MERCURY BACKGROUND VALUES IN SOILS AND SAPROLITES IN THE GOLD-RICH GREENSTONE BELT OF SURINAME, GUIANA SHIELD: THE ROLE OF PARENT ROCK AND RESIDUAL ENRICHMENT



Salomon Kroonenberg*, Theo Wong, Ginny Bijnaar, Ramon Finkie, Kenneth Goenopawiro, Samjhawan Asneel, Morgan Lin-Tsung, Rivano Nanan, Kishan Ramdas, Prisan Sitaram Anton de Kom University of Suriname, Dept. of Geosciences. *Salomonkroonenberg@gmail.com



Objective: establish regional mercury background values to be able **to distinguish polluted from unpolluted materials**



Geological map of Suriname and study area, GMD, 2018

Gold concessions in Suriname Mercury use in artisanal gold mining, Legg et al., 2015, WWF Gonini.org



Location pilot sites



AFO 1: regular oxisol, AFO 2: indurated horizons Location Pilot Witlage Placer. MNA31 24 m hole

Classic laterite profile

Mercury

Aluminium

Iron

Chromium Vanadium





NAS5 French Guiana Nassau Mts Suriname





Along 62 road cuts 196 samples were taken at different depths for Hg analysis



Soils from felsic rocks show lower Hg values than from mafic rocks Highest values: Paramaka metavolcanics, Fe-rich staur schists





Pristine hard rock: only 39 out of 113 have Hg >5, highest 12 ppb (IAMGOLD) Hg values in Sur. Bauxites (BIS). Highest value 12000 (Nassau)

Conclusions

- Primary hardrock: low values, Hg < 12 ppb
- Topsoils and iron-cemented horizons residually concentrate Hg up to 100-200 ppb, together with Fe, Cr, V. Extreme residual values in bauxite (commonly 2000 ppb, highest 12000 ppb); Deeper horizons (mottled, pallid zones) are depleted to low levels (Hg <1 ppb)

2,250

- Range of values within individual profiles is higher than between profiles
- Fe-rich parent rocks have higher Hg in topsoils than quartz-feldspar-rich rocks
- Unpolluted (top)soils and saprolites have Hg values in same range as polluted stream sediments and mine tailings.