

Epithermal Gold-Silver

Province:

Potential:

Certainty:

Critical Elements (Assessment Criteria)	Identified	Not Identified, but likely	Unlikely	Weighting
Setting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convergent plate margin (main arc, inner side of the arcs, arc-related rifts) 				
Source (fluid, metal, energy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felsic to intermediate volcanic-intrusive complex 				
Fluid pathway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • volcanic-intrusive complexes generate geothermal systems and associated fluid pathway. Regional zones of propylitic alteration are indicative of convective fluid flow system 				
Trap (any of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calderas and caldera-related structures • Breccia pipes and diatremes • Faults and shear zones 				
Signs of mineralising process (any of the following, but if occurrences have been identified the level of certainty increases) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall rock alteration (any of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adularia (low temperature potash feldspathic) • Sericitic • Argillic • Silicification • Acid-sulphate 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ haloes • Geochemical anomalies • Known occurrences of epithermal and/or porphyry copper \pm gold 				
<p>Preservation (any of the following but presence of sinter increases certainty because it is a more reliable criteria for assessing preservation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: Phanerozoic deposits are more likely to be preserved • Presence of silica sinters 				