

Gallery Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - B - 01

License #:	4006	Collar Easting:	1+65 E	Logged by:	V.A. French /	<u>Down Hole Surveys (Tropari):</u>
Property:	Gullbridge	Collar Northing:	6+00 S		Chad Wells	289/60 @ 109.73 m
	"B" Anomaly	Hole Azimuth:	290 deg.	Date:		286/57 @ 264.87 m
		Hole Inclination:	60 deg.	Start	Feb. 23/01	
		Total Depth:	395.94 m	Finish	Mar. 5/01	

<u>Depth</u> (from) (to)	<u>Description</u>
2.13 33.6	<u>Quartz Sericite Schist</u> Light green to grey, slightly tan in part, fine grained strongly lineated schist, primarily composed of alternating laminations of quartz, sericite and lesser chlorite. Definitive fabric is generally 60-65 deg. t.c.a. but does vary slightly. Majority of upper part of lithology is highly broken, and fractured thus zones of rubby core is common. Fracture planes are often chalky, clay alteration, moderate variability in lithology certainly suggests a felsic volcanic protolith (9.1-14 m). Irregular, small, 3-5 cm quartz veins and veinlets are common, especially in more massive looking felsic sections (early brittle fractures acted as conduits for later siliceous fluids) Quartz veins are often slightly salmon pinkish in part, likely weak hematite staining. Lack of reaction with HCl suggests no carbonate component to the quartz veins. Aside these common quartz veins, alteration is practically void. Trace medium grained euhedral pyrite grains occur within veins locally. With depth unit does appear to become more sericitic and massive sections disappear, likewise core angle (CA) shallows to 45-50 deg.
33.6 36.6	<u>Felsic Volcanic</u> Buff to tan felsic rock, similar to the thin more massive zones identified in schist above. Unit appears to be moderately sericitized and strongly silicified by abundant anastomosing quartz veins dispersed throughout. Thin epidote veinlets are also common, often as hairline fracture fillings. Rock is pinkish locally, consistent with siliceous rich section, possible feldspathic component or perhaps, minor hematitic staining. Minor fractures are 45-60 deg. t.c.a., and do appear to have chalky white alteration. A thin (~30 cm) zone of a maroon rock, presumably sediment occurs within unit @ 35.5 m. Felsic volcanic becomes progressively fractured following sediment til' rubbly fault zone @ 36.5 m. Overall though unit is relatively massive with no definitive fabric, but minor fractures and contact with sediment suggest a 40-50 deg. CA. Upper contact is ~45 deg. t.c.a.
36.6 53.53	<u>Quartz-sericite-chlorite schist</u> Light green to grey, locally tan and pinkish in part, very similar to quartz sericite schist described above except an increase in green coloration reflects an increase in alternating laminations of chlorite mineralogy. Unit is relatively fine grained, with consistent 3-5 mm alternating laminae of

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<u>Depth</u> (from) (to) cont...	<u>Description</u>
	felsic protolith, chlorite, and decreasing sericite and quartz. A pink to orange coloration often couples with increase in silica alteration locally, almost appears as a sort of granitization (ain't sure!), maybe hematite staining haloing quartz or a feldspathic alteration of some kind, regional metamorphic mineralogy consisting of garnets cannot be ruled out in this terrane, nevertheless there is no prospective alteration typical of sulphide deposition nor is there any indication of mineralization. Thin epidote veinlets and weak carbonate alteration is also present, especially in the more massive sections. As a whole this unit contains thin sections of the felsic volcanic described above, generally containing the quartz-carbonate, and epidote veinlets. Thin maroon jasper? bed are observed locally, very thin laminati Unit is fairly strongly different but does vary in intensity throughout, 50-60 deg CA's is most common for fabric and ample veinlets of variable mineralogy. Unit becomes progressively massive until a gradational lower contact of fragments? or bed? of maroon material.
	<u>Sediment (Jasper)</u>
53.53 56.38	Dark maroon to purple colored interval of thinly bedded jasper with common white quartz patches, and weak epidote alteration generally consisting of x-cutting veinlets. Unit is moderately magnetic, but no magnetite beds are observed. Most beds are high angle t.c.a., perpendicular to 75 deg. No mineralization or alteration associated with lithology. Gradational lower contact typified by a chaotic zone of the irregularly deformed sediment and weakly chloritized, silicified felsic / schist like that described above.
	<u>Quartz-sericite schist / felsic volcanic</u>
56.38 59.7	As described above.
	<u>Basalt</u>
59.7 68.28	Medium to dark green, fine grained basaltic unit, fairly homogeneous, and massive where not broken, but majority of unit is extremely rubbly broken core, certainly suggestive of two large fault zones, @ 59.7 - 61.5 m & 65 Fractures contain common chlorite as well as pink to orange carbonate, however, the carbonate alteration is restricted to the upper fault zone. Mafic unit exhibits no prospective alteration or mineralization. Rubbly nature of core disguise trend of structure, upper contact is ~50 deg. t.c.a.

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<u>Depth</u> (from) (to) cont...	<u>Description</u>
	Unit is moderately magnetic locally. Towards lower contact unit progressively becomes contorted with common thin beds of maroon sediment, as well as minor sleeves of felsic volcanic material that has been moderately flooded by quartz veins, sericite alteration is also quite common over a variable interval of ~1.5 m. Diffuse lower contact that sees variable unit become progressively massive and felsic like.
	<u>Felsic Volcanic</u>
69.7 72.42	Buff to tan, fine grained to aphanitic felsic volcanic has intersected and described above. Clean lower contact with mafic dike, CA is ~60 deg. t.c.a.
	<u>Mafic Dike</u>
72.42 74.02	Black, very fine grained to practically aphanitic, mafic dike. Very massive and homogeneous with no associated alteration or mineralization. Moderately magnetic throughout, irregular lower contact ~ parallel to core axis.
	<u>Quartz sericite-chlorite schist</u>
74.02 98.5	Medium grey to green, tan to yellowish in part, moderately variable interval of quartz-sericite chlorite schist has identified above. Unit is moderately deformed with a consistent fabric @55-60 deg. t.c.a, that is characterized by alternating laminae of dark green chlorite, milky white to grey quartz, and light brown sericite, majority of laminations are fine grained aligned mineralogy 2-3 mm thick. Interval does have variations from more chlorite rich sections to sericite rich sections, but quartz does prevail as the dominant mineral throughout. Like above the schist does contain more massive felsic volcanic section lacking the strong fabric. Quartz veins and irregular patches are relatively common but do appear to be most abundant in the more massive felsic zones, likewise epidote fracture veinlets occur locally. Unit does seem to becomes progressively chloritic at ~90 m, possibly a more mafic protolith. Fractures are common and are generally consistent with fabric as well fractures are coated with white chalky clay alteration. Unfortunately there is no prospective alteration or mineralization within the interval.

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Depth
(from) (to)

Description

Lower gradational subjective contact.

Chlorite-carbonate Schist (Felsic metavolcanic)

98.5 104.15 Light brown, tan to green, somewhat similar in coloration to the felsic mentioned earlier but here a strong 60 deg. fabric is prevalent consisting of alternating 5-7 mm laminations of green chlorite, and moderately carbonatized and sericitized felsic mineralogy, likely reflecting a structurally lineated felsic volcanic or possible sediment. The fabric is remarkably homogenous, with local slightly crenulated laminae that looks like soft sediment deformation? Patchy quartz material with epidote and sericite occurs locally (regional metamorphism). This unit is strongly carbonaceous and may be more of a limey argillaceous sediment as opposed to the deformed felsic volcanic originally presumed. Lower rigid contact @ 60 deg. CA with tan sediment or felsic tuff.

Sediment / Felsic Tuff

104.15 104.88 Light brown to tan unit very similar in coloration and initial appearance to felsic volcanic encountered above. However, close examination suggests the lithology displays sedimentary like features consisting of elongated felsic fragments within finely laminated, locally contorted beds, often displaying kink folding and micro-faults with identifiable displacements. Overall the unit is strongly lineated with a bedding / structural fabric @ 60 deg. t.c.a. This tan colored lithology like that immediately above is extremely calcareous and may reflect a limey mudstone protolith?? Unit is relatively non magnetic throughout and is in lower contact (CA @ 45 deg.) with some maroon jasper/chert sediment. There appears to be no alteration indicative of sulphide deposition.

Sediments / metavolcanic / schist

104.88 126.4 Predominant maroon colored jasper/chert sediment interbedded with common intervals of tan rock apparently identical to that described immediately above. Sediment is finely laminated with alternating beds of maroon, green, and black chert and lesser magnetite. Unit is moderately magnetic especially consistent with the darker beds. Bedding is primarily 60-75 deg. t.c.a., but does vary locally

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Depth
(from) (to)
cont...

Description

within zones of highly variable contorted bedding. No alteration or mineral.
Continuing through the zone the lithologies become more variable in composition and appearance, zones of green chlorite schist, followed by more massive felsic volcanic rocks are common. Erratic patches of quartz material with chlorite, sericite, epidote, or feldspar become more prevalent downhole. A rather strongly deformed package of volcanic rocks and sediments, that display more schistose properties than their original volcanic protolith. Thin irregular epidote and quartz-carbonate veinlets are common, often interpreted as late fracture fillings.

2-3 cm of fault gouge @ 116 m, predominantly sericite and chlorite alteration within the zone as well as short 20-30 cm zones of fractured, altered interbedded sediment and felsic volcanic.

125.58 m: a short zone of lapilli tuff characterized by large angular tan fragments of felsic material in a strong siliceous, chloritic matrix within a complex interval of jasperoid sediment a possible deformed volcanic rocks. Thin

Felsic metavolcanic / tuffs

- 126.4 141.13 Highly variable interval of green to grey tuffs that progressively become cream tan colored, explained as strongly deformed volcanic and possibly more tufaceous rocks, that display common tan felsic fragments in a deformed matrix of chlorite and lesser silica. However, the unit as a whole is extremely variable continuing down hole. The deformation varies from moderate to strong but remains rather consistent @55-65 deg. t.c.a.. Local intervals with visible fragments of altered chert and felsic suggest a fragmental component. Considering the alternating laminae of chlorite and cream colored felsic material there is ample evidence to suggest these variable zone are interbedded tuffs and lesser deformed volcanic, predominately felsic in composition. In the more tan colored zone, of felsic volcanic or sediment? carbonate mineralogy remains prevalent as observed above.
Most identifiable fragments are 1-3 mm, subhedral, felsic volcanic, and cherty sediment in composition occurring @ ~130 m (large beige-cream, 3-5 cm, elongate felsic fragments), 133.3 m (mint green altered, angular 2-3 mm, elongated chert fragments).

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<u>Depth</u> (from)	<u>Depth</u> (to)	<u>Description</u>
141.13	143.75	<u>Altered Felsic Volcanic / tuffs (Fault Zone)</u> Light green to yellowish, pervasively altered volcanic/tuffs described above. Alteration is characterized by predominantly sericite and lesser chlorite alteration apparently adjacent 5 identifiable low angle (35 deg. t.c.a.) hairline faults with 2-3 cm of clay-like fault gouge. The rocks also contain irregular patches of quartz, and chlorite throughout this chaotic zone. Contacts are subjective, gradational zones based on alteration intensity.
143.75	154.55	<u>Felsic Tuffs</u> Tan-buff, cream colored, with increasingly dark green in part. A moderately deformed interval of felsic tuffaceous rocks like that described above. Rocks are characterized by variably sized (5 mm-3 cm), elongated angular, tan felsic fragments within an increasing chloritized matrix. With depth the interval is composed of a finer grained chloritized volcanic (schist) with local tuffaceous horizons that are evident when fragments are > 1cm. This interval is very similar to the mixed volcanic and tuffs described above except here a chloritic matrix is more dominant than the continued felsic fragments. Note obvious fragmental texture @149.57 m. Alternating chlorite laminations and laminated felsic fragment are common conforming to a 60 deg. fabric. Irregular quartz patches occur locally, often associated with a variety of alteration mineralogy e.g.. sericite, epidote, chlorite, pink mineral (feldspar or hematite), thin veinlets generally epidote filled are also common. No prospective alteration of sulphide mineralization observed.
154.55	159.82	<u>Mafic Dike</u> Dark green to black, salt and pepper in part, massive homogeneous unit of basalt composition presumably a fine grained mafic dike intruding country rocks @ 55 deg. contacts. Majority of the mineralogy can be identified as black mafic mineralogy (pyroxene) and lesser white plagioclase. The unit does appear to be slightly altered (hydrated), amphibole, trace biotite, and chlorite locally. The fracture planes contain chlorite alteration throughout. White quartz carbonate veins as well as trace epidote veins generally occur 50-55 deg. t.c.a. over width of interval. Majority of unit is fine grained, however, ~ 1m adjacent both contacts unit is practically black and aphanitic, chill margins. Lithology also displays moderate to strong magnetic character, unfortunately no sulphide accumulations.

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<u>Depth</u> (from)	<u>Description</u> (to)
159.82	<u>Felsic Volcanic</u> Medium green to buff, tan in part, extremely hard, siliceous interval of felsic rocks that are predominantly massive and relatively homogeneous. The unit is aphanitic with no identifiable discrete grains, as a whole the rock appears to have been cut by numerous erratic epidote veinlets as well as lesser quartz-carbonate veinlets. The (2-3 mm thick) veinlets appear infill rehealed fracture planes throughout lithology. Interval coating short zones of tan felsic (rhyolite) like that intersected up hole. Broken fractures are common typically @55-65 deg. CA's and contain epidote-chlorite alteration mineralogy. Rock is non magnetic and as no indications of sulphide. Lower contact is rather diffuse with a strongly laminated lithology.
165.36	<u>Sediment / felsic tuff?</u> Variable medium green to tan felsic volcanic / tuff or sediment, consisting of alternating laminae of chlorite and tan felsic material with a calcareous component. Unit remarkably resembles the the intersection @ ~104 m of a sediment with interbedded tuffs, etc??? The common display of crenulated laminae with micro folds etc. look like soft sediment deformation. I would expect a strong deforming structural lineation to obliterate and such features (I ain't sure!) Fabric does maintain a high CA @ 65-75 deg., and remains consistent throughout lithology. Erratic quartz patches with alteration mineralogy occurs locally, as also observed above.
175	<u>Sediment (Jasper/chert)</u> At 175 m above unit begins to display thin beds (laminations) of red-maroon chert, progressively developing into a maroon colored sequence of jasper. Unit is similar to jasperoid intersected above except here epidote alteration is stronger and more pervasive. Epidote occurs as patches, x-cutting veins, discrete laminations, etc. Locally unit displays fragmental textures that of rehealed broken up jasper. Overall units bedding plane varies gradational from 75 deg. towards top to 45 deg. down hole. Unit is highly broken and rubbly locally. Overall unit is practically identical to the jasper described above. Proceeding through unit, bedding laminations become variable with visible contorting and folding, also short intervals of reworked sediments occur. @ 198-199.9 m a strongly brecciated zone of variable maroon red chert clasts, buff felsic volcanic, and white quartz fragments

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Depth
(from) (to)
cont...

Description

in a siliceous, chloritized matrix, majority of clasts a ver angular and 1-2 cm in size.
Minor zones of rubbly, broken core, especially 214.6-215.8 m, suggestive of fault zone? minor chalky clay-like alteration is associated with those rubbly intervals. Also, abrupt, hairline fault occurs at 224.32 m 45 deg. CA. Lower contact is a low angle fault contact @25 deg.

Mafic (Andesite) Volcanic

230.45 260.6 Medium green to occasionally dark green, locally reddish in part (hematitic staining)
in fractured, rubbly zones, very fine grained to practically aphanitic, massive homogenous unit of andesitic volcanic. Lithology is relatively unaltered except for common irregular, thin veinlets of epidote throughout. Hematitic alteration or staining is also relatively common along fracture planes which are typically 65 deg. t.c.a., hematite coats all fractures in this unit with a minor amount of carbonate associated with the fracture zone. Unfortunately no alteration or indication of sulphide deposition. A lower gradational contact with thinly laminated sediments.

Sediments

260.6 ~279 Predominantly dark grey to green with common maroon colored zones, similar to variable jasperoid sediments intersected above. Bedding laminations are considerably variable but do predominantly conform to a 50-60 deg. CA. Unit displays local contortions in bedding planes as well as irregular patches of quartz material, perhaps re-worked quartz veins within host sediment (267.54 m), these siliceous zones almost appear fragmental. Laminations are typically 3-5 mm at top of unit however proceeding down hole sediments almost appear massive they are so finely laminated. Erratic epidote veinlets are very common and are certainly infilling fractures throughout. Minor thin quartz carbonate veinlets are also present locally. There also appears to be short intervals that are massive and very hard, presumably interbedded rhyolite (e.g.. 260.28 m). Rubbly broken sections of core are quite common especially @ ~261-262.5 m , ~269.75-270.75, suggestive of area of brittle deformation (faults?). Unit gradational changes to a mafic volcanic dominated suite with common sections of interbedded maroon colored sediments and finely laminated, hard siliceous rocks of questionable origin.

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279	~290	<u>Mafic Volcanic</u> Dominantly medium to dark green mafic volcanic/andesite as described above. Interbeds of maroon sediment and lesser finely laminated greenish rocks presumably sediments also as described above are relatively common. No alteration or mineralization. CA's appear to remain consistent @60 deg.
290	294.27	<u>Sediment</u> Maroon to increasingly tan-pink, highly variable sedimentary horizon of maroon to red colored finely laminated sediment as intersected numerous times in the borehole. Subjective contact based on lack of observable maroon coloration (distinctive sediment). Also present within, a tan colored aphanitic lithology with extremely fine laminations (structural or bedding?) that appear to be large fragments that are locally brecciated by erratic dark green chlorite alteration. The tan rock presumably sediment or a structurally lineated felsic volcanic does appear to be moderately altered (sericitized). The distinct maroon sediment (occurring locally) displays a consistent 60-65 d throughout. Minor erratic veining, consisting primarily of white-pink carbonate veins a and lesser light green epidote occur regularly. No mineralization. Local observations @ ~295 m, demonstrate thin (1-2 cm) veins of brecciated material, a silica-chlorite matrix hosting 1-2 mm, angular fragments of sediment or volcanic material, presumably haloclastites. Explosive volcanism at the interface between extruding lava and seawater.
294.27	305.4	<u>Felsic Volcanic</u> Predominantly light green to pink (orange) interval of felsic volcanic or possible sediments. Overall unit appears relatively massive and aphanitic however local observations highlight minute variably aligned mineral, presumably sericite, suggestive of a weak fabric. Likely a structural lineation rather than the bedding lineation observed in units above. Chlorite alteration is present as laminations or closely associated with late thin brecciated quartz vein material. Interval contains abundant epidote primarily as thin erratic veinlets apparently rehealing old hairline fractures throughout. Locally unit does look brecciated, displaying large angular felsic fragments

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Description

surrounded by veins of chlorite or epidote. Towards lower contact unit becomes progressively orange-pink (feldspar or hematite staining). Clean lower contact @ 20 deg. t.c.a.

Heterolithic (Fault) Breccia

305.4 313.12 Dark green to mottled maroon-green-white interval of a variable brecciated unit. Upper 1 m of unit appears to be a typical fine grained mafic volcanic that progressively becomes chloritized and fragmental in appearance. An array of fragment types can be identified, angular 1-2 cm maroon sediment, light green chert, variable sized and shaped white quartz, all continued within a matrix of dark chloritic-siliceous alteration. Silica and sericite alteration also is observed primarily within the matrix. Some zones appear sediment dominated with 30-40 cm intervals of maroon lithology that originally looks similar to that described above, however, closer observation reveals primary bedding laminations are variable truncated and zone has a whole is fragmented (re-worked). Unit also contains minor erratic epidote and quartz veinlets. This extremely variable brecciated unit may represent a complex mixing of extruding amfic lava with a sedimentary sequence that was subsequently deformed or more likely this is a structural breccia, a fault zone which has deformed and obliterated the original sedimentary protolith, with subsequent infiltration of chloritic-siliceous fluid representing the matrix, and subsequent to infiltration of fluid more structural activation. The variety of fragments suggest a lot of structural movement, deriving clasts from an array of sources adjacent this plausible regional structure.

Felsic Volcanic

313.12 314.2 Tan to orange, aphanitic, relatively massive, hard, felsic volcanic, as intersected above. Common epidote alteration typically hairline veinlets dispersed erratically throughout,, as well a large 3-5 cm patches of alteration. Unit appears somewhat brecciated by chloritic material, adjacent lower contact. Indistinguishable, broken upper contact and lower low angle ~25 deg. t.c.a contact.

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314.2	314.75	<u>Breccia</u> As described above.
314.75	315.25	<u>Felsic Volcanic</u> As above.
315.25	326.14	<u>Fault Breccia</u> Variable brecciated unit as described above, slight increase in epidote alteration, as well fragments appear larger and thus breccia appearance is not as evident, otherwise as above.
326.14	331.47	<u>Mafic Breccia</u> Medium to dark green unit of apparent mafic volcanic, fine grained and rather homogeneous, however, short zone within unit display maroon colored sediments. Erratic, hairline epidote & carbonate veinlets are prevalent throughout, presumably infilling fractures. Very close observation suggest this is simply a better disguised fault breccia, simply fragments are much smaller with a similar mafic composition. No sulphide mineralization is observed. Lower contact is a thin shallow, low angle faults ~15 deg. t.c.a. with an underlying breccia identical to that above.
331.47	331.97	<u>Heterolithic (Fault) Breccia</u> Variably colored, mottled textured zone of fragmental rocks, visible fragments of maroon sediment, white quartz, within a dark green chloritic matrix. Identical to fault breccia described above. Both contact are fault contacts, an upper 15 deg. t.c.a. contact and a 35-40 deg. thin lower fault contact
331.97	333.78	<u>Mafic Volcanic (Dike?)</u> Medium green, fine grained, massive homogeneous unit of basaltic rock. Relatively unaltered with only a weak chloritic alteration, and minor thin quartz veinlets erratically dispersed throughout. Strong magnetic character paired with massive nature of this unit suggested it may be a fine grained mafic dike, rather than volcanic extrusive as originally perceived.

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cont...		regime also support likelihood of origin as intrusive. No mineralization. Lower hairline fault contact @ 45 deg. t.c.a.
		<u>Heterolithic Breccia</u>
333.78	335.75	As described above. Low angle upper and lower fault contacts @ ~30 deg. t.c.a., contact staggered by 1-3 cm zones of sericitized-chloritized fault gouge.
		<u>Felsic (dominated) Breccia</u>
335.75	338.31	Predominantly light green to pinkish-tan, maroon in part, brecciated, slightly friable breccia of likely structural origin, here the breccia contains predominantly large felsic fragments in a more sericitic siliceous matrix as compared to the heterolithic breccia described above dominated by sedimentary fragments and a chloritic matrix. There does appear to be a weak fabric or lineation, at a low angle t.c.a. ~15 deg. Erratic hairline epidote veinlets are abundant throughout, no sulphide. Lower fault contact @ 15 deg. t.c.a.
		<u>Heterolithic Breccia</u>
338.31	342.82	Medium green to mottled white and maroon, moderately friable, variably composed by an array of large (1-5 cm), angular-subangular, fragments of maroon sediment, smokey grey to green felsic, and milky white surrounded quartz, hosted within a soft, dark green chloritic matrix. Similar to heterolithic breccia above, except an increase in fragment size, and felsic composition, as well as an introduction of common pink carbonate veining. Common fractures planes with no consistent orientation. Fractures are typically coated by a mix of epidote, chlorite and sericite alteration. Erratic hairline fractures of similar alteration mineralogy is common throughout giving unit a friable texture. Trace sulphide mineralization occurs as halos surrounding several of the large felsic fragments @ ~338.55, <1% very fine grained pyrite. Lower 30 deg. t.c.a. fault contact.
		<u>Felsic Volcanic</u>
342.82	345	Tan to light brown, aphanitic, hard, relatively massive, homogenous unit of felsic volcanic

Gallery Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - B - 01

License #:	4006	Collar Easting:	1+65 E	Logged by	V.A. French /
Property:	Gullbridge	Collar Northing:	6+00 S		Chad Wells
	"B" Anomaly	Hole Azimuth:	290 deg.	Date:	
		Hole Inclination:	60 deg.	Start	Feb. 23/01
		Total Depth:	395.94 m	Finish	Mar. 5/01

Down Hole Surveys (Tropari):

289/60 @ 109.73 m
286/57 @ 264.87 m

Depth
(from) (to)
cont...

Description

rock. Unit contains abundant rehealed, erratic hairline fractures that have been preferentially filled by epidote and quartz-carbonate veinlets throughout. Trace amounts of dark green chlorite fill fractures towards lower contact. non magnetic, no prospective alteration or sulphide mineralization. Lower rubbly, broken contact with underlying breccia zone. This aphanitic felsic unit originally presumed extrusive in nature may actually be a late felsic dyke intruded into the fault zone or conversely unit may represent a boulder sized felsic volcanic fragment within the fault zone.

Heterolithic Breccia

345 364.17 Medium green to mottled white and maroon breccia as described above. Here however, a pebbly-like texture of surrounded quartz mineralogy is the dominant fragment type. Aside dominance of quartz fragments, unit is basically similar to that above. Short 1-2 m zones of felsic breccia, felsic volcanic, and basalts are contained within. No mineralization.

Hyaloclastite

364.17 364.7 White to green, brecciated unit, containing an abundance of monolithic mafic fragments, ranging from 1mm to 5 cm in size, shard like and angular, all contained within a white to slightly green, siliceous matrix. Short zone is likely representative of an interface between hot, extruding mafic lava into cold seawater, causing a rapid cooling and degassing leading to an explosive reaction, resulting the fragmental lithology, haloclastite.

Mafic Volcanic

364.7 369.45 Medium green, very fine grained, relatively massive and homogeneous unit of mafic volcanic rock. Numerous erratic x-cutting veinlets of chlorite and quartz carbonate are common. Fragmental, mottled quartz dominated heterolithic breccia occur within unit. Upper contact is diffuse with the haloclastite above, and lower contact is a broken gradational looking contact with a felsic dominated heterolithic breccia below.

Gallery Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - B - 01

License #: 4006
 Property: Gullbridge
 "B" Anomaly

Collar Easting: 1+65 E
 Collar Northing: 6+00 S
 Hole Azimuth: 290 deg.
 Hole Inclination: 60 deg.
 Total Depth: 395.94 m

Logged by V.A. French /
 Chad Wells
 Date: Feb. 23/01
 Start: Feb. 23/01
 Finish: Mar. 5/01

Down Hole Surveys (Tropari):

289/60 @ 109.73 m
 286/57 @ 264.87 m

<u>Depth</u> (from)	<u>Depth</u> (to)	<u>Description</u>
369.47	373.06	<u>Breccia (quartz dominated)</u> Light green to tan, increasingly mottled white, hard, fragmental containing predominantly sub-rounded quartz fragments within an altered matrix ranging from sericitized-epidotized felsic to more typical chloritized mafics. Overall unit does appear to contain more felsic zones or possibly large clasts the generally observed above. Likely a local variation of the heterolithic breccia dominating stratigraphy. Erratic hairline epidote veinlets and minor quartz carbonate veins occur throughout, local examples of brecciation can be observed within the small veins, apparently haloclastite as mentioned above. No prospective alteration or sulphide mineralogy. Distinct lower contact with a more typical green, mottled white and maroon heterolithic breccia. 371.06-371.26: Thin zone of dark green massive mafic rock, presumably a thin dike or possibly a large fragment, irregular contact at a low moderate angle t.c.a.
373.06	385.4	<u>Heterolithic Breccia</u> Dark green to mottled maroon and lesser white breccia as described above. Composition is dominated by 1-5 cm subangular-surrounded maroon sedimentary clasts and lesser white quartz clasts with trace felsic & mafic volcanic fragments, all within a strongly chloritic matrix. As above. Low angle f(30 deg. CA) faults staggered by thin veneers of fault gouge are common towards lower contact @ 384.2, & 384.4. 380.47-382.47: A zone of predominantly (>90%) large maroon fragments within a dark green chloritic matrix. (monolithic breccia).
385.4	387.77	<u>Breccia (quartz/felsic dominated)</u> Very similar to quartz dominated breccia described above except for a significant increase in tan coloration certainly suggestive of a felsic component. Otherwise as above.
387.77	389.9	<u>Mafic Dike</u> Medium green, fine grained, relatively massive and homogenous unit of mafic rock. Presumably a mafic dike emplaced post faulting movement. Minor mint green epidote veinlets are erratically dispersed throughout, as are trace quartz veins. Unit does contain large 3-5 cm, surrounded clasts of maroon