Proceedings
of the XVI Serbian Geological Congress

Donji Milanovac, 22-25.05.2014.
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ОПТИМАЛНО ИСТРАЖИВАЊЕ И ОДРЖИВО
КОРИШЋЕЊЕ ГЕОЛОШКИХ РЕСУРСА

OPTIMAL RESEARCH AND SUSTAINABLE USAGE OF
THE GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Donji Milanovac, 22-25.05.2014.
XVI Сербский геологический конгресс: Сборник работ
(Nациональный конгресс с международным участием)

XVI Serbian Geological Congress: Proceedings
(National Congress with International Participation)

Донји Милановац, 22-25.05.2014.

За издавача / For the Publisher
Зоран Стефановић,
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Издавач / Publisher
Српско геолошко друштво / Serbian Geological Society
Каменичка 6, Р. BOX 227, 11001 Београд, Србија
http://www.sgd.rs; e-mail: office@sgd.rs
Тираж: 300 примерака / Circulation: 300 copies

Штампа / Printing
Шпринт, Алексе Ненадовића 28, Београд, Србија


Напомена: Аутори су одговорни за садржај и квалитет својих доприноса
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САДРЖАЈ / CONTENT

SKETCH OF THE DERDAP’S AREA GEOLOGY
Aleksandar Grujić .......................................................... 1

ONE GEOLOGY – GEOSCIENCE DATA AT THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON
Marko Komac, Francois Robida, Tim Duffy ................................ 7

STANJE I POTENCIJALI MINERALNIH RESURSA ISTOĈNE SRBIJE
STATUS AND POTENTIAL OF MINERAL RESOURCES OF EASTERN SERBIA
Rade Jelenković ............................................................... 10

O KENOZOJSKOM MAGMATIZMU SRBIJE – RECIMA KOJE RAZUME SVAKI GEOLOG
ABOUT CENOZOIC MAGMATISM IN SERBIA – BY WORDS UNDERSTANDABLE TO EVERY GEOLOGIST
Vladica Cveticovíc .......................................................... 29

СТРАТИГРАФИЈА, ПАЛЕОЕНТОЛОГИЈА И ТЕКТОНИКА
STRATIGRAPHY, PALAEOLOGY AND TECTONICS 41

RHODOPE EVOLUTION IN THE HEART OF BALKAN GEOLOGY
Ivan S. Zagarcev ............................................................. 43

CIKL'IČKA SEDIMENTACIJA NA RUBOVIMA MARINSKOG ŠELFA ZA VRIJEME SREDNJE I GORNJE PERMA U CENTRALNOM DJELU VELEBITA (HRVATSKA)
CYCLIC SEDIMENTATION IN MARGINAL MARINE SHELF ENVIRONMENT AT THE MIDDLE/UPPER PERMIAN BOUNDARY IN CENTRAL PART OF THE VELEBIT MT. (CROATIA)
Ana Simicic, Jasenko Sremac ............................................... 49

THE LAKE PANNON – SERBIAN SIDE OF THE STORY
Dejan Radivojevic, Imre Magyar, Marten ter Borgh, Ljupko Rundik .................................................... 54

STABLE ADRIA AND THE EXTERNAL DINARIDES: TECTONIC MODELS IN THE CONTEXT OF JURASSIC-CRETACEOUS PALEOMAGNETIC RESULTS
Emo Maron, Vlasta Cosovic, Alan Moro .................................. 61

АНИСИЈСКИ КАРБОНАТИ ЦРМНИЦЕ И ОКОЛИНЕ (У ЦРНОЈ ГОРИ)
ANISIAN CARBONATES OF CRMNICA AND SURROUNDINGS (IN MONTENEGRO)
Danjan Cadenovic, Jelena Miharin, Martin Dakovic, Novo Radulovic ...................................................... 63

MAJOR PHASES OF NEogene-Quaternary Tectonic Evolution of the South-Eastern Part of Pannonian Basin
Ivan Dulic, Svetlana Marjanovic, Vladislav Gajic, Goran Bogicevic .......................................................... 72

СТРАТИГРАФСКИ МОДЕЛИ КВАРТАРА ЗА РЕЧНЕ ПОЛИЦИКЛНИЧНЕ СЕДИМЕНТЕ НА ПРОСТОРУ СРБИЈЕ
STRATIGRAPHICAL MODEL OF QUATERNARY FOR FLUVIAL POLYCYCLIC SEDIMENTS IN THE TERRITORY OF SERBIA
Drazenko Nemadic, Tivadar Gauderenyi .................................. 74

ПЛІЄЄСТОЦЕНСЬКІ ФЛУВІАЛЬНІ НАСЛІДКИ ІЗОТОПІЧНОГО СРІБРА І ДОВІРНІ ДУНАВА І МОРАВІ
PLEISTOCENE PLUVIAL DEPOSITS FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN SREM AND THE VALLEYS OF THE DANUBE AND MORAVA
Drazenko Nemadic, Katarina Bogicevic .................................. 78

MIDDLE JURASSIC RADIOLARIANS FROM OPHOLITIC MĂLĂNGE OF DINARIDE OPHOLITE ZONE (DOZ) - AGE AND GEODYNAMIC SIGNIFICANCE (PAPRATNICA RIVER, NORTHERN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)
Branimir Segvic, Alan Vrankovic, Dusko Kukoć, Vlatko Brečić, Špela Goričan, Elvir Babajić, Hazim Hrvojović, Ivan Dragičević, Majdu Paden .................................................. 82

СЕДИМЕНТОЛОГИЈА И БИОСТРАТИГРАФИЈА САНТОНСКО-КАМПАНИЈСКИХ КРЕЧЊАКА ОКОЛИНЕ БРЕЖЊА (ЦЕНТРАЛНИ ДЕО ВАРДАРСКЕ ЗОНЕ)
SEDIMENTOLOGY AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF SANTONIAN-CAMPANIAN LIMESTONE FROM BREŽEDE VICINITY (CENTRAL PART OF THE VARDA R ZONE)
Violeta Gajić, Milena Dumić, Vladimir Gajić, Nebojša Vasić .......................................................... 85
ANALIZA I OBRADA KAROTAŽNIH MERENJA ZA POTREBE EZRADE SEIZMIČKE INVERZIJE I PROGONOZE PETROFIZIČKIH PARAMETARA NA OSNOVU 3D SEIZMIČKIH PODataka

WELL LOG PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS FOR SEISMIC INVERSION AND PREDICTING OF PETROPHYSICAL PARAMETERS DISTRIBUTION

Stevan Drovnikov, Aleksandar Ratović

699

STANDARDBIZACIJA PRI RACHUÑU JRAVOMETRIJSKIH ANALIZI persuaded U Srbiji

STANDARDIZATION IN REDUCTION FOR CALCULATION OF GRAVITY ANOMALIES IN SERBIA

Ivana Vaniljević, Snjezana Ignjatović, Branislav Sretenović, Oleg Oloslov

708

GEOMAFITIČKI PREMEN NA TAKAMAMA DRUGOG JEDA REPUBLIKE Srbije

GEOMAGNETIC SECOND ORDER SURVEYS AT SERBIA

D. Andrejić, D. Popkov, M. Mihajlić

718

PRACENJE PROMENA GEOMAGNETSKOG POLJA, PARAMETARA ATMOSFERE I ZEMLJOTRESA U PROJEKTU FP7 BLACKSEAHAZNET

MONITORING OF EARTHQUAKES, GEOMAGNETIC FIELD AND ATMOSPHERE PARAMETER IN FP7 BLACKSEAHAZNET PROJECT

Milenka Cukovic, Strachimir Ch. Mavrodiev, Lazo Pekevski, Spomenko J. Mihajlovic

728

PRIMENA SEIZMIČKE INVERZIJE I MULTIATRIBUTIVNE ANALIZE PRI INTERPRETAČIJU 3D SEIZMIČKIH PODATAKA KIKINDA 2013

THE APPLICATION OF SEISMIC INVERSION AND MULTIATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS FOR INTERPRETATION OF 3D SEISMIC DATA KIKINDA 2013

Janko Sovilj

733

EKONOMSKA GEOLIJIJA I RUDNA LJEZNIŠTA

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY AND ORE DEPOSITS

GEOLIJIJA I MINERALIZACIJA OF THE NEW COOPER AND GOLD DISCOVERY SOUTH OF BOR – TIMOK MAGMATIC COMPLEX

Miodrag Banjelević, Duncan Large

739

ODRŽIVO PLANIRANJE AGRATEGATA U JUGOSTOPALNOJ EVROPE - ZAŠTO I KAKO SUSTAINABLE AGGREGATES PLANNING IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE – WHY AND HOW?

Vladimir Simić, Dragana Životić, Nevena Andrić, Zoran Milatović

741

GEOLIJSKE KARTE KAO PODLOGE ZA ODRŽIVU PLANIRANJE SNABDEVANJA AGREGATIMA (NA PRIMERU REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE)

GEOLOGICAL MAPS AS BACKGROUND FOR SUSTAINABLE AGGREGATE SUPPLY PLANNING (EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA)

Vladimir Simić, Slobodan Miko, Boris Kuk, Željko Dedić, Dragana Životić, Nevena Andrić, Zoran Milatović

743

PROCEDURE FOR MARBLE CLASSIFICATION FROM BOREHOLES WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCES TO THE SIVEC MINE

Mico Trkašek, Blazo Boev, Ilija Riguopoulous

745

QUALITATIVE-QUANTITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MARBLES FROM TUMBA AREA (REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA) AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEIR EXPLOITATION

Orce Spasovski, Daniel Spasovski

751

GENERALNO OSVRAT NA MINERALNU EKONOMIJU U SAVREMENIM USLOVIMA ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA

GENERAL REVIEW OF MINERAL ECONOMY IN MODERN CONDITIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Radule Tošović

756

ZNAČAJ PRIMENE MODERNOG I EFEKASNOG MENADŻMENTA LJUDSKIH RESURSA U MINERALnom SEKTORU

THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN AND EFFECTIVE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE MINERAL SECTOR

Radule Tošović

765

QUALITATIVE-QUANTITATIVE FEATURES OF CLAY FROM THE SITE BAZERNIK (WESTERN MACEDONIA)

Orce Spasovski, Daniel Spasovski

771

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE ORIGIN OF THE MTE ANOMALIES IN THE "CAP DE CARDE", EDOUGH MASSIF, ANNABA (NE ALGERIA)

Soraya Hadj Zebor, Menana Darf, Saidane Djorô

776
RESULTS OF GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION OF THE KAZANDOL AREA (R. MACEDONIA)

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Key words: copper, deposit, gold, geochemical characteristics, geochemical anomalous, Kazandol, stream sediments.

Abstract: To determine the geochemical characteristics of the deposit Kazandol, a technique of taking samples from the river sediments evenly distributed in the whole area of the deposit is used. With shortening, samples and the duplicates were formed with a weight from 250 gr which are sent to the laboratory for pulverization and analysis on multi-elementary analysis of ICP and for gold on AAS. The gained results from the testing of the river sediments - Stream sediments confirmed and supplemented the results of the lithogeochemical and metallometry testing. The gained results from the lithogeochemical association of elements with anomalous values, indicate the presence of copper mineralization. From the gained results it can be concluded that even in the stream sediments there is a complex geochemical association of the elements, which more significant are Cu, Mo, As, Sb, Pb, Zn, Co, Ni, Ba, Ga and others.

INTRODUCTION
The deposit Kazandol is located in the southeastern part of the Republic of Macedonia to the south of Valandovo and to the north of Bogdanci (Fig. 1). Specifically, it is located south of Brajkovci and west of Furka, and its centerpiece is the village Kazandol. Researches of this locality are dating back to before the World War II, where there was a pit investigative work for the emergence of Cu. This research is conducted mainly by foreign companies and their documentation is not preserved. After the war ended, the tests were recovered, but did not obtain favorable results.

Figure 1. Map of the R. Macedonia with position the Kazandol locality

Significant research on the site Kazandol was carried out in the period between 1963 to 1972 (Rakicevic and Pendzerkovski., 1963a, 1963b; Stojanovic, 1968; Ivanovski and Rakicevic, 1970a, 1970b; Radovic
and Chulev, 1970, 1972), with specific attention to the study of the geological structure and mineralogical - petrographic characteristics of rocks. Recent research on this site was carried out in the period between 2010 and 2012 by the "Freeport-McMoran Exploration Corporation" - FMEC (former "Phelps Dodge Exploration Corporation").

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS
The geological structure of this site includes metamorphic rocks of pre-cambrian age (porfiroblastic gneisses and twomica - cordierite gneisses) and metamorphic rocks of Paleozoic age (sericite chlorite - shale), and Mesozoic granites (such Furka) and quartz and quartzless porfires, quartz – keratophyre and keratophyre (Fig. 2).

Fig. 1. Geological map of the Kazandol area

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
For evaluation of the site potentials of concession "Kazandol" among other methods, the method of research of river sediments - stream sediments is applied. The used technique of taking samples of river sediments is modified and perfected by the company. Total of 93 trials were taken by the method of stream sediments evenly distributed in the researched area (Fig. 3). In a condition of a dry river sediment, the material is sieved on site to screen the -80 mix and in a condition of a wet river sediments, samples are taken with a weight of 5-10 kgs. This sample is
dried at room temperature and sieved with sieves of – 80 mix. From all samples sieved with sieve – 80 mix, by shortening samples and duplicates are formed with weights from 250gr which are sent to a laboratory for pulverization and multi elementary analysis of ICP and gold AADZ. The results of sampling river sediments - Stream sediments confirmed and supplemented the results of lithogeochemical and metallometric (soil) methods. The results of lithogeochemical association of elements with anomalous values indicate the presence of copper mineralization.

Figure 3. Map of the site Kazandol the position of samples of stream sediments (Alexandrov and Bombol, 2011)

From the results it can be concluded that the stream sediments have complex geochemical association of elements of which significant are Cu, Mo, As, Sb, Pb, Zn, Co, Ni, Ba, and Ga and others shown in the table 1. Here we will describe some geochemical characteristics of several elements.
Copper - Cu Content of 5-100ppm in 76 rehearsals and rehearsals are not anomalous, but in stream sediments also they give a certain indication, 15 samples with content of 101-1000ppm, and 2 samples with content greater than 1000ppm. 2 sample containing 2400ppm Cu is with the highest value. These results obtained with the method of stream sediments indicate the presence of copper mineralization in the concession "Kazandol" and it is an evidence of the applicability of the method (Alexandrov and Bombol, 2011).

Table 1. Results of performed chemical analysis of stream sediments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample/Elements(ppm)</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sb</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Molybdenum - content of Mo in 9 samples is below the sensitivity of the method (<3ppm). The contents in 84 samples is moving from 3-6ppm, and it is not an anomalous samples, but they have indicative meaning and indicate of association Cu-Mo.

Arsenic - The contents of As is moving in the range of 6-34ppm. Such contents of AS is not anomalous, but they suggest to correlation and association with Cu and Sb.

Antimony - Sb contents is moving in the range of < 5.5-13ppm. The contents of 8 samples are > 10ppm, and in several samples are correlated with As. In these samples Sb has indicative meaning.

Lead - The contents of Pb is moving in the range of 33-310ppm in rehearsal 8. In 78 samples the contents of Pb is from 33-50ppm and they do not have geochemical significance, in 11 samples they are from 50-100ppm (low anomalous contents) and only 4 trials with larger content of 100ppm, i.e to 310ppm in the sample 8 which is also the highest value (anomalous content).

Zinc - the contents of Zn is moving in the range of 75-1027ppm (sample 8) and in association with Pb. In 8 samples they are within the 34-50ppm (not anomalous values), containing 59 samples of 50-100ppm (low content indicate anomalous geochemical character), in 21 samples they are 101-500ppm, which for the stream sediments are anomalous contents, only 2 samples containing > 500ppm Zn (sample ZS-55 to 539ppm and sample 8 with 1027ppm), which are highly anomalous content.

Cobalt - The contents of Co are moving in the range of 9-23ppm in rehearsal 9. In 27 samples they range from 5-10ppm (not anomalous values), and in 57 samples they are 10-27ppm (low anomalous values). It is important to note that the content in the 23 samples were <5ppm Co.

Barium - The contents of Ba is moving in the range of 35-440ppm (in rehearsal 7). In 74 samples they were in the range of 24-100ppm (not anomalous values), and in 19 samples they were 100-440ppm (low anomalous values) and were not representing geochemical interest.
Nickel - contents of Ni in all samples are less than 100 ppm and are not interesting in the geochemical aspect.

CONCLUSION
The deposit Kazandol is located in the southeastern part of the Republic of Macedonia to the south of Valandovo and to the north of Bogdanci.
For evaluation of the site potentials of deposit "Kazandol" among other methods, the method of research of river sediments - stream sediments is applied.
The results of sampling river sediments - Stream sediments confirmed and supplemented the results of lithogeochemical and metallometric (soil) sampling.
From the results it can be concluded that the stream sediments have complex geochemical association of elements of which significant are Cu, Mo, As, Sb, Pb, Zn, Co, Ni, Ba, and Ga and others.
These results obtained with the method of stream sediments indicate the presence of copper mineralization in the concession "Kazandol" and it is an evidence of the applicability of the method.

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