

2 MINERALS	& METALS EXPLORATION – GLOBAL PER	SPECTIVE		
Why it is important:	Mineral	Production Demand (kilo-metric tons)		
> United Nation's mission of Net Zero emission	Lithium 965%	2017 2050 43 415		
(carbon neutrality) by 2050	Cobalt 585%	110 644		
Clean energy transition: Deploy technologies s	Graphite 383%	0.72 1.73		
as wind, solar, electrification (e.g. electrical	Vanadium 173%	80 138		
vehicles) and geothermal power	Nickel 108%	2100 2268		
formeneo) and gootherman perior	Silver 60%	25 15		
Minerals and metals are essential to achieve this	Neodymium 37%	23 8.4		
clean energy transition.	Molybdenum 11%	290 33		
orean energy transition.	Aluminum 9%	60,000 5583		
Over the next 30 years, production of	Copper 7% Bercentage (2050 demand)	19,700 1378		
minerals and metals needs to increase	Manganese 4%	10,000 694		
by 500% average	0 100%			
.,	Growth in mineral needs for low-carbon technology (Courte https://www.greencarcongress.com/2020/01/20200105-sova	esy: Sovocool et al., 2020. acool html)		
What are the exploration challenges:	What are the solutions?			
What are the exploration challenges.	That are the solutions.			
Existing near surface resources are getting deple & less new discoveries	ted > Paradigm shift in exploration techniques	S		
Discoveries are getting deeper and less accessible	e > Developing the Mineral system concept	(Australia is leading)		
Discovery to production ratio is very poor	Import ideas from oil and gas industry			
> Lack of skilled geoscientists, particularly	Advanced technologies (3D and 4D mod	delling)		
Geophysicists	> Train future generation of geoscientists			
METALEARTH	Canada Pogée research res res res res res res res res res res			















- > Contributing to provincial economic development
- > Contributing to Canada's vision of achieving Net-Zero emission by 2050.



11 RESEARCH TEAM – SUDBURY TRANSECT		
Metal Earth Team:	Vale & Glencore Team:	
Rajesh Vayavur (Research Associate – Geophysics)	Kevin Fenlon (Geophysicist - Vale)	
Rasmus Haugaard (Research Associate - Geologist)	Lisa Gibson (Manager – Vale)	
Ademola Adetunji (Research Associate – Magnetotelluric) Enrick Tremblay (Exploration Manager – Vale)		
Saeid Cheraghi (Research Associate – Seismics) Warren Hughes (Senior Geophysicist – Glencore)		
Mostafa Naghizadeh (Research Associate/ Former Professor – Seismics)	Guido Serafini (Principal Exploration Geologist – Glencore)	
Richard Smith (Professor – Geophysics)		
John Ayer (Associate Director MERC, Metal Earth Project)		
Ross Sherlock (Director MERC, Metal Earth Project)		
My roles and responsibilities: > To perform 3D potential field modelling/inversion > To coordinate with other team members for 3D integration of various geological and geophysical datasets > To build a robust 3D geological model of the Eastern Sudbury basin		

12	GEOPHYSICAL METHODS – SUDBURY TRANSECT				
Geophysica	I Method	Measured parameter	Estimated property		
Seismic surv	/еу	Travel time reflected/refracted seismic wave	Density and elastic moduli (seismic impedance)		
Gravity surve	ey	Gravitational field of the Earth	Density		
Magnetic sur	rvey	Geo-magnetic field of the Earth	Magnetic susceptibility		
Magnetotellu	urics survey	Electrical and magnetic field components	Electrical conductivity		































































SUMMARY OF FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS – SUDBURY TRANSECT

Findings:

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- > We have observed a good correlation between various geophysical models and geological datasets
- We identified three probable shallow conductors from AMT model :- High confidence (based on dense AMT dataset) conductor C1 and C3 near the North-Range and South-Range proximal to the basal contact of SIC and one moderate to low confidence conductor: C2 within Whitewater group of sediments.
- > We identified two probable mid-crustal level conductors RC1 and RC2 from BBMT model which might act as additional sources for shallow conductors C1 and C3.
- > The potential field inversions provide geophysical evidence of folding and/or faulting of mafic/ultramafic rocks in the Archean basement and suggest this deformation may have resulted in alteration and weaker magnetic and gravity fields in the East Range.
- > High resolution seismic images also support this deep-seated faulting.
- > We suggest this deep-seated faulting could have acted as conduits for hydrothermal fluid flow from deep crustal conductors to shallow conductors thus enhancing the locus of mineralization in the SIC footwall.
- Some of the preliminary findings of this project were presented at a International conference CSEG Geoconvention (Sept, 2021) and two scientific publications are in preparation to be submitted to International Journals.

Recommendations:

- > Constraining the Vale 3D GOCAD surfaces using new available seismic data
- Construct a robust 3D geological model of upper-crust of Eastern Sudbury basin which will honour all geological and geophysical datasets and help in constraining geometry of new subsurface structures associated with mineralized (Ni, PGE and Cu) zones.
- The constrained 3D geological model helps to identify new sources of mineralization and pathways



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