Yichun Mineral Resources Master Plan (2021-2025)

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Preparation of instructions

forward preamble

Mineral resources are an important material basis for economic and social development. In order to strengthen the safety and security of mineral resources, optimize the layout of resource exploration, development and protection, promote the scale development and economical, intensive and efficient use of mineral resources, and promote the green transformation and high-quality development of the mining industry, in accordance with the "Mineral Resources Law of the People's Republic of China" and its "Implementing Rules", "Measures for Implementing the Preparation of Mineral Resources Plans (Amended 2019)", "Jiangxi Provincial Regulations on the Management of Mineral Resources" and other laws and regulations, and to take the initiative to articulation

The Yichun Mineral Resources Master Plan (2021-2025) (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan") was compiled in accordance with the Jiangxi Mineral Resources Master Plan (2021-2025), the 14th Five-Year Plan for the National Economic and Social Development of Yichun City, the 23rd Five-Year Outline of Visionary Goals, and other relevant plans.

The Plan is an integral part of the "14th Five-Year Plan" of Yichun City, is the refinement and implementation of the overall planning of mineral resources in Jiangxi Province, is a

guiding document to guide the exploration, development, utilization and protection of mineral resources in Yichun City, and is an important basis for approving and supervising the supervision and management of geological exploration, development, utilization and protection of mineral resources in accordance with the law. Relevant industry plans involving mineral resources development activities should be well connected with this Plan.

The base year of the Plan is 2020, with a planning period of 2021-2025 and an outlook to 2035.

Year. The Plan applies to the administrative area under the jurisdiction of Yichun City.

Chapter 1 Status and situation

Yichun City is located in the west of Jiangxi section of the Chin-Hang mineralization belt, rich in mineral resources, is one of the main energy minerals, rare metal minerals and non-metallic minerals base in our province. The city has a long history of mining development, rapid development, mineral resources exploration and development of Yichun City has made a significant contribution to the economic and social development of the city, is one of the city's national economy is based on pillar industries.

Section I. Status of development

I. Characteristics of mineral resources

By the end of 2020, the city has discovered 76 kinds of minerals (including sub-minerals), accounting for 39.37% of the minerals discovered in the whole province, and there are 67 kinds of identified resources, accounting for 48.91% of the whole province, among which 65 kinds of minerals are listed in the table of mineral resources reserves of Jiangxi Province (excluding geothermal water and mineral water) accounting for 48.87% of the whole province; and there are 348 mineral deposits, accounting for 11.34% of the whole province. There are 348 mineral sites, accounting for 11.34% of the province. Among

them, 27 are large-sized deposits, 43 are medium-sized deposits, and 278 are small-sized deposits. Major mineral resources are listed in Column 1.

Advantageous mineral resources in Yichun include coal, rare metal ores (tantalum-niobium, lithium, rubidium, beryllium, etc.) salt ores, kaolin, ceramic clay (china stone), feldspar, chert for fusion, wollastonite, and so on. Tungsten ore and lithium ore still have great potential for searching for minerals.

Yichun City, the basic characteristics of mineral resources are: First, advantageous minerals such as coal, tantalum-niobium, lithium, rock salt and other resources reserves, distribution and concentration, to facilitate the development and utilization of the layout; Second, non-metallic minerals such as wollastonite, cement chert, kaolin, ceramic clay and other rich resources, the use of good prospects; Third, rare metal minerals, co-associated with the components, especially lithium rubidium, etc., the comprehensive development and utilization of the effect of good; Fourth, geothermal, mineral water resources, and the development and utilization prospects are wide. The prospect of development and utilization is wide.

Column 1: Yichun's Main Mineral Resources and Reserves					
form	**Mineral Name**	**resource reserve unit (of measure)**	**Assured resources measure word**	**Percentage of the province (%)**	**Province-wide Ranking**
renewable energy	coals	hundred million tons	5.54	38.44	1
ferrous metals (i.e. iron, chromium, manganese and alloys containing them)	iron mine	tons	1371.31	1.22	5
non-ferrous metals (all metals excluding iron, chromium, manganese and their alloys)	copper ore	Metals 10,000 tons	41.69	3.76	3
	sphalerite	Metals 10,000 tons	36.98	9.51	4
	zinc ore	Metals 10,000 tons	65.45	9.49	3
	aluminum ore	Ore 10,000 tons	102.12	100	1
	cobalt ore	Metals tons	3973.02	91.66	1
	tungsten ore	WO_3 million tons	4.67	0.79	6
precious metals	goldmine	Metals tons	6.71	1.31	8
rare earth element	tantalum ore	Ta_2O_5 tons	10610.92	18.22	2
	niobium ore	Nb_2O_5 tons	8338.63	8.25	2
	lithium ore	Li2O million tons	39.97	38.22	2
	lithium ore	Lithium mica tons	8244.88	100	1

	cesium ore	Cs2O tons	26522.11	100	1
	rubidium (chemistry)	Rb2O tons	219623.86	26.41	2
	beryllium ore	BeO tons	22802.00	80.95	1
	beryllium ore	Beryl tons	837.94	100	1
Metallurgical auxiliaries Non-metallic minerals	Metallurgical dolomite	Ore 10,000 tons	34384.20	25.89	2
	Chert for melts	Ore 10,000 tons	25915.21	31.18	2
Chemical raw materials non-metallic minerals	salt ore	NaCl billion tons	113.09	88.35	1
	mirabilite (Na2SO4x10H2O)	Na_2SO_4 billion tons	5.25	99.89	1
Building materials and other non-metallic minerals	calcite (CaCO3 as rock-forming mineral)	Ore 10,000 tons	390.93	26.32	2
	wollastonite CaSiO3	Ore 10,000 tons	1461.16	18.42	2
	horizontal slab of stone	Ore 10,000 tons	1549.83	48.55	1
	kaolin (clay)	Ore 10,000 tons	2626.78	8.07	4
	ceramic soil	Ore 10,000 tons	11218.04	11.71	2
	Quartz for Glass	Ore 10,000 tons	411.65	2.6	3
	silica	Ore 10,000 tons	612.30	27.51	2
	Limestone for cement	Ore billion tons	6.00	12.63	4
	Clay for cement batching	Ore 10,000 tons	192.51	5.93	3

As of the end of 2020, the city has 104 exploration licenses with a total area of 397.37 square meters.

square kilometers, accounting for 2.13% of the city's area (see

column 2), of which 1 exploration, 67 detailed investigation

The number of censuses was 36.

Column 2 Yichun City Survey License Setting Situation Table

issue a certificate organization	mineral species	quantities	issue a certificate organization	mineral species	quantities	issue a certificate organization	mineral species	quantities
ministerial	molybdenum	1	provincial level (e.g. government)	iron mine	2	provincial level (e.g. government)	fluorite	1
	bestow	2		generic term for lustrous and ductile metals	22		Quartz for Glass	2
	molybdenum (chemistry)	2		relating money or currency	1	municipal	kaolin (clay)	2
	cobalt (chemistry)	2		copper (chemistry)	24		wollastonite CaSiO3	3
	lithium (chemistry)	1		tantalum-niobium	4		ceramic soil	6
provincia	coals	1		o	5		Sandstone for ceramics	1

Column 3 Yichun Mining License Setting Situation Table

issue a certificate organization	mineral species	quantities	issue a certificate organization	mineral species	quantities	issue a certificate organization	mineral species	quantities
ministerial	molybdenum	4	provincial level	Quartz for Glass	7	municipal	horizontal slab of stone	7
	coals	4		geothermic	9		Sandstone for ceramics	1

II. Effectiveness and shortcomings of the last round of planning

1. Evaluation of the implementation of the previous round of planning

Mining development fuels sustained, high-quality economic development. Mining development is the city's national economy

In 2020, the total amount of solid ores mined in the city was 46,123,300 tons, the total number of employees in mining enterprises was about 39,000, and the total output value of the mining industry and its extension industry was 105.951 billion yuan, accounting for 31.38% of the total operating income of industrial enterprises above the city's scale. Yichun has become an important energy minerals, rare metal minerals and non-metallic minerals base in our province, and it is an important support for realizing the high-quality development of lithium-ion new energy, building materials, chemical industry, new materials and other industries in our city. **Mineral resources security capacity to further enhance.** During the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" period, the cumulative investment in various types of land

More than 120 million yuan has been allocated for quality exploration, and a number of new mineral sites for development and utilization have been added. Kaolin, ceramic clay (porcelain stone), wollastonite, cement limestone and other non-metallic minerals as the focus, a total of 87 completed various types of mineral exploration projects, 26 newly discovered mineral deposits, of which the new large-scale

There are 2 mines and 3 medium-sized mines, i.e., Shizhushan, Yushui District, Xinyu City, Jiangxi Province - Zhangmuqiao Wollastonite Mining Area, Shanggao County, Jiangxi Province (large-scale), Dagang Ceramic Soil, Yifeng County (large-scale), and Baishuitong, Yifeng County (large-scale).

-Lithium ore (medium-sized) in Naoiling mining area, Fengxin County; ceramic clay (medium-sized) in Union, Fengxin County; and gray rock for cement (medium-sized) in Cangqian, Yuanzhou District, Yichun City, Jiangxi Province. Non-metallic mines have achieved good results in finding minerals.

The supply capacity of mineral resources has risen steadily. We have basically stabilized the production of traditional advantageous minerals such as copper, lead-zinc, tantalum-niobium-lithium and rock salt, and achieved growth in the development scale of minerals such as greywacke for cement, building stone, geothermal water and mineral water, and have fully implemented the requirements of binding targets for the control of tungsten mines in total, which has fully guaranteed the city's demand for mineral resources for the rapid development of the national economy and society.

The utilization level of mineral resources has been significantly raised. Focusing closely on the overall

requirements for the construction of an ecological civilization, we have accelerated the transformation and green development of the mining industry, strengthened the structural adjustment of mining enterprises, reduced the total number of mines from 881 to 288, increased the proportion of large- and medium-sized mines from 6.70 per cent to 46.52 per cent, and increased the size of the mines from 1.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent.

The level of mineralization and intensification has been significantly increased; the mining recovery rate and the standardized rate of ore dressing recovery rate have been increased respectively.
It has reached 100% and 86%, the level of the "three rates" of major minerals has been continuously improved, and the technology of saving and comprehensive utilization of advantageous mineral resources, such as tantalum-niobium and lithium, has made great progress.

The level of green development of the mining industry has continued to improve. The construction of green mines has been steadily promoted, with 25 green mines built, among which Qibaoshan lead-zinc mine and Yichun tantalum-niobium mine are listed in the national green mine list. The ecological restoration of mines has achieved remarkable results, with a restoration area of 1,392.72 hectares completed, historical problems gradually resolved, and the outstanding debt of ecological environment restoration and governance reduced year by year.

The reform of mineral resources management has been gradually deepened. The Ministry and the province have actively implemented the reform plan for the system of granting mining rights, actively promoting the granting of "net mines" and gradually perfecting the system of granting "net mines".

Column 4 Yichun Mineral Resources Planning Main Indicator Completion Table							
form	Indicator name		unit (of measure)	2020		Indicator properties	Status or percentage of completion (%)
				program goal	fulfillment state of affairs		
mining economy	Mining and its extension gross product		billions	1400	1059.51	prospective	75.68
	included among these	Value of mining output	billions		57.51	prospective	
Mineral Resources Exploration	New discoveries of large and medium-sized mineral deposits		be in a position of	[10]	[5]	prospective	50.00
	Amount of additional resources	ο	Metals in tons	5	2.57	prospective	51.40
		zinc (chemistry)	Metals in tons	5	0.12	prospective	2.40
		tantalum-niobium	$(Ta+Nb)_{2O5}$ tons	1	0.14	prospective	14.00
		lithium (chemistry)	Li2O million tons	5	5.94	prospective	118.80
		generic term for lustrous and ductile metals	gold tonne	3	1.21	prospective	40.33
		Limestone for cement	Billion tons of ore	0.5	1.73	prospective	346.00
		kaolin (clay)	Tons of ore	3000	1717.1	prospective	57.24

		ceramic soil	Tons of ore	1000	10686.64	prospective	1068.66
		wollastonite CaSiO3	Tons of ore	100	5477.47	prospective	5477.47
Mineral Resources Development and Utilization and	Total amount mined		Tons of ore	4000	4774.07	prospective	119.35
	Mining of major minerals	tungsten ore	WO_3 (65%) tons	≤1310	780	restrictive	complete

Column 4 Yichun Mineral Resources Planning Main Indicator Completion Table							
form	Indicator name		unit (of measure)	2020		Indicator properties	Status or percentage of completion (%)
				program goal	fulfillment state of affairs		
safeguard	overall amount	coals	Raw coal 10,000 tons	431	63	prospective	14.62
		copper (chemistry)	Ore 10,000 tons	75	76.2	prospective	101.60
		tantalum-niobium	Ore 10,000 tons	462	350.12	prospective	75.78
		salt ore	NaCl 10,000 tons	370	235.52	prospective	63.65
		ceramic soil	Ore 10,000 tons	60	64	prospective	106.67
		kaolin (clay)	Ore 10,000 tons	80	58	prospective	72.50
		wollastonite CaSiO3	Ore 10,000 tons	33	8.4	prospective	25.45
		Limestone for cement	Ore 10,000 tons	550	898	prospective	163.27
		Building stone	Ore 10,000 tons	1200	2465.72	prospective	205.48
		Shale for bricks and tiles	Ore 10,000 tons	300	265.6	prospective	88.53
	Number of mineral reserves		be in a position of	[8]	[0]	prospective	
Transformation and upgrading of the mining industry	Number of mines		classifier for individual things or people, general, catch-all classifier	790	288	prospective	overachieve
	Proportion of large and medium-sized mines		%	12	46.52	prospective	overachieve
	Mining Geological Environment		hectares	[658]	[1392.72]	prospecti	211.66

and intensification needs to be improved, the mining industry chain needs to be further extended; the development of mineral resources and the contradiction between the protection of ecology is still prominent; the construction of green mines is difficult to promote the management and management of the mine needs to be further improved. It is difficult to promote the construction of green mines, and the management system needs to be further improved.

The degree and incentives; mining geological environment restoration and governance needs to be further promoted; "sand, gravel and soil" mine

The contradiction between market demand and supply is prominent, and supervision and management need to be further strengthened to ensure effective supply.

Section II. Situational requirements

Today's world is facing a big change that has not been seen in a hundred years, affected by global trade tensions, the new crown epidemic and geopolitical and other uncertainties, the global strategic mineral resources game intensified, and the uncertainty of the development of the mining industry has increased. However, in the long run, China's demand for mineral resources will remain at a high level, and the basic national conditions of mineral resources and their role in the overall economic and social development has not changed.

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, it is an important period for our province to deeply implement the strategy of strengthening the province with industry, accelerate the new type of industrialization, and vigorously implement the "2+6+N" high-quality and leapfrog development action of industry, as well as a critical period for the construction of the National Ecological Civilization Pilot Zone in our province. It is also a critical period for the construction of the National

Ecological Civilization Pilot Zone in our province, which puts forward higher requirements for the safety and security of mineral resources, the optimization and upgrading of the mine structure, the green development of the mining industry, and the reform of mineral resources management.

Yichun City, good geological conditions for mineralization, mineral resources exploration and development prospects. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the direction of mining development is centered around the "refinement and optimization of the lithium industry, tantalum and niobium raw materials industry, transformation and upgrading of architectural ceramics, salt chemical industry, active development of non-metallic minerals and deep processing, and accelerating the development of geothermal springs and geotourism industry". In order to strengthen the geological exploration of rare metals, ceramic raw materials, limestone, wollastonite, diatomaceous earth, geothermal, mineral water and other minerals, and rationally develop and utilize the mineral resources, the scientific development of the mining industry. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, in the field of mineral resources exploration and development, it is necessary to establish a strong sense of development, develop new development ideas, add new development initiatives, and

create a new situation of mineral resources exploration and development to ensure scientific development.

Increase the exploration and development of mineral resources, and improve the ability to ensure the safe and secure supply of resources. Yi

The Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for the National Economic and Social Development of Chun City and the Vision for 2035

The "Outline" puts forward in-depth promotion of "industrial development, industrial strength" strategy, in-depth implementation of innovation-driven development strategy, vigorously develop strategic emerging industries, and promote the iterative upgrading of traditional industries. During the planning period, the mining industry focuses on the development of Yichun lithium new energy, Gaoyan architectural ceramics, Zhangshu salt chemical industry and other key provincial industrial clusters, to accelerate the landing of leading lithium-ion enterprises, to create an important domestic lithium-ion industrial base and lithium-ion new energy automobile industry agglomeration area. The new industrial system will certainly promote the rapid development of lithium, salt, ceramic raw materials and other mining industry in Yichun City, guiding the non-metallic mining industry to the direction of deep processing and high-tech applications, Yichun City's resource advantages into industrial advantages and economic advantages.

Accelerating the structural reform of the supply side of the mining industry and realizing high-quality leapfrog development. Focusing on achieving the strategic goal of "carbon peak, carbon neutral", we insist on optimizing the

layout and structure of mineral resources development, accelerating the promotion of advanced and applicable technologies, promoting the conservation, intensive and comprehensive utilization of mineral resources, improving the comprehensive utilization level of lithium, rubidium, cesium and other co-associated minerals, vigorously developing lithium new energy industry, developing rubidium and cesium new industry, and developing the circular economy. We will extend the industrial chain, transform resource advantages into industrial advantages, and promote the high-quality development of the mining industry.

Deepen the construction of the National Ecological Civilization Pilot Area, and realize the harmonious coexistence of mine development and natural ecology. Closely integrate with the requirements for the construction of ecological civilization, comprehensively promote green exploration, vigorously promote the construction of green mines, enhance the level of green mining development, strengthen the ecological restoration of mines, raise the threshold of access to newly built mines, strictly implement the management system of ecological environmental protection and governance and restoration of mines, increase the implementation of policies on the governance and restoration of the geological environment of mines and the reclamation of

mine land, accelerate the construction of green mines, and vigorously develop the green mining industry, promote the construction of ecological civilization, and realize the coordinated development of mining development and ecological protection.

Deepen the "release management service" reform and promote the quality and efficiency of mineral resources management. Implement and promote

The reform of mineral resource management requires further deepening of reforms in such areas as comprehensively promoting the competitive granting of mineral rights, exploring the "net mine granting" model, simplifying administrative approval procedures, standardizing the management of financially-funded exploration work and results, innovating regulatory methods, and improving the informatization of mineral resource management, so as to enhance the capacity and level of mineral management.

Chapter II Guiding and fundamental principles

Section I. Guiding principles

Guided by Xi Jinping's thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, deeply implementing the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress and the 19th Plenum, resolutely carrying out the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speeches on his inspection of Jiangxi, gathering the target orientation of "making a demonstration and striving to be the first" and the important requirements of "five advances The company will adhere to the important requirements of "being a model and striving to be the first", adhere to the general tone of "seeking progress while maintaining stability", take the promotion of high-quality development as the theme, deepen the structural reform of the supply side as the main line, take reform and innovation as the fundamental driving force, and improve the ability to guarantee the safety and security of mineral resources as the goal, and implement the "twenty-four-word" work idea of the provincial party committee, the primary strategy of high-quality The primary strategy of leapfrog development, optimize the layout of exploration, development and protection, strengthen scientific and technological support, promote the intensive conservation and efficient use of mineral resources, accelerate the green

transformation of the mining industry and high-quality development, provide resource protection for the strategy of Jiangxi Province to strengthen the industry, and paint a new picture of Jiangxi's reform and development in the new era.

Implement the decision-making and deployment of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the promotion of the rise of the central region, and deeply integrate into the new pattern of the province's regional development of "one circle leading, two axes driving, three areas synergistic", and closely follow the city's efforts to push forward the construction of "one nucleus, three districts and five bases" regional innovation system, and basically form a "4+2+N" modern industrial system with Yichun characteristics. In order to promote the construction of "one core, three zones and five bases" regional innovation system, the city has basically formed "4+2+N" modern industrial system with Yichun characteristics, and the main line is to promote the high-quality development of the mining industry and optimize the adjustment of the structure, with reform and innovation as the driving force, to promote the efficient use of resources, to improve the ability to guarantee the mineral resources, and to coordinate the arrangements for the work of mineral resources exploration, development and protection,

to effectively play a role in planning It will play an effective role in guiding, supervising and managing the basis of planning, and strive to write the Yichun chapter of comprehensively building a socialist modernized country, and paint a new picture of Yichun's reform and development in the new era.

Section II. Basic principles

1.Adhere to the priority of exploration and guarantee the security of mineral resources.

In the face of the complex world situation, based on the international, domestic, our province and our city, centering on the national development strategy and the actual needs of the city, strengthening exploration, rational development, differentiated management, real-time monitoring, precise regulation and control, and strengthening the ability of mineral resources to guarantee the construction of the national economy.

2. Insisting on saving resources and realizing the efficient use of resources.

It will implement comprehensive conservation and efficient utilization into the whole process of mineral resources exploration and development, strengthen comprehensive exploration and comprehensive utilization, improve the popularization and transformation rate of advanced and applicable technologies, improve the incentive and constraint mechanism, strengthen supervision, and improve the level and comprehensive benefits of mineral resources development and utilization.

3. Adhere to green development and highlight mine-land harmony.

It has implemented the requirements of equal emphasis on open-source and cost-saving, and the unification of

development and protection, set up the concept of green development, carried out green surveys, actively promoted the construction of green mines, integrated the economic and environmental benefits of resource development, and formed a green mining development pattern of economy and efficiency, and harmony between mines and lands.

4. Adhere to the equal importance of protection and security, and coordinate the development of the mining industry.

Strengthen planning and control, enhance market regulation, and innovate and improve compensation mechanisms for resource protection and development. Coordinate the scale, structure, layout and time sequence of resource utilization, and safeguard the reasonable demand for resources. Protect in development, develop in protection, and support healthy and sustainable economic and social development with sustainable utilization of resources.

Chapter 3 Planning Objectives and Planning Indicators

Section I. Planning Goals and Objectives for 2025

By 2025, new breakthroughs in the search for strategic and advantageous minerals will be realized, and the ability to guarantee resources will be continuously strengthened. The layout and structure of mining development will be further optimized, the level of exploitation and utilization of mineral resources will be significantly improved, and mining industry clusters will be further expanded. The socialized service level of geological work will be further improved. Green exploration and green mine construction have been steadily promoted, and a green mining development pattern has basically been formed.

The field of geological survey services has continued to expand. The quality of geological survey work has been further optimized, the degree of basic geological research has been continuously improved, and the level of service for urbanization development, major project construction and rural revitalization has been significantly raised.

The ability to safeguard mineral resources has been further strengthened. The mechanism for geological prospecting has been continuously improved, the level of mineral prospecting theory and exploration technology

innovation has been constantly raised, new major breakthroughs in mineral prospecting have been achieved in lithium, tungsten and other minerals, four large and medium-sized mineral sites have been submitted, a number of new important mineral reserves have been added, and the crisis in the resources of large and medium-sized old mines has been mitigated.

The supply of mineral resources remained secure and stable. The binding target for the total amount of tungsten mining was fully accomplished. The scale of development of traditional mineral resources, such as coal, greywacke for cement, greywacke for flux, wollastonite, building stone, shale for bricks and tiles, geothermal water and mineral water, has been stabilized, and the supply capacity of mineral resources with potential for development, such as china clay (including lithium), has been further enhanced.

The level of mineral resources development and utilization has continued to rise. The layout of mineral resources development has been further optimized, with the number of mines stabilized at around 288, the proportion of large and medium-sized mines increased to 48 per cent, and mineral resources

The level of exploitation and utilization continues to rise.

The green transformation of the mining industry has achieved new results. Green exploration has been fully

implemented, green mine construction has been steadily promoted, the ecological environment of mines has been significantly improved, and harmony between mining development and natural ecology has been basically realized.

Symbiosis.

Column 5	List of Indicators of Yichun Mineral Resources Master Plan				
form	**Indicator name**		**unit (of measure)**	**2025**	**Indicator properties**
mining economy	Gross output value of mining and its extension industries		billions	1608	prospective
	included among these	Value of mining output	billions	87	prospective
Mineral Resources Exploration	New discoveries of large and medium-sized mineral deposits		be in a position of	[4]	prospective
	Amount of additional resources	molybdenum	WO_3 million tons	[25]	prospective
		copper (chemistry)	Metals 10,000 tons	[2]	prospective
		O	Metals 10,000 tons	[5]	prospective
		zinc (chemistry)	Metals 10,000 tons	[5]	prospective
		lithium (chemistry)	Li2O million tons	[40]	prospective
		Comprehensive utilization of lithium	Li2O million tons	[100]	prospective
		cobalt (chemistry)	Co million tons	[1]	prospective
		generic term for lustrous and ductile metals	Gold tons	[2]	prospective
		Limestone for cement	Ore billion tons	[1]	prospective
		Chert for melts	Ore billion tons	[0.5]	prospective
		kaolin (clay)	Ore 10,000 tons	[200]	prospective
		Ceramic clay (china stone)	Ore 10,000 tons	[10000]	prospective
		wollastonite CaSiO3	Ore 10,000 tons	[100]	prospective
		veneer	cubic meter (unit of volume)	[300]	prospective
		underground hot water	Cubic meters per day	[8000]	prospective
		mineral	Cubic meters per	[10000]	prospecti

Section II. Outlook for the year 2035

By 2035, the service field of geological work will continue to expand, and the transformation and upgrading will make obvious progress; a number of new important exploration results will be available for development and utilization; the guarantee capacity of strategic and advantageous mineral resources will be significantly improved, and a mineral resources supply guarantee system will be initially built; the layout and structure of mineral resources will be further optimized, and the scale, conservation and intensification will reach the provincial and even the domestic advanced level, so that the mining economy will enter the stage of high-quality development; green exploration will be fully realized, and the construction of green mines will take a new step, and the development of mineral and mineral resources and ecological environmental protection will be further coordinated, and a new pattern of green mining development will form. High-quality development stage; the full realization of green exploration, green mine construction to a new level, mineral mineral resources development and ecological environmental protection further coordination, green mining development to form a new pattern.

Chapter 4 Planning Layout

Section I. Layout of mining development

According to the overall layout of the provincial planning, exploration and development, the city fell in the new energy mining transformation area in northwest Jiangxi, with transformation and upgrading as the main line, focusing on creating a new lithium-ion energy industry base with international influence.

According to the endowment of mineral resources in Yichun City, the development and utilization of the current situation, the distribution of mining industry clusters, combined with the needs of the regional development of mining economy, focusing on the "4 + 2 + N" key industries, scientific and rational layout of mineral resources exploration and development, and to promote the development of the city's mining industry agglomeration. By 2025, a number of influential mining industry clusters in and outside the province will be built, promoting the high-quality development of the regional economy.

Combined with the needs of regional mining economic development, reflecting the characteristics of the administrative region of mining, one is to increase the exploration and development of lithium ore, take the

"resources for industry" road, accelerate the transformation of resource advantages to industrial advantages, from raw materials to downstream application of the transformation of deep processing, to do a better job of the lithium core materials industry, lithium battery industry, to create national strategic emerging industry clusters. The second is to stabilize the development of niobium-tantalum mine, to create a national influence of niobium-tantalum raw material supply base; the third is to promote the development and utilization of tungsten ore in Jing'an Dawutang area, the development of tungsten deep-processing industry; the fourth is to promote the exploration and development of non-metallic minerals, such as ceramic clay, kaolin, limestone, diatomaceous earth, sand and gravel soil (three types of minerals), and to build the development area of non-metallic industry; the fifth is to rationally carry out geothermal eco-tourism industry. Promote the investigation and evaluation of dry hot rock, shallow geothermal energy, and hydrothermal geothermal heat, and build a high-quality mineral water brand and a hot spring vacation and leisure resort.

The overall layout is centered on advantageous or important minerals such as coal, tantalum-niobium, lithium, tungsten, ceramic clay (china stone), rock salt, wollastonite, geothermal heat, mineral water, sand and gravel soil (three

types of minerals), etc., and to

In 2025, it is expected to develop 14 mining industry zones of significant influence.

Column 6 Yichun City Regional Mining Industry Construction Targets	
shore	**construction objective**
Yichun Yashan Tantalum-Niobium-Lithium Mining Development Zone	Support the construction of Yichun lithium new energy 100 billion industrial cluster; stabilize the development of niobium-tantalum mine, to build a niobium-tantalum raw material supply base with national influence; support the construction of Gaoyan architectural ceramics 50 billion industrial cluster, and consolidate the traditional production of ceramics. Industry status.
Yifeng-Fengxin Lithium Ceramic Raw Material Industry Development Zone	
Gao'an Bajing Architectural Ceramics Industry Development Zone	
Jing'an Dawutang Tungsten Mining Industry Development Zone	Focus on cultivating tungsten ore production and deep processing industry in northwest Gan.
Fengcheng Qujiang Coal Industry Development Zone	Stabilization of coal supply.
Fengcheng Luoshi Coal Industry Development Zone	
Zhangshu Yanghu Salt Chemical Industry Development Zone	Supporting the construction of Zhangshu salt brine pharmaceutical and chemical industry clusters, consolidating the status of traditional industries.
Yichun Cypress Building Materials Industry Development Zone	To safeguard the construction of important government projects and to meet the market demand for minerals such as chert for cement, chert for frit, wollastonite and building stone.
Shanggao Qibaoshan Wollastonite Building Materials Industry Development Zone	
Takayasu Tannan-Xinjie Building Materials Industry Development Zone	
Yichun Wugong Mountain Geothermal Mineral Water Industry Development Zone	Orderly development and protection of selenium-rich geothermal resources in Wentang, expanding the scale of development of geothermal mineral water in Yuhuashan, Jing'an, Tonggu and other areas, promoting high-quality mineral water sources, and
Yuhuashan Geothermal Mineral Water Industry Development Zone	

Jing'an Jiulingdong Geothermal Industry Development Zone	enhancing brand awareness; strengthening the development and utilization of shallow geothermal energy.
Tonggu Wintang Geothermal Mineral Water Industry Development Zone	

Section II. Layout of energy security guarantees

Implementing the core area of strategic mineral safety and security. Strengthen the strategic mineral resources security capacity, the implementation of energy resources base 1, in the setting of mining rights, resource allocation, infrastructure construction, major project arrangements and related industrial policies to give key support to protect the total amount of mining regulatory indicators under the same conditions, priority to the base of the allocation of mining enterprises, to promote the scale of the development and industrial agglomeration development. The implementation of the national planning of two mining areas, the implementation of unified planning, priority protection of strategic mineral exploration and development, improve the threshold of access, in principle, the scale of new mines in the area should be more than medium-sized, to build a large and medium-sized mines as the main development pattern, to promote the development of high-quality resources on a large

scale, intensive use of the formation of the security supply of strategic minerals to ensure the succession of the area.

Column 7 Yichun energy resources security layout situation table			
Name of the district	**Name**	**mineral species**	**Area (square kilometers)**
energy resources al-Qaeda	Anfu Yangjiaqiao - Yichun 414	Lithium, Iron	403.61
Nationally planned mining areas	Yichun Qibao Mountain	Cobalt, lead, zinc	10.20
	Wuning Dahutang-Demoiselle Cave	molybdenum	156.77

Section III. Survey Planning Layout

I. Priority survey areas

In order to serve the national and city industrial policy, protect national strategic mineral resources, according to the relationship between the supply and demand of mineral resources, resource and environmental carrying capacity, according to the distribution of important mineral resources in Yichun City, the distribution of mineralized zones, in the mineralization conditions are favorable and good prospect of mineral prospecting in the area, the division of key exploration areas, to achieve breakthroughs in the search for minerals. In this round of planning, a total of 15 key exploration areas have been divided, of which 15 are for the implementation of the national plan.

There are 11 key exploration areas at the provincial level and 4 key exploration areas at the municipal level, as shown in column 8. Priority is given to the deployment of basic geological work in the key exploration areas to increase the degree of geological research; and there is an increase in the number of key exploration areas at the municipal level. Large prospecting rights have been put in place to guide various types of capital to participate in mineral surveys and exploration, focusing on rare metal ores, tungsten ores, etc.; accelerating technological innovation in exploration and encouraging the application of new technologies and methods.

Column 8 Yichun key exploration area setup situation table		
Name name	**Primary Mineral Species**	**Area (square kilometers)**
Ganzhong prefecture level city in Jiangxi	unshakeable	592.29
Yichun Yashan	Lithium, tantalum, niobium	68.49
Mt Wugong in Jiangxi	Geothermal, mineral water	1512.45
Mt Wubao in Jiangxi	cobalt (chemistry)	165.78
In front of Wanzai Huangmao-Gaoan Village	copper (chemistry)	1504.91
Tonggu Chesiping-Baozikeng	generic term for lustrous and ductile metals	296.19
Column 8 Yichun key exploration area setup situation table		
Name name	**Primary Mineral Species**	**Area (square**

		kilometers)
Yifeng-Fengxin	Lithium, mineral water	517.92
Wuning - Xiushui Dahutang	Tungsten, Copper	497.66
Jing'an Jiulingdong	geothermic	528.65
Chibaoshan district of central Chongqing municipality, formerly in Sichuan	Lead, zinc, cobalt	392.69
Mt Yuhua in central China	geothermic	602.68
Yichun Jinrui - Wanzai Mabu	generic term for lustrous and ductile metals	409.36
Tonggu Wintang	geothermic	93.48
Yifeng Huanggang-Tianbao	Geothermal, mineral water	285.28
Fengchengdu City	Copper, gold	183.74

II. Survey planning blocks

Focusing on key exploration areas, it carries out strategic and advantageous mineral exploration work, improves the ability to guarantee the supply of mineral resources, vigorously implements deep-sea exploration of old mines, and alleviates the crisis of mining resources. Based on the authority to grant mining rights and the requirements of land space use control, comprehensively considering the characteristics of mineral resources, the degree of exploration, resource potential and other factors, and keeping the integrity of the exploration information as the principle, the

delineation of exploration planning blocks, as a reference basis for the establishment of prospecting rights. A total of 61 provincial exploration planning blocks and 67 municipal exploration planning blocks have been implemented in this plan, as shown in column 9.

In principle, an exploration planning block is set up as the main body of exploration. The first category of minerals, as well as in accordance with the provisions of the adjustment to the first category of minerals, in principle, do not delineate the exploration planning blocks, need to be publicly offered for sale prospecting rights, as in line with the exploration planning blocks. County-level planning mainly implements provincial and municipal exploration planning blocks, and in principle does not delineate exploration planning blocks.

Column 9 Yichun City Exploration Block Setting Situation Table			
issuing authority	**mineral species**	**quanti ties**	**Area (square kilometers)**
provincial level (e.g. government)	Limestone for cement	7	11.28
	Quartzite for Glass	8	3.60
	geothermic	17	60.86
	mineral spring water	28	77.81
municipal	diatomaceous earth	1	1.80
	Ceramic clay (china stone)	34	58.28
	kaolin (clay)	7	10.90
	Chert for melts	4	8.27
	Granite for veneer	7	9.85
	Sandstone for cement batching	3	3.78
	Clay for cement batching	3	1.44
	Sandstone for ceramics	4	2.76
	horizontal slab of stone	2	2.11
	rock salt	1	6.57
	tremolite	1	0.51
	calcite (CaCO3 as rock-forming mineral)	1	0.24

Section IV. Planning and layout of mining

I. Priority mining areas

Combined with the characteristics of mineral resources endowment and the status quo of mining industry in Yichun City, based on the distribution characteristics of large and medium-sized minerals and important minerals, focusing on the layout of exploration, development and protection areas and the direction of development, integrating the layout of the exploration, development and protection areas with the requirements of ecological environmental protection, delineating key mining areas, and promoting the development of mineral resources on a large scale and intensive utilization. The current round of planning to implement the provincial key mining area 6, delineation of municipal key mining area 3, see column 10. within the area to strengthen the protection of mineral resources and

regulation, raise the threshold of access, and build new mines in accordance with intensive conservation, large-scale production, green development

requirements for construction; encourage existing mines to optimize the mining layout and industrial structure for the purpose of resource and industrial integration in accordance with the law.

Column 10 Yichun Key Mining Area Setting Situation Table		
name (of a thing)	**Primary Mineral Species**	**Area (square kilometers)**
Yangjiaqiao Key Mining Area, Anfu	Lithium, tantalum, niobium, iron	403.61
Yichun Qibao Mountain key mining area	Lead, zinc, cobalt	10.20
Wuning Dahutang-Demoiselle Cave Key Mining Area	molybdenum	95.81
Gao'an Chuzen-Yifeng Xinzhuang key mining area	Copper, lead, zinc	4.55
Fengcheng Xushan Key Mining Area	molybdenum	3.80
Shanggao Mozan Key Mining Area	Limestone for cement	0.49
Yifeng Dagang-Shiling key mining area	Ceramite (with lithium)	12.43
Shanggao Yueguangshan Key Mining Area	wollastonite CaSiO3	9.08
Zhangshu Yanghu Key Mining Area	rock salt	21.57

II. Mining planning blocks

In accordance with the authority to grant mining rights and the results of surveys, it has strictly implemented the requirements for spatial control of the national territory, and has implemented three provincial-level mining planning blocks and delineated one municipal-level mining planning block. For details, see Column 11.

In principle, one mining planning block will have one mining subject. If the established prospecting right is converted into a mining right, and the scope of the proposed mining right does not exceed the scope of the established prospecting right, it is deemed to be in line with the mining planning block. For the third category of minerals, as well as adjusted to the third category of minerals in accordance with the provisions of the priority in the county-level planning to delineate the centralized mining area, clear the number of mining rights within the area to put the number of mining rights, the total amount of mining, the minimum scale of mining, mining ecological restoration measures and other conditions of access, but also directly delineate the mining planning

Block.

Column 11 Yichun Mining Planning Block Setting Situation Table			
issuing authority	**mineral species**	**quantities**	**Area (square kilometers)**
provincial level (e.g. government)	goldmine	1	0.11
	geothermal water	2	27.22
municipal	ceramic soil	1	3.62

Chapter 5 Planning Deployment and Management

Section I. Investigation, evaluation and surveying

I. Mineral resources survey and evaluation

1.Basic geological survey

Mineral geological survey: taking the demand for geological and mineral resources for regional economic and social development as the guidance, focusing on the important ore-forming zones such as the eastern section of Jiangnan and the eastern section of Qinhang as the key areas, further improving the degree of the basic geological survey, solving the key geological problems restricting the breakthrough of the regional mineral search, and circling the target area of the search for minerals. Implementation of the superior planning 1:50,000 mineral geological survey 6, involving the city jurisdiction

The area is 2,110 square kilometers.

Investigation and evaluation of emergency groundwater sources: focusing on the construction of ecological civilization in our city, we will carry out investigation and evaluation, monitoring and protection of resources and environment of emergency groundwater sources in the city, so as to realize

the diversification of the configuration of emergency backup water sources in the city, enhance the emergency protection capacity of urban water supply, and serve the strategic objectives of new urbanization and rural revitalization.

Land quality geochemical survey: focusing on Yuanzhou District and Ga'an City in Yichun City, a 1:50,000 land quality geochemical survey was carried out to provide basic data support for the promotion of the structural adjustment of the agricultural economy and the improvement of the quality and safety system of agricultural products.

2.Mineral Resource Prospecting

Prospective survey of strategic and advantageous mineral resources: focusing on rare minerals such as lithium, rubidium and cesium, and taking the key exploration areas as the main direction, carry out special mineral surveys, carry out special mineral surveys, find mineral forecasts and resource potential evaluation, and support a new round of breakthrough actions in finding minerals. Carrying out special geological survey and evaluation of 1:50,000 deep lithium mica minerals in the Yifeng Tong'an-Fengxin Shangfu area.

and resource potential prediction, Yichun Yashan area 1:50,000 lithium (tantalum-niobium) deep mineral special geological Investigation, evaluation and resource potential prediction, evaluation of regional resource potential, delineation of mineralization prospective areas and mineral search target areas.

Prospective investigation of clean energy minerals: focusing on the Pingle depression zone, carry out 1:50,000 shale gas potential investigation and evaluation, preferably select favorable target areas, and evaluate the resource potential; prioritize key tourist areas such as Yichun Wugong Mountain to carry out 1:50,000 resource investigation and evaluation of dry hot rock, shallow geothermal energy and hydrothermal geothermal energy, so as to support breakthroughs in the search for clean and low-carbon energy minerals.

Prospective survey of mineral resources in the middle and deep regions. Focusing on strategic mineral species such as tungsten and tin, it carries out 1:50,000 comprehensive geophysical surveys and 1:50,000 deep mineral prospecting surveys of important mineralization prospecting areas and mining catchment areas, and forecasts the potential of mineral resources in the middle and deep parts of the country. It carried out mineral exploration for tungsten and tin rare-

metal minerals in the deep part of the Shimensi-Maogongdong key work area in the Dahutang mining catchment area, and comprehensively evaluated non-metallic minerals.

II. Exploration of mineral resources

With the aim of meeting the economic and social development of Yichun City, it has integrated the national scarce and strategic mineral species, determined the key exploration directions, adhered to comprehensive exploration and evaluation, implemented green exploration, strengthened the theoretical and methodological research on deep-searching for minerals, and realized breakthroughs in searching for minerals.

Key types of minerals to be explored: energy minerals such as geothermal and coalbed methane, non-ferrous metal minerals such as lead, zinc, tungsten and cobalt, rare metal minerals such as lithium, tantalum and niobium, non-metallic minerals such as ceramic clay, kaolin, chert for cement, chert for fusion, wollastonite, silica and other liquid minerals such as mineral springs, and to increase the granting of prospecting rights and the efforts of exploration.

Deployment of key exploration work: focusing on key exploration areas, carrying out strategic and advantageous mineral exploration work such as lithium and tungsten,

improving the ability to guarantee the supply of mineral resources, and vigorously implementing the tungsten mining old

Exploration of the deep sides of mines to alleviate the crisis of

Column 12 Yichun Mineral Resources Exploration Key Projects	
Type of project	**Job Description**
Exploration of strategic and advantageous mineral resources	**1. Yichun area lithium-containing ceramite ore exploration project:** in Yifeng-Fengxin key exploration area Huaqiao-Ganfang area to carry out mine searching action, the main focus of the ore type for ceramite (lithium-containing), is expected to submit ceramite ore more than 250 million tons, the comprehensive utilization of lithium ($_{LiO2}$) more than one million tons, is expected to invest in the exploration of funds of 200 million yuan, mainly for the financial and corporate co-financing. **2. Yifeng County Xikeng mining area lithium exploration project:** Yifeng-Fengxin key exploration area Xikeng lithium ore prospecting rights, the main type of mineral for lithium, expected to submit lithium ore ($_{LiO2}$) 400,000 tons, is expected to invest in the exploration capital of 20 million for the enterprise to fund itself. **3. Jing'an Shizidun tungsten ore detailed investigation:** located in Wuning-Xiushui Dahutang key exploration area, tungsten ore detailed investigation prospecting rights, the main type of ore is tungsten ore, is expected to submit more than 150,000 tons of tungsten ore ($_{WO3}$), is expected to invest 3,000 tons. million dollars, which is self-funded by the business.
Finding ore in the deep side of an old mine	**Jing'an County Dawutang mining area tungsten ore exploration:** for the integration of mining rights, the old mine deep edge to find ore, located in Wuning -Xiushui Dahutang key exploration area, the main ore type is tungsten ore, expected to submit 250,000 tons of tungsten ore ($_{WO3}$) In addition to the above, the service life of the old mine will be extended, with an expected investment of 20 million dollars, which will be funded by the enterprise itself.

It focuses on the development of energy minerals such as geothermal heat and coal bed methane, non-ferrous metal minerals such as copper, lead and zinc, rare metal minerals such as lithium and tantalum-niobium, non-metallic minerals such as kaolin, ceramic clay (china stone), salt mines, chert used for cement, chert used for melts, wollastonite and other non-metallic

minerals, as well as liquid minerals such as mineral water. Consolidate the status of traditional advantageous industries and support the development of emerging strategic industries.

Strictly implementing the total mining control system. Firmly implement the annual total mining control indexes of tungsten mines issued by the state and provincial departments, do a good job of decomposing and issuing the indexes, and strictly prohibit the over-exploitation of specific minerals by protective mining. Strictly control the new production capacity of coal mines.

Strictly limiting access to prohibited mining types. Implement national industrial policies to restrict mining of wetlands

Peat, and heavy sand minerals such as alluvial gold and alluvial iron; mining of harmful substances such as arsenic and radioactivity is prohibited

More than the provisions of the coal, arable land for brick clay, as well as national and provincial government regulations prohibit the mining of other minerals. Restricted mining types of strict implementation of the conditions of access and related regulations, in line with the conditions can be put mining rights; prohibited mining types, shall not set up new mining rights, due to symbiotic, associated minerals and other circumstances really need to comprehensive recycling and utilization of prohibited minerals, should be strictly demonstrated.

II. Regulating the intensity of development and utilization

Promoting green development and clean utilization of coal mines. Adhering to the principle of "stabilizing the foundation, optimizing production capacity, and utilizing coal in a cleaner way", we are promoting the green development and cleaner utilization of coal.

Accelerate the development of lithium resources. Relying on high-quality lithium resources, carry out new technology research on extraction of complex and difficult-to-elect lithium mica and comprehensive utilization of tailings technology, to achieve efficient utilization of resources, and

support the construction of new lithium power base in Yichun.

Reasonably control the intensity of tungsten ore development and utilization. Stabilize the production capacity of Xushan tungsten mine, and promote the integration, expansion and development of Jing'an Dawutang tungsten mine.

Promoting the efficient utilization of characteristic non-metallic minerals. Upgrade the scale of development of minerals such as ceramic clay, cement chert, chert for melts, wollastonite and stone for finishing, and build a number of demonstration bases and demonstration enterprises for the efficient development and utilization of non-metallic minerals; stabilize the supply capacity of cement chert and building stone, strengthen independent innovation, and increase the added value of products.

Enhance the level of development and utilization of clean resources such as geothermal and mineral water. Adhere to the principle of "mining by irrigation, mining by heat, balanced mining and irrigation, balanced water and heat", scientifically determine the total amount of mining, and increase the development and utilization of geothermal water and shallow geothermal energy in the center of the city and the scenic area of Mingyue Mountain. Expand the scale of

mineral water development in Yifeng County, Yuanzhou District, Jing'an County and other areas, promote high-quality mineral water sources, and enhance brand awareness.

III. Optimizing the development and utilization structure

By 2025, the total number of mines will not exceed 288, of which 139 will be large and medium-sized mines, and the proportion of large and medium-sized mines will increase to 48%. see Column 13. In order to support the construction of the new lithium energy base in Yichun, it is necessary to increase the development of ceramic clay (containing lithium) and construction stone, and by 2025, the total number of mines will remain unchanged, with the number of large- and medium-sized mines continuing to be optimized.

Column 13 Yichun City, the main types of mining structure adjustment situation table

mineral species	2020		Expected in 2025		note
	Number of mines	Number of large and medium-sized mines	Number of mines	Number of large and medium-sized mines	
Total number of mines	**288**	**134**	**288**	**139**	
molybdenum	4	0	4	0	
coal	4	2	4	2	
unshakeable	2	0	2	0	
copper (chemistry)	1	1	1	1	
lead and zinc	1	1	1	1	
generic term for lustrous and ductile metals	3	1	4	1	
tantalum-niobium	2	1	2	1	
lithium (chemistry)	-	-	1	1	

salt	5	4	5	4	
fluorite	1	0	1	0	
Chert for melts	3	0	5	0	
wollastonite CaSiO3	5	2	5	2	
tremolite	1	0	1	0	
kaolin (clay)	12	4	10	4	
ceramic soil	31	14	35	20	
Quartz for Glass	7	0	5	0	
horizontal slab of stone	7	0	5	0	
Sandstone for ceramics	1	0	1	0	
Clay for ceramic pellets	7	0	0	0	
Limestone for cement	12	4	15	4	
calcite (CaCO3 as rock-forming mineral)	2	1	2	1	
veneer	2	1	2	1	
Building stone	114	84	102	80	
Shale for bricks and tiles	46	3	55	5	
geothermic	9	8	10	8	
mineral spring water	6	3	10	3	

Kaolin and ceramic clay (china stone) mines through to the elimination of small mines, the closure of resource depleted

The total number of mines at the end of the planning period will increase from 43 to 45, and the number of large-scale mines will increase from 1,000 to 2,000.

The number of medium-sized mines has increased from 18 to 24; the focus is on guiding construction stone mines with a capacity of less than 100,000 tons/year.

In addition, the Government of the People's Republic of China will gradually withdraw from the mining of shale for bricklaying and shale products of less than 60,000 tons/year, in accordance with the law, to meet the minimum requirements.

The total number of mines at the end of the planning period will remain at about 157; geothermal exploration and development will be stabilized, and efforts to explore and develop high-quality mineral springs will be increased, with the number of geothermal and mineral spring mines expected to reach 20 during the planning period; and new mines will strictly implement the system of minimum service life and minimum mining scale.

Accelerate the construction of lithium mine, china clay mine (including lithium) mine, is expected to add a new large mine of lithium, china clay mine (including lithium) more than 8 large mines during the planning period.

IV. Strict access management for mining planning

Access conditions for new mines are strictly enforced, and the mining scale and service life of mines need to be matched with mineral resource reserves. The minimum service life of new mines is not less than 5 years, of which the minimum service life of construction stone, shale for brickwork and limestone is not less than 10 years. Implement the requirements of "Mineral Resources Planning of Jiangxi Province (2021-2025)" and optimize the minimum mining scale standards for new mines of key mineral species in combination with the current situation of mining. See column 14.

New mines should be connected with the overall planning of land space, and the spatial relationship between mines and the ecological red line, basic farmland, urban development boundaries, various types of protected areas, highways, national and provincial highways and other spatial requirements in line with the relevant documents. A mining area (ore body) in principle only set up a mining body, shall not be divided into the same ore body to set up more than one mining right, open-pit mines are strictly prohibited "one wall" type mining. **Tungsten:** During the planning period, there will be no new construction and expansion of tungsten metal

reserves less than 10,000 tons, and annual mining regulations will not be changed.

Projects with an ore volume of less than 300,000 tons (expansion of deep and marginal resource mining in existing tungsten mines)

(except for construction projects).

Gold: During the planning period, there will be no new open-pit mining projects that process less than 300 tons (not included) of rock gold ore, and no new underground mining projects that process less than 100 tons (not included).

Column 14 List of the minimum mining scale of new mines of key mineral species in Yichun City				
Mineral Name	**Mining scale unit/year**	**Minimum mining size**	**Minimum years of service**	**note**
Coal (underground mining/open-pit mining)	Tons of raw coal	30/30	5	
Iron (underground mining/open-pit mining)	Tons of ore	10/30	5	
copper (chemistry)	Tons of ore	3	5	
○	Tons of ore	10	5	
zinc (chemistry)	Tons of ore	10	5	
molybdenum	Tons of ore	30	5	
aluminum ore	Tons of ore	10	5	
Gold (rock gold) (Underground mining/open-pit mining)	Tons of ore	3/9	5	
Fluorite (CaF_2)	Tons of ore	3	5	
Limestone (for cement/other)	Tons of ore	50/50	10	Implementation of provincial
Natural quartz sand for metallurgy and cement	Tons of ore	10	5	
Quartzite for glass, ceramics, etc, quartz sand	Tons of ore	10	5	
kaolin (clay)	Tons of ore	5	5	
Ceramic clay (china stone)	Tons of ore	5	5	
wollastonite CaSiO3	Tons of ore	3	5	

Shale for bricks and tiles	Tons of ore	6	10	Implementation of provincial
Building stone	tons	50	10	Implementation of provincial
veneer	cubic meter (unit of volume) (barren)	0.3	5	

Iron: During the planning period, there will be no new open-pit iron ore mines with an annual production capacity of less than 300,000 tons and no new underground iron ore mines with an annual production capacity of less than 100,000 tons.

Shale for bricks and tiles: no new mines with an annual output of less than 60,000 tons will be built during the planning period. The mines with an annual output of 60,000 tons or less are subject to a deadline for rectification; mines with an annual output of 60,000 tons or less are gradually withdrawn according to the law. No more new brick with clay mines, existing mines according to law by

Step out.

Construction stone: the mining scale of existing mines is lower than the annual output of 100,000 tons (not included) of the limit

Period for rectification, rectification does not reach the annual output of 100,000 tons (not included) of mines gradually withdrawn in accordance with the law.

V. Deployment of key development work

Focusing on key mining areas, based on the needs of economic development, we actively promote the development of large and medium-sized deposits, encourage the upgrading of old mines, promote the development of lithium and other strategic emerging minerals, and give full play to the advantages of non-metallic mineral resources, such as ceramic clay (ceramic stone), to enhance the ability to supply mineral resources. We implemented one major development project planned at the upper level and deployed two key development projects at the municipal level. See Column 15 for details.

Column 15 Key Projects for Mineral Resources Development and Utilization in Yichun City

development of new projects: mining the main type of lithium ore, "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the proposed design production capacity of 1.2 million tons of ore/year, the construction time of 2023-2025, the amount of 5.30 investment

The company is self-financed, with an expected production value of 380 million yuan per year.

2. **Yifeng County, Jiangxi Province, Shenzhen Kouli - Fenghsin County, Sanxiawo mining area ceramic clay (porcelain stone) development of major projects:** mining the main mineral ceramic clay (porcelain stone), the comprehensive utilization of lithium ore, the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the proposed design production capacity of 30 million tons of ore/year, open-pit mining, the construction of the time in 2023-2024, the amount of investment 21.50

The company is self-financed, with an expected output value of 3,650 million yuan per year.

3. **Yifeng County, Jiangxi Province, ShuiNan mining area ceramic soil (porcelain stone) development of major projects:** mining the main mineral ceramic

Soil (china stone), comprehensive utilization of lithium ore, "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the proposed design production capacity of 2 million tons of ore /

The year, open-pit mining, construction time 2023-2024, investment amount of 670 million yuan, the enterprise own capital, the

Expected production value 350 million yuan/year.

Chapter 6 quality development of the mining industry

Section I. Efficient utilization of mineral resources

Improve the level of comprehensive utilization of mineral resources. Surveys and evaluations of the level of development and utilization of mineral resources have been carried out, focusing on important strategic mineral species. Actively promote the economical and intensive utilization of mineral resources, and encourage the upgrading and transformation of old mines. Carry out comprehensive utilization demonstration projects of mineral resources, and enhance the comprehensive utilization level of low-grade, co-associated and difficult-to-utilize mineral resources such as niobium-tantalum and lithium. Implemented one comprehensive utilization project of mineral resources planned at the higher level.

Column 16 Yichun Comprehensive Utilization of Mineral Resources Demonstration Project

development and utilization project: project construction time 2022-2025, investment amount of 80 million yuan, the expected goal: based on the existing low-grade resources, the new beneficiation production line. One million tons of difficult-to-utilize mineral resources with an estimated annual addition of 170 tons of tantalum-niobium.

Accelerate the transformation and upgrading of the industrial chain. Relying on resource and industrial advantages, focusing on the comprehensive development of

lithium mica, the development of lithium carbonate, lithium battery cathode and negative electrode materials, diaphragm, lithium battery manufacturing and other key links, bigger and stronger lithium new energy industry.

Non-metallic industry, relying on the city's limestone resources, the development of ultrafine calcium carbonate, modified calcium carbonate, calcium carbonate nanoparticles and other deep processing industry, vigorously promote high-performance concrete, concrete admixture and special mortar products, extend the cement industry chain, improve the value-added products; expanding the diatomaceous earth, wollastonite, kaolin, and other non-metallic mineral applications, the development of energy-saving fire protection, filler coating, environmental protection and governance, storage and heat preservation Mineral functional materials.

Geothermal water, mineral water and other liquid minerals, increase the center of the city, scenic areas of geothermal water exploration and shallow geothermal energy development and utilization, and promote the application of underground hot water recharge, geothermal water centralized heating, geothermal heat pumps, geothermal power generation, etc.; relying on the Yuanzhou District, Tonggu, Fengcheng, Jing'an and other places of hot springs, the construction of a number of collection of recreation, hydrotherapy, thermo

moxibustion, health care and wellness in one of the

Hot springs recreation resort base; encourage mineral water specialization, large-scale development, strengthen the water source to take
Water - clarification and sterilization - washing and bottling process research, and vigorously promote the branding business.

Promoting the comprehensive utilization of solid waste. The focus is on strengthening the comprehensive utilization of solid wastes from tungsten, lead and zinc, copper, iron, gold, coal and decorative stone mines. Carry out the recovery of valuable components of copper mine waste rock and tailings, tungsten mine waste rock and tailings used as building materials, coal gangue for power generation, heat supply and sintered bricks, and decorative stone mine waste rock to produce mechanism sand and other applications.

Vigorously developing a circular economy in the mining sector. Increase support for the development of a circular economy for mineral resources by mining enterprises, and reduce "carbon emissions". Encourage mining enterprises to carry out energy conservation and emission reduction, introduce advanced technology and equipment, eliminate outdated equipment and mining processes, reduce water, electricity and media consumption, and reduce waste emissions. Strengthen the recycling of wastewater, waste heat and pressure. Strengthen the recycling of secondary resources of urban minerals such as non-ferrous metals and rare metals,

and encourage mining enterprises to carry out smelting and recycling of secondary resources.

Solidly promoting production safety in mines. In-depth implementation of the three-year action of special rectification of production safety, actively carry out inspections and supervision of mine production safety, and urge mining enterprises to fulfill their production safety responsibilities. Strengthen the source control, strict implementation of the minimum mining scale of new mines and minimum service life standards, and improve the level of mine scale. Strengthen the safe production management of open-pit mines, strictly enforce the safety distance standards for blasting in open-pit mines, and actively guide adjacent mines that do not meet the safety distance standards for blasting to realize unified mining in the same subject through market acquisition and other means. Strengthen law enforcement supervision, and crack down on unlicensed mining, mining by exploration, over-layer and over-boundary mining, and over-capacity and over-intensity mining in accordance with the law. Promote advanced technology and equipment, accelerate the mechanization, automation, informationization and intelligent construction of mines, and improve the level of safe production in mines.

Section II. Green mining development

Focusing on the development goal of green mining industry in Jiangxi Province and Yichun City, based on the development and utilization of the mines in the area

With the actual situation, from the mining environment, resource development mode, comprehensive utilization of resources, energy saving and emission reduction,

Science and technology innovation and intelligent mines, enterprise management and corporate image, etc., combined with the regional layout of mineral resources exploration and development, vigorously promote the construction of green mines, guide and encourage a number of mines to carry out the construction of demonstration zones for the development of green mining, and promote the sustained and healthy development of the mining industry.

New mines are planned, designed, constructed and operated in accordance with green mine standards, and existing production mines are strengthened and upgraded to accelerate the construction of green mines, so as to realize the coordinated development of mining development and ecological environmental protection.

Solidly promote the construction of green mines. Explore the establishment of a multi-sectoral coordinated mechanism for the creation of green mines, and implement mineral resources support policies; safeguard land for the construction of green mines, and introduce and implement incentive policies in the allocation of resources, total volume control, financial incentives, finance, etc., and actively

implement relevant tax incentives and formulate a system of incentives and penalties; strengthen the management of green mines, and implement the main responsibility of enterprises to set up a working system for green mine construction that is guided by the government, coordinated with the departments, and constructed by the enterprises and evaluated by the third party. Strengthen the management of green mines, implement the main responsibility of enterprises, establish a green mine construction system with government guidance, departmental coordination, enterprise main construction, third-party assessment and social supervision, build a long-term mechanism for green mine development, and ensure the quality of construction.

Continuously improve the level of informationization management. Promote the construction of the Yichun green mine directory management information system, enhance the level of green mine information management, promote interconnection, promote information sharing, and provide high-quality, efficient and convenient information services.

Continuously strengthen publicity and training. Strengthen green mine training, publicize green mine policies and regulations, construction experience and methods, enhance the awareness of green development in mining enterprises, and improve the level of green mine

construction.

Section III. Ecological rehabilitation of mines

Adhere to the policy of "prioritizing conservation, protection and natural restoration" and follow the principle of "who pollutes,

The principle of "who governs" and "while mining, while governing", urging enterprises to implement the main responsibility, the mine will be the life of the mine.

Ecological restoration runs through the whole process of mineral resources development and protection, and promotes the coordinated development of mineral resources development and ecological protection.

(c) To strengthen the main responsibility of enterprises and strengthen the process of strict control. Supervise mining enterprises to strictly implement the requirements of geological environmental protection and land reclamation programs, develop annual implementation plans for ecological restoration, set up ecological restoration fund accounts in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, standardize the accrual and use of ecological restoration funds, and fulfill the obligation of "mining and restoration". Strictly close the pit mine management, mine stopping, closing or closed before the pit, must complete the mine ecological restoration obligations. Implement the review and filing system for geological environmental protection and land reclamation programs, strengthen supervision and inspection, actively carry out "double random" inspections, promote the dynamic monitoring of mine ecological restoration, and improve the comprehensive supervisory capacity.

Establishment of a credit system and implementation of

severe penalties. Strengthen departmental coordination and linkage, explore the establishment of integrity files and credit systems for mining enterprises, and order mining enterprises that fail to fulfill their mine ecological restoration obligations in accordance with the regulations to rectify the situation within a certain period of time; those that fail to rectify the situation or rectify the situation after the deadline are included in the abnormal list or the list of serious credit failures, and are subjected to the joint punishment for breach of trust. Failure to fulfill the obligations of ecological restoration of mines, damage to the public interests of society, by the organs and relevant organizations specified by law to the people's court to bring public interest litigation.

I. New mines

1. Access to environmental impact conditions

At the stage of new mines, adhere to the principle of equal importance to the development and utilization of mineral resources and ecological environmental protection in mines, and strictly implement the environmental impact assessment system for mines, and refuse to approve any mining activity that is considered to have a greater impact on the environment, or that is difficult to manage after being damaged; and strictly prohibit the establishment of new mines in areas where mining development is prohibited,

such as the three districts and three lines.

2. Requirements for commitment to ecological environmental protection of mines

New mines are committed to comply with the existing mine environmental protection policies and regulations, mine environmental control strictly abide by the "three simultaneous" side of the mining side of the governance, must sign a commitment to environmental protection of mines, and according to the mine "three in one" program and "Jiangxi Province, mine ecological restoration Fund Management Measures" requirements for the establishment of mine ecological restoration fund.

3. Mine Environmental Protection Program Requirements

Newly built mines must have mine development and utilization plans, mine geological environmental protection and governance recovery and land reclamation plans, mine environmental impact assessment and soil and water conservation programs and other relevant information, new mining projects without the preparation of relevant protection and restoration programs will not be admitted to apply for mining rights. Mining enterprises shall strictly implement mine environmental protection programs and prepare annual plans during the mining process. The competent authorities shall incorporate the completion of land management and reclamation tasks in mining areas into the "double random" spot checks of mining

enterprises, and credit management of mining rights holders in accordance with the "Measures for the Disclosure of Mining Information on Mining Rights Holders".

II. Production mines

Improve the management system for environmental protection and governance, establish a corresponding assessment system, abide by and fulfill the commitments of the mining ecological environmental protection and governance responsibility statement, put forward specific requirements for the tasks of mining environmental protection and governance and land reclamation, set phased governance targets, and carry out inspections on a regular basis.

1.Environmental management of production mines

Strengthening credit supervision of mining enterprises, strictly regulating mining activities in accordance with the principle of "mining while governing" and the arrangement of annual plans; implementing relevant preferential policies and measures for the environmental governance of mines, and guiding mining enterprises to increase their investment in the environmental protection and governance of mines, and to improve the restoration and governance of the mining environment.

2.Ecological management of open pit mines

According to the development and utilization plan, the open-pit mines should formulate a scientific mining plan, carry out step mining in strict accordance with the designed stripping ratio and slope angle, limit the slope and height of the mining surface and slope, and strictly prohibit one-wall mining. The abandoned soil and waste residue stripped during the mining process should be classified and centrally stacked in the soil discharge yard; non-metallic waste residue that is not polluting to the environment should be fully recycled, and the abandoned soil can be used for re-greening of the mining area.

3.Ecological management of waste dumps

Newly built waste dumps must be selected, evaluated, surveyed, designed, constructed, supervised and operated by qualified professional units in accordance with the relevant national safety management standards. Waste concentrated and orderly piling, timely mulching and greening; waste dump must build a formal slag dam, the slope using slurry masonry slope protection or other curing measures to prevent landslides, avalanches, mudslides and other secondary disasters. The existence of pollutants in the slag dump, the bottom shall be covered with impermeable layer, the periphery set up wastewater collection ditch, the slag filtering wastewater

collection and then imported into the acid reservoir or wastewater treatment plant centralized treatment.

4.Management of mine geohazards and monitoring systems

The prevention and control of geological disasters in mines should strictly implement the policy of "safety first, prevention first", and carry out the mine safety regulations, mine safety regulations and other laws, regulations and relevant provisions issued by the state and relevant ministries and commissions. A sound monitoring system for the mining environment and an early warning information system for the prevention and control of geological disasters in mines should be established, and specialized personnel should be set up to monitor mining sites, waste slag sites, etc., and formulate corresponding early warning and emergency plans.

III. Closed pit mines

Strict management of closed pit mines, in accordance with the principle of "who develops, who protects, who destroys, who manages", must fulfill the obligation of ecological restoration of mines before stopping, closing or closing the pit of the mines; and to build a new mine.

Establishing a review system for ecological restoration of closed-pit mines, and clarifying the technical requirements for ecological restoration of closed-pit mines to meet the standards;
Explore the establishment of an integrity file and credit system for mining enterprises, strengthen departmental coordination and linkage, and carry out joint disciplinary actions for breach of trust for mining enterprises that do not fulfill their obligations for ecological protection and restoration.

IV. Abandoned mines

In accordance with the principle of "who destroys, who manages; who restores, who benefits", play the leading role of the government, strengthen policy guidance, give full play to the role of policy incentives, and explore the establishment of the ecological restoration mechanism of "government-led, policy-supporting, social participation, and market-oriented operation". Encourage the ecological restoration of abandoned mines in a market-oriented way, actively seek green credit support from policy banks to alleviate the pressure of short-term restoration funds, and further stimulate vitality and enhance the impetus of social participation in ecological restoration.

Adhere to the policy of giving priority to conservation, protection and natural restoration, establish the concept of the

community of life of mountains, water, forests, lakes and grasses, implement the requirements of "strict control at the source, strict management of the process and strict punishment of the consequences", and promote the overall protection, systematic restoration and comprehensive management of abandoned mines left over from the past and mines being mined in the future, so as to restore the green mountains and mountains and to create the golden mountains again. Silver Mountain.

Ecological restoration of mines and the comprehensive utilization of natural resources are based on territorial spatial planning, and the use of territorial space is strictly regulated. During the preparation of land space planning, the current status of land space in mines, the suitability of land use after restoration and the needs of industrial development should be taken into account in an integrated manner, so as to optimize the spatial layout of production, living and ecology in mining areas. It should accurately grasp the environmental characteristics of mines and their surroundings, and, according to different regions, types and ecological environments, make scientific planning according to local conditions, so that forests are suitable for forests, ploughs are suitable for ploughs, buildings are suitable for buildings, water is suitable for water, grass is suitable for grasses, and

landscapes are suitable for landscapes, and precise measures are applied, so as to create the conditions for rational development and scientific utilization.

Chapter 7 Planning Implementation and Safeguards

I. Strengthening integration and coordination

Municipal and county-level departments in charge of natural resources are the main departments responsible for the implementation of mineral resources planning, under the leadership of the people's government at the same level, to strengthen coordination and cooperation with the relevant departments, clarify the division of responsibilities, do a good job of policy articulation, strengthen departmental synergies and up and down linkage, refine the relevant policies and measures, to form an effective synergy, and timely resolution of major issues in the process of planning and implementation, and to jointly promote the implementation of the plan.

II. Strict implementation of the review system

Once approved, the Plan is binding and must be strictly implemented. Mineral resources exploration, development, utilization and protection must strictly comply with the relevant requirements of the Plan. The setting up, approval and granting of mining rights must be in accordance with the access conditions of the Plan and the setting up of exploration and mining planning blocks.

III. Improving the assessment and adjustment mechanism

Strengthening the analysis of the situation of the mining industry, the statistics and monitoring of the development of the industry, and strengthening the tracking analysis and dynamic assessment of the implementation of the plan. If the content of the plan needs to be revised due to new discoveries and achievements in geological prospecting or changes in economic and social development, as well as circumstances stipulated by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Provincial People's Government and the Municipal People's Government, the plan will be handled in strict accordance with the relevant regulations and procedures.

IV. Strengthening financial security

Actively seeking central financial funds to guarantee public welfare strategic geological surveys, strategic mineral surveys and other basic survey work. In accordance with the principle of the division of financial affairs and expenditure responsibilities, the natural resource management system has been strengthened.

The competent authorities in charge of resources, in conjunction with the financial sector and in conjunction with local finances, should coordinate and increase their support for local basic and public services.

Support for beneficial and strategic geological surveys and geoscientific research. Actively guide various types of social funds to invest in mineral exploration and development. It has strengthened the leadership and organization and coordination of the implementation of major projects, prioritized the arrangement of financial resources, and effectively guaranteed the implementation of major projects on the ground.

V. Strengthening informationization

Taking the "natural resources cloud" as the overall leader, it has strengthened its connection with the "one map" database and the "three major platforms" for government offices, comprehensive supervision and public services. It has made full use of information technology to strengthen the use of planning management data and promote the scientific and modernized planning management. In accordance with the unified arrangements of the Ministry of Natural Resources, centralized dynamic adjustment of the planning database has been implemented; according to the needs of new discoveries in geological prospecting and the arrangement of the year's plan for the granting of mining

rights, the exploration and exploitation planning blocks that really need to be adjusted are centrally adjusted each year and incorporated into the planning database.

VI. Establishment of a sound monitoring mechanism

The implementation of mineral resources planning is included as an important element of natural resources law enforcement supervision. An annual implementation inspection system for binding indicators has been established, and supervision and management of mineral exploration and development activities in key planning areas have been strengthened. Improve the system of public participation in planning, planning hearings, planning publicity and management disclosure. Strengthening information disclosure, timely disclosure of information required to be disclosed in accordance with the law, consciously accepting social supervision, and opening up supervision and reporting channels.

宜春市矿产资源总体规划

（2021-2025 年）

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前　言

矿产资源是经济社会发展的重要物质基础。为强化矿产资源安全保障，优化资源勘查开发保护布局，推进矿产资源规模开发和节约集约高效利用，促进矿业绿色转型与高质量发展，按照《中华人民共和国矿产资源法》及其《实施细则》《矿产资源规划编制实施办法（2019年修正）》《江西省矿产资源管理条例》等法律法规要求，主动衔接《江西省矿产资源总体规划（2021-2025年）》《宜春市国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和二〇三五年远景目标纲要》等有关规划，编制《宜春市矿产资源总体规划（2021-2025年）》（以下简称《规划》）。

《规划》是宜春市“十四五”规划体系的组成部分，是对江西省矿产资源总体规划的细化和落实，是指导宜春市矿产资源勘查、开发利用与保护的指导性文件，是依法审批和监督管理地质勘查、矿产资源开发利用和保护活动的重要依据。涉及矿产资源开发活动的相关行业规划，应当与本《规划》做好衔接。

《规划》基期年为2020年，规划期2021-2025年，展望到2035年。《规划》适用于宜春市所辖行政区范围。

第一章 现状与形势

宜春市位于钦杭成矿带江西段西部，矿产资源丰富，是我省主要的能源矿产、稀有金属矿产和非金属矿产基地之一。我市矿业开发历史悠久、发展迅速，矿产资源的勘查与开发对宜春市经济社会的发展作出了重大贡献，是我市国民经济的基础支柱产业之一。

第一节 发展现状

一、矿产资源特点

截至2020年底，全市发现各类矿产76种（含亚矿种），占全省发现矿种数的39.37%，查明资源量的有67种，占全省的48.91%，其中，列入江西省矿产资源储量表的矿种65种（不含地热水、矿泉水），占全省的48.87%；矿产地348处，占全省的11.34%。其中：大型矿床27处，中型矿床43处，小型矿床278处。主要矿产资源量见专栏1。

宜春市优势矿产资源有煤、稀有金属矿（钽铌、锂、铯、铍等）、盐矿、高岭土、陶瓷土（瓷石）、长石、熔剂用灰岩、硅灰石等。钨矿、锂矿仍有很大找矿潜力。

宜春市矿产资源基本特点为：一、优势矿产煤、钽铌、锂、岩盐等资源储量大，分布集中，便于开发利用布局；二、非金属矿产硅灰石、水泥用灰岩、高岭土、陶瓷土等资源丰富，利用前景好；三、稀有金属矿产共伴生组分多，尤其是锂铯等综合开发利用效果好；四、地热、矿泉水资源丰富，开发利用前景广。

专栏 1 宜春市主要矿产资源保有资源储量情况表					
类别	矿产名称	资源储量单位	保有资源量	全省占比（%）	全省排名
能源	煤炭	亿吨	5.54	38.44	1
黑色金属	铁矿	万吨	1371.31	1.22	5
有色金属	铜矿	金属 万吨	41.69	3.76	3
	铅矿	金属 万吨	36.98	9.51	4
	锌矿	金属 万吨	65.45	9.49	3
	铝土矿	矿石 万吨	102.12	100	1
	钴矿	金属 吨	3973.02	91.66	1
	钨矿	WO_3 万吨	4.67	0.79	6
贵金属	金矿	金属 吨	6.71	1.31	8
稀有稀土金属矿	钽矿	Ta_2O_5 吨	10610.92	18.22	2
	铌矿	Nb_2O_5 吨	8338.63	8.25	2
	锂矿	Li_2O 万吨	39.97	38.22	2
	锂矿	锂云母 吨	8244.88	100	1
	铯矿	Cs_2O 吨	26522.11	100	1
	铷矿	Rb_2O 吨	219623.86	26.41	2
	铍矿	BeO 吨	22802.00	80.95	1
	铍矿	绿柱石 吨	837.94	100	1
冶金辅助原料非金属矿	冶金用白云岩	矿石 万吨	34384.20	25.89	2
	熔剂用灰岩	矿石 万吨	25915.21	31.18	2
化工原料非金属矿产	盐矿	NaCl 亿吨	113.09	88.35	1
	芒硝	Na_2SO_4 亿吨	5.25	99.89	1
建材和其它非金属矿产	方解石	矿石 万吨	390.93	26.32	2
	硅灰石	矿石 万吨	1461.16	18.42	2
	长石	矿石 万吨	1549.83	48.55	1
	高岭土	矿石 万吨	2626.78	8.07	4
	陶瓷土	矿石 万吨	11218.04	11.71	2
	玻璃用石英	矿石 万吨	411.65	2.6	3
	粉石英	矿石 万吨	612.30	27.51	2
	水泥用灰岩	矿石 亿吨	6.00	12.63	4
	水泥配料用粘土	矿石 万吨	192.51	5.93	3

截止 2020 年底，我市共有勘查许可证 104 个，总面积 397.37 平方千米，占全市面积的 2.13%（见专栏 2），其中勘探 1 个、详查 67

个、普查 36 个。

专栏 2 宜春市勘查许可证设置情况表

发证机关	矿种	数量	发证机关	矿种	数量	发证机关	矿种	数量
部级	钨	1	省级	铁矿	2	省级	萤石	1
	锡	2		金	22		玻璃用石英	2
	钼	2		银	1	市级	高岭土	2
	钴	2		铜	24		硅灰石	3
	锂	1		钽铌	4		陶瓷土	6
省级	煤炭	1		铅	5		陶瓷用砂岩	1
	地热	15		铝土矿	1		岩盐	3
	矿泉水	2		镍	1			

截止 2020 年底，全市共有采矿许可证 288 个，面积 160.82 平方千米，占全市面积的 0.86%（见专栏 3），其中大型 81 个、中型 53 个、小型 129 个、小矿 25 个，生产矿山 160 个、筹建矿山 28 个、停产矿山 100 个。截至 2020 年底，全市已开发利用的矿产 39 种，主要开采煤、铜、铅、锌、钽铌、锂、高岭土、水泥用灰岩、硅灰石、陶瓷土、长石、地热、矿泉水等矿产。

专栏 3 宜春市采矿许可证设置情况表

发证机关	矿种	数量	发证机关	矿种	数量	发证机关	矿种	数量
部级	钨	4	省级	玻璃用石英	7	市级	长石	7
省级	煤炭	4		地热	9		陶瓷用砂岩	1
	铁	2		矿泉水	6		陶粒用粘土	7
	铜	1	市级	岩盐	5		方解石	2
	铅锌	1		熔剂用灰岩	3		饰面用石材	2
	金	3		硅灰石	5	县级	建筑用石料	114
	钽铌	2		透辉石	1		砖瓦用页岩	46
	萤石	1		高岭土	12			
	水泥用灰岩	12		陶瓷土	31			

二、上轮规划实施成效与不足

1.上轮规划实施评价

矿业开发助推经济持续高质量发展。矿业开发是我市国民经济的基础支柱产业之一。2020 年，全市开采固体矿石总量 4612.63 万吨，矿山企业总从业人数约 3.9 万人，矿业及其延伸产业总产值 1059.51 亿元，占全市规模以上工业企业总营业收入的 31.38%。宜春市已成为我省重要的能源矿产、稀有金属矿产和非金属矿产基地，是实现我市锂电新能源、建材、化工、新材料等产业高质量发展的重要支撑。

矿产资源保障能力进一步提升。“十三五”期间，累计投资各类地质勘查资金 1.2 亿元以上，新增了一批可供开发利用的矿产地。以高岭土、陶瓷土（瓷石）、硅灰石、水泥用灰岩等非金属矿产为重点，共完成各类矿产勘查项目 87 个，新发现矿产地 26 处，其中新增大型矿产地 2 处、中型 3 处，即江西省新余市渝水区石竹山-上高县樟木桥硅灰石矿区（大型）、宜丰县大港陶瓷土（大型）、宜丰县白水洞-奉新县野尾岭矿区锂矿（中型）、奉新县联盟陶瓷土（中型）、江西省宜春市袁州区苍前水泥用灰岩矿区（中型）。非金属矿取得了较好找矿效果。

矿产资源供应能力稳中有升。基本稳定了铜、铅锌、钽铌锂、岩盐等传统优势矿种产量，水泥用灰岩、建筑用石料、地热水、矿泉水等矿种开发规模实现增长，全面落实了钨矿总量控制约束性指标要求，充分保障了我市国民经济社会快速发展对矿产资源的需求。

矿产资源利用水平显著提升。紧紧围绕生态文明建设总体要求，加快推进矿业转型与绿色发展，加强矿山企业结构调整，矿山总数由 881 个减少至 288 个，大中型矿山比例由 6.70%提高至 46.52%，规模

化、集约化水平显著提升；开采回采率与选矿回收率达标率分别提升至100%、86%，主要矿产“三率”水平持续提升，钽铌、锂等优势矿产资源节约与综合利用技术取得较大进步。

矿业绿色发展水平不断提高。绿色矿山建设稳定推进，建成25个绿色矿山，其中七宝山铅锌矿、宜春钽铌矿列入国家级绿色矿山名录库。矿山生态修复工作成效显著，完成修复面积1392.72公顷，历史遗留问题得以逐步解决，生态环境修复治理欠账逐年减少。

矿产资源管理改革逐步深化。积极落实部、省矿业权出让制度改革方案，积极推进“净矿”出让，逐步完善“净矿出让”相关制度。

专栏4 宜春市矿产资源规划主要指标完成情况表

类别	指标名称		单位	2020年		指标属性	完成情况或比例（%）
				规划目标	完成情况		
矿业经济	矿业及其延伸产业总产值		亿元	1400	1059.51	预期性	75.68
	其中	矿业产值	亿元		57.51	预期性	
矿产资源勘查	新发现大中型矿产地		处	[10]	[5]	预期性	50.00
	新增资源量	铅	金属万吨	5	2.57	预期性	51.40
		锌	金属万吨	5	0.12	预期性	2.40
		钽铌	（Ta+Nb）$_2O_5$万吨	1	0.14	预期性	14.00
		锂	Li_2O万吨	5	5.94	预期性	118.80
		金	金吨	3	1.21	预期性	40.33
		水泥用灰岩	矿石亿吨	0.5	1.73	预期性	346.00
		高岭土	矿石万吨	3000	1717.1	预期性	57.24
		陶瓷土	矿石万吨	1000	10686.64	预期性	1068.66
		硅灰石	矿石万吨	100	5477.47	预期性	5477.47
矿产资源开发利用与	开采总量		矿石万吨	4000	4774.07	预期性	119.35
	主要矿种开采	钨矿	WO_3 (65%)万吨	≤1310	780	约束性	全面完成

专栏 4 宜春市矿产资源规划主要指标完成情况表							
类别	指标名称		单位	2020 年		指标属性	完成情况或比例（%）
				规划目标	完成情况		
保护	总量	煤炭	原煤 万吨	431	63	预期性	14.62
		铜	矿石 万吨	75	76.2	预期性	101.60
		钽铌	矿石 万吨	462	350.12	预期性	75.78
		盐矿	NaCl 万吨	370	235.52	预期性	63.65
		陶瓷土	矿石 万吨	60	64	预期性	106.67
		高岭土	矿石 万吨	80	58	预期性	72.50
		硅灰石	矿石 万吨	33	8.4	预期性	25.45
		水泥用灰岩	矿石 万吨	550	898	预期性	163.27
		建筑用石料	矿石 万吨	1200	2465.72	预期性	205.48
		砖瓦用页岩	矿石 万吨	300	265.6	预期性	88.53
	矿产地储备数量		处	[8]	[0]	预期性	
矿业转型升级	矿山数量		个	790	288	预期性	超额完成
	大中型矿山比例		%	12	46.52	预期性	超额完成
矿山地质环境保护与治理恢复	矿山地质环境治理恢复面积		公顷	[658]	[1392.72]	预期性	211.66
	其中	历史遗留矿山地质环境治理恢复面积	公顷	[342]	[746.64]	约束性	218.32
		矿区土地复垦面积	公顷	[286]	[195.10]	约束性	68.22

注：[ ]表示 2016-2020 年累计值

2.上轮规划实施存在的问题

地质找矿难度加大，社会资本地质找矿投入信心不足，矿产资源保障后劲不足，矿产资源勘查程度有待进一步提高；部分高岭土、陶瓷土、建筑用石料、砖瓦用页岩等矿山规模仍偏小，规模化、节约集约化水平有待提高，矿业产业链需进一步延伸；矿产资源开发与生态保护矛盾依然突出；绿色矿山建设推进难度大，需进一步完善管理制

度与激励措施；矿山地质环境恢复治理有待进一步推进；“砂石土”矿市场需求与供给矛盾突出，需进一步加强监督和管理，保证有效供给。

第二节 形势要求

当今世界面临百年未有之大变局，受全球贸易紧张局势、新冠疫情及地缘政治等不确定因素影响，全球战略性矿产资源博弈加剧，矿业发展的不确定性增加。但从长期来看，我国矿产资源需求仍将处于较高水平，矿产资源的基本国情及其在经济社会发展大局中的地位作用没有改变。

“十四五”期内，是我省深入实施工业强省战略，加速推进新型工业化，大力实施“2+6+N”产业高质量跨越式发展行动的重要时期，也是我省国家生态文明试验区建设的关键时期，对矿产资源安全保障、矿山结构优化升级、矿业产业绿色发展、矿产资源管理改革等方面提出了更高的要求。

宜春市地质成矿条件好，矿产资源勘查开发前景广阔。“十四五”规划期间，围绕“做精做优锂电产业、钽铌原材料产业，转型升级建筑陶瓷、盐化工产业，积极发展非金属矿精深加工，加快发展地热矿泉水及地质旅游产业”的矿业发展方向，加强稀有金属、陶瓷原料、石灰岩、硅灰石、硅藻土、地热、矿泉水等矿产的地质勘查，合理开发利用矿产资源，科学发展矿业。“十四五”期间，在矿产资源勘查开发领域，要树立强烈的发展意识，开拓新的发展思路，增添新的发展举措，开创保障科学发展的矿产资源勘查开发新局面。

加大矿产资源勘查开发力度，提高资源安全保障供应能力。《宜

春市国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和二〇三五年远景目标纲要》提出深入推进“产业兴市、工业强市”战略，深入实施创新驱动发展战略，大力发展战略性新兴产业，促进传统产业迭代升级。规划期间，矿业重点发展宜春锂电新能源、高安建筑陶瓷、樟树盐化工等省级重点产业集群，加快锂电龙头企业落地，打造国内重要锂电产业基地和锂电新能源汽车产业集聚区。新的工业体系必将促进宜春市锂矿、盐、陶瓷原料等矿业的迅速发展，引导非金属矿业向精深加工和高新技术应用方向发展，将宜春市的资源优势转化为产业优势和经济优势。

加快矿业供给侧结构性改革，实现高质量跨越式发展。围绕实现“碳达峰、碳中和”战略目标，坚持优化矿产资源开发布局与结构，加快推广先进适用技术，促进矿产资源节约集约与综合利用，提高锂铷铯等共伴生矿产综合利用水平，大力发展锂电新能源产业，发展铷铯新兴产业，发展循环经济，延长产业链，将资源优势转化为产业优势，推进矿业高质量发展。

深化国家生态文明试验区建设，实现矿山开发与自然生态和谐共生。紧密结合生态文明建设要求，全面推进绿色勘查，大力推进绿色矿山建设，提升绿色矿业发展水平，加强矿山生态修复，提高新建矿山的准入门槛，严格执行矿山生态环境保护与治理恢复管理制度，加大矿山地质环境治理恢复与矿区土地复垦政策执行力度，加快推进绿色矿山建设，大力发展绿色矿业，促进生态文明建设，实现矿业开发与生态保护协调发展。

深化“放管服”改革，推进矿产资源管理提质增效。贯彻落实推进矿产资源管理改革要求，在全面推进矿业权竞争性出让、探索“净矿出让”模式、简化行政审批程序、规范财政出资勘查工作与成果管理、创新监管方式、完善矿产资源管理信息化等方面进一步深化改革，提升矿政管理能力和水平。

第二章 指导原则与基本原则

第一节 指导思想

以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，深入贯彻党的十九大和十九届历次全会精神，坚决贯彻习近平总书记视察江西重要讲话精神，聚集“作示范、勇争先”目标定位和“五个推进”重要要求，坚持稳中求进工作总基调，以推动高质量发展为主题，以深化供给侧结构性改革为主线，以改革创新为根本动力，以提高矿产资源安全保障能力为目标，深入落实省委“二十四字”工作思路、高质量跨越式发展首要战略，优化勘查开发与保护布局，强化科技支撑，推进矿产资源集约节约与高效利用，加快矿业绿色转型与高质量发展，为江西工业强省战略提供资源保障，描绘好新时代江西改革发展新画卷。

贯彻落实党中央、国务院关于促进中部地区崛起的决策部署，深度融入“一圈引领、两轴驱动、三区协同”全省区域发展新格局，紧扣我市奋力推进“一核三区五基地”区域创新体系建设，基本形成具有宜春特色的“4+2+N”现代产业体系，以推进矿业高质量发展和结构优化调整为主线，以改革创新为动力，推进资源高效利用，提高矿产资源保障能力，统筹安排矿产资源勘查、开发、保护等各项工作，切实发挥规划的指导、监督和管理依据作用，奋力谱写全面建设社会主义现代化国家宜春华章，描绘好新时代宜春改革发展新画卷。

第二节 基本原则

1.坚持勘查优先，保障矿产资源安全。

面对复杂的世界形势，立足国际、国内、我省及我市，围绕国家发展战略和我市实际需求，加强勘查、合理开发、差别化管理、实时监测、精准调控，强化矿产资源对国民经济建设的保障能力。

2.坚持节约资源，实现资源高效利用。

将全面节约和高效利用落实到矿产资源勘查开发全过程，加强综合勘查与综合利用，提高先进适用技术普及率与转化率，完善激励约束机制，加强监管，提高矿产资源开发利用水平和综合效益。

3.坚持绿色发展，突出矿地和谐。

落实开源与节流并重，发展与保护统一的要求，树立绿色发展理念，开展绿色勘查，积极推进绿色矿山建设，统筹资源开发经济效益和环境效益，形成节约高效、矿地和谐的绿色矿业发展格局。

4.坚持保护保障并重，协调矿业发展。

强化规划管控，加强市场调节，创新完善资源保护和开发补偿机制。统筹资源利用规模、结构、布局和时序，保障资源合理需求。在开发中保护，在保护中开发，以资源可持续利用支撑经济社会健康可持续发展。

第三章 规划目标与规划指标

第一节 2025 年规划目标与指标

至2025年，战略性与优势矿产实现新的找矿突破，资源保障能力不断增强。矿业开发布局与结构进一步优化，矿产资源开发利用水平明显提升，矿业产业集群进一步壮大。地质工作社会化服务水平进一步提升。绿色勘查与绿色矿山建设稳步推进，绿色矿业发展格局基本形成。

地质调查服务领域不断拓展。地质调查工作质量进一步优化，基础地质研究程度不断提高，服务城镇化发展、重大工程建设与乡村振兴工作水平显著提升。

矿产资源保障能力进一步加强。地质找矿机制不断完善，找矿理论和勘查技术创新水平不断提高，锂、钨等矿产实现新的重大找矿突破，提交大中型矿产地4处，新增一批重要矿产资源储量，大中型老矿山资源危机得到缓解。

矿产资源供应保持安全稳定。钨矿开采总量约束性指标全面完成。煤炭、水泥用灰岩、熔剂用灰岩、硅灰石、建筑用石料、砖瓦用页岩、地热水、矿泉水等传统矿产资源稳定开发规模，瓷土矿（含锂）等具开发潜力矿产资源供应能力进一步提升。

矿产资源开发利用水平持续提升。矿产资源开发布局进一步优化，矿山数量稳定在288个左右，大中型矿山比例提高至48%，矿产资源开发利用水平持续提升。

矿业绿色转型取得新成效。绿色勘查全面推行，绿色矿山建设稳步推进，矿山生态环境明显改善，基本实现矿业开发与自然生态和谐

共生。

专栏 5　宜春市矿产资源总体规划指标一览表					
类别	**指标名称**		**单位**	**2025 年**	**指标属性**
矿业经济	矿业及其延伸产业总产值		亿元	1608	预期性
	其中	矿业产值	亿元	87	预期性
矿产资源勘查	新发现大中型矿产地		处	[4]	预期性
	新增资源量	钨	WO_3 万吨	[25]	预期性
		铜	金属 万吨	[2]	预期性
		铅	金属 万吨	[5]	预期性
		锌	金属 万吨	[5]	预期性
		锂	Li_2O 万吨	[40]	预期性
		综合利用锂	Li_2O 万吨	[100]	预期性
		钴	Co 万吨	[1]	预期性
		金	金 吨	[2]	预期性
		水泥用灰岩	矿石 亿吨	[1]	预期性
		熔剂用灰岩	矿石 亿吨	[0.5]	预期性
		高岭土	矿石 万吨	[200]	预期性
		陶瓷土（瓷石）	矿石 万吨	[10000]	预期性
		硅灰石	矿石 万吨	[100]	预期性
		饰面用石材	万立方米	[300]	预期性
		地下热水	立方米/日	[8000]	预期性
		矿泉水	立方米/日	[10000]	预期性
矿产资源开发利用与保护	开采总量		矿石 万吨	8500	预期性
	主要矿种开采总量	钨矿	WO_3 (65%) 吨	1700	约束性
		煤炭	原煤 万吨	180	预期性
		钽铌	$(Nb+Ta)_2O_5$ 吨	500	预期性
		锂	Li_2O 吨	10000	预期性
		盐矿	NaCl 万吨	400	预期性
		熔剂用灰岩	矿石 万吨	40	预期性
		陶瓷土（瓷石）	矿石 万吨	3000	预期性
		高岭土	矿石 万吨	65	预期性
		硅灰石	矿石 万吨	32	预期性
		水泥用灰岩	矿石 万吨	1200	预期性
		建筑用石料	矿石 万吨	3000	预期性
		砖瓦用页岩	矿石 万吨	300	预期性
		地热水	流量 万吨/年	292	预期性
		矿泉水	流量 万吨/年	60	预期性
	矿产地储备数量		处	[0]	预期性
矿业转型升级	矿山数量		个	288	预期性
	大中型矿山比例		%	48	预期性

注：[ ]表示 2021-2025 年累计值

第二节 2035 年展望

至2035年，地质工作服务领域持续拓展，转型升级取得明显进步；新增一批可供开发利用的重要勘查成果；战略性与优势矿产资源保障能力明显提升，初步建成矿产资源供给保障体系；矿产资源布局与结构得到进一步优化，规模化、节约化、集约化达到省内乃至国内先进水平，矿业经济迈入高质量发展阶段；全面实现绿色勘查，绿色矿山建设迈上新台阶，矿产矿产资源开发与生态环境保护进一步协调，绿色矿业发展形成新格局。

第四章 规划布局

第一节 矿业发展布局

根据省级规划勘查开发总体布局，我市落于赣西北新能源矿业转型区，以转型升级为主线，重点打造具有国际影响力的锂电新能源产业基地。

根据宜春市矿产资源禀赋、开发利用现状、矿业产业集群分布，结合区域矿业经济发展需求，聚焦“4+2+N”重点产业，科学合理布局矿产资源勘查开发，推动全市矿业产业集聚发展。至2025年，建成一批省内外具有影响力的矿业产业集群，促进区域经济高质量发展。

结合区域矿业经济发展需求，体现本行政区特色矿业，一是加大锂矿勘查开发力度，走以“资源换产业”路子，加快资源优势向产业优势转化，从原料深加工向下游应用转变，做精做优锂电核心材料产业，做大锂电池产业，打造国家级战略性新兴产业集群；二是稳定铌钽矿开发，打造具有全国影响力的铌钽原料供应基地；三是推进靖安大雾塘地区钨矿开发利用，发展钨精深加工产业；四是推进陶瓷土、高岭土、石灰石、硅藻土、砂石土（三类矿）等非金属矿产勘查开发，构建非金属产业发展区；五是合理开展地热生态旅游产业，推进干热岩、浅层地温能、水热型地热调查评价，打造优质矿泉水品牌和温泉度假休闲胜地。

围绕煤炭、钽铌、锂、钨、陶瓷土（瓷石）、岩盐、硅灰石、地热、矿泉水、砂石土（三类矿）等优势或重要矿种进行总体布局，至2025 年，预期发展 14 个具有重要影响力的矿业产业区。

专栏 6 宜春市区域矿业产业建设目标	
区域	建设目标
宜春雅山钽铌锂矿业发展区	支撑建设宜春锂电新能源千亿级产业集群；稳定铌钽矿开发，打造具有全国影响力的铌钽原料供应基地；支撑建设高安建筑陶瓷500亿产业集群，巩固传统产业地位。
宜丰-奉新锂矿陶瓷原料产业发展区	
高安八景建筑陶瓷产业发展区	
靖安大雾塘钨矿产业发展区	重点培育赣西北钨矿生产及深加工产业。
丰城曲江煤炭产业发展区	稳定煤炭供应。
丰城洛氏煤炭产业发展区	
樟树洋湖盐化工产业发展区	支撑建设樟树盐卤药化产业集群，巩固传统产业地位。
宜春柏木建材产业发展区	保障政府重要工程建设，满足市场水泥用灰岩、熔剂用灰岩、硅灰石、建筑用石料等矿产市场需求。
上高七宝山硅灰石建材产业发展区	
高安田南-新街建材产业发展区	
宜春武功山地热矿泉水产业发展区	有序开发和保护温汤富硒地热资源，扩大玉华山、靖安、铜鼓等地区地热矿泉水开发规模，推广优质矿泉水水源地，提升品牌知名度；加强浅层地温能开发利用。
玉华山地热矿泉水产业发展区	
靖安九岭东地热产业发展区	
铜鼓温塘地热矿泉水产业发展区	

第二节 能源安全保障布局

落实战略性矿产安全保障核心区。强化战略性矿产资源安全保障能力，落实能源资源基地1处，在矿业权设置、资源配置、基础设施建设、重大项目安排及相关产业政策方面给予重点支持保障，开采总量调控指标同等条件下优先向基地内矿山企业配置，推进规模开发和产业集聚发展。落实国家规划矿区2处，实行统一规划，优先保障战略性矿产勘查开发，提高准入门槛，原则上区内新建矿山规模应达到中型以上，构建以大中型矿山为主体的开发格局，推进优质资源规模开发、集约利用，形成保障战略性矿产安全供给接续区。

专栏 7 宜春市能源资源安全保障布局情况表			
区划名称	名 称	矿种	面积（平方千米）
能源资源基地	安福杨家桥-宜春四一四	锂、铁	403.61
国家规划矿区	宜春七宝山	钴、铅、锌	10.20
	武宁大湖塘-蓑衣洞	钨	156.77

第三节 勘查规划布局

一、重点勘查区

以服务国家及我市产业政策，保护国家战略性矿产资源，按照矿产资源供需关系、资源环境承载能力，根据宜春市重要矿产资源成矿区带分布，在成矿条件有利和找矿前景良好的地区，划分重点勘查区，实现找矿突破。本轮规划共划分重点勘查区共 15 处，其中落实国家及省级重点勘查区 11 处，划定市级重点勘查区 4 处，详见专栏 8。

重点勘查区内优先部署基础性地质工作，提高地质研究程度；加大探矿权投放力度，引导各类资本参与矿产调查与勘查，重点是稀有金属矿、钨矿等；加速推进勘查技术创新，鼓励新技术、新方法的应用。

专栏 8 宜春市重点勘查区设置情况表		
名 称	主攻矿种	面积（平方千米）
赣中	铁	592.29
宜春雅山	锂、钽、铌	68.49
武功山	地热、矿泉水	1512.45
五宝山	钴	165.78
万载黄茅-高安村前	铜	1504.91
铜鼓棋坪-包茨坑	金	296.19

专栏 8 宜春市重点勘查区设置情况表		
名　称	主攻矿种	面积（平方千米）
宜丰-奉新	锂、矿泉水	517.92
武宁-修水大湖塘	钨、铜	497.66
靖安九岭东	地热	528.65
七宝山	铅、锌、钴	392.69
玉华山	地热	602.68
宜春金瑞-万载马步	金	409.36
铜鼓温塘	地热	93.48
宜丰黄岗-天宝	地热、矿泉水	285.28
丰城杜市	铜、金	183.74

二、勘查规划区块

以重点勘查区为重点，开展战略性与优势矿产勘查工作，提高矿产资源供应保障能力，大力实施老矿山深边部勘查，缓解矿山资源危机。依据矿业权出让权限和国土空间用途管制要求，综合考虑矿产资源特点、勘查程度、资源潜力等因素，以保持勘查信息的完整性为原则，划定勘查规划区块，作为探矿权设置参考依据。本次规划共落实省级勘查规划区块 61 个，划定市级勘查规划区块 67 个，详见专栏 9。

原则上一个勘查规划区块设置一个勘查主体。第一类矿产，以及按规定调整为第一类的矿产，原则上不划定勘查规划区块，需公开出让探矿权时，视同符合勘查规划区块。县级规划主要落实省、市级勘查规划区块，原则上不划定勘查规划区块。

专栏9 宜春市勘查区块设置情况表			
发证机关	矿种	数量	面积（平方千米）
省级	水泥用灰岩	7	11.28
	玻璃用石英岩	8	3.60
	地热	17	60.86
	矿泉水	28	77.81
市级	硅藻土	1	1.80
	陶瓷土（瓷石）	34	58.28
	高岭土	7	10.90
	熔剂用灰岩	4	8.27
	饰面用花岗岩	7	9.85
	水泥配料用砂岩	3	3.78
	水泥配料用粘土	3	1.44
	陶瓷用砂岩	4	2.76
	长石	2	2.11
	岩盐	1	6.57
	透辉石	1	0.51
	方解石	1	0.24

第四节 开采规划布局

一、重点开采区

结合宜春市矿产资源禀赋特征和矿业产业现状，依据大中型矿产地和重要矿产分布特点，围绕勘查开发保护区域布局和开发方向，统筹勘查开发保护区域布局与生态环境保护要求，划定重点开采区，促进矿产资源规模开发、集约利用。本轮规划落实省级重点开采区6处，划定市级重点开采区3处，具体见专栏10。区内加强矿产资源保护和

监管，提高准入门槛，新建矿山按照集约节约、规模生产、绿色开发的要求进行建设；鼓励已有矿山以优化矿业布局和产业结构为目的，依法进行资源和产业整合。

专栏 10 宜春市重点开采区设置情况表		
名称	主攻矿种	面积（平方千米）
安福杨家桥重点开采区	锂、钽、铌、铁	403.61
宜春七宝山重点开采区	铅、锌、钴	10.20
武宁大湖塘-蓑衣洞重点开采区	钨	95.81
高安村前一宜丰新庄重点开采区	铜、铅、锌	4.55
丰城徐山重点开采区	钨	3.80
上高墨山重点开采区	水泥用灰岩	0.49
宜丰大港—狮子岭重点开采区	瓷土矿（含锂）	12.43
上高月光山重点开采区	硅灰石	9.08
樟树洋湖重点开采区	岩盐	21.57

二、开采规划区块

依据矿业权出让权限和勘查成果，严格落实国土空间管控要求，落实省级开采规划区块 3 个，划定市级开采规划区块 1 个。具体见专栏 11。

原则上一个开采规划区块设置一个开采主体。已设探矿权转采矿权，且拟设采矿权范围未超出已设探矿权范围的，视同符合开采规划区块。对于第三类矿产，以及按规定调整为第三类的矿产，优先在县级规划中划定集中开采区，明确区内采矿权投入数量、开采总量、最低开采规模、矿区生态修复措施等准入条件，也可直接划定开采规划

区块。

专栏 11 宜春市开采规划区块设置情况表			
发证机关	矿种	数量	面积（平方千米）
省级	金矿	1	0.11
	地热水	2	27.22
市级	陶瓷土	1	3.62

第五章 规划部署与管理

第一节 调查评价与勘查

一、矿产资源调查评价

1.基础地质调查

矿产地质调查：以区域经济和社会发展对地质矿产资源的需求保障为导向，以江南东段、钦杭东段等重要成矿区带为重点区域，进一步提高基础地质调查程度，解决制约区域找矿突破的关键地质问题，圈定找矿靶区。落实上级规划1:5万矿产地质调查6幅，涉及我市辖区面积2110平方千米。

地下水应急水源地调查评价：围绕我市生态文明建设，开展城市地下水应急水源地资源与环境调查评价、监测与保护工作，实现城市应急备用水源地配置多元化，提升城市供水应急保障能力，服务新型城镇化、乡村振兴等战略目标。

土地质量地球化学调查：以宜春市袁州区、高安市等地区为重点，开展1:5万土地质量地球化学调查，为推进农业经济结构调整、健全农产品质量安全体系提供基础数据支撑。

2.矿产资源远景调查

战略性与优势矿产资源远景调查：以锂、铯、铯等稀有矿产，为重点，以重点勘查区为主要方向，开展专项矿产调查、开展专项矿产调查、找矿预测和资源潜力评价工作，支撑新一轮找矿突破行动。开展宜丰同安-奉新上富地区1:5万深部锂云母矿产专项地质调查评价

和资源潜力预测，宜春雅山地区1:5万锂（钽铌）深部矿产专项地质调查评价和资源潜力预测，评价区域资源潜力，划分成矿远景区和找矿靶区。

清洁能源矿产远景调查：以萍乐坳陷带等为重点，开展1:5万页岩气潜力调查评价，优选有利目标区，评价资源潜力；优先选择宜春武功山等重点旅游区开展干热岩、浅层地温能、水热型地热1:5万资源调查评价工作，支撑清洁低碳能源找矿突破。

中深部矿产资源远景调查。以钨、锡等战略性矿种为重点，对重要成矿远景区和矿集区开展1:5万地球物理综合调查和1:5万深部矿产远景调查工作，进行中深部矿产资源潜力预测。开展大湖塘矿集区石门寺-茅公洞重点工作区边深部开展钨锡稀有金属矿矿产勘查，并综合评价非金属矿产。

二、矿产资源勘查

以满足宜春市经济社会发展为目的，综合国家紧缺与战略性矿种，确定重点勘查方向，坚持综合勘查与评价，实施绿色勘查，加强深部找矿理论方法研究，实现找矿突破。

重点勘查矿种：地热、煤层气等能源矿产，铅、锌、钨、钴等有色金属矿产，锂、钽、铌等稀有金属矿产，陶瓷土、高岭土、水泥用灰岩、熔剂用灰岩、硅灰石、硅石等非金属矿产，以及矿泉水等液体矿产，加大探矿权出让和勘查力度。

重点勘查工作部署：以重点勘查区为重点，开展锂、钨等战略性与优势矿产勘查工作，提高矿产资源供应保障能力，大力实施钨矿老

矿山深边部勘查，缓解矿山资源危机。

专栏 12　宜春市矿产资源勘查重点项目	
工程类型	工作内容
战略性与优势矿产资源勘查	**1.宜春地区含锂瓷石矿整装勘查项目：**在宜丰-奉新重点勘查区花桥-甘坊地区开展找矿行动，主攻矿种为瓷石矿（含锂），预期提交瓷石矿 2.5 亿吨以上，综合利用锂（LiO_2）100 万吨以上，预期投入勘查资金 2 亿元，主要为财政和企业共同出资。 **2.宜丰县茜坑矿区锂矿勘探项目：**宜丰-奉新重点勘查区茜坑锂矿探矿权，主攻矿种为锂矿，预期提交锂矿（LiO_2）40 万吨，预期投入勘查资金 2000 万，为企业自行出资。 **3.靖安县石子墩钨矿详查：**位于武宁-修水大湖塘重点勘查区，钨矿详查探矿权，主攻矿种为钨矿，预期提交钨矿（WO_3）15 万吨以上，预期投入资金 3000 万元，为企业自行出资。
老矿山深边部找矿	**靖安县大雾塘矿区钨矿勘探：**为矿业权整合，老矿山深边部找矿，位于武宁-修水大湖塘重点勘查区，主攻矿种为钨矿，预期提交钨矿（WO_3）25 万吨以上，较大延长老矿山服务年限，预期投入资金 2000 万，为企业自行出资。

第二节 开发利用与保护

一、明确开发利用方向

以江西省宏观调控政策为基础，统筹兼顾我市经济发展需求及产业规划，确定我市矿产资源开发方向。

重点开发地热、煤层气等能源矿产，铜、铅、锌等有色金属矿产，锂、钽铌等稀有金属矿产，高岭土、陶瓷土（瓷石）、盐矿、水泥用灰岩、熔剂用灰岩、硅灰石等非金属矿产，以及矿泉水等液体矿产。巩固传统优势产业地位，支撑新兴战略性产业发展。

严格执行开采总量控制制度。坚决落实国家、省厅下达的钨矿年度开采总量控制指标，做好指标分解和下达工作，严禁保护性开采特定矿种超量开采。严格控制煤矿新增产能。

严格限制禁止开采矿种准入。落实国家产业政策，限制开采湿地

泥炭，以及砂金、砂铁等重砂矿物；禁止开采砷和放射性等有害物质超过规定的煤炭、可耕地的砖瓦用粘土以及国家、省政府规定禁止开采的其他矿种。限制开采矿种严格执行准入条件及相关规定，符合条件方可投放矿业权；禁止开采矿种，不得新设采矿权，因共生、伴生矿等情况确需综合回收利用禁止矿种的，应严格论证。

二、调控开发利用强度

推动煤矿绿色开发和清洁利用。坚持“稳基础、优产能、清洁利用”原则，推动煤炭绿色开发和清洁利用。

加快推进锂矿资源开发。依托优质锂矿资源，开展复杂难选锂云母提取新技术攻关与尾矿综合利用技术研究，实现资源高效利用，支撑宜春锂电新能源基地建设。

合理控制钨矿开发利用强度。稳定徐山钨矿产能，推进靖安大雾塘钨矿整合扩建开发。

推动特色非金属矿产高效利用。提升陶瓷土、水泥用灰岩、熔剂用灰岩、硅灰石、饰面用石材等矿产开发规模，建设一批非金属矿高效开发利用示范基地和示范企业；稳定水泥用灰岩、建筑用石料供应能力，加强自主创新，提高产品附加值。

提升地热、矿泉水等清洁资源开发利用水平。坚持“以灌定采、以热定采、采灌均衡、水热均衡”的原则，科学确定开采总量，加大中心城市、明月山风景名胜区的地热水、浅层地温能开发利用。扩大宜丰县、袁州区、靖安县等地区矿泉水开发规模，推广优质矿泉水水源地，提升品牌知名度。

三、优化开发利用结构

至2025年，矿山总数不超过288个，其中大中型矿山达到139个，大中型矿山比例增加到48%。见专栏13。为支撑宜春锂电新能源基地建设，需加大开发陶瓷土（含锂）、建筑用石料，至2025年，矿山总数保持不变，大中型矿山数持续优化。

专栏13 宜春市主要矿种矿山结构调整情况表

矿种	2020年		2025年预期		备注
	矿山数	大中型矿山数	矿山数	大中型矿山数	
矿山总数	**288**	**134**	**288**	**139**	
钨	4	0	4	0	
煤	4	2	4	2	
铁	2	0	2	0	
铜	1	1	1	1	
铅锌	1	1	1	1	
金	3	1	4	1	
钽铌	2	1	2	1	
锂	-	-	1	1	
盐	5	4	5	4	
萤石	1	0	1	0	
熔剂用灰岩	3	0	5	0	
硅灰石	5	2	5	2	
透辉石	1	0	1	0	
高岭土	12	4	10	4	
陶瓷土	31	14	35	20	
玻璃用石英	7	0	5	0	
长石	7	0	5	0	
陶瓷用砂岩	1	0	1	0	
陶粒用粘土	7	0	0	0	
水泥用灰岩	12	4	15	4	
方解石	2	1	2	1	
饰面用石材	2	1	2	1	
建筑用石料	114	84	102	80	
砖瓦用页岩	46	3	55	5	
地热	9	8	10	8	
矿泉水	6	3	10	3	

高岭土、陶瓷土（瓷石）矿山通过到淘汰小型矿山，关闭资源枯竭矿山，新建大型矿山，规划期末矿山总数由43个增加到45个，大中型矿山由18个增加至24个；重点引导10万吨/年以下的建筑用石料依法逐步退出，及6万吨/年以下砖瓦用页岩等矿山逐步达到最低开采规模，新设大中型砂石土矿山，规划期末矿山总数保持157个左右；稳定地热勘查开发，加大优质矿泉水勘查开发力度，预计规划期内地热、矿泉水矿山达到20个；新建矿山严格执行最低服务年限及最低开采规模制度。

加快锂矿、瓷土矿（含锂）矿山建设，预计规划期内新增锂矿大型矿山1个、瓷土矿（含锂）大型矿山8个以上。

四、严格开采规划准入管理

严格执行新建矿山准入条件，矿山开采规模、服务年限需与矿产资源储量相匹配。新建矿山最低服务年限不小于5年，其中建筑用石料、砖瓦用页岩、石灰岩最低服务年限不小于10年。落实《江西省矿产资源规划（2021-2025年）》要求，结合矿山开采现状，优化重点矿种新建矿山最低开采规模标准。具体见专栏14。

新建矿山应与国土空间总体规划等相衔接，矿山与生态红线、基本农田、城镇开发边界、各类保护地、高速，国省道等空间关系要符合相关文件要求。一个矿区（矿体）原则上只设立一个采矿主体，不得将同一矿体分割设立多个采矿权，露天矿山严禁“一面墙”式开采。

钨：规划期内，不再新建扩建钨金属储量小于1万吨，年开采规模小于30万吨矿石量的项目（现有钨矿山的深部和边部资源开采扩

建项目除外）。

金：规划期内，不再新建处理岩金矿石 300 吨（不含）以下的露天采选项目、100 吨（不含）以下的地下采选项目。

专栏 14 宜春市重点矿种新建矿山最低开采规模一览表

矿产名称	开采规模单位/年	最低开采规模	最低服务年限	备注
煤（地下开采/露天开采）	原煤万吨	30/30	5	
铁（地下开采/露天开采）	矿石万吨	10/30	5	
铜	矿石万吨	3	5	
铅	矿石万吨	10	5	
锌	矿石万吨	10	5	
钨	矿石万吨	30	5	
铝土矿	矿石万吨	10	5	
金（岩金）（地下开采/露天开采）	矿石万吨	3/9	5	
萤石（CaF_2）	矿石万吨	3	5	
石灰岩（水泥用/其他）	矿石万吨	50/50	10	落实省级
冶金、水泥用天然石英砂	矿石万吨	10	5	
玻璃、陶瓷等用石英岩、石英砂	矿石万吨	10	5	
高岭土	矿石万吨	5	5	
陶瓷土（瓷石）	矿石万吨	5	5	
硅灰石	矿石万吨	3	5	
砖瓦用页岩	矿石万吨	6	10	落实省级
建筑用石料	万吨	50	10	落实省级
饰面用石材	万立方米（荒料）	0.3	5	

铁：规划期内，不再新建年产 30 万吨以下露天铁矿、10 万吨以下地下开采铁矿。

砖瓦用页岩：规划期内不再新建开采规模小于年产 6 万吨的矿山。对已有年产 6 万吨以下的矿山，限期进行整改；整改未达到年产 6 万吨的矿山依法逐步退出。不再新建砖瓦用粘土矿山，已有矿山依法逐

步退出。

建筑用石料：已有矿山开采规模低于年产 10 万吨（不含）的限期进行整改，整改未达到年产 10 万吨（不含）的矿山依法逐步退出。

五、重点开发工作部署

围绕重点开采区，立足经济发展需求，积极推动大中型矿床规模开发，鼓励老矿山升级改造，推进锂等战略性新兴矿产开发，发挥陶瓷土（瓷石）等非金属矿产资源优势，提升矿产资源供给能力。落实上级规划重大开发工程 1 项，部署市级重点开发工程 2 项。具体见专栏 15。

专栏 15　宜春市矿产资源开发利用重点项目

1.江西省宜丰县茜坑锂矿开发新建工程：开采主矿种锂矿，“十四五”期间，拟设计生产能力矿石量 120 万吨/年，建设时间 2023 年-2025 年，投资金额 5.30 亿元，企业自行出资，预期产值 3.80 亿元/年。

2. 江西省宜丰县圳口里-奉新县枧下窝矿区陶瓷土（瓷石）开发重大工程：开采主矿种陶瓷土（瓷石），综合利用锂矿，“十四五”期间，拟设计生产能力矿石量 3000 万吨/年，露天开采，建设时间 2023 年-2024 年，投资金额 21.50 亿元，企业自行出资，预期产值 36.50 亿元/年。

3. 江西省宜丰县水南矿区陶瓷土（瓷石）开发重大工程：开采主矿种陶瓷土（瓷石），综合利用锂矿，“十四五”期间，拟设计生产能力矿石量 200 万吨/年，露天开采，建设时间 2023 年-2024 年，投资金额 6.70 亿元，企业自行出资，预期产值 3.50 亿元/年。

第六章 矿业高质量发展

第一节 矿产资源高效利用

提高矿产资源综合利用水平。围绕重要战略性矿种，开展矿产资源开发利用水平调查评价。积极推进矿产资源节约集约利用，鼓励老矿山升级改造。开展矿产资源综合利用示范工程，提升铌钽、锂等低品位、共伴生、难利用矿产资源的综合利用水平。落实上级规划矿产资源综合利用工程1项。

专栏 16 宜春市矿产资源综合利用示范工程

宜春钽铌矿低品位矿产资源开发利用工程：项目建设时间 2022 年-2025 年，投资金额 8000 万元，预期目标：以现有低品位资源为依托，新建选矿生产线，可年处理低品位矿 100 万吨，预计年新增 170 吨钽铌。

加快推动产业链转型升级。依托资源、产业优势，以锂云母综合开发为重点，发展碳酸锂、锂电池正负极材料、隔膜、锂电池制造等重点环节，做大做强锂电新能源产业。

非金属产业，依托我市石灰石资源，发展超细碳酸钙、改性碳酸钙、纳米碳酸钙等精深加工产业，大力推广高性能混凝土、混凝土掺合料及特种砂浆的产品，延伸水泥产业链，提高产品附加值；拓展硅藻土、硅灰石、高岭土等非金属矿产应用领域，发展节能防火、填充涂敷、环保治理、储能保温等方面矿物功能材料。

地热水、矿泉水等液体矿产，加大中心城市、风景名胜区的地热水勘查与浅层地温能开发利用，推动地下热水回灌、地热水集中供暖、地源热泵、地热水发电等方面应用；依托袁州区、铜鼓、丰城、靖安等地温泉资源，建设一批集休闲、水疗、热敏灸、保健养生于一体的

温泉康养度假基地；鼓励矿泉水专业化、规模化开发，加强水源地取水-澄清除菌-洗瓶装瓶等工艺研究，大力促进品牌化经营。

推进固体废弃物综合利用。重点加强钨、铅锌、铜、铁、金、煤、饰面用石材等矿山固体废弃物的综合利用。开展铜矿废石与尾矿有价组分回收，钨矿废石和尾矿用作建筑材料，煤矸石用于发电、供热和制取烧结砖，饰面用石材矿废石制取机制砂等应用。

大力发展矿业领域循环经济。加大矿山企业发展矿产资源循环经济的支持力度，减少“碳排放”。鼓励矿山企业开展节能减排，引进先进技术和设备，淘汰落后设备和采选工艺，降低水、电和介质消耗，减少废物排放。加强对废水、余热余压的循环利用。加强有色金属、稀有金属等城市矿产二次资源的循环利用，鼓励矿山企业开展二次资源的冶炼再生回收利用。

扎实推进矿山安全生产工作。深入开展安全生产专项整治三年行动，积极开展矿山安全生产检查督查，督促矿山企业履行安全生产责任。强化源头管控，严格执行新建矿山最低开采规模和最低服务年限标准，提高矿山规模化水平。加强露天矿山安全生产管理，严格执行露天矿山爆破安全距离标准，积极引导不符合爆破安全距离标准的相邻矿山通过市场收购等方式，实现同一主体统一开采。强化执法监督，依法打击无证开采、以探代采、超层越界开采、超能力超强度开采等行为。推广先进技术、设备，加快推进矿山机械化、自动化、信息化、智能化建设，提高矿山安全生产水平。

第二节 绿色矿业发展

围绕着江西省及宜春市绿色矿业发展目标，依据区内矿山开发利

用实际情况，从矿区环境、资源开发方式、资源综合利用、节能减排、科技创新与智能矿山、企业管理与企业形象等方面，结合矿产资源勘查开发区域布局，大力推进绿色矿山建设，引导和鼓励一批矿山开展绿色矿业发展示范区建设，推动矿业持续健康发展。

新建矿山按照绿色矿山标准进行规划、设计、建设和运营管理，既有生产矿山加强改造升级，加快达到绿色矿山建设要求，实现矿业开发与生态环境保护协调发展。

扎实推进绿色矿山建设。探索建立多部门协同的绿色矿山创建机制，实行矿产资源支持政策；保障绿色矿山建设用地，在资源配置、总量调控、财政优惠、金融等方面出台与落实激励政策，积极落实相关税收优惠政策，制定奖惩制度；加强绿色矿山管理，落实企业主体责任，建立政府引导、部门协同、企业主建、第三方评估、社会监督的绿色矿山建设工作体系，构建绿色矿山发展长效机制，确保建设质量。

不断提升信息化管理水平。推进宜春市绿色矿山名录管理信息系统建设，提升绿色矿山信息化管理水平，促进互联互通，推动信息共享，提供优质、高效、便利的信息化服务。

持续加强宣传培训力度。加强绿色矿山培训，宣传绿色矿山政策法规、建设经验与方法，增强矿山企业绿色发展意识，提高绿色矿山建设水平。

第三节 矿山生态修复

坚持“节约优先、保护优先、自然恢复”的方针，按照“谁污染、

谁治理”“边开采、边治理”原则，督促企业落实主体责任，将矿山生态修复贯穿矿产资源开发保护全过程，促进矿产资源开发与生态保护协调发展。

压实企业主体责任，强化过程严管。督促矿山企业严格落实地质环境保护与土地复垦方案要求，制定生态修复年度实施计划，按规定设立生态修复基金账户，规范计提、使用生态修复基金，履行“边开采、边修复”义务。严格闭坑矿山管理，矿山停办、关闭或者闭坑前，必须完成矿山生态修复义务。落实地质环境保护与土地复垦方案的审查备案制度，强化监督检查，积极开展“双随机”检查，推进矿山生态修复动态监测，提高综合监管能力。

建立信用制度，实施后果严惩。加强部门协同联动，探索建立矿山企业诚信档案和信用制度，对未按规定履行矿山生态修复义务的矿山企业，责令其限期整改；逾期不整改或整改不到位的，列入异常名录或严重失信名单，进行失信联合惩戒。对不履行矿山生态修复义务、损害社会公共利益的行为，由法律规定的机关和有关组织向人民法院提起公益诉讼。

一、新建矿山

1.环境影响条件准入

新建矿山阶段，坚持矿产资源开发利用与矿山生态环境保护并重的原则，严格执行矿山环境影响评价制度，经审查认为采矿活动对环境影响破坏较大的或遭破坏后难以治理，一律不予批准；严禁在三区三线等禁止矿山开发区域内新建矿山。

2.矿山生态环境保护承诺要求

新建矿山承诺符合现有的矿山环境保护政策与规定，矿山环境防治严格遵守“三同时”边开采边治理，必须签订矿山环境保护承诺书，并按矿山“三合一”方案及《江西省矿山生态修复基金管理办法》要求建立矿山生态修复基金。

3.矿山环境保护方案要求

新建矿山必须具备矿山开发利用方案、矿山地质环境保护与治理恢复及土地复垦方案、矿山环境影响评价和水土保持方案等相关资料，新建矿山项目没有编制相关保护恢复方案不予受理采矿权申请。矿山企业应严格实施矿山环境保护方案，并在开采过程中编制年度计划。主管部门应将矿区土地治理、复垦任务完成情况纳入矿山企业“双随机”抽查内容，并按《矿业权人勘查开采信息公示办法》对矿业权人进行信用管理。

二、生产矿山

完善环境保护与治理管理制度，建立相应的考核制度，遵守和履行矿山生态环境保护治理责任书承诺，对矿山环境保护与治理和土地复垦任务提出具体要求，确定分期治理目标，并定期进行检查。

1.生产矿山的环境管理

加强对矿山企业信用监督，按照“边开采、边治理”的原则和年度计划布置，严格规范矿业活动；执行相关矿山环境治理优惠政策措施，引导矿山企业增加对矿山环境保护与治理工作的投入，改善矿山环境恢复治理状况。

2.露天矿山的生态环境管理

依据开发利用方案，对露天矿山制定科学的开采方案，严格按照设计的剥采比、边坡角进行台阶式开采，限制采面、坡面的坡度和高度，严禁一面墙式开采。开采过程剥离的弃土、废渣应分类集中堆放于排土场，对环境无污染的非金属类废渣应充分回收利用，弃土可用于矿区复绿。

3.废渣场的生态环境管理

新建废渣场必须由具相应资质的专业单位按照国家安全管理相关规范进行选址、评估、勘察、设计、施工及监理、运行。废渣集中有序堆放，及时覆土绿化；废渣场必须建设正规的拦渣坝，坡面采用浆砌石护坡或其它固化措施，防止发生滑坡、崩塌、泥石流等次生灾害。存在污染物的弃渣场，底部须覆防渗层，外围设置废水收集沟，将废渣淋滤废水收集后导入酸性水库或废水处理厂集中处理。

4.矿山地质灾害和监测体系的管理

对于矿山地质灾害的防治应严格执行“安全第一，预防为主”的方针，贯彻执行矿山安全条例、矿山安全规程等国家及相关部委颁发的法律、法规与有关规定。建立健全矿山环境监测体系和矿山地质灾害防治预警信息系统，设专职人员对采矿场、废渣场等进行监测，制定相应的预警、应急预案。

三、闭坑矿山

严格闭坑矿山管理，按照“谁开发、谁保护、谁破坏、谁治理”原则，在矿山停办、关闭或者闭坑前，必须履行矿山生态修复义务；建

立闭坑矿山生态修复审查制度，明确矿山闭坑生态修复达标技术要求；探索建立矿山企业诚信档案和信用制度，加强部门协同联动，对不履行生态保护与修复义务的矿山企业进行失信联合惩戒。

四、废弃矿山

按照“谁破坏、谁治理；谁修复、谁受益”原则，发挥政府主导作用，加强政策引导，充分发挥政策激励作用，探索建立“政府主导、政策扶持、社会参与、市场化运作”的生态修复工作机制，鼓励以市场化方式推进废弃矿山生态修复，积极争取政策性银行绿色信贷支持缓解短期修复资金压力，进一步激发活力，增强社会参与生态修复的动力。

坚持节约优先、保护优先、自然恢复为主的方针，树立山水林田湖草生命共同体理念，落实“源头严控、过程严管、后果严惩”的要求，同步推进历史遗留废弃矿山和正在开采矿山整体保护、系统修复、综合治理，恢复绿水青山，再造金山银山。

矿山生态修复及自然资源综合利用以国土空间规划为基础，严格国土空间用途管制。国土空间规划编制过程中，应当统筹考虑矿山国土空间现状、修复后土地利用的适宜性和产业发展需求，优化矿区生产、生活、生态空间布局。准确把握矿山及周边环境特征，根据不同区域、不同类型、不同生态环境，因地制宜，科学规划，宜林则林、宜耕则耕、宜建 则建、宜水则水、宜草则草、宜景则景，精准施策，为合理开发和科学利用创造条件。

第七章 规划实施与保障措施

一、加强统筹协调

市县级自然资源主管部门是矿产资源规划实施的主要责任部门，要在同级人民政府领导下，加强与有关部门的协调配合，明确责任分工，做好政策衔接，强化部门协同和上下联动，细化相关政策措施，形成有效合力，及时解决规划实施过程中的重大问题，共同推进规划实施。

二、严格执行审查制度

《规划》一经批准，即具有约束力，必须严格执行。矿产资源勘查、开发利用与保护等工作必须严格遵照《规划》有关要求。矿业权的设置、审批、出让等，必须符合《规划》的准入条件和勘查开采规划区块设置。

三、完善评估调整机制

加强矿业形势分析、产业发展的统计和监测，强化对规划实施情况的跟踪分析和动态评估。因地质找矿新发现、新成果、或经济社会发展形势等发生变化，以及自然资源部、省人民政府和市人民政府有关规定的情形等，确需对规划内容进行修改的，严格按照有关规定程序办理。

四、强化资金保障

积极争取中央财政资金，保障公益性战略性地质调查、战略性矿产调查等基础调查工作。按照财政事权与支出责任划分原则，自然资

源主管部门会同财政部门结合地方财政，统筹加大对地方基础性、公益性、战略性地质调查、地质科学研究等工作的支持力度。积极引导各类社会资金投入矿产勘查开发。加强重大项目实施领导和组织协调，优先安排财政资金，切实保障重大项目落地实施。

五、加强信息化建设

以“自然资源云”为统领，加强与“一张图”数据库和政务办公、综合监管、公共服务 “三大平台”相衔接。充分利用信息化手段，加强规划管理数据运用，促进规划管理的科学化和现代化。根据自然资源部统一安排，实行规划数据库集中动态调整，根据地质找矿新发现和当年矿业权出让计划安排需要，对确需调整的勘查开采规划区块，每年进行集中调整，纳入规划数据库。

六、建立健全监督机制

矿产资源规划实施情况列入自然资源执法监督的重要内容。建立约束性指标的年度实施检查制度，强化对规划重点区域矿产勘查开发活动的监督管理。完善规划公众参与、规划听证、规划公示、管理公开等制度。加强信息公示，依法对须公开的信息及时进行公示，自觉接受社会监督，畅通监督举报渠道。