Special Issue

Epithermal Deposits: Origin of Fluids, Mineralization and Geochemistry

Message from the Guest Editors

Epithermal deposits can be classified as low-, intermediate-, and high-sulfidation that are found close to the surface, largely above igneous intrusions, and show characteristic alteration and ore mineral assemblages. Hot-spring deposits and both liquid- and vapor-dominated geothermal systems are also commonly associated with epithermal deposits. In epithermal mineralized systems, low-density magmatic vapor or low-salinity liquids ascend to within circa 1 km of the surface, whereby through a number of processes, gold and other precious metals may precipitate in vein systems. Advances in technology have led to new ideas of how metals might be transported and in what concentrations. Knowledge of how structure and alteration results in favorable fluid conduits and sites where the greatest mineralization occurs. These and other factors have improved our understanding of epithermal mineralization. We look forward to receiving your contributions on ore-forming fluids, mineralization, and geochemistry in epithermal deposits.

Guest Editors

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Dr. David Banks

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Minerals welcomes submissions that report basic and applied research in mineralogy. Research areas of traditional interest are mineral deposits, mining, mineral processing and environmental mineralogy. The journal footprint also includes novel uses of elemental and isotopic analyses of minerals for petrology, geochronology and thermochronology, thermobarometry, ore genesis and sedimentary provenance. Contributions are encouraged in emerging research areas such as applications of quantitative mineralogy to the oil and gas, manufacturing, forensic science, climate change, geohazard and health sectors.

Editor-in-Chief

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