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Leah Treloar

Global MMI Product Manager

SGS

Leah Treloar (Chiste) graduated from Acadia University in 2011 with B.Sc. Honours Geology and is currently pursuing a M.Sc. in Geochemistry from Queen's University. Her focus is in exploration and environmental geochemistry focusing on element mobility and precipitation.

Upon completion of her undergraduate she worked as an exploration geochemist for Teck Resources Ltd. focusing on soil geochemistry programs in British Columbia and Yukon as well as database integration of private and public databases. Ms. Treloar also worked with AMEC Environment and Infrastructure (now Wood PLC) as an environmental geochemist, focusing on Acid Rock Drainage and Metal Leaching for mine sites as well as database management and environmental exploration for pipeline placements. Ms. Treloar joined SGS in early 2019 as the Global MMI Product Manager and works directly with companies to aid in developing and understanding soil geochemistry programs as well as developing further use of the MMITM Technology.



"Mobile Metal Ion (MMITM) Technique"

With over 20 years of experience, SGS has accumulated a vast knowledge and database of case studies, technical bulletins and journal articles to provide the exploration community with examples of how the Mobile Metal Ion (MMITM) technique performs in many environments and over a large number of commodities. SGS aims to offer clients a total package when it comes to working with MMI™ data. This includes offering sampling training and geochemical interpretation reports of the MMI™ results. Several new developments with the MMITM Technology have occurred in the last several years including MMI™ being used as a regional mapping tool, for archaeological purposes as well as bioavailable nutrients for agricultural purposes. LithoID is a statistical technique developed by Mann, de Caritat and Sylvester (2016), that compares two samples which allows for objective assessment and display of the multi-element information in a form which areas of similar lithology are able to be recognized and mapped. Further work has been developed to help analyze large datasets against SGS reference materials taken over known lithological materials. Finally, the development in using vegetation in conjunction with the MMITM Technology is being developed for use in areas where the collection of soils is not able to be achieved.