The deposit is located 50 km to the EWE of Zhitomir city, 30 km from railway station and **7** - 10 km from motorway in the non-arable and low-efficient lands.

Metamorphosed carbonate rocks of Low Proterozoic age form the bed-shaped deposit among gneisses and amphibalites. The bed is folded into gently sloping anticline with fractured limbs that are dissected by isolated veins of pegmatoid granite and microcline pegmatite, thickness of which vary from 4 to 10 metres. Proterozoic rocks are horizontally covered with their crust of weathering, sand and clay of Paleogene-Neogene age and Quaternary loam with total thickness from 18.0 to 58.0 m (30.5 m in average).

In the section of carbonate rocks dolomite marble prevails (92%), share of dolomite in this marble fluctuating from 97 to 100%. Foot and roof of the deposit and sometimes contact zones with granites and pegmatiter consist of serpentinized dolomite marble (dolomite-70-90x, serpentine and phlogopite — lo-30%) and calciphyre (dolomite — 30--60x, calcite — 3-20x, serpentine, phlogopite, olivine and tremolite — 25-30%).

Percentage of karst is low - 0.5%.

Dolomite marble is average-grained, massive, its colour varies from white to light-grey and pale cream, here and there flecked with small dark grains of silicate minerals. The white varieties are highly translucent (from 3 to 6cm).

Physical-mechanical properties of marble: compression strength — 157.5 - 170 Mpa; abrasion — 0.15- 0.25 g/cm2; low-temperature resistance- not less than 25 cycles. The rock can be processed easily; polishing is of top quality. It is excellent facing and decorative material.

As to the chemical composition, marble can serve as one of the components of mixture for founding of sheet, electroinsulating and other types of glass.

Contents %	SiO,	AI,O2	F&O,	MaO	CaO
minimum	0.06	traces	0.01	19.58.	20.60
maximum	5.86	0.88	1.78	22.71	31.77
average	1.55	0.17	0.18	21.62	29.90

<sup>.</sup> Totla iron calculated ass Fe@,.

Measured resources amount 'to 12.46 million cubic metres or 34.9 million tons: thickness of productive bed is 57-75 m.

Yield of blocks according to test mining totals 15% (0.7 -  $2.0~\text{m}^3~\text{blocks}$  - 10%. 0.4-0.7 m³ ones- 22% and 0.01-0.4 mJ ones - 68%).

Wastes of block production can serve not only for glass founding, but for manufacturing of decorative crushed stone end sand (marble crumb), for liming of acidic soils, that are widely spread in this region around the deposit, too.

Serpentinized dolomite marble and calciphyre with measured reserves of 2.4 mln m3 are good for production of facing blocks end plates, decorative crushed stone and sand. Silicate rocks which reserves amount to 3.8 mln m3 can serve as crushed stone source, and loose rock of overburden can be used for filling up of the worked out quary

Low level of radioactivity enables to use the rocks in all types of building.

Hydrogeological conditions are of average complexity: maximum possible water inflow into the quarry from two aquifers (in Paleogene-Neogene sands and fissured Proterozoic rocks) amounts to 750 ma/hour.

The deposit's reserves can be enlarged at the expense of the southern part where the inferred resources total 10 - 12 mln m3 according to the data obtained from widely spaced search wells. When geologic mapping of the area, other plots with dolomite marble of 110 - 120 mln m3 inferred resources were revealed too.

We need up-to-date equipment for cutting of blocks and processing of wastes.

High quality of raw material, large reserves, possibility to enlarge them and organize highly-efficient non-waste production, rather simple geological-mining and hydrogeological conditions of the deposit's development, unlimited demand in domestic and world market guarantee the profitability of Joint Venture.

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