

## **GEOCHEMISTRY AND FORMS OF THE ORGANIC MATTER OF THE SHAVAS GIANT LITHIUM DEPOSITS WITHIN BLACKSHALE ROCKS OF THE VOLCANO-TECTONIC DEPRESSION (CENTRAL ASIA, TIEN-SHAN)**

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A lithium deposit of a new type is located in the Chiltan volcano-tectonic depression (T.Voronich, L. Greizer, 1971). Lithium mineralization is presented by two types: stratiform (basic) and hydrothermal veinlet. In the first one lithium is concentrated among the carbonaceous argillaceous matter in montmorillonite, phengite and polyolithionite; in the second one in polyolithionite and taineolite in intersecting veinlets and nests consisted of carbonates, quartz and fluorite. Carbonaceous aleurolites contain % carbonaceous matter 1,4-4,16, carbonates 13,6-77,7, SiO<sub>2</sub> 44,6, Na<sub>2</sub>O-0,31-4,3, K<sub>2</sub>O-0,5-4,25, S up to 0,59 and other elements and also rare earth impurities in total amount about 100 per. Ton. Composition, structure, quantitative content, and a degree of metamorphism of the carbonaceous matter. Ore-containing carbonaceous-carbonate-aleurolite rocks contain CM of three types: 1-disseminated insoluble up 4,12 % of a phytogenic origin in a fine-grained form or as organic flora relicts presented by unstructural difference-higher kerite with C -content 81, 93%, H 2,3-4%, O, Na, S organic with isotopic composition  $\delta^{13}C$  from 17 up to 21, 3%; 2-bitums soluble in chloroform coming to 0,03% resulted from organic matter destruction of a phytogenic origin; 3-veined concentrated high-grade dispersed solid matter of resin colour related to anthracolite series redeposited at a temperature effect on Kerite-magmatic or hydrothermal assemblages and is not confined to the basic amount of mineralization.