Site 904																																
Hole, core, section, interval (cm)	Depth (mbsf)	Lithology	Sand	Silt	Clay	Mi crite	Cement	Spar Cement	Forams	Nannos	Diatoms	Rads	Spicules	Silicoflags	Pellets	Plant	Bioclast	Rock Frag	Quartz	Feldspar	Calcite	Dolomite	Siderite	Pyrite	Mica	Glauconite	Opaques	Acc. Min	Opal count	Sparce calcite	Pore Space	Descriptions
A-42X-2, 54–56	386.44	M	50	20	30	0	0		0		0	0				0		0	35	0	0	0	0	40	0	Tr	0	0			10	Fracture fill; pyrite-cemented medium quartz sand.
49X-1, 10–12	451.6	D	0	20	80	43			10		8	2							0		35	2					5		25			Abundant, broad fluid pathways are delineated by dark-stained micrite and dolomite. The interior of these zones is partially filled with opal-CT. Microfractures are common. Foraminifers and diatoms are sparse and filled with opal-CT.
49X-7, 44–46	460.44	M	0	20	80	50			10		8	2							0								1		30			Micrite and opal-CT form the matrix of this sample. Fluid pathways are noted by dark-stained micrite. Linear fluid pathways are partially filled with opal-CT. Foraminifers are common and filled with opal-CT.
51X-5, 35–37	477.25	D	0	40	60	40			15		15	5							0								5		25			Micrite and opal-CT constitute the matrix. Broad fluid pathways are noted by dark-stained zones. Foraminifers and diatoms are abundant and their tests are filled with opal-CT. Lepispheres are noted in the tests. Opaque stains of possible organic matter rim some of the forams and diatoms.
52X-6, 20–22	488.2	M	0	40	60	27			20	0	15	5	0			Tr			0	0	0	5			0	Tr			25	3		Linear microfractures forming orthogonal intersections are common. Broad fluid migration zones marked by dark-stained micrites are common. Foraminifer tests are filled with opal-CT and minor sparry calcite. Diatom tests are filled with opal-CT.
56X-2, 60–62	520.9	D	0	25	75	45	10		10		10	5										5							25			Broad dark-stained fluid zones partially filled with opal-CT and rimmed with minor dolomite. Micrite and opal-CT form the matrix.
56X-5, 20–22	525	D	0	25	75	45	15		10		10	5															5		25	5		Linear microfractures forming orthogonal intersections are common. Broad fluid migration zones are marked by dark-stained micrite. Foraminifers tests are filled with opal-CT and minor sparry calcite. Diatom, rads. tests are filled with opal-CT.
58X-2, 44–45	531.34	D	0	30	70	35	0		15		10	5															5		30	5		Micrite and opal-CT form the matrix. An increase in opal-CT and in bulk density mark the diagenetic transition from siliceous chalks to calcareous porcellanites. Foraminifer tests are filled with opal-CT and sparry calcite. Diatoms are minor. Opaque minerals stain the matrix.

Site 904																																
Hole, core, section, interval (cm)	Depth (mbsf)	Lithology	Sand	Silt	Clay	Mi crite	Cement	Spar Cement	Forams	Nannos	Diatoms	Rads	Spicules	Silicoflags	Pellets	Plant	Bioclast	Rock Frag	Quartz	Feldspar	Calcite	Dolomite	Siderite	Pyrite	Mica	Glauconite	Opaques	Acc. Min	Opal count	Sparce calcite	Pore Space	Descriptions
58X-4, 24–26	534.14	D	0	25	75	30	0		15		10	5														2	5		30	3		Matrix formed by micrite and opal-CT. Foraminifer tests are well preserved and filled with opal-CT and minor sparry calcite. Diatoms and rads are minor. Glauconite grains and opaque minerals are present in the matrix.
59X-4, 30–31				20	80	35			15		5	5										1				2	5		30	2		Fluid migration zones are delineated by dark-stained micrite and dolomite and are filled with opal-CT. Opaque stains and glauconite grains occur in the matrix. Foraminifer tests are well preserved and filled with opal-CT and minor sparry calcite.
61X-3, 71–73	561.01	D	0	20	80	35	10		15		5	5										5					5		35			Extensive fluid migration zones and orthogonally intersecting microfractures occur in this sample. Foraminifers are poorly preserved.