



Mira Geoscience
...modelling the earth



Interpretation of regional geophysical data for copper exploration, Curaçá Valley, Brazil.

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Introduction

Geological setting

Airborne geophysical surveys

Interpretation

Targeting

Siriema discovery



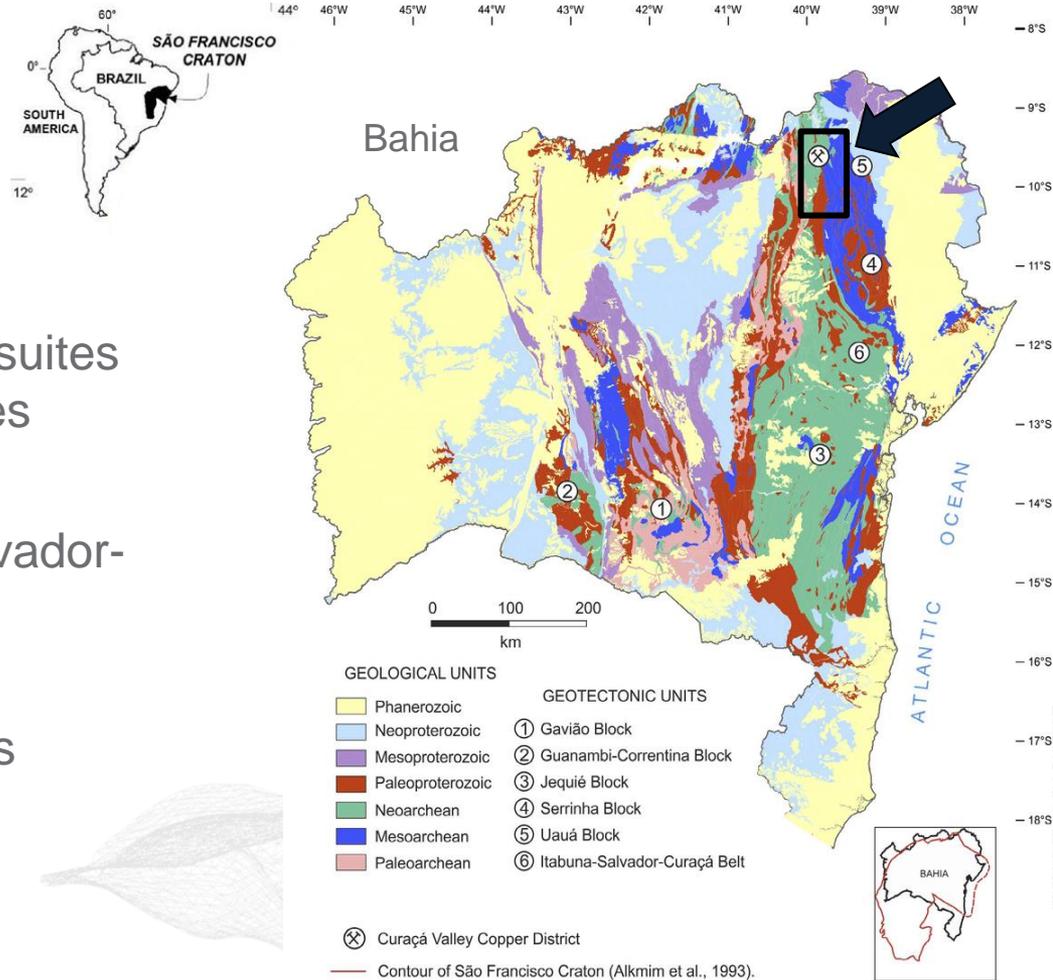
Geological setting

Archean geological province

Mafic to ultramafic intrusive rock suites
metamorphosed to granulite facies

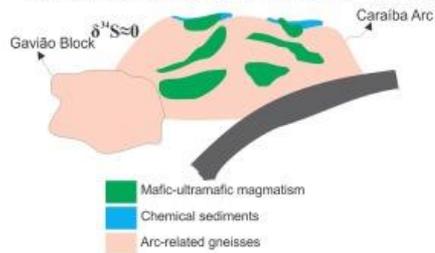
Deformed during the Itabuna-Salvador-
Curaçá Orogeny

Granitic to syenitic intrusive suites

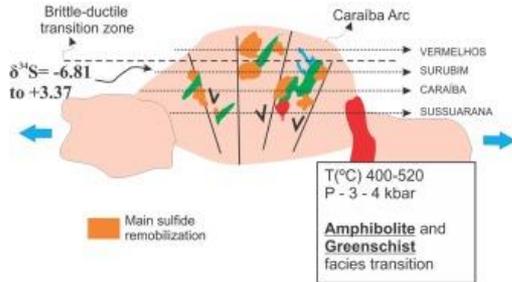


Geological setting

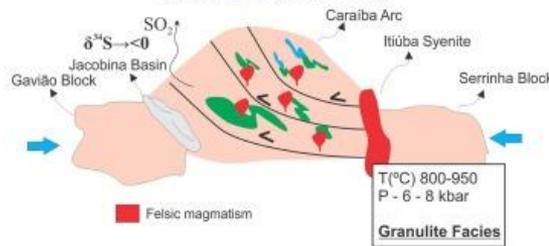
1. Neoproterozoic mafic-ultramafic magmatism, primary sulfide accumulation (2.7-2.5 Ga)



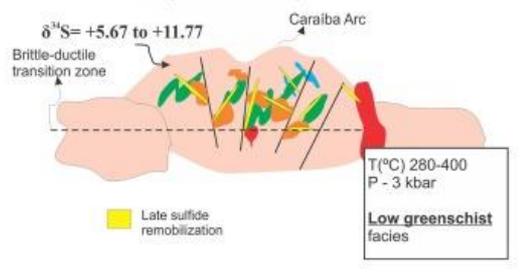
3. Orogenic collapse, late granites, Na-K metasomatism, main sulfide remobilization (2.05-2.02 Ga)



2. Paleoproterozoic Orogenesis: deformation, metamorphism, granitoid and Itiúba Syenite (2.1-2.08 Ga) intrusions



4. Exhumation, late metasomatism and sulfide remobilization (1.95-1.92 Ga)



Cu-Ni Mineralization associated with mafic-ultramafic rocks (Cpy-Pn-Mag)

Pyroxenite alteration directly associated with mineralization

Broad alteration corridor associated with large-scale structures

Calc-silicate halo around mineralization

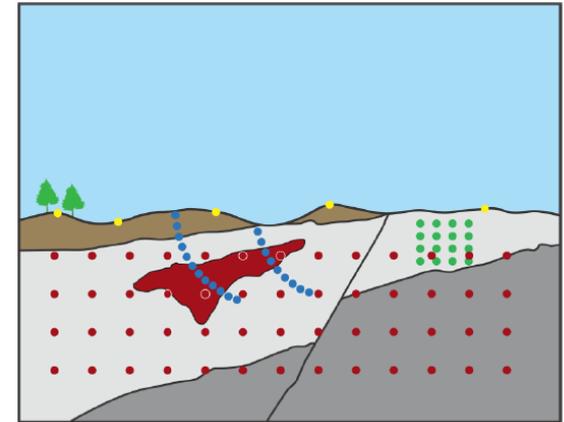
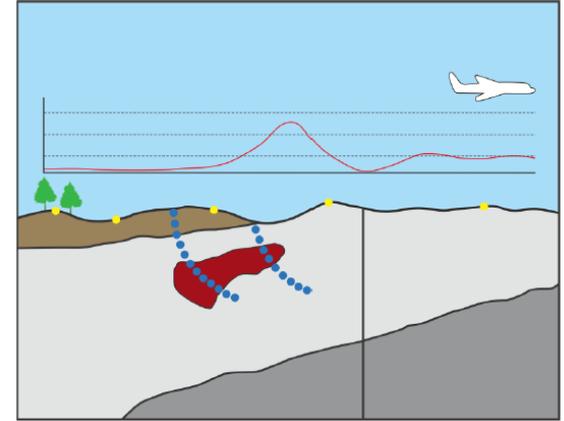
Potassic alteration

Integrated Interpretation for Targeting

Exploration decisions are only as good as the model they are based on

Every component of the model that is not a direct observation from drill core or outcrop is interpretation

Geophysical data provide our only means of volumetric investigation away from the drill hole or outcrop; it is our only non-drilling means of deep search beyond simple down plunge projection of structure



Deposits Overview - Vermelhos

Sulfide minerals: Chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrrhotite

Textures (main bodies): massive to semi-massive to breccia textures

Vermelhos Mine (2020 Technical Report):

Resources Classification*	Tonnage (000 tonnes)	Grade (Cu %)	Cu Contained (000 tonnes)
Measured	3,389	2.8	94.9
Indicated	4,514	1.19	53.7
Measured & Indicated	7,903	1.88	148.6
Inferred	4,128	0.86	35.5

* Effective date of the resources: July 29, 2020.

Mineral resources are stated inclusive of mineral reserves.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

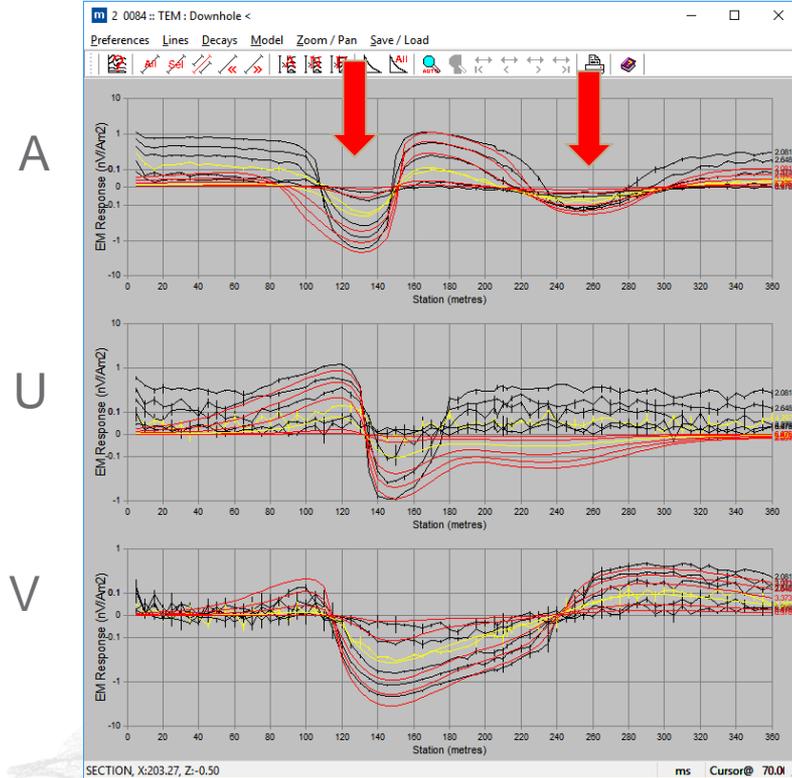
2020 Technical Report for the Vale do Curaçá Property (<https://www.sedar.com>).



Vermelhos deposit

Mineralisation at Vermelhos is known to be conductive based on a VTEM survey (2007) and subsequent DHEM

DHEM conductors are well represented by compact plates typically 200-400S but ranging in one case up to 850S (inside Toboggan orebody)



Airborne Geophysical data

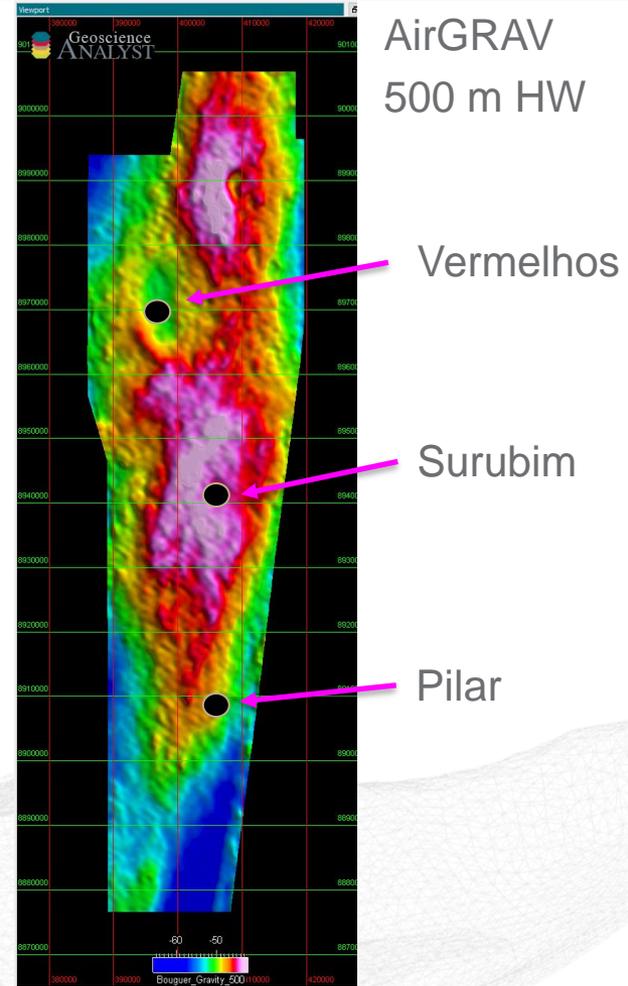
Two very large airborne surveys were conducted simultaneously

Sander AirGRAV ~21,000 lkm

SkyTEM 312HP AEM @ 25 Hz ~21,000 lkm

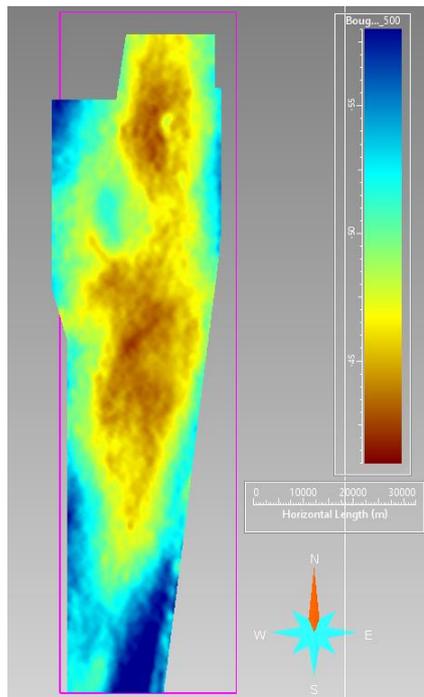
Survey area ~130 km x 33 km, 200 m line spacing

Government (CPRM) airborne magnetics and radiometrics are also available for the northern $\frac{3}{4}$ of the AirGRAV/SkyTEM survey block

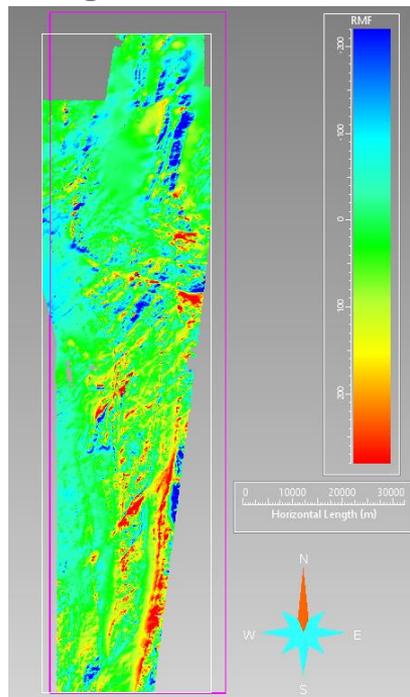


Airborne geophysical data

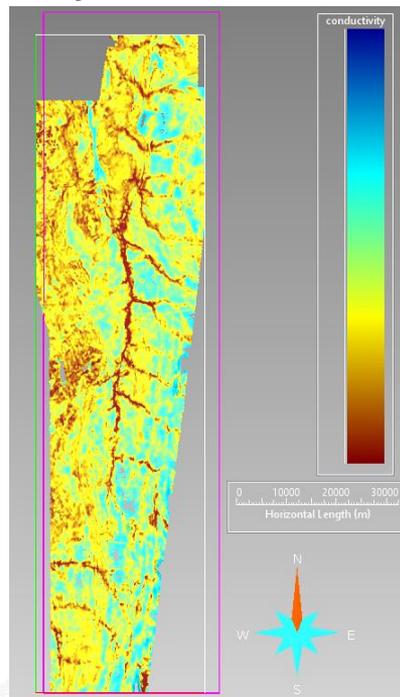
AirGRAV



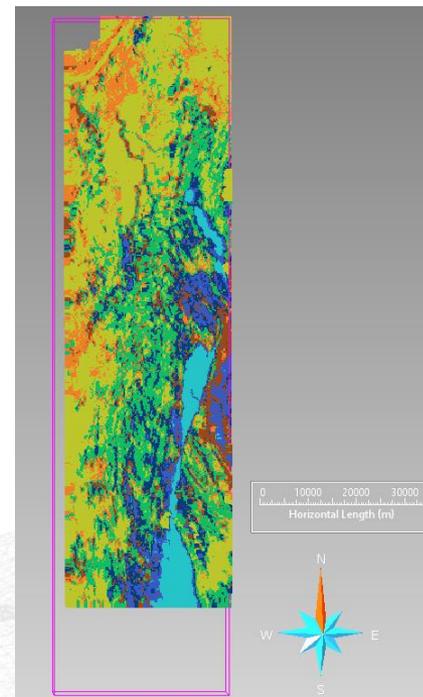
Magnetics



SkyTEM



Radiometrics



Regional interpretation

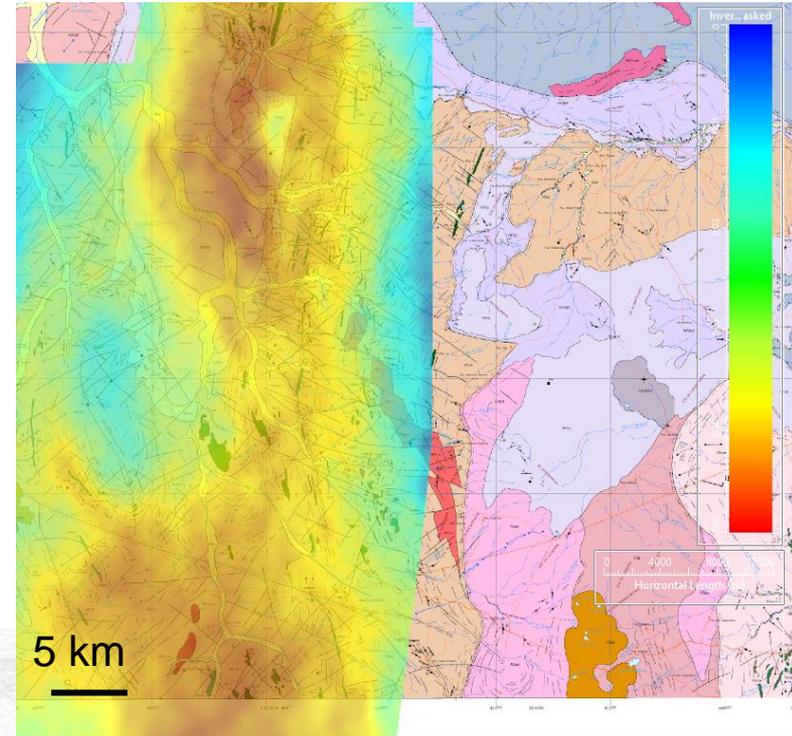
Gravity and AEM surveys were conducted to help define mineralized targets

Early on a misfit between geophysical responses and maps was observed

In order to find new deposits, a proper representation of the Archean geometry, major structures and intrusive sequences was required

AirGRAV

CPRM
250K Geology



Magnetic interpretation

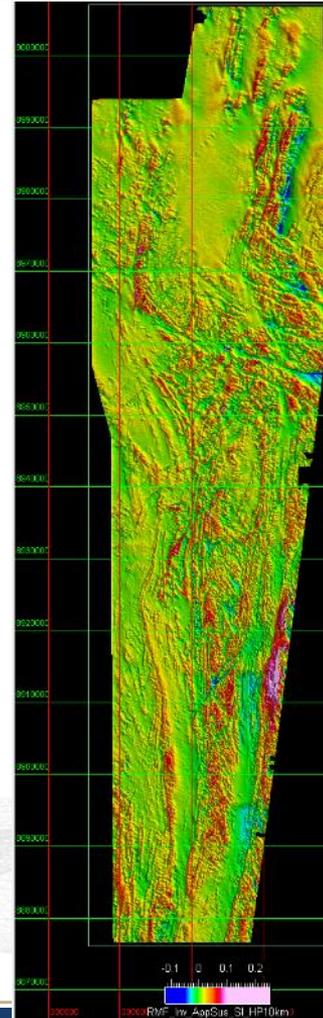
The magnetic data did not show a clear relationship with mineralized bodies

Magnetic images help define contacts, and structural grain

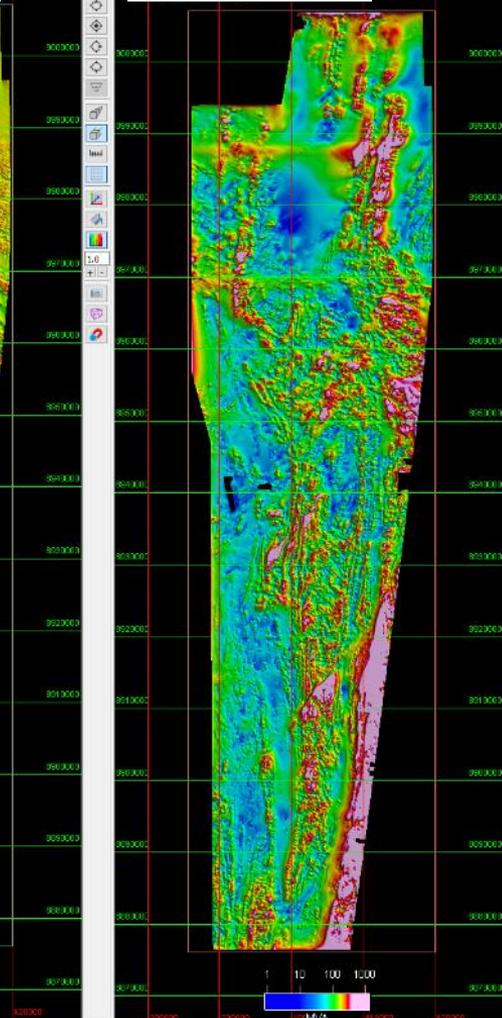
Different litho-structural domains can be differentiated using the magnetics

Magnetic Vector Amplitude was also used - shows a high above magnetic material regardless of remanence direction

App Sus (linear)



MVA (linear)



Contribution from the AEM data

Anomaly picking was conducted – done as part of the daily QC

The anomalies were ranked based on:

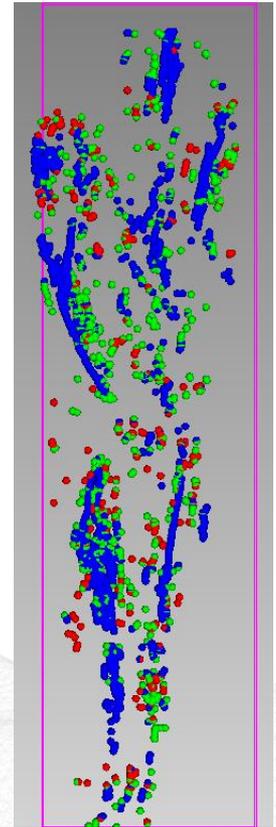
1. Continuity; discrete anomalies (small conductive bodies) to continuous anomalies (stratigraphic conductors), and
2. Conductor quality

Conductor dips were also estimated (semi-quantitative)

1 = best



3 = worst



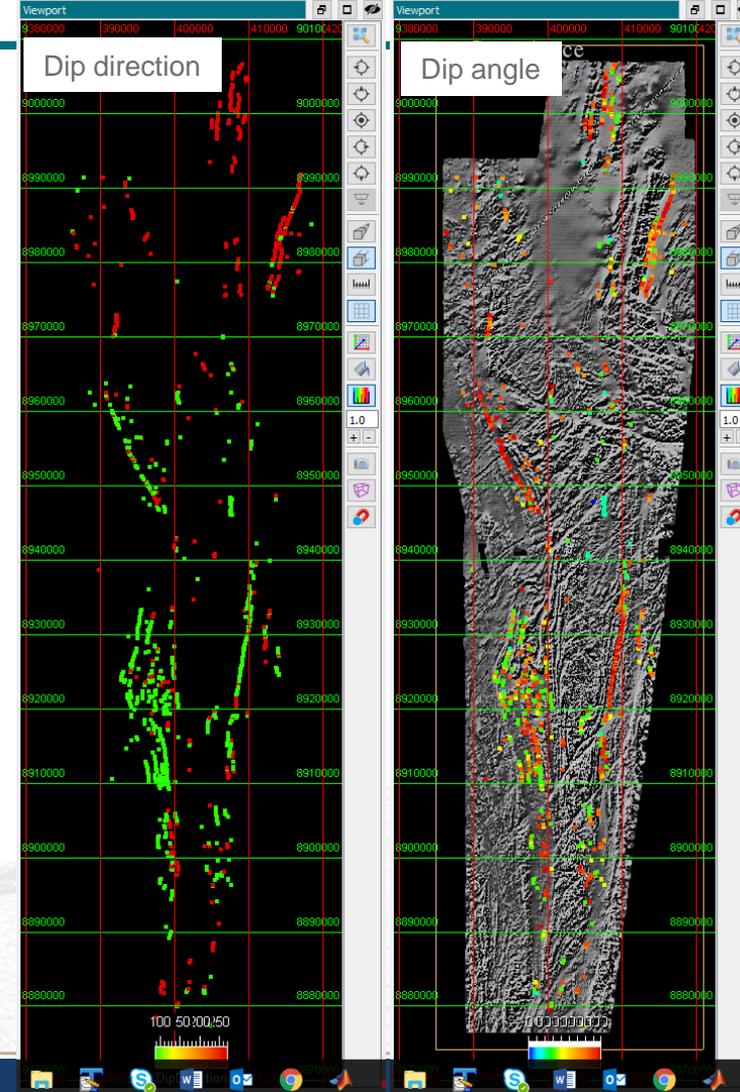
EM anomaly picks

Conductor dips and dip direction have been estimated where possible - mostly for stratigraphic conductors.

Green = east dip

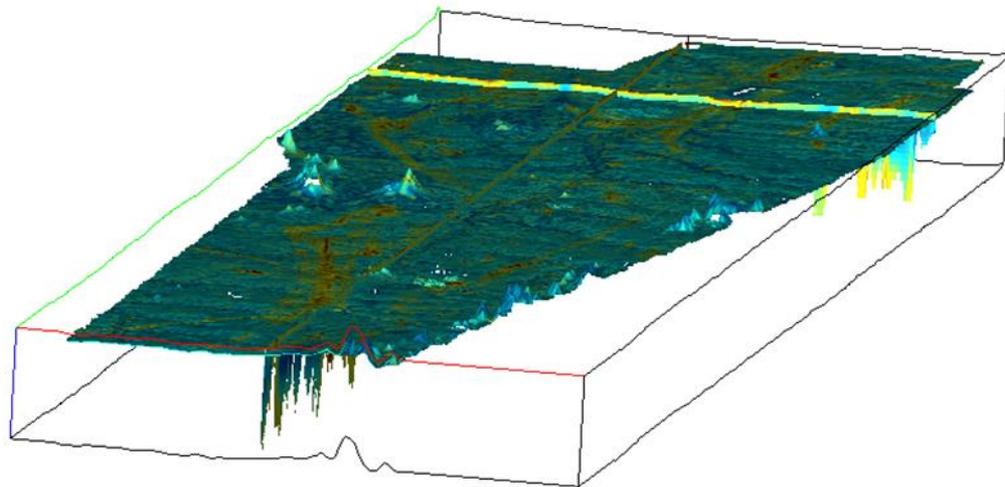
Red = west dip

Provide structural controls on future geological modelling

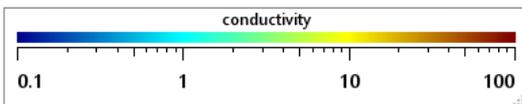


SkyTEM 1D inversion

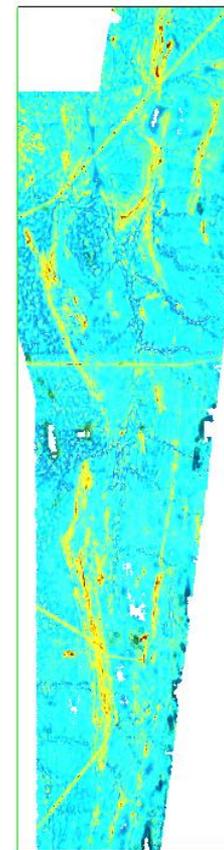
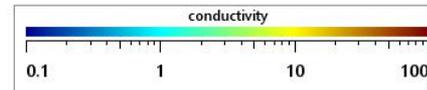
EM inversions provided thickness of post-mineral cover
(unconsolidated and consolidated)



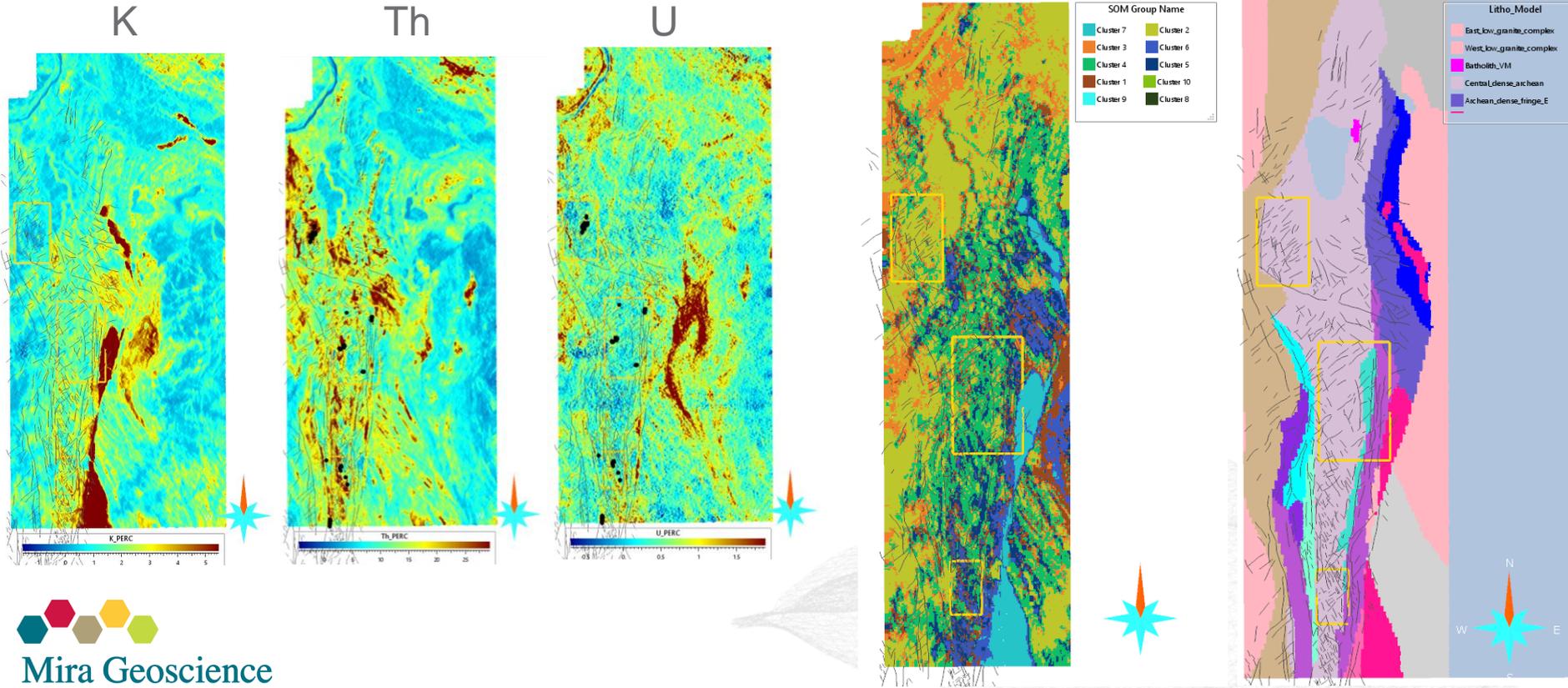
0 6000 12000
Horizontal Length (m)



0 10000 20000
Horizontal Length (m)



SOM classification of radiometric data



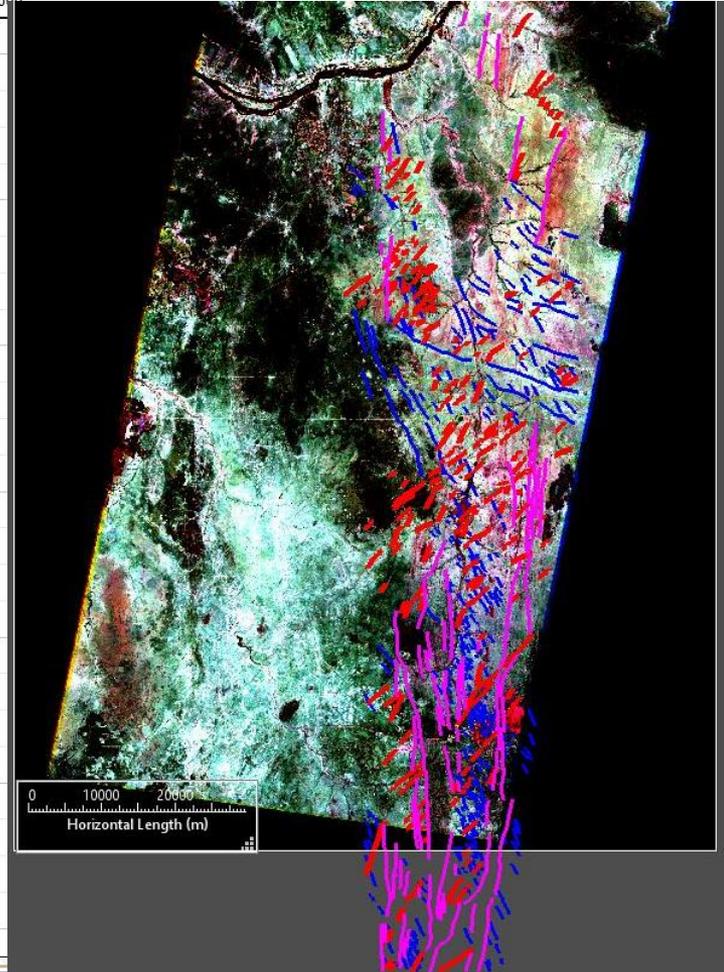
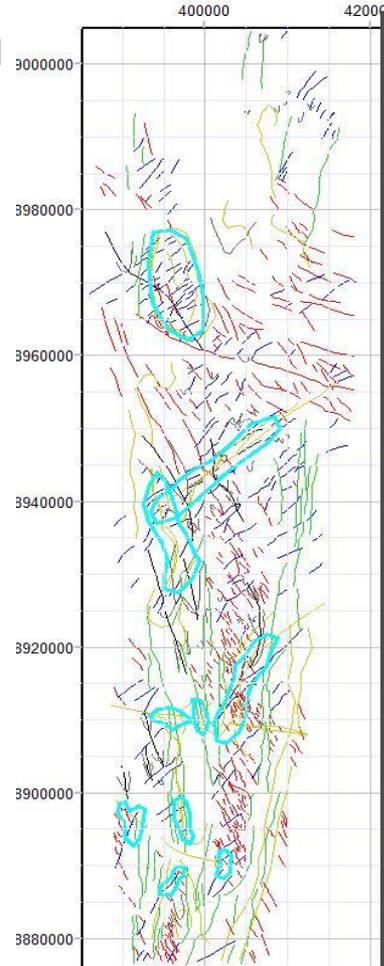
Structural interpretation

Structural interpretation and timing relationships built up from:

Magnetics

Gravity

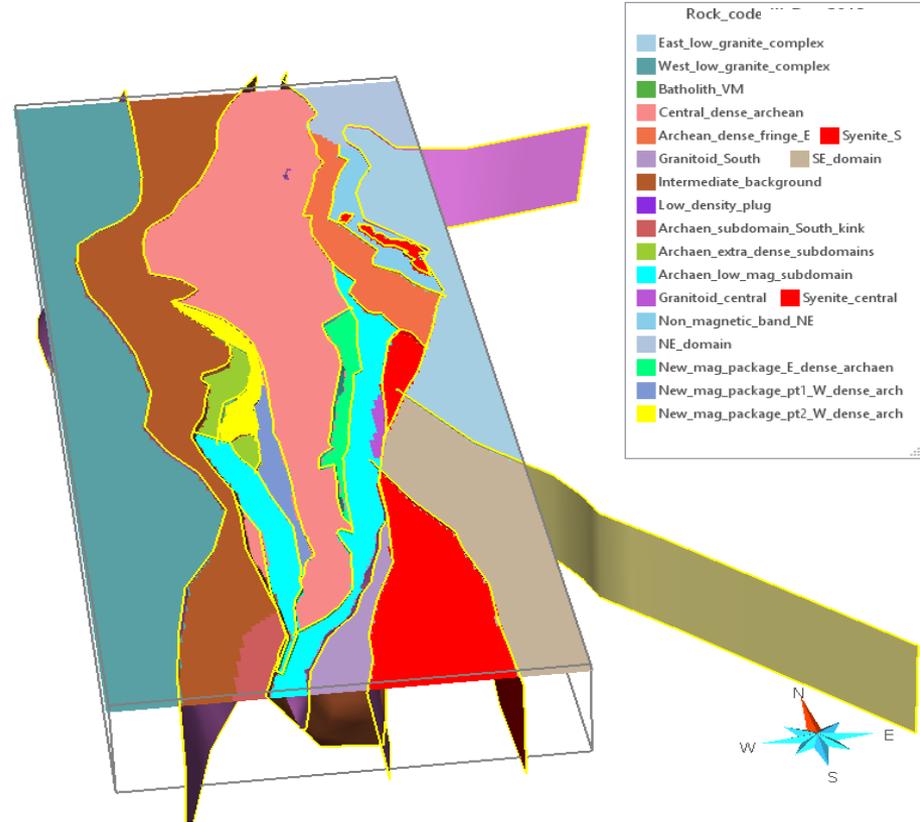
AEM



Final pseudo-lithological model

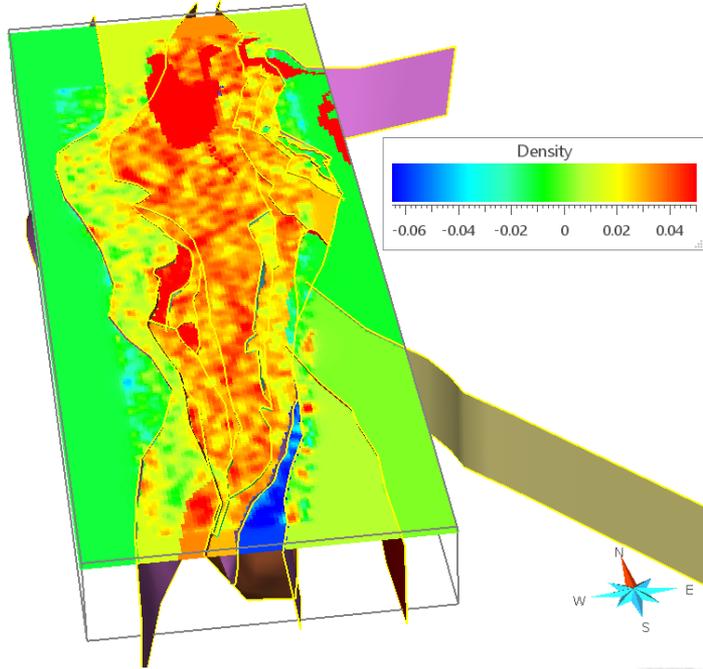
By combining the insight given by the gravity, magnetics, EM and radiometric data, it is possible to construct a 3D representation of the pseudo-lithological units

The model provides the basis for geologically-constrained heterogeneous-unit inversion and targeting

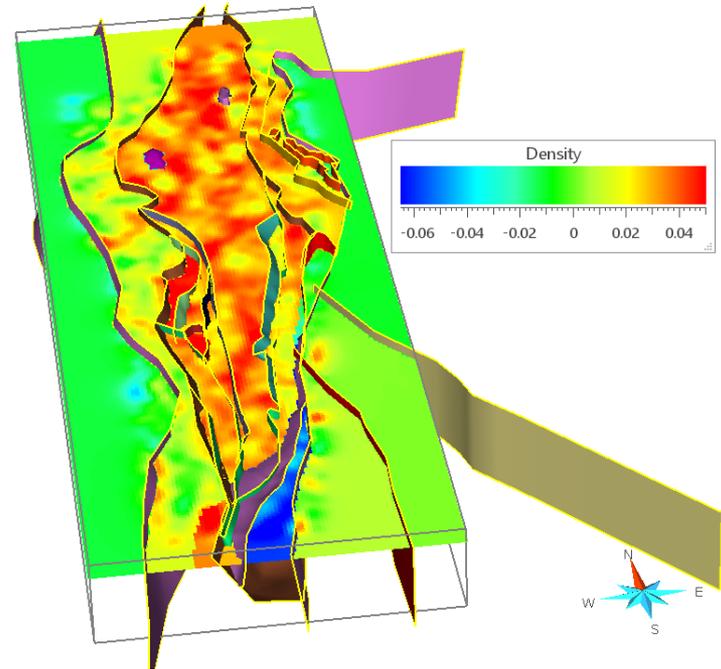


3D AirGRAV modelling – heterogeneous-unit inversion

RL +250 m

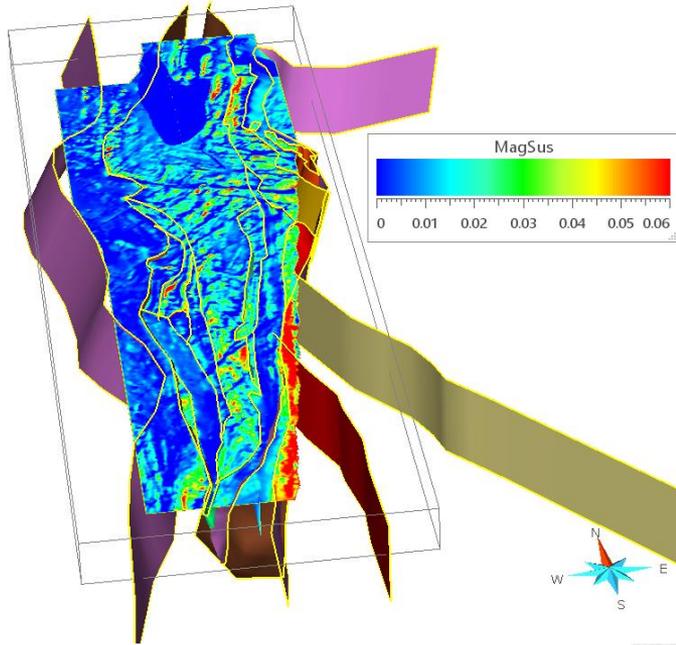


RL -750 m

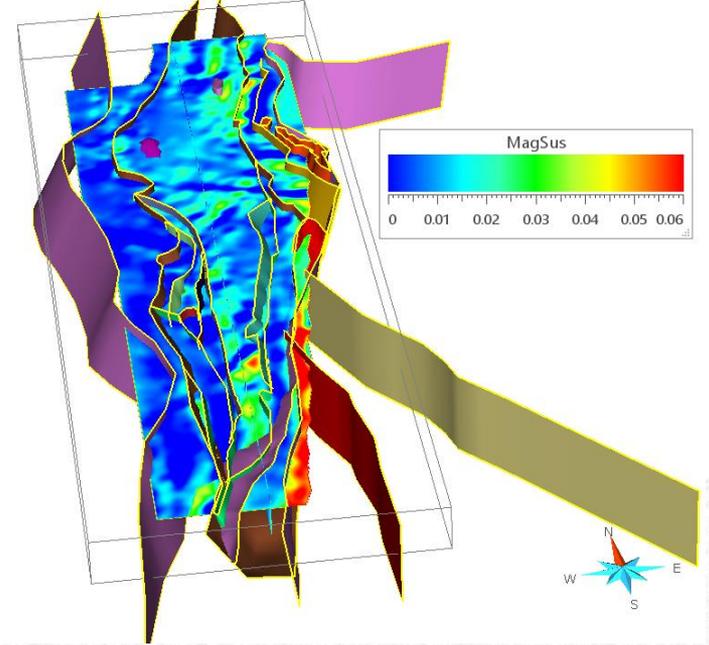


3D Magnetic modelling – heterogeneous-unit inversion

RL +250 m



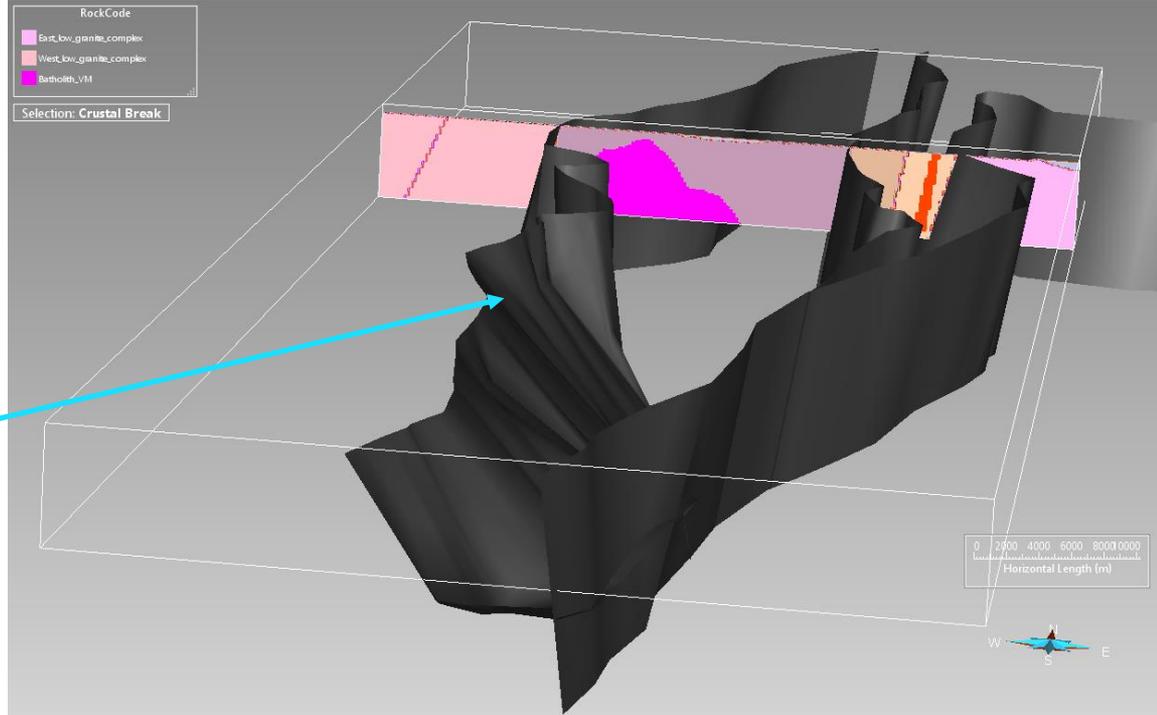
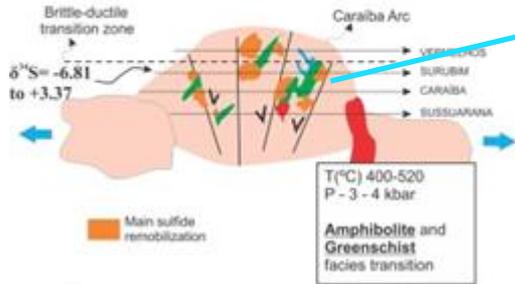
RL -750 m



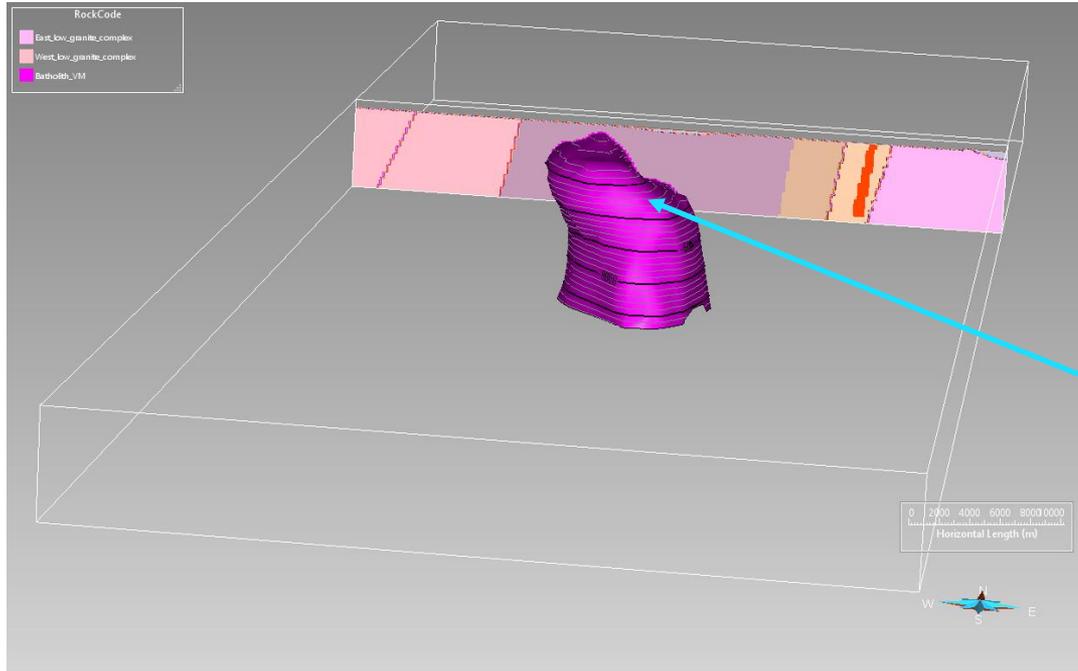
Crustal scale features

Tying the interpreted model to the exploration story

3. Orogenic collapse, late granites, Na-K metasomatism, main sulfide remobilization (2.05-2.02 Ga)

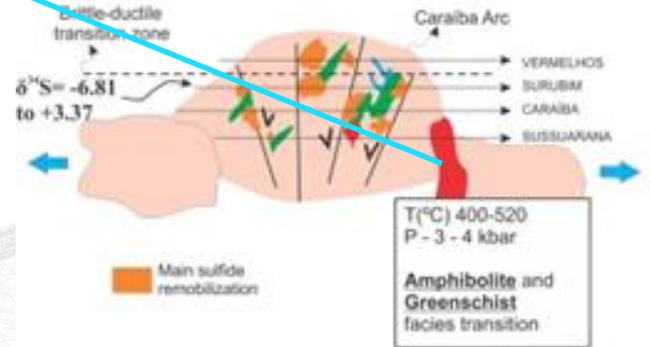


Granitic to syenitic intrusive features



Tying the interpreted model to the exploration story

3. Orogenic collapse, late granites, Na-K metasomatism, main sulfide remobilization (2.05-2.02 Ga)



Mineral Prospectivity Index using Random Forest

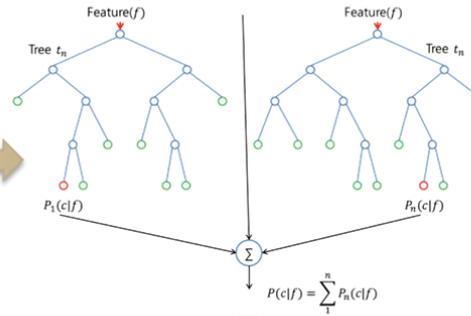
Learning Set:
Know mineral occurrences

Observations	Physical Properties			Chemistry	Geology	Geometry	Training Classes
	x	y	z	resistivity	potassium	andesite	proximity to fault
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
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26							
27							
28							
29							
30							

Application Set:
Untested targeting model

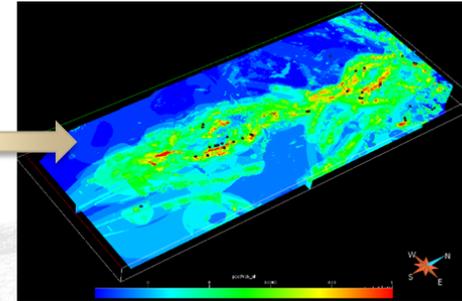
Observations	Physical Properties			Chemistry	Geology	Geometry	
	x	y	z	resistivity	potassium	andesite	proximity to fault
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
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25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							

Classification Algorithm



**Mineralization
Predictive Model**

Prospectivity Model



MPI Learning Scenarios

Learning labels creation:

Assign Cu values to the 2D voxel. Positive to negative examples are generated using a threshold of 0.1% Cu

Learning Labels:

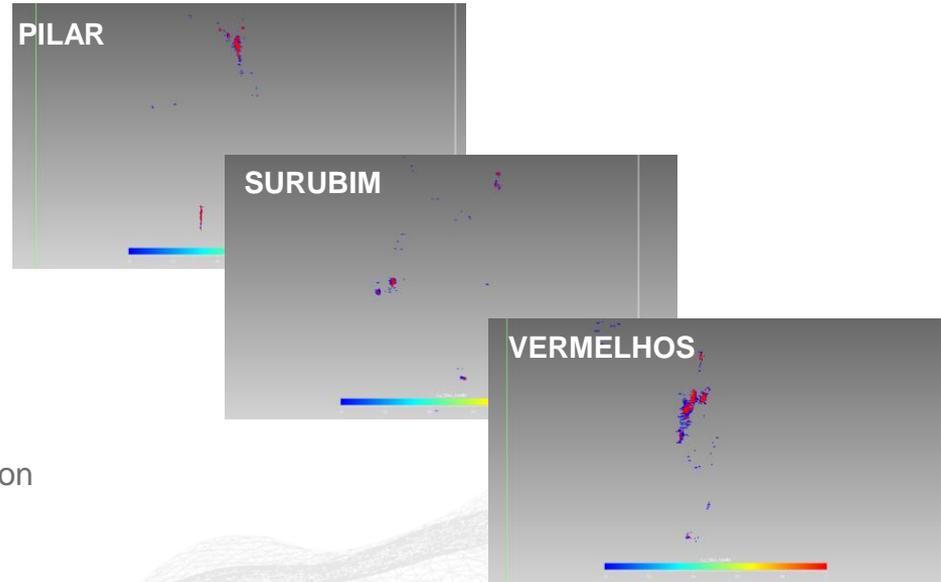
1. Pilar (306 negatives and 250 positives)
2. Surubim (201 negatives and 109 positives)
3. Vermelhos (324 negatives and 210 positives)

Learning Features:

1. Full data coverage (75 features)
2. Gravity data coverage (5 features)
3. Magnetic data coverage (17 features)

Random Forest modelling approach

1. Predictive model optimized to the accuracy metric.
2. 10 iterations of learning/prediction were run and averaged to a final score including standard deviation
3. All predictions combined in global score through a weighted average

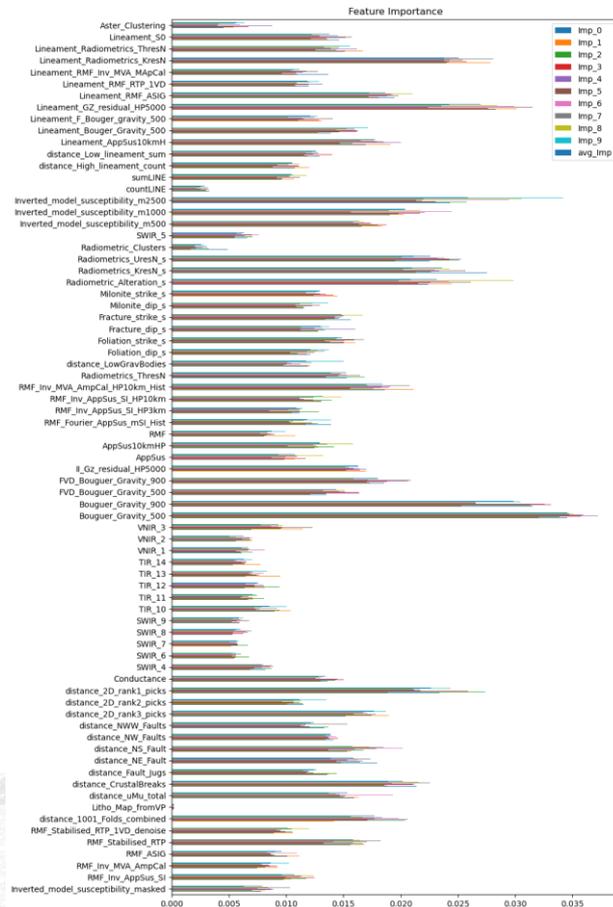
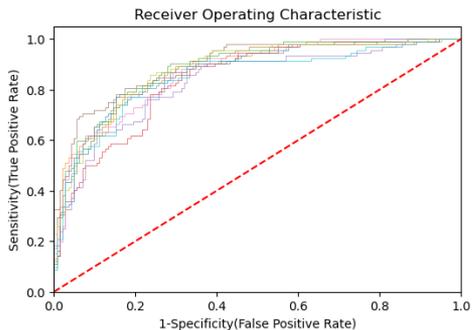
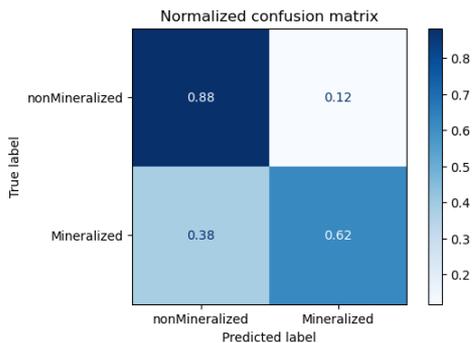
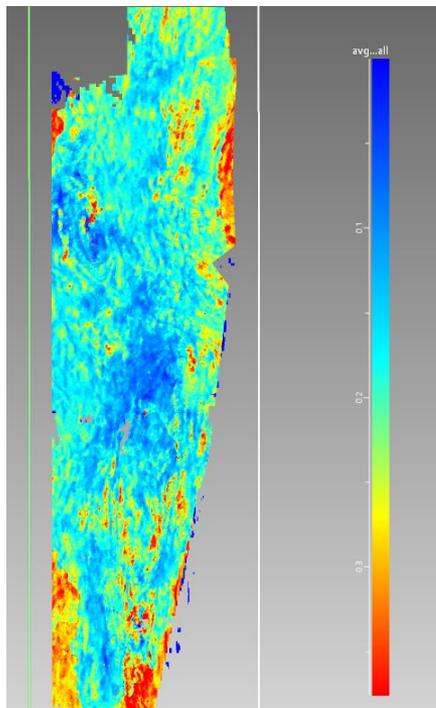


Positive learning examples (red) and negative examples (blue)



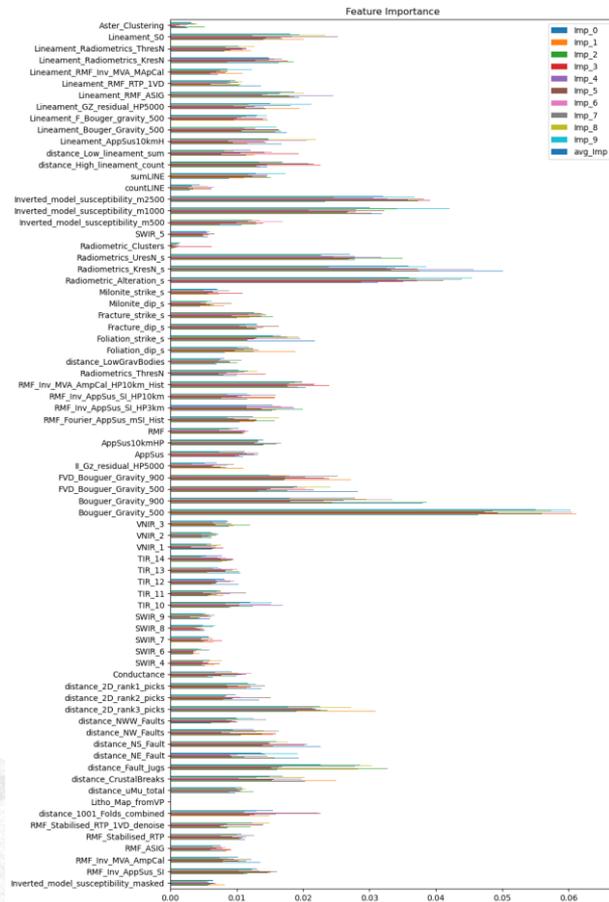
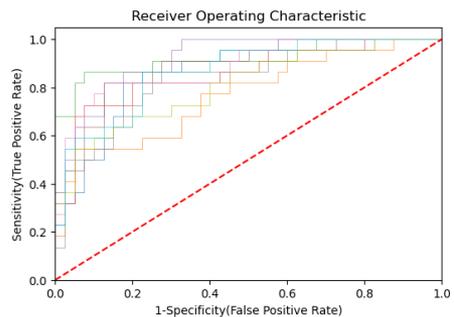
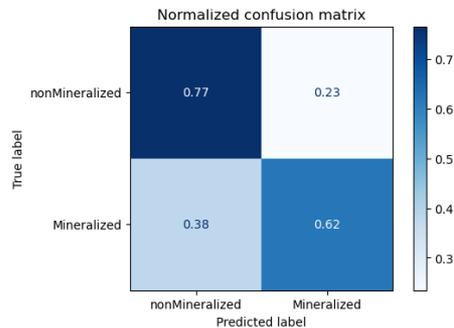
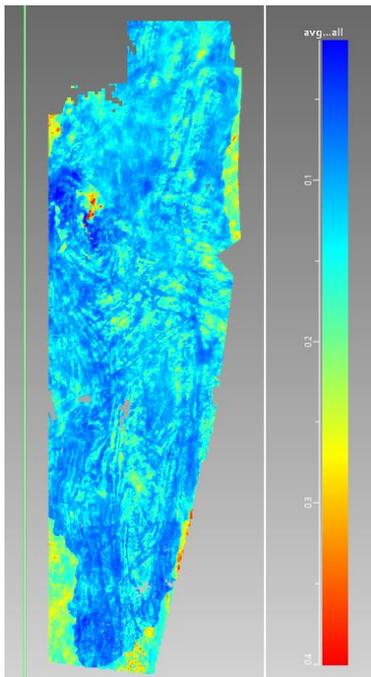
MPI Performance Metrics

Learning on all examples using all feature coverage



MPI Performance metrics

Learning on Vermelhos examples using all feature coverage



Siriema – a multidisciplinary discovery

Exploration History

On trend with Vermelhos

Soil Geochem anomaly

A few holes drilled from the west by previous JV

Some intersections but abandoned by previous JV

ERO 2018/19 drill target on basis of multidisciplinary data

New re-leveled soil geochemistry

Weak IP response

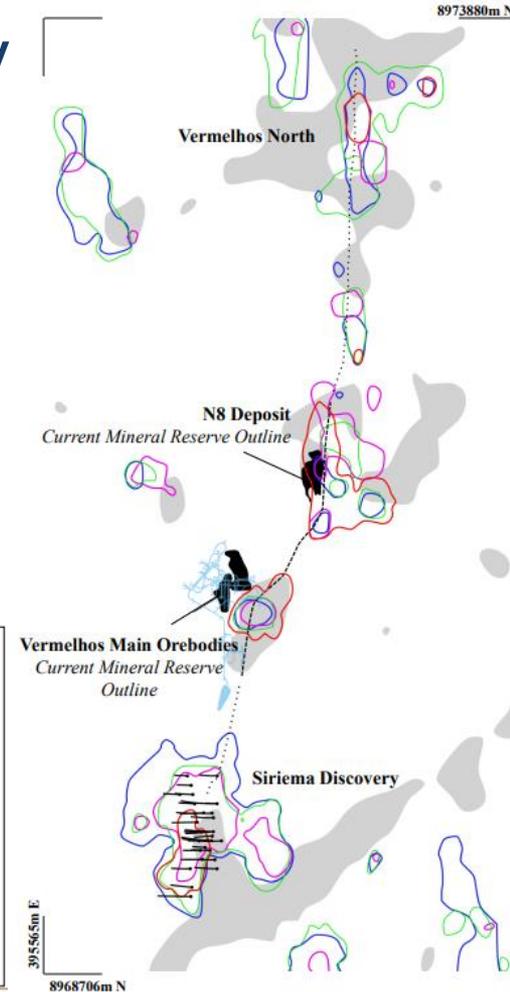
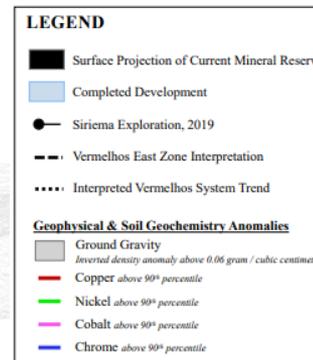
Gravity high

Weak-moderate SkyTEM response

Drilled from east



Mira Geoscience
...modelling the earth



Siriema deposit overview

Sulfide minerals:
Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite
and pentlandite

Textures:
Semi-massive to Veins



Siriema (2020 Technical Report):

Resources Classification*	Tonnage (000 tonnes)	Grade (Cu %)	Cu Contained (000 tonnes)
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	2,956	0.92	27.1
Measured & Indicated	2,956	0.92	27.1
Inferred	187	0.99	1.9

* Effective date of the resources: July 4, 2020.

Mineral resources are stated inclusive of mineral reserves.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

2020 Technical Report for the Vale do Curuçá Property (<https://www.sedar.com>).

Conclusions

Geophysical surveys have more potential than direct detection of mineral deposits

More information can be derived from proper geologically-supported integrated interpretation

By combining the different sources of information, it is possible to build a comprehensive 3D model suited for mineral exploration

The end result of the geophysical data modelling needs to be usable for the exploration geologist

Only possible through collaborative and iterative integrated interpretation of the data

Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to ERO Copper corp. for permission to publish.

A number of present and past colleagues from Mira Geoscience also contributed to this project, including Tim Chalke, Pablo Letelier, Stanislaw Hickey, and Bronwyn Chalke.

Shameless Plugs

Introduction to Geoscience ANALYST and What's new in v3.4?

Thursday December 9th, 10 AM – 1 PM AWST

45 Ventnor Ave, West Perth

RSVP: info@mirageoscience.com

What's new in EM inversion?

Geoscience ANALYST Pro Geophysics Virtual Lecture

Wednesday December 8th, 11 AM AWST

