

ALEXEENKO V.A., SHARAFAN V.Y. Research Institute of Geochemistry of the Biosphere, Novorossiysk, Russia.

The deposits under consideration presents 60 % of the production of Pb and Zn, 30% of Cu, considerable quantities of W, Au, Hg, Mo, Ag, Cd, Bi. Immediate studying most of the occurrences within the former Soviet Union and Poland showed general presence of regional geochemical haloes confined to syngenetic (sedimental) ore-formation stage.

Indicator-elements for different occurrences of ore-deposits are determined. Sets of the elements depend on composition of rocks. Content of the elements within the haloes varies widely and may exceed clarks 3 - 200 times. Only Zn, Pb, Ag, Ba, Fe form their own minerals. Indicator elements are usually presented as mechanical and isomorphous admixtures in minerals associated with the stages of syngeneses and diagenesis.

Inclusions in minerals of the rocks of syngenetic haloes are characterized by increased (3 - 4 times) salinity, high hydrocarbon content (mainly  $\text{CH}_4$ ) and often He. Rocks are enriched with organic matter, strongly correlated to metals. The series of decrease in the relation is: Zr - V - Ti - Pb - Zn - Sc - Ag - Cr - Cu - Ya - Ni - Co. Organic matter analysis (stagnant, labile and inclusions in minerals) made the paleogeographical and paleogeochemical regime of ore-sedimentation more clear.

If there is an epigenetic stage of redistribution and introduction of chemical elements the following local haloes appear: 1 - hydrothermal. 2 - the ones formed under the influence of cool waters. These haloes are also outlined by means of fluidometric investigations. There exist 5 morphological types of epigenetic haloes. The composition of the inclusions in minerals of epigenetic haloes differs from the composition of the inclusions in minerals within syngenetic haloes. Combination of fluidometric and detailed geochemical investigations makes possible to single out epigenetic ores and to determine the sets of elements introduced by hydrothermal solutions.

The determined consistent patterns considerably increase the efficiency of geological prospecting.