

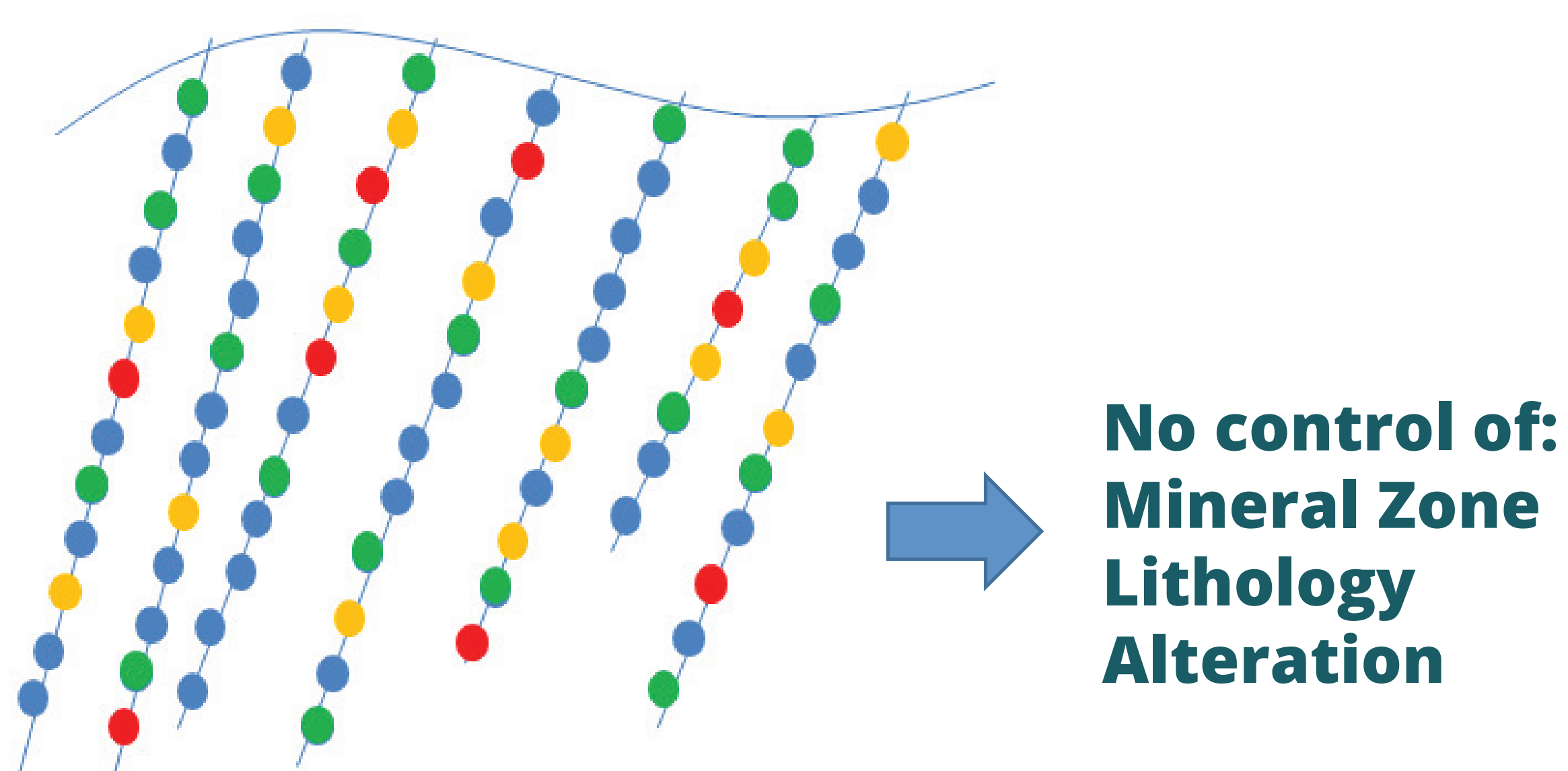
Selecting thresholds for decision making in geological units definitions

Introduction

There are several decisions related to selecting a threshold in geological modelling and mineral resource evaluation:

- 1.- Choice of the percentage of secondary sulphides minerals (chalcocite+covelite) to define secondary enrichment.
- 2.- Selection of the proportion of an alteration mineral to set the dominant "alteration".
- 3.- Definition of a threshold for high arsenic mineralization.

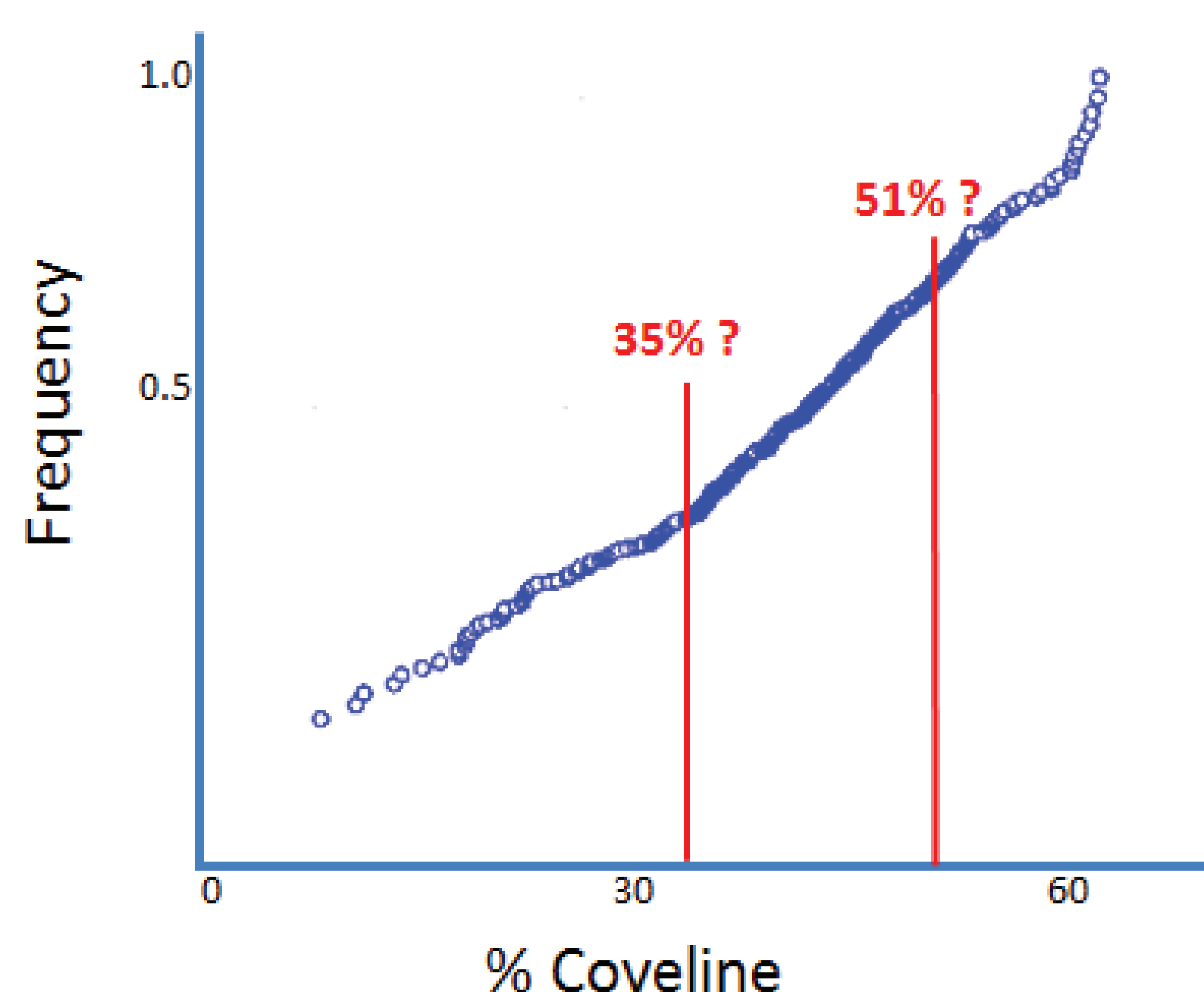
How many populations are there on this data of % Coveline?



We try to find a critic threshold of % Coveine for units of estimation. There are two approaches:

1. Operational Threshold Approach

Uses limits that are critical for the operation or processes, in this case critic % Coveline.



But, this approach do not consider...

...Spatial relations of data

2. Phenomenological Threshold Approach

Methodology

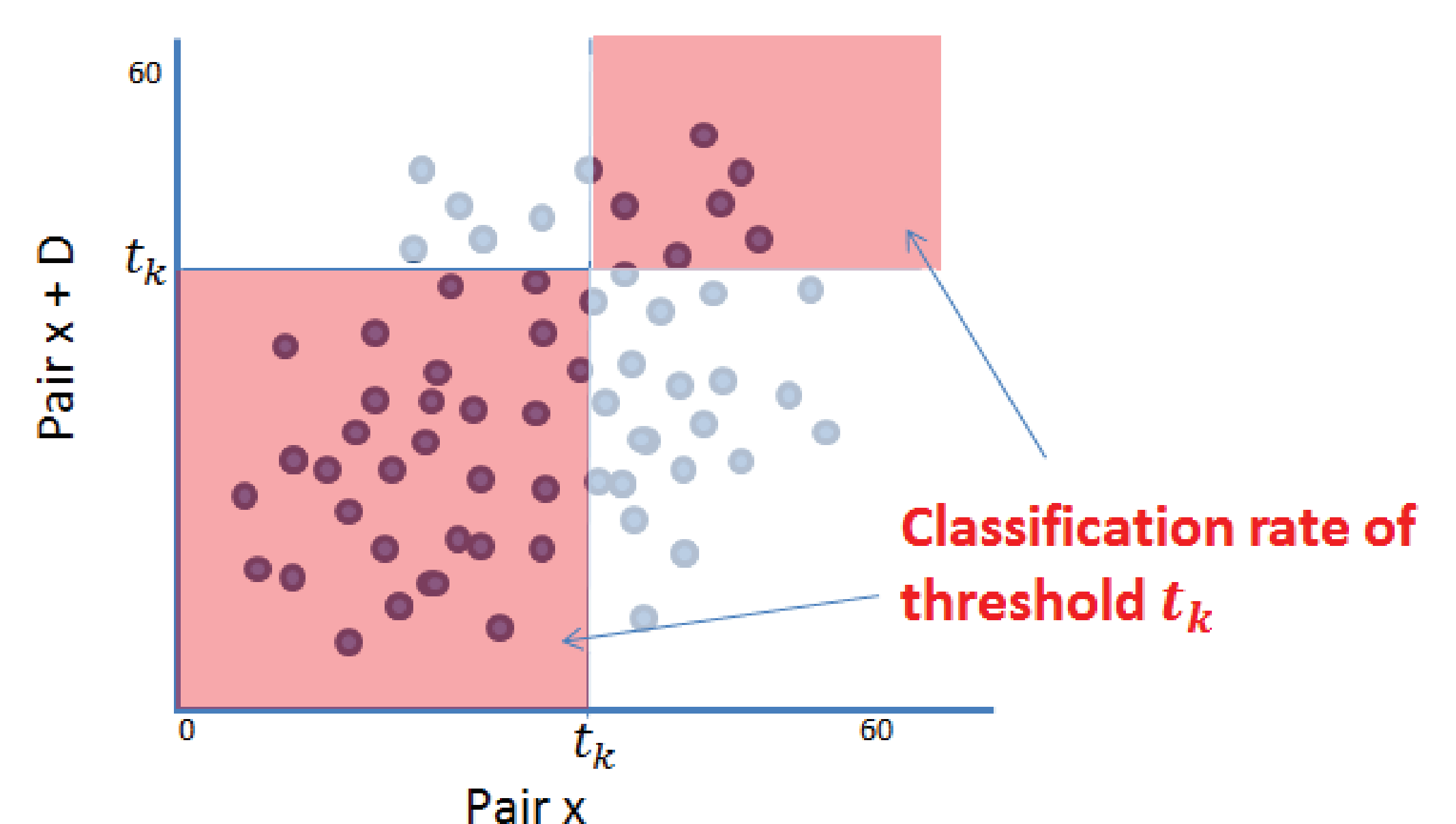
Generation of N thresholds in database:

$$T = \{ t_1, \dots, t_k, \dots, t_N \} \text{ for } k \in N$$

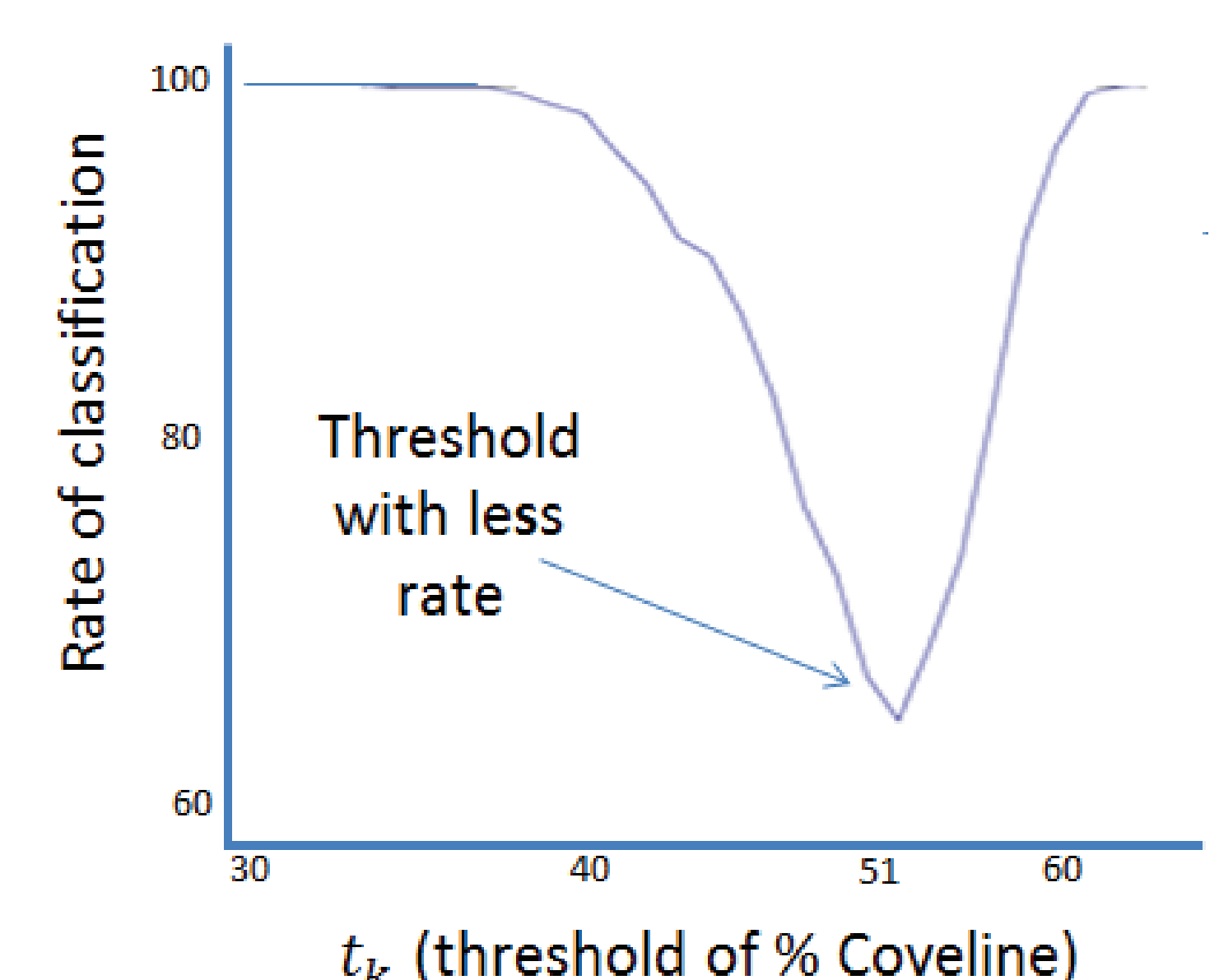
Where each t_k defines a indicator I_k as:

$$I_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq t_k \\ 0 & \text{if } x < t_k \end{cases}$$

We generate pairs of data spaced in predetermined distance D, this has a scatter plot of pairs

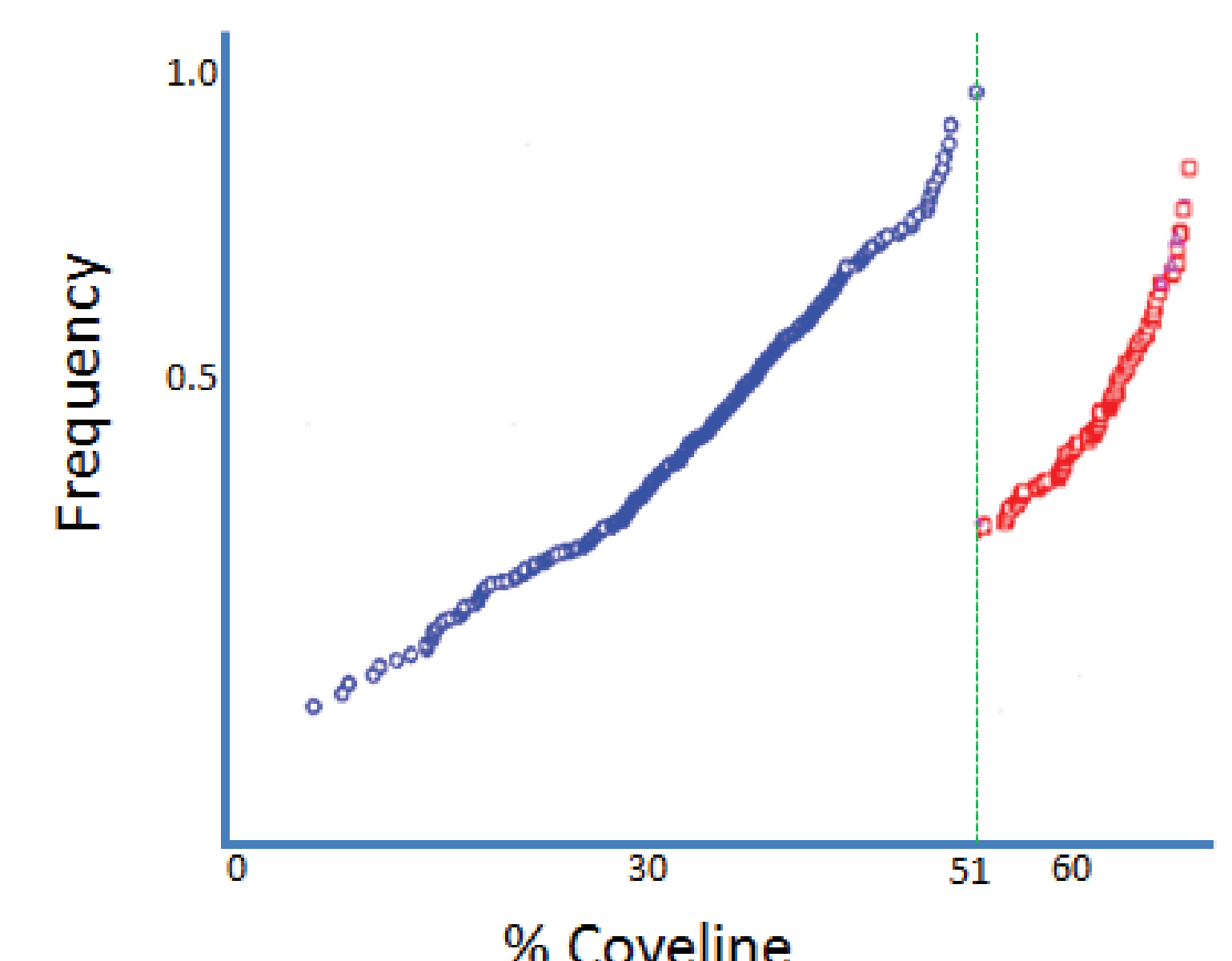


Each threshold has a Classification rate. Minimum rate shows the natural division of data. Variables are plotted in the following graph:



Results

Data of % Coveline is splitted by threshold with minimum rate. Results shows a categorical distributions with two populations



Conclusions

The methodology presents a useful tool for definition of units of estimation and separation of populations of data when geological attributes does not show good results