vesicular olivine basalt with olivine in its voids - the maximum diameter of which attains about 5mm -.

Scoriae assume black \sim light grey, have a characteristic of pumiceous \sim foamy \sim fibrous ~ acicular aggregation and not only occur isolatedly on sediments but also are collectable from transition part between vitric basalt and overlying sediments. There is no specific tendency of being prominent in sallow areas.

Many pieces of slaggy lava with an intermediary character between basalt and scoriae are collectable from the submarine surface, especially from the submarine surface at water depths of about 500 m. It assumes dark brown, has pumiceous texture of well-developed holes and thin walls, and has a characteristic of coarse surfaces.

3) Sediments

The sampling for the ore deposit survey was carried out at six points among the seafloor surfaces from which ore signs or indications and an oxidation zone had been recognized by the FDC survey. Okean grab and power grab were employed for the sampling. These sampling locations are shown in Annexed Figure 6.

Among the samples collected by this sampling operation, sediments ran up to 6,720.86 kg (see Appendix Table 3).

Except reddish brown iron hydroxide considered to be goethite, the collected sediments are composed of sand \sim muddy sediments assuming brown \sim olive \sim grey and clay assuming dark green.

The sandy \sim muddy sediments are mainly composed of volcanic glass, calcareous shells of foraminifera and clay minerals, and are accompanied by a small amount of clastic mineral grains (quartz, plagioclase, pyroxene and amphibole) and radiolarian shells, sponge spicules and fish teeth.

These are fundamentally the same with those collected at the geochemical survey, so we will not describe them here (for the details see the paragraph (1) Muddy Substances of the subchapter 4-2 Characteristics of Samples Collected).

The clay assuming dark green was not collected by the geochemical survey and it is considered as showing a characteristic distribution in the neighborhood of ore indications. Under the microscopic observation, the dark green clay is an aggregation of small plate type crystals of about 20 μ m and is considered to be chlorite.

Hydrothermal Activities $5 - 4$

Mineralized Zones $1)$

Five places of ore signs or indications and two oxidation zones were identified in the area of this year's survey. A list of ore indications observed is shown in Table 5-4-1-1 and the photographs showing the occurrence of ore indications are shown in Figure 5-4-1-1 $(1) \sim (3)$.

Ore indications were identified by the FDC observation at the track lines 92SFDC02, 92SFDC06, 92SFDC07 and 92SFDC08 out of 8 (eight) track lines. A stretch of about 550 m in the direction of the track line 92SFDC08 was identified at the Ore Indication No.5, which is considered to be the largest one, and a stretch of about 30 m in the direction of the track line 92SFDC06 was identified at the Ore Indication No.3, which is considered to be the smallest one. In either case, yellow \sim reddish brown precipitates on the muddy sediments sometimes with underlying slaggy ~ pillow lava are recognized. Furthermore, no living things preferring the hydrothermal environment were recognized, and thus, it is considered that the hydrothermal activities in this area were over.

2) The Composition of the Mineralized Zones

Total 22 rounds of sampling (i.e. 16 rounds of FPG and 6 rounds of OG) were performed against the ore indications and oxidation zones observed by the FDC survey.

The results of the sampling are listed in Appendix Table 3 and a location map of the sampling is shown in Annexed Figure 6 (1) \sim (6). Total weight of hydrothermal precipitates is 3,242 kg.

As a result of this sampling, brown precipitates and dark green clay were collected as characteristic samples. The photographs of them are shown in Figure $5-4-2-1$ and the description of them will follow.

Incidentally, no sulfide was collected by this sampling.

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List of Ore Indications Observed by FDC $Table 5-4-1-1$

The part neighboring to the oxidation zone(7)(described later) and predominant
in yellow oxidized substances. Its topography is flat and yellow deposits are
covered with pebbles. Its scale is about 350m in the direction of Yellow deposits and altered lava are scattered on muddy sediments. Its scale is
about 150m in the direction of the track line. Biotic community considered to be
of hydrothermal is not recognized. Yellwo deposits and altered lava are scattered on muddy sediments covering slag-
gy lava and on its neighboring muddy sediments. Its scale is about 100m in the
direction of the track line. Biotic community considered tobe brown oxidized substances are accumulated in talus shape on flat topography. Its
scale is about 700m in the direction of the track line. Biotic community con-An oxidation zone predominant in reddish brown oxidized substances. It lies bet-
ween the oxidation zone(6) and the ore indication No.4, but the boundary with
the ore indication No.4 is not clear, White, yellow, yellowish Yellow deposits and altered lava are scattered on slaggy lava, pillow lava and
muddy sediments that cover the circumference. Its scale is about 550m, which is
rather big, in the direction of the track line. Biotic communit An oxidation zone predominant in reddish brown oxidized substances. Yellow,
yellowish brown and reddish brown oxidized substances and small pebbles of lava
are accumulated like talus shape on flat floor. Its scale is about Yellow deposits and altered lava are scattered on pillow lava and neighboring
muddy sediments. Its scale is about 30m in the direction of the track line.
Biotic community considered to be of hydrothermal is not recognized. sidered to be of hydrothermal is not recognized Results of Observation is not recognized. Water Depth
(m) SO₀ 1,050 1,110 500 940 390 1,780 $147'$ 54.02'E
147' 53.80'E $147'$ 26.59' E
 $147'$ 26.32' E ea ca E $147' 45.23' E$
 $147' 45.01' E$ ea ea ω ω $147'52.27' E$
 $147'51.94' E$ 147'45.23'I
147'45.01'E $147'03.84'$
 $147'03.80'$ 147' 27.32' Longitude $\&$ No. 1 \sim No. 5; Ore Indication (or Sign)
(6) & (7); Oxidation Zone $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0.3 & 0.0 & 41 & 8 \\ 0.3 & 0.0 & 58 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 01.728 $03'05.97'5$ $03' 24.65' 8$ $\begin{bmatrix} 03' & 05 & 97' & 8 \\ 03' & 06 & 19' & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ 57.32'S 56.69'S Latitude Location $\frac{1}{2}$.
၁၀ \check{c} Track Line 92SFDC08 92SFDC07 92SFDC06 92SFDC06 92SFDC07 **LOOGSSEGG** 92SFDC02 No. **X** Dre Indi -cation $\widehat{\epsilon}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\widehat{\circ}$ \sim ഗ LQ. \overline{a}

 $-122-$

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} \left(\$

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{$ $\label{eq:2.1} \begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) & = \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \\ & = \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \\ & = \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \end{split}$

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac$

 $\label{eq:2.1} \begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) & = \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \\ & = \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf$ $\label{eq:2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^$

Yellow deposits or alteration lava

1. Ore indication No. 1 Line 92SFDC02(03°24.7'S, 147°03.8'E, water depth 1,784m) Line 92SFDC02(03°24.7'S, 147°03.8'E, water depth 1,784m) 2. Ore indication No. 1 Line 92SFDC06(02°57.3'S, 147°26.6'E, water depth 1,103m) 3. Ore indication No. 2 4. Ore indication No. 2 Line 92SFDC06(02°57.3'S, 147°26.6'E, water depth 1,111m) Line 92SFDC06(02°56.7'S, 147°27.3'E, water depth 1,047m) 5. Ore indication No. 3 Line 92SFDC06(02°56.7'S, 147°27.3'E, water depth 1,050m) 6. Ore indication No. 3

Figure 5-4-1-1 Occurrences of Ore Indications (1)

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 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{N}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

 $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}$ $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}}$ and $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}}$

 $\label{eq:2} \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)^2.$ $\hat{\mathcal{E}}$

 $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{\text{max}}$, $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{\text{max}}$

 $\label{eq:2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^N\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{1}{j}\sum_{j$

 $\frac{1}{2}$

- 7. Reddish brown hydroxides Ore indication No. 4 Line 92SFDC07(03°02.2'S, 147°51.7'E, water depth 501m)
- 8. Yellow hydroxides. Pebbles are accumulated on the surface. Line 92SFDC07(03°02.2'S, 147°51.6'E, water depth 499m) Ore indication No. 4
- 9. Yellowish brown hydroxides Ore indication No. 5 Line 92SFDC07(03°02.2'S, 147°51.6'E, water depth 973m)
- 10. Spongy hydroxides Ore indication No. 5 Line 92SFDC08(03°06.1'S, 147°45.1'E, water depth 975m)

Figure 5-4-1-1 Occurrences of Ore Indications (2)

 $-124-$

 $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}}$ and $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}}$ $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}(x)$ and $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}(x)$ are the set of the set of the set of the set of $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}(x)$

 $\frac{1}{2}$

 \sim \sim

 $\label{eq:2} \begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \\ = \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \$ ~ 10 $\label{eq:2} \begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r$ $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int_{0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^{2\alpha} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^{\alpha} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2$ $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F},\mathcal{L})$ and $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{$ \sim

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^{2\alpha} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{$

 $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$

- 11. Brown hydroxides coated by green clay Line 92SFDC07(03°00.4'S, 147°54.0'E, water depth 433m) Ore indication No. 6
- 12. Reddish brown hydroxides. Pebbles are accumulated on the surface. Line 92SFDC07(03°00.6'S, 147°53.8'E, water depth 373m) Ore indication No. 6
- 13. Conglomeratic hydroxides Line 92SFDC07(03°01.8'S, 147°52.2'E, water depth 487m) Ore indication No. 7
- 14. White~Yellow hydroxides outeropped in cracked shape
Ore indication No. 7 Line 92SFDC07(03°01.8'S, 147°52.2'E, water depth 469m)

Figure 5-4-1-1 Occurrences of Ore Indications (3)

1. Brown deposits (92HPG07)

2. Green clay (92HPG14)

Figure 5-4-2-1 Photos of Samples Collected during Ore Deposit Investigation

 $-126-$

 $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}}$ $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n\$

 $\label{eq:1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_0^1\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^2\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_0^1\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^2\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\begin{split} \frac{d^2\mathcal{F}^2}{d\mathcal{F}^2} & = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathcal{F}^2 \frac{d\mathcal{F}^2}{d\mathcal{F}^2} \end{split}$

 $\label{eq:2} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \, d\mu$

 $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{G}}$

 $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}}$ $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{F}}_{\mathcal{F}}$

(1) Result of observation by naked eve

Brown precipitates (deposits)

They assume brown ~ reddish brown and show semi-hard or clayish appearances. Some of them were collected in the form of sticking on the surface of lava and the others were collected independently. But, from the viewpoint of occurrence, some of them are considered to be resulted from the alteration of lava and the others were precipitated from hot water. The major mineral composition is considered to be iron hydroxide. Most of deposits described on Appendix Table 3 means brown precipitates mentioned here.

Dark green clay

Dark green clay was collected from the samples numbered 92HPG15, 92HPG16, 92HPG18, 92HPG21 and 92HPG27. Some oolitic clay occurred in lava's voids and some occurred independently as clayish substances. Under the microscopic observation, this kind of clay assumes a small plate shape and is considered to be chlorite.

Result of Chemical Analysis (2)

14 samples of brown precipitates were selected from the collected substances. and the analysis of ore grade for 9 components (Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn, Ba, Ca, SiO2 and S) was made on these 14 samples of which list is shown in Table $5 - 4 - 2 - 1$.

We describe here the method of analysis for every element.

Sample conditioning

After crushing, those samples were dried by heating at 60° C and then, pulverized by a ring mill using stainless steel rings.

Cu, Zn and Pb

Hot agua regia was added to the pulverized sample $(0.5 \sim 2.0g)$ and after the sample was dried up and cooled, the sample was put into a 250 ml flask and was made to the constant volume by employing 25% hydrochloric acid. The solution was measured by the atomic absorption method (AA).

Table 5-4-2-1 List of Samples from Ore Indication Zones for Chemical Analysis

Note: (2.5YR3/6) etc. represent MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

 $SiO₂$

The sample (0.1 g) was melted together with sodium peroxide, and then the melt was added with acetic acid and measured by the atomic absorption method.

Ba

The sample $(0.2 \sim 1.0 \text{ g})$ was added with a mixed liquid of perchloric acid, fluorine and nitric acid, and after the solution was dried up, it was dissolved in a mixed liquid of hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid. The solution was filtered and the residue was dissolved in flux of carbonate. Then, the generated barium carbonate was dissolved in hydrochloric acid and measured by the atomic absorption method.

In case the concentration of barium was higher, the pH of the barium carbonate dissolved in hydrochloric acid was adjusted, and then sulfuric acid was added to it to make it precipitate as barium sulfate.

S

The sample $(0.2 \sim 0.5 \text{ g})$ was added with nitric acid and bromine to oxidize sulfur as sulfuric acid, and then it was dehydrated, dissolved in hydrochloric acid and the insoluble substances were removed by filtering the solution. Iron was removed at this step as precipitate of hydroxide. The filtered solution was acidified by adding barium chloride solution and was precipitated as barium sulfide. This barium sulfide was extracted by passing it through a filter and then its weight was measured.

Fe

The sample $(0.5 \, \text{g})$ was dissolved by adding sodium peroxide and sodium hydroxide.

The melt was infiltrated by hydrochloric acid. The obtained hydroxide was precipitated by ammonium hydroxide and then dissolved by hydrochloric acid. Iron was reduced by employing stannic chloride and its solution was dropped against potassium bichromate. When doing this, a sulfide of diphenylalanine chloride was employed as its indicator.

Mn

The sample $(0.1 g)$ was added with a mix of perchloric acid, nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid to dry it up.

Later, two rounds of drying up were performed by adding hydrochloric acid and then it was put into a flask and was added with dilute hydrochloric acid, and then, cesium chloride was added to it as an ionization inhibitor.

Mn was measured by the atomic absorption method.

Ca

The sample (0.1 g) was added with a mix of perchloric acid, nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid to dry it up.

Later, two rounds of drying up were performed by adding hydrochloric acid and then it was put into a flask and was added with dilute hydrochloric acid, and then, cesium chloride was added to it as an ionization inhibitor.

Mn was measured by the atomic absorption method.

Based on the results of the ore grade analysis, elements with relatively high content were considered as major components of major minerals in the respective sample. And each of them was assumed as in the state of oxide, hydroxide or carbonate minerals, and was calculated as the mineral composition in the sample. However, as the contribution of Na, K, Mg, $(OH₂)$ and H₂O in the clay minerals and the existence of other minerals are ignored, the total values shown in the table are slightly lower than the actual values. A list representing the results of ore grade analysis is shown in Table 5-4-2-2, and the mineral composition of the assumed minerals obtained from the ore grade analysis is shown in Table 5-4-2-3. The results of ore grade analysis show that the values of Cu, Pb, Zn and Ba are, in the aggregate, considerably low, the values of Ca, Mn and S are low, and the values of $SiO₂$ and Fe are high.

Correlation of content among elements was calculated for the five elements (SiO₂, Fe, Mn, Ca and S) by excluding Cu, Pb, Zn and Ba - these are the elements the content of which was low among the analyzed elements - and then a correlation chart was established. A correlation coefficient table is shown in Table 5-4-2-4, scatter diagrams of SiO2-Ca (strong in positive correlation), and of $SiO₂-Fe$ and Fe-Ca (strong in negative correlation) are shown in Figure $5-4-2-2$.

		Cu	Pb	\mathbb{Z}_{n}	Fe	KΩ	Ba	Ca	Si0 ₂	$\mathbf S$
No.	SAMPLE	\mathbf{x}	$\pmb{\chi}$	\mathbf{x}	X	X	Х	X	χ	$\pmb{\mathsf{X}}$
1	92HPG04	0.01	0.01	0.01	31.75	0.04	0.01	0.96	20.60	0.192
2	92HPG06	0.01	0.01	0.01	20.32	0.11	0.02	1.72	47.90	0.078
3	92HPG07-02	0.01	0.01	$\langle 0.01$	21.72	0.04	0.01	0.79	38.10	0.219
4	92HPG08	< 0.01	0.01	0.01	11.21	0.16	0.02	2.43	59.20	0.059
5	92HPG09	0.01	0.01	0.01	35.72	0.02	0.01	0.45	19.00	0.124
6	92HPG10-02	0.01	0.01	0.01	28.95	0.08	0.01	2.00	28.60	0.089
7	92HPG13	(0.01)	0.01	&0.01	14.36	0.45	0.02	2.32	52.10	0.110
8	92HPG14-01	0.01	0.01	0.01	29.01	0.70	0.01	1.18	24.90	0.117
9	92RPG15-03	0.01	0.01	50.01	9.68	1.60	0.03	3.97	49.30	0.076
	10 92H0G16	< 0.01	0.01	50.01	22.91	2.58	0.02	1.75	27.30	0.120
$\mathbf{11}$	92HPG18-02	0.01	$\langle 0, 01 \rangle$	0.01	30.05	2.73	50.01	1. 19	20.80	0.069
	12 92HPG21	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	27.82	2.00	0.01	1.54	27.10	0.077
13	92HPG25	0.01	0.01	(0.01)	20.70	7.63	0.02	2.32	25.90	0.089
	14 92HPG27	0.01	0.01	(0, 01)	22.09	3.83	0.02	1.68	31.50	0.072

Table 5-4-2-2 Results of Chemical Analysis of Samples from Ore Indication Zones

Table 5-4-2-3 Mineral Composition Presumed by Chemical Analysis of Samples from Ore Indication Zones

No.	SAMPLE	Goethite Fe0(0H) ₂ $(\%)$	Manganese Oxide $(\%)$ MnO ₂	Carbonate Mineral $CaCO3$ (%)	Silicate Mineral $Si02$ (%)	Total (\mathcal{X})
1	92HPG04	60.18	0.06	2.41	20.60	83.25
$\mathbf{2}$	92HPG06	38.52	0.17	4.28	47.90	90.87
3	92HPG07-02	41.17	0.06	1.96	38.10	81.30
$\boldsymbol{4}$	92HPG08	21.25	0, 26	6.07	59.20	86.77
5	92HPG09	67.71	0.04	1.12	19.00	87.87
6	92HPG10-02	54.88	0.12	5.00	28.60	88.60
7	92HPG13	27.22	0.71	5.78	52.10	85.81
8	92HPG14-01	54.99	1.12	2.94	24.90	83.95
- 9	92HPG15-03	18.35	2.54	9.91	49.30	80.09
10	92H0G16	43.43	4.08	4.37	27.30	79.18
11	92HPG18-02	56.96	4.31	2.98	20.80	85.06
\cdot 12	92HPG21	-52.73	3.16	3.84	27.10	86.83
13	92HPG25	39.24	2.07	5.80	25.90	83.01
14	92HPG27	41.87	6.05	4,19	31.50	83.62

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 $\frac{1}{2}$

	S i O ₂	Fе	Мn	Сa	S
S i O ₂	*****		$-0.898 -0.277 0.632$		-0.262
Fе	14	*****	-0.098	-0.818	0.308
Мn	14	14	*****	0.242	-0.333
C a	$\overline{14}$	14.	14	*****	-0.534
-S	14	14	14	14	*****

Table 5-4-2-4 Correlation Coefficient Table

Note) Correlation Coefficient : Upper-right side Number of Samples : Lower-left side

Note) CC:Correlation Coefficient

(3) Result of X-ray diffraction

Clay minerals collected from ore indication zones were investigated by X-ray diffraction and its result was resumed in Table 4-3-2-2 as above described.

Brown precipitates from 92H series points seem to be iron hydroxide minerals by X-ray diffraction, but the decision was not clear because of their amorphism.

$3)$ Inhabiting Living Things

We describe here about the living things observed by the FDC survey. The photographs of the major living things are shown in Figure $5-4-3-1$ (1), (2).

The major living things observed are as follows:

- Coelenterata (actiniariae)
- Echinodermata (starfishes, sea cucumbers, sea urchins and crinoids)
- Vertebrata (fishes)
- Shrimps (red)
- Crabs (red)

The submarine surface of this area is mainly composed of pillow lava and overlying muddy sediments. A number of sea eucumbers, crinoids and so forth were recognized on the surface of muddy substances and a lot of holes with diameters of several centimeters - presumed to be trace fossils - were also observed. Furthermore, actiniariae, sea cucumbers and crinoids were observed on pillow lava, and the existence of red shrimps and crabs was identified in openings and crevices of lava.

If we classify the inhabiting living things by the water depth, the existence of living things is relatively few at the depths of more than 1,000 m but it shows a tendency that the existence of living things increases in number at depths of shallower than 1,000 m. Actiniariae and crinoids are universally recognized and red shrimps also exist rarely at the water depths of $2,000 \sim 1,500$ m. While at the water depth of $1,500 \sim 1,000$ m, in addition to actiniariae and crinoids, the inhabitation of starfishes and sea urchins is not rare. A number of species of living things, e.g. actiniariae, sea cucumbers, shrimps and crabs, are identified at the depths shallower than 1,000 m.

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} \left(\$

 $\label{eq:2.1} \begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf$

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2.$

 $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$ $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac$ $\label{eq:2.1} \begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}) \math$ $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} \left(\$

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{d\mathbf{r}} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{d\mathbf{r}} + \frac{$ $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{i=1}^n\$

- 1. Crinoidea (Line 92SFDC01, 03°16.2'S, 147°09.5'E, water depth 1,520m) 2. Porifera
- (Line 92SFDC01, 03°17.8'S, 147°08.3'E, water depth 1,637m) 3. Macrura
- (Line 92SFDC01, 03°18.1'S, 147°08.1'E, water depth 1,589m) 4. Holothurioidea
- (Line 92SFDC01, 03°18.6'S, 147°07.7'E, water depth 1,653m) 5. Osteichthyes
- (Line 92SFDC01, 03°20.7'S, 147°06.1'E, water depth 1,758m) 6. Porifera
- (Line 92SFDC02, 03°23.5'S, 147°04.6'E, water depth 1,810m)

Figure 5-4-3-1 Living Things (1)

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 $\label{eq:2} \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n}$

 $\label{eq:2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^n\frac{1}{j!}\sum_{j=1}^$ $\label{eq:2.1} \mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}(\mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N}$

 $\label{eq:2.1} \begin{split} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac$

 $\label{eq:2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{$

- 7. Hydrozoa
- (Line 92SFDC02, 03°24.3'S, 147°04.1'E, water depth 1,793m) 8. Echinoidea
- (Line 92SFDC03, 03°09.5'S, 147°38.2'E, water depth 1,059m) 9. Asteroidea
- (Line 92SFDC03, 03°10.0'S, 147°38.4'E, water depth 1,094m) 10. Anomwa
- (Line 92SFDC07, 03°00.6'S, 147°53.8'E, water depth 352m) 11. Anthozoa
- (Line 92SFDC07, 03°01.1'S, 147°53.1'E, water depth 521m) 12. Hydrozoa colony?
	- (Line 92SFDC05, Attached to the FDC frame and collected)

Figure $5-4-3-1$ Living Things (2)

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Such living things as lugworms, white crabs and abyssal shrimps, which prefer the hydrothermal environment, are not recognized even around the reddish brown precipitate during the present survey, and from the fact that only the living things disliking temperature change or change of seawater composition are identified, the possibilities of active hydrothermal activities existing in this area are small.

$4)$ Temperature Anomalies

Measurement of water temperature by CTD was performed simultaneously with the FDC survey and related data were collected at intervals of five seconds. In-situ temperature was adopted as the water temperature. FDC's towing speed was $1 \sim 1.5$ knots, therefore the travel was $2.57 \sim 3.85$ m per five seconds.

A CTD vertical profile of the survey area is shown in Figure 5-4-4-1. Temperature depth profiles are shown in Figures $5-4-4-2$ (1) and (2) (as for the measuring location, see the FDC Trackline Map).

According to the CTD Vertical Profile, the relation between the water temperature and the water depth is not constant at the depth shallower than 2,000 m. Furthermore, the CTD sensor cannot be maintained at a fixed height due to the measuring method with the FDC survey. For this reason, the temperature changes about $7.2 \sim 9.5^{\circ}$ C roughly in proportion to the depth on Figure 5-4-4-2 and Temperature Depth Profile of FDC07.

This tendency applies to every Temperature Depth Profile shown in Figure 5-4-4-2.

We, therefore, could not judge the temperature anomalies in the depth of this area being too shallow.

Figure 5-4-4-1

Vertical CTD Profile (Conductivity, Salinity, Potential Temperature and Sound Velocity Versus Depth) Measured
at 2°30.120'S, 148°00.057'E.

Figure 5-4-4-2 Temperature \cdot CTD Depth Profiles. (1)

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Chapter 6. Discussions

< With regard to the Geological Structure >

We determined that the seafloor spreading system in this area array from the eastern part to the western part as described below (see Figure 3-3-1).

A transform fault zone (trending $N72^{\circ}W$) – a spreading center (trending S45[°]W) – a transform fault zone (trending $N80^{\circ}W$) - a spreading center (trending $S35^{\circ}W$) - a transform fault zone (trending N60°W) - a transform fault zone (from east to west).

The transform fault zone in the Willaumez rise trends roughly the same direction with that of the rise crest and is accompanied by conspicuous magnetic anomalies. But the transform fault zone in the New Guinea Basin is not accompanied by conspicuous magnetic anomalies. The reason of such difference in magnetic anomalies may be explained by the fact that the former belongs to younger magmatic activities (volcanic activities) than those of the latter.

The transform fault zone changes its direction from $N60^{\circ}W$ to E-W in the New Guinea Basin. We determined the zone trending E-W as a transform fault zone, from the reasons that it is composed of small seamounts and a chain of seamounts and that it roughly coincides with a strike-slip type shallow earthquake zone. We determined the zone trending N60°W as a transform fault zone from the reasons that its topography is composed of cliffs and furrows and that the southern part of it is a very flat submarine surface.

The spreading center trending S45^oW belongs to a low magnetization zone considered to be of hydrothermal alteration. The identification of the magnetic stripes is not possible.

The spreading center trending S35[°]W belongs to, in the aggregate, a low magnetization zone. The identification of the magnetic stripes is not possible.

As for the reasons of the low magnetization zone, we can enumerate that (1) the spreading movement is at a standardll for a long time and there is no young volcanic activities and that (2) the spreading is a non-magmatic spreading at a low spreading rate.

The following factors can be presumed for the reasons of not being able to identify the magnetic stripes.

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- (1) According to the magnetization distribution map of this area (Figure $3-2-6$), the directionality of the magnetic lineation trends N-S and arrays in the order of the Manus Basin (low magnetization) - the Willaumez rise (high magnetization) - the area between $146^{\circ}50^{\prime}E - 147^{\circ}20^{\prime}E$ (low magnetization) the New Guinea Basin (medium ~ high magnetization), and the spreading center trending S45°W is located in the direction to cross them orthogonally. Because volcanic activities outside the spreading center are also active in the Willaumez rise, we can infer that the magnetic stripes are counteracted by those volcanic activities. Furthermore, the magnetic stripes in the neighborhood of the St. Andrew Islands at the northern part of the survey area is not prominent signature. This may be caused by the magma activities in the plate trending E-W.
- (2) The spreading center trending $S35^{\circ}W$ is in the low magnetization zone of $146^{\circ}50'E \sim 147^{\circ}20'E$, and is considered to be a spreading activity without accompanying a magma activity or a spreading activity caused by nonmagnetic magma.

< With regard to the Relation between Ore Indication and Topography >

We postulated the seafloor spreading system by bathymetric and magnetic surveys and accoustic sounding, and performed a survey of submarine hydrothermal deposits on the spreading centers (topographically, they are seamounts and ridges). As a result, we found five ore indications at these spreading centers and graben zones surrounding them.

From the fact that ore indications are recognized from the photographs taken at the sampling point 92BGC26, which is located about 5 miles south to the Ore Indication No.1, we think it is necessary to make a follow-up survey to find out whether the width of this spreading center (ridge) is wider than the estimated one or there are other ore indications outside the spreading center.

< With regard to Magnetic Anomalies >

When we converted the magnetic anomalies into reduction to the pole anomaly, we assumed the inclination of this area as 23°30'S and the declination as 5°00'E. Also, we did not consider the negative magnetic anomalies on reduction to the pole anomaly maps (Figure 3-2-5) as reverse magnetization but mainly interpret them as non-magnetic zones. When we determined the magnetization distribution, we took a plane 20 km under the sea level as the bottom of the magnetic substance (reference plane) because the

water depth varied considerably from 170 m to $2,400$ m. As the magnetization of rocks in the back-arc basin and the submarine geological structure are unknown under the present data, we merely added a constant to the magnetic anomalies as an "annihilator."

A supplementary explanation is given in the following.

Magnetic substances and hydrothermal alteration zones are widely distributed within the Willaumez rise, which is an active region of the magmatic activities. Among them, two high magnetization zones are conspicuous. One is seen along the boundary part between the Willaumez rise and the Manus Basin, and the other is seen along the transform fault zone. No conspicuous magnetic anomalies are recognized in the northern margin of the Manus Basin where is a cliff with a head of about 1,000 m.

Furthermore, as normally magnetized anomalies are recognized at the deepest place $(2,400 \text{ m})$ in the northern part of the $146^{\circ}40^{\circ}$ line within the New Guinea Basin, a future survey there is anticipated.

< With regard to the Temperature Anomaly >

As the seawater temperature varies rather widely according to the water depth in an area shallower than depth of 2,000 m, the temperature anomaly related to the hydrothermal activities could not be detected in such a shallow and rugged seafloor like this survey area.

< With regard to SSS >

We did the SSS survey with the object of finding out the center of the spreading centers. Some of the spreading centers have obvious central grabens but some not. According to SSS data, a central graben shows a linear pattern of strongly reflecting lines (Figure $5-2-3$).

< With regard to the Distribution of Rocks >

Judging from the camera work and sampling, volcanic rocks are widely distributed in and around the plate spreading centers within the Willaumez rise. This fact coincides with the topography. However, most of the areas outside the periphery of the spreading center are covered with thick sediments regardless of topography or water depth. Most of the volcanic rocks are tholelite but alkai basalt and dacitic volcanic rock are also recognized, which indicates the complexity of the volcanic activities.

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Considerable amount of fragments of black amorphous tholeiitic basalt were collected from under the thin sediments at 92RPG03. Also a certain amount of fragments of the same basalt were recognized at the sampling points surrounding there. This is considered to be the effects of a recent eruption of Tuluman volcano (Johnson et al., 1979) situated about 15 miles west to 92RPG03.

< With regard to Ore Indications >

The portion of the assumptive plate spreading center to which FDC was carried out was merely an exceedingly small portion and from the viewpoint of an ore deposit survey, we think it still needs much more camera work. As we describe later, hydrothermal activities exist here widely so the camera work should be carried out closely.

The fact that five ore indication sites and two oxidation zones are found by this insufficient FDC survey suggests that there would exist many traces of hydrothermal activities within this area. The track lines 92SFDC07 and 92SFDC08 were set along the crests and valleys in a wide topographical rise presumed to be a spreading center. The distance between these two track lines is about two miles. Nevertheless, ore indications and oxidation zones were found on these two track lines. Also, yellow part indicating ore signs was photographed on still pictures taken at 92BGC26 during the baseline geochemical survey sampling on the SW side. The point of 92BGC26 is about five miles away, in the direction of SE, from the center part (ore indication site) of the baseline on the SW side. Accordingly, although we could not identify the existence of sulfide (ores), we can say that the hydrothermal activity existed widely.

< With regard to the Existence of Ore Deposits >

Although we found five places suggesting ore signs by this year's FDC survey, we could not pick up any ore from the sampling. We cannot determine whether it is because there are no ores (sulfide) at all but only oxide, or because of an insufficient survey although there exits sulfide. In all events, it is true that the survey is still insufficient. For reference, the existence of chimneys, hydrothermal living things and sulfide in the hydrothermal activity area around the spreading center adjoining the eastern side of the survey area was reported by Both et al. (1986).

Samples from geochemical sampling were investigated by X-ray diffraction and a small amount of pyrite was confirmed, but its genetical relation with hydrothermal activities was not clear.

< With regard to the Method of Survey >

The survey of this year was performed, on the whole, in the order of the topographical survey (simultaneously with the magnetic survey), the geochemical survey and the geological ore deposit survey. Normally, a geochemical survey may choose one of the following three targets, i.e. (1) bottom sediments, (2) seawater or (3) both. We chose the first target (i.e. bottom sediments) for this year's survey for the reasons of its effectiveness and our equipment. As in the case of this survey, it may be difficult to estimate an area of hydrothermal activity from the results of seawater analysis at an area where the hydrothermal activity is terminated. The analysis of bottom sediments is anticipated.

The survey of geological ore deposits is composed of a SSS survey, submarine observation and sampling but it was difficult to do sufficient survey in a limited time. However, if we consider that, before the operation, we feared we might not even find ore indications or oxidation zones, the fruits of this survey may fairly be called a success. Although it was only one area, it was not an easy task to complete a survey of hydrothermal ore deposits just by one curising. The survey for more details seems to be necessary.

Chapter 7. Summary

In 1992, the third fiscal year of the second phase of the five-year SOPAC program, a survey on submarine hydrothermal ore deposits and their related survey was carried out in the Bismarck Sea within the exclusive economic zone of Papua New Guinea. The survey is composed of topographical cruising for drawing topographical maps based on accoustic sounding, regional geochemical sampling carried out in the entire waters, baseline geochemical sampling focused on discovered ore indications and a survey of geological ore deposits (SSS, FDC and sampling) carried out in and around the sea-floor spreading centers. Furthermore, in order to serve as an aid in estimating geological structure, a magnetic survey was carried out in parallel with the topographical cruising and a CTD survey for water temperature anomalies caused by hydrothermal activities was carried out by loading CTD on FDC.

(The Results of Acoustic Sounding)

A bathymetric map of the entire region, drawn on a scale of 1 to 850,000 and contoured at 200 m intervals, is shown in Figure 3-1-2. However, these scale and contour interval can be selected freely. Topographical cruising distance was 5,564.0 miles.

The interpretation of the geological structure including the spreading center presumed from the topographical map is shown in Figure 3-3-1, but the width of the spreading center is estimated to be about 5 miles, which is a considerable one.

(The Results of Magnetic Survey)

The results of the total magnetic force measuring reveal that the eastern part of the waters (the Manus Basin) is an area of magnetic smoothness and the middle part of the waters (the Willaumez rise) is an area of magnetic anomalies with large amplitude. Furthermore, an area of positive and negative magnetic anomaly pair caused by transform faults and an area of positive magnetic smoothness corresponding to the New Guinea Basin are recognized in the western part of the waters.

PGM towing distance was 3,544.2 miles.

(The Results of Regional Geochemical Sampling)

Muddy sediments were collected at 39 points as scheduled.

However, there were some cases in which no samples were collected, so the number of sampler used amounted to 42 times.

The microfossil appraisal was performed on a part of the samples.

(The Results of Baseline Geochemical Sampling)

Two track lines of about 40 miles each and 30 sampling points on these track lines were established around the sites with ore indications discovered by the submarine observation. The number of samplers used, including re-trial, amounted to 36 times. Nevertheless, there were three points at which no samples were collected due to hard rock, so the collectable points were 27 points.

Samples were collected from 66 points by the regional geochemical sampling and the base-line geochemical sampling, and 250 samples were selected from them to perform chemical analysis as well as 200 samples were selected from them to perform X-ray diffraction. The respective results are listed in the present report.

(The Results of the Survey on Geological Ore Deposits)

SSS: 3 track lines totaling 19.1 miles are conducted for identifying the spreading center.

FDC: As a result of ore deposit survey conducted through 8 FDC track lines (Total length of the track lines: 35.8 miles.

> Number of photos taken: 1,073 sheets), five places with ore indications and two oxidation zones were discovered.

> However, no hydrothermal living things nor active chimneys were recognized in either case, which indicates that the hydrothermal activity in this region has almost terminated.

Sampling: Sampling was conducted at five places with ore indications as mentioned above and an oxidation zone in the neighborhood of the Ore Indication No.4 by employing FPG (19 rounds) and OG (8 rounds), which totaled 27 rounds (including the cases in which no samples were collected). The results of sampling show that iron oxide (or iron hydroxide) considered to be of hydrothermal was collected at every place with ore indications but no sulfide was collected.

> Rocks collected through the geochemical sampling and the geological ore deposit sampling were analyzed and examined by microscopy. The results

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reveal that most of the volcanic rocks are tholeilte but there are a certain amount of alkali basalt and dacitic volcanic rock. This area is an area of showing complicated volcanic activities.

(The Survey of Water Temperature Anomalies)

Owing to the shallow depths, the water temperature varies at different depths, so we could not collect enough data to discuss the water temperature anomalies.

(Discussions)

Notwithstanding that the FDC survey carried out on the widely developed spreading center was insufficient, a number of ore indications and oxidation zones were found in the region.

This suggests that a lot of hydrothermal activities were in existence in this region.

But we could not collect any sulfide sample through the sampling for ore deposits. It is not clear whether we could not catch sulfide because duration of our survey was not enough or sulfide did not exist. This matter would be a future subject of survey and study.

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[Appendix]

- List of the Results of the Regional Geochemical Sampling 1.
- List of the Results of the Base-Line Geochemical Sampling 2.
- List of the Results of the Geological Surveys on Ore Deposits $3.$
- List of Samples for Chemical Analysis 4.
- List of Samples for X-ray Diffraction Analysis $5.$
- List of the Results of Chemical Analysis for Major Elements $6.$
- List of the Results of Chemical Analysis for Minor Elements $7.$
- Weather and Sea-state Data $8.$
- Sound Velocity of Sea-water used for MBES 9.

Appendix 1.

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List of the Results of the Regional Geochemical Sampling

Note:Date and Time represent the GMT of collecting samples or landing on the bottom.
Latitude and Longitude are the GPS vessel position and Depth is based on NBS.

147' 15,866' E

147'19.951'E

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1609.00m

 GC

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 $33cm$

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List of the Results of the Base-Line Geochemical Sampling Appendix 2.

2) Track Line B

92BGC29

92BGC30

 $10/02$

 $10/02$

 $03:01:10$

 $05:10:55$

3' 33.464' S

3' 36, 560' S

Note: Date and Time represent the GMT of collecting samples or landing on the bottom.
Latitude and Longitude are the GPS vessel position and Depth is based on NBS.

List of the Results of the Geological Surveys on Ore Deposits Appendix 3.

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List of Samples for Chemical Analysis Appendix 4.

Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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Note: M. No means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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List of Samples for X-ray Diffraction Analysis

Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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Note: M. No. means color number of MUNSELL SOIL COLOR CHARTS.

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List of the Results of Chemical Analysis for Major Elements.

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List of the Results of Chemical Analysis for Minor Elements Appendix 7. ນລ Å L. $\overline{5}$ ÷ **6.157**
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Appendix 8. Weather and Sea-state Data

Monthly Frequency Distribution of Wind Velocity in 1992 $(W, V \cdot m/\epsilon_0)$

Monthly Frequency Distribution of Wind Direction in 1992

Monthly Frequency Distribution of Weather in 1992

Monthly Frequency Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure (daily average) in 1992

 $(\Delta P \cdot mb)$

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Monthly Frequency Distribution of Swell Direction in 1992

Monthly Frequency Distribution of Swell Cycle in 1992
(S.C : sec)

Monthly Frequency Distribution of Swell Height in 1992

Monthly Frequency Distribution of Degree of Cloudiness in 1992

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Appendix 9. Sound Velocity of Sea-water used for MBES

Measured value by CTD. Date (1992-08-18)
Station (lat. 2°30. 120'S, long. 148°00. 057'E)

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(List of Annexed Figures)

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 $\label{eq:2} \begin{split} \mathcal{A}^{(1)}_{\text{max}} = \mathcal{A}^{(1)}_{\text{max}} \end{split}$

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