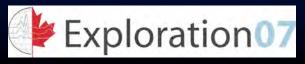
Field sampling for indicator minerals: How to choose and locate the correct medium and avoid anthropogenic contamination

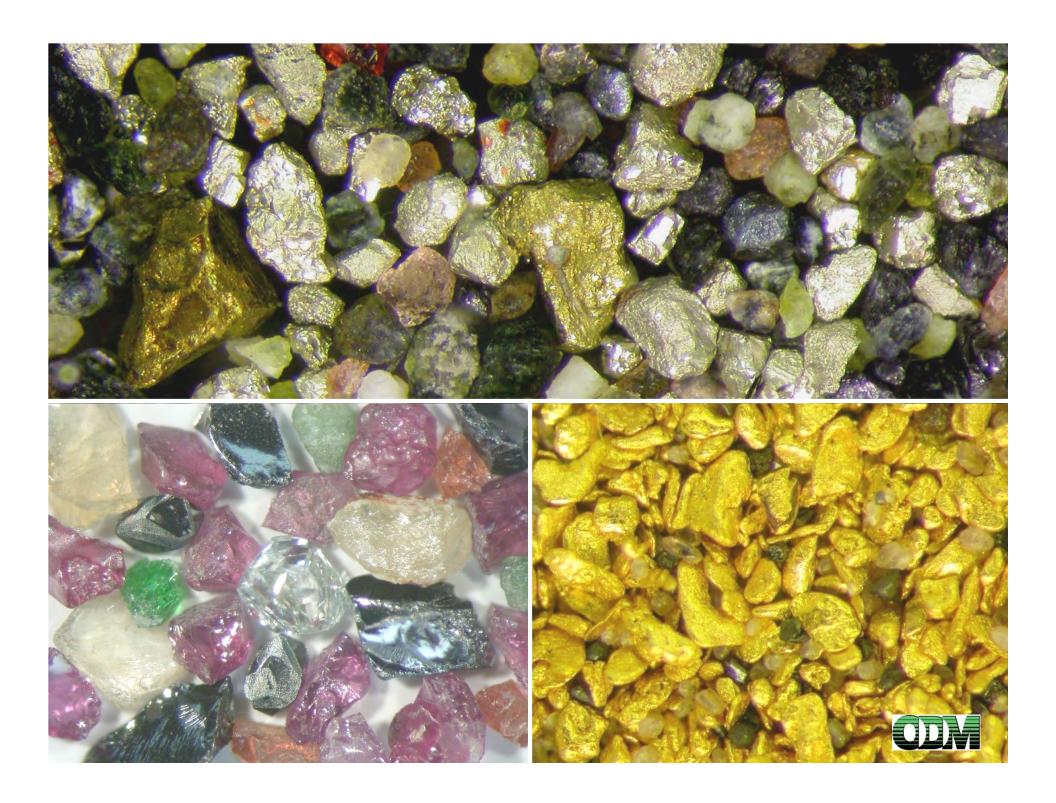
Michael Michaud, David Hozjan & Stuart Averill

Overburden Drilling Management Limited Ottawa, Ontario

Exploration 2007
Workshop No. 3: Indicator Mineral Methods in
Mineral Exploration







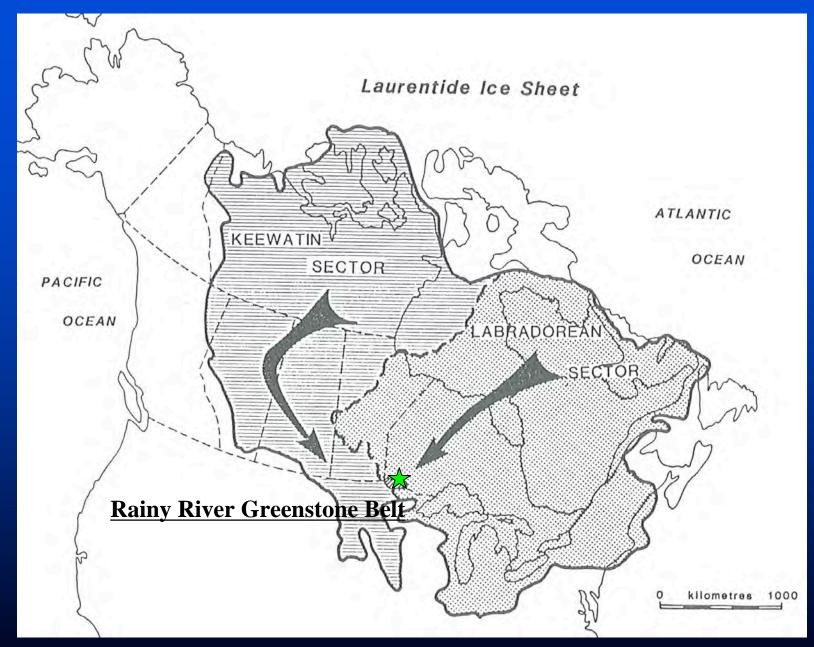
Gold Grain Dispersal Train Lengths and Gold Grain Diameters



Positive Characteristics of Glacial Till for Gold Grain Sampling

- 1. Unsorted with a large silt-sized component.
- 2. Abundant and can be of local provenance.







Till Overlying the Rainy River Greenstone Belt, Ontario

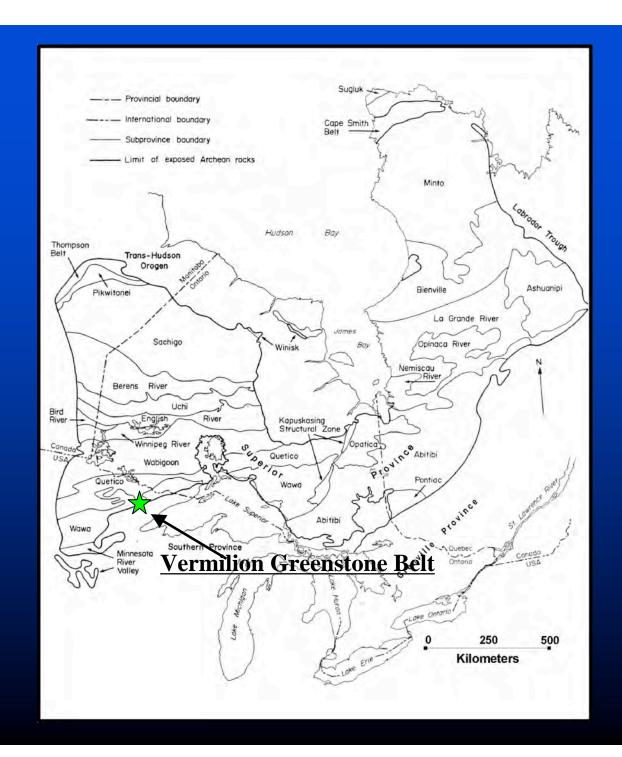




Reverse Circulation Drilling









MDNR Descriptions of Till Units

Meltout till:

... contains numerous well-rounded, coarse-grained cobble-to-boulder sized clasts of gneiss and granitoid.

Basal till:

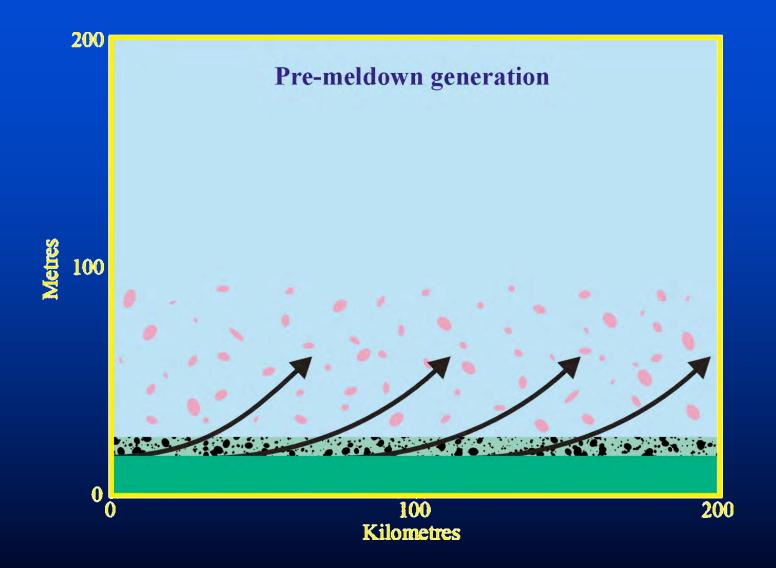
... lies beneath the meltout till and (contains) an abundance of sharply angular clasts, mostly of supracrustal lithologies, contained in a clayey- to clay-loam rich, often dark coloured matrix.



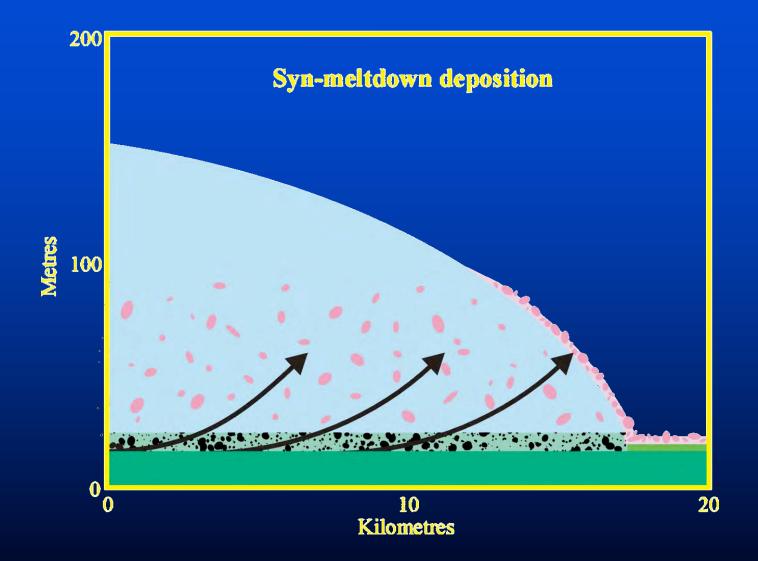
Meltout till = Supraglacial till

Basal till = Subglacial till







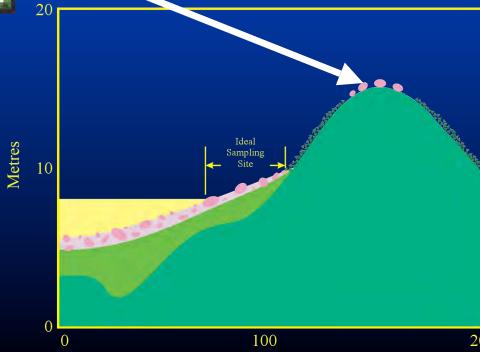






Boulder Lag on Exposed Bedrock High

Photo: Minnesota DNR.

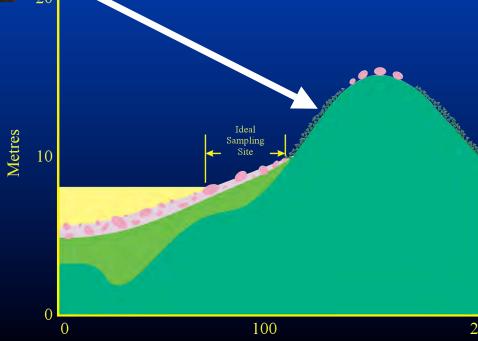






Bedrock Rubble on Steep Slope of Bedrock High

Photo: Minnesota DNR.

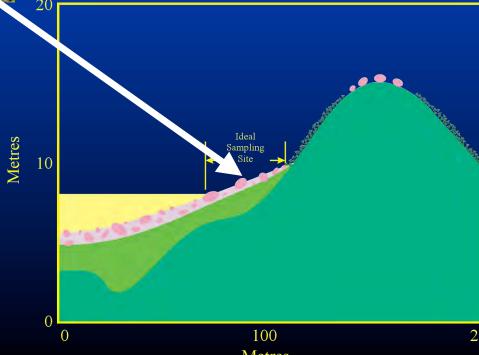






Supraglacial Till

Photo: Rainy River Resources.

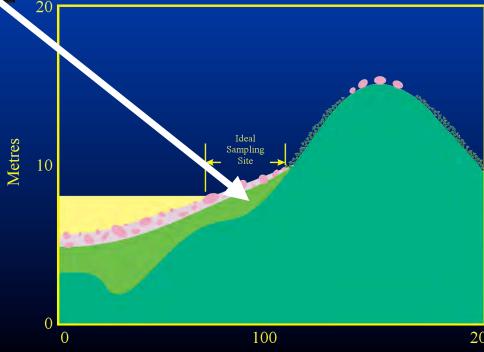






Desired Subglacial Till

Photo: Minnesota DNR.





Survey	Dominant Sample Medium	Gold Grain Counts*
MDNR RRR	Supraglacial till Subglacial till	0-2 7-10

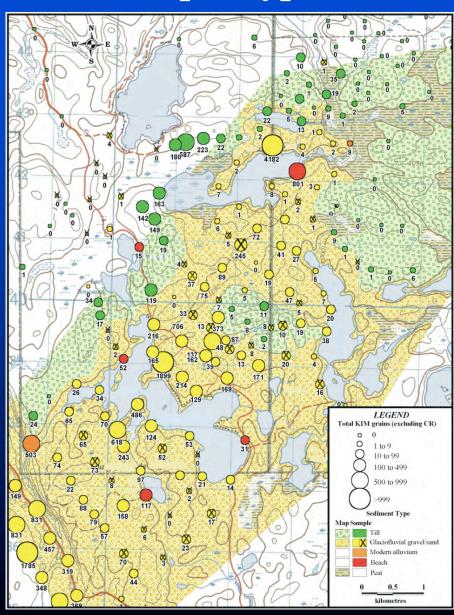


Grain Sizes of Indicator Mineral Suites

Commodity/ Rock Type	Indicator Minerals	Dominant Grain Size
Gold	Gold grains	<0.063 mm
Kimberlite	KIMs	0.25-1.0 mm
Base metals	Sulphides, silicates, oxides, phosphates	0.25-1.0 mm



Kimberlite Indicators Recovered from Various Sample Types







1. Move the sample site to the closest location with the desired medium.



- 1. Move the sample site to the closest location with the desired medium.
- 2. Take the poor quality sample anyway.



- 1. Move the sample site to the closest location with the desired medium.
- 2. Take the poor quality sample anyway.
- 3. Don't take the sample.



- 1. Move the sample site to the closest location with the desired medium.
- 2. Take the poor quality sample anyway.
- 3. Don't take the sample.









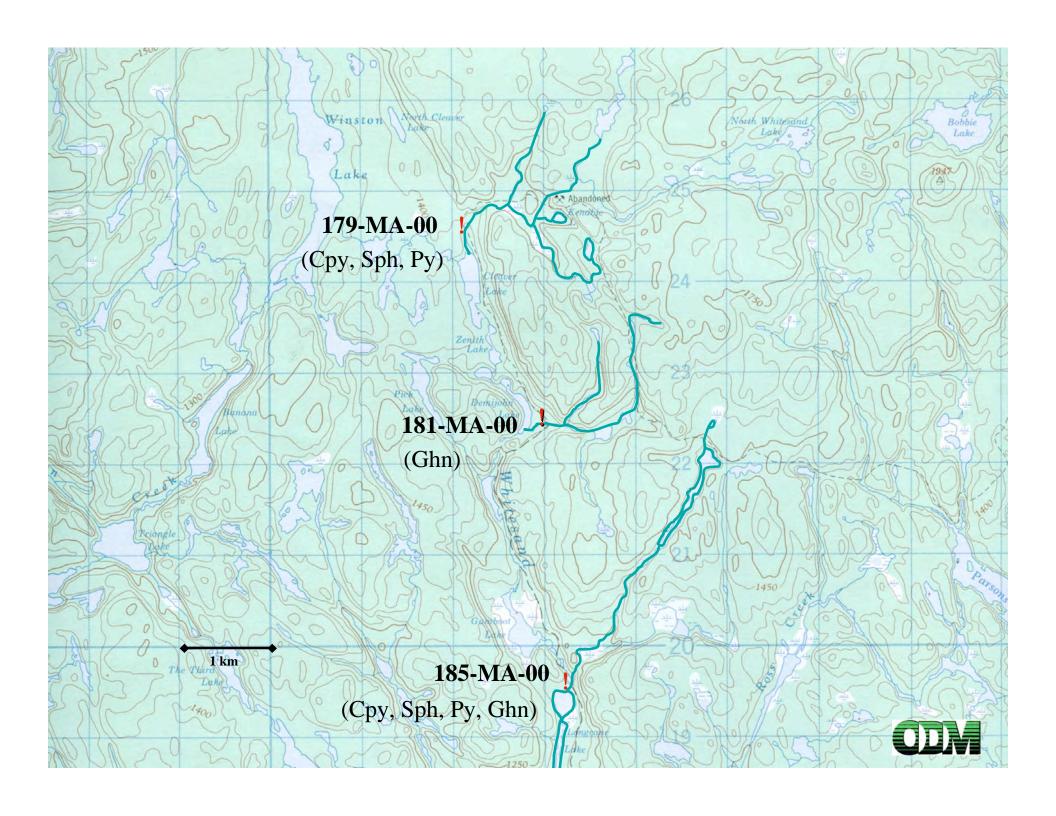


Sources of Contamination to Indicator Mineral Sampling

- Mining related infrastructure and operations (tailings, waste dumps, smelters)
- roads
- railways
- bridges







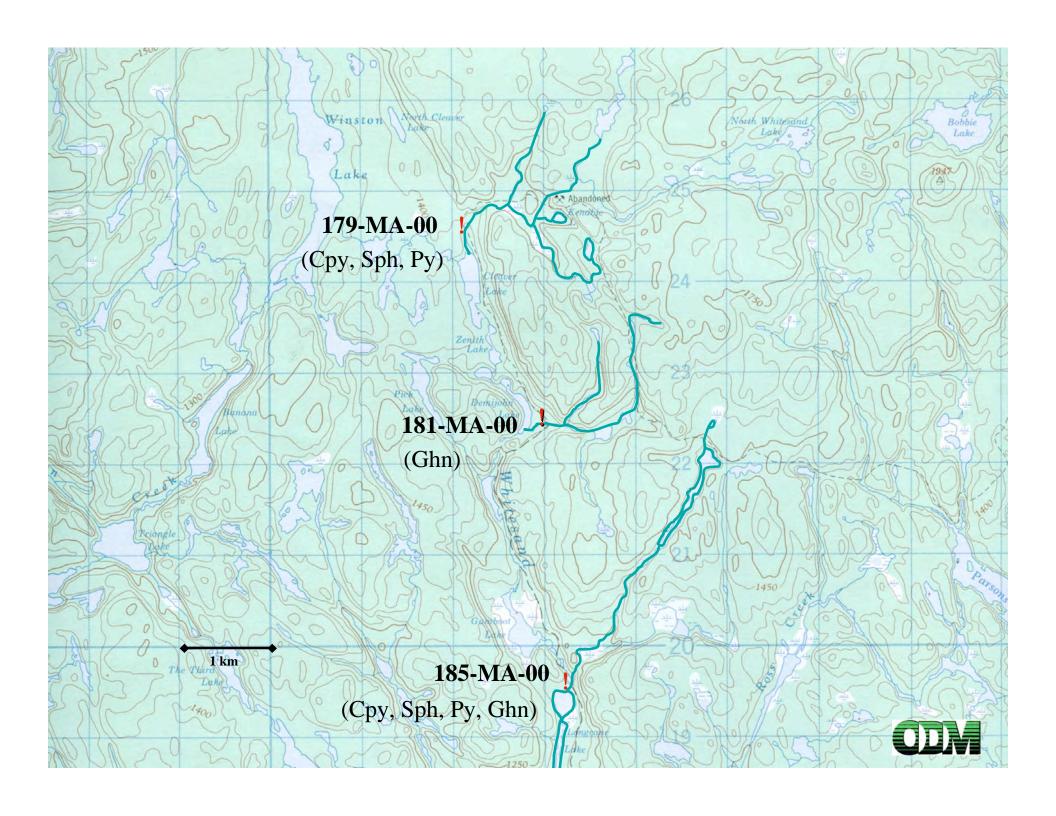
VMS Indicator Mineral Contamination

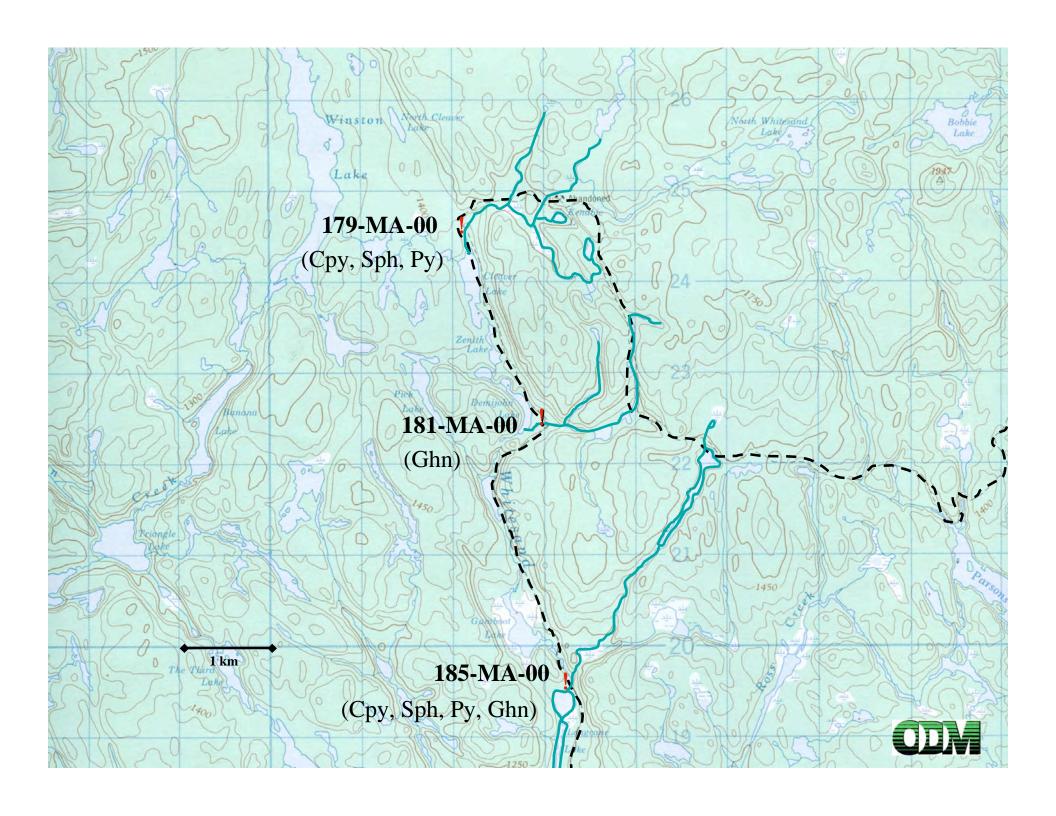
Chalcopyrite

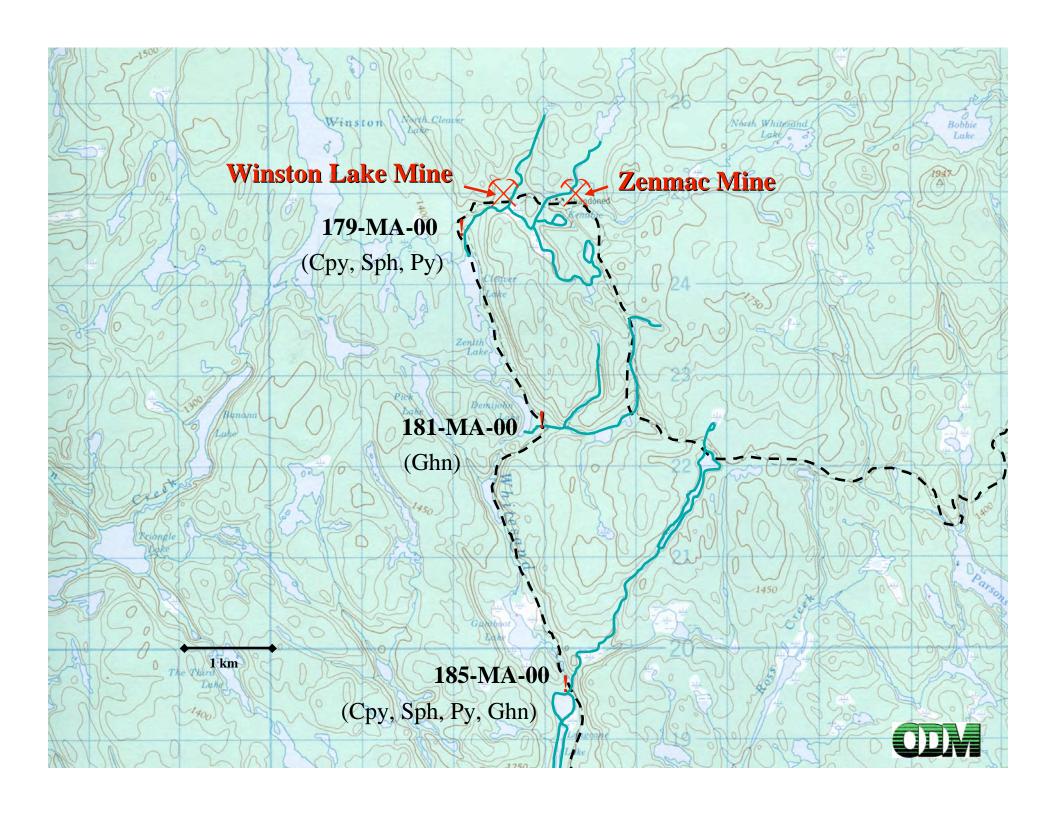
Pyrite

Gahnite











Examples of Contamination in Ontario Alluvial Sediment Samples





Ontario Railway Bridge – Contamination Source





Examples of Contamination in Ontario Alluvial Sediment Samples



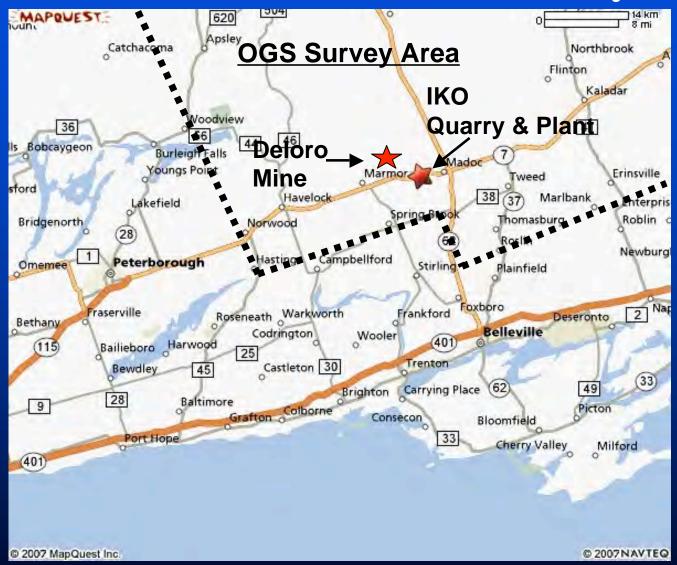


Paint and Ceramic Coated Shingle Granules





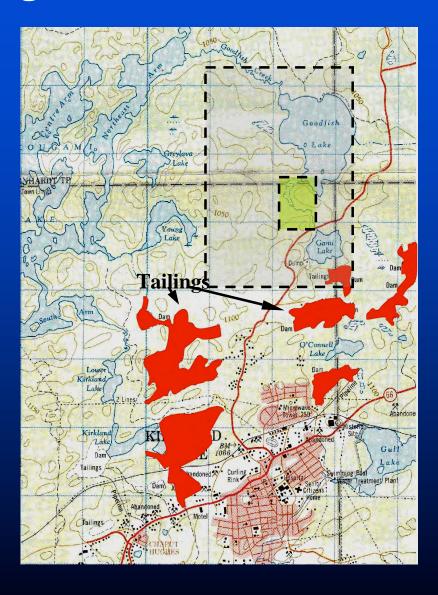
Contamination Sources in OGS Survey Area





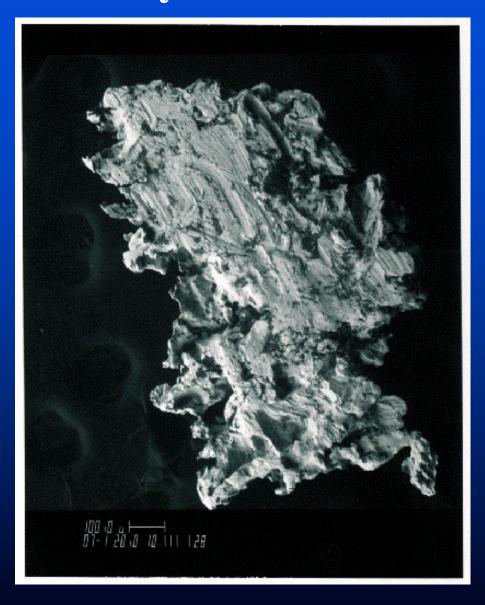


Location of Gold-in-Humus Anomaly and Proximal Tailings Ponds, Kirkland Lake, Ontario



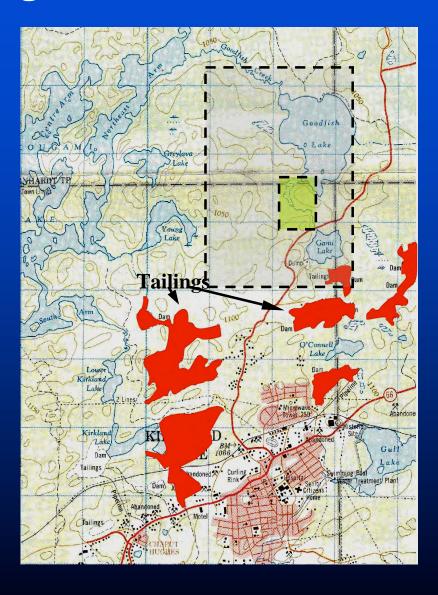


Mechanically Modified Gold Grain





Location of Gold-in-Humus Anomaly and Proximal Tailings Ponds, Kirkland Lake, Ontario





Dust Cloud from Lac des Iles Pd Mine





Photo: OGS.

Bullet Recovered from Basil Till Sample





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