Useful

component

gold



**Location:** located in the Kurchum district of the East Kazakhstan region, 30 km south-southeast of the village of Bolshenarymskoye and 20 km northwest of the village of Maralikha . Discovered in 1895. Developed from 1895 to 1920.

**Brief geological characteristics:** Valley-type placer, Quaternary age. The length of the Chandy -Bulak stream is 500 m. The valley has a trapezoid shape, with slopes of 30-50 steepness. The bottom (floodplain) has a width of 100 to 260 m, the width of the channel is 3-8 m, the depth is up to 0.4 m. The thickness of the floodplain deposits is 1.5-5.6 m. The primary sources of gold are gold-bearing quartz veins, zones of contiguous quartz veins and silicified Listvenites , Peat is represented by boulder-pebble material with sandy-loamy filler, boulder ratio is 10%. Peat thickness is 1.2-6.7 m. The raft is composed of metamorphosed sandstones, siltstones and listvenites of the Middle Devonian. Sands are represented by sandy-boulder-pebble alluvium. The granulometric composition of sand is close to the composition of peat, but there is no loam fraction. Placer is localized in the near-raft part of gold-bearing deposits and on the raft. Its shape is ribbon-like, discontinuous, length is 160-210 m, thickness is 0.2 to 1.2 m. Distribution of gold in the placer is uneven. The gold is predominantly small (0.5-1.0 mm), lamellar, medium rounded , with a fineness of 900. The minerals that accompany gold are rutile, cassiterite, scheelite, and pyrite. The gold content in the sands is uneven and ranges from 0.354 to 8.26 mg/m3. There are separate areas of sand with a nested distribution of gold content. The average gold content is 1.517 g/m3. Degree of development: The deposit is reserve.

Extract from the state inventory records as of 01.01.2024.		
nt	Balance reserves	Off-balance sheet reserves
	A+B+C1 – 43.3 kg	-





