Fluid inclusion studies related to CU mineralization, western south of nain

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Abstract
Kalchoye Copper deposite is located about 110 kilometers east of Esfahan province and within the Eocene volcanosedimentary and volcanic rocks. Sandy tuff and andesite lava and tuffic sandstone are important members of this complex. Form of mineralization in area is vein and veinlet and quartz as the main gangue phase. The main ore minerals are chalcopyrite, chalcocite, galena and weathered minerals such as goethite, iron oxides, malachite and azurite. Studies in area indicate that ore mineralization Kalchoye is low sulfide, quartz type of hydrothermal ore deposits and results of thermometry studies on quartz minerals low-medium fluid with low potential mineralization is responsible for mineralization in this area. Studies of fluid inclusion indicates that mineralization was occurred in two stages and main stage of mineralization happened in temperature about 230 to 240 degree of centigrade.