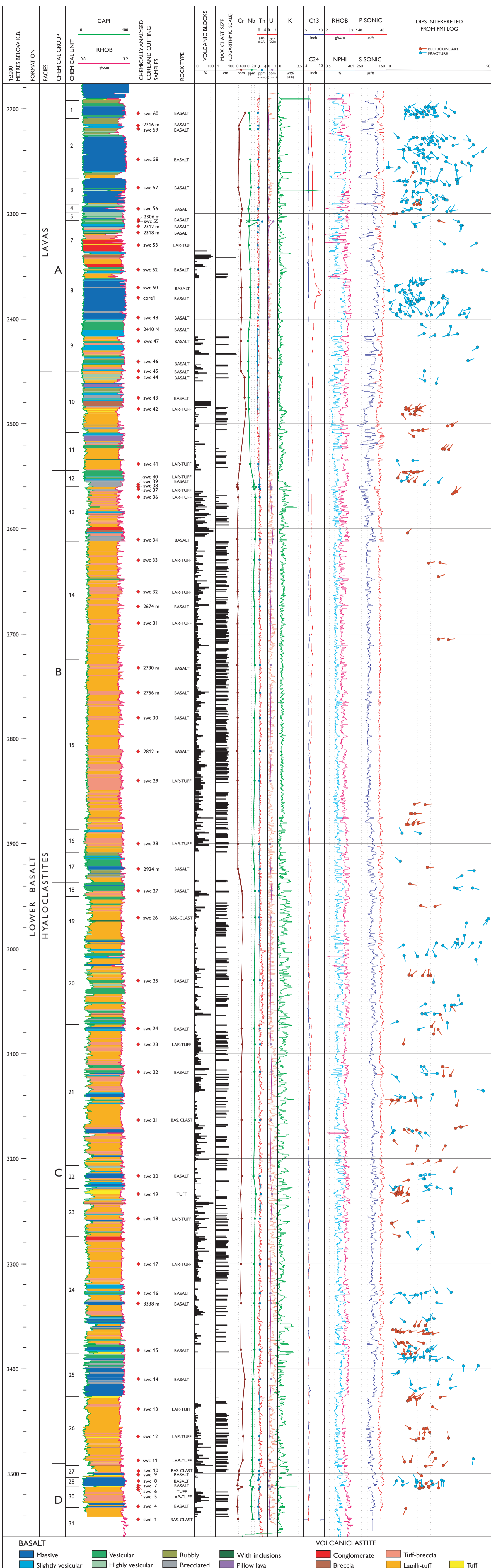


Composite log from the Lopra-1/1A well, Faroe Islands



Redrawn from Waagstein (2000).

The depth scale is based on borehole samples (16.2 m above mean sea level). The lithostratigraphic interpretation is based on wire-line logs, primarily the Formation MicroScanner Image (FMI) log. The division into chemical groups and units is derived from borehole samples (red diamonds), where sample numbers with the prefix 'swc' denote side-wall cores and samples with depth numbers denote hand-picked from cuttings. The percentage of blocks (clasts >5 cm) and maximum clast size are both estimated from the FMI log. In columns Cr, Nb, Th and U, the concentrations in ppm of Cr (chromium), Nb (niobium), Th (thorium) and U (uranium) measured in the borehole samples are shown as dots. The concentrations of Th and U measured by the Spectral Gamma Ray (SGR) wire-line tool are also shown in columns Th and U, as is the concentration (in %) of potassium K. Other column headers are: GAPI: Gamma-ray log in API units; C13 and C24: Borehole diameters in inches (measured with a 4-arm caliper tool in two perpendicular directions); RHOB: Bulk Density; NPHI: Neutron Porosity; P- and S-sonic: P- and S-sonic slowness in microseconds per foot obtained from processing the full-wave sonic log; Dips interpreted from FMI log: tadpole diagram showing bed boundaries and fractures, where the horizontal position of the tadpoles shows the magnitude of the dip (0-90°) and the tail shows azimuth of the dip (both corrected for the deviation of the hole from vertical) (Up = north).

Reference: Waagstein, R. 2000. Formation Micro-Scanner Image logging of a basalt lava - hyaloclastite sequence from the Lopra-1/1A well, Faroe Islands. Danmarks og Grønlands Geologiske Undersøgelse Rapport 2000/78.