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New Aspects of Structure of Earth Crust (Based on Data of Super Deep Wells Kola and Saatly)

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In order to ensure the sustainability of Planet Earth the latest information regarding the structure of the Earth is necessary. It common accepted that Earth Crust consists of 2 layers: granite and basalt. Unique depth 12 600 meter have been reached by unique drills Kola located on the Arhenian Baltic plate. But haven't passed/reached border of Conrad that expected to be on the 4 000 meters. In additions corroborate this fact Saatly super deep well haven't come out from basalt in spite of unique depth 8 600 meter in Kura rift Alpine geosynclinals belts. These facts from conversely different tectonic regions let to build new model structure of Earth Crust. Based on the seismic interpretations and the geological data analysis obtained from super deep drills Kola (12 600meters) and Saatly (8 280 meters), the comprehensive 1 layer geologic -geotectonic-geochemical model interruption-blocks structure of the Earth Crust has been created. Such model is leading to following reasoning. Geologic aspect: 1) Earth Crust on lateral. consists of separated blocks/domain of Granite and separated blocks/domain Basalt, lies directly on mantle.Tectonical aspects: 2) There is no subduction, 3) There is thrust 4) Earth Crust has separated into granite and basalts domains/blocks. Geochemical aspect: 5) Distribution of acid components in Earth Crust n prevailing on base components. 6) Power intensity degassation the depth increasing on old structure. Paleo- aspect: 7) Forming Earth crust began from forming the granites. Societal aspect: 8) Let us to build a new model of forming and development of atmosphere, hydrosphere and mineral fields.