

Gallery Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - SW-08

License #:	3326	Collar Easting:	0+59	Logged by:	VA French / Chad Wells
Property:	Gullbridge	Collar Northing:	0+50 N	Date:	
	Southwest Shaft	Hole Azimuth:	130 deg.	Start	Jun-25
		Hole Inclination:	45 deg	Finish	Jun-28
		Total Depth:	119.79		

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from) (to)	
3.12 14.1	<u>Quartz Chlorite (sericite) Schist - Cordierite-rich</u> Light to medium grey, dark grey and mottled in part, moderately variable section of strongly foliated quartz chlorite (sericite) schist and lesser deformed siliceous felsic volcanics in turn alternating with cordierite rich intervals. Majority of lithology displays a 55-60 deg. fabric typically consisting of alternating laminae of white quartz and dark green chlorite, and brown-yellow mica locally. Darker sections of lithology display 1-3 mm anhedral porphyroblasts of cordierite grains that preferentially align and in part overgrow the fabric. Both schist and cordierite rich sections contain small scale folding (parasitic), majority of fracture planes also conform to a 50-60 deg. t.c.a. orientation. Weak sulphide mineralization occurs locally as discrete fine grained laminations and blebs of pyrite within the light grey more siliceous, undeformed sections. Sulphide typically constitutes < 2-3% of mode and appears to contain no base metal affinity. Clean abrupt lower contact @ ~75 deg. t.c.a.
14.1 16	<u>Mafic Dike</u> Dark grey to green, fine grained, massive, relatively homogeneous mafic rock, presumably a mafic intrusive. No mineralization or alteration is associated with dike, ~80 deg. lower contact.
16 19.87	<u>Quartz Chlorite Schist (felsic volcanic)</u> Medium grey to green interval of variable quartz chlorite schist and felsic volcanics as described above. Unit appears to be somewhat less deformed than above and displays a darker green coloration reflective of increase in chlorite alteration, otherwise as above. Rather common fractures, 50-70 deg. t.c.a., some fracture planes contain weak hematitic staining. Gradational, subjective lower contact.
19.87 42.5	<u>Cordierite rich Metavolcanic (Metasediment?)</u> Light to medium grey, light green locally, overall a rather homogeneous lithology with a strong presence of 1-3 mm. anhedral Porphyroblasts of cordierite constituting up to 35% of the modal mineralogy locally. The cordierite grains display a spotted texture throughout, except for short sections that are apparently less metamorphosed. Consistent with the increase in cordierite is recognition of very fine laminae of quartz sericite mineralogy possibly reflective of a sedimentary protolith rather than volcanic. Also thin laminae of red chert (1mm - 30 cm) occur throughout unit supporting

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Depth
(from) (to)
cont...

Description

a sedimentary origin of the cordeirite-rich lithology. Overall unit contains abundant broken core with variable core angles, however, fractures paired with aligned mineralogy suggest a 60 deg. orientation for the fabric. Fractures are coated with chlorite and lesser chalky alteration characteristic of felsic rocks. Sulphide mineralization is only present in trace amounts in more massive siliceous zones, interpreted to represent less ductile felsic volcanic rocks - rhyolite. Unit is relatively non magnetic except for local instances of weak pyrrhotite mineralization. Broken lower contact that appears to be at a relatively high angle t.c.a. - ~75 deg.

Mafic Dike

42.5 45.38 Medium to dark green, fine grained, massive & homogeneous, weakly magnetic mafic lithology presumably a late mafic dike (sharp contacts with surrounding wallrock). Weak 1-2% disseminated sulphide mineralization, pyrite, is common throughout unit.

Quartz-Chlorite-Sericite Schist (Cordierite-rich)

45.38 57.28 Light to medium grey, slightly green in part, finely laminated schist. Majority of laminations consist of quartz
57.95 61.8 with lesser alternating chlorite and/or sericite, laminae conform to a 60-65 deg. preferred orientation, similar to regional fabric. Locally, alternating laminae are weakly contorted forming small parasitic folds throughout. Often structural lineation is overgrown by dark grey to blue anhedral grains, interpreted to be cordeirite porphyroblasts that have darkened in color and increased in size (3-6 mm) compared to similar cordierite-rich schists intersected above. The obvious overgrowth suggests the metamorphism likely postdates the regional structural lineation. Zones of white siliceous material occur often, likely less ductile felsic volcanics. Coincidentally these more siliceous zones contain more laminated and stringer sulphide (pyrite) mineralization. Majority of the unit contains trace to occasionally fine grained, disseminated and laminated pyrite, however in the siliceous zone has noted above sulphide increases to 5-7% fine grained, laminated, buckshot pyrite and a hint of magnetic po (50.69-57.28 m). Variable fractures are common throughout often coated by weak chlorite alteration. Gradational contacts with underlying zones of varying sulphide grade and alteration mineralogy.

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Description

(to)

Metavolcanic (Sulphide Mineralization & moderate-weak Fe-Mg Alteration)

57.95 Dark to medium green altered volcanic rock, moderate to strong chlorite alteration, similar in appearance and strong magnetic character as the Fe-Mg alteration mineralogy recognized throughout the southwest shaft area. Unit is extremely magnetic presumably due to the abundance of pyrrhotite and possibly minor magnetite. Overall unit contains 15-20%, disseminated, buckshot pyrite and po, apparently small subhedral buckshot disseminations of pyrite are haloed by a gangue-like, interstitial pyrrhotite. Lower contact conforms to regional lineation @65 deg. t.c.a.

Metavolcanic (moderate-weak Fe-Mg Alteration)

64.72 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, and trace oxide + po mixed together. Chlorite alteration is the most abundant mineral making up majority of the alteration as well as along fracture planes. minor sulphide are present, both fine grained pyrrhotite and buckshot pyrite, majority of the sulphide is associated with short zones (~10 cm) within the alteration containing large euhedral-subhedral blotches or aggregates (5mm-2cm) of a black mineral - possibly anthophyllite??? Whatever the case pyrite crystals are common within the black mineral as is a suggestion of both po and magnetite. Gradational contacts.

Metavolcanic (Sulphide Mineralization & moderate-weak Fe-Mg Alteration)

66.5 Identical to altered mineralized zone described above except for presence of large 2-3 cm white patches containing euhedral crystals of pyrite, po, and possibly magnetite. The white mineral is in places replaced (progressing or maybe retrogressing) to the black mineral (anthophyllite) mentioned above.

Metavolcanic (-weak Fe-Mg Alteration)

~73 Very similar to light green weakly altered Fe-Mg alteration zone described above. At 69.2 m zone becomes practically non-magnetic and slowly (gradationally) develops into

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<u>Depth</u> (from) cont...	<u>Description</u>
	a metavolcanic / schist.
	<u>Metavolcanic / Schist</u>
73	80.52 Dark grey to green, almost bluish in part, very fine grained, fine wispy laminations developed locally, similar to schists described up hole. Unit also contains minor milky white quartz veins that are typically preferentially laminated to ~75 deg. t.c.a. A light green alteration remains evident throughout, interpreted as weak to moderate mg-alteration (chlorite), zone does reasonably resemble Fe-Mg alteration zone identified above but lacks the strong magnetism and sulphide mineralization. Unit becomes increasingly siliceous and mineralized at ~ 79.52 m grading into a lower mineralized zone. 78.85 m: 5 cm mint green zone with a fragmental texture composed primarily of chert clasts??
	<u>Silicified / Mineralized Volcanic</u>
79.52	81.52 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 haloes suggest presence of moderate chlorite alteration (gangue-like) surrounding sulphide. Sulphide constitutes 5-10% of unit but locally forms semi-massive patches, 80.55-80.62, 80.86-81. The sulphide is quite brassy in coloration suggesting a dominance of 20-25%cpy in enriched zones and stringer wispy veinlet 2-3%cpy throughout mineralized zone. Sulphide is fine grained, and does not appear re-crystallized. Here the dominant sulphide, chalcopyrite, is wispy veinlike stringers containing fine grained blotches and disseminations of pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite. All of the sulphide mineralization appears to be hosted in a moderately silicified volcanic with coincident dark chlorite alteration throughout as well as intricately haloing all sulphide. Lower contact is a gradational zone of decreasing silicification and absence of sulphide mineralization.
	<u>Quartz Chlorite-Sericite Schist (minor Cordierite)</u>
81.52	5.85 Light to medium grey strongly sheared, foliated schistose zones as described above. Common thin, wispy laminae of quartz and lesser chlorite and sericite mineralogy. Vague blue cordierite porphyroblasts occur locally, apparently overprinting dominant fabric. Fabric is predominantly trending

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(from)	(to)
cont...	50-60 deg. t.c.a. Overall unit is equivalent to schist described above.

Basalt (Mafic Dike?)

95.89 ~99 Medium to dark green, fine grained, relatively massive and homogeneous with no hint of alteration or sulphide mineralization. Mafic rock is weakly magnetic typical of basaltic rocks, core is rather rubbly over the unit length presumably due to a fault presence.

Mafic volcanic/tuff (locally schist)

99	108.8	Dark to medium green fine grained and finely laminated throughout. Majority of mineralogy is defined by mafic minerals and local chlorite alteration. Evident with zones of moderate lineation/deformation is brown laminae presumably a tuffaceous component of the mafic lava. Foliation is quite consistent @ ~ 70 deg. t.c.a., with local variations due to crenulated laminae displaying thin, wispy, parasitic folding. Unit is relatively homogeneous throughout except for minor white quartz veins which are often haloed by thin haloes of mint green epidote.chlorite alteration. Traces very fine grained sulphide (pyrite) distributed throughout. Contacts conform to regional foliation.
113.73	119.79	

(E.O.H.)