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# Volcanic Massive Sulphide (VMS) Deposits of the Middle Triassic - Lower Jurassic Ophiolite of Albania

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**Abstract**: Volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits are related to volcano–sedimentary formation (VSF) of the Middle Triassic - Lower Jurassic ophiolites. VMS deposits exhibit some common features. They are situated at the boundary of high Ti tholeitic basalts and radiolarian cherts; are of simple composition, mainly massive pyrite - chalcopyrite and minor amounts of magnetite, hematite, marcasite and sphalerite. The grade of ore is as following: copper (2 - 5 %), sulphur (20 - 42 %), zinc (03 - 1.5 %), cobalt (0.02 - 0.08 %) and gold (0.2 - 3g/t). The dimensions of ore bodies vary from several tens of meters up to some kilometres in strike, several tens of meters up to some hundred meters in down dip and several meters in thickness. The ore bodies show a lenticular - pseudo-layered shape (Gjegjani type) and a pencil - like shape (Karma type). Based on new structural interpretation on the location of VMS mineralization in VSF, we consider that volcano-sedimentary formation is one of the most important targets in Albania for copper deposits.

***Key words****: Gjegjani deposit, Karma deposit, tholeitic basalts, radiolarian cherts, massive pyrite – chalcopyrite.*

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