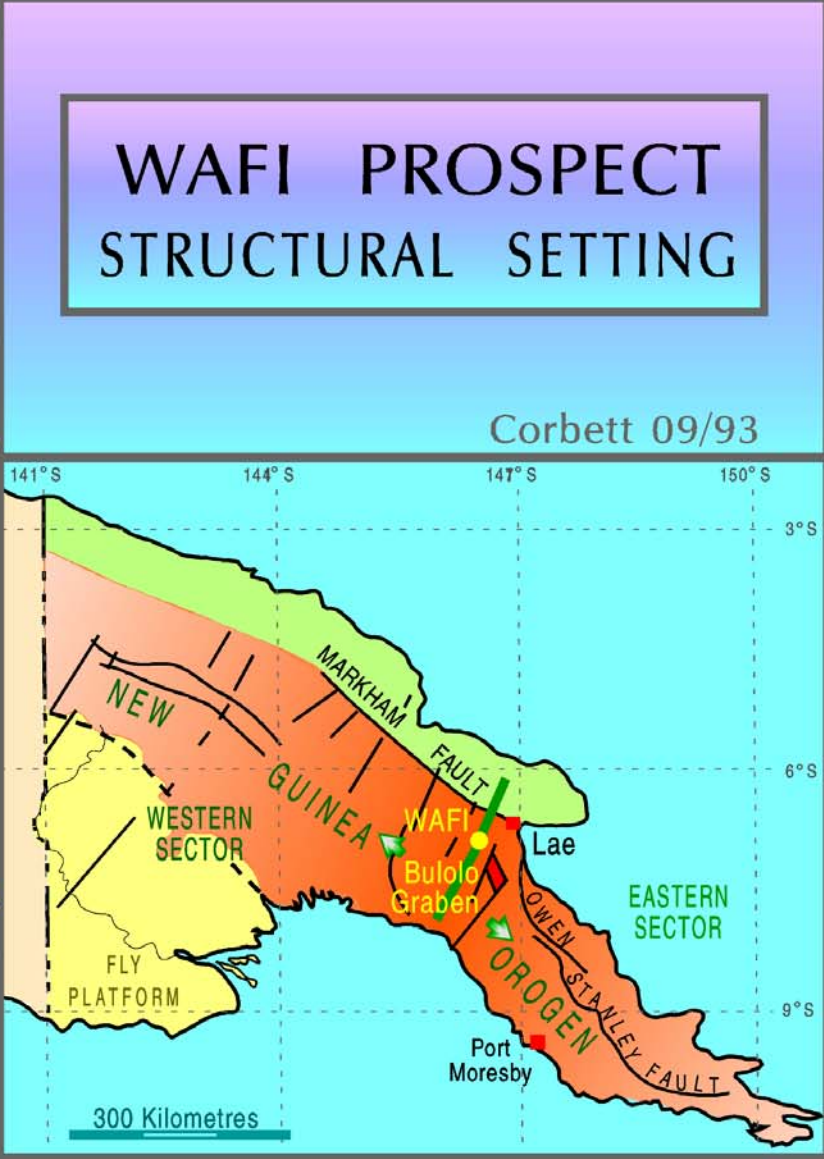
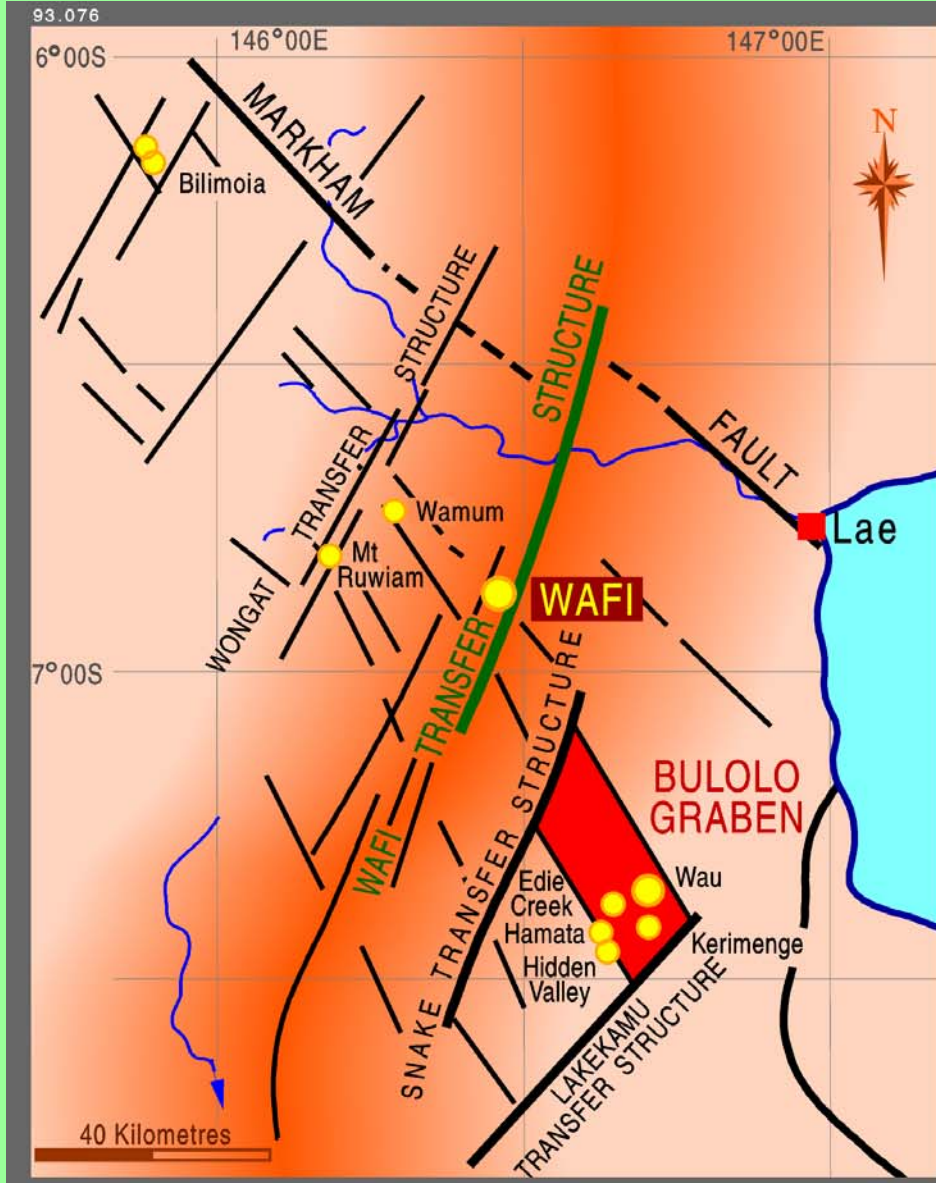




WAFI PROJECT

1989-1991

Terry Leach Symposium
17 October 2008







N

Malaria Zone

Deuge Zone

Zone C

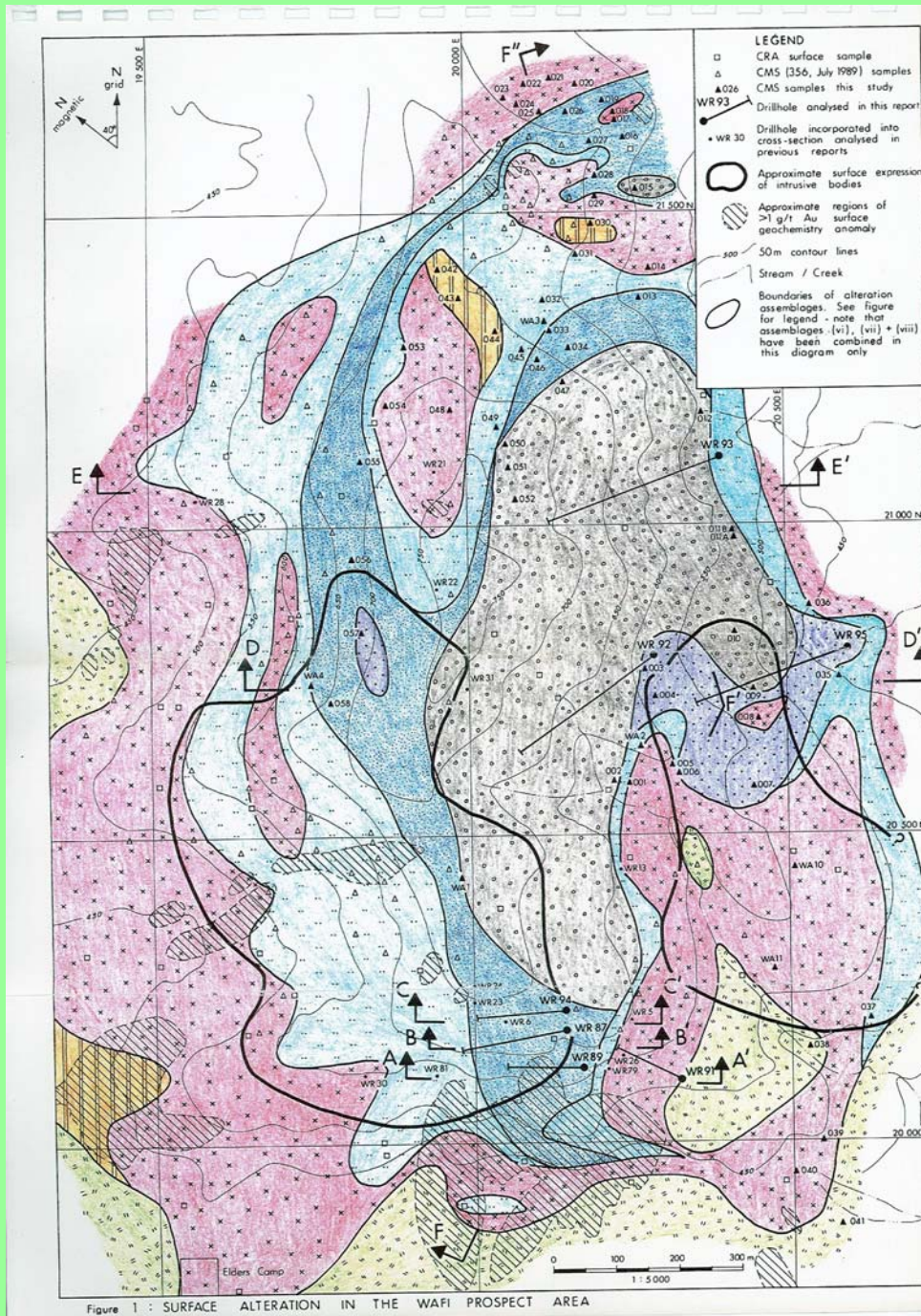
Silica Cap

East Silica Cap

Zone B

Zone B

Hesson Creek Zone



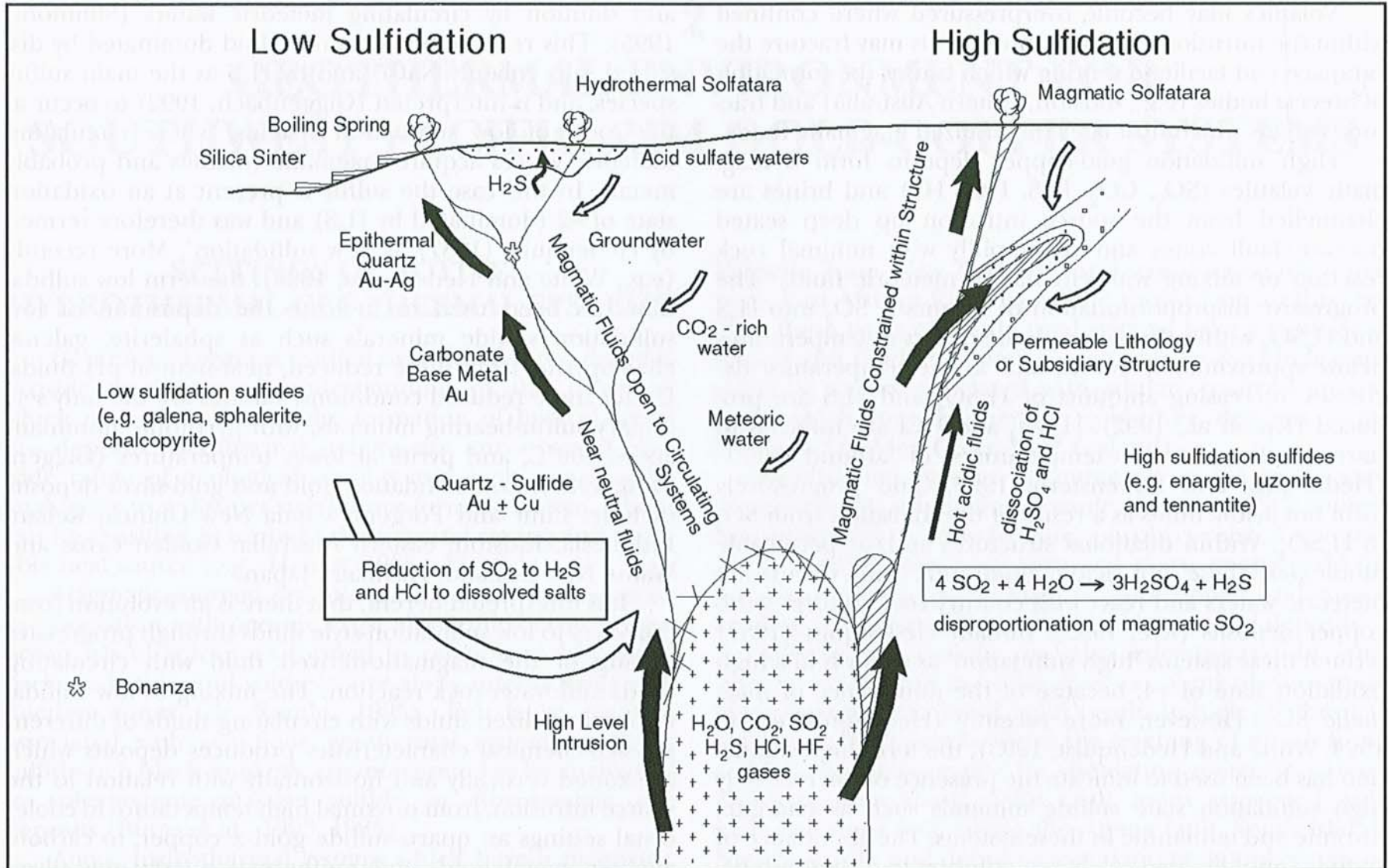
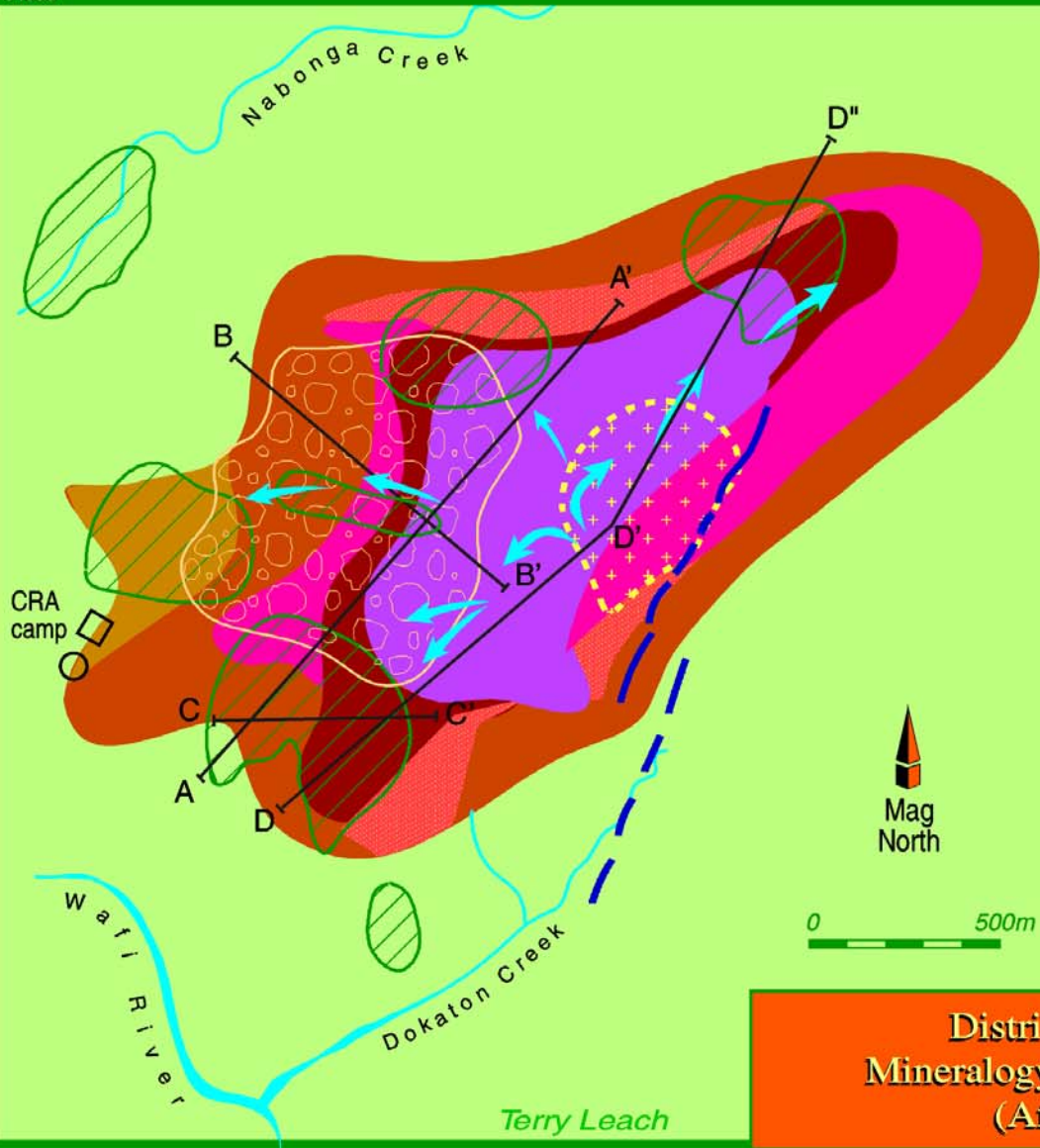


FIG. 1.3 Derivation of high and low sulfidation fluids

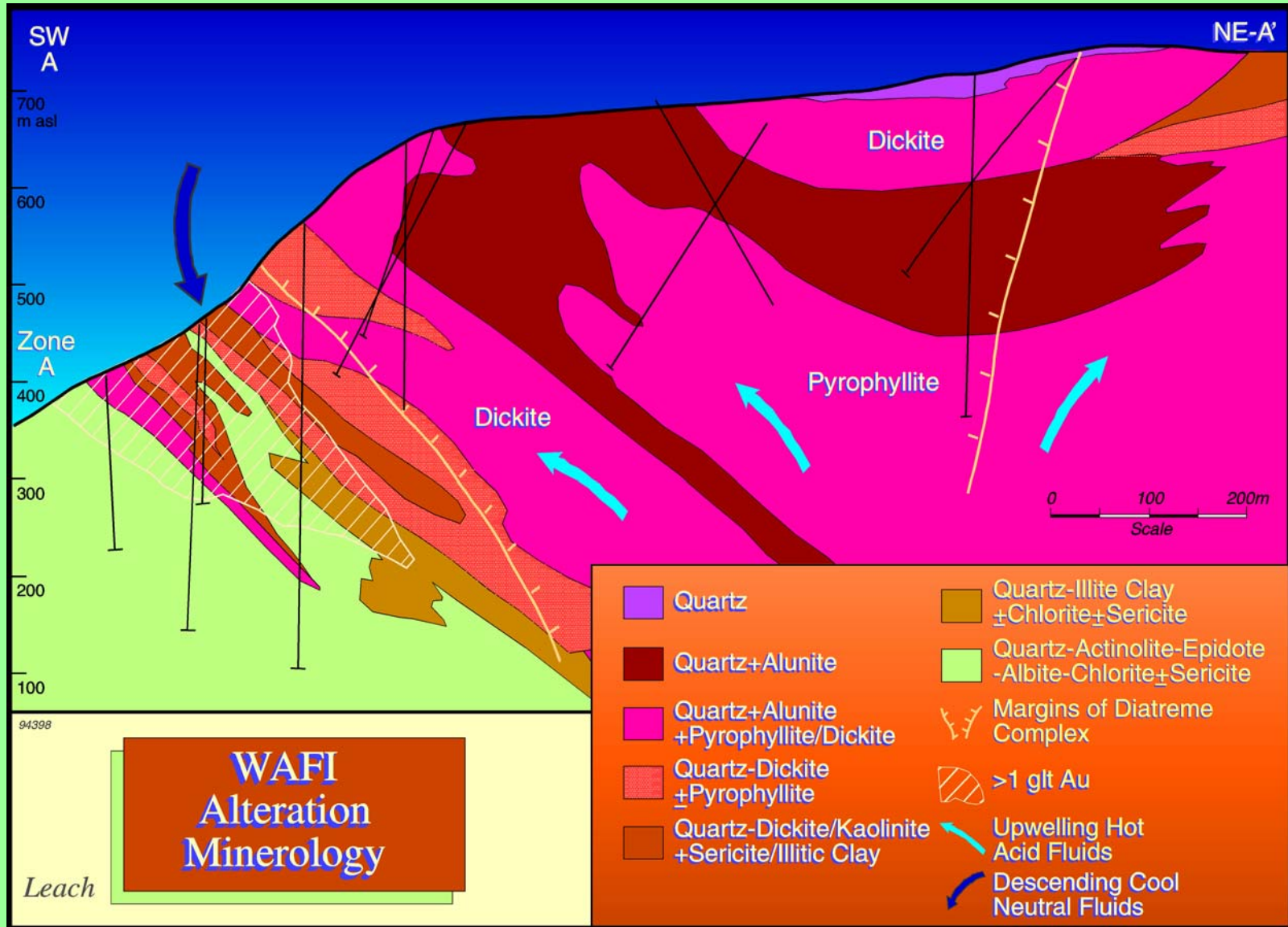


Alteration Assemblages

- Quartz
- Quartz - Alunite
- Quartz - Alunite - Dickite
+ Pyrophyllite
- Quartz - Dickite - Kaolinite
+ Pyrophyllite
- Quartz - Dickite - Kaolinite
- Sericite/illite
- Quartz - Illitic Clay
+ Chlorite + Sericite
- Quartz - Actinolite - Epidote
- Chlorite + Sericite
- > 1 g/t Au in soil
- Postulated Flow of
Hot Acid Fluids
- Diatreme Complex
- Wafi Porphyry (at depth)
- Faults

**Distribution of Surface Alteration
Mineralogy in the Wafi River Prospect Area
(After Leach & Erceg 1990)**

Terry Leach



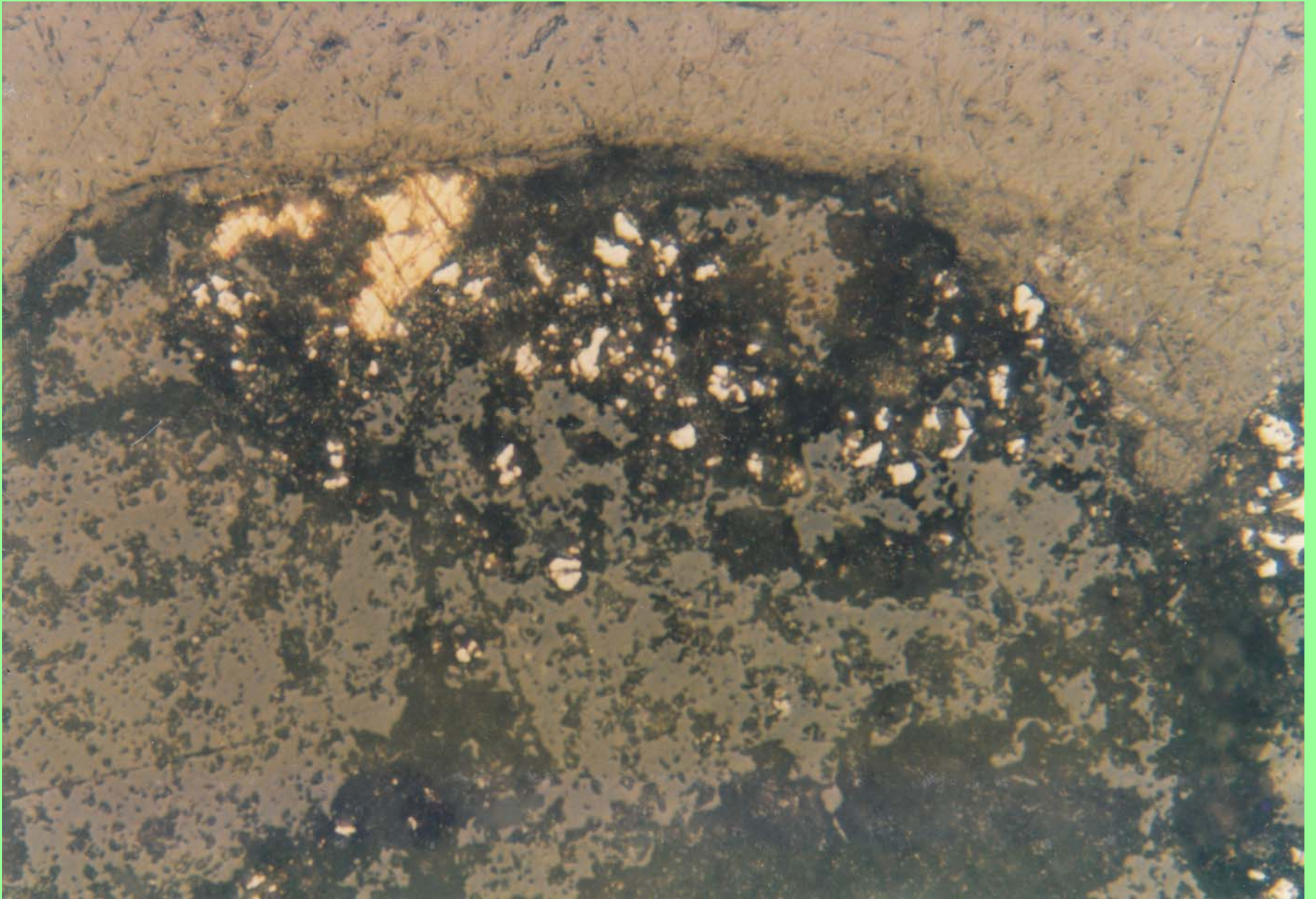
WR86 41.1m
40-42 = 13.0 g/t Au



WR86 36.1m
36-38m = 6.08 g/t





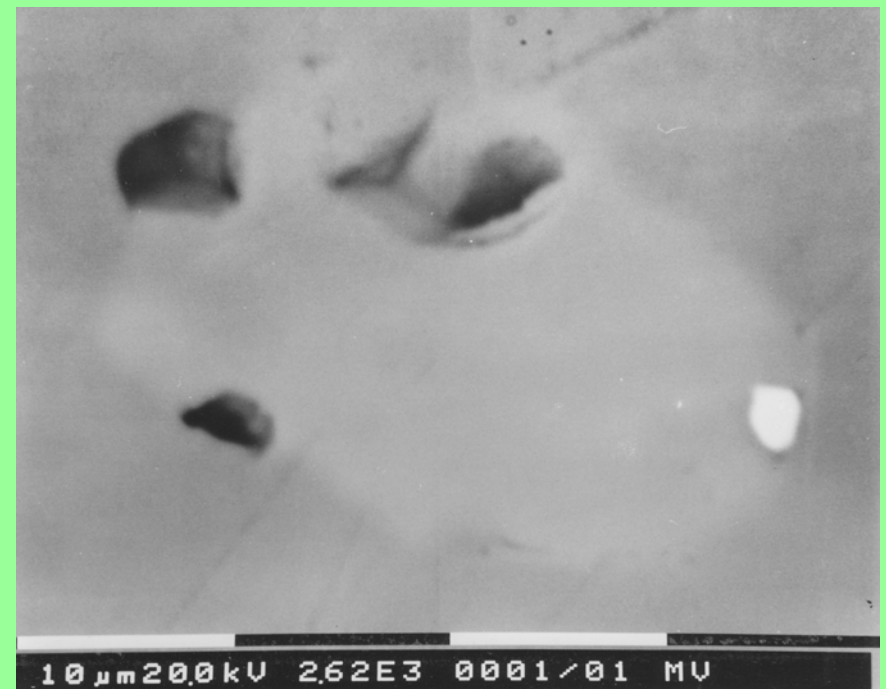


Coarse gold & pyrite in dickite altered wallrock WD2 68-70m WOV 0.7mm



A rounded chalcopyrite inclusion with a
small gold grain in pyrite
WD15 236.5m WOV 0.27mm

SEM image of same inclusion
Gold grain 2.7microns



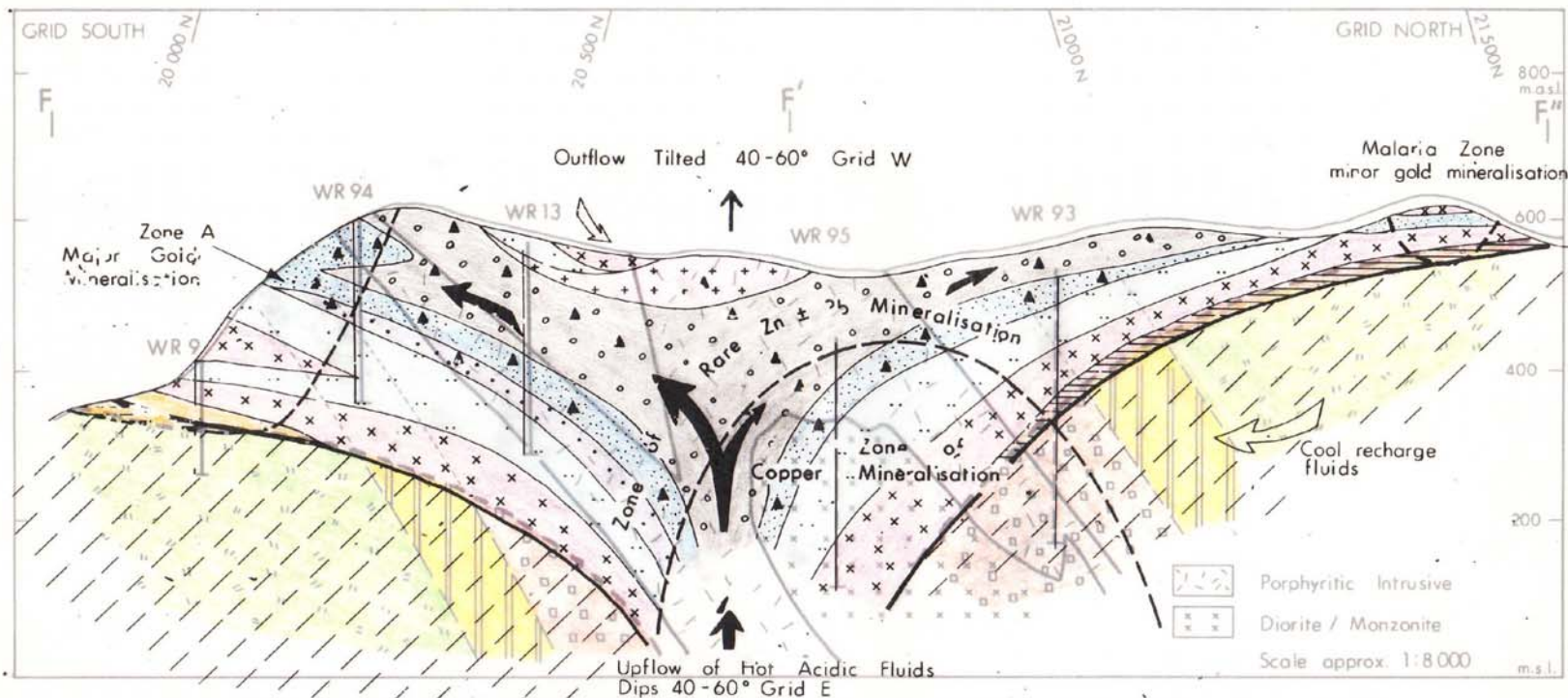
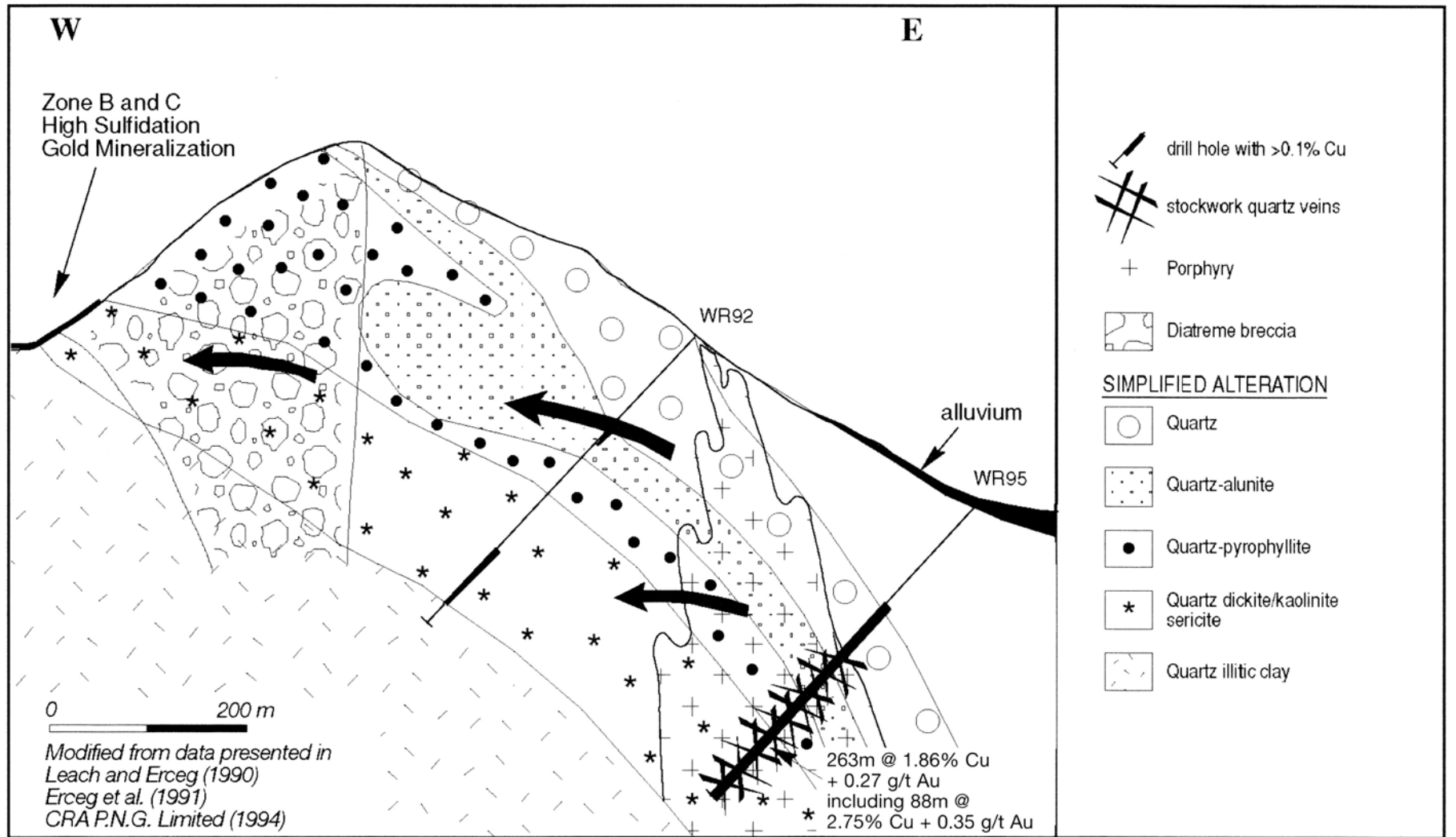


Figure 15a : DISTRIBUTION OF PORPHYRY AND DIORITE/MONZONITE INTRUSIVES AND PHASE I ALTERATION ZONES DURING STAGE I ACTIVITY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PHASE II - ALTERATION ZONE, AND Cu-Au ± Zn (Pb) MINERALISATION DURING STAGE II ACTIVITY OF HOT ACIDIC FLUIDS. NOTE ALTERATION ZONE MINERALISATION (X) AND (O) ALSO



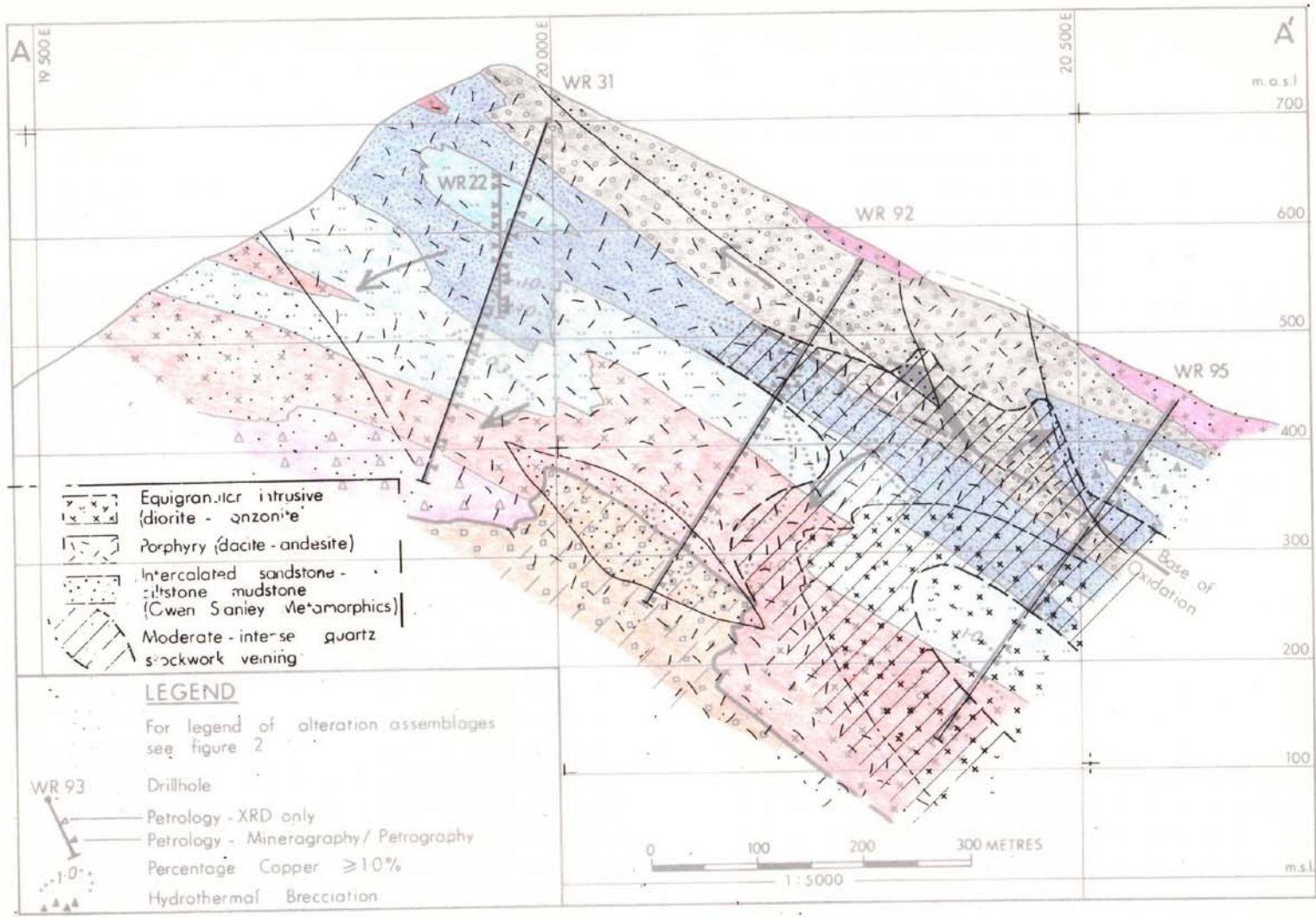


Figure 6a : HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION : SECTION A-A' - 20750N



Photo 1. Sheeted quartz veins cut by shear at a low angle to the core axis with sulphides localised within the shear and at the contacts with quartz veins.



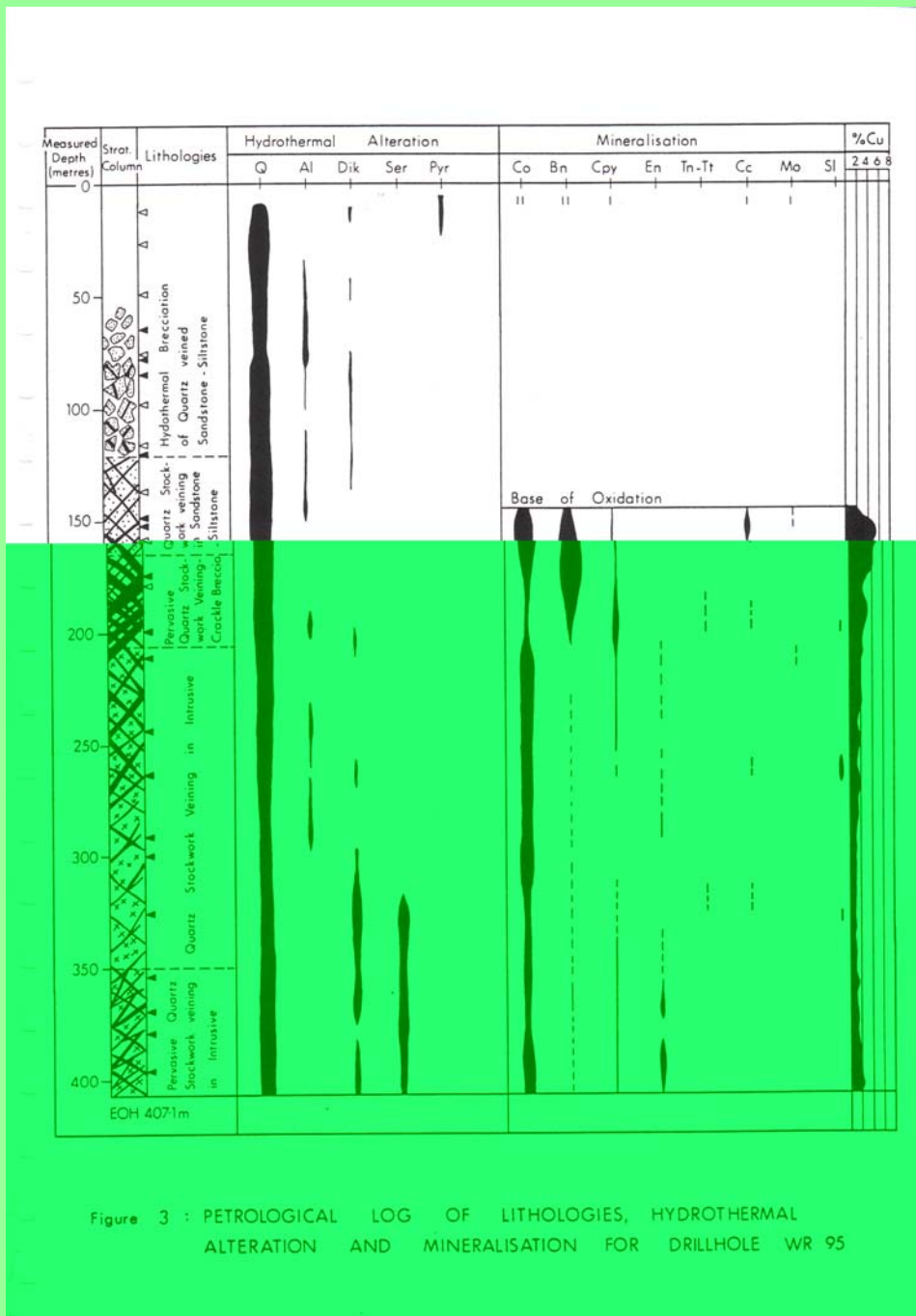


Figure 3 : PETROLOGICAL LOG OF LITHOLOGIES, HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION AND MINERALISATION FOR DRILLHOLE WR 95

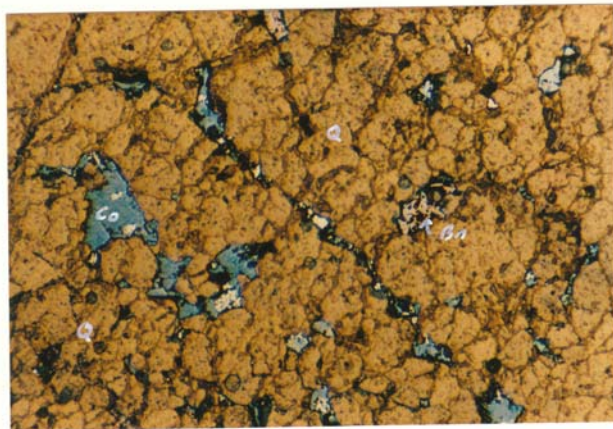


Photo 3 : Stage II-Phase IV disseminated covellite-bornite-chalcopyrite mineralisation infilling cavities and thin fractures in Stage I-Phase II quartz vein. Field of view is 1.3mm

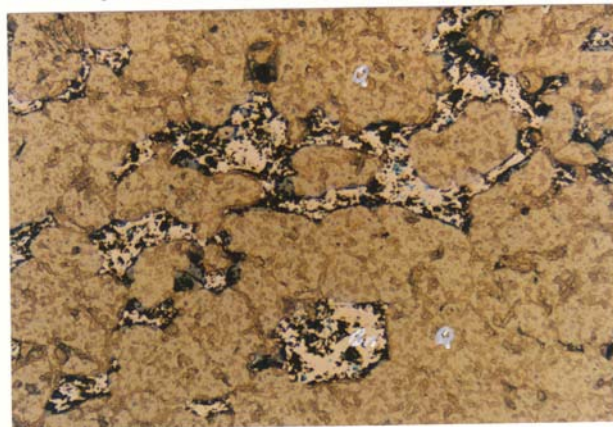


Photo 4 : Stage II (Phase IV) disseminated and veinlet bornite, with covellite inclusions, infilling cavities and fractures in Phase II quartz vein. VR 95-174m. Field of view is 1.3mm

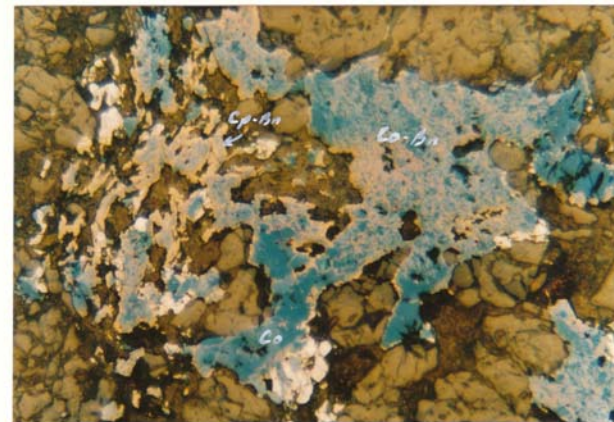


Photo 11 : Paragenetic sequence of covellite + bornite-covellite + bornite-chalcopyrite + chalcopyrite in disseminated grains in Stage II-Phase IV dickite veins. VR 95-369m. Field of view is 0.6mm

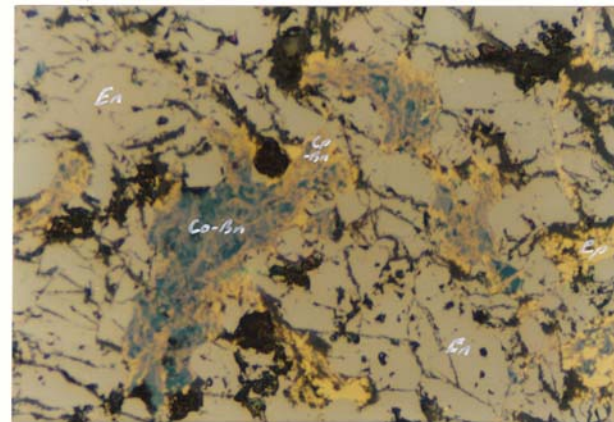


Photo 12 : Sequence of covellite-bornite + chalcopyrite-bornite + covellite + chalcopyrite infilling fractures in Stage II-Phase IV enargite within sericite-dickite veins. VR 95-396m. Field of view is 0.3mm

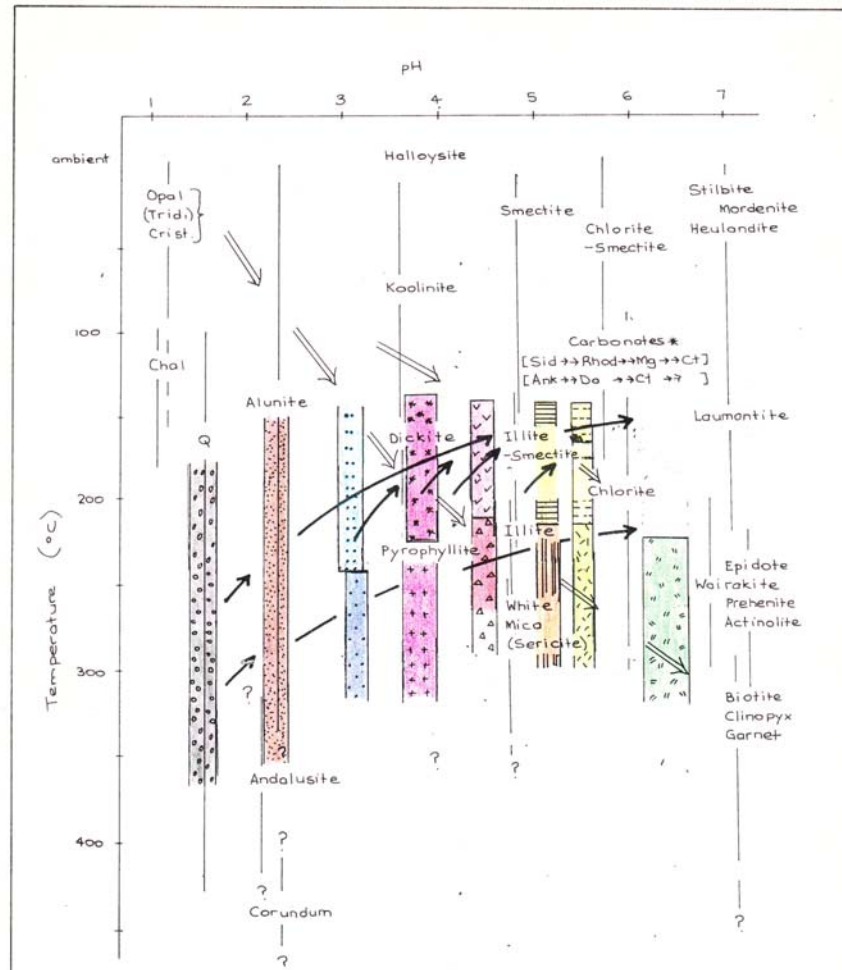
11) PARAGENETIC SEQUENCE OF ALTERATION AND MINERALISATION

The sequence of wallrock alteration, of fracturing, brecciation and veining, and of mineralisation within the Wafi prospect area may be summarised as follows :

STAGE I		STAGE II		
Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV	Phase V
+Bio-Q-Ab+ replacement & veining peripheral Q-Ser±Ch & Act-Ab-Ep replacement & veining + Py-Mt → + Cpy → ± Mo mineralis.	+ Q stockwork veining "crackle-breccia" ± trace Ah ± K-feldspar veining/wallrock replacement + Py → + Cpy ± Mo mineralis.	→+++intense→ acid leaching residual silica core peripheral Al-Dik-Ser ± I-Sm zonation + Py → + Cpy ± Mo mineralis.	→+++ polyphasal → Q-Al-Dik/K-Ser/I- I-Sm - Sm-Ch-Sid zonation laterally & horizontally in replacement & veining + Py-Mt-Hm → Cc-Co-Bn-Cp En-Tn-Ap-Aspy Sl-Ga-Mo-Sn mineralisation ++++ Au → mineralisation	+Ba-Carb → K/Dik Ch-Q-Op late stage fracture filling + Py-Mc → Aspy-Hm mineralisation

STAGE I

This first major stage of activity at Wafi is interpreted to be directly related to the emplacement of the porphyry intrusives and may be divided into two distinct separate phases :



* Note: Carbonates are distributed over almost all temperature range

Vertical bars indicate temperature ranges of each mineral
Wafi alteration assemblages as for Figure 1

↗ Change in alteration mineralogy from ascending hot magmatic acid fluids

↘ Change in alteration mineralogy from descending cool surficial acid fluids

FIGURE 5

pH AND TEMPERATURE CONTROLS ON HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION

Terry Leach & Co.

GEOLOGISTS
PETROLOGISTS
CONSULTANTS

HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION

