



### METALLOGENIC BELTS

XXIII	Miocene - Pliocene Au-Ag epithermal deposits
XXI	Au-Ag epithermal Miocene deposits
XXI-A	Au-Ag epithermal deposits hosted in volcanic rocks
XXI-B	Au-Ag epithermal deposits hosted in sedimentary rocks
XXI-C	Pb-Zn-Cu Polymetallic deposits with epithermal Au-Ag overlay
XX	Miocene Cu- Mo- Au porphyry, Pb- Zn- Cu -Ag skarn and intrusion - related polymetallic deposits
XVIII	Oligocene Au-Ag epithermal deposits
XV	Cu-Mo (Au-Zn) porphyry-skarn and Eocene - ligocene intrusion - related Cu-Au-Fe deposits
XIV	Eocene intrusion - related Au-Pb-Zn-Cu deposits
XII	Upper Cretaceous-Paleocene Au-Ag epithermal deposits
IX	Upper Cretaceous intrusion - related Au - Pb - Zn - Cu deposits
VII	Upper Jurassic - Albian Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Cu-Zn-Au deposits.
VI	Upper Jurassic porphyry and Cu-Au skarns
III	Li- U-W-Sn-Mo, Au-Cu-P b-Zn deposits related to Permian Triassic Cu-Ag intrusives and porphyry skarn
II	Carboniferous - Permian orogenic Au - Pb - Zn - Cu deposits
I	Au in Ordovician and Silurian - Devonian meta - sedimentary rocks

### SYMBOLY OF TYPE OF DEPOSITS

**Hydrothermal**

- △ Epithermal deposits not differentiated
- ▲ High Sulfidation epithermal
- △ Low Sulfidation epithermal
- △ Intermediate Sulphidation epithermal
- ◇ Polymetallic deposit with epithermal overprint
- Skarn
- ⊗ Orogenic Au-Pb-Zn-Cu deposits
- ⊕ Intrusives-related Au (Pb-Zn-Cu) deposits

**Hydrothermal Stratabounds**

- ⊖ Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS)

**Exotic**

- ⊗ Placer
- Alluvial

**Hydrothermal deposits without genetic classification**

- ⊖ Stratabound
- Vein
- △ Disseminated

\* Graphical representation for different types of deposits by metallic association.

**SYMBOLS**

- ⊖ Watershed favorable for gold in placer deposits.

**Operation** } Mining unit status  
**Project** }

**METALS**

- Au-Ag
- Ag-Au

## GOLD PRODUCTION FOR METALLOGENIC BELT

The information used for the historical production of gold comes from mining yearbooks of the Ministry of Development, "El Perú Minero" by Mario Samamé Boggio and the Ministry of Energy and Mines, and unpublished reports. They all show that the historical production of gold has been 2,833 tons (91 million ounces), which ranges from pre-Hispanic to Republican times.

Regarding gold, we note that the greatest production comes from the XXI Miocene belt, which has produced more than 1,400 tons (> 45 million ounces). The other part of the production comes from Paleozoic belt I and II (Eastern Cordillera and the Pataz-Bulibuyo Batholith, respectively) and Cretaceous belt IX (Nazca-Ocoña: Coastal Batholith), which together have produced more than 1,200 tons of gold (> 38 million ounces).

## GOLD PRODUCTION

