

## Geological Settings and Future Ore Potential of the Ordubad Region, Nakhchivan (Naxçıvan), Azerbaijan, Lesser Caucasus

Stephen J. Westhead<sup>1</sup>, Robin N. Armstrong<sup>2</sup>, Anar Valiyev<sup>1</sup>, Rustam Abdullayev<sup>1</sup>, Araz Orujov<sup>1</sup>

1. Azerbaijan International Mining Company (subsidiary of Anglo Asian Mining), Gadabay, Azerbaijan, 2. Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom

The Ordubad district is located in southeast Nakhchivan and constitutes the Azerbaijan sector of the Zangezur-Ordubad metallogenic belt of the southernmost part of the Lesser Caucasus. The Ordubad contract area (OCA) is currently being explored for porphyry-style mineralisation by the Azerbaijan International Mining Company. The region contains several examples of porphyry- and epithermal-style mineralisation including the world-class Kadjaran deposit and the Agrak, Sungun, and Masjed Daghi porphyry-style deposits. The igneous rocks of the OCA were formed during the transition from Early Paleogene subduction to an Oligo-Miocene stage of collision to post-collision tectonics during the convergence of the African-Arabian and Eurasian plates. Previous work has demonstrated that these magmatic suites display strong “porphyry-fertile” signatures. The OCA is cut by the SE-NW Ordubad, Keleki, and Pazmara fault zones. East of the Ordubad fault constitutes the southwest part of the Mehri-Ordubad pluton (MOP) and hosts the porphyry Cu-Mo-Au centres of Misdag, Agyurt, Shalala, and Diakchay. The mineralisation at these centres presents as stockworks in NE-trending structural zones. The Pazmara fault juxtaposes a sequence of downthrown Eocene andesitic volcanic rocks against the Oligocene MOP. These Eocene units host the sub-epithermal Cu-Au vein systems of Shakardara and Piyazbashi, which are associated with extensive chlorite-epidote-carbonate alteration. Within the Eocene volcanic units west of the Keleki fault, an extensive area (12 km<sup>2</sup>) of intermediate argillic to advanced argillic alteration is observed, which may be interpreted as a potential lithocap. This alteration exploits the more permeable pyroclastic/epiclastic volcanic units. At the margins of this alteration are located the Dyrnis malacite-dominated Cu-Ag occurrences, which are interpreted as supergene “washouts.” The interplay of regional and local structures with favourable magmatic chemistry make the OCA a favourable district for both further discoveries and a natural laboratory for the study of the wider porphyry system model.