

Great Gull Lake Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - SW-07

License #:	3326	Collar Easting:	2 + 50 E	Logged by:	V.A. French /
Property:	Gullbridge	Collar Northing:	26 + 00 N		Chad Wells
	Southwest Shaft	Hole Azimuth:	130 deg.	Date:	
		Hole Inclination:	50 deg.	Start	Jan. 13/01
		Total Depth:	129.45	Finish	Jan. 15/01

Down Hole Surveys (Tropari):

129 / 48 @ ~128 m

<u>Depth</u>		<u>Description</u>
(from)	(to)	
3.05	23.2	<u>Basalt</u> Medium to dark green mafic volcanic rock, generally very fine grained with local fine grained intervals. Very homogeneous unit with no apparent alteration except for minor chlorite associated with fracture planes. Top ten meters of unit is highly fractured, broken rubbly core is common. Majority of fracture planes are chlorite coated, and align variably, but overall measure ~60-75 deg. t.c.a. Unit is relatively massive and therefore there is no indication of a preferred foliation or fabric. Overall lithology is weakly to moderately magnetic. An undeformed, unaltered basaltic flow. There is no mineralization throughout. Broken lower contact with a short interval of interbedded sediment.
		<u>Sediment</u> 23.2 29.5 variably maroon to increasingly green a yellow mottled section of chert / metasediment. Top 30 cm of unit is a typical red-maroon bed of chert with minor oxide (mgt), and trace yellow sericite ? alteration. Jasper / chert grades into a strongly mottled zone of what appears to be cordierite-rich sediment - metavolcanic, where the typical grey-blue colored cordierite porphyroblasts have been altered and replaced by a yellow mineral, presumably, Fe-carbonate (siderite). The altered cordierite mineralogy constitutes >25% of the mineralogy giving the lithology a mottled texture of 2-5 mm anhedral, yellow, porphyroblasts. Overall unit is relatively non-magnetic except for thin jasper beds that are weakly magnetic. A weak fabric is suggested by the jasper beds as is an apparent alignment of the cordierite grains, ~65-70 deg. t.c.a. Unit is moderately fractured, fractures have no particular orientation but are often altered with a mixture of weak sericite and chlorite. No prospective alteration or mineralization associated with lithology. Lower contact is indeterminable due to broken interval of core.
		<u>Basalt</u> 29.5 52.84 Homogeneous medium to dark green mafic rock as described above, minus abundant fracturing.
		<u>35.42-38.29 Mafic Volcanic (quartz flooded) ery similar in texture and appearance as basalt described</u> above except for a common presence of milky white anastomosing quartz veins throughout. Locally, quartz veins dominate

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(from) (to)	
cont...	mineralogy as irregular patches and zonations. Mafic unit proximal the infiltrating quartz appears more granular, possibly hydrated and thus hornblende rich. No mineralization associated with lithology.
	<u>Quartz-chlorite-sericite schist</u>
52.84 56.29	Medium grey to green lithology with local yellow mottled spots, and wispy laminations, very fine grained schistose primarily composed of quartz, lesser light brown to yellow, banded sericite, green chlorite, minor brown biotite, and variable light blue to dark grey porphyroblasts of cordierite that are locally altered to a yellow mineral, presumably Fe-carbonate (siderite). A well developed fabric generally oriented @ ~60-65 deg. t.c.a. is prevalent has very fine grained, aligned laminations. Locally there is some variation in fabric in the form of parasitic folding. upper part of unit seems to be dominated by quartz-chlorite schist grading to a more sericite rich schist, apparently consistent with introduction of cordierite mineralogy. Cordierite porphyroblasts are typical, anhedral, 3-5 mm grains, somewhat aligned preferentially to the fabric. The is no prospective mineralization or alteration associated with unit. Upper gradational contact and lower 65 deg. contact with silicic lithology.
	<u>Chert</u>
56.29 57.41	Predominantly white to light green in part, section of siliceous sediment, presumably chert. Very hard and homogeneous with trace laminated sulphide, pyrite. Weak sericitic banding and trace chlorite alteration. Both weak mineralization and alteration seems to occur along hairline fracture planes within unit. All wispy laminated mineralogy, sulphide included is suggestive of a 60-65 deg. CA.
	<u>Cordierite-rich Schist</u>
57.41 ~75	Predominantly medium to occasionally dark grey unit of a cordierite dominated schist. The schist is characterized by typical fine grained mineralogy, consisting primarily of quartz, lesser chlorite and sericite as well as minor biotite. The fabric suggested by the schistose is variably but generally in the 60-70 deg. t.c.a., range. The lithology is dominated by > 25 % anhedral, 3-5 mm, cordierite porphyroblasts, that appear as discrete vague blebs that overprint structural lineation. The cordierite grains

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Depth

(from) (to)
cont...

Description

do not appear to be secondarily altered as observed above. Unit is relatively homogeneous, minor chlorite fractures occur locally, @ ~ 60 m, 2 m of core is fractured parallel to axis followed by a broken rubbly zone possibly suggestive of a fault.

@ 65.53 m cordierite mineralogy recedes and minor 2-3% fine grained, buckshot pyrite and po appears over short zones. The sulphide does correlate with darker intervals of apparent chlorite alteration. The sulphide is typically laminations of fine grained pyrite and lesser po, at times increasing to 12-15% over local 20-40 cm intervals. Base metal tenor appears low but a slight brassy coloration may suggest a slight enrichment of cpy, locally.. Sulphide enrichment occurs @ 67.86 m, 68.85 m, and 72.23 m. Final 10 m of unit cordierite depletes significantly and unit gradually becomes less foliated and darker green to almost mint green in coloration. Likewise a moderate increase in magnetic character suggest an introduction of the Fe-Mg alteration zone identified in the area, oxide-sulphide mineralogy is not as pronounced, alteration is simply weaker. Lower contact is a zonation, however, majority of structural lineation in unit suggests a 60-65 degree regional fabric.

Metavolcanic (moderate-weak Fe-Mg Alteration)

- 75 81.87 Dark to medium green altered volcanic rock, moderate to strong chlorite alteration paired with local oxide accumulation, and a strong magnetic character overall. A very fine grained wispy fabric is evident, laminations are primarily fine grained chlorite, oxide and minor po mixed together. Chlorite alteration is also common along fracture planes and sometimes adjacent minor thin quartz veins and veinlets that occur locally. Although sulphide mineralization is not evident there does appear to be fine grained mineralogy that is likely po. Both upper and lower contact are gradational zones, lower contact is adjacent a strong interval of silicification, and thus lower part of metavolcanic is weakly silicified. Fractures and fabric both suggest a CA of ~60-70 deg.

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<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from) (to)	<u>Silicified / Mineralized Volcanic</u>
81.87	82.97 Medium to light grey volcanic that has been moderately silicified and mineralized throughout. Rock is quite massive and aphanitic, alteration is relatively homogeneous and intense. Dark green laminations or patches suggest presence of moderate chlorite alteration as well. Sulphide constitutes ~ 10-15% of unit but locally is quite massive, 82.77-82.97 is 70-75% sulphide. The sulphide is quite brassy in coloration suggesting a dominance of cpy rather than typical pyrite. Moderate amounts of wispy, and patchy po mineralization occurs within cpy. Sulphide is fine grained, and does not appear re-crystallized like that observed previously, here dominant sulphide is described as wispy veinlike aggregations of network sulphide. There appears to be no oxide mineralogy associated with mineralization. It certainly appears the mineralization was controlled by the pervasive alteration, specifically silica. Lower contact grades into a homogeneous unaltered mafic volcanic.
	<u>Mafic volcanic (dike?)</u>
82.97	86.9 Dark green to nearly black unit of homogenous, unaltered, mafic. The unit is so pristine and fresh, it maybe a very fine grained diabase dike? No alteration of mineralization of any kind. Very similar to the uneventful basalt intersected at the top of the hole. First meter of zone is broken and rubbly, majority of fractures occur 60 deg. t.c.a., where measurable. Gradational lower contact with intensely silicified volcanic.
	<u>Silicified Volcanic</u>
86.9	87.9 White to medium grey volcanic that has been flooded by a 20 cm quartz vein that has silicified and altered the surrounding volcanic rock. Minor pink garnet and epidote occurs as discrete patches in zone indicative of the regional metamorphism. Chlorite alteration appears to be the secondary alteration mineral present, mineralization, specifically wispy fine grained cpy and po veinlets are dispersed throughout, < 5%. Unit is somewhat similar to the siliceous zone described above but lacks the abundant sulphide mineralization.

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(from) (to)	
87.9	<u>Metavolcanic</u> 99.8 Medium to dark green, grey in part, volcanic with increasing cordierite porphyroblasts throughout, has well as local enrichments of strong oxide and chlorite mineralogy, equivalent to the Fe-Mg alteration identified previously spatial the mineralizing system. Strong Fe-Mg alteration continues to ~89.3 where alteration decreases cordierite grains become prevalent >20%. Overall unit fine grained and is moderately foliated ~70 deg. t.c.a. Unit is weakly silicified locally, and contains variable amounts of stringer and buckshot po and py possibly 3-5%. However, sulphides are typically heavily disseminated to semi-massive laminations occurring locally, and certainly associated with strong silica alteration. Strong silicification paired with mineralization occurs from 90.7-92.7 m. At 92.7 m a 10 cm zone of fault gouge suggests a fault presence likely trending 65-70 deg. t.c.a., likewise sulphide disappear at that point an unit becomes more lineated, and often contains milky white contorted veins within a chlorite-sericite-biotite schist. Unit is weakly fractured and fractures are sometimes chlorite coated, majority of frac's are high angle t.c.a. Erratic, broken up, lower contact.
99.8 (E.O.H)	<u>Basalt</u> 129.45 Dark grey to green, nearly black, fine to locally medium grained basalt. Unit is quite massive and amazingly homogeneous and apparently unaltered. There is practically no alteration except for trace hairline epidote. Minor fracturing throughout 65-70 deg., with little or no alteration along fracture planes. It does appear unit changes from a very fine grained black volcanic to a lighter grey-green, fine to medium grained basalt, considering the fresh appearance, lack of alteration and homogeneity this lithology may be a mafic, diabase intrusive with an identifiable upper black chill margin. There is no mineralization or anywhere through unit. Also, lithology is moderately to strongly magnetic, characteristic of mafic intrusive bodies.

Total Depth: 129.45 m, 01/15/01 @ 8:30 am.