

Gallery Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - SW-11

License #:	3326	Collar Easting:	1+24 W	Logged by:	VA French /Chad Wells
Property:	Gullbridge	Collar Northing:	0+59.5 N	Date:	
	Southwest Shaft	Hole Azimuth:	130 deg.	Start	Jul-16
		Hole Inclination:	65 deg	Finish	Jul-25
		Total Depth:	456.29		

<u>Depth</u>		<u>Description</u>
(from)	(to)	
		<u>Quartz Sericite/Chlorite Schist</u>
0.97	32	Medium grey to green, mottled white in part, finely laminated, strongly foliated, relatively homogeneous schist. Majority of mineralogy is dominated by grey silica laminations and lesser of yellow-brown sericite and/or dark to medium green chlorite. Laminae conform to a strong consistent foliation @ ~45 deg. t.c.a. throughout entirety of Vague dark, anhedral cordierite grains are observed locally (1-3%) seemingly overprinting (overgrown) structural lineation. Aside minor milky white quartz veins cross cutting unit variably, no prospective alteration or mineralization is identified. Fracture planes are typically 45-50 deg. t.c.a. and coated with weak to moderate chlorite alteration.
		<u>Quartz Chlorite Schist (Cordierite-rich)</u>
32	56	Medium green to grey, light grey in part, fine grained, extremely lineated schist. Very similar in character to schistose unit described above except for the dominance of chlorite and cordierite mineralogy. Also sulphide dramatically increase within this large unit grading 3-5% on a whole and locally up to 10-12%. Unit is defined by thin alternating laminations of dark green chlorite, grey quartz and dark (blue), 2-5 mm, anhedral grains of cordierite. Locally the cordierite does appear to be some what elongated and augen-shaped consistent with the 40-45 degree fabric. Typically the porphyroblasts appeared to overgrow the structural lineation but not here. White quartz patches occur locally throughout unit. Weak to moderate chlorite alteration is common along fracture planes. Sulphide mineralization is quite common typically as fine to medium grained aligned disseminations (laminations). Majority of the sulphide appears to be pyrite with local hints of chalcopyrite (@49.8 m) and possibly pyrrhotite. Overall the unit is practically non-magnetic except for local instances where po can be observed. Towards base of unit rocks become progressively darker in coloration and the alternating laminae become less definitive, instead very fine grained laminations of silica and plagioclase dominate, likewise, cordierite porphyroblasts increase in size (0.5 - 2 cm) and distribution. Lower gradational contact based on slight color change and introduction of strong magnetic character.
		<u>Fe-Mg Alteration Zone</u>
56	60.1	Dark to medium green, mint colored in part, very fine grained, homogeneous, massive, strongly magnetic metavolcanic. Very strong chlorite (and possibly epidote) alteration paired with oxide-magnetite

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Depth
(from) (to)
cont...

Description

accumulation and minor 3-5% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. The alteration appears pervasive and homogeneous throughout, typical of Fe-Mg alteration intersected elsewhere in the SW Shaft area, and interpreted as the metamorphosed equivalent of a Na-K depletions typical of VMS deposition. Cordierite porphyroblasts can be observed as dark, vague, 3-5 mm, anhedral grains weakly dispersed throughout. Sulphide is described as medium (buckshot) disseminations collectively forming laminations ~50 deg. t.c.a. Majority of the sulphide is pyrite often haloed by lesser pyrrhotite. Minor fractures are observed typically 40-55 deg. t.c.a. Alteration zone grades into a more typical cordierite schist as described above.

Cordierite-rich Metavolcanic / Schist

- 60.1 83 Dark to occasionally medium green, porphyroblastic textured, variable metavolcanic. Majority of interval is dominated by 1-2 cm, rounded, cordierite porphyroblasts constituting >25 % of the mineralogy. Cordierite grains appear to totally overprint a variable deformed finely laminated metavolcanic / Schist. Unit is weakly magnetic and has a moderate to strong chloritic matrix possibly a weaker version of the alteration zone described above. Locally unit displays a remarkable fabric (~50 deg.) defined by alternating laminae of grey silica and dark green chlorite spotted with abundant cordierite porphyroblasts. @77 m cordierite becomes less evident as does the fabric, unit becomes progressively massive and fine grained with an apparent increase in chlorite alteration. Sulphide are present throughout, typically 1-2% disseminations and laminations as described elsewhere in the hole, predominantly pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite as well as rare cpy. Only minor fractures are present but appear to conform to the regional fabric. Lower gradational contact.
- @ 63.4 m: Light green to grey, aphanitic, siliceous, hard, chert unit? 30 cm bed of chert containing minor sulphide (pyrite) veinlets and laminations oriented 45-55 deg. t.c.a. consistent with contact margins.

Quartzofeldspathic (sericite) Schist / Chert

- 83 90.31 Light to medium grey, dark to light green in part, fine to occasionally medium grained laminations, aphanitic chert bands locally, variable deformed contorted schist. Majority of unit is dominated by a finely laminated, strongly variable and contorted fabric, generally at a low angle to core axis (<40 deg.), consisting of primarily grey silica, trace pinkish feldspar and sericite + chlorite. Aside the obvious

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<u>Depth</u> (from) cont...	<u>Description</u>
	shearing, the unit also contains minor, dark, well rounded, 3-8 mm porphyroblasts of cordierite as observed elsewhere. White broken up quartz veins and patches are observed throughout, also suggesting the strong structural episode which affected the lithology. Within the schist there are massive grey to green sections that are extremely hard and siliceous and appear to be thin chert beds. Contact are consistent @ ~45 deg. t.c.a. Mineralization is quite prevalent throughout, typically 1-2% disseminated and laminated pyrite. @ ~88 m the sulphide content increase to >5% with a considerable amount (2-3%) red-brown sphalerite observed haloing sub-parallel pyrite laminations (veins) and also has thin discrete laminations within the schistosity especially in more crenulated, parasitic fold hinges? Relatively common fractured core typically low angle t.c.a., with varying degrees of chlorite alteration coating fracture planes, especially rubbly zone at ~ 84.70 m likely indicative of fault zone. Lower 45 degree contact staggered by a thin white quartz vein.
	<u>Sheared Mafic Volcanic</u>
90.31	92.22 Medium to dark green, fine grained, homogeneous, moderately foliated mafic lithology. Unit displays fine laminations and discrete fractures @~40 deg. t.c.a consistent with regional fabric. Minor chlorite alteration is evident as well as trace quartz veins with associated epidote alteration. Sulphide (pyrite) mineralization is present throughout as fine grained disseminations and laminations constituting 2-3%, trace pyrrhotite is also observed. No base metal mineralization is identified except for 2 mm scale veinlets of pyrite haloed by red-brown sphalerite adjacent lower contact. Lower irregular contact trending at a low angle ~40 deg. t.c.a.
	<u>Cordierite-rich Schist</u>
92.22	97.05 Medium grey, spotted black & slightly brown locally, very finely laminated matrix surrounding 5-10 mm anhedral grains of cordierite displaying a porphyroblastic texture characteristic of many of the cordierite rich metavolcanics / schist identified throughout the regional stratigraphy. Unit does locally grade to a quartz chlorite schist with cordierite rich sections. Overall unit is very similar to that described at ~60 m. Brown section are developed locally and likely reflect a strongly sheared brown mafic tuff, coincidentally sulphide mineralization does appear most concentrated in the browner sections.

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<u>Depth</u> (from) cont...	<u>Depth</u> (to)	<u>Description</u>
		Sulphide laminations and disseminations are common throughout, ~5-8% pyrite with possible pyrrhotite, sphalerite may also be present @ 96.75 m. Mineral alignments (fabric) paired with fractures further confirm a 40-45 deg. CA
		<u>Quartz Chlorite Schist</u>
97.05	98.25	White to dark green, slightly grey in part, fine grained, strongly deformed, cordierite rich schist. Predominantly alternating white quartz bands (veins) and surrounding chlorite alteration conforming to foliation of ~45-50 deg. t.c.a. all spotted with abundant cordierite porphyroblasts. Trace to minor (2-3%) fine grained pyrite is observed disseminated throughout.
		<u>Sheared Mafic Volcanic / Tuff</u>
98.25	103.55	As described above @ 90.31 m.
		<u>Quartz Feldspar Crystal Tuff</u>
103.55	104.65	Light to medium grey, mottled white, porphyritic, lineated crystal tuff. Majority of unit is phenocrysts supported, specifically white subhedral grains of quartz and lesser plagioclase feldspar surrounded by a light green sericitized quartzofeldspathic matrix. Minor white quartz veins and patches are observed throughout. Unit is moderately lineated ~50 deg. t.c.a. as displayed by alignment of phenocrysts and cross cutting quartz veins. trace <1% disseminated pyrite is observed locally within the moderately altered matrix. Both upper and lower contacts are ~50 deg. t.c.a.
		<u>Cordierite rich Metavolcanics & Schists</u>
104.65	112.9	An interbedded sequence of dark green cordierite rich metavolcanics and schists as described above. Recognizable augen shaped fragments @ 110.9 m suggest a tuffaceous protolith for many of these structurally lineated and subsequently metamorphosed schists.

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<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from)	(to)
	<u>Sheared Mafic Volcanics / Tuffs</u>
112.9	129.5
	Dark to medium green, fine grained, relatively homogeneous, weakly foliated mafic lithologies. Majority of unit displays a relatively 45-50 deg. foliation plane consistent with minor chloritized fracture planes as well as thin white quartz bands (veins) surrounded by weak epidote alteration. Aside the minor quartz epidote veins and alteration observed locally there are instances of associated pink garnets indicative of the regional alteration interpreted as a consequence of the Dawes Pond Granite intrusion. Trace (<1%) sulphide mineralization, specifically disseminated pyrite is observed throughout. Unit is interpreted as an original massive basaltic flow that was no so susceptible to the deformation episode forming the dominating schists (likely mafic tuff protolith). 117.29 m: 1-2 cm zone of fault gouge.
	<u>Quartz Chlorite (+sericite) Schist</u>
129.5	155.3
	Light to medium grey, green in part, finely laminated, primarily as described above. Local variations in primary mineralogy ranging from silica dominated schist to greener chloritized sections-down hole. Strong extremely well developed fabric typically at low angle t.c.a., ~40 deg., however locally fabric parallels core axis. Fabric is also locally crenulated irregularly forming small parasitic fold structures throughout. Dark green, anhedral, 3-8 mm, cordierite porphyroblasts remain quite common throughout, again apparently overprinting structural lineation especially in cordierite richer sections. Alteration is primarily chlorite and minor epidote, however, some sections appear to be very siliceous and possibly silicified or more likely light grey chert beds within the more ductile schists. Milky white quartz veins and patches are common locally, typically surrounded by dark green chlorite alteration. The quartz veins are broken up considerably and thus are observed as irregular patches within a surrounding schistosity, examples @ ~ 146 & 150 m. Sulphide mineralization is present throughout, generally as fine grained disseminations collectively laminated to the 40 deg. fabric. Overall sulphide is exclusively pyrite and constitutes a mere 1-2% of the mode, but some intervals contain 10-12% pyrite (i.e.. 137.25 m), especially in grey siliceous sections (chert or alteration?). Pyrite concentrations also appear enriched coincident with cordierite mineralogy. Low angle fractures are relatively common throughout consistently with chlorite coatings. Lower 40 degree contact.

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<u>Depth</u> (from)	<u>(to)</u>	<u>Description</u>
		<u>Sheared Crystal Tuff</u>
155.3	159.65	Mottled white to grey, porphyritic textured, weakly to moderately foliated, slightly altered quartz crystal tuff. Unit displays abundant (>25%) white to slightly green (epidote altered), subhedral quartz crystals (phenocrysts) surrounded by a fine grained matrix of sericitized & Saussuritization quartzofeldspathic mineralogy. Weak to moderate chlorite alteration is also observed especially along fracture planes. Foliation is fairly consistent @ 40 deg. t.c.a. No prospective mineralization or alteration is observed. Unit is non-magnetic. Diffuse gradation at lower contact with more typical quartz-chlorite schist.
		<u>Quartz Chlorite (+sericite) Schist</u>
159.65	164.29	Predominantly medium to dark green, mottled white locally, finely laminated, quartz dominated schist. Typical of the other schists described above. Generally alternating fine grained bands of grey silica and lesser dark green chlorite and/or sericite. Milky white quartz veins and patches are common, possibly broken up veins of sweat? Moderate foliation is consistent at 40-45 deg. with local variations. Minor sulphide mineralization increasing @ ~ 161.85 m, 3-5%, medium grained disseminated pyrite laminated to foliation plane. Sulphide is predominantly pyrite with lesser magnetic fine grained pyrrhotite haloing quite consistently. Consistent with introduction of sulphide is strong magnetic character and moderate chlorite alteration likely a marginal Fe-Mg altered schist enveloping the underlying strongly altered Fe-Mg enriched metavolcanic. Diffuse gradational contact based on magnetic character and intensity of chlorite alteration.
		<u>Fe-Mg Altered Metavolcanics</u>
164.29	184.9	Dark to medium green, mint colored in part, fine grained to aphanitic, extremely magnetic, strongly chloritized metavolcanic. Majority of unit is dominated by strong chlorite alteration pervasively altering and replacing the original fine grained volcanic. Unique large patchy aggregations 1-2 cm in size are relatively common throughout and are interpreted to be chloritized cordierite porphyroblasts. Consistent with chlorite is strong magnetism a consequence of the abundant very fine grained magnetite (oxide) present throughout. 3-5% Sulphide is present throughout typically as fine to medium grained (buckshot) disseminations of pyrite generally haloed by pyrrhotite and perhaps magnetite. Mineralization and alteration observed here is interpreted to represent the down dip alteration envelope of the SW Shaft deposit. Unit is relatively massive compared to surrounding lithologies, a weak 40-45

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<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from)	(to)
cont...	degree fabric can be observed locally. Minor fractures are also 40-45 deg. t.c.a., and are coated by dark green to black chlorite alteration. Lower gradational contact with underlying mafic metavolcanics.
	<u>Mafic Metavolcanics (varying degree of Fe-Mg alteration)</u>
184.9	223.42 Medium to dark green, fine grained to aphanitic, relatively massive and homogeneous, consistently magnetic throughout. Remarkably homogeneous is composition, and texture. Slight variations in color and magnetic character reflect intensity of chlorite and oxide mineralogy typical of the Fe-Mg alteration zones. Fractures are relatively common at low angles 40-45 deg. t.c.a. and are chlorite coated. White quartz patches can be observed throughout interpreted as broken up quartz veins, often haloed by weak epidote alteration. Trace (<1%) sulphide is consistent throughout as fine & medium grained disseminations of pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite very fine grained po and mgt haloing the py. Section enriched by cordierite are observed locally in there typical state. Overall a lot of the mafic mineralogy appears retrogressed to hornblende and locally enrichments in brown mica - biotite. Lower contact appears to be identifiable as a clean hairline contact with underlying basalt.
	<u>Basalt</u>
223.42	225.19 Medium to dark green, fine to occasionally medium grained, remarkably massive and homogeneous, weakly magnetic basaltic flow. Phyric textured in part, easily recognizable white plagioclase feldspar phenocrysts (1-2 mm, subhedral crystals), and dark green to black mineralogy presumably pyroxene and lesser hornblende. Very minor chlorite alteration is observed primarily along 45-55 deg. fracture planes. Trace thin white to grey quartz veins with thin haloes of epidote are present throughout typically trending 30-50 deg. No prospective mineralization or alteration is observed. Lower diffuse contact at 225.19 m, staggered by quartz veins and hyaloclastitic material.
	@ 228.24 m: Light green to mottled white and green, fragmented zone consisting of 2-3 mm, subhedral fragments of basalt surrounded by an altered quartz - epidote matrix, interpreted as a hyaloclastite.

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<u>Depth</u> (from)	<u>Depth</u> (to)	<u>Description</u>
225.19	258	<u>Mafic (meta) Volcanic</u> As above @ 184.9 m with local medium grained basaltic sections.
258	274.5	<u>Quartz Chlorite Schist (Mafic Volcanic in part)</u> Medium to dark green, laminated white and green in part, fine to occasionally medium grained, variably deformed mafic volcanic / schist. Majority of unit displays a rather irregular contorted, finely laminated fabric at a low angle (<45 deg.) t.c.a. intermittently throughout. Mineralogy is dark green chlorite and lesser quartz, locally schist exhibits a brown coloration likely indicative of a biotiferous tuffaceous component as identified regionally. White to grey quartz veins and patches are relatively common, frequently haloed by weak light green epidote alteration. Minor fractures typically @ 45-50 deg. t.c.a. are observed frequently coated with chlorite alteration. Locally schist varies to a less deformed massive, and relatively homogeneous mafic volcanic as described above (i.e., 269.5 m). No mineralization or prospective alteration is identified.
274.5	284.04	<u>Mafic (meta) Volcanic (Weak Fe-Mg alteration)</u> Dark to medium green, fine grained, predominantly massive and homogeneous moderately magnetic, chloritized volcanic. Unit resembles the Fe-Mg altered metavolcanics discussed up hole, except the chlorite alteration and oxide mineralogy is not as pervasive and there is no indication of any sulphide accumulation. Unit coating minor quartz veins (vuggy in part) with the typical epidote alteration as well as orange staining interpreted to be hematite especially consistent with the more vuggy veins. Short zones of variable deformed chlorite schist are also observed within unit as reflect the typical regional fabric @40-45 deg. t.c.a. Towards lower contact there are also maroon chert beds observed within the sequence. Lower diffuse contact
284.04	296.47	<u>Basaltic / Andesitic Tuff</u> Medium green, salt in pepper in part, fine to occasionally medium grained, relatively massive basaltic/andesitic rock. Majority of unit displays a phyrlic texture of white 2-3 mm, subhedral feldspar crystals, surrounded by a finer grained dark green mafic matrix very basaltic in appearance, however, locally

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Depth
(from) (to)
cont...

Description

lithology contains 1-2 cm, elongate, dark green to maroon, lithic fragments of predominantly chert composition. The fragments make up less than 1% of the unit as a whole but locally enrich to 10-15% (@ 294.85-295.10 m). Weak chlorite and epidote alteration is observed throughout typically adjacent permeable fractures or thin quartz veins. Minor thin maroon chert beds are also observed locally. Unit is interpreted to represent and extruding basaltic lava containing partially digested chert fragments. Lower contact @ 55 deg. t.c.a.

Quartz Chlorite Schists / Metavolcanics (interbedded cherts)

296.47 319 Variably colored, predominantly light to medium grey or green, maroon locally, fine grained, strongly deformed and laminated, hard, siliceous lithology presumably interbedded volcanics and lesser sedimentary rocks. Majority of unit is well laminated, typically dark green chlorite and grey silica as well as minor epidote and sericite / carbonate alteration. Unit does resemble quartz chlorite schists intersected up hole except for more silica mineralogy, and common maroon chert beds. Fabric is variable throughout but does appear to be ~55-70 deg. t.c.a., whereas fractures are relatively low angles (40-50 deg.). Cordierite porphyroblasts are identified locally @ 307.25 m and increasing 313.5 proceeding down hole. Cordierite grains are characterized by 3-8 mm, well rounded, dark green to blue spots surrounded by a very fine grained metavolcanic or schist. Grey to white quartz veinlets are relatively common cutting CA at shallow angles, and often haloed by mint green alteration, presumably epidote. Non magnetic throughout, no prospective alteration or mineralization. Lower gradational contact with a small horizon of siliceous sediment @ ~319 m and interbedded mafic tuffs. Pervasive spotty mustard colored carbonate alteration from 299.09 to 300.25 m, apparently altering maroon chert horizon that has been partially fragmented and deformed and locally flooded by quartz veining. 308.65 m: ~ 1m bed of grey chert or rhyolite

Mafic Tuff?

319 324.3 Medium green, mottled dark green and white locally, fine grained and possibly fragmented locally. Majority of unit displays thin grey, vague thin fractures filled with quartz and fragmenting unit.

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(from) (to) cont...	Quartz veins and veinlets are typically haloed by mint green epidote alteration throughout. Darker vague spots may indicate partially digested fragments or possibly large cordierite porphyroblasts. Considering the slight increase in pervasive-like chlorite alteration and a weak magnetic character, lithology is likely a weakly Fe-Mg altered metatuff/volcanic. Minor fractures throughout, typically at low angles <45 deg. t.c.a., often chlorite coated. Rubbly lower contact interpreted to suggest a fault presence.
	<u>Fe-Mg Altered Metavolcanics</u>
324.3 334.14	Medium to dark green, mint green in part, very fine grained to aphanitic, massive and homogeneous, metavolcanic. Unit is strongly magnetic throughout and displays a strong pervasive chlorite alteration typical of the Fe-Mg enriched zones. Minor quartz veins and patches are identified at 328.25 m often haloed by a light green alteration. Minor fractures generally @50 deg. t.c.a. No sulphide mineralization is observed until ~332 m with introduction of trace (~1%) fine grained disseminated pyrite forming aggregations and thin wispy stringers locally. Pyrite is usually haloed by pink-brown, fine grained, magnetic pyrrhotite. Locally fine grained rare cpy can be observed associated with other sulphide. Unit grades into a lighter schistose zone.
	<u>Cordierite-rich Schists</u>
334.14 341.88	Light to medium grey, slightly green, mottled dark green in part, very finely laminated, weakly magnetic schist. Majority of unit displays a porphyroblastic texture consisting of large vague, dark green, anhedral, .5-1 cm, porphyroblasts of cordierite. The cordierite grains appear to overprint a finely laminated quartzo-feldspathic schist. The schist has a well developed orientation ~45-50 deg. t.c.a., but is locally variable due to frequent crenulations. Majority of fractures are low angle t.c.a., ~40-50 deg. Entire unit appears to contain very weak chlorite alteration and weak magnetism. Trace (1%) sulphide mineralization is observed primarily in the lower part of the unit > 338.5 m where unit becomes more schistose in appearance and lacks cordierite mineralogy. Sulphide is typically fine to occasionally medium grained (buckshot) pyrite and trace fine grained pyrrhotite, conforming to the fabric. Diffuse lower contact based on melanocratic character of lithology and strong magnetism. @334.25 m: very thin stringer of chalcopyrite parallel t.c.a.

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	<u>Fe-Mg Altered Metavolcanics (weak mineralization)</u>
341.88	364.2
	Dark to medium green, mint colored in part, fine grained, relatively massive and homogeneous, extremely magnetic metavolcanic. Strong pervasive chlorite alteration paired with strong magnetic character, identical to Fe-Mg altered zone intersected above. Minor fractures throughout as well as trace quartz veins typically 45-50 deg. t.c.a. 2-3% Sulphide mineralization is present throughout, typically as 3-8 mm, fine grained laminations of pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite. Sulphide lamination are low angle t.c.a, ~45 deg. conforming to regional fabric. Mineralization is often adjacent or spatial to fractures and thus may be fracture related. Aside strong chlorite alteration and mineralization minor patchy epidote alteration is observed throughout often adjacent fractures. Lithology is relatively hard and may likely represent a metamorphosed felsic volcanic. Lower diffuse contact.
	@352.1 m: Thin zone of broken core and fault gouge.
	@ 360.35 m: 25 cm zone of medium to dark grey schist within a very strongly Fe-Mg enriched zone, distinct lower contacts at low angle t.c.a., ~40 deg.
	@ 360.6 m: Fe-Mg alteration is extremely pervasive and homogeneous to lower contact.
	<u>Phyric Basalt (tuff)</u>
364.2	367.55
	Medium green to whitish grey, predominantly salt and pepper, fine to locally medium grained, relatively massive and homogeneous basaltic rock. Unit is feldspar dominated, 2-3 mm, subhedral white plagioclase phenocrysts surrounded by dark green fine, and very fine grained mafic mineralogy. Unit resemble basaltic tuff described above @ ~284 m lacking the obvious lithic fragments. Lithology is relatively fresh and unaltered as well as lacks magnetic character. Minor variable fractures planes lack secondary alteration of any kind. No mineralization or prospective Fe_mg alteration is identified. Lower abrupt contact ~40-45 deg. t.c.a.
	<u>Basalt</u>
367.55	373.12
	Medium to dark green, fine grained, massive and homogeneous, relatively fresh and unaltered basaltic flow. Unit is moderately magnetic but lacks any chlorite alteration or sulphide mineralization. Locally 2-3 % calcite filled amygdules can be observed displaying a porphyritic texture. Minor fractures typically 45-50 deg. t.c.a. Lower 45-50 deg. contact.

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<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from) (to)	<u>Fe-Mg Altered Metavolcanics (weak mineralization)</u>
373.12 380	Identical to that described above.
	<u>Fe-Mg Altered Metavolcanics (10-15% Sulphide Mineralization)</u>
380 398.3	Dark to medium green, Fe-Mg altered metavolcanics as described above. Sulphide mineralization dramatically increase to 10-15% overall with common semi-massive laminations and ribbon like sulphide aggregation typically 5-10 cm in thickness. Majority of the sulphide is strongly magnetic pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite, where sulphide becomes quite concentrated a black ground mass of magnetite can be observed surrounding the sulphide mineralization. Sulphide appears recrystallized, typically medium grained (buckshot) disseminations collectively forming laminations and patches of 20-25% sulphide. Dark green to nearly black haloes of alteration can be identified surrounding sulphide, strong Fe_mg alteration, dominated by oxide rather than the more typical chlorite. Unfortunately no base metal affinity is observed, zones are dominated by iron rich sulphide and oxides. Most sulphide laminations and fractures are 50-60 deg. t.c.a., slightly higher angle than the surrounding stratigraphy. Unit grades into a less altered, mineralized metavolcanic / basalt. 380.15 m: 25 cm zone of semimassive oxide and sulphide, 60% oxide and 40% pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite 395.58 m: 30 cm zone of ribbon patchy, fine grained sulphide mineralization is excess of 20% pyrite and lesser po.
	<u>Fe-Mg Altered Metavolcanic</u>
398.3 409.85	Dark green to mottled black in part, fine grained, heterogeneous, partially fragmented metavolcanic. Somewhat similar to Fe-Mg altered zones intersected above, very strong magnetism and abundant, patchy, fine grained magnetite observed throughout. Chlorite alteration remains pervasive but mint green, irregular mottled patches of epidote/chlorite are quite common and appear to reflect a fragmental texture. The contrasting mint green epidote and black magnetite mineralogy appear to reflect preferential alteration, epidotized fragments within a oxide dominated matrix. Epidote veinlets are also observed locally as is wispy bands of magnetite within a more typical chloritized metavolcanic. Minor fractures typically higher angle t.c.a., ~55-60 deg. It appears this particular package of Fe-Mg enriched volcanics are more flat lying (~40 deg.) compared to the regional stratigraphy ~65-75 deg. No sulphide mineralization is identified within this part of the alteration halo. Lower diffuse contact

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DDH - SW-11

License #:	3326	Collar Easting:	1+24 W	Logged by	VA French /Chad Wells
Property:	Gullbridge	Collar Northing:	0+59.5 N	Date:	
	Southwest Shaft	Hole Azimuth:	130 deg.	Start	Jul-16
		Hole Inclination:	65 deg	Finish	Jul-26
		Total Depth:	456.29		

<u>Depth</u> (from) cont...	<u>Description</u>
	based on introduction of sulphide mineralization and decrease in oxide presence. Zone may represent some stock work-type brecciated feeder zone (explaining the fragmental texture) that has been subsequently replaced by iron oxide (magnetite) as opposed to Fe-sulphide?? @409.15 m: thin 3-5 cm zone of rubbly core and fault gouge.
	<u>Fe-Mg Altered Metavolcanics (weak mineralization)</u>
409.85	421.85 Dark to medium green, mottled mint green in part, fine grained, locally fragmented? weakly to locally moderately magnetic, weakly mineralized metavolcanic. Practically identical to Fe-Mg alteration described at 341.88 m. Rather pervasive chlorite alteration paired with very fine grained (not visible) oxide. Locally patchy epidote alteration presents a mottled appearance and may reflect preferential alteration of a fragmental component of the lithology. 2-3 % (locally up to 5%) sulphide mineralization is observed throughout as thin laminations, patches and ribbons of fine grained pyrite, exclusively. Sulphide mineralization is generally haloed by dark green to black chlorite alteration minus the strong magnetite presence. Relatively common fractures throughout, typically ~60 deg. l.c.a. Lower contact is presumed to be a fault contact @ 421.7-421.85 m, represented by recommended fault gouge.
	<u>Metasediment</u>
421.85	456.5 Variable colored, predominantly medium green to mottled maroon and light green, light grey in part, (E.O.H.) variably textured sediment? Unit ranges from siliceous maroon cherts to fine grained salt & pepper greywackes down hole. A preferred lamination or foliation can be recognized locally as finely bedded sediments but is generally represented by substantial 3-5 cm, augen shaped, variably colored chert fragment, conforming to 50-65 deg. lineation trend. Discrete fragments or boudined beds are often surrounded by dark green to black fine grained veinlets or laminations interpreted to be fine grained chlorite and oxide. Majority of horizon is strongly magnetic especially in upper part consistent with abundance of red-maroon chert beds or fragments. Unit likely represents a broken up deformed sequence of sediment containing common iron formation horizons within. Alteration mineralogy is primarily fine grained chlorite and patchy mint green epidote usually altering the red chert component. Vague remnants of dark ghost like fragments can be observed locally and may represent original sedimentary clasts or

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<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from)	
(to)	
cont...	

broken up fragments of the sediment itself. Unit becomes progressively homogeneous and non magnetic down hole >445.5 m grading into a fine grained, salt and pepper colored greywacke. No sulphide mineralization is observed anywhere within sedimentary sequence.