Principal lithology

- Basalt
- Chert
- Clay
- Claystone
- Conglomerate
- Diatomite
- Foraminiferal chalk
- Foraminiferal limestone
- Foraminiferal ooze
- Glauconite
- Limestone
- Mudstone
- Nannofossil chalk
- Nannofossil ooze
- Sandstone
- Siltstone
- Tuff
- Tuffaceous breccia
- Tuffaceous conglomerate
- Tuffaceous sand
- Tuffaceous sandstone
- Tuffaceous siltstone
- Volcanic ash
- Volcanic breccia

Lithology prefix

- Bioclastic
- Biosiliceous
- Calcareous
- Carbonaceous
- Cherty
- Clayey
- Foraminiferal
- Glauconitic
- Nannofossil rich
- Oncolitic
- Organic rich
- Sandy
- Silicate mineral rich
- Tuffaceous

Lithology suffix

- Lava
- With bioclasts
- With biosilica
- With carbonate bioclasts
- With chert
- With clay
- With foraminifers
- With glauconite
- With lithics
- With nannofossils
- With nannofossils and radiolarians
- With quartz
- With radiolarians
- With silicate minerals
- With silt
- With sponge spicules
- With volcanic ash
- With volcanic clasts

Lithological accessories

- Bioclasts
- Biosilica
- Ch — Chlorite
- Clay
- Extraclasts
- Foraminifers
- Gl — Glauconite
- Nannofossils
- Py — Pyrite
- Radiolarians
- Silicate minerals
- Sponge spicules
- Volcanic ash

Macrofossils

- Bivalve
- Bryozoa
- Gastropod

Drilling disturbance - type

- Basal flow-in
- Biscuit
- Brecciated
- Fall-in
- Fractured
- Fragmented
- Horizontal cracks
- Mousse-like
- Pulverized
- Sediment flowage
- Soupy
- Up-arching

Drilling disturbance - intensity

- Slight
- Moderate
- Severe
- Destroyed

Deformational structure

- Contorted strata
- Fault
- Fault breccia
- Fold
- Fracture
- Injectite
- Shear zone
- Synsedimentary or growth fault
- Tilted bedding

Diagenetic constituent

- Cement
- Concretion
- Nodule

Diagenetic consituent composition

- Mn — Manganese
- Gl — Glauconite
- S — Sulfide

Bioturbation intensity

- Absent
- Sparse
- Slight
- Moderate
- Heavy
- Complete