Great Gull Lake Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - SW-06

License #:		Collar Easting:	5+65 E	Logged by:	Victor French /	**Down Hole Surveys (Tropari):**
Property:	Gullbridge	Collar Northing:	22+00 N		Chad Wells	136 / 75 @ ~217 m
	Southwest Shaft	Hole Azimuth:	135 deg.	Date:		
		Hole Inclination:	75	Start	Nov. 30/00	
		Total Depth:	382.39 m	Finish	Dec. 6/00	

Depth (from)	(to)	Description
		Felsic Volcanic (Rhyolite)
3.72	8.71	Medium grey to predominantly green unit of variably bedded massive rhyolite 12-30 cm within a weakly deformed, weakly chloritzed felsic tuff? Unit contains short section of quartz-chlorite chaotic banding (2-3 mm), typical of the irregular quartz-chlorite schist observed to the east. A weak fabric is indicated locally by thin green bands of chlorite alteration @60-65 deg. t.c.a. 2-3% sulphide is present throughout, typically as v. fine grained disseminations of pyrite. there is no apparent base metal enrichment associated with sulphide. Non-magnetic. A 45 deg. t.c.a. lower contact parallel a thin semi massive sulphide lamination hosted in mafic unit below.
		Mafic Volcanic
8.71	9.49	Dark green to black, fine grained unit of mafic composition. Unit has been moderately chloritzed and silicified, but remains relatively massive with trace minute hornblende crystals displaying a local porphyritic texture. Lithology contains ample sulphide, typically in the form of both pyrite and pyrrhotite. Sulphide occurs as thin (2-3 cm) laminations of intermingled pyrite and po, predominantly pyrite. Also, disseminations are consistent throughout, overall unit contains, 3-5% disseminated pyrite, and 10-15% semi-massive patches and laminations of pyrite. Interval is strongly magnetic and all pyrite appears to be haloed by a v. fine grained brown magnetic sulphide, presumably po with trace magnetite. @ 9.21 m, a 28 cm massive sulphide zone appears contained within mafic host. 45 deg. t.c.a. upper and lower contacts.
		Massive Sulphide
9.21	9.49	A brown to pink zone of massive pyrrhotite containing common aggregate blotches of pyrite. Unit is a homogeneous mixture of fine grained po containing 10-20 mm blotches of 1-2 mm anhedral pyrite grains. There appears to be no visible alteration gangue mineralogy (maybe chlorite) or oxide presence. Unfortunately there is appears to be no base metal affinity to the sulphide mineralization.

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Depth		**Description**
(from)	(to)	**Quartz-Feldspar Crystal Lithic Tuff (Lapilli Sections)**
9.49	12.1	Medium grey to green unit with ample white speckled intervals. A medium green phyric texture lithology containing medium grained (1-5 mm) plagioclase feldspar and quartz crystals surrounded by a darker green fine grained mineral, presumably chlorite with lesser biotite. However, unit also contains large angular fragments (shards), typically 2-3 cm but occasionally >7 cm. Fragments range from white (quartz) to buff (felsic volcanic) to black and green (mafic) coloration but consistently remains quite angular with wispy grain boundaries often oriented parallel to a weak irregular fabric. Unit is interpreted as a medium grained quartz-feldspar crystal lithic tuff containing local intervals of increasing fragmental composition, often lapilli size. Minor sulphide does occur as thin lamination nearly parallel t.c.a., but appear to be late sulphide related to fractures. Sulphide contains both fine grained pyrite with lesser po. Gradational lower contact with a more typical quartz-feldspar crystal lithic tuff.
		Quartz-Feldspar Crystal Lithic Tuff
12.1	23.04	White to grey with common green, a salt and pepper coloration is typical. Unit contains fine to medium grained crystals of quartz and feldspar surrounded by a finer grained matrix of quartz and felspar as well as significant chlorite and possible brown mica, biotite, locally. The tuff contains fairly abundant 5-10 mm dark green to black lithic fragments. Fragments are generally wispy and elongated to the irregular fabric. Unit is relatively massive and homogeneous but does exhibit a weak foliation over local intervals, where a fabric is suggested it does appear chaotic and irregular. Disseminated v. fine grained pyrite is common throughout unit, typically <1%, but homogeneously dispersed. Po is also possibly present as v. fine grained disseminations associated with pyrite, explaining the moderate magnetic character. Numerous sulphide zones are also observed (14.32, 16.3, 22.56 m) throughout interval as sizable 5-20 cm massive patches or laminations that seem to have a preferred orientation, low CA @ ~15 deg. The sulphide is typically pinkish brown fine grained po containing patchy aggregates of anhedral pyrite grains, identical to the massive sulphide described above. There is no consistent alteration or mineralogy that appears to control the sulphide mineralization. However, there is some spatial proximity to low angle fractures,

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Depth (from)	(to)	**Description**
cont...		in a few instances massive po laminations halo fracture planes. Overall unit is only weakly fractured, ranging from 15-60 deg. t.c.a, fractures are generally chlorite coated and weakly stained by surficial hematite and late sulphide, predominantly pyrite. Diffuse lower contact.
		Quartz-Chlorite Schist
23.04	24.94	Short white to green interval of erratically banded and foliated schist. Irregular laminations and patches of quartz and chlorite mineralogy with suggestion of elongated lithic fragments disguised within alternating laminations and banding. Possibly an altered and deformed unit of lapilli tuff. Minor sulphide mineralization, pyrite, occurs as wispy veinlets and laminations, generally 1-2%, no apparent base metal tenor. Lower contact is ~65 deg. t.c.a. Possibly a fault @ 24.3 m, as suggested by a rubbly section of intensely chloritzed core.
		Quartz-Feldspar Crystal Lithic Tuff
24.94	45.2	Very similar to the tuff described above. Similar mineralogy but a noticeable change from a phyric like texture of medium grained quartz-feldspar phenocrysts above to a less granular more homogenous tuff. Essentially the granular medium grains remains consistent but are more continuous and displays a weak to moderate alignment, 50 deg. t.c.a. Also unit contains variable short intervals more intensely deformed and thus mimic the appearance of the quartz chlorite schists. ~41.62 m unit becomes progressively deformed, strong 50 deg. fabric. V. fine grained sulphide disseminations remains consistent, <1%, and trace massive sulphide zones are also observed, @ 27.9 m, po containing pyrite patches. Fractures are relatively common, typically coated by weak orange hematite staining and trace white clay alteration. Lower diffuse contact.
		Metasediment? Felsic Volcanic?
45.2	59.4	Predominantly medium to light grey, green in part. Variable section of massive grey siliceous horizons, possibly rhyolite, interbedded with strongly deformed quartz-chlorite mineralogy that may be chaotically distributed metasediments, quartz is broken and irregular

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Depth (from)	(to)	**Description**
cont...		surrounded by dark chlorite alteration, no consistent fabric. Unit also contains a short interval of cordierite mineralogy. Dark blue to green anhedral variability hosted in a pinkish siliceous zone of felsic volcanic? consistent with matrix net textured sulphide surrounding cordierite, @46.5 m. Although unit does display relative variability, most of the unit is characterized by dark grey homogenous silica often containing thin dark green to black laminations, presumably chlorite. A moderate 50 deg. fabric is observed in most of the unit. Overall unit is relatively unaltered and weakly to moderately deformed. Only minor fractures occur, typically 55 deg. t.c.a.,l variably throughout and are relatively void of alteration except for minor white clay alteration. Minor sulphide mineralization, <1% is present as wispy laminations and discrete fine grained dissemination apparently slightly more concentrated in the more massive siliceous zone, interpreted as rhyolite. Unfortunately the sulphide is predominantly pyrite with trace indications of po. Diffuse lower contact. **58.04: A 30 cm interval of lapilli tuff, characterized by irregular shaped, elongate, buff fragments,** likely felsic volcanic in origin. Fragments are apparently surrounded by a dark chloritic matrix, both upper and lower contact are staggered by laminations of medium grained blotchy pyrite.
		Mafic Volcanic
59.4	61.05	Dark green to black, fine grained unit of hornblende rich basalt. Unit is dominated by a salt and pepper texture of plagioclase and mafic mineralogy. Unit is quite homogeneous and massive, but becomes progressively mineralized towards lower contact. Minor pyrite laminations (1-2 mm) ~45 deg. t.c.a., become common with depth. Thin lamination of massive po is observed @ 60.55 m. A rigid 50 deg. t.c.a. lower contact with a section of heavy sulphide mineralization grading into the crystal tuff described above. Unit is strongly magnetic.
		Felsic Volcanic (Cordierite-rich) - Mineralized Zone
61.05	62.05	Dark green to grey with slightly pink coloration. Unit has a common mottled texture of 2-5 mm anhedral cordierite porphyroblasts surrounded by a pink felsic matrix rich in sulphide mineralization. Cordierite is typically dark blue with green chloritic alteration, reflecting a retrograde alteration. The cordierite presence suggests an original volcanogenic alteration that has been metamorphosed

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Depth (from)	(to)	**Description**
cont...		and replaced by strong Mg-Fe Alteration. Sulphide is typically medium grained patches and laminations of pyrite haloed by and intermingled with brown magnetic po. Overall mineralized zone contains >25% sulphide hosted in a chloritized, silicified felsic volcanic. There appears to be no base metal tenor to the sulphide mineralization. Zone grades into a feldspar crystal tuff like that intersected above. Mineralization is concentrated (~10-12%) in top meter of tuff, adjacent prospective zone.
		Felspar Crystal Tuff
62.05	70.65	White to grey, salt and pepper like in part, tufaceous horizon very similar to crystal tuff intersected further up hole. However, here medium grained, aggregated, continuous feldspar mineralogy, appears to be surrounded by a grey & green matrix of quartz and chlorite, respectively. The unit very much resembles a slightly deformed unit of diorite, similar mineralogy, but environment and comparison to other lithologies suggest an extrusive origin rather than intrusive. That interpretation is supported by rare buff felsic fragment contained within lithology over local intervals. A gradual wavy fabric near parallel t.c.a., is evident over short intervals. There is also notable light green colored mineralogy within the matrix, possibly a mix of sericite and epidote. Sulphide, generally pyrite is consistent, <1%, as v. fine grained dissemination, consistent with the observations recorded earlier. Proximal to lower contact sulphide laminations consisting of buckshot pyrite occur 45-50 deg. t.c.a. consistent with the lower contact. Minor fractures are generally conforming to fabric and typically chlorite coated.
		Felsic-Intermediate Volcanic
70.65	78.37	Dark grey to blue, aphanitic, glassy felsic volcanic unit. Unit is massive and relatively unaltered, only suggestion of fabric is laminated sulphide that may conform to a preferred orientation. Fractures are broken quite consistently @ ~50 deg. t.c.a., and are chlorite coated. Aside from the minor fractures and trace chlorite alteration unit is very pristine. Sulphide is common (3-5%) generally as fine to medium grained anhedral disseminations,

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Depth (from)	(to)	**Description**
cont...		and locally as laminations. Sulphide appears to be predominantly pyrite with lesser po haloing pyrite. Unit is strongly magnetic and locally contains minor small altered cordierite porphyroblasts (1-2 mm). Considering the sulphide present paired with the strong magnetism, this unit may represent a weak zone of Fe-Mg alteration? No magnetite is visible but because of the dark coloration oxide could easily be disguised. Trace brown to yellow biotite? crystals are present locally, may be altered cordierite, resemble the carbonate replaced cordierite observed elsewhere, but here does not effervesce with HCl acid. Lower contact is ~70 deg. t.c.a.
		Felsic Volcanic / Tuff
78.37	93.26	A grey to bluish green mottled section of cordierite rich felsic volcanic, with common broken patchy white quartz, interpreted as broken up quartz veins often surrounded by dark green to black chlorite alteration. This section grades into a less altered moderately deformed felsic tuff. Dark to medium grey, alternating dark green and white in part, slightly variable felsic, probably interbedded massive rhyolite and tuffs. Most of unit displays a weak to moderate fabric, ~70 deg. t.ca, generally characterized by alternating laminations of predominantly grey to green quartz and lesser chlorite. More massive grey sections are also common presumably rhyolitic flows. Some evidence of large vague fragments reflecting a possible lapilli tuff component. Sulphide mineralization is relatively common, predominantly disseminated fine grained pyrite as well as lesser wispy laminations. Pyrite makes up ~2-3% of unit and is always associated with variable zones of black chlorite alteration. Typically the sulphide his contained in, haloed by, the dark chlorite. Unit is practically non-magnetic, no pyrrhotite or magnetite present. Fractures are relatively common, sub-parallel to fabric. Clean lower contact @45-50 deg. with basalt.
		Basalt
93.26	~109	Medium to dark green, fine grained mafic with a phyric tp porphyritic texture. white to slightly green plagioclase feldspar phenocrysts, anhedral crystals surrounded by a green matrix of mafic mineralogy, presumably hornblende rich. Light green epidote alteration is relatively common as hairline veins (haloing fractures), saussuretized plagioclase, and along fracture planes.

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Down Hole Surveys (Tropari):
136 / 75 @ ~217 m

Depth (from)	(to)	Description
cont...		Unit is quite massive and homogeneous with very little variation. Unit is weakly magnetic, and void of any sulphide mineralization.
		Mafic Volcanic (Fault Zone)
109	124	Similar mafic as described above except introduction of fault zone @ ~109 m unit becomes progressively blocky and broken, most fractures are ~70 deg. t.c.a. Likewise the unit does appear more glassy, black aphanitic ground mass containing vague white plagioclase phenocrysts. Progressing down hole unit becomes incredibly fractured and broken, from ~114-117 m core is all rubble. Majority of the fracture planes are chlorite coated. Again @ ~122-124 m core is totally broken. Where structural measurements are possible it reflects a 55-60 deg. t.c.a. A sizable fault zone is apparently present between 114 & 122 m. Consistent with the structural zone is an introduction of discrete veinlets and patches of sulphide mineralization, 3-5 % throughout. The sulphide, both pyrite and lesser po, is contained in dark chlorite alteration and moderate silicification. In fact majority of the structural zone appears somewhat silicified. Predominantly fine grained pyrite & po collectively form sizable patches (3-5 cm) and veinlets. There does appear to be a relationship between the mineralization and fractures. Majority of the sulphide is consistent with fracture broken and rehealed fractures.
		Basalt
~124	133.55	Felspar porphyritic basalt described above, with a significant increase in light green epidote veinlets, and increasing epidote alteration surrounding plagioclase phenocrysts. Majority of epidote veinlets occur 65-70 deg. t.c.a., fairly consistently. Unit also contains short zone of chloritic/oxide alteration paired with minor sulphide mineralization, similar to above. Shallow lower contact ~15-20 deg. t.c.a., with an altered more tufaceous lithology.
		Mafic Tuff?
133.55	144.9	Dark green to increasingly black interval of a weakly deformed fine grained mafic tuff with variable traces of vague fragments. Overall unit has been strongly chloritized and locally

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Depth (from)	(to)	**Description**
cont...		silicified. Oxide alteration (mgt) accompanies the chlorite alteration revealed by strong magnetism of lithology. Sulphide constitutes 3-5 % of unit and is typically fine grained pyrite disseminations and lesser po hosted within the more chloritic zones. As observed above the sulphide is predominantly contained in, and associated with, the prospective dark chlorite and local silicification. Po is not as plentiful here as observed throughout hole. A weak fabric, sulphide laminations, and fractures all suggest a 45-50 deg. orientation. @137.9 m, short (1.2 m) interval of a moderately deformed feldspar crystal lithic tuff. Both upper and lower contacts of this zone are gradational. Below lower contact fragmental nature of lithology is much more evident as is an increase in chlorite alteration paired with increasing pyrite content. This unit is interpreted as a more permeable fragmental horizon within the mafic pile that has been preferentially altered and mineralized by mineralizing fluid that could effectively permeate through the tufaceous horizon. Lower contact is ~35 deg. t.c.a, with the relatively undeformed porphyritic basalt described above.
		Basalt
144.9	147.17	Felspar porphyritic, massive, homogeneous, basalt described above. However, epidote alteration is becoming extremely pervasive, apparently approaching a fault immediately below.
		Fault Zone
147.17	148.5	Sizable rubbly section of highly broken core, presumably basalt?, with very intense, pervasive epidote alteration. Somewhere within zone lithology changes to a spectacular maroon fragmental.
148.5	160.35	Dark maroon aphanitic, massive homogenous unit, presumably hematized tuff with a remarkable abundance of variably sized red to green angular clasts of jasper, altered felsics, & possibly mafics. The unit contains abundant epidote veinlets (laminations), as well as epidote halos surrounding most of the large 50-100 mm clasts. Smaller 10-20 mm anhedral grains of jasper are relatively common as well. Considering the predominance of either

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Depth (from)	(to)	**Description**
cont...		light green epidotized fragments or maroon, strongly hematized fragments, the original protolith of majority of the clasts is uncertain. The unit is quite massive with no indication of deformation. There is no prospective alteration or mineralization associated with this striking unit. 30 cm zone of intense light green epidote alteration staggers lower contact.
		Basalt
160.35	164.42	Felspar porphyritic basalt as intersected and described above. Lower contact seems to be perpendicular t.c.a.
		Chert-Jasper (Fe-formation)
164.42	166.57	Maroon to dark grey and black, siliceous sediment that has been strongly deformed. An intensely penetrative fabric is evident, with common isoclinal folding and partially mylonitized. In fact fabric is so erratic much of the formation appears to be brecciated and recemented. Wispy magnetite bands and veinlets are common, reflecting a possible jasper Fe-formation that has simply been intensely deformed. Epidote alteration is common as hairline veinlets, and halos around many of the large angular maroon fragments surrounded by epidote and oxide, magnetite. No mineralization appears to be associated with this for unit. The lower contact is adjacent strong epidote alteration grading to a fine grained mafic volcanic.
		Mafic Volcanic
166.57	168.5	Medium green, fine grained, weakly chloritized mafic volcanic. Unit is relatively massive and unaltered, only a weak indication of chlorite with trace epidote alteration. No mineralization. Clean lower 50 deg. contact with broken up jasperoid.
		Chert/Jasper (Breccia)
168.5	174.18	Maroon to greenish black interval of siliceous sediment, quite similar to intensely deformed jasper identified above, except here an erratic fabric is not present, presumably destroyed,

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Depth (from)	(to)	Description
cont...		and 'replaced' by a total brecciated, broken up interval of siliceous breccia. Unit is dominated by large maroon to light gray, sub-angular -subrounded, variably sized (typically >20 mm) siliceous fragments surrounded by black magnetite and lesser green epidote alteration. Progressing down hole fragmental texture is less evident, merely disguised by an increase in homogenous, pervasive chlorite alteration. The fragments are vague and hard to recognize, overprinted by the combined chlorite, oxide alteration. No sulphide mineralization is contained within unit. A questionable lower contact with an uncertain lithology, that appears to be felsic in origin.
		Felsic Volcanic/Tuff (chloritized) or Silicified Basalt
174.18	252.93	Dark to medium grey, occasionally medium green in part, aphanitic to predominantly fine grained, salt & pepper texture and coloration over short intervals. Unit is quite variable in character ranging from massive grey siliceous unit to a more lapilli fragmental? locally, as well as the salt and pepper colored intervals that look basaltic in origin, especially >198.5 m. The unit has been flooded by numerous 2-3 cm quartz veins that are frequently associated with either epidote or sericite alteration. Locally, many of the quartz veins are surrounded by black veins or laminae, that appear to be oxide rich, magnetite. Overall the unit is non magnetic except for minor zones where oxide + chlorite veinlets are present, adjacent quartz veins or in the lapilli ? sections. The unit is quite massive and rarely has any suggestion of fabric, however majority of the fractures range from 60-65 deg. t.c.a. Dark chlorite veinlets do appear to increase >198.5 m, as does a basaltic appearance. Texturally the unit appears to be a fine grained basalt that has been flooded by abundant quartz veins and siliceous fluids, thus silicifying the unit as a whole.. However, the extreme hardness suggests a more felsic rock. The entire unit is void of any sulphide mineralization (0%). **226.45-228.70: a short interval of intense silica alteration paired with epidote and sericite alteration.** Possibly reflecting a felsic protolith rather than the basalt. ~240 m: unit is dominated by erratic quartz veins and associated epidote alteration, within variable phyric silicified basalts (?), and fragmental tufaceous horizons.

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Depth		**Description**
(from)	(to)	**Felsic Tuff / Silicified Basalt**
252.93	256.32	Very similar to the large diverse unit described above, except here unit becomes more homogeneous. Essentially, a medium green lithology that texturally appears basaltic, a fine grained phyric texture of feldspar and mafic mineralogy, however the unit is very hard and chert like on the broken surface and thus seems to be a felsic unit rather than mafic. As well 5-10 mm medium grey, angular, felsic fragments are observed locally. Trace quartz veins and associated epidote alteration occurs throughout. The unit is relatively non magnetic and void of any structural fabric or mineralization. Diffuse, subjective contacts.
		Basalt(?)
256.32	267.07	Medium to dark green, fine grained to occasionally medium grained unit that looks mafic in origin. However like much of the questionable stratigraphy in the hole, the extreme hardness of the lithology suggest more felsic composition. Again a chloritized felsic or silicified mafic, the distinction is difficult. Unit is quite massive and homogeneous, with no suggestive lineation or fabric. Trace quartz veins and epidote is consistent. There are also notable 20-30 cm intervals of medium grained feldspar porphyritic mineralogy and moderately hard character that are presumably felsic intrusives or less likely silicified gabbro. An underlying (<5 m) pink felsic intrusive supports felsic origin for the questionable section. The conclusion of the questionable 100 m of intersected stratigraphy is: a variable felsic package of volcanic and tuffs that visually resemble mafics, a similar conclusion and observation by pudifen (1992) was rationalized from previous interpretation in the area.
		Felsic Intrusive
267.07	269.98	Dark grey to orange pink of variable felsic intrusive. Unit grades from a feldspar phyric intermediate intrusive to a distinct k-feldspar rich porphyritic granite. Overall the unit is rather massive and relatively homogeneous but does contains minor epidote alteration, typically hairline veinlets and patches. There is no mineralization and unit is weakly magnetic. Diffuse contact zones.

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Depth		**Description**
(from)	(to)	**Felsic Intrusive / "mixing zone"**
269.98	275.1	Predominantly a highly fractured altered feldspathic intrusion, apparently variably mixed with zones of silicified country rock (felsic?). The more feldspathic sections contain obliterating epidote/sericite alteration within unit and especially along 55-70 deg. fracture planes. Staggered on either side of the apparent contacts are chaotically silicified 'mixing zone' of the intrusive and surrounding country rock. @273.76 a strong epidotized fracture suggest the lower contact but a diffuse feldspathic appearance or chaotic silicification continues for 2-3 m. Gradational, questionable, lower contact. There is no mineralization associated with any zone of this variable lithology.
		Basalt (silicified)
275.1	285.4	Similar medium green unit described above. Typically fine grained with abundant small white quartz veins accompanied by epidote alteration pervasively flooding and thus silicify unit. local variation in lithology appears somewhat fragmental, and a distinct lower section that has a moderately developed foliation ~60-65 deg. t.c.a. Although unit does have very hard siliceous zones that look felsic, this unit does generally resemble more mafic composition, likely a silicified basalt, as above. No mineralization, and appears non magnetic. Most fractures like lower contact are ~65 deg. t.c.a.
		Mafic Volcanic (basalt)
285.4	287.54	Medium green, fine grained unit of mafic volcanic that is easily distinguishable. Minor epidote alteration is generally present as hairline veins, and spotted along abundant fracture plane. The unit lack the pervasive silicification and thus is only moderately hard. Most striking feature of this unit is the core is broken in 4-5 cm thick medallions with a consistent fracture plane @ 65-70 deg. t.c.a. This observation remains consistent throughout whole of unit. @ 287 m a more rubbly section of broken core with minor gouge suggestive of a local fault zone. Upper contact is~65 deg. t.c.a., and a less distinct lower contact of 65 deg. is observed within a gradational diffuse zone of siliceous nature.

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Hole Inclination: 75
Total Depth: 382.39 m

Logged by Victor French / Chad Wells
Date:
Start Nov. 30/00
Finish Dec. 6/00

Down Hole Surveys (Tropari):
136 / 75 @ ~217 m

(from) Depth	(to)	Description
		Silicified Volcanic (felsic-Mafic?)
287.54	330.6	Predominantly a medium to dark grey unit of volcanic, inconclusively mafic or felsic in composition, likely the latter. Fine grained lithology with moderate local variation in color and weak deformation. Most consistent observation of entire unit is abundance of quartz veins throughout. Milky white to partially grey quartz veins are variably deformed and broken, often there are zone 50-75 cm that contain numerous distinctive quartz veinlets paired with a pervasive silicification (296.4 m). The lithology is practically identical to the silicified basalt-felsic volcanic encountered above. The fine grained salt and pepper, phyric section resemble basalts, moderately silicified whereas, the hardness, and massive homogenous nature suggest a felsic origin. A fabric is noted locally @65-70 deg. as are numerous fracture planes. Epidote alteration Short zones of darker chloritic rocks are present, chloritized felsics, or silicified mafics?? There are local suggestions of large vague fragments, of apparent felsic composition, short section of felsic pyroclastics, lapilli tuffs. Gradational contacts. @ ~306 m: well developed 'Z' fold. **310.07-310.87: A more massive feldspar porphyritic section of an epidotized felsic intrusive,** diffuse contacts.
		Felsic Tuff (lapilli)
330.6	334.88	Medium to light grey, extremely siliceous rock, with an obvious fragmental texture. Large grey to white felsic fragments are observed surrounded by a matrix of primarily silica, and lesser chlorite. Majority of the fragments are sub-rounded and appear to be elongated in a preferred orientation ~70 deg. t.c.a. Majority of the fragments are 20-50 mm, but numerous fragments are lapilli size, in excess of 65 mm. Minor white quartz veins and veinlets accompany the silicification and is often associated with weak epidote and chlorite alteration. Minor fractures throughout, generally 65-80 deg. and are coated by a mixture of epidote and chlorite. As a whole the lithology does vary from a more massive grey silicic volcanic with minor fragments to a fragment dominated pyroclastic with a silicified matrix. Upper contact is ~60 deg. t.c.a.

Great Gull Lake Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - SW-06

License #:		Collar Easting:	5+65 E	Logged by	Victor French /	**Down Hole Surveys (Tropari):**
Property:	Gullbridge	Collar Northing:	22+00 N		Chad Wells	136 / 75 @ ~217 m
	Southwest Shaft	Hole Azimuth:	135 deg.	Date:		
		Hole Inclination:	75	Start	Nov. 30/00	
		Total Depth:	382.39 m	Finish	Dec. 6/00	

Depth (from)	(to)	Description
		Felsic Tuff / Metasediment?
334.88	343.29	Dark to medium grey to a variable green in part, predominantly a moderately deformed siliceous lithology, presumably a felsic tuff. Silica alteration paired with epidote, chlorite, and possible sericite is common. Unit does have a hint of fragments locally, but overall appears quite massive lacking any definite fragmental composition. However, numerous laminations that appear as foliated banding do form concentric 2-3 cm beds or rims? possibly bedding 'like' laminations rimming large volcanic fragments (lapilli size). Majority of the lamination conform to a 65-70 deg. fabric. Much of the lithology is very fine grained to aphanitic. Unfortunately there is no associated sulphide mineralization. Lower contact conforms to contained fabric.
		Metasediment (Jasperoid in part)
343.29	366.25	Variably colored unit if highly siliceous sediment ranging form a whitish grey to a dark maroon with common intervals dominated by light green. The unit contains abundant quartz veins as well as thin green laminae of epidote and sericite alteration. Majority of unit displays a strong fabric ~60 deg. t.c.a., but locally zone look fragmental, due to broken up quartz veins and associated alteration. Overall sediment has been affected by silica alteration and fairly strong epidotization as patches an erratic hairline veinlets, likely unbroken fracture planes. Unit is typically non magnetic but in parts of the maroon jasper (355.34-357.88) thin black magnetite laminations give strong magnetic response. No sulphide mineralogy. 351.1-351.7: medium green, fine grained mafic intrusion. Contact appear 90 deg. t.c.a.
		Silicified Volcanics
366.25	382.29	Equivalent to the silicified, quartz flooded volcanics described above. No associated sulphide mineralization.