

KIURI GOLD-COPPER-SILVER DISTRICT

A 29,125-hectare district in Norrbotten, Sweden – 18.7 g/t Au boulders, drill hits of 2.65% Cu with 6.6 g/t Au and 110 g/t Ag, and 91% of the ground more than 500 m from a drill hole

Geomorphic AI · Tjåmotis, Jokkmokk, Norrbotten, Sweden · open to joint venture · September 2026

The position	Three exploration permits covering 29,125 ha, granted May 2026 and valid to May 2029, held by a Geomorphic affiliate
The district	Palaeoproterozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks about 105 km west of Boliden's Aitik mine, with five documented mineral systems
Gold	Two adjacent boulders grading up to 18.7 g/t Au, the larger about 500 kg, found in 1985 on the Tjåmotis granite margin; heavy-mineral till 0.5 km east returned 310-510 ppb Au. The source has never been found
Copper-gold	Tallberget: 3.0 m at 1.59% Cu and 2.3 g/t Au from 60 m, including 1.0 m at 2.65% Cu and 6.6 g/t Au. Tjåula: a Cu-Co-Mo-Au zone 3-5 m thick at 0.5-1% Cu, drilled over more than 700 m and never closed off
Silver-lead-zinc	Kiuri: 3.0 m at 110 g/t Ag, 1.98% Pb and 2.94% Zn from 90 m. Rassåive: silver to 275 g/t in narrow sections in nearly all of 20 holes over 4 km. Rassåive West: a historic estimate of about 360,000 t at 4% Zn, never delimited
Barely tested	197 historic borehole records, none dated after 1986; median vertical reach about 60 m; 91% of the district more than 500 m from any collar
Sought	A joint-venture or earn-in partner to fund and operate a surface-first programme; Geomorphic AI provides the ground, data package and targeting



Kiuri District

Norrbotten, northern Sweden · 29,125 ha

- Kiuri District (exploration permits)
- Third-party mine – not Company ground
- Town
- Main road
- Lake

Figure 1. Location of the Kiuri District in Norrbotten, northern Sweden. The mines and deposits shown are third-party ground, named for location only and not indicative of any result at Kiuri.

Why this ground

- **A district, not a prospect.** Every documented occurrence at Kiuri was found at surface, then drilled quickly and shallowly, largely by an LKAB-led joint venture with Svenska BP Mineral and Jokkmokk Mineral under Sweden's state-supported exploration programme. The work ended with the programme's fourth stage in December 1986, after the project's own reviewers had recommended mapping and geochemistry ahead of more holes. That advice was never acted on.
- **The gold points to a sector no one has searched.** The boulders sit on the granite margin 500 m east of the silver zones, in a different host and with the opposite magnetic signature, so they are not float from the silver system. Every follow-up since has searched to the west; the strongest till gold lies to the east, and the sector east of the find has no drill hole within 6 km.
- **The drilled zones were left open.** The Tjåula copper zone was never closed off, Rassåive West was never delimited, and both ends of the 4 km Kiuri-Rassåive silver trend run under till. Only three holes in the district reach 150 m vertically; the deepest ends at 219 m.
- **Surface signals found everything here.** The silver zones were found from stream-moss geochemistry and boulders and are magnetically and electrically quiet, so modern multi-element chemistry, heavy-mineral basal till and mapping are the tools that work on this ground.
- **In Sweden's principal mining county.** Road 805 crosses all three permits, forest roads reach the main prospects, and Vattenfall's Seitevare hydropower station sits inside the district.

The opportunity

Kiuri holds five documented mineral systems in one stratigraphy – gold on the granite margin, copper-gold in the eastern volcanic belt, silver-lead-zinc near the top of the volcanic pile, a manganese-iron exhalite traced for 20 km, and skarn in the southern marble belt – and none of them has been explored to its extent. One systematic surface season, indicatively SEK 9-12 million with the desk-and-core winter before it, tests all five for about the cost of a single 4,000 m drill programme, and leaves a ranked list of drill targets behind it.

The programme, and how it gates

Stage	Work	Advance only if
0 · Desk and core, winter 2026-27	Compile the archive, SGU mapping and airborne geophysics into one district map; log and assay the surviving drill core at SGU Malå for gold and 50 elements; work plans and consultation	Five search corridors ranked, and work plans in place for the field season
1 · Surface season, 2027	Mapping at 1:10,000, about 1,500 rock samples, 400 heavy-mineral till samples, winter basal-till lines, ground magnetics, gravity and IP, trenching, and an ice-flow study at the gold boulders	A corridor passes its written gate – the silver horizon traced beyond the drilled strike, gold grains and a magnetic source coinciding at the boulders, or copper alteration extended beyond the drilled 700 m at Tjåula
2 · Drilling, 2028	A first 3,000-4,000 m on the corridors that pass, each hole designed to reach a mapped target	Holes are sited on mapped targets, not on historic showings

Talk to us

The full district case – mineral systems, search corridors, drilling record, gated programme and budget – is available to qualified counterparties under confidentiality.

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Important notice. Conceptual and preliminary. Kiuri has no current Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve. Historic results are from Swedish state and operator reports held by SGU, not verified by a Qualified Person; widths are downhole lengths. The 3.0 m Tallberget composite owes most of its gold to the 1.0 m sub-interval. Boulder samples are selective. The Rassåive West figure is a 1986 operator estimate, not a Mineral Resource. Parts of the district lie in nature reserves and Natura 2000 sites and all of it is reindeer-herding land; field work requires approved work plans. Coordinates and title geometry released only under confidentiality.