

Gallery Resources - Gullbridge Project 2001

DDH - SW-12

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-26
		Hole Inclination:	45 deg	Finish	Jul-30
		Total Depth:	208.79		

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from) (to) 0.97 ~34	<u>Quartz Sericite/Chlorite Schist</u> 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 @ ~55-60 deg. t.c.a. throughout entirety of unit. Common milky white quartz veins and patches cross cutting unit variably, some veins appear to conform to the general fabric ~55 deg. t.c.a. Veins contain minor salmon-pink carbonate locally. Short interval of cordierite rich schist occurs @ ~8 m, observed as vague brown, 5-10 mm, subrounded porphyroblasts. Brown coloration is explained as a replacement by sideritic (Fe-carbonate) alteration. Minor fractures throughout typically 55-65 deg. t.c.a., and are coated by weak clay-like alteration. Trace laminated pyrite mineralization (<1%) is observed, and enriches to 2-3% locally especially in final 3 m of unit. Sulphide appears to be exclusively fine grained sulphide laminations and discontinuous augen shaped blebs, consistently conforming to fabric. Unit is non magnetic. Lower gradational contact based primarily on enrichment in cordierite and increasing sulphide.
34	<u>Quartz Chlorite Schist (Cordierite-rich)</u> 46 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 introduction of cordierite. Also minor sulphide increase~ 2-3% pyrite throughout. 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 somewhat elongated and augen-shaped consistent with the 55-60 degree fabric. Typically the porphyroblasts appeared to overgrow the structural lineation but here appear to be structurally elongated? Cordierite grains do vary in size over local intervals, generally small (3-5mm) but occasionally are 10-20 mm (i.e. 42.5 m). White quartz patches occur locally throughout unit. Weak to moderate chlorite alteration is common along fracture planes. Minor sulphide mineralization is observed as fine to medium grained aligned disseminations (laminations). Majority of the sulphide appears to be pyrite with local hints of chalcopyrite and possibly pyrrhotite. Overall the unit is practically non-magnetic except for local instances where po can be observed and towards bottom of unit.

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Depth
(from) (to)
cont...

Description

Towards lower contact color gradually darkens and 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.

Fe-Mg Alteration Zone

46 ~54

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 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, but locally concentrate forming cordierite schists as described above. Sulphide is observed as medium (buckshot) disseminations collectively forming laminations ~60 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

54

56.5 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 variably 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. 1-2% disseminated pyrite is typical of the unit. Lower broken contact.
@54.98 m: Thin fault zone ~65 deg. t.c.a.

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<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from) (to)	<u>Chert</u>
56.5 60.47	Light to medium grey, light green in part, aphanitic to fine grained, hard, siliceous, variably deformed chert horizon. Majority of unit displays strong foliation ~ 60-65 deg. t.c.a. composed of light to dark grey silica laminations and lesser chlorite and epidote. Minor alteration throughout consisting of epidote and chlorite preferentially altering discrete beds within horizon. Unit locally contains irregular white patches of broken up quartz veins. Lithology is non magnetic. Relatively common sulphide mineralization, ~10-12% fine to occasionally medium grained (buckshot) dissemination collectively forming laminations conforming to fabric. Mineralization appears to be exclusively pyrite with no hint of pyrrhotite or base metal tenor. Lower sharp contact ~70 deg. t.c.a.
	<u>Cordierite (rich) Metavolcanic (interbedded Chert)</u>
60.47 71.45	Dark green, spotted, porphyroblastic, cordierite-rich metavolcanic/schist as described above. Trace disseminated pyrite locally. @ 67.74 & 69.5 m: Thin beds of light to medium grey-green chert as mentioned above. Minor 3-5% disseminated and laminated sulphide, predominantly pyrite with minor red-brown wispy, laminated, veinlet sphalerite locally. 1-2% sphalerite is generally associated with fine pyrite lamination ~55-60 deg. t.c.a. Trace sphalerite is also observed within the metavolcanic towards lower contact as discrete mm-scale sulphide laminations. Metavolcanic/chert contacts are typically high angle t.c.a. @~70 deg. Lower contact of unit is staggered by a white quartz patch or broken vein.
	<u>Mafic Volcanic</u>
71.45 80.41	Medium to dark green, fine grained, relatively homogeneous, locally foliated mafic lithology. Unit displays fine laminations locally typically highlighted by light green epidote altered laminae. Minor chlorite alteration is evident as well as trace quartz veins with associated epidote alteration. Unit has weak magnetism but appears relatively hard for a mafic lithology and thus is likely partially silicified. Dark vague spots are observed locally and may reflect a fragmental component to the mafic lithology. Minor pyrite mineralization is observed spatial fractures proximal the lower gradational contact. Fine grained pyrite disseminations are observed conforming to a 65-70 deg. fabric.

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<u>Depth</u> (from)	<u>to)</u>	<u>Description</u>
80.41	84.92	<u>Cordierite-rich Schist</u> Medium grey to green, 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 metavolcanic / schist identified throughout the regional stratigraphy. Trace very fine grained pyrite disseminations are observed throughout. Unit is similar to cordierite rich volcanics described above. Lower 65 deg. contact with chert bed.
84.92	~93.5	<u>Chert (siliceous sediment)</u> Light to medium grey, green in part, aphanitic, strongly deformed, hard, siliceous sediment. Variable zones grading from typical light green chert to sections resembling quartz chlorite schists. Irregular quartz patches and laminae are observed throughout interpreted as broken re-worked quartz veins, minor alteration is also observed, primarily weak dark chloritization occurring locally. Sulphide are present in small quantities (2-3%), typically fine grained pyrite laminations conforming to the prevalent 55-65 deg. fabric evident throughout. Sulphide is exclusively pyrite, no base metal affinity is observed. Lower diffuse contact.
93.5	103.5	<u>Quartz Chlorite Schist</u> White to dark green, slightly grey in part, locally brownish, fine grained, strongly deformed, schist. Predominantly alternating white quartz bands (veins) and surrounding chlorite alteration conforming to foliation of ~50-75 deg. t.c.a., chlorite decreases down hole and brown mica becomes more prevalent, likely sericite and biotite (>98.6 m). Medium grey chert beds (98.6 m) occur locally as does, trace short intervals with cordierite porphyroblasts, as seen above. Fractures like foliation plane remain relatively consistent at 55-70 deg, with possibly a slight steepening progressing down hole. Minor (1-2%) disseminated pyrite is observed throughout often forming thin laminations parallel to foliation. Trace pyrrhotite is detected magnetically surrounding pyrite in local occurrences, also a hint of red sphalerite is noticed @ 97.72 m within a wispy pyrite veinlet. Lower sharp contact ~ 55 deg. t.c.a.

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<u>Depth</u>		<u>Description</u>
(from)	(to)	
103.5	103.73	<u>Quartz Feldspar Crystal Tuff</u> 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 quartzofeldspathic quartzofeldspathic matrix. Minor white quartz veins and patches are observed throughout. Both upper and lower contacts are staggered by white quartz veins at relatively high angles t.c.a.

Mafic Volcanic

103.73	109.88	Medium green, fine grained, relatively massive and homogeneous, weakly magnetic mafic lithology. A weak high angle fabric is identified locally, ~70-75 deg. typically identified has foliated quartz veins and associated epidote alteration. Minor chlorite alteration is observed throughout, often coating fractures planes. 2-3% disseminated and laminated pyrite is observed proximal fractures and appears to have some relationship to the quartz congested intervals of the unit. Sulphide is exclusively fine grained pyrite with no suggestion of base metal affinity. Sharp lower contact with a strongly laminated brown interval, possibly tuff which seems to reflect a lithological change from mafic volcanics too cordierite-rich Quartz chlorite schists and metavolcanic. 105.62 m: 1-2 cm zone of fault gouge.
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Metavolcanic/Schist

109.88	115.04	Dark green to mottled white, variably deformed quartz chlorite schist and chloritized metavolcanic. Unit varies from zones of highly irregular, contorted, 5-10 cm section of quartz and chlorite mineralogy (schists) too a dark green fine grained, strongly magnetic, Fe-Mg altered metavolcanic. Cordierite porphyroblasts are also quite prevalent locally as large 5-12 mm, anhedral grains, altered (replaced) by yellow-brown siderite? The cordierite mineralogy is most distinguishable in the lighter colored section of the unit, lacking the pervasive chloritization and oxide accumulation typical of this zone. Sulphide mineralization is quite common particularly concentrated in the darker Fe-Mg altered zones, sulphide is primarily fine & medium grained (buckshot) pyrite with lesser fine grained pyrrhotite haloing the pyrite occasionally. Mineralization constitutes 10-15% of the mode over 10-20 cm zones, however, on a whole makes up 5-8%. A weak fabric observed locally especially in the sulphide rich zone where sulphide are preferentially
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(from)	(to)	
cont...		laminated ~65 deg. t.c.a. Lower contact is staggered by quartz-chlorite patch prior to grading into a very siliceous lithology.
		<u>Silicified Zone (chert)?</u>
105.04	119.45	Light to medium grey, aphanitic to finely laminated, hard, siliceous lithology. Unit displays milky white quartz veins and grey silica often spotted (mottled) with darker grey 3-8 mm grains of silica. Consideration of the regional stratigraphy might suggest this interval to represent a silicified quartz crystal tuff? The grey augen shaped grains might be primary quartz crystals that have been further influenced by in fluxing siliceous fluid into a permeable tufaceous horizon? A foliation of 65 deg. can be identified over short section typically on margin of quartz veins or laminated sulphide. 2-3% sulphide mineralization is identified throughout, typically fine grained pyrite forming mm-scale laminations, trace pyrrhotite is presumed considering the magnetism. @115.6 m: 5 cm lamination of medium grained buckshot pyrite. Sulphide are relatively void of any base metal affinity but > 118 m siliceous nature decrease and dark quartz chlorite schist prevails, like wise >118.8 sulphide appear more brassy and likely reflect a chalcopyrite component. One particular 2-3 mm veinlet @ 118.88 m contains very fine grained chalcopyrite as does a 10-15 mm fracture filling or veinlet @ 119.2 m. Consistent with the cpy @119.2 is a silver grey coloration which is presumed to be very fine grained galena. Lower irregular high angle contact.
		<u>Mafic Volcanic</u>
119.45	128.5	Medium to dark green, fine grained, massive and homogeneous, partially feldspar porphyritic basalt. Predominantly dominated by dark green mafic matrix with lesser (~10%) 1-3 mm, subhedral phenocrysts of plagioclase that has been slightly saussuritization. Unit is strongly magnetic and may have a disguised chlorite/oxide component typical of the Fe-Mg alteration. Minor clean, fresh fractures generally ranging from 55-70 deg. No prospective mineralization observed except @119 m described below. Lower sharp disguised contact @50 deg. t.c.a. 119.45~123 m: Silicified/mineralized basalt? Majority of interval is medium grey to green, hard, siliceous in appearance with a well developed, finely laminated fabric ~60-70 deg. t.c.a. Interval possibly represents

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<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
(from)	(to)
cont...	
	a preferentially silicified sheared mafic / chlorite schist. Zone contains 5-10% disseminated and laminated sulphide, primarily pyrite, trace pyrrhotite , and haloed by fine grained black bands of magnetite/chlorite alteration. Majority of sulphide laminations appear to be contained in darker section of the metavolcanic interpreted to be Fe-Mg altered facies. Broken, rubbly core is common.
	<u>Quartz (flooded-brecciated) Mafic (mineralized)</u>
128.5	129.5 Medium to dark green, often mottled white, partially quartz flooded, mafic volcanic. Majority of the unit appears to be broken up white quartz veins likely within a mafic host. Chlorite alteration is observed surrounding the quartz patches and weak epidotized fracture veinlets also occur. Patches and veinlets of fine grained sulphide make up 2-3% of unit. majority of sulphide is brassy in coloration, and appears to be chalcopyrite with lesser pyrite. Sulphide appear to be in filling interstices of quartz fragments? Unit is weakly magnetic. No fabric is observed but fractures planes suggest a 50 deg. trend. Lower diffuse contact.
	<u>Mafic Metavolcanic (varying degree of Fe-Mg alteration)</u>
129.5	144.7 Medium to dark green, fine grained or finely laminated, variably foliated, moderately to extremely magnetic metavolcanic / schist. Majority of unit contains cordierite rich schists over short varying intervals followed by Fe-Mg altered metavolcanic containing pervasive chlorite alteration and magnetite/oxide enrichment. The cordierite rich sections are dark green spotted schists characterized by 5-10 mm, anhedral porphyroblasts of chloritized cordierite grains overgrowing the structural lineation within the finely laminated schist. The Fe-Mg altered zones are similar as that described in other drill holes, medium-mint green pervasive alteration replacing a fine grained, homogeneous volcanic rock, mafic or felsic? The Fe-Mg enriched zones are strongly magnetic and typically contain trace (~1%) sulphide overall with local 10-15 cm enrichments with 12-15% sulphide. The sulphide zones are generally hosted in darker section of the alteration presumably a consequence of the magnetite gangue surrounding the sulphide. Majority of the sulphide is medium grained (buckshot) disseminations of pyrite and lesser fine grained pyrrhotite (i.e. 133.35m, 135.4 m). Trace milky white quartz patches and veins are observed throughout sometimes conforming to the 65 deg. fabric recognized. Towards lower contact unit @143.7 m, 2-3% pyrite disseminations are observed

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cont...	a preferentially silicified sheared mafic / chlorite schist. Zone contains 5-10% disseminated and laminated sulphide, primarily pyrite, trace pyrrhotite, and haloed by fine grained black bands of magnetite/chlorite alteration. Majority of sulphide laminations appear to be contained in darker section of the metavolcanic interpreted to be Fe-Mg altered facies. Broken, rubbly core is common.

Quartz (flooded-brecciated) Mafic (mineralized)

128.5	129.5	Medium to dark green, often mottled white, partially quartz flooded, mafic volcanic. Majority of the unit appears to be broken up white quartz veins likely within a mafic host. Chlorite alteration is observed surrounding the quartz patches and weak epidotized fracture veinlets also occur. Patches and veinlets of fine grained sulphide make up 2-3% of unit. majority of sulphide is brassy in coloration, and appears to be chalcopyrite with lesser pyrite. Sulphide appear to be in filling interstices of quartz fragments? Unit is weakly magnetic. No fabric is observed but fractures planes suggest a 50 deg. trend. Lower diffuse contact.
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Mafic Metavolcanic (varying degree of Fe-Mg alteration)

129.5	144.7	Medium to dark green, fine grained or finely laminated, variably foliated, moderately to extremely magnetic metavolcanic / schist. Majority of unit contains cordierite rich schists over short varying intervals followed by Fe-Mg altered metavolcanic containing pervasive chlorite alteration and magnetite/oxide enrichment. The cordierite rich sections are dark green spotted schists characterized by 5-10 mm, anhedral porphyroblasts of chloritized cordierite grains overgrowing the structural lineation within the finely laminated schist. The Fe-Mg altered zones are similar as that described in other drill holes, medium-mint green pervasive alteration replacing a fine grained, homogeneous volcanic rock, mafic or felsic? The Fe-Mg enriched zones are strongly magnetic and typically contain trace (~1%) sulphide overall with local 10-15 cm enrichments with 12-15% sulphide. The sulphide zones are generally hosted in darker section of the alteration presumably a consequence of the magnetite gangue surrounding the sulphide. Majority of the sulphide is medium grained (buckshot) disseminations of pyrite and lesser fine grained pyrrhotite (i.e. 133.35m, 135.4 m). Trace milky white quartz patches and veins are observed throughout sometimes conforming to the 65 deg. fabric recognized. Towards lower contact unit @143.7 m, 2-3% pyrite disseminations are observed
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	within a leucocratic section interpreted to be a weakly silicified zone within the strong Fe-Mg metamorphic alteration. Minor irregular fractures throughout unit. Lower gradational contact with a more pervasively altered silica flooded, mineralized volcanic. <u>Fe-Mg Alteration Zone (Mineralized)</u> 144.7 146.65 Medium to light green, partially grey, fine grained, volcanic that has been pervasively chloritized (Fe-Mg enriched) and moderately silicified. Majority of rock is extremely magnetic and certainly represents a strong Fe-Mg enriched zone of the alteration package. 144.7-148.7 (Mineralized Zone) Rock is quite massive and aphanitic, Fe-Mg alteration is relatively homogeneous and intense whereas silica flooding seems more local and related to the mineralization over the initial meter of the zone. Sulphide is relatively concentrated the initial 1 m section containing 8-12%, wispy sulphide veinlets forming network patches and stringers (~65 deg). Majority of sulphide is quite brassy in coloration and texturally resembles chalcopyrite. Minor pyrite and perhaps fine grained pyrrhotite and magnetite occur spatial to stringer veinlets of cpy. This short, 1 m interval of mineralization within the alteration package is presumably the down dip extension of the high grade copper zone intersected in SW-07,08 (consistent with geometry). Compared to the other intersection where mineralization appeared controlled by silica alteration, here the silica appears more like quartz veins and secondary. The original alteration related to the sulphide presence is likely represented by the pervasive Fe-Mg alteration interpreted as the metamorphic equivalent of silica enriched, Na-K-Ca depleted volcanics? Remainder of unit contains minor 1-2% stringer sulphide, pyrite and lesser cpy within the Fe-Mg alteration. Lower gradational contact based on lighter coloration and weaker magnetism. <u>Fe-Mg (Variably) Altered Metavolcanic and Schist (Cordierite-rich)</u> 146.65 Predominantly medium green, darker green in part, as well as local medium grey sections, fine grained and laminated, strongly magnetic, cordierite rich metavolcanic and schists. Similar to cordierite rich schist described above except for very strong magnetism which apparently reflects pervasive fine grained magnetite ground mass dispersed throughout. Chlorite alteration is also evident but only pervasive locally. It appears alteration is more oxide (Fe facies) rich, possibly core of alteration halo. Entire unit is spotted with 3-8 mm, vague, dark, anhedral porphyroblasts of cordierite typically

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cont...	overprinting a very finely laminated felsic schist. Cordierite is especially abundant in the schistose sections and appear to lack in the more evidently Fe-Mg enriched volcanics. A well developed fabric is high angle t.c.a., possibly ~75 deg. t.c.a. 3-5% sulphide mineralization is present throughout, generally wispy stringers (laminations) conforming to foliation plane. Majority of sulphide is fine grained (medium euhedral buckshot pyrite locally ~ 156.7 m) pyrite with lesser fine grained pyrrhotite often contained in dark green-black bands of fine grained magnetite and chlorite. Mineralization does appear to be more concentrated in the Fe-Mg altered metavolcanic as opposed to the cordierite-rich schists. Lower gradational contact with barren, unaltered mafic volcanics.
168.44	<u>Mafic Volcanics</u>
(E.O.H.)	Medium to dark green, fine grained, relatively homogeneous, weakly foliated, weakly-moderately magnetic mafic volcanic. Unit displays a weak to moderate fabric (~65 deg) interpreted as weak shearing. Unit is a very typical, weakly sheared basaltic flow with common veins and laminations of quartz epidote material, and trace pink garnet, explained a regional metamorphic fluids related to intrusion of the underlying Dawes Pond Granite. The quartz-epidote veins appear to increase down hole. No prospective alteration or mineralization. Weak chlorite alteration is observed along minor variable fracture planes.