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An Appraisal of Mineralization Antimony in Sirzar Area (North East of Khorasan)

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Abstract: Geological and geochemical studies in Sirzar area, located in the north east of Khorasan province, indicate the presence of antimony in a vast area. This element mainly occurs as stibnite, associated with native antimony, kermesite, getchellite (?), pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and galena, in carbonate rocks, as veins, veinlets and disseminations. The gangue minerals are calcite,dolomite, barite and quartz. Investigations indicate that thrust faults and brecciated zones are the most important channelways for migration of ore fluids, and deposition of the ore assemblage and The mineralization has occurred in several physico - chemical episodes.

The strategic importance of antimony, and its association with valuable commodities such as gold, silver, mercury and arsenic, demand more detail investigations in this region.

Key Words: *Ophiolitic melange, Thrust faults, Antimony, Gold, Silver*