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Geological Study of GPK3 HFR borehole (Soultz-sous-Forêts, France)

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Abstract

In the framework of the European Geothermal (HDR/HFR) project conducted at Soultz-sous-Forêts (Rhine graben, France), the borehole GPK3 was drilled vertically from 0 to 2700m and was deviated to the South to 5100m depth. The temperature reaches at 5100m depth is 200° C. At the ground level, the borehole GPK3 is located about 6m to the SSW from the previous deep well GPK2 but at the bottom depth, the horizontal distance between the doublet GPK2-GPK3 is about 700m apart.

The top of the granite was reached at 1418m depth. No core was collected at depth. More than 1000 chip samples were collected during the drilling operations in the granite section and about 200 were examined on site in order to realise a petrographic log. Conventional geophysical measurements (caliper log, spectral gamma ray log) and ultrasonic borehole image logs (UBI) were carried out in the whole granite section (1420-5100m) and analysed in order to help to determine the lithology and the location of the fracture zones.

The examination of the chip samples collected between 3800 and 5100m was done on site during the drilling operations. From a general point of view, the geological profile could be summarised as follows :

- between 3800m and 4780m, the well intersected an unaltered porphyritic MFK-rich granite with only one hydrothermal altered zone at 4100m;
- between 4780m and 5000m, the well penetrated a section characterized by lithological variations, made of two-mica granite mainly;
- between 5000m to 5100m, alternations of petrographical variations are evidenced, with porphyritic MFK-rich granite, two-mica granite and biotite-rich granite.

A few hydrothermally altered zones were distinguished and a detailed mineralogical analysis shown surprisingly the absence of clay minerals which characterized fractured zones at Soultz. This result is not consistent with previous studies done at Soultz and it seems that the clay fraction is not collected during the drilling because the chip samples are very fine-grained. Some thin sections of cutting samples and some X-ray diffractions were realised and their analysis confirms the lack of clays in the chip sample.

Conventional geophysical well-log analysis helps to distinguish several lithological sections within the GPK3 well. Furthermore, some strong variations of the different radioactive curves indicate generally the presence of fractures. The analysis of the spectral gamma ray, which indicates Potassium, Thorium and Uranium contents, allows dividing the well in 5 main parts. Based on these logs, the evidences of fracture zones are more numerous in the deeper part.

To improve the vertical zoning, we analysed all the conventional well-log with a statistical method, namely the Hierarchy Ascending Classification (HAC). In the upper part of GPK3 well, between 1.4 and 4.5km depth, 8 main groups were defined in the well. 4 groups correspond to a background signal and represents a rock facies or lithological variations. The other groups correspond to signal anomalies and represent dykes or fracture zones.

It is the first borehole at Soultz which is logged continuously by the Ultrasonic Borehole Imager in the entire granitic section between 1420m to 5100m. Moreover, UBI runs show a very good borehole wall surface reflection and besides that a good fracture detection. They will be analysed later in terms of fracture characterization through a specific software.

The synthesis of the chip sample examination and the HAC analysis help to perform a more general correlation with this new well GPK3, which is well documented, and the previous well GPK2. Then, 4 main lithological sections can be distinguished:

- in the upper part, the sedimentary cover,
- below, the standard porphyritic granite rich in mega K-feldspars,
- in the intermediate part, the same granite but with some texture variations, generally made of more fine-grained rocks,
- and, in the deeper part, a new fine-grained granite facies, depleted in K-feldspar but richer in biotite and muscovite, namely a 2-mica granite.

A preliminary cross-section between the two deep wells shows that some fracture zones were also correlated such as a large-scale fracture zone observed at about 4800m depth in GPK2 and GPK3.

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1. Introduction

In the framework of the European Geothermal (HDR) project conducted at Soultz-sous-Forêts (France), the borehole GPK3 was drilled from 0 to 5100m/KB depth (rotary table reference) started on the 25th June 2002 and completed on the 11th November 2002.

The aim of this Hot Fractured Rock (HFR) Geothermal project is to demonstrate that heat can be extracted from deep wells for producing electricity. The Soultz site is located on the western side of the Rhine Graben (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). The objective of this HFR project is to develop a heat exchanger within a granite massif overlain by a sedimentary cover (Baria *et al.*, 1998). In 1999, the GPK2 well was deepened to 5093m and a temperature of 200° C was measured at the bottom depth. At the surface, this new borehole GPK3 is located about 6m, SSW of GPK2 (Fig. 3) and, as it is directional drilled, at the bottom depth the horizontal distance between GPK2 and GPK3 is about 700m (Fig. 4). GPK3 is considered to use as an injection geothermal well whereas GPK2 should be a production geothermal well.

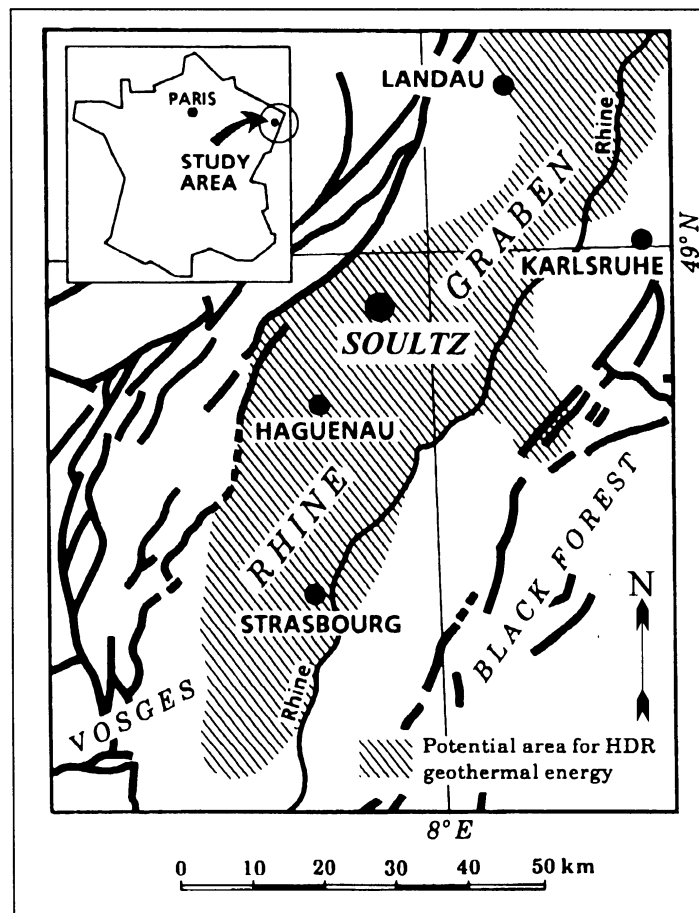


Fig. 1 - Location of the Soultz site.

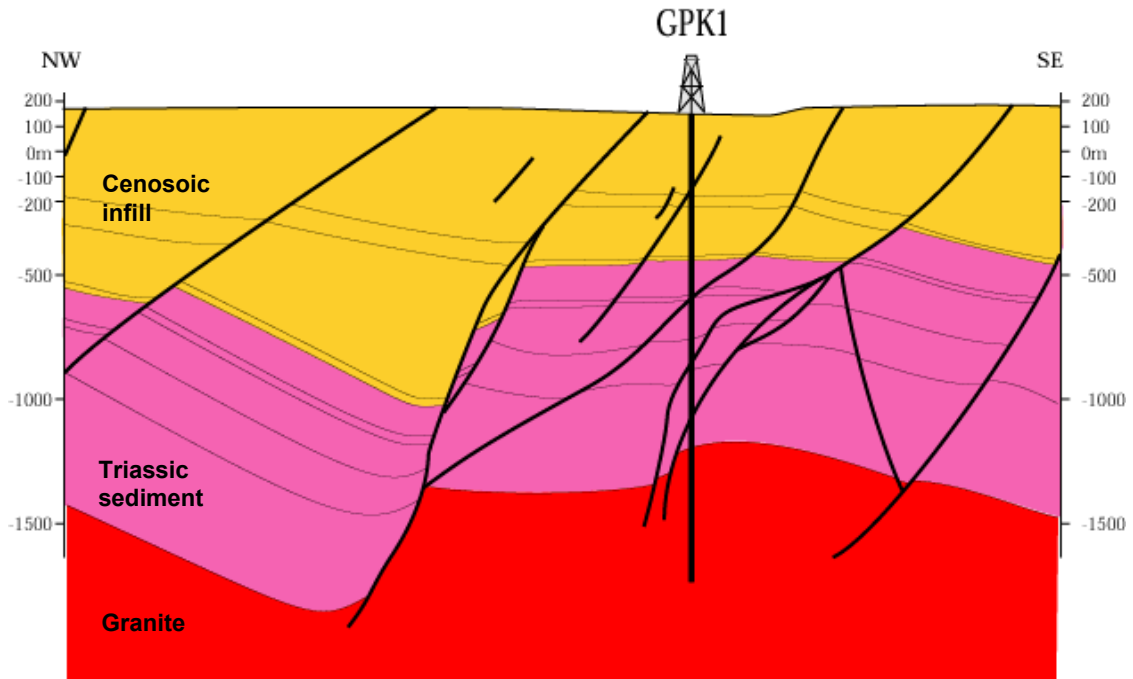


Fig. 2 - Geological cross-section through the GPK1 well.

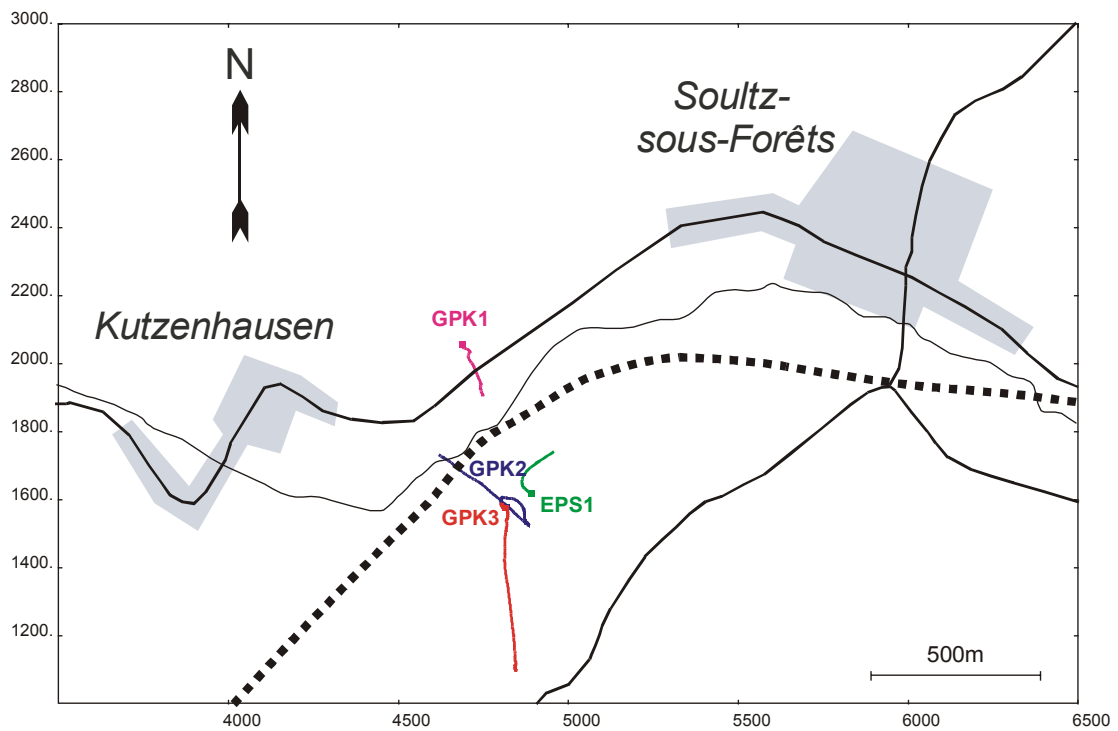


Fig. 3 - Location of Soutz boreholes and their trajectory.

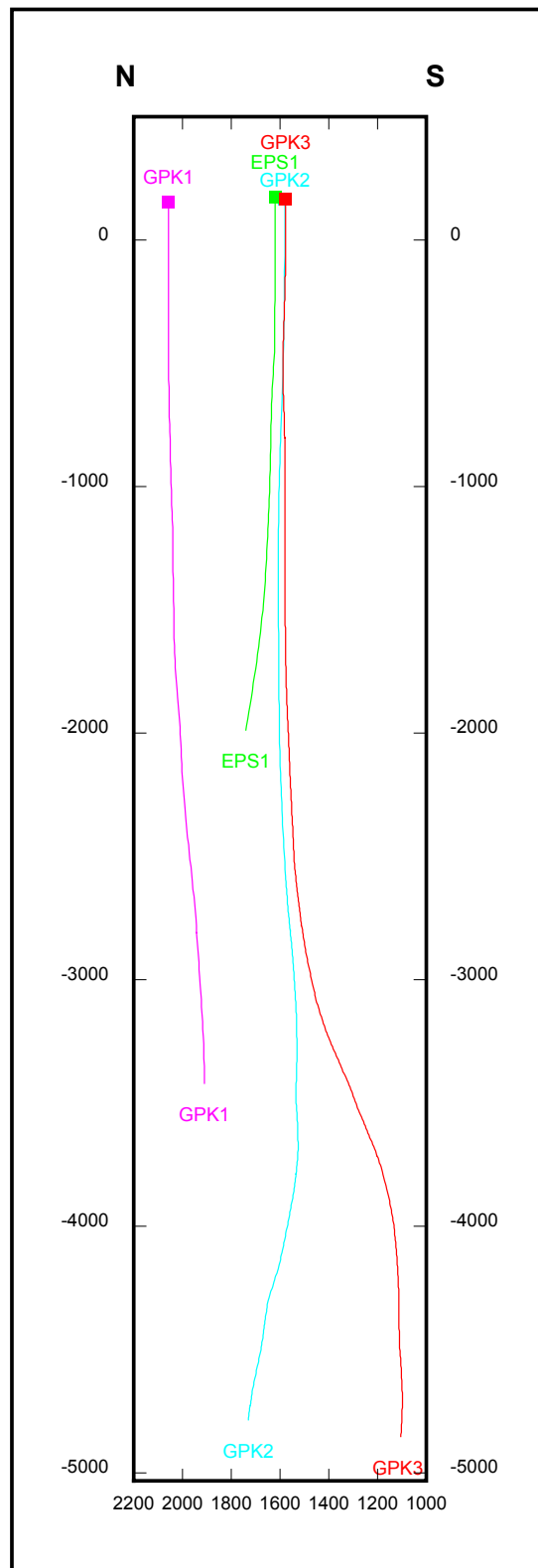


Fig. 4 - N-S cross section of the Soultz well field.
The vertical depth are expressed below the sea level.

The initial target of the drilling of GPK3 well was to reach 4500-5000m depth with an anticipated temperature of $195\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$. The drilling rig was supplied by ENEL. The European Economic Interest Grouping (EIEG) "Heat Mining" assisted by Southern International Inc. acted as the operator for the drilling operations.

GPK3 was drilled in 12-1/4" diameter between 1448 and 4580m and in 8-1/2" diameter between 4580 and 5100m (Ann. 1). As the well was directional drilled between 2670 and 4580m depth, the calculated vertical depth is 5020m (ground reference). The driller depth reference is based on the rotating table located at 9.20m above the ground level. All the geological data (petrography, Rop, X-Ray diffraction) will be provided and plotted according to the driller depth references.

The top of the granite was reached at 1418m depth. No core was collected at depth.

Geological monitoring based on cuttings was conducted on site by the geologists of BRGM and SWBU (Stadtwerke Bad Urach, Germany). Between 3800 and 5100m, a detailed geological monitoring was conducted on site during the drilling operations. In the upper part, between 1420 and 3000m depth, a less detailed geological profile was done by SWBU. The section between 3000 and 3800m is not yet available but will be completed later. This geological study was carried out as a part of BRGM scientific research programme applied to the HDR/HFR-Soultz project (BRGM project 02ENED01). The general objective of this research consists of the geological characterization of the deep granite massif dedicated to HDR/HFR experiments.

The well logging operations were conducted at different times (21/07/02, 21/10/02, 25/10/02, 10/11/02) in the GPK3 well. Schlumberger logs are depth matched according to the 9-5/8" casing shoe at 1448m for the logging in the granitic section.

This geological field report is organized into three different parts :

- the synthetic petrographic log of GPK3 deduced from the examination of the chip samples in the lower part of the granitic section (3800-5093m);
- a microscopic description of thin sections of selected cutting samples;
- a first overview of the new geophysical well logging obtained in the granitic section (550-5100m);
- a comparison with the GPK2 well.

2. Synthetic petrographic log from chip samples

2.1. METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The drilled cuttings from the borehole GPK3 were collected by ENEL every hour at three or six meter intervals in the granitic section from 1418m to 5092m. These cuttings were washed, cleaned and dried by BRGM and SWBU to remove drilling mud (Ecol Lube), cement, iron or rust particles and lost circulation material. They were first logged in detail on site by conventional binocular microscope examination at 10-50 x magnification between 3800 and 5093m. According to the sample quantity available, one or two cutting samples were packaged by BRGM as reference collection for further investigations. The detailed sample list is available in Annex 2.

Cuttings collected from GPK3 are fine-grained, ranging between 0.1 and 1mm with an average of about 0.5mm. The raw and cleaned samples look like silt particles (Fig. 5). This small size hinders accurate characterization of grain size feature of coarse, medium or fine-grained facies. It also prevents from recognising fracture fillings accurately. The precise characterization of the rock texture is also quite difficult to obtain with these very small grained samples.

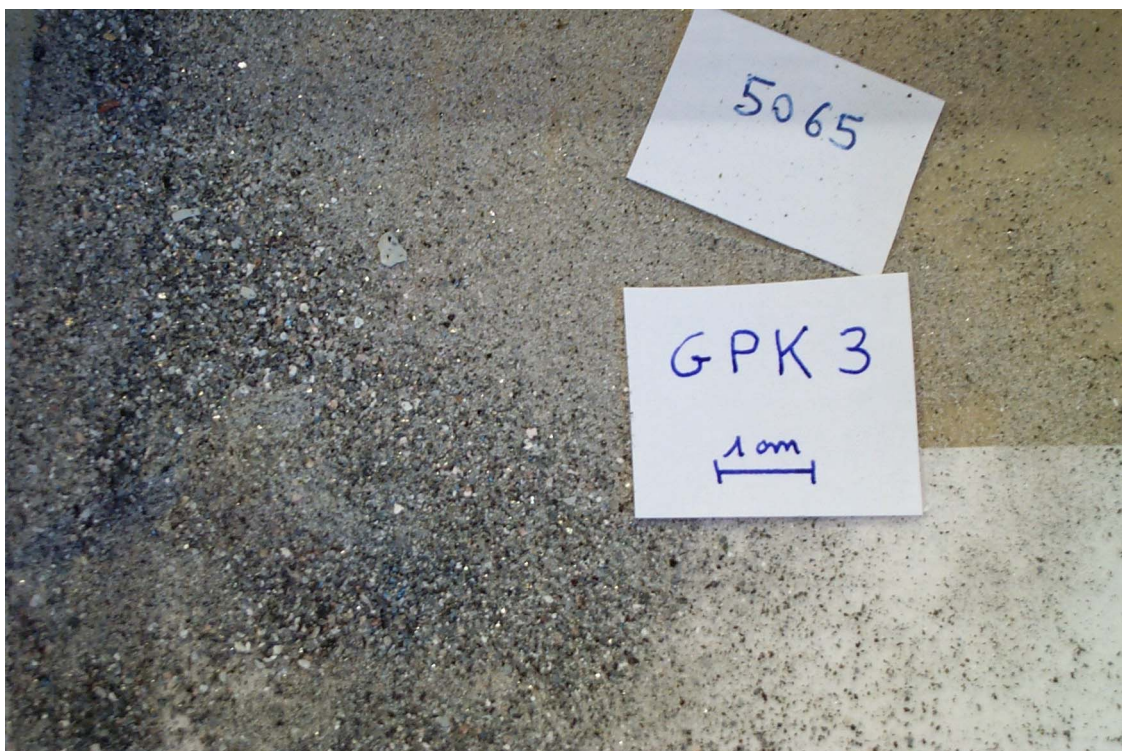


Fig. 5 - Photograph of a cutting sample at 5065m in the GPK3 well.

Because of the possible mixing of cuttings from neighbouring levels in the drilling mud during its ascent to the surface, the samples represent an average composition for a

certain level. For instance, the volume of one meter long drilled section represents 36 litres for 8-1/2" borehole diameter.

Due to the fine size particles of the cuttings samples, the petrographic description is very difficult, more particularly the rock texture identification (porphyritic, coarse grained size, ...).

Thus, the examination of the chip samples can only show the changes in petrographic facies and/or the type of alteration, if the well penetrates a reasonably thick layer of granite. Practically, it appears difficult to detect variations covering less than three or four meter thickness.

The drilling rate (Rop, Rate of penetration), expressed in meter per hour was provided by ENEL, but some depth intervals are not documented yet (Fig. 6). The Rop curve is generally strongly related to the rock mass composition. It means that high Rop values correlate with fractured zone locations whereas low Rop values are related to unaltered rock mass (Genter *et al.*, 1999). In the granitic section of GPK3, the Rop data provided by ENEL vary between 2.5m/h and 20m/h with an average between 3 and 4m/h. The mean value is slightly higher than those obtained in the previous well GPK2. The Rop data are quite noisy, and there is no clear relationship with the deep seated geology. Therefore, it is very difficult to point out the fractured zones with the available Rop curve only. However, at about 4770m, the Rop values are higher correlating with the presence of a huge fracture zone suspected by the well-log analysis (cf. § 4).

This new drillhole GPK3 offered the opportunity to recognize a complete geological section through the Soultz granitic batholith. The previous borehole GPK2 had had total mud losses during drilling between 2110m and 3900m depth. Then, no cutting sample was available in this depth section and the geological characterization was poorly constrained. This new drillhole allows to fill the gap and to reconstruct the deep seated geology.

The geological data were processed with the GDM software package of BRGM as well as all the different geological profiles (geology, geophysical measurements, cross-sections).

2.2. EXAMINATION OF CHIP SAMPLES

Data log includes the sample colour-facies, primary mineralogy, style and intensity of alteration and hydrothermal fillings. From the previous investigations (Genter, 1989), two alteration styles are known which occur within the Soultz granite. Pervasive (or so-called propylitic) alteration took place on a large scale within the granite without any macroscopic modification of the rock texture. Vein alteration is related to fracture zones where hydrothermal fluid circulation strongly modify the granite. The pervasive alteration is mainly characterized by the occurrence of chlorite whereas the vein alteration is characterized by illite.

The different items integrated into the database of sample examination are in detail the following:

- *Colour* : The small size of the cuttings gives a homogeneous sample colour which is

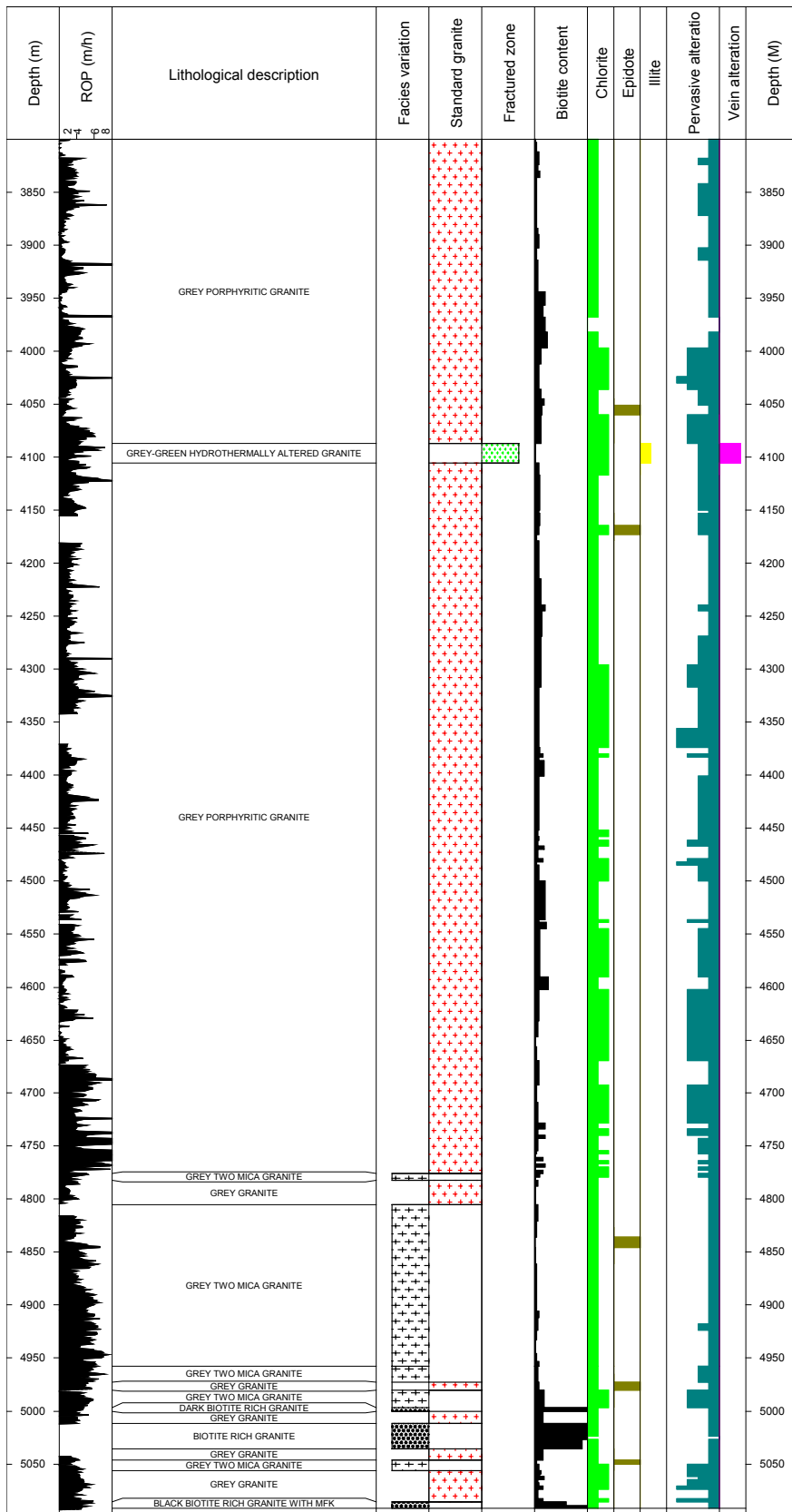


Fig. 6 - Synthetic log of GPK3 between 3800-5090m based on cutting analysis.

- a good indicator for characterizing facies variations. The colour is dark to grey, or white. No more colour variations were observed between 3800m and 5100m. In the upper section, cutting colors could be slightly more pronounced (red, orange, green).
- *Primary mineralogy* : Abundance of quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase and biotite was estimated providing a qualitative evaluation of the primary mineralogical content variation. According to the geological investigations previously performed on EPS-1 core sections (Genter et Traineau, 1991 and 1992), on GPK-1 cuttings (Genter and Traineau, 1993), and on GPK-2 cuttings (Genter and Tenzer, 1995; Genter *et al.*, 1999), primary biotite content was used as the main indicator for showing petrographic variations and hydrothermal alteration types.
- *Style and intensity of alteration*: Chloritization of primary biotite is used as an effective index for pervasive alteration. Primary, black coloured biotite is partially transformed into a green coloured chloritized biotite. Three degrees (low, moderate and high) of biotite alteration into chlorite were defined.
- The occurrence of epidote, that is a hydrothermal mineral characterizing both high temperature in geothermal environment and pervasive alteration, was also described systematically.

Illitisation of primary biotite and plagioclase is used as an effective index for vein alteration. Biotite, partly chloritised, is replaced by pale yellow-green illite. Primary white coloured plagioclase is also replaced by green coloured illite. In this case, the illitised facies shows a prominent white hue. As for chloritization, the intensity of illitisation includes three degrees (low, moderate and high). Hematization, developed on primary minerals (biotite, K-feldspar) and in fracture fillings, could also give evidence of alteration.

The description of these secondary minerals permit us to determine the alteration type (pervasive alteration or vein alteration) and its intensity qualitatively.

As the chip samples are very fine grained, it was very difficult to identify the clay minerals such as illite within the samples. Chlorite is generally more easily detectable by a binocular examination.

According to own knowledge of the deep geology of the Soultz site, we were surprised by the absence of illite in the samples in particular within the suspected fractured zones where the Rop values are high. As a consequence, we suspected that the clay content was so fine grained (< 50µm) that it was not collected during the cutting sampling. The clay fraction of illite composition was probably intimately incorporated within the drilling mud. A specific mineralogical analysis was done in order to evaluate the finest particle proportion (see § 2.3.5). The main result is the absence of illite in the cuttings.

As a consequence, the alteration style deduced from the on site macroscopic examination may be regarded with caution.

2.3. PETROGRAPHY

We considered as a main assumption that the drilling of the GPK3 borehole would have crossed the same granite massif as previously penetrated by GPK2 due to its large vertical and lateral extension. We also assumed that possible departures from the standard porphyritic granite facies should be ascribed to texture variations of the granite or vein alteration with associated fracturing.

So, petrographic units defined through the logging of the GPK3 borehole have been tentatively correlated with rock types identified in the upper part of GPK-1 (Traineau *et al.*, 1991), in the lower part of GPK-1 (Genter and Traineau, 1993), in the EPS-1 well (Genter and Traineau, 1992; Traineau *et al.*, 1992) and in GPK-2 (Genter and Tenzer, 1995; Genter *et al.*, 1999). Correlation was accomplished primarily through comparison of GPK3 chip samples with representative petrographic facies observed on the EPS-1 core sections. The following petrographic types encountered in GPK3 between 3800 and 5093m, listed below will be discussed: (a) standard porphyritic granite, (b) biotite-rich granite, (c) two-mica granite, and (d) altered porphyritic granite related to fractured zones which are divided into four alteration grades (low, moderate, high and very high). However, in this borehole section, we assume that this result is not representative because only one altered zone was identified by cutting analysis.

2.3.1. Standard porphyritic granite

Chip samples contain primary quartz, K-feldspar (orthoclase), plagioclase, biotite, amphibole and accessory minerals as magnetite, titanite, apatite and allanite. Their colour is dominantly grey to dark. The percentage of biotite grains is roughly estimated around 5 %. This amount does not represent the true biotite content of the granite because it is probably higher in the chip samples than in the penetrated rock.

Small variations of biotite content are ascribed to slight changes in the granite texture, or to drilling features (variations in grinding at the drill bit, enrichment or impoverishment in the ascending mud column).

Individual grains, up to 1mm long, of pink K-feldspar are indicative of the porphyritic texture of the granite. Biotite grains form well-shaped black flakes, are sometimes partially altered to green chlorite. It is the dominant mafic constituent. Hornblende is scarcely observed in the chip samples by binocular observation, probably because it is more powdered by drill bit than biotite (Glenn *et al.*, 1981); however green amphibole appears frequently in thin sections and is sometimes abundant. Quartz and plagioclase occur as anhedral grains. Titanite is quite common with its honey-like colour. Some white-milky minerals that could correspond to plagioclases are also quite common.

2.3.2. Biotite-rich granite

Chip samples contain primary quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite and amphibole. It is distinguished from standard porphyritic granite by its relatively high biotite content (around 50 %) leading to a darker colour. It is interpreted as reflecting textural variations like schlieren or mafic minerals rich granite. Biotite is partially replaced by secondary chlorite.

2.3.3. Two-mica granite

The two-mica granite is characterized by the occurrence of primary muscovite flakes and/or of small pieces of fine-grained granite containing biotite and/or muscovite. Cross-hatched microcline and myrmekite are very interesting specific features which allow to recognise the presence of fine-grained two-mica granite in the thin sections corresponding to cuttings.

2.3.4. Altered granite related to fractured zones

The granite has been more or less altered within and near fractured zones. The examination of chip samples leads to determination of hydrothermally altered granite facies. The most characteristic feature is the development of illite removing primary biotite and plagioclase. Altered granite is typically biotite free and cream-white coloured. It contains grains of colourless to pale green illite.

2.3.5. Comparative mineralogical analysis of 2 samples

As it was very difficult to characterize alteration minerals such as illite in the chip samples, a detailed mineralogical analysis was carried out by the BRGM lab (Jézéquel and Pedroletti, 2002). The full analysis is described in Annex 3.

Two raw cutting samples considered as altered (4090m) and unaltered (4587m) were investigated in terms of weighting, sifting, density, magnetic sorting and mineralogical content (Ann.3).

After a density separation, the finest particles (< 50µm) represent less than 1 % in the altered sample and about 4 % in the fresh granite sample. Generally, the finest particles (< 50µm) correspond to the clay minerals. Therefore, it means that there is less clay minerals within the altered sample (4096m) than in the fresh sample (4587m). This surprising result is not consistent with previous studies done at Soultz (Traineau *et al.*, 1991; Genter and Traineau, 1993; Genter and Traineau, 1992; Traineau *et al.*, 1992; Genter and Tenzer, 1995; Genter *et al.*, 1999). This absence of clay minerals in the altered sample is probably due to a sampling problem. The drill bit could have probably highly crushed the granite and generated very fine-grained chip samples. The clay fraction was not collected on the vibrators because it stayed within the drilling mud.

Within the unaltered sample, magnetite and biotite are abundant whereas chlorite is less represented. Within the altered sample, magnetite is depleted, suggesting hydrothermal alteration and Fe-oxides which are abundant could be derived from hydrothermal alteration of the magnetite. Biotite is less abundant and chlorite is more well expressed.

Therefore, some mineralogical assemblages (biotite, magnetite) are clearly related to the unaltered granite. However, it seems that there is a depletion in terms of finest particle content within the altered granite sample.

This analysis could explain why we were not able to detect so many altered zones in the deeper section of GPK3.

2.4. LOG DESCRIPTION

The main objective of the on-site chip sample logging was both to recognize fractured and altered zones and significant petrographical facies variations within the Soultz granite massif while drilling was in progress and also to assist the drilling operation. The synthetic petrographic log of GPK3 includes all the geological data obtained from 3800 to 5092m depth (Fig. 6, Ann.4).

From a general point of view, the geological profile of well GPK3 could be summarised as follows:

- Between 3800m and 4760m, the well intersected an unaltered standard granite with only one hydrothermal altered zone identified at 4100m. Large grey granitic facies were encountered. Epidote is observed at 4060m and 4173m within the unaltered granite facies. Around 4100m, an altered zone was observed and is characterized by the presence of illite. However, the illite content was estimated as low and we interpreted this zone (4087-4105m) as a low intensity hydrothermal vein alteration section.
- Between 4760m to 5000m, the well penetrated a section characterized by lithological variations, made of two-mica granite mainly. Cuttings show grey facies with some darker samples related to biotite-rich facies. Presence of epidote is observed at 2 depths: 4846m within a two-mica granite and 4980m associated with a standard granite. No hydrothermal altered zone was observed in this section. The pervasive alteration is low and decreases to 4960m related to facies variation with the presence of a biotite rich granite.
- Between 5000m to 5093m, alternations of petrographical variations are evidenced, but no fractured zone was observed based on cutting examination. Standard granite occurs as well as facies variations characterized by biotite rich granite and two-mica granite. Epidote is present only at 5050m in a two-mica granite facies section.

As it was observed in the deeper part of GPK2 (Genter *et al.*, 1999), the GPK3 well has penetrated a new intrusion characterized by a fine-grained texture and a different mineralogical composition with muscovite and biotite enrichment correlated with a depletion of K-Felspar.

After the drilling, the chip sample examination was continued in the upper part of the granite massif, between 1420 and 3800m (Ann. 5). An overview of the petrographic log indicates that GPK3 penetrated a porphyritic MFK-rich granite affected by a series of hydrothermally altered and fractured zones (1640m, 2100m, 2900m, 3170m and 3540m). At 2850m depth, a biotite-rich granite or a xenolith occurs in a fault zone as in the well GPK2 at a different depth (3800-3900m, Genter *et al.*, 1999).

3. Petrography from thin sections and X-Ray diffraction analysis

3.1. THIN SECTION EXAMINATION

23 thin sections of cutting samples and 2 thin sections of rock fragments found in a roller reamer in the deep section (4980-5093m) were evaluated by microscopic examination (Ann. 6). The thin sections correspond to different petrographic variation: porphyritic granite, biotite rich granite and two-mica granite. The primary mineralogical content was checked and compared with the petrographic description of chip samples done on-site. K-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite, hornblende and the accessory minerals were identified as well as their hydrothermal alteration. However, as it was mentioned in the § 2.3.5, no clay minerals related to vein alteration (illite) were observed.

In terms of hydrothermal alteration, chlorite is the most common mineral observed in biotite. Calcite is also present in a lot of samples. At 4096m depth, calcite and secondary quartz were observed. The two rock fragments clearly correspond to a standard porphyritic MFK granite and biotite-rich granite.

3.2. X-RAY DIFFRACTION RESULTS

As it was difficult to point out some altered minerals from microscopic examination of the cuttings, only two X-Ray diffraction analyses were carried out at 4383m and 4635m depth. The primary mineral composition is very closed to those we are able to observe with the binocular (Table 1). It corresponds to a typical granite composition. The main altered minerals (calcite, chlorite, hematite) are also very common in the Soultz granite. The hydrothermal mineral typical of the vein alteration such as illite was not detected by XRD analysis.

Table 1 - Mineralogical content at 4383m and 4635m depth in GPK3 based on XRD.

Sample	4383m	4635m
Primary minerals	Quartz Plagioclase Microcline Mica-Biotite	Quartz Plagioclase Microcline Mica-Biotite Hornblende
Secondary mineral	Calcite Chlorite	Calcite Chlorite Hematite

4. Presentation of geophysical well logging and borehole imagery

4.1. WELL LOG DATA

Conventional well logs (Gamma Ray, 6-arm caliper) and Ultrasonic Borehole Imagery (UBI) were performed in GPK3 by Schlumberger, with the Maxis-500 data acquisition system (Table 2).

Table 2 - List of geophysical well logs and borehole imagery carried out in the GPK3 borehole.

Type	Tool	Parameters	Depth (m)	Run date
HNGS	Hostile Natural Gamma Ray Spectrometry	Natural radioactivity, U content, K content, Th content	1448-5027	21/10/2002
EMC	Caliper - 6 arms	C1, C2, C3 (3 diameters) R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 (6 independent radii) 6 pads - resistivity	550-1450 1448-5027	21/07/2002 21/10/2002
UBI	Ultrasonic Borehole Imager	Oriented Acoustic Borehole Imagery	1448-4540 4567-5107	25/10/2002 10/11/2002

In order to compare various well logs, it was necessary to match their depth with respect to absolute reference depth. The casing shoe is located at 1448m for the driller and 1448.5m for Schlumberger. All the tools were run with the gamma-ray tool in order to correlate all geophysical data each other.

Various standard open-hole well logs (Caliper and Spectral Gamma Ray logs) were performed in the well in order to determine the main distribution of the petrographic facies in terms of facies variation, standard granite and hydrothermally altered and fractured zones (Table 2). For a better understanding of the existing fracture network, Ultrasonic Borehole Imager (UBI) was run between 1448m and 5110m depth providing fully processed images in real time on the Maxis 500 data acquisition imaging system. The standard geophysical measurement (Spectral Gamma Ray) were run in the entire granitic section between 1448m to 5027m with the caliper log (EMC) (Ann. 7). The caliper log was also run before in the sedimentary section in the upper part of the well in order to measure the roughness of the hole. For the first time at Soultz, logs are continuous at the borehole scale and were run in the entire granitic section from the deepest depth (5100m).

4.2. CONVENTIONAL WELL-LOGGING RESPONSES

Two types of analysis have been used to interpret the conventional well-logging responses. First, we used the qualitative correlation between the different raw

responses of the well-logs, like caliper, standard gamma ray, spectral gamma ray and the drilling parameters (Rop, input flow rate, output flow rate). Second, we have done a statistical approach, named HAC, of the gamma ray response.

4.2.1. Log analyses versus depth

The analysis of conventional geophysical well logging from the top of the granite, permits to distinguish several sections within the GPK3 well (Fig. 7). The peaks, maximum and minimum, of the different radioactive curves (GR, K, Th, U) indicate the presence of fracture with a strong lithologic variation in a very thin depth section. The Potassium element is present in clay minerals like illite and though indicates fractured altered zones. The Potassium is also in K-Feldspar and in biotite. Uranium element is present in some accessory minerals like sphene, apatite and oxides. However, Uranium could be removed in fracture zones. Thorium element is present in zircons. The peaks of these different curves are generally correlated with a sharp increase of the hole diameter. The fracture location, deduced from the main peaks, is indicated in Table 3. We have also indicated a degree of importance of the fracture zone deduced from the magnitude of the peaks and the correlation between the radioactive and the caliper logs.

The analysis of the standard gamma ray (GR) allows to divide the well in 5 main parts:

- 1- from 1440m to 2100m, the GR curve is very noisy;
 - 2- from 2100m to 2750m, the GR curve shows a slight and regular decreasing trend versus depth;
 - 3- from 2750m to 3950m, the GR curve is again noisy;
 - 4- from 3950m to 4590m, the GR curve shows again a slight and regular decreasing trend versus depth;
 - 5- from 4590m to 5100m, the GR curve is very noisy and disturbed.
-
- 1- From 1440m to 2100m, the different radioactive logs (GR, K, Th, U) are noisy but their average value is rather stable versus depth. Some occurrences of fractures (5) are indicated by strong anomalies (Table 3). The borehole diameter shows different enlarged sections corresponding to caving. The GR curve shows a high increasing in radioactivity due to a high Uranium content at 1755m. Under certain conditions, Uranium is very mobile and could be concentrated within a fracture. This peak is correlated to a borehole cave. However, the Potassium curve is very flat suggesting that there is no illite concentration. All the radioactive curves are very noisy in the upper part of the granitic section. This behaviour was already observed in the previous wells and could be ascribed to a certain amount of alteration, hematization (1440-1570m) and high fracture density.
 - 2- From 2100m to 2750m, the GR curve shows a slight and regular decreasing trend versus depth as the Th and U curves. This slight depletion of radioactive minerals bearing U and Th is well-known in the granitic pluton and already mentioned in the other Soultz wells as indicating by the standard granite (Traineau *et al.*, 1991). The different radioactive curves are very stable versus depth that could indicate a massif granitic rock. Some fracture zone occurs but they have a low amplitude (Table 3). The caliper data show some caves around 2500m. Between 2100m and 2500m, the out flow curve is disturbed by a significant natural flow coming within the well due to permeable fractures which are not identified yet.

- 3- From 2750m to 3950m, the different radioactive curves as well as the caliper data are again noisy and more disturbed. However, their average value is stable, then this section looks like the upper part of the granite. The average K content is higher than in the upper section and could be interpreted as the occurrence of either a xenolith-rich granite body bearing K_2O or a two-mica granite (Genter *et al.*, 1999). We identified 13 main fracture zones with 4 of them which are most important (Table 3). At 3485m, 3650m and 3815m, the GR peaks are correlated with the Th peaks and a slight increase of K content. The Th element is though to be very stable, so these anomalies could indicate very altered zones. At 3880, the GR peak is correlated with an U peak. As in the upper part at 1744m, that indicate a fracture without alteration halo. At 3306m, we can observe an important cave on the hole diameter curve and a minimum peak of GR associated with a strong decrease of K content and Th content. These high depletion is due to the signal attenuation induced by the well enlargement (cave). Around this zone, the curve of K content increases, suggesting that there is a major altered fractured zone at this depth.
- 4- Between 3950m and 4590m, the different radioactive curves are again stable as the second part of the well. It corresponds to a standard granite section. The GR, Th and U curves decrease regularly with depth. Only 5 minor fracture zones are identified in this section (Table 3). At 4087m, a peak of the K content correlated with a cave, indicated a fracture bearing illite. This fracture zone was also identified by the cuttings examination (Fig. 8) and some illite minerals were suspected among the cuttings (Fig. 6). In this section, huge caves are correlated with the increase of K content (illite).
- 5- At 4590m, the hole diameter changes from 12"1/4 to 8"1/2. This changing affects the radioactive measurements because the tool is closer to the wall and the signal is less softened. Then, the average values are higher and the peak of signals is a little higher too. However, the noisier U curve is not related to the reduced diameter, but to an actual response of the signal. So, between 4550m to 5100m, the different radioactive curves are very noisy and disturbed with the U curve showing a lot of peaks. At 4769m, a huge cave is present with an increase of the Th content and corresponds to a major fracture zone. Below this zone, the Th and U values are higher until 4853m. At this depth, there is a peak of U. Then, it appears that there is a petrographic variation bounded by two fracture zones at 4769m and 4853m. From 4926m to the bottom depth, the U curve shows a lot of occurrences of fractures which are not bounded by hydrothermal alteration.

Table 3 - Location of the main fracture in GPK3 based on well logging data.

The importance of fracture is indicated by a number: (1) moderate radioactive log anomaly, (2) significant radioactive log anomaly, (3) significant radioactive log anomaly correlated with a cave.

Depth (m)	Fracture hierarchy			Depth (m)	Fracture hierarchy		
1641	1			4087		2	
1755		2		4320	1		
1819	1			4434	1		
1904	1			4476	1		
2000	1			4553	1		
2041		2		4570			
2099		2		4580	1		
2238	1			4615.5			3
2464	1			4622			3
2812	1			4650		2	
2912	1			4769			3
2964	1			4801		2	
3067	1			4853			3
3125	1			4881		2	
3221	1			4926		2	
3271			3	4945		2	
3306		2		4956		2	
3485			3	4978		2	
3647			3	4995		2	
3687			3	5000		2	
3754		2		5007		2	
3815		2		5018		2	
3880			3				

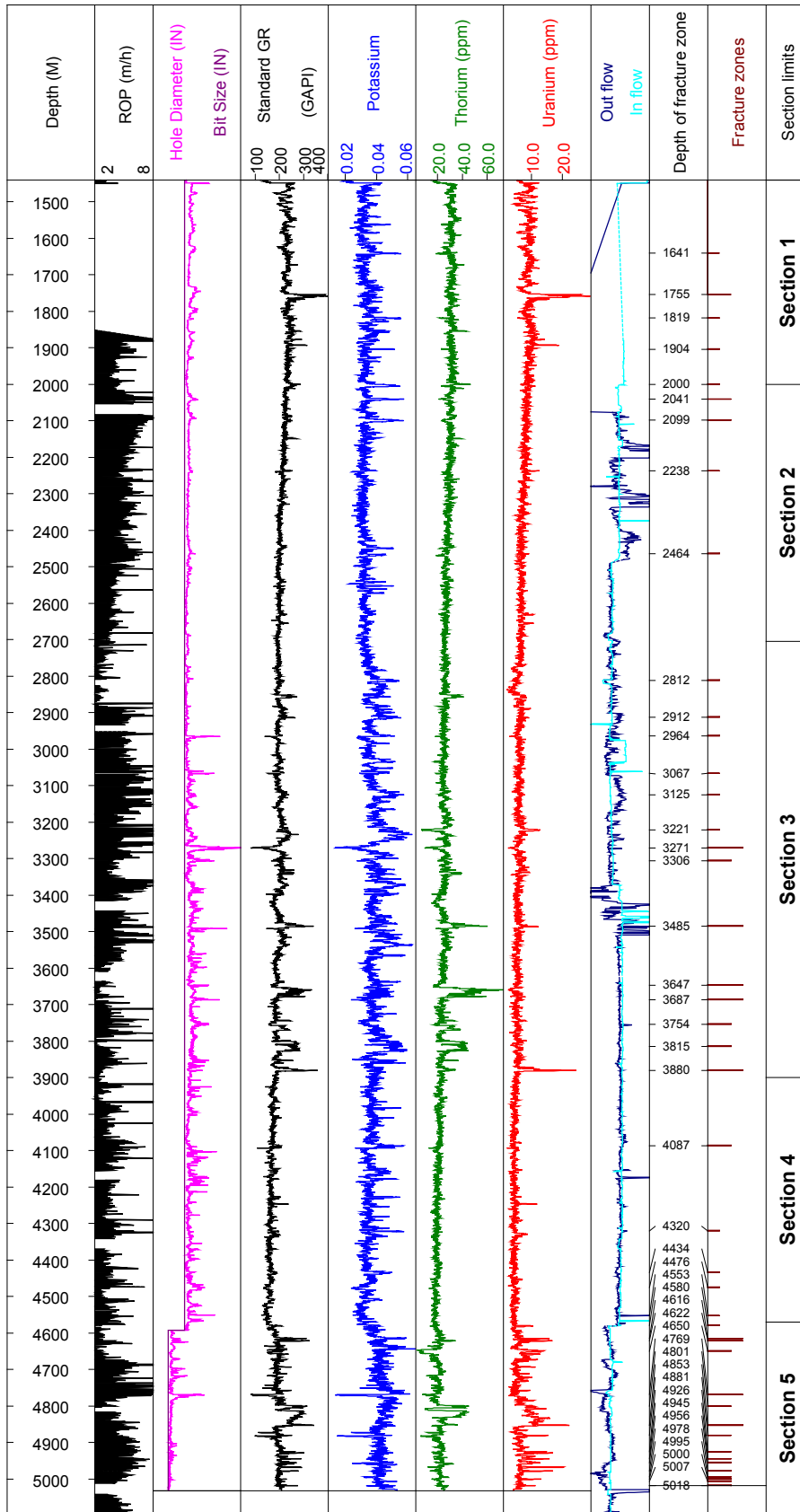


Fig. 7 - Well-logging data in the GPK3 well between 1440m and 5100m.

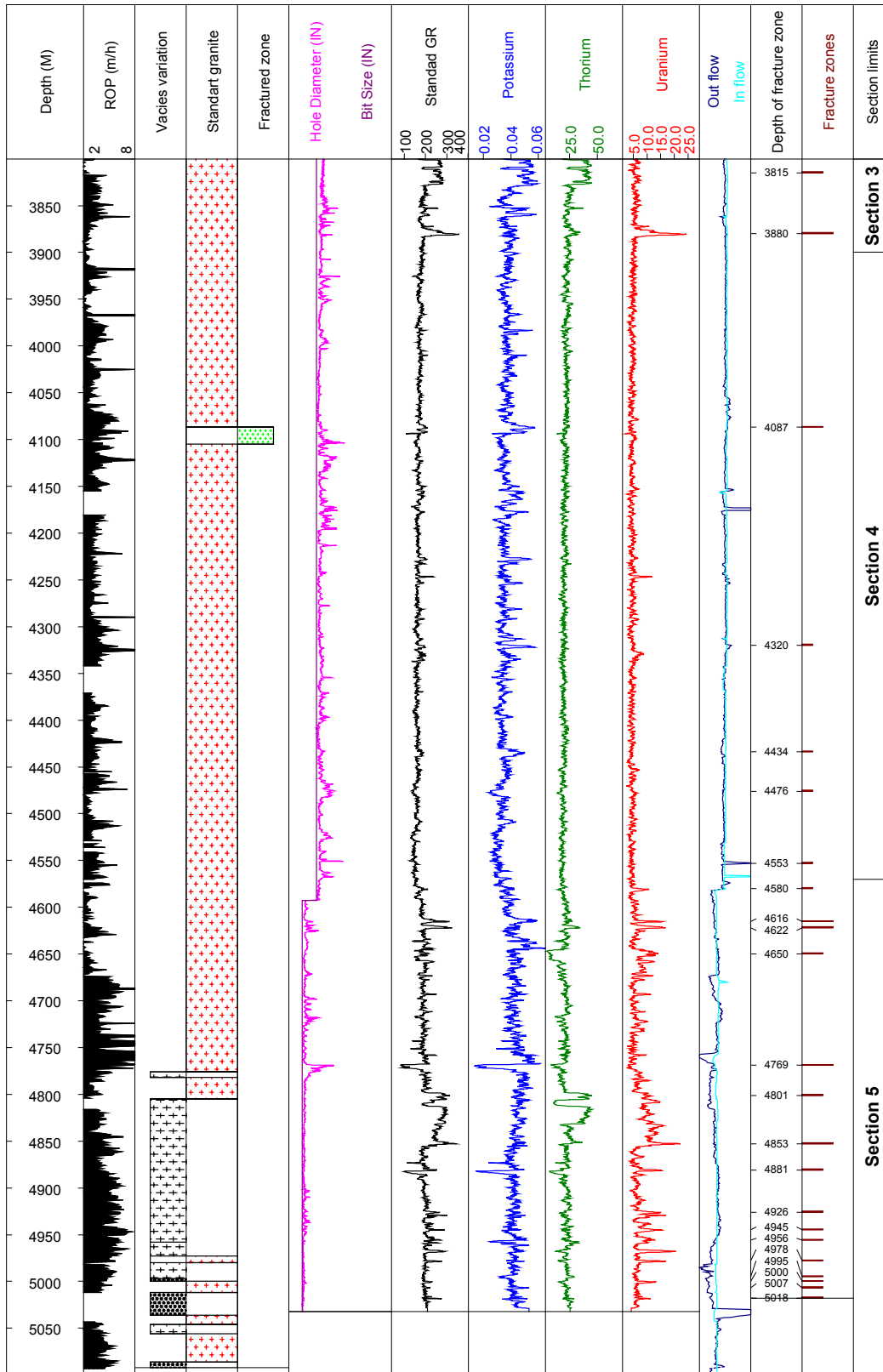


Fig. 8 - Synthetic log of GPK3 well between 3800m and 5100m from well-logging measurements and cutting analysis.

4.2.2. Hierarchy Ascending Classification analysis

In order to interpret the well-logging data (spectral gamma ray and caliper) in terms of lithological variation and fracture content, all these data are combined by a Hierarchy Ascending Classification (HAC – cluster analysis). The aim of the cluster analysis is to define automatically a synthetic lithological code to each depth section according to its own multivariable content. The multivariable analysis sorts each individual data measurements into separate groups characterized by 4 variables: K, Th, U contents and caliper. The analysis has been done in the 12”1/4 part of the borehole between 1450m and 4600m where the tool diameter is constant. The main 8 HAC groups delimited the GPK3 well in several vertical depth sections (Fig. 9, Ann. 8). Two types of groups are listed (Table 4):

- 1- the first type corresponds to a background signal (classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 8) and represents lithological variations;
- 2- the second type corresponds to background signal anomalies (classes 5, 6, 7) and represents thin lithological variations (dykes) or fracture zones.

Table 4 - HAC classes and their statistical parameters for the different well logging measurements in GPK3 between 1450m and 4600m.

Classes	Number of measurements	Statistical parameters	K (%)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Hole radius (in)	
1	4219	Average	0.0338	31.2232	9.2070	6.5595	Background signal
Yellow		Standard deviation	0.0041	2.7339	1.4020	0.3018	
4	4868	Average	0.0325	27.8481	6.8955	6.2372	
Cyan		Standard deviation	0.0026	2.7188	0.9720	0.1682	
3	3526	Average	0.0453	24.3819	5.7169	5.9261	
Pink		Standard deviation	0.0050	3.2743	1.3541	0.2719	
8	4584	Average	0.0367	25.0353	5.7988	5.7510	
Grey		Standard deviation	0.0024	3.5284	1.0631	0.1719	
2	2751	Average	0.0339	19.4439	4.7114	6.2862	Anomalies
Orange		Standard deviation	0.0029	1.6015	0.7815	0.3131	
5	63	Average	0.0364	30.2630	21.7926	6.6609	
Green		Standard deviation	0.0039	2.2343	3.3898	0.3882	
6	315	Average	0.0280	19.0435	4.8327	8.0425	
Red		Standard deviation	0.0042	4.0248	0.8671	1.4094	
7	295	Average	0.0482	45.4823	5.4182	5.7076	
Blue		Standard deviation	0.0054	7.1449	1.2978	0.1106	

Class 1 (yellow): This class corresponds to large diameter section in the hole, with both important Th and U signals and a medium K signal. The radioactive curves decrease regularly with depth and the hole diameter remains stable. In the well, the upper and lower limits are 1450m and 2094m respectively.

Class 4 (cyan): As the class 1, this class shows an important Th signal and U signal and a smaller K signal, with a nominal diameter of the hole. The radioactive curves decrease regularly with depth too. In the well, the upper and lower limits are 2094m and 2741m respectively.

The classes 1 and 4 are superimposed in space and are delimited at 2094m by a zone belonging to the class 3. Locally, this transition corresponds to a fault zone which was already evidenced in the neighbouring well GPK2. This fault zone was strongly permeable during drilling and was responsible for total mud losses in GPK2 (Genter *et al.*, 1999).

The depth sections corresponding to the classes 1 and 4 are therefore interpreted in terms of standard porphyritic granite. Cutting observations confirm the deep geology. The slight evolution of the different radioactive curves could be related to a slight evolution of the granite composition (mode) with depth. Comparison with the EPS1 cores allows to propose that those sections correspond to the porphyritic granite facies rich in mega F-K, with biotite and \pm hornblende, affected by a low pervasive hydrothermal alteration. Chlorite is the main alteration phase of the biotite. Within the unaltered section, apatite would be one of the mineralogical phase bearing Uranium and Thorium.

Classes 3 and 8 (pink/grey): These classes were grouped because they are very closed spatially and also very close within the HAC analysis. The K signal is high but highly fluctuates whereas Th and U contents are relatively stable but decrease a little bit with depth. In this section where the well is deviated, the borehole diameter is quite low (below the nominal hole diameter) indicating a rather massive rock. Between 2741m and 3420m, the dominating petrographic facies is a standard porphyritic granite rather similar to those encountered in the upper part of the well but with both a more intense pervasive alteration and also a significant hydrothermal vein alteration characterised by quartz and pyrite deposition. Chlorite is associated to the pervasive alteration whereas the superimposed vein alteration developed secondary white mica and pyrite. At about 3420m, an actual facies change occurs. Cuttings are fine-grained size, depleted in K-felspar and enriched in plagioclase and above all biotite. Muscovite is present locally suggesting a 2-mica granite facies. The upper and lower limits of these classes are 2741m and 4093m depth.

Class 2 (orange): All the radioactive logs show average values. The Uranium content has the lowest average values. The Uranium content has the lowest average value at the entire well scale. The borehole diameter is very close to the nominal borehole size. The upper and the lower limits are 4093m and 4590m respectively. This section could be interpreted as a granitic facies depleted in K-Felspar but also depleted in accessory minerals (apatite, zircon, allanite), which bear Th and U. This facies could correspond to a more mafic granite depleted in K-Felspar but richer in biotite and locally muscovite.

Based on the HAC method, the second type of main classes represents some depth section having an anomalous behaviour. They correspond to 3 distinct classes (class 5, class 6, class 7). The class 3 which was defined as a background class, has so many individual anomalous depth section, that it was also described below.

Class 5 (green): This class is characterized by a high content in Uranium associated with some borehole diameter enlargement. Both the K and Th contents are rather stable. This class does not correspond to petrographic variations but it seems more interpreted in terms of fractured and altered zones. The four main sections typical of this class are located at 1755m, 1760m, 1893m and 3880m depth.

Class 6 (red): This class is clearly characterized by an intense caving interpreted in terms of fractured zones. All the radioactive logs show minimum values suggesting an

intense leaching due to hydrothermal processes. Cutting observation confirms the presence of alteration. About 32 depth sections characterized this class.

Class 7 (blue): This class is characterized by maximal average value in Th and K, and quite low content in U. However, the borehole size is not enlarged but corresponds to a quite low diameter below the drill bit diameter (11.42 in for 12 ¼ in). About 12 depth sections belong to this class of plurimetric to metric size. Cutting observation in these zones shows a biotite-rich granite facies with quartz-plagioclase-biotite and a depletion in K-Feldspar. Chlorite as a secondary mineral is poorly developed, biotite being very fresh and poorly altered. As the transition is very sharp between the depth sections corresponding to this class and their surrounding, this class was interpreted in terms of magmatic intrusion (dyke, sill). These intrusion are located at 3345m, 3478m, 3484m, between 3656m and 3678m, and between 3802m and 3827m depth (Fig. 9).

4.2.3. Acoustic Borehole Imagery: UBI

The drillhole GPK3 was logged by the UBI system. With these acoustic measurements, the coverage of the borehole wall is up to 100 %. Two oriented images are realised: one shows the amplitude of the reflected wave and the other shows the transit time of the wave (Fig. 10). The fractures can be identified with high accuracy and measured in orientation and in dip.

In a first step, the borehole was logged in the 12"¼ section between 1448m and 4540m depth and, in a second step in the 8"½ section between 4567m and 5107m. It is the first borehole at Soultz which is logged continuously in the entire granitic section. Moreover, UBI runs show a very good borehole wall surface reflection and besides that a good fracture detection (Fig. 10). They will be analysed later in terms of fracture characterization through a specific software.

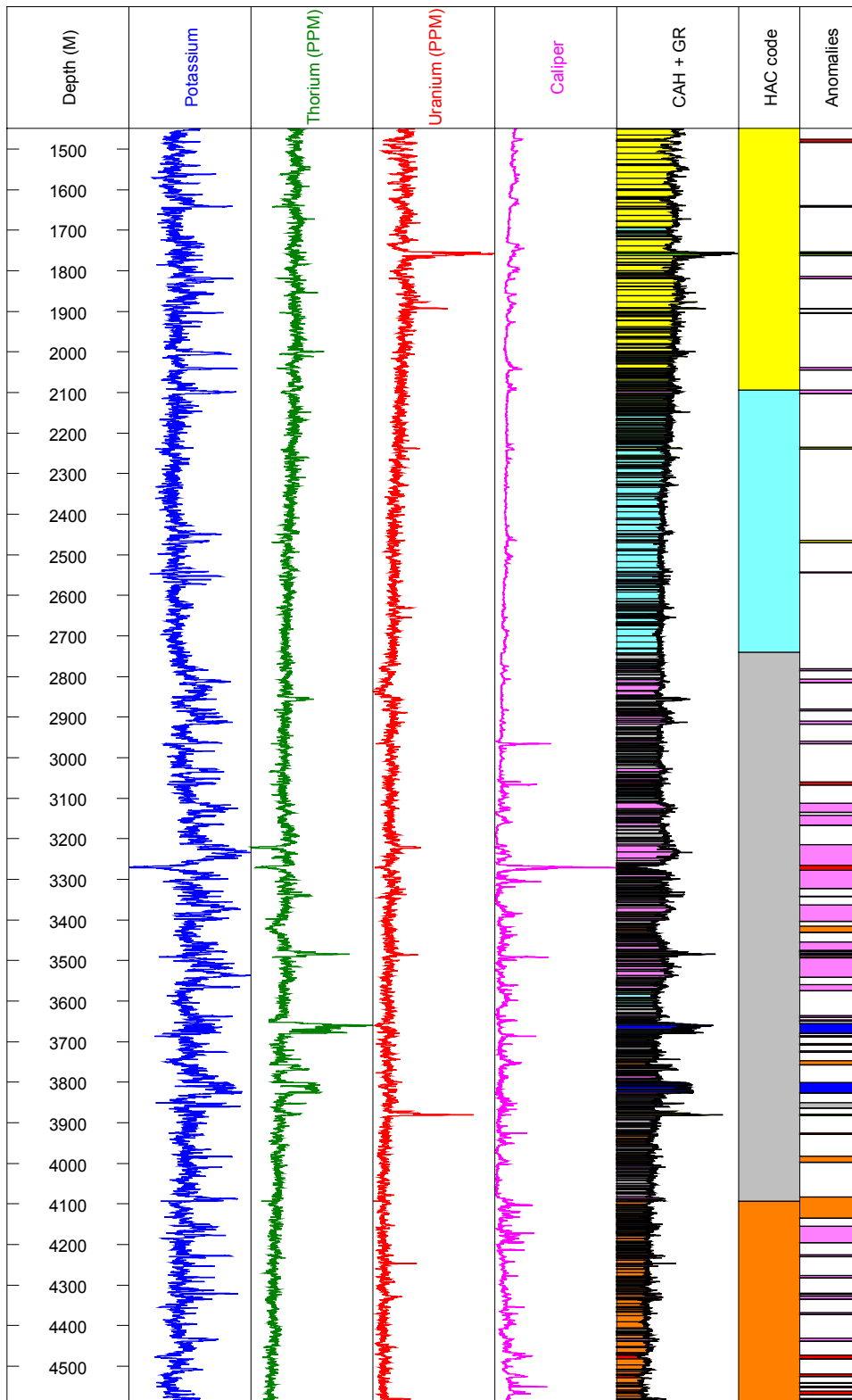


Fig. 9 - HAC log and fracture zones interpretation in the GPK3 well between 1450m and 4600m depth.

Class 1: yellow; class 2: orange; class 3: pink; class 4: cyan; class 5: green; class 6: red; class 7: blue; class 8: grey.

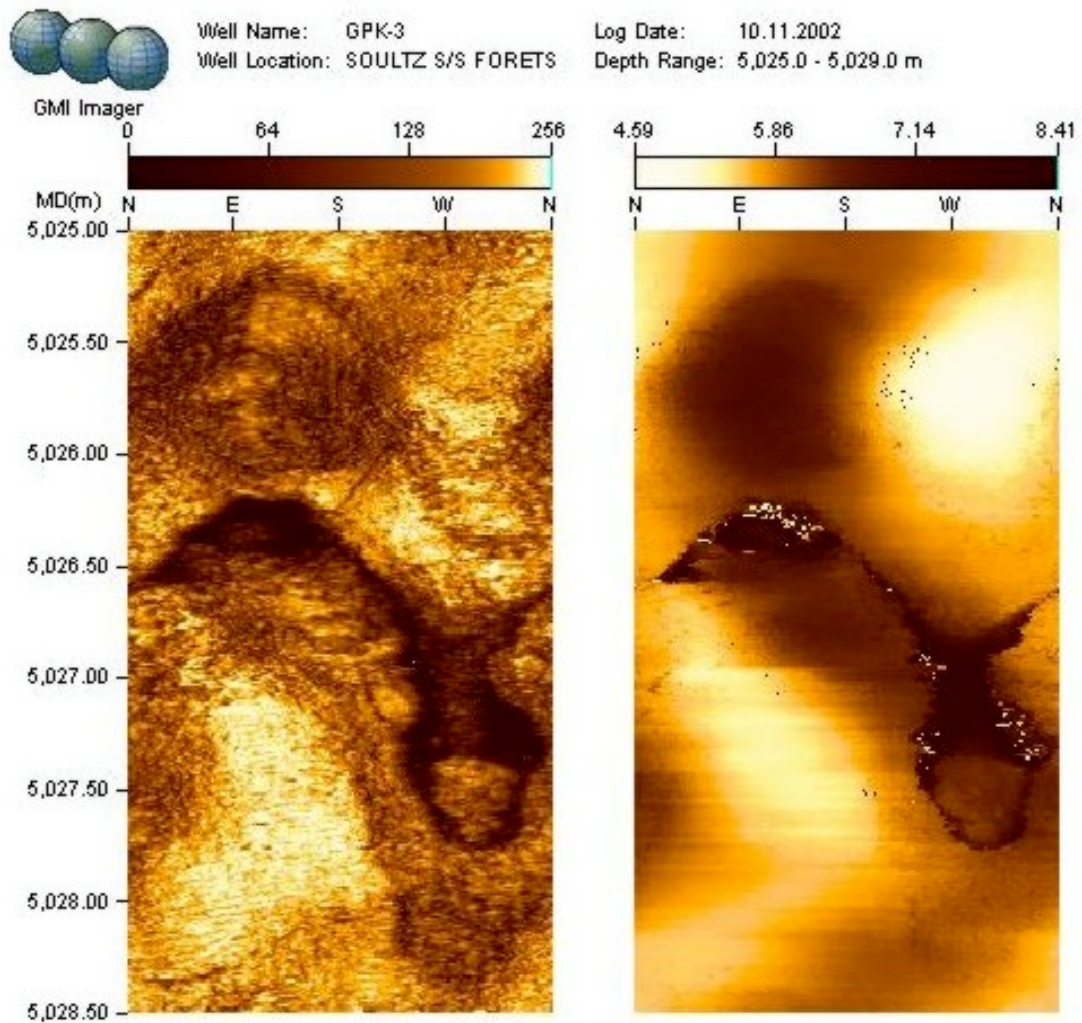


Fig. 10 - Example of fracture visible on the UBI in GPK3 well.

5. Comparison with other Soultz wells

The GPK3 borehole is deeper than the GPK1 and EPS1 boreholes, then the comparison with these shallow wells is rather difficult. However, these both wells are referential wells because their geology is well known.

Comparison and correlation could be done with GPK2 borehole, which reached the same bottom depth. However, geological and geophysical data in this well are partially or not continuously sampled. Then, the main petrographic units at large-scale could be determined from well-logs, drilling parameters and chip samples. The chip samples are not present below 2100 m in GPK2 because of total mud losses during the drilling operations (Genter & Tenzer, 1995; Genter *et al.*, 1999).

Between GPK1 and GPK2-GPK3 doublet, a N-S cross-section shows the main geological correlations between the large-scale facies (Fig. 11). The main geological units are listed below:

- the top of the granite is reached at about 1420m depth, i. e. -1298m below the sea level (BSL). It corresponds to a porphyritic MFK-rich granite with a high intense fracturing. The top of the granite is hematized and shows a red colour related to a paleo-weathering. The thickness of this hematized unit is about 150m;
- from 1570m to about 2800m depth (-1416m BSL to -2600m BSL), the porphyritic MFK-rich granite has undergone a low pervasive alteration. Some significant fractured zones are present such as at 1820m in GPK1, at 2170m in EPS1, and at 2100m in GPK2 and GPK3;
- from around 2800m to 3550m depth (-2600m BSL to -3850m BSL), the same granite occurs but it is intensively fractured with a high degree of pervasive alteration associated. In GPK2, in the lower limit is a huge fractured zone identified by Genter *et al.* (1999) at 3525m. On the other hand, in GPK3, this limit is not yet defined in terms of fractured zone but would be interpreted by further cutting observation;
- from 3550m to 4800m depth (-3850m BSL to -4600m BSL), the dominant facies is the porphyritic MFK-rich granite but with some texture variations. In this unit, the basement could be a fine-grained to a coarse grained granite. Some large fractured zones occur at 4585m and 4780m in GPK2 and at 4090m and 4770m in GPK3. This deeper fractured zone corresponds to the lower limit of this section;
- from 4800m to the bottom depth, there are some petrographic variations with some new granitic facies, such as biotite-rich granite and 2-mica granite. A core collected in GPK2, was very helpful for characterizing the mineralogical content of a fine-grained 2-mica granite. In this section, as it was observed on the GPK2 core, we suspected significant facies change at metric scale.

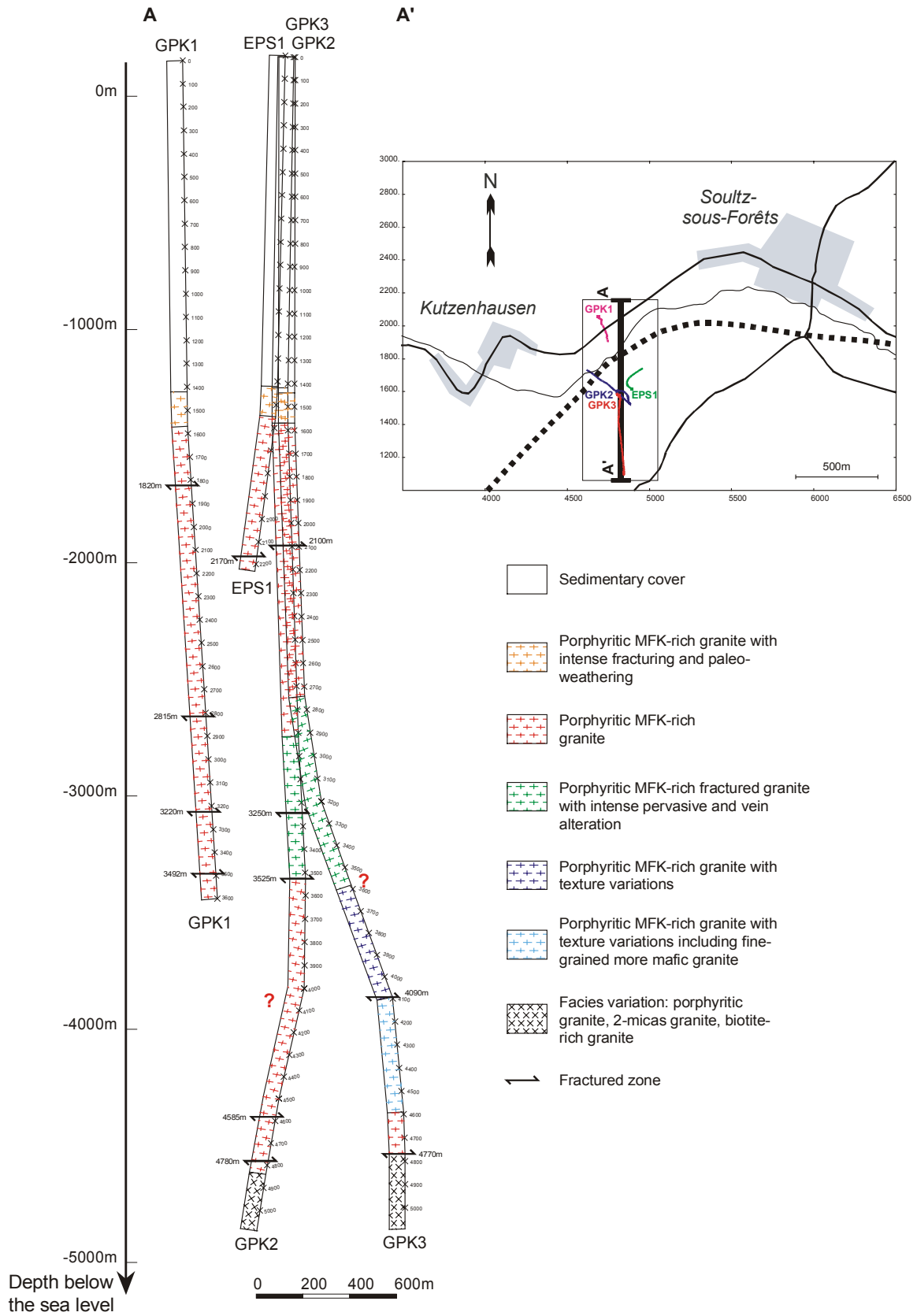


Fig. 11 - N-S cross-section between GPK1 and GPK2-GPK3 doublet.

6. Conclusion

The GPK3 borehole, located at only a few meters from the previous well GPK2, has been drilled between June and November 2002. It reaches 5093m depth with a slight deviation from 2700m depth.

Cutting samples have been collected between 1418m and 5093m depth. Between 3800m and 5092m depth, the geological profile based on cutting examination has been done on site during drilling operation. Due to the very small size of the chip samples, the characterization of the rock texture as well as the observation of specific alteration minerals (illite) was very difficult. Based on mineralogical analysis, it seems that the clay fraction (< 50µm) is absent within the on-site collected samples. We assume that the clay minerals were completely crushed and lost with the drilling mud. Consequently, the presence of hydrothermally altered and fractured zones was very difficult to determine based on the very fine-grained chip samples. Indeed, only one fracture zone was detected at around 4100m depth. For the future drilling operation (GPK4), the sampling procedure has to be significantly improved especially for the clay fraction collected.

The cutting analysis permits us to distinguish three main petrographic units:

- from 3800m to 4780m, GPK3 penetrated a low altered porphyritic MFK-rich granite;
- from 4780m to 5000m, the lithology changes and the well intersected a granitic unit dominated by a 2-mica granite;
- from 5000 to 5093m, several facies variation occur which are characterized by the alternance between porphyritic MFK-rich granite, biotite-rich granite and 2-mica granite.

Conventional well-logs (caliper, U, Th, K, natural radioactivity) and acoustic borehole imagery (UBI system) were acquired and supervised on site. They provide a continuous profile within the granitic section from 1450m to 5100m depth. These borehole data sets are the deepest geophysical measurements collected on the Soultz site, especially between 4500m and 5100m. They will offer the unique opportunity to fully characterize, for the first time, the fracture system at depth as well as an indirect method for evaluating the deep seated geology.

Conventional well-logs were analysed versus depth in order to define some major petrographic units and fracture zones. However, in order to improve our geological interpretation, a statistical method, called Hierarchy Ascending Classification analysis (HAC), was applied between 1420m and 4580m depth.

The UBI logs are very high quality data sets and then show good acoustic contrast for fracture detection. The detailed fracture analysis of those borehole image logs are not realized in this report.

Based on those analyses (cuttings, well-logs, HAC), five main geological units were defined between 1420m and 5100m depth:

- from 1420m to 1570m, a porphyritic MFK-rich hematized granite with a high intense

fracturing;

- from 1570m to about 2800m depth, a porphyritic MFK-rich granite which has undergone a low pervasive alteration. Some significant fractured zones are present;
- from around 2800m to 3550m depth, the same granite occurs but it is intensively fractured with a high degree of pervasive alteration associated;
- from 3550m to 4800m depth, the dominant facies is the porphyritic MFK-rich granite but with some texture variations;
- from 4800m to the bottom depth, there are some petrographic variations with some new granitic facies, such as biotite-rich granite and 2-mica granite.

The deep seated geology of the GPK3 well and the GPK2 well is very similar and is characterized by several granitic intrusions.

Acknowledgements

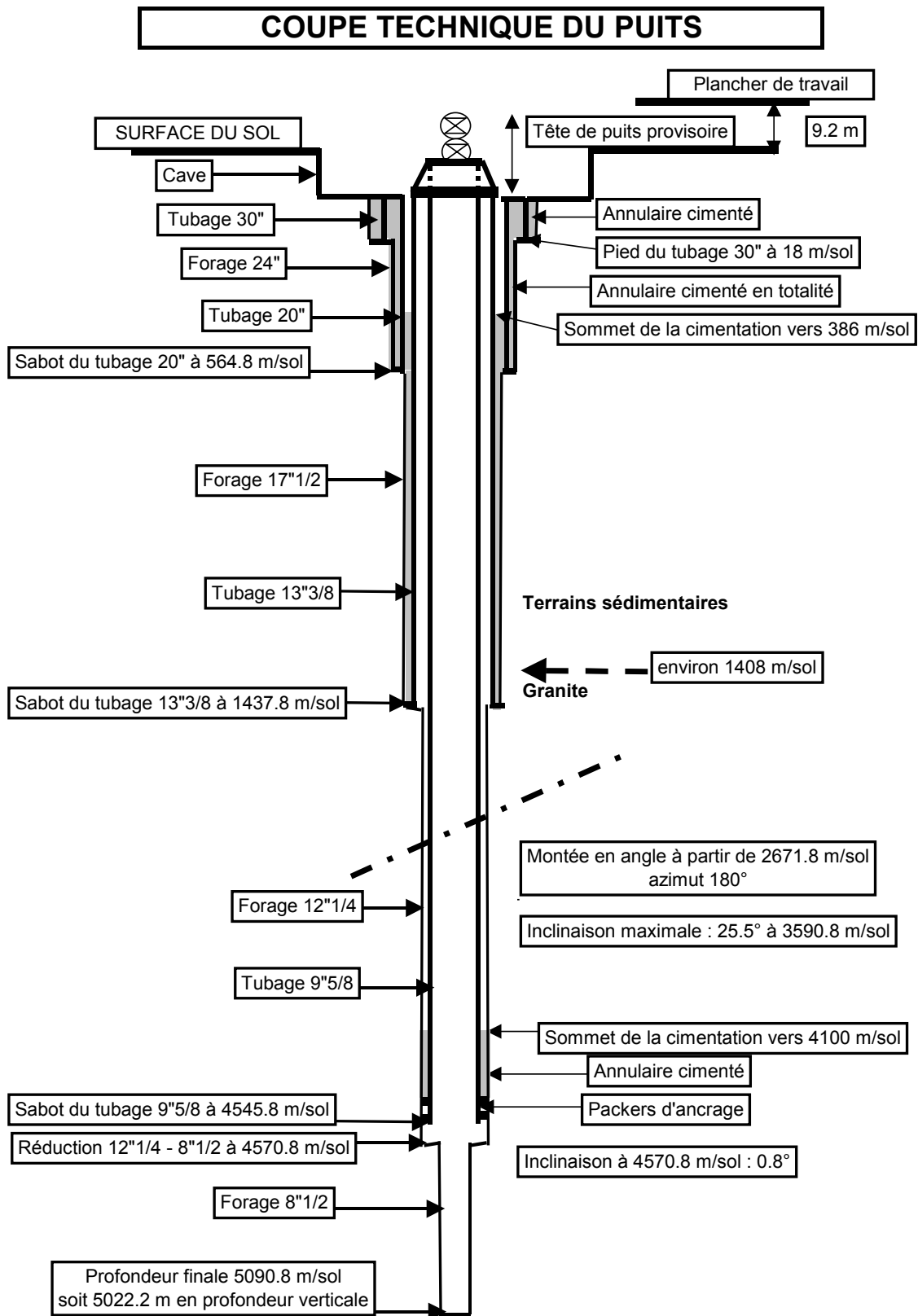
This research was carried out in the framework of the European Hot Dry Rock Project funded by the Commission of the European Communities and the German Ministry of Research and Technology (BMBF). Geological investigations were supported in part by the BRGM (02ENED01 Research Project) and in part by SWBU (Stadtwerke Bad Urach). The authors are grateful to J. Baumgärtner, A. Gérard, T. Hettkamp and D. Teza (GEIE Soultz) for their helpful assistance on site during drilling as well as P. Moore and T. Gandy from SII and the ENEL driller team. The work carried out on site by A. Besse and J.-L. Izac (BRGM) was very much appreciated as well as the assistance of J. Perrin and B. Tourlière (BRGM) for the application of the HAC method.

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ANNEX 1

Technical cross-section of the GPK3 well



ANNEX 2

List of cutting samples collected in the GPK3 well between 1418m and 5093m

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
1418	red		15.07.02?		
1423	red		15.07.02?		
1433	red		15.07.02?		
1443	red	coarse	15.07.02?		
1453	red		15.07.02?		
1467	red	coarse	27.07.02		
1475	red		27.07.02?		
1485	red		27.07.02?		
1494	red		27.07.02?		
1510	red		27.07.02?		
1520?	red		27.07.02?		
1530	grey		28.07.02		
1540	grey	coarse	28.07.02?		
1553	grey		28.07.02?		
1563	very red	coarse	28.07.02?		
1575	grey		28.07.02?		
1596,5	grey		29.07.02		
1606	red		30.07.02		
1620	very red		30.07.02?		
1630	very red	coarse-fine	30.07.02?		
1640	very red		30.07.02?		
1650	very red		30.07.02?		
1663,6	red		31.07.02		
1673	red		31.07.02?		
1677	red		31.07.02?		
1690	grey		31.07.02?		
1700	very red	coarse	31.07.02?		
1710	red		31.07.02?		
1720	red		31.07.02?		
?			31.07.02?		
1730	very red		01.08.02		
1740	very red		01.08.02?		
1756	very red	coarse-fine	01.08.02?		
1770 ?	grey		01.08.02?		
1780	red		02.08.02		
1793	red		02.08.02?		
1802,5 ?	red		02.08.02?		
1807	very red	coarse	02.08.02?		
1812	red		02.08.02?		
1821,5	red		02.08.02?		
1831	red grey		02.08.02?		
1841	red grey		02.08.02?		
1850	grey		03.08.02		
1860	red grey		03.08.02?		

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
1863	red		03.08.02?		
1870	red		03.08.02?		
1879,5	very red	coarse	03.08.02?		
1888,5	red		03.08.02?		
1898	red		03.08.02?		
1918	red		03.08.02?		
1927	grey		03.08.02?		
1938	grey		03.08.02?		
1948	grey	coarse	04.08.02		
1957	grey		04.08.02 ?		
1965	grey		04.08.02 ?		
1974,5	grey		04.08.02 ?		
1984	grey		04.08.02 ?		
1993	grey		04.08.02 ?		
2002	grey	coarse-fine	04.08.02 ?		
2010	grey		04.08.02 ?		
2021	grey		04.08.02 ?		
2030,5	grey		04.08.02 ?		
2040	red	coarse	05.08.02		
2050	very red	coarse	05.08.02 ?		
2057	grey	coarse	05.08.02 ?		
2066	grey	coarse	05.08.02 ?		
2078,5	red	coarse	05.08.02 ?		
2088	very red	coarse-fine	06.08.02		
2097	very red	coarse-fine	06.08.02 ?		
2107	very red	coarse-fine			
2117	grey	coarse			
2125	grey	coarse			
2135	grey	coarse			
2144	grey	coarse			
2153	grey	coarse			
2163	grey	coarse-fine			
2173					
2191					
2202,5					
2212					
2222					
2239	very red				
2247	very red	coarse-fine			
2248	very red				
2250	red				
2266	red				
2274	red	coarse-fine			
2283					
2293					

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
2303	grey	coarse			
2313					
2323					
2333	red	coarse			
2343	red				
2359					
2368	black /grey	coarse			
2376					
2385					Granite sampled about every 3 m from
2387					here downwards!
2389					
2391					
2393					
2395					
2397	grey	coarse			
2399					
2401					
2403					
2405					
2407					
2409					
2411	grey	coarse			
2413					
2416					
2419					
2422					
2425					
2428					
2431					
2434	red	coarse-fine			
2437	red				
2440	red				
2443	red				
2446	red				
2449					
2452					
2455	grey	coarse			
2458					
2461					
2464					
2467					
2470					
2473	red	coarse-fine			
2476	red				
2479					

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
2482	grey	coarse-fine			
2485					
2488					
2492					
2495	black /grey	coarse-fine			
2498					
2500					
2503					
2506					
2509					
2512	grey	coarse			
2515	red				
2518					
2521					
2524	red	coarse			
2527	red				
2530	red				
2533	red				
2536	red	coarse			
2539	red	coarse			
2542	red	fine	11.08.02	0.18	2 Samples (different fraction)
2545	red		11.08.02	1.05	
2548	red	fine	11.08.02	1.50	2 Samples
2551	grey /red		11.08.02	2.38	
2554	grey	fine	11.08.02	3.40	2 Samples, c<1 is red due to ipp
2557	grey		11.08.02	4.32	
2560	grey (brown)	fine	11.08.02	5.23	2 Samples, c<1 is red due to ipp
2563	grey /black		11.08.02	6.00	
2566	grey	fine	11.08.02	6.50	2 Samples, c<1 is red due to ipp
2569	grey /(black)		11.08.02	7.40	
2572	grey /(black)	fine	11.08.02	8.40	2 Samples, c<1 is red due to ipp
2575	grey		11.08.02	10.30	
2578	grey	fine	11.08.02	11.05	2 Samples, c<1 is red due to ipp
2581	grey		11.08.02	12.00	
2584	grey	fine	11.08.02	12.50	2 Samples
2587	grey		11.08.02	13.45	
2590	grey /(red)	fine	11.08.02	14.20	2 Samples, c<1 is red due to ipp
2593	grey /(red)		11.08.02	15.25	
2596	grey /(red)	fine	11.08.02	16.12	2 Samples, c<1 is red due to ipp
2599	grey /black /(red)		11.08.02	17.02	
2601	grey /black /(red)		11.08.02	17.45	Granite sampled about every 2-3 m from
2603	grey /black /(red)		11.08.02	18.17	here downwards!
2604	grey /black	coarse	11.08.02	18.45	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
	/(red)				
2606	grey /black /(red)		11.08.02	19.15	
2608	grey /black /(red)		11.08.02	20.00	
2611	grey /black	coarse	11.08.02	20.38	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2612	grey /black		11.08.02	21.05	
2614	grey /(red)		11.08.02	21.41	
2616	grey /red	coarse	11.08.02	22.13	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2618	grey /red		11.08.02	22.52	
2620	grey /(red)		11.08.02	23.18	
2622	grey /(red)	coarse	11.08.02	23.48	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2624	grey /(red)		12.08.02	0.11	
2626	grey /red		12.08.02	0.31	
2628	red -grey ?	coarse	12.08.02	1.09	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2630	red /(grey)		12.08.02	1.38	
2632	red		12.08.02	2.36	
2634	red	coarse	12.08.02	2.44	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2636	red /(grey)	coarse	12.08.02	3.17	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2638	grey /red		12.08.02	4.02	
2640	grey /black /red		12.08.02	4.38	
2642	grey /black /red	coarse	12.08.02	5.14	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2644	grey /black /red		12.08.02	5.50	
2646	grey /black /red		12.08.02	6.45	
2648	black /grey /red	coarse	12.08.02	7.20	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2650	black /grey /red		12.08.02	7.40	
2652	grey /black /red		12.08.02	8.20	
2654	grey /black /red	coarse	12.08.02	8.50	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2656	grey /black /red		12.08.02	9.30	
2658	grey /black /red		12.08.02	10.00	
2660	grey /black /red	coarse	12.08.02	10.30	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2662	grey /black /red		12.08.02	11.02	
2664	grey /black /red		12.08.02	11.45	
2666	black /grey /red	coarse	12.08.02	12.10	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2668	grey /black /red		12.08.02	12.31	
2670	grey /black /red		12.08.02	13.00	
2672	grey /red /black	coarse	12.08.02	13.40	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2674	red /grey /black		12.08.02	14.08	
2676	red /grey /black		12.08.02	14.55	
2678	red /grey /black	coarse	12.08.02	15.33	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2680	red /grey		12.08.02	16.10	
2682	red /grey	coarse	12.08.02		no sieve/filter used (v. coarse particles)
2684	red /grey		12.08.02		
2686	(grey)/red		12.08.02		
2688	(grey)/red	coarse	15.08.02?		no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2690	grey /red		15.08.02?		

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
2692	grey /red		15.08.02?		
2694	grey /red	coarse	15.08.02	9.14	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2696	grey		15.08.02	9.50	
2698	grey		15.08.02	10.28	
2700	grey	coarse	15.08.02	11.12	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2702	grey		15.08.02	12.30	
2705	grey		15.08.02	13.12	
2706	grey	coarse	15.08.02	13.36?	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2708	grey		15.08.02	14.09	
2710	grey		15.08.02	14.41	
2712	grey	coarse	15.08.02	16.02	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2715	grey		15.08.02	16.58	
2717	grey		15.08.02	17.53?	
2718	grey /(black)	coarse	15.08.02	18.24	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2721	grey /black		15.08.02	20.29	
2723	grey /black	coarse	15.08.02	21.00	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2725	grey /black		15.08.02	21.43	
2727	black /grey	coarse	15.08.02	22.29	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2729	grey /black	coarse	15.08.02	23.13	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2731	grey /black		16.08.02	2.15	
2733	grey /black		16.08.02	3.49	
2735	grey /black	coarse	16.08.02	4.23	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2737	grey /black		16.08.02	4.56	
2739	grey /black		16.08.02	5.30	
2741	grey /black	coarse	16.08.02	6.34	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2743	grey /black		16.08.02	7.14	
2745	grey /black		16.08.02	7.59	
2747	(grey)/black	coarse	16.08.02	8.41	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2749	(grey)/black		16.08.02	9.19	
2751	(grey)/black		16.08.02		
2753	(grey)/black	coarse	16.08.02	10.59	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2755	grey /black		16.08.02	11.40	
2757	grey /black		16.08.02		
2759	grey /black	coarse	16.08.02	13.26	no sieve/filter (coarse part. red due to ipp)
2761	grey /black		16.08.02	14.10	
2763	grey /black		16.08.02	14.56	
2765	black	coarse	16.08.02	15.50	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2767	black		16.08.02	16.55	
2769	black /grey	coarse	16.08.02	18.11	no sieve/filter (coarse part. red due to ipp)
2772	grey /black		16.08.02	19.06	
2774	grey /black	coarse	16.08.02	20.00	no sieve/filter (coarse part. red due to ipp)
2777	red /grey		16.08.02	21.10	
2780	red /grey	coarse	16.08.02	22.40	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2783	red /grey	coarse,	17.08.02	0.05	2 Samples
2786	red /grey	coarse	17.08.02	1.15	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
2789	red /grey		17.08.02	2.30	
2792	red /grey	coarse	17.08.02	3.30	no sieve/filter used (coarse particles)
2795	grey /red		17.08.02	5.05	
2797	grey /red	coarse	17.08.02	6.17	no sieve/filter (coarse part. red due to ipp)
2799	red /grey		17.08.02	7.04	
2801	red /grey	coarse	17.08.02	7.59	no sieve/filter (coarse part. red due to ipp)
2803	red /grey	coarse	17.08.02	8.30	
2806	red /grey	coarse	18.08.02?	9.33	
2808	red		18.08.02?	10.20	
2811	red	coarse-fine	18.08.02	1.40	
2814	red /grey		18.08.02	2.30	
2816	red /grey	coarse-fine	18.08.02	03.20	
2818	red /grey		18.08.02	03.55	
2820 (?)	red /grey		18.08.02	? .55	
2822	red /grey	coarse-fine	18.08.02	05.48	
2824	red		18.08.02	06.36	
2826	red		18.08.02	07.53	
2828	red	coarse	18.08.02	08.37	
2830	red		18.08.02	08.25	
2832	red		18.08.02	10.16	
2834	red	coarse	18.08.02	11.05	
2836	red		18.08.02	12.06	
2838	red		18.08.02	12.40	
2840	red	coarse	18.08.02	13.23	
2842	red		18.08.02	14.00	
2845	red	coarse	18.08.02	15.21	sample missing!
2847	red /grey		18.08.02	16.20	
2849	grey /red	coarse	18.08.02	17.32	
2851	black /grey /red		18.08.02	18.51	
2853	black /grey /red	coarse	18.08.02	19.51	
2855	black /grey /red		18.08.02	20.48	
2857	black /grey	coarse	18.08.02	21.46	
2859	black /grey		18.08.02	20.34	
2861	grey /red /black	coarse	18.08.02	23.21	
2863	grey /red		19.08.02	00.35	
2865	red /grey	coarse	19/08/02	01.30	
2867	red /grey		19/08/02	02.22	
2870	red /grey	coarse	19/08/02	03.24	
2872	red /grey		19/08/02	04.18	
2873	grey /red	coarse	19/08/02	05.53	
2876	grey /red		19/08/02	06.22	
2878	red /grey	coarse	19/08/02	07.05	
2880	red /grey		19/08/02	07.59	
2882	red /grey	coarse	19/08/02	09.07	
2884	grey /red		19/08/02	09.47	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
2886	grey /red	coarse	19/08/02	11.22	
2895	grey /red	coarse-fine	20/08/02	13.10	contamination? very coarse color particles
2899	red /grey	coarse-fine	20.08.02	14.35?	
2903	red /grey		20/08/02	15.15	
2904	red /grey	coarse-fine	20/08/02	15.38	
2907	grey /red		20/08/02	16.00	
2910	grey		20/08/02	16.24	
2913	grey	fine-coarse	20/08/02	17.10	
2916	grey		20/08/02	17.40	
2919	grey /(red)	coarse-fine	20/08/02	18.10	
2922	grey		20/08/02	19.18	
2924	grey	fine-coarse	20/08/02	19.40	
2927	grey		20/08/02	20.33	
2930	grey /black	fine-coarse	20/08/02		
2935	grey	fine-coarse	21.08.02	06.13	
2943	grey /red	coarse-fine	21.08.02	08.08	
2950	grey /black	fine-coarse	21.08.02	09.50	
2953	grey /black		21.08.02	10.21	
2957	grey /black	fine-coarse	21.08.02	11.00	
2959	grey /black		21.08.02	11.41	
2962	grey	coarse-fine	21.08.02	12.15	
2965	grey		21.08.02		
2968	red	coarse-fine	21.08.02	14.20	
2971(?)	red		21.08.02	15.07	
2974 (?)	red	coarse-fine	21.08.02		
2977	red /grey		21.08.02		
2980	red /grey	coarse-fine	21.08.02		
2983	red		21.08.02	18.05	
2986	grey /red	coarse-fine	21.08.02	19.30	
2989	grey		21.08.02	20.10	
2992	grey	fine-coarse	21.08.02	20.50	
2996	grey		21.08.02	22.10	
3000	grey	fine-coarse	21.08.02	22.53	
3005	grey	fine-coarse	21.08.02	23.46	
3010	grey	fine-coarse	22/08/02	1.14	
3015	grey	fine-coarse	22/08/02	2.17	
3020	grey /black		22/08/02	3.34	
3024	grey /black	fine-coarse	22/08/02	4.20	
3029	grey		22/08/02	5.32	
3032	grey	fine	22/08/02	6.04	
3035	grey		22/08/02		
3038	grey /red	fine-coarse	22/08/02	7.35	
3041	grey /(red)		22/08/02	8.13	
3044	grey	fine	22/08/02	8.45	
3047	grey		22/08/02	9.25	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
3050	grey	fine	22/08/02	9.58	
3053	grey		22/08/02	10.38?	
3056	grey	fine	22/08/02	11.33	
3059	grey		22/08/02	12.07	
3062	grey	fine	22/08/02	12.35	
3065	grey		23/08/02	16.50	
3069	grey	fine	23/08/02	17.32	
3071	grey		23/08/02	18.01	
3074	grey	fine	23/08/02		
3078	grey		23/08/02	19.39	
3082	grey	fine-coarse	23/08/02	20.10	
3086	grey		23/08/02	21.08	
3090	grey	fine-coarse	23/08/02	21.53	
3093	grey		23/08/02	22.56	
3096	grey	coarse	23/08/02	23.19	
3100	grey		24/08/02	0.20?	
3103	grey /red	coarse	24/08/02	1.13	
3106	grey /red		24/08/02		
3109	red	coarse	24/08/02		
3112	red		24/08/02	2.57	
3115	red	coarse	24/08/02	3.15	
3118	red		24/08/02		
3121	red	coarse	24/08/02	3.44	
3124	red		24/08/02		
3127	red	coarse	24/08/02	5.01	
3131	grey		24/08/02	6.36	
3134	grey	coarse	24/08/02		
3137	grey		24/08/02	7.55	
3140	grey	coarse-fine	24/08/02		
3143	grey		24/08/02	9.12	
3146	grey	coarse-fine	24/08/02		
3149	grey		24/08/02	10.45	
3152	grey	coarse-fine	24/08/02	11.10	
3155	grey		24/08/02	11.30	
3158	grey	coarse-fine	24/08/02	11.50	
3161	grey		24/08/02	13.10	
3164	grey	coarse-fine	24/08/02	13.29	
3167	grey		24/08/02	14.05	
3171	grey	coarse-fine	24/08/02	15.52	
3174	grey		24/08/02	16.20	
3177	grey	fine-coarse	24/08/02	17.00	
3190	grey		25/08/02	20.03	
3193	grey	fine	25/08/02	20.37	
3195	grey		25/08/02	21.06	
3198	grey	fine-coarse	25/08/02	21.50	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
3201	grey		25/08/02	22.50	
3204	grey	fine-coarse	25/08/02	23.32	
3207	grey		25/08/02	0.15	
3210	grey	fine-coarse	25/08/02	0.50	
3213	grey		25/08/02	8.02	
3216	grey	fine-coarse	26/08/02	2.45	
3219	grey		26/08/02	3.00	
3222	grey	fine-coarse	26/08/02	3.15	
3225	grey		26/08/02	3.40	
3228	grey	fine-coarse	26/08/02	4.15	
3231	grey		26/08/02	4.46	
3234	grey	fine	26/08/02		2 Samples
3237	grey		26/08/02		
3240	grey	fine	26/08/02	5.38	2 Samples
3243	grey		26/08/02	6.37	
3246	grey	fine	26/08/02	7.27	2 Samples
3269	grey		26/08/02	8.20	
3252	grey	fine-coarse	26/08/02	9.01	
3256	grey		26/08/02	9.45	
3258	grey	fine-coarse	26/08/02	10.01	
3261	grey		26/08/02	10.24	
3264	grey	fine-coarse	26/08/02	11.11	
3267	grey		26/08/02	11.40	
3270	grey	coarse-fine	26/08/02	12.15	
3273	grey		26/08/02	13.21	
3276	grey	coarse-fine	26/08/02	14.02	
3280	grey		26/08/02	14.57	
3283?	grey		26/08/02	16,10?	
3286	grey	coarse	26/08/02	16.40	
3289	grey	coarse	26/08/02	17.15	
3292	grey	coarse-(fine)	26/08/02	18.17	
3297	grey	coarse-(fine)	26/08/02	19.15	
3294	grey	coarse-fine	26/08/02	20.45	
3302	grey	coarse-fine	26/08/02	21.00	
3305	grey	coarse-fine	26/08/02	22.00	
3308	grey	coarse-fine	26/08/02	22.45	
3311?	grey	coarse-fine	27/08/02	23.15	
3314?	grey	coarse-fine	27/08/02		
3317	grey	coarse-fine	27/08/02		
3320	grey	coarse-fine	27/08/02	1.45	
3323	grey	coarse-fine	27/08/02	3.00	
3326	grey	fine-coarse	27/08/02	4.00	
3329	grey	coarse-fine	27/08/02	4.45	
3332	grey	coarse-fine	27/08/02		
3335	grey	coarse-fine	27/08/02	7.28	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
3337	grey	coarse-fine	27/08/02	7.55	
3340	grey /black	fine-coarse	27/08/02	8.56	
3343	grey /(black)	fine-coarse	27/08/02	9.57	
3346	grey	v.fine	27/08/02	10.40	
3349	grey	v.fine	27/08/02		
3352	grey	fine-coarse	27/08/02		
3355	grey	fine-coarse	27/08/02		
3358	grey	fine	27/08/02		
3361	grey	v.fine	27/08/02	14.10	
3364	grey	fine	27/08/02	14.35	
3367	grey	fine-coarse	27/08/02	15.00	
3370	grey	coarse-fine	27/08/02	16.40	
3373	grey	fine	08/09/02	11.50	
3375	grey		08/09/02	12.10	
3378	grey	fine	08/09/02	12.31	
3381	grey		08/09/02	13.00	
3384	grey	fine	08/09/02	13.10	
3387	grey		08/09/02		
3390	grey /black	fine	08/09/02		
3393	grey /black		08/09/02		
3396	grey /black	fine	08/09/02		
3399	grey /black		08/09/02		
3402	grey	fine	08/09/02		
3405	grey		08/09/02	18.50	
3408	grey /black	fine	08/09/02	19.47	
3411	grey /black		08/09/02	20.20	
3414	grey /black	fine	08/09/02	21.09	
3417	grey		08/09/02		
3420	grey	fine	08/09/02		
3423	grey		08/09/02		
3426	grey	fine	08/09/02		oil contamination - brown
3429	grey		11/09/02	5.35	
3432	grey	fine	11/09/02	6.00	
3435	grey		11/09/02	6.35	
3438	grey	fine	11/09/02	7.30	
3441	grey		11/09/02	8.15	
3444	grey	fine-coarse	11/09/02	8.55	
3447	grey /(black)		11/09/02	9.50	
3450	grey /(black)	fine	11/09/02	10.25	
3453	grey		11/09/02	11.00	
3456	grey	fine	11/09/02	12.05	
3459	grey		11/09/02	12.40	
3462	grey	fine	11/09/02	14.26	
3465	grey /(black)		11/09/02	14.28	
3468	grey	fine	11/09/02	14.49	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
3471	grey		11/09/02	15.31	
3474	grey	fine	11/09/02	23.50?	
3477	grey /brown		12/09/02	0.23	
3480	grey /brown	fine	12/09/02	1.05	
3483	grey /black		12/09/02	2.10	
3486	grey	fine	12/09/02	2.40	
3489	grey		12/09/02	3.15	
3492	grey	fine	12/09/02	4.20	
3495	grey /black		12/09/02	4.45	
3498	grey /black	fine	12/09/02	5.43	
3501	grey		12/09/02	6.26	
3505	grey /black	fine	12/09/02	7.30	
3508	grey	fine	12/09/02	7.58	
3511	grey		12/09/02	8.25	
3513	grey	fine	12/09/02	9.16	
3516	grey		12/09/02	10.06	
3519	grey	fine	12/09/02	10.44	
3522	grey		12/09/02	11.43	
3525	grey /(black)	fine	12/09/02	12.05	
3528	grey		12/09/02	12.40	
3532	grey	fine	12/09/02	13.20	
3535	grey		12/09/02	13.45	
3538	grey	fine	12/09/02	15.05	
3541	grey		12.09.02?	15.58	
3544	grey	fine	14/09/02	4.30	
3547	grey /black		14/09/02	5.45	
3551	grey /black	fine	14/09/02	6.45	oil contamination - brown, 2 Samples
3554	grey /black		14/09/02	7.21	
3557	grey /black	fine	14/09/02		
3560	grey /black		14/09/02		
3563	grey /black	fine	14/09/02	10.50	
3566	(grey)/black		14/09/02	11.34	
3569	(grey)/black	fine	14/09/02	12.14	oil contamination - brown, 2 Samples
3572	(grey)/black		14/09/02	12.50	
3575	(grey)/black	fine	14/09/02	14.15	oil contamination - brown, 2 Samples
3578	black /grey		14/09/02	14.45	
3581	black /grey	fine	14/09/02	15.30	oil contamination - brown, 2 Samples
3584	black /grey		14/09/02	16.45	
3587	black /grey	fine	14/09/02	17.15	oil contamination - brown, 2 Samples
3590	black /grey		14/09/02	18.00	
3593	black /grey	fine	14/09/02	19.00	oil contamination - brown, 2 Samples
3596	black /grey		15/09/02	1.10	
3599	black /grey	fine	15/09/02	2.15	oil contamination - brown, 2 Samples
3602	black /grey		15/09/02	3.10	
3605	black /grey	fine	15/09/02	4.30	2 Samples

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
3608	black /grey		15/09/02	5.45	
3611	black	fine	15/09/02	7.00	oil contamination - brown, 2 Samples
3614	black /grey		15/09/02	8.15	
3617	black /grey	fine	15/09/02	9.30	oil contamination - brown, 2 Samples
3620	black /grey		15/09/02	10.40	
3623	black /grey	fine	15/09/02	11.52	2 Samples
3626	black /grey		15/09/02	12.45	
3629	black /grey	fine	15/09/02	13.25	2 Samples
3632	black /grey		15/09/02	14.15	
3635	black /grey	fine	15/09/02	15.20	2 Samples
3638	grey /black		15/09/02	16.20	
3641	grey /black	fine	15/09/02	17.00	2 Samples
3644	grey /black		15/09/02	22.43	
3647	grey /black	fine	16/09/02	0.00	2 Samples
3650	black /grey		16/09/02	1.15	
3653	black /grey	fine	16/09/02	2.30	2 Samples
3656	black		16/09/02	3.46	
3659	black	fine	16/09/02	5.10	2 Samples
3662	black		16/09/02	6.45	
3665	black	fine	16/09/02	8.15	2 Samples
3668	black		16/09/02	9.20	
3671	very black	fine	16/09/02	11.30	2 Samples
3674	very black		16/09/02	12.15	
3677	very black	fine	16/09/02	13.20	2 Samples
3680	black		16/09/02	14.20	
3683	very black	fine	16/09/02	15.35	2 Samples?
3686	black		16/09/02		
3689	very black	fine	18/09/02	5.00	
3692	black		18/09/02	5.30	
3695	black	fine	18/09/02	6.30	2 Samples
3698	black		18/09/02	7.40	
3701	black	fine	18/09/02	9.00	
3706	black		18/09/02	10.21	
3707	black		18/09/02	10.50	
3710	black	fine	18/09/02	11.40	
3713	black		18/09/02	12.40	
3716	black	fine	18/09/02	13.25	
3719	black		18/09/02	14.15	
3722	black	fine	18/09/02	15.40	
3725	black		18/09/02	16.20	
3728	black	fine	18/09/02	17.10	
3731	black		18/09/02	18.20	
3734	black	fine	18/09/02	19.10	
3737	black		18/09/02	20.00	
3740	black	fine	18/09/02	20.50	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
3743	black		18/09/02	21.45	
3746	black	fine	18/09/02	22.10	
3749	black		18/09/02	22.45	
3752	black	fine	18/09/02	24.00	
3755	black		19/09/02	0.45	
3758	black	fine	19/09/02	1.48	
3761	black /grey		19/09/02	2.55	
3764	grey /black	fine	19/09/02	3.52	
3767	grey /black		19/09/02	4.48	
3770	black	fine	19/09/02	5.00	
3773	black		19/09/02	6.55	
3776	black	fine	19/09/02		
3779	black		19/09/02	8.30	
3782	black	fine	19/09/02	9.10	
3785	black /grey		19/09/02		
3788	black /grey	fine	19/09/02	11.15	
3791	black /grey		19/09/02	12.35	
3794	black /grey	fine	19/09/02	14.00	
3797	black /grey		19/09/02	15.30	
3800	black	fine	19/09/02	16.37	
3803	black		19/09/02	17.54	
3806	black	fine	19/09/02	19.38	
3809	black		19/09/02	21.05	
3812	black	fine	19/09/02	22.45	
3815	very black		20/09/02	0.18	
3818	very black	fine	20/09/02	1.15	
3821	very black		20/09/02	2.18	
3824	very black	fine	20/09/02	3.15	
3827	black		20/09/02	4.15	
3830	black	fine	20/09/02	5.10	
3833	black		20/09/02	5.55	
3836	black	fine	20/09/02	7.05	
3839	black		20/09/02	8.05	
3842	black	fine	20/09/02	8.55	
3845	black		20/09/02	10.09	
3848	black		22.09.02?	3,05?	
3851	black		22.09.02?	3,50?	
3854	black	fine	22/09/02	4.20	
3857	black		22/09/02	4.50	
3860	black /grey	fine	22/09/02	5.20	
3863	black /grey		22/09/02	6.40	
3866	black /grey		22/09/02	7.20	
3869	black /grey		22/09/02	8.15	
3872	black /grey	fine	22/09/02	9.30	
3875	grey /black		22/09/02	10,25?	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
3878	grey /black		22/09/02	12.00	
3881	grey /black		22/09/02	13.35	
3884	grey /black	fine	22/09/02	14.30	
3887	grey /black		22/09/02	16.50	
3890	grey /black	fine	22/09/02	17.20	
3893	grey /black		22/09/02	18.35	
3896	black /(grey)		22/09/02	19.50	
3899	black /(grey)		22/09/02	21.10	
3902	black	fine	22/09/02	10.40	
3905	black		22/09/02	11.50	
3908	black		23/09/02	1.00	
3911	black		23/09/02	2.30	
3914	black	fine	23/09/02	3.45	
3917	black		23/09/02	4.45	
3920	black		23/09/02	13.00	
3923	black		23/09/02	13.50	
3926	black		23/09/02	14.39	
3929	black		23/09/02	15.45	
3932	black		23/09/02	17.00	
3935	black		23/09/02	17.55	
3938	black		23/09/02	19.00	
3941	black /(grey)		23/09/02	20.25	
3944	black /grey	fine	23/09/02	21.20	
3947	black		23/09/02	22.30	
3950	black		24.09.02?	0.05	
3953	black /grey		24/09/02	1.50	
3956	black	fine	24/09/02	3.30	
3959	black		24/09/02	4.25	
3962	black		24/09/02	5.55	
3965	black		24/09/02	7.05	
3968	black	fine	24/09/02	8.03	
3971	black /grey		24/09/02	9.25	
3974	black		24/09/02	10,23?	
3979	black ?		24/09/02	10,10?	
3982	black ?	fine	24/09/02	10,50?	oil contamination
3985	black ?		24/09/02	11.45	
3988	very black	fine	25/09/02		oil contamination
3991	black		25/09/02	13.20	
3994	black		25/09/02	14.00	
3997	black		25/09/02	15.05	
4000	black /grey	fine	25.09.02	16.00	
4003	black /grey		25.09.02	16.55	
4006	black /grey		25.09.02	18.00	
4009	black /(grey)		25.09.02	19.05	
4012	black /(grey)	fine	25.09.02	20.25	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
4015	black /grey		25.09.02	21.43	
4018	black /grey		25.09.02	22.50	
4021	black /grey		25.09.02	23.50	
4024	black /grey	fine	26.09.02	1.08	
4027	grey /black		26.09.02	1.50	
4030	grey /black	fine	26.09.02	2.33	
4033	grey /black		26.09.02	3.17	
4036	grey /black	fine	26.09.02	4.30	
4039	black /grey		26.09.02	5.20	
4042	black	fine	26.09.02	6.30	
4045	black		26.09.02	15.30	
4048	very black	fine	26.09.02	16.15	
4051	very black		26.09.02	17.15	
4054	(very)black		26.09.02	18.50	
4057	(very)black	fine	26.09.02	20.20	
4060	(very)black		26.09.02	21.00	
4063	black		26.09.02	22.10	
4066	black	fine	26.09.02		
4069	(very)black		27.09.02	0.17	
4072	(very)black		27.09.02	1.20	
4075	(very)black	fine	27.09.02	2.05	
4078	(very)black		27.09.02	2.35	
4081	black		27.09.02	3.20	
4084	black		27.09.02	4.05	
4087	black /grey	fine	27.09.02		
4090	grey /(black)		27.09.02	5.23	
4093	grey		27.09.02	6.05	
4096	grey	fine	27.09.02	6.45	
4099	grey		27.09.02	7.30	
4102	grey		27.09.02	8.50	
4105	grey		27.09.02	9.36	
4108	grey /(black)	fine	27.09.02	8.40	
4111	grey /(black)		27.09.02	11.45	
4114	grey /(black)		27.09.02	12.35	
4117	grey /(black)		27.09.02		
4120	black /grey	fine	27.09.02	14.10	
4123	black /grey		27.09.02	14.50	
4126	grey /black		27.09.02		
4129	grey /black		27.09.02	16.15	
4132	grey /black	fine	27.09.02	17.00	
4135	grey /black		27.09.02	18.10	
4138	grey /black		27.09.02	19.40	
4141	grey /black		27.09.02	20.30	
4144	grey /(black)	fine	27.09.02	21.10	
4147	grey /(black)		27.09.02	22.00	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
4150	grey /(black)		27.09.02	22.50	
4153	grey	fine	27.09.02	23.30	
4156	black /(grey)	fine	29.09.02	6.30	
4158	black /(grey)		29.09.02	7.00?	
4161	black /(grey)		29.09.02	8.00?	
4164	black /grey		29.09.02	8.05?	
4167	grey	fine	29.09.02	9.00	
4170	grey		29.09.02	14.40	
4173	grey		29.09.02	15.20	
4176	grey	v. fine	29.09.02	15.45	
4179	grey		29.09.02	16.55	
4182	grey		29.09.02	17.40	
4185	grey		29.09.02	18.25	
4188	grey		29.09.02	19.28	
4191	grey		29.09.02	20.20	
4194	grey /(black)	fine	29.09.02	21.20	
4197	grey /(black)		29.09.02	22.30	
4200	grey /(black)		29.09.02	23.15	
4203	grey /(black)	fine	30.09.02	0.15	
4206	grey /(black)		30.09.02		
4209	grey /(black)		30.09.02	2.10	
4212	grey /(black)		30.09.02	3.40	
4215	grey /(black)		30.09.02	4.20	
4218	black /grey	fine	30.09.02	5.00	
4221	black /grey		30.09.02	6.00	
4224	black /grey		30.09.02	6.50	
4227	black /grey		30.09.02	8.05	
4230	black /grey		30.09.02	9.05	
4233	black /(grey)	fine	30.09.02	10.10	
4236	black /grey		30.09.02	11.29	
4239	black /grey		30.09.02	12.22	
4242	black	fine	30.09.02	13.20	
4245	black		30.09.02	14.24	
4248	black /grey	fine	30.09.02	15.20	
4251	black /grey		30.09.02	16.15	
4254	black /grey		30.09.02	17.25	
4257	grey		30.09.02		
4260	grey		30.09.02		
4263	black /grey	fine	30.09.02	20.33	
4266	black /grey	fine	30.09.02	21.30	
4269	black /grey		30.09.02	22.30	
4272	black /(grey)	fine	30.09.02	23.30	
4275	black /grey		01.10.02	0.05	
4278	(black)/grey		01.10.02	1.10	
4281	(black)/grey		01.10.02	2.10	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
4284	grey /black	fine	01.10.02	3.55	
4287	grey /(black)		01.10.02	5.00	
4290	grey /(black)		01.10.02	5.50?	
4293	grey /(black)		01.10.02	6.20	
4296	grey /(black)		01.10.02	7.10	
4299	grey	fine-coarse	01.10.02	12.25	
4302	grey		01.10.02		
4305	grey		01.10.02	14.00	
4308	grey		01.10.02	14.36	
4311	grey		01.10.02	15.35	
4314	grey /(black)		01.10.02		
4317	grey /(black)		01.10.02	17.18	
4320	grey /(black)	fine	01.10.02	18.12	
4323	grey		01.10.02		
4326	grey		01.10.02		
4329	grey		01.10.02		
4332	grey		01.10.02	21.00	
4335	grey		01.10.02	21.55	
4338	grey		01.10.02	23.00	
4341	grey		01.10.02	23.40	
4344	grey	fine	02.10.02	22.30	New bit
4347	grey		02.10.02	23.00	
4350	grey		03.10.02	0.05	
4353	grey		03.10.02	1.10	
4356	grey /(black)	fine	03.10.02	2.00	(oil contaminated)
4359	grey /(black)		03.10.02	3.05	
4362	grey /(black)		03.10.02	3.50	
4365	grey /(black)		03.10.02	4.37	
4368	grey /(black)		03.10.02	5.40	
4371	grey /(black)		03.10.02	6.35	
4374	grey	fine	03.10.02	7.55	
4377	black /(grey)	fine	03.10.02	11.10	
4380	black /(grey)		03.10.02		
4383	black	fine	03.10.02	11.10	(+ - oil contaminated)
4386	grey		03.10.02	12.00	
4389	black		03.10.02	12.40	
4392	black /(grey)		03.10.02		
4395	black /(grey)		03.10.02	14.45	
4398	black /(grey)		03.10.02	15.50	
4401	black /grey		03.10.02	16.40	
4405	black /grey	fine	03.10.02	18.00	
4407	black /grey		03.10.02	19.00	
4410	black /grey		03.10.02		
4413	grey /black	fine	03.10.02	21.05	
4416	black /(grey)		03.10.02	22.10	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
4419	black /grey		03.10.02	23.20	
4422	black /grey		04.10.02	0.30	
4425	black /grey		04.10.02	0.45?	
4428	black /grey	fine	04.10.02	1.45	
4431	black /grey		04.10.02	2.57	
4434	black /grey		04.10.02	3.47	
4437	black /grey		04.10.02	5.00	
4440	black /grey		04.10.02	5.45	
4443	grey /(black)	fine	04.10.02		
4446	black /grey		04.10.02	7.35?	
4449	black /grey		04.10.02	8.35	
4452	grey /black	fine	04.10.02		
4455	grey		04.10.02		(from here onwards see A. B. Fieldbook)
4458	grey		04.10.02	17.40	
4461	grey		04.10.02	18.15	
4464	grey		04.10.02		
4467	grey		04.10.02	19.50	
4470	black		04.10.02	20.50	(+ - oil contaminated)
4473	grey /black		04.10.02		
4476	grey		04.10.02	22.50	
4479	grey		04.10.02		
4482	grey		05.10.02	1.05	
4485	grey		05.10.02		
4488	grey		05.10.02	3.25	
4491	grey		05.10.02	5.10	
4494	grey		05.10.02	6.25	
4497	grey		05.10.02		
4500	grey		05.10.02	8.50	sample missing!
4503	black		05.10.02	9.55	
4506	black		05.10.02		sample missing!
4509	grey		05.10.02	12.00	sample missing!
4512	grey		05.10.02	12.35	sample missing!
4515	black		05.10.02	13.30	
4518	black		05.10.02	14.20	
4521	black /grey		05.10.02		
4524	grey		05.10.02	16.30	
4527	grey		05.10.02	17.30	
4530	grey		07.10.02		
4533	grey		07.10.02		
4536	grey		07.10.02		
4539	very black		07.10.02		(+ - oil contaminated)
4542	very black		07.10.02	4.45	
4545	very black		07.10.02	6.00	
4548	grey		07.10.02		
4551	grey		07.10.02	7.30	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
4554	grey		07.10.02	8.30	
4557	grey		07.10.02		
4560	grey		07.10.02	10.00	
4563	grey		07.10.02	11.10	
4566	grey		07.10.02		
4569	grey		07.10.02		
4572	grey		07.10.02	13.30	
4575	grey /black		07.10.02	14.05	
4578	grey /black		07.10.02	15.10	
4581	grey /black		09.10.02	2.30	
4584	grey bright		09.10.02	4.15	
4587	grey bright		09.10.02	5.20	
4590	grey bright		09.10.02	6.50	
4593	grey /black		09.10.02		
4596	grey /black		09.10.02		
4599	grey /black		09.10.02	10.50	
4602	black		09.10.02	12.10	
4605	grey		09.10.02		
4608	grey /black		09.10.02	1.45	
4611	grey		09.10.02		
4614	grey		09.10.02	17.20	
4617	grey		09.10.02	18.50	
4620	grey		09.10.02	20.00	
4623	grey		09.10.02		
4626	grey		09.10.02	22.00	(+ - oil contaminated)
4629	grey ?		09.10.02		
4632	grey		09.10.02	23.40	
4635	grey		10.10.02		
4638	grey		10.10.02	2.55	
4641	grey		10.10.02		
4644	grey		10.10.02		
4647	grey		10.10.02	7.20	
4650	grey		10.10.02	8.50	
4653	grey		10.10.02		
4656	grey		10.10.02		
4659	grey		10.10.02		
4662	grey		10.10.02		
4669	grey		10.10.02	15.30	
4671	grey		10.10.02	16.10	
4672	grey		12.10.02	7.40	
4675	grey ?		12.10.02		New bit
4678	grey ?		12.10.02		
4688	grey ?		12.10.02	9.30	
4692	grey ?		12.10.02	11.00	
4695	grey		12.10.02	11.40	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
4698	grey		12.10.02	12.20	
4701	grey		12.10.02	12.50	
4704	grey		12.10.02	13.55	
4709	grey /black		12.10.02	15.00	
4712	grey		12.10.02	15.30	
4715	grey		12.10.02		
4718	grey		12.10.02		
4721	grey		12.10.02		
4724	grey		12.10.02	19.00	
4728	grey		12.10.02	20.05	
4731	grey /black		12.10.02	20.35	
4734	black		12.10.02	21.30	
4737	grey bright		12.10.02	22.00	
4740	grey bright		12.10.02	22.25	
4743	grey /black		12.10.02	23.00	
4746	grey		12.10.02	23.50	
4749	grey		13.10.02	0.10	
4751	grey		13.10.02	0.40	
4754	grey ?		13.10.02	1.10	
4757	grey ?		13.10.02	1.40	
4761	grey ?		13.10.02	2.05	
4764	grey ?		13.10.02		
4767	grey ?		13.10.02	3.10	
4770	grey ?		13.10.02	3.25	
4773	grey ?		13.10.02	4.10	
4776	grey /black		13.10.02	5.04	
4779	grey ?		13.10.02	5.51	
4782	grey ?		13.10.02	6.55	
4785	grey ?		13.10.02	7.42	
4788	grey ?		13.10.02	8.45	
4791	grey ?		13.10.02		
4794	grey ?		13.10.02	11.10	
4798	grey ?		13.10.02	12.10	
4801	grey ?		13.10.02	13.30	
4805	grey bright		13.10.02	14.30	
4808	grey bright		14.10.02	19.30	
4818	grey dark		14.10.02	22.46	
4821	grey dark		14.10.02	23.55	(+ - oil contaminated)
4824	grey dark		15.10.02	0.40	
4827	grey dark		15.10.02	1.15	
4830	grey		15.10.02	2.30	
4833	grey		15.10.02	3.15	
4836	grey		15.10.02	4.00	
4839	grey bright		15.10.02	5.15	
4843	grey bright		15.10.02	6.05	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
4846	grey bright		15.10.02	6.40	
4851	grey bright		15.10.02	8.10	
4854	grey bright		15.10.02	8.50	
4858	grey bright		15.10.02	9.50	
4861	grey bright		15.10.02	10.20	
4864	grey		15.10.02	10.50	
4869	grey		15.10.02	12.20	
4872	grey		15.10.02	13.10	
4875	grey		15.10.02	14.00	
4878	grey		15.10.02	14.50	
4881	grey		15.10.02	15.40	
4884	grey		15.10.02	16.30	
4887	grey		15.10.02	17.06	
4891	grey		15.10.02	17.20	
4894	grey		15.10.02	18.30	
4897	grey		15.10.02	19.00	
4900	grey		15.10.02	19.35	
4903	grey		15.10.02	20.10	
4906	grey		15.10.02		
4909	grey dark		15.10.02	21.22	
4912	grey dark		15.10.02		
4915	grey dark		15.10.02	22.55	
4918	grey dark		15.10.02		
4921	grey dark		15.10.02	23.55	
4924	grey dark		16.10.02		
4927	grey dark		16.10.02	1.06	
4930	grey dark		16.10.02		
4933	grey dark		16.10.02	2.25	
4936	grey dark		16.10.02		
4939	grey dark		16.10.02	3.40	
4942	grey dark		16.10.02		
4946	grey dark		16.10.02	3.40	
4950	grey dark		16.10.02		
4953	grey dark		16.10.02	6.22	
4956	grey dark		16.10.02		
4958	grey dark		16.10.02	7.25	
4961	grey dark		16.10.02		
4965	grey dark		16.10.02	8.50	
4967	grey dark		16.10.02		
4973	grey dark		16.10.02	10.33	
4975	grey dark		16.10.02		
4980	grey dark		16.10.02	11.42	
4997	grey	fine	18.10.02	5.13	
5000		fine	18.10.02	6.00	
5003		fine	18.10.02	6.35	

Cutting Samples GPK 3 - Granite Section

grey line = cleaned sample

Drill Depth	Colored on site	Grain-size	Date	Time	Comments
5006		fine	18.10.02	7.45	
5012		fine	18.10.02	9.00	
5015		fine	18.10.02	15.30	
5018		fine	18.10.02	16.10	
5021		fine	18.10.02	16.45	
5024		fine	18.10.02	17.35	
5027		fine	18.10.02	18.15	
5030	very dark	fine	18.10.02	19.20	
5033	very dark	fine	18.10.02	20.00	
5036	very dark	fine	18.10.02	20.45	
5039			18.10.02		
5043			18.10.02	22.56	
5046			18.10.02	23.47	
5050		very fine	19.10.02	2.10	
5056		very fine	19.10.02	4.50	
5059			19.10.02	5.15	
5062		fine	19.10.02	5.50	
5065		fine	19.10.02	6.30	
5068		fine	19.10.02	7.00	
5071		fine	19.10.02	7.50	
5074		fine	19.10.02		
5077		fine	19.10.02	8.30	
5080		fine	19.10.02		
5083		fine	19.10.02	9.12	
5086		fine	19.10.02	11.10	
5089		fine	19.10.02	12.40	
5092	black	fine	19.10.02	14.00	
5093	grey	coarse	19.10.02		

ANNEX 3

Report from BRGM lab: Mineralogical study of two samples from Soultz

***Étude minéralogique comparative
de 2 échantillons
en provenance de Soultz***

**Pierre JEZEQUEL
Véronique PEDROLETTI**

**Novembre 2002
ANA/CMI/NT/02/071**



Orléans, le 18 novembre 2002

Demandeur :

Albert GENTER
CDG/MA

SERVICE ANALYSE et CARACTERISATION MINERALE

Unité : *Caractérisation minérale*

N° note : ANA/CMI/NT/02/071/PJ/vp

Date de réception des échantillons : 8/11/2002

Date des résultats : /2002

Nombre d'échantillons étudiés : 2

Vos références : v/commande du 8/11/2002 – A.Genter

Etude minéralogique comparative de 2 échantillons en provenance de Soultz

Auteurs : P.Jézéquel – V.Pédroletti

6 pages 2 tableaux 0 spectre – 0 image 1 figure

Documents associés :

Résumé : Comparaison entre un granite sain et un granite altéré en provenance d'un sondage profond effectué à Soultz.

Mots clés : Caractérisation – Diagnose – Minéraux en grains – Expertise minéralogique

Intérêt documentaire

oui
non

Diffusion :

Libre
BRGM
Restreinte
Confidentielle

VISAS :

Auteurs :

P.Jézéquel

V.Pédroletti

OBSERVATIONS : Sauf accord préalable, le présent rapport ne peut être reproduit que dans son intégralité. Les résultats exprimés ne concernent que les échantillons soumis à essais. Sauf demande expresse du donneur d'ordre, les échantillons sont conservés après l'envoi du rapport pendant une durée de 5 ans. Ils sont détruits passé ce délai.

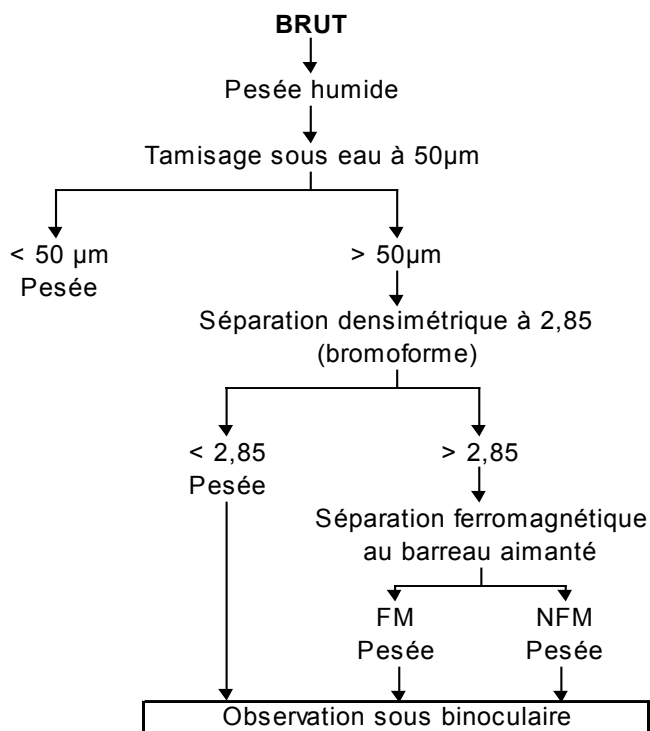
I - LISTE DES ÉCHANTILLONS – OBJECTIF DE L'ÉTUDE

Il s'agit de comparer deux échantillons de granite, l'un sain et l'autre altéré, en provenance d'un sondage profond (> 4000m) à Soultz :

4096 : échantillon altéré

4587 : échantillon granite sain

II - PROTOCOLE DE TRAITEMENT



III - TABLEAU DES POIDS

n° échantillon		pds total humide	pds total sec	< 50µm	< 2,85	> 2,85		
						total	FM	NFM
4096	g	284,84	204,1	1,81	195,35	6,94	0,74	6,2
	%		100,00	0,89	95,71	3,40		
	%					100,00	10,66	89,34
4587	g	284,85	255,75	9,18	227,96	18,61	1,09	17,52
	%		100,00	3,59	89,13	7,28		
	%					100,00	5,86	94,14

% humidité

4096 : 39,56

4587 : 11,38

IV - OBSERVATIONS SOUS BINOCULAIRE

4.1. Échantillon 4096

fraction < 2,85

chlorite : P*

biotite : P

muscovite : R

hydroxyde de fer : R

feldspath laiteux : A

quartz : M

fraction > 2,85 FM

limaille de fer : A

chlorite : P

magnétite : R

hydroxyde de fer : P

feldspath mixtes (+/- magnétite) : R

biotite : T

fraction > 2,85 NFM

chlorite : A

quartz : T

feldspath : F

biotite : P

hydroxyde de fer : T

pyrite : T

muscovite : T

apatite : T

Remarque : les micas biotite et chlorite sont partiellement recouverts d'une pellicule beige (sel possible) qui modifie la couleur de l'échantillon.

* par ordre décroissant : TA = Très Abondant, A = Abondant, M = Moyen, P = Présent, F = Faible, R = Rare, T = Traces

4.2. Échantillon 4587

fraction < 2,85

biotite : R
chlorite : T
hydroxyde de fer : T
quartz : M à A
feldspath : A

fraction > 2,85 FM

hydroxyde de fer : R*
biotite : P
chlorite : R
magnétite : A
quartz : R
sel : P
limaille de fer : T

fraction > 2,85 NFM

quartz : T
feldspath : T
chlorite : P à M
biotite : A
apatite : T
grenat : Infra T
pyrite : Infra T

* par ordre décroissant : TA = Très Abondant, A = Abondant, M = Moyen, P = Présent, F = Faible, R = Rare, T = Traces

4.3. Tableau récapitulatif

Espèces minérales présentes	4096 granite altéré	4587 granite sain
Fraction < 2,85		
- chlorite	P*	T
- biotite	P	R
- muscovite	R	
- hydroxyde de fer	R	T
- feldspath laiteux	A	A
- quartz	M	M à A
Fraction > 2,85 FM		
- limaille de fer	A	T
- chlorite	P	R
- magnétite	R	A
- hydroxyde de fer	P	R
- feldspath mixtes (+/- magnétite)	R	
- biotite	T	P
- quartz		R
- sel		P
Fraction > 2,85 NFM		
- chlorite	A	P à M
- quartz	T	T
- feldspath	F	T
- biotite	P	A
- hydroxyde de fer	T	
- pyrite	T	T
- muscovite	T	
- apatite	T	T
- grenat		T

V - CONCLUSION

Les différences constatées sur la fraction fine sont difficilement interprétables du fait de la différence de profondeur des échantillons et du degré de rinçage de ceux-ci. Il semblerait que le 4587 soit beaucoup plus riche en sel que le 4096, ceci est apparemment contradictoire avec les observations faites sur la fraction > 50µm de chaque échantillon. Les micas abondants (chlorite + biotite) de l'échantillon 4096 sont recouverts d'une pellicule terne blanchâtre (de sel probable).

La fraction ferromagnétique de l'échantillon 4587 présente de la magnétite en quantité relativement importante. Cette magnétite est par contre rare dans l'échantillon 4096, où l'on observe surtout de la limaille de fer.

Dans la fraction non ferromagnétique des lourds, le rapport chlorite/biotite est inversé d'un échantillon à l'autre, la chlorite est abondante dans le 4096 et la biotite présente, alors que la chlorite est présente dans le 4587 et la biotite abondante.

Les différences de rapport entre chlorite et biotite ainsi que la proportion de magnétite sont les éléments les plus caractéristiques de la différence entre l'échantillon altéré

* par ordre décroissant : TA = Très Abondant, A = Abondant, M = Moyen, P = Présent, F = Faible, R = Rare, T = Traces

4096 et l'échantillon sain 4587. Il ne semble pas y avoir de fraction argileuse dans ces deux échantillons.

ANNEX 4

Detailed petrographic log of the GPK3 borehole from chip sample examination from 3800 to 5092m

Depth: 3800 - 5092 m
Scale: 1/1500



GPK3 BOREHOLE: GEOLOGICAL MONITORING DEPTH: 3800 to 5093 m

EXPLANATION OF HEADINGS

Depth: Raw depth of the cutting samples from ENEL, not yet corrected from lag time.

Rop: Rate of penetration (meter/hour) provided by ENEL.

Facies variation: Petrographic variations deduced from cuttings (variation of biotite and K-feldspar content).

Standard granite: Porphyritic granite with K-feldspar megacrysts, consistence with previous data acquired on GPK-1 and EPS-1 core sections.

Fracture zones: Fractured and altered granite facies deduced from cuttings.

Biotite: Estimated percentage of biotite from microscopic examination.

Chorite: Degree of chloritization of biotite, indicator of pervasive alteration.
(0: very weak; 1: weak; 2: moderate; 3: strong).

Epidote: Occurrence of epidote
(0: absent; 1: present)

Illite: Degree of illitisation of biotite and plagioclase, indicator of vein alteration
(same scale).

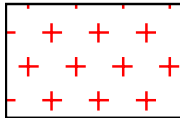
Pervasive alteration: Degree of pervasive alteration within the granite massif, such as chloritization of biotite. (0: very weak; 2: weak; 4: moderate; 6: strong).

Vein alteration: Degree of vein alteration, related to fracture zones and expressed as illitisation in cuttings samples. (0: very weak; 2: weak; 4: moderate; 6: strong).

HFR BOREHOLE GPK3

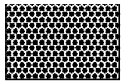
Patterns of the petrographic log

Standard Granite

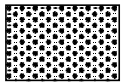


GRAN STANDARD GRANITE

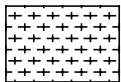
Facies Variation



MELA BIOTITE-RICH PORPHYRITIC GRANITE

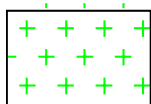


XENO XENOLITH-RICH GRANITE

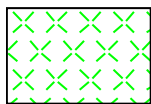


GR2M FINE GRAINED TWO-MICA GRANITE

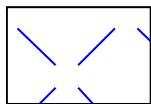
Hydrothermally Altered and Fractured Zone



HLOW LOW ALTERED GRANITE



HMOD MODERATELY ALTERED GRANITE



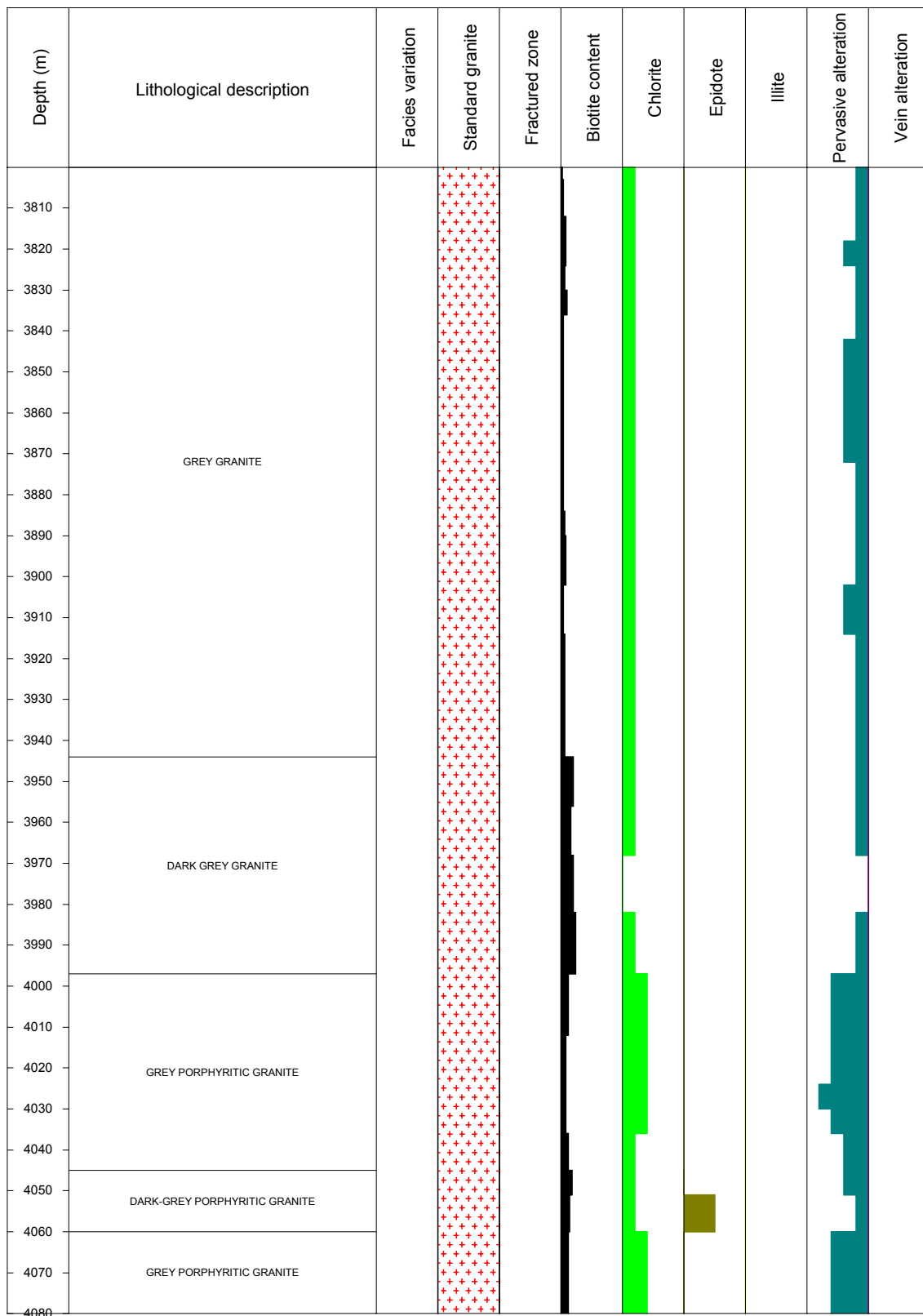
HHIG HIGHLY ALTERED GRANITE



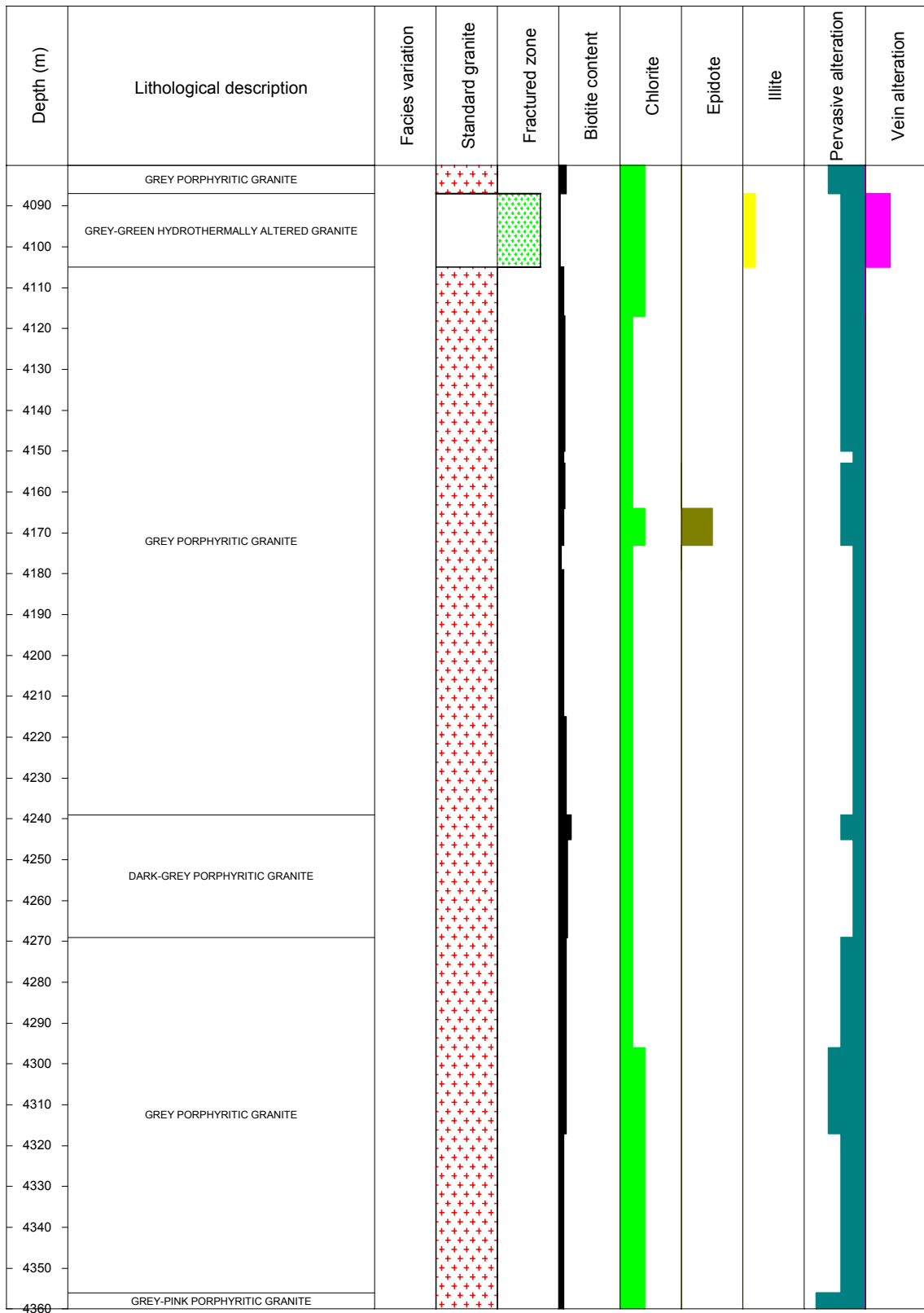
HEXT VERY HIGHLY ALTERED GRANITE

*Alteration
gradient*






Geological Study of GPK3 HFR borehole (Soultz-sous-Forêts, France)



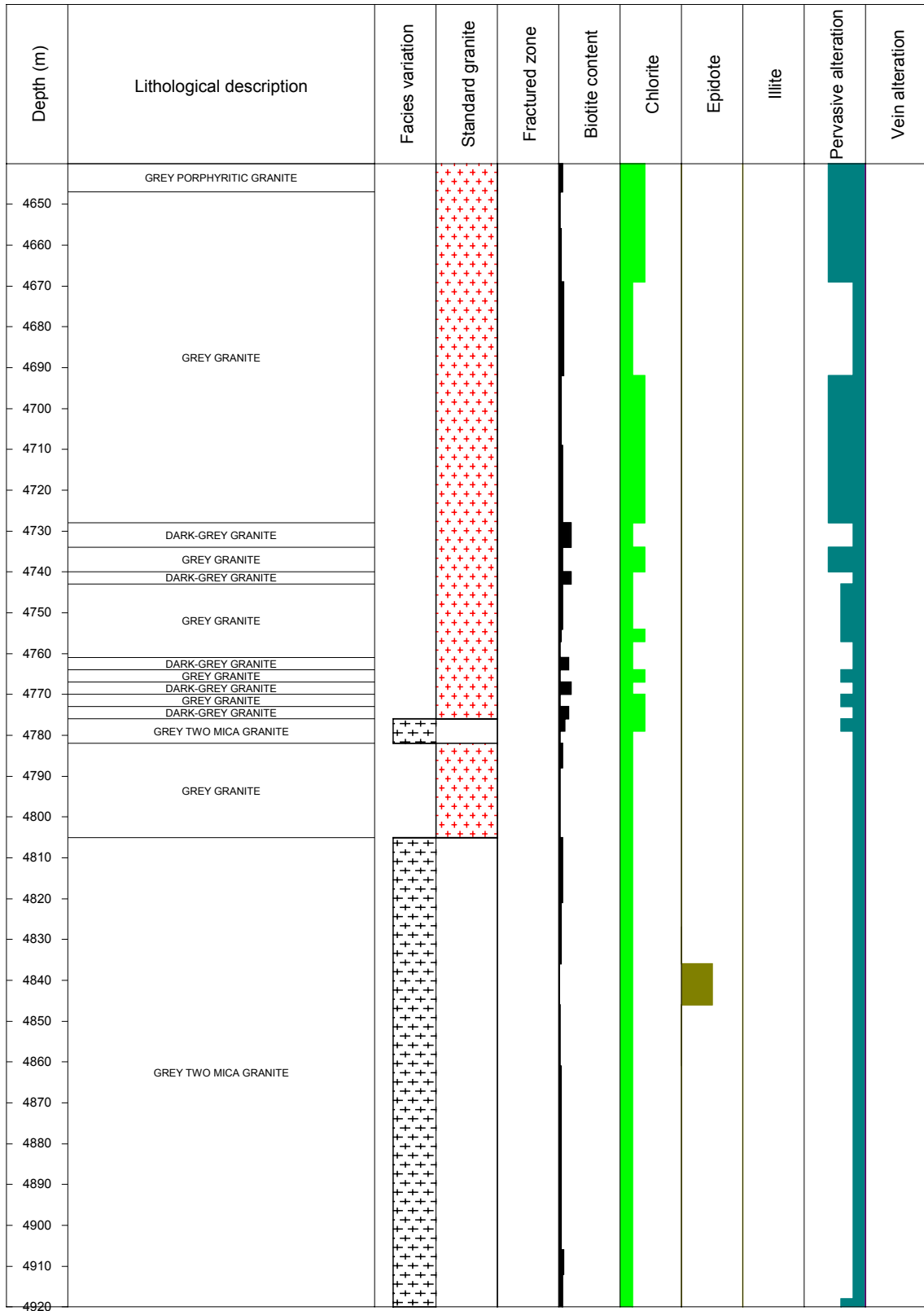
Geological Study of GPK3 HFR borehole (Soulz-sous-Forêts, France)



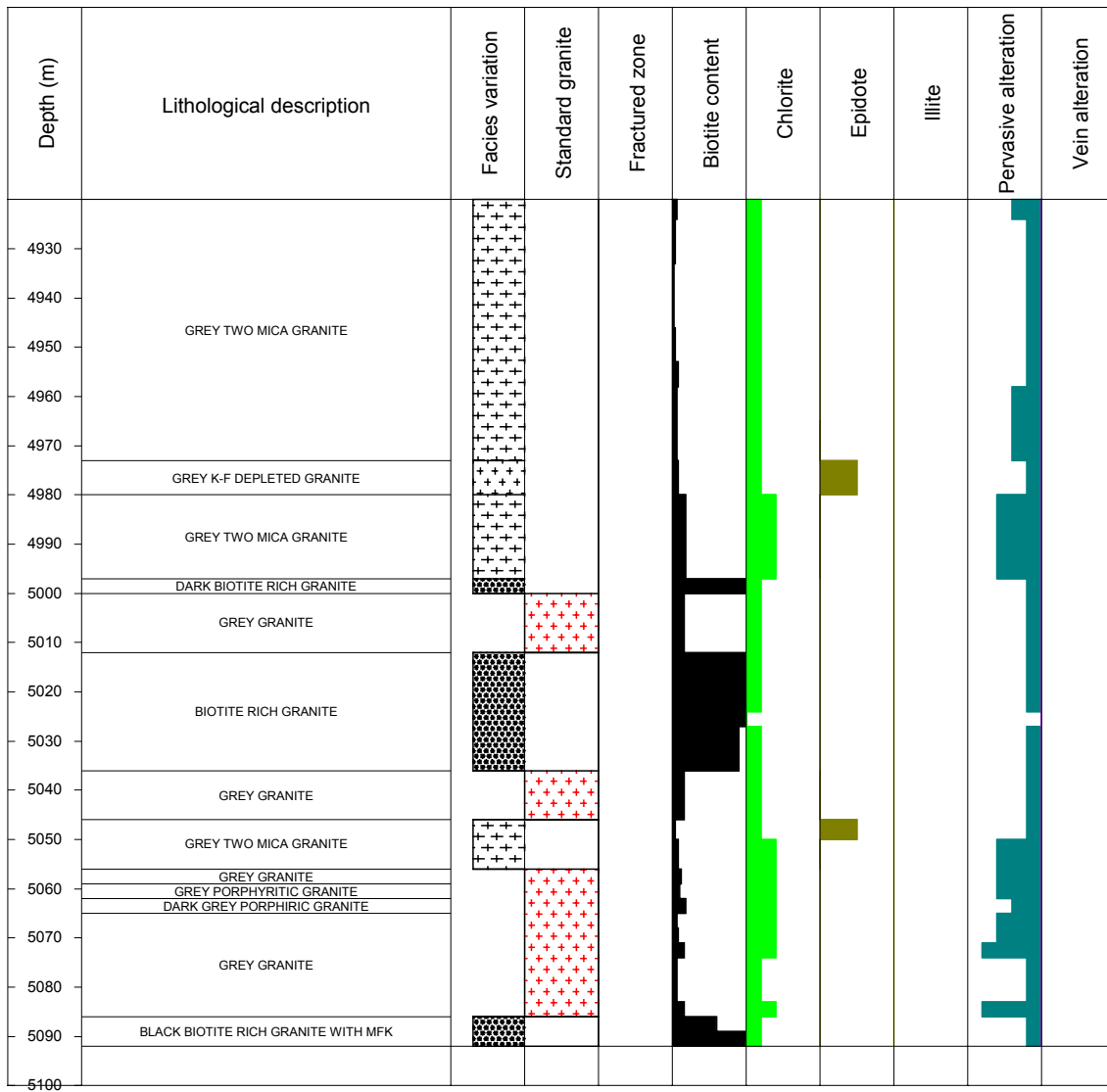
Geological Study of GPK3 HFR borehole (Soultz-sous-Forêts, France)

Depth (m)	Lithological description	Facies variation	Standard granite	Fractured zone	Biotite content	Chlorite	Epidote	Illite	Pervasive alteration	Vein alteration
4370	GREY-PINK PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4380	DARK-GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4390	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4400	DARK-GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4410	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4420										
4430										
4440										
4450										
4460	GREY-PINK PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4470	DARK-GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4480	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4490	DARK-GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4500	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4510	DARK-GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4520										
4530										
4540	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4550										
4560										
4570										
4580										
4590	DARK-GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4600	DARK-GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4610	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE									
4620										
4630										
4640										

Geological Study of GPK3 HFR borehole (Soulz-sous-Forêts, France)



Geological Study of GPK3 HFR borehole (Soulz-sous-Forêts, France)

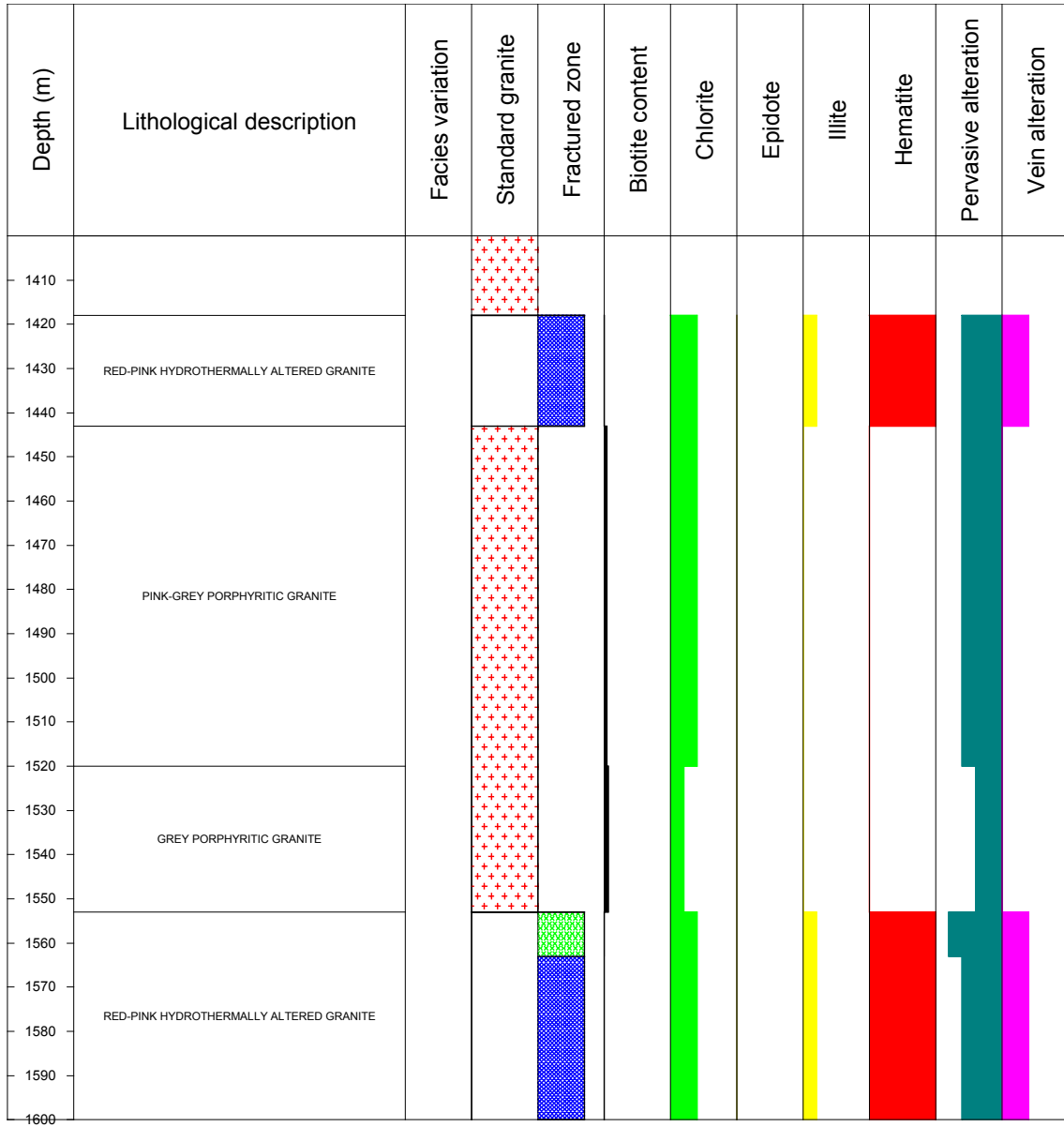


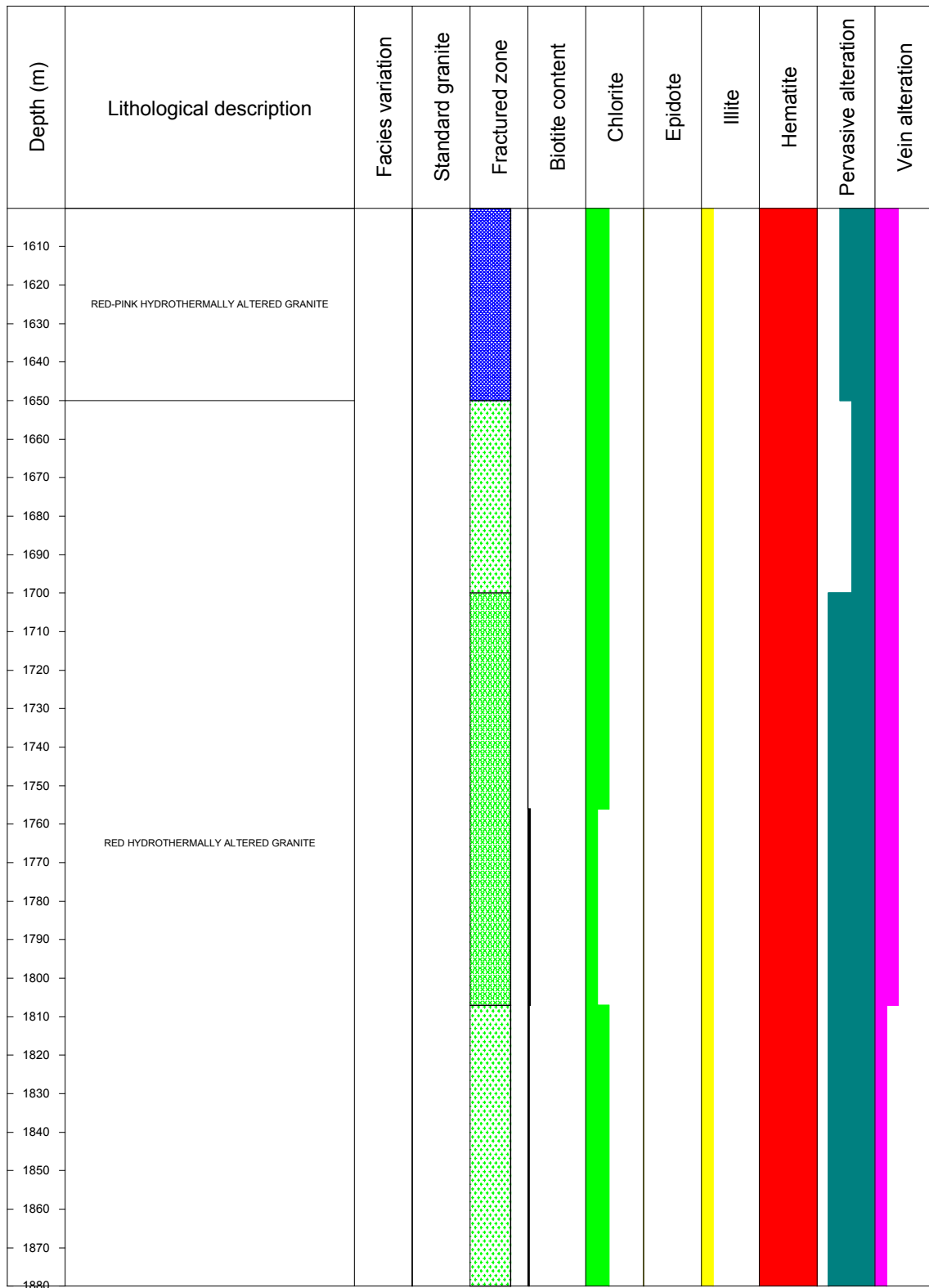
ANNEX 5

Detailed petrographic log of the GPK3 borehole from chip sample examination from 1420 to 3800m provided by SWBU

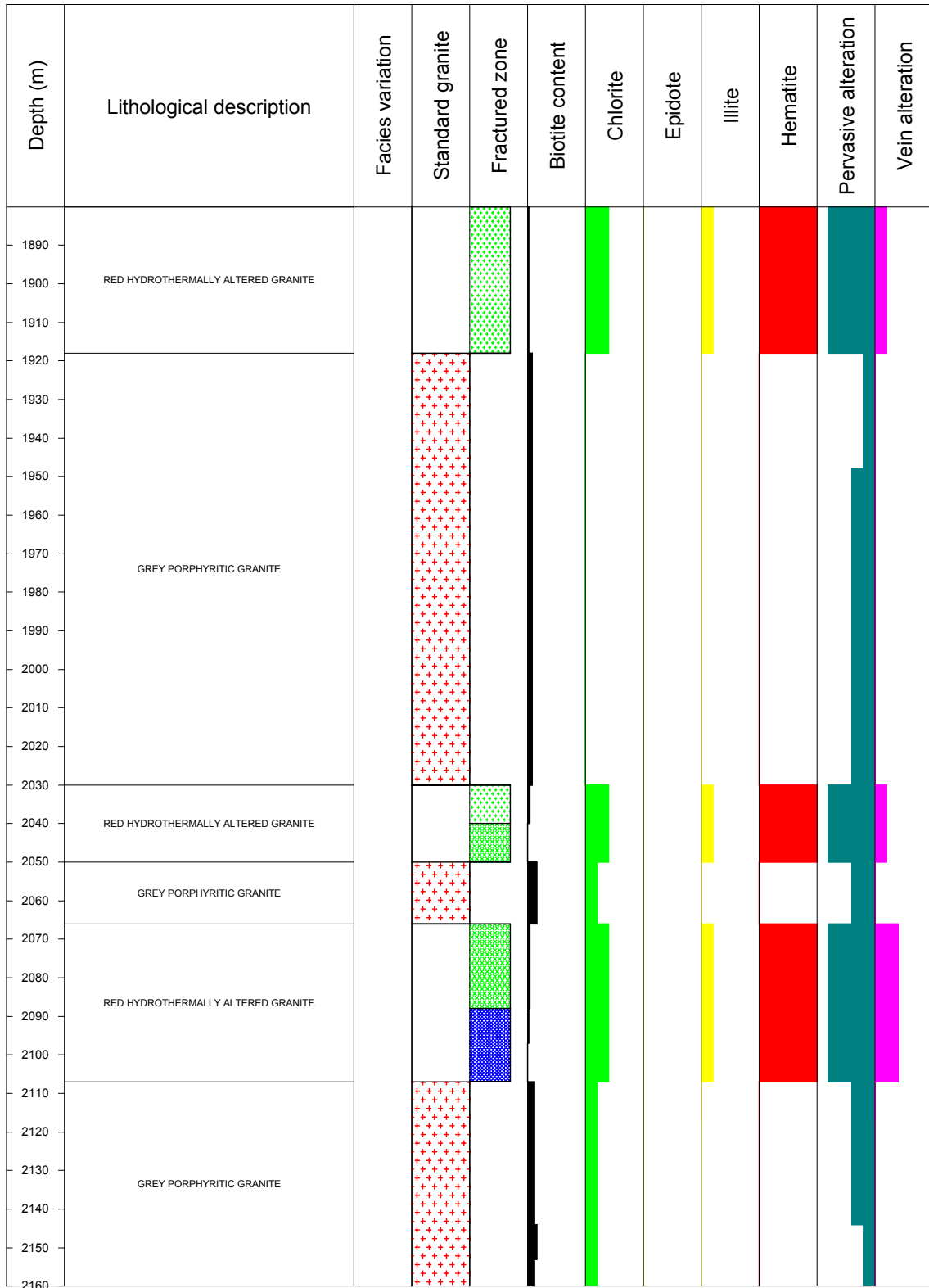
Depth: 1420 - 3800 m
 Scale: 1/1500
 Description author: SWBU

The legend is similar to the Annex 4.

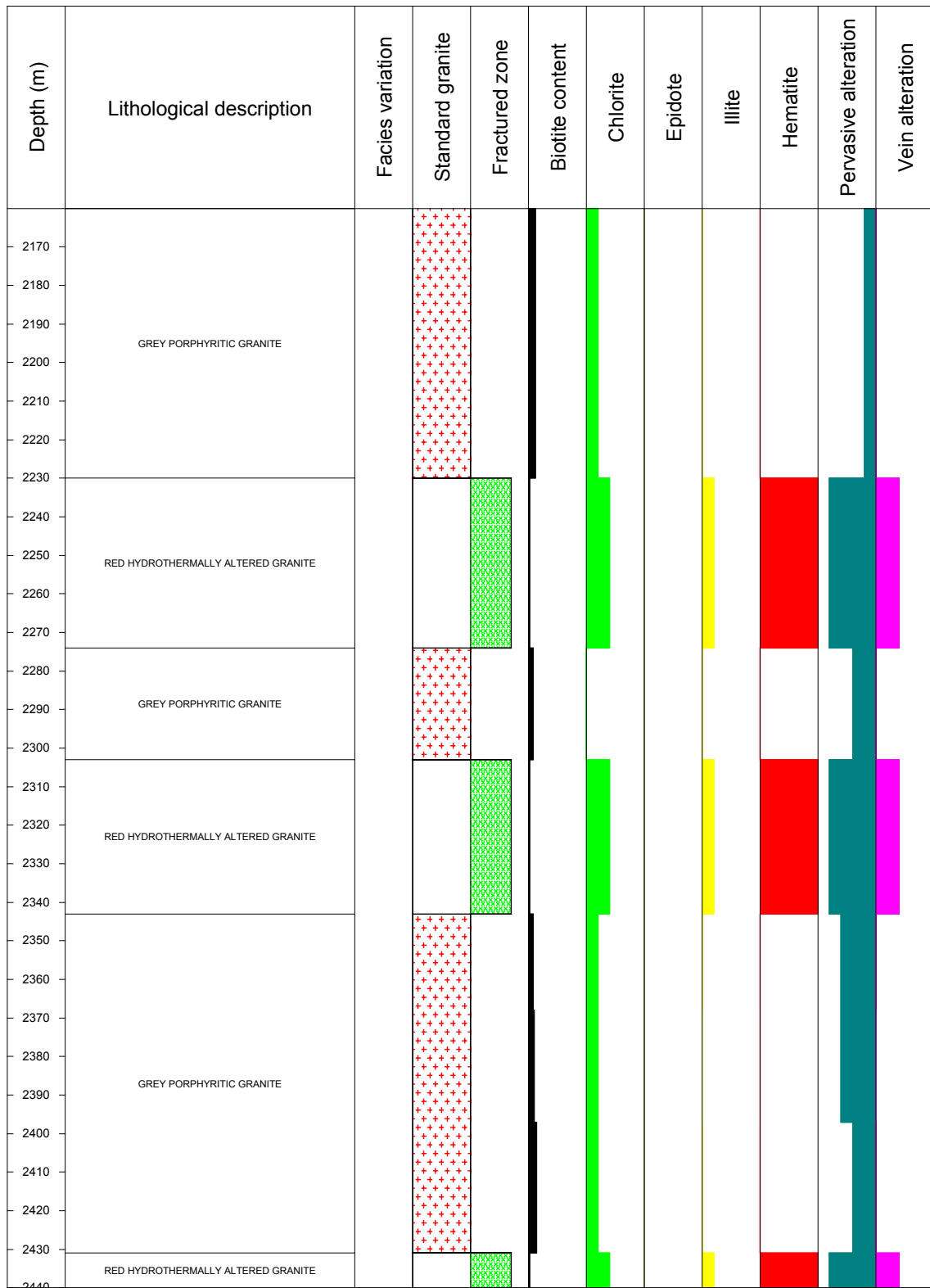




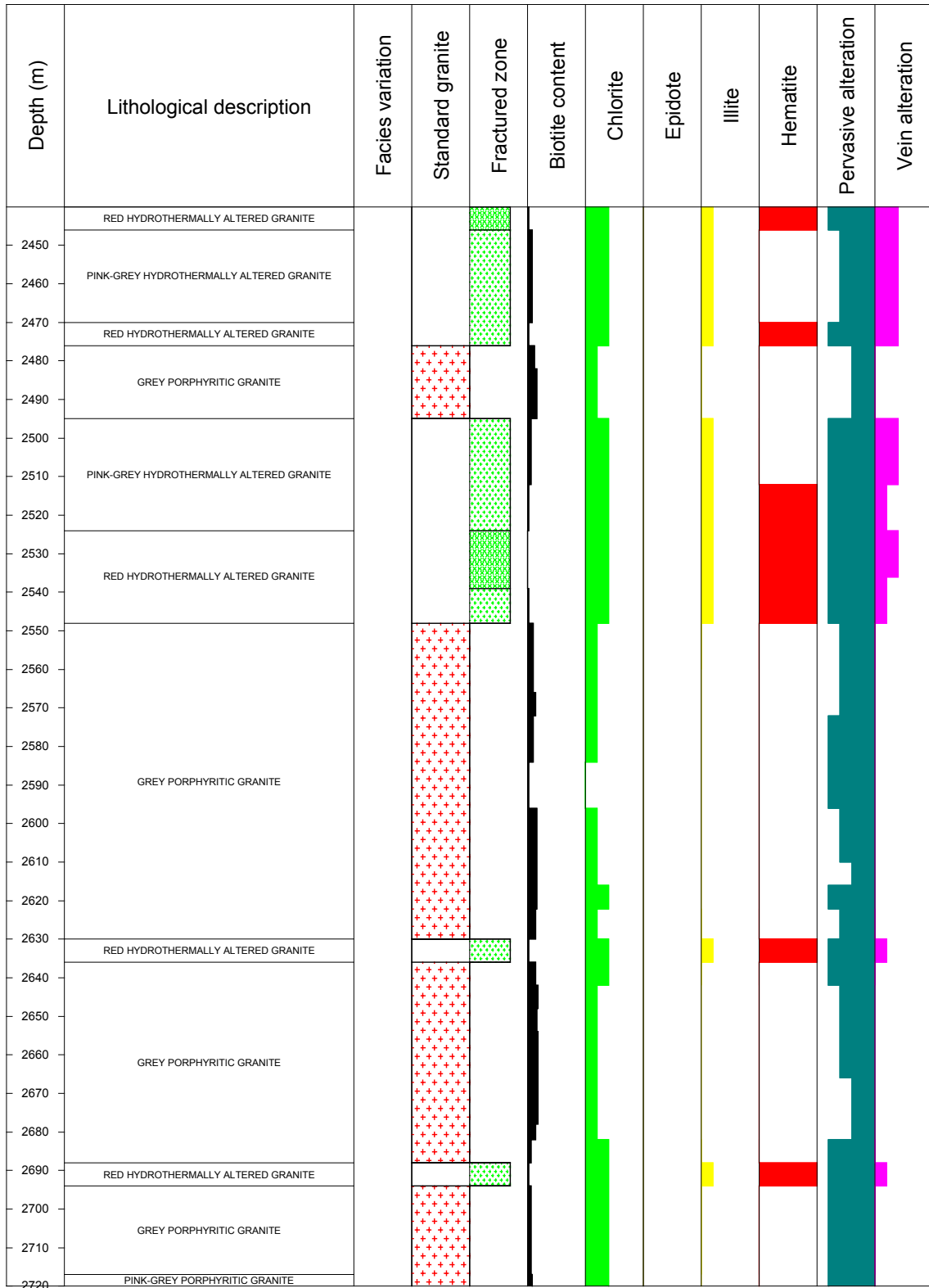
Geological Study of GPK3 HFR borehole (Soultz-sous-Forêts, France)



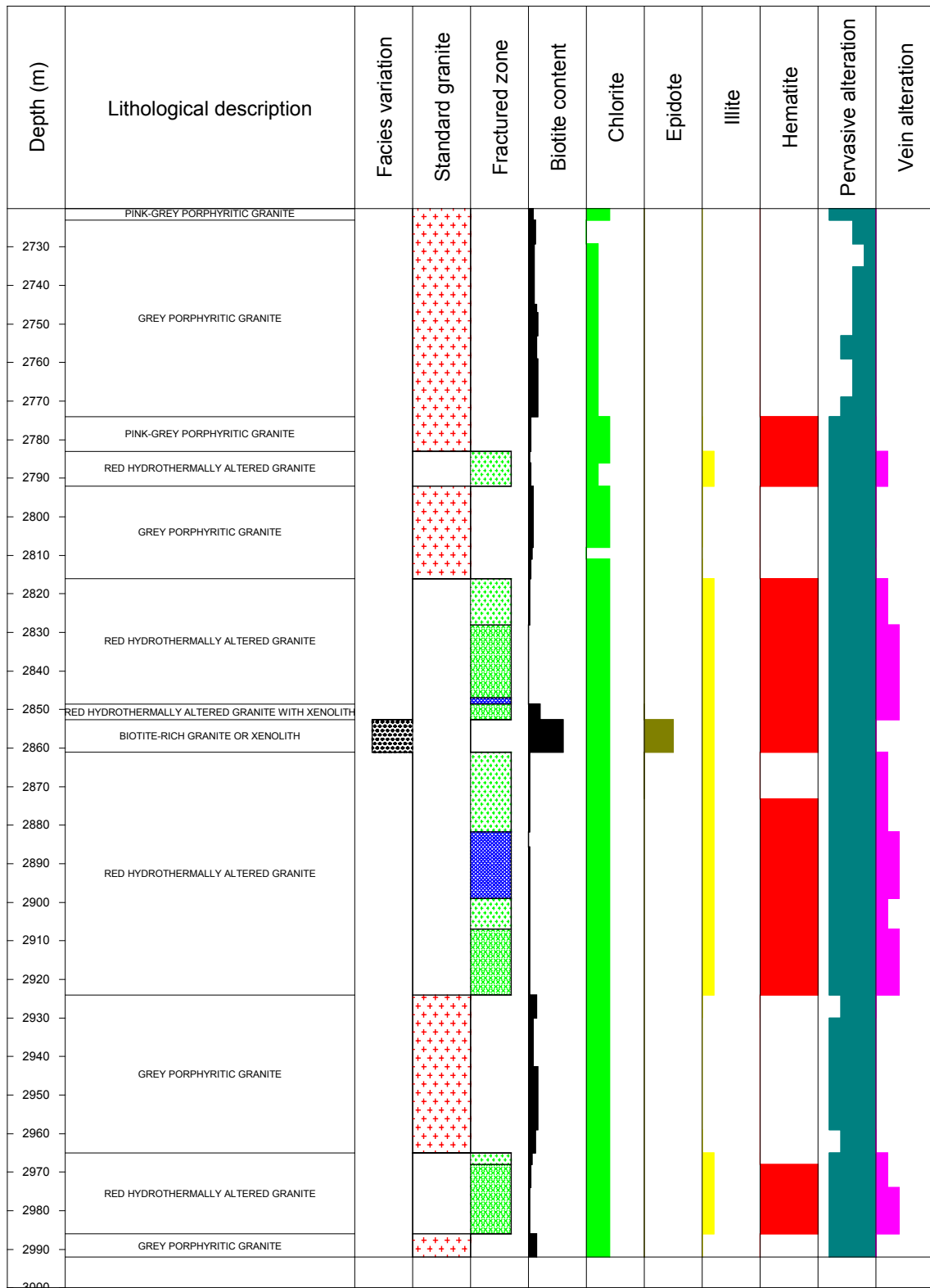
Geological Study of GPK3 HFR borehole (Soultz-sous-Forêts, France)



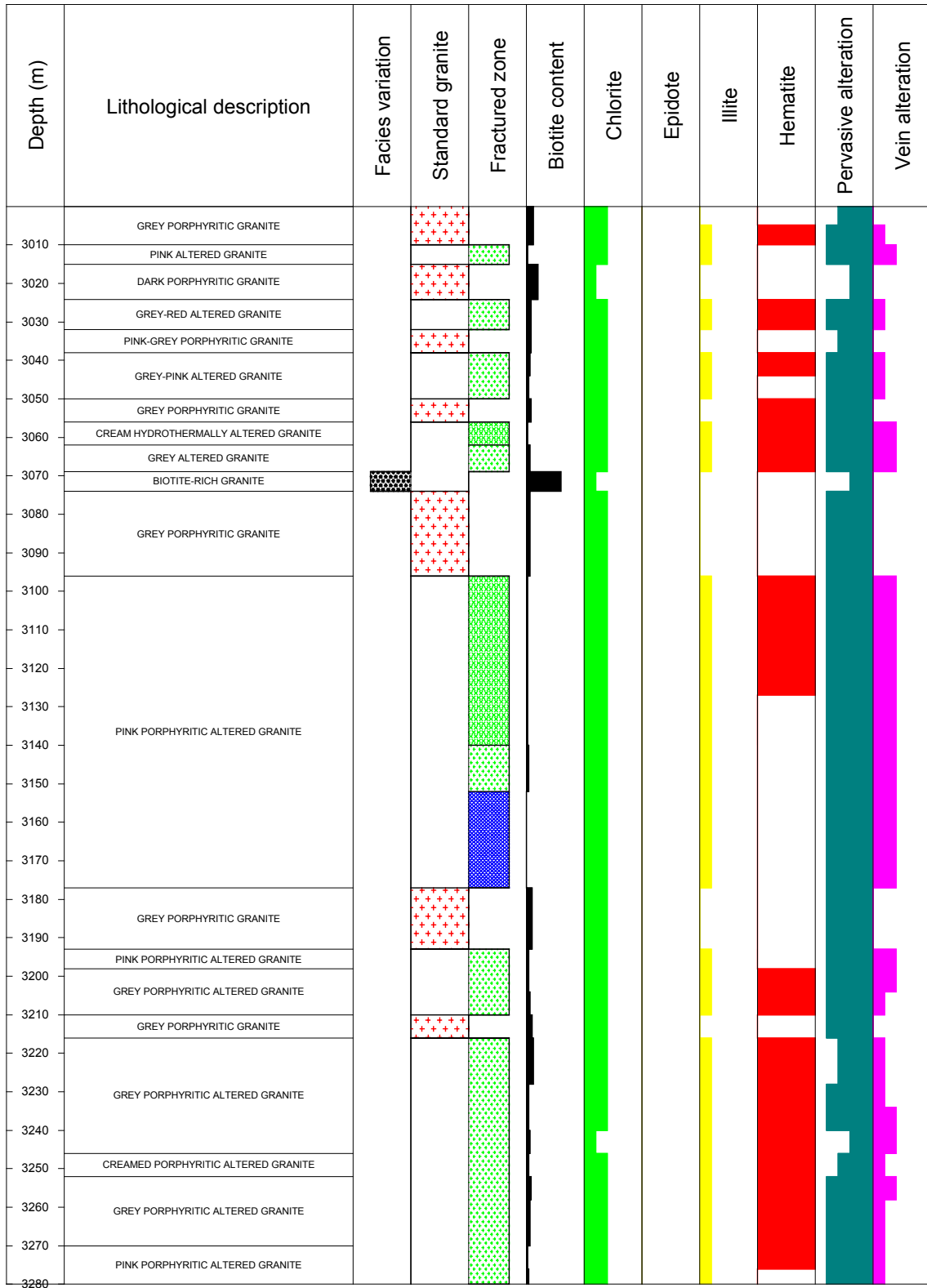
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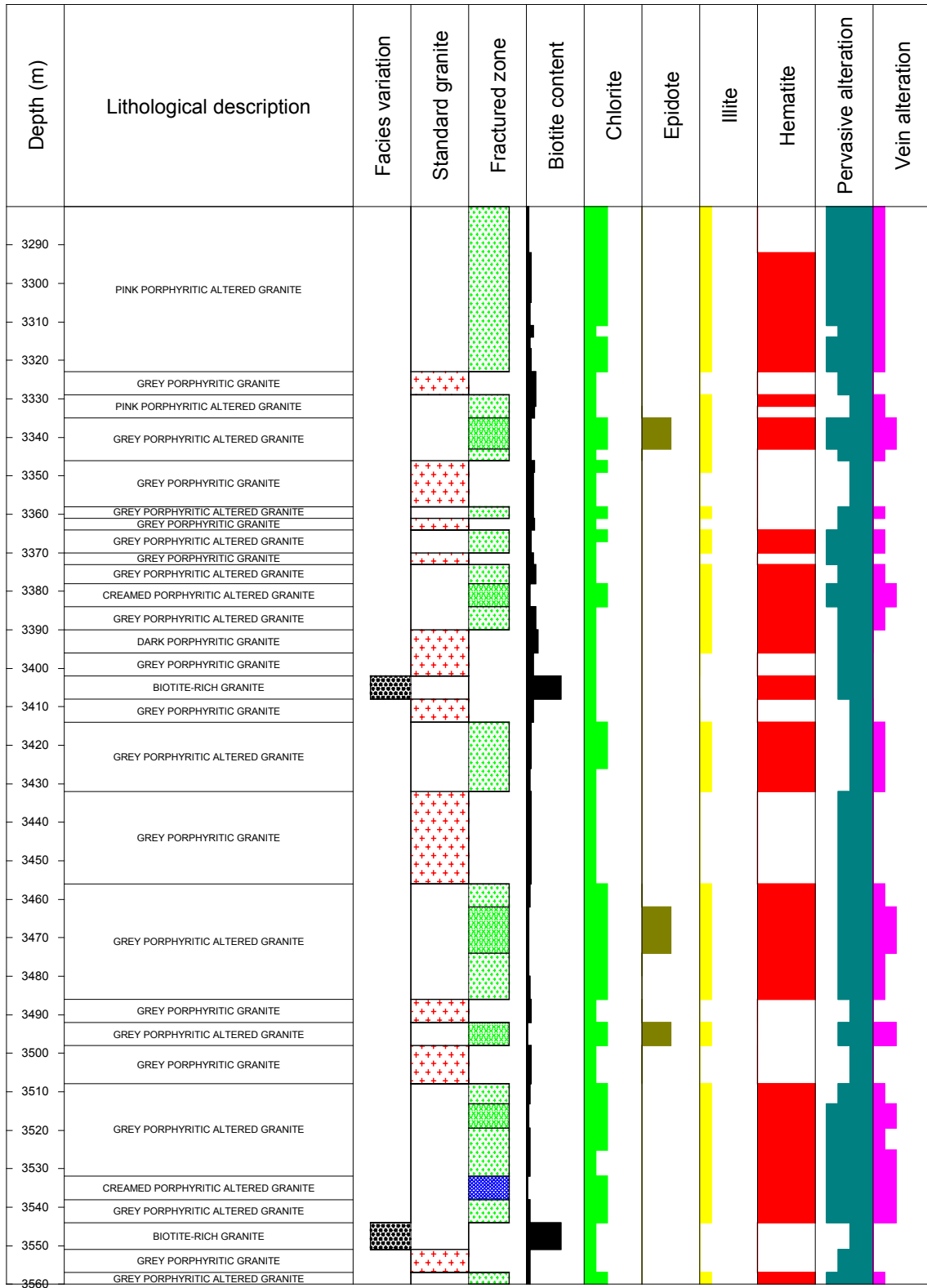
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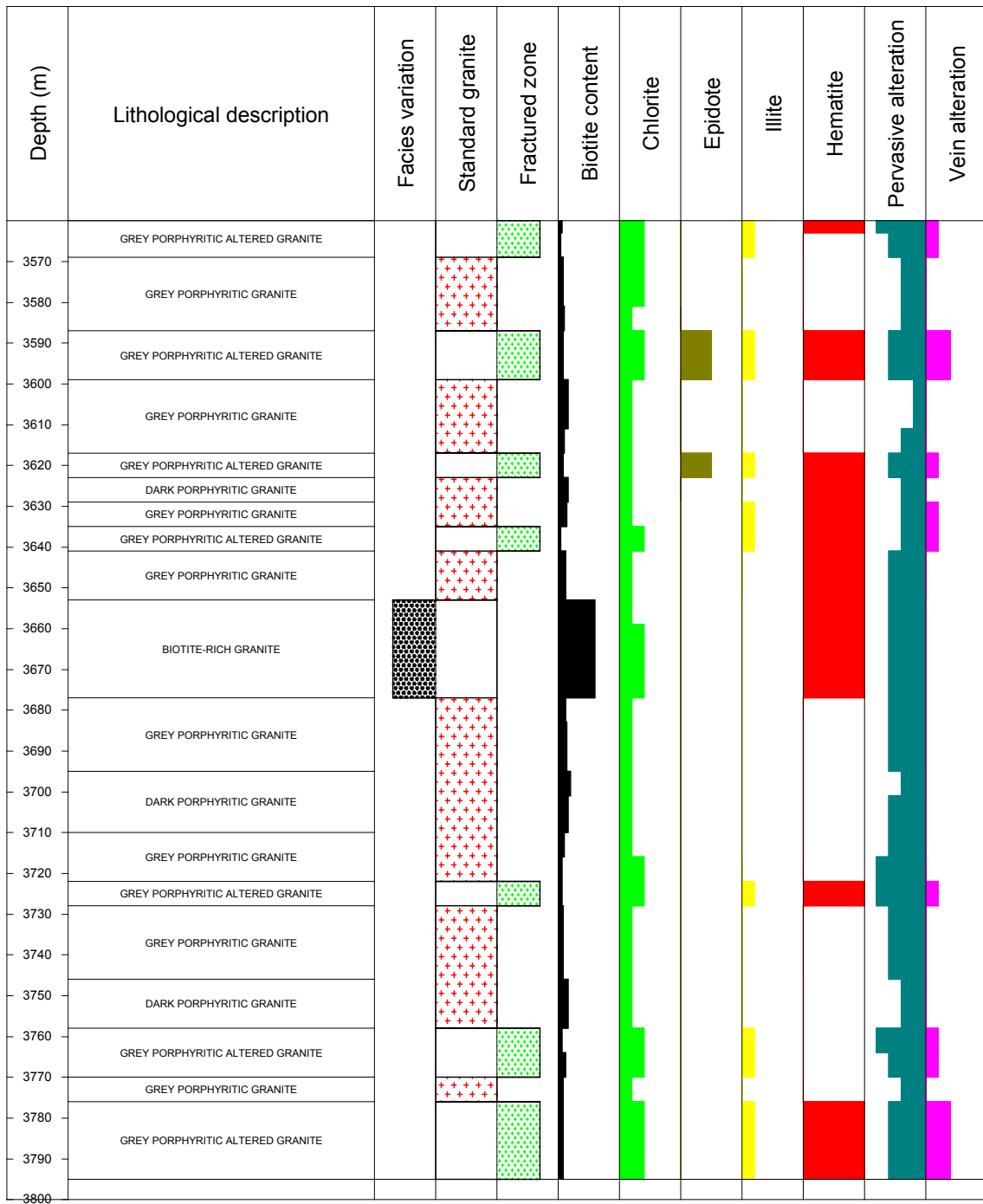
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ANNEX 6

Petrographic tables and synthetic log of the mineralogical content in GPK3 cuttings from microscopic examination

N°	Depth (m)	Type	Description échantillon	K-Feldspar	Plagioclase	alteration minerals	Primary Micas	alteration minerals	Amphibole	Accessory minerals	Other	Alteration type
1	4024	GRAN	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase	highly altered	sericite	biotite	chlorite 20%	hornblende	oxides	calcite	Pervasive
2	4057	GRAN	DARK-GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase, low microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite	chlorite 10%	hornblende		calcite	Pervasive
3	4096	HLOW	GREY-GREEN HYDROTHERMALLY ALTERED GRANITE	orthoclase	highly altered	sericite	low biotite, low muscovite	chlorite 50%			calcite, lot of quartz	Vein
4	4167	GRAN	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase majority, low microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite, low muscovite	chlorite 30%	hornblende			Pervasive
5	4242	GRAN	DARK-GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase majority	highly altered	sericite	biotite	chlorite 20%	hornblende	low oxides		Pervasive
6	4299	GRAN	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase majority, low microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite	chlorite 20%	hornblende	low oxides	calcite	Pervasive
7	4383	GRAN	DARK-GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase, low microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite	chlorite 10%		oxides		Pervasive
8	4461	GRAN	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase majority, low microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite	chlorite 30%		oxides		Pervasive
9	4467	GRAN	GREY-PINK PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase majority, microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite	chlorite 30%		oxides		Pervasive
10	4545	GRAN	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase majority, microcline	totally altered	sericite	biotite	chlorite 10%	hornblende	oxides		Pervasive

N°	Depth (m)	Type	Description échantillon	K-Feldspar	Plagioclase	alteration minerals	Primary Micas	alteration minerals	Amphibole	Accessory minerals	Other	Alteration type
11	4635	GRAN	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase, low microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite	chlorite 50%			calcite	Pervasive
12	4704	GRAN	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase abundant, some microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite, muscovite	chlorite 20%				Pervasive
13	4764	GRAN	DARK-GREY GRANITE	microcline, some orthoclase	highly altered	sericite	biotite	chlorite 20%	hornblende	oxides		Pervasive
14	4846	GR2M	GREY TWO MICA GRANITE	orthoclase, low microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite, muscovite	chlorite 20%				Pervasive
15	4965	GR2M	GREY TWO MICA GRANITE	orthoclase, low microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite, low muscovite	chlorite 20%			calcite	Pervasive
16	4980	GRAD	GREY K-F DEPLETED GRANITE	orthoclase, low microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite, low muscovite	chlorite 20%				Pervasive
17	5018	MELA	BIOTITE RICH GRANITE	microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite abundant	chlorite 50%		magnetite	calcite	Pervasive
18	5036	MELA	BIOTITE RICH GRANITE	orthoclase abundant, low microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite abundant	chlorite 20%				Pervasive
19	5050	GR2M	GREY TWO MICA GRANITE	microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite not abundant, muscovite	chlorite 40%		magnetite	calcite	Pervasive
20	5062	GRAN	GREY PORPHYRITIC GRANITE	orthoclase, microcline	abundant, highly altered	sericite	biotite not abundant	chlorite		magnetite	calcite	Pervasive

N°	Depth (m)	Type	Description échantillon	K-Feldspar	Plagioclase	alteration minerals	Primary Micas	alteration minerals	Amphibole	Accessory minerals	Other	Alteration type
21	5083	GRAN	GREY GRANITE	orthoclase, microcline	highly altered	sericite	biotite abundant	chlorite 50%	hornblende	magnetite, oxides	calcite	Pervasive
22	5092	MELA	BLACK BIOTITE RICH GRANITE WITH MFK	orthoclase	highly altered	locally calcite	biotite abundant	chlorite 10%	hornblende		calcite	Pervasive
23	5093	MELA	BLACK BIOTITE RICH GRANITE WITH MFK	orthoclase	highly altered	locally calcite	biotite abundant	chlorite 10%	hornblende		calcite	Pervasive
24	4980-5093	GRAN	Granite porphyroïde à biotite hornblende (fragments)	big orthoclase abundant, microcline	low altered	rare sericite, rare calcite	biotite low altered	chlorite 10%	beautiful amphibole	magnetite	apatite, beautiful zircon, sphene	Low pervasive
			Granite porphyroïde à biotite hornblende (fragments)									
25	4980-5093	GRAN	Granite porphyroïde à biotite hornblende (fragments)									

Annex 6.2. - Log of thin section location and synthetic description (4000-4500m).

Depth (M)	Facies variation	Granite standard	Fractured zones	Depth (M)	K-Feldspar	Micas	Mica alt.	Amphibole	Other
4100		+		4024.0	orthoclase	biotite	chlorite 20%	hornblende	calcite
				4057.0	orthoclase, few microcline	biotite	chlorite 10%	hornblende	calcite
4200		+	■	4096.0	orthoclase	few biotite, few muscovite	chlorite 50%		calcite lot of quartz
				4167.0	orthoclase majority, few microcline	biotite, few muscovite	chlorite 30%	hornblende	
4300		+		4242.0	orthoclase majority	biotite	chlorite 20%	hornblende	
				4299.0	orthoclase majority, few microcline	biotite	chlorite 20%	hornblende	calcite
4400		+		4383.0	orthoclase, few microcline	biotite	chlorite 10%		
				4461.0	orthoclase majority, few microcline	biotite	chlorite 30%		
4500		+		4467.0	orthoclase majority, microcline	biotite	chlorite 30%		
				4545.0	orthoclase majority, microcline	biotite	chlorite 10%	hornblende	

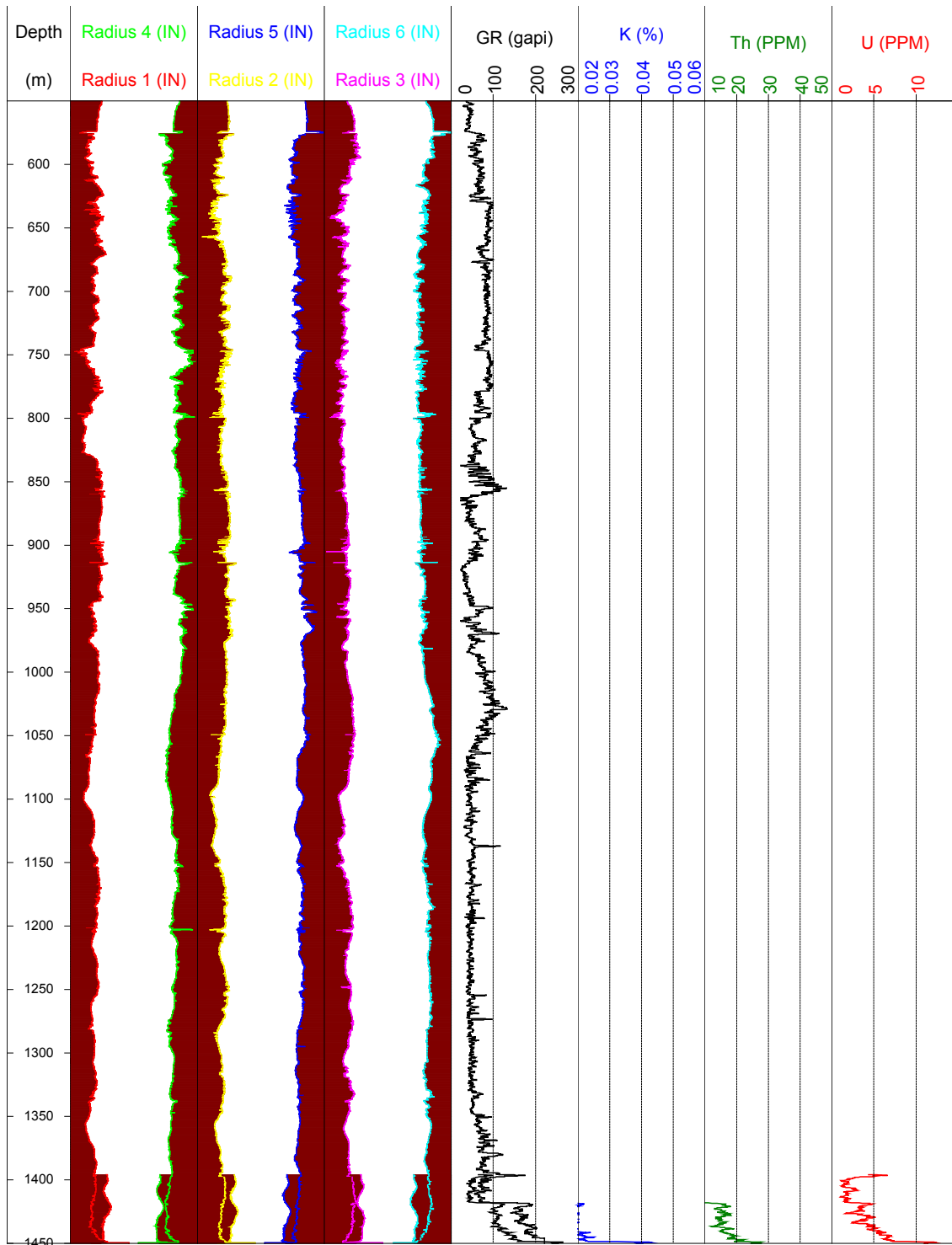
(Continuation) - Log of thin section location and synthetic description (4500-5100m).

Depth (M)	Facies variation	Granite standard	Fractured zones	Depth (M)	K-Feldspar	Micas	Mica alt.	Amphibole	Other
4600		+							
		+		4635.0	orthoclase, few microcline	biotite	chlorite 50%		calcite
4700		+		4704.0	orthoclase abundant, some microcline	biotite, muscovite	chlorite 20%		
		+		4764.0	microcline, some orthoclase	biotite	chlorite 20%	hornblende	
4800		+		4846.0	orthoclase, few microcline	biotite, muscovite	chlorite 20%		
4900		+		4965.0	orthoclase, few microcline	biotite, few muscovite	chlorite 20%		calcite
		+		4980.0	orthoclase, few microcline	biotite, few muscovite	chlorite 20%		
5000		+		5018.0	microcline orthoclase abundant	biotite abundant biotite abundant	chlorite 50%		calcite grain very small and very round
		+		5036.0	orthoclase abundant, few microcline	biotite not abundant, muscovite	chlorite 20%		
		+		5050.0	microcline	biotite kinked	chlorite 40%		calcite
		+		5062.0	orthoclase, microcline	biotite not abundant	chlorite		calcite
		+		5083.0	orthoclase, microcline	biotite abundant	chlorite 50%	hornblende	calcite
5100		+		5092.0	orthoclase	biotite abundant	chlorite 10%	hornblende	calcite

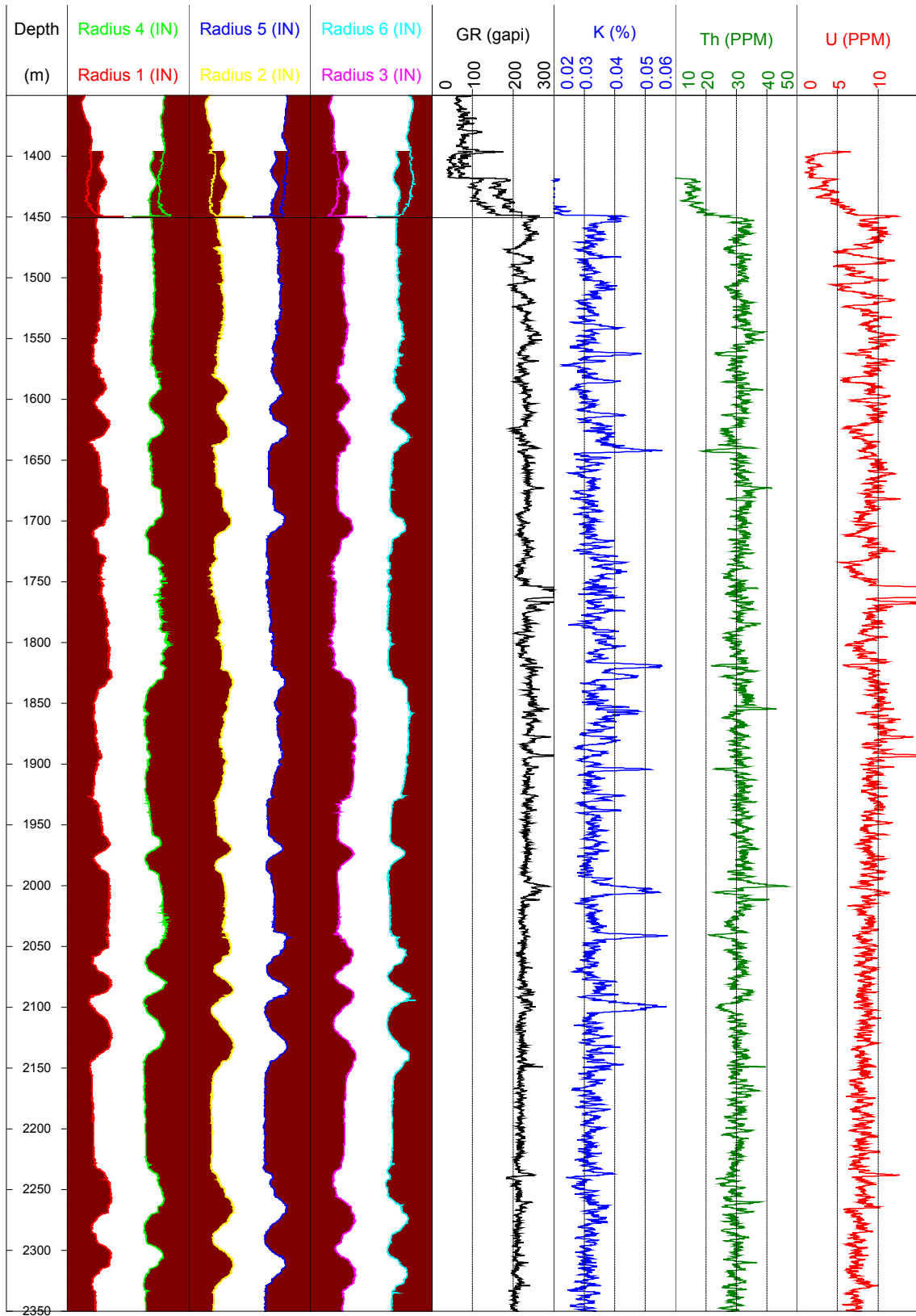
ANNEX 7

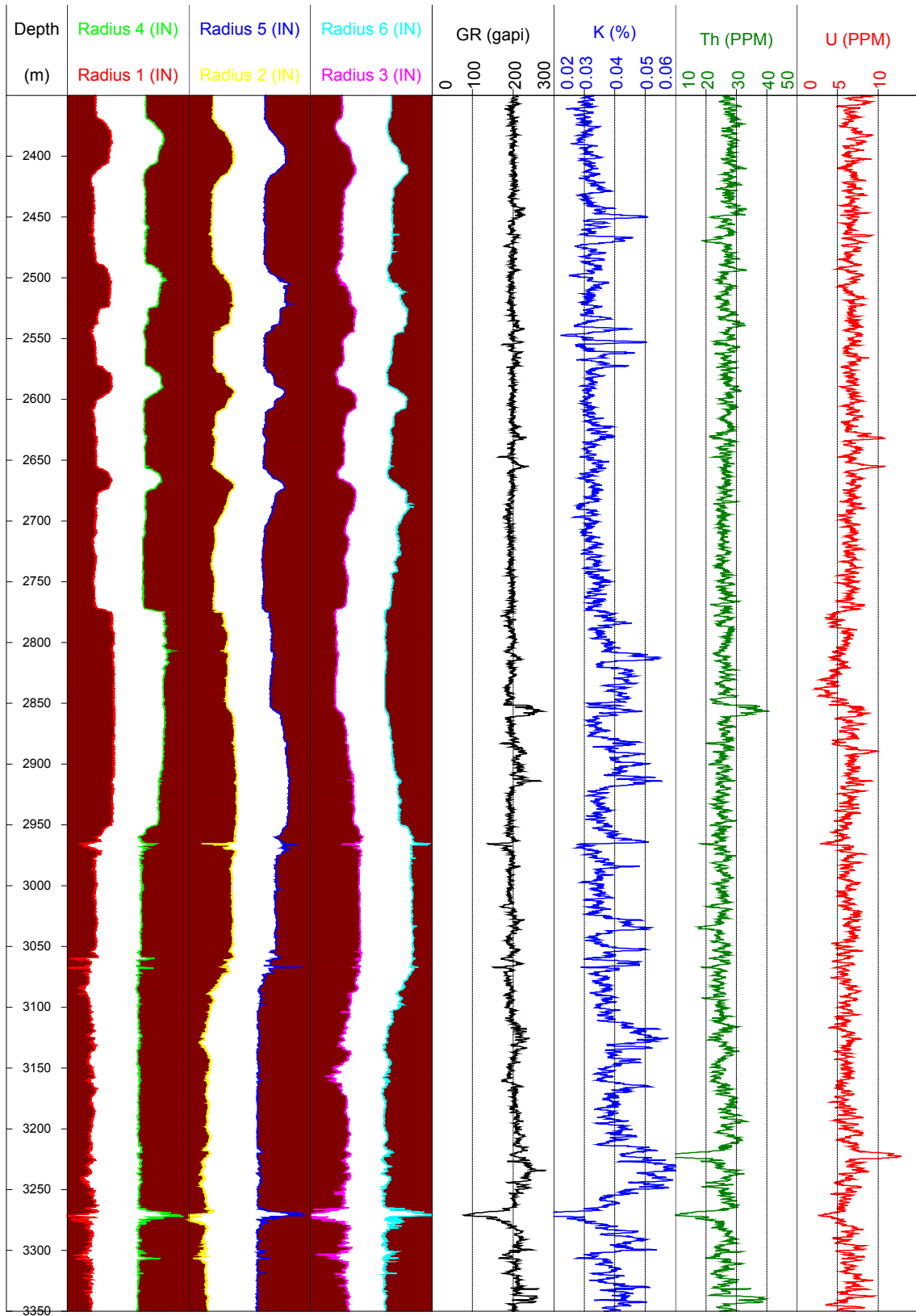
Detailed geophysical logs (Spectral Gamma Ray and Caliper) of the GPK3 well between 550m and 5027m

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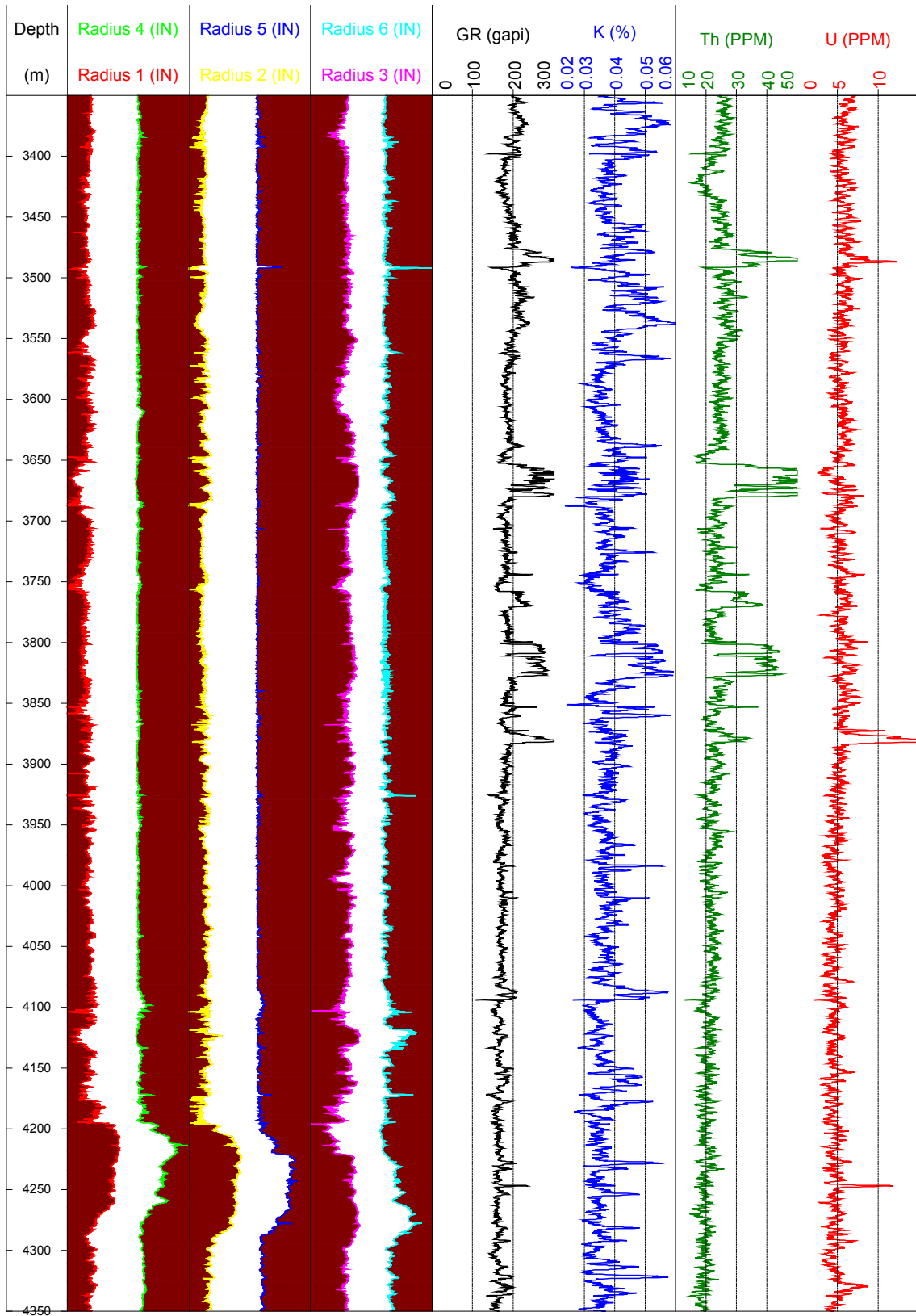


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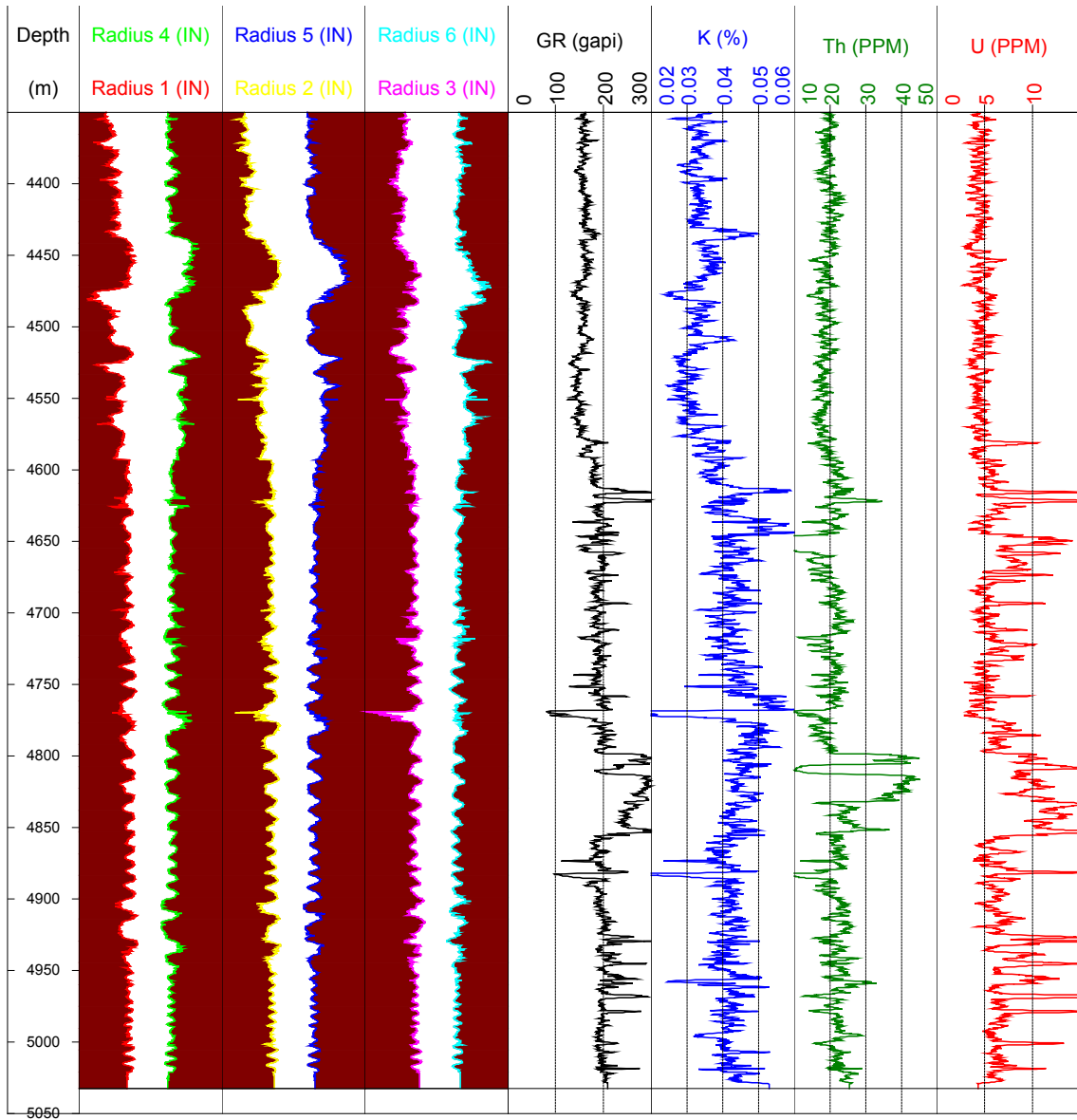




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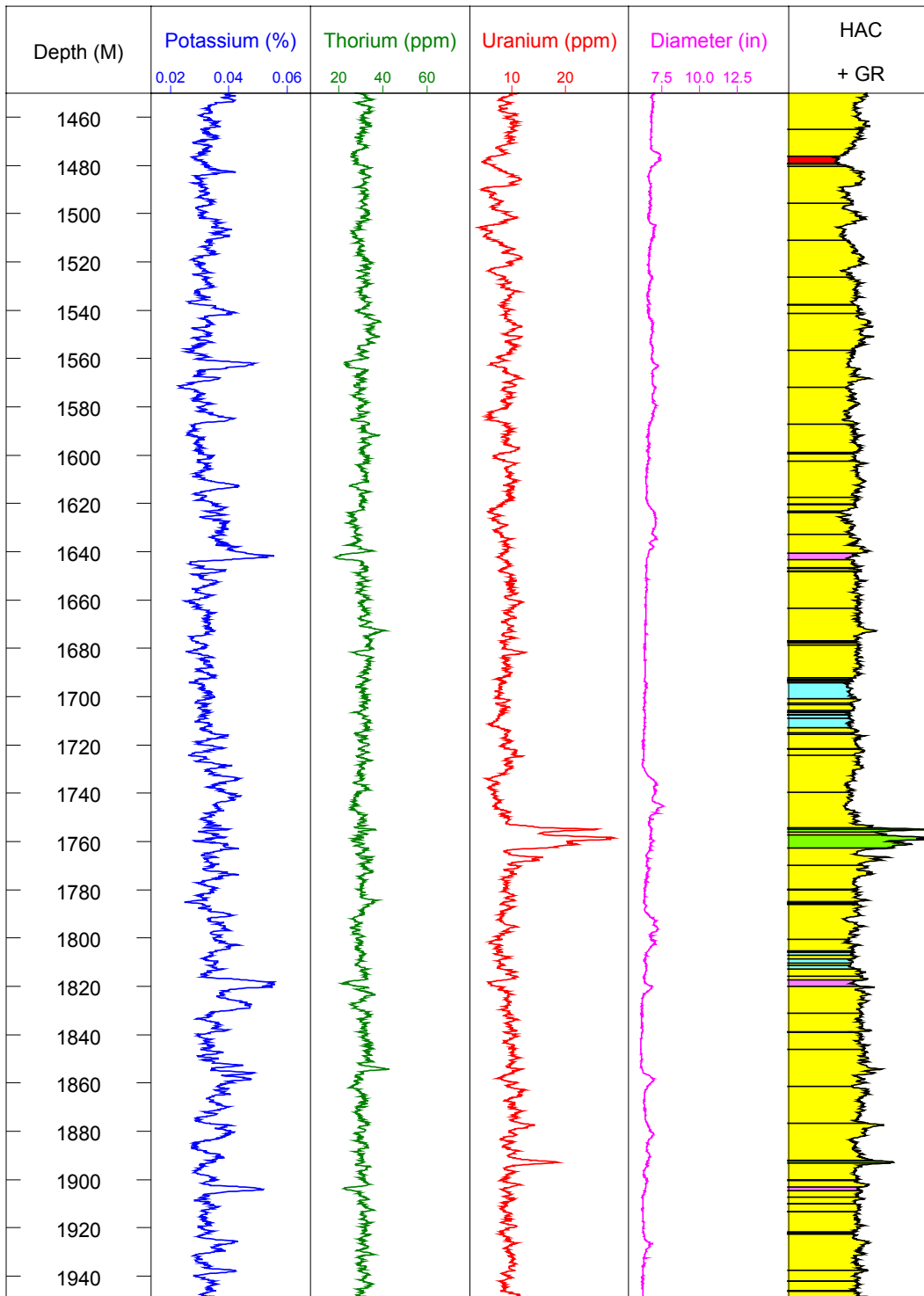
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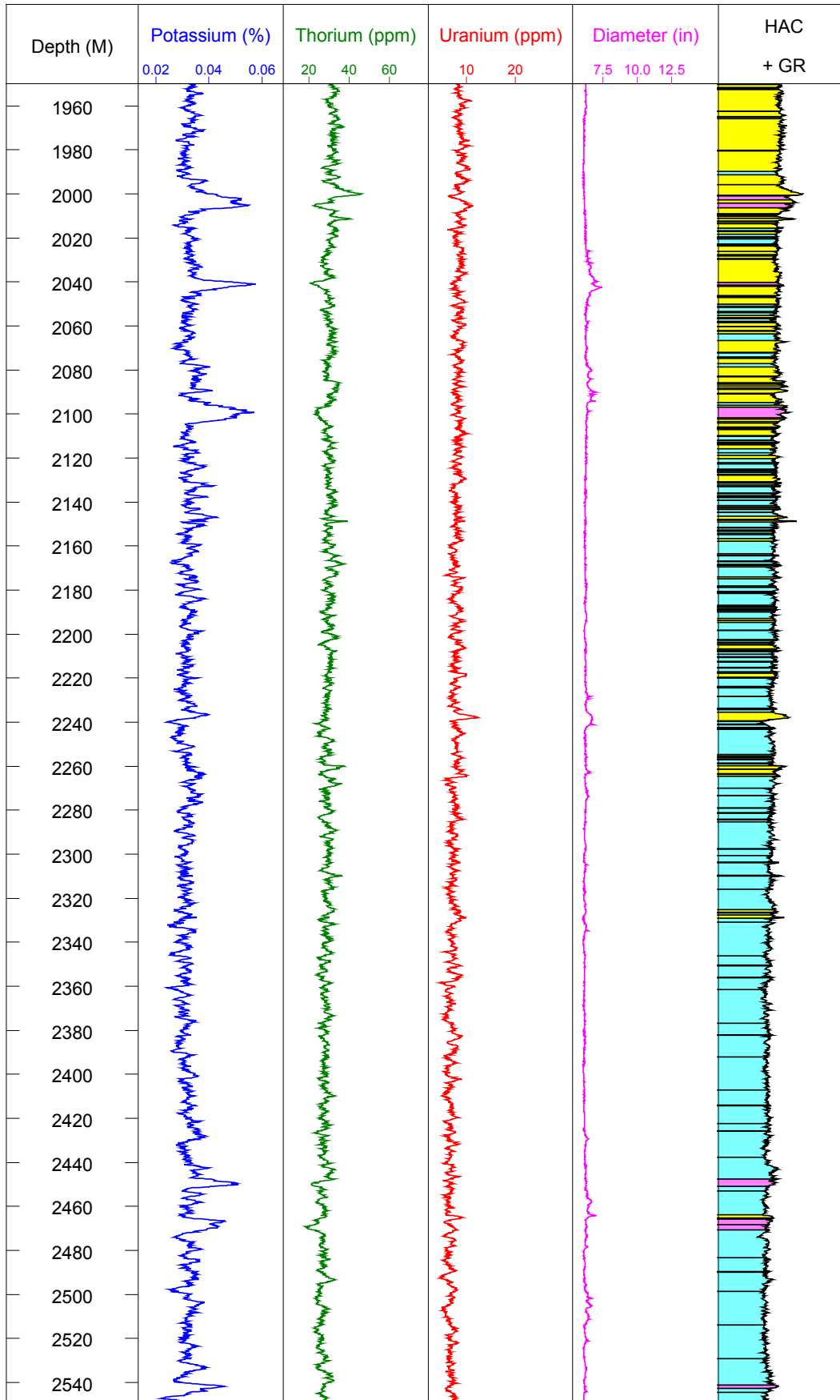


ANNEX 8

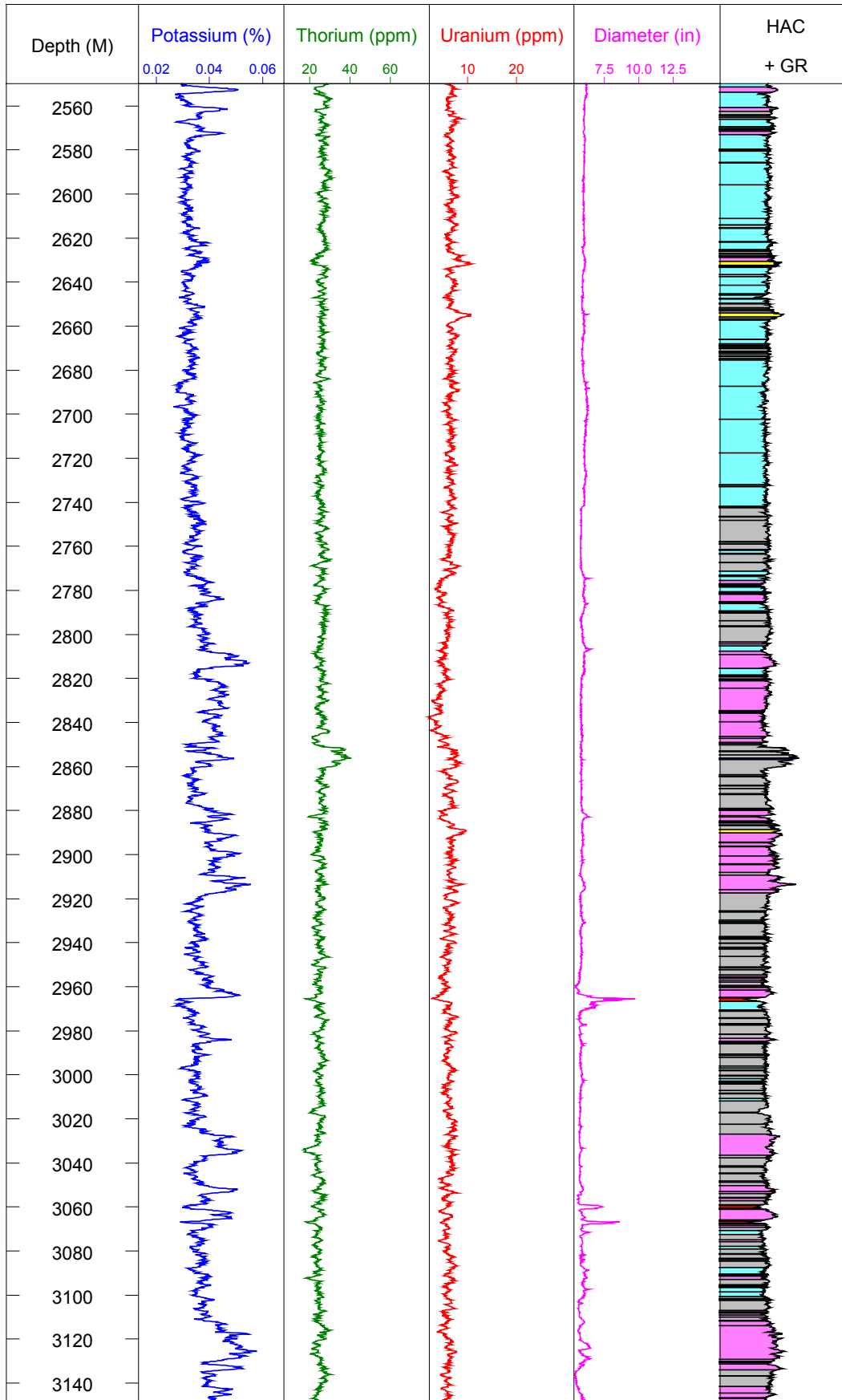
Detailed HAC log of K, Th, U and caliper parameters in the 12''1/4 part of GPK3 well

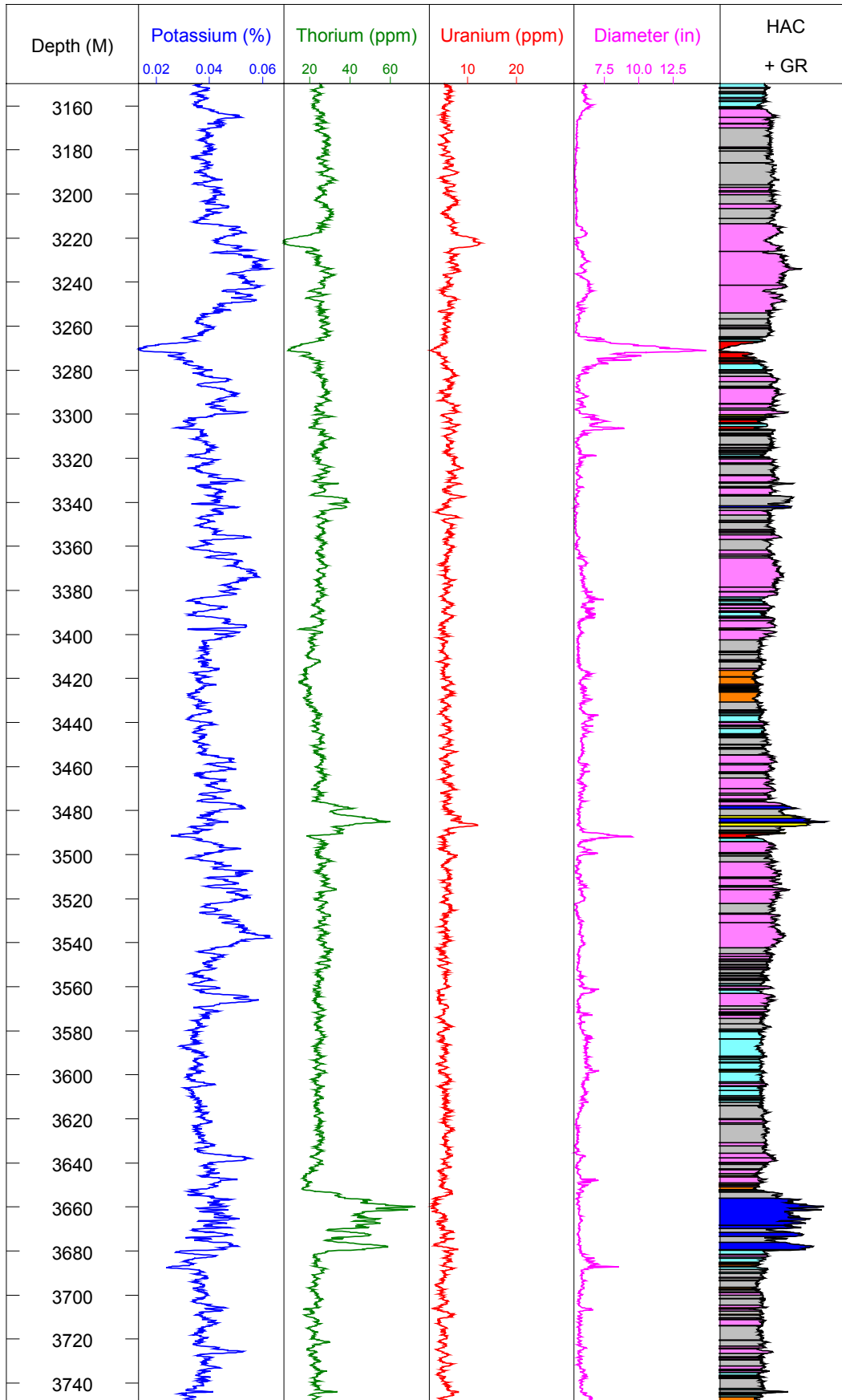
Geological Study of GPK3 HFR borehole (Saultz-sous-Forêts, France)

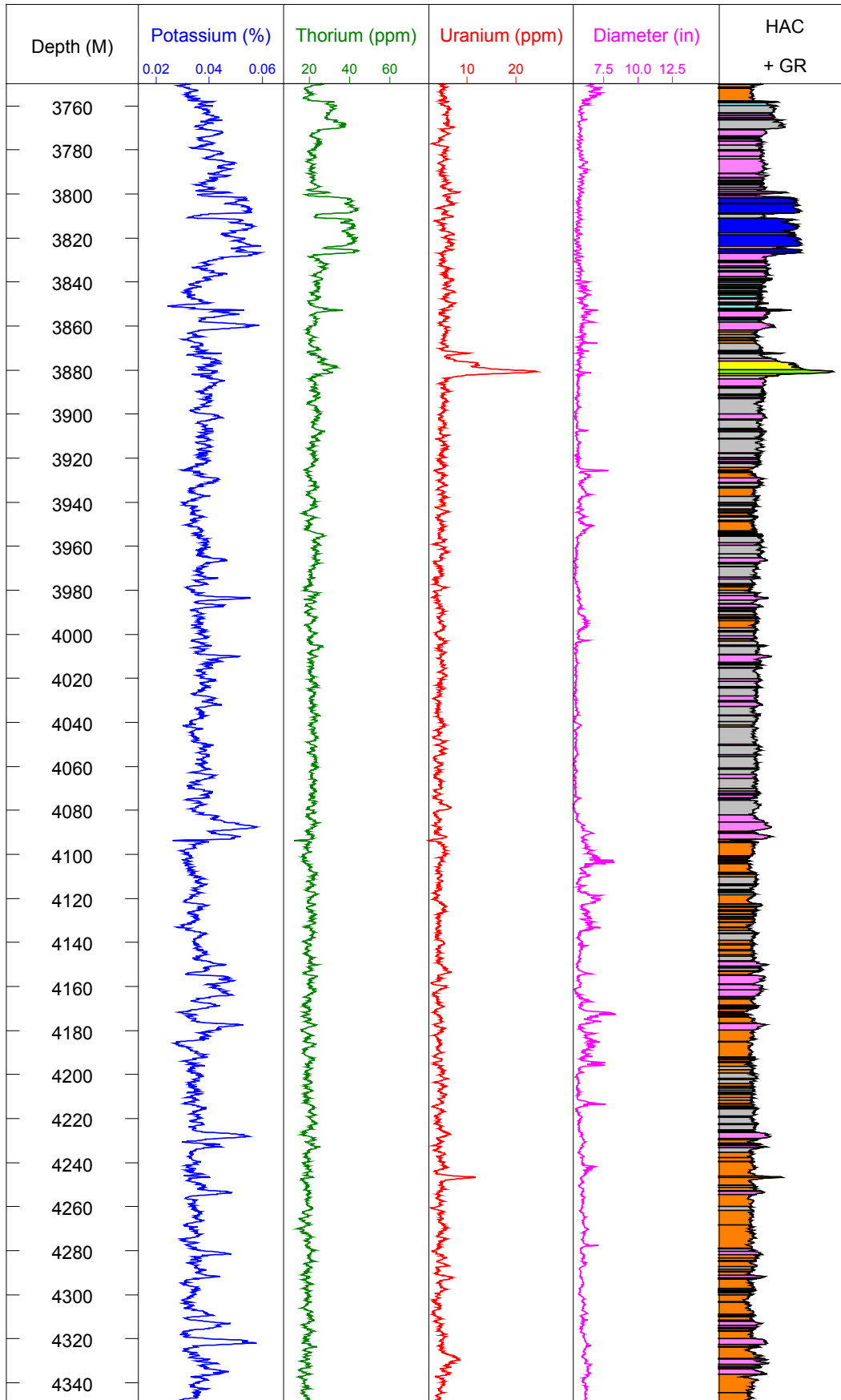




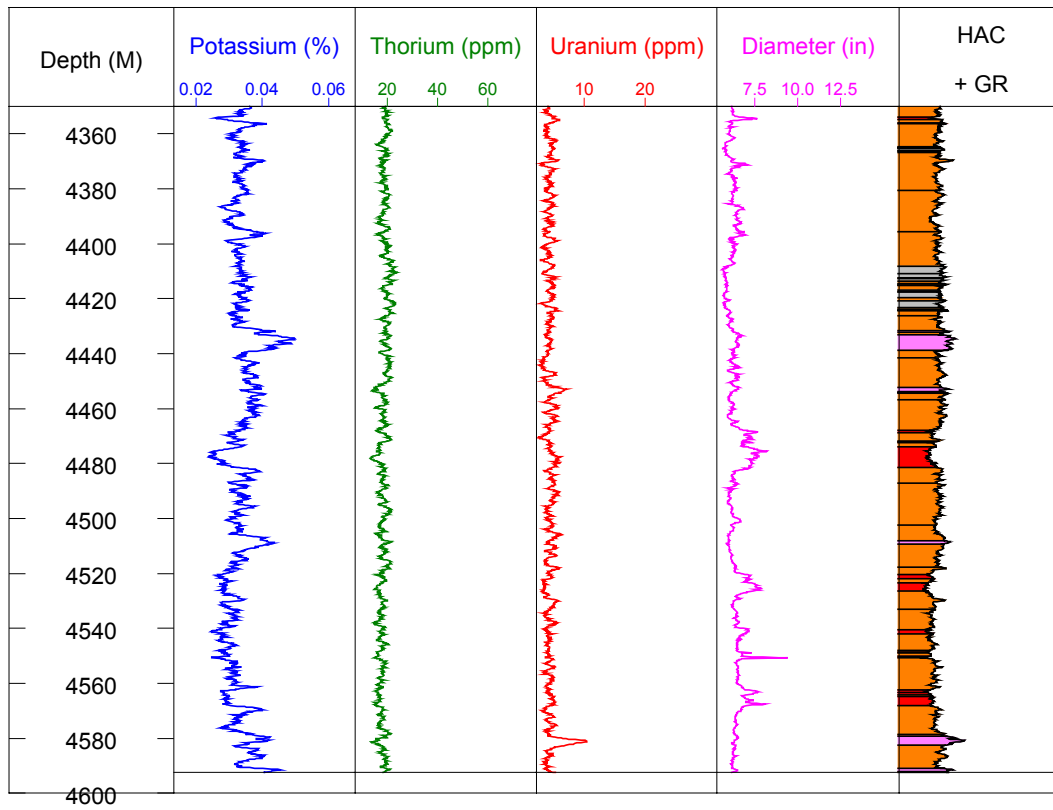
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Geological Study of GPK3 HFR borehole (Saultz-sous-Forêts, France)



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