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Scale-integrated Concepts to Targets of a Gold Mineral System

SCALE 3: PROSPECT ANALYSIS

How to identify the location of a specific ore deposit (5 km x 5 km area selection)













5km x 5km targeting

predictive mineral discovery

- probably the most valuable scale to get 'right'
- domain of the stretched Junior who may be on good ground
- danger of major walking away too early



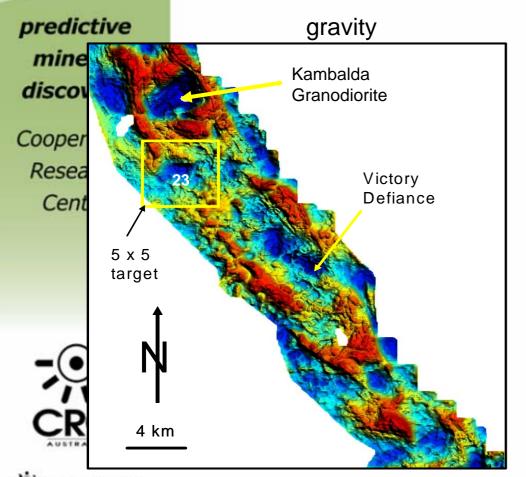




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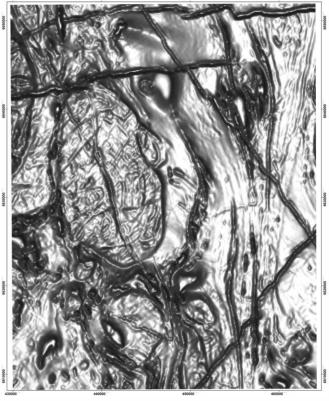
Active hydrothermal system

- magnetic anomalies and broad haloes, demagnetised zones
- buried granites (in domes)



Peter Neumayr

magnetics



Paul Henson



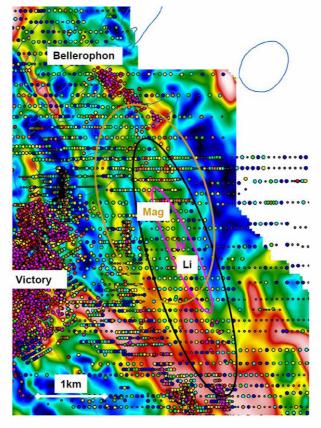
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Active hydrothermal system - Fluid-chemical complexity

- gradients of oxidised and reduced fluid types in alteration mineralogy
- Au and pathfinders (Bi, Mo, W....) above background





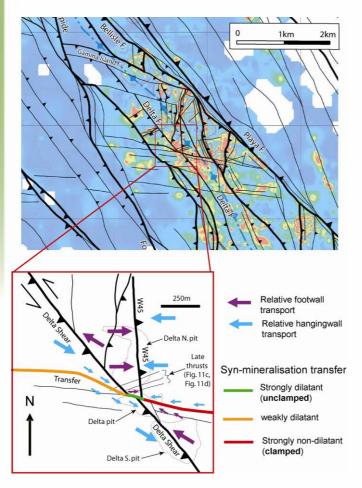
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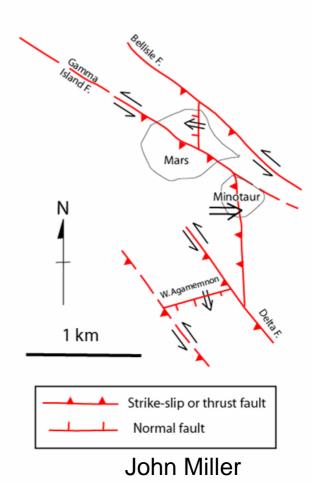




Fluid Focus - Structural complexity

- reactivation of old structures
- switching tectonic mode: strike-slip and dip slip kinematics
- cross structures active with mineralisation

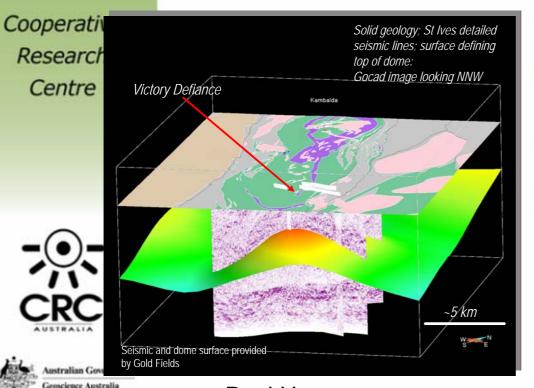


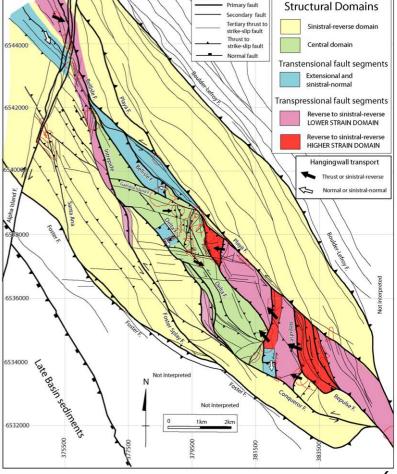




Fluid Focus - structural architecture

- bends and deviations from mean strike on faults
- soft and hard accommodation or stress transfer or damage zones, fault tips
- domes and near dome regions
- growth faults
- seals
- 2nd-3rd order structures





Paul Henson

John Miller



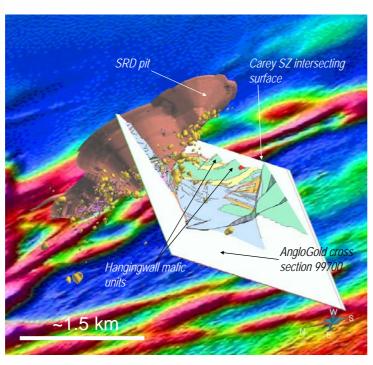
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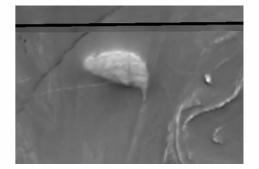


Fluid Focus - Rheological or lithological complexity

- small stocks, plutons, porphyries, dykes, boudins
- complex stratigraphic architecture volcanic domes/centres, sequence boundaries
- early alteration systems (silicification etc)
- Fe-rich and carbonaceous rock types



Paul Henson & Mark Doyle



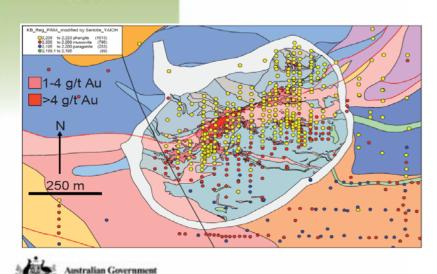


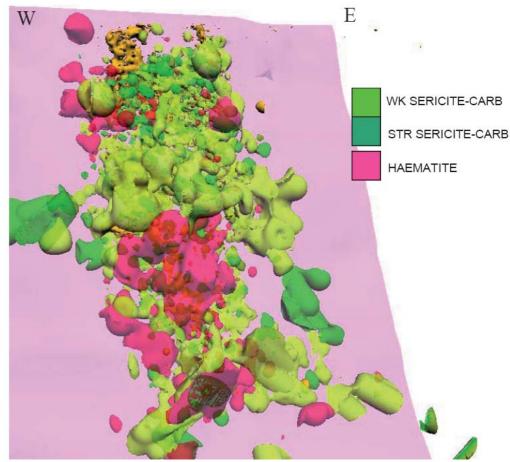


Fluid-chemical complexity

- detailed gradients of oxidised and reduced fluid types in alteration mineralogy
- complex metal associations

predictive mineral discovery









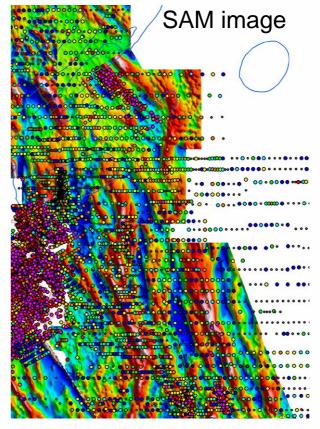
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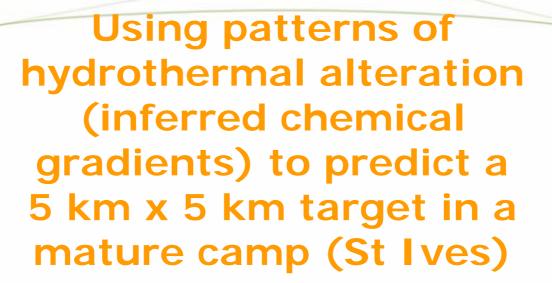


Cover and dispersion processes

- <<1 km to target depth
- depth of weathering
- age of weathering
- architecture of regolith (palaeochannels, conductors, ground water)
- landscape evolution















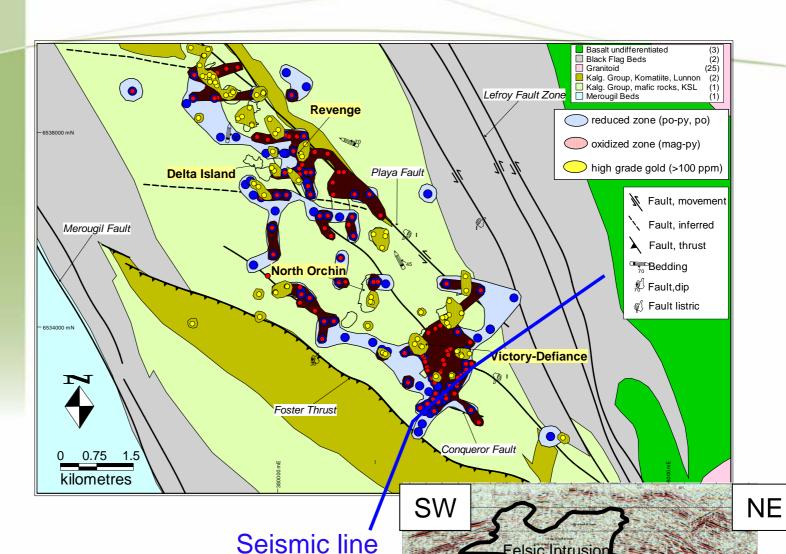
Targeting Concept

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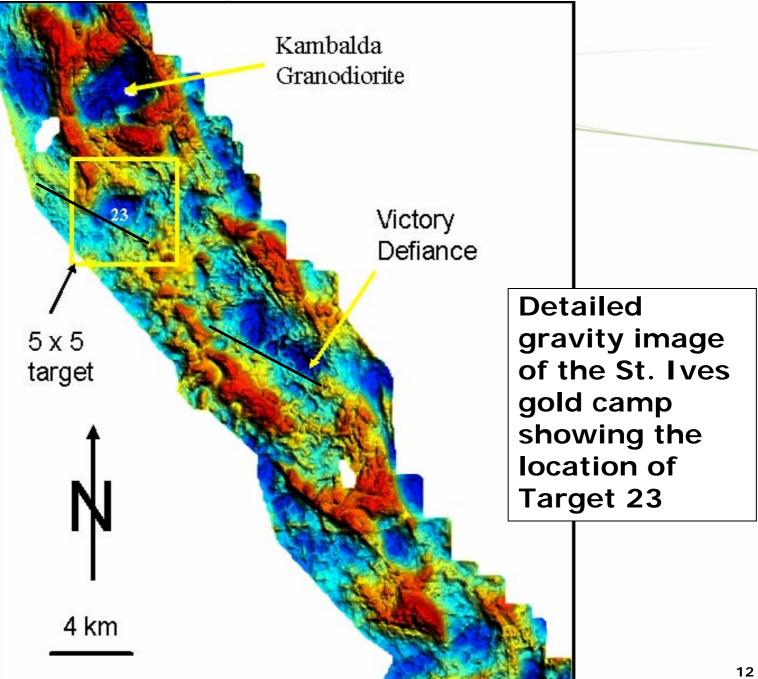


Felsic Intrusion





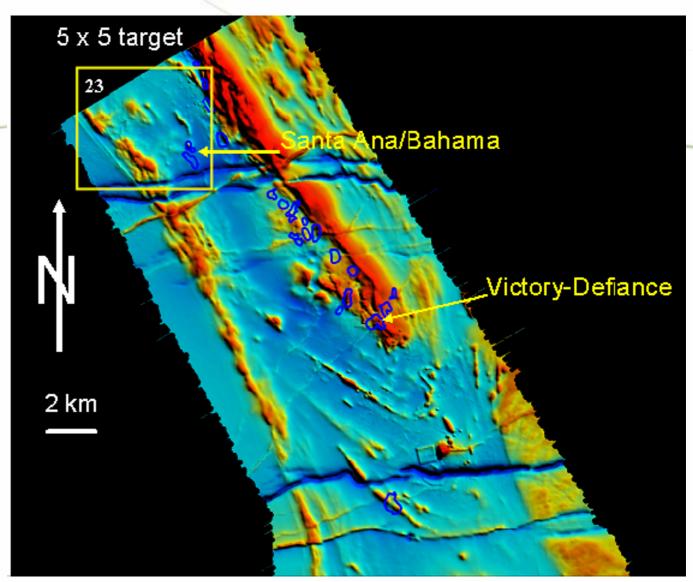












Aeromagnetic TMI image of the St. Ives gold camp showing the location of open pits (blue lines) and Target 23



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An integrated multidisciplinary approach to 5x5 km targeting gold in sedimentary basins (e.g., Bellerophon St Ives)

Tony Roache, Ned Stolz, and Rick Squire





Bellerophon-Nelsons Fleet Area

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Multi-Element Geochemistry

- End-of hole air-core drilling sample taken in fresh bed-rock
- Some RC and diamond-core samples
- Suite of analyses for whole-rock and pathfinders
- Results displayed in ArcMap as locatedpoints and gridded-images



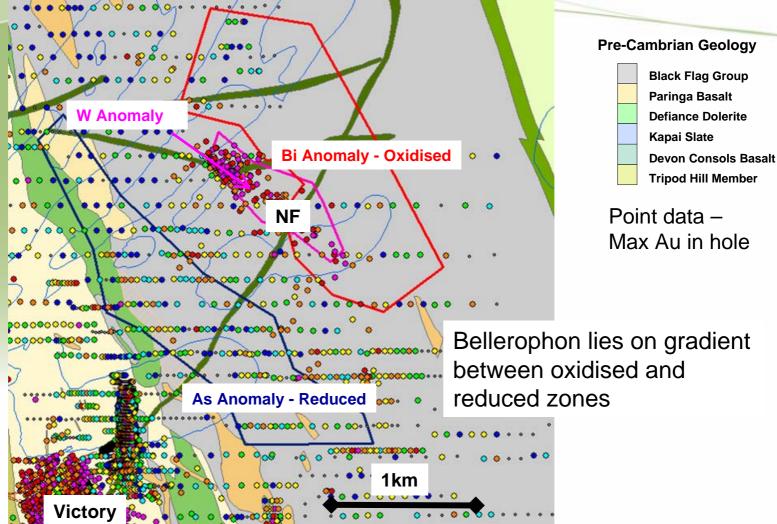




Nelsons Fleet - Victory Area

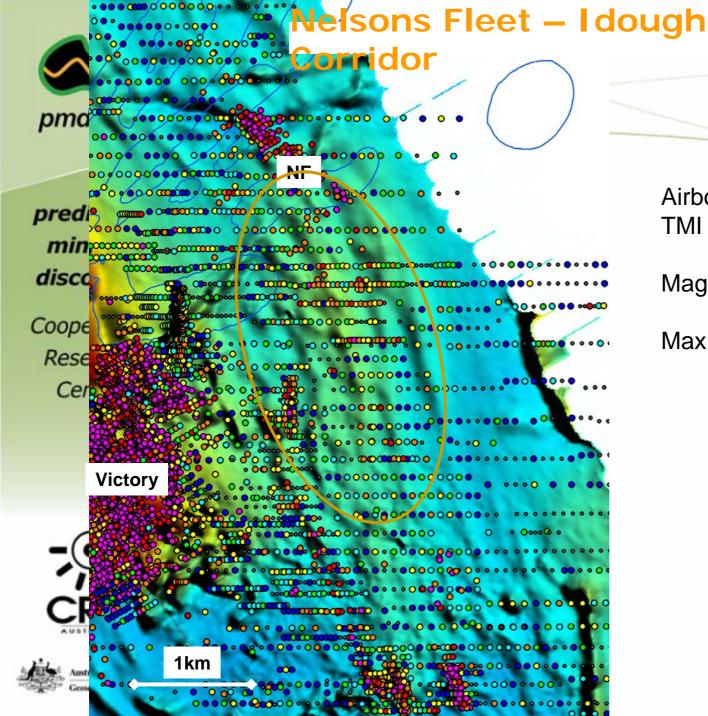
Multi-Element Geochem Anomalies

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Airborne magnetics TMI colour over 1VD

Magnetite - oxidation

Max Au in hole

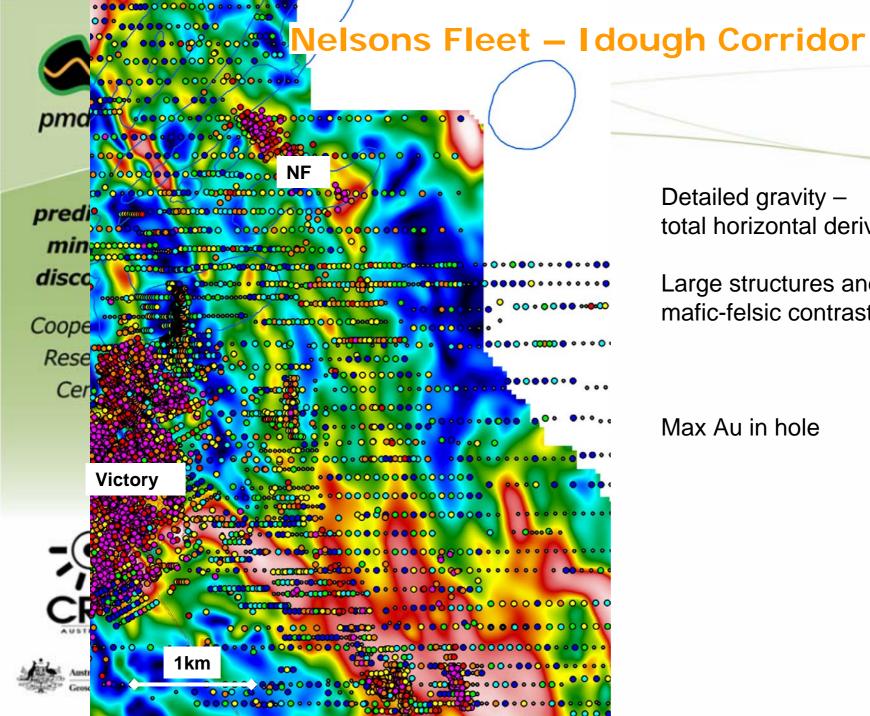
Nelsons Fleet – Idough Corridor disco Coope Rese Cers **Victory** 1km

SAM 1VD

SAM MMR - 1VD

Maps structural network

Max Au in hole



Detailed gravity – total horizontal derivative

Large structures and mafic-felsic contrast

Max Au in hole

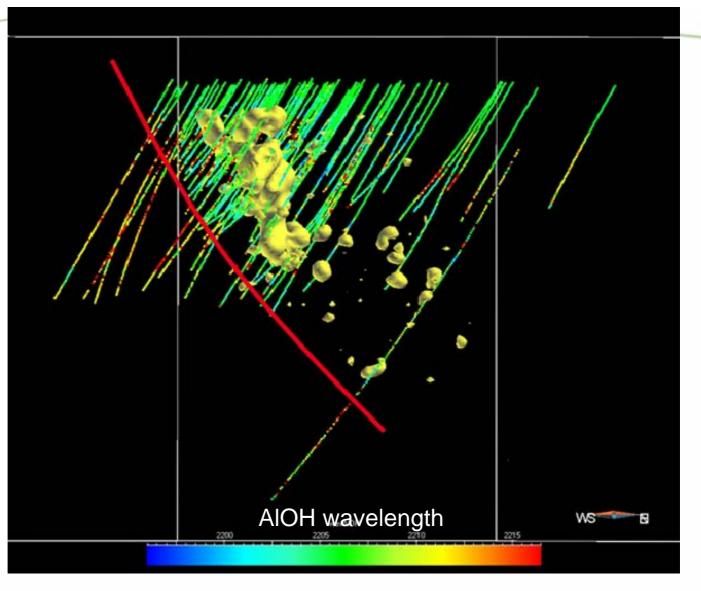


Bellerophon gold and gradients: validation of the 5x5km targeting

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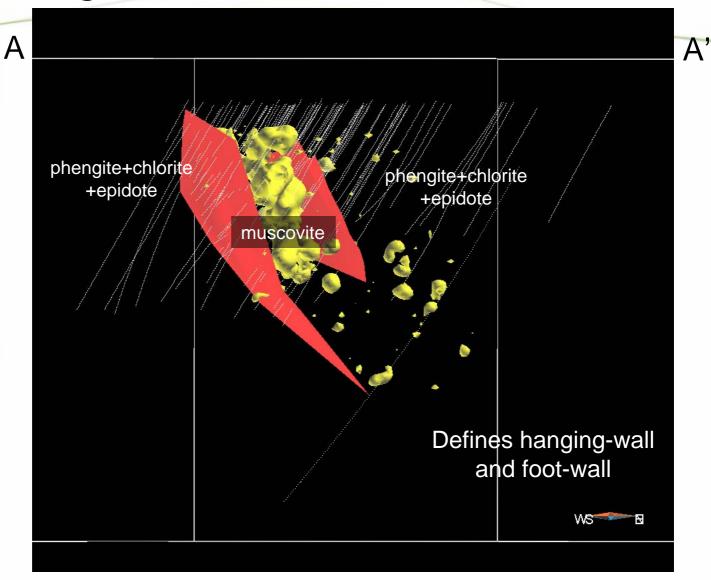
Bellerophon Section

Phengite – Muscovite Transition

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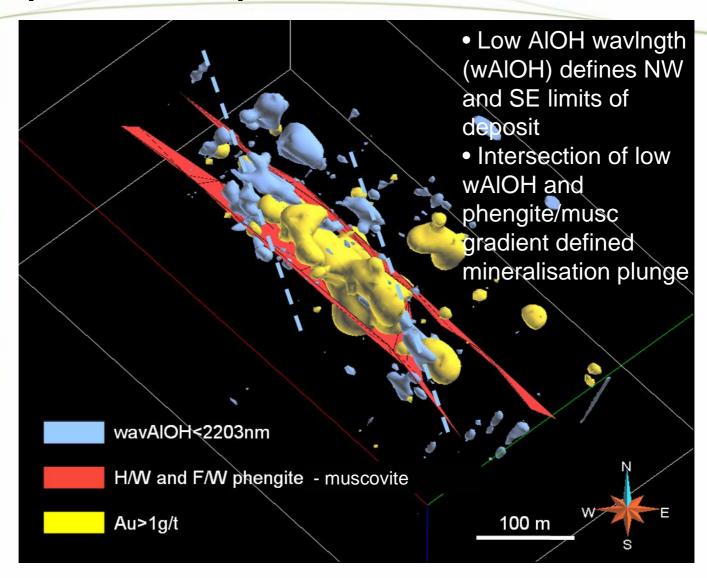
Bellerophon Perspective View

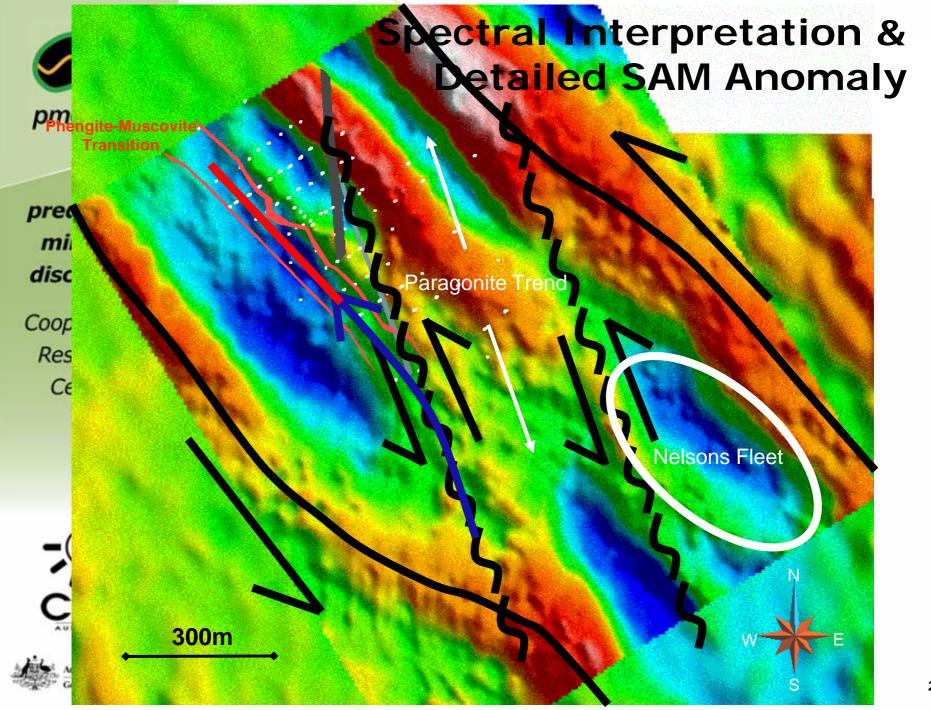
Spectral Interpretation & Au

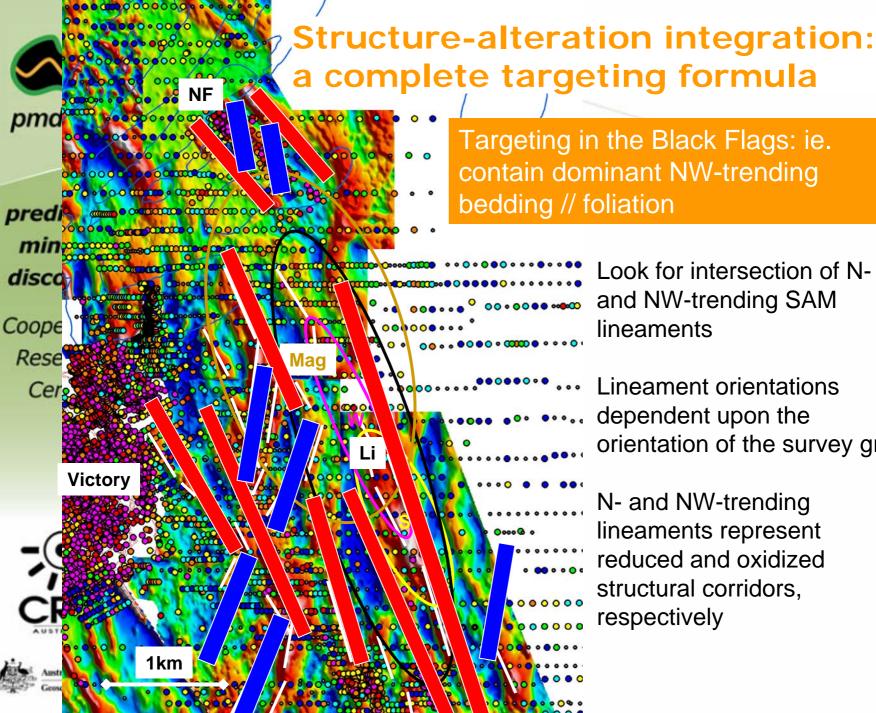
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Targeting in the Black Flags: ie. contain dominant NW-trending

> Look for intersection of Nand NW-trending SAM lineaments

Lineament orientations dependent upon the orientation of the survey grid

N- and NW-trending lineaments represent reduced and oxidized structural corridors, respectively



Conclusions

predictive mineral discovery

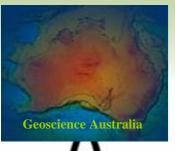
- High resolution geophysical method (SAM) defined the anomaly that lead to the Bellerophon discovery
- Spectral logging of drill chips and 3D Gocad modelling facilitated a timely structural and mineralogical interpretation
- Lease-wide 'blanket coverage' geophysics and Multi-Element geochemistry allowed the learnings from Bellerophon to be applied to camp-scale exploration







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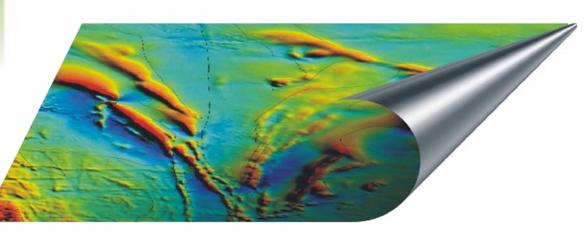




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North Duketon - undercover

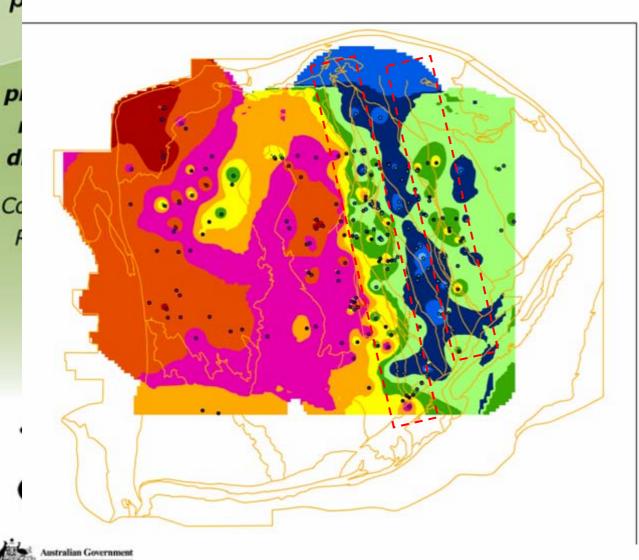
P. Henson & the pmd *CRC team





Targeting - regional

Sm-Nd isotopes



Mineralised corridors that extend undercover



pmd*CRC

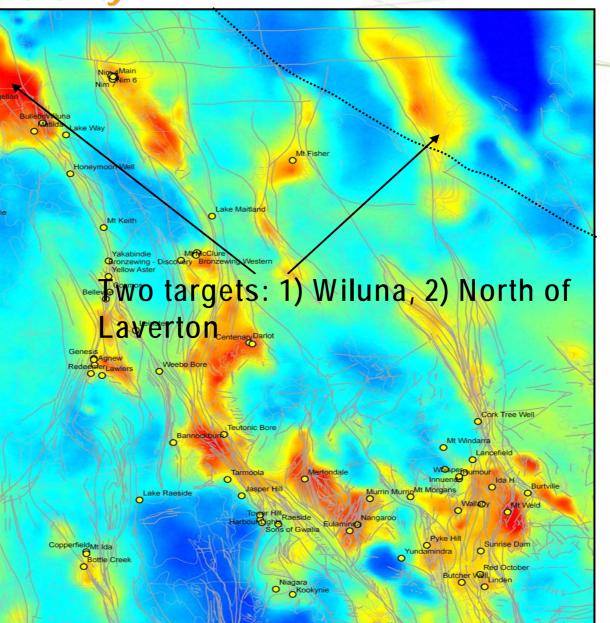
Targeting – regional

Gravity

predictive mineral discovery







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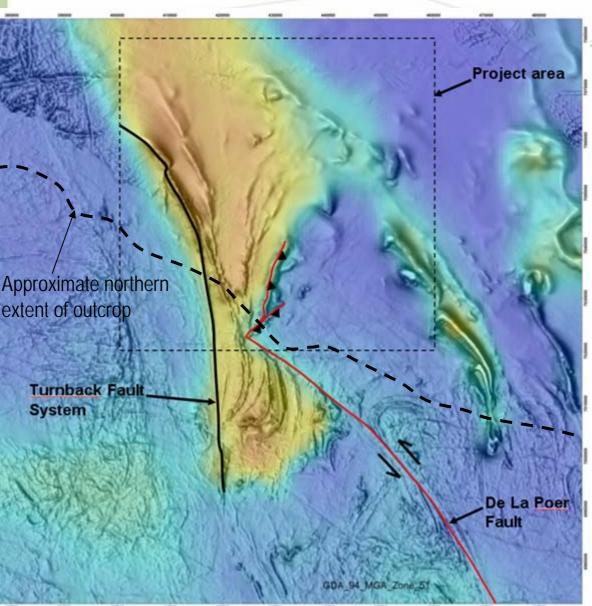
Targeting – regional

Gravity and Magnetics

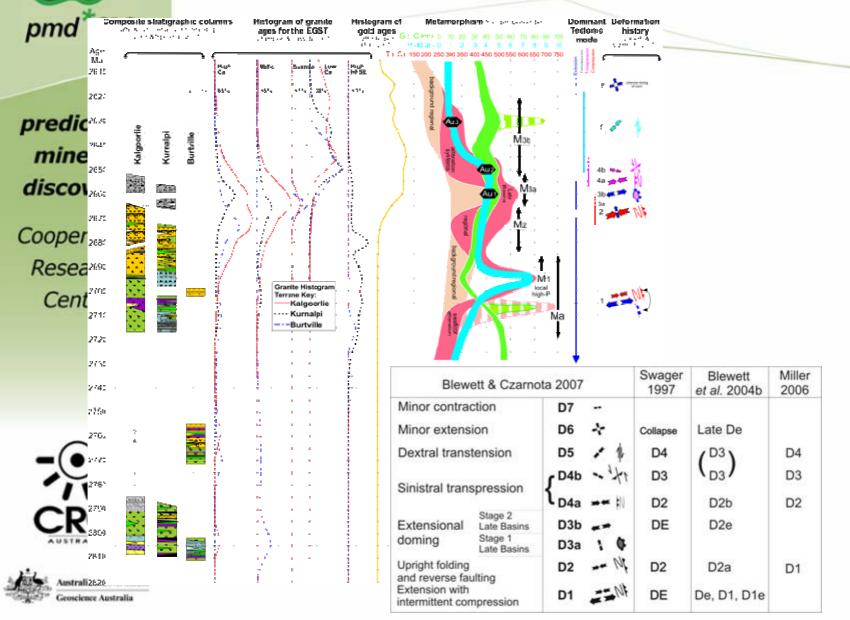
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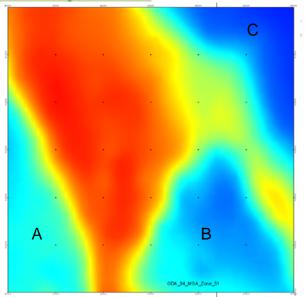


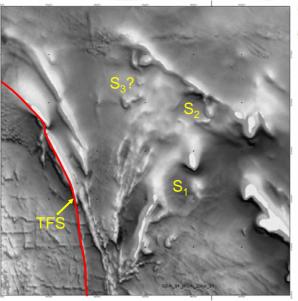
Structural & Geodynamic history Laverton region

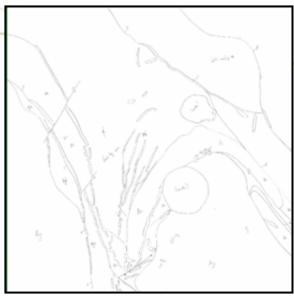




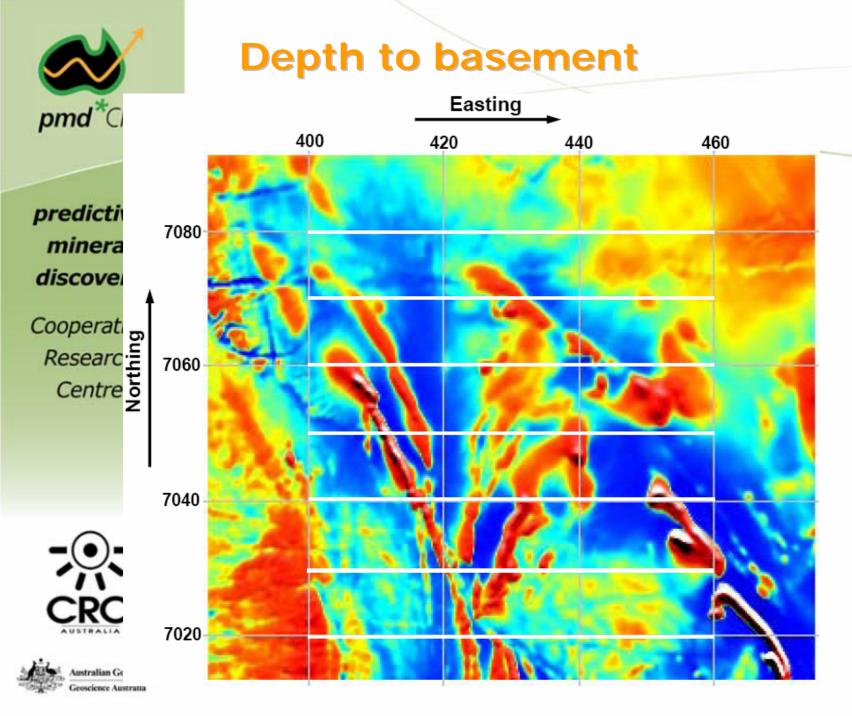
Magnetic and Gravity interpretation





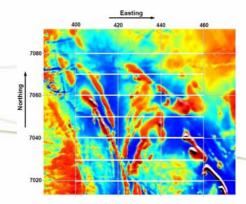


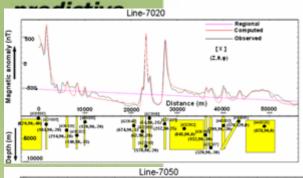
- Deposition of the mafic/ ultramafic sequence
- Deformed and folded probably during D2
- Intrusion of a large High Ca granite, truncating pre-folded mafic/ ultramafic units
- Sinistral faulting of the NW trending De La Poer Fault, imaged using
- magnetics, which produced a fabric orthogonal to the D4b stress vector
- •Development of a NNE trending SE dipping thrust fault initiated at the tip of the De La Poer Fault during D4b
 - •Intrusion of syenites into to the pre-folded sequence syn to post D4b
 - Development of NNE trending dextral faults associated with D5

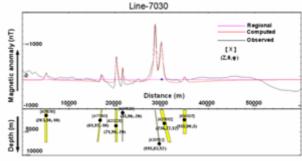


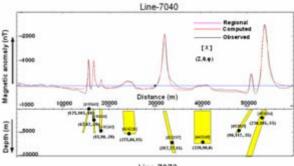


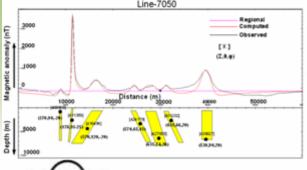
Depth to basement

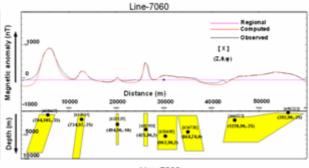


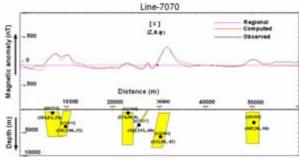






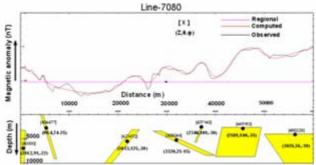














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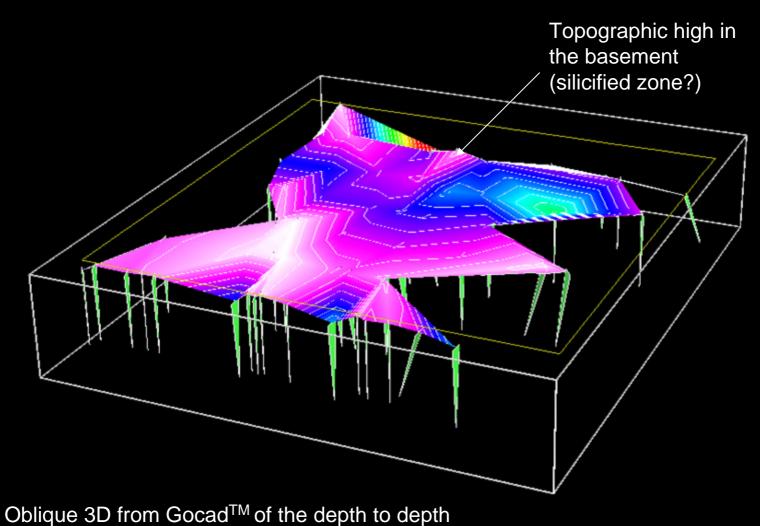
Res

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Depth to basement

to basement surface. Pink and white: regions of

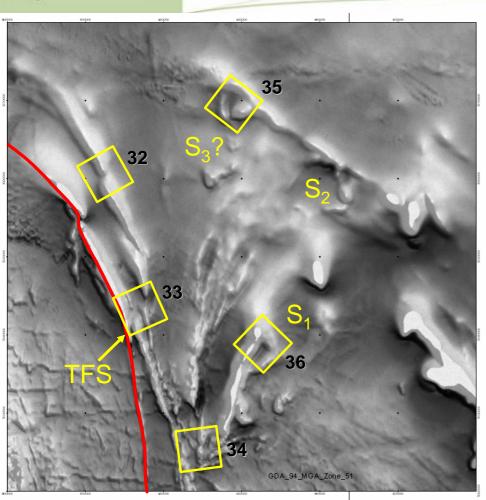
less than 500m cover.







Targeting criteria



- Early formed normal faults around the granite/ gneiss boundaries
- Structural complexity
- Similar orientation of faults active during the D4b and D5 Au forming events at Laverton
- NNE trending faults active as thrusts during the D4b event
- NNE trending dextral D5 faults and their intersection with NNW trending faults
- Magnetic highs proximal to syenites indicating highly oxidised assemblages
- <500m of cover sequence





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