

THE GEOLOGY OF THE SIVAS-DIVRİĞİ-TAŞLITEPE IRON PLACER AND ITS MINING

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ABSTRACT— Taşlıtepe iron ore plaser occurrences was deposited during the Pliocene time which is the oldest plaser than the other ones at the region. It displays fairly well belonging to colluvial fan deposition features. Fragmental ore material that has moved down from moun-tainside by the influence of gravity will lend to accumulate at the foot of the slope. The basement rocks consist of crystalized limestones Mesozoic age, serpantinized ultrabasics Upper Cretaceous age, siyenite-monzonite plutons Paleogene age and conglomerale-mudstone Mio-gcne age. Taşlıtepe iron plaser overlains these basement rocks with angulary unconformity and it is overlain by the river deposits with un-conformably. But plaser was faced with these river deposits by oblique strike slipe faulting events of plio Quaternary age. These river depos-its arc exposed at the high position as a 400 m. from the actually river level as a result of quickly uplift of the region recently. Sedimentological, structural and morphological datas of the placers indicate that plaser materials has been transported from southwest to-ward northeast route. It is thought that there was a primary deposit at the siyenite serpantine contact although there isn't any primary deposit at present. Source deposits of the plaser has finished due to erosion effects from Pliocene to present. 600.000 tons measured ore and 400.000 tons probably ore total 1.000.000 tons iron ore was determined in the light of the eight drilling holes at the plaser. The content of the iron mineral which is martite in the plaser varies from 1 ton 1.3 tons per cubic metre. Approximately 200.000 tons martite Containing % 62 Fe was produced from the plaser in 1989.