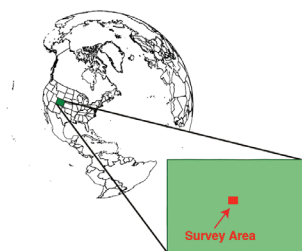


## BURIED POLYMETALLIC VEIN



### Mineralization

The mineralization consists of vuggy quartz, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, carbonate minerals, and trace amounts of barite.

Alteration includes limonite-jarosite oxidation of Fe-bearing minerals in the quartz vein material and in the granite gneiss host rock, and argillic alteration of feldspars.

### Survey Design:

Survey area ~ 0.5 mi<sup>2</sup>.

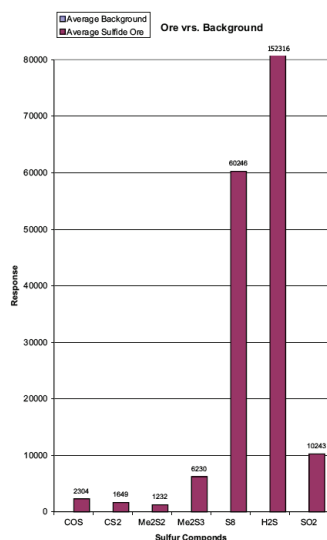
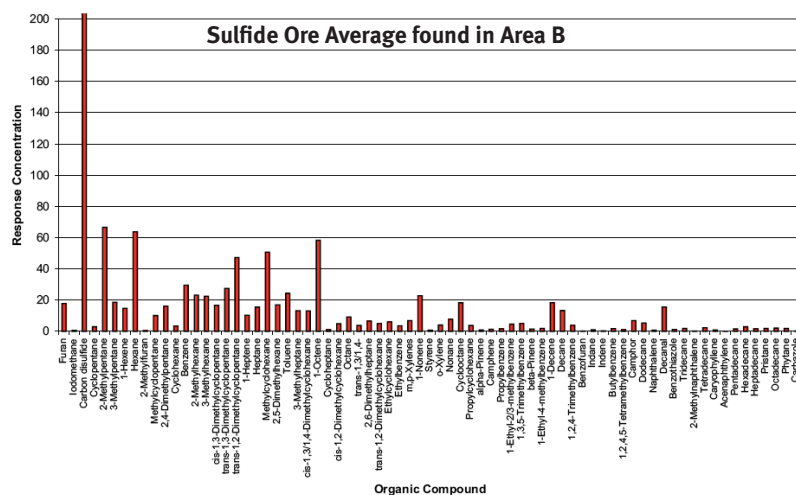
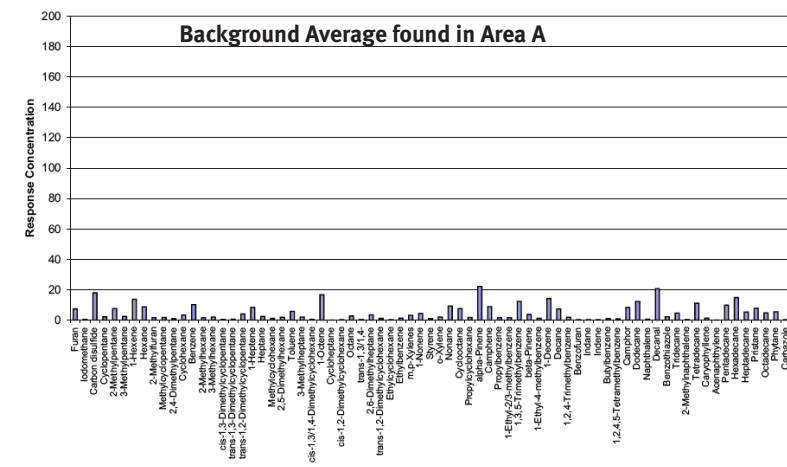
(20) samplers were installed over two different areas (A and B), ten (10) in each area.

**Area A** is the control area and it is characterized as a sub-alpine forest adjacent to the vein area, which does not contain any known sulfide mineralization.

**Area B** is characterized as a polymetallic vein zone covered with talus, colluvium and avalanche deposits.



This test clearly detected and differentiated the non-mineralized area from the buried polymetallic vein mineralization



## Organic Compound Results

The following organic compounds were detected in higher concentrations in samples installed above the buried vein.

- 2-Methylpentane
- 3-Methylpentane
- Methylcyclopentane
- 2,4-Dimethylpentane
- 2-Methylhexane
- 3-Methylhexane
- Methylcyclohexane

These compounds were detected in very low concentrations in the background samples

## Sulfur Compounds

The following sulfur compounds were detected in high concentrations in samples installed above the buried vein.

- Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S),
- Carbonyl sulfide (COS),
- Carbon disulfide (CS<sub>2</sub>),
- Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>),
- Dimethyldisulfide (Me<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>),
- Dimethyltrisulfide (Me<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>), and
- Elemental sulfur (S<sub>8</sub>)

No sulfur compounds were detected in the background samples.