1	绪论	Introduction
1.1	勘查目的和任务	The intention and assignment of investigation
	简述勘查目的和投资人、矿山设计单位对勘查工作的具体要求。	Simply narrated the intention of investigation and the concretely request of the investor and the mining design unit for investigation.
1.2	勘查工作区位置、交通	The position and transportation of the investigation working area
	说明勘查工作区的区块编号、勘查范围和拐点经纬度、矿区位于所在地县级市的方位、直线距离、矿区边界、面积，经过矿区或邻近的（现有的或拟建的）铁路、公路、水路等重要交通线以及矿区距最近重要交通线以及矿区距最近的车站、码头、机场的里程（直线距离及运距）	Making out the serial number of section in the investigation working area, scope of the investigation, latitude and longitude of the inflexion, azimuth of the mining area where towns located in, straight distance from mining area to the towns, boundary, acreage, traffic condition for example railway, highroad and watercourse, etc, which having existed or having planned, the shortest distance to the important traffic line and to the nearest station, dock and aerodrome.
1.3	勘查工作区自然地理、经济状况	Physical geography and economies of the investigation working area.
	简述矿区地形地貌的主要特征、类型、绝对高度和相对高度，主要河流的最低侵蚀基准面、丰（枯）水期流量及最高洪水位等。根据有代表性的气象资料，说明矿区的气候特征、气候变化、降雨量、暴雨强度、蒸发量、相对湿度、风力、风向、雷电情况、雨季和冰冻期、冻土层深度等。说明区内的地震烈度，概述滑坡、泥石流等地质灾害情况。简述区内经济概况，包括燃料、电力、供水水源、建筑材料、工业、农业、牧业、人口等。应说明供水水源地、电网名称、矿区距水源地、电网距离及供水、供电满足程度。	It is simply narrated about mining area's main character of landform and physiognomy, types, absolute altitude, comparative altitude, lowest corrosion base level, high or low flow period and highest flood level, etc. Base on the representation meteorological data, the complex characteristics of climate, climatic change , rainfall, storm intensity ,evaporating capacity, relative humidity, wind power, wind direction, thunderstruck, rainy season and ice period, frozen soil depth , and so on have been narrated. Earthquake intensity is made out and geology disaster for example hill creep or mudflow is summarized. Mining area's economic profile is simply narrated ,which including fuel, power, water-supply source, building materials, industry, agriculture, stock raising, population, etc. Water-supply source, the name of electric network, the distance from mining area to water source or electric network and satisfaction with water supply

		and power supply should be narrated.
1.4	以往工作评述	The comment about the former work
	简述矿床的发现，从发现至本次勘查所进行的地质、物探、化探等各项工作，按时间先后简述其工作情况、投入主要工作量、取得的主要地质成果等，并对其成果质量和勘查、研究程度进行评述。如属已开采的勘查矿区，应阐明矿山生产建设的规模、生产概况、累计采出矿 产量及以消耗的资源/储量。	It is simply narrated about discover course of mineral deposit, from detected to investigation including geological detect, physics detect, chemistry detect and so on. Working situation, inputting main amount of work, obtaining the main geology achievement are depicted and achievement quality, investigation, research extent are commented. If the investigation working area has been exploited, it should be illuminated about scale, yield survey, accumulative total produced mineral's yield and consumed resource.
1.5	本次工作情况	The working situation
	说明工作的起讫年月、简要经过、完成的各项实物工作量（插表）、投入资金总额、取得的主要地质成果、矿床类型及简要地质特征、总计资源/储量、首采区范围、开发前景。按不同的类型列出资源/储量表，并列出其平均品位（按国际规定应保密的矿种不必列出本表）。	Illustrating start-stop date, course, finished natural amount of work (insert table), invested funds amount, obtaining the main geology achievement, mineral deposit type , brief geology character, total resource-storage capacity, first mining range, exploitation foreground. According to different ore type, listing resource-storage capacity table, and listing average grade. (Excepting the ore type international prescript secret.
2	区域地质	Areal geology
	以 1：50000 比例尺的区域地质调查资料（1：50000 比例尺未做地区，可用 1：200000 比例尺区调资料）为基础， 简明扼要的说明矿床在区域构造中的位置，区域内对矿田（床）成因有影响的主要地层及岩浆岩种类、特征及分布、主要构造的特征及分布。	Based on the areal geology investigation data at 1:50000 scale (if there is no region partition at 1:50000 scale，1:200000 scale can be used to investigate data), simply explained the position of the ore deposit in region constitution , the main stratum having influence in mineral deposit origin and magmatic rock type , character, distribution, the feature of the main tectonic and distribution.
3	矿区（床）地质	Mining areal geology
	详细说明矿区（床）所在范围内，对成矿作用有影响和对矿体有破坏作用的地层、构造、岩浆活动、变质作用、围岩蚀变；赋矿层位及矿化等特征	Particularizing the characters of which such as stratum, geological structure, igneous magma movement, metamorphism, country rock alteration, and horizon, mineralize,etc, which affect metallogenesis and destroy ore

		body at the mining areal rage,.
4	矿体（层）地质	The geology of ore body
4.1	矿体（层）特征	The character of ore body
	综合叙述矿体（层）的总数目、总厚度、含矿率、空间分布范围、分布规律及相互关系等。分别说明主要工业矿体（层）的赋矿岩石、空间位置、形态、产状、长度、矿度（延深）、厚度、沿走向和倾向的变化规律、连接对比的依据和可靠程度、成矿后断层对矿体连接的影响。矿体（层）多时，小矿体特征可列插表说明。	Synthetically depicting ore body's total number, total depth, rate of ore bearing, bound of space distribution, regularities of distribution and independence. Separately making out the rock which the main industry ore body lies on, spatial location, shape, lay shape, length, extend depth, thickness, variable regular along strike and incline, juncture which contrasts according as and degree of reliability, the infection post mineral faulting to ore body's juncture. When ore body has many layers, small ore body's character can be shown by listing tables.
4.2	矿石质量	Quality of ore
	按矿石性质分带（氧化带、混合带、原生带），分别说明矿石的结构、构造、矿物成分、有用矿物的含量、有用矿物的力度、晶粒形态、嵌入方式、结晶世代、矿物生成顺序和共生关系；说明矿石的化学成分，主要有用组分和伴生有用、有益、有害组分的含量、赋存状态和变化规律等。对于以物理机械性能为主要评价指标的矿产，则应对其物理机械性能进行详细论述。	Separated by ore's nature, such as oxidation zone, admixture zone, primary zone, separate illuminating ore's structure, conformation, mineral component, availability mineral content, availability mineral granularity, grain shape, embedded mode, crystal time, mineral generating sequence and symbiosis. Illuminating ore's chemical constitution, main availability component and the content of associated component which may be available or harmful, deposit state, variable regular, etc. For the minerals which take physics mechanical behavior as the main evaluating indicator, detailed discussion should be given on physics mechanical behavior.
4.3	矿石类型及品级	Ore type and grade
	阐述矿体氧化带、混合带、原生带的分布范围。说明矿石的自然类型、工业类型、工业品级种类以及划分的原则和依据。对选冶性能有明显差异的各类矿石，应详细说明其所占比例和空间分布规律。	Illuminating distribution of ore's oxidation zone, admixture zone and primary zone. Making out ore's natural type, industrial type, industrial grade kind and divisiory principle and gist. For the ore that has distinct difference on mineral separation and metallurgy performance, detailed discussion should be given on proportion and space regularities of distribution.

4.4	矿体（层）围岩和夹石	Adjacent rock and horse of ore body
	说明主要矿体（层）上下盘围岩的种类， 境况围岩的矿物成分、有用、有益、有害组分的大致含量、蚀变情况及其与矿体（层）的接触关系；说明矿体（层）内夹石（层）的岩性种类、分布规律、数量、有用、有益、有害组分的大致含量、夹石（层）对矿体完整性的影响程度。	Making out the type of adjacent rock in ore body's hanging wall and heading wall, mineral component of the adjacent rock, the approximate content of available or harmful component, alteration and contact relation with ore body. Making out rock character type of horse in the ore bed, regularities of distribution, numerical measure, the approximate content of available or harmful component, degree of impact that horse to the integrality of ore body.
4.5	矿床成因及找矿标志	Mineral deposit genesis and indicator
	简述矿床成因、成矿控制因素、矿化富集规律和找矿标志，指出矿区远景及找矿方向。	It is simply narrated about origin of ore deposit, post mineral controlling factor, mineral dressing regular and indicator. Indicating mining area's perspective and indicator direction.
4.6	矿区（床）内共（伴）生矿产综合评价	Overall merit of symbiotic minerals (accompany minerals) in mining area (ore deposit)
	对于在勘查主矿体的同时综合勘查的共生矿产、伴生矿产，应进行综合评价，说明其综合勘查的程度、规模、分布规律、矿石质量等特征。	For those symbiosis minerals and accompany minerals, synthesis investigation at the same time with investigating main ore body, overall merit should be given. Making out its characters such as degree of synthesis investigation, scale, regularities of distribution.