

PHASE 2 INITIAL BOREHOLE DRILLING AND TESTING, IGNACE AREA

WP03 Data Report - Geological and Geotechnical Core Logging, Photography and Sampling for IG_BH06

APM-REP-01332-0383

July 2023

WSP Canada Inc.

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MANAGEMENT
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REPORT

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WP03 DATA REPORT

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOGGING, PHOTOGRAPHY AND SAMPLING FOR IG_BH06

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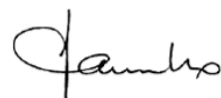
SIGNATURES

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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 sixth-drilled borehole, IG_BH06, is located a direct distance of approximately 24 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_BH06 drill site is via Highway 17 and primary logging roads, as shown in Figure 1.

The project was carried out by a team led by WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), previously Golder Associates Ltd., 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_BH06.

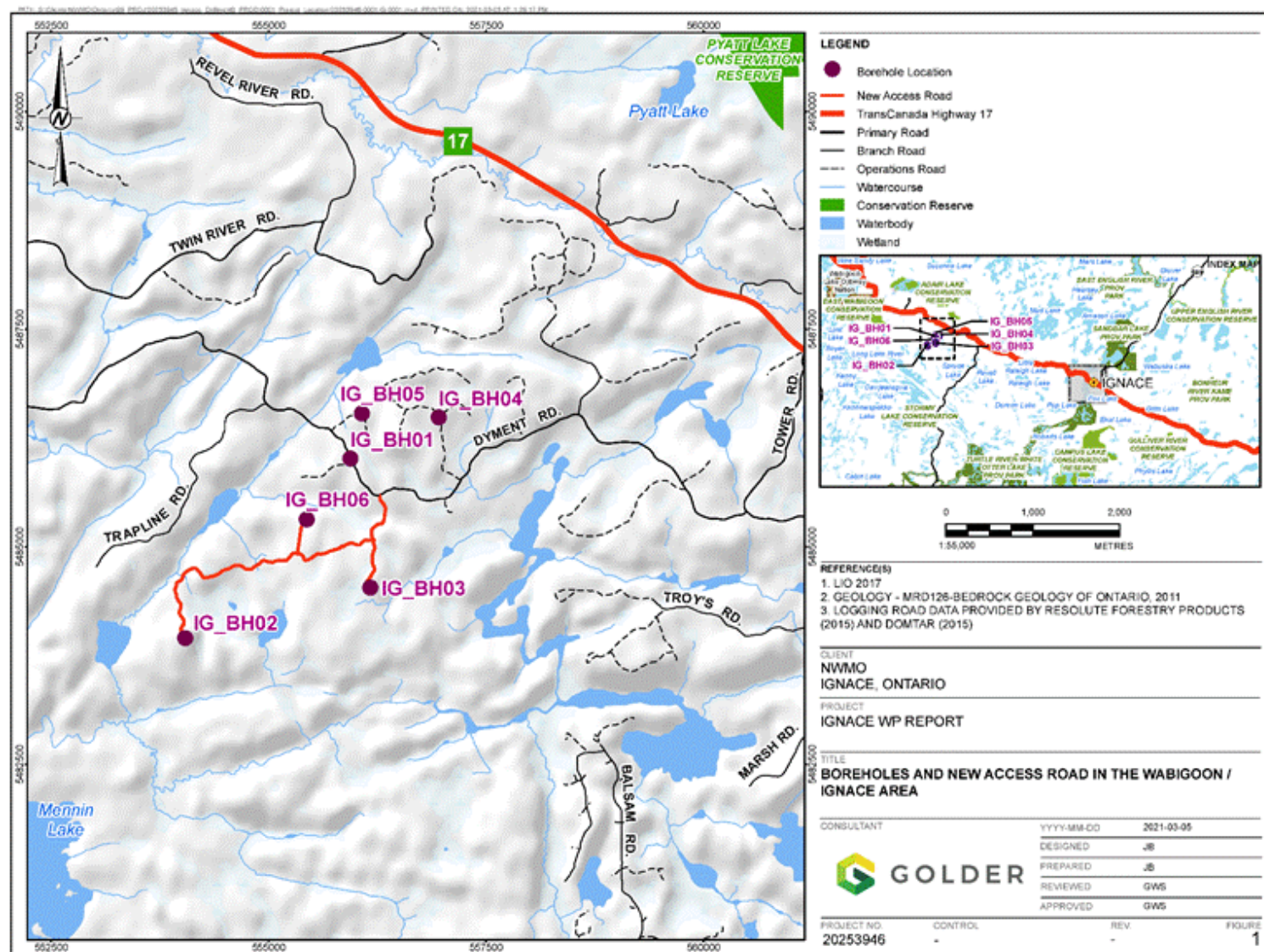


Figure 1 : Location of IG_BH06 in Relation to the Wabigoon / Ignace Area

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 centre 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_BH06 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).

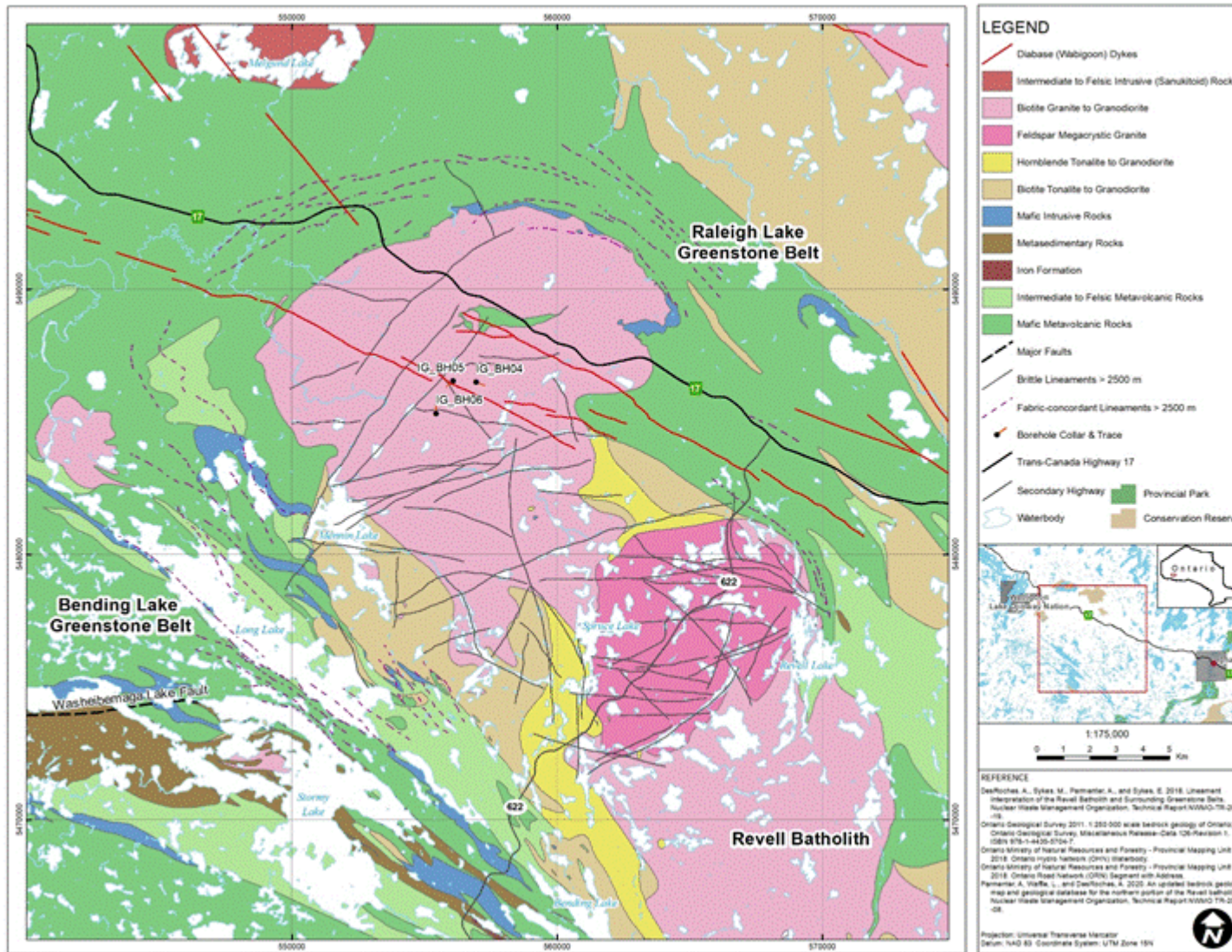


Figure 2: Geological Setting and Location of Boreholes IG_BH04, IG_BH05 and IG_BH06 in the Northern Portion of the Revell Batholith

The bedrock surrounding IG_BH06 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 September 3rd 2021 and November 6th 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_BH06 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. IG_BH06 was planned for an azimuth of 360° and plunge of 70°. The length of the hole was 1000.83 mab (meters along the borehole), and the full length of recovered core was 994.63 mab to a true vertical depth of 929.26 metres below ground surface. All depths reported in this document are as meter depth along the borehole.

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 rock 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 the deadline for time-sensitive sampling, which must occur as soon as possible after the rock 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 were 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 (day shift and night shift). Shift crossover occurred at the site and provided the two core loggers time to exchange any relevant logging learning. Shifts were shortened to manage fatigue up to twice per week when the number of site hours was reduced to 20 for a 24-hour period (i.e., 10-hour day and night shifts). The drillers also adhered to the fatigue management schedule. The WSP site supervisors (Work Package 01) were on site during this 4-hour window. 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. This check was recorded in the daily DQC.

Sampling frequency was increased while drilling between 500 – 851 m depth during which time one additional staff member was added to the day 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 BH06 along the borehole is presented in Appendix B.

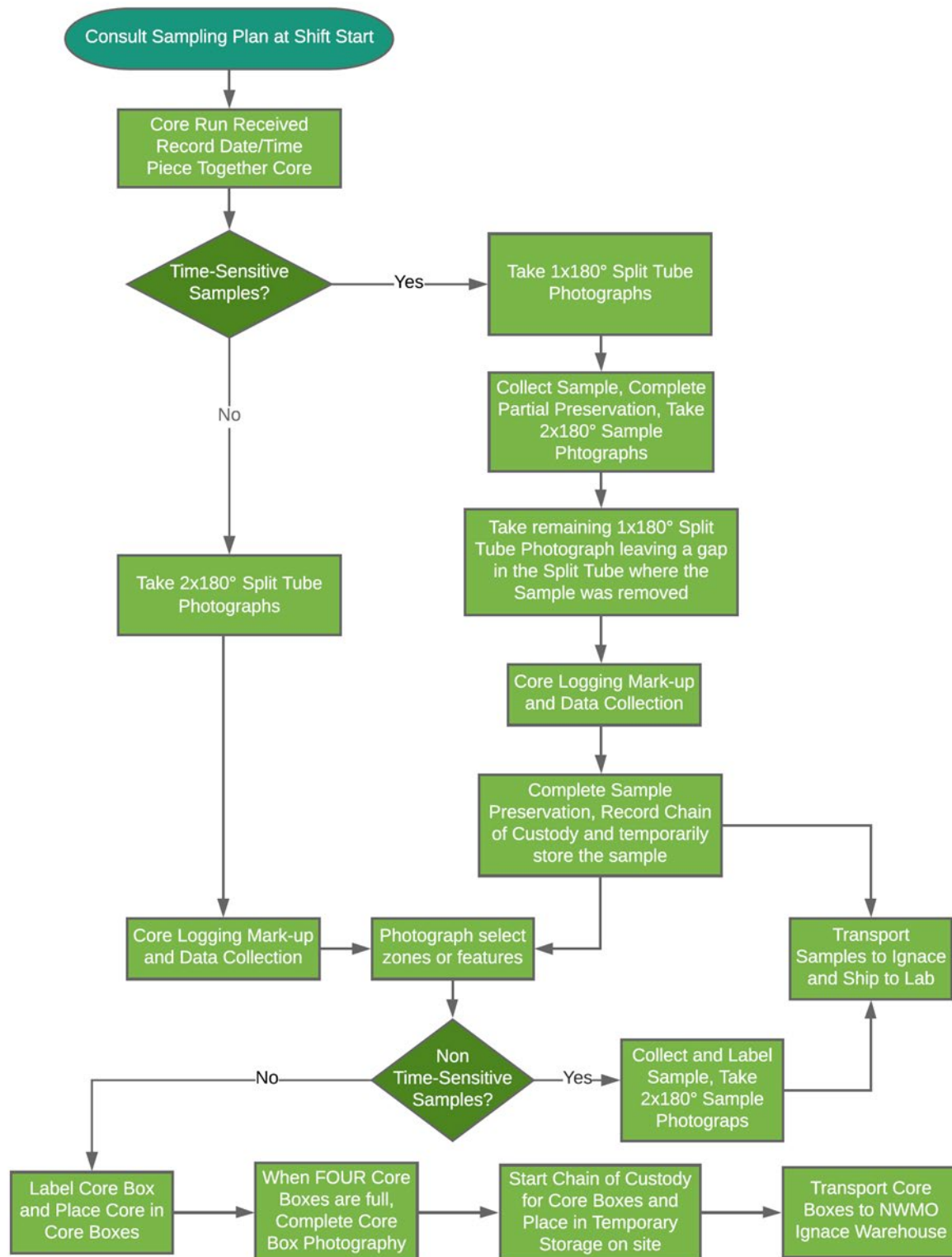


Figure 3 : IG_BH06 WP03 Workflow

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's 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 the draft on a day-by-day basis throughout the duration of logging. All photographs were reviewed for clarity, lighting, photo labelling 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 the draft, reviewed and accepted prior to writing this report.

3.3 Corrective Measures

During the core logging of the borehole IG_BH06, 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_BH06 core storage site from September 5 to September 14, 2021 to correct the core box depth and sample labels.

4.0 SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION

A total of 1000.83 m of bedrock core was drilled, the upper 6.2 m was gravel fill for the drill pad and not preserved, leaving a total of 994.63 m of recovered core.. The 341 core runs were recovered from the borehole IG_BH06 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_BH06 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).

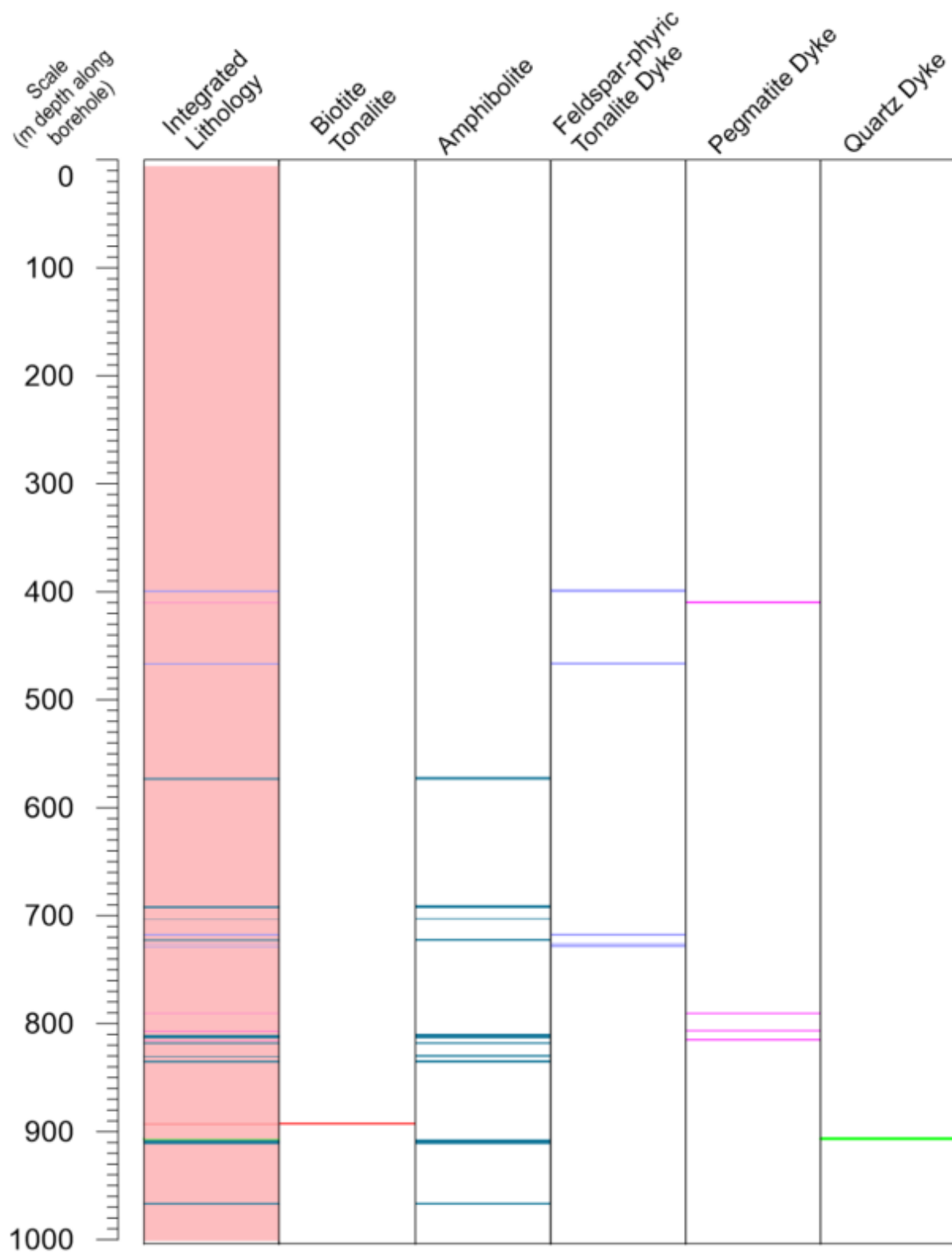
The core logging data for the entire borehole is presented as a comprehensive strip log in Appendix C. Lists of the photographs taken during the logging and sampling activities are included as separate tables in Appendix D, including core box (Table D-1), core run (Table D-2), core sample (Table D-3) 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. Any lithologies less than 5 cm in width were captured as veins in the structural data collection process. A gamma ray spectrometry spot analysis was utilized to help distinguish between the three felsic granitoid phases likely to be encountered along IG_BH06, 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, non-felsic-dykes nor within the biotite tonalite interval.

The distribution of the distinct rock units encountered in IG_BH06 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 2 occurrences (4%) the contact was logged as broken, while in the remaining 50 occurrences (96%) 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 amphibolite, and several distinct suites of dykes including: feldspar-phyric felsic dykes, pegmatite, and quartzolite dykes (Section 4.1.2). 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_BH06.



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. The quartz dyke is encountered at 906.46 m.

Figure 4 : Summary of Lithology by Rock Type and by Depth along Borehole as Logged in IG_BH06

Table 1 : Summary of Rock Types Encountered in IG_BH06

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 to locally equigranular	Massive to weakly foliated	<1–5	Throughout recovered core	972.46	97.8
Amphibolite	Porphyroblastic to granoblastic	Foliated to massive	<1 (matrix) <1-5 (phenocrysts)	10 (2, 18)	16.15	1.6
Feldspar-phyrlic tonalite dykes	Porphyritic	Foliated to massive	<1 (matrix) <1-5 (phenocrysts)	5 (0, 10)	4.96	0.5
Pegmatite dykes	Inequigranular to graphic	Massive	<1 –50	4 (0, 8)	0.79	0.1
Biotite tonalite sub-unit	Inequigranular	Massive	<1–5	1 (0, 2)	0.20	<0.1
Quartz dykes	Equigranular	Massive	<1	1 (0, 2)	0.07	<0.1

Note – Percentages are in relation to the total length of recovered core (994.63 m).

4.1.1 Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite

The predominant rock type encountered in IG_BH06 is a biotite granodiorite tonalite, comprising 972.46 m (97.8%) 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 - 30% 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 one 0.2 m wide occurrence, representing <0.1% of the recovered core. The contact between the biotite granodiorite tonalite and the biotite tonalite subtype was intact and gradational.

The confidence in identifying biotite granodiorite tonalite as the main unit in IG_BH06 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, 365 gamma ray spectrometry measurements were made. The typical K (Potassium) values ranged between 0.2 and 0.8% K, indicative of a granitoid rock in the tonalite field. Uranium (U) and Thorium (Th) content typically ranged from 0.0 to 3.8 ppm and from 0.2 to 5.3 ppm, respectively.

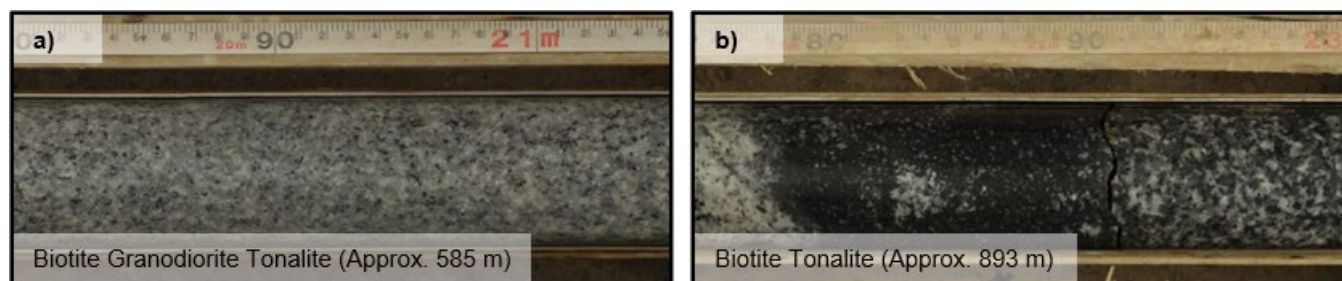


Figure 5 : Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite types Observed in IG_BH06: a) Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite (585 m), and b) Biotite Tonalite (893 m)

4.1.2 Additional Rock Types Encountered in IG_BH06

In IG_BH06, the remaining rock types encountered represent a combined total of 2% 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.

- **Amphibolite:** Ten occurrences of amphibolite were logged in IG_BH06, accounting for 1.6% (16.15 m) of the total recovered core. The amphibolite occurrences range in width from 0.16 m to 3.59 m. All amphibolite occurrences were identified between 572 m and 968 m depth (Figure 4). The amphibolite in IG_BH06 is dark grey-green to light black-grey, porphyroblastic to granoblastic and fine-grained (<1 mm) with medium-grained (1-5 mm) porphyroblasts (Figure 6a). The main mineral phases are amphibole, plagioclase, and chlorite, with locally varying amounts of alkali-feldspar and hornblende. Veining in the amphibolite is predominantly calcite. The amphibolite fabrics vary from a well-defined foliation to a massive grain arrangement. Contacts with the adjacent biotite granodiorite tonalite are consistently sharp. Two amphibolite-biotite granodiorite tonalite contacts are broken (10%). 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 five occurrences. They exhibit distinct, medium-grained feldspar phenocrysts, within a very fine-grained dark grey-black matrix (Figure 6b). These dykes range in width from 0.05 m to 1.63 m and have a combined total length of 4.96 m, representing 0.5% of the recovered core. Feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes in IG_BH06 are located between 398 m and 729 m depth. The feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes exhibit sharp contacts with the adjacent biotite granodiorite tonalite. All contacts were identified as intact. Contact orientations are mostly around 60 degrees (53 to 64 degrees) to the core axis with one exception being the 0.05 m wide dyke interval oriented at 20 degrees to the core axis. The fabrics of the feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes vary between massive and slightly foliated.
- **Pegmatite dykes:** Four pegmatite dykes (Figure 4), ranging in width from 0.11 m to 0.34 m, represent a combined total length of 0.79 m (0.1% of the recovered core). Pegmatite dykes primarily occur between 409 m and 816 m depth in the borehole IG_BH06. The pegmatite dykes are light white-pink to light white-grey, massive and inequigranular to graphic texture with distinct, medium to very coarse-grained (1-50 mm), square-edged, K-feldspar crystals within a fine to coarse-grained (<1-10 mm) matrix of quartz, plagioclase, and alkali feldspar (Figure 6c). The pegmatite dykes exhibit sharp to chilled contacts adjacent to the biotite granodiorite tonalite that are uniformly intact (100%). Most contacts are oriented oblique to the core axis, with one sub-parallel to the core axis. Pegmatite also occurs in widths <5 cm; these occurrences are logged as structural data, specifically as veins with granitic infill.

- **Quartz dykes:** One 0.07 m quartz dyke represents <0.1% of the recovered core. The quartz dyke was observed in the recovered core around 906 m depth (Figure 4). The dyke is white, massive, and fine-grained (<1 mm) and composed almost entirely of quartz, with lesser plagioclase (Figure 6d). The quartz dyke occurrence exhibits sharp and intact contacts adjacent to the biotite granodiorite tonalite. These contacts are oblique to the core axis. Quartz also occurs in widths <5 cm; these occurrences are logged as structural data, specifically as veins with quartz infill.

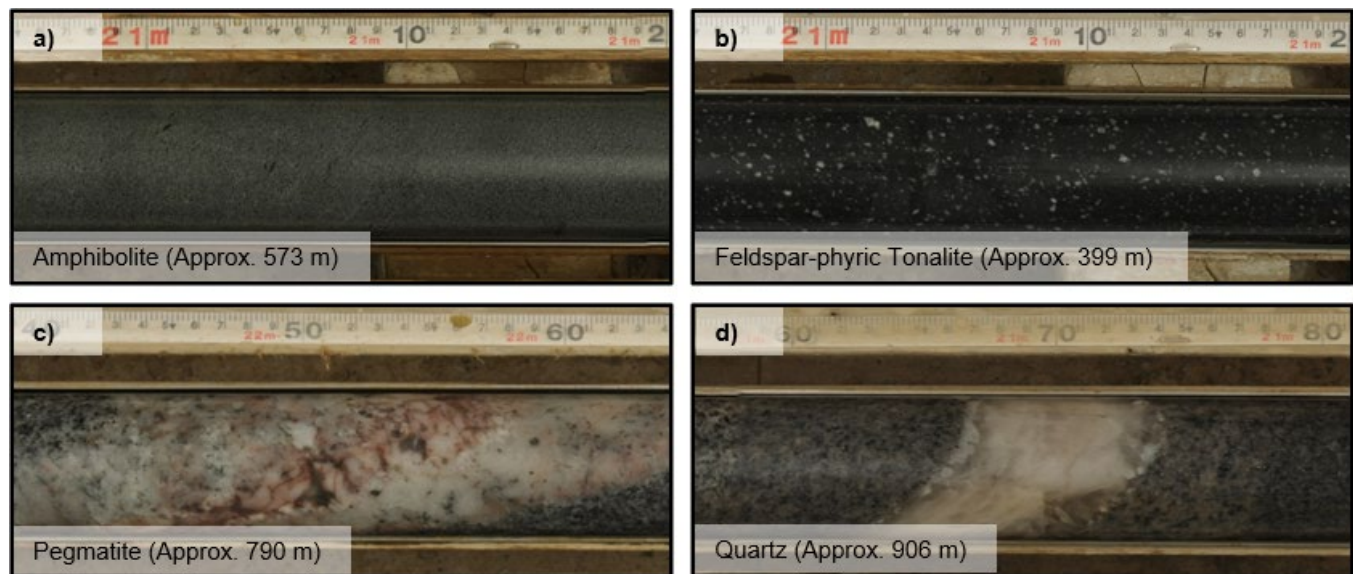


Figure 6 : Examples of the Additional Rock Types Observed in IG_BH06: a) Amphibolite (573 m), b) Feldspar-phyric Felsic dyke (399 m), c) Pegmatite Dyke (790 m), d) Quartz Dyke (906 m)

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 a few, 0.12 m to 2.93 m wide zones, of rock around discontinuities, up to approximately 14 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.

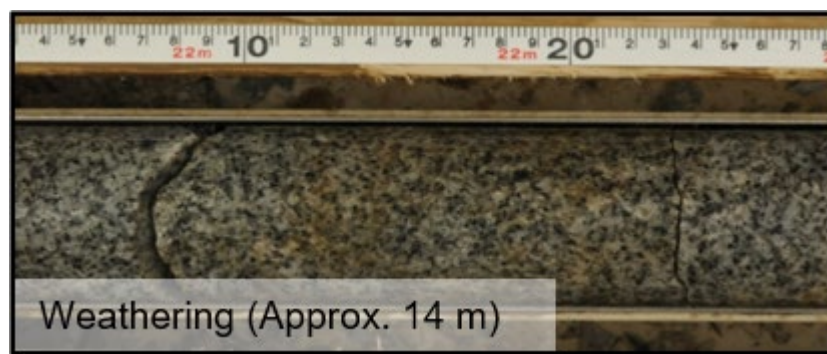
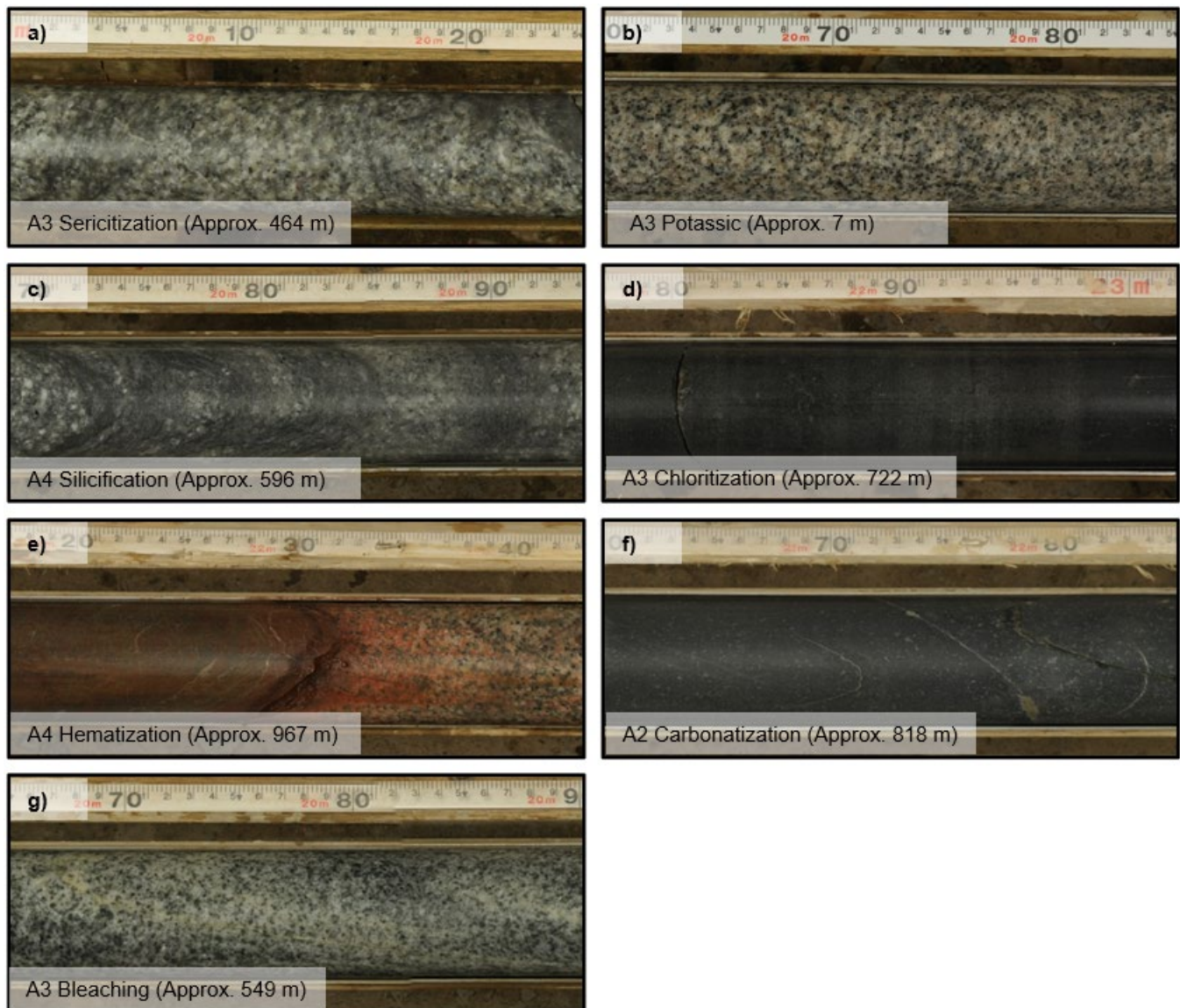


Figure 7 : Slightly Weathered Horizon at Approximately 14 m Depth Observed in IG_BH06

Almost 11% of the recovered core (105.25 m) exhibited no visual indication of alteration. Approximately 89% (889.38 m) of the recovered core was identified as altered, with the majority (79% of the total recovered core; 783.82 m) logged as slightly altered, 101.48 m (10%) logged as moderately altered, and the remainder (4.08 m; <1%) logged as highly altered. Up to three alteration types were recorded per length interval: 889.38 m of core had a primary alteration logged, 192.06 m of core had a secondary alteration logged, and 26.62 m of core had a tertiary alteration logged. Seven alteration types were logged based on the alteration mineral assemblages. Sericitization and potassic alteration were the dominant alteration types. Lesser occurrences of hematization, silicification, chloritization, carbonatization, and bleaching 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_BH06 is shown in Figure 9.

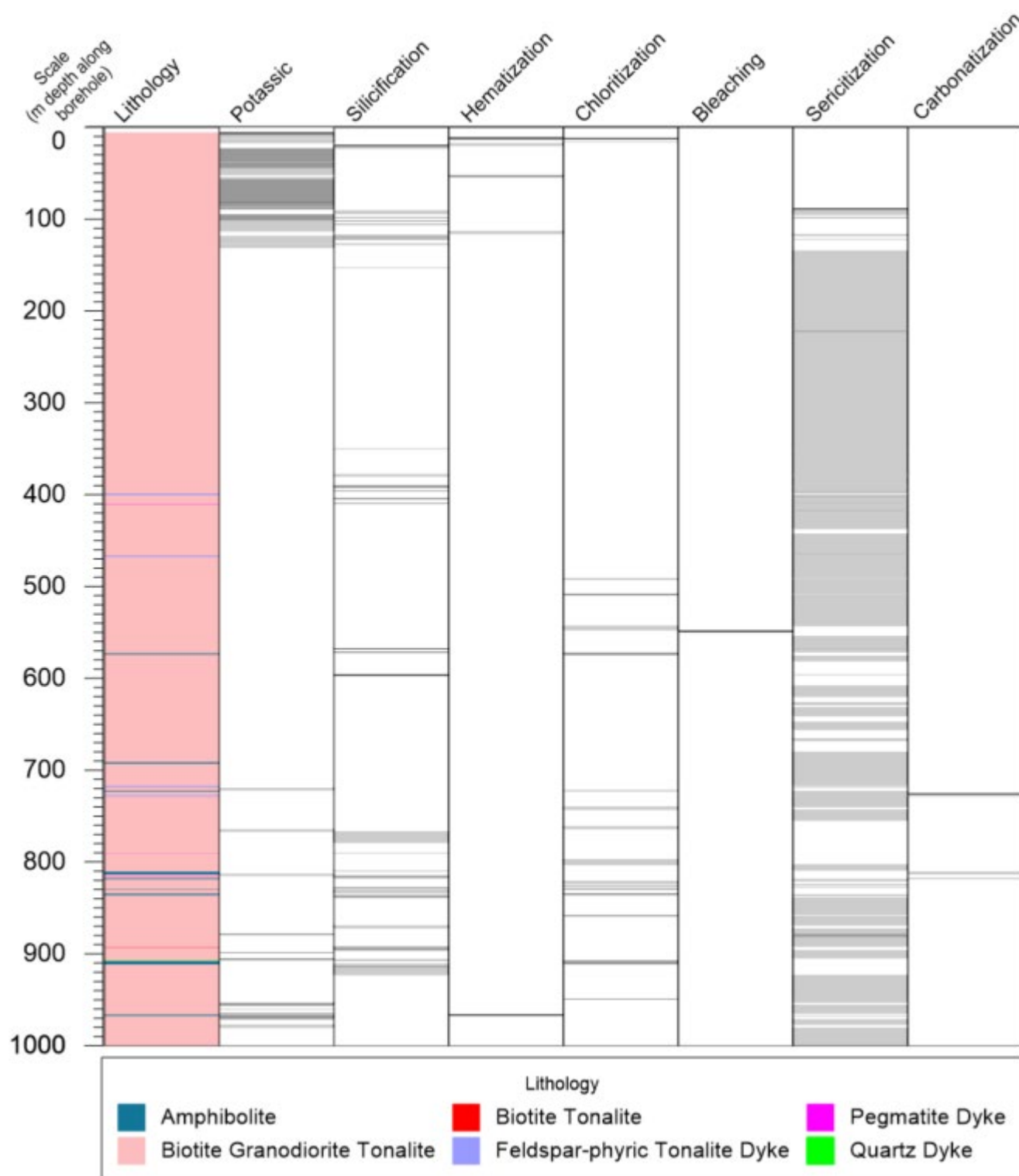
- **Sericitization:** Sericitization, identified in 58 occurrences, is the most prevalent alteration type encountered in the recovered core. Approximately 66.8% (663.96 m) of the recovered core by length is logged as showing sericitization as the primary alteration type. The rock mass with sericitization was mostly described as slightly altered (66.3%, 658.98 m), and 0.5% as moderately altered (4.98 m). Individual occurrences of sericitization range in widths from 0.02 m to 197.17 m. An increase in the prevalence of sericitization was observed above 85 m depth. Sericitization imparts a white to grey colour to the altered rock (Figure 8a).
- **Potassic:** Potassic alteration, was observed to alter the biotite granodiorite tonalite in 30 occurrences, ranging in width from 0.02 m to 34.98 m, representing a combined total length of 122.76 m (12.3% of the recovered core). Potassic alteration occurs principally throughout the rock mass above 130 m. The rock mass with potassic alteration was mostly described as slightly altered (5.3%, 52.38 m), with 7.1% as moderately altered (70.33 m), and less than 0.1% as highly altered (0.05 m). The pink colour of potassic alteration was used as the main differentiating feature from hematization (Figure 8b).
- **Silicification:** Silicification was identified in 43 occurrences representing approximately 4.8% (48.13 m) of the recovered core. Silicification was primarily described as slightly altered (3.6%, 36.09 m), with 1% as moderately altered (9.79 m), and 0.2% as highly altered (2.25 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 granodiorite tonalite (Figure 8c). There is a slight increase in silicification below 150 m depth and around the minor lithologies. Individual occurrences range in width from 0.01 m to 3.02 m.
- **Chloritization:** Chloritization was identified in 17 occurrences, representing 3.8% (37.37 m) of the recovered core. Individual occurrences of chloritization range in width from 0.02 m to 6.06 m and are located throughout the borehole below 450 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 (2.5%, 25.30 m), and moderately altered (1.2%, 12.07 m) (Figure 8d).
- **Hematization:** Hematization was observed in 6 occurrences. Approximately 1.1% (11.15 m) of the core was logged with some degree of hematite alteration, including 0.6% described as slightly altered (6.01 m), 0.3% as moderately altered (3.36 m), and 0.2% as highly altered (1.78 m). The distribution of hematization ranges from 0.12 m alteration zones to intervals up to 3.02 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 8e). There is a slightly increased occurrence of hematization in the upper 115 m of the borehole.

- **Carbonatization:** Carbonatization was observed to slightly alter the amphibolite in 4 occurrences, representing 0.5% (5.11 m) of the recovered core. Carbonatization was primarily described as slightly altered (0.5%, 5.06 m), and less than 0.1% as moderately altered (0.05 m). Individual occurrences of carbonatization range in width from 0.05 m to 3.20 m and are located below 725 m depth along the borehole. Carbonatization is characterized by the formation of carbonate minerals such as calcite and/or dolomite (Figure 8f).
- **Bleaching:** Bleaching was observed to moderately alter the biotite granodiorite tonalite as primary alteration in 1 occurrence, representing 0.1% (0.90 m) of the recovered core. The rock mass altered by bleaching was described as moderately altered (0.1%, 0.90m). Bleaching was identified by a whitening of the altered rock mass, especially around structures (Figure 8g).



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_BH06, a) Sericitization (A3 – 464 m), b) Potassic (A3 – 7 m), c) Silicification (A4 – 596 m), d) Chloritization (A3 – 722 m), e) Hematization (A4 – 967 m), f) Carbonatization (A2 – 818 m), g) Bleaching (A3 – 549 m).

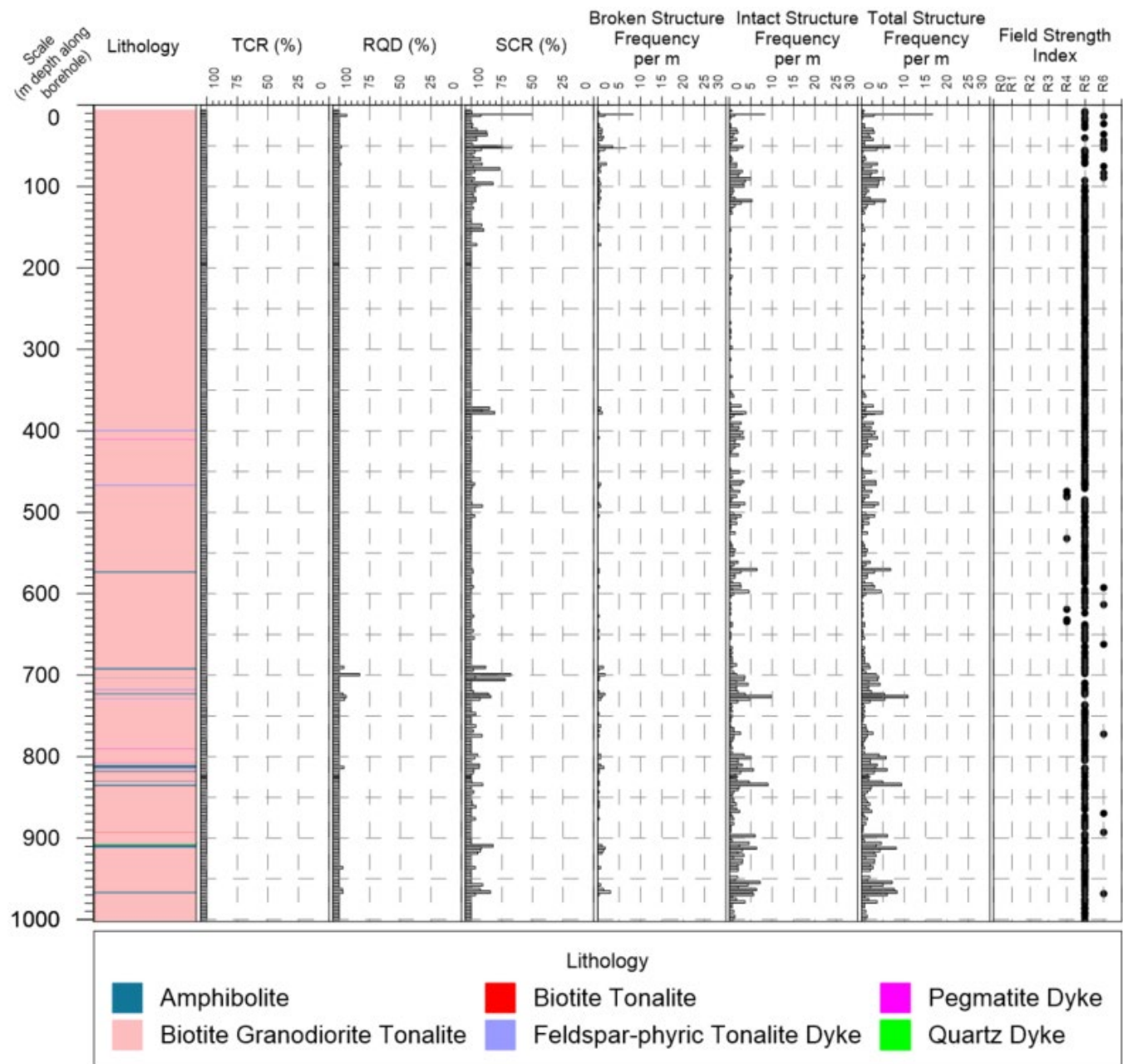


Note – Greyscale indicates alteration intensity (Slightly altered – light grey, moderately altered – medium grey, highly altered – dark grey). Only the primary alteration type is shown. The quartz dyke is encountered at 906.46 m.

Figure 9 : Summary of Alteration and by Type and by Depth along borehole as logged in IG_BH06

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_BH06 is described below and presented on Figure 10.



Note - The quartz dyke is encountered at 906.46 m.

Figure 10 : Summary of Geotechnical Parameters by Depth along Borehole as logged in IG_BH06

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 95.5% of the core runs recorded a measured SCR of 90% or higher. The intervals below 90% SCR were observed above 155 m, and below 685 m depth, generally ranging between 50% and 90%. The lowest SCR was recorded in a run at approximately 11 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_BH06 indicate that overall, the rock quality is excellent, averaging 99% RQD, and ranging between 83% and 100% (Figure 10). The lowest RQDs are recorded near surface, above 75 m depth, and below 685 m depth.

4.3.2 Strength

Discrete field strength index measurements were taken on 89.7% of the core runs while breaking the core with a hammer for sampling and for fitting core into the core boxes. A total of 306 field strength index measurements were made during the logging of IG_BH06 (Figure 10). Most of the tests (98.4%) were carried out in the biotite granodiorite tonalite, while the other tests were carried out in the amphibolite (1.0%), in the biotite tonalite (0.3%), and in the feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes (0.3%).

Overall, the biotite granodiorite tonalite was mostly classified as very strong (R5) (278 occurrences, 92.4%) with 16 occurrences (5.3%) of extremely strong (R6) rock, and 7 occurrences (2.3%) of strong rock (R4). There is an increased relative amount of R4 values between 470 m and 635 m depth of the borehole and R6 dominating above 90 m depth and below 590 m depth along the borehole (Figure 10). The amphibolite (3 occurrences), the biotite tonalite (1 occurrence), and the feldspar-phyric tonalite dykes (1 occurrence) were all classified as very strong rock (R5).

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 structure intervals from their mid-point depth where the structure starts to the mid-point where the structure ends. All brittle structures are characterized as 'intact', 'partially intact' or 'broken' based on the degree of cohesion 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.

Throughout the core, broken structures, including broken core zones (BCZ), occur at a frequency of one to ten occurrences per meter (25.1% of the core by length). The core run with broken structure are observed mostly above a borehole depth of 175 m, and below 625 m depth. A broken structure frequency greater than two per meter was observed in 0.9% of the core by length, while 0.27 m of core (less than 0.1% by length) has a broken structure frequency greater than 5 per meter. The highest logged broken structure count was 8.3 per meter, encountered at 11 m depth. This interval was a 0.12 m long core run with natural joints on both sides of the run. The other core run with a very high broken fracture frequency, namely 6.67 fractures per meter, is another small core run of 0.15 m length with two natural joints on both ends, at a depth of 52 m. The highest logged broken structure from a typical 3 m long core run is from 48.84 m to 52.73 m with a fracture frequency of 3.46 per meter. This core run does not include any broken core zones.

In general, the core runs containing lithological contacts have an increased broken structure count. However, it should be noted that feldspar-phyrlic tonalite dykes and pegmatite dykes are characterized by intact contacts and are not commonly associated with increased fracture frequency.

For the intact structures, 10.9% of the core by length has an intact structure frequency of greater than 3 per meter. The highest logged intact structure frequency of 9.8 per meter, can be found in the core run from 724.90 m to 727.85 m. . On average,, 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 1862 features were logged during the collection of structural data for IG_BH06. 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_BH06

Structure Type	# Occurrences Logged in IG_BH06
Joint (JN)	1134
Mechanical Break (MB)	390
Vein (VN)	135
Primary Igneous Structure (IPS)	83
Ductile Shear Zone (SHRD)	43
Fault (FLT)	27
Intact Fracture Zone (IFZ)	3
Brittle-Ductile Shear Zone (SHR)	22
Foliation (FO)	12
Broken Core Zone (BCZ)	13
Total	1862

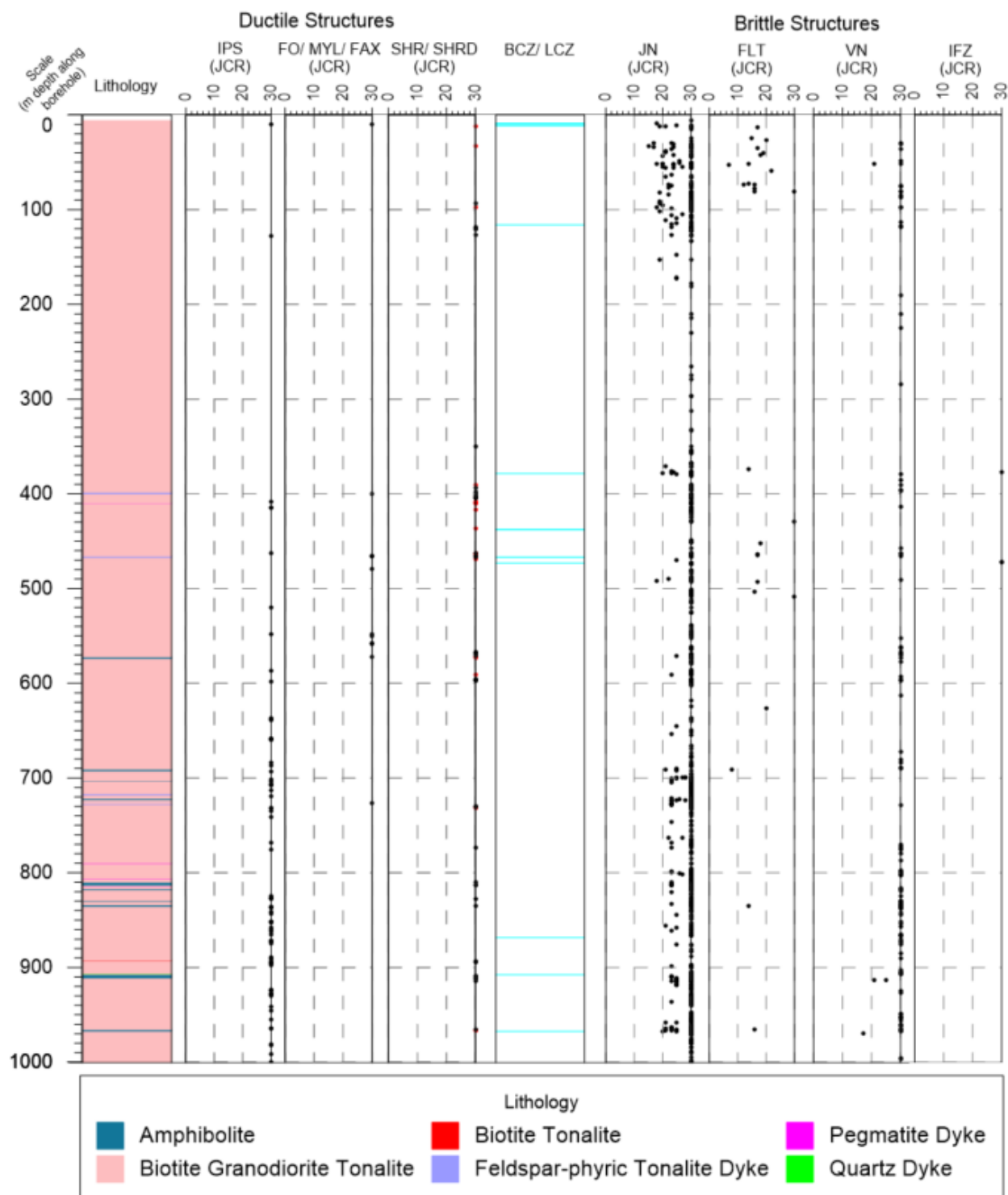
The recovered core was not oriented during the coring process. Therefore, the orientation measurements were recorded as alpha angles between 0 and 90 degrees relative to the core axis for dip, and beta angle between 0 and 359 degrees relative to an arbitrary reference line marked along the long axis 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, 2023). 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_BH06.

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 403 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_BH06.

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). The quartz dyke is encountered at 906.46 m.

Figure 11 : Summary of the Distribution of Structures by Depth along Borehole and Joint Condition Rating (JCR) as Logged in IG_BH06

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_BH06, a total of 83 primary igneous structures were logged, all of which are primary igneous layering. 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 include an associated mineral lineation. A total of 12 occurrences of foliation (FO) were logged in IG_BH06 (Figure 11). The foliation is described as weakly developed to locally strongly developed and characterized by the preferred alignment of biotite, chlorite, plagioclase or quartz in biotite granodiorite tonalite, or by the alignment of chlorite in amphibolite dykes (Figure 12b). Mineral lineation associated with foliation was never observed.

A total of 43 ductile shear zones (SHRD) were logged throughout the borehole, with occurrences from 93 m to 966 m depth along the borehole and the majority of the occurrences (88.4%) distributed between 350 m depth and 966 m depth (Figure 11). Individual ductile shear zones range in width from hairline (<1 mm) to up to 20 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). Biotite is the most common mineral phase associated with the brittle-ductile shear zones, logged as primary or secondary defining mineral in 35 occurrences (46.1%). Fewer occurrences of muscovite (18.4%), quartz (17.1%), chlorite (7.9%), calcite (5.3%), and plagioclase (5.3%) 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, representing a length of 0.47 m (22.1%), and feldspar-phyric felsic dykes, representing a length of 0.22 m (10.3%). A total of 22 brittle-ductile shear zones (SHR) were logged throughout the borehole, with occurrences from 12 m to 967 m depth. The majority of the occurrences (77.3%) are distributed between 390 m and 733 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 0.13 m (Figure 12d). Quartz and biotite are the most common mineral phases associated with the brittle-ductile shear zones, logged both as primary or secondary mineral in 15 (36.6%) occurrences. Fewer occurrences of calcite (9.8%), muscovite (9.8%), and chlorite (7.3%), were also recognized locally within brittle-ductile shear zones. Two occurrences of lineation were observed. Brittle-ductile shear zones were commonly localized within logged amphibolite occurrences representing 0.16 m (22.2%).

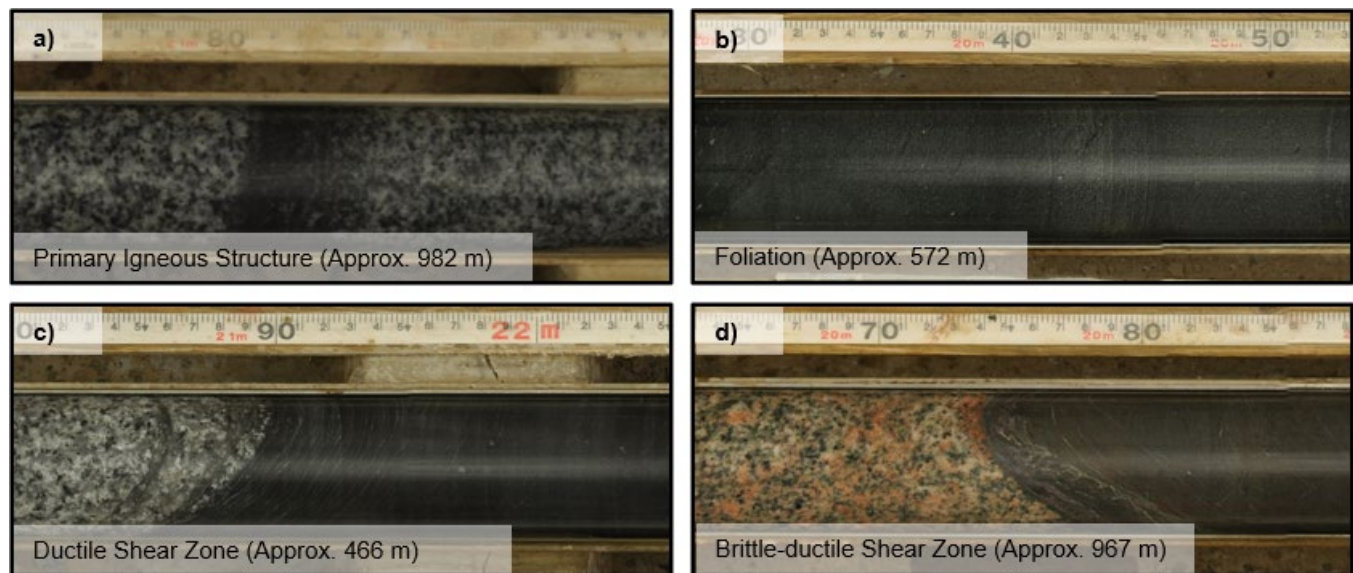


Figure 12 : Ductile Structures and Primary Igneous Structures, Observed in IG_BH06: a) Primary Igneous Structure (982 m), b) Foliation (572 m), c) Ductile Shear Zone (466 m), d) Brittle-Ductile Shear Zone (967 m).

4.4.2 Brittle Structures

Brittle structures identified during logging of IG_BH06 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 sand- to cobble-sized core, generally angular, that do not contribute to solid core recovery (SCR, full circumferential segments). A total of 13 broken core zones were logged in the recovered core and their occurrences are distributed along the entire length of the borehole (Figure 11). Broken core zones range between 1 cm and 11 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_BH06.

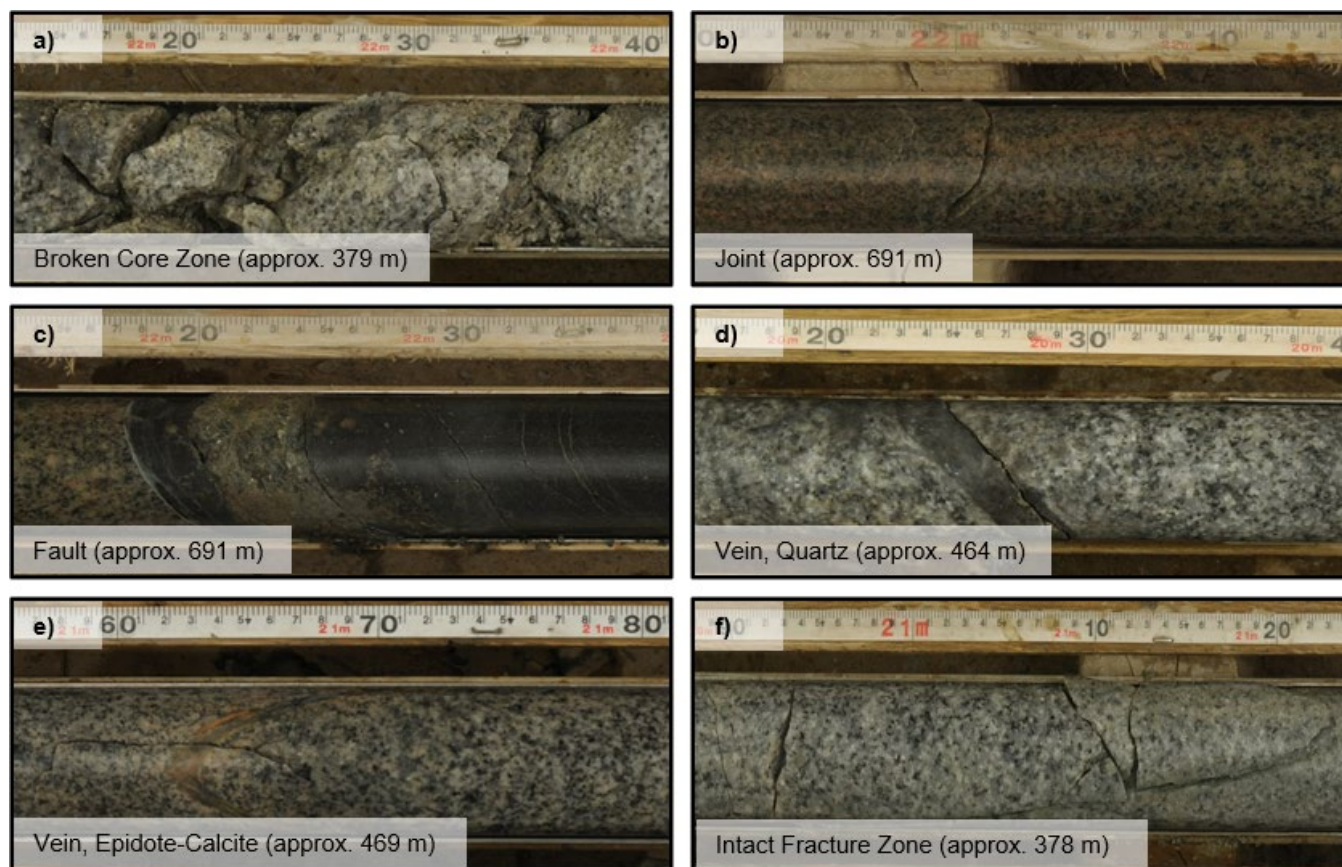


Figure 13 : Examples of Brittle Structure Types Observed in IG_BH06: a) Typical Broken Core Zone (379 m), b) Joint (691 m), c) Fault (691 m), d) Quartz Vein (464 m), e) Epidote-Calcite Vein (469 m), f) Intact Fracture Zone (378 m).

A total of 1134 joints were logged in IG_BH06 and their occurrences are distributed along the entire length of the borehole (Figure 11). In 139 occurrences (12.3%) the joints were observed to be broken, while the remaining 995 (87.7%) 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 15 and 28. The majority of the logged joints (94.4%) exhibited zero aperture. In the remaining occurrences mm- to cm-scale apertures were logged. Of the total logged joints, 17 were logged as clean (1.5%), 7 have no information about infill character (0.6%) 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 muscovite, identified in 636 occurrences (34.4%), followed by quartz in 563 occurrences (30.5%), biotite in 238 occurrences (12.9%), chlorite in 160 occurrences (8.7%), alkali-feldspar in 98 occurrences (5.3%), calcite in 73 occurrences (4.0%), epidote in 36 occurrences (2.0%), and iron oxide (hematite) in 35 occurrences (1.9%). The remaining observed infill types (9 occurrences, 0.5%) include clay, pyrite, and plagioclase.

A total of 27 faults were logged in IG_BH06. The fault occurrences are observed mainly in the upper 82 m along the borehole and between 425 m and 510 m depth with few occurrences afterward (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 (88.9%) 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 when displacement of an adjacent structure was observed. All intact and partially intact faults had a JCR of 30, and the broken faults had a JCR values ranging between 7 and 22. 20 of the logged faults (74.1%) were identified as

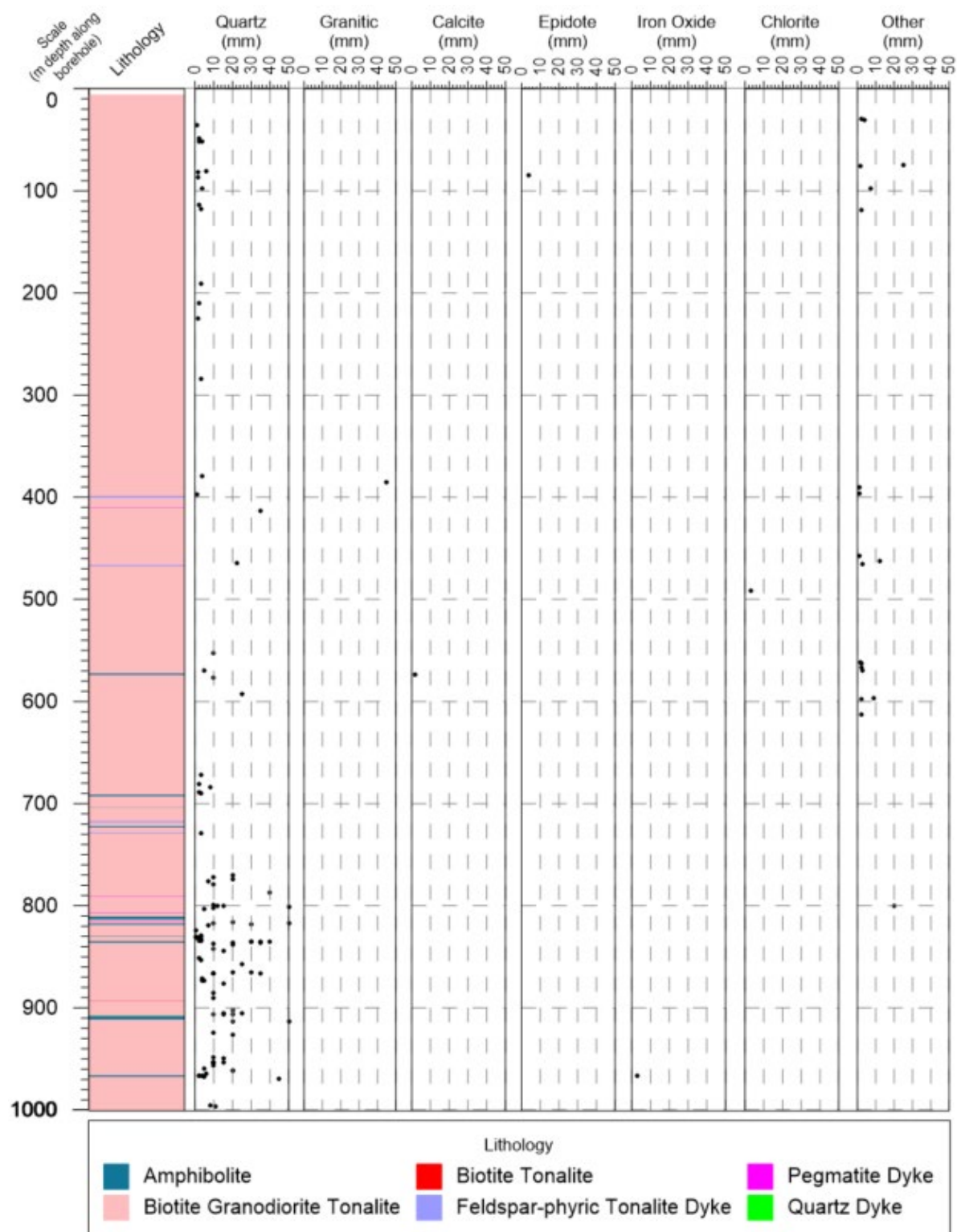
hairline structures with no aperture. The remaining 7 faults had a mm- to cm-scale aperture (e.g., Figure 13c). A mineral phase was observed to infill, coat or stain all fault surfaces (100%). The most common mineral phase associated with logged faults was chlorite, identified in 17 occurrences (32.7%), followed by 11 occurrences of quartz (21.1%), 6 occurrences of muscovite (11.5%), 5 occurrences of calcite (9.6%), 4 occurrences of epidote (7.7%), 3 occurrences of biotite (5.7%), 2 occurrences of broken rock (3.9%), , and 2 occurrences of iron oxide or hematite (3.9%). The remaining infill types included 2 occurrences (3.9%) compromising clay and stiff gouge derived from the adjacent wall rock. 23 faults (85.2%) were observed to be associated with lineations, most of which were stike-slip faults. 17 slickenlines (73.9%) were measured within 15° of the strike of the fault plane and would thereby characterize strike-slip faults. 2 slickenlines (8.7%) 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 14 instances (60.9%), muscovite in 3 instance (13.0%), quartz in 3 instance (13.0%), biotite in 1 instance (4.3%), calcite in 1 instance (4.3%), and epidote in 1 instance (4.3%).

A total of 135 veins were logged in IG_BH06 and these occurrences were distributed along the entire length of the borehole (Figure 11). The majority of the logged veins (97.0%) 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 111 occurrences (82.2%), followed by 13 occurrences of biotite (9.6%), 4 occurrences of plagioclase (3.0%), 1 occurrence of calcite (0.7%), 1 occurrence of chlorite (0.7%), 1 occurrence of epidote (Figure 13e) (0.7%), 1 occurrence of granitic infill (i.e. tonalite, aplite, or pegmatite) (0.7%), 1 occurrence of hornblende (0.7%), 1 occurrence of hematite (0.7%), and 1 occurrence of muscovite (0.7%). Most of the veins logged have an infill thickness of 10 mm or less (67.4%). There were 23 occurrences where the veins were logged with an infill thickness between 10 mm and 20 mm (17.0%), and 21 occurrences where the veins were logged with an infill thickness greater than 20 mm (15.6%).

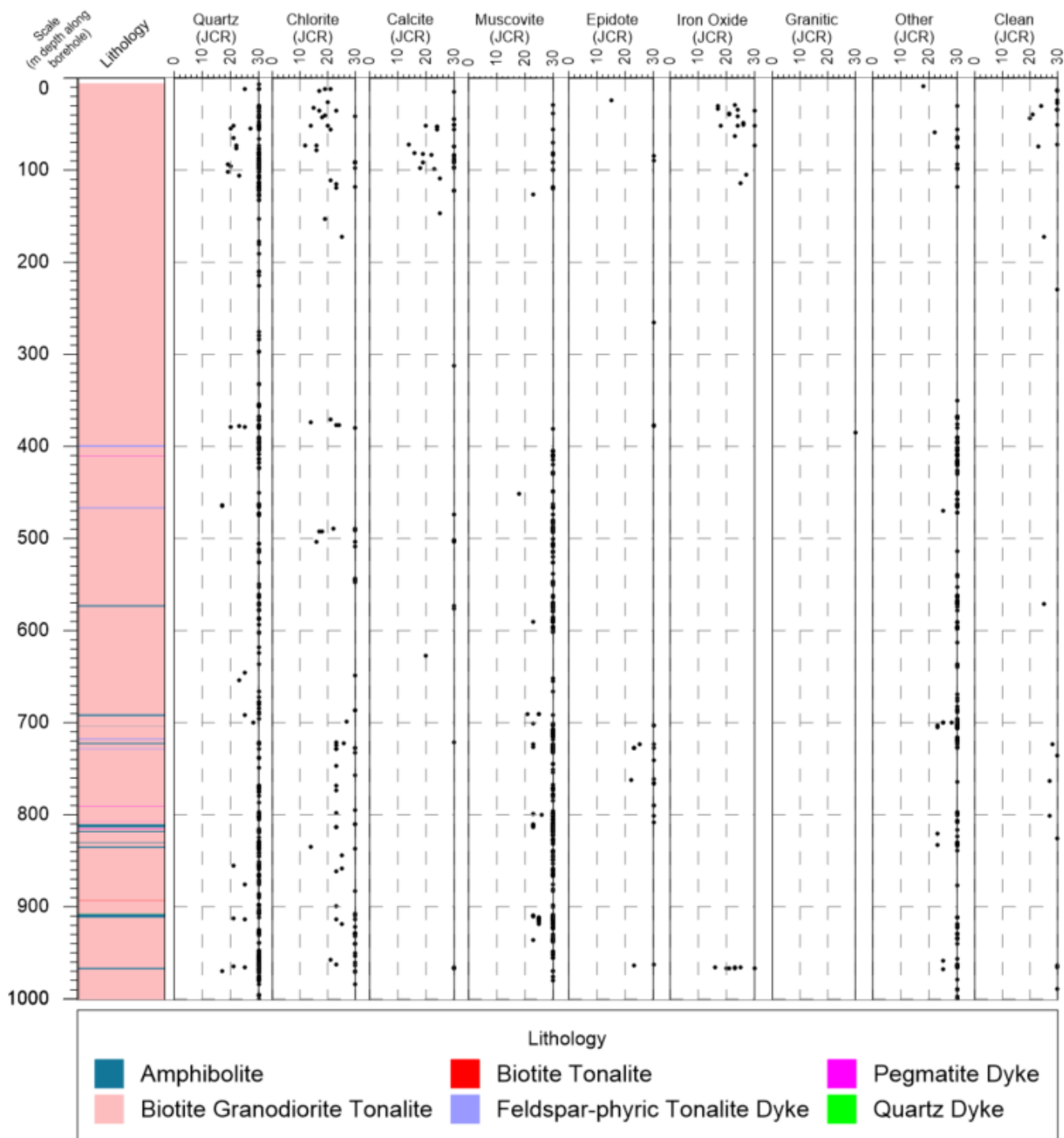
A total of 3 intact fracture zones were logged in IG_BH06 and these occurrences were observed between 375 m and 475 m depth of the borehole (Figure 11). Intact fracture zones range between 1 and 24 cm in logged width. By definition, all of the logged intact fracture zone are intact. The most common mineral phase associated with logged intact fracture zone was plagioclase, identified in 2 occurrences (67.7%), followed by epidote in 1 occurrence (33.3%).

The mineral phases in filled joints, veins, faults, and intact fracture zones (1299 out of a total of 1862 structures or 69.7%), 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 481 occurrences of quartz (37.7%; percentage of filled brittle structures), 381 occurrences of muscovite (29.9%), 148 occurrences of biotite (11.6%), 99 occurrences of chlorite (7.8%), 56 occurrences of alkali-feldspar (4.4%), 45 occurrences of calcite (3.5%), 25 occurrences of epidote (2.0%), 24 occurrences of iron oxide or hematite (1.9%), and 16 occurrences (1.2%) comprising clay, pegmatite, plagioclase, granite, hornblende, pyrite, and broken rock derived from the adjacent wall rock. Of the combined joints, veins, faults, and intact fracture zones, 24 occurrences (1.8%) 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 14 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 12 to 30, with an average of 26), while lower JCR ratings, ranging 7 or 8, are associated with soft or slick mineral infills (broken rock, average JCR = 8).



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, and felsic dyke. The quartz dyke is encountered at 906.46 m.

Figure 14 : Summary of Primary Vein Type by Vein Thickness (mm) and by Depth along Borehole as logged in IG_BH06



Note - The column of "Other" infill comprises alkali-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, sericite, and felsic dyke. The quartz dyke is encountered at 906.46 m.

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_BH06

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 testing in the contract with WSP. 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_BH06.

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.

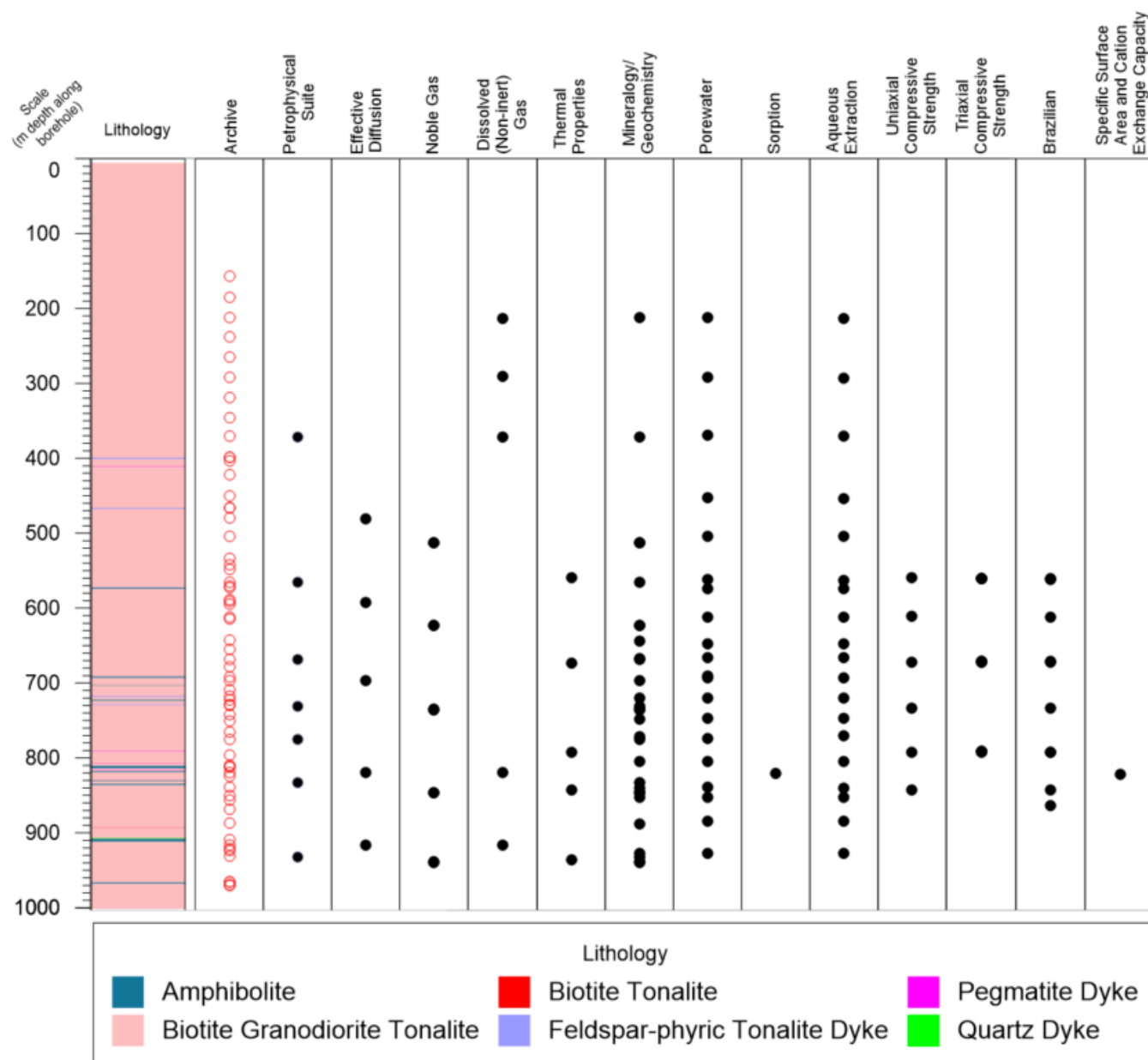
All samples were individually photographed (front side, back side, and packaged). The complete list of sample photographs is included in Appendix D-3. The samples were then packaged according to the sample-specific preservation requirements. An example of a packaged sample is shown in Figure 17a and 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_BH06

Core Testing Type	Test Type	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Samples Shipped to Laboratory for Core Testing	Laboratory
Geomechanical ¹	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	6	6	CANMET Bells Corners Lab
	Indirect Tensile Strength (Brazilian)	10	10	
	Triaxial Compressive Strength	12	12	
	Thermal Properties	5	5	RESPEC
Porewater Extraction and Analysis	Porewater Extraction and Analysis	20	20	Hydroisotop GmbH
	Aqueous Extraction	19	19	
Specific Surface Area and Cation Exchange Capacity		1	1	
Reactive Gas		6	6	
Noble Gas		10	10	Oxford University, Hydroisotop GmbH ²
Mineralogy ³		19	19	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
Petrophysical Suite	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	5	0	N/A ⁴
	Petrophysics	7	0	N/A ⁴
Sorption		1	0	N/A ⁴
General Archive		64	0	N/A ⁴

Notes:

- 1) No direct shear samples were collected by WSP. 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 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. The quartz dyke is encountered at 906.46 m.

Figure 16 : Summary Showing the Distribution Core Samples Collected in IG_BH06 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_BH06_AR010), 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_BH06**

Geological and Geotechnical Core Logging Procedures Manual for IG_BH06

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Distribution List

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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_BH06 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_BH06 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_BH06.

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_BH06

The following overview of the geology of the area around IG_BH06 provides a general guide to the types of lithological units and structures that may likely be encountered within the borehole itself.

Borehole IG_BH06 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_BH06. 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 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_BH06.

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-phyrlic 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_BH06.

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.

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_BH06. 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.

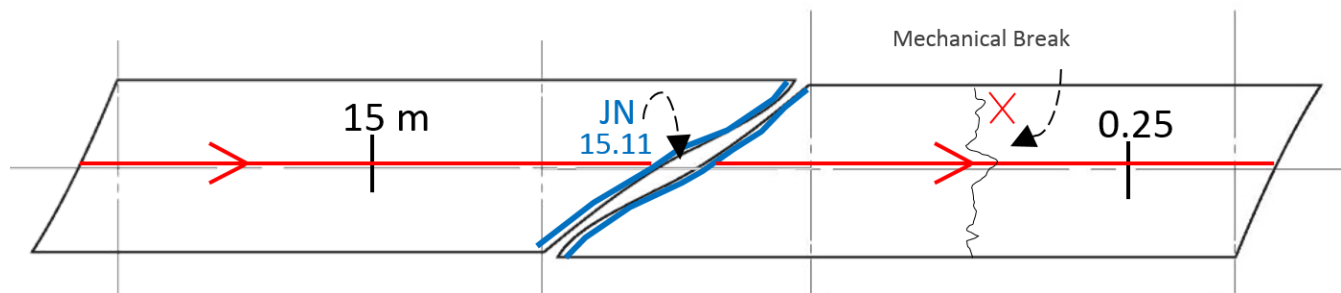
Mechanical breaks in the core, based on the judgement of the Core Logger, will be marked using a **Red** china marker with X's next to the break (Figure 2). The "X" marks will be visible in the boxed core photographs.



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 from 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 input. 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 time frame.

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 to three 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 labelled 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%.

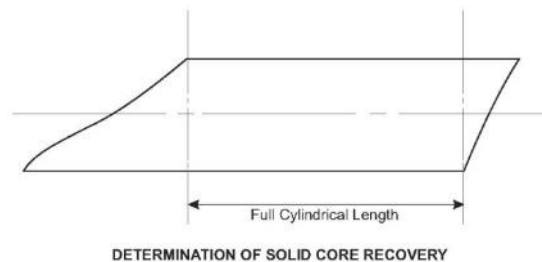


Figure 4: Determination of SCR

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 100 mm (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 mm. Therefore, RQD value is obtained by summing the pieces of core which are 100 mm 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%).

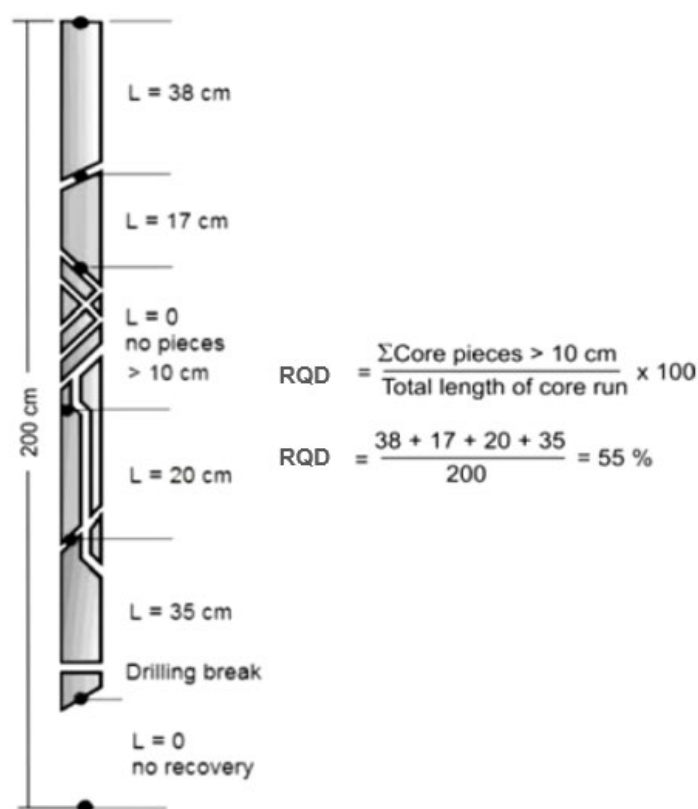


Figure 5: Determination of RQD (after Deere, 1989)

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. 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).

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_BH06, 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.).

Table 1: Classification of Rock Class and Rock Type

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-phyrlic 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-phyrlic Tonalite is shortened to Fsp-phyrlic 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.

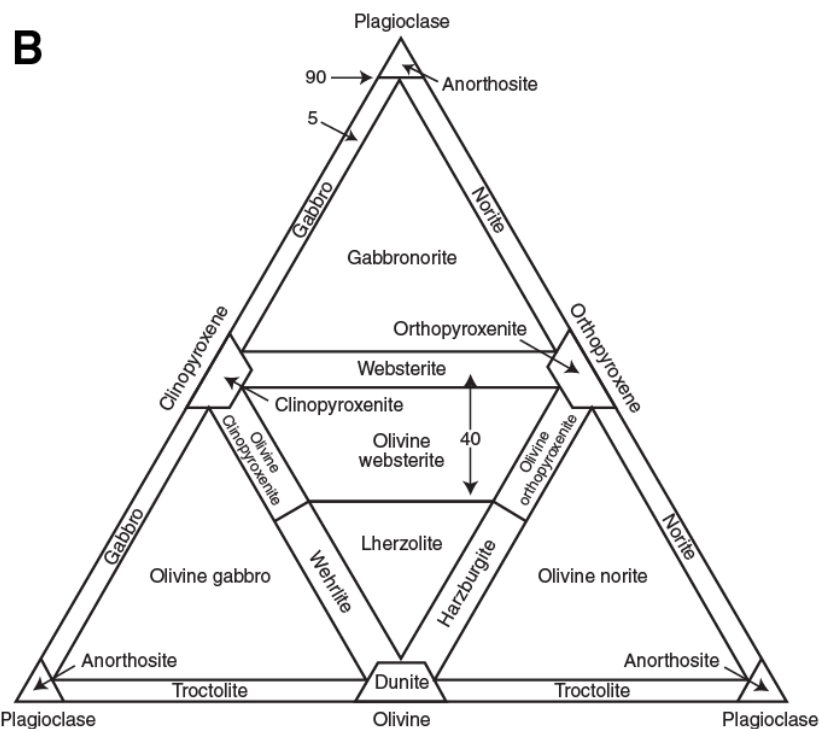
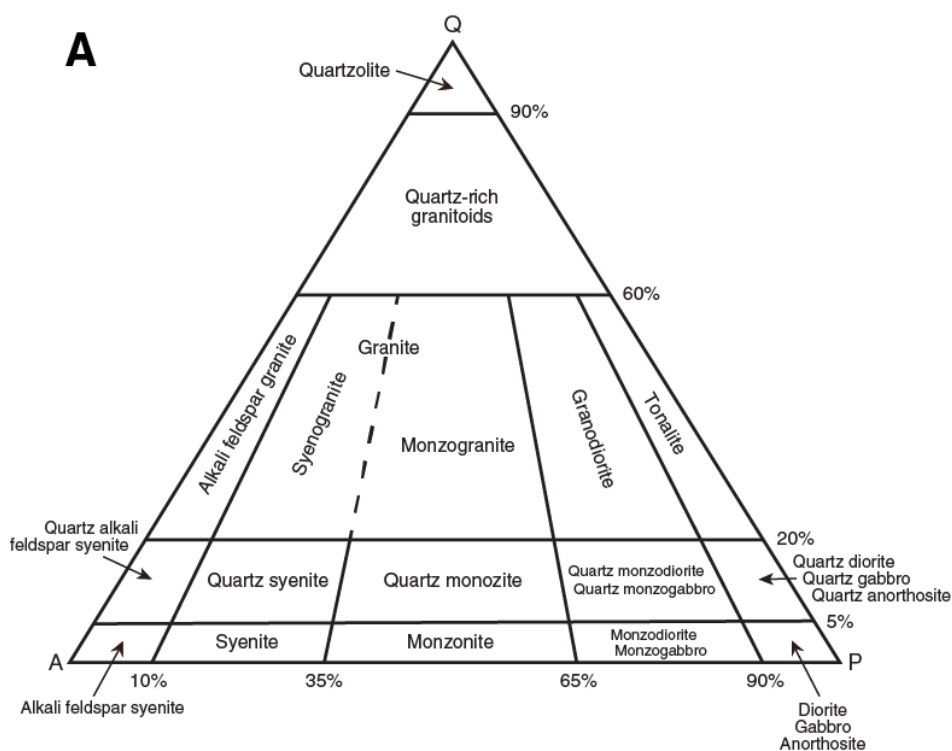


Figure 8: Igneous Rock Classification Diagrams. A) Q-A-P Diagram for Felsic Rocks. B) Plagioclase-Clinopyroxene-Orthopyroxene-Olivine Diagram for Mafic and Ultramafic Rocks.

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_BH06 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.

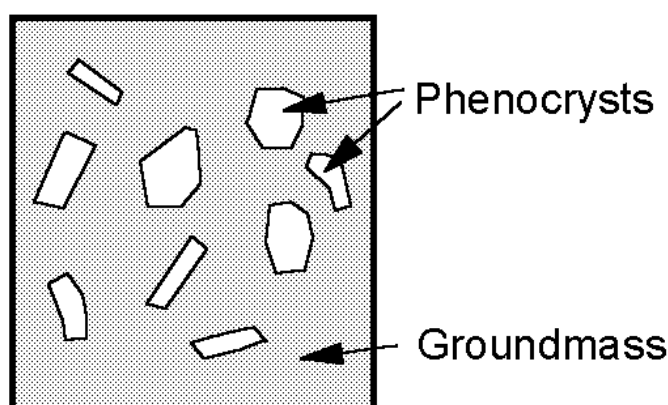


Figure 9: Example of groundmass vs. phenocryst mineral phases

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.

Colour	Intensity
■ 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): To (m): Length (m): Core Run:

Indices: Alteration Assemblage 1: 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
Albitization	Replacement of calcium rich plagioclase or K-feldspar by calcium poor plagioclase (albite).
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.

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

Table 8: Weathering Classification (after ISRM, 1981)

Term	Symbol	Description	Discoloration Extent	Fracture Condition	Surface Characteristics
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

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.

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.

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).

Figure 12: acquire input page for Structure data (point data)

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_BH06. 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, Table 9 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 (FO)	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) will be captured.</i>
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) will be captured.</i>
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) will be captured.</i>
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>

Structure Type (acquire Code)	Description
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>

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>

Structure Type (acquire Code)	Description
VEIN (VN, Broken, Intact or Partially Intact)	A feature 5 cm or less in width and containing a mineral infilling that is continuously greater than 1mm. 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</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 Continuous infill >1 mm (IN) 5. Mineral Infilling Thickness (in mm) will be entered. Must be greater than 1mm.
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.

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</i> (<i>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.

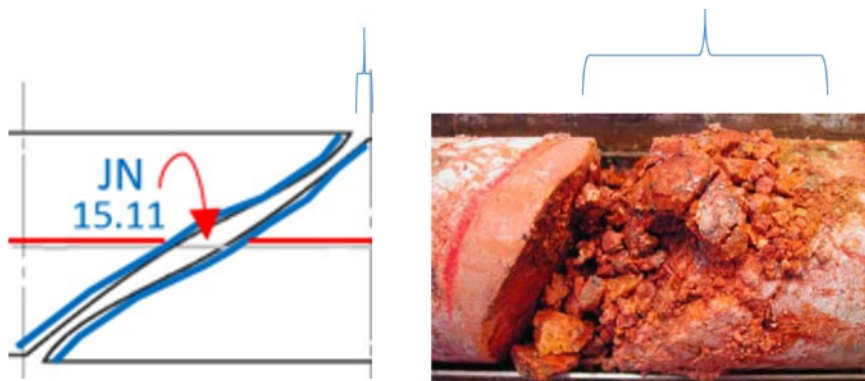


Figure 14: Examples of Geological Aperture

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

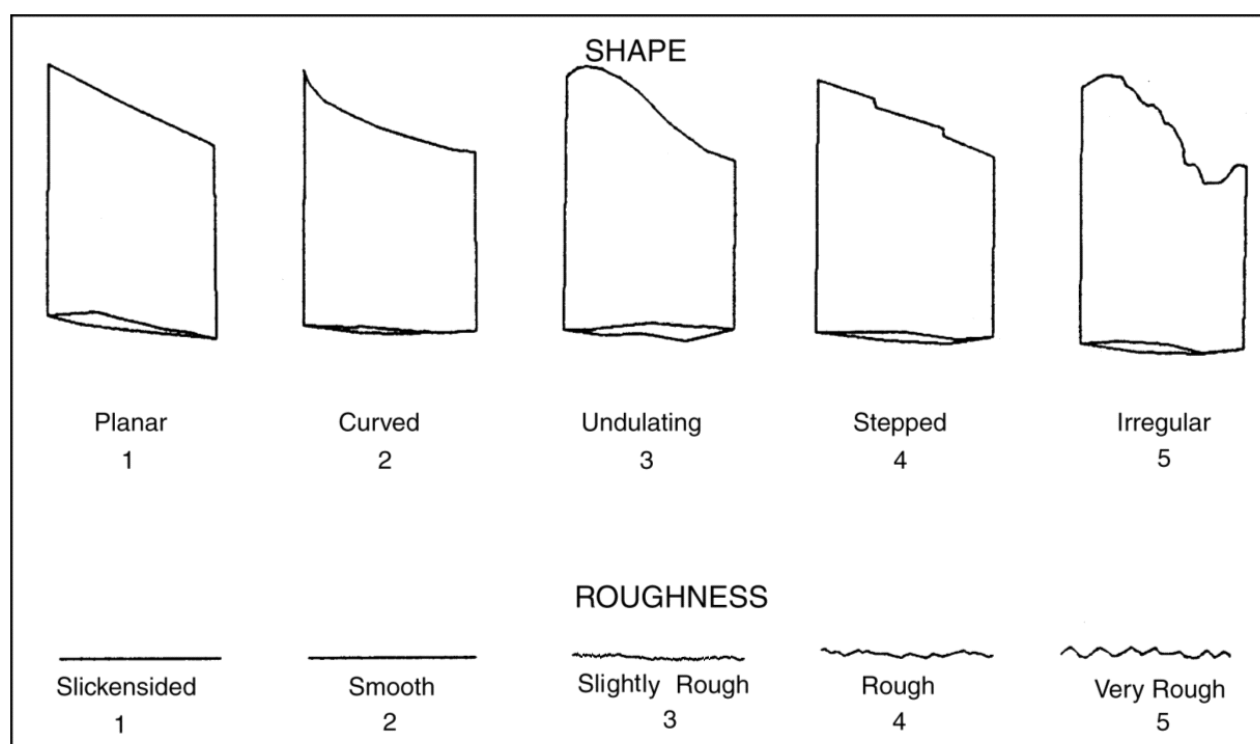
Degree of Weathering	Joint Description	Rating
Unweathered/fresh	No visible signs of weathering are noted; rock fresh, crystals bright.	6
Slightly weathered	Discontinuities are stained or discoloured and may contain a thin filling of altered material. Discoloration may extend into the rock from the discontinuity 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 ≤ 5mm
2	Hard Infill >5mm
2	Soft Infill ≤ 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

Table 15: Infill Type

Infill Type	Description		Typical Occurrence
Qz	Quartz	HARD	Commonly found in veins
Afs	Alkali-Feldspar		
Bt	Biotite		
Hbl	Hornblende		
Ms	Muscovite		
Ol	Olivine		
Pl	Plagioclase		
Px	Pyroxene		
Am	Amphibole		
Phl	Phlogopite		
And	Andalusite		
Ap	Apatite		
Crd	Cordierite		
Crd-P	Cordierite (Pinite)		
Grt	Garnet		
Gr	Graphite		
Ky	Kyanite		
Mag	Magnetite		
Sil	Sillimanite		
Tur	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	Granitic	HARD	Commonly found in igneous rocks. Pegmatitic is coarse-grained equivalent to granitic vein infill.
Pg	Pegmatitic		

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 Jr 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 Ja, for each fracture, will be derived using the information recorded for:

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

The derived Ja 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 (Intact)	Any, incl. null	Any, incl. null	Any, incl. null	4
PIN (Partially Intact)	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

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

Intact/Broken	Shape	Roughness	Infill Character	Jr
Broken	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 Lamination. 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°.

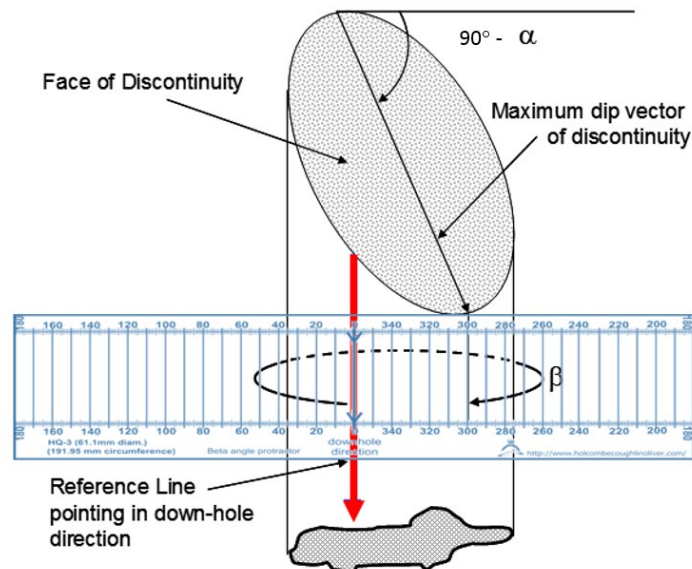
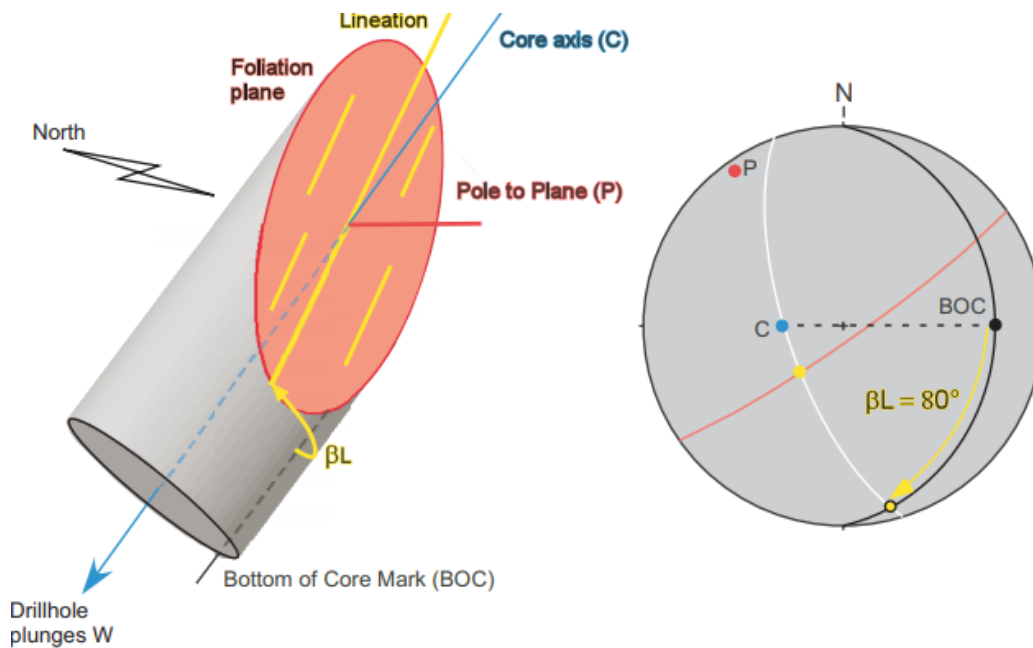


Figure 17: Beta Measurement

Lineations can be measured in multiple ways. The Delta angle is another circumferential angle (β angle, also referred to as β_L) 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 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.



Note: *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_BH06 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.

Rock Strength			Short Cuts	
			F9 = Accept	F7 = Previous Sheet
			F11 = Change Entry Mode	F8 = Next Sheet
			Insert Mode	
Borehole ID	Depth (m)	Core Run		
IG_BH00				
Strength Index	Test Rock Type			
▼	▼			
Comments				
			Accept (F9)	
			Cancel	

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
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.

3.0 REFERENCES

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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_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

	Planned Sample Depth		Actual Sample Depth		Other Lithology Samples		Alteration Samples		Planned Repository Horizon
--	----------------------	--	---------------------	--	-------------------------	--	--------------------	--	----------------------------

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 (Host Rock)	18	49	18	6	18	6	12	10	5	1	10	5	5	1	164
# Planned Samples (Host Rock Altered)	9	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
# Planned Samples (Fault)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Planned Samples (Other)	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
# of Total Samples	20	64	19	7	19	6	12	10	5	1	10	6	5	1	185
# Alteration Samples	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Samples in Other Lithologies	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
BH #	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	BH06	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

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

57															57
60															60
63															63
66															66
69															69
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		AR001 157.12 - 157.52													156
159		Planned AR													159
162															162
165															165
168															168
171															171
174															174
177															177
180															180

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

183		AR002 185.13 - 185.50													183
186		Planned AR													186
189															189
192															192
195															195
198															198
201															201
204															204
207															207
210	PW001 212.09 - 212.44	AR003 212.44 - 212.79	AQ001 212.79 - 212.94												210
213	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ		MG001 213.03 - 213.23										213
216															216
219															219
222															222
225															225
228															228
231															231
234															234
237		AR004 238.13 - 238.51													237
240															240
243															243
246															246
249															249
252															252
255															255
258															258
261															261
264		AR005 265.17 - 265.58													264
267		Planned AR													267
270															270
273															273
276															276
279															279
282															282

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

285															285
288															288
291	PW002 291.28 - 291.69	AR006 291.69 - 292.08	AQ002 292.44 - 292.68		MG002 291.00 - 291.28										291
294															294
297															297
300															300
303															303
306															306
309															309
312															312
315															315
318		AR007 319.14 - 319.56													318
321															321
324															324
327															327
330															330
333															333
336															336
339															339
342															342
345		AR008 346.19 - 346.53													345
348															348
351															351
354															354
357															357
360															360
363															363
366															366
369	PW003 369.33 - 369.73	AR009 369.73 - 370.13	AQ003 370.13 - 370.53	PS001 371.70 - 371.99	MG003 371.50 - 371.70										369
372	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ	Planned PS	Planned MG										372
375															375
378															378
381															381
384															384

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

387															387
390															390
393															393
396															396
399		AR010 398.49 - 398.91 AR011 398.91 - 399.33													399
402		AR012 402.88 - 403.27													402
405															405
408															408
411															411
414															414
417															417
420		AR013 421.36 - 421.76													420
423															423
426		Planned AR													426
429															429
432															432
435															435
438															438
441															441
444															444
447															447
450	Planned PW	AR014 450.33 - 450.73	Planned AQ		Planned MG										450
453	PW004 452.92 - 453.32		AQ004 453.32 - 453.54		MG004 453.54 - 453.76										453
456															456
459															459
462															462

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

465		AR015 465.93 - 466.33 AR016 466.33 - 466.75													465
468															468
471															471
474															474
477		AR017 479.44 - 479.85										Planned ED			477
480												ED001 480.50 - 480.75			480
483															483
486															486
489															489
492															492
495															495
498															498
501															501
504	PW005 503.76 - 504.15	AR018 504.32 - 504.7	AQ005 504.15 - 504.32		MG005 504.7 - 504.93						Planned NG x2	Planned DG			504
507															507
510											NG001 512.24 - 512.46 NG002 512.46 - 512.67	DG001 509.93 - 510.13			510
513															513
516															516
519															519
522															522
525															525
528															528
531		Planned AR x2													531
534		AR019 533.60 - 533.97													534
537															537

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

540		AR020 542.45 - 542.83													540
543															543
546		AR021 548.59 - 548.98													546
549															549
552															552
555															555
558	Planned PW	Planned AR x2	Planned AQ	Planned PS	Planned MG	UC001 559.25 - 559.49	TS001 560.29 - 560.49 TS002 560.49 - 560.70 TS003 560.70 - 560.91	BR001 560.12 - 560.29	TH001 558.99 - 559.25						558
561	PW006 562.01 - 562.38		AQ006 562.38 - 562.57				TS004 560.91 - 561.12	BR002 561.12 - 561.27							561
564		AR022 564.83 - 565.20		PS002 565.20 - 565.47	MG006 565.47 - 565.67										564
567															567
570		AR023 570.03 - 570.40													570
573	PW007 573.75 - 574.1	AR024 572.61 - 573.02	AQ007 574.10 - 574.25		MG007 574.25 - 574.45										573
576															576
579															579
582															582
585		Planned AR x3											Planned ED		585
588		AR025 588.66 - 589.06													588
591		AR026 591.56 - 591.94											ED002 591.94 - 592.16		591
594		AR027 594.50 - 594.86													594

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

597															597
600															600
603															603
606															606
609					MG008 611.50 - 611.70	UC002 611.11 - 611.34		BR003 611.34 - 611.50							609
612	PW008 611.70 - 612.07	AR028 612.26 - 612.63	AQ008 612.07 - 612.26		Planned MG	Planned UC		Planned BR			Planned NG x2	Planned DG			612
615		AR029 614.83 - 615.19													615
618												DG002 620.42 - 620.64			618
621											NG003 623.22 - 623.43 NG004 623.43 - 623.64				621
624															624
627															627
630															630
633															633
636															636
639	Planned PW	Planned AR x2	Planned AQ		Planned MG										639
642		AR030 642.23 - 642.62			MG009 644.25 - 644.47										642
645	PW009 647.33 - 647.70		AQ009 647.70 - 647.88												645
648															648
651															651
654		AR031 654.36 - 654.70													654
657															657
660															660
663	PW010 665.31 - 665.69	Planned AR x2	AQ010 665.69 - 665.89	Planned PS	Planned MG	Planned UC	Planned TS x4	Planned BR x2	Planned TH						663

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

666		AR032 668.19 - 668.56		PS003 668.56 - 668.84	MG010 666.87 - 667.09										666
669							TS005 671.06 - 671.27 TS006 671.27 - 671.50 TS007 671.50 - 671.73 TS008 671.73 - 671.96	BR004 670.90 - 671.06							669
672						UC003 672.28 - 672.50		BR005 672.50 - 672.67	TH002 672.67 - 672.95						672
675		AR033 677.87 - 678.26													675
678															678
681															681
684															684
687															687
690	PW011 690.33 - 690.81	AR034 691.41 - 691.76	Planned AQ		Planned MG								Planned ED		690
693	PW012 693.06 - 693.44		AQ011 693.44 - 693.60												693
696		AR035 696.19 - 696.55			MG011 696.79 - 697.03								ED003 696.55 - 696.79		696
699															699
702															702
705															705
708		AR036 708.87 - 709.22													708
711															711
714															714
717	PW013 719.88 - 720.27	AR037 717.06 - 717.50	Planned AQ	Planned PS	Planned MG	Planned UC		Planned BR			Planned NG x2	Planned DG			717

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

720		AR038 721.91 - 722.36	AQ012 720.26 - 720.43		MG012 720.43 - 720.65										720
723															723
726		AR039 728.10 - 728.46													726
729		AR040 730.18 - 730.55		PS004 731.35 - 731.61											729
732						UC004 733.03 - 733.26		BR006 733.26 - 733.44							732
735											NG005 735.02 - 735.25 NG006 735.55 - 735.79				735
738															738
741		AR041 741.45 - 741.83									DG003 743.42 - 743.63				741
744	Planned PW	Planned AR x2	Planned AQ		Planned MG										744
747	PW014 746.85 - 747.21		AQ013 747.21 - 747.35		MG013 748.22 - 748.43										747
750		AR042 750.54 - 750.91													750
753															753
756															756
759															759
762		AR043 764.63 - 765.01													762
765															765
768			AQ014 770.62 - 770.79												768
771	Planned AQ	Planned AR x2	Planned AQ	Planned PS	MG014 770.88 - 771.11	Planned UC	Planned TS x4	Planned BR x2	Planned TH						771

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

774	PW015 774.15 - 774.50	AR044 774.50 - 774.86		PS005 774.86 - 775.12											774
777															777
780															780
783															783
786															786
789							TS009 791.05 - 791.26 TS010 791.26 - 791.46 TS011 791.46 - 791.66 TS012 791.66 - 791.87	BR007 791.87 - 792.01							789
792						UC005 792.65 - 792.86		BR008 792.01 - 792.20	TH003 792.36 - 792.65						792
795		AR045 795.92 - 796.28													795
798	Planned PW	Planned AR x2	Planned AQ		Planned MG					Planned SA			Planned ED	Planned SO	798
801												DG004 801.73 - 801.93			801
804	PW016 803.88 - 804.25		AQ015 804.25 - 804.43		MG015 804.63 - 804.85										804
807		AR046 808.85 - 809.22													807
810		AR047 811.36 - 811.74 AR048 811.92 - 812.27													810
813															813
816															816

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

819		AR049 819.45 - 819.81							SA001 821.82 - 822.28			ED004 819.81 - 820.02	SO001 820.8 - 821.28	819
822		AR050 824.03 - 824.40												822
825	Planned PW	Planned AR x2	Planned AQ	Planned PS	Planned MG	Planned UC		Planned BR	Planned TH		Planned NG x2	Planned DG		825
828														828
831				PS006 832.89 - 833.29										831
834														834
837	PW017 839.35 - 839.73	AR051 838.32 - 838.70			MG016 839.73 - 839.94									837
840			AQ016 840.34 - 840.74			UC006 842.12 - 842.33		BR009 842.33 - 842.48	TH004 842.48 - 842.74			DG005 841.92 - 842.12		840
843														843
846											NG007 846.19 - 846.39 NG008 846.39 - 846.59			846
849	Planned PW	AR052 849.97 - 850.33	Planned AQ		MG017 851.93 - 852.17			Planned BR						849
852	PW018 852.17 - 852.52		AQ017 852.52 - 852.76											852
855		AR053 855.95 - 856.30												855
858														858
861														861
864								BR010 863.93 - 864.08						864
867		AR054 868.02 - 868.38												867
870														870
873														873

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

876	Planned PW	Planned AR	Planned AQ		Planned MG									876
879														879
882	PW019 884.44 - 884.80		AQ018 884.80 - 884.96											882
885		AR055 887.03 - 887.39			MG018 887.39 - 887.60									885
888														888
891														891
894														894
897														897
900														900
903		Planned AR x4										Planned ED		903
906		AR056 908.58 - 908.96												906
909														909
912														912
915		AR057 915.86 - 916.24										ED005 916.24 - 916.46		915
918		AR058 920.76 - 921.11												918
921		AR059 923.63 - 924.00												921
924														924
927	PW020 926.65 - 927.05		AQ019 927.04 - 927.32		MG019 927.32 - 927.55									927
930	Planned PW	AR060 931.01 - 931.41	Planned AQ	PS007 932.63 - 932.89	Planned MG			Planned TH		Planned NG x2	Planned DG			930
933								TH005 935.72 - 935.97			DG006 935.52 - 935.72			933
936										NG009 938.70 - 938.91 NG010 938.91 - 939.11				936

TABLE B-1: IG_BH06 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

939															939
942															942
945															945
948															948
951															951
954															954
957		Planned AR x3													957
960															960
963		AR061 964.88 - 965.18													963
		AR062 965.69 - 965.94													
966		AR063 968.40 - 968.77													966
969		AR064 970.35 - 970.71													969
972															972
975															975
978															978
981															981
984															984
987															987
990															990
993															993
996															996
999															999

APPENDIX C

Record of Core Logging

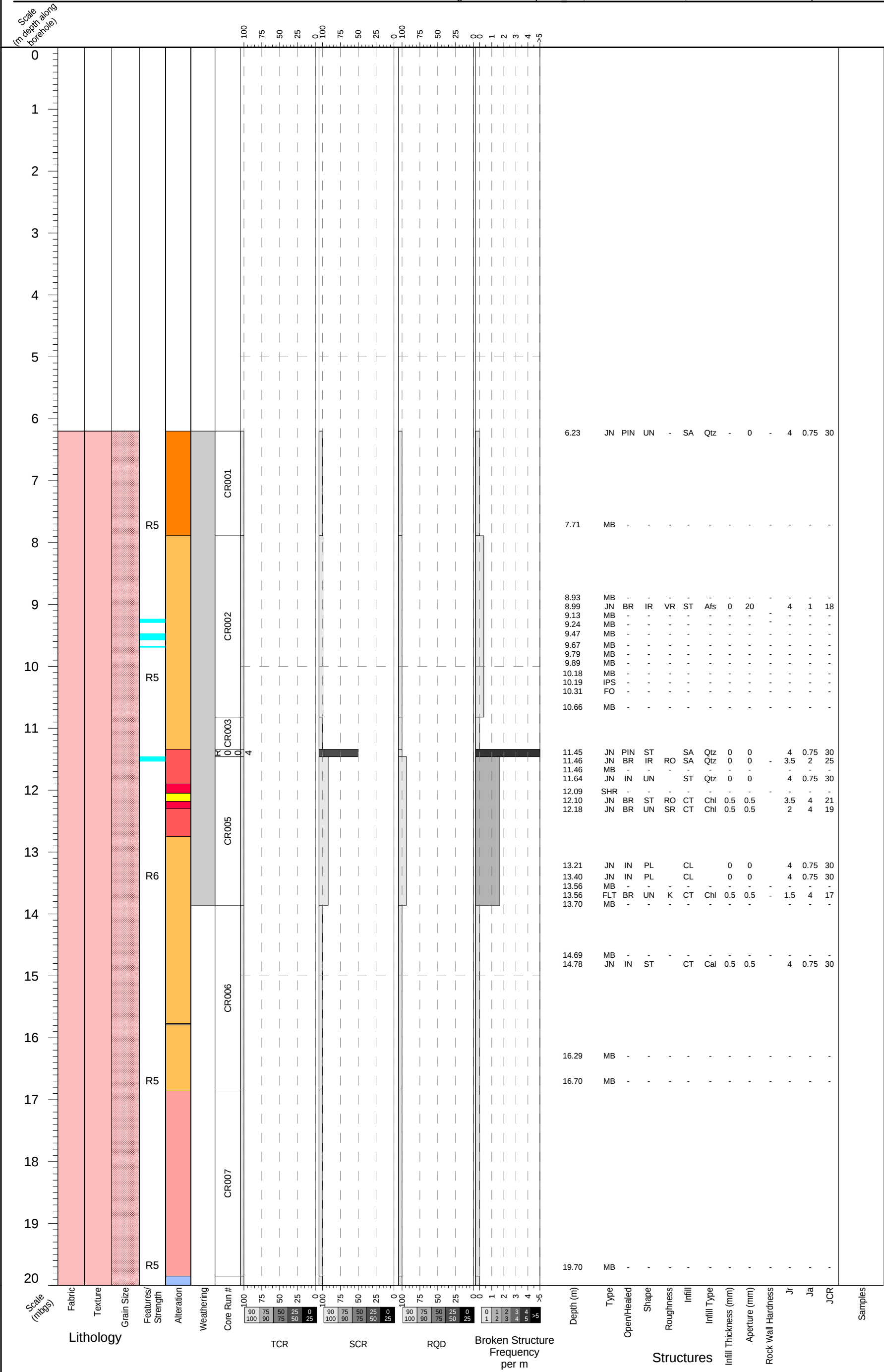
IG_BH06

Northing (m) : 5485328.11
Easting (m) : 555440.35
Elevation (m) : 417.74

Collar Azimuth (°) : 357.9
Collar Dip (°) : -69.2
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.83

Loggers : SL, IL, KF, AT, SLP, MAC, FY, SM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : September 4, 2021 to November 5, 2021

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PROJECT NO.

20253946 (6030)

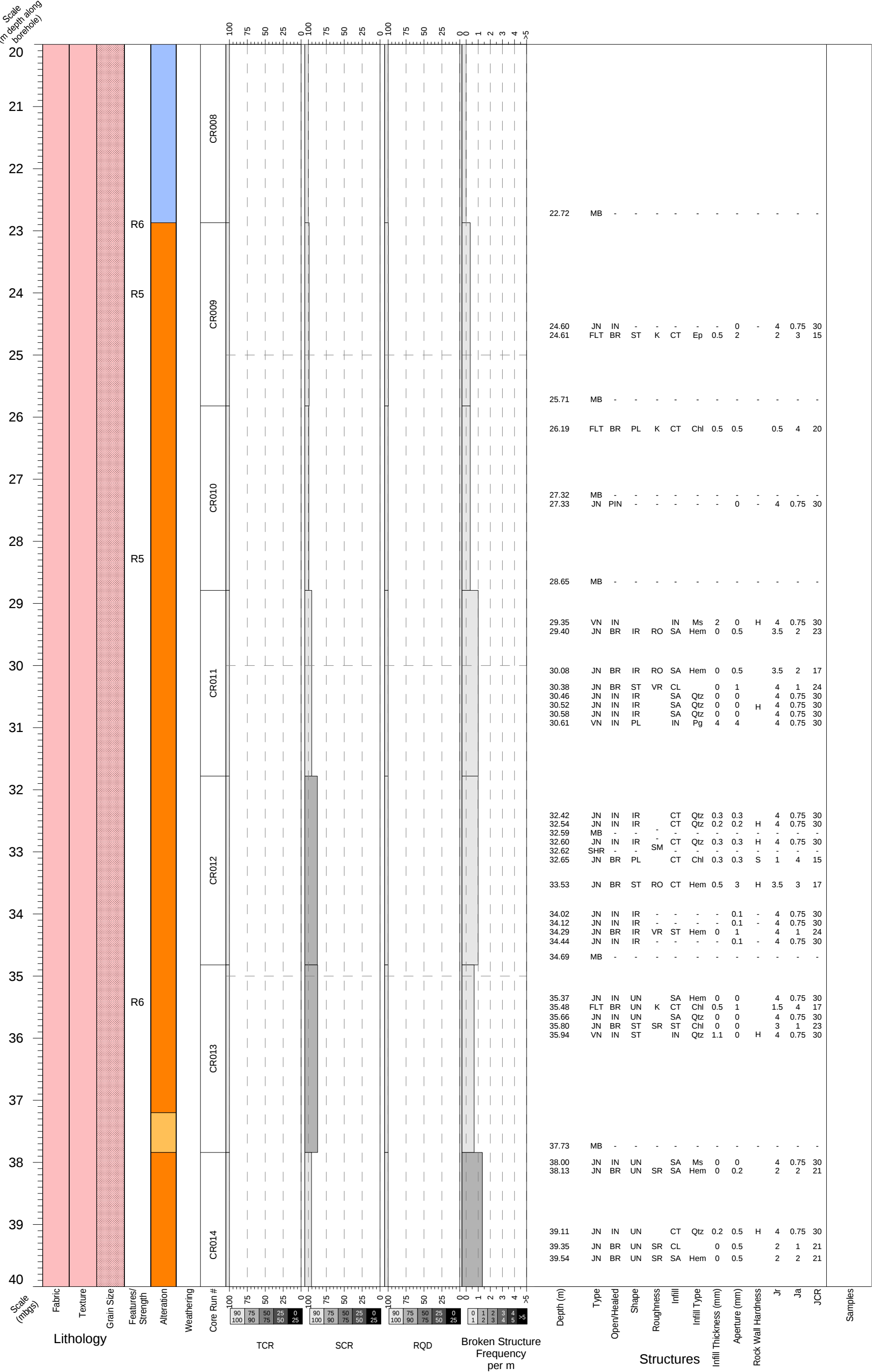
IG_BH06

Northing (m) : 5485328.11
Easting (m) : 555440.35
Elevation (m) : 417.74

Collar Azimuth (°) : 357.9
Collar Dip (°) : -69.2
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.83

Loggers : SL, IL, KF, AT, SLP, MAC, FY, SM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
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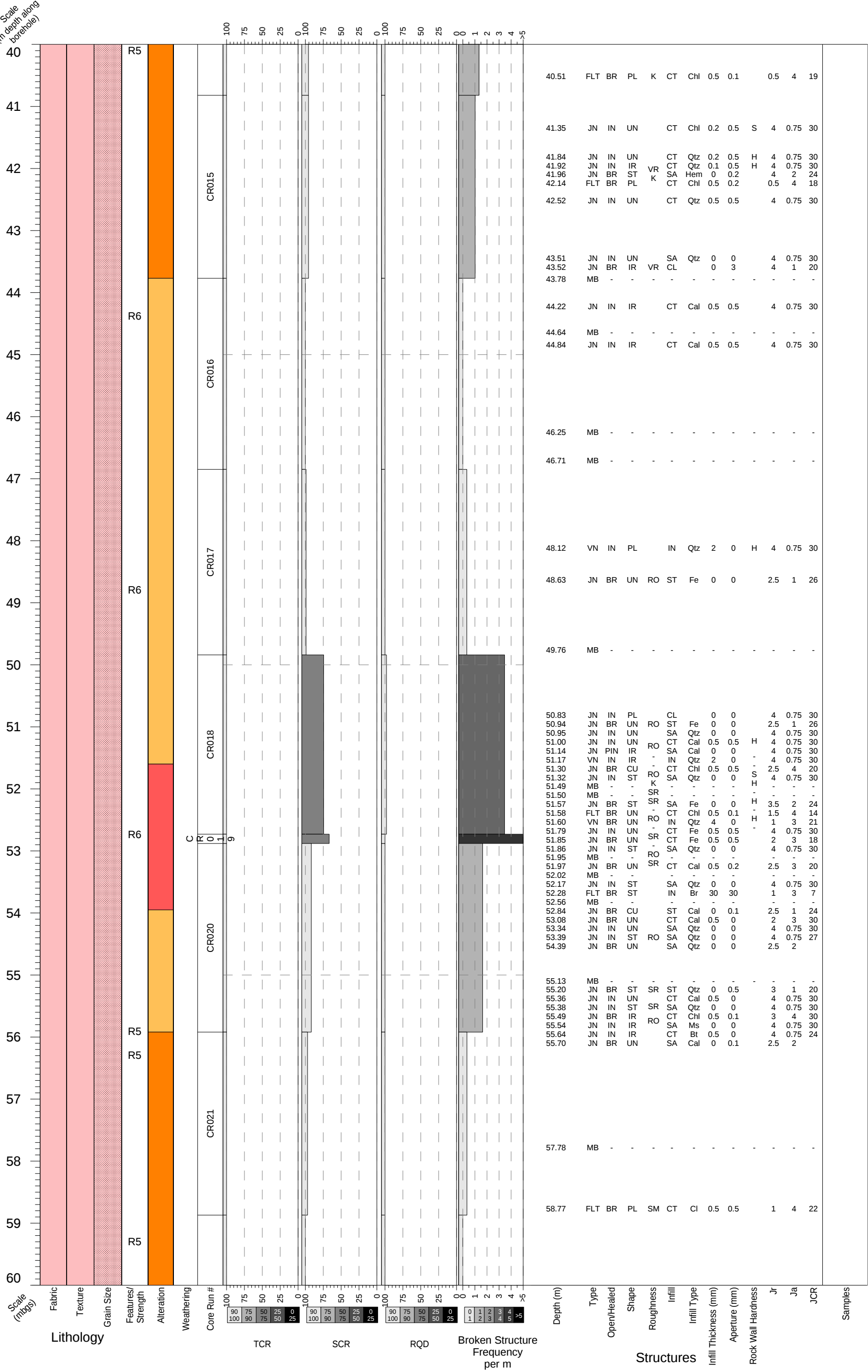
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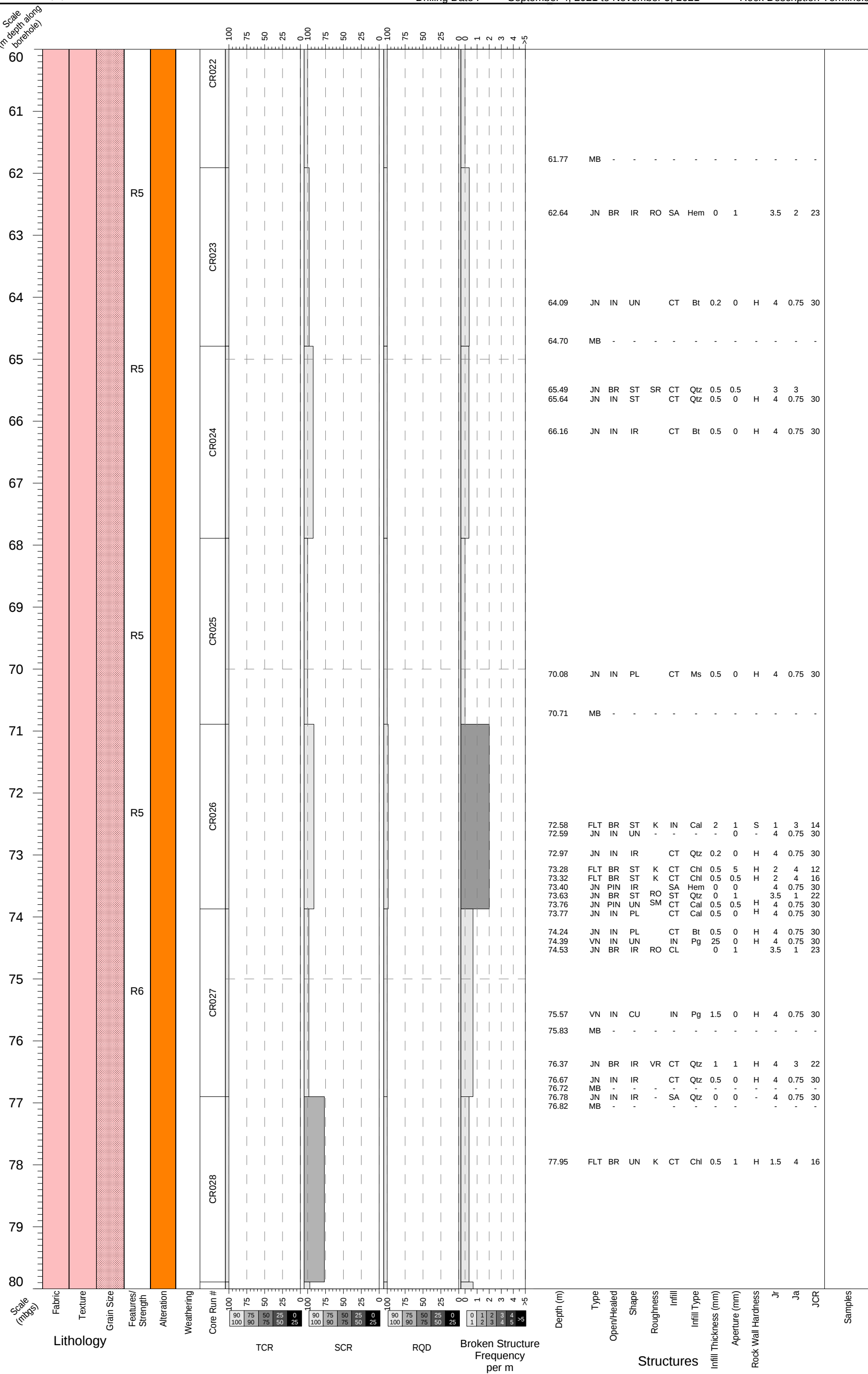
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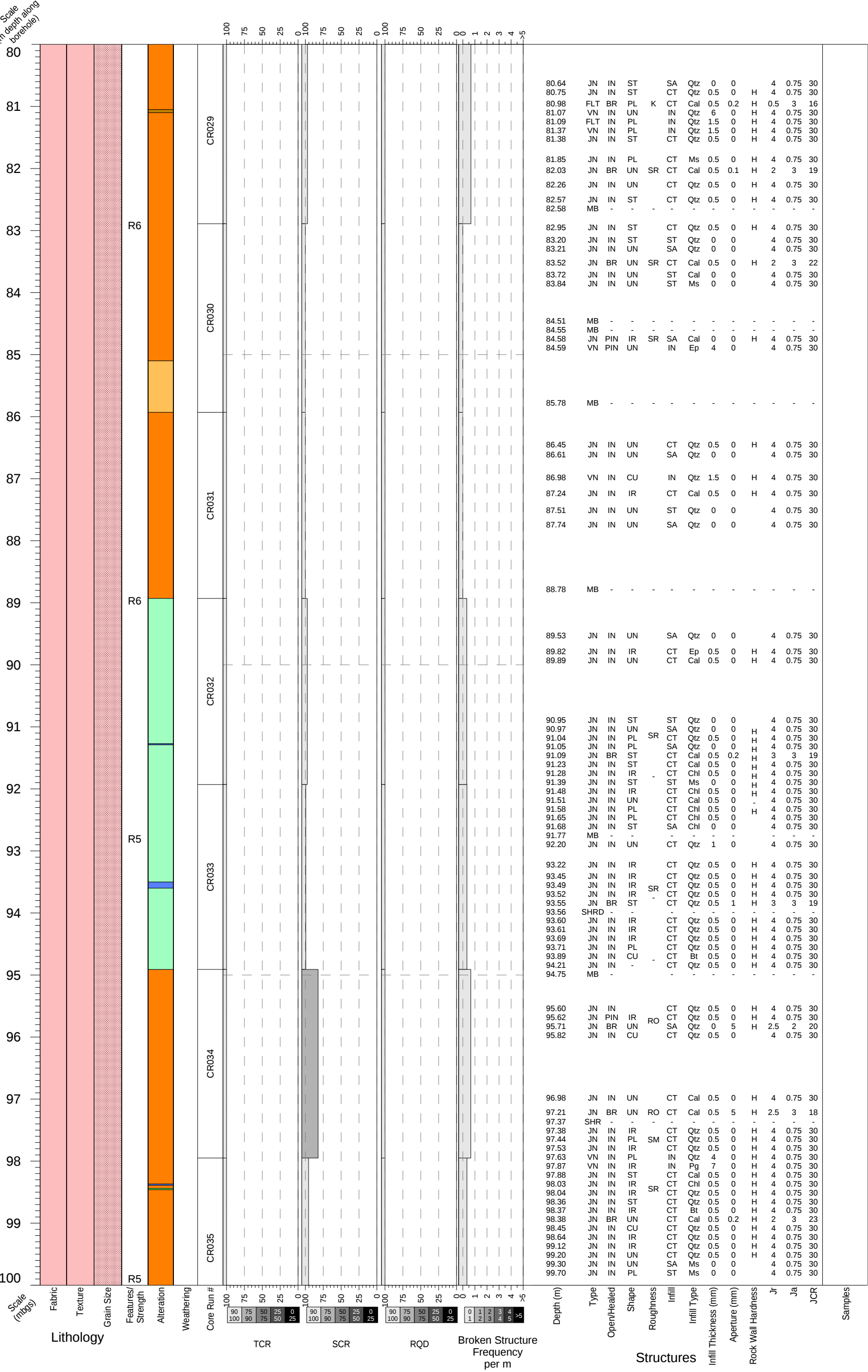
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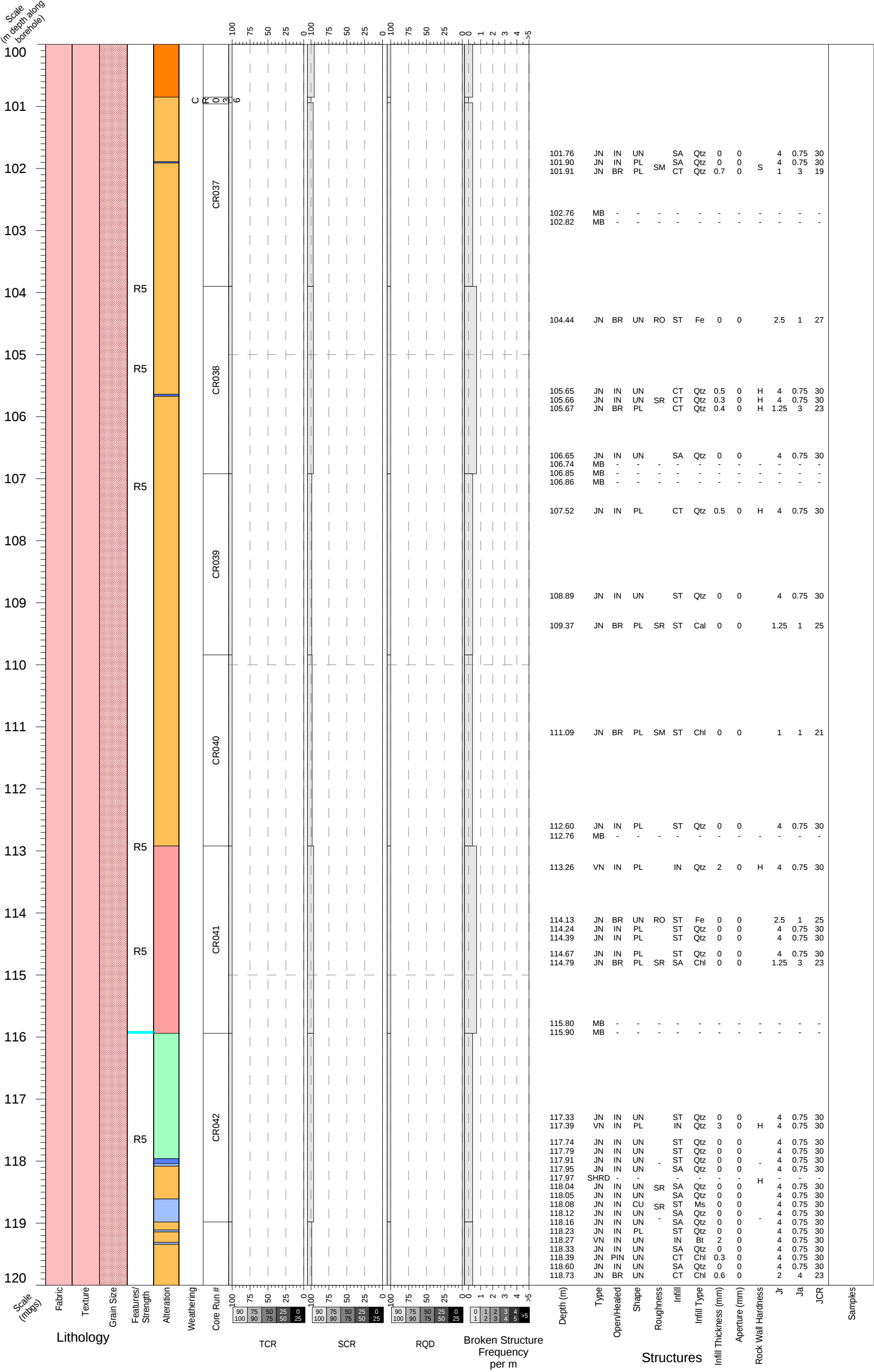
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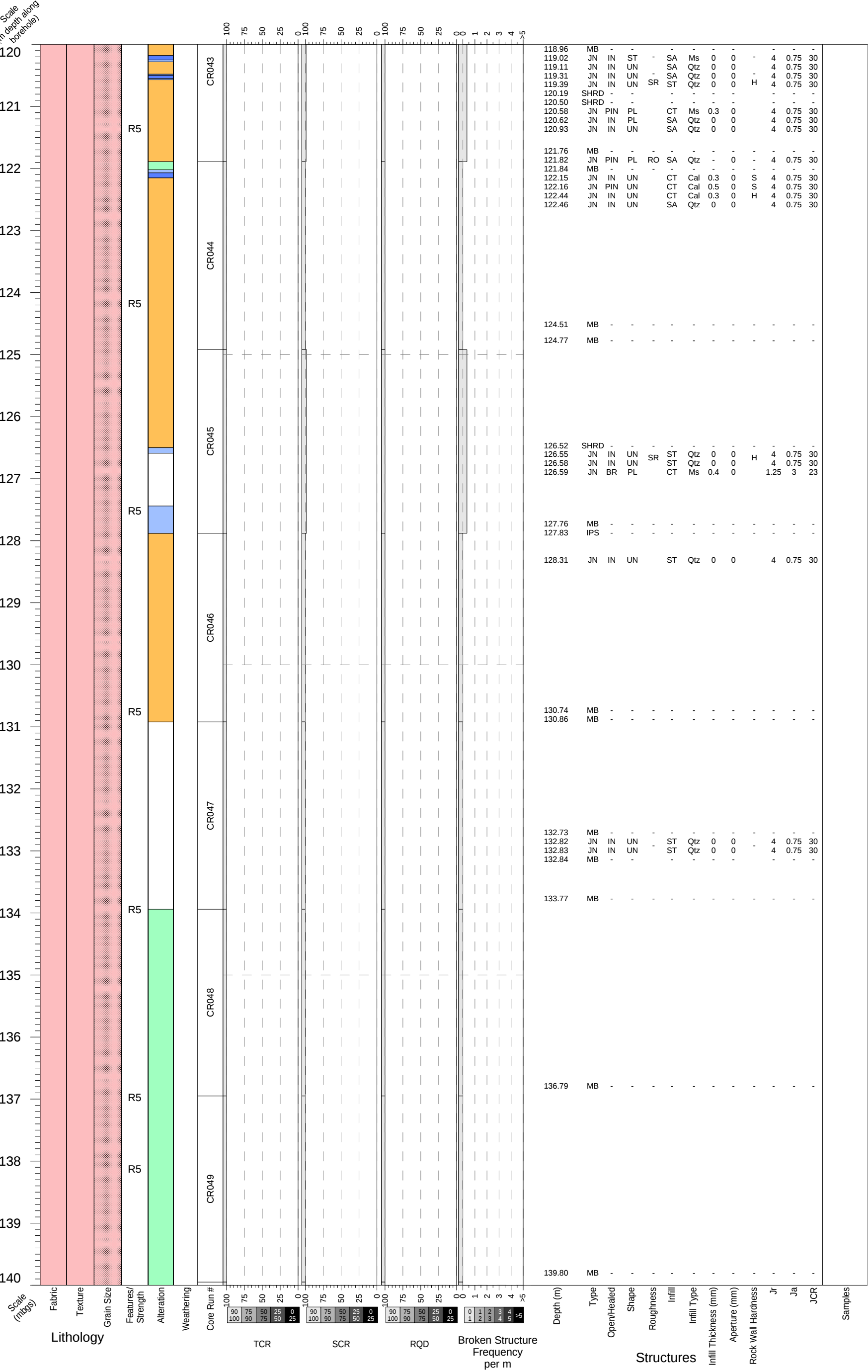
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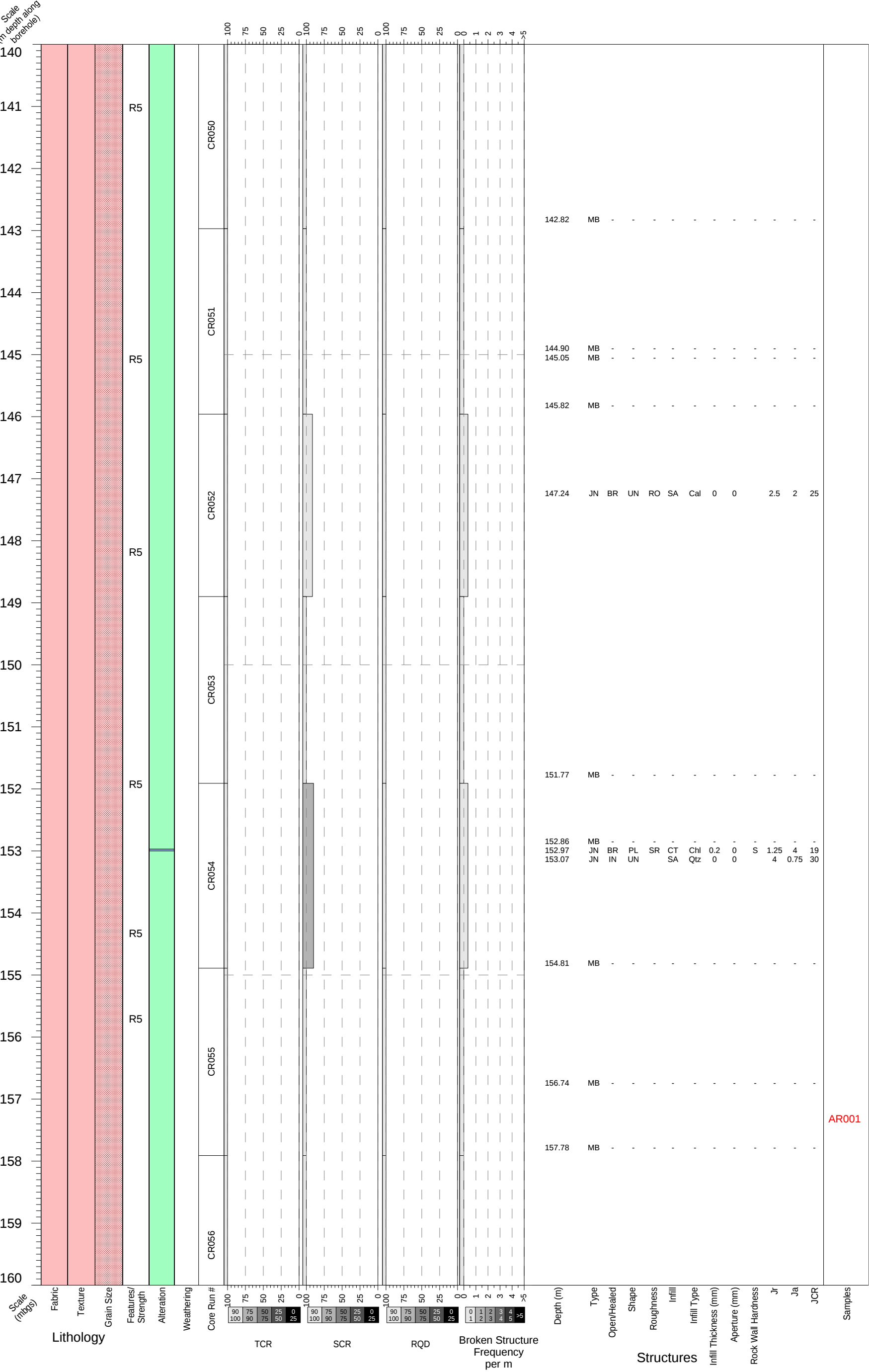
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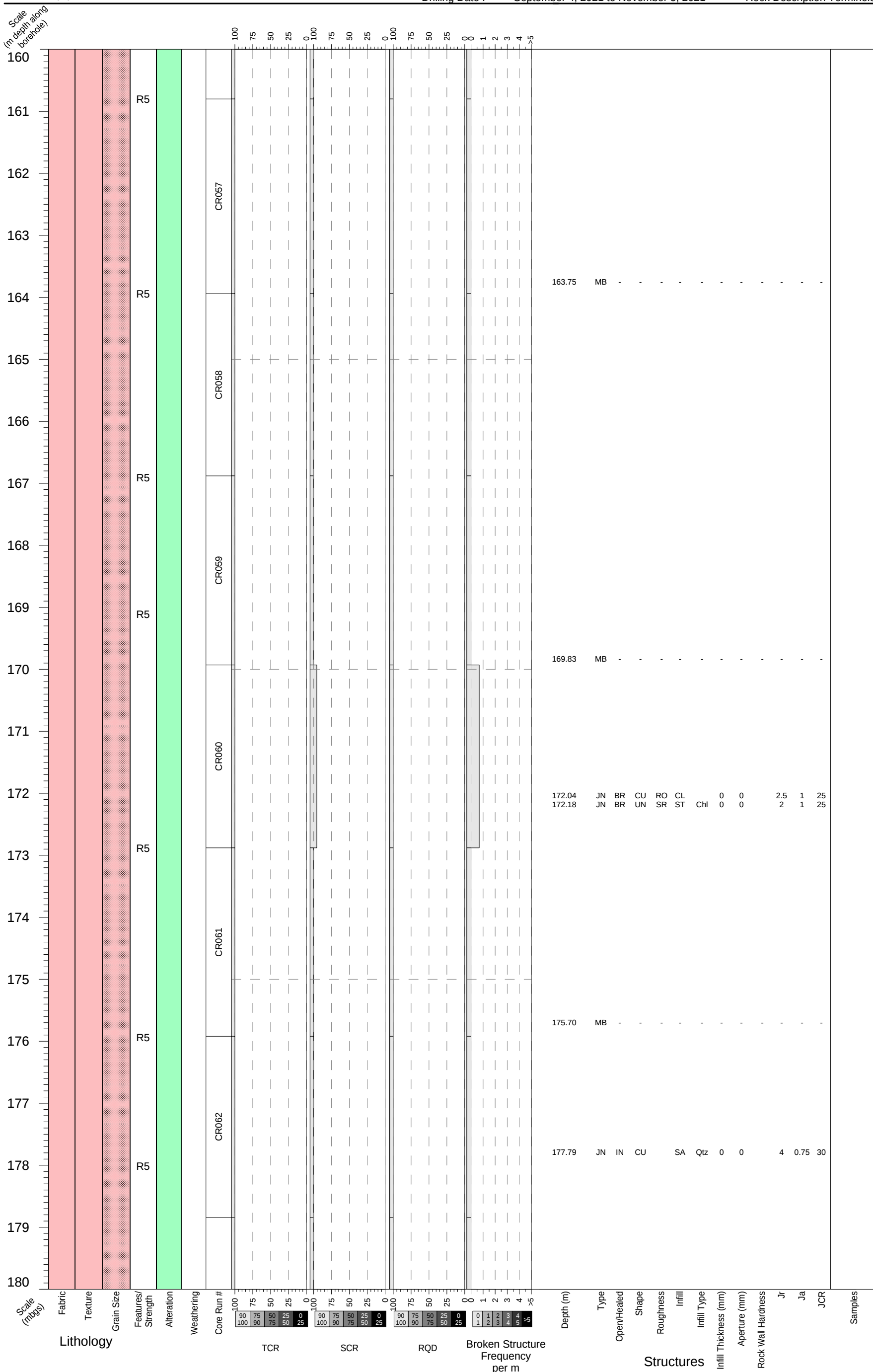
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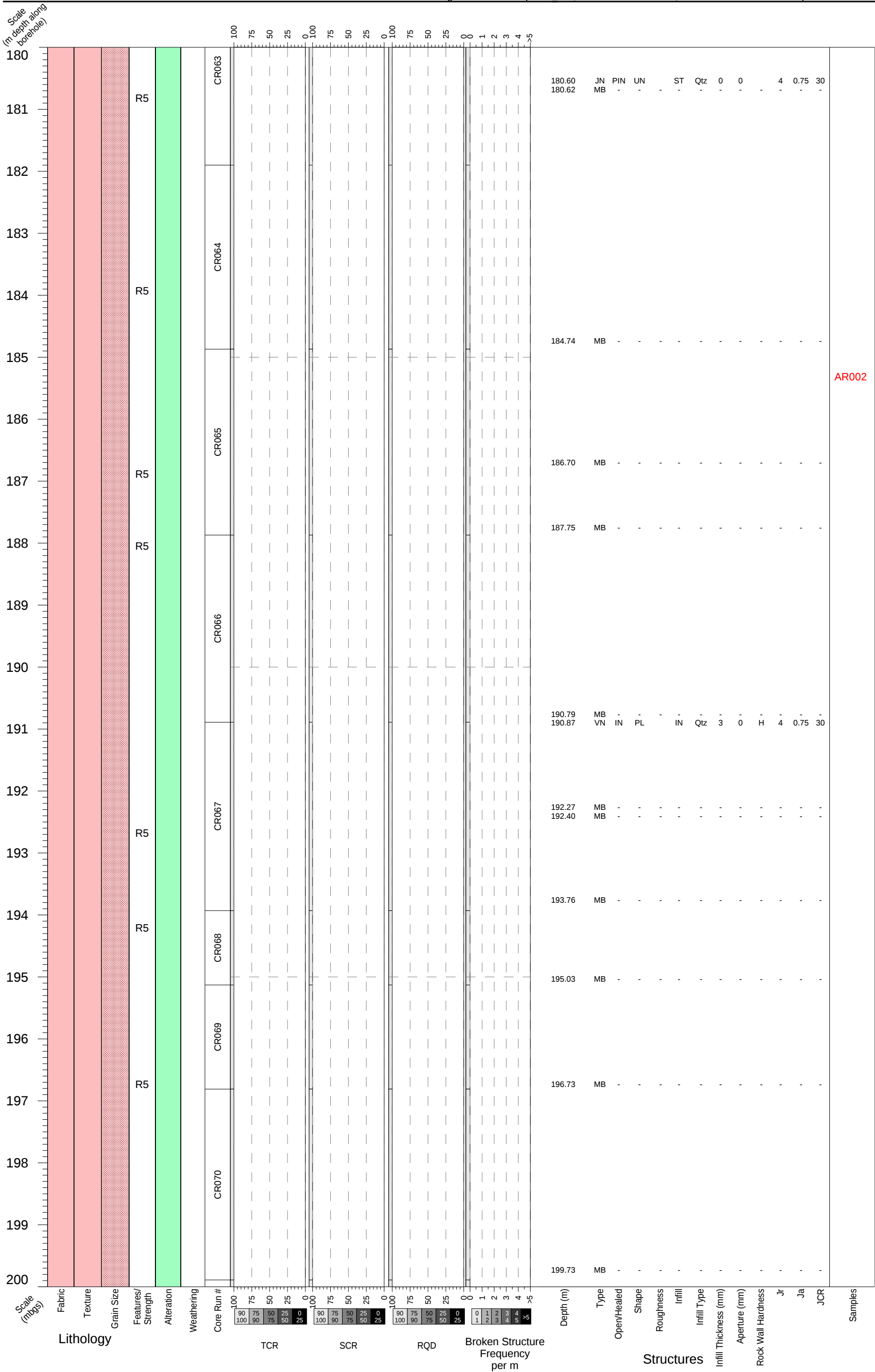
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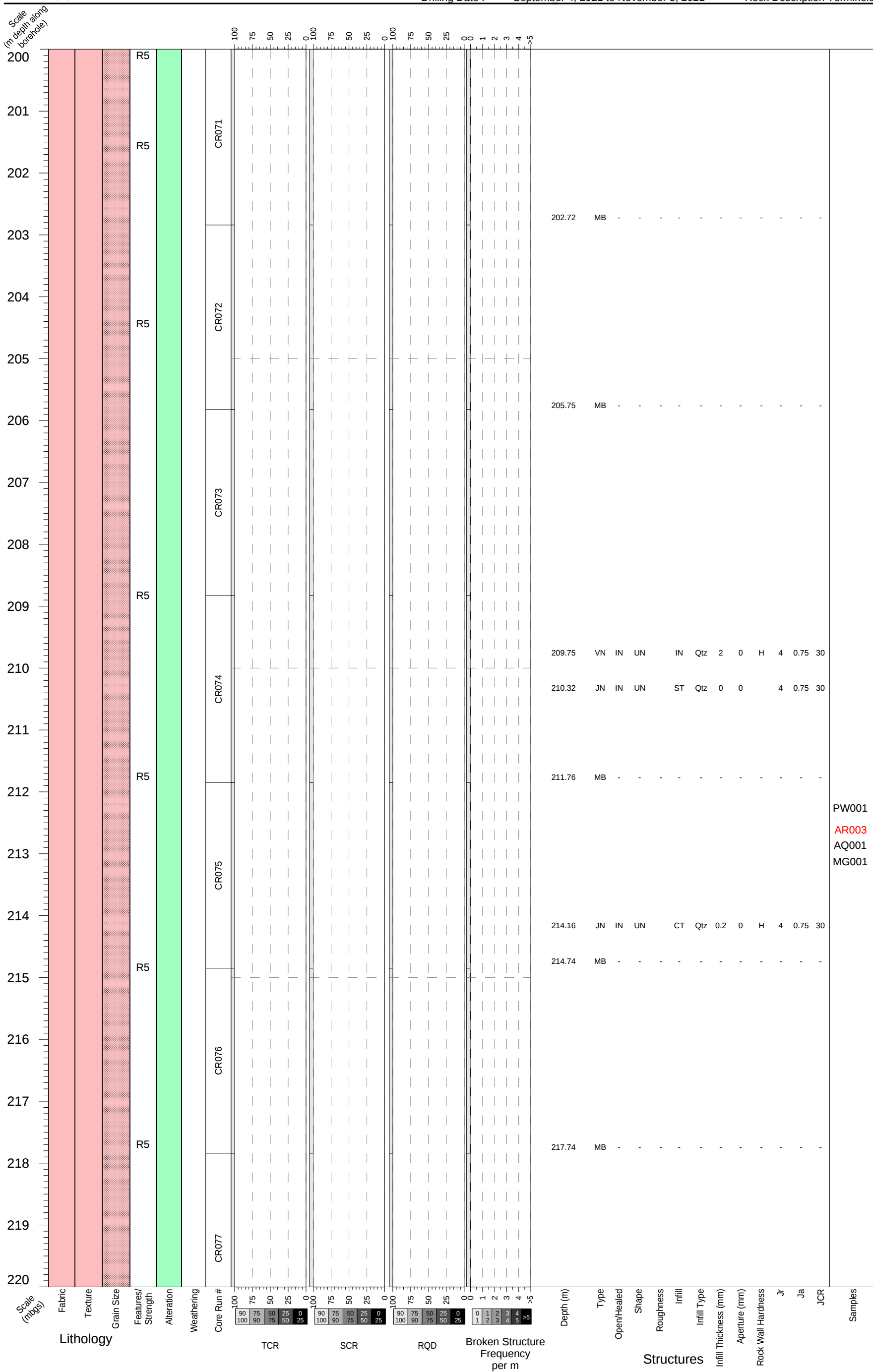
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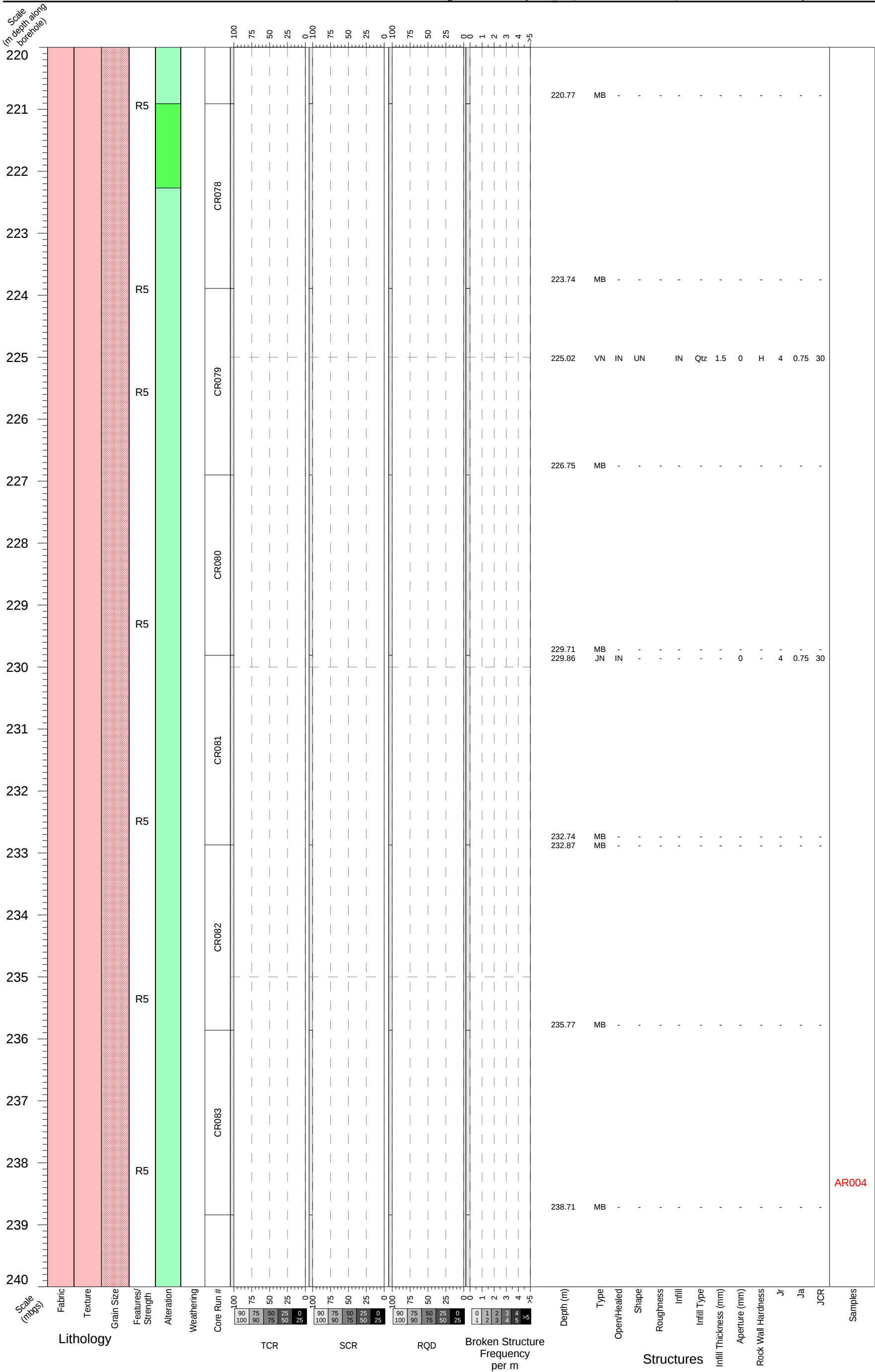
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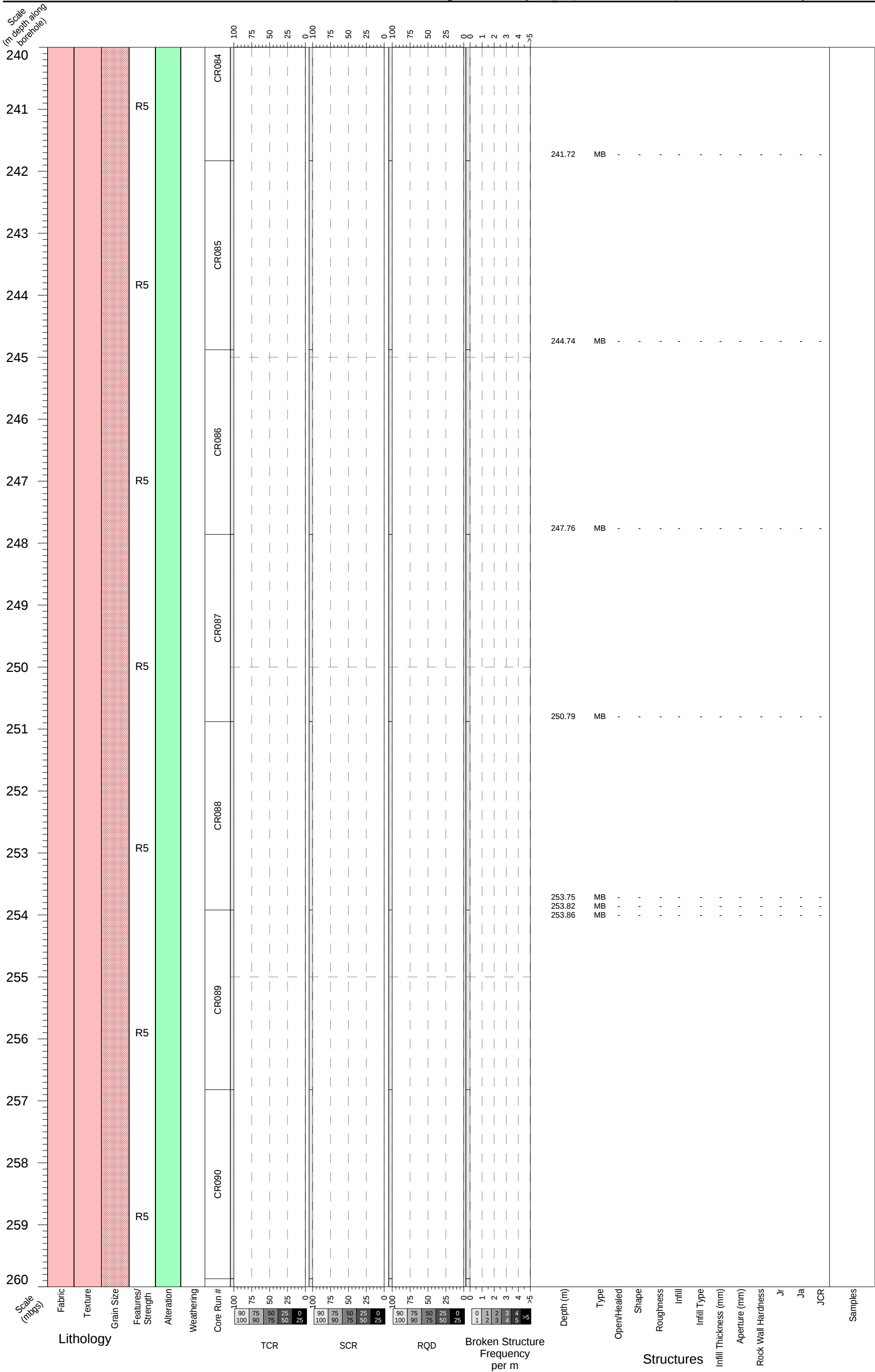
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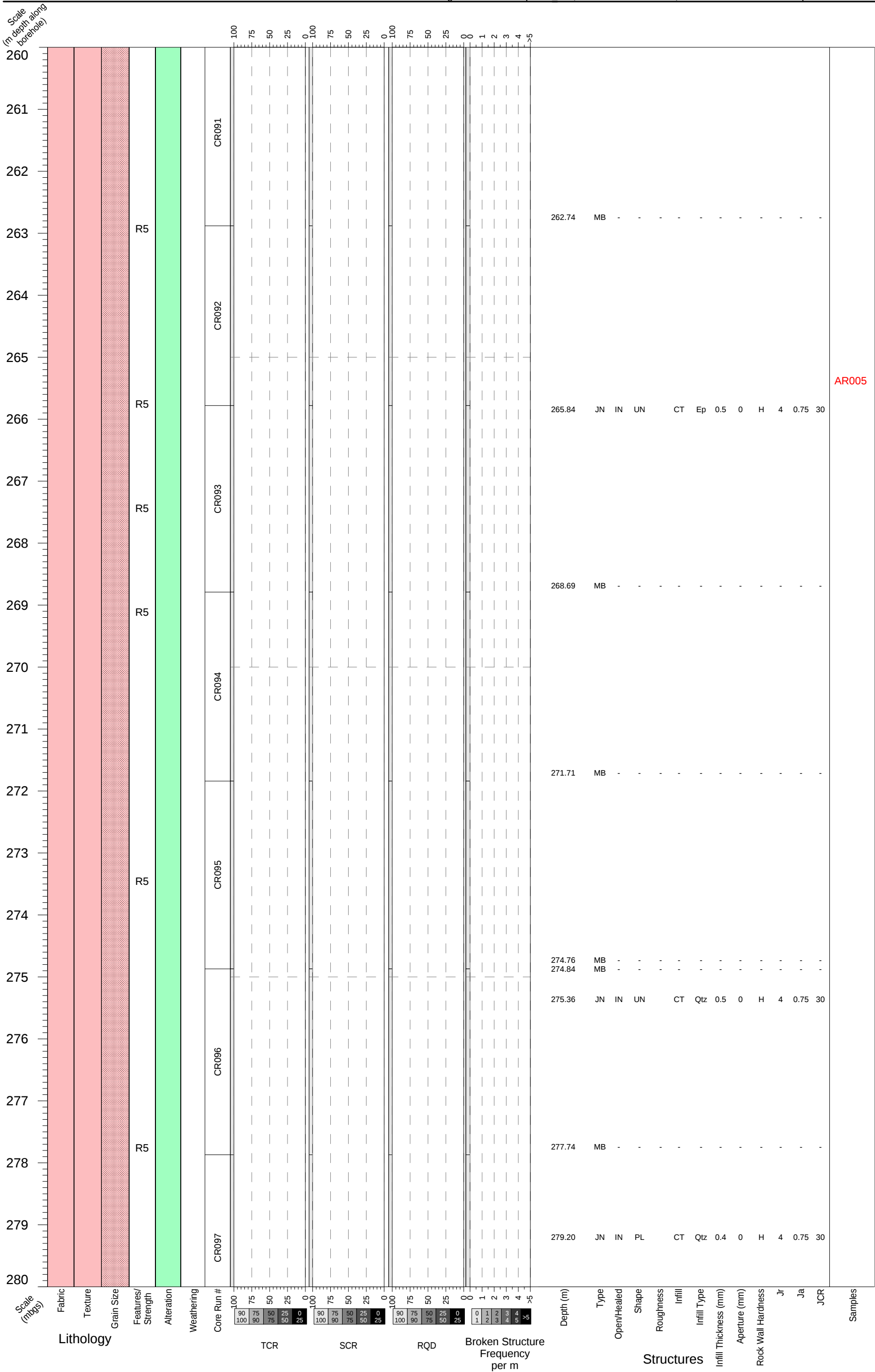
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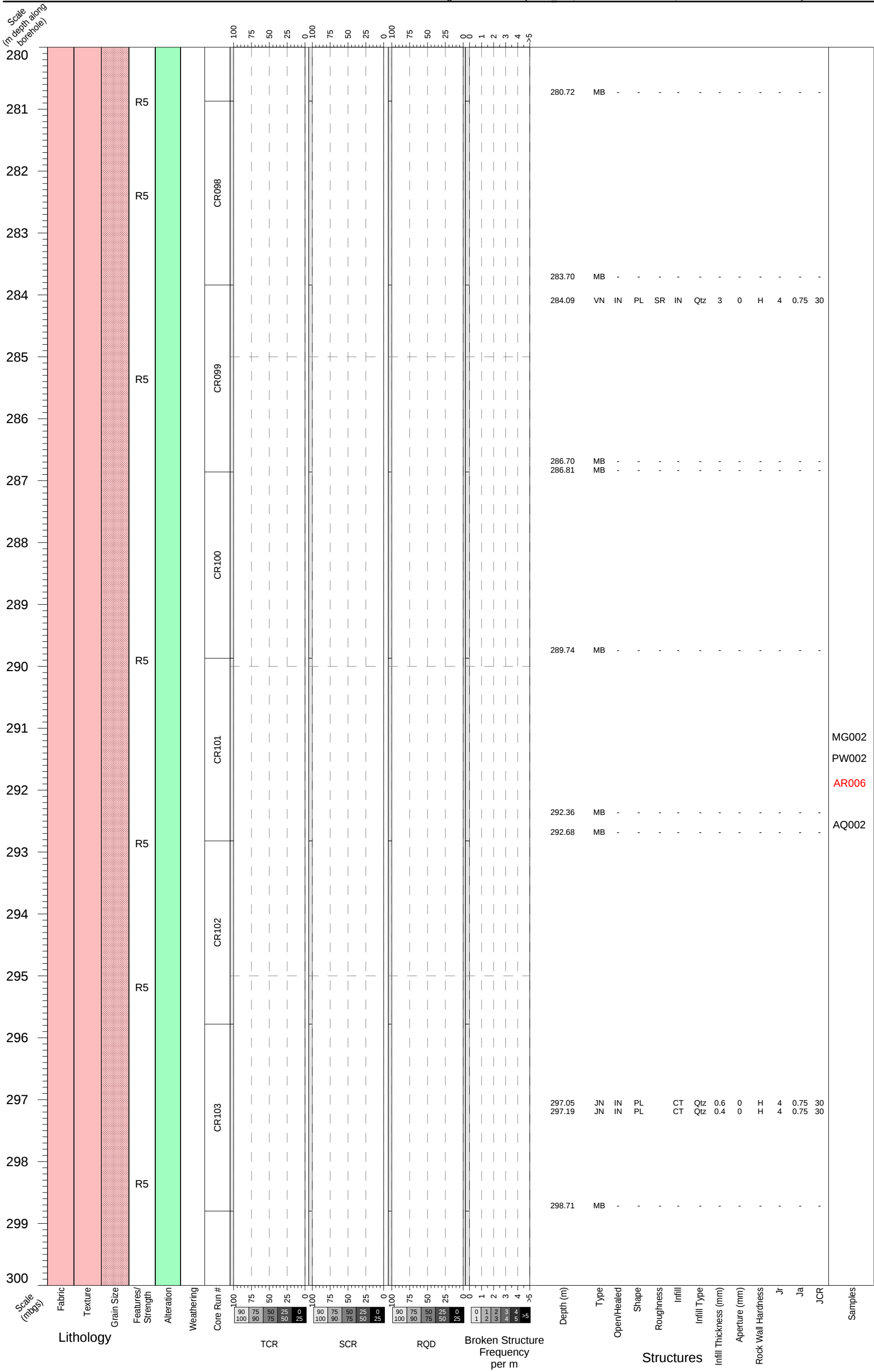
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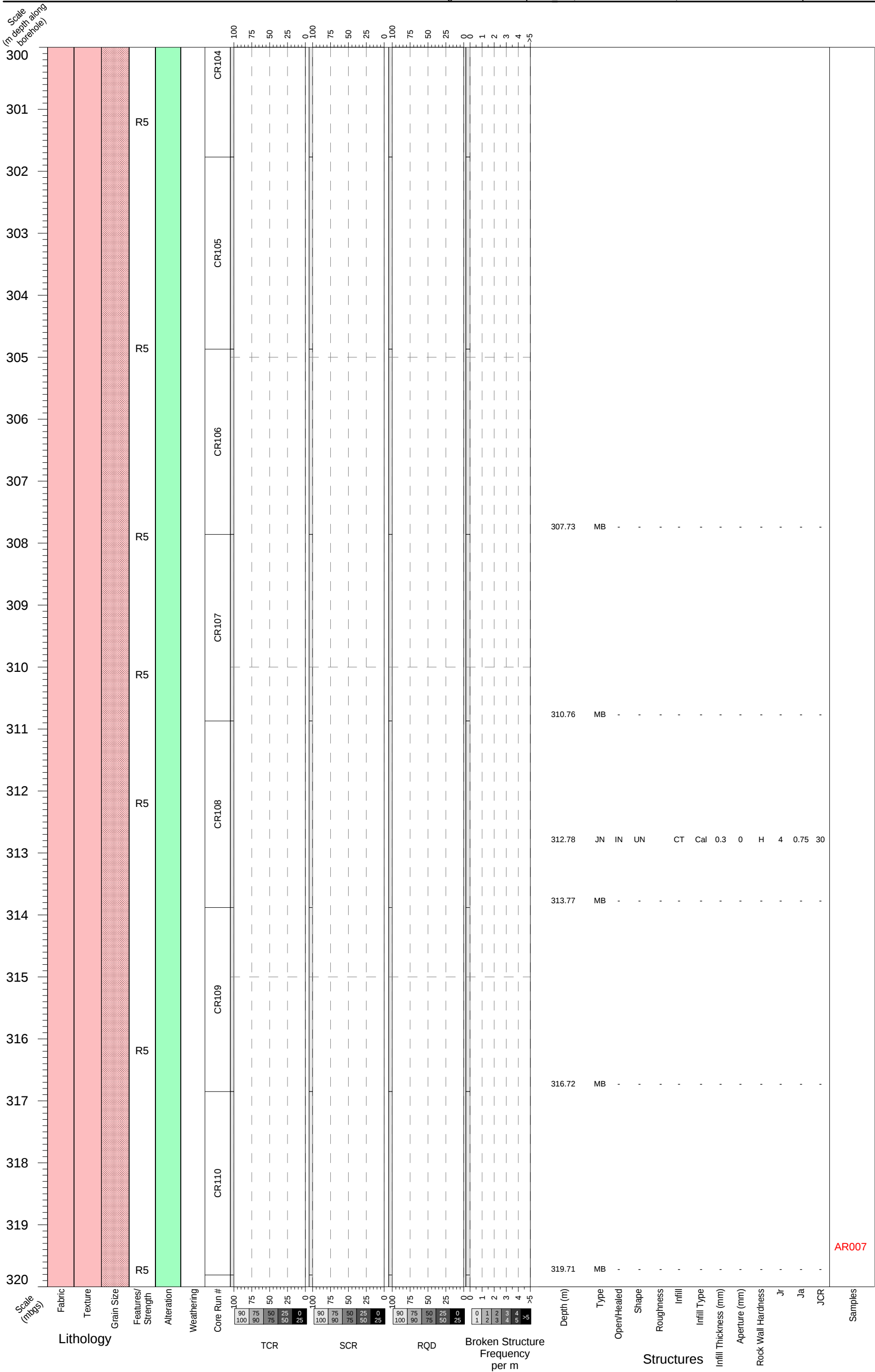
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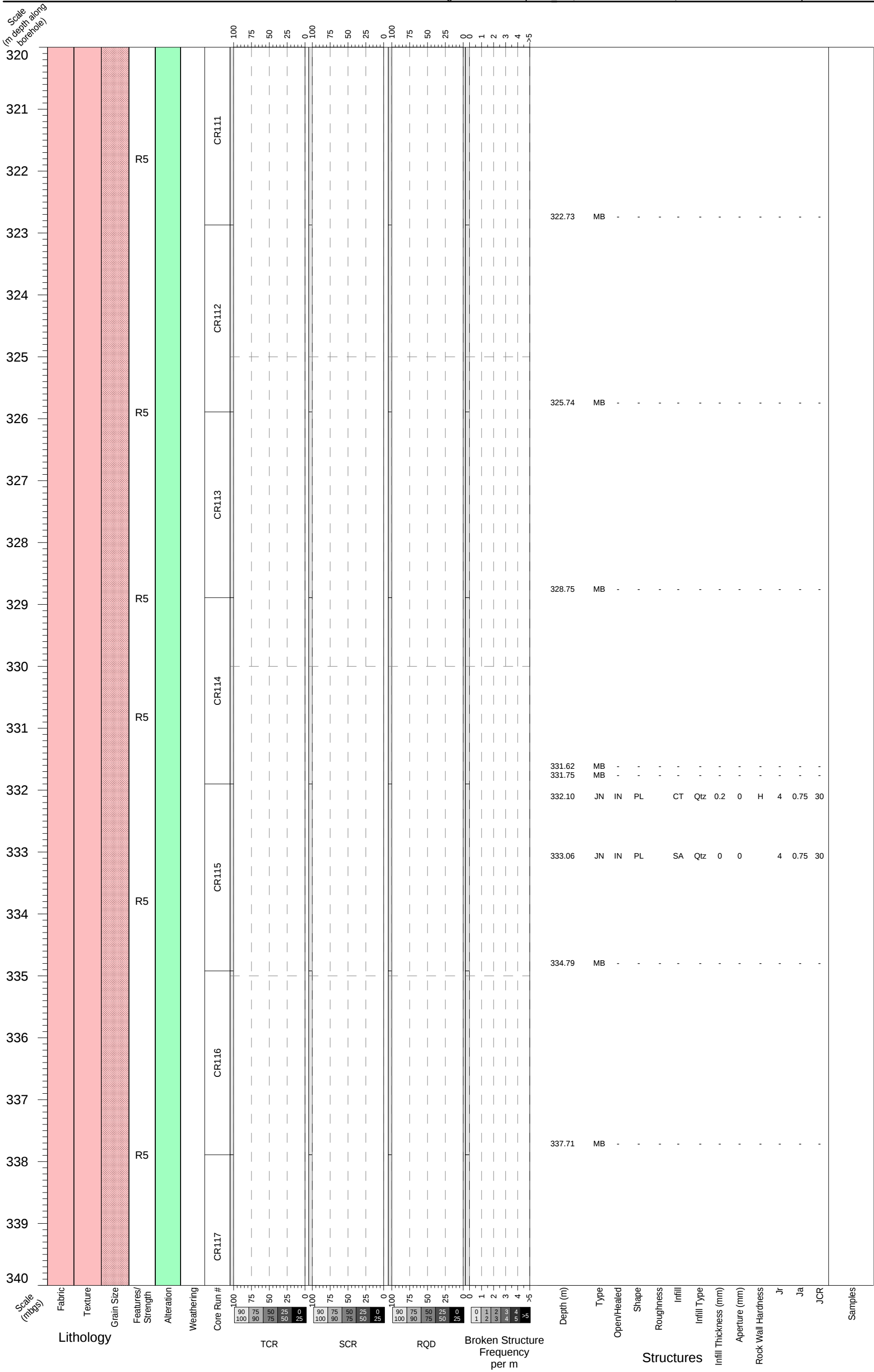
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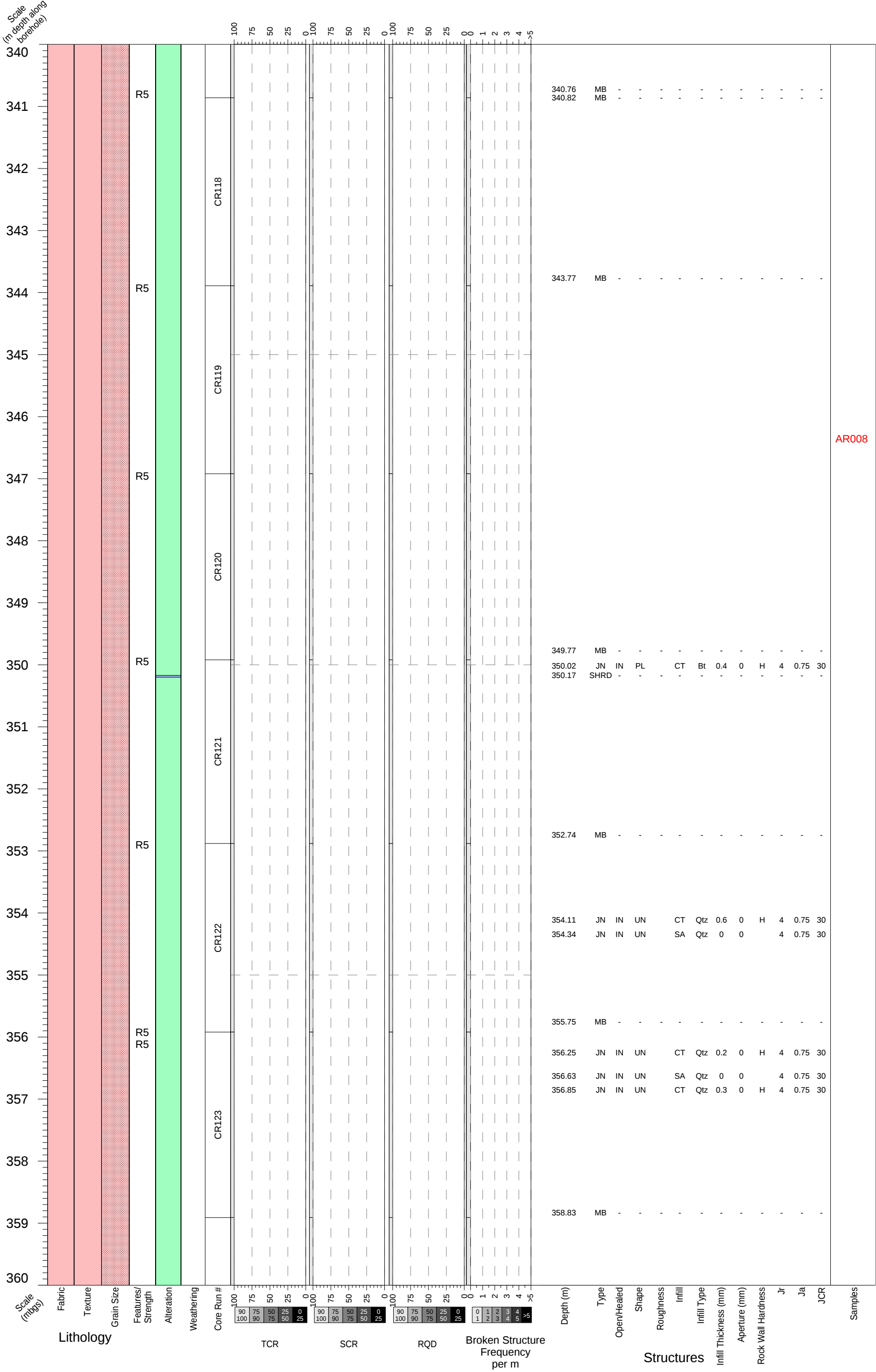
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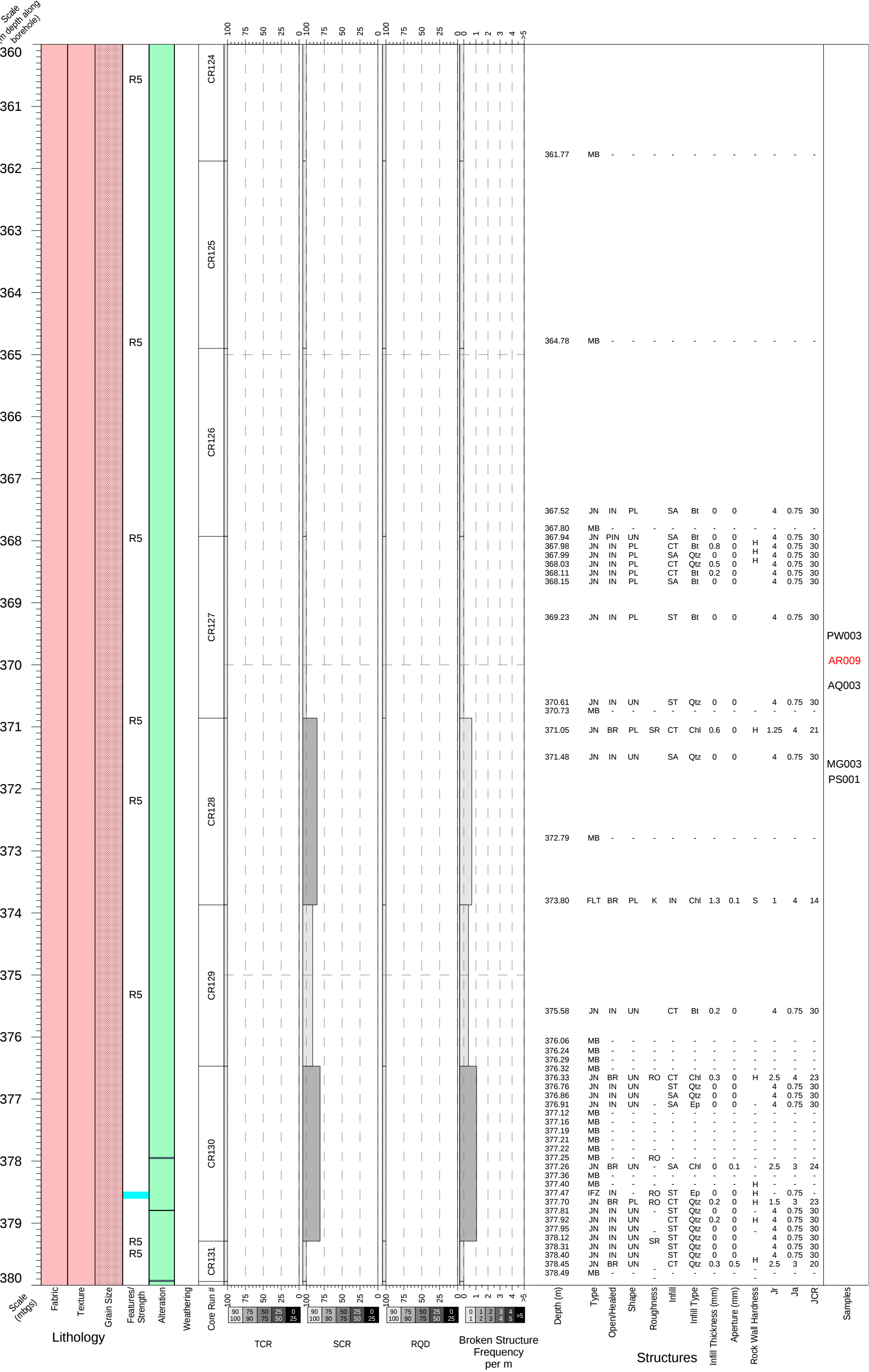
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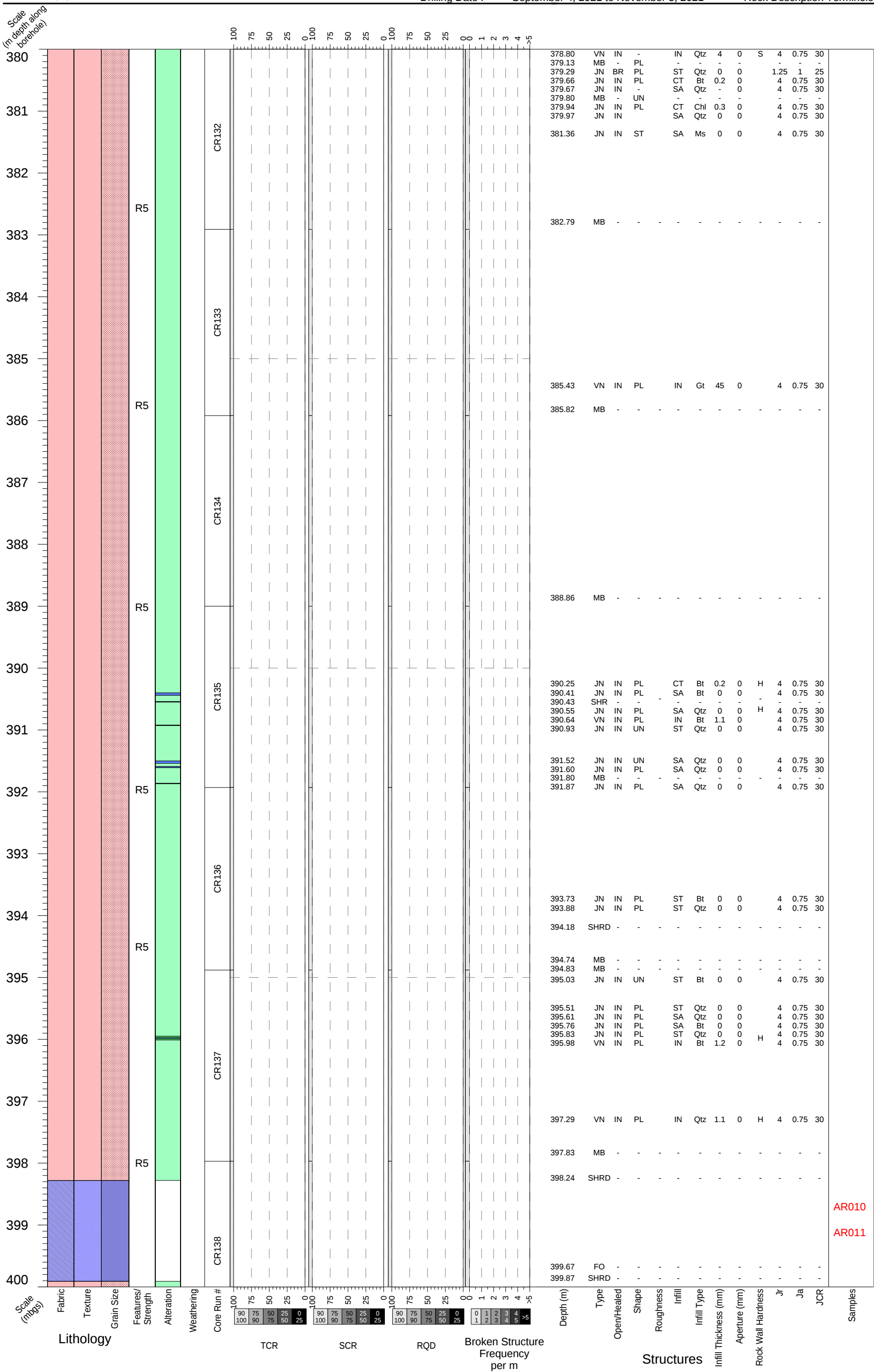
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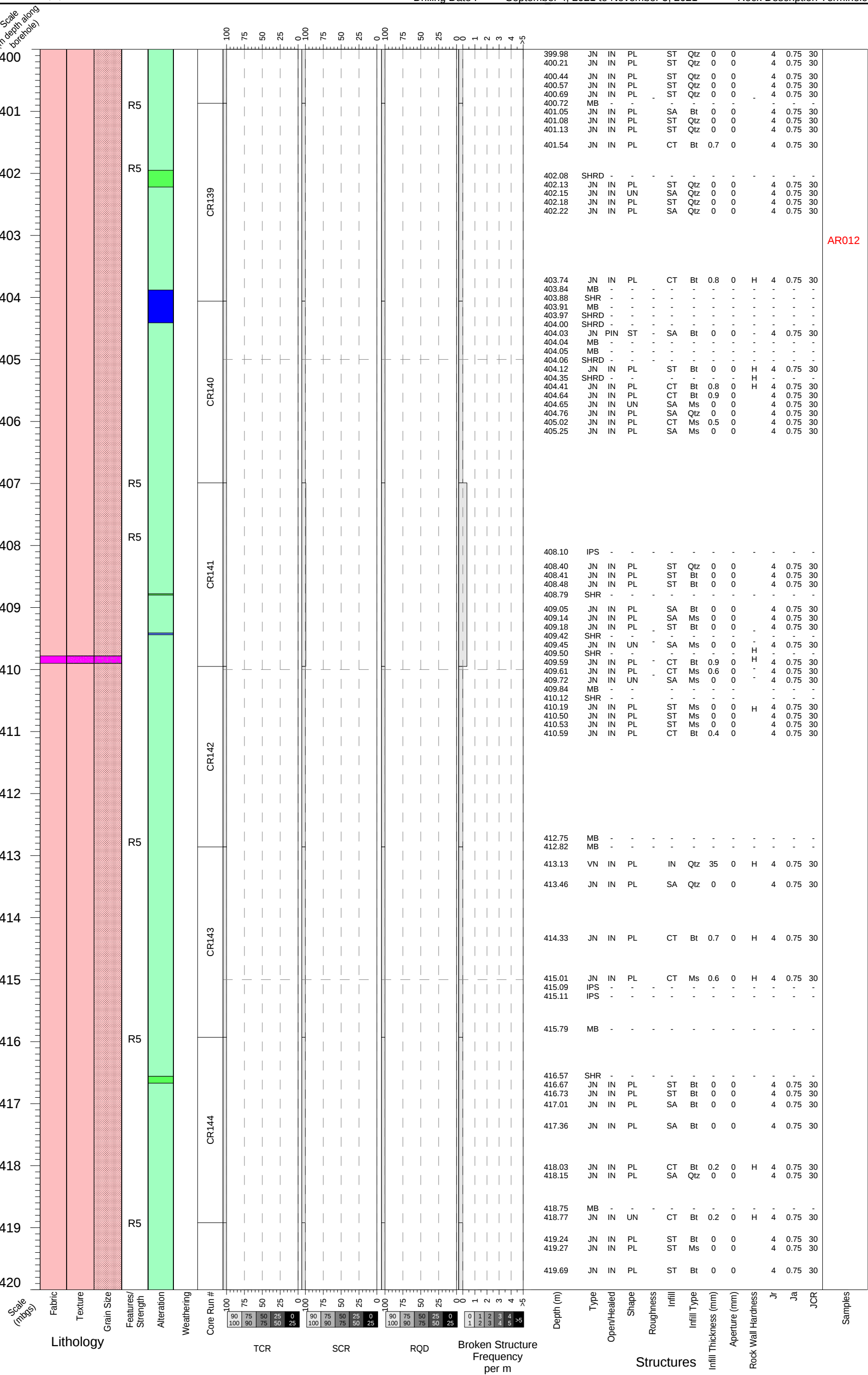


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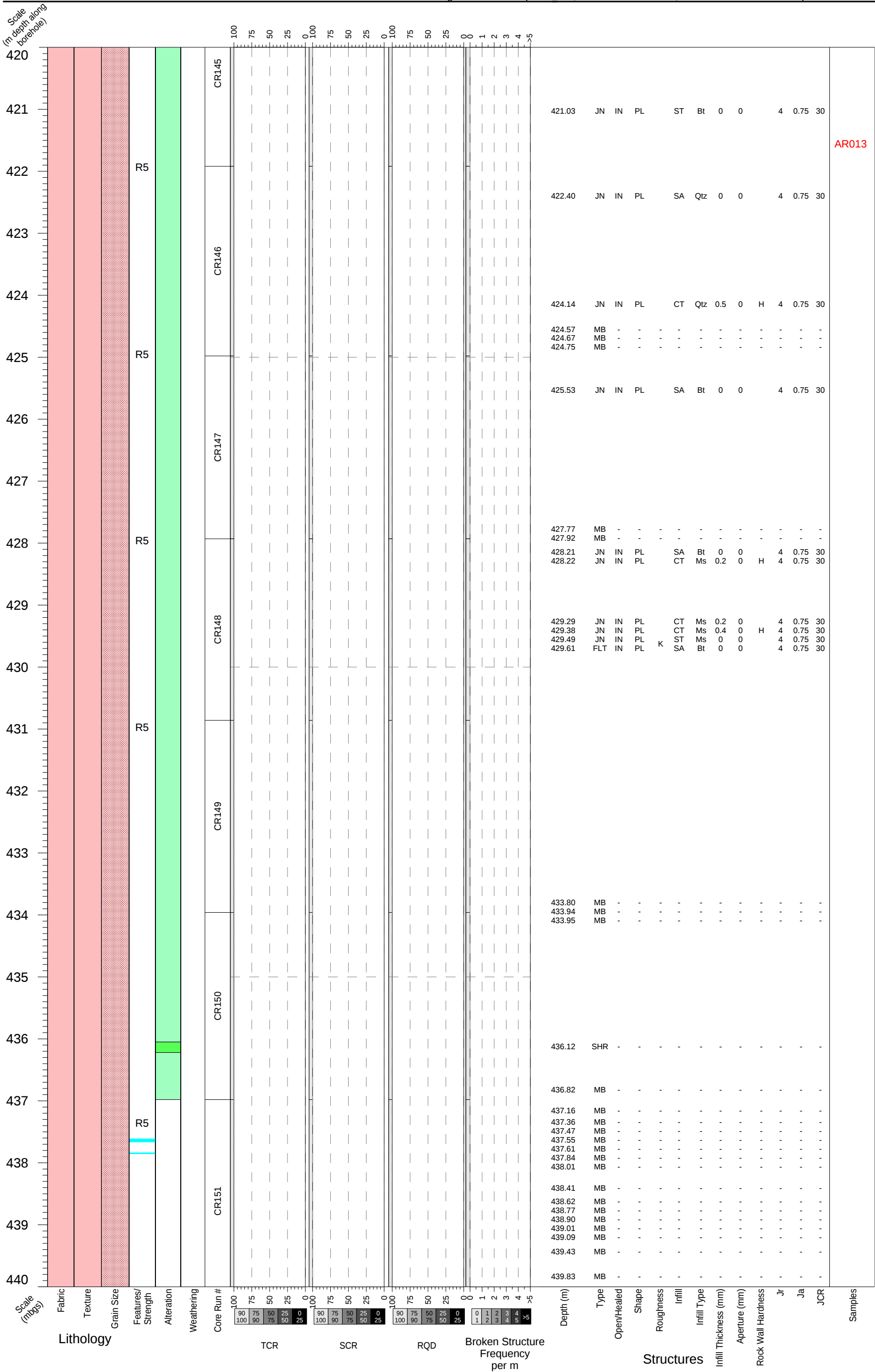


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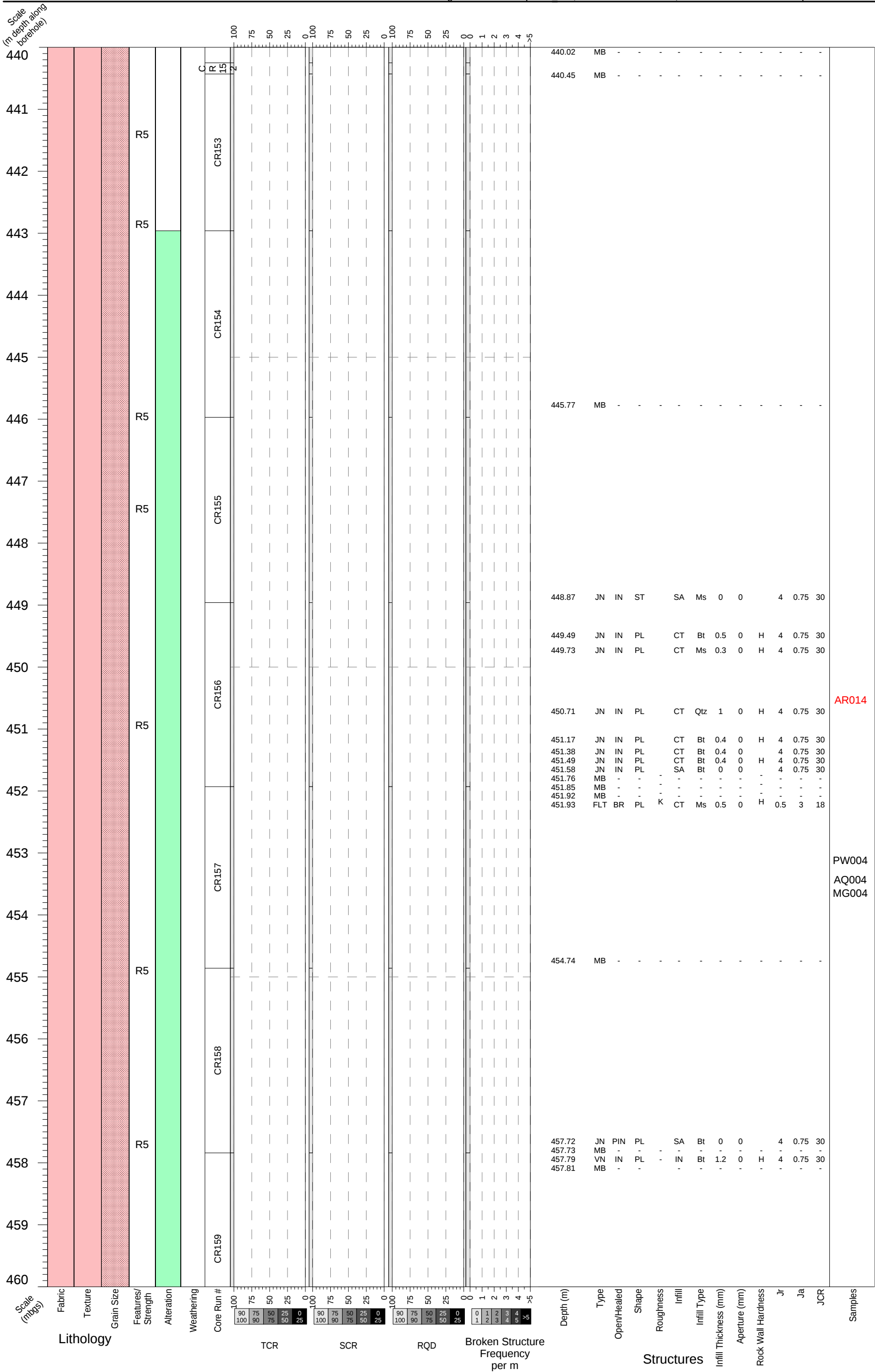
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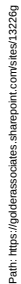
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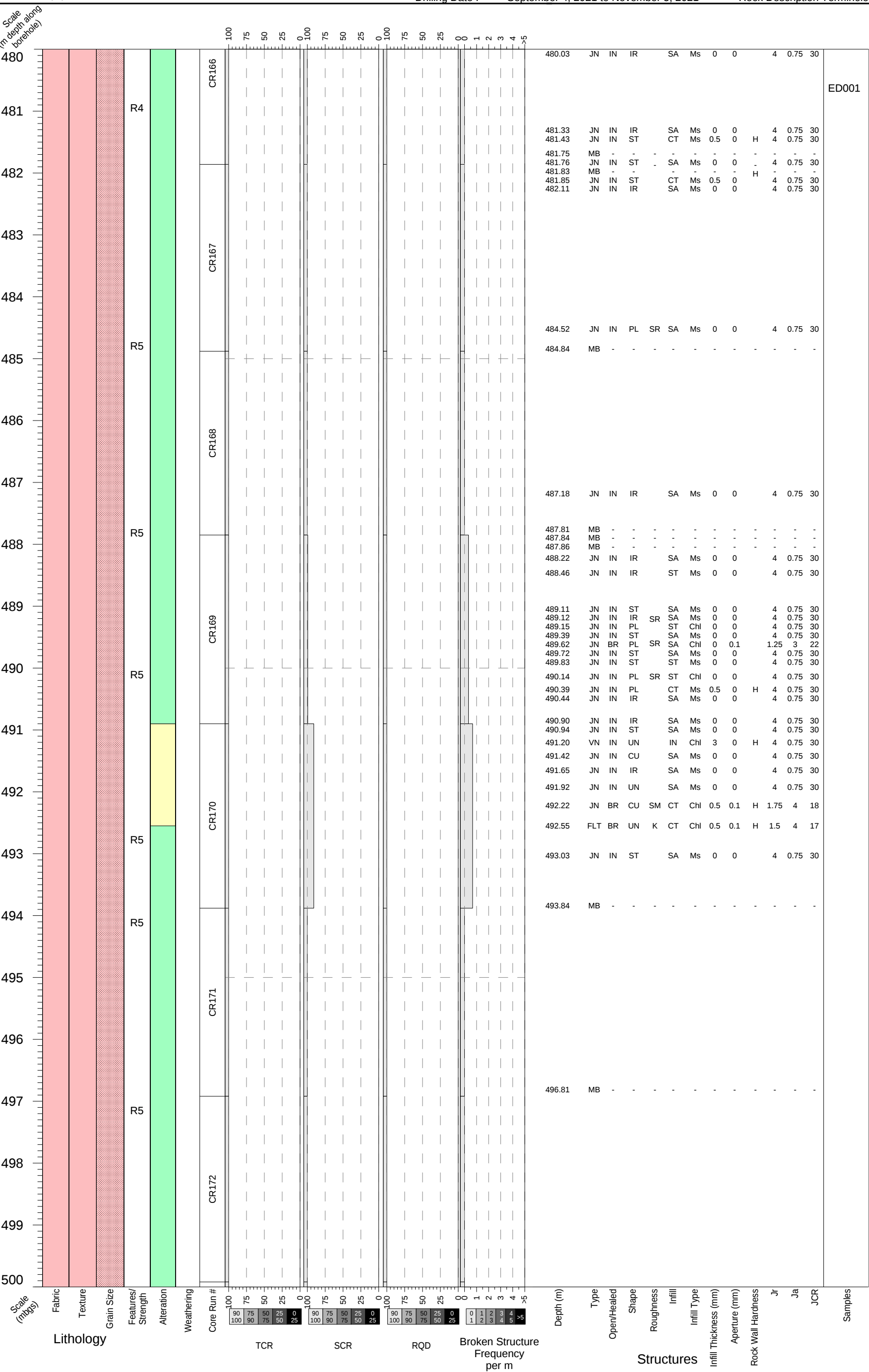


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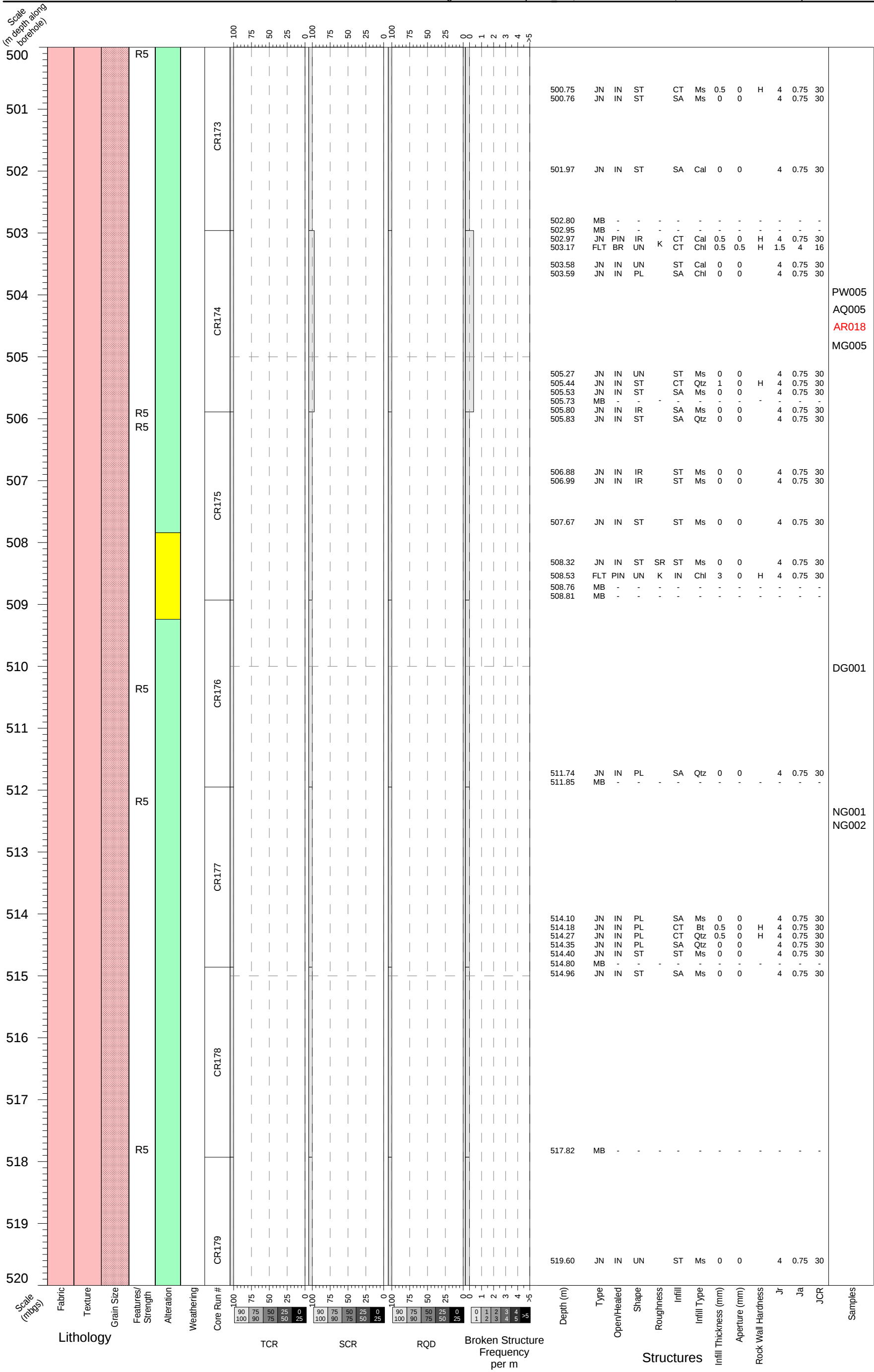
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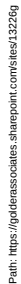
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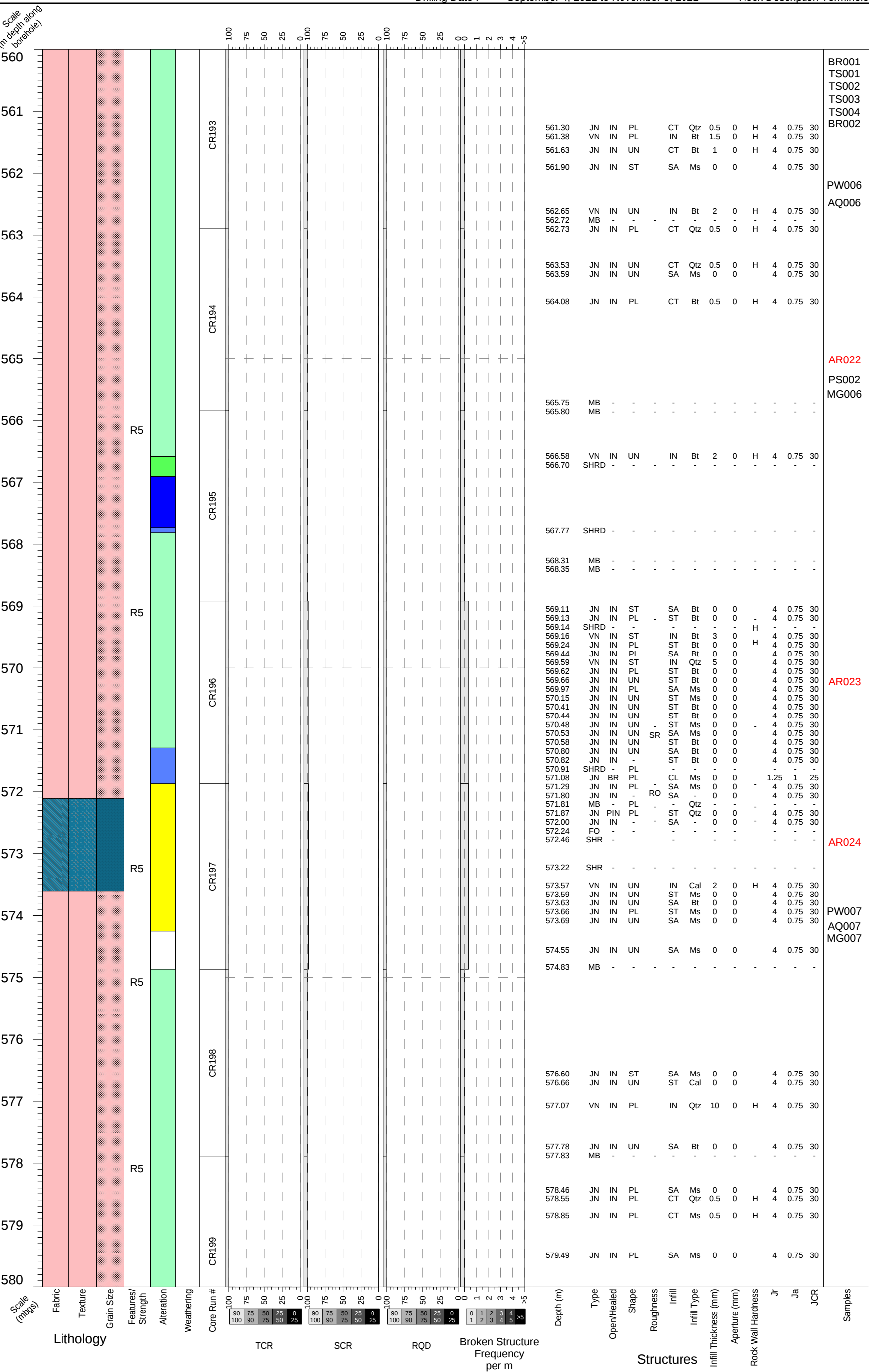


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Collar Dip (°) : -69.2
Hole Depth (m) : 1000.83

Loggers : SL, IL, KF, AT, SLP, MAC, FY, SM
Contractor : Rodren Drilling Ltd.
Drill Core Size : HQ3
Drilling Date : September 4, 2021 to November 5, 2021

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



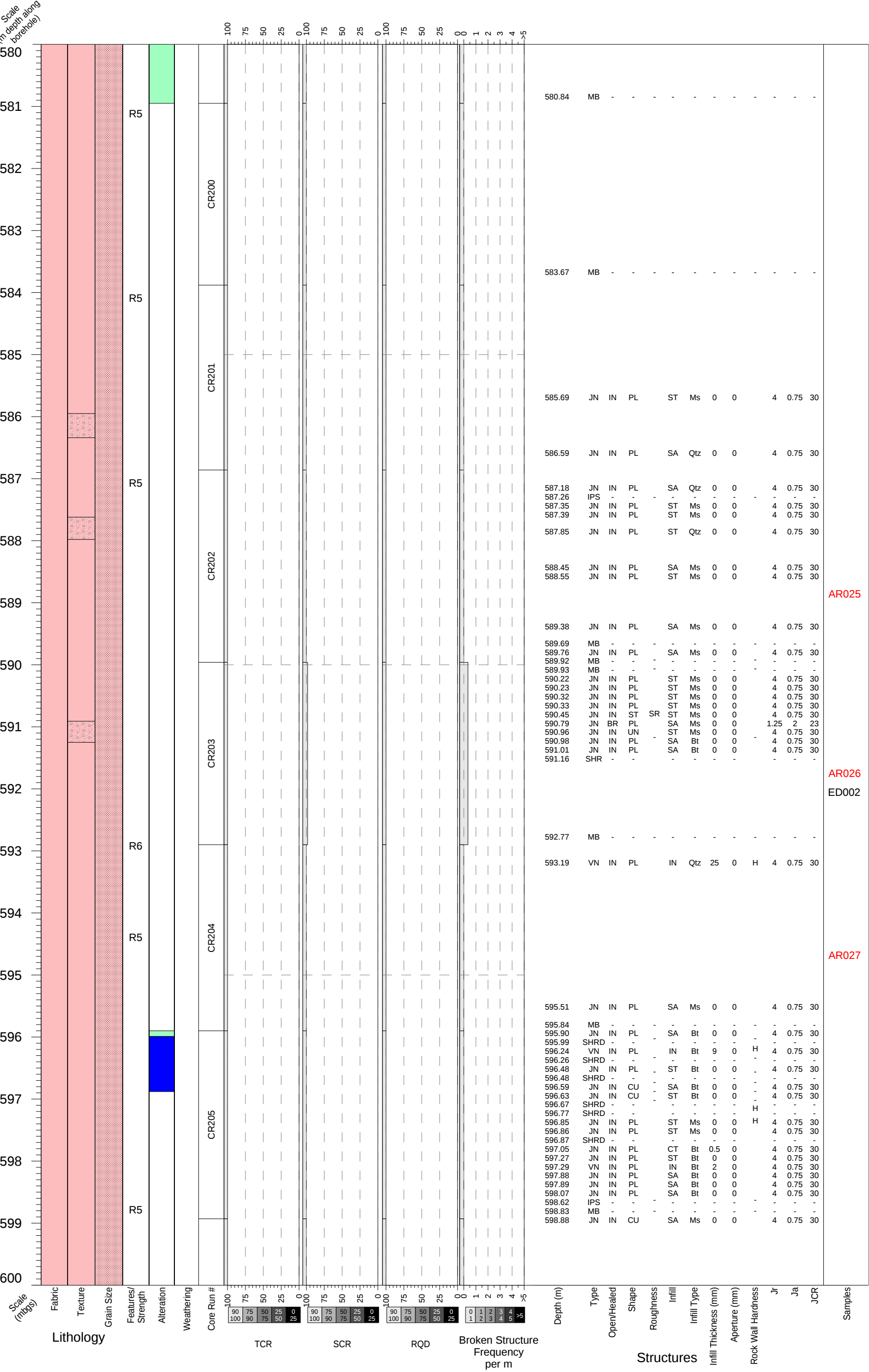
IG_BH06

Northing (m) : 5485328.11
Easting (m) : 555440.35
Elevation (m) : 417.74

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Record of Core Logging

YYYY-MM-DD

2023-05-18

DRAWN/REV

SL/IL

PROJECT NO.

20253946 (6030)

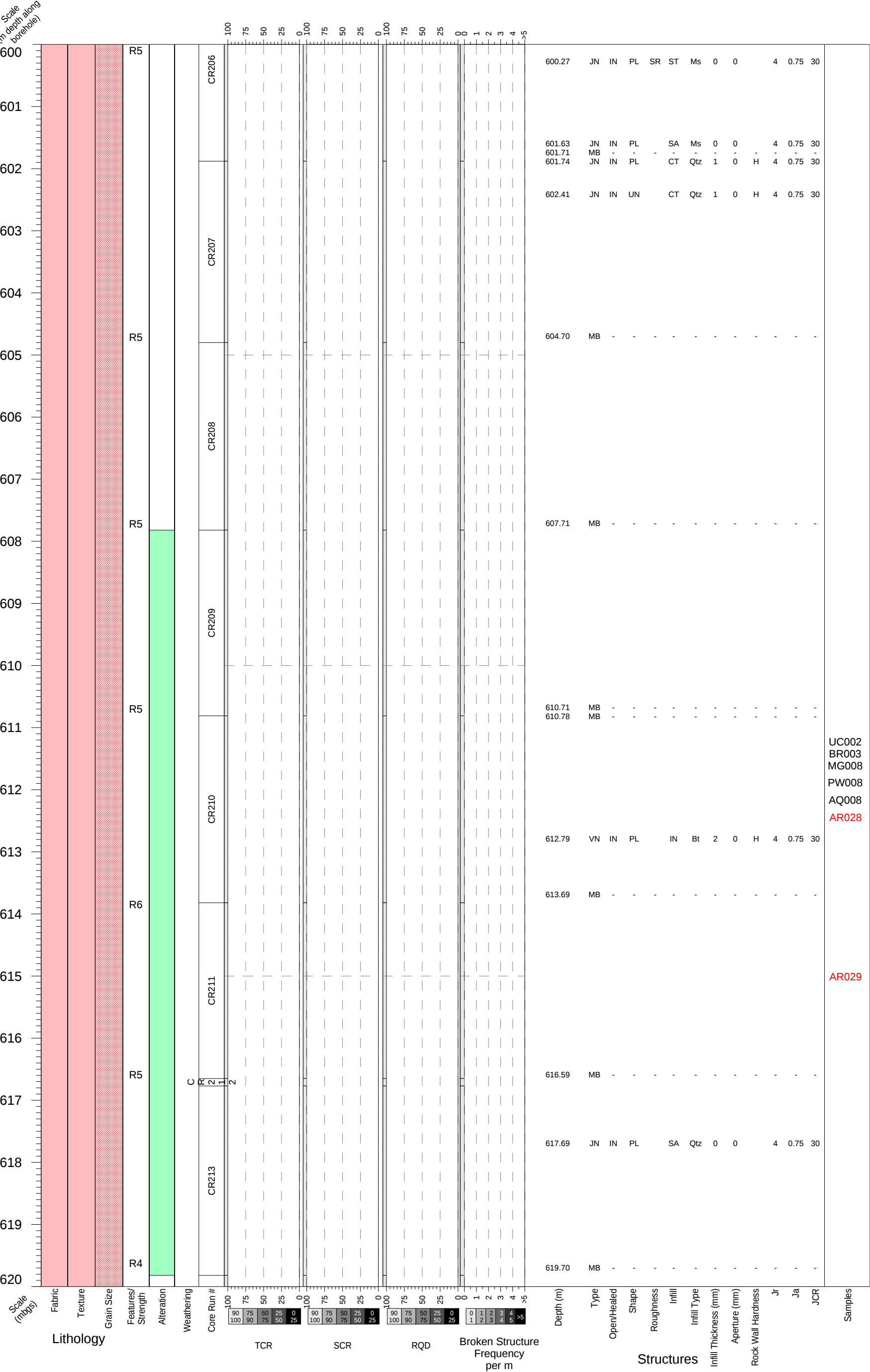
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UC002
BR003
MG008
PW008
AQ008
AR028

AR029

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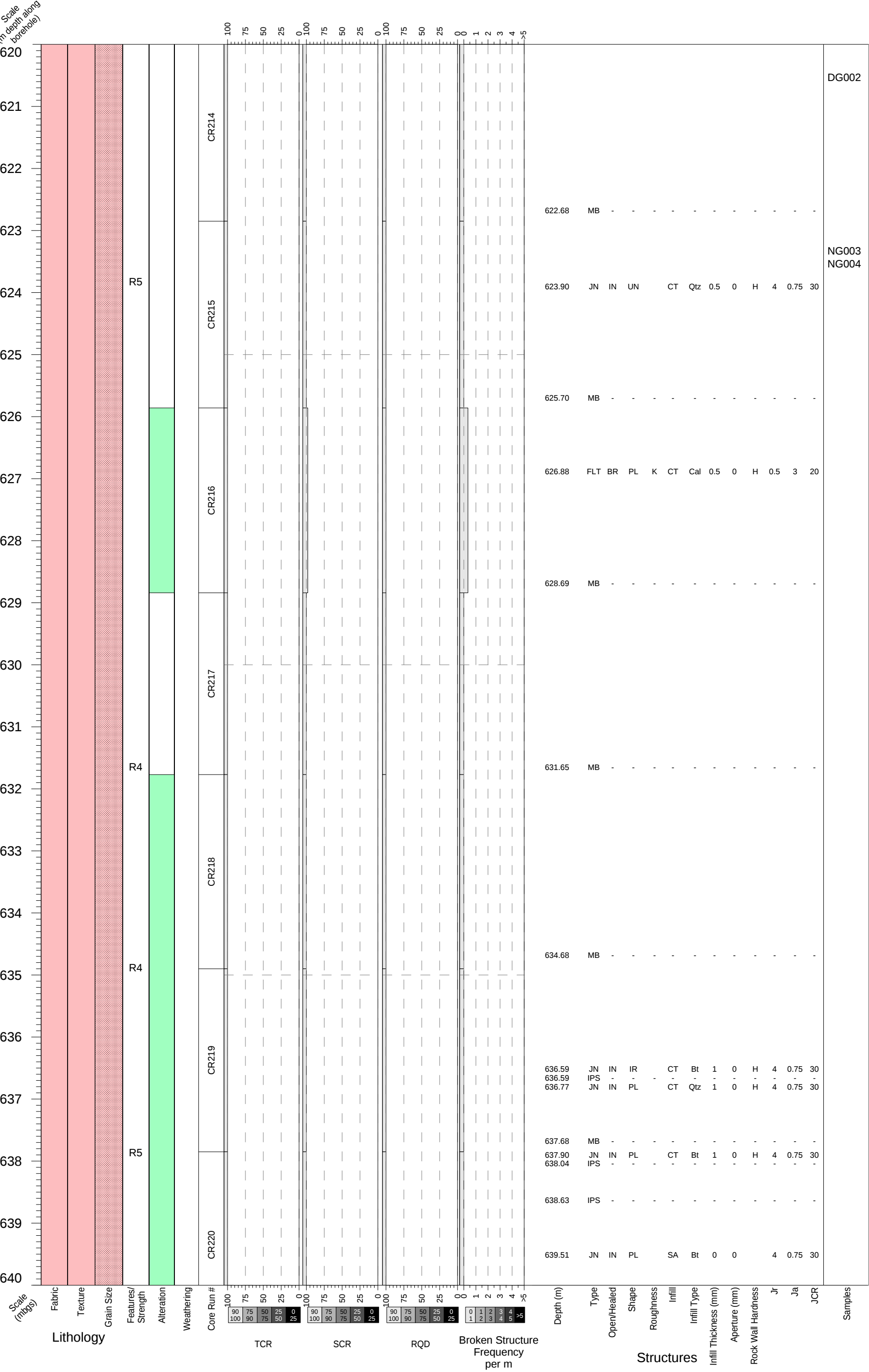
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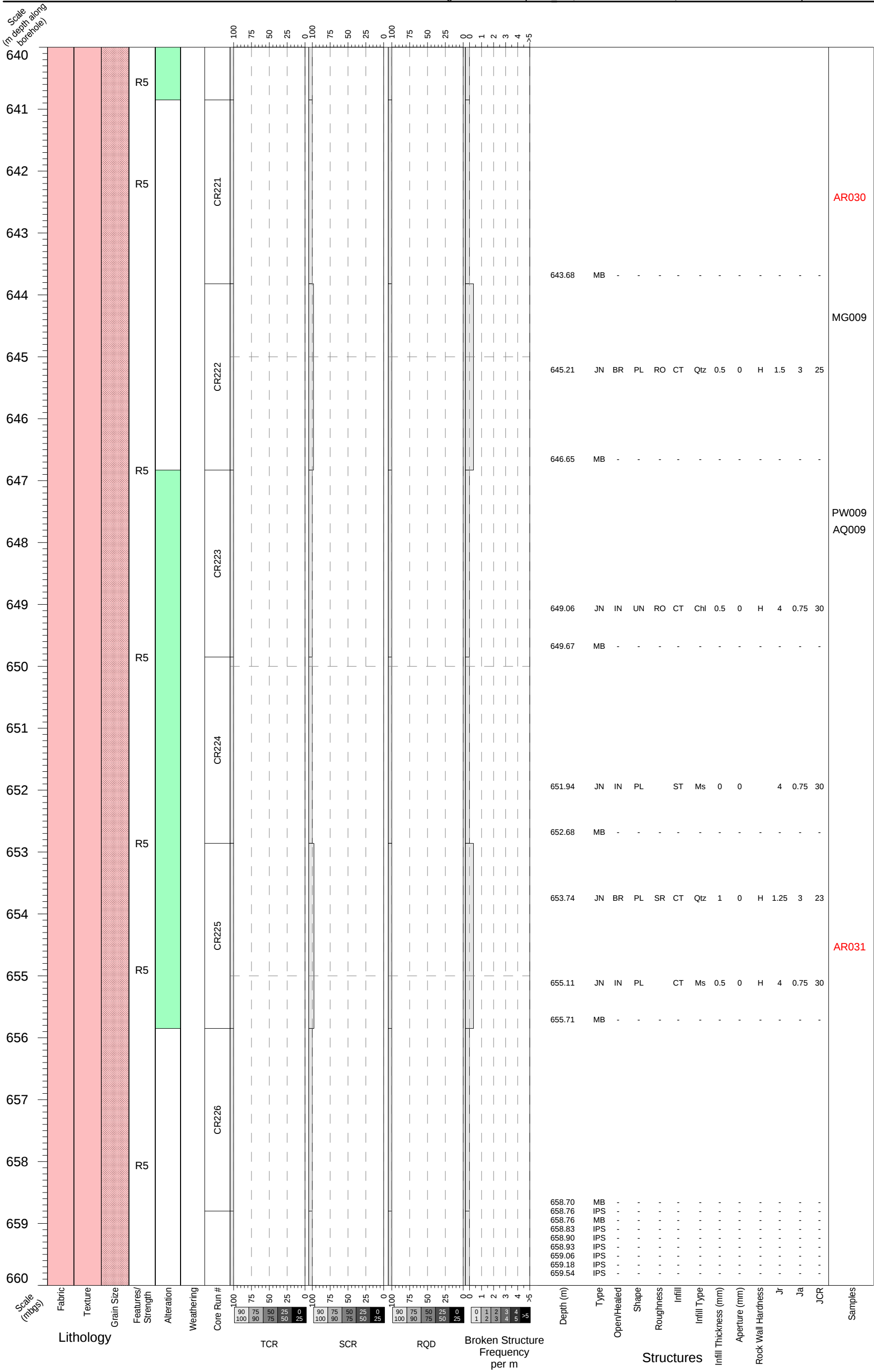
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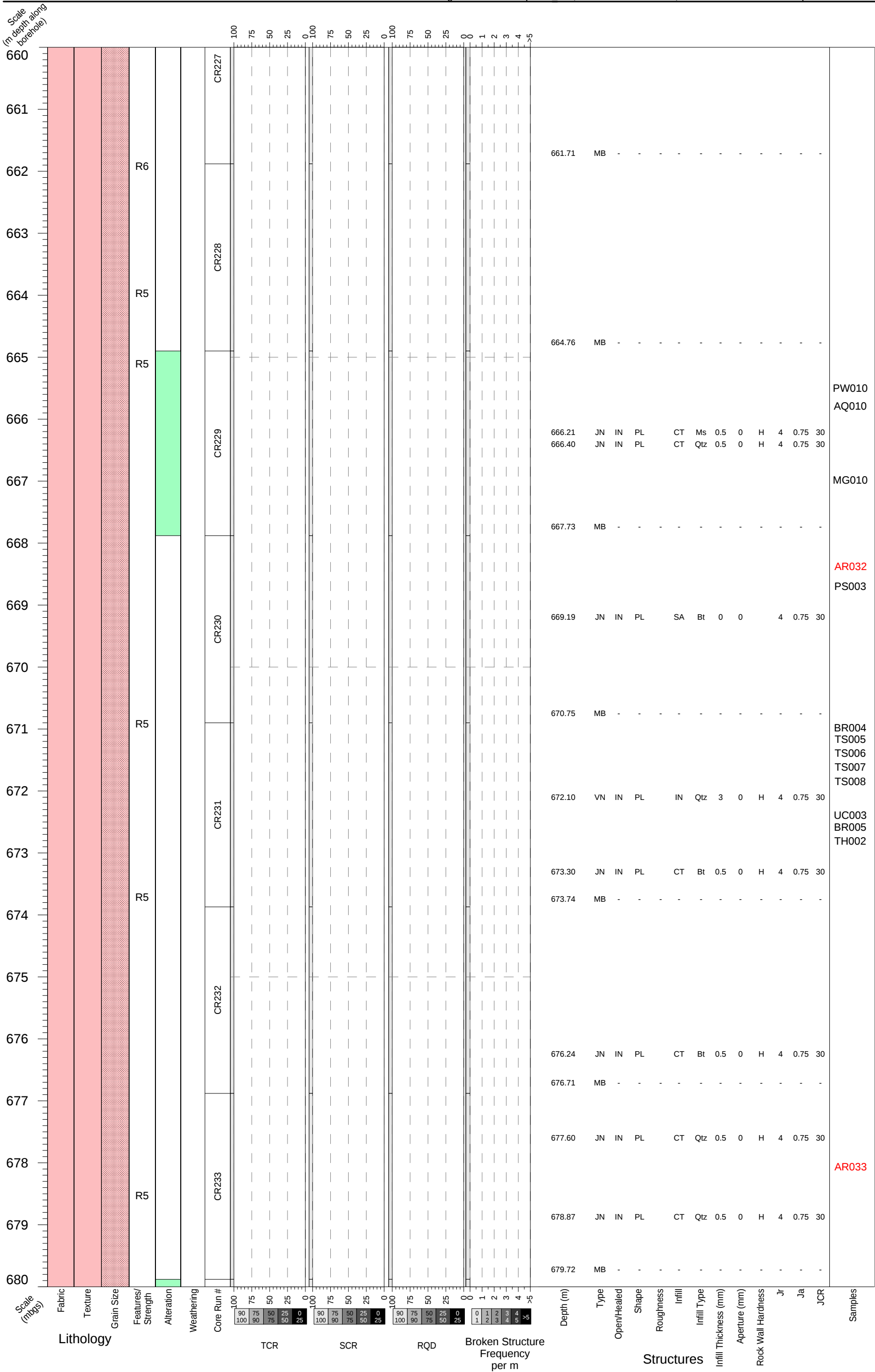
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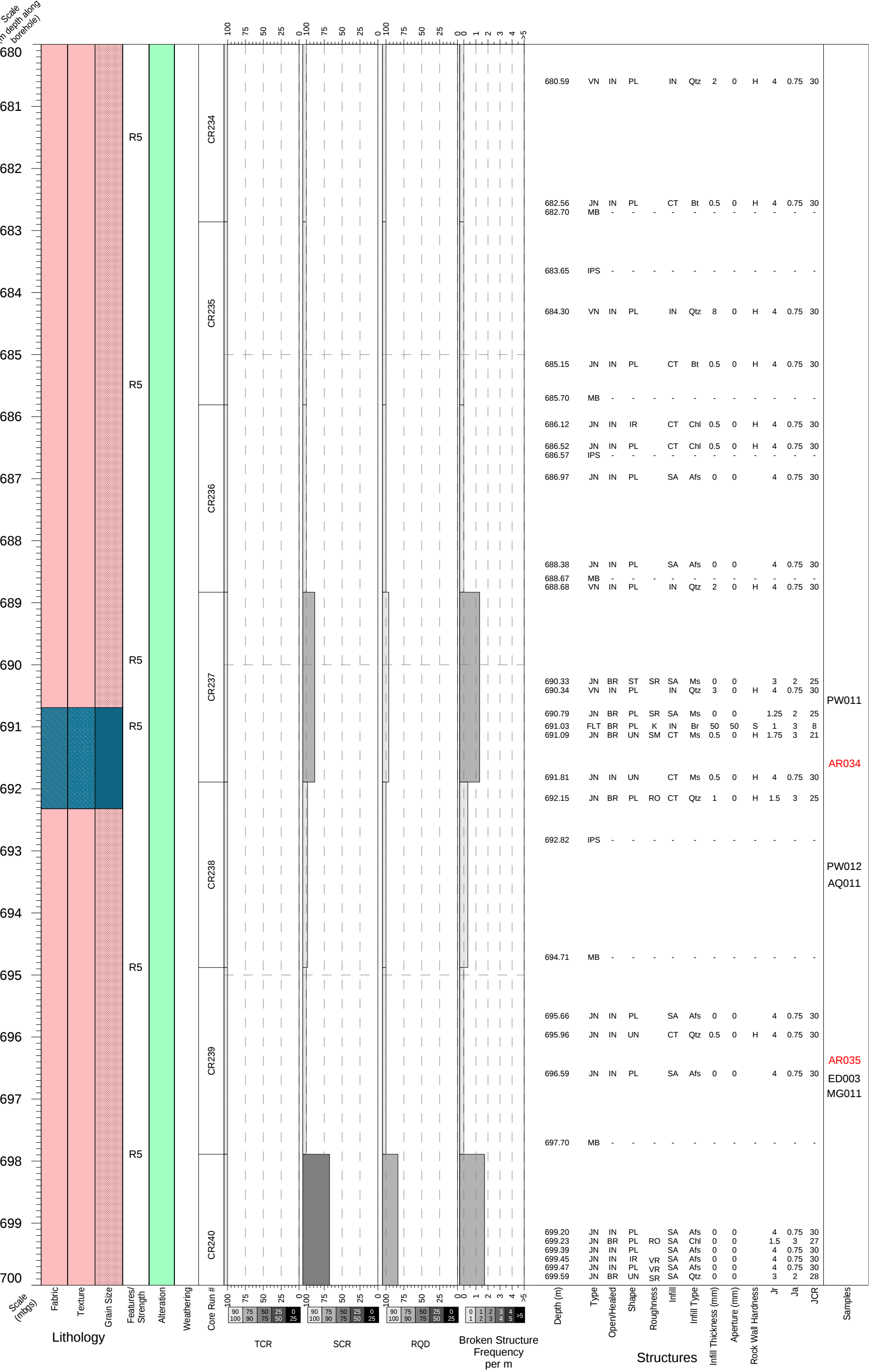
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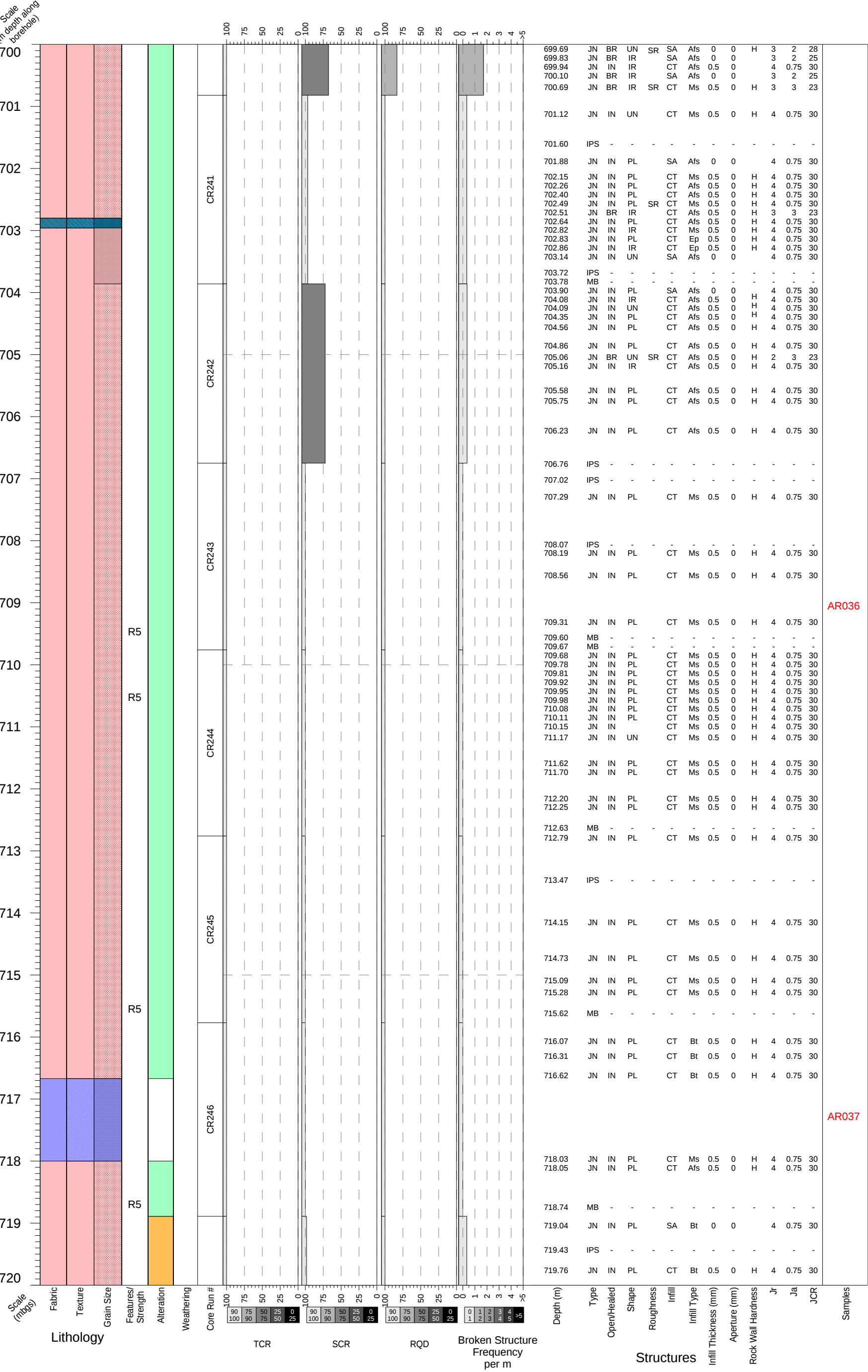
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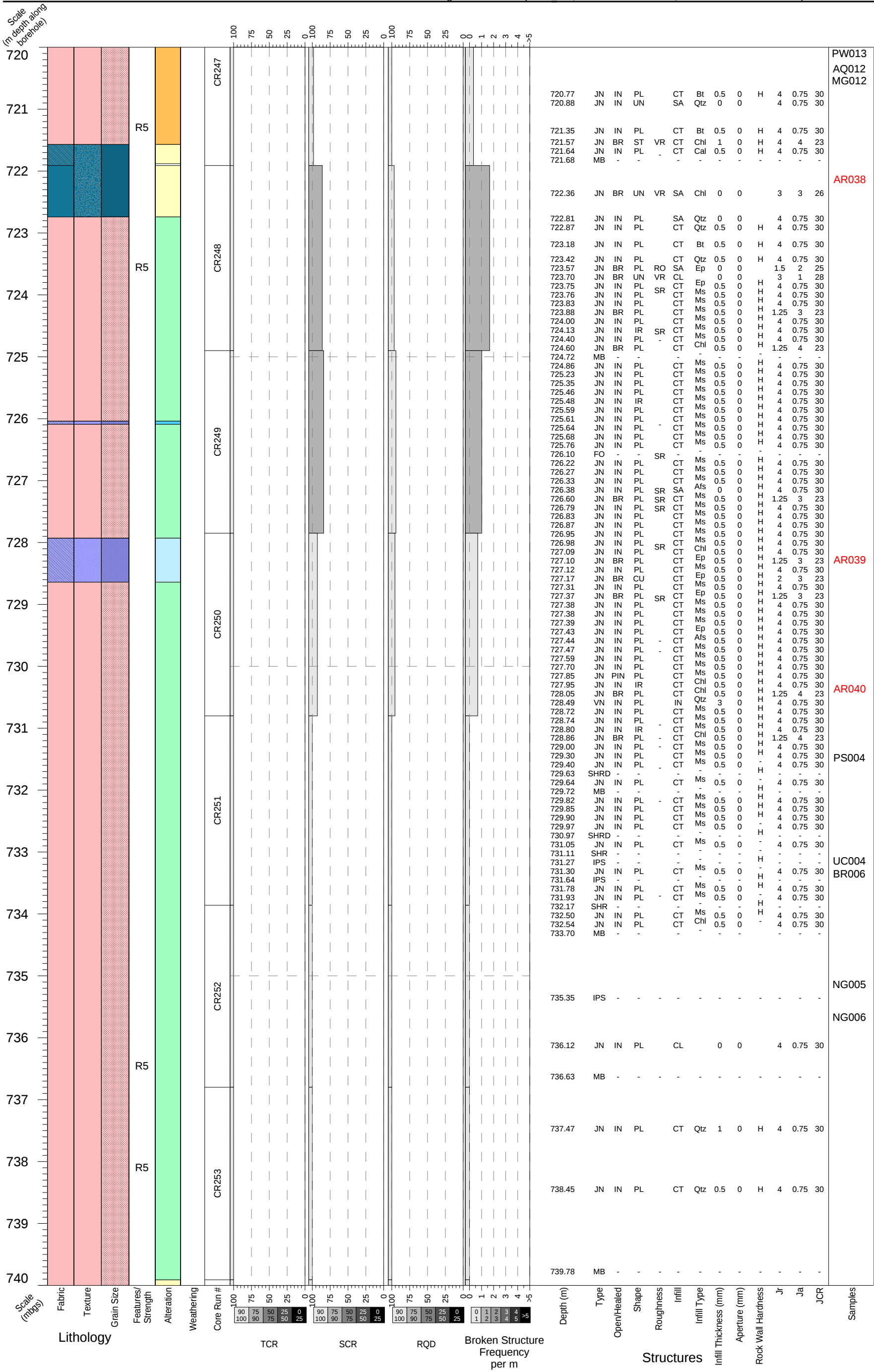
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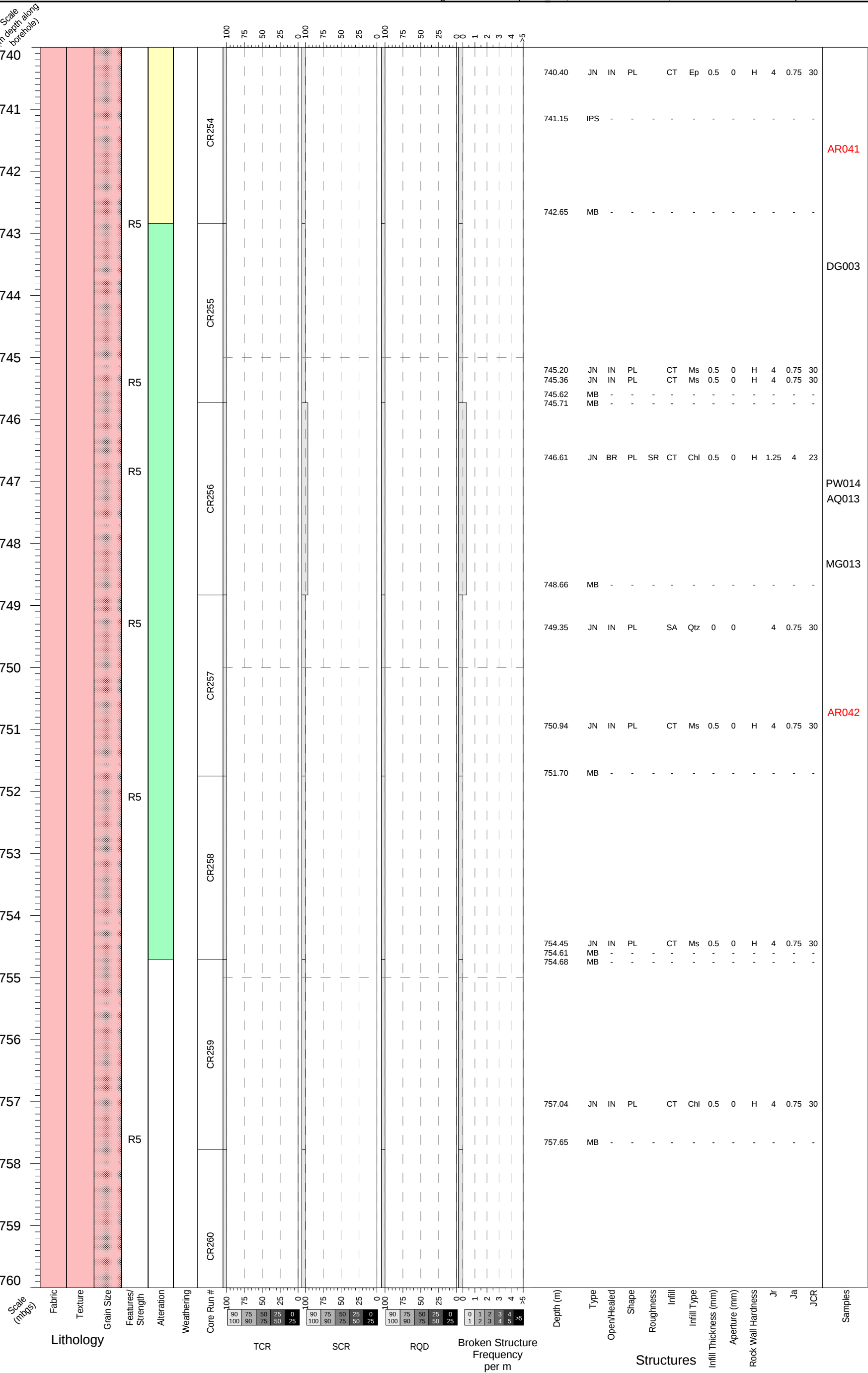
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SL/IL

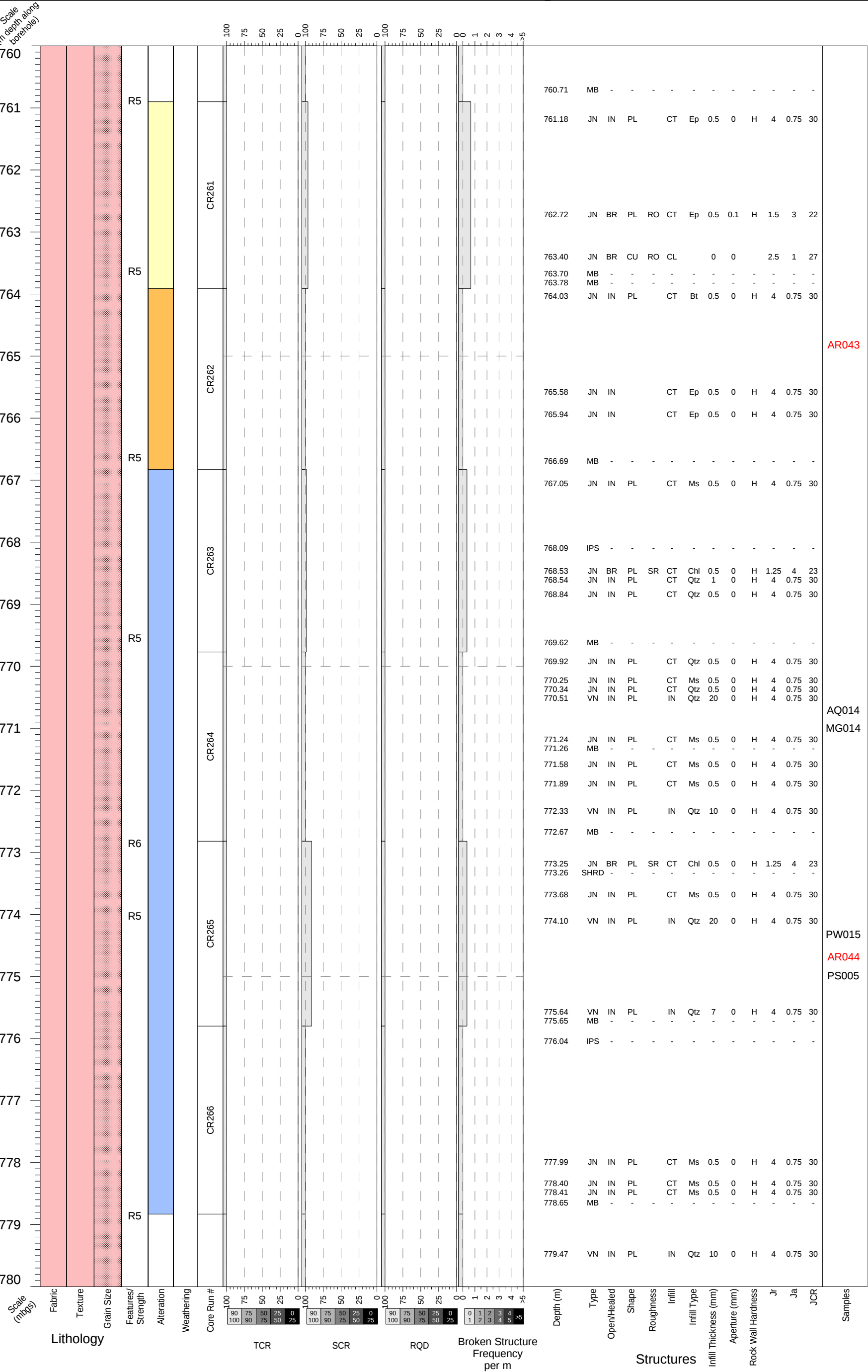
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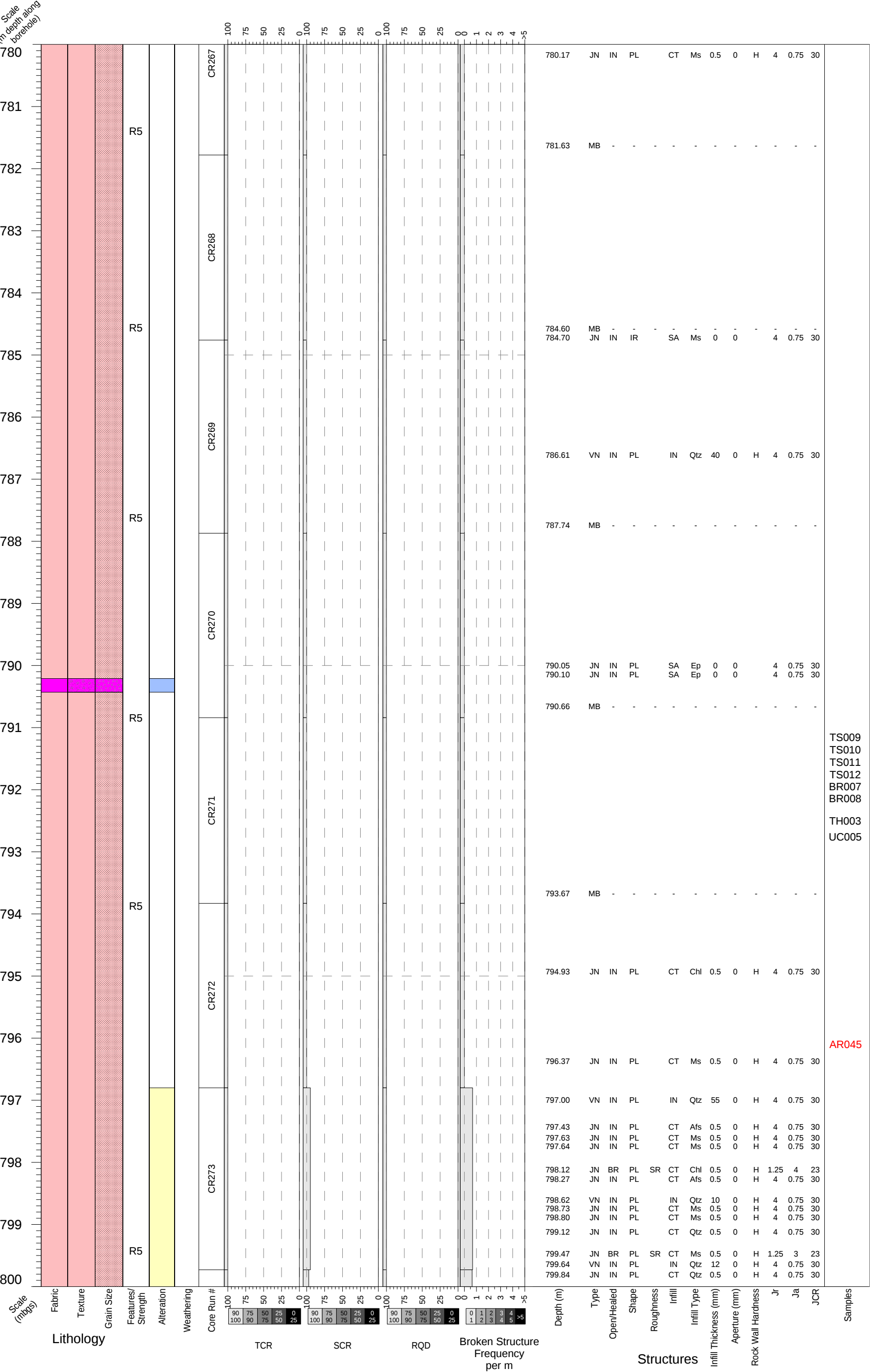
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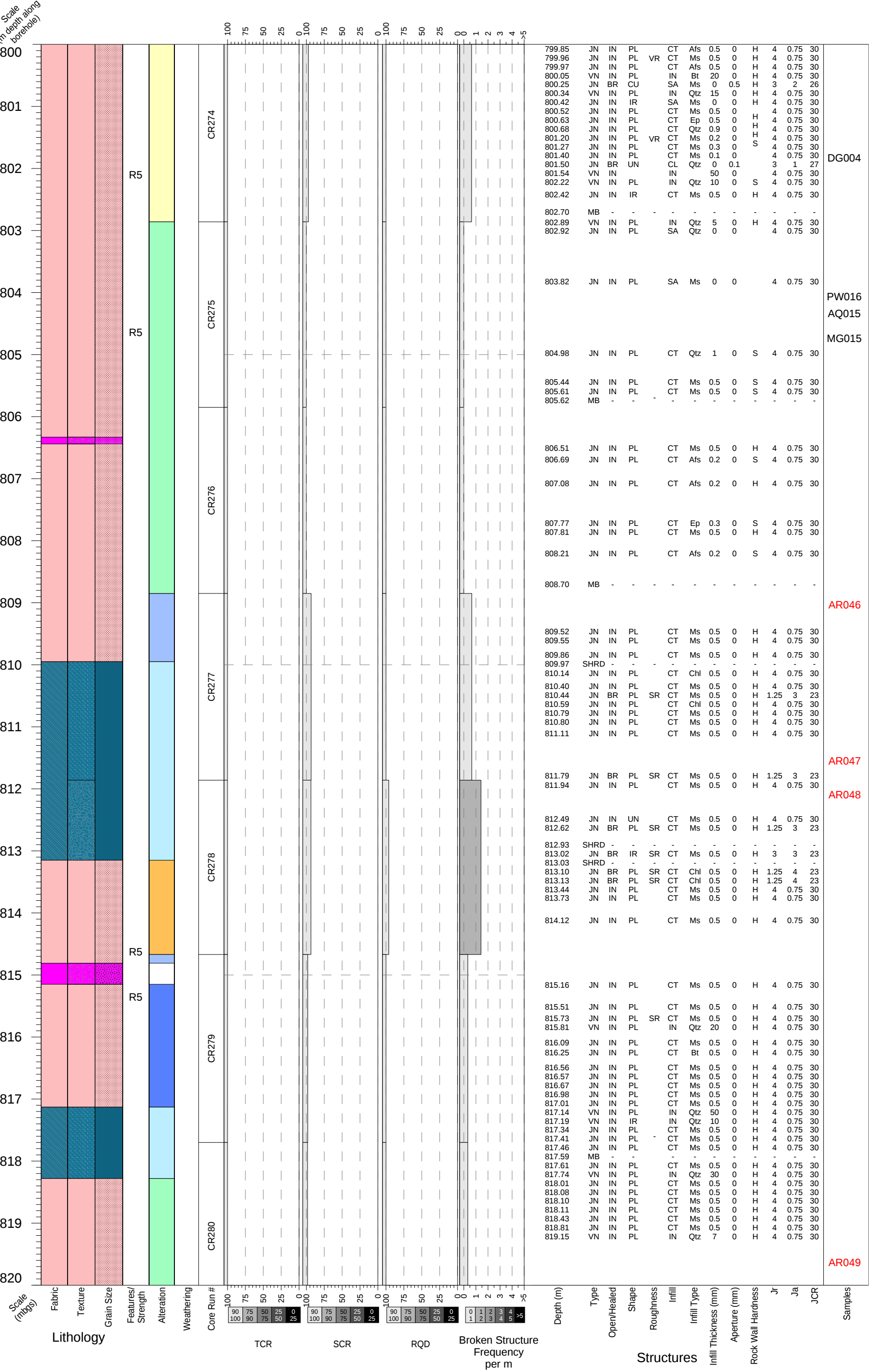
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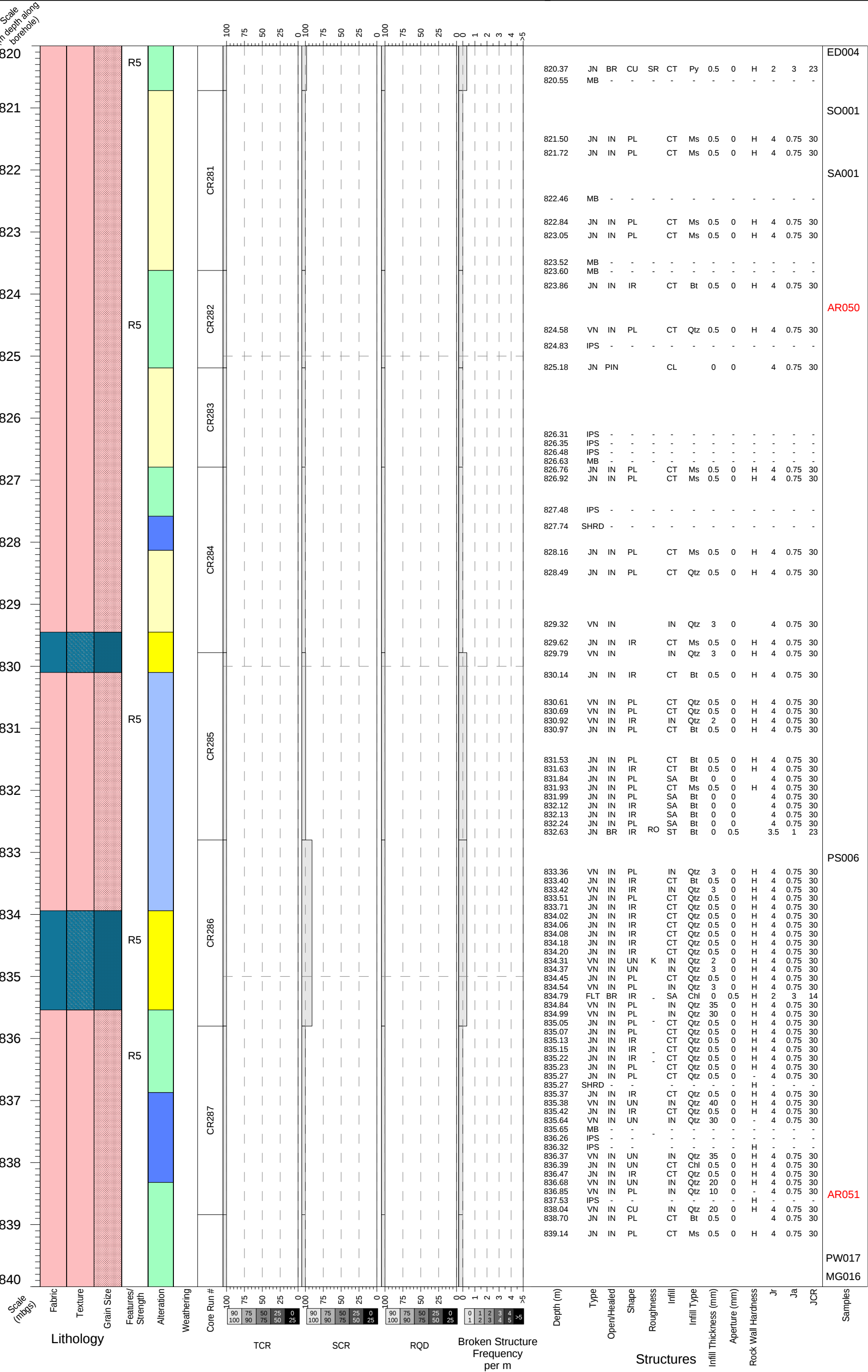
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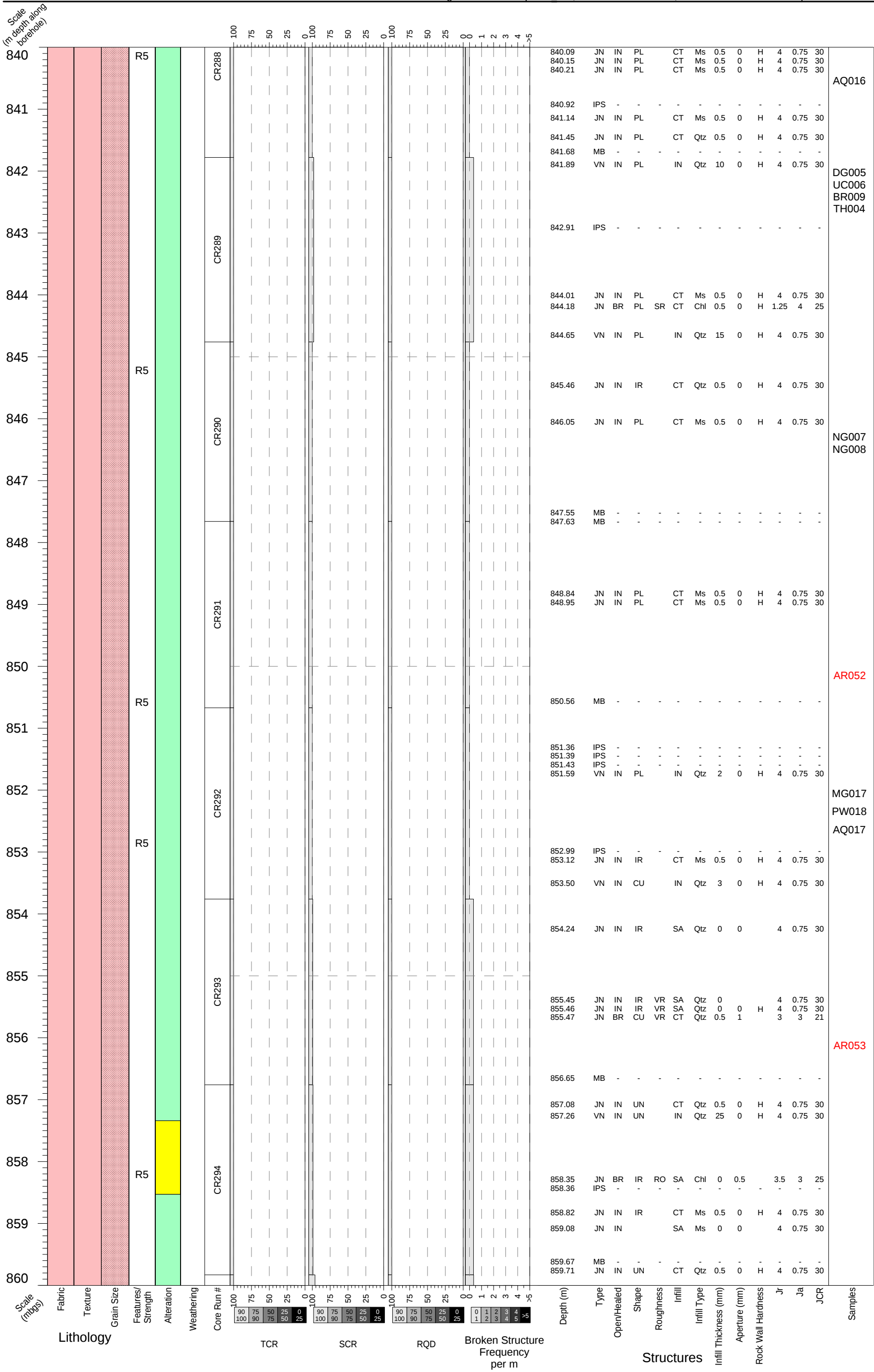
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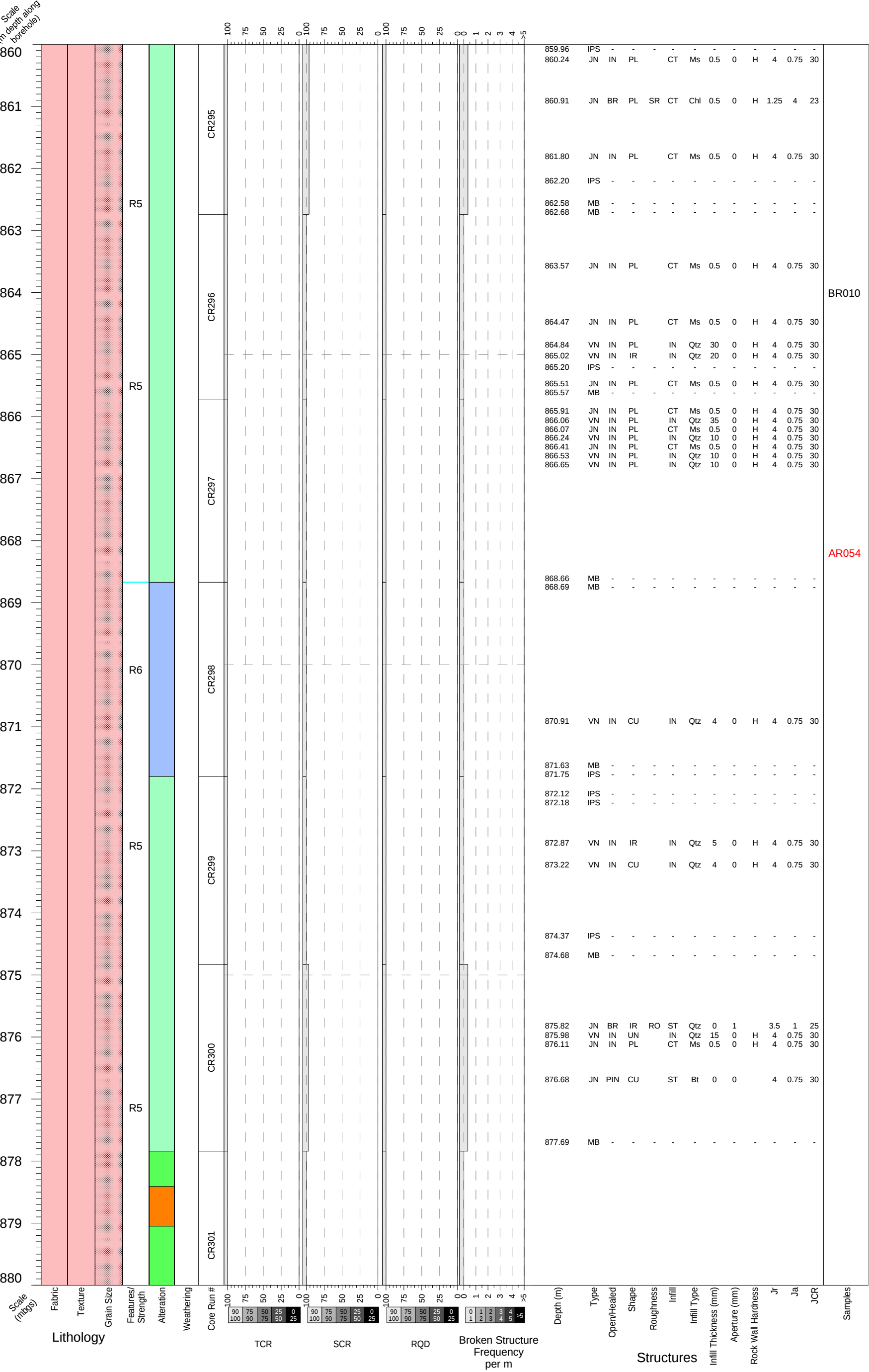
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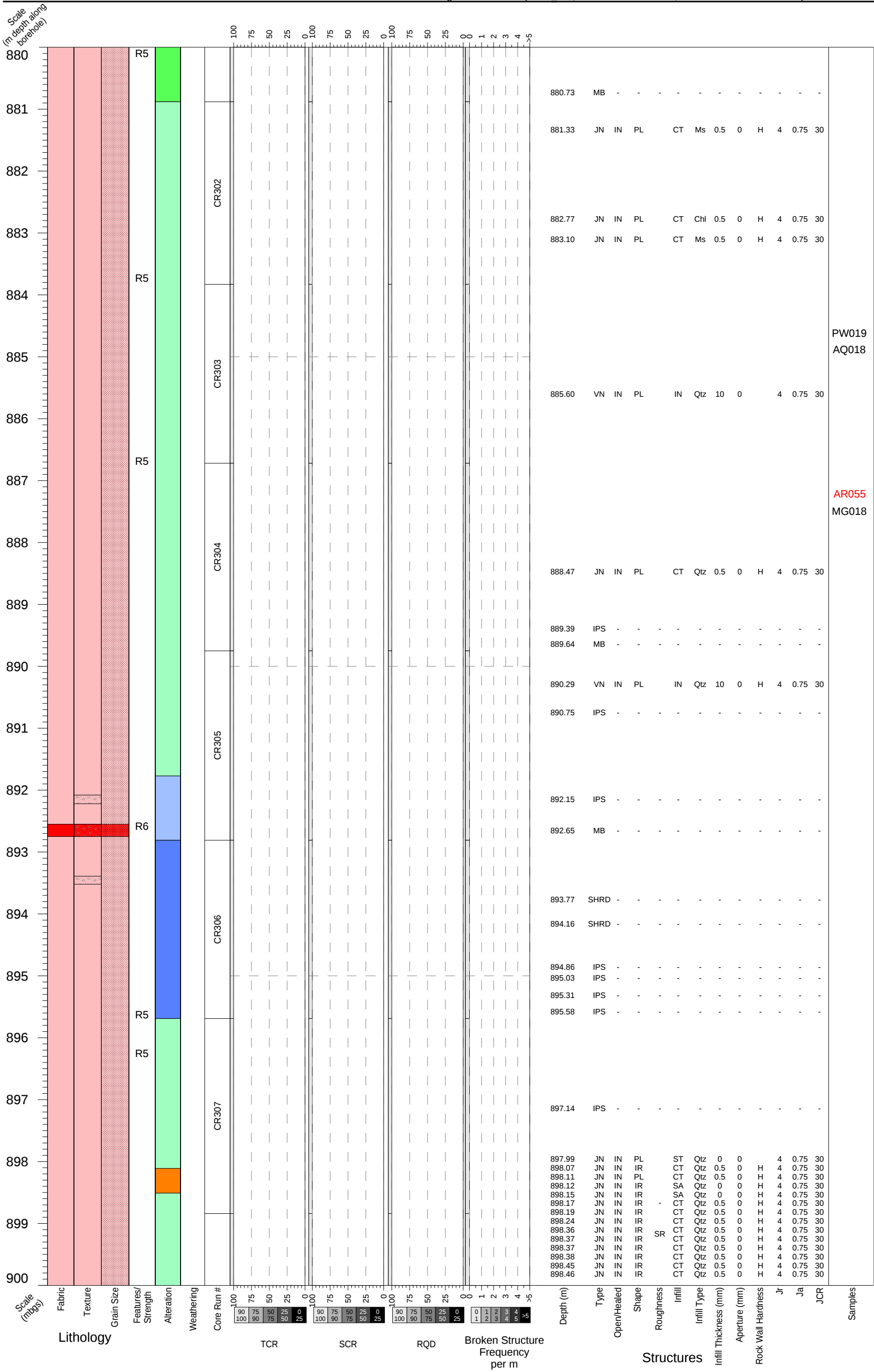
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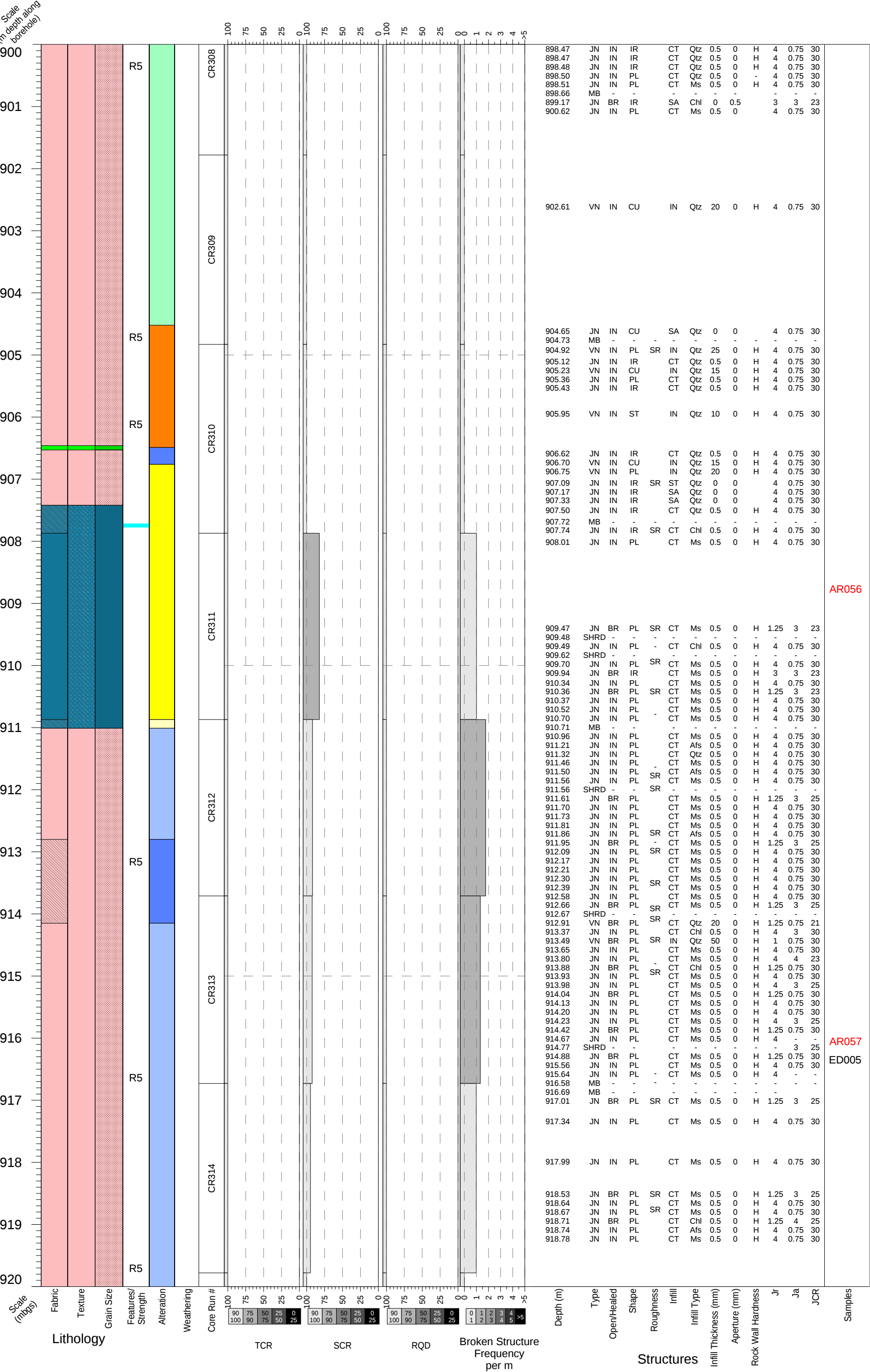
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AR056

AR057

ED005

CONSULTANT



CLIENT

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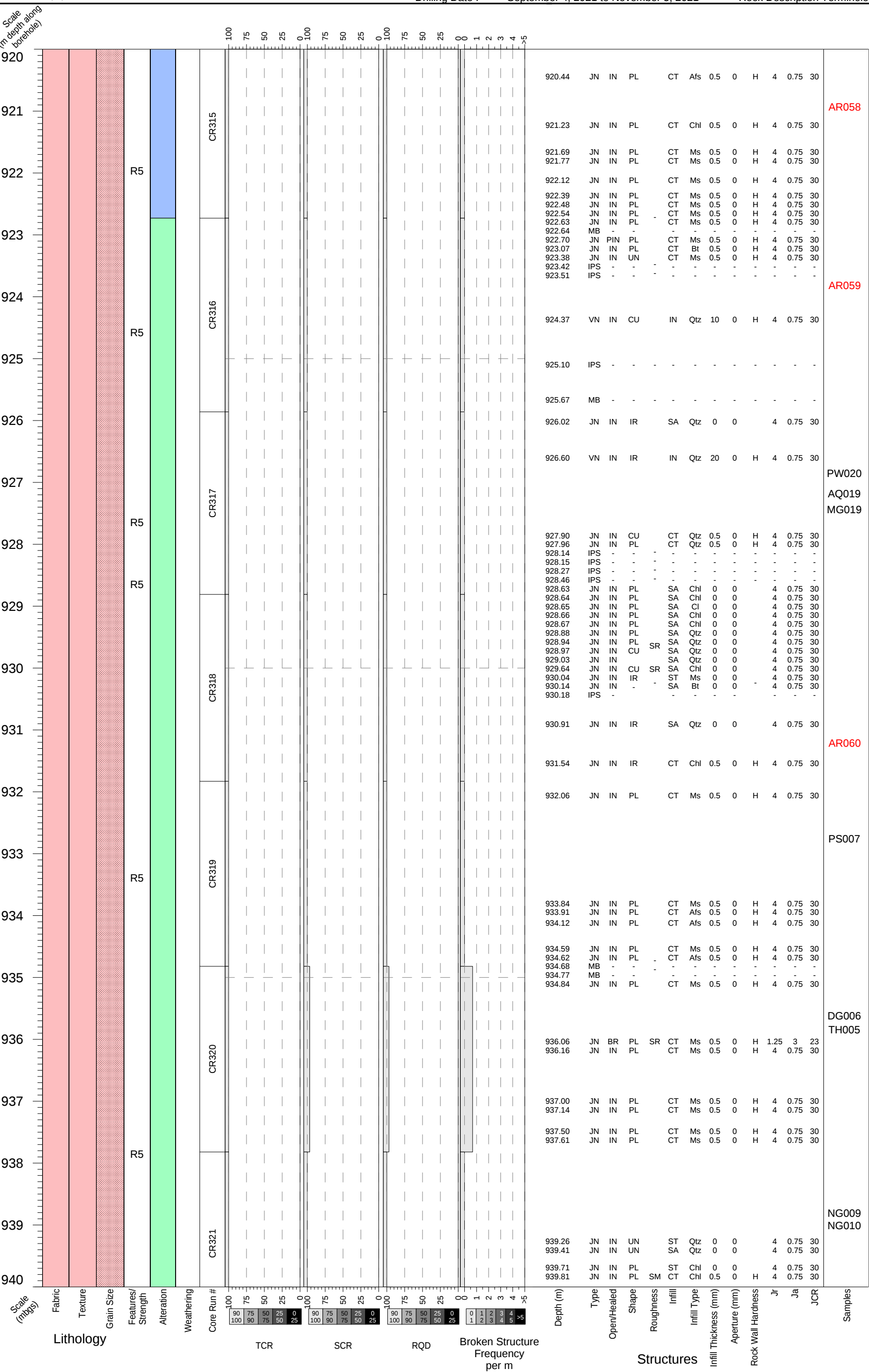
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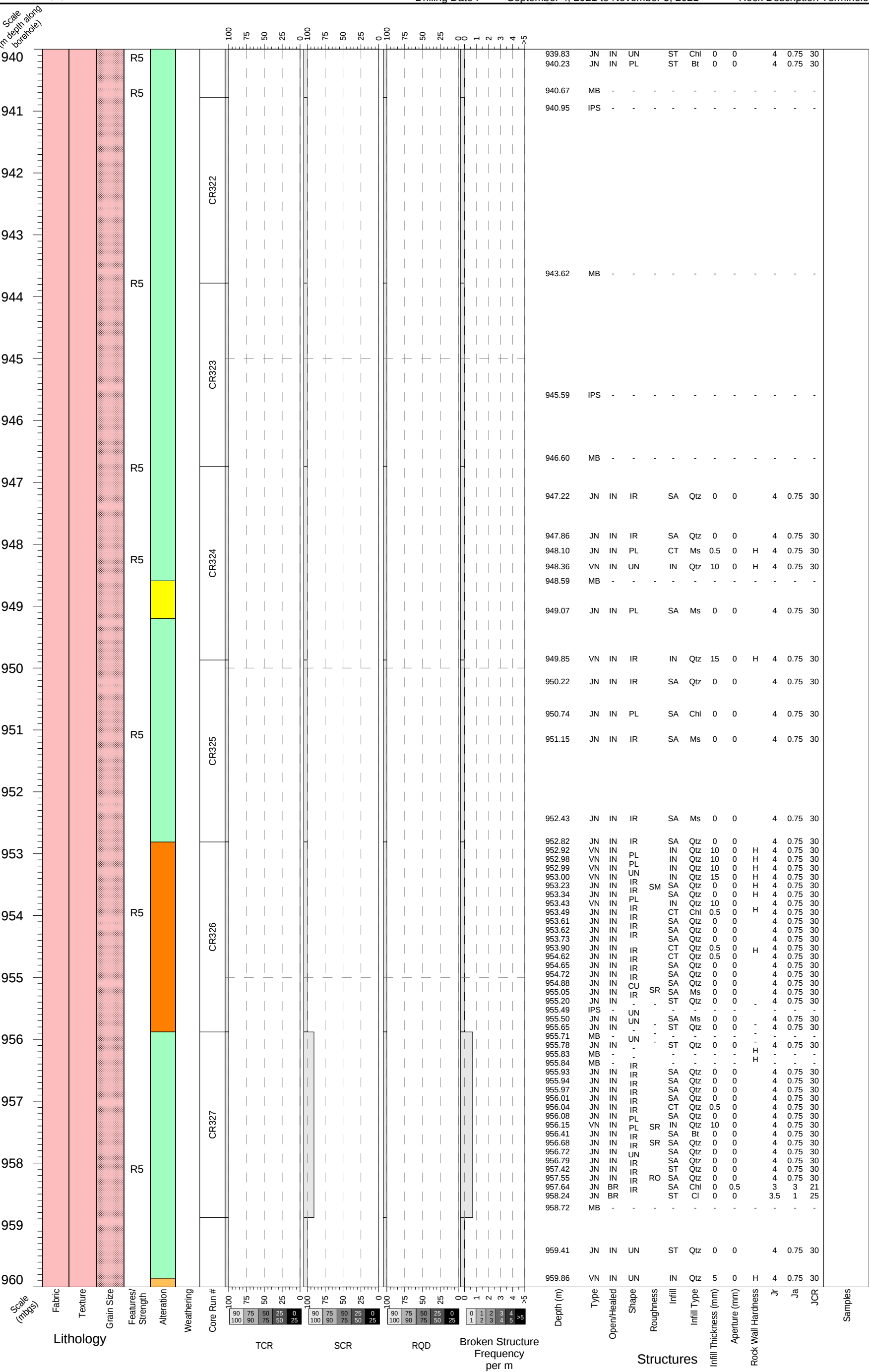


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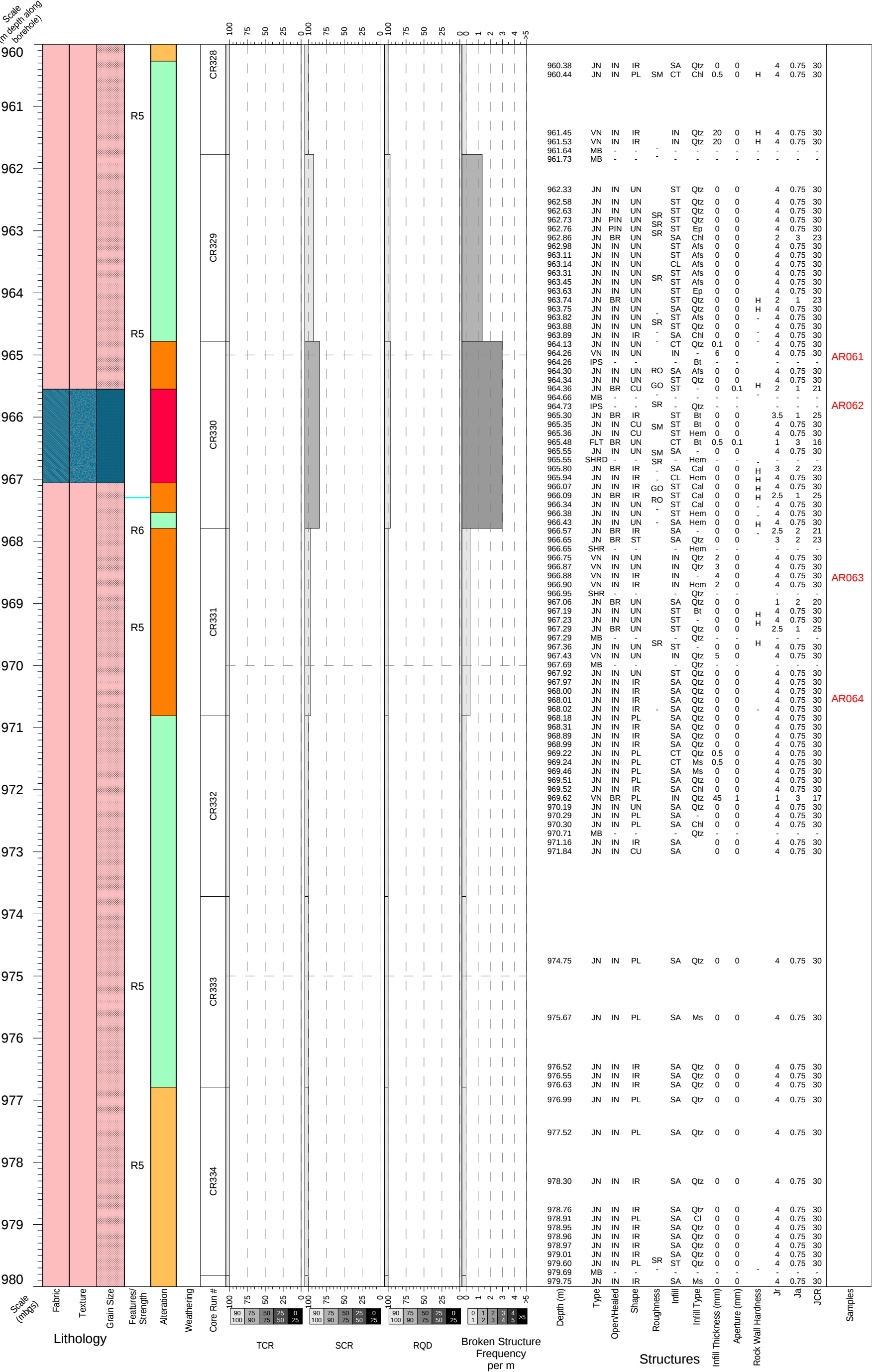
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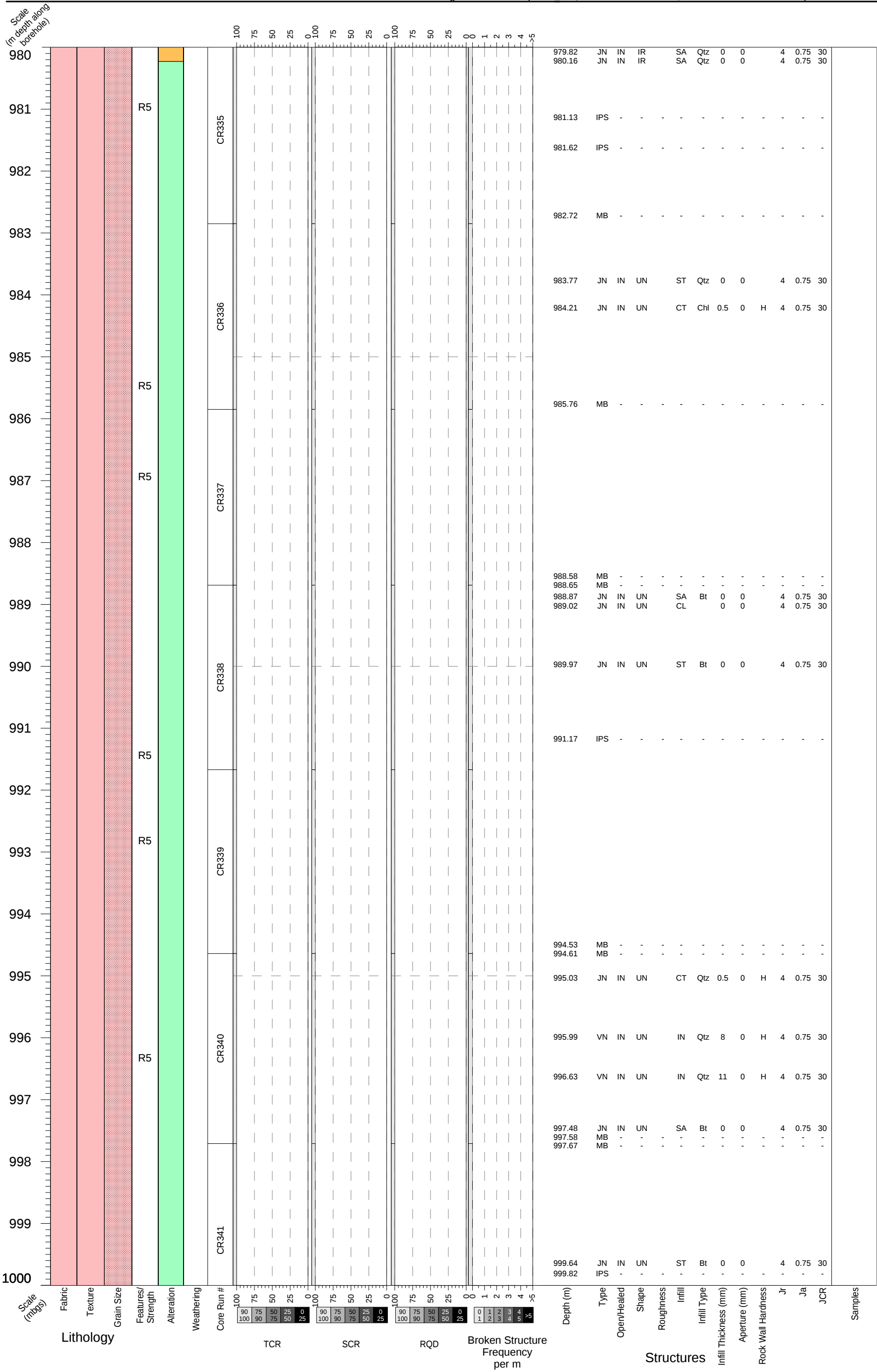
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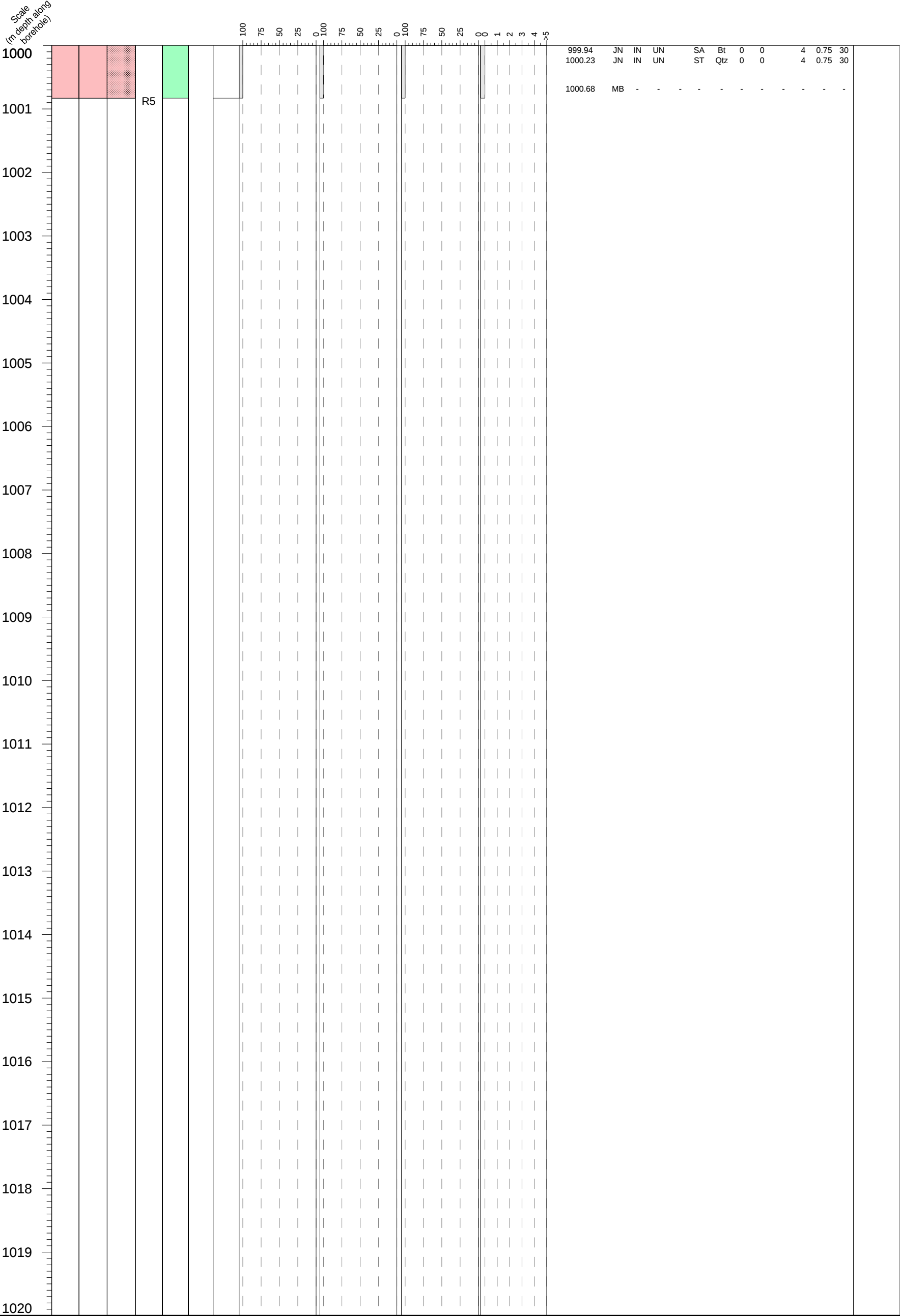
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Scale (m bgs)	Fabric	Texture	Grain Size	Features/ Strength	Alteration	Weathering	Core Run #	TCR	SCR	RQD	Broken Structure Frequency per m	Depth (m)	Type	Open/Healed	Shape	Roughness	Infill	Infill Type	Infill Thickness (mm)	Aperture (mm)	Rock Wall Hardness	Jr	Ja	JCR	Samples
Lithology																			Structures						

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20253946 (6030)

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
	Biotite Granodiorite Tonalite
	Biotite Tonalite
	Feldspar-phyrlic Tonalite Dyke
	Pegmatite Dyke
	Quartz Dyke

Fabric, Texture, and Grain Size

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

Features

	Broken 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
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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	IR	Irregular	PL	Planar
ST	Stepped	UN	Undulating		

Roughness

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

Infill

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

Infill Type

Afs	Alkali-feldspar	Br	Broken Rock	Bt	Biotite
Cal	Calcite	Chl	Chlorite	Cl	Clay
Ep	Epidote	Fe	Iron Oxide	Go_St	Stiff Gouge
Gp	Graphite	Gt	Granite	Hbl	Hornblende
Hem	Hematite	Ms	Muscovite	Pg	Pegmatitic
Pl	Plagioclase	Py	Pyrite	Qtz	Quartz

Rock Wall Hardness

H	Hard	S	Soft
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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_BH06_BCD_6.2_17.99.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 6.2 to 17.99
IG_BH06_BCW_6.2_17.99.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 6.2 to 17.99
IG_BH06_BCD_17.99_29.8.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 17.99 to 29.8
IG_BH06_BCW_17.99_29.8.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 17.99 to 29.8
IG_BH06_BCD_29.8_41.36.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 29.8 to 41.36
IG_BH06_BCW_29.8_41.36.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 29.8 to 41.36
IG_BH06_BCD_41.36_53.2.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 41.36 to 53.2
IG_BH06_BCW_41.36_53.2.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 41.36 to 53.2
IG_BH06_BCD_53.2_65.06.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 53.2 to 65.06
IG_BH06_BCW_53.2_65.06.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 53.2 to 65.06
IG_BH06_BCD_65.06_76.56.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 65.06 to 76.56
IG_BH06_BCW_65.06_76.56.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 65.06 to 76.56
IG_BH06_BCD_76.56_88.34.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 76.56 to 88.34
IG_BH06_BCW_76.56_88.34.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 76.56 to 88.34
IG_BH06_BCD_88.34_99.8.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 88.34 to 99.8
IG_BH06_BCW_88.34_99.8.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 88.34 to 99.8
IG_BH06_BCD_99.8_111.57.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 99.8 to 111.57
IG_BH06_BCW_99.8_111.57.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 99.8 to 111.57
IG_BH06_BCD_111.57_123.18.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 111.57 to 123.18
IG_BH06_BCW_111.57_123.18.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 111.57 to 123.18
IG_BH06_BCD_123.18_134.93.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 123.18 to 134.93
IG_BH06_BCW_123.18_134.93.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 123.18 to 134.93
IG_BH06_BCD_134.93_146.71.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 134.93 to 146.71
IG_BH06_BCW_134.93_146.71.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 134.93 to 146.71
IG_BH06_BCD_146.71_158.64.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 146.71 to 158.64
IG_BH06_BCW_146.71_158.64.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 146.71 to 158.64
IG_BH06_BCD_158.64_170.46.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 158.64 to 170.46
IG_BH06_BCW_158.64_170.46.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 158.64 to 170.46
IG_BH06_BCD_170.46_182.29.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 170.46 to 182.29
IG_BH06_BCW_170.46_182.29.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 170.46 to 182.29
IG_BH06_BCD_182.29_193.99.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 182.29 to 193.99
IG_BH06_BCW_182.29_193.99.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 182.29 to 193.99
IG_BH06_BCD_193.99_205.75.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 193.99 to 205.75
IG_BH06_BCW_193.99_205.75.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 193.99 to 205.75
IG_BH06_BCD_205.75_217.47.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 205.75 to 217.47
IG_BH06_BCW_205.75_217.47.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 205.75 to 217.47
IG_BH06_BCD_217.47_229.3.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 217.47 to 229.3
IG_BH06_BCW_217.47_229.3.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 217.47 to 229.3
IG_BH06_BCD_229.3_240.93.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 229.3 to 240.93
IG_BH06_BCW_229.3_240.93.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 229.3 to 240.93
IG_BH06_BCD_240.93_252.8.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 240.93 to 252.8
IG_BH06_BCW_240.93_252.8.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 240.93 to 252.8
IG_BH06_BCD_252.8_264.53.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 252.8 to 264.53
IG_BH06_BCW_252.8_264.53.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 252.8 to 264.53
IG_BH06_BCD_264.53_276.23.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 264.53 to 276.23
IG_BH06_BCW_264.53_276.23.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 264.53 to 276.23
IG_BH06_BCD_276.23_288.13.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 276.23 to 288.13
IG_BH06_BCW_276.23_288.13.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 276.23 to 288.13
IG_BH06_BCD_288.13_299.74.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 288.13 to 299.74

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_BCW_288.13_299.74.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 288.13 to 299.74
IG_BH06_BCD_299.74_311.48.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 299.74 to 311.48
IG_BH06_BCW_299.74_311.48.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 299.74 to 311.48
IG_BH06_BCD_311.48_323.11.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 311.48 to 323.11
IG_BH06_BCW_311.48_323.11.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 311.48 to 323.11
IG_BH06_BCD_323.11_335.13.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 323.11 to 335.13
IG_BH06_BCW_323.11_335.13.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 323.11 to 335.13
IG_BH06_BCD_335.13_347.1.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 335.13 to 347.1
IG_BH06_BCW_335.13_347.1.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 335.13 to 347.1
IG_BH06_BCD_347.1_358.91.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 347.1 to 358.91
IG_BH06_BCW_347.1_358.91.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 347.1 to 358.91
IG_BH06_BCD_358.91_370.73.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 358.91 to 370.73
IG_BH06_BCW_358.91_370.73.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 358.91 to 370.73
IG_BH06_BCD_370.73_382.41.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 370.73 to 382.41
IG_BH06_BCW_370.73_382.41.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 370.73 to 382.41
IG_BH06_BCD_382.41_394.35.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 382.41 to 394.35
IG_BH06_BCW_382.41_394.35.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 382.41 to 394.35
IG_BH06_BCD_394.35_406.2.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 394.35 to 406.2
IG_BH06_BCW_394.35_406.2.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 394.35 to 406.2
IG_BH06_BCD_406.2_418.03.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 406.2 to 418.03
IG_BH06_BCW_406.2_418.03.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 406.2 to 418.03
IG_BH06_BCD_418.03_429.87.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 418.03 to 429.87
IG_BH06_BCW_418.03_429.87.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 418.03 to 429.87
IG_BH06_BCD_429.87_441.5.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 429.87 to 441.5
IG_BH06_BCW_429.87_441.5.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 429.87 to 441.5
IG_BH06_BCD_441.5_453.38.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 441.5 to 453.38
IG_BH06_BCW_441.5_453.38.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 441.5 to 453.38
IG_BH06_BCD_453.38_465.1.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 453.38 to 465.1
IG_BH06_BCW_453.38_465.1.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 453.38 to 465.1
IG_BH06_BCD_465.1_476.44.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 465.1 to 476.44
IG_BH06_BCW_465.1_476.44.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 465.1 to 476.44
IG_BH06_BCD_476.44_488.33.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 476.44 to 488.33
IG_BH06_BCW_476.44_488.33.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 476.44 to 488.33
IG_BH06_BCD_488.33_500.18.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 488.33 to 500.18
IG_BH06_BCW_488.33_500.18.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 488.33 to 500.18
IG_BH06_BCD_500.18_511.85.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 500.18 to 511.85
IG_BH06_BCW_500.18_511.85.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 500.18 to 511.85
IG_BH06_BCD_511.85_523.64.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 511.85 to 523.64
IG_BH06_BCW_511.85_523.64.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 511.85 to 523.64
IG_BH06_BCD_523.64_535.46.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 523.64 to 535.46
IG_BH06_BCW_523.64_535.46.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 523.64 to 535.46
IG_BH06_BCD_535.46_547.22.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 535.46 to 547.22
IG_BH06_BCW_535.46_547.22.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 535.46 to 547.22
IG_BH06_BCD_547.22_558.99.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 547.22 to 558.99
IG_BH06_BCW_547.22_558.99.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 547.22 to 558.99
IG_BH06_BCD_558.99_570.7.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 558.99 to 570.7
IG_BH06_BCW_558.99_570.7.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 558.99 to 570.7
IG_BH06_BCD_570.7_582.49.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 570.7 to 582.49
IG_BH06_BCW_570.7_582.49.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 570.7 to 582.49

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_BCD_582.49_594.1.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 582.49 to 594.1
IG_BH06_BCW_582.49_594.1.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 582.49 to 594.1
IG_BH06_BCD_594.1_606.02.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 594.1 to 606.02
IG_BH06_BCW_594.1_606.02.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 594.1 to 606.02
IG_BH06_BCD_606.02_617.86.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 606.02 to 617.86
IG_BH06_BCW_606.02_617.86.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 606.02 to 617.86
IG_BH06_BCD_617.86_629.67.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 617.86 to 629.67
IG_BH06_BCW_617.86_629.67.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 617.86 to 629.67
IG_BH06_BCD_629.67_641.53.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 629.67 to 641.53
IG_BH06_BCW_629.67_641.53.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 629.67 to 641.53
IG_BH06_BCD_641.53_653.3.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 641.53 to 653.3
IG_BH06_BCW_641.53_653.3.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 641.53 to 653.3
IG_BH06_BCD_653.3_665.23.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 653.3 to 665.23
IG_BH06_BCW_653.3_665.23.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 653.3 to 665.23
IG_BH06_BCD_665.23_676.88.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 665.23 to 676.88
IG_BH06_BCW_665.23_676.88.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 665.23 to 676.88
IG_BH06_BCD_676.88_688.67.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 676.88 to 688.67
IG_BH06_BCW_676.88_688.67.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 676.88 to 688.67
IG_BH06_BCD_688.67_700.23.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 688.67 to 700.23
IG_BH06_BCW_688.67_700.23.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 688.67 to 700.23
IG_BH06_BCD_700.23_711.91.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 700.23 to 711.91
IG_BH06_BCW_700.23_711.91.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 700.23 to 711.91
IG_BH06_BCD_711.91_723.69.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 711.91 to 723.69
IG_BH06_BCW_711.91_723.69.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 711.91 to 723.69
IG_BH06_BCD_723.69_735.02.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 723.69 to 735.02
IG_BH06_BCW_723.69_735.02.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 723.69 to 735.02
IG_BH06_BCD_735.02_746.59.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 735.02 to 746.59
IG_BH06_BCW_735.02_746.59.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 735.02 to 746.59
IG_BH06_BCD_746.59_758.33.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 746.59 to 758.33
IG_BH06_BCW_746.59_758.33.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 746.59 to 758.33
IG_BH06_BCD_758.33_769.9.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 758.33 to 769.9
IG_BH06_BCW_758.33_769.9.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 758.33 to 769.9
IG_BH06_BCD_769.9_781.62.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 769.9 to 781.62
IG_BH06_BCW_769.9_781.62.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 769.9 to 781.62
IG_BH06_BCD_781.62_793.34.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 781.62 to 793.34
IG_BH06_BCW_781.62_793.34.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 781.62 to 793.34
IG_BH06_BCD_793.34_805.05.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 793.34 to 805.05
IG_BH06_BCW_793.34_805.05.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 793.34 to 805.05
IG_BH06_BCD_805.05_816.61.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 805.05 to 816.61
IG_BH06_BCW_805.05_816.61.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 805.05 to 816.61
IG_BH06_BCD_816.61_828.03.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 816.61 to 828.03
IG_BH06_BCW_816.61_828.03.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 816.61 to 828.03
IG_BH06_BCD_828.03_839.24.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 828.03 to 839.24
IG_BH06_BCW_828.03_839.24.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 828.03 to 839.24
IG_BH06_BCD_839.24_850.92.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 839.24 to 850.92
IG_BH06_BCW_839.24_850.92.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 839.24 to 850.92
IG_BH06_BCD_850.92_862.58.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 850.92 to 862.58
IG_BH06_BCW_850.92_862.58.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 850.92 to 862.58
IG_BH06_BCD_862.58_874.26.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 862.58 to 874.26

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_BCW_862.58_874.26.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 862.58 to 874.26
IG_BH06_BCD_874.26_885.83.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 874.26 to 885.83
IG_BH06_BCW_874.26_885.83.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 874.26 to 885.83
IG_BH06_BCD_885.83_897.65.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 885.83 to 897.65
IG_BH06_BCW_885.83_897.65.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 885.83 to 897.65
IG_BH06_BCD_897.65_908.79.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 897.65 to 908.79
IG_BH06_BCW_897.65_908.79.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 897.65 to 908.79
IG_BH06_BCD_908.79_920.19.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 908.79 to 920.19
IG_BH06_BCW_908.79_920.19.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 908.79 to 920.19
IG_BH06_BCD_920.19_931.83.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 920.19 to 931.83
IG_BH06_BCW_920.19_931.83.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 920.19 to 931.83
IG_BH06_BCD_931.83_943.69.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 931.83 to 943.69
IG_BH06_BCW_931.83_943.69.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 931.83 to 943.69
IG_BH06_BCD_943.69_955.3.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 943.69 to 955.3
IG_BH06_BCW_943.69_955.3.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 943.69 to 955.3
IG_BH06_BCD_955.3_966.95.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 955.3 to 966.95
IG_BH06_BCW_955.3_966.95.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 955.3 to 966.95
IG_BH06_BCD_966.95_977.95.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 966.95 to 977.95
IG_BH06_BCW_966.95_977.95.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 966.95 to 977.95
IG_BH06_BCD_977.95_989.73.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 977.95 to 989.73
IG_BH06_BCW_977.95_989.73.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 977.95 to 989.73
IG_BH06_BCD_989.73_1000.83.jpg	Dry Core Box Photo from 989.73 to 1000.83
IG_BH06_BCW_989.73_1000.83.jpg	Wet Core Box Photo from 989.73 to 1000.83

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06CR001_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR001
IG_BH06CR001_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR001
IG_BH06CR002_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR002
IG_BH06CR002_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR002
IG_BH06CR003_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR003
IG_BH06CR003_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR003
IG_BH06CR004_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR004
IG_BH06CR004_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR004
IG_BH06CR005_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR005
IG_BH06CR005_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR005
IG_BH06CR006_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR006
IG_BH06CR006_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR006
IG_BH06CR007_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR007
IG_BH06CR007_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR007
IG_BH06CR008_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR008
IG_BH06CR008_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR008
IG_BH06CR009_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR009
IG_BH06CR009_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR009
IG_BH06CR010_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR010
IG_BH06CR010_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR010
IG_BH06CR011_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR011
IG_BH06CR011_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR011
IG_BH06CR012_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR012
IG_BH06CR012_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR012
IG_BH06CR013_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR013
IG_BH06CR013_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR013
IG_BH06CR014_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR014
IG_BH06CR014_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR014
IG_BH06CR015_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR015
IG_BH06CR015_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR015
IG_BH06CR016_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR016
IG_BH06CR016_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR016
IG_BH06CR017_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR017
IG_BH06CR017_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR017
IG_BH06CR018_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR018
IG_BH06CR018_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR018
IG_BH06CR019_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR019
IG_BH06CR019_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR019
IG_BH06CR020_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR020
IG_BH06CR020_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR020
IG_BH06CR021_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR021
IG_BH06CR021_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR021
IG_BH06CR022_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR022
IG_BH06CR022_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR022
IG_BH06CR023_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR023
IG_BH06CR023_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR023
IG_BH06CR024_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR024
IG_BH06CR024_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR024
IG_BH06CR025_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR025

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06CR025_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR025
IG_BH06CR026_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR026
IG_BH06CR026_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR026
IG_BH06CR027_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR027
IG_BH06CR027_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR027
IG_BH06CR028_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR028
IG_BH06CR028_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR028
IG_BH06CR029_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR029
IG_BH06CR029_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR029
IG_BH06CR030_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR030
IG_BH06CR030_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR030
IG_BH06CR031_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR031
IG_BH06CR031_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR031
IG_BH06CR032_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR032
IG_BH06CR032_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR032
IG_BH06CR033_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR033
IG_BH06CR033_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR033
IG_BH06CR034_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR034
IG_BH06CR034_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR034
IG_BH06CR035_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR035
IG_BH06CR035_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR035
IG_BH06CR036_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR036
IG_BH06CR036_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR036
IG_BH06CR037_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR037
IG_BH06CR037_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR037
IG_BH06CR038_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR038
IG_BH06CR038_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR038
IG_BH06CR039_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR039
IG_BH06CR039_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR039
IG_BH06CR040_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR040
IG_BH06CR040_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR040
IG_BH06CR041_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR041
IG_BH06CR041_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR041
IG_BH06CR042_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR042
IG_BH06CR042_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR042
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IG_BH06CR211_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR211
IG_BH06CR212_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR212
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IG_BH06CR213_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR213
IG_BH06CR213_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR213
IG_BH06CR214_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR214
IG_BH06CR214_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR214
IG_BH06CR215_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR215
IG_BH06CR215_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR215
IG_BH06CR216_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR216
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IG_BH06CR217_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR217
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IG_BH06CR218_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR218
IG_BH06CR219_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR219
IG_BH06CR219_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR219
IG_BH06CR220_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR220
IG_BH06CR220_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR220
IG_BH06CR221_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR221

Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH06CR222_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR222
IG_BH06CR222_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR222
IG_BH06CR223_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR223
IG_BH06CR223_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR223
IG_BH06CR224_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR224
IG_BH06CR224_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR224
IG_BH06CR225_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR225
IG_BH06CR225_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR225
IG_BH06CR226_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR226
IG_BH06CR226_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR226
IG_BH06CR227_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR227
IG_BH06CR227_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR227
IG_BH06CR228_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR228
IG_BH06CR228_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR228
IG_BH06CR229_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR229
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IG_BH06CR230_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR230
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Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH06CR247_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR247
IG_BH06CR247_F.jpg	Split Tube Photo Front of Core Run ID CR247
IG_BH06CR248_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR248
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Photo Name	Photo Description
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Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH06CR319_B.jpg	Split Tube Photo Back of Core Run ID CR319

Photo Name	Photo Description
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Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH06_AQ001_F.jpg	Sample AQ001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AQ001_P.jpg	Sample AQ001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AQ002_B.jpg	Sample AQ002 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AQ002_F.jpg	Sample AQ002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AQ002_P.jpg	Sample AQ002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AQ003_B.jpg	Sample AQ003 Photo, Back
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IG_BH06_AQ007_P.jpg	Sample AQ007 Photo, Package
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Photo Name	Photo Description
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IG_BH06_AQ018_B.jpg	Sample AQ018 Photo, Back
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IG_BH06_AR010_P.jpg	Sample AR010 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR011_B.jpg	Sample AR011 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR011_F.jpg	Sample AR011 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR011_P.jpg	Sample AR011 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR012_B.jpg	Sample AR012 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR012_F.jpg	Sample AR012 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR012_P.jpg	Sample AR012 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR013_B.jpg	Sample AR013 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR013_F.jpg	Sample AR013 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR013_P.jpg	Sample AR013 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR014_B.jpg	Sample AR014 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR014_F.jpg	Sample AR014 Photo, Front

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_AR014_P.jpg	Sample AR014 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR015_B.jpg	Sample AR015 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR015_F.jpg	Sample AR015 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR015_P.jpg	Sample AR015 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR016_B.jpg	Sample AR016 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR016_F.jpg	Sample AR016 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR016_P.jpg	Sample AR016 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR017_B.jpg	Sample AR017 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR017_F.jpg	Sample AR017 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR017_P.jpg	Sample AR017 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR018_B.jpg	Sample AR018 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR018_F.jpg	Sample AR018 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR018_P.jpg	Sample AR018 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR019_B.jpg	Sample AR019 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR019_F.jpg	Sample AR019 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR019_P.jpg	Sample AR019 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR020_B.jpg	Sample AR020 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR020_F.jpg	Sample AR020 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR020_P.jpg	Sample AR020 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR021_B.jpg	Sample AR021 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR021_F.jpg	Sample AR021 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR021_P.jpg	Sample AR021 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR022_B.jpg	Sample AR022 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR022_F.jpg	Sample AR022 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR022_P.jpg	Sample AR022 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR023_B.jpg	Sample AR023 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR023_F.jpg	Sample AR023 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR023_P.jpg	Sample AR023 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR024_B.jpg	Sample AR024 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR024_F.jpg	Sample AR024 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR024_P.jpg	Sample AR024 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR025_B.jpg	Sample AR025 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR025_F.jpg	Sample AR025 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR025_P.jpg	Sample AR025 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR026_B.jpg	Sample AR026 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR026_F.jpg	Sample AR026 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR026_P.jpg	Sample AR026 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR027_B.jpg	Sample AR027 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR027_F.jpg	Sample AR027 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR027_P.jpg	Sample AR027 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR028_B.jpg	Sample AR028 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR028_F.jpg	Sample AR028 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR028_P.jpg	Sample AR028 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR029_B.jpg	Sample AR029 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR029_F.jpg	Sample AR029 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR029_P.jpg	Sample AR029 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR030_B.jpg	Sample AR030 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR030_F.jpg	Sample AR030 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR030_P.jpg	Sample AR030 Photo, Package

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_AR031_B.jpg	Sample AR031 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR031_F.jpg	Sample AR031 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR031_P.jpg	Sample AR031 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR032_B.jpg	Sample AR032 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR032_F.jpg	Sample AR032 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR032_P.jpg	Sample AR032 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR033_B.jpg	Sample AR033 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR033_F.jpg	Sample AR033 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR033_P.jpg	Sample AR033 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR034_B.jpg	Sample AR034 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR034_F.jpg	Sample AR034 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR034_P.jpg	Sample AR034 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR035_B.jpg	Sample AR035 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR035_F.jpg	Sample AR035 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR035_P.jpg	Sample AR035 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR036_B.jpg	Sample AR036 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR036_F.jpg	Sample AR036 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR036_P.jpg	Sample AR036 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR037_B.jpg	Sample AR037 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR037_F.jpg	Sample AR037 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR037_P.jpg	Sample AR037 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR038_B.jpg	Sample AR038 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR038_F.jpg	Sample AR038 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR038_P.jpg	Sample AR038 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR039_B.jpg	Sample AR039 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR039_F.jpg	Sample AR039 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR039_P.jpg	Sample AR039 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR040_B.jpg	Sample AR040 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR040_F.jpg	Sample AR040 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR040_P.jpg	Sample AR040 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR041_B.jpg	Sample AR041 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR041_F.jpg	Sample AR041 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR041_P.jpg	Sample AR041 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR042_B.jpg	Sample AR042 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR042_F.jpg	Sample AR042 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR042_P.jpg	Sample AR042 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR043_B.jpg	Sample AR043 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR043_F.jpg	Sample AR043 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR043_P.jpg	Sample AR043 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR044_B.jpg	Sample AR044 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR044_F.jpg	Sample AR044 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR044_P.jpg	Sample AR044 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR045_B.jpg	Sample AR045 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR045_F.jpg	Sample AR045 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR045_P.jpg	Sample AR045 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR046_B.jpg	Sample AR046 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR046_F.jpg	Sample AR046 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR046_P.jpg	Sample AR046 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR047_B.jpg	Sample AR047 Photo, Back

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_AR047_F.jpg	Sample AR047 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR047_P.jpg	Sample AR047 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR048_B.jpg	Sample AR048 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR048_F.jpg	Sample AR048 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR048_P.jpg	Sample AR048 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR049_B.jpg	Sample AR049 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR049_F.jpg	Sample AR049 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR049_P.jpg	Sample AR049 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR050_B.jpg	Sample AR050 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR050_F.jpg	Sample AR050 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR050_P.jpg	Sample AR050 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR051_B.jpg	Sample AR051 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR051_F.jpg	Sample AR051 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR051_P.jpg	Sample AR051 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR052_B.jpg	Sample AR052 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR052_F.jpg	Sample AR052 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR052_P.jpg	Sample AR052 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR053_B.jpg	Sample AR053 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR053_F.jpg	Sample AR053 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR053_P.jpg	Sample AR053 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR054_B.jpg	Sample AR054 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR054_F.jpg	Sample AR054 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR054_P.jpg	Sample AR054 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR055_B.jpg	Sample AR055 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR055_F.jpg	Sample AR055 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR055_P.jpg	Sample AR055 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR056_B.jpg	Sample AR056 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR056_F.jpg	Sample AR056 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR056_P.jpg	Sample AR056 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR057_B.jpg	Sample AR057 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR057_F.jpg	Sample AR057 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR057_P.jpg	Sample AR057 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR058_B.jpg	Sample AR058 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR058_F.jpg	Sample AR058 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR058_P.jpg	Sample AR058 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR059_B.jpg	Sample AR059 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR059_F.jpg	Sample AR059 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR059_P.jpg	Sample AR059 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR060_B.jpg	Sample AR060 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR060_F.jpg	Sample AR060 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR060_P.jpg	Sample AR060 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR061_B.jpg	Sample AR061 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR061_F.jpg	Sample AR061 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR061_P.jpg	Sample AR061 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR062_B.jpg	Sample AR062 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR062_F.jpg	Sample AR062 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR062_P.jpg	Sample AR062 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR063_B.jpg	Sample AR063 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR063_F.jpg	Sample AR063 Photo, Front

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_AR063_P.jpg	Sample AR063 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_AR064_B.jpg	Sample AR064 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_AR064_F.jpg	Sample AR064 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_AR064_P.jpg	Sample AR064 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_BR001_B.jpg	Sample BR001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_BR001_F.jpg	Sample BR001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_BR001_P.jpg	Sample BR001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_BR002_B.jpg	Sample BR002 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_BR002_F.jpg	Sample BR002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_BR002_P.jpg	Sample BR002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_BR003_B.jpg	Sample BR003 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_BR003_F.jpg	Sample BR003 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_BR003_P.jpg	Sample BR003 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_BR004_B.jpg	Sample BR004 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_BR004_F.jpg	Sample BR004 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_BR004_P.jpg	Sample BR004 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_BR005_B.jpg	Sample BR005 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_BR005_F.jpg	Sample BR005 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_BR005_P.jpg	Sample BR005 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_BR006_B.jpg	Sample BR006 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_BR006_F.jpg	Sample BR006 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_BR006_P.jpg	Sample BR006 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_BR007_B.jpg	Sample BR007 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_BR007_F.jpg	Sample BR007 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_BR007_P.jpg	Sample BR007 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_BR008_B.jpg	Sample BR008 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_BR008_F.jpg	Sample BR008 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_BR008_P.jpg	Sample BR008 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_BR009_B.jpg	Sample BR009 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_BR009_F.jpg	Sample BR009 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_BR009_P.jpg	Sample BR009 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_BR010_B.jpg	Sample BR010 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_BR010_F.jpg	Sample BR010 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_BR010_P.jpg	Sample BR010 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_DG001_B.jpg	Sample DG001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_DG001_F.jpg	Sample DG001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_DG001_P.jpg	Sample DG001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_DG002_B.jpg	Sample DG002 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_DG002_F.jpg	Sample DG002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_DG002_P.jpg	Sample DG002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_DG003_B.jpg	Sample DG003 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_DG003_F.jpg	Sample DG003 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_DG003_P.jpg	Sample DG003 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_DG004_B.jpg	Sample DG004 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_DG004_F.jpg	Sample DG004 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_DG004_P.jpg	Sample DG004 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_DG005_B.jpg	Sample DG005 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_DG005_F.jpg	Sample DG005 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_DG005_P.jpg	Sample DG005 Photo, Package

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_DG006_B.jpg	Sample DG006 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_DG006_F.jpg	Sample DG006 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_DG006_P.jpg	Sample DG006 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_ED001_B.jpg	Sample ED001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_ED001_F.jpg	Sample ED001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_ED001_P.jpg	Sample ED001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_ED002_B.jpg	Sample ED002 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_ED002_F.jpg	Sample ED002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_ED002_P.jpg	Sample ED002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_ED003_B.jpg	Sample ED003 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_ED003_F.jpg	Sample ED003 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_ED003_P.jpg	Sample ED003 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_ED004_B.jpg	Sample ED004 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_ED004_F.jpg	Sample ED004 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_ED004_P.jpg	Sample ED004 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_ED005_B.jpg	Sample ED005 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_ED005_F.jpg	Sample ED005 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_ED005_P.jpg	Sample ED005 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG001_B.jpg	Sample MG001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG001_F.jpg	Sample MG001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG001_P.jpg	Sample MG001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG002_B.jpg	Sample MG002 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG002_F.jpg	Sample MG002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG002_P.jpg	Sample MG002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG003_B.jpg	Sample MG003 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG003_F.jpg	Sample MG003 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG003_P.jpg	Sample MG003 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG004_B.jpg	Sample MG004 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG004_F.jpg	Sample MG004 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG004_P.jpg	Sample MG004 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG005_B.jpg	Sample MG005 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG005_F.jpg	Sample MG005 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG005_P.jpg	Sample MG005 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG006_B.jpg	Sample MG006 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG006_F.jpg	Sample MG006 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG006_P.jpg	Sample MG006 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG007_B.jpg	Sample MG007 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG007_F.jpg	Sample MG007 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG007_P.jpg	Sample MG007 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG008_B.jpg	Sample MG008 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG008_F.jpg	Sample MG008 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG008_P.jpg	Sample MG008 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG009_B.jpg	Sample MG009 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG009_F.jpg	Sample MG009 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG009_P.jpg	Sample MG009 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG010_B.jpg	Sample MG010 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG010_F.jpg	Sample MG010 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG010_P.jpg	Sample MG010 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG011_B.jpg	Sample MG011 Photo, Back

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_MG011_F.jpg	Sample MG011 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG011_P.jpg	Sample MG011 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG012_B.jpg	Sample MG012 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG012_F.jpg	Sample MG012 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG012_P.jpg	Sample MG012 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG013_B.jpg	Sample MG013 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG013_F.jpg	Sample MG013 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG013_P.jpg	Sample MG013 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG014_B.jpg	Sample MG014 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG014_F.jpg	Sample MG014 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG014_P.jpg	Sample MG014 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG015_B.jpg	Sample MG015 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG015_F.jpg	Sample MG015 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG015_P.jpg	Sample MG015 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG016_B.jpg	Sample MG016 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG016_F.jpg	Sample MG016 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG016_P.jpg	Sample MG016 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG017_B.jpg	Sample MG017 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG017_F.jpg	Sample MG017 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG017_P.jpg	Sample MG017 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG018_B.jpg	Sample MG018 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG018_F.jpg	Sample MG018 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG018_P.jpg	Sample MG018 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_MG019_B.jpg	Sample MG019 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_MG019_F.jpg	Sample MG019 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_MG019_P.jpg	Sample MG019 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_NG001_B.jpg	Sample NG001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_NG001_F.jpg	Sample NG001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_NG001_P.jpg	Sample NG001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_NG002_B.jpg	Sample NG002 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_NG002_F.jpg	Sample NG002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_NG002_P.jpg	Sample NG002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_NG003_B.jpg	Sample NG003 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_NG003_F.jpg	Sample NG003 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_NG003_P.jpg	Sample NG003 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_NG004_B.jpg	Sample NG004 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_NG004_F.jpg	Sample NG004 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_NG004_P.jpg	Sample NG004 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_NG005_B.jpg	Sample NG005 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_NG005_F.jpg	Sample NG005 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_NG005_P.jpg	Sample NG005 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_NG006_B.jpg	Sample NG006 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_NG006_F.jpg	Sample NG006 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_NG006_P.jpg	Sample NG006 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_NG007_B.jpg	Sample NG007 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_NG007_F.jpg	Sample NG007 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_NG007_P.jpg	Sample NG007 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_NG008_B.jpg	Sample NG008 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_NG008_F.jpg	Sample NG008 Photo, Front

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_NG008_P.jpg	Sample NG008 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_NG009_B.jpg	Sample NG009 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_NG009_F.jpg	Sample NG009 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_NG009_P.jpg	Sample NG009 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_NG010_B.jpg	Sample NG010 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_NG010_F.jpg	Sample NG010 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_NG010_P.jpg	Sample NG010 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PS001_B.jpg	Sample PS001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PS001_F.jpg	Sample PS001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PS001_P.jpg	Sample PS001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PS002_B.jpg	Sample PS002 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PS002_F.jpg	Sample PS002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PS002_P.jpg	Sample PS002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PS003_B.jpg	Sample PS003 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PS003_F.jpg	Sample PS003 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PS003_P.jpg	Sample PS003 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PS004_B.jpg	Sample PS004 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PS004_F.jpg	Sample PS004 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PS004_P.jpg	Sample PS004 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PS005_B.jpg	Sample PS005 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PS005_F.jpg	Sample PS005 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PS005_P.jpg	Sample PS005 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PS006_B.jpg	Sample PS006 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PS006_F.jpg	Sample PS006 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PS006_P.jpg	Sample PS006 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PS007_B.jpg	Sample PS007 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PS007_F.jpg	Sample PS007 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PS007_P.jpg	Sample PS007 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW001_B.jpg	Sample PW001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW001_F.jpg	Sample PW001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW001_P.jpg	Sample PW001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW002_B.jpg	Sample PW002 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW002_F.jpg	Sample PW002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW002_P.jpg	Sample PW002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW003_B.jpg	Sample PW003 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW003_F.jpg	Sample PW003 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW003_P.jpg	Sample PW003 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW004_B.jpg	Sample PW004 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW004_F.jpg	Sample PW004 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW004_P.jpg	Sample PW004 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW005_B.jpg	Sample PW005 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW005_F.jpg	Sample PW005 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW005_P.jpg	Sample PW005 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW006_B.jpg	Sample PW006 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW006_F.jpg	Sample PW006 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW006_P.jpg	Sample PW006 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW007_B.jpg	Sample PW007 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW007_F.jpg	Sample PW007 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW007_P.jpg	Sample PW007 Photo, Package

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_PW008_B.jpg	Sample PW008 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW008_F.jpg	Sample PW008 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW008_P.jpg	Sample PW008 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW009_B.jpg	Sample PW009 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW009_F.jpg	Sample PW009 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW009_P.jpg	Sample PW009 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW010_B.jpg	Sample PW010 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW010_F.jpg	Sample PW010 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW010_P.jpg	Sample PW010 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW011_B.jpg	Sample PW011 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW011_F.jpg	Sample PW011 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW011_P.jpg	Sample PW011 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW012_B.jpg	Sample PW012 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW012_F.jpg	Sample PW012 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW012_P.jpg	Sample PW012 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW013_B.jpg	Sample PW013 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW013_F.jpg	Sample PW013 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW013_P.jpg	Sample PW013 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW014_B.jpg	Sample PW014 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW014_F.jpg	Sample PW014 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW014_P.jpg	Sample PW014 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW015_B.jpg	Sample PW015 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW015_F.jpg	Sample PW015 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW015_P.jpg	Sample PW015 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW016_B.jpg	Sample PW016 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW016_F.jpg	Sample PW016 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW016_P.jpg	Sample PW016 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW017_B.jpg	Sample PW017 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW017_F.jpg	Sample PW017 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW017_P.jpg	Sample PW017 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW018_B.jpg	Sample PW018 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW018_F.jpg	Sample PW018 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW018_P.jpg	Sample PW018 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW019_B.jpg	Sample PW019 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW019_F.jpg	Sample PW019 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW019_P.jpg	Sample PW019 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_PW020_B.jpg	Sample PW020 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_PW020_F.jpg	Sample PW020 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_PW020_P.jpg	Sample PW020 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_SA001_B.jpg	Sample SA001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_SA001_F.jpg	Sample SA001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_SA001_P.jpg	Sample SA001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_SO001_B.jpg	Sample SO001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_SO001_F.jpg	Sample SO001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_SO001_P.jpg	Sample SO001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TH001_B.jpg	Sample TH001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TH001_F.jpg	Sample TH001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TH001_P.jpg	Sample TH001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TH002_B.jpg	Sample TH002 Photo, Back

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_TH002_F.jpg	Sample TH002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TH002_P.jpg	Sample TH002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TH003_B.jpg	Sample TH003 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TH003_F.jpg	Sample TH003 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TH003_P.jpg	Sample TH003 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TH004_B.jpg	Sample TH004 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TH004_F.jpg	Sample TH004 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TH004_P.jpg	Sample TH004 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TH005_B.jpg	Sample TH005 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TH005_F.jpg	Sample TH005 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TH005_P.jpg	Sample TH005 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS001_B.jpg	Sample TS001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS001_F.jpg	Sample TS001 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS001_P.jpg	Sample TS001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS002_B.jpg	Sample TS002 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS002_F.jpg	Sample TS002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS002_P.jpg	Sample TS002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS003_B.jpg	Sample TS003 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS003_F.jpg	Sample TS003 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS003_P.jpg	Sample TS003 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS004_B.jpg	Sample TS004 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS004_F.jpg	Sample TS004 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS004_P.jpg	Sample TS004 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS005_B.jpg	Sample TS005 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS005_F.jpg	Sample TS005 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS005_P.jpg	Sample TS005 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS006_B.jpg	Sample TS006 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS006_F.jpg	Sample TS006 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS006_P.jpg	Sample TS006 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS007_B.jpg	Sample TS007 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS007_F.jpg	Sample TS007 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS007_P.jpg	Sample TS007 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS008_B.jpg	Sample TS008 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS008_F.jpg	Sample TS008 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS008_P.jpg	Sample TS008 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS009_B.jpg	Sample TS009 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS009_F.jpg	Sample TS009 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS009_P.jpg	Sample TS009 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS010_B.jpg	Sample TS010 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS010_F.jpg	Sample TS010 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS010_P.jpg	Sample TS010 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS011_B.jpg	Sample TS011 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS011_F.jpg	Sample TS011 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS011_P.jpg	Sample TS011 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_TS012_B.jpg	Sample TS012 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_TS012_F.jpg	Sample TS012 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_TS012_P.jpg	Sample TS012 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_UC001_B.jpg	Sample UC001 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_UC001_F.jpg	Sample UC001 Photo, Front

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_UC001_P.jpg	Sample UC001 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_UC002_B.jpg	Sample UC002 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_UC002_F.jpg	Sample UC002 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_UC002_P.jpg	Sample UC002 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_UC003_B.jpg	Sample UC003 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_UC003_F.jpg	Sample UC003 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_UC003_P.jpg	Sample UC003 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_UC004_B.jpg	Sample UC004 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_UC004_F.jpg	Sample UC004 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_UC004_P.jpg	Sample UC004 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_UC005_B.jpg	Sample UC005 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_UC005_F.jpg	Sample UC005 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_UC005_P.jpg	Sample UC005 Photo, Package
IG_BH06_UC006_B.jpg	Sample UC006 Photo, Back
IG_BH06_UC006_F.jpg	Sample UC006 Photo, Front
IG_BH06_UC006_P.jpg	Sample UC006 Photo, Package

Photo Name	Photo Description
IG_BH06_ST_13.56_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 13.56 m
IG_BH06_ST_13.56_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 13.56 m
IG_BH06_LT_14.66_14.69_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Lithology from 14.66 m to 14.69 m
IG_BH06_ST_24.61_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 24.61 m
IG_BH06_ST_51.58_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 51.58 m
IG_BH06_ST_51.58_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 51.58 m
IG_BH06_ST_72.58_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 72.58 m
IG_BH06_ST_72.58_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 72.58 m
IG_BH06_ST_73.28_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 73.28 m
IG_BH06_ST_73.28_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 73.28 m
IG_BH06_ST_73.32_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 73.32 m
IG_BH06_ST_73.32_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 73.32 m
IG_BH06_ST_80.98_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 80.98 m
IG_BH06_ST_80.98_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 80.98 m
IG_BH06_ST_81.09_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 81.09 m
IG_BH06_ST_398.24_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 398.24 m
IG_BH06_ST_399.87_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 399.87 m
IG_BH06_ST_403.74_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 403.74 m
IG_BH06_ST_415.11_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 415.11 m
IG_BH06_ST_451.93_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 451.93 m
IG_BH06_ST_451.93_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 451.93 m
IG_BH06_ST_464.12_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 464.12 m
IG_BH06_ST_464.19_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 464.19 m
IG_BH06_ST_464.19_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 464.19 m
IG_BH06_ST_464.94_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 464.94 m
IG_BH06_ST_464.94_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 464.94 m
IG_BH06_ST_492.55_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 492.55 m
IG_BH06_ST_492.55_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 492.55 m
IG_BH06_ST_503.17_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 503.17 m
IG_BH06_ST_503.17_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 503.17 m
IG_BH06_ST_508.532_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 508.532 m
IG_BH06_ST_508.532_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 508.532 m
IG_BH06_AT_508.64_508.76_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Alteration from 508.64 m to 508.76 m
IG_BH06_AT_508.64_508.76_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Alteration from 508.64 m to 508.76 m
IG_BH06_ST_566.7_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 566.7 m
IG_BH06_ST_566.7_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 566.7 m
IG_BH06_ST_572.46_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 572.46 m
IG_BH06_ST_626.88_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 626.88 m
IG_BH06_ST_626.88_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 626.88 m
IG_BH06_ST_691.03_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 691.03 m
IG_BH06_ST_691.03_2.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 691.03 m
IG_BH06_ST_834.79_1.jpg	Detailed Photo # of Structure at Depth 834.79 m

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH06_AQ001	212.79	212.94	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ002	292.44	292.68	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ003	370.13	370.53	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ004	453.32	453.54	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ005	504.15	504.32	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ006	562.38	562.57	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ007	574.1	574.25	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ008	612.07	612.26	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ009	647.7	647.88	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ010	665.69	665.89	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ011	693.44	693.6	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ012	720.26	720.43	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ013	747.21	747.35	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ014	770.62	770.79	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ015	804.25	804.43	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ016	840.34	840.74	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ017	852.52	852.76	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ018	884.8	884.96	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AQ019	927.04	927.32	Aqueous Extraction	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_AR001	157.12	157.52	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR002	185.13	185.5	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR003	212.44	212.79	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR004	238.13	238.51	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR005	265.17	265.58	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR006	291.69	292.08	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR007	319.14	319.56	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR008	346.19	346.53	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR009	369.73	370.13	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR010	398.49	398.91	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR011	398.91	399.33	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR012	402.88	403.27	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR013	421.36	421.76	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR014	450.33	450.73	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR015	465.93	466.33	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR016	466.33	466.75	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR017	479.44	479.85	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR018	504.32	504.7	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR019	533.6	533.97	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR020	542.45	542.83	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR021	548.59	548.98	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR022	564.83	565.2	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR023	570.03	570.4	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR024	572.61	573.02	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR025	588.66	589.06	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR026	591.56	591.94	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR027	594.5	594.86	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH06_AR028	612.26	612.63	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR029	614.83	615.19	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR030	642.23	642.62	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR031	654.36	654.7	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR032	668.19	668.56	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR033	677.87	678.26	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR034	691.41	691.76	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR035	696.19	696.55	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR036	708.87	709.22	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR037	717.06	717.5	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR038	721.91	722.36	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR039	728.1	728.46	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR040	730.18	730.55	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR041	741.45	741.83	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR042	750.54	750.91	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR043	764.63	765.01	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR044	774.5	774.86	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR045	795.92	796.28	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR046	808.85	809.22	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR047	811.36	811.74	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR048	811.92	812.27	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR049	819.45	819.81	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR050	824.03	824.4	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR051	838.32	838.7	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR052	849.97	850.33	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR053	855.95	856.3	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR054	868.02	868.38	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR055	887.03	887.39	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR056	908.58	908.96	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR057	915.86	916.24	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR058	920.76	921.11	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR059	923.63	924	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR060	931.01	931.41	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR061	964.88	965.18	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR062	965.69	965.94	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR063	968.4	968.77	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_AR064	970.35	970.71	Archive	Y	NWMO Warehouse
IG_BH06_BR001	560.12	560.29	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_BR002	561.12	561.27	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_BR003	611.34	611.5	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_BR004	670.9	671.06	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_BR005	672.5	672.67	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_BR006	733.26	733.44	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_BR007	791.87	792.01	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_BR008	792.01	792.2	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_BR009	842.33	842.48	Brazilian	N	CANMET

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH06_BR010	863.93	864.08	Brazilian	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_DG001	509.93	510.13	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_DG002	620.42	620.64	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_DG003	743.42	743.63	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_DG004	801.73	801.93	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_DG005	841.92	842.12	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_DG006	935.52	935.72	Reactive Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_ED001	480.5	480.75	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_ED002	591.94	592.16	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_ED003	696.55	696.79	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_ED004	819.81	820.02	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_ED005	916.24	916.46	Effective Diffusion Coefficient	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_MG001	213.03	213.23	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG002	291	291.28	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG003	371.5	371.7	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG004	453.54	453.76	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG005	504.7	504.93	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG006	565.47	565.67	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG007	574.25	574.45	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG008	611.5	611.7	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG009	644.25	644.47	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG010	666.87	667.09	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG011	696.79	697.03	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG012	720.43	720.65	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG013	748.22	748.43	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG014	770.88	771.11	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH06_MG015	804.63	804.85	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG016	839.73	839.94	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG017	851.93	852.17	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG018	887.39	887.6	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_MG019	927.32	927.55	Mineralogy	N	Queen's Facility for Isotope Research
IG_BH06_NG001	512.24	512.46	Noble Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_NG002	512.46	512.67	Noble Gas	N	Oxford University
IG_BH06_NG003	623.22	623.43	Noble Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_NG004	623.43	623.64	Noble Gas	N	Oxford University
IG_BH06_NG005	735.02	735.25	Noble Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_NG006	735.55	735.79	Noble Gas	N	Oxford University
IG_BH06_NG007	846.19	846.39	Noble Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_NG008	846.39	846.59	Noble Gas	N	Oxford University
IG_BH06_NG009	938.7	938.91	Noble Gas	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_NG010	938.91	939.11	Noble Gas	N	Oxford University
IG_BH06_PS001	371.7	371.99	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_PS002	565.2	565.47	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_PS003	668.56	668.84	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_PS004	731.35	731.61	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_PS005	774.86	775.12	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_PS006	832.89	833.29	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_PS007	932.63	932.89	Petrophysical Suite	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_PW001	212.09	212.44	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW002	291.28	291.69	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW003	369.33	369.73	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW004	452.92	453.32	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW005	503.76	504.15	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW006	562.01	562.38	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW007	573.75	574.1	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW008	611.7	612.07	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW009	647.33	647.7	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW010	665.31	665.69	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW011	690.33	690.81	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW012	693.06	693.44	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW013	719.88	720.27	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW014	746.85	747.21	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW015	774.15	774.5	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW016	803.88	804.25	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW017	839.35	839.73	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW018	852.17	852.52	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_PW019	884.44	884.8	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop

Sample Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Archive (Y/N)	Location
IG_BH06_PW020	926.65	927.05	Pore Water	N	Hydroisotop
IG_BH06_SA001	821.82	822.28	Specific Surface Area and Cation Exchange Capacity	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_SO001	820.8	821.28	Sorption	N	Transferred to NWMO Custody
IG_BH06_TH001	558.99	559.25	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH06_TH002	672.67	672.95	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH06_TH003	792.36	792.65	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH06_TH004	842.48	842.74	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH06_TH005	935.72	935.97	Thermal Properties	N	RESPEC
IG_BH06_TS001	560.29	560.49	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS002	560.49	560.7	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS003	560.7	560.91	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS004	560.91	561.12	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS005	671.06	671.27	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS006	671.27	671.5	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS007	671.5	671.73	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS008	671.73	671.96	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS009	791.05	791.26	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS010	791.26	791.46	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS011	791.46	791.66	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_TS012	791.66	791.87	Triaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_UC001	559.25	559.49	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_UC002	611.11	611.34	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_UC003	672.28	672.5	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_UC004	733.03	733.26	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_UC005	792.65	792.86	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET
IG_BH06_UC006	842.12	842.33	Uniaxial Compressive Strength	N	CANMET



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