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Deep exploration: reasons and results

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What is “undercover”?

- Is not lack of outcrop
 - Deeply weathered in-situ regolith is usually amenable to soil geochemistry for geological and alteration mapping
- Is not leached regolith (leached of target metal)
 - still usually holds other geochemical indicators (Chile=Mo, Kamoana=Zn,Pb)
- Is transported overburden that masks or displaces surface geochemical expression of mineralisation
 - e.g., windblown sand, transported gravel, young surface volcanic flows



Reasons for looking deep

- Junior purpose: get an intersection, doesn't matter if it will ever be economic
- Top end of town: have \$\$, will probably mine it (more concerned with tonnes than profit)
- "Research hole": geological understanding will let us explore better near the surface



Do we really need to look deep?

- As an industry ... maybe
- As individual companies ... no
- Do we need to look under cover? ... Yes



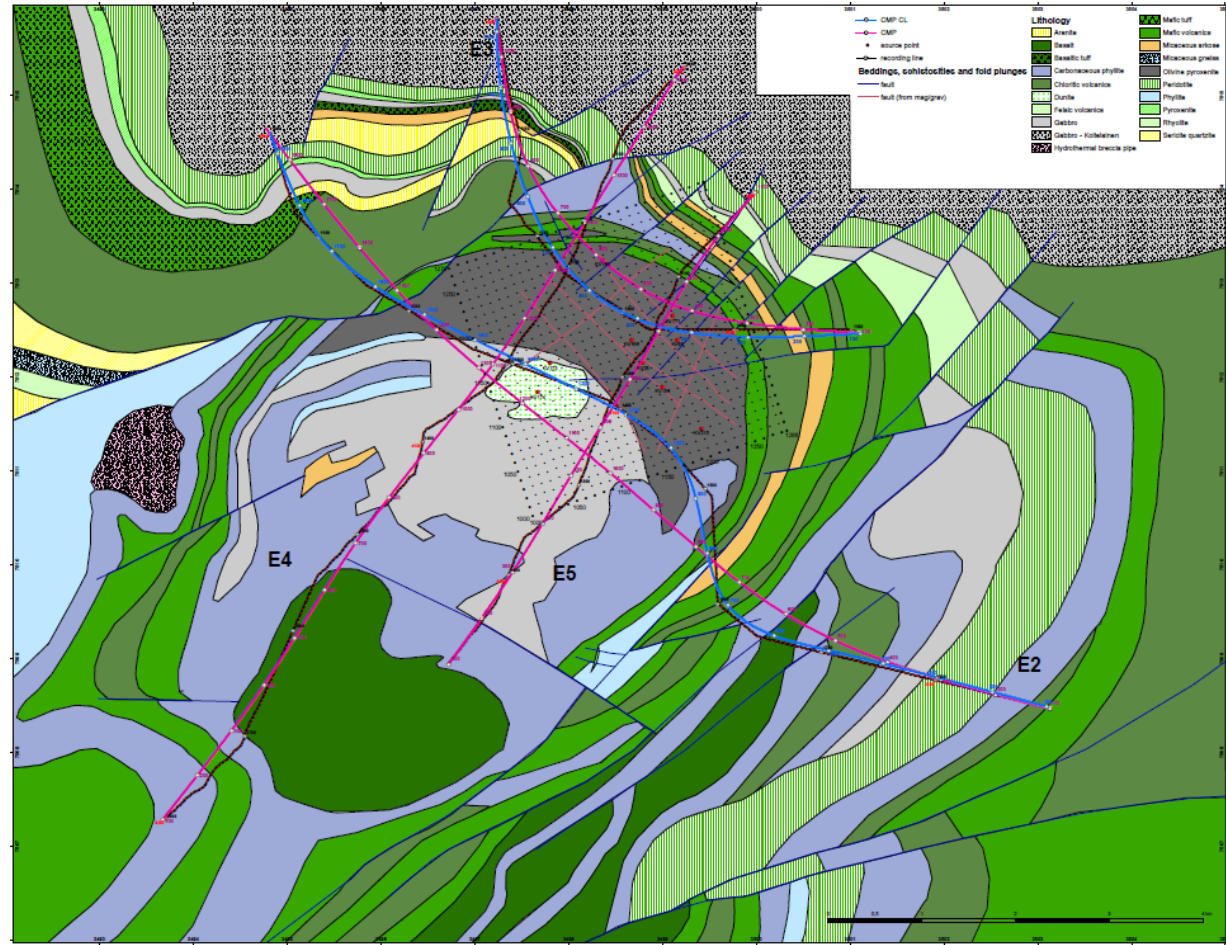
First Quantum deep exploration examples

- NiS deep drilling on seismic + concept
- Sed Cu deep drilling on concept alone



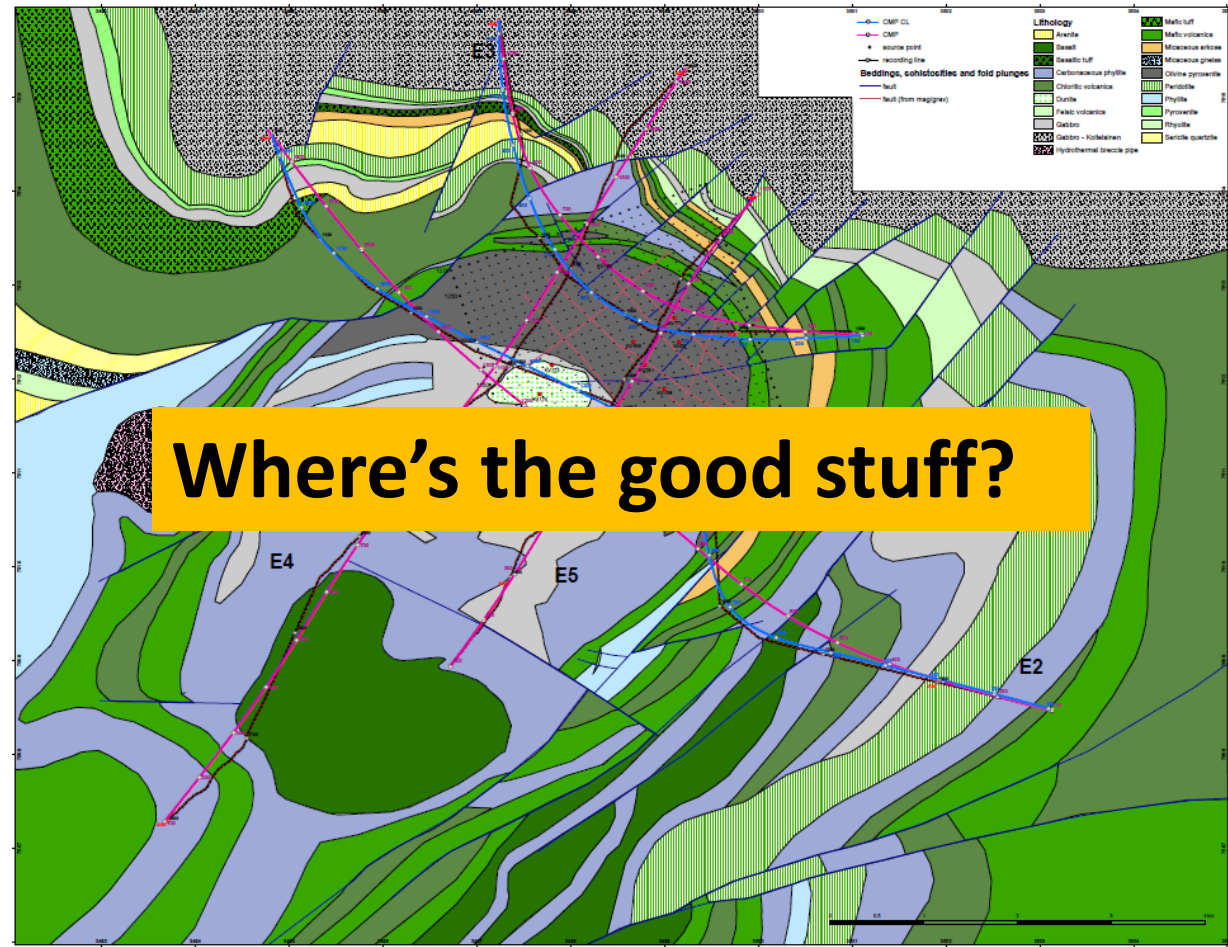
Kevitsa Ni-Cu

- Mafic/UM intrusion into interlayered metavolcanic/metased country rock
- Grades 0.3% Ni, 0.4% Cu, 275 M tonnes



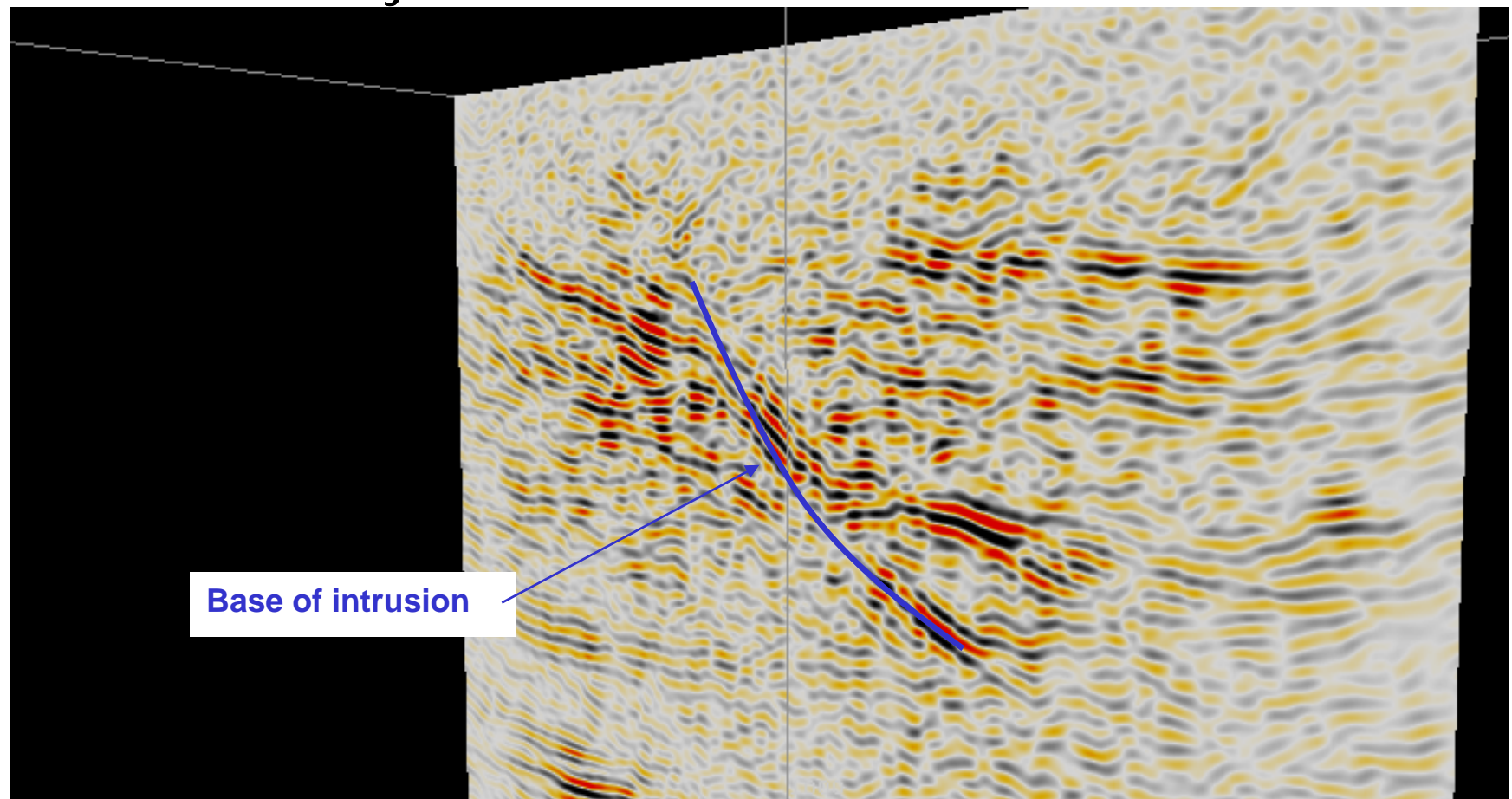
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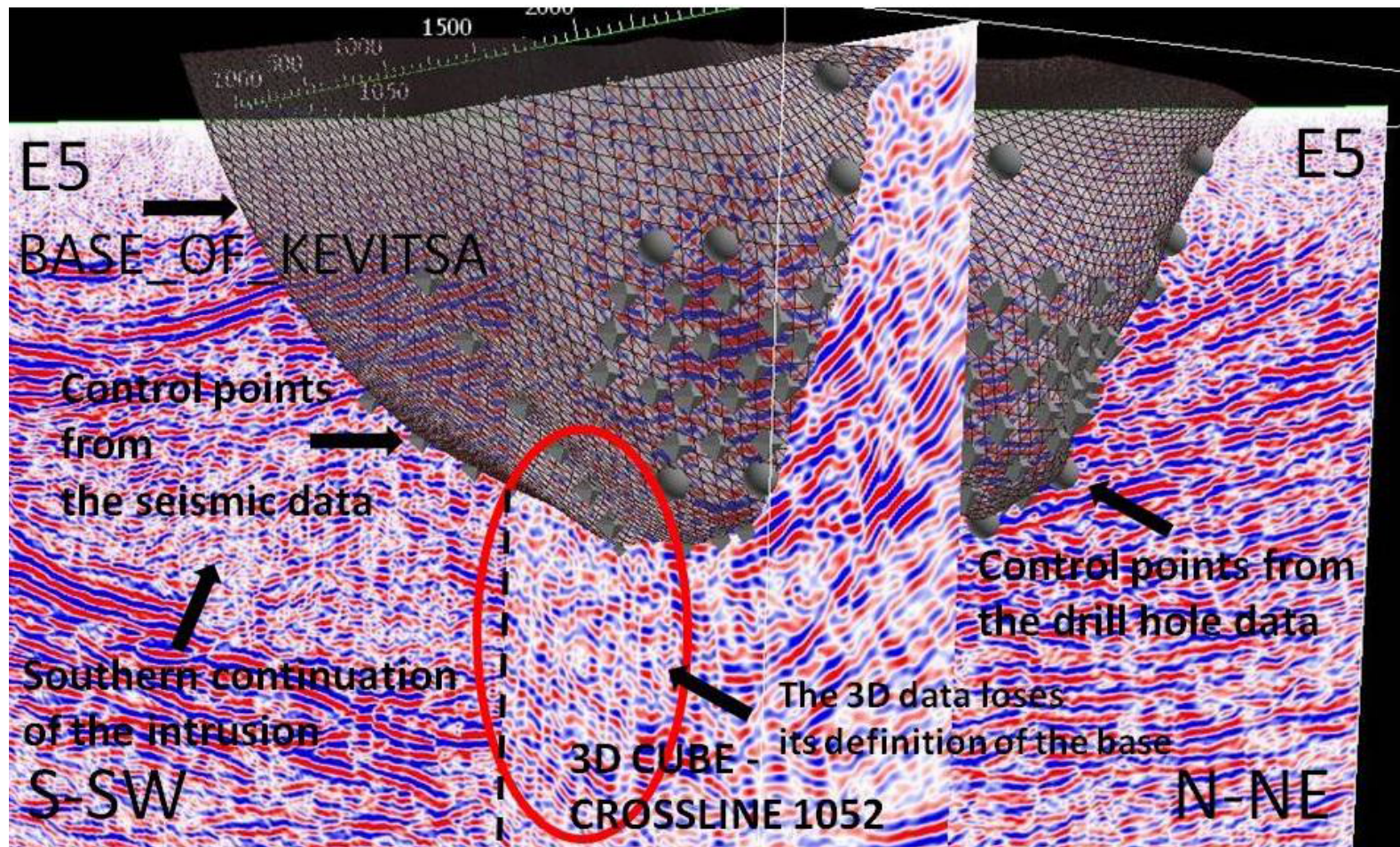
Defining base of intrusion

- Base of intrusion interpretation to constrain exploration for contact style ore

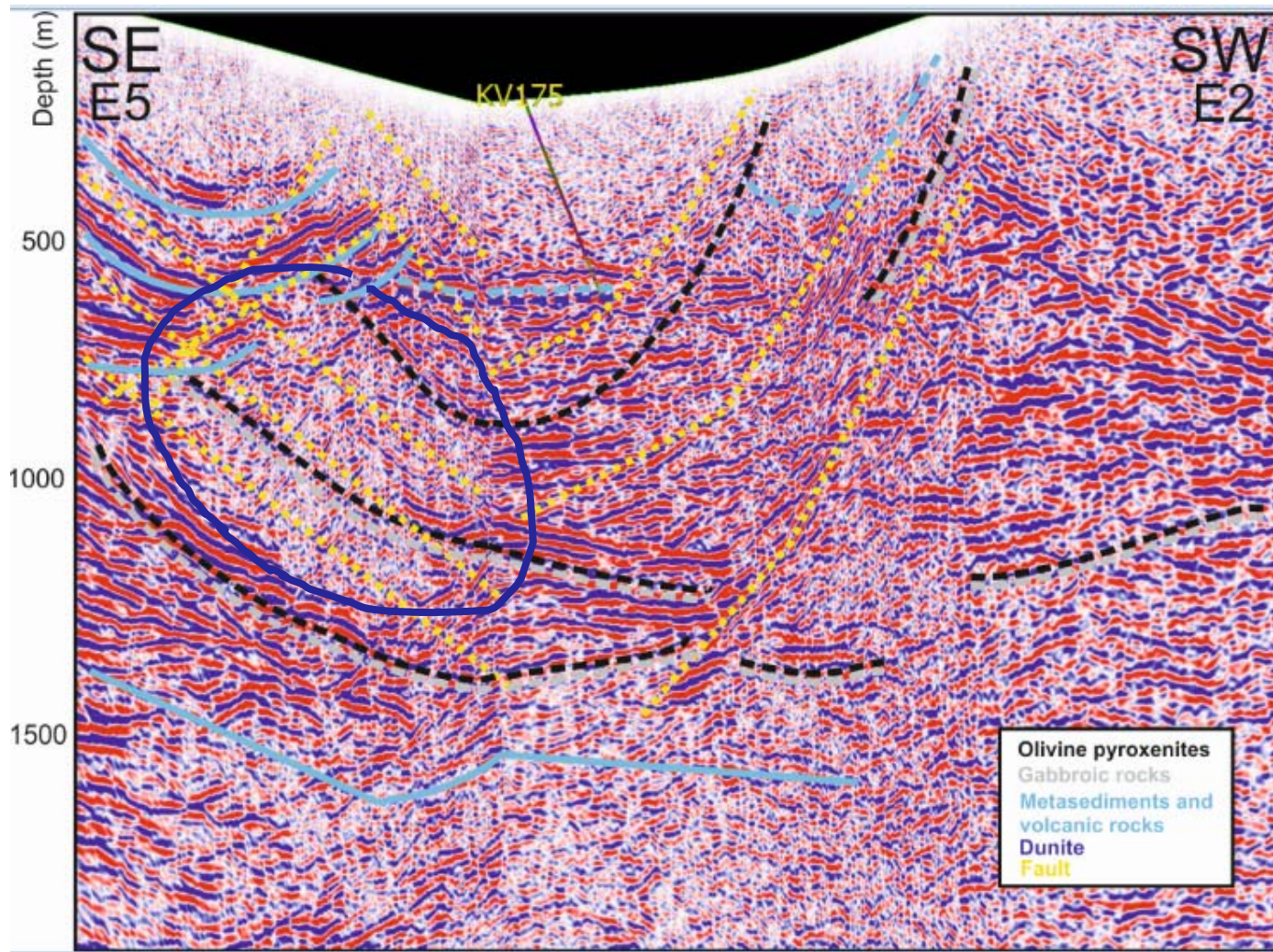


Base of intrusion

- Drill pierce points + 2D and 3D seismic



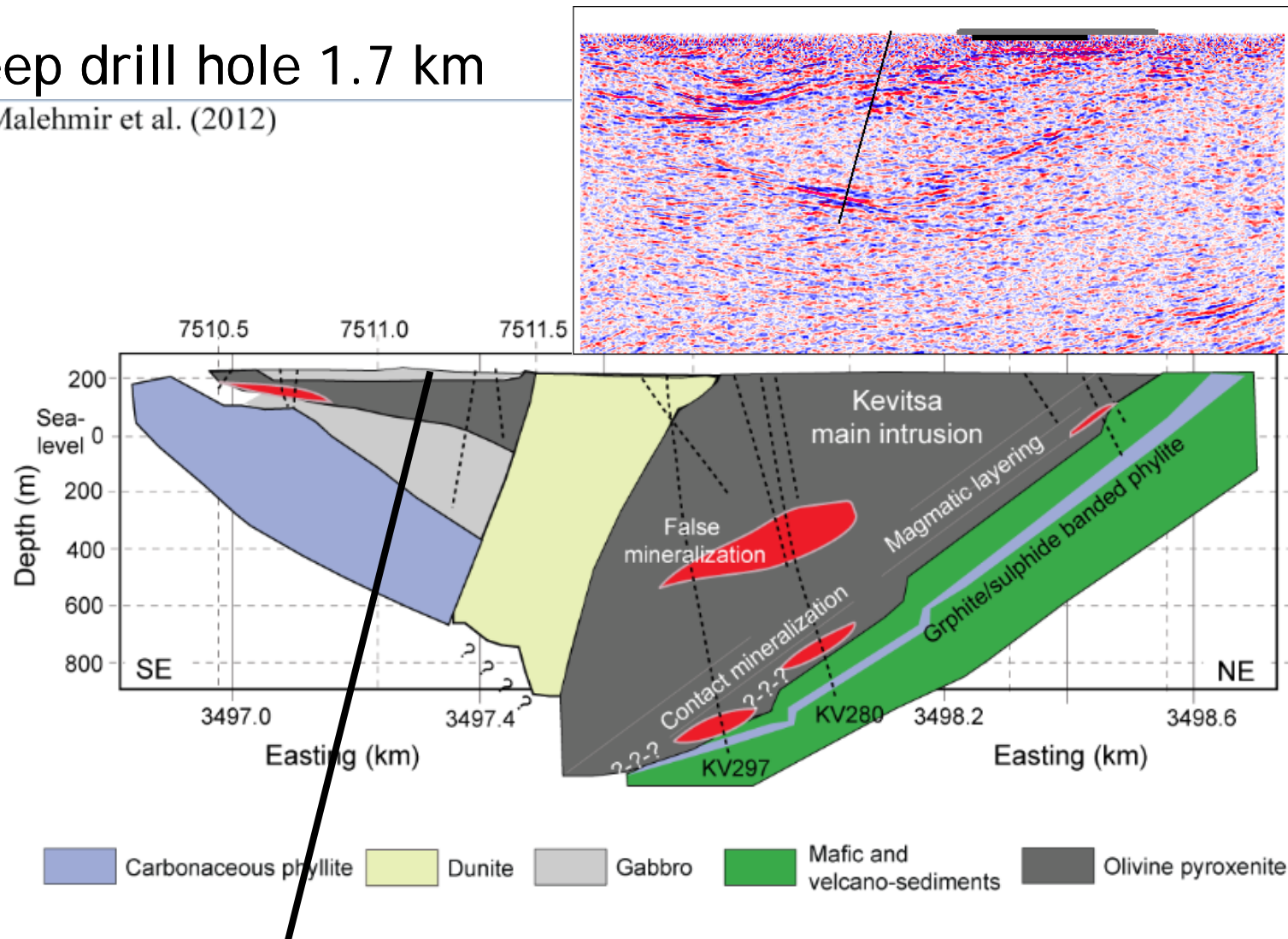
Extension of intrusion?



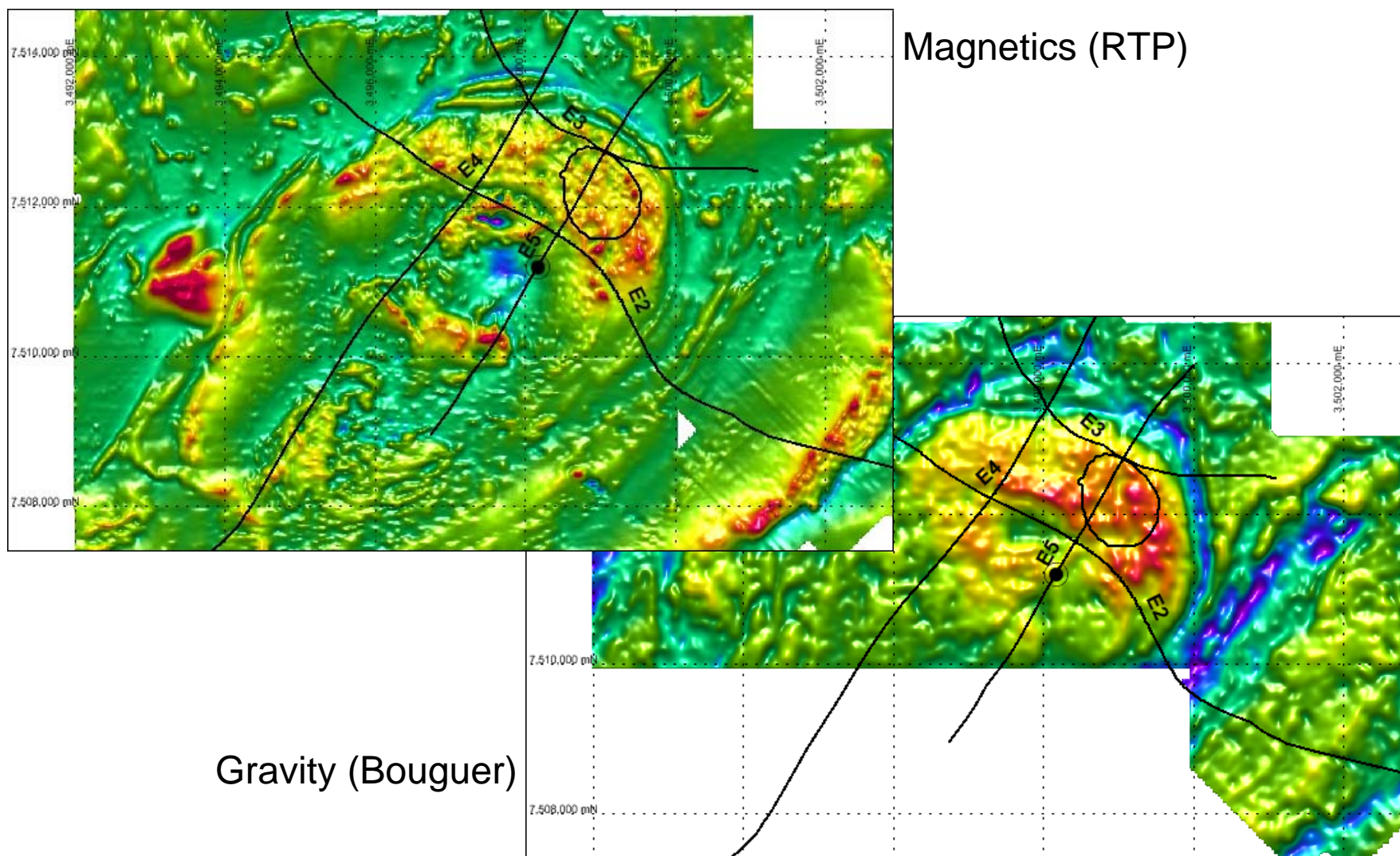
Extension of intrusion?

- Deep drill hole 1.7 km

Malehmir et al. (2012)

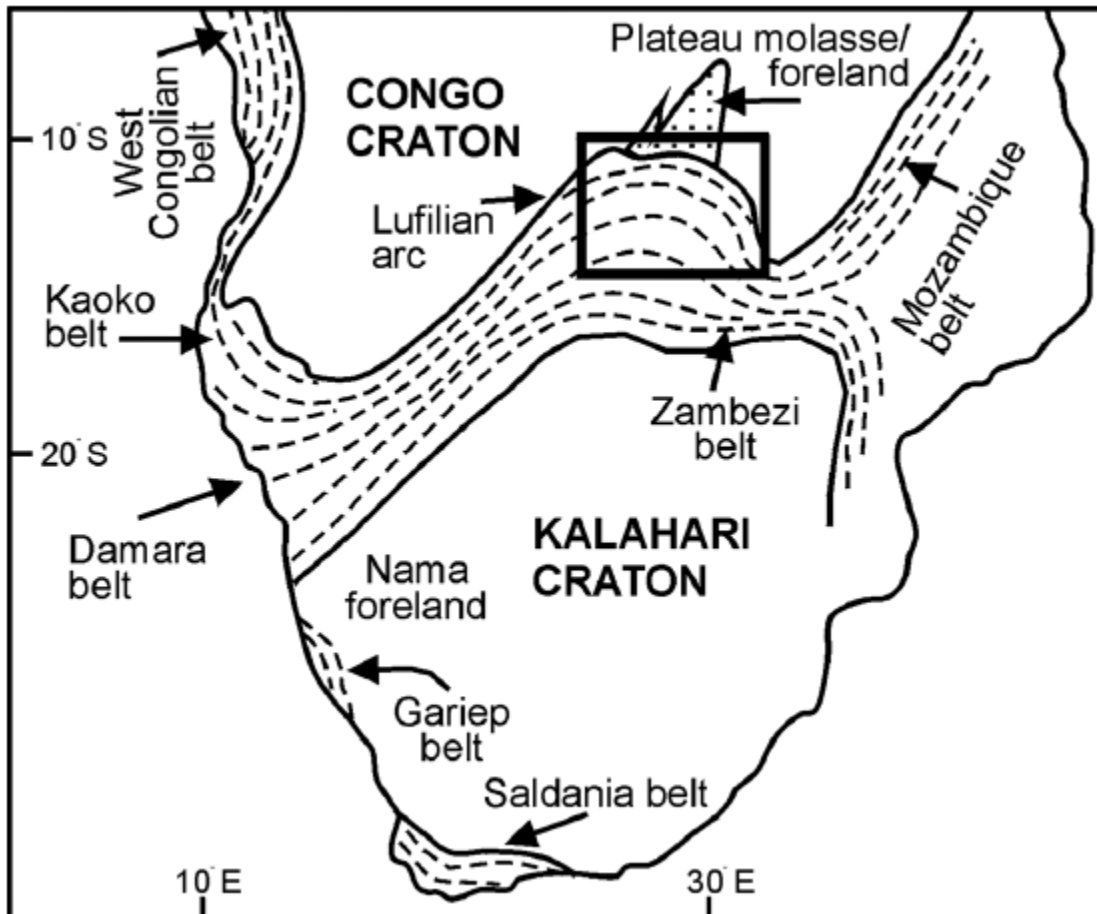


Gravity and magnetics



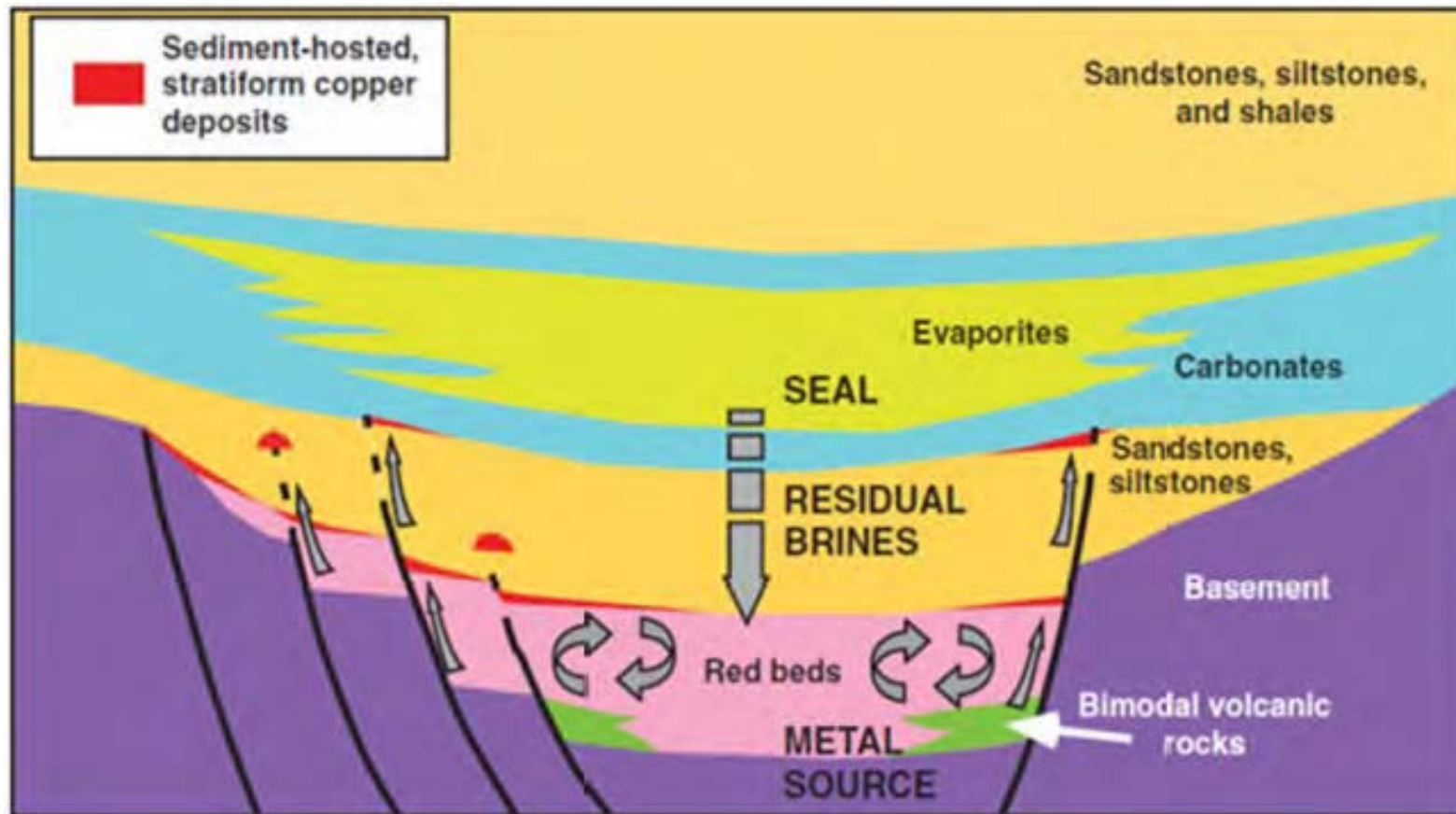
Sediment-hosted Cu

- African Copperbelt = Lufilian Arc



Copperbelt deposit settings

- Schematic stratigraphy, fluid/metal sources, and traps



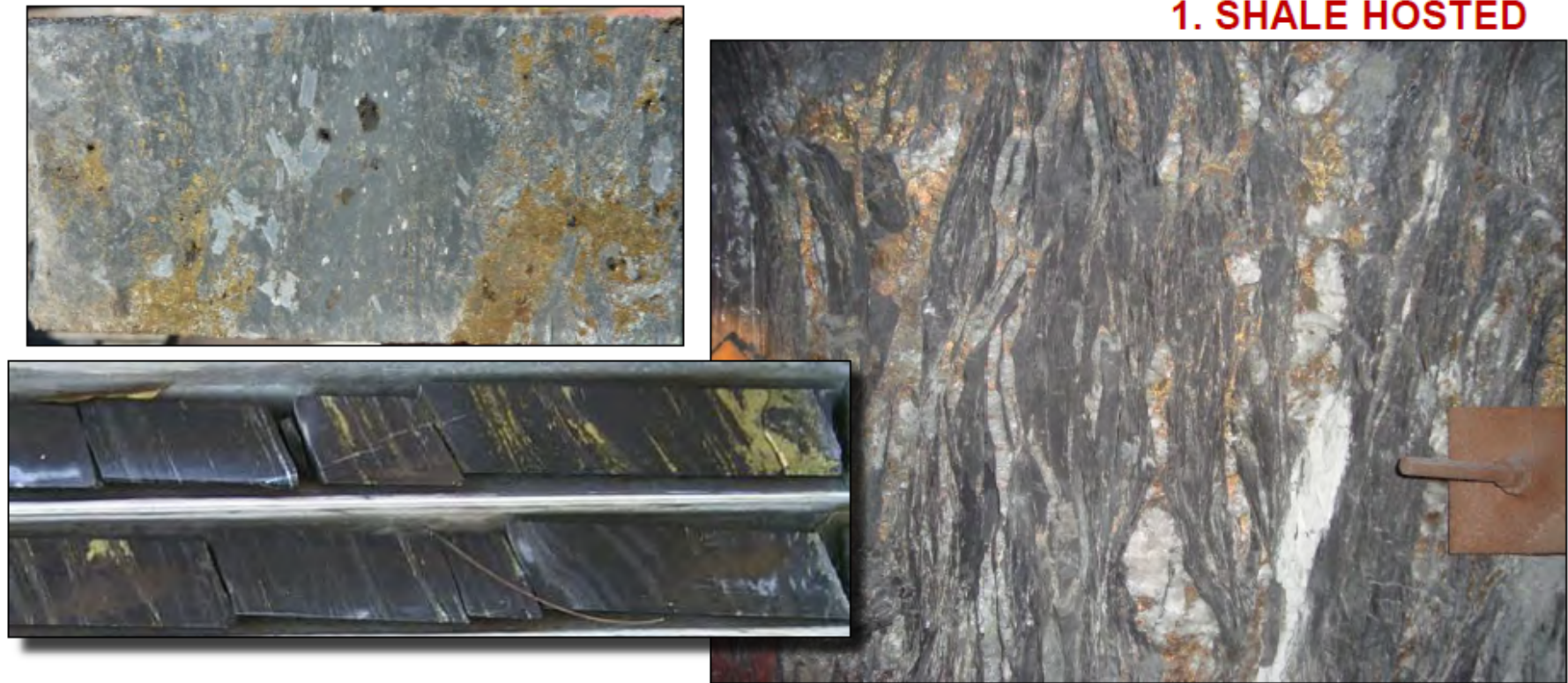
Hitzman et al, 2010

- Simple structural/chemical trap model



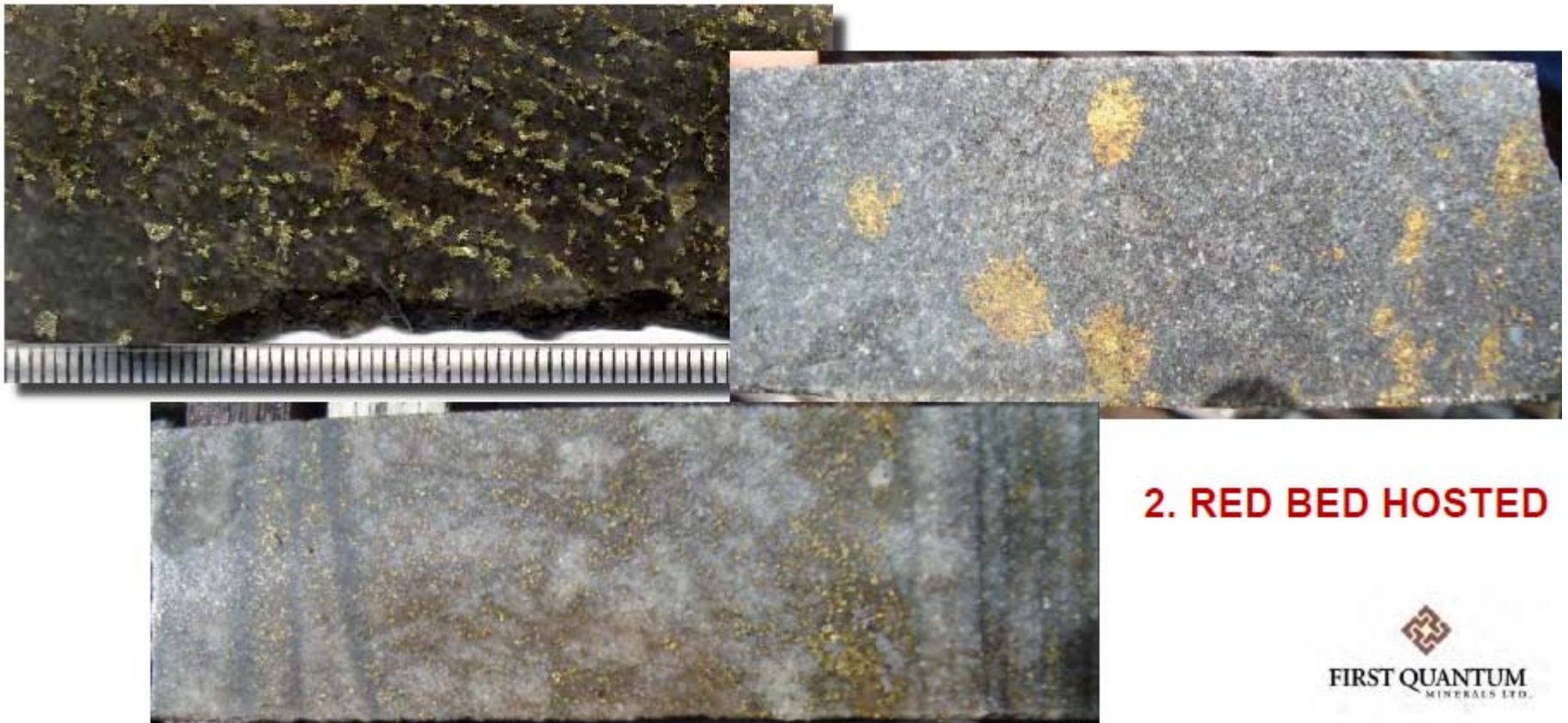
Copperbelt deposit settings - ores

- predominantly in clastic (less commonly carbonate) sediments; (1) large tonnage deposits in dark shales and carbonates above thick red bed sequence



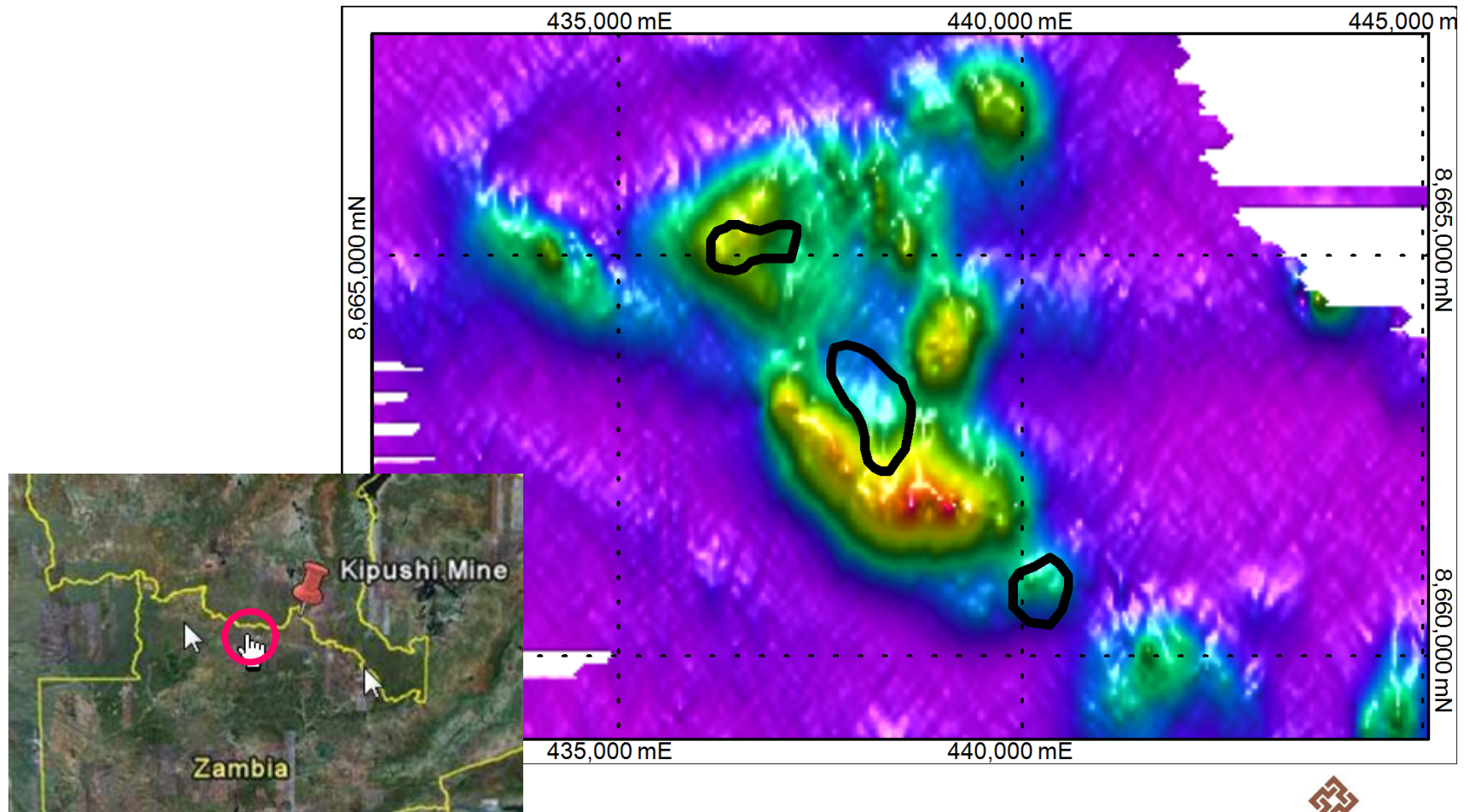
Copperbelt deposit settings - ores

- predominantly in clastic (less commonly carbonate) sediments; (2) small/large deposits in sandstone or arkose lenses within interbedded sandstone/shale redbed



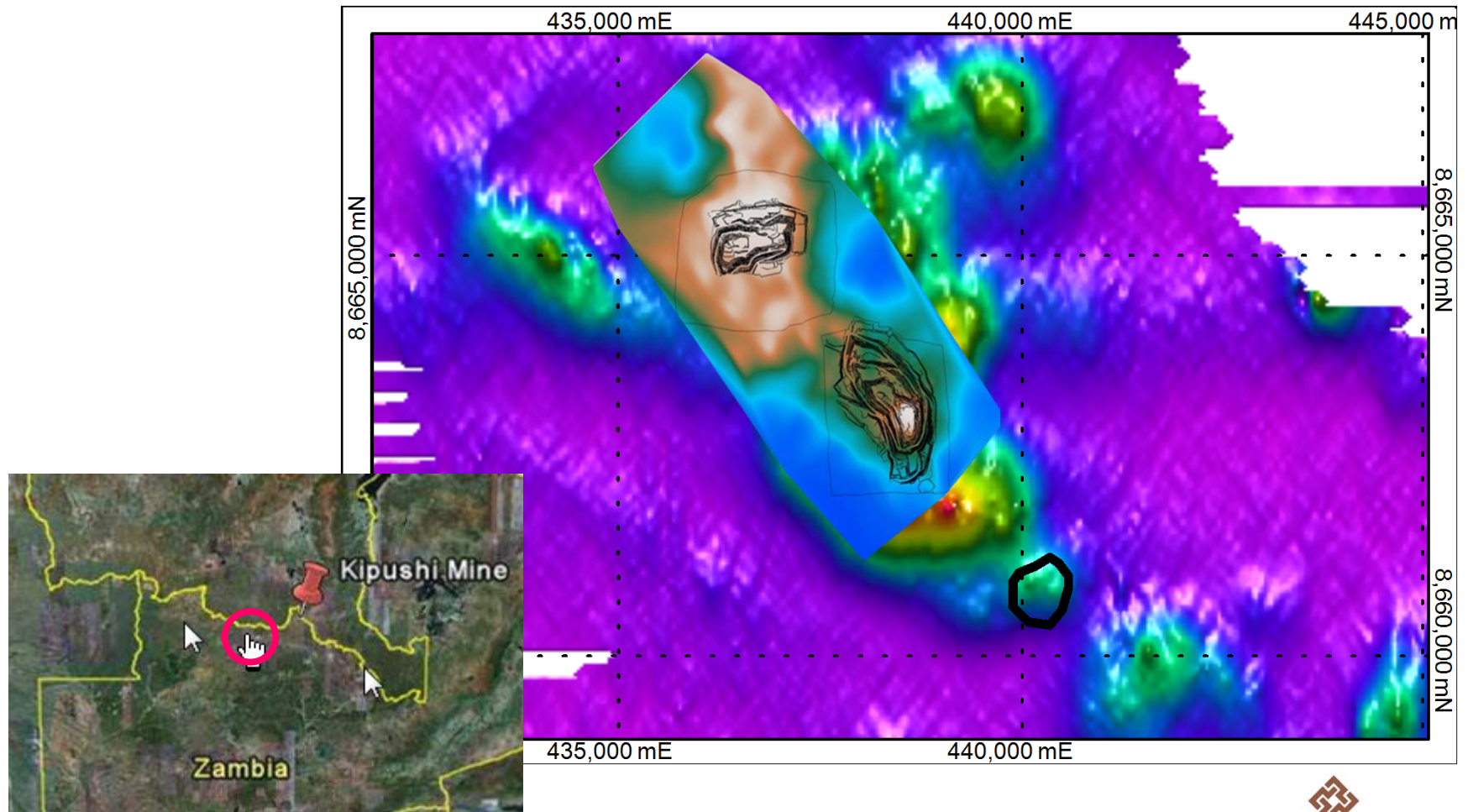
Kansanshi Cu(-Au)

- Kansanshi domes - mineralisation at each local apex



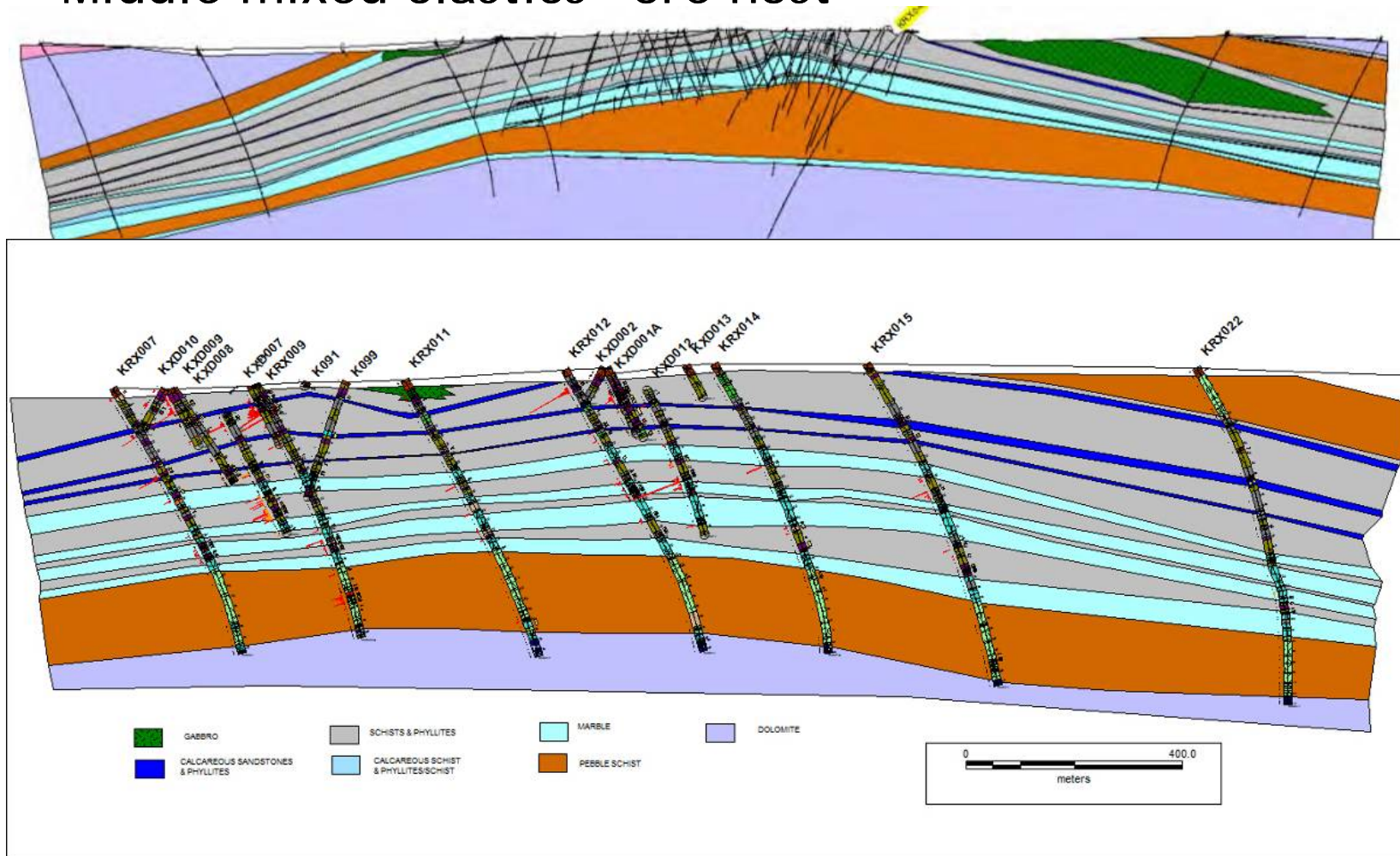
Kansanshi Cu(-Au)

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Reductant horizon control

- “Middle mixed clastics” ore host

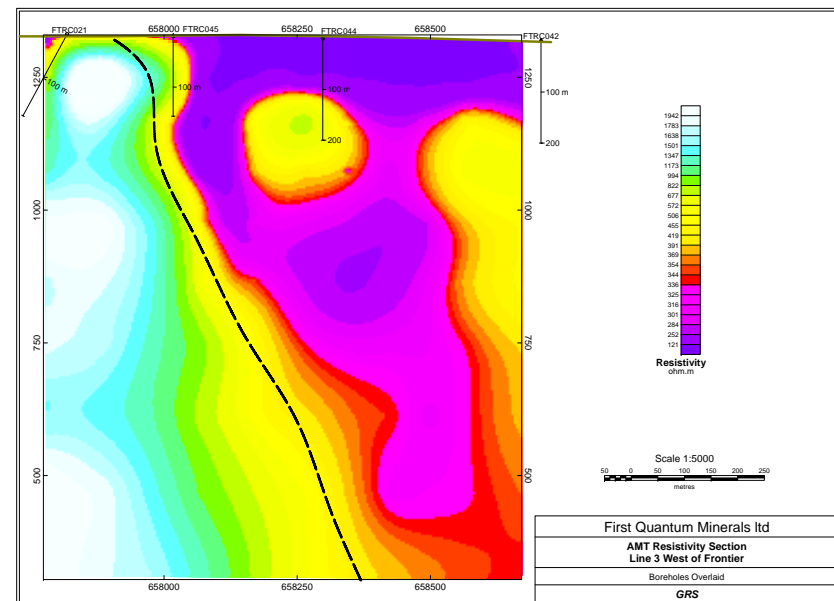


Drilling result

- Nil

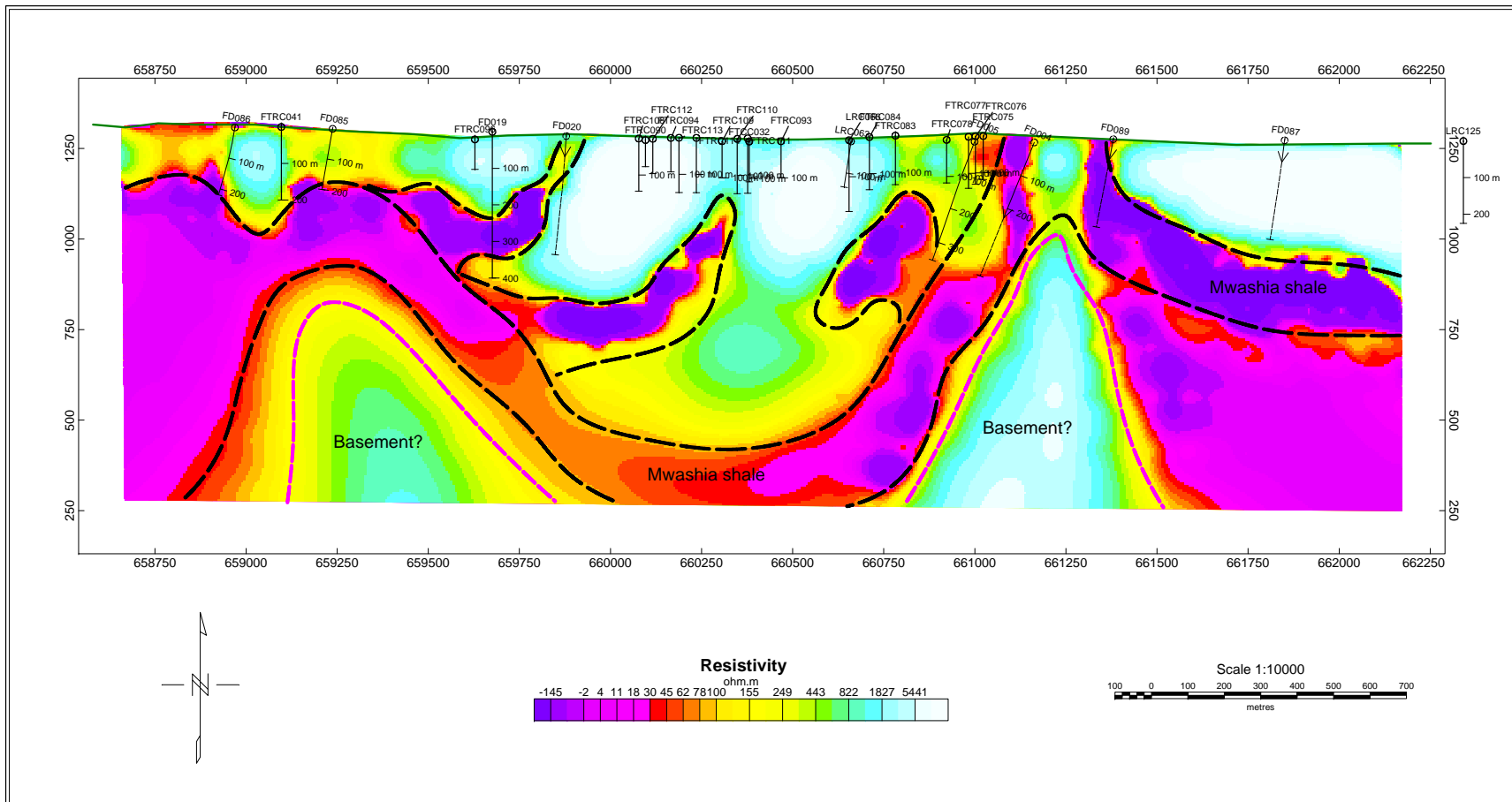
Mapping basement domes with AMT

- AMT conductivity, 16 - 8192 Hz, 1+ km depth resolution
- Control line mapping basement in the west, dominated by Mwashia shale to east



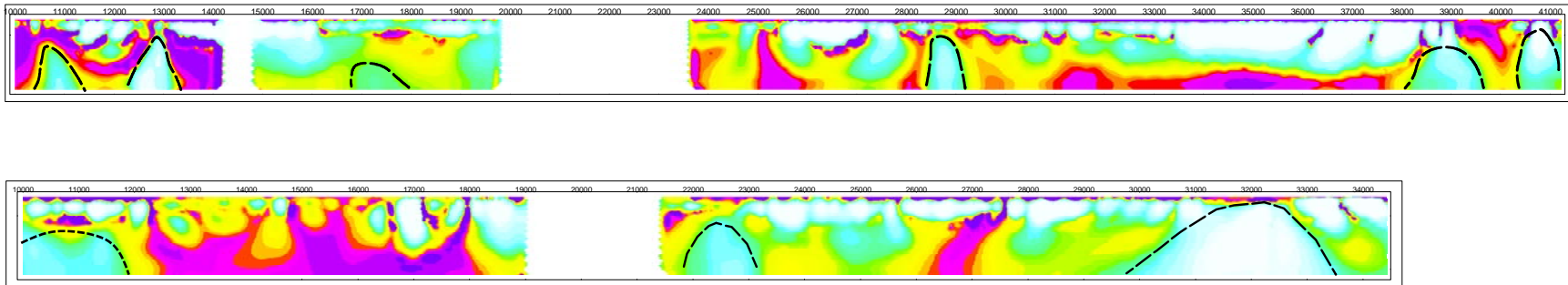
Mapping basement domes with AMT

- AMT conductivity, 16 - 8192 Hz, 1+ km depth resolution



Mapping basement domes with AMT

- Long regional lines < 40 km for detection of hidden basement domes



Depth extent 1.4 km

Conclusions

- For First Quantum, deep drilling is about geology and not metal
 - improving stratigraphic and structural understanding to help shallow targeting
- Seeing deep is a fight against physics
 - seismic = \$\$ vs objectives
 - geologically constrained inversions of various data sets
- Explorability depends on deposit style
 - Drill deep for hydrothermal systems with huge alteration footprints
 - NiS cannot afford exploration by deep drilling

End

- What is “under cover”?
- Do we need to look deep?

Pyhasalmi

- 2012 production: 12,600 t Cu, 25,600 t Zn, 891,700 Py
- home of the worlds deepest sauna at 1440 metres