

ABSTRAK

Geographically, this research has been done in Gunung Pongkor area (6°36'37,2' LS - 6°43'11,0' LS and 106°30'1,0' BT - 106°35'38,0' BT) which belongs to administration of Desa Bantarkaret, Kecamatan Nanggung, Kabupaten Bogor, Propinsi Jawa Barat, approximately 120 km south of Jakarta.

Gunung Pongkor area contains breksi tuft, lapili tuft and intrusi andesit which intruded rock since tertiary era and covered by quarter volcanic breccias sediment (Basuki dkk, 1994).

Gold mineralization occurs coincide with quartz vein and carbonate quartz. These processes form parallel pattern that has dominant direction NW-SE and N-S, length vein between 200m to 1,000m, and the thickness range 1m to 24m. Those veins fill the structure fractures as mineralization traps by Cimapag Formation host rock. Pongkor gold sediment is a type of low-sulfide epithermal.

Vein sample analysis result is taken from each vein Ciguha I drilling. The result shows high level Au in sample CGT.11B (10.71 ppm) and the lowest Au level in sample CGT.10A (0.09 ppm) average 3.70 ppm. Moreover, the result also shows high level Ag in sample CGT.11A (122.71 ppm) and the lowest Ag level in sample CGT.10A and CGT.10C (5 ppm). Based on these samples, the ratio between Au and Ag can be calculated: 1:3 to 1:55. Theoretically, the high Au level in epithermal mineralization is followed by higher Ag level. Furthermore, the ratio between Au and Ag could reach 1:20. So, the high Au level possibly is caused by supergene enrichment.