DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT

TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AFTER 41 CRUISES

539	holes drilled at 370 sites
551,831	total footage drilled below sea floor
231,769	feet of sediment cored
127,964	feet of sediment recovered and stored in repositories at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory and Scripps Institution of Oceanography
7,906	cores recovered
4,311	feet is the deepest penetration beneath the ocean floor - this was at Site 361 on Leg 40 in the Atlantic Ocean
1,910	feet is the maximum penetration into basaltic crustal layers in any single hole. This was at Site 332B on Leg 37 in the Atlantic Ocean.
20,483	feet of water is the deepest worked in thus far in DSDP - this was at Site 212 on Leg 22 in the Indian Ocean
22,192	feet is the longest drill string ever suspended beneath D/V Glomar Challenger - this also was at Site 212 on Leg 22
Re-entry	achieved first operational re-entry on December 25, 1970, in 13,000 feet of water at the Venezuelan Basin in the Caribbean Sea at Site 146 on Leg 15.- re-entry can now be used at any desired site
206,810	nautical miles is the distance traveled by D/V Glomar Challenger since August 11, 1968, the beginning of Leg 1 until the end of Leg 41 at Malaga, Spain on April 10, 1975.

April 14, 1975

Following are the performance figures on D/V Glomar Challenger through Leg 41:

58,489	hours recorded by Glomar Challenger since August 11, 1968, through Leg 41
28,914.5	hours, or 49.5% of total time was drilling and coring
22,140	hours, or 38% was expended cruising from site to site and into ports
1,483	hours, or 2.5% was recorded as equipment breakdown time
344.5	hours, or 0.5% was downtime due to bad weather
5,607	hours, or 9.5% was spent in port calls.