

Gallery Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - SW-10

License #:	3326	Collar Easting:	0+15 W	Logged by:	VA French / Chad Wells
Property:	Gullbridge	Collar Northing:	1+00 N	Date:	
	Southwest Shaft	Hole Azimuth:	130 deg.	Start	Jun-29
		Hole Inclination:	45 deg	Finish	Jun-30
		Total Depth:	99.06		

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from) (to)	
2.6	<u>Silicified Tuff / Volcanic</u> 10.1 Medium to dark grey, patchy white in part, relatively hard andesitic rock? cut by common milky white quartz veins collectively silicifying the entire unit. A schistose fabric is prevalent, typically defined by preferentially aligned sulphide veins/laminations, quartz laminae, and larger 5-10 cm quartz veins, all trending ~ 65-75 deg. t.c.a. Cordierite porphyroblasts are concentrated locally especially ~5-7 m, cordierite grains are generally well rounded and 5-8 mm in diameter, they are also secondarily replaced by a yellow-brown mineral assumed to be Fe-carbonate - Siderite? Sulphide mineralization is quite common constituting 10-15% of the entire interval, typically buckshot pyrrhotite and pyrite forming semi-massive patches and ribbons over 3-5 cm zones. Majority of the sulphide appears to be adjacent white quartz veins/patches, although weakly disseminated mineralization (2-3%) occurs throughout silicified wallrock. There appears to be no base metal tenor to the sulphide. Unit is moderately to strongly magnetic based on sulphide content, specifically pyrrhotite. Broken intervals of core occur locally and are often coated by weak chlorite alteration. Unit is likely a structurally lineated tuff, considering the fine wispy quartzo-feldspathic laminae observed throughout. Weak mineralization was likely present prior to infiltration of late quartz veins which reconcentrated primary sulphide. Lower broken contact, rubbly core zone.
10.1	<u>Mafic Dike</u> 12.8 Dark green to black, very fine grained, relatively homogenous unit of mafic rock presumed to be a cross cutting mafic dike. Unit is moderately magnetic, strongly broken and rubbly with minor chlorite alteration coating fracture planes. Rubbly nature of lithology is likely a consequence of rheological contrast between a ductile tuffaceous rock, and a more massive, brittle intrusion. Trace, very fine grained, disseminated pyrite is observed throughout. Both upper and lower contacts are rubbly zones and therefore contacts cannot be distinguished conclusively.
12.8	<u>Altered Tuff</u> 20.25 Medium to dark grey, locally black and brownish in part, finely laminated, moderately mineralized silicified tuff? as described above. Cordierite porphyroblasts are common locally as dark blue to black 5-10 mm vague anhedral grains constituting 5-10% of lithology. Fine wispy laminations

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Depth
(from) (to)
cont...

Description

of quartz and feldspar display a 50-65 deg. CA with local variations, minute crenulations and parasitic folding can be observed locally. Sulphide make up 3-5% of mode but locally concentrate to 20-25% (@ 13.5-15.3 m), sulphide is medium grained buckshot pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite evenly disseminated throughout chloritized, silicified intervals of tuffaceous horizon. Where sulphide are more prevalent dark green chlorite appears to prevail as the primary alteration mineral, however, as a whole the unit is weakly to moderately silicified and like above contains minor quartz patches and veins with adjacent intervals of mineralization. Lower subjective contact based primarily on disappearance of cordierite mineralogy.
19.8 m: thin 5 cm zone of fault gouge.

Felsic / Intermediate Tuff

20.25 31.85 Medium to light grey, slightly pink and brown in part, variably deformed, felsic tuff/ schist. Varying degree of fabric development demonstrated by thin wispy laminations of quartz/feldspathic mineralogy typically ~70 deg. t.c.a. Aside quartz and feldspar mineralogy brown mica, specifically biotite is relatively abundant. Unit is relatively hard and homogenous and aside short intervals of cordierite enriched sections remains constant in texture and mineralogy. Sulphide is present throughout, typically 2-3% finely, disseminated, pyrite and minor pyrrhotite (magnetic character) dominated with no indication of base metal affinity. 5-10 cm sulphide laminations composed of 20-25% medium grained, buckshot, pyrite and pyrrhotite occur locally (i.e., 25.8, 26.6 m). Minor fracture occur throughout generally high angle t.c.a., ~65-75 deg. consistent with fabric. Unit is similar to schists intersected in the region but lacks the definitive strong lineation and is therefore termed moderately deformed tuff rather than schist (here). Gradational lower contact.

Silicified Tuff / Volcanic

31.85 ~35 Medium to light grey, strongly silicified tuff? with minor 3-5% disseminated a wispy veinlike sulphide (pyrite) practically identical to that @ 2.6 m. Milky white quartz patches and veins are common and are typically spatial sulphide mineralization. Local enrichments of vague 5-10 mm, anhedral, cordierite porphyroblasts, are common over 10's of cms. **32.05-33.0 m: thin zone of semi-massive, medium grained buckshot pyrite and lesser po contained within a gangle of dark chlorite and silica alteration. Unfortunately no base metal affinity is observed. Sulphide zone is moderately laminated equivalent to regional fabric, ~60-70 deg. t.c**

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(from) (to)	
35 47.25	<u>Felsic Tuff / Schist</u> predominantly medium grey to green, slightly brownish in part, finely laminated, lineated tuff-schist. Very similar to felsic tuff described above except for a stronger, well developed 75 deg. fabric - schistosity. Mineralogy appears to be dominated by quartz and lesser feldspar as well as brown mica-biotite, and trace chlorite. Crenulations in the wispy fabric are quite evident locally. Sizable augen-shaped fragments are observed at 41.65 & 41.75 suggesting an original tuffaceous/pyroclastic protolith subsequent to intense ductile deformation. Trace milky white quartz patches and veins occur throughout as does minor chlorite coated fracture planes @60-75 deg. t.c.a. rare disseminated sulphide mineralization, pyrite, is also observed. Lower broken contact. 46.6 m: 30 cm zone of rubbly core and gouge presumably reflective of a fault zone.
47.25 50.32	<u>Basalt (Mafic Volcanic)</u> Dark to medium green, massive and homogeneous, mafic volcanic rock containing minor (<5%) calcite filled amygdulites. Short rubbly zones of weak chlorite alteration, fractures appear to be shallower than elsewhere in the hole ~45-50 deg. t.c.a. Unit is weakly magnetic, no sulphide mineralization is observed. Lower irregular contact @ ~ 35-45 deg. t.c.a.
50.32 99.06	<u>Basalt (Interbedded mafic tuff/volcanic)</u> Medium to light green, slightly brown in part, variably sheared and foliated, typically 65-75 deg. t.c.a., mafic volcanic/andesite with ample more ductile tuffaceous sections. Minor weak chlorite alteration is evident throughout especially along fracture planes, also local patches and veins of epidote are observed often associated with thin quartz veinlets. Most of the lithologies display a moderate to strong fabric frequently crenulated locally, majority of fracture planes like regional foliation plane trend ~65-75 deg. t.c.a. @ ~73 m a 1-3 m section of moderate quartz and epidote veining alteration, typical of the regional metamorphic alteration observed in area. Brown coloration appears to coincide with stronger alteration, possibly hydration - biotite introduction. Mafic sequence remains relatively homogeneous the remainder of the hole with only minor variation in degree of deformation and slight mineralogical variations. Mafic horizon becomes harder and more siliceous in appearance @ ~93 m with increase in quartz veining that has likely silicified the original permeable horizon. No sulphide mineralization is observed.