

## **Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory**

### **Boremap mapping of cored drilled boreholes KA3011A01 and KA3065A01**

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July 2013

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This report concerns a study which was conducted for SKB. The conclusions and viewpoints presented in the report are those of the authors. SKB may draw modified conclusions, based on additional literature sources and/or expert opinions.

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## Abstract

This report presents the Boremap mapping of KA3011A01, which is a c 100 m long core drilled borehole and KA3065A01, which is a c 125 m long core drilled borehole. The borehole KA3011A01 was drilled with the orientation  $055^{\circ}/-1.2^{\circ}$  and the borehole KA3065A01 was drilled with the orientation  $055^{\circ}/-0.6^{\circ}$ . The borehole orientations are related to Äspö96. The mapping of KA3011A01 was conducted between 2011-11-28 and 2011-12-01 and KA3065A01 between 2012-01-17 and 2012-01-20.

The documentation of geological structures and lithology intersecting boreholes KA3011A01 and KA3065A01 were made using the drill core and BIPS-images. Geological structures are correctly oriented in space along the borehole with the Boremap system. All orientations are related to Äspö96.

The lithology in KA3011A01 is dominated by Ävrö granodiorite (501056). In the lower half of the borehole the Ävrö granodiorite (501056) is intermingled with Äspö diorite (501037). A section with fine-grained granite (511058) occurs in the upper part of the borehole. Subordinate rock types comprise occurrences of pegmatite (501061) and fine-grained diorite-gabbro (505102).

One section in KA3011A01 has been highlighted based on increased fracture frequencies, alterations and structural features. This section covers the interval 14–35 m.

The lithology in KA3065A01 is dominated by Äspö diorite (501037). Two sections with Ävrö granodiorite (501056) occurs in the upper part of the borehole, separated by a section with fine-grained diorite-gabbro (505102). A section with fine-grained granite (511058) occurs in the lower half of the borehole. Subordinate rock types comprise occurrences of pegmatite (501061) and sparse occurrences of breccia (508002) and mylonite (508004).

## Sammanfattning

Denna rapport presenterar boremapkartering av KA3011A01 som är ett ca 100 meter långt kärnborrhål och KA3065A01 som är ett ca 125 meter långt kärnborrhål. Borrhål KA3011A01 borrades med orienteringen  $055^\circ/-1.2^\circ$  och borrhål KA3065A01 med orienteringen  $055^\circ/-0.6^\circ$ . Borrhålens orienteringar är relaterade till Äspö96. Boremapkartering för KA3011A01 utfördes mellan 2011-11-28 och 2011-12-01 och för KA3065A01 mellan 2012-01-17 och 2012-01-20.

Dokumentationen av geologiska strukturer och litologi som genomskär borrhålen KA3011A01 och KA3065A01 har utförts med borkärna och BIPS-bilder. Geologiska strukturer har orienterats i rummet längs med borrhålet med Boremap systemet. Alla orienteringar är relaterade till Äspö96.

KA3011A01 domineras av Ävrögranodiorit (501056). I nedre delen av borrhålet är Ävrögranodiorit uppblandad med Äspödiorit (501037). En sektion med finkornig granit (511058) återfinns i borrhålets översta del. Underordnade bergarter utgörs av pegmatit (501061) och finkornig diorit-gabbro (505102).

En sektion i KA3011A01 kan urskiljas baserat på förhöjd sprickfrekvens, bergets omvandlingar och geologiska strukturer. Denna sektion återfinns i intervallet 14–35 m.

KA3065A01 domineras av Äspödiorit (501037). Två sektioner med Ävrögranodiorit (501056) förekommer i översta delen av borrhålet, åtskilda sinsemellan av en sektion med finkorning diorit-gabbro (505102). En sektion med finkornig granit (511058) återfinns i borrhålets nedre del. Underordnade bergarter utgörs av pegmatit (501061) och mindre delar med breccia (508002) och mylonit (508004).

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# 1 Introduction

This report gives a brief presentation of the data gained from the mapping of boreholes KA3011A01 and KA3065A01, which is a part of the project TUDP002 “Expansion of Äspö HRL 2011–2012”. After completion both boreholes were BIPS-logged and mapped according to the Boremap method. This document reports data gained by the Boremap mapping. The work was carried out in accordance with activity plan AP TD TUDP002-11-87. Controlling documents for performing this activity are listed in Table 1-1. Both activity plan and method descriptions are SKB’s internal controlling documents. Rock type nomenclature that has been used is shown in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-1. Controlling documents for the performance of the activity.**

Activity plan	Number	Version
Äspö utbyggnad, DP1-Karaktärisering – Boremapkartering av KA3011A01 och KA3065A01	AP TD TUDP002-11-87	1.0
Method descriptions	Number	Version
Nomenklatur vid Boremapkartering	SKB MD 143.008	1.0
Method Description for Boremap mapping	SKB MD 143.006	3.0
Mätsystembeskrivning för Boremap	SKB MD 146.005	1.0
Instruktion: Regler för bergarters benämningar vid platsundersökning i Oskarshamn	SKB MD 132.004	3.0
Instruktion för längdkalibrering vid undersökningar i kärnborrhål	SKB MD 620.010	2.0

**Table 1-2. Rock type nomenclature for the investigation at the Äspö Site Descriptive Model.**

Rock type	Rock code	Rock Description
Dolerite	501027	Dolerite
Fine-grained Götemar granite	531058	Granite, fine- to medium-grained, (“Götemar granite”)
Coarse-grained Götemar granite	521058	Granite, coarse-grained, (“Götemar granite”)
Fine-grained granite	511058	Granite, fine- to medium-grained
Pegmatite	501061	Pegmatite
Granite	501058	Granite, medium- to coarse-grained
Ävrö granite	501044	Granite to quartz monzodiorite, generally porphyritic
Ävrö granodiorite	501056	Granite to granodiorite, sparsely porphyritic to porphyritic
Ävrö quartz monzodiorite	501046	Quartz monzonite to quartz monzodiorite, generally porphyritic
Äspö diorite	501037	Quartz monzodiorite to granodiorite, porphyritic
Quartz monzodiorite	501036	Quartz monzonite to monzodiorite, equigranular to weakly porphyritic
Diorite-gabbro	501033	Diorite to gabbro
Fine-grained dioritoid	501030	Intermediate magmatic rock
Fine-grained diorite-gabbro	505102	Mafic rock, fine-grained
Gabbroid-dioritoid	508107	Mafic rock undifferentiated
Mylonite	508004	Mylonite
Sulphide mineralization	509010	Sulphide mineralization
Sandstone	506007	Sandstone
Quartz-dominated hydrothermal vein/segregation	508021	Quartz-dominated hydrothermal vein/segregation
Hybrid rock	505105	Hybrid rock
Breccia	508002	Breccia
Felsic volcanic rock	503076	Felsic volcanic rock

Boreholes KA3011A01 and KA3065A01 are situated in the Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory (Figure 1-1). KA3011A01 is a c 100 m long borehole drilled from the tunnel with the orientation  $055^{\circ}/-1.2^{\circ}$  at the start. Mapping of the borehole was performed between 2011-11-28 and 2011-12-01. KA3065A01 is a c 125 m long borehole drilled from the tunnel with the orientation  $055^{\circ}/-0.6^{\circ}$  at the start. Mapping of the borehole was performed between 2012-01-17 and 2012-01-20.

Detailed mapping of the drill cores is essential for a three dimensional modelling of the geology outside the tunnel. The mapping is based on the use of BIPS-image (Borehole Image Processing System) of the borehole wall and by the study of the drill core itself. The BIPS-image enables the study of orientations, since the Boremap software calculates strike and dip of planar features such as foliations, rock contacts and fractures.

All data were stored in the primary SKB database Sicada (Site Characterisation Database) and are traceable by the activity plan number.

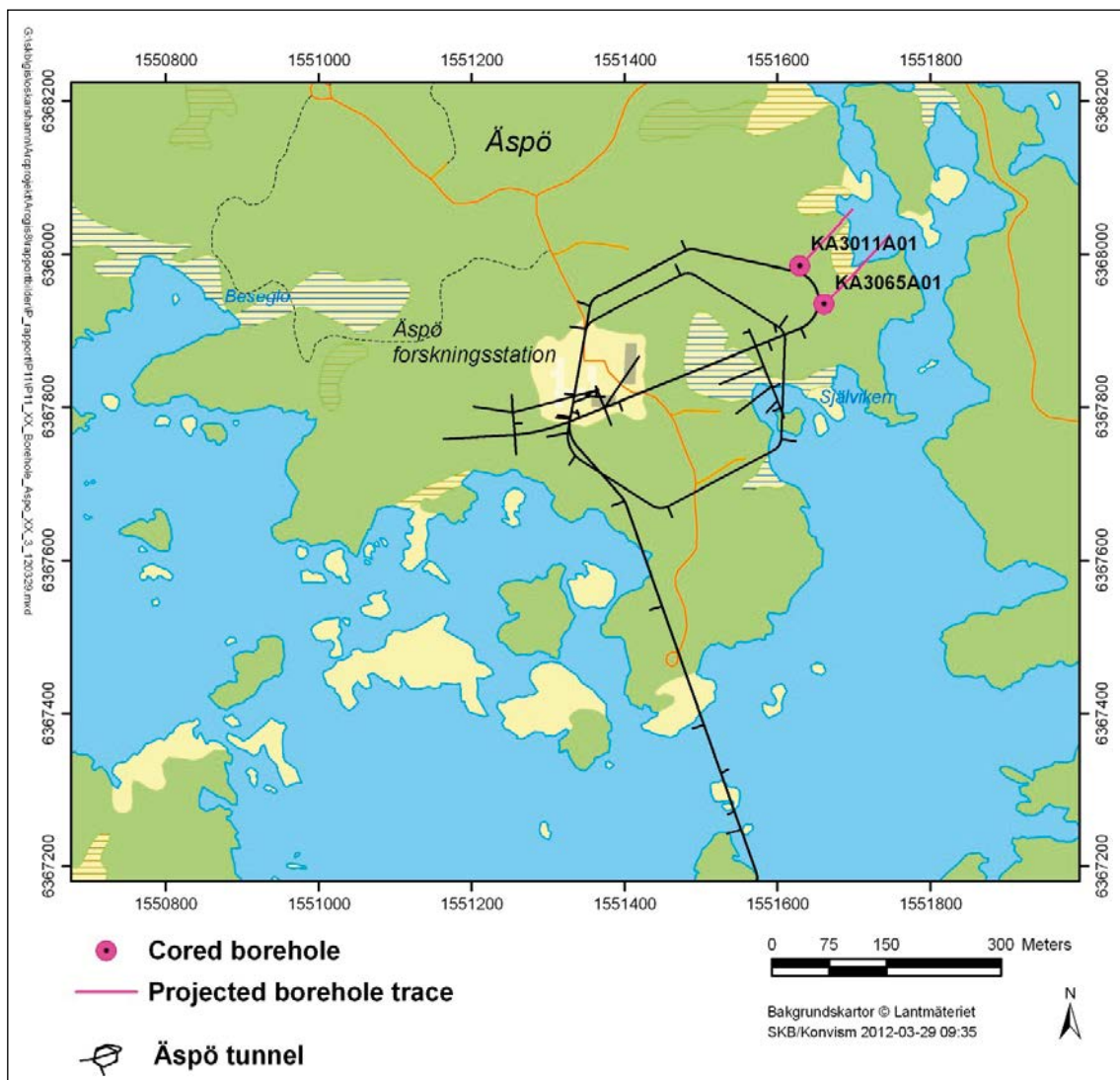


Figure 1-1. Map showing the position of the cored boreholes KA3011A01 and KA3065A01.

## 2 Objective and scope

The principal aim of the mapping activities presented in this report is to obtain a documentation of geological structures and lithologies intersecting boreholes KA3011A01 and KA3065A01. Geological structures will be correctly orientated in space along the borehole with the Boremap system. All orientations are related to Äspö96.



## **3 Equipment**

### **3.1 Description of Software**

Software used for the mapping of KA3011A01 and KA3065A01 was Boremap v. 4.1.5.0 with bed-rock and mineral standards of SKB. The data presentation was made using WellCAD v. 4, Microsoft Access and Microsoft Excel. Boremap is the software that unites orthodox core mapping with modern video mapping, where Boremap shows the image from BIPS (Borehole Image Processing System) and extracts the geometrical parameters: length, width, strike and dip from the image.

### **3.2 Other equipment**

The following equipment is used to facilitate the core mapping: folding rule, pen, diluted hydrochloric acid, knife, water-filled atomiser and hand lens.

### **3.3 BIPS-image video film sequences**

The BIPS-image of KA3011A01 covers the interval 1.852–99.900 m, and for KA3065A01 it covers the interval 1.992–125.000 m.

### **3.4 BIPS-image video film quality**

The quality of the BIPS-image depends on several parameters

- The clarity of the borehole water (i.e. the amount of material in suspension).
- The condition of the borehole walls (e.g. the amount of sedimentation and/or gauge on the borehole wall).
- The quality of the BIPS-image (i.e. the technical limitations of the image; resolution and contrast).

#### **3.4.1 BIPS-image resolution**

Resolution of the BIPS-image is perhaps the principal reason why very thin fractures as well as very thin apertures are not visible in the BIPS-image and the resolution depends on the BIPS video camera pixel size and illumination angle.

#### **3.4.2 BIPS-image contrast**

Thick fractures are always visible in both drill core and the BIPS-image. However, the visibility of thin fractures depends strongly on the contrast between the fracture and the wall rock. A bright fracture in a dark rock is clearly visible in the BIPS-image. But a bright coloured fracture in a light coloured rock might, however, be clearly visible in the drill core but not visible in the BIPS-image, especially if the fracture and wall rock have the same colour. The opposite is true for dark fractures.

In very rare cases when the BIPS-image contrast between a very thin fracture and the wall rock is very strong the fracture might be visible in the BIPS-image even if it is not visible in the drill core.

### 3.4.3 BIPS-image quality

BIPS-image quality is sometimes limited due to:

- 1) blackish coatings probably related to the drilling equipment.
- 2) vertical bleached bands from the clayey mixture of drill cuttings and water.
- 3) light and dark bands at high angle to the drill hole related to the automatic aperture of the video camera.
- 4) vertical enlargements of pixels due to stick-slip movement of the camera probe.

Vertical bleached bands are usually the main disturbances in the BIPS-image quality.

The image quality is classified into four levels; good, acceptable, bad and very bad. Good quality means a more or less clear image which is easy to interpret. If the quality is acceptable it means that the image is not good, but that the mapping can be performed without any problems. An image of bad quality is somewhat difficult to interpret while an image of very bad quality cannot be interpreted except from very obvious and outstanding features. When the BIPS-image quality is so bad that fractures and structures cannot be identified, they can still be oriented using the *guide-line method* (Section 4.3.3). The BIPS-image quality for KA3011A01 is presented in Table 3-1 and for KA3065A01 in Table 3-2.

**Table 3-1. BIPS-image quality in KA3011A01.**

From (m)	To (m)	Quality
1.85	99.90	Good

**Table 3-2. BIPS-image quality in KA3065A01.**

From (m)	To (m)	Quality
1.99	90.4	Good
90.4	115.6	Acceptable
115.6	125.25	Good

## 4 Execution

### 4.1 General

Mapping of the drill core of the boreholes was performed and documented according to activity plan AP TD TUDP002-11-87 (SKB, internal document) referring to the *Method Description for Boremap mapping* (SKB MD 143.006, v.2.0), *Nomenklatur vid Boremapkartering* (SKB MD 143.008, v.2.0), *Instruktion: Regler för bergarters benämningar vid platsundersökningen i Oskarshamn* (SKB MD 132.004, v.1.0) and *Instruktion för längdkalibrering vid undersökningar i kärnbrorrhål* (SKB MD 620.010, v.2.0).

The drill core was displayed on inclined roller tables and mapped in its entire length with the Boremap software. The core mapping was carried out without any detailed geological knowledge of the area but with access to geophysical logs from the borehole and rock samples.

The term *oxidation* has been used as an alteration type until the mapping of KLX05. However, research has shown that the red colour of the bedrock is actually not only a result of oxidation. Since April 2005 the term *red staining* is used instead of the term *oxidation*.

The mapping was performed in November 2011 and January 2012 by Seje Carlsten and Allan Stråhle (Geosigma AB).

#### 4.1.1 Preparations

Any depth registered in the BIPS-image deviates from the true depth in the borehole, a deviation which increases with length, with approximately 0.4 m/100 m.

Necessary in data for length adjustment and orientation in space are borehole diameter, length and deviation; all data is collected from Sicada database (Appendices 6–8).

## 4.2 Execution of measurements

Concepts used during the core mapping, are defined in this chapter.

### 4.2.1 Fracture definitions

Definitions of different fracture types, aperture, crush zones and sealed fracture network are found in *Nomenklatur vid Boremapkartering* (SKB MD 143.008, v.2.0).

Two types of fractures are mapped in Boremap; broken and unbroken. Broken are fractures that split the core while unbroken fractures do not split the core. All fractures are described with their fracture minerals and other characteristics, e.g. width, aperture and roughness. Visible apertures are measured down to 1 mm in the BIPS-image. Smaller apertures, which are impossible to detect in the BIPS-image, are denoted a value of 0.5 mm. If the core pieces don't fit well, the aperture is considered "probable". If the core pieces do fit well, but the fracture surfaces are dull or altered, the aperture is considered "possible".

All fractures with apertures  $> 0$  mm are treated as open in the Sicada database. Only few broken fractures are given the aperture = 0 mm. Unbroken fractures usually have apertures = 0 mm. Unbroken fractures that have apertures  $> 0$  mm are interpreted as partly open and are included in the open-category. Open and sealed fractures are finally frequency calculated and shown in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

## 4.2.2 Fracture alteration and joint alteration number

Joint alteration number is principally related to the thickness of, and the clay content in a fracture. Thick fractures rich in clay minerals are given joint alteration numbers between 2 and 3. The majority of the broken fractures are very thin to extremely thin and seldom contain clay minerals. These fractures receive joint alteration numbers between 1 and 2.

A subdivision of fractures with joint alteration numbers between 1 and 2 was introduced to facilitate both the evaluation process for fracture alterations and the possibility to compare the alterations between different fractures in the boreholes. The subdivision is based on fracture mineralogy as follows:

- a) fracture wall alterations,
- b) fracture mineral fillings assumed to have been deposited from circulating water-rich solutions,
- c) fracture mineral fillings most likely resulting from altered wall rock material.

*Joint alteration number equal to 1:* Fractures with or without wall rock alteration, e.g. oxidation or epidotization, and without mineral fillings is considered as fresh. The joint alteration number is thus set to 1.

Minerals such as calcite, quartz, fluorite, zeolites, laumontite and sulphides are regarded as deposited by circulating water-rich solutions and not as true fracture alteration minerals. The joint alteration number is thus set to 1.

*Joint alteration number equal to 1.5:* epidote, prehnite, hematite, chlorite and/or clay minerals are regarded as fracture minerals most likely resulting from altered wall rock. A weak alteration is thus assumed and the joint alteration number was set to 1.5. Extra considerations have been given to clay minerals since the occurrence of these minerals often resulted in a higher joint alteration number.

*Joint alteration numbers higher than 1.5:* When the mineral fillings is thick and contain a few mm of clay minerals, often together with epidote and chlorite, the joint alteration number is set to 2. In rare cases, when a fracture contains 5–10 mm thick clay, together with chlorite, the joint alteration number is set to 3 or higher.

When the alteration of a fracture is too thick (and/or intense) to give the fracture the joint alteration number 1.5 and too thin and/or weak to give it a 2, 1.7 and 1.8 is used.

## 4.2.3 Mapping of fractures not visible in the BIPS-image

Not all fractures are visible in the BIPS-images, and these fractures are orientated by using the *guide-line method*, based on the following data:

- Amplitude (measured along the drill core) which is the interval between fracture extremes along the drill core.
- The relation between the orientations of the fracture trace, measured on the drill core and a well defined structure visible in the BIPS-image.
- Absolute depth.

Orientation of fractures and other structures with the *guide-line method* is done in the following way: The first step is to calculate the amplitude of the fracture trace in the BIPS-image (with 76 mm diameter) from the measured fracture amplitude in the drill core (with 50 mm diameter). The second step is the correction of strike and dip. This is done by rotating the fracture trace in the BIPS-image relative to a feature with known orientation. The fracture trace is then put at the correct depth according to the depth measured on the drill core.

The *guide-line method* can be used to orientate any feature that is not visible in the BIPS-image. It is also a valuable tool to control that the personnel working with the drill core is observing the same feature as the personnel delineating the trace in the BIPS-image, especially in intervals rich in fractures.

The error of orientating fractures using the *guide-line method* is not known but experience and an estimation using stereographic plots indicated that the error is most likely insignificant. Accordingly, the *guide-line method* is so far considered better than mapping lots of non-oriented fractures. The fractures in question are mapped as “non-visible in BIPS” and can therefore be separated from fractures visible in BIPS which probably have a more accurate orientation.

#### 4.2.4 Definition of veins and dikes

Rock occurrence is the way Boremap handles the occurrence of lithology up to 1 meter wide. Chiefly two different rock occurrences are mapped: veins and dikes. These two are separated by their respectively length in the drill core; veins are set to 0–20 cm and dikes are set to 20–100 cm. Rock occurrences that covers more than 100 cm of the drill core are mapped under the feature *rock type*.

#### 4.2.5 Mineral codes

Properties and/or minerals are represented in the mineral list, following mineral codes.

### 4.3 Data handling

Mapping of the drill core is performed on-line on the SKB network, in order to obtain the best possible data security. Before every break (> 15 minutes) a back-up is saved on the local disk. Regular quality controls are performed. Every working day a Summary report (from Boremap) and a WellCAD plot are printed in order to find possible misprints. The mapping is also quality checked by a routine in Boremap before it is exported to and archived in Sicada database. Personnel from SKB also perform spot test controls and regular quality revisions. All primary data is stored in SKB’s database Sicada and only these data are later used for interpretation and modelling.

### 4.4 Geological summary table, general description

A Geological summary table (Appendix 1 and Appendix 2) is an overview of the features mapped with the Boremap software. It also facilitates comparisons between Boremap information collected from different boreholes and is more objective than a pure descriptive borehole summary. All information is taken directly from the Boremap database using simple and well defined search paths for each geological parameter.

The Geological summary table consists of 23 columns, each one representing a specific geological parameter, presented as either intervals or frequencies (see Section 4.5.1 for column description). Intervals are calculated for parameters with a width  $\geq 1$  m and frequencies for parameters with a width  $< 1$  m. Frequency information is treated as point observations. It should be noted that parameters with a thickness of only 1 mm get the same “value” as a similar parameter with a thickness of 999 mm since both are treated as point observations and used for frequency calculations.

Parameters are sometimes related in such a way that the mapping of one parameter cause a decrease in the frequency of another parameter. This type of intimate relationship between parameters has been noted for the following cases;

- There is a decrease in the frequency of *unbroken fractures* with oxidized walls and without mineral fillings in intervals mapped with *Alteration – red staining*.
- No *unbroken fractures* are mapped in intervals of *sealed fracture network*.
- No *broken fractures* are mapped in intervals with *crush*.
- Hybrid rock and composite dikes generally include a large amount of fine to medium grained granite veins. These veins are not mapped and the frequency presented for veins + dikes in column 6 (Appendix 1 and 2) are lower than the true frequency in composite dike intervals.

#### 4.4.1 Columns in the Geological summary table

The Geological summary table includes the following 23 columns:

**Column 1:** *Rock Type / Lithology*, interval column. Only lithologies longer than 1 m are presented here. Shorter lithologies are presented in column 6. This column is identical with the ordinary WellCAD presentation.

**Column 2:** *Rock Type / Grain size*, interval column. Interval limits follows column 1. This column is identical with the ordinary WellCAD presentation.

**Column 3:** *Rock Type / Texture*, interval column. Interval limits follows column 1. This column is identical with the ordinary WellCAD presentation.

**Column 4:** *Alteration / Type*, interval column. No frequency column is presented for alteration/ red staining. The alteration/ red staining column are identical with the ordinary WellCAD presentation.

**Column 5:** *Alteration / intensity*, interval column. This column is identical with the ordinary WellCAD presentation.

**Column 6:** *Rock Occurrence / Veins + Dikes < 1 m wide*, frequency column. This rock type column can be seen as the frequency complement to the rock type/lithology interval column. Only rock type sections that are thinner than 1 m can be described as rock occurrences in Boremap. Thicker rock type sections are mapped as rock type.

**Column 7:** *Structure / Shear Zone < 1 m wide*, frequency column. This column includes ductile shear structures as well as brittle-ductile shear structures and these are mapped as rock occurrences in Boremap.

**Column 8:** *Structure / Brecciated < 1 m wide*, frequency column. Breccias < 1 m wide are mapped as rock occurrence in Boremap. Very thin micro breccias along sealed/natural fracture planes are generally not considered.

**Column 9:** *Structure / Brecciated  $\geq 1$  m wide*, interval column. Breccias > 1 m wide are mapped as rock type/structure in Boremap.

**Column 10:** *Structure / Mylonite < 1 m wide*, frequency column. Mylonites < 1 m wide are mapped as rock occurrence/structure in Boremap.

**Column 11:** *Structure / Mylonite  $\geq 1$  m wide* is an interval column. Mylonites > 1 m wide are mapped as rock type/structure in Boremap.

**Column 12:** *Structure / Foliation < 1 m wide* is a frequency column. Sections with foliation < 1 m wide are mapped as rock occurrence/structure in Boremap.

**Column 13:** *Structure / Foliation  $\geq 1$  m wide* is an interval column. Sections with foliation  $\geq 1$  m wide are mapped as rock type/structure in Boremap.

**Column 14:** *Sealed fractures / All*, frequency column. This column includes all fractures mapped as unbroken in the Boremap system as well as broken fractures interpreted to have broken up artificially during/after drilling.

**Column 15:** *Sealed fractures / Broken with aperture = 0*, frequency column. This column includes unbroken fractures interpreted to have broken up artificially during/after drilling.

**Column 16:** *Sealed fractures / Sealed Fracture Network < 1 m wide*, frequency column. The sealed fracture network parameter is the only parameter that is generally evaluated directly from observations of the drill core. These types of sealed fractures can only in rare cases be observed in the BIPS-image.

**Column 17:** *Sealed fractures / Sealed Fracture Network  $\geq 1$  m wide*, interval column.

**Column 18:** *Open fractures / All Apertures > 0*, frequency column. This column includes all broken fractures, both fractures that with certainty were open before drilling and fractures that probably or possibly were open before drilling.

**Column 19:** *Open fractures / Uncertain, Aperture = 0.5 probable + 0.5 possible*, frequency column. This column includes fractures that probably or possibly open before drilling.

**Column 20:** *Open fractures / Certain Aperture = 0.5 certain and > 0.5*, frequency column. This column includes fractures that certainly were open before drilling.

**Column 21:** *Open fractures / Joint alteration > 1.5*, frequency column. This column show fractures with stronger joint alteration than normal. This parameter is generally correlated with the location of lithologies with a more weathered appearance.

**Column 22:** *Open fractures / Crush < 1 m wide*, frequency column. This column includes shorter sections with crush.

**Column 23:** *Open fractures / Crush  $\geq$  1 m wide*, interval column. This column includes longer sections with crush.

## 5 Results from KA3011A01

### 5.1 General

Borehole KA3011A01 is oriented 055°/-1.2° at the start. The drill core covers the interval 0.00-100.15 m and the BIPS-image covers the interval 1.85–99.900 m.

All results from the mapping are principally found in the Appendices. Information from the Sicada database is shown in the Geological summary table in Appendix 1 and a search path to Geological summary table is presented in Appendix 3. The BIPS-image is presented in Appendix 4, the WellCAD diagram in Appendix 6 and In-data, such as borehole length, deviation data and diameter are presented in Appendices 10 and 12.

Original data from the reported activity are stored in the primary database Sicada. Data are traceable in Sicada by the activity plan number (AP TD TUDP002-11-87). Only data in the databases are accepted for further interpretation and modelling. The data presented in this report are regarded as copies of the original data. Data in the databases may be revised, if needed. Such revisions will not necessarily result in a revision of the P-report, although the normal procedure is that major revisions entail a revision of the P-report. Minor revisions are normally presented as supplements, available at [www.skb.se](http://www.skb.se).

### 5.2 Lithology and structures

The lithology in KA3011A01 (Table 5-1) is dominated by Ävrö granodiorite (501056) and to a lesser extent fine-grained granite (511058). In the lower half of the borehole the Ävrö granodiorite (501056) is intermingled with Äspö diorite (501037). A section with fine-grained granite (511058) occurs in the upper part of the borehole. Subordinate rock types comprise Äspö diorite (501037), pegmatite (501061) and fine-grained diorite-gabbro (505102).

One section in KA3011A01 is recognized by increased fracture frequencies, alterations and structural features;

Section interval characteristics;

1. 14–35 m. Increased frequency of open and sealed fractures together with foliation. Pyrite impregnation at c 16 m. Two crush occur within the section, and a brittle-ductile shear zone. Varying degrees of oxidation occurs in the section.

### 5.3 Fracture mineralogy

Tables 5-2 and 5-3 show the frequency of minerals and oxidized walls in sealed fractures and open fractures, respectively. Minerals less than 0.1% are not accounted for.

Chlorite, calcite and hematite are the most frequently occurring minerals in open fractures. Subordinate minerals are iron hydroxide, laumontite, pyrite, epidote, quartz and prehnite. In sealed fractures the dominating minerals are epidote, calcite, chlorite, quartz and hematite. Subordinate minerals are prehnite, laumontite, unknown mineral and pyrite. Also, oxidized walls occur in both open and sealed fractures.

**Table 5-1. Lithology distribution in KA3011A01.**

Rock types	%
Ävrö granodiorite (501056)	81.5
Fine-grained granite (511058)	12.9
Äspö diorite (501037)	5.2
Pegmatite (501061)	0.2
Fine-grained diorite-gabbro (505102)	0.2



**Table 5-2. Frequency of minerals and oxidized walls in open fractures in KA3011A01.**

<b>Mineral</b>	<b>%</b>
Chlorite	76.7
Calcite	58.0
Hematite	11.7
Iron Hydroxide	8.1
Laumontite	5.5
Pyrite	3.8
No detectable mineral	3.0
Epidote	2.7
Unknown mineral	0.8
Quartz	0.5
Oxidized walls	0.5
Prehnite	0.3

**Table 5-3. Frequency of minerals and oxidized walls in sealed fractures in KA3011A01.**

<b>Mineral</b>	<b>%</b>
Epidote	32.8
Calcite	29.9
Chlorite	28.2
Quartz	18.7
Hematite	12.0
Oxidized Walls	6.6
Prehnite	5.8
Laumontite	1.2
Unknown Mineral	0.4
Pyrite	1.3

## 6 Results from KA3065A01

### 6.1 General

Borehole KA3065A01 is oriented 055°/-0.6° at the start. The drill core covers the interval 0.00-125.25 m and the BIPS-image covers the interval 1.992–125.000 m.

All results from the mapping are principally found in the Appendices. Information from the Sicada database is shown in the Geological summary table in Appendix 2 and a search path to Geological summary table is presented in Appendix 3. The BIPS-image is presented in Appendix 5, the WellCAD diagram in Appendix 7 and In-data, such as borehole length, deviation data and diameter are presented in Appendices 11 and 13.

Original data from the reported activity are stored in the primary database Sicada. Data are traceable in Sicada by the activity plan number (AP TD TUDP002-11-87). Only data in the databases are accepted for further interpretation and modelling. The data presented in this report are regarded as copies of the original data. Data in the databases may be revised, if needed. Such revisions will not necessarily result in a revision of the P-report, although the normal procedure is that major revisions entail a revision of the P-report. Minor revisions are normally presented as supplements, available at [www.skb.se](http://www.skb.se).

### 6.2 Lithology and structures

The lithology in KA3065A01 (Table 6-1) is dominated by Äspö diorite (501037) and to a lesser extent by Ävrö granodiorite (501056). Two sections with Ävrö granodiorite (501056) occurs in the upper part of the borehole, separated by a section with fine-grained diorite-gabbro (505102). Fine-grained granite (511058) occurs in the end of the borehole. Subordinate rock types comprise fine-grained diorite-gabbro (505102), fine-grained granite (511058), pegmatite (501061), breccia (508002), and very sparse occurrence of mylonite (508004).

No section in KA3065A01 can be recognized by increased fracture frequencies, alterations or structural features.

### 6.3 Fracture mineralogy

Tables 6-2 and 6-3 show the frequency of minerals and oxidized walls in sealed fractures and open fractures, respectively. Minerals less than 0.1% are not accounted for.

Calcite and chlorite are the most frequently occurring minerals in open fractures. Subordinate minerals are hematite, epidote, pyrite, laumontite, iron hydroxide, quartz and clay minerals. In sealed fractures the dominating minerals are calcite, calcite, epidote and chlorite. Subordinate minerals are hematite, prehnite, laumontite, pyrite, asphalt and zeolite. Also, oxidized walls occur in both open and sealed fractures.

**Table 6-1. Lithology distribution in KA3065A01.**

Rock types	%
Äspö diorite (501037)	65.8
Ävrö granodiorite (501056)	20.6
Fine-grained diorite-gabbro (505102)	6.7
Fine-grained granite (511058)	6.4
Pegmatite (501061)	0.3
Breccia (508002)	0.2
Mylonite (508004)	0.0

**Table 6-2. Frequency of minerals and oxidized walls in open fractures in KA3065A01.**

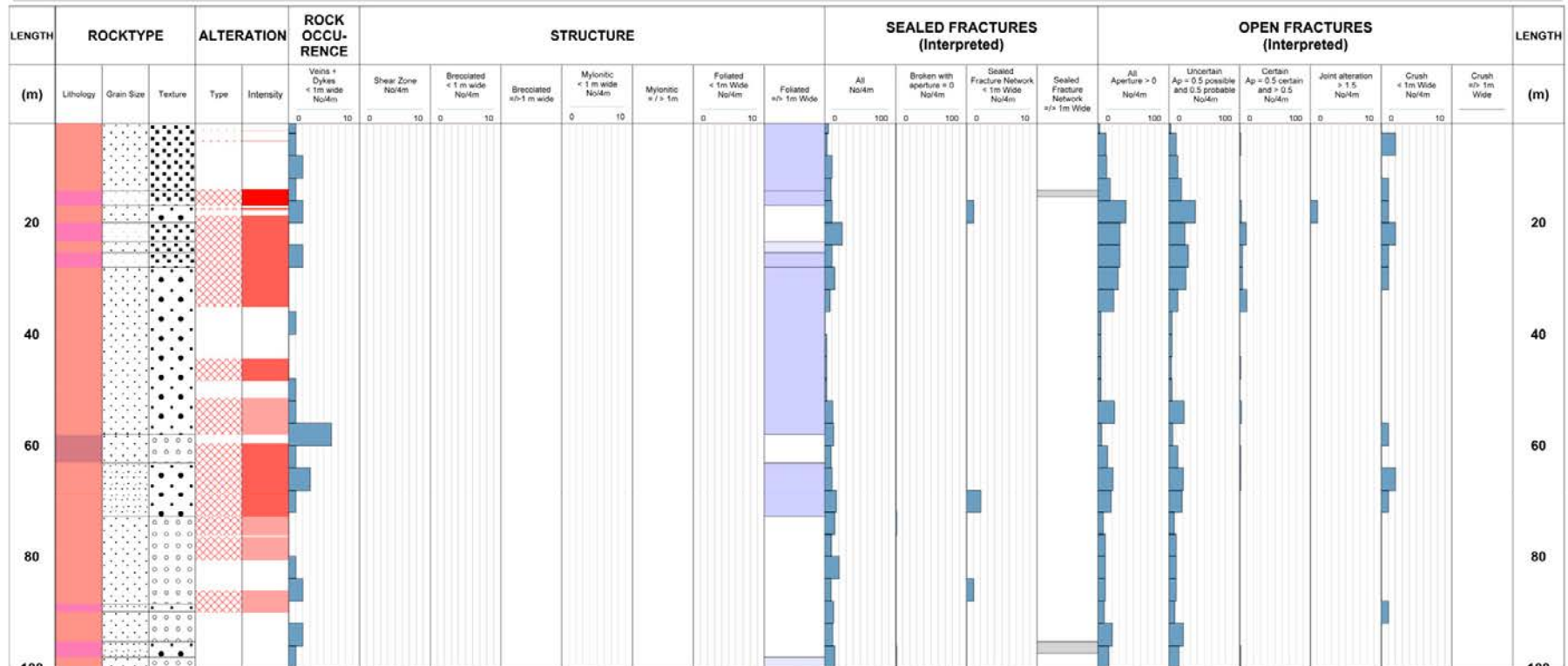
Mineral	%
Chlorite	78.6
Calcite	55.7
Hematite	14.5
Epidote	10.6
Pyrite	4.9
No detectable mineral	4.9
Oxidized walls	4.7
Laumontite	4.4
Iron Hydroxide	2.7
Quartz	2.5
Clay Minerals	0.5

**Table 6-3. Frequency of minerals and oxidized walls in sealed fractures in KA3065A01.**

Mineral	%
Quartz	40.5
Calcite	32.1
Epidote	31.3
Oxidized Walls	31.3
Chlorite	20.2
Hematite	6.9
Prehnite	5.3
Laumontite	4.6
No detectable mineral	0.4
Pyrite	0.4
Asphalt	0.4
Zeolite	0.4

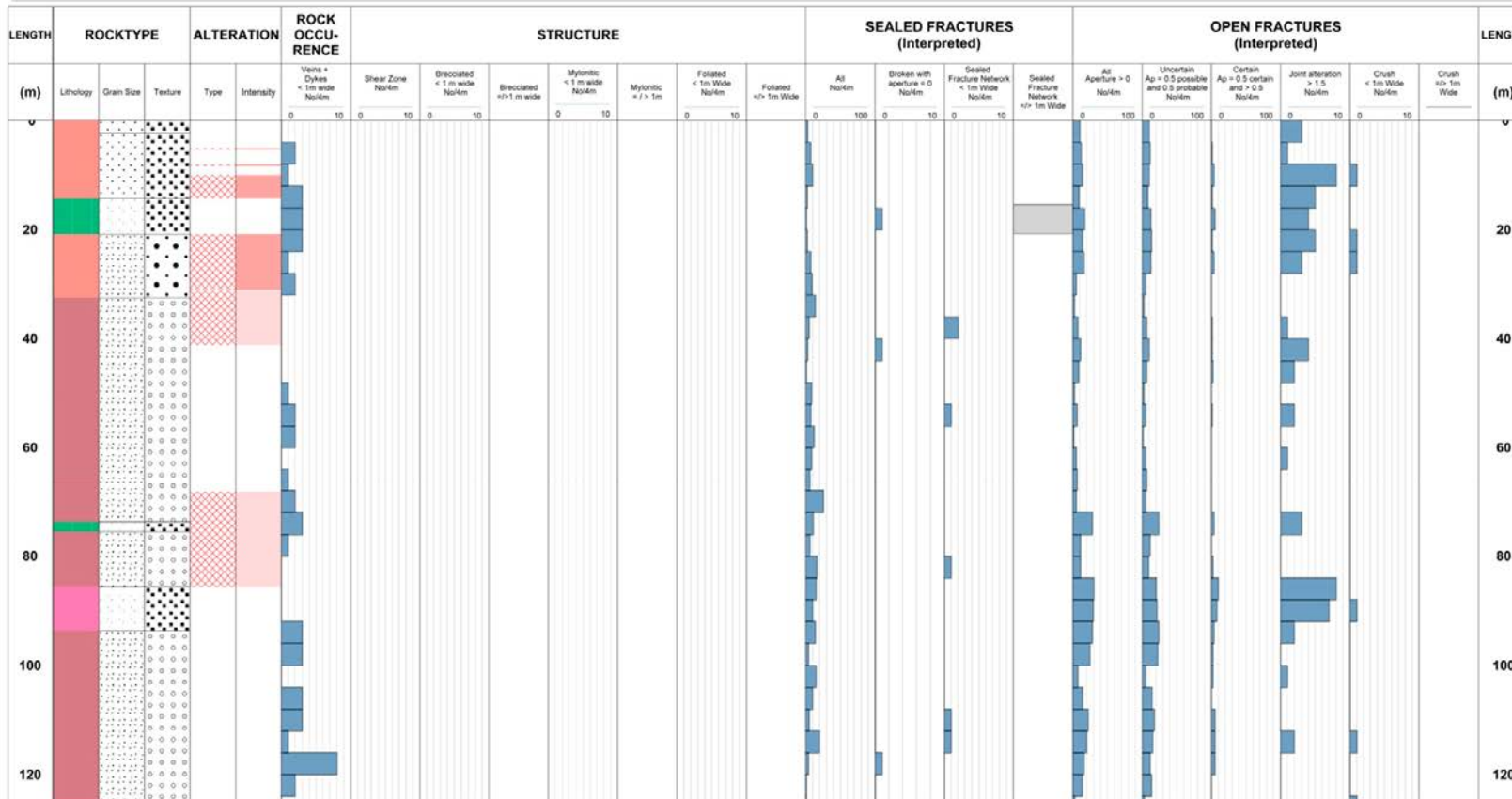
### Geological WellCAD summary table for KA3011A01

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY KA3011A01										APPENDIX:			
		Site	ÅSPÖ	Signed data	Company		Geosigma AB						
		Borehole	KA3011A01	Activity ID	13283416								
		Coordinate System	ÅSPÖ96	Mapped by	Seje Carlsten	Seje Carlsten							
		Date of mapping	2011-11-28 15:37:00	Activity type	GE041								
<b>ROCKTYPE</b> ÅSPÖ			<b>GRAINSIZE</b>			<b>TEXTURE</b>		<b>ALTERATION TYPE</b>		<b>ALTERATION INTENSITY</b>		<b>STRUCTURE INTENSITY</b>	
Fine-grained granite 511058 Ävrö granodiorite 501056 Åspö diorite 501037			Fine-grained Fine to medium grained Medium-grained			Equigranular Augen-Bearing Unequigranular		Oxidized		Weak Medium Strong		Faint Weak	



Geological summary table for KA3065A01

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY KA3065A01				APPENDIX:																			
	Site	ÅSPÖ		Signed data	Company		Geosigma AB																
	Borehole	KA3065A01		Activity ID	Seje Carlsten																		
	Coordinate System	ASPO96		Mapped by	Seje Carlsten																		
	Date of mapping	2012-01-17 15:06:00		Activity type	GE041																		
<b>ROCKTYPE ÅSPÖ</b>  Fine-grained granite 511058  Ävrö granodiorite 501056  Åspå diorite 501037  Fine-grained diorite-gabbro 505102				<b>GRAIN SIZE</b>  Fine-grained  Fine to medium grained  Medium-grained				<b>TEXTURE</b>  Equigranular  Augen-Bearing  Unequigranular				<b>ALTERATION TYPE</b>  Oxidized				<b>ALTERATION INTENSITY</b>  Faint  Weak				<b>STRUCTURE INTENSITY</b>			



Search paths for the Geological summary table

Table head lines		Information source			Presentation	
Head lines	Sub head lines	Varcode	First suborder	Second suborder	Interval / frequency	
Rock type	Lithology	5	Sub 1		Interval	
	Grain size	5	Sub 5		Interval	
	Texture	5	Sub 6		Interval	
Alteration	Oxidation	7	Sub 1 = 700		Interval	
	Oxidation intensity	7	Sub 1 = 700	Sub 2	Interval	
Rock occurrence	Vein + dyke	31	Sub 1 = 2 and 18		Frequency	
Structure	Shear zone	31	Sub 4 = 41 and 42		Frequency	
	Brecciated, < 1 m wide	31	Sub 4 = 7		Frequency	
	Brecciated, >/= 1 m wide	5	Sub 3 = 7	Sub 4; 101 and 102 = 102		Interval
		5	Sub 3 = 7	Sub 4; 103 and 104 = 104		
	Mylonite, < 1 m wide	31	Sub 4 = 34		Frequency	
	Mylonite, >/= 1 m wide	5	Sub 3 = 34	Sub 4; 101 and 102 = 102		Interval
		5	Sub 3 = 34	Sub 4; 103 and 104 = 104		
	Foliation zone, < 1 m wide	31	Sub 4 = 81		Frequency	
	Foliation zone, >/= 1 m wide	5	Sub 3 = 81	Sub 4; 101 and 102 = 102		Interval
		5	Sub 3 = 81	Sub 4; 103 and 104 = 104		
Sealed fracture	All unbroken fractures and broken fractures	3			Frequency	
		2	SNUM 11 = 0		Frequency	
	Broken fractures, Aperture = 0	2	SNum 11 = 0		Frequency	
	Sealed fracture network < 1 m wide	32			Frequency	
Sealed fracture network >/= 1 m wide	32			Interval		
Open fractures	All, Aperture > 0	2 and 3	SNum 11 > 0		Frequency	
	Uncertain, Aperture = 0.5 possible and 0.5 probable	2 and 3	SNum 11 > 0	Sub 12 > 1	Frequency	
	Certain, Aperture = 0.5 certain	2 and 3	SNum 11 > 0	Sub 12 = 1	Frequency	
	Joint alteration > 1.5	2	SNum16 > 1.5		Frequency	
	Crush < 1 m wide	4			Frequency	
	Crush >/= 1 m wide	4			Interval	

## **BIPS-image for KA3011A01**

### **Borehole Image Report**

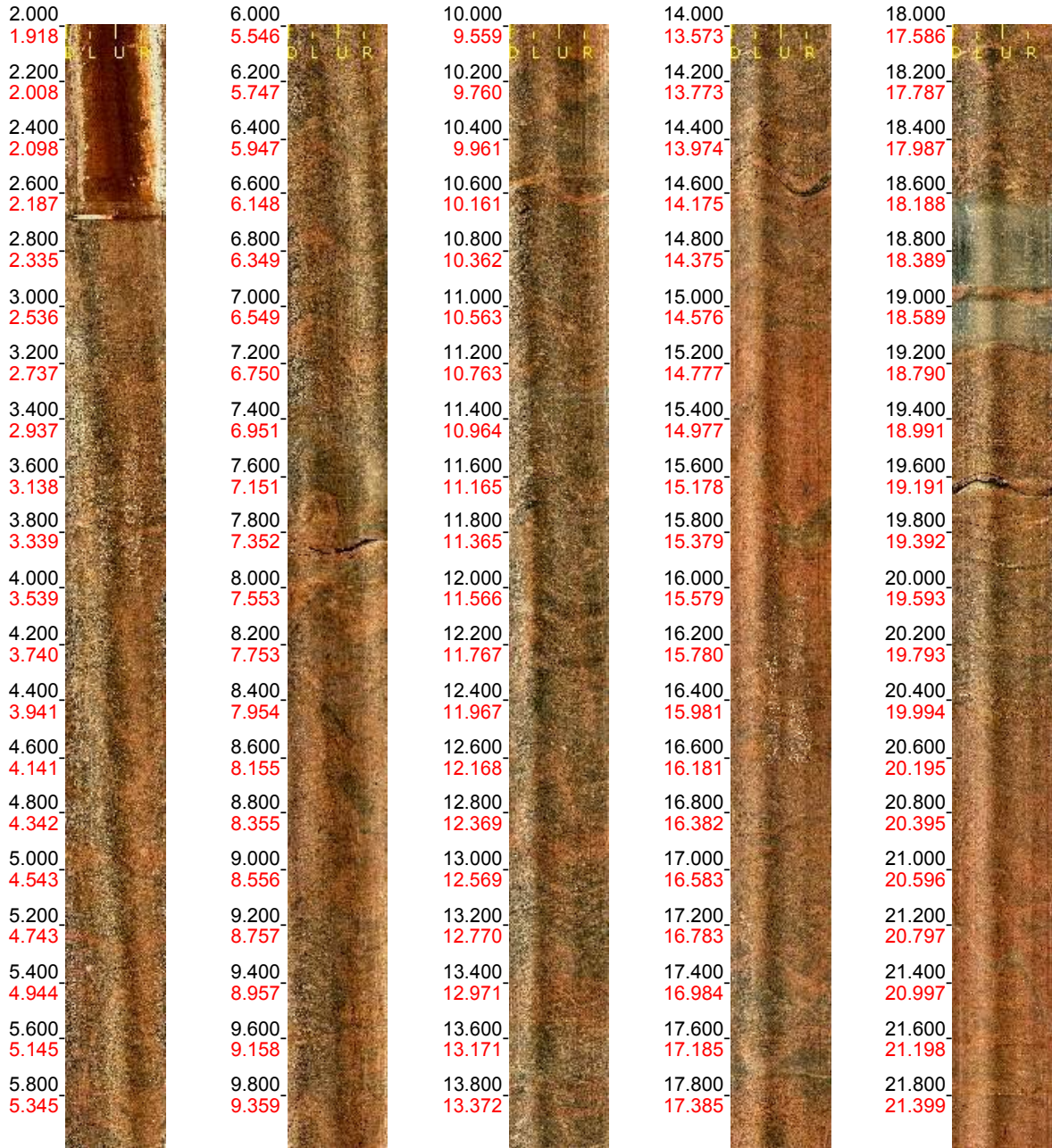
Borehole Name: KA3011A01  
Mapping Name: KA3011A01\_Geosigma\_5  
Mapping Range: 1.852–100.200 m  
Diameter: 76.0 mm  
Printed Range: 2.000–99.900  
Pages: 6

### **Image File Information:**

File: K:\60\_Externt\6026xx\602641\_Boremapkartering KA3011A01 KA3065A01  
Äspö HRL  
\Arbetsdata\KA3011A01\_2-100m\_201111221812.BIP  
Date/Time: 2011-11-22 18:12:00  
Start Depth: 1.852 m  
End Depth: 99.900 m  
Resolution: 1.00 mm/pixel (depth)  
Orientation: Gravimetric  
Image height: 98,048 pixels  
Image width: 360 pixels  
BIP Version: BIP-III  
Locality: ASPO HRL  
Borehole: KA3011A1  
Scan Direction: Up  
Color adjust: 0 0 0 (RGB)

Borehole: KA3011A01  
 Mapping: KA3011A01\_Geosigma\_5

Depth range: 2.000 - 22.000 m  
 Azimuth: 55.0  
 Inclination: -0.9



Printed: 2012-11-15 10:51:12

Scale: 1 : 20

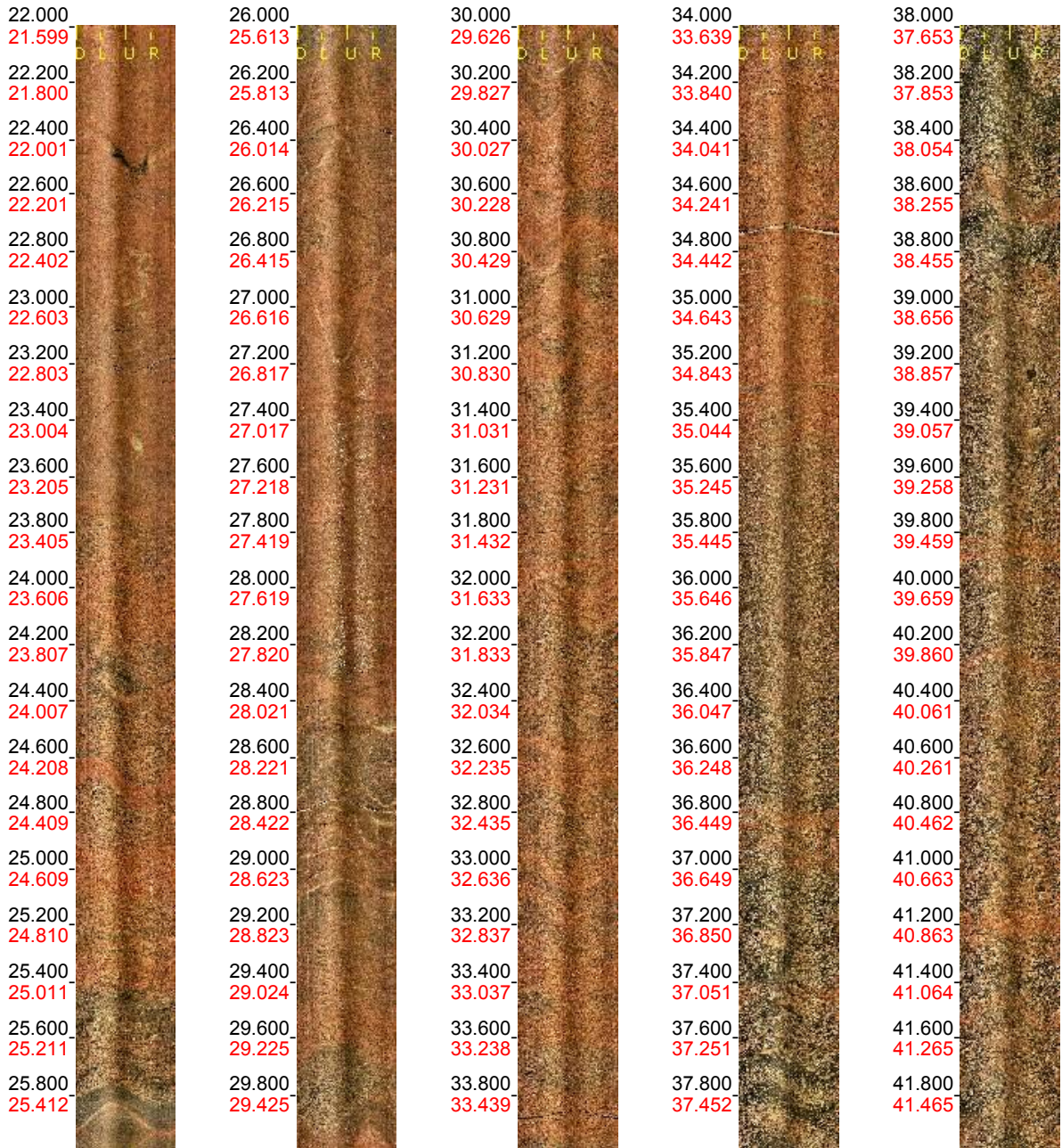
Aspect: 150 %

2 (6)



Borehole: KA3011A01  
 Mapping: KA3011A01\_Geosigma\_5

Depth range: 22.000 - 42.000 m  
 Azimuth: 55.0  
 Inclination: -0.8



Printed: 2012-11-15 10:51:12

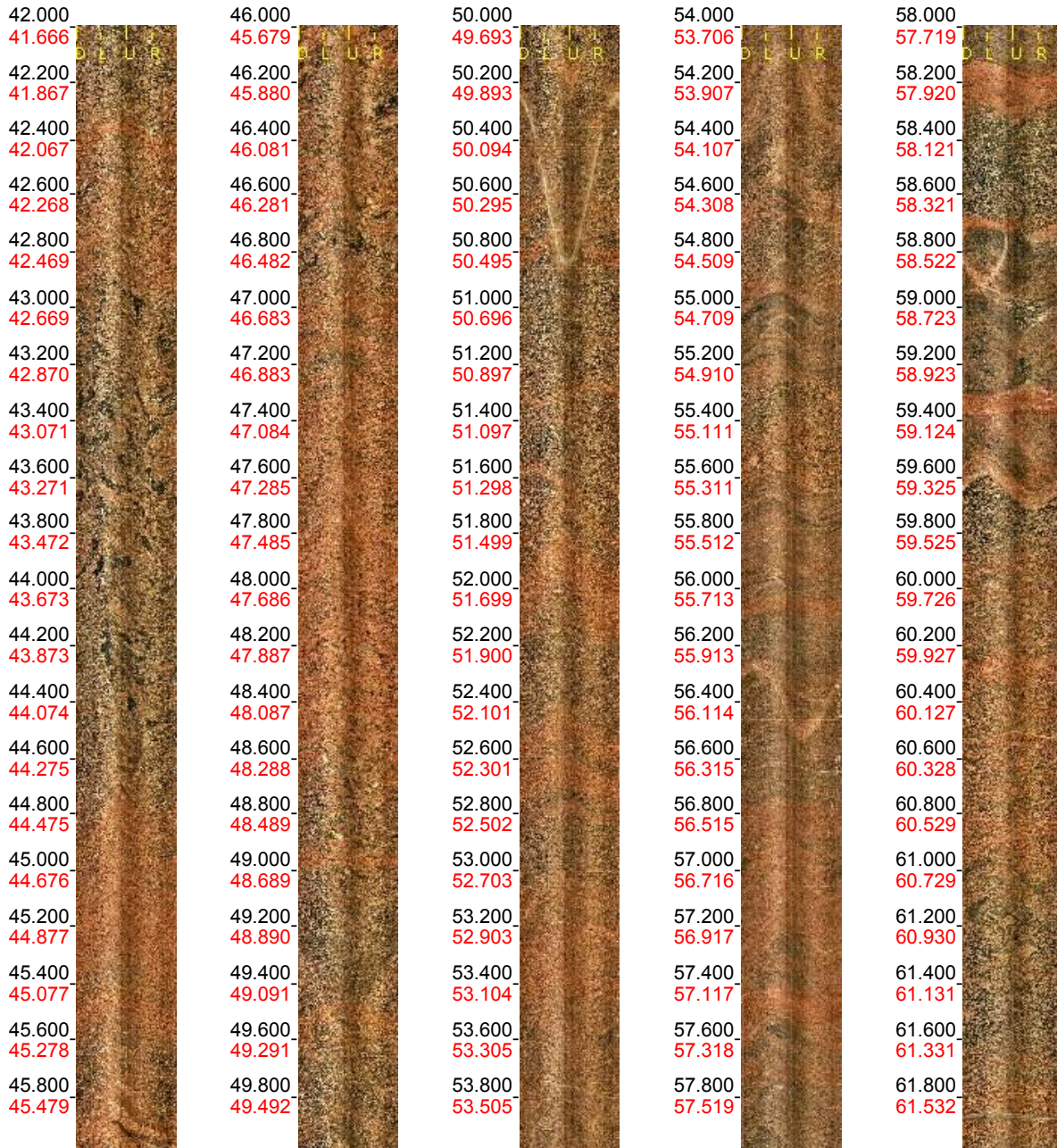
Scale: 1 : 20

Aspect: 150 %

3 (6)

Borehole: KA3011A01  
 Mapping: KA3011A01\_Geosigma\_5

Depth range: 42.000 - 62.000 m  
 Azimuth: 55.1  
 Inclination: -0.8



Printed: 2012-11-15 10:51:12

Scale: 1 : 20

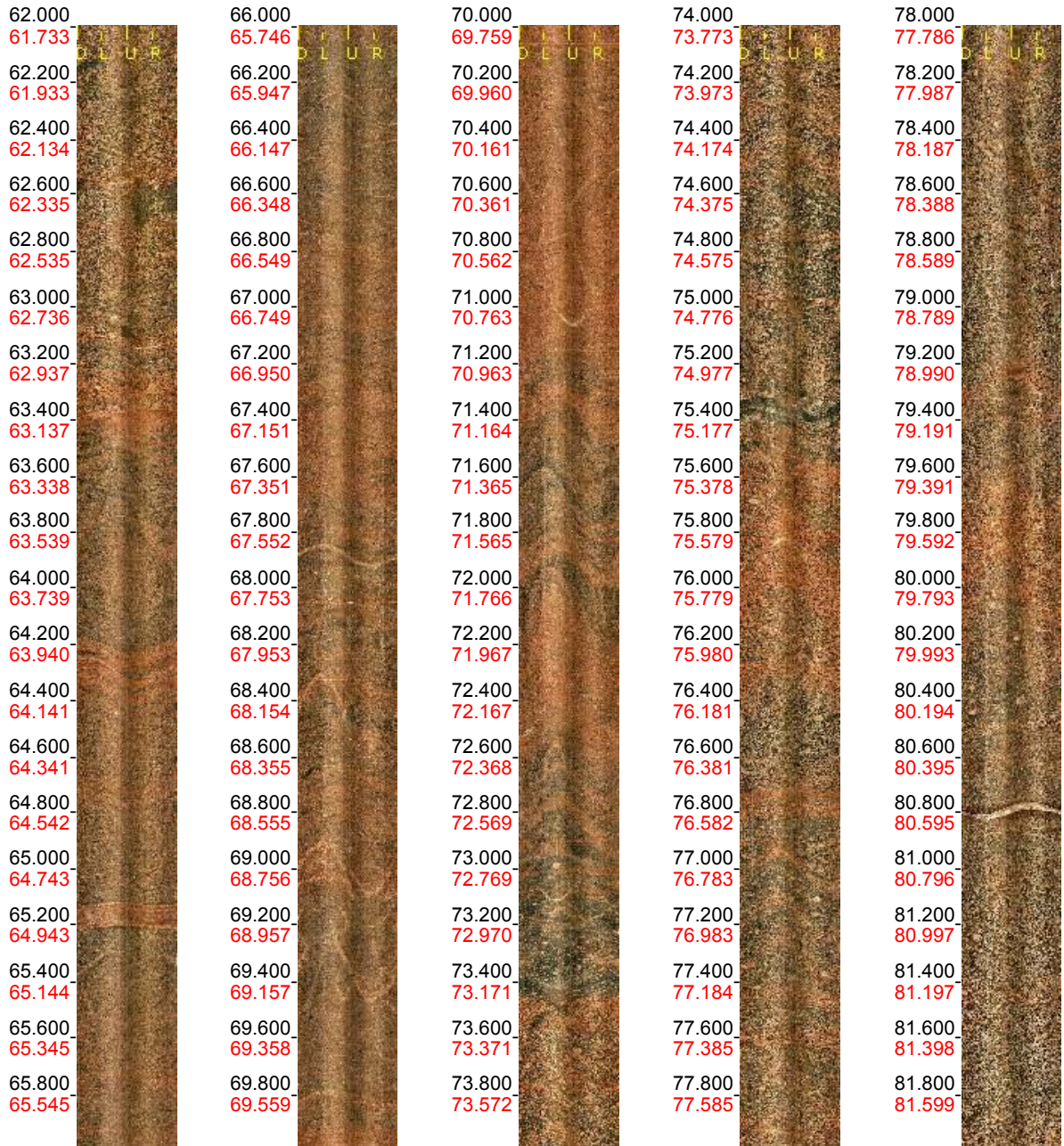
Aspect: 150 %

4 (6)



Borehole: KA3011A01  
Mapping: KA3011A01\_Geosigma\_5

Depth range: 62.000 - 82.000 m  
Azimuth: 54.6  
Inclination: -0.7



Printed: 2012-11-15 10:51:12

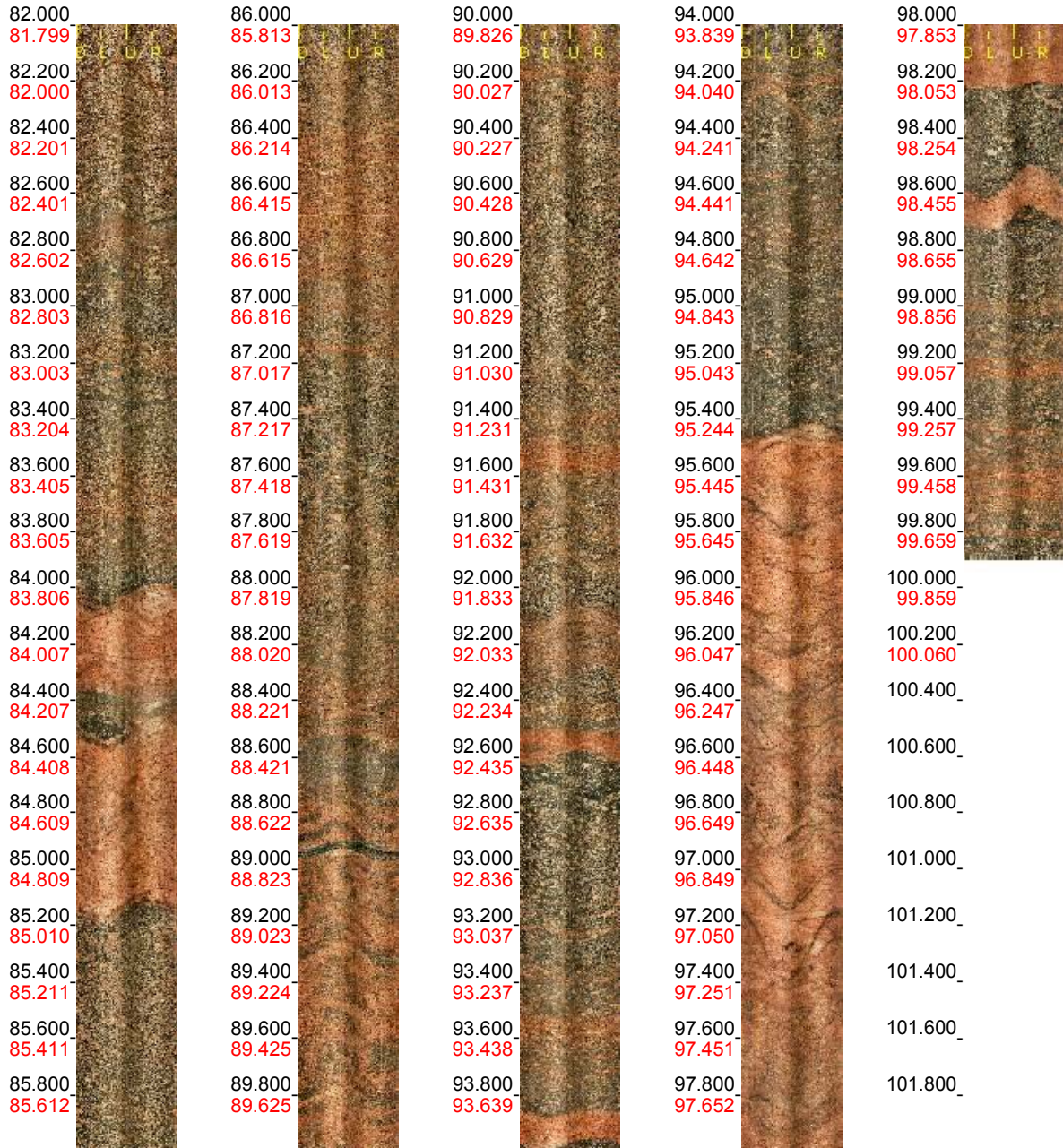
Scale: 1 : 20

Aspect: 150 %

5 (6)

Borehole: KA3011A01  
 Mapping: KA3011A01\_Geosigma\_5

Depth range: 82.000 - 99.900 m  
 Azimuth: 54.6  
 Inclination: -0.6



Printed: 2012-11-15 10:51:12

Scale: 1 : 20

Aspect: 150 %

6 (6)

### **BIPS-image for KA3065A01**

#### **Borehole Image Report**

Borehole Name: KA3065A01  
Mapping Name: KA3065A01\_GE041\_Geo5  
Mapping Range: 0.000–125.201 m  
Diameter: 76.0 mm  
Printed Range: 2.000–125.000  
Pages: 8

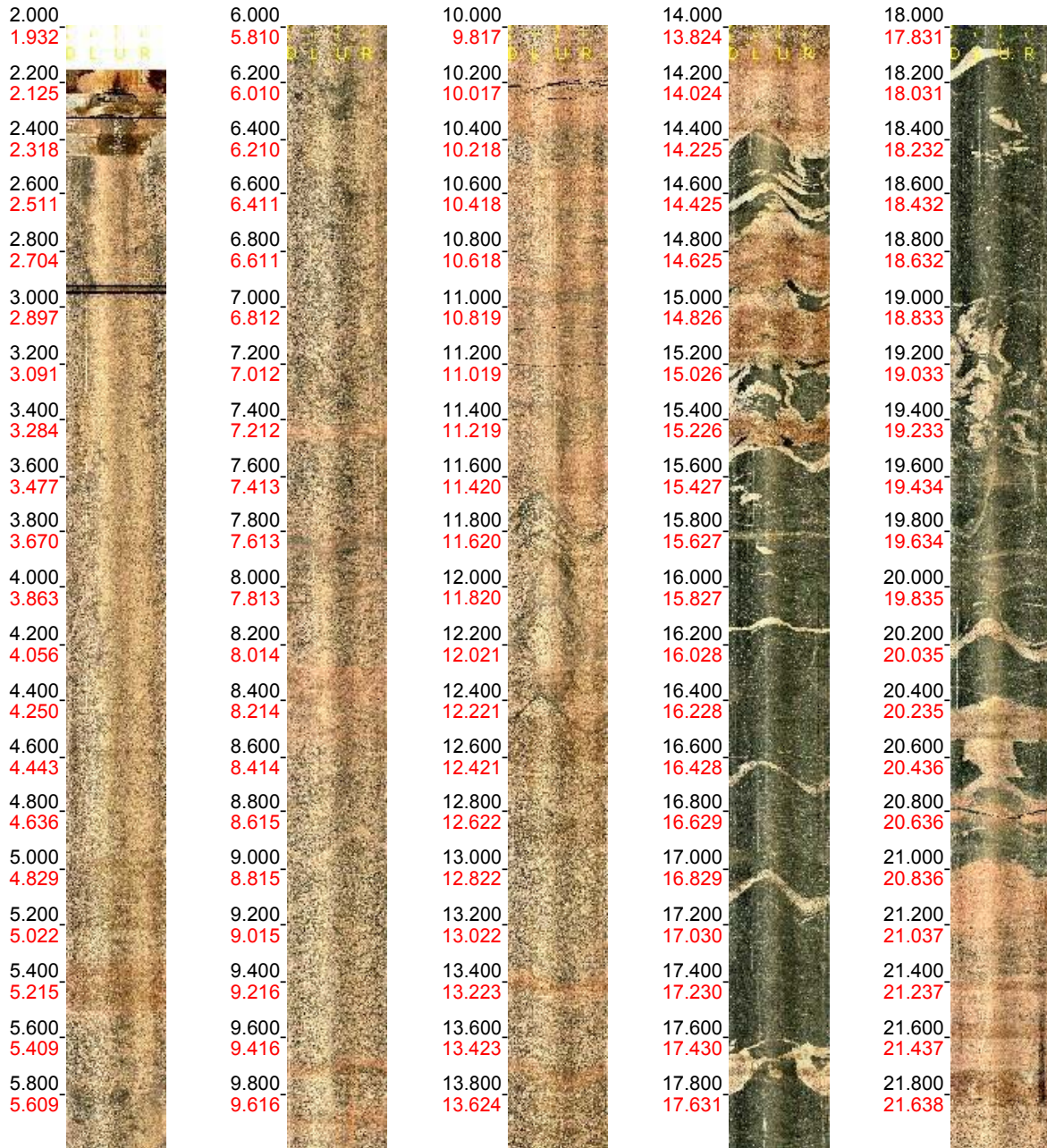
#### **Image File Information:**

File: K:\60\_Externt\6026xx\602641\_Boremapkartering KA3011A01 KA3065A01  
Äspö HRL  
\Arbetsdata\KA3065A01\_2-125m\_201112191025.BIP  
Date/Time: 2011-12-19 10:25:00  
Start Depth: 1.992 m  
End Depth: 125.000 m  
Resolution: 1.00 mm/pixel (depth)  
Orientation: Gravimetric  
Image height: 123,008 pixels  
Image width: 360 pixels BIP  
Version: BIP-III  
Locality: ASPO HRL  
Borehole: KA3065A1  
Scan Direction: Up  
Color adjust: 0 0 0 (RGB)



Borehole: KA3065A01  
 Mapping: KA3065A01\_GEO41\_Geo5

Depth range: 2.000 - 22.000 m  
 Azimuth: 55.4  
 Inclination: -0.6



Printed: 2012-11-15 10:48:26

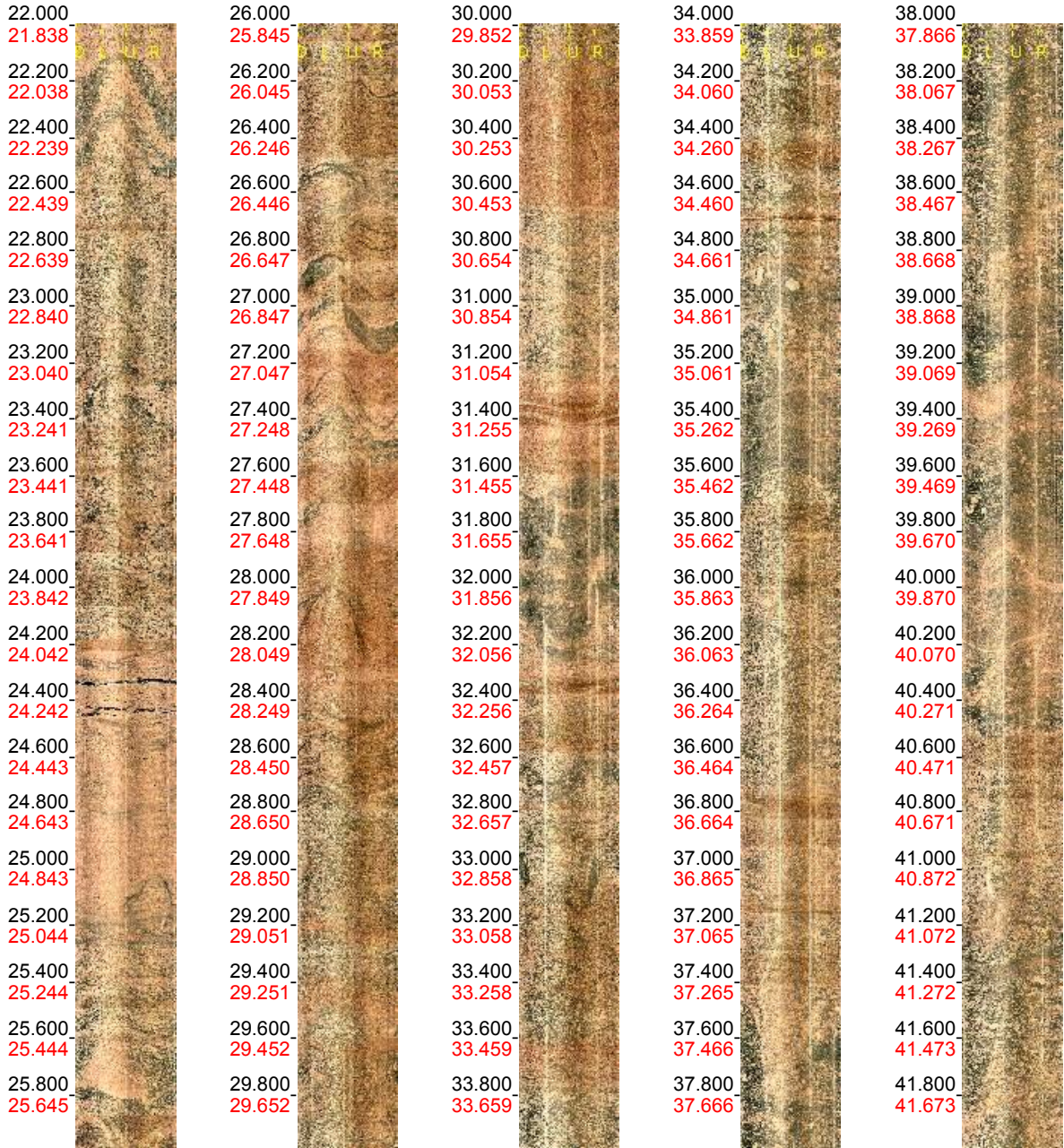
Scale: 1 : 20

Aspect: 150 %

2 (8)

Borehole: KA3065A01  
 Mapping: KA3065A01\_GEO41\_Geo5

Depth range: 22.000 - 42.000 m  
 Azimuth: 55.0  
 Inclination: -0.6



Printed: 2012-11-15 10:48:26

Scale: 1 : 20

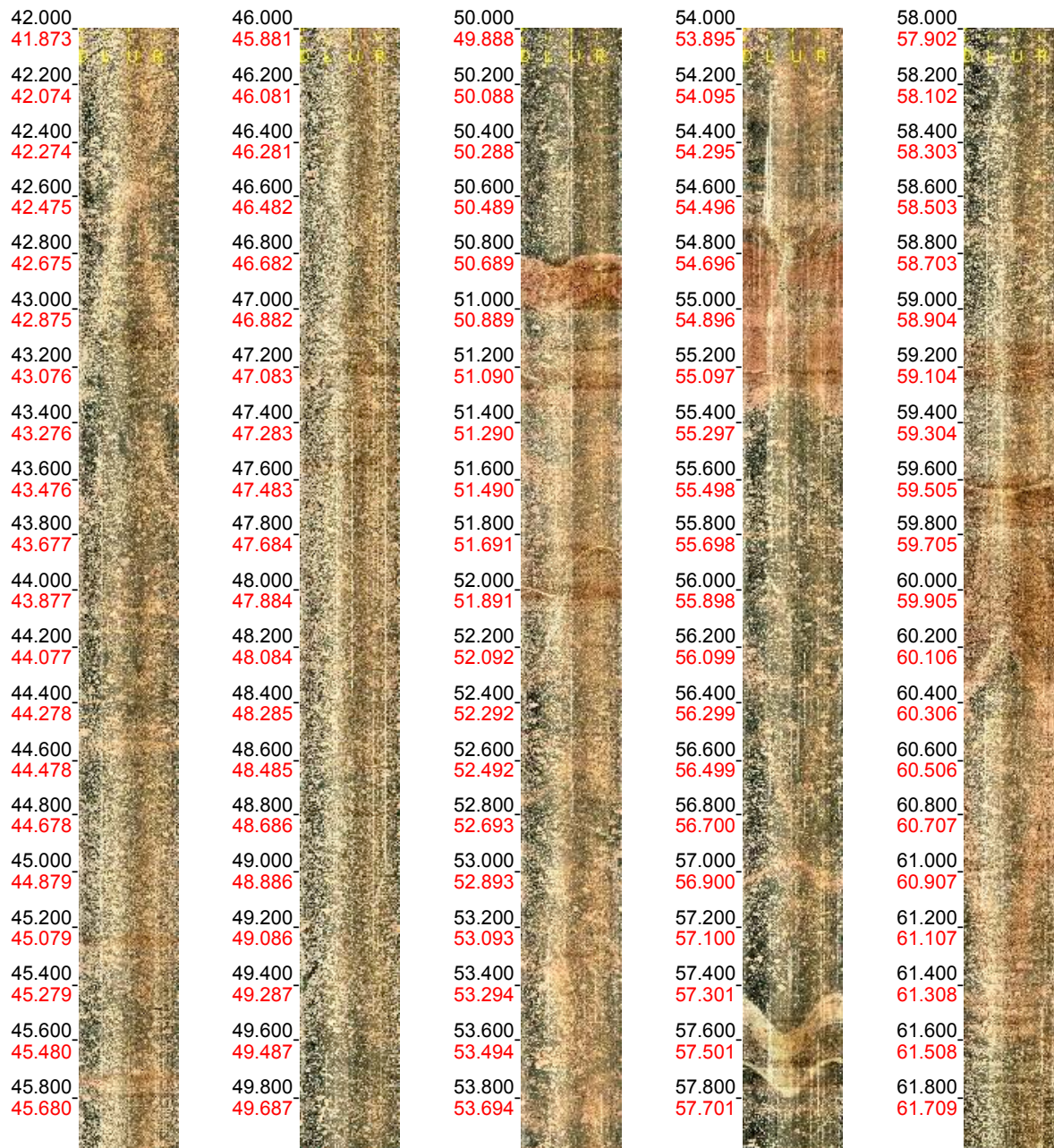
Aspect: 150 %

3 (8)



Borehole: KA3065A01  
 Mapping: KA3065A01\_GEO41\_Geo5

Depth range: 42.000 - 62.000 m  
 Azimuth: 55.2  
 Inclination: -0.5



Printed: 2012-11-15 10:48:26

Scale: 1 : 20

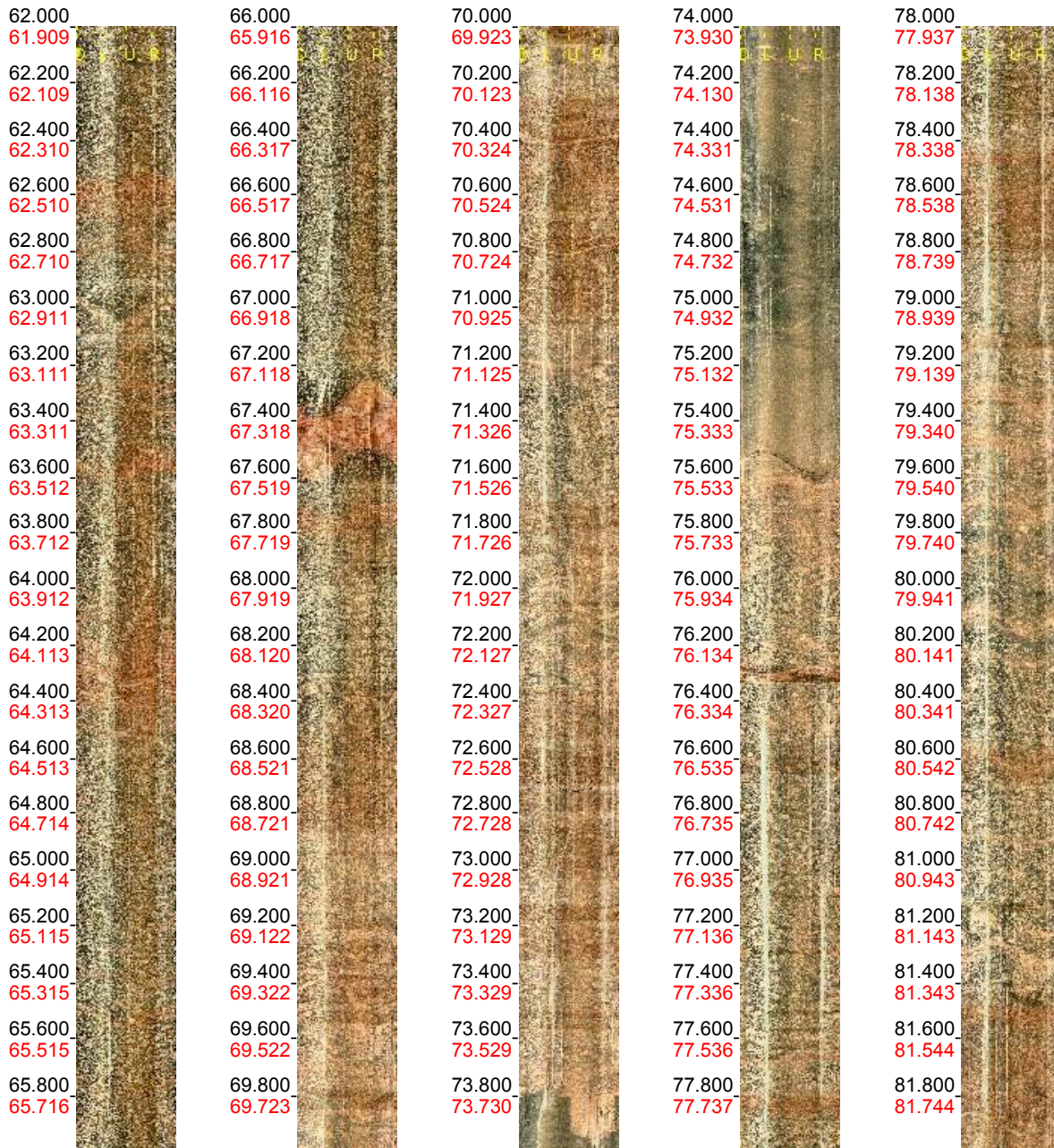
Aspect: 150 %

4 (8)



Borehole: KA3065A01  
Mapping: KA3065A01\_GEO41\_Geo5

Depth range: 62.000 - 82.000 m  
Azimuth: 54.9  
Inclination: -0.3



Printed: 2012-11-15 10:48:26

Scale: 1 : 20

Aspect: 150 %

5 (8)

Borehole: KA3065A01  
 Mapping: KA3065A01\_GEO41\_Geo5

Depth range: 82.000 - 102.000 m  
 Azimuth: 54.9  
 Inclination: -0.1



Printed: 2012-11-15 10:48:26

Scale: 1 : 20

Aspect: 150 %

6 (8)





Borehole: KA30G5A01  
Mapping: KA30G5A01\_GEO41\_Geo5

Depth range: 122.000 - 125.000 m  
Azimuth: 54.5  
Inclination: -0.1




Printed:2012-11-15 10:4B:2G

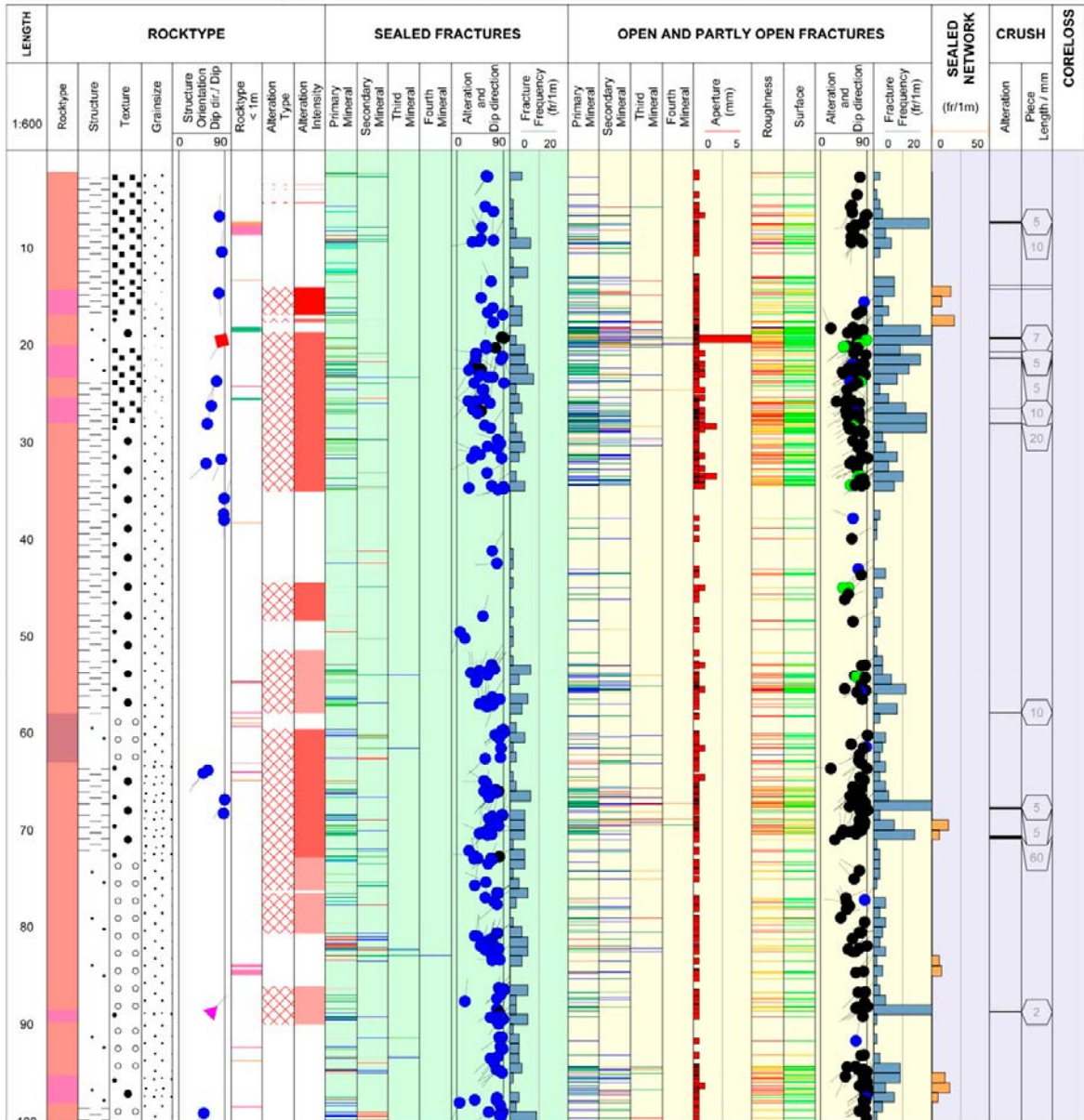
Scale: 1 :20

Aspect: 150%

B (B)

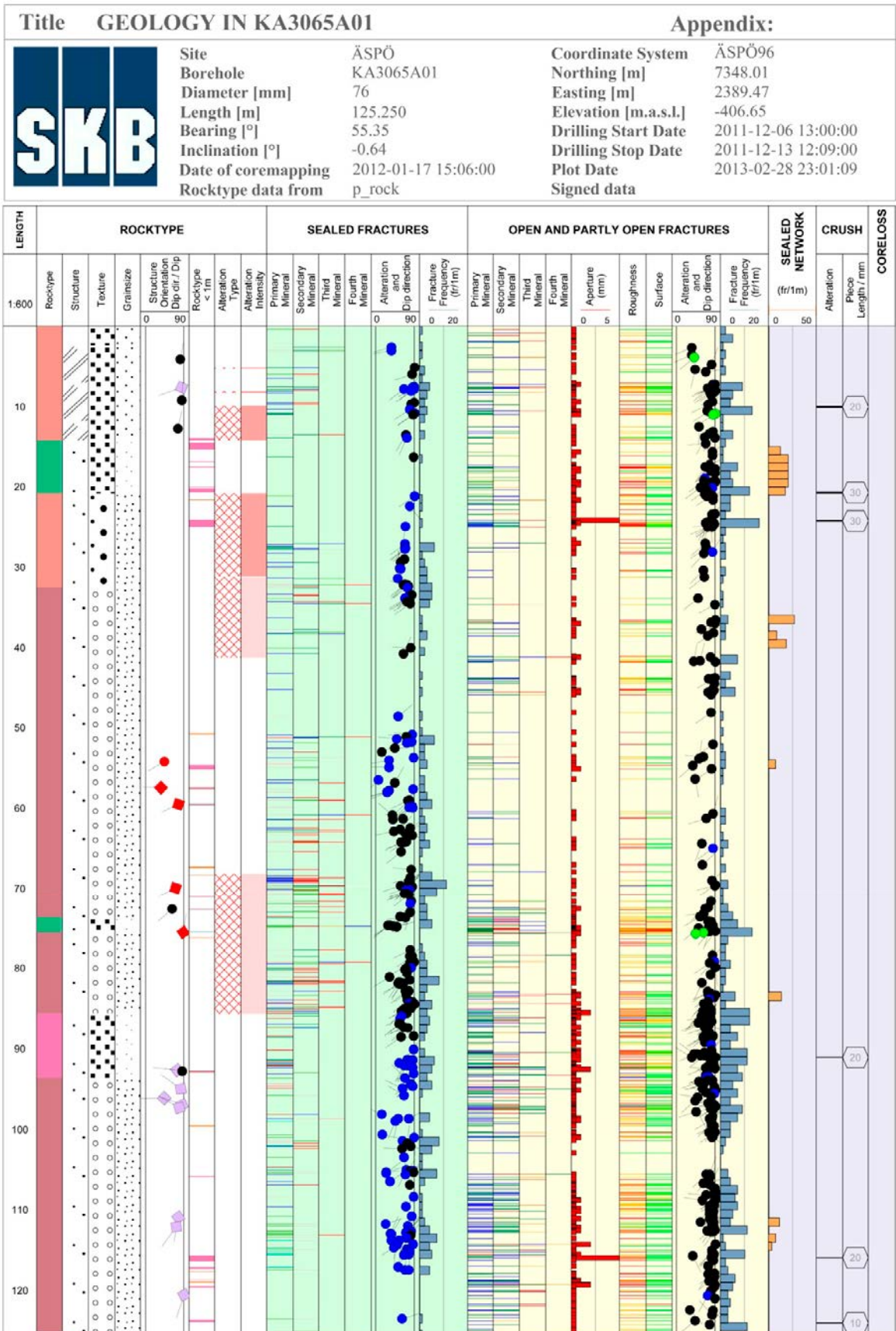
WellCAD diagram for KA3011A01

<b>Title</b> GEOLOGY IN KA3011A01		<b>Appendix:</b>		
	<b>Site</b>	ÄSPÖ	<b>Coordinate System</b>	ÄSPÖ96
	<b>Borehole</b>	KA3011A01	<b>Northing [m]</b>	7404.36
	<b>Diameter [mm]</b>	76	<b>Easting [m]</b>	2368.61
	<b>Length [m]</b>	100.150	<b>Elevation [m.a.s.l.]</b>	-397.96
	<b>Bearing [°]</b>	54.97	<b>Drilling Start Date</b>	2011-11-02 08:05:00
	<b>Inclination [°]</b>	-0.89	<b>Drilling Stop Date</b>	2011-11-11 08:42:00
	<b>Date of coremapping</b>	2011-11-28 15:37:00	<b>Plot Date</b>	2013-02-28 23:01:09
	<b>Rocktype data from</b>	p_rock	<b>Signed data</b>	





WellCAD diagram for KA3065A01



Legend to WellCAD diagram for KA3011A01

Title		LEGEND FOR ÄSPÖ		KA3011A01																			
	Site	ÄSPÖ																					
	Borehole	KA3011A01																					
	Plot Date	2013-02-28 23:01:09																					
	Signed data	2013-03-01																					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>ROCKTYPE ÄSPÖ</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Äspö Diorite</li> <li> Dolerite / Diabas</li> <li> Fine-grained Göttemargranite</li> <li> Coarse-grained Göttemargranite</li> <li> Fine-grained granite</li> <li> Pegmatite</li> <li> Granite</li> <li> Ävrö granite</li> <li> Quartz monzodiorite</li> <li> Diorite / Gabbro</li> <li> Fine-grained dioritoid</li> <li> Fine-grained diorite-gabbro</li> <li> Sulphide mineralization</li> <li> Sandstone</li> <li> Soil</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>STRUCTURE ORIENTATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Structure Orientation</li> <li> Cataclastic</li> <li> Represents all types</li> <li> Brecciated</li> <li> Bedded</li> <li> Schistose</li> <li> Mylonitic</li> <li> Foliated</li> <li> Lineated</li> <li> Ductile Shear Zone</li> <li> Veined</li> <li> Gneissic</li> <li> Brittle-Ductile Shear Zone</li> <li> Banded</li> <li> Sealed fracture orientation</li> <li> Open fracture orientation</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>ROCK ALTERATION TYPE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Oxidized</li> <li> Chloritized</li> <li> Epidotized</li> <li> Weathered</li> <li> Tectonized</li> <li> Sericitized</li> <li> Quartz dissolution</li> <li> Silicification</li> <li> Argillization</li> <li> Albitization</li> <li> Carbonatization</li> <li> Saussuritization</li> <li> Steatitization</li> <li> Uralitization</li> <li> Laumontitization</li> <li> Fract zone alteration</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>MINERAL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Epidote</li> <li> Hematite</li> <li> Calcite</li> <li> Chlorite</li> <li> Quartz</li> <li> Unknown</li> <li> Laumontite</li> <li> Prehnite</li> <li> Iron Hydroxide</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>STRUCTURE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Cataclastic</li> <li> Schistose</li> <li> Gneissic</li> <li> Mylonitic</li> <li> Ductile Shear Zone</li> <li> Brittle-Ductile Zone</li> <li> Veined</li> <li> Banded</li> <li> Massive</li> <li> Foliated</li> <li> Brecciated</li> <li> Lineated</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>ROCK ALTERATION INTENSITY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> No intensity</li> <li> Faint</li> <li> Weak</li> <li> Medium</li> <li> Strong</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>ROUGHNESS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Planar</li> <li> Undulating</li> <li> Stepped</li> <li> Irregular</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>FRACTURE ALTERATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Highly Altered</li> <li> Completely Altered</li> <li> Gouge</li> <li> Fresh</li> <li> Slightly Altered</li> <li> Moderately Altered</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>TEXTURE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Hornfelsed</li> <li> Porphyritic</li> <li> Ophitic</li> <li> Equigranular</li> <li> Augen-Bearing</li> <li> Unequigranular</li> <li> Metamorphic</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>SURFACE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Rough</li> <li> Smooth</li> <li> Slickensided</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>CRUSH ALTERATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Slightly Altered</li> <li> Moderately Altered</li> <li> Highly Altered</li> <li> Completely Altered</li> <li> Gouge</li> <li> Fresh</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>FRACTURE DIRECTION</b> <b>STRUKTURE ORIENTATION</b></p>  <p>Dip Direction 0 - 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Legend to WellCAD diagram for KA3065A01





**In-data: Borehole length and diameter for KA3011A01**

**Hole Diam T – Drilling: Borehole diameter**

**KA3011A01, 2011-11-02 08:05:00–2011-11-11 08:42:00 (0.000–100.150 m)**

Sub Secup (m)	Sub Seclow (m)	Hole Diam (m)	Comment	QC
0.000	2.230	0.1160		*
2.230	100.150	0.0758	Corac N/3	*

Printout from Sicada 2012-11-14 12:57:33.

**In-data: Borehole length and diameter for KA3065A01****Hole Diam T – Drilling: Borehole diameter****KA3065A01, 2011-12-06 13:00:00–2011-12-13 12:09:00 (0.000–125.250 m)**

Sub Secup (m)	Sub Seclow (m)	Hole Diam (m)	Comment	QC
0.000	2.290	0.1160		*
2.290	125.250	0.0758	Corac N/3	*

Printout from Sicada 2012-11-14 13:01:25.

## Appendix 12

## In-data: Borehole deviation data for KA3011A01

## Sicada – Coordinate Information for KA3011A01 (Object type: Cored borehole)

Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Elevation (m)	Coordinate System	Length (m)	Vertical Depth (m)	Inclination (degrees)	Bearing (degrees)	Inclination Uncertainty	Bearing Uncertainty	Radius Uncertainty	Calc Date
7,404.36	2,368.61	-397.97	ÄSPÖ96	0.00	0.00	-0.90	54.97	0.209	1.074	0.00	2012-06-07 11:21
7,406.08	2,371.07	-398.02	ÄSPÖ96	3.00	0.05	-0.90	54.97	0.209	1.074	0.06	2012-06-07 11:21
7,407.81	2,373.53	-398.07	ÄSPÖ96	6.00	0.09	-0.90	54.91	0.209	1.074	0.11	2012-06-07 11:21
7,409.53	2,375.98	-398.11	ÄSPÖ96	9.00	0.14	-0.90	54.97	0.209	1.074	0.17	2012-06-07 11:21
7,411.25	2,378.44	-398.16	ÄSPÖ96	12.00	0.19	-0.90	55.07	0.209	1.074	0.22	2012-06-07 11:21
7,412.97	2,380.90	-398.21	ÄSPÖ96	15.00	0.23	-0.89	55.07	0.209	1.074	0.28	2012-06-07 11:21
7,414.68	2,383.36	-398.25	ÄSPÖ96	18.00	0.28	-0.83	55.08	0.209	1.074	0.34	2012-06-07 11:21
7,416.40	2,385.82	-398.30	ÄSPÖ96	21.00	0.32	-0.80	55.17	0.209	1.074	0.39	2012-06-07 11:21
7,418.11	2,388.28	-398.34	ÄSPÖ96	24.00	0.36	-0.80	55.10	0.209	1.074	0.45	2012-06-07 11:21
7,419.83	2,390.74	-398.38	ÄSPÖ96	27.00	0.41	-0.80	55.04	0.209	1.074	0.51	2012-06-07 11:21
7,421.55	2,393.20	-398.42	ÄSPÖ96	30.00	0.45	-0.80	54.97	0.209	1.074	0.56	2012-06-07 11:21
7,423.27	2,395.65	-398.46	ÄSPÖ96	33.00	0.49	-0.80	54.97	0.209	1.074	0.62	2012-06-07 11:21
7,424.99	2,398.11	-398.50	ÄSPÖ96	36.00	0.53	-0.80	55.12	0.209	1.074	0.67	2012-06-07 11:21
7,426.71	2,400.57	-398.55	ÄSPÖ96	39.00	0.57	-0.80	55.07	0.209	1.074	0.73	2012-06-07 11:21
7,428.42	2,403.03	-398.59	ÄSPÖ96	42.00	0.62	-0.80	55.07	0.209	1.074	0.79	2012-06-07 11:21
7,430.14	2,405.49	-398.63	ÄSPÖ96	45.00	0.66	-0.80	55.07	0.209	1.074	0.84	2012-06-07 11:21
7,431.86	2,407.95	-398.67	ÄSPÖ96	48.00	0.70	-0.80	55.02	0.209	1.074	0.90	2012-06-07 11:21
7,433.58	2,410.41	-398.71	ÄSPÖ96	51.00	0.74	-0.80	54.97	0.209	1.074	0.96	2012-06-07 11:21
7,435.31	2,412.86	-398.76	ÄSPÖ96	54.00	0.78	-0.80	54.85	0.209	1.074	1.01	2012-06-07 11:21
7,437.03	2,415.31	-398.80	ÄSPÖ96	57.00	0.83	-0.80	54.80	0.209	1.074	1.07	2012-06-07 11:21
7,438.76	2,417.76	-398.84	ÄSPÖ96	60.00	0.86	-0.72	54.74	0.209	1.074	1.12	2012-06-07 11:21
7,440.50	2,420.21	-398.88	ÄSPÖ96	63.00	0.90	-0.71	54.74	0.209	1.074	1.18	2012-06-07 11:21
7,442.23	2,422.66	-398.91	ÄSPÖ96	66.00	0.94	-0.72	54.79	0.209	1.074	1.24	2012-06-07 11:21
7,443.96	2,425.11	-398.95	ÄSPÖ96	69.00	0.98	-0.71	54.69	0.209	1.074	1.29	2012-06-07 11:21
7,445.69	2,427.56	-398.99	ÄSPÖ96	72.00	1.01	-0.71	54.69	0.209	1.074	1.35	2012-06-07 11:21
7,447.42	2,430.01	-399.02	ÄSPÖ96	75.00	1.05	-0.69	54.85	0.209	1.074	1.41	2012-06-07 11:21
7,449.15	2,432.46	-399.06	ÄSPÖ96	78.00	1.09	-0.67	54.85	0.209	1.074	1.46	2012-06-07 11:21

Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Elevation (m)	Coordinate System	Length (m)	Vertical Depth (m)	Inclination (degrees)	Bearing (degrees)	Inclination Uncertainty	Bearing Uncertainty	Radius Uncertainty	Calc Date
7,450.88	2,434.92	-399.09	ÄSPÖ96	81.00	1.12	-0.65	54.85	0.209	1.074	1.52	2012-06-07 11:21
7,452.61	2,437.37	-399.13	ÄSPÖ96	84.00	1.15	-0.61	54.67	0.209	1.074	1.57	2012-06-07 11:21
7,454.34	2,439.81	-399.16	ÄSPÖ96	87.00	1.19	-0.61	54.67	0.209	1.074	1.63	2012-06-07 11:21
7,456.08	2,442.26	-399.19	ÄSPÖ96	90.00	1.22	-0.60	54.63	0.209	1.074	1.69	2012-06-07 11:21
7,457.81	2,444.71	-399.22	ÄSPÖ96	93.00	1.25	-0.60	55.02	0.209	1.074	1.74	2012-06-07 11:21
7,459.53	2,447.17	-399.25	ÄSPÖ96	96.00	1.28	-0.59	55.07	0.209	1.074	1.80	2012-06-07 11:21
7,461.24	2,449.63	-399.28	ÄSPÖ96	99.00	1.31	-0.59	55.07	0.209	1.074	1.86	2012-06-07 11:21
7,461.90	2,450.57	-399.30	ÄSPÖ96	100.15	1.32	-0.59	55.07	0.209	1.074	1.88	2012-06-07 11:21

Number of rows: 35. Printout from Sicada 2012-11-14 13:20:39.

## Appendix 13

## In-data: Borehole deviation data for KA3065A01

## Sicada – Coordinate Information for KA3065A01 (Object type: Cored borehole)

Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Elevati (m)	on Coordinate System	Length (m)	Vertical Depth (m)	Inclination (degrees)	Bearing (degrees)	Inclination Uncertainty	Bearing Uncertainty	Radius Uncertainty	Calc Date
7,348.01	2,389.47	-406.65	ÄSPÖ96	0.00	0.00	-0.65	55.35	0.049	0.455	0.00	2012-06-07 11:21
7,349.72	2,391.94	-406.69	ÄSPÖ96	3.00	0.04	-0.72	55.26	0.049	0.455	0.02	2012-06-07 11:21
7,351.43	2,394.40	-406.73	ÄSPÖ96	6.00	0.07	-0.71	55.35	0.049	0.455	0.05	2012-06-07 11:21
7,353.12	2,396.88	-406.76	ÄSPÖ96	9.00	0.11	-0.67	55.75	0.049	0.455	0.07	2012-06-07 11:21
7,354.80	2,399.36	-406.80	ÄSPÖ96	12.00	0.14	-0.66	56.21	0.049	0.455	0.10	2012-06-07 11:21
7,356.47	2,401.85	-406.83	ÄSPÖ96	15.00	0.18	-0.66	55.95	0.049	0.455	0.12	2012-06-07 11:21
7,358.16	2,404.33	-406.87	ÄSPÖ96	18.00	0.21	-0.64	55.53	0.049	0.455	0.14	2012-06-07 11:21
7,359.86	2,406.80	-406.90	ÄSPÖ96	21.00	0.25	-0.63	55.42	0.049	0.455	0.17	2012-06-07 11:21
7,361.57	2,409.27	-406.93	ÄSPÖ96	24.00	0.28	-0.61	55.28	0.049	0.455	0.19	2012-06-07 11:21
7,363.29	2,411.73	-406.96	ÄSPÖ96	27.00	0.31	-0.60	54.85	0.049	0.455	0.21	2012-06-07 11:21
7,365.01	2,414.19	-407.00	ÄSPÖ96	30.00	0.34	-0.57	54.99	0.049	0.455	0.24	2012-06-07 11:21
7,366.72	2,416.65	-407.02	ÄSPÖ96	33.00	0.37	-0.54	55.56	0.049	0.455	0.26	2012-06-07 11:21
7,368.41	2,419.13	-407.05	ÄSPÖ96	36.00	0.40	-0.47	55.70	0.049	0.455	0.29	2012-06-07 11:21
7,370.11	2,421.60	-407.08	ÄSPÖ96	39.00	0.42	-0.46	55.61	0.049	0.455	0.31	2012-06-07 11:21
7,371.80	2,424.08	-407.10	ÄSPÖ96	42.00	0.44	-0.44	55.59	0.049	0.455	0.33	2012-06-07 11:21
7,373.49	2,426.56	-407.12	ÄSPÖ96	45.00	0.47	-0.42	55.65	0.049	0.455	0.36	2012-06-07 11:21
7,375.19	2,429.03	-407.14	ÄSPÖ96	48.00	0.49	-0.36	55.65	0.049	0.455	0.38	2012-06-07 11:21
7,376.88	2,431.51	-407.16	ÄSPÖ96	51.00	0.51	-0.35	55.72	0.049	0.455	0.40	2012-06-07 11:21
7,378.58	2,433.98	-407.18	ÄSPÖ96	54.00	0.52	-0.33	55.05	0.049	0.455	0.43	2012-06-07 11:21
7,380.30	2,436.44	-407.20	ÄSPÖ96	57.00	0.54	-0.30	55.19	0.049	0.455	0.45	2012-06-07 11:21
7,382.01	2,438.90	-407.21	ÄSPÖ96	60.00	0.56	-0.27	55.16	0.049	0.455	0.48	2012-06-07 11:21
7,383.72	2,441.37	-407.22	ÄSPÖ96	63.00	0.57	-0.25	55.36	0.049	0.455	0.50	2012-06-07 11:21
7,385.43	2,443.84	-407.24	ÄSPÖ96	66.00	0.58	-0.23	55.33	0.049	0.455	0.52	2012-06-07 11:21
7,387.13	2,446.30	-407.25	ÄSPÖ96	69.00	0.59	-0.21	55.24	0.049	0.455	0.55	2012-06-07 11:21
7,388.85	2,448.77	-407.26	ÄSPÖ96	72.00	0.60	-0.18	55.22	0.049	0.455	0.57	2012-06-07 11:21
7,390.56	2,451.23	-407.27	ÄSPÖ96	75.00	0.61	-0.17	55.22	0.049	0.455	0.60	2012-06-07 11:21
7,392.27	2,453.70	-407.28	ÄSPÖ96	78.00	0.62	-0.16	55.32	0.049	0.455	0.62	2012-06-07 11:21

Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Elevati (m)	on Coordinate System	Length (m)	Vertical Depth (m)	Inclination (degrees)	Bearing (degrees)	Inclination Uncertainty	Bearing Uncertainty	Radius Uncertainty	Calc Date
7,393.97	2,456.16	-407.28	ÄSPÖ96	81.00	0.63	-0.15	55.25	0.049	0.455	0.64	2012-06-07 11:21
7,395.68	2,458.63	-407.29	ÄSPÖ96	84.00	0.64	-0.14	55.35	0.049	0.455	0.67	2012-06-07 11:21
7,397.39	2,461.10	-407.30	ÄSPÖ96	87.00	0.64	-0.15	55.35	0.049	0.455	0.69	2012-06-07 11:21
7,399.09	2,463.56	-407.31	ÄSPÖ96	90.00	0.65	-0.15	55.35	0.049	0.455	0.71	2012-06-07 11:21
7,400.80	2,466.03	-407.31	ÄSPÖ96	93.00	0.66	-0.12	55.20	0.049	0.455	0.74	2012-06-07 11:21
7,402.52	2,468.49	-407.32	ÄSPÖ96	96.00	0.66	-0.10	54.91	0.049	0.455	0.76	2012-06-07 11:21
7,404.24	2,470.94	-407.32	ÄSPÖ96	99.00	0.67	-0.10	54.87	0.049	0.455	0.79	2012-06-07 11:21
7,405.97	2,473.40	-407.33	ÄSPÖ96	102.00	0.67	-0.10	54.82	0.049	0.455	0.81	2012-06-07 11:21
7,407.70	2,475.85	-407.33	ÄSPÖ96	105.00	0.68	-0.09	54.82	0.049	0.455	0.83	2012-06-07 11:21
7,409.43	2,478.30	-407.34	ÄSPÖ96	108.00	0.68	-0.09	55.00	0.049	0.455	0.86	2012-06-07 11:21
7,411.14	2,480.76	-407.34	ÄSPÖ96	111.00	0.69	-0.08	55.16	0.049	0.455	0.88	2012-06-07 11:21
7,412.86	2,483.23	-407.35	ÄSPÖ96	114.00	0.69	-0.07	55.16	0.049	0.455	0.91	2012-06-07 11:21
7,414.57	2,485.69	-407.35	ÄSPÖ96	117.00	0.70	-0.08	55.16	0.049	0.455	0.93	2012-06-07 11:21
7,416.29	2,488.15	-407.36	ÄSPÖ96	120.00	0.70	-0.11	54.86	0.049	0.455	0.95	2012-06-07 11:21
7,418.02	2,490.60	-407.36	ÄSPÖ96	123.00	0.71	-0.11	54.80	0.049	0.455	0.98	2012-06-07 11:21
7,419.32	2,492.44	-407.37	ÄSPÖ96	125.25	0.71	-0.11	54.80	0.049	0.455	0.99	2012-06-07 11:21

Number of rows: 43.

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