

Peculiarities of Copper-pyrrhotite and pyrite-polymetallic ore formation of the transalazanian Kakheta area on the example of Satskhvrexorxi ore occurrence.

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Transalazanian Kakheta area as a prospective region of copper-polymetallic mineralization, is interested for geologists from the 70-ies of the 19th century. The practical interest of this object has particularly increased since 60-ies, when on the eastern extension of transalazanian kakheta (the territory of Azerbaijan), in the similar geological conditions of our study area has found katsdagi, pilizchai and katekhi large sulfid copper-polymetallic deposits.

Among the many ore occurrence in this region, one of the important is satskhvrekorkhi occurrence, which is located in the north slope of the Stori - lopota (transalazanian) anticlinorium, along Arshi (sublatitudinal) regional fault crossing with Stori-satskhrekorkhi transverse (submeridian) deep fault.

During the fieldwork in this ore occurrence we revealed 3 subzone of copper-polymetallic mineralization with thickness from 1.2 to 7.5 meters. This subzones are represented with quartz-sulfide subparallel veins, their capacities varies from 1 to 50 cm. Ores are characterized by massive, brecciated and veinless-impregnated textures. According to their mineral composition: pyrrhotite-polymetallic, pyrite-chalcopyrite and pyrite-polymetallic mineralization is revealed. According to the Structural Interdependence of the different compositional veins, we can describe their gradual formation. The work also includes the study of the gold mineralization of this ore occurrence.