# Kimberlite Case Study - Abitibi Region

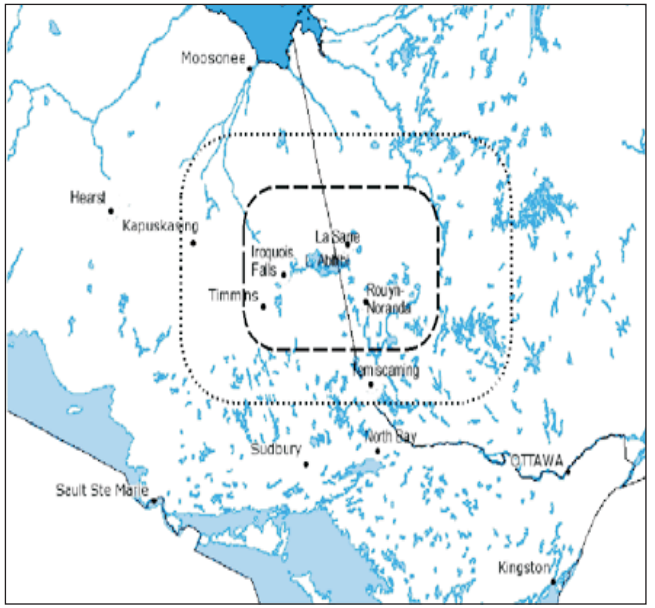
Samples were taken over a kimberlite pipe in the Abitibi region. These samples were taken in a straight line over a distance of 400 metres with two background samples taken 500 m away. The sample spacing was 20 m.

This kimberlite pipe is known to be diamondiferous with 45 m of varying cover comprised of organic-rich peat and glaciolacustrine clays.

This case study is clearly shown to vector to the buried kimberlite from a series of compound classes that developed wide halo anomalies to predictably narrower halo anomalies and to potentially an apical anomaly directly over the buried target.

After this interpretation was submitted, the location of the kimberlite pipe was revealed to us by the client and is defined by the area in the green bracket.

It is suggested that a sampling grid is used. Sampling transects can be used in parallel or a cross formation. If only a single transect is used then it is suggested that it consist of at least 45 samples at 25 to 50 m spacing for small targets such as narrow ore veins or kimberlite deposits. For larger targets it is important that the target area (one- third of the samples) is bracketed by samples that extend out into background areas (one-third on each side of the target area).

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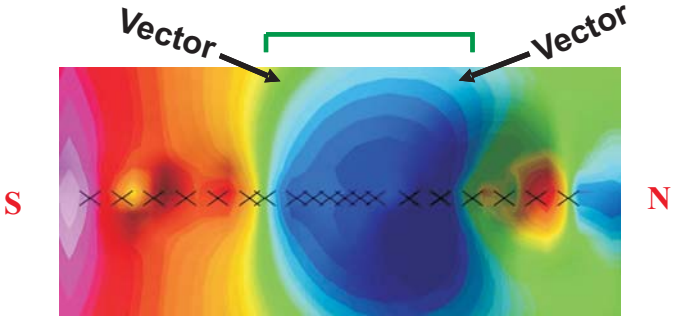
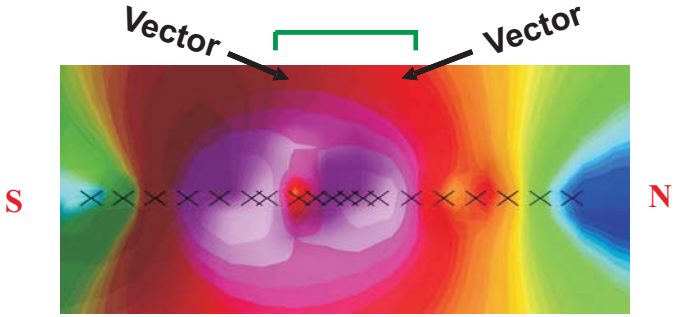
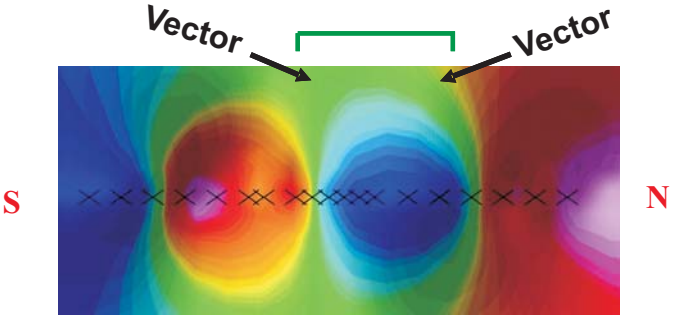


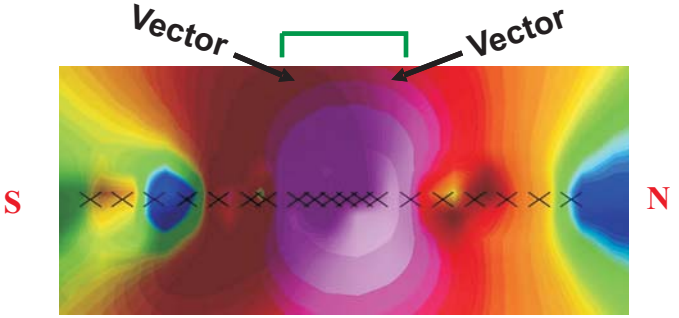

Heavy Aliphatics
Very Wide Halo Anomaly



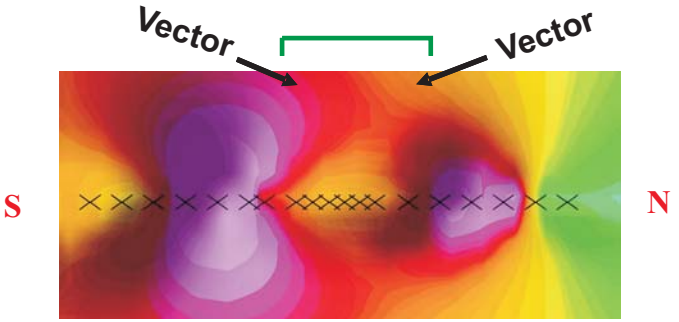

Medium Polyaromatic Class - A
Narrow Halo Anomaly




Alkylated Polyaromatic Class
Wide Halo Anomaly




Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbons
Direct Apical Anomaly




Medium Polyaromatic Class - B
Halo Anomaly