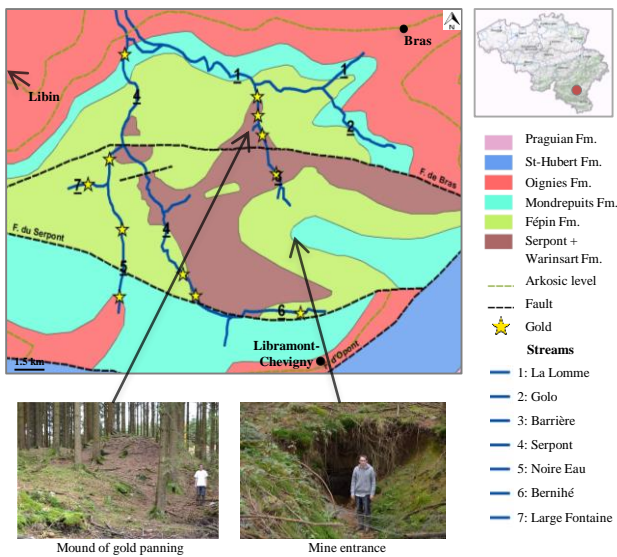


## Introduction

- The Serpont Massif is located in the South East of Belgium, in the Luxembourg province.
- It's a Cambro-Ordovician Massif surrounded by a Lochkovian conglomerate.
- Gold was mined from the *V<sup>th</sup> century B.C.* to the *V<sup>th</sup> century A.D.* and at the end of the *XIX<sup>th</sup> century.*

## Serpont Massif

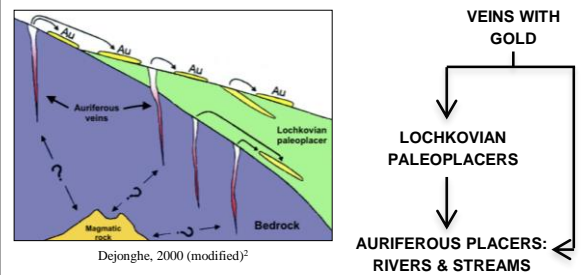


## Chemical analyses

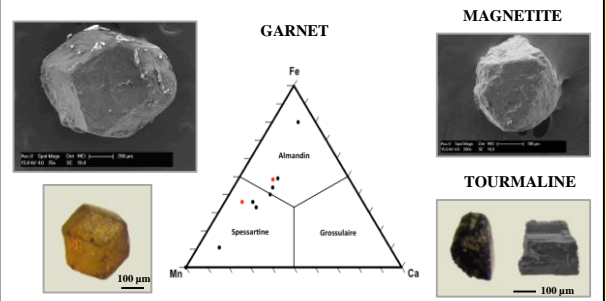
	Or1		Or2		Or3		Or4		Or5	
	1(3) <sup>2</sup>	2 <sup>2</sup>	1(3)	2	1(3)	2	1(3)	2	1(3)	2
As	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fe	0.01	Tr.	0.01	Tr.	-	-	0.01	Tr.	-	-
Cu	0.09	0.003	0.06	0.002	0.07	0.002	0.03	0.001	0.10	0.003
Ag	4.89	0.087	6.14	0.108	6.71	0.117	42.74	0.586	4.77	0.084
Au	93.59	0.909	92.63	0.890	91.76	0.880	55.02	0.413	94.03	0.912
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.57</b>	<b>98.84</b>	<b>98.54</b>	<b>98.54</b>	<b>97.79</b>	<b>98.90</b>				

1: Weight percentage with in bracket the number of analyses.  
2: Number of atoms calculated on the basis of one atom per formula unit.

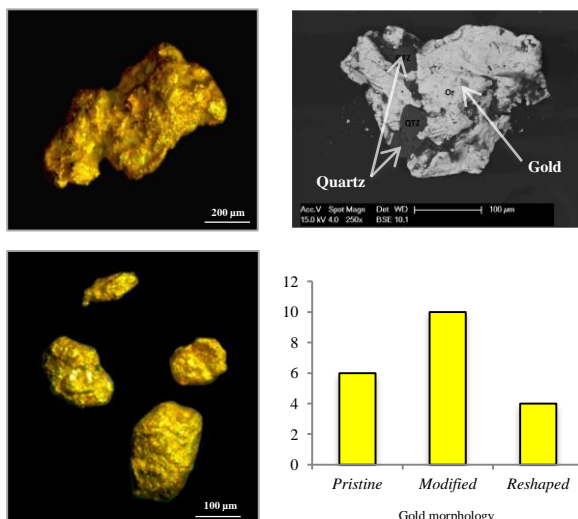
## Gold origin



## Heavy minerals



## Gold



## Conclusions

- Alluvial gold is still present with an appearance of grains and specks, most often with a "modified" form, and containing sometimes quartz inclusions.
- Chemical analyses detected contents of silver below 7-weight % and traces of copper and iron.
- The origin of gold is related at same time to the formation of Variscan veins in a "shear zone" and its release from the Lochkovian alluvial paleoplacer.
- Heavy minerals associated with gold are: garnet, magnetite, tourmaline, zircon, chloritoid, ilmenite, rutile and pyrite.