ICMM - INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FOR MINES AND MINERALS IN KOSOVO

Lead and Zinc

- The most important known lead and zinc deposits are:

1. Stariterg
2. Artana
3. Hajvalia
4. Kizhnica
5. Badovci
6. Drazhnja
7. Crnac
8. Belo Brdo
9. Koporiq – Shatorice
10. Mazhiq
11. Zijaç
12. Kaltrina
13. Zhuta Perla

- Many Pb and Zn mineralizations occur in the Trepca Belt, which extends linear for over 80 km from the north to the southeast of Kosova

Mineral Site Passport

StanTërg

Commodity:

Lead, Zinc, Silver

Map Sheet:

K 34 - 42 B

Ownership:

Government

Status of Project:

Producing mine.

Infrastructure:

StanTërg has a well developed infrastructure including paved roads, power line and railway connection.

Regional Geology:

The StanTërg Pb-Zn-Ag deposit is located within the Vardar Zone of the Dinarides, which are built up of Palaeozoic basement rocks, Jurassic-Cretaceous sediments and rocks of ophiolitic affinities. These rock units have been foliated during the early Tertiary. During the late Tertiary, the Balkan area was strongly affected by plutonic, sub-volcanic and volcanic processes.

Structurally, the StanTërg deposit is situated in the centre of the so-called Trepca Mineral Belt. This tectonic zone, hosting numerous Pb-Zn-Ag deposits, is marked by very strong lineaments and fracture zones striking NW-SE.

The overall geological structure at StanTërg is complex, consisting of an anticline plunging about 40° NW, with a prominent volcanic breccia pipe at the hinge of the asymmetric anticline. The core of the anticline consists of Triassic carbonates and is surrounded by sericite schist.

Mineralization / Type of Deposit:

The ore is a massive coarse-grained sulfide mixture of silver bearing galena, iron–rich sphalerite (marmatite), pyrite and pyrrhotine with minor amounts of arsenopyrite, jamesonite, boulangerite, bournonite and chalcopyrite. Manganese carbonates are common.

The ore bodies occur along elongated palaeokarst features and cavities, commonly associated with skarn–type alteration, too. Along the carbonate/schist contact, continuous columnar–shaped ore bodies of the carbonate replacement type are located.

The Pb–Zn ratio is approx. 1.4 : 1.

Extension of Mineral Occurrence:

The ore bodies have a strike extension of 1,200 m. Exploration work reached a depth of 925 m below surface (level 11).

Mineral Site Passport StanTërg

Resources:

Tab. 1: Remaining Resources for the StanTërg Deposit (some different figures are published as well)

Category	tonnes	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t
Measured Resources	120,340	5.14	5.13	88.0
Indicated Resources	311,660	5.10	3.17	80.5
Mineable Resources	432,000	5.10	3.17	80.5
Total Resources	12,488,000	3.21	2.21	56.4

Past Production:

Average annual production from 1945 to 1990 was 580,000 t, and it is estimated, that total production amounts to about 32 Mio. t with 2.1 Mio. t of Pb, 1.4 Mio. t of Zn and approx. 3,600 t of Ag. Production stopped in 1999 due to the Kosovo crisis and was re-started in 2005 after a successful rehabilitation program.

Mining Method:

Underground mine, well explored.

General Evaluation:

According to mining data, the StanTërg Mine is one of the richest in Kosovo.

Additional Graphics:

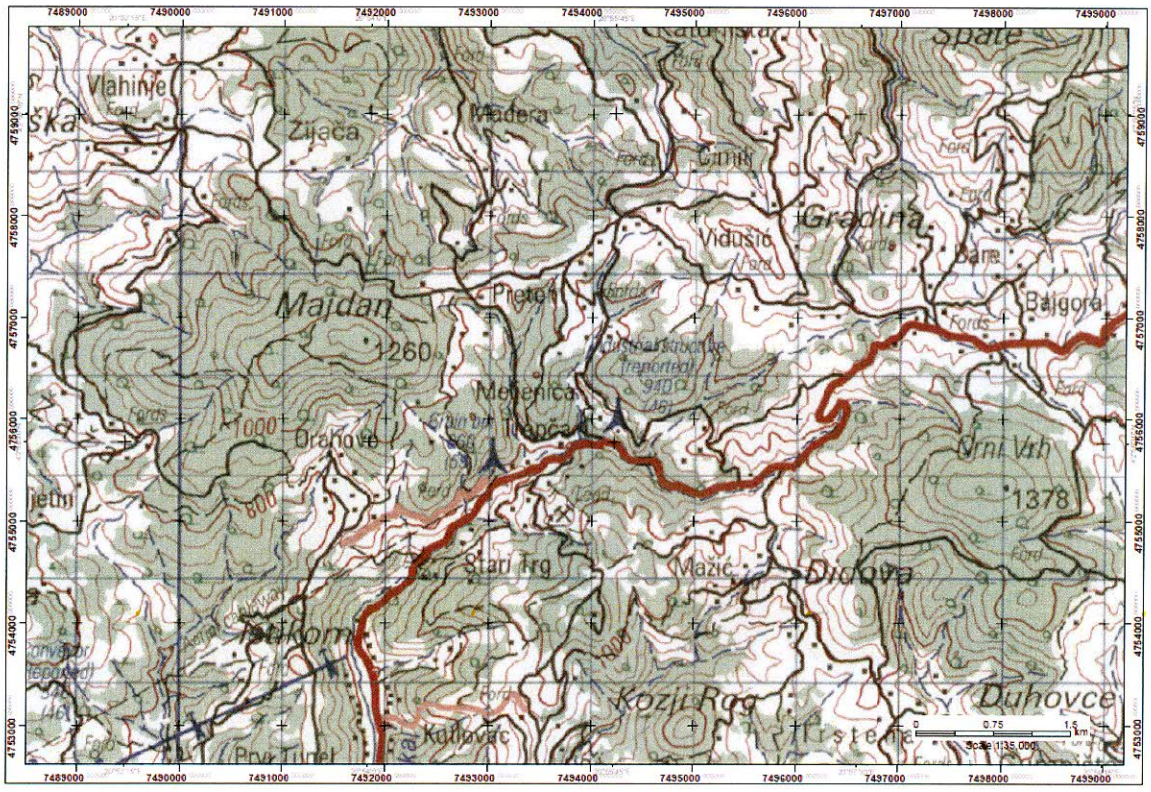

Fig. 1: Topographical Map of StanTërg area with the mine location.