Tyrol Group

The Kitzbühel Copper District & Brenner Corridor —
Where Alpine Mining History Runs Deepest

EKOMETALL

~2,092 km²	2	Cu, Au, Pb, Zn, Co
TOTAL LICENSE AREA	LICENSE BLOCKS	TARGET COMMODITIES

GEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

Both blocks sit along the northern margin of the Tauern Window, where the Greywacke Zone overlies the Penninic metamorphic basement — a structurally active boundary that has focused repeated hydrothermal mineralization. Kelchalpe captures a substantial Greywacke Zone strike length; Matrei straddles the Brenner structural corridor.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Brenner corridor — Europe's busiest transalpine transport axis — runs directly through Matrei (A13 motorway, Brenner railway). Both blocks within 1–2 hours of Innsbruck and Salzburg. Brenner Base Tunnel under construction.

MINING HERITAGE

The Kitzbühel copper mines were among the most productive in the medieval world. Mining spans from Bronze Age extraction through Roman gold workings to the 16th century Röhrerbühel mine (deepest shaft in Europe at 886m). By 1830, the Kupferplatte mine had 16,579m of underground workings.

WHAT'S NEXT

Kelchalpe is Ekometall's most advanced project — GexplOre data processing complete, multi-criteria prospect generation underway. Next: geological mapping, soil surveys, airborne geophysics, 3D modelling, drill target definition. Matrei in Data Aggregation stage.

LICENSE BLOCKS

Kelchalpe — 1,775 km²

Cu, Au, Fe-carb, Magnesite, Pb, Baryte

Northern Greywacke Zone metasedimentary-volcanosedimentary package. Structure-hosted chalcopyrite-pyrite. Hohe Tauern gold veins.

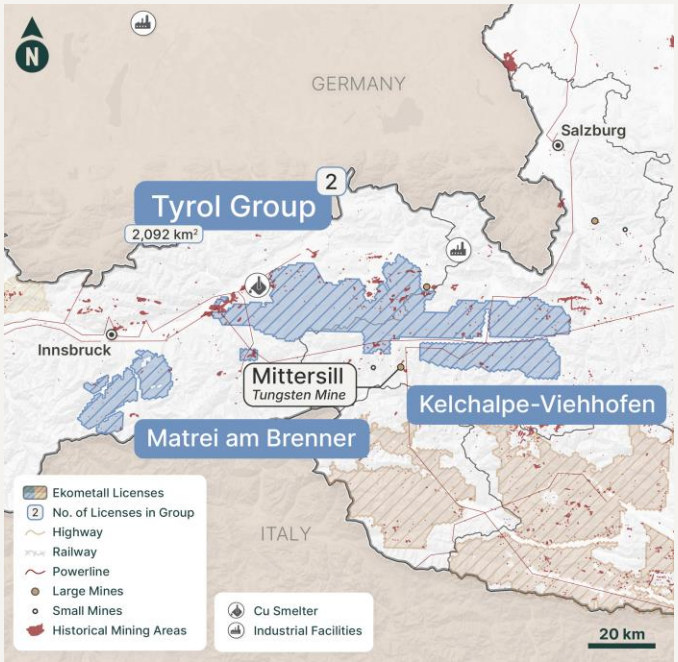
4,000+ years of activity. Röhrerbühel (~1540), Mühlbach from 1292.

Matrei — 317 km²

Cu, Pb, Zn

Pb-Zn in Middle Triassic basal dolomite. Galena, sphalerite, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

Elevated Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag in stream sediments indicate broader system.



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