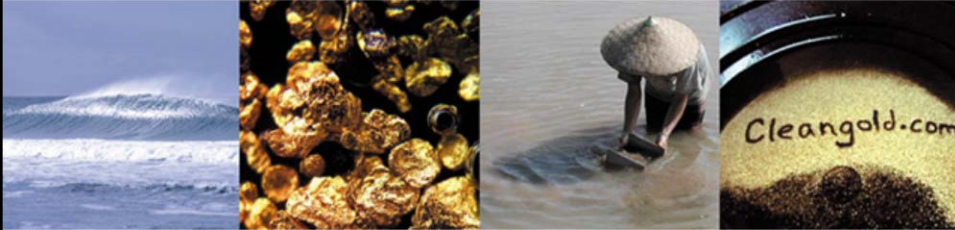


cleangold™ in the guianas



presented by david plath, bs, msc

Suriname's miners are releasing as much mercury into the environment
(10,000 – 20,000 kg per year) as they are capturing in gold.



photos by Rickford Vieira, WWF-Guianas

A 2003 study conducted on hair samples from 54 Surinamese mothers and their newborns indicated that **36% of the mothers** and **95% of their babies** showed elevated levels of mercury toxicity.

Urine samples did not show elevated levels which suggests that mercury toxicity was caused by long-term exposure to methyl mercury from the mothers' diets (contaminated fish), which was then transferred to the developing fetus.

-Mohan, et al, Lands Hospital, Paramaribo; Leiden University Medical Center, The Netherlands



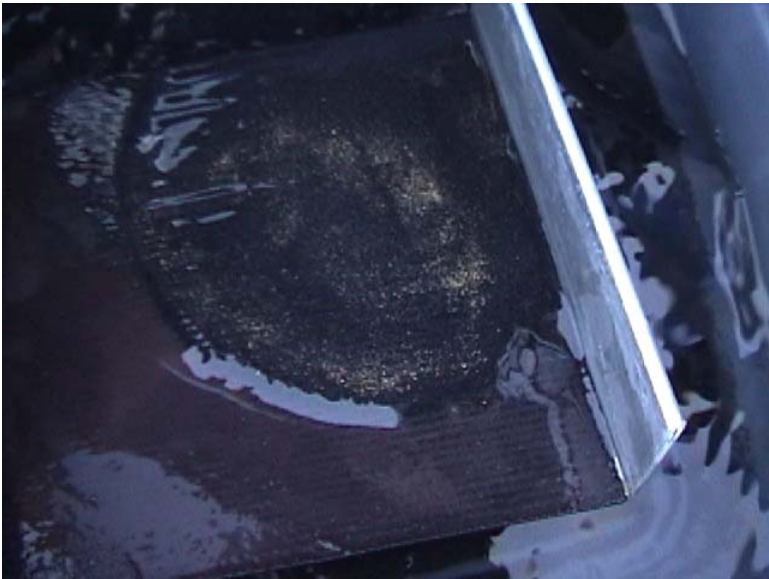


photo of cleangold in Lao PDR by Marcello Veiga















Independent testing by UBC's Mining Engineering School compared **cleangold** to a bench top centrifuge

comparable recovery rates

costs nearly 100X less than the centrifuge tested

requires no power to operate

does not need pure water to operate

uses much less water

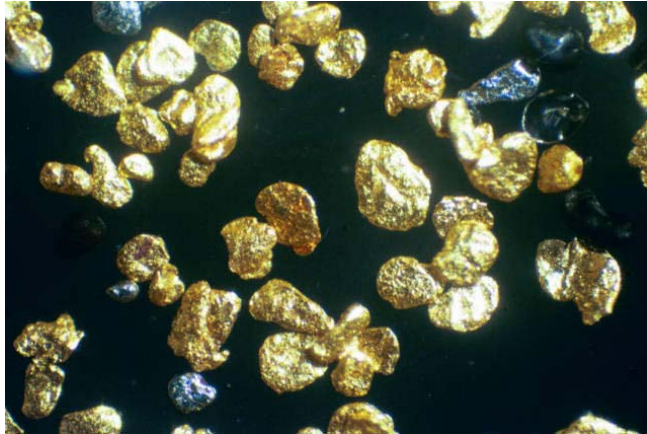




photos of cleangold in Philippines by Lars Hylander



Oregon beach gold and platinum. Nominal magnification 100X.
Particles range in size from 70-150 microns in diameter.

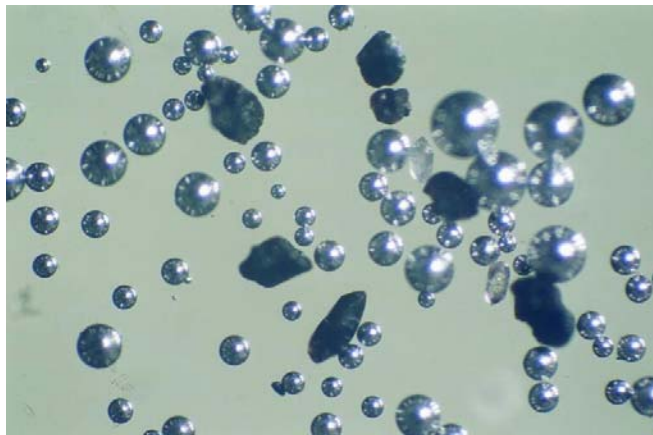




Amalgam and free mercury lost from a sluice box in Suriname,
recovered by **cleangold** from approximately 2kgs of tailings.



Free mercury recovered from tailings in Suriname.
Nominal magnification 100X.
The smallest particle is approximately 5 microns in diameter.



Gold amalgam cluster recovered from sluice box tailings in Suriname.
Nominal magnification 40X.



artminers.org
the Institute for Sustainable Mining





Thank you CASM!
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photo of cleangold in Sudan by Marcello Viega