Location: The lyulskoye deposit is located in the Mugodzharsky district of the Aktobe region, 22 km southwest of the Bugetysayskoye deposit , on the right bank of the Tulepsay River , a right tributary of the Uly -Taldyk River. Discovered by T.G. Pavlova . Studied in 1967-1973 by O.I. Timofeev, V.G. Kuts, G.I. Burd , T.M. Volkhina, and others.

Brief geological characteristics: The deposit is confined to the Karasai anticline. The host rocks are highalumina two-mica gneisses with thin interlayers of amphibolites and micaceous quartzites - intensively migmatized. Four bodies of asbestos- bearing metaultramafic rocks, forming a bead-like chain about 4 km long. Industrial asbestos contamination has been established only in body 1, which is the largest. Its length is 180 m with a thickness of 55 m in the central part. The extension is submeridional

The core of the body is composed of serpentinites, changing towards the periphery to talc-anthophyllitecarbonate rocks with relicts of serpentinites, then talc- anthophyllite ; the marginal parts are talc-vermiculite actinolite and vermiculite rocks. Chloritization is noted in the altered zones . The zones of talc -anthophyllite and talc-anthophyllite-carbonate rocks, developed in the near-surface part of the body and in its hanging wall, are productive. The ores of the deposit are tangled-fibrous, paniculate; the fiber in the near-surface part is colored with iron hydroxides. The average fiber content of class +0.5 mm is 5.3%, class +1.6 is 0.4%.

Extract from the state inventory records as of 01.01.2024.		
Useful component	Balance reserves	Off-balance sheet reserves
asbestos	A+B+C1-6.5 thousand tons	1.3 thousand tons





- territory included in the State Natural Resources and Natural Resources Management Plan for solid mineral extraction (Iyulskoye field), for further a**lictionin**for GIN