

# Indicator mineral methods in precious metal exploration

## Indicator Mineral Methods in Mineral Exploration

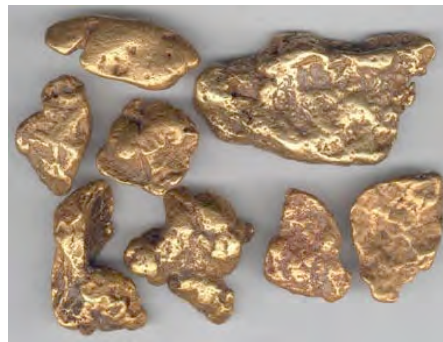


David Kelley  
September 9, 2007



# Indicator mineral methods in precious metal exploration

- Development of method
  - Focused on Au grains and less on accessory indicator minerals
    - Abundance and morphology
  - Linked to physical dispersal processes
    - Distance of transport
  - Consideration for chemical processes (fineness and inclusions)
- Environments of Application
  - Covered glaciated terranes
  - Tropical environments
  - Other environments?
    - define the problem first, then test



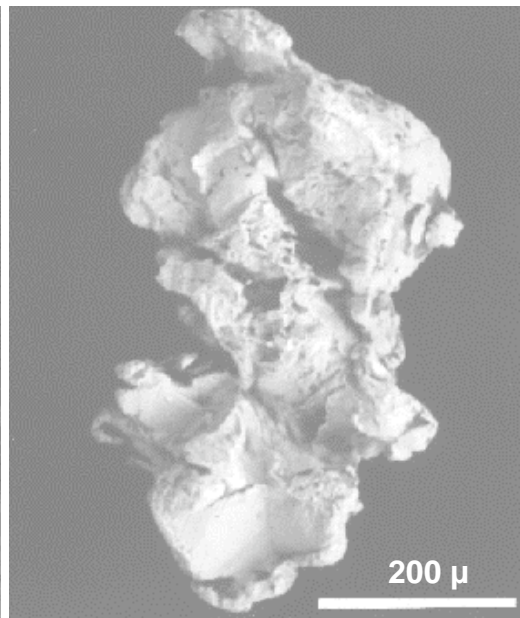
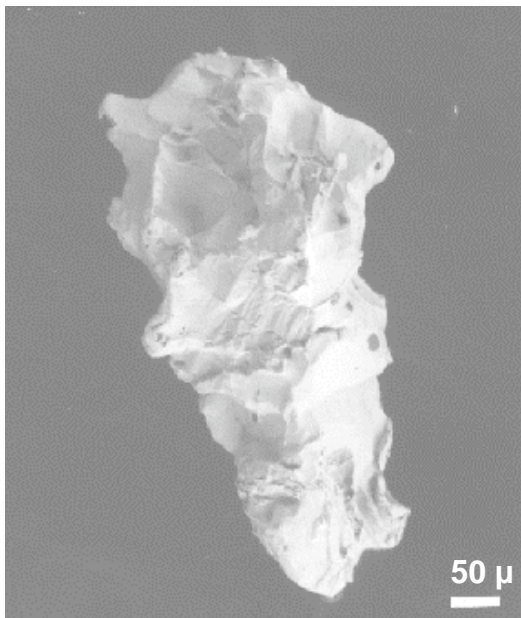
# Till Gold Grain Morphology



**Pristine**

**Modified**

**Reshaped**



**100 m**

**500 m**

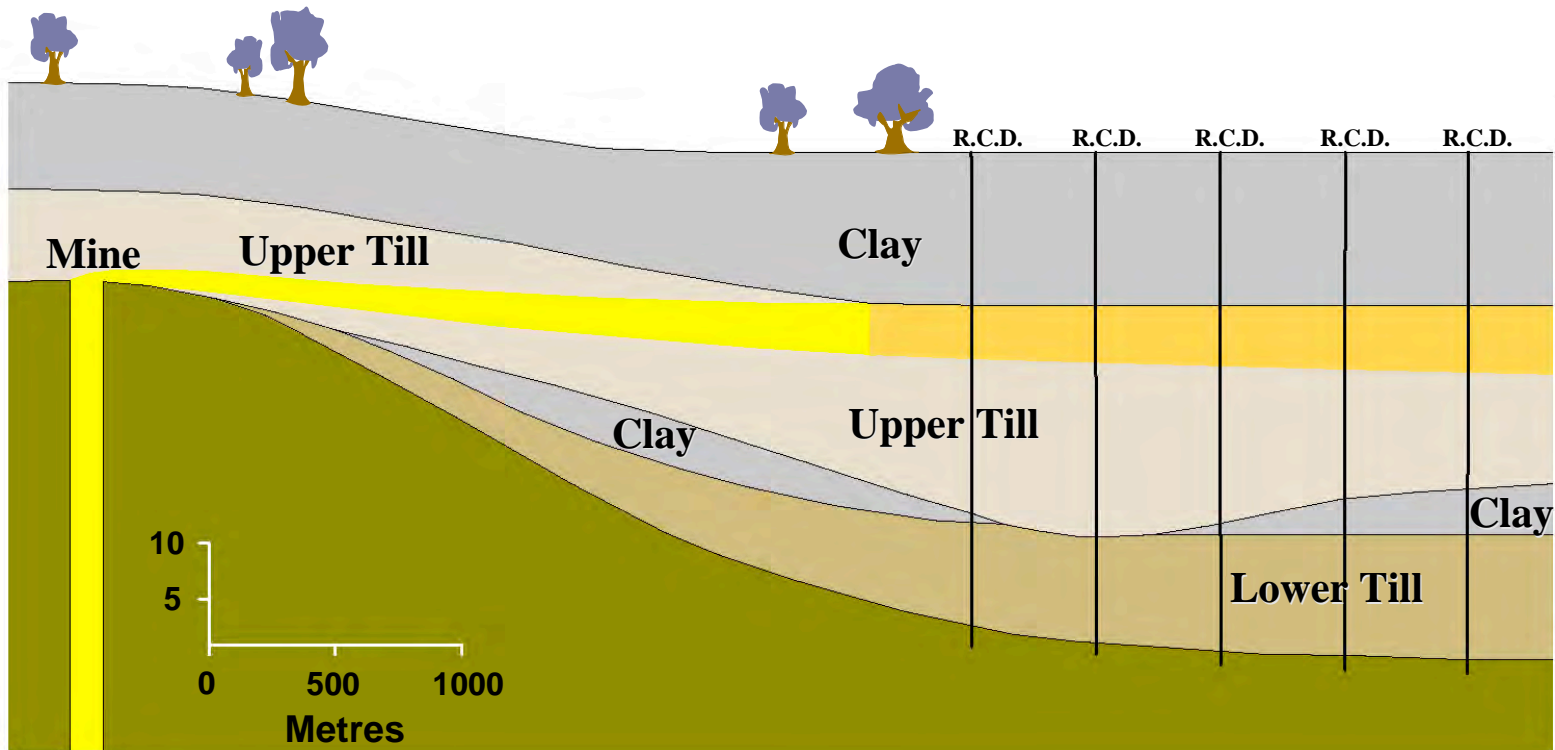
**>1,000 to > 10,000 m**

**Distance of Transport**

Courtesy **ODM**

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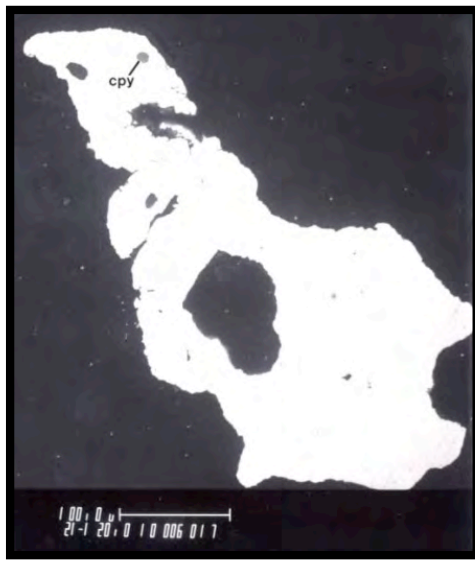
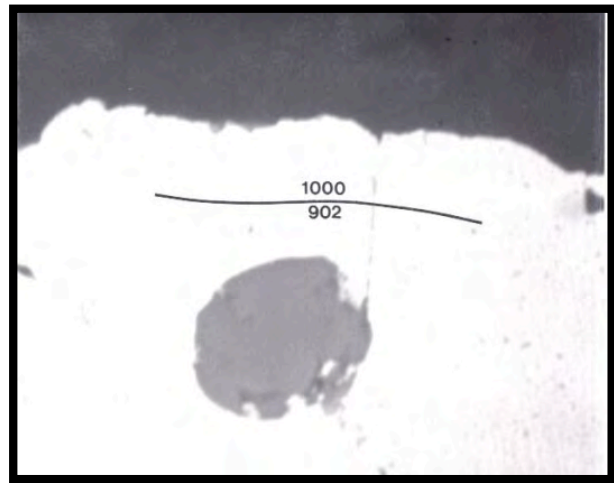
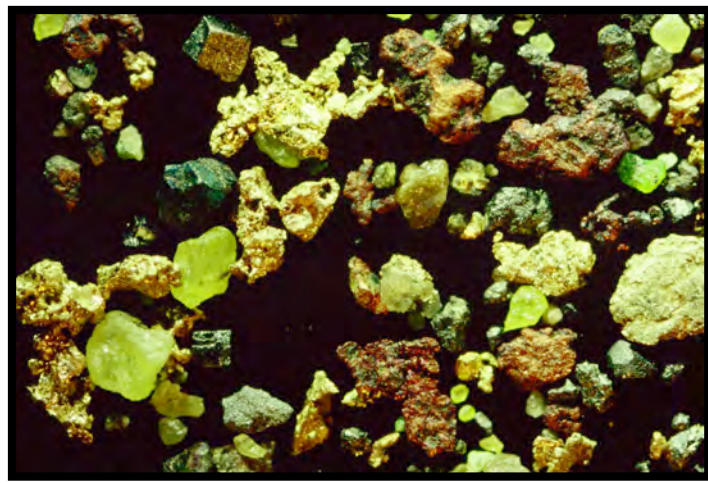
# Physical Dispersal of Gold Grains Simple or Complex?



Courtesy **ODM**

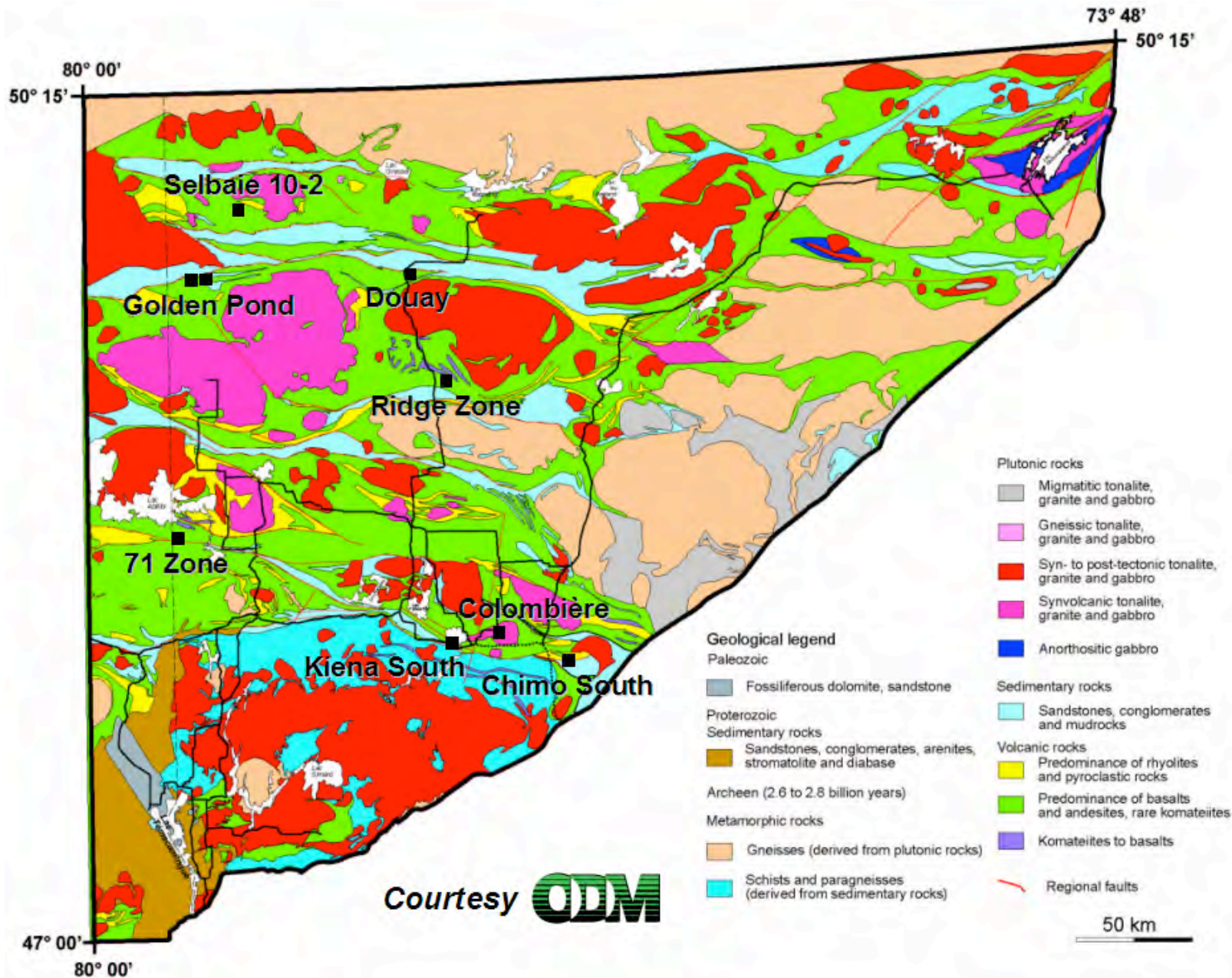
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# Other Important Characteristics



**Associated minerals**  
**Fineness of gold**  
**Inclusions in gold grains**

# R.C. Gold Discoveries in Abitibi, 1984-1995

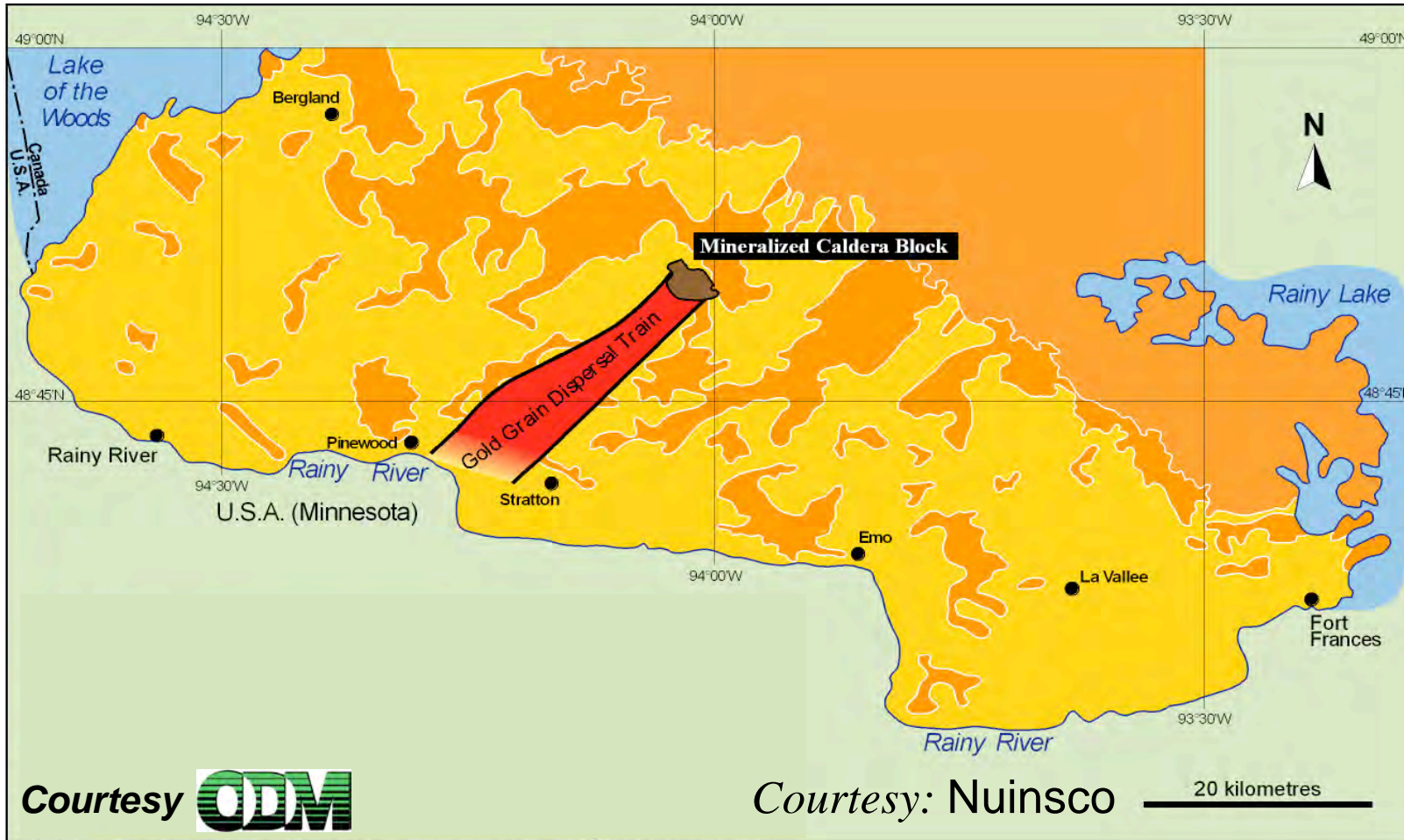


Courtesy **ODM**

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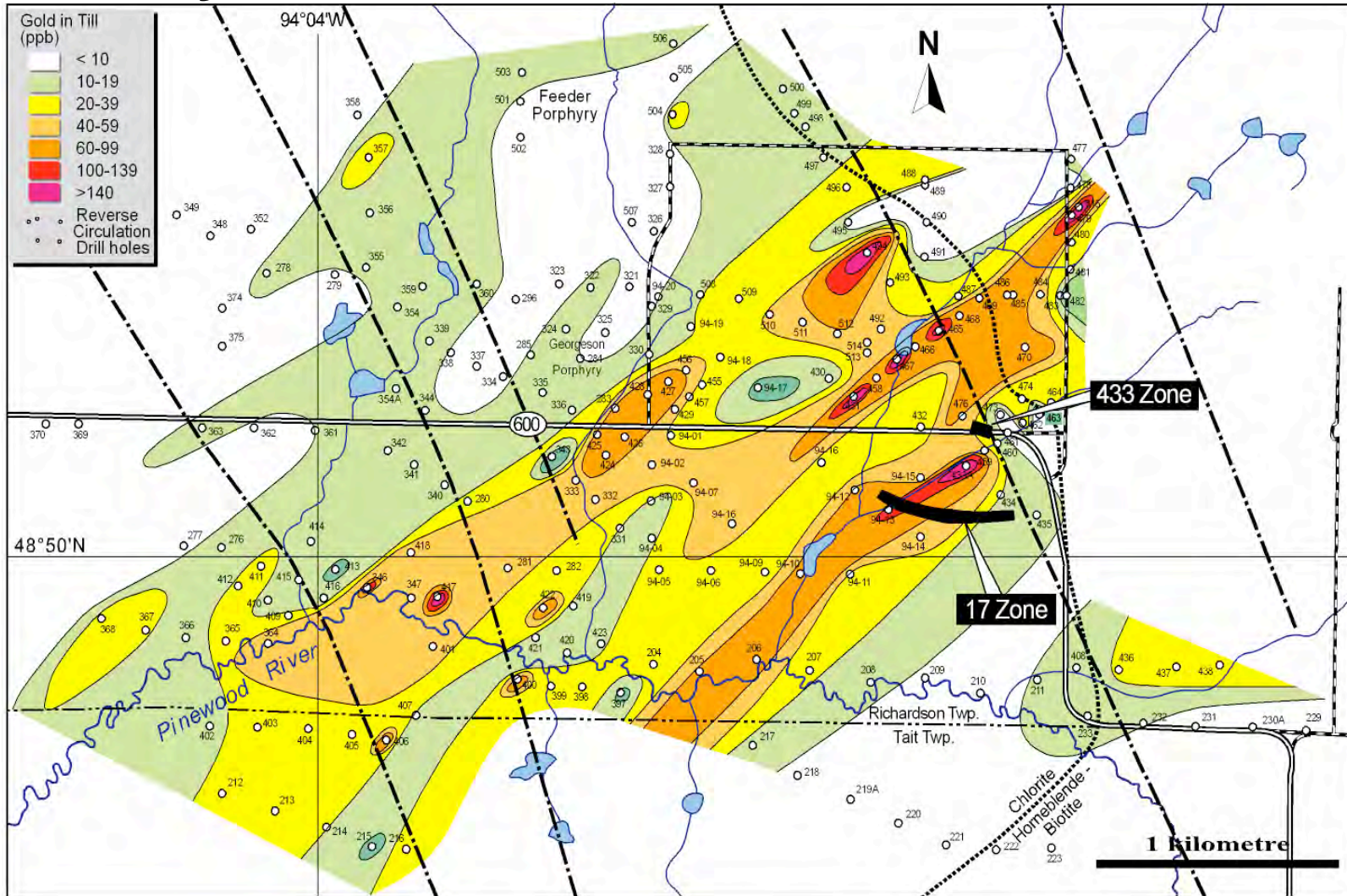


# Regional Gold Grains in Till, Rainy River, Ontario





# Detailed Gold Grains in Till, Rainy River, Ontario



Courtesy **ODM**

Courtesy: Nuinsco

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# Application to Tropical Environments

What do these environments have in common?



# Application to Tropical Environments

Similarities with glaciated terranes.

Gold Survives



Canadian Inhabitants



# Tropical Environments

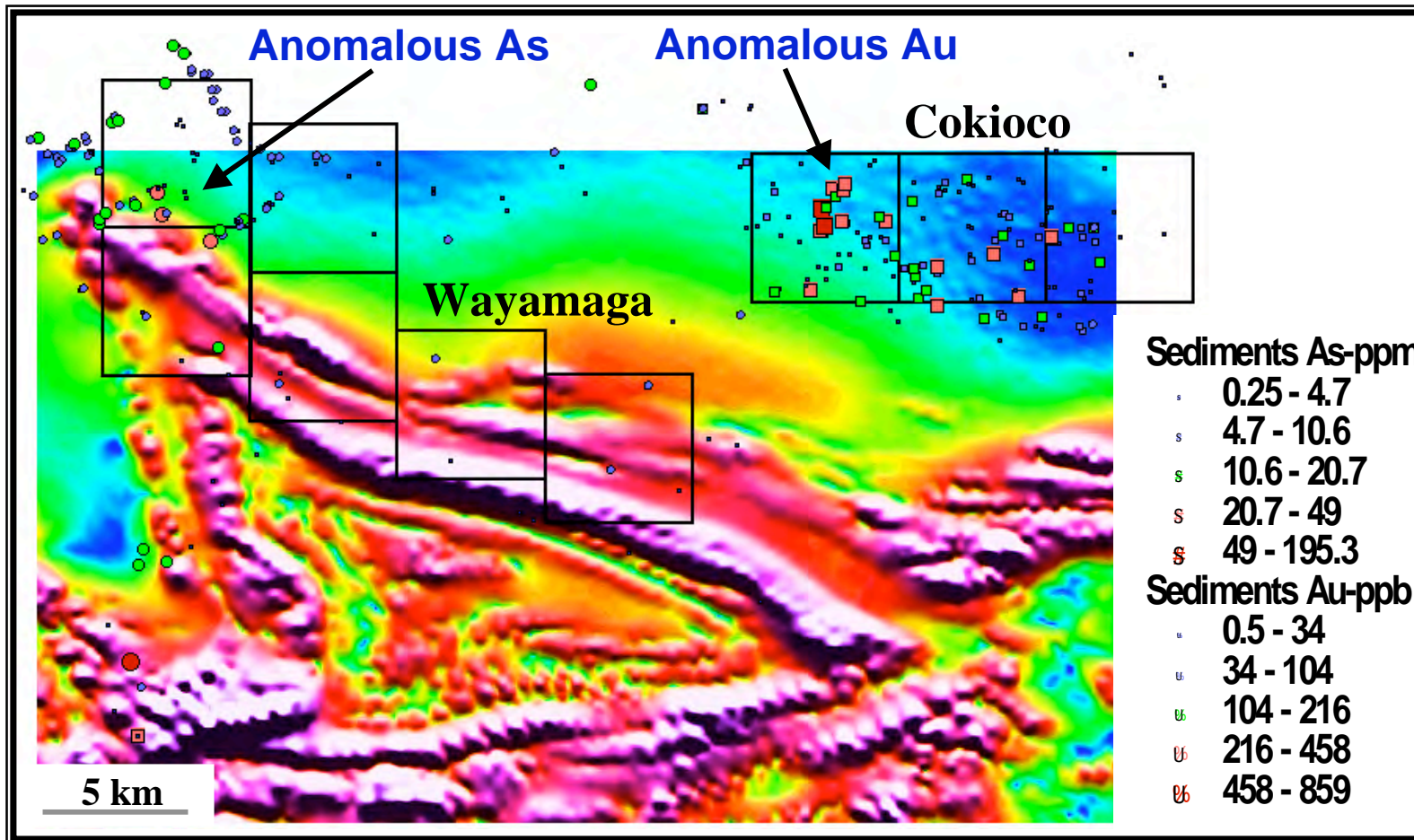


## The Problem

- Extensive vertical weathering and erosion
- Surface accumulation of gold common in region
- Geomorphology of region is dynamic
- Lode source may not be in current placer drainage



# French Guiana – Wayamaga and Cokioco



Courtesy WMC (r.i.p.)

# Cokioco vs. Wayamaga

	Cokioco	Wayamaga
Load Source	Not present (>\$1 million)	Present (<1\$ spent)
Placer Mining	Evident	Evident
Au Grains	V. Significant	Low
HMC Au	V. Significant	Weak
Stream Sediment Au	Significant	Weak
Stream Sediment As	Weak	Strong

**The problem – how do you distinguish Wayamaga from Cokioco without spending \$1m?**

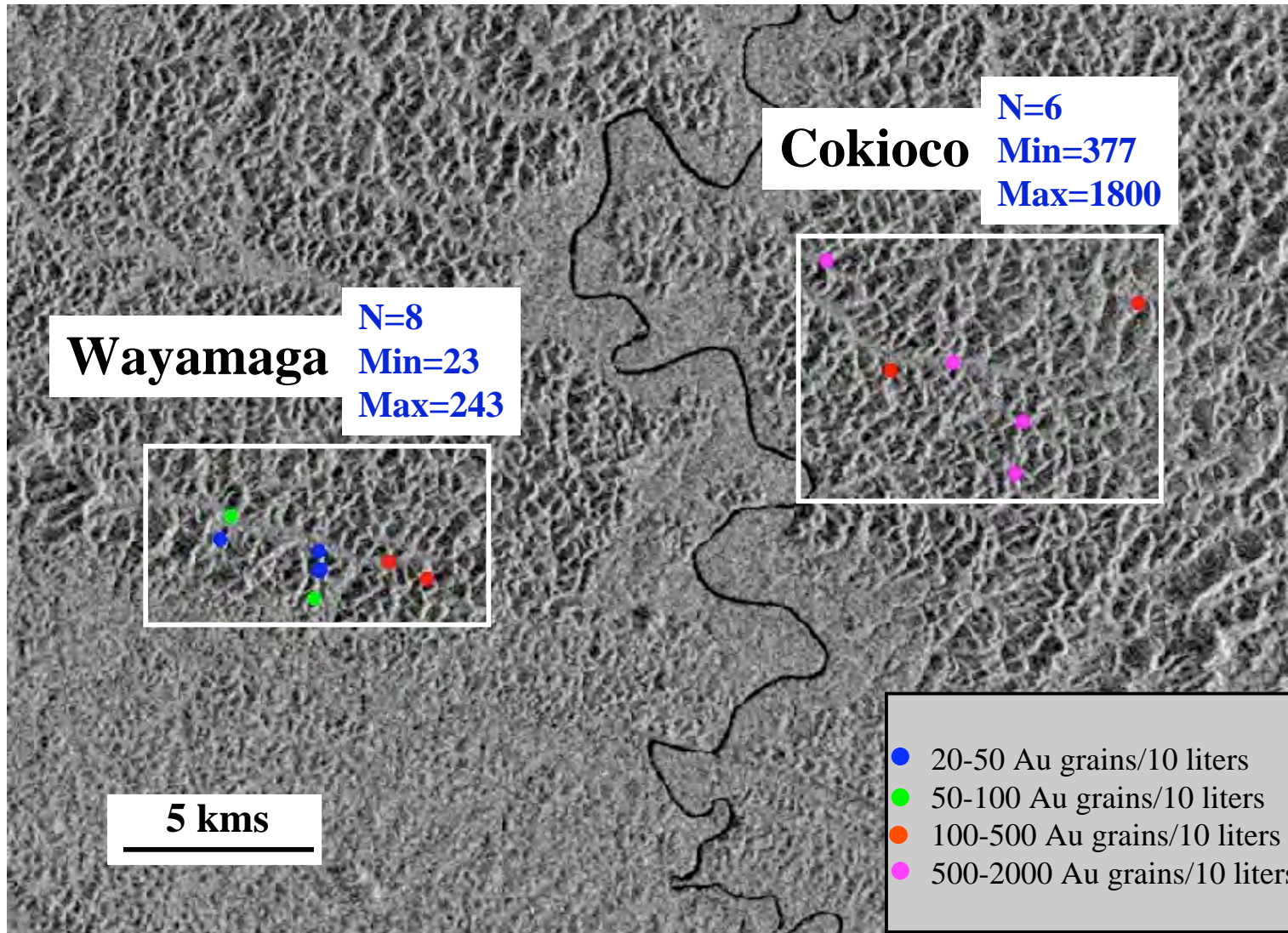


# Gold Grain Study - Methods

- 10 kg panned to ~1 kg hmc
- Samples tabled and micropanned
- Examined by binocular microscope
- 0.25-0.5mm heavy mineral fraction extracted and logged
- Gold grains extracted and classified
- Suites of gold grains from two representative samples from each area examined by SEM and analysed by energy dispersive x-ray spectrometry
- All work done by ODM



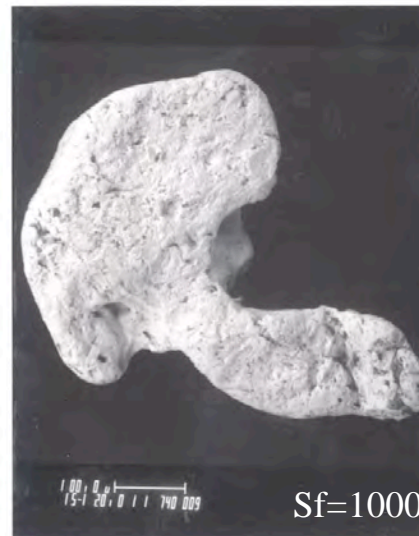
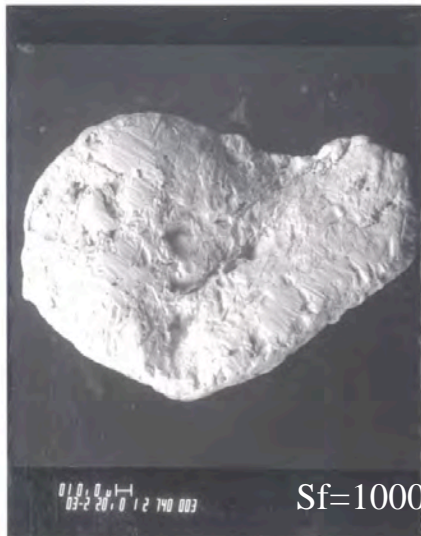
# Gold Grain Study - Abundance





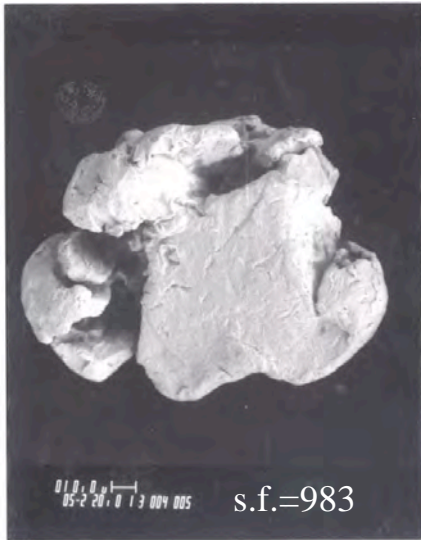
# Gold Grain Study - Morphology

## Cokioco fully reshaped gold grains

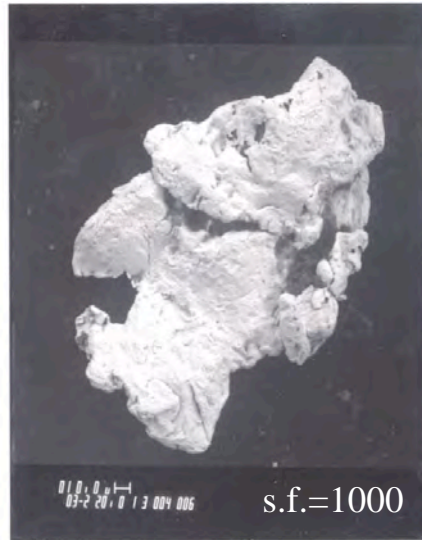


# Gold Grain Study - Morphology

Wayamaga slightly modified to fully reshaped gold grains



6a)



6b)



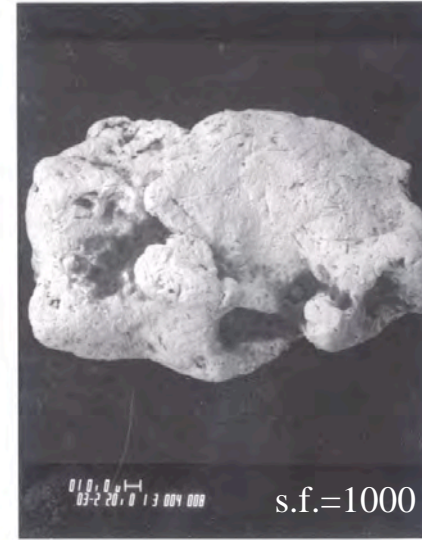
6c)



6d)

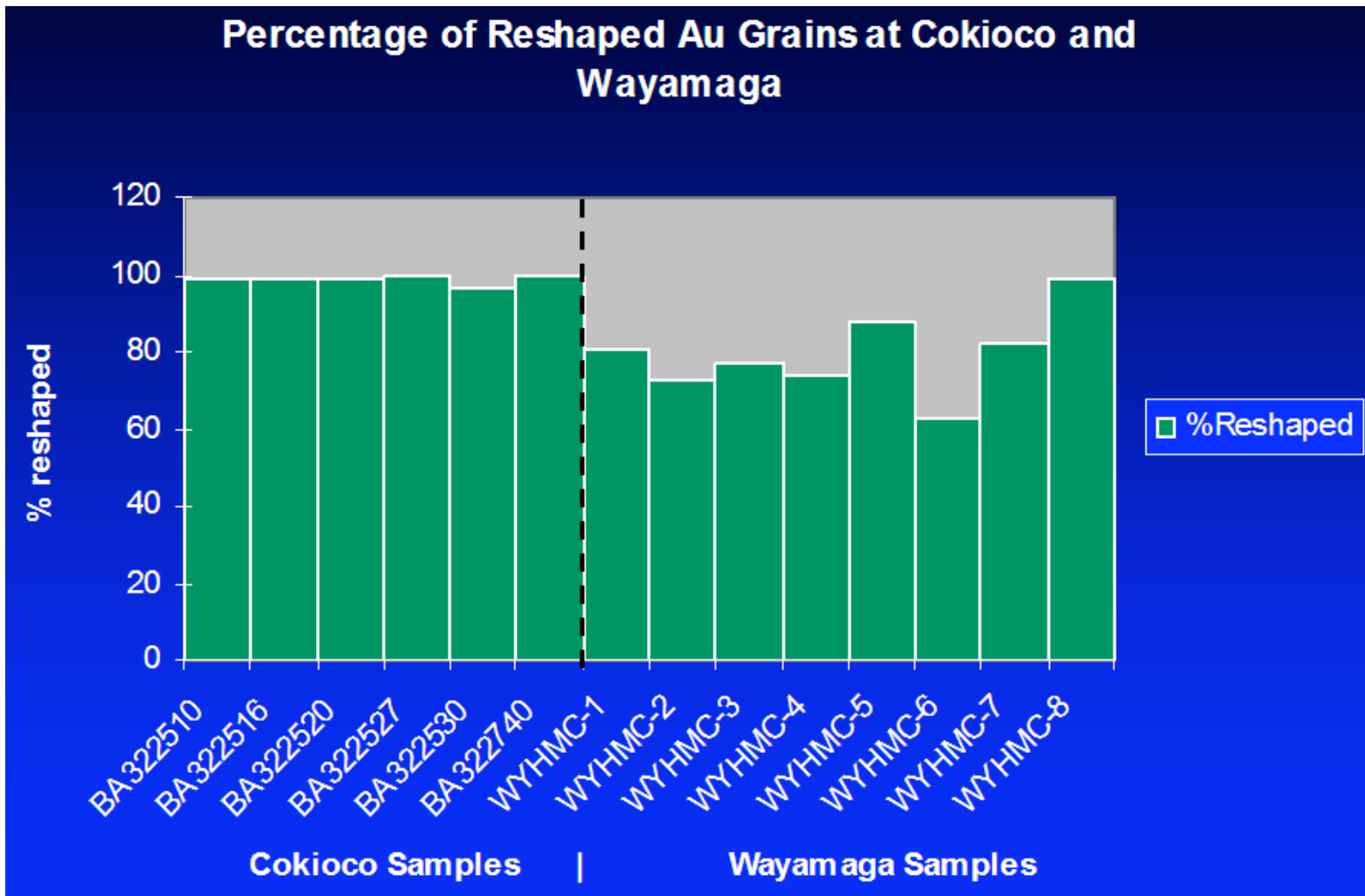


6e)



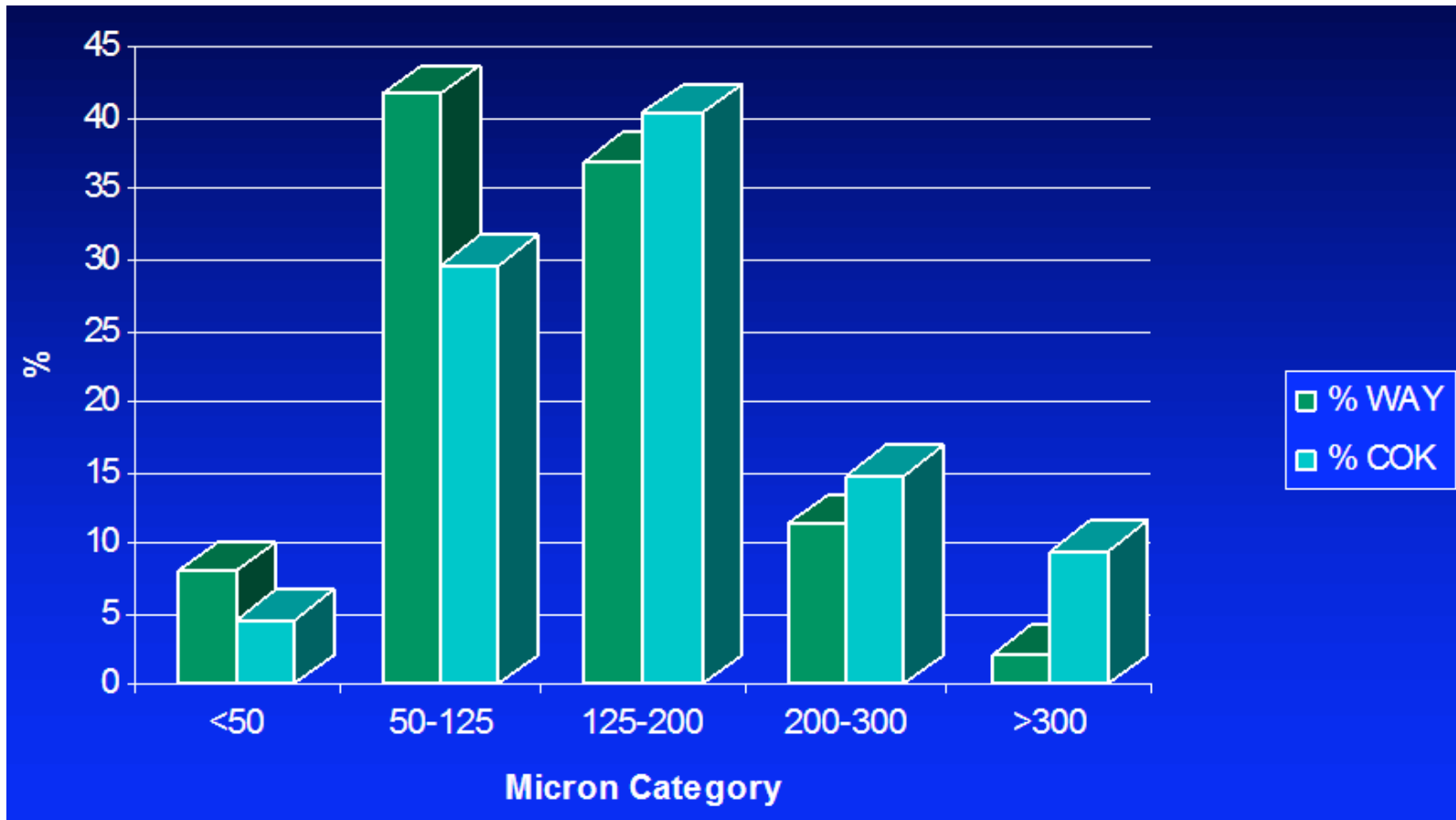
6f)

# Gold Grain Study - Reshaping



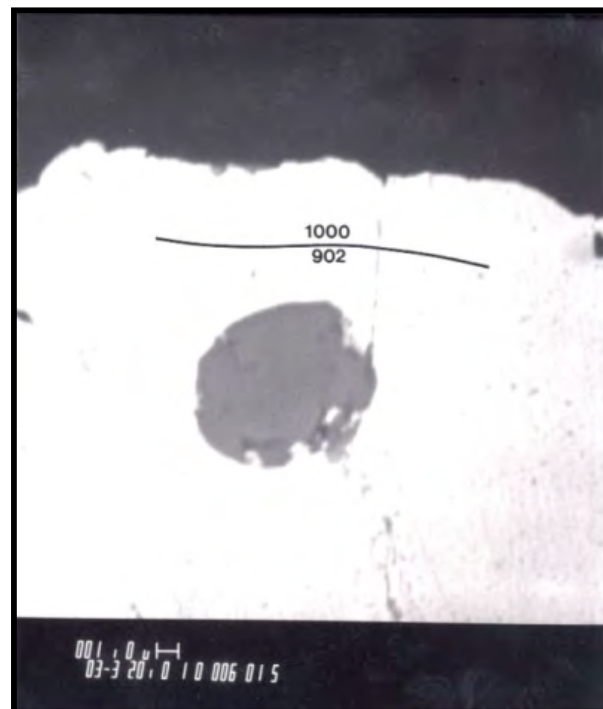
# Gold Grain Size Distribution

## Size Distribution of Gold Grains at Wayamaga and Cokioco



# Fineness of Gold Grains

	Cokioco	Wayamaga
N =	59	56
Surface Fineness (average)	1000	988
Core Fineness (average)	1000	953

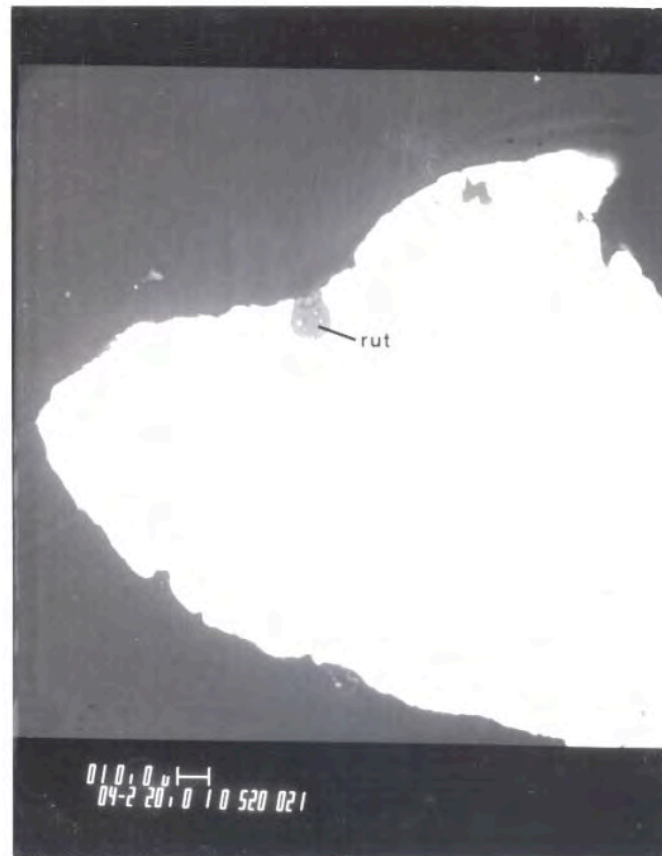


# Inclusions and Entrained Minerals

Cokioco - presence of stable and/or entrained inclusions



3a)



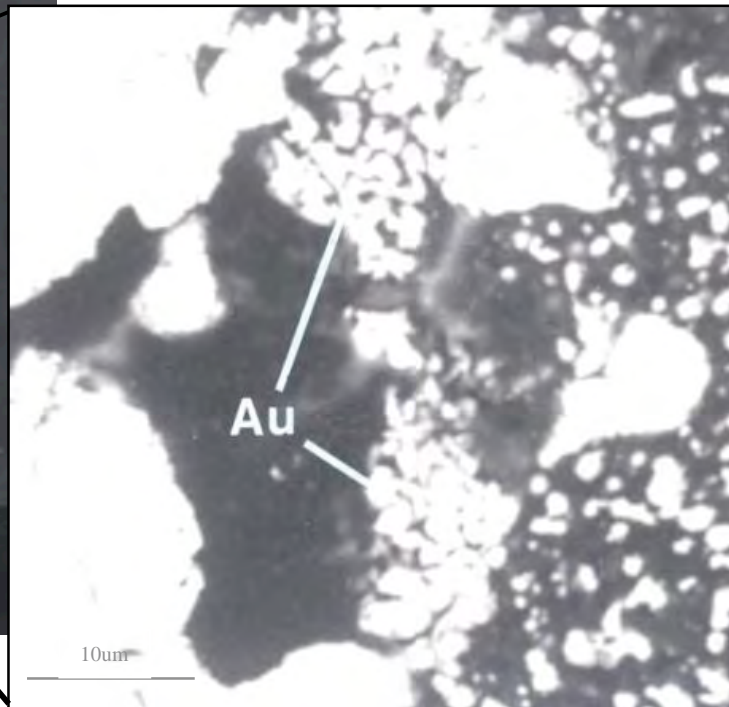
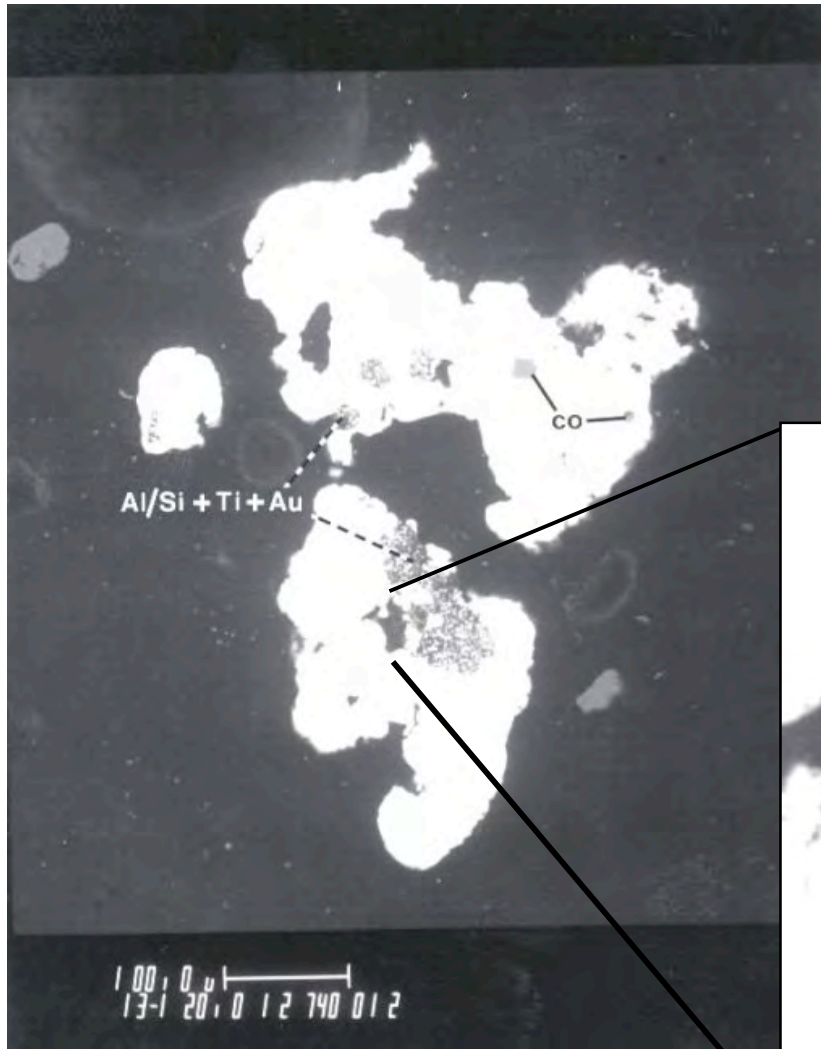
3b)



# Supergene gold



Cokioco - presence of possible supergene gold growth

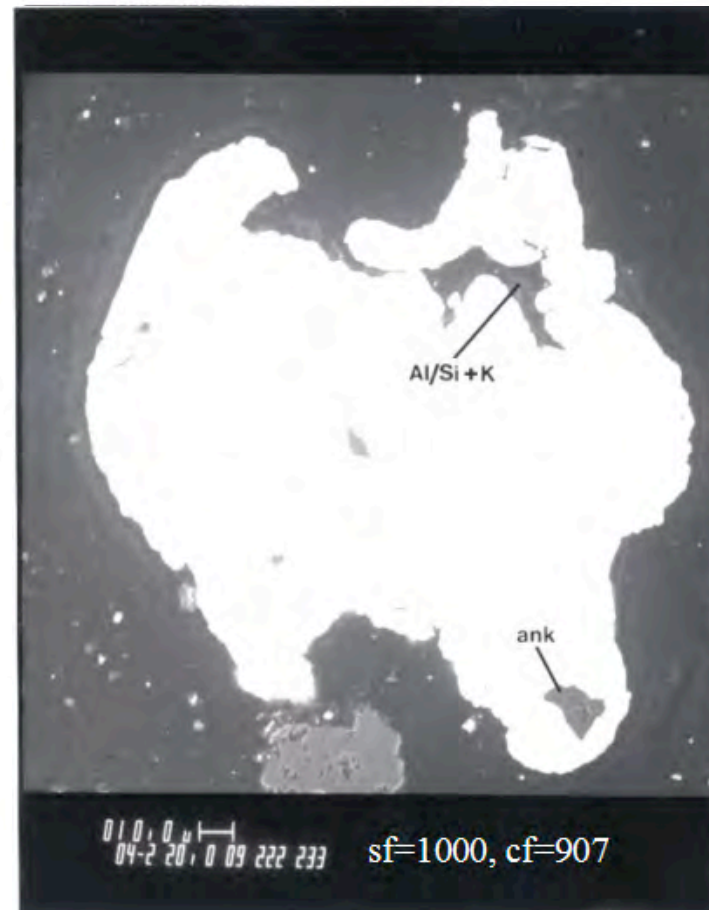


# Inclusions

**Wayamaga - presence of unstable primary inclusions and gangue (e.g. Chalcopyrite, Ankerite and Sericite)**



9c)



9d)





# Results of Detailed Gold Grain Study

## Cokioco vs. Wayamaga



	Cokioco	Wayamaga
Reshaping	Complete	Partial
Grain Size	125-300 um	50-150 um
Leaching of Ag	Complete	Thin or absent
Inclusions	Stable	Unstable

**Conclusion #1 – IM's can indicate proximity to lode sources**

**Conclusion #2 – Canadians can be useful!**

# Indicator mineral methods in precious metal exploration

## Summary

- Use of gold grain morphology, abundance, chemistry and other characteristics can be an effective exploration tool  
**But...it must be used with a thorough understanding of the landscape evolution and surficial processes**
- Define the problem first – then test in other environments
- Use of other indicator minerals and mineral chemistry may provide additional tools for enhancing the effectiveness of this method for precious metal exploration

