

PHASE 2 INITIAL BOREHOLE DRILLING AND TESTING, IGNACE AREA

WP03 Data Report - Geological and Geotechnical Core Logging, Photography and Sampling for IG_BH05

APM-REP-01332-0382

March 2023

WSP Canada Inc.

nwmo

NUCLEAR WASTE
MANAGEMENT
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SOCIÉTÉ DE GESTION
DES DÉCHETS
NUCLÉAIRES

Nuclear Waste Management Organization
22 St. Clair Avenue East, 4th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 2S3
Canada

Tel: 416-934-9814
Web: www.nwmo.ca



REPORT

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Submitted to:

Nuclear Waste Management Organization

4th Floor
22 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario, M4T 2S3

Submitted by:

WSP Canada Inc.

6925 Century Avenue, Suite 100 Mississauga, Ontario, L5N 7K2 Canada

1 905 567 4444

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WP03 DATA REPORT

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOGGING, PHOTOGRAPHY AND SAMPLING FOR IG_BH05

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Client: Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO)
22 St. Clair Avenue East, Fourth Floor
Toronto, Ontario M4T 2S3

Client Contact: Warwick Watt and Natacha Lugo Bizarro

Email: wwatt@nwmco.ca and nlugo@nwmco.ca

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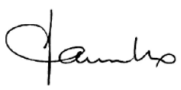
SIGNATURES

Prepared by: 

Sandra Lalancette, M.A.Sc., (Eng). – Mining & Rock Engineering Group

Reviewed by: 

Iris Lenauer, Ph.D., P.Geo., Mining & Rock Engineering Group

Approved by: 

Joe Carvalho, Ph.D., P.Eng. – Mining & Rock Engineering – Principal

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Initial Borehole Drilling and Testing project in the Wabigoon and Ignace Area, Ontario is part of Phase 2 Geoscientific Preliminary Field Investigations of the Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO)'s Adaptive Phased Management (APM) Site Selection Phase.

This project involves testing of deep borehole IG_BH04 and the drilling and testing of deep boreholes IG_BH05 and IG_BH06 in the Ignace area within the identified Potential Repository Area (PRA). The fifth drilled borehole, IG_BH05, is located a direct distance of approximately 23 km southeast of the Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation and a direct distance of 42 km northwest of the Town of Ignace. Access to the IG_BH05 drill site is via Highway 17 and primary logging roads, as shown on Figure 1.

The project was carried out by a team led by WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) on behalf of the NWMO. This report describes the methodology, activities and results for Work Package 3 (WP03): Geological and Geotechnical Core Logging, Photography, and Sampling for IG_BH05

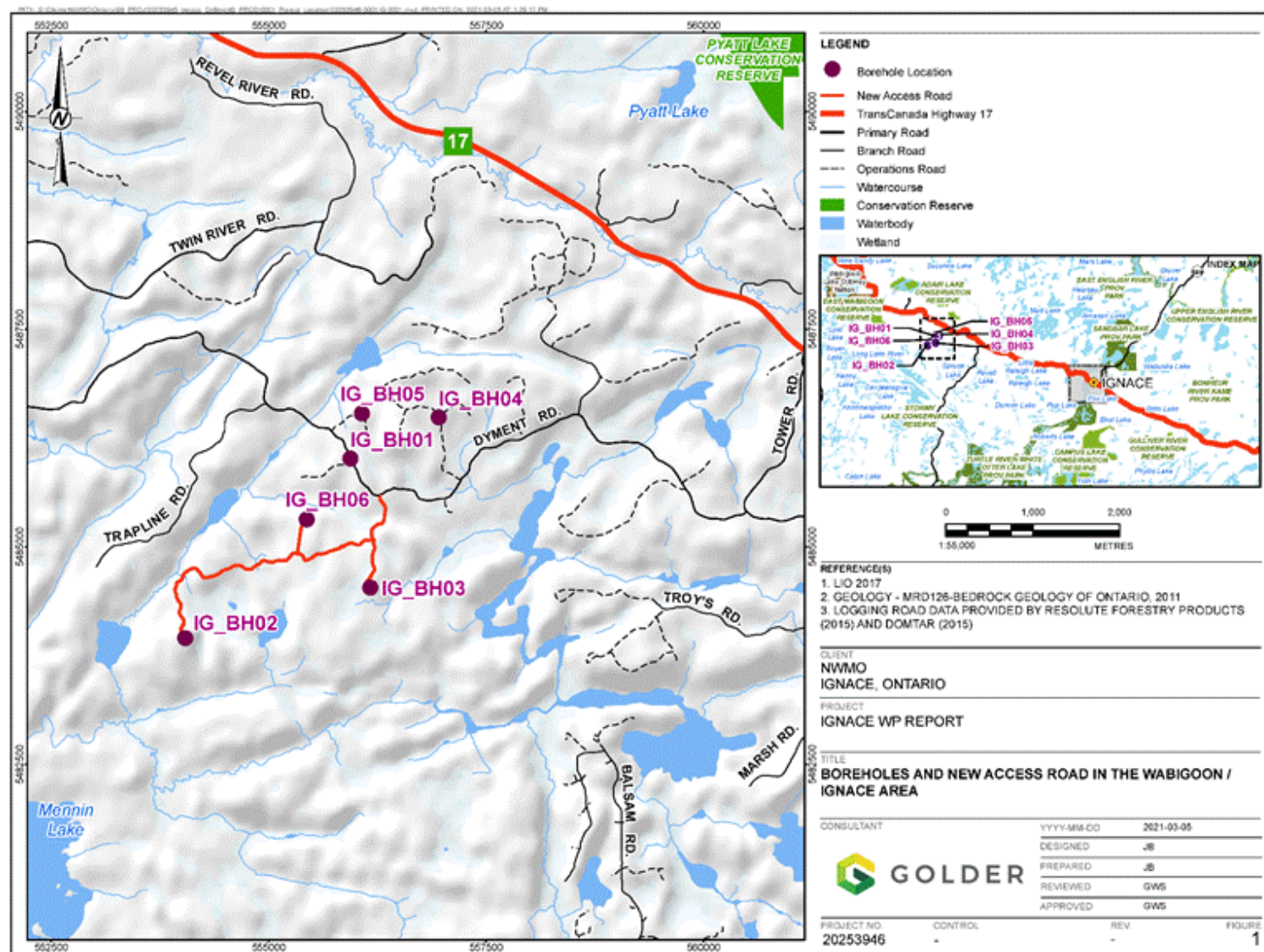


Figure 1 : Location of IG_BH05 in Relation to the Wabigoon / Ignace Area

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Geological Setting

The approximately 2.7-billion-year-old Revell batholith is located in the western part of the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province. The batholith is roughly elliptical in shape trending northwest, is approximately 40 km in length, 15 km in width, and covers an area of approximately 455 km². Based on geophysical modelling, the batholith is approximately 2 km to 3 km thick through the center of the northern portion (SGL 2015). The batholith is surrounded by supracrustal rocks of the Raleigh Lake (to the north and east) and Bending Lake (to the southwest) greenstone belts (Figure 2).

Borehole IG_BH05 is located within an investigation area of approximately 19 km² in size, situated in the northern portion of the Revell batholith. Bedrock exposure in the area is generally very good due to minimal overburden, few water bodies, and relatively recent logging activities. Ground elevations generally range from 400 to 450 m above sea level. The ground surface broadly slopes towards the northwest as indicated by the flow direction of the main rivers in the area. Local water courses tend to flow to the southwest towards Mennin Lake (Figure 1).

Four main rock units are identified in the supracrustal rock group: mafic metavolcanic rocks, intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks, metasedimentary rocks, and mafic intrusive rocks (Figure 2). Sedimentation within the supracrustal rock assemblage was largely synvolcanic, although sediment deposition in the Bending Lake area may have continued past the volcanic period (Stone 2009; Stone 2010a; Stone 2010b). All supracrustal rocks are affected, to varying degrees, by penetrative brittle-ductile to ductile deformation under greenschist- to amphibolite-facies metamorphic conditions (Blackburn and Hinz 1996; Stone et al. 1998). In some locations, primary features, such as pillow basalt or bedding in sedimentary rocks are preserved, in other locations, primary relationships are completely masked by penetrative deformation. Uranium-lead (U-Pb) geochronological analysis of the supracrustal rocks produced ages that range between 2734.6 $\pm$ 1.1 Ma and 2725 $\pm$ 5 Ma (Stone et al. 2010).

Three main suites of plutonic rock are recognized in the Revell batholith, including, from oldest to youngest: a Biotite Tonalite to Granodiorite suite, a Hornblende Tonalite to Granodiorite suite, and a Biotite Granite to Granodiorite suite (Figure 2). Plutonic rocks of the Biotite Tonalite to Granodiorite suite occur along the southwestern and northeastern margins of the Revell batholith. The principal type of rock within this suite is a white to grey, medium-grained, variably massive to foliated or weakly gneissic, biotite tonalite to granodiorite. One sample of foliated and medium-grained biotite tonalite produced a U-Pb age of 2734.2 $\pm$ 0.8 Ma (Stone et al. 2010). The Hornblende Tonalite to Granodiorite suite occurs in two irregularly shaped zones surrounding the central core of the Revell batholith. Rocks of the Hornblende Tonalite to Granodiorite suite range compositionally from tonalite through granodiorite to granite and also include significant proportions of quartz diorite and quartz monzodiorite. One sample of coarse-grained grey mesocratic hornblende tonalite produced a U-Pb age of 2732.3 $\pm$ 0.8 Ma (Stone et al. 2010). Rocks of the Biotite Granite to Granodiorite suite underlie most of the northern, central and southern portions of the Revell batholith. Rocks of this suite are typically coarse-grained, massive to weakly foliated, and white to pink in colour. The Biotite Granite to Granodiorite suite ranges compositionally from granite through granodiorite to tonalite. A distinct potassium (K)-Feldspar Megacrystic Granite phase of the Biotite Granite to Granodiorite suite occurs as an oval-shaped body in the central portion of the Revell batholith (Figure 2). One sample of coarse-grained, pink, massive K-feldspar megacrystic biotite granite produced a U-Pb age of 2694.0 $\pm$ 0.9 Ma (Stone et al. 2010).

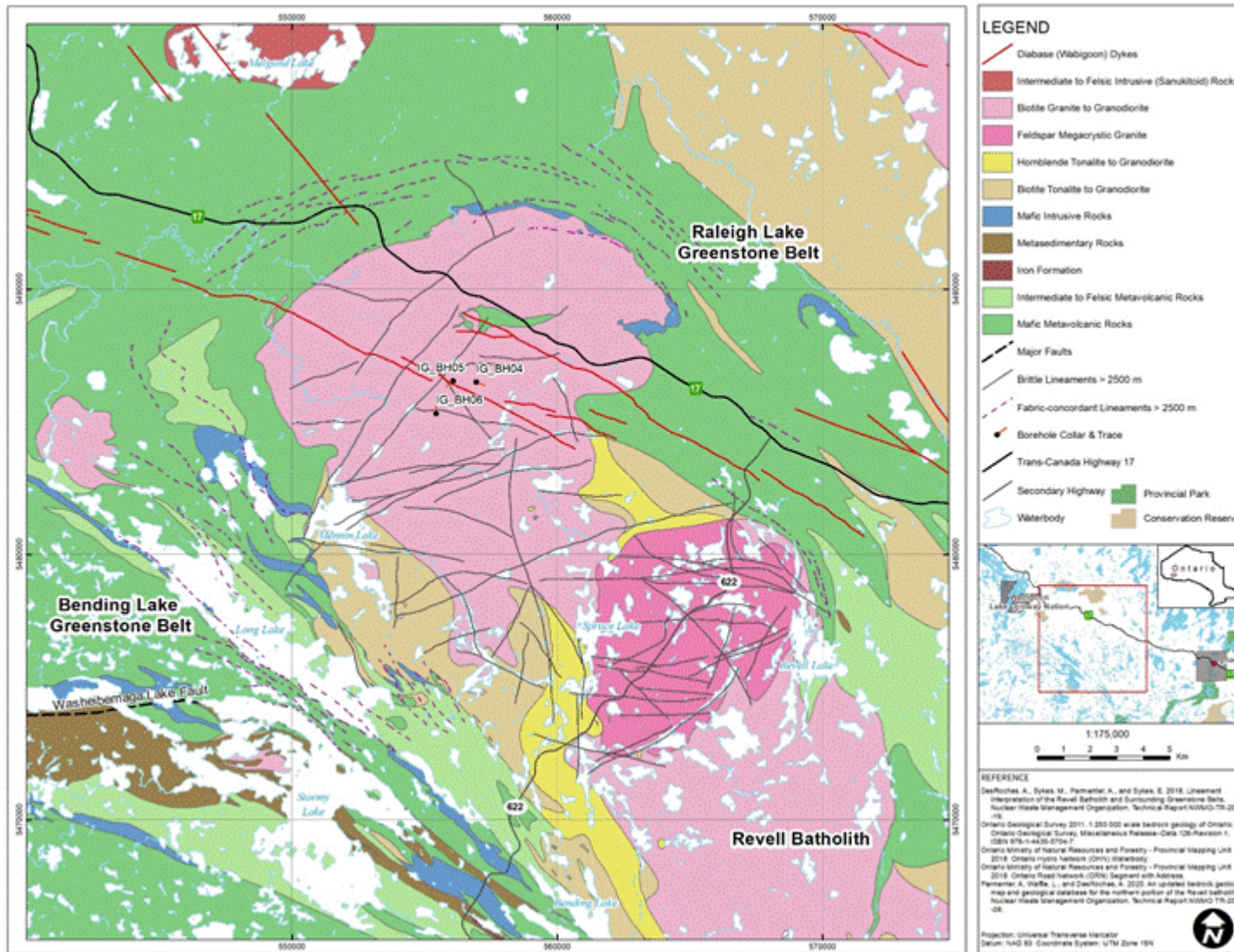


Figure 2: Geological Setting and Location of Boreholes IG_BH04, IG_BH05 and IG_BH06 in the Northern Portion of the Revell Batholith

The bedrock surrounding IG_BH05 is composed mainly of massive to weakly foliated felsic intrusive rocks that vary in composition between granodiorite and tonalite, and together form a relatively homogeneous intrusive complex. Bedrock identified as tonalite transitions gradationally into granodiorite and no distinct contact relationships between these two rock types are typically observed (SRK and Golder 2015; Golder and PGW 2017). Massive to weakly foliated granite is identified at the ground surface to the northwest of the feldspar- megacrystic granite. The granite is observed to intrude into the granodiorite-tonalite bedrock, indicating it is distinct from, and younger than, the intrusive complex (Golder and PGW 2017).

West-northwest trending mafic dykes interpreted from aeromagnetic data extend across the northern portion of the Revell batholith and into the surrounding greenstone belts. One mafic dyke occurrence, located to the northwest of IG_BH01, is approximately 15-20 m wide (Figure 2). All of these mafic dykes have a similar character and are interpreted to be part of the Wabigoon dyke swarm. One sample from the same Wabigoon swarm produced a U-Pb age of 1887 $\pm$ 13 Ma (Stone et al. 2010), indicating that these mafic dykes are Proterozoic in age. It is assumed based on surface measurements that these mafic dykes are sub-vertical (Golder and PGW 2017).

Long, narrow valleys are located along the western and southern limits of the investigation area (Figure 1). These local valleys host creeks and small lakes that drain to the southwest and may represent the surface expression of structural features that extend into the bedrock. A broad valley is located along the eastern limits of the investigation area and hosts a more continuous, un-named water body that flows to the south. The linear and segmented nature of this waterbody's shorelines may also represent the surface expression of structural features that extend into the bedrock.

Regional observations from mapping have indicated that structural features are widely spaced (typical 30 to 500 cm spacing range) and dominantly comprised of sub-vertical joints with two dominant orientations, northeast and northwest trending (Golder and PGW 2017). Interpreted bedrock lineaments generally follow these same dominant orientations in the northern portion of the Revell batholith (Figure 2; DesRoches et al. 2018). Minor sub- horizontal joints have been observed with minimal alteration, suggesting they are younger and perhaps related to glacial unloading. One mapped regional-scale fault, the Washeibemaga Lake fault, trends east and is located to the west of the Revell batholith (Figure 2). Ductile lineaments, also shown on Figure 2, follow the trend of foliation mapped in the surrounding greenstone belts. Additional details of the lithological units and structures found at surface within the investigation area are reported in Golder and PGW (2017).

2.2 Technical Objectives

The technical objectives of WP03 were to:

- Photograph, and undertake geological and geotechnical core logging for the entire length of core recovered from the borehole.
- Provide high quality, properly preserved core samples to conduct laboratory core testing.
- Provide a dataset to aid in the assessment and delineation of initial subsurface geological and geotechnical domains, and for comparison with surface-based information (e.g., geological mapping and lineament interpretation) as a foundation for the development of an initial three-dimensional conceptual geological model.

The data collected during logging, and reported on herein, was provided to NWMO as an acQuire core logging database.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

The WP03 activities were carried out in parallel with WP02 (Borehole Drilling and Coring) activities between 10 May 2021 and 6 August 2021. Full details of drilling progress are documented in the WP02 Data Report (Golder, 2022a).

Work Package WP03 included several activities, which together implemented the safe, efficient, comprehensive and traceable handling and initial visual investigation and documentation of continuous core recovered from IG_BH05 at Ignace, Ontario from geological and geotechnical standpoints. This section of the report provides an overview of the WP03 activities. Additional details relating to specific guidance and procedures followed for the geological and geotechnical logging are provided in Appendix A. BH05 was planned to a plunge of 70° and azimuth of 225°. The length of the hole was 1000.63 m (meters along the borehole), and the full length of recovered core was 1000.63 m to a true depth of 940.28 meters below ground surface (432.29 meters elevation). All depths reported in this document are as meters depth along the core axis.

WSP had a qualified person monitoring and supervising the borehole drilling and coring activities (drilling supervisor), and the retrieval of HQ3-sized rock core from the core barrel. A second qualified person undertook the core logging, photography and sampling (core logger). When the drill was not in operation, the drilling supervisor provided support for core logging, photography and sampling, as required.

After the core was retrieved from the borehole by the drillers and extracted from the core tube, the 3 meter core run was carried by the drillers in a split tube to the core logging trailer for WP03 activities, where it was received by the core logger.

A dedicated trailer for WP03 activities was located immediately outside the fenced drill rig area, providing easy and clear access from the drill and the core extraction point (where the core is extracted from the inner tube). The core was transferred to the logging trailer as soon as it was extracted, both to avoid cluttering the drill rig area and to meet the requirements of time-sensitive sampling that was done as part of the core logging activity, as described further below. The drilling supervisor recorded the depth of the drill string and time that each core run was retrieved from the borehole. They relayed the depth and retrieval time to the core logger, to establish the logging depth and time deadline for time-sensitive sampling, which must occur as soon as possible after core retrieval from the borehole.

The core logging trailer had allocated areas for the logging bench, photography and sampling. The trailer also had climatic control, with adequate space and lighting, and was set up to maximize efficient logging and minimize hazards, including ergonomically awkward actions.

An overview of the workflow that was followed during the geological and geotechnical core logging, photography and sampling activities is shown below (Figure 3). Geological and geotechnical logging, photography and sampling was carried out at the same time as the drilling, on a 24/7 basis, using two core loggers working on two- 12-hour cross-shifts (dayshift and nightshift). Shift cross-over occurred at site and provided the two core loggers time to exchange any relevant logging learnings. Shifts were shortened to manage fatigue up to twice per week where the number of site hours was reduced to 20 for a 24-hour period (i.e., 10 hour day and night shifts). The WSP site supervisors (Work Package 01) were on site during this 4-hour window, however the drillers also adhered to the fatigue management schedule. At each shift change, the incoming core logger first undertook a quality check of the geological and geotechnical logging, photography and sampling that was completed during the previous shift and examined the sampling plan, reproduced in Appendix B, to identify if time-sensitive tasks would be required during that shift.

Sampling frequency was increased while drilling between 532 – 851 m depth during which time one additional staff member was added to both the day and night shifts to assist the core loggers. Minor adjustments to the sampling plan were made throughout the drilling program, based on availability of intact core suitable for sampling near targeted depths. The actual depth of core samples from BH05 along the borehole is presented in Appendix B.

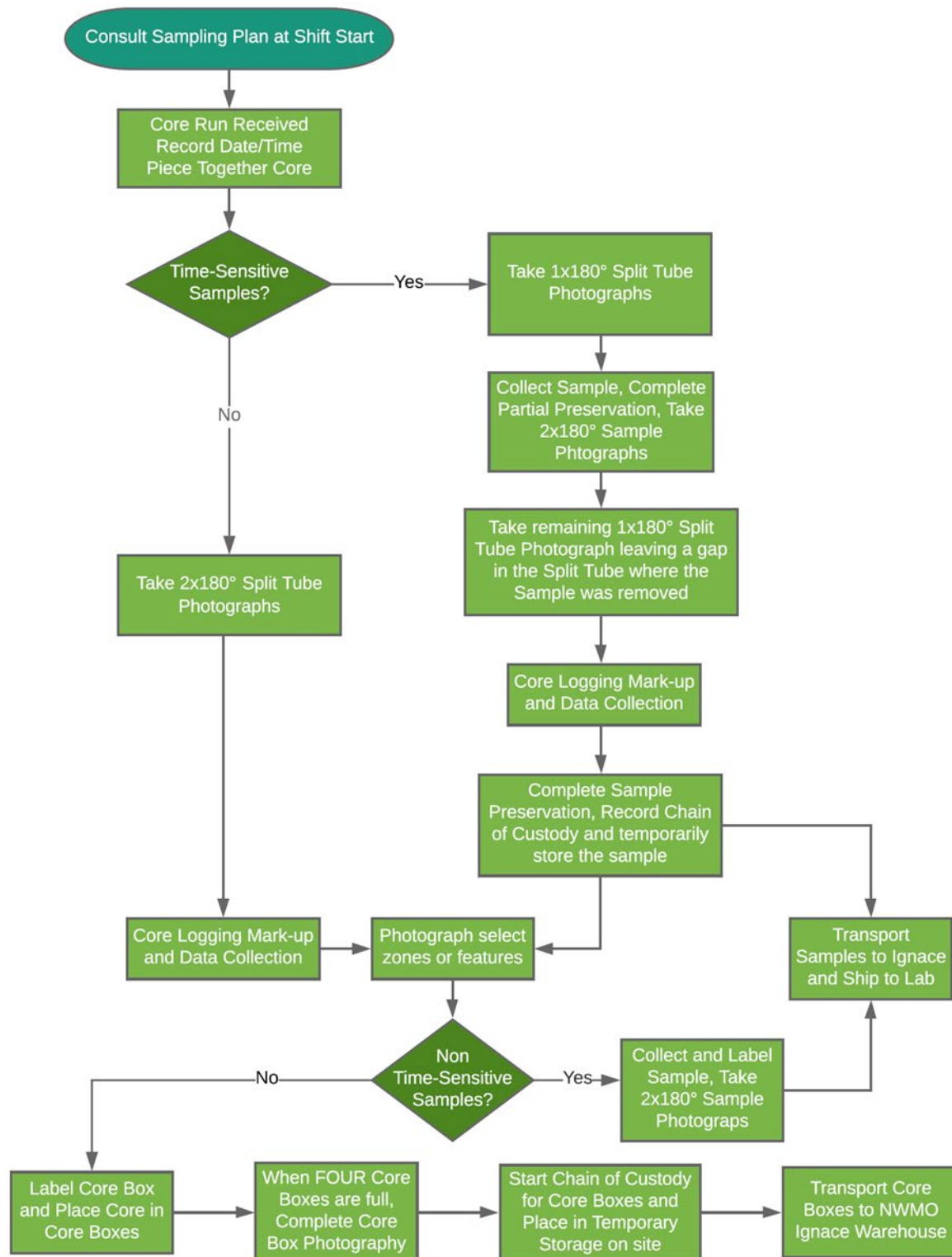


Figure 3 : IG_BH05 WP03 Workflow

Once the core is retrieved by the Core Logger, the main activities for this work package are as follows:

- Review upcoming sampling requirements.
- Record time received for the core run.
- Piece together core.
- If no sampling is required in a core run, photograph the full length and both front and back (2×180° split tube photography).
- When time-sensitive samples are required to be taken from a core run, first complete 1x180° photography, then collect the sample and complete sample photography and preservation, package and store sample according to the preservation and chain of custody requirements, then complete a second 1x180° photography leaving gaps where samples were removed.
- Mark-up, log, and collect core data into NWMO's acQuire database. Logging details are expanded in the following section and in Appendix A.
- Photograph core detailed features where it is pertinent.
- Place core into core box(es), label and photograph boxes; At this stage, complete non-time sensitive sampling and complete preservation, sample photography, packaging, and storage according to the preservation and chain of custody requirements.
- Transport core boxes and samples to Ignace one to two times per week, for shipment to appropriate laboratory, or store in the warehouse, according to the chain of custody requirements.

3.1 Health and Safety

The drilling and testing program conformed to applicable health and safety standards for the duration of the program.

Health and safety toolbox meetings were held at the beginning of each shift (day and night), where attendance of all site personnel was mandatory. The meeting reviewed all activities to be completed during that shift and identified the hazards and mitigation efforts to reduce risk of injury. Any visitors on site, who did not participate in the toolbox meetings, were required to review and acknowledge the toolbox report before allowed to perform work on site.

3.2 Quality Confirmation

Cross-shifts between the day shift and night shift core loggers were carried out to transfer knowledge and information from the previous shift. These meetings were typically 10–15 minutes in duration, but occasionally longer when more specific knowledge needed to be relayed. Cross-shifts were also carried out between crews switching rotations and typically involved spending an entire shift together to ensure consistency in the procedures.

During ongoing core logging activities, a quality confirmation process was employed for each shift, such that the core logger on duty would perform quality confirmation of the previous shift work before commencing core logging activities for their shift. NWMO participated in the review process by providing comments based on the daily interim data deliveries. This quality confirmation process was documented in the daily quality confirmation reports, submitted as part of the WP03 Data Delivery.

Following completion of the core logging program, the acQuire database was reviewed by WSP, in collaboration with NWMO, to provide quality assurance for the entire dataset. All updates to the database, made to ensure quality and consistency in the final data product, were documented for quality control purposes.

All stitched core run, detailed structure, core box, and core sample photographs were submitted in draft on a day- by-day basis throughout the duration of logging. All photographs were reviewed for clarity, lighting, photo labeling and file naming and were corrected if needed. A final suite of all photographs was provided to NWMO in the WP03 data delivery. WP03 data delivery was delivered to NWMO in draft, reviewed and accepted prior to writing this report.

3.3 Corrective measures

During the core logging of the borehole IG_BH05, the logged depths were not reconciled with the depths obtained by the WP02 supervisor calculated from measurement of the drill string and stick-up. This resulted in the WP03 core logging depths of the borehole being artificially deeper than the WP02 borehole depths. The mitigation of this error required working closely with the NWMO to apply a correction to the acQuire database and identify the affected data across all work packages to be corrected. As a consequence, we applied digital and physical corrective labels to all core photos and core boxes with corrected core logging depths. WP03 personell mobilized to the IG_BH05 core storage site from September 5 to September 14 to correct the core box depth and sample labels.

4.0 SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION

A total of 999.80 m of bedrock core was drilled with 999.92 m of recovery starting at 0.71 m depth along borehole up to 1000.63 m depth along the borehole. However, the first 12 cm of rock recovered were considered overburden and the first lithology interval starts at 0.83m. The 359 core runs were recovered from the plunging borehole IG_BH05 targeting 70° to 225° and logged as part of WP03. Locations of rock types and structures are referred to as depth along borehole throughout this section. This section provides a summary of the core logging observations. Information on the lithology encountered and logged in IG_BH05 is presented first (Section 4.1), followed by the presentation of weathering and alteration (Section 4.2), geotechnical information (Section 4.3) and structural logging observations (Section 4.4).

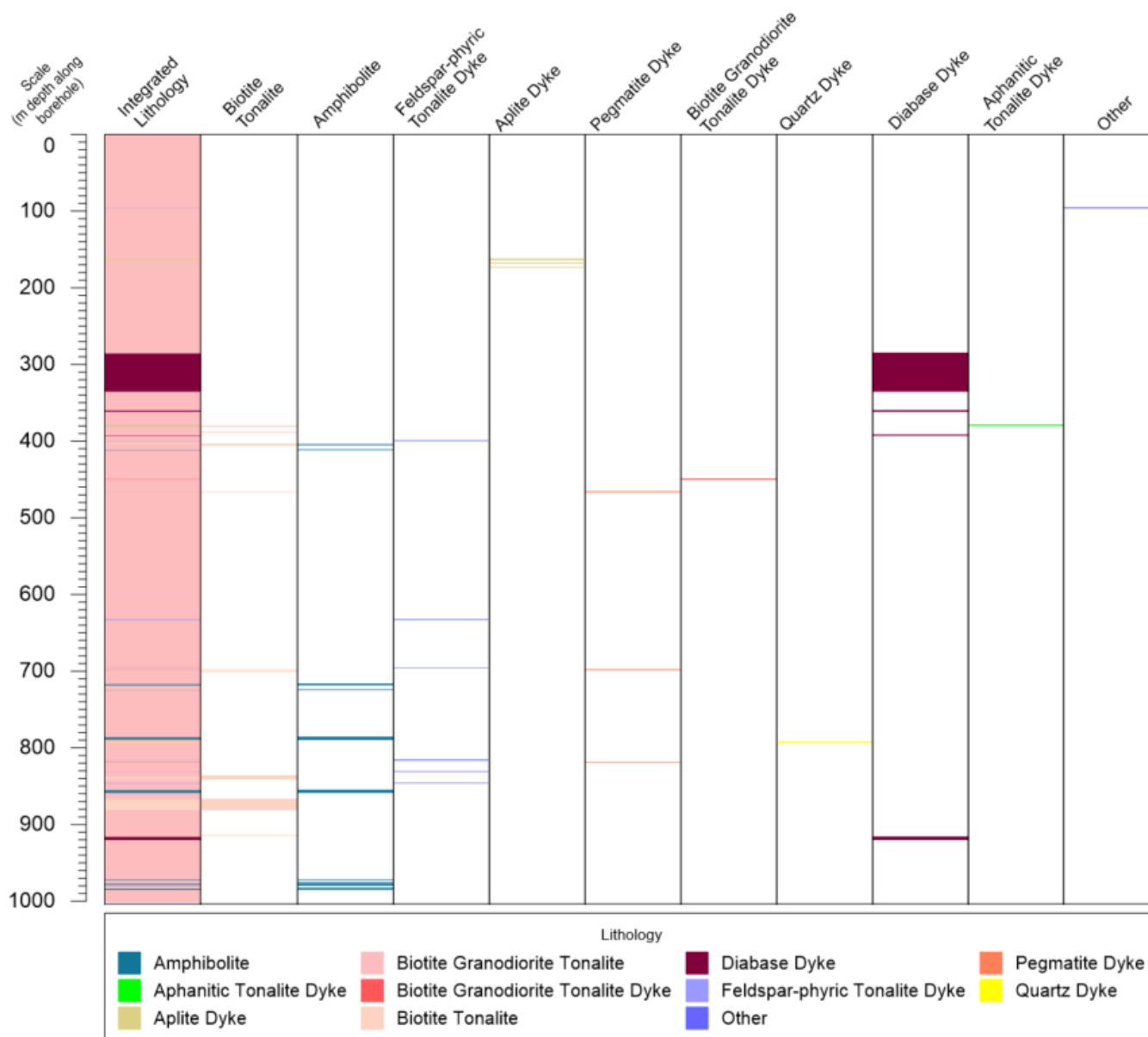
The core logging data for the entire borehole is presented as a comprehensive strip log in Appendix C. Lists of the photographs taken during the logging and sampling activities are included as separate tables in Appendix D, including core box (Table D-1), core run (Table D-2), core sample (Table D-3) and core feature (Table D-4) photographs. A detailed list of all core samples is presented in Table D-5.

The descriptions presented in these sections are based on an initial visual inspection of the core, as captured in the acQuire database. Supplemental investigations, including laboratory petrographic and geochemical analyses, as well as the integration with WP05 (Geophysical Borehole Logging) data may ultimately refine the understanding, particularly in relation to the types and abundances of rock and mineral phases identified.

4.1 Lithology

Lithology was logged continuously during core logging activities, with all units greater than 5 cm in width described by their unique rock type and associated characteristics including texture, fabric and grain size. A gamma ray spectrometry spot analysis was utilized to help distinguish between the three felsic granitoid phases likely to be encountered along IG_BH05, including: tonalite, granodiorite and granite. The spot analysis was performed once per run for runs without lithological variation. No measurements were taken within or near amphibolites or dykes.

The distribution of the distinct rock units encountered in IG_BH05 is shown in Figure 4 and Table 1. Note that each rock unit occurrence includes two contacts (upper and lower), and the total number of contacts identified during logging as broken or intact/partially intact for each rock unit is presented in Table 1. In 18 occurrences (19%) the contact was logged as broken, while in the remaining 76 occurrences (81%) the contact was logged as intact or partially intact. The predominant rock type encountered was biotite granodiorite tonalite, including a distinct biotite tonalite sub-unit (Section 4.1.1), followed by diabase, amphibolite, and several distinct suites of felsic dykes including: feldspar-phyric and aphanitic tonalite dykes, aplite, pegmatite, and quartz dykes (Section 4.1.2). A small amount of 'unknown' rock type was identified, and is labeled as "Other" in Figure 4. The horizontal lines in each column in Figure 4 indicate the depths along the borehole of the logged contacts for each rock unit occurrence, except for the predominant biotite tonalite unit which was logged along the majority of the length of the borehole and is represented by the pink shading in the leftmost column in Figure 4. The leftmost column in Figure 4 also provides an integrated overview of the distribution of all other rock units in IG_BH05.



Note – Leftmost Column is a Composite of all Other Columns; The pink in the integrated column is the Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite, the predominant rock encountered throughout the borehole.

Figure 4 : Summary of Lithology by Rock Type and by Depth along Borehole as Logged in IG_BH05

Table 1 : Summary of Rock Types Encountered in IG_BH05

Rock Type	Texture	Fabric	Grain Size (mm)	# Occurrences (# Broken Contacts, # Intact/Partially Intact Contacts)	Total Logged Width (m)	% of Recovered Core
Biotite granodiorite tonalite	Equigranular	Massive to weakly foliated	1–5	Throughout recovered core	905.02	90.5
Diabase	Inequigranular to Equigranular	Foliated to massive	<1–5	4 (3, 5)	56.12	5.6
Biotite tonalite sub- unit	Equigranular	Massive	1–5	13 (0, 26)	20.08	2.0
Amphibolite	Granoblastic	Foliated	<1	12 (9, 15)	12.55	1.3
Feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes	Inequigranular	Foliated to massive	<1	8 (1, 15)	2.98	<1
Aplite dykes	Equigranular	Massive	<1	3 (5, 1)	1.94	<1
Pegmatite dykes	Inequigranular	Massive	5–50	3 (0, 6)	0.62	<1
Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite dykes	Equigranular	Massive	<1	1 (0, 2)	0.17	<1
Other	Equigranular	Foliated	1–5	1 (0, 2)	0.15	<1
Aphanitic tonalite dykes	Equigranular	Massive	<1	1 (0, 2)	0.09	<1
Quartz dykes	Equigranular	Massive	<1	1 (0, 2)	0.08	<1

Note – Percentages are in relation to the length of recovered core (999.80 m) and exclude the 12 cm of overburden at the beginning of the borehole; The total logged length of Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite exclude a 17 cm Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite dyke that cut the main Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite.

4.1.1 Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite

The predominant rock type encountered in IG_BH05 is a biotite granodiorite tonalite, comprising 905.02 m (91%) of the total recovered core. The biotite granodiorite tonalite is light to medium white-grey and equigranular with mineral size tending towards the upper range of medium-grained (1–5 mm). Its main mineral phases include quartz, plagioclase, and biotite, with the latter comprising up to 15% of the matrix by visual inspection (Figure 5a).

Another biotite granodiorite tonalite rock unit, herein distinguished as biotite tonalite, is present as a distinct sub- unit of the biotite granodiorite tonalite. The biotite tonalite is characterized by a visual increase in biotite content to approximately 20 - 25% and a darker grey appearance (Figure 5b). The biotite-rich tonalite exhibits an equigranular, medium-grained (1-5 mm) and massive fabric, with main mineral phases of quartz, plagioclase, and biotite. The biotite tonalite was logged in 13 occurrences, range in width from 0.05 m to 3.06 m, representing 2% of the recovered core. The contact between the biotite granodiorite tonalite and the biotite tonalite subtype were intact and sharp to chilling. The confidence in identifying biotite granodiorite tonalite as the main unit in IG_BH05

is based on visual estimates of mineralogical composition and the incorporation of the results from gamma ray spectrometry spot analysis undertaken on biotite granodiorite tonalite once per run of recovered core. In total, 442 gamma ray spectrometry measurements were made. The typical K values ranged between 0.2 and 0.5% K, indicative of a granitoid rock in the tonalite field. Uranium (U) and Thorium (Th) content typically ranged from 0.0 to 0.8 ppm and from 0.8 to 3.7 ppm, respectively.

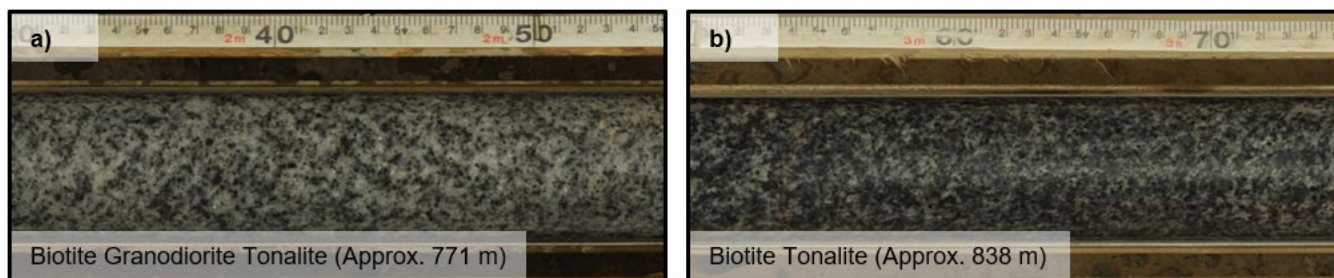


Figure 5 : Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite types Observed in IG_BH05: a) Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite (771 m), and b) Biotite Tonalite (838 m)

4.1.2 Additional Rock Types Encountered in IG_BH05

In IG_BH05, the remaining rock types encountered represent a combined total of 9% of the total recovered core (Table 1). Examples of each rock type are shown on Figure 6, and their distribution along the length of the borehole is shown on Figure 4. All the additional rock types, along with their main characteristics, are described below.

- **Diabase dykes:** Four occurrences of diabase dykes were logged in IG_BH05, accounting for 6% (56.12 m) of the total recovered core. The diabase dykes occurrences range in width from 0.61 m to 49.86 m. The majority of the diabase dyke occurrences were identified between 285 and 400 m depth, with an additional dyke occurrence between 910 and 920 m depth (Figure 4). The diabase dykes in IG_BH05 are dark black-green, equigranular to inequigranular, massive to weakly foliated and usually fine-grained (<1 mm) at the border of the dyke, to medium-grained (1-5 mm) in the center of the dykes (Figure 6a). The main mineral phases are pyroxene, plagioclase, hornblende, and biotite, with varying amounts of chlorite. The diabase dyke is mostly massive with foliation developed around shear zones. Contacts with the adjacent biotite tonalite are sharp or chilled. Three out of eight diabase-tonalite contacts are broken (38%). Contact orientations are generally observed to align with the internal foliation fabric.
- **Amphibolite:** Twelve occurrences of amphibolite were logged in IG_BH05, accounting for 1% (12.55 m) of the total recovered core. The amphibolite occurrences range in width from 0.06 m to 3.56 m. All amphibolite occurrences were identified between 404 and 985 m depth (Figure 4). The amphibolite in IG_BH05 is dark grey-green, equigranular, granoblastic and usually fine-grained (<1 mm) (Figure 6b). The main mineral phases are plagioclase, hornblende, pyroxene, and biotite, with varying amounts chlorite. Veining in the amphibolite is predominantly calcite. The amphibolite consistently exhibits a well-defined foliation and sharp or chilled contacts with the adjacent biotite granodiorite tonalite. Nine amphibolite-tonalite contacts are broken (38%). Contact orientations are generally observed to align with the internal foliation fabric.

- **Feldspar-phyric Tonalite dykes:** Feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes (Figure 4) were logged in eight occurrences. They exhibit distinct, medium-grained feldspar phenocrysts, within a very fine-grained dark grey-black matrix (Figure 6c). These dykes range in width from 0.06 m to 1.21 m and have a combined total length of 2.98 m, representing less than 1% of the recovered core. Feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes in IG_BH05 are located between 399 m and 847 m depth. The feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes exhibit sharp contacts with the adjacent biotite tonalite. One contact out of sixteen (6%) was identified as broken. Contact orientations are highly variable, ranging from 22° to 89° to the core axis. The textures of the feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes vary between massive and strongly foliated, with a well-defined foliation present in two occurrences (25%). The orientation of the foliation within the feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes varies between 38° and 71° to the core axis.
- **Aplite dykes:** Three aplite dykes (Figure 4), ranging in width between 0.20 m and 1.29 m, represent a combined total length of 1.94 m (<0.5%) of the recovered core. Aplite dykes in IG_BH05 are primarily located between 162 m and 174 m depth. The aplite dykes are dark grey, equigranular to inequigranular and fine-grained (<1 mm) (Figure 6d). In one occurrence the dyke exhibits medium-grained phenocrysts. The aplite dykes are felsic in composition with main mineral phases of plagioclase, quartz, and biotite. Their contacts with the adjacent biotite granodiorite tonalite are consistently sharp and oriented oblique to the core axis. Out of the six aplite dyke contacts to the biotite tonalite, five contacts identified as broken (83%). Aplite also occurs in widths <5 cm; these occurrences are logged as structural data, specifically as veins with granitic infill.
- **Pegmatite dykes:** Three pegmatite dykes (Figure 4), ranging in width from 0.06 m to 0.46 m, represent a combined total length of 0.62 m (<0.5%) of the recovered core. Pegmatite dykes primarily occur between 466 m and 819 m depth in the borehole IG_BH05. The pegmatite dykes are light grey-pink, massive and inequigranular with distinct, coarse-grained (5-10 mm), square-edged, K-feldspar crystals within a fine- to medium-grained (<1 - 5 mm) matrix of quartz, plagioclase, and alkali feldspar (Figure 6e). The pegmatite dykes exhibit sharp to gradational contacts adjacent to the biotite granodiorite tonalite that are uniformly intact (100%). Most contacts are oriented oblique to the core axis, with one perpendicular to the core axis. Pegmatite also occurs in widths <5 cm; these occurrences are logged as structural data, specifically as veins with granitic infill.
- **Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite dykes:** One 0.17 m tonalite dyke (Figure 4) represents <0.5% of the recovered core. This dyke is white to light grey, massive, equigranular and medium-grained (1-5 mm), with main mineral phases of quartz, plagioclase, and biotite (Figure 6f). The tonalite dyke occurs around 449 m depth. It was logged as a dyke due to its relatively lower biotite content and higher feldspar content, as well as the sharp contacts to the surrounding biotite granodiorite tonalite. Both dyke contacts (100%) are sharp and intact and are oriented at moderate to low angles relative to the core axis. Tonalite dykes also occurs in widths <5 cm; these occurrences are logged as structural data, specifically as veins with granitic infill.
- **Aphanitic Tonalite dykes:** One 0.09 m aphanitic tonalite dyke (Figure 4) represents <0.5% of the recovered core. The aphanitic tonalite dyke in IG_BH05 is located around 379 m depth. The aphanitic tonalite dyke is light white to grey, equigranular and fine-grained (<1 mm) (Figure 6g). The aphanitic dyke is felsic in composition with main mineral phases of plagioclase, quartz, and biotite. The contacts with the adjacent biotite granodiorite tonalite are sharp to gradational and oriented oblique to the core axis. All aphanitic tonalite dyke contacts were intact (100%) with no contacts identified as broken. Aphanitic tonalite also occurs in widths <5 cm; these occurrences are logged as structural data, specifically as veins with granitic infill.

- **Quartz dykes:** One 0.08 m quartz dyke represents <0.5% of the recovered core. The quartz dyke was observed in the recovered core around 793 m depth (Figure 4). The dyke is white, massive, and very coarse-grained (10-50 mm) and composed almost entirely of quartz, with lesser plagioclase, chlorite, hornblende, biotite, and calcite (Figure 6h). The quartz dyke occurrence exhibits sharp and intact contacts adjacent to the biotite granodiorite tonalite, no contacts are identified as broken (0%). These contacts are oriented at a low angle to the core axis. Quartz also occurs in widths <5 cm; these occurrences are logged as structural data, specifically as veins with quartz infill.
- **Other:** One 0.15 m of “other” lithology was identified (Figure 4), representing <0.5% of the recovered core. The other lithology is located around 96 m depth. The other lithology is light grey, equigranular, and medium-grained (1-5 mm) (Figure 6i). It exhibits a higher quartz composition than the tonalite granodiorite tonalite described above. The other lithology is felsic in composition with main mineral phases of plagioclase, quartz, and biotite. Its contacts with the adjacent biotite granodiorite tonalite are gradational and oriented oblique to the core axis. All contacts were intact with no contacts identified as broken (0%).

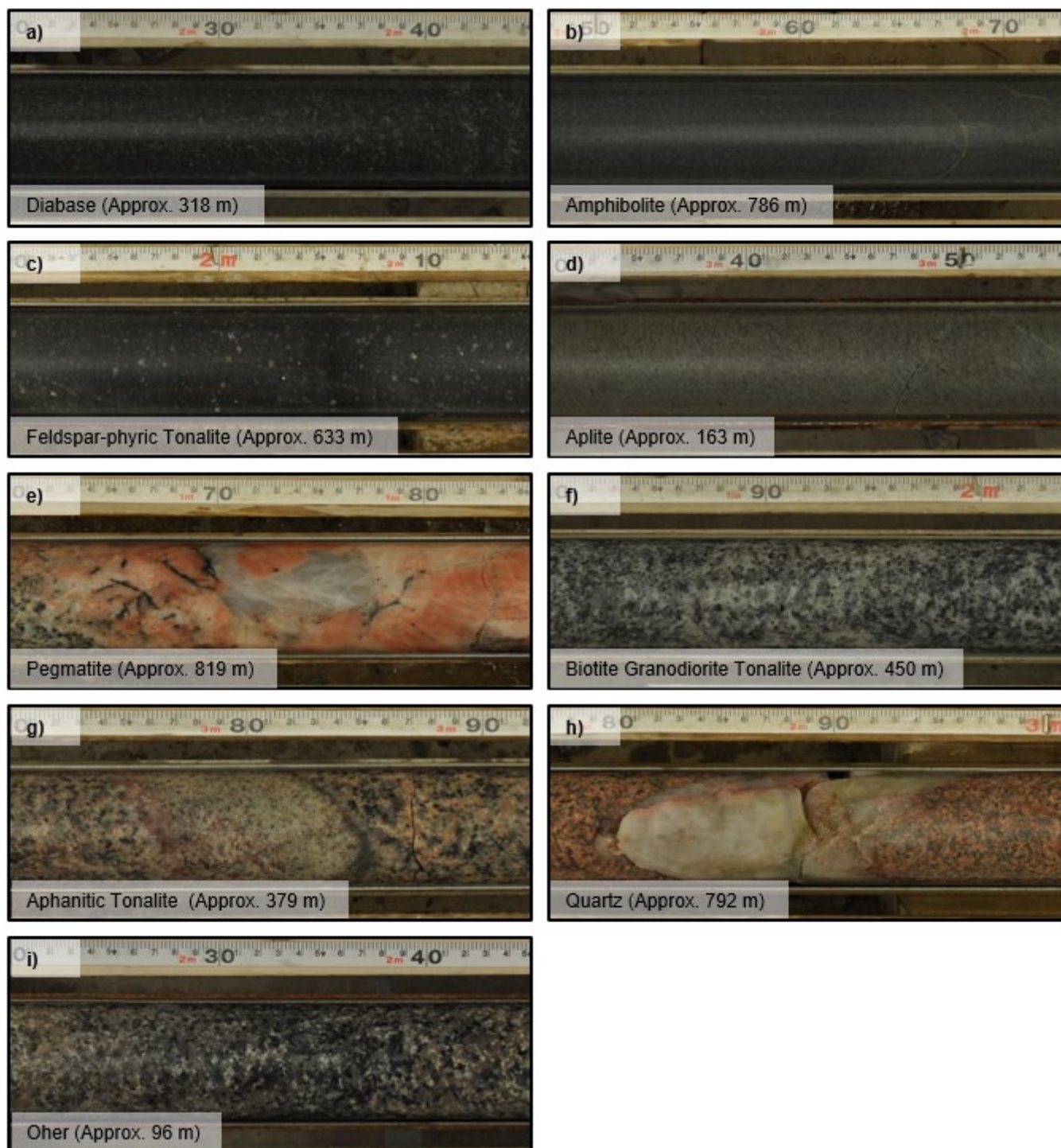


Figure 6 : Examples of the Additional Rock Types Observed in IG_BH05: a) Diabase Dykes (318 m), b) Amphibolite (786 m), c) Feldspar-phyric Felsic dyke (633 m), d) Aplite dyke (163 m), e) Pegmatite Dyke (819 m), f) Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite Dyke (450 m), g) Aphanitic Dyke (379 m), h) Quartz Dyke (792 m), i) Other (96 m)

4.2 Weathering and Alteration

Weathering and alteration of the rock mass were logged, where present, along the entire length of recovered core using the ISRM (1981) alteration index and weathering classification (Appendix A). Regarding weathering specifically, only few 1.62 m to 2.99 m wide zones of rock around discontinuities, up to approximately 24.5 m depth in the borehole, were described as slightly weathered (Figure 7). Throughout the rest of the recovered core the rock mass is uniformly described as fresh. The remainder of this section will focus on the alteration features that were observed in the recovered core.

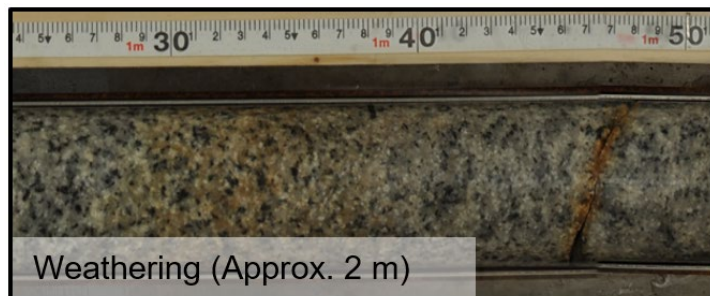


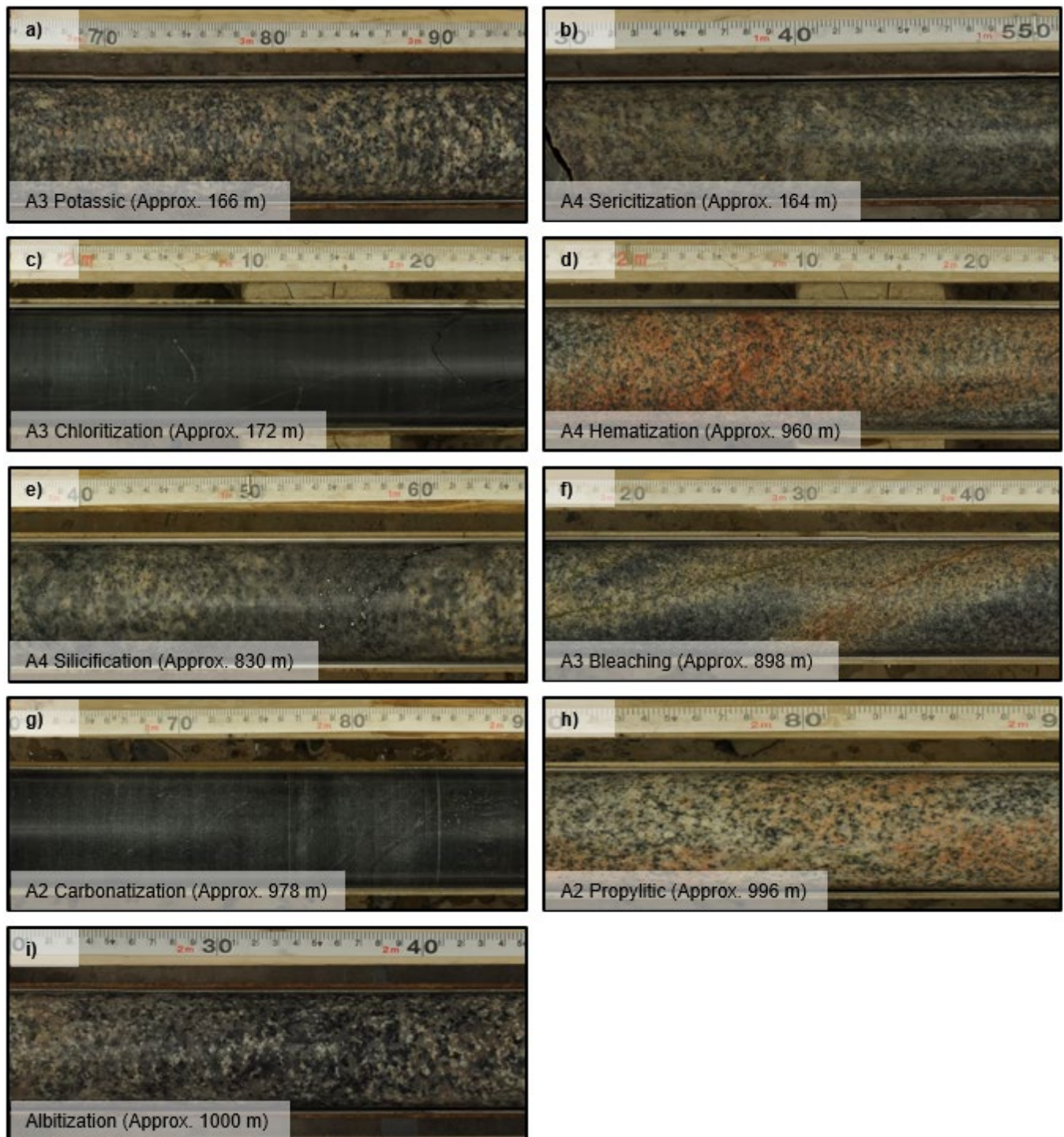
Figure 7 : Slightly Weathered Horizon at Approximately 2 m Depth Observed in IG_BH05

Slightly less than 3% of the recovered core (33.34 m) exhibited no visual indication of alteration. Approximately 97% (966.46 m) of the recovered core was identified as altered, with the majority (69% of the total recovered core; 690.83 m) logged as slightly altered, 262.78 m (26%) logged as moderately altered, and the remainder (12.85 m; 1%) logged as highly altered. Up to three alteration types were recorded per length interval: 966.46 m of core had a primary alteration logged, 556.51 m of core had a secondary alteration logged, and 234.48 m of core had a tertiary alteration logged. The cumulative length of primary, secondary, and tertiary alteration is 1757.45m. Eight alteration types were logged based on the alteration mineral assemblages. Potassic alteration and sericitization were the dominant alteration types. Lesser occurrences of chloritization, hematization, silicification, bleaching, carbonatization, and propylitic alteration were also observed. The main characteristics of each alteration type are described below, and typical example photographs are presented in Figure 8. The distribution of each alteration type along the length of the borehole IG_BH05 is shown in Figure 9.

- **Potassic:** Potassic alteration, identified in 214 occurrences, is the most prevalent alteration type encountered in the recovered core. Approximately 43% (427.80 m) of the recovered core by length is logged as showing potassic alteration as the primary alteration type. The rock mass with potassic alteration was mostly described as slightly altered (25%, 248.57 m), with 17% as moderately altered (171.21 m), and 1% as highly altered (8.02 m). Approximately 33% (582.73 m) of the total altered core by length (1757.45 m) is logged as showing potassic alteration. The rock mass with potassic alteration was mostly described as slightly altered (22%, 385.39 m), with 11% as moderately altered (188.87 m), and less than 1% as highly altered (8.47 m). Individual occurrences of potassic alteration range in widths from hairline to 29.23 m. An increase in the prevalence of potassic alteration was observed above 100 m, between 160 m to 285 m, between 335 m to 420 m, and below 610 m depth. The pink colour of potassic alteration was used as the main differentiating feature from hematization (Figure 8a).

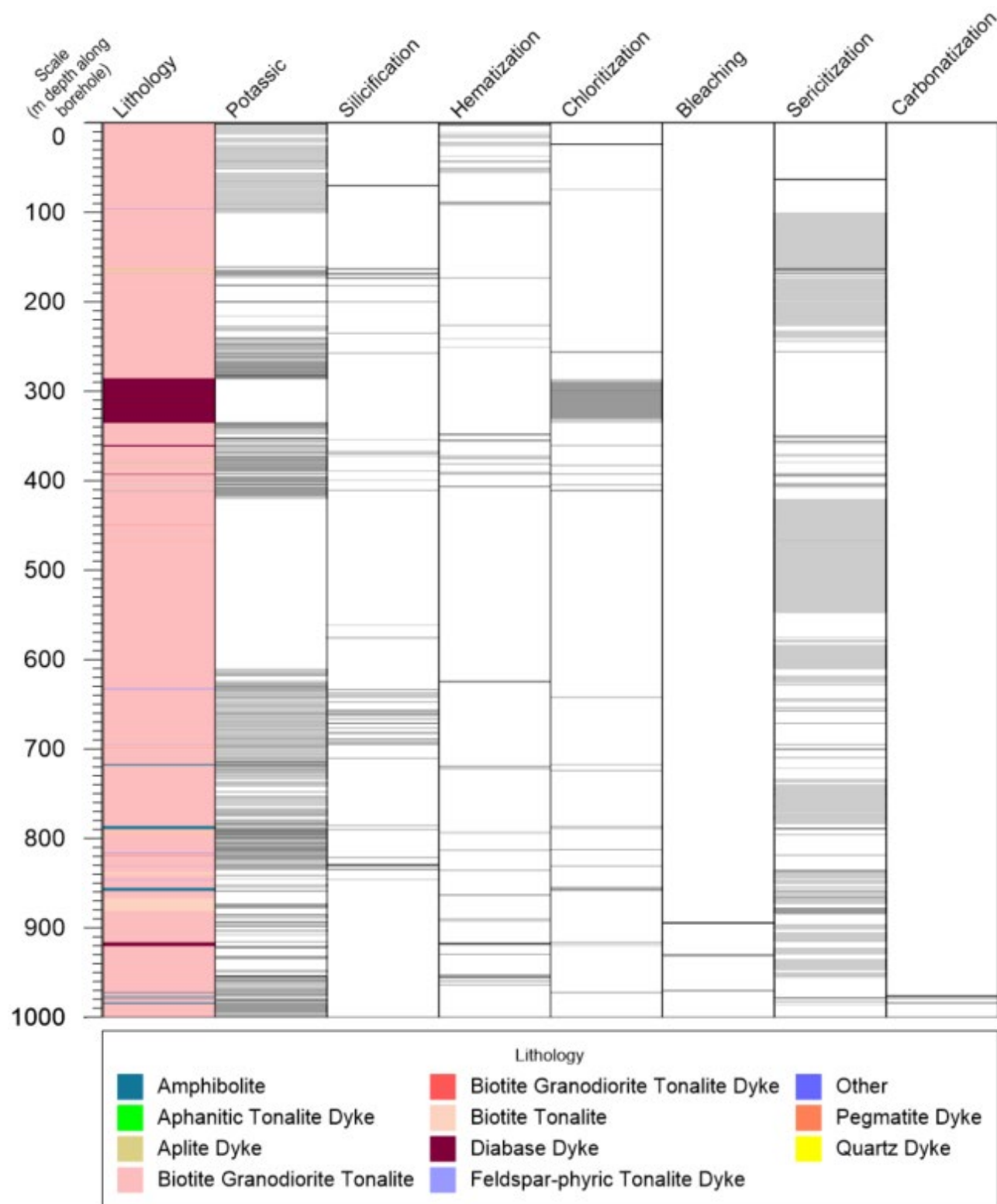
- **Sericitization:** Sericitization was observed to slightly alter the biotite granodiorite tonalite in 128 occurrences, ranging in width from 0.02 m to 97.98 m, representing a combined total length of 421.51 m (42% of the recovered core). Sericite alteration occurs throughout the rock mass below 60 m. Sericitization of the rock mass was primarily described as slightly altered (40%, 398.64 m), with 2% moderately altered (22.29 m), and <1% highly altered (0.58 m). Approximately 42% (744.61 m) of the total altered core by length is logged as showing sericitization. The rock mass with sericitization was mostly described as slightly altered (39%, 694.16 m), with 3% as moderately altered (49.87 m), and less than 1% as highly altered (0.58 m). Sericitization imparts a white to grey colour to the altered rock (Figure 8b).
- **Chloritization:** Chloritization was identified in 22 occurrences, representing 6% (63.18 m) of the recovered core. Individual occurrences of chloritization range in width from 0.02 m to 48.25 m and are located throughout the borehole from 20 m to 973 m depth along the borehole. The appearance of green-grey chlorite was the main diagnostic feature of this alteration type. The rock mass with chloritization was described as slightly altered (2%, 15.16 m), moderately altered (5%, 47.88 m), and highly altered (<1%, 0.14m) (Figure 8c). Approximately 5% (98.39 m) of the total altered core by length is logged as showing chloritization. The rock mass with chloritization was mostly described as slightly altered (2%, 37.25 m), with 3% as moderately altered (61.00 m), and less than 1% as highly altered (0.14 m).
- **Hematization:** Hematization was observed in 52 occurrences. Approximately 3% (35.20 m) of the core was logged with some degree of hematite alteration, including 2% described as slightly altered (23.05 m), 1% as moderately altered (10.45 m), and <1% as highly altered (1.70 m). Approximately 14% (257.38 m) of the total altered core by length is logged as showing hematization. The rock mass with hematization was mostly described as slightly altered (12%, 210.09 m), with 2% as moderately altered (44.55 m), and less than 1% as highly altered (2.74 m). The distribution of hematization ranges from hairline alteration zones to intervals up to 4.65 m in width. Hematization is characterized by red, brown, or rusty staining of the rock and/or coating around mineral grains that is interpreted as hematite (Figure 8d). There is a slightly increased occurrence of hematization in the upper 90 m of the borehole.
- **Silicification:** Silicification was identified in 63 occurrences representing approximately 1% (12.3 m) of the recovered core. Silicification was primarily described as slightly altered (1%, 5.41 m), with 1% as moderately altered (5.13 m), and <1% as highly altered (1.76 m). Approximately 2% (37.38 m) of the total altered core by length is logged as showing silicification. The rock mass with silicification was mostly described as slightly altered (2%, 27.38 m), with less than 1% as moderately altered (7.83 m), and less than 1% as highly altered (2.17 m). This alteration is characterized by a grey discolouration of the rock mass and associated reduction in the clarity of the grain boundaries of the biotite tonalite (Figure 8e). There is a slight increase in silicification between 160 m to 260 m, between 350 m to 410 m, and between 560 m to 850 m depth. Individual occurrences range in width from 0.01 m to 1.59 m.
- **Bleaching:** Bleaching was observed to slightly alter the biotite granodiorite tonalite in 3 main occurrences, representing <1% (3.41 m) of the recovered core. Individual occurrences of bleaching range in width from hairline zones to 2.07 m. An increase in the prevalence of bleaching was observed below 895 m. The rock mass altered by bleaching was described mostly as moderately altered (<1%, 2.76 m), and highly altered (<1%, 0.65 m). Approximately 2% (32.55 m) of the total altered core by length is logged as showing bleaching alteration. The rock mass with bleaching was mostly described as slightly altered (1%, 20.73 m), with less than 1% as moderately altered (11.17 m), and less than 1% as highly altered (0.65 m). Bleaching was identified by a whitening of the altered rock mass, especially around structures (Figure 8f).

- **Carbonatization:** Carbonatization was observed to moderately alter the amphibolite in 4 occurrences, representing <1% (3.06 m) of the recovered core. Less than 1% (3.18 m) of the total altered core by length is logged as showing carbonatization. The rock mass with carbonatization was mostly described as moderately altered (<1%, 3.06 m), and less than 1% as slightly altered (0.12 m). Individual occurrences of carbonatization range in width from 0.06 m to 0.95 m and are located below 975 m depth along the borehole. The rock mass altered by carbonatization was described as moderately altered (<1%, 3.06 m). Carbonatization is characterized by the formation of carbonate minerals such as calcite and/or dolomite (Figure 8g).
- **Propylitic:** Propylitic alteration was observed in two slightly altered occurrences of secondary alteration in the recovered core, representing <1% (0.84 m) of the recovered and total altered core. Individual occurrences of propylitic alteration range in width from 0.14 m to 0.70 m. Propylitic alteration is characterized by the formation of chlorite, epidote, albite and calcite (Figure 8h).
- **Albitization:** Albitization was observed in one slightly altered occurrences of tertiary alteration in the recovered core, representing <1% (0.39 m) of the recovered and total altered core. Albitization is characterized by the formation of chlorite, epidote, albite and calcite (Figure 8i).



Note: Chloritization and carbonatization are shown in the amphibolite. All other alteration types are shown in biotite granodiorite tonalite.

Figure 8 : Examples of the Different Types of Alteration Observed in IG_BH05, a) Potassic (A3 – 166 m), b) Sericitization (A4 – 164 m), c) Chloritization (A3 – 172 m), d) Hematization (A4 – 960 m), e) Silicification (A4 – 830 m), f) Bleaching (A3 – 898 m), g) Carbonatization (A2 – 978 m), h) Propylitic (A2 – 996 m), i) Albization (A2 – 1000 m).



Note – Grayscale indicates alteration intensity (Slightly altered – light grey, moderately altered – medium grey, highly altered – dark grey). Only the primary alteration type is shown.

Figure 9 : Summary of Alteration and by Type and by Depth along borehole as logged in IG_BH05

4.3 Geotechnical Logging

A suite of geotechnical parameters was logged in all core runs of the recovered core including: total core recovery (TCR), solid core recovery (SCR) and rock quality designation (RQD). In addition, the structure count per meter was determined for each core run, based on the number of logged broken and intact structures (described further in Section 4.4). Field hammer tests also provided initial strength index ratings, taken on each core run along the length of the borehole (as further discussed in Section 4.3.3). The summary of results from these geotechnical assessments for IG_BH05 is described below and presented on Figure 10.

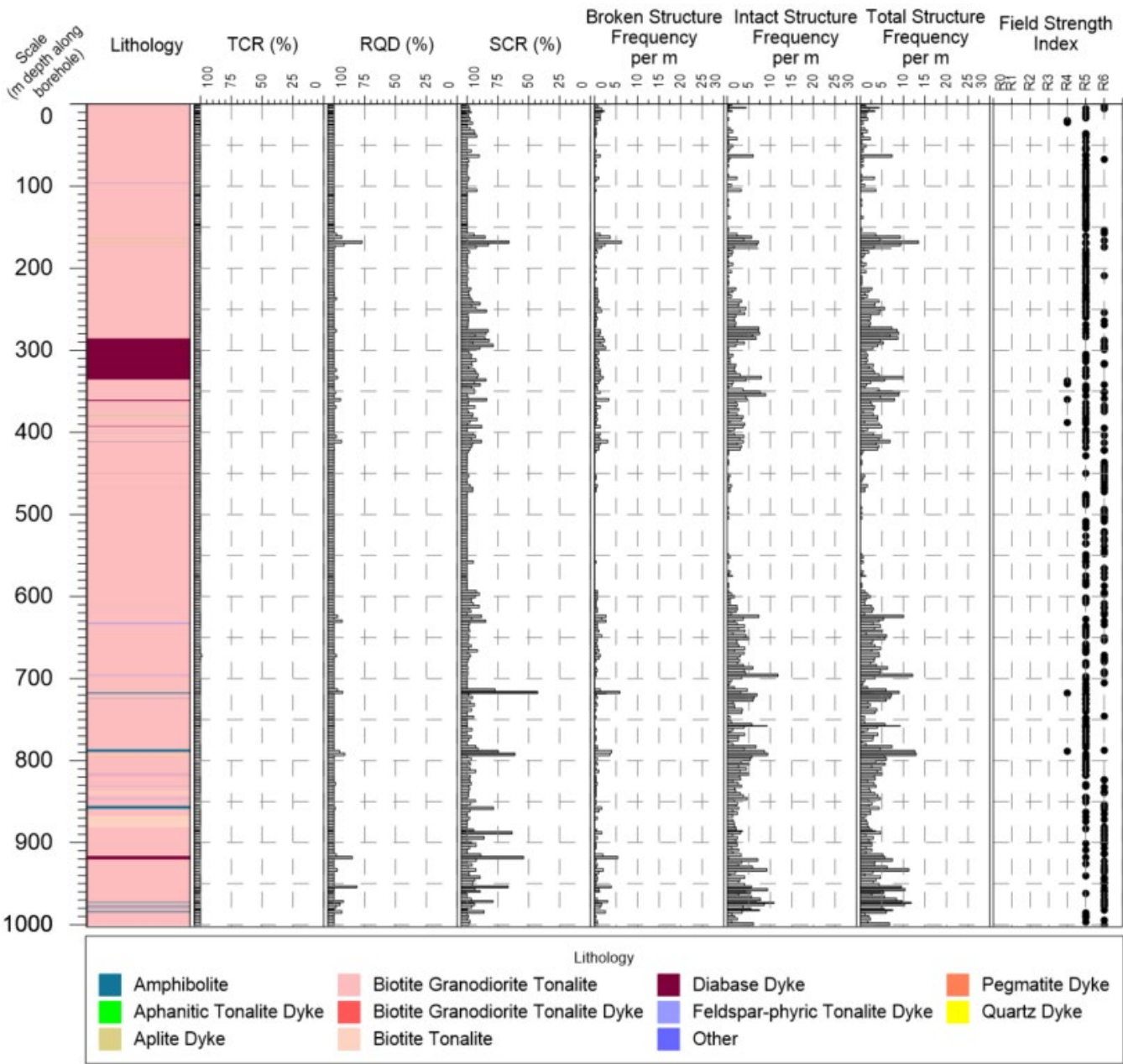


Figure 10 : Summary of Geotechnical Parameters by Depth along Borehole as logged in IG_BH05

4.3.1 TCR, SCR, and RQD

TCR, which measures the total amount of core recovered divided by the measured length of rock drilled, was uniformly very high along the entire length of the borehole. All of the core drilled was also recovered (TCR = 100%).

SCR is a measure of the cumulative length of all full axial diameter core pieces in one core run divided by the total run length. Approximately 91% of the core runs recorded a measured SCR of 90% or higher. The intervals below 90% SCR were observed between 160 m to 415 m, and below 620 m depth, generally ranging between 43% and 90%. The lowest SCR was recorded in a run at approximately 716 m depth (Figure 10).

RQD records the total cumulative length of pieces of recovered core greater than 10 cm in length measured from midpoint to midpoint between adjacent broken fractures and along the centre line axis of the core, divided by the length of the core run. The results for IG_BH05 indicate that overall, the rock quality is excellent, averaging 99% RQD, and ranging between 77% and 100% (Figure 10). The lowest RQDs are recorded near surface, in runs at approximately 167 m depth, and in runs that intersect an aplite dyke.

4.3.2 Strength

Discrete field strength index measurements were taken on 92% of the core runs while breaking the core with a hammer for sampling and for fitting core into the core boxes. A total of 331 field strength index measurements were made during the logging of IG_BH05 (Figure 10). Most of the tests (91%) were carried out in the biotite granodiorite tonalite, while the other tests were carried out in the diabase dyke (5%), in the biotite tonalite (2%), and in the amphibolite (2%).

Overall, the biotite granodiorite tonalite was mostly classified as very strong (R5) (188 occurrences, 62%) to extremely strong (R6) (109 occurrences, 36%) rock, with 5 occurrences (2%) of strong rock (R4). There is an increased relative amount of R4 values in the upper half of the borehole and R6 dominating in the last 200 meters of the borehole (Figure 10). The diabase dyke was classified as very strong (R5) (9 occurrences, 53%) to extremely strong (R6) (7 occurrences, 41%) rock, with 1 occurrence (6%) of strong rock (R4). Few strength index measurements were collected within the biotite tonalite, resulting as very strong (R5) (3 occurrences, 43%) to extremely strong (R6) (4 occurrences, 57%) rock. The amphibolite was classified variably from strong (R4) to extremely strong (R6) rock, with 2 occurrences of R4 (40%), one occurrence of R5 (20%), and 2 occurrences of R6 (40%).

4.3.3 Structure Frequency

Individual brittle structures of any type (i.e., joints and veins) were logged at their mid-point depth in all core runs while faults, and intact fractures zones were recorded as structures intervals from their mid-point depth where the structure start to the mid-point where the structure end. All brittle structures are characterized as 'intact', 'partially intact' or 'broken' based on the degree of continuity across the structure. These observations provided a count of broken and intact (including partially intact) structures for each core run, which was then expressed as counts of structures per metre for each core run (Figure 10). Structure types are further discussed in Section 4.4.

Typically throughout the core, broken structures, including broken core zones (BCZ), occur at a frequency of one to none per meter (93% of the core by length), especially below a borehole depth of 40 m, and between 715 m and 800 m. A broken structure frequency greater than two per meter was observed in 6% of the core by length, while 8.55 m of core (approximately 1% by length) has a broken structure frequency greater than 5 per meter. The highest logged broken structure count was 6.3 per meter, encountered at 167 m depth.

The broken structure frequency is highest in the upper half of the borehole; however, zones of greater broken structure frequency are interspersed within zones of lesser broken fracture frequency along the length of the borehole. In general, the core runs containing lithological contacts have an increased broken structure count. However, it should be noted that feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes and pegmatite dykes are characterized by intact contacts and are not commonly associated with increased fracture frequency.

For the intact structures, 27% of the core by length has an intact structure frequency of greater than 3 per meter, with 11.8 per meter as the highest logged intact structure frequency. Typically, intact structures were recorded approximately once per metre. Alternating zones of greater and lesser frequency persist along the length of the borehole, following the broken structure frequency trends.

4.4 Structural Data

A total of 3566 features were logged during the collection of structural data for IG_BH05. A breakdown of logged structures, distinguished by their unique structure type, is summarized in Table 2 below. The list includes the information recorded, where applicable, for each identified structure. The complete guidance for recording this structural information is described in detail in Appendix A and a comprehensive reproduction of the collected dataset is included in Appendix C.

- Depth
- Type (of structure)
- Sub-Type
- Broken/Intact/Partially Intact
- Intensity
- Infill Character
- Infill Type
- Infill Thickness
- Weathering
- Shape
- Roughness
- Alpha Angle, Beta Angle, Gamma Angle, Delta Angle
- Aperture
- Lineation Subtype and Minerology
- Defining Minerals
- Width

Table 2 : Summary of Structure Type, by Number of Occurrences, Observed in IG_BH05

Structure Type	# Occurrences Logged in IG_BH05
Joint (JN)	2212
Mechanical Break (MB)	680
Vein (VN)	241
Primary Igneous Structure (IPS)	115
Ductile Shear Zone (SHRD)	109
Fault (FLT)	94
Intact Fracture Zone (IFZ)	60
Brittle-Ductile Shear Zone (SHR)	38
Foliation (FO)	14
Broken Core Zone (BCZ)	3
Total	3566

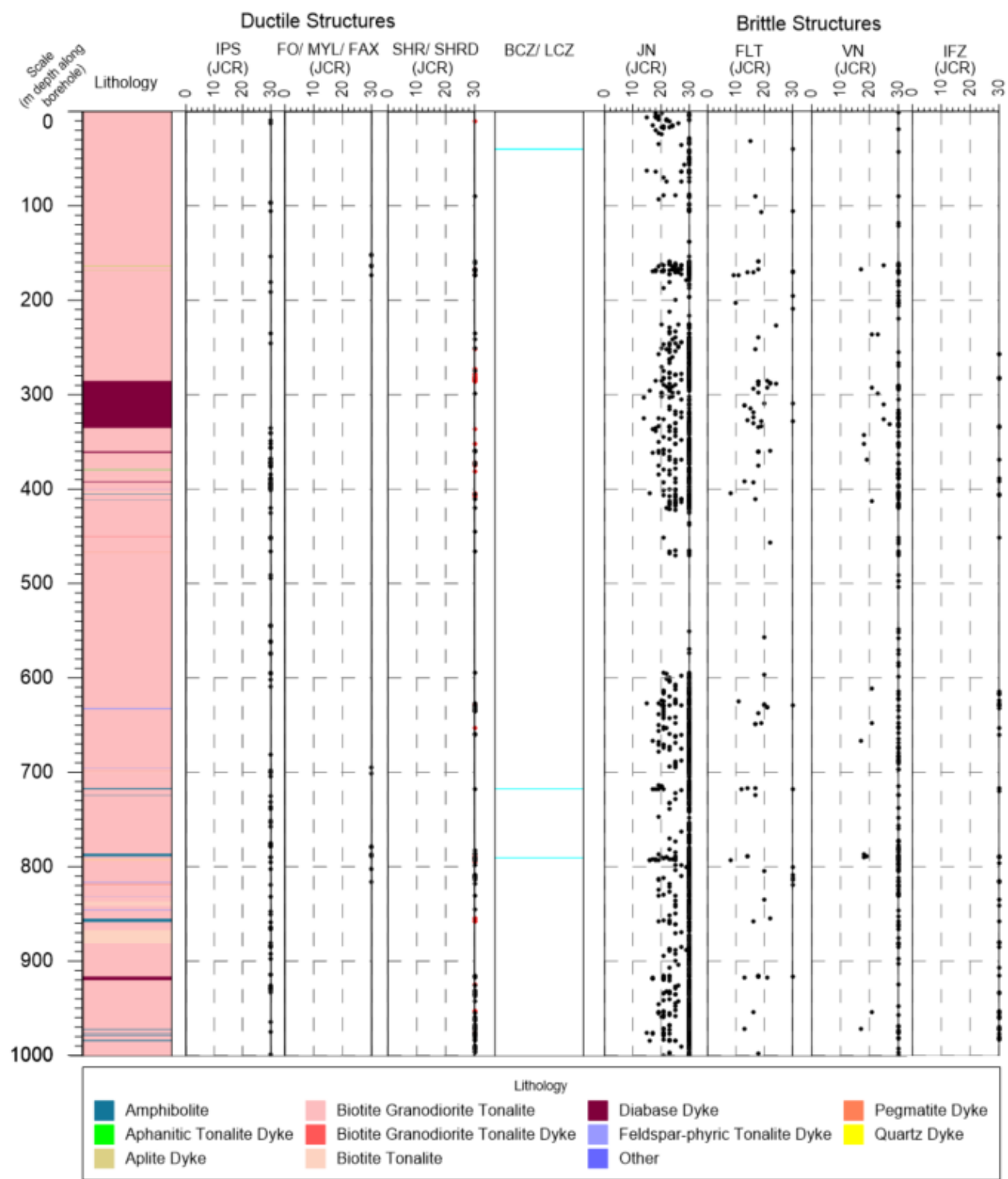
The recovered core was not oriented during the coring process. Therefore, the orientation measurements were recorded as alpha angles between 0 and 90 degrees relative to the core axis for dip, and beta angle between 0 and 359 degrees relative to an arbitrary reference line marked along the long axis of each core run for dip direction. For lineations, the gamma angle was recorded for linear plunge and the delta angle was recorded for linear trend.

A subsequent step in the analysis of structures involves the integration of the core logged structures with structures interpreted from optical and acoustic televiewer datasets collected as part of the geophysical logging activity (WP05) (Golder, 2022b). This step of integration allows, in many instances, for the correction to true dip and dip direction, or trend and plunge, of logged planar and linear structures. The structure summary presented here is based on the unoriented dataset, so no orientation information is included. The results from the integration of structural information between WP03 and WP05 form the integrated structure log for IG_BH05.

Mechanical breaks occur during drilling, for example when the core breaks due to stresses from the drilling action, or when the driller or core logger is handling the core. The determination that a structure is mechanical is based on the experienced judgement of the core logger. If the genesis of a specific feature is in doubt, the core logger will adopt a conservative approach and log it as a natural feature. Mechanical breaks identified in the core are characterized by clean, fresh, irregular surfaces that are usually oriented perpendicular to the core axis. A total of 680 features (or zones) were identified and logged as being mechanically broken (Table 2). If any of the logged mechanical breaks, lost core zones or broken core zones are identified within the televiewer dataset during the step of structure integration they will be reclassified as clean joints or broken core zones, where appropriate, in the integrated structure log for IG_BH05.

The description of the results from the structural core logging portion of the WP03 activity is separated below into sections that focus on primary igneous structures and ductile structures (Section 4.4.1) and brittle structures (Section 4.4.2).

A compilation of the distribution of broken and lost core zones, as well as ductile and brittle structures, along the length of the borehole is shown in Figure 11. The logging characteristics (described in detail in Appendix A) such as intactness, aperture, weathering, shape, roughness, infill character and infill type, are used to provide a joint condition rating (JCR) for all structures. The details regarding how JCR is assigned to each structure are described in Appendix A. The JCR rating ranges from 0 for structures with low frictional strength up to 30 for intact structures. The JCR rating is plotted on the horizontal axis for all structures on Figure 11.



Note - Structure Types: Primary Igneous Structure (IPS, black). Ductile Structures – Foliation (FO, black), Mylonite (MYL, green, N/A), Fold Axial Plane (FAX, red, N/A). Shear Zone Brittle-Ductile (SHR, red), and Shear Zone Ductile (SHRD, black). Broken Core Zone (BCZ, blue), Lost Core Zone (LCZ, black, N/A). Brittle Structures – Joint (JN), Fault (FLT), Vein (VN), and Intact Fracture Zone (IFZ).

Figure 11 : Summary of the Distribution of Structures by Depth along Borehole and Joint Condition Rating (JCR) as Logged in IG_BH05

4.4.1 Primary Igneous Structures and Ductile Structures

This section describes the core logging observations of primary igneous structures and ductile structures. Primary igneous structures include features interpreted to have originated with the formation or emplacement of the igneous rock. In IG_BH05, a total of 115 occurrences were logged as primary igneous structures, including 96 occurrences of primary igneous layering, 18 occurrences of igneous flow foliation and one occurrence of unknown subtype. Primary igneous structures are characterized by sharp to gradational changes in concentrations of mineral components or grain size (Figure 12a).

Ductile structures identified during core logging include occurrences of foliation, ductile shear zones, and brittle- ductile shear zones. Some of the shear zone and foliation occurrences also included an associated mineral lineation. A total of 14 occurrences of foliation (FO) were logged in IG_BH05 (Figure 11). The foliation is described as weakly developed and characterized by the preferred alignment of biotite in biotite granodiorite tonalite, by the alignment of quartz or plagioclase in feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes (Figure 12b), a strong alignment of hornblende, pyroxene or calcite in amphibolite, and strong alignment of biotite or quartz in aplite dyke occurrences. Mineral lineation associated with foliation was never observed.

A total of 109 ductile shear zones (SHRD) were logged throughout the borehole, with occurrences from 89 m to 997 m depth along the borehole and the majority of the occurrences (79%) distributed between 400 m depth and the bottom of the borehole (Figure 11). Individual ductile shear zones range in width from hairline (<1 mm) to up to 227 cm and were commonly observed as cm-scale deformation zones (Figure 12c). Ductile shear zones were all observed to be intact or partially intact (JCR = 30). Chlorite is the most common mineral phase associated with the brittle-ductile shear zones, logged as primary or secondary defining mineral in 56 occurrences (51%). Few occurrences of quartz (41%), epidote (28%), calcite (25%), biotite (15%), hematite/iron oxide (6%), muscovite (5%), plagioclase (4%), alkali-feldspar (2%), and magnetite (1%) as defining mineral were also recognized. No occurrences of lineation were observed. Ductile shear zones were commonly observed within, or localized along the contacts of, logged amphibolite occurrences, diabase, feldspar-phyric felsic, and aplite dykes.

A total of 38 brittle-ductile shear zones (SHR) were logged throughout the borehole, with occurrences from 9 m to 977 m depth. The majority of the occurrences (89%) are distributed between 252 m and 977 m depth (Figure 11). All brittle-ductile shear zones were observed to be intact or partially intact (JCR = 30), ranging in width from cm- scale to up to 53 cm (Figure 12d). Quartz is the most common mineral phase associated with the brittle-ductile shear zones, logged as primary or secondary mineral in 15 (39%) occurrences. Fewer occurrences of chlorite (37%), calcite (34%), hematite/iron oxide (16%), biotite (11%), muscovite (11%), epidote (8%), plagioclase (8%), alkali-feldspar (5%), magnetite (5%), and amphibole (3%), were also recognized locally within brittle-ductile shear zones. No occurrences of lineation were observed. Brittle-ductile shear zones were commonly localized within logged amphibolite occurrences, aplite dykes and diabase dykes, or along their contacts with the surrounding biotite granodiorite tonalite.

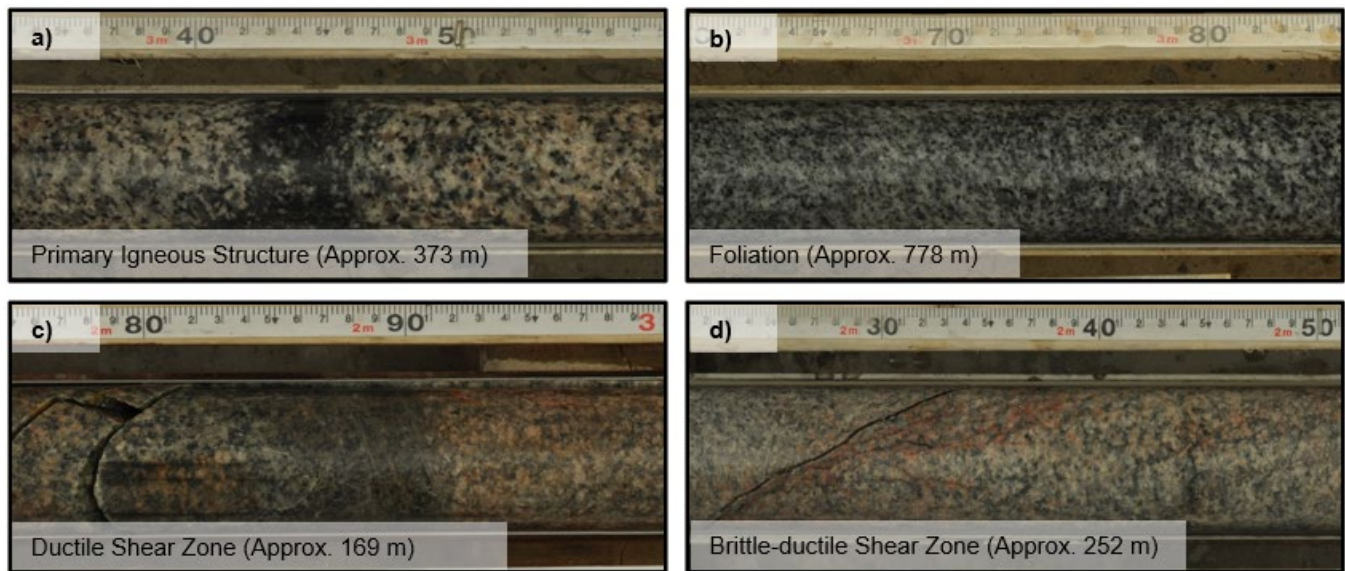


Figure 12 : Ductile Structures and Primary Igneous Structures, Observed in IG_BH05: a) Primary Igneous Structure (373 m), b) Foliation (778 m), c) Ductile Shear Zone (169 m), d) Brittle-Ductile Shear Zone (252 m).

4.4.2 Brittle Structures

Brittle structures identified during logging of IG_BH05 include features described as broken core zones and lost core zones, as well as all fracture types including joints (JN), faults (FLT), veins (VN) and intact fracture zones (IFZ). Figure 11 shows the summary of the distribution of all logged brittle structures along the depth of the borehole, along with their unique JCR number on the horizontal axis for each structure type. For further description of the logging characteristics, see Appendix A.

Broken core zones are intervals of gravel- to cobble-sized core, generally angular, that do not contribute to solid core recovery (SCR, full circumferential segments). A total of 3 broken core zones were logged in the recovered core and their occurrences were observed between 39 m and 791 m depth (Figure 11). Broken core zones range between 3 cm and 8 cm in logged width. Typical broken core zones (Figure 13a) are not associated with infill minerals and generally are the result of intersecting broken structures. There is some uncertainty as to whether or not these broken core zones are natural features or mechanically-induced breaks. This uncertainty will be addressed during the step of integration with the televiewer datasets. If any of the broken core zones identified during core logging are not also identified in either of the optical or acoustic televiewer datasets, they will then be classified as mechanical breaks and excluded from the broken fracture frequency count. No lost core zones were encountered in IG_BH05.

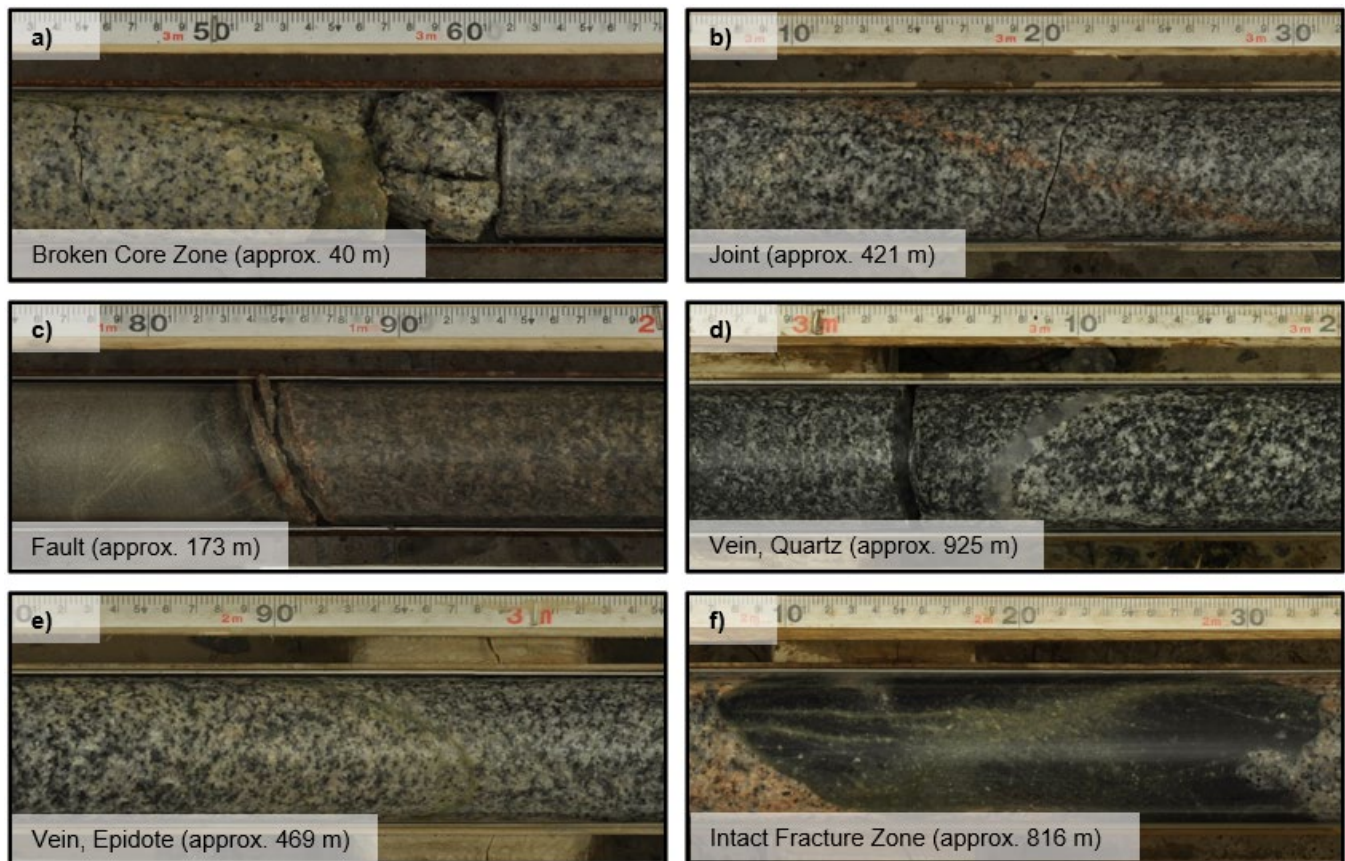


Figure 13 : Examples of Brittle Structure Types Observed in IG_BH05: a) Typical Broken Core Zone (40 m), b) Joint (421 m), c) Fault (173 m), d) Quartz Vein (925 m), e) Epidote Vein (469 m), f) Intact Fracture Zone (816 m)

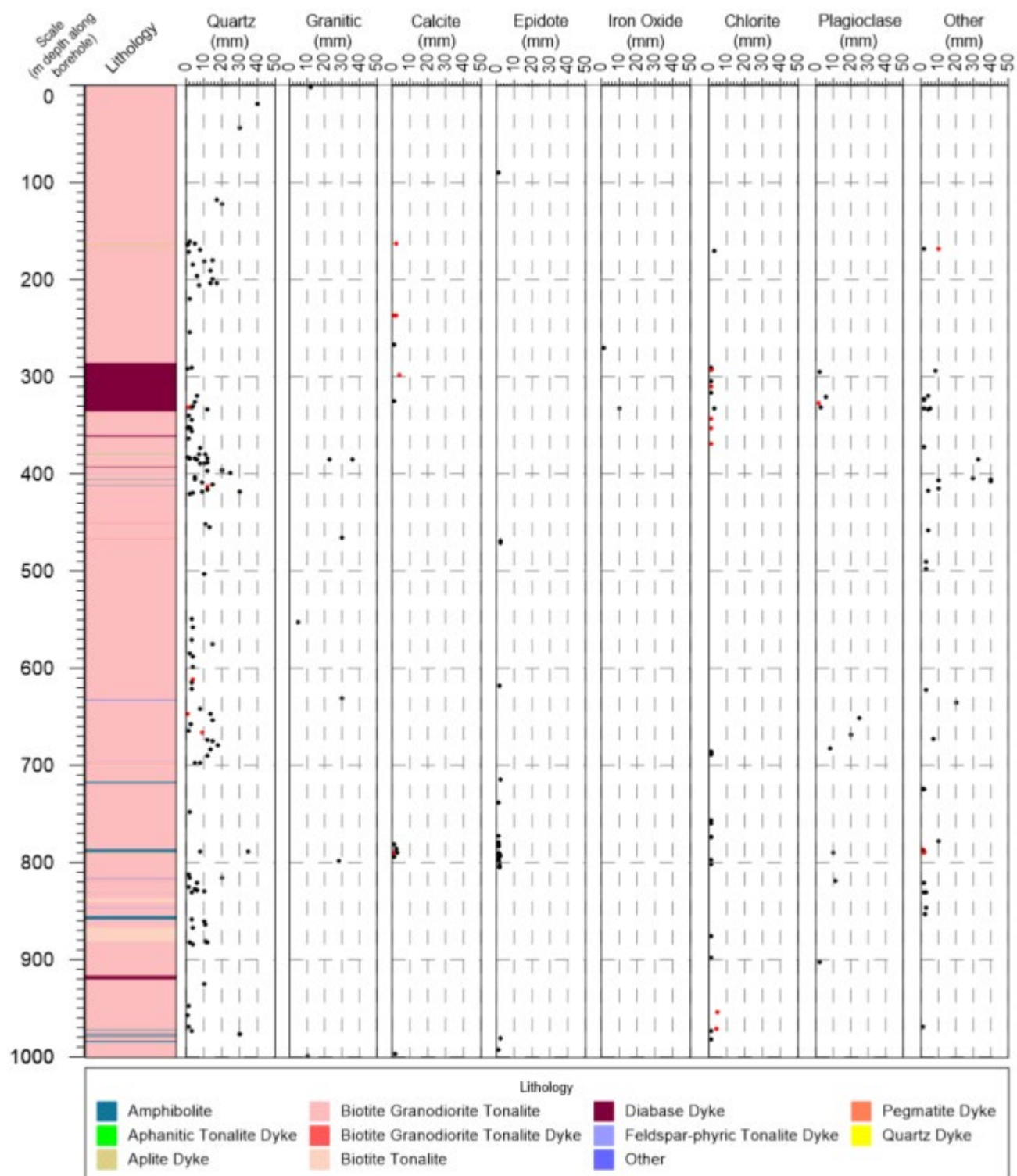
A total of 2212 joints were logged in IG_BH05 and their occurrences are distributed along the entire length of the borehole (Figure 11). In 436 occurrences (20%) the joints were observed to be broken, while the remaining 1776 (80%) joints were intact or partially intact (e.g., Figure 13b, showing both broken and intact joints). The latter were assigned JCR values of 30, while the broken joints were assigned JCR values ranging between 14 and 30. The majority of the logged joints (96%) exhibited zero aperture. In the remaining occurrences mm- to cm-scale apertures were logged. Of the total logged joints, 51 were logged as clean (2%), elsewhere the surface condition was logged as stained, slightly altered, coated, or infilled. The most common mineral phase as primary and secondary infill associated with logged joints was quartz, identified in 799 occurrences (36%), followed by chlorite in 678 occurrences (31%), calcite in 262 occurrences (12%), iron oxide (hematite) in 236 occurrences (11%), epidote in 158 occurrences (7%), alkali-feldspar in 146 occurrences (7%), muscovite in 113 occurrences (5%), plagioclase in 63 occurrences (3%), biotite in 45 occurrences (2%), and hornblende in 14 occurrences (1%). The remaining observed infill types (11 occurrences, 1%) include broken rock, phlogopite, pyrite, pyroxenes, granitic infill (comprising aplite, pegmatite, and tonalite infill material), stiff gouge, soft gouge, and swelling gouge derived from adjacent wall rock.

A total of 94 faults were logged in IG_BH05. The fault occurrences are distributed along the entire length of the borehole (Figure 11). The main diagnostic criteria used to identify a fault in the recovered core was the presence of slickenlines on the fault surface. Most of the logged faults (84%) were broken, allowing the full plane to be observed. For intact faults, the slickensided fault surface was observed when the core broke along the fault plane during handling or displacement of an adjacent structure was observed. Intact and partially intact faults received a JCR of 30, with the remainder having assigned JCR values ranging between 8 and 24. 78 of the logged faults (83%) were identified as hairline structures with no aperture (e.g., Figure 13c). The remaining 16 faults had a mm- to cm-scale aperture. A mineral phase was observed to infill, coat or stain all fault surfaces (100%). The most common mineral phase associated with logged faults was chlorite, identified in 61 occurrences (65%), followed by 10 occurrences of iron oxide or hematite (10%), 7 occurrences of epidote (7%), 5 occurrences of calcite (5%), and one occurrence of muscovite (1%). The remaining infill types included 5 occurrences (5%) compromising swelling and stiff gouge and broken rock derived from the adjacent wall rock. 73 faults (78%) were observed to be associated with lineations, most of which were oriented oblique to the fault plane. 24 slickenlines (33%) were measured within 15° of the strike of the fault plane and would thereby characterize strike-slip faults. 4 slickenlines (5% of the faults) were identified as dip-slip, with a linear plunge within 15° of the fault plane dip. All other faults with slickenlines are classified as oblique. The defining minerals are chlorite in 55 instances (75%), iron oxide or hematite in 5 instances (7%), biotite in 4 instances (5%), calcite in 4 instances (5%), epidote in 3 instances (4%), muscovite in 1 instance (1%), and 1 occurrence of plagioclase (1%).

A total of 241 veins were logged in IG_BH05 and these occurrences were distributed along the entire length of the borehole (Figure 11). The majority of the logged veins (91%) were intact or partially intact. The primary vein mineral is plotted by vein thickness in Figure 14. The distribution shows the prevalence of quartz-filled veins (Figure 13d) with 118 occurrences (49%), followed by 28 occurrences of chlorite (12%), 27 occurrences of epidote (Figure 13e) (11%), 13 occurrences of calcite (5%), 10 occurrences of biotite (4%), 10 occurrences of plagioclase (4%), 10 occurrences of granitic infill (i.e. tonalite, aplite, or pegmatite) (4%), 6 occurrences of iron oxide or hematite (3%), 6 occurrences of hornblende (2%), 5 occurrences of alkali-feldspar (2%), 2 occurrences of pyroxene (1%), and 6 occurrences of other mineral (2%). The "Other" infill types refer to an infill type that was not available in the drop-down menu, i.e., diabase dykes, felsic dykes, or sericite infill. Most of the veins logged have an infill thickness of 10 mm or less (78%). There were 35 occurrences where the veins were logged with an infill thickness between 10 mm and 20 mm (15%), and 17 occurrences where the veins were logged with an infill thickness greater than 20 mm (7%).

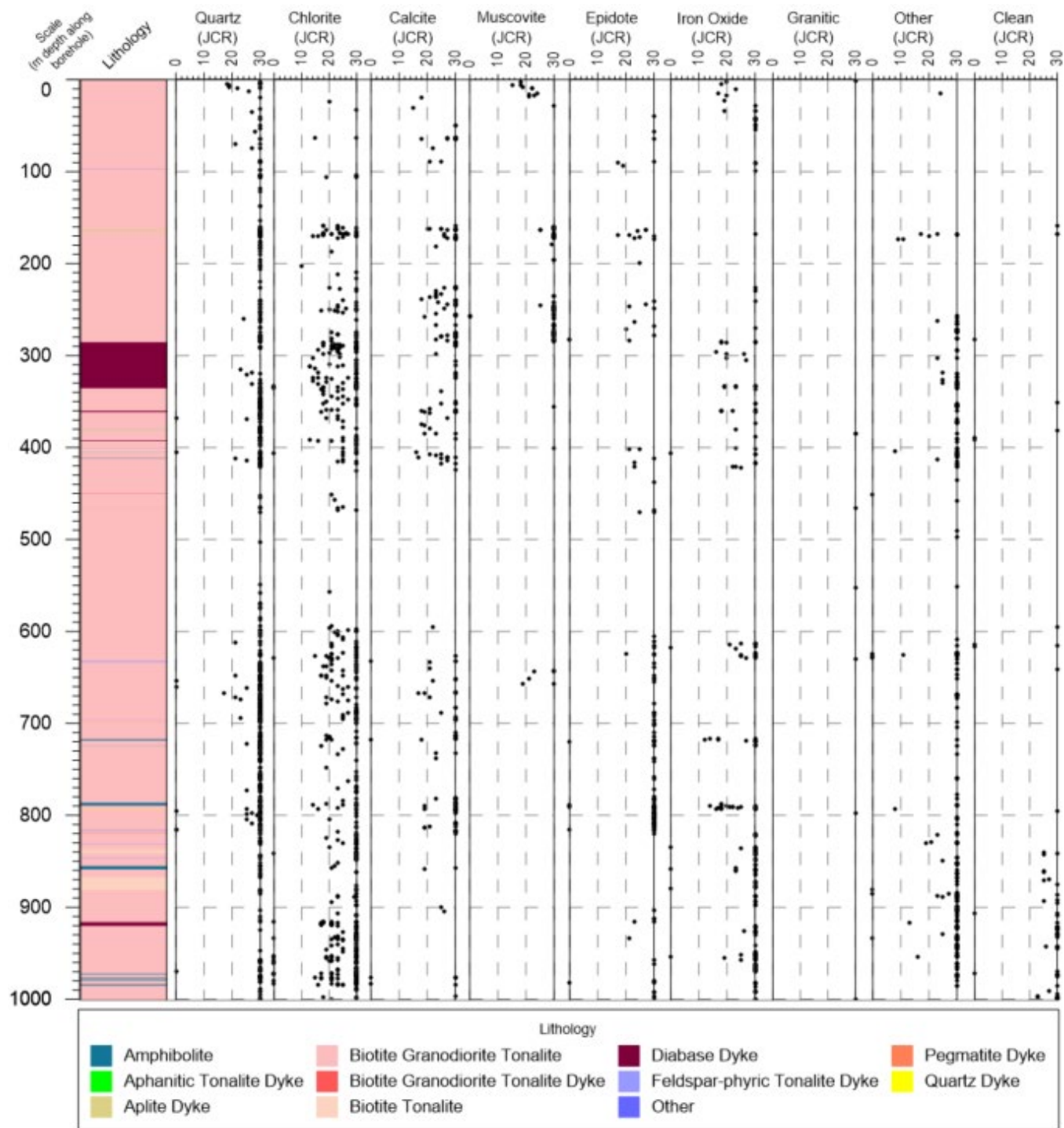
A total of 60 intact fracture zones were logged in IG_BH05 and these occurrences were observed between 257 m and the end of the borehole (Figure 11). Intact fracture zones range between 3 and 132 cm in logged width. By definition, all of the logged intact fracture zone are intact. The most common mineral phase associated with logged intact fracture zone was chlorite, identified in 18 occurrences (30%), followed by epidote in 8 occurrences (13%), and quartz (Figure 13f) in 8 occurrences (13%), alkali-feldspar in 5 occurrences (8%), calcite in 4 occurrences (7%), iron oxide (hematite) in 4 occurrences (7%), muscovite in 2 occurrences (3%), biotite in 1 occurrence (2%), and plagioclase in 1 occurrence (2%). The remaining observed intact fracture zones (7 occurrences, 12%) did not have an infill described by the core logger or were described as clean surfaces.

The mineral phases in filled joints, veins, faults, and intact fracture zones (2607 out of a total of 3566 structures), are compiled in Figure 15 to show their distribution along the length of the borehole. The horizontal axis for each column of data also identifies the JCR value of the associated structure. The structures identified as clean or exhibiting no mineral phase, are also plotted. Where a feature was identified as intact or partially intact, there is more uncertainty associated with identification of mineral phase(s), as the observation is limited to the exposed portion of the structure surface. The mineral phases identified as a stain, slight alteration, coat or infill on the surface of logged joints, veins, faults and intact fracture zones included 797 occurrences of quartz (31%), 678 occurrences of chlorite (26%), 262 occurrences of calcite (10%), 234 occurrences of iron oxide (hematite) (9%), 158 occurrences of epidote (6%), 146 occurrences of alkali-feldspar (6%), 113 occurrences of muscovite (4%), 63 occurrences of plagioclase (2%), 44 occurrences of biotite (2%), 14 occurrences of hornblende (1%), 10 occurrences of granitic infill (<1%), and 25 occurrences (1%) comprising stiff, soft and swelling gouge, pyroxene, phlogopite, pyrite, other mineral and broken rock derived from the adjacent wall rock. The occurrences of "Other" infill types refer to mineral phases not available from the prepopulated data entry fields and include diabase dykes, felsic dykes, and sericite. Of the combined joints, veins, faults, and intact fracture zone 65 occurrences (2%) were logged with clean surfaces or where no mineral phase was observed along an intact or partially intact structure surface. In general, clean structures and structures with the following mineral infill show high JCR values (ranging from 12 and 30, with an average of 29): quartz, calcite, feldspar, muscovite, biotite, and iron oxide (hematite) infill. Structures with chlorite mineral infill yield slightly wider ranges of JCR (ranging from 10 to 30, with an average of 19), while lower JCR ratings, ranging mostly from 8 to 16 (excluding a partially intact fault), are associated with soft or slick mineral infills (stiff gouge, average JCR = 16; soft gouge, average JCR = 9; swelling gouge, average JCR = 13; and broken rock, average JCR = 15).



Note – Intact and partially intact veins are represented in black and broken veins are represented in red. The column of “Other” infill comprises alkali-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, sericite, diabase dyke, and felsic dyke.

Figure 14 : Summary of Primary Vein Type by Vein Thickness (mm) and by Depth along Borehole as logged in IG_BH05



Note - The column of "Other" infill comprises alkali-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, sericite, diabase dyke, and felsic dyke.

Figure 15 : Summary of Primary Infill Mineral Information for all Joint, Vein, Fault and Intact Fracture Zone Surfaces by Joint Condition Rating (JCR) and by Depth along Borehole as logged in IG_BH05

5.0 LABORATORY SAMPLING

Core samples were collected mostly during the logging activity for laboratory assessment of certain geomechanical, petrophysical and porewater characteristics of the intact core. In addition, some samples were collected and archived, including test-specific archived samples and a 'general archive' sample set, as a precautionary measure in the event that additional testing was deemed required. Some of the samples were collected after the logging activity by the NWMO staff. Those samples are non time sensitive samples. Some samples were also collected for research and development activities that occurred outside of the scope of WP03. The sampling activities, including sample-specific preservation, storage and transportation requirements, were designed so that the collected core samples would remain, to the extent possible, representative of in-situ conditions. Time-sensitive samples (porewater extraction, petrophysical, sorption, effective diffusion, noble gas, reactive gas, or general archive) are sensitive to exposure and contamination, and the workflow (Section 3) is designed to optimize sample preservation. Details of the sampling procedures for each test type are documented in the Test Plan for WP03. A suite of reports, documenting the results from the laboratory analyses, will ultimately be produced as part of the documentation for IG_BH05.

Table 3 lists the number of samples collected and shipped to specific laboratories for each test type, as well as the number of archived samples. Figure 16 provides an overview of the depths along the borehole at which each sample for each test type was collected. A table of planned and actual sample depths is provided in Appendix B. The complete list of all core samples is provided in Appendix D-5.

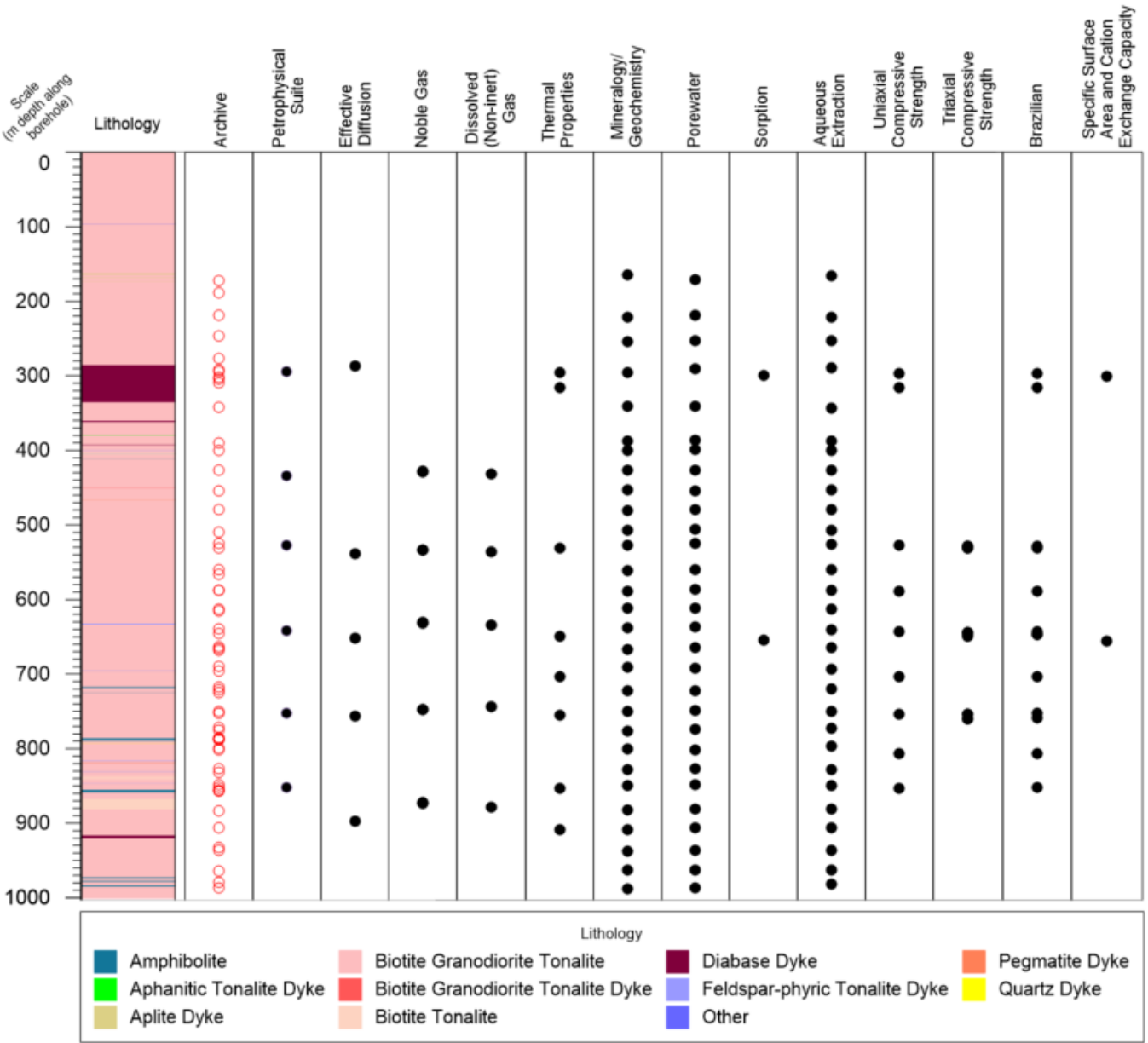
All samples were individually photographed (front side, back side, and packaged). The complete list of sample photographs is included in Appendix D-3. The samples were then packaged according to the sample-specific preservation requirements. An example of a packaged sample is shown in Figure 17a and an example of a cooler packed with preserved samples prepared for shipping is shown in Figure 17b. All unshipped samples were sent to the NWMO's Ignace warehouse for archiving and custody of these samples was transferred to the NWMO. Custody was transferred to the NWMO for all samples collected for sorption and petrophysical testing, to coordinate all associated laboratory and shipping activities. All Chain of Custody forms for the sample shipments were provided in the WP03 Data Delivery.

Table 3 : Summary of Rock Core Samples in IG_BH05

Core Testing Type	Test Type	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Samples Shipped to Laboratory for Core Testing	Laboratory
Geomechanical	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	9	9	CANMET Bells Corners Lab
	Indirect Tensile Strength (Brazilian)	13	13	
	Triaxial Compressive Strength	12	12	
	Thermal Properties	8	8	RESPEC
Porewater Extraction and Analysis	Porewater Extraction and Analysis	29	29	Hydroisotop GmbH
	Aqueous Extraction	29	29	
Specific Surface Area and Cation Exchange Capacity		2	2	
Reactive Gas		5	5	
Noble Gas		10	10	Oxford University, Hydroisotop GmbH ²
Mineralogy ³		29	29	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
Petrophysical Suite	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	5	0	N/A ⁴
	Petrophysics	6	0	N/A ⁴
Sorption		2	0	N/A ⁴
General Archive		60	0	N/A ⁴

Notes:

- 1) No direct shear samples were collected by Golder. Direct shear samples were collected by the NWMO post drilling.
- 2) Half of the Noble Gas samples were sent to the Hydroisotop GmbH laboratory while the other half were sent to Oxford University.
- 3) Additional Mineralogy samples were collected by the NWMO post drilling.
- 4) WSP Golder Transferred custody of all General Archive, Sorption, Effective Diffusion Coefficient and Petrophysical suite samples to the NWMO and shipped all of these samples to the NWMO's Ignace Warehouse.



Note - Samples shipped to labs for initial testing or to the NWMO Warehouse - filled black circle, samples archived at the NWMO Warehouse - unfilled red circle.

Figure 16 : Summary Showing the Distribution Core Samples Collected in IG_BH05 by Sample Test Type and by Depth along borehole



Figure 17 : Examples of Sample Preservation Methods: a) Example Photograph of a Preserved Archive (AR) Rock Core Sample (IG_BH05_AR005), b) Example Photograph of Preserved Rock Core Samples ready for Laboratory Shipment

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APPENDIX A

**Geological and Geotechnical Core
Logging Procedures Manual for
IG_BH05**



REPORT

Geological and Geotechnical Core Logging Procedures Manual for IG_BH05

Submitted to:

Nuclear Waste Management Organization

Nuclear Waste Management Organization
4th Floor
22 St. Clair Ave. East
Toronto, Ontario, M4T 2S3

Submitted by:

Golder Associates Ltd.

6925 Century Avenue, Suite #100, Mississauga, Ontario, L5N 7K2, Canada

+1 905 567 4444

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1.0 PURPOSE OF THE MANUAL

This manual has been prepared for the guidance of Golder Associates' personnel involved in the NWMO Drilling Program. This manual describes procedures for geological and geotechnical core logging. The geological logging, including collection of lithological and structural information, will provide subsurface information of bedrock characteristics for the northern portion of the Revell batholith, where borehole IG_BH05 is located. The geotechnical logging procedures described herein provide direct inputs to the NGI Q-System and the RMR classification systems, as is common practice on mining and tunnel geotechnical projects.

The procedures for photography, sampling as well as core boxing and storage are covered in the WP03 Test Plan for IG_BH05 and will not be repeated in this manual. The purpose of this manual is to establish a common standard for the marking and logging of lithological, structural and geotechnical characteristics within the core recovered from IG_BH05.

All of the fields that will be available for data collection during logging, and the available picks within those fields, are described below. Standardized pick lists are utilized in order to maintain consistency between users and reduce data entry errors. Consistency in descriptions and records by all Core Loggers is essential to avoid misunderstanding or incorrect interpretation of actual conditions and to minimize the differences in logging practices between Core Loggers.

1.1 Overview of Geology of the Area around IG_BH05

The following overview of the geology of the area around IG_BH05 provides a general guide to the types of lithological units and structures that may likely be encountered within the borehole itself.

Borehole IG_BH05 is located within the northern portion of the approximately 2.732 to 2.694 billion year old Revell batholith. The Revell batholith is roughly rectangular in shape trending northwest, is approximately 40 km in length, and covers an area of approximately 455 km². The shape of the plan-view gravity anomaly across the Revell batholith suggests that the depth of the intrusion may be relatively uniform, being deepest in the south. It is likely that the batholith is approximately 2 km to 3 km thick through the center of the northern portion.

The northern portion of the Revell batholith is underlain mainly of granodiorite and tonalite, which together form a relatively homogeneous intrusive granitoid complex. The granodiorite is massive to weakly foliated, with a variable equigranular to inequigranular, locally porphyritic texture. The granodiorite matrix is most commonly medium-grained (1-5 mm). The tonalite is massive to weakly foliated, with a medium-grained (1-5 mm), locally porphyritic, texture. Overall, the tonalite transitions gradationally into granodiorite and no distinct contact relationships between these two rock types are typically observed. It is likely that these will be the most common rock types encountered in IG_BH05. There is also a younger granite intrusion, which is observed primarily in the south-eastern portion of the northern portion of the Revell batholith. The granite post-dates and intrudes into the granodiorite-tonalite intrusive complex. Granodiorite xenoliths are observed locally within the granite. The granite is massive to weakly foliated with a matrix that varies between fine-grained (0.5-1 mm) and medium-grained (1-5 mm).

Mafic dykes were observed in several locations across the northern portion of the Revell batholith area, including but not limited to areas where mafic dykes of the Wabigoon dyke swarm were previously mapped. All of the mafic dykes observed during detailed geological mapping in the Revell batholith area are similar in character and they are interpreted to be part of the Wabigoon dyke swarm. It is assumed, based on surface measurements that these mafic dykes are sub-vertical. A subvertical (assumed based on surface observations) Proterozoic diabase dyke, identified on surface as dolerite, is anticipated to intercept the bore hole at about 340 m (downhole depth), over approximately 50 m.

A few occurrences of diorite/quartz diorite, mafic metavolcanic rocks and schist have also been observed, primarily in the eastern half of the batholith. It is less likely that these minor lithological units will be encountered in IG_BH05.

The main rock types intersected by borehole IG_BH01 include a biotite granodiorite-tonalite and a similar, but compositionally distinct, biotite tonalite. Additional rock types identified in IG_BH01 include distinct metre-scale packages of amphibolite and several suites of sub-metre thick dykes of varying felsic composition: aphanitic and feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes, aplite dykes, pegmatite dykes, biotite granodiorite-tonalite dykes, and quartz dykes.

The following summary of structural observations provides an indication of the types of structures that may be encountered in IG_BH05.

Igneous flow foliation tends to parallel the curved northwestern boundary of the Revell batholith. There is a good correlation between foliation trajectories documented by Stone et al. (2011) and nearby measurements of tectonic foliation made during detailed mapping, with both suggesting an overall east-west trend, with local variability.

Subvertical joints, dipping greater than 65°, are the most common structural feature at the outcrop scale across the Revell candidate area. Two broad orientation peaks highlight the dominant northeast and northwest trends of observed subvertical joints. Subhorizontal joints, dipping less than 25°, show minimal evidence of secondary mineralization or alteration and the majority are interpreted as unloading structures. More than 50% of all joint spacings measured in the Revell batholith area range between 30 and 500 cm.

The majority of ductile and brittle-ductile shear zones occurrences are observed throughout the eastern portion of the Revell candidate area. Shear zones primarily strike east-northeast, north, south-southeast or east-southeast. Shear zones dip moderately to steeply and are most commonly observed as centimetre to decimetre wide structures. Quartz is locally observed to infill shear zones. Kinematic indicators suggest multiple episodes of shearing occurred on similarly oriented structures throughout the deformation history.

The majority of fault occurrences are observed throughout the eastern portion of the Revell candidate area. Dominant strike orientations for faults are north-northeast, northeast, east-southeast and south-southeast. Faults primarily dip steeply and often exhibit shallowly-plunging to sub-horizontal slickenlines suggesting a history of strike-slip motion. The observed damage to bedrock due to faulting, primarily in the form of tighter joint spacing or increased number of evident joint orientation families, is generally concentrated between 5 and 10 m beyond fault core zones. Epidote, chlorite, hematite and quartz occur locally as mineral infill in faults.

Note that IG_BH05 is planned to intersect a double lineament, assumed to be vertical and, characterized by intense fractured zones. Based on the distance of the surface trace of the lineament to the borehole collar, and the expected borehole plunge and trend, the lineaments are expected to be encountered at approximately 600 m and 800 m depth.

2.0 ROCK CORE LOGGING PROCEDURES

All rock core logging will be captured in an acQuire database customized for this project. All required fields (highlighted in red) must be entered for every run in order for acQuire to 'accept' the run data. Many fields of entry have been pre-populated with drop-down lists of options to choose from and have been set up to include the features/parameters most likely to be encountered during the drilling of IG_BH05. This standardization of the database results in consistency in the type and level of data recorded in the field.

Geological and geotechnical logging of recovered core will be performed on site in the core logging trailer and immediately after completion of the 2x180° split tube core photography.

Core logging will generally follow the subsequent procedures on a per run basis:

- Marking the Core
- Core Run (including Reference Line Orientation) Data Collection (acQuire Data Entry Object)
- Structure Data Collection (acQuire Data Entry Object)
- Lithology Data Collection (acQuire Data Entry Object)
- Contact Data Collection (acQuire Data Entry Object)
- Alteration Data Collection (acQuire Data Entry Object)
- Weathering Data Collection (acQuire Data Entry Object)
- Rock Strength Data Collection (acQuire Data Entry Object)
- Core Box Data Collection (acQuire Data Entry Object)
- Detailed Photographs (acQuire Data Entry Object)

All rock logging and depth measuring will be recorded in metric units (metres, centimetres, millimetres). Depths will be recorded to the nearest centimetre. Drillhole depths will be recorded as distance down hole.

Time sensitive sampling and photography will occur prior to undertaking the procedures listed above, when required. Otherwise, all sampling and photography will be completed after the core logging is completed, consistent with the WP03 workflow shown in the main Test Plan document.

The applicable acQuire data collection fields for core logging, photography and sampling, and their pick lists, are described in detail below in the appropriate sub-sections for each of the procedures to be completed during the logging.

2.1 Core Marking

Core marking will take place after the 2x180° core photography, and time-sensitive sampling (if applicable), has been completed. These markings will highlight many of the geological and geotechnical features in the core that will be subsequently logged. The Core Logger will mark the run of core following a standard set of procedures that are listed below and then described in detail, including:

- Draw Reference Line
- Mark Run Depths

- Identify and Mark Mechanical Breaks
- Identify and Mark Broken Structures
- Identify and Mark Intact and Partially Intact Structures

Draw Reference Line

All pieces of core will be properly positioned such that all broken features fit together as if they were not broken or the core pieces were not rotated out of position. Then a reference line will be drawn on the aligned core, throughout the whole run, in **Red**. The reference line will include arrows on each piece of core pointing towards the downhole direction. These are included for ease of re-alignment when handling the core. A long angled aluminium bar (~1m) will be used to help maintain a continuously straight line along the core, when marking.

Marking of the core will occur such that the reference line is visible in the photographs of boxed core, which are taken after the core logging has been completed. The line will be carried to all subsequent runs whenever possible; if a broken core section makes continuing this line impossible, then a new line will be started.

Mark Run Depths

Run depths corresponding to the depth at the end-of-run marker are written on the core every 25 centimetres in **Black** china marker. If there are lost core intervals in the run, the Core Logger will attempt to position the lost core interval in the run and replace it with a wood or PVC spacer that is marked with the correct depth range for the lost core it replaces.

Identify and Mark Mechanical breaks

One of the important steps in geotechnical core logging is to identify and separate the natural fractures from the mechanical breaks.

Mechanical breaks can occur during drilling, when the core breaks due to stresses from the drilling action. The break can occur through intact rock, along a pre-existing plane of weakness or along an otherwise intact fracture. Mechanical breaks can also occur when the driller or Core Logger is handling the core. For example, if the core is weak and friable material, or when the core is being boxed after logging and must be broken into pieces small enough to fit into the core box. As noted below in Section 2.3, fractures identified in the field as mechanical breaks will be logged as part of the structural data collection.

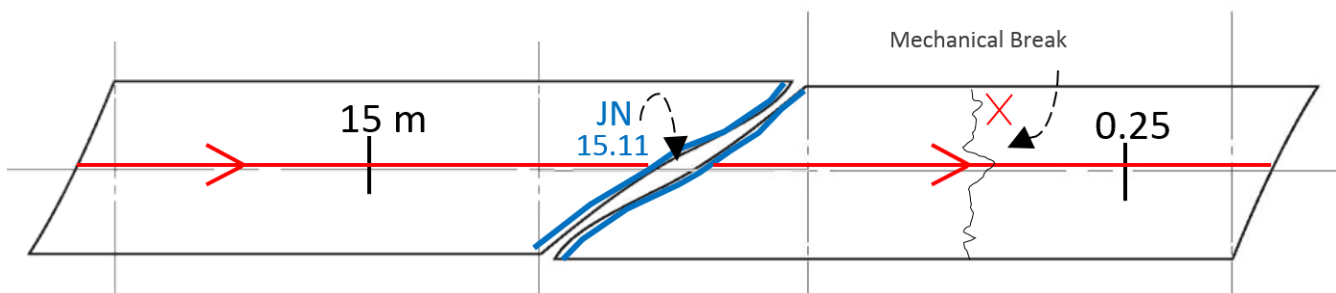
Clean, fresh, irregular surfaces that are oriented at close to 90° to the core axis and/or that can be re-joined with only a hair-line separation are typically considered to be a mechanical break (Figure 1). Surfaces that are stained, weathered, contain infilling or coatings, occur at some angle other than near-perpendicular to the core axis, or cannot be re-joined cleanly are characteristics common to natural fractures. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish natural fractures from mechanical breaks, if in doubt, the feature will be identified as a natural fracture (Figure 2). The "X" marks will be visible in the boxed core photographs.



Figure 1: Example of Mechanical Break

Identify and Mark Broken Structures

BROKEN structures, in the context of geotechnical characterization, refer to all natural fractures that break the core into separate pieces. They are non-cohesive. BROKEN structures will be identified as such on the core using a **Blue** china marker (Figure 2). The Core Logger will identify and label the structure using its unique structure type code (e.g., JN, joint; see Section 2.3 below for a full list of structure type codes). The core logger will trace both sides of the structure, using solid lines, if it has an identifiable width or geological aperture. This term, geological aperture, will be defined and described in further detail in Section 2.7 below. Depth values will be measured, and marked, at the midpoint of the natural fracture along core axis or midpoint of the identified zone (Figure 2). The final assessment of the dip and dip direction of natural, broken, fractures will be completed in association with analysis of the televiewer data (collected as part of WP5), for those fractures that are apparent in both the core and the televiewer data. It is possible that some natural, broken, fractures may not be apparent in the televiewer data. It is also possible that some fractures, initially logged as mechanical breaks, will be re- interpreted as natural fractures if they are identified in the televiewer image.



Note that JN is the structure code for Joint in the acQuire database. See Section 2.3 below for a full list of structure type codes.

Figure 2: Example of Reference Line (red with arrows) and Marking of Natural and Mechanical Breaks

Identify and Mark Intact and Partially Intact Structures

The Core Logger will also identify intact structures in the core run. In the context of geotechnical characterization, intact refers to natural fractures that are cohesive, and these fractures may be completely intact or partially intact, and this distinction will be captured in the acQuire database. The intact structures are marked similarly to natural fractures, i.e., on the core in Blue china marker, with the exception that the traced lines marking both sides of the feature are dashed. The initial interpretation that partially intact structures are grouped with intact structures implies that the broken portion of an otherwise intact fracture is the result of a mechanical process. The validity of this assumption will be ultimately determined by re-assessment of all logged partially intact structures in association with analysis of the televiewer data (collected as part of WP5).

2.2 Core Run Data Collection

The following Core run data is recorded, in the order listed below, in the Core Run tab within the acQuire database:

- Drilled From:To (Depth)
- (Core) Run Number
- Retrieval Time (of Core)
- Logged By, Photos By, Sampled By
- Total Core Recovery (TCR)
- Rock Quality Designation (RQD) Length
- Solid Core Recovery (SCR) Length
- Count of Natural Fractures
- Count of Mechanical Breaks

Core run data will be recorded in its entirety as one entry regardless of lithological, alteration, weathering, or other geotechnical changes occurring throughout the run. The Core Logger will not break up the run into multiple geotechnical intervals. Figure 3 shows the screen in the acQuire database for inputting the Core Run data.

Figure 3: acQuire Input Page for Core Run data

AcQuire automatically generates values for TCR (%), RQD (%), SCR (%) and fractures/m based on core logger inputs. AcQuire also automatically generates file names for both front and back core run (stitched) photographs. The core logger, separately, will rename the photograph in the camera to be consistent with this automatically generated photograph name.

Record Drilled From and To Depths

Depth data is entered in meters to the nearest centimeter for both the top (from) and bottom (to) of the drilled run length. It is important to always enter the drilled depth (according to the total length of the rod string in the ground and stick-up) and not necessarily the recovered depths in these input fields.

Record Core Run Number

Intervals are numbered starting from the first core run into bedrock. The acQuire logging template will automatically generate a run number once the depths of the top and bottom of each run are inputted. It is important to enter all runs in sequential order as the acQuire system will assign run numbers based on the entry sequence not the depth sequence.

Record Core Retrieval Timestamp

The first data to be entered into the core run data sheet in acQuire is the Date and Time the core run was retrieved from the ground (and subsequently delivered to the core shack). This data is important as it provides a way to ensure time-sensitive lab samples are collected within their required timing.

Record Logged By, Photos By Information

The Core Logger that will be entering the geological and geotechnical logging information into acQuire will input his or her unique two letter initial code, based on the logger's first and last name.

Measure and Record TCR, SCR, RQD

Total core recovery (TCR), solid core recovery (SCR) and rock quality designation (RQD) will be recorded as length in metres, which is compared to the length of the run drilled. TCR, SCR, and RQD will be generated automatically as a percentage of the total run length in acQuire once the core run data entry is accepted.

Total Core Recovery (TCR)

TCR records the total amount of core recovered over the measured length drilled for each core run.

The length of any broken core or gouge must be estimated as its true length in the rock mass (not as it appears spread out in the split tube) and is included in the total recovery length. When the core is highly fragmented, the length of such portions will be estimated by assembling the fragments and estimating the length of core that the fragments appear to represent.

Core losses are an important indication of potentially poor geotechnical conditions, since they most commonly occur in weak or highly fractured zones, which may be important for determining rock mass properties. Rubble or slough which has fallen into the drillhole and is recovered at the top of a core lift is not counted as recovered core and will be discarded or clearly labeled to avoid subsequent misclassification.

Solid Core Recovery (SCR)

SCR is another measure of core quality. It involves recording the cumulative length of all core pieces, regardless of individual length, that are recovered at full axial diameter (full circumference), as shown in Figure 4. If there is a vertical fracture running through the entire run, the solid core recovery is 0%.

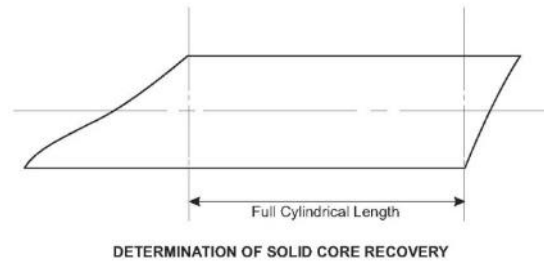


Figure 4: Determination of SCR

Rock Quality Designation (RQD)

RQD is a quantitative index of rock quality based on the total cumulative length of sound core recovered in lengths greater than 10 cm (4 inches), as measured from midpoint to midpoint of natural BROKEN discontinuities (including the midpoint of the sub-parallel discontinuities), along the centre line axis of the core, as shown in Figure 5.

RQD is estimated by measuring the length of only those pieces of hard, sound core that is longer than 100 millimetres. Therefore, RQD value is obtained by summing the pieces of core which are 100 millimetres or greater in length, as follows:

$$\text{RQD(\%)} = 100 \times \frac{\text{length of core in pieces 100 mm or longer}}{\text{length of core run}}$$

If there is a joint running along the core axis or natural break running through the entire run, the RQD of that run is 100% (where the SCR is 0%).

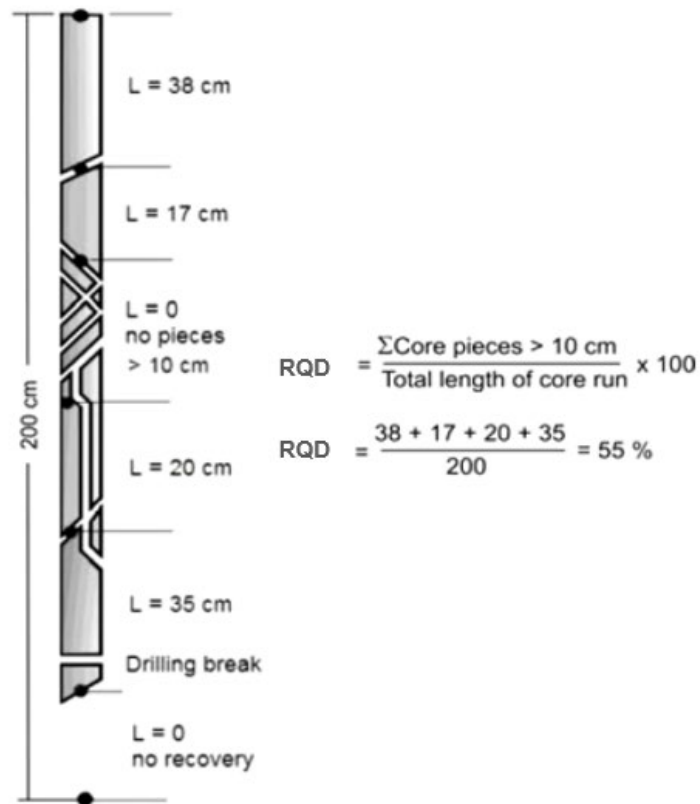


Figure 5: Determination of RQD (after Deere, 1989)

Record Count of Fractures

A fracture count is simply a count of the number of naturally occurring non-cohesive (completely broken) fractures over the length of the run and includes broken core zones and lost core zones, but does not include mechanical breaks, intact or partially intact fractures in the count.

Note that for broken and lost core zones, if the individual fractures cannot be seen or estimated, the maximum number of fractures that will be recorded is 1 fracture per 1 cm of broken or lost core. For example, if there is a 34 cm zone of broken core which cannot be pieced back together, this will be recorded as 34 fractures. If the core logger is able to piece together a broken core zone or there is some indication as to the true number of fractures that existed in the core, the true or estimated value will be recorded instead of the default of 1 fracture per cm.

AcQuire will automatically create a Fracture Spacing (fracs/m) based on the recorded Fracture Count. A QA step included in acQuire is the ability to check and confirm that the total number of broken structures logged in the Structure Tab (see below) is consistent with the count of fractures made in the Core Run tab. This QA step ensures a high degree of consistency in the data collection process.

Record Mechanical Break Count

The number of mechanical breaks logged over the length of the core run will be recorded in acQuire. Note: the bottom of each core run is often a mechanical break that is caused by core extraction from the borehole. However, it is possible that the core splits near the bottom of the core run at a natural fracture. The core logger will use professional judgement and indicators (e.g. alteration, poor fit) to determine whether the bottom of each core run will be logged as natural or mechanical.

2.3 Reference Line Data Collection

The reference line marked onto each core run provides a relative marker from which to measure the orientation of planar and linear structures in the core. The acoustic televiewer data, collected as part of the geophysical well logging activity (WP05), will be used to orient the reference line and correct the orientation of all structures, including those structures not identified in the geophysical survey, to their true orientations. This will provide a final corrected structural dataset. The procedure that will be followed to undertake this correction is described in the Test Plan for WP05. As part of the correction, the angle (0 – 360°) between the reference line and true north, which is a known orientation in the televiewer dataset, will be determined.

In order to facilitate the process of structural correction, a Reference Line Tab is included in acQuire to capture each individual reference line (Figure 6). The top and bottom depth for each unique reference line will be captured in the Reference Line tab within the acQuire database. A new, unique, reference line is entered into acQuire when the extracted core cannot be confidently fit together with the broken end of the core from the previous run. Each unique reference line is then automatically sequentially numbered in acQuire (e.g., RL001, RL002, etc.). If the adjacent core runs can be fit together, the same reference line is continued, with only the 'Drilled To (m)' depth updated to reflect the continuation of the same reference line.

Figure 6: acQuire Input Page for Reference Line Data

2.4 Lithology Data Collection

A lithology entry will be recorded for EVERY core run recovered during drilling and every distinct lithological unit within a core run will be logged, with the following single exception. Felsic, intermediate or mafic intrusions will be identified and recorded as a distinct 'Dyke' lithology only if they exceed a minimum width of 5 cm. If they do not exceed 5 cm in width, they will not be identified as a distinct lithology and will be identified as vein structures (See Section 2.7 below). If there is a high frequency of cm-scale lithological units of similar composition within a single core run, they can also be described as a single interval of occurrence rather than individually logged.

Figure 7 shows the screen in the acQuire database for inputting the Lithology data. Also included on the Lithology Tab are the fields to collection information about geological contacts. Contacts represent the boundary between two different rock types, including dyke contact(s) with adjacent rock. Contact sub-types include: Chilled; Gradational; Sharp. The contact information fields are made available for data entry in any case where the logger enters a rock type that is different from the previous entry. In other words, if two adjacent core runs are logged as the same 'tonalite', then there is no requirement to define or characterize a geological contact. However, if 'biotite-rich tonalite' is entered as a rock type subsequent to a 'tonalite' being logged, the logger will be required to fill the contact fields. In all instances, it will be the uppermost (top) contact that will be characterized. AcQuire will auto-generate the rock above field with the previously logged rock type. The logger will enter a suitable sub-type, along with measured alpha and beta angles of the top contact. Note that if any type of structure is coincident with the contact, for example a shear zone or fault, that structure is logged independently of the contact in the Structure Tab. The contact depth will be aligned to the 'From (m)' depth.

To aid in distinguishing between felsic granitoid phases that are likely to be encountered in the borehole the core logger will undertake one Gamma Ray Spectrometry spot analysis per felsic granitoid unit, per core run. The spot analysis will be done over a 180 second interval. If no felsic component is identified in the core run, for example, if an entire run is characterised as amphibolite, then no measurement is taken. The measurement will be done in the 'Assay' mode of the device, with a sampling time of 180 seconds. The core logger will record the total count, %K, ppm U, ppm Th and Dose Rate (R units) from the device directly into the appropriate fields on the Lithology Tab (Figure 12), along with the depth at which the measurement was taken in the core run. As needed, the logger will then use the Gamma Ray Spectrometry result as an aid in assigning a correct Rock Type based on the received %K value with pre-defined bin ranges of %K (0 – 1.7 %K = tonalite; >1.7 – 3 %K = granodiorite; >3 %K = granite).

Lithology

Short Cuts
 F9 = Accept
 F11 = Change Entry Mode
 F7 = Previous Sheet
 F8 = Next Sheet

Insert Mode

Borehole ID: IG_BH00
 From (m):
 To (m):
 Core Run:

ROCK TYPE
 Rock Class:
 Rock Type:
 Rock Fabric:

TEXTURES
 Metamorphic:
 Igneous:

MINERALS
 Mineral 1: Percentage (%):
 Mineral 2:
 Mineral 3:
 Total:

GROUND MASS GRAIN SIZE
 Grain Size 1:
 Grain Size 2:

COLOURS
 Colour 1: Intensity 1:
 Colour 2: Intensity 2:

PHENOCRYST/POPHYROBLAST GRAIN SIZE
 Grain Size 1:
 Grain Size 2:

GAMMA
 Gamma readings collected?:
 Assay #:
 Dose Rate (TBD):
 K (%):
 Th (ppm):
 U (ppm):

TOP CONTACT
 Rock Above:
 Broken/Intact:
 Sub Type:
 Alpha Angle:
 Beta Angle:

Comments:

Accept (F9)
Cancel

Figure 7: acQuire Input for Lithology Data

Each lithologic unit description will include the following descriptions:

- Rock Class & Rock Type
- Rock Fabric
- Textures (Igneous; Metamorphic)
- Grain Size (Ground Mass; Phenocryst/Porphyroblast)
- Defining Minerals (including estimated percent of rock mass)
- Colour and Intensity

Identify and Record Rock Class and Rock Type

The complete list of picks for Rock Class and Rock Type, along with specific logging guidance are included below in Table 1.

The Revell batholith is composed primarily of biotite granodiorite-tonalite with lesser biotite tonalite, minor granite, several felsic dyke suites (55%), tonalites (36%) and granites (18%), with possible inclusions of diorite or quartz diorite, mafic meta-igneous rocks or schists. The more likely rock types that will be encountered in borehole IG_BH05, based on surface mapping and Phase 2 Initial Borehole Drilling (IG_BH01 to IG_BH03), are highlighted in grey shading.

Table 1: Classification of Rock Class and Rock Type

Rock Class	Project Definition	Rock Type	Logging Guidance
Igneous	A rock that crystallized from molten or partly molten material (i.e., from magma).	Biotite Granodiorite-Tonalite ¹ Biotite Tonalite ¹ Granite ¹ Granodiorite Alkali-feldspar granite Diorite Quartz Diorite Monzodiorite Quartz monzodiorite Quartz monzonite Syenite Gabbro Anorthosite Dunite Other	Refer to the Igneous Rock Classification Diagram, included below as Figure 8. A visual estimate of the percentage of the cumulative area of each of quartz, alkali feldspar, plagioclase feldspar and mafic minerals will be included in the Comments field of the Lithology Tab, for each Igneous rock type identified in the core run. Note: In acQuire, Biotite Granodiorite-Tonalite is shortened to Bt Grd Tonalite. For reference, the Biotite Granodiorite-Tonalite was named Tonalite in IG_BH01, IG_BH02 and IG_BH03.
Metamorphic	A rock derived from pre-existing rocks by mineralogical, chemical or structural changes, essentially in the solid-state, in response to marked changes in temperature, pressure, shearing stress, or chemical environment.	Amphibolite ¹ Mafic meta-igneous Schist Metasedimentary Felsic meta-igneous Granofels Hornfels Skarn Gneiss Other	Metamorphic rocks will be defined by their texture (e.g., schistose or gneissose), their composition (e.g., mafic or felsic) and defining minerals. Where a sedimentary protolith can be determined, the relevant metasedimentary rock type will be included in the Comments field (e.g., psammite, pelite, etc.).

Rock Class	Project Definition	Rock Type	Logging Guidance
Dyke (Igneous)	A planar injection of magmatic or sedimentary material at least 5 cm in width that cuts across the pre-existing fabric of a rock.	Biotite Granodiorite-Tonalite ¹ Feldspar-phyric Tonalite ¹ Aphanitic Tonalite ¹ Granite ¹ Aplite ¹ Pegmatite ¹ Quartz ¹ Gabbro Diabase Tonalite Granodiorite Mafic Felsic Lamprophyre Other	Injected (intrusive) material will be described as a 'Dyke' if its measured width is greater than 5 cm. Otherwise no lithology is captured for this feature and it is only described in the Structure Tab as a 'Vein' Note: In acQuire, Feldspar-phyric Tonalite is shortened to Fsp-phyric Tonalite. Pegmatites are coarse-grained dykes (crystals several centimeters to several meters in length) of usually felsic composition. Aplites are fine-grained dykes (crystal size ≤ 1 mm) of granitic composition with very little to no mafic minerals and a granular texture. Gabbro is a coarse-grained mafic intrusive igneous rock composed principally of calcic plagioclase and clinopyroxene, and often olivine (see Figure 8b) Diabase is a mafic intrusive rock with the same composition as gabbro and with characteristic lath-shaped plagioclase grains, in a finer matrix of interstitial, anhedral, pyroxene, and often olivine. Quartz dykes are composed primarily of quartz (>90 %). They are essentially > 5 cm thick quartz veins. Lamprophyres are dark-coloured, porphyritic igneous rocks composed of mafic minerals (e.g., biotite, hornblende, pyroxene) that occur as phenocrysts within a fine-grained crystalline groundmass. A visual estimate of the percentage of the cumulative area of each of quartz, alkali feldspar, plagioclase feldspar and mafic minerals will be included in the Comments field of the Lithology Tab, for each Igneous (Dyke) rock type identified in the core run.

¹Site-specific rock type names refined in the Rock Type list herein and in acQuire to aid the Core Logger during lithology characterization. Based on experience from IG_BH01 to IG_BH04 these rock types are the most likely to be encountered during drilling.

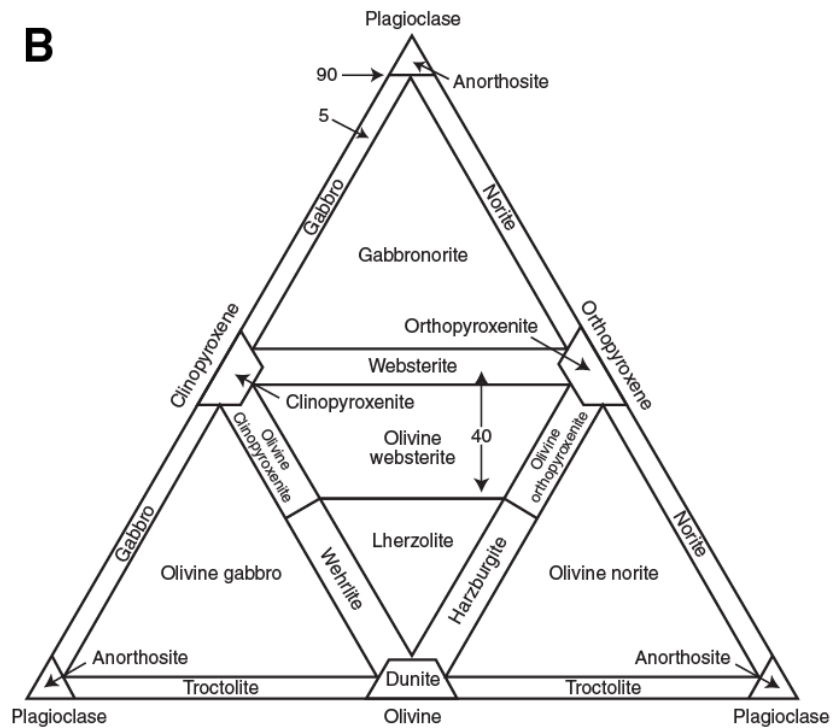
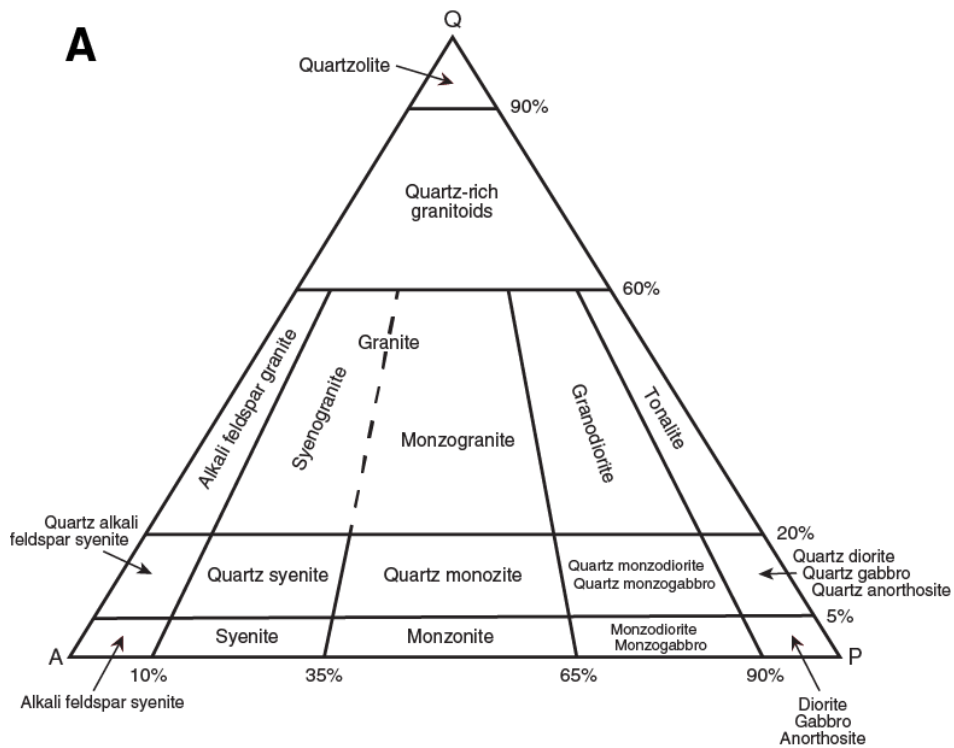


Figure 8: Igneous Rock Classification Diagrams. A) Q-A-P Diagram for Felsic Rocks. B) Plagioclase-Clinopyroxene-Orthopyroxene-Olivine Diagram for Mafic and Ultramafic Rocks.

Identify and Record Rock Fabric

The fabric of the rock describes the nature of mineral alignment, or lack thereof, within the rock unit. The main fabric types most likely to encountered during the geological core logging of IG_BH05 are described below in Table 2.

Table 2: Classification of Rock Fabric

Fabric	Description
Massive	Having no distinctive planar or linear arrangement of mineral grains in any one particular direction.
Foliated	Having a planar preferred orientation of mineral grains. Schistose and gneissose are foliation subtypes that will be assigned, instead of this generic descriptor, when applicable.
Schistose	Having a foliation characterized by well-developed cleavage and by the parallel alignment of medium- to coarse-grained platy minerals (e.g., mica) or inequant crystals of other minerals.
Gneissose	Having a foliation characterized by the parallel alignment of medium- to coarse-grained platy minerals (e.g., mica) or inequant crystals of other minerals (e.g., feldspar). Cleavage is poorly developed and the foliation is recognized by the banding of lighter and darker minerals.

Record Rock Texture

The rock texture refers to the sizes and shapes of grains, the relationships between neighboring grains, and the orientation of grains within a rock. The main Metamorphic and Igneous textures types likely to encounter during logging, are described below in Table 3 and Table 4, respectively.

Table 3: Classification of Metamorphic Rock Textures

Metamorphic Texture	Description
<u>Porphyroblastic</u>	Consisting of large grains that grew in the solid state (porphyroblasts) surrounded by a fine-grained matrix of other minerals.
<u>Granoblastic</u>	Consisting of mineral grains relatively of uniform size and dimension, with well sutured or interlocked boundaries.
<u>Augen</u> (Porphyroclastic)	Consisting of large, lenticular mineral grains (porphyroclasts) or mineral aggregates, within a fine-grained matrix, having the shape of an eye in cross-section.

Table 4: Classification of Igneous Rock Textures

Igneous Texture	Description
Equigranular	Consisting of grains roughly equal in size.
Inequigranular	Consisting of grains exhibiting a range in grain size.
Vari-Texture	Consisting of more than one texture within the rock mass.
Porphyritic	Consisting of larger crystals (phenocrysts) set in a finer-grained groundmass, which may be crystalline or glassy or both.
Graphic	Consisting of an intergrowth of triangular or linear-angular quartz grains within larger alkali feldspar grains.

Record Grain or Crystal Size

Grain size is defined separately for the groundmass phase (or rock matrix) and the phenocryst phase. Figure 9 indicates the distinction between groundmass and phenocryst phases. The phenocryst size field(s) can also be used to describe the size of porphyroblasts and porphyroclasts in metamorphic rocks.

Two grain size fields are provided for each phase: Grain Size 1; Grain Size 2. Where there is more than one crystal size within the phase, the more dominant grain size will be recorded as Grain Size 1. If only one grain size is identified, Grain Size 2 can be left empty.

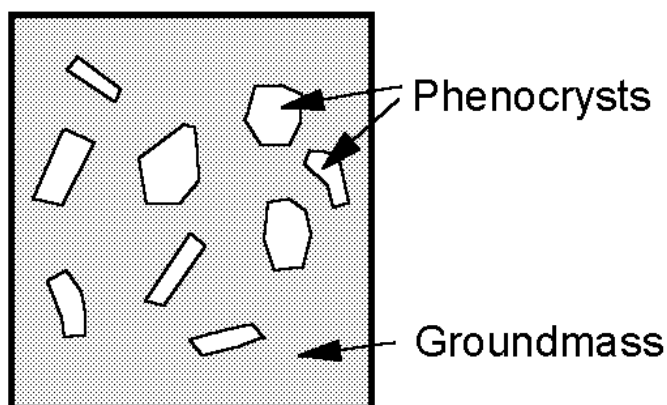


Figure 9: Example of Groundmass vs. Phenocryst Mineral Phases

The size of visible grains or crystals will be selected, in accordance with the grain-size classes indicated below in Table 5 for all identified rock types.

Table 5: Grain Size Class Terminology

Grain Size	Description
Fine-grained	<1 mm
Medium-grained	1-5 mm
Coarse grained	5-10 mm
Very coarse-grained	10-50 mm
Extremely coarse-grained	>50 mm

Record Any Characteristic Minerals

There are three fields (Mineral 1, Mineral 2, Mineral 3) within which to capture any characteristic or distinctive minerals that are identified in the rock. Note that the main rock forming minerals in the matrix of the felsic igneous rocks (e.g., quartz, plagioclase, alkali-feldspar) are not to be picked unless they occur as a phenocryst phase (e.g., alkali-feldspar phenocrysts within a granite).

Where there are multiple distinctive minerals identified, record them in order of abundance (i.e., % of Mineral 1 > % of Mineral 2 > % of Mineral 3), and capture the percentage of each. Note that the total % of all minerals can be less than but not greater than 100%.

The full list of minerals that can be picked are indicated below; and those most likely to be encountered in the Ignace area are shaded in gray.

- Alkali-feldspar
- Amphibole
- Quartz
- Biotite
- Hornblende
- Magnetite
- Muscovite
- Plagioclase
- Chlorite
- Pyroxene
- Olivine
- Phlogopite
- Calcite
- Cordierite
- Graphite
- Garnet
- Epidote
- Pyrite
- Gypsum
- Kyanite
- Sillimanite
- Andalusite
- Talc
- Tourmaline
- Titanite
- Apatite
- Other

Record Colour and Intensity

The colour of the WET rock core will be described. In some cases, the colour of the rock may be of importance to the overall understanding of the origin, classification, or performance of a given rock type. Colour (of the rock) is assigned using two fields: Colour 1; Colour 2. Where two colours are identified, the more dominant colouring is recorded as Colour 1 and secondary colour is recorded as Colour 2.

Intensity is an additional descriptor for each assigned colour field, to better define the overall colour characteristic of the rock. Colour 1 is associated with Intensity 1; Colour 2 is associated with Intensity 2.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ■ White | ■ Very light |
| ■ Off white | ■ Light |
| ■ Pink | ■ Normal |
| ■ Red | ■ Dark |
| ■ Rust | ■ Very Dark |

- Orange
- Green
- Beige
- Brown
- Grey
- Black
- Other

2.5 Alteration Data Collection

Characteristics associated with the Alteration of the rock mass will be logged in acQuire using the Alteration input sheet shown in Figure 10. Alteration characteristics will be assigned to all structural features entered in the Structure data input sheet (see Section 2.7) that exhibit evidence of alteration. Alteration refers to any change in the mineralogical composition of a rock brought about by the action of hydrothermal solutions. Alteration is distinct from weathering (described in Section 2.6), which is a destructive process by which rock, on exposure to atmospheric agents at or near the Earth's surface, is changed in colour, texture, composition or form. Alteration must be logged on every core run. If no alteration is present, A1 (Unaltered) should be selected as the alteration state and no alteration assemblage is required. Note that two alteration intervals cannot overlap. Therefore, a separate alteration assemblage and associated alteration state is required to be entered for each **unique** occurrence of alteration assemblages/states.

Alteration characterization includes two steps including:

- Record Alteration State per assemblage
- Assign Alteration Assemblage

Alteration

Short Cuts
 F9 = Accept F7 = Previous Sheet
 F11 = Change Entry Mode F8 = Next Sheet

Insert Mode

Borehole ID: IG_BH05

From (m): [Red Box] To (m): [Red Box] Length (m): [] Core Run: []

Indices: [Red Box] Alteration Assemblage 1: [Red Box] Colour: []

[] Alteration Assemblage 2: [] []

[] Alteration Assemblage 3: [] []

Comments: []

Accept (F9) Cancel

Figure 10: acQuire Input for Alteration Data

Record Alteration State

Alteration is only recorded when an altered zone, or discrete altered structure, has been identified. Where alteration is not recorded, it is implied that the rock mass is not altered. The alteration state, or degree of alteration, is recorded in correspondence with the alteration index descriptions shown in Table 6. These descriptions are indicative of how the mechanical properties of the rock mass are affected by the physical and chemical changes to the rock forming minerals, and are also based on the presence (or lack thereof) of secondary mineralization in structures such as fractures or shear zones. The comments field will be used to describe the colour of the alteration, if not adequately captured in another field.

Table 6: Alteration Index (after ISRM, 1981)

Term	Symbol	Description
Unaltered	A1	Fresh rock; or rock with any alteration assemblage that significantly enhances the strength properties of the parent rock type.
Slightly altered	A2	Generally, alteration is confined to veins and/or veinlets; little or no penetration of alteration beyond vein/veinlet boundaries; no discernible effect on the strength properties of the parent rock type.
Moderately altered	A3	Alteration is controlled by veins and may penetrate wallrock as narrow vein selvages or envelopes; alteration may be pervasive; alteration results in slightly lower rock strength, but rock may still be hard and brittle.
Highly altered	A4	Pervasive alteration of rock forming minerals and rock mass to assemblages that significantly decrease the strength properties of the parent rock type such as sericite, chlorite, ankerite, graphite, kaolinite, talc, gypsum, or anhydrite; obvious degradation of rock strength; some individual veinlet control is still visible; fracture surfaces and vein selvages, where noted, may be friable.
Completely altered	A5	Intense, pervasive, complete alteration of rock forming minerals to weaker mineral assemblages such as sericite, chlorite, ankerite, graphite, kaolinite, talc, gypsum, or anhydrite; rock mass may be friable, or 'rotten'; rock mass may resemble soil as in the case of fault gouge; inter-crystalline bonds are destroyed; no perceptible individual veinlet control; any alteration assemblage that results in the nearly complete, or complete, degradation of rock strength relative to the parent rock type.

Assign Alteration Assemblage

The alteration that has been identified will be distinguished and characterized based on the mineral assemblage that defines it. Table 7 below provides the list of mineral assemblages and their descriptions that will be used for this characterization.

Table 7: Alteration Assemblages

Alteration Type	Alteration Assemblage Description
Advanced Argillization	Formation of kaolinite, pyrophyllite, or dickite (depending on the temperature) and alunite together with lesser quartz, topaz, and tourmaline.
Argillization	Formation of clay minerals, including kaolinite and the smectite group (mainly montmorillonite). Mainly affects plagioclase feldspar.
Carbonatization	Formation of carbonate minerals (calcite, dolomite, magnesite, siderite, etc.) during alteration of a rock.
Chloritization	Formation of chlorite, epidote and actinolite. Mainly affects mafic minerals.
Hematization	Associated with oxidizing fluids and the formation of minerals with a high Fe ³⁺ /Fe ²⁺ ratio (e.g., Hematite), with associated K-feldspar, sericite, chlorite, and epidote.
Potassic	Formation of new K-feldspar and/or biotite, usually together with minor muscovite (sericite), chlorite, and quartz.
Propylitic	Formation of chlorite, epidote and albite, plus addition of calcite. Affects intermediate and mafic rocks.
Sericitization	Conversion of feldspar into sericite.
Silicification	Formation of new quartz or amorphous silica minerals in a rock during alteration.
Bleaching	Not characterized by any specific mineral assemblage, but rather recognized by a change in color or crystallinity between altered and unaltered rock.

2.6 Weathering Data Collection

Record Weathering State

Weathering is only recorded when a weathered zone is identified (i.e., not fresh) within the rock mass and will be logged in acQuire using the Weathering input sheet (Figure 11). When weathering is not recorded, it is implied that the rock mass has not experienced weathering. The degree of weathering is recorded in correspondence with the classification described below in Table 8. This characteristic provides a qualitative measure of the degree of weathering for the original rock mass. The comments field will be used to describe weathering colouring and any interpretations, if not adequately captured in another field.

Weathering

Short Cuts
F9 = Accept
F11 = Change Entry Mode
F7 = Previous Sheet
F8 = Next Sheet

Insert Mode

Borehole ID
IG_BH00

From (m)

To (m)

Core Run

Weathering

Comments

Accept (F9)
Cancel

Figure 11: acQuire input for Weathering Data

Table 8: Weathering Classification (after ISRM, 1981)

Term	Symbol	Description	Discoloration Extent	Fracture Condition	Surface Characteristics
Slightly weathered	W2	Discoloration indicates weathering of rock material on discontinuity surfaces (usually oxidized). Less than 5% of rock mass altered.	<20% of fracture spacing on both sides of fracture.	Discoloured, may contain thin filling.	Partial discoloration.
Moderately weathered	W3	Less than 50% of the rock material is decomposed and/or disintegrated to a soil. Fresh or discoloured rock is present either as a discontinuous framework or as corestones. Visible texture of the host rock still preserved. Surface planes are weathered (oxidized or carbonate filling) even when breaking the "intact rock".	>20% of fracture spacing on both sides of fracture.	Discoloured, may contain thick filling.	Partial to complete discoloration, not friable except poorly cemented rocks.
Highly weathered	W4	More than 50% of the rock material is decomposed and/or disintegrated to a soil. Fresh or discoloured rock is present either as a discontinuous framework or as corestones.	Throughout	Filled with alteration minerals.	Friable and possibly pitted.
Completely weathered	W5	100% of rock material is decomposed and/or disintegrated to soil. The original mass structure is still largely intact.	Throughout	Filled with alteration minerals.	Resembles soil.
Residual soil	W6	All rock material is converted to soil. The mass structure and material fabric are destroyed. There is a large change in volume, but the soil has not been significantly transported.	Throughout	n/a	Resembles soil.

2.7 Structure Data Collection

The following Structure data is recorded in the Core Run tab within the acQuire database (where applicable):

- Structure Depth
- Type (of structure)
- Sub-Type^{1,2}
- Broken/Intact/Partially Intact^{1,2,3}
- Intensity
- Width
- Alpha Angle, Beta Angle
- Defining Mineral(s)
- Geological Aperture³
- Shape^{1,3}
- Roughness^{1,3}
- Infill Character^{1,2,3}
- Infill Type²
- Infilling Thickness²
- Inferred Discontinuity Length³
- Infill Gouge³
- Discontinuity Weathering³
- Lineation (with subtype, Delta Angle)⁴

1) Inputs for Joint Roughness (Jr) Number determination.

2) Inputs for Joint Alteration (Ja) Number determination.

3) Inputs for Joint Condition Rating (JCR) Number determination.

4) Logger will enter lineation information (when applicable) as part of the characterization of each planar structure.

AcQuire will automatically determine several geotechnical parameters using information entered into a subset of the fields listed above, including inputs for determination of Joint Roughness (Jr) number, Joint Alteration (Ja) number and Joint Condition Rating (JCR) number. The relationships employed to determine these numbers are based on the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI) Q-system (NGI, 2015) and rock Mass Rating (RMR) number (Bienawski, 1989), which are current best practice classification systems for rock masses with respect to stability of underground openings. Derivation of these geotechnical parameters is discussed further towards the end of this section.

Detailed photographs of specific structures not captured in any of the other photography products are captured directly in the Structure tab. Primarily this feature will be used to document structures that are not visible on the outer surface of the core and already captured by one of the other types of photograph. For example, lineations or mineral infill preserved on planar surfaces. AcQuire will automatically generate photograph names for detailed structural photos. A comment is required when a detailed structural photo is taken, describing what is being shown in the photo. The core logger, separately, will rename the photograph in the camera to be consistent with this automatically generated photograph name.

Figure 12 shows the acQuire input fields for point-based Structure data (e.g., joints, mechanical breaks). These are recorded by their centre point depth. Structures with a width (e.g., faults, shear zones) are recorded as from-to intervals (Figure 13).

Structure

Short Cuts
 F9 = Accept F7 = Previous Sheet
 F11 = Change Entry Mode F8 = Next Sheet

Insert Mode

Borehole ID: IG_BH05 Type: [Red] Sub Type: [] Centre Point Depth (m): [Red] Width (cm): [] Core Run: [] Structure Type: Point

Broken/Intact: [] Intensity: [] Toggle 'on' if Structure Detail photo(s) collected: ☐ Photo File Name - Structure Detail #1: [] Accept (F9)

Alpha Angle: [] Beta Angle: [] Photo File Name - Structure Detail #2: [] Cancel

DEFINING MINERALS:
 Mineral 1: [] Mineral 2: []

LINEATION:
 Is there lineation? []
 Lineation Sub Type: [] Delta Angle: []
 Lineation Defining Mineral: [] Gamma Angle: []

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES:
 Aperture (mm) (2): [] Shape (1): [] Roughness (1,2): [] Weathering (2): []
 Infill Character (1): [] Infill Type 1: [] Infill Type 2: [] Infill Type 3: []
 Infilling Thickness (mm): [] Infill Gouge Desc (2): [] Discontinuity Length (2): []

Ja, Jr & JCR calculated from noted fields when broken structure. Values set when Intact/Partially Intact.
 Ja: [] Jr (1): [] JCR (2): []

Comments: []

Figure 12: acQuire Input Page for Structure Data (point data)

Structure

Short Cuts
 F9 = Accept
 F11 = Change Entry Mode
 F7 = Previous Sheet
 F8 = Next Sheet

Insert Mode

Borehole ID: IG_BH05
 Type: **FLT**
 Sub Type: **[Red]**
 From (m): **[Red]**
 To (m): **[Red]**
 Width (cm): **[Red]**
 Core Run: **[Red]**
 Structure Type: **Interval**

Broken/Intact: **[Red]**
 Intensity: **[Red]**
 Alpha Angle: **[Red]**
 Beta Angle: **[Red]**

Toggle 'on' if Structure Detail photo(s) collected: ☐
 Photo File Name - Structure Detail #1:
 Photo File Name - Structure Detail #2:

Accept (F9)
 Cancel

DEFINING MINERALS:
 Mineral 1: **[Red]**
 Mineral 2: **[Red]**

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES:
 Aperture (mm) (2): **[Red]**
 Shape (1): **[Red]**
 Roughness (1,2): **[Red]**
 Weathering (2): **[Red]**
 Infill Character (1): **[Red]**
 Infill Type 1: **[Red]**
 Infill Type 2: **[Red]**
 Infill Type 3: **[Red]**
 Infilling Thickness (mm): **[Red]**
 Infill Gouge Desc (2): **[Red]**
 Discontinuity Length (2): **[Red]**

Ja, Jr & JCR calculated from noted fields when broken structure. Values set when Intact/Partially Intact.
 Ja: **[Red]**
 Jr (1): **[Red]**
 JCR (2): **[Red]**

LINEATION:
 Is there lineation? **[Red]**
 Lineation Sub Type: **[Red]**
 Delta Angle: **[Red]**
 Lineation Defining Mineral: **[Red]**
 Gamma Angle: **[Red]**

Comments:

Figure 13: acQUIRE Input Page for Structure Data (interval data)

Identify and Record Structure Type, Sub-Type and Broken/Intact/Partially Intact

The following structures listed below are those that may be characterized in borehole IG_BH05. It is likely that joints and foliation will be the most common structure types encountered. The list below also indicates which structures are entered as discrete point data and which structures are entered as interval data.

- **FOLIATION (FO) (Point)**
- **CLEAVAGE (CL) (Point)**
- **SCHISTOSITY (SCH) (Point)**
- **GNEISSOSITY (GNS) (Point)**
- **IGNEOUS PRIMARY STRUCTURE (IPS) (Point)**
- **MYLONITE ZONE (MYL) (Interval)**
- **SHEAR ZONE DUCTILE (SHRD) (Interval)**
- **SHEAR ZONE BRITTLE-DUCTILE (SHR) (Interval)**
- **FOLD AXIAL PLANE (FAX) (Point)**
- **LINEATION (LIN) (Point)**
- **VEIN (VN, Broken, Intact or Partially Intact) (Point)**
- **JOINT (JN, Broken, Intact or Partially Intact) (Point)**
- **FAULT (FLT, Broken, Intact or Partially Intact) (Interval)**

- **BROKEN CORE ZONE** (BCZ, Broken) (Interval)
- **INTACT FRACTURE ZONE** (IFZ, Intact or Partially Intact) (Interval)
- **LOST CORE ZONE** (LCZ, Broken) (Interval)
- **MECHANICAL BREAK** (MB, Broken) (Point or Interval)

These structures are defined below in Table 9 along with Sub-Type descriptors also noted below, where applicable. Brittle structures (e.g., joint, fault, broken core zone) and contacts are also characterized as either Broken, Intact or Partially Intact, as applicable.

In addition, the table below indicates the Structural Data acQuire inputs for each Structure Type. The circumstances and procedures for measuring or assigning these different inputs are described in further detail later in this section.

Table 9: Classification of Structure Type

Structure Type (acQuire Code)	Description
FOLIATION	Planar preferred orientation of mineral grains. No Sub-Type. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded, where structure intercepts the core-axis. 2. <i>Intensity</i> will be assigned. 3. Mineral(s) defining this foliation type will be entered in <i>Defining Mineral(1/2)</i>, as applicable. 4. <i>Alpha</i> and <i>Beta</i> angles will be entered. 5. <i>Any associated lineation (incl. subtype, Delta angle, defining mineral)</i> will be captured.
CLEAVAGE (CL) <i>Type of Foliation</i>	A locally planar fabric in fine-grained rock of low metamorphic grade (e.g., slate or phyllite) that is defined by the tendency to split in a particular direction. Cleavage is a penetrative, non-primary, structure distinguishing it from non-penetrative fractures and from bedding. No Sub-Type. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded, where structure intercepts the core-axis. 2. <i>Intensity</i> will be assigned. 3. Mineral(s) defining this foliation type will be entered in <i>Defining Mineral(1/2)</i>, as applicable. 4. <i>Alpha</i> and <i>Beta</i> angles will be entered. 5. <i>Any associated lineation (incl. subtype, Delta angles, defining mineral)</i> will be captured.
SCHISTOSITY (SCH) <i>Type of Foliation</i>	Foliation in schist or other medium- to coarse-grained, crystalline rock defined by the parallel alignment of platy mineral grains (mica) or inequant crystals of other minerals. No Sub-Type. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded, where structure intercepts the core-axis. 2. <i>Intensity</i> will be assigned. 3. Mineral(s) defining this foliation type will be entered in <i>Defining Mineral(1/2)</i>, as applicable. 4. <i>Alpha</i> and <i>Beta</i> angles will be entered. 5. <i>Any associated lineation (incl. subtype, Delta angles, defining mineral)</i> will be captured.

Table 9: Classification of Structure Type

Structure Type (acquire Code)	Description
GNEISSOSITY (GNY) <i>Type of Foliation</i>	Foliation in coarse-grained, medium- or high-grade, metamorphic rock defined by a planar grain-shape fabric or by compositional layering/banding. Alternating dark (mafic) and light (felsic or silicic) layers (bands) are common. No Sub-Type. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded, where structure intercepts the core-axis. 2. <i>Intensity</i> will be assigned. 3. Mineral(s) defining this foliation type will be entered in <i>Defining Mineral(1/2)</i>, as applicable. 4. <i>Alpha</i> and <i>Beta</i> angles will be entered. 5. <i>Any associated lineation (incl. subtype, Delta angles, defining mineral) will be captured.</i>
IGNEOUS PRIMARY STRUCTURE (IPS)	A structure in an igneous rock that originated contemporaneously with the formation or emplacement of the rock, but before its final consolidation. For example, the preferred orientation of phenocrysts with no evidence of solid state deformation of the groundmass minerals. Sub-Type: Igneous Layering; Igneous Flow Foliation Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded, where structure intercepts the core-axis. 2. <i>Intensity</i> will be assigned. 3. Mineral(s) defining this foliation type will be entered in <i>Defining Mineral(1/2)</i>, as applicable. 4. <i>Alpha</i> and <i>Beta</i> angles will be entered. 5. <i>Any associated lineation (incl. subtype, Delta angles, defining mineral) will be captured.</i>
MYLONITE ZONE (MYL)	A strongly deformed rock from a ductile shear zone produced by crystalplastic flow of the rock matrix, giving the appearance of a 'flowing' texture. A mylonite may or may not have a macroscopic foliation. No Sub-Type. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded, where the mid-point of the zone intercepts the core-axis. 2. Mineral(s) defining this zone will be entered in <i>Defining Mineral(1/2)</i>, as applicable. 3. Width of zone, in cm, will be entered. 4. <i>Alpha</i> and <i>Beta</i> angles will be entered. 5. <i>Any associated lineation (incl. subtype, Delta angles, defining mineral) will be captured.</i>
SHEAR ZONE DUCTILE (SHRD)	A planar zone of strong deformation surrounded by rocks with a lower state of finite strain. The deformed zone exhibits only ductile characteristics. Sub-Type: Unknown slip; dextral (right-lateral); sinistral (left-lateral); normal; reverse Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded at the mid-point of where the SHRD is identified, and <i>Width</i> is SHRD thickness measured perpendicular to the planes that define the zone. 2. Mineral(s) defining this zone will be entered in <i>Defining Mineral(1/2)</i>, as applicable. 3. Width of zone, in cm, will be entered. 4. <i>Alpha</i> and <i>Beta</i> angles will be entered. 5. <i>Any associated lineation (incl. subtype, Delta angles, defining mineral) will be captured.</i>

Table 9: Classification of Structure Type

Structure Type (acquire Code)	Description
SHEAR ZONE BRITTLE-DUCTILE (SHR)	A planar zone of strong deformation surrounded by rocks with a lower state of finite strain. The deformed zone exhibits brittle and ductile characteristics. Sub-Type: Unknown slip; dextral (right-lateral); sinistral (left-lateral); normal; reverse. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded at the mid-point of where the SHR is identified, and <i>Width</i> is SHR thickness measured perpendicular to the planes that define the zone. 2. If the <i>Width</i> of a SHR is greater than 5 cm, it will be classified as a FLT. 3. Mineral(s) defining this zone will be entered in <i>Defining Mineral(1/2)</i>, as applicable. 4. Width of zone, in cm, will be entered. 5. <i>Alpha and Beta angles will be entered.</i> 6. <i>Any associated lineation (incl. subtype, Delta angles, defining mineral) will be captured.</i>
FOLD AXIAL PLANE (FAX)	A surface that connects the hinge lines of a fold. The axial plane may be vertical, horizontal, or inclined. Sub-Type: S-asymmetry; Z-asymmetry; U-symmetric; Undefined. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded, where structure intercepts the core-axis. 2. Mineral(s) defining FAX will be entered in <i>Defining Mineral (1/2)</i>, as applicable. 3. <i>Alpha and Beta angles will be entered.</i> 4. If possible, <i>lineation (subtype = fold axis, Delta angles) associated with the fold structure will be captured.</i> 5. If possible, fold wavelength will be recorded (in cm) in the Comments field.
LINEATION (LIN)	A linear structure or fabric in a rock. Sub-Type: Mineral; Stretching; Intersection; Slickenline. <i>When a planar structure also hosts a linear structure (e.g., slickenlines on a fault surface), the lineation information, including applicable sub-type and delta angle, is recorded as part of the data collected for that planar structure. The 'Lineation' fields become active and available for data entry when logging any planar structure.</i> <i>In the case of a penetrative lineation that occurs within the rock mass without an associated planar structure (i.e., an L-tectonite), the Lineation information is captured as a unique structure types, and gamma as well as delta angles are recorded.</i>
VEIN (VN, Broken, Intact or Partially Intact)	A feature 5 cm or less in width and containing a mineral infilling. No Sub-Type. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded at the mid-point of where the VN is identified. 2. <i>Alpha and Beta angles will be entered.</i> 3. <i>If Broken, Geological Aperture, Rock Wall Hardness, Shape and Roughness will be entered.</i> 4. Mineral Infill Character and Infill Type will be entered. Infill character is limited to Continuous infill >1 mm (IN) 5. Mineral Infilling Thickness (in mm) will be entered.

Table 9: Classification of Structure Type

Structure Type (acquire Code)	Description
JOINT (JN, Broken, Intact or Partially Intact)	A fracture on which there is no measurable fracture plane parallel displacement. A group of joints having the same general orientation is termed a set. Joints sets intersect to form a joint system. No Sub-Type. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded, where structure intercepts the core-axis. 2. <i>Alpha and Beta</i> angles will be entered. 3. <i>If Broken, Geological Aperture, Rock Wall Hardness, Shape and Roughness</i> will be entered. 4. Mineral Infill Character and Infill Type will be entered. Infill character is limited to the following options; Clean (CL), Stained (ST), Slightly Altered (SA), Continuous coating <1mm (CT). 5. If infill character of CT entered, infill thickness will be entered.
FAULT (FLT, Broken, Intact or Partially Intact)	A fracture or a zone of fractures that occurs as a result of brittle deformation and within which there is relative displacement parallel to the fracture surfaces. Sub-Type: Unknown slip; dextral (right-lateral); sinistral (left-lateral); normal; reverse. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded at the mid-point of where the FLT is identified, and <i>Width, also recorded</i>, is FLT thickness measured perpendicular to the plane(s) that define the fault or fault zone. 2. If FLT is greater than 0.3 m wide, a Lithology Change is triggered and CO Structures are taken, in addition to a FLT Structure. 3. <i>Alpha and Beta</i> angles will be entered. 4. <i>If Broken, Geological Aperture, Rock Wall Hardness, Shape and Roughness</i> will be entered. 5. Mineral Infill Character and Infill Type will be entered. 6. Mineral Infilling Thickness (in mm) will be entered if infill is present.
BROKEN CORE ZONE (BCZ, Broken)	Naturally occurring feature characterized by core pieces that do not form full circumferential segments (e.g., not disks or cylinders). Broken core generally consists of angular fragments. The broken core generally has the same intact rock strength as the surrounding core. No Sub-Type. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded at the mid-point of where the BCZ is identified, and <i>Width</i> is BCZ thickness. 2. If BCZ is greater than 0.3 m, a <i>Lithology Change</i> is triggered and CO Structures are taken, in addition to a BCZ Structure. 3. <i>Alpha and Beta</i> angles will be entered, if possible. 4. <i>Geological Aperture, Rock Wall Hardness, Shape and Roughness</i> will be entered, if possible 5. Mineral Infill Character and Infill Type will be entered. 6. Mineral Infilling Thickness (in mm) will be entered.

Table 9: Classification of Structure Type

Structure Type (acquire Code)	Description
INTACT FRACTURE ZONE (IFZ, Intact or Partially Intact)	A brittle high-strain zone composed of a network of intact fractures. Sub-Type: None; Minor: spacing more than 100 mm; Moderate: spacing 10 to 100 mm; Heavy: spacing <10 mm Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded at the mid-point of where the IFZ is identified, and <i>Width</i> is IFZ thickness. 2. <i>Alpha and Beta</i> angles will be entered. 3. Mineral Infill Character and Infill Type will be entered. Infill character is limited to the following options; Clean (CL), Stained (ST), Slightly Altered (SA), Continuous coating <1mm (CT). 4. Mineral Infilling Thickness (in mm) will be entered if infill is present.
LOST CORE ZONE (LCZ)	Naturally occurring feature characterized by missing blocks or zones of core, where the pieces recovered do not fit together cleanly. Lost core can occur in zones of unconsolidated material (i.e., sand seams, clay beds), highly broken zones, fault zones, and zones where the core has been mechanically degraded from the drilling process (i.e., bit change zones, redrilled core, etc.). Zones of 'lost core' may also occur due to natural voids in the subsurface encountered during drilling. No Sub-Type. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded at the mid-point of where the LCZ is identified, and <i>Width</i> is LCZ thickness. 2. Identify a <i>Depth Confidence (Low, Moderate, High)</i> in the Comments based on Core Loggers ability to accurately place the location of the LCZ.
MECHANICAL BREAK (MB, Broken)	Mechanical breaks are unnatural breaks observed in the core, determined based on the judgement of the Core Logger Sub-Type: N/A; MB - Broken Core Zone; MB – Lost Core Zone. Note: 1. <i>Depth</i> is recorded, where break intercepts the center-axis. 2. <i>Width</i> is recorded for subtypes MB – Broken Core Zone and MB – Lost Core Zone.

Record Intensity (Foliation and Primary Igneous Structures Only)

The intensity of foliation (including all types listed above) and primary igneous structures will be captured, where applicable, as either weak or strong. This characteristic will be determined by visual assessment of the degree of development and clarity of the foliation.

Record Defining Minerals

Defining Minerals (1/2) will capture characteristic or distinctive minerals that are identified in the fabric of the identified structure, as applicable. For example, the alignment of biotite or hornblende may define the foliation plane. Defining minerals will be captured for all foliation and both shear zone types, as well as for mylonite zones.

The full list of minerals that can be picked are indicated below. When the observed mineral is not available from the pre-defined list, the core logger will select "other" and name the mineral in the comment field.

- Alkali-feldspar
- Amphibole

- Quartz
- Biotite
- Hornblende
- Magnetite
- Muscovite
- Plagioclase
- Chlorite
- Pyroxene
- Olivine
- Phlogopite
- Calcite
- Cordierite
- Graphite
- Garnet
- Epidote
- Pyrite
- Gypsum
- Kyanite
- Sillimanite
- Andalusite
- Talc
- Tourmaline
- Titanite
- Apatite
- Other

Record Geological Aperture

Geological aperture is an estimated measurement of the open space between two adjacent fracture surfaces determined visually during geological core logging, as seen in Figure 14, during interpretation of downhole televiewer logs, or during the integration of data from these two sources. It is understood that geological apertures are estimated values only, due to multiple possible sources of uncertainty in how a reported aperture value relates to the true aperture of a fracture identified as open. Geological aperture is measured in millimetres (mm). If an infilling behaves like a soil (Strength Rating, R0; See Section 2.6 below) the infill thickness will be included as a geological aperture.

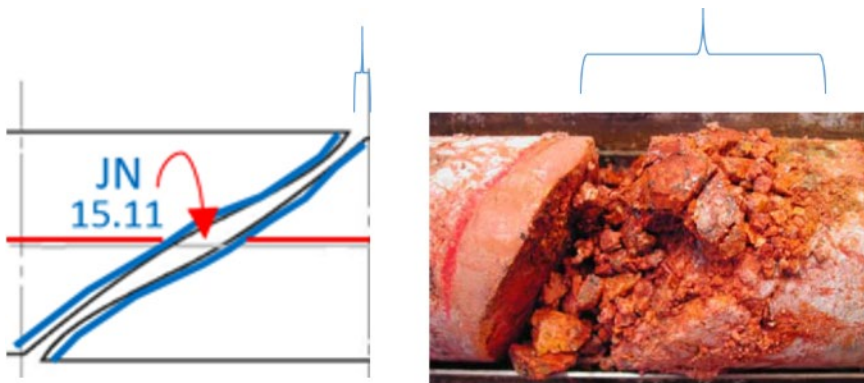


Figure 14: Examples of Geological Aperture

Record of Inferred Discontinuity Length

The total visible length of a feature gives an idea of the overall persistence of the discontinuity, which gives an idea to the overall structural conditions of the rock mass. This feature is best assessed during mapping of a rock face. In this case, it will be inferred from rock core logging as follows: for each broken fracture, a discontinuity length of either 1-3 m, 3-10 m or >10 m will be assigned based on the character of the joint for the calculation of JCR based on Bieniawski (1989); In the presence of intact fractures, acQuire will autofill this length to ≤ 1 m (rating of 6). A pick list will be provided as indicated below for the calculation of JCR.

Table 10: Inferred Discontinuity Length Rating

Inferred Discontinuity Length	Joint Description	Rating
Discontinuity Length ≤ 1 m	Intact and Partially Intact Joints	6
Discontinuity length of 1–3 m	Broken, thin, fresh, hairline fractures that fit together perfectly with no signs of alteration, weathering or displacement.	4
Discontinuity length 3–10 m	Broken, well-formed joints or open fractures, typically with repeated orientation and character, where the pieces are easily fitted together and/or there are no or minimal signs of slip along the joint plane.	2
Discontinuity length >10 m	Broken (open) fracture, where the pieces cannot be fitted back together easily and there is obvious evidence of slip (fault gouge etc.) along the joint plane.	1

Record Joint Weathering

For each broken joint, the degree of joint weathering is visually estimated using the ISRM standards. A pick list will be provided as indicated below for the calculation of JCR.

Table 11: Joint Weathering Rating

Degree of weathering	Joint Description	Rating
Unweathered/Fresh	No visible signs of weathering are noted; rock fresh, crystals bright.	6
Slightly Weathered	Discontinuities are stained or discoloured and may contain a thin filling of altered material. Discoloration may extend into the rock from the discontinuity surface to a distance of up to 20% of the discontinuity spacing.	5
Moderately Weathered	Slight discoloration extends from the continuity planes for greater than 20% of the discontinuity spacing. Discontinuities may contain infilling of altered material. Partial opening of grain boundaries may be observed.	3
Highly Weathered	Discoloration extends throughout the rock, and the rock material is partially friable. The original texture of the rock has mainly been preserved, but separation of the grains has occurred.	1
Completely Weathered	The rock is totally discoloured and decomposed and in a friable condition. The external appearance is that of soil.	0

Record Discontinuity Shape and Roughness

The shape and roughness of each natural discontinuity (e.g., fracture or broken contact, etc.) will be described using the abbreviations shown below in Table 12, when possible. The numeric value for JCR calculations of the roughness are indicated in brackets in the table. Examples of discontinuity Shape and Roughness character are provided in Figure 15.

Table 12: Discontinuity Shape and Roughness

Shape	Roughness
PL – Planar	K – Slickensided (0)
UN – Undulated	SM – Smooth/Polished (1)
CU – Curved	SR – Slightly Rough (3)
ST – Stepped	RO – Rough (5)
IR- Irregular	VR – Very Rough (6)
	GO – Gouge filled > 5 mm (0)

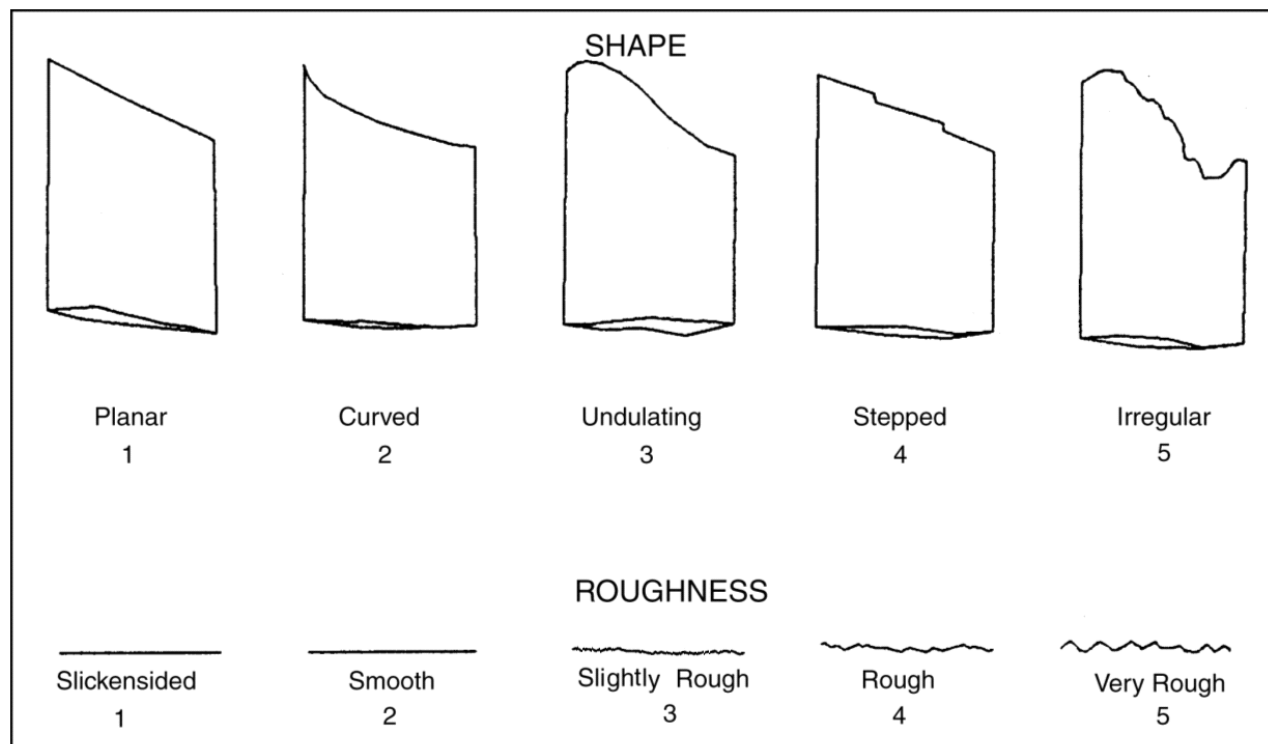


Figure 15: Examples of Discontinuity Shape and Roughness

Record Infill (Gouge)

The infill (Gouge) parameter is a combination of the joint wall hardness and infill thickness (Bieniawski, 1989). The hardness refers to the joint infill or mineral coatings. The distinction between SOFT and HARD is based on Mohs scale of mineral hardness, where any mineral with a Mohs hardness of 1 or 2 is considered SOFT and any mineral higher on the scale is considered HARD. Note that this usage of hardness, for infill characterization, is independent of the scale employed in the Field Estimation of Rock Hardness described below. A pick list will be provided as indicated below for the calculation of JCR.

Table 13: Infill Gouge Rating

Rating	Infill Description
6	None
4	Hard Infill $\leq$ 5mm
2	Hard Infill $>$ 5mm
2	Soft Infill $\leq$ 5mm
0	Soft Infill $>$ 5mm

Record Infill Character, Infill Type and Infill Thickness

Where present, the infill character, mineral type and thickness will be captured for Broken, Intact and Partially Intact structures. The infill character and infill type will be described using the appropriate abbreviations listed in Table 14 and Table 15. The infill thickness will be entered as a measurement perpendicular to the structure plane, in mm, for any infill that is 1 mm in thickness or greater.

Table 14: Infill Character

Character	Description
CL	Clean.
ST	Staining only – no apparent change to frictional properties.
SA	Slightly altered – through chemical processes the joint wall rock has been altered to an apparently weaker mineral assemblage.
CT	Continuous coating < 1 mm - mineral coating is thin enough that joint wall asperities are in contact.
IN	Continuous infill > 1 mm - mineral infills joint completely thereby apparently minimizing the frictional influence of joint wall asperities. Record value for Infill Thickness (mm).

Table 15: Infill Type

Infill Type	Description		Typical Occurrence
Cl	Clay	SOFT	Common Alteration Mineral.
Go_Sw	Clay Gouge (Swelling)	SOFT	Associated with shear or fault zones (Infill material, IN only).
Go_So	Clay Gouge (Soft)	SOFT	Associated with shear or fault zones (Infill material, IN only).
Go_St	Clay Gouge (Stiff)	SOFT	Associated with shear or fault zones (Infill material, IN only).
Br	Broken Rock	HARD	Crushed rock, often associated with shear or fault zones (Infill material, IN only).
Chl Talc	Chlorite Talc	SOFT	Commonly found in veins or broken joints.
Ca	Calcite	HARD	Commonly found in veins.
Qz Afs Bt Hbl Ms Ol Pl Px Am Phl And Ap Crd	Quartz Alkali-Feldspar Biotite Hornblende Muscovite Olivine Plagioclase Pyroxene Amphibole Phlogopite Andalusite Apatite Cordierite	HARD	Commonly found in veins.

Table 15: Infill Type

Infill Type	Description		Typical Occurrence
Crd-P Grt Gr Ky Mag Sil Tur	Cordierite (Pinite) Garnet Graphite Kyanite Magnetite Sillimanite Tourmaline		
Bc	Breccia	HARD	Associated with shear or fault zones (Infill material, IN only).
Fe	Iron Oxide	HARD	Sometimes found on discontinuities, appears as rust as FeOx (iron oxide). Specific mineralogy (e.g., hematite) will be included in the comment field.
Ep	Epidote	HARD	Commonly found in veins or broken joints.
Gt Pg	Granitic Pegmatitic	HARD	Commonly found in igneous rocks. Pegmatitic is coarse-grained equivalent to granitic vein infill.

Note: Any additional infilling minerals identified during logging will be noted in the Comment field of the Structure Tab.

Derived Discontinuity Properties (Jr, Ja, JCR)

AcQuire will automatically derive several geotechnical parameters using information entered in a subset of the fields described above, including inputs for determination of Joint Roughness (Jr) number, Joint Condition Rating (JCR) and Joint Alteration (Ja) number.

Ja, Jr and JCR will be calculated for the following structures:

- Joints
- Veins
- Faults

The relationships employed to determine these numbers are based on the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI) Q-system (Barton et al., 1974; NGI, 2015) and Rock Mass Rating (RMR) number (Bienawski, 1989), which are current best practice classification systems for rock masses with respect to stability of underground openings.

A Jr value will be derived for all natural fractures using the information recorded for

- Intact/Broken sub-type
- Shape
- Roughness
- Infill Character

The values for J_r range between 0.5 and 4, and are derived as indicated in Table 16. These values are based on Barton et al. (1974) and Hutchinson and Diederichs (1996). The value of J_a , for each fracture, will be derived using the information recorded for:

- Intact/Broken sub-type
- Infill Character
- Infill Type
- Infilling Thickness

The derived J_a logging values are described in Table 17.

In addition, according to the Bieniawski criteria, the general condition of the natural fractures or series of natural discontinuities within a recorded interval are assigned a particular Joint Condition Rating (JCR) number according to information recorded for:

- Intact/Broken sub-type
- Geological Aperture
- Roughness
- Joint Weathering
- Infill Gouge
- Inferred Discontinuity Length

The derived JCR logging values are described in Table 18. The calculation for JCR is as follows:

$$\text{JCR} = [\text{Aperture}] + [\text{Roughness}] + [\text{Weathering}] + [\text{Infill Gouge}] + [\text{Inferred Discontinuity Length}]$$

JCR for intact (IN) and partially intact (PIN) joints and veins will be automatically calculated.

Table 16: Joint Roughness, Jr (after Barton et al. 1974; Hutchinson and Diederichs, 1996)

Intact/Broken	Shape	Roughness	Infill Character	Jr
IN (<i>Intact</i>)	Any, incl. null	Any, incl. null	Any, incl. null	4
PIN (<i>Partially Intact</i>)	Any, incl. null	Any, incl. null	Any, incl. null	4
Broken	PL	K	CL, ST, SA, CT	0.5
	PL	SM	CL, ST, SA, CT	1
	PL	SR	CL, ST, SA, CT	1.25
	PL	RO	CL, ST, SA, CT	1.5
	PL	VR	CL, ST, SA, CT	1.75
	UN, CU,	K	CL, ST, SA, CT	1.5
	UN, CU	SM	CL, ST, SA, CT	1.75
	UN, CU	SR	CL, ST, SA, CT	2
	UN, CU	RO	CL, ST, SA, CT	2.5
	UN, CU	VR	CL, ST, SA, CT	3
	ST, IR	K	CL, ST, SA, CT	2
	ST, IR	SM	CL, ST, SA, CT	2.5
	ST, IR	SR	CL, ST, SA, CT	3
	ST, IR	RO	CL, ST, SA, CT	3.5
	ST, IR	VR	CL, ST, SA, CT	4
	ANY	GO	CL, ST, SA, CT	1
	ANY	ANY	IN	1

Table 17: Joint Alteration, Ja (after Barton et al. 1974)

Intact/Broken	Infill Character	Infill Type	Infill Thickness	Ja
IN (Intact)	Any, incl. null	Soft & Hard Mineral	any	0.75
PIN (Partially Intact)	Any, incl. null	Soft & Hard Mineral	any	0.75
BR (Broken)	IN (Continuous Infill)	Clay Gouge (Swelling)	>5 mm	20
		Clay Gouge (Soft)	>5 mm	13
		Clay Gouge (Stiff)	>5 mm	10
		Soft Mineral (Not Clay Gouge)	>5 mm	6
		Hard Mineral	>1 mm	3
		Clay Gouge (Swelling)	≤5 mm, >1 mm	12
		Clay Gouge (Soft)	≤5 mm, >1 mm	8
		Clay Gouge (Stiff)	≤5 mm, >1 mm	6
		Soft Mineral (Not Clay Gouge)	≤5 mm, >1 mm	4
	CT (Continuous Coating)	Soft Mineral	≤1 mm	4
		Hard Mineral	≤1 mm	3
	SA (Slightly Altered)	Soft Mineral	<1 mm	3
		Hard Mineral	<1 mm	2
	ST	ANY	<1 mm	1
	CL	null	<1 mm	1

Note: "Soft" Minerals (Strain softening coatings) see Table 4.

Table 18: Input fields for JCR calculation (Bieniaswki, 1989)

Geological Aperture		Roughness		Weathering		Infill Gouge		Discontinuity Length	
>5 mm	0	Slickensided or Gouge	0	Completely Weathered	0	Soft Infill >5 mm	0	>10 m	1
1-5 mm	1	Smooth/ Polished	1	Highly Weathered	1	Soft Infill <5 mm	2	3-10 m	2
0.1-1 mm	4	Slightly Rough	3	Moderately Weathered	3	Hard Infill >5 mm	2	1-3 m	4
≤0.1 mm	5	Rough	5	Slightly Weathered	5	Hard Infill <5 mm	4	≤1 m	6
Null	6	Very Rough	6	Unweathered	6	Null	6		

Measure and Record Discontinuity Orientation (Alpha, Beta, and Delta Angles)

Planar and linear structural orientations will be measured during the core logging. The core will not be oriented and so the measurements will be made relative to the core axis and the reference line that will be drawn on the core (See Section 2.1 above). Two angles (Alpha – α and Beta – β ,) are measured to describe the dip magnitude and dip direction of planar structures, with respect to the core axis and the reference line. One angles (delta) is measured to describe trend of linear structures, with respect to the core axis and the reference line. Alpha and Beta will be recorded for all structures in Table 1 except for Lost Core Zone and Lineation. It is understood that for intact structures the orientation of planar structures will be approximate. Delta will be recorded for all lineations that are recorded in association to a plane. For the rare occurrence of a lineation with no associated plane (e.g., L-tectonite), an additional gamma measurement will be recorded. It is understood that for intact structures lineations may not be present, but not visible.

The Alpha angle is measured as the acute angle of the structure, relative to the core axis. An Alpha angle of 90° indicates an orientation perpendicular to the core axis; a measured angle of 0° indicates an orientation parallel to the core axis. This angle will be measured in single degree increments using a Carpenter's Protractor. The example shown in Figure 16 would be recorded as Alpha = 59° .



Figure 16: Alpha Angle Measurement

The Beta angle is the circumferential angle measured from the reference line drawn on the core to the line of “maximum dip” of the structure. The Beta angle is measured in 5 degree increments with a linear protractor around the circumference of the core. The convention for defining the Beta angle is to measure in a clockwise direction from the reference line to the point where the maximum dip vector of the discontinuity intersects the side of the core, when looking in a down hole direction. The example shown in Figure 17 would be recorded as Beta = 300° .

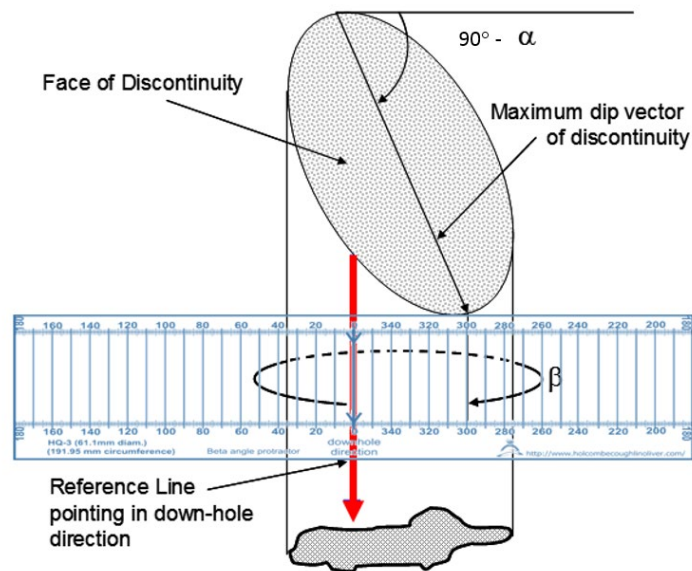
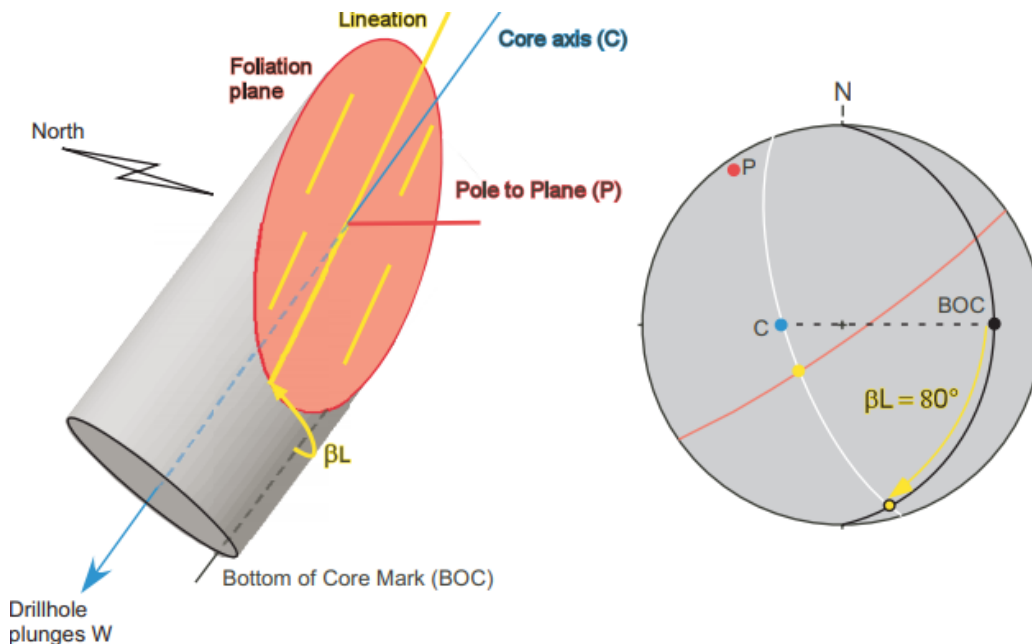


Figure 17: Beta Measurement

Lineations can be measured in multiple ways. The Delta angle is another circumferential angle (β angle, also referred to as βL) measured clockwise from the reference line drawn on the core. The angle is measured from the reference line to the point where the lineation, interpolated through the centre of the ellipse, intersects the circumference of the ellipse can be measured by a (clockwise looking downhole from the bottom of core mark, see * βL is used interchangeably with Delta

Figure 18) The Delta angle is measured in 5 degree increments with a linear protractor. There are two advantages to this method of measuring lineations: firstly, no additional equipment is needed beyond the linear core protractor. Secondly, there is a higher degree of accuracy in the linear measurement when taken relative to the plane it lies on.



*βL is used interchangeably with Delta

Figure 18: Delta Measurement (from Blenkinsop et al., 2015)

2.8 Rock Strength Data Collection

Record Strength of Intact Rock

The acQuire rock strength data input sheet is shown below in Figure 19. The field estimation of intact rock strength undertaken for IG_BH05 will be based on the International Society of Rock Mechanics (ISRM, 1981) guidelines as shown in Table 19.

Confirming the strength rating by hammer blows will be carried out opportunistically, when breaking the core for sampling and for fitting the core pieces into the core boxes. This approach is taken in order to preserve the integrity of the core as much as possible. However, whenever a change in strength is suspected, the full range of tests will be performed to determine hardness, including hitting the core with a rock hammer, scraping or peeling with a knife and scratching with a thumbnail, as per the procedures described in Table 19.

Figure 19: acQuire input for Rock Strength Data

Table 19: Field Estimation of Rock Hardness (after ISRM, 1981)

Term	Symbol	Field Identification	Approx. UCS Range (MPa)
Extremely weak rock	R0	Indented by thumbnail.	0.25 – 1
Very weak rock	R1	Material can be shaped with a pocket knife or can be peeled by a pocket knife. Crumbles under firm blows of pick (or point) of geological hammer.	1.0 – 5.0
Weak rock	R2	Knife cuts material but too hard to shape into triaxial specimens or material can be peeled by a pocket knife with difficulty. Shallow indentations (< 5 mm) made by firm blow with pick (or point) of geological hammer.	5.0 – 25
Medium strong rock	R3	Cannot be scraped or peeled with a pocket knife. Hand held specimens can be fractured with <i>single</i> firm blow of geological hammer.	25 – 50

Term	Symbol	Field Identification	Approx. UCS Range (MPa)
Strong rock	R4	Hand held specimen requires more than one blow of geological hammer to fracture it.	50 – 100
Very strong rock	R5	Specimen requires many blows of geological hammer to break intact rock specimens (or to fracture it).	100 – 250
Extremely strong rock	R6	Specimen can only be chipped under repeated hammer blows, rings when hit.	>250

NOTES:

1. Hand held specimens should have height $\cong$ 2 times the diameter.
2. Materials having a uniaxial compressive strength of less than about 0.5 MPa and cohesionless materials should be classified using soil classification systems.
3. Rocks with a uniaxial compressive strength below 25 MPa (i.e., below R2) are likely to yield highly ambiguous results under point load testing.

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APPENDIX B

Sampling Schedule Table

Table B-1 Core Sampling Schedule Showing Planned and Actual Sample Depths

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

		Planned Sample Depth	Actual Sample Depth												
Test Type	Pore-water	Archived	Aqueous	Petro-physics	Mine-ralogy	UCS	Triaxial	Brazilian	Thermal	BET/CEC	Noble Gas	Reactive Gas	Eff. Diff.	Sorption	Totals
# of Planned Samples	30	73 (48 + 25)	30	6	30	9	12	13	8	2	10	5	5	2	235
# of Total Samples	29	60	29	6	29	9	12	13	8	2	10	5	5	2	219
# Samples in Dyke	1	5	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	17
# Samples in Other Lithologies	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
BH #	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH05	BH #
Length along borehole (m)															Length along borehole (m)
0															0
3															3
6															6
9															9
12															12
15															15
18															18
21															21
24															24
27															27
30															30
33															33
36															36
39															39
42															42
45															45
48															48
51															51
54															54
57															57
60															60
63															63
66															66
69															69

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

72															72
75															75
78															78
81															81
84															84
87															87
90															90
93															93
96															96
99															99
102															102
105															105
108															108
111															111
114															114
117															117
120															120
123															123
126															126
129															129
132															132
135															135
138															138
141															141
144															144
147															147
150															150
153															153
156															156
159															159
162	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ		Planned MG										162
165			AQ001 166.11 - 166.37		MG001 164.01 - 164.37										165
168															168
171	PW001 171.07 - 171.50	AR001 172.08 - 172.47													171
174															174
177															177
180															180

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

183															183
		AR002 188.08 - 188.47													
186															186
189															189
192															192
195															195
198															198
201															201
204															204
207															207
210															210
213	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ		Planned MG										213
	PW002 218.77 - 219.14														
216															216
		AR003 219.14 - 219.51	AQ002 220.91 - 221.08		MG002 221.30 - 221.51										
219															219
222															222
225															225
228															228
231															231
234															234
	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ		Planned MG										
237															237
240															240
243															243
		AR004 246.23 - 246.60													
246															246
249															249
	PW003 253.14 - 253.51		AQ003 252.96 - 253.14		MG003 253.82 - 254.07										
252															252
255															255
258															258
261															261
	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ		Planned MG										
264															264
267															267

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

270														270
273														273
276		AR005 276.28 - 276.66												276
279														279
282														282
285												ED001 286.96 - 287.16		285
288	PW004 289.87 - 290.24		AQ004 289.71 - 289.87											288
291	Planned PW	AR006 291.93 - 292.31	Planned AQ		Planned MG									291
294		AR007 293.83 - 294.23		PS001 294.39 - 294.73	MG004 295.24 - 295.41	UC001 296.53 - 296.74		BR001 296.35 - 296.53	TH001 296.08 - 296.35					294
297													SO001 299.31 - 299.79	297
300		AR008 301.19 - 301.56								SA001 300.09 - 300.58				300
303		AR009 303.71 - 304.09												303
306														306
309		AR010 309.31 - 309.70												309
312														312
315						UC002 315.52 - 315.77		BR002 315.77 - 315.96	TH002 316.23 - 316.48					315
318	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ		Planned MG									318
321														321
324														324

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

327															327
330															330
333															333
336															336
339	PW005 341.30 - 341.67	AR011 341.67 - 342.11			MG005 340.69 - 340.94										339
342			AQ005 342.94 - 343.15												342
345				Planned PS											345
348															348
351															351
354															354
357															357
360															360
363															363
366															366
369															369
372															372
375															375
378															378
381															381
384	PW006 386.28 - 386.68		AQ006 386.94 - 387.36												384
387		AR012 389.27 - 389.69			MG006 387.36 - 387.56										387
390															390
393															393
396	PW007 398.09 - 398.50														396
399	Planned PW	AR013 399.847 - 400.22	AQ007 399.65 - 399.84		MG007 400.22 - 400.38										399
402															402
405															405
408															408
411															411

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

414															414
417															417
420															420
423															423
426	PW008 425.88 - 426.30	AR014 426.30 - 426.68	AQ008 426.68 - 426.88	Planned PS	MG008 426.88 - 427.08						NG001 428.22 - 428.42				426
429											NG002 428.42 - 428.63	DG001 430.93 - 431.14			429
432				PS002 433.83 - 434.10											432
435															435
438															438
441															441
444															444
447															447
450	Planned PW		Planned AQ												450
453	PW009 453.87- 454.28	AR015 453.51- 453.87	AQ009 453.32- 453.51		MG009 452.94 - 453.15										453
456															456
459															459
462															462
465															465
468															468
471															471
474															474
477	PW010 479.03- 479.40	AR016 479.40- 479.78	AQ010 479.78- 479.97												477
480					MG010 479.97- 480.18										480
483															483
486															486
489															489
492															492
495															495

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

498															498
501															501
504	PW011 506.01- 506.42	Planned AR	AQ011 506.81- 507.00		MG011 506.42- 506.63										504
507		AR017 508.94- 509.30													507
510															510
513															513
516															516
519															519
522	PW012 524.62 - 525.02														522
525		AR018 525.02 - 525.40	AQ012 525.40 - 525.59	PS003 527.39 - 527.70	MG012 527.15 - 527.39	UC003 527.70 - 527.94									525
528		AR019 530.22 - 530.61					TS001 528.14 - 528.41 TS002 528.41 - 528.68	BR003 527.94 - 528.14 BR004 530.61 - 530.78							528
531	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ	Planned PS	Planned MG	Planned UC	TS003 530.78 - 531.00 TS004 531.00 - 531.24	Planned BR	TH003 531.24 - 531.53		NG003 532.91 - 533.11 NG004 533.11 - 533.33	Planned DG	Planned ED		531
534												DG002 536.00 - 536.23			534
537													ED002 538.94 - 539.16		537
540															540
543															543
546															546
549															549
552															552
555															555

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

558	PW013 559.65 - 560.02	AR020 560.02 - 560.38	AQ013 560.38 - 560.57		MG013 560.80 - 561.03										558
561															561
564		AR021 565.90 - 566.27													564
567															567
570															570
573															573
576															576
579															579
582															582
585	PW014 586.67 - 587.05	AR022 587.05 - 587.45	AQ014 587.87 - 588.11		Planned MG	Planned UC		Planned BR							585
588		AR023 588.11 - 588.50			MG014 588.50 - 588.71	UC004 588.71 - 588.95		BR005 588.95 - 589.13							588
591															591
594															594
597															597
600															600
603															603
606															606
609	PW015 611.67 - 612.05				MG015 611.07 - 611.27										609
612	Planned PW	AR024 612.05 - 612.42	AQ015 612.42 - 612.59		Planned MG										612
615		AR025 614.66 - 615.04													615
618															618
621															621
624															624
627											NG005 629.87 - 630.09				627

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

630											NG006 631.28 - 631.50				630
633												DG003 430.93 - 431.14			633
636	PW016 636.99 - 637.36				MG016 638.12 - 638.30										636
639	Planned PW	AR026 639.39 - 639.77	AQ016 640.05 - 640.25	PS004 641.19 - 641.46	Planned MG	Planned UC	Planned TS	Planned BR	Planned TH	Planned SA	Planned NG	Planned DG	Planned ED	Planned SO	639
642						UC005 642.83 - 643.08	TS005 643.84 - 644.10 TS006 644.68 - 644.96	BR006 642.65 - 642.83							642
645		AR027 644.96 - 645.36					TS007 646.79 - 647.07	BR007 646.20 - 646.45 BR008 647.07 - 647.26							645
648							TS008 648.73 - 648.96		TH004 648.96 - 649.25				ED003 652.04 - 652.38		648
651															651
654										SA002 654.84 - 655.26				SO002 654.36 - 654.84	654
657															657
660															660
663	PW017 664.78 - 665.22	AR028 663.14 - 663.51 AR029 665.22 - 665.53	AQ017 664.22 - 664.44		Planned MG										663
666		AR030 668.60 - 668.98			MG017 666.83 - 667.06										666

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

669															669
672															672
675															675
678															678
681															681
684															684
687		AR031 689.66 - 690.01													687
690	PW018 691.89 - 692.28	Planned AR	Planned AQ		MG018 691.20 - 691.44	Planned UC		Planned BR	Planned TH						690
693		AR032 695.60 - 696.01	AQ018 693.79 - 694.02												693
696															696
699															699
702						UC006 703.07 - 703.30		BR009 703.30 - 703.50	TH005 702.77 - 703.07						702
705															705
708															708
711															711
714															714
717	Planned PW	AR033 716.99 - 717.19	Planned AQ		Planned MG										717
720	PW019 721.69 - 722.09	AR034 720.56 - 720.94	AQ019 720.33 - 720.56		MG019 722.45 - 722.69										720
723		AR035 725.15 - 725.52													723
726															726
729															729
732															732
735															735
738															738
741															741
744	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ	Planned MG		Planned UC	Planned TS	Planned BR	Planned TH		NG007 746.85 - 747.07	DG004 743.93 - 744.14			744

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

747	PW020 749.08 - 749.49	AR036 749.49 - 749.89									NG008 747.07 - 747.28				747
750		AR037 751.86 - 752.25	AQ020 749.89 - 750.11	MG020 750.39 - 750.63	PS005 752.25 - 752.56			BR010 752.63 - 752.83							750
753						UC007 753.38 - 753.60	TS009 753.60 - 753.82 TS010 753.82 - 754.06		TH006 755.30 - 755.57						753
756								BR011 758.92 - 759.10					ED004 756.19 - 756.44		756
759							TS011 759.80 - 760.01 TS012 760.01 - 760.26								759
762															762
765															765
768															768
771	Planned PW	AR038 771.50 - 771.86	AQ021 772.85 - 773.17		Planned MG										771
774	PW021 773.99 - 774.42	AR039 774.42 - 774.82			MG021 775.96 - 776.16										774
777															777
780															780
783		AR040 785.72 - 785.89													783

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

786		AR041 785.89 - 786.12 AR042 787.25 - 787.48 AR043 787.79 - 787.98 AR044 787.98 - 788.25													786
789															789
792															792
795			AQ022 796.85 - 797.13												795
798	Planned PW	AR045 799.03 - 799.40	Planned AQ		MG022 799.90 - 800.10	Planned UC		Planned BR							798
801	PW022 801.24 - 801.64	AR046 801.92 - 802.27													801
804						UC008 806.61 - 806.83		BR012 806.83 - 807.07							804
807															807
810															810
813															813
816															816
819															819
822															822
825	PW023 826.70 - 827.07	AR047 827.07 - 827.43	AQ023 827.43 - 827.65		Planned MG										825
828					MG023 827.95 - 828.16										828
831		AR048 831.95 - 832.33													831
834															834

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

837															837
840															840
843															843
846	PW024 848.20 - 848.55	AR049 848.55 - 848.91	AQ024 848.91 - 849.08												846
849	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ	Planned PS	MG024 849.63 - 849.83	Planned UC		BR013 851.43 - 851.63	Planned TH		Planned NG	Planned DG			849
852		AR050 851.89 - 852.24		PS006 852.24 - 852.48		UC009 853.04 - 853.24			TH007 853.24 - 853.51						852
855		AR051 855.15 - 855.37 AR052 855.62 - 855.85 AR053 857.22 - 857.58													855
858															858
861															861
864															864
867															867
870											NG009 871.77 - 871.99 NG010 872.72 - 872.93				870
873															873
876	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ		Planned MG							DG005 878.90 - 879.13			876
879	PW025 881.05 - 881.42		AQ025 881.42 - 881.60												879
882		AR054 882.78 - 883.13			MG025 881.97 - 882.15										882
885															885

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

888														888
891														891
894														894
897												ED005 897.36 - 897.58		897
900														900
903	PW026 905.62 - 905.96		Planned AQ						Planned TH					903
906		AR055 905.96 - 906.35	AQ026 906.35 - 906.51		MG026 908.40 - 908.58				TH008 908.80 - 909.08					906
909														909
912														912
915														915
918														918
921														921
924														924
927														927
930	Planned PW	AR056 932.00 - 932.39	Planned AQ		Planned MG									930
933														933
936	PW027 935.82 - 936.20	AR057 936.20 - 936.58	AQ027 936.58 - 936.78		MG027 937.35 - 937.54									936
939														939
942														942
945														945
948														948
951														951
954														954
957	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ	Planned MG										957
960	PW028 962.41 - 962.76		AQ028 962.76 - 962.91											960
963		AR058 963.79 - 964.15		MG028 962.91 - 963.15										963
966														966

TABLE B-1: IG_BH05 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

969															969
972															972
975															975
978		AR059 978.50 - 978.79													978
981			AQ029 981.93 - 982.13												981
984	PW029 985.99 - 986.37	AR059 986.37 - 986.75													984
987					MG029 987.92 - 988.16										987
990															990
993															993
996															996
999															999

APPENDIX C

Record of Core Logging

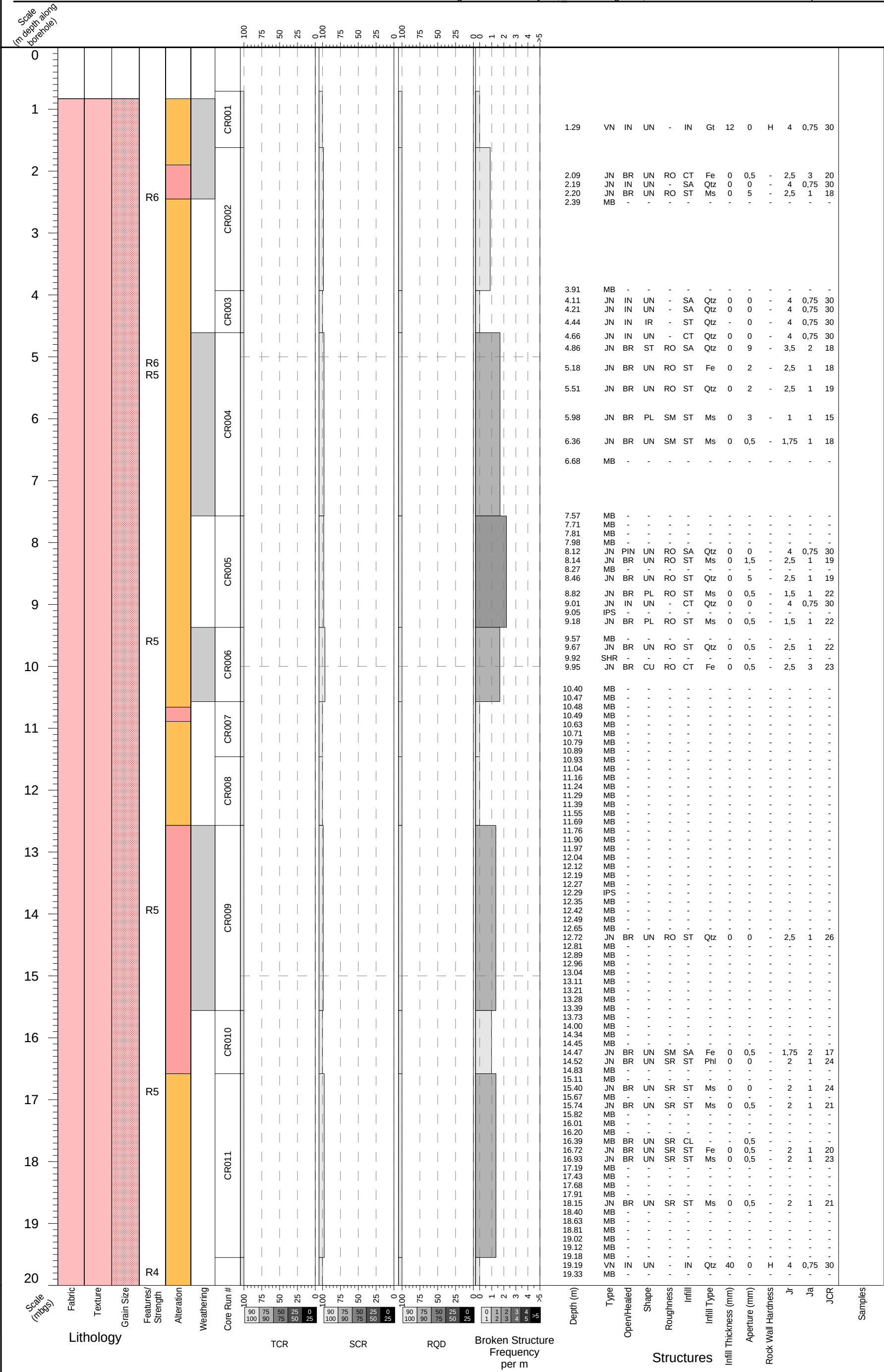
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



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TITLE

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YYYY-MM-DD

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PROJECT NO.

20253946 (5030)

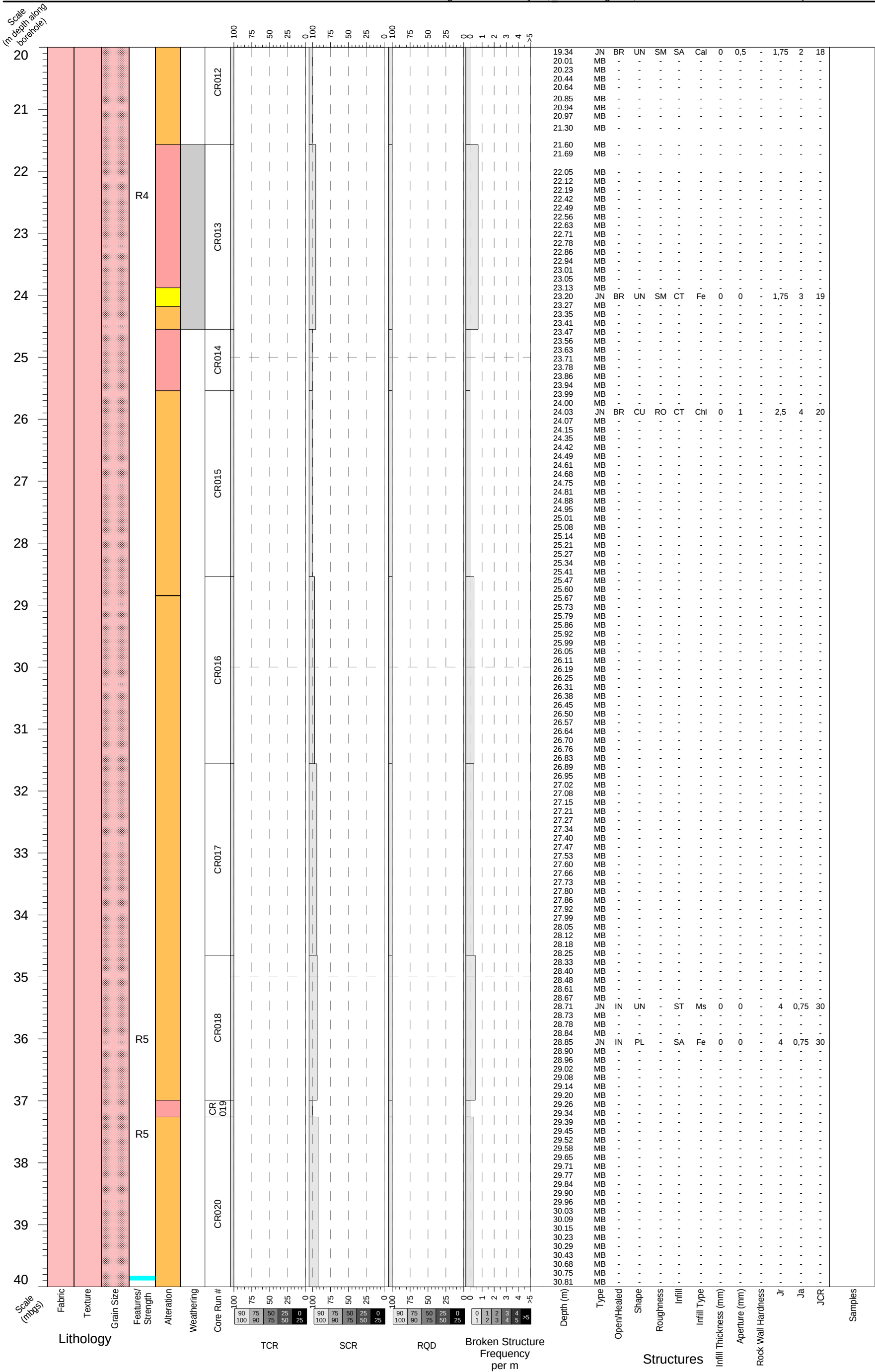
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
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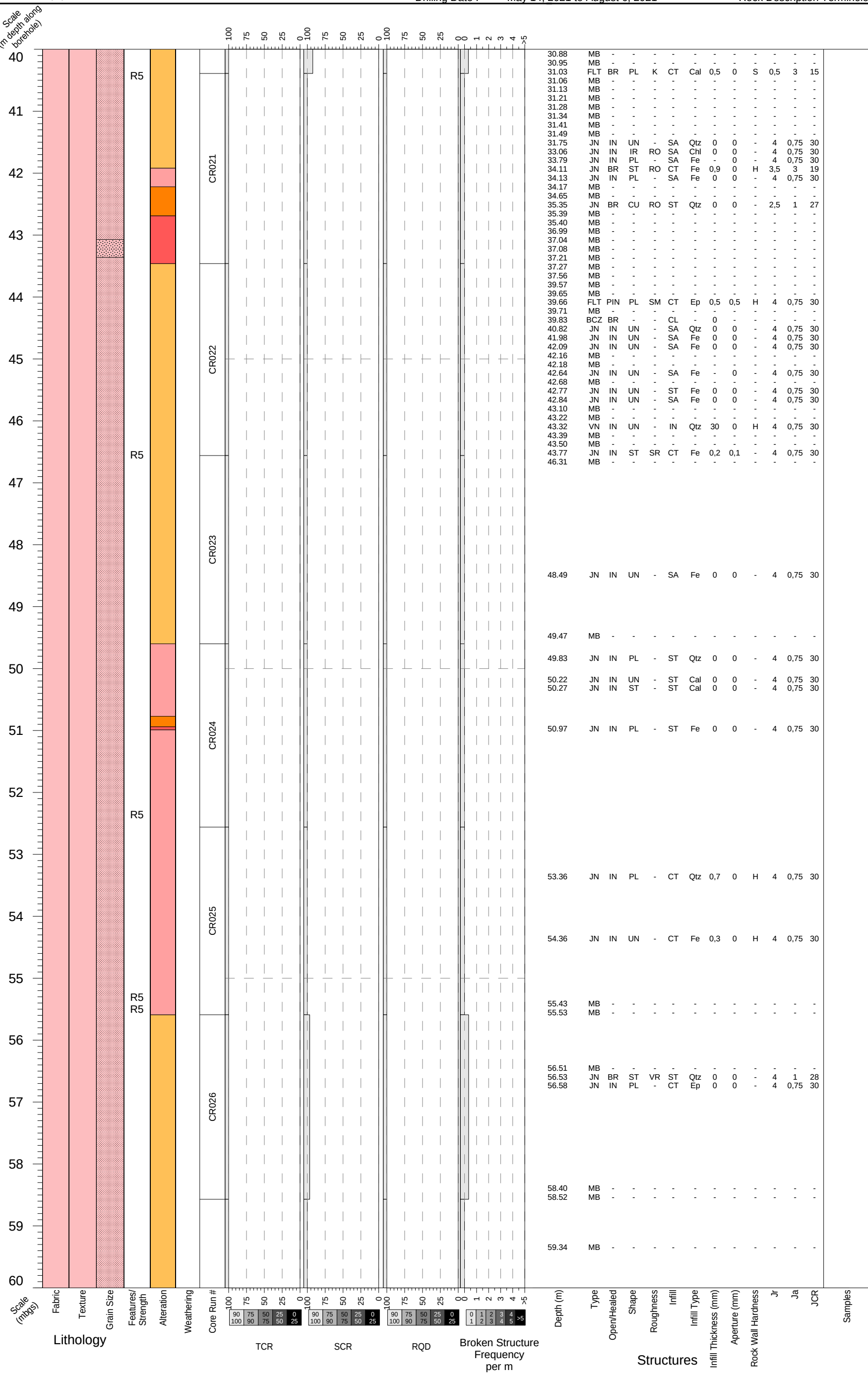
20253946 (5030)

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
 Easting (m) : 556069.23
 Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.

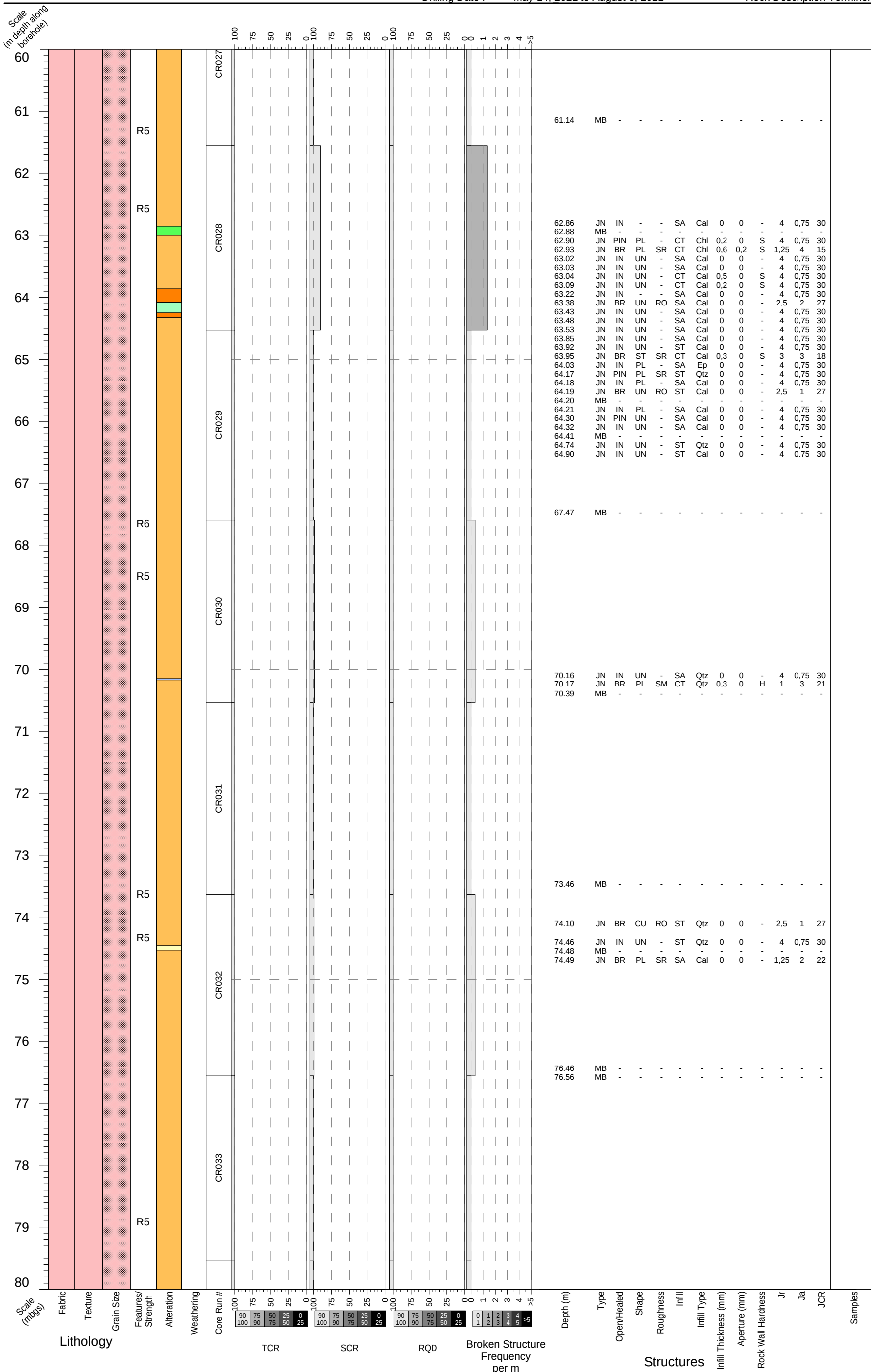


Northing (m) : 5486536.09
 Easting (m) : 556069.23
 Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.

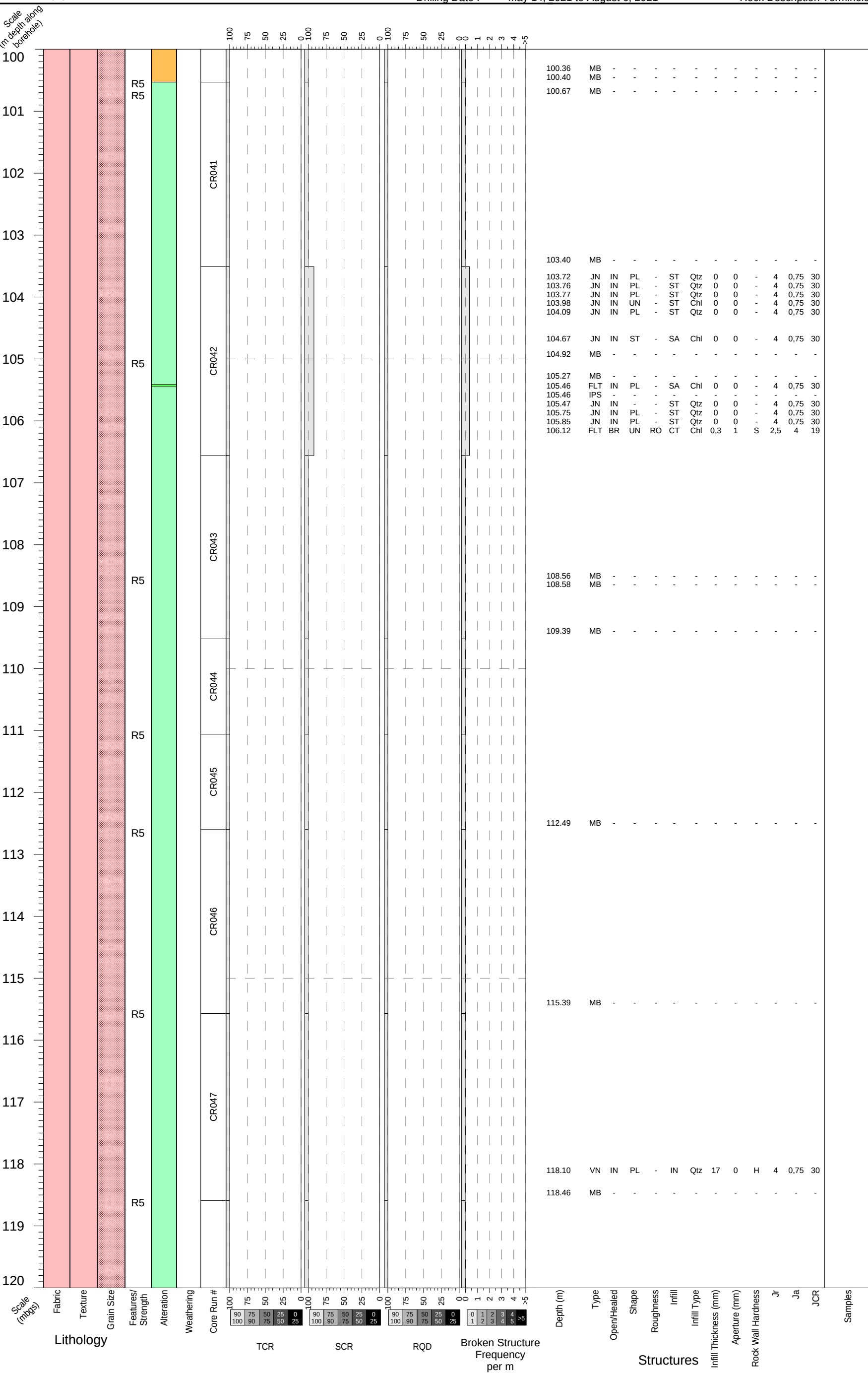


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 Easting (m) : 556069.23
 Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



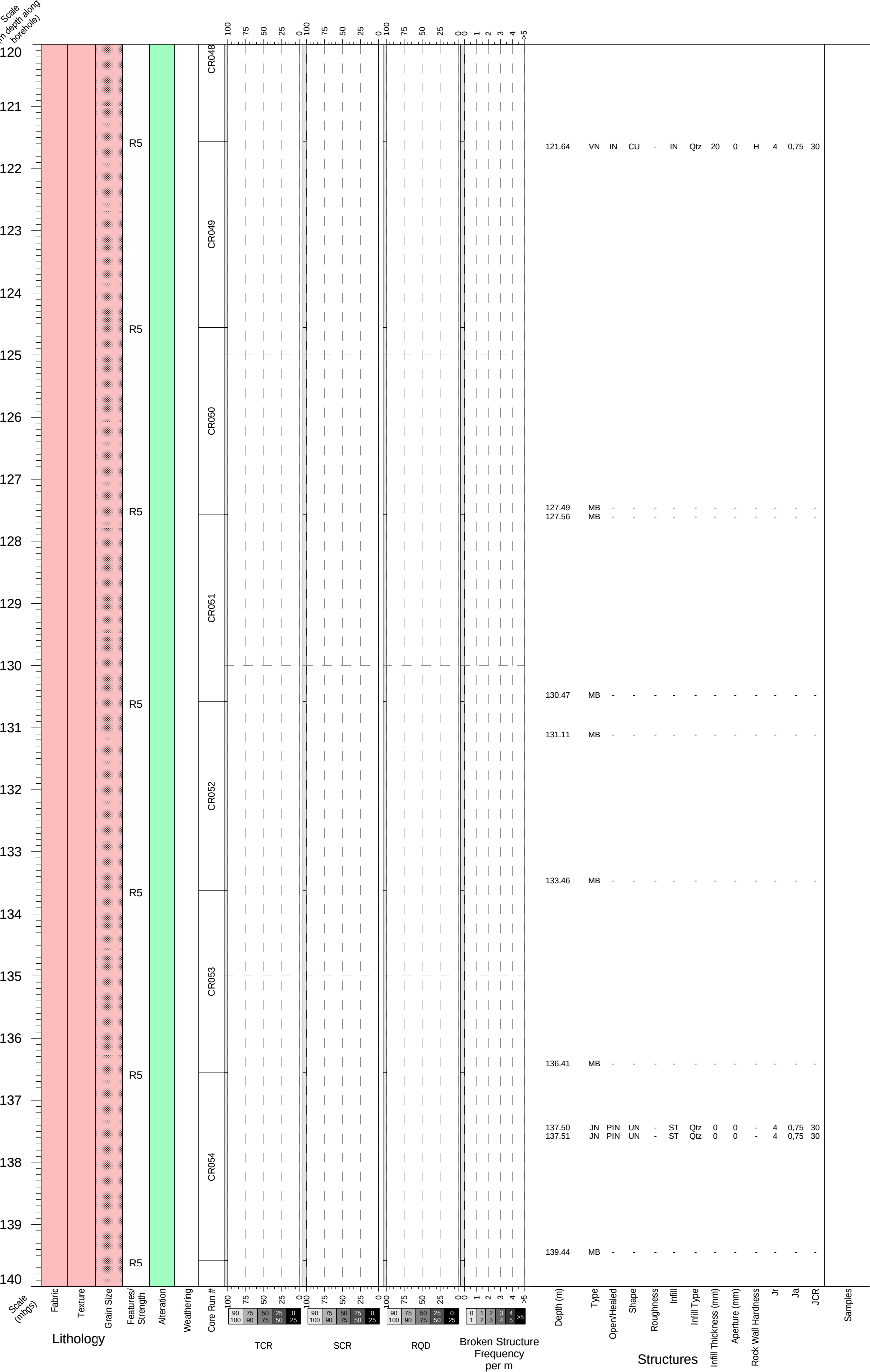
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



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20253946 (5030)

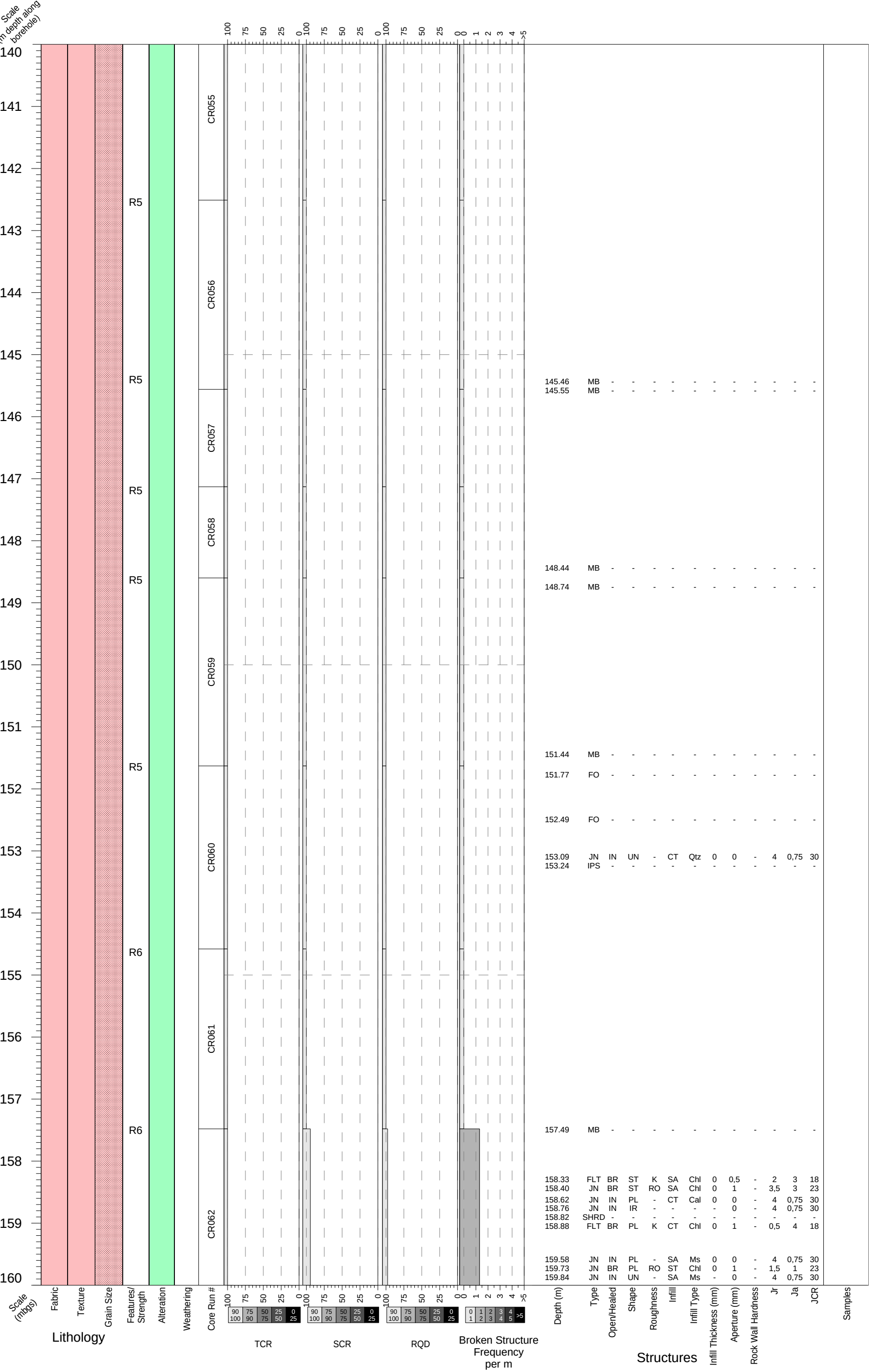
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



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20253946 (5030)

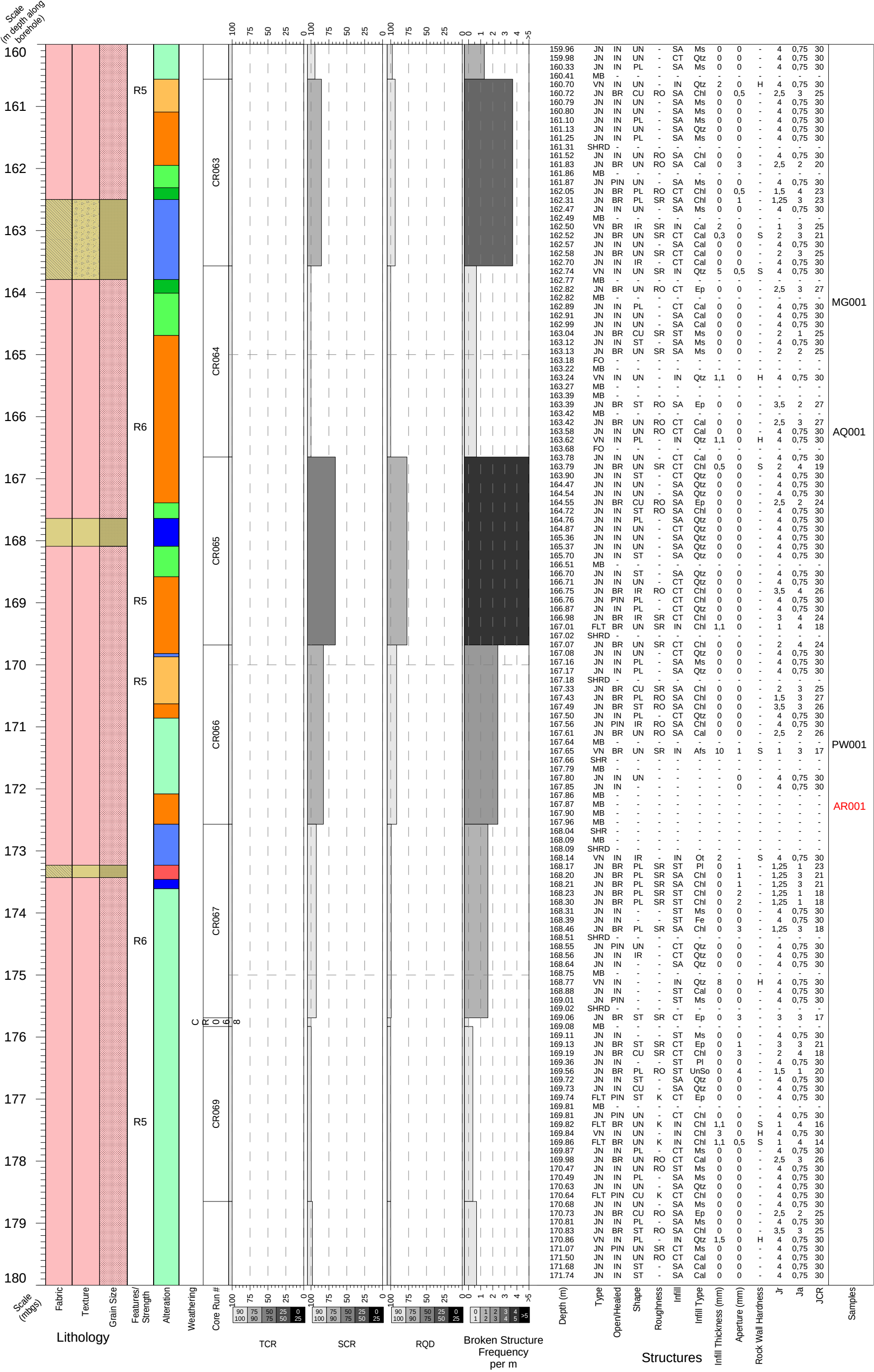
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



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PROJECT NO.

20253946 (5030)

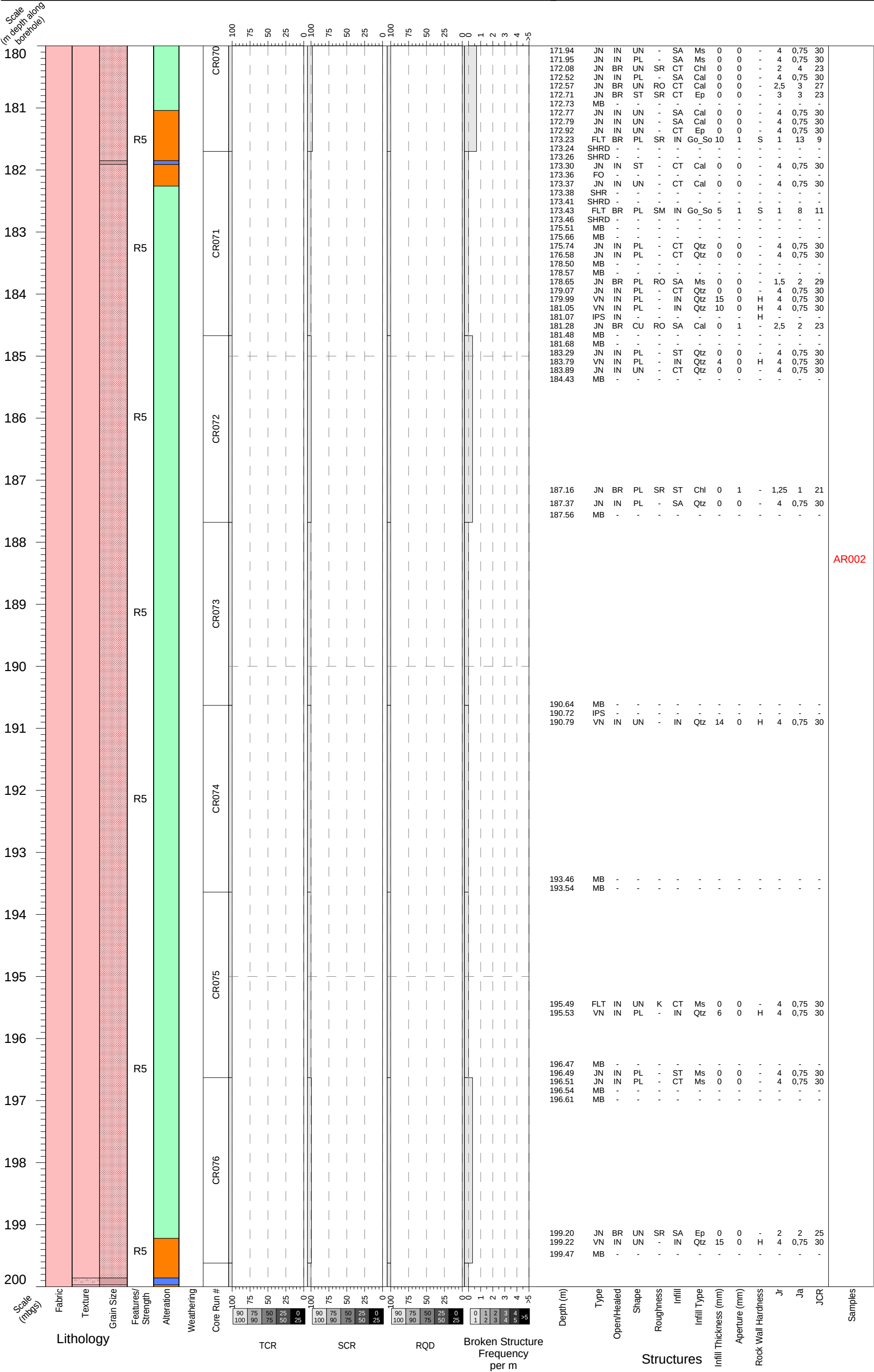
IG_BH05

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Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



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2023-01-10

DRAWN/REV

SL/IL

PROJECT NO.

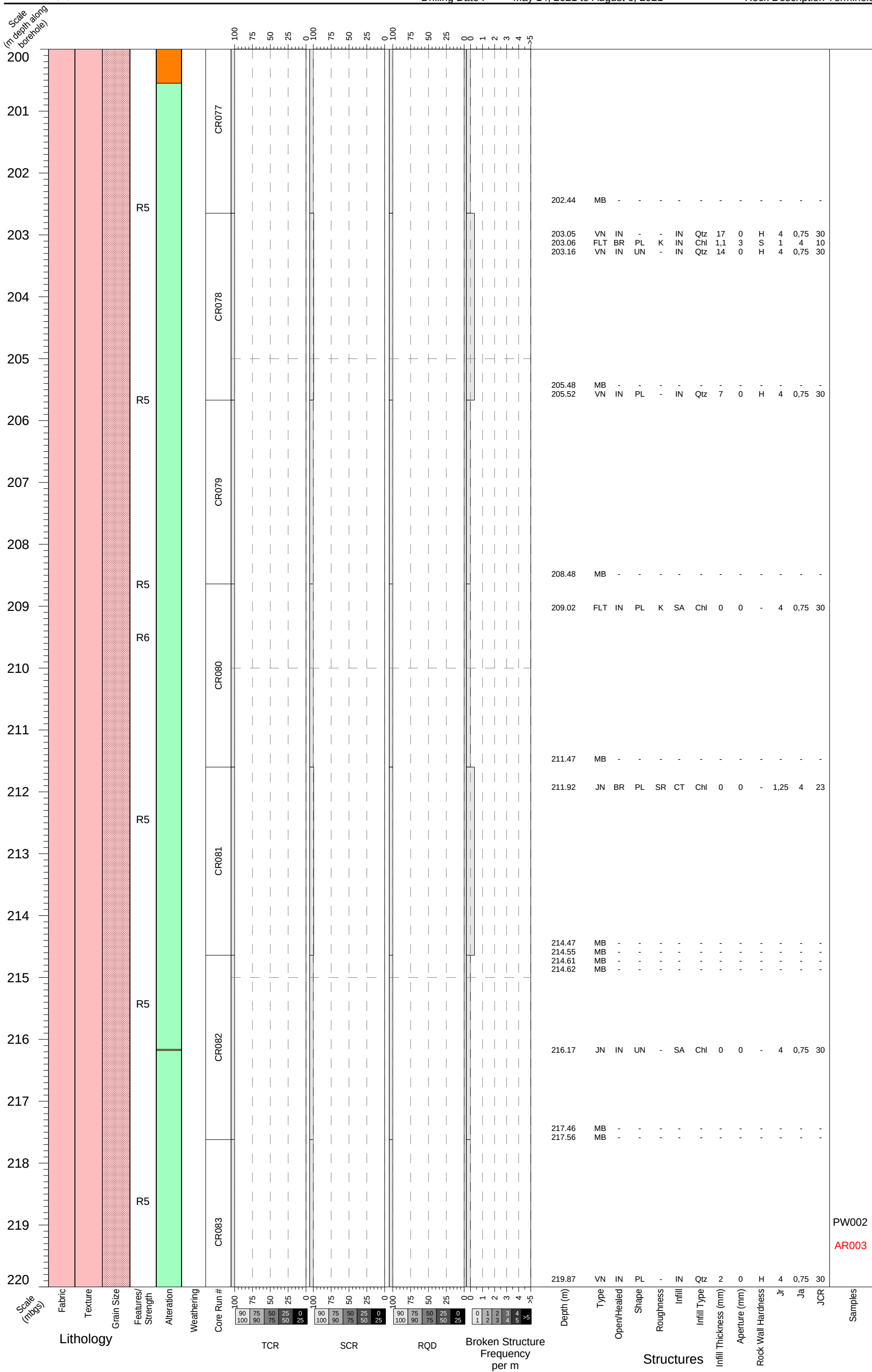
20253946 (5030)

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
 Easting (m) : 556069.23
 Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.

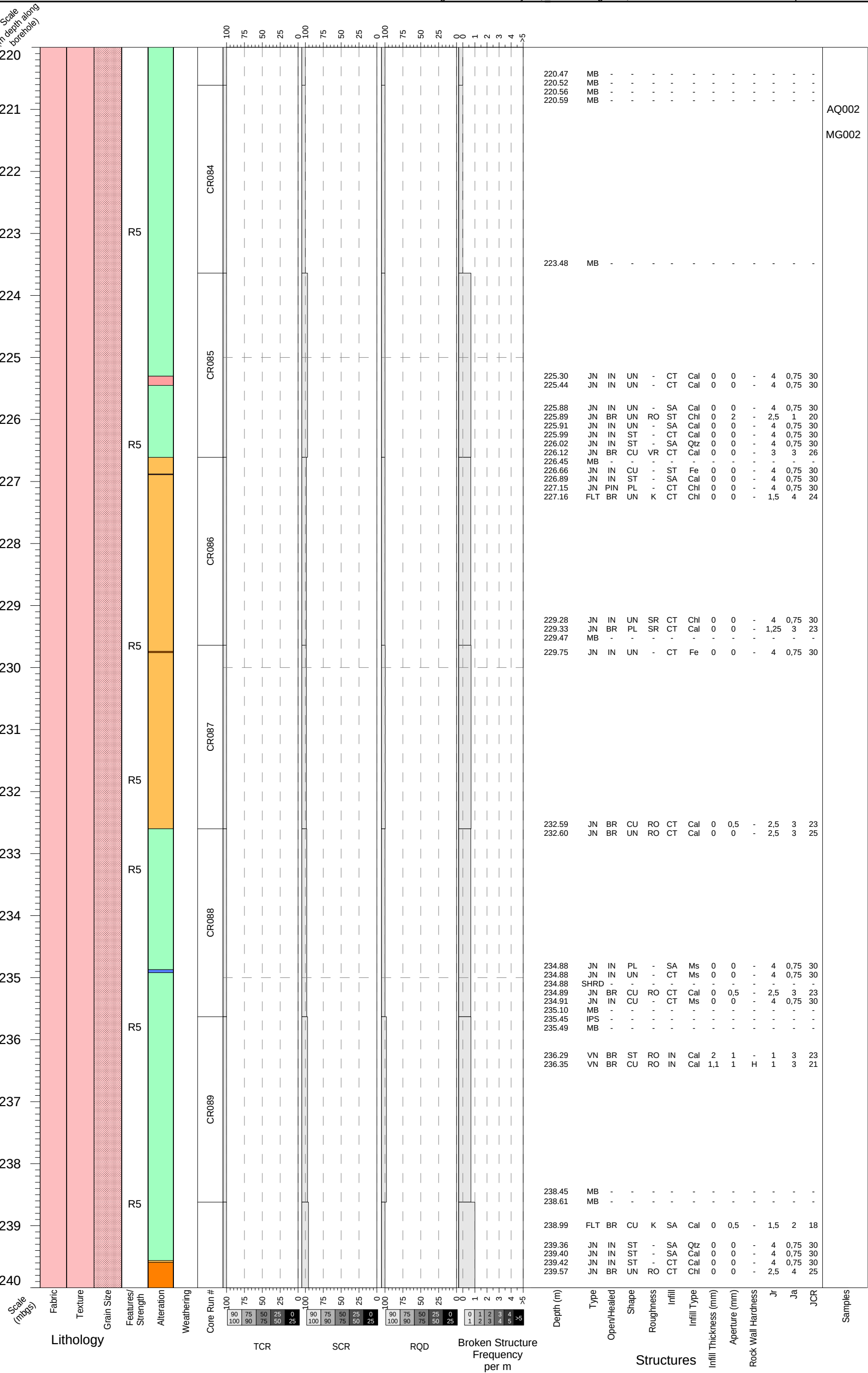


Northing (m) : 5486536.09
 Easting (m) : 556069.23
 Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.

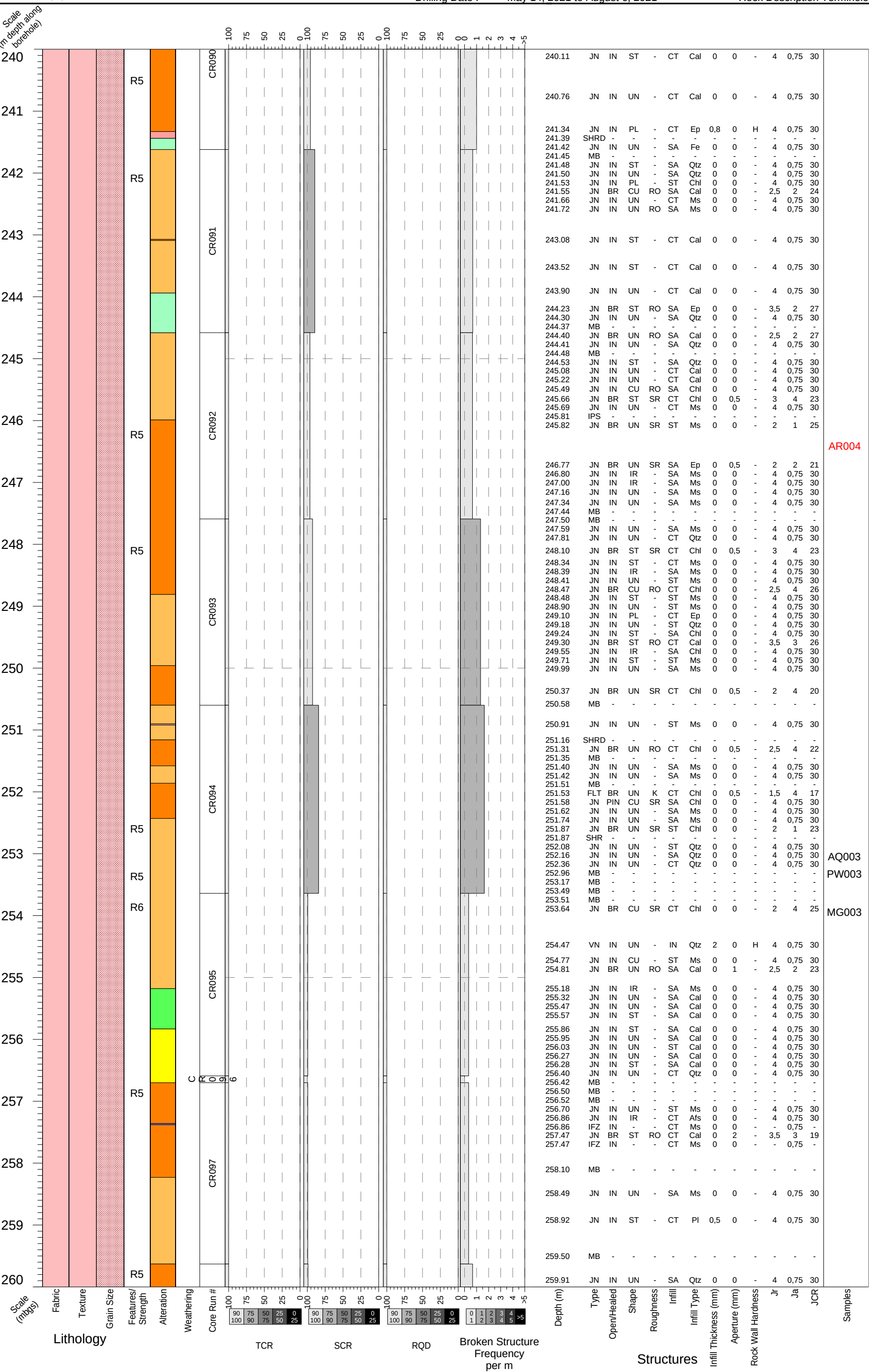


Northing (m) : 5486536.09
 Easting (m) : 556069.23
 Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



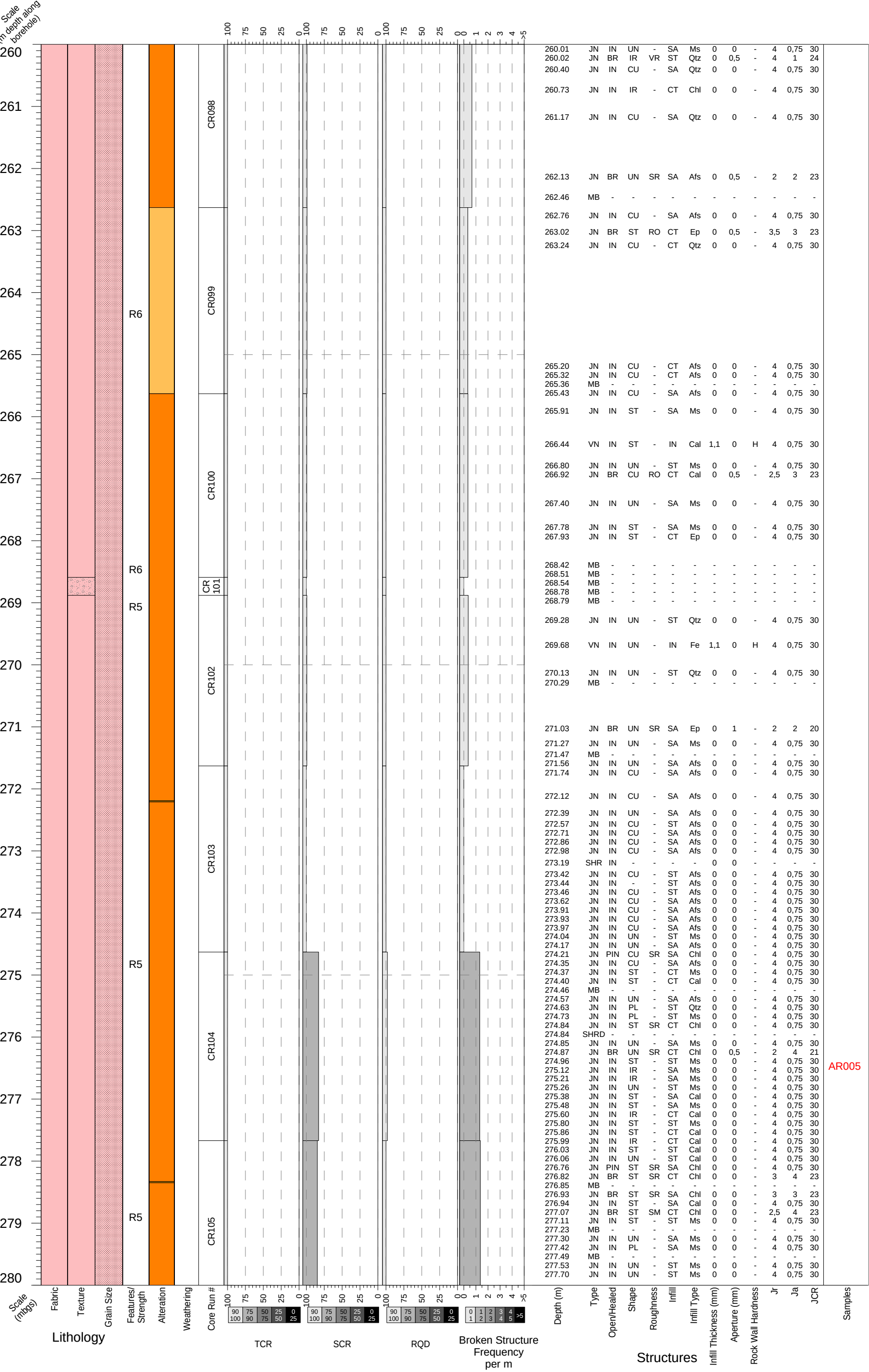
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
 Easting (m) : 556069.23
 Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
 Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
 Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
 Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
 Drill Core Size : HQ3
 Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



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20253946 (5030)

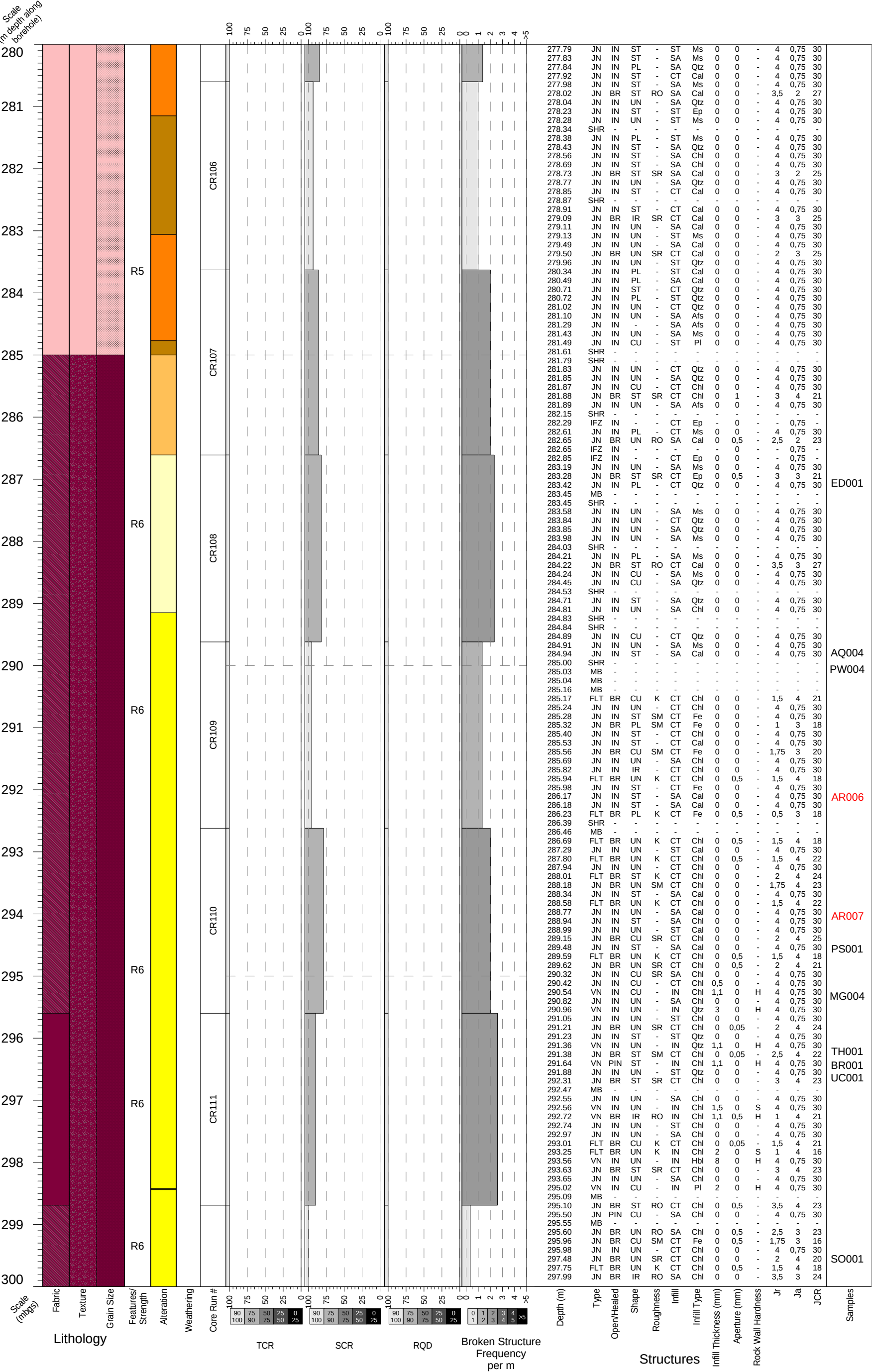
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
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20253946 (5030)

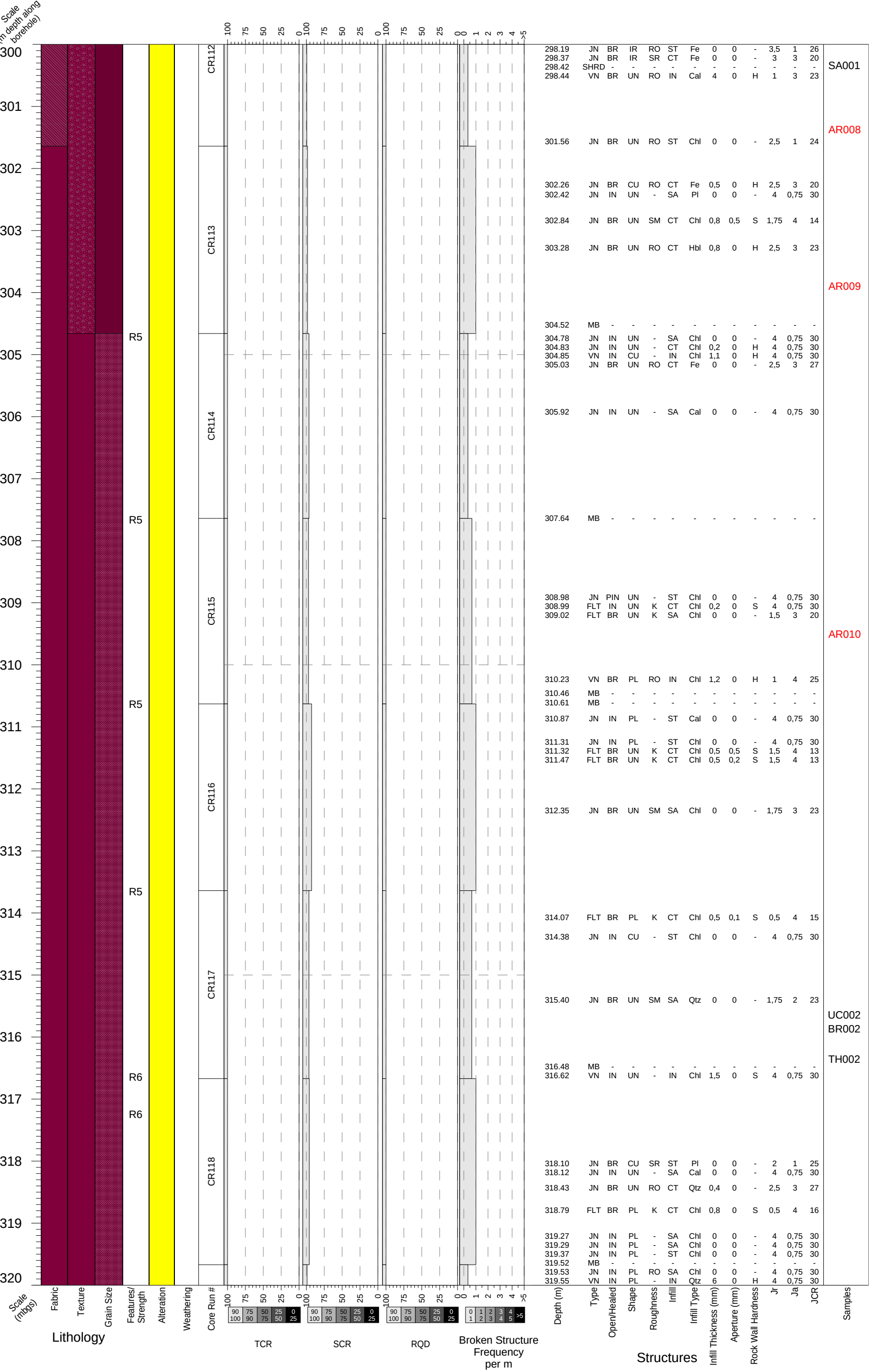
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Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



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20253946 (5030)

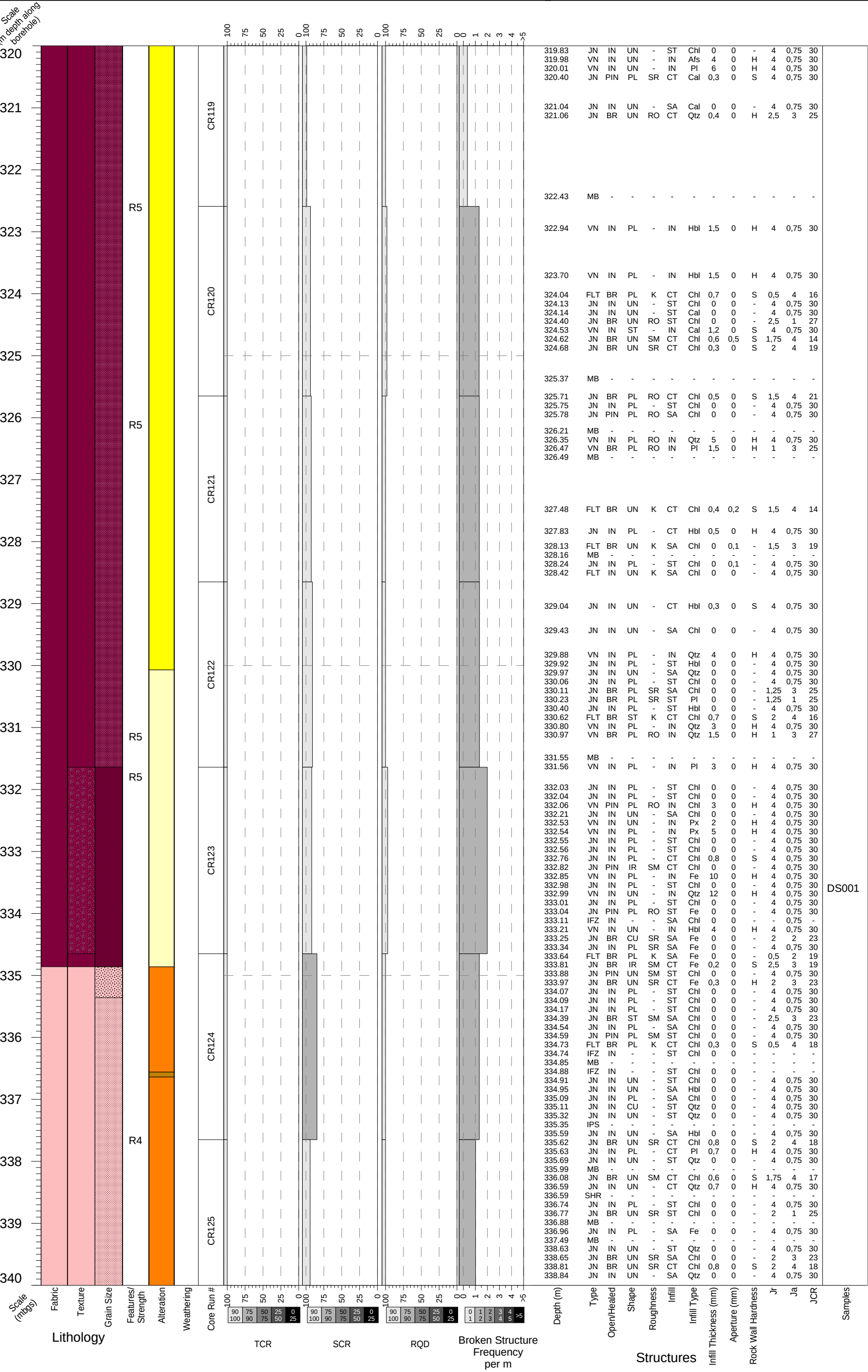
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 Easting (m) : 556069.23
 Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
 Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
 Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
 Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
 Drill Core Size : HQ3
 Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

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20253946 (5030)

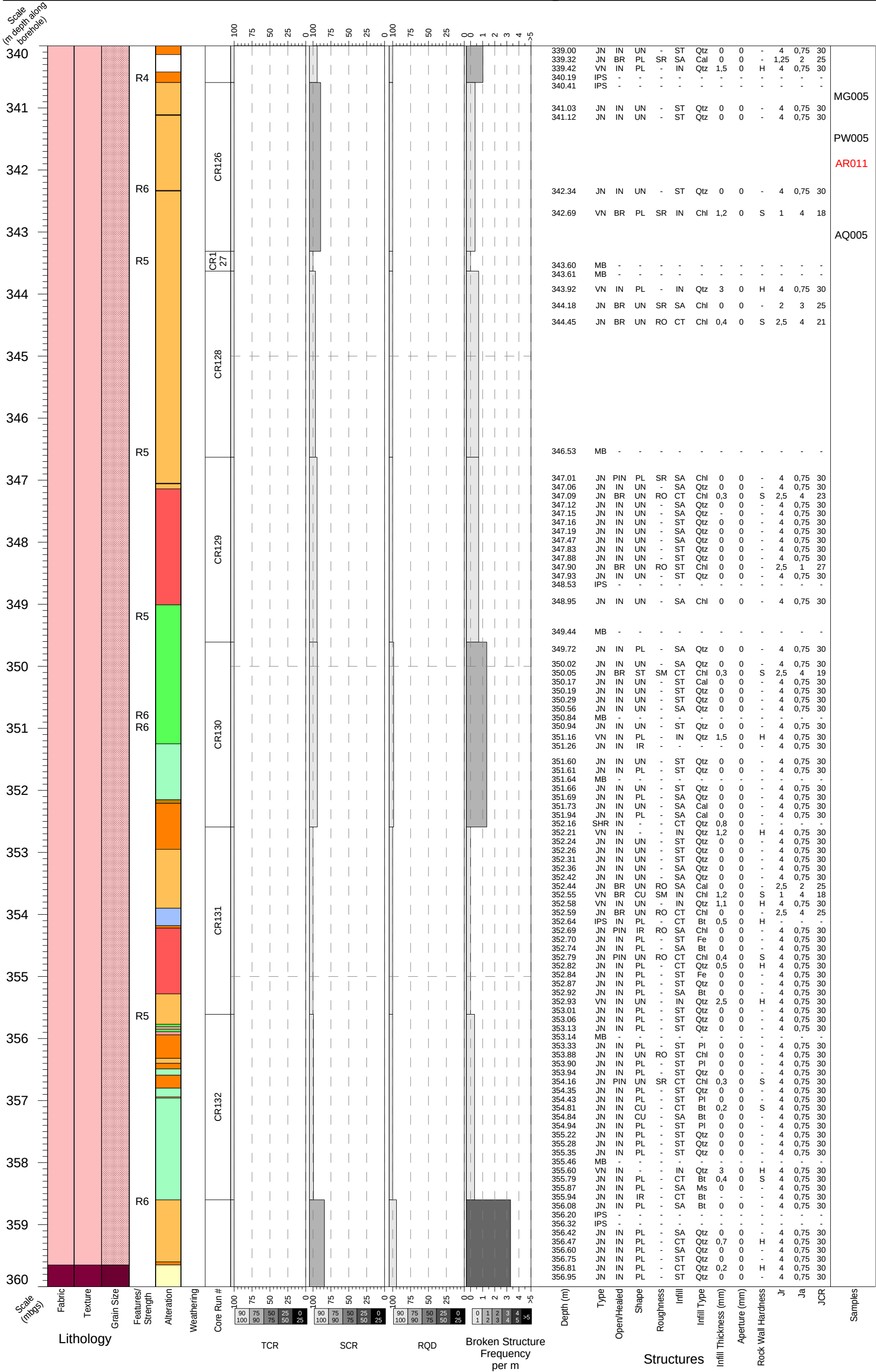
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

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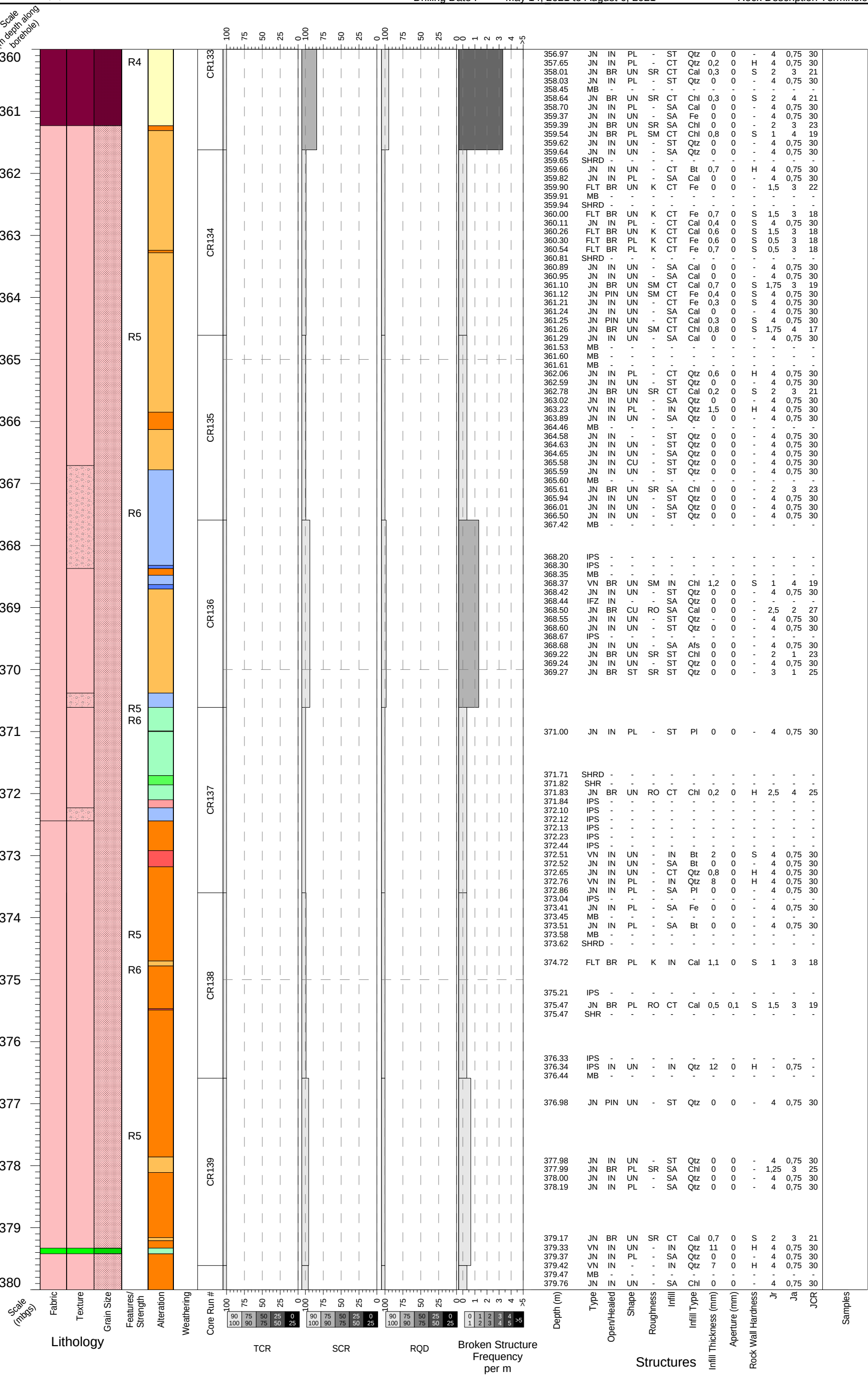
20253946 (5030)

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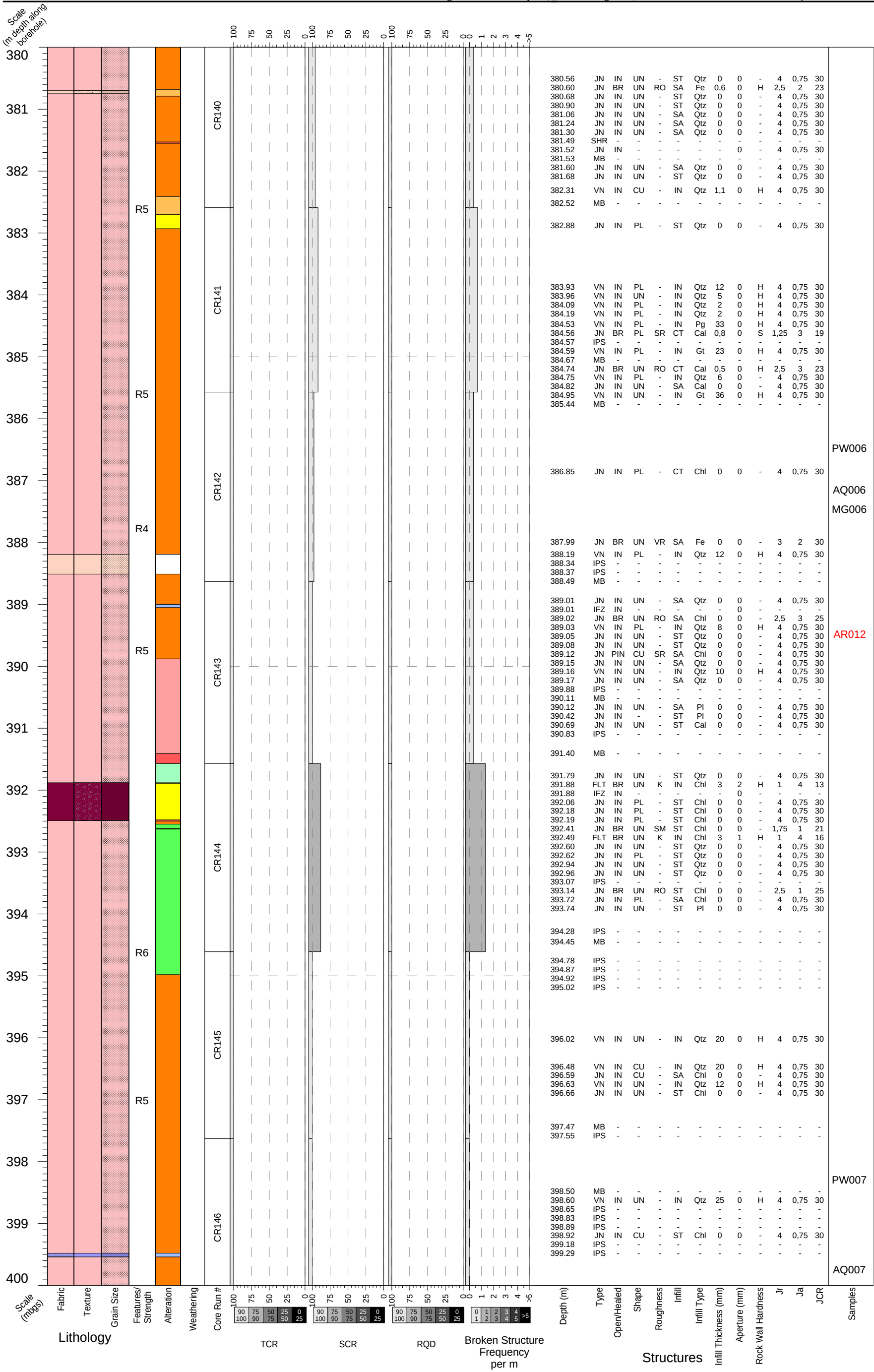
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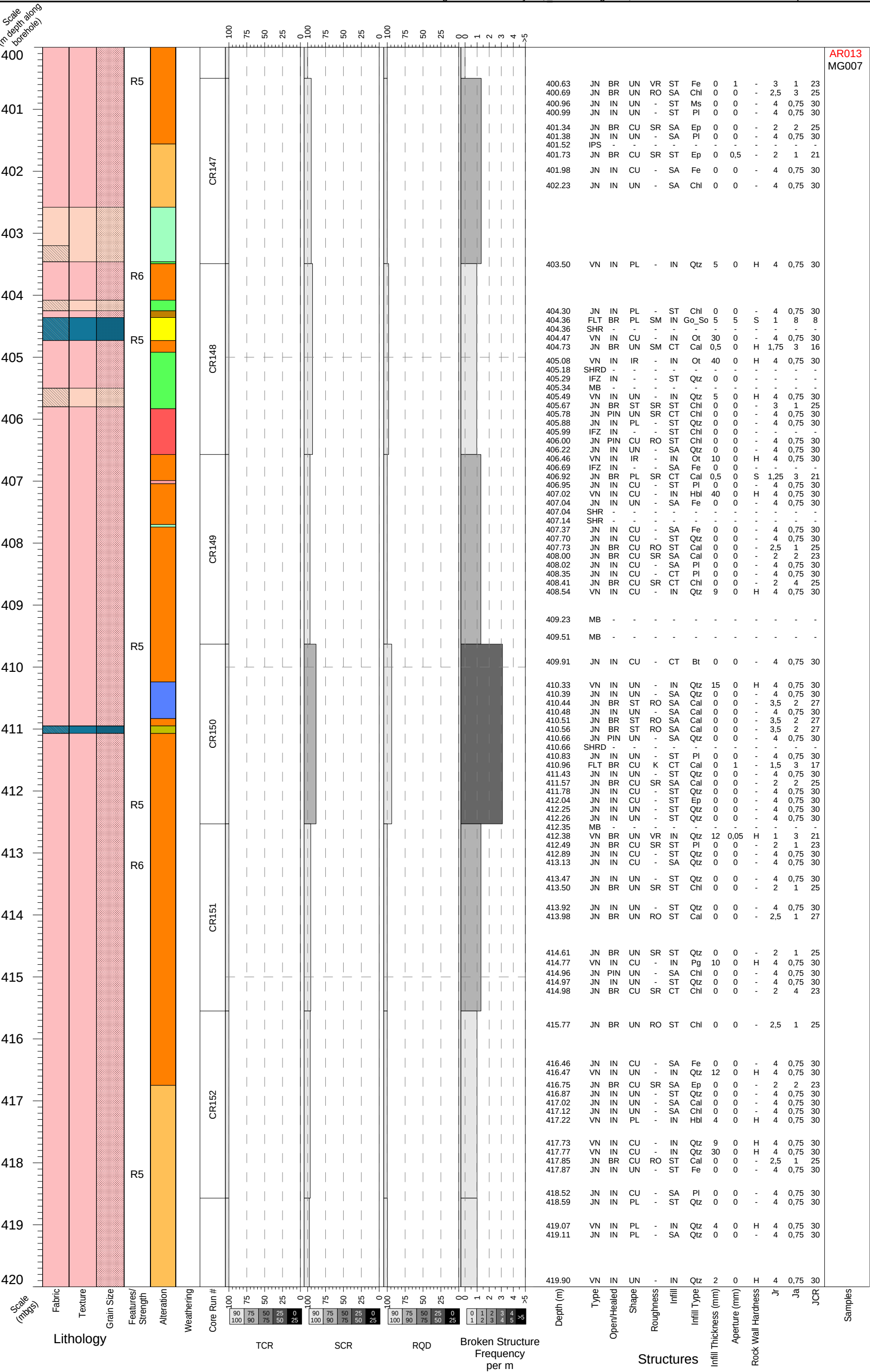
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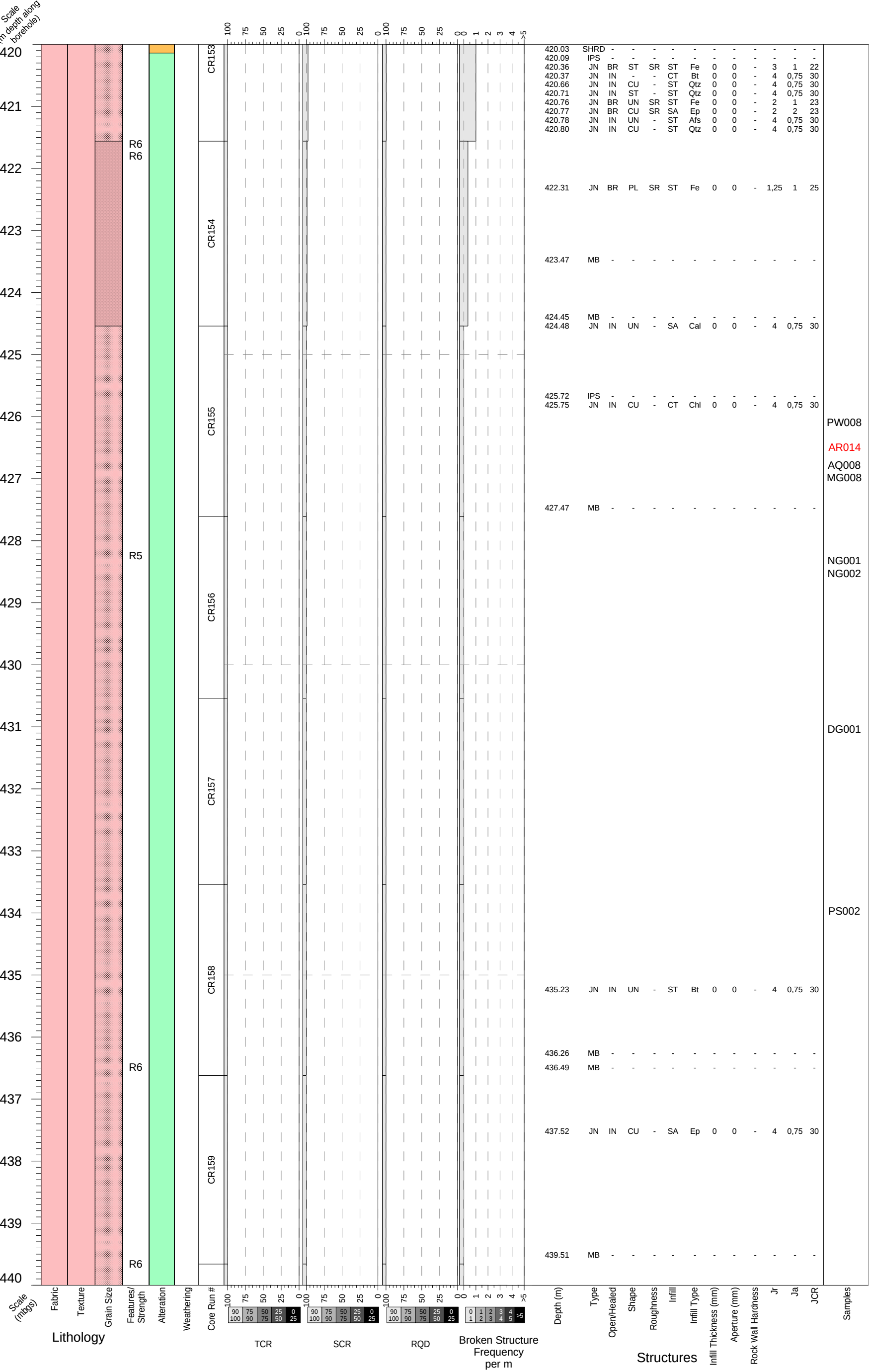
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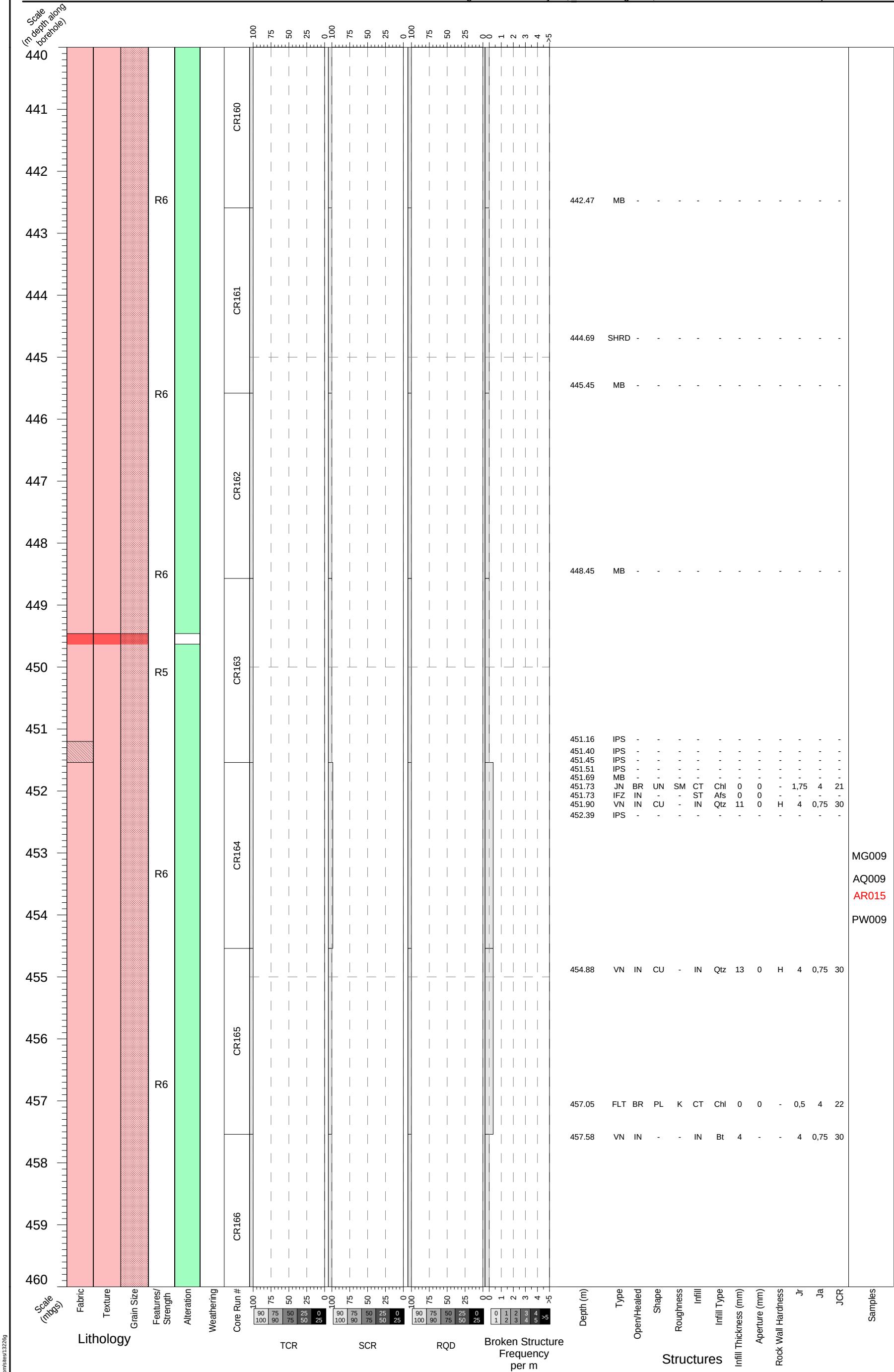
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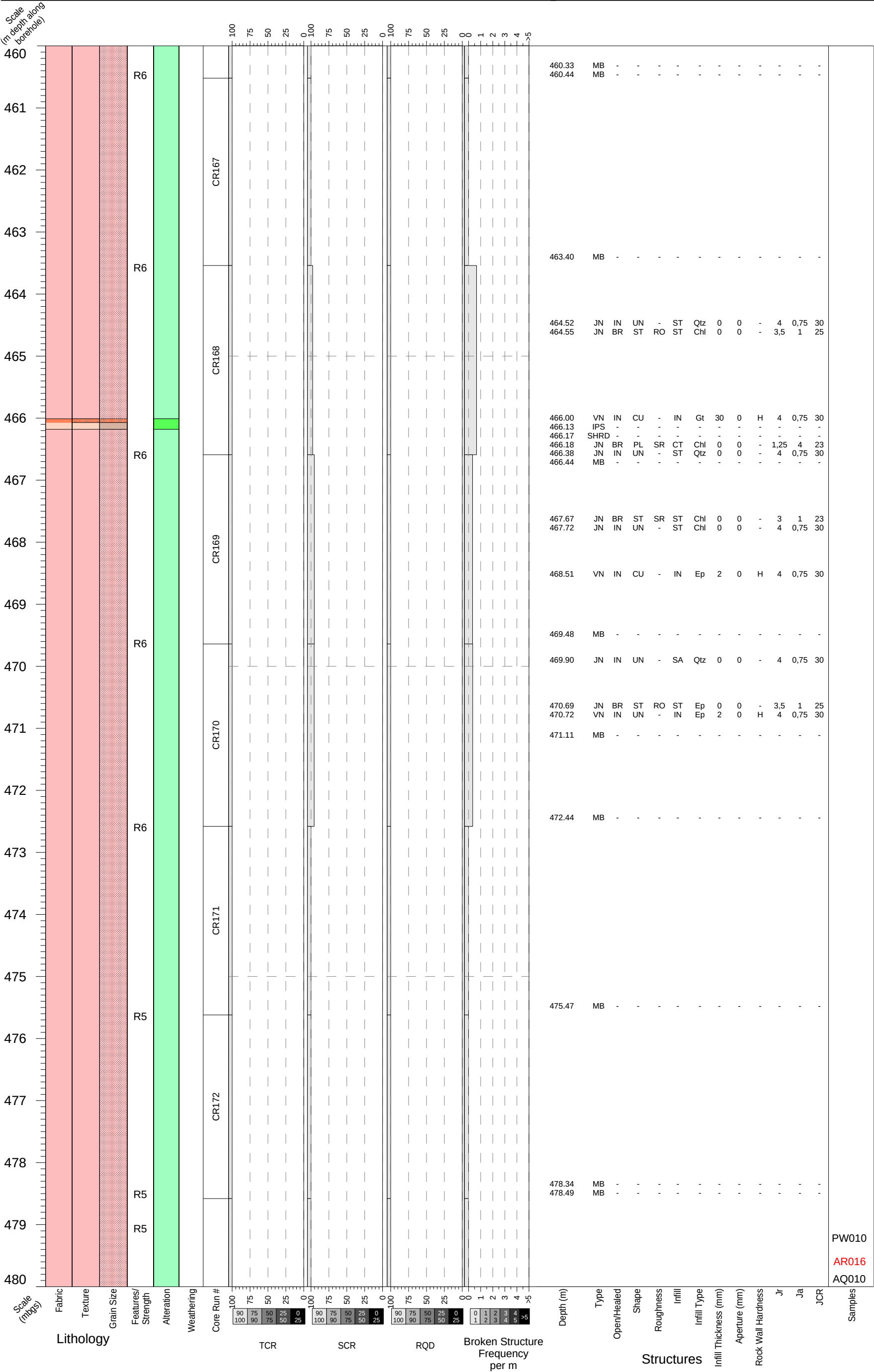
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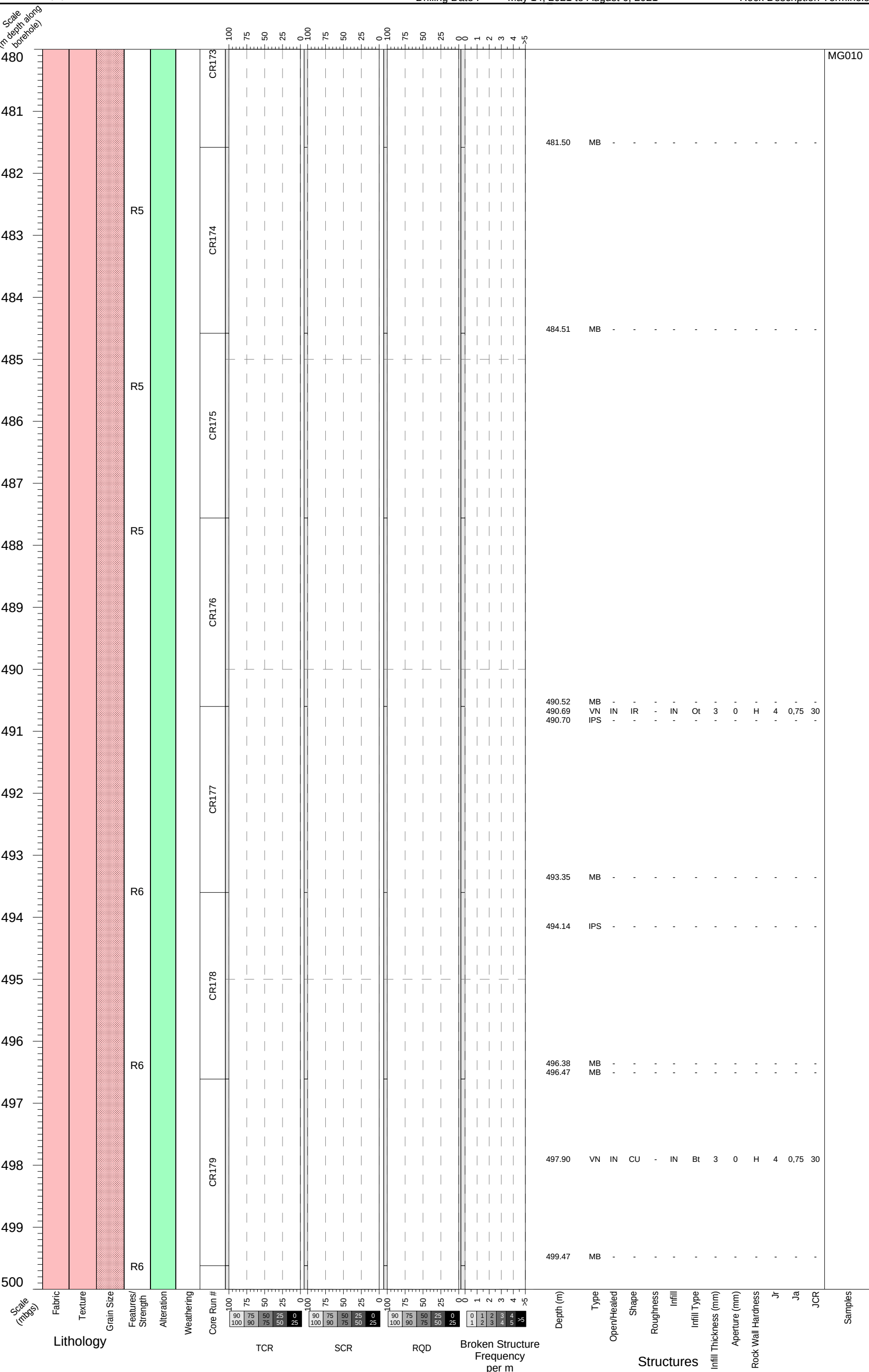
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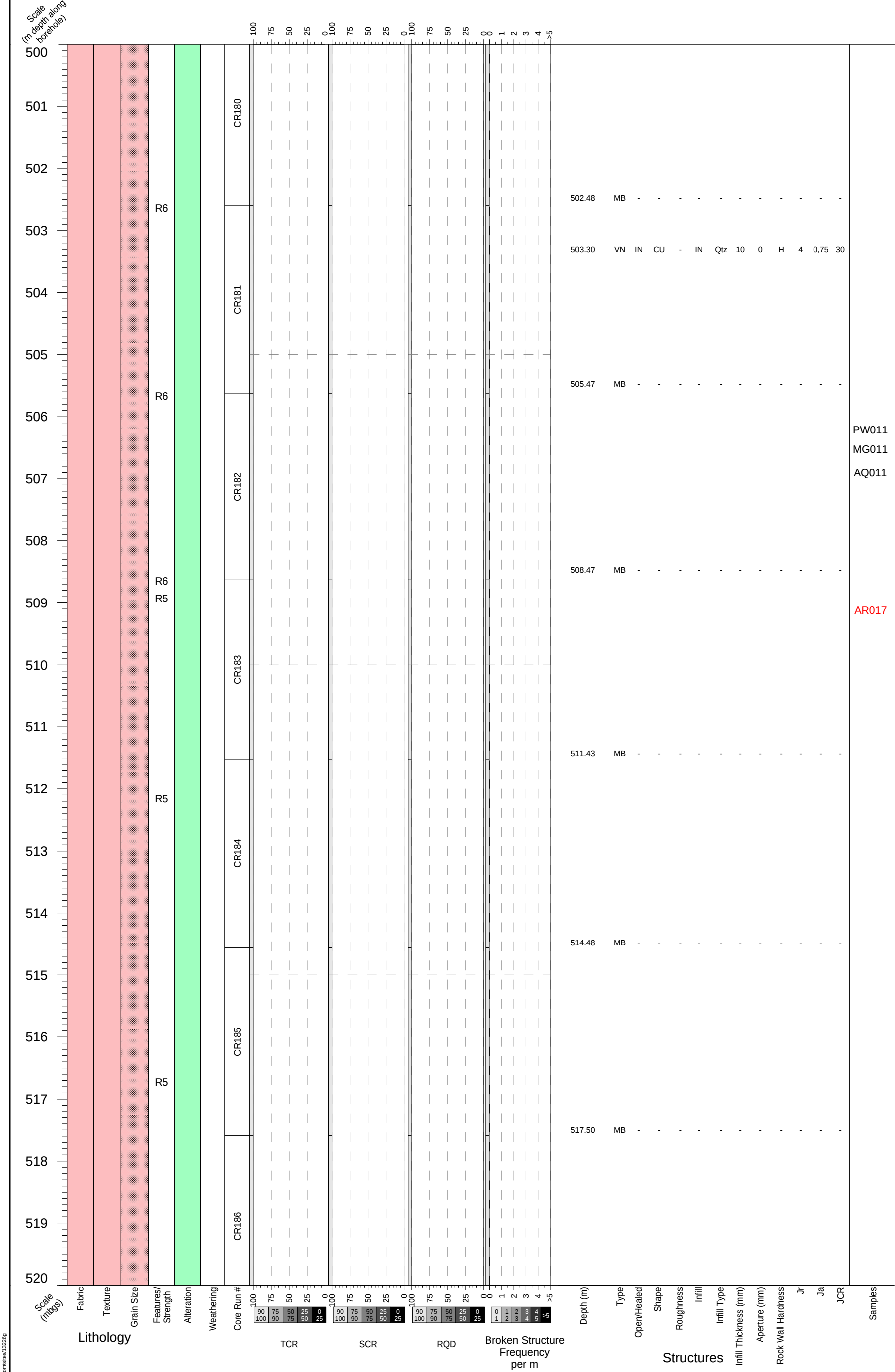
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Path: https://golderassociates.s3.amazonaws.com/13226g

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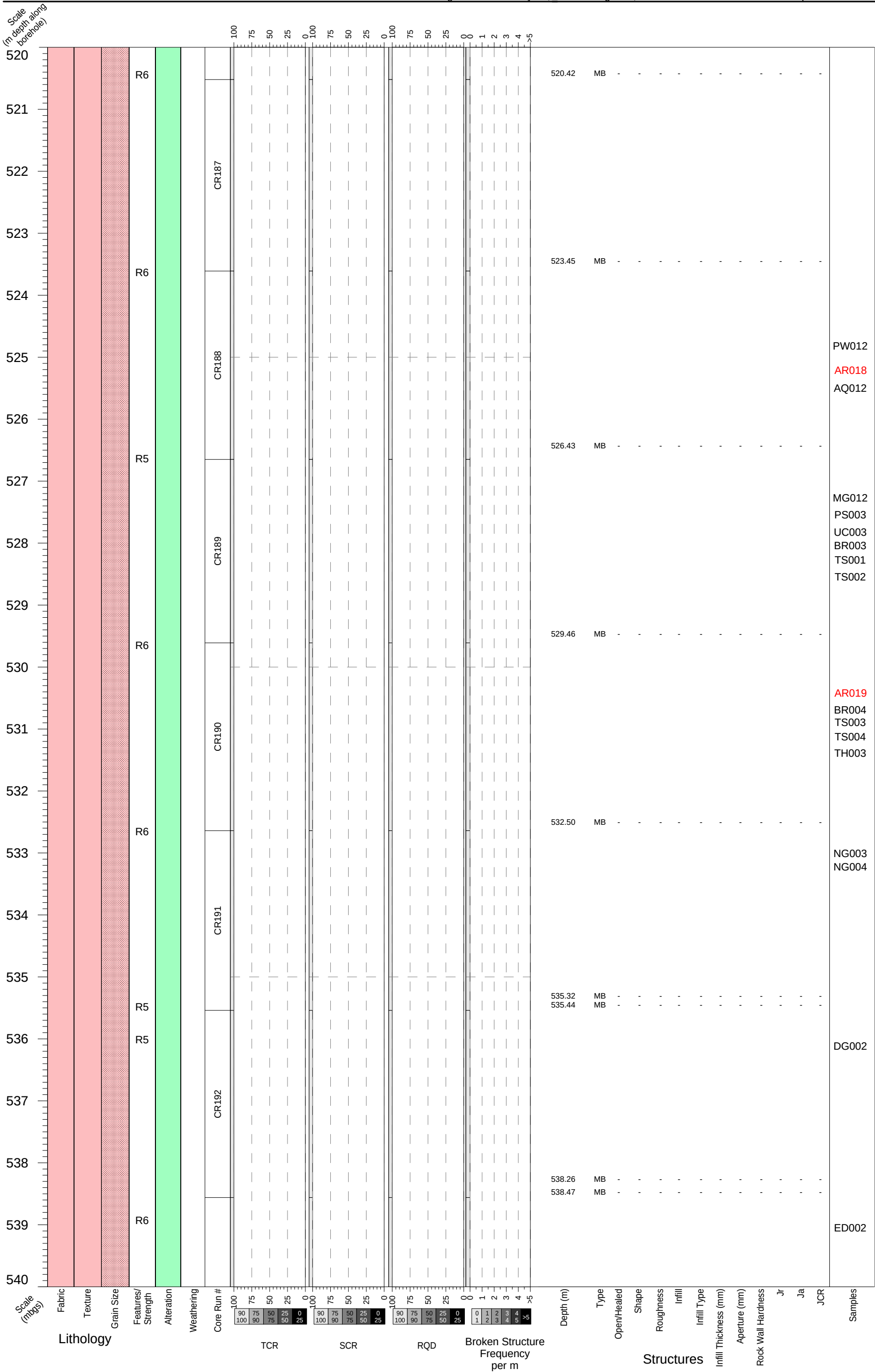
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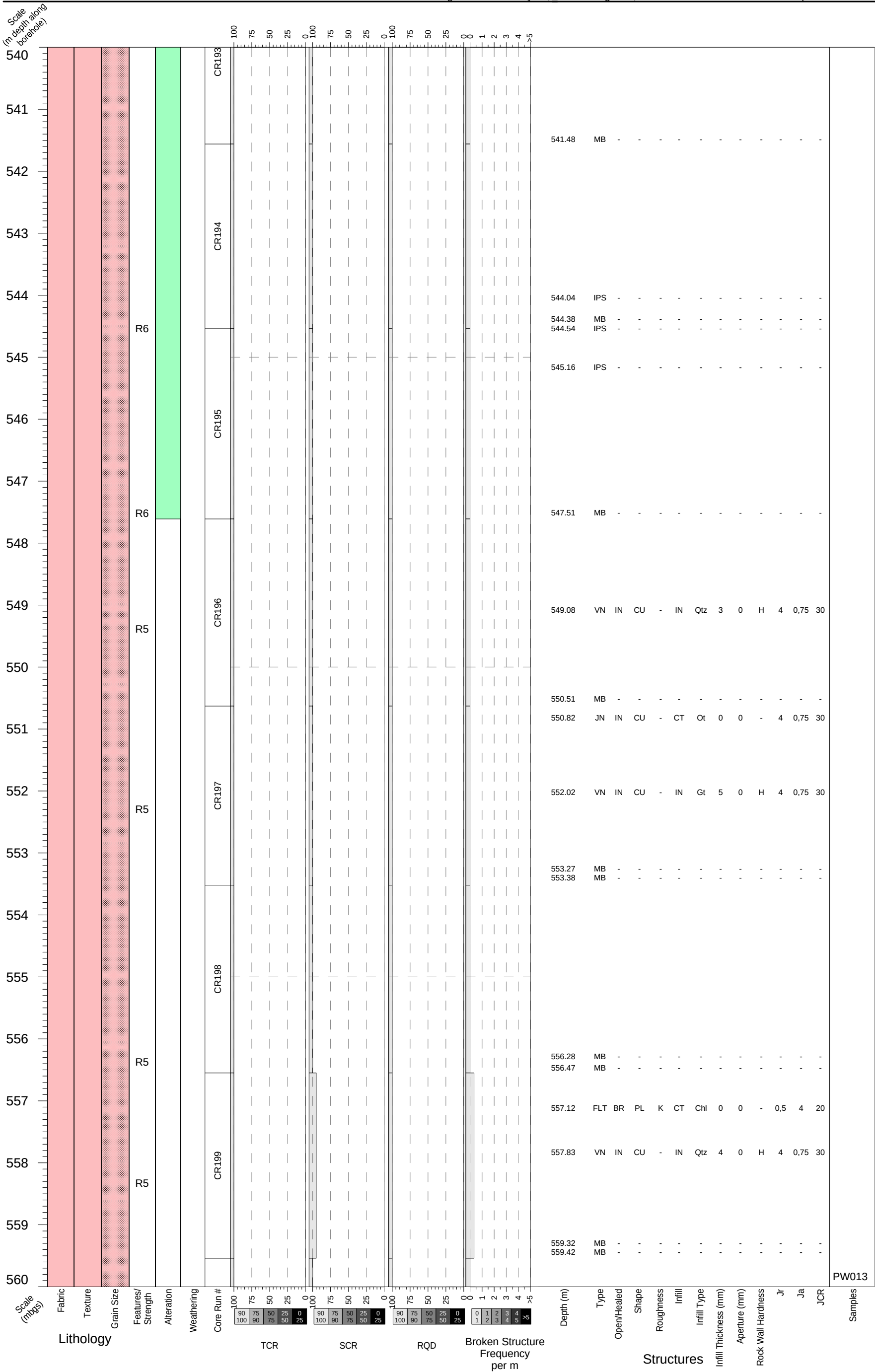
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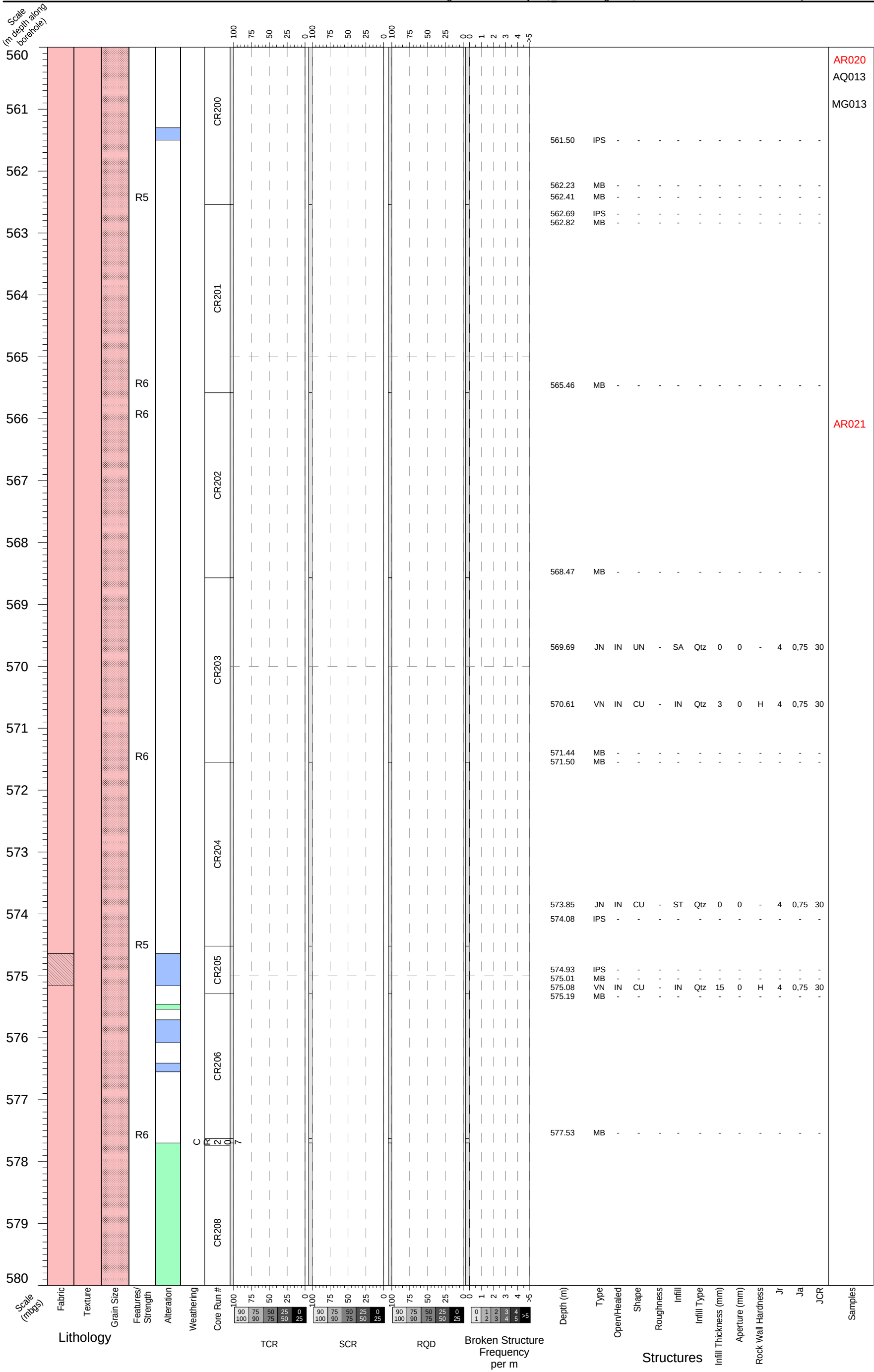
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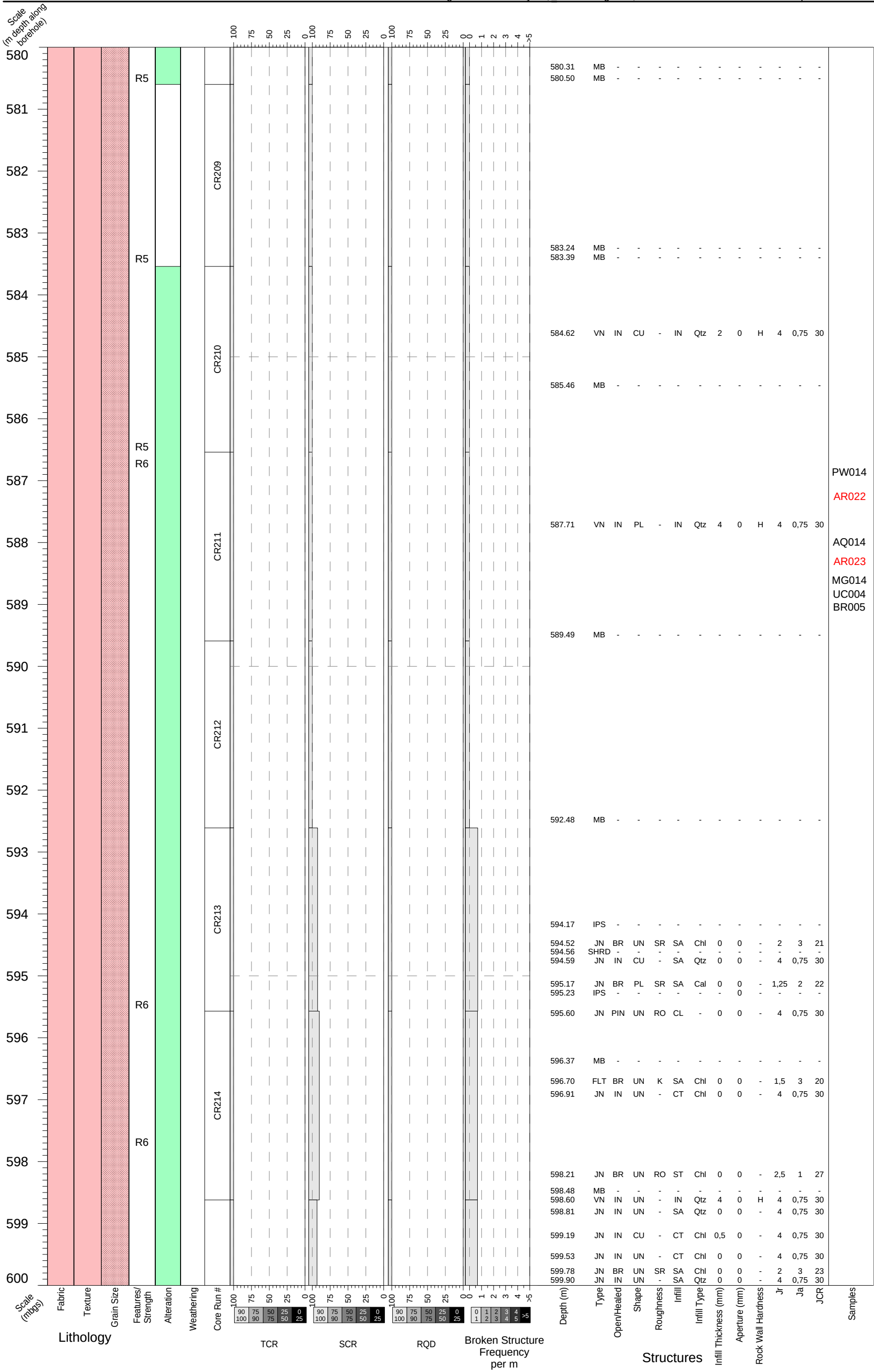
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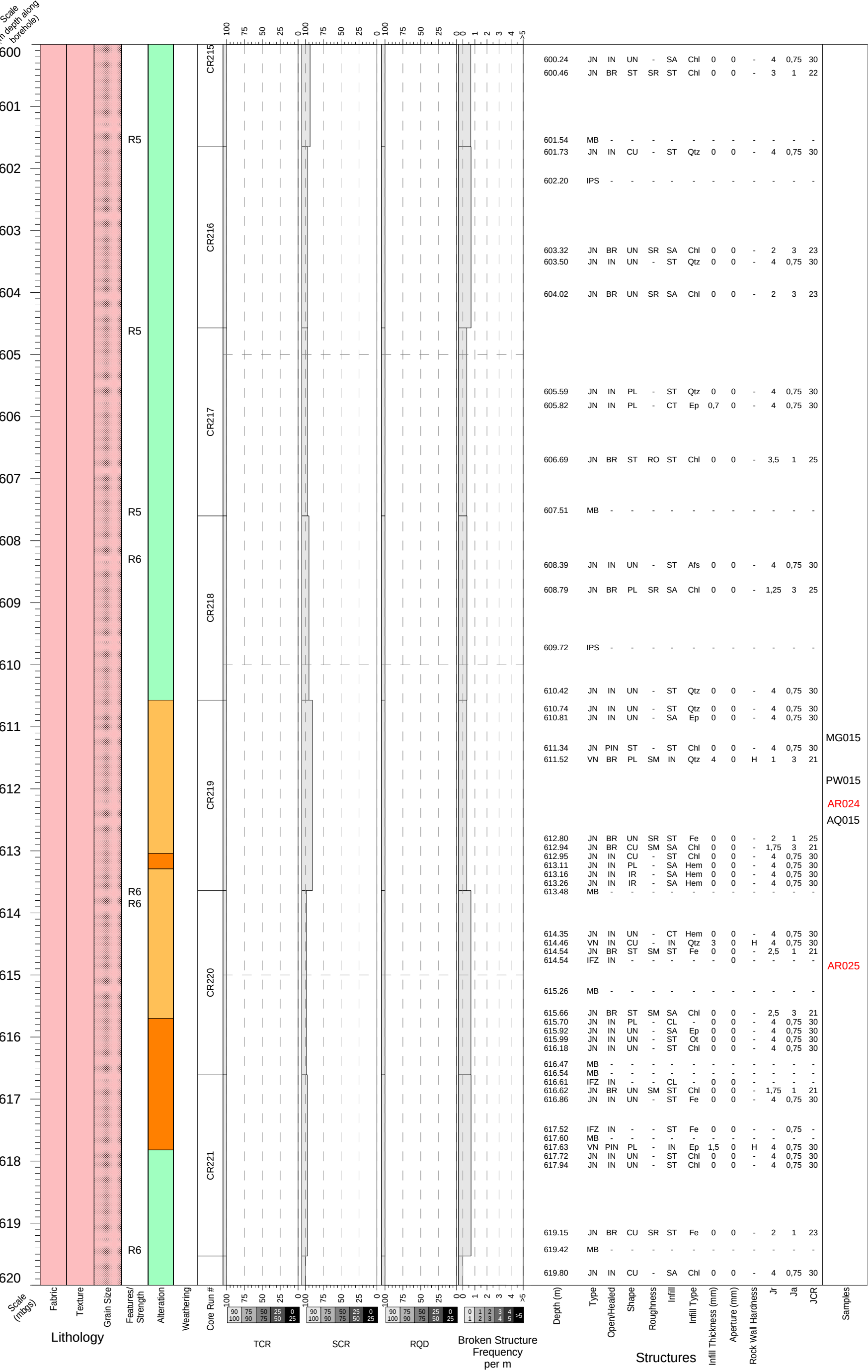
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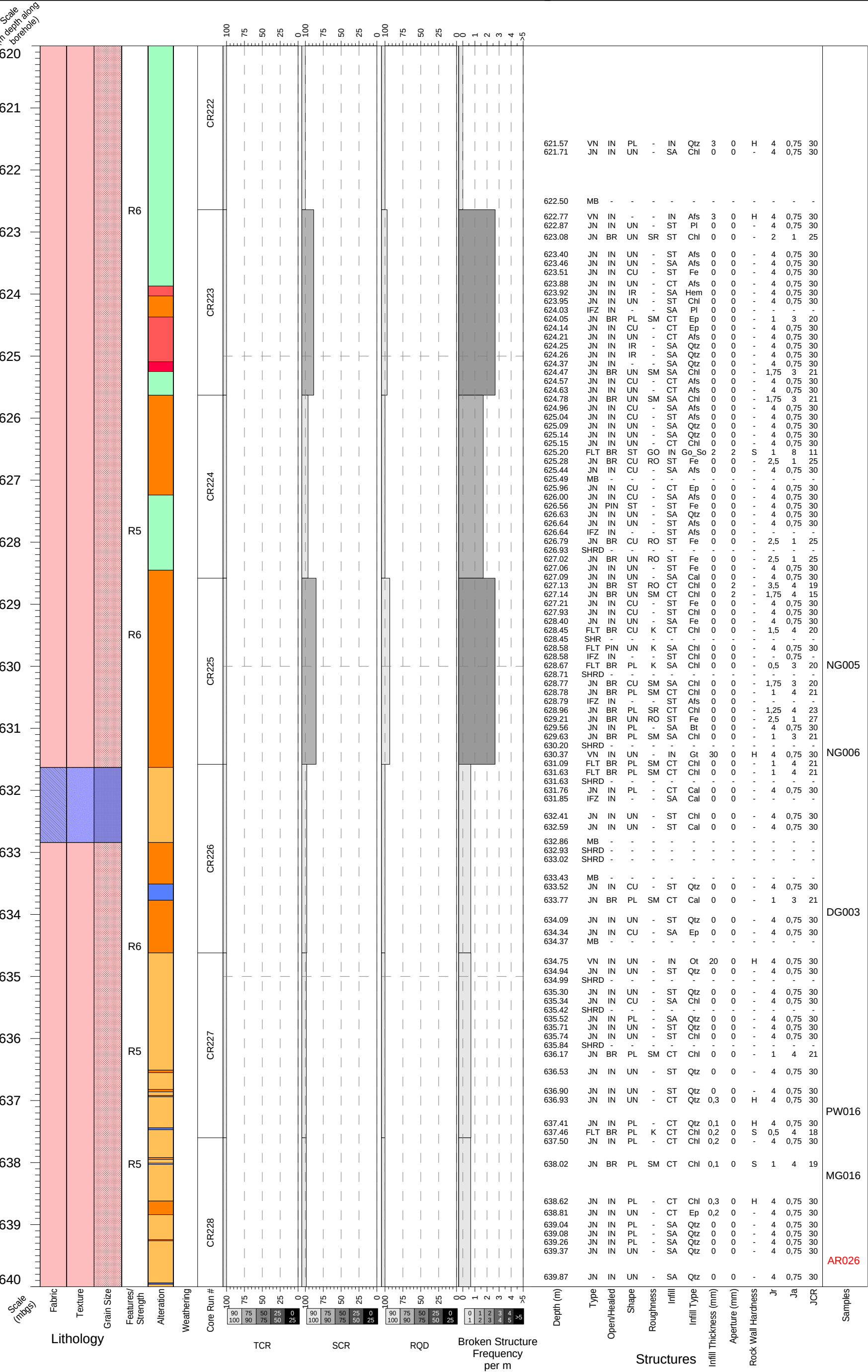
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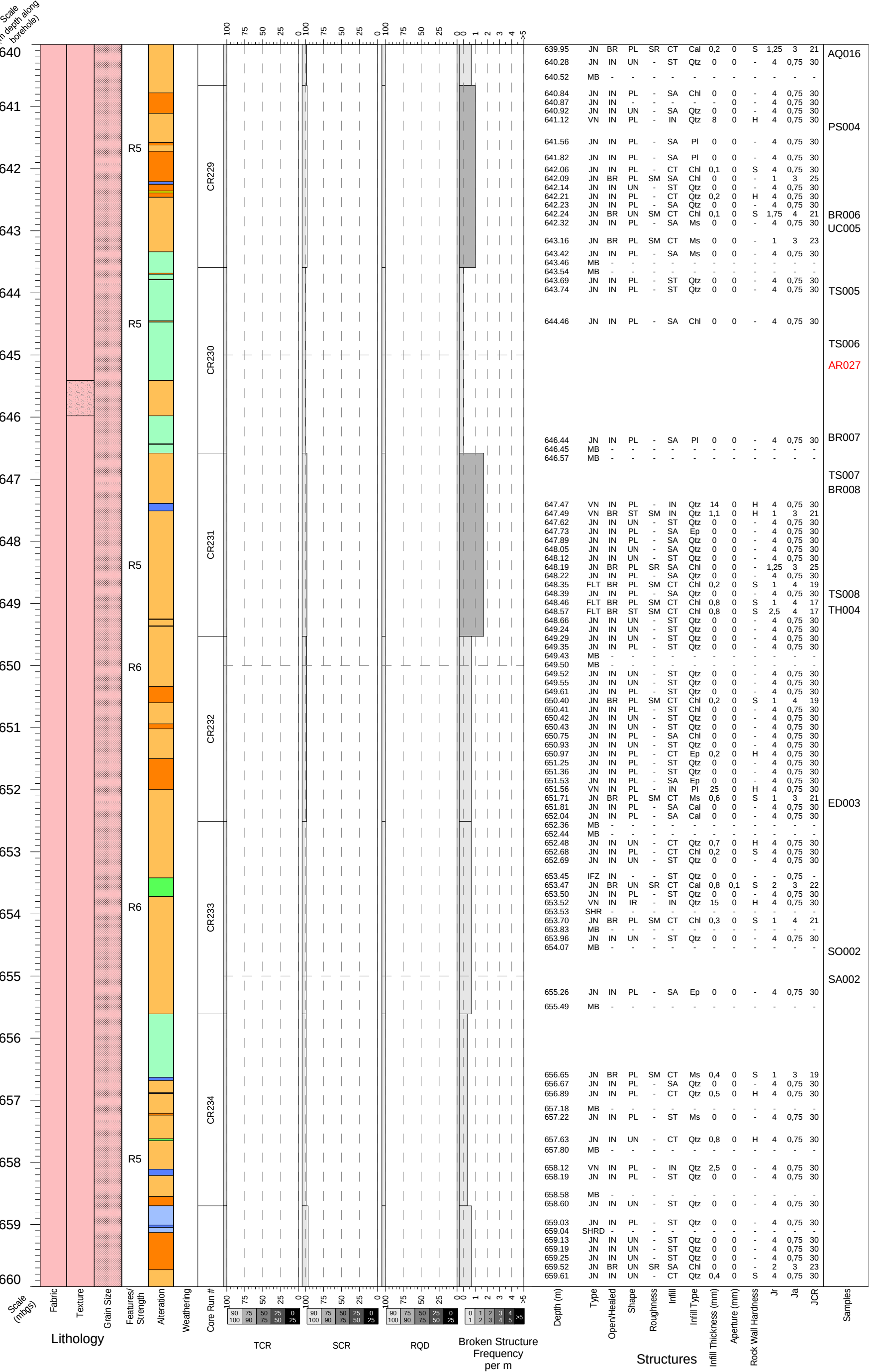
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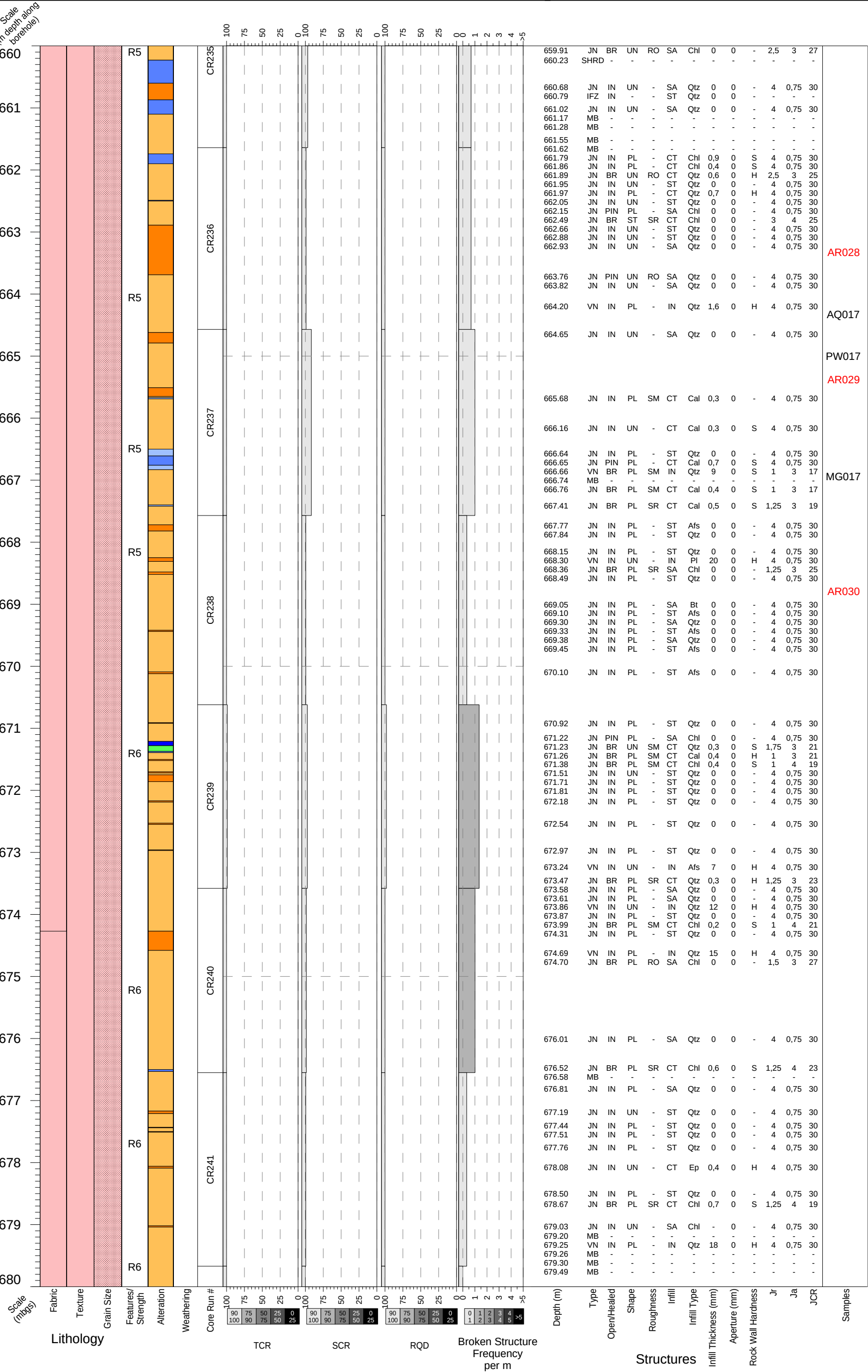
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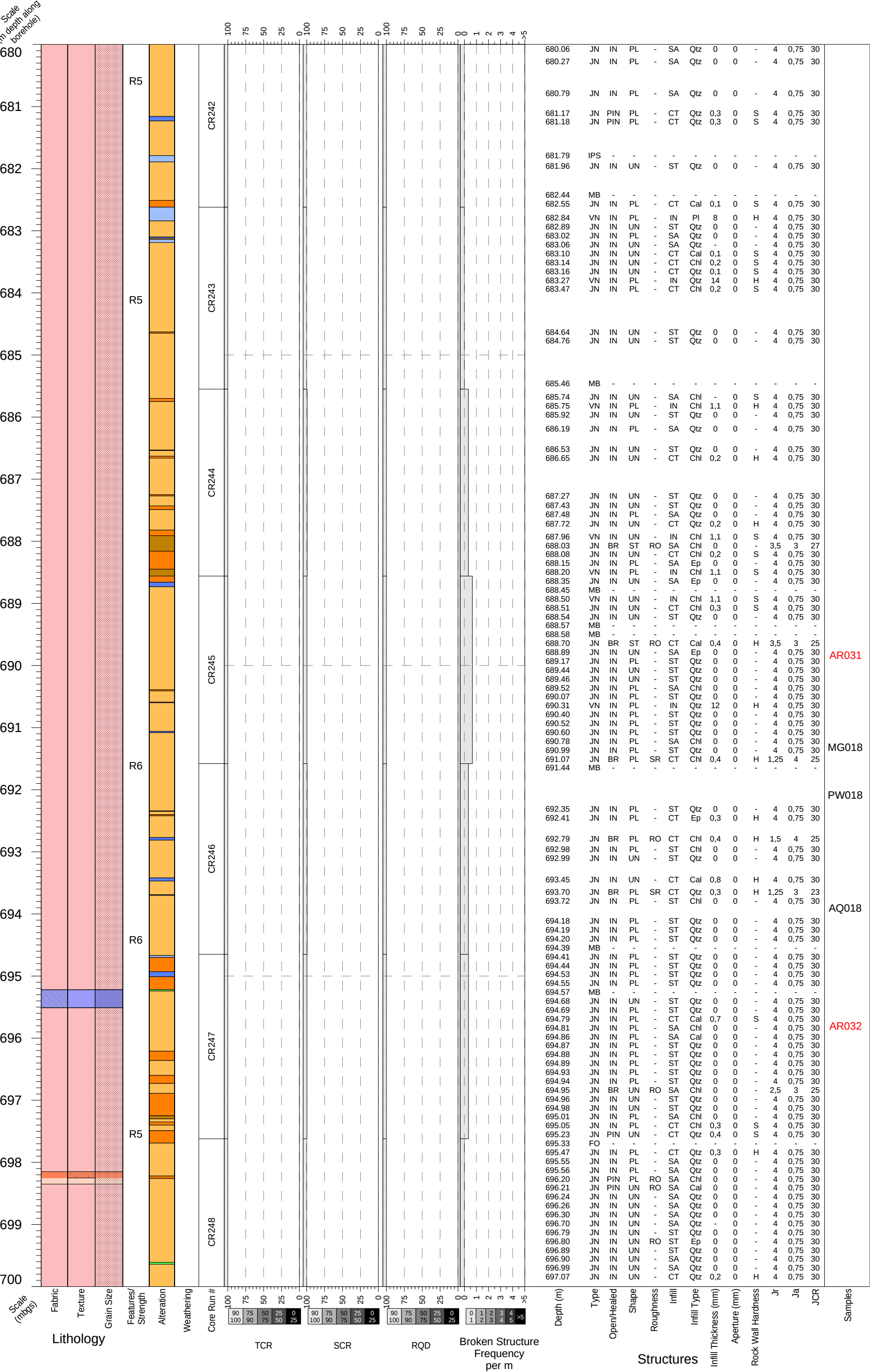
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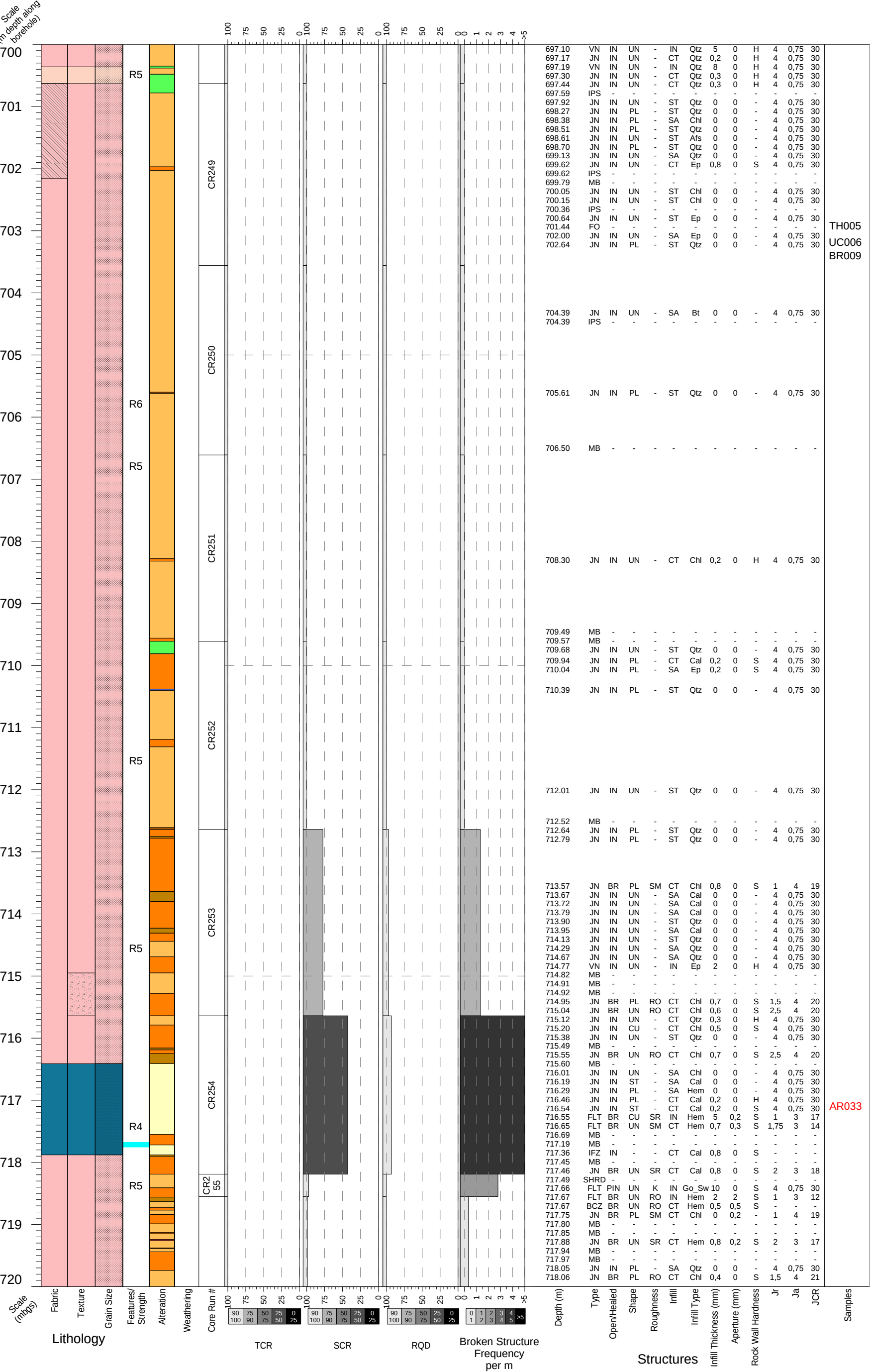
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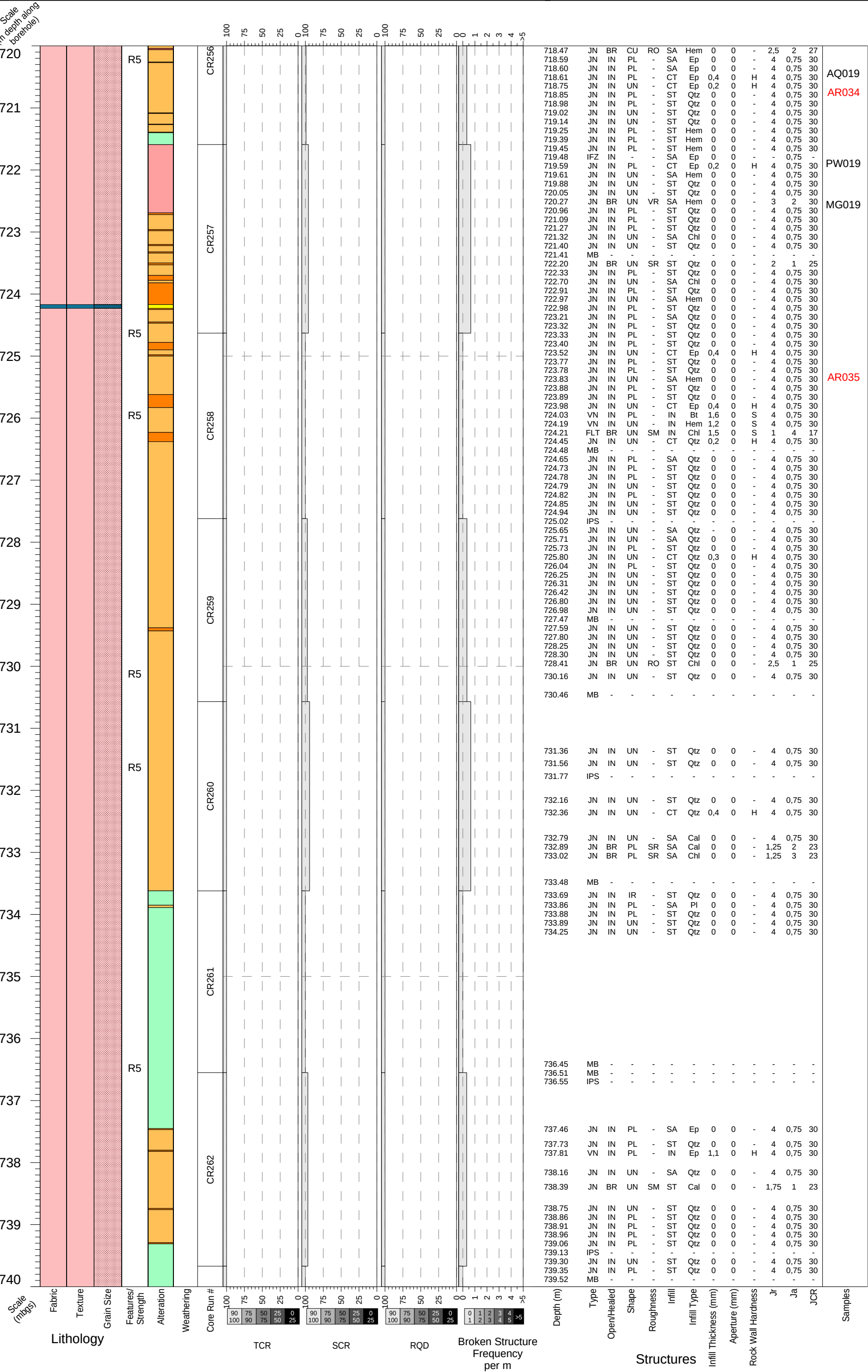
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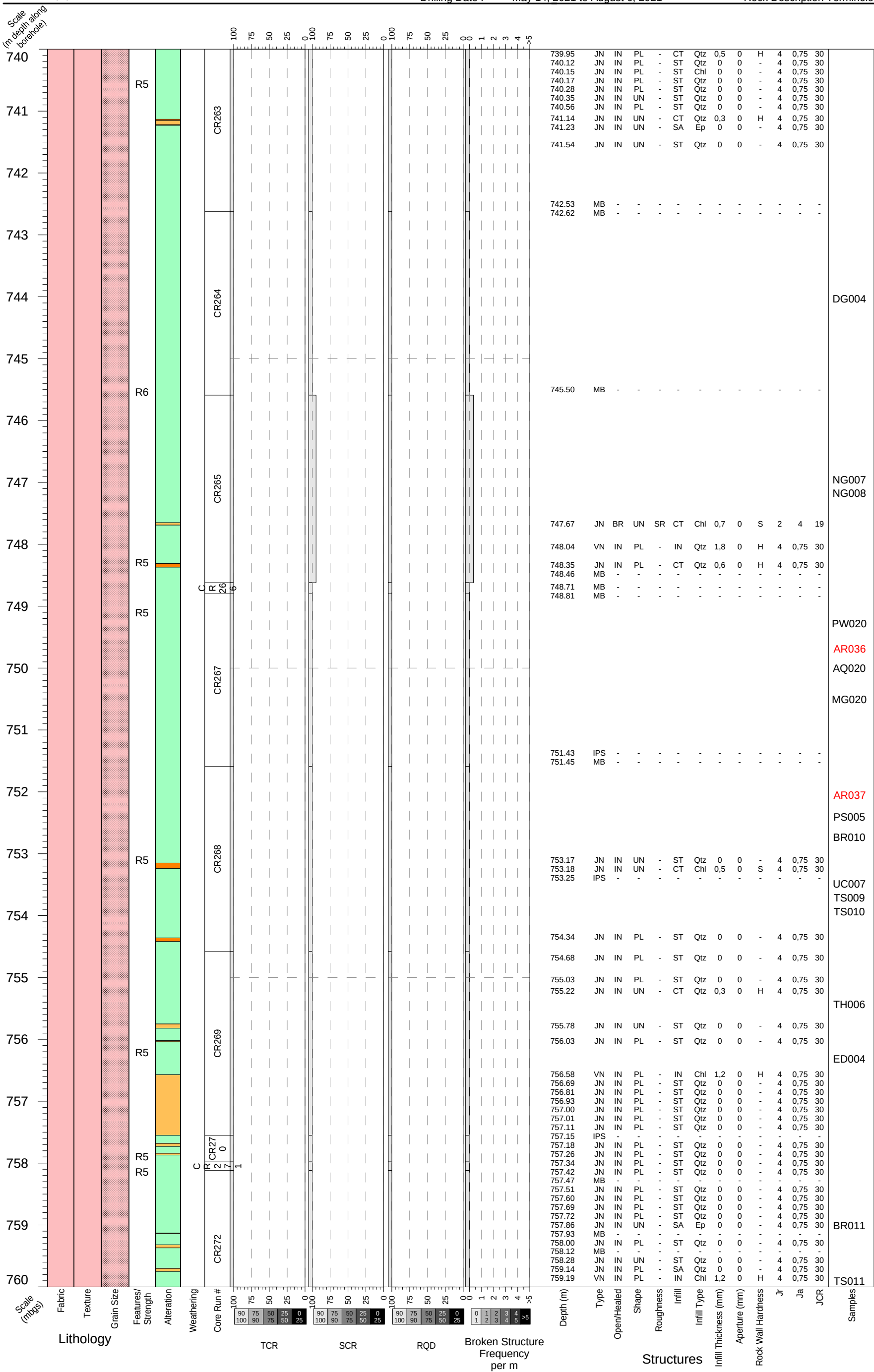


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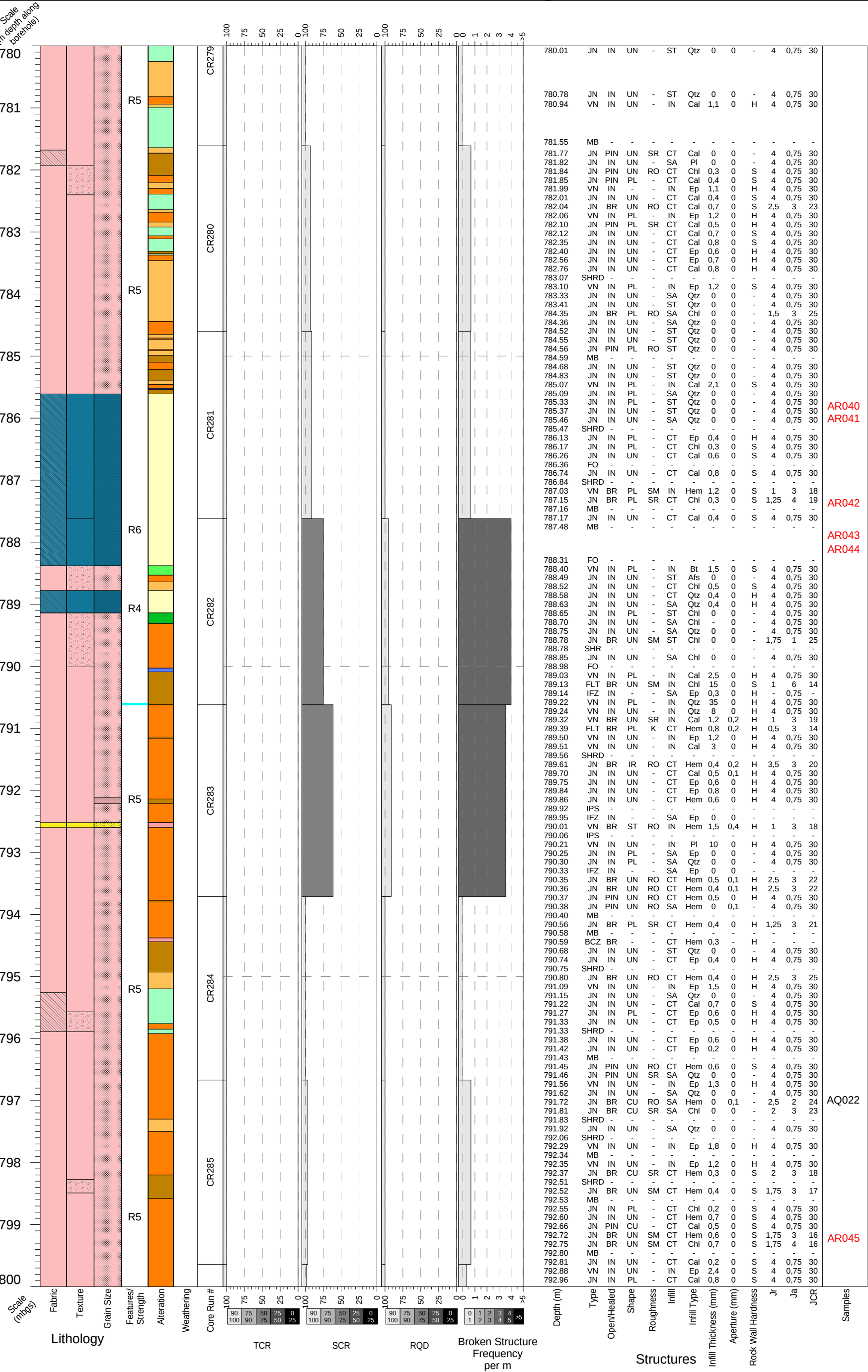


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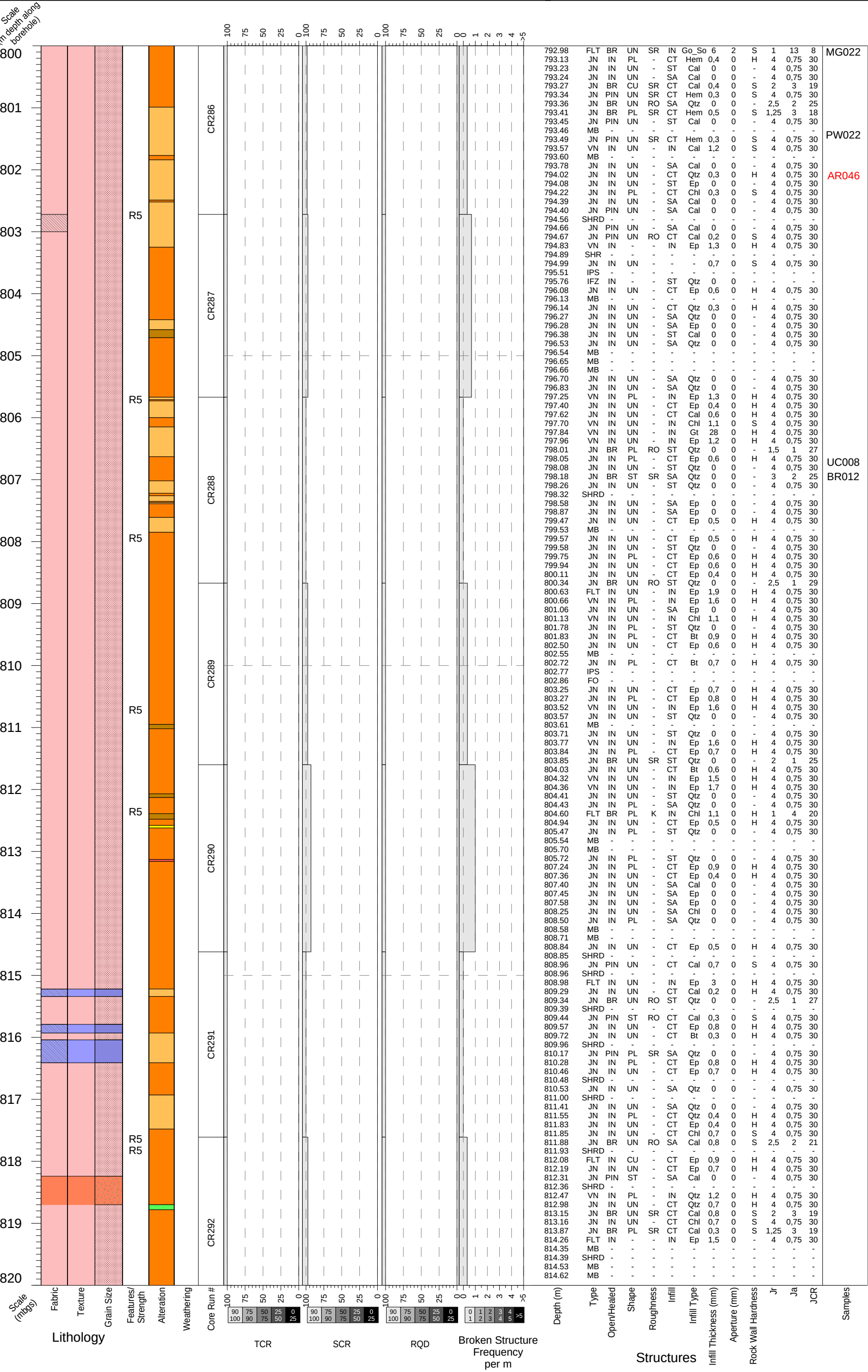
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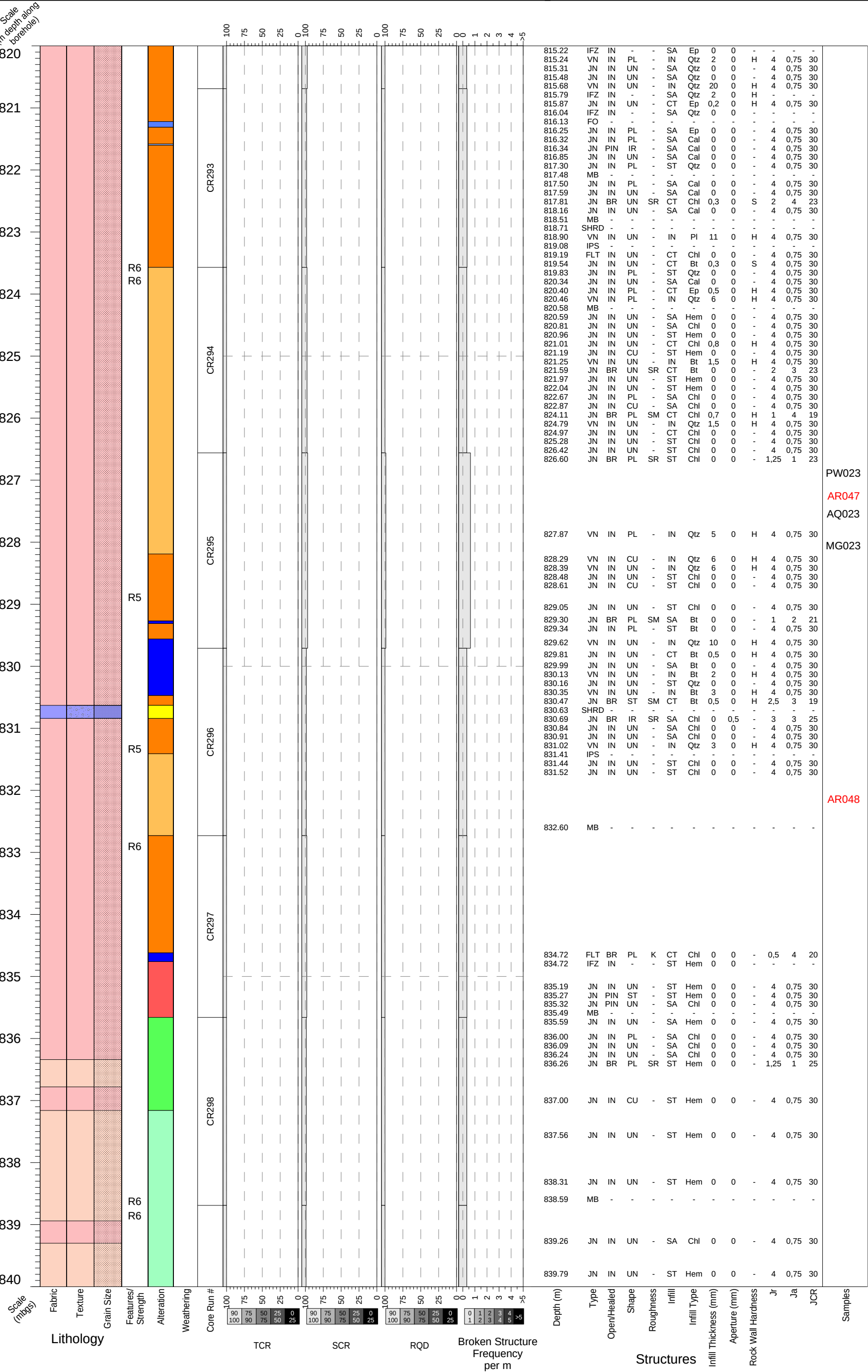
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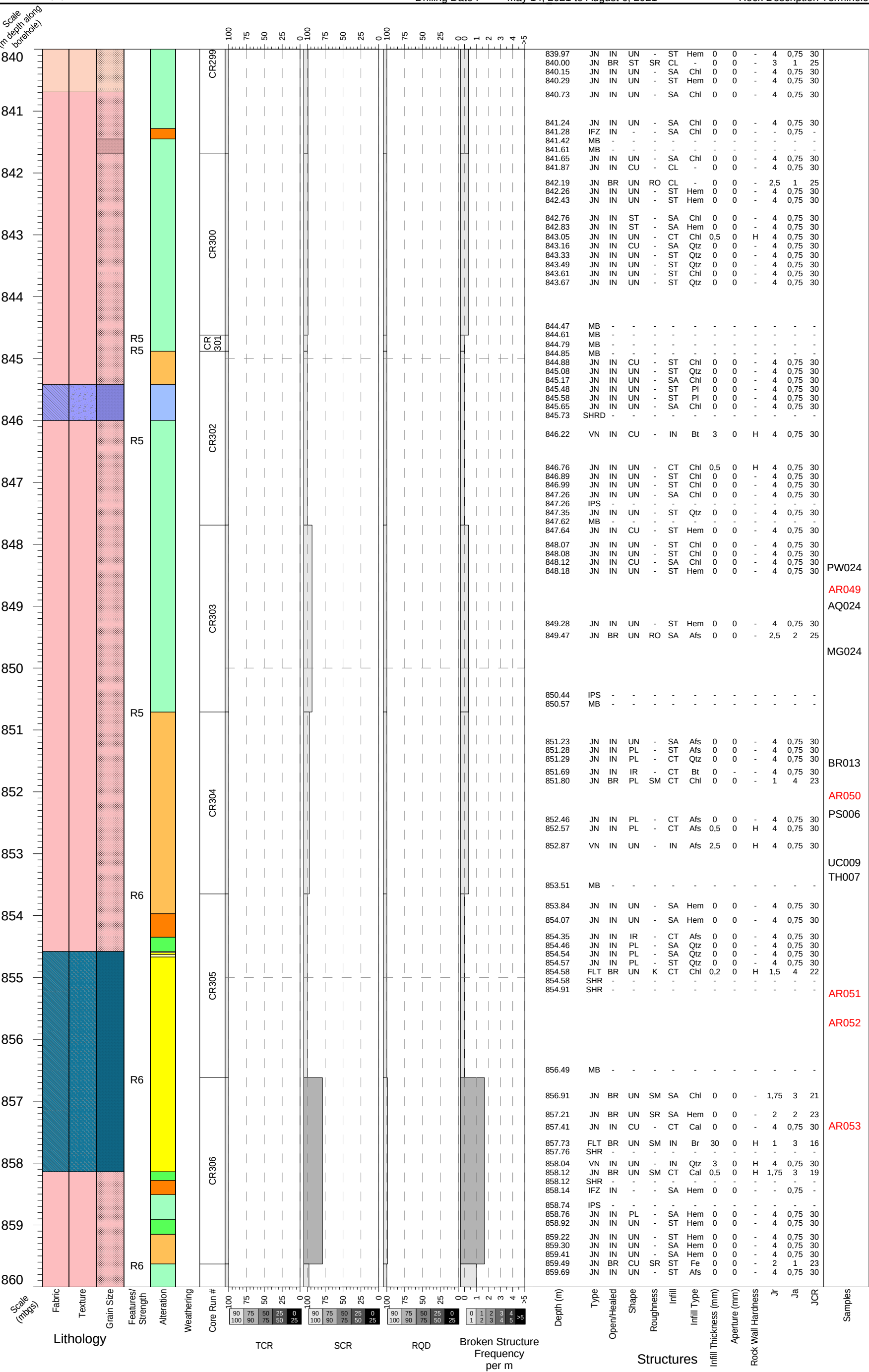


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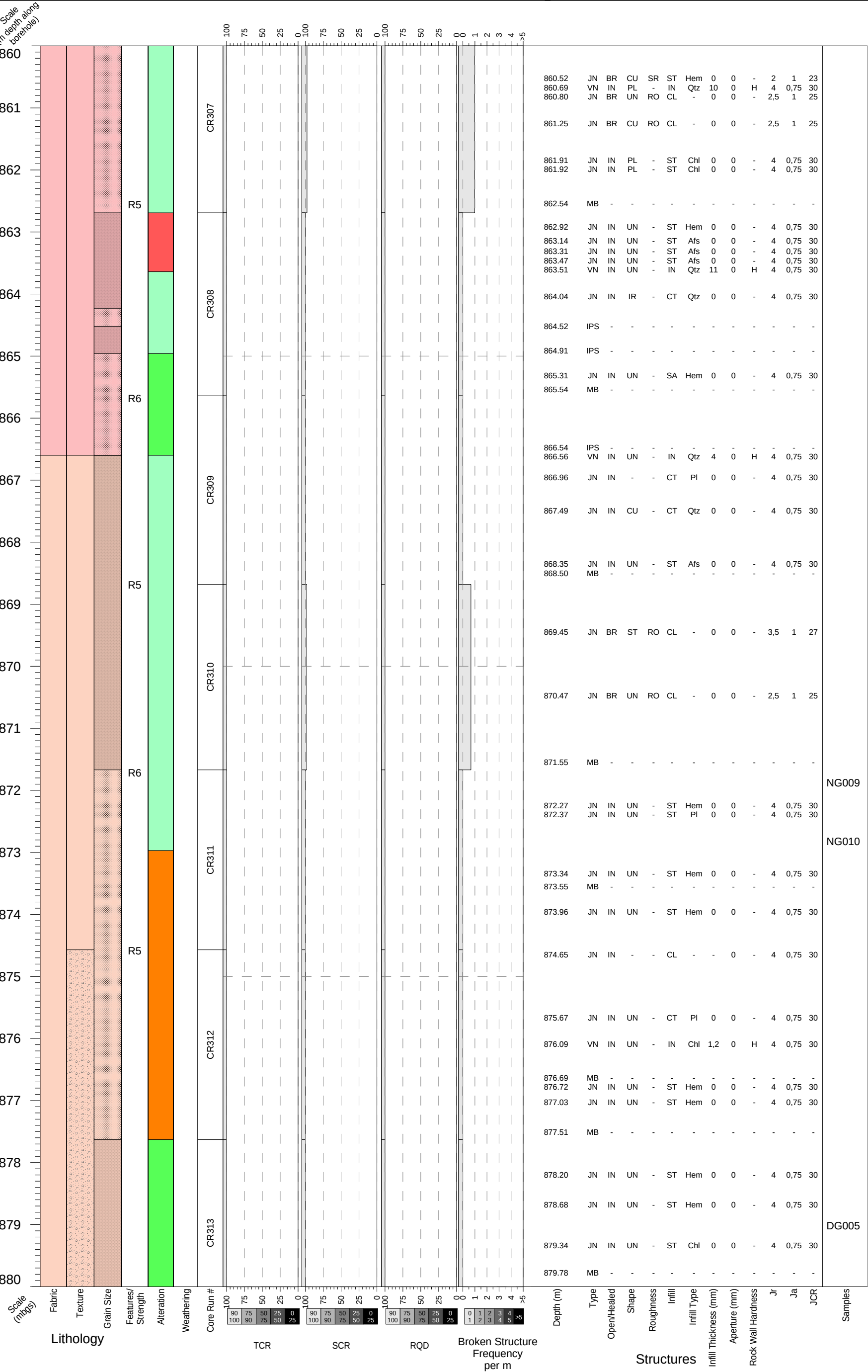


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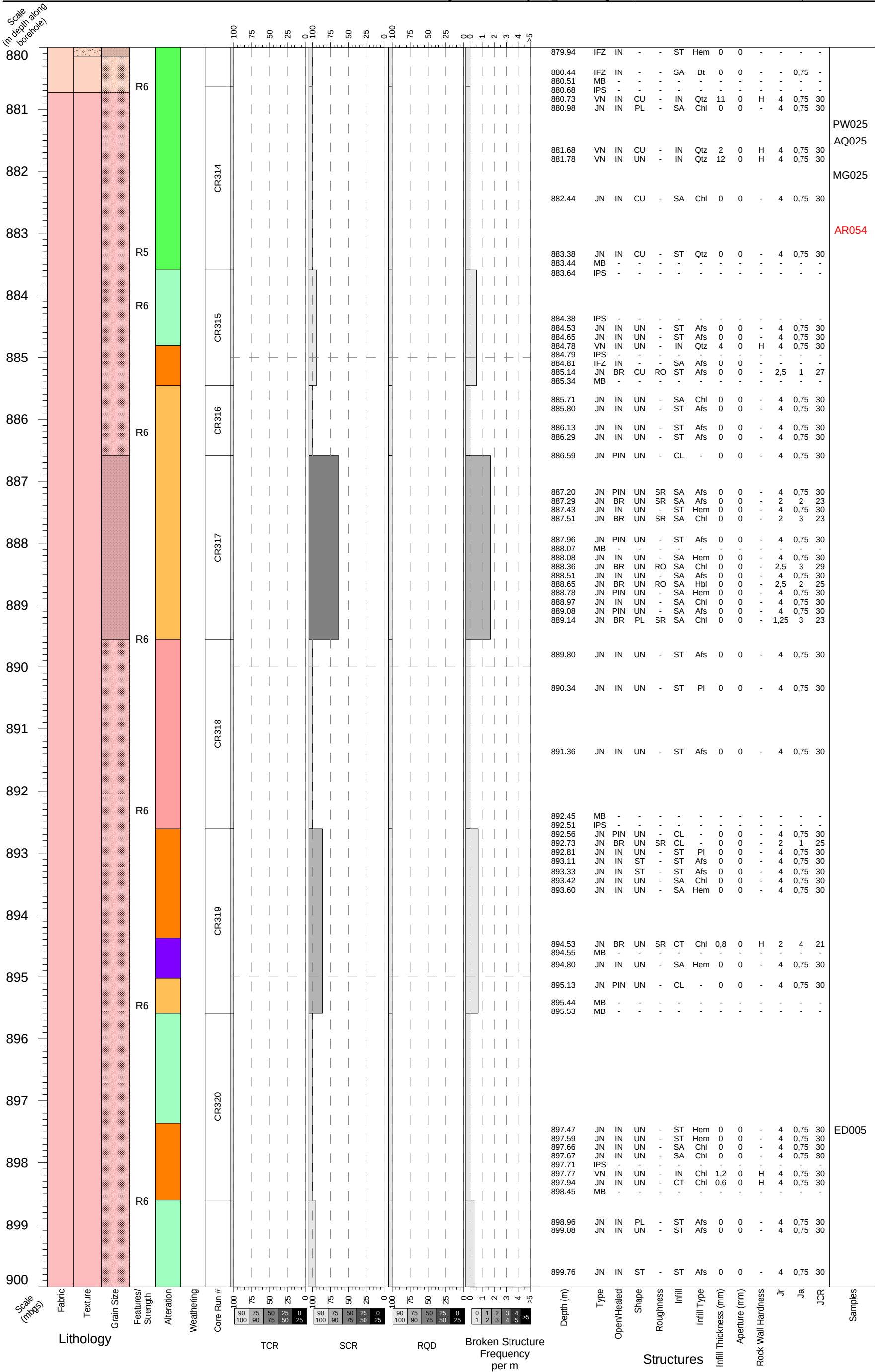
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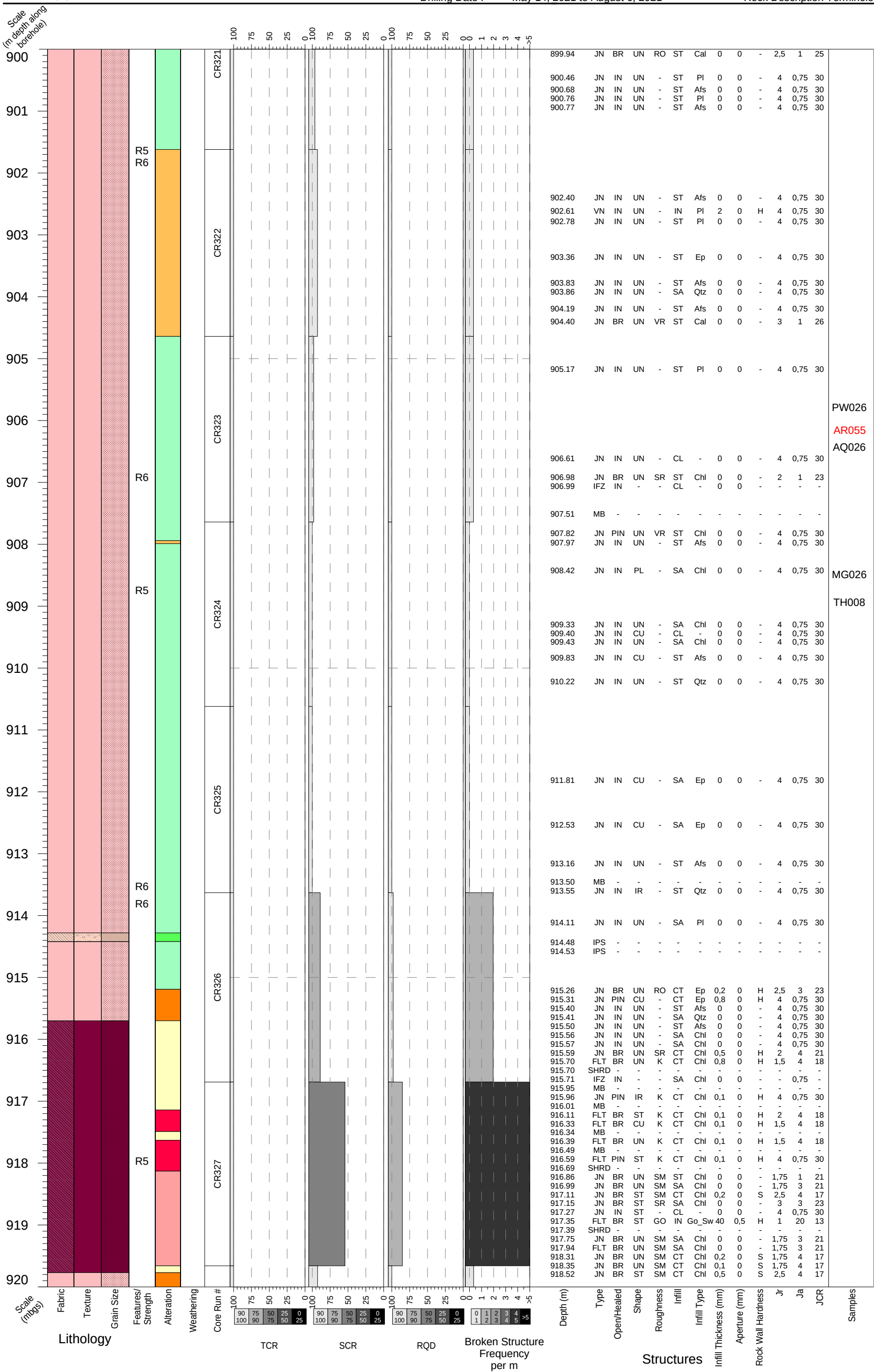
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Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



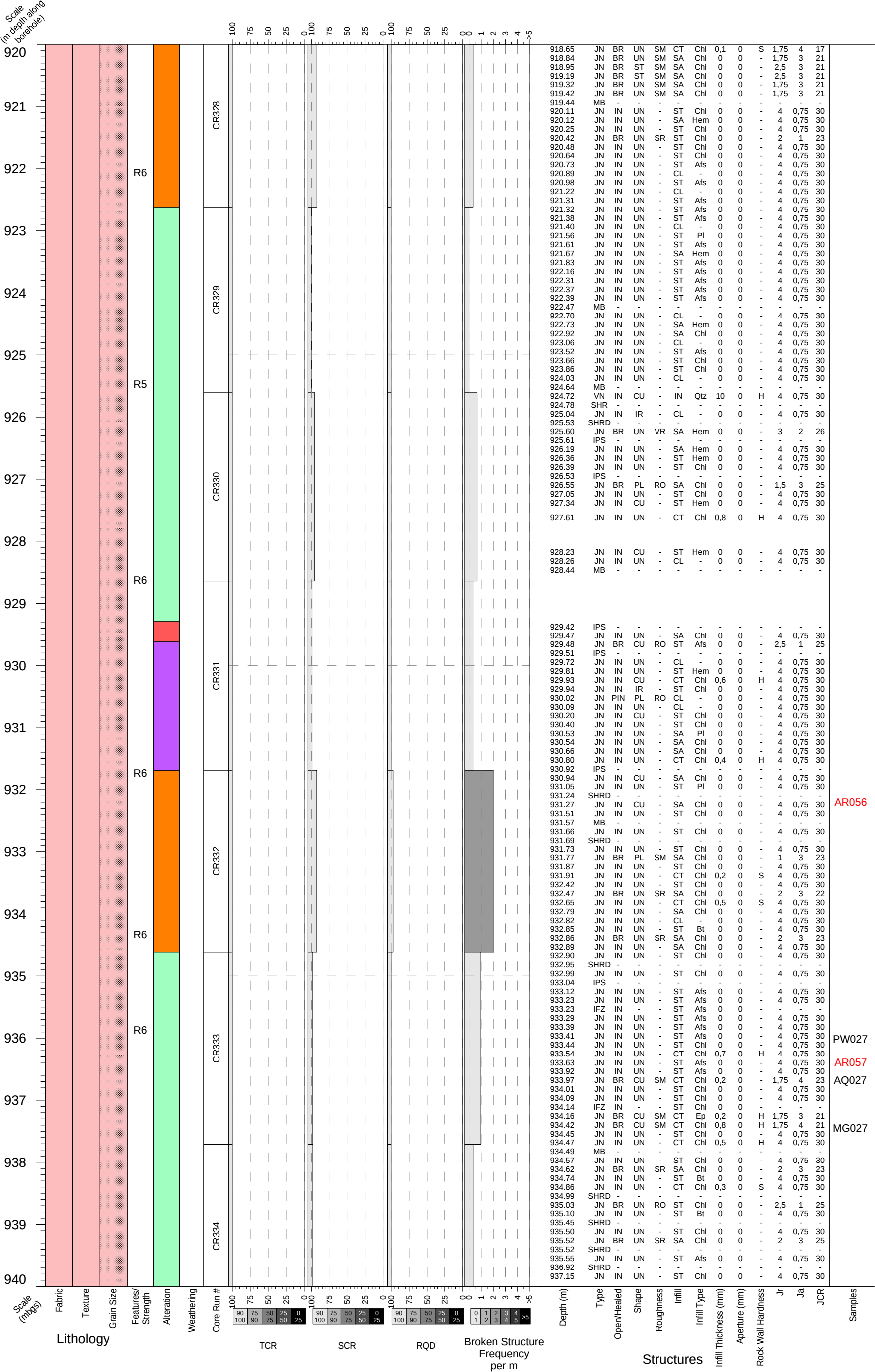
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



CONSULTANT



CLIENT

NWMO Ignace Drilling

TITLE

Record of Core Logging

YYYY-MM-DD

2023-01-10

DRAWN/REV

SL/IL

PROJECT NO.

20253946 (5030)

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



CLIENT

YYYY-MM-DD
2023-01-10

DRAWN/REV

SL/IL

PROJECT NO.

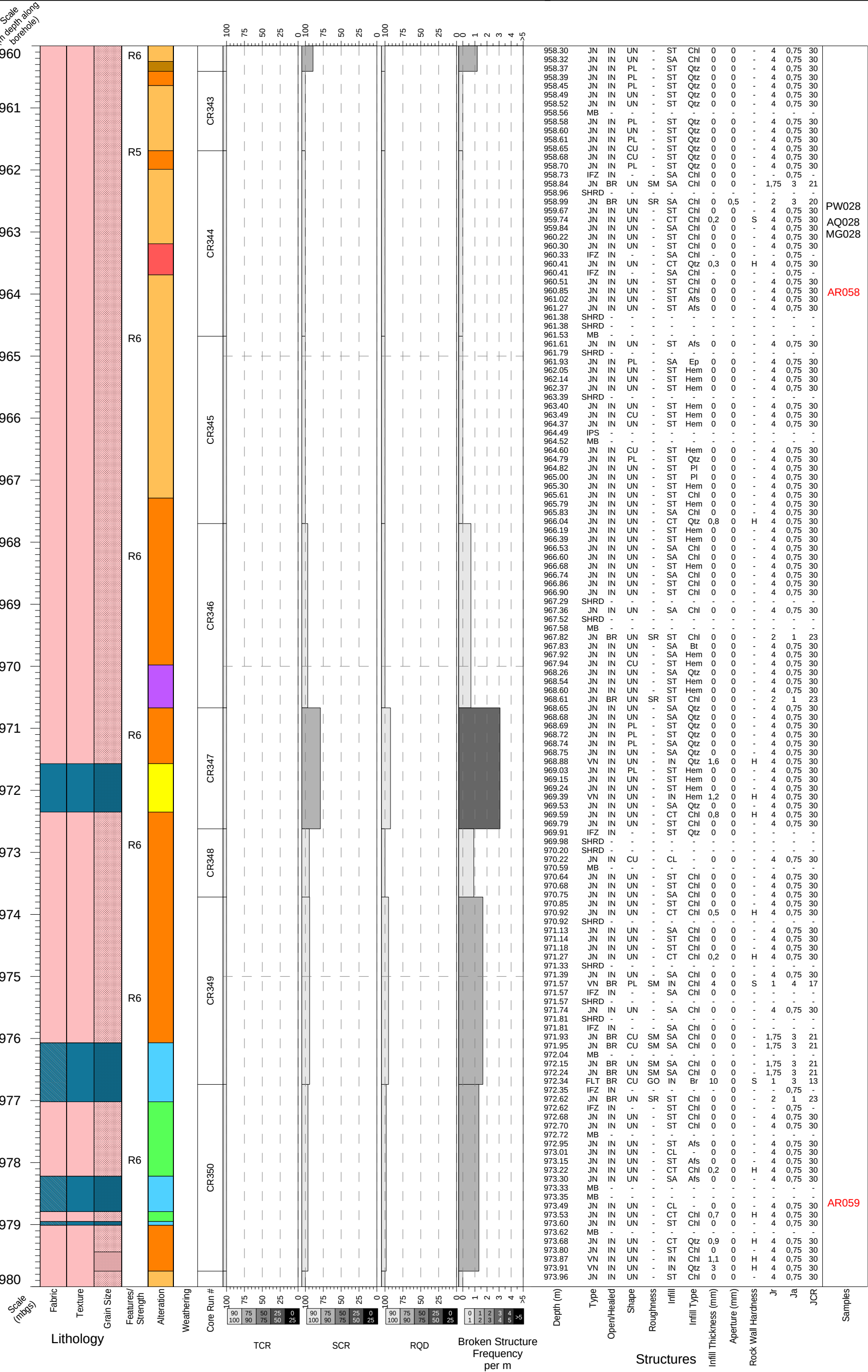
20253946 (5030)

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
 Easting (m) : 556069.23
 Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



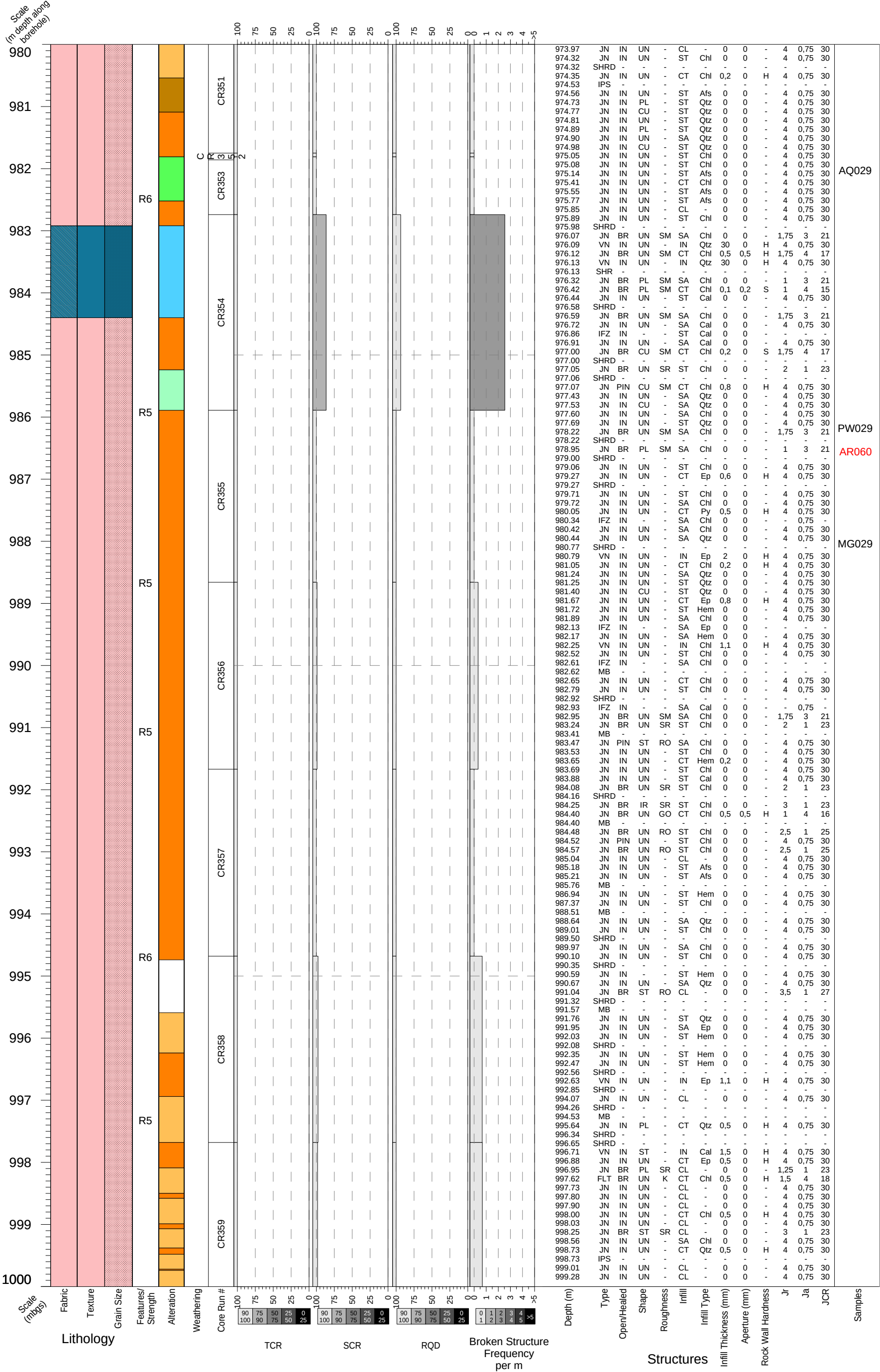
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



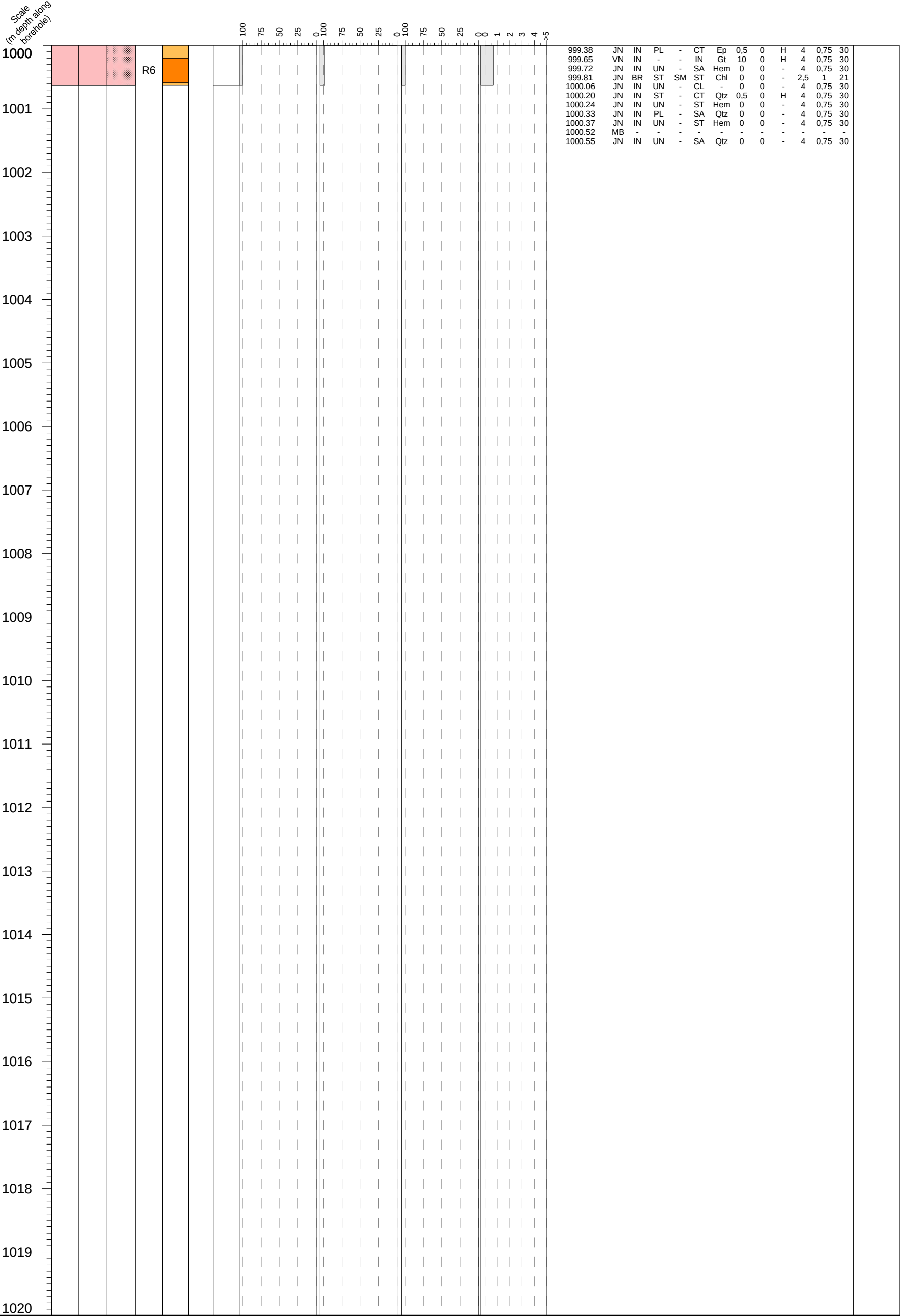
IG_BH05

Northing (m) : 5486536.09
Easting (m) : 556069.23
Elevation (m) : 432.29

Collar Azimuth (°) : 220.0
Collar Dip (°) : -70.0
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.63

Loggers : KF, IL, SL, AT, SLP, DD, JM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : May 14, 2021 to August 6, 2021

Note: For legend, abbreviations, symbols, and description refer to the Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology.



Path: https://golderassociates.sheepoint.com/step13226g

CONSULTANT



CLIENT

NWMO Ignace Drilling

TITLE

Record of Core Logging

YYYY-MM-DD

2023-01-10

DRAWN/REV

SL/IL

PROJECT NO.

20253946 (5030)

Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology

Full logging details are provided in the Appendix A: Geological and Geotechnical Core Logging Procedures Manual.

Lithology

Lithology	
	Amphibolite
	Aphanitic Tonalite Dyke
	Aplite Dyke
	Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite
	Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite Dyke
	Biotite Tonalite
	Diabase Dyke
	Feldspar-phyric Tonalite Dyke
	Other
	Pegmatite Dyke
	Quartz Dyke

Fabric, Texture, and Grain Size

Fabric	Texture	Grain Size
 Foliated	 Equigranular	 FG
 Massive	 Inequigranular	 MGR
	 Porphyritic	 CG
	 Porphyroblastic	 ECG
		 VCG

Features

	Broken Core Zone (BCZ)
	Lost Core Zone (BCZ)

Strength

R1	Very weak rock
R2	Weak rock
R3	Medium strong rock
R4	Strong rock
R5	Very strong rock
R6	Extremely strong rock

Alteration and Weathering

Carbonatization  A2  A3  A4  A5	Bleaching  A2  A3  A4  A5	Chloritization  A2  A3  A4  A5	Hematization  A2  A3  A4  A5	Potassic  A2  A3  A4  A5	Sericitization  A2  A3  A4  A5	Silicification  A2  A3  A4  A5	Weathering  W2  W3  W4  W5
--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---

Note that the alteration rating A1 is considered unaltered and is not displayed on the logs. The weathering rating W1 is considered unweathered and is not displayed on the logs.

Core Condition

TCR	Total Core Recovery: Records the total amount of core recovered over the measured length drilled for each core run and is expressed as a percentage.
SCR	Solid Core Recovery: Defined as the length of full axial diameter (full circumference) core recovered per run and is expressed as a percentage. The full diameter is defined as the pieces of core not intersected by any fractures.
RQD	Rock Quality Designation: Based on the total cumulative length of sound core recovered in lengths greater than 10 cm (4 inches) as measured along the center line axis of the core from the mid-point of one natural fracture to the mid-point of the next natural fracture. It is expressed as a percentage of the core run length.
Broken Structure Frequency	Broken Structure Frequency per m refers to broken features logged per core run and does not include intact structures.

Structure Type

JN	Joint	FO	Foliation	FLT	Fault
VN	Vein	SHR	Shear (Brittle-Ductile)	SHRD	Shear (Ductile)
MB	Mechanical Break	IPS	Igneous Primary Structure	IFZ	Intact Fracture Zone

Open/Healed

BR	Broken (Open)	IN	Intact	PIN	Partially Intact
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Shape

CU	Curved	ST	Stepped	IR	Irregular
PL	Planar	UN	Undulating		

Roughness

K	Slickensided	SM	Smooth	SR	Slightly Rough
RO	Rough	VR	Very Rough	GO	Gouge filled > 5 mm

Infill

CL	Clean	SA	Slightly Altered	IN	Continuous Infill
CT	Continuous Coating	ST	Staining Only		

Infill Type

Afs	Alkali-feldspar	Br	Broken Rock	Bt	Biotite
Cal	Calcite	Chl	Chlorite	Cl	Clay
Ep	Epidote	Fe	Iron Oxide	Go_So	Soft Gouge
Go_St	Stiff Gouge	Go_Sw	Swelling Gouge	Gr	Graphite
Gt	Granite	Hbl	Hornblende	Hem	Hematite
Ms	Muscovite	Ot	Other	Pg	Pegmatitic
Phl	Phlogopite	Pl	Plagioclase	Px	Pyroxene
Py	Pyrite	Qtz	Quartz	Tlc	Talc
Tur	Tourmaline	UnHd	Unknown Hard	UnSo	Unknown Soft

Rock Wall Hardness

H	Hard	S	Soft
---	------	---	------

Joint Ratings

Jr	Joint Roughness: Describes the small-scale geometry of the joint surface (Barton, 1974).
Ja	Joint Alteration: Rating based on the presence or absence of alteration minerals, such as clay, on the discontinuity surfaces (Barton, 1974).
JCR	Joint Condition Rating: A numeral description used in RMR ₈₉ (Bieniawski, 1989) ranging from 0 to 30 based on the shape, roughness, and infill character observed in a discontinuity.

Samples

AQ	Aqueous Extraction	AR	General Archive
BR	Brazilian (Indirect Tensile Strength)	DG	Dissolved (Non-inert) Gas
ED	Effective Diffusion	MG	Mineralogy / Geochemistry
NG	Noble Gas	PS	Petrophysical Suite
PW	Porewater	SA	Specific Surface Area and Cation Exchange Capacity
SO	Sorption	TH	Thermal Properties
TS	Triaxial Compressive Strength	UC	Uniaxial Compressive Strength

Note that all red sample labels represent archive samples.

APPENDIX D

Photography Tables

Table D-1: Core Box Photography Details

Table D-2: Core Run Photography Details

Table D-3: Core Sample Photography Details

Table D-4: Core Feature Photography Details

Table D-5: Core Sample Details

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_BCD_0.71_12.42.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 0.71 to 12.42
IG_BH05_BCW_0.71_12.42.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 0.71 to 12.42
IG_BH05_BCD_106.89_118.77.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 12.42 to 24.15
IG_BH05_BCW_106.89_118.77.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 12.42 to 24.15
IG_BH05_BCD_118.77_130.69.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 24.15 to 35.97
IG_BH05_BCW_118.77_130.69.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 24.15 to 35.97
IG_BH05_BCD_12.42_24.15.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 35.97 to 47.71
IG_BH05_BCW_12.42_24.15.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 35.97 to 47.71
IG_BH05_BCD_130.69_142.65.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 47.71 to 59.63
IG_BH05_BCW_130.69_142.65.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 47.71 to 59.63
IG_BH05_BCD_142.65_154.36.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 59.63 to 71.36
IG_BH05_BCW_142.65_154.36.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 59.63 to 71.36
IG_BH05_BCD_154.36_165.97.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 71.36 to 83.21
IG_BH05_BCW_154.36_165.97.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 71.36 to 83.21
IG_BH05_BCD_165.97_177.27.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 83.21 to 95.05
IG_BH05_BCW_165.97_177.27.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 83.21 to 95.05
IG_BH05_BCD_177.27_188.93.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 95.05 to 106.89
IG_BH05_BCW_177.27_188.93.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 95.05 to 106.89
IG_BH05_BCD_188.93_200.66.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 106.89 to 118.77
IG_BH05_BCW_188.93_200.66.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 106.89 to 118.77
IG_BH05_BCD_200.66_212.35.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 118.77 to 130.69
IG_BH05_BCW_200.66_212.35.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 118.77 to 130.69
IG_BH05_BCD_212.35_224.26.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 130.69 to 142.65
IG_BH05_BCW_212.35_224.26.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 130.69 to 142.65
IG_BH05_BCD_224.26_236.04.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 142.65 to 154.36
IG_BH05_BCW_224.26_236.04.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 142.65 to 154.36
IG_BH05_BCD_236.04_247.93.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 154.36 to 165.97
IG_BH05_BCW_236.04_247.93.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 154.36 to 165.97
IG_BH05_BCD_24.15_35.97.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 165.97 to 177.27
IG_BH05_BCW_24.15_35.97.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 165.97 to 177.27
IG_BH05_BCD_247.93_259.76.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 177.27 to 188.93
IG_BH05_BCW_247.93_259.76.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 177.27 to 188.93
IG_BH05_BCD_259.76_271.47.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 188.93 to 200.66
IG_BH05_BCW_259.76_271.47.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 188.93 to 200.66
IG_BH05_BCD_271.47_283.28.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 200.66 to 212.35
IG_BH05_BCW_271.47_283.28.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 200.66 to 212.35
IG_BH05_BCD_283.28_294.88.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 212.35 to 224.26
IG_BH05_BCW_283.28_294.88.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 212.35 to 224.26
IG_BH05_BCD_294.88_306.46.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 224.26 to 236.04
IG_BH05_BCW_294.88_306.46.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 224.26 to 236.04
IG_BH05_BCD_306.46_318.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 236.04 to 247.93
IG_BH05_BCW_306.46_318.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 236.04 to 247.93
IG_BH05_BCD_318_329.81.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 247.93 to 259.76
IG_BH05_BCW_318_329.81.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 247.93 to 259.76
IG_BH05_BCD_329.81_341.3.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 259.76 to 271.47
IG_BH05_BCW_329.81_341.3.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 259.76 to 271.47
IG_BH05_BCD_341.3_352.79.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 271.47 to 283.28
IG_BH05_BCW_341.3_352.79.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 271.47 to 283.28
IG_BH05_BCD_35.97_47.71.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 283.28 to 294.88

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_BCW_35.97_47.71.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 283.28 to 294.88
IG_BH05_BCD_352.79_364.46.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 294.88 to 306.46
IG_BH05_BCW_352.79_364.46.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 294.88 to 306.46
IG_BH05_BCD_364.46_376.2.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 306.46 to 318
IG_BH05_BCW_364.46_376.2.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 306.46 to 318
IG_BH05_BCD_376.2_387.99.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 318 to 329.81
IG_BH05_BCW_376.2_387.99.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 318 to 329.81
IG_BH05_BCD_387.99_399.75.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 329.81 to 341.3
IG_BH05_BCW_387.99_399.75.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 329.81 to 341.3
IG_BH05_BCD_399.75_411.57.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 341.3 to 352.79
IG_BH05_BCW_399.75_411.57.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 341.3 to 352.79
IG_BH05_BCD_411.57_423.35.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 352.79 to 364.46
IG_BH05_BCW_411.57_423.35.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 352.79 to 364.46
IG_BH05_BCD_423.35_435.11.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 364.46 to 376.2
IG_BH05_BCW_423.35_435.11.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 364.46 to 376.2
IG_BH05_BCD_435.11_446.91.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 376.2 to 387.99
IG_BH05_BCW_435.11_446.91.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 376.2 to 387.99
IG_BH05_BCD_446.91_458.88.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 387.99 to 399.75
IG_BH05_BCW_446.91_458.88.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 387.99 to 399.75
IG_BH05_BCD_458.88_470.52.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 399.75 to 411.57
IG_BH05_BCW_458.88_470.52.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 399.75 to 411.57
IG_BH05_BCD_47.71_59.63.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 411.57 to 423.35
IG_BH05_BCW_47.71_59.63.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 411.57 to 423.35
IG_BH05_BCD_470.52_482.41.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 423.35 to 435.11
IG_BH05_BCW_470.52_482.41.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 423.35 to 435.11
IG_BH05_BCD_482.41_494.32.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 435.11 to 446.91
IG_BH05_BCW_482.41_494.32.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 435.11 to 446.91
IG_BH05_BCD_494.32_506.26.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 446.91 to 458.88
IG_BH05_BCW_494.32_506.26.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 446.91 to 458.88
IG_BH05_BCD_506.26_518.03.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 458.88 to 470.52
IG_BH05_BCW_506.26_518.03.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 458.88 to 470.52
IG_BH05_BCD_518.03_529.97.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 470.52 to 482.41
IG_BH05_BCW_518.03_529.97.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 470.52 to 482.41
IG_BH05_BCD_529.97_541.74.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 482.41 to 494.32
IG_BH05_BCW_529.97_541.74.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 482.41 to 494.32
IG_BH05_BCD_541.74_553.64.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 494.32 to 506.26
IG_BH05_BCW_541.74_553.64.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 494.32 to 506.26
IG_BH05_BCD_553.64_565.46.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 506.26 to 518.03
IG_BH05_BCW_553.64_565.46.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 506.26 to 518.03
IG_BH05_BCD_565.46_577.26.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 518.03 to 529.97
IG_BH05_BCW_565.46_577.26.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 518.03 to 529.97
IG_BH05_BCD_577.26_589.03.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 529.97 to 541.74
IG_BH05_BCW_577.26_589.03.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 529.97 to 541.74
IG_BH05_BCD_589.03_600.86.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 541.74 to 553.64
IG_BH05_BCW_589.03_600.86.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 541.74 to 553.64
IG_BH05_BCD_59.63_71.36.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 553.64 to 565.46
IG_BH05_BCW_59.63_71.36.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 553.64 to 565.46
IG_BH05_BCD_600.86_612.59.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 565.46 to 577.26
IG_BH05_BCW_600.86_612.59.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 565.46 to 577.26

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_BCD_612.59_624.49.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 577.26 to 589.03
IG_BH05_BCW_612.59_624.49.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 577.26 to 589.03
IG_BH05_BCD_624.49_636.11.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 589.03 to 600.86
IG_BH05_BCW_624.49_636.11.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 589.03 to 600.86
IG_BH05_BCD_636.11_647.86.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 600.86 to 612.59
IG_BH05_BCW_636.11_647.86.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 600.86 to 612.59
IG_BH05_BCD_647.86_659.52.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 612.59 to 624.49
IG_BH05_BCW_647.86_659.52.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 612.59 to 624.49
IG_BH05_BCD_659.52_670.62.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 624.49 to 636.11
IG_BH05_BCW_659.52_670.62.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 624.49 to 636.11
IG_BH05_BCD_670.62_682.44.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 636.11 to 647.86
IG_BH05_BCW_670.62_682.44.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 636.11 to 647.86
IG_BH05_BCD_682.44_694.02.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 647.86 to 659.52
IG_BH05_BCW_682.44_694.02.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 647.86 to 659.52
IG_BH05_BCD_694.02_705.62.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 659.52 to 670.62
IG_BH05_BCW_694.02_705.62.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 659.52 to 670.62
IG_BH05_BCD_705.62_717.19.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 670.62 to 682.44
IG_BH05_BCW_705.62_717.19.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 670.62 to 682.44
IG_BH05_BCD_71.36_83.21.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 682.44 to 694.02
IG_BH05_BCW_71.36_83.21.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 682.44 to 694.02
IG_BH05_BCD_717.19_728.66.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 694.02 to 705.62
IG_BH05_BCW_717.19_728.66.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 694.02 to 705.62
IG_BH05_BCD_728.66_740.39.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 705.62 to 717.19
IG_BH05_BCW_728.66_740.39.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 705.62 to 717.19
IG_BH05_BCD_740.39_751.86.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 717.19 to 728.66
IG_BH05_BCW_740.39_751.86.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 717.19 to 728.66
IG_BH05_BCD_751.86_763.25.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 728.66 to 740.39
IG_BH05_BCW_751.86_763.25.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 728.66 to 740.39
IG_BH05_BCD_763.25_774.96.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 740.39 to 751.86
IG_BH05_BCW_763.25_774.96.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 740.39 to 751.86
IG_BH05_BCD_774.96_786.61.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 751.86 to 763.25
IG_BH05_BCW_774.96_786.61.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 751.86 to 763.25
IG_BH05_BCD_786.61_797.9.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 763.25 to 774.96
IG_BH05_BCW_786.61_797.9.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 763.25 to 774.96
IG_BH05_BCD_797.9_809.34.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 774.96 to 786.61
IG_BH05_BCW_797.9_809.34.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 774.96 to 786.61
IG_BH05_BCD_809.34_821.12.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 786.61 to 797.9
IG_BH05_BCW_809.34_821.12.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 786.61 to 797.9
IG_BH05_BCD_821.12_832.88.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 797.9 to 809.34
IG_BH05_BCW_821.12_832.88.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 797.9 to 809.34
IG_BH05_BCD_83.21_95.05.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 809.34 to 821.12
IG_BH05_BCW_83.21_95.05.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 809.34 to 821.12
IG_BH05_BCD_832.88_844.79.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 821.12 to 832.88
IG_BH05_BCW_832.88_844.79.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 821.12 to 832.88
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IG_BH05_BCW_844.79_856.62.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 832.88 to 844.79
IG_BH05_BCD_856.62_868.5.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 844.79 to 856.62
IG_BH05_BCW_856.62_868.5.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 844.79 to 856.62
IG_BH05_BCD_868.5_880.3.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 856.62 to 868.5

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_BCW_868.5_880.3.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 856.62 to 868.5
IG_BH05_BCD_880.3_891.85.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 868.5 to 880.3
IG_BH05_BCW_880.3_891.85.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 868.5 to 880.3
IG_BH05_BCD_891.85_903.62.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 880.3 to 891.85
IG_BH05_BCW_891.85_903.62.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 880.3 to 891.85
IG_BH05_BCD_903.62_915.42.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 891.85 to 903.62
IG_BH05_BCW_903.62_915.42.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 891.85 to 903.62
IG_BH05_BCD_915.42_926.92.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 903.62 to 915.42
IG_BH05_BCW_915.42_926.92.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 903.62 to 915.42
IG_BH05_BCD_926.92_938.67.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 915.42 to 926.92
IG_BH05_BCW_926.92_938.67.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 915.42 to 926.92
IG_BH05_BCD_938.67_950.49.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 926.92 to 938.67
IG_BH05_BCW_938.67_950.49.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 926.92 to 938.67
IG_BH05_BCD_950.49_962.28.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 938.67 to 950.49
IG_BH05_BCW_950.49_962.28.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 938.67 to 950.49
IG_BH05_BCD_962.28_973.98.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 950.49 to 962.28
IG_BH05_BCW_962.28_973.98.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 950.49 to 962.28
IG_BH05_BCD_973.98_985.53.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 962.28 to 973.98
IG_BH05_BCW_973.98_985.53.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 962.28 to 973.98
IG_BH05_BCD_985.53_997.39.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 973.98 to 985.53
IG_BH05_BCW_985.53_997.39.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 973.98 to 985.53
IG_BH05_BCD_997.39_1000.63.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 985.53 to 997.39
IG_BH05_BCW_997.39_1000.63.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 985.53 to 997.39
IG_BH05_BCD_997.39_1000.63.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 997.39 to 1000.63
IG_BH05_BCW_997.39_1000.63.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 997.39 to 1000.63

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05CR001_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR001
IG_BH05CR001_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR001
IG_BH05CR002_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR002
IG_BH05CR002_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR002
IG_BH05CR003_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR003
IG_BH05CR003_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR003
IG_BH05CR004_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR004
IG_BH05CR004_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR004
IG_BH05CR005_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR005
IG_BH05CR005_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR005
IG_BH05CR006_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR006
IG_BH05CR006_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR006
IG_BH05CR007_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR007
IG_BH05CR007_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR007
IG_BH05CR008_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR008
IG_BH05CR008_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR008
IG_BH05CR009_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR009
IG_BH05CR009_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR009
IG_BH05CR010_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR010
IG_BH05CR010_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR010
IG_BH05CR011_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR011
IG_BH05CR011_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR011
IG_BH05CR012_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR012
IG_BH05CR012_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR012
IG_BH05CR013_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR013
IG_BH05CR013_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR013
IG_BH05CR014_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR014
IG_BH05CR014_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR014
IG_BH05CR015_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR015
IG_BH05CR015_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR015
IG_BH05CR016_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR016
IG_BH05CR016_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR016
IG_BH05CR017_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR017
IG_BH05CR017_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR017
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IG_BH05CR022_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR022
IG_BH05CR023_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR023
IG_BH05CR023_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR023
IG_BH05CR024_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR024
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IG_BH05CR025_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR025

Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH05CR026_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR026
IG_BH05CR027_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR027
IG_BH05CR027_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR027
IG_BH05CR028_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR028
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IG_BH05CR029_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR029
IG_BH05CR029_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR029
IG_BH05CR030_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR030
IG_BH05CR030_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR030
IG_BH05CR031_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR031
IG_BH05CR031_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR031
IG_BH05CR032_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR032
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IG_BH05CR047_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR047
IG_BH05CR047_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR047
IG_BH05CR048_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR048
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IG_BH05CR049_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR049

Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH05CR052_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR052
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IG_BH05CR074_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR074

Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH05CR078_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR078
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IG_BH05CR098_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR098

Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH05CR100_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR100
IG_BH05CR100_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR100
IG_BH05CR101_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR101
IG_BH05CR101_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR101
IG_BH05CR102_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR102
IG_BH05CR102_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR102
IG_BH05CR103_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR103
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Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH05CR125_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR125
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Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH05CR327_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR327
IG_BH05CR328_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR328
IG_BH05CR328_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR328
IG_BH05CR329_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR329
IG_BH05CR329_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR329
IG_BH05CR330_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR330
IG_BH05CR330_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR330
IG_BH05CR331_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR331
IG_BH05CR331_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR331
IG_BH05CR332_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR332
IG_BH05CR332_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR332
IG_BH05CR333_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR333
IG_BH05CR333_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR333
IG_BH05CR334_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR334
IG_BH05CR334_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR334
IG_BH05CR335_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR335
IG_BH05CR335_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR335
IG_BH05CR336_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR336
IG_BH05CR336_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR336
IG_BH05CR337_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR337
IG_BH05CR337_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR337
IG_BH05CR338_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR338
IG_BH05CR338_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR338
IG_BH05CR339_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR339
IG_BH05CR339_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR339
IG_BH05CR340_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR340
IG_BH05CR340_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR340
IG_BH05CR341_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR341
IG_BH05CR341_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR341
IG_BH05CR342_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR342
IG_BH05CR342_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR342
IG_BH05CR343_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR343
IG_BH05CR343_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR343

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05CR344_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR344
IG_BH05CR344_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR344
IG_BH05CR345_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR345
IG_BH05CR345_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR345
IG_BH05CR346_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR346
IG_BH05CR346_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR346
IG_BH05CR347_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR347
IG_BH05CR347_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR347
IG_BH05CR348_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR348
IG_BH05CR348_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR348
IG_BH05CR349_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR349
IG_BH05CR349_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR349
IG_BH05CR350_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR350
IG_BH05CR350_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR350
IG_BH05CR351_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR351
IG_BH05CR351_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR351
IG_BH05CR352_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR352
IG_BH05CR352_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR352
IG_BH05CR353_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR353
IG_BH05CR353_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR353
IG_BH05CR354_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR354
IG_BH05CR354_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR354
IG_BH05CR355_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR355
IG_BH05CR355_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR355
IG_BH05CR356_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR356
IG_BH05CR356_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR356
IG_BH05CR357_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR357
IG_BH05CR357_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR357
IG_BH05CR358_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR358
IG_BH05CR358_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR358
IG_BH05CR359_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR359
IG_BH05CR359_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR359

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_AQ001_B.jpg	Sample AQ001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ001_F.jpg	Sample AQ001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ001_P.jpg	Sample AQ001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ002_B.jpg	Sample AQ002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ002_F.jpg	Sample AQ002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ002_P.jpg	Sample AQ002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ003_B.jpg	Sample AQ003 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ003_F.jpg	Sample AQ003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ003_P.jpg	Sample AQ003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ004_B.jpg	Sample AQ004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ004_F.jpg	Sample AQ004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ004_P.jpg	Sample AQ004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ005_B.jpg	Sample AQ005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ005_F.jpg	Sample AQ005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ005_P.jpg	Sample AQ005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ006_B.jpg	Sample AQ006 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ006_F.jpg	Sample AQ006 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ006_P.jpg	Sample AQ006 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ007_B.jpg	Sample AQ007 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ007_F.jpg	Sample AQ007 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ007_P.jpg	Sample AQ007 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ008_B.jpg	Sample AQ008 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ008_F.jpg	Sample AQ008 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ008_P.jpg	Sample AQ008 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ009_B.jpg	Sample AQ009 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ009_F.jpg	Sample AQ009 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ009_P.jpg	Sample AQ009 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ010_B.jpg	Sample AQ010 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ010_F.jpg	Sample AQ010 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ010_P.jpg	Sample AQ010 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ011_B.jpg	Sample AQ011 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ011_F.jpg	Sample AQ011 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ011_P.jpg	Sample AQ011 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ012_B.jpg	Sample AQ012 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ012_F.jpg	Sample AQ012 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ012_P.jpg	Sample AQ012 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ013_B.jpg	Sample AQ013 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ013_F.jpg	Sample AQ013 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ013_P.jpg	Sample AQ013 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ014_B.jpg	Sample AQ014 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ014_F.jpg	Sample AQ014 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ014_P.jpg	Sample AQ014 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ015_B.jpg	Sample AQ015 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ015_F.jpg	Sample AQ015 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ015_P.jpg	Sample AQ015 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ016_B.jpg	Sample AQ016 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ016_F.jpg	Sample AQ016 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ016_P.jpg	Sample AQ016 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ017_B.jpg	Sample AQ017 Photo, Back

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_AQ017_F.jpg	Sample AQ017 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ017_P.jpg	Sample AQ017 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ018_B.jpg	Sample AQ018 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ018_F.jpg	Sample AQ018 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ018_P.jpg	Sample AQ018 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ019_B.jpg	Sample AQ019 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ019_F.jpg	Sample AQ019 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ019_P.jpg	Sample AQ019 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ020_B.jpg	Sample AQ020 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ020_F.jpg	Sample AQ020 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ020_P.jpg	Sample AQ020 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ021_B.jpg	Sample AQ021 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ021_F.jpg	Sample AQ021 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ021_P.jpg	Sample AQ021 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ022_B.jpg	Sample AQ022 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ022_F.jpg	Sample AQ022 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ022_P.jpg	Sample AQ022 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ023_B.jpg	Sample AQ023 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ023_F.jpg	Sample AQ023 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ023_P.jpg	Sample AQ023 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ024_B.jpg	Sample AQ024 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ024_F.jpg	Sample AQ024 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ024_P.jpg	Sample AQ024 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ025_B.jpg	Sample AQ025 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ025_F.jpg	Sample AQ025 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ025_P.jpg	Sample AQ025 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ026_B.jpg	Sample AQ026 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ026_F.jpg	Sample AQ026 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ026_P.jpg	Sample AQ026 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ027_B.jpg	Sample AQ027 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ027_F.jpg	Sample AQ027 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ027_P.jpg	Sample AQ027 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ028_B.jpg	Sample AQ028 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ028_F.jpg	Sample AQ028 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ028_P.jpg	Sample AQ028 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AQ029_B.jpg	Sample AQ029 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AQ029_F.jpg	Sample AQ029 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AQ029_P.jpg	Sample AQ029 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR001_B.jpg	Sample AR001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR001_F.jpg	Sample AR001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR001_P.jpg	Sample AR001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR002_B.jpg	Sample AR002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR002_F.jpg	Sample AR002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR002_P.jpg	Sample AR002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR003_B.jpg	Sample AR003 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR003_F.jpg	Sample AR003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR003_P.jpg	Sample AR003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR004_B.jpg	Sample AR004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR004_F.jpg	Sample AR004 Photo, Front

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_AR004_P.jpg	Sample AR004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR005_B.jpg	Sample AR005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR005_F.jpg	Sample AR005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR005_P.jpg	Sample AR005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR006_B.jpg	Sample AR006 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR006_F.jpg	Sample AR006 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR006_P.jpg	Sample AR006 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR007_B.jpg	Sample AR007 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR007_F.jpg	Sample AR007 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR007_P.jpg	Sample AR007 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR008_B.jpg	Sample AR008 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR008_F.jpg	Sample AR008 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR008_P.jpg	Sample AR008 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR009_B.jpg	Sample AR009 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR009_F.jpg	Sample AR009 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR009_P.jpg	Sample AR009 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR010_B.jpg	Sample AR010 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR010_F.jpg	Sample AR010 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR010_P.jpg	Sample AR010 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR011_B.jpg	Sample AR011 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR011_F.jpg	Sample AR011 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR011_P.jpg	Sample AR011 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR012_B.jpg	Sample AR012 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR012_F.jpg	Sample AR012 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR012_P.jpg	Sample AR012 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR013_B.jpg	Sample AR013 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR013_F.jpg	Sample AR013 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR013_P.jpg	Sample AR013 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR014_B.jpg	Sample AR014 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR014_F.jpg	Sample AR014 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR014_P.jpg	Sample AR014 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR015_B.jpg	Sample AR015 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR015_F.jpg	Sample AR015 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR015_P.jpg	Sample AR015 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR016_B.jpg	Sample AR016 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR016_F.jpg	Sample AR016 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR016_P.jpg	Sample AR016 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR017_B.jpg	Sample AR017 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR017_F.jpg	Sample AR017 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR017_P.jpg	Sample AR017 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR018_B.jpg	Sample AR018 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR018_F.jpg	Sample AR018 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR018_P.jpg	Sample AR018 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR019_B.jpg	Sample AR019 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR019_F.jpg	Sample AR019 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR019_P.jpg	Sample AR019 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR020_B.jpg	Sample AR020 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR020_F.jpg	Sample AR020 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR020_P.jpg	Sample AR020 Photo, Package

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_AR021_B.jpg	Sample AR021 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR021_F.jpg	Sample AR021 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR021_P.jpg	Sample AR021 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR022_B.jpg	Sample AR022 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR022_F.jpg	Sample AR022 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR022_P.jpg	Sample AR022 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR023_B.jpg	Sample AR023 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR023_F.jpg	Sample AR023 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR023_P.jpg	Sample AR023 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR024_B.jpg	Sample AR024 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR024_F.jpg	Sample AR024 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR024_P.jpg	Sample AR024 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR025_B.jpg	Sample AR025 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR025_F.jpg	Sample AR025 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR025_P.jpg	Sample AR025 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR026_B.jpg	Sample AR026 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR026_F.jpg	Sample AR026 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR026_P.jpg	Sample AR026 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR027_B.jpg	Sample AR027 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR027_F.jpg	Sample AR027 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR027_P.jpg	Sample AR027 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR028_B.jpg	Sample AR028 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR028_F.jpg	Sample AR028 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR028_P.jpg	Sample AR028 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR029_B.jpg	Sample AR029 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR029_F.jpg	Sample AR029 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR029_P.jpg	Sample AR029 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR030_B.jpg	Sample AR030 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR030_F.jpg	Sample AR030 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR030_P.jpg	Sample AR030 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR031_B.jpg	Sample AR031 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR031_F.jpg	Sample AR031 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR031_P.jpg	Sample AR031 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR032_B.jpg	Sample AR032 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR032_F.jpg	Sample AR032 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR032_P.jpg	Sample AR032 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR033_B.jpg	Sample AR033 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR033_F.jpg	Sample AR033 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR033_P.jpg	Sample AR033 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR034_B.jpg	Sample AR034 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR034_F.jpg	Sample AR034 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR034_P.jpg	Sample AR034 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR035_B.jpg	Sample AR035 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR035_F.jpg	Sample AR035 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR035_P.jpg	Sample AR035 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR036_B.jpg	Sample AR036 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR036_F.jpg	Sample AR036 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR036_P.jpg	Sample AR036 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR037_B.jpg	Sample AR037 Photo, Back

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_AR037_F.jpg	Sample AR037 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR037_P.jpg	Sample AR037 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR038_B.jpg	Sample AR038 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR038_F.jpg	Sample AR038 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR038_P.jpg	Sample AR038 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR039_B.jpg	Sample AR039 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR039_F.jpg	Sample AR039 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR039_P.jpg	Sample AR039 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR040_B.jpg	Sample AR040 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR040_F.jpg	Sample AR040 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR040_P.jpg	Sample AR040 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR041_B.jpg	Sample AR041 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR041_F.jpg	Sample AR041 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR041_P.jpg	Sample AR041 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR042_B.jpg	Sample AR042 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR042_F.jpg	Sample AR042 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR042_P.jpg	Sample AR042 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR043_B.jpg	Sample AR043 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR043_F.jpg	Sample AR043 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR043_P.jpg	Sample AR043 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR044_B.jpg	Sample AR044 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR044_F.jpg	Sample AR044 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR044_P.jpg	Sample AR044 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR045_B.jpg	Sample AR045 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR045_F.jpg	Sample AR045 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR045_P.jpg	Sample AR045 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR046_B.jpg	Sample AR046 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR046_F.jpg	Sample AR046 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR046_P.jpg	Sample AR046 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR047_B.jpg	Sample AR047 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR047_F.jpg	Sample AR047 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR047_P.jpg	Sample AR047 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR048_B.jpg	Sample AR048 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR048_F.jpg	Sample AR048 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR048_P.jpg	Sample AR048 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR049_B.jpg	Sample AR049 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR049_F.jpg	Sample AR049 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR049_P.jpg	Sample AR049 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR050_B.jpg	Sample AR050 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR050_F.jpg	Sample AR050 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR050_P.jpg	Sample AR050 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR051_B.jpg	Sample AR051 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR051_F.jpg	Sample AR051 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR051_P.jpg	Sample AR051 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR052_B.jpg	Sample AR052 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR052_F.jpg	Sample AR052 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR052_P.jpg	Sample AR052 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR053_B.jpg	Sample AR053 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR053_F.jpg	Sample AR053 Photo, Front

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_AR053_P.jpg	Sample AR053 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR054_B.jpg	Sample AR054 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR054_F.jpg	Sample AR054 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR054_P.jpg	Sample AR054 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR055_B.jpg	Sample AR055 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR055_F.jpg	Sample AR055 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR055_P.jpg	Sample AR055 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR056_B.jpg	Sample AR056 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR056_F.jpg	Sample AR056 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR056_P.jpg	Sample AR056 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR057_B.jpg	Sample AR057 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR057_F.jpg	Sample AR057 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR057_P.jpg	Sample AR057 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR058_B.jpg	Sample AR058 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR058_F.jpg	Sample AR058 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR058_P.jpg	Sample AR058 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR059_B.jpg	Sample AR059 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR059_F.jpg	Sample AR059 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR059_P.jpg	Sample AR059 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_AR060_B.jpg	Sample AR060 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_AR060_F.jpg	Sample AR060 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_AR060_P.jpg	Sample AR060 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR001_B.jpg	Sample BR001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR001_F.jpg	Sample BR001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR001_P.jpg	Sample BR001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR002_B.jpg	Sample BR002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR002_F.jpg	Sample BR002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR002_P.jpg	Sample BR002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR003_B.jpg	Sample BR003 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR003_F.jpg	Sample BR003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR003_P.jpg	Sample BR003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR004_B.jpg	Sample BR004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR004_F.jpg	Sample BR004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR004_P.jpg	Sample BR004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR005_B.jpg	Sample BR005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR005_F.jpg	Sample BR005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR005_P.jpg	Sample BR005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR006_B.jpg	Sample BR006 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR006_F.jpg	Sample BR006 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR006_P.jpg	Sample BR006 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR007_B.jpg	Sample BR007 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR007_F.jpg	Sample BR007 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR007_P.jpg	Sample BR007 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR008_B.jpg	Sample BR008 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR008_F.jpg	Sample BR008 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR008_P.jpg	Sample BR008 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR009_B.jpg	Sample BR009 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR009_F.jpg	Sample BR009 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR009_P.jpg	Sample BR009 Photo, Package

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_BR010_B.jpg	Sample BR010 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR010_F.jpg	Sample BR010 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR010_P.jpg	Sample BR010 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR011_B.jpg	Sample BR011 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR011_F.jpg	Sample BR011 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR011_P.jpg	Sample BR011 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR012_B.jpg	Sample BR012 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR012_F.jpg	Sample BR012 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR012_P.jpg	Sample BR012 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_BR013_B.jpg	Sample BR013 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_BR013_F.jpg	Sample BR013 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_BR013_P.jpg	Sample BR013 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_DG001_B.jpg	Sample DG001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_DG001_F.jpg	Sample DG001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_DG001_P.jpg	Sample DG001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_DG002_B.jpg	Sample DG002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_DG002_F.jpg	Sample DG002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_DG002_P.jpg	Sample DG002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_DG003_B.jpg	Sample DG003 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_DG003_F.jpg	Sample DG003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_DG003_P.jpg	Sample DG003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_DG004_B.jpg	Sample DG004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_DG004_F.jpg	Sample DG004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_DG004_P.jpg	Sample DG004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_DG005_B.jpg	Sample DG005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_DG005_F.jpg	Sample DG005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_DG005_P.jpg	Sample DG005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_ED001_B.jpg	Sample ED001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_ED001_F.jpg	Sample ED001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_ED001_P.jpg	Sample ED001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_ED002_B.jpg	Sample ED002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_ED002_F.jpg	Sample ED002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_ED002_P.jpg	Sample ED002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_ED003_B.jpg	Sample ED003 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_ED003_F.jpg	Sample ED003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_ED003_P.jpg	Sample ED003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_ED004_B.jpg	Sample ED004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_ED004_F.jpg	Sample ED004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_ED004_P.jpg	Sample ED004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_ED005_B.jpg	Sample ED005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_ED005_F.jpg	Sample ED005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_ED005_P.jpg	Sample ED005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG001_B.jpg	Sample MG001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG001_F.jpg	Sample MG001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG001_P.jpg	Sample MG001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG002_B.jpg	Sample MG002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG002_F.jpg	Sample MG002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG002_P.jpg	Sample MG002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG003_B.jpg	Sample MG003 Photo, Back

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_MG003_F.jpg	Sample MG003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG003_P.jpg	Sample MG003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG004_B.jpg	Sample MG004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG004_F.jpg	Sample MG004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG004_P.jpg	Sample MG004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG005_B.jpg	Sample MG005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG005_F.jpg	Sample MG005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG005_P.jpg	Sample MG005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG006_B.jpg	Sample MG006 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG006_F.jpg	Sample MG006 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG006_P.jpg	Sample MG006 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG007_B.jpg	Sample MG007 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG007_F.jpg	Sample MG007 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG007_P.jpg	Sample MG007 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG008_B.jpg	Sample MG008 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG008_F.jpg	Sample MG008 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG008_P.jpg	Sample MG008 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG009_B.jpg	Sample MG009 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG009_F.jpg	Sample MG009 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG009_P.jpg	Sample MG009 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG010_B.jpg	Sample MG010 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG010_F.jpg	Sample MG010 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG010_P.jpg	Sample MG010 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG011_B.jpg	Sample MG011 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG011_F.jpg	Sample MG011 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG011_P.jpg	Sample MG011 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG012_B.jpg	Sample MG012 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG012_F.jpg	Sample MG012 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG012_P.jpg	Sample MG012 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG013_B.jpg	Sample MG013 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG013_F.jpg	Sample MG013 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG013_P.jpg	Sample MG013 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG014_B.jpg	Sample MG014 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG014_F.jpg	Sample MG014 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG014_P.jpg	Sample MG014 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG015_B.jpg	Sample MG015 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG015_F.jpg	Sample MG015 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG015_P.jpg	Sample MG015 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG016_B.jpg	Sample MG016 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG016_F.jpg	Sample MG016 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG016_P.jpg	Sample MG016 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG017_B.jpg	Sample MG017 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG017_F.jpg	Sample MG017 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG017_P.jpg	Sample MG017 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG018_B.jpg	Sample MG018 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG018_F.jpg	Sample MG018 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG018_P.jpg	Sample MG018 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG019_B.jpg	Sample MG019 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG019_F.jpg	Sample MG019 Photo, Front

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_MG019_P.jpg	Sample MG019 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG020_B.jpg	Sample MG020 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG020_F.jpg	Sample MG020 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG020_P.jpg	Sample MG020 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG021_B.jpg	Sample MG021 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG021_F.jpg	Sample MG021 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG021_P.jpg	Sample MG021 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG022_B.jpg	Sample MG022 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG022_F.jpg	Sample MG022 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG022_P.jpg	Sample MG022 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG023_B.jpg	Sample MG023 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG023_F.jpg	Sample MG023 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG023_P.jpg	Sample MG023 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG024_B.jpg	Sample MG024 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG024_F.jpg	Sample MG024 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG024_P.jpg	Sample MG024 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG025_B.jpg	Sample MG025 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG025_F.jpg	Sample MG025 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG025_P.jpg	Sample MG025 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG026_B.jpg	Sample MG026 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG026_F.jpg	Sample MG026 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG026_P.jpg	Sample MG026 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG027_B.jpg	Sample MG027 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG027_F.jpg	Sample MG027 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG027_P.jpg	Sample MG027 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG028_B.jpg	Sample MG028 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG028_F.jpg	Sample MG028 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG028_P.jpg	Sample MG028 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_MG029_B.jpg	Sample MG029 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_MG029_F.jpg	Sample MG029 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_MG029_P.jpg	Sample MG029 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_NG001_B.jpg	Sample NG001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_NG001_F.jpg	Sample NG001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_NG001_P.jpg	Sample NG001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_NG002_B.jpg	Sample NG002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_NG002_F.jpg	Sample NG002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_NG002_P.jpg	Sample NG002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_NG003_B.jpg	Sample NG003 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_NG003_F.jpg	Sample NG003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_NG003_P.jpg	Sample NG003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_NG004_B.jpg	Sample NG004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_NG004_F.jpg	Sample NG004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_NG004_P.jpg	Sample NG004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_NG005_B.jpg	Sample NG005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_NG005_F.jpg	Sample NG005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_NG005_P.jpg	Sample NG005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_NG006_B.jpg	Sample NG006 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_NG006_F.jpg	Sample NG006 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_NG006_P.jpg	Sample NG006 Photo, Package

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_NG007_B.jpg	Sample NG007 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_NG007_F.jpg	Sample NG007 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_NG007_P.jpg	Sample NG007 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_NG008_B.jpg	Sample NG008 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_NG008_F.jpg	Sample NG008 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_NG008_P.jpg	Sample NG008 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_NG009_B.jpg	Sample NG009 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_NG009_F.jpg	Sample NG009 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_NG009_P.jpg	Sample NG009 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_NG010_B.jpg	Sample NG010 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_NG010_F.jpg	Sample NG010 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_NG010_P.jpg	Sample NG010 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PS001_B.jpg	Sample PS001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PS001_F.jpg	Sample PS001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PS001_P.jpg	Sample PS001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PS002_B.jpg	Sample PS002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PS002_F.jpg	Sample PS002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PS002_P.jpg	Sample PS002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PS003_B.jpg	Sample PS003 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PS003_F.jpg	Sample PS003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PS003_P.jpg	Sample PS003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PS004_B.jpg	Sample PS004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PS004_F.jpg	Sample PS004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PS004_P.jpg	Sample PS004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PS005_B.jpg	Sample PS005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PS005_F.jpg	Sample PS005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PS005_P.jpg	Sample PS005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PS006_B.jpg	Sample PS006 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PS006_F.jpg	Sample PS006 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PS006_P.jpg	Sample PS006 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW001_B.jpg	Sample PW001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW001_F.jpg	Sample PW001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW001_P.jpg	Sample PW001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW002_B.jpg	Sample PW002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW002_F.jpg	Sample PW002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW002_P.jpg	Sample PW002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW003_B.jpg	Sample PW003 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW003_F.jpg	Sample PW003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW003_P.jpg	Sample PW003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW004_B.jpg	Sample PW004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW004_F.jpg	Sample PW004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW004_P.jpg	Sample PW004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW005_B.jpg	Sample PW005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW005_F.jpg	Sample PW005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW005_P.jpg	Sample PW005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW006_B.jpg	Sample PW006 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW006_F.jpg	Sample PW006 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW006_P.jpg	Sample PW006 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW007_B.jpg	Sample PW007 Photo, Back

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_PW007_F.jpg	Sample PW007 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW007_P.jpg	Sample PW007 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW008_B.jpg	Sample PW008 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW008_F.jpg	Sample PW008 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW008_P.jpg	Sample PW008 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW009_B.jpg	Sample PW009 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW009_F.jpg	Sample PW009 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW009_P.jpg	Sample PW009 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW010_B.jpg	Sample PW010 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW010_F.jpg	Sample PW010 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW010_P.jpg	Sample PW010 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW011_B.jpg	Sample PW011 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW011_F.jpg	Sample PW011 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW011_P.jpg	Sample PW011 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW012_B.jpg	Sample PW012 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW012_F.jpg	Sample PW012 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW012_P.jpg	Sample PW012 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW013_B.jpg	Sample PW013 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW013_F.jpg	Sample PW013 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW013_P.jpg	Sample PW013 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW014_B.jpg	Sample PW014 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW014_F.jpg	Sample PW014 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW014_P.jpg	Sample PW014 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW015_B.jpg	Sample PW015 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW015_F.jpg	Sample PW015 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW015_P.jpg	Sample PW015 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW016_B.jpg	Sample PW016 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW016_F.jpg	Sample PW016 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW016_P.jpg	Sample PW016 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW017_B.jpg	Sample PW017 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW017_F.jpg	Sample PW017 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW017_P.jpg	Sample PW017 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW018_B.jpg	Sample PW018 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW018_F.jpg	Sample PW018 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW018_P.jpg	Sample PW018 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW019_B.jpg	Sample PW019 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW019_F.jpg	Sample PW019 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW019_P.jpg	Sample PW019 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW020_B.jpg	Sample PW020 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW020_F.jpg	Sample PW020 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW020_P.jpg	Sample PW020 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW021_B.jpg	Sample PW021 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW021_F.jpg	Sample PW021 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW021_P.jpg	Sample PW021 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW022_B.jpg	Sample PW022 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW022_F.jpg	Sample PW022 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW022_P.jpg	Sample PW022 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW023_B.jpg	Sample PW023 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW023_F.jpg	Sample PW023 Photo, Front

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_PW023_P.jpg	Sample PW023 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW024_B.jpg	Sample PW024 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW024_F.jpg	Sample PW024 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW024_P.jpg	Sample PW024 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW025_B.jpg	Sample PW025 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW025_F.jpg	Sample PW025 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW025_P.jpg	Sample PW025 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW026_B.jpg	Sample PW026 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW026_F.jpg	Sample PW026 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW026_P.jpg	Sample PW026 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW027_B.jpg	Sample PW027 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW027_F.jpg	Sample PW027 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW027_P.jpg	Sample PW027 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW028_B.jpg	Sample PW028 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW028_F.jpg	Sample PW028 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW028_P.jpg	Sample PW028 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_PW029_B.jpg	Sample PW029 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_PW029_F.jpg	Sample PW029 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_PW029_P.jpg	Sample PW029 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_SA001_B.jpg	Sample SA001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_SA001_F.jpg	Sample SA001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_SA001_P.jpg	Sample SA001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_SA002_B.jpg	Sample SA002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_SA002_F.jpg	Sample SA002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_SA002_P.jpg	Sample SA002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_SO001_B.jpg	Sample SO001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_SO001_F.jpg	Sample SO001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_SO001_P.jpg	Sample SO001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_SO002_B.jpg	Sample SO002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_SO002_F.jpg	Sample SO002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_SO002_P.jpg	Sample SO002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TH001_B.jpg	Sample TH001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TH001_F.jpg	Sample TH001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TH001_P.jpg	Sample TH001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TH002_B.jpg	Sample TH002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TH002_F.jpg	Sample TH002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TH002_P.jpg	Sample TH002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TH003_B.jpg	Sample TH003 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TH003_F.jpg	Sample TH003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TH003_P.jpg	Sample TH003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TH004_B.jpg	Sample TH004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TH004_F.jpg	Sample TH004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TH004_P.jpg	Sample TH004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TH005_B.jpg	Sample TH005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TH005_F.jpg	Sample TH005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TH005_P.jpg	Sample TH005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TH006_B.jpg	Sample TH006 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TH006_F.jpg	Sample TH006 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TH006_P.jpg	Sample TH006 Photo, Package

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_TH007_B.jpg	Sample TH007 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TH007_F.jpg	Sample TH007 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TH007_P.jpg	Sample TH007 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TH008_B.jpg	Sample TH008 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TH008_F.jpg	Sample TH008 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TH008_P.jpg	Sample TH008 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS001_B.jpg	Sample TS001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS001_F.jpg	Sample TS001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS001_P.jpg	Sample TS001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS002_B.jpg	Sample TS002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS002_F.jpg	Sample TS002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS002_P.jpg	Sample TS002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS003_B.jpg	Sample TS003 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS003_F.jpg	Sample TS003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS003_P.jpg	Sample TS003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS004_B.jpg	Sample TS004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS004_F.jpg	Sample TS004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS004_P.jpg	Sample TS004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS005_B.jpg	Sample TS005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS005_F.jpg	Sample TS005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS005_P.jpg	Sample TS005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS006_B.jpg	Sample TS006 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS006_F.jpg	Sample TS006 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS006_P.jpg	Sample TS006 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS007_B.jpg	Sample TS007 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS007_F.jpg	Sample TS007 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS007_P.jpg	Sample TS007 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS008_B.jpg	Sample TS008 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS008_F.jpg	Sample TS008 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS008_P.jpg	Sample TS008 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS009_B.jpg	Sample TS009 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS009_F.jpg	Sample TS009 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS009_P.jpg	Sample TS009 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS010_B.jpg	Sample TS010 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS010_F.jpg	Sample TS010 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS010_P.jpg	Sample TS010 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS011_B.jpg	Sample TS011 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS011_F.jpg	Sample TS011 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS011_P.jpg	Sample TS011 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_TS012_B.jpg	Sample TS012 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_TS012_F.jpg	Sample TS012 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_TS012_P.jpg	Sample TS012 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_UC001_B.jpg	Sample UC001 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_UC001_F.jpg	Sample UC001 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_UC001_P.jpg	Sample UC001 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_UC002_B.jpg	Sample UC002 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_UC002_F.jpg	Sample UC002 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_UC002_P.jpg	Sample UC002 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_UC003_B.jpg	Sample UC003 Photo, Back

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_UC003_F.jpg	Sample UC003 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_UC003_P.jpg	Sample UC003 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_UC004_B.jpg	Sample UC004 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_UC004_F.jpg	Sample UC004 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_UC004_P.jpg	Sample UC004 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_UC005_B.jpg	Sample UC005 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_UC005_F.jpg	Sample UC005 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_UC005_P.jpg	Sample UC005 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_UC006_B.jpg	Sample UC006 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_UC006_F.jpg	Sample UC006 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_UC006_P.jpg	Sample UC006 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_UC007_B.jpg	Sample UC007 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_UC007_F.jpg	Sample UC007 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_UC007_P.jpg	Sample UC007 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_UC008_B.jpg	Sample UC008 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_UC008_F.jpg	Sample UC008 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_UC008_P.jpg	Sample UC008 Photo, Package
IG_BH05_UC009_B.jpg	Sample UC009 Photo, Back
IG_BH05_UC009_F.jpg	Sample UC009 Photo, Front
IG_BH05_UC009_P.jpg	Sample UC009 Photo, Package

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_ST_1.29_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 1.29 m
IG_BH05_ST_2.09_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 2.09 m
IG_BH05_ST_2.2_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 2.2 m
IG_BH05_ST_9.05_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 9.05 m
IG_BH05_ST_12.29_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 12.29 m
IG_BH05_ST_19.19_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 19.19 m
IG_BH05_ST_23.2_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 23.2 m
IG_BH05_ST_23.2_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 23.2 m
IG_BH05_ST_24.03_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 24.03 m
IG_BH05_ST_24.03_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 24.03 m
IG_BH05_ST_31.03_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 31.03 m
IG_BH05_ST_31.03_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 31.03 m
IG_BH05_ST_34.11_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 34.11 m
IG_BH05_ST_34.11_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 34.11 m
IG_BH05_ST_39.66_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 39.66 m
IG_BH05_ST_39.66_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 39.66 m
IG_BH05_LT_43.07_43.36_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 1000.5 m to 1000.53 m
IG_BH05_LT_43.07_43.36_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 1000.5 m to 1000.53 m
IG_BH05_ST_43.77_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 43.77 m
IG_BH05_ST_62.93_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 62.93 m
IG_BH05_ST_62.93_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 62.93 m
IG_BH05_ST_63.95_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 63.95 m
IG_BH05_ST_63.95_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 63.95 m
IG_BH05_ST_70.17_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 70.17 m
IG_BH05_ST_70.17_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 70.17 m
IG_BH05_ST_89.83_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 89.83 m
IG_BH05_ST_89.83_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 89.83 m
IG_BH05_ST_93.28_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 93.28 m
IG_BH05_ST_93.28_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 93.28 m
IG_BH05_ST_96.69_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 96.69 m
IG_BH05_ST_96.69_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 96.69 m
IG_BH05_ST_105.46_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 105.46 m
IG_BH05_ST_106.12_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 106.12 m
IG_BH05_ST_106.12_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 106.12 m
IG_BH05_ST_158.33_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 158.33 m
IG_BH05_ST_158.88_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 158.88 m
IG_BH05_ST_161.83_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 161.83 m
IG_BH05_ST_162.74_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 162.74 m
IG_BH05_ST_163.58_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 163.58 m
IG_BH05_ST_164.55_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 164.55 m
IG_BH05_ST_164.72_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 164.72 m
IG_BH05_ST_167.01_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 167.01 m
IG_BH05_ST_167.66_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 167.66 m
IG_BH05_ST_167.66_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 167.66 m
IG_BH05_ST_168.51_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 168.51 m
IG_BH05_ST_168.51_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 168.51 m
IG_BH05_ST_169.737_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 169.737 m
IG_BH05_ST_169.817_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 169.817 m
IG_BH05_ST_169.857_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 169.857 m

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_ST_169.98_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 169.98 m
IG_BH05_ST_169.98_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 169.98 m
IG_BH05_ST_170.636_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 170.636 m
IG_BH05_ST_173.23_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 173.23 m
IG_BH05_ST_173.23_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 173.23 m
IG_BH05_ST_173.434_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 173.434 m
IG_BH05_ST_173.434_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 173.434 m
IG_BH05_ST_195.49_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 195.49 m
IG_BH05_LT_197.74_197.74_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 43.07 m to 43.36 m
IG_BH05_LT_197.74_197.74_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 43.07 m to 43.36 m
IG_BH05_LT_199.33_199.33_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 197.74 m to 197.74 m
IG_BH05_LT_199.33_199.33_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 197.74 m to 197.74 m
IG_BH05_LT_199.86_199.97_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 199.33 m to 199.33 m
IG_BH05_LT_199.86_199.97_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 199.33 m to 199.33 m
IG_BH05_ST_203.06_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 203.06 m
IG_BH05_ST_209.021_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 209.021 m
IG_BH05_ST_227.16_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 227.16 m
IG_BH05_ST_227.16_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 227.16 m
IG_BH05_ST_238.991_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 238.991 m
IG_BH05_ST_245.81_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 245.81 m
IG_BH05_ST_251.532_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 251.532 m
IG_BH05_ST_256.86_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 256.86 m
IG_BH05_ST_256.86_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 256.86 m
IG_BH05_ST_257.47_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 257.47 m
IG_BH05_ST_257.47_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 257.47 m
IG_BH05_LT_285_285_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 199.86 m to 199.97 m
IG_BH05_ST_285.17_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 285.17 m
IG_BH05_ST_285.939_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 285.939 m
IG_BH05_ST_285.939_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 285.939 m
IG_BH05_ST_286.229_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 286.229 m
IG_BH05_ST_286.229_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 286.229 m
IG_BH05_ST_286.689_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 286.689 m
IG_BH05_ST_286.689_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 286.689 m
IG_BH05_ST_287.798_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 287.798 m
IG_BH05_ST_287.798_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 287.798 m
IG_BH05_ST_288.008_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 288.008 m
IG_BH05_ST_288.008_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 288.008 m
IG_BH05_ST_288.577_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 288.577 m
IG_BH05_ST_288.577_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 288.577 m
IG_BH05_ST_289.59_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 289.59 m
IG_BH05_ST_289.59_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 289.59 m
IG_BH05_ST_293.015_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 293.015 m
IG_BH05_ST_297.751_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 297.751 m
IG_BH05_ST_297.751_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 297.751 m
IG_BH05_ST_302.84_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 302.84 m
IG_BH05_ST_305.03_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 305.03 m
IG_BH05_ST_305.03_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 305.03 m
IG_BH05_ST_309.02_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 309.02 m
IG_BH05_ST_311.32_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 311.32 m

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_ST_314.07_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 314.07 m
IG_BH05_ST_314.07_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 314.07 m
IG_BH05_ST_318.79_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 318.79 m
IG_BH05_ST_318.79_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 318.79 m
IG_BH05_ST_324.04_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 324.04 m
IG_BH05_ST_324.04_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 324.04 m
IG_BH05_ST_327.48_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 327.48 m
IG_BH05_ST_327.48_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 327.48 m
IG_BH05_ST_333.64_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 333.64 m
IG_BH05_ST_333.64_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 333.64 m
IG_BH05_ST_334.73_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 334.73 m
IG_BH05_ST_334.73_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 334.73 m
IG_BH05_LT_334.86_334.86_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 285 m to 285 m
IG_BH05_LT_334.86_334.86_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 285 m to 285 m
IG_BH05_ST_335.62_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 335.62 m
IG_BH05_ST_335.62_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 335.62 m
IG_BH05_ST_338.81_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 338.81 m
IG_BH05_ST_338.81_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 338.81 m
IG_BH05_ST_342.69_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 342.69 m
IG_BH05_ST_342.69_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 342.69 m
IG_BH05_ST_350.05_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 350.05 m
IG_BH05_ST_350.05_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 350.05 m
IG_BH05_ST_352.55_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 352.55 m
IG_BH05_ST_352.55_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 352.55 m
IG_BH05_LT_355.94_356.32_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 334.86 m to 334.86 m
IG_BH05_LT_355.94_356.32_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 334.86 m to 334.86 m
IG_BH05_LT_359.65_359.65_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 355.94 m to 356.32 m
IG_BH05_LT_359.65_359.65_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 355.94 m to 356.32 m
IG_BH05_ST_360_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 360 m
IG_BH05_ST_360_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 360 m
IG_BH05_LT_361.23_361.23_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 359.65 m to 359.65 m
IG_BH05_LT_361.23_361.23_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 359.65 m to 359.65 m
IG_BH05_ST_371.71_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 371.71 m
IG_BH05_ST_371.71_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 371.71 m
IG_BH05_LT_372.23_372.44_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 361.23 m to 361.23 m
IG_BH05_LT_372.23_372.44_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 361.23 m to 361.23 m
IG_BH05_ST_373.04_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 373.04 m
IG_BH05_ST_373.04_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 373.04 m
IG_BH05_ST_374.72_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 374.72 m
IG_BH05_ST_374.72_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 374.72 m
IG_BH05_ST_379.17_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 379.17 m
IG_BH05_ST_379.17_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 379.17 m
IG_BH05_LT_379.33_379.41_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 372.23 m to 372.44 m
IG_BH05_LT_379.33_379.41_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 372.23 m to 372.44 m
IG_BH05_ST_384.53_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 384.53 m
IG_BH05_ST_384.53_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 384.53 m
IG_BH05_ST_391.88_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 391.88 m
IG_BH05_ST_391.88_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 391.88 m
IG_BH05_ST_392.49_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 392.49 m

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_ST_392.49_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 392.49 m
IG_BH05_ST_393.07_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 393.07 m
IG_BH05_ST_393.07_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 393.07 m
IG_BH05_ST_394.28_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 394.28 m
IG_BH05_ST_394.28_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 394.28 m
IG_BH05_LT_404.08_404.25_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 379.33 m to 379.41 m
IG_BH05_LT_404.08_404.25_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 379.33 m to 379.41 m
IG_BH05_ST_404.36_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 404.36 m
IG_BH05_ST_404.36_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 404.36 m
IG_BH05_ST_404.73_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 404.73 m
IG_BH05_ST_404.73_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 404.73 m
IG_BH05_ST_406.92_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 406.92 m
IG_BH05_ST_406.92_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 406.92 m
IG_BH05_ST_407.02_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 407.02 m
IG_BH05_ST_407.02_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 407.02 m
IG_BH05_ST_410.66_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 410.66 m
IG_BH05_ST_410.66_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 410.66 m
IG_BH05_LT_410.95_411.07_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 404.08 m to 404.25 m
IG_BH05_LT_410.95_411.07_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 404.08 m to 404.25 m
IG_BH05_ST_410.96_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 410.96 m
IG_BH05_ST_410.96_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 410.96 m
IG_BH05_ST_420.09_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 420.09 m
IG_BH05_ST_420.09_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 420.09 m
IG_BH05_ST_420.36_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 420.36 m
IG_BH05_ST_420.36_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 420.36 m
IG_BH05_ST_420.76_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 420.76 m
IG_BH05_ST_420.76_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 420.76 m
IG_BH05_ST_457.05_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 457.05 m
IG_BH05_LT_466.01_466.18_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 410.95 m to 411.07 m
IG_BH05_LT_466.01_466.18_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 410.95 m to 411.07 m
IG_BH05_ST_466.18_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 466.18 m
IG_BH05_ST_557.12_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 557.12 m
IG_BH05_ST_596.7_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 596.7 m
IG_BH05_ST_625.2_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 625.2 m
IG_BH05_ST_625.2_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 625.2 m
IG_BH05_LT_695.22_695.51_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 466.01 m to 466.18 m
IG_BH05_LT_695.22_695.51_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 466.01 m to 466.18 m
IG_BH05_ST_704.39_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 704.39 m
IG_BH05_ST_704.39_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 704.39 m
IG_BH05_ST_714.95_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 714.95 m
IG_BH05_ST_714.95_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 714.95 m
IG_BH05_ST_715.55_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 715.55 m
IG_BH05_ST_715.55_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 715.55 m
IG_BH05_LT_716.41_716.41_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 695.22 m to 695.51 m
IG_BH05_LT_716.41_716.41_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 695.22 m to 695.51 m
IG_BH05_ST_716.65_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 716.65 m
IG_BH05_ST_716.65_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 716.65 m
IG_BH05_ST_717.46_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 717.46 m
IG_BH05_ST_717.46_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 717.46 m

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH05_ST_717.66_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 717.66 m
IG_BH05_ST_717.67_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 717.67 m
IG_BH05_ST_717.67_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 717.67 m
IG_BH05_LT_717.88_717.88_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 716.41 m to 716.41 m
IG_BH05_LT_717.88_717.88_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 716.41 m to 716.41 m
IG_BH05_ST_787.03_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 787.03 m
IG_BH05_ST_787.03_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 787.03 m
IG_BH05_LT_788.38_788.38_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 717.88 m to 717.88 m
IG_BH05_LT_788.38_788.38_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 717.88 m to 717.88 m
IG_BH05_ST_788.78_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 788.78 m
IG_BH05_ST_788.78_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 788.78 m
IG_BH05_ST_789.13_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 789.13 m
IG_BH05_ST_789.13_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 789.13 m
IG_BH05_ST_789.39_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 789.39 m
IG_BH05_ST_789.39_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 789.39 m
IG_BH05_ST_789.39_3.jpg	Detailed Photo #3 of Structure at Depth 789.39 m
IG_BH05_LT_792.52_792.6_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Lithology from 788.38 m to 788.38 m
IG_BH05_LT_792.52_792.6_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Lithology from 788.38 m to 788.38 m
IG_BH05_ST_792.98_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 792.98 m
IG_BH05_ST_792.98_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 792.98 m
IG_BH05_ST_800.63_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 800.63 m
IG_BH05_ST_800.63_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 800.63 m
IG_BH05_ST_804.6_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 804.6 m
IG_BH05_ST_804.6_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 804.6 m
IG_BH05_ST_834.72_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 834.72 m
IG_BH05_ST_834.72_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 834.72 m
IG_BH05_ST_854.58_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 854.58 m
IG_BH05_ST_854.58_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 854.58 m
IG_BH05_ST_915.7_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 915.7 m
IG_BH05_ST_915.7_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 915.7 m
IG_BH05_ST_916.11_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 916.11 m
IG_BH05_ST_916.11_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 916.11 m
IG_BH05_ST_916.33_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 916.33 m
IG_BH05_ST_916.33_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 916.33 m
IG_BH05_ST_916.39_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 916.39 m
IG_BH05_ST_916.39_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 916.39 m
IG_BH05_ST_916.59_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 916.59 m
IG_BH05_ST_916.59_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Structure at Depth 916.59 m
IG_BH05_ST_997.62_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Structure at Depth 997.62 m
IG_BH05_AT_1000.5_1000.53_1.jpg	Detailed Photo #1 of Alteration from 1000.5 m to 1000.53 m
IG_BH05_AT_1000.5_1000.53_2.jpg	Detailed Photo #2 of Alteration from 1000.5 m to 1000.53 m

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH05_AQ001	166.11	166.37	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ002	220.91	221.08	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ003	252.96	253.14	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ004	289.71	289.87	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ005	342.94	343.15	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ006	386.94	387.36	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ007	399.65	399.84	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ008	426.68	426.88	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ009	453.32	453.51	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ010	479.78	479.97	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ011	506.81	507	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ012	525.4	525.59	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ013	560.38	560.57	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ014	587.87	588.11	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ015	612.42	612.59	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ016	640.05	640.25	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ017	664.22	664.44	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ018	693.79	694.02	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ019	720.33	720.56	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ020	749.89	750.11	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ021	772.85	773.17	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ022	796.85	797.13	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ023	827.43	827.65	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ024	848.91	849.08	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ025	881.42	881.6	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ026	906.35	906.51	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ027	936.58	936.78	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ028	962.76	962.91	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AQ029	981.93	982.13	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_AR001	172.08	172.47	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR002	188.08	188.47	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR003	219.14	219.51	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR004	246.23	246.6	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR005	276.28	276.66	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR006	291.93	292.31	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR007	293.83	294.23	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR008	301.19	301.56	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR009	303.71	304.09	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR010	309.31	309.7	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR011	341.67	342.11	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR012	389.27	389.69	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR013	399.84	400.22	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR014	426.3	426.68	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR015	453.51	453.87	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR016	479.4	479.78	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR017	508.94	509.3	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR018	525.02	525.4	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR019	530.22	530.61	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH05_AR020	560.02	560.38	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR021	565.9	566.27	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR022	587.05	587.45	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR023	588.11	588.5	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR024	612.05	612.42	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR025	614.66	615.04	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR026	639.39	639.77	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR027	644.96	645.36	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR028	663.14	663.51	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR029	665.22	665.53	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR030	668.6	668.98	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR031	689.66	690.01	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR032	695.6	696.01	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR033	716.99	717.19	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR034	720.56	720.94	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR035	725.15	725.52	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR036	749.49	749.89	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR037	751.86	752.25	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR038	771.5	771.86	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR039	774.42	774.82	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR040	785.72	785.89	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR041	785.89	786.12	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR042	787.25	787.48	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR043	787.79	787.98	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR044	787.98	788.25	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR045	799.03	799.4	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR046	801.92	802.27	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR047	827.07	827.43	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR048	831.95	832.33	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR049	848.55	848.91	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR050	851.89	852.24	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR051	855.15	855.37	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR052	855.62	855.85	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR053	857.22	857.58	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR054	882.78	883.13	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR055	905.96	906.35	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR056	932	932.39	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR057	936.2	936.58	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR058	963.79	964.15	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR059	978.5	978.79	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_AR060	986.37	986.75	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH05_BR001	296.35	296.53	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR002	315.77	315.96	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR003	527.94	528.14	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR004	530.61	530.78	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR005	588.95	589.13	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR006	642.65	642.83	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR007	646.2	646.45	Brazilian	N	CANMET

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH05_BR008	647.07	647.26	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR009	703.3	703.5	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR010	752.63	752.84	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR011	758.92	759.1	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR012	806.83	807.07	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_BR013	851.43	851.63	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_DG001	430.93	431.14	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_DG002	536	536.23	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_DG003	633.85	634.07	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_DG004	743.93	744.14	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_DG005	878.9	879.13	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_ED001	286.96	287.16	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_ED002	538.94	539.16	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_ED003	652.04	652.38	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_ED004	756.19	756.44	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_ED005	897.36	897.58	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_MG001	164.01	164.3	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG002	221.3	221.51	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG003	253.82	254.07	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG004	295.24	295.41	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG005	340.69	340.94	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG006	387.36	387.56	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG007	400.22	400.38	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG008	426.88	427.08	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG009	452.94	453.15	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG010	479.97	480.18	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG011	506.42	506.63	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG012	527.15	527.39	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG013	560.8	561.03	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH05_MG014	588.5	588.71	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG015	611.07	611.27	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG016	638.12	638.3	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG017	666.83	667.06	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG018	691.2	691.44	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG019	722.45	722.66	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG020	750.39	750.63	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG021	775.96	776.16	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG022	799.9	800.1	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG023	827.95	828.16	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG024	849.63	849.83	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG025	881.97	882.15	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG026	908.4	908.58	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG027	937.35	937.54	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG028	962.91	963.15	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_MG029	987.92	988.16	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH05_NG001	428.22	428.42	Noble Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_NG002	428.42	428.63	Noble Gas	N	Oxford University
IG_BH05_NG003	532.91	533.11	Noble Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_NG004	533.11	533.33	Noble Gas	N	Oxford University
IG_BH05_NG005	629.87	630.09	Noble Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_NG006	631.28	631.5	Noble Gas	N	Oxford University
IG_BH05_NG007	746.85	747.07	Noble Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_NG008	747.07	747.28	Noble Gas	N	Oxford University
IG_BH05_NG009	871.77	871.99	Noble Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_NG010	872.72	872.93	Noble Gas	N	Oxford University
IG_BH05_PS001	294.39	294.73	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_PS002	433.83	434.1	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_PS003	527.39	527.7	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_PS004	641.19	641.46	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_PS005	752.25	752.56	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_PS006	852.24	852.48	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH05_PW001	171.07	171.5	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW002	218.77	219.14	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW003	253.14	253.51	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW004	289.87	290.24	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW005	341.3	341.67	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW006	386.28	386.68	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW007	398.09	398.5	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW008	425.88	426.3	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW009	453.87	454.28	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW010	479.03	479.4	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW011	506.01	506.42	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW012	524.62	525.02	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW013	559.65	560.02	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW014	586.67	587.05	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW015	611.67	612.05	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW016	636.99	637.36	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW017	664.78	665.22	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW018	691.89	692.28	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW019	721.69	722.09	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW020	749.08	749.49	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW021	773.99	774.42	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW022	801.24	801.64	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW023	826.7	827.07	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW024	848.2	848.55	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW025	881.05	881.42	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW026	905.62	905.96	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW027	935.82	936.2	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW028	962.41	962.76	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_PW029	985.99	986.37	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH05_SA001	300.09	300.58	Specific Surface Area and Cation Exchange Capacity	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_SA002	654.84	655.26	Specific Surface Area and Cation Exchange Capacity	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_SO001	299.31	299.79	Sorption	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_SO002	654.36	654.84	Sorption	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH05_TH001	296.08	296.35	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH05_TH002	316.23	316.48	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH05_TH003	531.24	531.53	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH05_TH004	648.96	649.25	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH05_TH005	702.77	703.07	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH05_TH006	755.3	755.57	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH05_TH007	853.24	853.51	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH05_TH008	908.8	909.08	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH05_TS001	528.14	528.41	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH05_TS002	528.41	528.68	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_TS003	530.78	531	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_TS004	531	531.24	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_TS005	643.84	644.1	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_TS006	644.68	644.96	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_TS007	646.79	647.07	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_TS008	648.73	648.96	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_TS009	753.6	753.82	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_TS010	753.82	754.06	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_TS011	759.8	760.01	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_TS012	760.01	760.26	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_UC001	296.53	296.74	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_UC002	315.52	315.77	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_UC003	527.7	527.94	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_UC004	588.71	588.95	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_UC005	642.83	643.08	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_UC006	703.07	703.3	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_UC007	753.38	753.6	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_UC008	806.61	806.83	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH05_UC009	853.04	853.24	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET

Note:

Golder collected Petrophysical, Sorption, Specific Surface Area and Cation Exchange Capacity, Effective Diffusion Coefficient, Noble Gas, and Reactive Gas samples as part of the core logging activities for WP3, but was not involved in the sample testing. Petrophysical, Sorption, Specific Surface Area and Cation Exchange Capacity, and Effective Diffusion Coefficient core samples were transferred to NWMO custody for sample testing coordination. The other laboratory sampling will be discussed in the WP4 (Core Testing) Report.



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