ASEG Inversion Workshop:
Examples of 3D Potential Field inversions –
Low Latitudes and Remanence

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Introduction

- Remanence (and Porphyries)
- Alumbre Porphyry Project, Peru
- Geosoft MVI / IRI Inversion
- Regional Mafic Belt, Australia
- Conclusion
Magnetic Remanence - Causes

- **Mineralogy/Lithology**
  - Fine grained magnetite (<20μm) eg rapidly chilled basalt, oxidised mafic intrusions (titanomagnetite)
  - Monoclinic pyrrhotite

- **Alteration**
  - Skarn
  - Hornfelsing
  - Or any processes resulting in above

- **Magnetisation History**
  - Systems that develop during long periods of consistent geomagnetic polarity much more likely to exhibit remanence-influenced signatures
  - Cretaceous Normal Superchron ~118 Ma to 83 Ma
  - Permo-Carboniferous (Kiaman) Reverse Superchron ~315 Ma to 260 Ma
Implications for Porphyry Exploration

- Most porphyry system magnetite is coarse-grained, therefore remanence < induced
- During age of mineralisation, earth’s field direction was changing and multiphase intrusions/thermal events would be overprinted after each event cancelling out any likely effects of remanence
- **No known world class porphyry deposit with dominant remanent effects**
- Only likely source of remanence features in younger terrains are oxidised mafic intrusions and skarns
- Co-magmatic mafic events likely with world class porphyry districts
Implications for Porphyry Exploration

- FSE
- Ok Tedi
- Grasberg
- Batu Hijau
- El Teniente
- Agua Rica
- Los Bronces
- Bajo de Alumbrera
- Wafi Golpu
- Los Pelambres
- Frieda
- Cerro Casale
- Minas Conga

Black = Normal
White = Reversed
Hosche (2013) showed that porphyry a prospect in South America has significant remanence.

A number of magnetic targets in the surrounding area are thought to have been missed because remanence was not considered.

After trialling new modelling inversion methods (such as MVI) better fits with geology/susceptibility were being obtained when drilling for porphyries especially at low latitudes.
Terra Resources

Alumbre Project – Peru Deposits

Gold/Silver Deposits
- Minas Congo, Cu - Au
  Overview: Resource: 200,000 oz p.a. planned 2014
- Yarinacocha, Au-Ag
  Overview: Resource: 500,000 oz p.a.
- Cerro Toromo, Cu - Au
  Overview: Reserve: 300,000 oz p.a.
- Llanos Norte, Au
  Overview: Reserve: 100,000 oz p.a.
- Pirma, Au
  Overview: Resource: 200,000 oz p.a.
- Antapacay, Au-Ag
  Overview: Resource: 200,000 oz p.a.
- Paca-Silvillo, Au-Ag
  Overview: Resource: 200,000 oz p.a.
- Ancash-Aires/Octompa, Cu - Ag
  Overview: Resource: 200,000 oz p.a.
- Bongay, Ag-Au
  Overview: Resource: 50,000 oz p.a.
- Aravampa, Au
  Overview: Resource: 50,000 oz p.a.

Base Metals Deposits
- Minas Congo, Cu - Au
  Overview: Resource: 20,000,000 lb Cu
- El Gallego, Cu - Au
  Overview: Planned Production: 10,000,000 lbs Cu
- Antamina, Cu - Au
  Overview: Resource: 300,000,000 lbs Cu
- Los Gamachos, Cu
  Overview: Resource: 100,000,000 lbs Cu
- Trinita, Cu
  Overview: Resource: 100,000,000 lbs Cu
- Antapaccay, Cu
  Overview: Resource: 100,000,000 lbs Cu
- Moquegua, Cu
  Overview: Resource: 100,000,000 lbs Cu
- Toquepala, Cu
  Overview: Resource: 100,000,000 lbs Cu

PROMESA
Alumbre Project – Induced Polarisation

Potential Porphyry Target
(Chargeability Anomaly)

Drill hole CJK-1 100m @ 0.12g/t

Alumbre Concession - 100%

Drill hole ALDD14005 – Cu 7m @ 0.72%

Aurifera Chorobal Concession -100%

Magdalena Concession - 70%

Geophysics Chargeability Results at 400m depth
Au Rich Porphyry Geophysics

After Silitoe (2000)
Alumbre Project - Ground Magnetics

Residual Magnetics – Total field data used for magnetic inversion from ground data

Residual Magnetics – RTP (amplitude correction 70 applied)

Residual Magnetics – TF (400m line spacing in NW and 200m in SE)
Detailed magnetic modelling using Magnetic Vector Inversion (Ellis, 2012)

- MVI directly models the vector of magnetization based only on anomalous TMI data
- The method allows the modelling optimization process the freedom to orient the direction of magnetization to best fit the observed data
- Allows the interpreter to model features that may contain combination of remanent magnetization, demagnetization or anisotropic magnetic minerals
- MVI allows modelling of the different orientation of the magnetic field caused by porphyry intrusion at Alumbre
- Typical MVI modelling using 50 x 50 x 25m voxel, on 200m/400m ground magnetic data (single tie line)
Alumbre Project – Magnetic Vector Inversion

Total field magnetics with +10x10^-3 SI* isosurface from the 3D MVI inversion in grey underneath.

Magnetics (pink) – Isosurfaces of susceptibility, +10 x 10^-3 SI* in pink.
Magnetics (pink) – Isosurfaces of susceptibility, \(+10 \times 10^{-3}\ SI^*\) in pink. Centre \(+15 \times 10^{-3}\ SI^*\) in red, equivalent to +0.5% magnetite.

7m at 0.72% Cu, 3 to 5% Magnetite above and below.
Hydrothermal Alteration Zones, Minerals, and Ores in a Porphyry Copper Deposit

Alumbre Project drilling to date

Second stage drilling to target ore shell

Magnetics (pink) – Isosurfaces of susceptibility, $+10 \times 10^{-3}$ SI* in pink. Centre $+15 \times 10^{-3}$ SI* in red, equivalent to $+0.5\%$ magnetite.
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Alumbre Project - Magnetic Inversion

Modelled magnetics with +10x10^-3 SI* isosurface from the 3D MVI inversion in pink and IRI standard inversion in blue.

Magnetics (pink) – Isosurfaces of susceptibility, +10 x 10^-3 SI* in pink.
Promesa – Alumbre Sections

Section 778900E

Magnetics (pink) – Isosurfaces of susceptibility, $+10 \times 10^{-3}$ SI* in pink. Centre $+15 \times 10^{-3}$ SI* in red, equivalent to $+0.5\%$ magnetite.

Not Tested

Next Two Holes
“The first drill hole, ALDD14006 has progressed to 303m with chalcopyrite and magnetite observed and increasing with depth” 28/9/14
Recent advances in 3D inversion methods have led to the availability of techniques that look to address more complicated geological/geophysical problems and challenge conventional thinking.

After trialling new modelling inversion methods (such as MVI) better fits with geology/susceptibility were being obtained when drilling for porphyries especially at low latitudes.

In addition, at a regional scale, geological features that appear to be normally magnetised may in fact have a remanent component.

Alternative modelling techniques should be trialled and all data considered before planning follow-up exploration.
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