

A. CRUZ and A. BLANQUERA;1958;*Barite prospect in Tauga, Roxas, Oriental Mindoro*;MD-265;5

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

White, massive barite occur in veins, the largest being about 7 feet thick, outcropping at Tauga Creek, Roxas, Mindoro Oriental. Because of the mineable width of the outcrop and the presence of large float boulders, some about meter long, in the area, it is advisable to farther prospect and explore the area to determine the extent of the barite deposit. Considering that a road more than 15 km. long has to be constructed to the prospect, besides a large outlay of capital for underground mining, the deposit has to be sizable to make the venture profitable.

C. B. IBAÑEZ;1959;*Report on the geologic investigation of coal and barite deposits in Lingig - Bislig Region, Surigao*;SR-289;1-11

Fossil Fuels(Coal,Oil and Gas);

The Lingig-Bislig region, Suriga falls within the forest reserve covered by Proclamation No. 369, dated February 27, 1931. The region is underlain by Miocene coal-bearing sedimentary rocks, pre-Miocene volcanic rocks and younger intrusive rocks of diorite and basalt. At least 20 coal beds were found. The rank of coal ranges from volatile A bituminous to subbituminous C. Barite and silver were also found.

M. G. STAMATAKIS and J. R. HEIN;1993;*Origin of barite in tertiary marine sedimentary rocks from Lefkas Island, Greece*;Economic Geology and the Bulletin of the Society of Economic Geologists;88;1;

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

Siliceous and calcareous biogenic rocks host pervasive, although volumetrically minor, authigenic barite on Lefkas Island, Greece. The barite composes up to 10 percent of the carbonate-free fraction of samples. In decreasing order of abundance, authigenic barite occurs as infilled foraminifera and radiolarian tests, disseminated grains and aggregates in porcelanite and siliceous limestone, replaced siliceous and calcareous biogenic tests, and thin laminae and lenses. The laminae form anastomosing networks that were probably originally rich in organic matter. Barite abundance shows a good correlation with the abundance of skeletal biogenic components. Biogenic silica diagenesis produced opal-CT and clinoptilolite, which compose the cement of porcelanite, replaced radiolarians, diatoms, and echinoderms and filled in some foraminifera tests. Subsequent silica diagenesis produced chalcedony at deeper stratigraphic levels, which also filled in pore space and calcareous microfossils in siliceous limestones and formed chert beds. Textural evidence shows that barite mineralization postdated opal-CT formation and preceded chalcedony formation. Barite precipitated in microenvironments including microfossil chambers, fecal pellets, and areas rich in organic matter. The source of the barium was probably from the decomposition of organic matter derived from plankton and bacteria and from the diagenesis of silica and carbonate tests. The source of the sulfate ion

was seawater possibly additional sulfate was produced and utilized in microenvironments from degradation of organic matter.