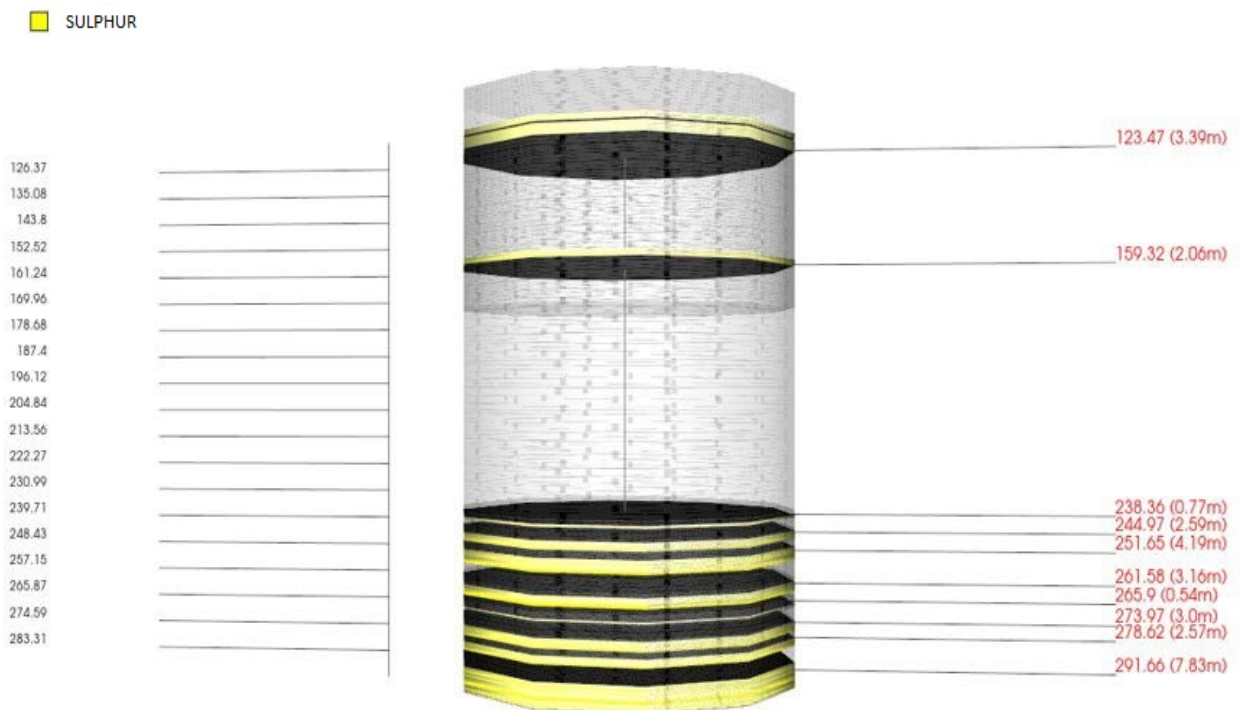


### Frequency Resonance Remote Sensing at an Exploratory Point in a Sulfur-Rich Area.

The cross-section illustrates the depths of the sulfur layers within the deposit, as well as their respective thicknesses, measured in meters. While the relative sulfur content percentage has also been quantified, these data are not included in this cross-section.



Satellite image of remote surveyed area.



The cross-section presents the findings from an exploratory frequency resonance scan at field point No. 151 within a sulfur-rich region. The delineations of the stratigraphic layers are highlighted in black. For example, the dataset '123.47 (3.39 m)' denotes the depths of both stratigraphic boundaries and the thickness of the sulfur-bearing stratum. The differential measurement between the boundaries is  $123.47\text{m} - 120.08\text{m} = 3.39\text{m}$ . The upper boundary of the stratum (hanging wall) is located at 120.08m, the lower boundary (footwall) at 123.47m, and the stratum's thickness measures 3.39 meters. **CONCLUSION:** No sulfur resonance frequencies were detected beyond a depth of 292m, signifying the terminus of the sulfur deposit at this location. Based on these results, further exploratory drilling beyond this depth is considered pointless and is not recommended.

We provide survey results utilizing advanced instruments and technology, based on satellite image processing and electromagnetic field resonance analysis inspired by Nikola Tesla's research.