FEATURES OF THE OZERNOE POLYMETALLIC DEPOSIT STRUCTURE BY THE GEOPHYSICAL DATA (BURYATIYA, RUSSIA)

NEFED'EV M. A. Geological institute, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Ulan-Ude, 670047, Russia.

The deposit is sitated in an asymmetric brachysynclinal fold of volcanogenic-sedimentary breeds of lower kembrium, broken by faults on tectonic blocks. Features of structure, spatial situation of the, form and the sizes of the deposit blocks find precise reflection in geophysical fields. Faults dividing structural blocks, are confidently mapped zones of conductivity by width 200-500 m and negative variometric anomalies (Vzx). By the data of gravic and electroinvestigation the deposit is limited large southwest and northeast sublatitude faults and is divided by the Central northeast fault into 2 blocks displaced rather each other on 120-200 m on a horizontal direction. Fall of ruptured infringements is abrupt - 60-80°. By the data of the geophysics rather young faults are sublatitude and north-western faults. They everywhere displace more ancient sublongitude and northeast faults.

The synclinal structure of a deposit was suggested the by the majority of geophysical methods. The wings of the fold are marked by precise anomalies Vzx, $\rho_к$ (caused polarization and apparent resistance $\rho_к$). The asymmetry of the fold is unequivocally established on asymmetry of the diagrams of all methods, except of magnitometry. Both wings of the fould are traced by variometry especially precisely. Together with gravimetry and method of electric resistance the variometry also is effective at study of block- ruptured geology elements and structure of the investigated deposits.