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Oskarshamn site investigation

Difference flow logging in borehole KLX27A

Subarea Laxemar

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PRG-Tec Oy

February 2008

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Abstract

Difference flow logging is a swift method for the determination of the transmissivity and hydraulic head in borehole sections and fractures/fracture zones in core drilled boreholes. This report presents the main principles of the methods as well as the results of the measurements carried out in borehole KLX27A at Oskarshamn, Sweden, in December 2007 and January 2008, using Posiva Flow Log. Posiva Flow Log is a multipurpose measurement instrument developed by PRG-Tec Oy for the use of Posiva Oy. The primary aim of the measurements was to determine the position and flow rate of flow yielding fractures in borehole KLX27A.

The first flow logging measurements were done with a 5 m test section by moving the measurement tool in 0.5 m steps. This method was used to flow log the entire measurable part of the borehole during natural (un-pumped) as well as pumped conditions. The flow measurements were repeated at the location of detected flow anomalies using a 1 m long test section, which was moved in 0.1 m steps.

Length calibration was made based on length marks milled into the borehole wall at accurately determined positions along the borehole. The length marks were detected by caliper and single-point resistance measurements using sensors connected to the flow logging tool.

A high-resolution absolute pressure sensor was used to measure the total pressure along the borehole. These measurements were carried out together with the flow measurements.

The electric conductivity (EC) and temperature of borehole water were also measured. The EC measurements were used to study the occurrence of saline water in the borehole during natural as well as pumped conditions. The EC of fracture-specific water was also measured (1.0 m test section) for a selection of fractures.

The recovery of the groundwater level in the borehole was measured after the pumping of the borehole was stopped.

Sammanfattning

Differensflödesloggning är en snabb metod för bestämning av transmissivitet och hydraulisk tryckhöjd i borrhålssektioner och sprickor/sprickzoner i kärnborrhål. Denna rapport presenterar huvudprinciperna för metoden och resultat av mätningar utförda i borrhål KLX27A i Oskarshamn, Sverige, i december 2007 och januari 2008 med Posiva flödesloggningsmetod. Det primära syftet med mätningarna var att bestämma läget och flödet för vattenförande sprickor i borrhål KLX27A.

Flödet till eller från en 5 m lång testsektion (som förflyttades successivt med 0,5 m) mättes i borrhål KLX27A under såväl naturliga (icke-pumpade) som pumpade förhållanden. Flödesmätningarna upprepades vid lägena för de detekterade flödesanomalierna med en 1 m lång testsektion som förflyttades successivt med 0,1 m.

Längdkalibrering gjordes baserad på längdmärkena som frästs in i borrhålsväggen vid noggrant bestämda positioner längs borrhålet. Längdmärkena detekterades med caliper-mätningar och med punktresistansmätningar med hjälp av sensorer anslutna på flödesloggningssonden.

En högupplösande absoluttryckgivare användes för att mäta det absoluta totala trycket längs borrhålet. Dessa mätningar utfördes tillsammans med flödesmätningarna.

Elektrisk konduktivitet och temperatur på borrhålsvattnet mättes också. EC-mätningarna användes för att studera förekomsten av saltvatten i borrhålet under såväl naturliga som pumpade förhållanden. Sprickspecifikt (1,0 m lång testsektion) EC mättes även vid utvalda sprickor.

Återhämtningen av grundvattennivån mättes efter att pumpningen i hålet avslutades.

Contents

1	Introduction	7
2	Objective and scope	9
3	Principles of measurement and interpretation	11
3.1	Measurements	11
3.2	Interpretation	15
4	Equipment specifications	17
5	Performance	19
5.1	Execution of the field work	19
5.2	Nonconformities	20
6	Results	21
6.1	Length calibration	21
6.1.1	Caliper and SPR measurement	21
6.1.2	Estimated error in the location of detected fractures	22
6.2	Electric conductivity and temperature	23
6.2.1	Electric conductivity and temperature of borehole water	23
6.2.2	Electric conductivity of fracture-specific water	23
6.3	Pressure measurements	24
6.4	Flow logging	24
6.4.1	General comments on results	24
6.4.2	Transmissivity and hydraulic head of borehole sections	25
6.4.3	Transmissivity and hydraulic head of fractures	26
6.4.4	Theoretical and practical limits of flow measurements and transmissivity	27
6.4.5	Transmissivity of the entire borehole	28
6.5	Groundwater level and pumping rate	29
7	Summary	31
	References	33
	Appendices	35

1 Introduction

This document reports the results acquired by flow logging the borehole KLX27A at Oskarshamn, Sweden. The work was carried out in accordance with Activity Plan AP PS 400-07-057. The controlling documents for performing according to this Activity Plan are listed in Table 1-1. The list of the controlling documents excludes the assignment-specific quality plans. Both the Activity Plan and the Method Descriptions are SKB's internal controlling documents.

The difference flow logging in the core drilled borehole KLX27A at Oskarshamn was conducted in two measurement campaigns. The first flow logging campaign was performed during natural (un-pumped) conditions between December 11 and 16, 2007. The second campaign (measurements in pumped conditions) was carried out between January 3 and 10, 2008. KLX27A is 650.56 m long and its inclination at the ground level is 65.37° from the horizontal plane. The borehole was drilled using a telescopic drilling technique, where the c. 0–75.6 m was percussion drilled and the remaining part was core drilled. The first 75.6 m of the percussion drilled section was cased with an inner diameter of 157–200 mm. The diameter of the core drilled section is 76 mm. The values given above are values on the axis parallel to the borehole. We call this the borehole length axis.

The location of KLX27A in the subarea of Laxemar in Oskarshamn is illustrated in Figure 1-1.

The field work and the subsequent data interpretation were conducted by PRG-Tec Oy as Posiva Oy's subcontractor. The Posiva Flow Log/Difference Flow method has previously been employed in SKB's site characterisation programme at Simpevarp, Laxemar and Forsmark, Sweden as well as at the Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory at Simpevarp, Sweden.

Table 1-1. SKB's internal controlling documents for the activities concerning this report.

Activity Plan	Number	Version
Difference flow logging in borehole KLX27A	AP PS 400-07-057	1.0
Method Descriptions	Number	Version
Method Description for Difference flow logging	SKB MD 322.010e	2.0
Instruktion för rengöring av borrhålsutrustning och viss markbaserad utrustning	SKB MD 600.004	1.0
Instruction for length calibration in investigation of core boreholes	SKB MD 620.010e	2.0
Instruction for analysis of injection and single-hole pumping tests	SKB MD 320.004e	1.0

2 Objective and scope

The main objective of difference flow logging in KLX27A was to identify water-conductive sections/fractures. Secondly, the measurements aimed at a hydrogeological characterisation, which includes the inspection of the prevailing water flow balance in the borehole and the hydraulic properties (transmissivity and undisturbed hydraulic head) of the tested sections. Based on the results of these investigations, a more detailed characterisation of flow anomalies along the borehole, e.g. an estimate of the conductive fracture frequency (CFF) may be obtained.

Besides difference flow logging, the measurement programme also included supporting measurements, performed in order to gain a better understanding of the overall hydrogeochemical conditions. The data gathered in these measurements consisted of the single-point resistance of the borehole wall and the electric conductivity of the borehole water. The electric conductivity of a number of selected high-transmissive fractures in the borehole was also measured. Furthermore, the recovery of the groundwater level after pumping was registered and interpreted hydraulically.

A high-resolution absolute pressure sensor was used to measure the total pressure along the borehole. These measurements were carried out together with the flow measurements. The results are used in the calculation of the hydraulic head along the borehole.

Single-point resistance measurements were also combined with caliper (borehole diameter) measurements to detect length marks milled into the borehole wall at accurately determined positions. This procedure allowed for the length calibration of the other measurements that were conducted.

3 Principles of measurement and interpretation

3.1 Measurements

Unlike traditional types of borehole flowmeters, the Difference Flowmeter measures the flow rate into or out of limited sections of the borehole instead of measuring the total cumulative flow rate along the borehole. The advantage of measuring the flow rate in isolated sections is a better detection of the incremental changes of flow along the borehole, which are generally very small and can easily be missed using traditional types of flowmeters.

Rubber disks at both ends of the downhole tool are used to isolate the flow rate in the test section from the flow rate in the rest of the borehole, see Figure 3-1. The flow inside the test section is directed through its own tube and passes through the area where the flow sensors are located. The flow along the borehole outside the isolated test section passes through the test section by means of a bypass pipe and is discharged at the upper end of the downhole tool. This entire structure is called the flow guide.

The Difference Flowmeter can be used in two modes, a sequential mode and an overlapping mode. In the sequential mode, the measurement increment is as long as the section length. It is used for determining the transmissivity and the hydraulic head /Öhberg and Rouhiainen 2000/. In the overlapping mode, the measurement increment is shorter than the section length. It is mostly used to determine the location of hydraulically conductive fractures and to classify them with regards to their flow rates.

The Difference Flowmeter measures the flow rate into or out of the test section by means of thermistors, which track both the dilution (cooling) of a thermal pulse and the transfer of a thermal pulse with moving water. In the sequential mode, both methods are used, whereas in the overlapping mode, only the thermal dilution method is used because it is faster than thermal pulse method.

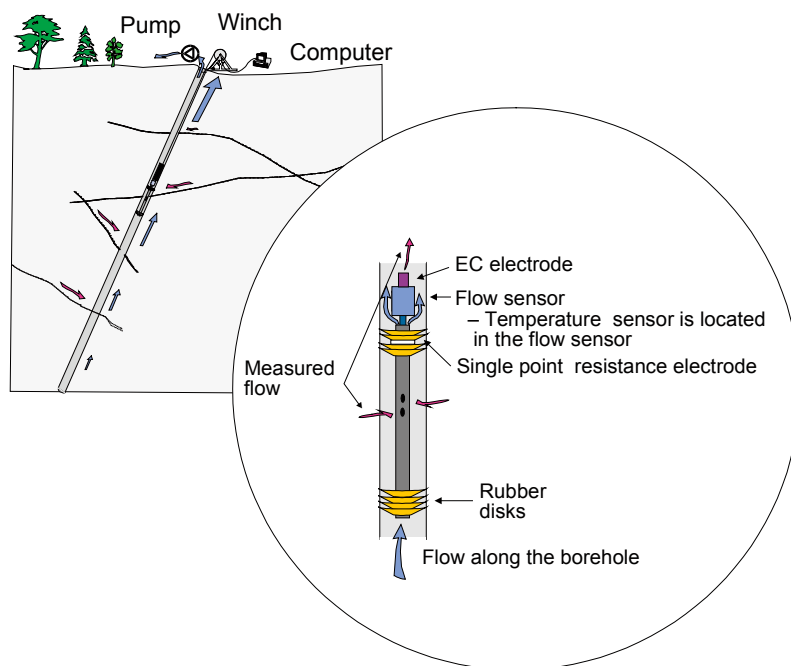


Figure 3-1. Schematic of the downhole equipment used in the Difference Flowmeter.

Besides incremental changes in flow, the downhole tool of the Difference Flowmeter can also be used to measure:

- The electric conductivity (EC) of the borehole water and fracture-specific water. The electrode for the EC measurements is located on the top of the flow sensor, see Figure 3-1.
- The single-point resistance (SPR) of the borehole wall (grounding resistance). The electrode of the single-point resistance tool is located in between the uppermost rubber disks, see Figure 3-1. This method is used in the high-resolution depth/length determination of fractures and geological structures.
- The diameter of the borehole (caliper). The caliper tool, combined with SPR, is used for the detection of the depth/length marks milled into the borehole wall. This enables an accurate depth/length calibration of the flow measurements.
- The prevailing water pressure profile in the borehole. The pressure sensor is located inside the electronics tube and connected to the borehole water through a tube, Figure 3-2.
- The temperature of the borehole water. The temperature sensor is placed in the flow sensor, Figure 3-1.

All of the above measurements were performed in KLX27A.

The principles of difference flow measurements are described in Figures 3-3 and 3-4. The flow sensor consists of three thermistors, see Figure 3-3a. The central thermistor, A, is used both as a heating element and for the registration of temperature changes, Figures 3-3b and c. The side thermistors, B1 and B2, serve to detect the moving thermal pulse, Figure 3-3d, caused by constant power heating in A, Figure 3-3b.

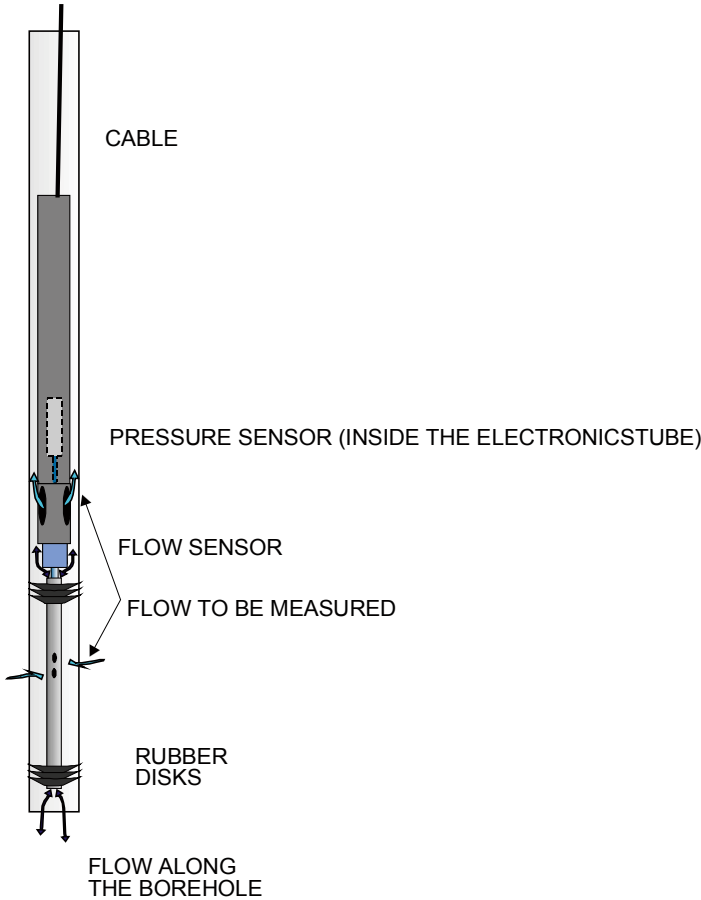


Figure 3-2. The absolute pressure sensor is located inside the electronics tube and connected through a tube to the borehole water.

Flow rate is measured by monitoring heat transients after constant power heating in thermistor A. The measurement begins by constant power (P_1) heating. After the power is cut off the flow is measured by monitoring the transient thermal dilution and the thermal pulse response (Figures 3-3c and d). If the measured flow rate exceeds 1,200 mL/h, another constant power heating (P_2) period is started after which the flow is re-measured from the following heat transient. When applying the thermal pulse method, thermal dilution is also measured. The same heat pulse is used for both methods.

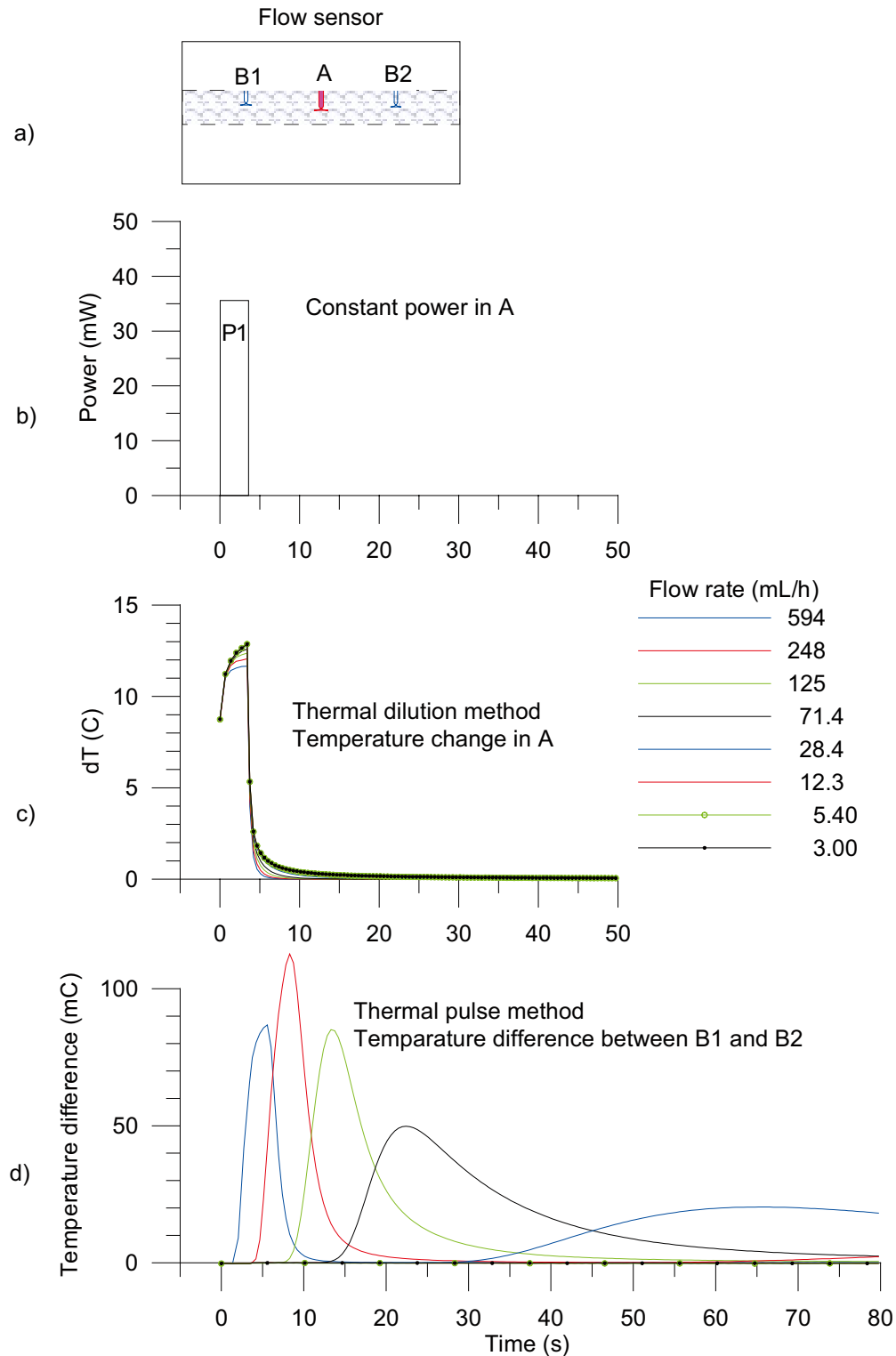


Figure 3-3. Flow measurement, flow rate < 1,200 mL/h.

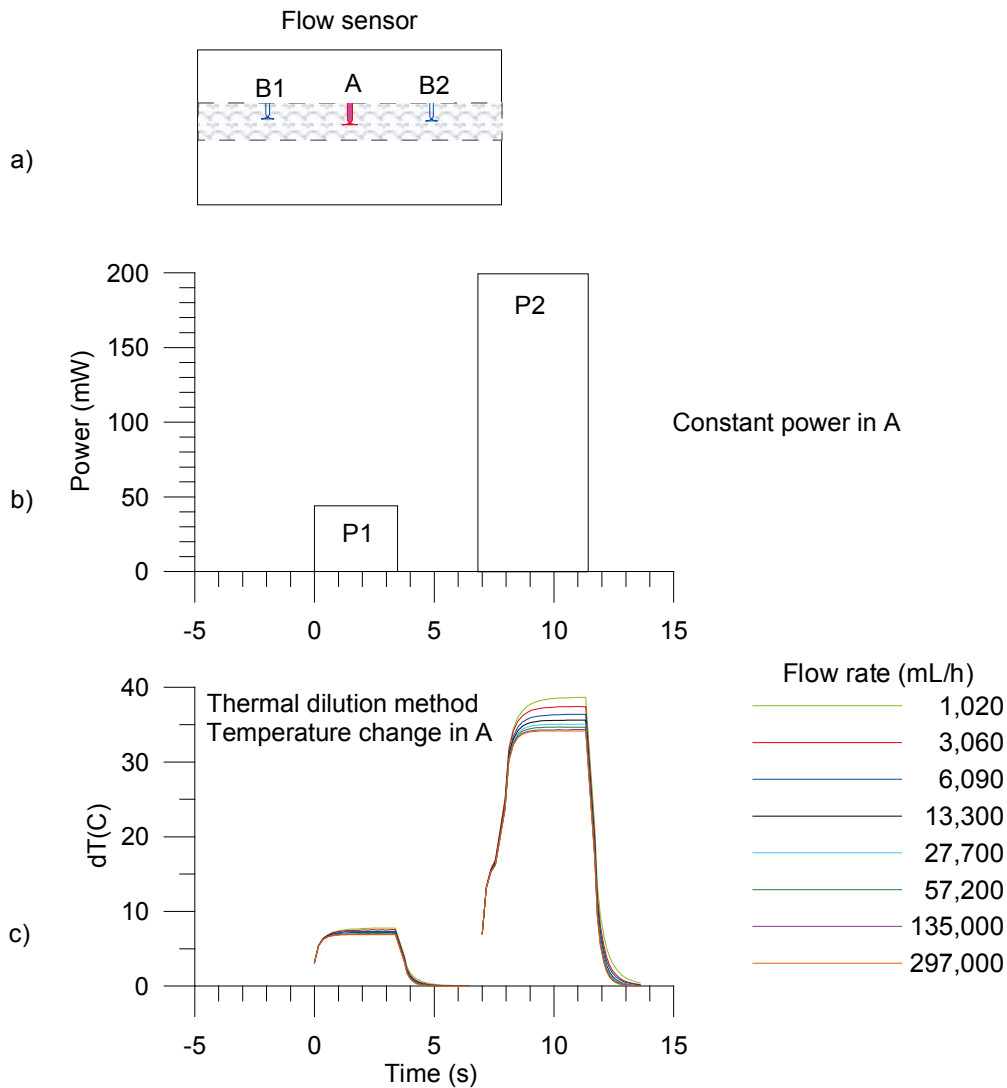


Figure 3-4. Flow measurement, flow rate > 1,200 mL/h.

The flow is measured when the tool is at rest. After the tool is transferred to a new position, there is a waiting time (the duration of which can be adjusted according to the prevailing circumstances) before the heat pulse (Figure 3-3b) is applied. The waiting time after the constant power thermal pulse can also be adjusted, but it is normally 10 s long for thermal dilution and 100 s long for thermal pulse. Measurement ranges for each method are given in Table 3-1.

The lower end limits of the thermal dilution and the thermal pulse methods in Table 3-1 correspond to the theoretical lowest measurable values. Depending on the borehole conditions, these limits may not always prevail. Examples of disturbing conditions are floating drilling debris and gas bubbles in the borehole water, and high flow rates (above about 30 L/min) along the borehole. If the disturbing conditions are significant, a practical measurement limit is calculated for each set of data.

Table 3-1. Ranges of flow measurements.

Method	Range of measurement (mL/h)
Thermal dilution P1-transient	30–3,000
Thermal dilution P2-transient	1,200–300,000
Thermal pulse	6–600

3.2 Interpretation

The interpretation of data is based on Thiem's or Dupuit's formula that describes a steady state and two dimensional radial flow into the borehole /Marsily 1986/:

$$h_s - h = Q / (T \cdot a) \quad 3-1$$

where

h is the hydraulic head in the vicinity of the borehole and h_s at the radius of influence (R),

Q is the flow rate into the borehole,

T is the transmissivity of the test section,

a is a constant depending on the assumed flow geometry.

For cylindrical flow, the constant a is:

$$a = 2 \cdot \pi / \ln(R/r_0) \quad 3-2$$

where

r_0 is the radius of the well and

R is the radius of influence, i.e. the zone inside which the effect of the pumping is felt.

If flow rate measurements are carried out using two levels of hydraulic head in the borehole, i.e. natural or pump-induced hydraulic heads, then the undisturbed (natural) hydraulic head and transmissivity of the tested borehole sections can be calculated. Two equations can be written directly from equation 3-1:

$$Q_{s0} = T_s \cdot a \cdot (h_s - h_0) \quad 3-3$$

$$Q_{s1} = T_s \cdot a \cdot (h_s - h_1) \quad 3-4$$

where

h_0 and h_1 are the hydraulic heads in the borehole at the test level,

Q_{s0} and Q_{s1} are the measured flow rates in the test section,

T_s is the transmissivity of the test section and

h_s is the undisturbed hydraulic head of the tested zone far from the borehole.

Since, in general, very little is known about the flow geometry, cylindrical flow without any skin zones is assumed. Cylindrical flow geometry is also justified because the borehole is at a constant head and there are no strong pressure gradients along the borehole, except at its ends.

The radial distance R to the undisturbed hydraulic head h_s is not known and must be assumed. Here a value of 500 is selected for the quotient R/r_0 .

The hydraulic head and the test section transmissivity can be deduced from the two measurements:

$$h_s = (h_0 - b \cdot h_1) / (1 - b) \quad 3-5$$

$$T_s = (1/a) (Q_{s0} - Q_{s1}) / (h_1 - h_0) \quad 3-6$$

where

$$b = Q_{s0} / Q_{s1}$$

Transmissivity (T_f) and the hydraulic head (h_f) of individual fractures can be calculated provided that the flow rates of individual fractures are known. Similar assumptions as above have to be used (a steady state cylindrical flow regime without skin zones).

$$h_f = (h_0 - b \cdot h_1) / (1 - b) \quad 3-7$$

$$T_f = (1/a) (Q_{f0} - Q_{f1}) / (h_1 - h_0) \quad 3-8$$

where

Q_{f0} and Q_{f1} are the flow rates at a fracture and

h_f and T_f are the hydraulic head (far away from borehole) and the transmissivity of a fracture, respectively.

Since the actual flow geometry and the skin effects are unknown, transmissivity values should be considered only as an indication of the orders of magnitude. As the calculated hydraulic heads do not depend on geometrical properties but only on the ratio of the flows measured at different heads in the borehole, they should be less sensitive to unknown fracture geometries. A discussion of potential uncertainties in the calculation of transmissivity and the hydraulic head is provided in /Ludvigson et al. 2002/.

Transmissivity of the entire borehole can be evaluated in several ways using the data of the pumping phase and of the recovery phase. For the pumping phase the assumptions above (cylindrical and steady state flow) lead to Dupuits formula /Marsily 1986/:

$$T = \frac{Q}{s2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{R}{r_0}\right) \quad 3-9$$

where

s is drawdown and

Q is the pumping rate at the end of the pumping phase.

In the Moye /Moye 1967/ formula it is assumed that the steady state flow is cylindrical near the borehole (to distance $r = L/2$, where L is the section under test) and spherical further away:

$$T = \frac{Q}{s2\pi} \cdot \left[1 + \ln\left(\frac{L}{2r_0}\right) \right] \quad 3-10$$

where L is length of test section (m), in this case the water filled, uncased part of the borehole.

4 Equipment specifications

The Posiva Flow Log/Difference Flowmeter monitors the flow of groundwater into or out from a borehole by means of a flow guide (which uses rubber disks to isolate the flow). The flow guide thereby defines the test section to be measured without altering the hydraulic head. Groundwater flowing into or out from the test section is guided to the flow sensor. The flow is measured using the thermal pulse and/or thermal dilution methods. Measured values are transferred into a computer in digital form.

Type of instrument:	Posiva Flow Log/Difference Flowmeter.
Borehole diameters:	56 mm, 66 mm and 76 mm.
Length of test section:	A variable length flow guide is used.
Method of flow measurement:	Thermal pulse and/or thermal dilution.
Range and accuracy of measurement:	See Table 4-1.
Additional measurements:	Temperature, Single-point resistance, Electric conductivity of water, Caliper, Water pressure.
Winch:	Mount Sopris Wna 10, 0.55 kW, 220 V/50 Hz. Steel wire cable 1,500 m, four conductors, Gerhard-Owen cable head.
Length determination:	Based on a marked cable and a digital length counter.
Logging computer:	PC, Windows XP.
Software:	In-house developed software using MS Visual Basic.
Total power consumption:	1.5–2.5 kW depending on the pumps.
Calibrated:	December 2007.
Calibration of cable length:	Using length marks in the borehole.

The range and accuracy of sensors is shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Range and accuracy of sensors.

Sensor	Range	Accuracy
Flow	6–300,000 mL/h	± 10% curr.value
Temperature (middle thermistor)	0–50°C	0.1°C
Temperature difference (between outer thermistors)	–2 – + 2°C	0.0001°C
Electric conductivity of water (EC)	0.02–11 S/m	± 5% curr.value
Single-point resistance	5–500,000 Ω	± 10% curr.value
Groundwater level sensor	0–0.1 MPa	± 1% fullscale
Absolute pressure sensor	0–20 MPa	± 0.01% fullscale

5 Performance

5.1 Execution of the field work

The commission was performed according to Activity Plan AP PS 400-07-057 (SKB internal controlling document) following the SKB Method Description 322.010e, Version 2.0 (Method Description for Difference flow logging). Prior to the measurements, the downhole tools and the measurement cable were disinfected. Every clock was synchronized to the official Swedish time. The activity schedule of the borehole measurements is presented in Table 5-1. The items and activities in Table 5-1 are the same as in the Activity Plan.

Logging cables, wires, and pipe strings are exposed to stretching when lowered into a vertical or sub-vertical borehole. This will introduce a certain error in defining the position of a test tool connected to the end of a logging cable. Immediately after the completion of the drilling operations in borehole KLX27A, length marks were milled into the borehole wall at certain intervals to be used for length calibration of various logging tools. By using the known positions of the length marks, logging cables etc can be calibrated in order to obtain an accurate length correction of the testing tool.

Table 5-1. Flow logging and testing in KLX27A. Activity schedule.

Item	Activity	Explanation	Date
2	Mobilisation at site	Travel, unpacking the trailer.	2007-12-10 2007-12-11
8	Dummy logging	Borehole risk/stability assessment.	2007-12-11
9	Length calibration of the downhole tool	Dummy logging (SKB Caliper and SPR). Logging without the lower rubber discs, no pumping.	2007-12-12 2007-12-14
10	EC- and temp-logging of the borehole fluid	Logging without the lower rubber discs, no pumping.	2007-12-14
12	Combined overlapping/ sequential flow logging	Section length $L_w=5$ m, Step length $dL=0.5$ m. No pumping.	2007-12-15 2007-12-16
11	Telescopic part of borehole flow logging.	Logging without the lower rubber discs, flow along the borehole, no pumping.	2007-12-16
2, 19	Demobilisation and mobilisation at site	Measurement break.	2007-12-16 2008-01-03
13	Overlapping flow logging	Section length $L_w=5$ m, Step length $dL=0.5$ m at pumping (includes 1 day waiting after beginning of pumping).	2008-01-03 2008-01-05
14	Overlapping flow logging	Section length $L_w=1$ m, Step length $dL=0.1$ m, at pumping. These measurements were re-measured afterwards (Item 13 extra) due to some problems in original results.	2008-01-05 2008-01-06
15	Fracture-specific EC-measurements in pre-selected fractures	Section length $L_w=1$ m, at pumping (in pre-selected fractures).	2008-01-07 2008-01-08
16	EC- and temp-logging of the borehole fluid	Logging without the lower rubber discs, at pumping.	2008-01-08
13 Extra	Overlapping flow logging	Section length $L_w=5$ m, Step length $dL=0.5$ m at pumping.	2008-01-08 2008-01-09
17	Recovery transient	Measurement of water level and absolute pressure in the borehole after stopping of pumping.	2008-01-09 2008-01-10
19	Demobilisation	Packing the trailer, travel.	2008-01-10 2008-01-11

Each length mark consists of two 20 mm wide tracks in the borehole wall. The distance between the tracks is 100 mm. The upper track defines a reference level. An inevitable condition for a successful length calibration is that all length marks, or at least a major part of them, are detectable. The Difference Flowmeter system uses caliper measurements in combination with single-point resistance measurements for this purpose. These methods also reveal parts of the borehole widened for some reason (fracture zones, breakouts etc). The length calibration (Item 9) of KLX27A was performed before any other measurements were started. The only exception was the dummy logging (Item 8) of the borehole, which is done in order to assure that the measurement tools do not get stuck in the borehole.

The caliper/SPR-measurements in the measurement schedule were followed by measurements of the electric conductivity (EC) and temperature of the borehole water (Item 10) during natural (un-pumped) conditions.

The combined overlapping/sequential flow logging (Item 12) was carried out in the borehole with a 5 m section length and in 0.5 m length increments (step length). The measurements were performed during natural (un-pumped) conditions. Every tenth flow measurement (sequential mode) had a longer measurement time than normally in the overlapping mode. This was done in order to ensure the direction of the flow (into the borehole or out of it). The telescopic part of the borehole was also flow logged (Item 11).

Pumping was started on January 3, 2008. After a waiting time of c. 23 hours, overlapping flow logging (Item 13) was conducted using the same section and step lengths as before.

The overlapping flow logging was then continued by re-measuring previously detected flow anomalies with a 1 m section length and a 0.1 m step length (Item 14).

The fracture-specific EC of water from some selected fractures (Item 15) was also measured.

The EC of borehole water (Item 16) was measured while the borehole was still pumped. After this, the pump was stopped and the recovery of the groundwater level was monitored (Item 17).

Some extra measurements were also needed. See Section 5.2 for details.

5.2 Nonconformities

It was not physically possible to measure approximately 3.65 m of the bottom of the borehole, because there are weights and a centralizer in the measurement device. The rubber disks in the device must also be turned before the measurement begins. This reduces the measured distance for at least 50 cm. Altogether, approximately 5.5 m of the bottom of the borehole was not measured, and it is likely that there are fallen rocks and debris at the bottom of the borehole, because the measurement device was lowered as far as possible (to the point where it stopped moving).

The cable head broke down during caliper and SPR logging (Item 9) after the interval 61–463.5 m had been measured. Length interval 450.30– 645.3 m was measured after the cable head was repaired.

During the measurements of Item 13 a small piece of tape got caught in the flow sensor. Almost all flow results were erroneous. Therefore Item 13 was re-measured (Item 13 Extra) before the ground water recovery measurement.

6 Results

6.1 Length calibration

6.1.1 Caliper and SPR measurement

Accurate length measurements are difficult to conduct in long boreholes, i.e. the accurate position of the measurement equipment is difficult to determine. The main cause of inaccuracy is the stretching of the logging cable. The stretching depends on the tension on the cable, which in turn depends, among other things, on the inclination of the borehole and the roughness (friction properties) of the borehole wall. The cable tension is higher when the borehole is measured upwards. The cables, especially new cables, may also stretch out permanently.

Length marks on the borehole wall can be used to minimise the length errors. The length marks are initially detected with the SKB caliper tool. The length scale is first corrected according to the length marks. Single-point resistance is recorded simultaneously with the caliper logging. All flow measurement sequences can then be length corrected by synchronising the SPR results (SPR is recorded during all the measurements except borehole EC measurements) with the original caliper/SPR-measurement.

The procedure of the length correction was the following:

- The caliper/SPR-measurements (Item 9) were initially length corrected in relation to the known length marks, Appendix 1.26, black curve. Corrections between the length marks were obtained by linear interpolation.
- The SPR curve of Item 9 was then compared with the SPR curves of Items 12, 13, 14, 15 and 13 Extra to obtain relative length errors of these measurement sequences.
- All SPR curves could then be synchronized, as can be seen in Appendices 1.2–1.25.

The results of the caliper and single-point resistance measurements from all measurements in the entire borehole are presented in Appendix 1.1. The five SPR-curves are plotted together with the caliper-data. These measurements correspond to Items 9, 12, 14, 15 and 13 Extra in Table 5-1.

The caliper tool has been adjusted and specified to change its output from a high voltage value to a low voltage value between borehole diameters 77–78 mm.

Zoomed results of the caliper and SPR data are presented in Appendices 1.2–1.25. The detected length marks are listed in Table 6-1. All measured marks were detected by the caliper tool. All of the measured length marks were also detected in the single-point resistance measurements. The SPR-anomaly is complicated due to the four rubber disks used at the upper end of the section, two at each side of the resistance electrode. If only one length mark is detected, the decision whether it is the lower or the upper mark is made based on the shape of the SPR-anomaly. The SPR-anomaly at the length marks has a distinctive shape, which can usually be recognized. In this case there were no partially recognized length marks. Appendix 1 also illustrates many natural anomalies (for example Appendices 1.4 and 1.22), which can help in synchronizing the results.

The aim of the plots in Appendices 1.2–1.25 is to verify the accuracy of the length correction. The curves in these plots are the length corrected results.

The magnitude of the length correction along the borehole is presented in Appendix 1.26. The negative values of the error represent the situation where the logging cable has been extended, i.e. the cable is longer than the nominal length marked on it.

Table 6-1. Detected length marks.

Length marks given by SKB (m)	Length marks detected by caliper	Length marks detected by SPR
100	Both	Yes
150	Both	Yes
200	Both	Yes
250	Both	Yes
300	Both	Yes
350	Both	Yes
400	Both	Yes
450	Both	Yes
500	Both	Yes
550	Both	Yes
600	Both	Yes
630	Both	Yes

6.1.2 Estimated error in the location of detected fractures

In spite of the length correction described above, there can still be length errors due to the following reasons:

1. The point interval in the overlapping mode flow measurements is 0.1 m. This could cause an error of 0.05 m.
2. The length of the test section is not exact. The specified section length denotes the distance between the nearest upper and lower rubber disks. Effectively, the section length can be larger. At the upper end of the test section there are four rubber disks. The distance between them is 5 cm. This will cause rounded flow anomalies: a flow may be detected already when a fracture is situated between the upper rubber disks. These phenomena can cause an error of 0.05 m when the short step length (0.1 m) is used.
3. There could sometimes be a need for the corrections between the length marks to be other than linear. This could cause an error of 0.1 m in the caliper/SPR-measurement (Item 9).
4. SPR curves may be imperfectly synchronized. This could cause an error of 0.1 m.

In the worst case, the errors from sources 1, 2, 3 and 4 are summed and the total estimated error between the length marks would be 0.3 m.

The situation is slightly better near the length marks. In the worst case, the errors from sources 1, 2 and 4 are summed and the total estimated error would be 0.2 m.

Knowing the location accurately is important when different measurements are compared, for instance flow logging and borehole TV. In a case like that the situation may not be as severe as in the worst case above, since some of the length errors are systematic and the error is nearly constant in fractures that are close to each other. However, the error caused by source 1 is random.

Fractures nearly parallel with the borehole may also be problematic. Fracture location may be difficult to define accurately in such cases.

The errors given above are estimations and are based on the experiences and observations from earlier measurements.

6.2 Electric conductivity and temperature

6.2.1 Electric conductivity and temperature of borehole water

The electric conductivity of the borehole water was initially measured when the borehole was at rest, i.e. at natural, un-pumped conditions. The measurements were performed downwards and upwards, see Appendix 2.1.

The EC measurement was repeated during pumping (after a pumping period of about five days), see Appendix 2.1, green curves.

The temperature of the borehole water was measured simultaneously with the EC measurements. The EC values are temperature corrected to 25°C to make them more comparable with other EC measurements /Heikkonen et al. 2002/. The temperature results in Appendix 2.2 have the same length axis as the EC results in Appendix 2.1.

The length calibration of the borehole electric conductivity measurements is not as accurate as in other measurements, because single-point resistance is not registered. The length correction of the SPR/caliper-measurement was used to correct the borehole EC measurements, black curve in Appendix 1.26.

6.2.2 Electric conductivity of fracture-specific water

The flow direction is always from the fractures into the borehole if the borehole is pumped with a sufficiently large drawdown. This enables the determination of electric conductivity from fracture-specific water. Both electric conductivity and temperature of flowing water from the fractures were measured.

The fractures detected in the flow measurements can be measured for electric conductivity later. These fracture-specific measurements begin near the fracture, which has been chosen for inspection. The tool is first moved stepwise closer to the fracture until the detected flow is larger than a predetermined limit. At this point the tool is stopped. The measurement is continued at the given position allowing the fracture-specific water to enter the section. The waiting time for the EC measurement can be automatically calculated from the measured flow rate. The aim is to flush the water volume within the test section sufficiently to gain accurate results. The measuring computer is programmed so that the water in the test section will be replaced approximately three times over. After the set of stationary measurements the tool is once again moved stepwise past the fracture for a short distance. The electric conductivity is also measured between the steps before and after the set of stationary measurements.

The test section in these measurements was 0.5 m long and the tool was moved in 0.1 m steps. The water volume in half metre long test section is 1.6 L. The results are presented in Appendices 14.1–14.2. The blue symbol represents the conductivity value when the tool was moved and the red symbol is used for the set of stationary measurements.

Borehole lengths at the upper and lower ends of the section, fracture locations as well as the final EC values are listed in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2. Fracture-specific EC.

Upper end of section (m)	Lower end of section (m)	Fractures measured (m)	EC (S/m) at 25°C
641.62	642.12	641.8	0.548
593.57	594.07	593.9	0.539
253.63	254.13	253.9	0.329
228.84	229.34	229.0	0.386
162.68	163.18	162.9	0.406
83.35	83.85	83.7	0.293

The electric conductivity of the entire borehole in pumped and un-pumped conditions is illustrated in Appendix 2.1 along with the fracture specific results.

6.3 Pressure measurements

Absolute pressure was registered with the other measurements in Items 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 13 Extra and 17. The absolute pressure sensor measures the sum of hydrostatic pressure in the borehole and air pressure. Air pressure was also registered separately, Appendix 13.2. The hydraulic head along the borehole is determined in the following way. First, the monitored air pressure at the site is subtracted from the measured absolute pressure by the pressure sensor. The hydraulic head (h) at a certain elevation (z) is then calculated according to the following expression /Freeze et al. 1979/:

$$h = (p_{\text{abs}} - p_{\text{b}}) / (\rho_{\text{fw}} g) + z \quad (6-1)$$

where

h is the hydraulic head (m.a.s.l.) according to the RHB 70 reference system,

p_{abs} is absolute pressure (Pa),

p_{b} is barometric (air) pressure (Pa),

ρ_{fw} is unit density 1,000 kg/m³,

g is standard gravity 9.80665 m/s² and

z is the elevation of measurement (m.a.s.l.) according to the RHB 70 reference system.

A tool-specific offset of 4.5 kPa is subtracted from absolute pressure raw data.

Exact z -coordinates are important in head calculations, 10 cm error in z -coordinate means 10 cm error in the head.

The calculated head values are presented in a graph in Appendix 13.1.

6.4 Flow logging

6.4.1 General comments on results

The flow results are presented together with the single-point resistance results (right hand side) and the caliper plot (in the middle), see Appendices 3.1–3.30. Single-point resistance is usually lower in value on a fracture where a flow is detected. There are also many other resistance anomalies from other fractures and geological features. The electrode of the single-point resistance tool is located in between the upper rubber disks. Thus, the locations of the resistance anomalies of leaky fractures coincide with the lower end of the flow anomalies in the data plot.

The flow logging was first performed with a 5 m section length and with 0.5 m length increments, see Appendices 3.1–3.30. The method (overlapping flow logging) gives the length and the thickness of conductive zones with a length resolution of 0.5 m. To obtain quick results, only the thermal dilution method is used for flow determination.

Under natural conditions or if the borehole isn't pumped using a sufficient drawdown the flow direction may be into the borehole or out from it. The direction of small flows (< 100 mL/h) cannot be detected in the normal overlapping mode (thermal dilution method). Therefore the measurement time was longer (so that the thermal pulse method could be used) at every 5 m interval in both 5 m section measurements. The thermal pulse method was only used to detect

the flow direction. Flow results with pumping using 5 m section length were taken from Item 13 extra measurements due to problems during the original Item 13 measurements, see Section 5.2 nonconformities.

The test section length determines the width of a flow anomaly of a single fracture in the plots. If the distance between flow yielding fractures is less than the section length, the anomalies will overlap, resulting in a stepwise flow data plot. Overlapping flow logging was therefore repeated in the vicinity of identified flow anomalies using a 1 m long test section and 0.1 m length increments, see Appendices 3.1–3.30 (violet curve).

The positions (borehole length) of the detected fractures are shown on the caliper scale. They are interpreted on the basis of the flow curves and therefore represent flowing fractures. A long line represents the location of a leaky fracture; a short line denotes that the existence of a leaky fracture is uncertain. A short line is used if the flow rate is less than 30 mL/h or the flow anomalies are overlapping or unclear because of noise.

The coloured triangles in the illustrations show the magnitudes of the measured flows. The triangles have same colour than the corresponding curves.

The tables in Appendix 10 were used to calculate conductive fracture frequency (CFF). The number of conductive fractures was counted on the same 5 m sections as in Appendix 7. The number of conductive fractures was sorted in five columns depending on their flow rate. The total conductive fracture frequency is presented graphically, see Appendix 11.

The basic test data for the KLX27A measurements is presented in Appendix 6 and the explanations to the tables in Appendices 6–8 in Appendix 9.

6.4.2 Transmissivity and hydraulic head of borehole sections

The borehole between 75.6 m and 644.0 m was flow logged with a 5 m section length and with 0.5 m length increments. The results of the measurements with a 5 m section length are presented in tables, see Appendix 7. Only the results with 5 m length increments are used. All borehole sections are shown in Appendices 3.1–3.30. Secup and seclow in Appendix 7 are the distances along the borehole from the reference level (top of the casing tube) to the upper end of the test section and to the lower end of the test section, respectively. The Secup and Seclow values for the two sequences (measurements at un-pumped and pumped conditions) are not exactly identical, due to a minor difference in the cable stretching. The difference between these two sequences was small. Secup and seclow given in Appendix 7 are calculated as the average of these two values.

Pressure was measured and calculated as described in Section 6.3. h_{0FW} and h_{1FW} in Appendix 7 represent heads determined without and with pumping, respectively. The head in the borehole and calculated heads of borehole sections are given on the RHB 70 scale.

The flow results in Appendix 7 (Q_0 and Q_1), representing the flow rates derived from measurements during un-pumped and pumped conditions, are presented side by side to make comparison easier. Flow rates are positive if the flow direction is from the bedrock into the borehole and vice versa. With the borehole at rest, 22 sections were detected as flow yielding, 9 of which had a flow direction from the borehole into the bedrock (negative flow). During pumping, all 27 detected flows were directed towards the borehole.

It is possible to detect the existence of flow anomalies below the measurement limit (30 mL/h = $8.33 \cdot 10^{-9}$ m³/s), even though the exact numerical values below the limit are uncertain. Two of the section flow rates were below this limit (see Appendix 7).

The flow data is presented as a plot, see Appendix 4.1. The left hand side of each diagram represents flow from the borehole into the bedrock for the respective test sections, whereas the right hand side represents the opposite. If the measured flow was zero (below the measurement limit), it is not visible in the logarithmic scale of the appendices.

The lower and upper measurement limits of the flow are also presented in the plots (Appendix 4.1) and in the tables (Appendix 7). There are theoretical and practical lower limits of flow, see Section 6.4.4.

The hydraulic head and transmissivity (T_D) of borehole sections can be calculated from the flow data using the method described in Chapter 3. The hydraulic head of sections is presented in the plots if none of the two flow values at the same length is equal to zero. Transmissivity is presented if none or just one of the flows is equal to zero, see Appendix 4.2. The measurement limits of transmissivity are also shown in Appendix 4.2 and in Appendix 7. All the measurement limit values of transmissivity are based on the actual pressure difference in the borehole (h_{0FW} and h_{1FW} in Appendix 7).

The sum of detected flows without pumping (Q_0) was $8.94 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ (32,200 mL/h). If the whole borehole could be measured, this sum should normally be zero if all the flows in the borehole are correctly measured, the borehole is not pumped, the water level is constant, the salinity distribution in the borehole is stabilized and the fractures are at steady state pressure. The percussion drilled part (0–75.6 m) of the borehole was not measured because of wide diameter. Flow rate along the borehole (Item 11) was measured at 78.31 m and 76.31 m. It showed a flow in upward direction of approximately $8.13 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ (29,300 mL/h) (Appendix 13.4). This is near the sum of detected flows and the measured flow balance is good. Transmissivities calculated using the two steady state methods described in Chapter 3 and the sums of the section and fracture transmissivities have been compared in Section 6.4.5.

6.4.3 Transmissivity and hydraulic head of fractures

An attempt was made to evaluate the magnitude of fracture-specific flow rates. The results for a 1 m section length and 0.1 m length increments were used for this purpose. The first step in this procedure is to identify the locations of individual flowing fractures and then evaluate their flow rates.

In cases where the fracture distance is less than one metre, it may be difficult to evaluate the flow rate. There are such cases for instance in Appendix 3.2. In these cases a stepwise increase or decrease in the flow data plot equals the flow rate of a specific fracture (filled triangles in the appendices).

Since the 1 m section was not used in un-pumped conditions, the results for the 5 m section were used instead. The fracture locations are important when evaluating the flow rate in un-pumped conditions. The fracture locations are known on the basis of the 1 m section measurements. It is not a problem to evaluate the flow rate in un-pumped conditions when the distance between flowing fractures is more than 5 m. The evaluation may, however, be problematic when the distance between fractures is less than 5 m. In this case an increase or decrease of a flow anomaly at the fracture location determines the flow rate. However, this evaluation is used conservatively, i.e. only in the clearest of cases, and no flow value is usually evaluated for un-pumped conditions at densely fractured parts of bedrock. If the flow for a specific fracture can not be determined conclusively, the flow rate is marked with “–” and the value 0 is used in the transmissivity calculation, see Appendix 8. The flow direction is evaluated as well. The results of the evaluation are plotted in Appendix 3, blue filled triangle. There is very fractured zone at length interval 225–230 m, see Appendix 3.9. Due to that some fracture specific flow values may be inaccurate.

Some fracture-specific results were classified to be “uncertain”. The basis for this classification is either a minor flow rate ($< 30 \text{ mL/h}$) or unclear fracture anomalies. Anomalies are considered unclear if the distance between them is less than one metre or their nature is unclear because of noise.

The total amount of detected flowing fractures was 50, but only 16 could be defined without pumping. Those 16 fractures could be used for head estimation and all 50 were used for transmissivity estimations, Appendix 8. The transmissivity and hydraulic head of fractures are plotted in Appendix 5.

Fracture-specific transmissivities were compared with the transmissivities of borehole sections in Appendix 12. All fracture-specific transmissivities within each 5 m interval were first summed together to make them comparable with the measurements with a 5 m section length. The results are, in most cases, consistent between the two types of measurements. Also see Section 6.4.5 for further transmissivity comparisons. Three fractures (641.8 m, 642.4 m and 643.3 m) are below the lowest measurement section. Due to this those fractures are not presented in Appendix 12.

At the length interval 225.58–230.58 m the sum of fracture specific transmissivities is approximately three times higher than the section specific transmissivity. Section specific result was calculated using both with and without pumping measured flows. Fracture specific results at this length interval were calculated using only with pumping measured flows.

6.4.4 Theoretical and practical limits of flow measurements and transmissivity

The theoretical minimum of the measurable flow rate in the overlapping method (thermal dilution method only) is about 30 mL/h. The thermal pulse method can also be used. Its theoretical lower limit is about 6 mL/h. In this borehole the thermal pulse method was only used to detect the flow direction, not the flow rate. The upper limit of the flow measurements is 300,000 mL/h. These limits are determined on the basis of flow calibration. It is assumed that a flow can be reliably detected between the upper and lower theoretical limits in favorable borehole conditions.

In practice, the minimum measurable flow rate might, however, be much higher. Borehole conditions may be such that the base level of flow (noise level) is higher than assumed. The noise level can be evaluated on such intervals of the borehole where there are no flowing fractures or other structures. The noise level may vary along the borehole.

There are several known reasons for increased noise levels:

- 1) Roughness of the borehole wall.
- 2) Solid particles such as clay or drilling mud in the water.
- 3) Gas bubbles entrained in the water.
- 4) High flow rates along the borehole.

Roughness in the borehole wall always causes a high noise level, not only in the flow results but also in the single-point resistance results. The flow curve and the SPR curves are typically spiky when the borehole wall is rough.

Drilling mud in the borehole water usually increases the noise level. Typically this kind of noise is seen both in un-pumped and pumped conditions.

Pumping causes the pressure to drop in the borehole water and in the water in the fractures near the borehole. This may lead to the release of dissolved gas and increase the amount of gas bubbles entrained in the water. Some fractures may produce more gas than others. Sometimes the noise level is larger just above certain fractures (when the borehole is measured upwards). The reason for this is assumed to be gas bubbles. The bubbles may cause a decrease of the average density of water and therefore also decrease the measured head in the borehole.

The effect of a high flow rate along the borehole can often be seen above high flowing fractures. Any minor leak at the lower rubber disks is directly measured as increased noise.

A high noise level in a flow masks the “real” flow if it is smaller than the noise. Real flows are totally invisible if they are about ten times smaller than the noise and they are registered correctly if they are about ten times larger than the noise. Based on experience, real flows between 1/10 times the noise level and 10 times the noise level are summed with the noise. Therefore the noise level could be subtracted from the measured flow to get the real flow. This correction has not been done so far because it is unclear whether it is applicable in each case.

The practical minimum of the measurable flow rate is evaluated and presented in Appendices 3.1–3.30 using a grey dashed line (Lower limit of flow rate). The practical minimum level of the measurable flow is always evaluated in pumped conditions since this measurement is the most important for transmissivity calculations. The limit is an approximation. It is evaluated to obtain a limit below which there may be fractures or structures that remain undetected.

The noise level in KLX27A was 30 mL/h. The noise level has been chosen based on the measurements using the 1 m drawdown. In some places anomalies below the theoretical limit of the thermal dilution method (30 mL/h) could be detected. The noise line (grey dashed line) was never drawn below 30 mL/h, because the values of flow rate measured below 30 mL/h are uncertain.

In some boreholes the upper limit of flow measurement (300,000 mL/h) may be exceeded. Such fractures or structures hardly remain undetected (unlike the fractures below the lower limit). High flow fractures can be measured separately at a smaller drawdown. In KLX27A the flow values did not exceed the upper limit.

The practical minimum of measurable flow rate is also presented in Appendix 7 (Q-lower limit P). It is taken from the plotted curve in Appendix 3 (Lower limit of flow rate). The practical minimum of measurable transmissivity can be evaluated using Q-lower limit and the actual head difference at each measurement location, see Appendix 7 ($T_D\text{-meas}_{LP}$). The theoretical minimum measurable transmissivity ($T_D\text{-meas}_{LT}$) is evaluated using a Q value of 30 mL/h (minimum theoretical flow rate with the thermal dilution method). The upper measurement limit of transmissivity can be evaluated using the maximum flow rate (300,000 mL/h) at the actual head difference as above, see Appendix 7 ($T_D\text{-meas}_U$).

All three flow limits are also plotted with measured flow rates, see Appendix 4.1. Theoretical minimum and maximum values are 30 mL/h and 300,000 mL/h, respectively.

The three transmissivity limits are also presented graphically, see Appendix 4.2.

Similar flow and transmissivity limits are not given for the fracture-specific results, Appendices 5 and 8. Approximately the same limits would also be valid for these results. The limits for fracture-specific results are more difficult to define. For instance, it may be difficult to see a small flow rate near (< 1 m) a high flowing fracture. The situation is similar for the upper flow limit. If there are several high flowing fractures less than one metre apart from each other, the upper flow limit depends on the sum of flows which must be below 300,000 mL/h.

6.4.5 Transmissivity of the entire borehole

The pumping phase for the logging and its subsequent recovery is utilized to evaluate the transmissivity of the entire borehole. This is done with the two steady state methods, described in Chapter 3.

For Dupuit’s formula (equation 3-9) R/r_0 is chosen to be 500, Q was 13.9 L/min and s (draw-down) was 10.00 m. Transmissivity calculated with Dupuit’s formula is $2.29 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$.

In Moye's formula (equation 3-10) the length of the test section L is 635.80 m (650.56–14.76 m) and the borehole diameter $2r_0$ is 0.076 m. Transmissivity calculated with Moye's formula is $3.70 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$.

The sum of the transmissivities of the 5 m sections is $1.53 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$. The sum of the transmissivities of the detected fractures is much higher ($5.28 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$) due to three fractures at the bottom of the hole (641.8 m, 642.4 m and 643.3 m) which were not measured using the section specific method.

The transmissivity of the entire borehole is about ten times larger than the sum of the transmissivities of the detected fractures. The reason could be the unmeasured parts of the borehole at the top and bottom. The weights in the measurement device prohibit measuring the borehole all the way to the bottom (below 644 m) and it is also possible that there are also flows in this area. However, temperature was nearly the same between 642 m and 646 m both in natural and pumped (Items 10 and 16) conditions indicating no large fractures below 642 m. This suggests that the missing flow comes from the percussion drilled part of the borehole.

6.5 Groundwater level and pumping rate

The groundwater level and the pumping rate are illustrated in Appendix 13.2. The borehole was pumped between January 3 and 9, 2008 with a drawdown of approximately 10 m. The pump intake was at level 0.30 m (m.a.s.l. RHB 70). The groundwater level sensor (pressure transducer) was at 0.66 m (m.a.s.l. RHB 70).

The groundwater recovery was measured after the pumping period between January 9 and 10, Appendix 13.3. The measurement was done with two sensors, the water level sensor (pressure sensor) and the absolute pressure sensor located in the flowmeter tool at the borehole length of 25.31 m. The measurement was continued by SKB between January 10 and 16.

Table 6-2. Transmissivity of the entire borehole KLX27A.

Method	Transmissivity (m^2/s)
Dupuit	$2.29 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Moye	$3.70 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Sum of 5 m sections	$1.53 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Sum of fractures	$5.28 \cdot 10^{-6}$

7 Summary

In this study, the Posiva Flow Log/Difference Flow method has been used to determine the location and flow rate of flowing fractures or structures in borehole KLX27A at Oskarshamn. Measurements were carried out both when the borehole was at rest and during pumping. A 5 m section length with 0.5 m length increments was used initially. The detected flow anomalies were re-measured with a 1 m section length using a 0.1 m measurement interval.

Length calibration was made using the length marks on the borehole wall. The length marks were detected by caliper and in single-point resistance logging. The latter method was also performed simultaneously with the flow measurements, and thus all flow results could be length calibrated by synchronizing the single-point resistance logs.

The distribution of saline water along the borehole was logged by electric conductivity and temperature measurements of the borehole water. In addition, electric conductivity was measured in selected flowing fractures.

The water level in the borehole during pumping and its recovery after the pump was turned off were also measured.

The total amount of detected flowing fractures was 50. Transmissivity and hydraulic head were calculated for 5 m borehole sections for the length range of 70.38–640.61 m. The borehole could be measured some meters deeper with a 1 m section and the highest transmissivity ($2.6 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$) was detected in a fracture at the length of 641.8 m.

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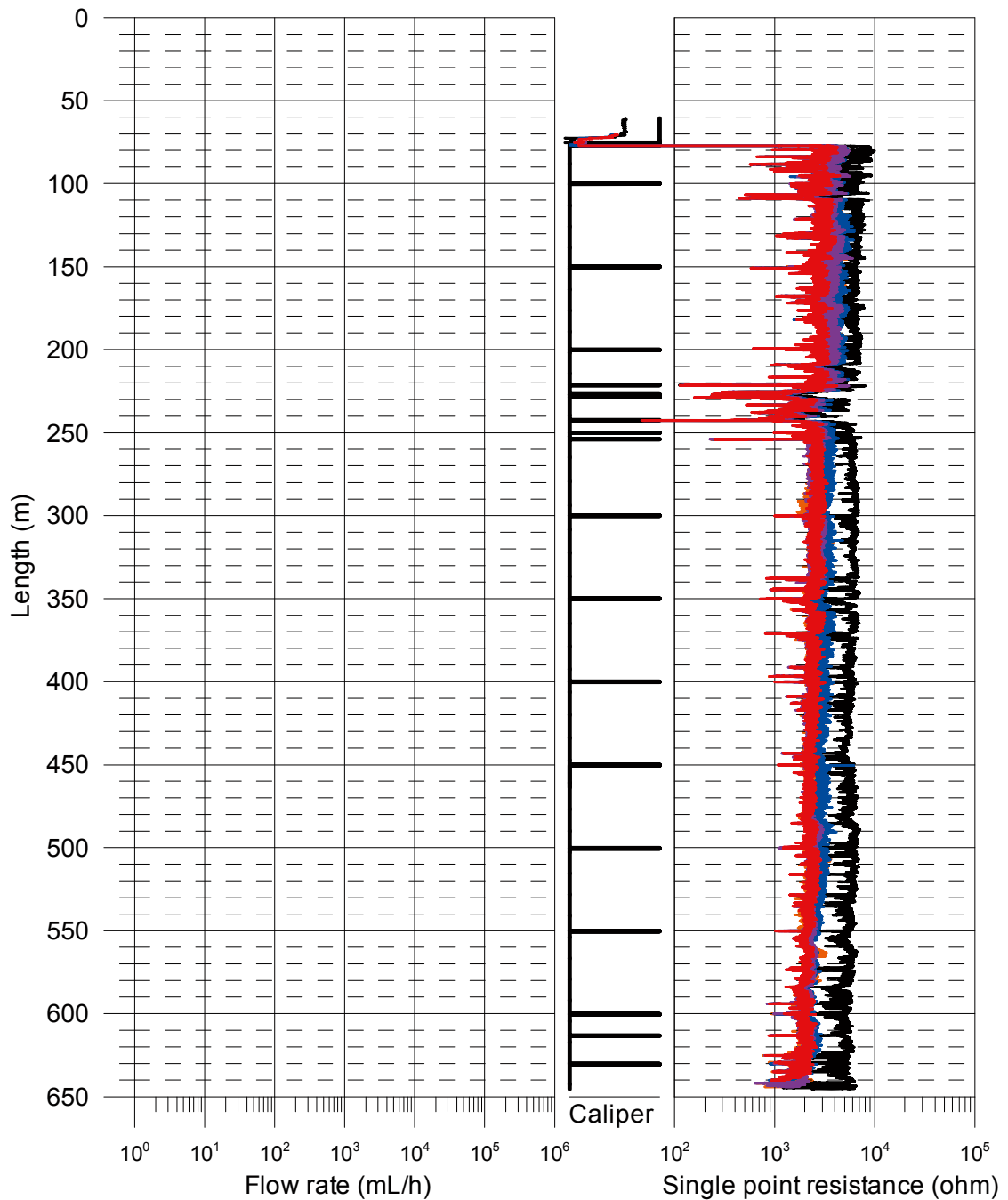
Appendices

Appendices	1.1–1.25	SPR and Caliper results after length correction	37
Appendix	1.26	Length correction	57
Appendix	2.1	Electric conductivity of borehole water	63
Appendix	2.2	Temperature of borehole water	64
Appendices	3.1–3.30	Flow rate, Caliper and Single-point resistance	65
Appendix	4.1	Plotted flow rates of 5 m sections	95
Appendix	4.2	Plotted transmissivity and head of 5 m sections	96
Appendix	5	Plotted transmissivity and head of detected fractures	97
Appendix	6	Basic test data	99
Appendix	7	Results of sequential flow logging	101
Appendix	8	Inferred flow anomalies from overlapping flow logging	105
Appendix	9	Explanations for the tables in Appendices 6–8	107
Appendix	10	Conductive fracture frequency	109
Appendix	11	Plotted conductive fracture frequency	113
Appendix	12	Comparison between section transmissivity and fracture transmissivity	115
Appendix	13.1	Head in the borehole during flow logging	117
Appendix	13.2	Air pressure, water level in the borehole and pumping rate during flow logging	118
Appendix	13.3	Groundwater recovery after pumping	119
Appendix	13.4	Vertical flow along the borehole	120
Appendices	14.1–14.2	Fracture-specific EC results	121

Appendix 1.1

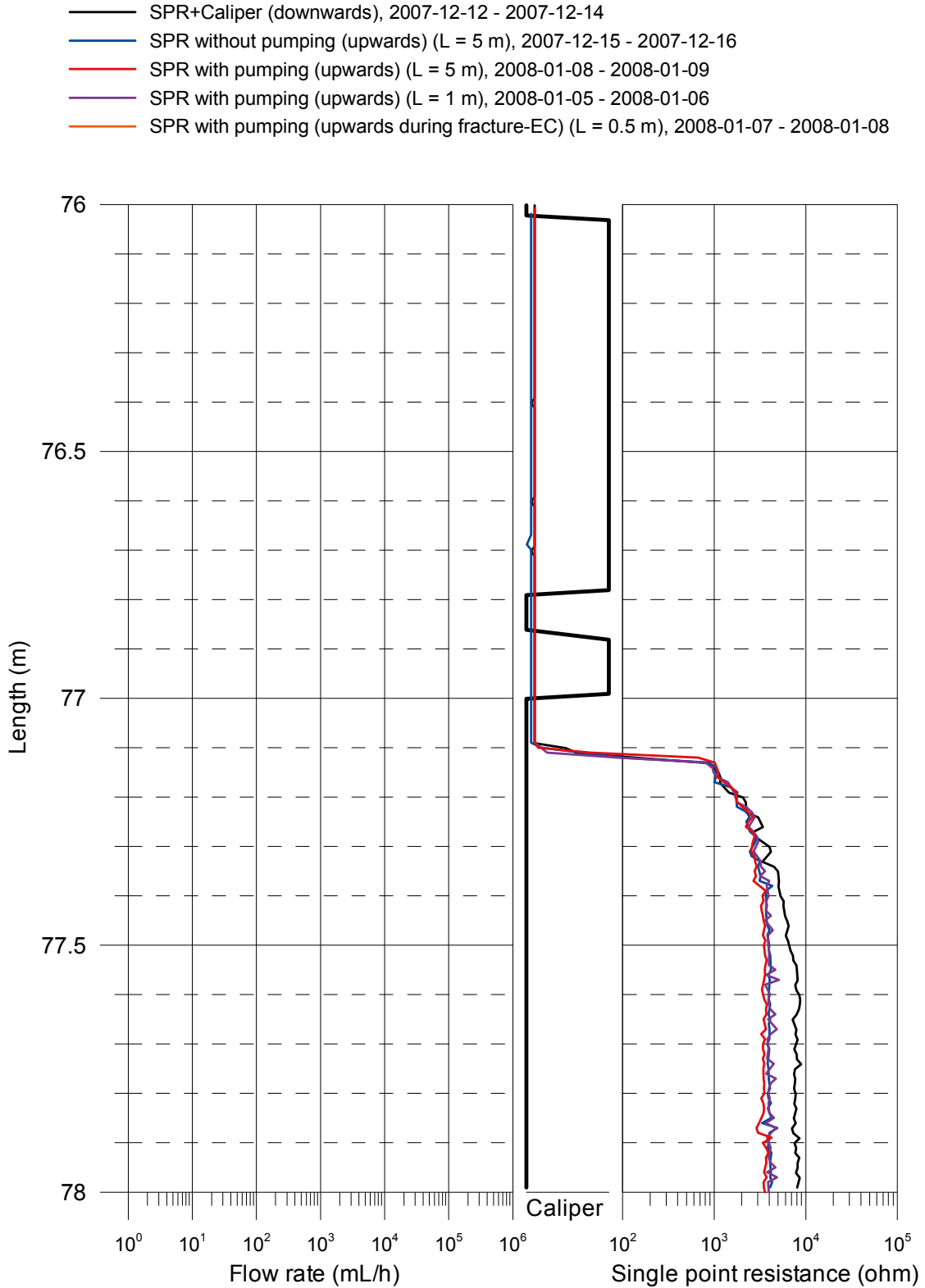
Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.2

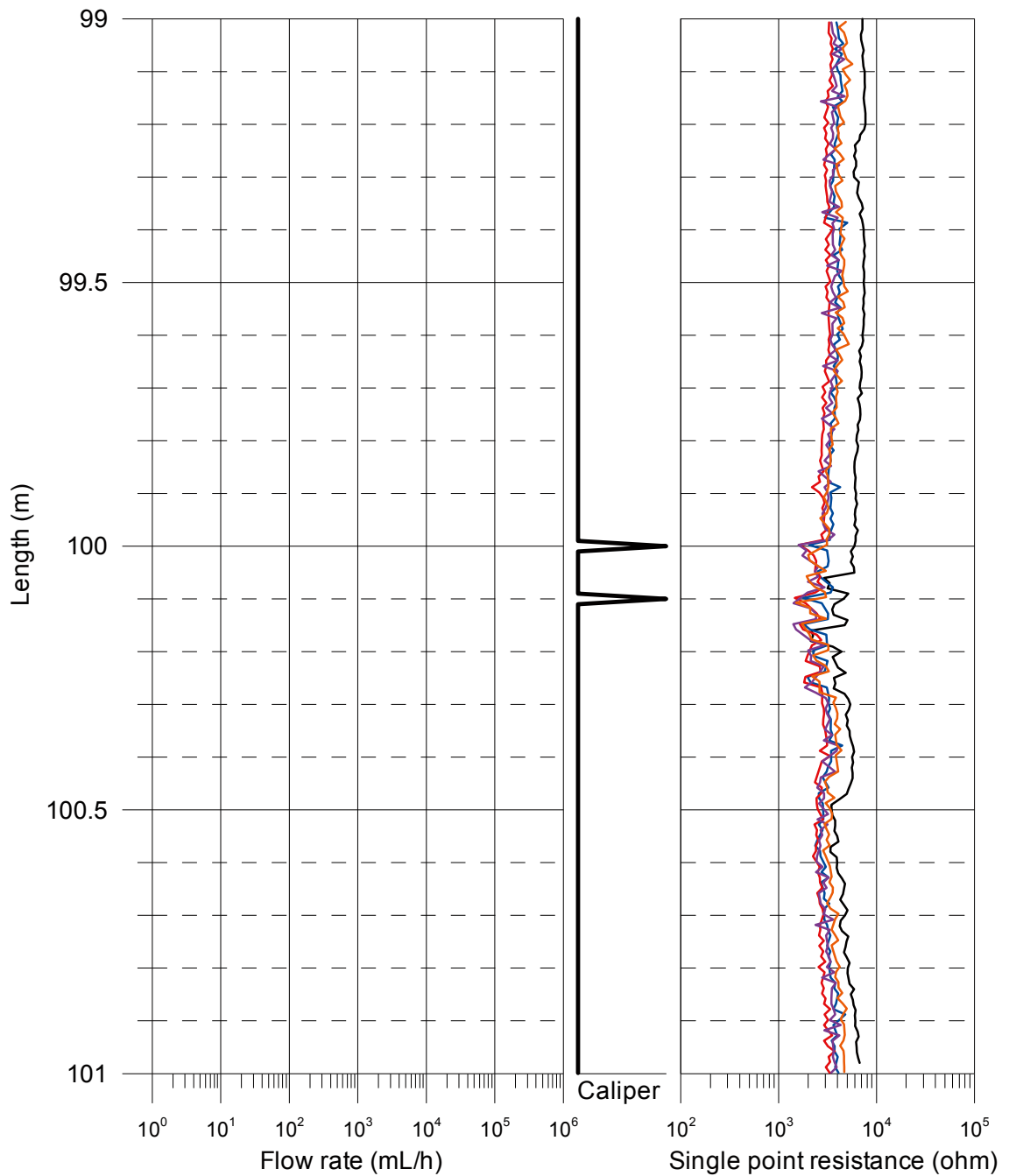
Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction



Appendix 1.3

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

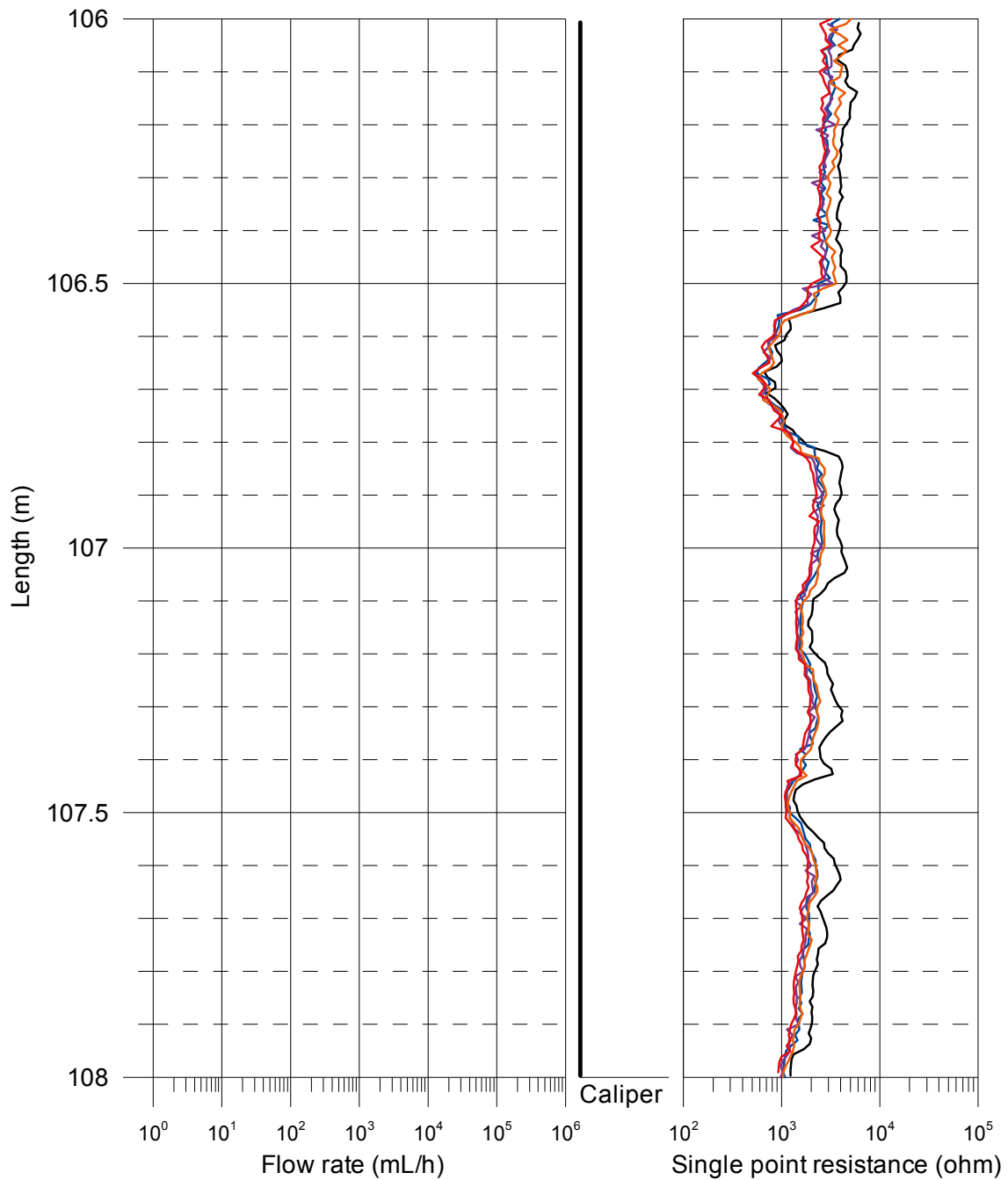
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- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.4

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

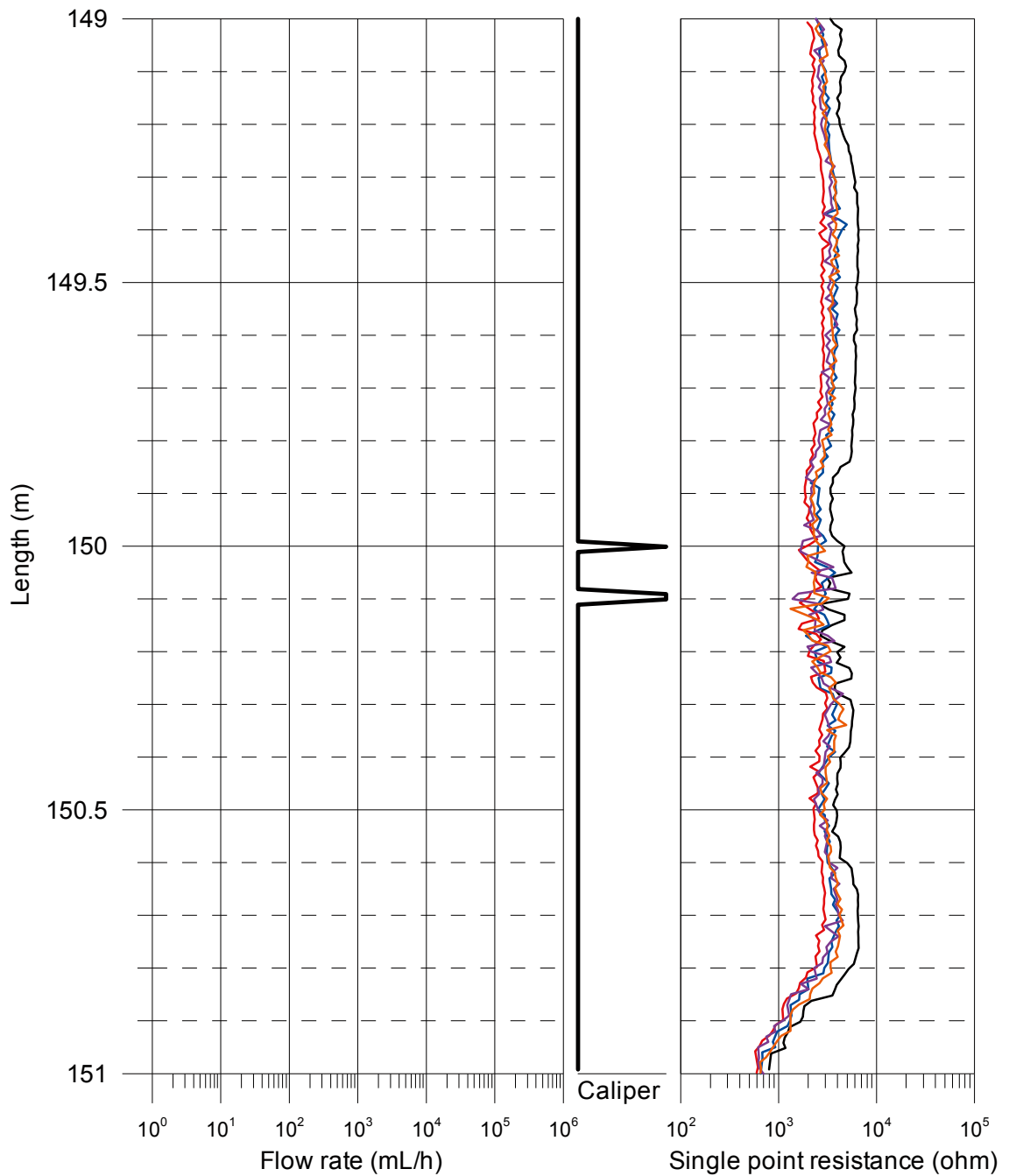
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- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.5

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

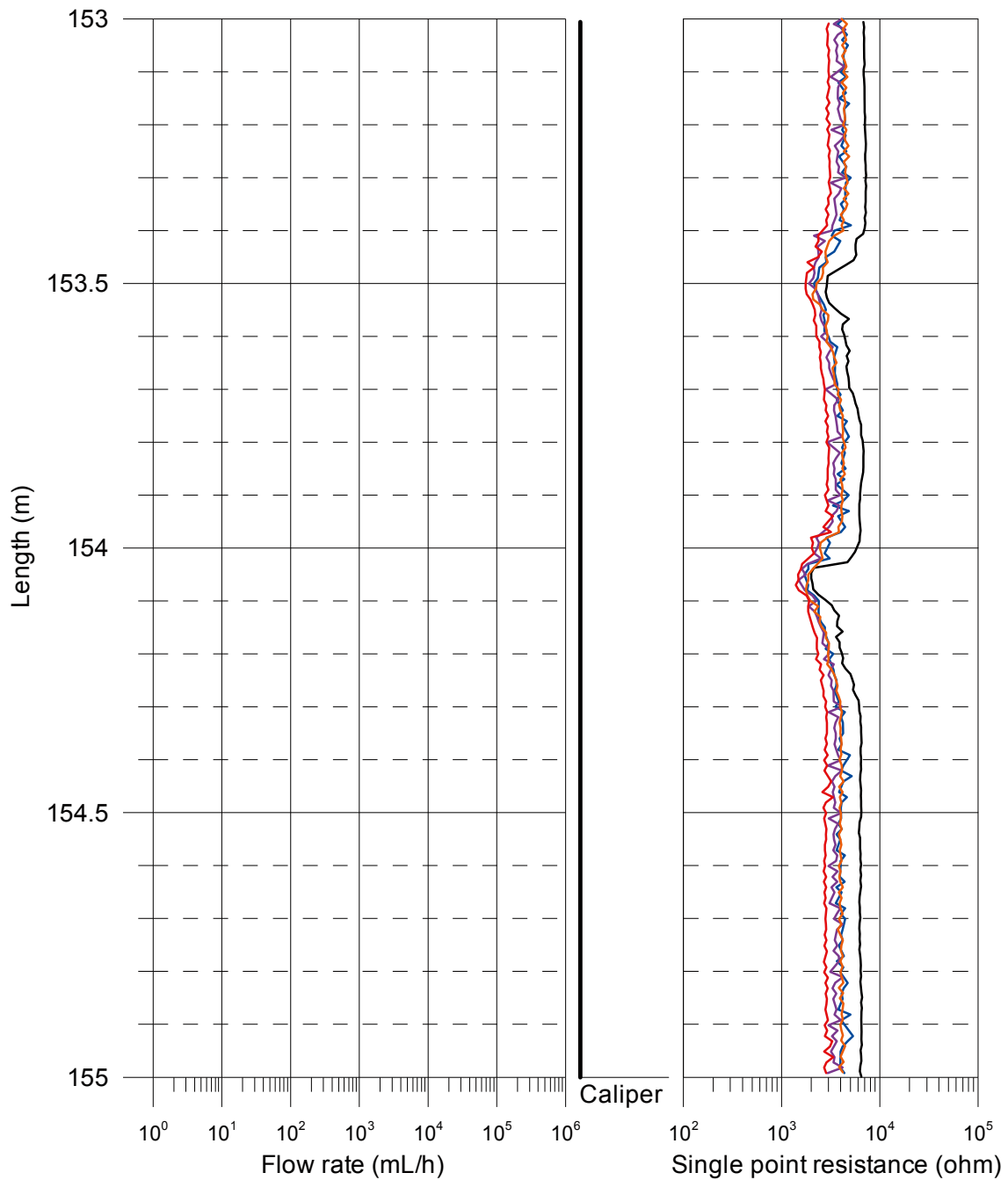
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.6

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

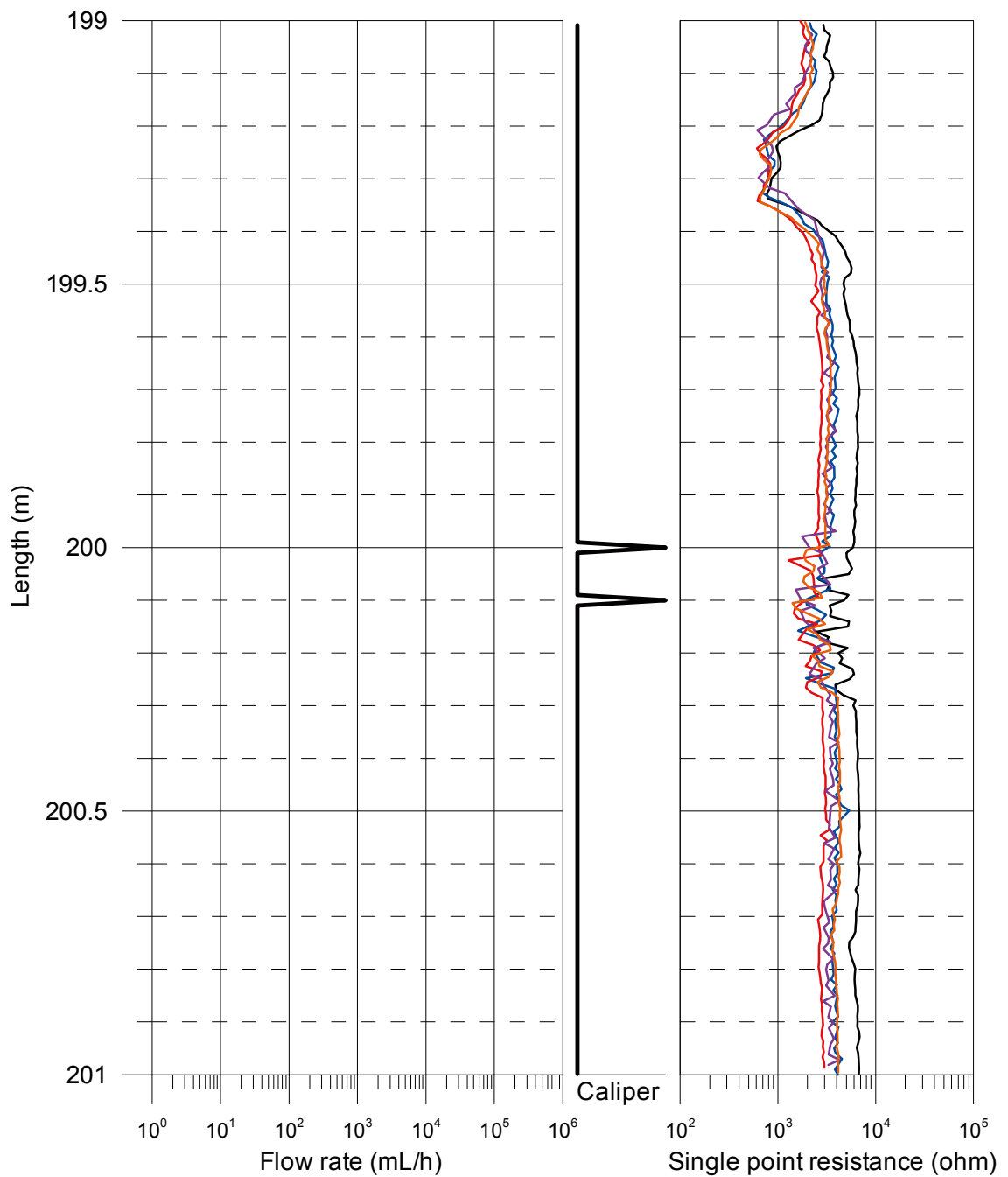
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.7

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

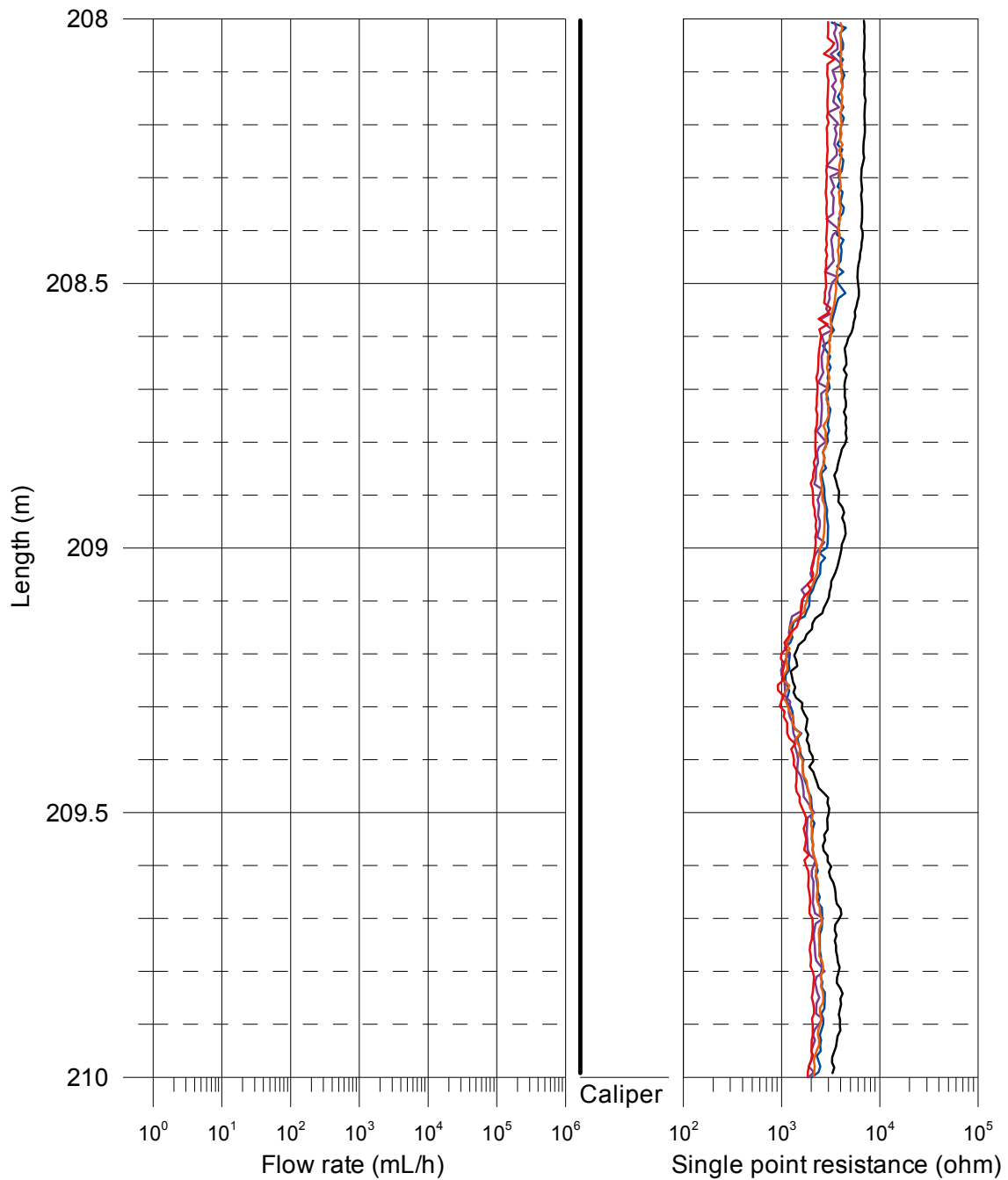
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.8

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

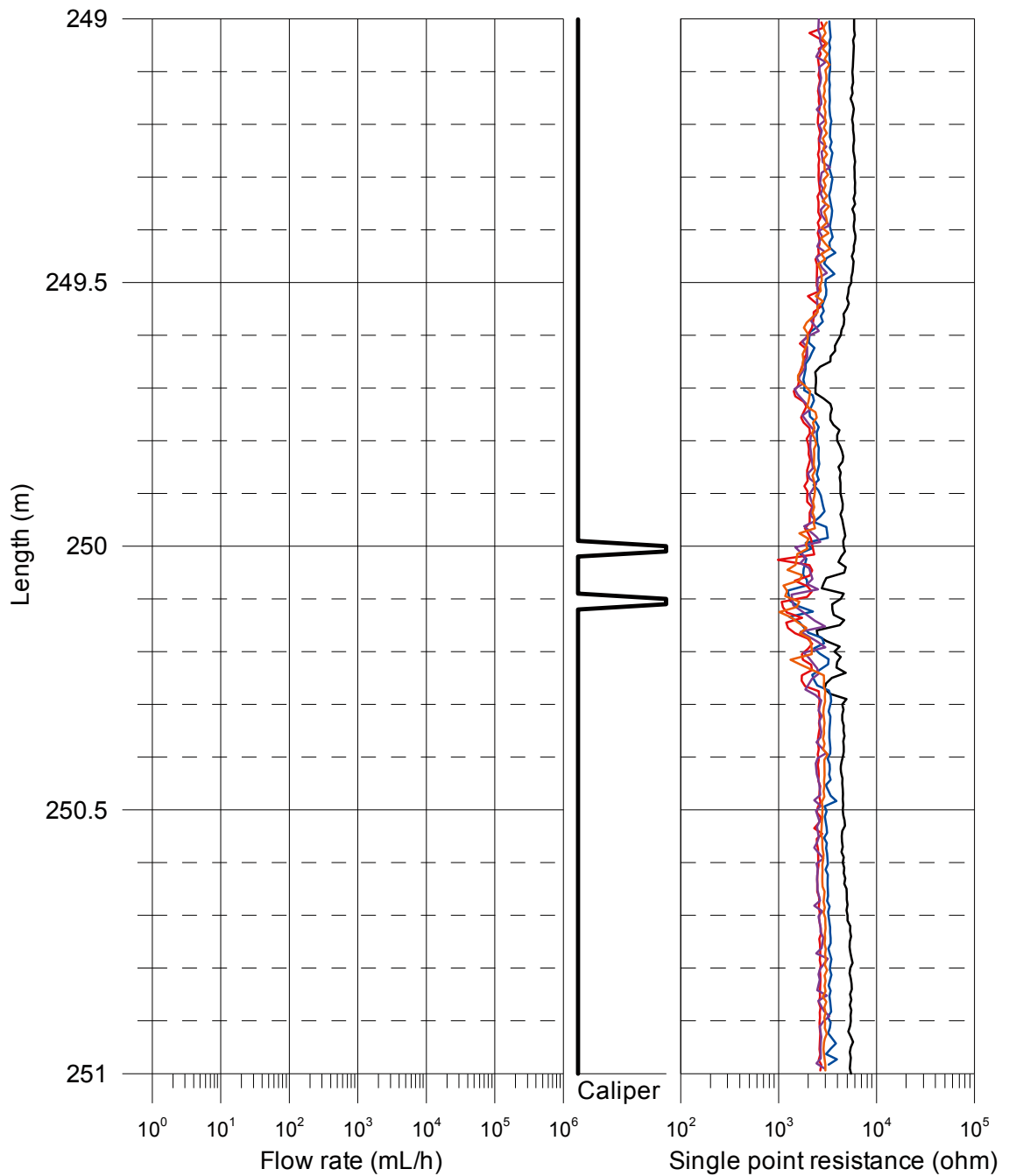
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.9

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

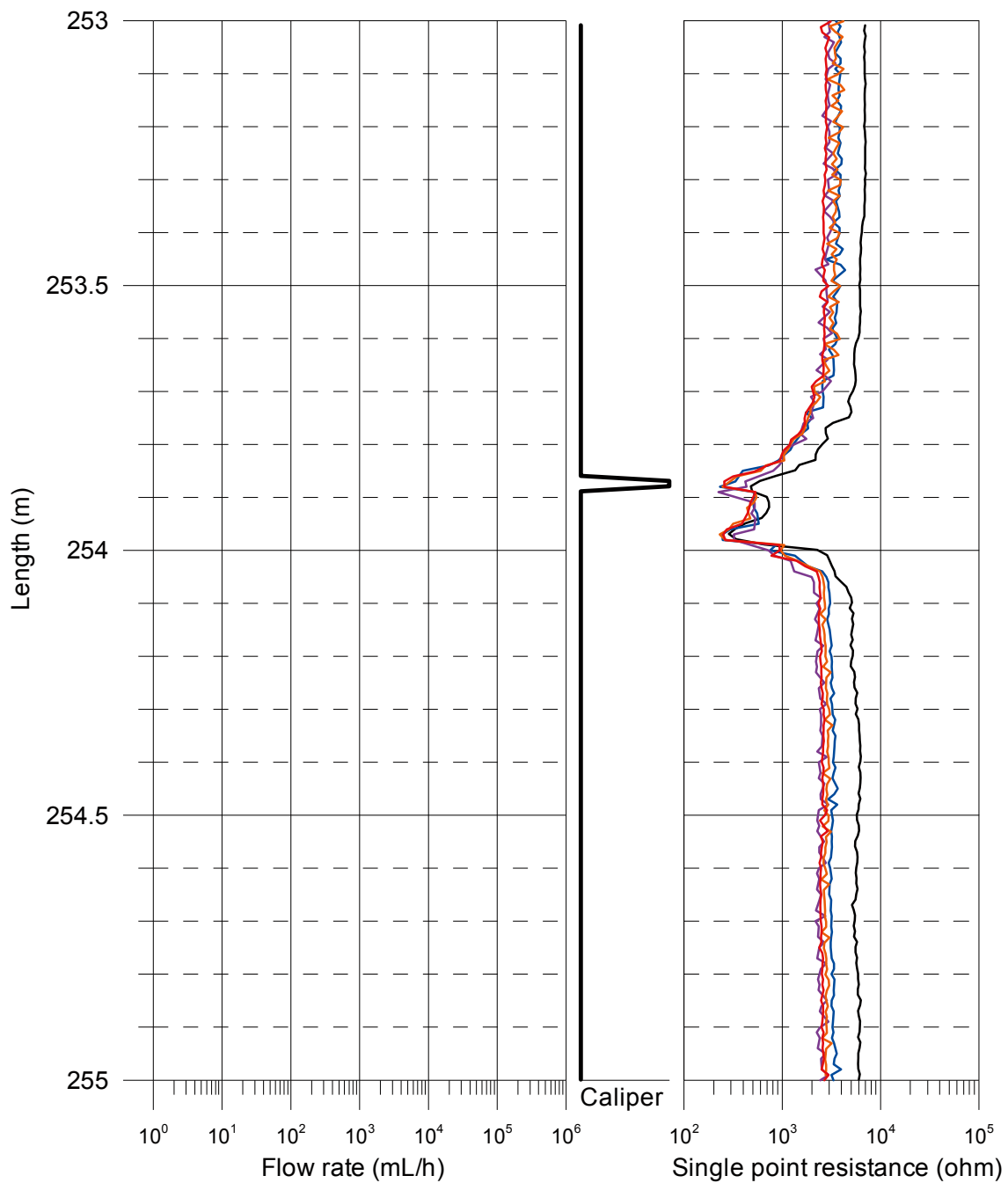
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.10

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

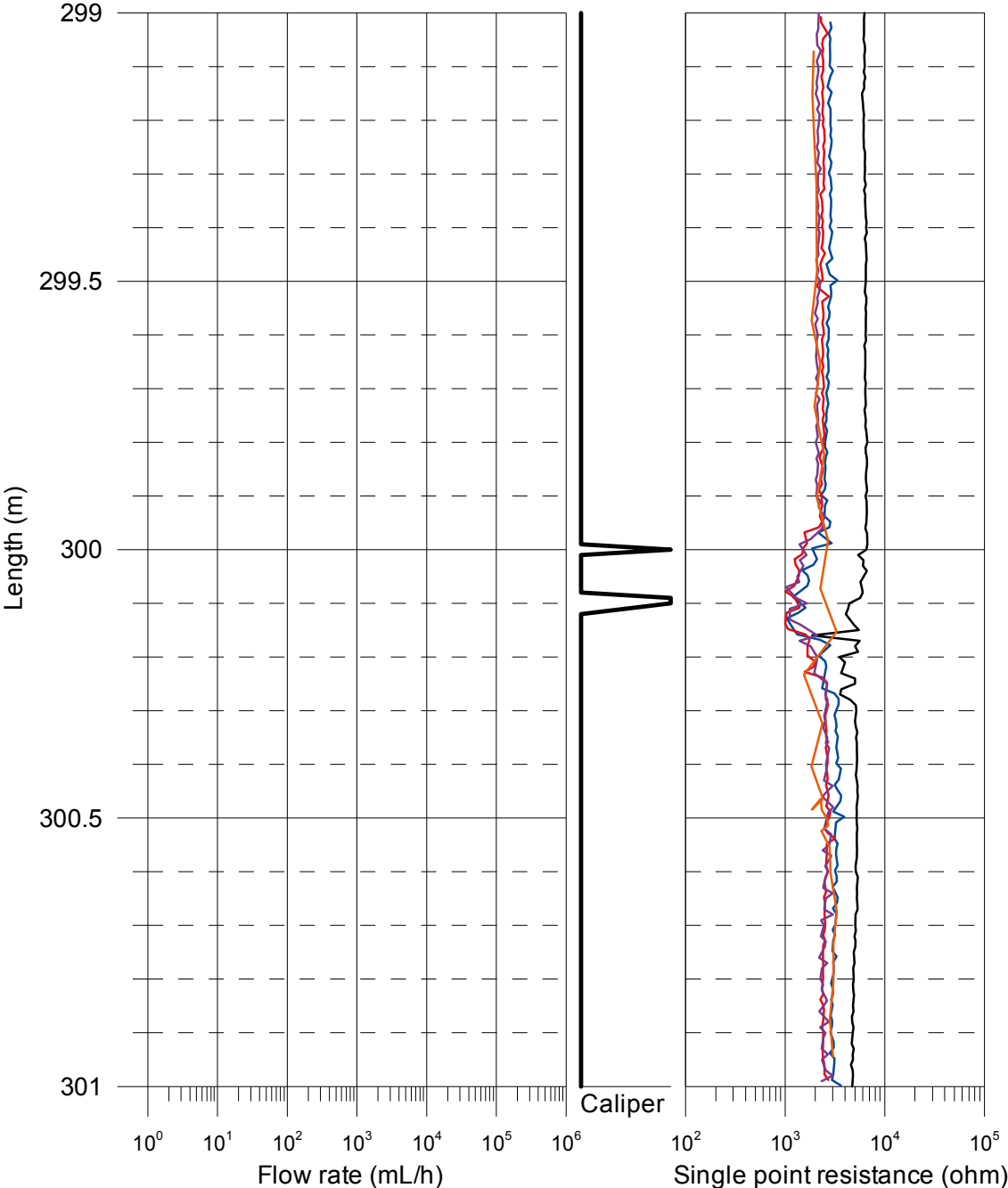
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.11

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

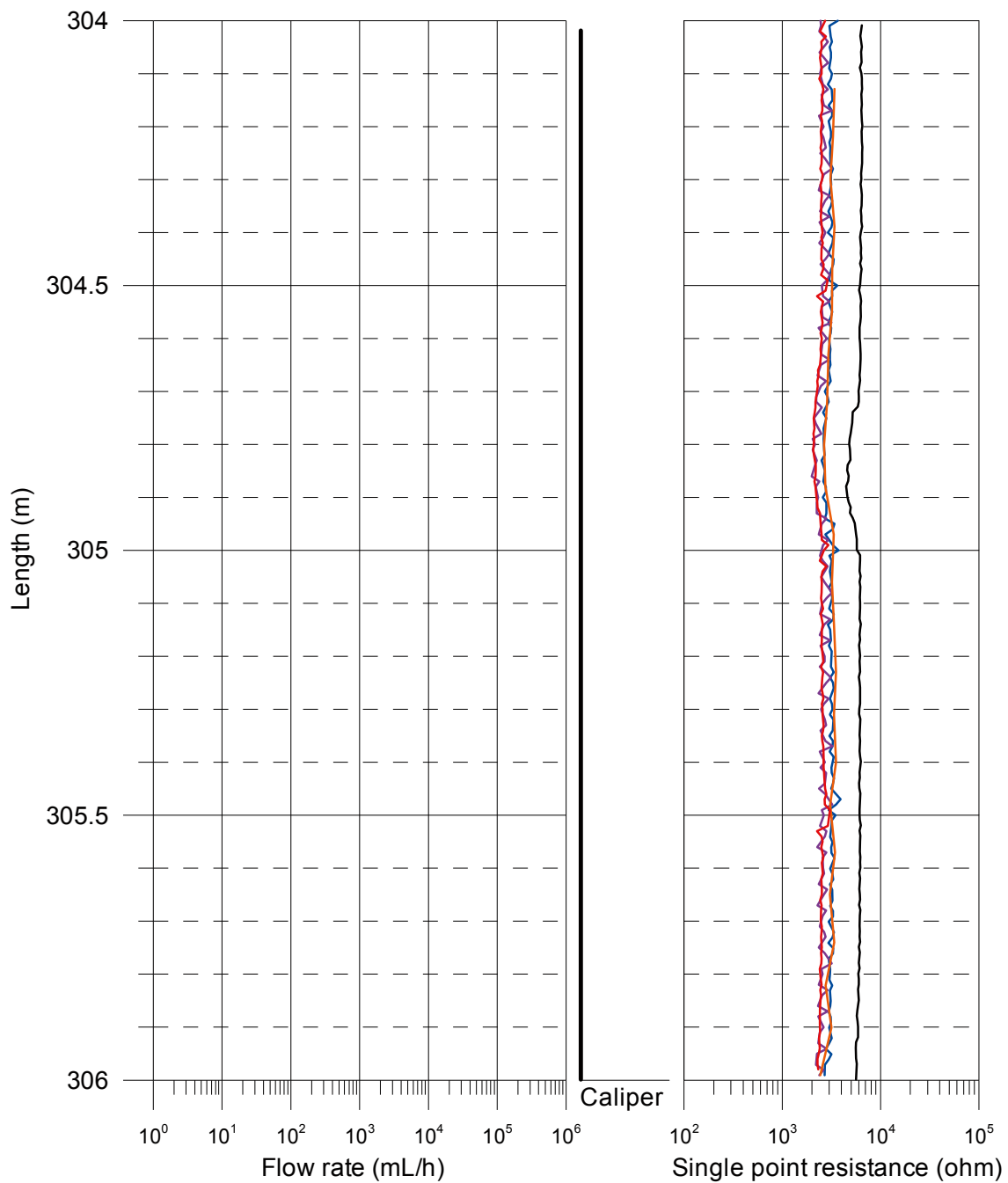
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.12

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

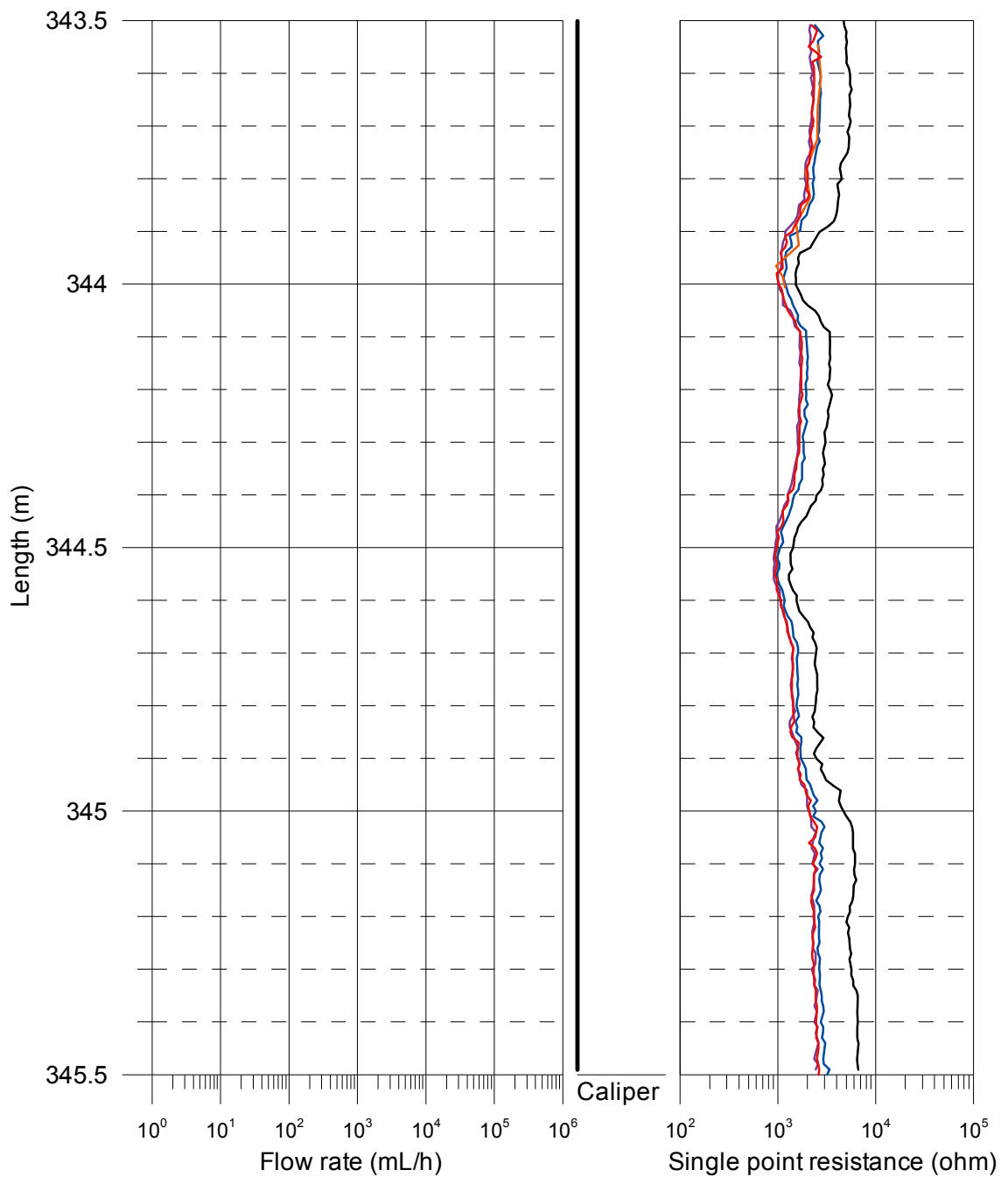
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.13

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

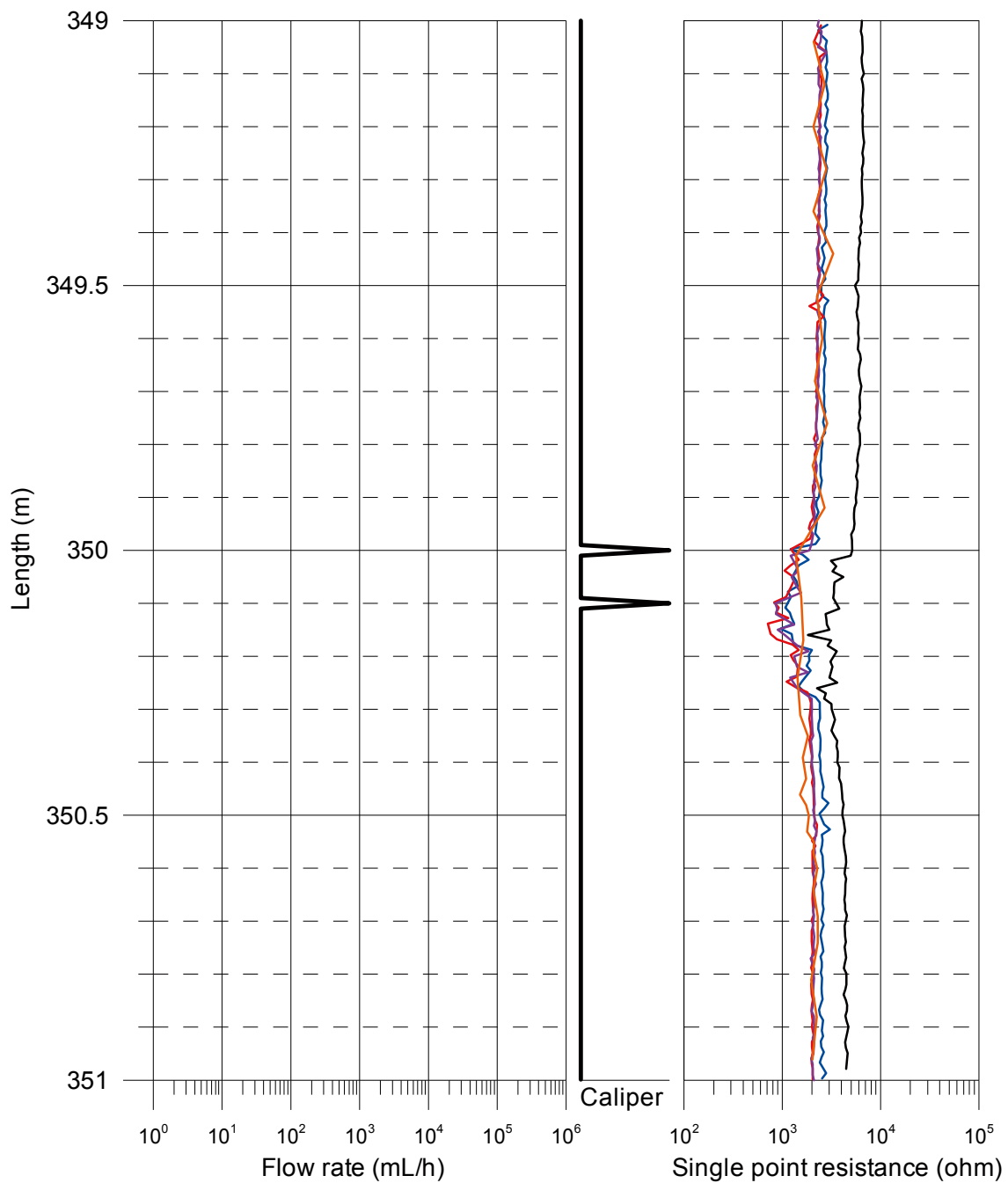
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.14

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

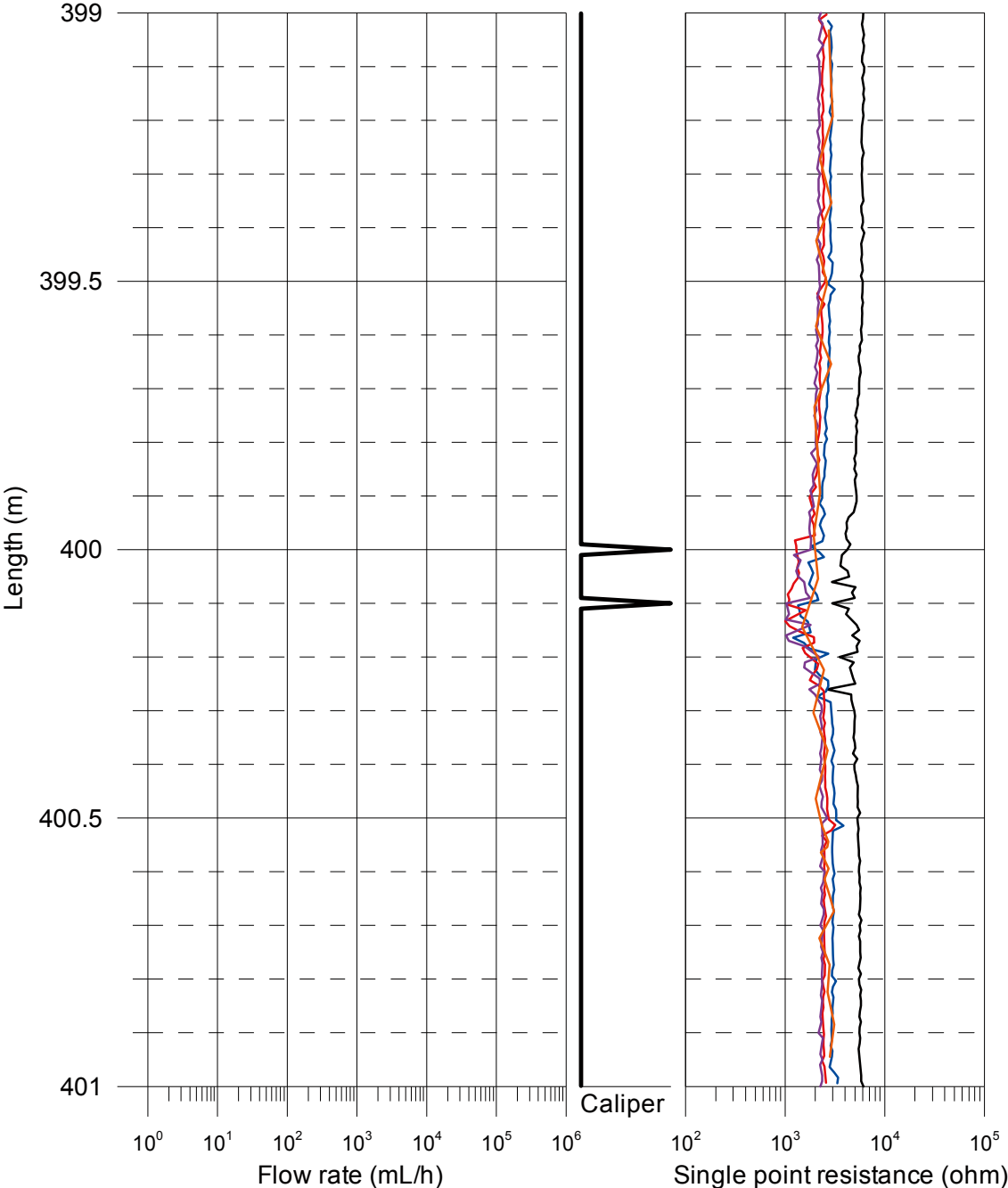
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.15

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

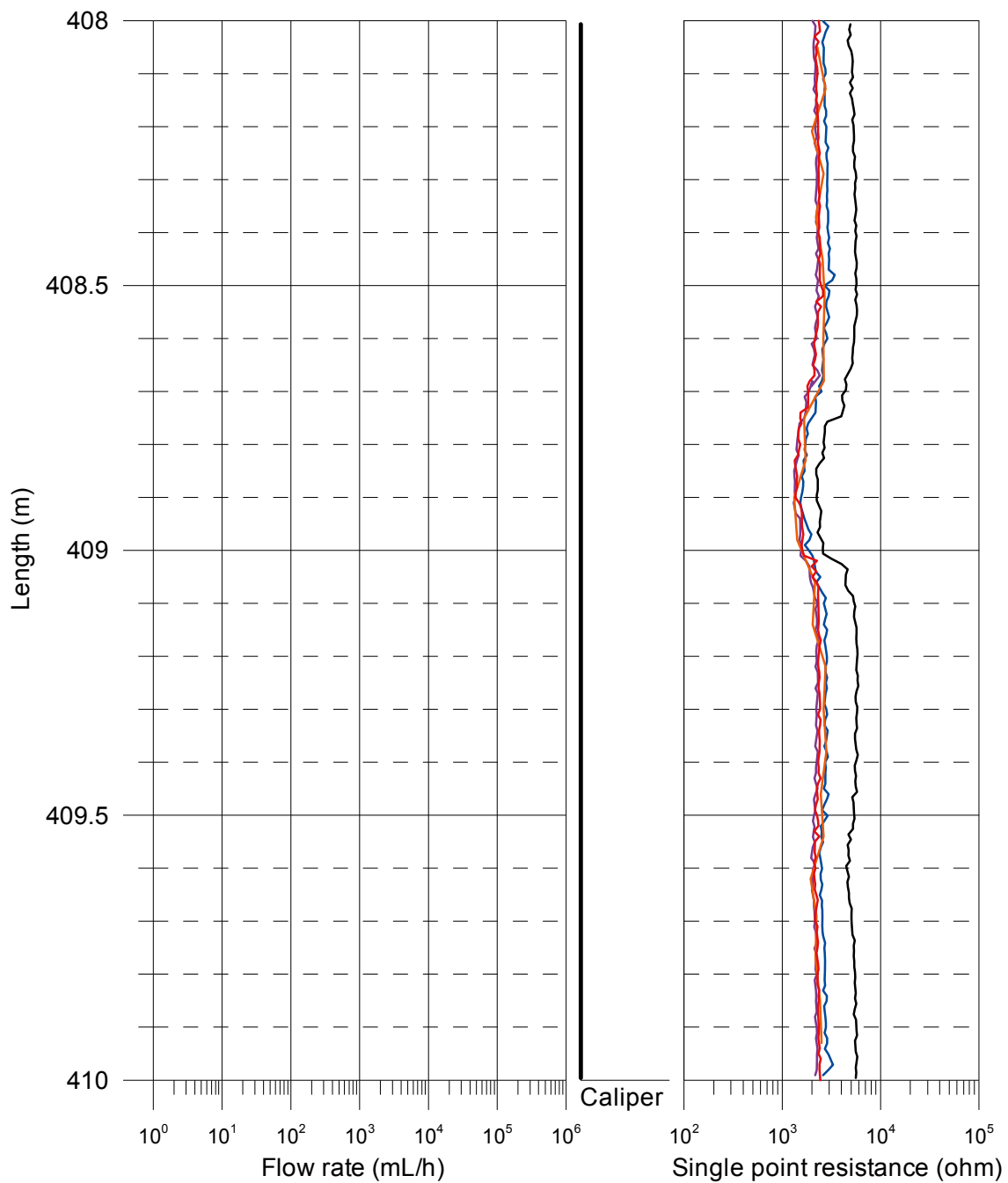
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.16

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

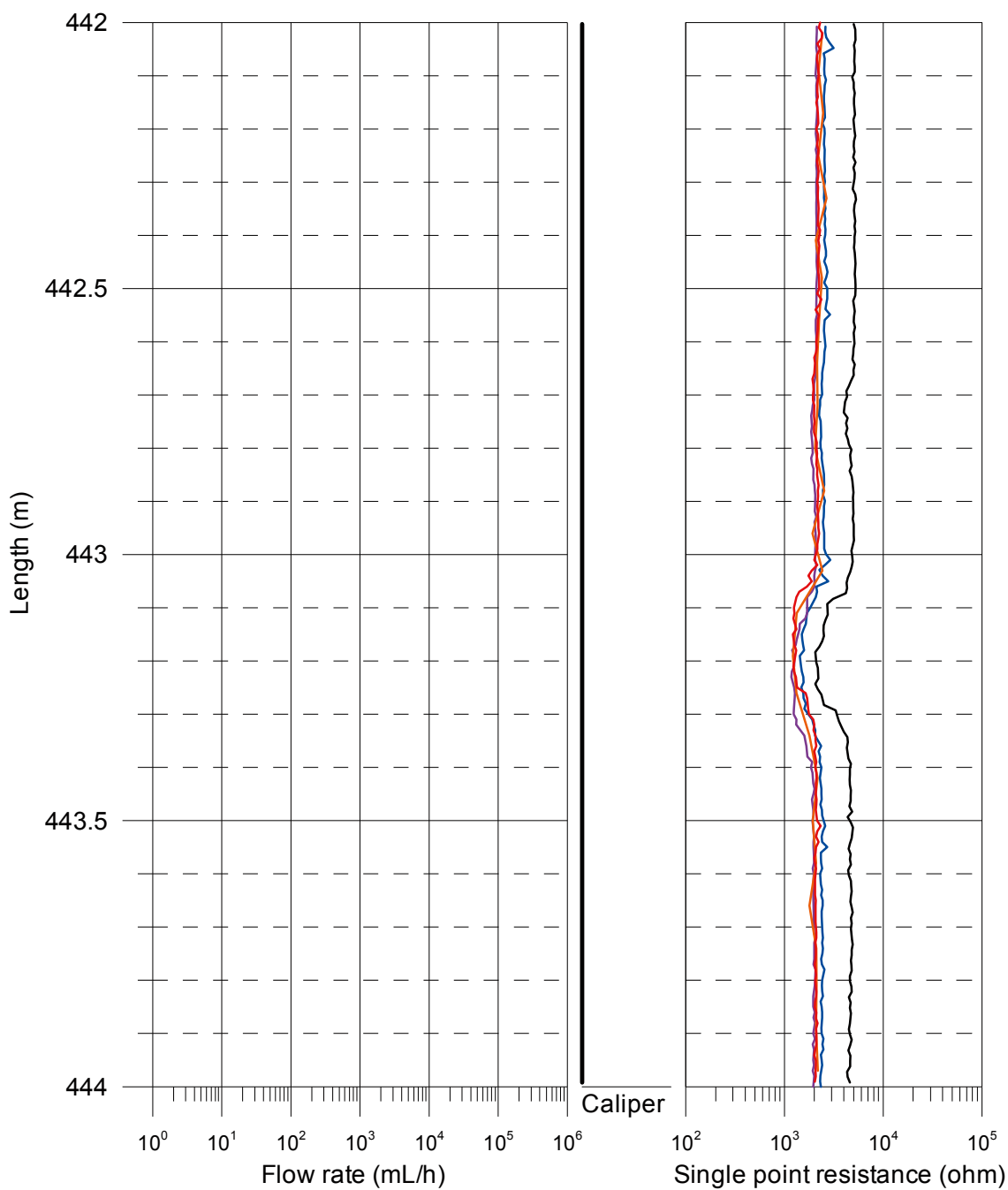
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.17

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

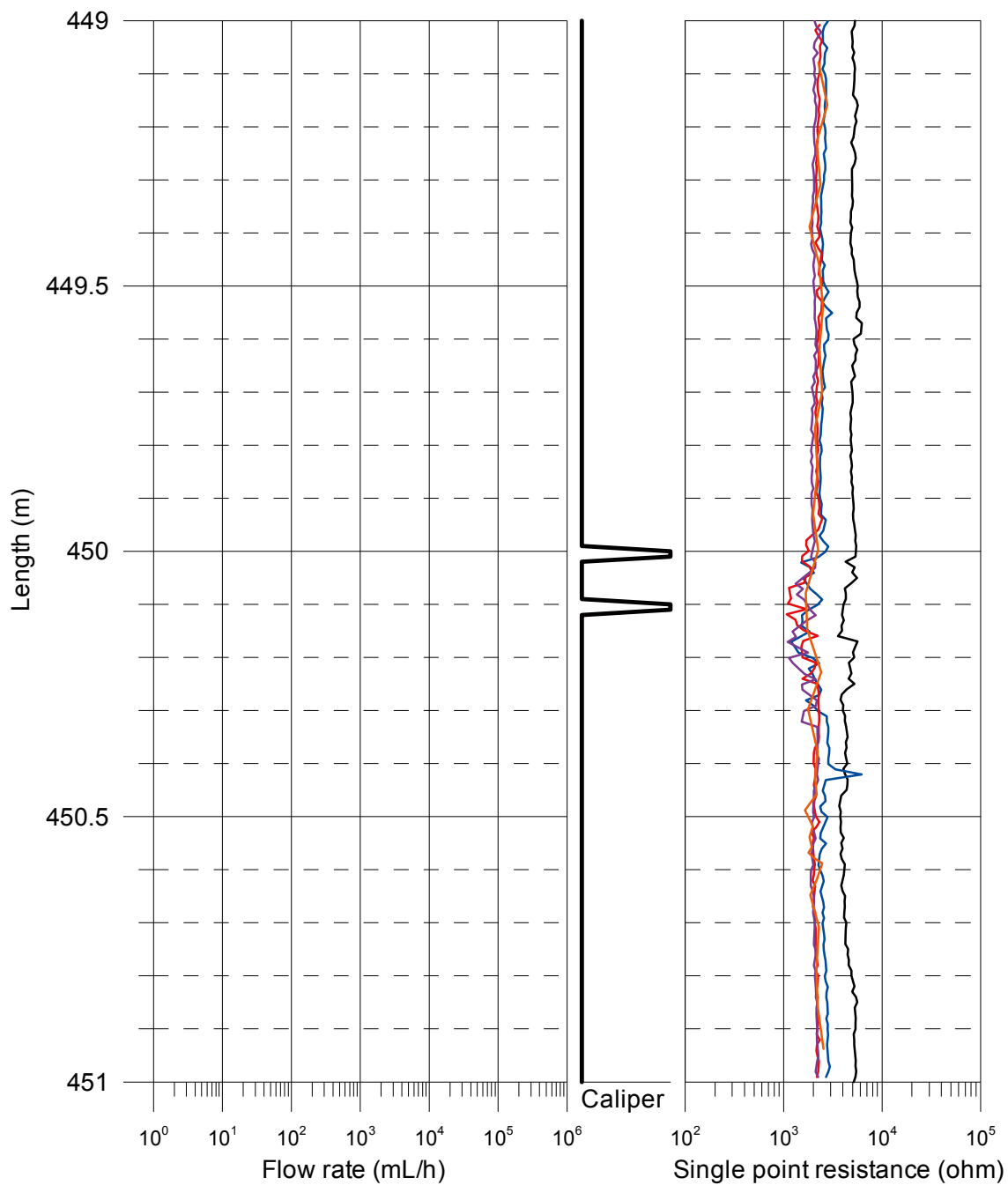
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.18

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

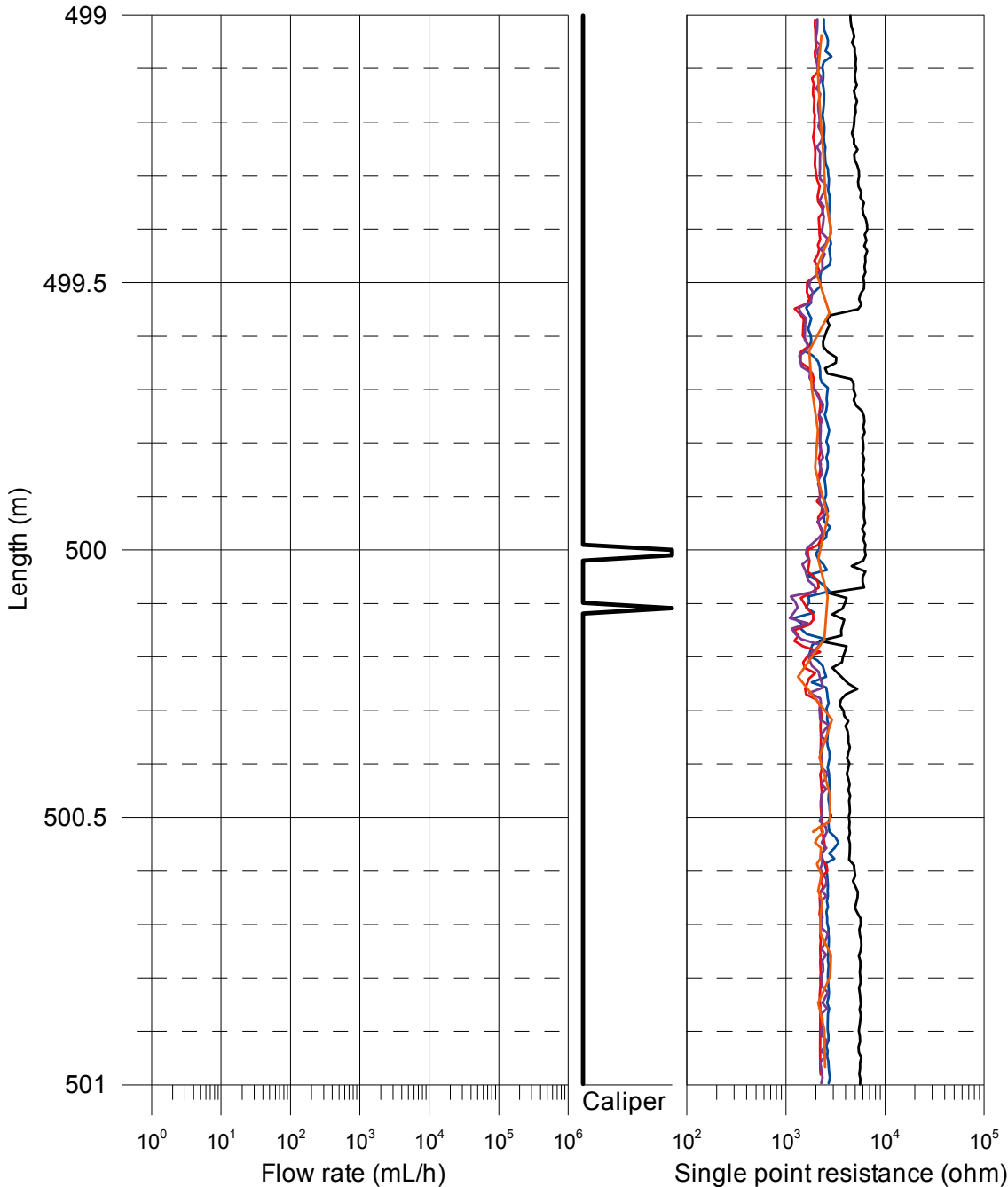
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.19

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

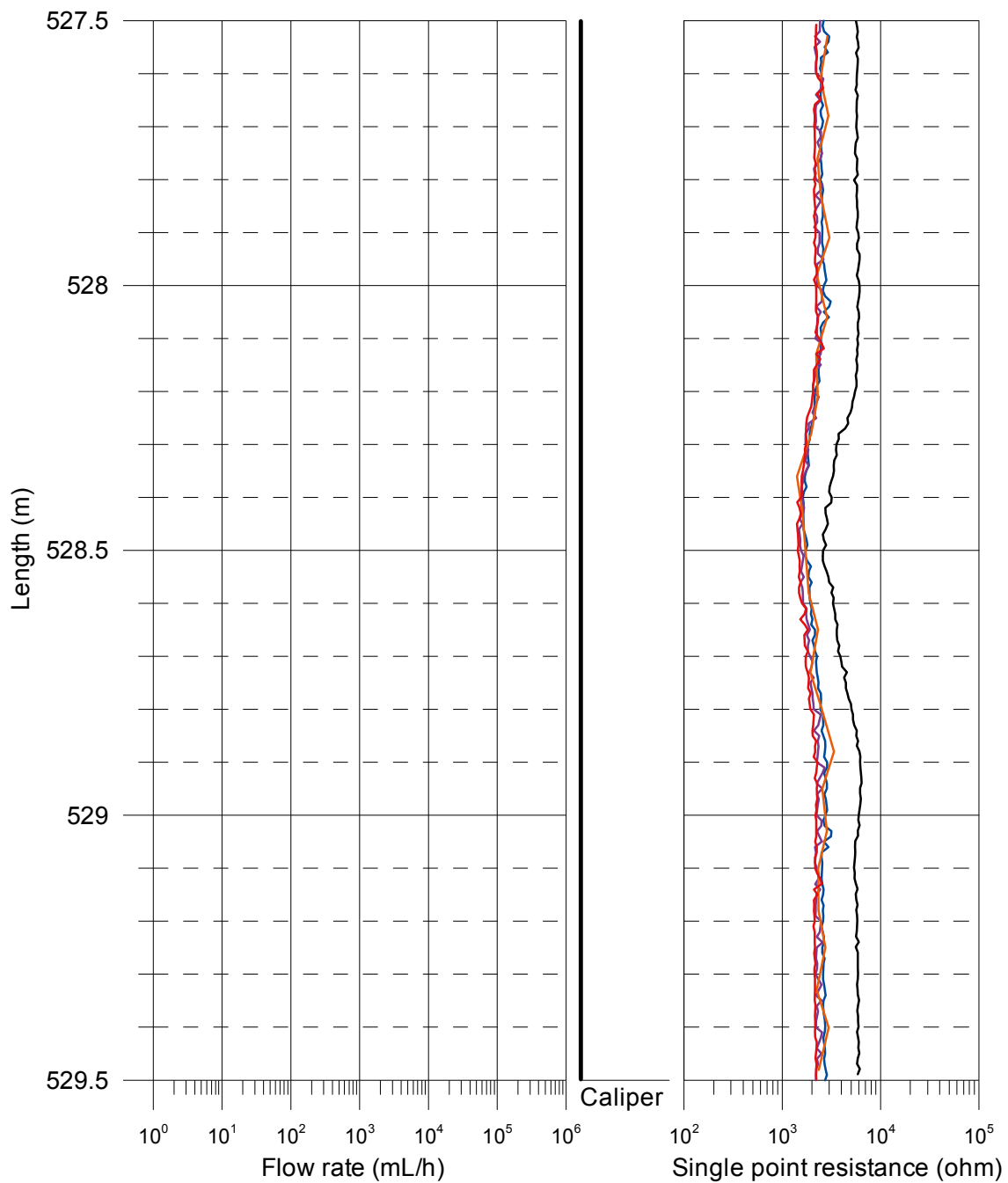
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.20

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

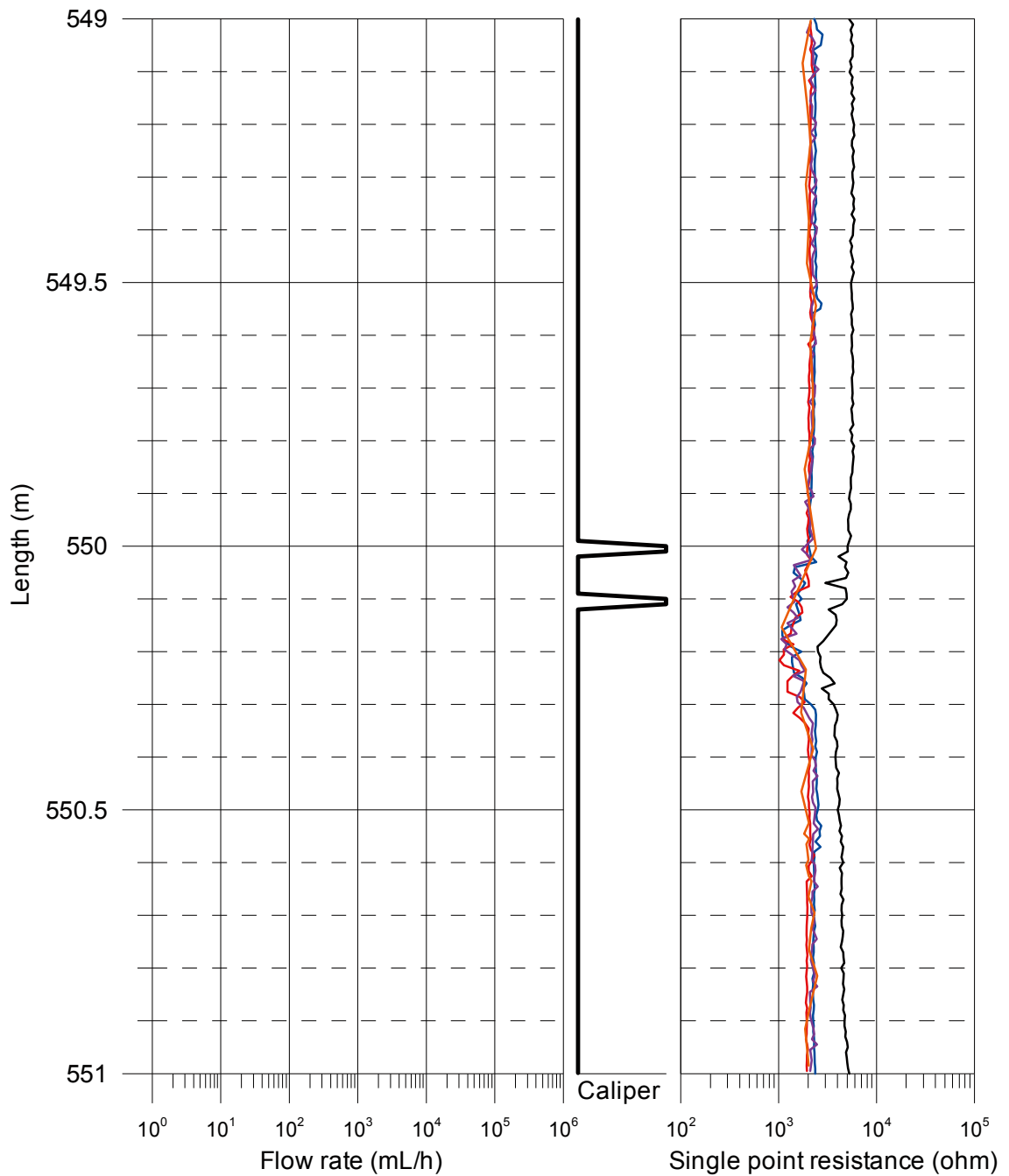
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.21

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

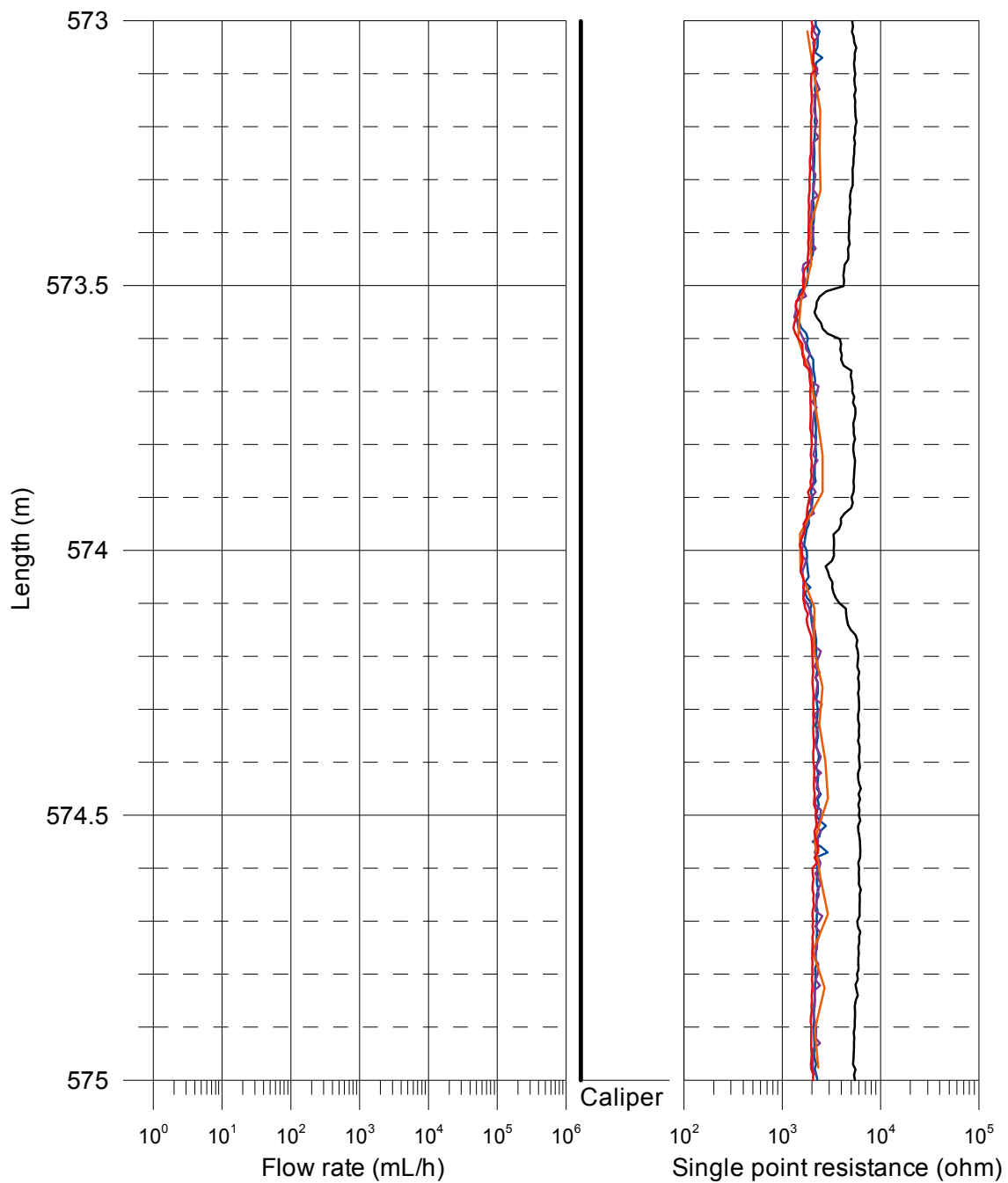
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.22

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

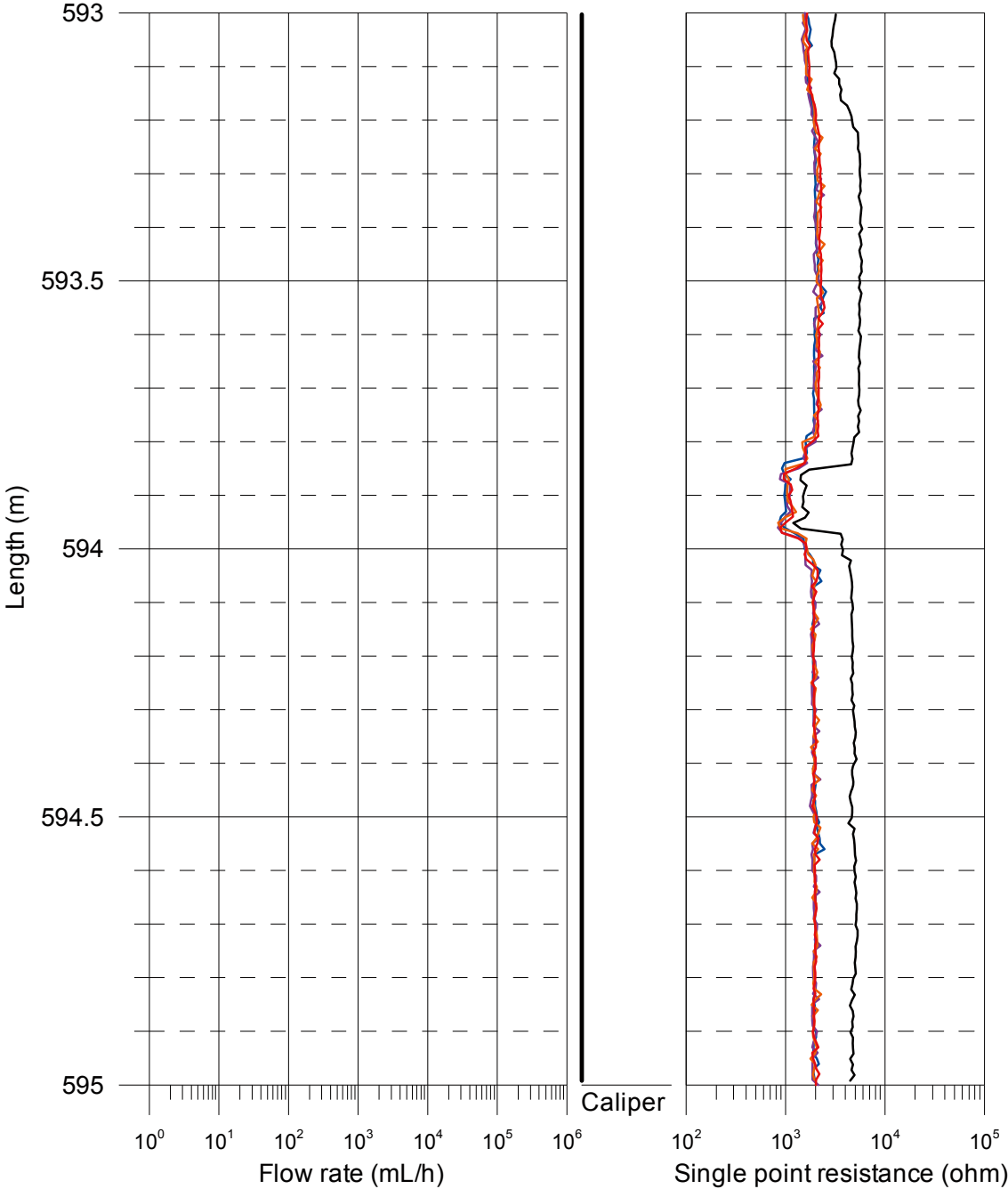
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.23

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

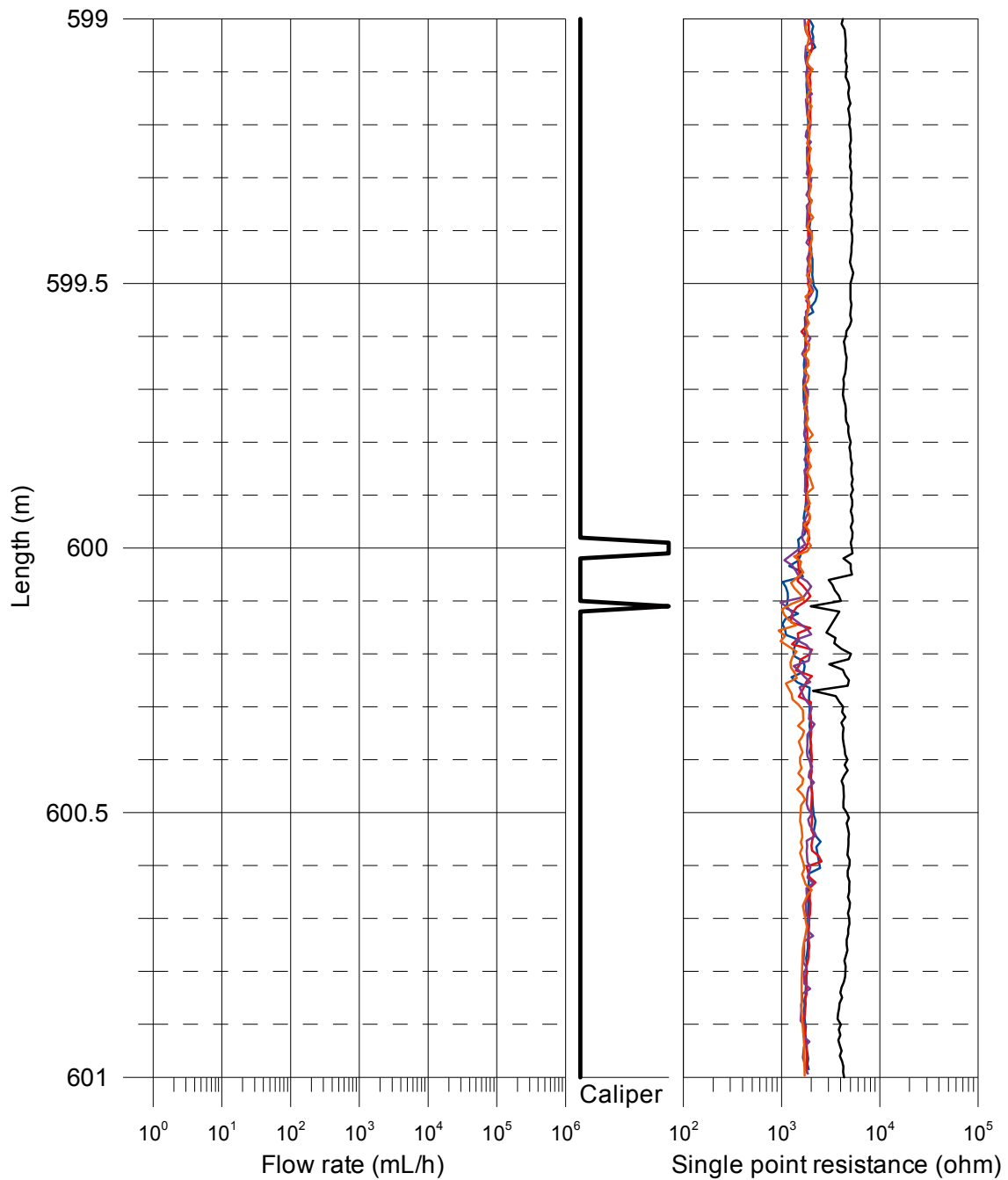
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.24

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

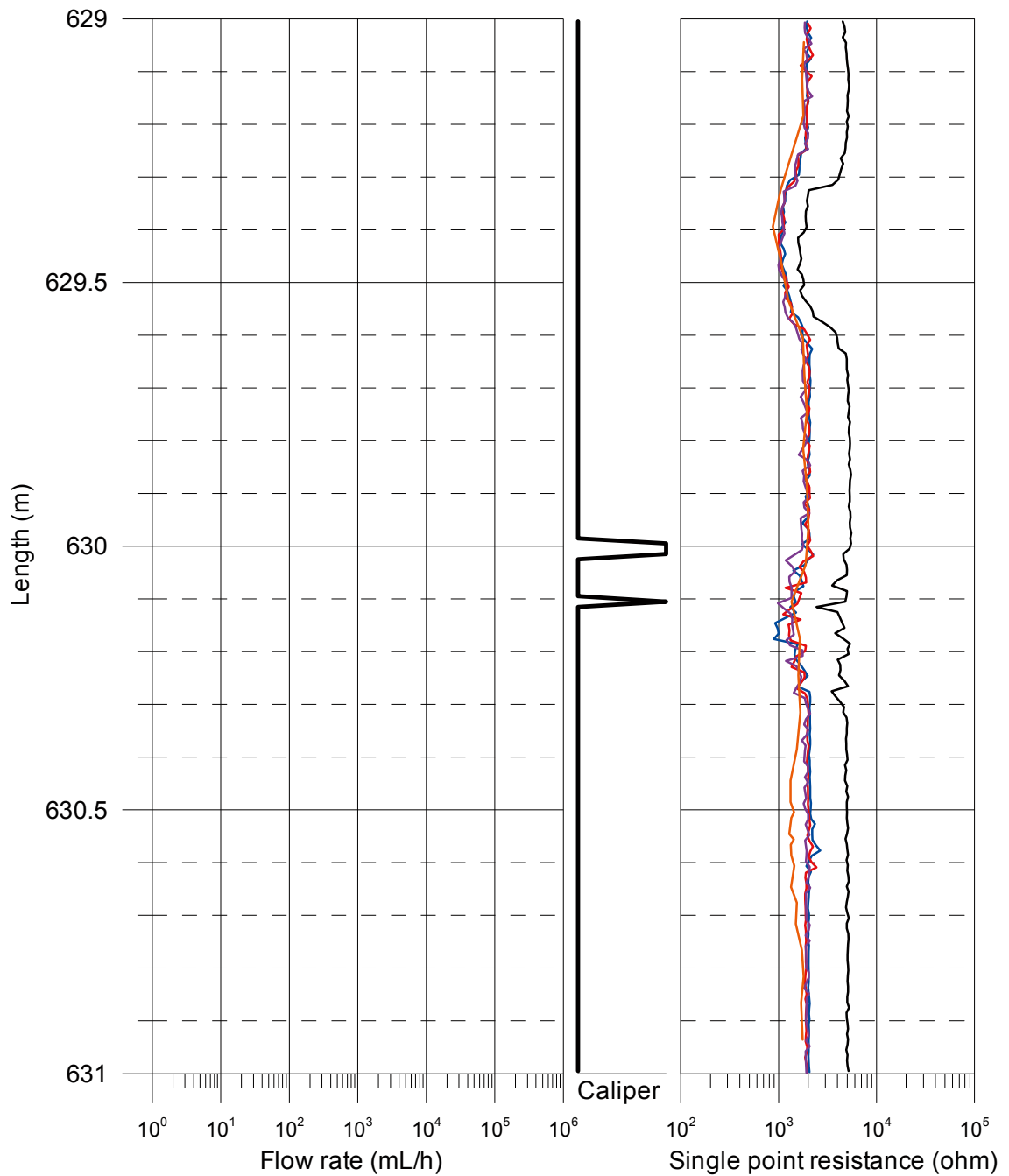
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.25

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A SPR and Caliper results after length correction

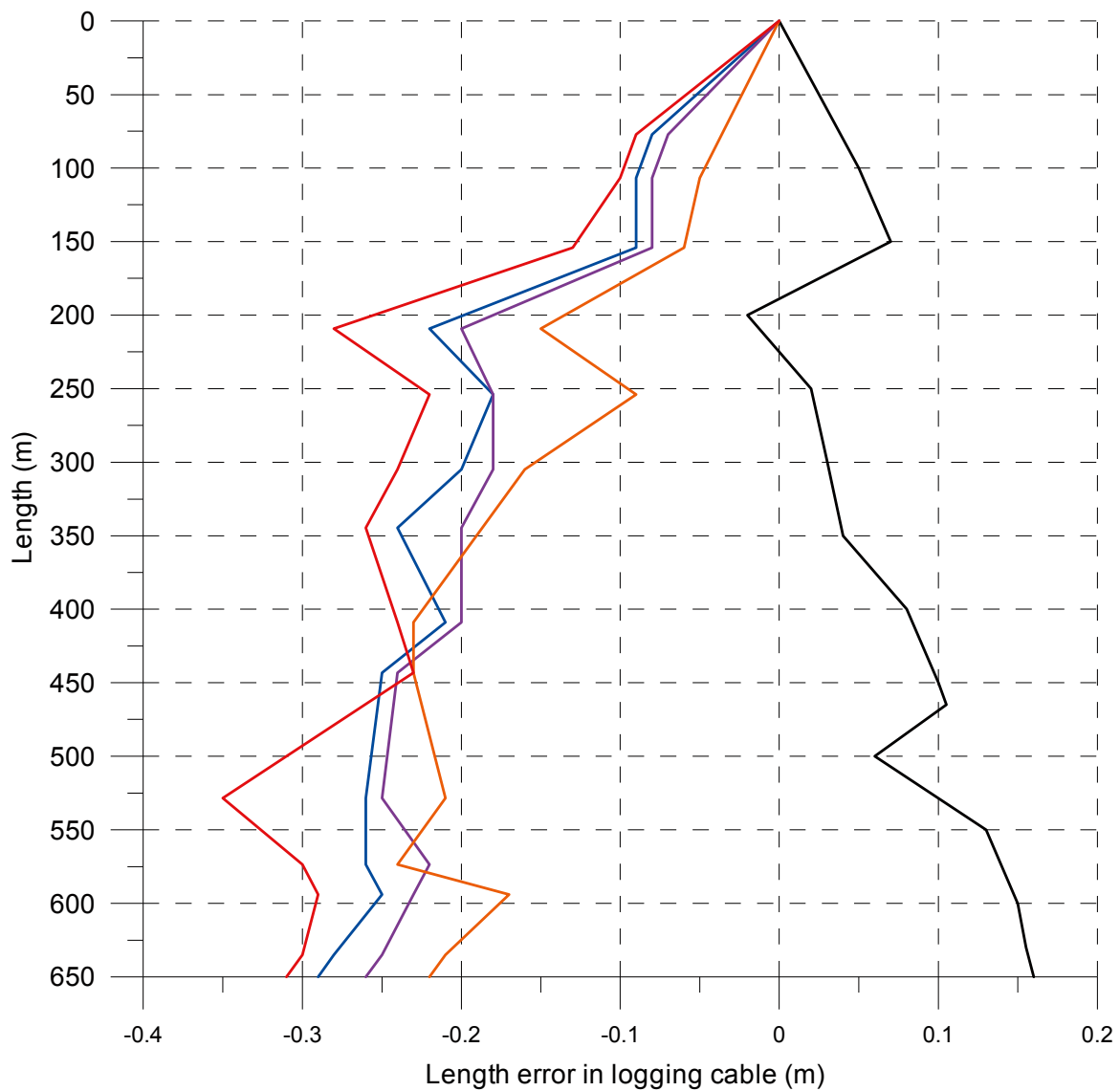
- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 1.26

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A
Length correction

- SPR+Caliper (downwards), 2007-12-12 - 2007-12-14
- SPR without pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- SPR with pumping (upwards) (L = 1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- SPR with pumping (upwards during fracture-EC) (L = 0.5 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



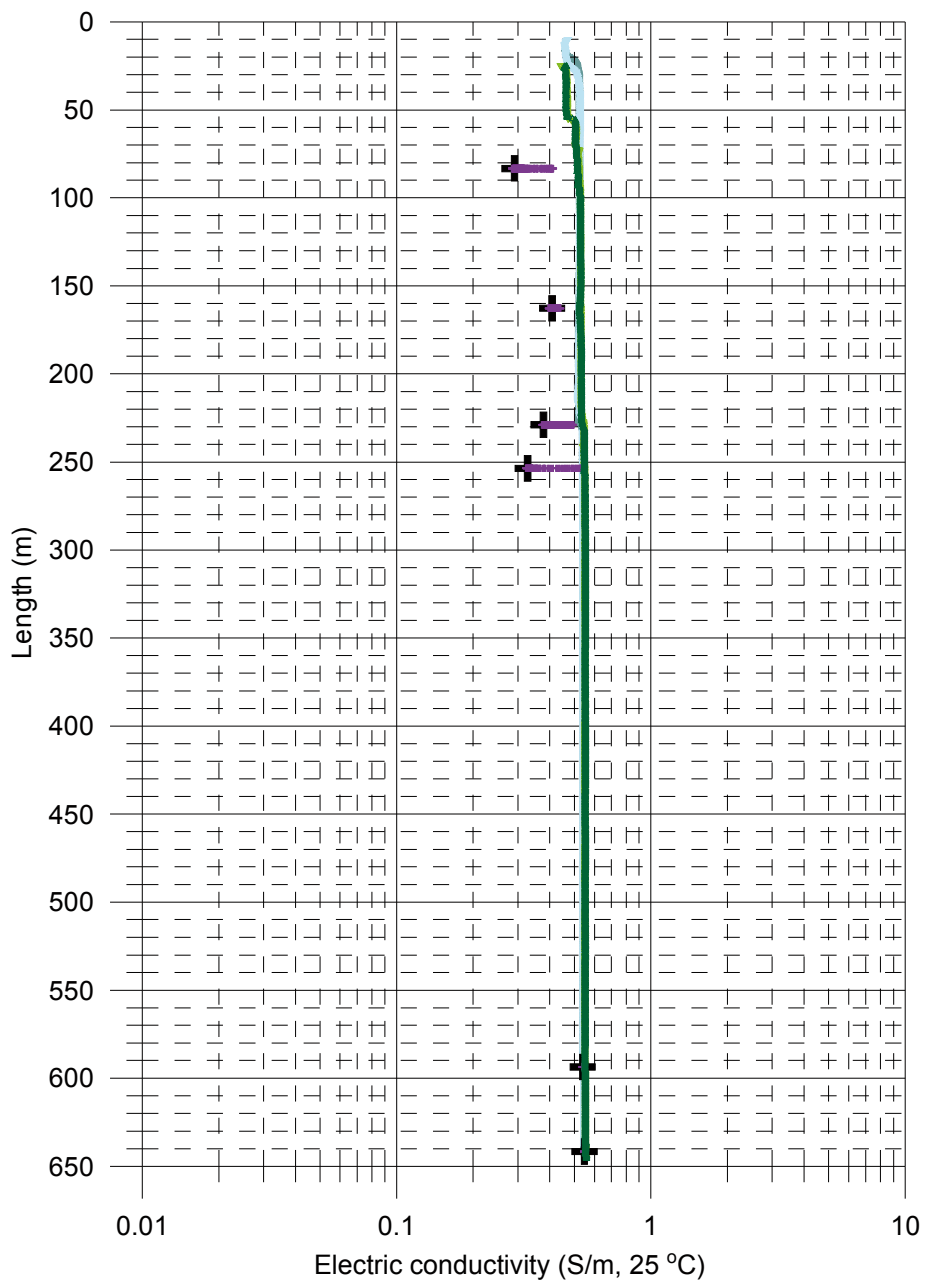
Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Electric conductivity of borehole water

Measured without lower rubber disks:

- ▽ Measured without pumping (downwards), 2007-12-14
- △ Measured without pumping (upwards), 2007-12-14
- ▽ Measured with pumping (downwards), 2008-01-08
- △ Measured with pumping (upwards), 2008-01-08

Measured with lower rubber disks:

- + Time series of fracture specific water, 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- ⊕ Last in time series, fracture specific water, 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 2.2

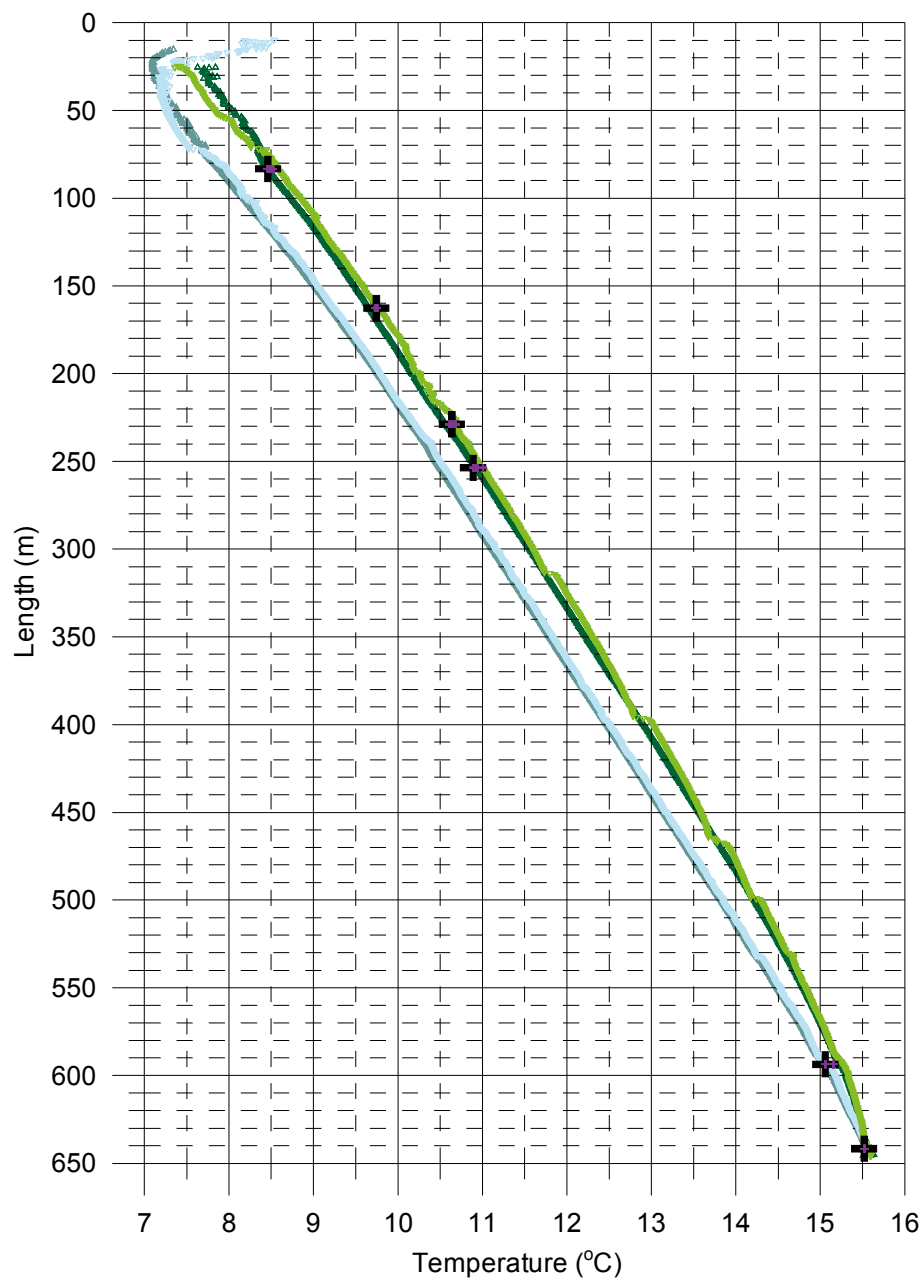
Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Temperature of borehole water

Measured without lower rubber disks:

- ▽ Measured without pumping (downwards), 2007-12-14
- △ Measured without pumping (upwards), 2007-12-14
- ▽ Measured with pumping (downwards), 2008-01-08
- △ Measured with pumping (upwards), 2008-01-08

Measured with lower rubber disks:

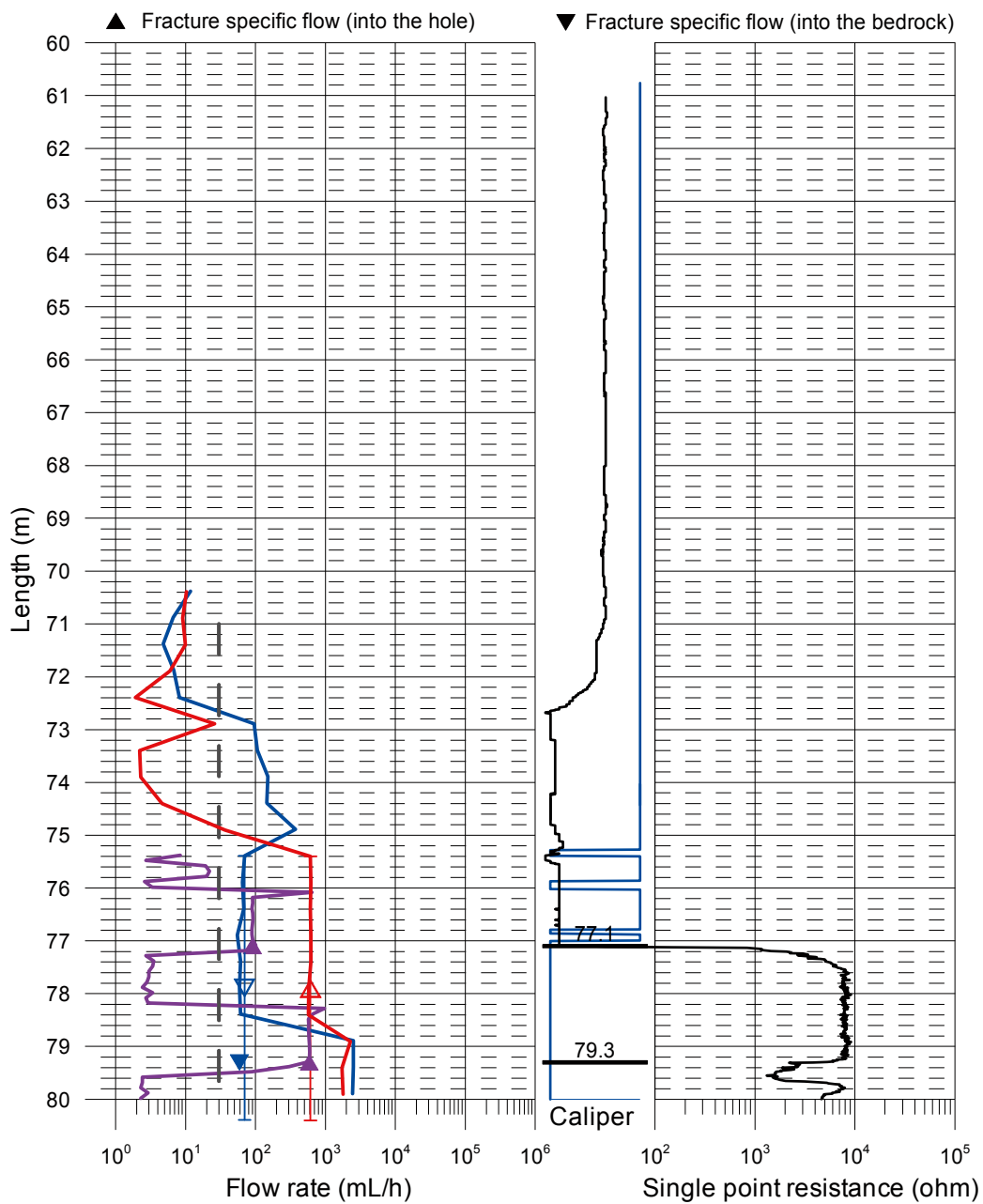
- + Time series of fracture specific water, 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- ⊕ Last in time series, fracture specific water, 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 3.1

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

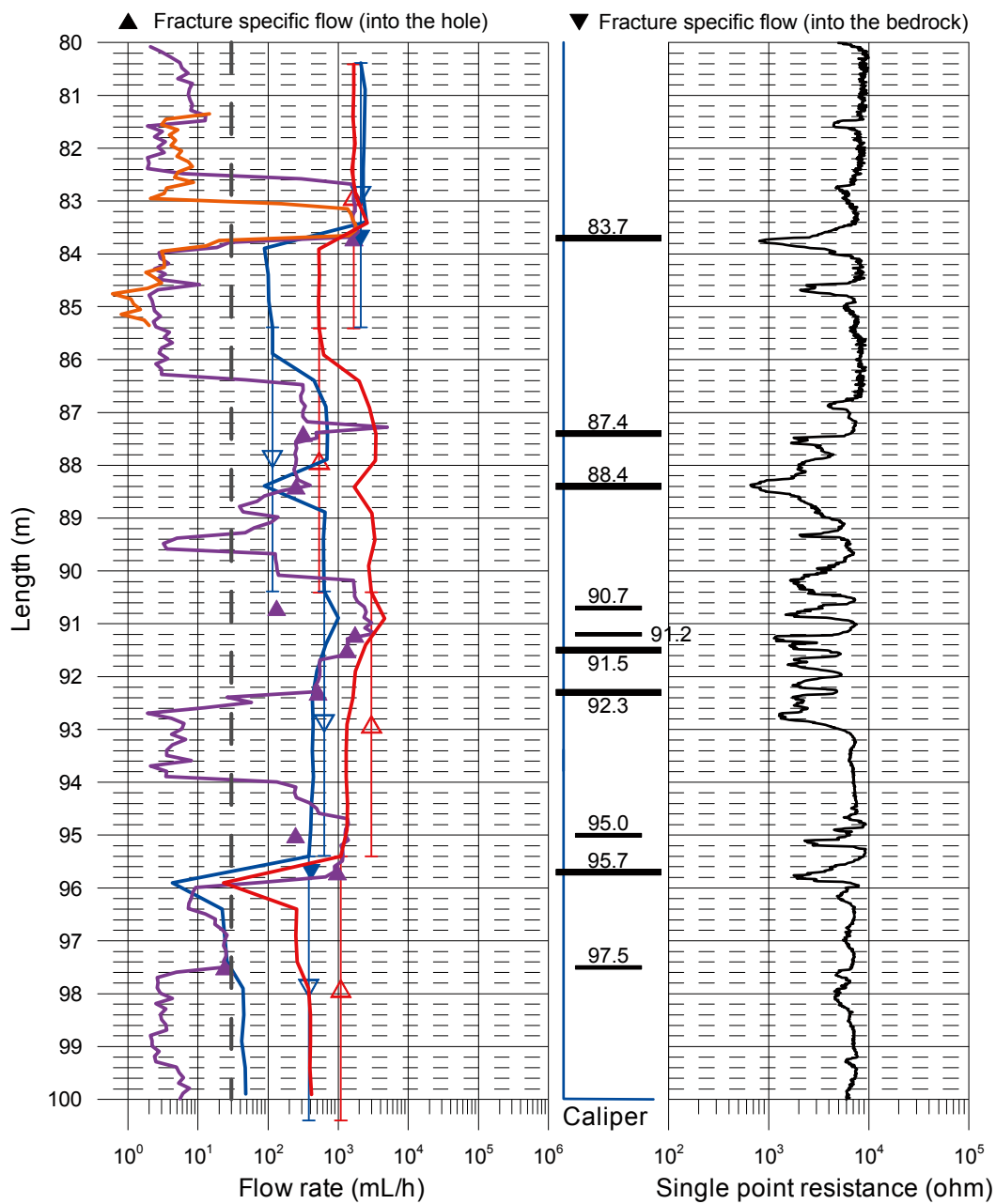
- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.2

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

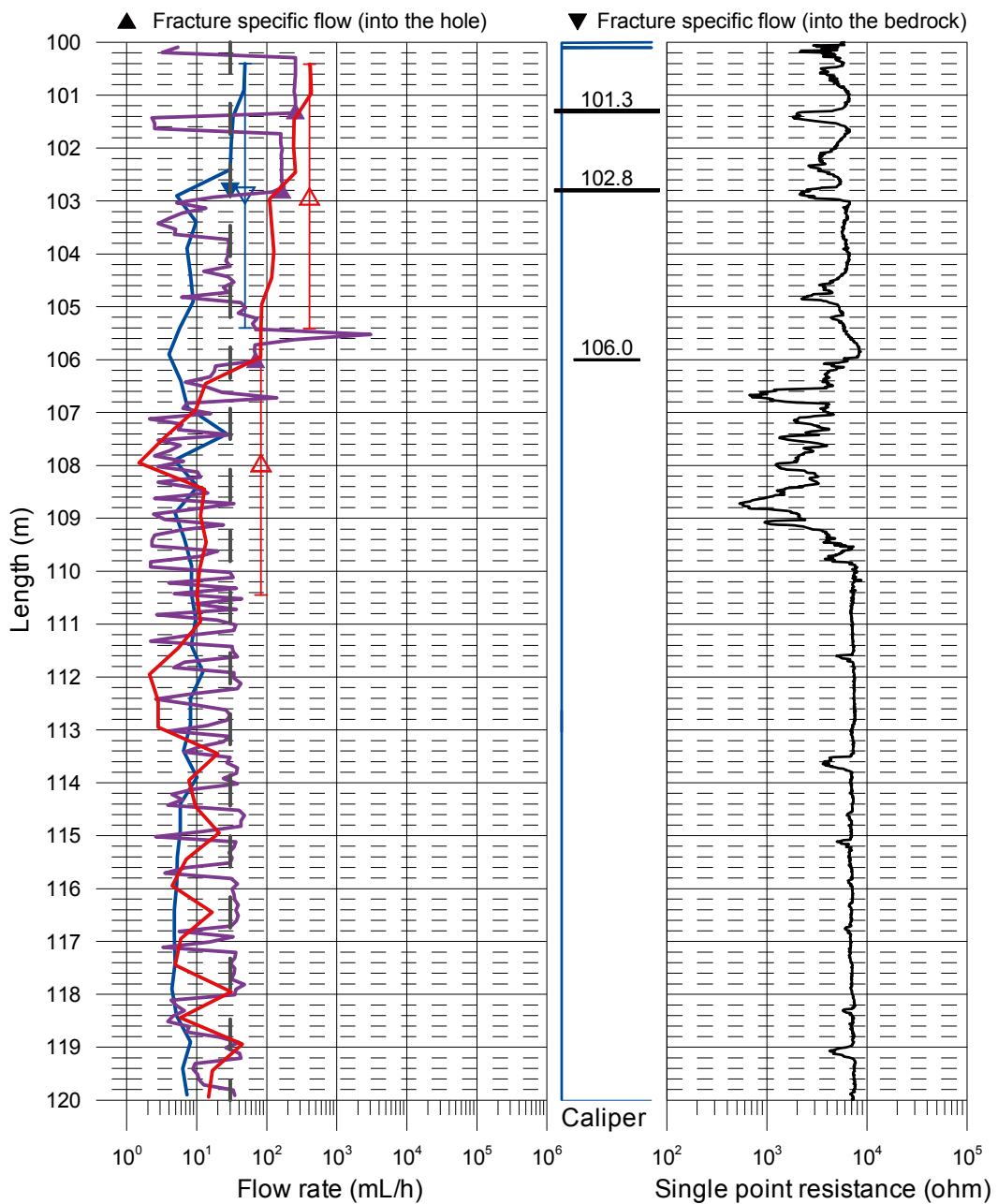
- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.3

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

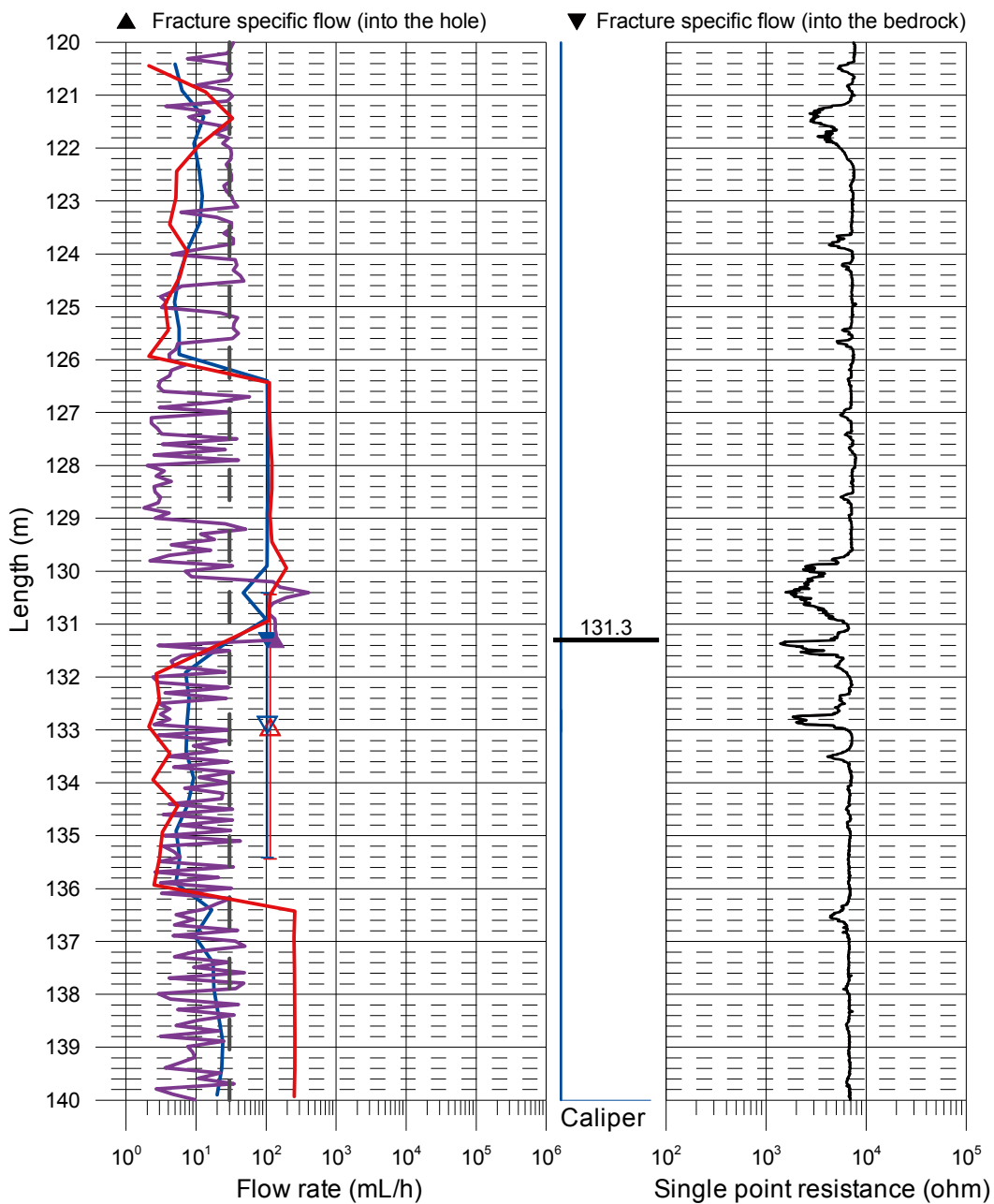
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.4

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

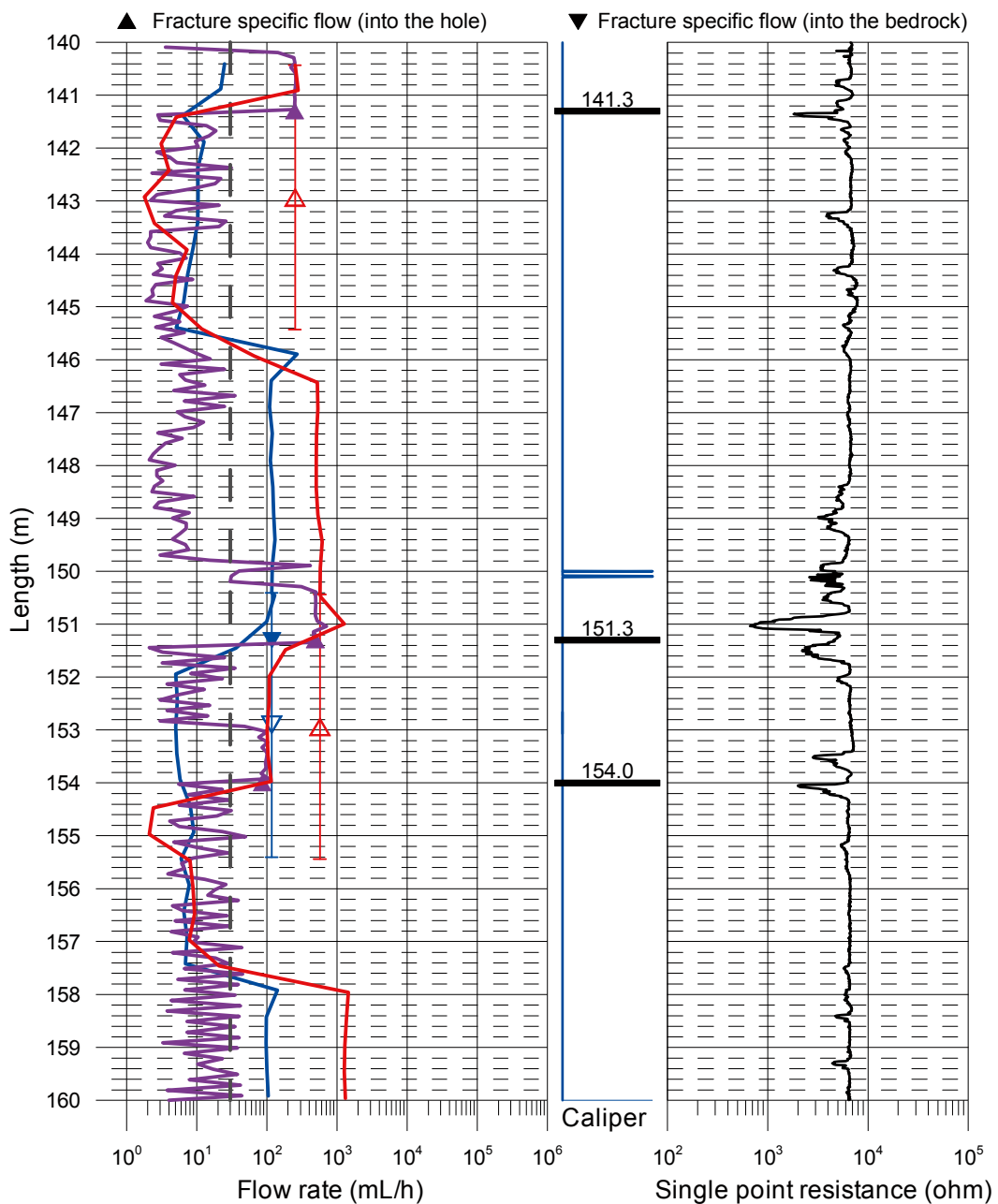
- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.5

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

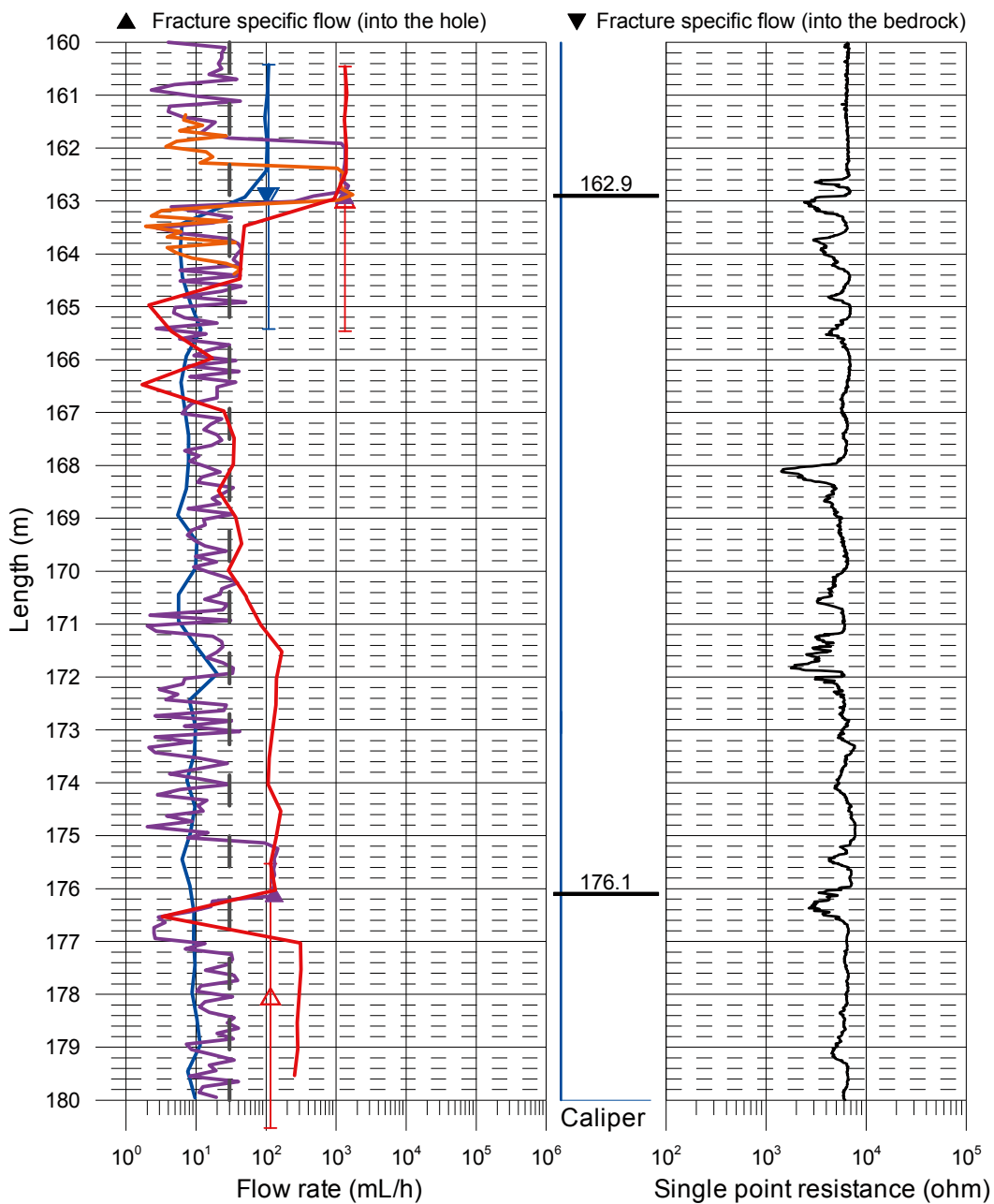
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.6

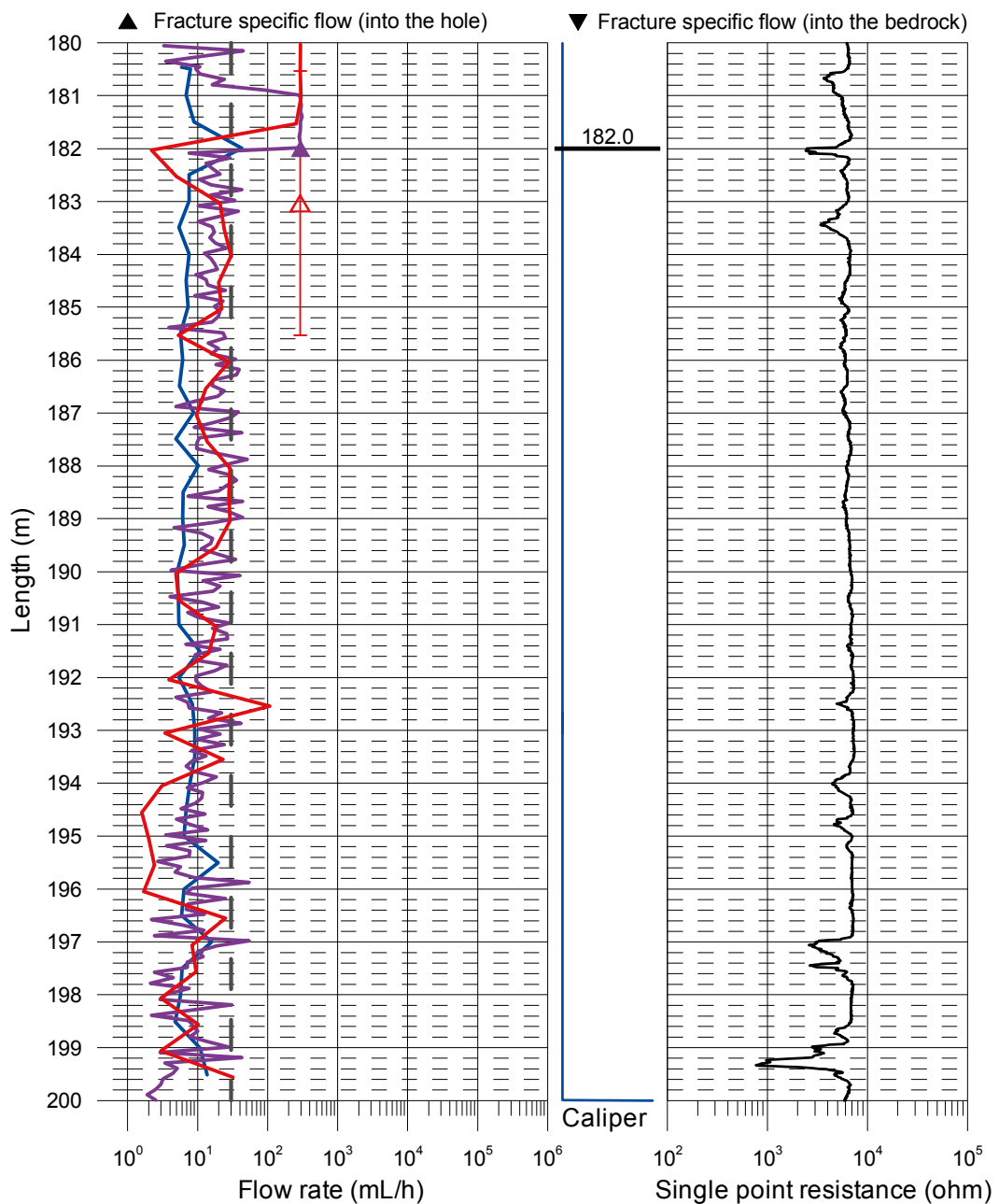
Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

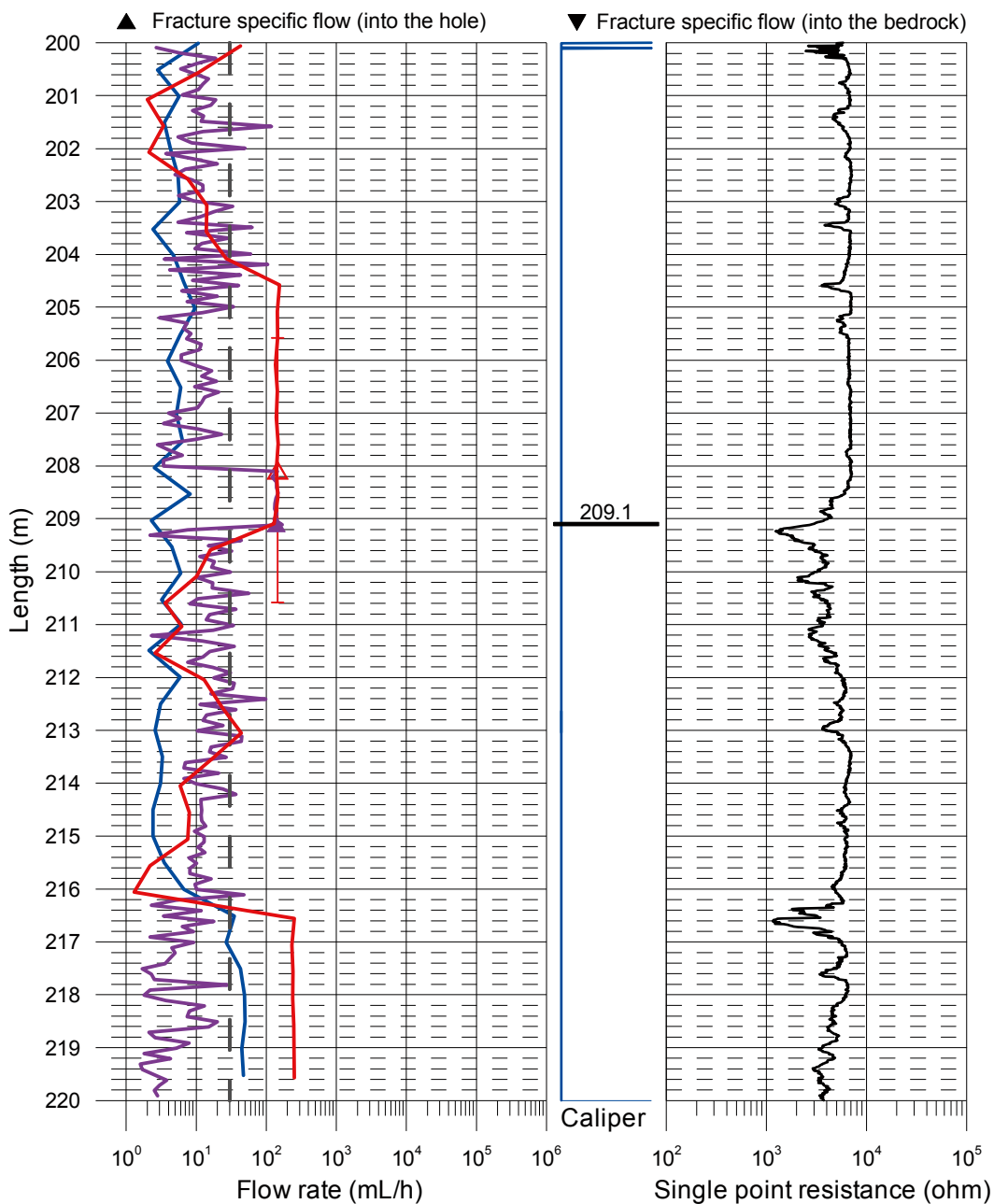
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.8

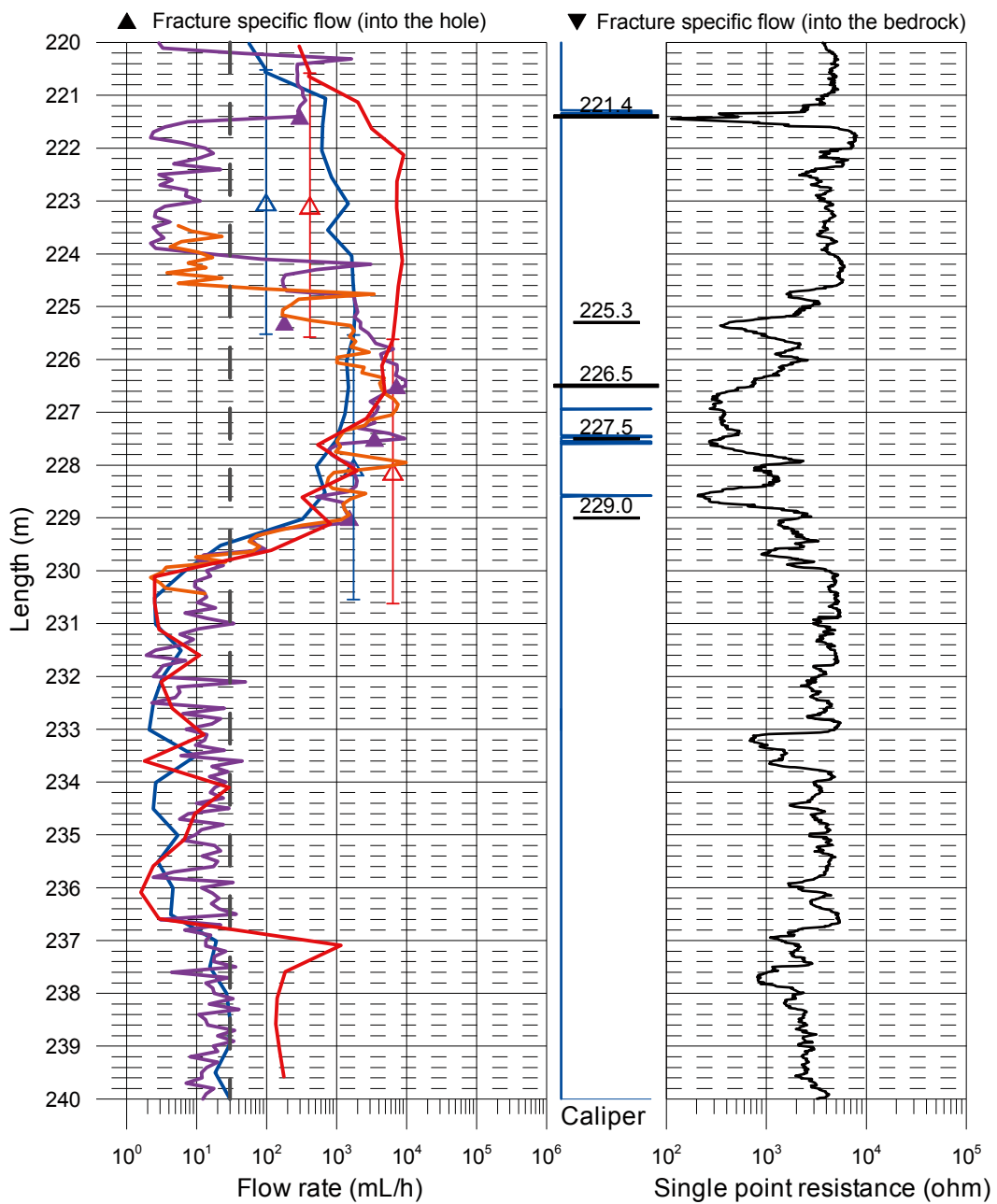
Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

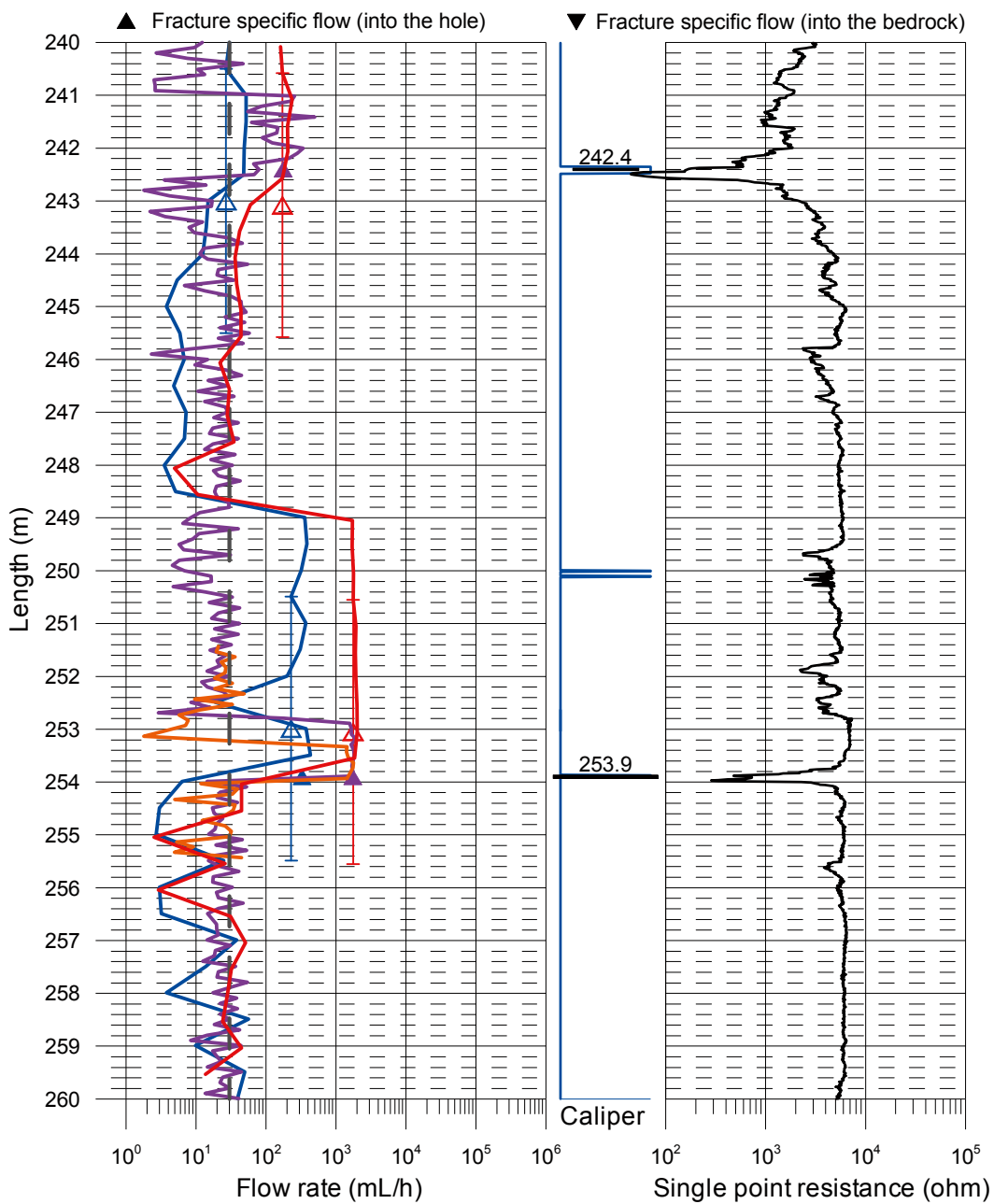
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.10

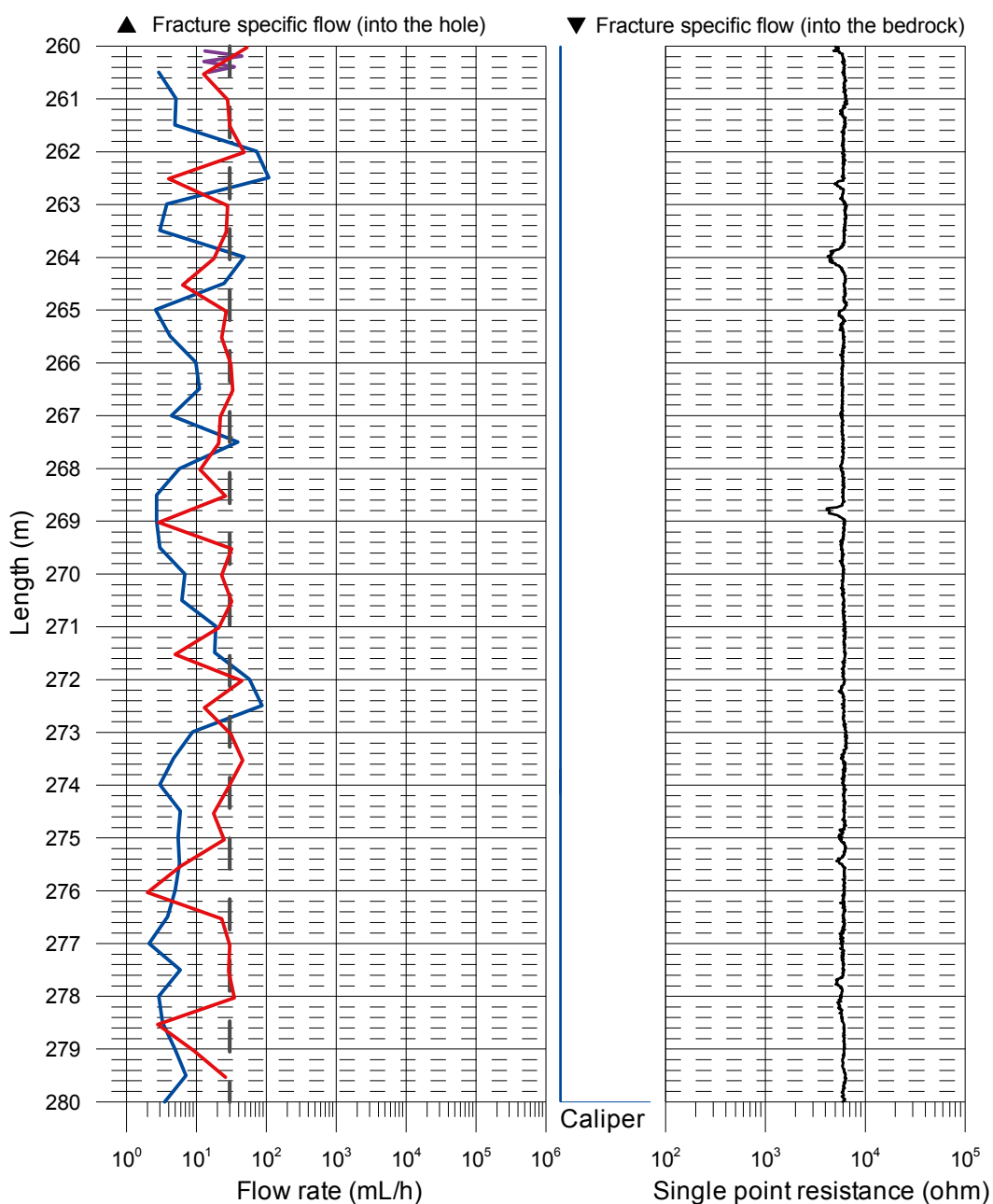
Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

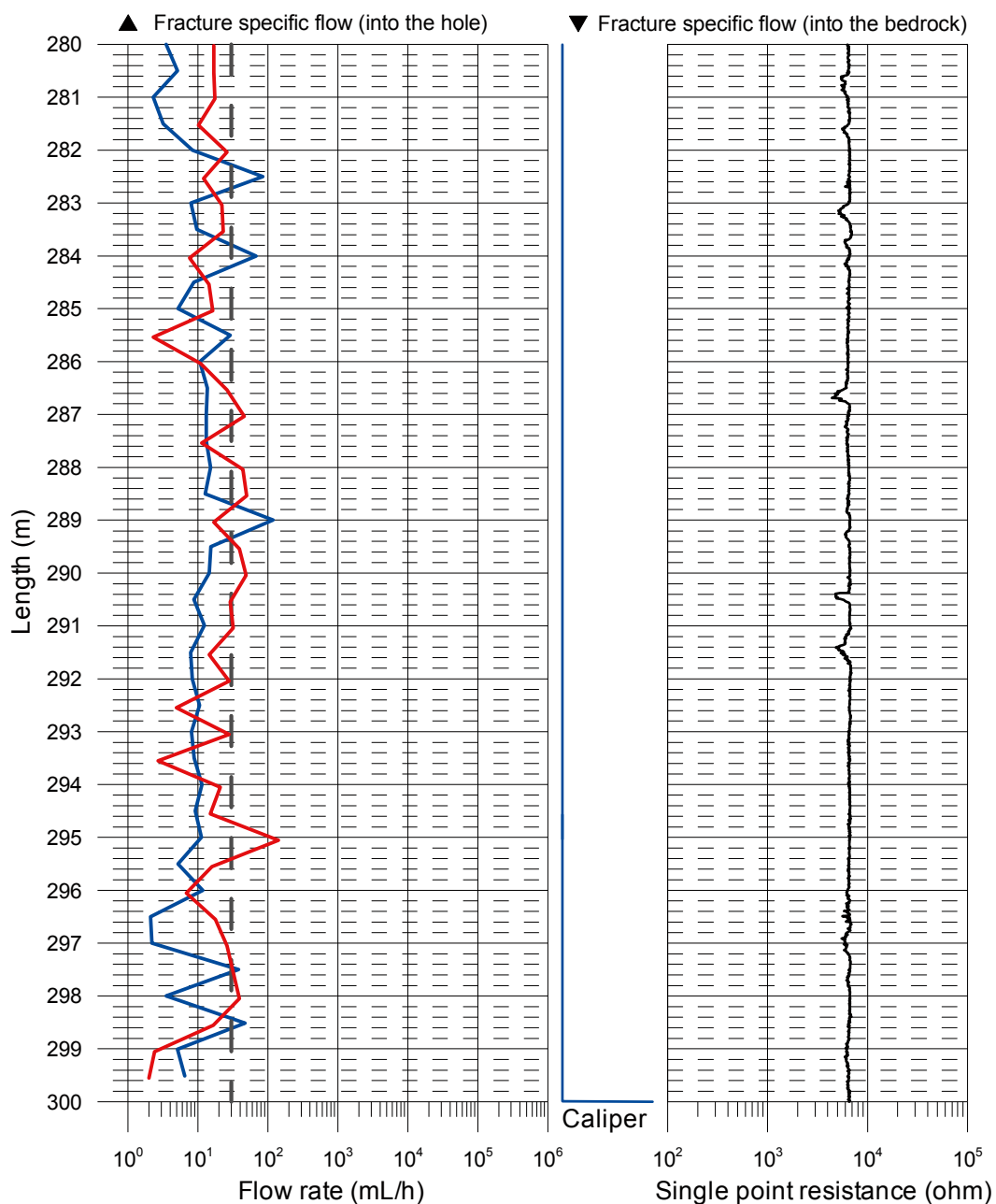
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.12

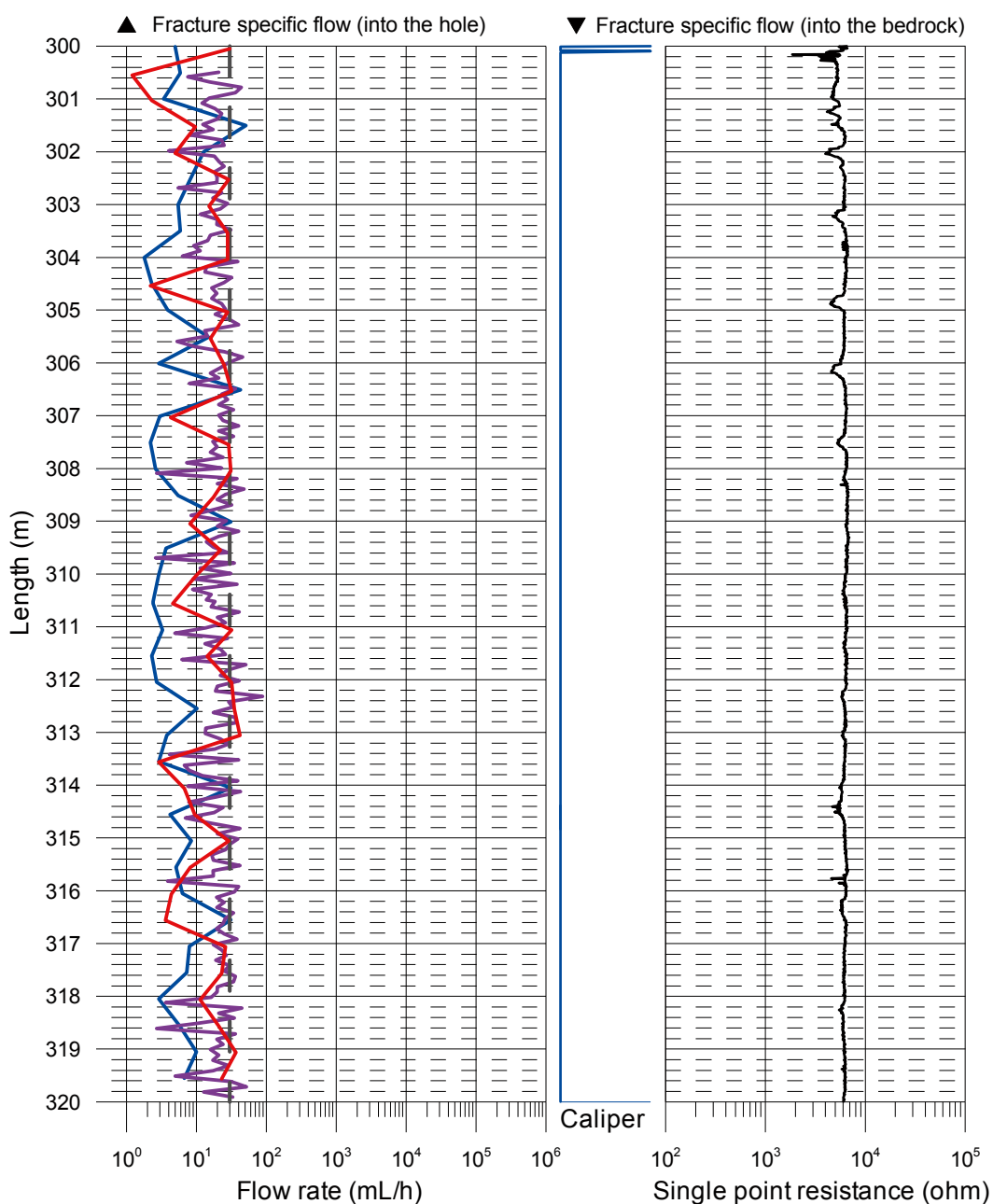
Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

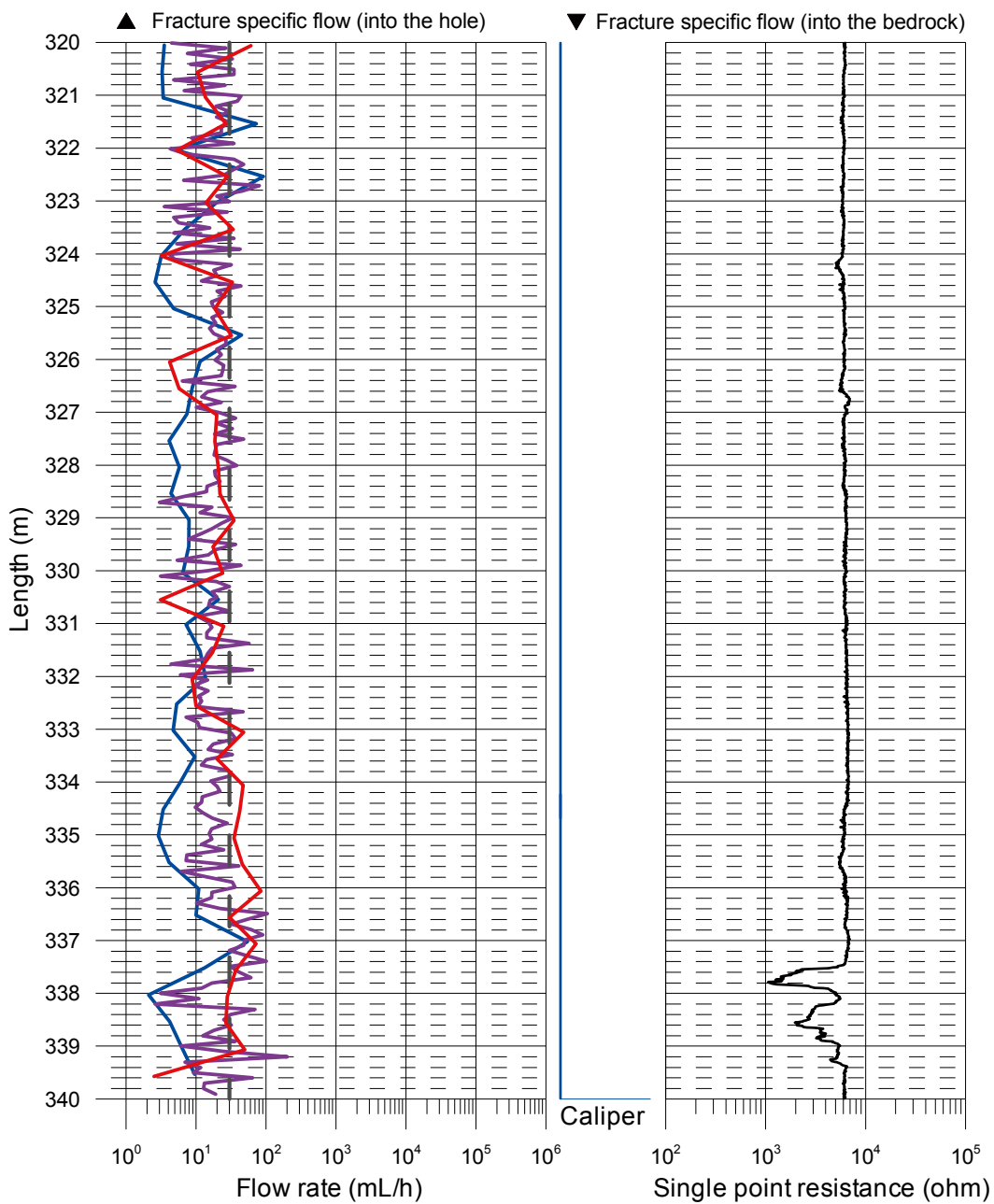
- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.14

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

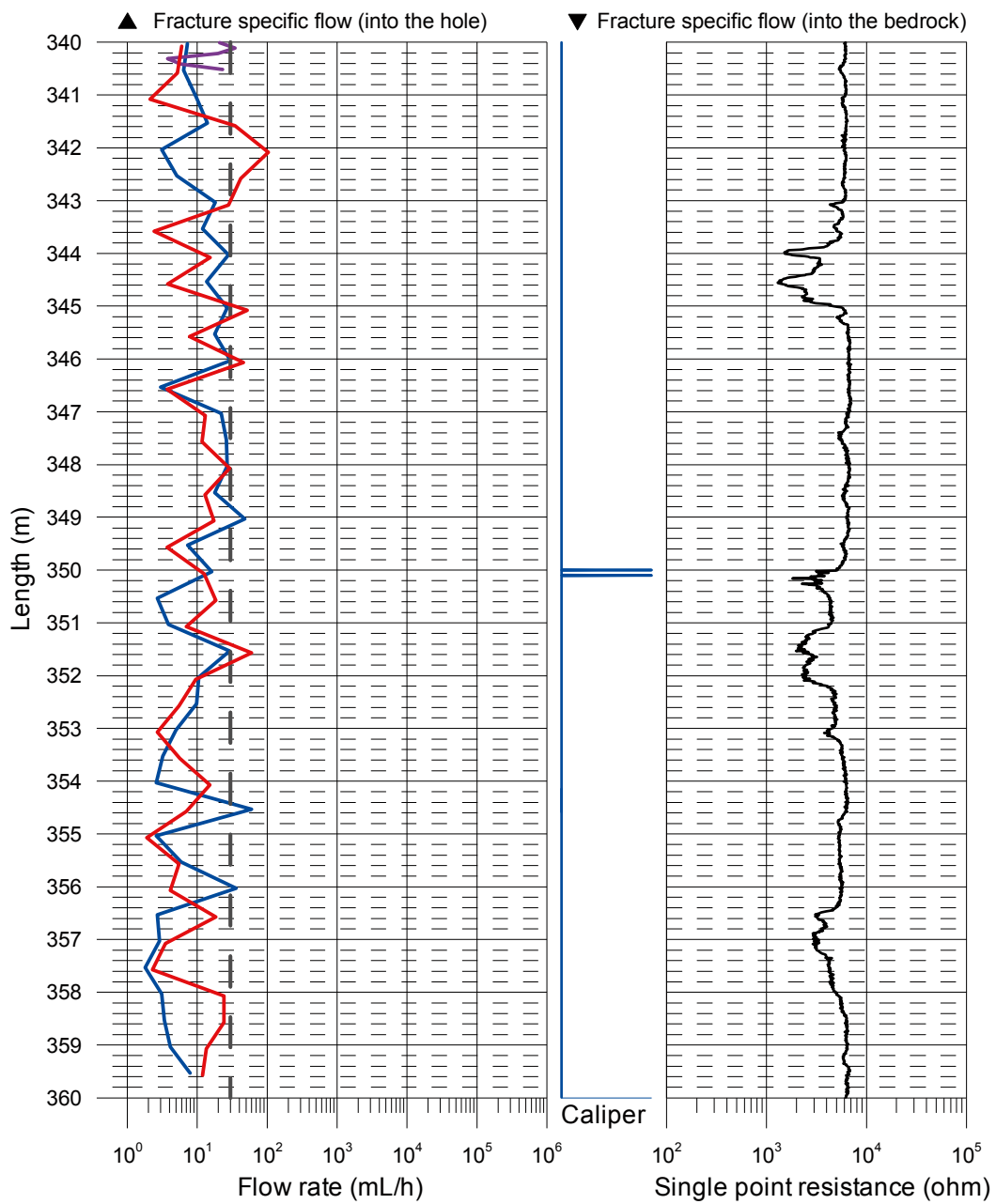
- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.15

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

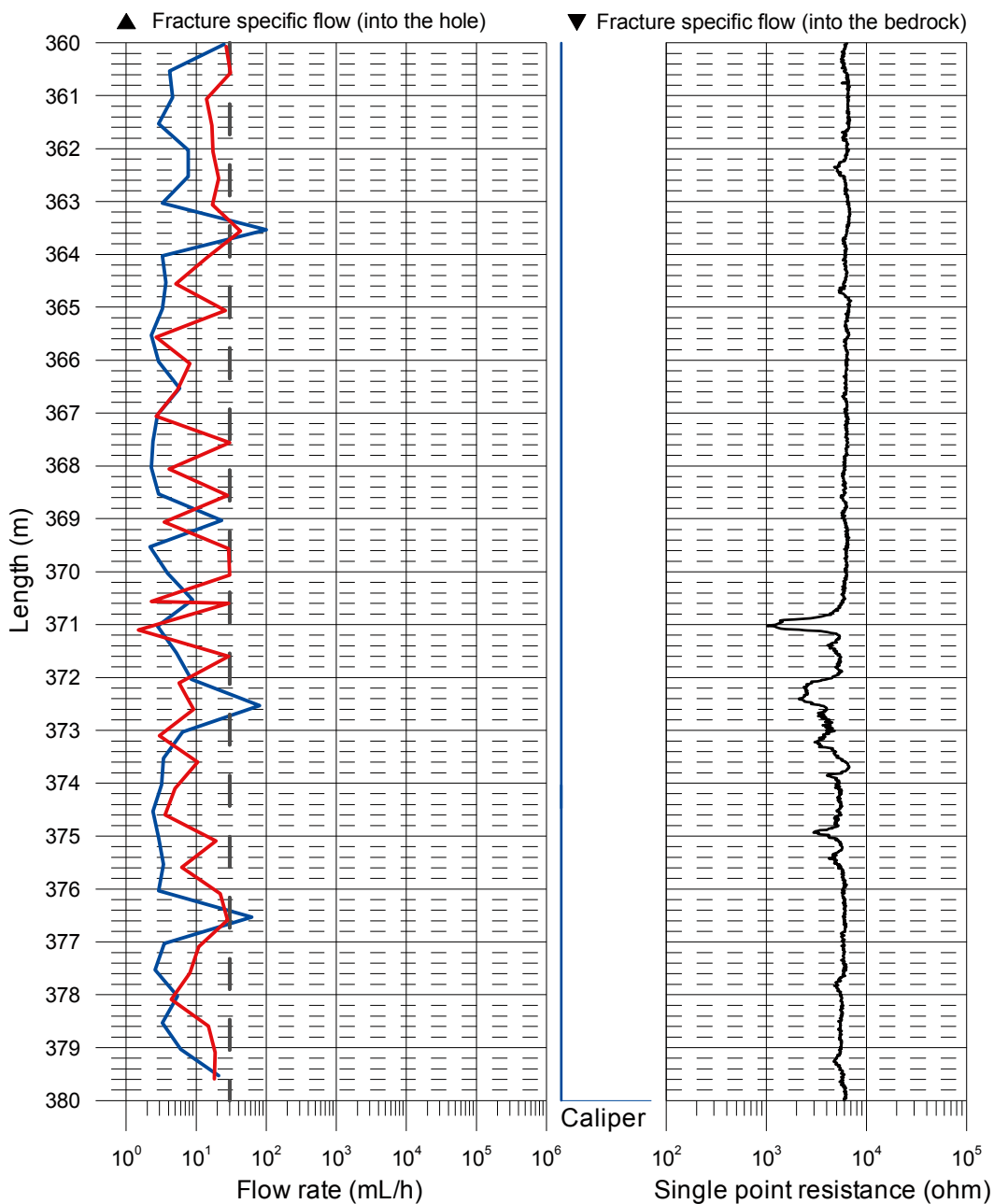
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.16

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

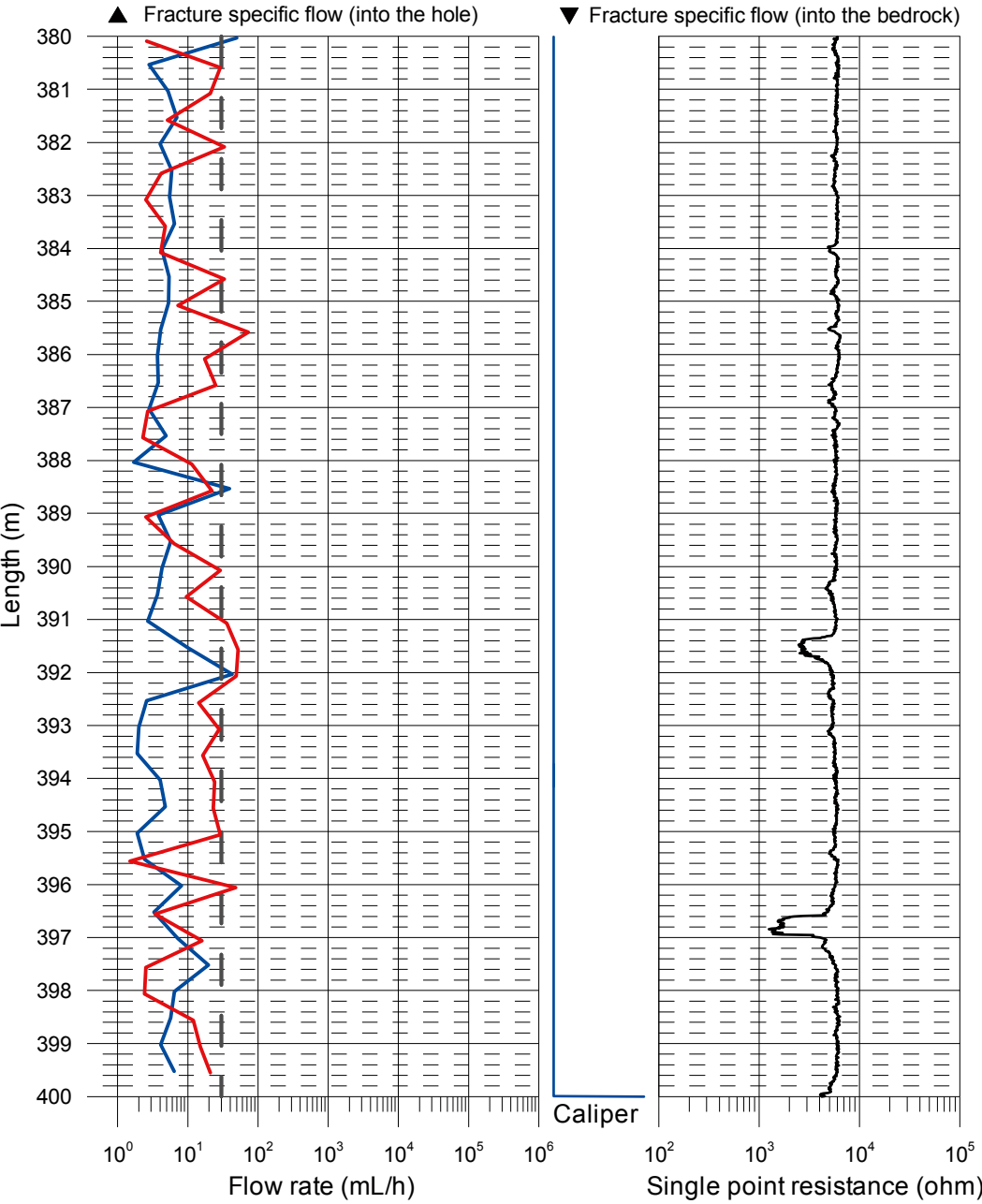
- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.17

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

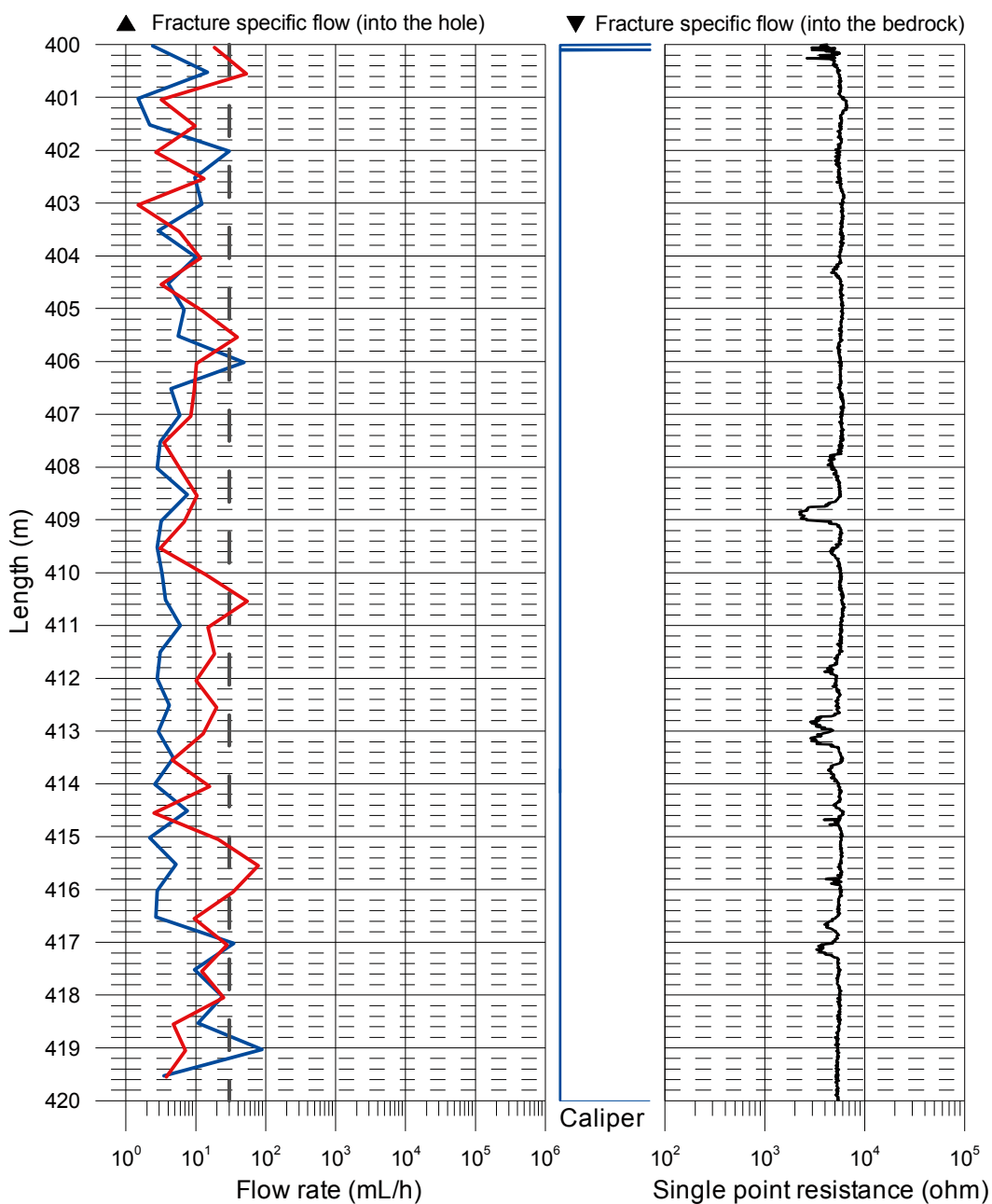
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.18

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

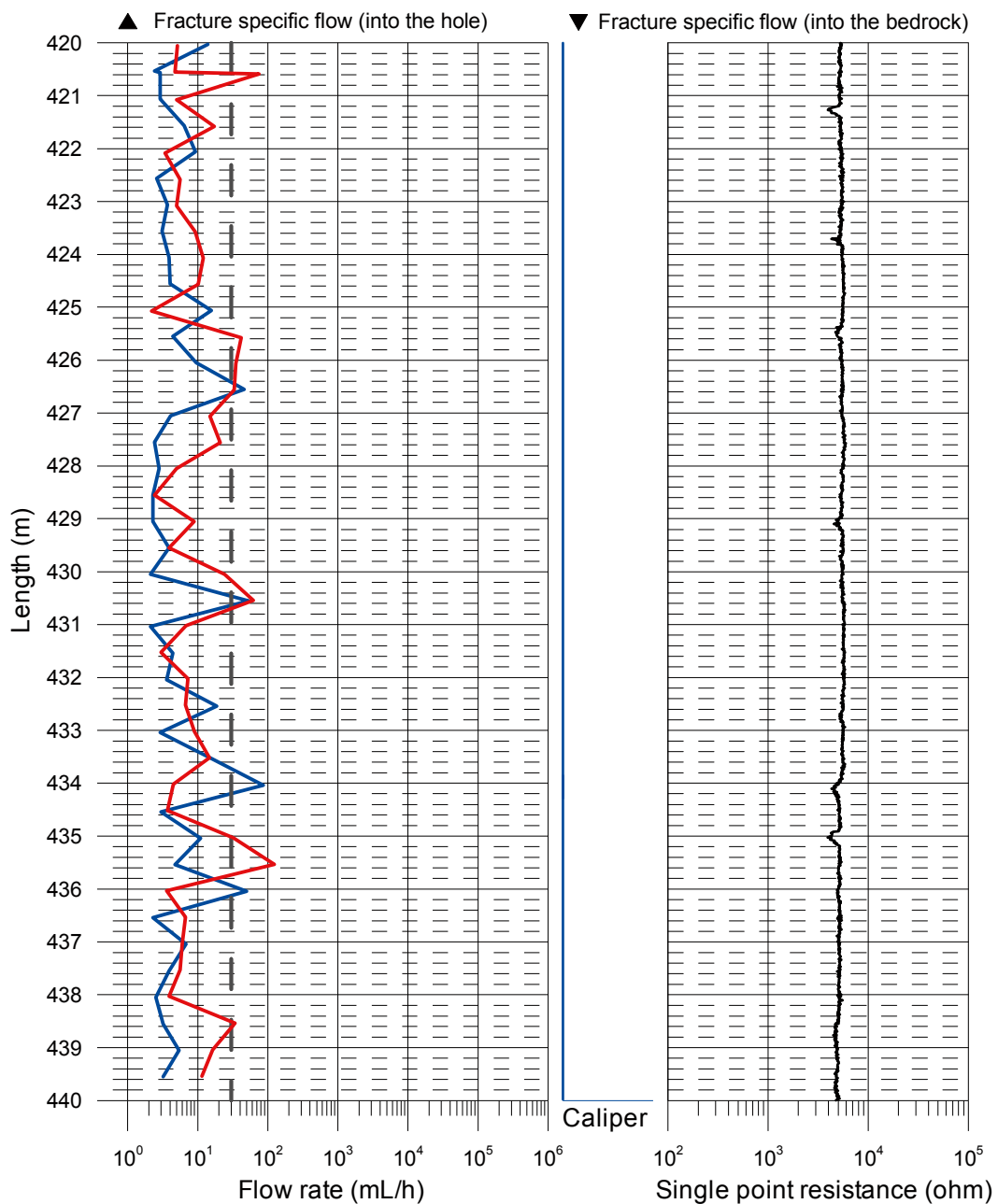
- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.19

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

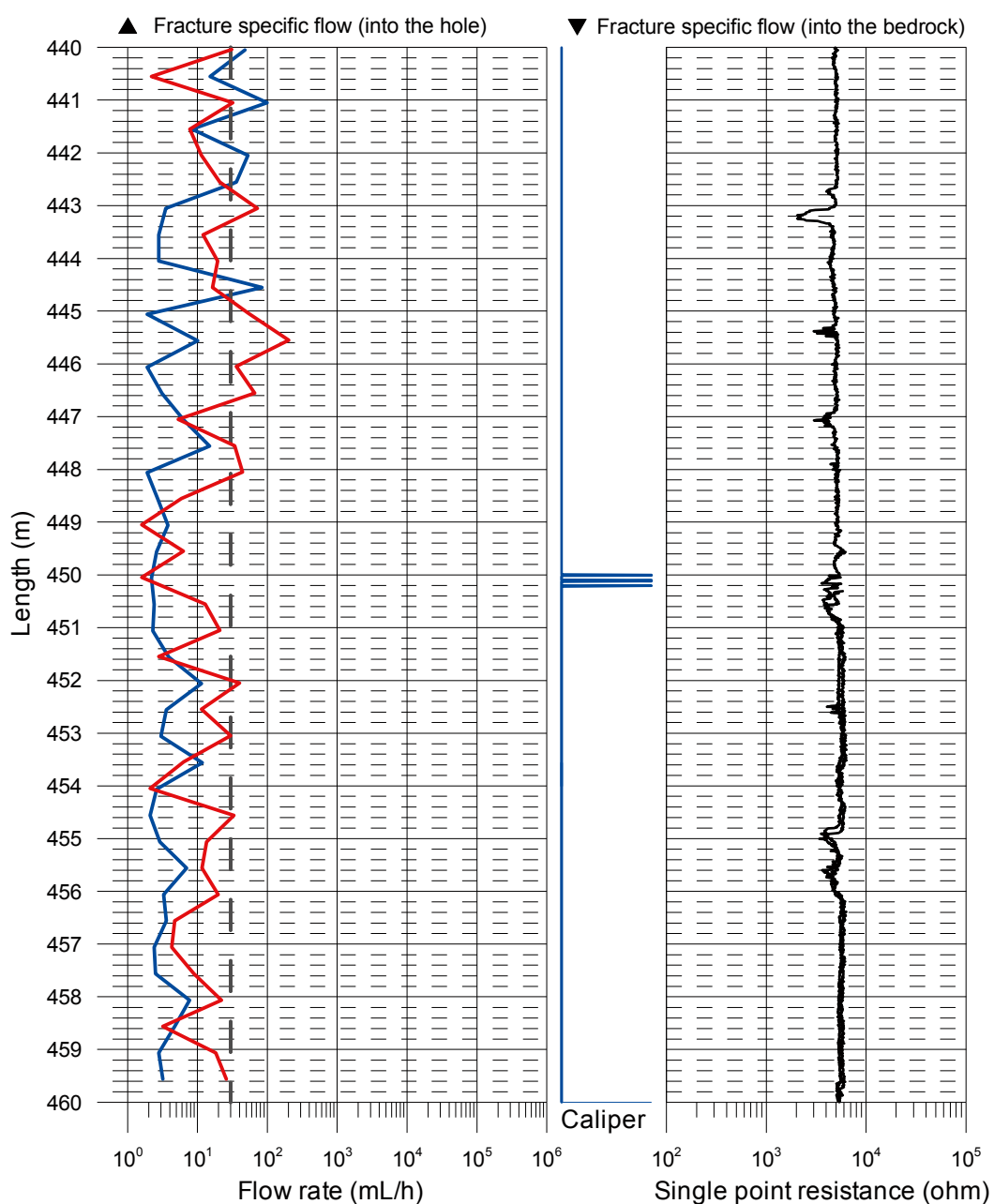
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.20

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

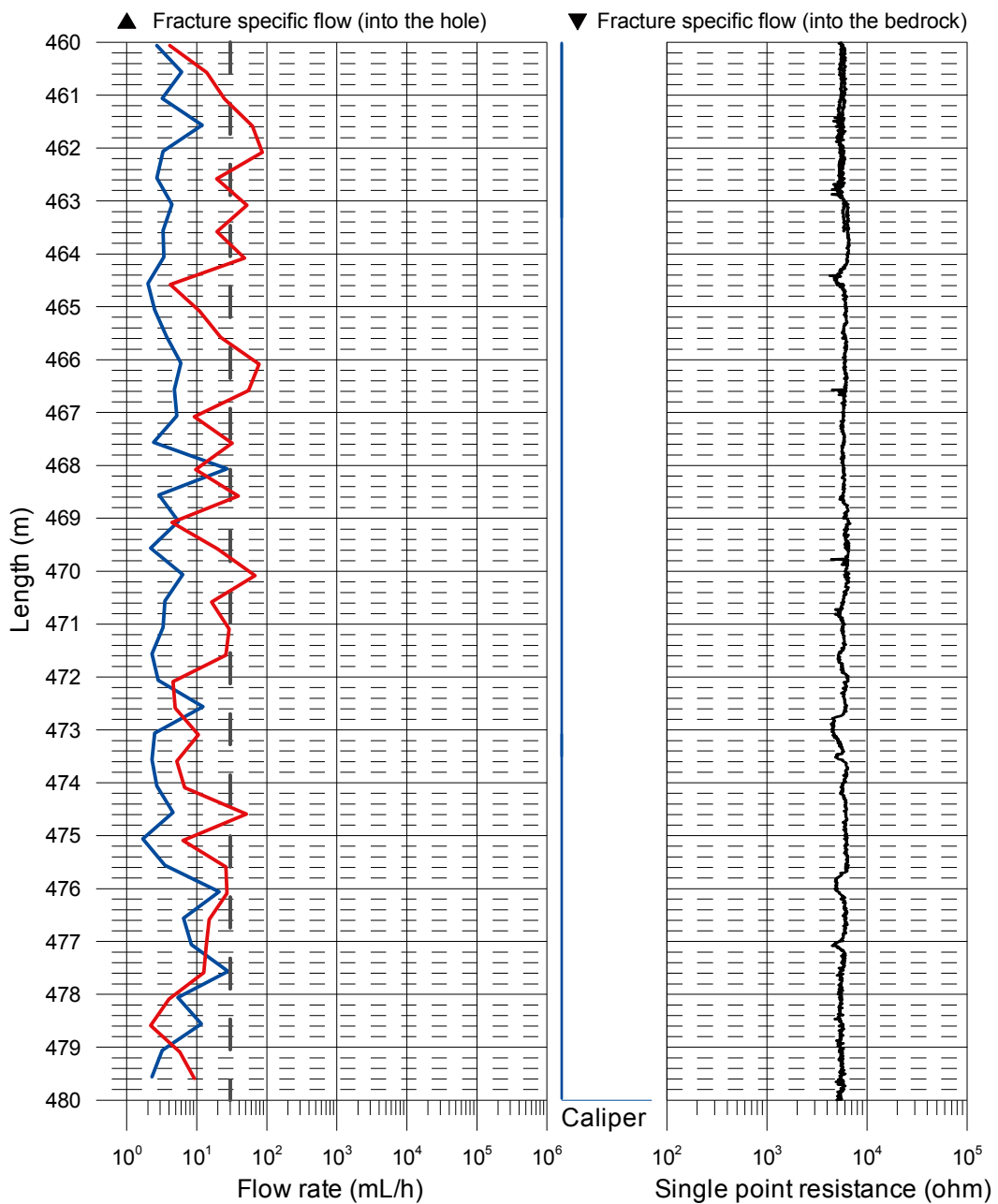
- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.21

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

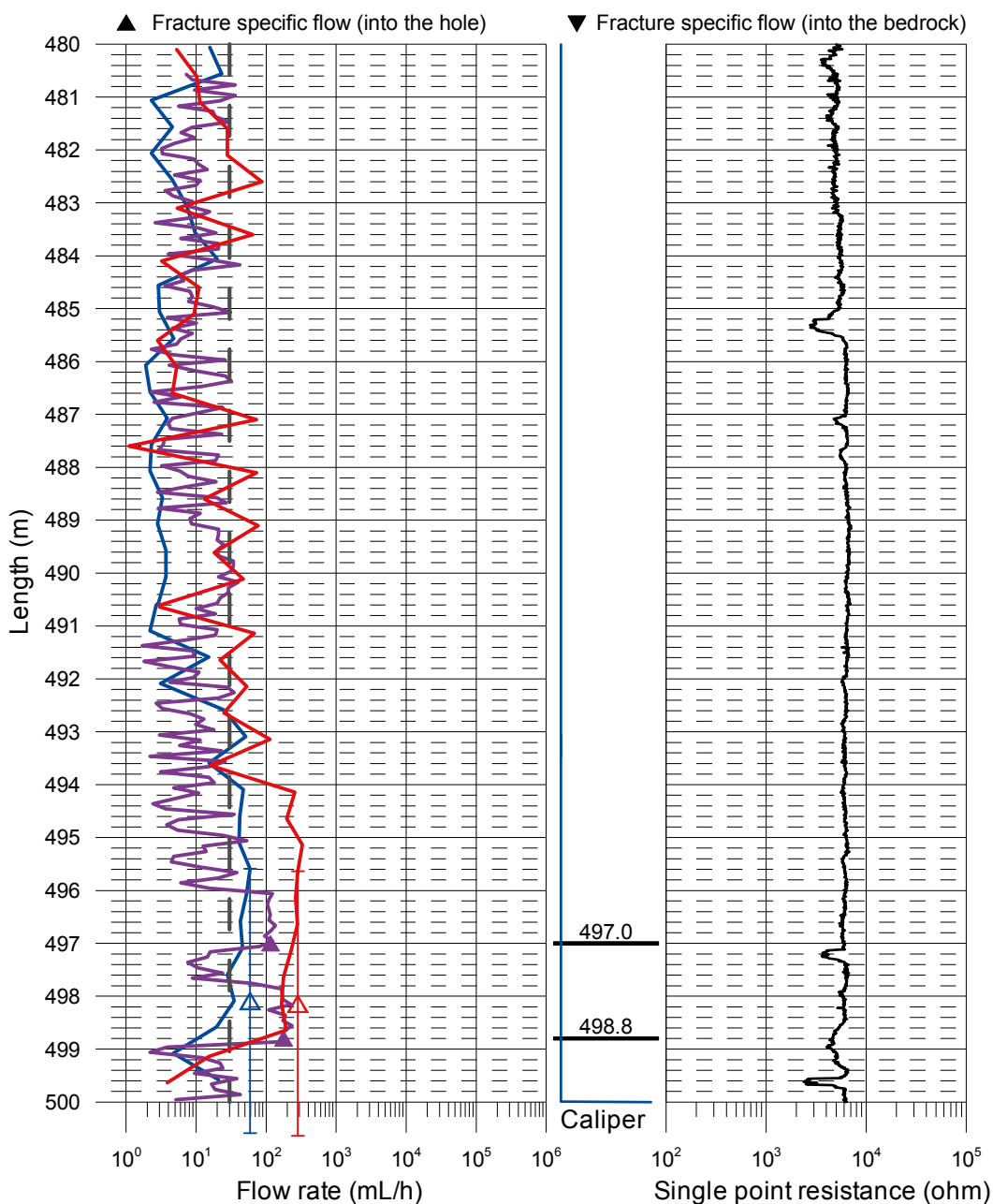
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.22

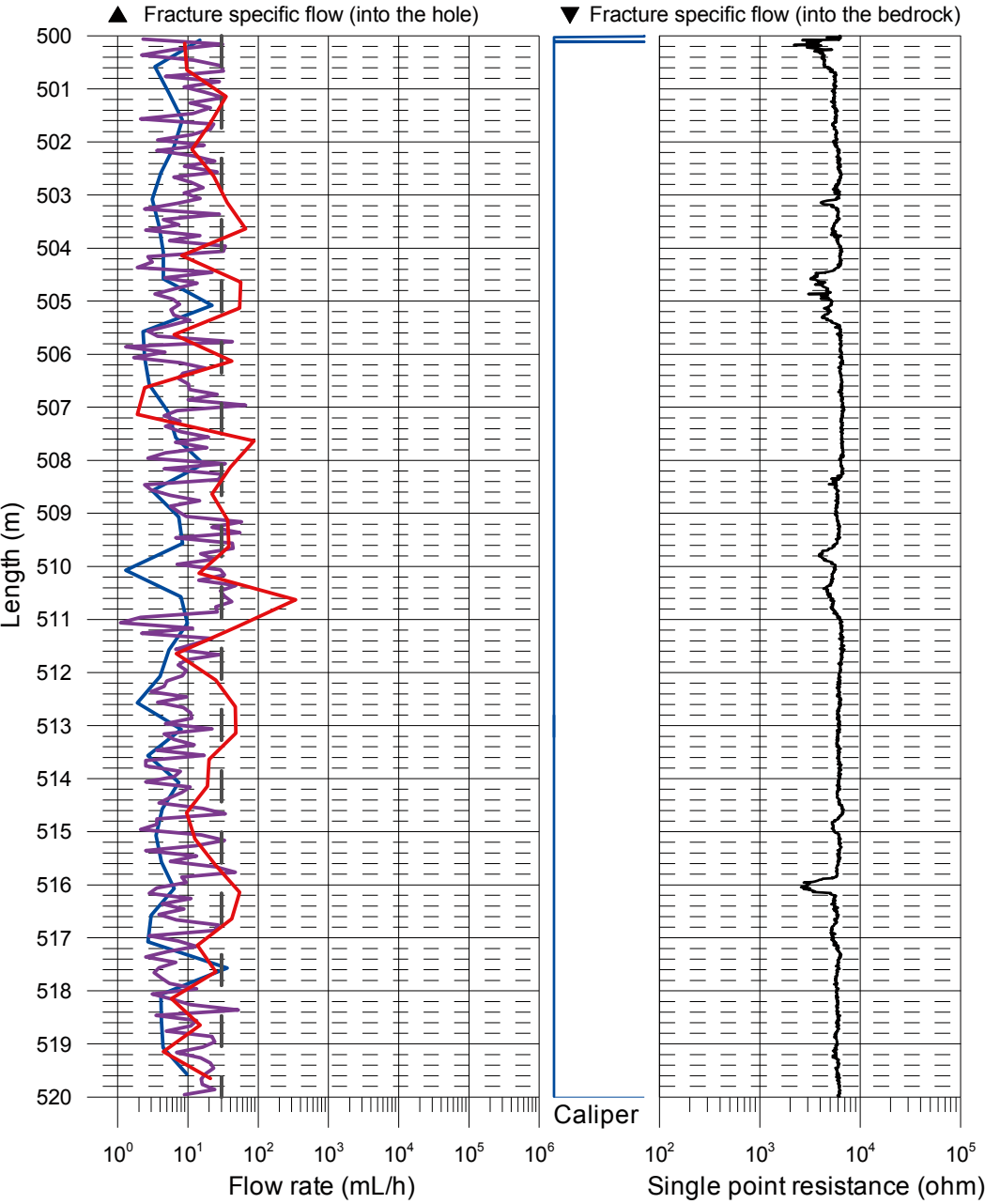
Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Laxemar, borehole KLX27A
 Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

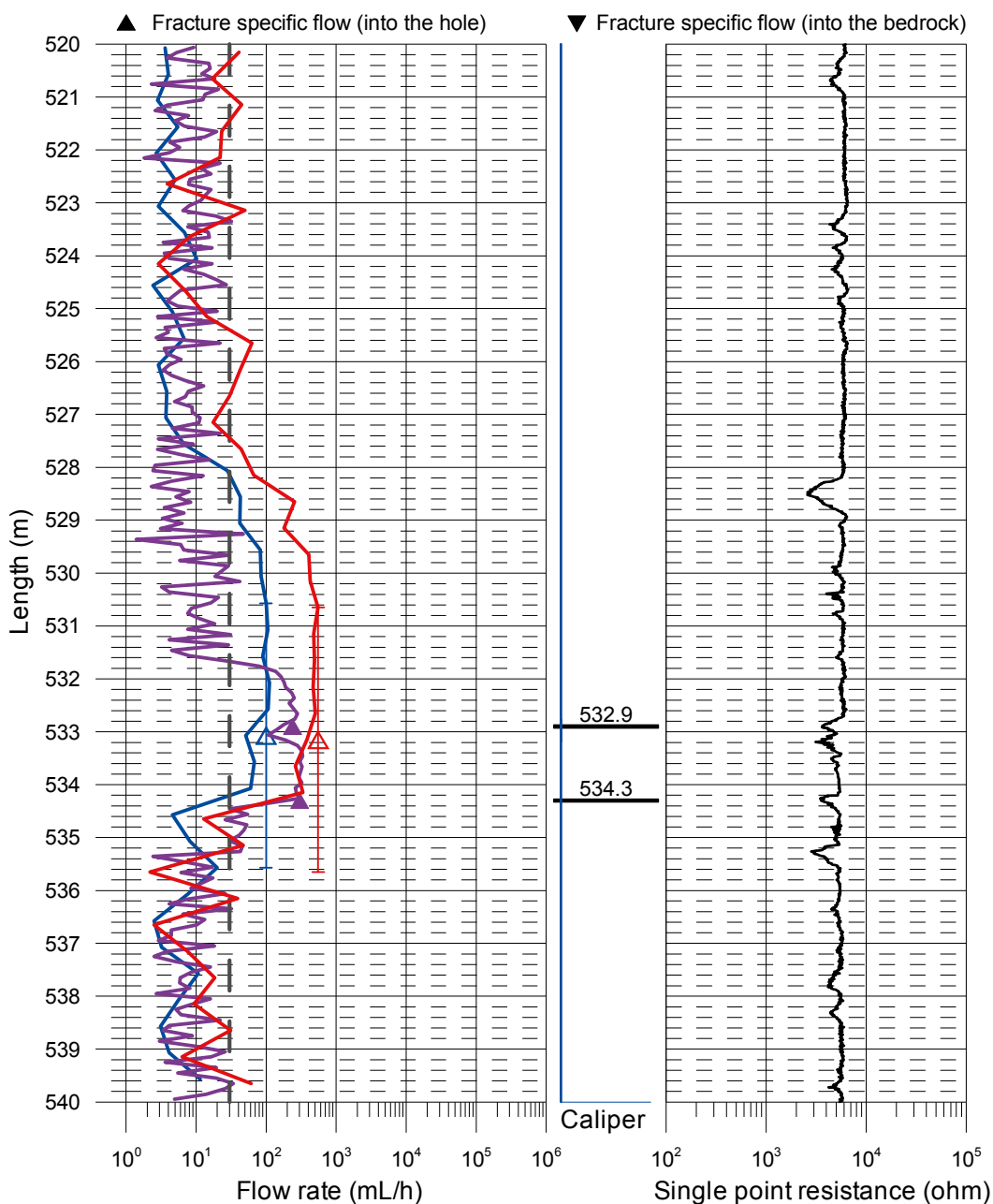
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.24

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

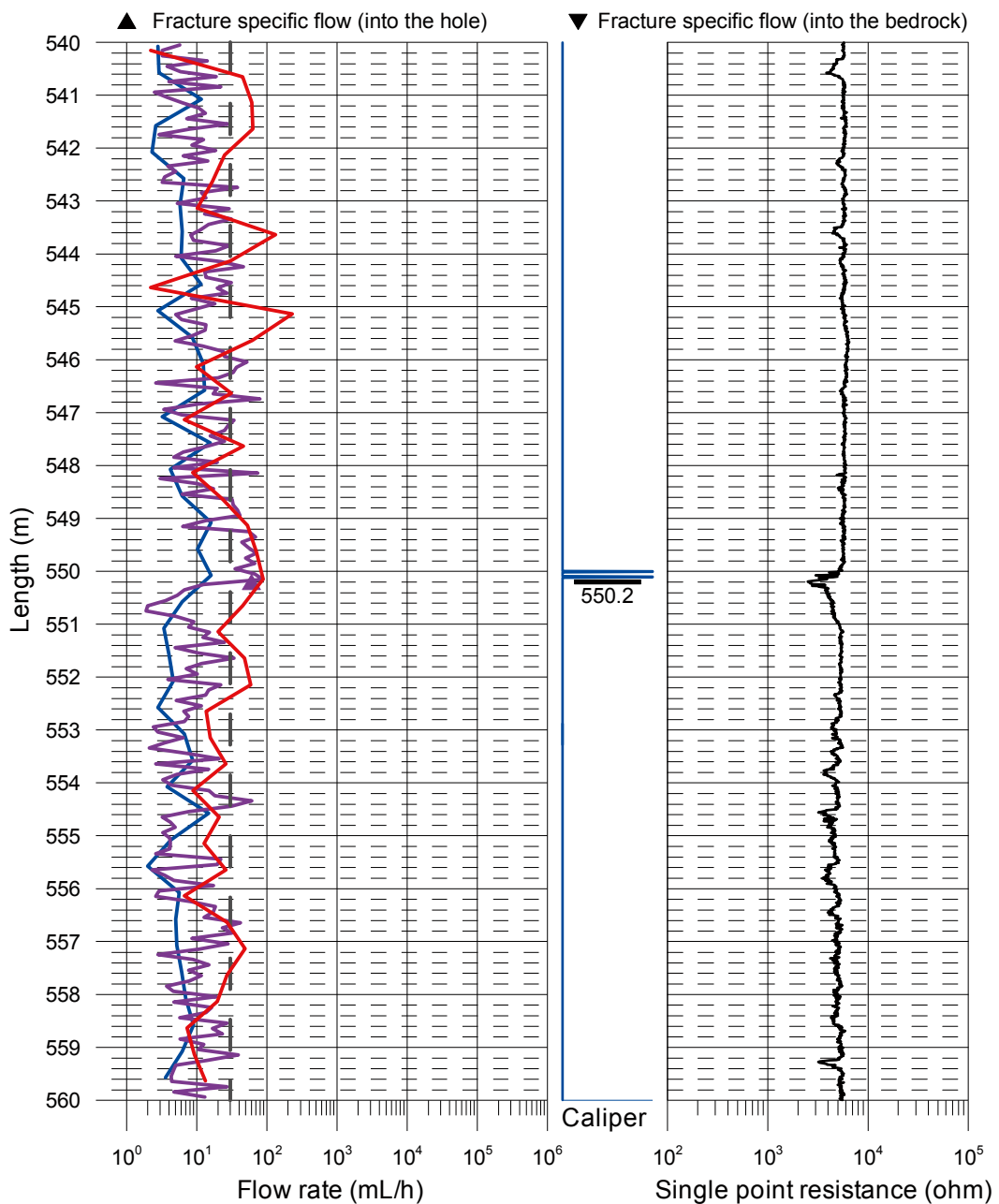
- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.25

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

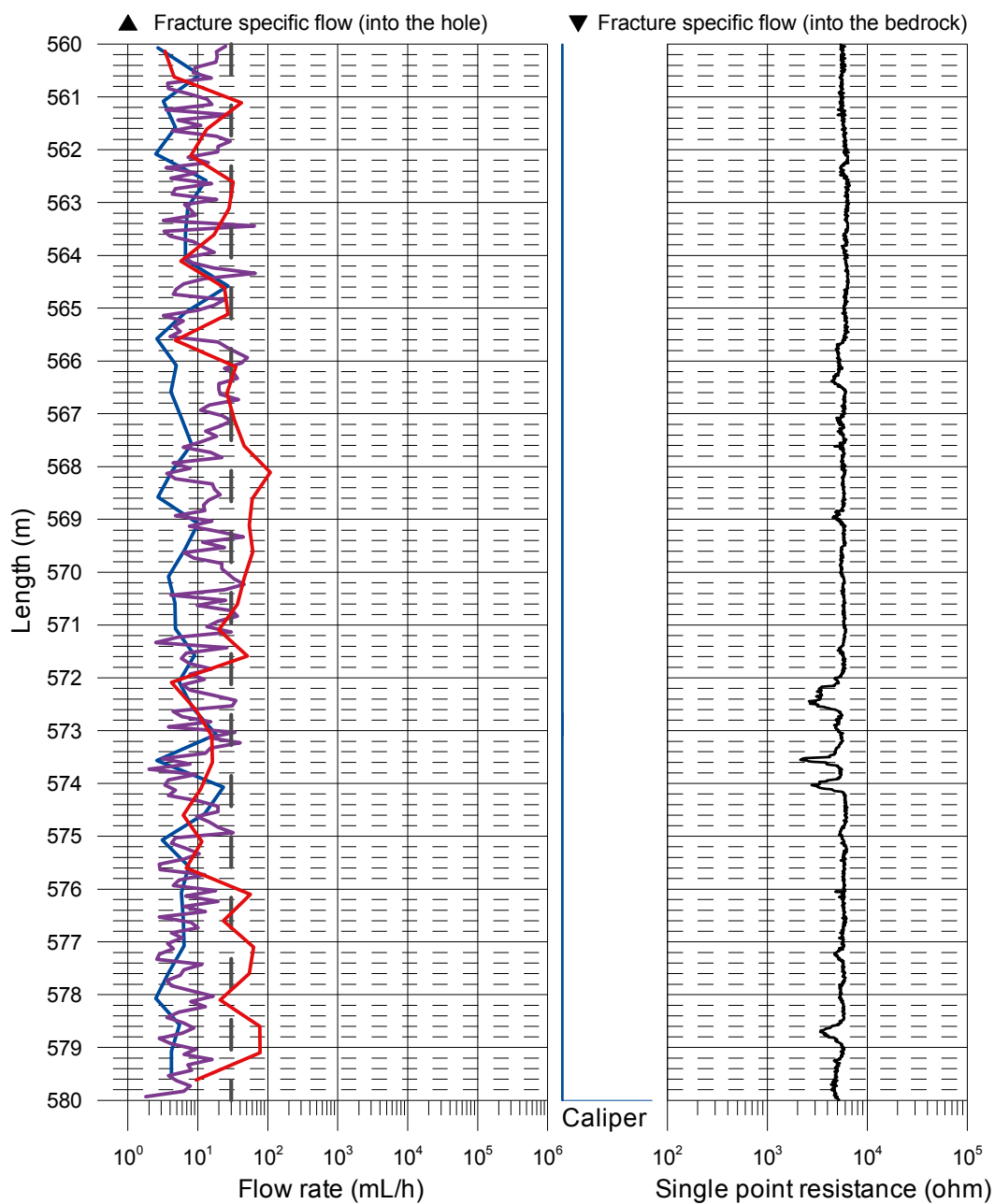
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.26

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

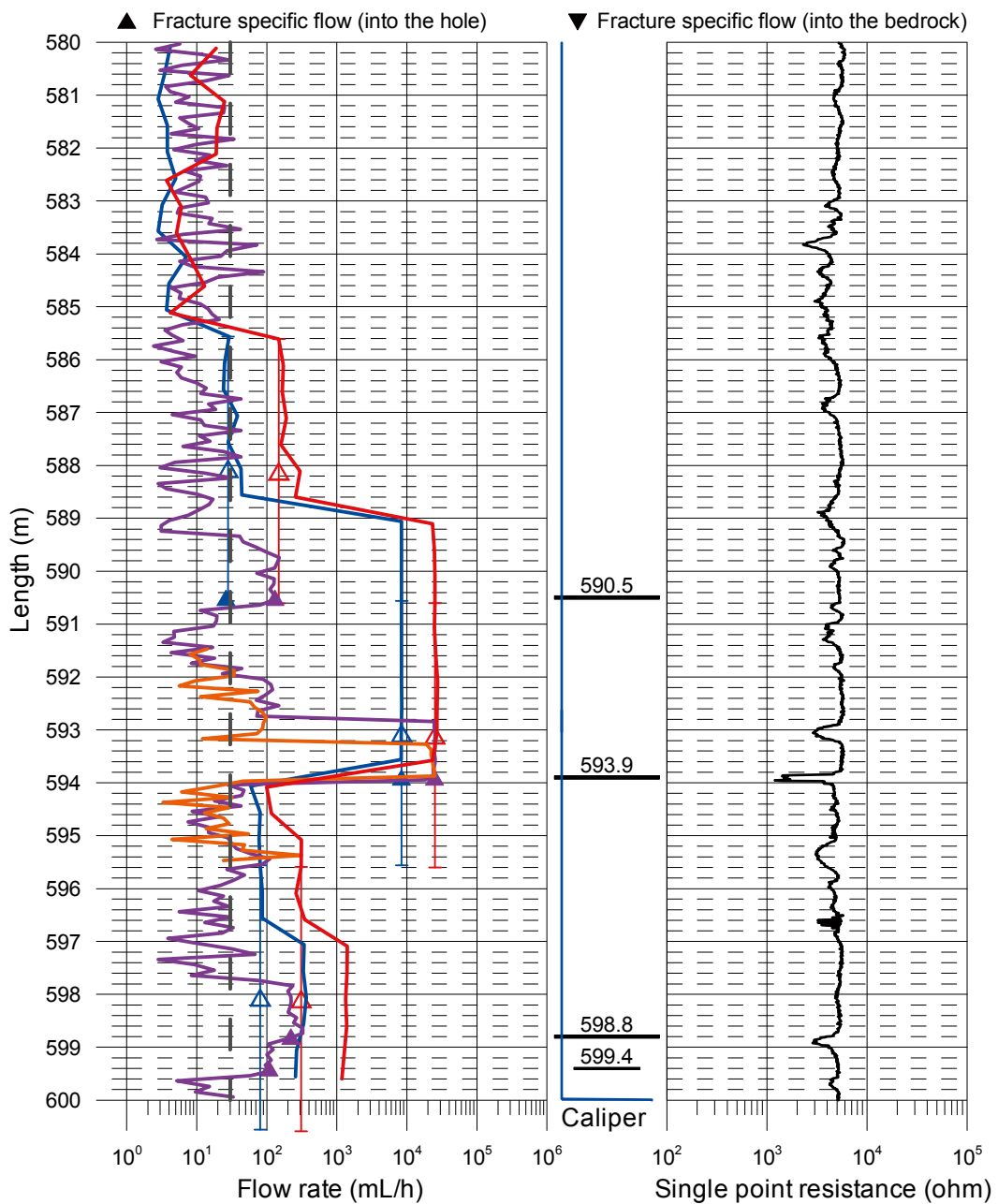
- △ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▽ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- △ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.27

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

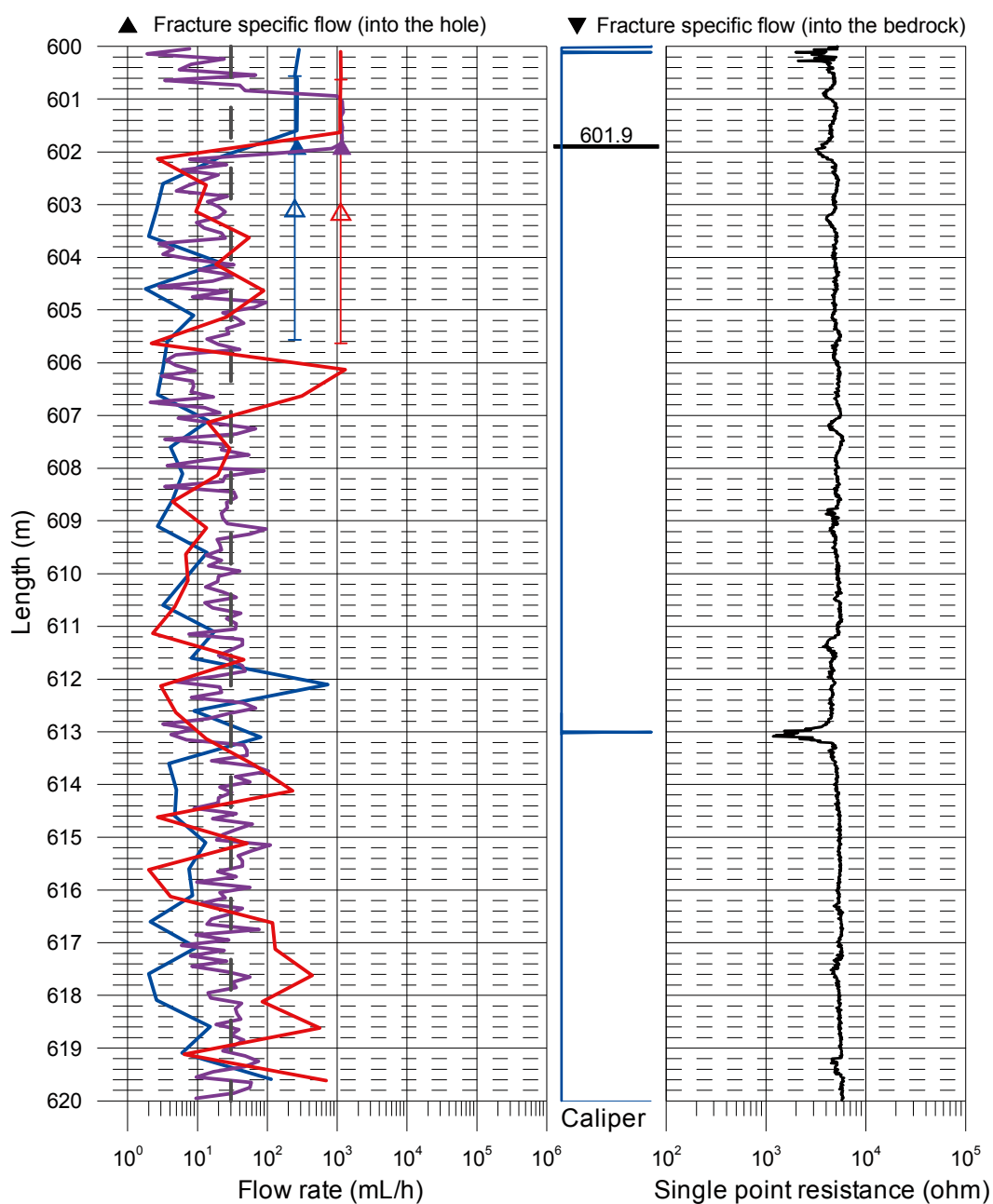
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.28

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

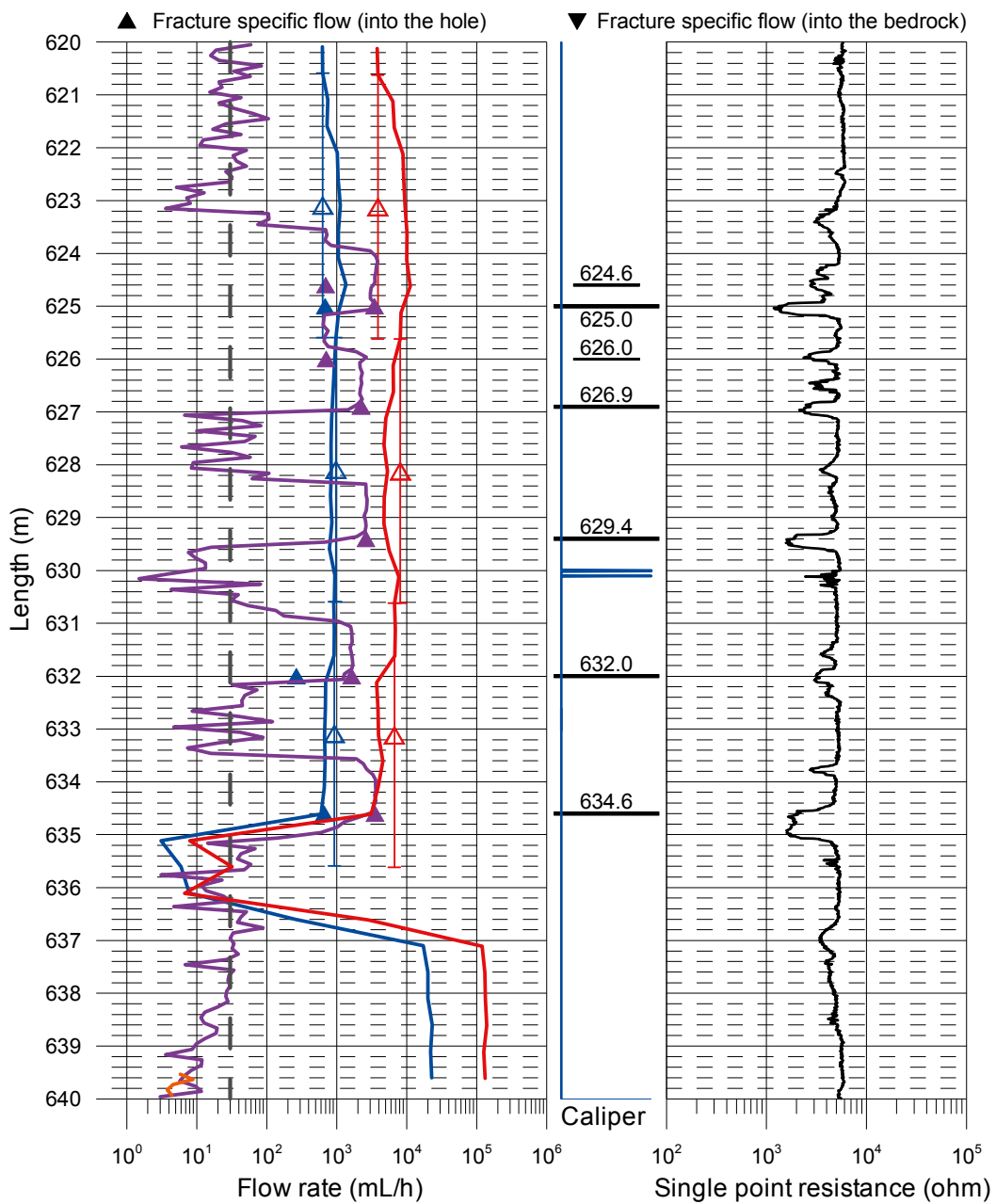
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



Appendix 3.29

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

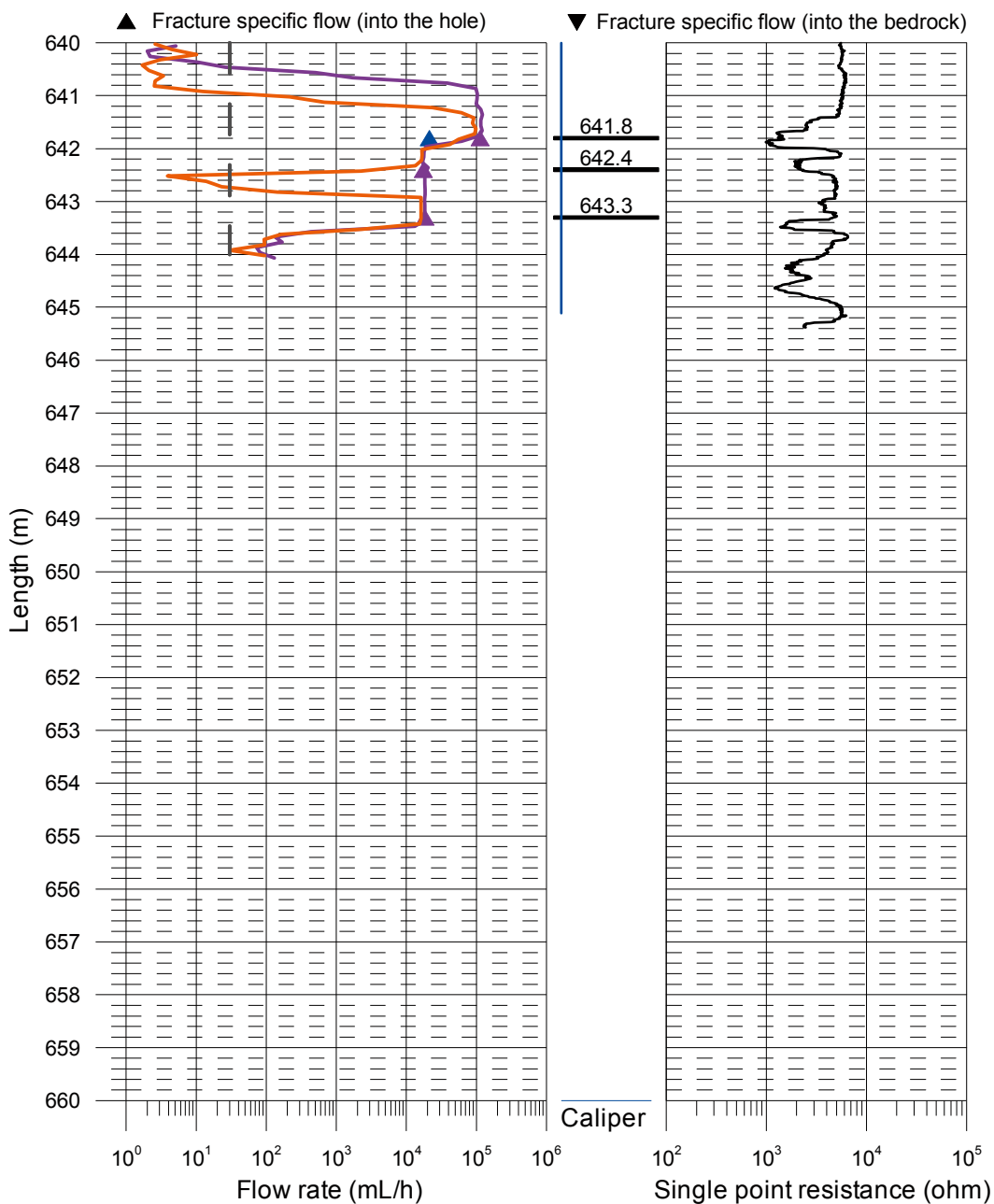
- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate



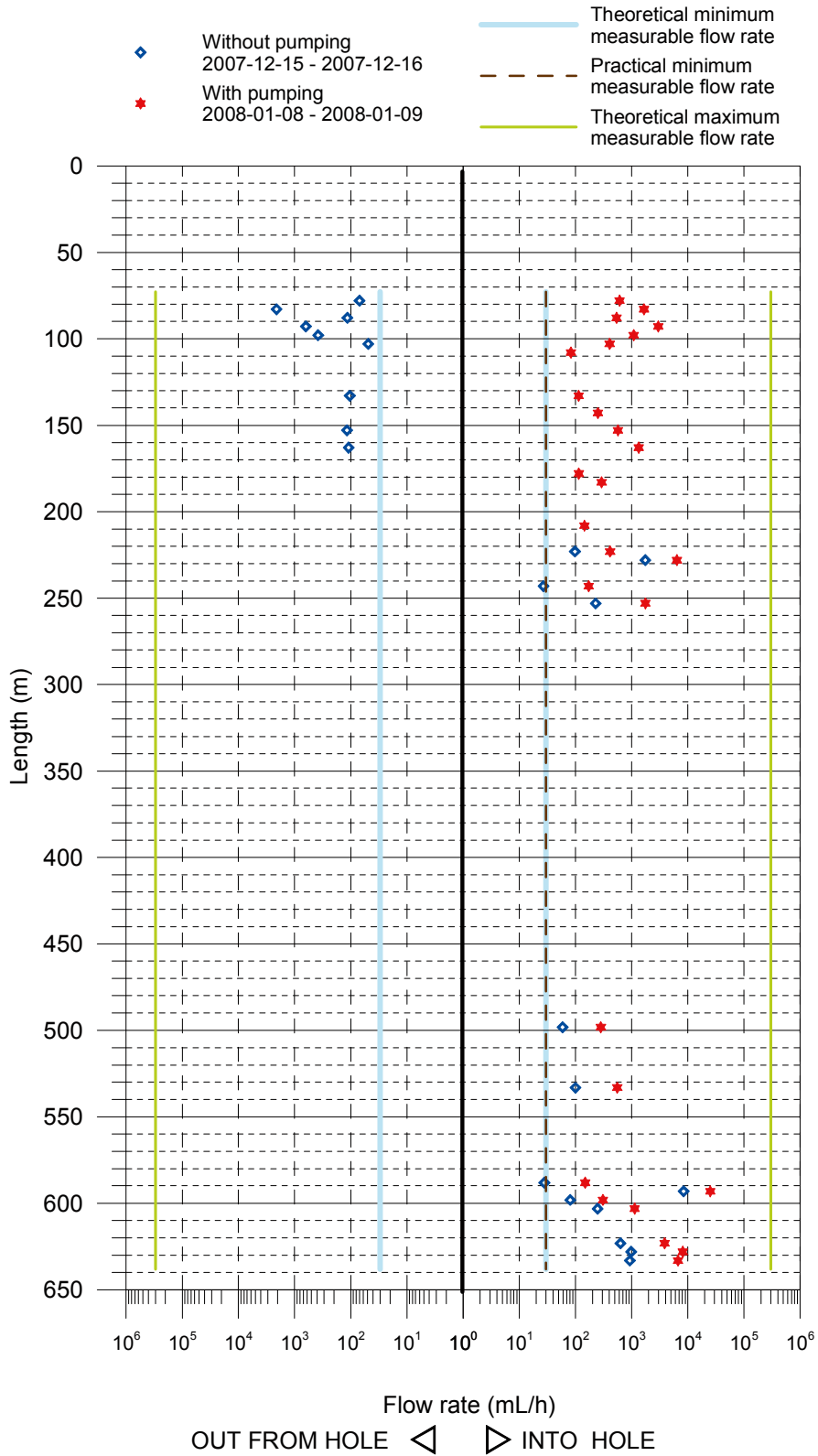
Appendix 3.30

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Flow rate, caliper and single point resistance

- ▲ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- ▼ Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the bedrock)
- ▲ With pumping (L=5 m, dL=5 m), (Flow direction = into the hole)
- Without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (Drawdown=10 m, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping during fracture-EC (Drawdown=10 m, L=0.5 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08
- Lower limit of flow rate

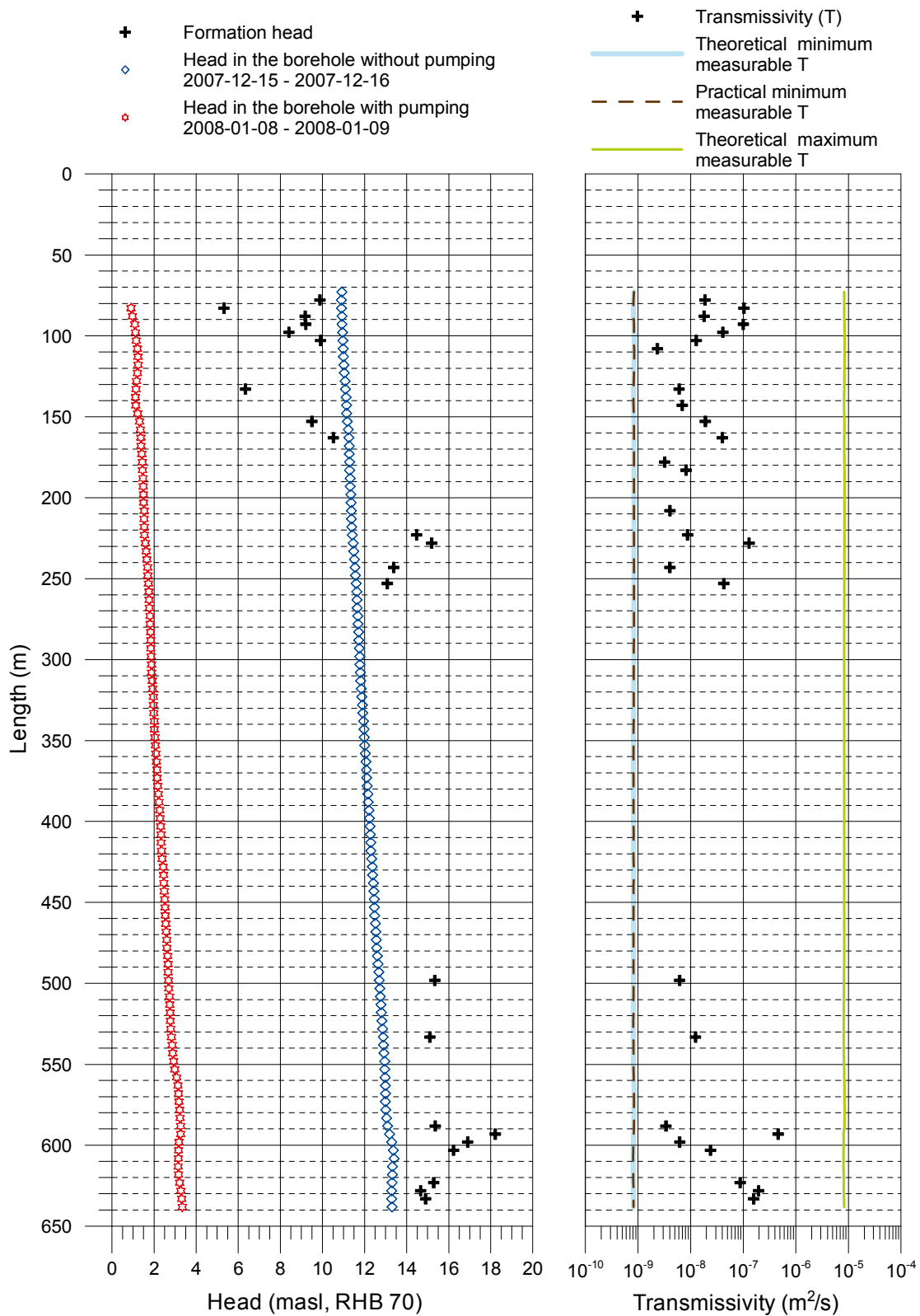


Laxemar, borehole KLX27A
Flow rates of 5 m sections



Appendix 4.2

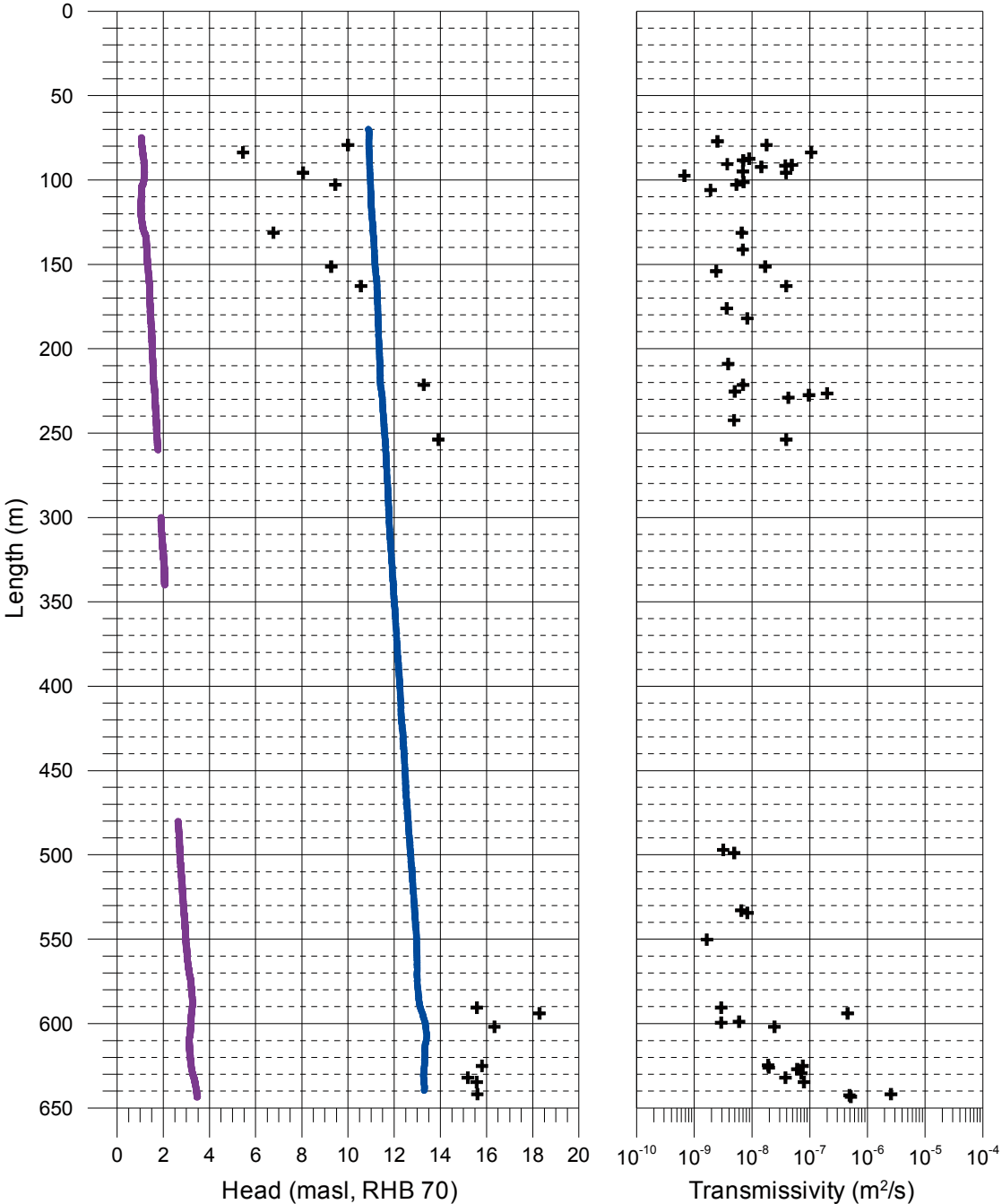
Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Transmissivity and head of 5 m sections



Appendix 5

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Transmissivity and head of detected fractures

- + Fracture head
 - Head in the borehole without pumping (L=5 m, dL=0.5 m)
2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
 - Head in the borehole with pumping (L=1 m, dL=0.1 m)
2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- + Transmissivity of fracture



Appendix 6

5. PFL-Difference flow logging – Basic test data.

Borehole ID	Logged interval Secup (m)	Seclow (m)	Test type (1–6)	Date of test, start YYYYMMDD	Time of test, start hh:mm	Date of flowl., start YYYYMMDD	Time of flowl., start hh:mm	Date of test, stop YYYYMMDD	Time of test, stop hh:mm	L _w (m)	dL (m)	Q _{p1} (m ³ /s)	Q _{p2} (m ³ /s)
KLX27A	14.76	650.56	5A	20080103	11:06	20080104	9:54	20080109	19:53	5	0.5	2.32E–04	–

5. PFL-Difference flow logging – Basic test data.

t _{p1} (s)	t _{p2} (s)	t _{F1} (s)	t _{F2} (s)	h ₀ (m.a.s.l.)	h ₁ (m.a.s.l.)	h ₂ (m.a.s.l.)	s ₁ (m)	s ₂ (m)	T Entire hole (m ² /s)	Reference (–)	Comments (–)
554,340	–	796,740	–	10.69	0.69	–	–10.00	–	2.29E–05	–	–

Appendix 7

Difference flow logging – Sequential flow logging.

Borehole ID	Secup L (m)	Seclow L (m)	L _w (m)	Q ₀ (m ³ /s)	h _{0FW} (m.a.s.l.)	Q ₁ (m ³ /s)	h _{1FW} (m.a.s.l.)	T _D (m ² /s)	h _i (m.a.s.l.)	Q-lower limit P (mL/h)	T _D -meas _{L_T} (m ² /s)	T _D -meas _{L_P} (m ² /s)	T _D -meas _{L_U} (m ² /s)	Comments
KLX27A	70.38	75.38	5	–	10.92	–	1.03	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	75.40	80.40	5	–1.94E–08	10.90	1.70E–07	0.94	1.9E–08	9.9	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	80.40	85.40	5	–5.83E–07	10.91	4.61E–07	0.90	1.0E–07	5.3	30	8.2E–10	8.2E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	85.40	90.40	5	–3.19E–08	10.93	1.49E–07	0.97	1.8E–08	9.2	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	90.40	95.40	5	–1.75E–07	10.93	8.28E–07	1.08	1.0E–07	9.2	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	95.40	100.40	5	–1.06E–07	10.95	3.03E–07	1.11	4.1E–08	8.4	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	100.41	105.41	5	–1.36E–08	10.97	1.13E–07	1.15	1.3E–08	9.9	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	105.43	110.43	5	–	10.99	2.31E–08	1.21	2.3E–09	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	110.43	115.43	5	–	11.00	–	1.23	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	115.43	120.43	5	–	11.02	–	1.24	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	120.43	125.43	5	–	11.04	–	1.21	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	125.43	130.43	5	–	11.08	–	1.16	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	130.43	135.43	5	–2.89E–08	11.09	3.17E–08	1.14	6.0E–09	6.3	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	135.42	140.42	5	–	11.12	–	1.11	–	–	30	8.2E–10	8.2E–10	8.2E–06	
KLX27A	140.42	145.42	5	–	11.14	7.00E–08	1.13	6.9E–09	–	30	8.2E–10	8.2E–10	8.2E–06	
KLX27A	145.41	150.41	5	–	11.15	–	1.22	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	150.42	155.42	5	–3.25E–08	11.18	1.58E–07	1.31	1.9E–08	9.5	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	155.45	160.45	5	–	11.23	–	1.35	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	160.44	165.44	5	–3.03E–08	11.26	3.72E–07	1.37	4.0E–08	10.5	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	165.45	170.45	5	–	11.27	–	1.38	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	170.46	175.46	5	–	11.27	–	1.41	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	175.49	180.49	5	–	11.29	3.19E–08	1.44	3.2E–09	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	180.50	185.50	5	–	11.29	8.11E–08	1.45	8.2E–09	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	185.51	190.51	5	–	11.32	–	1.47	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	190.52	195.52	5	–	11.32	–	1.48	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	195.53	200.53	5	–	11.35	–	1.49	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	200.54	205.54	5	–	11.36	–	1.50	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	

Borehole ID	Secup L (m)	Seclow L (m)	L _w (m)	Q ₀ (m ³ /s)	h _{0FW} (m.a.s.l.)	Q ₁ (m ³ /s)	h _{1FW} (m.a.s.l.)	T _D (m ² /s)	h _i (m.a.s.l.)	Q-lower limit P (mL/h)	T _D -meas _{LT} (m ² /s)	T _D -meas _{LP} (m ² /s)	T _D -meas _{LU} (m ² /s)	Comments
KLX27A	205.55	210.55	5	–	11.38	4.03E–08	1.53	4.0E–09	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	210.56	215.56	5	–	11.38	–	1.52	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	215.53	220.53	5	–	11.39	–	1.53	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	220.55	225.55	5	2.72E–08	11.42	1.15E–07	1.54	8.8E–09	14.5	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	225.58	230.58	5	4.86E–07	11.46	1.77E–06	1.58	1.3E–07	15.2	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	230.56	235.56	5	–	11.49	–	1.62	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	235.55	240.55	5	–	11.52	–	1.65	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	240.54	245.54	5	7.50E–09	11.55	4.78E–08	1.69	4.0E–09	13.4	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	245.53	250.53	5	–	11.57	–	1.70	–	–	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	250.52	255.52	5	6.36E–08	11.60	4.89E–07	1.73	4.3E–08	13.1	30	8.4E–10	8.4E–10	8.4E–06	
KLX27A	255.52	260.52	5	–	11.63	–	1.75	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	260.51	265.51	5	–	11.64	–	1.76	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	265.51	270.51	5	–	11.65	–	1.77	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	270.51	275.51	5	–	11.68	–	1.80	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	275.51	280.51	5	–	11.69	–	1.81	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	280.52	285.52	5	–	11.72	–	1.83	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	285.52	290.52	5	–	11.73	–	1.84	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	290.52	295.52	5	–	11.75	–	1.84	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	295.53	300.53	5	–	11.77	–	1.86	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	300.53	305.53	5	–	11.78	–	1.88	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	305.53	310.53	5	–	11.80	–	1.88	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	310.54	315.54	5	–	11.82	–	1.91	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	315.56	320.56	5	–	11.85	–	1.93	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	320.56	325.56	5	–	11.87	–	1.96	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	325.55	330.55	5	–	11.90	–	1.96	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	330.55	335.55	5	–	11.92	–	1.98	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	335.54	340.54	5	–	11.95	–	2.01	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	340.56	345.56	5	–	11.98	–	2.01	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	345.55	350.55	5	–	11.99	–	2.04	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	

Borehole ID	Secup L (m)	Seclow L (m)	L _w (m)	Q ₀ (m ³ /s)	h _{0FW} (m.a.s.l.)	Q ₁ (m ³ /s)	h _{1FW} (m.a.s.l.)	T _D (m ² /s)	h _i (m.a.s.l.)	Q-lower limit P (mL/h)	T _D -meas _{LT} (m ² /s)	T _D -meas _{LP} (m ² /s)	T _D -meas _{LU} (m ² /s)	Comments
KLX27A	350.55	355.55	5	–	12.01	–	2.06	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	355.55	360.55	5	–	12.04	–	2.08	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	360.55	365.55	5	–	12.07	–	2.11	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	365.55	370.55	5	–	12.09	–	2.13	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	370.55	375.55	5	–	12.10	–	2.14	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	375.56	380.56	5	–	12.13	–	2.17	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	380.56	385.56	5	–	12.16	–	2.20	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	385.56	390.56	5	–	12.18	–	2.23	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	390.55	395.55	5	–	12.21	–	2.26	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	395.54	400.54	5	–	12.23	–	2.28	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	400.54	405.54	5	–	12.26	–	2.31	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	405.53	410.53	5	–	12.27	–	2.33	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	410.53	415.53	5	–	12.30	–	2.33	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	415.54	420.54	5	–	12.30	–	2.35	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	420.54	425.54	5	–	12.34	–	2.38	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	425.56	430.56	5	–	12.37	–	2.43	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	430.55	435.55	5	–	12.38	–	2.45	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	435.54	440.54	5	–	12.42	–	2.46	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	440.55	445.55	5	–	12.44	–	2.48	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	445.56	450.56	5	–	12.46	–	2.50	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	450.56	455.56	5	–	12.47	–	2.52	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	455.56	460.56	5	–	12.48	–	2.53	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	460.57	465.57	5	–	12.52	–	2.55	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	465.57	470.57	5	–	12.54	–	2.57	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	470.57	475.57	5	–	12.56	–	2.60	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	475.58	480.58	5	–	12.58	–	2.61	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	480.58	485.58	5	–	12.61	–	2.64	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	485.58	490.58	5	–	12.64	–	2.66	–	–	30	8.3E–10	8.3E–10	8.3E–06	
KLX27A	490.59	495.59	5	–	12.68	–	2.66	–	–	30	8.2E–10	8.2E–10	8.2E–06	

Borehole ID	Secup L (m)	Seclow L (m)	L _w (m)	Q ₀ (m ³ /s)	h _{0FW} (m.a.s.l.)	Q ₁ (m ³ /s)	h _{1FW} (m.a.s.l.)	T _D (m ² /s)	h _i (m.a.s.l.)	Q-lower limit P (mL/h)	T _D -meas _{LT} (m ² /s)	T _D -meas _{LP} (m ² /s)	T _D -meas _{LU} (m ² /s)	Comments
KLX27A	495.62	500.62	5	1.64E-08	12.70	7.86E-08	2.68	6.1E-09	15.3	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	500.61	505.61	5	-	12.73	-	2.70	-	-	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	505.60	510.60	5	-	12.75	-	2.73	-	-	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	510.60	515.60	5	-	12.78	-	2.74	-	-	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	515.61	520.61	5	-	12.80	-	2.76	-	-	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	520.61	525.61	5	-	12.83	-	2.77	-	-	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	525.61	530.61	5	-	12.86	-	2.79	-	-	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	530.61	535.61	5	2.78E-08	12.89	1.54E-07	2.82	1.2E-08	15.1	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	535.61	540.61	5	-	12.90	-	2.86	-	-	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	540.61	545.61	5	-	12.92	-	2.88	-	-	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	545.60	550.60	5	-	12.96	-	2.93	-	-	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	*
KLX27A	550.61	555.61	5	-	12.96	-	2.98	-	-	30	8.3E-10	8.3E-10	8.3E-06	
KLX27A	555.61	560.61	5	-	12.98	-	3.07	-	-	30	8.3E-10	8.3E-10	8.3E-06	
KLX27A	560.60	565.60	5	-	12.99	-	3.13	-	-	30	8.4E-10	8.4E-10	8.4E-06	
KLX27A	565.60	570.60	5	-	13.00	-	3.16	-	-	30	8.4E-10	8.4E-10	8.4E-06	
KLX27A	570.60	575.60	5	-	12.99	-	3.18	-	-	30	8.4E-10	8.4E-10	8.4E-06	
KLX27A	575.59	580.59	5	-	13.01	-	3.21	-	-	30	8.4E-10	8.4E-10	8.4E-06	
KLX27A	580.60	585.60	5	-	13.05	-	3.23	-	-	30	8.4E-10	8.4E-10	8.4E-06	
KLX27A	585.59	590.59	5	7.78E-09	13.09	4.14E-08	3.26	3.4E-09	15.4	30	8.4E-10	8.4E-10	8.4E-06	
KLX27A	590.58	595.58	5	2.34E-06	13.19	6.97E-06	3.26	4.6E-07	18.2	30	8.3E-10	8.3E-10	8.1E-06	
KLX27A	595.58	600.58	5	2.25E-08	13.30	8.58E-08	3.18	6.2E-09	16.9	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.1E-06	
KLX27A	600.60	605.60	5	6.86E-08	13.37	3.14E-07	3.16	2.4E-08	16.2	30	8.1E-10	8.1E-10	8.1E-06	
KLX27A	605.62	610.62	5	-	13.40	-	3.15	-	-	30	8.0E-10	8.0E-10	8.0E-06	
KLX27A	610.62	615.62	5	-	13.33	-	3.14	-	-	30	8.1E-10	8.1E-10	8.1E-06	
KLX27A	615.61	620.61	5	-	13.33	-	3.16	-	-	30	8.1E-10	8.1E-10	8.1E-06	
KLX27A	620.61	625.61	5	1.76E-07	13.31	1.07E-06	3.21	8.8E-08	15.3	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.1E-06	
KLX27A	625.61	630.61	5	2.73E-07	13.29	2.25E-06	3.27	2.0E-07	14.7	30	8.2E-10	8.2E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	630.61	635.61	5	2.58E-07	13.29	1.86E-06	3.31	1.6E-07	14.9	30	8.3E-10	8.3E-10	8.2E-06	
KLX27A	635.61	640.61	5	-	13.31	-	3.34	-	-	30	8.3E-10	8.3E-10	8.3E-06	

* Section flows could not be determined.

Appendix 8

PFL-Difference flow logging – Inferred flow anomalies from overlapping flow logging.

Borehole ID	Length to flow anom. L (m)	L _w (m)	dL (m)	Q ₀ (m ³ /s)	h _{0FW} (m.a.s.l.)	Q ₁ (m ³ /s)	h _{1FW} (m.a.s.l.)	T _D (m ² /s)	h _i (m.a.s.l.)	Comments
KLX27A	77.1	1	0.1	–	10.90	2.50E–08	1.07	2.5E–09	–	
KLX27A	79.3	1	0.1	–1.64E–08	10.90	1.62E–07	1.07	1.8E–08	10.0	
KLX27A	83.7	1	0.1	–5.83E–07	10.91	4.64E–07	1.11	1.1E–07	5.5	
KLX27A	87.4	1	0.1	–	10.93	8.83E–08	1.15	8.9E–09	–	
KLX27A	88.4	1	0.1	–	10.93	6.94E–08	1.16	7.0E–09	–	
KLX27A	90.7	1	0.1	–	10.93	3.67E–08	1.17	3.7E–09	–	*
KLX27A	91.2	1	0.1	–	10.93	4.81E–07	1.17	4.9E–08	–	*
KLX27A	91.5	1	0.1	–	10.93	3.72E–07	1.18	3.8E–08	–	
KLX27A	92.3	1	0.1	–	10.94	1.44E–07	1.17	1.5E–08	–	
KLX27A	95.0	1	0.1	–	10.94	6.83E–08	1.18	6.9E–09	–	*
KLX27A	95.7	1	0.1	–1.14E–07	10.95	2.70E–07	1.18	3.9E–08	8.1	
KLX27A	97.5	1	0.1	–	10.95	6.67E–09	1.18	6.8E–10	–	*
KLX27A	101.3	1	0.1	–	10.97	7.06E–08	1.14	7.1E–09	–	
KLX27A	102.8	1	0.1	–8.33E–09	10.98	4.53E–08	1.11	5.4E–09	9.5	
KLX27A	106.0	1	0.1	–	10.99	1.92E–08	1.06	1.9E–09	–	*
KLX27A	131.3	1	0.1	–2.89E–08	11.08	3.75E–08	1.18	6.6E–09	6.8	
KLX27A	141.3	1	0.1	–	11.14	6.89E–08	1.28	6.9E–09	–	
KLX27A	151.3	1	0.1	–3.28E–08	11.18	1.36E–07	1.32	1.7E–08	9.3	
KLX27A	154.0	1	0.1	–	11.20	2.39E–08	1.35	2.4E–09	–	
KLX27A	162.9	1	0.1	–2.78E–08	11.26	3.64E–07	1.41	3.9E–08	10.6	
KLX27A	176.1	1	0.1	–	11.28	3.61E–08	1.43	3.6E–09	–	
KLX27A	182.0	1	0.1	–	11.30	8.19E–08	1.46	8.2E–09	–	
KLX27A	209.1	1	0.1	–	11.39	3.83E–08	1.56	3.9E–09	–	
KLX27A	221.4	1	0.1	1.33E–08	11.40	8.28E–08	1.59	7.0E–09	13.3	
KLX27A	225.3	1	0.1	–	11.45	5.00E–08	1.62	5.0E–09	–	*
KLX27A	226.5	1	0.1	–	11.46	1.99E–06	1.63	2.0E–07	–	
KLX27A	227.5	1	0.1	–	11.46	9.61E–07	1.63	9.7E–08	–	*
KLX27A	229.0	1	0.1	–	11.48	4.25E–07	1.64	4.3E–08	–	*
KLX27A	242.4	1	0.1	–	11.55	4.89E–08	1.69	4.9E–09	–	*
KLX27A	253.9	1	0.1	9.14E–08	11.61	4.83E–07	1.74	3.9E–08	13.9	
KLX27A	497.0	1	0.1	–	12.70	3.19E–08	2.72	3.2E–09	–	
KLX27A	498.8	1	0.1	–	12.70	4.94E–08	2.73	4.9E–09	–	
KLX27A	532.9	1	0.1	–	12.89	6.61E–08	2.89	6.5E–09	–	
KLX27A	534.3	1	0.1	–	12.89	8.36E–08	2.89	8.3E–09	–	
KLX27A	550.2	1	0.1	–	12.96	1.67E–08	2.97	1.7E–09	–	*
KLX27A	590.5	1	0.1	7.22E–09	13.13	3.64E–08	3.25	2.9E–09	15.6	
KLX27A	593.9	1	0.1	2.33E–06	13.22	6.92E–06	3.23	4.5E–07	18.3	
KLX27A	598.8	1	0.1	–	13.32	6.08E–08	3.20	6.0E–09	–	
KLX27A	599.4	1	0.1	–	13.34	3.00E–08	3.20	2.9E–09	–	*
KLX27A	601.9	1	0.1	7.36E–08	13.36	3.25E–07	3.18	2.4E–08	16.3	
KLX27A	624.6	1	0.1	–	13.31	1.94E–07	3.20	1.9E–08	–	*
KLX27A	625.0	1	0.1	1.90E–07	13.31	9.61E–07	3.21	7.6E–08	15.8	
KLX27A	626.0	1	0.1	–	13.30	1.98E–07	3.22	1.9E–08	–	*
KLX27A	626.9	1	0.1	–	13.29	6.19E–07	3.24	6.1E–08	–	
KLX27A	629.4	1	0.1	–	13.29	7.25E–07	3.27	7.2E–08	–	
KLX27A	632.0	1	0.1	7.33E–08	13.28	4.56E–07	3.33	3.8E–08	15.2	
KLX27A	634.6	1	0.1	1.84E–07	13.29	9.83E–07	3.36	8.0E–08	15.6	
KLX27A	641.8	1	0.1	5.94E–06	13.30	3.14E–05	3.45	2.6E–06	15.6	
KLX27A	642.4	1	0.1	–	13.32	4.86E–06	3.44	4.9E–07	–	
KLX27A	643.3	1	0.1	–	13.35	5.14E–06	3.48	5.2E–07	–	

* Uncertain = The flow rate is less than 30 mL/h or the flow anomalies are overlapping or they are unclear because of noise.

Explanations

Header	Unit	Explanations
Borehole		ID for borehole.
Secup	m	Length along the borehole for the upper limit of the test section (based on corrected length L).
Seclow	m	Length along the borehole for the lower limit of the test section (based on corrected length L).
L	m	Corrected length along borehole based on SKB procedures for length correction.
Length to flow anom.	m	Length along the borehole to inferred flow anomaly during overlapping flow logging.
Test type (1–6)	(–)	1A: Pumping test – wire-line eq., 1B: Pumping test – submersible pump, 1C: Pumping test – airlift pumping, 2: Interference test, 3: Injection test, 4: Slug test, 5A: Difference flow logging – PFL-DIFF – Sequential, 5B: Difference flow logging – PFL-DIFF – Overlapping, 6: Flow logging-Impeller.
Date of test, start	YY-MM-DD	Date for start of pumping.
Time of test, start	hh:mm	Time for start of pumping.
Date of flowl., start	YY-MM-DD	Date for start of the flow logging.
Time of flowl., start	hh:mm	Time for start of the flow logging.
Date of test, stop	YY-MM-DD	Date for stop of the test.
Time of test, stop	hh:mm	Time for stop of the test.
L_w	m	Section length used in the difference flow logging.
dL	m	Step length (increment) used in the difference flow logging.
Q_{p1}	m^3/s	Flow rate at surface by the end of the first pumping period of the flow logging.
Q_{p2}	m^3/s	Flow rate at surface by the end of the second pumping period of the flow logging.
t_{p1}	s	Duration of the first pumping period.
t_{p2}	s	Duration of the second pumping period.
t_{F1}	s	Duration of the first recovery period.
t_{F2}	s	Duration of the second recovery period.
h_0	m.a.s.l.	Initial hydraulic head before pumping. Elevation of water level in open borehole in the local co-ordinates system with $z=0$ m.
h_1	m.a.s.l.	Stabilised hydraulic head during the first pumping period. Elevation of water level in open borehole in the local co-ordinates system with $z=0$ m.
h_2	m.a.s.l.	Stabilised hydraulic head during the second pumping period. Elevation of water level in open borehole in the local co-ordinates system with $z=0$ m.
s_1	m	Drawdown of the water level in the borehole during first pumping period. Difference between the actual hydraulic head and the initial head ($s_1=h_1-h_0$).
s_2	m	Drawdown of the water level in the borehole during second pumping period. Difference between the actual hydraulic head and the initial head ($s_2=h_2-h_0$).
T	m^2/s	Transmissivity of the entire borehole.
Q_0	m^3/s	Measured flow rate through the test section or flow anomaly under natural conditions (no pumping) with $h=h_0$ in the open borehole.
Q_1	m^3/s	Measured flow rate through the test section or flow anomaly during the first pumping period.
Q_2	m^3/s	Measured flow rate through the test section or flow anomaly during the second pumping period.
h_{0FW}	m.a.s.l.	Corrected initial hydraulic head difference along the hole due to e.g. varying salinity conditions of the borehole fluid before pumping.
h_{1FW}	m.a.s.l.	Corrected hydraulic head difference along the hole due to e.g. varying salinity conditions of the borehole fluid during the first pumping period.
h_{2FW}	m.a.s.l.	Corrected hydraulic head difference along the hole due to e.g. varying salinity conditions of the borehole fluid during the second pumping period.
EC_w	S/m	Measured electric conductivity of the borehole fluid in the test section during difference flow logging.
Te_w	°C	Measured borehole fluid temperature in the test section during difference flow logging.
EC_f	S/m	Measured fracture-specific electric conductivity of the fluid in flow anomaly during difference flow logging.
Te_f	°C	Measured fracture-specific fluid temperature in flow anomaly during difference flow logging.
T_D	m^2/s	Transmissivity of section or flow anomaly based on 2D model for evaluation of formation properties of the test section based on PFL-DIFF.
T-measl _{LT}	m^2/s	Estimated theoretical lower measurement limit for evaluated T_D . If the estimated T_D equals $T_{D-measlim}$, the actual T_D is considered to be equal or less than $T_{D-measlim}$.
T-measl _{LP}	m^2/s	Estimated practical lower measurement limit for evaluated T_D . If the estimated T_D equals $T_{D-measlim}$, the actual T_D is considered to be equal or less than $T_{D-measlim}$.
T-measl _U	m^2/s	Estimated upper measurement limit for evaluated T_D . If the estimated T_D equals $T_{D-measlim}$, the actual T_D is considered to be equal or less than $T_{D-measlim}$.
h_i	m.a.s.l.	Calculated relative, natural freshwater head for test section or flow anomaly (undisturbed conditions).

Appendix 10

Calculation of conductive fracture frequency.

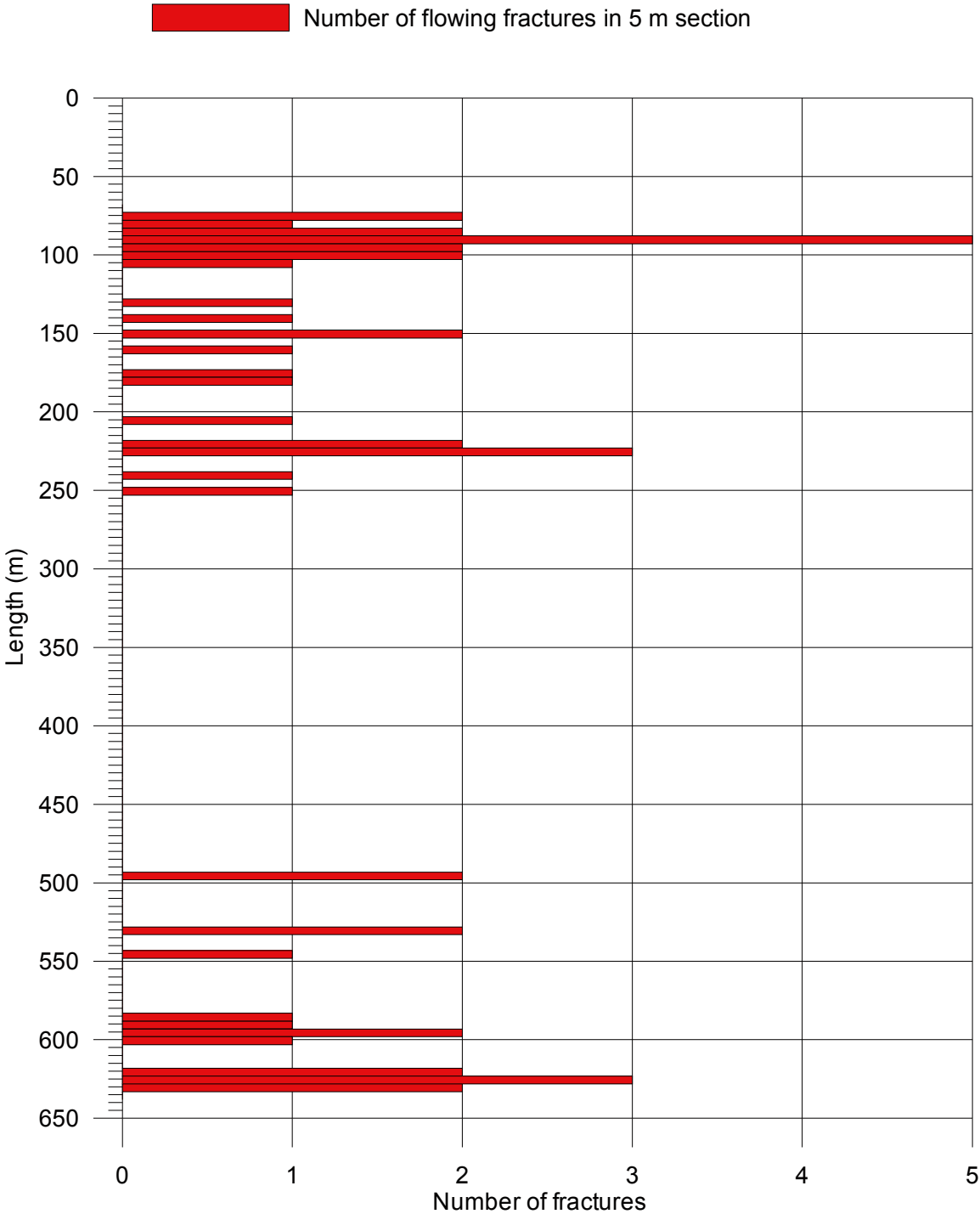
Borehole ID	Secup (m)	Seclow (m)	Number of fractures total	Number of fractures 10–100 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 100–1,000 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 1,000–10,000 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 10,000–100,000 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 100,000–1,000,000 (mL/h)
KLX27A	70.38	75.38	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	75.40	80.40	2	1	1	0	0	0
KLX27A	80.40	85.40	1	0	0	1	0	0
KLX27A	85.40	90.40	2	0	2	0	0	0
KLX27A	90.40	95.40	5	0	3	2	0	0
KLX27A	95.40	100.40	2	1	1	0	0	0
KLX27A	100.41	105.41	2	0	2	0	0	0
KLX27A	105.43	110.43	1	1	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	110.43	115.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	115.43	120.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	120.43	125.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	125.43	130.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	130.43	135.43	1	0	1	0	0	0
KLX27A	135.42	140.42	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	140.42	145.42	1	0	1	0	0	0
KLX27A	145.41	150.41	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	150.42	155.42	2	1	1	0	0	0
KLX27A	155.45	160.45	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	160.44	165.44	1	0	0	1	0	0
KLX27A	165.45	170.45	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	170.46	175.46	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	175.49	180.49	1	0	1	0	0	0
KLX27A	180.50	185.50	1	0	1	0	0	0
KLX27A	185.51	190.51	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	190.52	195.52	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	195.53	200.53	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	200.54	205.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	205.55	210.55	1	0	1	0	0	0
KLX27A	210.56	215.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	215.53	220.53	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	220.55	225.55	2	0	2	0	0	0
KLX27A	225.58	230.58	3	0	0	3	0	0
KLX27A	230.56	235.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	235.55	240.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	240.54	245.54	1	0	1	0	0	0
KLX27A	245.53	250.53	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	250.52	255.52	1	0	0	1	0	0
KLX27A	255.52	260.52	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	260.51	265.51	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	265.51	270.51	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	270.51	275.51	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	275.51	280.51	0	0	0	0	0	0

Borehole ID	Secup (m)	Seclow (m)	Number of fractures total	Number of fractures 10–100 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 100–1,000 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 1,000–10,000 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 10,000–100,000 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 100,000–1,000,000 (mL/h)
KLX27A	280.52	285.52	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	285.52	290.52	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	290.52	295.52	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	295.53	300.53	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	300.53	305.53	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	305.53	310.53	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	310.54	315.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	315.56	320.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	320.56	325.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	325.55	330.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	330.55	335.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	335.54	340.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	340.56	345.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	345.55	350.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	350.55	355.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	355.55	360.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	360.55	365.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	365.55	370.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	370.55	375.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	375.56	380.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	380.56	385.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	385.56	390.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	390.55	395.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	395.54	400.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	400.54	405.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	405.53	410.53	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	410.53	415.53	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	415.54	420.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	420.54	425.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	425.56	430.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	430.55	435.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	435.54	440.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	440.55	445.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	445.56	450.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	450.56	455.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	455.56	460.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	460.57	465.57	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	465.57	470.57	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	470.57	475.57	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	475.58	480.58	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	480.58	485.58	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	485.58	490.58	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	490.59	495.59	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	495.62	500.62	2	0	2	0	0	0
KLX27A	500.61	505.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	505.60	510.60	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	510.60	515.60	0	0	0	0	0	0

Borehole ID	Secup (m)	Seclow (m)	Number of fractures total	Number of fractures 10–100 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 100–1,000 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 1,000–10,000 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 10,000–100,000 (mL/h)	Number of fractures 100,000–1,000,000 (mL/h)
KLX27A	515.61	520.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	520.61	525.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	525.61	530.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	530.61	535.61	2	0	2	0	0	0
KLX27A	535.61	540.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	540.61	545.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	545.60	550.60	1	1	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	550.61	555.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	555.61	560.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	560.60	565.60	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	565.60	570.60	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	570.60	575.60	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	575.59	580.59	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	580.60	585.60	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	585.59	590.59	1	0	1	0	0	0
KLX27A	590.58	595.58	1	0	0	0	1	0
KLX27A	595.58	600.58	2	0	2	0	0	0
KLX27A	600.60	605.60	1	0	0	1	0	0
KLX27A	605.62	610.62	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	610.62	615.62	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	615.61	620.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLX27A	620.61	625.61	2	0	1	1	0	0
KLX27A	625.61	630.61	3	0	1	2	0	0
KLX27A	630.61	635.61	2	0	0	2	0	0
KLX27A	635.61	640.61	0	0	0	0	0	0

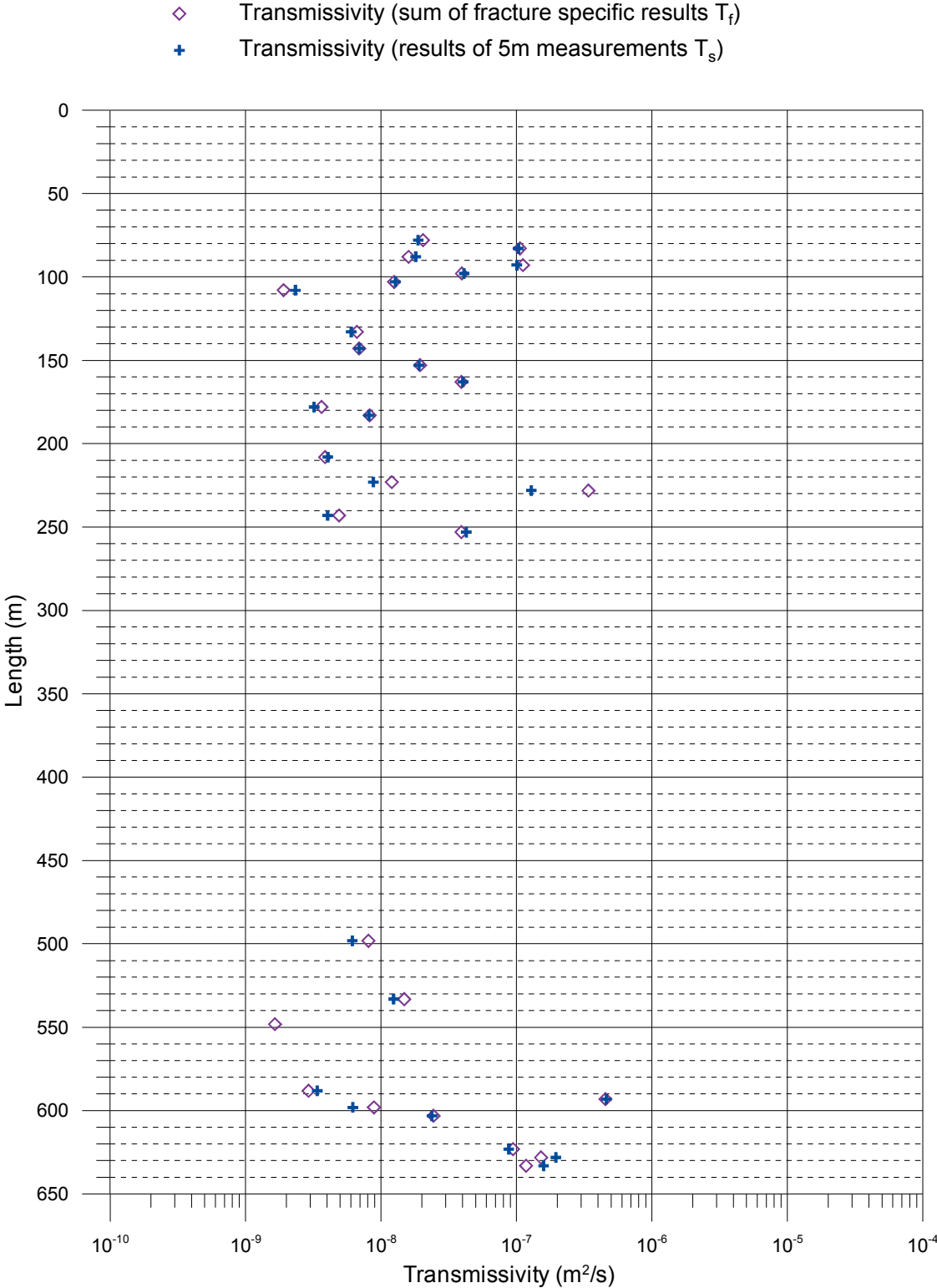
Appendix 11

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A
Calculation of conductive fracture frequency



Appendix 12

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A
Comparison between section transmissivity and fracture transmissivity

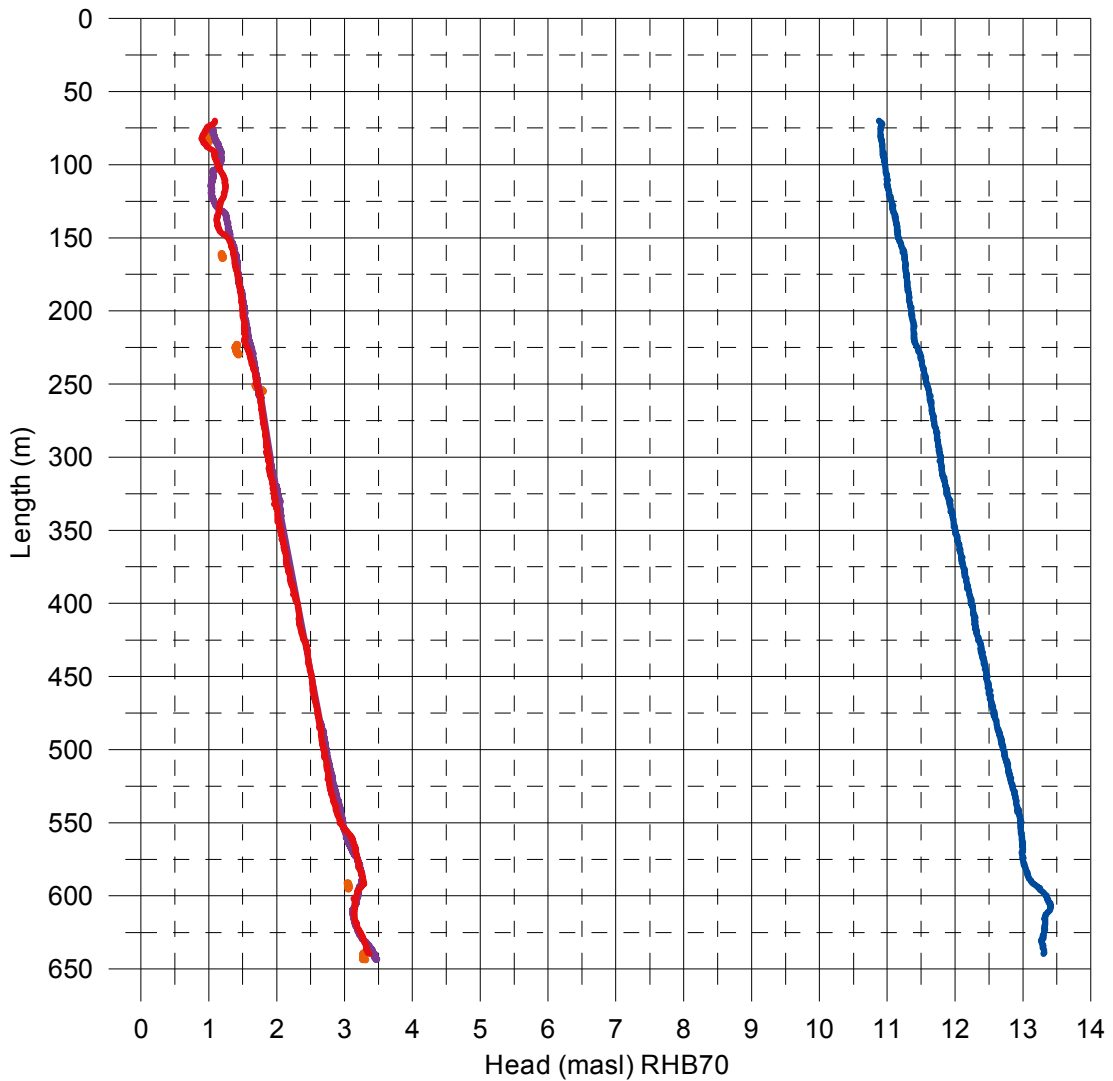


Appendix 13.1

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Head in the borehole during flow logging

Head(masl)=(Absolute pressure (Pa) - Airpressure (Pa) + Offset)/(1000 kg/m³ * 9.80665 m/s²) + Elevation (m)
Offset = Correction for absolut pressure sensor

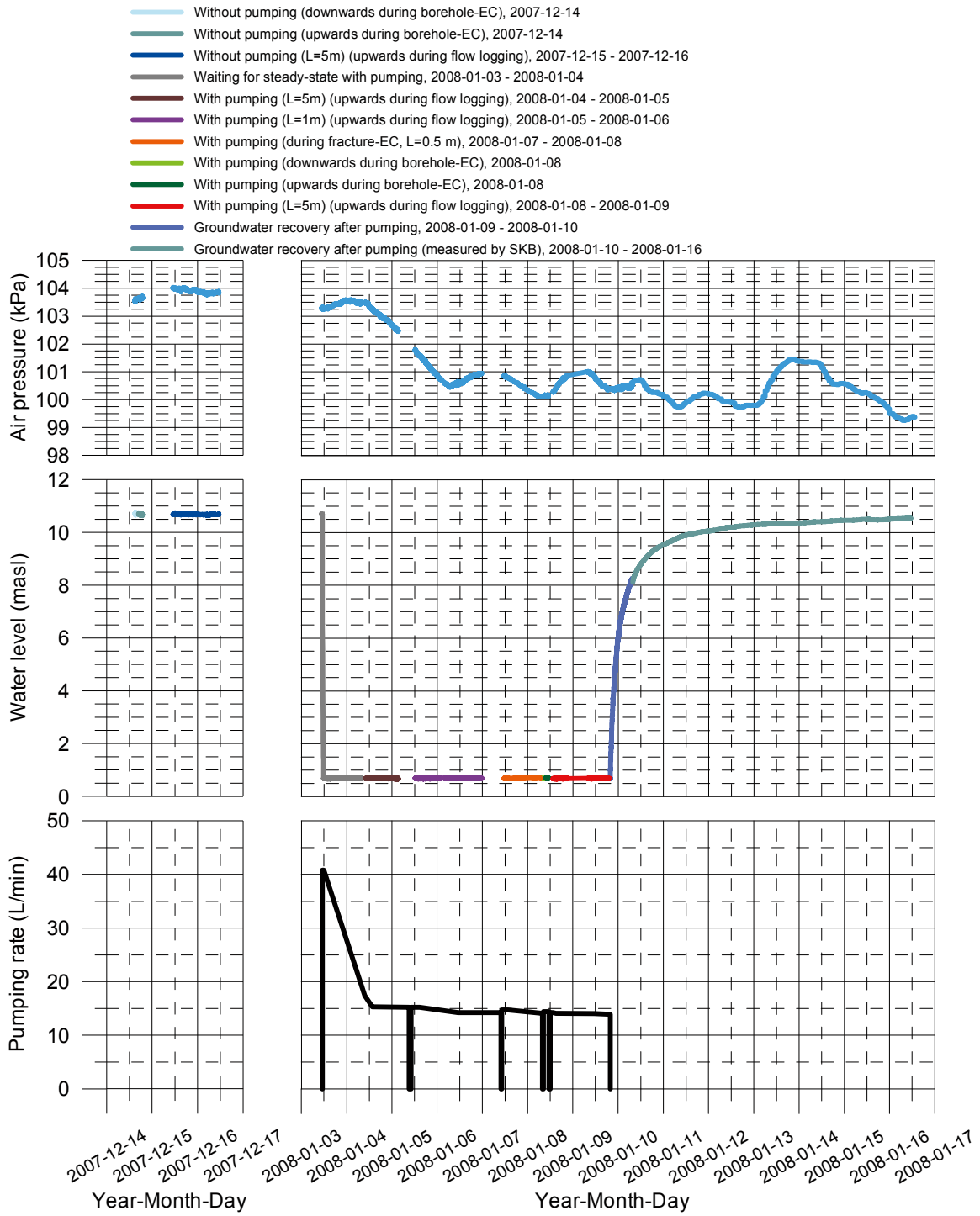
- Without pumping (upwards during flow logging, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2007-12-15 - 2007-12-16
- With pumping (upwards during flow logging, L=5 m, dL=0.5 m), 2008-01-08 - 2008-01-09
- With pumping (upwards during flow logging, L=1 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-05 - 2008-01-06
- With pumping (during fracture-EC, L=05 m, dL=0.1 m), 2008-01-07 - 2008-01-08



Appendix 13.2

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A

Air pressure, water level in the borehole and pumping rate during flow logging

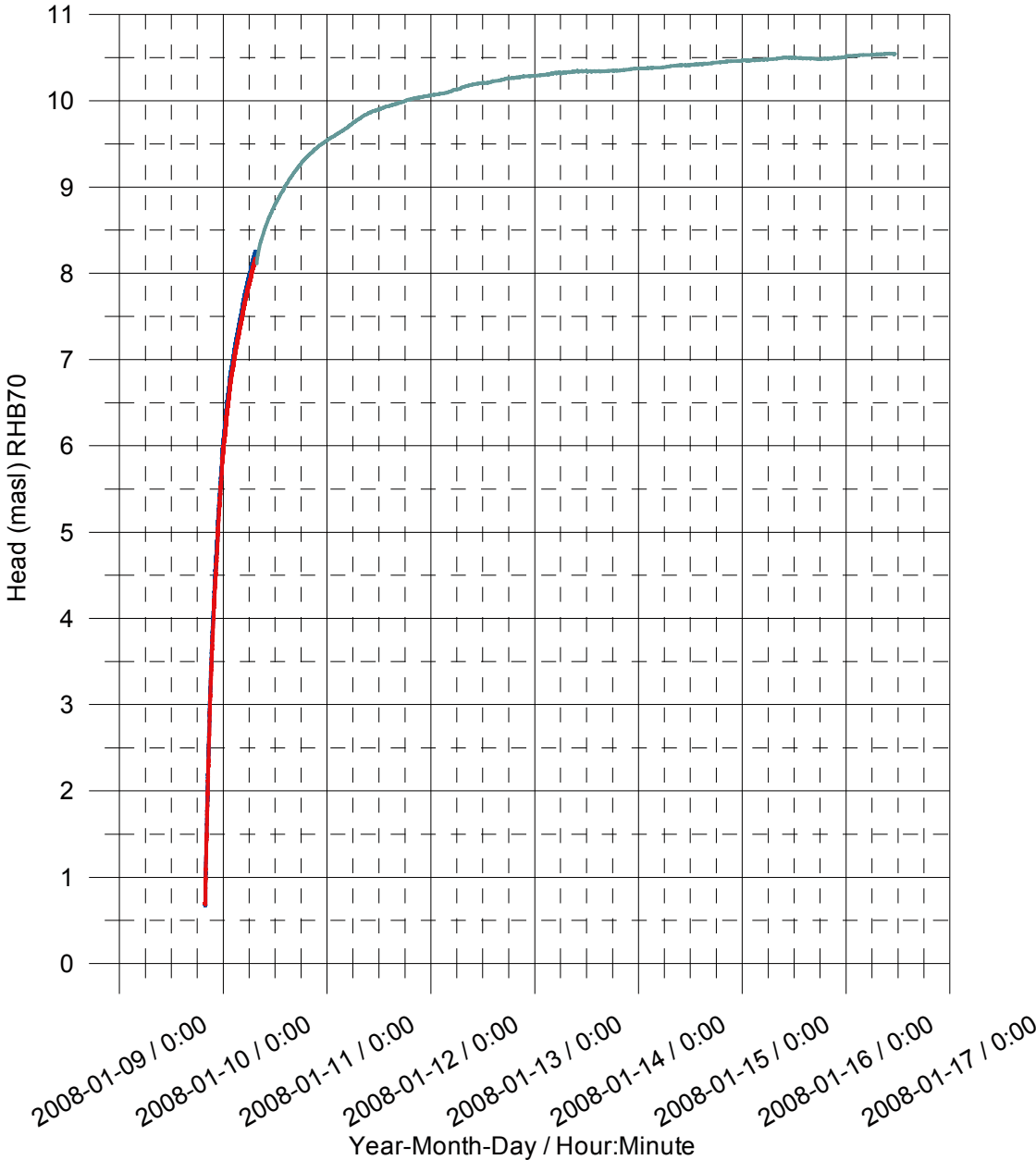


Appendix 13.3

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Groundwater recovery after pumping

Head(masl)= (Absolute pressure (Pa) - Airpressure (Pa) + Offset) / (1000 kg/m³ * 9.80665 m/s²) + Elevation (m)
 Offset = (Correction for absolut pressure sensor)

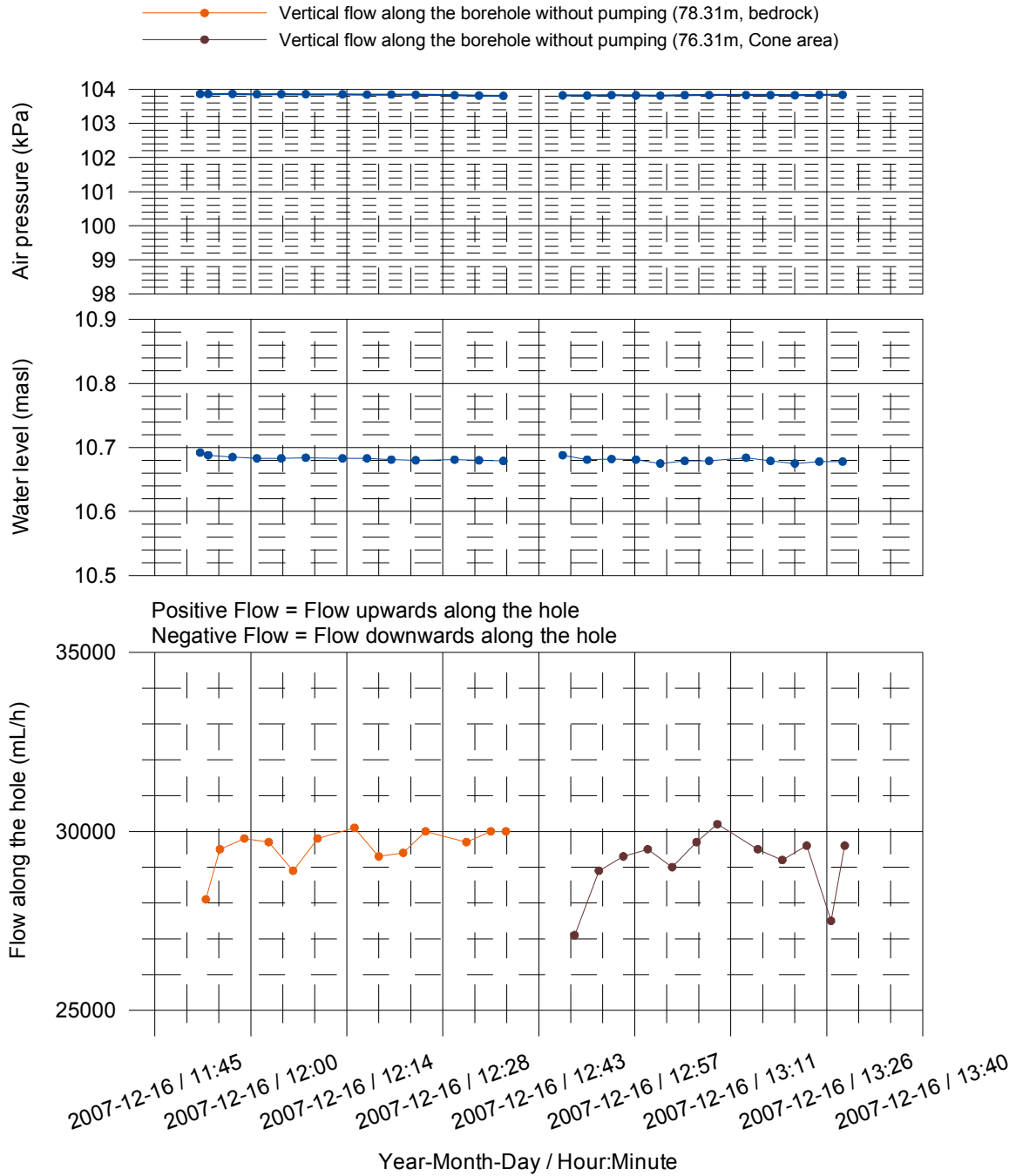
- Measured at the length of 18.31 m using water level pressure sensor
- Corrected pressure measured at the length of 25.31 m using absolute pressure sensor
- Measured by SKB using water level pressure sensor



Appendix 13.4

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A

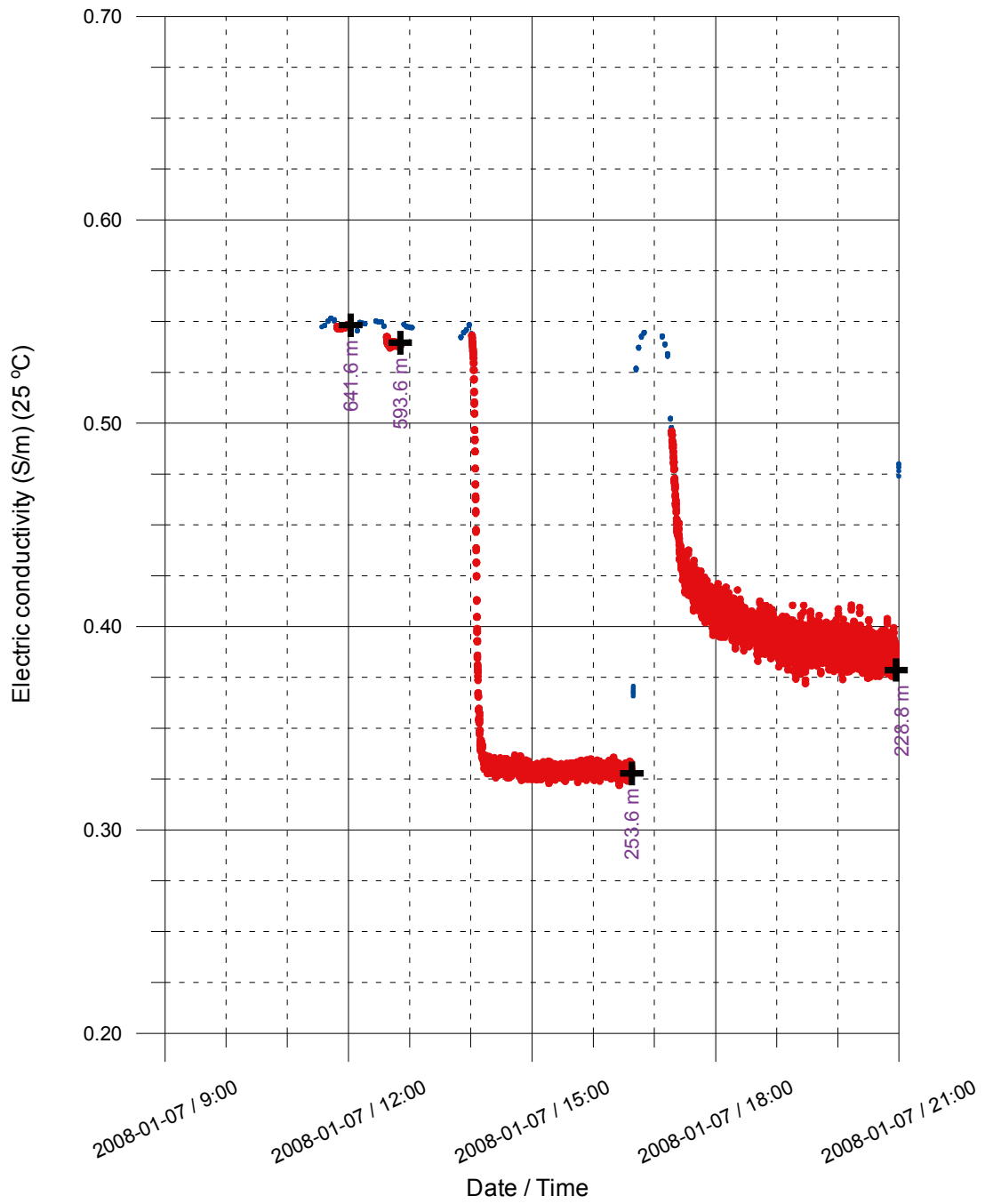
Vertical flow along the borehole at the lengths of 78.31 m and 76.31 m



Appendix 14.1

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A Fracture-specific EC results by date

- EC when the tool is moved
- EC when the tool is stopped on a fracture
- + Last in time series, fracture specific water



Appendix 14.2

Laxemar, borehole KLX27A
Fracture-specific EC results by date

- EC when the tool is moved
- EC when the tool is stopped on a fracture
- ✚ Last in time series, fracture specific water

