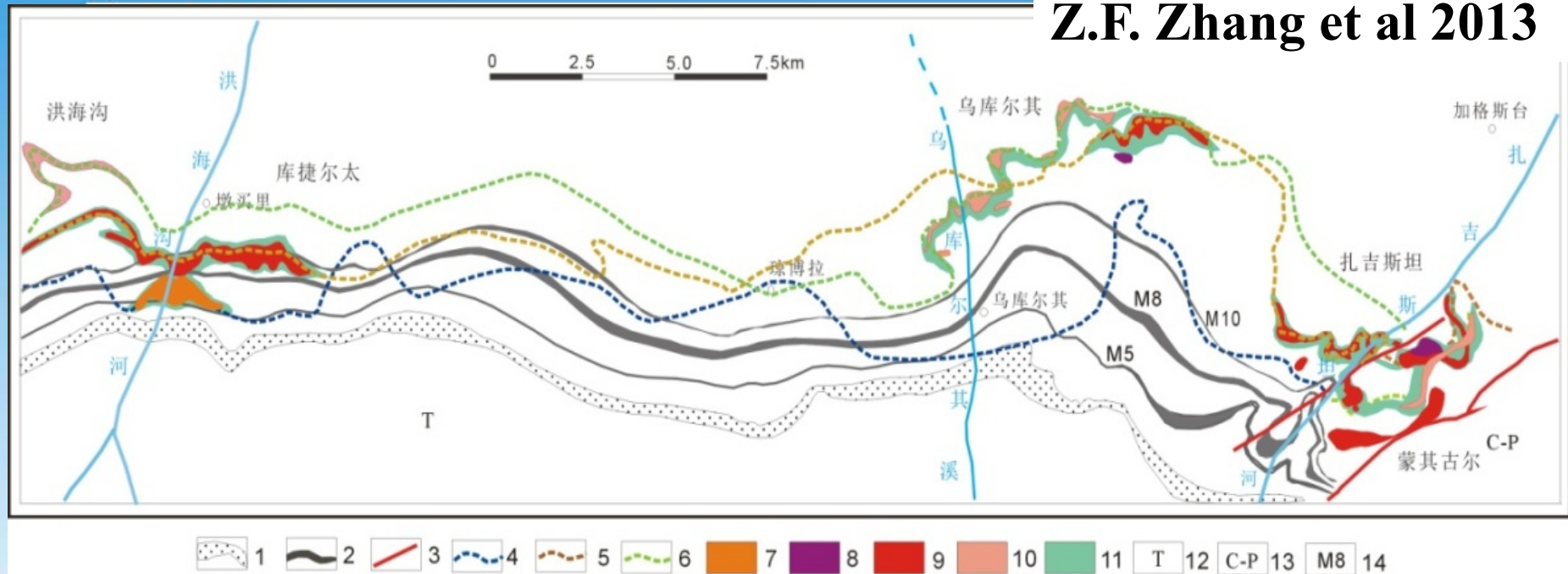
J1: Badaowan F.

T2: Xiaoquangou G.

界	系	统	群	组	符号	地层柱状图	厚度 (m)	岩性特征	层理构造
新生界	第四系	全新统	洪积层	Q			5-43	松散冲积物、洪积物，岩性为沙、泥、砂砾层。	
				N ₂			0-220	褐红色细粒砂岩、中粒砂岩和粗粒砂岩，局部为砂砾岩，底部为弱钙质胶结的含砾粗粒砂岩、灰白色钙质胶结细砂岩。	
				E ₃ a			17-20	棕红色、棕黄色砂砾岩、中粒砂岩、粗砂岩、细砂岩等组成，钙质、泥质胶结，分选性、磨圆度不好，成分以石英为主，火山岩物质次之。	
				K ₂ d			0-117	上部为褐红色含砾泥岩、泥质粉砂岩和粉砂质泥岩，底部为钙质胶结含砾粗粒砂岩、砂砾岩。发育较稳定，可作为区域标志层。	块状构造
中生界	白垩系	上统	头屯河组	J ₂ f			M ₁₂	泥岩、粉砂岩与中砂岩、粗砂岩不等厚互层，底部为一层厚度不等的含砾粗粒砂岩、粗粒砂岩。	水平、波状、沙纹层理 块状构造
				J ₂ x ₃			M ₁₁	由两个沉积韵律组成。砂体以中粒砂岩、粗粒砂岩为主，下部砂体较上部发育。主砂体间夹有稳定的泥质隔水层。植物化石有：Coniopsis hymenophyllioides (脉蕨型维叶蕨) Coniopsis (维叶蕨) Czekanowskia shenmuensis (神木茨康诺斯基叶) Stephenophyllum yiningensis sp. nov. (伊宁带芬叶新种)	水平、波状层理 平行层理 水平层理 波状、沙纹层理
				J ₂ x ₂			M ₁₀	顶部第十煤层可作为区域标志层。下部岩性主要为厚层状的泥岩、粉砂岩夹透镜状细粒砂岩和中粒砂岩。	水平、沙纹层理
				J ₂ x ₁			M ₉	顶部第八煤层可作为区域标志层。岩性主要为含砾粗粒砂岩、粗砂岩，其次为中—细粒砂岩和砂砾岩。砂体之间夹有发育不稳定的泥岩、粉砂岩或煤层透镜体。	水平、波状层理 沙纹层理
				J ₂ s ₂			M ₈	岩性为细—粗粒砂岩、含砾粗粒砂岩、粉砂岩、粉砂质泥岩、泥岩夹少量炭质泥岩和薄煤层，局部的薄层炭铁矿层。砂体发育较差，区域上呈透镜状产出。植物化石有：Cyathidites (杉树孢) Cycadopsites (拟苏铁粉) Lycopodiumspores (石松孢)	水平、波状、沙纹层理 契状层理
				J ₂ s ₁			M ₇	下部“达拉地”砾岩岩性主要为砾岩、砂砾岩，其间夹有薄层细砂岩和泥岩。中部为含砾粗砂岩、中粒砂岩及细砂岩。上部为中粒砂岩和细砂岩，整体上呈下粗上细的沉积韵律。其中砾岩和砂砾岩发育较厚，粉砂岩、泥岩等泥质岩类较薄。泥质岩类中夹有薄层煤。下部植物化石有：Dictyophyllidites (拟阔叶蕨孢) Kneuselispores (稀饰环孢) Cycadopsites (拟苏铁粉) Cyathidites (杉树孢) Dictyophyllidites (拟阔叶蕨孢) Duplexisporites (旋臂孢)	水平、交错层理 块状构造
		中统	西山嘴组	J ₁ s ₂			M ₆	下部“达拉地”砾岩岩性主要为砾岩、砂砾岩，其间夹有薄层细砂岩和泥岩。中部为含砾粗砂岩、中粒砂岩及细砂岩。上部为中粒砂岩和细砂岩，整体上呈下粗上细的沉积韵律。其中砾岩和砂砾岩发育较厚，粉砂岩、泥岩等泥质岩类较薄。泥质岩类中夹有薄层煤。下部植物化石有：Dictyophyllidites (拟阔叶蕨孢) Kneuselispores (稀饰环孢) Cycadopsites (拟苏铁粉) Cyathidites (杉树孢) Dictyophyllidites (拟阔叶蕨孢) Duplexisporites (旋臂孢)	水平、交错层理 块状构造
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				J ₁ b ₄			M ₄	下部“达拉地”砾岩岩性主要为砾岩、砂砾岩，其间夹有薄层细砂岩和泥岩。中部为含砾粗砂岩、中粒砂岩及细砂岩。上部为中粒砂岩和细砂岩，整体上呈下粗上细的沉积韵律。其中砾岩和砂砾岩发育较厚，粉砂岩、泥岩等泥质岩类较薄。泥质岩类中夹有薄层煤。下部植物化石有：Dictyophyllidites (拟阔叶蕨孢) Kneuselispores (稀饰环孢) Cycadopsites (拟苏铁粉) Cyathidites (杉树孢) Dictyophyllidites (拟阔叶蕨孢) Duplexisporites (旋臂孢)	水平、交错层理 块状构造
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古生界	二叠系	下统	乌朗组	P ₁ w				凝灰岩、晶屑凝灰岩、熔结凝灰岩	
				T ₂ q ₂			350	以顶部发育百余米的巨厚泥质岩类为特点。通常发育两层砂体，揭露范围内岩性以砾岩为主。	水平、沙纹层理 块状构造
				T ₂ q ₁					

3 Progress in Yili Basin

Z.F. Zhang et al 2013

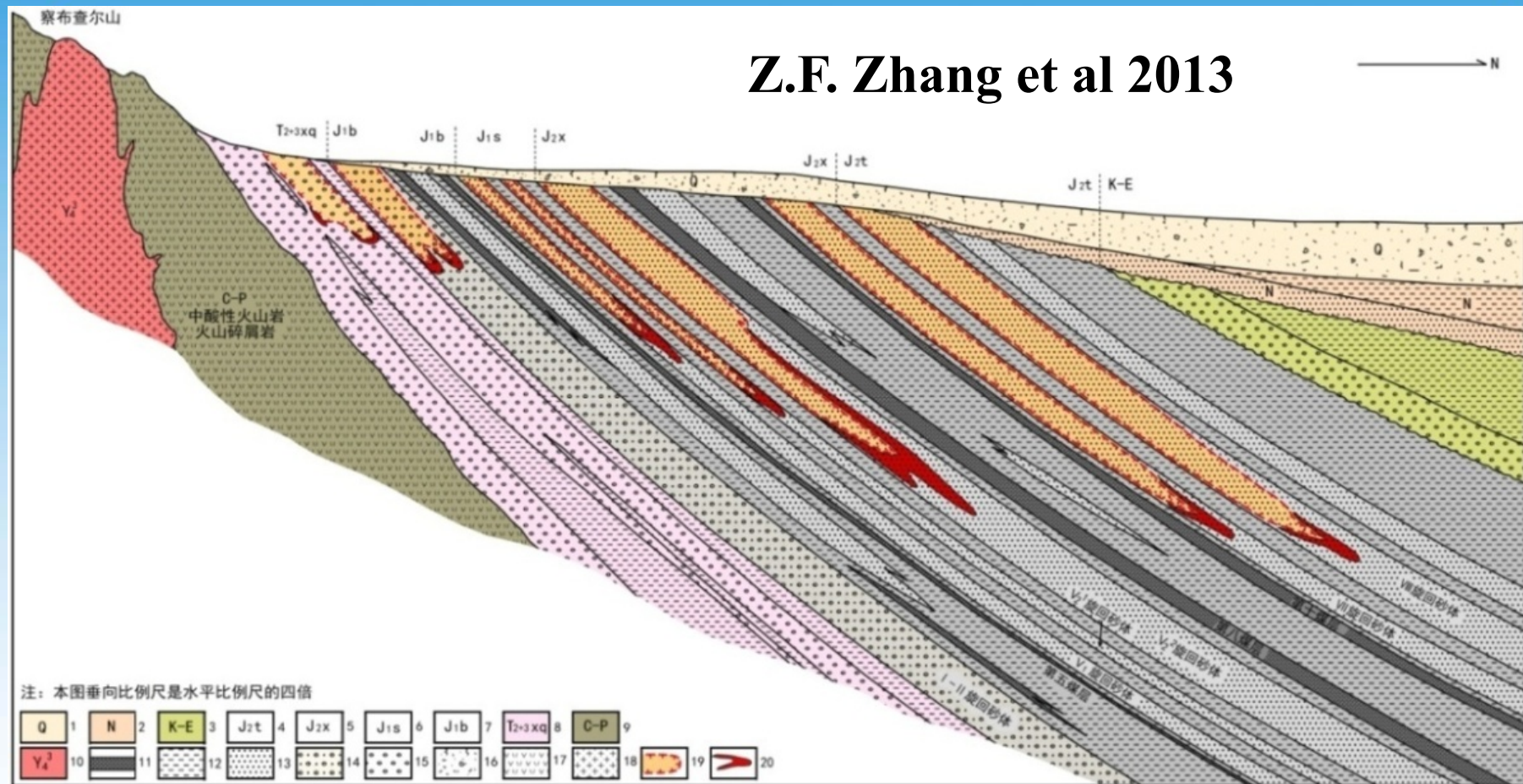


1 Daladi conglomerate 2-Coal bed; 3-Fault; 4-Redox front of Badaowan F.; 5-Redox front of lower section of Xishanyao F.; 6-Redox front of upper section of Xishanyao F.; 7-Ore body in Badaowan F., 8-Ore body in Sangonghe F., 9-Ore body in lower section of Xishanyao F. ; 10-Ore body in upper section of Xishanyao F. ; 11-Ore belt



3 Progress in Yili Basin

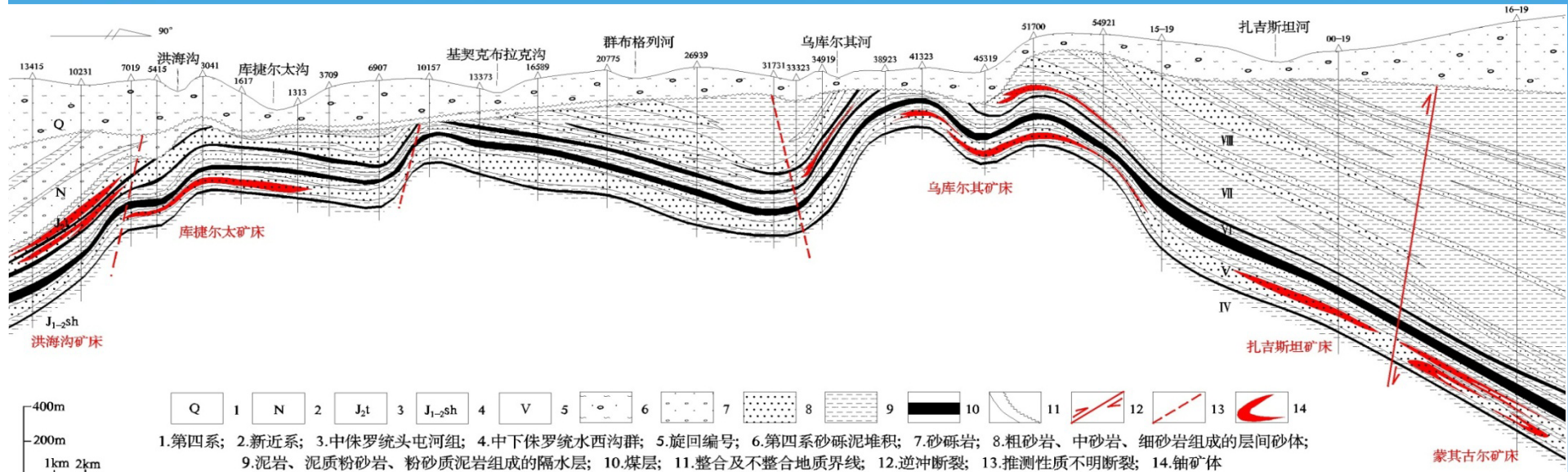
Z.F. Zhang et al 2013



Longitudinal section of orebody and J2-3 sequences in southern margin of Yili basin



3 Progress in Yili Basin



East-west section shows relationship among ore bodies, coal beds, tectonics, faults and sedimentary sequence (Geological Team.216)



3 Progress in Yili Basin

General features:

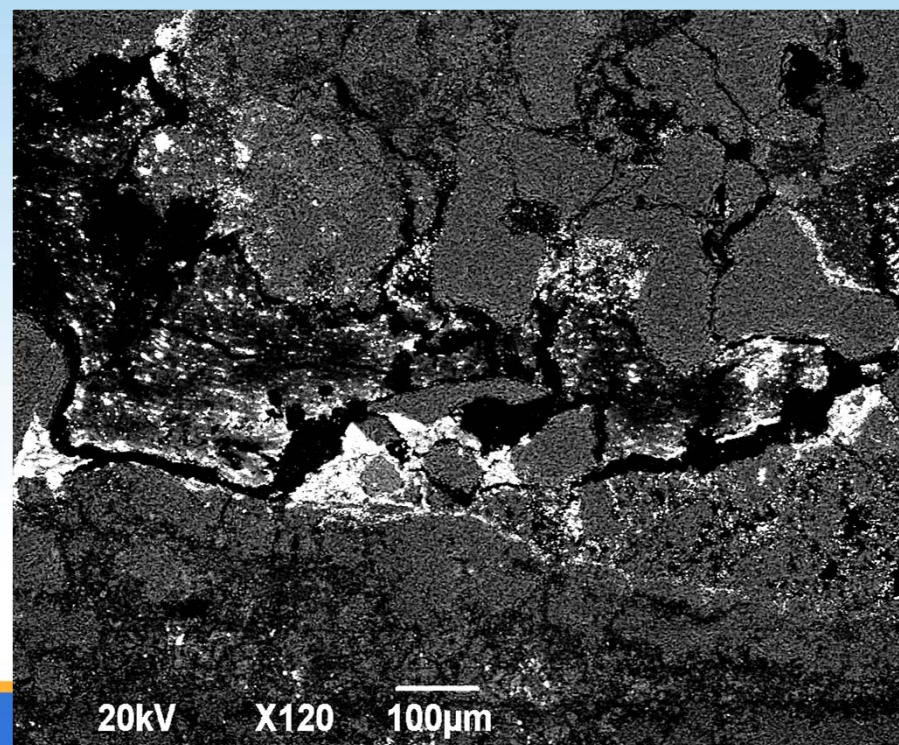
Ore Miner.: Pitchblende and redox control

Ages: 51~30Ma、12~4Ma、1~0.7Ma

Depth: Up to 800 meters

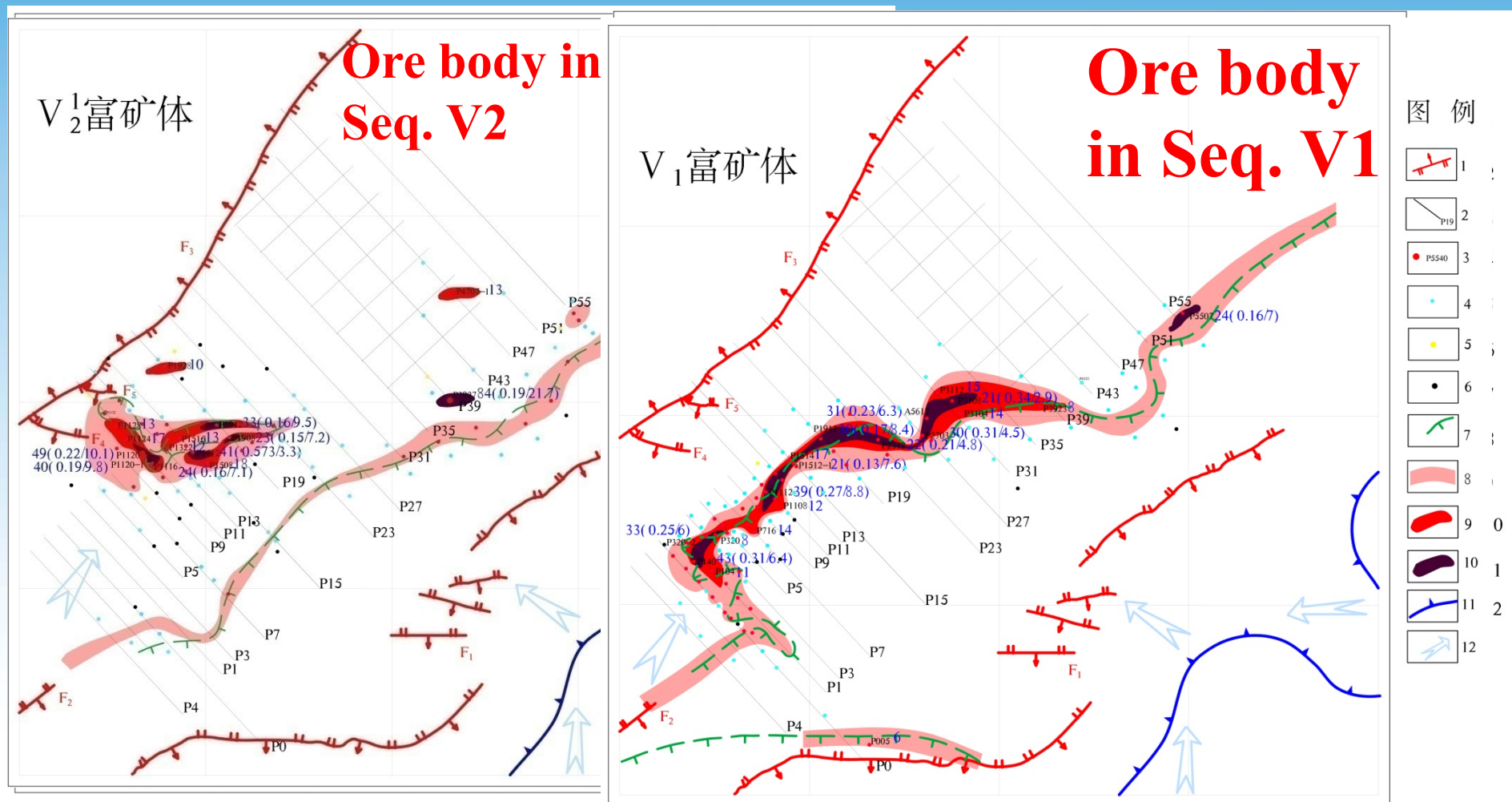
Grade: 0.01%-2.3%

Thickness: n-nx10 m



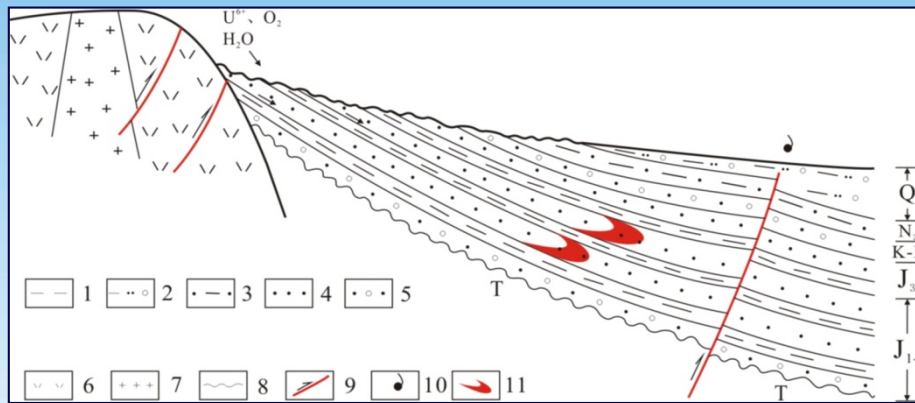
3 Progress in Yili Basin

Mengqiguer Deposit: Tectonic important role



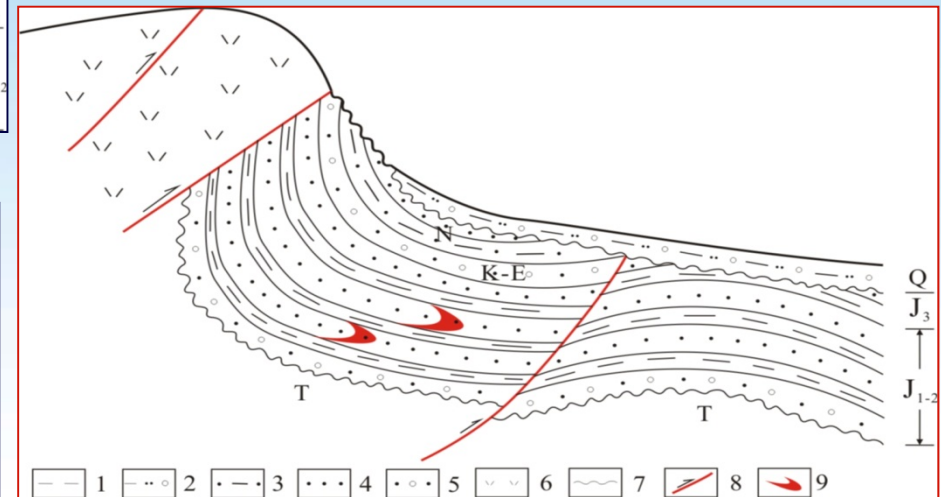
3 Progress in Yili Basin

Uranium metallogenic Models in Yili Basin, NW China



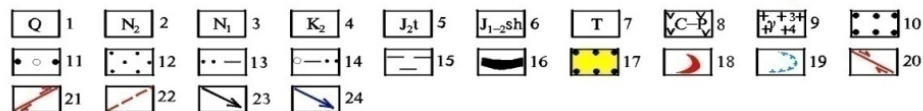
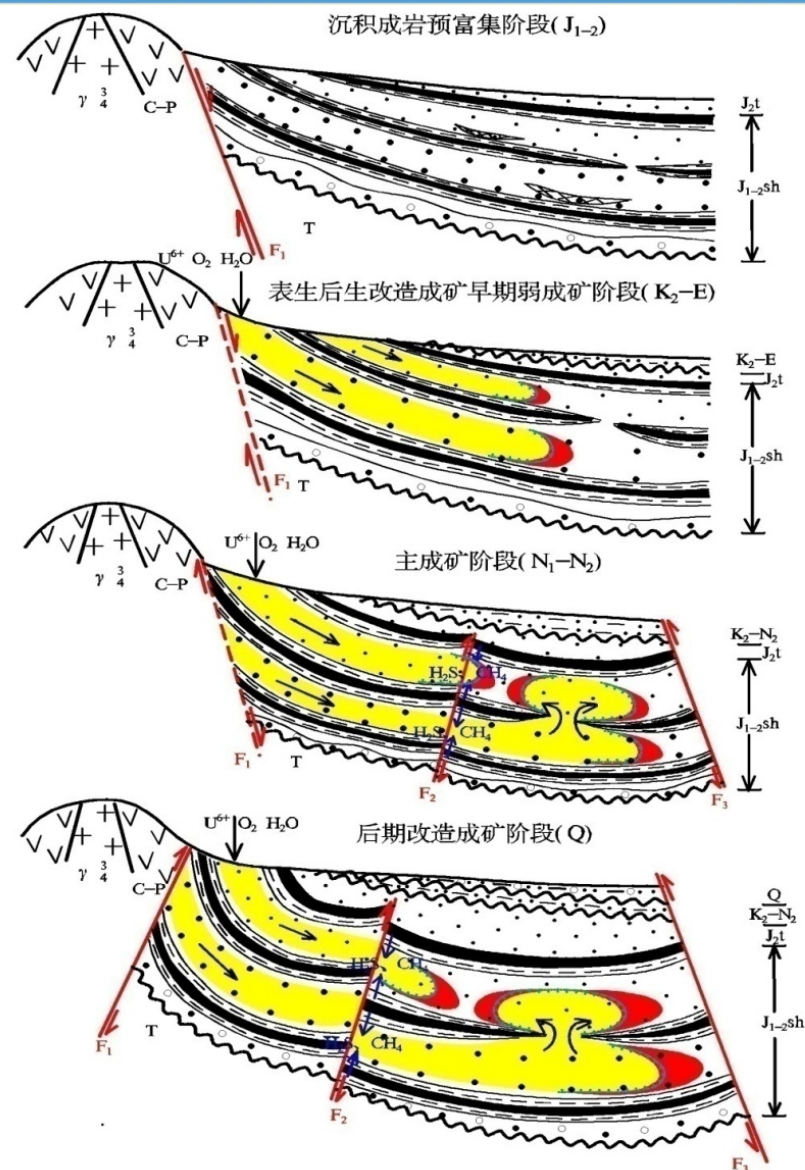
**Western part under
weakly dynamic
background**

**Eastern part under
strongly dynamic
background**



3 Progress in Yili Basin

Uranium metallogenic Models in Yili Basin, NW China



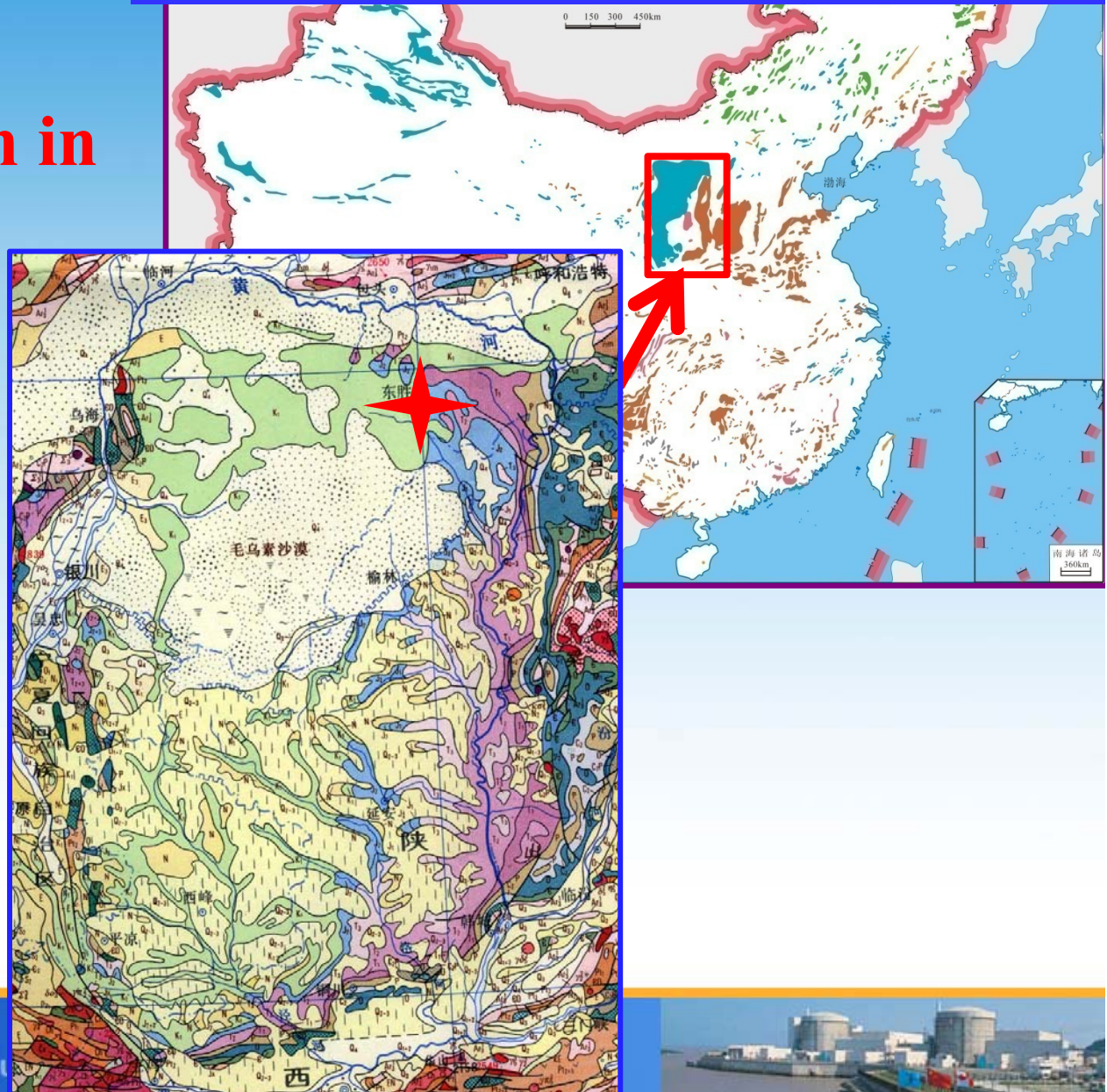
1 Geological Setting

◆ Location:

NE of Ordos Basin in North China

◆ Size: $3 \times 10^5 \text{ km}^2$

◆ **Signature:**
Compound basin
since palaeozoic

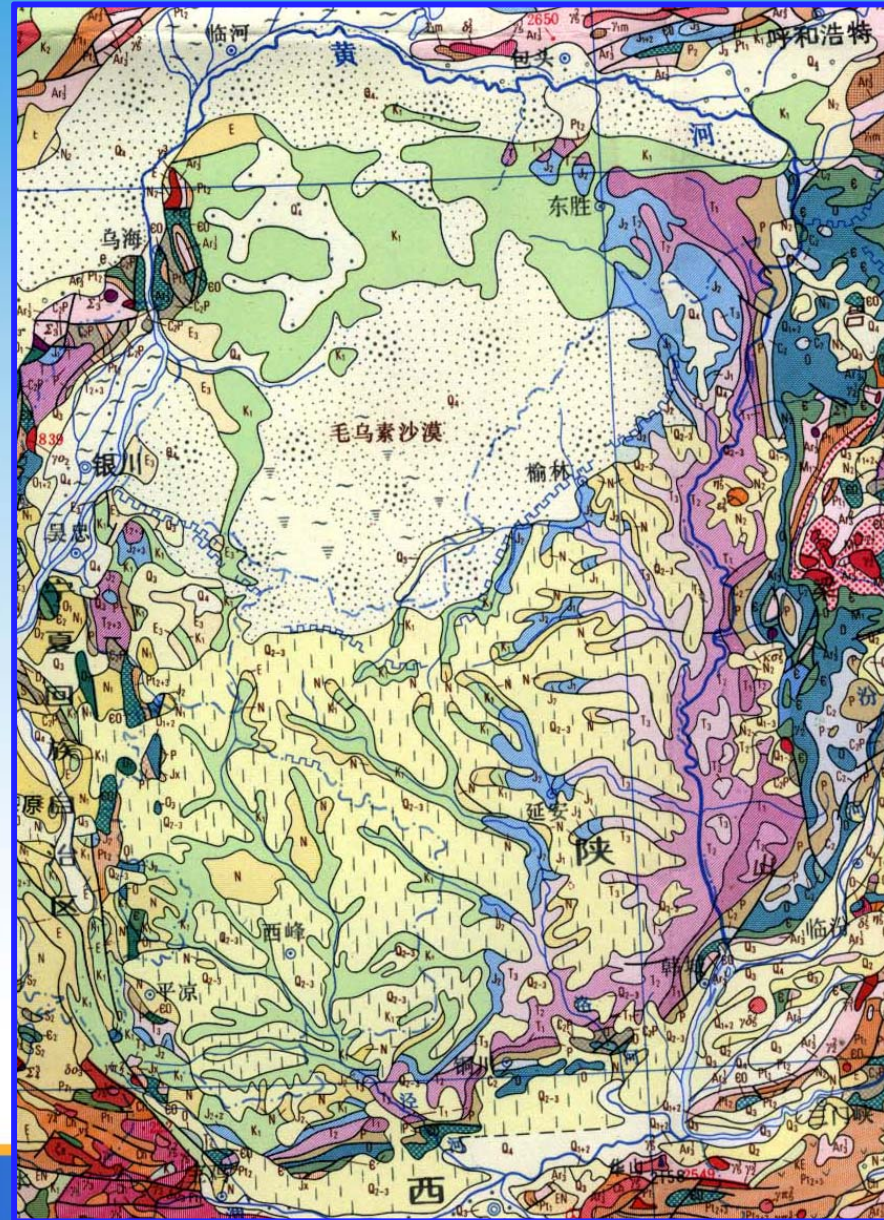


1 Geological Setting

➤ Pre-Jurassic Basements:

➤ Archean and Proterozoic highly metamorphic rocks and migmatic granites

➤ Paleozoic lightly metamorphic rocks

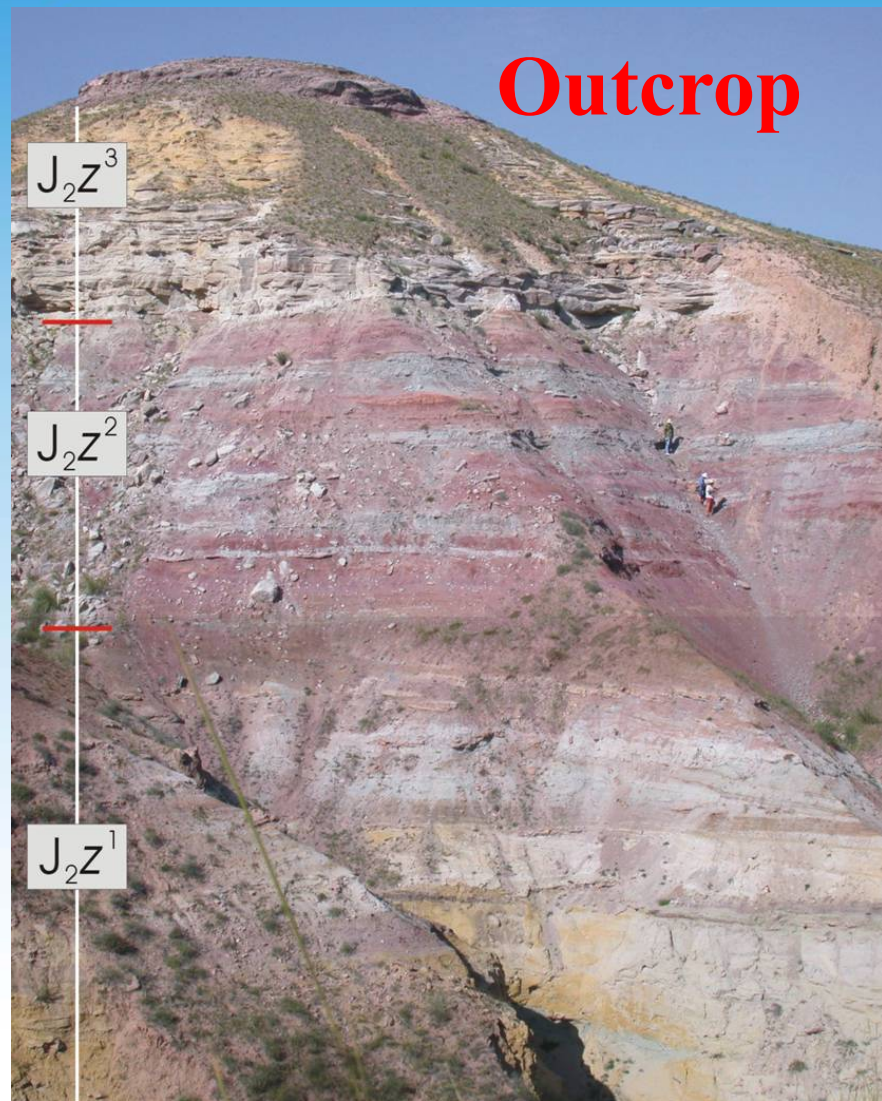


Mesozoic covers & ore beds

Series	Group/ Fm.	Sym.	(m)	Lith.	Dep.
Quat.		Q	>41	Quaternary sands and soils	
Lower Cretaceous	Zhidan Group	K ₁	1780	Red and gray sandstone and mudstone; Alluvial, fluvial and eolian origins.	
Upper Jurassic	Fenfanghe Fm.	J _{3f}	971	conglomerate Poorly developed, Brown-red	
Middle Jurassic	Anding Fm.	J _{2a}	300	Fine-grained red or brownish red siltstone and mudstone	
	Zhiluo Fm.	J _{2z}	300	Gray, greenish sandstone, siltstone and mudstone	U
	Yanan Fm.	J _{2y}	450	Arkosic sandstones, siltstone and mudstone interbeds	C, U
Lower Jurassic	Fuxian Fm.	J _{1f}	127	Siltstone and arkosic sandstone	
Upper Triassic	Yanchang Fm.	T _{3y}	>3000	Gravel-bearing sandstone with siltstone and mudstone interbeds	Oil, C

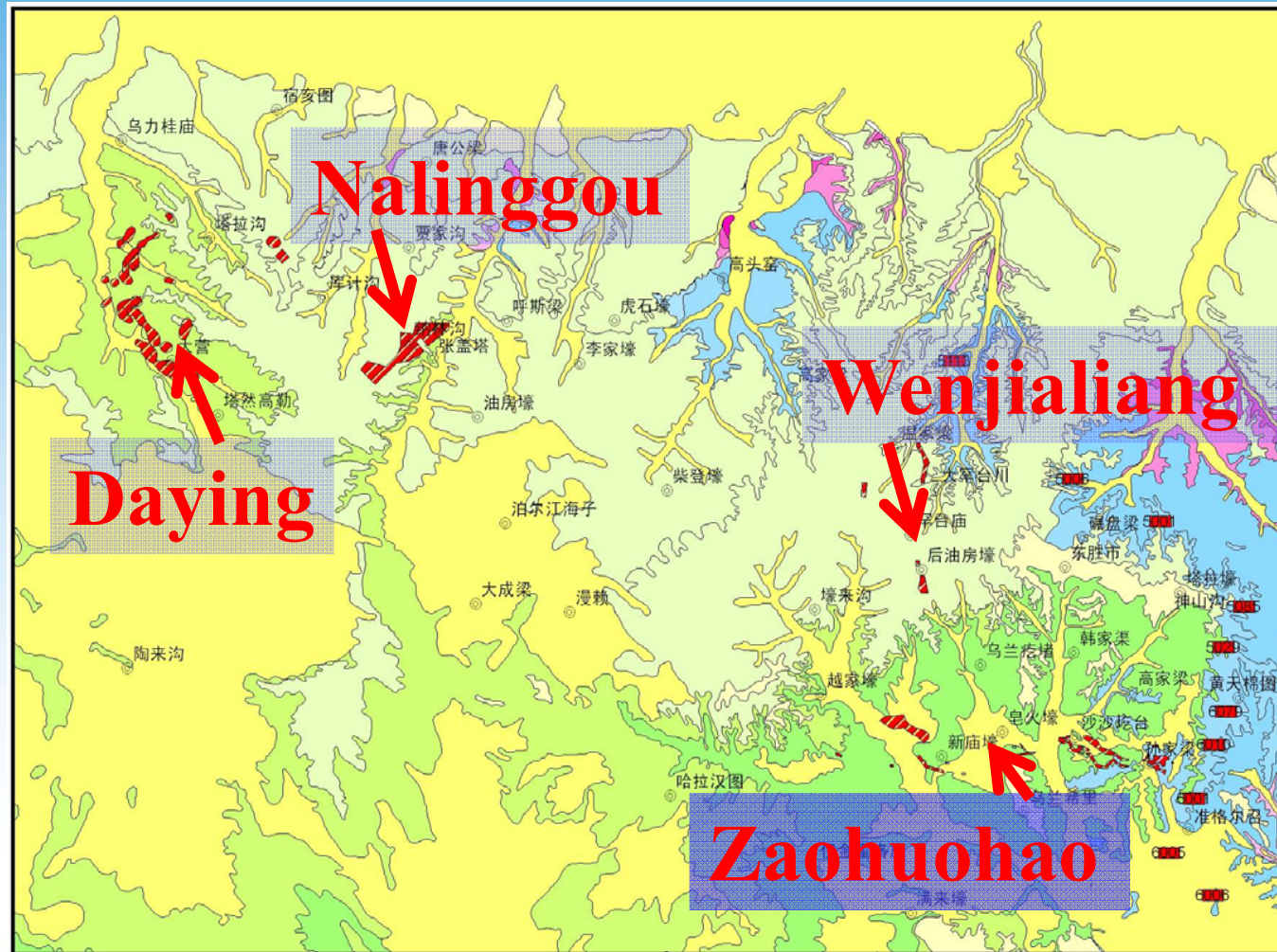


Ore sedimentation sequences and lithology

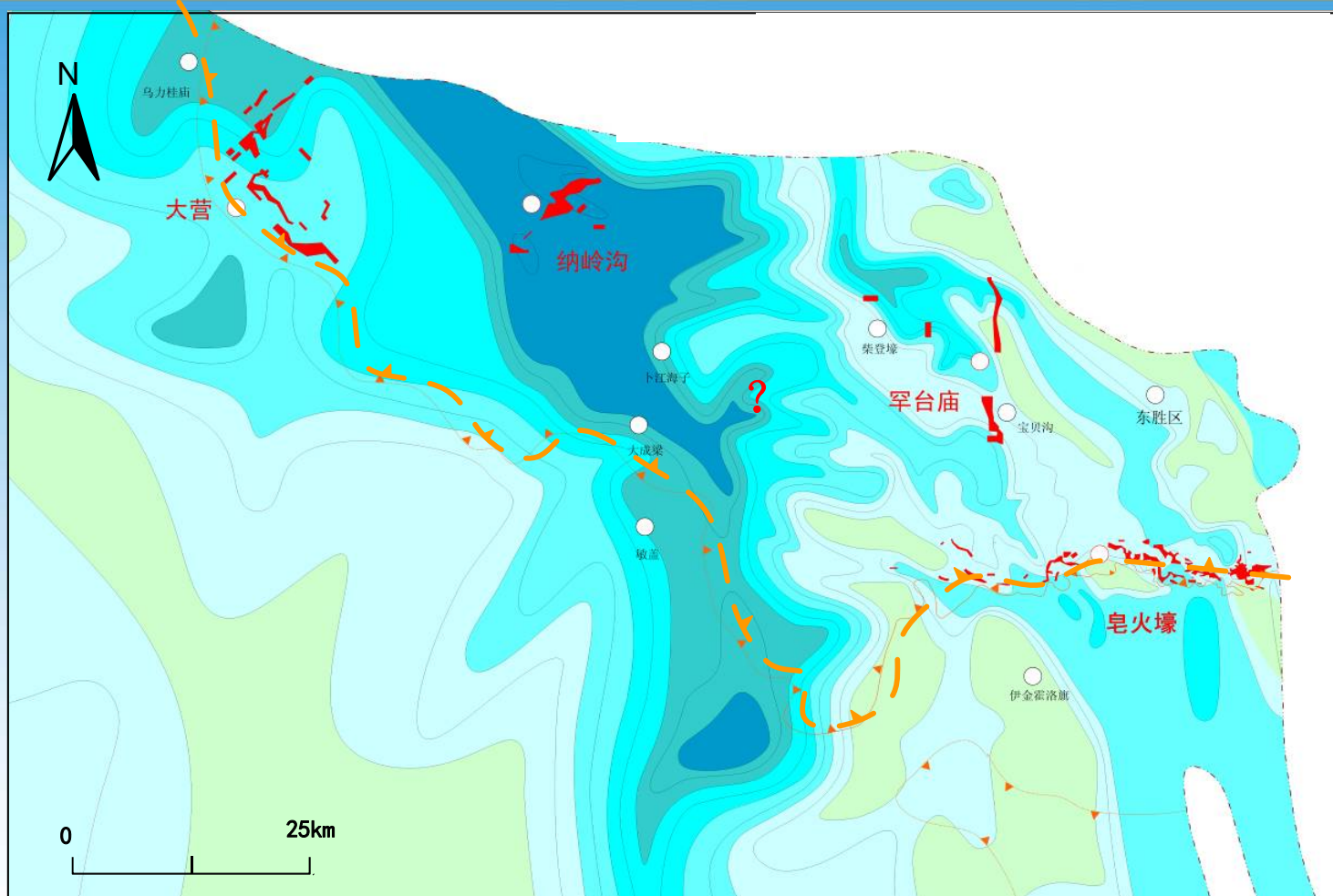


3 Progress in Ordos Basin

☞ New deposits discovered in Ordos basin



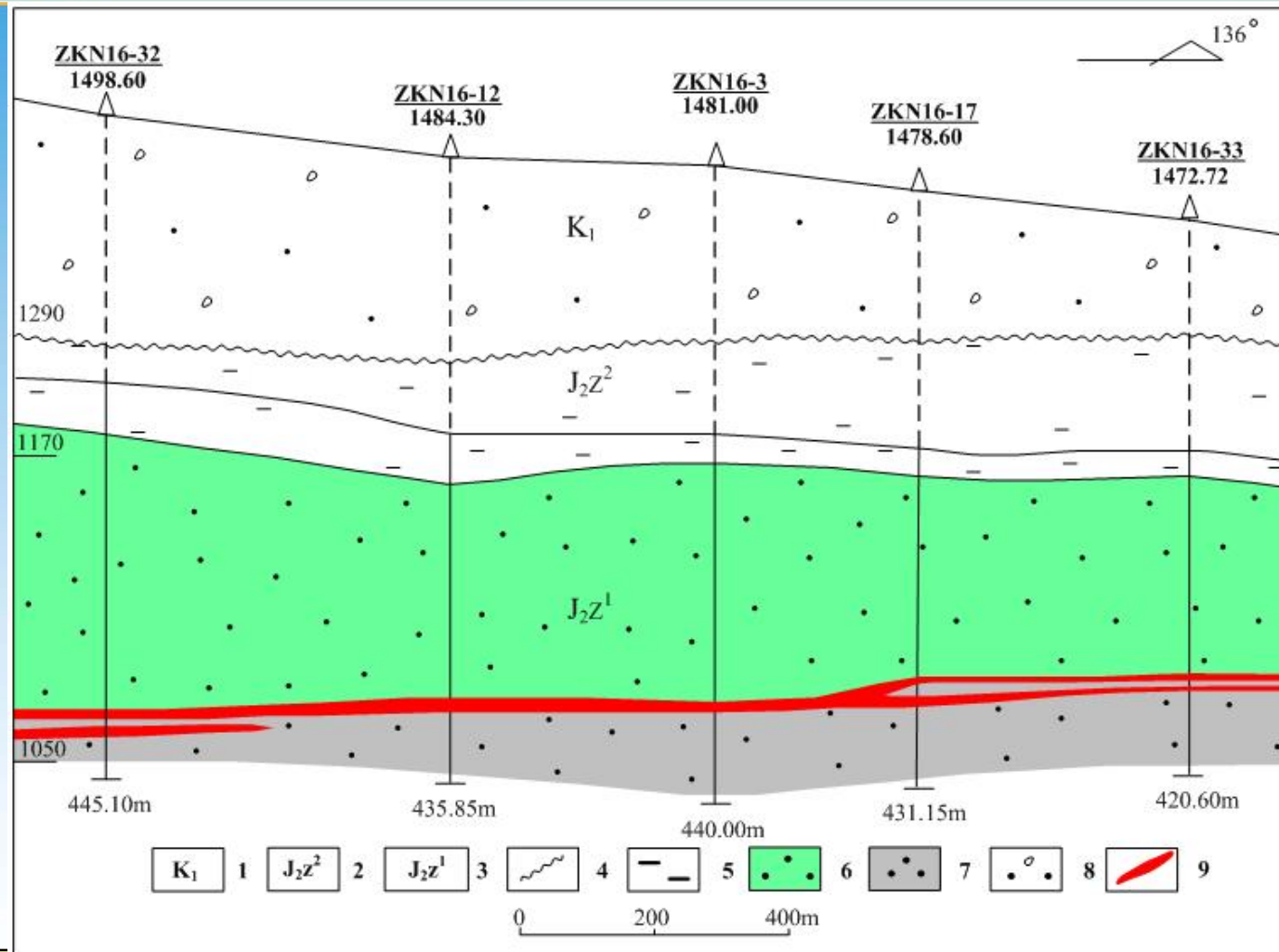
3 Progress in Ordos Basin



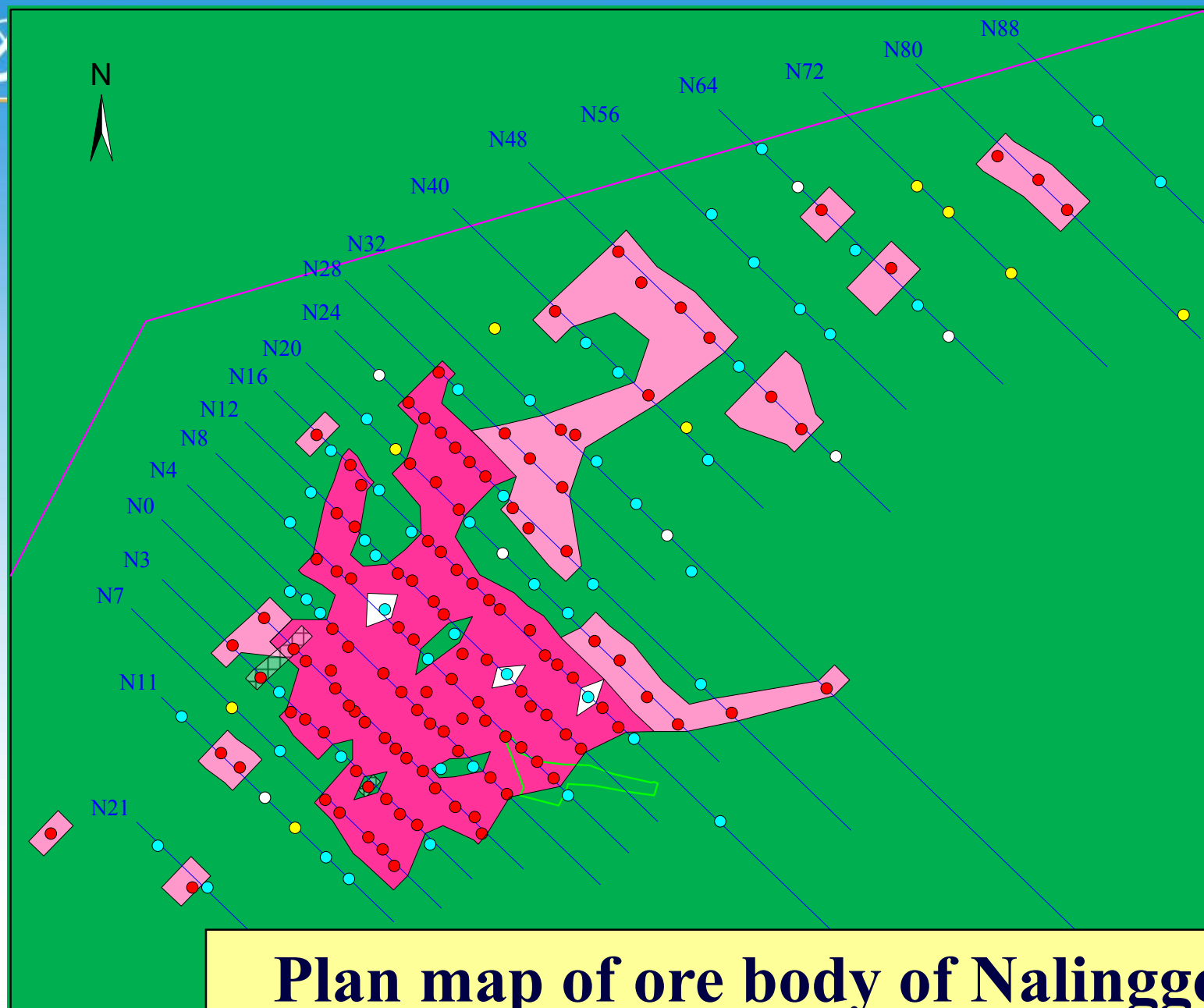
NW-SE extending redox belt >100 km



3 Progress in Ordos Basin

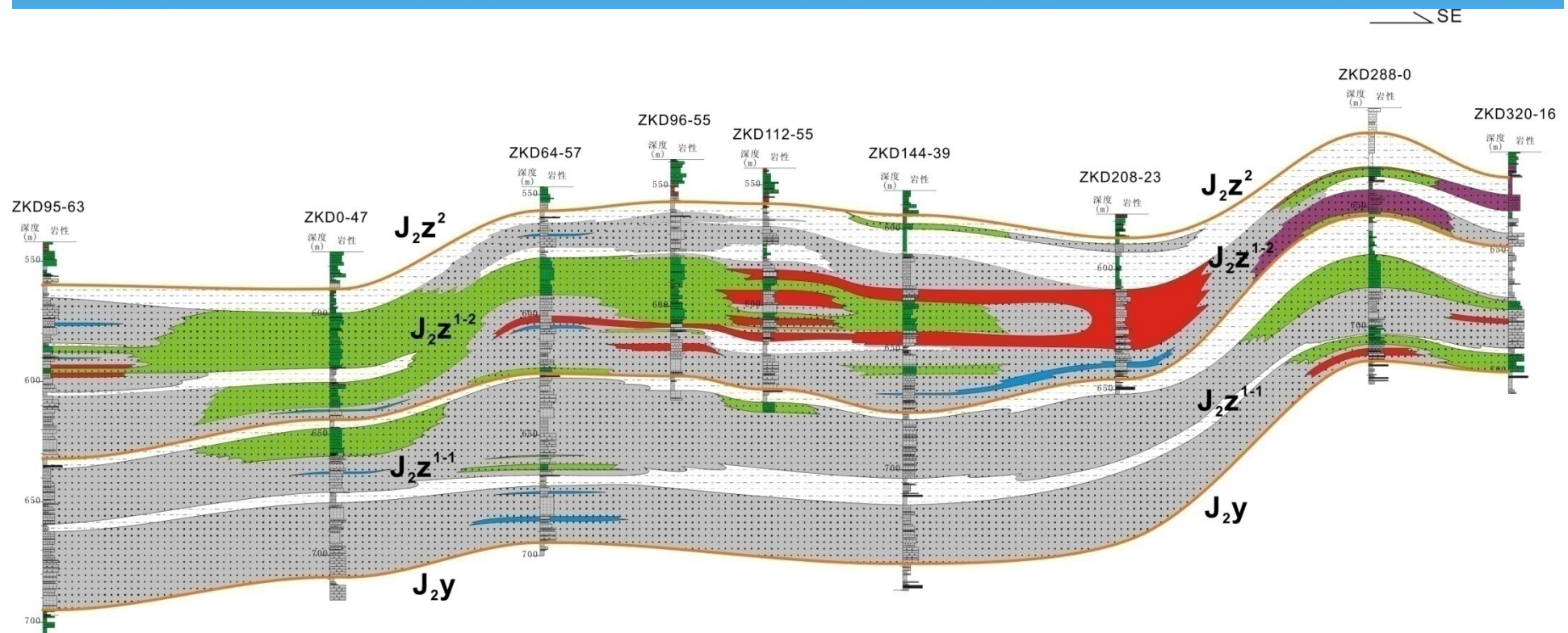


Nalinggou deposit: plate shaped ore body, controlled by redox zone



Plan map of ore body of Nalinggou deposit (Miao et al. 2013)

3 Progress in Ordos Basin

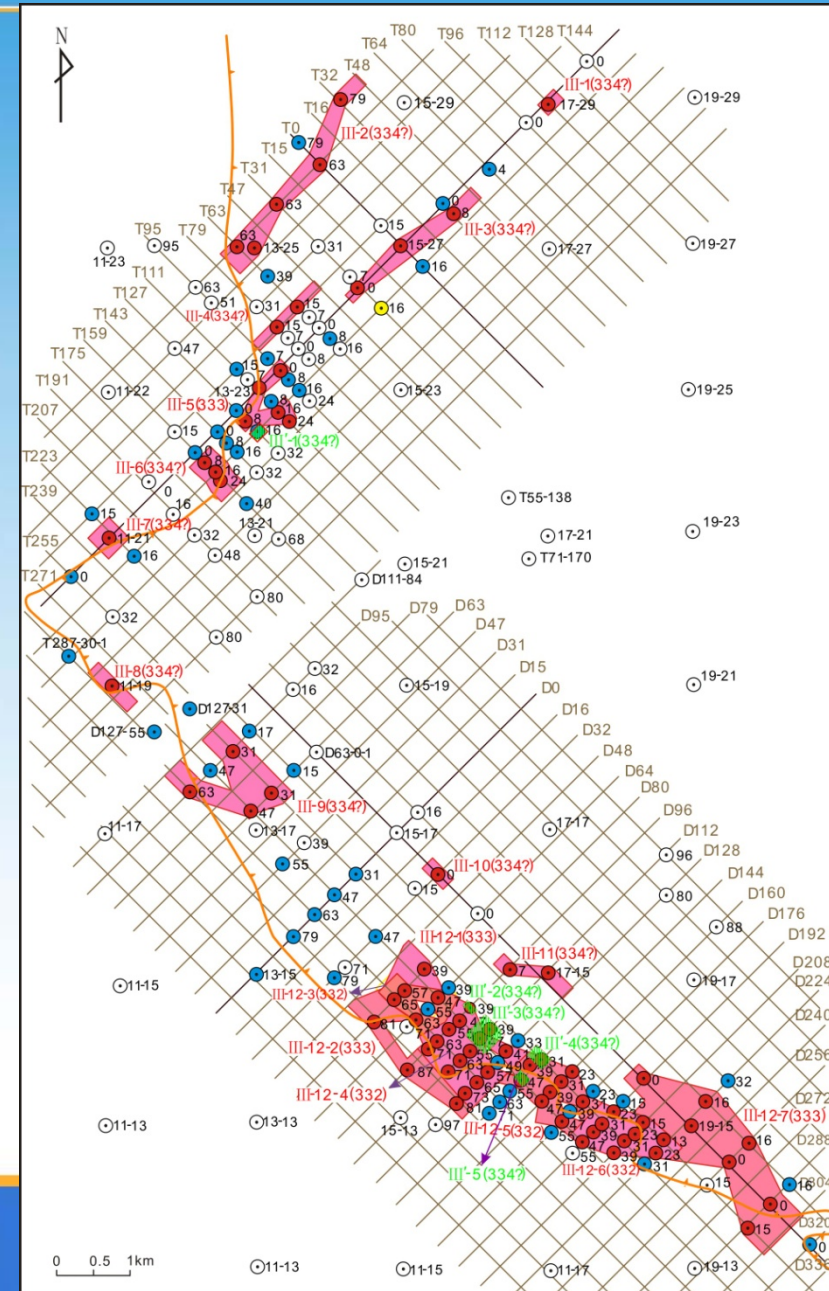


Daying deposit: Roll-shaped ore body, controlled by redox zone



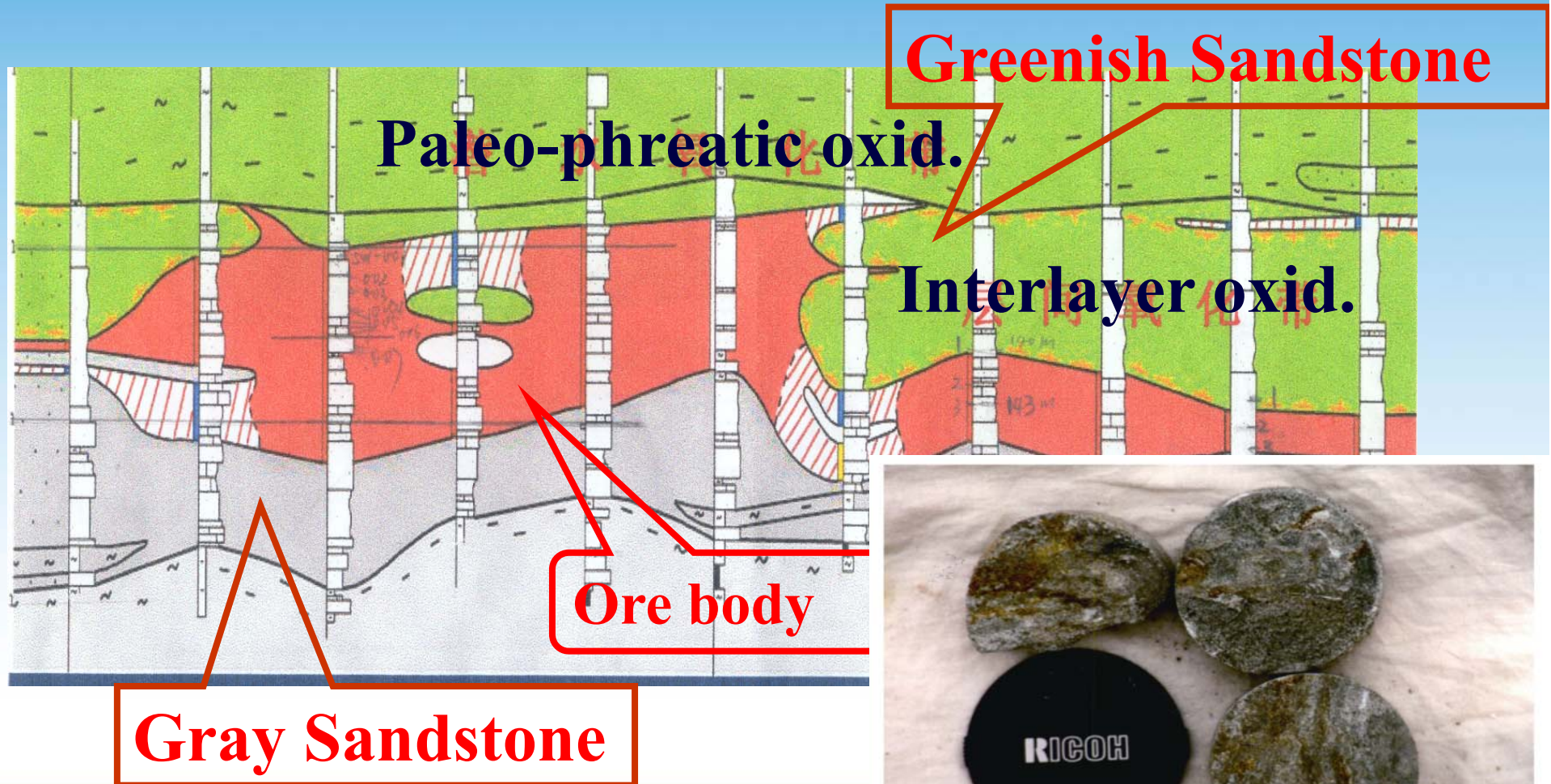
3 Progress in Ordos Basin

Plan map of ore body of Daying deposit (Miao et al. 2013)



3 Progress in Ordos Basin

☞ Uranium mineralization controlled by the redox zone between grey and grey-green sandstones



3 Progress in Ordos Basin

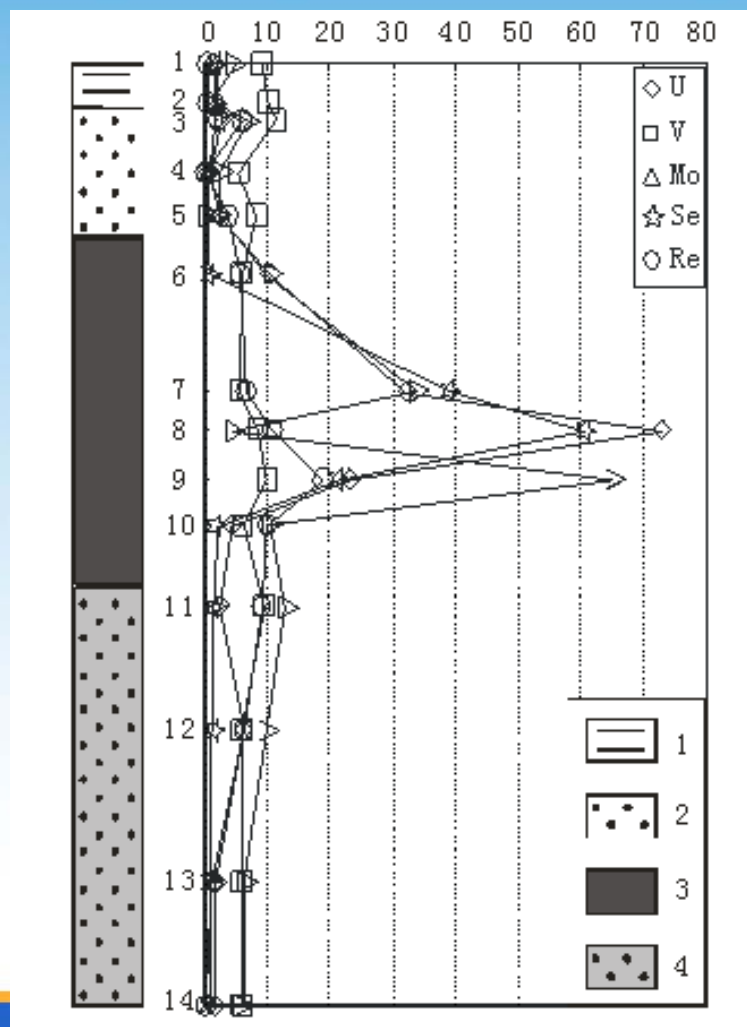
Uranium found in the redox zone: formed by both paleo-phreatic and interlayer oxidation processes.



3 Progress in Ordos Basin

➤ Redox condition:

**Vertical
Zonations:
Indicating the
paleo-phreatic
oxidation
process**



**Vertical
Zonations:
U、V、
Mo、Se、
Re**

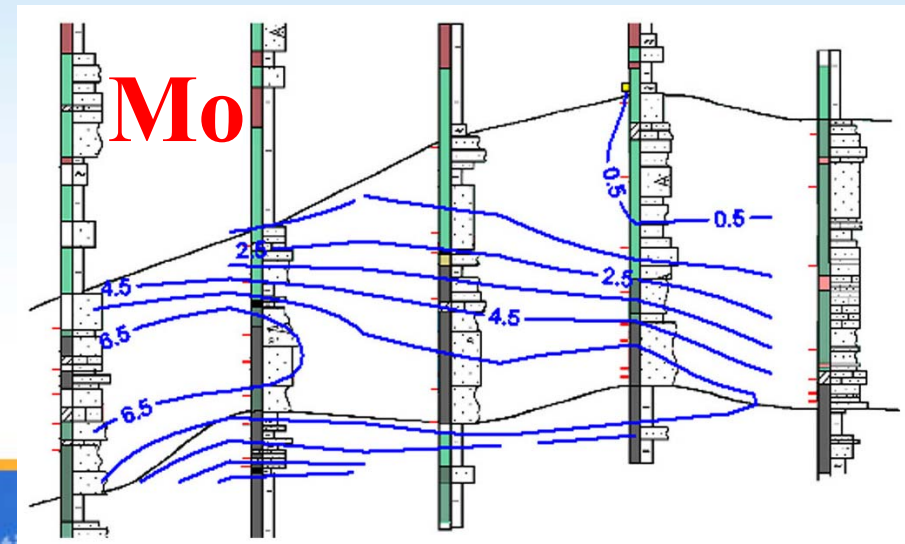
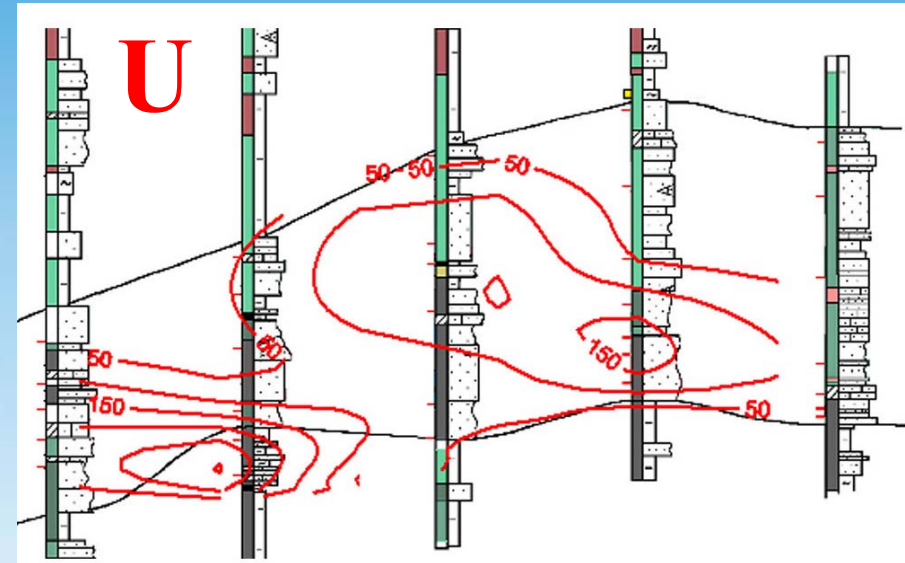


3 Progress in Ordos Basin

➤ Redox condition:

Horizontal Zonations
indicating interlayer
oxidation process:

U、V、Mo、Re、
S ...



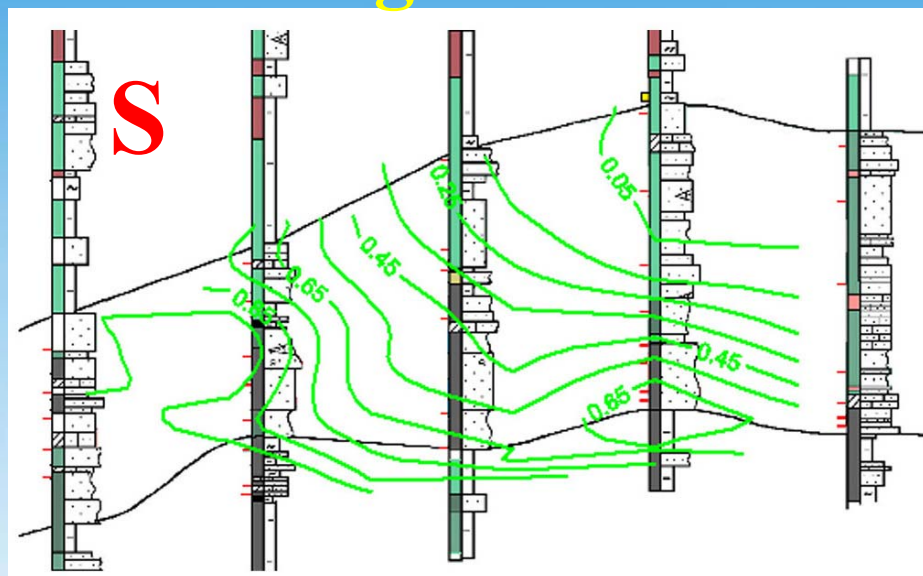
3 Metallogenic Conditions

➤ Subsequent reworking conditions

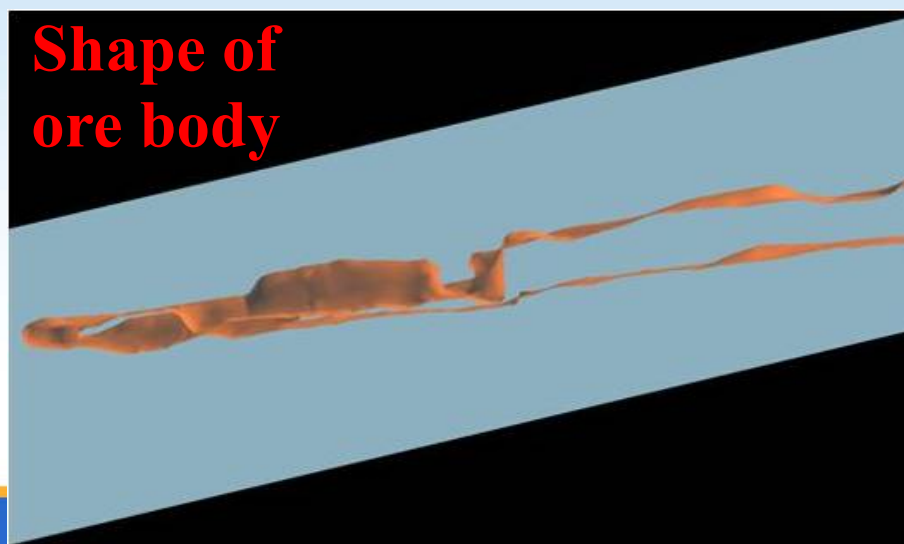
➤ Redox condition:

Horizontal
Zonations:

U、V、Mo、
Re、S ...



Shape of
ore body



3 Progress in Ordos Basin

● Geochemical indication

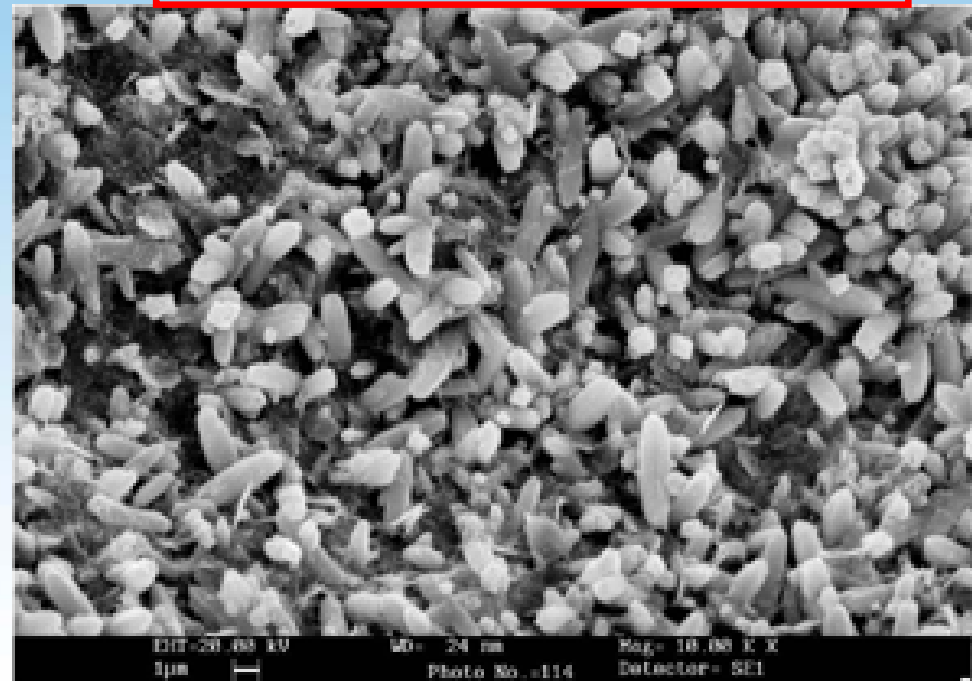
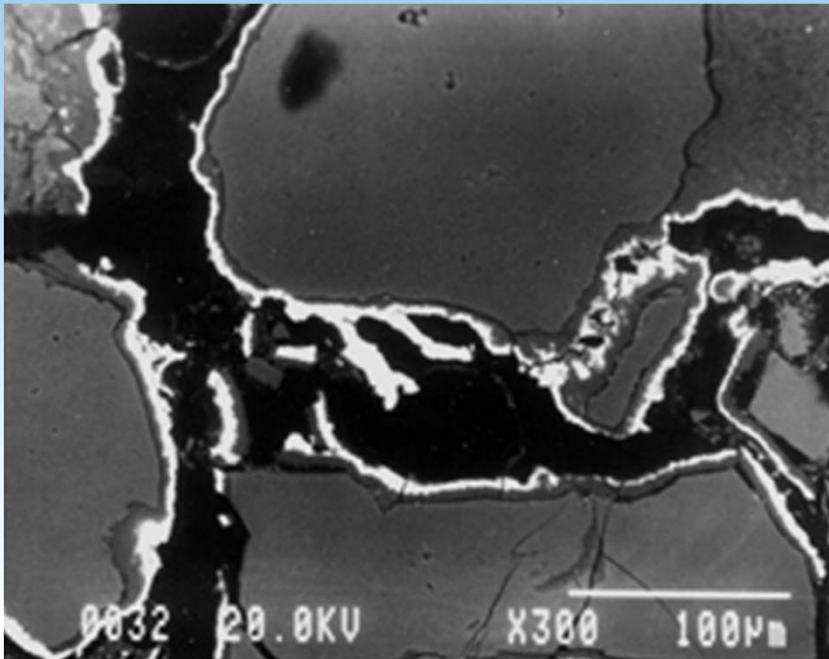
Elements	CaO	CO ₂	S	Fe ₂ O ₃ / FeO	U
Greenish S.	3.96	2.83	0.04	0.41	3.4
Grey S.	1.64	1.02	0.75	0.12	14.3



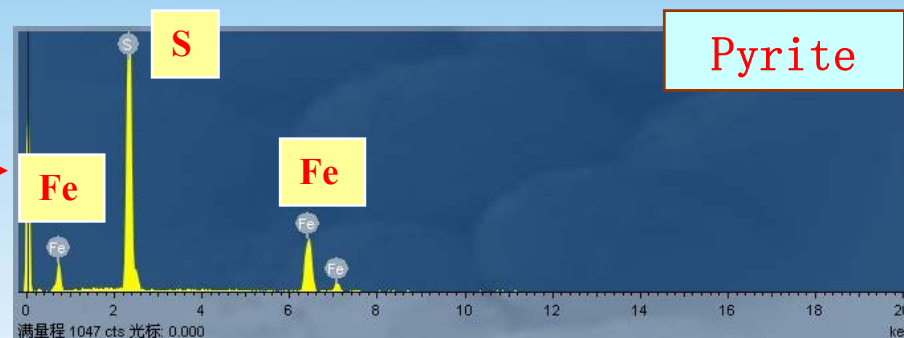
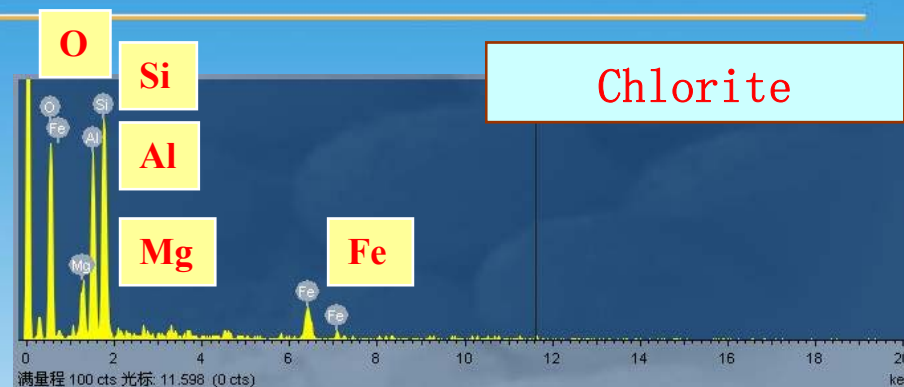
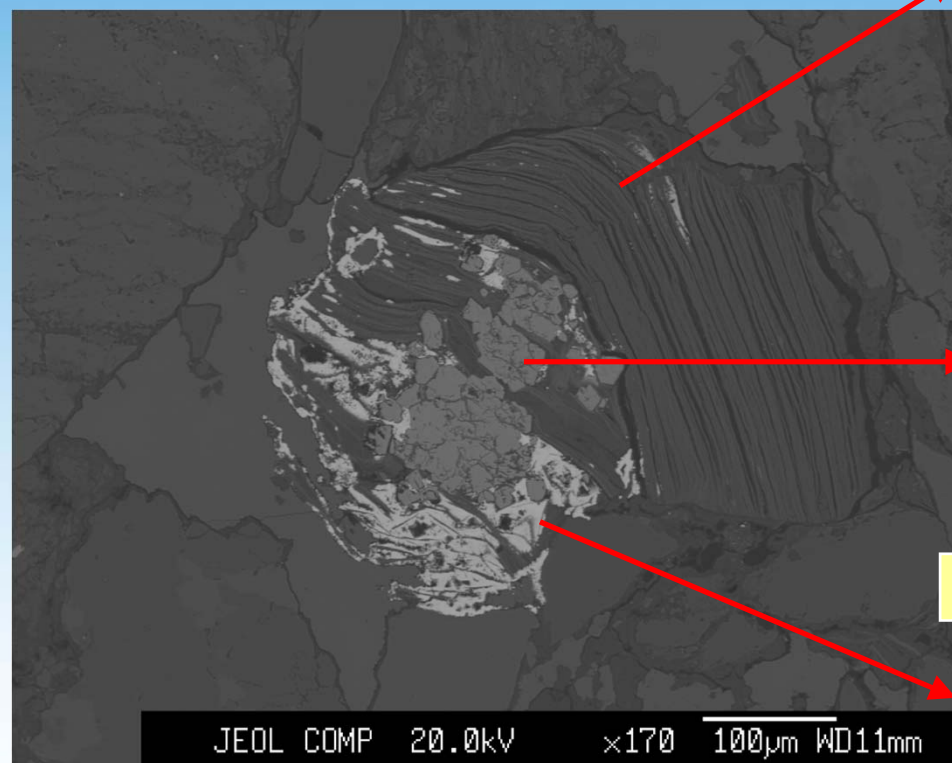
3 Progress in Ordos Basin

➤ Coffinite dominant, not pitchblende

Coffinite crystal



3 Progress in Ordos Basin



**Coffinite with chlorite
and pyrite**

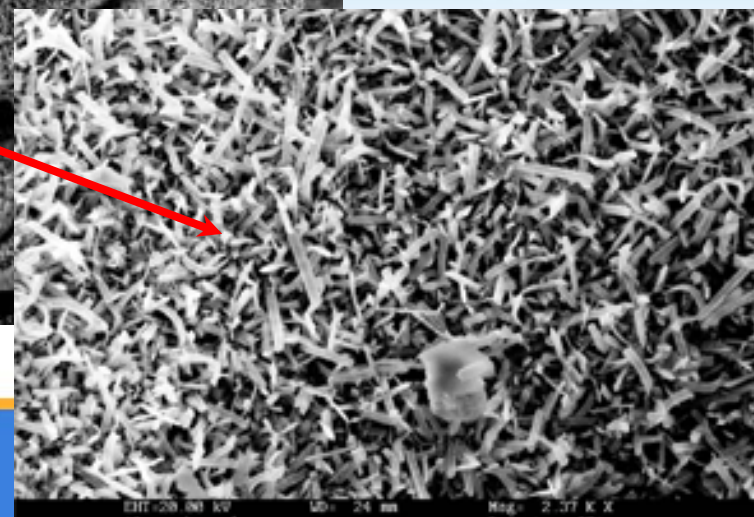
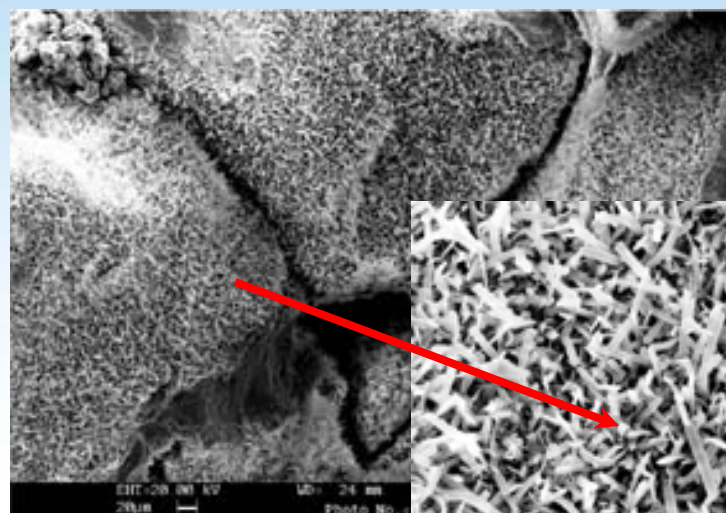
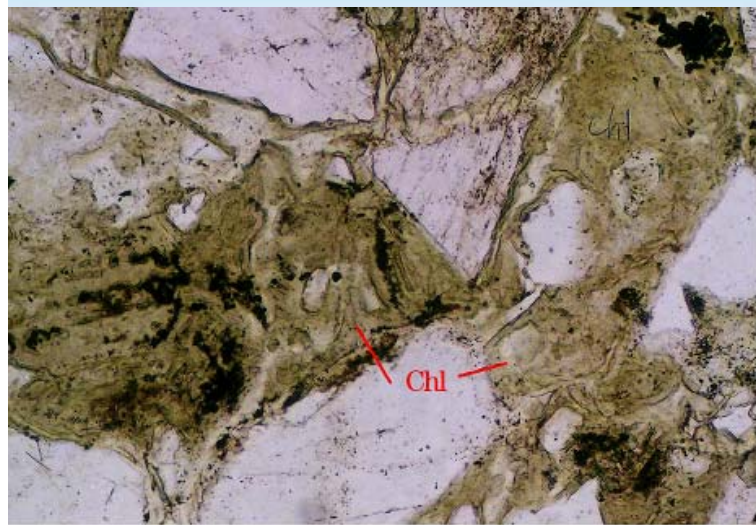


3 Progress in Ordos Basin

➤ **Origin of greenish sandstone: Secondary reduction processes:**

Secondary reduction processes: Took place after the formation of uranium deposit

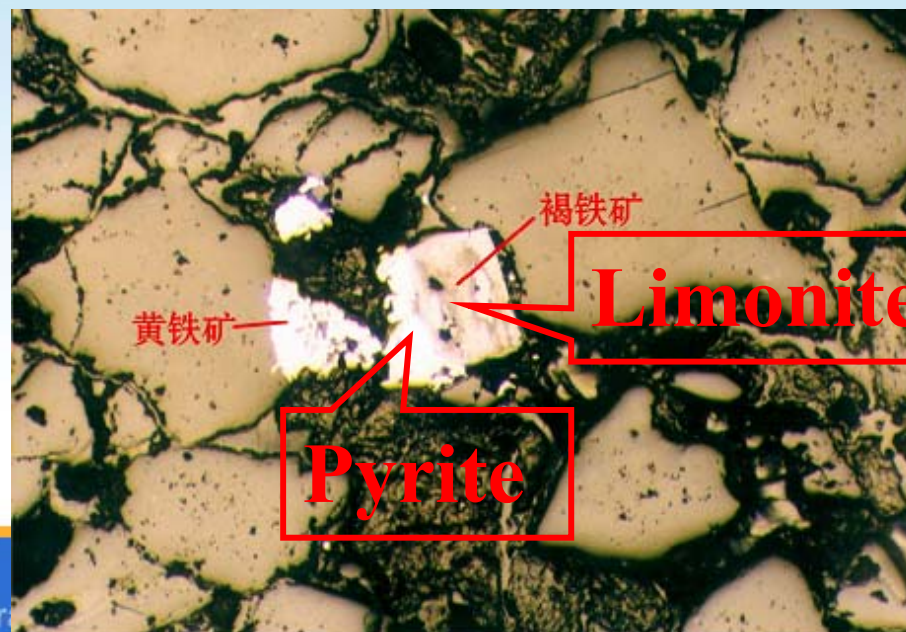
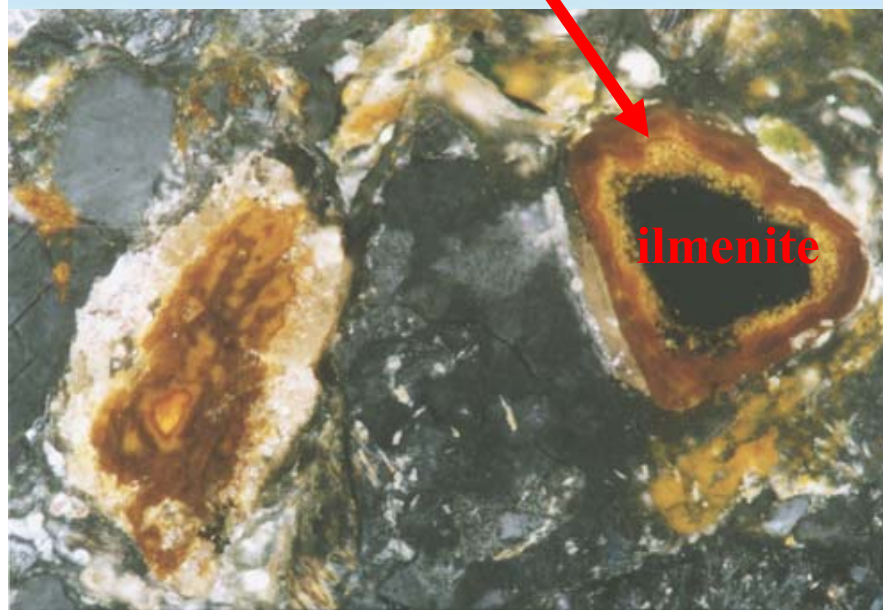
Green or gray-green sandstones: Paleo-oxidation zone ← chloritization and epidotization.



3 Progress in Ordos Basin

➤ Secondary reduction processes: Mineralogical evidence

Oxidized
ilmenite

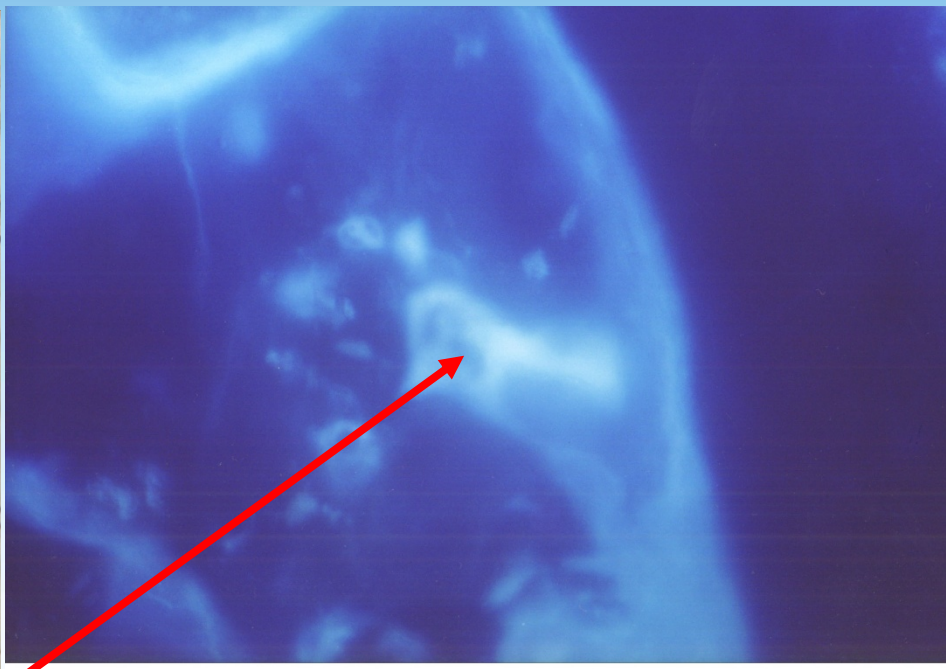


3 Progress in Ordos Basin

The greenish alteration is related to oil and gas secondary reduction processes.



样品号: ZK16-40-09,	井号: ZK16-40	井深: 43.9m
赋存岩矿: 胶结方解石	放大: 630×	底片号: 2270-5、6
包裹体特征: 原生、呈灰色、淡黄-灰色的气烃、气液烃包裹体, 显示蓝白色荧光。		



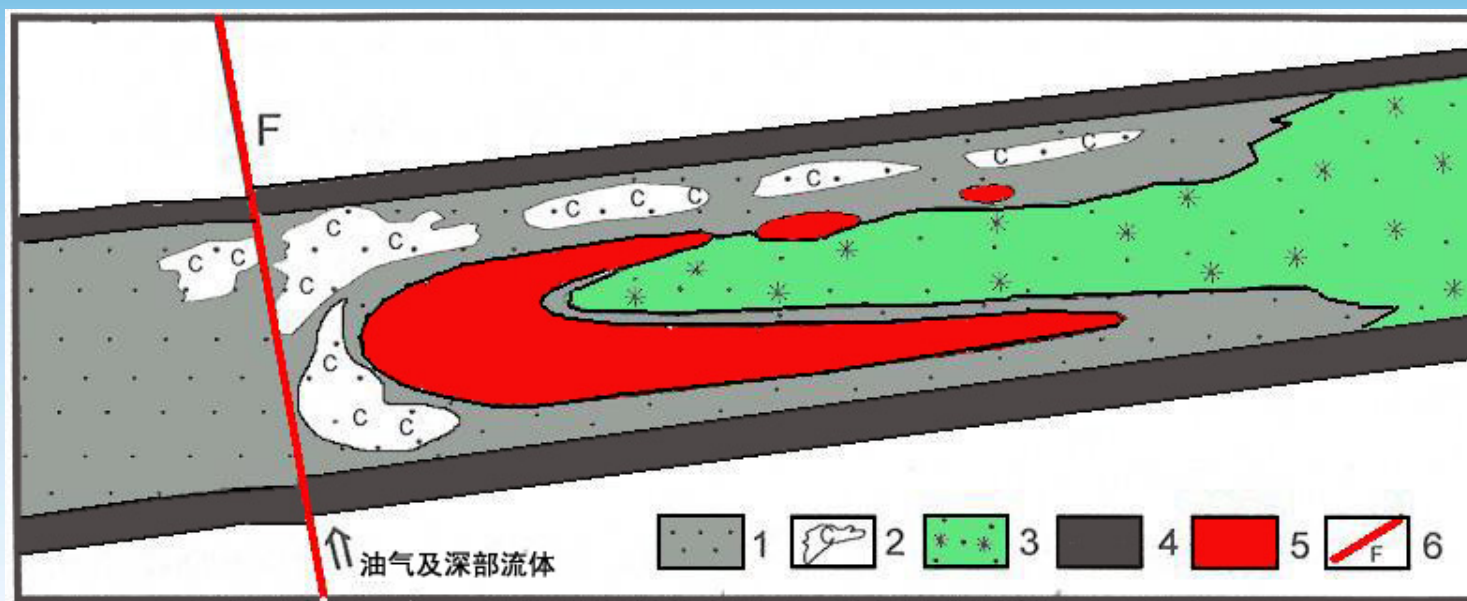
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Oil-Gas Inclusions



3 Progress in Ordos Basin

➤ New Metallogenic and Exploration Models



**Uranium deposit Models in Dongsheng area,
Ordos Basin, N China**



4 Conclusion

- 1 China nuclear power development is stimulating exploration for uranium resources.
- 2 Big progress on exploration for sandstone-hosted uranium deposits have been made for recent years.
- 3 The combined exploration techniques are effectively used for locating ore beds and targeting uranium mineralization.



4 Conclusion

4 Metallogenic models have played important roles in expansion and new discoveries of u-deposits.

5 Uranium is very mobile and can be enriched in the different types of rocks.

6 Greenish sandstone is due to chlorite alteration by secondary reduction process related to oil and gas and can be used to indicate uranium mineralization.



谢谢!
Thank you

