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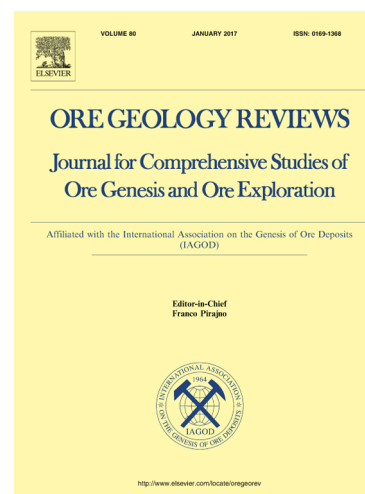
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Part II: A demonstration of integrating multiple-scale 3D modelling into GIS-based prospectivity analysis: a case study of the Huayuan-Malichang district, China¹

Nan Li^{1,2}, Xianglong Song^{1,*}, Keyan Xiao¹, Shengmiao Li³, Changbai Li¹, Kun Wang¹

1. MLR Laboratory of Metallogeny and Mineral Resource Assessment, Institute of Mineral Resources, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing, 100037, China

2. Centre for Exploration Targeting, ARC Centre of Excellence for Core to Crust Fluid Systems, The University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia

3. Mineral Branch of Hunan Institute of Geological Survey, Changsha 410116, Hunan, China

Abstract

This paper constitutes the second part of a study called “Mineral system modelling prospectivity analysis for MVT Pb-Zn deposit in northwestern Hunan Province, China”. The methodology is described in Part 1; Part 2 demonstrates the value of 3D modelling at the district and ore deposit scales. The process employed in this paper is as follows: (i) 3D models are constructed at multiple scales (i.e., at the district and ore deposit scales); (ii) an interpretation of the 3D models is presented based on a conceptual geological model; (iii) a map of the mineral potential at depth, relying on the conceptual geological model and 3D geometry data, is delineated and discussed; (iv) calculations of the volume and ore-bearing ratio are improved using 3D geometry; (v) the similarity coefficient used in Part 1 is replaced with the quantitative uncertainty of the 3D models; and (vi) the undiscovered mineral resources are estimated in the study area. To be consistent with Part 1, a case study of the Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) Pb-Zn mineralization in the Huayuan-Malichang district (36 × 24 km² in northwestern Hunan Province, China), is conducted.

Keywords: Multiple scale prospectivity analysis; 3D modelling; Resource estimation; Uncertainty.

Corresponding author: Xianglong Song, MLR Laboratory of Metallogeny and Mineral Resource Assessment, Institute of Mineral Resources, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing, 100037, China. E-mail: Slong17@sina.com (Xianglong Song); Nan.Li@uwa.edu.au, LiNan@cags.ac.cn (Nan Li).

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