

ROSTEC STATE CORPORATION

Kaliningrad Amber Combine Joint-Stock Company



CLASSIFIER

of the Baltic amber of the Primorsky deposit





"The best way to explore something is to discover it yourself." George Pólya, Hungarian, Swiss and American mathematician, popularizer of science



SET
of scientific and practical
researches and classification
of Baltic amber
of Primorsky deposit
of Kaliningrad Amber Combine

The Power of the Sun - The Gift of the Earth - The Heritage of Russia





He who loves his work turns it into art

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the classifier of Baltic amber of Primorsky deposit is system classification of succinite by mining-geological, extraction, technological, natural, gemological, spectrometric, physical, mechanical, and geochemical properties taking with the consideration of application in jewelry production and other areas of deep processing of amber. Large-scale work on the classification and standardization of products progressively released by the Combine, is carried out in order to protect the rights of consumers. The next stage is the assignment of personal electronic codes to unique nuggets and jewelry made of amber.

The document also considers the potential of using Baltic amber in commercial, medical, tourist, practical, production and scientific activities.













HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Kaliningrad Amber Combine Joint Stock Company is the only enterprise in the Russian Federation and the largest enterprise in the world that conducts commercial open-pit extraction of Baltic amber at the Primorskoye deposit.

After the end of the Second World War by the decision of the Soviet Government (the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 2599 dated July 21, 1947), the enterprise was established to resume industrial extraction and processing of the Baltic amber.

Over the years of hard, painstaking and creative work, the company's employees have not only mastered and improved the technologies of industrial extraction of Baltic amber, but also recreated and significantly upgraded numerous techniques of artistic treatment of amber.

Raw amber and various finished amber products manufactured by the Combine are traditionally sought-after and enduringly popular both in the Russian and international markets.









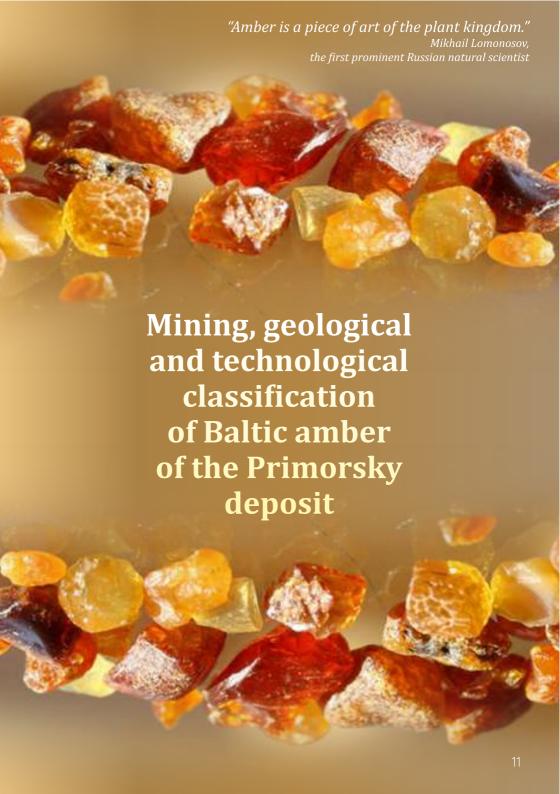


President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin pays special attention to the progressive development of the amber industry of our country. The numerous changes taking place in recent years in the industry and directly at the enterprise are aimed at a constant increase in the volume of production of Baltic amber and in the volume of its domestic processing.

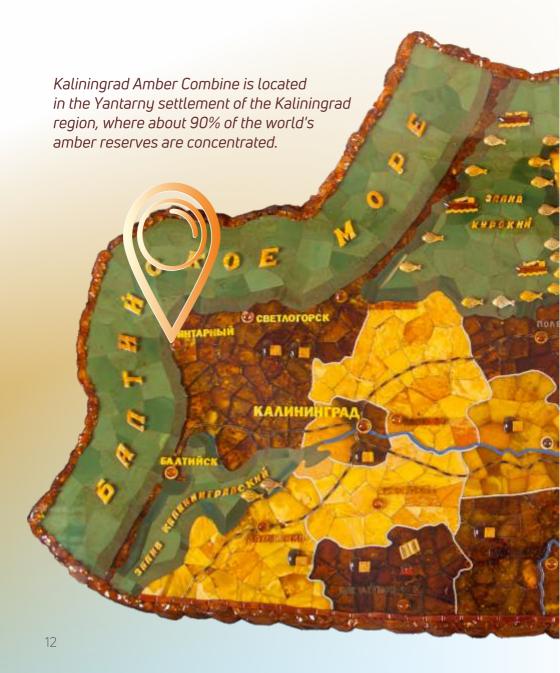
Since 2013, the Joint Stock Company has been a part of the ROSTEC State Corporation. Currently, the company not only successfully exercises extraction of raw amber, but also processes it at its own jewelry production facility which was significantly upgraded in 2021.

A variety of amber jewelry and numerous amber souvenirs are sold exclusively through the own chain of branded stores and official representative offices, one of which is located on Arbat Street in Moscow.

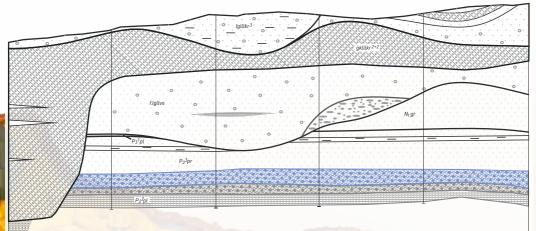
In 2022, Kaliningrad Amber Combine will celebrate its 75th anniversary. Many years have passed since the first amber was mined by the company's employees on the shores of the Baltic Sea. But life does not stand still, and with a glorious past and a worthy present, the enterprise and its employees are moving confidently into the future.



The age of the mined amber exceeds 40 million years. Amber is extracted by the open-pit method in the Primorsky open pit, the largest amber pit in the world. The Amber Combine produces an average of 500 tons of raw materials annually. Total reserves of Primorsky and Palmnikenskoy deposits are estimated at 116 thousand tons.



Typical geological section of the amber stratum





pebbles, boulders

sand



Geological factors of the Baltic amber deposit of the Primorsky deposit

License for subsoil use		(mining allotment)		Amber formation	
KLG 02479 TE		Act No. 58k dated December 30, 2015, 1338.5 ha Blue Earth (Wild Earth)		2100 20111	
Depth of occurrence	F	Bed width	Reserves in category A+B+C ₁		ategory A+B+C₁
along the bed top (m)	_	(m)	Balance reserves (to	ns)	Off-balance reserves (tons)
44.3-65.0		0.5-17.9	56123.0		29540.6

Paleogene stratigraphic scale

System	Section (era)	Stage (century)	
Paleogene	Eocene	Priabonian	
Series	Designations	Age, million years	
Prussian	P ₂ ³ P-f	40.4-44.0	

Geophysical parameters

Density, g/cm3	Mohs hardness	Fracture
1.05-1.09	2-2.5	Conchoidal
Melting point, °C	Softening point, °C	Line
250-450	100-150	Bold colourless



Mining factors of the Primorsky deposit of Baltic amber

	Method: open pit mining					
	Development system					
Stripping: combined development system			Mining: hydraulic excavation method			
		Equipme	ent used			
Esh 11/70	Esh 10/70	Auto stripping	Esh 6/45	Hydromonitor GMN-250	Pump GrUT-2000/63	
Mining a	Mining and transportation equipment capacity (thousand m³ per year) (tons per year)					
1396	810	1900	332.14	600		
Walking excavator ESh 6/45			Hydromonitor GMN-250			
Watking excavature 2311 6743						



Walking excavator Esh 11\70

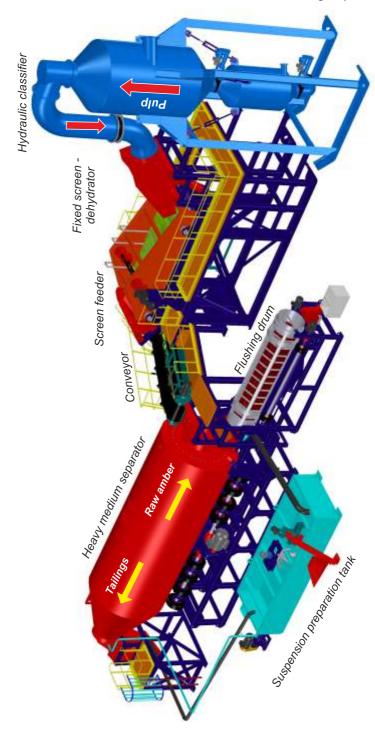


Mining dump trucks VOLVO A30D



Walking excavator Esh 10\70

Method for extraction of Baltic amber of Primorsky deposit



MOBILE AMBER EXTRACTION UNIT.

"Oh, if you, little fly, could talk! How different all our knowledge of the past world would have been.

> Immanuel Kant German philosopher, Enlightenment thinker

Classification
of Baltic amber
of Primorsky deposit
by natural,
physico-mechanical,
optical and geochemical
properties

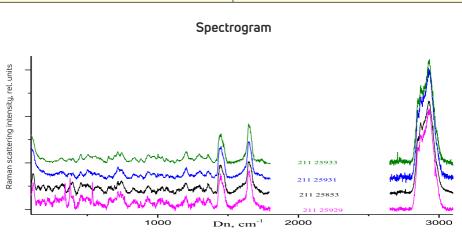


Natural properties of the Baltic amber of the Primorsky deposit

Physical, mechanical and geochemical properties of Baltic amber			
Relative hardness, Mohs scale	2 to 2.5		
Density	1.05 to 1.09		
Strength	Friable		
Cleavage	No		
Fracture	Conchoidal, viscous		
Crystal system	No / amorphous		
Morphology	Most often, it is found in the form of flattened and elongated precipitates that are not susceptible to genetic interpretation, there are precipitates in the form of teardrops, icicles, overlaps, pieces of amber with a cross-section of crescentic, lenticular and wedge-shaped, bearing more or less clear prints of wood		
Geochemistry	Baltic amber is a high molecular weight compound of organic acids containing on average 79% carbon, 10.5% hydrogen, 10.5% oxygen. Its formula is C10H1604. Amber contains 81 g of carbon, 7.3 g of hydrogen, 6.34 g of oxygen, a little sulfur, nitrogen and minerals. 24 chemical elements (Y, V, Mn, Cu, Ti, Zr, Al, Si, Mg, Ca, Fe, Nb, P, Pb, Zn, Cr, Ba, Co, Na, Sr, Si, Sn, Mo, Yb) were found in the Baltic amber in the form of impurities (from traces to 3%). Of these elements, unchanged amber contains Al, Si, Ti, Ca, Fe, Mg, Cu, and weathered amber contains only the first five elements		

Optical properties of the Baltic amber of the Primorsky deposit

Optical properties of amber			
Colour	Yellow, orange, red, brown, white, greenish, bluish, black. Mostly ranges from greenish-yellow, yellowish-orange, orange-red to red-brown		
Transparency	Transparent, translucent, non-transparent.		
Glance	Pitch		
Fluorescence	Bluish-white to yellowish-green		
Light refraction index	1.539-1.545		
Optical nature	isotropic		
Birefringence, dispersion, pleochroism	no		





"Amber passes through all ages and peoples to this day as a brilliant gem."

Alexander Fersman mineralogist, geochemist, academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Classification of the Baltic amber of the Primorsky deposit according to the standards of the Kaliningrad Amber Combine



Classification of unique Baltic amber

Pieces of amber of undefined shape, partially or completely covered with oxidized crust, weighing not less than 1000 g of all colors and shades typical of natural amber.



Unlimited quantities are allowed:

- natural inclusions of organic and inorganic origin
- through internal and surface cracks and cavities (porosity)
- volumetric surface layers of dirty, foamy, and layered amber

Commercial classification of Baltic amber

Pieces of amber of undefined shape, partially or completely covered with oxidized crust, weighing not less than 1000 g of all colors and shades typical of natural amber.



Requirements for sorted ornamental amber.

Parts of amber of indefinite shape, partially or completely covered with oxidized crust, weighing from 5 to 1000 g. Depending on the grade, surface and internal cracks, surface and internal inclusions of organic and inorganic origin, in different percentages are allowed.



Requirements for fractional/ screened amber.

Pieces of amber of undefined shape, partially or completely covered with oxidized crust, with a width of pieces less than 23 mm



Requirements for teardrop shaped amber

Pieces of spherical, peri-spherical, teardrop-shaped, oval, symmetrical fantasy shape, completely covered with oxidized crust

Requirements for amber with inclusions

Pieces of amber of undefined shape, partially covered with oxidized crust, and containing completely or almost completely intact inclusions of flora and fauna

Requirements for amber black varnish

Parts of undefined shape partially covered with oxidized crust. More than 50% of the piece volume is allowed: deep penetrating surface and internal cracks, deep and numerous cavities, voluminous surface layers of organic and inorganic origin and internal mud inclusions in unlimited quantities, internal saccharoid property of pieces, pieces of amber of loose, layered, foamy, and chalky structure

Basic terms and types of Baltic amber of Primorsky deposit

any change in its natural form

Modified amber Amber that has only been heat-treated or

pressurized. Amber changed its physical properties, including the degree of

transparency and color

Unique amber Pieces of amber weighing at least 1000 g

of all colors and shades typical of natural

amber

Souvenir (landscape) Amber of matte and semi-matte color with

shaped multi-tone stains, pieces of ivory

amber

Matte amber Amber, which does not allow light to pass

due to the accumulation of air bubbles. It is of opaque uniform color ranging from honey to orange, different degrees of

homogeneity

Transparent amber Amber of any yellow tones, transparent,

vitreous structure, transmitting light rays

amber

Sorted amber

Amber, divided into types by certain weight, size and quality properties

Unsorted amber

Amber, cleaned from sandy-clay rock and other impurities, washed, dried, completely or partially covered with oxidized crust

Black amber varnish

Amber pieces containing unlimited organicand inorganic inclusions

Substandard amber

Amber sifting with a grain size of less than 4 mm produced as a result of screening

Amber fraction

Dimensional or weight properties of amber

Grade

Presence and quantitative content of mud inclusions, cracks, cavities

Layered amber (amber inclusion)

Amber consisting of several layers and containing mud inclusions, inclusions of flora and fauna. Inclusions are rare, with internal water droplets



Classification
of the Baltic amber
of the Primorsky deposit
according to standards
of jewelry production



Baltic amber colour palette



Amber machining section Mechanical treatment of fine-fraction amber is carried out in special units (drums) of own manufacture using abrasive wheels. Amber fr+4, fr-11.5, fr+11.5 is processed in three operations involving supplying flowing water to drums and intermediate heat treatment in autoclaves. Each operation corresponds to a different type of abrasive wheel used. The resulting product is screened on an own-produced vibration unit (using a sieve of the required diameter) and sorted manually into several types of semi-finished products in the form of beads

Process operation terms

A semi

Finished product is a product that has passed one or more stages of the technological process without being brought to the

degree of readiness.

AutoclavingThe process where cracks and air bubbles are sealed under the influence of temperature and pressure in the amber makes the

amber compact, more transparent, and less fragile

TintingThe process of re-autoclaving with the use of air, as a result of which the surface of amber acquires a darker

shade. After removing the tint from one of the part planes,

a green shade of amber is obtained

Закалка Thermal effect on autoclaved transparent amber which

acquires the following gradation of shades depending on the duration of the heat treatment: lemon (light yellow); light cognac (light brown); cognac (brown, tea); dark cognac (dark brown); cherry (dark maroon); green (black

backlight)

Matting The process of saturating amber with water under certain

temperature and pressure, where the amber color turns opaque uniform from cloudy yellow to white, with varying

degrees of homogeneity

Coloring The process of coloring pressed amber with dyes

Pressure molding The process in which ground amber is heated and pressed

in sealed moulds, followed by cooling

Enameling Application of an enamel coating on an amber semi-

finished product (insert) to obtain an appropriate shade

Gem cutting Processing of amber in order to give it a given shape with

faces

Ageing Giving the surface of natural matte amber a richer yellow

color

CALIBRATED BALLS





Calibrated ball



Calibrated ball lamina



Calibrated ball lamina



Calibrated ball
black varnish



Calibrated ball black varnish



Calibrated ball transparent



Calibrated ball transparent



Calibrated ball light cognac



Calibrated ball cognac



Calibrated ball dark cognac



Calibrated ball cherry



Calibrated ball lemon



Calibrated ball matte



Calibrated ball landscape



Calibrated ball natural

CABACHONS



cognac





Round square landscape





Round oval landscape





Round marquise landscape













CUBES





Hardened cube lemon



Hardened cube light cognac



Hardened cube cognac



Hardened cube dark cognac



Hardened cube cherry



Cube matte



Cube lemon



Cube black varnish



Hardened cube



Hardened cube transparent

BATTERED BALLS





Battered ball matte

grade 1

grade 2



Battered ball black varnish

....grade 1

_____ grade 2



Battered ball transparent

grade 1

grade 2



Battered ball landscape

grade 1

grade 2



Battered ball lamina honey

grade 1





Battered ball light cognac

grade 1





Battered ball dark cognac

grade 1

grade 2



Battered ball cognac



Battered ball lemon

OLIVES





Olive matte



Olive matte



Olive bleached



Olive lemon



Olive light cognac



Olive cognac



Olive dark cognac



Olive natural

PEBBLE



Pebble matte



Thin rounded pebble lemon



Thin rounded pebble bleached



Thin extended pebble lemon



Thin extended pebble lemon



Thin extended pebble light cognac



Thin rounded pebble cognac



Thin rounded pebble light cognac



Thin rounded pebble matte

ARTISTIC INSERTS













































FINISHED PRODUCTS







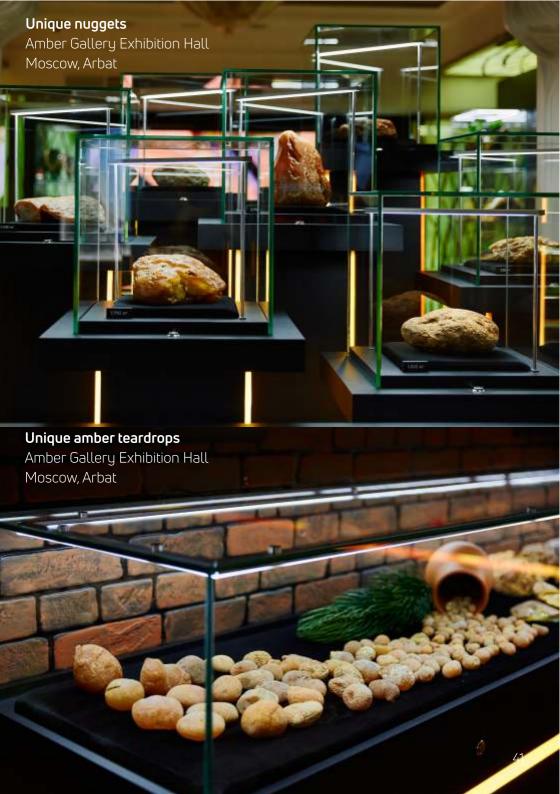




PICTURES, SOUVENIRS









Scope of industrial application of Baltic amber of Primorsky deposit

Industrial application of Baltic amber.

Similar to mica and porcelain, amber is a dielectric, so it does not conduct electric current. Therefore, about 10% of pressed amber is used in industry as a material for the production of insulators in electrical and radio engineering, and in instrument making. The chemical inertness of amber makes it possible to use it for the manufacture of medical instruments and durable ware for storing active acids, devices and tools for transfusing blood, as well as vessels for blood preservation.

Amber rosin is used to make all kinds of varnishes and enamels. Varnishes YaK-1 and YaK-2 are of particular value. They are particularly resistant to environmental impact and have a strong shine. The varnish is used to cover bottoms of ships, the inner surface of tin cans, floors, and furniture.

musical instruments, wool. Furniture covered with amber varnish retains shine and freshness of polishing for a long time. Famous violin masters of the 16th-18th centuries applied amber varnish to their works. Varnishes are also used in the production of printing inks and as electrical insulation of wires.

Amber oil is a mixture of different acids. It is dark brown with a yellowish tinge. The odour is strong and unpleasant. Lighter than water. It is used for the production of amber waterproof oils. Organic paint solvents for the rubber and porcelain industries can be produced from amber oil with the chemical processing. Oxidized amber oil is the primary product for producing strong caprone threads. Some time ago, amber oil was used to protect wood from decay (it was used for impregnating railway sleepers) and as a flotation reagent in the concentration of various ores and coal.

The current range of application of amber acid is very wide, and each new study in this field adds invaluable knowledge to the scientists' collection. For example, in medicine, it stimulates the nervous system, and is used as an anti-inflammatory and antitoxic agent. The ability of amber to prevent hemolysis (the process of destruction of red blood cells) is especially noted by modern physicians. The use of fine mineral particles for cosmetic purposes makes it possible to significantly increase the effects of procedures.





CONCLUSION

Currently, the classification established by the Kaliningrad Amber Combine is of the greatest practical importance, since more than 70% of the amber sold on the world market comes from the Kaliningrad region.

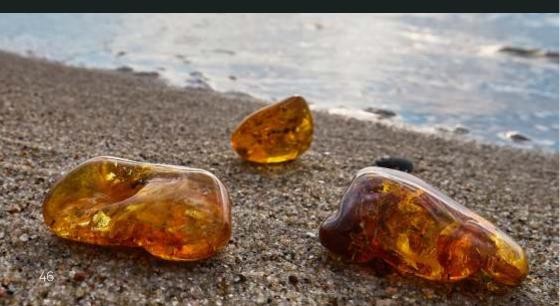
The classifier of the Baltic amber of the Primorsky deposit is not limited to the narrow bounds of application tasks for the establishment of groups and grades of mineral for subsequent determination of their market value. It covers various aspects of present knowledge about the Baltic precious stone and the Primorsky amber deposit in the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation: geological description of the deposit, parameters of technological processes of open mining at the Primorsky pit, analysis of natural, physical and chemical, optical and geochemical properties, and it also includes a classification of raw materials complying with the standards of the Kaliningrad Amber Combine for jewelry production and industrial application.

The classifier is a brief popular scientific presentation of a comprehensive study of Baltic amber, where a large group of specialists from the Amber Plant and researchers from KSTU and Nesmeyanov Institute of Organoelement Compounds of RAS took part. With a large number of infographics and illustrations, it tells in an understandable manner about all stages of the production operations of Kaliningrad Amber Combine starting from the extraction to the manufacture of finished products. The classification of standards of jewelry production adopted at the Combine (shape, color and other properties of cabochons, balls, cubes and other amber inserts) for the first time presented to a wide audience is of a special value. In general, the work will not only contribute to the popularization of knowledge about Baltic amber and tell about the achievements of the Amber Combine, but will also help to improve the technological processes at the Combine and improve products quality.

Leading Researcher of the Kaliningrad Regional Museum of Amber

List of technical literature used for the classifier of Baltic amber of Primorsky deposit

- S. S. Savkevich Development of Methods for Amber Extraction in the Baltic States. - In the book: Issues of the history of natural science and technology. M.: Nauka, 1969, vol. 2
- S. S. Savkevich Amber. L.: Nedra, 1970.
- Progress Report on Additional exploration of the Primorsky amber deposit in the Kaliningrad region. Report of the State Reserves Committee No.6329 approved on April 17, 2020
- Basic design of Primorsky amber deposit development. Gornye Resheniya LLC, St. Petersburg 2020.
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- B. Yu. Vorotnikov A. G. Bulychev S. A. Yakuta Z.V. Kostyashova G. A. Akimova Synthesis of scientific and humanitarian potentials, technological foresight in the development of the world leadership of Russian amber industry. Materials of the IX International Baltic Maritime Forum Innovation in Science, Education and Entrepreneurship, 19th International Scientific Conference V. 1, 2021 - p.100-109
- B. Yu. Vorotnikov A. G. Bulychev O. I. Karsten T. B. Ezhevskaya Studying amber varieties using FT-801 Fourier transform infrared spectrometer by the method of FTIR spectroscopy. Laboratory and Production, scientific and technical magazine No.2/2019(6) - p.104-109





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The Working Group expresses special gratitude to Mikhail Zatsepin, General Director of Kaliningrad Amber Combine, JSC, for supporting implementation of this project, and also thanks Svetlana Shuvalova, Head of the Industrial Tourism Department, and the Press Service of the enterprise for the information support provided to the Working Group.

We thank Kaliningrad Regional Museum of Amber, State Budgetary Institution of Culture, represented by Director A. S. Zagrebin and Leading Researcher E. V. Kostyashov, for an expert opinion on the classifier of Baltic amber, as well as all project participants, consultants and researchers of the Baltic amber of the Primorsky deposit.

A set of scientific and practical studies and classification of the Baltic amber of the Primorsky deposit of Kaliningrad Amber Combine, JSC has been approved by the report of the scientific and technical council No. 01/01-0/3/1 dated March 15, 2022.

Classifier of Baltic amber of Primorsky deposit developed by the specialists of Kaliningrad Amber Combine JSC and the researchers of KSTU and RAS, covers all processes of the entire production cycle, starting from the geological exploration and extraction of raw amber to the release of finished products. The document is intended to improve products quality and to ensure that all concerned persons and the general public have access to information about the high standards and requirements followed by the enterprise.

