



DIRECT PROSPECTING TECHNOLOGY

**REMOTE SENSING FREQUENCY-RESONANCE DATA PROCESSING
HIGH ACCURACY MAPPING OF NATURAL HYDROGEN,
HYDROCARBONS, WATER AND ORE MINERALS**



- CCSC employed Direct Prospecting technology enables us at CCSC to assist potential clients with highly accurate and expedient exploration and mapping of gas & oil, gold, copper, diamond, graphite and other minerals both onshore and offshore.
- Direct Prospecting is one of the technologies that CCSC are employing and is a remote sensing technology which allows to acquire data and process it simultaneously rendering up to 100% accurate mapping of minerals within a remarkably shorter time frame depending on the size of designated acreage.
- Simplistically speaking, it resembles MRI scanning using a number of methods based upon electromagnetic resonance phenomena per Nikola Tesla's discovered Standing Waves. Notably, scanning can be done of both offshore and onshore acreage of any size and to any depth remotely allowing not only to map hydrocarbon or ore structure accurately but also its composition. Which to our knowledge is hardly achievable by way of 2D, 3D seismic or any other "classical" method frequently resulting in unsuccessful drilling results i. e. dry wells.
- We pride ourselves on having aboard a strong team of experts that includes the geoscientists that have invented the technology and refined it through years of thorough research and development.



- As an indication the cost per square kilometer would start from Euro 5,000 upwards (subject to special discounts) and would depend upon the following essential factors:
 - A) Total Acreage in square kilometers to scan (minimum 100 square kilometers)
 - B) Exploration Depth to scan
 - C) Scope of Work (SOW) and the grade of SOW that the client would like us to perform we would normally contract to perform an “Express Survey” and a “Fine Detail Survey” with the rates for the latter being understandably higher
- To enable us to develop a quote specific to the client’s particular acreage set of circumstances we request to provide us with the detail in A, B, and C above. These would include the exact geographic coordinates of the target acreage to scan rendered in Google Earth and a satellite or high-resolution aerial photography of the acreage
- Our rates are competitive, and we can demonstrate remarkable flexibility when it comes to form of compensation for our services. CCSC would contract to do a demonstration free of charge and thereafter would 50% cash pre-pay with a balance of 50% cash payable upon presentation of our report. However, we may be open to JV / Production Sharing offers should Clients so prefer.



Scope of the work (SOW)

- At the stage of conducting «Express Research» grade SOW we would normally scan to report the following:
 - horizontal scanning of the area;
 - identification of oil and gas, water or ore signals
 - approximate depths of oil and gas, water or ore
 - approximate thicknesses of horizons.
- At the stage of a “Fine Detail Survey” grade SOW, we would normally scan to report the following:
 - ground contour map of the identified deposits on the site (or identified earlier at the stage of territory diagnostics);
 - the number of productive horizons,
 - depths of horizons,
 - thicknesses of horizons
 - the presence of gas caps over oil horizons,
 - vertical scanning of geological section (description of lithology)
 - existence of a water-bearing zone of horizons,
 - calculation of predicted hydrocarbon reserves by volumetric method,
 - identification of prospective zones for optimal drilling



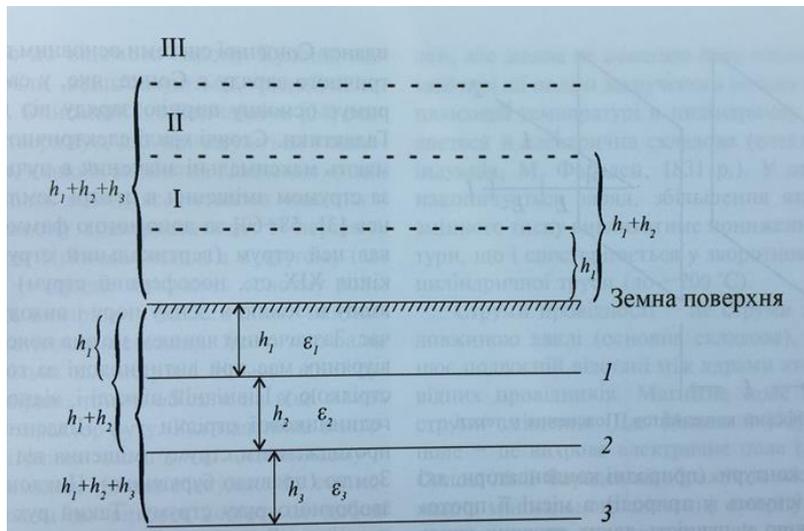
- In a nutshell Direct Prospecting Technology-based CCSC service has the following distinct advantages: 1) Up to 100% accuracy - No dry wells. The mineral either “responds” and therefore is certainly present in the surveyed area or does not respond which simply means it is not there. While other methods can give you a shape of a structure (for example 2D or 3D geophysical methods) without guaranteeing the content, we can tell what is inside a geological section and suggest where exactly to drill best. It is worth noting that the accuracy of traditional geophysical methods of exploration for oil and gas does not exceed 25-35%. Which is largely the luck of the draw
- We can bring numerous cases where CCSC technical team conducted “scanning” could have helped to avoid drilling dry wells saving many millions in monetary terms and many months time-wise.
- Shorter time requirements. Since our employed method is remote, we do not normally need to send our experts to do any field work. Also, the DIRECT PROSPECTING method enables us to perform data acquisition and it's processing simultaneously. As a result, we can explore and map (much!) faster. As an indication of what would normally take 2 years to apply the best of conventional methods, we could do it in 2 months. And time is money, isn't it?
- Competitive rates – JV / Production sharing options. CCSC could consider hybrid compensation such as some in cash and some in kinds like production or profit sharing. Which may substantially reduce the initial cash outlay for the Client.

The standing electric waves, discovered by Nikola Tesla in 1899 in the deep horizons of the Earth, are the basis of the developed direct-prospecting methods



If you want to find the secrets of the universe, think in terms of energy, frequency and vibration. – I can never forget the first sensations that I experienced when it dawned on my mind that I was watching something that might have unpredictable consequences for humanity. I felt present at the birth of new knowledge or at the discovery of a great truth Nikola Tesla.

Model of the standing electric waves formation in the deep horizons of the Earth



Model (fragment) of the Earth's crust: $h_1 - h_3$ - thickness of sedimentary rock strata; $\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3$ - their dielectric constant; 1-3 - the boundaries of the layers; I – III - antinode of standing waves



**DIRECT PROSPECTING TECHNOLOGY IS
BASED UPON FREQUENCY-RESONANCE
PRINCIPLE AND A NEW PARADIGM OF
GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH.**

**Which allows for scanning of the Earth (via satellite or aerial
photography**

- Within the framework of a new, "substance" ("matter") paradigm of geophysical research, a "direct" search for a specific physical substance is carried out: gas, oil, gas hydrates, water, ore minerals and rocks (gold, platinum, silver, zinc, uranium, diamonds, kimberlites, etc.). DTA - "deposit type anomaly, was introduced into the geological and geophysical terminology.



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Sample of case studies

Garadashlyk-1 Exploration well (dry) drilled on the west Turkmenia offshore part of South Caspian

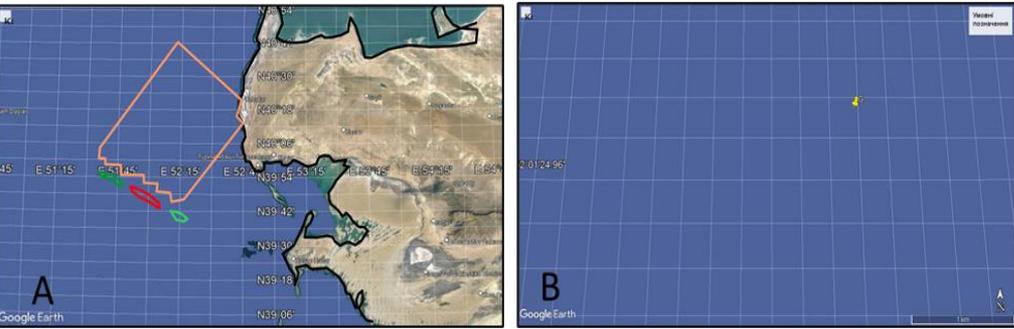


Figure 1. A- Satellite image of the survey site in the area of the drilled well. B-The position of the well is indicated by a marker



Figure 2. Position of local processing areas on the satellite image of the territory

Area with a gas field. When processing the image in Fig. 2 (rectangle 1) responses from the 1-6th and 10th (siliceous) groups of sedimentary rocks were recorded. The root of the volcano of 1-6 groups of rocks was determined at a depth of 470 km.

Signals **from oil (delayed), condensate (delayed), gas, methane-oxidizing bacteria (delayed), and phosphorus (yellow) were recorded** from the surface.

Blocks 11 and 12. Responses from the 10th group of sedimentary (siliceous) rocks were recorded. The root of the volcano of siliceous rocks was determined at a depth of 723 km. The investigation within exploration **blocks 11 and 12 allows us to conclude that the probability of receiving commercial HC inflows is close to zero!** Therefore, **it is not advisable to carry out further exploration work within these blocks on Figure 1.**

Reconnaissance research in oil and gas fields. During processing the image of HC fields (Fig. 2), signals were recorded **at the frequencies of oil, condensate, gas, amber, methane-oxidizing bacteria, phosphorus (yellow), oil shale, gas hydrates, anthracite, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon, ice.** Responses from hydrogen, living water, diamonds, graphite, mercury, gold, and sodium chloride salt were not received

Yakymchuk N.A., Korchagin I.N., Javadova A. Peculiarities of the West Turkmenian offshore part of South Caspian by direct prospecting methods. Reports of European Academic Research. February 2022. Publisher: "EASR". SciPub.de. P. 56-68. <https://ojs.scipub.de/index.php/REAR/issue/view/31/50> https://www.researchgate.net/publication/359438120_PECULIARITIES_OF_THE_WEST_TURKMENIAN_OFFSHORE_PART_OF_SOUTH_CASPIAN_BY_DIRECT_PROSPECTING_METHODS#fullTextFileContent

South Korea hydrogen project: stage 1

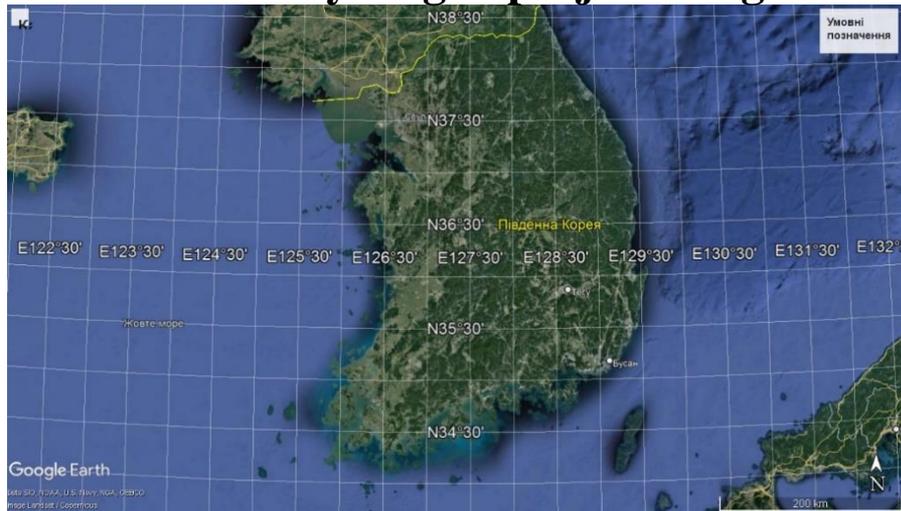


Fig. 1. Satellite image of the South Korea territory.

Results: Only two blocks are identified as the most promising for conducting detailed prospecting for natural hydrogen - **3-4 and 3-9**.

- Block 3-4.** Signals of basalts. The root of basaltic volcano - at 470 km.
- Signals were recorded at the frequencies of hydrogen (of low intensity, from 19 s), red phosphorus, and hydrogen bacteria.
- The fact of hydrogen migration into the atmosphere was not confirmed by instrumental measurements (90 s).
- Block 3-9.** Signals from basalts were registered. The root of the basalt volcano was identified at a depth of 99 km.
- Signals were recorded from the surface at the frequencies of hydrogen (of low intensity, from 18 s), red phosphorus, and hydrogen bacteria.
- Instrumental measurements confirmed the fact of hydrogen migration into the atmosphere (from 54 s).

Studies of a similar nature can be carried out on the territory of South Korea in order to search for various minerals: 1. Oil, condensate, gas; 2. Iron ore; 3. Zinc, lithium, copper, scandium, cobalt, etc.; 3. Ores of non-ferrous metals; 4. Rare earth elements; 5. Water (drinking, mineral, healing); 6. And other minerals/

Territory of South Korea is divided into 29 local fragments (Fig. 2). Frequency-resonance processing of each image fragment were performed to detect basalt volcanic complexes with hydrogen within it.



Fig. 2. Fragments of a satellite image of South Korea territory, prepared for frequency-resonance processing.

Poland and Great Britain mineral projects

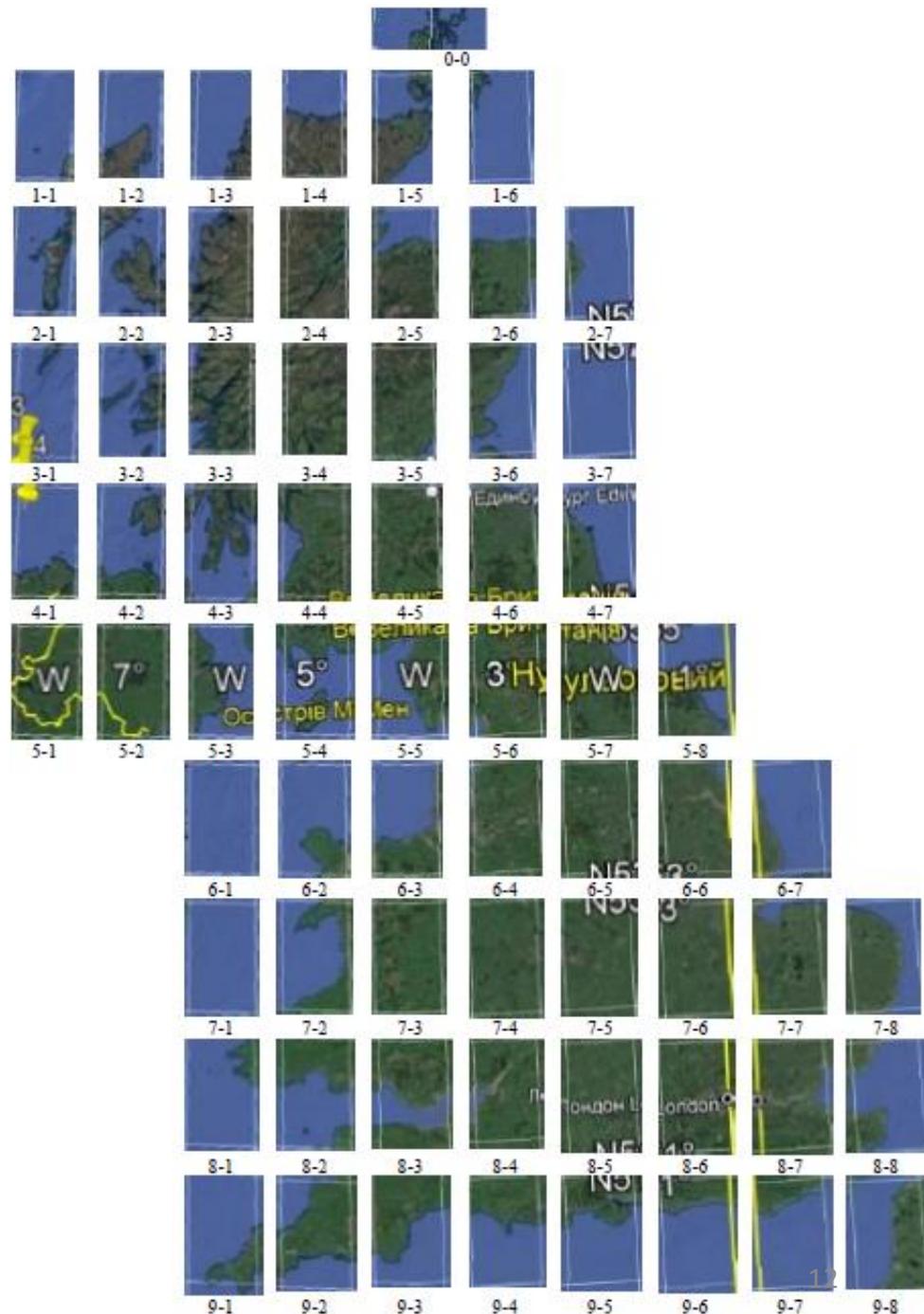


Fig. 1. Satellite image of Poland territory.

Territory of Poland and Great Britain is divided into 53 and 67 local fragments. Further, in the reconnaissance mode, frequency-resonance processing of each fragment of the image will be performed separately in order to detect basalt volcanic complexes with hydrogen and living (healing) water within it.

Studies of a similar nature can be carried out on the territory of Poland and Great Britain in order to search for various minerals

Fig. 2. Fragments of a satellite image of Great Britain territory, prepared for frequency-resonance processing.



Extraction and use of hydrogen in Mali



Fig. 1. Pilot unit for the production of electricity from the natural hydrogen of Bourakébougou



Fig. 2. Village of Bourakébougou – Electricity from natural hydrogen

Hydroma Inc. (<https://hydroma.ca/>) **Hydroma Inc.** is a Canadian company specializing in the research, development and exploitation of natural hydrogen, liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons. **Hydroma Inc.** holds a 100% interest in block 25, a block consolidated by the merger of two former blocks of oil and gas located in Mali, blocks 25 and 17. Block 25 covers an area of 43,174 km². **Hydroma Inc.** holds an operating license for gaseous hydrogen covering an area of 1264 km² within block 25. This is the world's first major discovery of natural hydrogen, where a first pilot unit was installed to generate power with this hydrogen from a producing well to electrify the village of Bourakébougou in Mali, without CO₂ emissions.

The company is preparing to produce and export its natural hydrogen and is actively pursuing green hydrogen in various African countries. Hydroma Inc is the first company to successfully produce electricity using natural hydrogen, without greenhouse gas emissions. The tests have been successfully completed and electricity is already supplying part of the village of Bourakébougou.

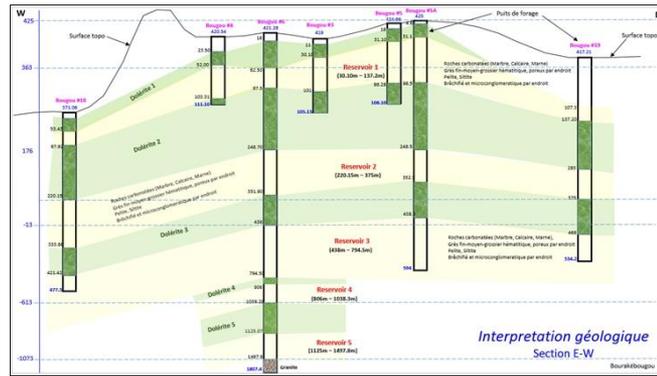


Fig. 1. Satellite image of the Mali territory (fragment).



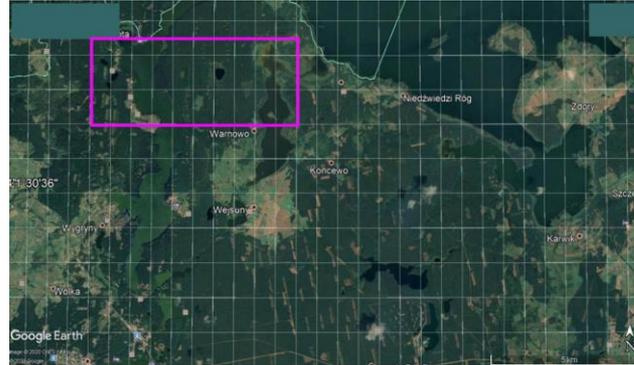
Mali project

65 local fragments for processing

Survey for hydrogen in Poland



a)



b)

Fig. 1. Satellite images of survey sites in Poland.

Fig. 1a: dolomites - 470 km, marls - 98 km, siliceous rocks - 723 km, limestones - 99-217 km.

No hydrogen and phosphorus.

Fig. 1b: hydrogen, phosphorus, living water, potassium-magnesium salt, stishovite, lonsdaleite, sedimentary rocks of the 10th group (siliceous) and igneous rocks of the 6th (basalts) and 7th (ultramafic) groups.

Siliceous rocks - 217 km, ultramafic rocks - 470 km, basalts - 723 km, marl - 218-470 km.

Upper edge of the basalts was fixed at a depth of 107 m. Responses of hydrogen from dolomites were recorded in the depth interval 63-83 m.

Hydrogen responses from basalts - from 139 m, and of living water - from 220 m.

Signals from living water were recorded on the surface of its synthesis 68 km.

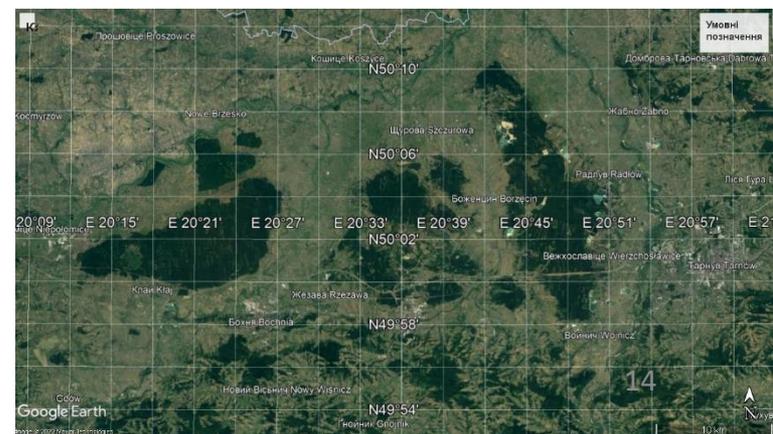
Absence of hydrogen and phosphorus migration into the atmosphere.



Fig. 2. Satellite image of Poland (for processing).



Fig. 3. Satellite images of Poland (for processing).



Korean continental shelf. Results of instrumental measurements (processing). April 3, 2022

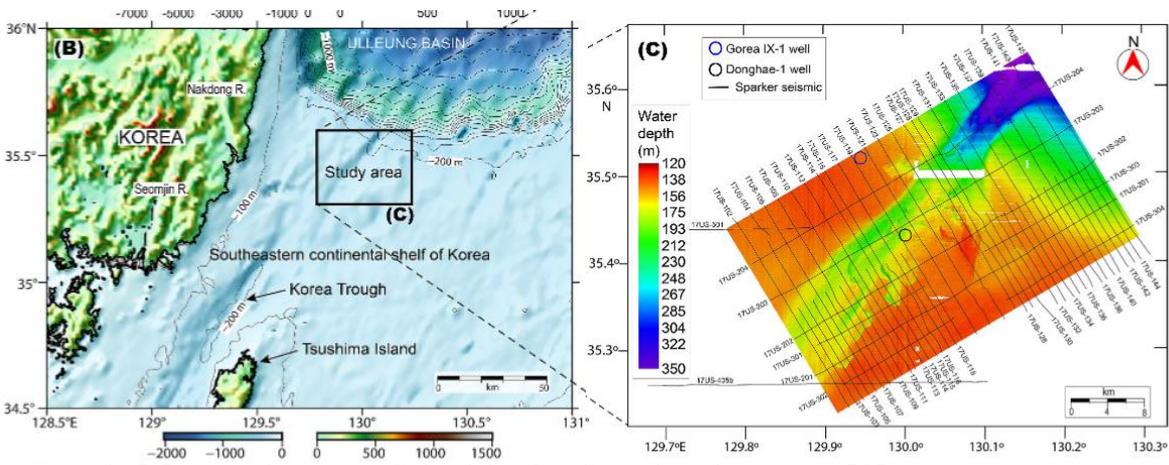


Fig. 1. Maps-schemes of the block of studies location [1].

The article [1] presents the results of geological and geophysical studies on a large section of the continental shelf of South Korea. Maps-schemes of the location of the work site are shown in Fig.1 [1].

Frequency-resonance processing of the image fragment indicated in Fig. 2 by markers.

1. Sedimentary rocks of 1-6th groups with a root at a depth of 470 km
2. Signals at frequencies of oil, gas condensate, gas, amber, carbon dioxide, methane-oxidizing bacteria, nitrogen, yellow phosphorus, gas hydrates, anthracite, and ice.
3. 57 km: oil, gas condensate, gas, amber, nitrogen and yellow phosphorus
4. 59 km – carbon dioxide, oxygen, dead water
5. -0 m: gas, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, oxygen, and yellow phosphorus, which indicates their migration into the atmosphere.

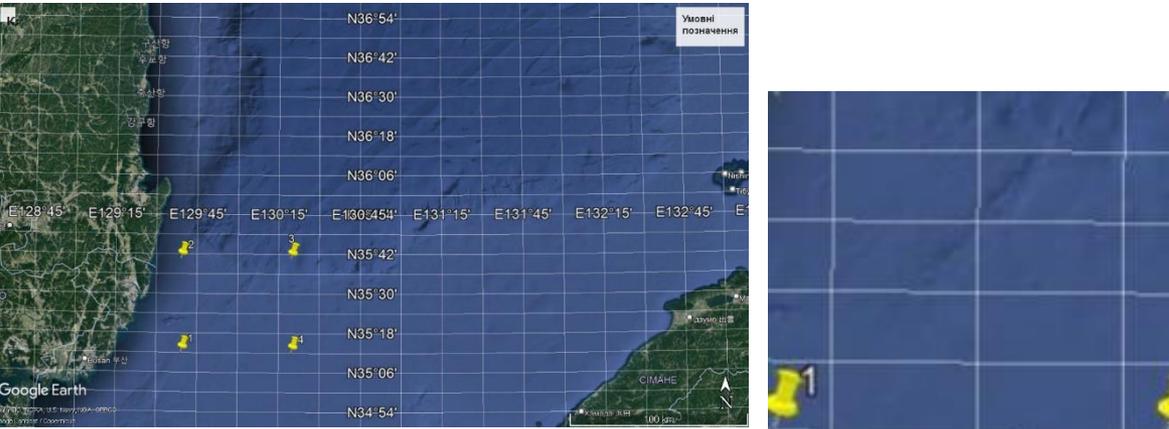


Fig. 2. Satellite image of the area of research location. The area of frequency-resonance processing is indicated by yellow markers.

6. Scanning the cross-section up to 10 km: (10 cm step) – 1) 78-154 m, 2) 385-447 m, (50 cm step) – 3) 941-1237 m, 4) 1563-2198 m, 5) 2293-2869 m, 6) 3097-3422 m, 7) 3537-3989 m, 8) 4107-4833 m, (step 5 m) – 9) 6732-7996 m, 10) 8703-9782 m.

1. *Senay Horozal, Sujin Chae, Dae Hoon Kim, Jeong Min Seo, Sang Min Lee, Hyuk Soo Han, Deniz Cukur, Gee-Soo Kong.* Seismic evidence of shallow gas in sediments on the southeastern continental shelf of Korea, East Sea (Japan Sea). *Marine and Petroleum Geology*. 133 (2021). 105291. 14 p. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpetgeo.2021.105291>

Area of project well drilling on Japan offshore (*January 22, 2022*)

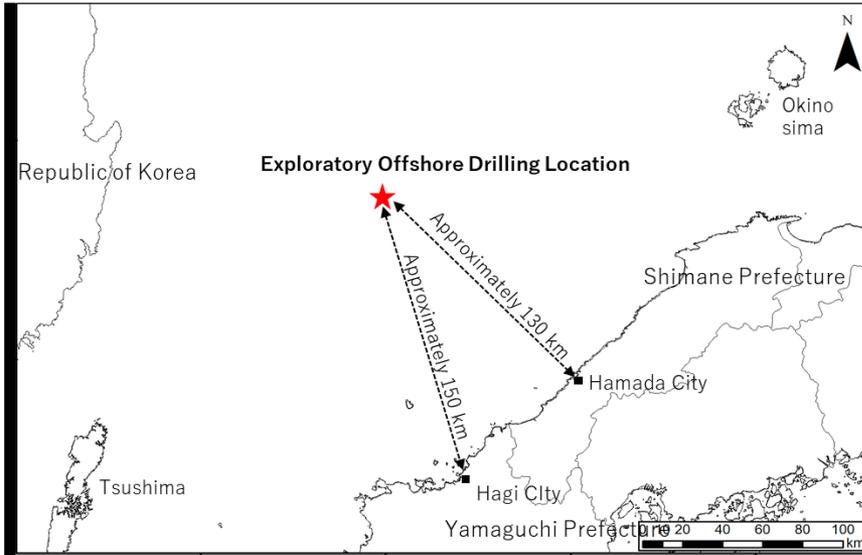


Fig. 1. Map of well location [3].

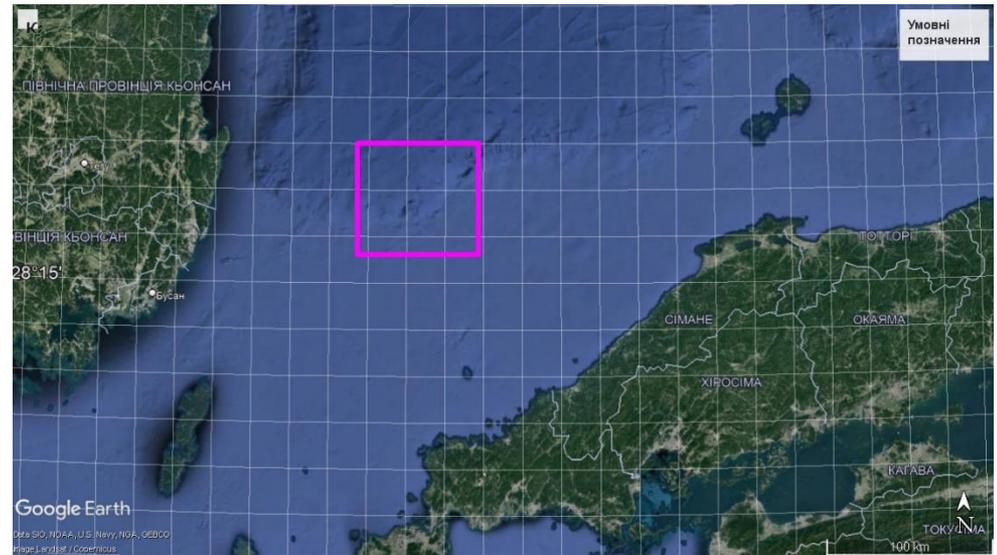


Fig. 2. Satellite image of project well location area. The area of frequency-resonance processing is indicated by a rectangular contour.

During the frequency-resonance processing of a fragment of a satellite image in a rectangular contour in Fig. 2, responses were recorded at the frequencies of the 10th group of sedimentary (siliceous) rocks and dead water. **Signals at the frequencies of oil, condensate, gas, phosphorus, hydrogen, living water and sodium chloride salt were not received!!!**

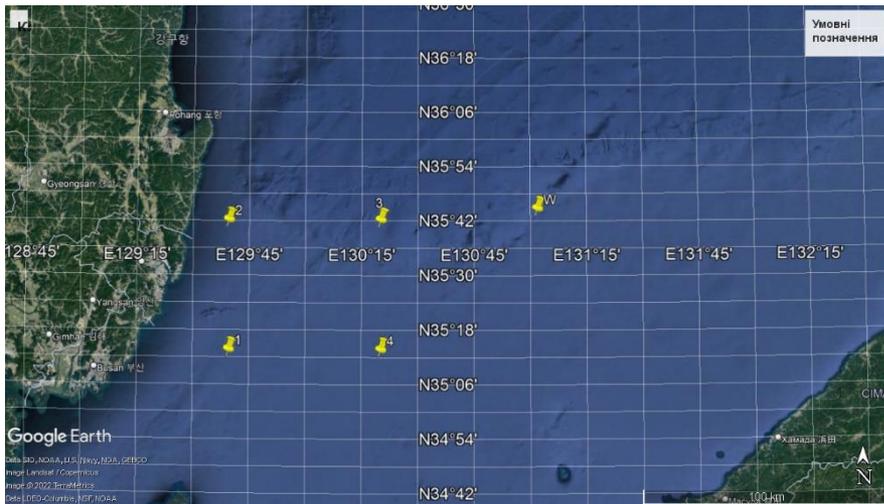
The results of the operational processing of a fragment of a satellite image in the area of the project well location allow us to conclude that **the probability of fluid inflows obtaining in drilled wells within the survey area is close to zero!!!**

In volcanic complexes, filled with siliceous rocks, responses at frequencies of oil, condensate and gas have never been recorded!

Experimental studies in various regions have shown that siliceous rocks can be a very good seal for the formation of natural hydrogen accumulations in the reservoirs of cross-section.

1. Inpex to conduct exploratory gas drilling off west Japan. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/inpex-conduct-exploratory-gas-drilling-off-west-japan-2022-01-18/>
2. Inpex to conduct drilling survey, aiming to launch Japan's first gas project in decades. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2022/01/18/business/corporate-business/inpex-natural-gas-survey/>
3. INPEX to Commence Exploratory Offshore Drilling Offshore Shimane, Yamaguchi Prefectures in 16Japan. <https://www.inpex.co.jp/english/index.html>

Area of project well drilling on Japan offshore (May 6, 2022)



a)



b)



c)

Fig. 1. Satellite image of the project well location area (a). The position of the drilling vessel is indicated by a marker with the symbol W. Rectangular on the left (four markers) - the area of frequency-resonance processing on the South Korea offshore (a). Local areas of frequency-resonant processing are shown on figures (b, c).

Processing results

The image in fig. 1b: Signals at the frequencies of oil, gas condensate and gas were not fixed!

Responses from the 10th group of sedimentary (siliceous) rocks were registered. The root of the volcano with siliceous rocks was determined at a depth of 723 km, and the upper edge – at 630 m.

The image in fig. 1c: Signals at the frequencies of oil, gas condensate and gas were not fixed!

Responses from the 10th group of sedimentary (siliceous) rocks were registered. The root of the volcano with siliceous rocks was determined at a depth of 723 km, and the upper edge – at 627 m.

Conclusions: The results of additional processing of local fragments of the satellite image at the location of the **HAKURYU 5** drilling platform confirm the conclusions, obtained during the reconnaissance studies on January 22, 2022: **the probability of fluid inflows receiving in the drilled well at the point with coordinates 35°43'01.2"N, 131°01'13.1"E is zero!!!**

1. Offshore well in Japan: drilling to start imminently. <https://www.upstreamonline.com/exclusive/offshore-well-in-japan-drilling-to-start-imminently/2-1-1207247>

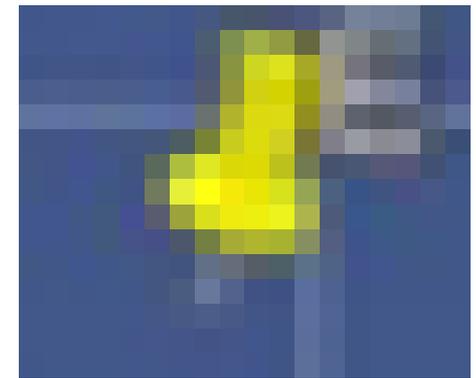
Edinburgh well drilling site. Results of instrumental measurements (processing). April 4, 2022



Fig. 1. Position of the Edinburgh well on a satellite image of the North Sea.



Fig. 2. Satellite images of the Edinburgh drilling site in the North Sea.



Processing results

During frequency-resonance processing of a satellite image of a local well drilling site (Fig. 2b) from the interval of 0.691-99 km, signals were recorded at frequencies of the 7th (limestone) group of sedimentary rocks, and from the interval of 99-723 km, responses were received from the 10th group of sedimentary (siliceous) rocks.

On the HC synthesis surface of 57 km, signals were recorded at the frequencies of oil, gas condensate, gas, and yellow phosphorus.

At the surface of 0 m, signals were received from the near-surface layer at the frequencies of gas and yellow phosphorus, which indicates their migration into the atmosphere.

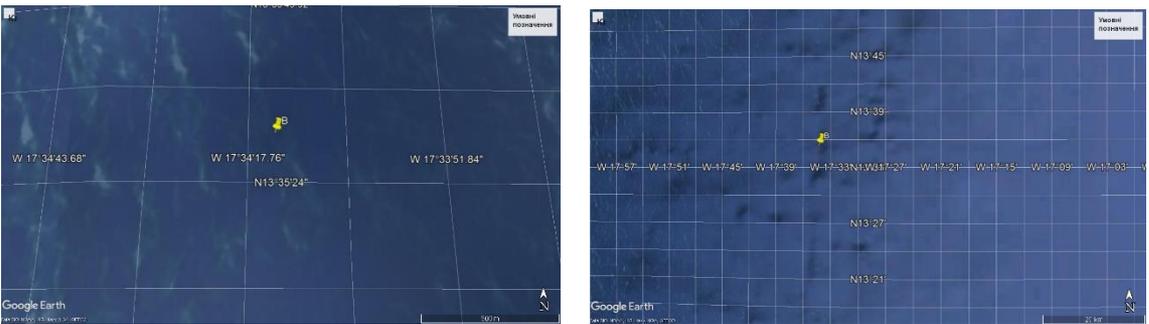
When scanning the cross-section from the surface up to 5 km, responses at oil frequencies were recorded from two intervals: 1) 1240-(1612-2198-intensive)-2212 m, 2) 3988-(4168-4661-intensive)-4744 m.

Further instrumental measurements studies have not been carried out in the area.

The results of the prompt processing of a fragment of a satellite image of the drilling site **indicate a high probability of detecting in the well of hydrocarbon deposits in commercial volumes!!!**

In volcanic complexes, **filled with sedimentary rocks of the 7th group (limestones)**, responses at the frequencies of oil, condensate and gas are recorded quite often!

Bambo-1 exploratory well drilling on Gambia offshore



During the frequency-resonance processing of the satellite image in Fig. 1a responses at the frequencies of oil, condensate and gas are not registered!

The results of the prompt processing of the drilling site satellite image allow us to conclude that the probability of receiving fluid inflows in commercial volume in the well is close to zero!!!

Fig. 1. Satellite images of the Bambo-1 well drilling site. The borehole position is shown with a yellow marker.

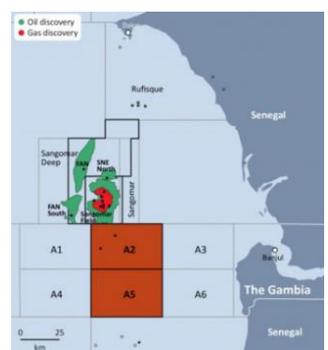


Fig. 2. License blocks on Gambian offshore.



Fig. 3. Scheme of the location of licensed blocks of the Gambia on satellite image of the region.

Block A2. Responses at the frequencies of oil, condensate (of low intensity), gas, methane-oxidizing bacteria, phosphorus (brown), dead water (with a delay), mercury, gold, coesite, potassium-magnesium salt.

Block A5. Signals at the frequencies of oil, condensate, gas, methane-oxidizing bacteria, phosphorus, hydrogen, salt and igneous rocks were not received.

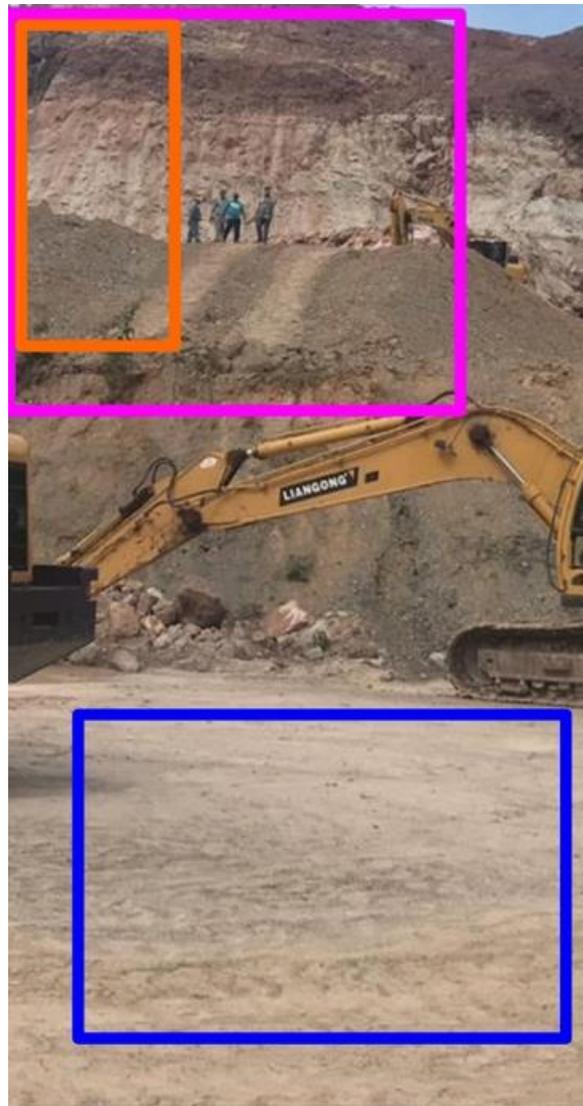
Block with deposits on Senegal offshore. Responses at the frequencies of oil, condensate, gas, amber, carbon dioxide, methane-oxidizing bacteria, phosphorus (yellow), nitrogen, oxygen, carbon, hydrogen (of low intensity), dead water, ice and sedimentary rocks of the 2-6th groups.

1. Australian oil and gas firm FAR has started drilling at the Bambo-1 exploration well in Block A2, offshore The Gambia. <https://www.oedigital.com/news/492087-far-spuds-bambo-1-well-offshore-the-gambia>
2. FAR's Bambo Drilling Fails to Deliver (The Gambia) <https://www.oedigital.com/news/493082-far-s-bambo-drilling-fails-to-deliver-the-gambia>

Results of experimental work on the sites of prospecting wells drilling in different regions published in papers.

1. Exploration well "Maria-1" in the West Chernomorsky area in the Black Sea.
2. Additional survey of the local drilling site of Melnik-1 well on Khan Asparuh block in the Black Sea.
3. Local site of an exploration well drilling (coordinates: 57°10.644'N, 001°07.066'E) in the North Sea.
4. Location of the Brulpadda-1AX well in South Africa offshore.
5. Well drilling site on the Silistar block (1-14 Khan Kubrat) on the Bulgarian shelf in the Black Sea.
6. Location of the drilled well (coordinates: 6°19'4.8"S, 10°53'33"E) on Angola offshore.
7. Location of the Kekra-1 well (coordinates: 22°30'17"N, 66°6'49"E) on Pakistan offshore: no hydrocarbon inflows were obtained in the well. In the information reports on the Kekra-1 well, it is noted that the cost of well drilling amounted to 100 million dollars in the USA and another 100 million were spent on cementing operations and drilling an additional shaft to reach the design depth!
8. Location of the most expensive "dry" exploratory well in the history of the oil industry Mukluk on Alaska offshore.
9. Marina-1 exploration well drilling site (3°36'56".988 S, 81°0'47".988 W) within Block Z-38 offshore Peru. The well was dry.
10. Area of the deepest water Raya-1 well within Block 14 offshore Uruguay. Commercial inflows of hydrocarbons were not obtained in the well.

Exploration site in South America



a)

Fig. 1. Fragments of photographs from the prospecting site in South America.



b)



c)



d)

Lower rectangle (Fig. 1a): 6th group of igneous rocks (**basalts**) - 723 km, **copper, cobalt, beryllium, lithium, and nickel.**

Hydrogen, migration into the atmosphere.

Upper edge of the basalts -114 m.

Hydrogen from basalts began recoding - 129 m, and living water - from 135 m.

Copper (114-350 m): 4 intervals with a thickness of 41 m, 1 m, 8 m and 4 m.

Lithium (114-400 m): two intervals with a thickness of 54 m and 42 m. **Refinement:** 1) 10.2 m, 2) 7 m, 3) 5.75 m, 4) 3.15 m, 5) 4.7 m - the thickness of individual layers.

Fig. 11d

Copper (114-350 m): 1 interval of 14 m thick. Refinement of the interval : 1) 1.5 m, 2) 4.3 m.

Fig. 11b

Copper (114-350 m): 1 interval of 15 m thick. Refinement of the interval by scanning with a step of 1 cm: 1) 5.6 m, 2) 2.7 m.

Fig. 11c

Copper (114-350 m): 1 interval of 26 m thick. Refinement of the interval by scanning with a step of 1 cm: 1) 6.5 m, 2) 5.7 m, 3) 2.95 m.

Quarries within basalt complexes in Volyn

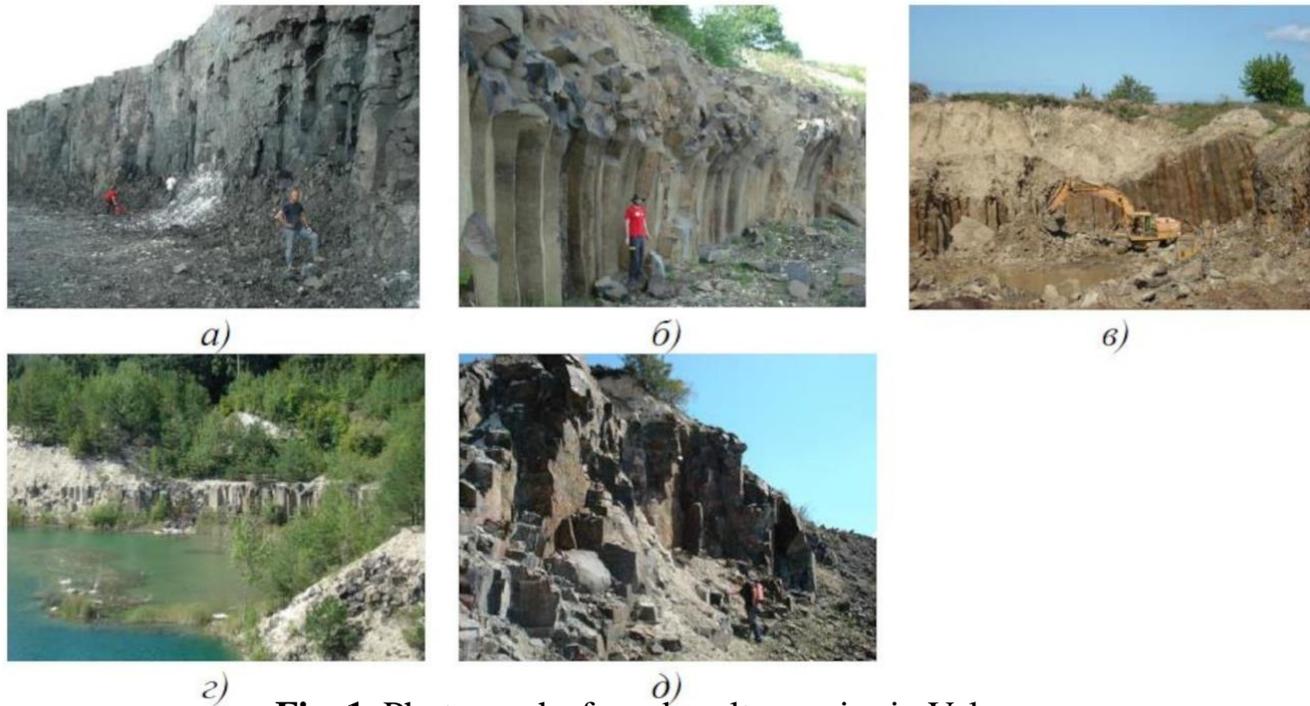


Fig. 1. Photographs from basalt quarries in Volyn.

During frequency-resonance processing of photographs of quarries (Fig. 1), only the depth of the location of the roots of volcanos was determined, and the presence of certain chemical elements in cross-section was also estimated.

Quarry-1 (Fig. 1a). Phosphorus (red and yellow), hydrogen, hydrogen bacteria and living water in cross-section was confirmed. The root - 470 km. From interval 470-996 km - granites. Signals of weak intensity of 6A and 6B groups of rocks and responses at the frequencies of copper and lithium were recorded.

Quarry-2 (Fig. 1b). A basalt volcano with a root at a depth of 723 km was identified and responses were obtained of phosphorus, hydrogen, hydrogen bacteria, living water, 6A-6B rock groups and granites from the interval of 723-996 km. Responses of copper (intense) and lithium were recorded from the surface.

Quarry-3 (Fig. 1c). Over a basaltic volcano with a root at a depth of 723 km, responses were obtained from phosphorus, hydrogen, hydrogen bacteria, living water, 6A-6B rock groups and granites from an interval of 723-996 km. Responses were registered at the frequencies of lithium, nickel, potassium, scandium, titanium, chromium, and there were no signals of copper and zinc.

Quarry-4 (Fig. 1d). The root of the basalt volcano was identified at a depth of 470 km. From the interval of 470-996 km, responses were received of granites, of living water - at a depth of 69 km, and of dead water - at 71 km. Responses of copper, lithium and nickel were recorded from the surface.

Quarry-5 (Fig. 15e). The root of the basalt volcano was identified at a depth of 470 km. From the interval 470-996 km, responses from granites were received. Responses of cobalt and lithium (intense) were recorded from the surface.

The largest gold deposits in the world

- **Muruntau deposit:** granitic volcanoes with roots at depths of 470 and 996 km;
- **Nine other deposits:** "young" volcanoes with roots at depths of 470;
- **Gold:** only in granitic volcanoes with roots at a depth of 470 km.



Fig. 2. Photograph of the Namoya gold deposit.

1. **Granitic volcano:** 470 km; **sedimentary rocks of 1-6 groups:** 723 km.
2. **Gold** (a step of 10 cm): 1) 44-218 m, 2) 403-509 m, 3) 578-627 m, 4) 662-1093 m, transition to a step of 1 m, 5) 1925-3960 m (up to 4 km traced).
3. **Oil:** 1) 300-(intensive -880)-927 m; 2) 1040-(1500- intensive)-1560 m; 3) 1930-(2190- intensive)-2250 m; 4) 2780-2860 m; 5) 2990-(3130- intensive)-(3200-very intense)-3300 m; 6) 3650-4070 m; 7) 4235-(4350- intensive)-4560 m; from 5 km - 1m step, 8) 5750-5910 m; 9) 6300-(7000- intensive)(7200-very intense)-7370 m; 10) 8030-(8335-intensive)(8640-very intense)-9100 m; 11) 9610-9760 m; per 5 m step, 12) 10990-(13000- intensive)(13800-very intense)-16400 m (up to 16.5 km).



Fig. 1. Photographs from the quarries of the largest gold deposits in the world (*Ten ...*). The number indicates the location of the deposit in terms of gold reserves.