Appendix A. Classification of deposit models by lithologic-tectonic environment

[Partal list of table 1 of Cox and Singer (1986); only applicable parts and modifications given. Some deposit-type numbers have been previously assigned for industrial mineral deposit types (G.J. Orris, written commun., May 1990), which has affected the numbers given here. *, indicates that model is not included in this bulletin]

Deposit environment	Model No.
Mafic and ultramafic intrusions	
C. Alakaline intrusions in stable areas	
Carbonatite	10
(Thorium-rare-earth veins)	(11d)
Alkaline complexes	11
Thorium-rare-earth veins	11d
Felsic intrusions	
E. Porphyroaphanitic intrusions present	
Other felsic and mafic rocks including alkalic	
Wallrocks are calcareous	
Deposits far from contact	
Distal disseminated Ag-Au	19c
Extrusive rocks	
G. Felsic-mafic extrusive rocks	
Subaerial	
Deposits mainly within volcanic rocks	
Hot-spring Au-Ag	25a
Deposits in older calcareous rocks	
Sedimentary-hosted Au[1]	26a
Marine	
Sierran kuroko massive sulfide	28a.1
Sedimentary rocks	
I. Carbonate rocks	
No associated igneous rocks	
Solution-collapse breccia pipe U	32e
J. Chemical sediments	
Shelf	
Oolitic ironstones	34f
Regionally metamorphosed rocks	
K. Derived mainly from eugeosynclinal rocks	
Chugach-type low-sulfide Au-quartz vein	36a.1
Surficial and unconformity related	
M. Residual	
Laterite-saprolite Au	38g
N. Depositional	
(Laterite-saprolite Au)	(38g)
Regional geologic structures	
O. Extended terranes	
Detachment fault-related polymetallic deposits	40a
Lacustrine Mn	40b*

[1]Note name change from "Carbonate-hosted Au-Ag" found in Cox and Singer (1986); other changes described in model text.