

### **Contribution of Auger and Reverse Circulation to the Definition of Waraba Mineralization (Loulo Permit)**

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This end-of-studies project focuses on the contribution of auger and reverse circulation (RC) drilling in the definition of mineralization at Waraba, a target located at the northernmost point of the Loulo permit. The mapping of the regoliths shows that Waraba is an area covered by transported laterite, i.e. dominated by the depositional regime. In 2021, an auger drilling program was conducted to test geochemical anomalies over an area over of 800mx1500m and utilising a grid of 200mX50m. Ideally, 2 samples of 1 meter are taken for analysis in each vertical hole: the first at the base of the laterite or pedolith and the second level of full saprolite. At Waraba, the profile is defined by the transported cover, the mottled clay zone and the saprolite. This program confirmed that the geochemical anomalies were "in situ" and RC drilling program was then executed in order to define the continuity of the mineralization at depth and also its geometry. The lithologies intercepted include sandstones, breccias, mafic intrusions and gossans. The alterations observed are silicification, albitization, hematization, limonitization, chloritization, tourmalinization and carbonation. Mineralization is primarily related to disseminated fine pyrite in silicified and albitized medium to coarse sandstones, as well as silica carbonate veins. The mineralized zone strikes NNE (028/80E) to N (360/63E) with the main shoot having an average width of 4 m and plunging northwards. Drilling confirmed a vertical depth of 100m for the orebody.