P-04-112

Forsmark site investigation

Boremap mapping of percussion boreholes HFM13–15 and HFM19

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June 2004

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ISSN 1651-4416 SKB P-04-112

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Keywords: Geology, Fractures, BIPS, Boremap, Percussion drilling, Drilling rate, Drill cuttings, Field note no. Forsmark 322, AP PF 400-03-106.

This report concerns a study which was conducted for SKB. The conclusions and viewpoints presented in the report are those of the author and do not necessarily coincide with those of the client.

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Contents

1 Introduction

This document reports the data gained by Boremap mapping of four percussion boreholes drilled within the site investigation at Forsmark.

HFM14 and HFM15 are located at drill site 5 (Figure 2-1), while HFM13 is drilled to study the lineament XFM0133A0 and HFM19 is drilled to study the lineament XFM0099A0. The boreholes will also be used for groundwater level monitoring and to gain hydrogeochemical data. Borehole HFM13 also provided the flushing water needed for drilling the core drilled part of borehole KFM05A.

The percussion drilled boreholes were after completion of drilling investigated with several logging methods, for example, conventional geophysical logging, borehole radar and TVlogging. The latter method implies logging with a colour TV-camera to produce images of the borehole wall, so called BIPS-images (Borehole Image Processing System). The method is described in SKB MD 222.006 (Metodbeskrivning för TV-loggning med BIPS).

Mapping of percussion boreholes according to the Boremap method is based on the use of BIPS-images of the borehole wall, supported by the study of drill cuttings. Although the rock is crushed into fine-grained fractions, the mineralogical composition of the samples can still be studied. During drilling, the sampling of drill cuttings is discontinuous, and this introduces a degree of uncertainty in the classification of the rock composition between the sampling points. However, the combination of BIPS-images and samples of drill cuttings offers a reasonably efficient method for a continuous mapping of the geology along the borehole.

The BIPS-images also enable the study of the distribution of fractures along the borehole. Fracture characteristics like aperture, colour of fracture minerals etc are possible to study as well. Furthermore, since the BIPS software has the potential of calculating strike and dip of planar structures such as foliations, rock contacts and fractures intersecting the borehole, also the orientation of each planar structure is documented with the Boremap method. Important to keep in mind is that the mappings only represent the thin lines of the boreholes that intersect the rock body.

2 Objective and scope

The aim of this activity was to document lithologies, ductile structures and the occurrence and character of fractures and fracture zones in the bedrock penetrated by the four percussion drilled boreholes HFM13–15 and HFM19, see Figure 2-1. Data were collected in order to obtain a foundation for a preliminary assessment of the bedrock conditions adjacent to the telescopic drilled borehole KFM05A and to study the lineaments XFM0133A0 and XFM0099A01 down to about 150 m depth. Other data obtained from the percussion drilled boreholes, such as thickness of soil cover, soil stratigraphy, groundwater level and groundwater flow, will not be treated in this paper.

Figure 2-1. Borehole locations at drill site 5, Forsmark. DS 1 = drill site 1, DS 2 = drill site 2, DS 4 = drill site 4, DS 5 = drill site 5, DS 6 = drill site 6.

3 Equipment and methods

3.1 Software

Mapping was performed with the software Boremap v 3.3.5. The Boremap software calculates actual directions (strike and dip) of planar structures penetrated by the borehole (foliations, fractures, fracture zones, rock contacts etc). Data on inclination, bearing and diameter of the borehole are used as in-data for the calculations (Table 4-1). The Boremap software is loaded with the bedrock and mineral standard used by the Geological Survey of Sweden for surface mapping at the Forsmark investigation site to enable correlation with the surface geology.

Results from the investigaton of drill cuttings were documented in an Excel database, while the stereographic projections were plotted in StereoNet. Schematic presentations of the boreholes were presented in WellCad.

3.2 Other equipment

Stereo microscope, a day light lamp and an ordinary kitchen strainer were used to investigate drill cuttings.

3.3 BIPS-image quality

The BIPS-image quality of HFM13 is good. In the lower part of the borehole a very thin cover of precipitated suspensions cover 40–50% of the image. Still most geological features can be discerned through the covered parts.

The BIPS-image quality of HFM14 looks good at first, but the exposure of the BIPS-camera varies quite a lot. The section 67–83 m is probably overexposed, resulting in difficulties in interpreting fractures as open or sealed.

The BIPS-images of HFM15 are of poor quality, although the borehole has been logged three times with longer intervals between the loggings. The borehole fluid is rich in suspensions, which makes the BIPS-image diffuse and therefore only larger fractures can be discerned. The section 70–80 m has lowest quality. From approximately 87 m and downwards only 50% of the borehole wall is visible, while the other 50% is covered by mud. The BIPS-images of HFM15 are not good enough for mapping, resulting in relatively few observations.

The mapping of HFM19 was performed on two BIPS-images of the borehole. The first BIPS-image of HFM19 is relatively good to bad. The image is somewhat diffuse and in places only larger structures can be observed, i.e. rock contacts can be observed but not grain size, texture and thin fractures. The image seem to be of better quality from 115 m borehole length and downwards. Some stick-slip movements occur of the probe, but they are not disturbing the mapping.

Because of the poor quality of the BIPS-image of HFM19 the borehole was logged once more in May 2004. The mapping was then revised on the basis of the new BIPS-image. The new BIPS-image is of excellent quality with a few exceptions: the lightning of the image is poor in a few places: at approximately 109.5 m, 149.3 m and 150.1 m borehole length (rec depth) and the image is black from the crush zone at 170.2–170.5 m depth till the end of the borehole. Since the first BIPS-image of the borehole is good in this interval this is not considered to be a problem.

4 Execution

Boremap mapping of the percussion drilled boreholes HFM13–15 and HFM19 was performed and documented according to activity plan AP PF 400-03-106 (SKB, internal document) referring to the SKB method description for Boremap mapping (SKB MD 143.006, Version 1.0, Metodbeskrivning för Boremap-kartering).

4.1 Preparations

The lengths of the boreholes are listed in Table 4-1. Length corrections of the BIPS-images were made for all the boreholes. The BIPS-image of HFM13 was originally 174.43 m long but was corrected to 175.30 m long. The corresponding corrections for HFM14, HFM15 and HFM19 were 148.58 m to 149.33 m, 98.56 m to 99.06 m and 184.22 m to 184.9 m, respectively. The length of HFM19 is adjusted relative to the first BIPS-image. The corrections were made since it is known that the registered length in the BIPS-images in general deviates with approximately 0.5 m per 100 m from the real length, and that the last 30 cm of the boreholes cannot be logged with BIPS.

Background data collected from SICADA prior to the Boremap mapping included:

- borehole diameter (Appendix 10),
- total borehole length (Appendix 10),
- borehole deviation data (Appendix 11),
- drilling penetration rate (Appendix 12).

Geophysical logs from Geovista AB were used as supporting data for the boreholes HFM13–15 and HFM19 (Appendix 13).

Measurements of borehole directions were refined using deviation data from the SKB SICADA database (Field note no Forsmark 210, 258). Geometric data for boreholes HFM13–15 and 19 are given in Table 4-1.

4.2 Execution of measurements

Available geological information is more limited for Boremap mapping of percussion drilled boreholes than core drilled boreholes, where the drill core can be directly compared with BIPS-images of the borehole wall. During mapping of percussion boreholes, fractures can only be seen on the BIPS-images and rock samples are merely available as crushed fragments. As solid rock samples are not accessible, certain assumptions and simplifications have to be made during mapping. These are described below.

4.2.1 Fractures

As fractures could be studied only in the BIPS-image they could not be confidently classified as rough, smooth or slickensided, nor could their mineralogy or alteration be reliably determined. Hence, classifications of fracture minerals in the percussion boreholes should be treated with caution. The following assumptions were made:

- Width of very thin fractures $(< 1$ mm) were impossible to measure accurately and was therefore, as a rule, interpreted as 0.7–1 mm thick or, if only vaguely observed, as 0.5 mm thick.
- Fractures were assumed to be open if not clearly observed to be sealed.
- Dark coloured fractures were interpreted to contain some amount of chlorite (such colouration may, however, also be caused by shadows in the fracture walls or by other dark coloured minerals).
- Bright white (commonly sealed) fracture fillings were interpreted to contain calcite.
- White to grevish fracture material was interpreted as quartz and sometimes feldspar. In some cases the white strike in fractures seems to be a result of good light reflection and not of a white fracture mineral.
- Light green-grey fracture fillings were interpreted as prehnite.
- The fracture minerals in fractures that were only indicated by shadows were mapped as unknown mineral. Some fractures were mapped with unknown mineral fill, but has the colour of the fracture fill mentioned in the comments.
- Red fracture fills were mapped as hematite or oxidized walls, although pure hematite probably does not occur in the borehole. Hematite occurs as pigmentation in other minerals, for example feldspars and laumontite.
- A light grey fracture filling was mapped as X7 (stored in Boremap). No further judgment of the nature of this fracture filling has been made.

4.2.2 Rock colour and oxidation

Rock colour and oxidation documented during Boremap mapping was mainly classified from the observations of drill cuttings (dry samples). Minor differences in colour of drill cutting samples were usually not recognizable in the BIPS-images and were therefore not documented in Boremap.

Rock colours in the BIPS-images appear somewhat modified and bleached, and the classification of the colour of minor rock occurrences only observed in the BIPS-image is therefore likely to be less accurate.

The varying exposure of the BIPS-camera as well as suspensions in the borehole water complicates the interpretation of oxidized sections, since sections with higher exposure are less reddish than sections with lower exposure and sections rich in suspensions look more brownish/reddish in BIPS than other sections.

4.2.3 Rock contacts

Orientation of irregular or diffuse rock contacts may be difficult to observe and measure with the Boremap method, since only planar and discrete features can be accurately measured.

4.2.4 Lithologies

Lithological classifications of minor rock occurrences were sometimes difficult, since the boreholes consist mostly of different granitic rocks. From the BIPS-image and the drill cuttings it is not easy to determine whether fine- or fine- to medium grained granites are "granite, fine- to medium grained" (D-type, code 111058), "granite, granodiorite and tonalite, metamorphic, fine- to medium grained" (C-type, code 101051) or "granite, metamorphic, aplitic" (C-type, code 101058). Even very thin occurrences of pegmatite (code 101061) can sometimes be difficult to separate from the rock occurrences mentioned earlier. Therefore some misinterpretations must be accounted for.

At the outcrop at drill site 5 fine- to medium grained granite, granodiorite and tonalite (C-type, code 101051) was quite frequently observed, but only few occurrences of 101051 were observed in the adjacent boreholes HFM14 and HFM15. Perhaps they were missed because of the low colour contrast between the two rock types at the locality. Usually they can also be separated by structural appearance, but in HFM14 and HFM15 it was difficult to see sharp transitions in structural appearance of the rock in the BIPS-images, and therefore most of the rock has been mapped as metagranite-granodiorite (code 101057).

Thin bands, veins or segregates of felsic rocks were commonly observed in the BIPSimages, but were often severely difficult to recognize in the drill cutting samples. The classification of these rock occurrences was therefore mainly based on observations in the BIPS-images.

When BIPS-images were not available, i.e. at the upper, cased part of the boreholes, rock classification was based on the observations of drill cuttings only. Therefore the exact positions of rock contacts are not certain.

4.2.5 Grain size

Classification of grain size can be difficult, especially for minor rock occurrences. If the mineralogy of the rock type in question does not differ from the dominating rock in which it is included, it may be difficult to separate the two lithologies in the fine-grained drill cutting samples. When the rock is composed of minerals of similar colours, the grain size can be overestimated when relying too much on the BIPS-images, since single grains are hard to distinguish.

Also classification of grain size in the drill cuttings can be treacherous. During drilling the rock has a tendency to break up through individual grains and not along grain boundaries, making the rock look more fine-grained in the drill cuttings than it actually is. This phenomenon is typical for the metagranite-granodiorite in the candidate area.

4.2.6 Foliation and lineation

Foliation and lineation are difficult to separate from each other in the BIPS-image, unless the deformation is strong. Some attempts have been made to separate the two in the Boremap mapping, but usually moderately dipping deformation has been interpreted as lineation, while steeply dipping deformation has been interpreted as foliation. This relation has been observed during regional mapping but the relationship is not definite and therefore some misinterpretations may occur.

The Boremap software does not yet calculate trend and plunge of linear features. Therefore the strike in Boremap for lineations should be recalculated with +90 in order to get the trend of the lineation. The dip in Boremap is equal to the plunge of the lineation.

4.2.7 Supporting data in Boremap-mapping

Data from investigation of drill-cuttings (Appendix 14) were used to support the classification of mineralogy and the extent of secondary alteration or deformation in lithological units observed in the BIPS-image.

Drilling penetration rate was used as supporting data for the geological interpretation (Appendix 12). For example, major anomalies of drilling penetration rate correlated well with crush zones.

After the Boremap mapping of HFM13–15 and HFM19 was completed, the boreholes were investigated with geophysics (Appendix 13). The new information from the geophysical logs was used to check and revise the earlier Boremap mappings.

4.3 Data handling

The mappings of drill cuttings and the Boremap mappings of HFM13–15 and HFM19 were performed on a local computer disk. When the mapping of drill cuttings was finished, the mapping was saved on Geosigma's network, while a back-up of the Boremap mapping was saved on Geosigma's network before each break exceeding 15 minutes. When the mappings were finished and quality checked by the author, the data was submitted to SKB.

Quality of mapping was also checked by a routine in the Boremap software before saving and exportation to SICADA.

All data, both the Boremap mapping and the investigation of the drill cuttings, are stored in the SKB SICADA database under Field note no Forsmark 322.

5 Results

Geology of the percussion drilled boreholes HFM13–15 and 19 corresponds well with the geology in the candidate area. See also P-report on detailed fracture mapping at drill site DS 5 /1/, and P-report on field data from bedrock mapping in the Forsmark area during 2002 /2/.

Results from the Boremap mapping are briefly described in Sections 5.1–5.4 below, and graphical presentations of the data are given in Appendices 1–8 (WellCad- and BIPSimages). Equal area stereo diagrams showing fractures are shown in Appendix 9.

5.1 HFM13

Lithologies

The dominant rock type of HFM13 is a medium-grained, lineated, greyish red, metagranitegranodiorite (86.3%). This is cut by several minor rock occurrences of pegmatite (6.2%), amphibolite (6.0%), fine-grained granites (codes 101058 and 111058, 0.9%) and an unknown granitic rock type here interpreted as the fine- to medium grained metagranite, -granodiorite to -tonalite (code 101051, 0.6%).

Fractures

Frequency of interpreted open fractures in HFM13 is calculated to about 1.4 open fractures/m from BIPS-images of the borehole (available between 14.9–175.3 m). Four densely fractured intervals were observed: 52.0–52.9 m (11.1 fractures/m), 74.5–76.0 m (8.0 fractures/m), 138.9–141.2 m (7.0 fractures/m) and 163.3–165.4 m (6.7 fractures/m). Two dominating fracture sets occur having the orientations 055°/80–90° (also overturned) and $060^{\circ}/20^{\circ}$. A less pronounced fracture set strikes $\sim 340^{\circ}/80^{\circ}$. The first set is subparallel with the borehole orientation, and some of the fractures resemble horse tail fractures and may actually be artificial and caused by stress in the rock. The orientation pattern for interpreted sealed fractures is the same as for open fractures. The orientations of fractures are shown in Appendix 9.

A crushed section was observed between 20.29 m and 20.32 m having the orientation 120°/20°.

5.2 HFM14

Lithologies

The dominant rock type of HFM14 is the same medium-grained, lineated, greyish red, metagranite-granodiorite (87.9%) as in HFM13. This is cut by several minor rock occurrences of pegmatite (8.7%), amphibolite (1.2%), fine-grained granites (codes 101058 and 111058, 2.1%) and a possible fine- to medium grained metagranite, -granodiorite to -tonalite (code 101051, 0.1%).

Fractures

Frequency of interpreted open fractures in HFM14 has been calculated to about 2.3 open fractures/m from BIPS images of the borehole (available between 3.1–149.3 m). Four densely fractured intervals were observed: 3.8–4.4 m (15.0 fractures/m), 67.9–75.7 m (10.3 fractures/m), 96.3–97.5 m (9.2 fractures/m) and 115.4–116.7 m (6.9 fractures/m). Three sets of open fractures were observed. The orientations of these are 125°/10°, 060°/90° and 340°/80°. The densely fractured section occurring at 67.9–75.7 m belongs to the subhorizontal fracture set. The dominating sets of interpreted sealed fractures have the orientations 270°/10° and 125°/15°. Less pronounced sets of sealed fractures are orientated 235°/90° and 350°/80°. Fracture orientations are shown in Appendix 9.

Crushed sections are observed at the following borehole lengths (with orientations in parentheses): $3.42-3.81$ m ($\sim 210^{\circ}/15^{\circ}$), $49.73-49.76$ m ($\sim 330^{\circ}/05^{\circ}$), $98.91-99.05$ m (~ 185°/20°), 100.84–101.14 m (horizontal), 102.08–102.13 (~ 230°/10°), 102.19–102.24 m \sim 230 \degree /15 \degree) and 103.01–103.33 m (~ 170 \degree /10 \degree).

5.3 HFM15

Lithologies

The dominant rock type of HFM15 is a medium-grained, lineated, greyish red, metagranitegranodiorite (93.1%). This is cut by several minor rock occurrences of pegmatite (5.3%) . amphibolite (0.3%) and fine-grained granites (codes 101058 and 111058, 1.3%).

Fractures

Frequency of interpreted open fractures in HFM15 is calculated to be 1.6 open fractures/m (from BIPS-image of the borehole, available between 6.0–99.0 m). Two densely fractured intervals were observed: 86.5–90.3 m (7.4 fractures/m) and 93.5–95.7 m (6.8 fractures/m). Two dominating sets of open fractures were observed having the orientations 085°/10° and 240°/80°. A less pronounced fracture set is orientated 335°/85°. The densely fractured intervals belong to the sub-horizontal fracture set. The mapped sealed fractures are few and show varying orientations. The orientations of fractures are shown in Appendix 9.

Two crushed sections were observed, the first one occurs roughly in the interval 4.3–4.9 m. This crushed section was only observed during drilling (Appendix 12), since it is now hidden behind the casing. Another crushed section is observed at 10.81–10.95 m having the rough orientation 045°/55°.

5.4 HFM19

Lithologies

The dominant rock type of HFM19 is a medium-grained, lineated, greyish red to pinkish grey, metagranite-granodiorite (84.7%). This is cut by several minor rock occurrences of pegmatite (4.3%), amphibolite (5.1%) and fine-grained granites (codes 101058 and 111058, 5.7%). A possible fine- to medium grained metagranite, granodiorite and tonalite comprise 0.2% of the borehole.

Fractures

Frequency of interpreted open fractures in HFM19 is calculated to 1.6 open fractures/m (from BIPS-image of the borehole, available between 12.0–184.9 m). Three densely fractured intervals were observed: 122.0–123.4 m (8.7 fractures/m), 142.6–144.2 m (10.0 fractures/m) and 175.2–176.0m (16.2 fractures/m). Two dominating open fracture sets were observed having the orientations 075°/15° and 055°/90°. Another possible fracture set is orientated 055°/50°. The dominating sets of interpreted sealed fractures are orientated $235^{\circ}/85^{\circ}$, $345^{\circ}/80^{\circ}$, $050^{\circ}/20^{\circ}$ and $240^{\circ}/20^{\circ}$. The orientations of fractures are shown in Appendix 9.

Two crushed sections were observed, the first one at 12.43–12.53 m borehole length striking 188°/40° and the second at 170.21–170.55 m borehole length striking roughly 040°/30°. The latter is possibly not a real crushed section but it looks really damaged in BIPS. The lower limit of the latter section is a relatively large open fracture.

5.5 Discussion

From the above described working procedures, it is understood that Boremap mapping of percussion drilled boreholes suffers from certain shortcomings compared to the corresponding method for core drilled boreholes. For example, classification of thin fractures as open or sealed, classification of fracture minerals and identification of the colour and grain size of minor rock occurrences are clearly problematic.

The varying exposure of the BIPS-camera as well as suspensions in the borehole water may complicate the interpretation of oxidized sections, since sections with higher exposure are less reddish than sections with lower exposure and sections rich in suspensions look more brownish/reddish in BIPS than other sections. This variation in colour may be greater than the variation in colour due to oxidation of the rock.

An example of locally bleached BIPS-images is the white streak in fractures that seems to be a result of good light reflection and not of a white fracture mineral. In HFM13 these streaks have usually been interpreted as quartz but this interpretation was abandoned for the other boreholes.

Geophysical data were of some help in interpreting the rock types, and a few reinterpretations were made when the geophysics were finally compared with the first Boremap mapping of HFM13–14 and 19.

Neither geophysics nor the observation of drill cuttings can easily separate different fineor medium-grained granitic rocks from each other, for example, the metagranite to granodiorite (code 101057) from the fine- to medium-grained granite-granodiorite-tonalite (code 101051). This separation has to be done only on the basis of the BIPS-image and does hence require good BIPS-images and usually also higher pixel resolution than what is pused today.

The mapping also benefits from synchronous analysis of supporting data from the drilling, such as drilling penetration rate and flush-water colour, and, not least, observations of drill cores and outcrops from the same drill site.

6 References

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- /2/ **Stephens M B, Bergman T, Andersson J, Hermansson T, Petersson J, Zetterström E L, Nordman C, Albrecht L, Ekström M, 2004.** Forsmark site investigation. Bedrock mapping – Stage 2 (2003) – Bedrock data from outcrops and the basal parts of trenches and shallow boreholes through the Quaternary cover. SKB P-04-91, Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB.

Appendix 1

BIPS-images of HFM13

Project name: Forsmark

Depth range: 14.000 - 34.000 m

(1/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 54 Inclination: -60

Depth range: 34.000 - 54.000 m

(2/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Depth range: 54.000 - 74.000 m

(3/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 63 Inclination: -61

Depth range: 74.000 - 94.000 m

(4/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 70 Inclination: -60

Depth range: 94.000 - 114.000 m

(5/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Depth range: 114.000 - 134.000 m

(6/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 77 Inclination: -60

Depth range: 134.000 - 154.000 m

(7/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 80 Inclination: -59

Depth range: 154.000 - 174.000 m

(8/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 84 Inclination: -58

Depth range: 174.000 - 174.472 m

(9/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Appendix 2

BIPS-images of HFM14

Project name: Forsmark

Depth range: 3.000 - 23.000 m

(1/8) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 328 Inclination: -60

Depth range: 23.000 - 43.000 m

(2/8) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 320 Inclination: -61

Depth range: 43.000 - 63.000 m

(3/8) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 319 Inclination: -62

Depth range: 63.000 - 83.000 m

(4/8) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 314 Inclination: -61

Depth range: 83.000 - 103.000 m

(5/8) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 302 Inclination: -60

Depth range: 103.000 - 123.000 m

(6/8) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

37

Azimuth: 307 Inclination: -59

Depth range: 123.000 - 143.000 m

(7/8) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 305 Inclination: -59

Depth range: 143.000 - 148.581 m

(8/8) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Appendix 3

BIPS-images of HFM15

Project name: Forsmark

Depth range: 4.000 - 24.000 m

(1/5) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %
Azimuth: 311 Inclination: -45

Depth range: 24.000 - 44.000 m

(2/5) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 307 Inclination: -45

Depth range: 44.000 - 64.000 m

(3/5) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Depth range: 64.000 - 84.000 m

(4/5) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 298 Inclination: -43

Depth range: 84.000 - 98.564 m

(5/5) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

BIPS-images of HFM19

Project name: Forsmark

Azimuth: 277 Inclination: -58

Depth range: 11.000 - 31.000 m

(1/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 275 Inclination: -57

Depth range: 31.000 - 51.000 m

(2/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 275 Inclination: -54

Depth range: 51.000 - 71.000 m

(3/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 274 Inclination: -53

Depth range: 71.000 - 91.000 m

(4/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 273 Inclination: -50

Depth range: 91.000 - 111.000 m

(5/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 273 Inclination: -50

Depth range: 111.000 - 131.000 m

(6/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 272 Inclination: -50

Depth range: 131.000 - 151.000 m

(7/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Azimuth: 272 Inclination: -49

Depth range: 151.000 - 171.000 m

(8/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

55

Azimuth: 272 Inclination: -49

Depth range: 171.000 - 184.408 m

(9/9) Scale: 1/25 Aspect ratio: 90 %

Stereographic projection of fractures, HFM13–15, 19

HFM13 – Contoured pole to plane diagram showing *open fractures* (N=232)

HFM13 – Contoured pole to plane diagram showing *sealed fractures* (N=197)

HFM14 - Contoured pole to plane diagram showing *open fractures* (N=334)

HFM14 - Contoured pole to plane diagram showing *sealed fractures* (N=88)

HFM15 - Contoured pole to plane diagram showing *open fractures* (N=145)

HFM15 - Pole to plane diagram showing *sealed fractures* (N=11)

HFM19 - Contoured pole to plane diagram showing *open fractures* (N=272)

HFM19 - Contoured pole to plane diagram showing *sealed fractures* (N=119)

In data: Borehole length and diameter HFM13–15, 19

Hole Diam T - Drilling: Borehole diameter

HFM13, 2003-09-18 12:30:00 - 2003-10-02 17:00:00 (0.000 - 175.600 m)

Printout from SICADA 2004-01-19 16:15:58.

Hole Diam T - Drilling: Borehole diameter

HFM14, 2003-10-06 14:00:00 - 2003-10-09 15:00:00 (0.000 - 150.500 m)

Printout from SICADA 2004-01-19 16:21:18.

Hole Diam T - Drilling: Borehole diameter

HFM15, 2003-10-13 12:00:00 - 2003-10-15 11:00:00 (0.000 - 99.500 m)

Printout from SICADA 2004-01-19 16:23:36.

Hole Diam T - Drilling: Borehole diameter

HFM19, 2003-12-02 11:10:00 - 2003-12-18 16:55:00 (0.000 - 185.200 m)

Printout from SICADA 2004-03-03 18:17:19.

In data: Deviation data for HFM13–15, 19

Magnetic Acc Dev T - Magnetic accelerometer deviation measurement

HFM13, 2003-11-26 11:30:00 - 2003-11-26 12:30:00 (18.000 - 174.000 m)

Printout from SICADA 2004-01-19 16:29:30.

174.00 84.8 -58.3

Magnetic Acc Dev T - Magnetic accelerometer deviation measurement

HFM14, 2003-10-15 11:00:00 - 2003-10-15 11:45:00 (0.000 - 150.000 m)

Printout from SICADA 2004-01-19 16:28:16.

Magnetic Acc Dev T - Magnetic accelerometer deviation measurement

HFM15, 2003-10-15 13:00:00 - 2003-10-15 13:45:00 (0.000 - 99.000 m)

Printout from SICADA 2004-01-19 16:27:03.

Magnetic Acc Dev T - Magnetic accelerometer deviation measurement

HFM19, 2004-01-13 00:00:00

Printout from SICADA 2004-03-05 08:50:15.

In data: Drilling penetration rate, HFM13–15, 19

In data: Geophysical logs, HFM13–15, 19

Appendix 14

Investigations of drill cuttings, HFM13–15, 19

