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S1015: Use of the specific surface to measure the efficiency of grids of drillholes and classify the resources of a set of 2D mineral deposits

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Spatial Sampling Density (regular sampling)

additive resource Z(x) with variogram $\gamma(h)$ and mean M

Specific Surface as a function of hole spacing:

Example of Somair 3 deposit

From estimation variance

domain V estimated block v estimated => by the mean of *N* regular samples by its center



no correlation between errors of blocks estimated by inner sample

 $\sigma_e^2(Z_v) => \sigma_e^2(Z_V) = \frac{\sigma_e^2(Z_v)}{N} = \frac{\sigma_e^2(Z_v)|v|}{|V|}$

to Spatial Sampling Density Variance:

 $\sigma_e^2(Z_V)|V| = \sigma_e^2(Z_v)|v| = SSDV$ and Specific Volume (Area in 2D):

Deposit regularly sampled with vertical drillholes (100mx100m, 50mx50m, 25mx25m spacing)



The specific surface will allow classification of the resources depending on the hole spacing.

 (m^2)



 $V_0 = \frac{SSDV}{V_0} = \frac{\sigma_e^2(Z_v)|v|}{V_0}$

The same for v and V, they do not depend any longer on the number of blocks N They measure the efficiency of the sampling pattern, irrespective of the size of the domain

Use of Specific Surface for resource classification: Comparison between deposits

SSDV and V_o allow computing estimation variance and Coefficient of Variation for a given production volume (surface in 2D) V

$$\sigma_e^2(Z_V) = \frac{SSDV}{|V|} \qquad \qquad CV = \frac{\sigma_e(Z_V)}{M} = \sqrt{\frac{V_0}{|V|}}$$

The smaller the CV, the higher the confidence.



The method allows an objective classification of resources for comparison.

Applying the method to either 3D or irregular drillhole spacing is possible but more complex.

Febvey M-C, Rivoirard J, Martin B, 2021. On measuring the spatial sampling density of a deposit for Mineral Resource classification, APCOM 2021 Proceedings Book, Editors: C. Musingwini and M. Woodhall, SAIMM, pp 437-448

Classification of resources in term of hole spacing for a nominal production of 1 000 T U