

Gallery Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - PH-01

License #:	3326	Collar Easting:	2+00 E	Logged by:	VA French /Chad Wells
Property:	Gullbridge - Powderhouse Zone	Collar Northing:	6+00 N	Date:	
		Hole Azimuth:	110 deg.	Start	Jul-30
		Hole Inclination:	45 deg	Finish	Aug-07
		Total Depth:	232.87		

<u>Depth</u> (from)	<u>Description</u> (to)
	<u>Quartz Chlorite Schist</u>
19.5	Medium grey to green, mottled white in part, well laminated, strongly foliated, relatively homogeneous schist. Majority of mineralogy is dominated by alternating bands of white and grey silica and lesser medium to dark green chlorite. Porphyroblasts of 3-5 mm grains of dark green cordierite are recognized locally over variable intervals. The porphyroblastic texture is vague, but the spotted cordierite appear to overprint the fabric? Irregular quartz veins and patches occur regularly throughout, and are often conforming to fabric orientation. Core is fairly rubbly, likely a consequence of near surface fracturing and subsequent weathering. Fractures are variable but many fractures planes seem consistent with the well developed 65-70 deg. fabric. Unit is non magnetic. Trace fine grained disseminated sulphide-pyrite is observed throughout but is not concentrated. Lower gradational contact. @ 19.2 m: Short interval of a feldspar porphyritic lithology, likely a crystal tuff o sorts.
	<u>Quartz Sericite + (biotite) Schist</u>
19.5	30.3 Predominantly medium grey to slightly brown and pink in part, fine grained, strongly deformed schist. Majority of mineralogy is alternating bands of medium grey silica, and brown mica, presumably sericite and biotite. A pinkish hue is also prevalent and is interpreted as fine grained orthoclase-feldspar concentrated with the quartz (quartzofeldspathic). Unit has weak to moderate green chlorite and possibly epidote alteration throughout. Minor white-green quartz epidote veins or patches are also observed conforming to the strong 65-75 deg. fabric. Locally fabric displays small scale parasitic folding and variable crenulations. Short intervals of cordierite rich schist occur towards lower contact. Large spotty, porphyroblasts are observed as vague green grains overprinting a finely laminated schist, cordierite concentrations increase in quartzofeldspathic rich intervals of the schist. Trace (<1%) disseminated pyrite and possibly rare cpy is observed throughout unit. Abundant fractures at relatively high angles t.c.a., weakly to moderately magnetic. Lower gradational contact based primarily of cordierite concentration. @31.48 m: 10 cm fine grained diabase dike.
	<u>Quartz sericite-biotite schist (Cordierite-rich)</u>
30.3	39 Practically identical to above except for dramatic increase in cordierite mode. Prominent spotty textured schist composed of large variably sized (5-20 mm), ragged grains of dark green cordierite apparently

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<u>Depth</u> (from) (to) cont...	<u>Description</u>
	replacing and overprinting original schist. Porphyroblasts are definitely overgrowing the structural lineation. Rubbly core over short intervals with weak clay-like alteration are common (i.e. @ 37.38 m) Trace to rare, very fine grained disseminated sulphide is disseminated throughout lithology. Lower zonal type contact ~39 m.
	<u>Mafic Volcanic / Dike?</u>
39 43.28	Medium green, fine grained, relatively massive homogeneous, moderately magnetic basaltic rock. Weak chlorite alteration paired with possible retrogression to a hornblende facies. Void of mineralization except for bottom .5 m of unit lithology becomes sheared and mineralized. 3-5% fine grained laminated pyrite is observed over a short zone adjacent lower gradational contact.
	<u>Quartz Chlorite/sericite (Cordierite-rich) schist and metavolcanics/tuffs</u>
43.28 ~62	Highly variable, medium green to grey, mottled white, and laminated brown, schist and lesser metavolcanics. Zone contains a strong variation in schistose composition from brown micaceous schists to banded green and white chlorite schists. Cordierite rich sections are common displaying porphyroblastic textures consisting of 3-8 mm dark green anhedral spots of cordierite apparently overprinting a finely laminated schist and occasional metavolcanics. Aside striking porphyroblastic textures, quartz-feldspar porphyritic textures are also identified (~45-46 m) and interpreted as short interval of crystal tuffs within this variable structurally attenuated and metamorphosed package of rocks. Rubbly core zones are common especially from 52.5-54.5 m, possibly reflecting fault zones. Entirety of horizon is weakly to moderately magnetic. Rare to trace disseminated sulphide is recognized locally. Lower gradational contact based on increase in chlorite alteration and magnetism as well as a dominant metavolcanics as opposed to schistose rocks. @ 44.17 m: 50 cm zone of intensely chloritized, cordierite rich metavolcanics that visually resembles a zone of pervasive Fe-Mg alteration characteristic of the metamorphosed VMS alteration halo identified a SW shaft and reported at Gullbridge.

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<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from) (to)	
62 ~80	<u>Fe Mg Altered (enriched) Metavolcanics</u> Medium to mint green, fine grained, somewhat massive, strongly magnetic, chloritized metavolcanics. Lithology is practically identical to Fe-Mg altered metavolcanics identified at the SW Shaft prospect, typically pervasively, homogeneously chloritized with strong magnetism explained as very fine grained disseminated magnetite. Thin wispy black bands of magnetite are identified locally and are also observed in filling fractures and coating broken fractures planes. Spotted cordierite rich sections are also recognized locally, consistent with the Fe-Mg altered zones. Sulphide is practically non-existent except for very fine grained disseminated pyrite observed rarely. Fractures are quite common, typically high angle >65 deg. equivalent to regional fabric, fracture planes are intensely chloritized. Interestingly no quartz veins or patches are observed, strange considering the common occurrence of late quartz epidote veining identified throughout the stratigraphy. Lower gradational - zonal type contact.
~80	<u>Felsic Metavolcanics (Oxide Enriched)</u> 97.25 Medium grey to green, fine grained, predominantly massive, and relatively homogeneous metavolcanics. Majority of the lithology displays a mottled like texture interpreted as patchy chlorite and oxide alteration paired with a metamorphosed crystal tufaceous component to the lithology. Unit is extremely magnetic with common irregular magnetite patches and banded laminations. Consistent with oxide enrichments are variable sulphide concentrations, primarily fine grained pink-brown pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite. The sulphide mineralization is consistently associated with oxide zones that are often spatial or proximal fractures? Sulphide mineralization increases towards lower gradational contact with a stronger Fe-Mg enriched zone as identified above. Some of the more significant sulphide patches consistent with oxide haloes occur @ 89.7 & 94.6 m. No foliation is evident however, majority of the oxide or oxide/sulphide bands as well as majority of the fractures are ~ 45-50 deg. t.c.a. inferring stratigraphy to be vertical? Final ~1 m of lithology appear to be a partially metamorphosed quartz eye crystal tuff containing a thin 10 cm interval of re-healed (cemented) fault breccia suggesting a structural contact with the underlying Fe_mg enriched volcanic.

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<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from) (to)	<u>Fe-Mg Altered Metavolcanics</u>
97.25 ~120	Medium to dark green, mint green in part, spotted black locally, fine grained, relatively massive and homogeneous Fe-Mg altered metavolcanics has described above. Pervasive chlorite alteration paired with strong magnetism (v. fine grained disseminated magnetite) is consistent. Variable spotted sections with 10-15%, 3-8 mm, subrounded porphyroblasts of cordierite rich metavolcanics are common. Aside disseminated oxide, magnetite bands and patches are also relatively common. Typically these 45-60 deg. (t.c.a.) bands typically contains semi-massive patches or bands (mm-scale) of fine grained pyrrhotite haloing lesser pyrite. The sulphide makes up <1% of the lithology as a whole and thus are considered insignificant. No base metal affinity is observed within the minor sulphide mineralization. Altered zone grades into a less metamorphosed, less Fe-Mg enriched mafic volcanic - basalt. @~113 m: Lithology becomes leucocratic, light to medium grey-green, likewise magnetism decreases slightly suggesting a less Fe-Mg enriched horizon within the metavolcanics sequence. @119.1 m: 5 cm zone of brecciated rock composed of green volcanic, and lesser grey subrounded quartz fragments within a crystalline quartz-carbonate matrix-cement. Interpreted as thin zone of hyaloclastite, that has partially weather and broken up due to the dissolving carbonate matrix?
~120	<u>Mafic Metavolcanics</u> 133 Medium green, fine grained, massive and homogeneous, moderately magnetic, slightly retrogressed basaltic horizon. Majority of unit appear relatively unaltered except for weak chlorite alteration and and patchy mint green epidote alteration typical of this sort of environment (sea floor alteration). Slightly darker sections within the unit appear mottled with dark green spots or patches that may be vague cordierite porphyroblasts. Lithology does appear to have undergone retrogression of a primary pyroxene mineralogy to a hornblende dominant basalt. Sulphide dissemination and trace wispy bands are observed locally (<1%) and consist primarily of fine grained pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite. No oxide-magnetite bands are observed, however lower part of unit does seem to be more chloritized and stronger magnetism, likely a Fe-Mg enriched zone. Significant veins or laminations (fracture filling) of sulphide are observed @ 122.3, 124, 128, & 131.9 m.

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<u>Depth</u>		<u>Description</u>
(from)	(to)	
		<u>Quartz Feldspar Crystal Tuff</u>
133	136.8	Medium to light grey, mottled green and white in part, fine to medium grained, phyric tufaceous interval. Mineralogically, the unit, resembles the quartz-sericite-biotite schist intersected at the Sw Shaft, except here the lithology lacks the pronounced schistosity. Majority of the unit contains white to grey vague anhedral quartz crystal (eyes) surrounded by a variable matrix of brown mica (sericite & biotite) as well as chlorite. Dark green, vague, anhedral spots are also identified locally and are interpreted as cordierite porphyroblasts (locally look like sub-angular chloritized lithic fragments??). Unit is weakly magnetic. No sulphide mineralization or prospective alteration is observed. Lower sharp, vague contact @45-50 deg. t.c.a.
		<u>Basalt (variable weak Fe-Mg enrichments)</u>
136.8	220.58	Medium to occasionally dark green, fine to locally medium grained, massive and relatively homogeneous basalt. Majority of unit is medium green, moderately-strongly magnetic, relatively fresh unaltered, mafic volcanic. Unit does contain common porphyritic sections containing 5-10% white to slightly green (saussuritization), 1-2 mm plagioclase phenocrysts, surrounded by a fine grained mafic matrix. Thick horizons of hornblende-rich basalt are also recognized as darker, melanocratic sections within the sequence (145-150 m). Weak to moderate mint green Fe-Mg enriched zones are also identified similar to that observed up hole. Consistent with those Fe-Mg altered horizons is pervasive chlorite alteration and trace bands and wispy veinlets of magnetite often observed within mottled sections of the alteration interpreted as patchy chlorite and oxide within the metavolcanics. Numerous sizable bands of wispy, fine grained magnetite (and rare sulphide-pyrrhotite) are observed @ 143.4, 154, & 163.5 m, as well as numerous other instances of fine laminations and bands throughout. Magnetite rich section generally contain minor (<5%) fine grained sulphide - pyrrhotite) especially in the larger (10-15 cm) bands. Oxide accumulations are generally associated with a white to green, quartz-epidote veins?? Light green epidote patches and veinlets are also observed associated with thin quartz veinlets and a rare pink garnetiferous component (@ 140.65), a regional-type metamorphism (Dawes Pond Intrusive). Most fracture planes and veinlets suggest a unexpectedly low angle core angle ~45 deg. Rubbly core zones are observed locally over short zones, apparently reflective

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<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from) (to)	
cont...	of fault zones (i.e.. 137-137.5 m). Sulphides are rare and only occur as fine grained po with magnetite or as discrete patches or veins dominated by brown pyrrhotite and lesser fine grained pyrite apparently related to fracture zone (fracture fillings), i.e.. 197.75 & 203.3 m. Progressing down hole unit becomes enriched in patchy epidote alteration as well as regional type metamorphic alteration (epidote-quartz-garnet). Likewise basalt becomes progressively porphyritic to almost phyric towards lower contact (>210 m). Lower broken contact with a clearly distinct fine grained, black, mafic volcanic, presumably a fault contact between the structurally above bimodal sequence, and underlying Gull Pond Basalt.
	<u>Gull Pond Basalt</u>
220.58 232.87 (E.O.H.)	Dark green, very fine grained (aphanitic), massive, homogeneous, soft, moderately magnetic, chloritized basalt. Unit is remarkably homogeneous throughout. Majority of the core is rubbly and extremely broken suggestive of the regional fault identified at this stratigraphic level.