



MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Strategic electromagnetic geophysical prospecting across a belt- an example over the Albany Fraser Orogeny

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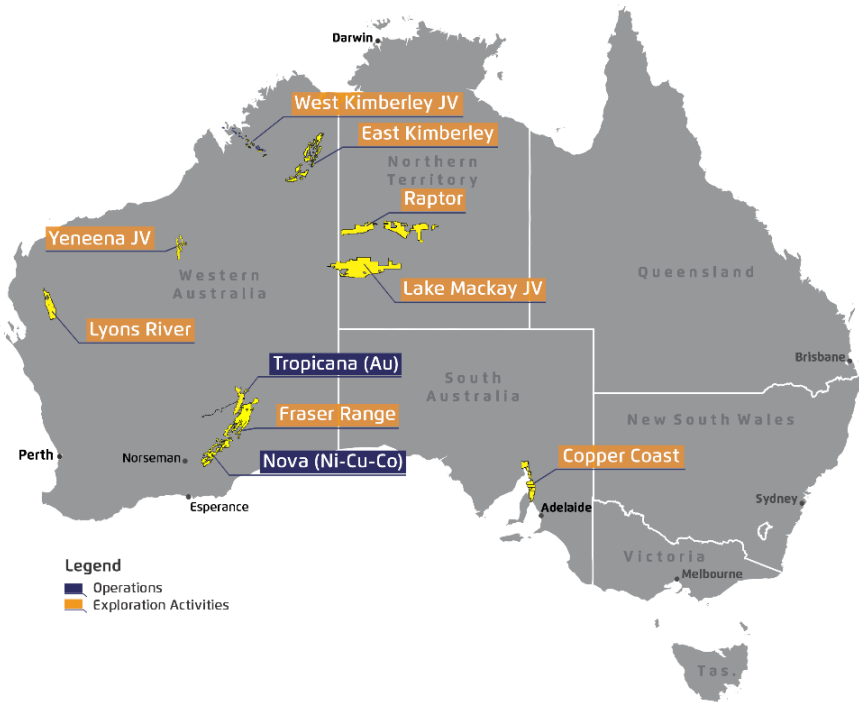
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Why Explore in the Albany Fraser Belt?

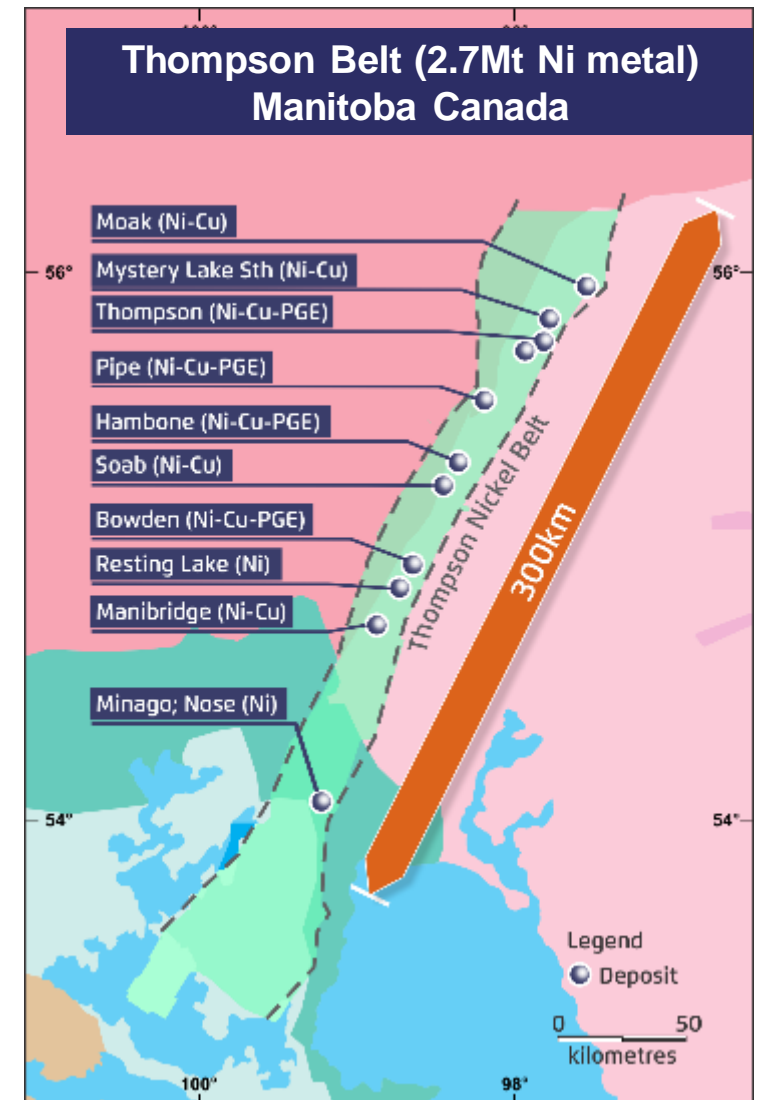
There are very few other belts with as much upside as the Albany Fraser Belt



**Albany Fraser Belt (0.3Mt Ni metal)
Western Australia**



**Thompson Belt (2.7Mt Ni metal)
Manitoba Canada**

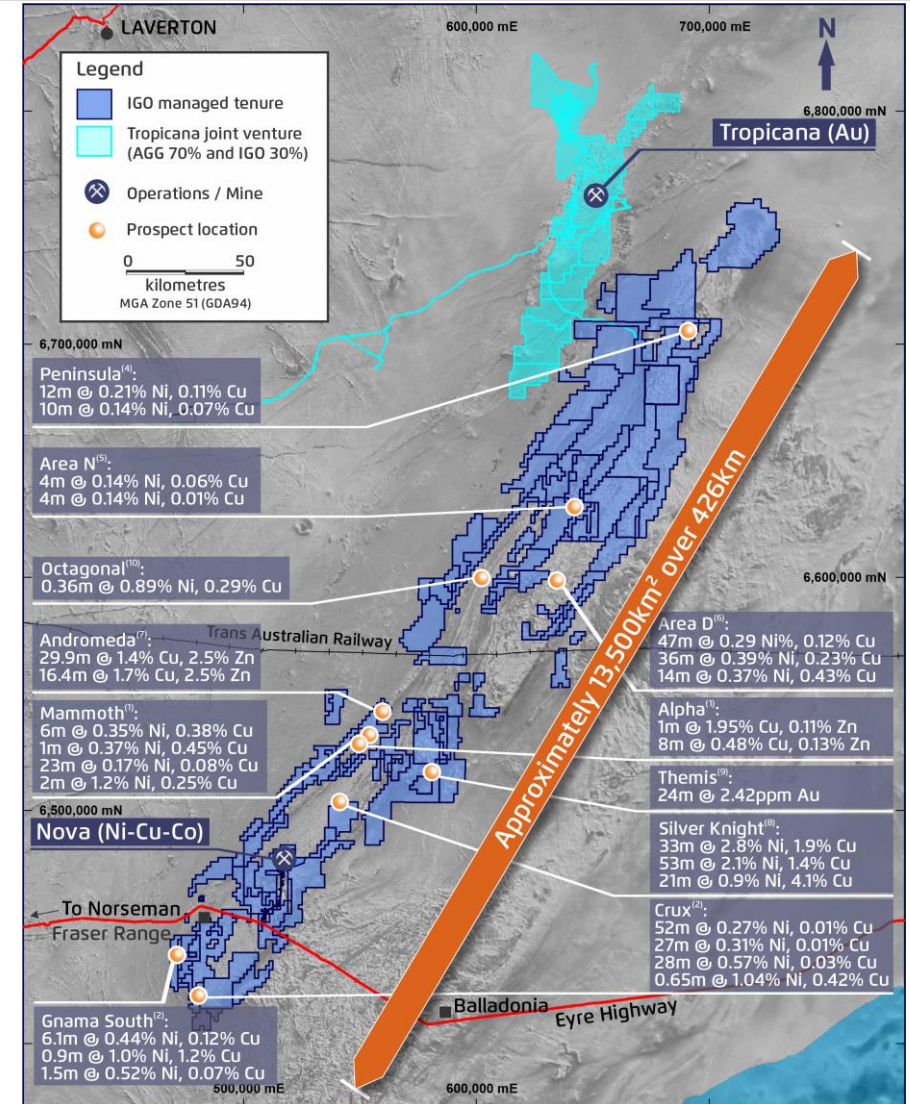


The challenge

Belt wide exploration



- Several mafic/ultramafic intrusions are known to occur along the Albany Fraser Belt
- Multiple companies have reported magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides in mafic and ultramafic rocks along the entire belt
- Sulphide occurrences range from disseminated to blebby to massive
- The presence of multiple mafic/ultramafic intrusions, some with Ni-Cu sulphides is typical for belts that host multiple Ni-Cu deposits
- Recent discoveries highlight the potential for VMS Cu-Zn and Au

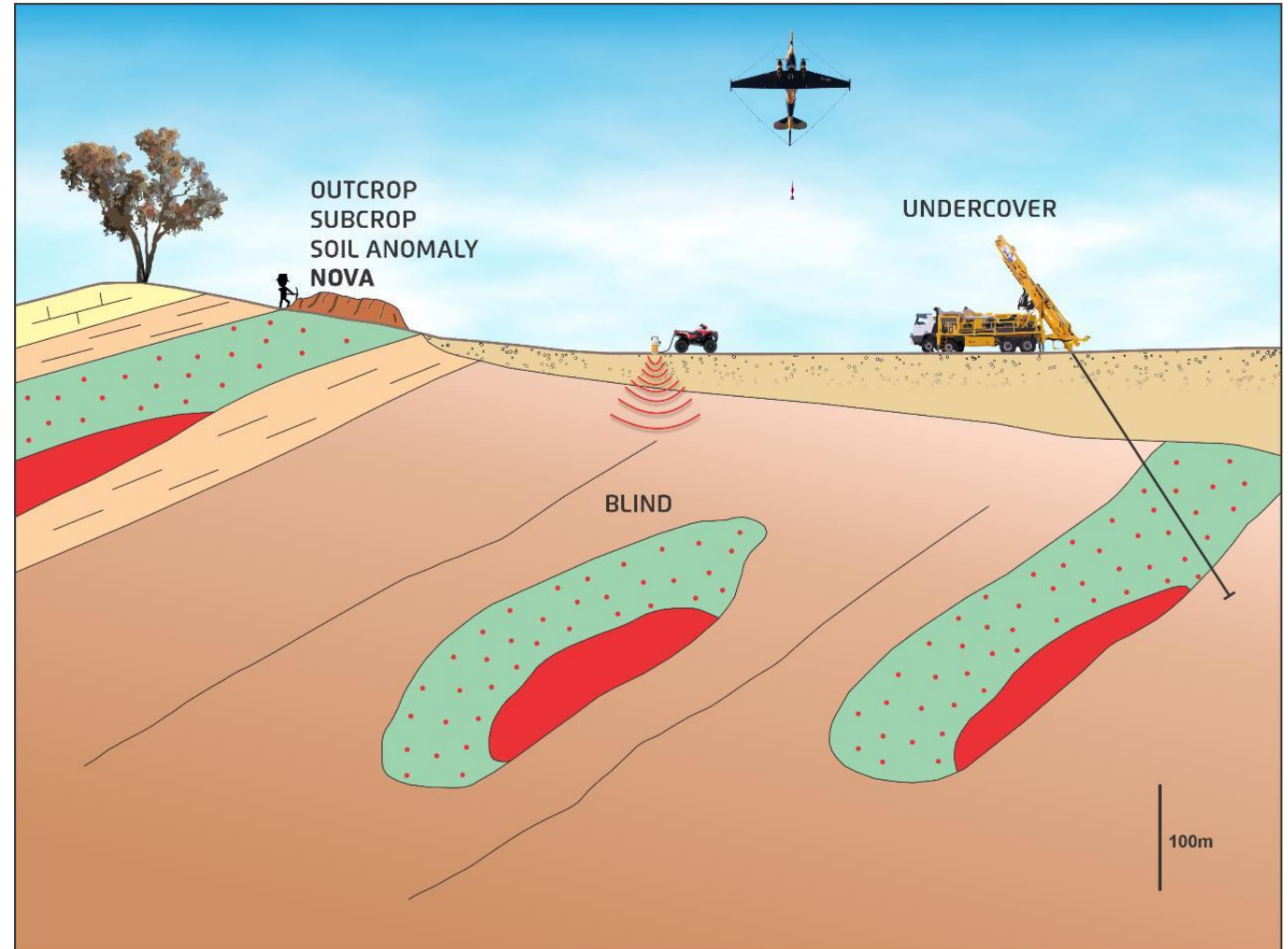


How to explore for Magmatic Sulphide Mineralisation



Exploration methodologies change with the search space

- Different ideas and technologies are required to explore the whole Albany Fraser Belt
- The mineral explorers 'toolbox' changes with the 'search space' (depth to target, cover thickness and cover type)
- We need and have used a range of systematic approaches/technologies and ideas to make the next discovery
- These include:
 - Airborne and ground Electromagnetics
 - Systematic Aircore drilling for geology and geochemistry
 - Gravity data
 - Diamond and RC drilling
 - R&D through tested institutions



AEM- System Selection



Forward model response of basement conductor underlying conductive overburden

AEM System	Regolith Conductivity 62.5 mS/m				Regolith Conductivity 330 mS/m			
	Target depth 40m		Target depth 200m		Target depth 40m		Target depth 200m	
	Model 1	Line	Model 2	Line	Model 3	Line	Model 4	Line
SPECTREM	Yes	7000	Yes	7010	Yes	7020	Yes - weak	7030
TEMPEST 25 Hz	Yes	8000	Yes	8010	Yes	8020	Yes - weak	8030
TEMPEST 12.5 Hz (*)	Yes	9000	Yes	9010	Yes	9020	Yes	9030
VTEM Super Max	Yes	1000	No	1010	Yes – weak	1020	No	1030
XCite	No	2000	No	2010	No	2020	No	2030
SkyTEM ⁵¹⁶ 25 Hz High Mom	Yes	5000	No	5010	Yes – weak	5020	No	5030
SkyTEM ⁵¹⁶ 12.5 Hz High Mom	Yes	6000	No	6010	Yes	6020	No	6030
HeliTEM 25 Hz	Yes	3000	No	3010	Yes – weak	3020	No	3030
HeliTEM 12.5 Hz (*)	Yes	4000	Yes (X)	4010	Yes	4020	Yes (X)	4030

*Noise levels assumed

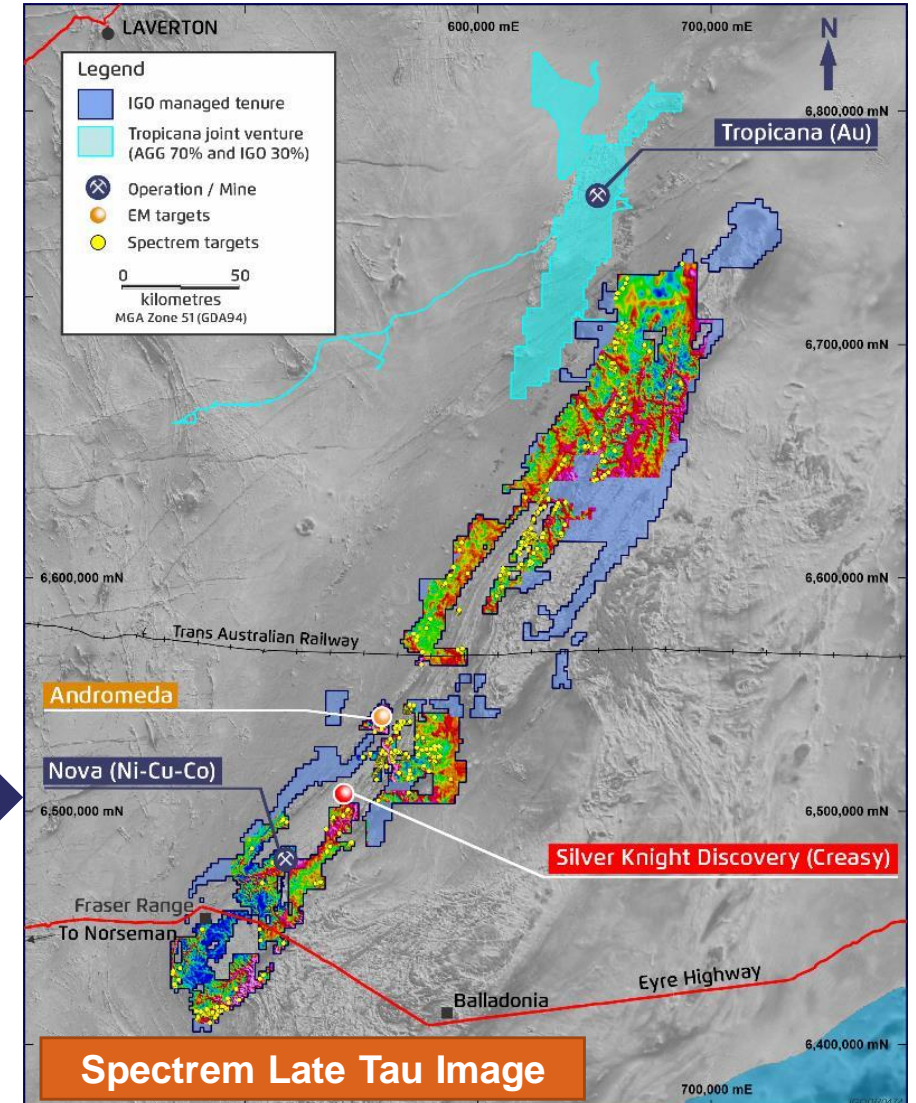
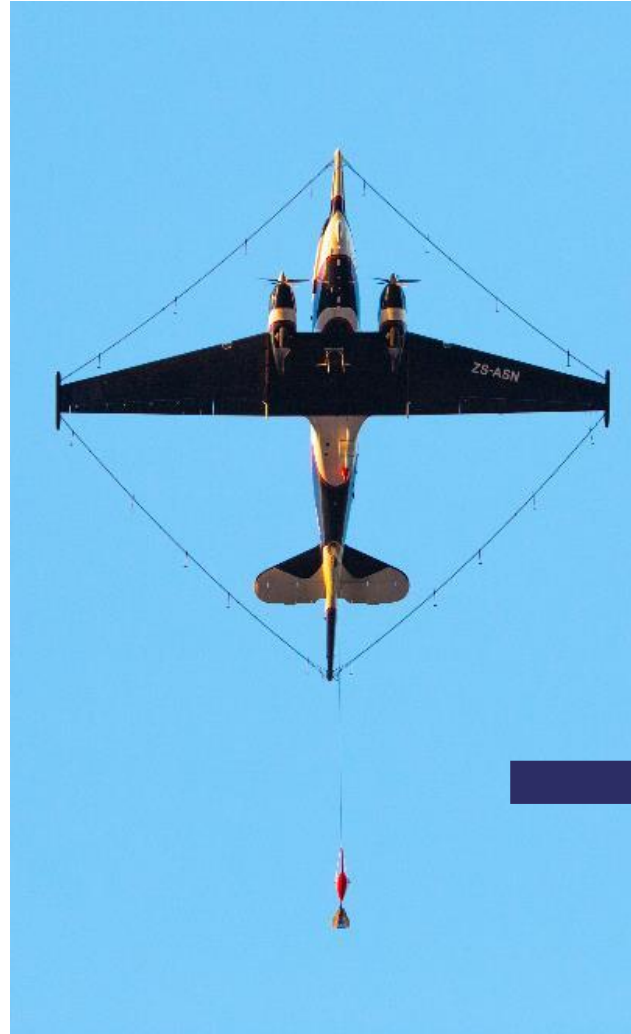
Completed by Mira Geoscience

Regional Exploration

Electromagnetic Surveying



- SpectremAir completed the ~46,000 line km survey of airborne EM in the Fraser Range
- Numerous targets generated that need to be followed up using ground MLEM systems
- Spectrem has demonstrated that it can detect EM conductors associated with massive sulphides to >300m where transported cover is thin and basement is resistive
- No basement conductors have been detected beneath paleo-channels > 50m thick

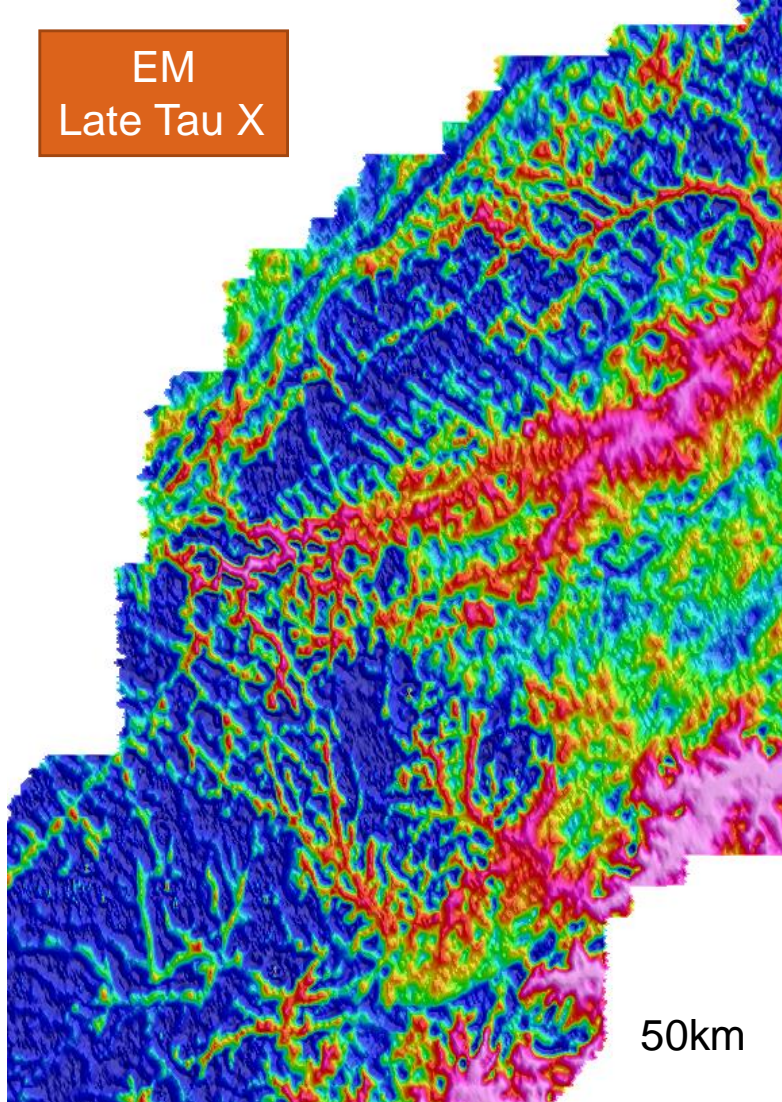


Survey Products

Multiple datasets- one platform

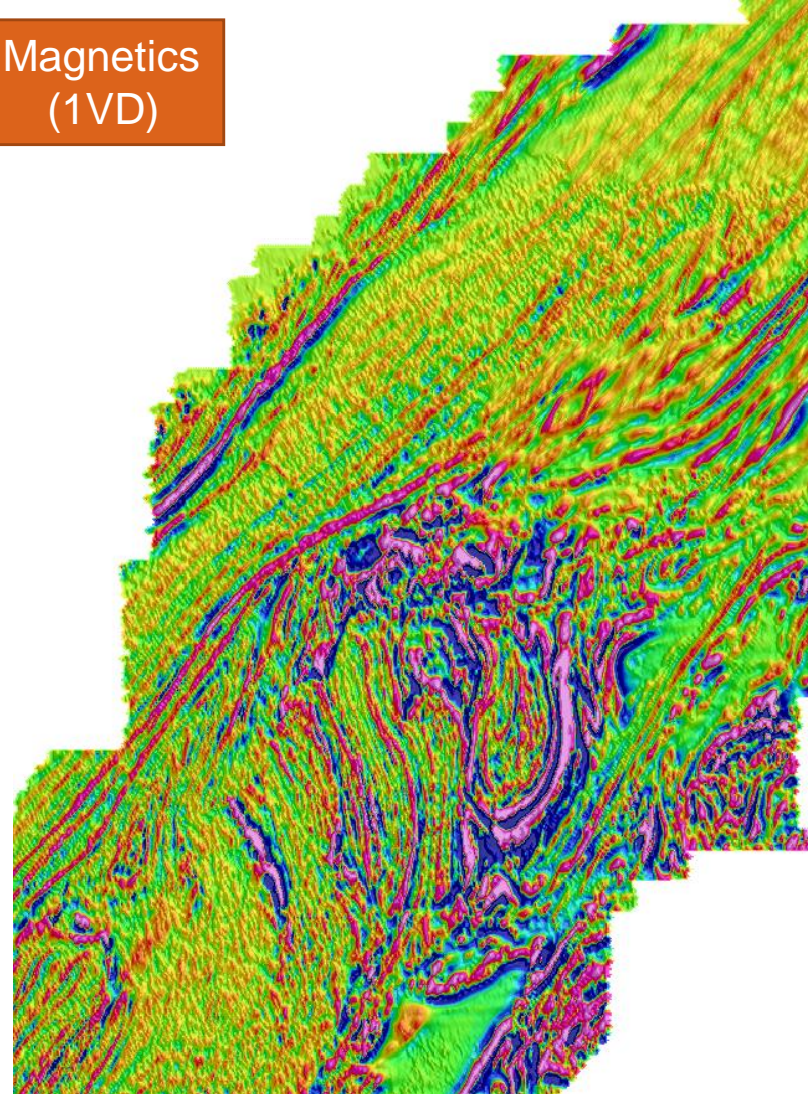


EM
Late Tau X



50km

Magnetics
(1VD)



Radiometrics
(Ternary)



Interpretation Products

Regolith thickness and anomaly picks

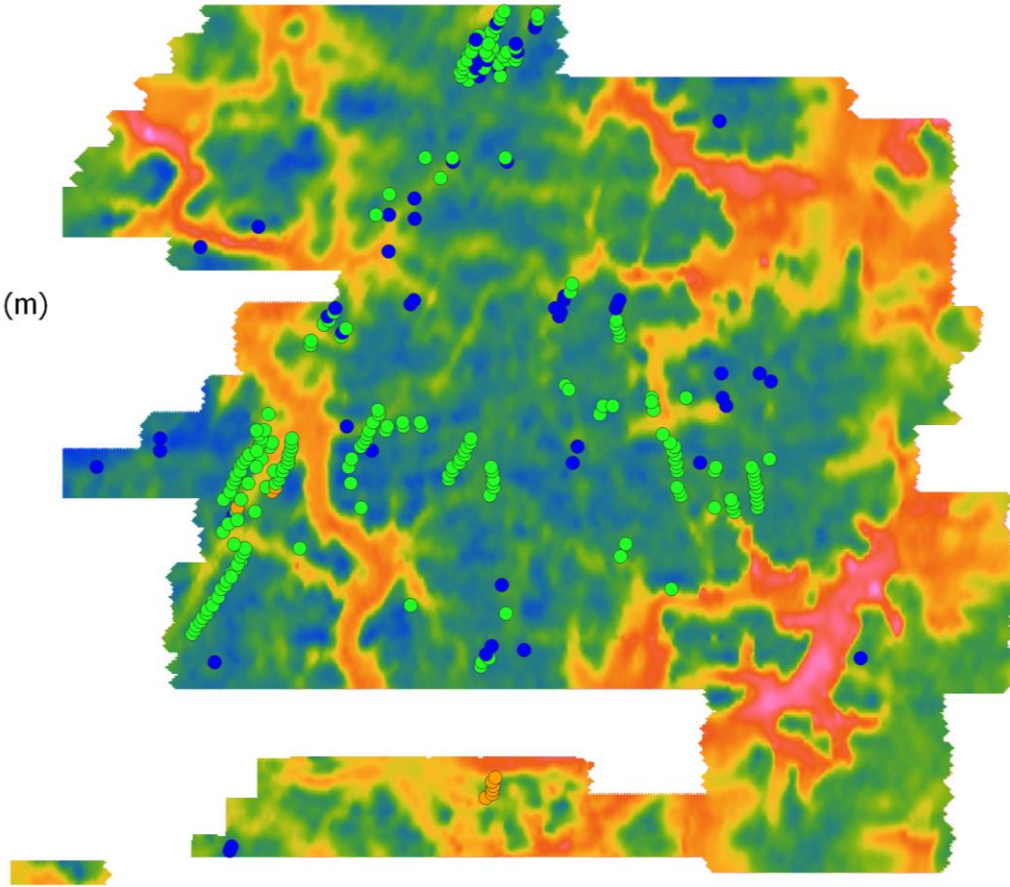


Spectrem Targets

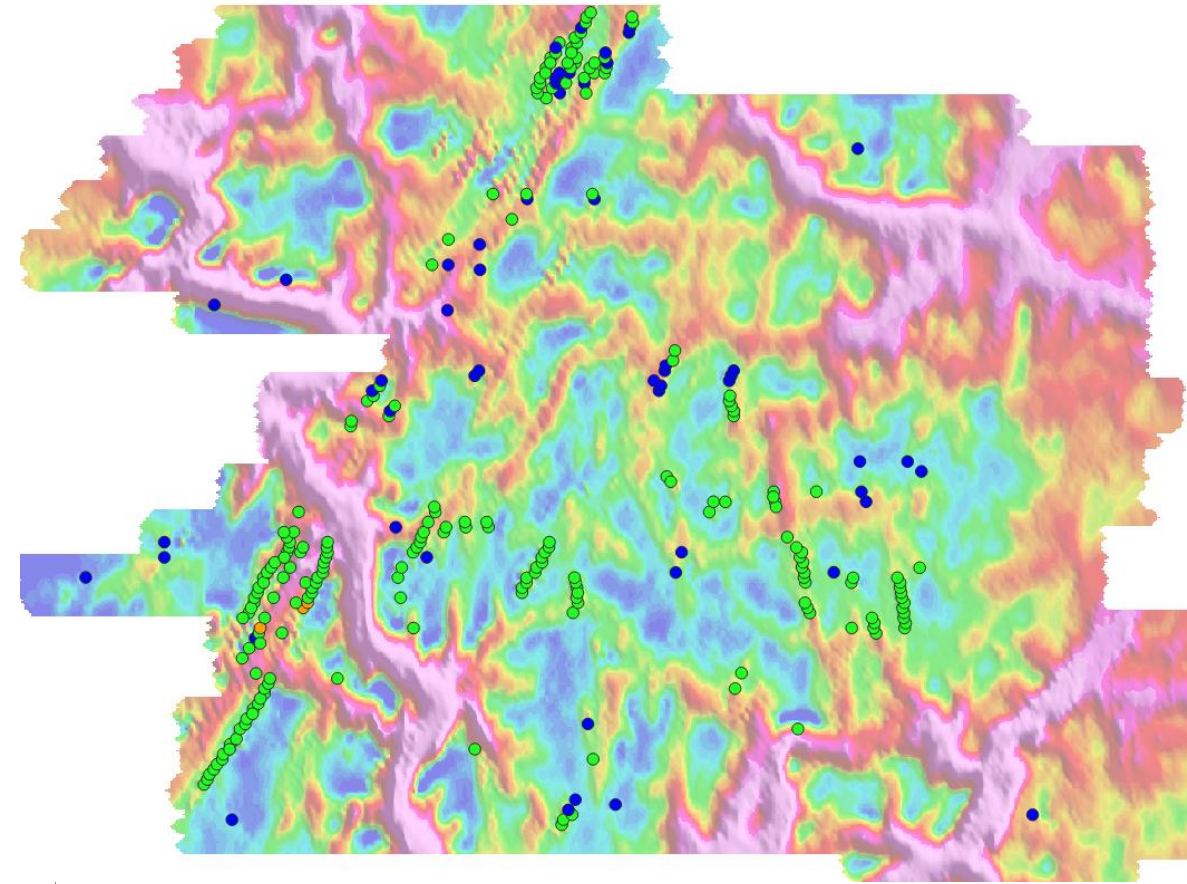
- D
- C
- B

Regolith Thickness (m)

- -1.51
- 17.1
- 35.7
- 54.3
- 72.9
- 91.6
- 110
- 129
- 147
- 166



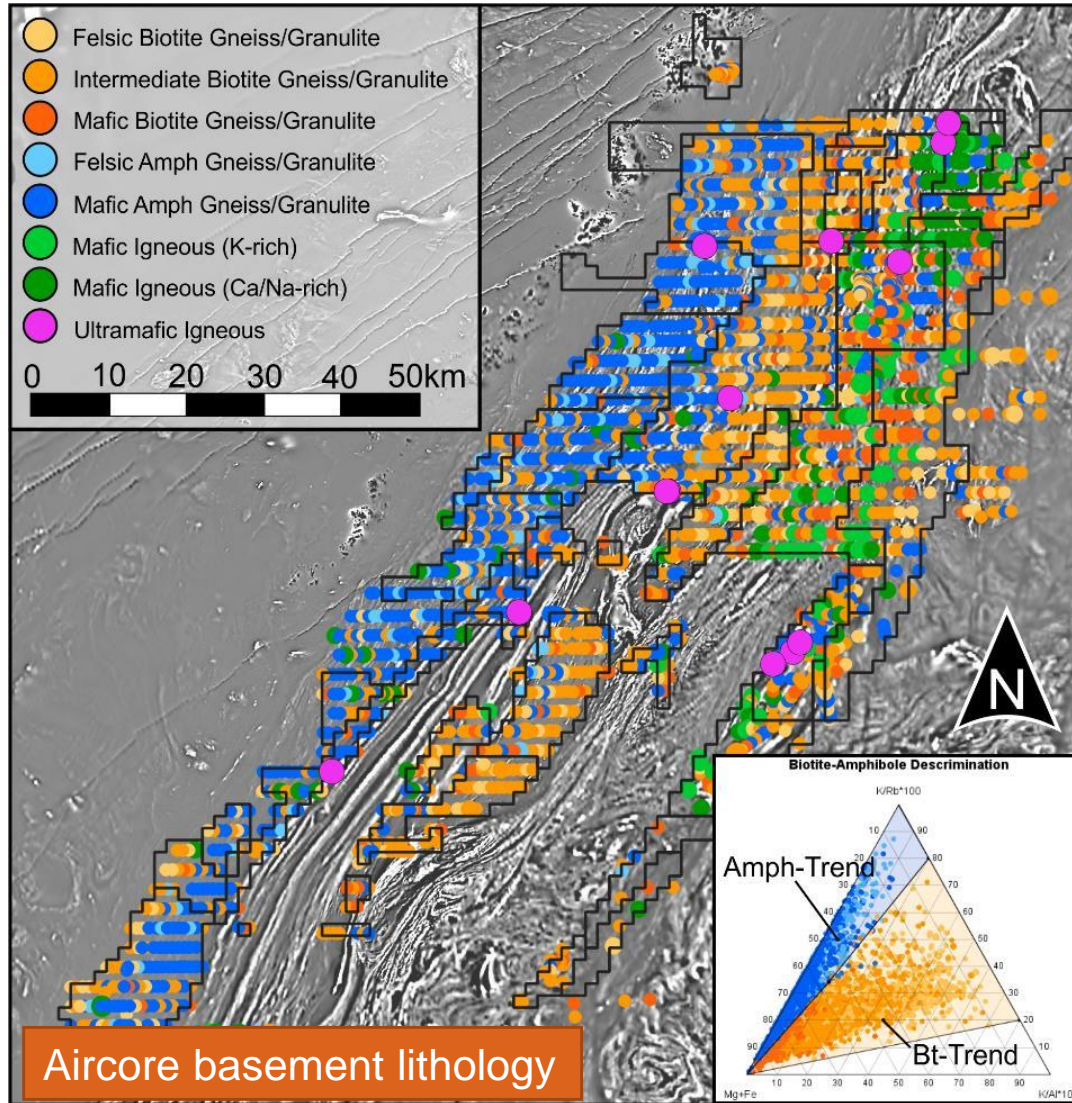
Interpreted regolith thickness



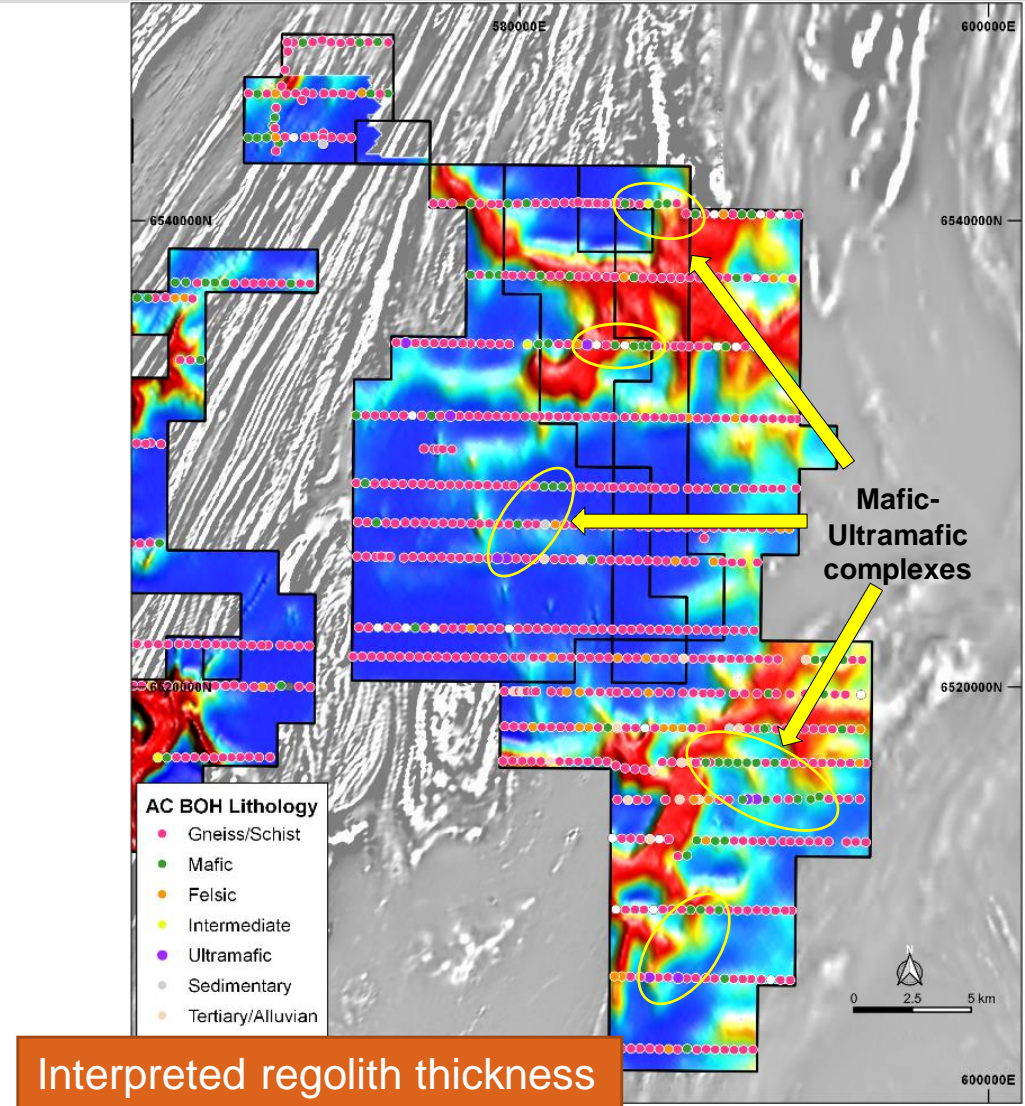
Anomaly picks overlying late-Tau Image

Integrated interpretation

Aircore drilling and Spectrem



Aircore basement lithology



Interpreted regolith thickness

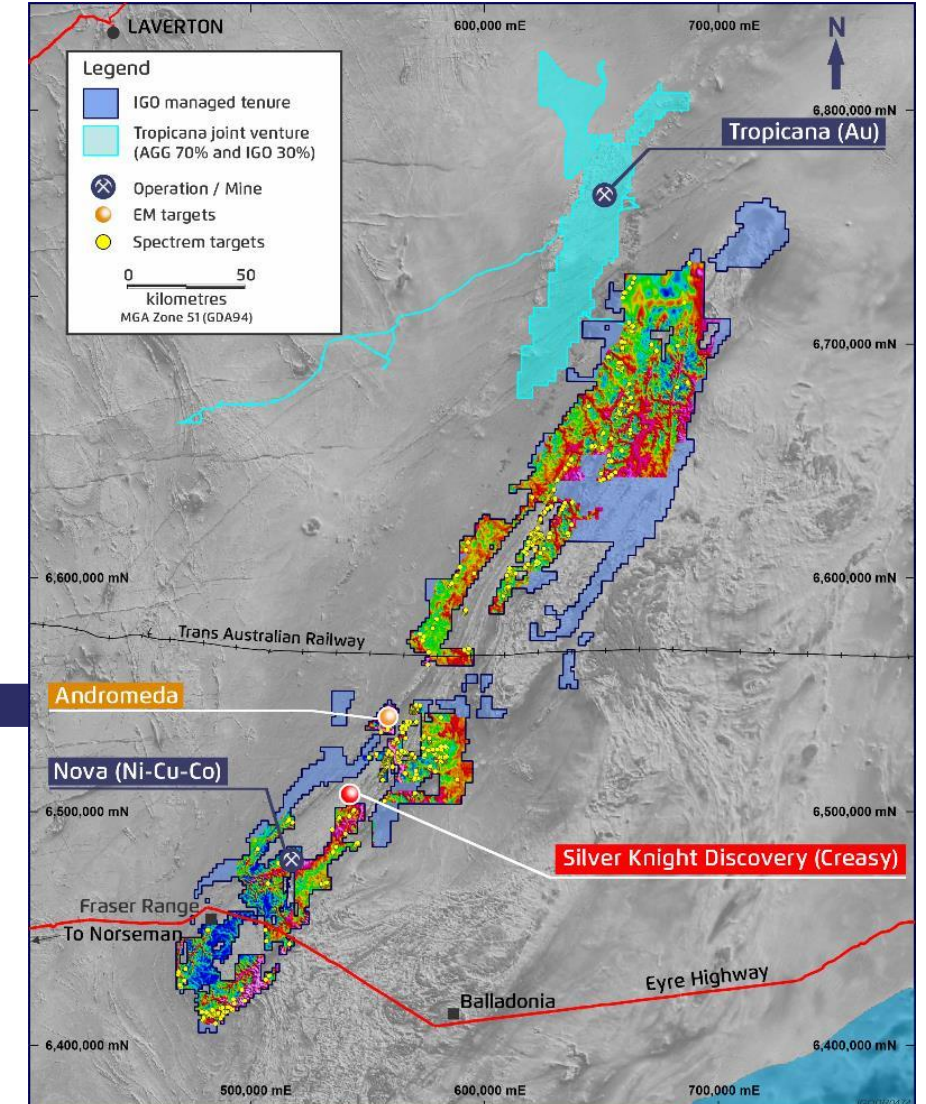
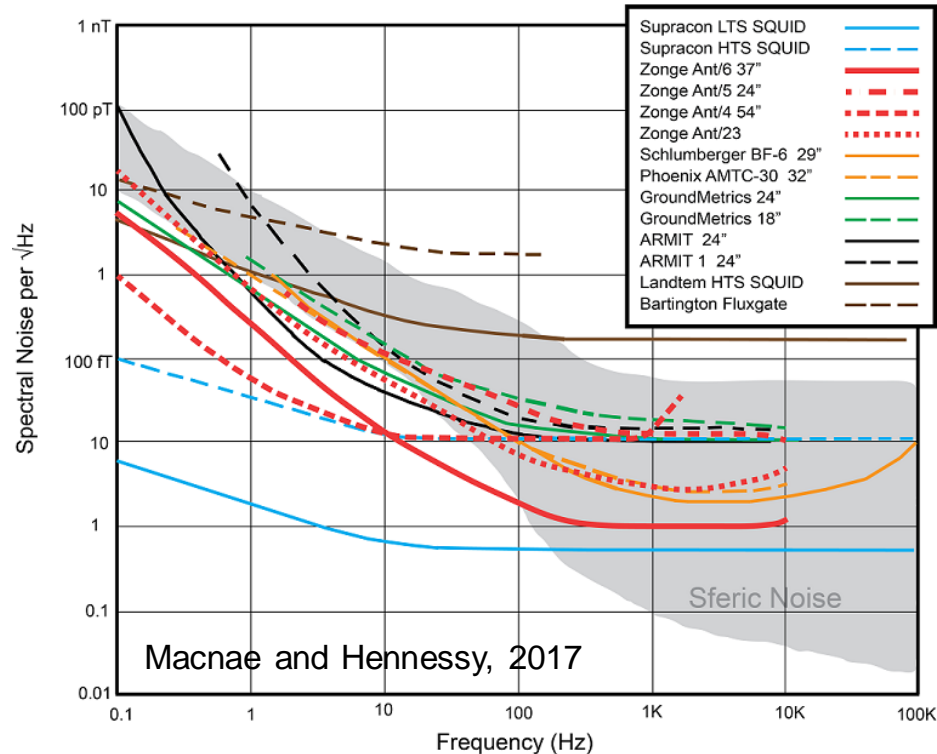
Regional Exploration

Ground MLEM surveys



- One LT SQUID and three HT SQUID sensors are following-up the Spectrem targets to test for drill-worthy EM conductors in Slingram MLEM configuration (400 x 400 and 200 x 200m)
- The SQUIDs can detect conductors to >600m beneath thick cover and >1200m in resistive areas

B - Field EM Sensor Noise Characteristics



Ground EM Target size, depth and detection



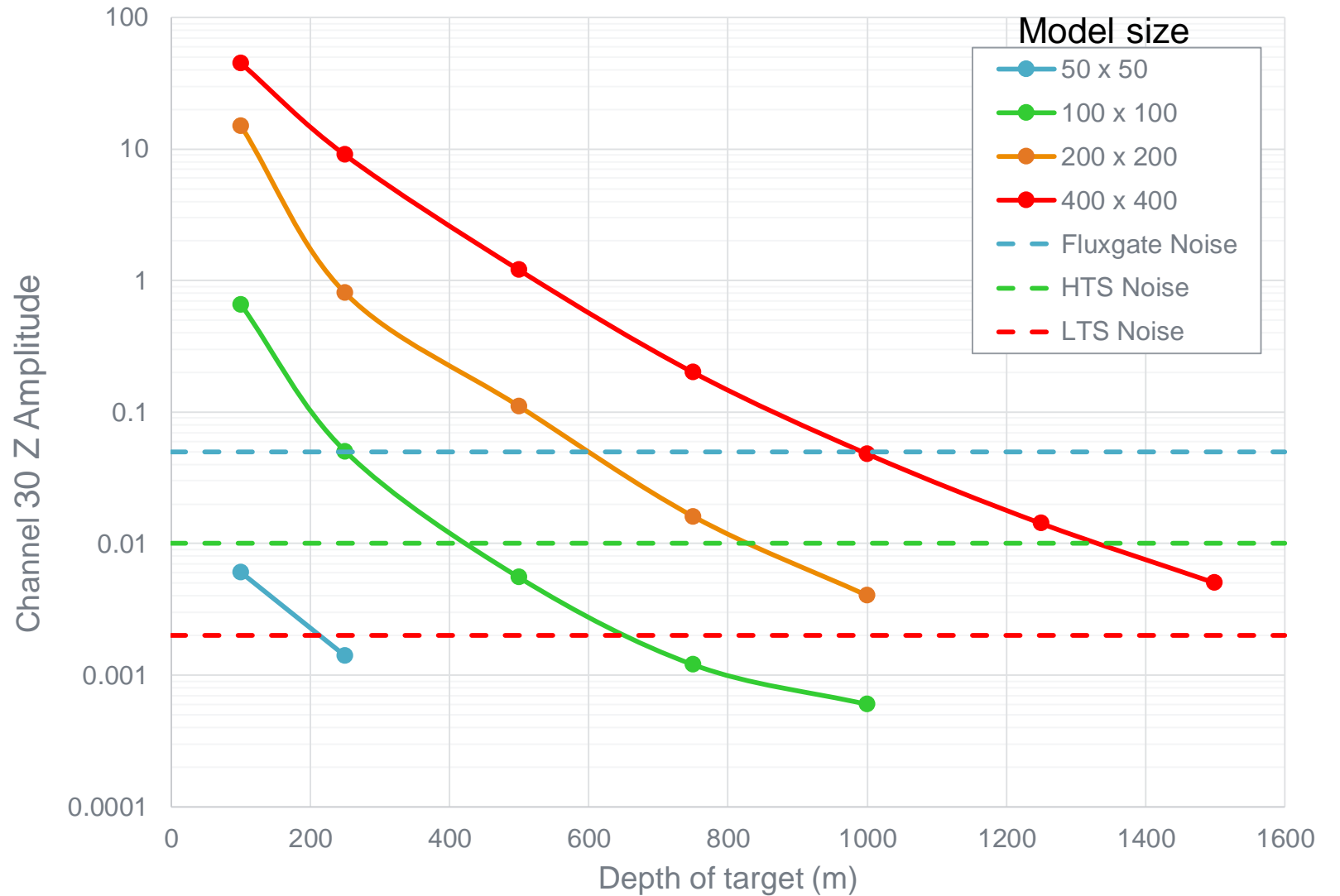
Forward models to assist geologists

Survey configuration

- 400 x 400m Slingram
- 0.167 Hz

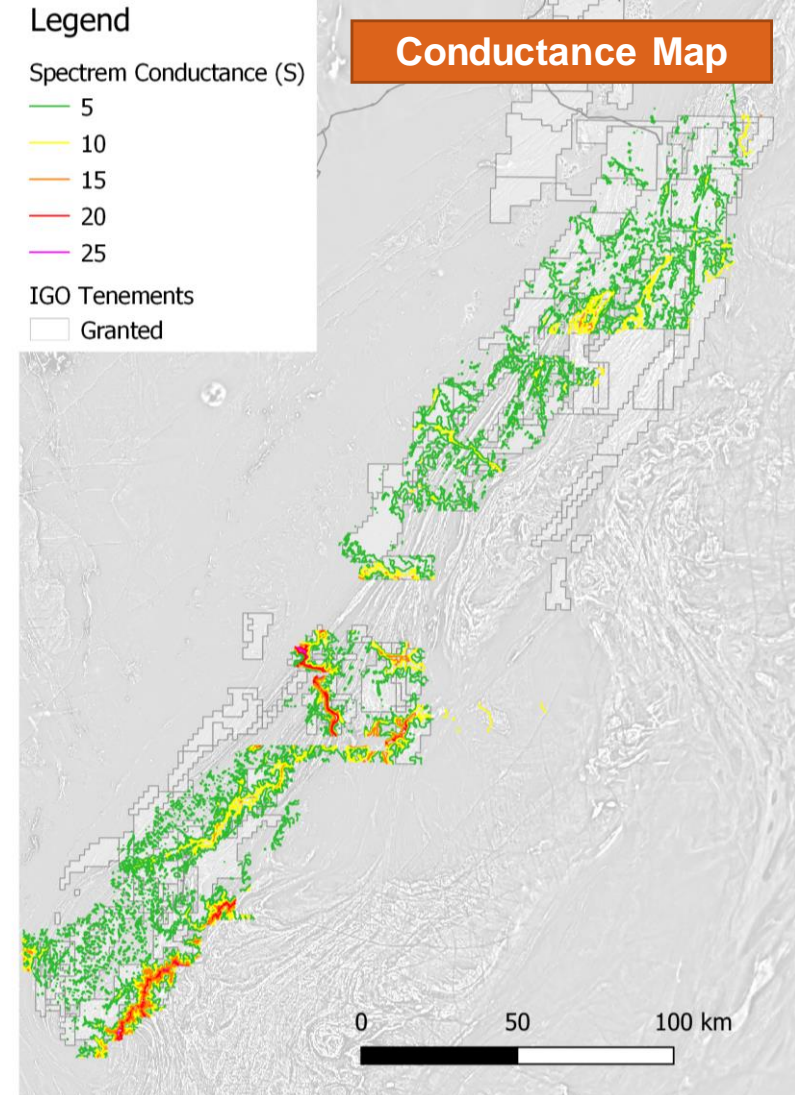
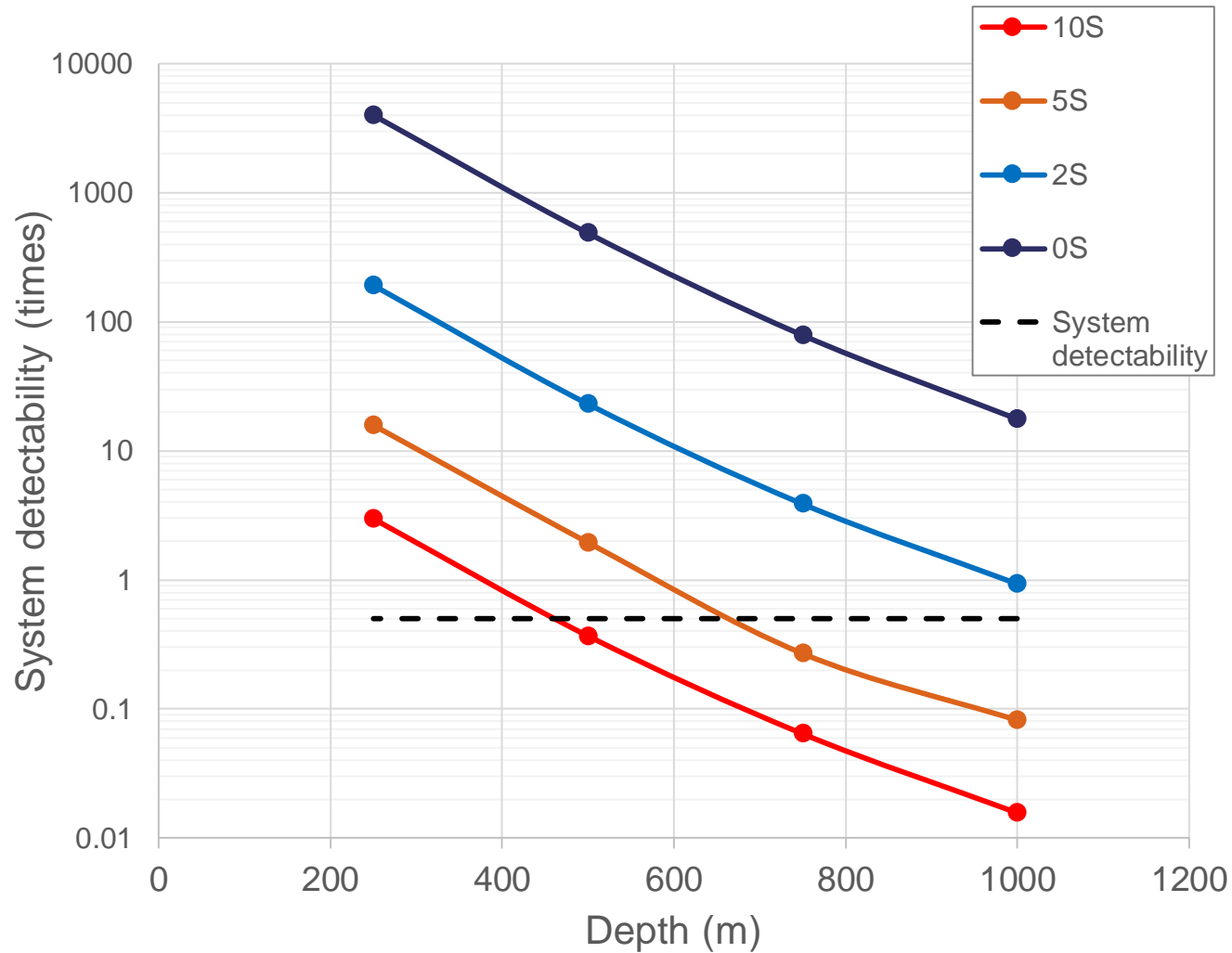
Target plate

- 2000S
- Flat lying



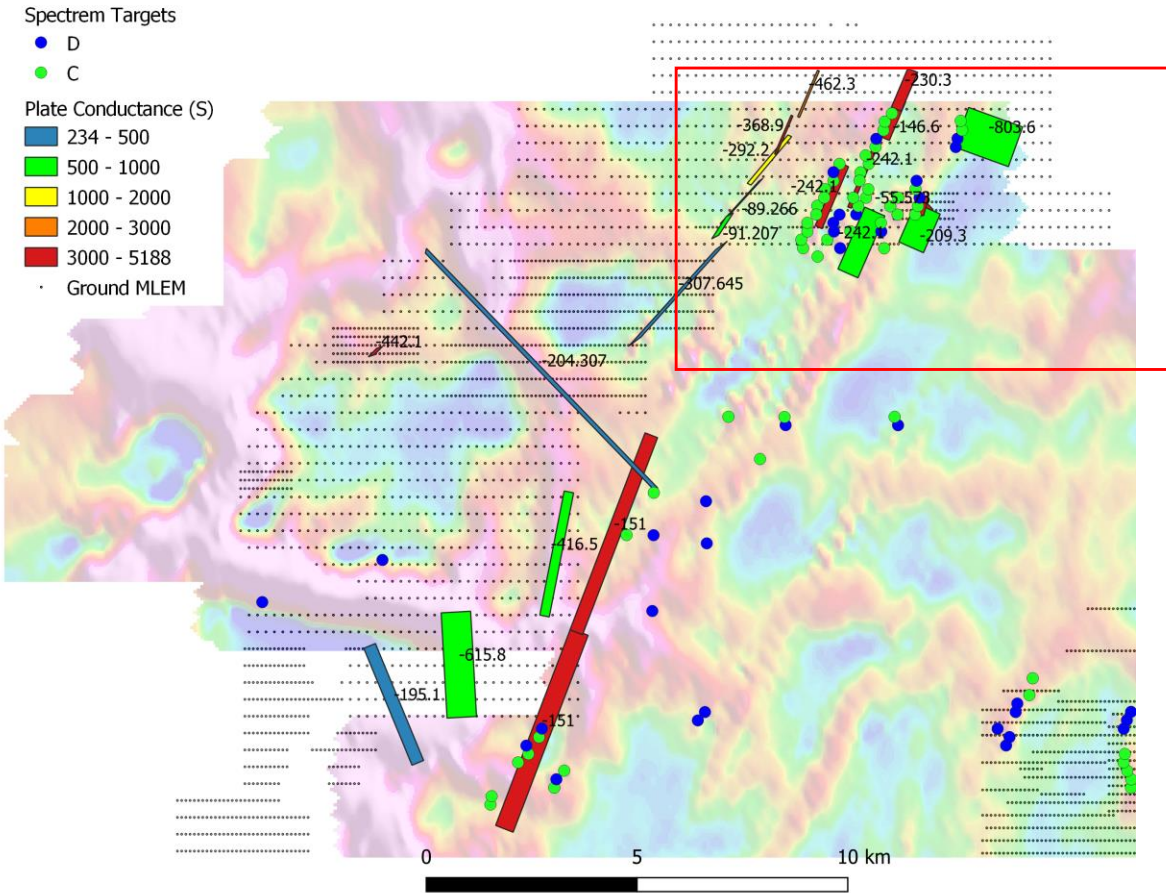
Conductance of Regolith

400 x 400m Plate 0.167 Hz Tx, 2000S horizontal plate model

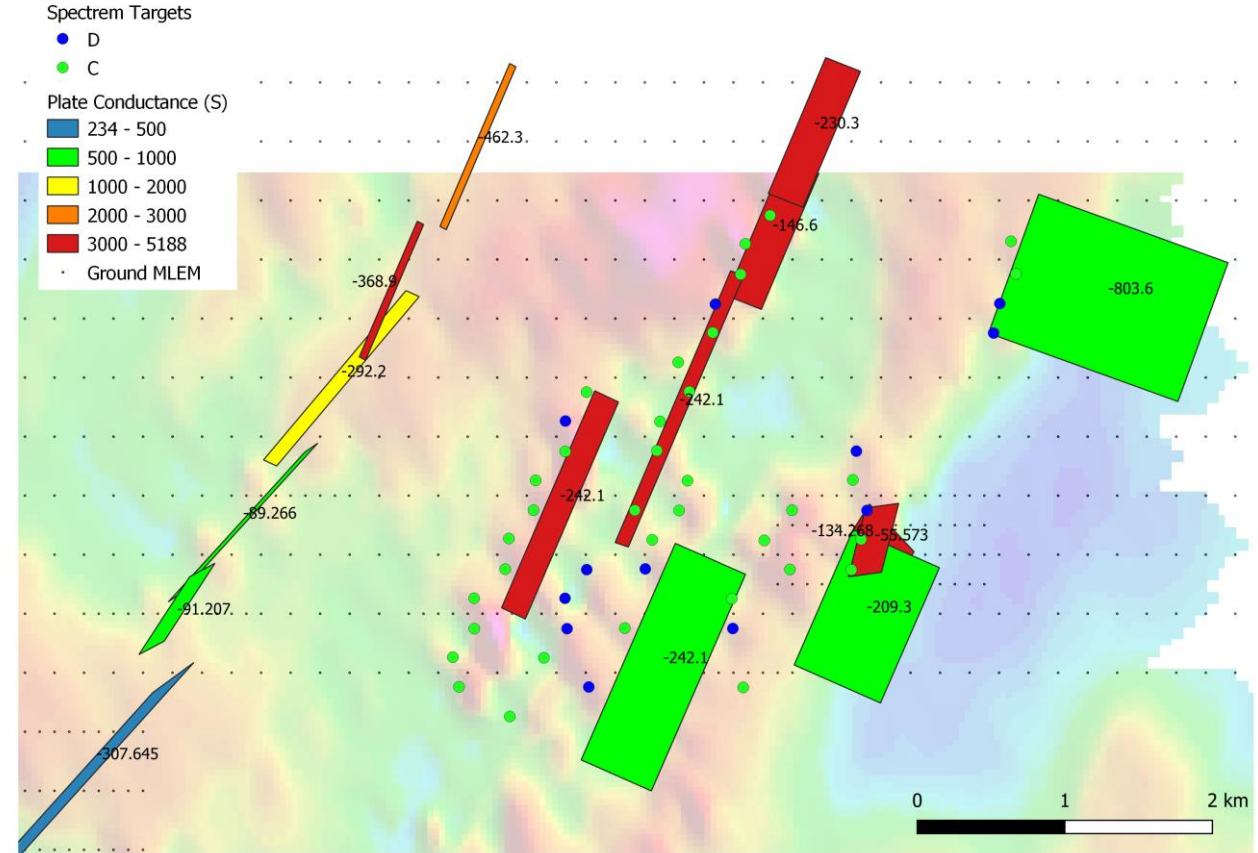


Reconciling AEM with Ground EM

Follow-up ground EM confirms geometry and conductance of targets



Spectrem Late Tau X image



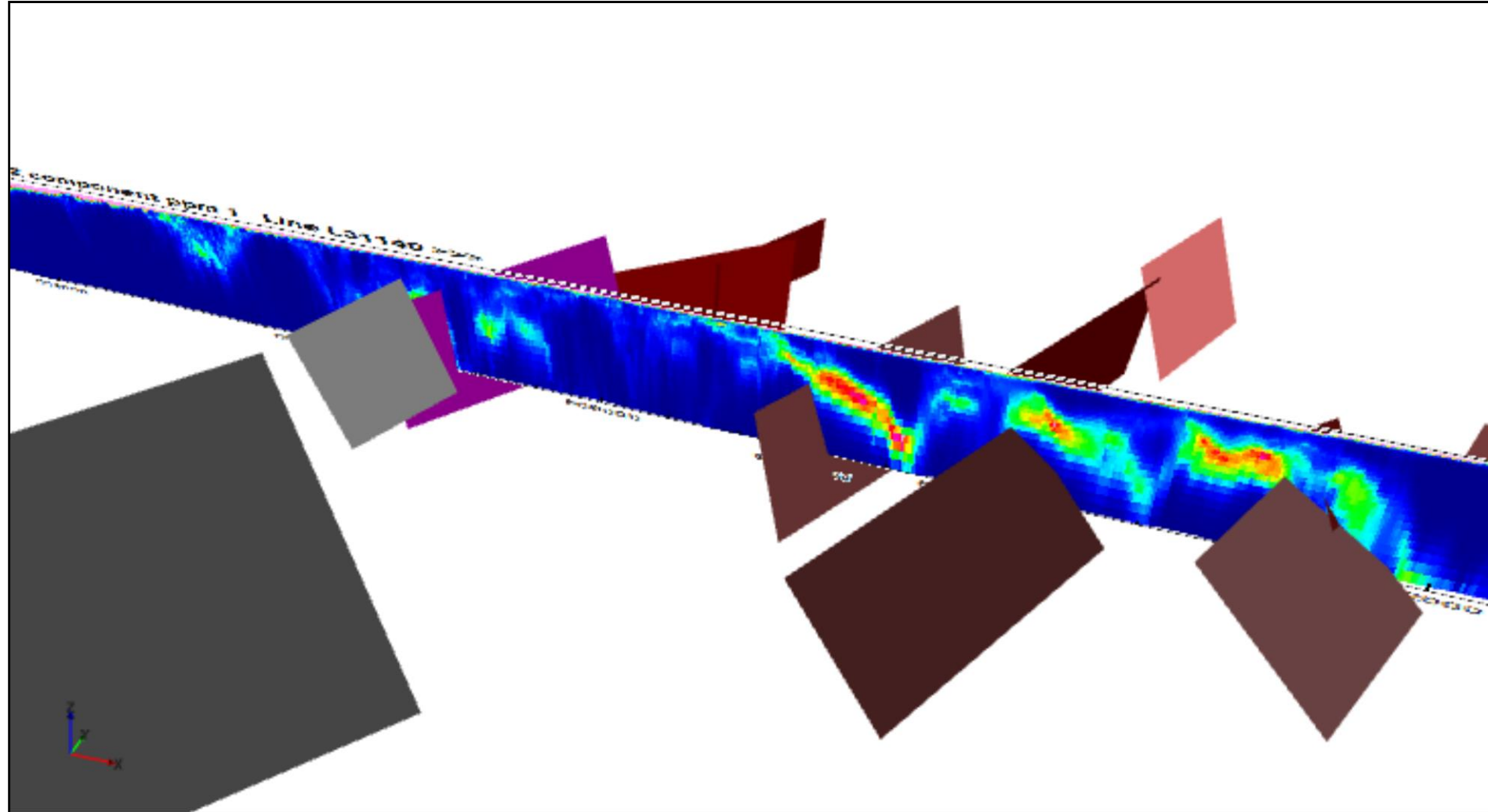
Spectrem Late Tau X image

Wooley Section

3D View of GALEI section and Ground EM plates



3D Map



Fraser Range

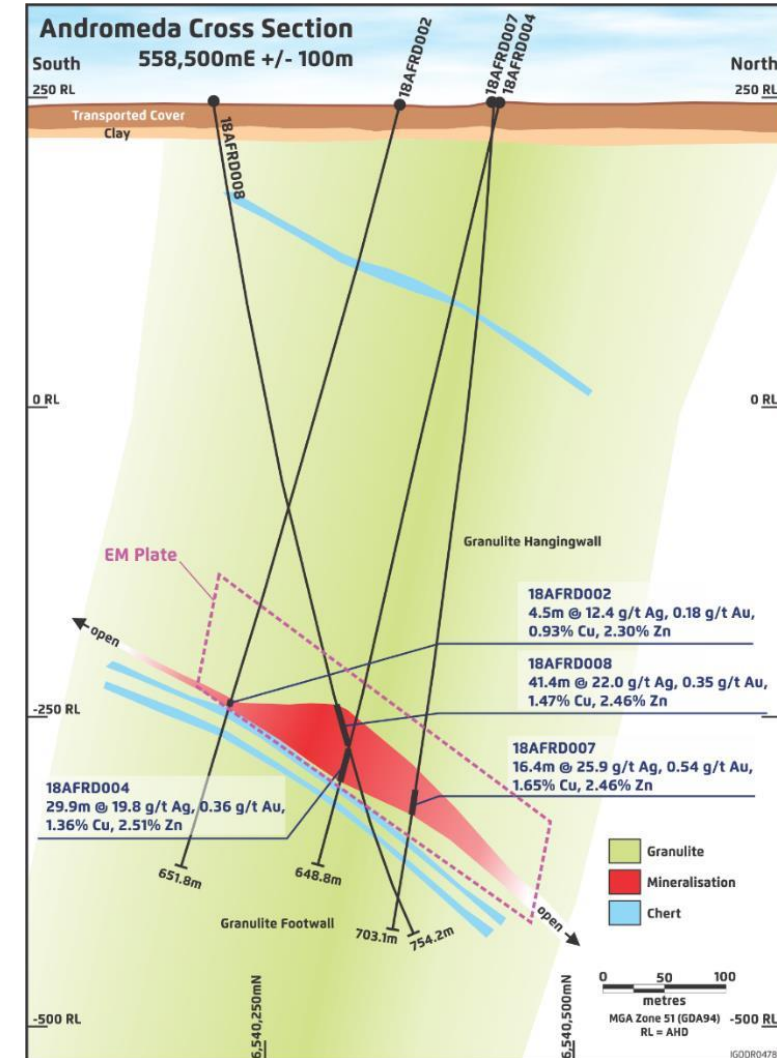
Andromeda Discovery



- Four diamond drill holes completed with DHEM
- DHEM indicates massive sulphide conductor is open in three directions and may extend 100m (the limit of DHEM) in any direction
- Assay results include:



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Au ppm	Ag ppm
18AFRD002 ¹	510.50	515.00	4.5	0.93	2.30	0.18	12.4
18AFRD004 ¹	548.10	578.00	29.90	1.36	2.51	0.36	19.8
18AFRD007 upper ¹	539.06	542.69	3.63	2.06	2.25	0.67	32.2
18AFRD007 main ¹	547.61	564.00	16.39	1.65	2.46	0.54	25.9
18AFRD008 #1 ¹	435.02	438.54	3.52	2.51	2.32	0.38	31.6
18AFRD008 #2 ¹	499.57	504.24	4.67	0.63	1.92	0.38	12.1
18AFRD008 #3 ¹	531.18	572.54	41.36	1.47	2.46	0.35	22.0
18AFRD008 #4 ¹	576.70	584.55	7.85	0.77	2.11	0.68	13.3

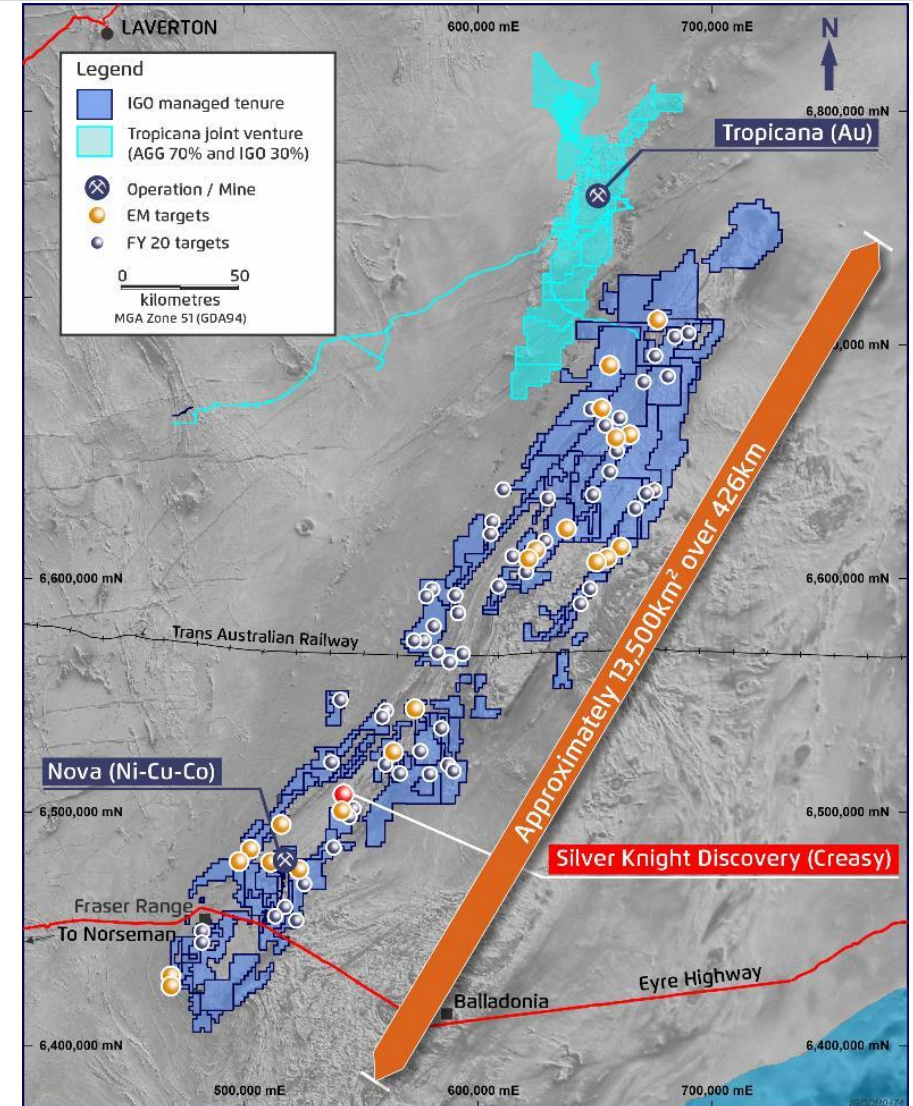


Conclusions

Strategic electromagnetic geophysical prospecting across a belt



- Use of geophysical technologies is a key component of exploration
- Successful application of regional airborne EM and aircore geochemical programme for identifying prospective areas and targets
- Ground EM utilising SQUID's is providing drill-ready targets to maximum depth of penetration
- Future developments include upgrading EM systems to increase their effectiveness and efficiencies





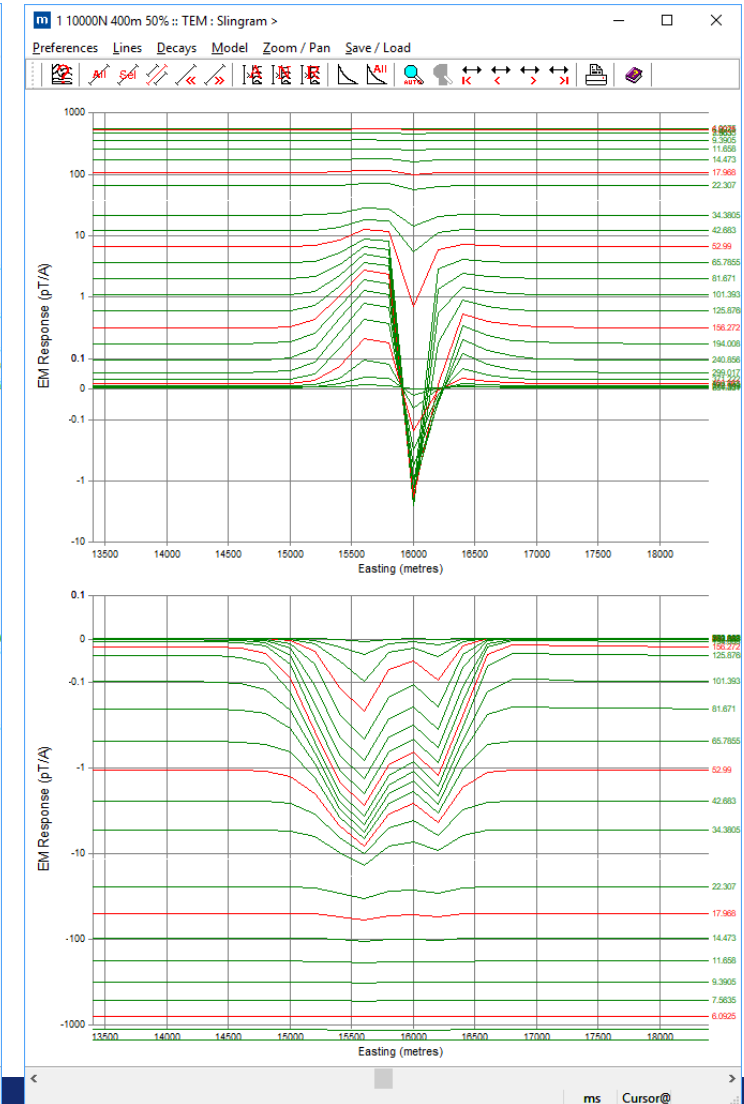
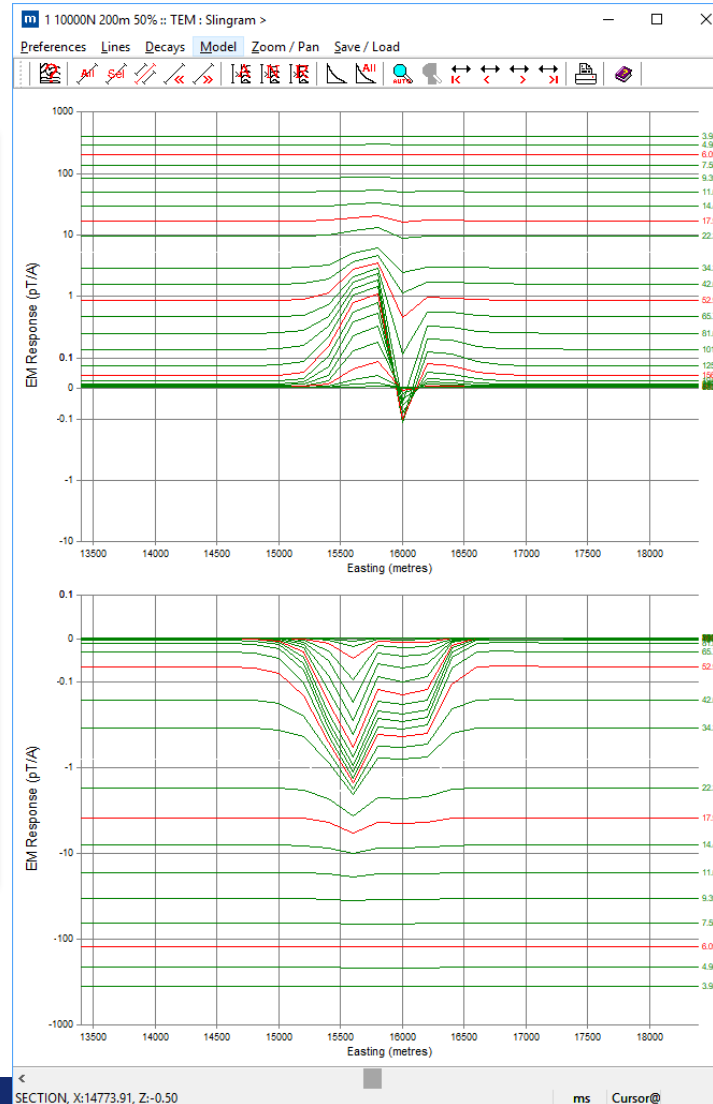
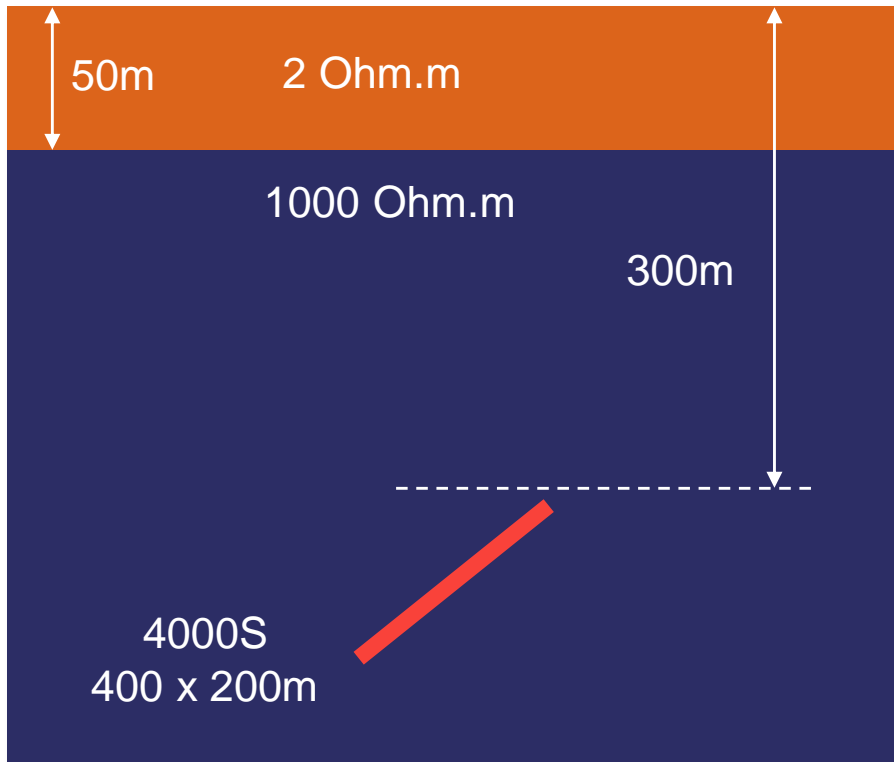
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New transmitter development

Rationale- Increase moment to 400 x 400m x 100 Amp for 200m loop



New transmitter development



Rationale- Increase moment to 400 x 400m x 100 Amp for 200m loop

