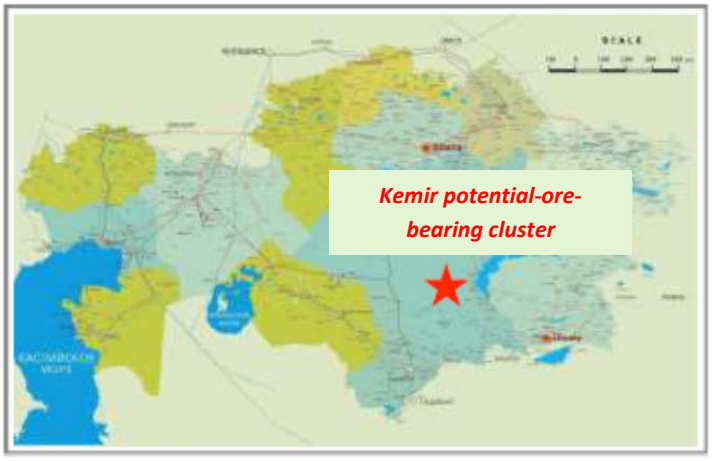
Kemir potential-ore-bearing cluster (feature at the initial stage of geological prospecting)

Location

Kemir potential-ore-bearing cluster is located in Southern Kazakhstan. The nearest settlement is Akbakai village located 50 km west of the feature. 60 km to the south-east there is a railway station.



Components of value

Components of value: Cu, Au, Ag, Bi, Mo, Pb, Zn and W.

Subsoil Use Contract

Current Subsoil Use Contract for Geological Prospecting is concluded for 6 years.
The Signature Bonus has been paid.
The Work Program is being executed in full within 2 years.
Area of geological allotment is 465.28 km^2.

Purpose of investment

Search for a potential joint venture partner for the project development.

Investment attractiveness of the Kemir Area

- Favourable geological and geophysical forecasts of the growth of resources of various metals within the area
- High potential for growth of copper resources and associated components at the Kemir deposit.

Brief project description

Most of the mineralization is confined to the vein-stockwork zones, which are accompanied by intensive secondary alterations, probably by gumbeites and argillizites. It is possible to identify copper-ore features of bismuth of copper-porphyry type.

The Kemir deposit is located within the multiphase Akmanglai granodiorite massif of the Kokdombak complex, near its contact with the Devonian effusive-pyroclastic rocks. The ore field is extended 6 km in the north-west direction with a width of 1.5-2 km. It is controlled by north-western and north-eastern crushes. It is composed mainly of granodiorites and granosyenites, more rarely of small bodies of diorites and porphyritic gabbro-diorites broken by small bodies of fine-grained porphyry granodiorites (1-2.1x1.3-0.95 km).

Ore mineralization in the form of dissemination, veins and films along microcracks is represented by pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, covellite, bismuthin, rarely molybdenite, in some cases sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, and sometimes by gold nuggets. In the oxidation zone distributed to a depth of 20-40 m limonite, malachite, chrysocolla, azurite, basobismutite and speedite are found. Three north-western ore-bearing zones with a length of 1-3.5 km and a width of up to 1.5 km are identified within the occurrence. At their depths of up to 100-300 m more than 40 ore bodies are discovered, from the first tens of meters up to 300-400 m and from 0.5-1 m – up to 4.5-29 m.

Copper grade varies from 0.1-0.5% to 3.48%, bismuth – 0.1-0.3%, rarely 0.48-1.0%; molybdenum up to 0.01-0.03%, silver 3-10 g/t, rarely up to 65.3 g/t; gold 0.2-5.5 g/t, arsenic up to 1-2.4%, lead up to 0.15-0.5%, zinc up to 0.8%, tungsten up to 0.03%, boron up to 0,6-2,8%, five phosphorus oxides up to 0,39%.

Measured undiscovered resources of P_1 category to a depth of 300 m are as follows: copper 0.7 million tons, bismuth 6,000 tons. The undiscovered coppers resources of P_2 $_{cat}$egory P_2 of the entire ore field to a depth of 500 m are estimated at 7 million tons.

Resources and reserves

Overview table of resources and reserves:

	Cu, thousand tons	Cu grade, %	Bi, thousand tons	Bi grade, %
P_1	700	0,3-3,48	6	0,1-0,3
P_2	7 000			

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