

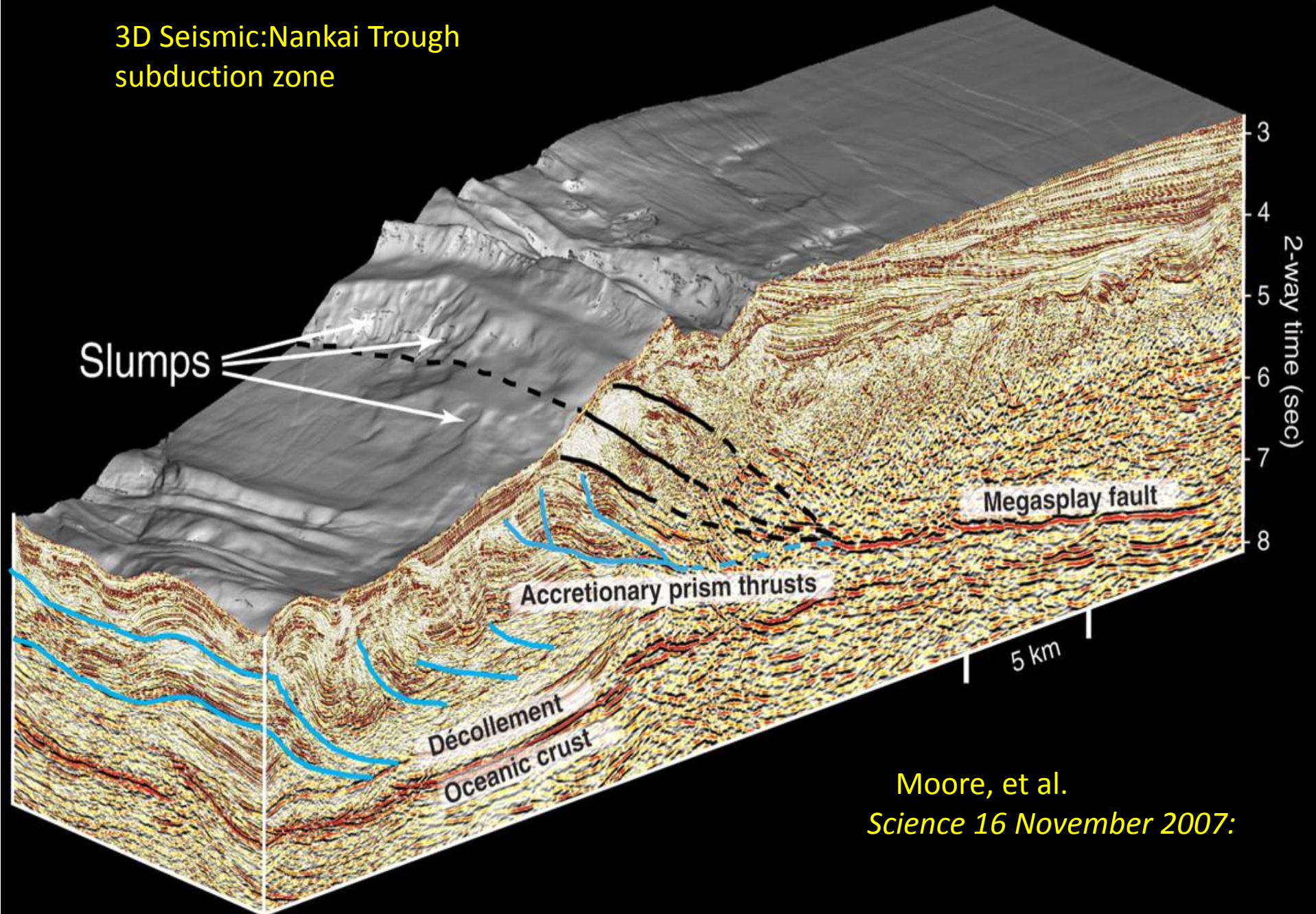
Seismic and Mineral Exploration: Time for a New Relationship

UNLOCKING
RESOURCE
POTENTIAL



Don Pridmore

3D Seismic:Nankai Trough
subduction zone



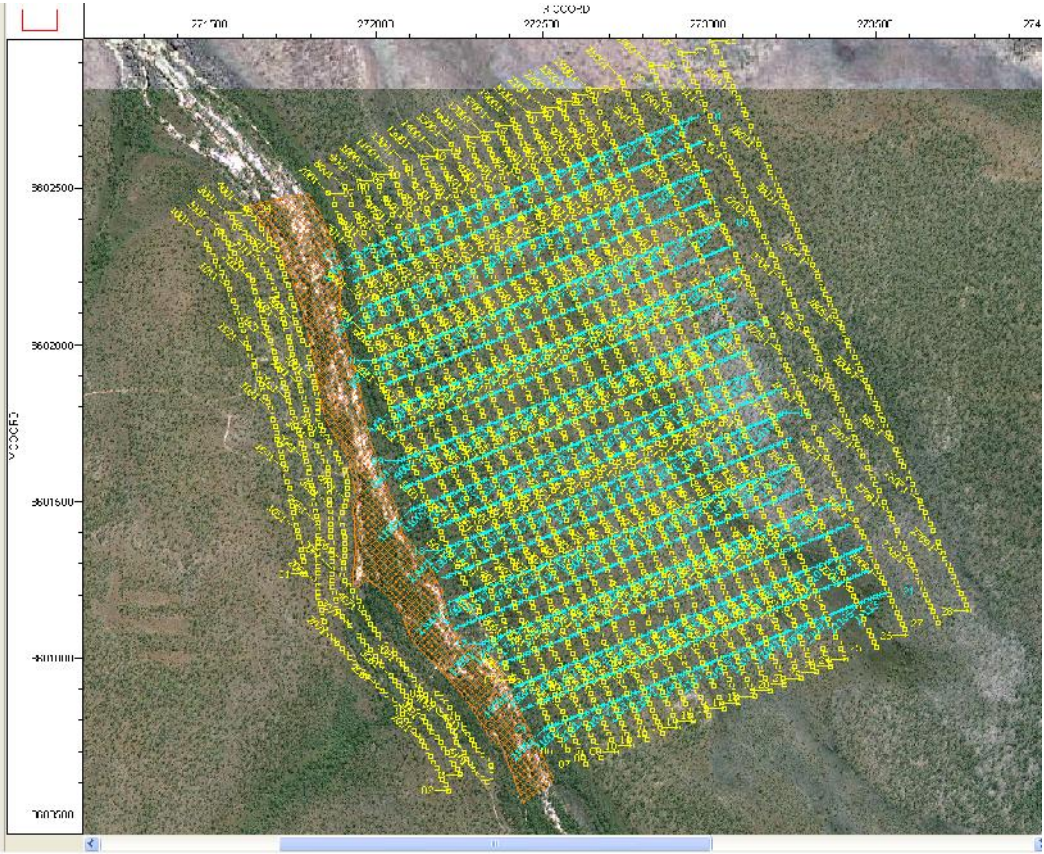
Moore, et al.
Science 16 November 2007:

OUTLINE

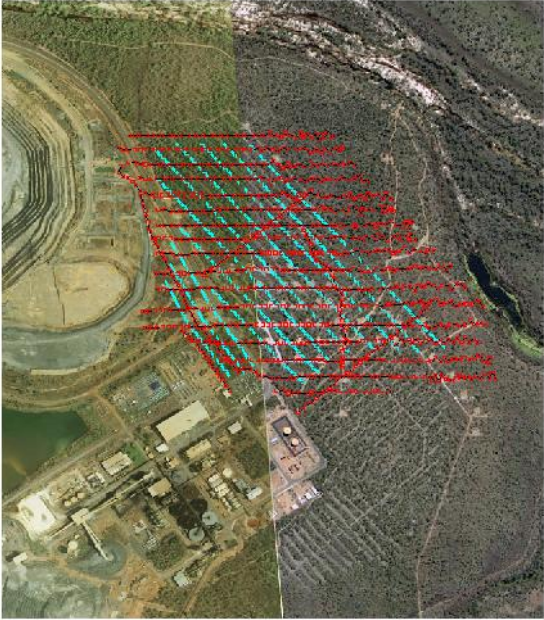
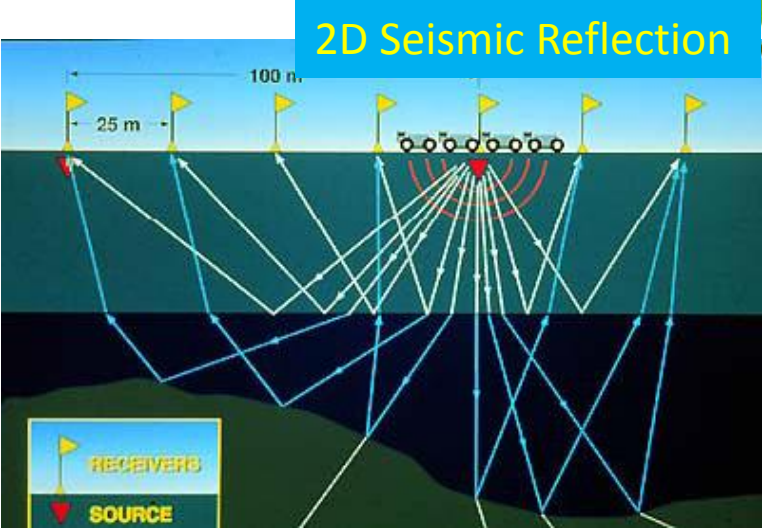


- Seismic reflection method
- Performance in hydrocarbon exploration
- Why has it not been successful in mineral exploration?
- Derisking the application of seismic
- Case histories
- Summary

Seismic Data acquired as either '2D' or '3D'



3D 'Greenfields'



3D 'Brownfields'

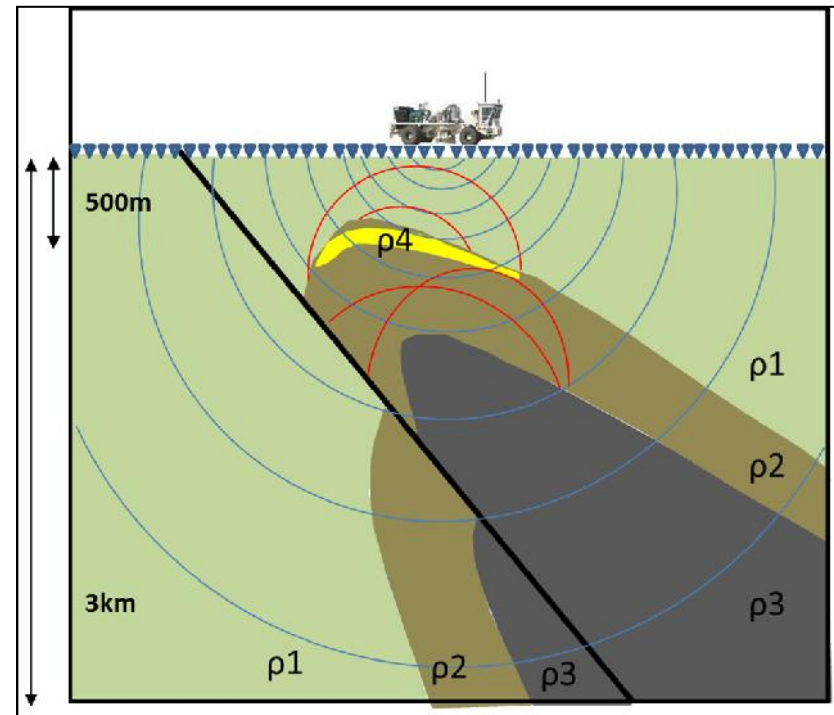
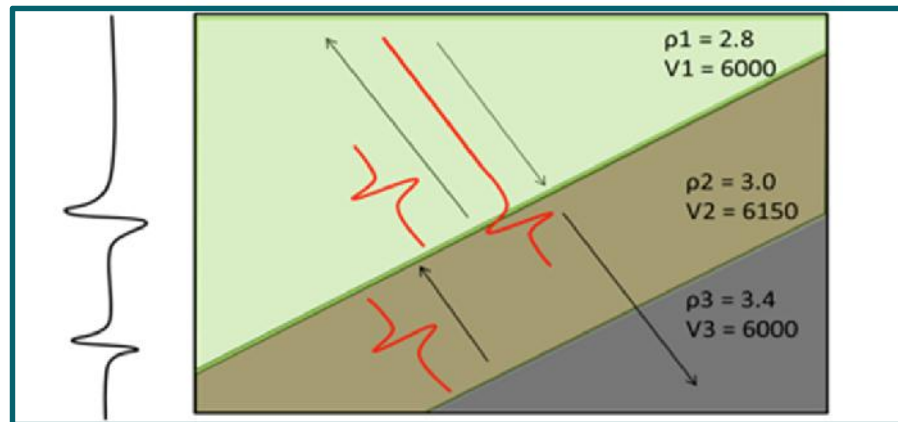
Seismic Acquisition



HOW DOES IT WORK?



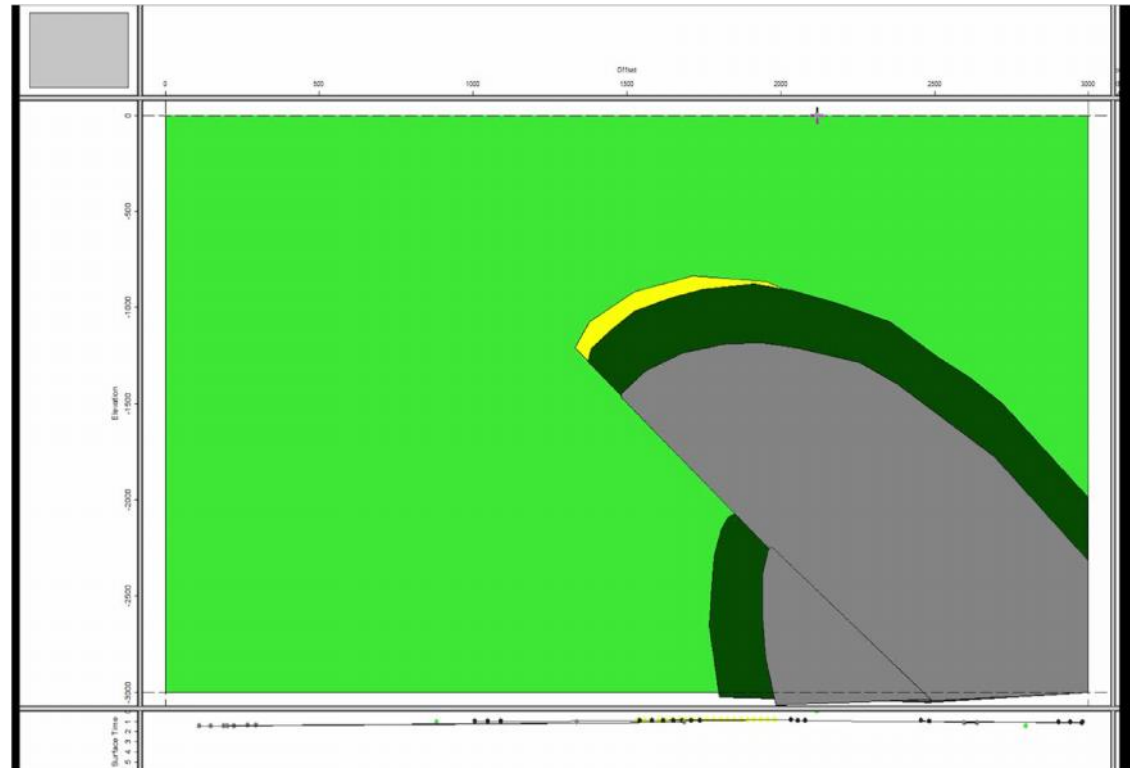
- Reflections occur at changes in acoustic impedance (Density*Velocity).
Eg abrupt changes in:
lithology and alteration
at
bedding planes, faults, shears,
intrusions etc



SYNTHETIC MODELLING



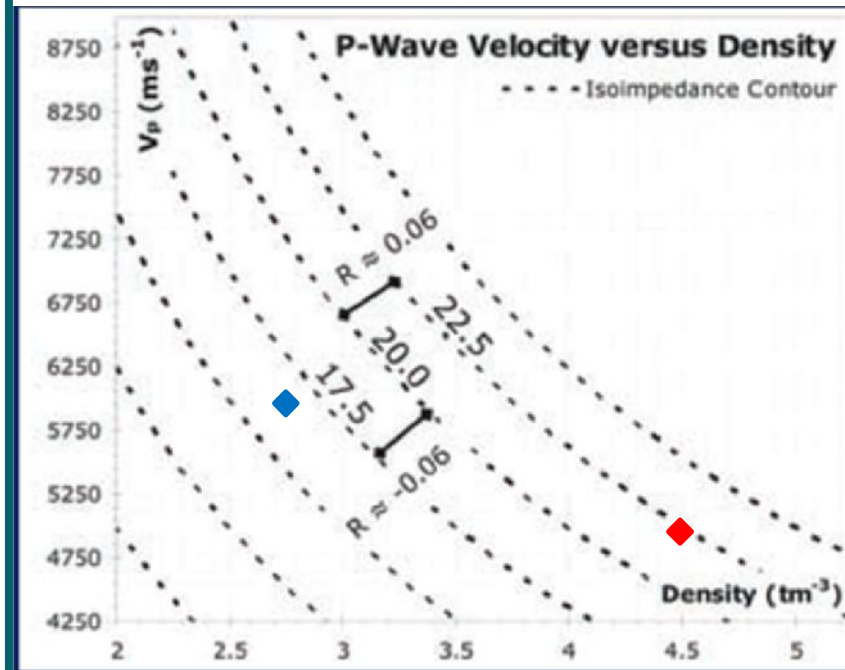
- Wide scattering
- Forward modelling of possible geological scenarios is crucial for survey planning
- 3D effects
Implications for targeting



SEISMIC DETECTABILITY



P-wave Velocity times Density



◆ Felsic volcanics ◆ Massive sulphides

WHAT CAN SEISMIC SEE?



Resolution maintained with depth

Minimum resolvable bed thickness

- ~ 25m (top and bottom resolvable)

Minimum detectable bed thickness

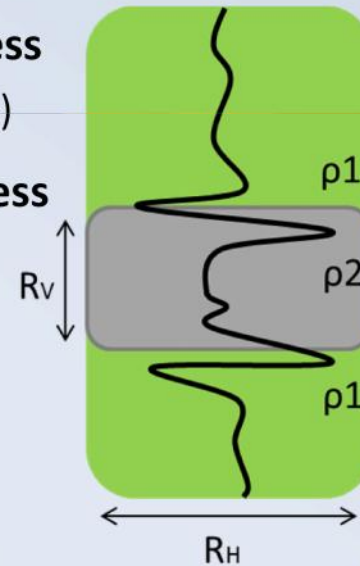
- ~ 5m or less

Minimum fault throw

- ~ 10m

Horizontal Resolution

- ~ 25m across



WHY SEISMIC?



- Can investigate to large depths
- Provides continuous maps of layer boundaries and structures
- High Resolution
- Maintains resolution with depth

SEISMIC IN MINERAL EXPLORATION



With exceptions rarely used because:

- Technical issues

Impact of high velocity and complex geometry on 'learned behaviour' from hydrocarbon exploration

Lack of understanding of 'seismic' rock properties

- Cost relative to alternatives (drilling, geophysics)

THE OPPORTUNITY



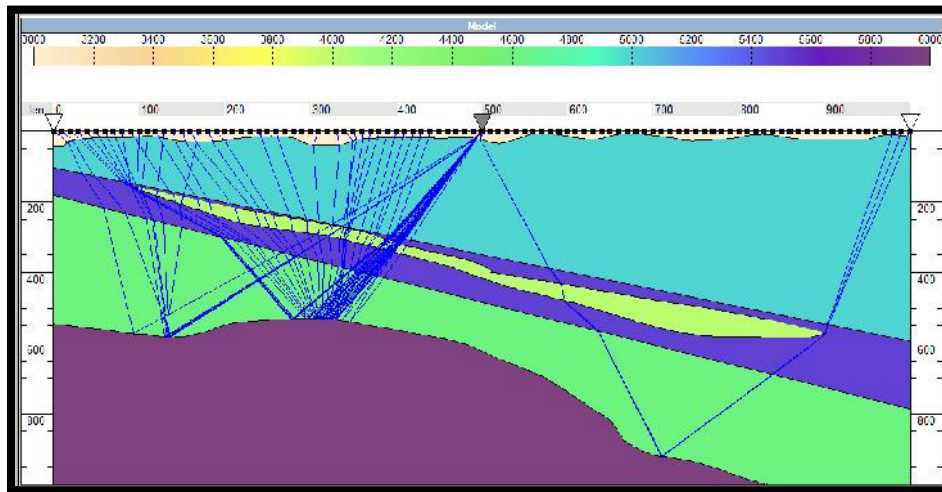
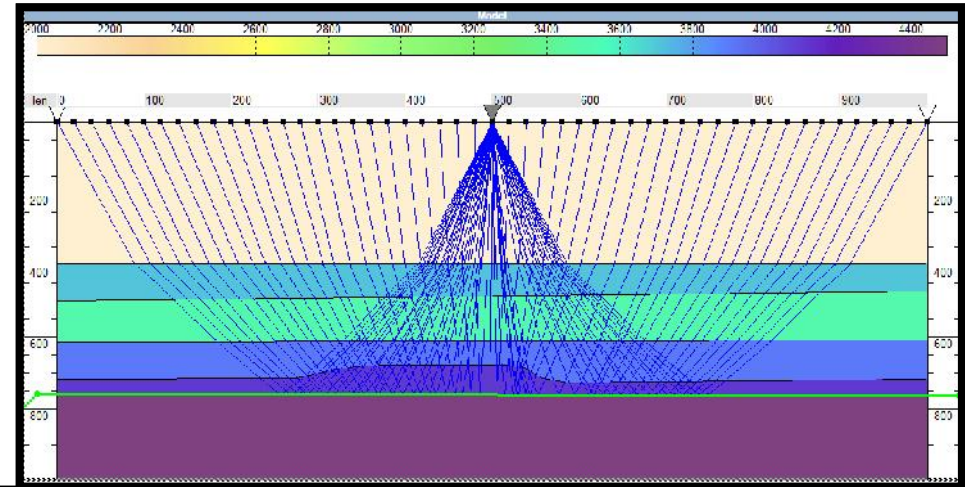
- Faster screening around initial discovery
- Better conceptual understanding of geology and mineralisation
 - Optimise infrastructure capacity and placement
 - More cost effective brownfields exploration
- Better mapping of structures for mine planning and mine safety

HiSeis Innovation



Oil and Gas Seismic

- 'Simple' geology
- Seismic proven success



Minerals Seismic

- Complex geology with high velocity
- Adaption of all aspects of the method required

IS SEISMIC SUITABLE AT YOUR SITE?



How do we de-risk a seismic survey?



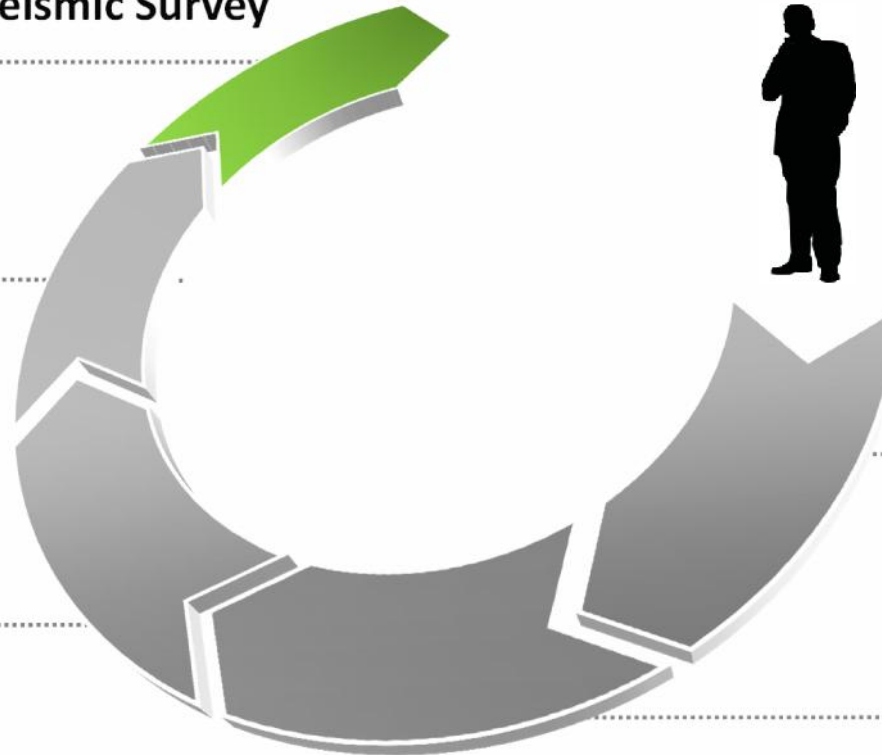
Seismic Survey

Site Visit / Noise Test

Vertical Seismic Profiling/ FWS

Rock Property Measurements

Synthetic Modeling



ROCK PROPERTY MEASUREMENTS

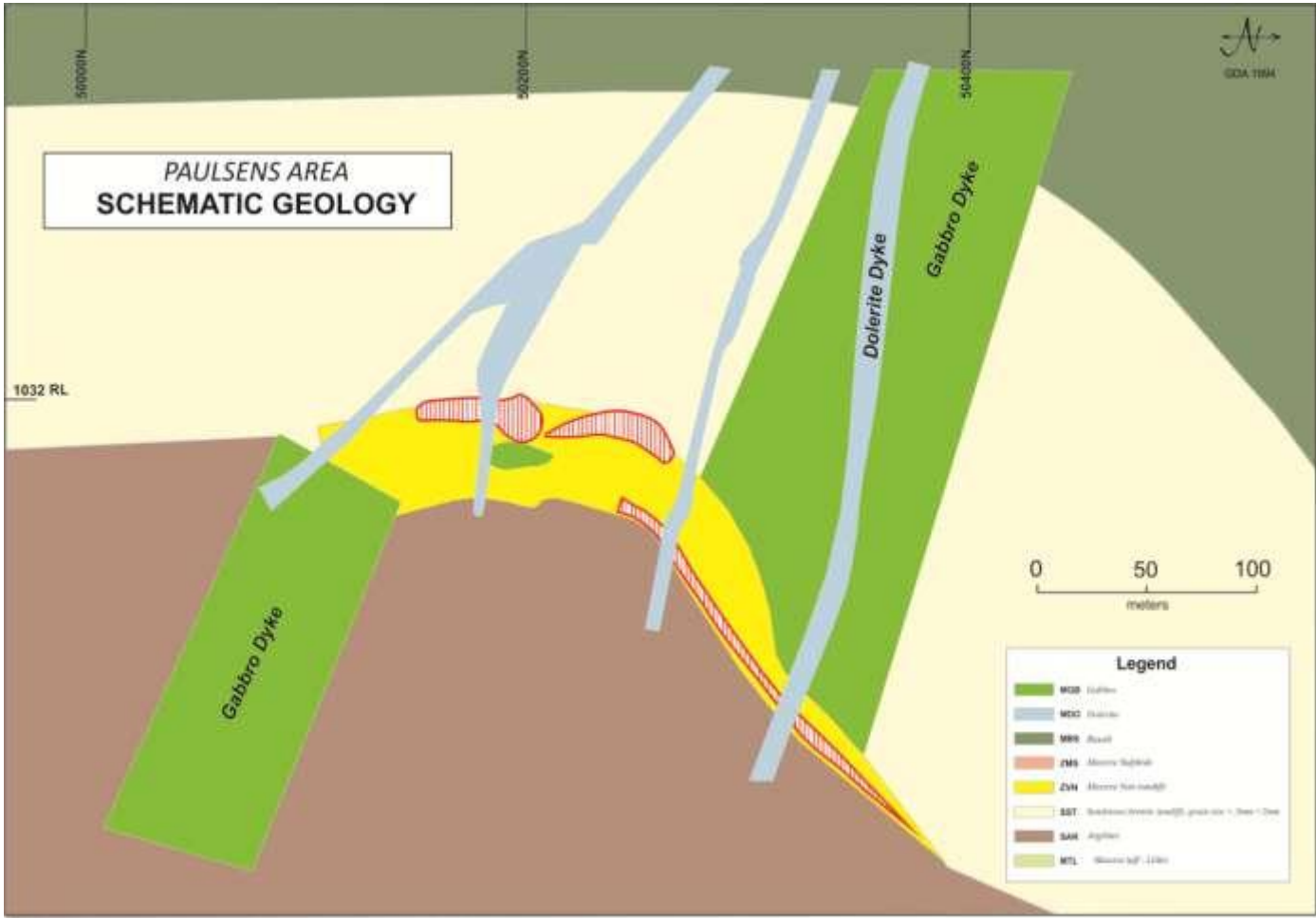


- Measure transit time through core, half core or hand specimen
- Need flat ends
- Multiple samples per rock unit

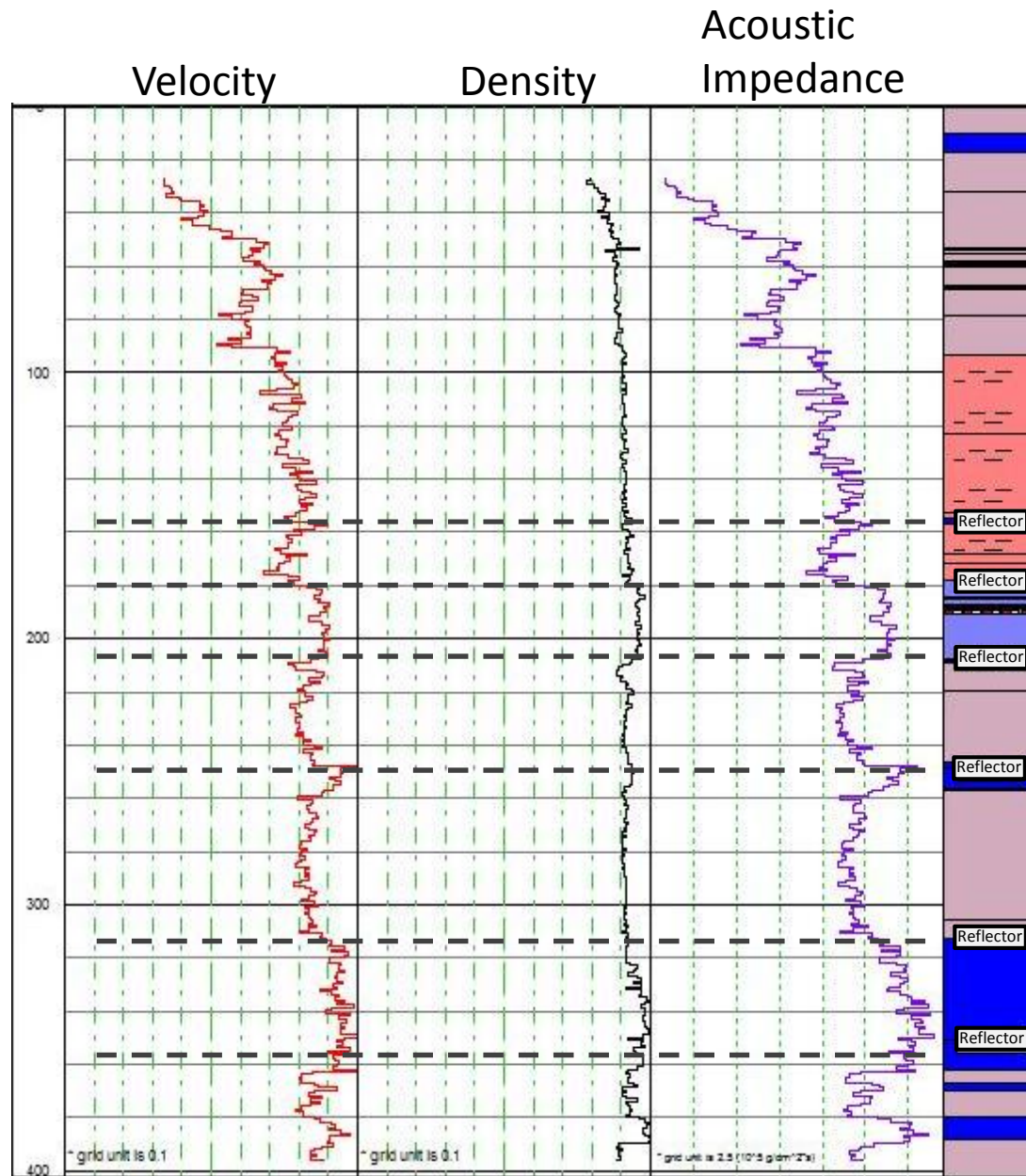
PAULSEN'S SURFACE GEOLOGY



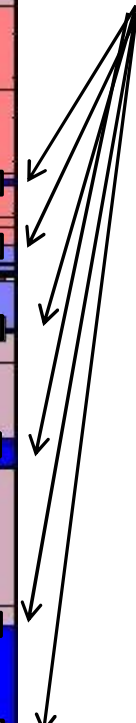
PAULSEN'S CROSS-SECTION



SONIC AND DENSITY LOGS



Strong reflectors in VSP data



G3

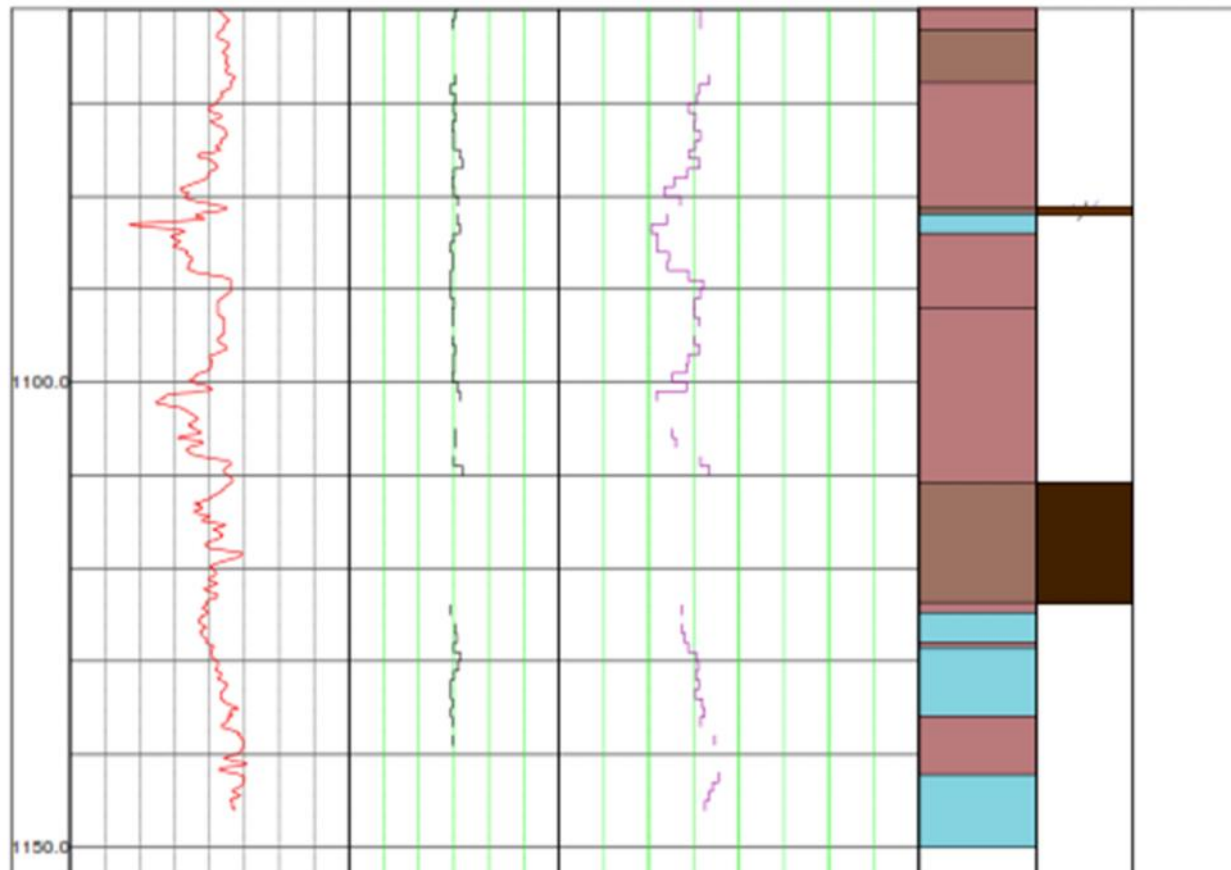
pedance contrasts

Greg, 16/04/2013

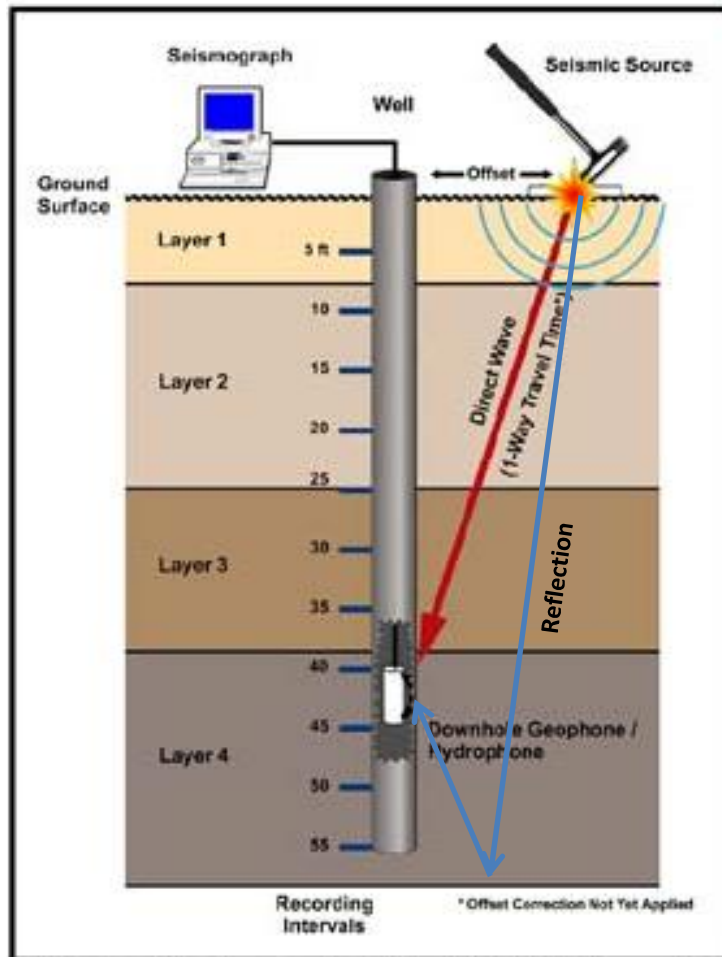
SHEAR ZONE SEISMIC LOGS



Velocity Density Acoustic
Impedance



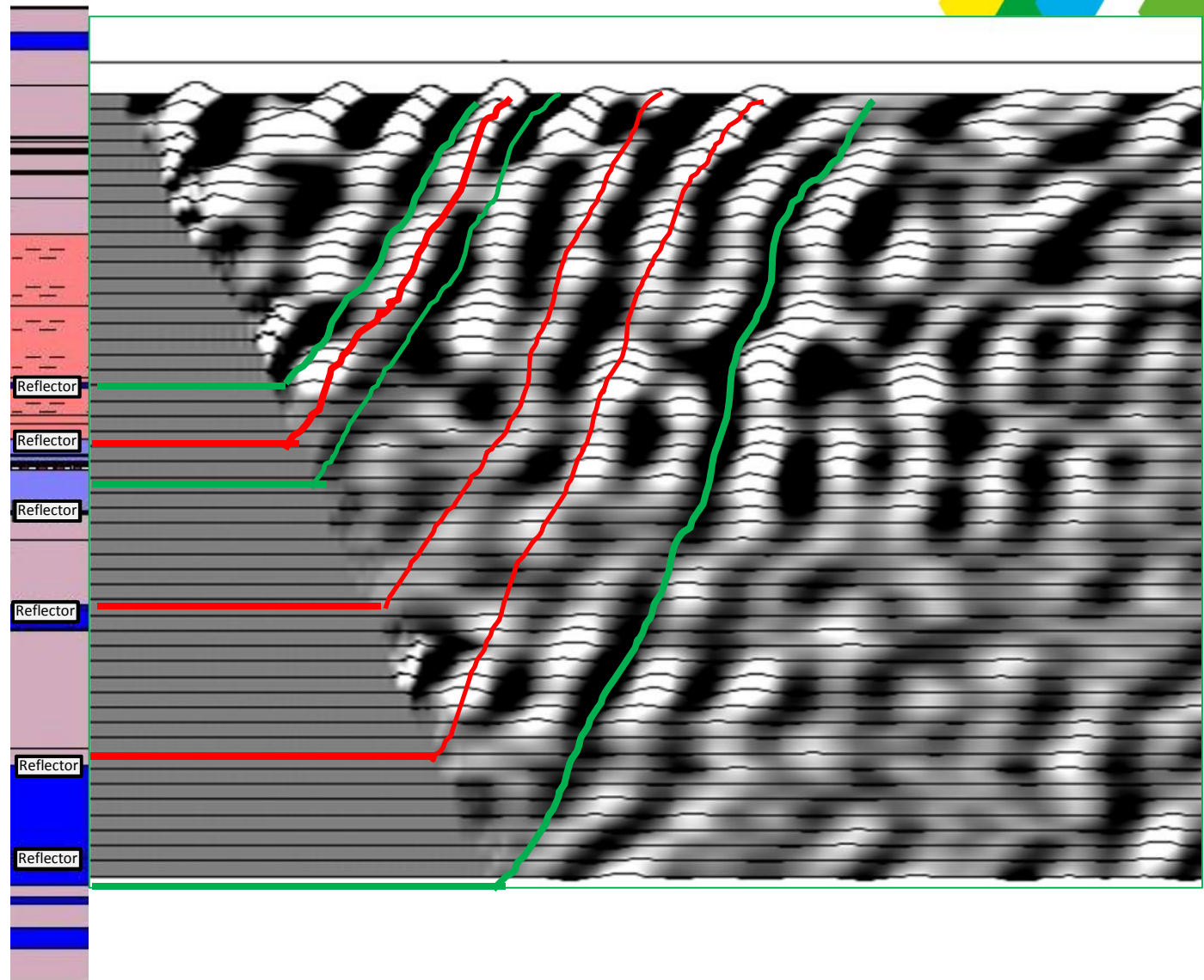
VSP



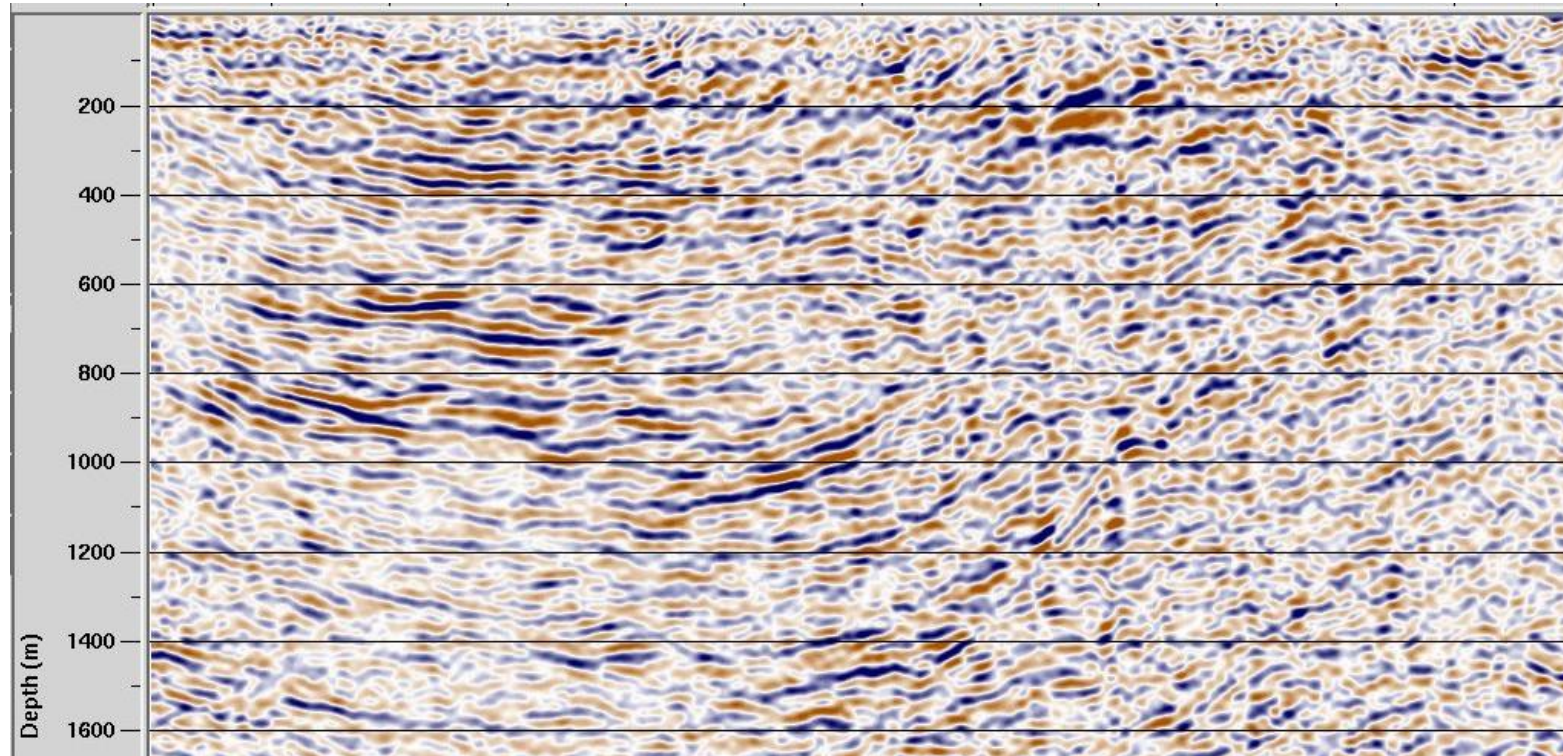
Vertical Seismic Profile (VSP) Schematic

VSP's provide the macro-scale linkage between geological/petrophysical variations and the bulk in-situ response measured using surface seismic reflection techniques

VSP

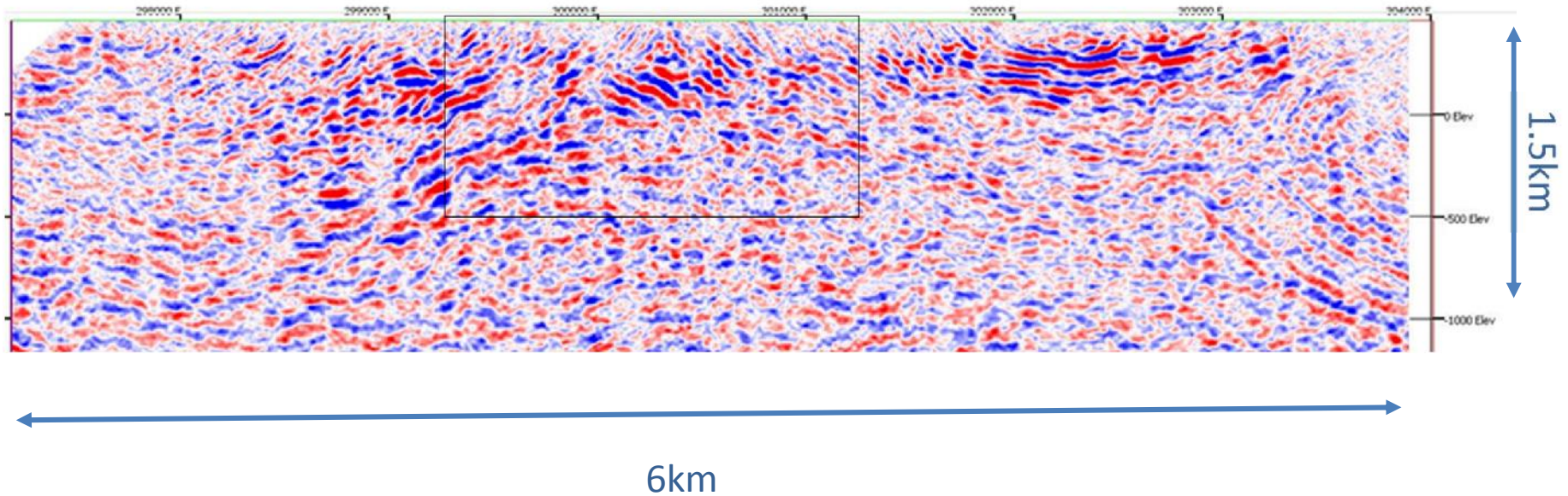


SEISMIC TEXTURE



← Strong semi-continuous reflections → Multiple discontinuous reflections →
Shear

CASE STUDY – BULLABULLING



Objectives

- *Map the mineralised shear system*
- *Generate targets at depth*

CASE STUDY – BULLABULLING

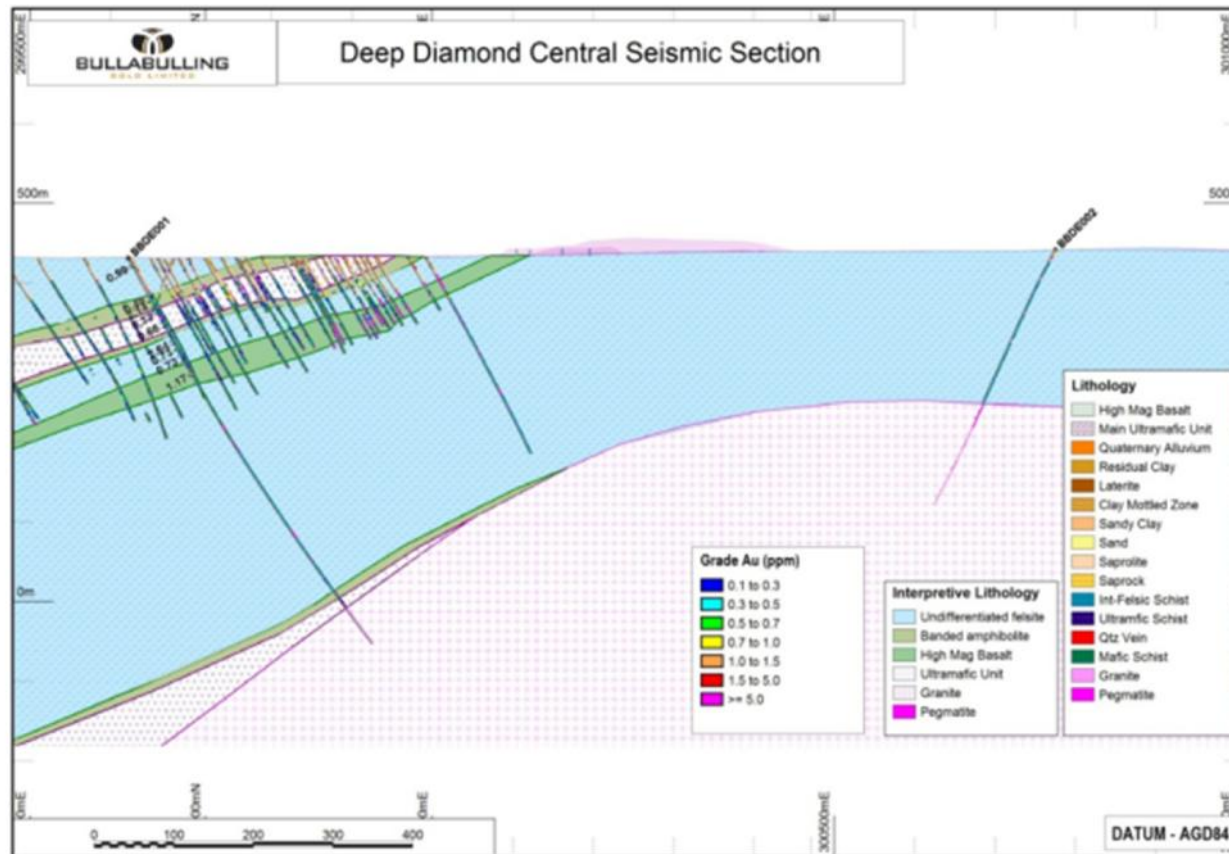
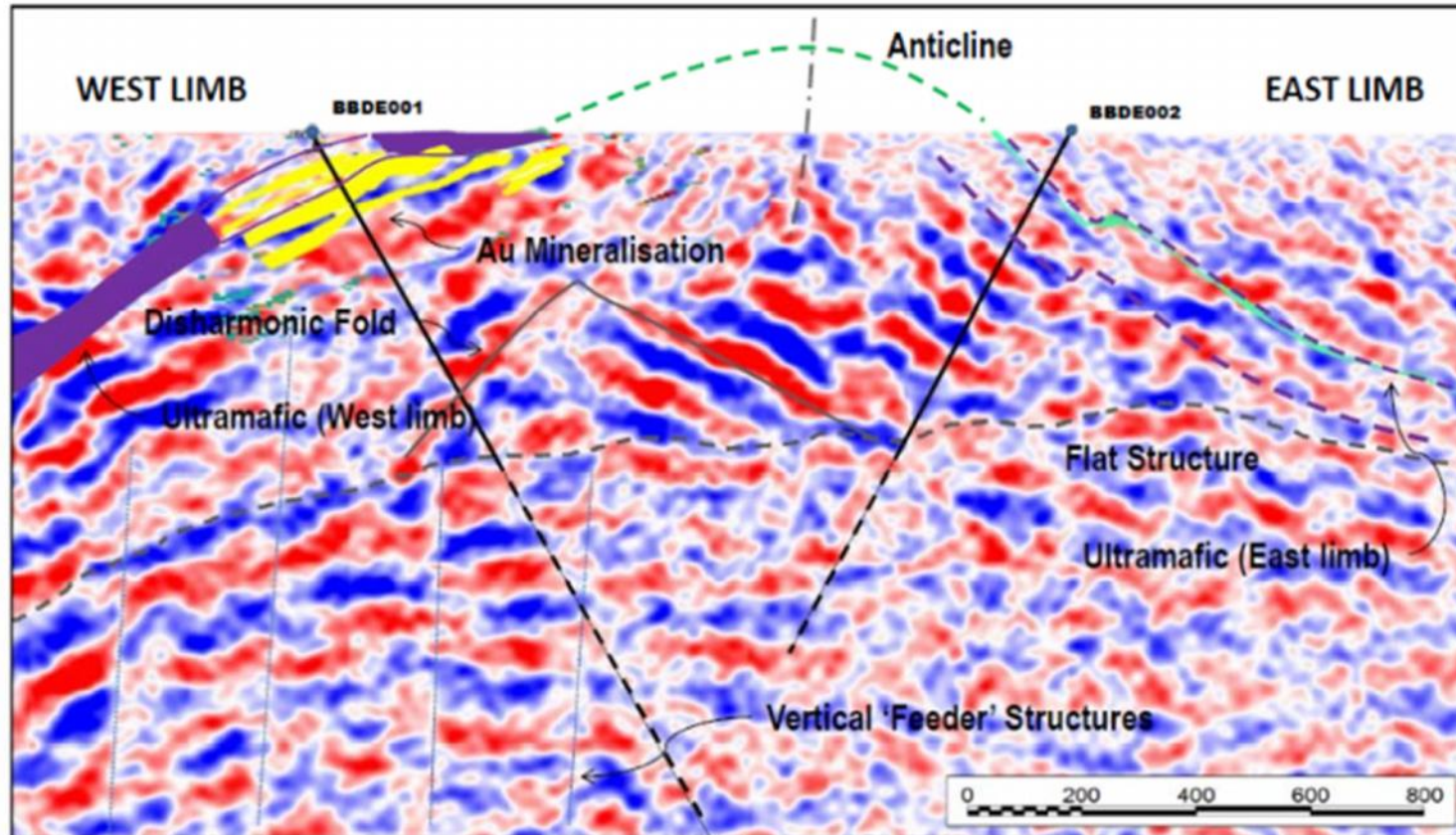


Figure 1: Section showing lithology and mineralization on traces of BBDE001 and BBDE002 with preliminary interpretation

CASE STUDY – BULLABULLING



Cross-section on Seismic Line Showing Planned Drill Holes

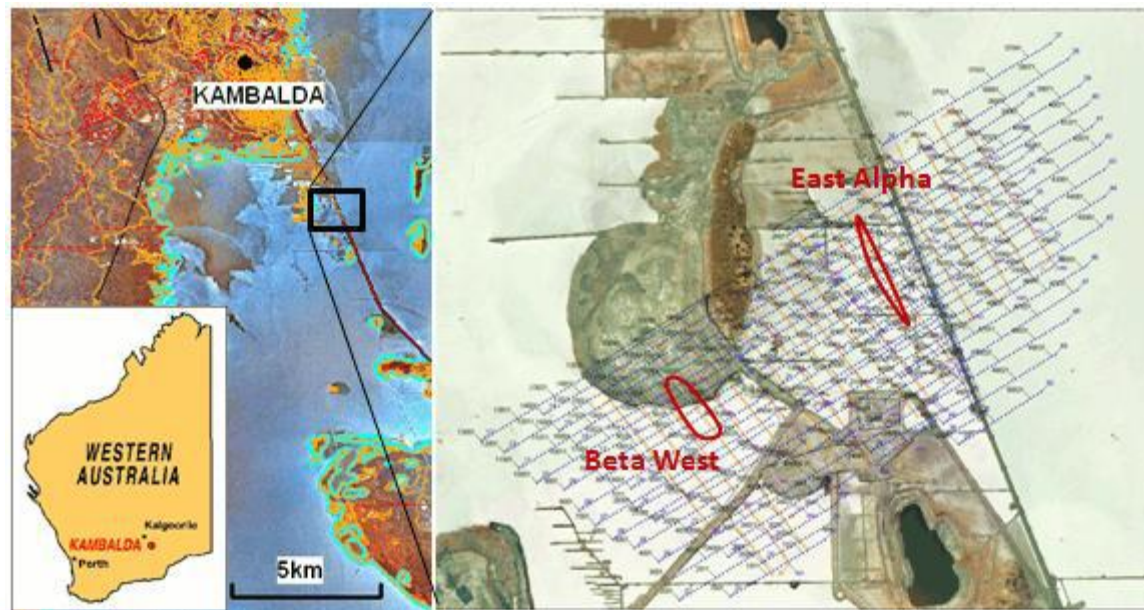
CASE STUDY – KAMBALDA



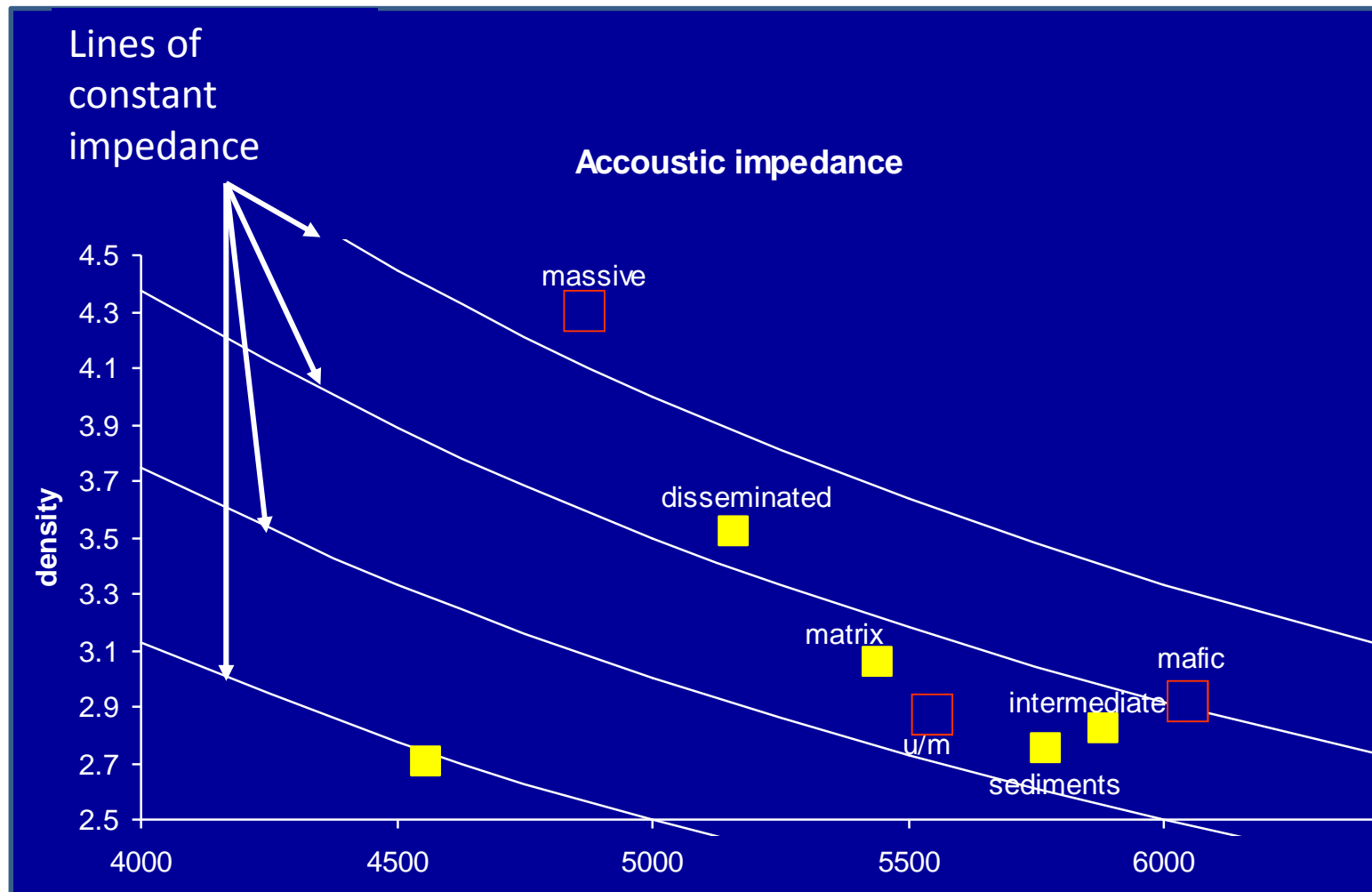
Milovan et al 2013

Objectives

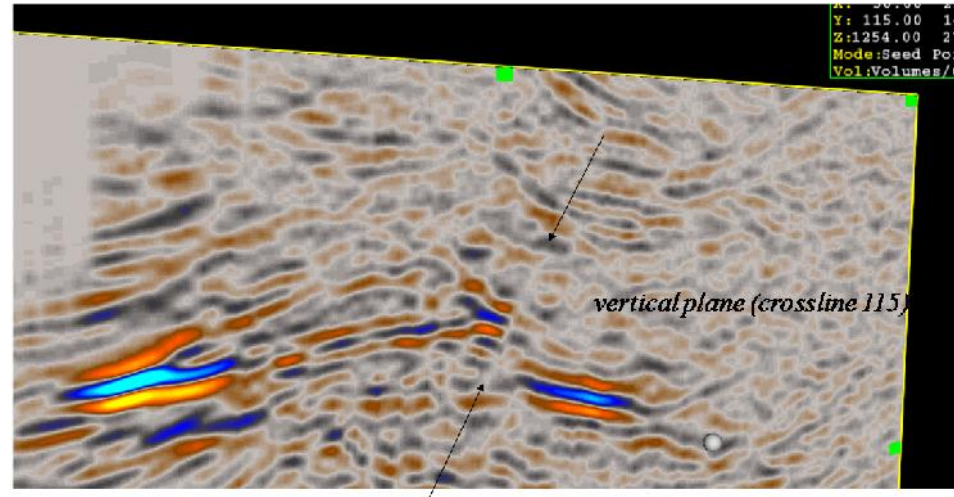
- *Map subsurface stratigraphy and structure to 1km depth*
- *Map the basalt/ultramafic contact*
- *Map structures that offset this surface*
- *Detect Mineralisation*



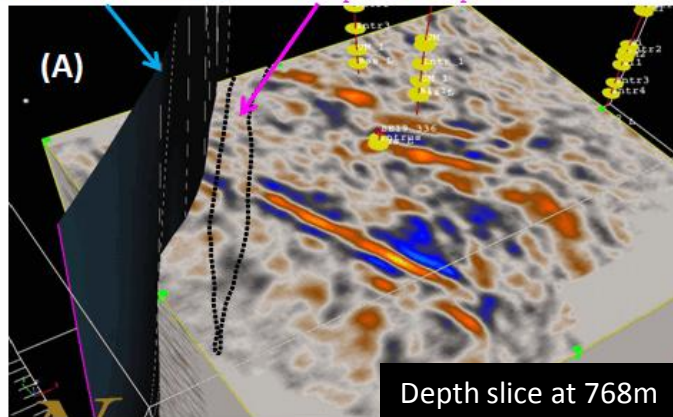
KAMBALDA ROCK PROPERTIES



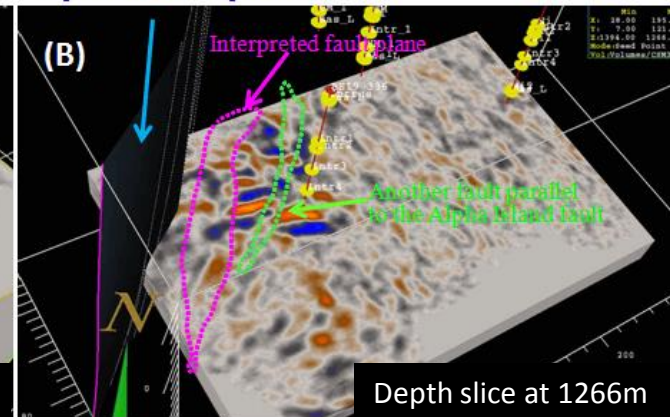
KAMBALDA FAULTING



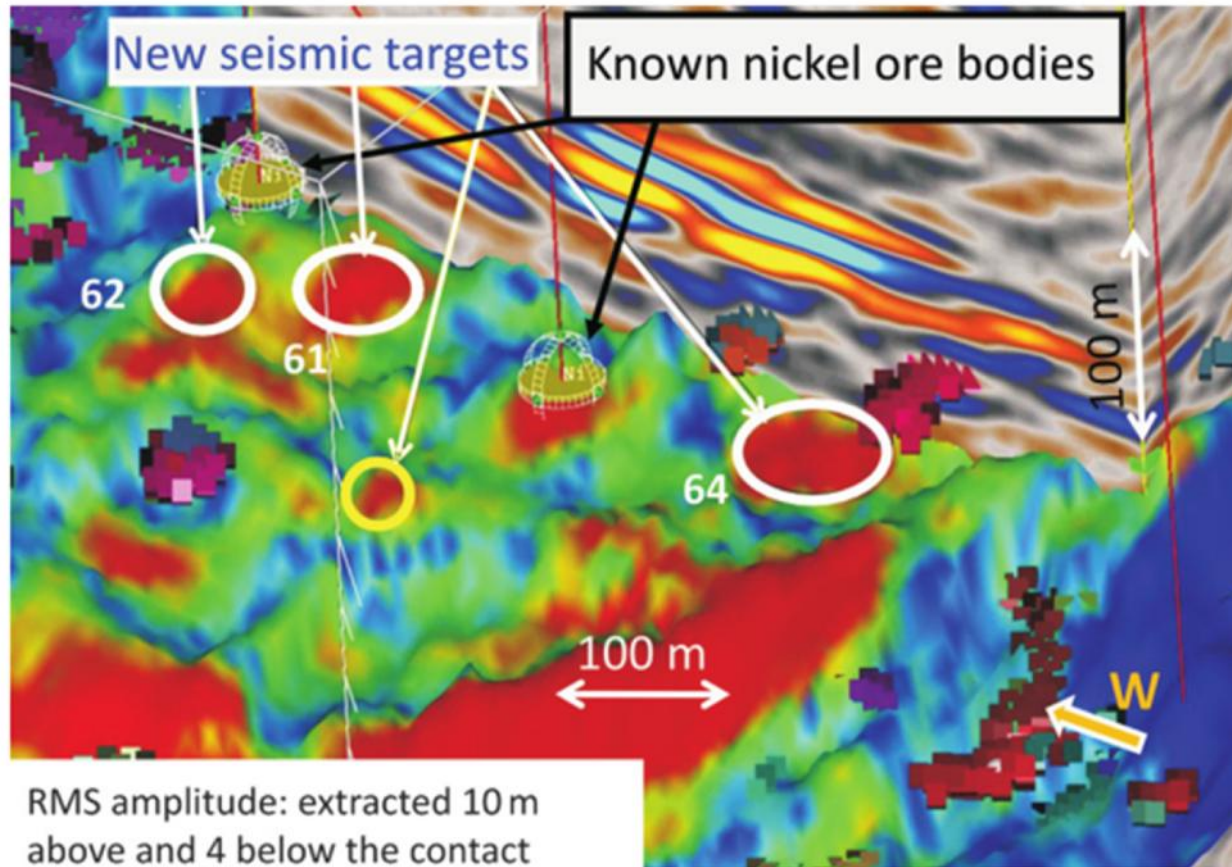
Alpha Island fault (previous) Interpreted fault plane



Alpha Island fault (previous)



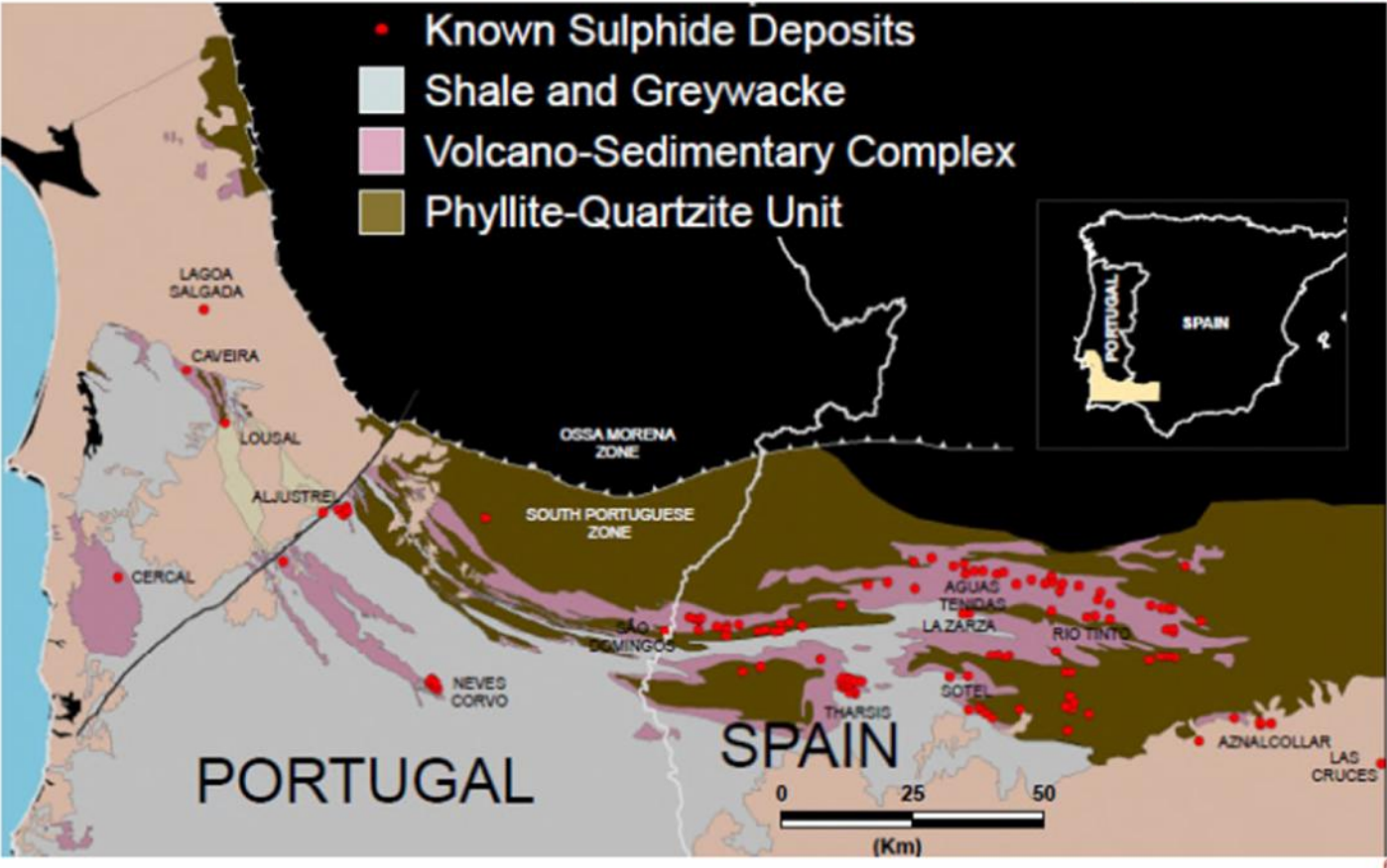
HiSeis Data: Kambalda WA





Regional Geology: Iberian Pyrite Belt

lundin mining





Iberian Pyrite Belt: Structure & Stratigraphy

lundin mining

System	Series	Stage		
Carboniferous	Visean		[Grey block]	Baixo Alentejano Flysch Group (allochthonous)
		Early Visean		Mudstone, siltstone, wacke
		Late Visean B	Thrust fault	Baixo Alentejano Flysch Group
Devonian	Upper	Strunian	[Volcano-Sedimentary Complex diagram]	Chert
		Late Famennian		Massive Sulphide
				Rhyolite
				Stockwork
				Volcano-Sedimentary Complex (autochthonous)
				Mudstone
				Phyllite, quartzite, lst.
				Phyllite-Quartzite Group



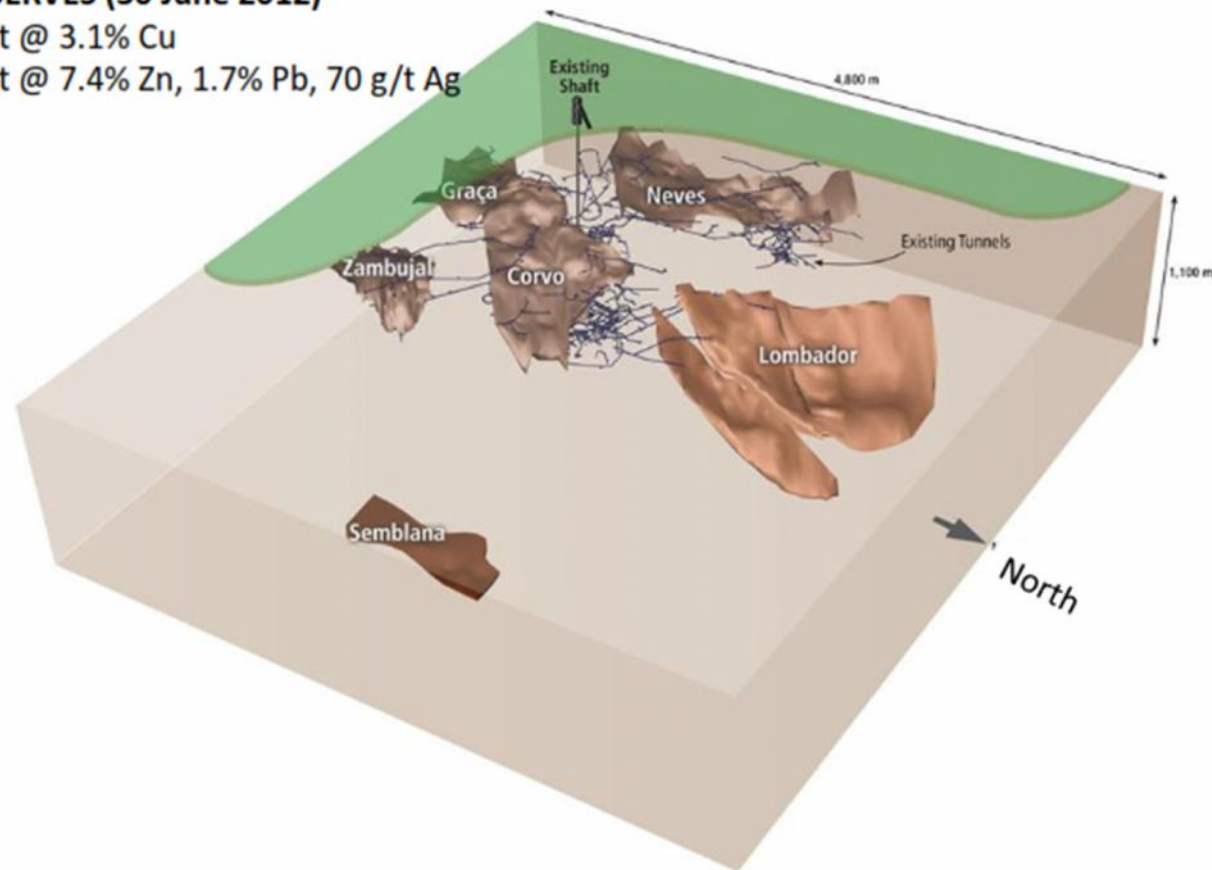
Neves-Corvo: Big Massive Sulphide Deposits

lundin mining

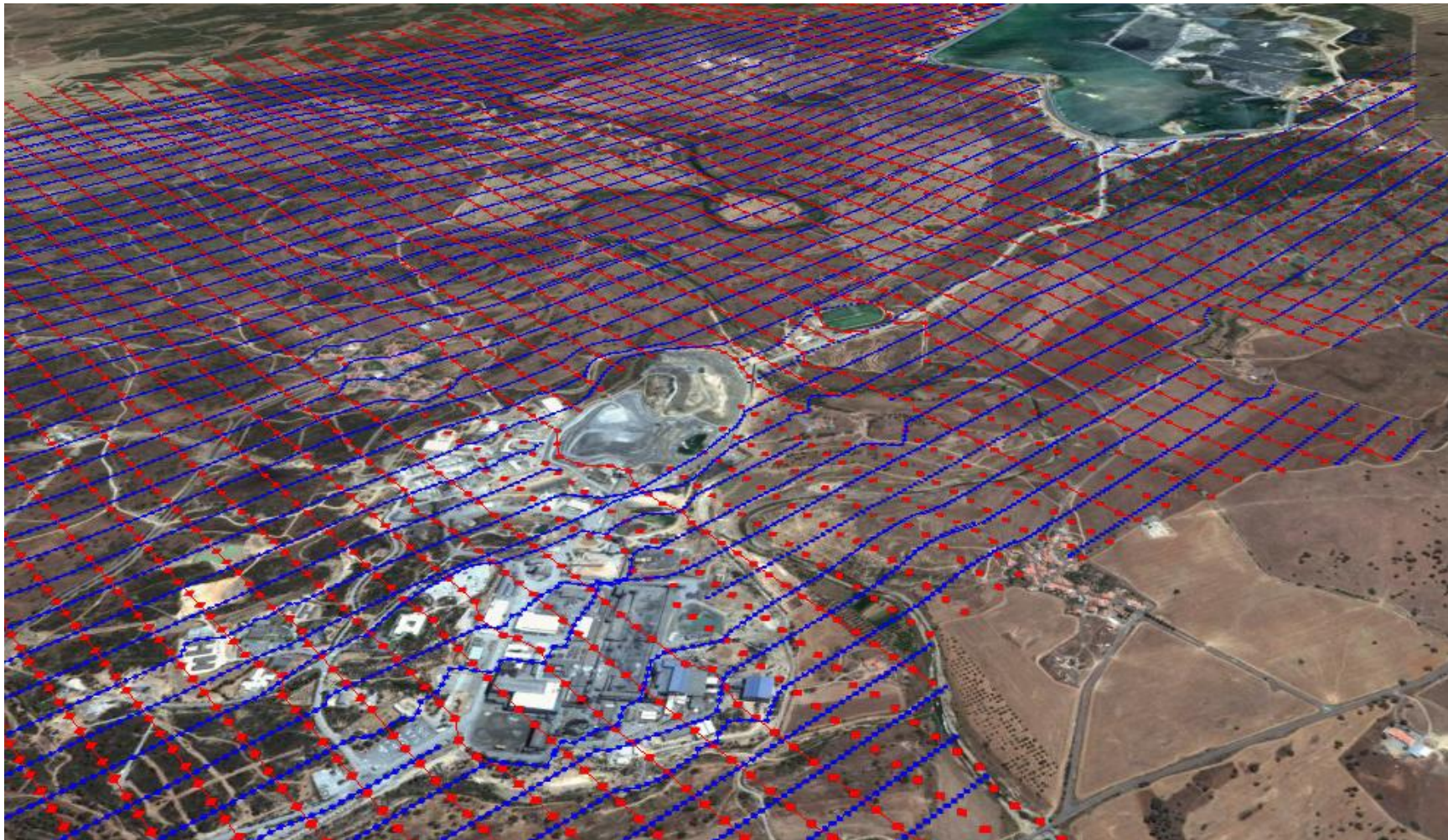
2P RESERVES (30 June 2012)

24.1Mt @ 3.1% Cu

22.7Mt @ 7.4% Zn, 1.7% Pb, 70 g/t Ag



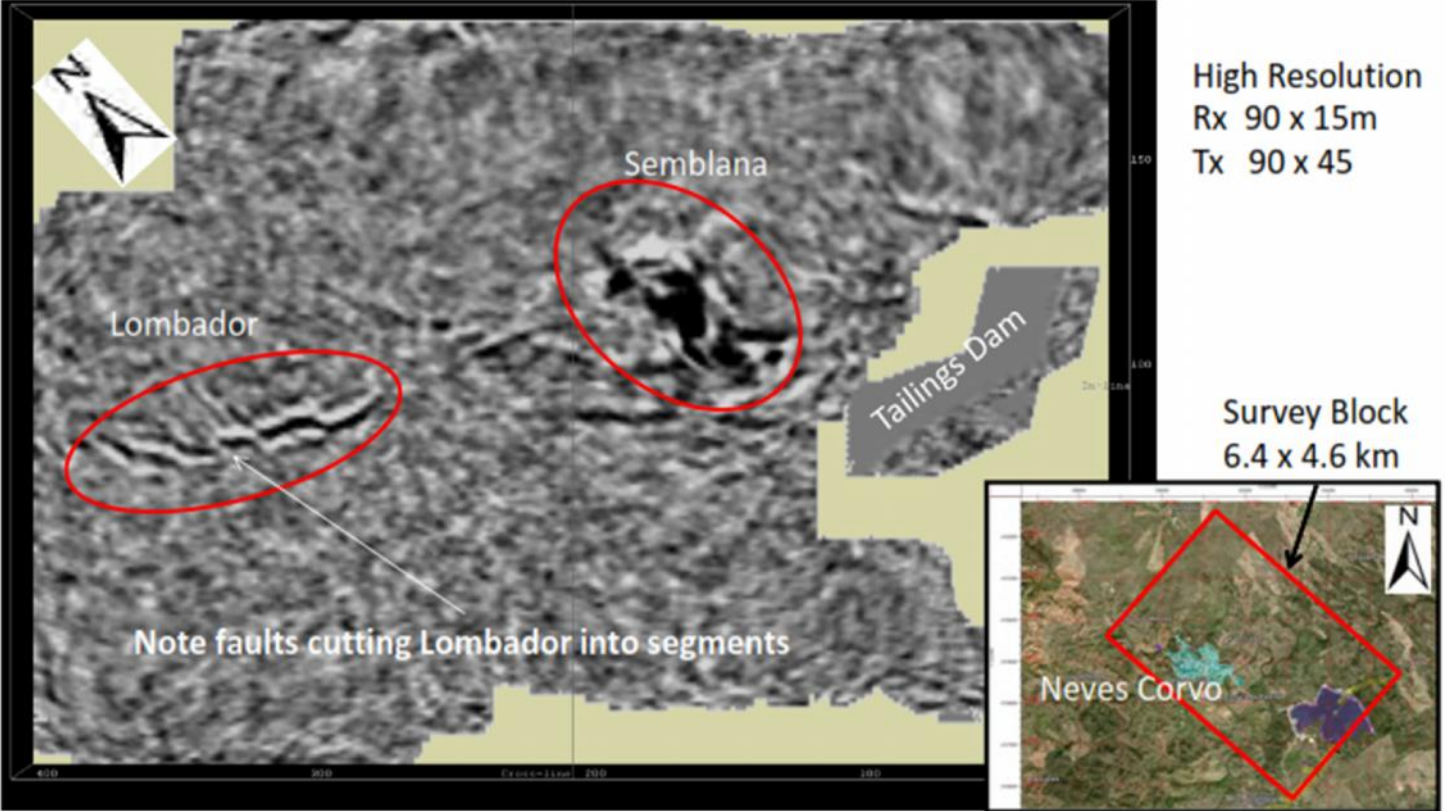
3D SURVEY GRID OVER MINE





3D Seismic Survey Depth Slice at 894 m

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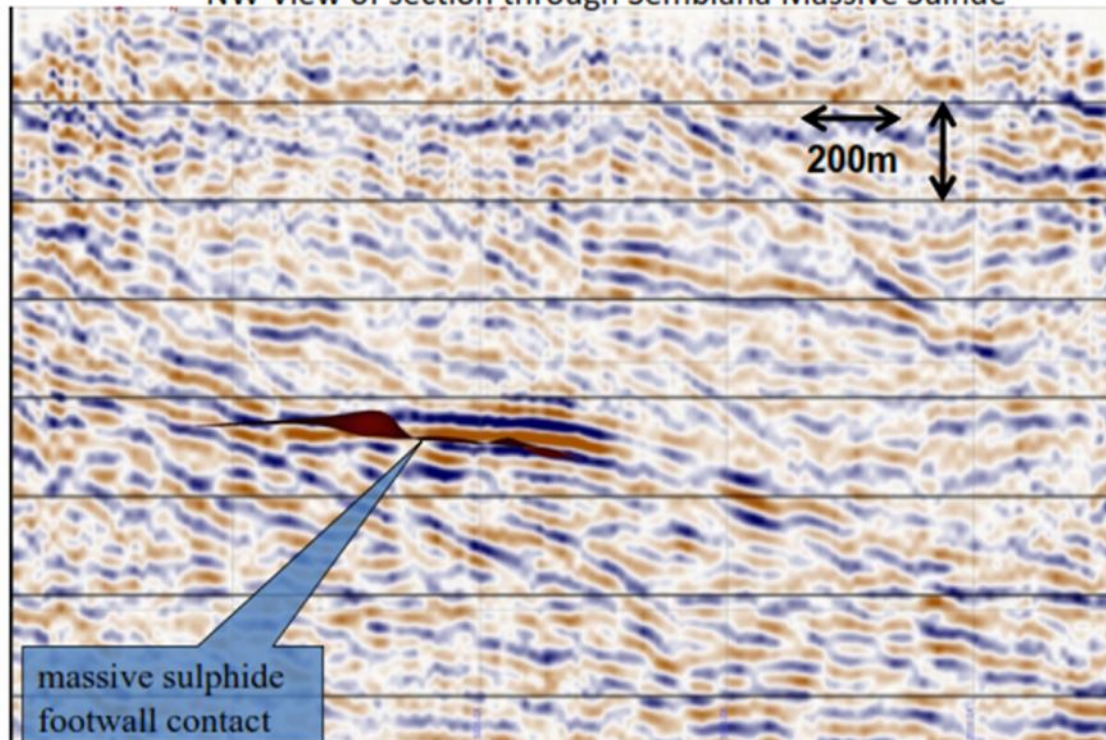


3D Seismic Survey at Neves-Corvo – Section

lundin mining

- Very good correlation between mineralization and strong reflectors
- Targeting more effective, saving time and money.

NW View of section through Semblana Massive Sulfide



28

Some success stories



"A high-resolution 3D seismic survey has now been completed over a 21 square kilometer area surrounding the Neves-Corvo mine. Preliminary results have clearly imaged the major Semblana deposit, verifying the effectiveness of this new tool in the search for blind massive sulphide deposits"

[Lundin Mining news release to the Toronto stock exchange. July 21, 2011](#)

"Based on 3D models created using recently acquired seismic data, 2 new diamond drill holes were planned, each planned to drill to a minimum depth of 600m. A new prospective ultramafic-amphibolite sequence identified below the current deposit and further significant intersections from existing deposit were discovered"

[Announcement from Bullabulling Gold Limited to the ASX, September 6, 2012 and October 30, 2012.](#)

SUMMARY



Industry Solution Drilling

- Data in only 1D.
- Slow: 1 month to drill 1km.
- Costly: \$250K per km.

Problem Brownfield exploration at depths greater than 3- 500m.

Seismic Solution

- Detect structures & alteration.
- Directly detect some mineralisation styles
- Cost competitive @ \$250K/km².
- Rapid results.
- Low environmental impact.
- Faster 3D targeting of drilling

Acknowledgements

UNLOCKING
RESOURCE
POTENTIAL



Consolidated Minerals Ltd
Bullabulling Gold Ltd
Northern Star Resources Ltd
Lundin Mining
MMG