International
Progress Report

IPR-03-40

Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory

Status Report
April – June 2003

Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

October 2003

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Äspö Hard Rock
Laboratory

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Overview

The Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory (HRL) constitutes an important part of SKB's work to design and construct a deep geological repository for spent nuclear fuel and to develop and test methods for characterisation of a suitable site.

The plans for SKB's research and development of technique during the period 2002–2007 are presented in SKB's RD&D-Programme 2001 /SKB, 2001a/. The information given in the RD&D-Programme related to Äspö HRL is annually detailed in the Äspö HRL Planning Report /SKB, 2003/.

This Äspö HRL Status Report is a collection of the main achievements obtained during the second quarter 2003.

Technology

One of the goals for Äspö HRL is to demonstrate technology for and function of important parts of the repository system. This implies translation of current scientific knowledge and state-of-the-art technology into engineering practice applicable in a real repository. A number of large-scale field experiments and supporting activities are therefore conducted at Äspö HRL: Canister Retrieval Test, Prototype Repository, Backfill and Plug Test, Long Term Test of Buffer Material, Cleaning and sealing of investigation boreholes, Low-pH cementitious products, KBS-3 method with horizontal emplacement, Large Scale Gas Injection Test, Temperature Buffer Test, New experimental sites, and Learning from experiences.

Geo-science

Geo-scientific research is a natural part of the activities at Äspö HRL. Studies with the major aims to increase the understanding of the rock mass material properties and to increase the knowledge of measurements that can be used in site investigations are important activities: GeoMod Project, Rock stress measurements, Rock creep, Äspö Pillar Stability Experiment, Heat transport, Seismic influence on the groundwater system, and Inflow predictions.

Natural barriers

Many experiments in Äspö HRL are related to the rock, its properties, and *in situ* environmental conditions. The goals are to increase the scientific knowledge of the safety margins of the deep repository and to provide data for performance and safety assessment. The experiments performed at conditions expected to prevail at repository depth are: Tracer Retention Understanding Experiments (TRUE Block Scale Continuation and TRUE-1 Continuation), Long Term Diffusion Experiment, Radionuclide Retention Experiments, Colloid Project, Microbe Project, Matrix Fluid Chemistry, and PADAMOT.

Tests of models for groundwater flow, radionuclide migration and chemical/biological processes are one main purpose of the Äspö HRL. The major project is the Äspö Task Force on Modelling of Groundwater Flow and Transport of Solutes.

Äspö facility

An important part of the Äspö facility is the administration, operation, and maintenance of instruments as well as development of investigation methods. Other issues are to keep the stationary hydro monitoring system (HMS) continuously available and to carry out the programme for monitoring of groundwater head and flow and the programme for monitoring of groundwater chemistry.

International co-operation

The Äspö HRL has so far attracted considerable international interest. Seven organisations from six countries participate during 2003 in the co-operation in addition to SKB. In addition, SKB takes parts in several EC-projects and is through the Repository Technology department co-ordinating three EC-projects.

Contents

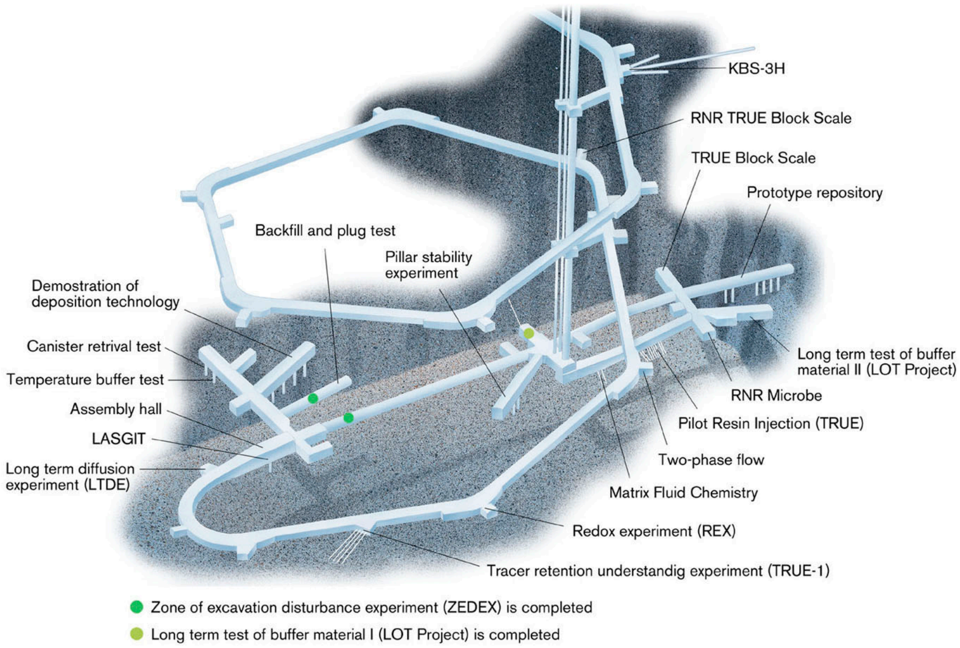
1 General

The Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory (HRL) constitutes an important part of SKB's work to design and construct a deep geological repository for spent nuclear fuel and to develop and test methods for characterisation of a suitable site.

One of the fundamental reasons behind SKB's decision to construct an underground laboratory was to create an opportunity for research, development and demonstration in a realistic and undisturbed rock environment down to repository depth. The underground part of the laboratory consists of a tunnel from the Simpevarp peninsula to the southern part of Äspö where the tunnel continues in a spiral down to a depth of 460 m. The rock volume and the available underground excavations have to be divided between the experiments performed at the Äspö HRL. Underground excavations at the 300−460 m levels and the allocation of experimental sites are shown in the figure below.

The Äspö HRL and the associated research, development, and demonstration tasks, managed by the Repository Technology Department within SKB, have so far attracted considerable international interest.

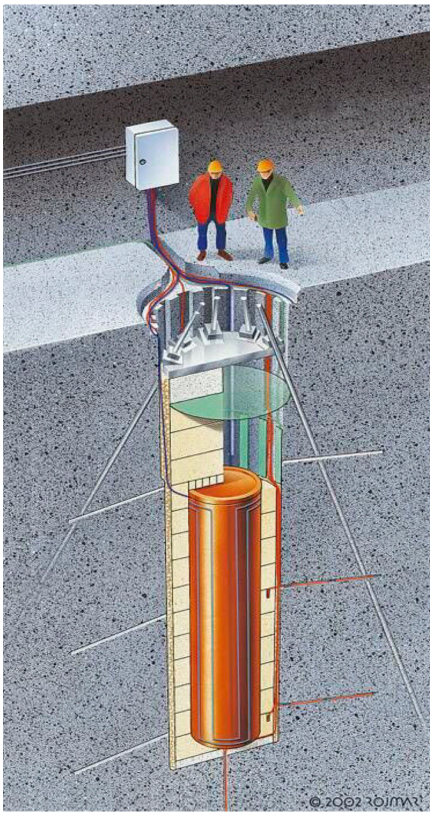
SKB's overall plans for research, development, and demonstration during the period 2002−2007 are presented in SKB's RD&D-Programme 2001 /SKB, 2001a/. The planned activities related to Äspö HRL are detailed on a yearly basis in the Äspö HRL Planning Report. The role of the Planning Report is also to present the background and objectives of each experiment and activity. This Status Report concentrates on the work in progress and refers to the Planning Report /SKB, 2003/ for more background information. The Annual Report will in detail present and summarise new findings and results obtained during the present year.



2 Technology

One of the goals for Äspö HRL is to demonstrate technology for and function of important parts of the repository system. This implies translation of current scientific knowledge and state-of-the-art technology into engineering practice applicable in a real repository. It is important that development, testing and demonstration of methods and procedures, as well as testing and demonstration of repository system performance, are conducted under realistic conditions and at appropriate scale. A number of large-scale field experiments and supporting activities are therefore conducted at Äspö HRL. The experiments focus on different aspects of engineering technology and performance testing, and will together form a major experimental programme.

2.1 Canister Retrieval Test



The Canister Retrieval Test is aiming at demonstrating the readiness for recovering of emplaced canisters also after the time when the bentonite is fully saturated.

In the Canister Retrieval Test two full-scale deposition holes have been drilled for the purpose of testing technology for retrieval of canisters after the buffer has become saturated.

These holes have been used for studies of the drilling process and the rock mechanical consequences of drilling the holes.

Canister and bentonite blocks were emplaced in one of the holes during 2000 and the hole was sealed with a plug, heater turned on and artificial water supply to saturate the buffer started.

The test has been running for more than two years with continuous measurements of the wetting process, temperature, stresses, and strains.

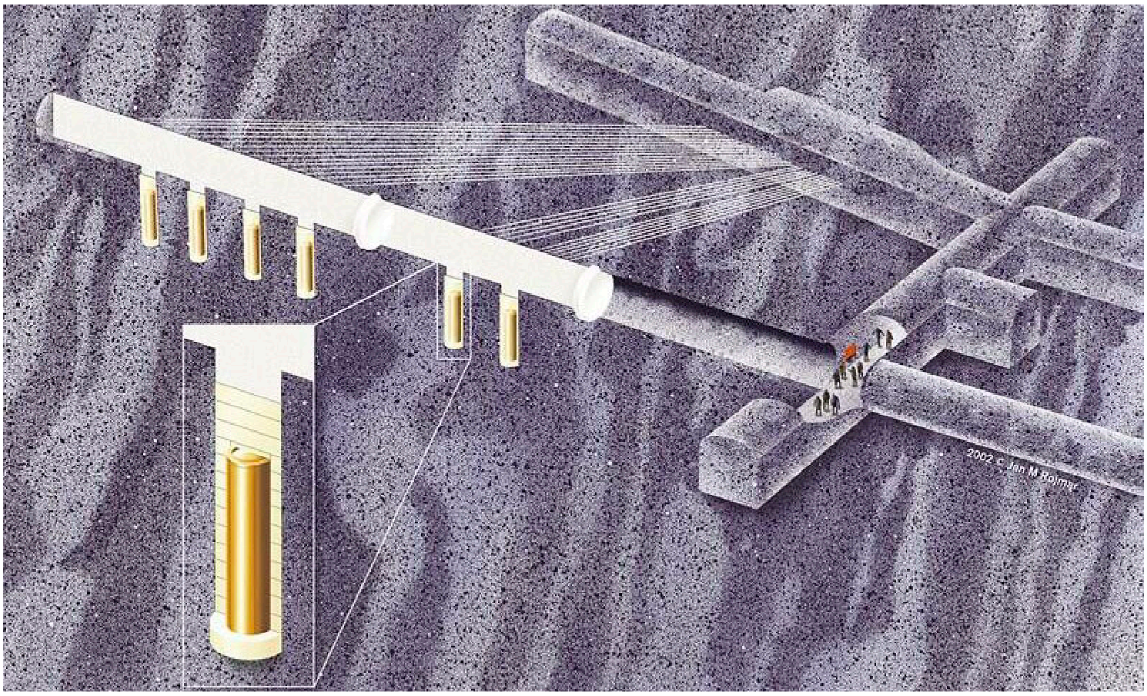
Achievements

The artificial water supply to the bentonite has been continued and the water pressure in the mats has been maintained at 800 kPa during this quarter. The power was reduced from the originally planned 2600 W in September 2002 due to a malfunction in the heaters. The aim was to reduce the power to 2100 W, however, it was discovered that the actual power is 2280 W.

A large number of parameters are measured during the test to provide a basis for e.g. modelling purposes. The transducers are working well and the measurements and collection of data have continued. Large parts of the buffer between the canister and the rock are fully saturated although the saturation is rather uneven. One reason for the uneven saturation is clogging of the filters distributing the water. The filters are back flushed at certain intervals to reduce the uneven saturation.

Modelling of the pressure, water content etc in the backfill during the saturation process is in progress. The modelling results imply complete water saturation between the rock and the canister after about 2.5 years.

2.2 Prototype Repository



The Prototype Repository is located in the TBM-tunnel at the 450 m level and includes six full scale deposition holes.

The aims of the Prototype Repository are to demonstrate the integrated function of the repository components and to provide a full-scale reference for comparison with models and assumptions.

The Prototype Repository should, to the extent possible, simulate the real deep repository system regarding geometry, materials, and rock environment.

Instrumentation is used to monitor processes and properties in the canister, buffer material, backfill, and the near-field rock. The evolution will be followed for a long time.

Achievements

The inner tunnel (Section I) was installed and the plug cast in 2001 and the heaters were turned on one by one. Since then the temperature, total pressure, pore water pressure, relative humidity and resistivity in buffer and backfill are measured and registered to study the ongoing THM-processes. In addition, temperature and water pressure are measured in boreholes in the rock around the tunnel. The general conclusion is that the measuring systems and transducers work well and only 16% of them are out of order (the majority being relative humidity sensors that fail at water saturation). A marked wetting is seen in deposition hole 1 but the wetting in the other holes and the backfill is slow.

The outer tunnel (Section II) is now backfilled and the last brick in the prefabricated wall at the end of the section were set on June 27th, see Figure 2-1 The casting of the plug will start hereafter. A summary of the instrumentation in Section II is given in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Instruments used in Section II of the Prototype Repository.

Measurement	Principle	Number of sensors Tunnel	Deposition holes	Rock surface	Sum
Temperature	Thermocouple	16	64		80
	FTR		8 cables		8
Total pressure	Vibrating wire	8	29	3	40
	Piezoresistive	8	22		30
Water pressure	Vibrating wire	12	11	1	24
	Piezoresistive	6	14	2	22
Relative humidity	Capacitive		38	2	40
	Capacitive		33	1	34
	Psychrometer	32	35	9	76
Water content	Resistivity chains	1 chain	3	(3)[1)]	4
Water/gas sampling	Active sampling	4	4		8
	Passive sampling		24		24
Copper corrosion			3		3
Canister displacements	Fibre optic		6		6
Buffer swelling	Head measurement/ strain gauges		2		2
Sum		87	296	21	401

[1)] in the rock between deposition hole 5 and 6

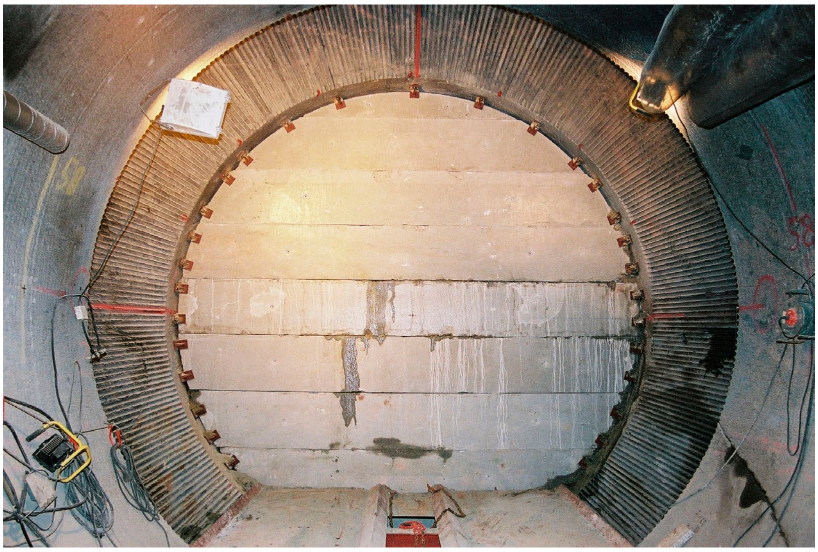
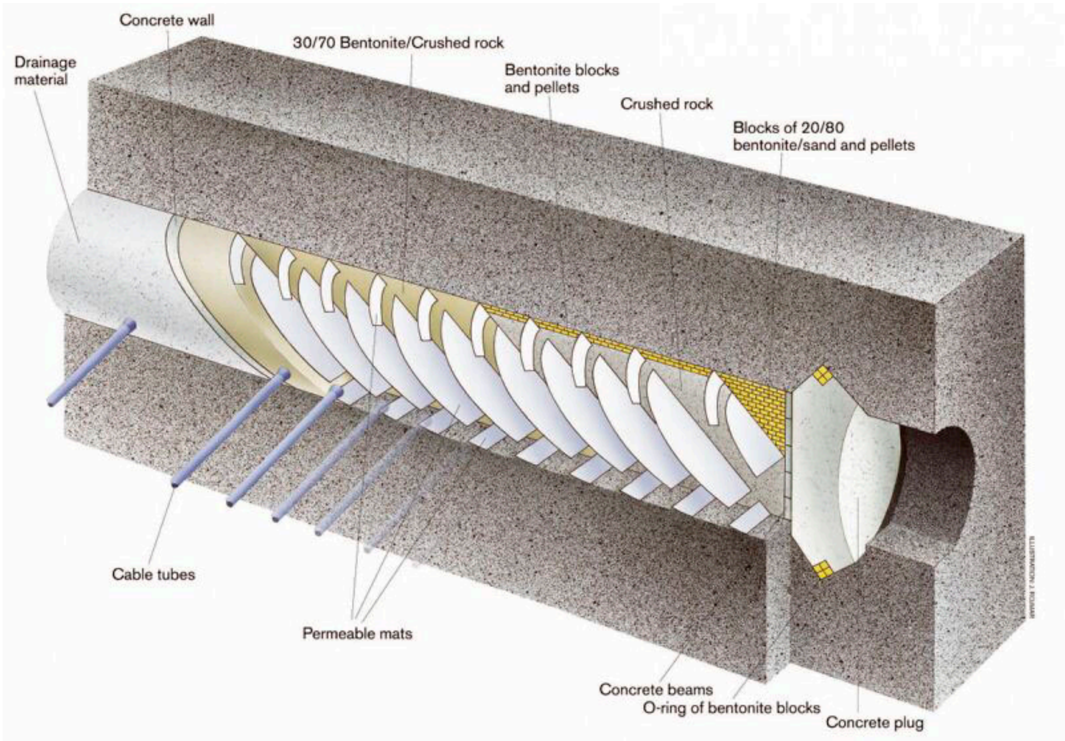


Figure 2-1. *Prefabricated wall at the tunnel end of Section II of the Prototype Repository.*

2.3 Backfill and Plug Test



The Backfill and Plug Test includes tests of backfill materials and emplacement methods and a test of a full-scale plug. The inner part of the tunnel is filled with a mixture of bentonite and crushed rock (30/70) and the outer part is filled with crushed rock and bentonite blocks and pellets at the roof.

The integrated function of the backfill material and the near-field rock in a deposition tunnel excavated by blasting is studied as well as the hydraulic and mechanical functions of the full-scale concrete plug.

The entire test set-up with backfill, instrumentation and building of the plug was finished in the end of September 1999 and the wetting of the 30/70 mixture through the filter mats started in late 1999. Wetting of the backfill has continued since then.

Achievements

Wetting of the backfill from filter mats and the rock has continued. The water pressure in all filters has been kept constant at 500 kPa. Water saturation, water pressure and swelling pressure in the backfill and water pressure in the surrounding rock have been continuously measured and recorded. The measurements show that the backfill is fully saturated (since the turn of the year 2002/2003). The water flow through the plug is decreasing as a result of self-healing of fractures and is now around 0.02 litres per minute.

A decision was taken in March to shift to the next phase in the project, which means preparation for and implementation of flow tests. The strategy of the flow testing is in the first stage to successively decrease the water pressure in the mat sections (each section comprises three mats) starting with the mats at the plug. The pressure should be decreased in steps of 100 kPa and the hydraulic gradient kept for such long time that a steady flow could be observed. The water flow to and from the two mats sections surrounding the tested backfill section will be measured. Dams for additional measurements have been installed in adjacent tunnels (TBM-tunnel and DEMO-tunnel), see Figure 2-2. Conversion and adaptation of the flow system from wetting to flow testing has been made during this quarter. The flow testing is planned to start in the end of September. Predictive modelling of the water flow in the backfill during the flow testing is in progress.

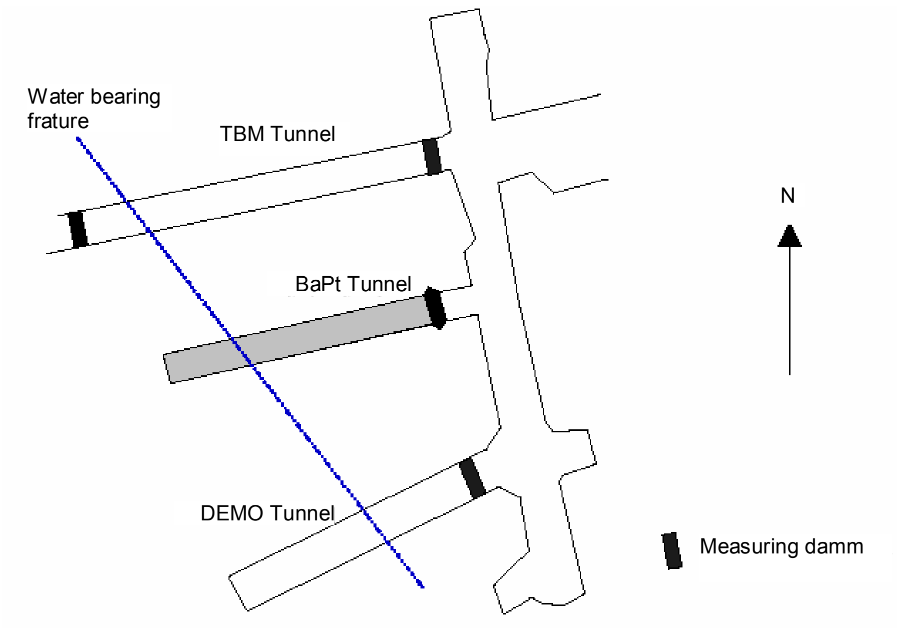
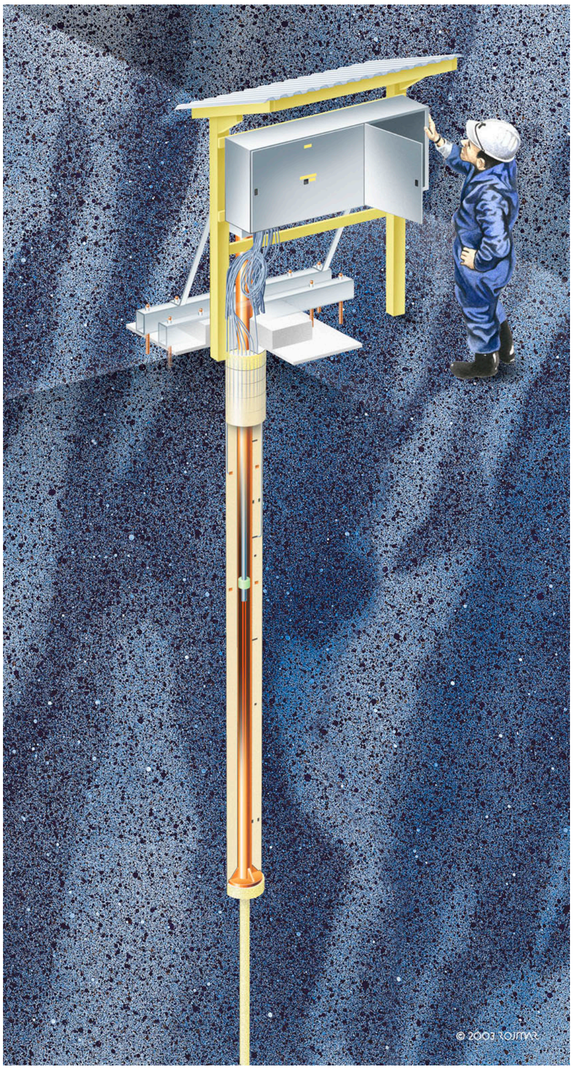


Figure 2-2. *Near-field overview of Backfill and Plug Test (BaPt). The measuring dams installed in adjacent tunnels are shown.*

2.4 Long Term Test of Buffer Material



The Long Term Test of Buffer Material aims to validate models and hypotheses concerning physical properties in a bentonite buffer.

Five 300 mm diameter test holes with a depth around 4 m have been drilled and instrumented. Five test parcels were installed in 1999. The intended test temperatures of 90°C and 130°C have been reached. In 2001 a one-year parcel was extracted from the rock by overlapping core drilling. The remaining four long-term test parcels are planned to run for at least five years.

The test parcels are also used to study related processes such as bentonite diffusion properties, microbiology, copper corrosion and gas transport in buffer material under conditions similar to those expected in a repository.

Achievements

The analysing work and testing with material from the extracted one-year parcel A0 is completed and will be reported within a number of months.

There has been no new field activities during this period except control and calibration of the measuring equipment. The remaining four long-term test parcels have functioned well, and temperature, total pressure, water pressure and water content are continuously measured and registered every hour. The data are being checked monthly. The next extraction of a parcel is expected to take place in one and a half year.

Supporting experiments to examine the rate of copper corrosion in bentonite, performed at Studsvik, has showed a relative high copper corrosion rate of 4 µm/yr which is an indication that aerobic conditions prevail. The research was presented at the 27th Conference on Scientific Basis for Nuclear Waste Management, in Kalmar in June 2003.

2.5 Cleaning and sealing of investigation boreholes

A project, with the aim to identify and demonstrate the best available techniques for cleaning and sealing of investigation boreholes, was initiated in 2002.

The project comprises two phases. Phase 1 is mainly an inventory of available techniques, and Phase 2 aims to develop a complete cleaning and sealing concept and demonstrate it.

A laboratory test program on candidate sealing materials is part of the project. Short and long boreholes from the surface and from tunnels underground, will be used to demonstrate the plugging concept.

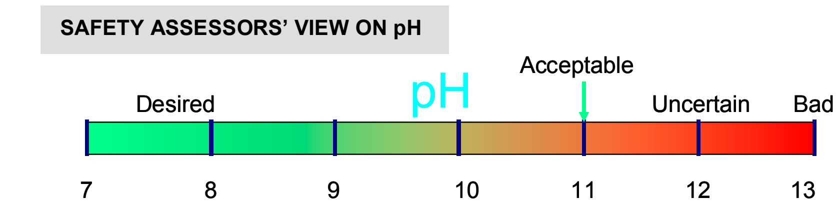
The project is run in co-operation between SKB and Posiva.

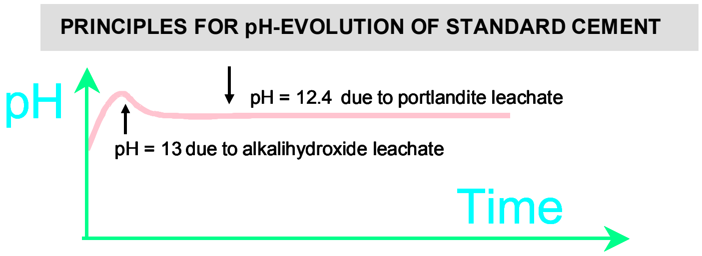
Achievements

The first Phase of this project is now almost completed. A state of the art report summarising the developments of the sealing and cleaning techniques during the last 10–15 years has been published as an internal report (TD) titled "Borehole plugging – State of art". The major conclusions were that smectite clay has been used successfully for borehole plugging and is recommended as main candidate material in the forth-coming work, whereas cement is concluded to serve less good, primarily because of questionable chemical stability. Clay plugs can be made of pre-compacted blocks contained in perforated copper pipes that are jointed in conjunction with insertion into the boreholes. The pipes provide mechanical protection in the application phase and are believed to give significantly better homogeneity than clay pellets blown or pressed into deep holes. However, the upper 50 meters of the holes need to be provided with a sealing with better mechanical properties to withstand the pressure from potential ice loads. Where fracture zones are intersected and rock fall has taken place stabilisation is required, preferably by grouting using low pH-cement and renewed drilling to get constant dimensions of the borehole.

The second phase of the project focuses on cleaning and sealing of boreholes. The detailed planning of the second phase of the project is now finalised. This phase will comprise three parts; (i) Completion of a borehole plugging concept (2003-2004), (ii) Laboratory tests (2003-2006), and (iii) field tests (2004-2006).

2.6 Low-pH cementitious products



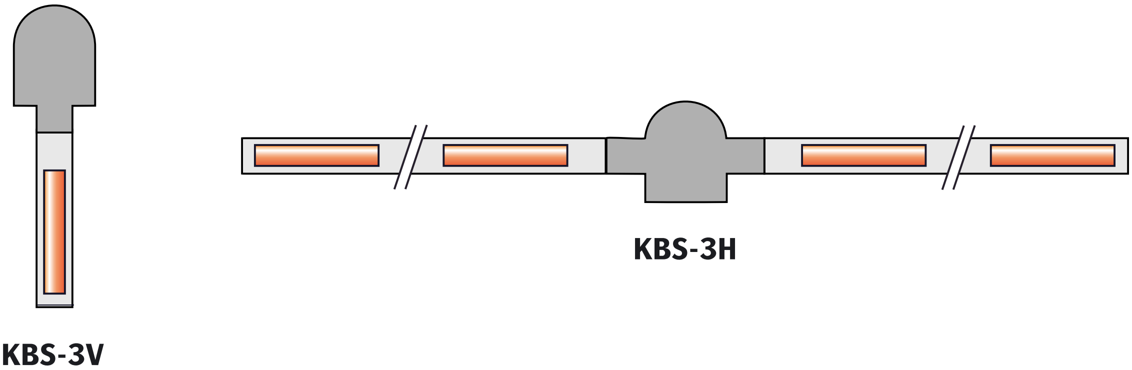


A project concerning the use of low-pH cementitious products in the deep repository started in 2001 as a co-operation between SKB, Posiva, and NUMO. The objectives of the project are to develop recipes for cementitious products to be used as grouting and mortar for anchoring of rock bolts and to demonstrate the usage of these products in small field experiments in Äspö HRL.

Achievements

No major achievements have been made during this quarter and no suitable injection grouts giving leachates with pH below 11 have been found. The small field test is still postponed and the focus is put on finding suitable recipes for injection grouts. However, it seems possible to grout fracture apertures down to approximately 100 µm with cement based low-pH grouts. Finer fractures need other grouts, where silica sol and periclase (MgO) are strong candidate materials.

2.7 KBS-3 method with horizontal emplacement



The possibility to modify the reference KBS-3 method and make serial deposition of canisters in long horizontal drifts, instead of vertical deposition of single canisters in the deposition hole, is studied in this project.

One reason for proposing the change is that the deposition tunnels are not needed if the canisters are disposed in horizontal drifts and the excavated rock volume and the amount of backfill can be considerably reduced. Another reason is that it is easier to verify the quality of the near zone around the canister when the bentonite and the canister is assembled into a prefabricated disposal container in a reloading station.

Late 2001 SKB published an R&D programme for KBS-3H /SKB, 2001b/, a variant of KBS-3 with horizontal emplacement of the canisters. The R&D programme is carried out in co-operation with Posiva and comprises four parts: Feasibility study, Basic design, Construction and testing in Äspö HRL, and an Evaluation.

Achievements

The Feasibility Study was finalised in October 2002 and the SKB board decided in December 2002 to continue the project with the next phase, the Basic Design. This phase comprise three main issues; (i) Development of equipment for construction of deposition drifts and handling of the disposal container, (ii) Barrier performance, and (iii) Demonstration in Äspö HRL.

A deposition container holding the copper canister and bentonite rings will be used for the emplacement in the horizontal drift. The total weight of the container and its contents is about 50 tonnes. Dependable techniques, where heavy transports are carried out on a metal sheet flowing on air cushions, are available. A prototype of such equipment on scale of 1:4 has been tested. The idea at the moment is to develop equipment riding on a water cushion. The development of equipment for boring of the deposition drifts is in progress.

The barrier performance is studied by Posiva and their work is expected to be reported in July. Laboratory tests of the barrier performance are carried out by Clay Technology to study occurrence of erosion and piping in the buffer as well as plugs for sealing. The tests are performed on scale of 1:10 and in a second step also on scale of 1:1. The site for the demonstration of the method has been selected. It is located at 220 m depth in Äspö HRL at 1623-m tunnel length. A gallery that will form the work area, has been excavated. Exploration drilling for three deposition drifts will be performed in September 2003.

2.8 Large Scale Gas Injection Test

SKB has during several years performed a number of experiments with gas-injection on MX-80 bentonite. Today, there is relatively good understanding of the processes determining the gas transport. One remaining question is the importance of the scale. All bentonite experiments so far have been performed in the centimetre scale and the extrapolation of the results from these experiments to repository scale is unclear. Therefore, the Large Scale Gas Injection Test (LASGIT) has been initiated.

The major aims of the project are to: (a) perform and evaluate full-scale gas injection tests based on the KBS-3 concept, (b) answer questions related to up-scaling, (c) get additional information on gas-transport processes, (d) obtain high quality data for testing and validation of models, and (e) demonstrate that gas formation in a canister do not have obvious negative consequences for the repository barriers.

A full-scale canister without heaters and a bentonite buffer will be installed in an available bored deposition hole in Äspö HRL. Water will be artificially supplied to the buffer at isothermal conditions. When the buffer is fully saturated gas injection will start, first with small gas volumes and finally with volumes corresponding to gas formation from a defect full-size canister.

Achievements

The planning of and the preparations for the installation of the test are in progress but no activities have so far taken place in Äspö HRL.

The test will take place in an existing deposition hole (DA3147G01) in the TBM drift. The information available on the hole is sufficient and no new characterisation is planned.

2.9 Temperature Buffer Test

The French organisation ANDRA carries out the Temperature Buffer Test (TBT) at Äspö HRL in co-operation with SKB. The variable nature of the French geological environment requires research to be carried out to relax the temperature constraints on the dimensioning of clay engineered barriers in order to produce more compact designs.

The aims of the TBT is to evaluate the benefits of extending the current understanding of the behaviour of engineered barriers to include high temperatures, above 100°C, and the experimental resources needed to achieve this. The test is located in the same test area as the Canister Retrieval Test, which is in the main test area at the 420 m level.

The TBT experiment includes two heaters in the axis of the deposition hole, one on top of the other, separated by a compacted bentonite block. They are 3 m long and 610 mm in diameter, and are constructed in carbon steel. Each one simulates a different type of confinement system: a bentonite buffer only (bottom section) and a bentonite buffer with inner sand backfill (upper section).

Achievements

The two canisters with heaters, bentonite buffer, and sand infilling have been installed in the deposition hole together with a system for artificial watering and a large number of sensors and cables for registration of e.g. saturation, pressures and temperatures (see Figure 2-3 and Table 2-2). The operation of the test was initiated during the end of March with reduced heater effect and the monitoring of the test is now in progress.

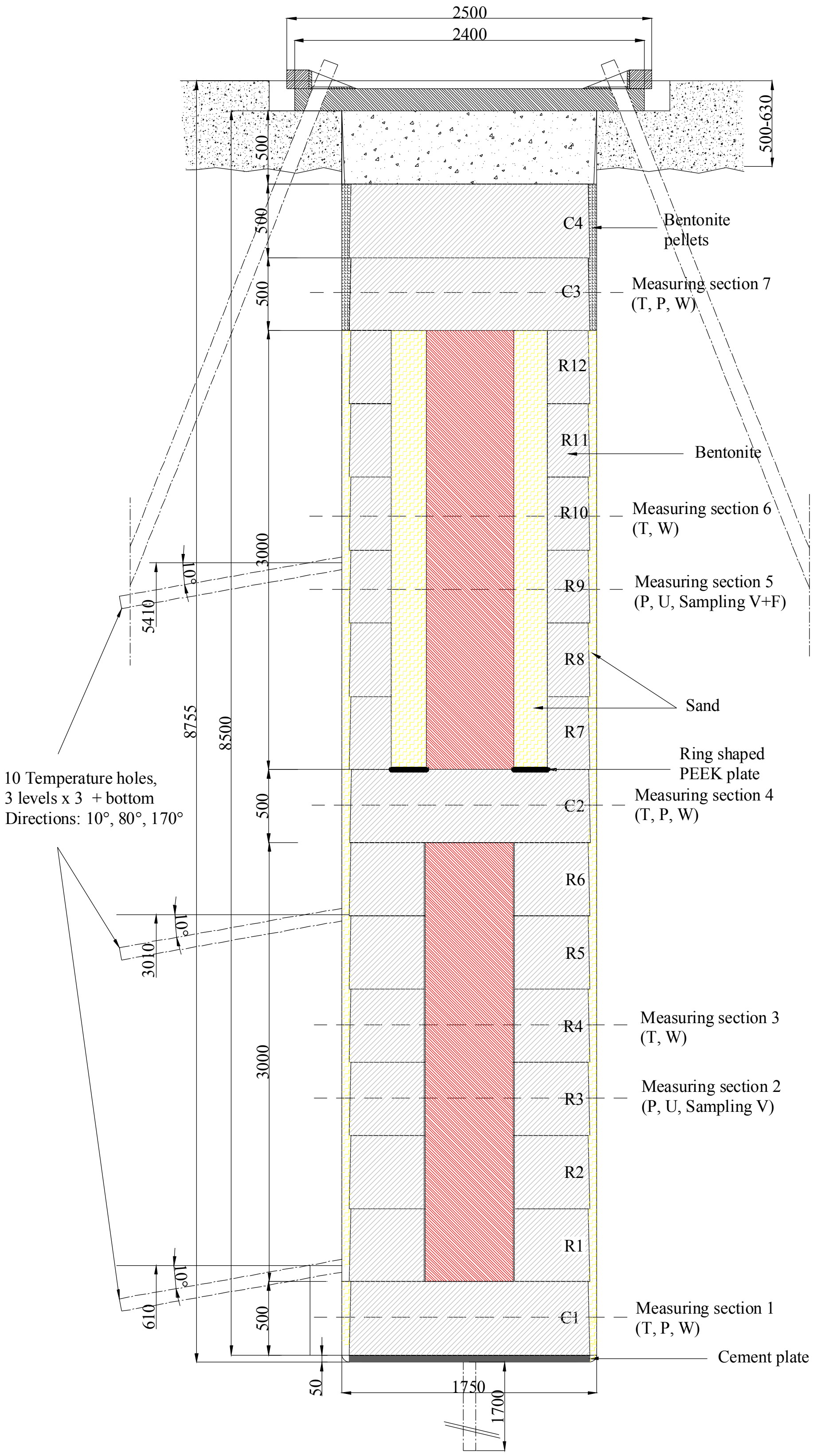


Figure 2-3. *Layout of the Temperature Buffer Test.*

Table 2-2. Data to be collected /Börgesson, 2002/.

Measured variable	Measurement principle	Number of sensors	Processing required	Remark
Temperature	Thermocouple	89	Yes	Buffer
Temperature	Thermocouple	11+6	Yes	Heater
Temperature	Thermocouple	40	Yes	Rock
Total pressure	Vibrating wire	29	Yes	
Pore pressure	Vibrating wire	8	Yes	
Relative humidity	Capacitive	11[1)]	Yes	
Relative humidity	Capacitive	12[1)]	No	
Relative humidity	Psychrometer	12[1)]	Yes	
Gas pressure	Piezoelectric	4		
Stress	Vibrating wire	4	Yes	Rock
Strain	Vibrating wire	6	Yes	Rock
Force	Piezoelectric	4	No	Plug
Displacem.	Inductive	3	No	Plug
Water flow	Piezoelectric/ Differential pressure	1	Yes	Sand filter
Water pressure	Piezoelectric	1	No	Sand filter

[1)] The sensor also measures temperature

2.10 New experimental sites

Several large-scale experiments are discussed, which need new tunnels or themselves comprises tunnel excavation. The use of explosives is known to cause disturbance in the hydraulic regime in the whole Äspö rock mass. However, the disturbances have been permanent only in very few cases. Another conflict with other experiments is that a penetration of a water-carrying fracture may change the hydraulic head in a large region around the place where the intersection takes place.

The major aims of this project have been to find new experimental sites at Äspö HRL for three large-scale experiments (Äspö Pillar Stability Experiment, Testing of low-pH grout, and KBS-3 method with horizontal emplacement) and to carry through the necessary rock work for providing the tests with large enough openings. Another objective is to identify possible places for two to three full scale deposition holes, which can be bored in conjunction with the boring of the two holes in the APSE project. No needs for these holes are presently identified, and the aim is to prepare for the future needs as new excavation will be prohibited for several years because of the impact this has on projects related to Natural barriers.

Achievements

Experimental sites were selected for the APSE and the KBS-3H experiment during the first quarter and most excavation work took place in the second quarter having the deadline of July 31st. During the excavation all tests dependent on a stable hydraulic environment were stopped and held on stand-by. The APSE site is located at the 450-m level. An approx 70 m long tunnel is excavated for the purpose of the test. The KBS-3H site is located in a niche at the 220-m level. A gallery of approx 15 m width and 30 m depth is excavated for the purpose of this test. Testing of low pH grout is judged possible to carry out in an existing tunnel or niche in the laboratory.

2.11 Learning from experiences

In this project, reference techniques for emplacement of buffer, canisters, backfilling, and closure are to be identified. Emplacement of buffer and canisters, and backfilling of tunnels have been experienced in Canister Retrieval Test, Prototype Repository and Backfill and Plug Test. These experiences are documented and the result analysed with respect to possible improvements as well as limits with respect to water inflows.

The work comprises:

- Compilation of the results from more then ten years of performed engineering experiments in Äspö HRL.
- Compilation and evaluation of experience from emplacement of buffer and canisters, backfilling of tunnels, and estimation of acceptable water inflows for the applied methods.

Achievements

The preparation of a draft report has been completed during this quarter. The report describes the large series of experiments related to engineered barrier systems that have been conducted in SKB's underground laboratories and construction sites during the time period 1981 to 2003. Reviewing will start during the next quarter.

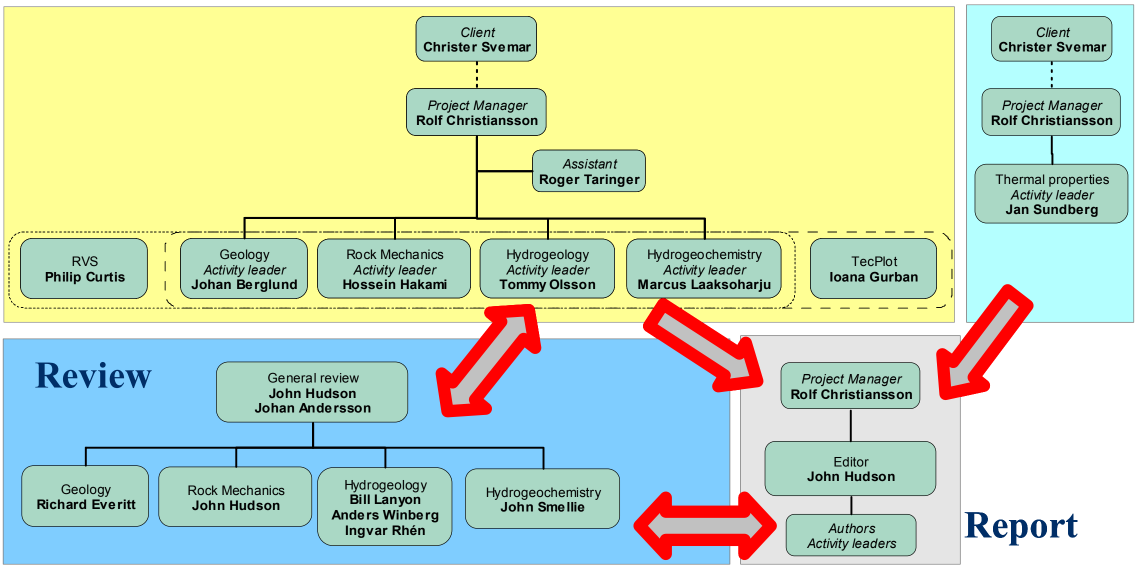
2.12 Task Force on Engineered Barrier Systems

The Task Force on Engineered Barrier Systems is still on stand-by while the prioritised work on modelling of THMC-processes in buffer during saturation is conducted on data from the Prototype Repository within the EC-project. The stand-by will last as long as the EC-project is operative, i.e. through the first quarter of 2004.

3 Geo-science

Geo-scientific research is a natural part of the activities at Äspö HRL. Studies with the major aims to increase the understanding of the rock mass material properties and to increase the knowledge of measurements that can be used in site investigations are important activities.

3.1 GeoMod Project



In the GeoMod project existing geological, geomechanical, hydrogeological and hydro-geochemical models of Äspö are updated by integration of data collected since 1995. A major part of the new data has been collected in the lower part of the Äspö HRL during the operational phase.

The updated models focus on a volume including the tunnel spiral volume from about 340 m down to about 500 m.

The project also aims to integrate the different geoscientific models. The development of a geothermal model is integrated in the project. This issue has earlier been run as a separate project.

Achievements

The models within each geo-scientific discipline have been assessed and results from the different projects conducted at Äspö has been utilised to modify or update the models. The reporting of the different geo-scientific disciplines is in progress.

The reporting of the developed methodology for integration of the modelling results obtained from the different geo-scientific disciplines is also in progress. A predicted substantial overdraw of the project's budget has however, raised the discussion of how detailed the finalisation of the project shall be. A project status report will however be prepared.

3.2 Rock stress measurements

To be able to make correct assessments of the *in situ* stress field from results from different types of rock stress measurement techniques it is important to know the limitations and shortcomings of the different measurement techniques. Rock stress measurements with different techniques (bore probe, doorstopper and hydraulic fracturing) have during the years been performed as well as numerical modelling of the stress. The strategy for rock stress measurements will be presented in a report.

Achievements

A co-operation with Posiva with the objective to quality assure overcoring data has been initiated. The first phase has been completed which includes development of a numerical tool for isotropic and elastic conditions. The first phase is presented in a Posiva report.

SKB will contribute with articles in the special issue of the International Journal of Rock Mechanics and Mining Sciences where ISRM's suggested strategy for rock stress measurements will be presented. The special issue is going to conclude the current status for SKB's strategy for rock stress determination. Drafts of all articles have been prepared.

3.3 Rock creep

The aim with this project is to increase the understanding of the material properties of rock and rock-mass and to develop better conceptual models for the influence of the rock damaged zone and rock creep on rock stability.

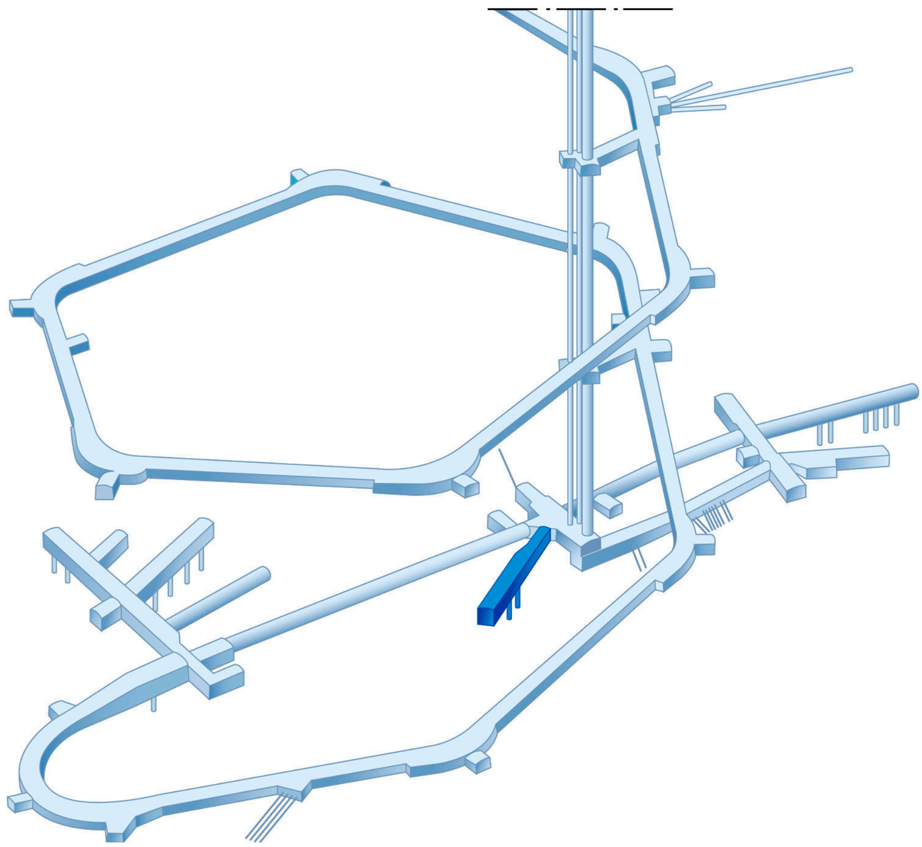
A literature study and scooping numerical modelling with a three-dimensional coupled hydromechanical computer code (3DEC) have been performed. The results from the modelling and the literature study will be presented in a report.

Achievements

The literature study is almost completed.

Work has been initiated to study the possibility to simulate the effect of earth-quakes on individual fractures. Modelling is carried out by two different consultants. The key issue is to trigger the dynamic effect in the numerical model.

3.4 Äspö Pillar Stability Experiment



A Pillar Stability Experiment is in progress in Äspö HRL to complement an earlier study performed at URL in Canada. The major aims are to demonstrate the capability to predict spalling in fractured rock mass and the effect of backfill on the propagation of micro cracks. In addition, the capabilities of two- and three-dimensional mechanical and thermal predictions will be compared.

A new tunnel is excavated in Äspö HRL to ensure that the experiment is carried out in a rock mass with a virgin stress field. The selected site is at the 450 m level.

The pillar is created between two vertical holes drilled in the floor of the tunnel. The pillar will be heated to create spalling.

The feasibility study of the experiment is presented by Andersson /2003/ and the general description of the experiment site is reported by Staub et al. /2003/ and Fransson /2003/. The preliminary modelling using general parameters has been finished and is presented in IPR-reports / Staub et al., 2003; Fredriksson et al., 2003, Wanne and Johansson, 2003; Rinne et al., 2003; Fransson, 2003/. The final modelling will be made when laboratory data from tests on cores is available in the autumn of 2003.

Achievements

The new experimental tunnel is being excavated at the 450-m level and just a few rounds remains of the pilot drift. The remaining rounds and the excavation of the arched floor will be completed in July. The blasting has so far been successful and the rock mass damping of the blasting induced vibrations is much better than anticipated. Full face 4 m rounds can therefore be used. Vibration measurements are also performed at the surface and at different locations in the tunnel system to study how the vibrations are affected by changes in geology, deformation zones etc. Convergence measurements, giving excellent results, have been performed in one tunnel section (0/049).

The monitoring programme for the displacements within the open hole during the heating phase is being drafted and will be finished in the late autumn.

The design of the liner, which is intended to simulate the confining pressure in the backfill, has been modified but not yet tested.

Time table

The time table for the installation of this experiment and the heating of the pillar is:

Tunnelling ends	31 July
Geological characterisation	August-October
Boring of two shafts	October-December
Installation of transducers	January 2004
Heating of the pillar	February-May 2004

3.5 Heat transport

The aim with this project is to develop a strategy for site descriptive thermal modelling and to use the strategy to develop and test a thermal model for the Äspö Rock volume. The work includes measurements of thermal properties of the rock and examination of the distribution of thermal conductivities. Another aim is to analyse the thermal properties in different scales and clarify relevant scales for the thermal process by sensitivity analyses.

Achievements

The model development strategy, the analysis of distribution and scaling factors and measured thermal properties at Äspö HRL are reported in three reports:

- Thermal Site Descriptive Model – a strategy for the model development during site investigations /Sundberg, 2003a/.
- Thermal properties at Äspö HRL. Analysis of distribution and scale factors /Sundberg, 2003b/.
- Comparison of thermal properties measured with different methods (in press).

The development of a site descriptive thermal model for Äspö HRL has been integrated in the GeoMod Project, see section 3.1.

3.6 Seismic influence on the groundwater system

The Hydro Monitoring System (HMS) registers at the moment the piezometric head in 409 positions underground in the Äspö HRL. An induced change of the head with more than 2 kPa triggers an intensive sampling. All measured data are stored in a database.

The data in the database are assumed to bear witness of different seismic activities in Sweden but also abroad, dependent on the magnitude of the event. By analysing the data on changes in the piezometric head at Äspö connections to specific seismic events are expected to be established.

Achievements

Data from the HMS are stored in the database pending analysis. A software is being developed that can search different data bases for information with coupling to the registered events in the HMS system.

3.7 Inflow predictions

SKB has conducted a number of large field tests where prediction of groundwater inflow into tunnels or depositions holes has been a component; the Site Characterisation and Validation Test in Stripa, the Prototype Repository and the Groundwater Degassing and Two-Phase Flow experiments in Äspö HRL. The results from these tests show that when going from a borehole to a larger diameter hole, the inflow into the larger hole is often less than predicted, and the explanation for this is not yet well understood.

The major objectives with this project are to make better predictions of the inflow of groundwater into deposition holes, to confirm (or refuse) previous observations of reduced inflow into deposition holes and tunnels compared with boreholes, and also to identify the different mechanisms determining the inflow and quantify their importance.

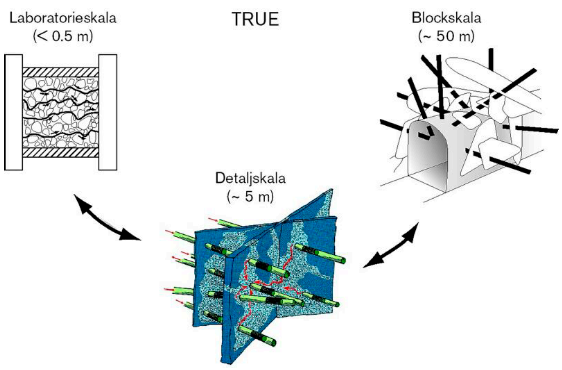
Achievements

A preliminary project plan for a large-field test at Äspö HRL has been prepared. Ongoing activities are numerical modelling and planning for the field test.

4 Natural barriers

At the Äspö HRL experiments are performed at conditions that are expected to prevail at repository depth. The experiments are related to the rock, its properties, and *in situ* environmental conditions. The goals are to increase the scientific knowledge of the safety margins of the deep repository and to provide data for performance and safety assessment and thereby clearly present the role of the geosphere for the barrier functions: isolation, retardation and dilution. Tests of models for groundwater flow, radionuclide migration and chemical/biological processes are one of the main purposes of the Äspö HRL. The programme includes projects with the aim to evaluate the usefulness and reliability of different models and to develop and test methods for determination of parameters required as input to the models.

4.1 Tracer Retention Understanding Experiments



Tracer tests with non-sorbing and sorbing tracers are carried out in the TRUE family of projects. These are conducted at different scales; laboratory scale (< 0.5 m), detailed scale (<10 m) and block scale (up to 100 m) with the aim to improve understanding of transport and retention in fractured rock. The work includes building of hydrostructural models and conceptual microstructure models. Numerical models are used to assess the relative contribution of flow-field related effects and acting processes (diffusion and sorption) on *in situ* retention.

The first *in situ* experiment (TRUE-1) performed in the detailed scale and the TRUE Block Scale series of experiments have come to their respective conclusion and the evaluation and final reporting are completed. Complementary field work and modelling are currently performed or being planned as part of two separate but closely coordinated continuation projects.

The TRUE Block Scale Continuation project aims at obtaining additional understanding of the TRUE Block Scale site.

The TRUE-1 Continuation project is a continuation of the TRUE-1 experiment. According to present plans the TRUE-1 site will be injected with resin and excavated and analysed. The objectives are to obtain insight in the internal structure of the investigated feature and to study fixation of sorbing radioactive tracers.

Prior to the application of resin injection technology in Feature A complementary hydraulic and tracer tests are performed to better understand Feature A and its relation to the surrounding fracture network. In addition, a dress rehearsal of *in situ* resin injection is realised through a characterisation project focused on fault rock zones. Furthermore, attempts are made to assess fracture apertures using radon concentrations in groundwater.

4.1.1 TRUE Block Scale Continuation

The objective of TRUE Block Scale Continuation (BS2) is to improve the understanding of transport pathways at the block scale, including assessment of effects of geometry, macrostructure, and microstructure. The project is focussed on the existing TRUE Block Scale site and it comprises two separate phases:

BS2a Continuation of the TRUE Block Scale (Phase C) pumping and sampling until the end of 2002 including employment of developed enrichment techniques to lower detection limits. Complementary modelling work to support *in situ* tracer tests.

BS2b Additional *in situ* tracer tests based on the outcome of the BS2a analysis. *In situ* tests are preceded by reassessment of the need to optimise/remediate the piezometer array. The specific objectives of BS2b are to be formulated on the basis of the outcome of BS2a.

Achievements

An updated version of the RVS-model of the rock block has been created and the complementary modelling is in progress. The continued monitoring of Phase C has meant that breakthrough of Cs-137 has been observed.

The possible path-ways for the tracers to be injected in the additional tests are being compiled. Based on this compilation model simulations of the net work of long flow paths and background fractures for injection have been performed. The simulations are a good base for evaluating the need for remediation of the piezometric array, e.g. in KI0023B.

The planning for pre-tests, comprising (*i*) flow tests in boreholes KI0025F02 and KI0025F03, (*ii*) combined interference tests and tracer dilution tests in boreholes KI0025F, KI0025F02 and KI0025F03, and (*iii*) tracer test with non sorbing tracers, is under way.

4.1.2 TRUE-1 Continuation

The TRUE-1 Continuation project is a continuation of the TRUE-1 experiments, and the experimental focus is mainly on the TRUE-1 site. The main components of the test are: complementary *in situ* tests /Andersson et al., 2002/, radon investigations /Byegård et al., 2002 /, fault rock zone characterisation studies, sorption characteristics of rim zone and fault gouge material.

Achievements

In the case of the fault rock zone characterisation, laboratory experiments to test resins and dye additives have been performed. The experiments indicate a good penetration of the resins also at low temperature (12°C), see Figure 4-1 Four candidate sites have been selected for the test and 16 boreholes (76 mm), 3-6 m deep, have been drilled at the selected sites. The boreholes have been characterised with borehole TV imaging (BIPS).

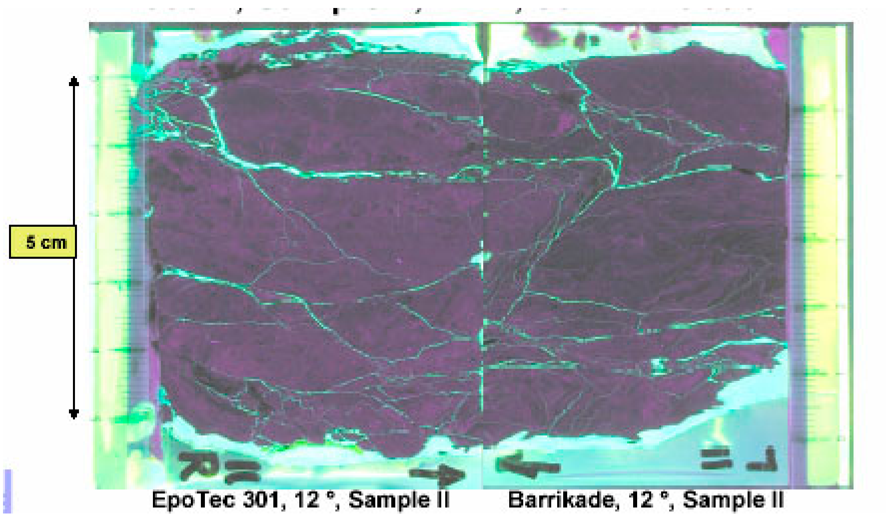
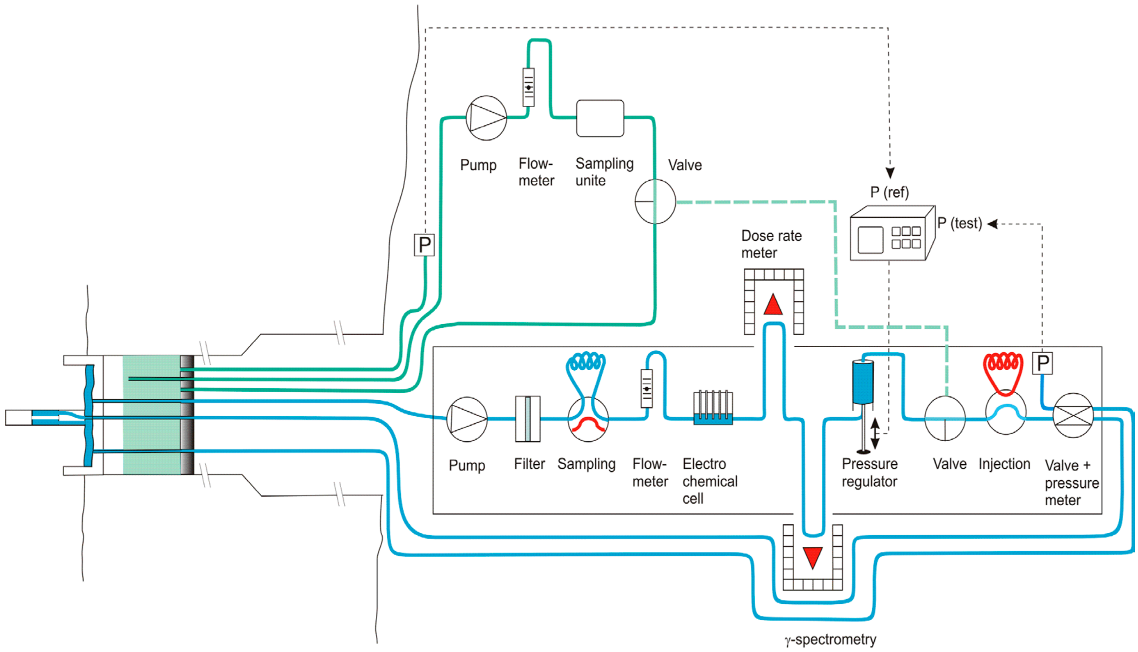


Figure 4-1. *Fault rock zones – laboratory tests on material from NE-2 (1/600 m, Sample II, 12°C, 30 min vacuum).*

4.2 Long Term Diffusion Experiment



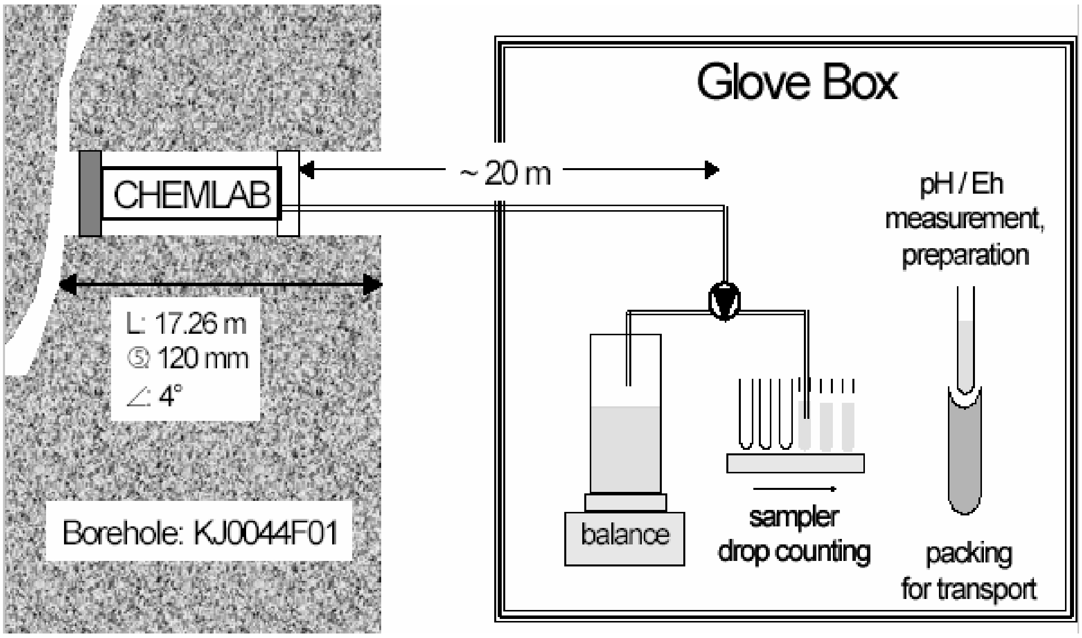
This experiment is performed to investigate diffusion and sorption of solutes in the vicinity of a natural fracture into the matrix rock and directly from a borehole into the matrix rock.

The aims are to improve the understanding of diffusion and sorption processes and to obtain diffusion and sorption data at *in situ* conditions. A core stub with a natural fracture surface is isolated in the bottom of a large diameter telescoped borehole and a small-diameter borehole is drilled through the core stub and beyond into the intact unaltered bedrock. Tracers will be circulated over a period of 3–4 years after which the borehole is overcored and analysed for tracer content.

Achievements

The installation phase of the project is in progress after a period during which the activities in the project have focused on identified problem issues. A new concern regarding the planned excavations in the Äspö tunnel during the summer was identified. To avoid disturbances due to pressure variations and vibrations it was decided to wait with the installation of the main equipment until after the excavation. Another concern still under investigation is the influence of microbes. To avoid uncontrolled build-up of bacteria and formation of bio-films it was decided that the equipment will be rinsed by water during a longer time in order to see if removal of bacteria can be achieved in a natural way, before any precautions by e.g. antidotes is taken.

4.3 Radionuclide Retention Experiments



Radionuclide Retention Experiments are carried out with the aim to confirm results of laboratory studies *in situ*, where natural conditions prevail concerning e.g. contents of colloids, organic matter, and bacteria in the groundwater.

The experiments are carried out in special borehole probes, CHEMLAB 1 and CHEMLAB 2, designed for different kinds of *in situ* experiments. The probes are installed in long boreholes and experiments can be carried out on bentonite samples and on tiny rock fractures in drill cores at *in situ* conditions.

The present focus is on:

- Radiolysis experiments in CHEMLAB 1, influence of radiolysis products on the migration of the redox-sensitive element technetium in bentonite.
- Migration of actinides in CHEMLAB 2, experiments with redox-sensitive actinides in a rock fracture.

Achievements − Radiolysis experiments

In the end of 2002, two kinds of radiolysis experiments were started. In the indirect radiolysis experiments the groundwater is irradiated before it comes in contact with the experiment cell containing bentonite and reduced technetium. Radicals produced from water radiolysis will not reach the experiment cell, but the molecular products (H_2O_2, O_2, and H_2) will influence the redox chemistry in the cell. In the other type, direct radiolysis experiments, the irradiation source is placed in the experiment cell, close to the reduced technetium, and thereby the radicals produced may play a role.

The experiments have been analysed and the major conclusions are that technetium was to some extent oxidised in the direct radiolysis experiment and had started to diffuse whereas in the indirect radiolysis experiment technetium was only found in its reduced form. A report will be published in September.

Achievements – Migration of actinides

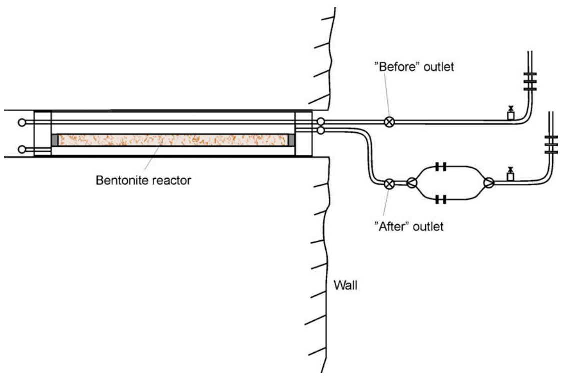
In these experiments a cocktail containing actinides is added to the groundwater before pumping it through a longitudinal natural fracture in a drill core placed in CHEMLAB 2. The first experiment carried out in CHEMLAB 2 comprised migration of the actinides: americium, neptunium, and plutonium. The second experiment was carried out in the beginning of 2002 and the results has been evaluated and published /Römer et al., 2002/.

The third actinide experiment in Äspö HRL was started at the end of 2002. This experiment was expired due to several technical problems e.g. corrosion in the probe. The expired experiment provided, however, few water samples that have been analysed by FZK/INE.

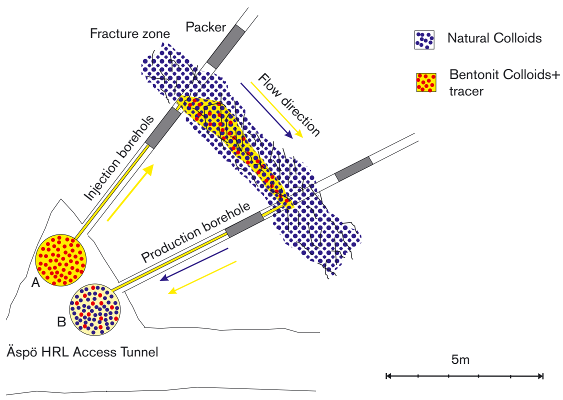
A meeting with the project group was held in June where future activities were discussed.

4.4 Colloid Project

Borehole specific measurements



Fracture specific measurements



In the Colloid Project the concentration, stability, and mobility of colloids in the Äspö environment are studied. The project comprises studies of the potential of colloids to enhance solute transport and the potential of bentonite clay as a source for colloid generation. The Colloid Project includes laboratory experiments, background measurements, borehole specific measurements, and fracture specific measurements.

Achievements

The final reporting of the laboratory experiments and the background measurements to study the occurrence of colloids in the groundwater is in progress.

Laboratory experiments have been carried out in order to optimise the design of the colloid generating bentonite reactor (filter textile with bentonite clay) used in the borehole specific measurements. The borehole specific measurements were initiated in January when six bentonite reactors were installed in four boreholes in the Äspö tunnel and in two boreholes at Olkiluoto. The groundwater is in contact with the bentonite clay adapted in the bentonite reactors in the boreholes and the colloid content in the water is measured prior and after it has been in contact with the bentonite clay. The colloid content is measured by using conventional filtering and ultra filtration. The colloid content was measured for the first time in February, the second measurements were performed in March, and the third and final measurements were carried out in April, see Figure 4-2. The generation of colloids in the bentonite reactor is very low.

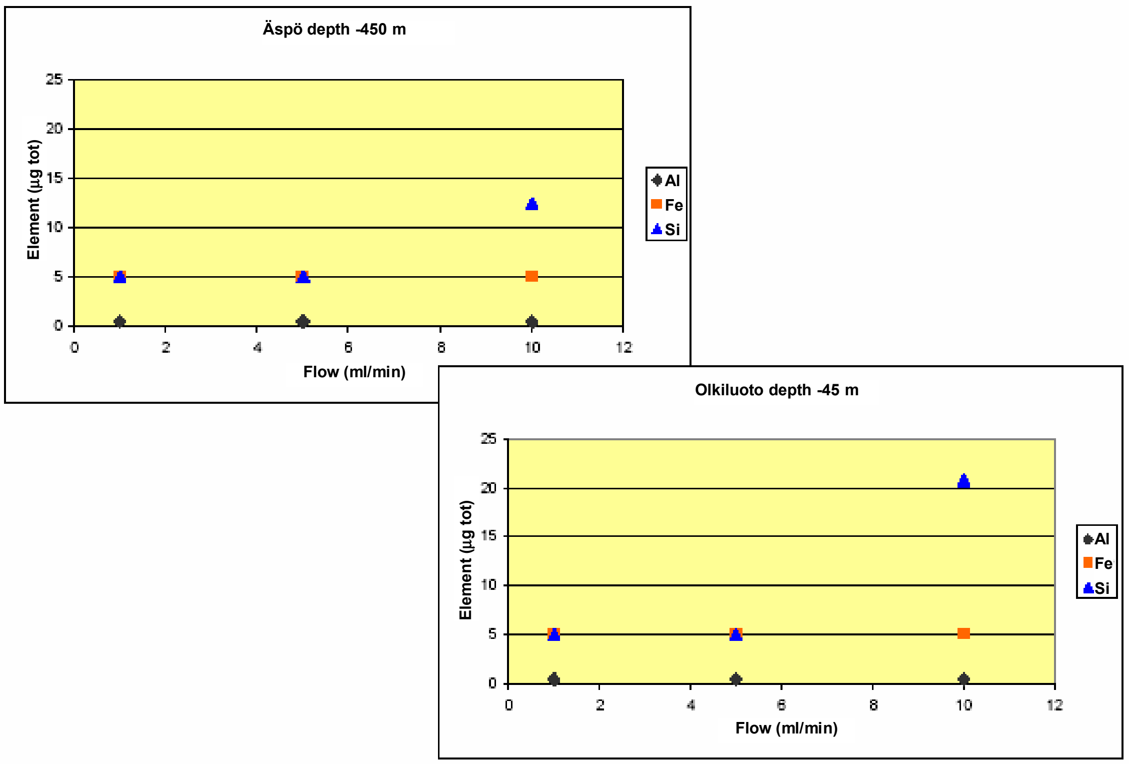


Figure 4-2. *The measured Al, Fe and Si content from the bentonite reactors installed at Äspö and Olkiluoto. The preliminary results show that an increasing groundwater flow does not affect the bentonite colloid concentration indicated by a stable Al content but affected the Si content which may be due to increased erosion from the fractures in the bedrock.*

The fracture specific measurements test will be carried out in co-operation between SKB, INE and Posiva. Based on results from tests with conservative tracers, Feature B at the TRUE-1 site has been selected for the measurements.

4.5 Microbe Project

The Microbe Project has been initiated in the Äspö HRL for studies of the microbial activity in groundwater at *in situ* conditions. The major objectives are:

- To offer proper circumstances for research on the effect of microbial activity on the long-term chemical stability of the repository environment.
- To provide *in situ* conditions for the study of bio-mobilisation of radionuclides.
- To present a range of conditions relevant for the study of bio-immobilisation of radio-nuclides.
- To enable investigations of bio-corrosion of copper under conditions relevant for a high level radioactive waste repository.

The main MICROBE site is on the 450-m level where a laboratory container has been installed with laboratory benches, an anaerobic gas box and an advanced climate control system. Three core drilled holes, KJ0050F01, KJ0052F01 and KJ0052F03, intersecting water conducting fractures are connected to the MICROBE laboratory via tubings. Each borehole has been equipped with a circulation system offering a total of 500 cm^2 of test surface.

Retention of naturally occurring trace elements in the groundwater by Biological Iron Oxide is investigated at a site at tunnel length 2200A m. There is a vault with a borehole that delivers groundwater rich in ferrous iron and iron oxidising bacteria. The borehole is connected to two 200 x 30 x 20 cm artificial channels that mimic ditches in the tunnel. The channels have rock and artificial plastic support that stimulate Biological Iron Oxide formation.

At 907A m tunnel length, a small vault supports a ditch with groundwater that is rich in ferrous oxides and iron oxidising bacteria This ditch is used as a natural analogue to the artificial channels at 2200A m.

A unique ecosystem of sulphur oxidising bacteria exists at tunnel length 1127B m, in the sulphur pond. Apart from being an intriguing site from a microbiological perspec-tive, it also offers possibility to investigate microbial effects on the sulphur cycle in underground environments. It can be used to investigate microbial fractionation of sulphur isotopes and it will serve as an analogue for microbial influence on sulphur speciation in deep groundwater.

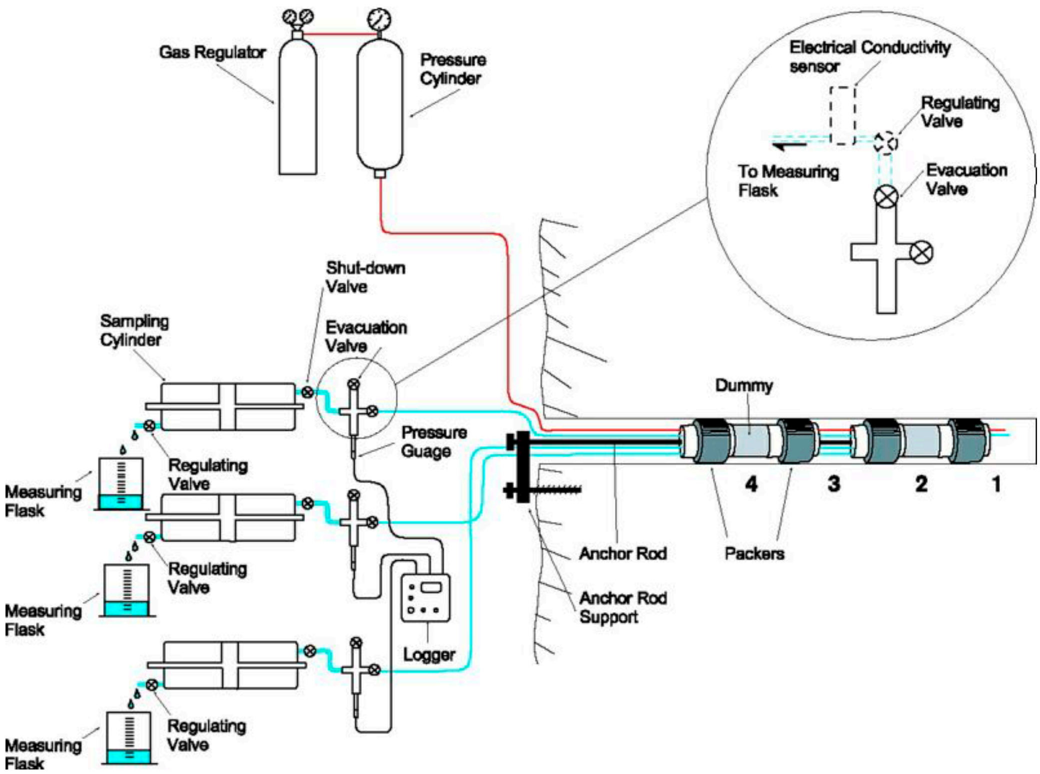
Achievements

The laboratory container is in operation and the climate system functions as expected at the MICROBE 450-m site. Larger variations than expected of dissolved gas in the groundwater has been obtained, especially in the borehole (KJ0050F01) closest to the characterisation boreholes for the selection of the Äspö Pillar Stability Experiment site.

It was therefore decided to interrupt the activities at the MICROBE site until the excavations of new tunnels are completed and more stable conditions prevail in the rock.

A field experiment, to study the microbial corrosion of copper in bentonite with different densities at *in situ* conditions, which was started at the MICROBE 450-m site in December was concluded in February. The experiment was run at *in situ* pressure in groundwater with naturally occurring sulphate reducing bacteria (borehole KJ0052F03). The analysis of the experiment indicates that sulphate reducing bacteria is present in commercial bentonite.

4.6 Matrix Fluid Chemistry



The main objectives of the Matrix Fluid Chemistry experiment are to understand the origin and age of fluids/groundwaters in the rock matrix pore space and in micro-fractures, and their possible influence on the chemistry of the groundwaters from the more highly permeable bedrock.

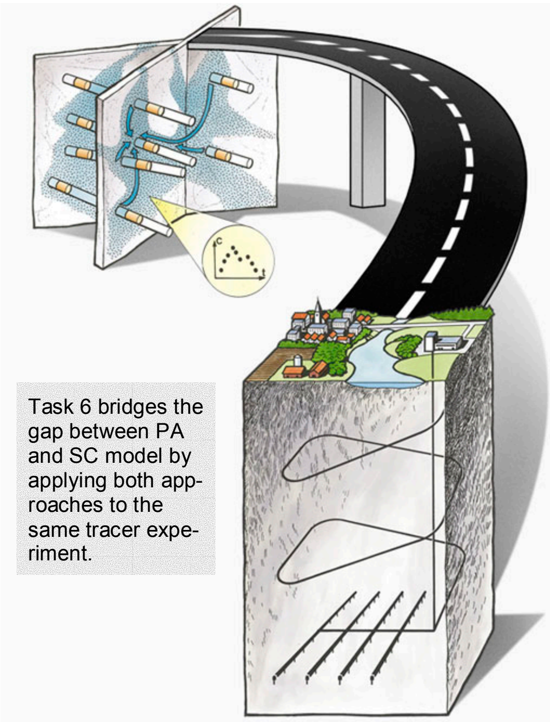
Matrix fluids are sampled from a borehole drilled into the rock matrix. Fluid inclusions in core samples have also been studied to determine their contribution, if any, to the composition of the matrix fluids/groundwaters.

Achievements

The first part of the project has been reported in two internal international technical documents; the final write-up will be submitted for printing as a technical report in October. The major conclusion from this phase is that pore water can successfully be sampled from the rock matrix. The sampled matrix waters at approximately 450 m depth consisted dominantly of groundwaters relatively similar in major chemistry to more transmissive fractures in the surrounding bedrock environment. There was little evidence of draw-down effects and that the salinity of the matrix groundwaters has been influenced by fluid inclusions. This similarity in composition with the surrounding bedrock environment was unexpected but can be explained by the highly transmissive nature of the Äspö site as a whole. In this respect Äspö is probably quite unique and other less transmissive sites would probably have given different results.

A new sampling of groundwater from the rock matrix borehole was initiated in February. The equipment was thereafter adjusted so that three microfractures (Features A, B and F) could be sampled. Because of time restrictions prior to tunnel excavation for the Äspö Pillar Stability Experiment, only very small quantities of water could be sampled from Features B and F, not enough for a quantitative characterisation. A decision has to be taken during 2003 whether the experiment shall be continued or if influences from tunnel excavation will have proved to be too great.

4.7 Task Force on Modelling of Groundwater Flow and Transport of Solutes



The Äspö Task Force on Modelling of Groundwater Flow and Transport of Solutes is a forum for the organisations supporting the Äspö HRL to interact in the area of conceptual and numerical modelling of groundwater flow and transport of solutes in fractured rock.

The Task Force shall propose, review, evaluate and contribute to the modelling work in the project. In addition, the Task Force shall interact with the principal investigators responsible for carrying out experimental and modelling works for Äspö HRL.

The work within the Äspö Task Force constitutes an important part of the international co-operation within the Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory.

Achievements

In the Task Force work activities have been in progress within the following tasks:

Task 5: Coupling between hydrochemistry and hydrogeology.

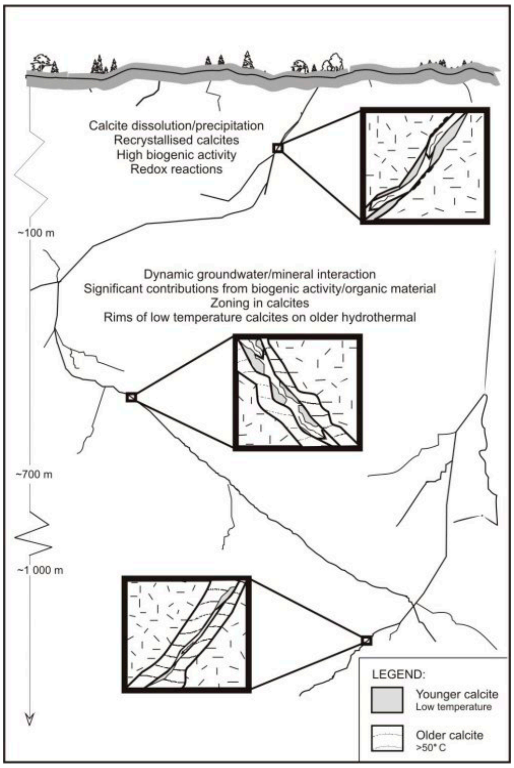
Task 6: Performance Assessment Modelling Using Site Characterisation Data.

The modelling exercises within *Task 5* have been completed and the ten modelling teams have prepared modelling reports and the entire work has been compiled in a summary report /Rhén and Smellie J, 2003/.

Task 6 tries to bridge the gap between Performance Assessment (PA) and Site Characterisation (SC) models by applying both approaches for the same tracer experiment. It is hoped that this will help to identify the relevant conceptualisations (in processes/structures) for long-term PA predictions and identify site characterisation data requirements to support PA calculations. The status of the specific modelling tasks is given below in brackets:

- Sub-task 6A Model and reproduce selected TRUE-1 tests with a PA model and/or a SC model to provide a common reference. (Finalised, reported, and external review in progress).
- Sub-task 6B Model selected PA cases at the TRUE-1 site with new PA relevant (long term/base case) boundary conditions and temporal scales. This task serves as means to understand the differences between the use of SC-type and PA-type models, and the influence of various assumptions made for PA calculations for extrapolation in time. (Finalised, reported, and external review in progress).
- Sub-task 6C Develop semi-synthetic, fractured granite hydrostructural models. Two scales are supported (200 m block scale and 2000 m site scale). The models are developed based on data from the Prototype Repository, TRUE Block Scale, TRUE-1, and Fracture Characterisation and Classification project (FCC). (Finalised and reported /Dershowitz et al., 2003/).
- Sub-task 6D This sub-task is similar to sub-task 6A, and is using the synthetic structural model in addition to a 50 to 100 m scale TRUE-Block Scale tracer experiment. (In progress).
- Sub-task 6E This sub-task extends the sub-task 6D transport calculations to a reference set of PA time scales and boundary conditions. (Not initiated).

4.8 PADAMOT



Potential calcite-groundwater interaction at various depths at Äspö.

PADAMOT (Palaeohydrogeological Data Analysis and Model Testing) will investigate changes in groundwater conditions as a result of changing climate. Because the long-term safety of an underground repository depends on the stability of the repository environment, demonstration that climatic impacts attenuate with depth is important. Currently, scenarios for groundwater evolution relating to climate changes are poorly constrained by data and process understanding.

The objectives of PADAMOT are to:

- Improve understanding and prioritise palaeo-hydrogeological information for use in safety assessments.
- Collect chemical/isotopic data using advanced analytical methods.
- Construct a database of relevant information and develop numerical models to test hypotheses.
- Integrate and synthesise results to constrain scenarios used in performance assessments.
- Disseminate the results to the scientific community.

The project comprises analytical and modelling tasks. Deep borehole cores from rocks at the Äspö Underground Laboratory and Laxemar (KXL01) are used in the analytical study.

Achievements

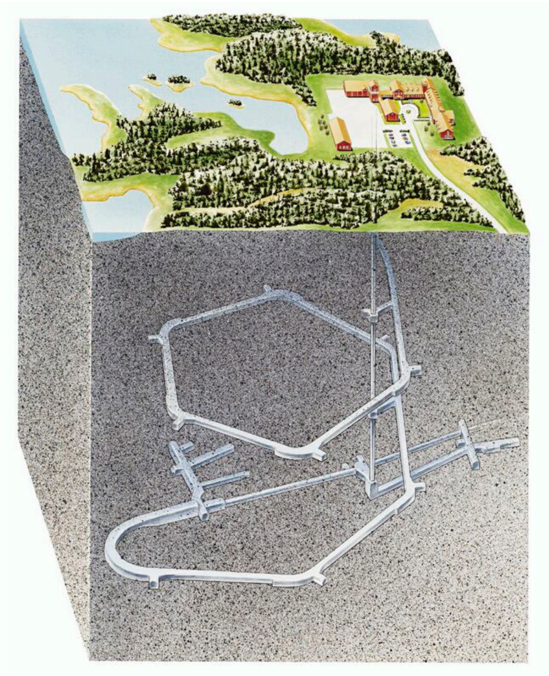
Samples of fracture mineralisation from sites in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Spain and the Czech Republic are being studied in the PADAMOT Project. Analysed drill cores from Laxemar (KLX01) had rather many fractures where the crystal morphology could be determined. The results were in good agreement with the earlier observed relations, from Sellafeld, between water chemistry and calcite morphology. Calcite crystals developed in freshwater shows an equant structure (short C-axes), whereas crystals developed in saline water shows a scalenoederic structure. The calcite crystal morphology in the surface fractures indicated the occurrence of meteoric water, which also a rather fractured section at 159 m did. The section in between indicated occurrence of saline water whereas the deep fractures (below 850 m) indicated that meteoric fresh water has reached this deep during some time period.

A number of samples have been selected that will be analysed with respect to chemical zones and matrix water inclusions. Electron microscope images and cathodolumine-cense images from a selected number of samples have been produced and based on this information a subset of samples have been selected for ion-probe ICP analyses of trace elements. Calibration of the analyses is under way and results will be available during next month. Comparison between Swedish and British fracture mineral data will be carried on emanating in a publication.

5 Äspö facility

An important part of the Äspö facility is the administration, operation, and maintenance of instruments as well as development of investigation methods. Other issues are to keep the stationary hydro monitoring system (HMS) continuously available and to carry out the programme for monitoring of groundwater head and flow and the programme for monitoring of groundwater chemistry.

5.1 Facility operation



The main goal for the operation of the facility is to provide a safe and environmentally correct facility for everybody working or visiting the Äspö HRL.

This includes preventative and remedy maintenance in order to withhold high availability in all systems as drainage, electrical power, ventilation, alarm and communications in the Hard Rock Laboratory.

Achievements

Maintenance and operation of the above and underground facilities are running as well as improvements of the safety and working environment. The safety underground has been increased since new equipment has been installed to facilitate the pumping of water from the bottom of the shaft at an accidental break of a water pipe. In addition, the infrastructure at the location of APSE has been rearranged.

The extension of the office space in the Ventilation building is completed and an archive has been furnished in the basement. The energy consumption at the facility has been high during this quarter, mainly due to the extension of the HRL with new tunnels. The boring machine for full-scale boring of deposition holes is being renovated. It will be used to drill the two boreholes in APSE in October.

5.2 Hydro Monitoring System

The Hydro Monitoring System (HMS) collects data on-line of groundwater head, salinity, electrical conductivity of the water in some borehole sections, and Eh and pH in some other boreholes. The data are recorded by more than 400 transducers installed in boreholes on Äspö as well as in boreholes located in the tunnel. All data are transmitted to the main office at Äspö, by radio or modems. Weekly quality controls of preliminary groundwater head data are performed. Absolute calibration of data is performed three to four times annually. This work involves comparison with groundwater levels checked manually in percussion drilled boreholes and in core drilled boreholes, in connection with the calibration work.

Achievements

The Hydro Monitoring System (HMS) has been performing well and no main maintenance activity has taken place.

5.3 Programme for monitoring of groundwater head and flow

The monitoring of water levels started in 1987 while the computerised HMS was introduced in 1992. The number of boreholes included in the network has gradually increased. The tunnel excavation started in October 1990 and the first pressure measurements from tunnel drilled boreholes were included in the HMS in March 1992.

To date the monitoring network comprises boreholes of which many are equipped with hydraulically inflatable packers, measuring the pressure by means of transducers. The measured data are relayed to a central computer situated at Äspö village through cables and radio-wave transmitters. Once a year the data are transferred to SKB's site characterisation database, SICADA. Manual levelling is also obtained from the surface boreholes on a regular basis. Water seeping through the tunnel walls is diverted to trenches and further to 21 weirs where the flow is measured. The scope of maintaining such a monitoring network has scientific as well as legal grounds.

Achievements

The monitoring points from the previous year have been maintained and no additional points are planned during 2003. The system will continue to support the experiments undertaken and meet the requirements stipulated by the water rights court.

5.4 Programme for monitoring of groundwater chemistry

During the Construction Phase of the Äspö HRL, different types of water samples were collected and analysed with the purpose of monitoring the groundwater chemistry and its evolution as the construction proceeded. At the beginning of the Operational Phase, sampling was replaced by a groundwater chemistry monitoring programme, aiming at a sufficient cover of the hydrochemical conditions with respect to time and space within the Äspö HRL. This programme is designed to provide information to determine where, within the rock mass, the hydrogeochemical changes are taking place and at what time stationary conditions are established.

Achievements

The monitoring points from the previous year have been maintained.

6 International co-operation

Seven organisations from six countries (see list below) are participating in the co-operation at Äspö HRL during 2003. Most of the organisations are interested in groundwater flow, radionuclide transport and rock characterisation. All organisations participate in the Äspö Task Force on Modelling of Groundwater Flow and Transport of Solutes, which is a forum for co-operation in the area of conceptual and numerical modelling of groundwater flow and solute transport in fractured rock.

Projects in the Äspö HRL during 2003	**ANDRA**	**BMWA**	**ENRESA**	**JNC**	**CRIEPI**	**NAGRA**	**Posiva**
Technology							
Prototype Repository (EC-project)	X	X	X	X	X		X
Backfill and Plug Test			X				
Long Term Test of Buffer Material							X
Low-pH cementitious products							X
KBS-3 method with horizontal emplacement							X
Large Scale Gas Injection Test							X
Temperature Buffer Test (ANDRA test)	X		X				
Geo-science							
Äspö Pillar Stability Experiment							X
Natural barriers							
Tracer Retention Understanding Experiments	X		X	X			X
Radionuclide Retention Project		X					
Colloid Project		X					X
Microbe Project		X					
Matrix Fluid Chemistry						X	
Task Force on Modelling of Groundwater Flow and Transport of Solutes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Participating organisations projects:

Agence nationale pour la gestion des déchets radioactifs, ANDRA, France.

Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit, BMWA, Germany

Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos, ENRESA, Spain

The Central Research Institute of the Electronic Power Industry, CRIEPI, Japan

Japan Nuclear Cycle Development Institute, JNC, Japan.

Nationale Genossenschaft für die Lagerung Radioaktiver Abfälle, NAGRA, Switzerland

Posiva, Finland.

EC-projects

SKB is through Repository Technology co-ordinating three EC-contracts: Prototype Repository, Cluster Repository Project (CROP) and the project NET.EXCEL. SKB takes part in several EC-projects of which the representation is channelled through Repository Technology in five cases: FEBEX II, BENCHPAR, ECOCLAY II, SAFETI and PADAMOT.

Prototype Repository – Full scale testing of the KBS-3 concept for high-level radioactive waste (2000-09-01 – 2004-02-29)
Co-ordinator: Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Co, Sweden
Participating countries: Finland, Germany, Japan, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom

CROP – Cluster repository project, a basis for evaluating and developing concepts of final repositories for high level radioactive waste (2001-02-01 – 2004-01-31)
Co-ordinator: Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Co, Sweden
Participating countries: Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and USA

FEBEX II – Full-scale engineered barriers experiment in crystalline host rock phase II (1999-07-01 – 2003-12-31)
Co-ordinator: Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos, Spain
Participating countries: Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland

BENCHPAR – Benchmark tests and guidance on coupled processes for performance assessment of nuclear repositories (2000-10-01 – 2003-09-30)
Co-ordinator: Royal Institute of Technology (Dep. of Civil and Environmental Engineering), Sweden
Participating countries: Finland, France, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom

ECOCLAY II – Effects of cement on clay barrier performance, phase II (2000-10-01 – 2003-09-30)
Co-ordinator: National Radioactive Waste Management Agency of France
Participating countries: Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom

SAFETI – Seismic validation of 3-D thermo-mechanical models for the prediction of the rock damage around radioactive spent fuel waste (2001-09-01 – 2004-09-01)
Co-ordinator: The University of Liverpool (Dep of Earth Sciences), United Kingdom
Participating countries: France, Sweden and United Kingdom

PADAMOT – Paleohydrogeological data analysis and model testing (2001-11-01 – 2004-11-01)
Co-ordinator: Nirex Ltd, United Kingdom
Participating countries: Czech Republic, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom

NET.EXCEL – Network of excellence in nuclear waste management and disposal (2002-11-01–2004-01-31)
Co-ordinator: Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Co, Sweden
Participating countries: Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom

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7 Documentation

During the period April–June 2003, the following reports have been published and distributed.

7.1 Äspö International Progress Reports

Goudarzi R, Gunnarsson D, Johannesson L-E, Börgesson L, 2003. Backfill and Plug test. Sensors data Report No: 6
IPR-03-14. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

Eitzenberger A, 2002. Determination of the degree of anisotropy on cores from Äspö HRL.
IPR-03-17. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

García-Siñeriz J L, Fuentes-Cantillana J L, 2002. Temperature Buffer Test. Feasibility study for the heating system at the TBT test (Test de Barriére ouvragée en Temperature) carried out at the Äspö Underground Laboratory in Sweden.
IPR-03-18. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

Börgesson L, Sandén T, 2003. Prototype Repository. Instrumentation of buffer and backfill in Section II.
IPR-03-21. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

Goudarzi R, Börgesson L, 2003. Prototyp Repository. Sensors data report (Period: 010917-030301) Report No:5.
IPR-03-23. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory. Planning Report for 2003.
IPR-03-24. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory. Status Report, October-December 2002.
IPR-03-27. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

7.2 Technical Documents and International Technical Documents

1 Technical Document

No International Technical Document

8 References

Andersson C, 2003. Äspö Pillar Stability Experiment. Feasibility Study. IPR-03-01. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

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Fredriksson A, Staub I, Janson T, 2003. Äspö Pillar Stability Experiment. Design of heaters and preliminary results from coupled 2D thermo-mechanical modelling. IPR-03-03. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

Rhén I, Smellie J, 2003. Task Force on modelling of groundwater flow and transport of solutes. Task 5 Summary report. TR-03-01. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

Rinne M, Baotang S, Hee-Suk L, 2003. Äspö Pillar Stability Experiment. Modelling of fracture stability by FRACOD. Preliminary results. IPR-03-05. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

Römer J, Kienzler B, Vejmelka P, Soballa E, Görtzen A, Fuss M, 2002. Actinide Migration experiment in the HRL Äspö, Sweden: Results of laboratory and *in situ* experiments (Part II). WB-FZKA 6770, October 2002, FZK-INE, Karlsruhe, Germany.

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Sundberg J, 2003b. Thermal properties at Äspö HRL. Analysis of distribution and scale factors.
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Wanne T, Johansson E, 2003. Äspö Pillar Stability Experiment. Coupled 3D thermo-mechanical modelling. Preliminary results.
IPR-03-04. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB