

Tyrol Group

The Schwaz Silver District, Kitzbühel Copper District & Brenner Corridor:
Where Alpine Mining History Runs Deepest



EKOMETALL

~2,182 km²

TOTAL LICENSE AREA

3

LICENSE BLOCKS

Cu, Ag, Au, Sb, Pb, Zn, Co

TARGET COMMODITIES

GEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

All three 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; Brixlegg covers the carbonate-hosted fahlore systems of the Schwaz-Brixlegg corridor; Matrei straddles the Brenner structural corridor.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Brenner corridor, Europe's busiest transalpine transport axis, runs directly through Matrei (A13 motorway, Brenner railway). Brixlegg sits on the Inn Valley corridor (A12 motorway, main rail line) beside an operating copper smelter. All 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, and the neighbouring Schwaz-Brixlegg district records over 3,500 years of activity. At the 1506-1545 peak, Falkenstein ranked among the largest silver mines in the world, and the district yielded an estimated half of the 16th century Holy Roman Empire's silver and copper. Röhrebühel held Europe's deepest shaft at 886 m; by 1830 the Kupferplatte mine had 16,579 m of underground workings.

→ WHAT'S NEXT

Kelchalpe is Ekometall's most advanced project, with GexplOre data processing complete and multi-criteria prospect generation underway. Brixlegg has completed Phase II, with MCA and target generation now in progress. Next steps: geological mapping, soil surveys, airborne geophysics, 3D modelling, drill target definition. Matrei in Data Aggregation stage.

LICENSE BLOCKS

Kelchalpe

1,775 km²

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

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

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

Brixlegg

NEW

90 km²

Ag, Cu, Sb

Carbonate-hosted fahlore (tetrahedrite-tennantite) in the Schwaz Dolomite along the ~20 km Schwaz-Brixlegg corridor. Select high-grade material locally carries up to ~0.5 wt% Ag, with significant Sb and Cu.

3,500+ years of activity. Falkenstein ranked among the world's largest silver mines at its 1506-1545 peak.

Matrei

317 km²

Cu, Pb, Zn

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

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

