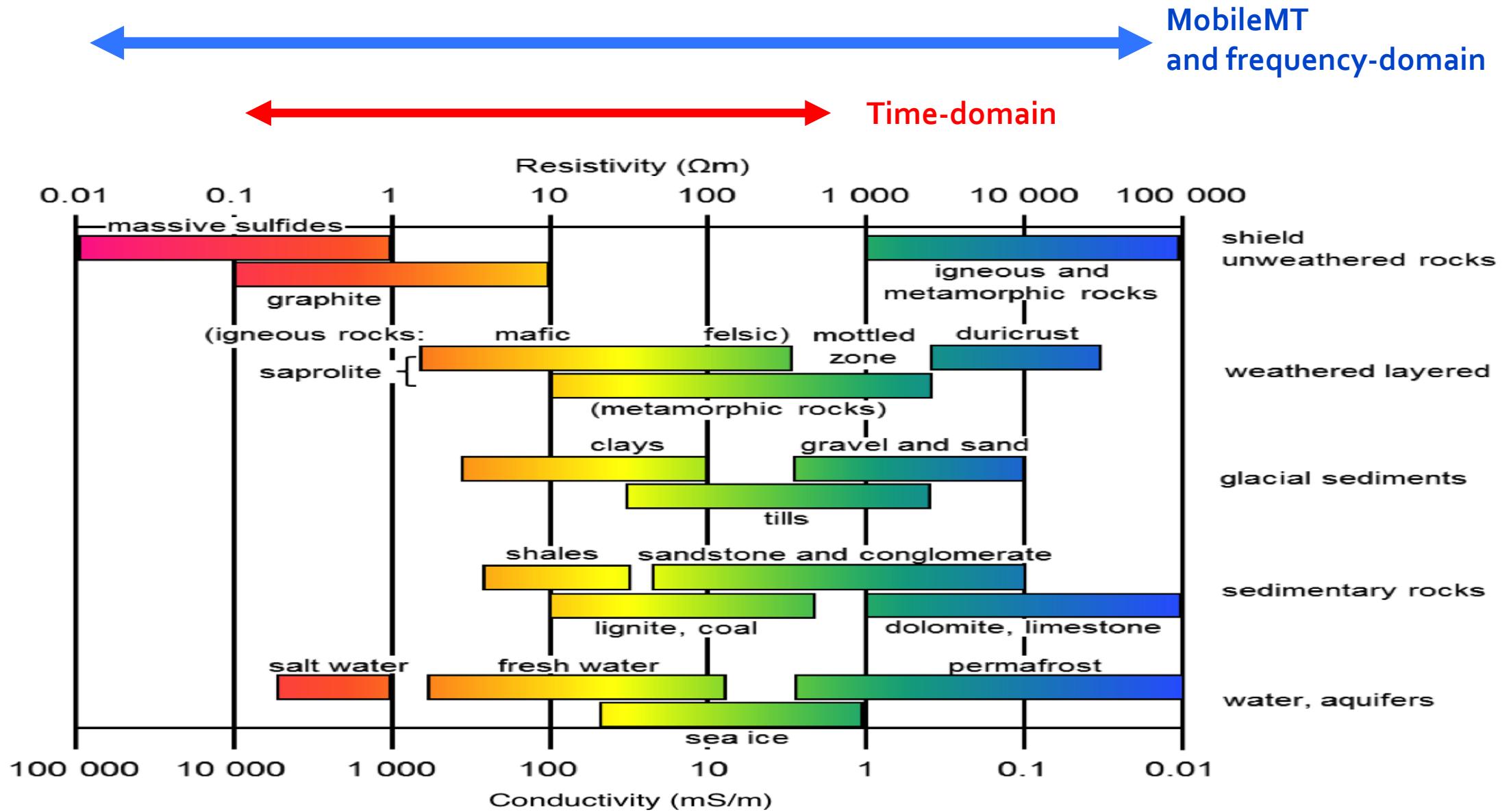


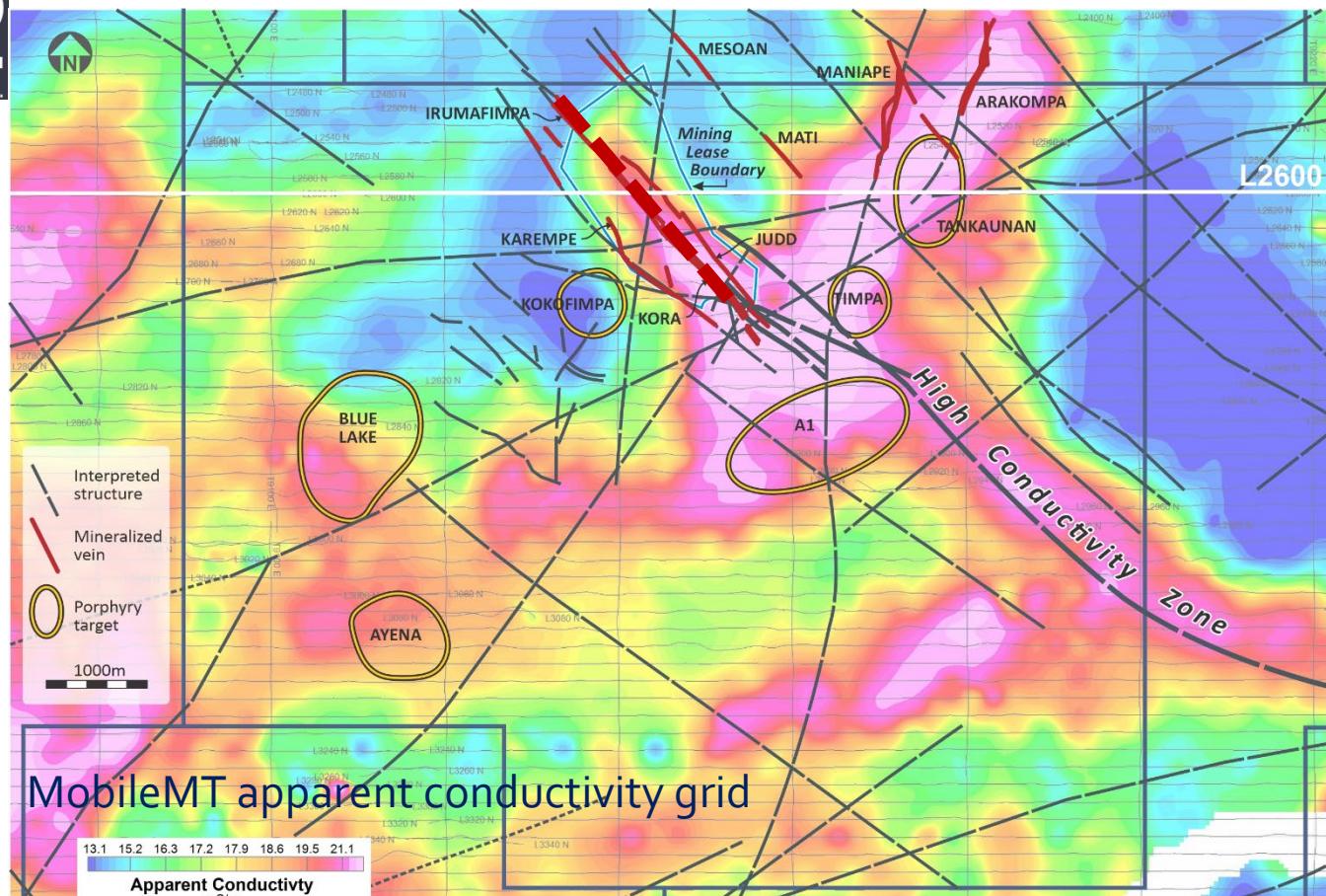
MobileMT: THE TECHNIQUE AND EXPLORATION ADVANTAGES (massive sulphides case studies)

Expert Geophysics Limited



RANGE OF RESISTIVITY DETECTION AND DIFFERENTIATION

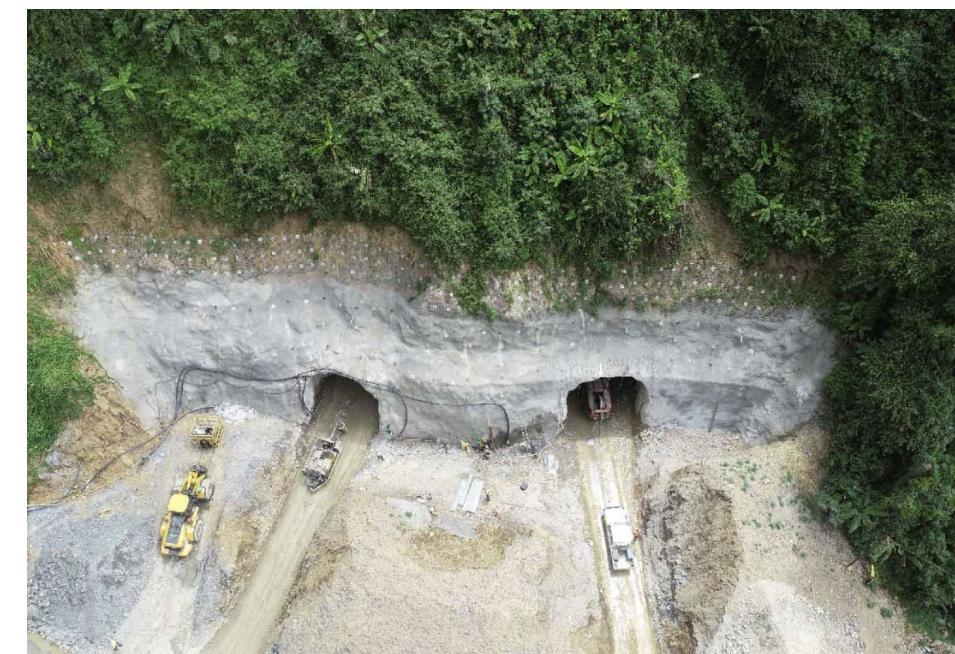




New Guinea Thrust Belt

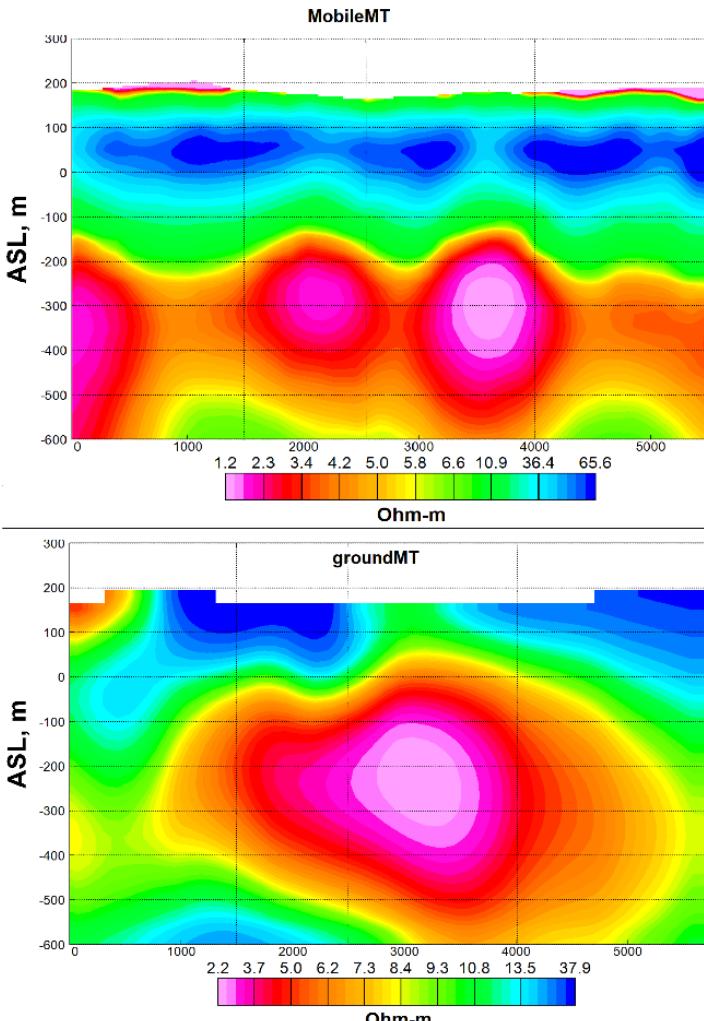
**Au,Ag,Cu epithermal veins
with less explored porphyry**

Kora		Irumafimba	
indicated	inferred	indicated	inferred
2.1 moz	2.5 moz	0.2 moz	0.2 moz
at 9.2 g/t Au Eq	at 9.5 g/t AuEq	at 10.4 g/t AuEq	at 13.4 g/t AuEq

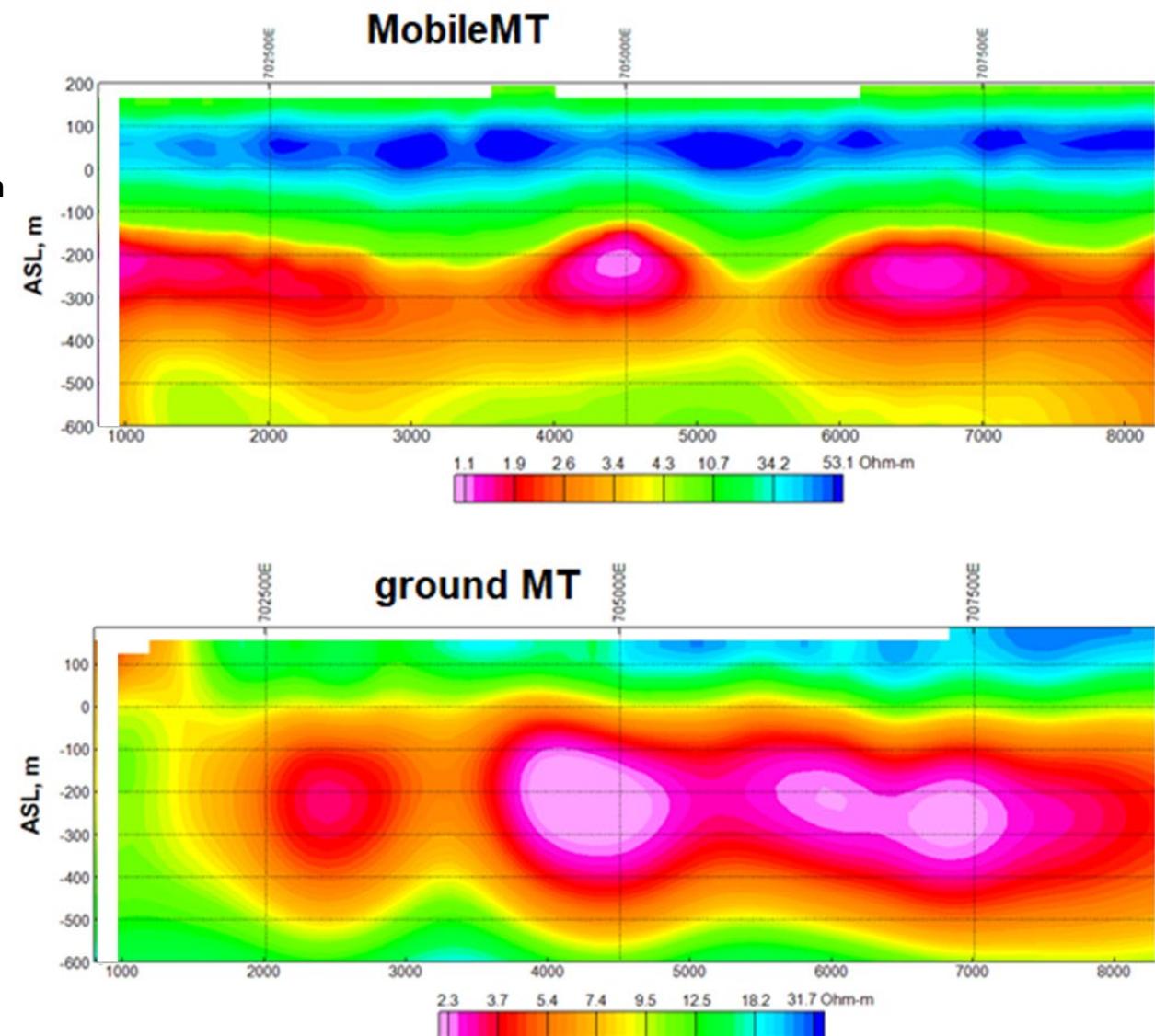


Olympic Dam region (South Australia) copper-cobalt deposits at Elizabeth Creek (Emmie Bluff)

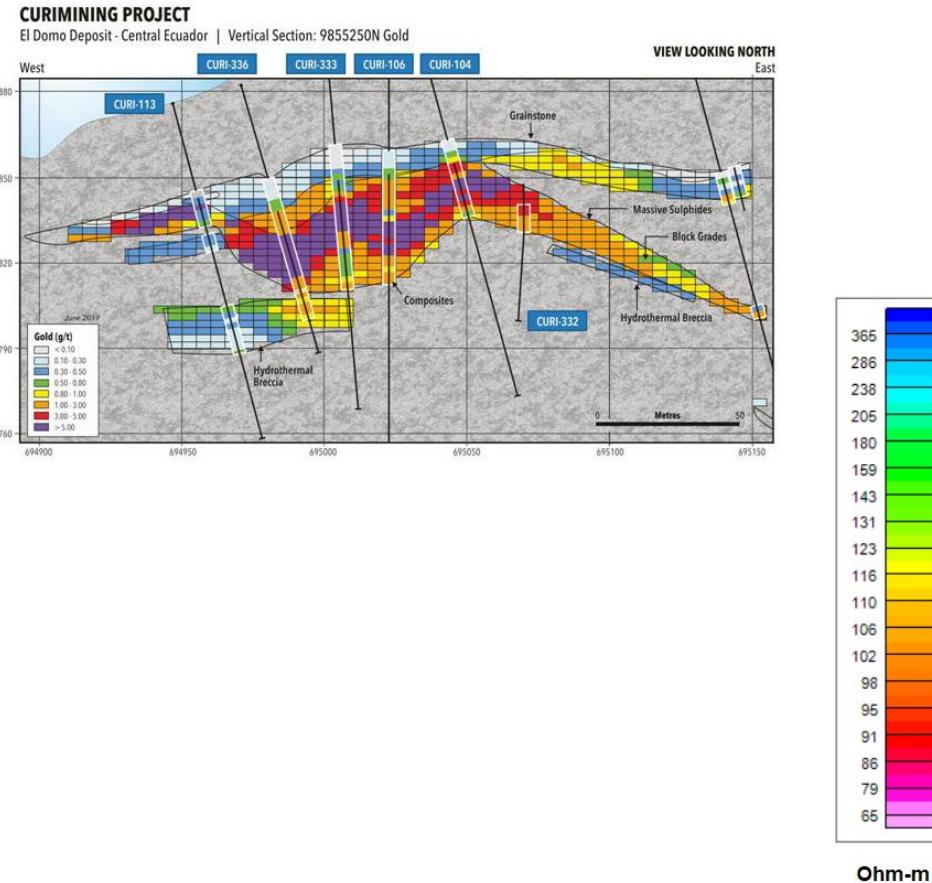
The deposits are composed of sediment-hosted fine-grained sulphides.



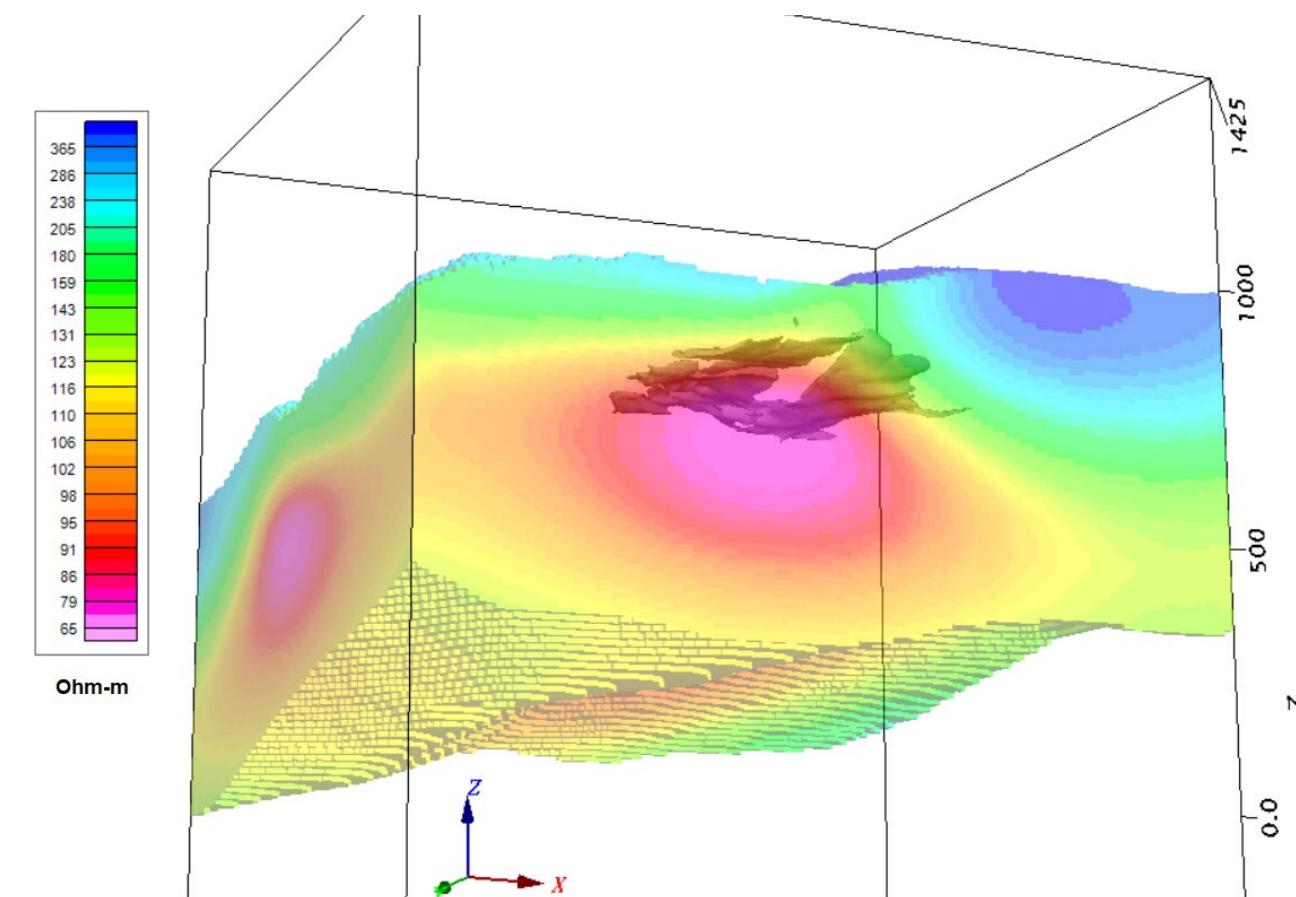
27-445 Hz with a station
spacing ~12-15 m



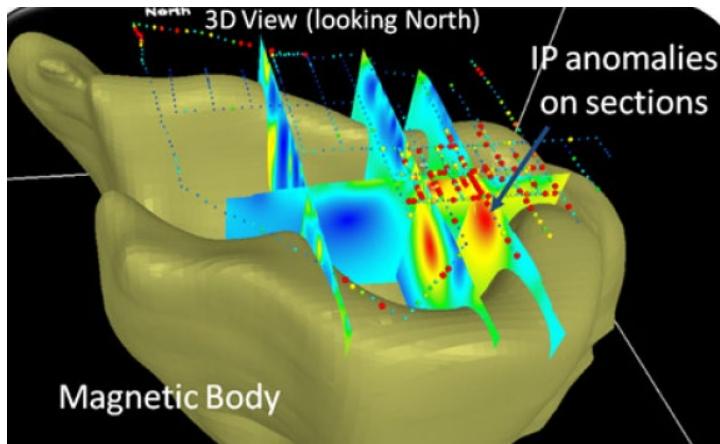
El Domo VMS (Cu-Au-Zn-Ag) deposit (Ecuador)



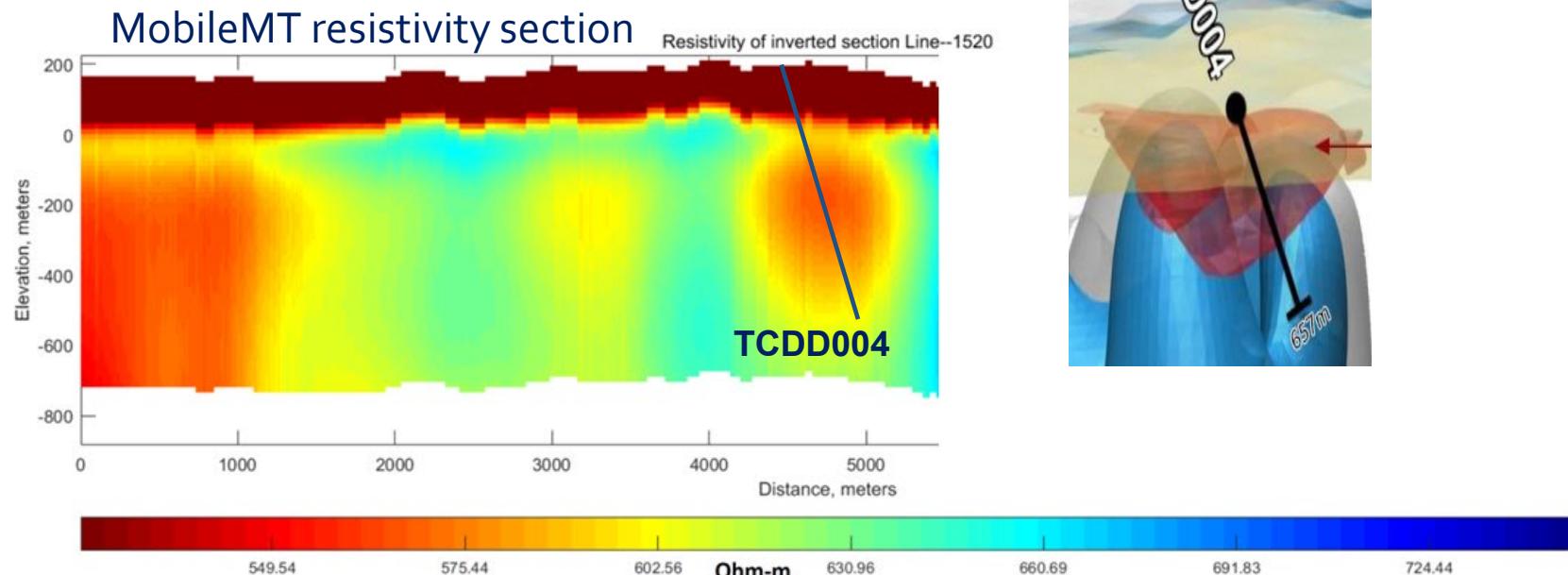
MobileMT 3D resistivity voxel



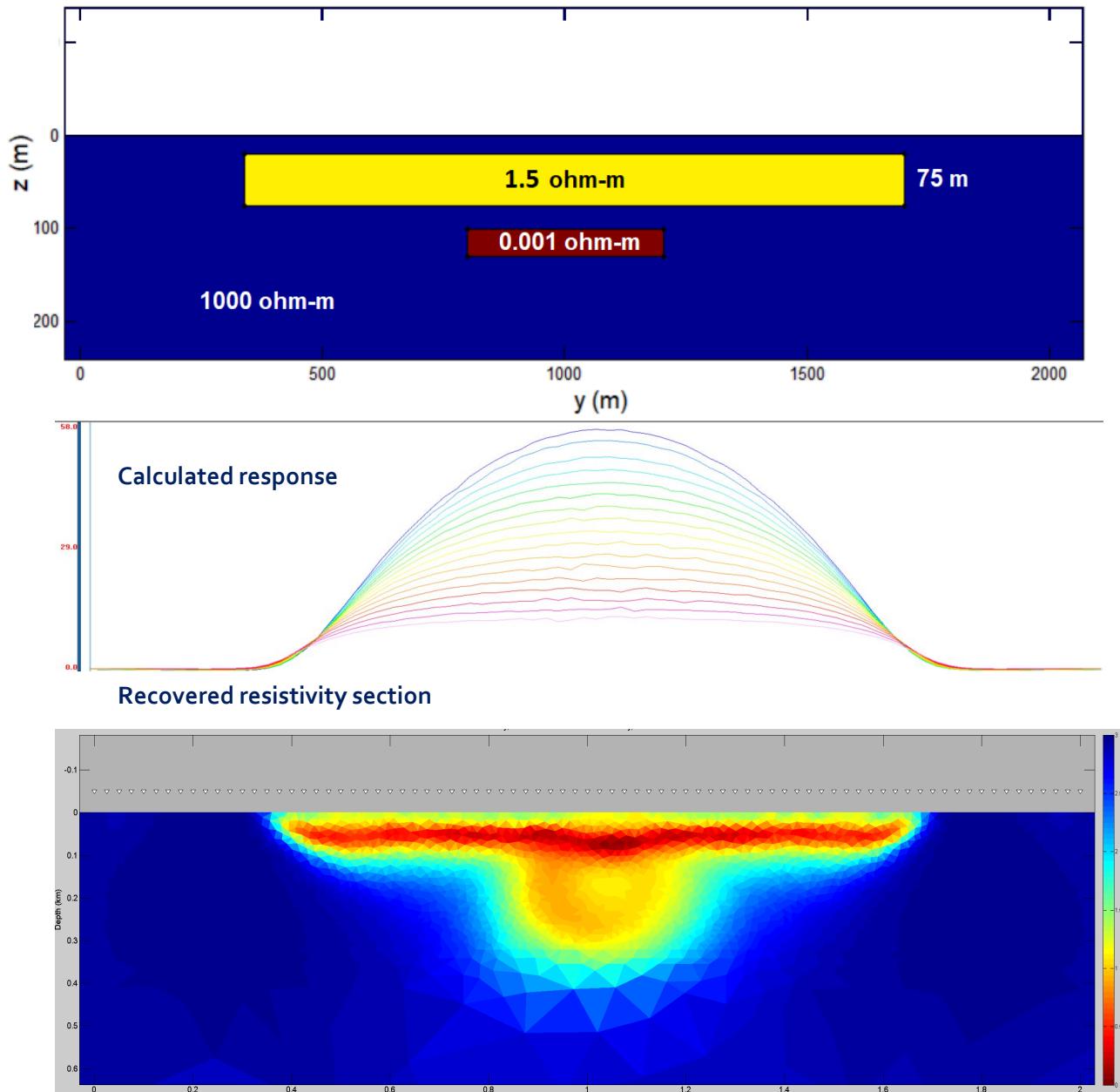
Thomas Creek Co-Cu sulfides (Mount Read Project, Western Tasmania)



visible copper sulphides from 199m to 298m depth

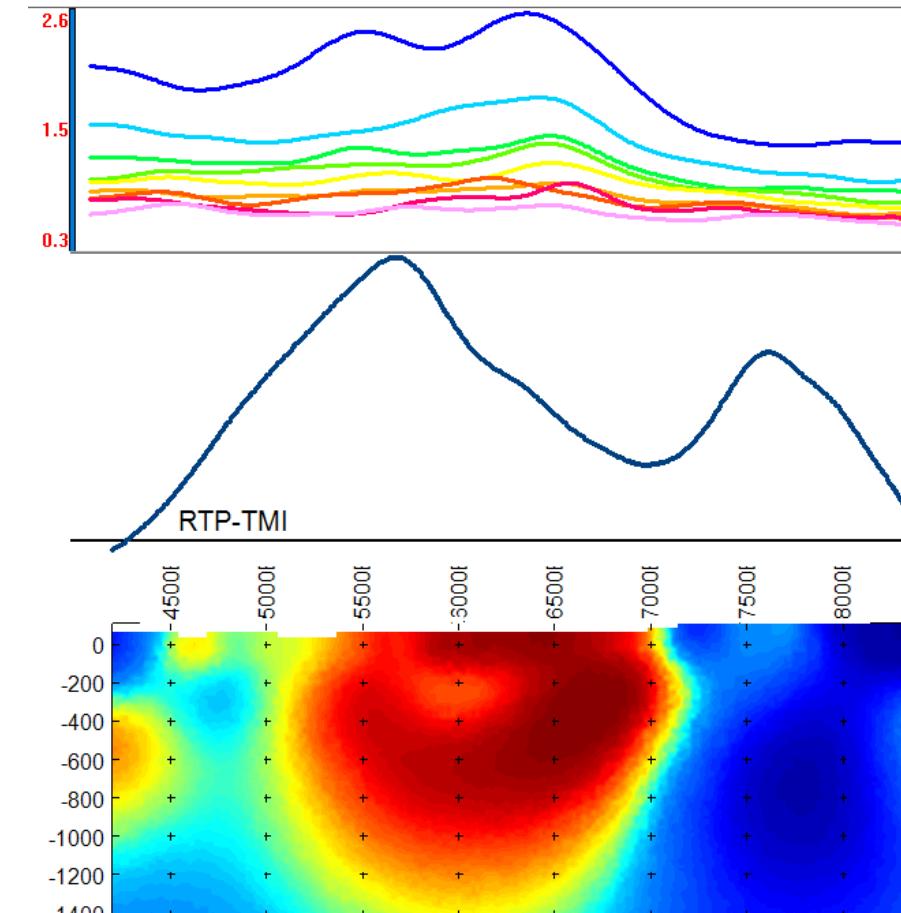


Synthetic modeling (strong conductor under highly conductive overburden)

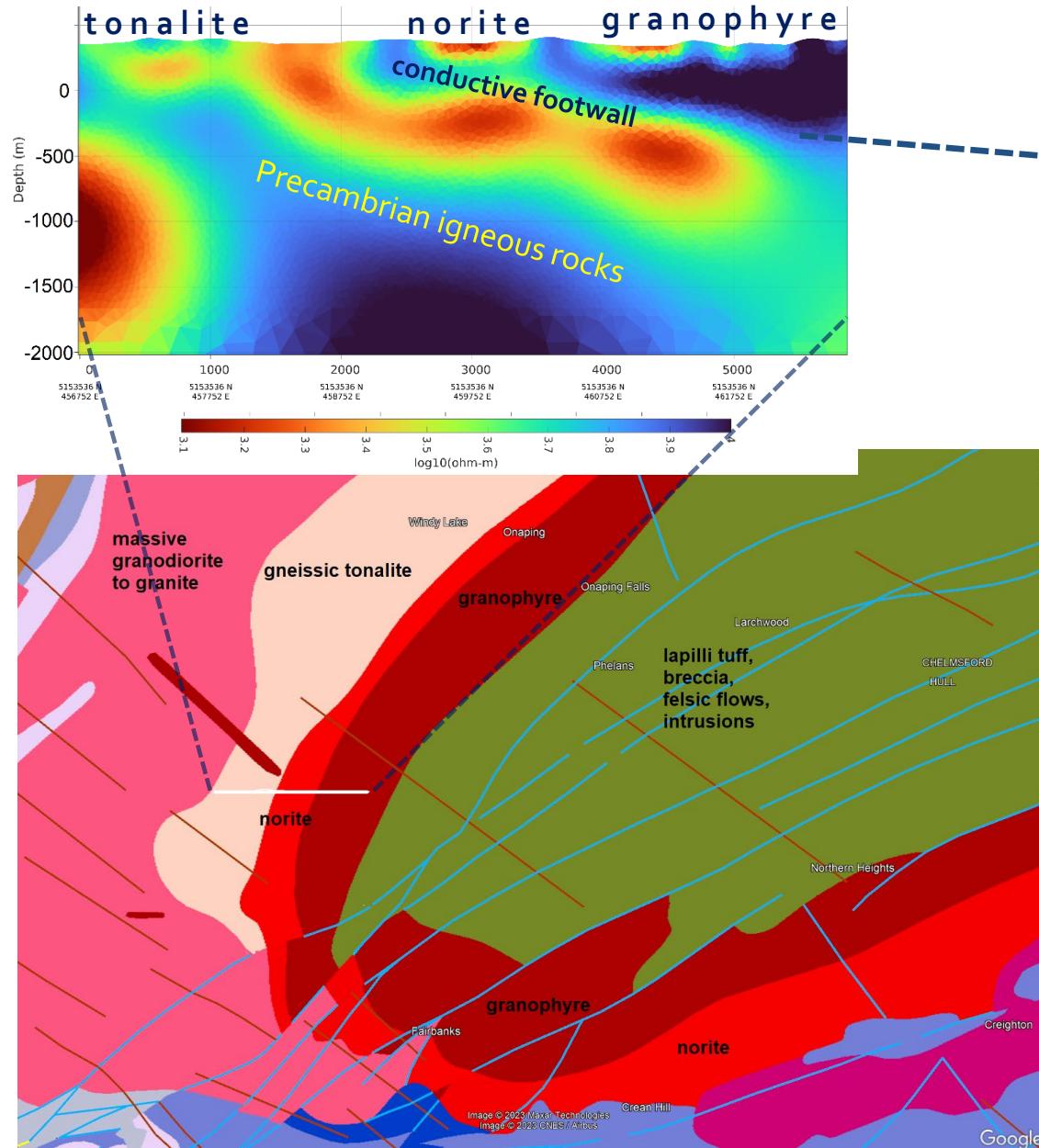


Real MobileMT data

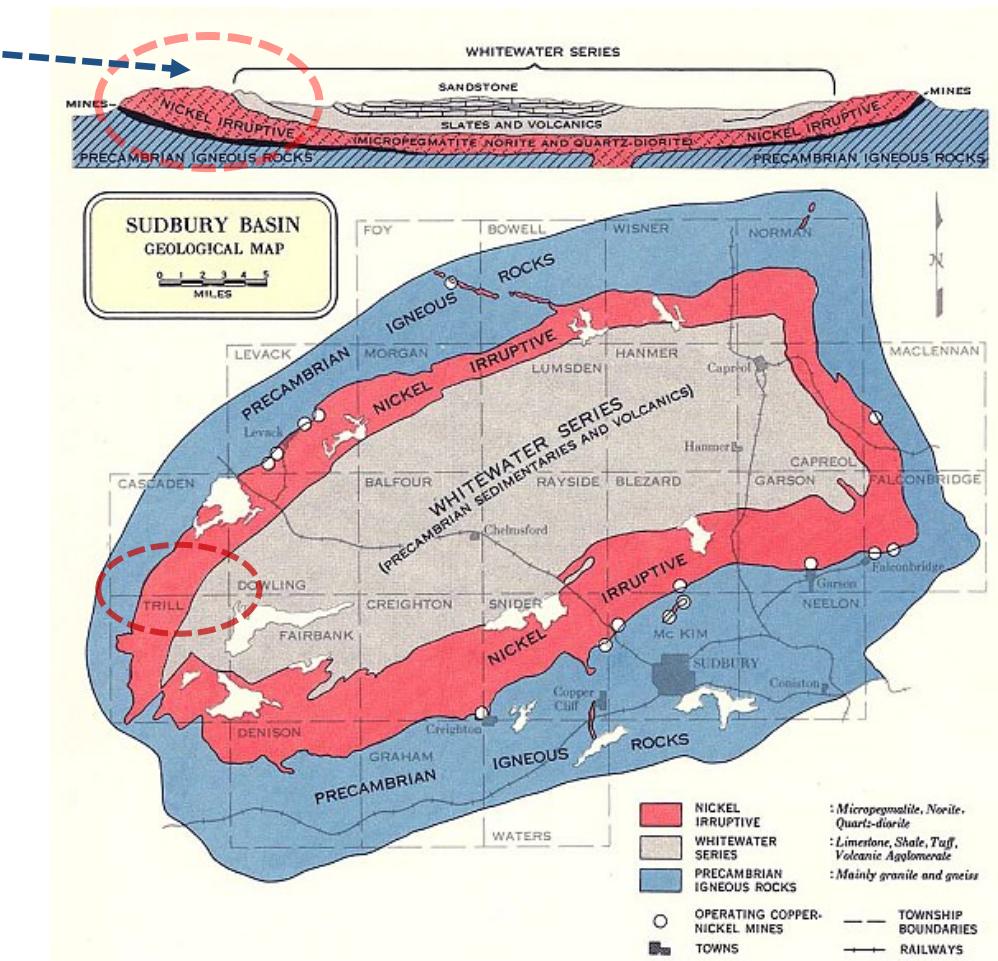
Congo Craton margin (west Africa)
Cu-Ni sulphides related mafic-ultramafic rocks



MobileMT resistivity section

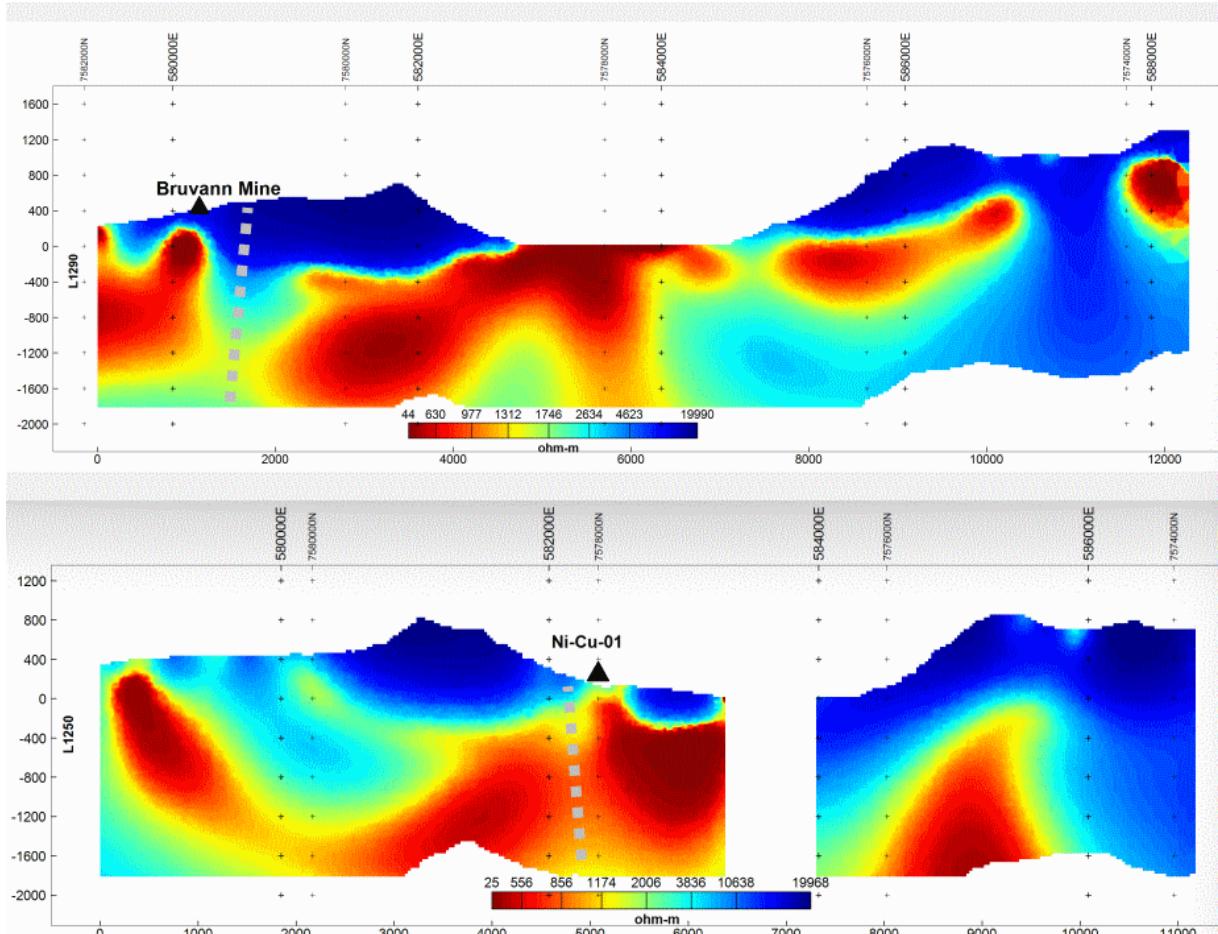


Ontario, SW of Sudbury impact structure Lithological mapping



Råna mafic-ultramafic layered intrusion

MobileMT resistivity sections



Geological map

