

Glossary

Alloy: A mixture of two or more metals. Gold is often mixed with other metals like silver, copper, or nickel to make it stronger and more durable for use in jewelry or coins.

Bedding: Layers of rock that form when sediments like sand or mud settle in water and get pressed together. Each layer is called a bed.

Bullion: Gold or silver in the form of bars or large pieces, often stored in banks or sold as investments.

Clastic: A type of rock made from broken pieces of other rocks or minerals that have been pressed together over time.

Conductivity: How well a material, like metal, allows heat or electricity to pass through it. Gold has good conductivity, which is why it's used in electronics.

Core Sample: A cylindrical piece of rock taken from deep underground using a special drill. It helps scientists study what's below the surface without digging up the whole area.

Extrude: When magma comes out of the Earth, like in a volcano, and cools on the surface to form rock.

Felsic: A type of rock that is light in color and made mostly of minerals like quartz and feldspar. These rocks are rich in silica.

Foliation: When a metamorphic rock has layers or stripes because the minerals inside it get squeezed in one direction.

Gold Deposit: A place where gold has collected in the Earth. These deposits can be mined because they contain enough gold to be valuable.

Hydrothermal Fluids: Hot, watery liquids that flow through cracks in rocks deep underground. These fluids can carry minerals like gold and help form mineral deposits.

Igneous: Rocks that form when molten rock, called magma, cools down and hardens. If it cools quickly, it forms rocks like basalt; if it cools slowly underground, it forms rocks like granite.

Inert: Something that doesn't easily react with other substances. Gold is inert, which means it doesn't rust or corrode easily.

Intrude: When magma pushes its way into cracks or spaces in the surrounding rock and cools to form new rock.

Lineation: A pattern or alignment of minerals in a rock, often seen as lines. This happens when the rock is stretched or squeezed.

Mafic: A type of rock that is dark in color and made up of minerals that are rich in iron and magnesium. These rocks often come from magma.

Magma: Hot, melted rock found deep inside the Earth. When magma cools, it can form different types of rocks.

Malleable: Something that can be hammered or bent into different shapes without breaking. Gold is malleable and easy to shape into coins or jewelry.



Matrix: The material that surrounds or holds together the bigger pieces or crystals in a rock. It's like the "glue" that fills the spaces between larger chunks.

Metamorphic: Rocks that have changed over time because of heat and pressure. For example, some rocks deep underground get squished and heated, turning into new types of rock.

Orebody: A large, natural deposit of minerals, like gold or iron, that can be mined because it contains valuable materials.

Quartz Veins: These are long, thin lines of quartz (a common mineral) that form inside cracks in other rocks. Sometimes, gold is found with quartz veins, which makes them important for mining.

Refinery: A place where raw materials, like gold ore, are purified and turned into pure metals.

Sedimentary: Rocks made from layers of tiny bits of sand, shells, or other materials that get pressed together over time. These rocks often form in rivers, lakes, or oceans.

Sulphide Mineral: A type of mineral that contains sulfur. These minerals are important because they can include valuable metals like gold, silver, or copper.

Vesicle: A small bubble or hole in a volcanic rock, formed when gas is trapped inside as the rock cools.