



IGES, Dublin
Use of Indicator Minerals in Exploration

Indicator Minerals for Ni-Cu-PGE Exploration

Presented by Stu Averill
Overburden Drilling Management Limited
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5-Cent Coins



Canadian
Nickel



U.S. Nickel



Irish Euro

INDICATOR MINERAL (AGI Glossary)

A mineral that suggests the presence of a mineral deposit

INDICATOR MINERAL (Stu Averill)

A mineral having certain physical and chemical properties that make it *useful* for identifying significant mineralization or alteration *at long range*

Properties of Ni-Cu-PGE Indicator Minerals

- coarse-grained (>0.25 mm)
- occur in few if any rocks other than fertile mafic/ultramafic intrusions or komatiites
- visually distinctive
- chemically resistant to weathering
- sufficiently heavy (S.G. >3.2) to be readily concentrated from large samples by gravity means
- amenable to further concentration by electromagnetic separation

Ni-Cu-PGE INDICATOR ELEMENTS

Special elements in an indicator mineral which are related directly to Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization or to the gravitational or alteration processes that concentrated the mineralization

Principal Indicator Elements in Ni-Cu-PGE Indicator Minerals

Mg, Cr, Al



SRB-99
22

J31

99-47
205

SRB-99
25
0.5-1.0 mm

SRB-99
25
0.5-1.0 mm

SRB-99
25

SRB-99
25
11.0 mm

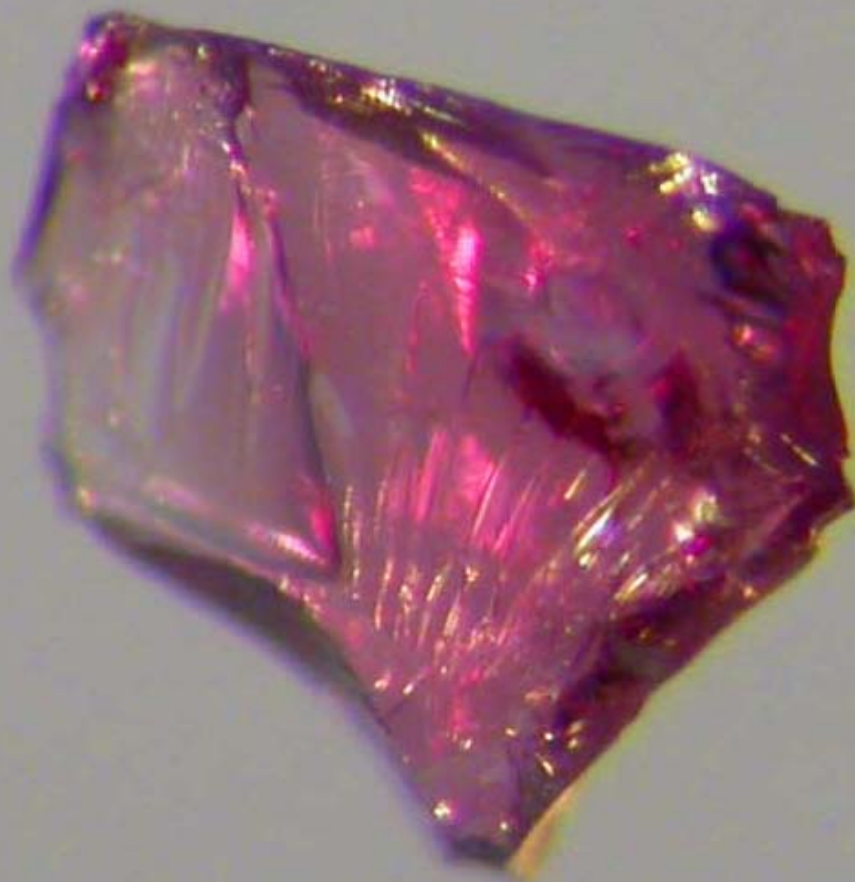
SRB-99
25
0.1-0.8 mm

SRB-99
25
0.2-1.0 mm

SS-07
720
10 GF

SS-07
720
10 GF

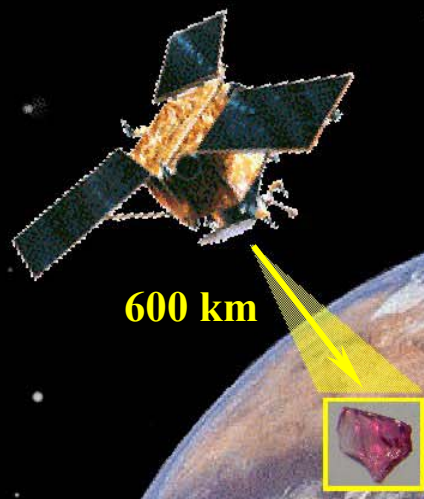
SS-07
720
10 GF



Cr-pyrope

Canadian Ni-Cu-PGE Indicator Mineral Sites





600 km



Common Ni-Cu-PGE Indicators



Indicator Mineral	Chemical Composition	Indicator Elements
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Stage 1: Gravitational (cumulus) settling of silicate & oxide mineral grains

olivine	$(\text{Mg,Fe})\text{SiO}_4$	Mg
orthopyroxene	$(\text{Mg,Fe})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$	Mg
Cr-diopside	$\text{Ca}(\text{MgCr})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$	Mg, Cr
chromite	$(\text{Fe,Mg})(\text{Cr,Al})_2\text{O}_4$	Cr, Mg, Al ($\pm\text{Zn}$)

Stage 2: Assimilation of felsic, pyritic country rocks

hercynite	FeAl_2O_4	Al
corundum	Al_2O_3	Al, Cr, Ti
Cr-garnet	$\text{Ca}_3(\text{Cr,Al,Fe})_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$	Cr, Al

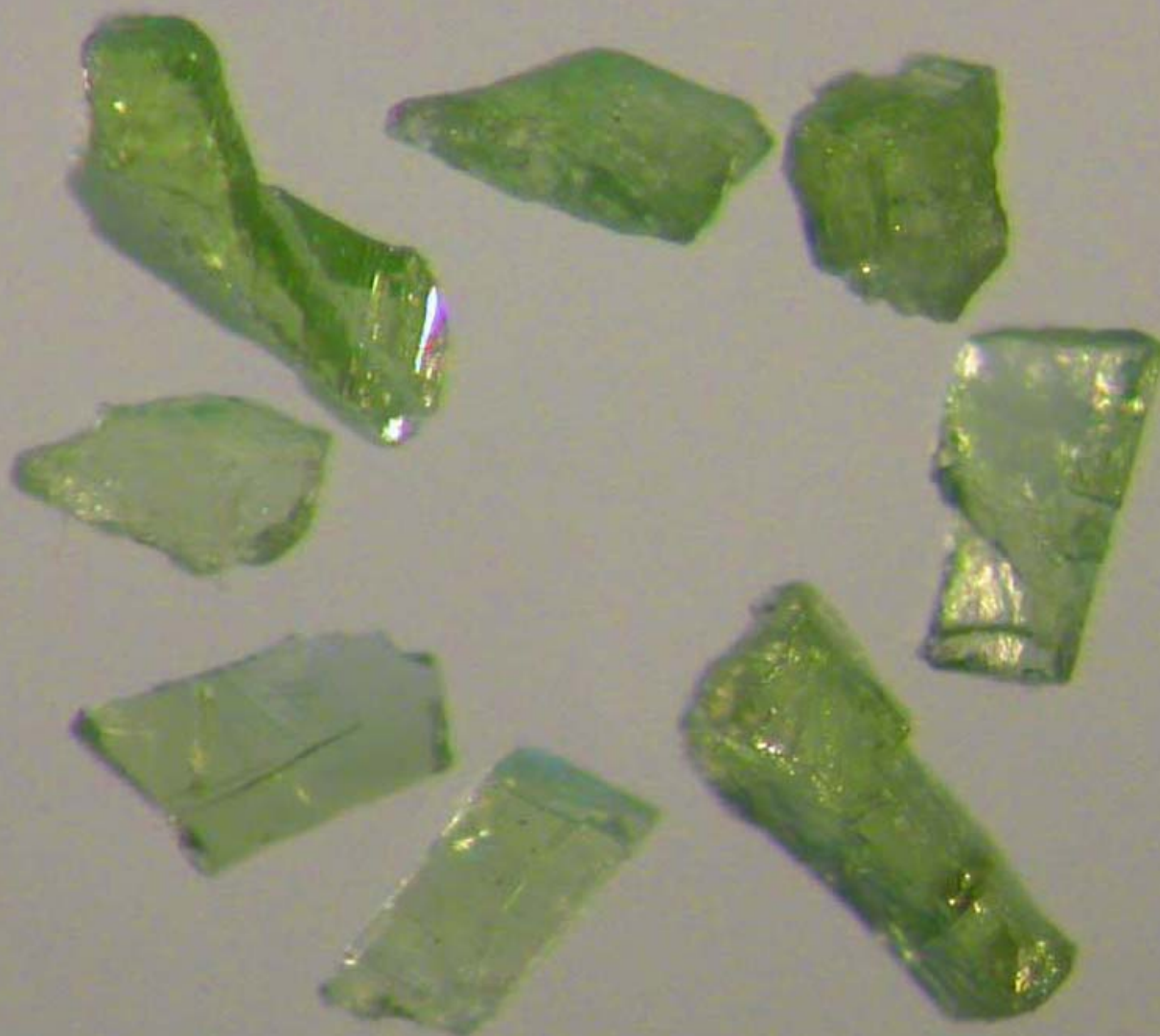
Stage 3: Combining of S with Fe + Ni-Cu-PGE to form a sulphide liquid

chalcopyrite	CuFeS_2	Cu, S
cobaltite group	$(\text{Co,Ni})\text{AsS}$	Co, Ni, As, S
loellingite group	$(\text{Fe,Ni})\text{As}_2$	Ni,As
sperrylite	PtAs_2	Pt, As
PGE alloys	PGE	PGE

Stage 1: Gravitational (cumulus) settling of silicate & oxide mineral grains

- Indicates the passage of a sufficient volume of mafic/ultramafic magma to form a significant Ni-Cu-PGE deposit
- Produces useful Mg and Cr-bearing indicator minerals

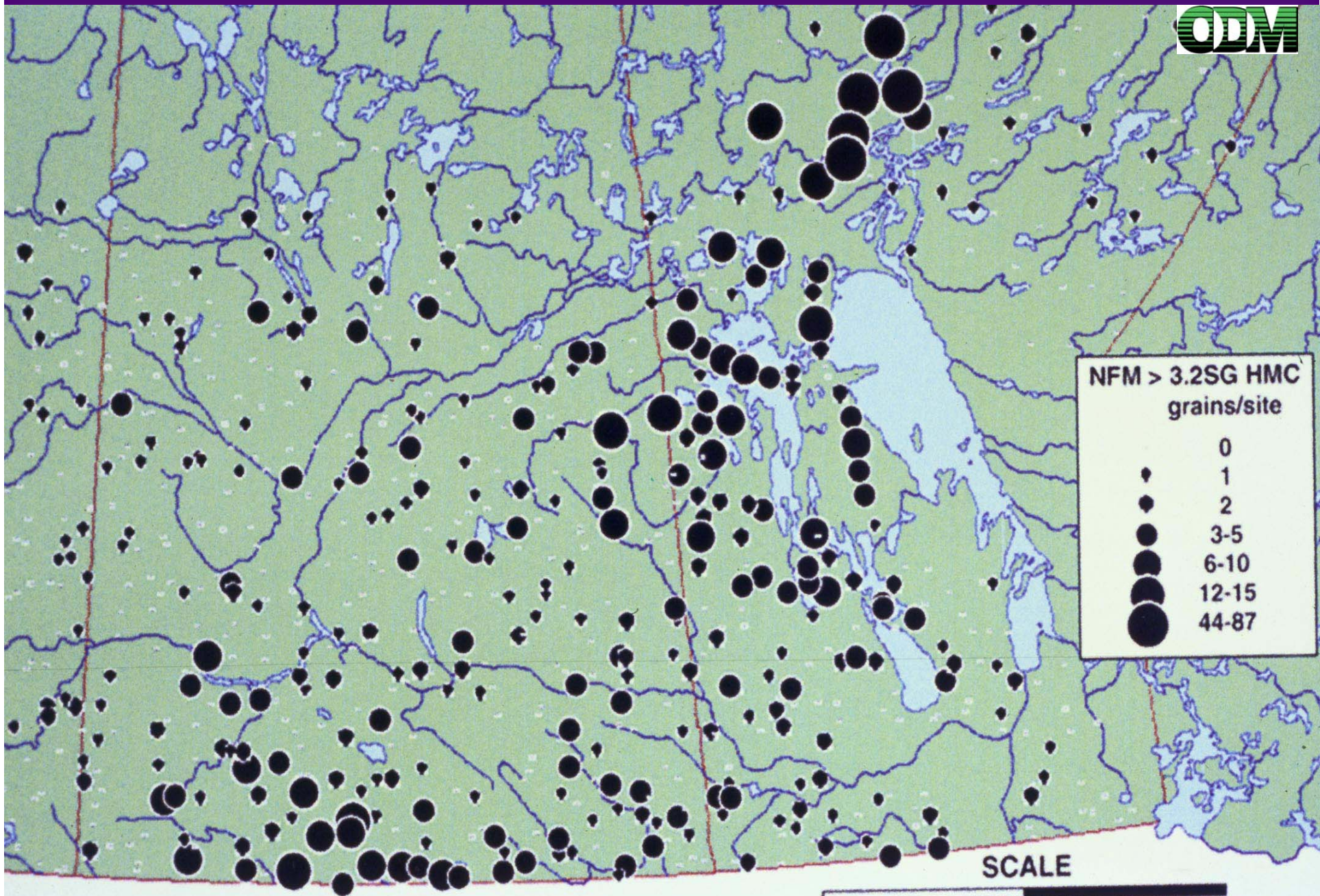
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Cr-diopside

Canadian Ni-Cu-PGE Indicator Mineral Sites





Author: Harvey Thorlietson

Canadian Ni-Cu-PGE Indicator Mineral Sites





Chromite

Common Ni-Cu-PGE Indicators



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PGE alloys	PGE	PGE

Stage 2: Assimilation of felsic, pyritic country rocks

- Adds sulphur essential for separation of Ni-Cu-PGE from olivine and pyroxene
- Produces hybrid Mg-Al rocks (norite, troctolite, contact breccias)
- Produces useful hybrid Fe-Al and Cr-Al indicator minerals

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Hercynite

Canadian Ni-Cu-PGE Indicator Mineral Sites



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Canadian Ni-Cu-PGE Indicator Mineral Sites





L a c d e s I l e s



240°

Baker Zone

Roby Pit

LEGEND

Cr-andradite garnet in till

Percentile	Number of Grains
<50	1-250
50-75	250-500
75-90	500-980
90-95	980-1670
>95	1670-2000

■ Lac des Iles Intrusive Complex

■ Granitoid rocks



Author: Cate Searcy



Cr-andradite



Chromite

Stage 3: Sulphur combines with Fe and Ni-Cu-PGE to form a heavy sulphide liquid

- Causes the Ni-Cu-PGE to settle to the bottom of the magma to form mineable massive sulphides
- Produces useful indicator minerals

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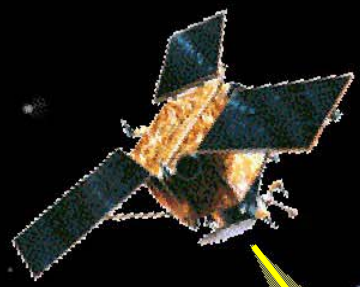
Chalcopyrite



CONCLUSIONS

Ni-Cu-PGE Indicator Mineralogy is Cost-Effective and Practical

- **It is hypersensitive.** Very few samples are required – as few as one per 400 km² for cumulus minerals and one per 4 km² for hybrid alteration minerals
- **It is very diagnostic.** Mineral grains from the three stages of Ni-Cu-PGE metallogenesis are mapped separately, giving an exceptionally clear view of both the overall fertility of the mafic/ultramafic target and the locations of any mineralized “hot spots”



600 km

