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Mineral Systems and the pmd* CRC Cobar Project

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Outline

predictive mineral discovery

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Mineral Systems and Exploration Science

The pmd*CRC Cobar Project

- What it is
- Cobar Mineral System







Background

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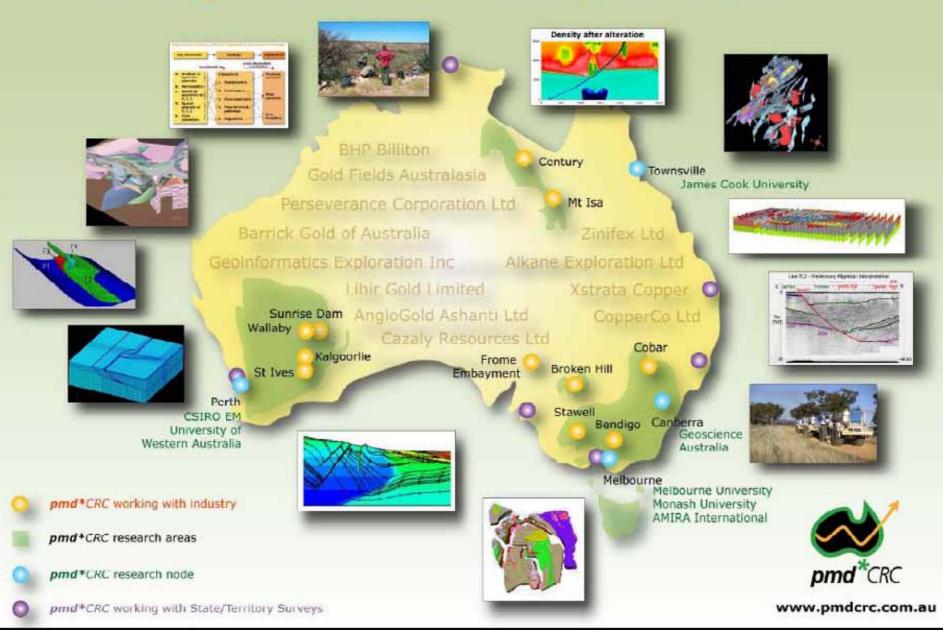
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Well-publicised historical data demonstrates that probability of exploration success is low: 0.5% to 2%

The *pmd*CRC* was set up to help improve this % by

"Generating a fundamental shift in exploration practice and cost-effectiveness by developing a vastly improved understanding of mineralising processes and a 4-D understanding of ... mineralised terrains, and converting this into low-cost targeting tools"

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Mineral Systems

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'All geological factors that control the generation and preservation of mineral deposits'

'stressing the processes that are involved in mobilising ore components from a source, transporting and accumulating them...'

> From 'Australian Proterozoic Mineral Systems: Essential Ingredients and Mappable Criteria' Wyborn, Heinrich & Jaques, 1994



Mineral Systems Work Flow

The Why Question

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5 Questions

- Geodynamics 1.
- Architecture 2.
- 3 Fluid sources & reservoirs
- Flow drivers & pathways 4.
- 5. Deposition

Inputs from: **Data Compilation** New Data Collection

Modelling Simulation

The Where Question

Where is the next ore body?



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- 2. What is the architecture of the system?
- 3. What are the fluid sources and reservoirs?
- 4. What are the fluid flow drivers and pathways?
- 5. What are the metal and sulphur transport and depositional processes?



Australian Government Geoscience Australia Developed during the AGCRC in 1997-98 Walshe et al. (1999) Price & Stoker (2002) AJES

The 5 Questions



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Implications of 5Q

Geodynamic & PT history

• Setting helps identify fluid source(s)

Architecture

Permeability distribution

Fluid sources & reservoirs

• Where the permeability needs to tap

Drivers & pathways

• Which bits of the architecture?

Deposition

 Locally important features – architecture(s), lithology, etc.



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How do the 5Q help?

Mineral System focus: provides an integrated framework for understanding ore deposits

Move away from *Source – Transport – Trap*

Ignores geodynamic and geological context, mixes fluid, metal (and sulphur) sources, implicitly links fluid flow drivers and pathways and finishes with erroneous concept of traps

Concentrate on *processes* (not deposits)

Provide the framework for a systematic (qualitative) approach to evaluating prospectivity



Why Do (Giant) Ore Deposits Form?

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Cooperative Research Centre ...because a lot of the appropriate mineral(s) have been deposited



Century, Queensland

So – what controls mineral deposition?



Goldstrike, Nevada



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Why Deposition of Minerals Occurs

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Rate of deposition =	Velocity of	Gradient in
	<pre>transport ' medium</pre>	carrying capacity



Deeper analysis allows key parameters controlling the two right-hand terms to be identified

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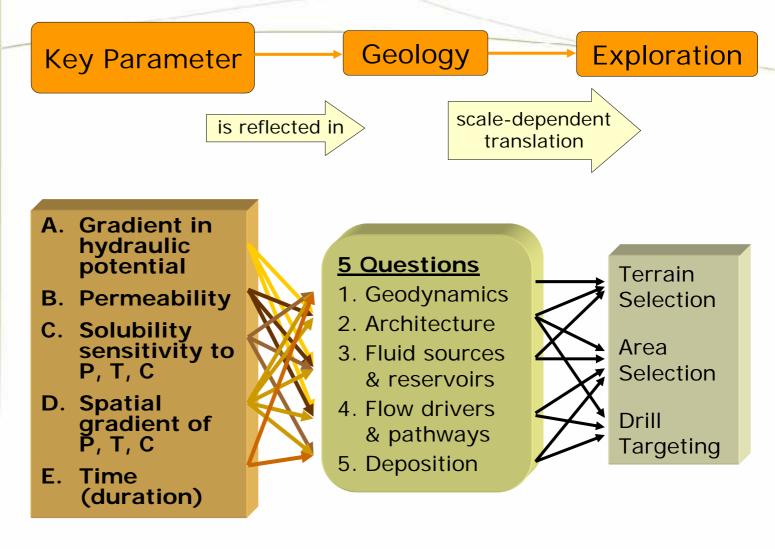


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Exploration Science



How?

What?

Where?



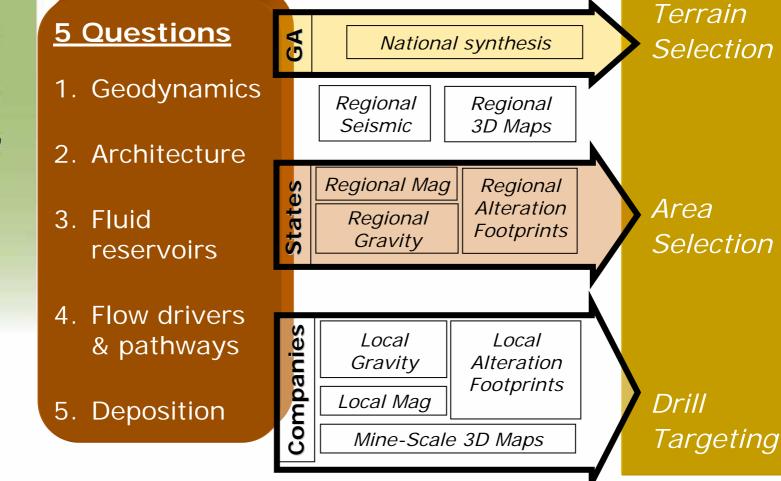
Exploration Science – responsibilities

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Objectives

- Assemble and integrate the available geoscientific data in the region as input data to (3D geology) computer models
- 2. Construct an integrated (3D geology) model that links the geoscientific data to the known mineral occurrences in the region to help predict new target areas
- 3. Identify key parameters, gaps and opportunities for predictive mineral discovery and for future work by NSW DPI





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Sponsors

Tritton Resources Triako Resources Peak Gold Mines Cobar Management PL CBH Resources











NSW DPI (through GSNSW)







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Cobar Project

Project staff

Simon van der Wielen (GA) Barry Murphy (University of Melbourne) Indrajit Roy (GA), James Cleverley (CSIRO) Steve Harrisson (Geomix Pty Ltd) Dick Glen (GSNSW) Terry Mernagh (GA) Anthony Schofield (GA) Andy Barnicoat (GA) Richard Chopping (GA)

Total = 3.1 + 0.9 = 4.0 man/years

ENCOM - Dave Pratt, Matt Perkins, Kerryn Mitchell

Russell Korsch (*pmd*CRC*) Bob Haydon (*pmd*CRC*)



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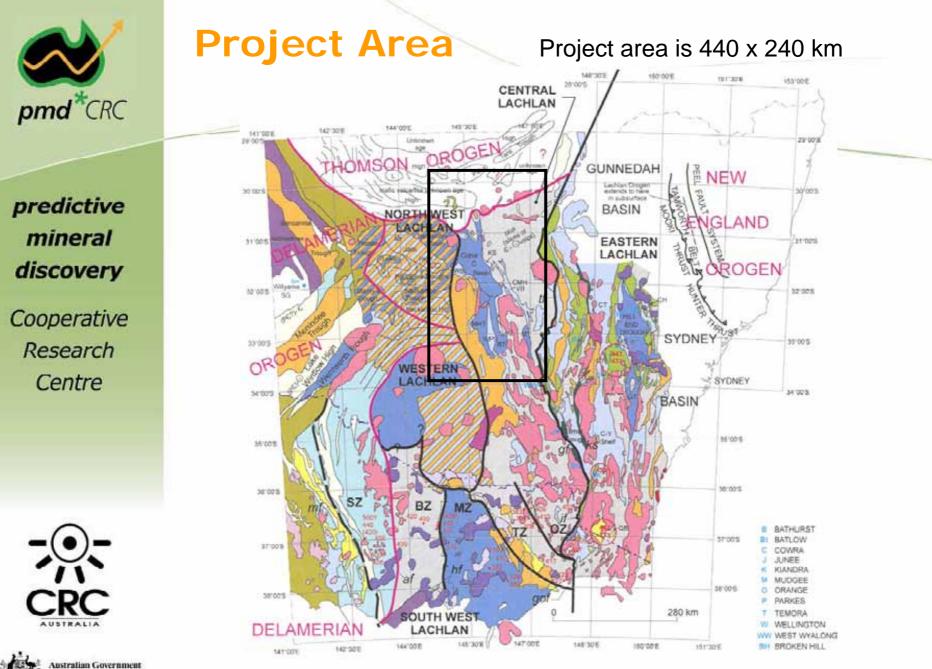
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Summary

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Mineral Systems help understand orebodies in context

Exploration science connects

- Fundamental physico-chemical controls on deposition to
- Observable view of the Mineral Systems and
- The exploration process

Cobar Project applies a Mineral Systems approach to the greater Cobar Basin area

- Confidential to sponsors for 12 months after completion of project
- Confidentiality ends late September 2008



Progress

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Peak Mine, Cobar, NSW



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