Acid Test Results

Footage	Angle of Hole from Horizontal	Bedding Angle with Core Axis	Cleavage Angle with Core Axis
300	46	62	65
540	44	43	43(?)
780	42	41	46
990	35	23	68
1320	29	52	77

Notes: Twenty-six thin section heels have been cut. Sixty composite and individual samples have been sent in for analysis. Analytical results follow in Table A-5. Detailed log is available for study.

CONDENSED GEOLOGIC LOG FOR DDH RR-2

Hole drilled at a 43° angle and an azimuth of 348°.

0′-11′ Overburden.

11′-553′ T.D. Pale to dark brown, siliceous biotite-garnet schist and semi-schist. Rock is typically very fine-fine grained. Recrystallized. Unit contains numerous white to pale brown, more siliceous laminae and thin beds; and fewer thin (3 cm) green chloritic, tuffaceous layers. Unit as a whole is believed to be metasediments (tuffaceous) and locally contains 1-4 mm relict quartz-plagioclase volcaniclasts. Mode of darker bands: 20-40% biotite, muscovite, phlogopite; 40-65% quartz; 0-25% pink garnets; 5% plagioclase; and a trace of carbonate. Mode of paler brown bands: 50-75% quartz; 5-50% plagioclase (sodic); 0-20% pink garnet; 5-10% biotite (and other micas); 1% chlorite; and a trace of carbonate. Unit contains 1/2-5% pyrite and 0-1/2% chalcopyrite, in veins, minor veinlets and as disseminated grains. Unit contains local, deformed, irregular milky-white quartz veins and bursts. There appear to be several cross-cutting sets of these, with thicknesses up to 2 1/2′. Besides quartz, these veins and bursts contain local vugs, biotite, chlorite, pyrite, yellow muscovite, garnet, calcite, epidote, plagioclase, and bent-brecciated tourmaline. More siliceous (less ductile) laminae-beds are often cut by hairline fractures with minor chloritization, carbonatization, and albitization(?). These internal fractures form-pseudobreccia patterns. Unit also contains minor veinlets with red fluorescent calcite. Other pseudobreccia intervals are associated with local brecciation and thin ultramylonites. Breccia zones also have associated chloritic-argillitic alteration and are typically garnet free. Fabric of bedding is generally subparallel to schistosity, with local minor folds and kinks. Rock is much flattened and has local boudinage. Recrystallization appears to have subdued schistosity locally to form a semischistose fabric. It has also healed the fracturing-brecciation of the rock, even though core is locally broken. Local graded beds occur but recrystallization makes younging direction difficult to determine.

Acid Test Results

Footage	Angle of Hole from Horizontal	Bedding-Schistosity Angle with Core Axis
300	31	50
553	33	57

Notes: Thirty-three thin and polished thin sections have been made and are available for study. Forty-two composite and individual core samples and rock samples have been sent in for analysis. Analytical results follow in Table RR-2. Compared with DDH RR-1, rock in RR-2 is much more uniform. Detailed lithologic and structural log are available for study.

CONDENSED GEOLOGIC LOG FOR DDH RR-1

Drilled at a 48° angle and an azimuth of 180°.

0′-6′ Overburden.

6′-329.8′ Interbedded intermediate-felsic-mafic metatuffs, tuffaceous greywacke, and magnetite laminations. Rock is now fine to medium-grained semi-schist-schist, with much flattening, folding and local breccia. Moderate to well developed schistosity subparallels bedding. Volcanic fragments locally coarse lapilli-agglomerate originally.

Mode of intermediate-mafic metatuff (grey-green): 25-40% mafics and alteration products (chlorite, actinolite, hornblende); 5% quartz-carbonate veins; 40% quartz-carbonate veinlets or compositional laminae; 15-30% quartz-carbonate-plagioclase (more felsic component of groundmass).

Mode of intermediate-felsic metatuff (brown-grey) similar to above except only 10-30% mafics and alteration products; and 15-45% felsic component. Sheet silicates largely sericite-biotite.

Mode of the intermediate tuff-tuffaceous greywacke (green-grey): 10-30% chlorite; 10-30% biotite; 10-20% muscovite; 20-40% quartz; 10-15% plagioclase; 10-20% actinolite; and 0-5% carbonate.

Intermediate-mafic tuff intervals are 6′-13.5′ and 33.5′-35.5′. Felsic-intermediate tuff is from 13.5′-18.0′. Other intervals predominantly intermediate metatuffs. Local scattered 1 mm magnetite grains (up to 5% of rock) and 1-10 mm dark green hornblende phenocrysts(?)-porphyroblasts (up to 10% of rock) from 35.5′-271.5′. Magnetite and hornblende appear to vary antithetically (on the small scale). Laminae with up to 80% magnetite occur in close proximity to