

EIS

Exploration
Information
System

Exploration Information System

EIS project overview

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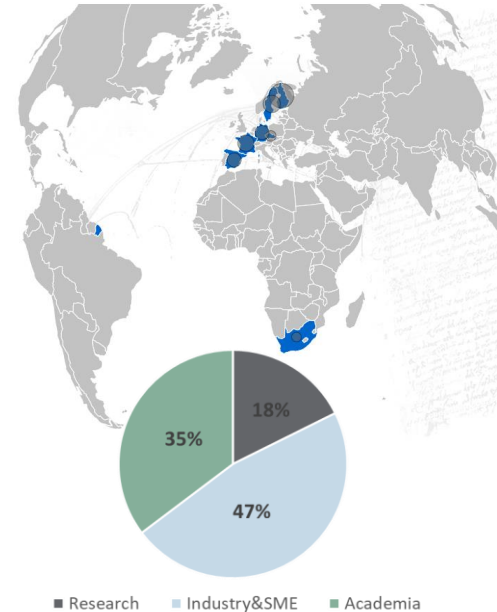


Funded by
the European Union

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EIS project in brief

- Funding from European Commission, Horizon Europe, Research and Innovation Action (RIA), Funding rate 100%
- Pan-European consortium, which consists of **17 partners** from research institutes, academia, service providers and industry.
- Partners from 6 EU countries, *2 partners outside EU*: Finland (4), Sweden (3), Spain (2), France (2), Germany (2), Czech Republic (2), *South Africa (1), Brazil (1) (associate partner)*
- Total budget **7.5 M€**, (*GTK 1.4 M€*) 36 months duration (1.5.2022-30.4.2025)
- Aim:
 - EIS will develop **new geomodels** and novel, fast and cost-effective **spatial data analysis tools** for mineral exploration.
- Impact:
 - EIS will bring **CRMs for EU** by new innovative exploration concepts and data analysis tools.
 - The project is **raising the awareness** and trust among the general public **of the importance of raw materials** for a successful transition to a climate-neutral and digitized economy and society.

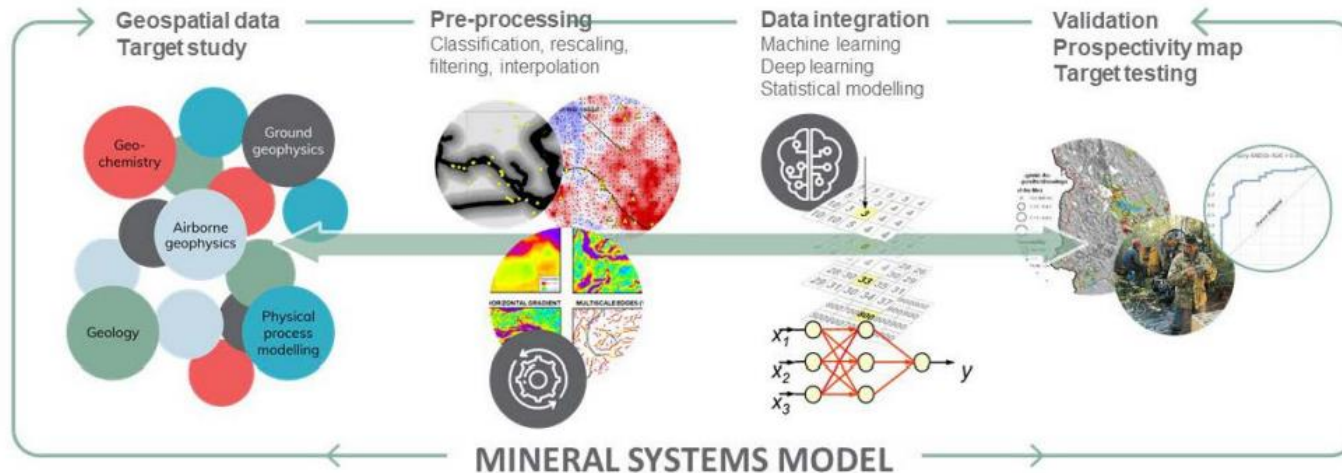


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Methodology

- EIS consists of components for different steps of prospectivity analysis. In the data pre-processing step, data is transformed to represent proxies to critical parameters of the mineral systems. Pre-processed data is then used as input to predictive modelling or other data analysis methods. In the final step of prospectivity analysis, model validation is done to test how well the modelling and prospectivity mapping performed.

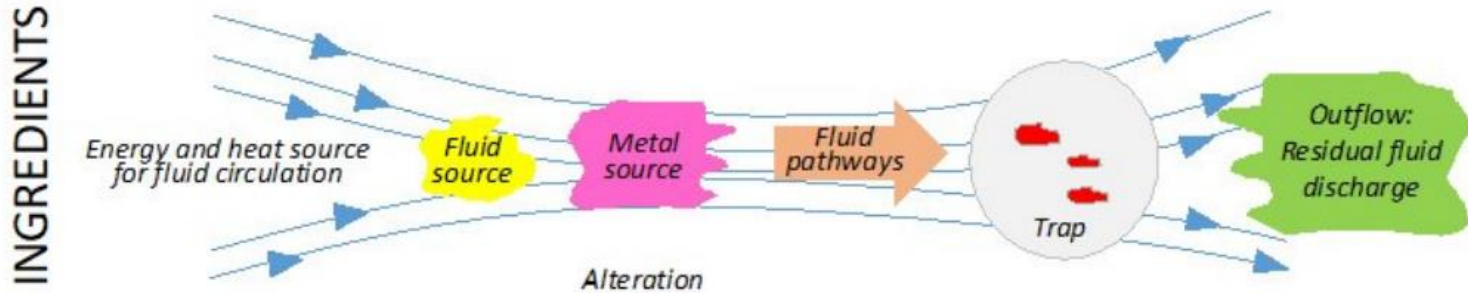


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Methodology – Mineral Systems Modelling

- Mineral system models aim at understanding all **controlling factors** that lead to the formation of ore deposits.
- Based on the mineral system approach developed by Knox-Robinson and Wyborn (1997) and refined by others, a mineral system includes **1) an energy and heat source for fluid circulation, 2) a source for fluids, 3) a source for metals and ligands, 4) pathways for the fluids to circulate, 5) a trap for mineral precipitation, and 6) a fluid outflow forming an alteration halo.**



Ingredients of a mineral system (Knox-Robinson and Wyborn,1997).

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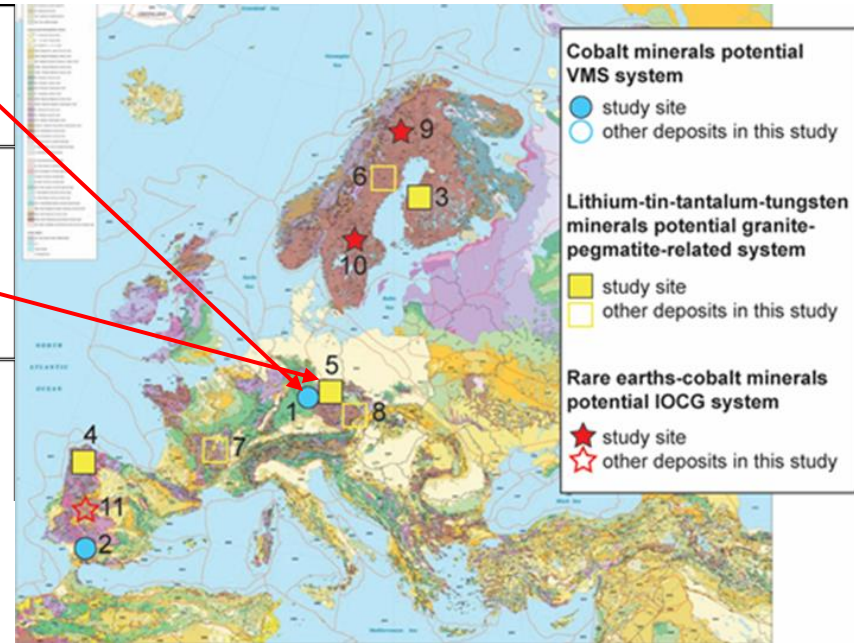
Location of the target study sites



Cobalt minerals potential VMS system				
Nr.	Study site	other deposits to be studied	partners	commodities
1	Tisová /Klingenthal		Golden PET, Beak, CU	Co, Cu
2	Las Cruces		CSIC, Cobre LC	Cu

Lithium-tin-tantalum-tungsten minerals potential granite/pegmatite-related system				
	Study site	other deposits to be studied	partners	
3	Keliber		Keliber, GTK	Li
4	Granite-related deposits W Iberia		CSIC	Li, W, Sn, Ta
5	Zinnwald/Cinovec		Beak, DLI, LTU	Li
6		Järkvisle/Varutrask	SGU, LTU	
7		Li-pegmatites in France	BRGM	
8		Li-pegmatite in Czech republic	CU	

Rare earths-cobalt minerals potential IOCG system				
	Study site	other deposits to be studied	partners	
9	Kiskamavaara/Nunasvaara		LTU, SGU, Talga	Co, C, Cu, Au
10	Bastnäs REE		SGU	REEs
11		Burguillos-Alconchel	CSIC, LTU	Co, REE, Cu



In addition, project also has reference study sites in South Africa and Brazil.



Thank you!



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www.eis-he.eu



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