

THE Pb-Zn DEPOSITS IN THE SOUTHWEST OF TUTAK DAĞI (ŞEBİNKARAHİSAR-GİRESUN)

Ahmet ŞAŞMAZ* and Ahmet SAĞIROĞLU*

ABSTRACT - The Pb-Zn cxe deposits of the area southwest of Tutak Mountain are situated in Eastern Black Sea Region, in the southern parts of the Pontids Tectonic Unit and in roughly 20 km s northwest of Şebinkarahisar township. The ore deposits are studied in five sectors; this mineralizations are vein type. The area is a part of Eastern Black Sea metallogenic province. The area is made up of volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks of upper Cretaceous to Plio Quaternary. These lithologies are as follows; upper Cretaceous volcanics (dacites, andesites, pyrodastics) and carbonaceous sandstones, upper Cretaceous-Paleogene granitoids, Eocene volcanics (andesites, basalts, trachiandesites and tuffites), Oligo-Miocene gypsiferous senes (gypsum and mudstone), and Plio-Quaternary volcanics (andesite). The studied area has been subjected to intense tectonic movements during upper Cretaceous and later. Two main fault systems strike NE-SW and NW-SE. The NE-SW striking fault zone generally mineralized and pre-Eocene aged and the NW-SE striking ones are post Eocene aged and not mineralized. The mineralizations occur within a broad fault zone which strikes NE-SW. This 250-300 m.s wide and 1.5-2 km s long zone is faulted intensely, mineralized and altered. The intensity of alteration changes vertically and horizontally. The main alterations in the studied area are silification, carbonatization, chloritization, argillization, epidotization and sericitization. These alterations indicate a low to medium temperature of formation. The ore minerals of the studied area are; sphalerite, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, fahlore group minerals, calcocite-covellite and hematite. Gangue minerals are quartz, calcite, clay minerals, chlorite, hematite and bante.