

# Novo-Shandashinskoye deposit

## Aktobe region

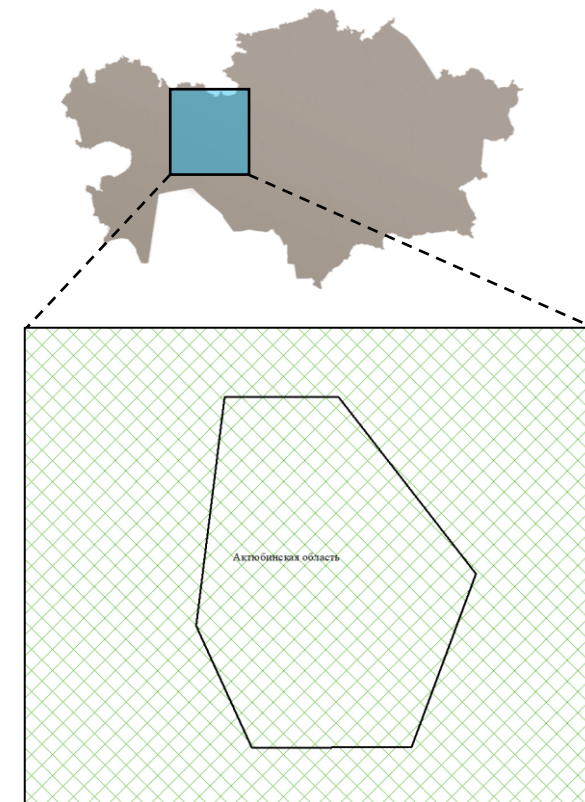
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**Location:** The Novo -Shandashinskoye deposit was discovered in 1937 during exploration for cobalt-nickel silicate ore deposits within the Kempirsay massif of hyperbasites . It is located 5 km south of the Nikel-Tau railway station in the Aktobe region.

**Brief geological characteristics:** The deposit is confined to the remnants of the ancient serpentine weathering crust within the South-Eastern uplift of the Kempirsay massif, which are geomorphologically confined to a flat watershed upland. It consists of five deposits, uniting 26 ore bodies with a strike length of 10 to 1500 m and a width of 10-1000 m. The thickness of the ore bodies is from 1 to 19.4 m, the roof depth is 0.1-29 m. In plan, the ore bodies have sinuous outlines with constrictions and bulges. In section, they are represented by subhorizontal stratified deposits with variable thickness and complex contours. In addition to industrial deposits, 76 bodies of substandard ores of no practical interest have been identified at the deposit.

The main ore minerals are nontronite and kerolite , which make up about 90% of the ore, and are present in the form of nest-shaped finely flaky clusters or solid earthy masses. Asbolan is found in small quantities . The average content of nickel in the ores is 1.14%, cobalt - 0.053%, copper - 0.006%, chromium oxide - 1.22%.

The technological properties of the ores have not been studied.



-  - the outline of the Novo -Shandashinskoye deposit , included in the PUGFN for solid mineral extraction, for auction
-  - license for GIN

Extract from the state inventory records as of 01.01.2024.		
Useful component	Balance reserves	Off-balance sheet reserves
nickel	A+B+C1 – 218.5 thousand tons	99.0 thousand tons
cobalt	A+B+C1 – 27.0 tons	241.0 tons