

**Analysis of uncertainty in
orientation of fractures
coupled to PFL anomalies**

**Site descriptive modelling
SDM-Site Laxemar**

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April 2008

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Keywords: Laxemar, Fracture, Orientation, PFL, Sample space, Uncertainty.

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.

Data in SKB's database can be changed for different reasons. Minor changes in SKB's database will not necessarily result in a revised report. Data revisions may also be presented as supplements, available at www.skb.se.

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Abstract

This report concerns the orientation uncertainty of fractures that are identified to be flowing by using the Posiva Flow Log in 43 cored boreholes in Laxemar sub-area.

The maximum orientation uncertainty, Ω , is calculated for 1957 PFL fractures and the corresponding 90th percentile sample space for each fracture is shown on an equal area lower hemisphere stereogram.

Of the 1957 studied fractures 566 have a maximum uncertainty, Ω , larger than 10° and 156 of them a maximum uncertainty larger than 30°.

Sammanfattning

Denna rapport berör osäkerhet i orientering hos sprickor förknippade med flöden mätta med Posiva Flow Log i 43 kärnborrhål i Laxemarområdet.

Den maximala orienteringsosäkerheten, Ω , är beräknad för 1957 PFL-sprickor och 90-percentilsutfallsrummet visas projicerad på ett Schmidt-steronät för var spricka.

Av de 1957 studerade sprickorna har 566 en maximal orienteringsosäkerhet som är större än 10° och 156 av dem har maximal osäkerhet större än 30° .

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1 Introduction

SKB has, during the period September 2006 to October 2007, carried out an extensive work to quality assure the orientation of mapped objects in boreholes. The result of the work is that fracture orientation measurements have been altered and that it is now possible to calculate a sample space for the uncertainty of the fracture orientation, see /Munier and Stigsson 2007 in prep./

The database Sicada contains information about the best estimate orientation together with the uncertainty values of each fracture. If the uncertainty is large there is a large possibility that a fracture might have another orientation than the best estimated in the Sicada database tables. For disciplines that use single fractures, e.g. hydrogeology, this sample space can be used to see how accurate the measurements are and might explain orientations that do not fit into conceptual models.

The work reported here shows a stereogram with the 90th percentile sample space of each fracture pole of fractures connected to PFL-f features in the KLX boreholes at Laxemar.

1.1 Scope of work

The data used in the analyses comes from the KLX holes listed in Table 1-1. Three KLX boreholes are missing in the analysis due to different reasons. KLX01 and KLX02 are boreholes that were drilled before the site investigations started and hence are not exact comparable with the holes drilled during the site investigations. The borehole KLX27A was, on the other hand, drilled so late in the investigations that the data was not available when the analysis, presented in this report, started. The location of the boreholes are shown in Figure 1-1 together with the rock domains /SKB 2008/ and in Figure 1-2 together with fracture domains /La Pointe et al. 2008/ based on the model dated February 2008.

There are, in total, 1987 PFL-f features coupled to fractures in the boreholes listed in Table 1-1 and reported in /Teurneau et al. 2007, Wikström et al. 2007abc and, Forsmark et al. 2007/.

Table 1-1. Boreholes from which data is used in the current analysis.

KLX03	KLX09C	KLX11B	KLX16A	KLX23B
KLX04	KLX09D	KLX11C	KLX17A	KLX24A
KLX05	KLX09E	KLX11D	KLX18A	KLX25A
KLX06	KLX09F	KLX11E	KLX19A	KLX26A
KLX07A	KLX09G	KLX11F	KLX20A	KLX26b
KLX07B	KLX10	KLX12A	KLX21B	KLX28A
KLX08	KLX10B	KLX13A	KLX22A	KLX29A
KLX09	KLX10C	KLX14A	KLX22B	
KLX09B	KLX11A	KLX15A	KLX23A	

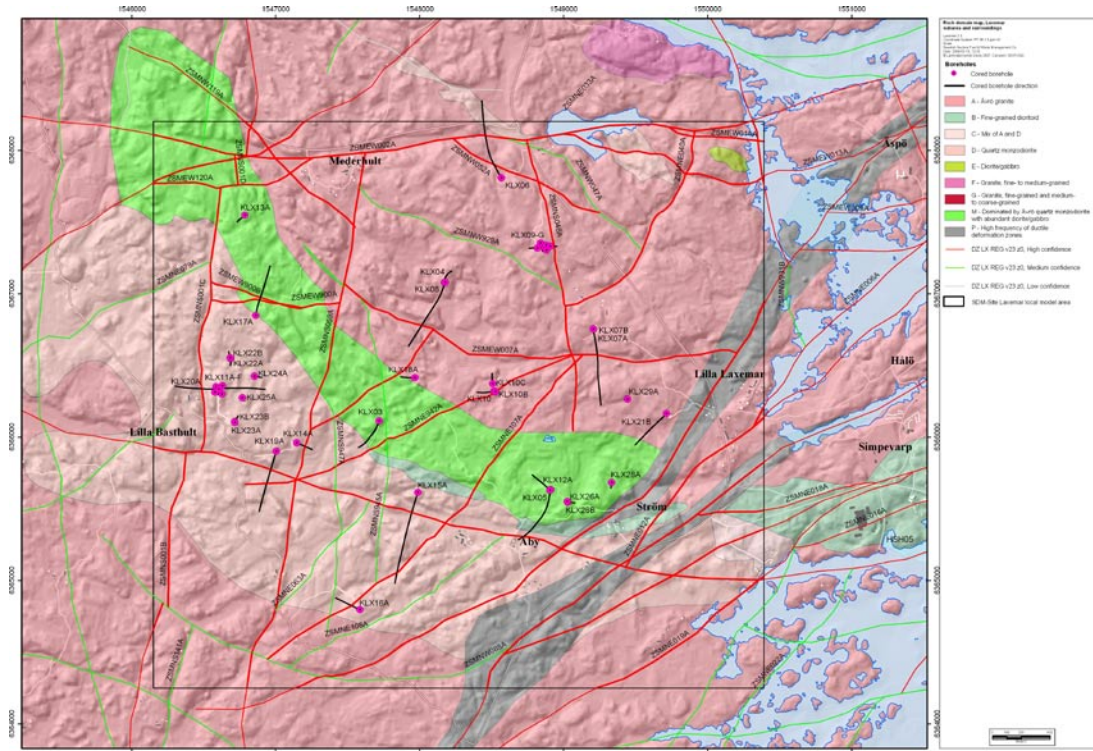


Figure 1-1. Definition of rock domains, RSM, in Laxemar, as defined on the surface, together with the interpreted deformation zones and location and direction of the boreholes studied in this report.

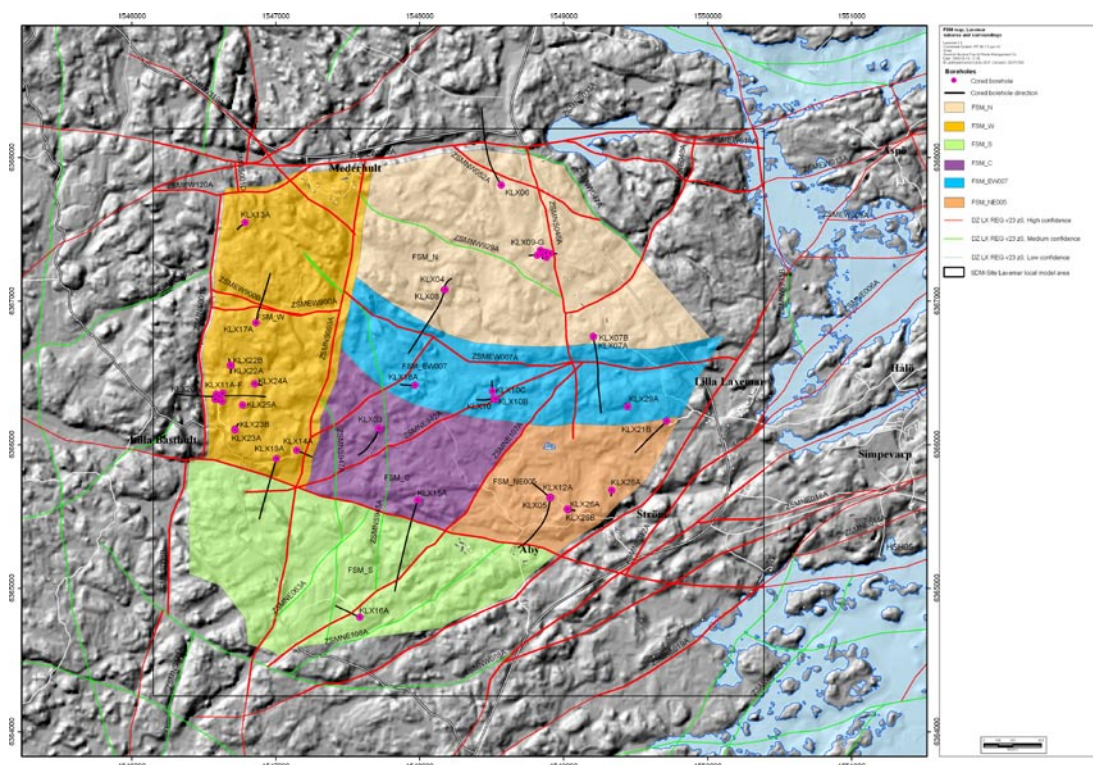


Figure 1-2. Definition of fracture domains, FSM, in Laxemar, as defined on the surface (based on the February 2008 model) together with the interpreted deformation zones and location and direction of the boreholes studied in this report.

Of these fractures eleven is missing orientation, see Table 1-2 and consequently omitted from this report. It is though highly recommended that it is further investigated why the fractures are missing orientation, and, if possible, calculate orientations for the fractures.

Another 19 PFL-f features are coupled to fractures that are already coupled to other PFL-f features. The transmissivities of these flow measurements have been summed to each fracture according to Table 1-3 and afterwards treated as one PFL-f feature each. In Appendix B is shown alternate couplings and the corresponding sample spaces.

There are 14 PFL-f features, seen as flow anomalies along the borehole, that have been identified to position in the borehole and hence been coupled to individual fractures, but transmissivity calculations are missing. The reason is that it was not possible to perform the measurements in such a way (two flow rates with different heads as driving force) that it was possible to calculate the transmissivity, see the reports for the PFL-measurements /Kristiansson et al. 2006 and Pöllänen 2007/.

Table 1-2. Fractures missing orientation information and thus excluded from the report.

Borehole	Adj Secup (m)	PFL no	Transmissivity (m ² /s)	Feature ID
KLX04	576.79	93	1.95·10 ⁻⁸	CF54438B2B18C0F4
KLX04	586.15	96	2.11·10 ⁻⁷	6594438B2B18E566
KLX05	188.89	36	4.68·10 ⁻⁹	30D5438B2B12E1BD
KLX06	736.35	175	1.23·10 ⁻⁹	DF96438B2B1B307C
KLX07B	51.70	14	3.05·10 ⁻⁹	6597438B0910C920
KLX07B	186.49	79	1.90·10 ⁻⁸	2717438B0912D508
KLX09	755.75	68	7.73·10 ⁻⁶	5C59438B2B1B7E32
KLX14A	49.36	11	7.23·10 ⁻⁸	7BD4478B0A10C009
KLX19A	105.09	5	2.55·10 ⁻⁶	0099478B0A119AFC
KLX20A	276.81	46	1.65·10 ⁻⁹	20904B8B0A1436CE
KLX23A	94.04	17	3.91·10 ⁻⁹	40934B8B0A216EBD

Table 1-3. PFL-f features coupled to the same fracture.

Borehole	PFL no	Transmissivity (m ² /s)	Fracture Feature ID
KLX05	7, 8	4.51·10 ⁻⁹	1315438B2B11CF52
KLX06	11, 12	3.78·10 ⁻⁸	40D6438B2B11C98A
KLX06	30, 31	1.07·10 ⁻⁶	BF96438B2B12B7E1
KLX07A	51, 52	2.43·10 ⁻⁸	2F57438B0A1312AD
KLX07A	91, 92	6.37·10 ⁻⁸	2117438B0A14B8E1
KLX07B	40, 41	2.04·10 ⁻⁶	08D7438B09117C7A
KLX07B	45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50	1.60·10 ⁻⁵	FFD7438B09119A6F
KLX11A	33, 34	3.33·10 ⁻⁸	E051478B0A16BB78
KLX11F	16, 17	4.59·10 ⁻⁵	6091478B0D11138B
KLX12A	5, 6	1.62·10 ⁻⁷	2A52478B0A119AC1
KLX12A	57, 58	3.56·10 ⁻⁸	FC12478B0A13FA68
KLX15A	5, 6	6.27·10 ⁻⁸	13D5478B0A116226
KLX18A	149, 150	3.24·10 ⁻⁸	4098478B0A190D65
KLX19A	11, 12	1.02·10 ⁻⁶	8099478B0A11AE35
KLX19A	27, 28	8.70·10 ⁻⁵	4099478B0A14913E

Table 1-4. PFL anomalies without transmissivity value.

Borehole	Adj Secup (m)	PFL no	Feature ID
KLX22A	18.768	1	C0924B8B0A10496F
KLX22A	22.115	2	A0924B8B0A105689
KLX22A	25.187	3	C0924B8B0A10628F
KLX22B	16.87	1	C0924B8B091041C4
KLX22B	17.899	2	00924B8B091045C6
KLX23A	22.511	1	A0934B8B0A2057D6
KLX23B	18.803	1	80934B8B09204923
KLX23B	25.979	2	A0934B8B09206504
KLX24A	20.529	1	60944B8B0A10501A
KLX24A	23.641	2	20944B8B0A105C3E
KLX24A	28.276	3	60944B8B0A106E52
KLX25A	17.101	1	80954B8B0A104286
KLX29A	7.339	1	00994B8B0A101CAB
KLX29A	13.088	2	00994B8B0A103320

From the 1987 fractures reported in /Teurneau et al. 2007, Wikström et al. 2007abc and, Forsmark et al. 2007/ there remain 1957 that is run through all uncertainty calculations and shown in chapter 2. However the cross plots of transmissivity versus uncertainty only consists of 1943 fractures because the lack of transmissivity data.

The report does not go through the mathematics to calculate the orientation uncertainty in the boreholes, instead the reader is encouraged to read /Munier and Stigsson 2007, in prep/ in which the theories are elaborated. However, the implementation of the algorithms using Microsoft Excel VBA code is shown in Appendix C.

1.2 Disposition

Section 2.1 shows the cumulative density function, CDF, of the maximum uncertainty for each borehole to provide an oversight of which boreholes having PFL fractures with large uncertainty together with fracture pole diagrams of all PFL fractures and, where applicable, PFL fractures with maximum orientation uncertainty greater than 30°. Section 2.2 shows cross plots of maximum uncertainty versus transmissivity is shown. This section can be used as a guidance of which boreholes having fractures with large uncertainty together with large flow. Section 2.3 shows a stereogram with the uncertainty sample space for each individual fracture so that details of each fracture can be studied.

Chapter 3 shows a few graphs where the data has been divided on rock and fracture domains instead of boreholes.

During the current work SKB discovered an error in the orientation uncertainty values in Sicada. Instead of waiting until the error is corrected and a new delivery can be sent, the corrections were made in this work to the table p_fract_core_eshi /Sicada 2008/. The algorithm used is shown in Appendix A. In Appendix B is the sample space for some alternative couplings shown and Appendix C show the Microsoft Excel VBA code used in the work.

1.3 Nomenclature and definitions

Alpha angle is the angle between the fracture plane and the axis of the borehole, i.e. a fracture parallel to the borehole has $\alpha = 0^\circ$ and a fracture perpendicular to the borehole has $\alpha = 90^\circ$.

Beta angle is the angle between the reference line in the Bips image and the lower extreme in the direction of the borehole. It is measured from 0° to 360° clockwise.

CDF is the cumulative density function, i.e. the probability that an arbitrary value, following the distribution, is less than a given value.

Dihedral angle is the angle between two vectors in 3D space, see e.g. /Munier and Stigsson 2007 in prep/.

Large uncertainty, fractures where the maximum uncertainty is greater than 30°.

Low uncertainty, fractures where the maximum uncertainty is less than 10°.

Maximum uncertainty, Ω , the maximum dihedral angle from the best estimate of the fracture orientation to the point in the 90th percentile sample space that is furthest away. Maximum possible value is 90°, see /Munier and Stigsson 2007 in prep/ for details.

PFL fractures are flowing fractures as determined with the Posiva Flow Log. The geometrical interpretations, location and orientation, of the PFL fractures are reported in /Teurneau et al. 2007, Wikström et al. 2007abc and, Forsmark et al. 2007/.

2 Uncertainty of orientation per borehole

2.1 Maximum uncertainty, Ω

This section shows one graph for each borehole of the maximum uncertainty to give an overview of boreholes with high orientation uncertainty that might need to be paid further attention. Each section also shows fracture pole diagrams for all PFL fractures and, where applicable, a second fracture pole diagram for PFL fractures with maximum orientation uncertainty greater than 30° . Finally, in Section 2.1.44, all PFL fractures are merged into one set and plotted in a graph that can be used as a benchmark to the results for individual boreholes.

2.1.1 KLX03

The CDF (Cumulative Density Function) of the maximum uncertainty is shown in Figure 2-1. About 20% of the fractures have a maximum uncertainty less than 10° . 90% of the data have maximum uncertainty less than 16° . The two fractures with Ω greater than 30° fall within the horizontal and NW striking sets of PFL fractures, see Figure 2-2.

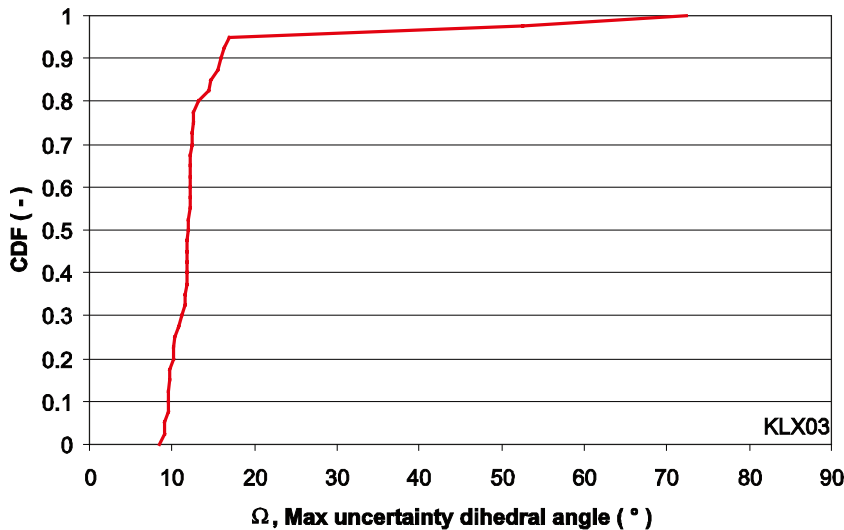


Figure 2-1. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX03.

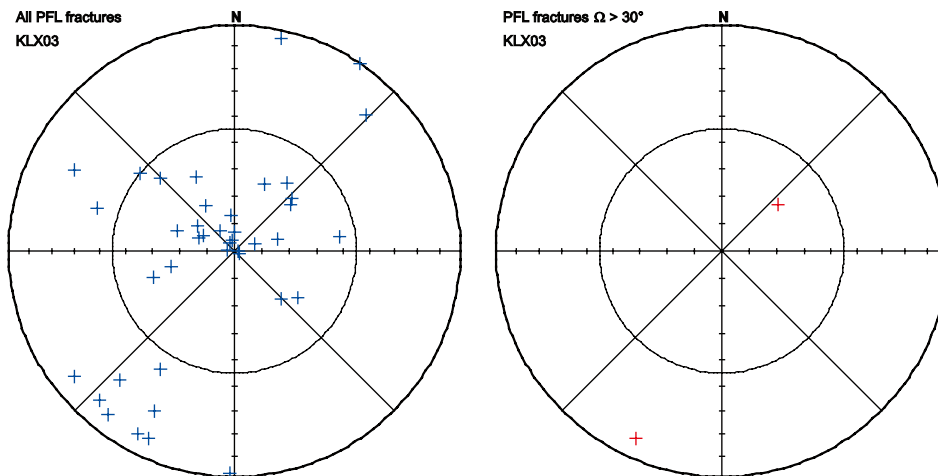


Figure 2-2. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX03 and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.2 KLX04

Two fractures associated with flow in KLX04 did not have any information about orientation or uncertainty of orientation in the table `p_fract_core_eshi /Sicada 2008/`. Thus these two fractures can not be part of the uncertainty analysis. The CDF of the maximum uncertainty of the remaining fractures is shown in Figure 2-3. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for only 13% of the fractures whilst 90% of the data have maximum uncertainty less than 17° .

The three PFL fractures with Ω larger than 30° are all within the sub horizontal fractures. They are all within the band of NE-SW striking fractures that is the main orientation of all PFL fractures in KLX04, see Figure 2-4. A look at the sample spaces, Section 2.3.2 show that the SW striking fracture, D854438B2B15A1BF, has such large uncertainty that it may be between SE to NW. The north striking fracture, F114438B2B1982BE, also has such large uncertainty that it might be between west to east striking.

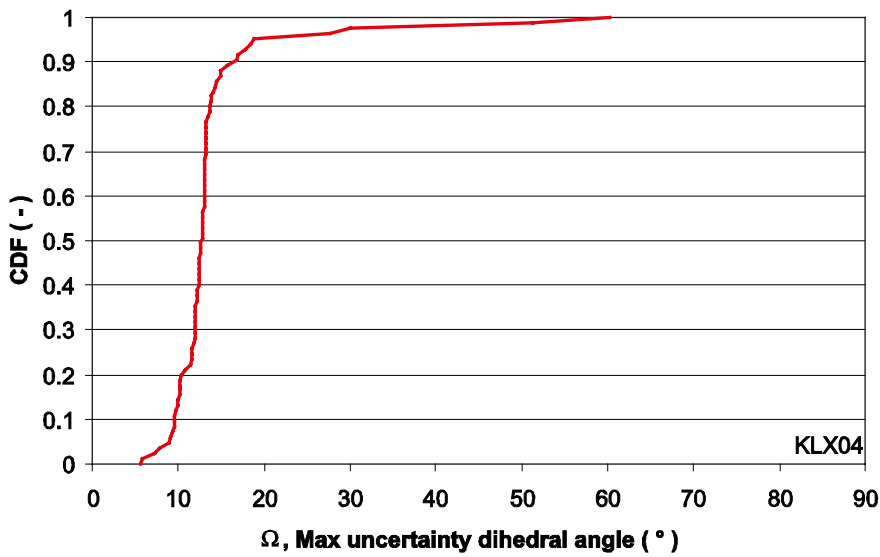


Figure 2-3. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX04.

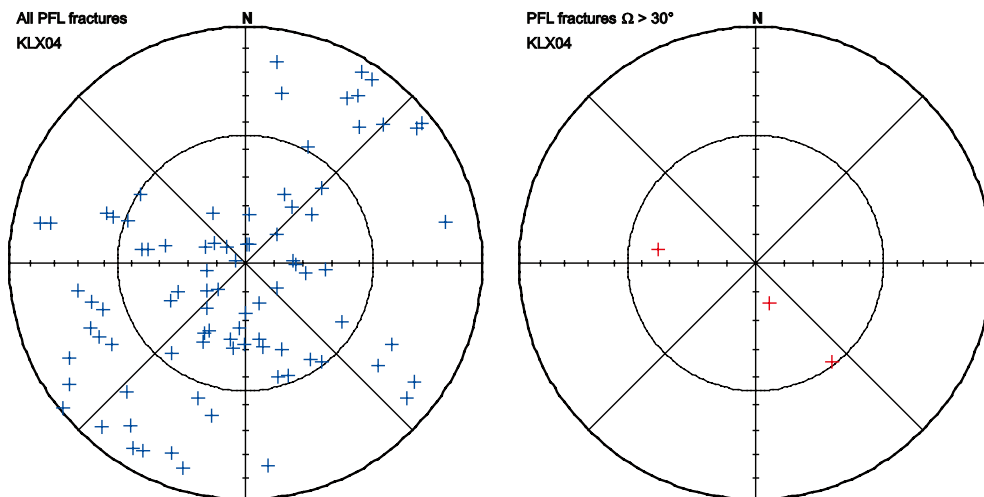


Figure 2-4. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX04 and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.3 KLX05

There is missing information about orientation for one PFL fracture in KLX05 and thus this fracture has been omitted from the analysis of the maximum uncertainty shown in Figure 2-5. Most of the fractures in KLX05 have a low uncertainty, 47% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 10°, and 80% less than 12°. But on the other hand there is a relatively large portion of data with high uncertainty, 10% of the data have maximum uncertainty greater than 50°.

The PFL fractures with uncertainty larger than 30° follow the same pattern as all PFL fractures in KLX05, see Figure 2-6. The SE striking fracture, A955438B2B164300, might be a little bit of the pattern, but looking at Section 2.3.3 the fracture has such uncertainty that it is steep and can have any orientation but SW.

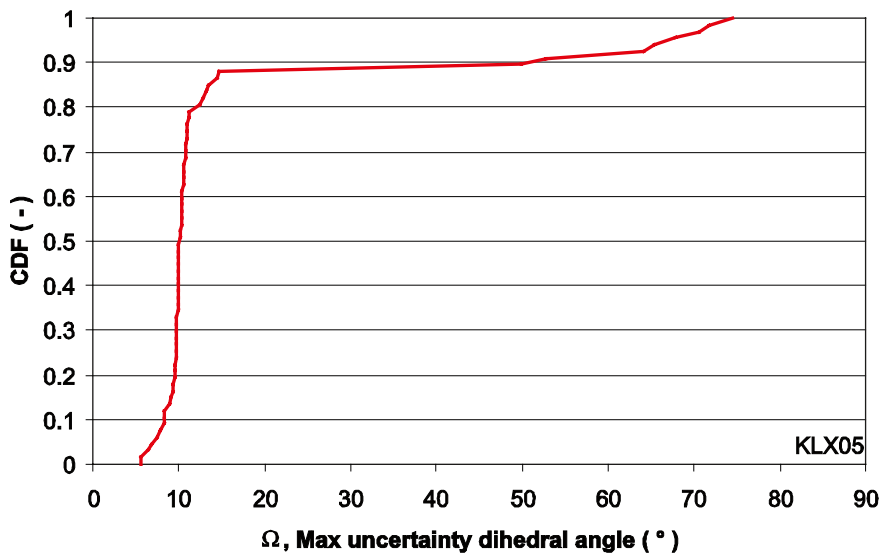


Figure 2-5. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX05.

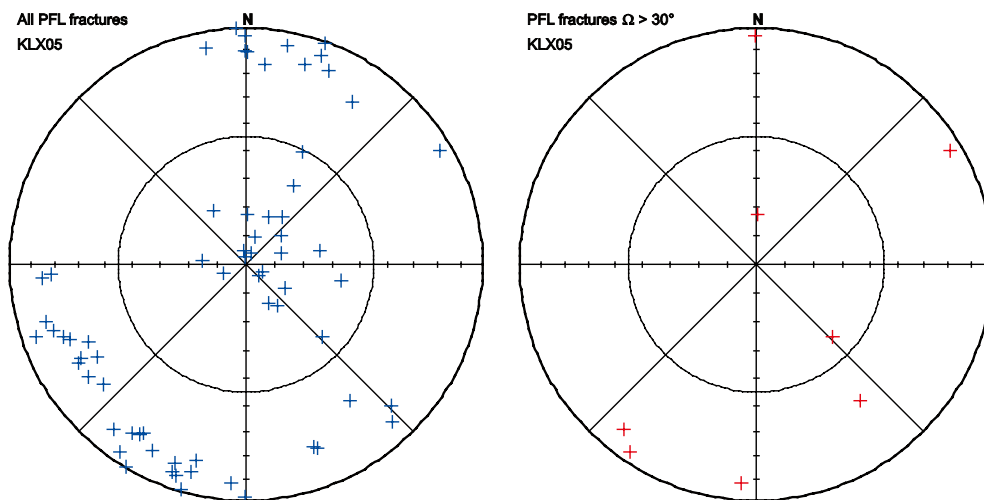


Figure 2-6. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX05 and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.4 KLX06

The orientation information is missing for one fracture, that is associated with flow, in table p_fract_core_eshi /Sicada 2008/ and hence this fracture is excluded from orientation analysis. The CDF of maximum uncertainty of the remaining fractures is shown in Figure 2-7. The uncertainty is low for most fractures in KLX06, 70% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 10° and 90% less than 16°.

All but three of the PFL fractures follow the orientation pattern of all the PFL fractures, see Figure 2-8. The south striking fracture, 3C56438B2B17B5EA, has maximum uncertainty 75° and could hence be part of the SE striking fractures, see 2.3.4. The NE striking PFL fractures, 7BD6438B2B1DDEE8 and 1CD6438B2B1CBE16, have both maximum uncertainty less than 10° and thus has a deviant orientation to the other fractures.

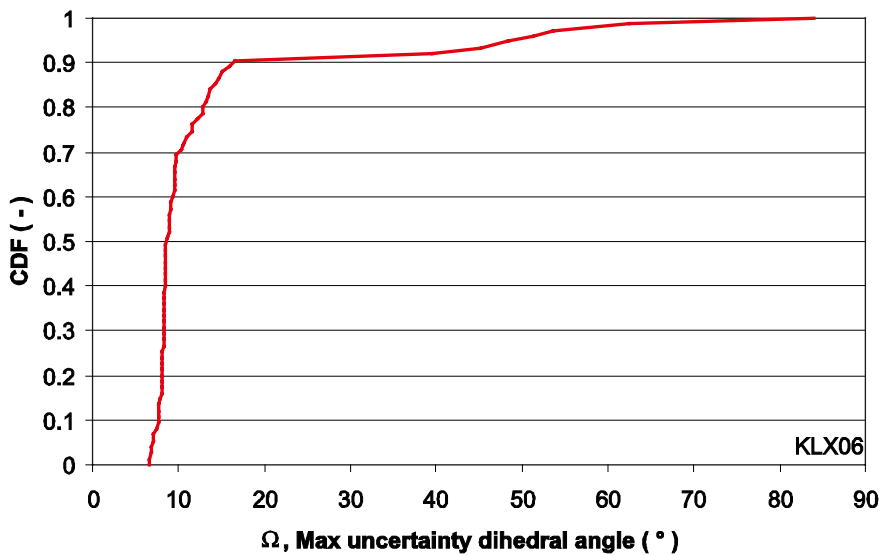


Figure 2-7. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX06.

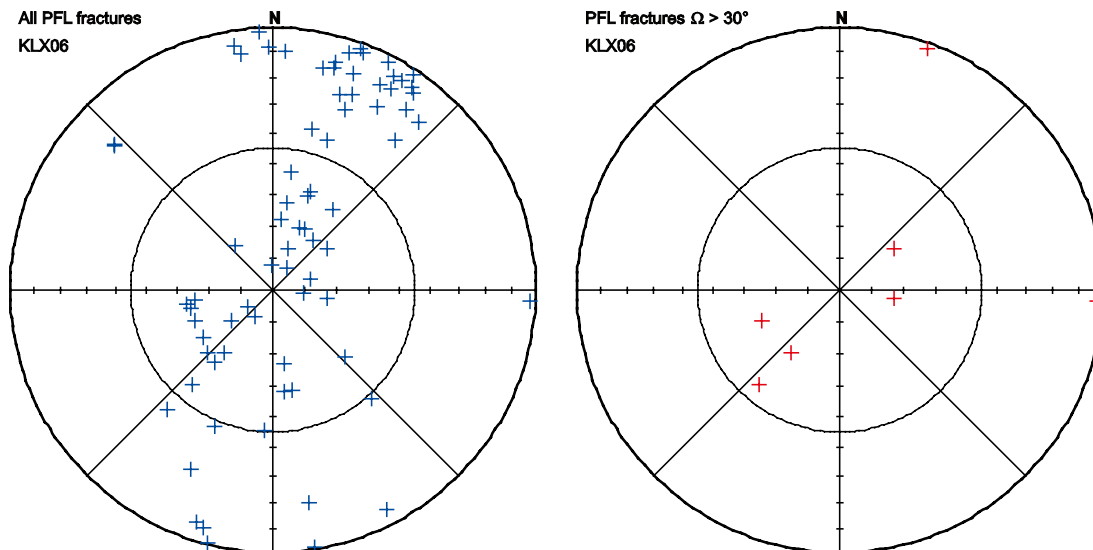


Figure 2-8. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX06 and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.5 KLX07A

The maximum uncertainty is low for most fractures associated with flow in KLX07A, see Figure 2-9. About 86% of the PFL fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 10° and 90% of them have maximum uncertainty less than 13°.

There are no orientations that deviates from the main orientation pattern in KLX07A, see Figure 2-10.

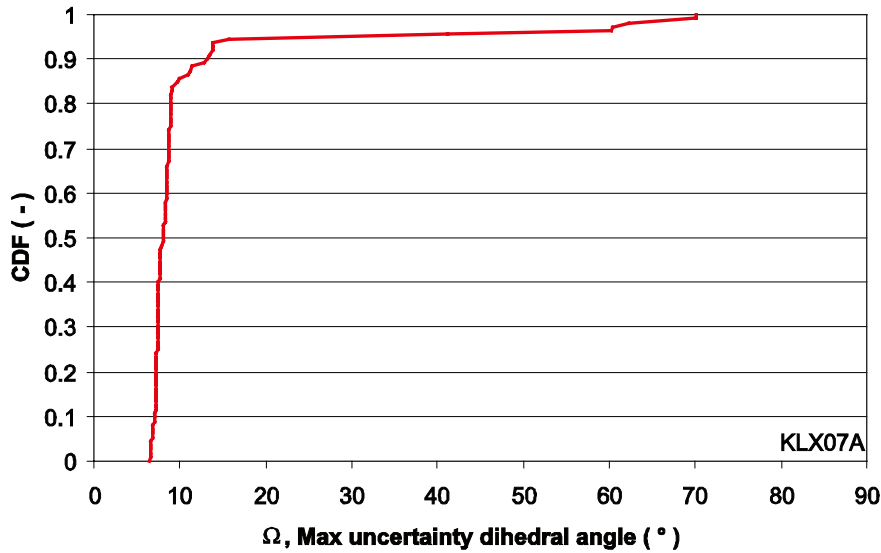


Figure 2-9. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX07A

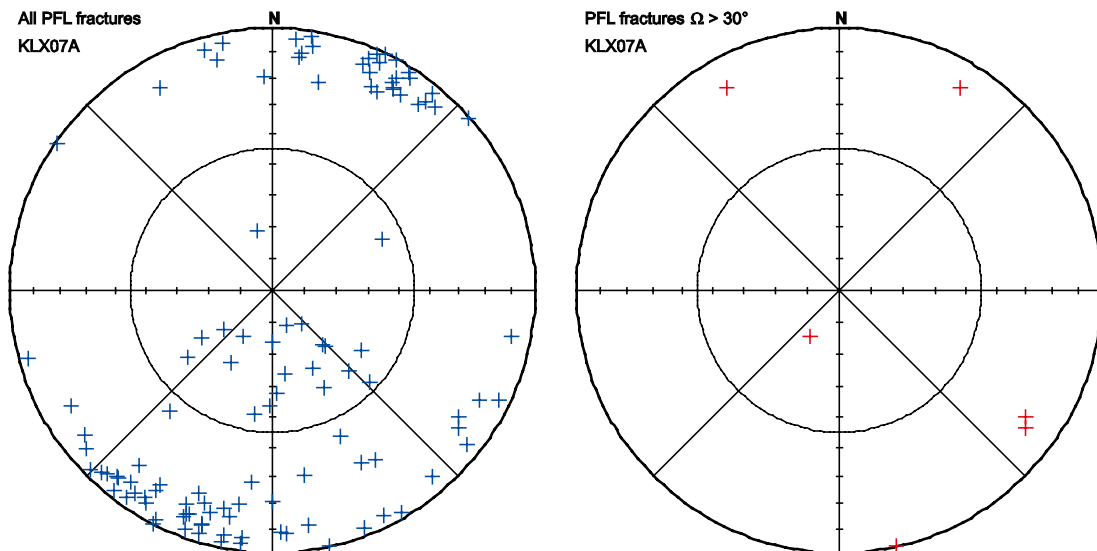


Figure 2-10. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX07A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.6 KLX07B

The table p_fract_core_eshi /Sicada 2008/ is missing orientation information of two PFL fractures in KLX07B and thus these are omitted from the orientation analysis. The CDF of the remaining fractures is shown in Figure 2-11. About 24% of the PFL fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 10° and 90% less than 20°.

There are no PFL fractures that deviate from the general orientation pattern in KLX07B, see Figure 2-12. The steep north striking fracture, 1C17438B0910D6E4, though has such large uncertainty that it might be part of either the ESE striking set or the W striking set. The sub horizontal SE striking fracture, 2397438B09113C9B, could as well be SW striking and hence be closer to the mean pole of the sub horizontal set.

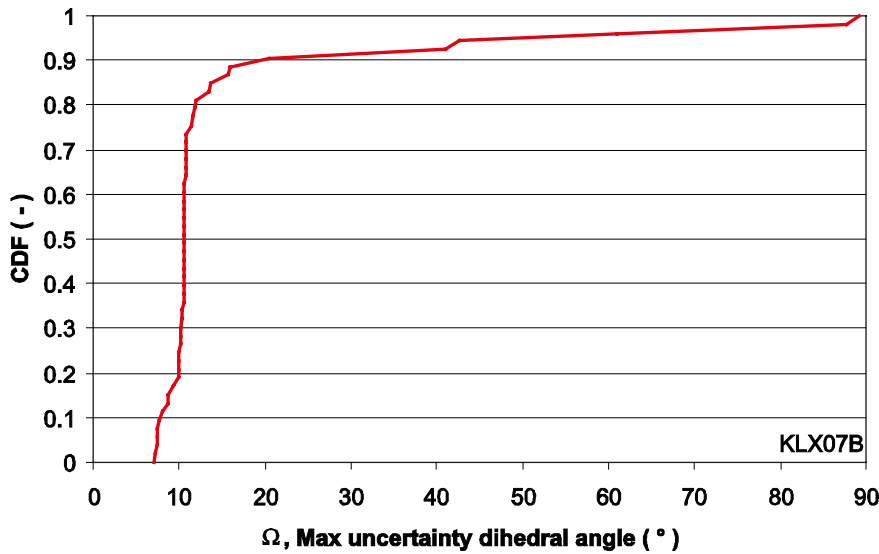


Figure 2-11. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX07B.

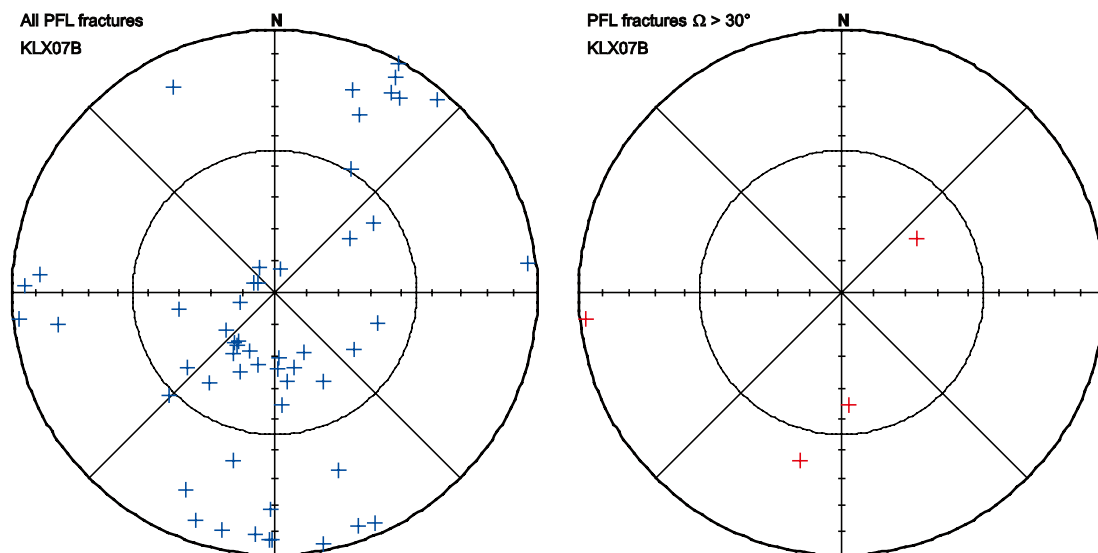


Figure 2-12. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX07B and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.7 KLX08

The uncertainty of the fractures associated with flow in KLX08 is mostly low. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for 77% of the fractures, 90% have maximum uncertainty less than 13° and the largest uncertainty is 33° .

There are no fractures that deviate much from the general pattern, though the north striking set is a bit indistinct, see Figure 2-14.

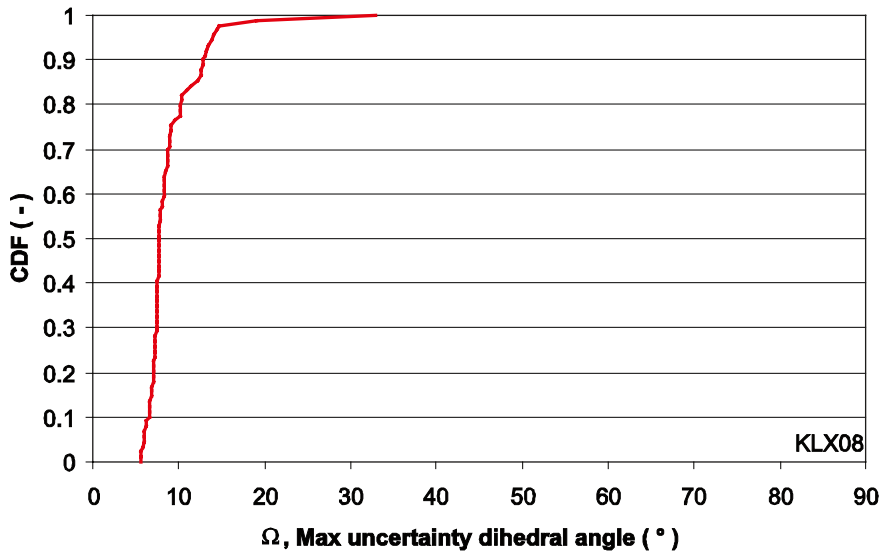


Figure 2-13. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX08.

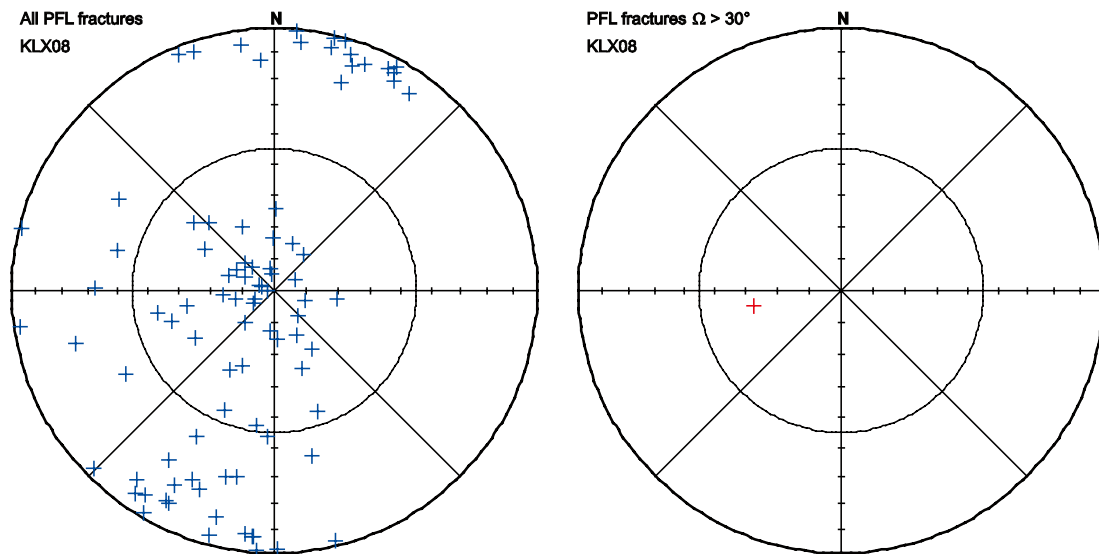


Figure 2-14. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX08 and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.8 KLX09

There is one fracture associated with flow that is missing orientation data in p_fract_core_eshi / Sicada 2008/. This fracture is omitted from the orientation analysis. The CDF of the remaining fractures is shown in Figure 2-15. The analysed PFL fractures show low uncertainty, 78% have maximum uncertainty less than 10°, 90% less than 13° and the most uncertain fracture has a maximum uncertainty of 21°.

The poles of the PFL fractures are shown in Figure 2-16. The two fractures that deviates about 20° from the NW/SE striking set have uncertainty about 9° and could hence be a little bit closer to the mean pole. Since no fracture has $\Omega > 30^\circ$ the stereogram of fractures with large uncertainty is omitted.

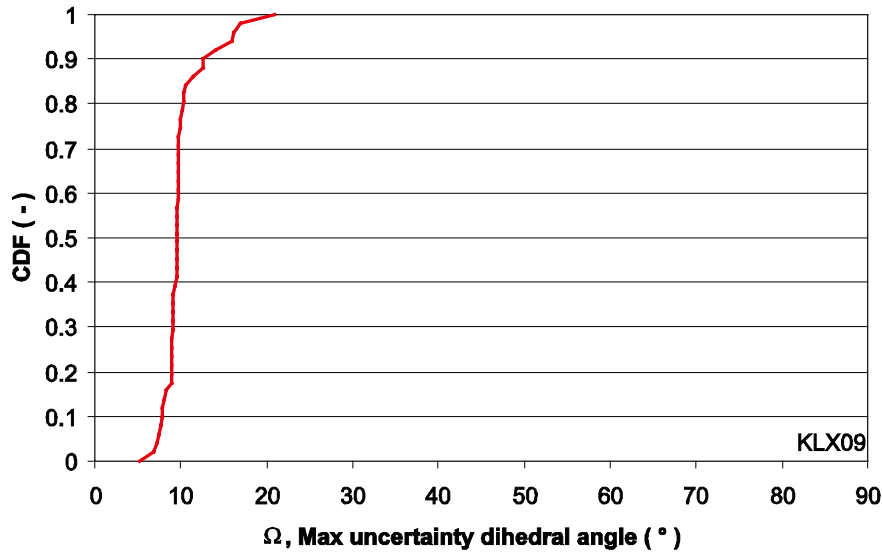


Figure 2-15. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX09.

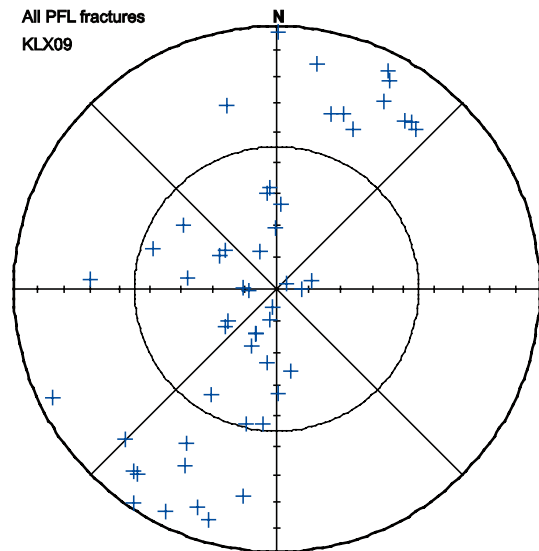


Figure 2-16. The poles of all PFL fractures in KLX09.

2.1.9 KLX09B

The borehole with the largest uncertainties is KLX09B. This is due to the large bearing uncertainty, 133° , which, together with the beta uncertainty, will result in a nearly full beta range uncertainty, see further Section 2.3.9, for many fractures. The borehole has inclination steeper than -89° and thus is the steepest of the KLX holes, together with KLX11B. This makes them harder to measure accurately, see e.g. /Munier and Stigsson 2007 in prep/. Only one PFL fracture has maximum uncertainty less than 10° and 42% have maximum uncertainty close to 90° , which is the maximum possible, see Figure 2-17.

The uncertainties in KLX09B are large and most of the PFL fractures can have an almost random strike, see Figure 2-18 and Section 2.3.9. The orientation of the surrounding KLX09x with low uncertainty might be used as guidance for the orientation of the PFL fractures in KLX09B. However the uncertainties in alpha angles are small and the borehole is almost vertical resulting in low uncertainty in dip.

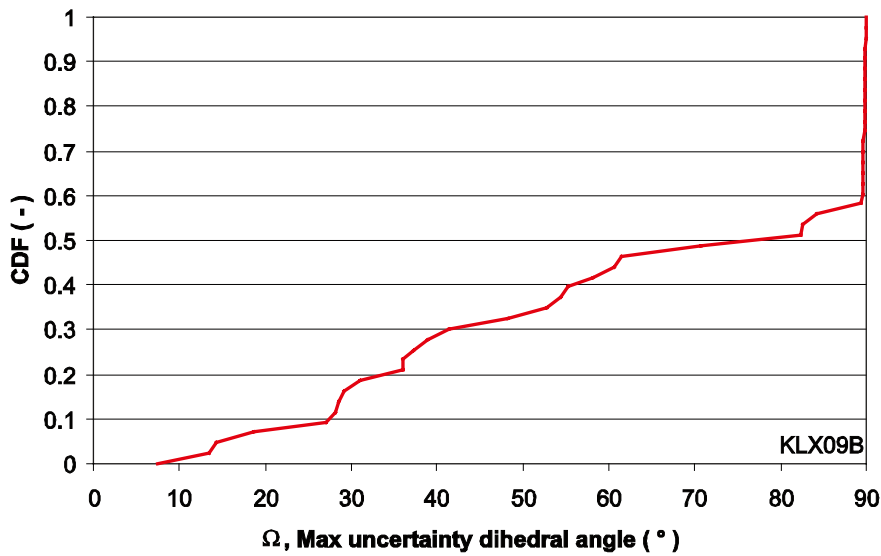


Figure 2-17. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX09B.

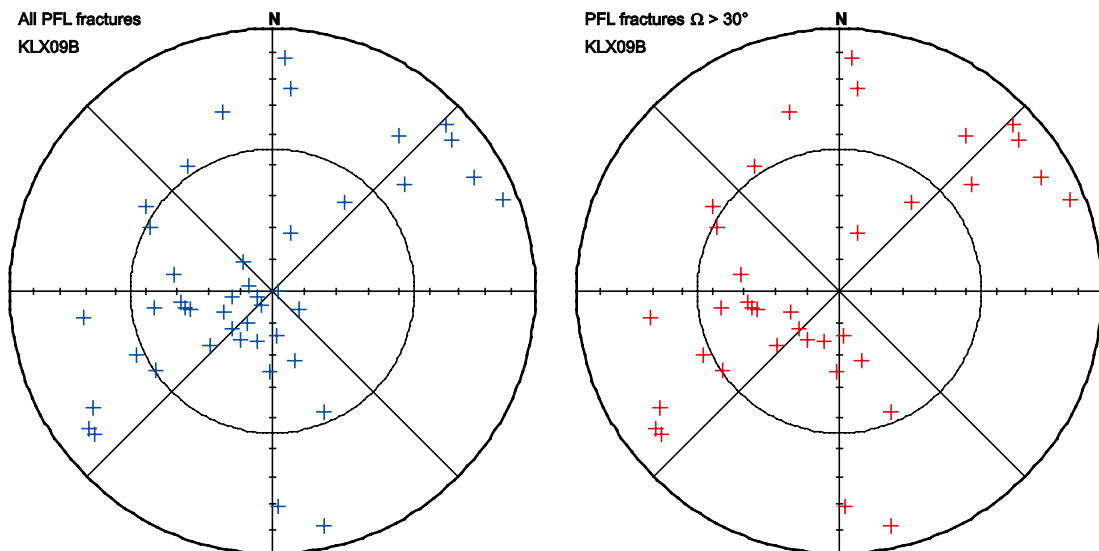


Figure 2-18. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX09B and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.10 KLX09C

KLX09C is a borehole where the PFL fractures have low uncertainty, see Figure 2-19. About 90% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 10° and the greatest uncertainty of any fracture associated with flow is 15°.

The poles of the PFL fractures in KLX09C show a sub horizontal fracture set and a sparsely distributed west striking fracture set, see Figure 2-20. Using the information of the sample space in Section 2.3.10, still keep the poles spread for the PFL fractures. The two south striking fractures might be part of a set, but due to the small amount of data it is hard to draw any conclusions. However, there are south striking PFL fractures present in KLX09D, -09F and -09G.

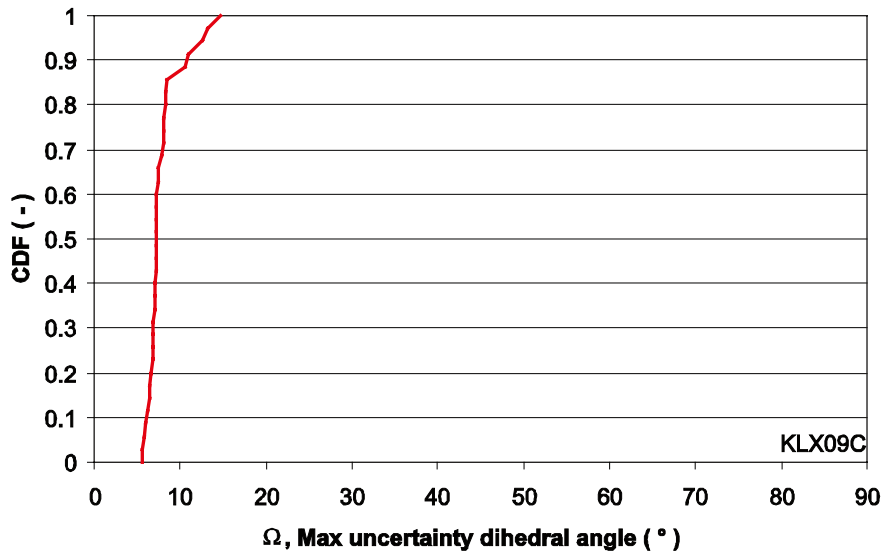


Figure 2-19. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX09C.

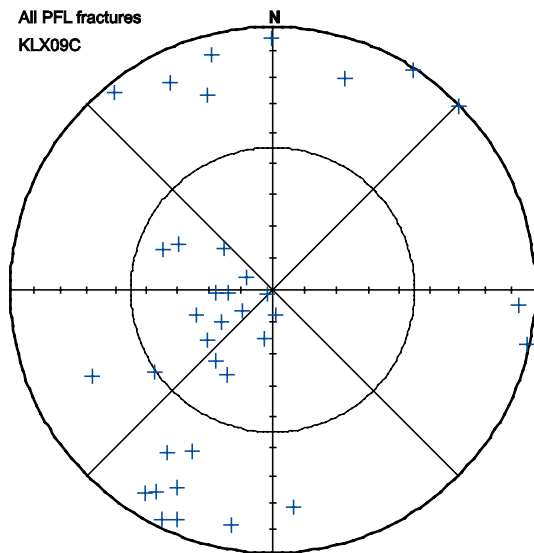


Figure 2-20. The poles of all PFL fractures in KLX09C.

2.1.11 KLX09D

The CDF of the maximum uncertainty for fractures associated with flow in KLX09D is shown in Figure 2-21. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for 65% of the fractures and 90% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 24°.

The poles of the PFL fractures are sparsely distributed over the hemisphere and hence no distinct sets are seen, see Figure 2-22. The NE striking fracture, 3499438B0F114CC1, has such large uncertainty that it might be part of the steep NW striking fractures or the gently dipping SE striking fractures. Another fracture with large uncertainty is the sub horizontal fracture, 42D9438B0F114618, striking SW. This fracture might also be part of a steep NW striking fracture set, see Section 2.3.11.

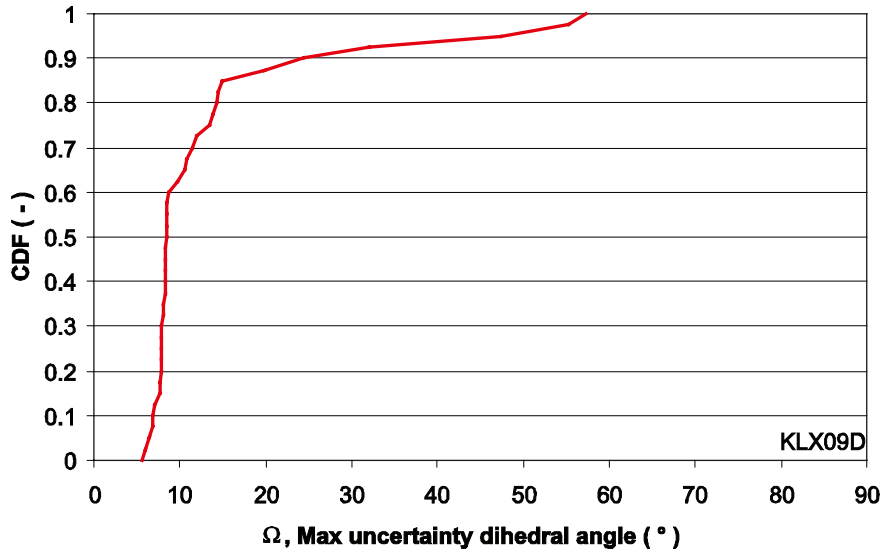


Figure 2-21. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX09D.

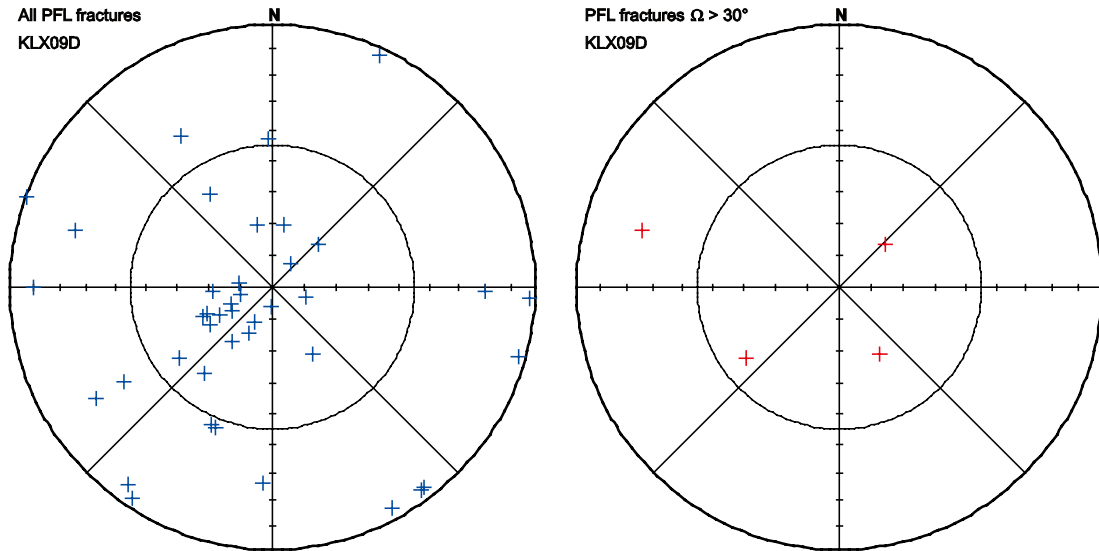


Figure 2-22. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX09D and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.12 KLX09E

The CDF of the maximum uncertainty for PFL fractures is shown in Figure 2-23. The maximum uncertainty is low and less than 10° for about 82% of the data. For 90% of the data the maximum uncertainty is less than 13°.

All the poles of the PFL fractures shown in Figure 2-24 fall within a sub horizontal set or a ESE striking steep set. The fracture, B3D9438B0E11B368, with high orientation uncertainty may well fit into any of these two set due to the large uncertainty, see Section 2.3.12.

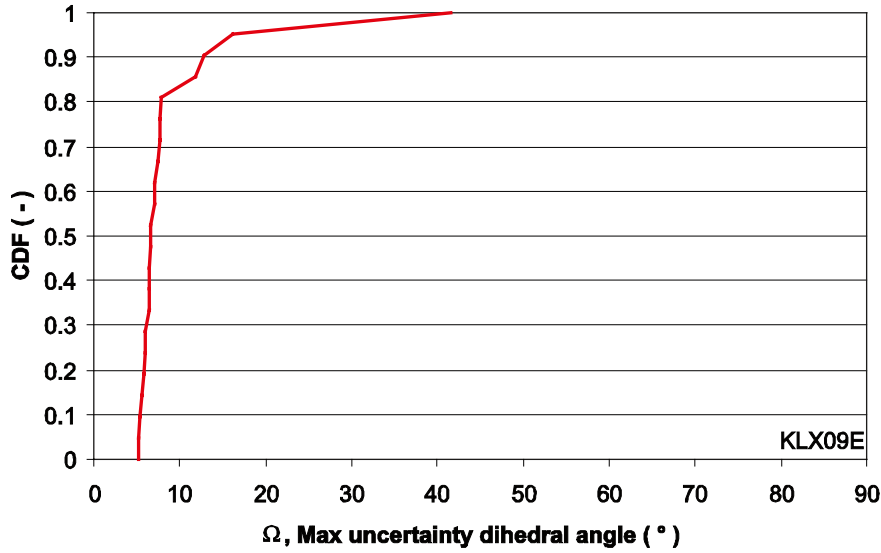


Figure 2-23. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX09E.

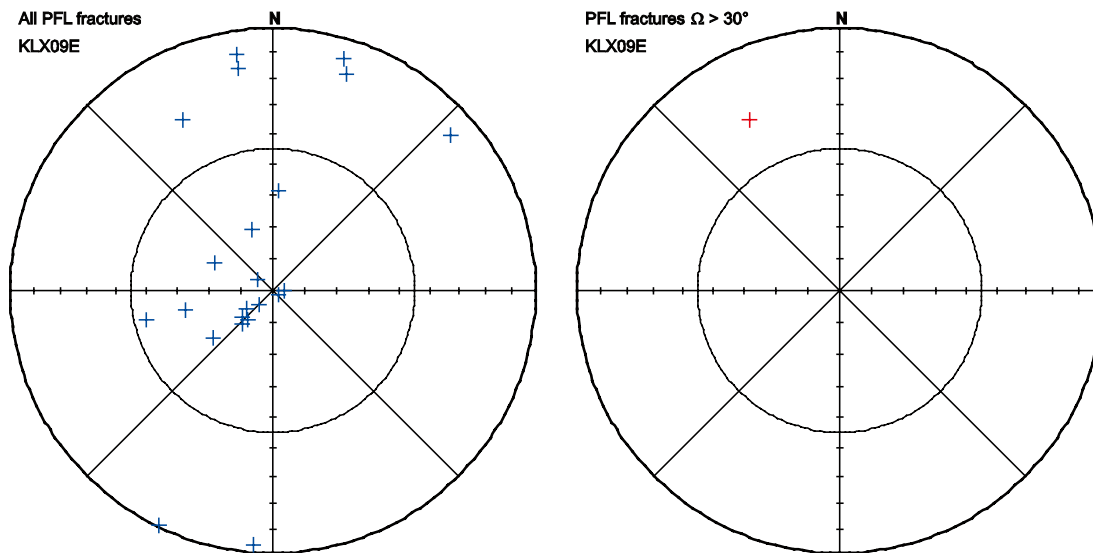


Figure 2-24. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX09E and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.13 KLX09F

In KLX09F the vast majority of the fractures associated with flow have a low uncertainty but there are a couple of PFL fractures where the orientation uncertain is high, see Figure 2-25. About 92% of the fractures have uncertainty less than 10°.

Four different PFL fracture sets can, by visual inspection, be identified in KLX09F, according to Figure 2-26. One of the two fractures with large uncertainty, ID 9599438B0D108369, that is sub horizontal can, as well, be interpreted as belonging to the SE striking fractures, see Section 2.3.13.

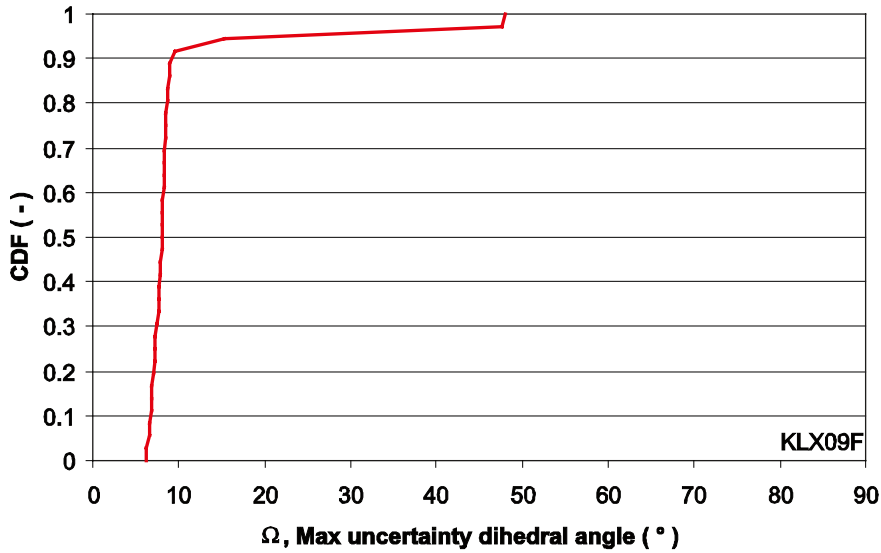


Figure 2-25. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX09F.

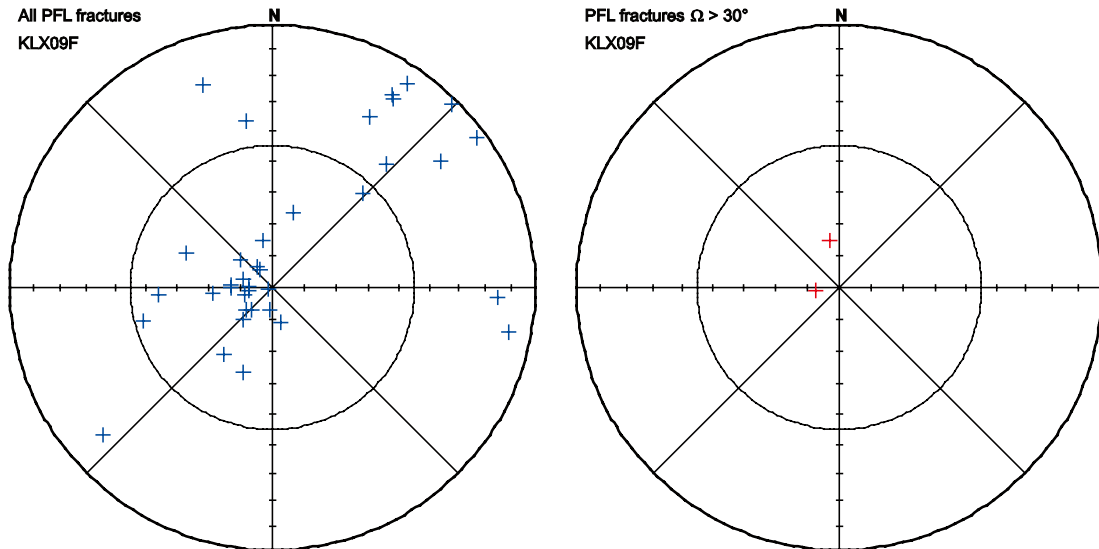


Figure 2-26. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX09F and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.14 KLX09G

The majority of the PFL fractures in KLX09G have low uncertainty. Figure 2-27 shows that about 90% of the fractures, associated with flow, have maximum uncertainty less than 10°.

The PFL fractures in KLX09G are sparsely and almost evenly distributed over the hemisphere and hence no distinct sets can be recognized among the few data. Almost all of the sample space of the sub horizontal fracture CF99438B0C106216 is within the 45° dip circle and hence should be interpreted as a slightly dipping to horizontal fracture.

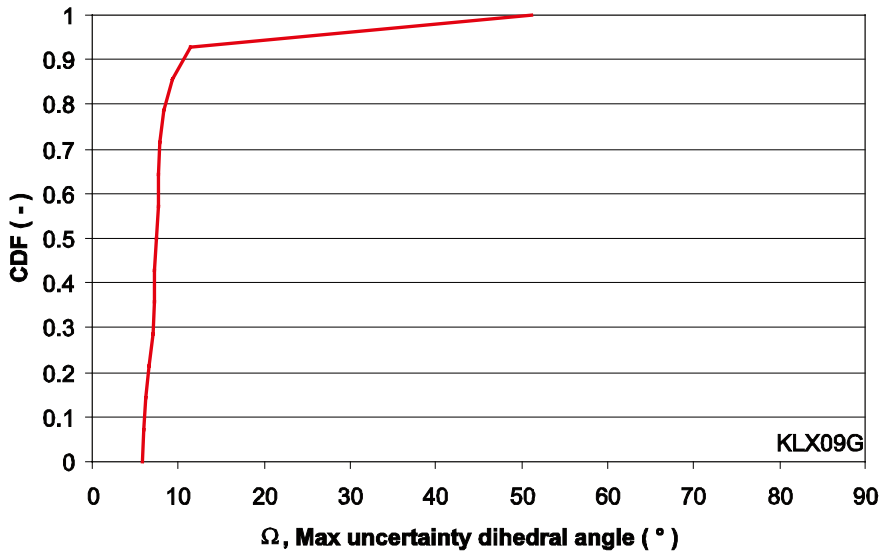


Figure 2-27. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX09G.

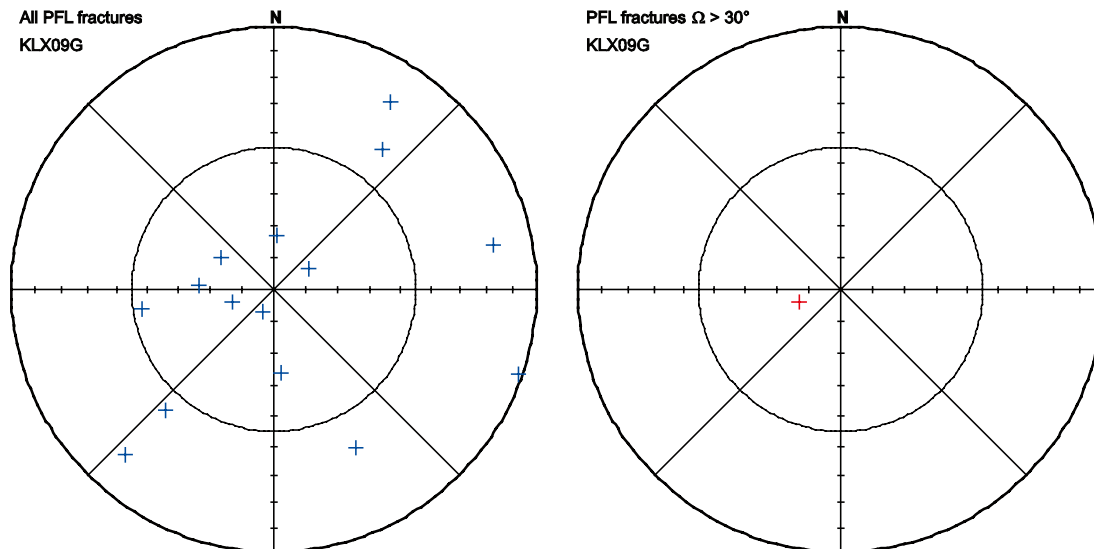


Figure 2-28. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX09G and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.15 KLX10

The fractures associated with flow in KLX10 show high uncertainty, see Figure 2-29. Only 4% of the PFL fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 10° whilst 90% of the fractures have uncertainty less than 17° . There are 5 PFL fractures that have maximum uncertainty larger than 66° .

There are three PFL fractures that deviates from the general pattern of orientations in KLX10, see Figure 2-30. Of these three only the NE striking fracture, 4910478B2B156B74, has large uncertainty and it can be interpreted to be among the WNW striking fractures. None of the other two have sample space that makes it possible to interpret them as members of any fracture set. The steep easterly striking fracture, FF50478B2B164782, has its sample space stretching almost along the whole perimeter of the hemisphere.

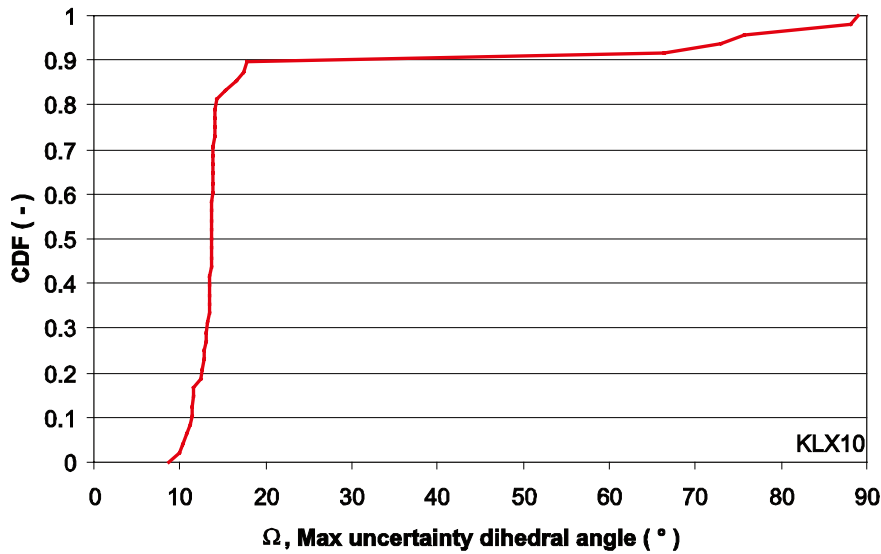


Figure 2-29. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX10.

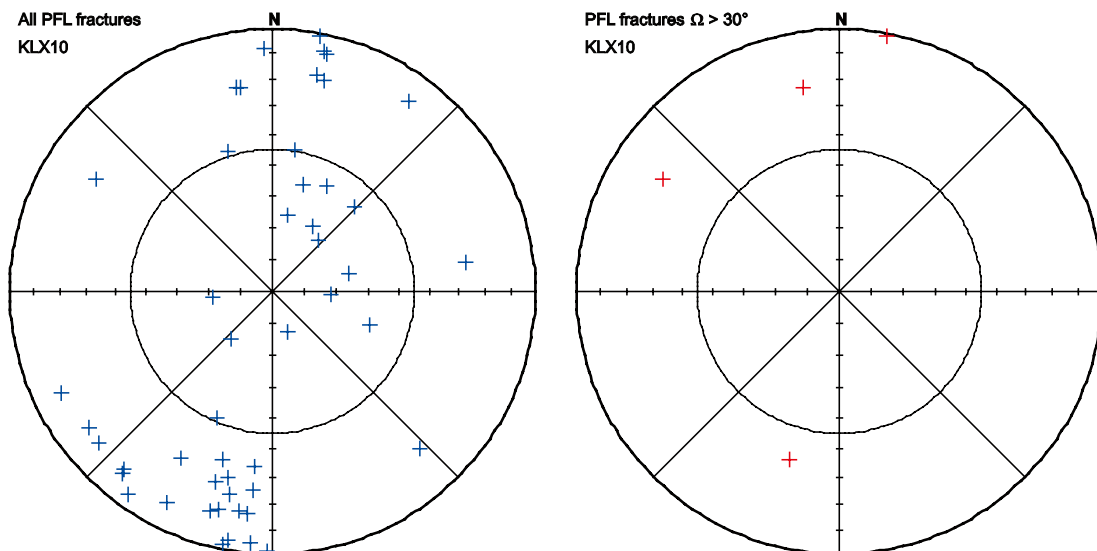


Figure 2-30. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX10 and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.16 KLX10B

The maximum uncertainty for PFL fractures are small in KLX10B, see Figure 2-31. About 77% of the fractures associated with flow have maximum uncertainty less than 10° whilst 90% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 14°. The largest maximum uncertainty of the PFL fractures is 16°.

The few PFL fractures in KLX10B show a tendency to group into four fracture sets, see Figure 2-32.

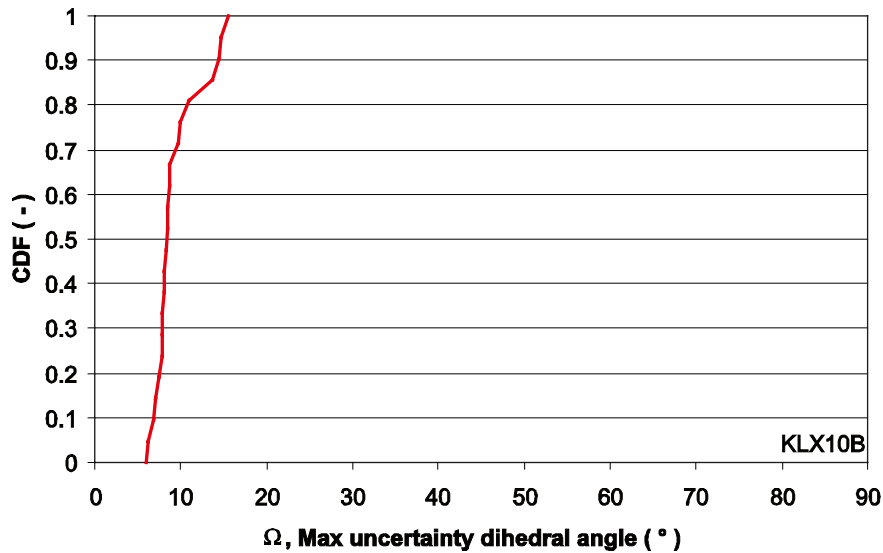


Figure 2-31. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX10B.

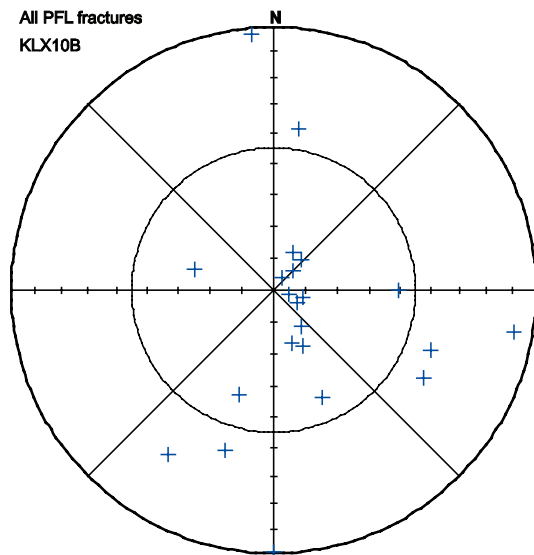


Figure 2-32. The poles of all PFL fractures in KLX10B.

2.1.17 KLX10C

The CDF of maximum uncertainty of PFL fractures in KLX10C is shown in Figure 2-33. No PFL fracture show any maximum uncertainty larger than 14°, 90% is less than 12° and about 82% is less than 10°.

The PFL fracture poles plotted in Figure 2-34 show a relatively well clustered NE striking set together with a sparse sub horizontal set.

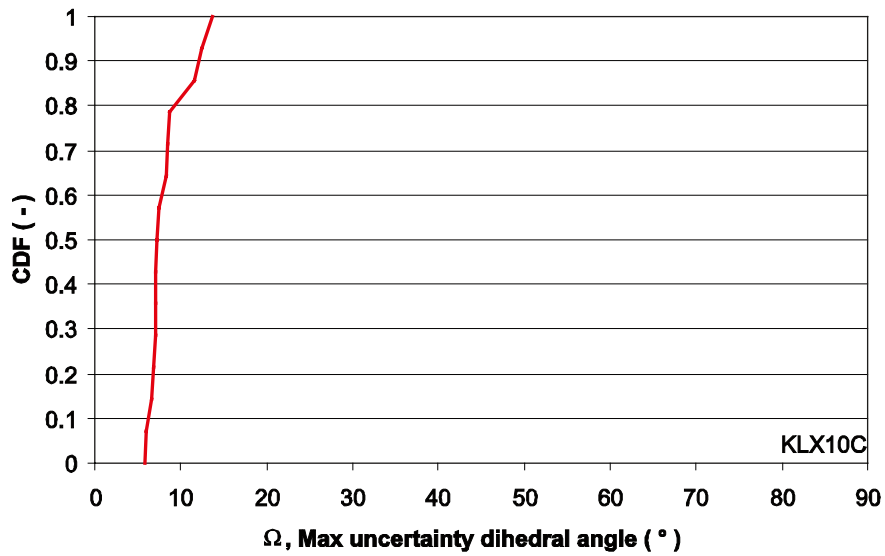


Figure 2-33. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX10C.

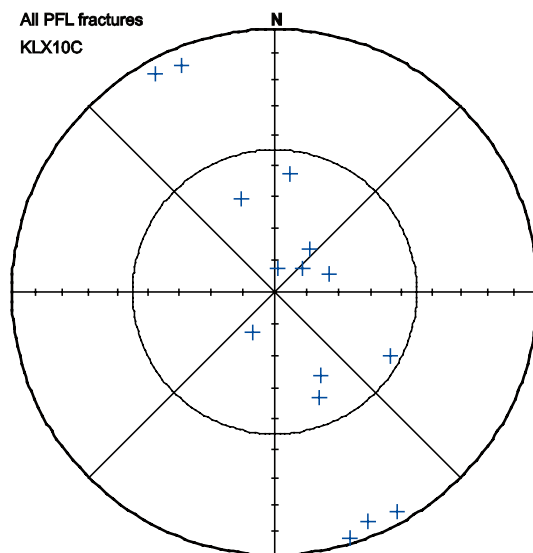


Figure 2-34. The poles of all PFL fractures in KLX10C.

2.1.18 KLX11A

The CDF of the maximum uncertainty for PFL fractures in KLX11A is shown in Figure 2-35. About 72% of the fractures associated with flow have maximum uncertainty less than 10° and 90% have maximum uncertainty less than 15°.

The PFL fractures in KLX11A show a relatively large spread, but a visual inspection of the poles in Figure 2-36 show four fracture sets. The north striking fracture, 4B91478B0A1800A9, with large uncertainty can be interpreted as belonging to the small cluster of west striking fractures, see Section 2.3.18.

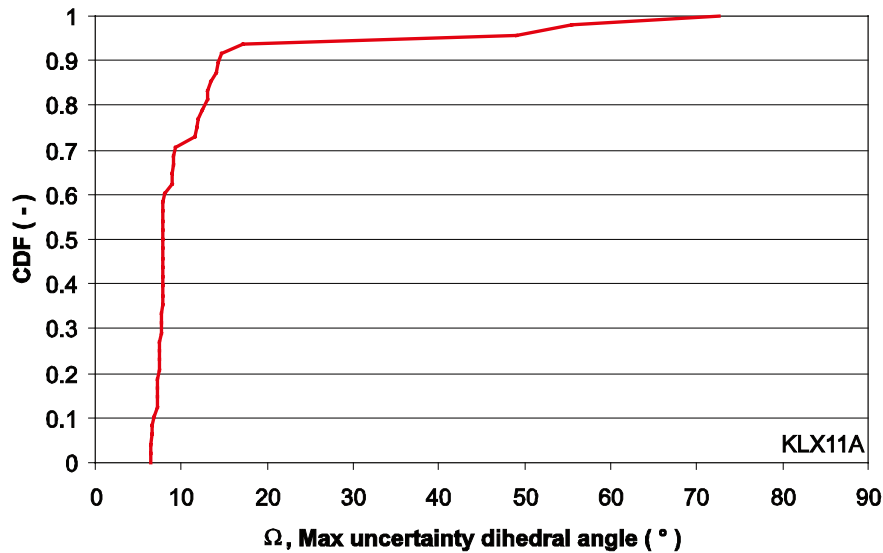


Figure 2-35. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX11A.

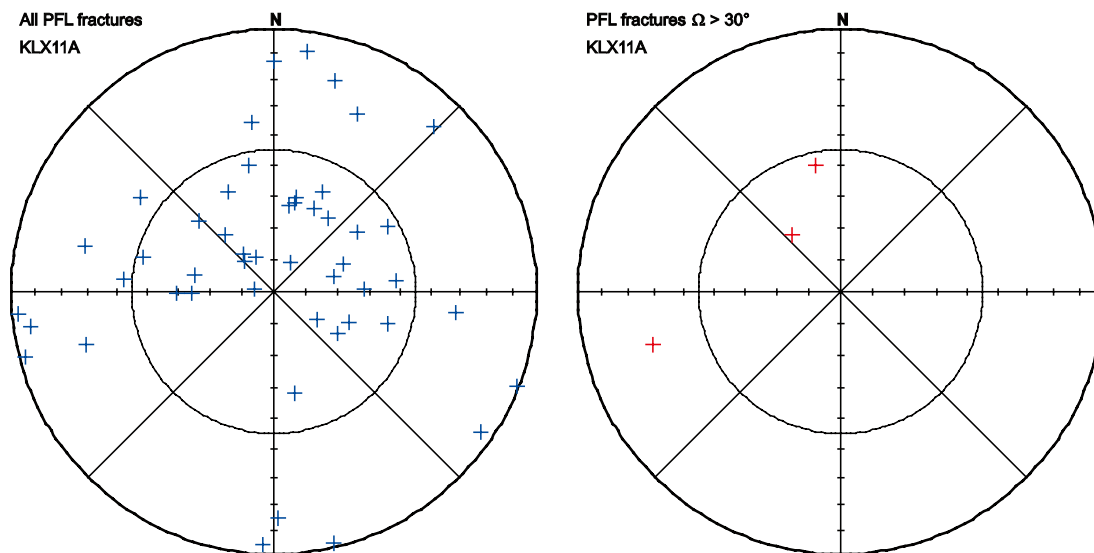


Figure 2-36. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX11A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.19 KLX11B

The maximum uncertainty for the PFL fractures is large for KLX11B, but not as extreme as KLX09B, see Section 2.1.9. The steep inclination, steeper than -89° , and large bearing uncertainty, 15° , together with a large beta uncertainty for a steep fracture result in maximum uncertainties close to 90° . No PFL fracture has maximum uncertainty less than 10° , and 10% have maximum uncertainty greater than 37° .

There are too few steep fractures in KLX11B to be able to see any clusters and furthermore all the five steep fractures have orientation uncertainty larger than 20° resulting in the possibility that they might cluster or spread evenly along the perimeter of the hemisphere.

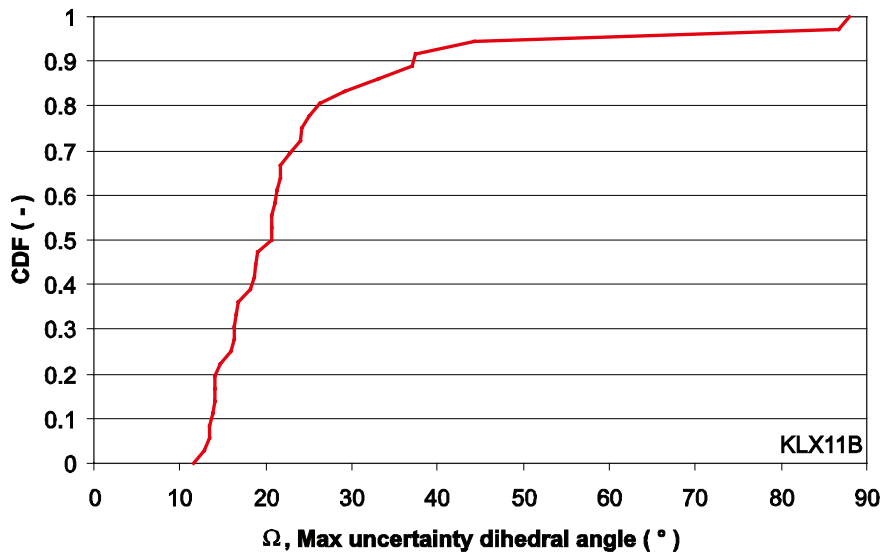


Figure 2-37. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX11B.

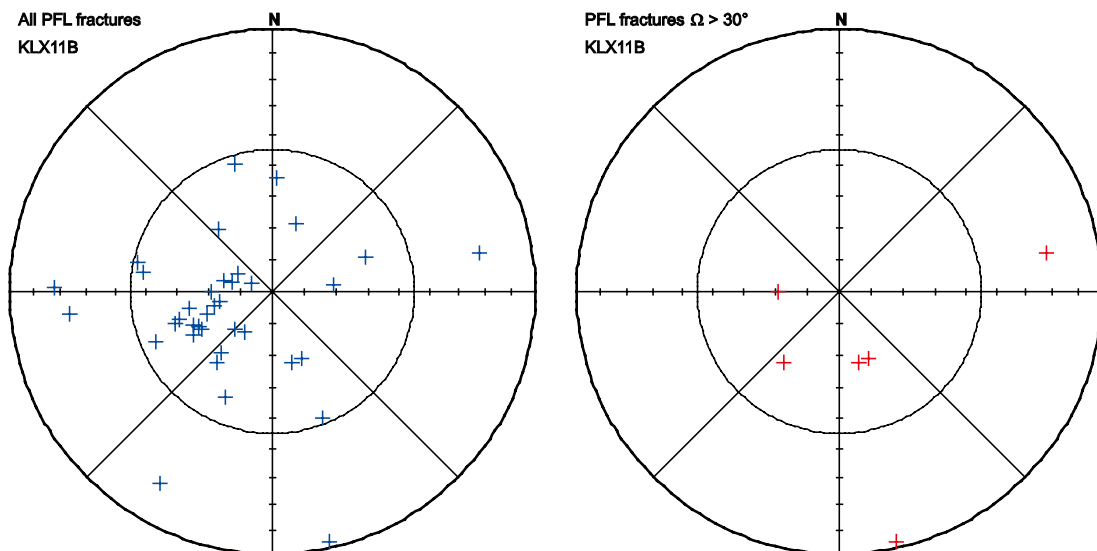


Figure 2-38. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX11B and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.20 KLX11C

The CDF of the maximum uncertainty for PFL fractures in KLX11C is shown in Figure 2-39. About 69% of the fractures associated with flow have maximum uncertainty less than 10° and the 15% most uncertain fractures have a maximum uncertainty exceeding 24°.

The orientation of the PFL fractures cluster into one sparse sub horizontal set and, maybe, one very sparse EW set, see Figure 2-40. Both the NW striking PFL fracture, 2091478B081080D7, and the WNW fracture, 2091478B0810CE05, with large orientation uncertainties has sample spaces so large that it can belong to the sub horizontal fractures as well as the EW fractures, see Section 2.3.20.

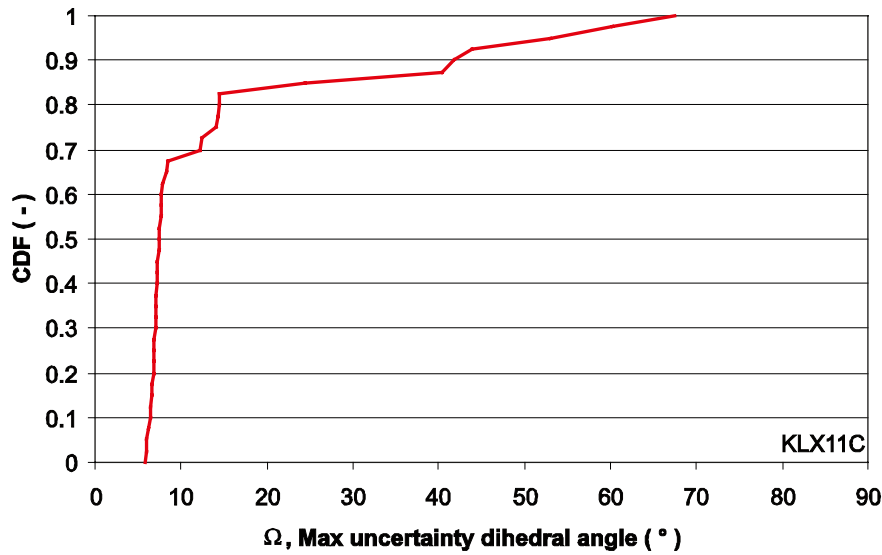


Figure 2-39. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX11C.

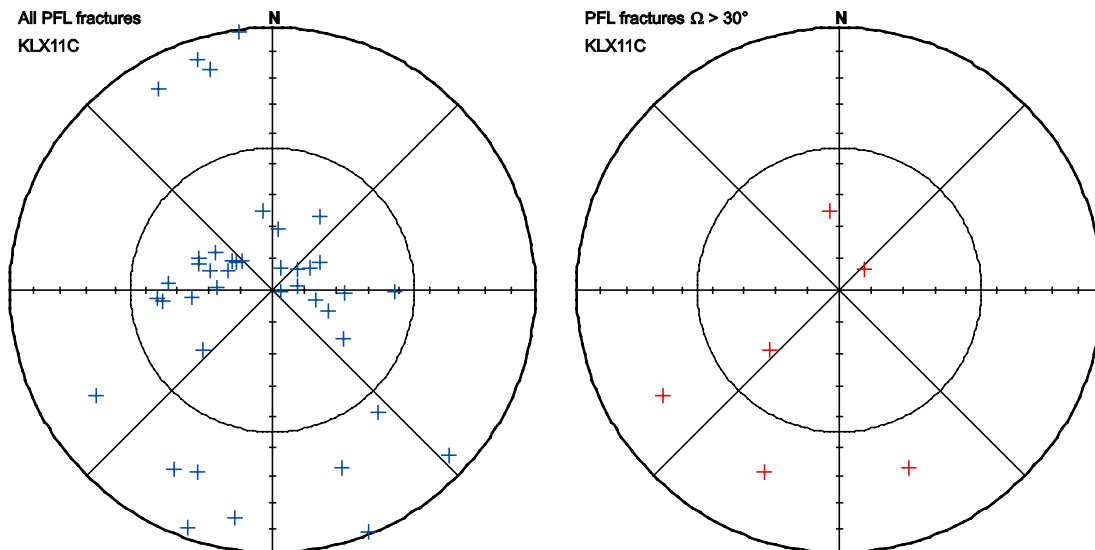


Figure 2-40. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX11C and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.21 KLX11D

The CDF of the maximum uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX11D is shown in Figure 2-41. About 2/3 of the fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 10° whilst 90% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 13°.

The PFL fractures in KLX11D show three clusters of fractures and none of the fractures with large uncertainty is outside the general pattern or have such large uncertainty that it can belong to any other cluster, see Figure 2-42 and Section 2.3.21.

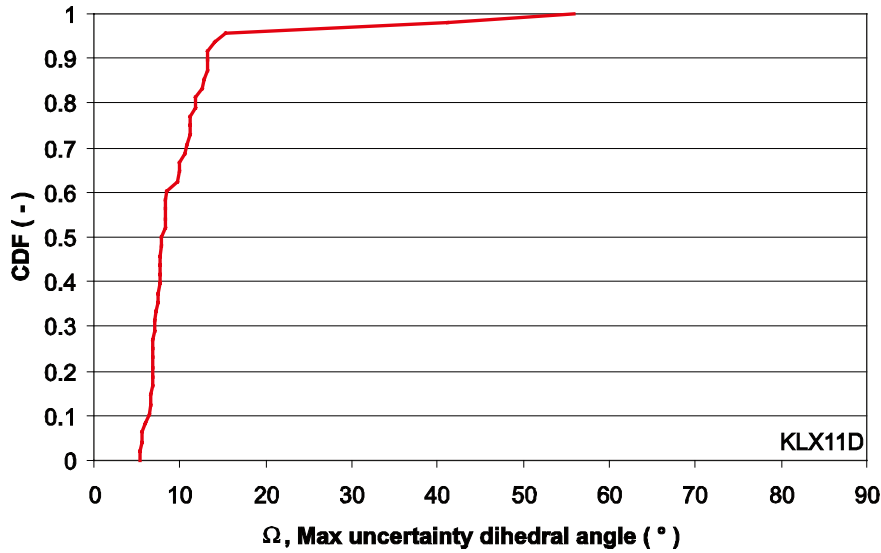


Figure 2-41. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX11D.

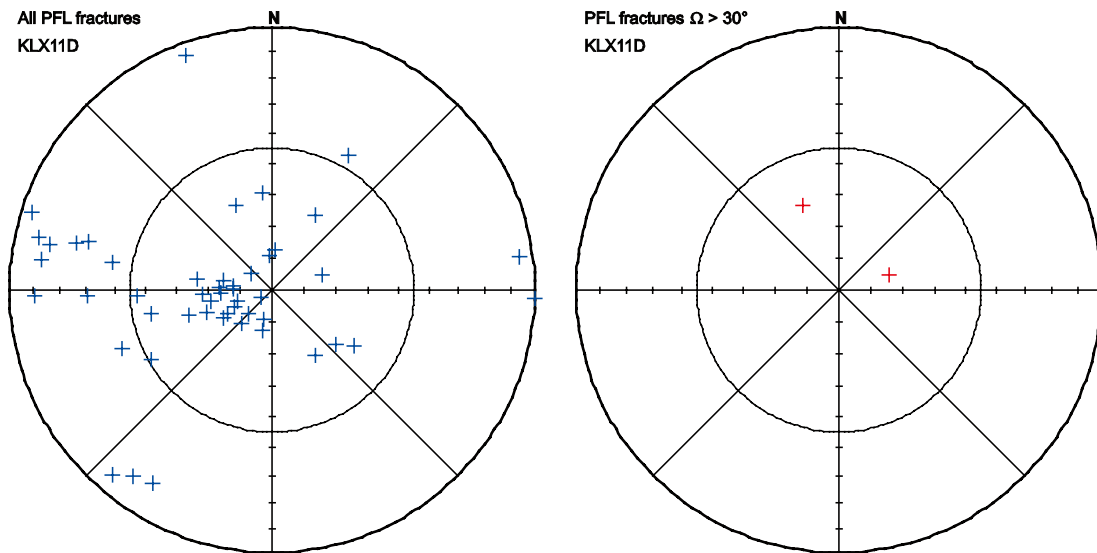


Figure 2-42. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX11D and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.22 KLX11E

The maximum uncertainties for the PFL fractures in KLX11E are shown in Figure 2-43. Most fractures associated with flow, 87%, have maximum uncertainty below 10° and 90% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 14°.

One can interpret the poles in the stereogram in Figure 2-44 to cluster into four fracture sets. The two fractures with large uncertainty can, as an alternative, be interpreted as belonging to the north striking fractures, see 2.3.22.

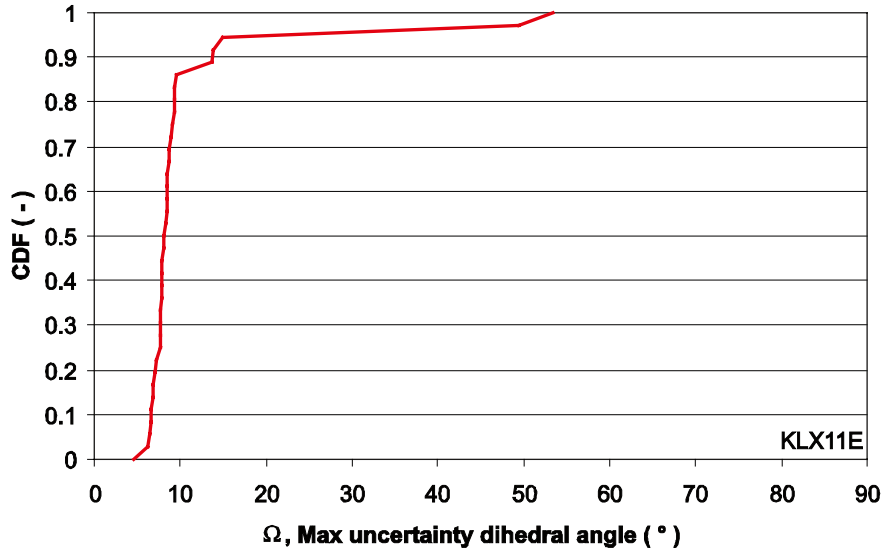


Figure 2-43. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX11E.

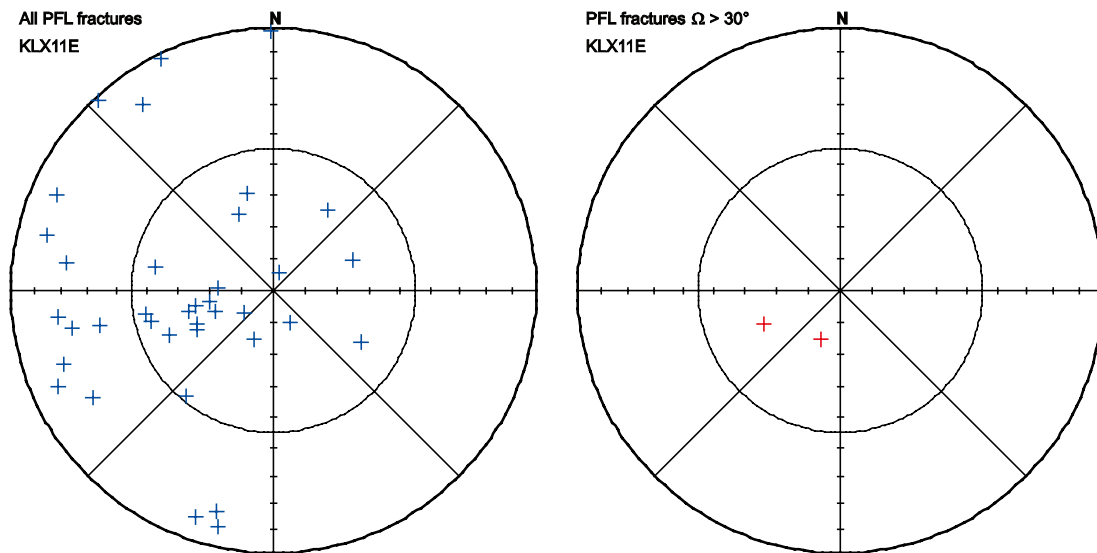


Figure 2-44. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX11E and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.23 KLX11F

The maximum uncertainty values for PFL fractures in KLX11F are low. About 80% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 10° and 90% less than 13°. The largest uncertainty is 26°.

There are few and sparsely distributed PFL fractures in KLX11F making it hard to, by visual inspection, draw any conclusions about any clustering into different fracture sets.

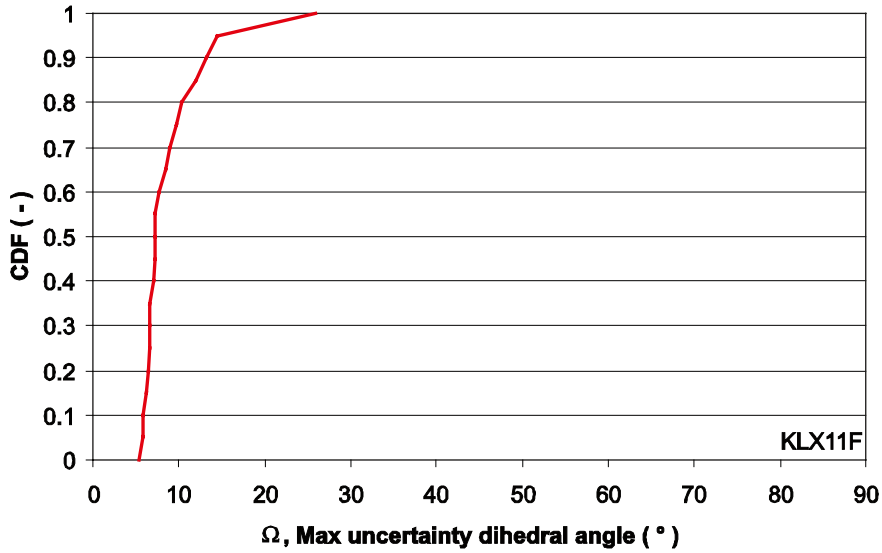


Figure 2-45. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX11F.

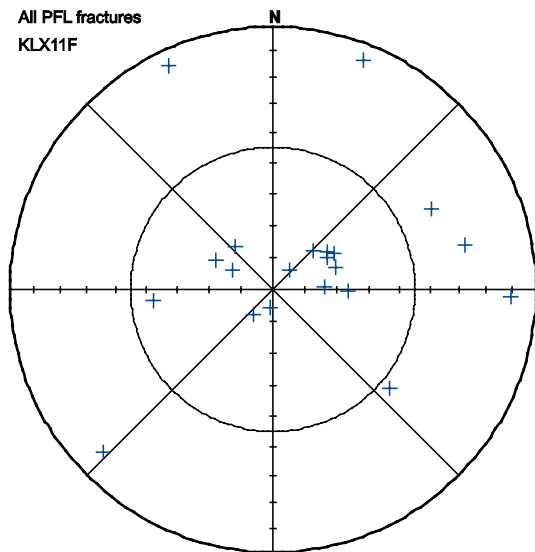


Figure 2-46. The poles of all PFL fractures in KLX11F.

2.1.24 KLX12A

Just a little bit more than half, 54%, of the PFL fractures in KLX12A have a maximum uncertainty below 10°. There is also a large portion of fractures with highly uncertain orientation, see Figure 2-47, 13% of the fractures associated with flow exceed 30° maximum uncertainty.

Especially the south striking and the two WNW striking fractures, to the right in Figure 2-48, have such large uncertainty that they may be interpreted as belonging to other clusters of fractures, see further Section 2.3.24.

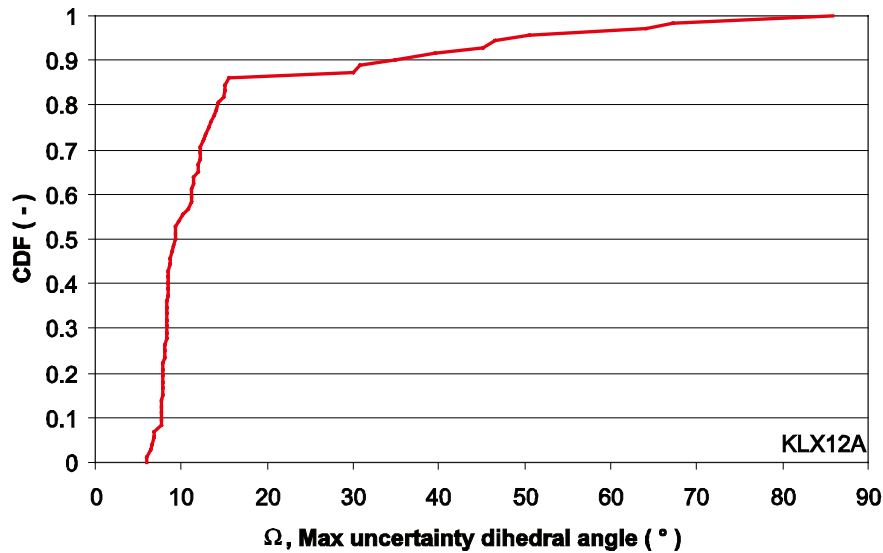


Figure 2-47. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX12A.

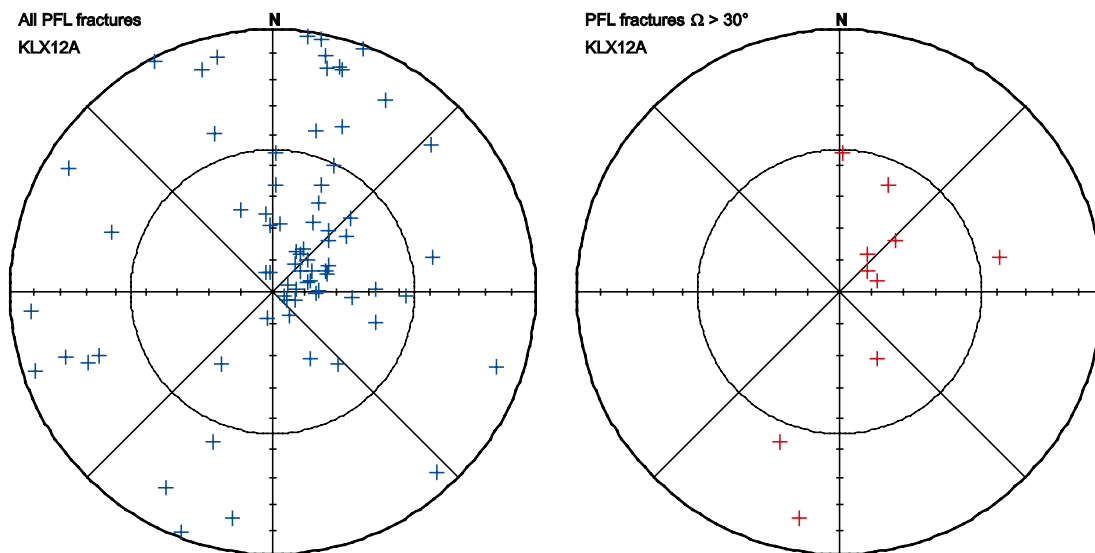


Figure 2-48. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX12A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.25 KLX13A

The CDF of maximum uncertainty of PFL fractures in KLX13A is shown in Figure 2-49. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for 58% of the fractures associated with flow and 90% is less than 15°.

The main orientation of the hydraulic active fractures in KLX13A is NW striking and it is not possible to, by visual inspection, divide the fractures into different sets, see Figure 2-50. Most of the highly orientation uncertain fractures have orientations that follow the general pattern. The exception is the south striking fracture A093478B0A15BBBB, but the uncertainty is so large that it might be closer to other fracture orientations.

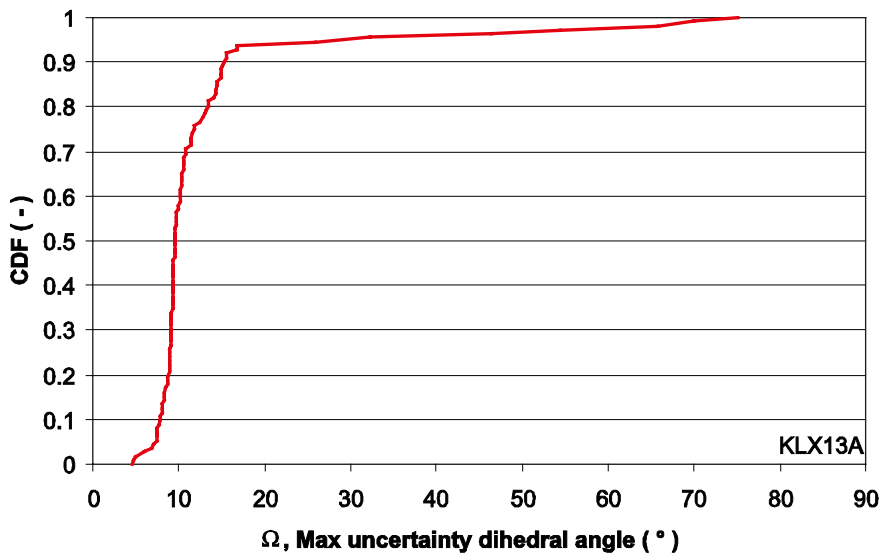


Figure 2-49. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX13A.

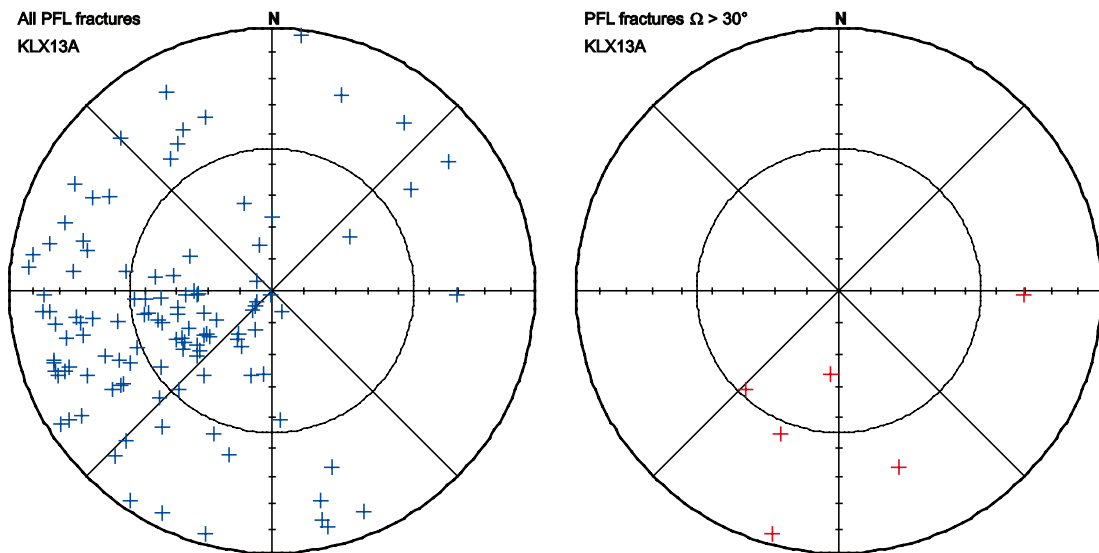


Figure 2-50. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX13A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.26 KLX14A

There is missing information about orientation for one PFL fracture in KLX14A in the table p_fract_core_eshi /Sicada 2008/ and thus this fracture has been omitted from the analysis of the maximum uncertainty shown in Figure 2-51. All but one PFL fracture have maximum uncertainty less than 10°, but the orientation of that fracture is highly uncertain, 88°, of possible 90°.

The clustering is, by visual inspection, weak in KLX14A, see Figure 2-52, which might be an effect of the few data for steeply dipping PFL fractures. However three sets seem to be present and the fracture with large orientation uncertainty does not deviate from the pattern, but has such sample space that it might be part of the SE striking PFL fractures.

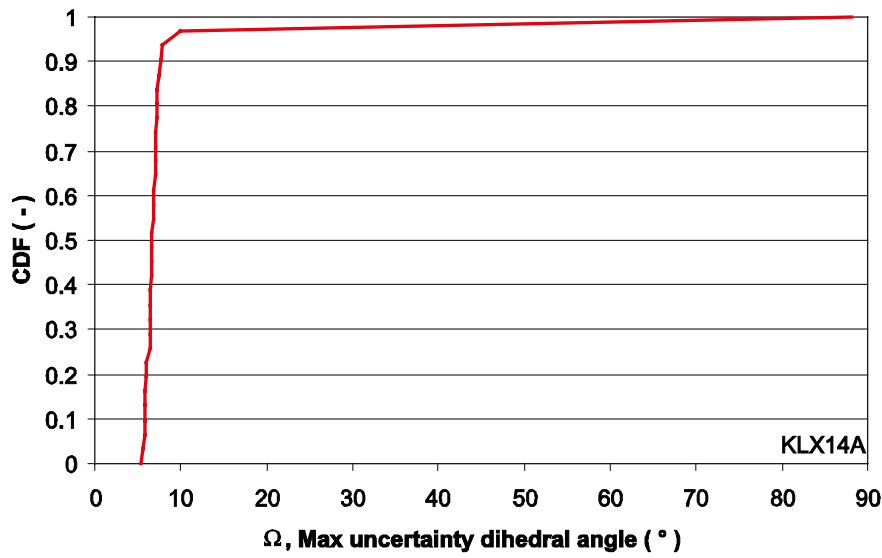


Figure 2-51. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX14A.

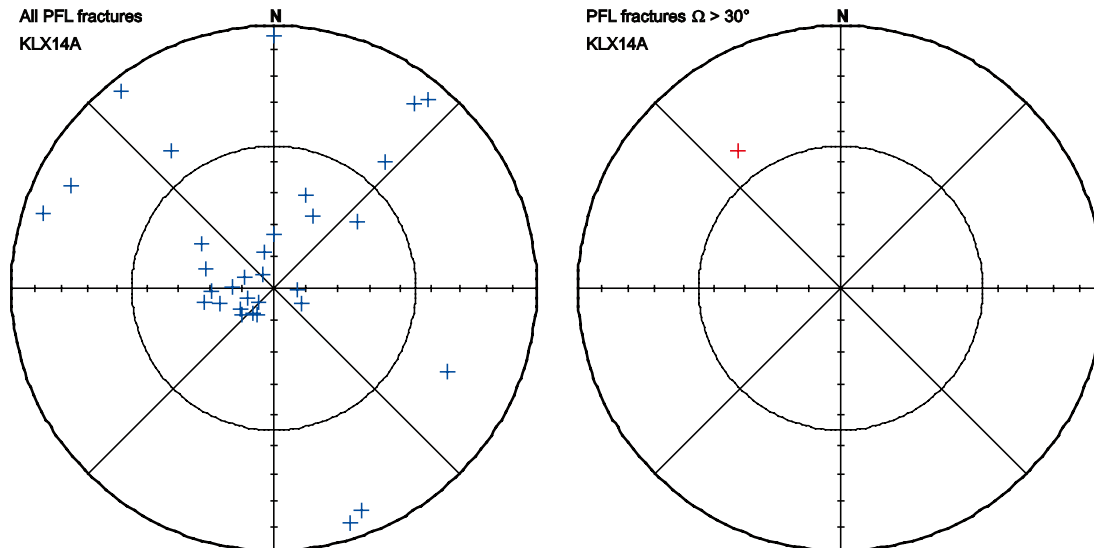


Figure 2-52. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX14A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.27 KLX15A

The CDF of maximum uncertainty of PFL fractures in KLX15A is shown in Figure 2-53. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for 72% of the fractures associated with flow and 90% have maximum uncertainty less than 14° .

Most PFL fractures in KLX15A are SW to NW striking or sub horizontal, see Figure 2-54. The PFL fractures with large uncertainty follow the general pattern for the rest of the PFL fractures in KLX15A.

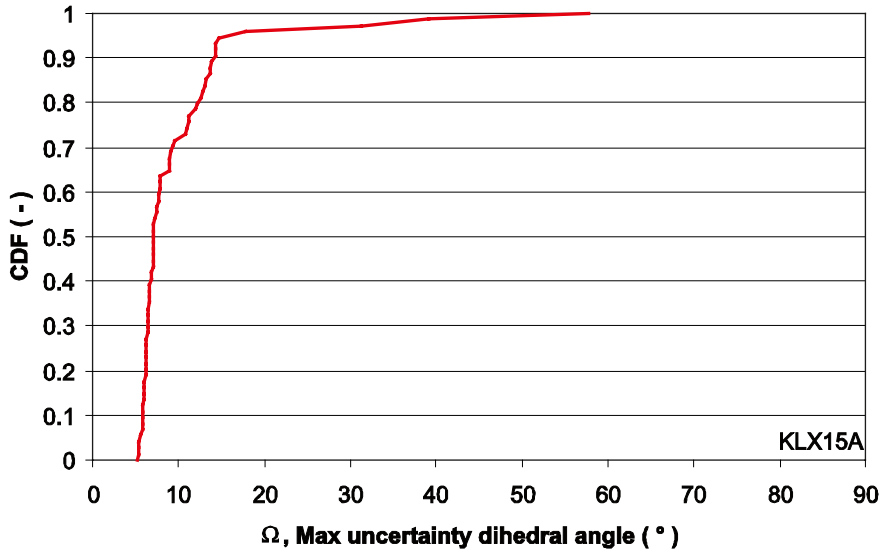


Figure 2-53. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX15A.

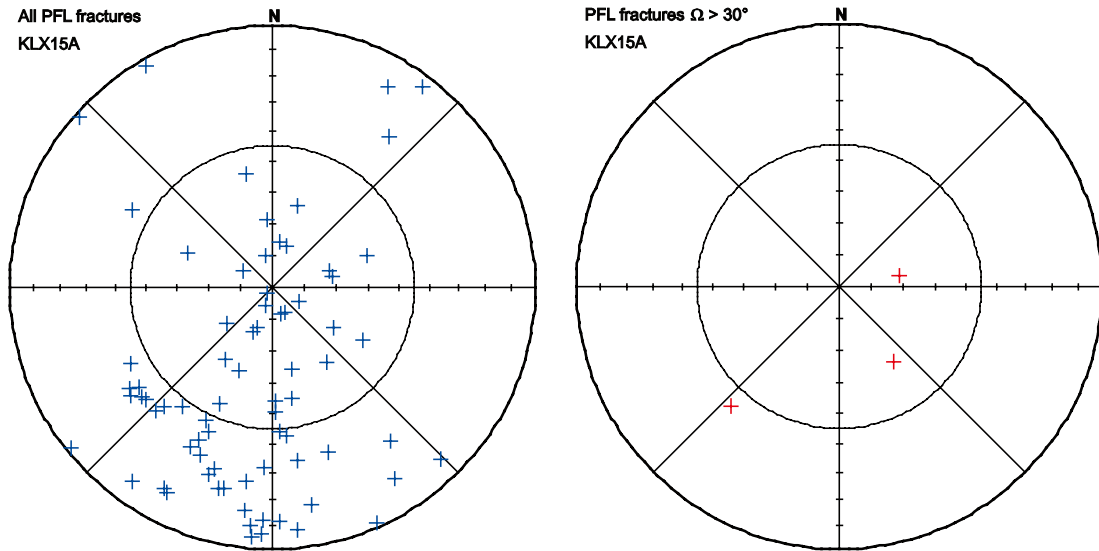


Figure 2-54. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX15A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.28 KLX16A

The uncertainty in orientation is low for the vast majority of the PFL fractures in KLX16A, see Figure 2-55. About 90% of the fractures associated with flow have maximum uncertainty less than 10° and only one PFL fracture have uncertainty larger than 17° .

There is only one fracture with large orientation uncertainty in KLX16A, see Figure 2-56. This fracture can be part of the small SW striking cluster as well as the west striking set that the best estimate orientation suggests.

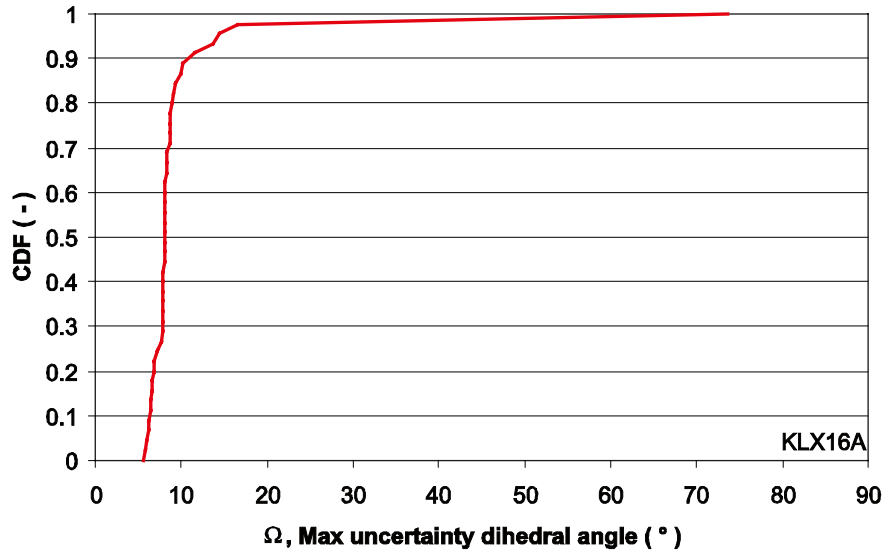


Figure 2-55. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX16A.

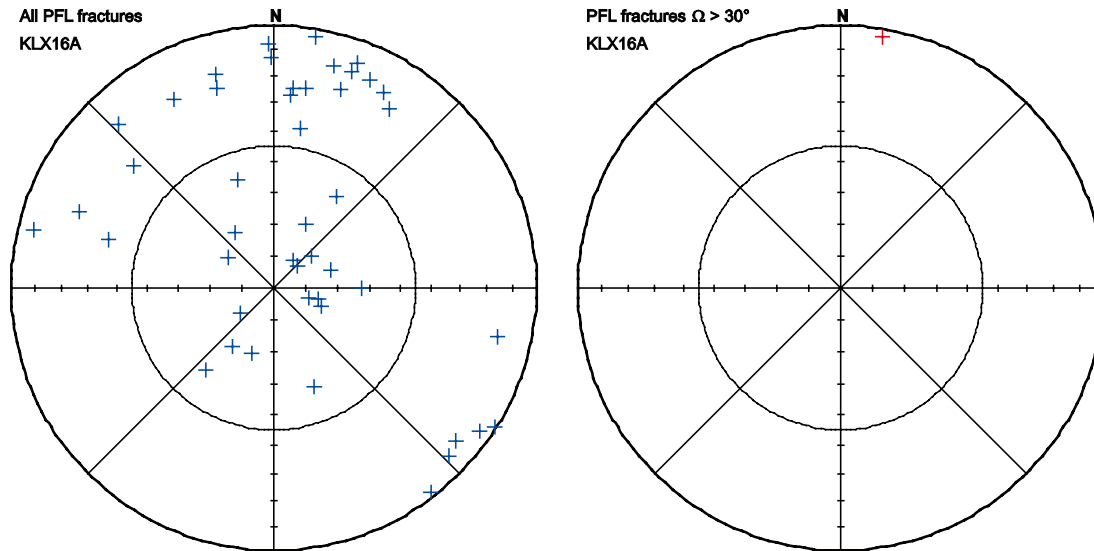


Figure 2-56. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX16A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.29 KLX17A

The CDF of maximum uncertainty for PFL fractures in KLX17A is shown in Figure 2-55. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° only for 25% of the fractures associated with flow and 90% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty less than 17° .

The PFL fractures in KLX17A follow a band with NW-SE striking features over the hemisphere and the two PFL fractures with large orientation uncertainty are as well within this pattern, see Figure 2-58.

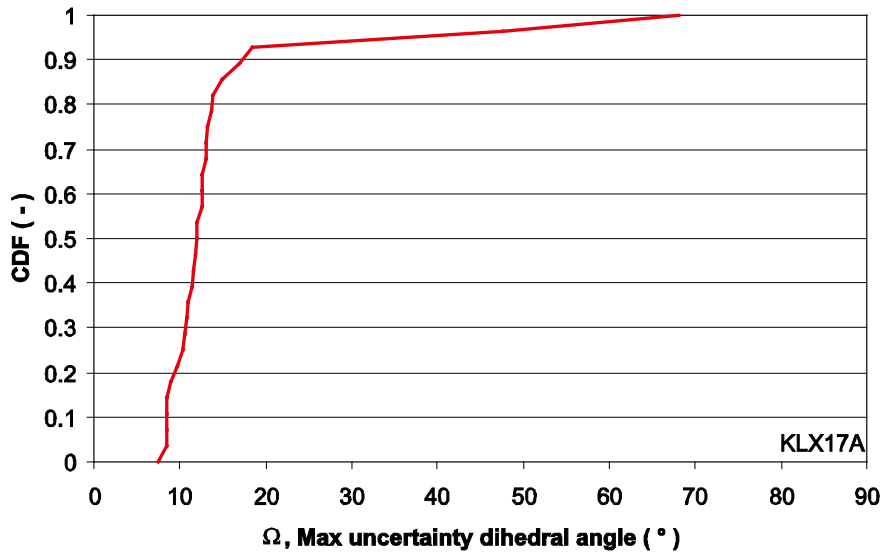


Figure 2-57. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX17A.

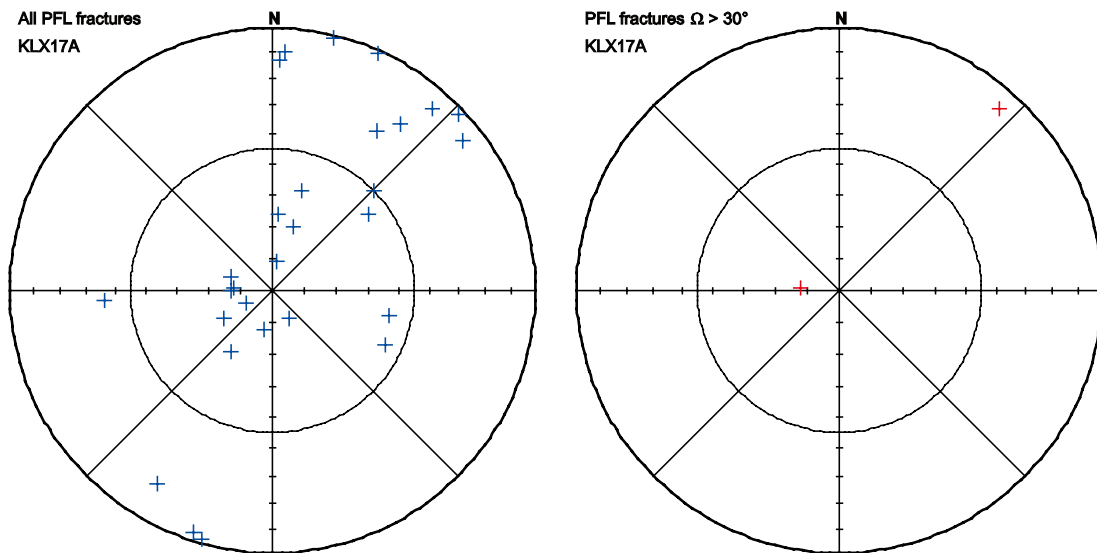


Figure 2-58. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX17A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.30 KLX18A

The uncertainty in orientation is low for the vast majority of the PFL fractures in KLX18A, 90% of the PFL fractures have uncertainty less than 10°, see Figure 2-59. The remaining fractures show high uncertainty. There are 12 fractures, associated with flow, exceeding 30° maximum uncertainty.

Most of the PFL fractures in KLX18A have orientations that follow a band of fractures striking NW-SE. The fractures with large orientation uncertainty follow this pattern as well, see Figure 2-60.

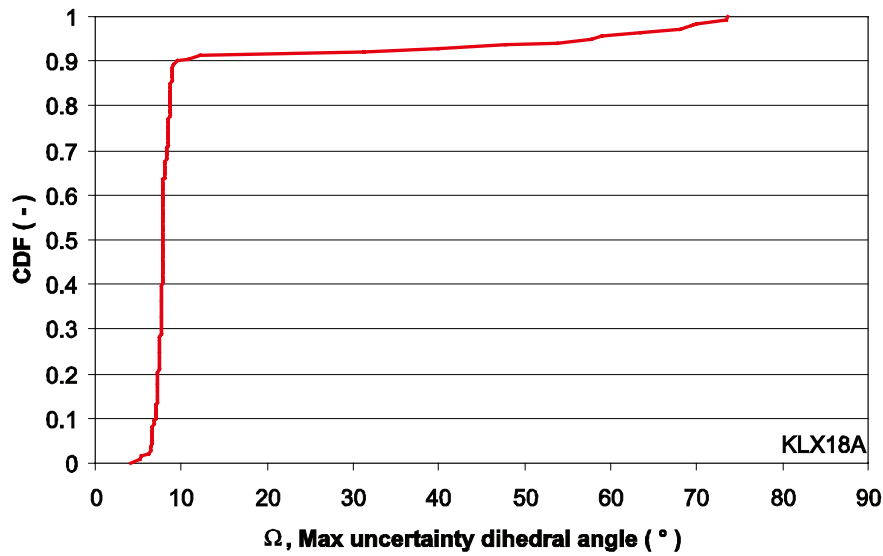


Figure 2-59. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX18A.

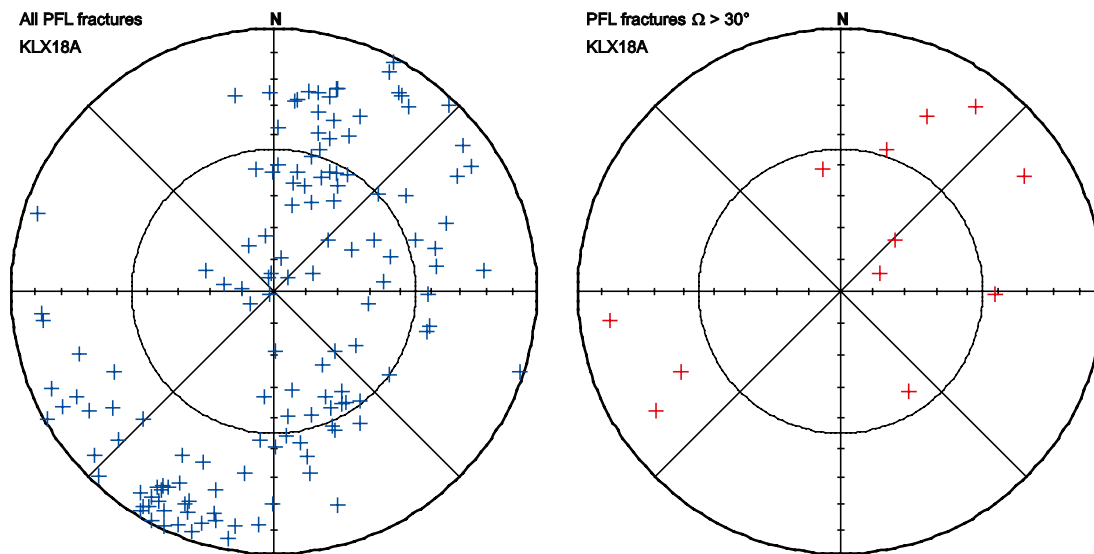


Figure 2-60. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX18A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.31 KLX19A

The orientation information is missing for one fracture, which is associated with flow, in KLX19A and thus is omitted from orientation analysis. The CDF of maximum uncertainty of the remaining fractures is shown in Figure. The PFL fractures in KLX19A have relatively many fractures with large uncertainty. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for 70% and 86% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty below 14° . However, the remaining 5 fractures have uncertainties exceeding 38° .

The PFL fracture poles in KLX19A are sparsely distributed over the hemisphere, see Figure 2-62. The PFL fractures with large orientation uncertainty follow the pattern of the rest of the PFL fracture orientations.

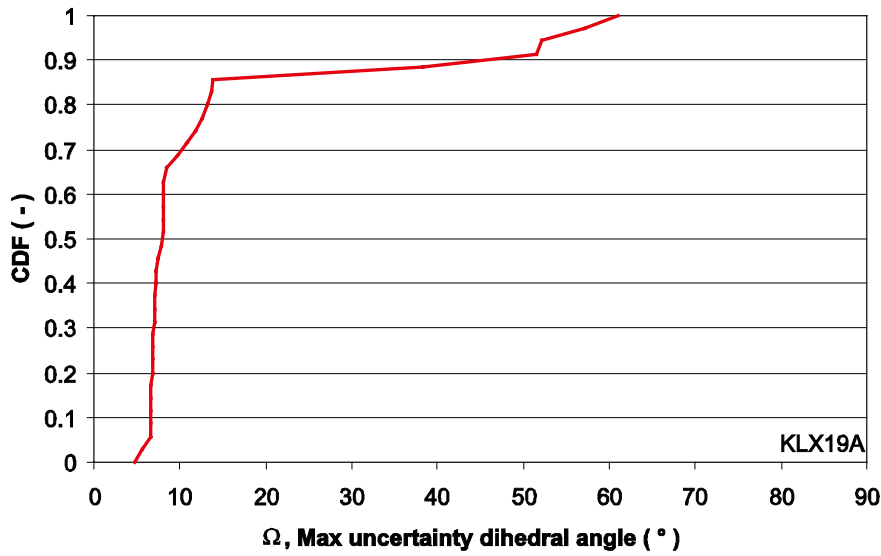


Figure 2-61. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX19A.

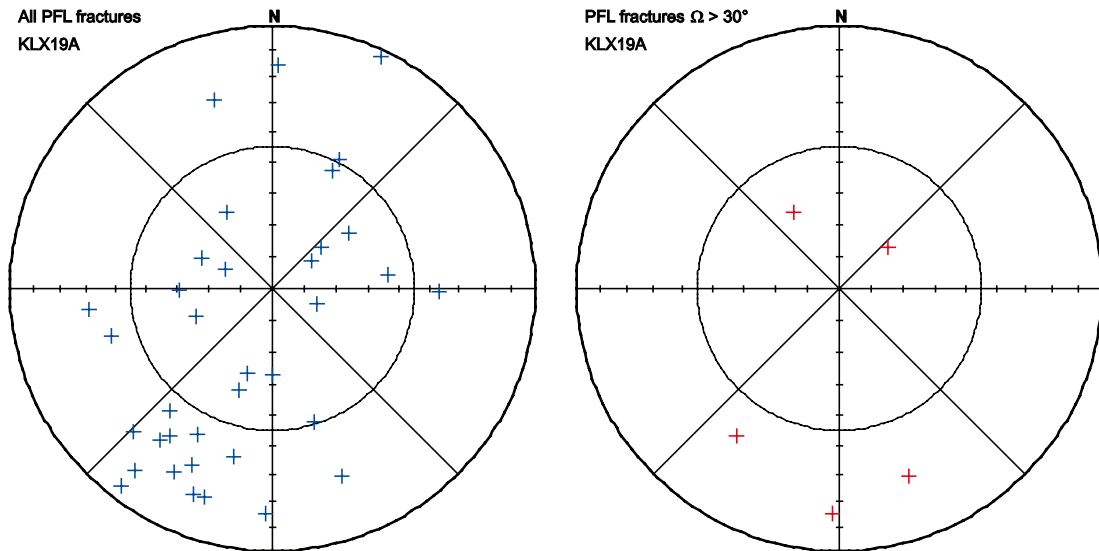


Figure 2-62. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX19A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.32 KLX20A

There is missing information about orientation for one PFL fracture in KLX20A in the table p_fract_core_eshi /Sicada 2008/ and thus this fracture has been omitted from the analysis of the maximum uncertainty shown in Figure 2-63. The uncertainties are relatively large for the fractures associated with flow, only a little bit more than half, 52%, of the PFL fractures has maximum uncertainty less than 10°. The uncertainty exceeds 25° for 20% of the PFL fractures.

The PFL fractures with large orientation uncertainty follow about the same pattern as the rest of the PFL fractures in KLX20A, see Figure 2-64.

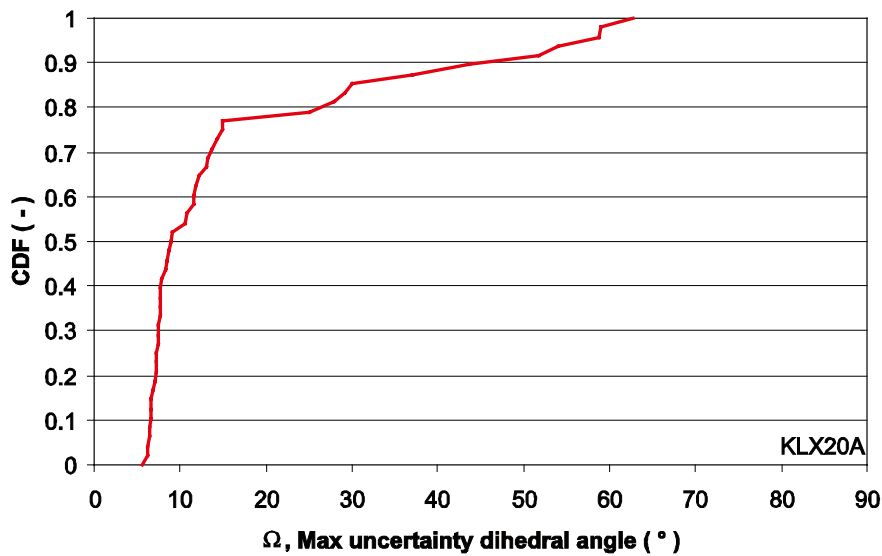


Figure 2-63. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX20A.

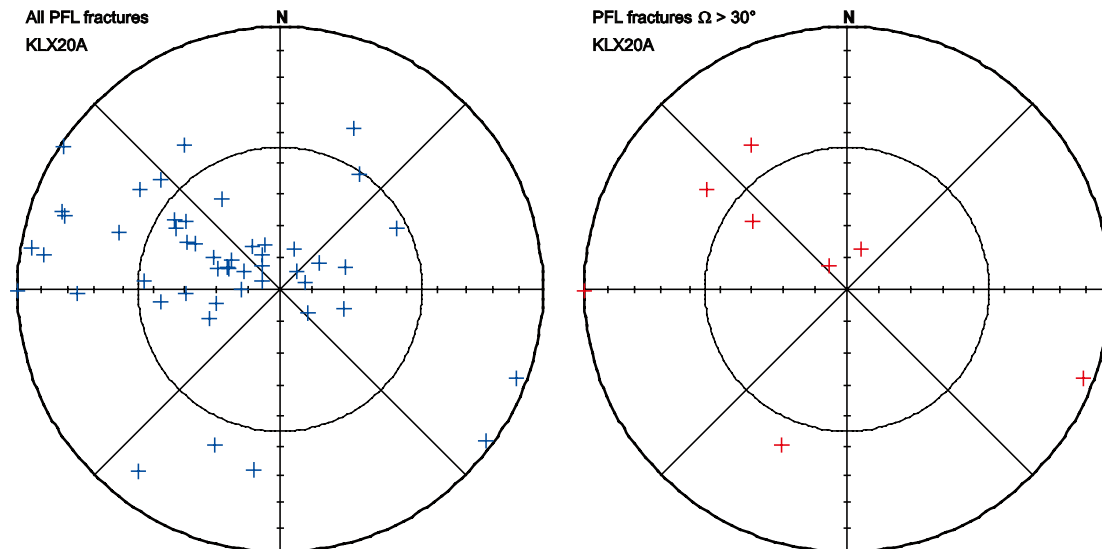


Figure 2-64. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX20A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.33 KLX21B

The CDF of maximum uncertainty of PFL fractures in KLX21B is shown in Figure 2-65. No PFL fracture show any maximum uncertainty larger than 17°, 90% is less than 13° and 60% is less than 10°.

There are relatively few and sparsely distributed PFL fractures in KLX21B making it hard to draw any conclusions about fracture clusters or outliers, see Figure 2-66.

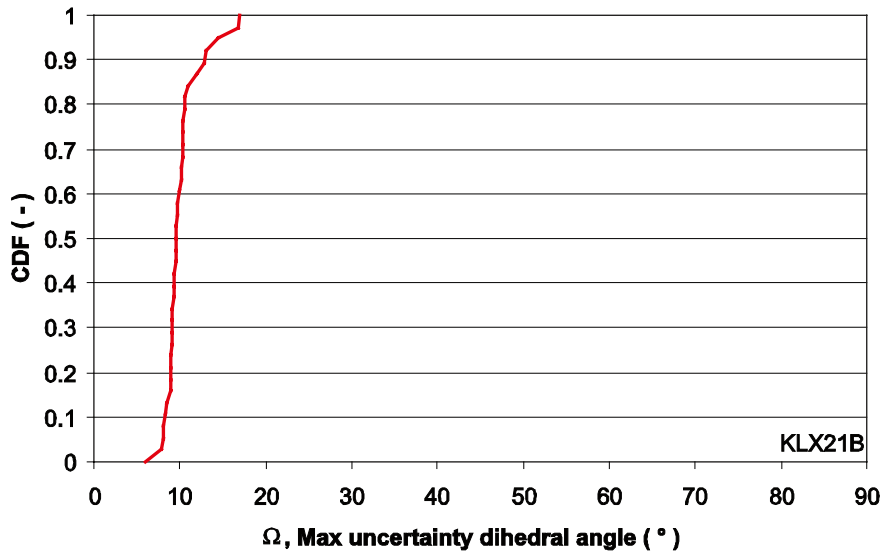


Figure 2-65. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX21B.

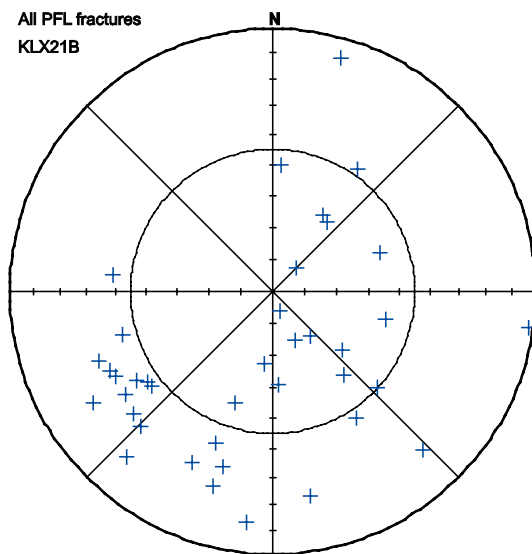


Figure 2-66. The poles of all PFL fractures in KLX21B.

2.1.34 KLX22A

There is no PFL fractures in KLX22A with large orientation uncertainty, see Figure 2-67. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for 77% of the fractures associated with flow and 90% have maximum uncertainty less than 13° . The largest uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX22A is 16° .

The PFL fractures in KLX22A group into two or maybe three sets by visual inspection, see Figure 2-68. There is one outlier, the north striking fracture 20924B8B0A107447, that might be a single fracture in a larger fracture set, but due to the limited number of poles it is not possible to judge.

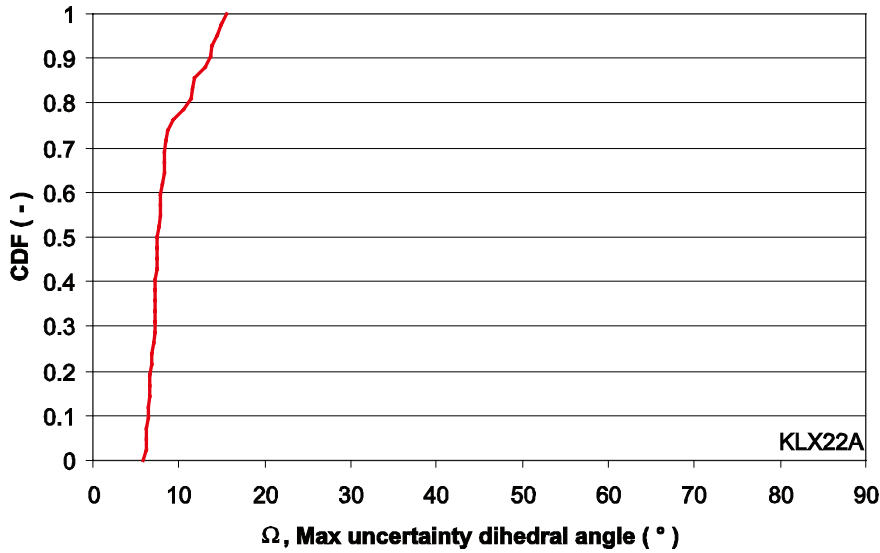


Figure 2-67. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX22A.

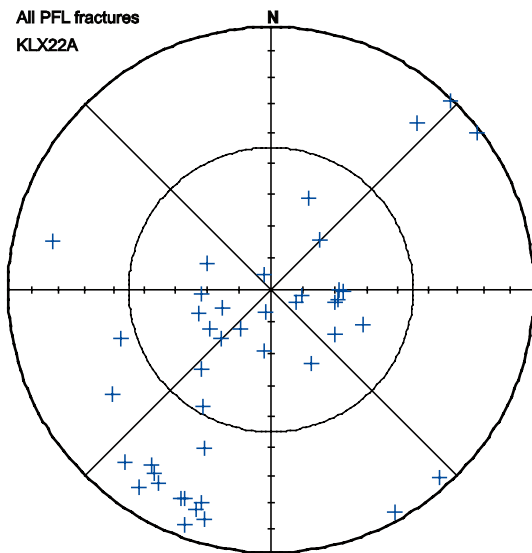


Figure 2-68. The poles of all PFL fractures in KLX22A.

2.1.35 KLX22B

About 2/3 of the PFL fractures in KLX22B have maximum uncertainty below 10°, see Figure 2-69. Of the 27 fractures associated with flow 4 exceed a maximum uncertainty of 23°.

The fracture poles in KLX22B spread more or less evenly over the hemisphere and hence it is hard to judge if the two fractures having large orientation uncertainty should have an alternative orientation to the best estimated shown in Figure 2-70.

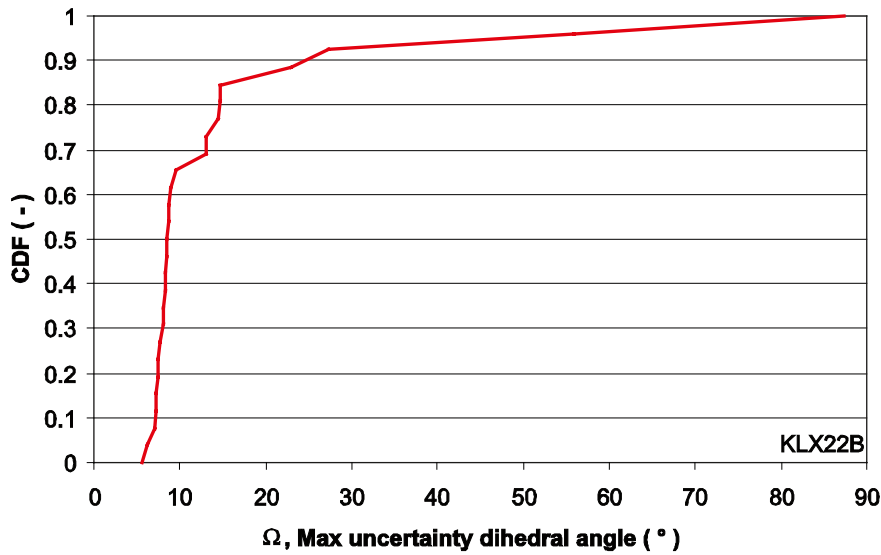


Figure 2-69. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX22B.

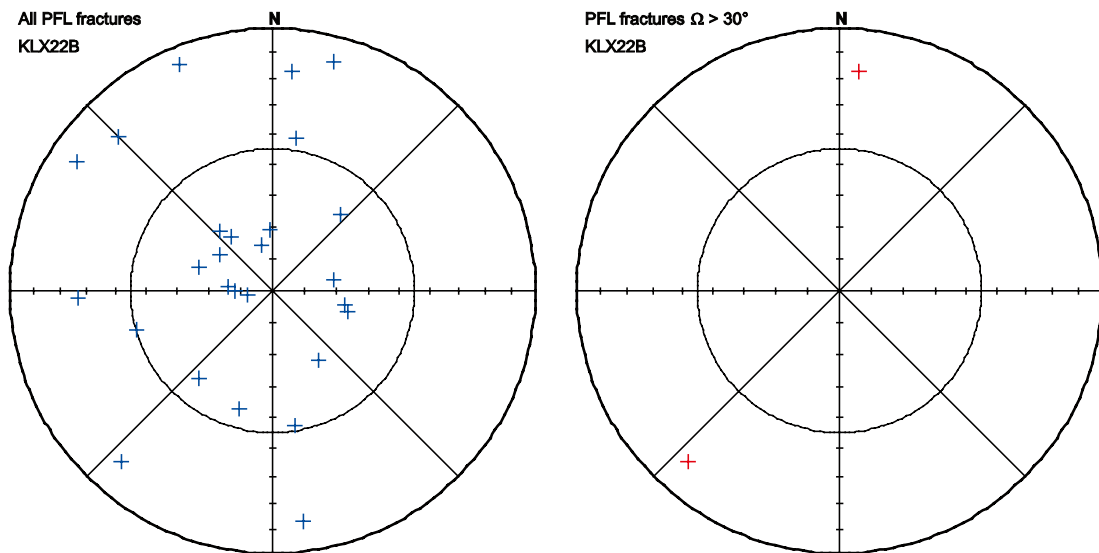


Figure 2-70. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX22B and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.36 KLX23A

In KLX23A orientation information is missing for one fracture, that is associated with flow, in table p_fract_core_eshi /Sicada 2008/ and consequently this fracture is omitted from orientation analysis. The CDF of maximum uncertainty of the remaining 16 fractures is shown in Figure 2-71. The PFL fractures in KLX23A have relatively low uncertainty; about 90% of the fractures have maximum uncertainty below 10° and all but one fracture has uncertainty less than 11°.

The few PFL fractures in KLX23A spread evenly over the hemisphere and it is hard to find any sets by visual inspection, see Figure 2-72.

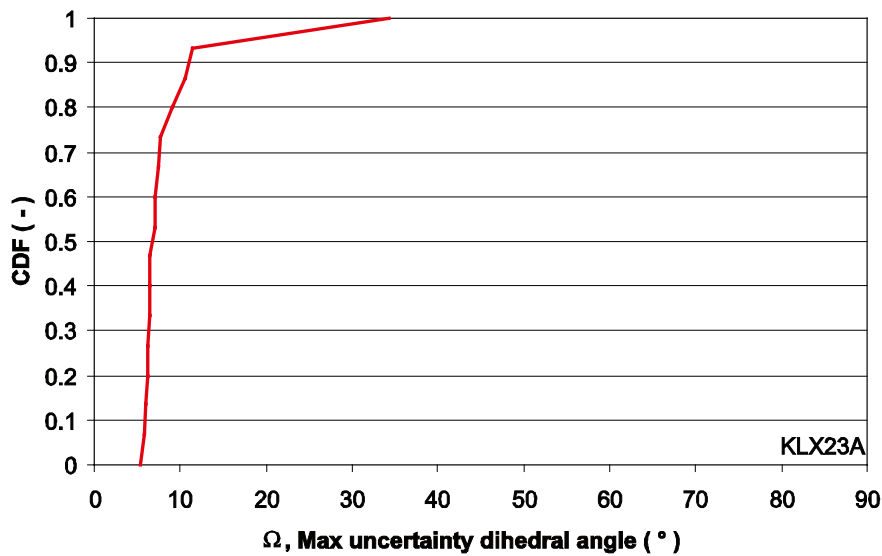


Figure 2-71. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX23A.

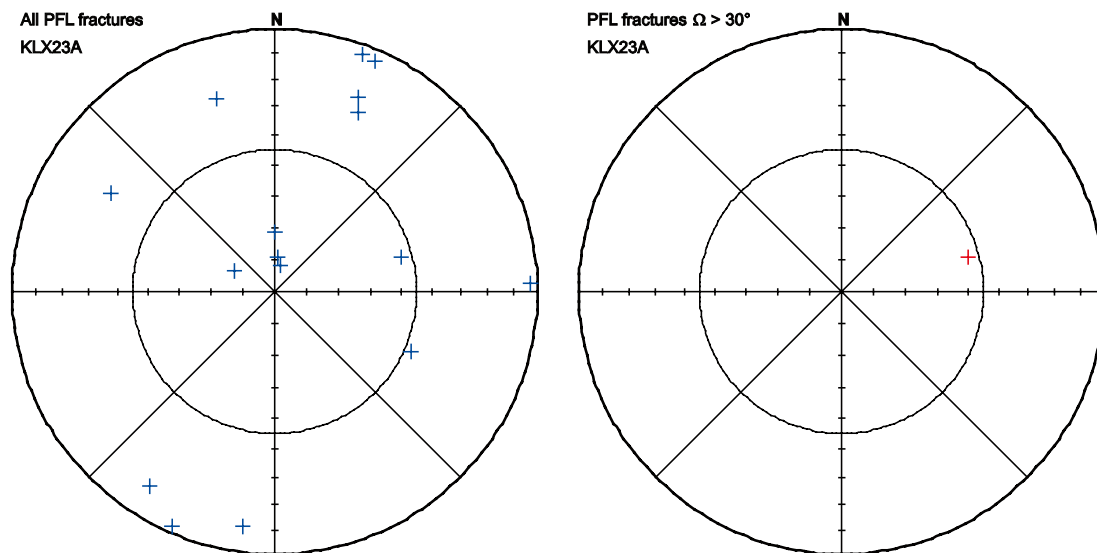


Figure 2-72. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX23A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.37 KLX23B

There is only four PFL fractures in KLX23B, see Figure 2-73. Three of them have maximum uncertainty less than 10° and the fourth has maximum uncertainty 41° .

The only conclusion possible to draw, regarding the orientation, from the four fracture poles is that there probably is a sub horizontal water conductive fracture set in KLX23B and hence the best estimate orientation of the PFL fracture with large orientation uncertainty, see Figure 2-74, is relatively correct.

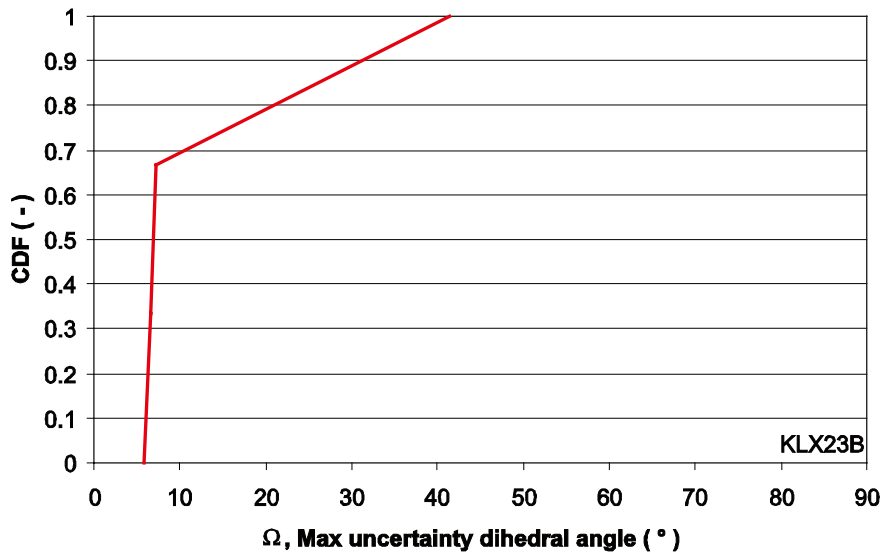


Figure 2-73. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX23B.

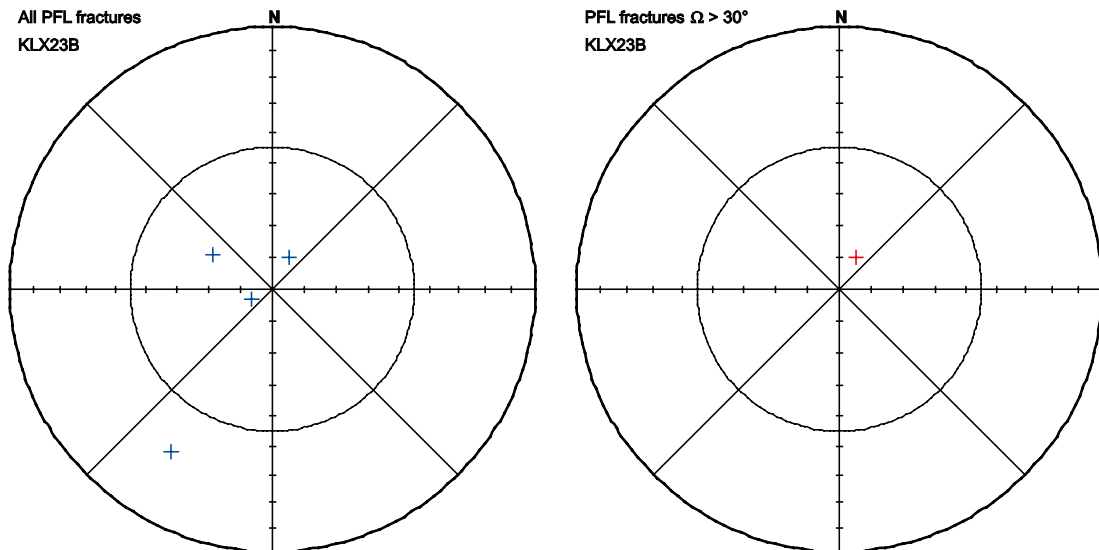


Figure 2-74. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX23B and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.38 KLX24A

The CDF of the maximum uncertainty for PFL fractures in KLX24A is shown in Figure 2-75. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for 72% of the fractures and 90% have maximum uncertainty less than 14° .

The only PFL fracture with large orientation uncertainty in KLX24A is within the SSW striking fracture set, but could as well be part of the SE striking fractures, see Figure 2-76 and Section 2.3.38.

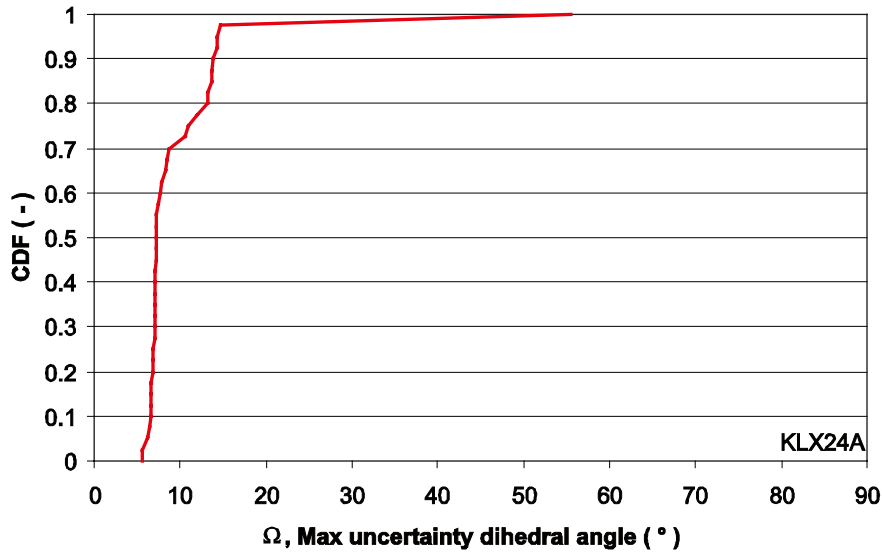


Figure 2-75. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX24A.

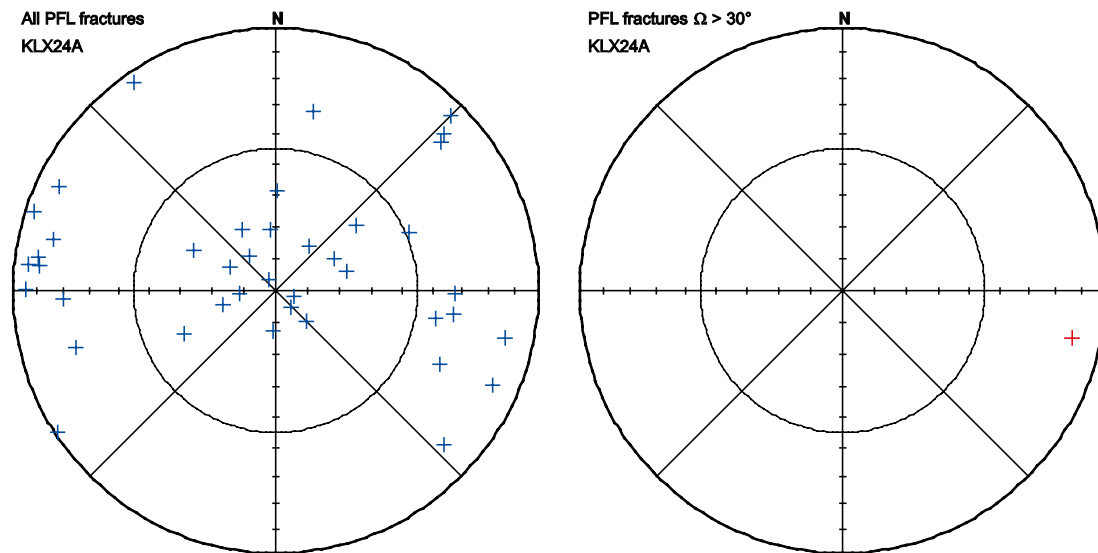


Figure 2-76. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX24A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30° .

2.1.39 KLX25A

There are eight PFL fractures in KLX25A of which four have maximum uncertainty less than 10°, see Figure 2-77. Of the remaining four all but one has maximum uncertainty below 14°.

There are few PFL fractures in KLX25A and hence hard to draw any conclusions about orientation of the water conductive fractures, see Figure 2-78. There is a west striking set and two outliers. The fracture with large orientation uncertainty does not have uncertainty large enough to interpret it as a member of the west striking fractures, see Figure 2-78 and Section 2.3.39.

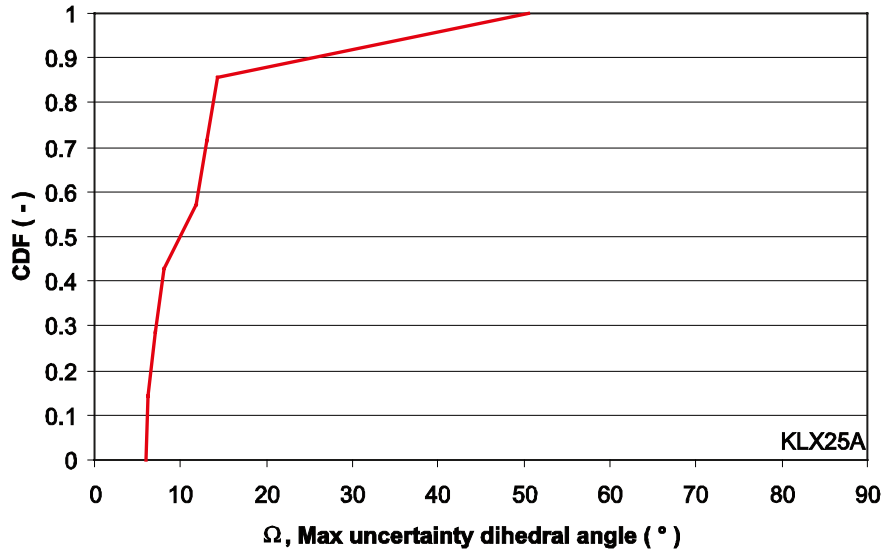


Figure 2-77. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX25A.

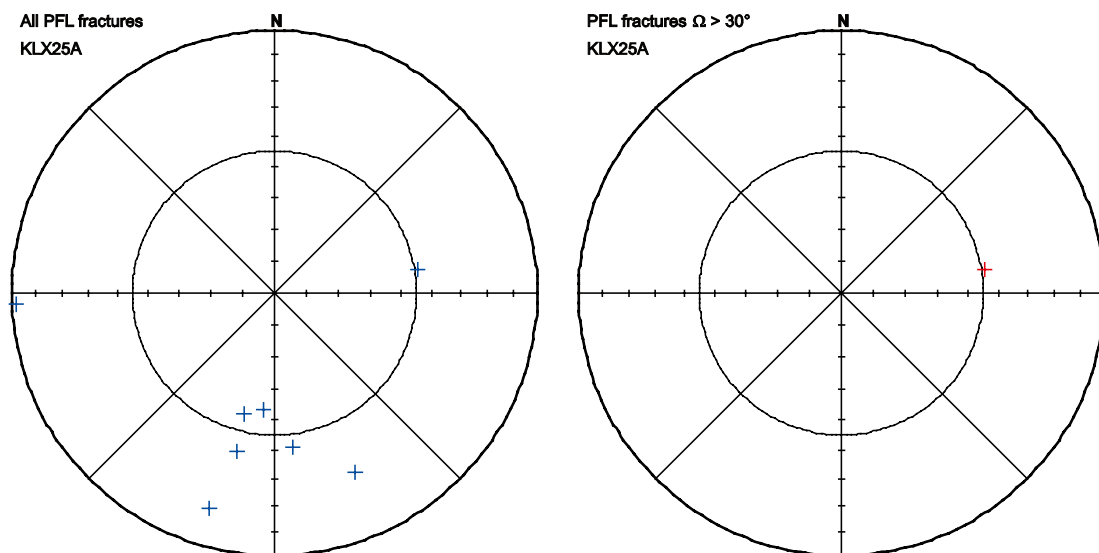


Figure 2-78. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX25A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.40 KLX26A

The CDF of the maximum uncertainty for PFL fractures in KLX26A is shown in Figure 2-79. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for 86% of the fractures and 90% have maximum uncertainty less than 14°.

The few PFL fractures in KLX26A can, by visual inspection, be divided into three sparse fracture sets, see Figure 2-80. The PFL fracture with large orientation uncertainty, C0964B8B0A1096D9, has such uncertainty that it might be ESE striking, and group with the other two PFL fractures, instead of the sub horizontal orientation as is the best estimated, see Figure 2-80 and Section 2.3.40.

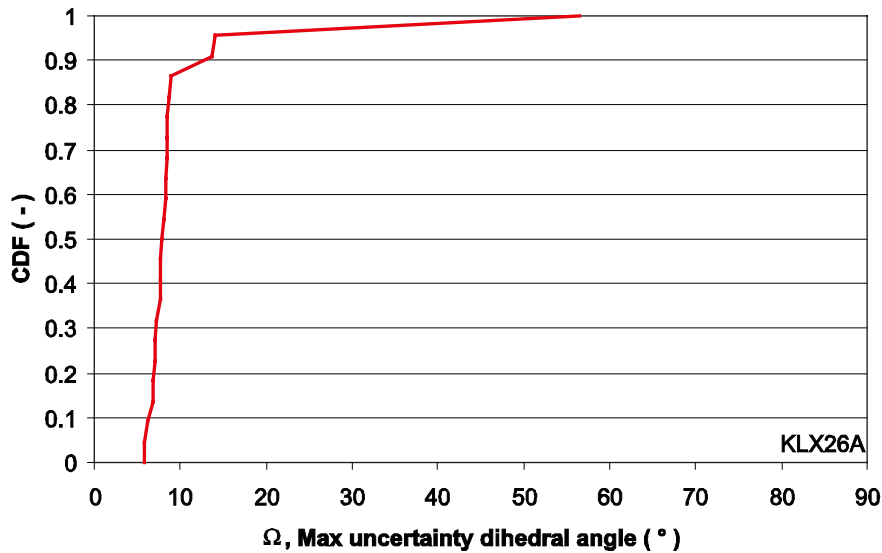


Figure 2-79. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX26A.

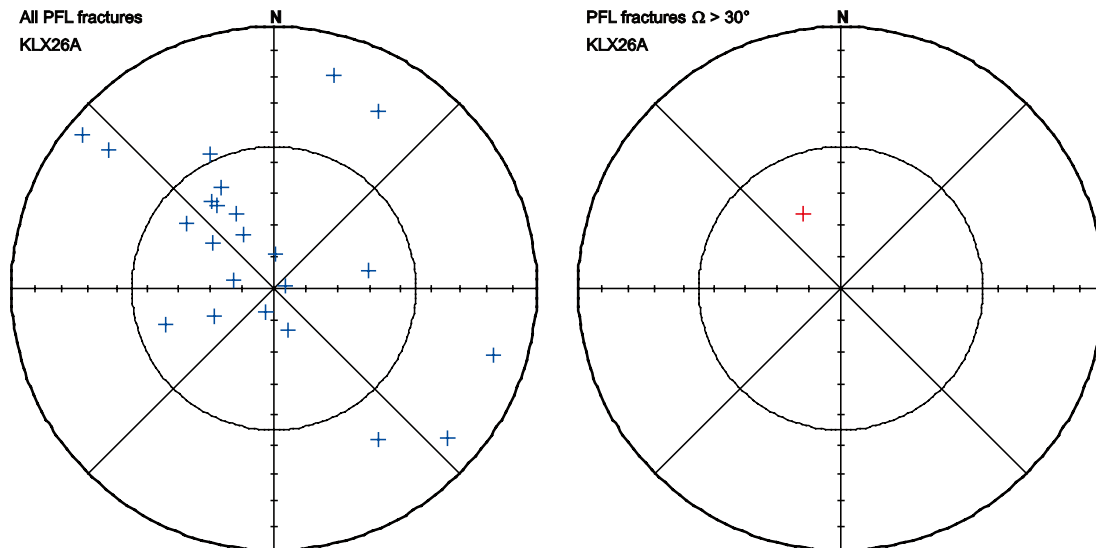


Figure 2-80. To the left the poles of all PFL fractures in KLX26A and to the right the poles of the PFL fractures that have Ω greater than 30°.

2.1.41 KLX26B

All PFL fractures in KLX26B have maximum uncertainty less than 12° , see Figure 2-81, and thus KLX26B is the borehole with least uncertainties for the fractures associated with flow.

Despite the few PFL fractures in KLX26B the fractures seem to cluster in three sparse fracture sets and one NW striking outlier, see Figure 2-82. It is not possible to judge whether the NW striking fracture belong to a fracture set or not.

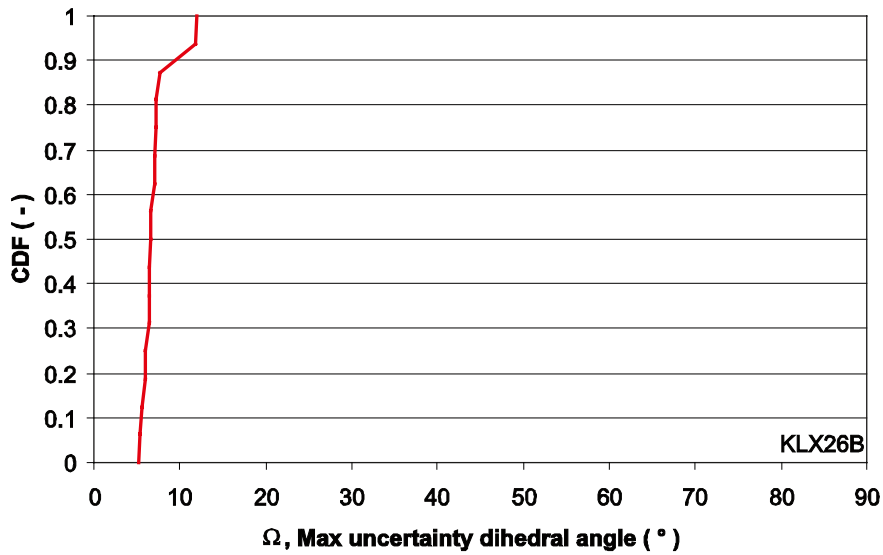


Figure 2-81. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX26B.

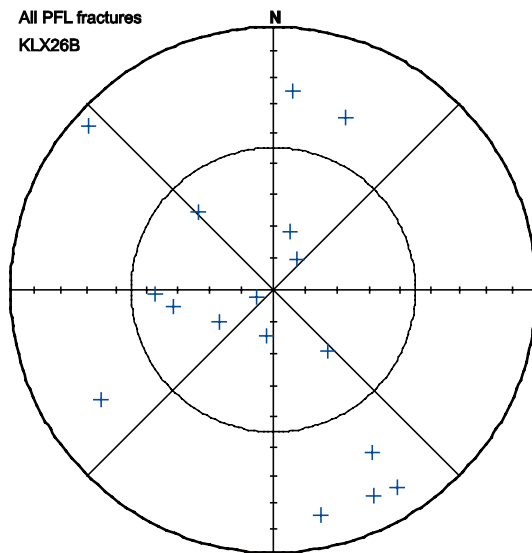


Figure 2-82. The poles of all PFL fractures in KLX26B.

2.1.42 KLX28A

The CDF of maximum uncertainty for PFL fractures in KLX28A is shown in Figure 2-83. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for 80% of the fractures associated with flow and 90% have maximum uncertainty less than 12°. Largest uncertainty is 15°.

The PFL fractures in KLX28A cluster along a band of sparsely distributed NW/SE striking fractures, see Figure 2-84.

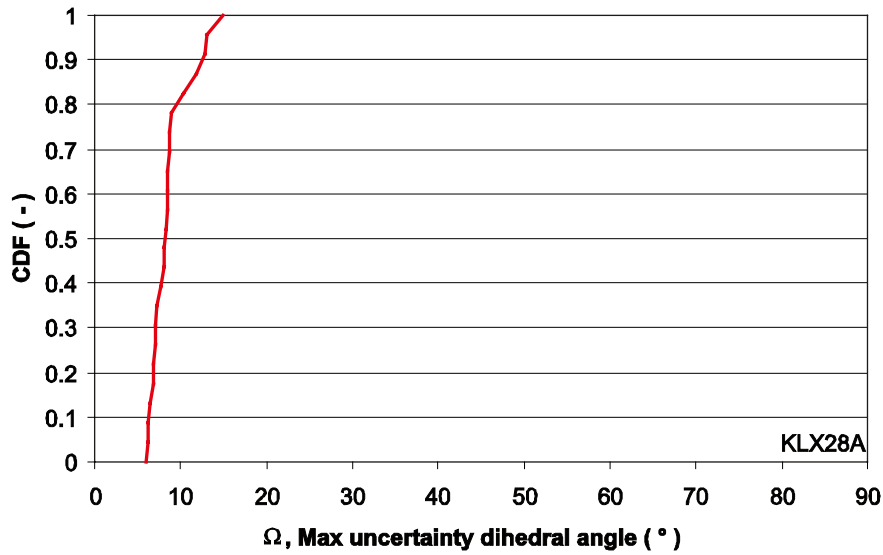


Figure 2-83. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX28A.

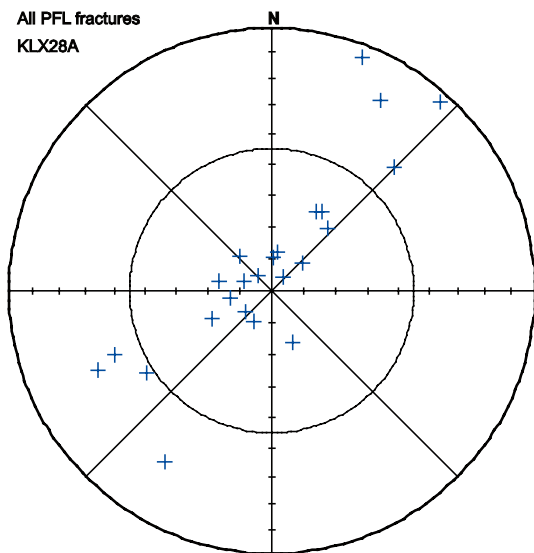


Figure 2-84. The poles of all PFL fractures in KLX28A.

2.1.43 KLX29A

The orientation uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX29A is low, see Figure 2-85, no fracture associated with flow exceeds 15° uncertainty. The maximum uncertainty is less than 10° for 80% of the PFL fractures and less than 13° for 90% of the fractures.

The few steeply dipping fractures in KLX29A do not cluster into fracture sets, but spread along the perimeter of the hemisphere, see Figure 2-86. Hence, no conclusion can be drawn regarding orientation sets by visual inspection.

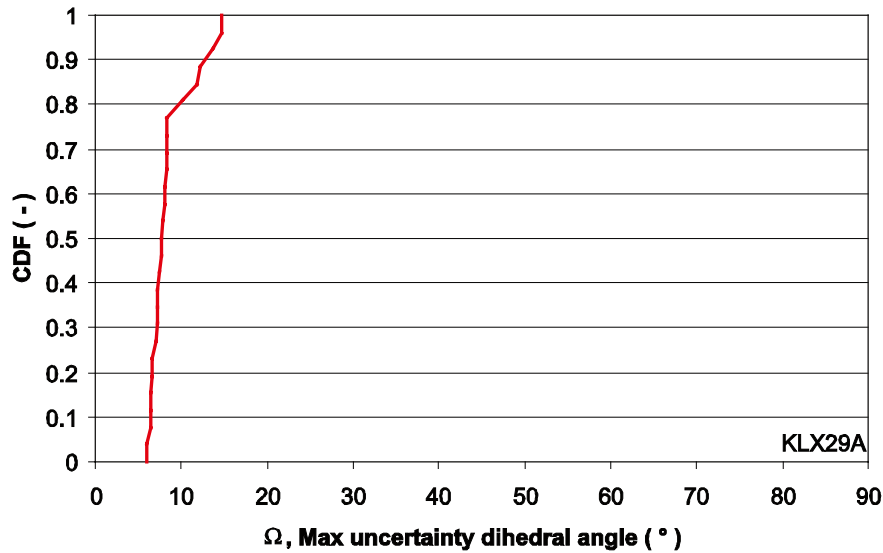


Figure 2-85. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in KLX29A.

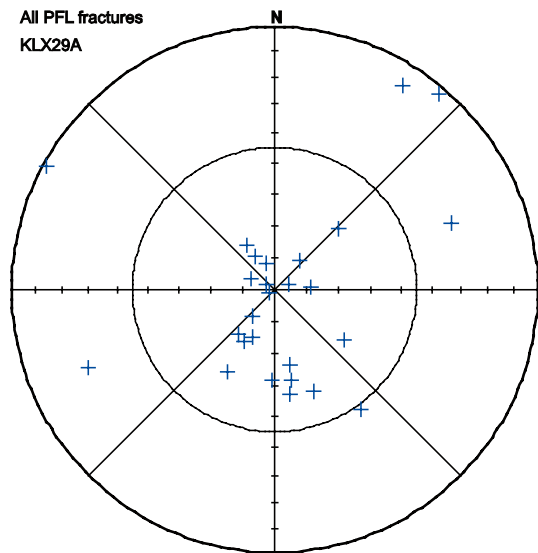


Figure 2-86. The poles of all PFL fractures in KLX29A.

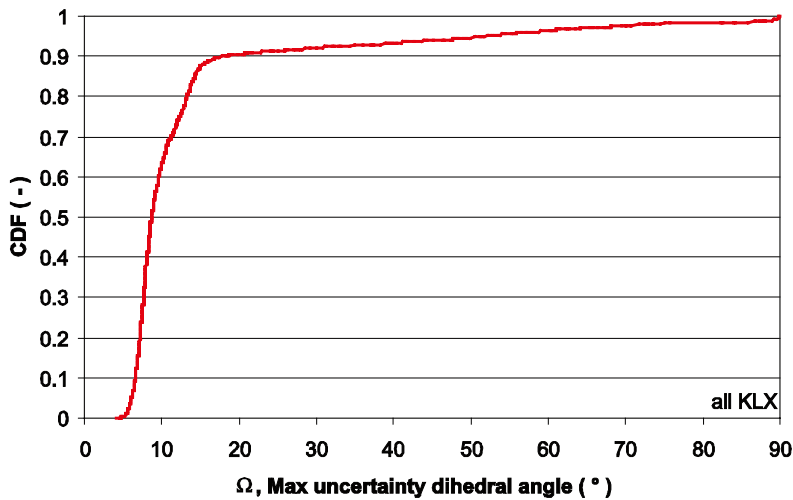


Figure 2-87. The cumulative density function for the largest orientation uncertainties of all PFL fracture in all KLX boreholes.

2.1.44 All Combined

The CDF of maximum uncertainty for all 1957 PFL fractures with orientation information is shown in Figure 2-87. The graph shows that 63%, 1235, fractures associated with flow have maximum uncertainty less than 10° and thus can be regarded as certain. However, there are 156 PFL fractures with maximum orientation uncertainty larger than 30° and it is highly recommended that any user of orientation information for flowing fractures give extra attention to these fractures. The remaining 566 PFL fractures should be paid attention if they are important explaining or are overturning conceptual models.

2.2 Maximum uncertainty versus transmissivity

This section shows one cross plot of uncertainty versus transmissivity of each borehole to get a grasp picture of which PFL fractures that have high uncertainty and at the same time are important for any hydrogeological modelling. Further details on the sample space for each fracture are shown in Section 2.3.

2.2.1 KLX03

Figure 2-88 shows that the two fractures with the highest uncertainties, FE53438B2B1206B4 and F653438B2B1216AF, are among the ten fractures with the lowest transmissivity values.

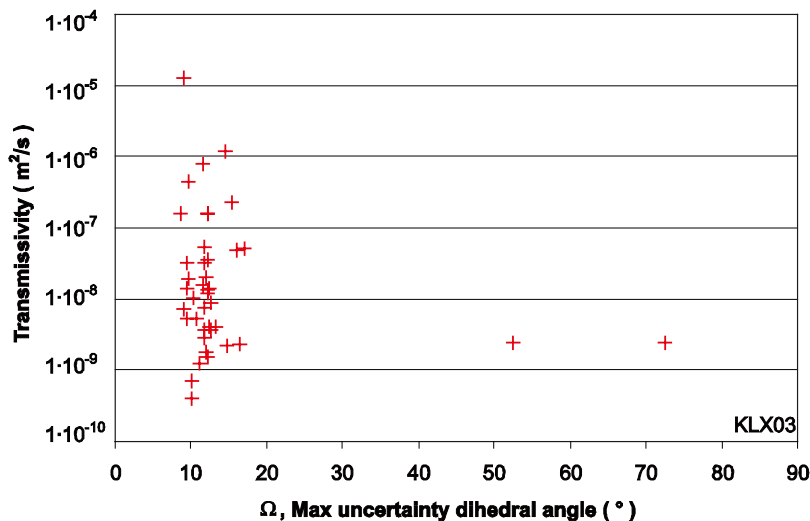


Figure 2-88. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX03.

2.2.2 KLX04

The three PFL fractures with the highest uncertainty, 4554438B2B14C370, D854438B2B15A1BF and F114438B2B1982BE, are all on the lower half of the transmissivity scale, see Figure 2-89. Though they are relatively low they should be paid attention if important for any hydrogeological modelling.

The Figure 2-89 lacks two PFL fractures, CF54438B2B18C0F4 (PFL no 93) and 6594438B2B18E566 (PFL no 96), that do not have any orientation information, see Section 2.1.2, and thus no uncertainty value. The transmissivity values of these fractures are $1.95 \cdot 10^{-8}$ and $2.11 \cdot 10^{-7}$ m²/s and hence in the mid of the transmissivity values in KLX04. It is recommended that the reason for the lack of orientation data is further investigated and, if possible, the orientation together with the uncertainty is calculated.

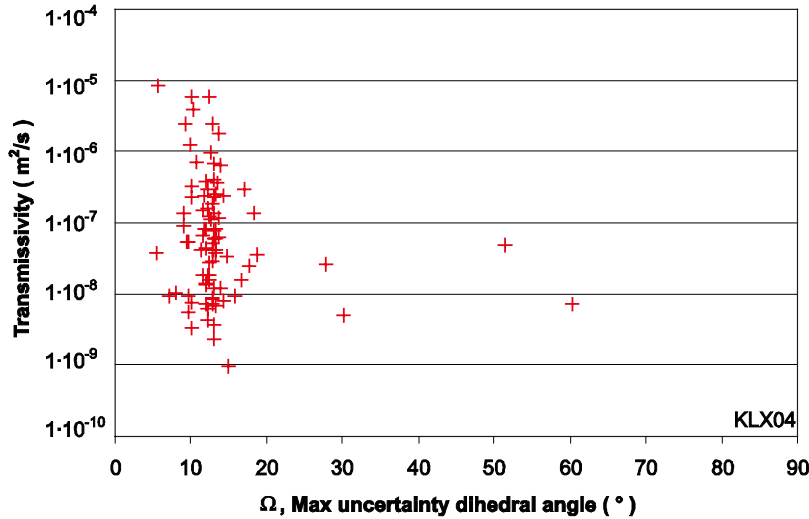


Figure 2-89. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX04.

2.2.3 KLX05

There is eight fractures with high uncertainty in KLX05, 31D5438B2B125BFA, 5515438B2B12E3B7, 4C15438B2B1339F7, 01D5438B2B13C92E, A955438B2B164300, 0A55438B2B167E07, 8F95438B2B17886A and 4555438B2B1DA76F, see Figure 2-90. Fortunately most of them have transmissivity below 10⁻⁹ m²/s and no one have larger transmissivity than $4.63 \cdot 10^{-9}$ m²/s.

One PFL fracture, 30D5438B2B12E1BD (PFL no 36), is missing orientation information and thus excluded from Figure 2-90. The transmissivity value is relatively low $4.68 \cdot 10^{-9}$ m²/s. It is yet recommended that the reason for the lack of data is investigated.

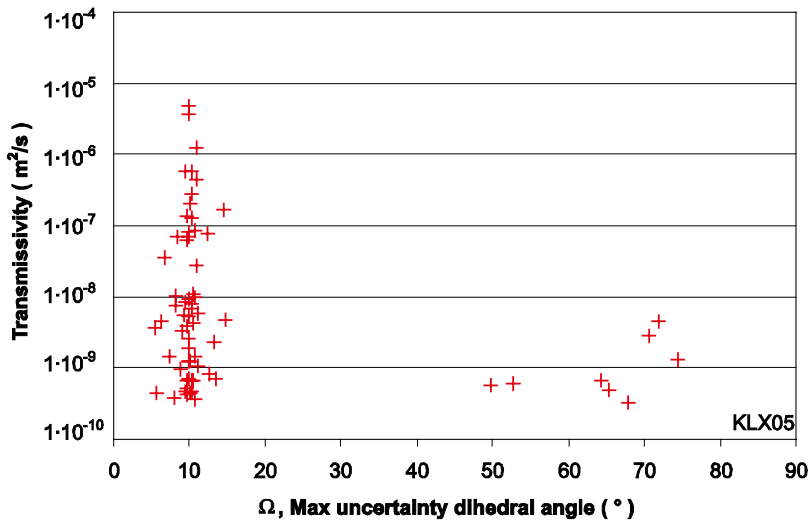


Figure 2-90. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX05.

2.2.4 KLX06

The seven most uncertain PFL fracture in KLX06, 0496438B2B118D03, E216438B2B127ADF, F596438B2B127B43, FE96438B2B129E5A, 3796438B2B14053F, 3C56438B2B17B5EA and 8CD6438B2B1E42B8, span over the whole range of transmissivity values, see Figure 2-91, and should be given attention before used in modelling.

There is one PFL fracture, DF96438B2B1B307C (PFL no 175), missing in Figure 2-91. The low transmissivity value $1.23 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ might make it unnecessary to find the reason for the missing orientation information unless important for the hydrogeological modelling.

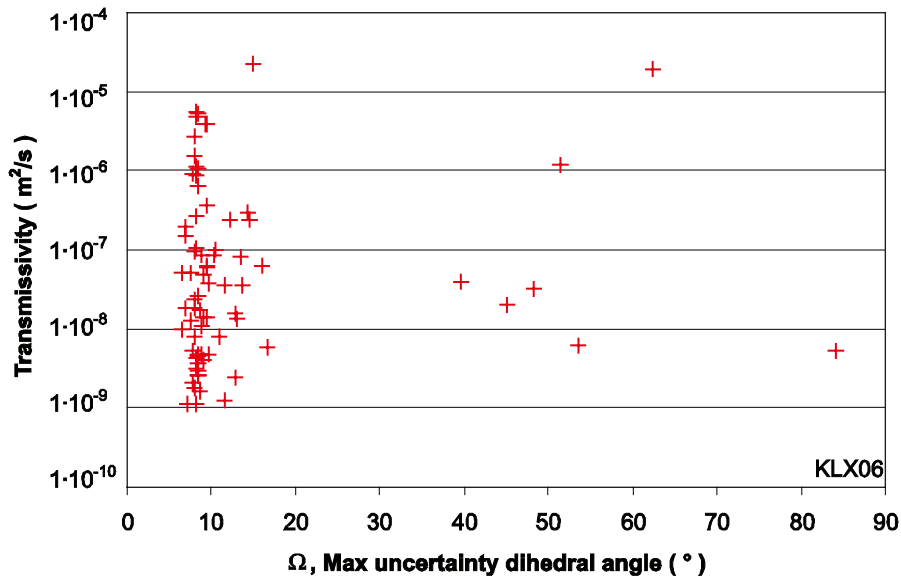


Figure 2-91. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX06.

2.2.5 KLX07A

All the six PFL fractures, 7117438B0A12B79A, F717438B0A13CF3C, 1957438B0A169432, 2517438B0A1824C3, 4BD7438B0A18BCEA and 9A97438B0A1A28E0, with high uncertainty have relatively low transmissivity values, see Figure 2-92. All is below $5.18 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ that is just above the median transmissivity of KLX07A, $2.17 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, and of all boreholes treated in this report, $3.12 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$.

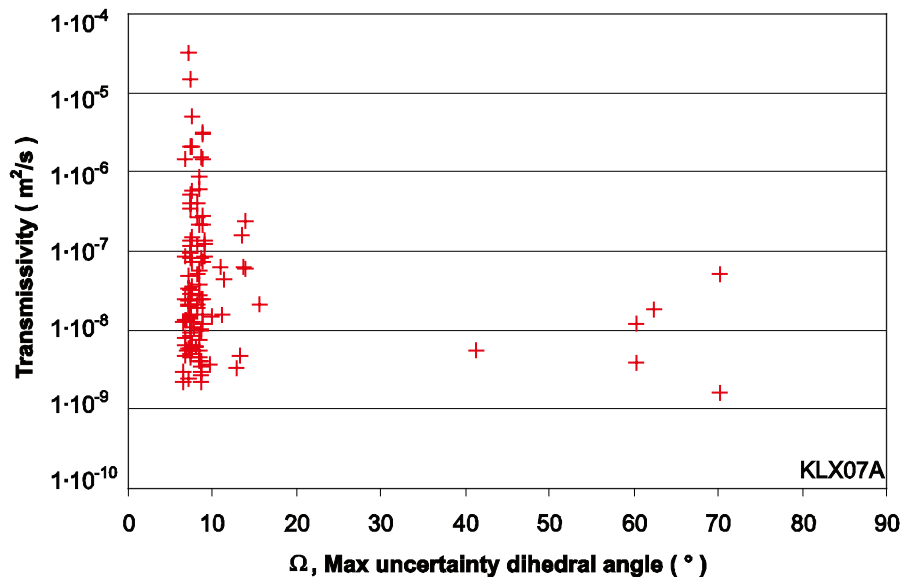


Figure 2-92. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX07A.

2.2.6 KLX07B

The two most uncertain PFL fractures, 1C17438B0910D6E4 and FFD7438B09119A6F, is among the four most transmissive fractures in KLX07B and it is highly recommended that these PFL fractures should be investigated further before used in modelling, see Figure 2-93. The other three PFL fractures, 2397438B09113C9B, 5257438B09116B70 and E6D7438B0912B35E, have relatively high transmissivity values as well and should also be paid attention.

The Figure 2-93 lacks two PFL fractures, 6597438B0910C920 (PFL no 14) and 2717438B0912D508 (PFL no 79), that do not have any orientation information and thus no uncertainty value. The transmissivity values of these fractures are $3.05 \cdot 10^{-9}$ and $1.9 \cdot 10^{-8}$ m²/s and hence in the lower scale of the transmissivity values in KLX07B. It is tough recommended that the reason for the lack of orientation data is investigated and, if possible, the orientation together with the uncertainty is calculated.

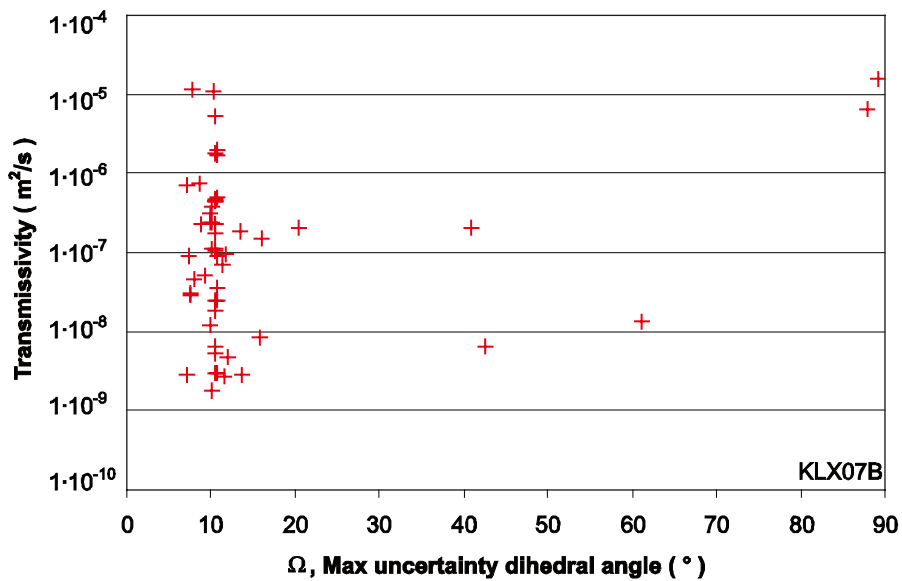


Figure 2-93. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX07B.

2.2.7 KLX08

Only one PFL fracture, 4058438B2B1A3C36, has uncertainty larger than 30°. The transmissivity is intermediate and the orientation sample space should be evaluated for this fracture, see Figure 2-94.

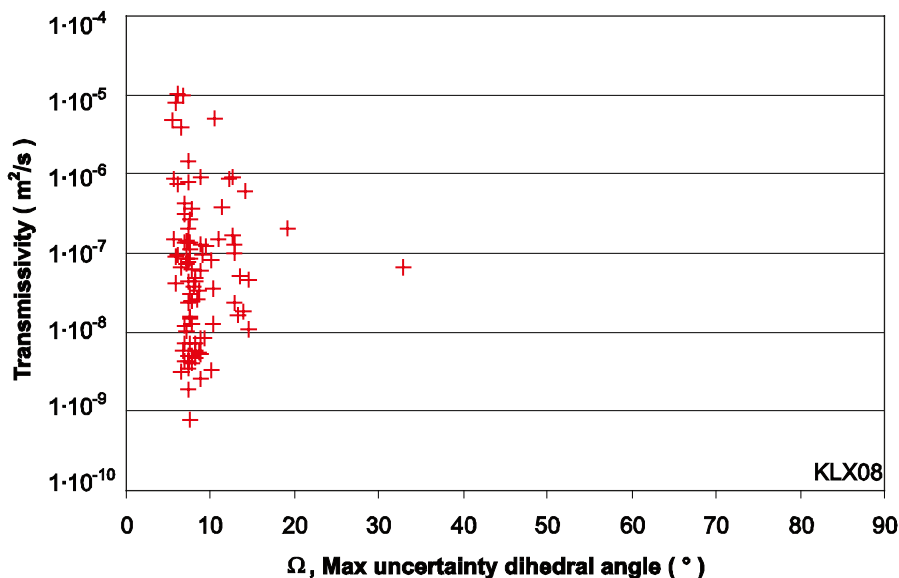


Figure 2-94. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX08.

2.2.8 KLX09

No PFL fracture has large uncertainty in KLX09, see Figure 2-95. The most uncertain fracture is well beneath the median transmissivity of the bore hole and maximum uncertainty just above 20°.

The PFL fracture 5C59438B2B1B7E32 (PFL no 68) lacks orientation information and thus is excluded from Figure 2-95. The transmissivity is high, $7.73 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ and it is highly recommended that the reason for the missing orientation data is investigated and, if possible, calculate the orientation together with the uncertainty values.

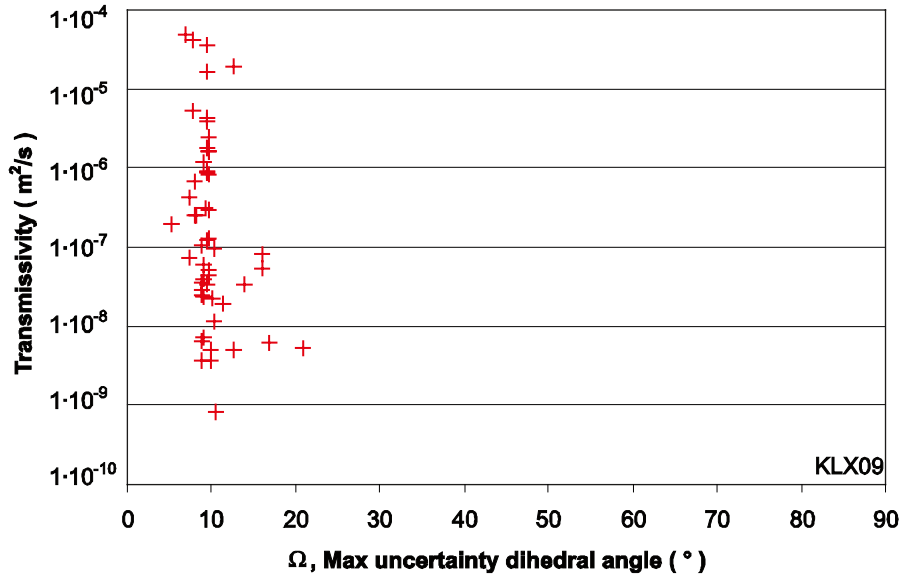


Figure 2-95. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX09.

2.2.9 KLX09B

The orientation uncertainty is large in KLX09B, see Figure 2-96 and Section 2.1.9. It is questionable if it is possible at all to use any orientation information on steep fractures from this borehole, see further in Section 2.3.9.

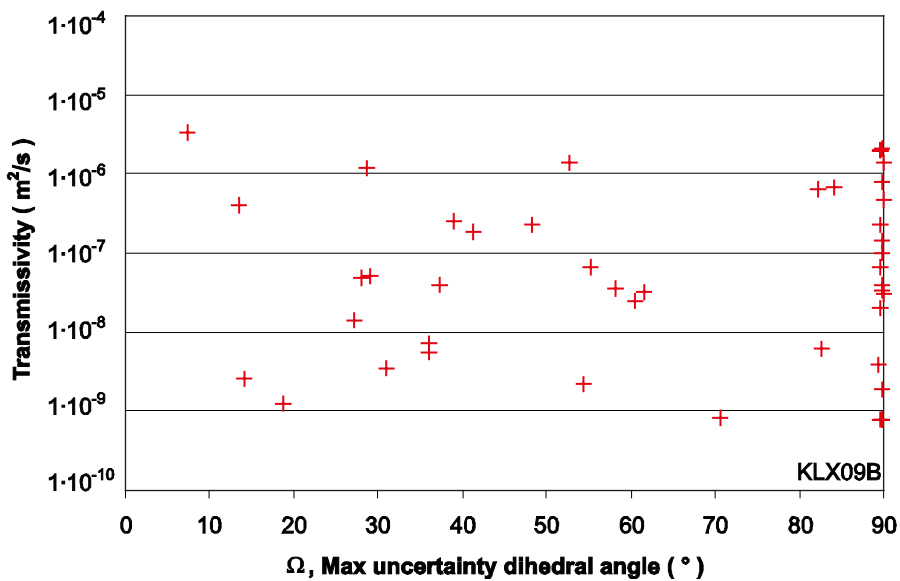


Figure 2-96. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX09B.

2.2.10 KLX09C

The orientation uncertainty in borehole KLX09 is low, only a few PFL fractures have maximum uncertainty greater than 10°. Although the transmissivity values for these fractures are intermediate they are still low compared to other transmissivity values measured in the borehole, see Figure 2-97.

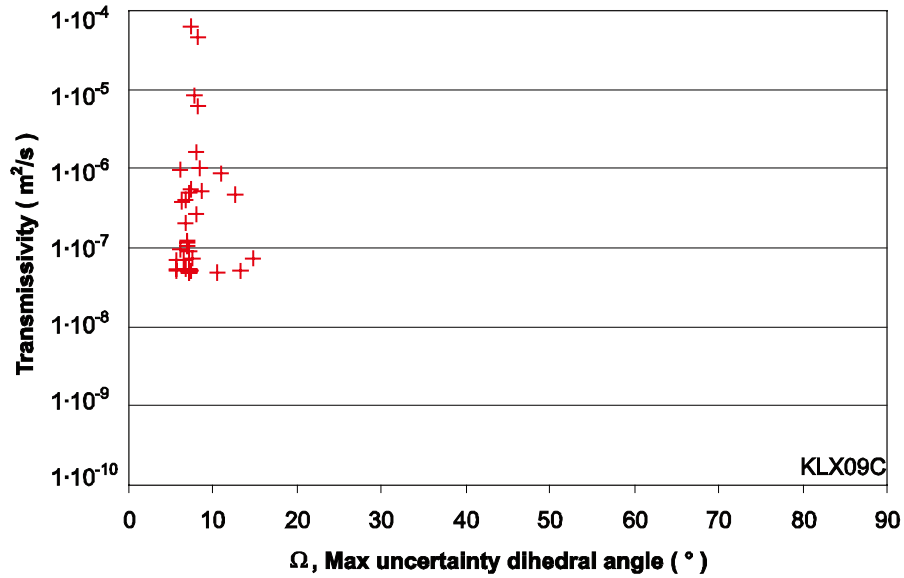


Figure 2-97. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX09C.

2.2.11 KLX09D

There are four PFL fractures in KLX09D, CE19438B0F10D9BF, A0D9438B0F113E65, 42D9438B0F114618 and 3499438B0F114CC1, with large uncertainty, see Figure 2-98. The three most uncertain of these fractures have intermediate transmissivity and should be paid attention.

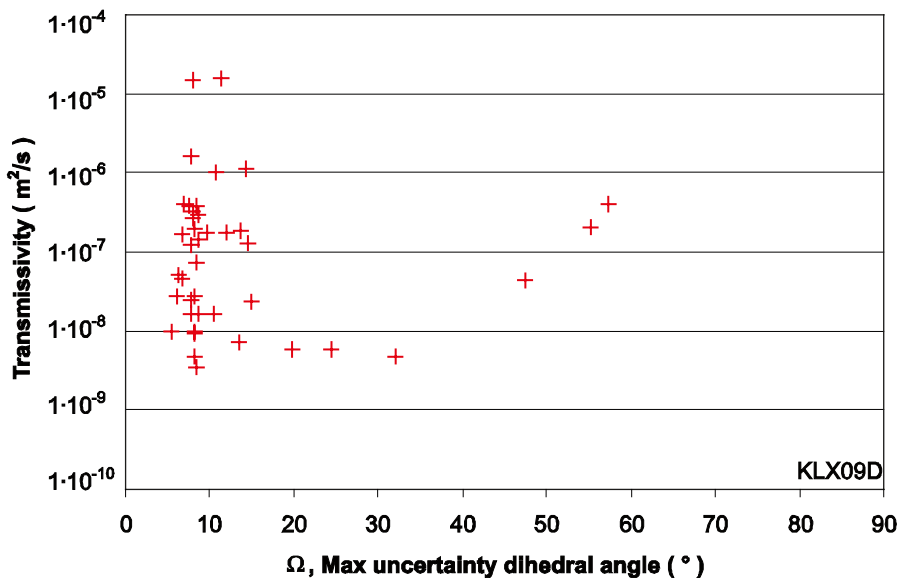


Figure 2-98. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX09D.

2.2.12 KLX09E

Most PFL fractures in KLX09E have intermediate transmissivity and relatively low uncertainty, see Figure 2-99. However, there is one exception, B3D9438B0E11B368, that has both high orientation uncertainty and high transmissivity. This fracture should be investigated further before any hydraulic modelling that is dependent on orientation.

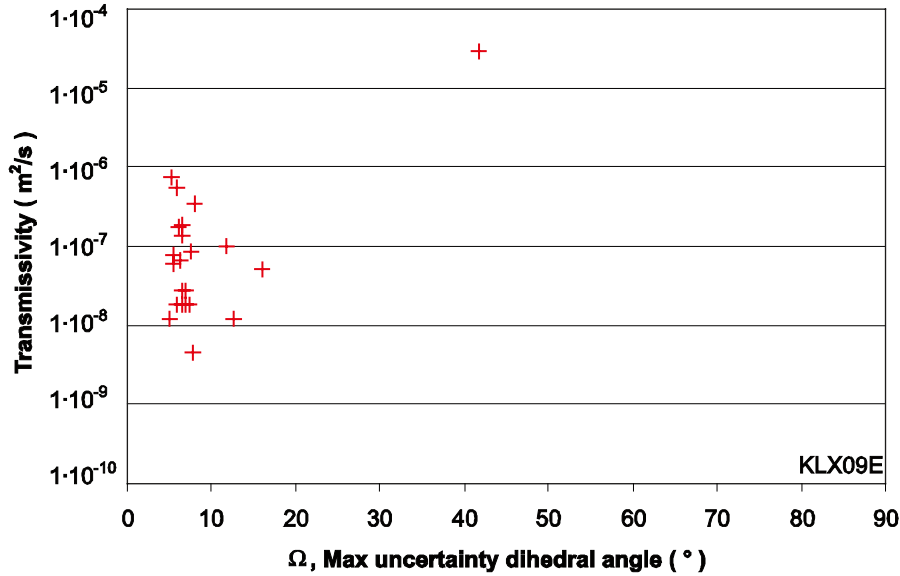


Figure 2-99. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX09E

2.2.13 KLX09F

Only two PFL fractures, 9599438B0D108369 and 3499438B0D109634, have high uncertainty but have relatively low transmissivity compared to other PFL fractures in KLX09F, see Figure 2-100.

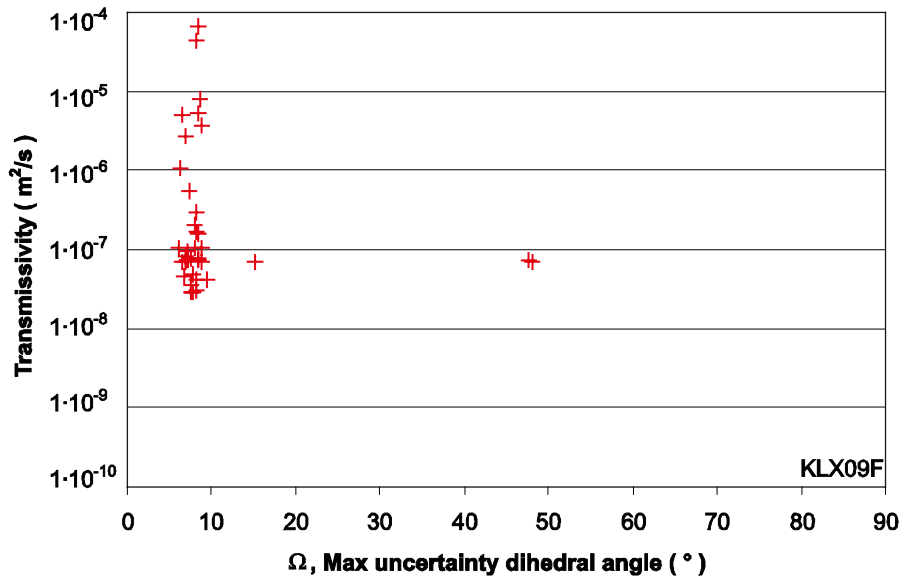


Figure 2-100. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX09F.

2.2.14 KLX09G

Compared to other KLX09 boreholes the transmissivity values are low in KLX09G, see Figure 2-101. There is one fracture with high orientation uncertainty, CF99438B0C106216, but the transmissivity is among the three lowest values, so the fracture might not be crucial for further hydrogeological modelling.

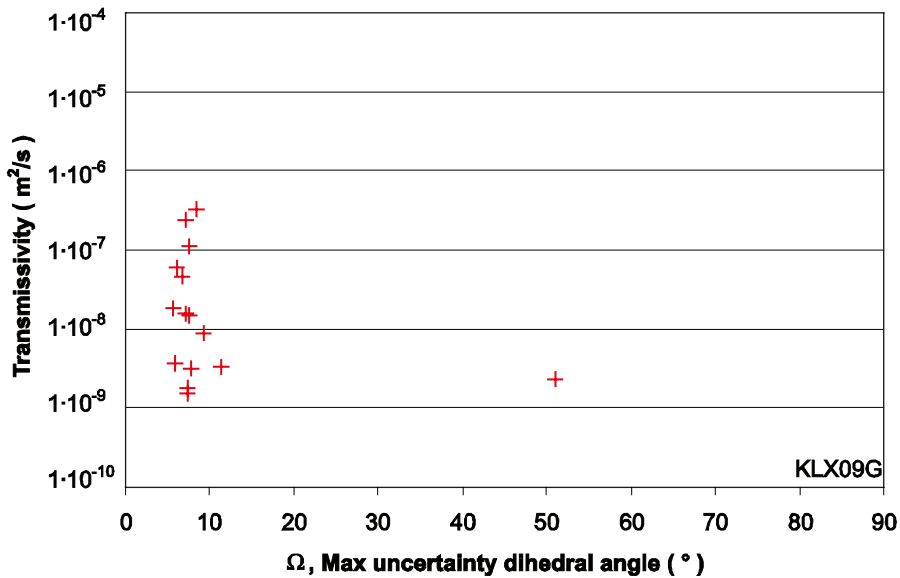


Figure 2-101. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX09G.

2.2.15 KLX10

There is a distinct difference in orientation uncertainty between the five fractures, 4910478B2B156B74, 8690478B2B157E33, DC90478B2B16107C, FF50478B2B164782 and F1D0478B2B165B27, with high uncertainty and the rest with intermediate uncertainty, see Figure 2-102. Three of the fractures with high orientation uncertainty have relatively low transmissivity, but two of them is among the ten with highest transmissivities and thus should be paid attention.

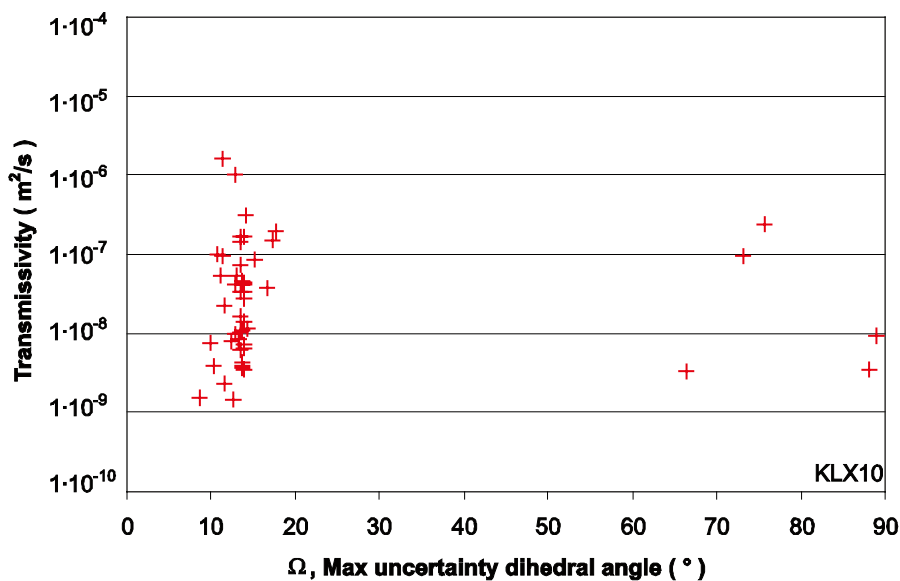


Figure 2-102. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX10

2.2.16 KLX10B

The transmissivity values are relatively high in KLX10B but no PFL fracture has any large uncertainty, see Figure 2-103, and thus no extra work regarding orientation need to be done, unless important to a hydrogeological orientation model.

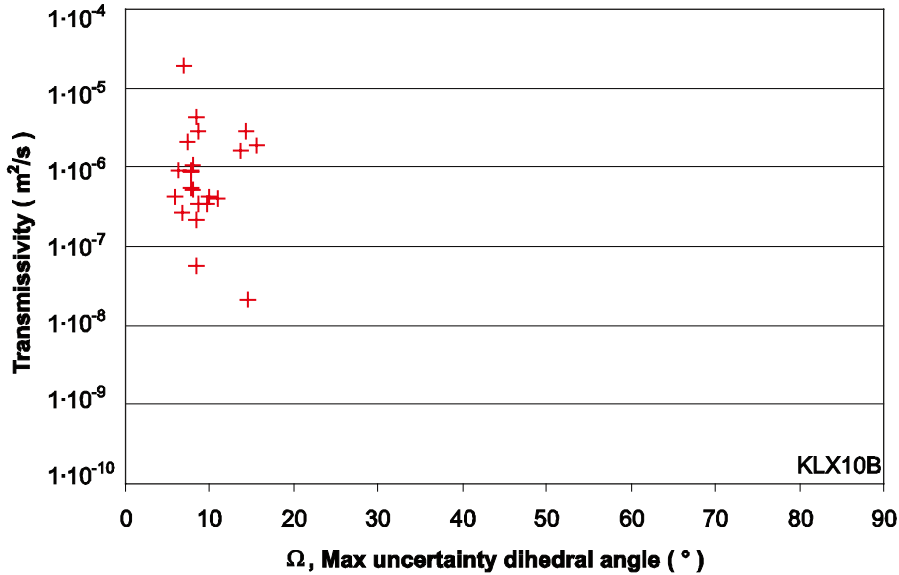


Figure 2-103. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX10B.

2.2.17 KLX10C

Neither the transmissivities nor the orientation uncertainties are high in KLX10C, see Figure 2-104, and no extra work regarding orientation should be needed for further orientation analysis.

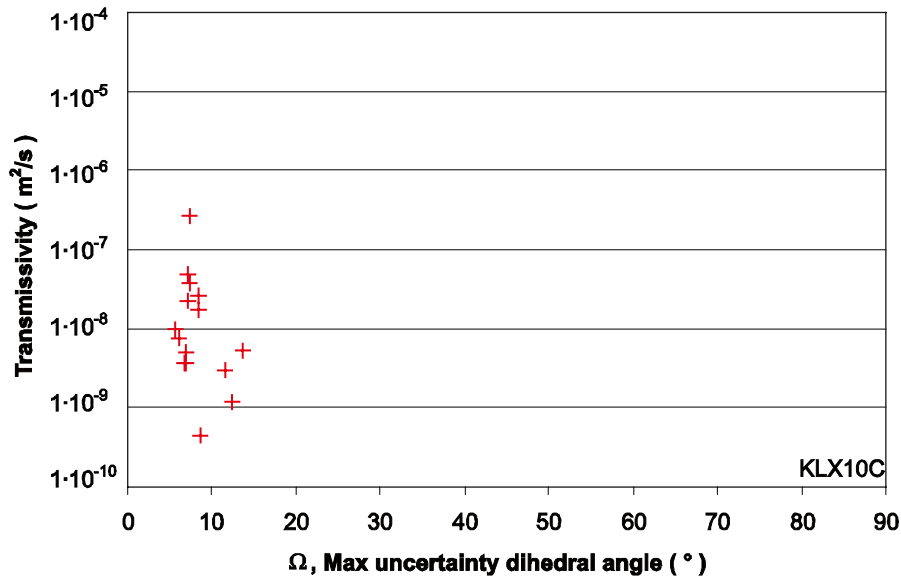


Figure 2-104. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX10C.

2.2.18 KLX11A

Three fractures in KLX11A, D211478B0A11E388, 4B91478B0A1800A9 and 5C91478B0A1AD343, have high orientation uncertainty, see Figure 2-105. Two of them have relatively low transmissivity values whilst the third is among the highest values in the borehole and therefore needs further attention.

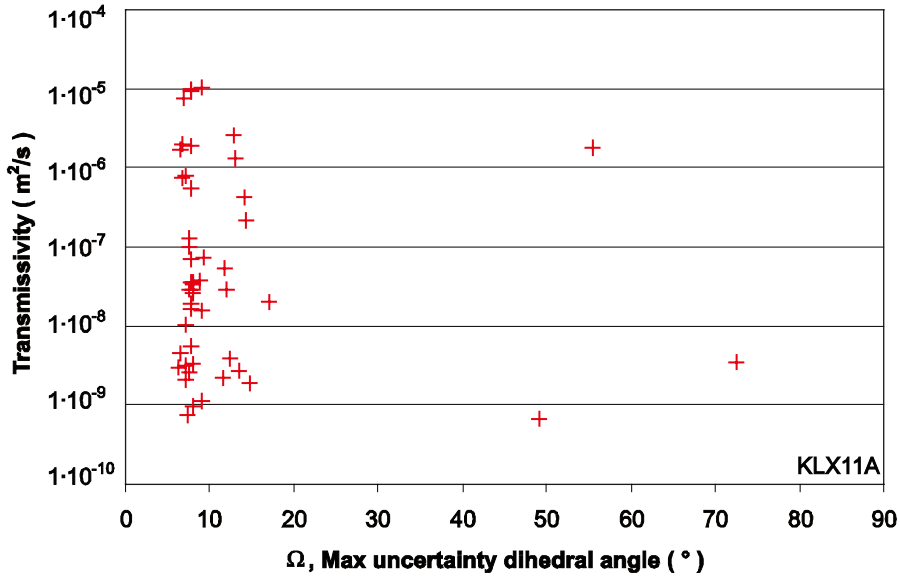


Figure 2-105. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX11A.

2.2.19 KLX11B

Although not as extreme as the other almost vertical borehole, KLX09B, all of the PFL fractures in KLX11B have maximum uncertainty greater than 10°, see Figure 2-106, and thus the orientation information from this borehole should be used with caution.

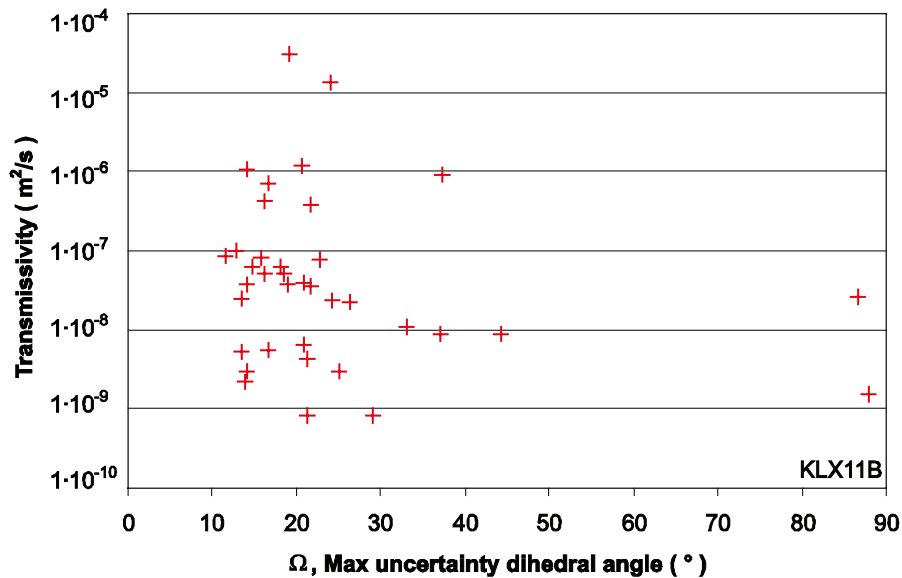


Figure 2-106. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX11B.

2.2.20 KLX11C

About 15% of the PFL fractures in KLX11C have high orientation uncertainty, but they have low to intermediate transmissivity values, see Figure 2-107. The six fractures, C091478B0810799F, 2091478B081080D7, E091478B08108665, 2091478B0810CE05, 4091478B0810FB33 and E091478B081125E4, have the greatest orientation uncertainties and should thus be given attention if important for any hydrogeological modelling.

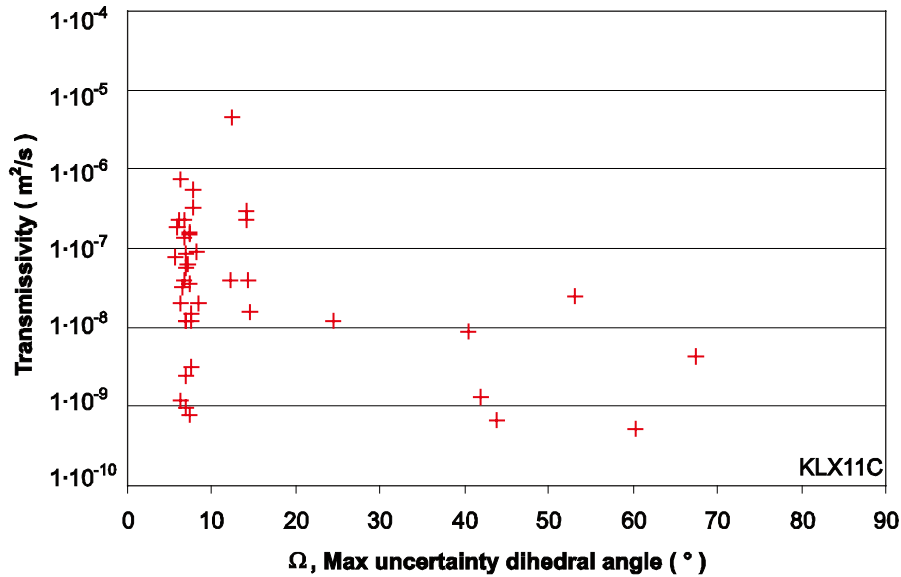


Figure 2-107. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX11C.

2.2.21 KLX11D

Only two PFL fractures in KLX11D have large orientation uncertainty, 4091478B0F10AEDA and 4091478B0F10E9DD, see Figure 2-108. Compared to other PFL fractures in KLX11D the two fractures have transmissivity values below the median.

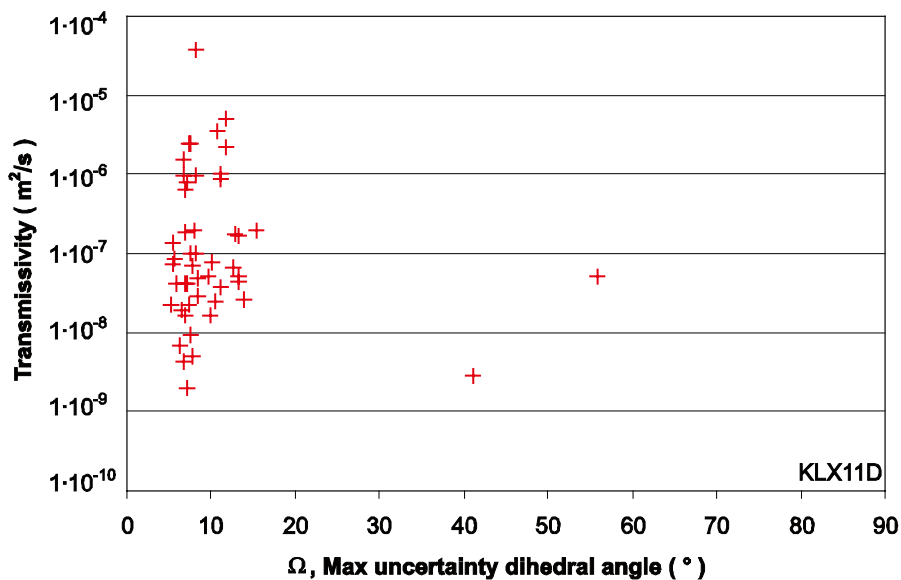


Figure 2-108. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX11D.

2.2.22 KLX11E

Also in KLX11E two fractures, 0091478B0E10BA7B and 6091478B0E111005, have large orientation uncertainty, see Figure 2-109. Though both fractures have intermediate transmissivity values they are close to or above the median of the transmissivities in KLX11E and hence need attention regarding their orientation if important for any hydrogeological modelling.

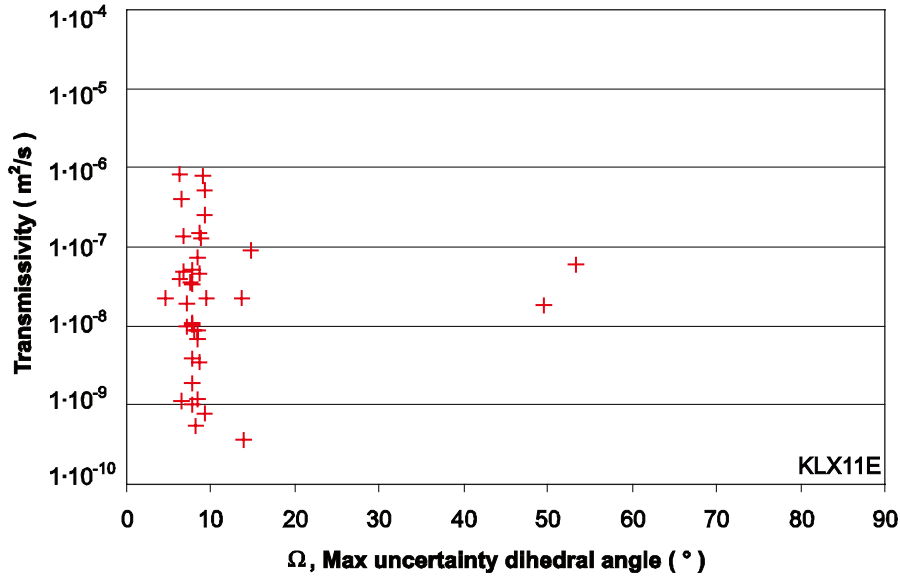


Figure 2-109. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX11E.

2.2.23 KLX11F

All PFL fractures in KLX11F have maximum uncertainty less than 30°, see Figure 2-110. The most uncertain fracture, E091478B0D10AB54, has maximum uncertainty 26° and is below the median transmissivity of the borehole, thus it might not need any further attention regarding orientation unless important for any model.

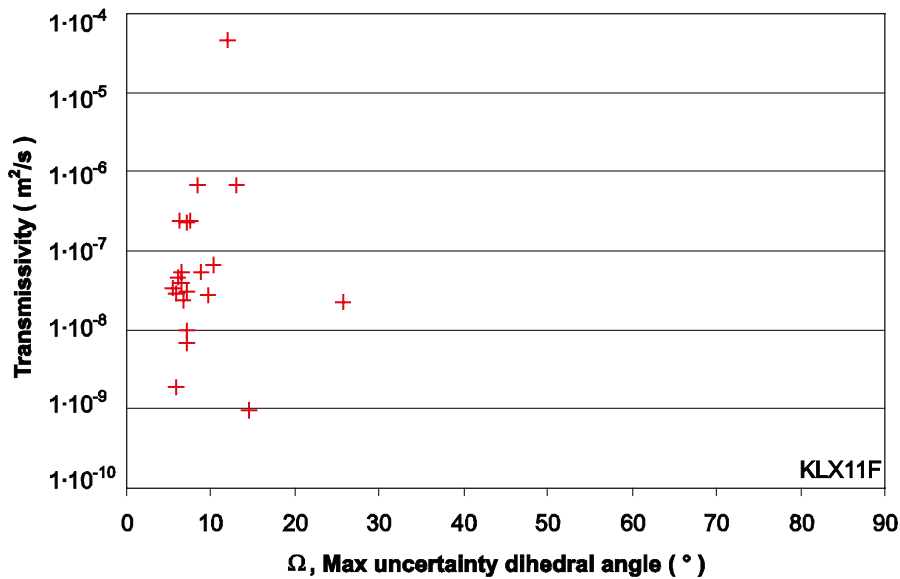


Figure 2-110. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX11F.

2.2.24 KLX12A

In KLX12A there are ten fractures having large orientation uncertainty, but most of them have relatively low transmissivity values compared to other PFL fractures in the same borehole, see Figure 2-111. Further information about the sample space is shown in Section 2.3.24 and it is recommended that the PFL fractures with highest orientation uncertainties are paid attention before any further hydrogeological modelling using orientation data is accomplished.

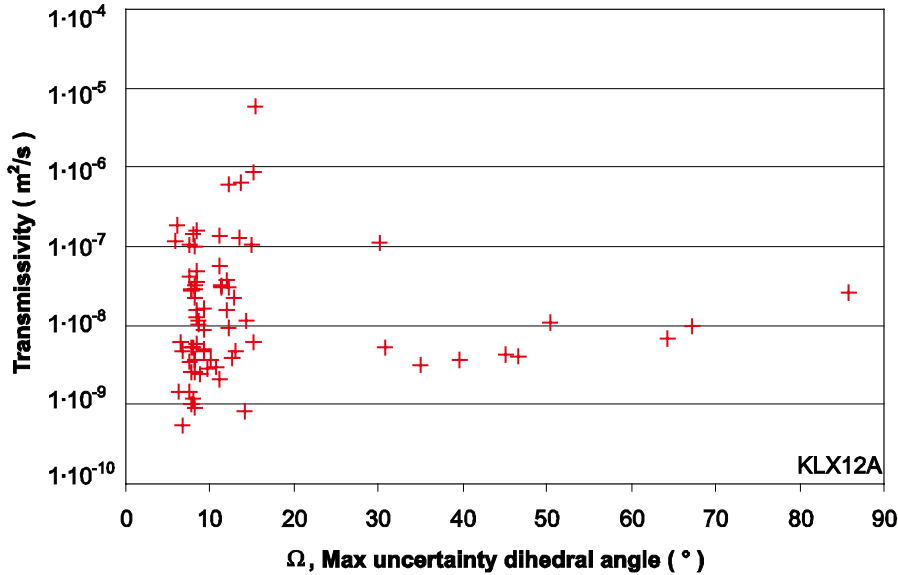


Figure 2-111. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX12A.

2.2.25 KLX13A

In KLX13A there are six PFL fractures, A093478B0A1190AE, 2093478B0A12A889, 8093478B0A133A80, 2093478B0A13DBB8, A093478B0A15BBBB and 4093478B0A175336, having orientation uncertainty greater than 30°, see Figure 2-112. These 5% of the total number of PFL fractures in KLX13A should be investigated further if important for any hydrogeological modelling.

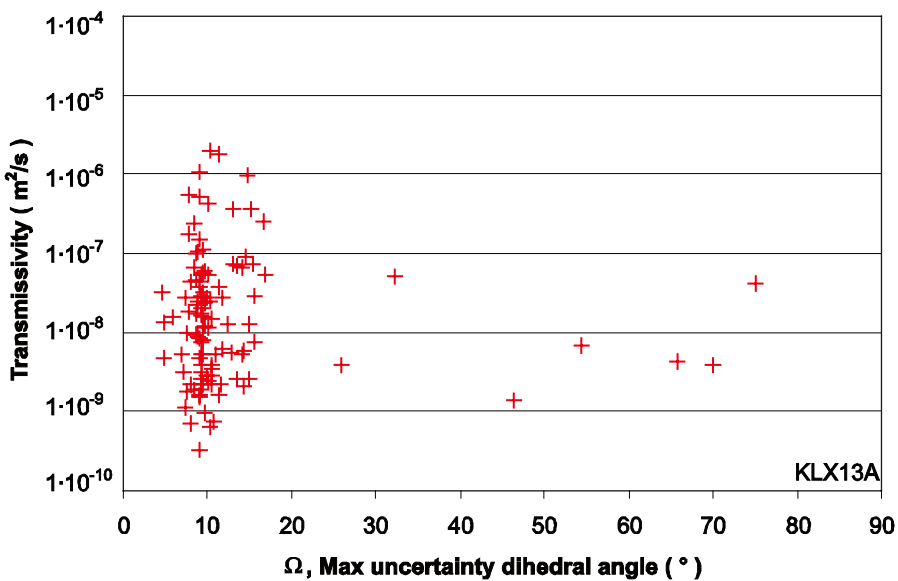


Figure 2-112. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX13A.

2.2.26 KLX14A

Only one fracture, C0D4478B0A10AB07, has large orientation uncertainty, see Figure 2-113. Unfortunately the maximum uncertainty is close to 90° and the transmissivity is the fourth largest in the borehole; hence the fracture needs to be paid attention in any hydrogeological modelling.

There is also one PFL fracture, 7BD4478B0A10C009 (PFL no 11), that is excluded from Figure 2-113 due to lack of orientation data. The transmissivity value, $7.23 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ is in the mid range of transmissivity values and it is thus recommended that the reason for the lack of data is investigated and that, if possible, orientation and uncertainty values are calculated.

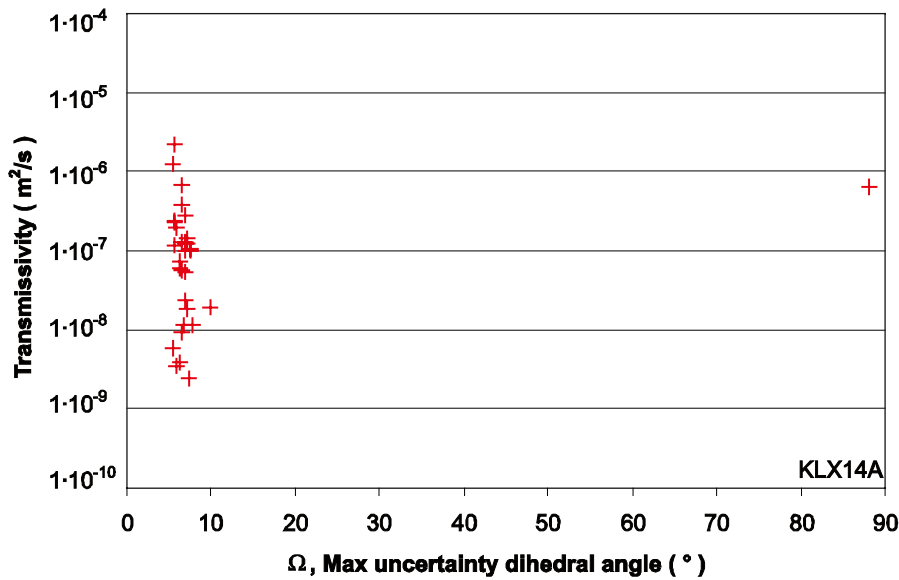


Figure 2-113. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX14A.

2.2.27 KLX15A

Three fractures, BDD5478B0A130515, C095478B0A15E87F and F895478B0A15EE3E, have large orientation uncertainty, see Figure 2-114. The two latter have relatively low transmissivity values whilst the first have intermediate transmissivity value and hence should be paid attention when used in hydrogeological modelling using orientation information.

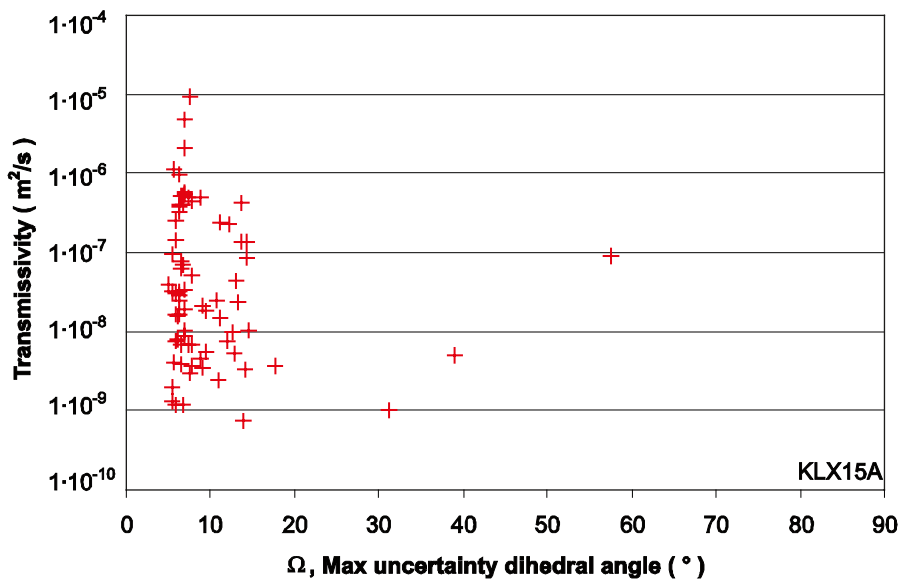


Figure 2-114. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX15A.

2.2.28 KLX16A

Most PFL fractures in KLX16A have relatively low maximum uncertainty, see Figure 2-115. The only PFL fracture with large uncertainty, E8D6478B0A23A756, has the third lowest transmissivity value and, though high uncertainty, should not need any extra attention unless important for conceptual hydrogeological modelling.

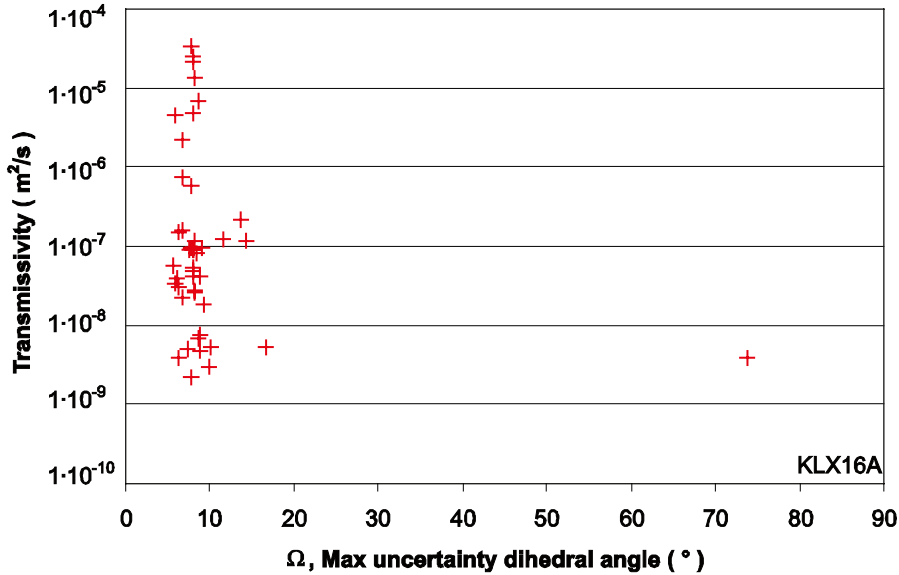


Figure 2-115. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX16A.

2.2.29 KLX17A

The two fractures, BBD7478B0A33BFB4 and EE17478B0A367F28, having the largest orientation uncertainty are among the six fractures with the lowest transmissivity values, see Figure 2-116. Unless important to the hydrogeological modelling there should not be a major incitement to investigate those two fractures further.

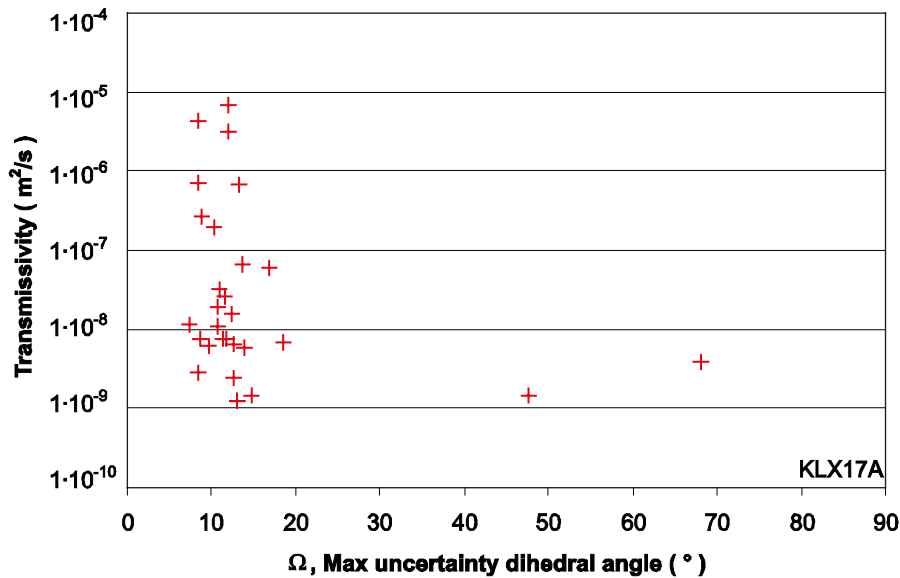


Figure 2-116. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX17A.

2.2.30 KLX18A

The vast majority of the PFL fractures in KLX18A have low maximum uncertainty, see Figure 2-117. However, the 13 PFL fractures with maximum uncertainty greater than 30° have transmissivity values that spread almost as much as the rest in KLX18A and thus these fractures need attention before further hydrogeological modelling, see e.g. Section 2.3.30.

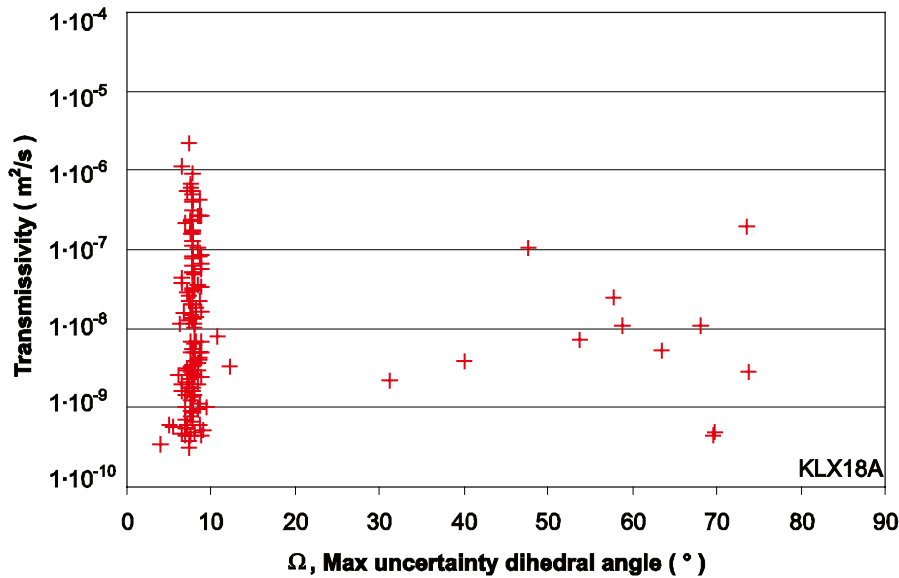


Figure 2-117. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX18A.

2.2.31 KLX19A

There are five PFL fractures, 0099478B0A119244, 6099478B0A11979B, 2099478B0A123FBC, 0099478B0A1A2F1C and 4099478B0A1A3230, having orientation uncertainty greater than 30° in KLX19A, see Figure 2-118. The transmissivity values of the PFL fractures are high in KLX19A and despite that all but one of the fractures with high uncertainty is below the median transmissivity of the borehole these fractures should be paid attention before any further hydrogeological modelling.

One of the most transmissive fractures, $2.55 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, in KLX19A, 0099478B0A119AFC (PFL no 5), is omitted from Figure 2-118 due to lack of orientation information. It is highly recommended that the reason for the missing orientation data is investigated and, if possible, calculate the orientation together with the uncertainty values.

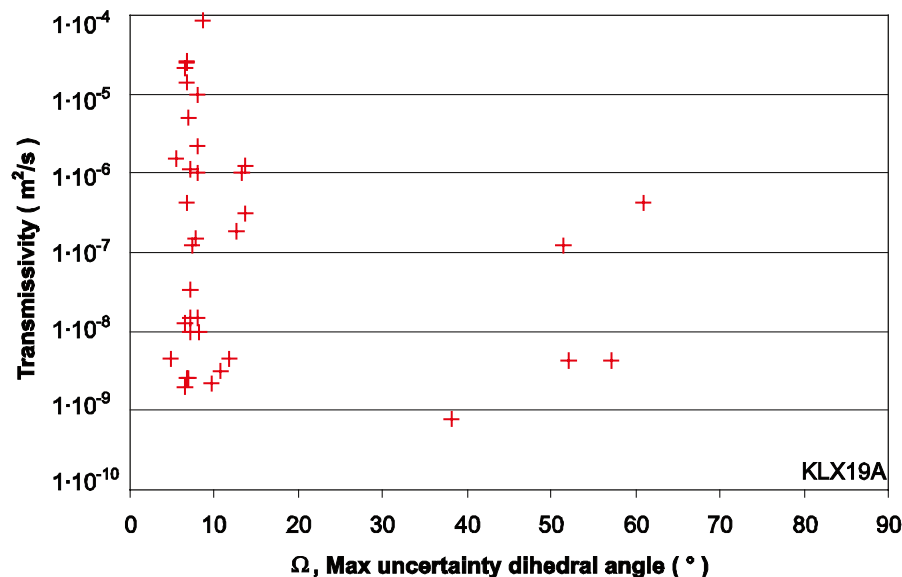


Figure 2-118. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX19A.

2.2.32 KLX20A

There is a large spread of the orientation uncertainties in KLX20A, see Figure 2-119. The transmissivity values, for the eight fractures with orientation uncertainty greater than 30°, spread as much as the transmissivity values for all PFL fractures and thus the fractures need to be investigated further, see e.g. Section 2.3.32.

One PFL fracture, 20904B8B0A1436CE (PFL no 46), is excluded from Figure 2-119 due to missing information about orientation. Though the transmissivity value is among the lowest, $1.65 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, in KLX20A it is anyhow recommended that the reason for lack of data is investigated if important to any hydrogeological model and, if possible, orientation data and uncertainty is calculated.

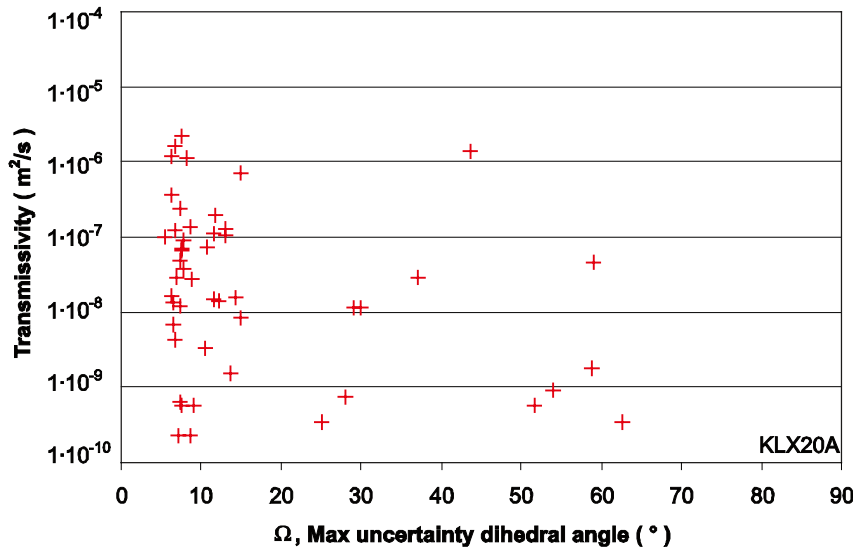


Figure 2-119. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX20A.

2.2.33 KLX21B

No PFL fractures in KLX21B have large orientation uncertainty, see Figure 2-120, and thus no further analyses regarding orientation should be needed for the PFL fractures, unless important for the hydrogeological model.

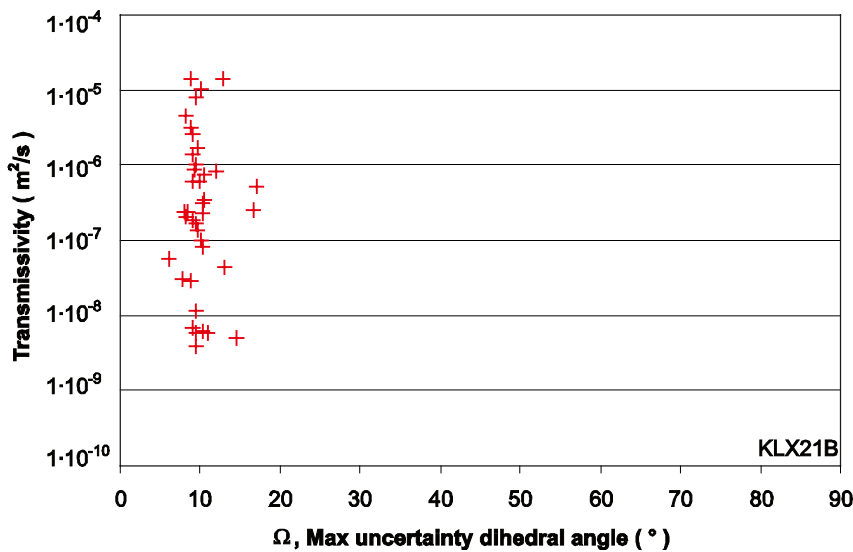


Figure 2-120. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX21B.

2.2.34 KLX22A

There is no large orientation uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX22A and, unless important for the hydrogeological model, no further analyses regarding orientation should be needed for the PFL fractures, see Figure 2-121.

Three PFL fractures, C0924B8B0A10496F (PFL no 1), A0924B8B0A105689 (PFL no 2) and C0924B8B0A10628F (PFL no 3), are omitted from Figure 2-121 due to lack of transmissivity information, see Section 1.1. The maximum uncertainty of the three fractures is all below 16°.

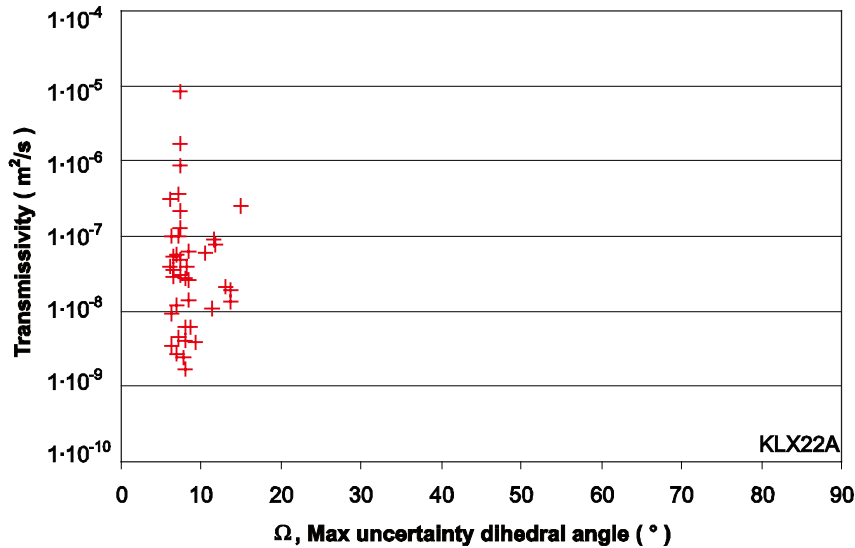


Figure 2-121. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX22A.

2.2.35 KLX22B

There are two PFL fractures, C0924B8B0910781F and 00924B8B09109F3B, in KLX22B having large orientation uncertainty, see Figure 2-122. Though having as low transmissivity values as in the 1·10⁻⁸ m²/s range, they are in the mid range of transmissivity values in KLX22B and thus it is recommended that the fractures are paid attention when doing hydrogeological work that take orientation into account.

Two PFL fractures, C0924B8B091041C4 PFL no 1) and 00924B8B091045C6 (PFL no 2), in KLX22B are missing transmissivity values and hence excluded from Figure 2-122. The maximum orientation uncertainty of these two fractures is less than 15°.

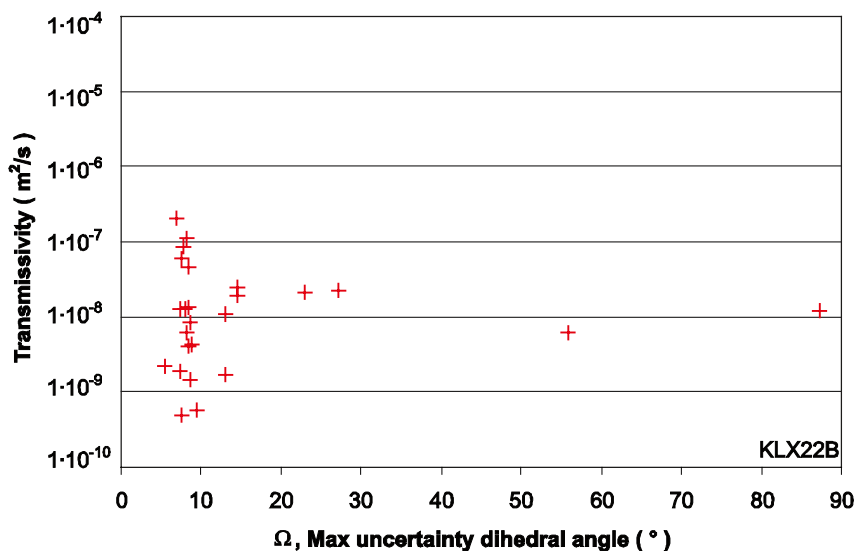


Figure 2-122. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX22B.

2.2.36 KLX23A

Only one PFL fracture, A0D34B8B0A216B13, has orientation uncertainty greater than 30°, see Figure 2-123. The transmissivity values is in the mid range of the values in KLX23A and thus should be paid attention when used in hydrogeological modelling using orientation information.

KLX23A is missing orientation information for one fracture, 40934B8B0A216EBD (PFL no 17), and transmissivity data for one fracture, A0934B8B0A2057D6 (PFL no 1). These two fractures are consequently omitted from Figure 2-123.

The fracture missing orientation data have a transmissivity value of $3.91 \cdot 10^{-9}$ m²/s and hence in the lower range of transmissivity values in KLX23A. Despite the relatively low transmissivity it is recommended that the reason for the lack of orientation information is investigated and, if possible, calculate orientation and uncertainty values. The fracture that is missing transmissivity information has maximum uncertainty 11°.

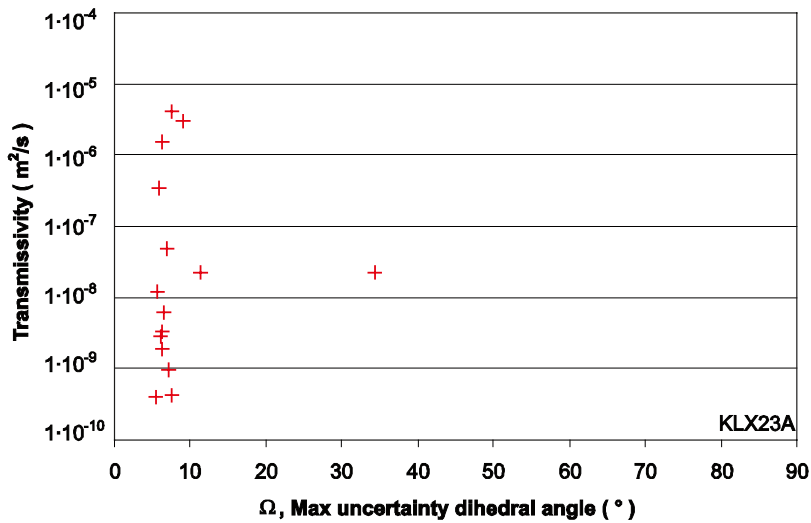


Figure 2-123. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX23A.

2.2.37 KLX23B

There are only four PFL fractures in KLX23B and two of them, 80934B8B09204923 (PFL no 1) and A0934B8B09206504 (PFL no 2), are missing information about transmissivity and thus omitted from Figure 2-124. The remaining two fractures have low orientation uncertainty and do not need any further attention regarding the orientation.

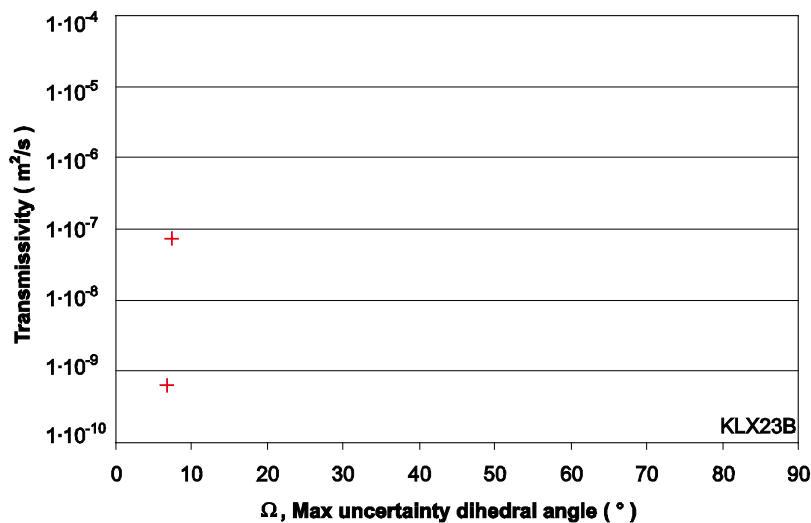


Figure 2-124. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX23B.

2.2.38 KLX24A

There is one PFL fracture, 00944B8B0A107BC2, in KLX24A that has orientation uncertainty greater than 30°, see Figure 2-125. The transmissivity value is among the largest in the borehole and thus should be paid attention when used in hydrogeological modelling using orientation information.

Three fractures, 60944B8B0A10501A (PFL no 1), 20944B8B0A105C3E (PFL no 2) and 60944B8B0A106E52 (PFL no 3), that are missing transmissivity values are consequently omitted from Figure 2-125. The maximum uncertainty for these fractures is less than 11°.

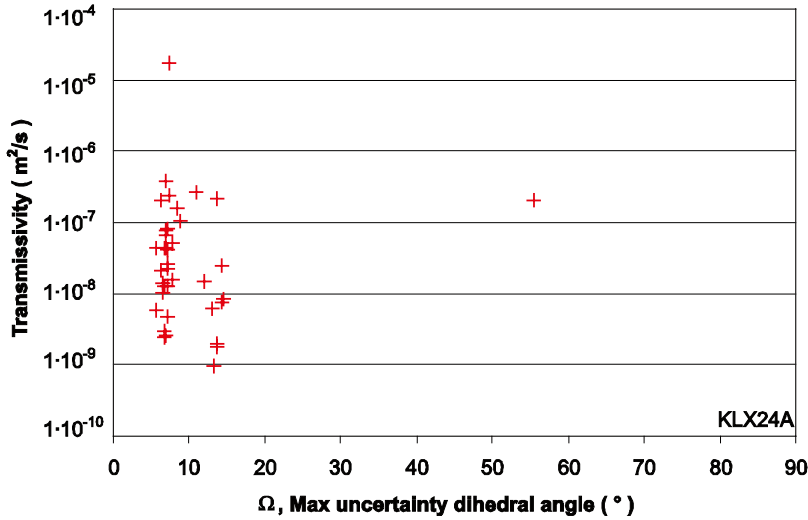


Figure 2-125. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX24A.

2.2.39 KLX25A

There are few PFL fractures in KLX25A, see Figure 2-126. One of them, 20954B8B0A10840C, has a large orientation uncertainty but has the lowest transmissivity in the borehole. This fracture might not need further attention unless important for the hydrogeological orientation model.

One fracture, 80954B8B0A104286, with maximum orientation uncertainty 8° is missing transmissivity information and thus excluded from Figure 2-126.

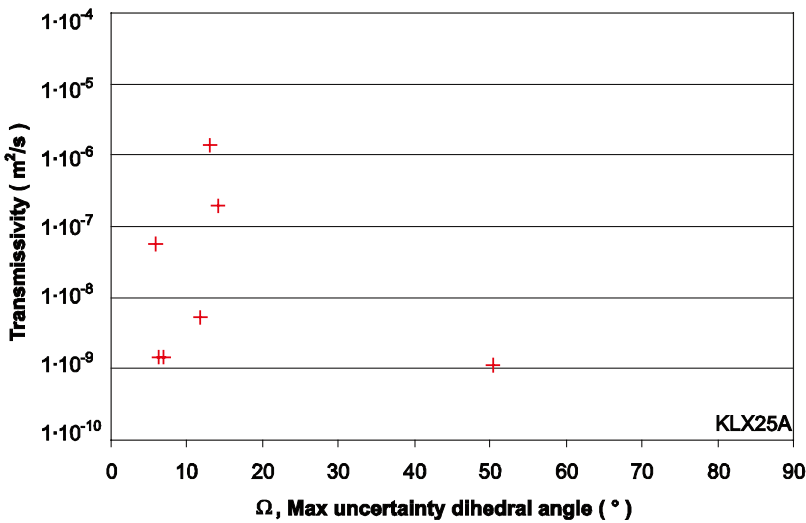


Figure 2-126. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX25A.

2.2.40 KLX26A

Only one PFL fracture, C0964B8B0A1096D9, has large orientation uncertainty in KLX26A, see Figure 2-128. The fracture is among the most transmissive and consequently need attention when used in hydrogeological modelling using orientation information.

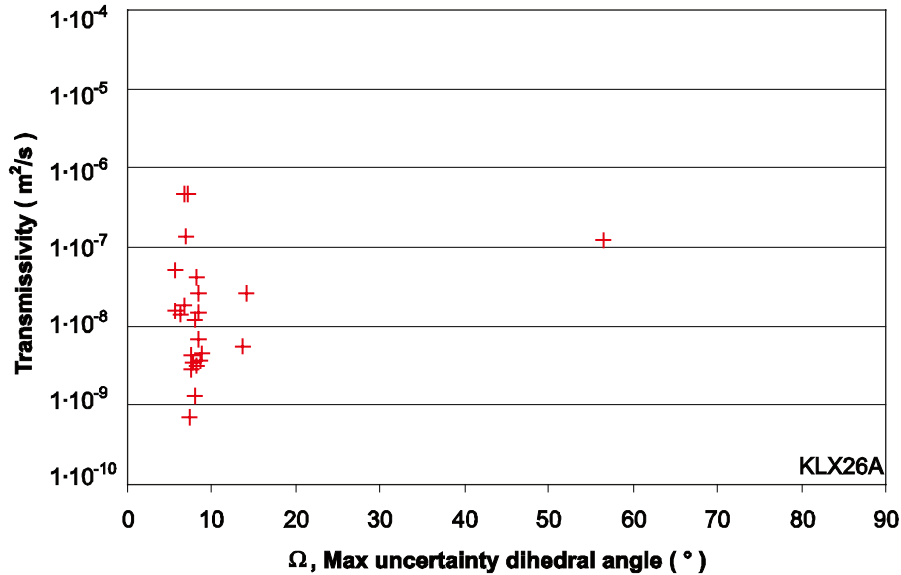


Figure 2-127. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX26A.

2.2.41 KLX26B

No PFL fracture has large maximum orientation uncertainty in KLX26B, see Figure 2-128. The maximum uncertainty is less than 12° and thus no further investigation should be needed when using the data in hydrogeological modelling.

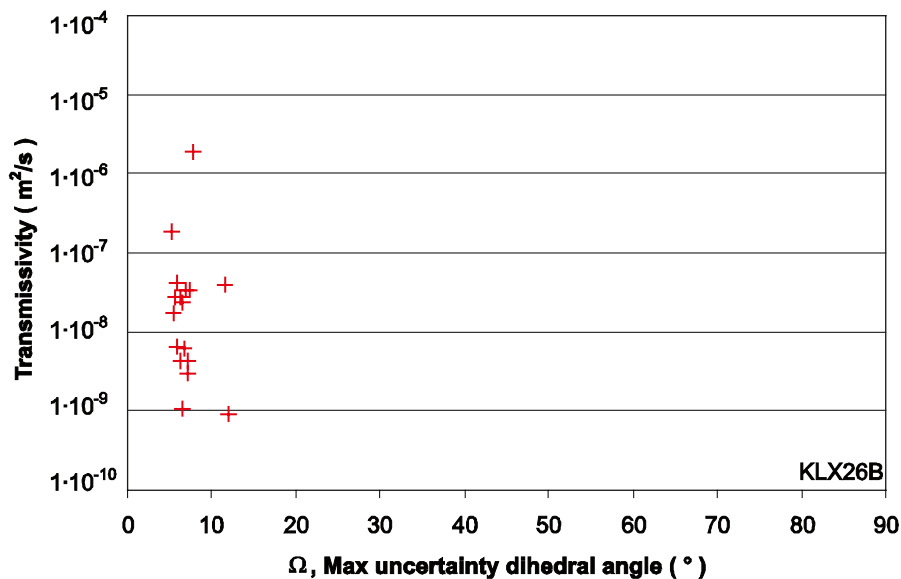


Figure 2-128. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX26B.

2.2.42 KLX28A

There is no large orientation uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX28A and, unless important for the hydrogeological model, no further analyses regarding orientation should be needed for the PFL fractures, see Figure 2-129.

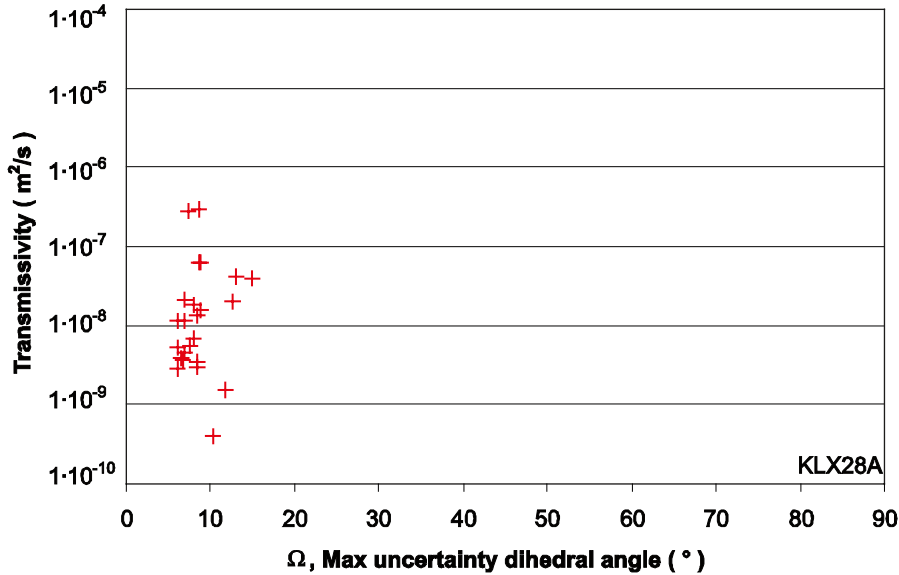


Figure 2-129. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX28A.

2.2.43 KLX29A

There is no PFL fracture with large orientation uncertainty in KLX29A, see Figure 2-130. Unless important for the hydrogeological model, there should be no need for further analyses regarding the orientation.

Two PFL fractures, 00994B8B0A101CAB (PFL no 1) and 00994B8B0A103320 (PFL no 2), are missing transmissivity values and hence omitted from Figure 2-130. Both fractures have low maximum uncertainty, less than 7°.

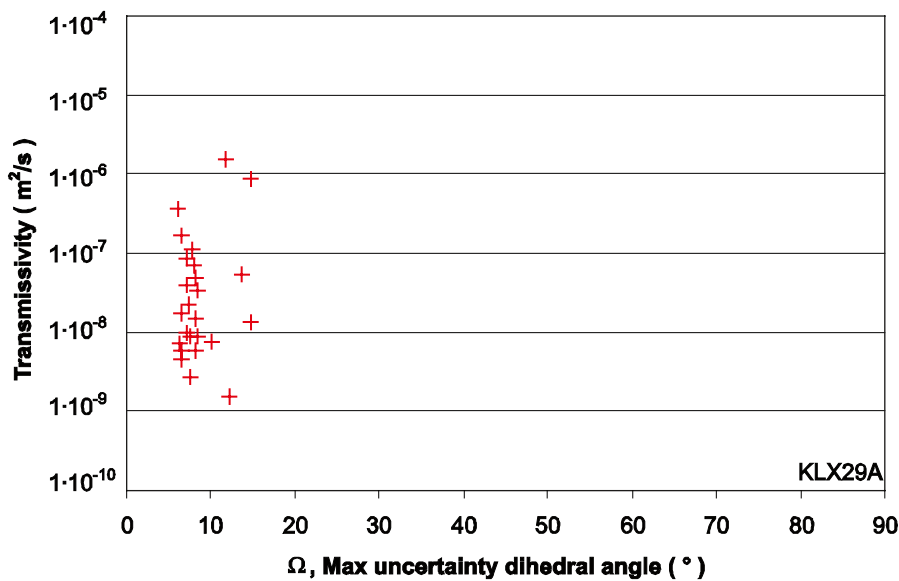


Figure 2-130. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in KLX29A.

2.2.44 All Combined

All the 1943 PFL fractures, with both orientation and transmissivity information, in the studied KLX holes are shown in Figure 2-131. There are 716 fractures that have an orientation uncertainty larger than 10° and 155 fractures with orientation uncertainty larger than 30° , the latter are listed in Table 2-2. As expected there does not seem to be any major difference in transmissivity values due to orientation uncertainty; the median transmissivity of all PFL fractures is $3.1 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ whilst the median transmissivity for the fractures with orientation uncertainty larger than 30° is $1.1 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$.

Table 2-1 shows the number of PFL fractures in each borehole that have maximum orientation uncertainty larger than 10° and 30° , respectively. There are nine boreholes having more than 10% PFL fractures with maximum uncertainty larger than 30° with KLX09B standing out with more than 80% of the fractures having maximum uncertainty larger than 30° . Eleven of the boreholes have no fractures with maximum uncertainty above 30° .

To give more details about the PFL fractures with most uncertain orientation the 155 PFL fractures with maximum uncertainty larger than 30° and having a transmissivity value are listed in Table 2-2. Further details of the shape of the sample space are shown in Section 2.3.

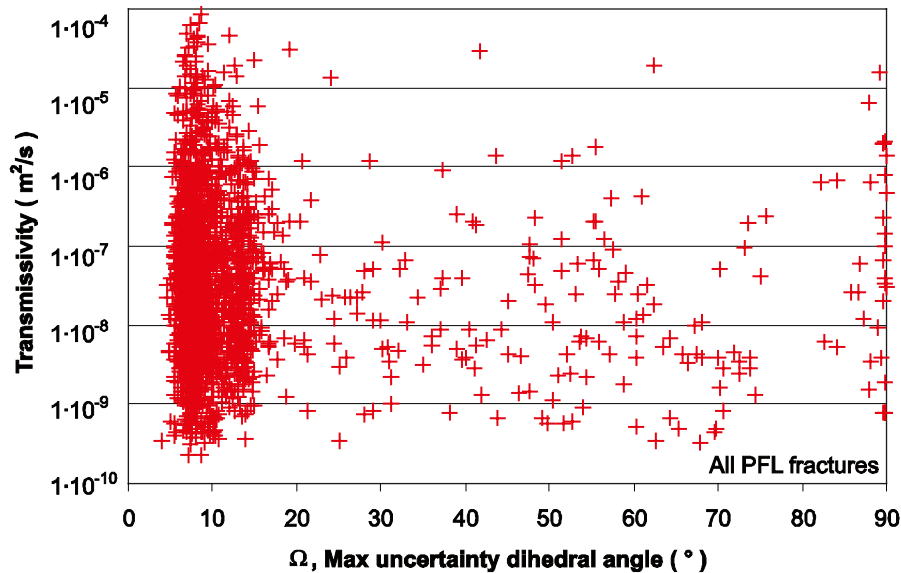


Figure 2-131. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in all KLX holes.

Table 2-1. Compilation of PFL fractures with transmissivity value having maximum orientation uncertainty larger than 10° and 30°, respectively, compared to all PFL fractures.

Borehole	Total # of PFL fractures	PFL fractures $\Omega > 10^\circ$		PFL fractures $\Omega > 30^\circ$	
		number	%	number	%
KLX03	41	33	80.5	2	4.9
KLX04	86	74	86.0	4	4.7
KLX05	68	36	52.9	8	11.8
KLX06	76	23	30.3	7	9.2
KLX07A	113	16	14.2	6	5.3
KLX07B	54	41	75.9	5	9.3
KLX08	90	21	23.3	1	1.1
KLX09	52	12	23.1	0	0.0
KLX09B	44	43	97.7	36	81.8
KLX09C	36	5	13.9	0	0.0
KLX09D	41	15	36.6	4	9.8
KLX09E	22	4	18.2	1	4.5
KLX09F	37	3	8.1	2	5.4
KLX09G	15	2	13.3	1	6.7
KLX10	49	47	95.9	5	10.2
KLX10B	22	5	22.7	0	0.0
KLX10C	15	3	20.0	0	0.0
KLX11A	49	14	28.6	3	6.1
KLX11B	37	37	100.0	6	16.2
KLX11C	41	13	31.7	6	14.6
KLX11D	49	17	34.7	2	4.1
KLX11E	37	5	13.5	2	5.4
KLX11F	21	5	23.8	0	0.0
KLX12A	73	33	45.2	10	13.7
KLX13A	113	47	41.6	6	5.3
KLX14A	32	1	3.1	1	3.1
KLX15A	75	21	28.0	3	4.0
KLX16A	46	6	13.0	1	2.2
KLX17A	29	22	75.9	2	6.9
KLX18A	140	14	10.0	12	8.6
KLX19A	36	11	30.6	5	13.9
KLX20A	49	23	46.9	8	16.3
KLX21B	39	15	38.5	0	0.0
KLX22A	40	8	20.0	0	0.0
KLX22B	25	8	32.0	2	8.0
KLX23A	15	2	13.3	1	6.7
KLX23B	2	0	0.0	0	0.0
KLX24A	38	11	28.9	1	2.6
KLX25A	7	4	57.1	1	14.3
KLX26A	23	3	13.0	1	4.3
KLX26B	17	2	11.8	0	0.0
KLX28A	24	5	20.8	0	0.0
KLX29A	25	6	24.0	0	0.0
All	1,943	716	36.9	155	8.0

Table 2-2. The 155 PFL fractures with transmissivity value and having maximum orientation uncertainty larger than 30°.

Borehole	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup (m)	Feature Id	Ω (°)	T (m ² /s)
KLX03	4	132.98	FE53438B2B1206B4	72.4	2.41·10 ⁻⁹
KLX03	5	137.09	F653438B2B1216AF	52.6	2.49·10 ⁻⁹
KLX04	51	314.18	4554438B2B14C370	30.0	5.10·10 ⁻⁹
KLX04	74	371.34	D854438B2B15A1BF	60.2	7.04·10 ⁻⁹
KLX04	90	568.95	E414438B2B18A26A	86.8	6.11·10 ⁻⁸
KLX04	108	626.59	F114438B2B1982BE	51.4	4.97·10 ⁻⁸
KLX05	26	154.56	31D5438B2B125BFA	71.8	4.63·10 ⁻⁹
KLX05	37	189.40	5515438B2B12E3B7	52.8	6.07·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX05	42	211.52	4C15438B2B1339F7	65.3	5.00·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX05	53	248.25	01D5438B2B13C92E	64.2	6.79·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX05	62	411.16	A955438B2B164300	74.4	1.32·10 ⁻⁹
KLX05	64	426.33	0A55438B2B167E07	49.8	5.78·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX05	66	494.76	8F95438B2B17886A	67.9	3.30·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX05	71	897.64	4555438B2B1DA76F	70.6	2.81·10 ⁻⁹
KLX06	1	101.70	0496438B2B118D03	51.3	1.21·10 ⁻⁶
KLX06	19	163.12	E216438B2B127ADF	39.6	3.97·10 ⁻⁸
KLX06	20	163.22	F596438B2B127B43	45.1	1.99·10 ⁻⁸
KLX06	28	172.25	FE96438B2B129E5A	48.4	3.18·10 ⁻⁸
KLX06	72	264.55	3796438B2B14053F	62.4	1.89·10 ⁻⁵
KLX06	162	507.40	3C56438B2B17B5EA	84.0	5.39·10 ⁻⁹
KLX06	186	938.81	8CD6438B2B1E42B8	53.6	6.03·10 ⁻⁹
KLX07A	41	178.35	7117438B0A12B79A	70.1	5.18·10 ⁻⁸
KLX07A	63	250.28	F717438B0A13CF3C	60.4	1.21·10 ⁻⁸
KLX07A	159	432.38	1957438B0A169432	41.2	5.54·10 ⁻⁹
KLX07A	182	535.36	2517438B0A1824C3	60.2	3.98·10 ⁻⁹
KLX07A	187	574.49	4BD7438B0A18BCEA	70.2	1.66·10 ⁻⁹
KLX07A	204	668.08	9A97438B0A1A28E0	62.4	1.79·10 ⁻⁸
KLX07B	15	55.24	1C17438B0910D6E4	87.8	6.36·10 ⁻⁶
KLX07B	30	81.41	2397438B09113C9B	42.6	6.40·10 ⁻⁹
KLX07B	39	93.46	5257438B09116B70	61.1	1.31·10 ⁻⁸
KLX07B	50	105.55	FFD7438B09119A6F	89.1	1.60·10 ⁻⁵
KLX07B	78	177.83	E6D7438B0912B35E	40.9	2.01·10 ⁻⁷
KLX08	135	673.44	4058438B2B1A3C36	32.9	6.65·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09B	1	15.23	7459438B09103B78	55.2	6.63·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09B	2	16.40	4599438B09104003	89.6	8.03·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX09B	3	17.55	5999438B09104488	36.1	7.38·10 ⁻⁹
KLX09B	5	23.83	19D9438B09105D06	82.6	6.13·10 ⁻⁹
KLX09B	6	24.13	FE99438B09105E31	31.0	3.46·10 ⁻⁹
KLX09B	9	27.99	FAD9438B09106D40	89.9	1.92·10 ⁻⁹
KLX09B	10	31.03	4699438B0910791A	36.0	5.59·10 ⁻⁹
KLX09B	11	31.82	8C19438B09107C32	61.5	3.15·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09B	12	32.60	8D99438B09107F3A	82.3	6.27·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09B	13	39.58	CF99438B09109A76	39.0	2.50·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09B	14	39.98	9B99438B09109BFF	89.6	2.34·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09B	15	42.87	2559438B0910A743	54.4	2.22·10 ⁻⁹
KLX09B	16	45.03	6D99438B0910AFB8	48.3	2.24·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09B	17	46.57	E559438B0910B5B8	60.5	2.55·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09B	18	48.53	7719438B0910BD57	58.1	3.52·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09B	19	49.30	0259438B0910C059	52.8	1.36·10 ⁻⁶
KLX09B	20	59.33	E299438B0910E777	89.9	2.08·10 ⁻⁶
KLX09B	21	59.96	CC59438B0910E9F6	89.6	2.03·10 ⁻⁶
KLX09B	22	61.32	94D9438B0910EF3B	90.0	1.36·10 ⁻⁶
KLX09B	23	61.73	2159438B0910F0D9	90.0	4.74·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09B	25	63.62	AC59438B0910F836	89.7	1.01·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09B	26	65.37	8559438B0910FF0D	84.1	6.77·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09B	27	67.80	2819438B09110889	89.8	4.04·10 ⁻⁸

Borehole	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup (m)	Feature Id	Ω (°)	T (m ² /s)
KLX09B	29	69.36	E659438B09110E98	89.5	6.47·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09B	31	76.60	D299438B09112AD5	89.4	3.88·10 ⁻⁹
KLX09B	32	77.90	5BD9438B09112FE8	37.3	3.89·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09B	33	78.83	A519438B09113387	89.8	1.44·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09B	34	79.61	F119438B09113699	89.8	7.75·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09B	35	80.83	0A99438B09113B5C	89.7	1.95·10 ⁻⁶
KLX09B	36	81.37	BE99438B09113D75	41.4	1.82·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09B	38	82.81	0C59438B0911430E	89.6	1.99·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09B	39	82.99	7899438B091143C9	89.7	3.31·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09B	40	86.19	CC19438B0911503E	89.9	7.74·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX09B	41	91.44	4319438B091164BB	70.7	8.36·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX09B	42	91.86	DD19438B0911665E	89.8	7.80·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX09B	44	97.29	B2D9438B09117B8B	90.0	2.99·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09D	18	56.17	CE19438B0F10D9BF	55.3	2.10·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09D	26	82.17	A0D9438B0F113E65	32.1	4.73·10 ⁻⁹
KLX09D	29	84.16	42D9438B0F114618	57.3	4.11·10 ⁻⁷
KLX09D	32	85.88	3499438B0F114CC1	47.3	4.40·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09E	33	111.67	B3D9438B0E11B368	41.7	2.85·10 ⁻⁵
KLX09F	11	33.79	9599438B0D108369	47.6	7.33·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09F	13	38.63	3499438B0D109634	48.1	7.08·10 ⁻⁸
KLX09G	2	25.11	CF99438B0C106216	51.1	2.37·10 ⁻⁹
KLX10	140	356.99	4910478B2B156B74	73.1	9.57·10 ⁻⁸
KLX10	143	361.80	8690478B2B157E33	88.1	3.56·10 ⁻⁹
KLX10	151	399.36	DC90478B2B16107C	75.6	2.43·10 ⁻⁷
KLX10	162	413.51	FF50478B2B164782	89.0	9.23·10 ⁻⁹
KLX10	163	418.56	F1D0478B2B165B27	66.4	3.25·10 ⁻⁹
KLX11A	8	123.61	D211478B0A11E388	55.5	1.75·10 ⁻⁶
KLX11A	48	524.35	4B91478B0A1800A9	72.6	3.54·10 ⁻⁹
KLX11A	64	709.84	5C91478B0A1AD343	49.1	6.70·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX11B	10	29.53	2091478B09107313	37.0	8.92·10 ⁻⁹
KLX11B	14	35.25	A091478B0910895B	86.7	2.62·10 ⁻⁸
KLX11B	21	49.94	C091478B0910C294	33.1	1.10·10 ⁻⁸
KLX11B	29	70.09	E091478B09111107	44.3	8.98·10 ⁻⁹
KLX11B	34	76.28	E091478B09112922	37.4	9.28·10 ⁻⁷
KLX11B	35	85.01	A091478B09114B18	87.9	1.51·10 ⁻⁹
KLX11C	14	31.13	C091478B0810799F	60.3	5.25·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX11C	15	32.98	2091478B081080D7	67.4	4.34·10 ⁻⁹
KLX11C	16	34.40	E091478B08108665	41.9	1.32·10 ⁻⁹
KLX11C	24	52.73	2091478B0810CE05	53.1	2.45·10 ⁻⁸
KLX11C	27	64.28	4091478B0810FB33	40.4	8.92·10 ⁻⁹
KLX11C	34	75.19	E091478B081125E4	43.8	6.63·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX11D	17	44.65	4091478B0F10AEDA	55.8	5.04·10 ⁻⁸
KLX11D	26	59.75	4091478B0F10E9DD	41.1	2.91·10 ⁻⁹
KLX11E	16	47.90	0091478B0E10BA7B	49.5	1.83·10 ⁻⁸
KLX11E	26	69.68	6091478B0E111005	53.3	5.94·10 ⁻⁸
KLX12A	3	103.28	9DD2478B0A11935E	85.8	2.60·10 ⁻⁸
KLX12A	18	121.25	A052478B0A11D925	30.8	5.39·10 ⁻⁹
KLX12A	21	123.83	D312478B0A11E32D	35.1	3.09·10 ⁻⁹
KLX12A	23	126.35	B292478B0A11ED06	39.6	3.69·10 ⁻⁹
KLX12A	24	128.27	A952478B0A11F47D	45.1	4.32·10 ⁻⁹
KLX12A	48	182.82	CB92478B0A12C8DD	30.0	1.13·10 ⁻⁷
KLX12A	53	236.38	6392478B0A139959	50.4	1.08·10 ⁻⁸
KLX12A	67	396.60	F8D2478B0A1608CE	46.5	3.99·10 ⁻⁹
KLX12A	71	407.67	7992478B0A1633D1	64.2	7.01·10 ⁻⁹
KLX12A	76	542.91	E1D2478B0A184269	67.2	9.73·10 ⁻⁹
KLX13A	1	102.52	A093478B0A1190AE	32.2	5.07·10 ⁻⁸
KLX13A	13	173.26	2093478B0A12A889	65.9	4.27·10 ⁻⁹
KLX13A	20	210.63	8093478B0A133A80	46.3	1.40·10 ⁻⁹

Borehole	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup (m)	Feature Id	Ω (°)	T (m ² /s)
KLX13A	35	251.98	2093478B0A13DBB8	54.4	6.76·10 ⁻⁹
KLX13A	58	374.75	A093478B0A15BBBB	70.0	3.82·10 ⁻⁹
KLX13A	111	479.07	4093478B0A175336	75.1	4.13·10 ⁻⁸
KLX14A	9	43.96	C0D4478B0A10AB07	88.2	6.55·10 ⁻⁷
KLX15A	43	198.14	BDD5478B0A130515	57.6	9.09·10 ⁻⁸
KLX15A	59	387.75	C095478B0A15E87F	31.2	1.03·10 ⁻⁹
KLX15A	61	389.23	F895478B0A15EE3E	39.0	5.08·10 ⁻⁹
KLX16A	41	239.94	E8D6478B0A23A756	73.7	3.82·10 ⁻⁹
KLX17A	28	245.98	BBD7478B0A33BFB4	68.0	3.92·10 ⁻⁹
KLX17A	42	425.94	EE17478B0A367F28	47.6	1.43·10 ⁻⁹
KLX18A	10	111.09	E098478B0A11B1EB	58.9	1.10·10 ⁻⁸
KLX18A	26	141.82	A098478B0A1229B0	31.3	2.21·10 ⁻⁹
KLX18A	28	146.31	2098478B0A123B2C	39.9	3.81·10 ⁻⁹
KLX18A	59	347.65	A098478B0A154B54	53.8	7.38·10 ⁻⁹
KLX18A	61	348.51	6098478B0A154EB2	73.5	1.96·10 ⁻⁷
KLX18A	62	350.06	C098478B0A1554BC	63.5	5.25·10 ⁻⁹
KLX18A	71	375.29	2098478B0A15B6DC	68.2	1.11·10 ⁻⁸
KLX18A	76	379.14	6098478B0A15C5D6	73.7	2.90·10 ⁻⁹
KLX18A	86	402.51	4098478B0A1620B2	47.7	1.03·10 ⁻⁷
KLX18A	106	431.62	C098478B0A1691EE	57.8	2.47·10 ⁻⁸
KLX18A	114	460.71	6098478B0A17032C	69.6	4.46·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX18A	134	538.01	C098478B0A18301A	69.9	4.84·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX19A	3	102.92	0099478B0A119244	51.5	1.21·10 ⁻⁷
KLX19A	4	104.25	6099478B0A11979B	61.0	4.16·10 ⁻⁷
KLX19A	19	147.25	2099478B0A123FBC	57.1	4.34·10 ⁻⁹
KLX19A	53	668.18	0099478B0A1A2F1C	38.2	7.81·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX19A	54	668.96	4099478B0A1A3230	52.1	4.26·10 ⁻⁹
KLX20A	4	106.94	A0904B8B0A11A169	43.6	1.41·10 ⁻⁶
KLX20A	5	110.02	40904B8B0A11AD40	58.8	1.77·10 ⁻⁹
KLX20A	12	125.84	80904B8B0A11EAEB	54.0	9.28·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX20A	15	127.77	80904B8B0A11F27A	58.9	4.58·10 ⁻⁸
KLX20A	29	165.54	80904B8B0A128593	62.6	3.50·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX20A	30	167.64	00904B8B0A128DC1	51.6	5.83·10 ⁻¹⁰
KLX20A	47	278.01	A0904B8B0A143B7A	37.1	2.94·10 ⁻⁸
KLX20A	49	280.44	00904B8B0A1444E7	30.0	1.16·10 ⁻⁸
KLX22B	9	30.82	C0924B8B0910781F	87.3	1.18·10 ⁻⁸
KLX22B	14	40.86	00924B8B09109F3B	55.9	6.22·10 ⁻⁹
KLX23A	16	93.10	A0D34B8B0A216B13	34.4	2.19·10 ⁻⁸
KLX24A	4	31.72	00944B8B0A107BC2	55.5	2.03·10 ⁻⁷
KLX25A	6	33.97	20954B8B0A10840C	50.4	1.12·10 ⁻⁹
KLX26A	15	38.63	C0964B8B0A1096D9	56.4	1.21·10 ⁻⁷

2.3 Sample space

To give a detailed picture of the uncertainty of the orientation for all PFL fractures the 90th percentile sample space is shown for each of the 1957 PFL fracture having orientation information. The figures are equal area lower hemisphere stereograms and tagged with; Borehole name, Adjusted secUp, Rock Domain, Fracture Domain, Transmissivity, Maximum uncertainty and Feature Id, see Figure 2-132. To further facilitate the border of the stereogram is coloured with respect to the rock domain whilst the plot area is coloured with respect to the fracture domain. The colour scheme used is identical to the one used in GIS and RVS, see Figure 1-1, Figure 1-2 and Figure 2-133.

To facilitate the search for PFL fractures with large orientation uncertainty each Section begins with a table where all PFL fractures having maximum uncertainty larger than 30° is listed in the order of appearance in the borehole.

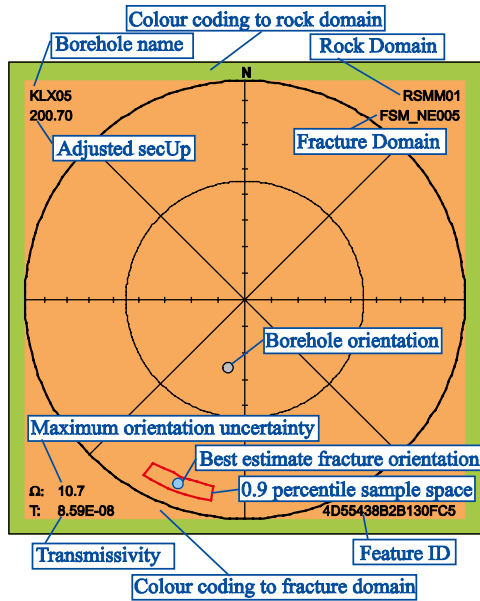


Figure 2-232. Guide to the information in the stereograms.

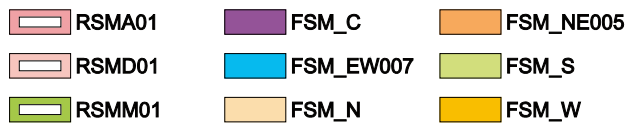


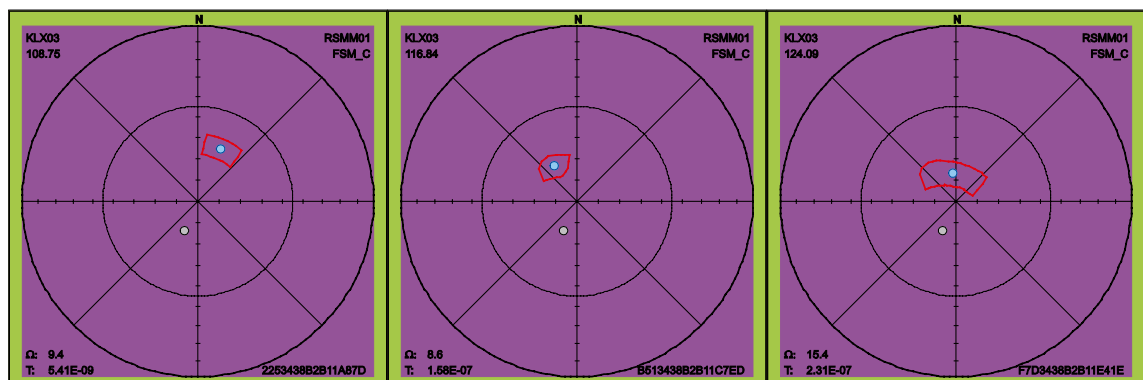
Figure 2-233. The colour coding used for the stereograms. To the left; the colours of the borders correspond to the rock domains /SKB 2008/. Middle and right; the colours of the plot area correspond to the fracture domains /La Pointe et al. 2008/.

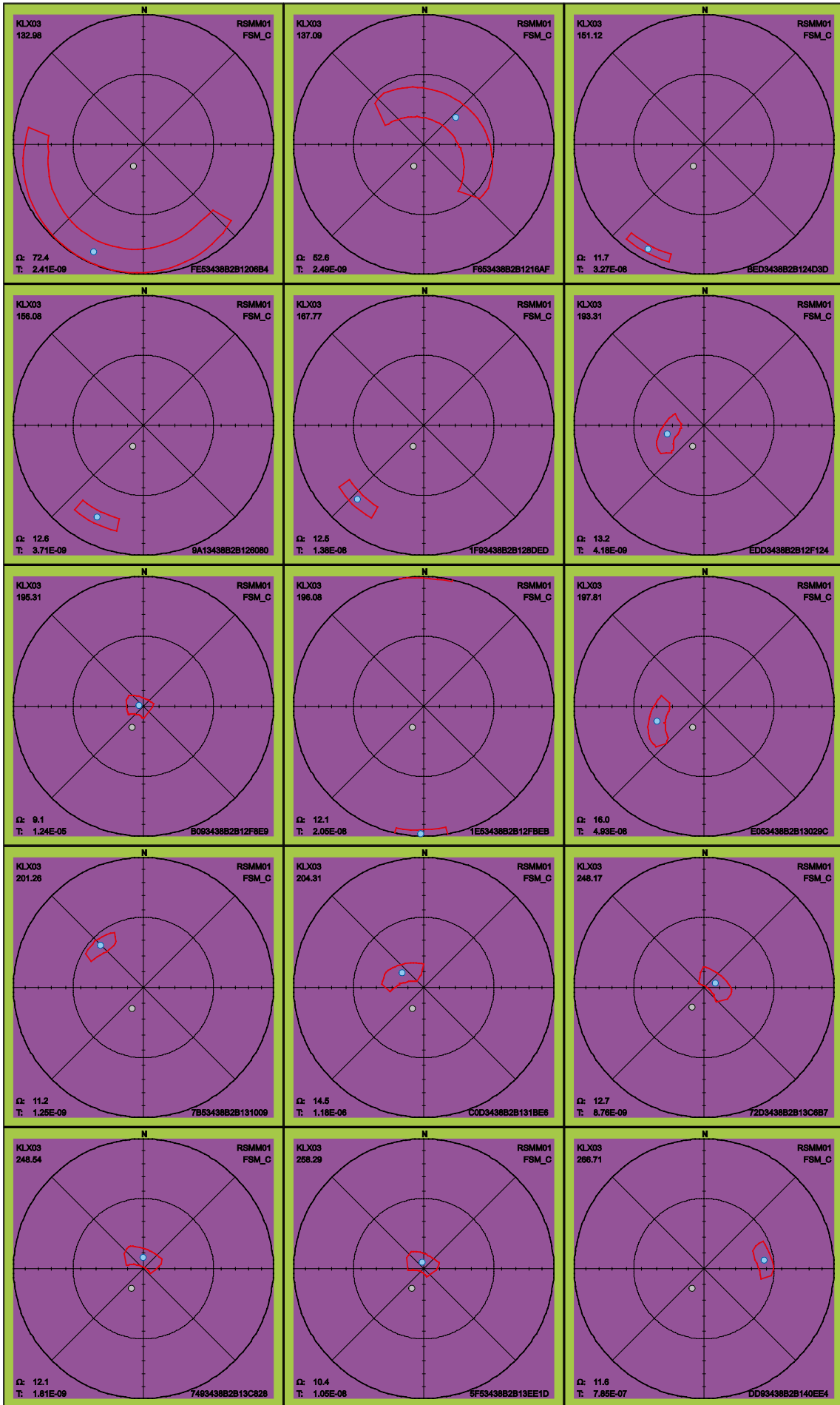
2.3.1 KLX03

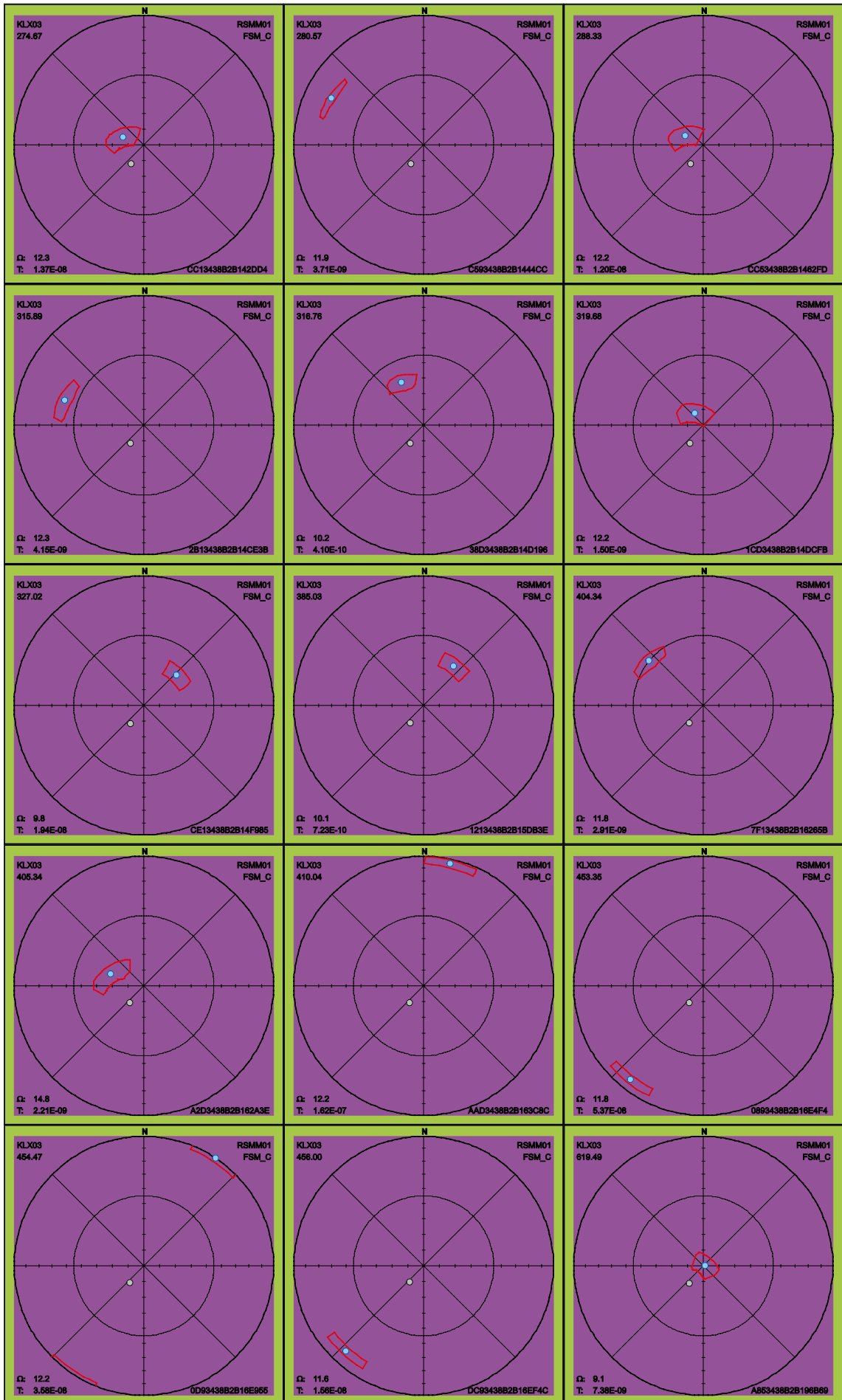
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 41 PFL fractures in KLX03. Attention should be paid to the two fractures listed in Table 2-3. These fractures have a maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30°. Fractures having large uncertainty can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

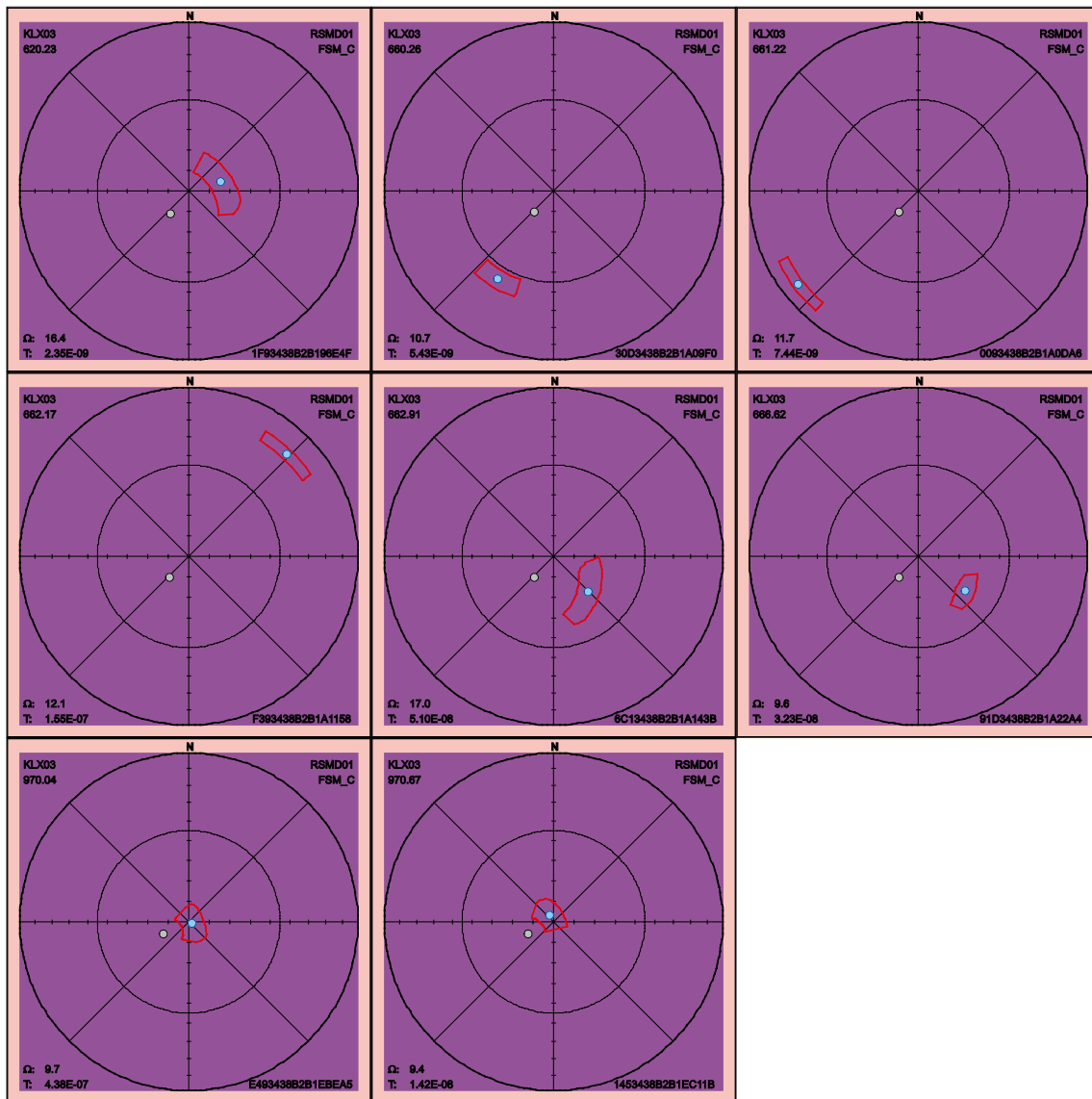
Table 2-3. Fractures in KLX03 with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
FE53438B2B1206B4	4	132.98	72.4
F653438B2B1216AF	5	137.09	52.6







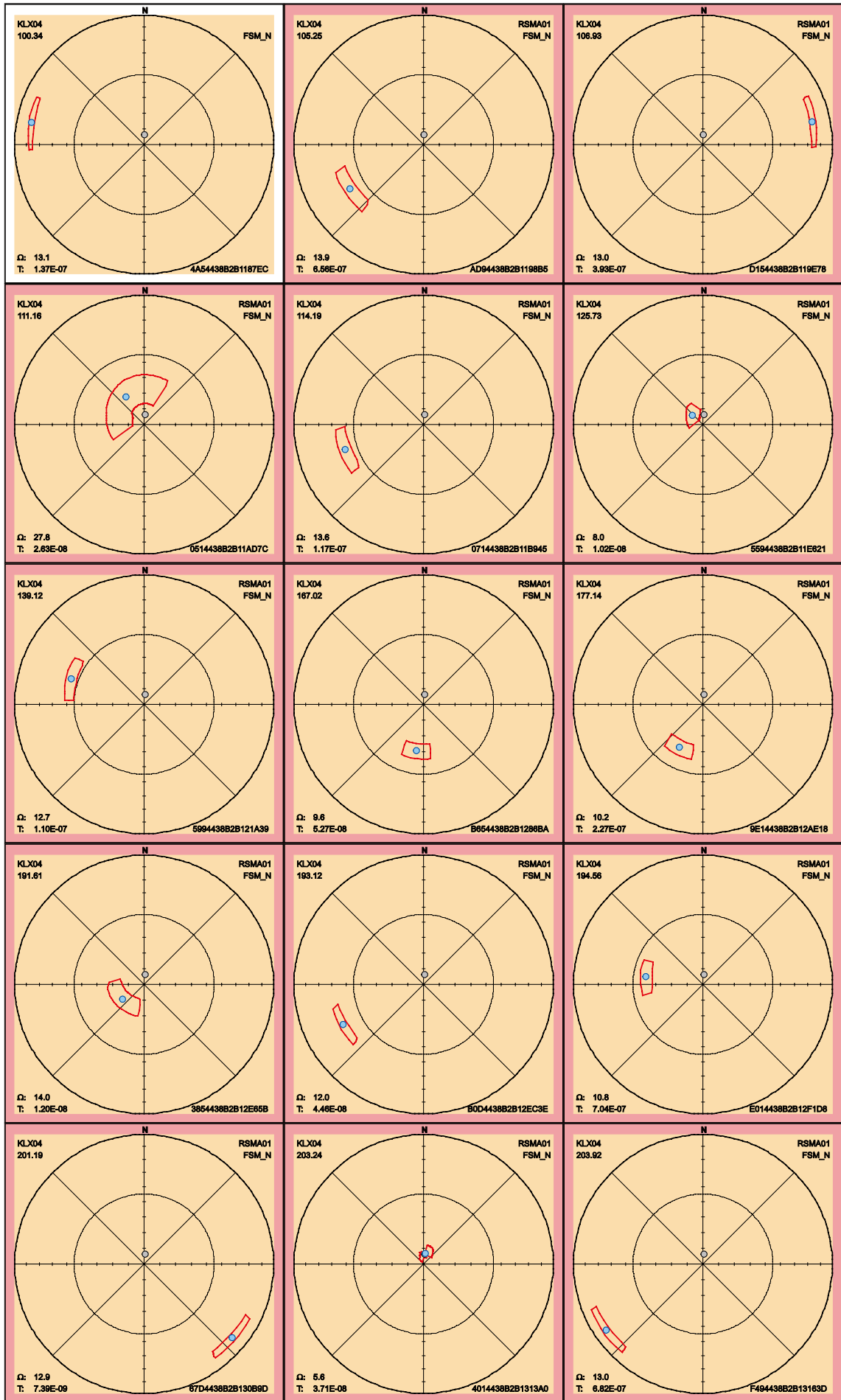


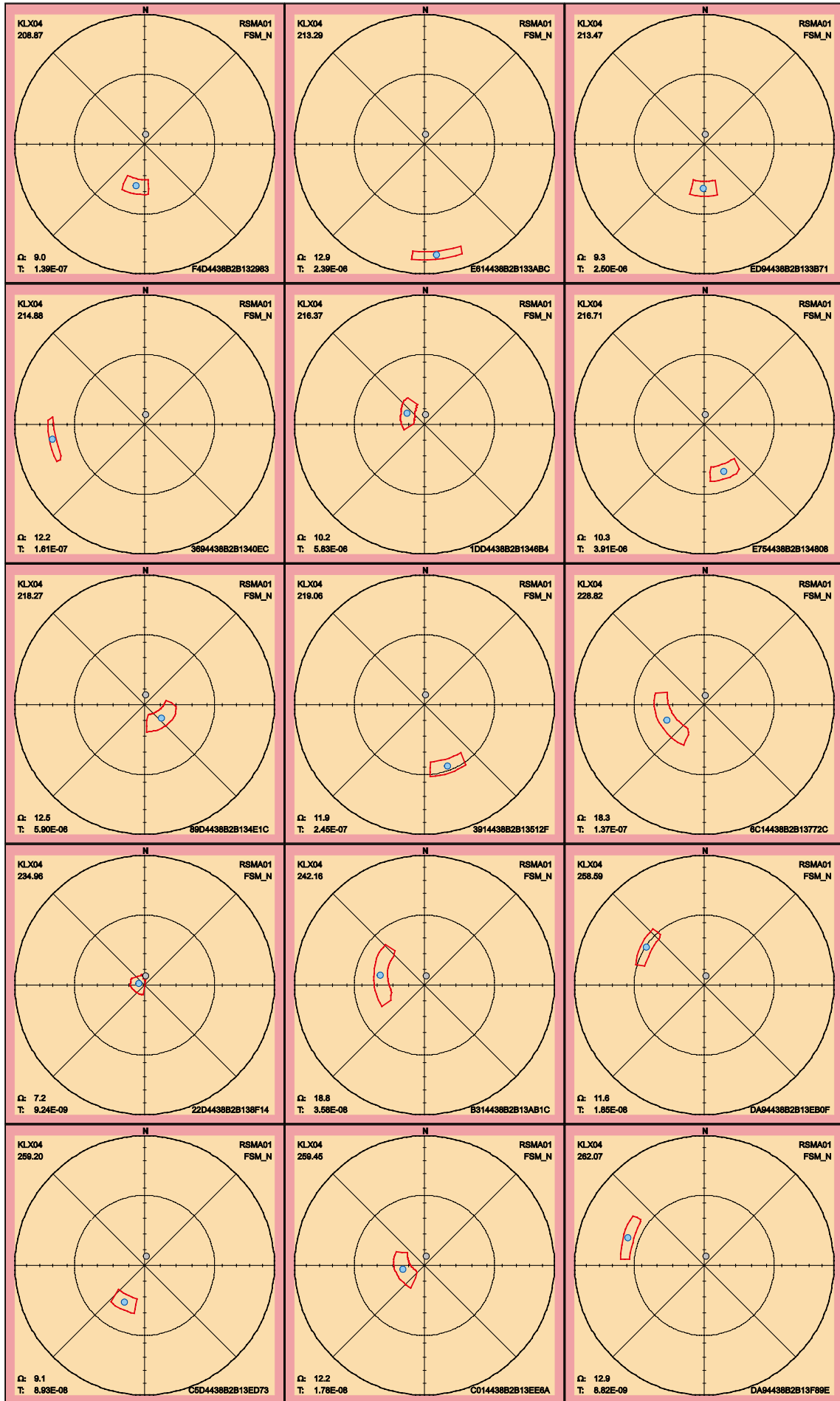
2.3.2 KLX04

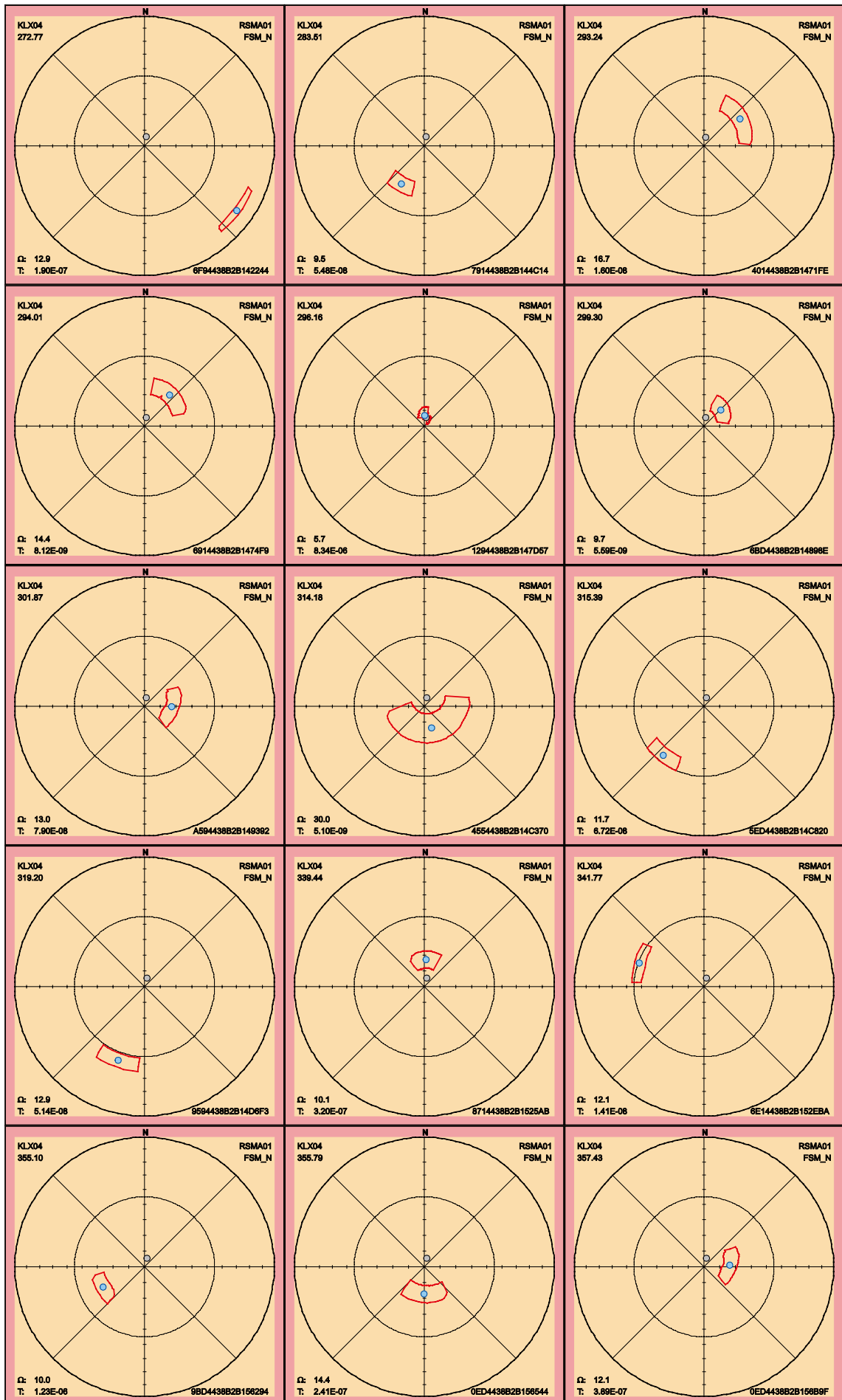
There are two PFL fractures in KLX04 missing orientation information. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the remaining 86 PFL fractures. Attention should be paid to the fractures have a maximum uncertainty larger than 30°, on the 90th percentile, since these may have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate stored in /Sicada 2008/. There are three such PFL fractures in KLX04 listed in Table 2-4.

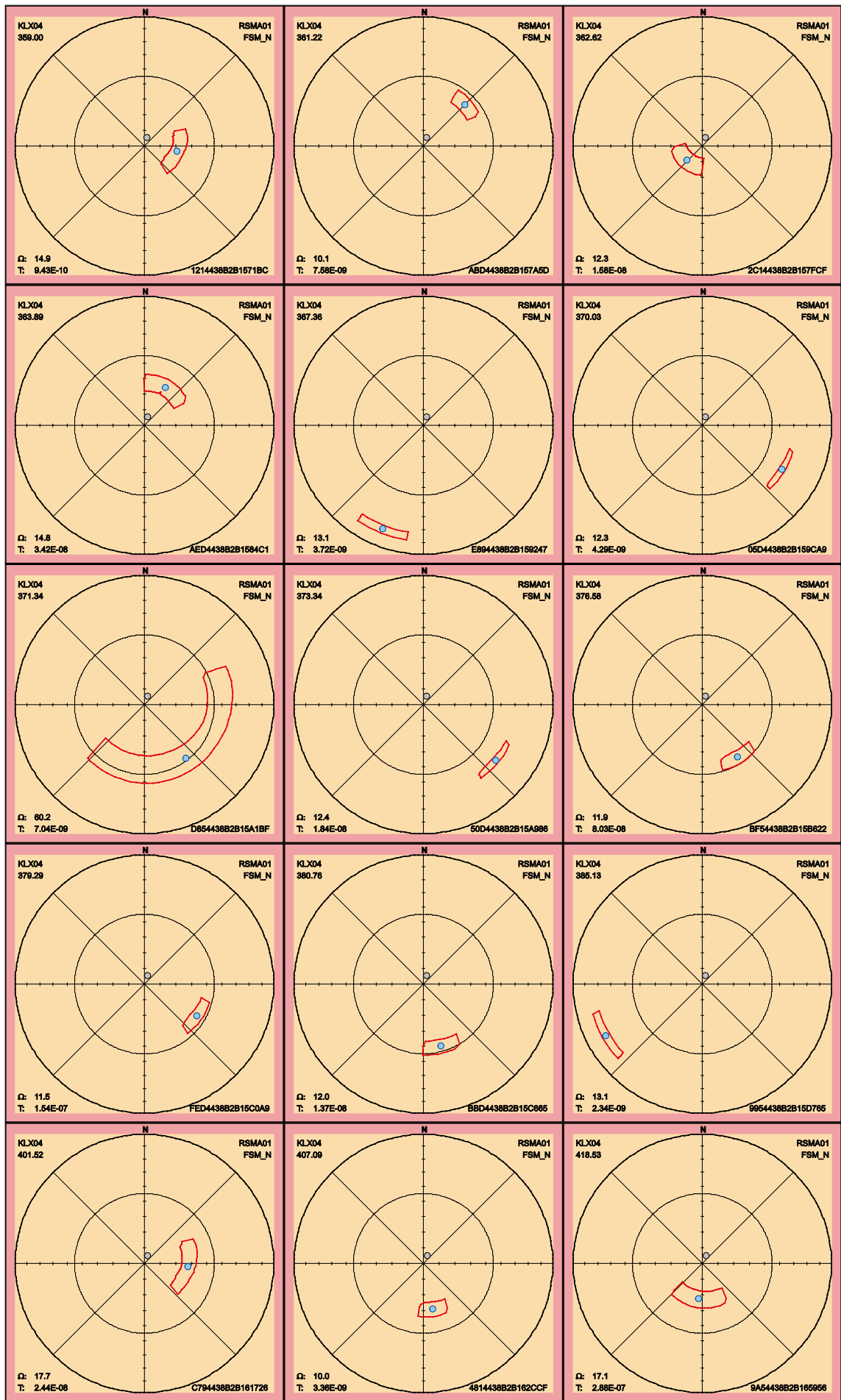
Table 2-4. Fractures in KLX04 with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

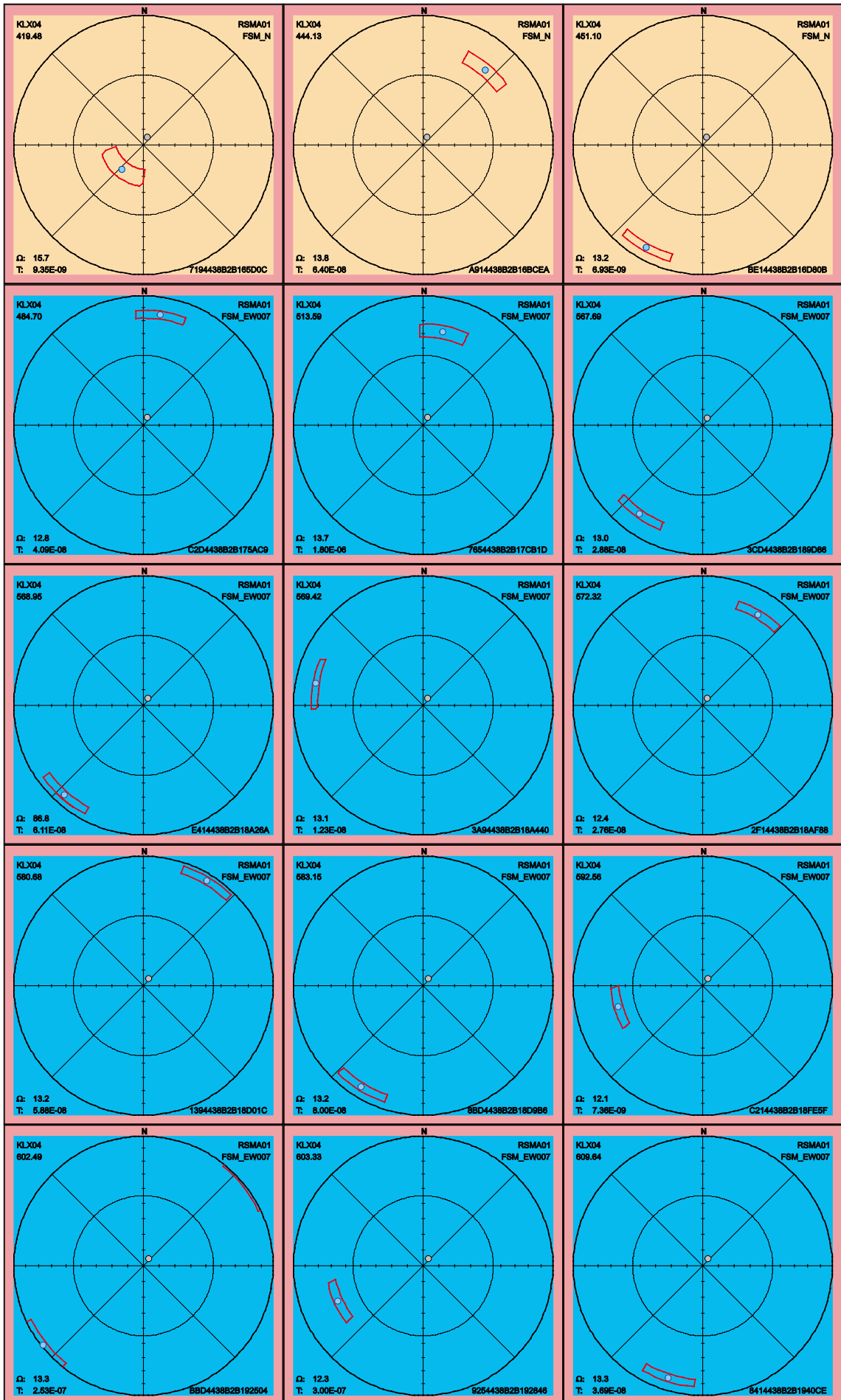
FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
4554438B2B14C370	51	314.18	30.0
D854438B2B15A1BF	74	371.34	60.2
F114438B2B1982BE	108	626.59	51.4

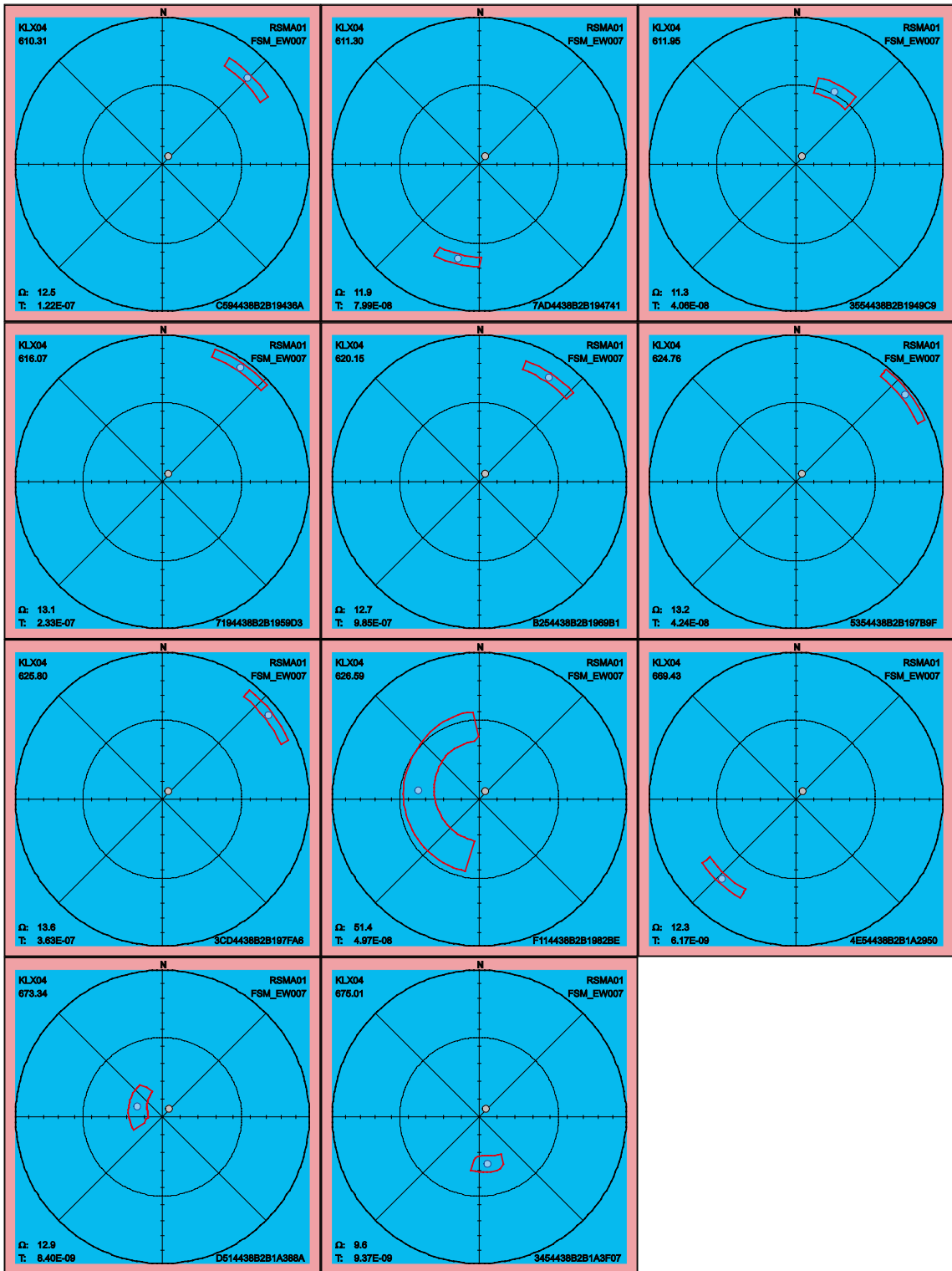










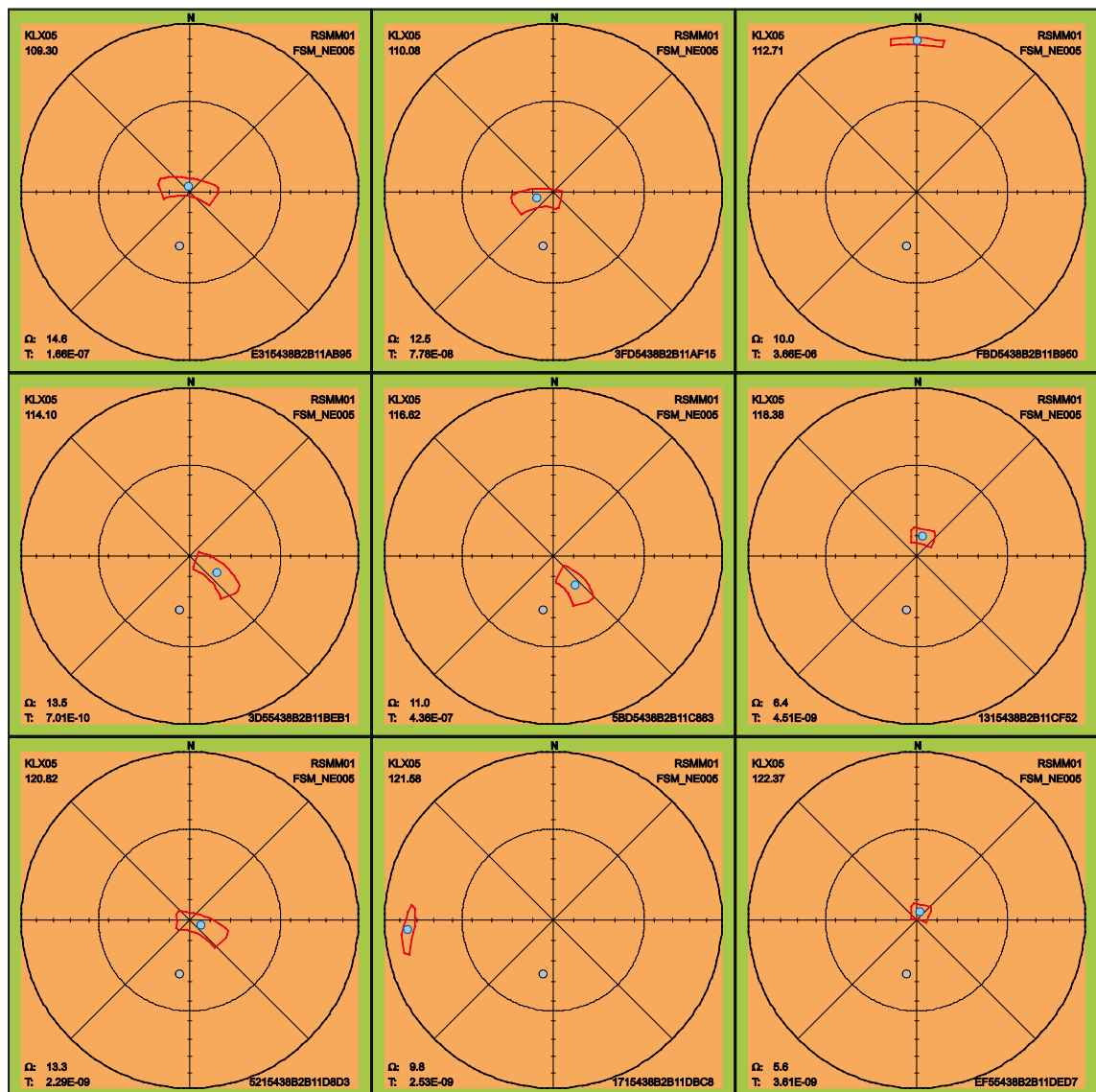


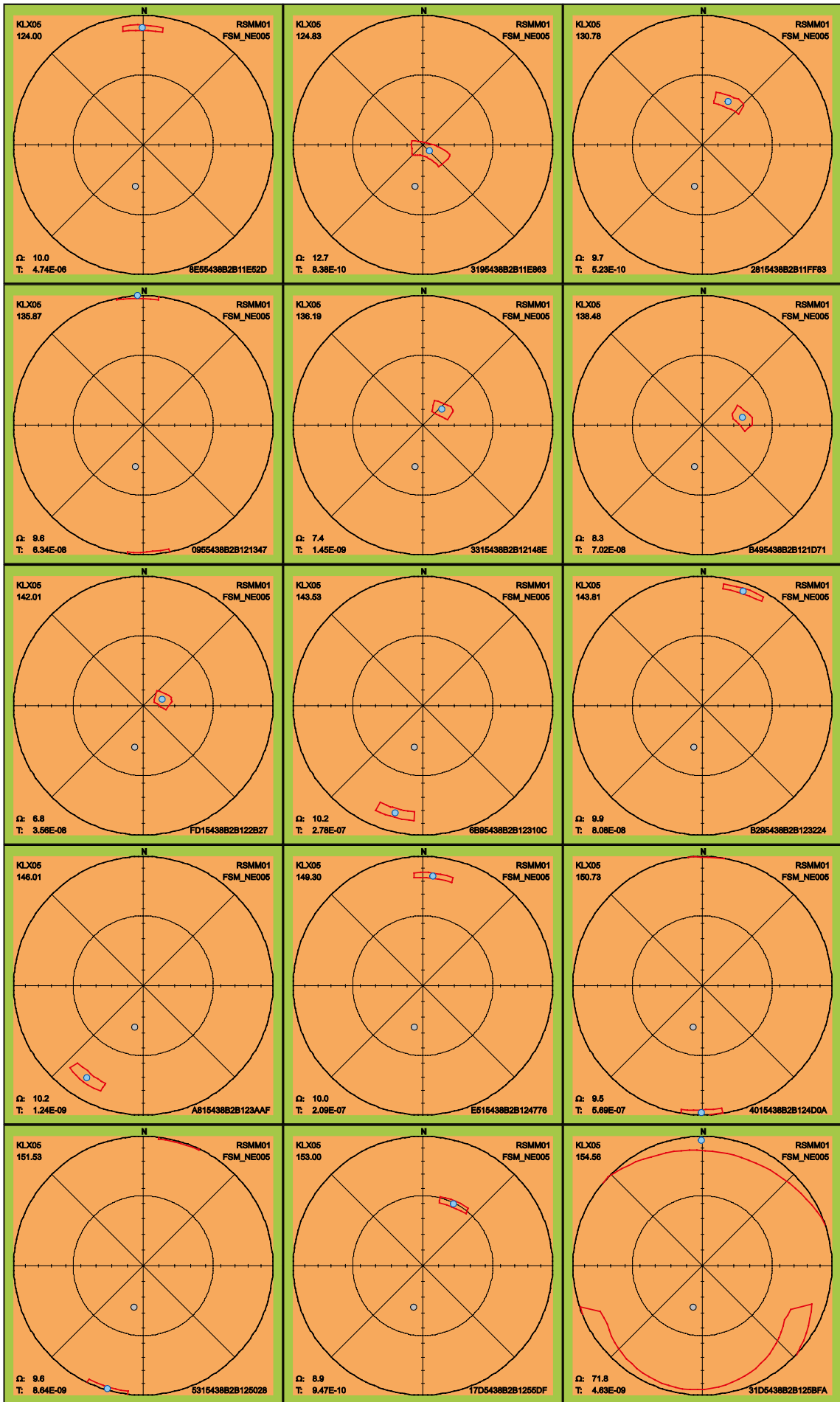
2.3.3 KLX05

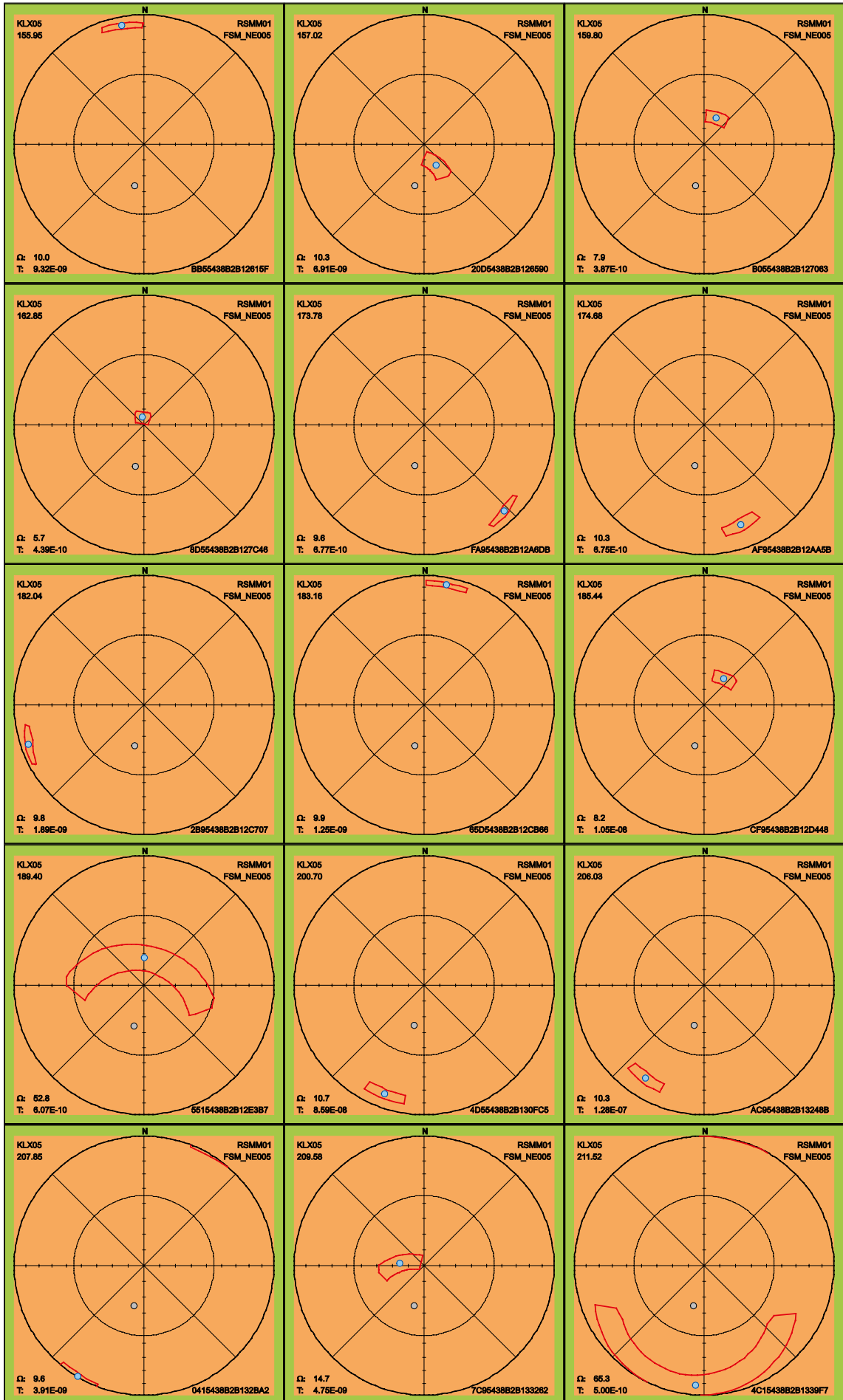
In KLX05 one PFL fracture is missing orientation and thus omitted from this section. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the remaining 68 PFL fractures. Attention should be paid to the eight fractures listed in Table 2-5. These fractures have a maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30° and hence there can be an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

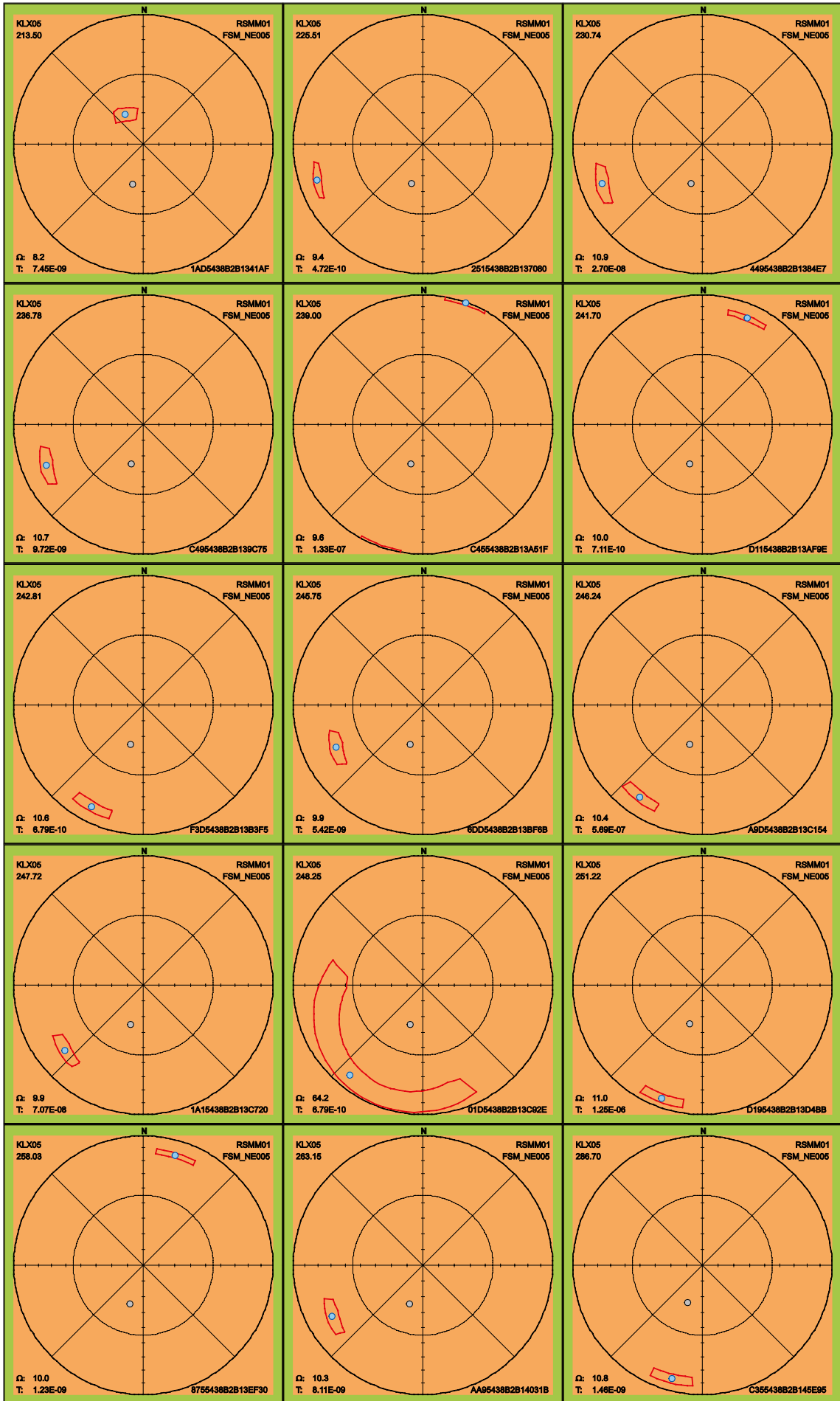
Table 2-5. Fractures in KLX05 with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

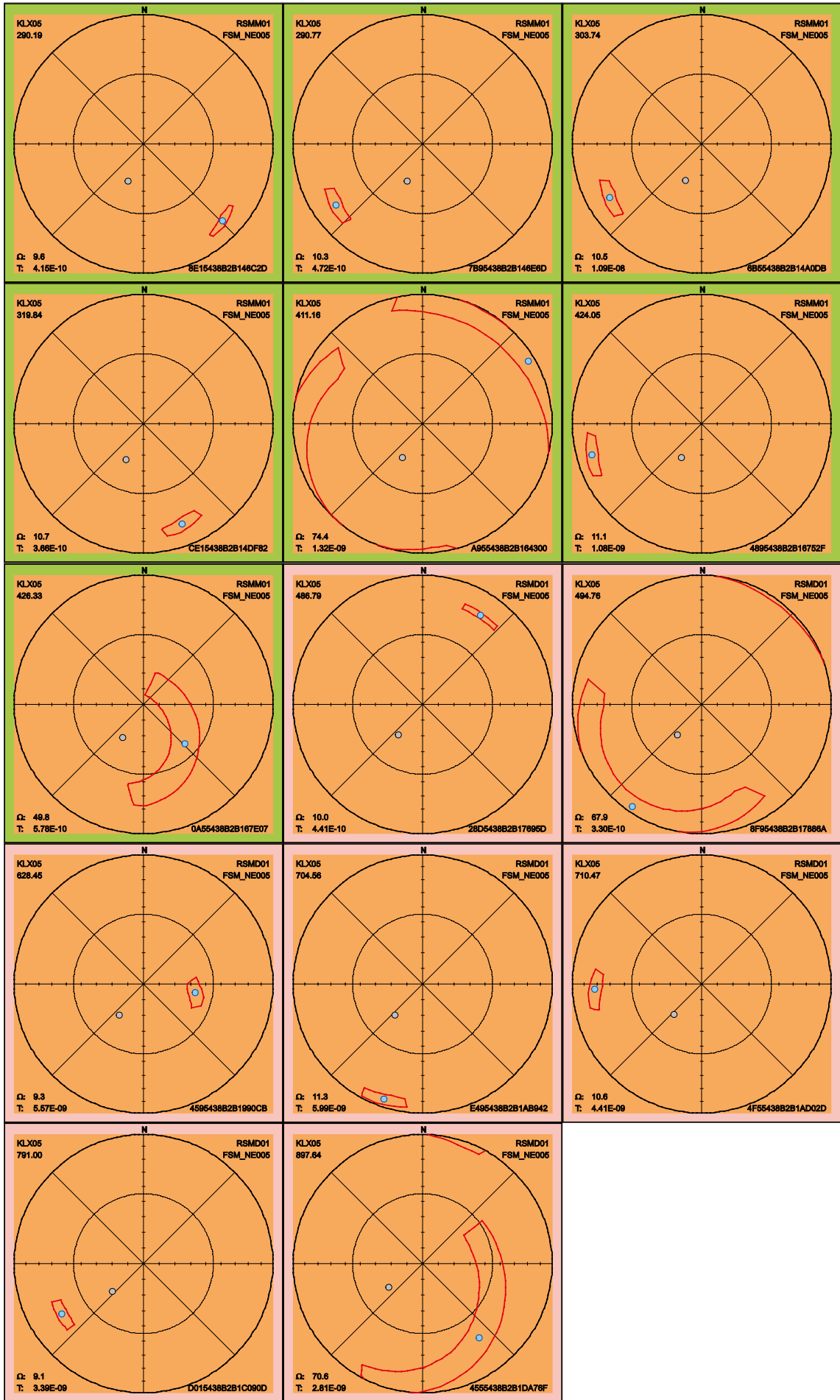
FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
31D5438B2B125BFA	26	154.56	71.8
5515438B2B12E3B7	37	189.40	52.8
4C15438B2B1339F7	42	211.52	65.3
01D5438B2B13C92E	53	248.25	64.2
A955438B2B164300	62	411.16	74.4
0A55438B2B167E07	64	426.33	49.8
8F95438B2B17886A	66	494.76	67.9
4555438B2B1DA76F	71	897.64	70.6









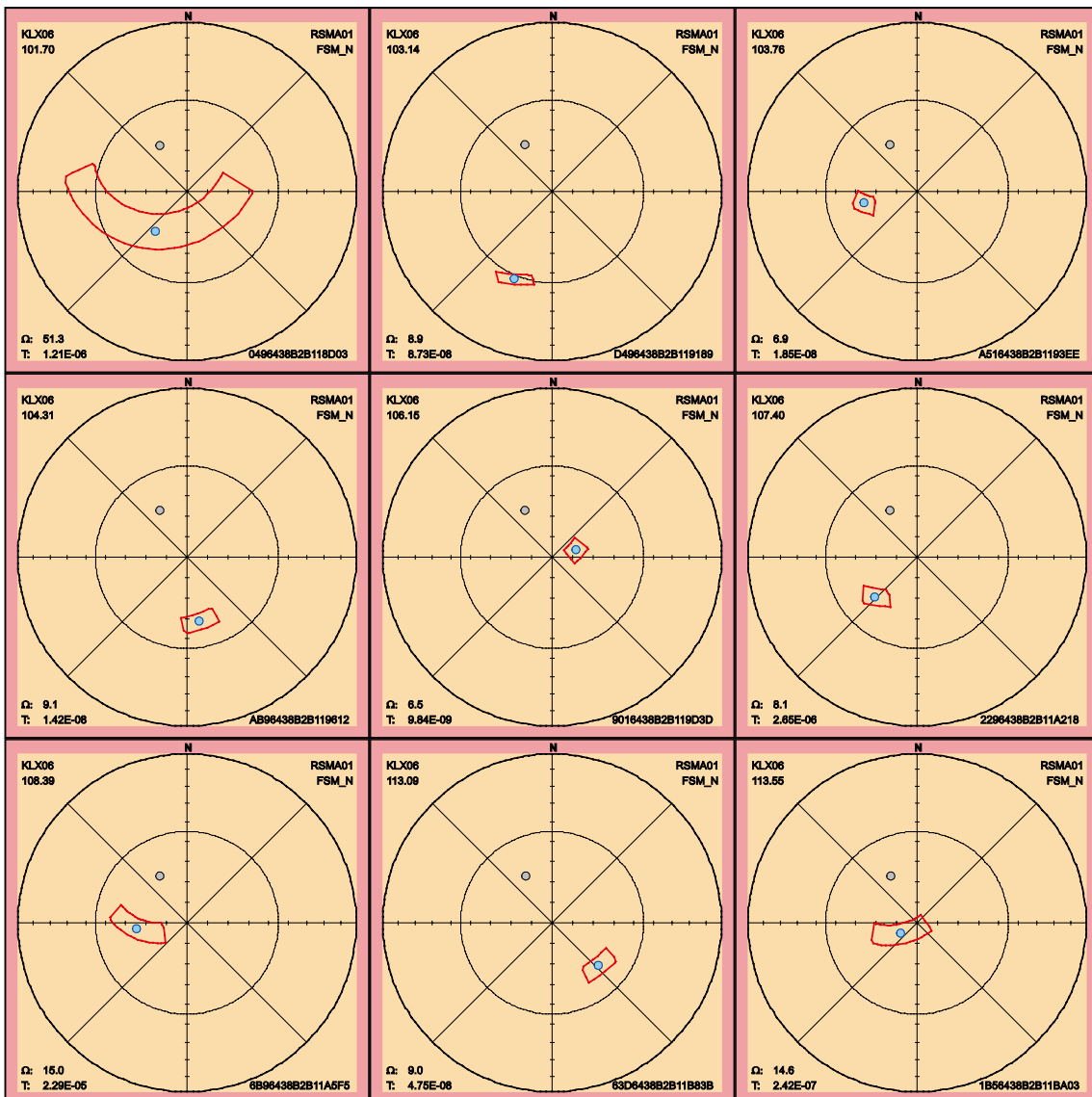


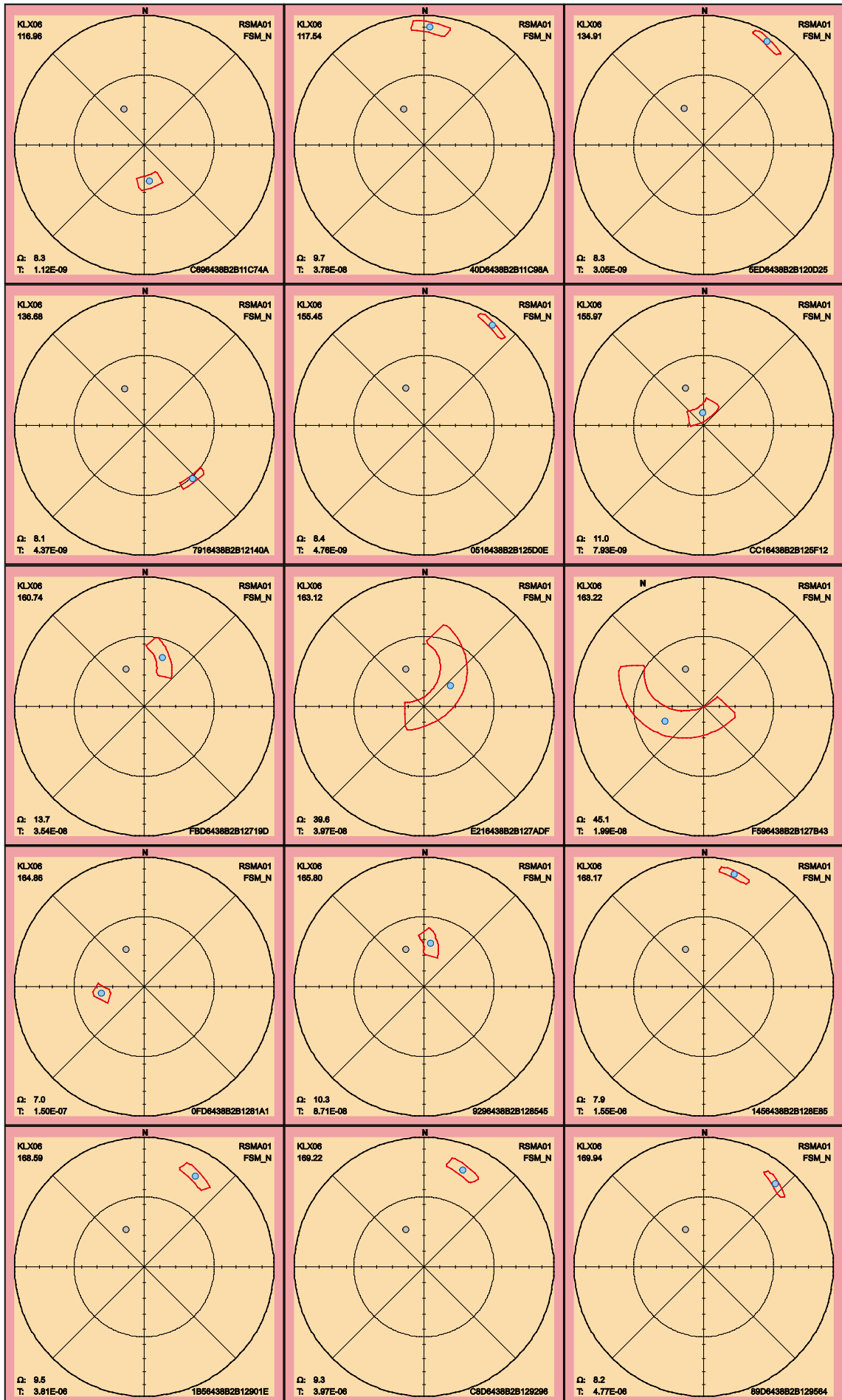
2.3.4 KLX06

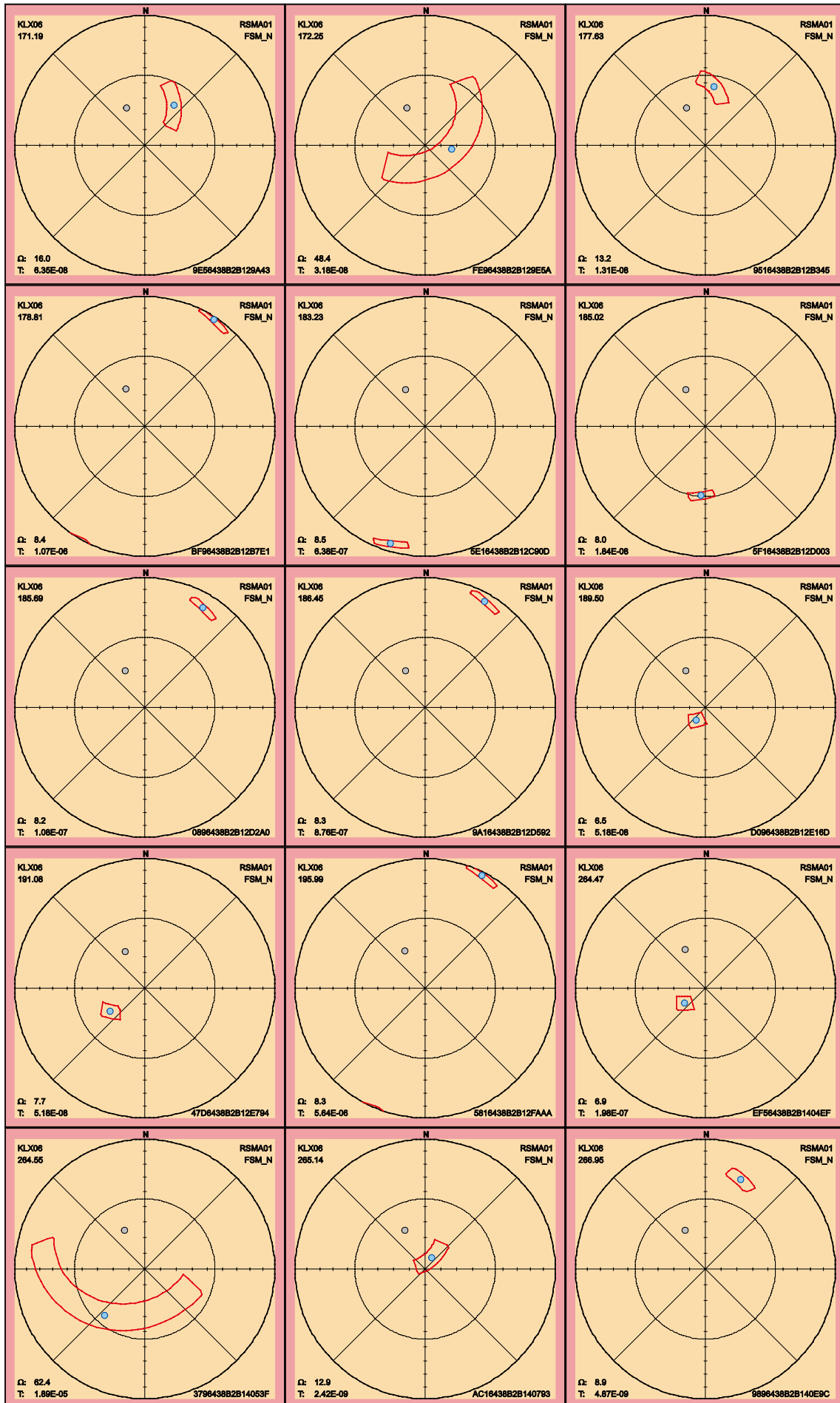
Yet another PFL fracture is missing orientation in KLX06. The 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the remaining 76 PFL fractures in KLX06 follow below. Attention should be paid to the seven fractures listed in Table 2-6. These fractures have a maximum uncertainty on the 90th percentile larger than 30°. The fractures having large uncertainty can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

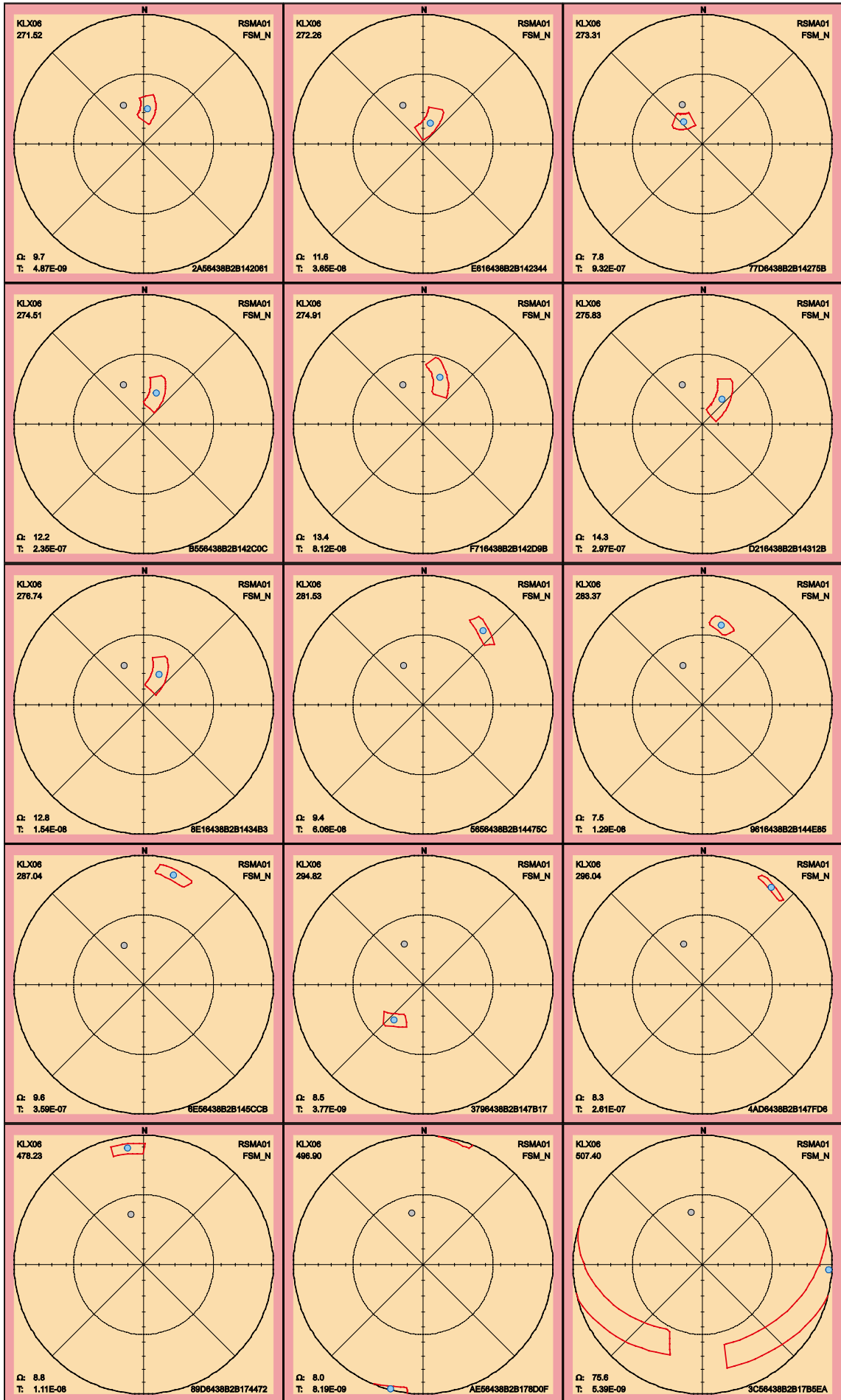
Table 2-6. Fractures in KLX06 with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

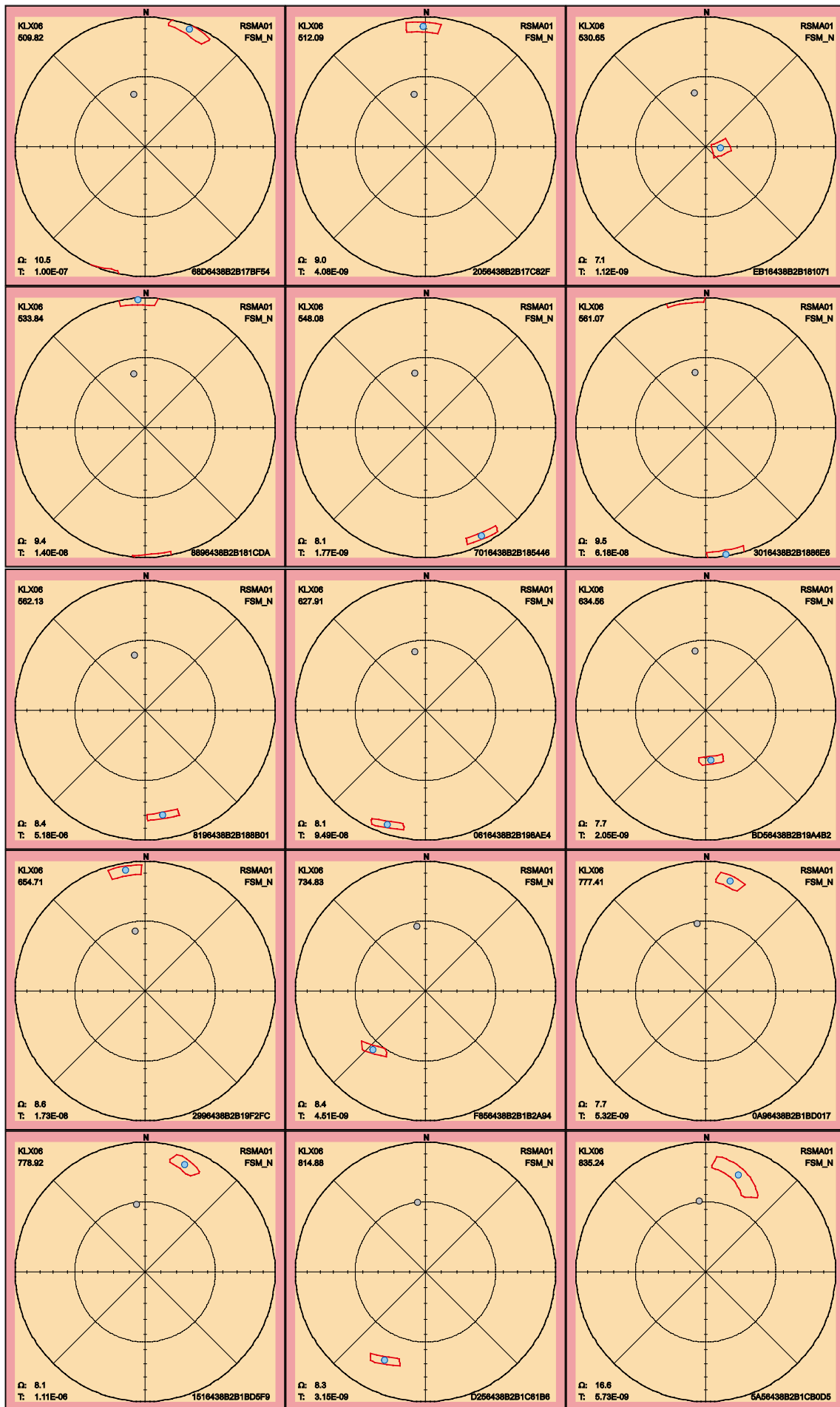
FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
0496438B2B118D03	1	101.70	51.3
E216438B2B127ADF	19	163.12	39.6
F596438B2B127B43	20	163.22	45.1
FE96438B2B129E5A	28	172.25	48.4
3796438B2B14053F	72	264.55	62.4
3C56438B2B17B5EA	162	507.40	75.6
8CD6438B2B1E42B8	186	938.81	53.6

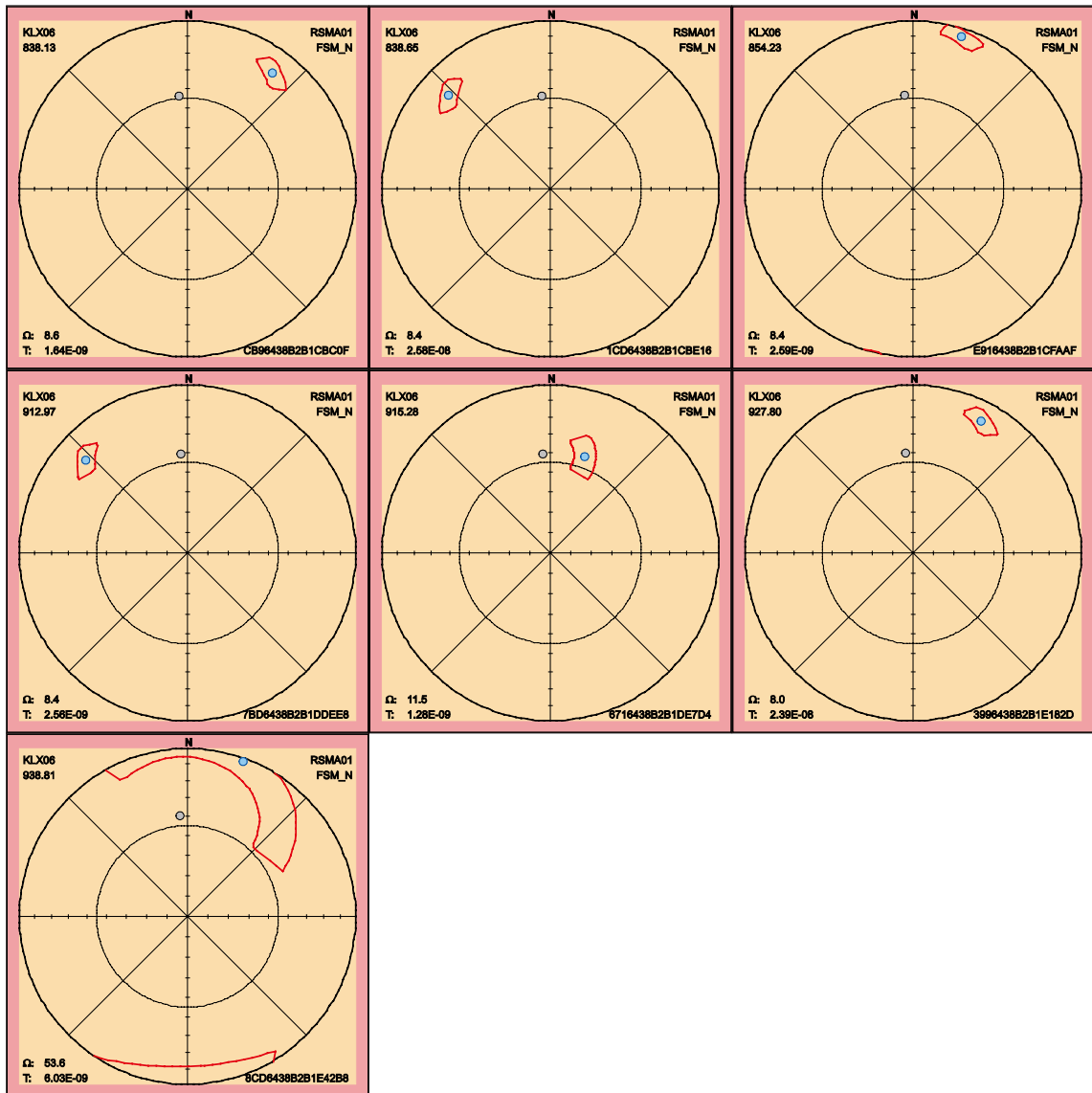










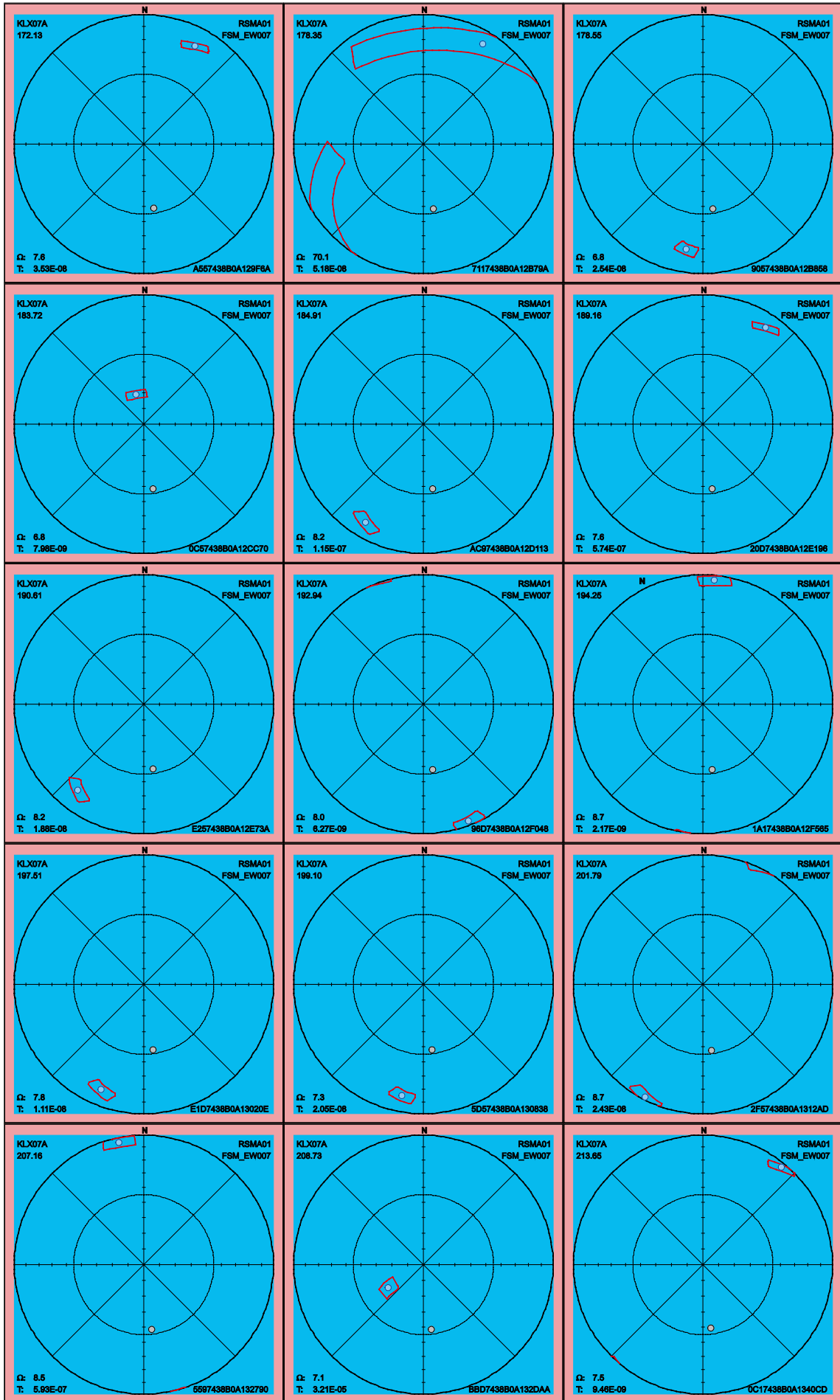


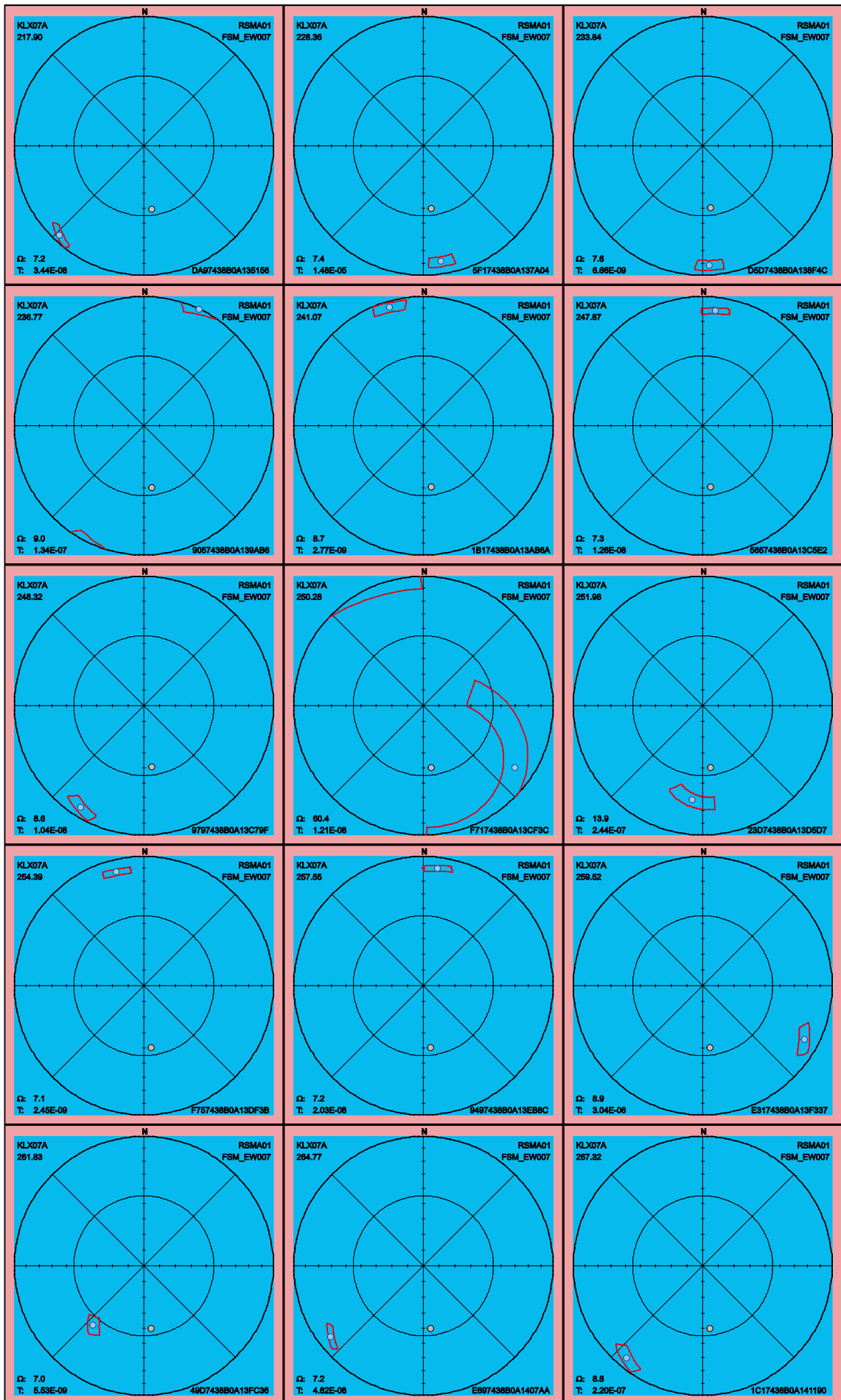
2.3.5 KLX07A

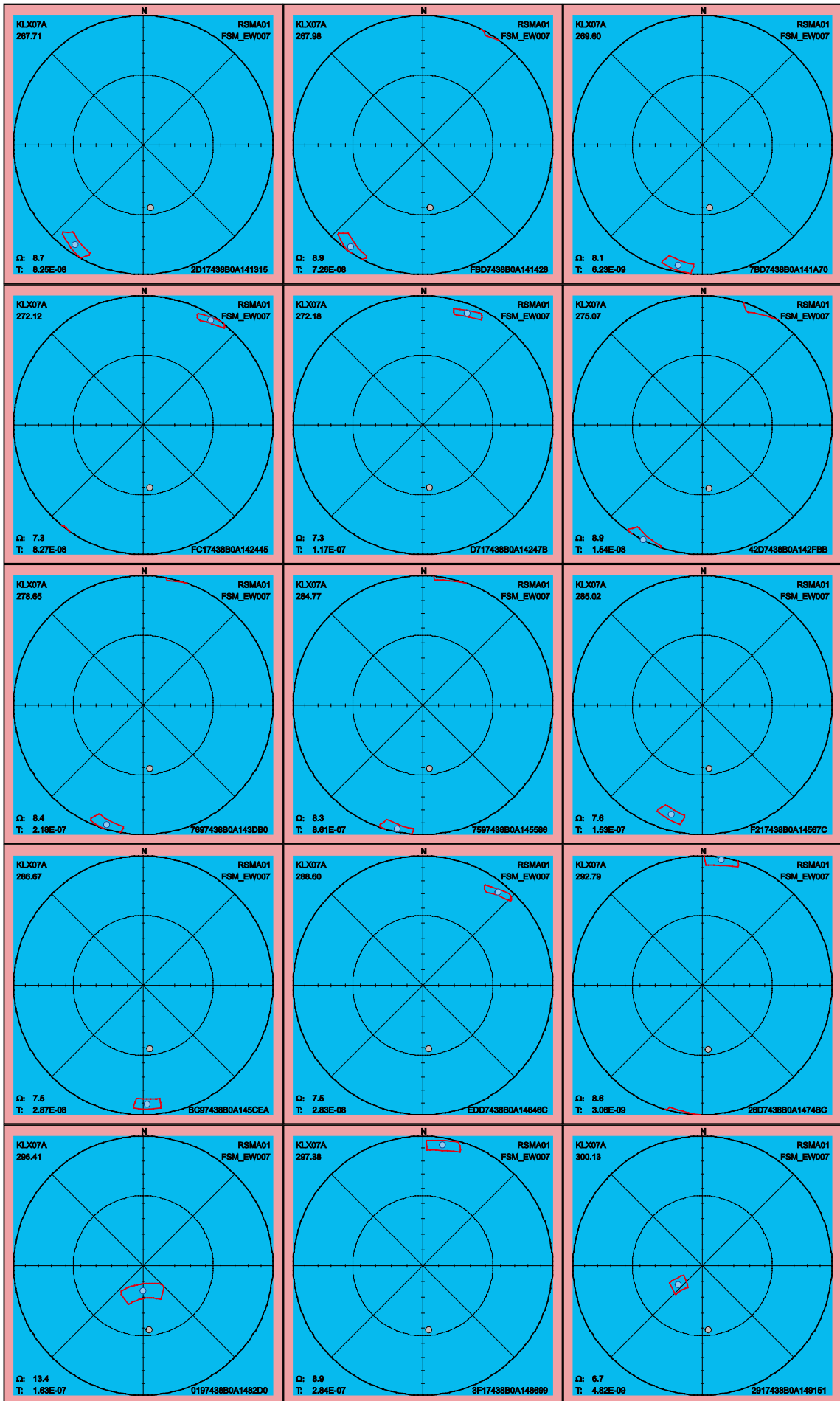
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 113 PFL fractures in KLX07A. There are seven fractures listed in Table 2-7 having maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30°. The fractures having large uncertainty can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

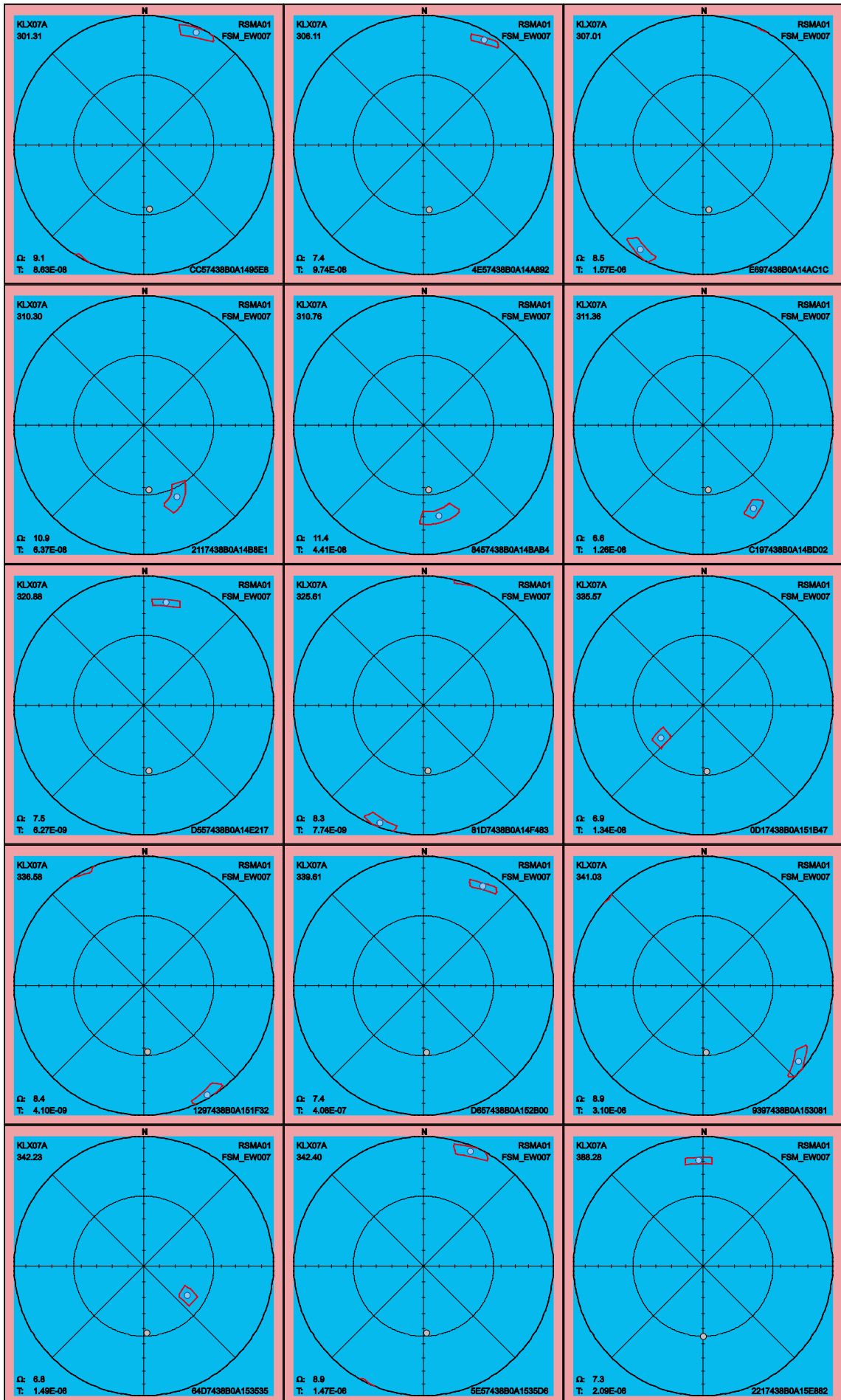
Table 2-7. Fractures in KLX07A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

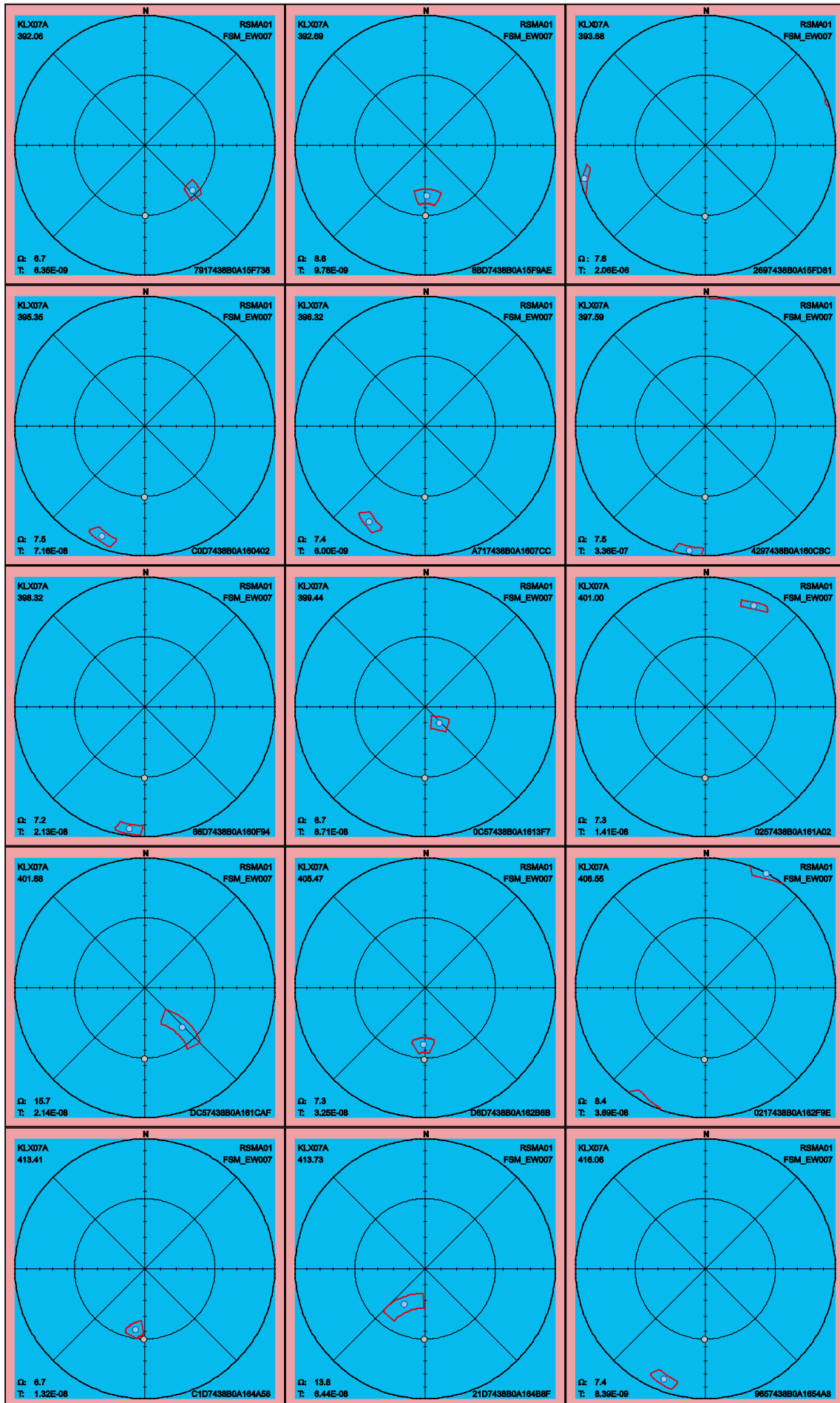
FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
7117438B0A12B79A	41	178.35	70.1
F717438B0A13CF3C	63	250.28	60.4
1957438B0A169432	159	432.38	41.2
2517438B0A1824C3	182	535.36	60.2
4BD7438B0A18BCEA	187	574.49	70.2
9A97438B0A1A28E0	204	668.08	62.4
7117438B0A12B79A	41	178.35	70.1

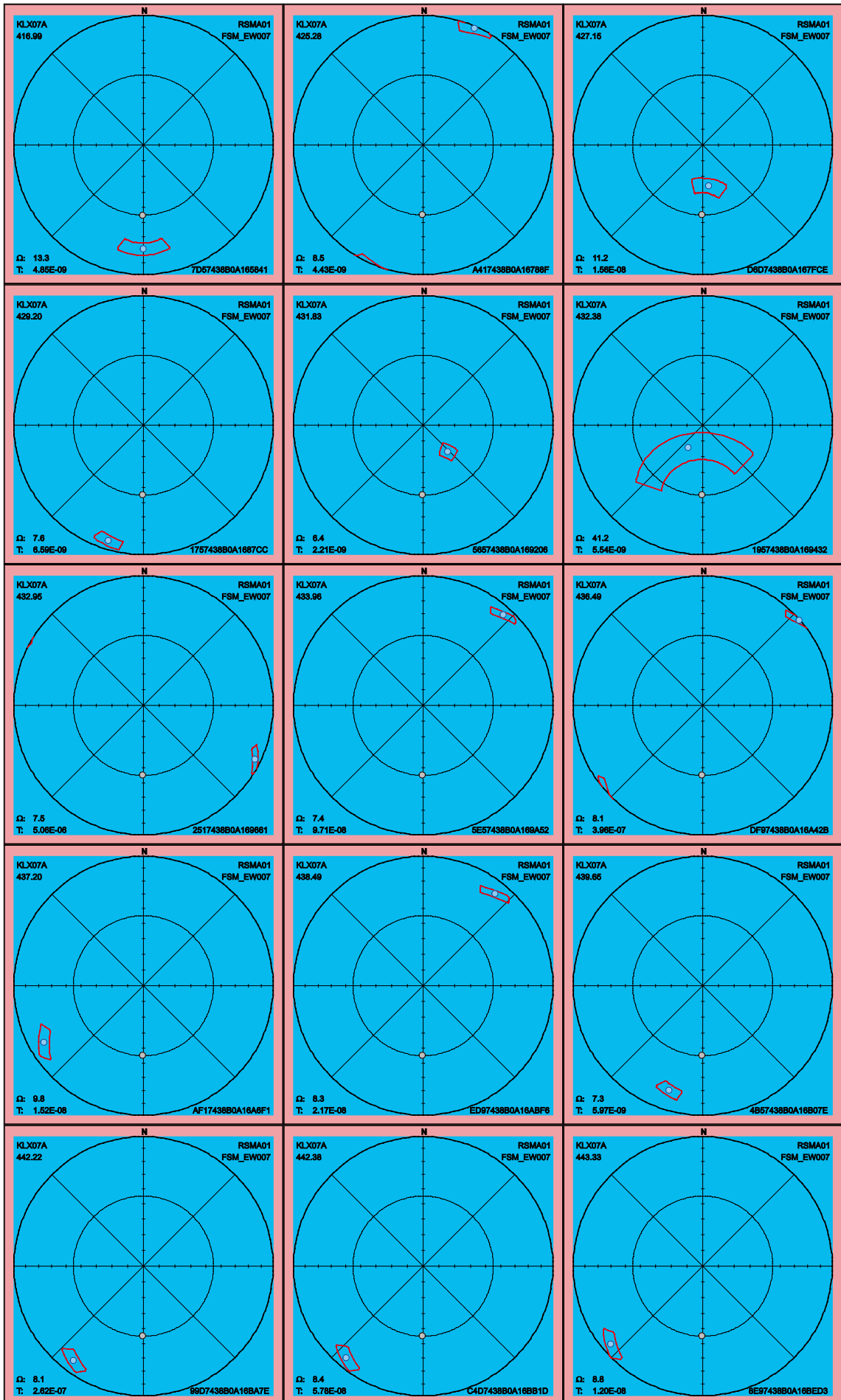


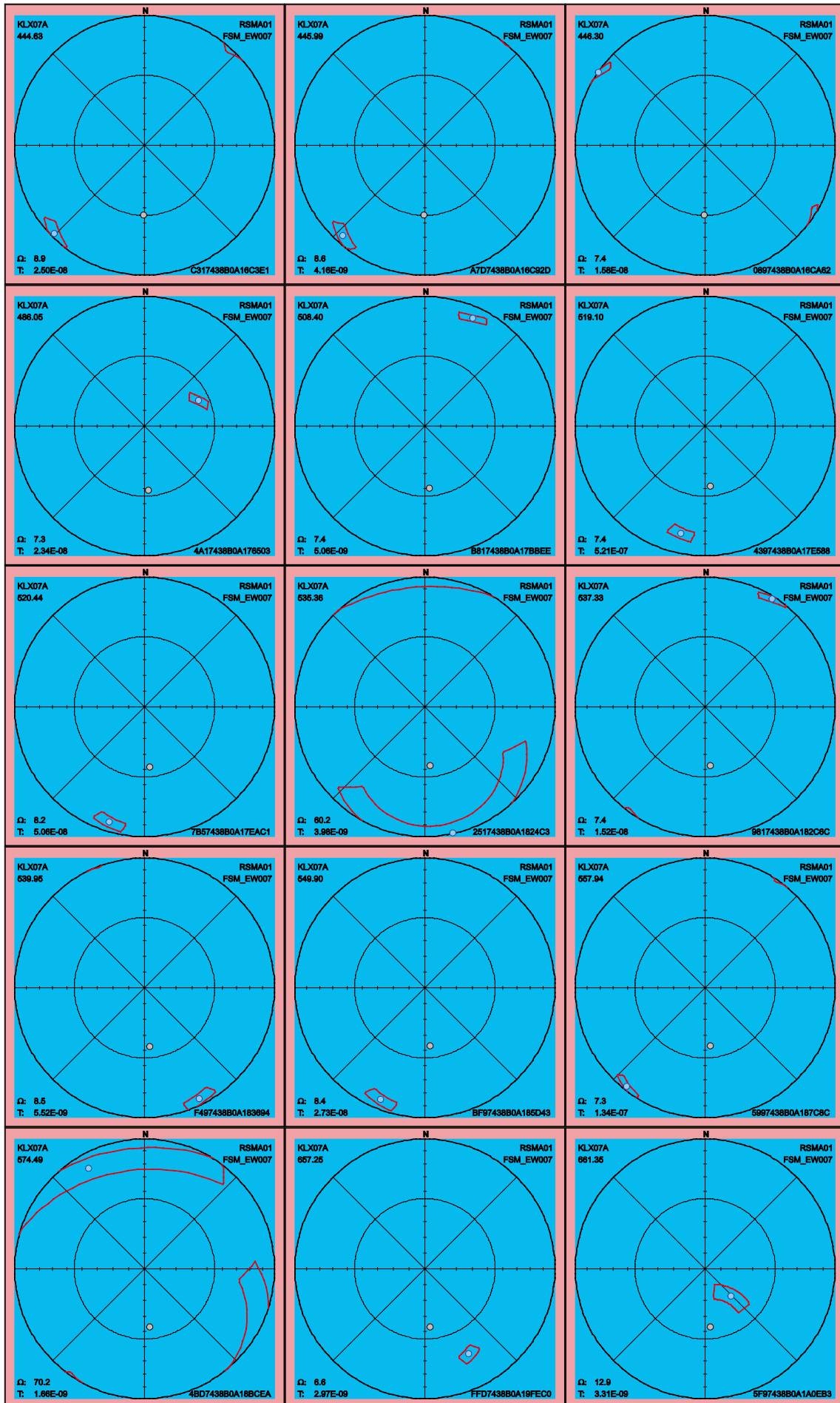


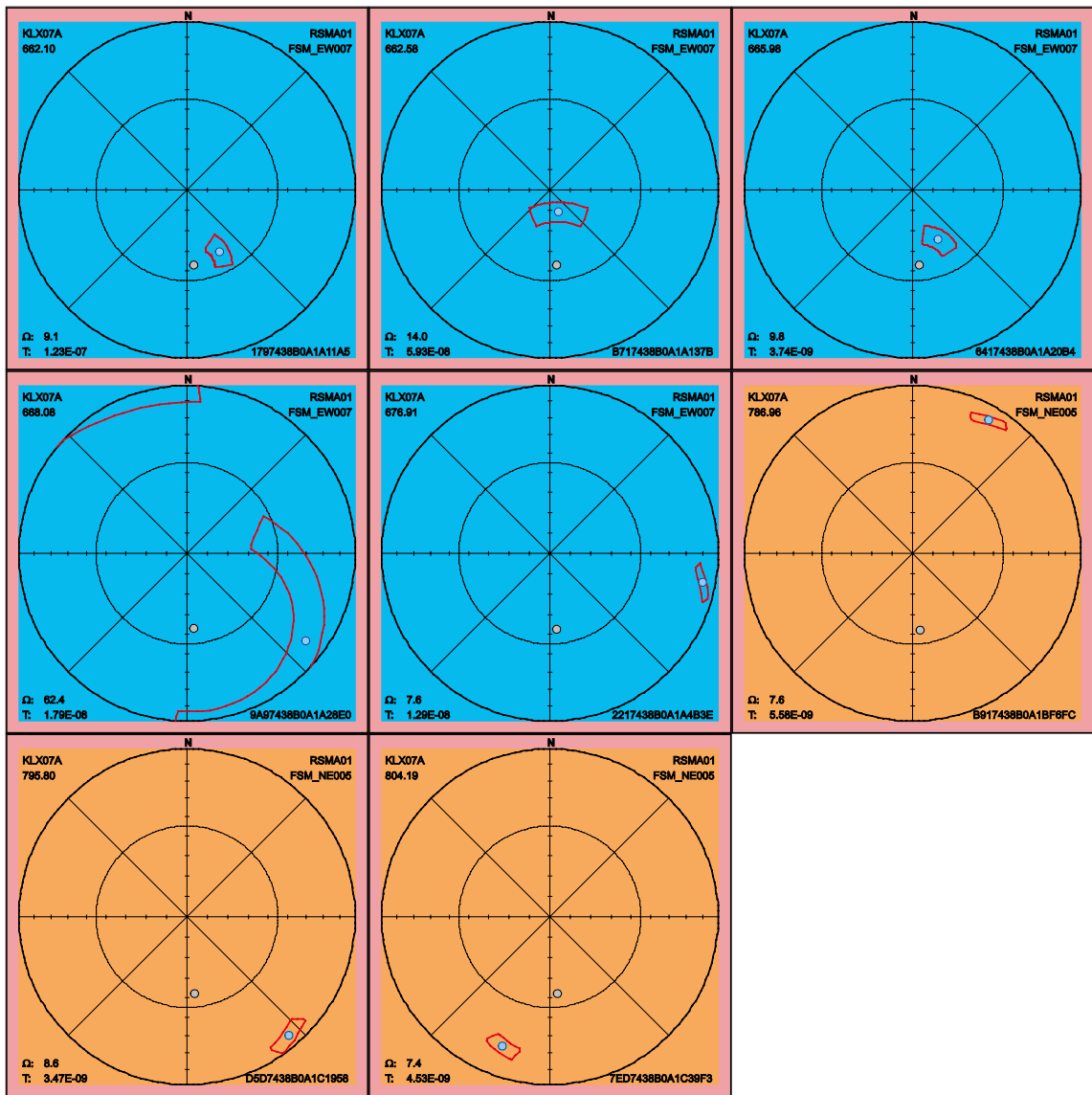










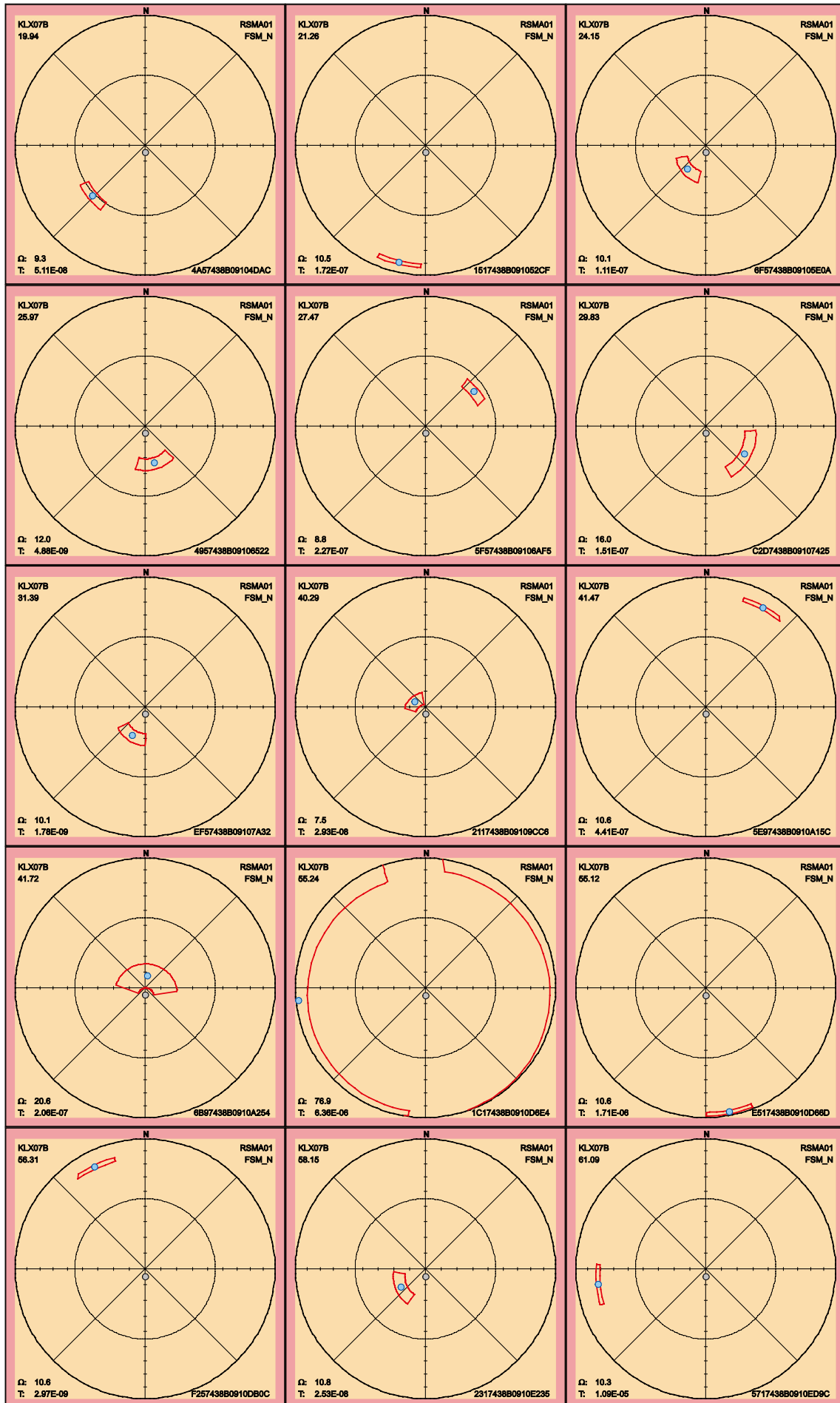


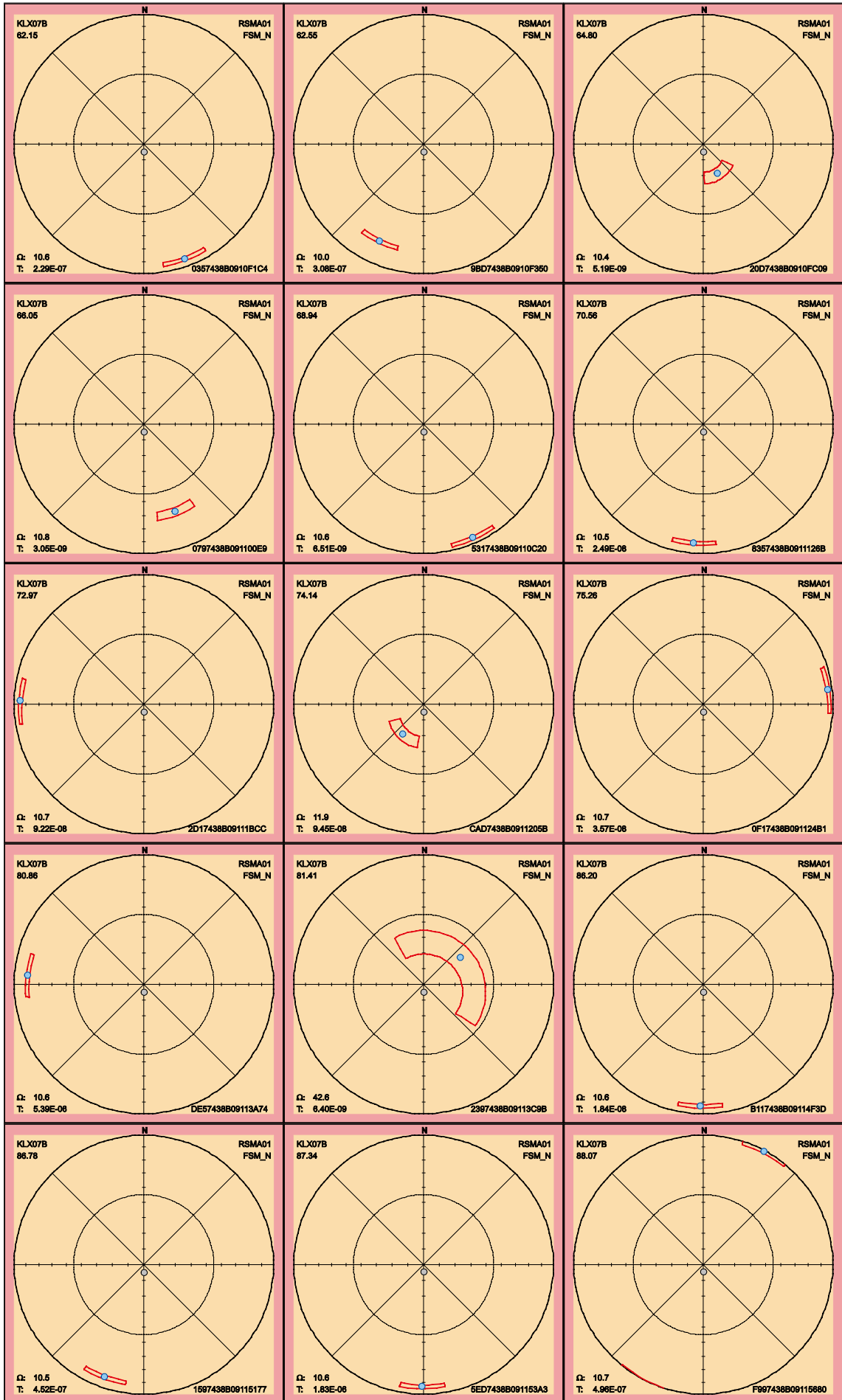
2.3.6 KLX07B

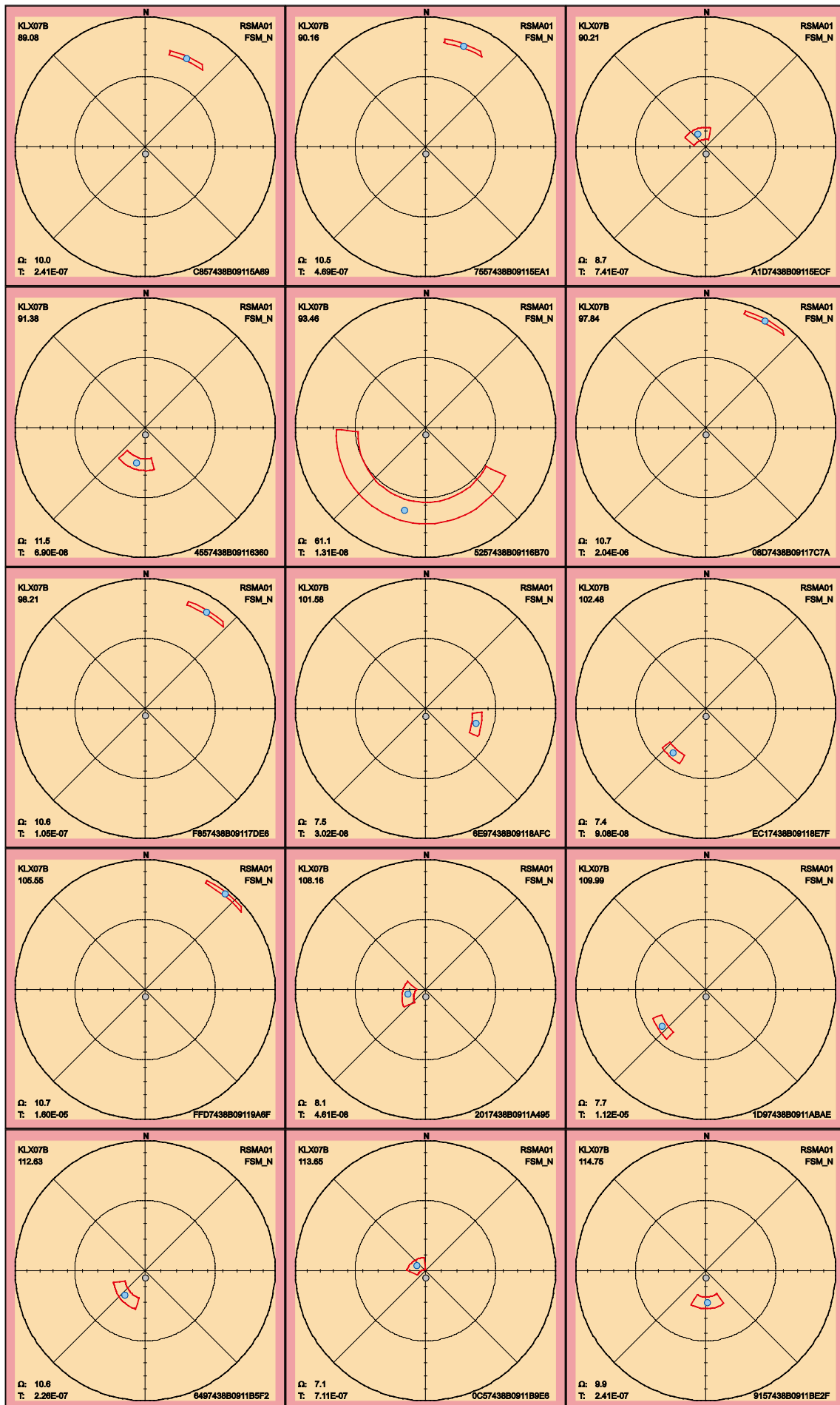
There are two PFL fractures in KLX07B missing orientation information and thus excluded from this section. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the remaining 54 PFL fractures. The four fractures listed in Table 2-8 need to be investigated further since they have maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30° and hence can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in / Sicada 2008/.

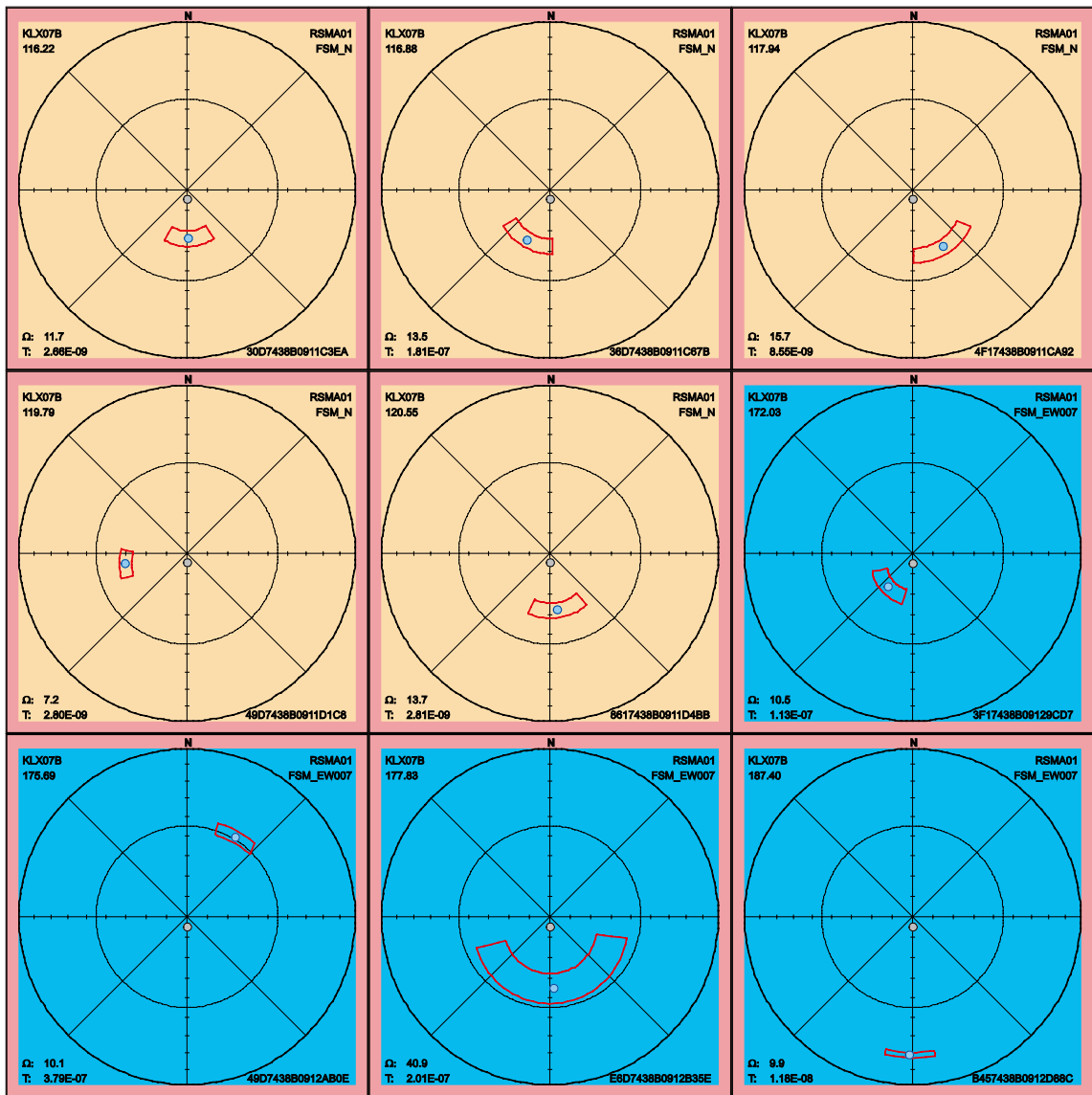
Table 2-8. Fractures in KLX07B with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
1C17438B0910D6E4	15	55.24	76.9
2397438B09113C9B	30	81.41	42.6
5257438B09116B70	39	93.46	61.1
E6D7438B0912B35E	78	177.83	40.9







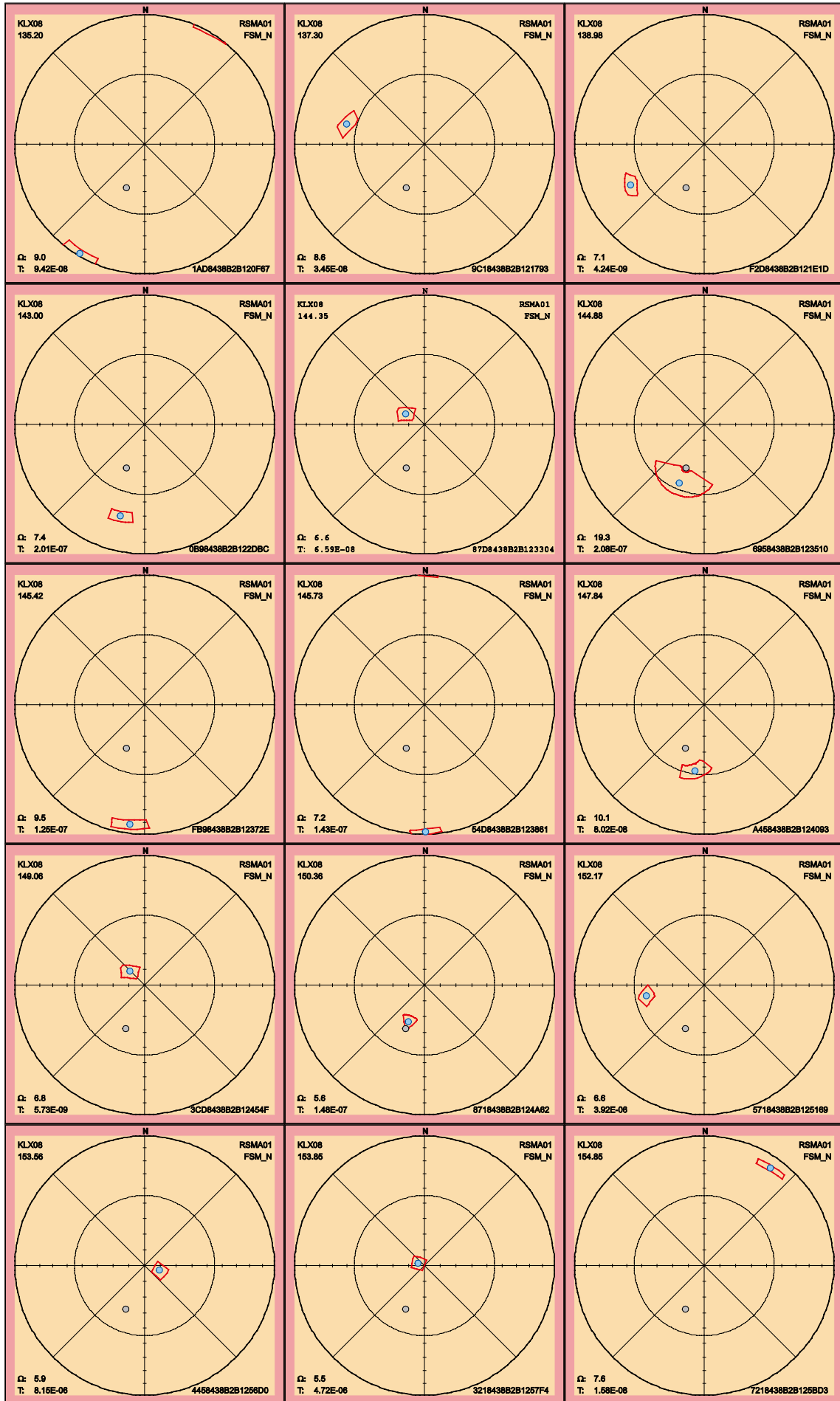


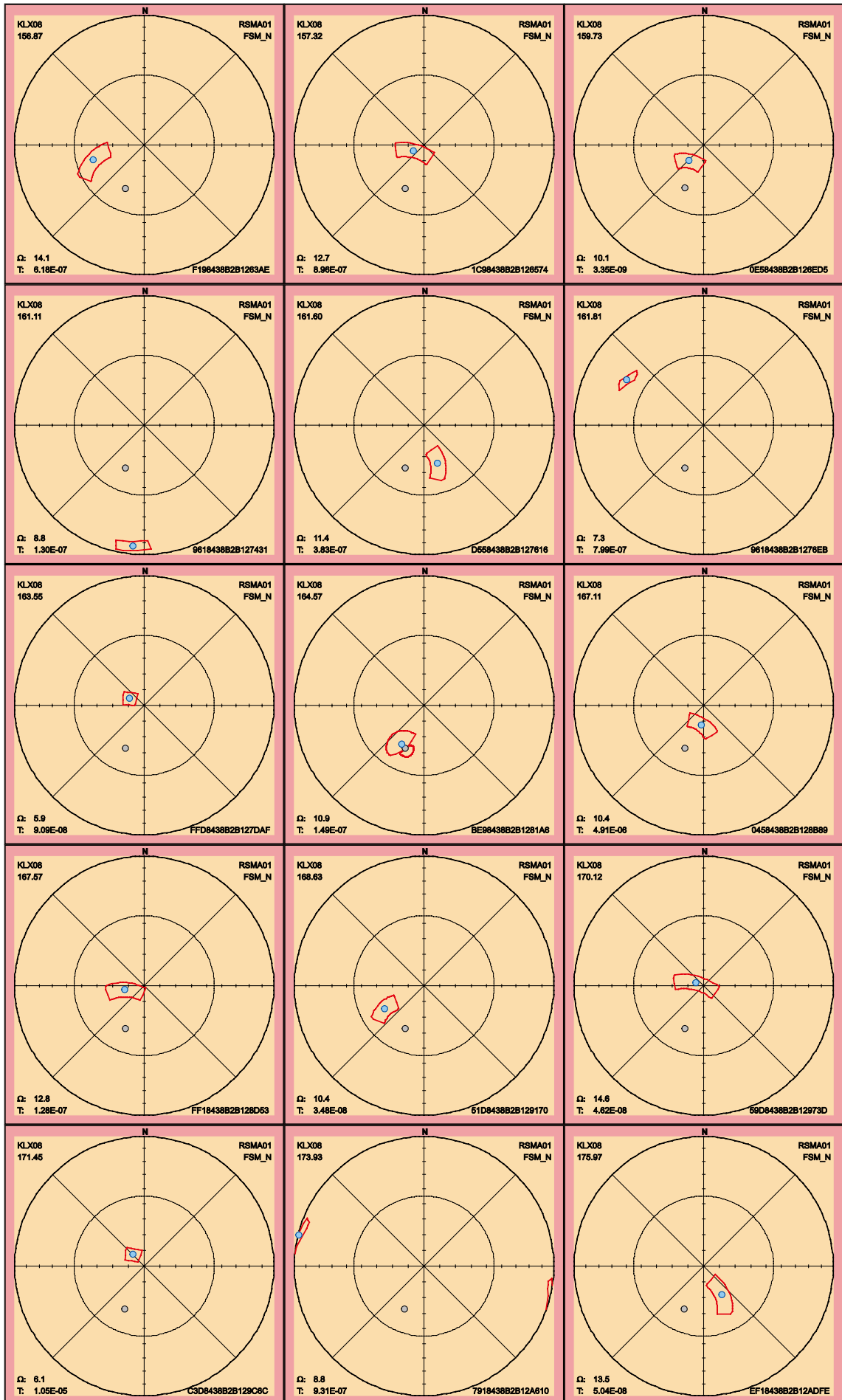
2.3.7 KLX08

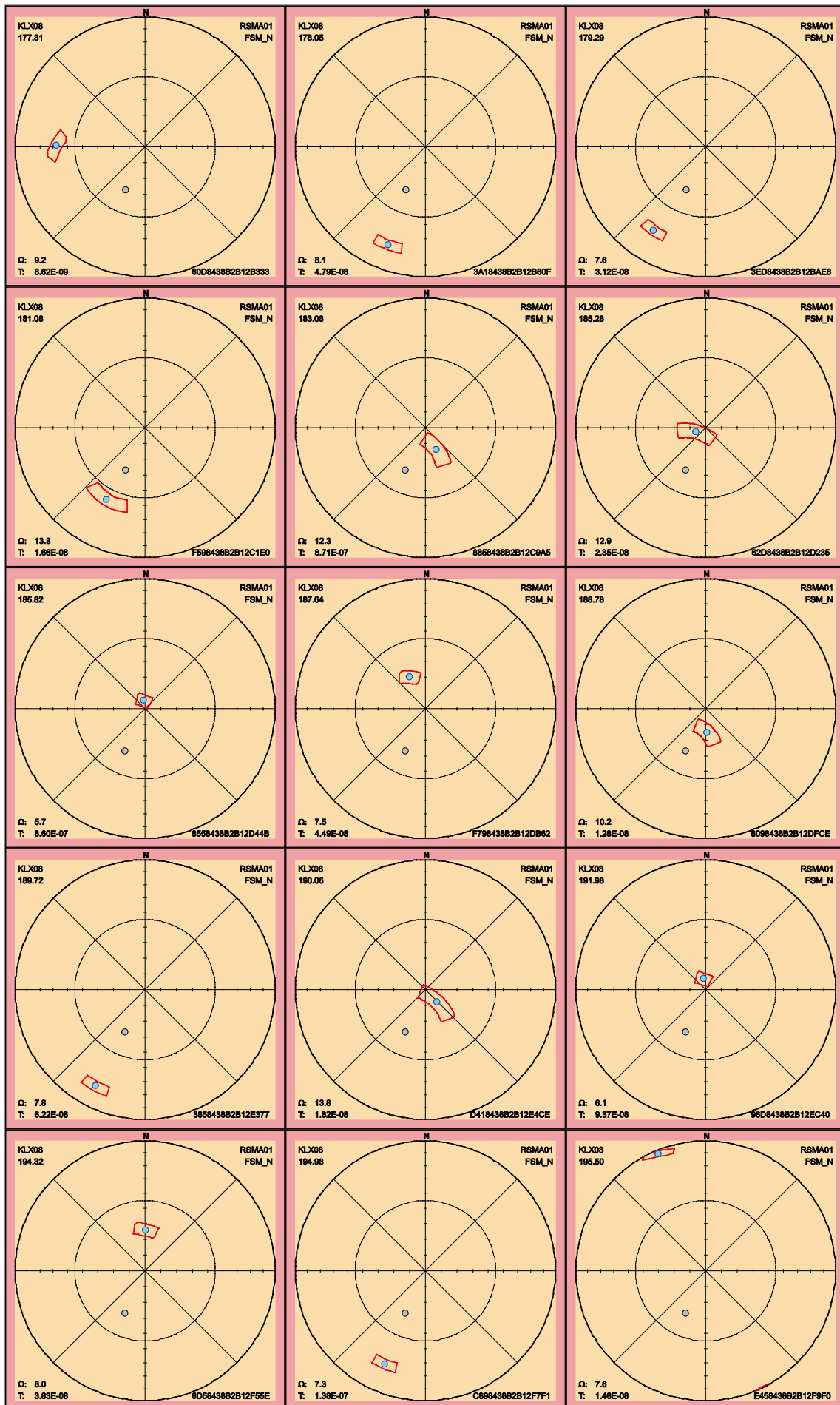
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 90 PFL fractures in KLX08. There is only one PFL fracture having maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30°, see Table 2-9. A fracture having large uncertainty can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

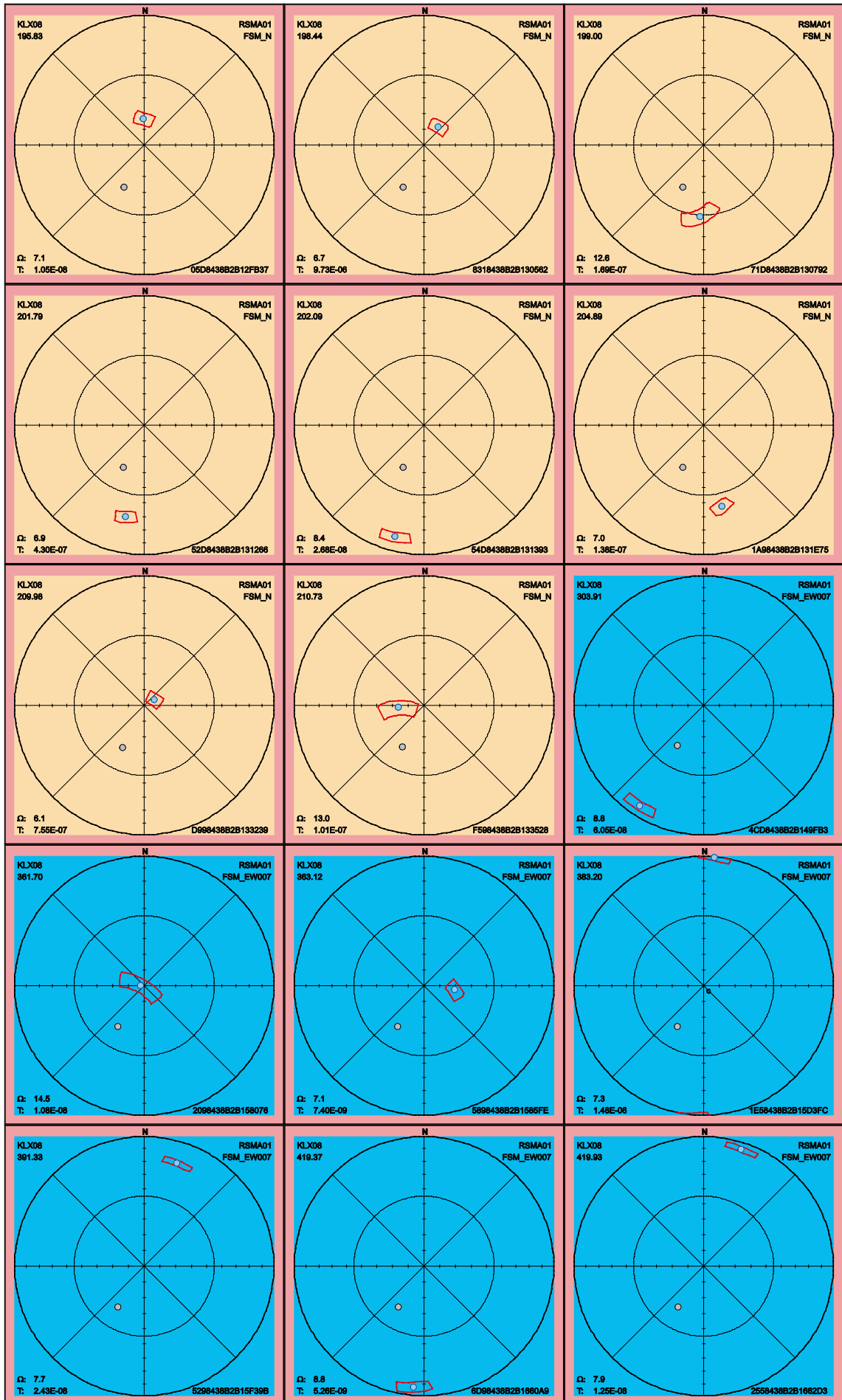
Table 2-9. Fractures in KLX08 with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

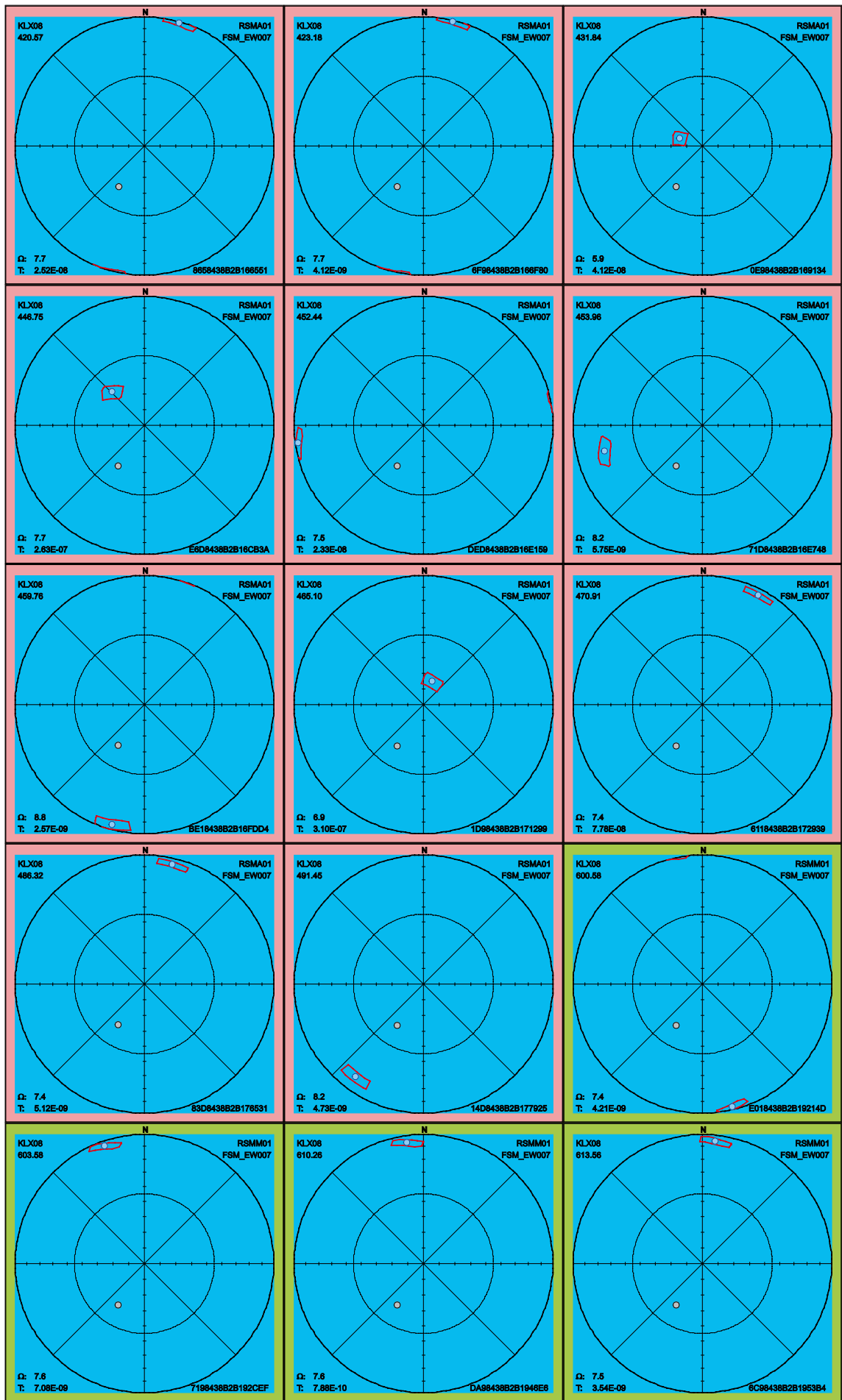
FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
4058438B2B1A3C36	135	673.44	32.9

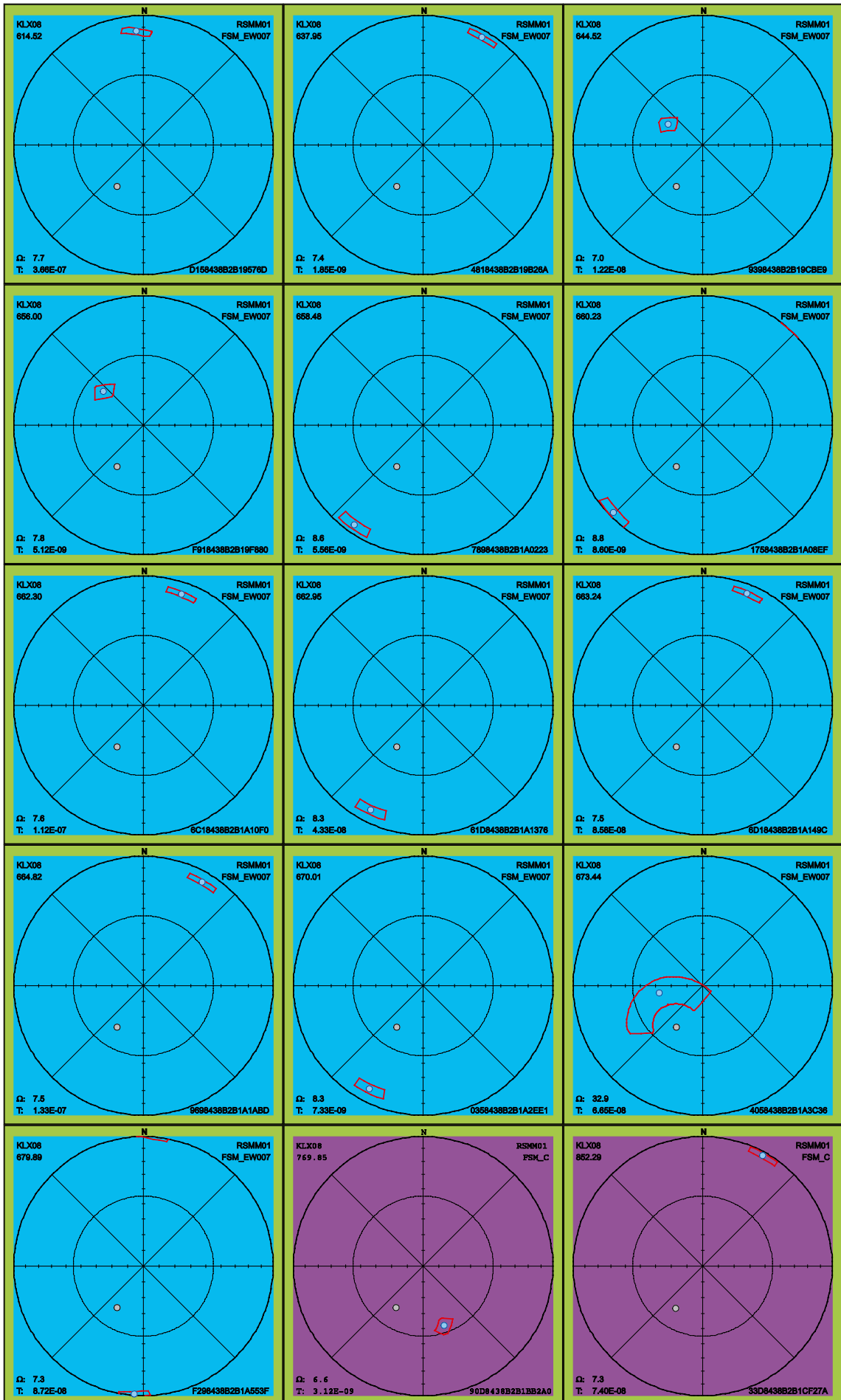






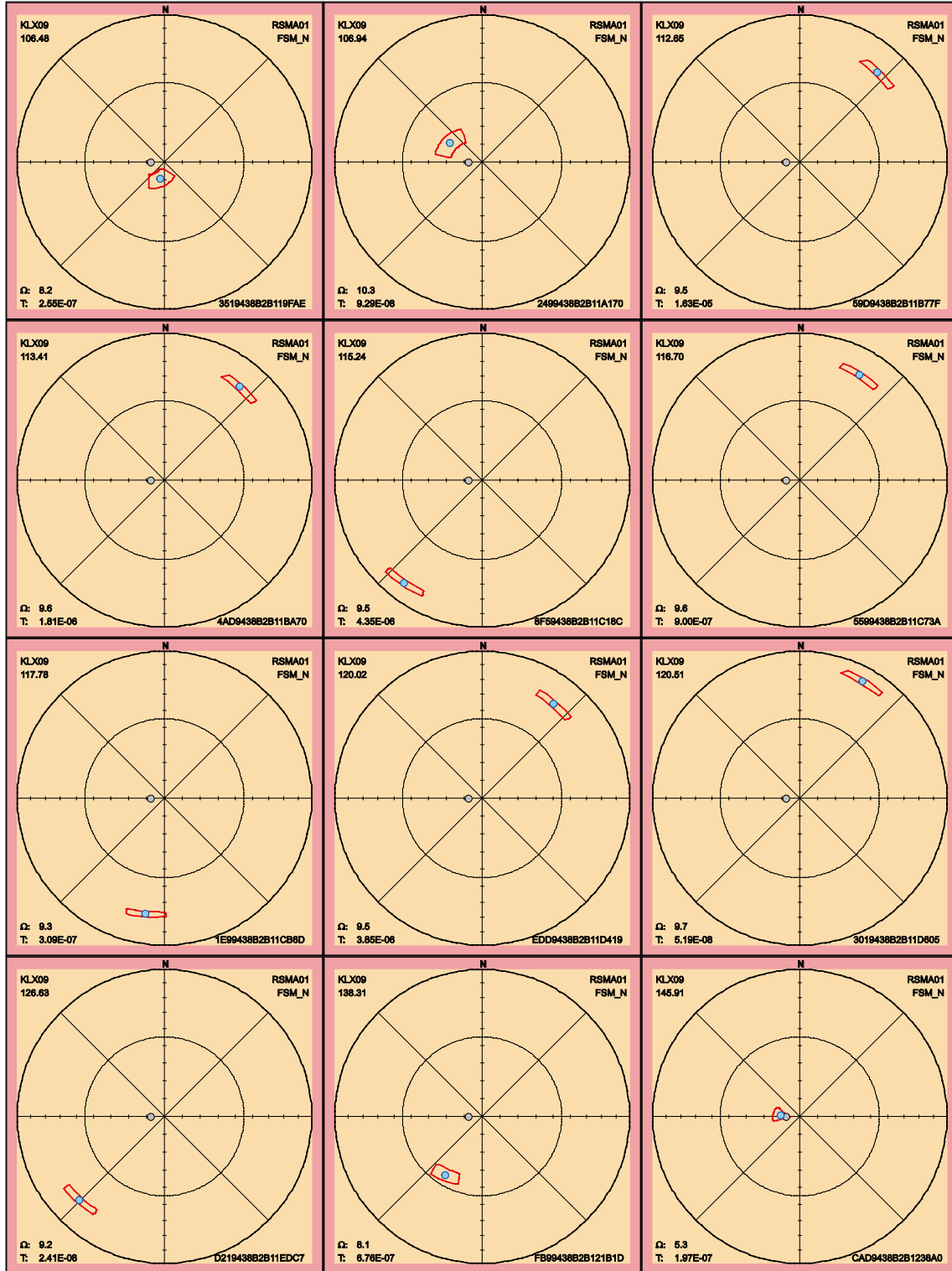


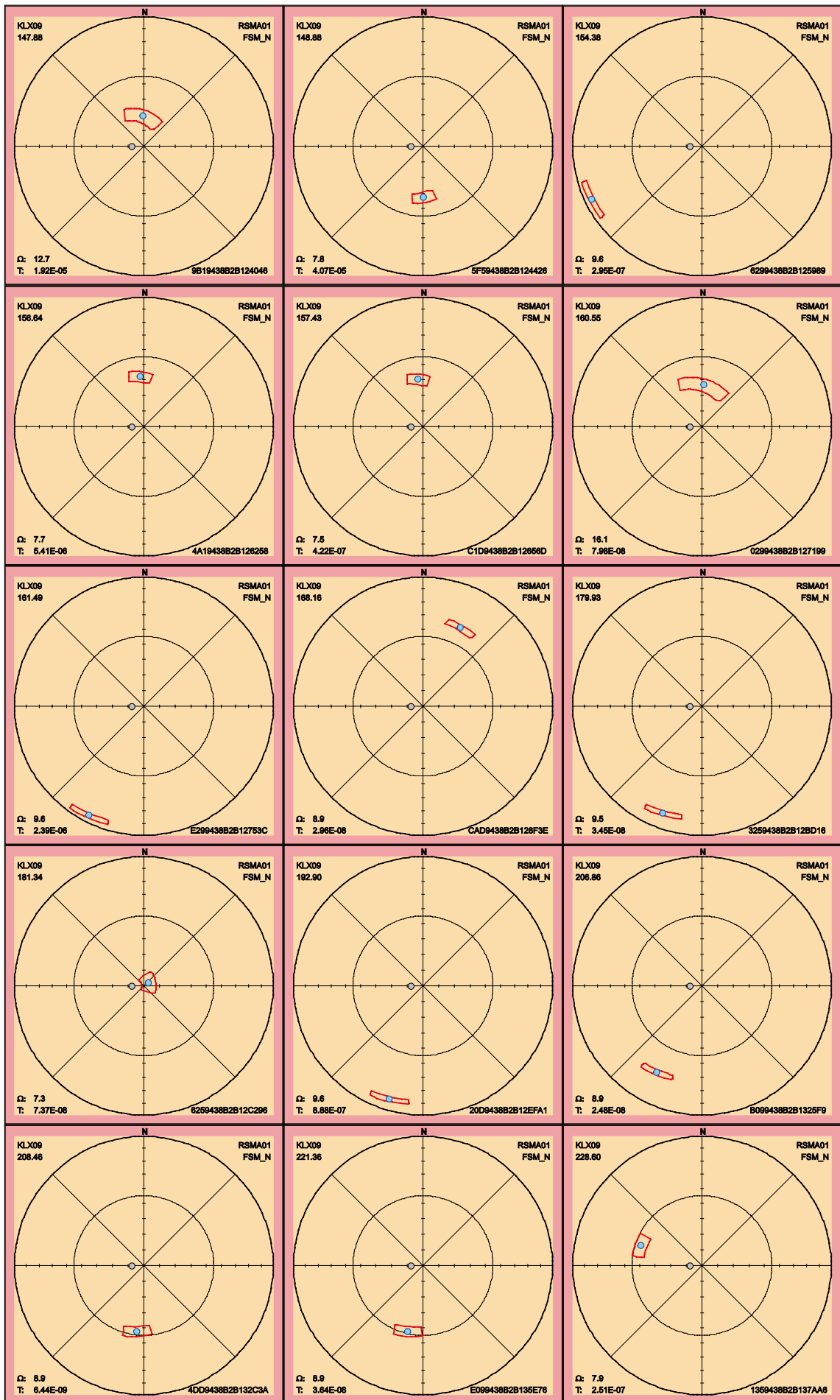


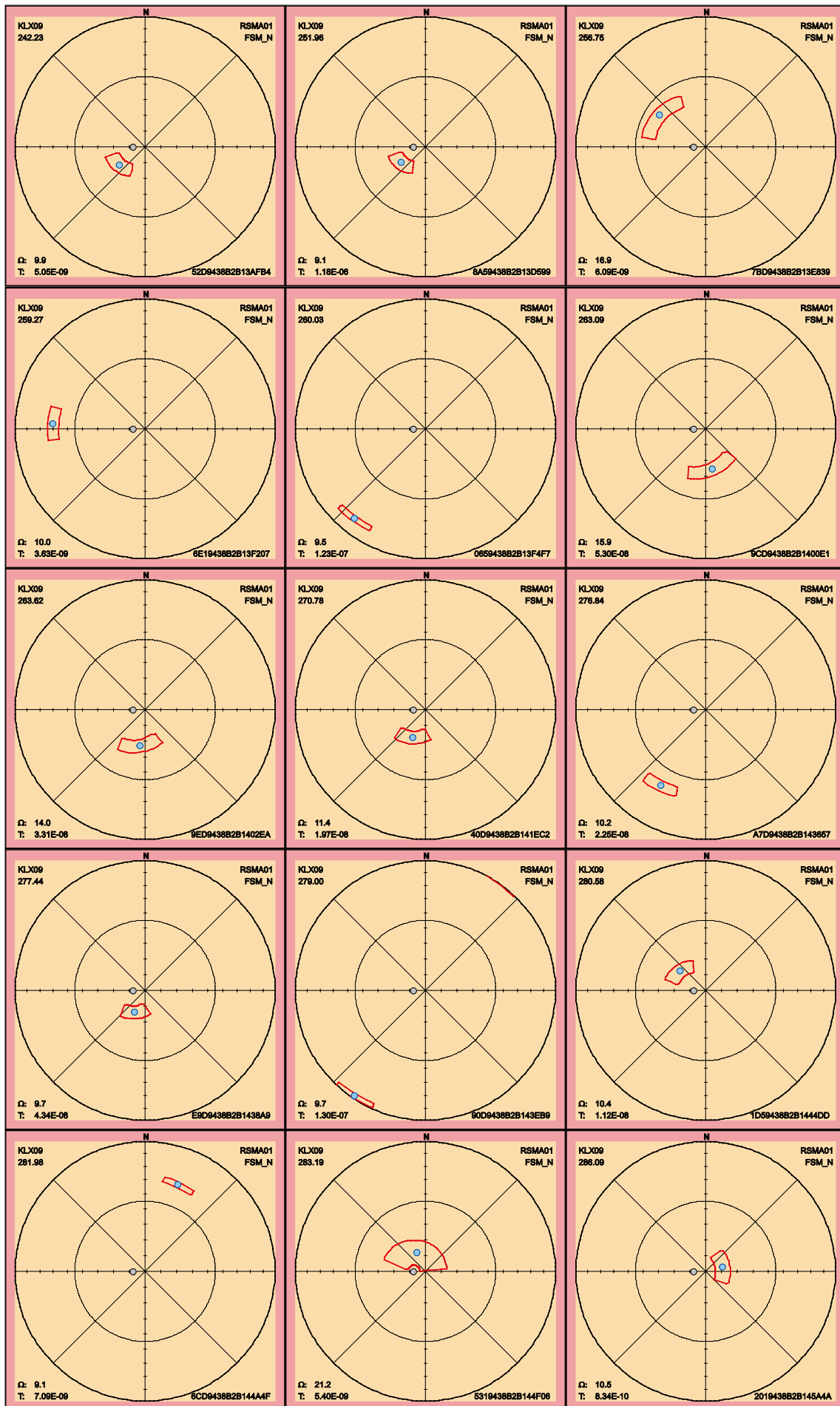


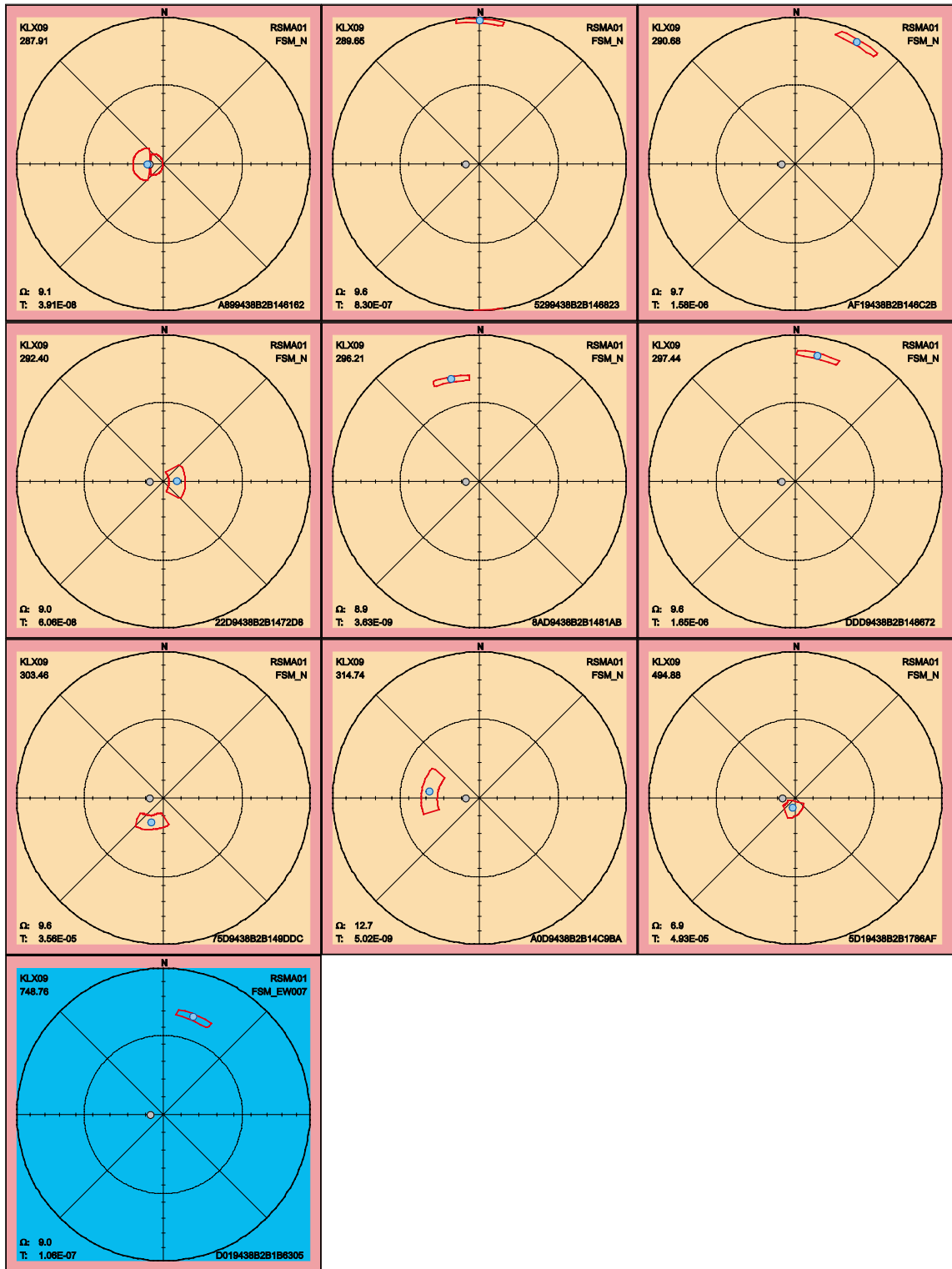
2.3.8 KLX09

In KLX09 there is one PFL fracture missing orientation information and thus omitted from this section of sample space stereograms. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the remaining 52 PFL fractures. No PFL fractures have maximum uncertainty larger than 30°.







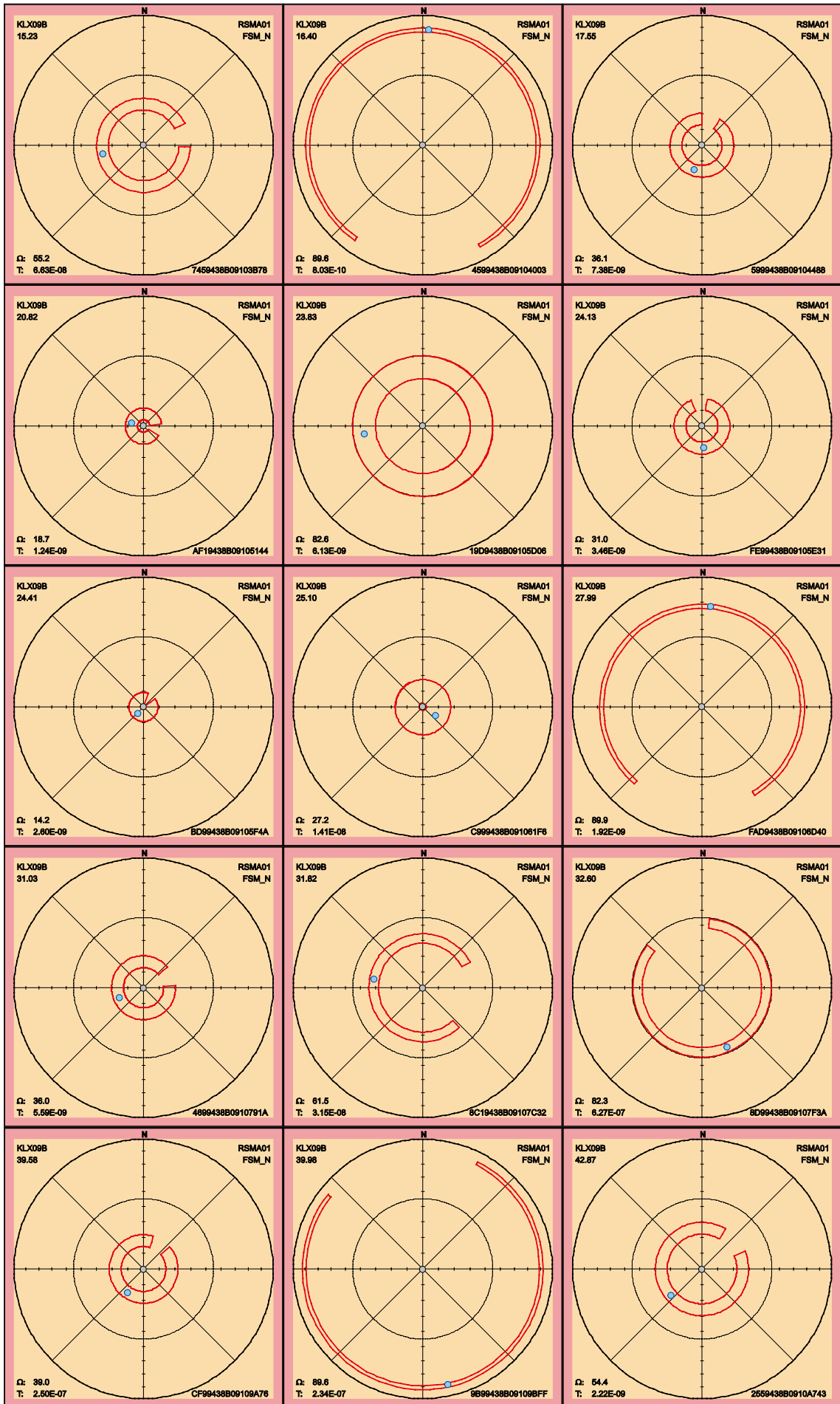


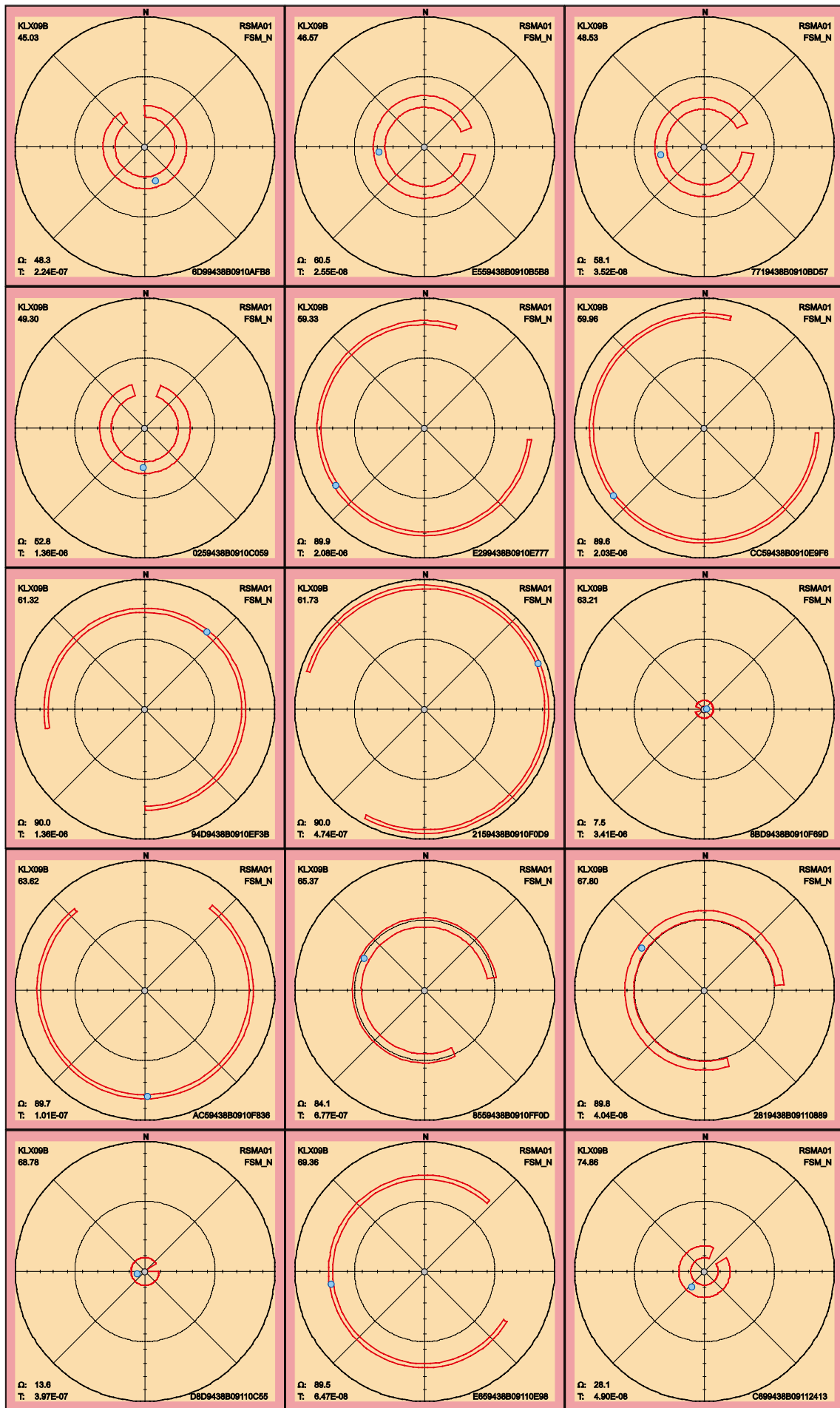
2.3.9 KLX09B

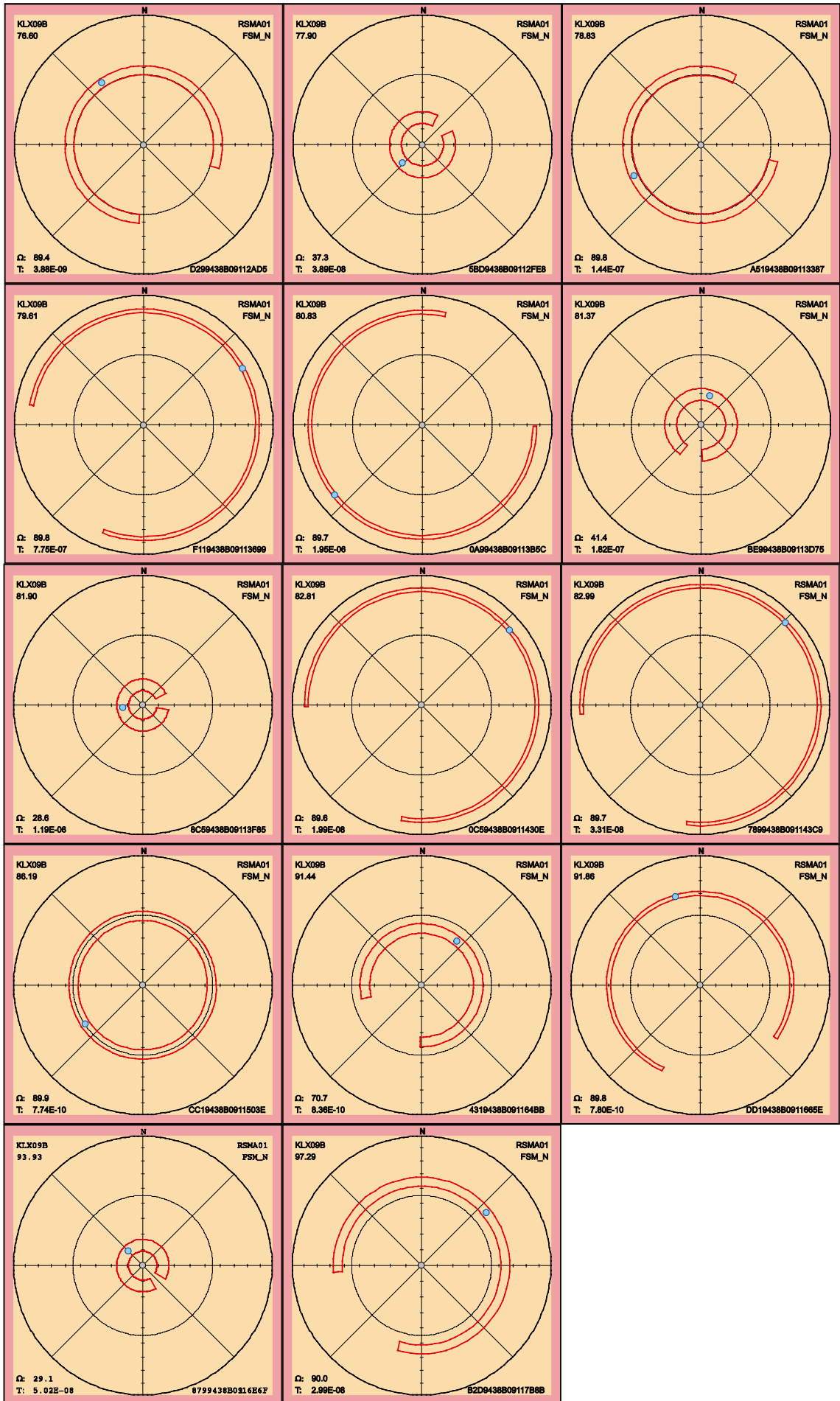
Of the 44 PFL fractures in KLX09B 36 have maximum uncertainty larger than 30°, see Table 2-10. The 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX09B is shown below and almost all fractures need attention since the fractures having large uncertainty can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

Table 2-10. Fractures in KLX09B with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
7459438B09103B78	1	15.23	55.2
4599438B09104003	2	16.40	89.6
5999438B09104488	3	17.55	36.1
19D9438B09105D06	5	23.83	82.6
FE99438B09105E31	6	24.13	31.0
FAD9438B09106D40	9	27.99	89.9
4699438B0910791A	10	31.03	36.0
8C19438B09107C32	11	31.82	61.5
8D99438B09107F3A	12	32.60	82.3
CF99438B09109A76	13	39.58	39.0
9B99438B09109BFF	14	39.98	89.6
2559438B0910A743	15	42.87	54.4
6D99438B0910AFB8	16	45.03	48.3
E559438B0910B5B8	17	46.57	60.5
7719438B0910BD57	18	48.53	58.1
0259438B0910C059	19	49.30	52.8
E299438B0910E777	20	59.33	89.9
CC59438B0910E9F6	21	59.96	89.6
94D9438B0910EF3B	22	61.32	90.0
2159438B0910F0D9	23	61.73	90.0
AC59438B0910F836	25	63.62	89.7
8559438B0910FF0D	26	65.37	84.1
2819438B09110889	27	67.80	89.8
E659438B09110E98	29	69.36	89.5
D299438B09112AD5	31	76.60	89.4
5BD9438B09112FE8	32	77.90	37.3
A519438B09113387	33	78.83	89.8
F119438B09113699	34	79.61	89.8
0A99438B09113B5C	35	80.83	89.7
BE99438B09113D75	36	81.37	41.4
0C59438B0911430E	38	82.81	89.6
7899438B091143C9	39	82.99	89.7
CC19438B0911503E	40	86.19	89.9
4319438B091164BB	41	91.44	70.7
DD19438B0911665E	42	91.86	89.8
B2D9438B09117B8B	44	97.29	90.0

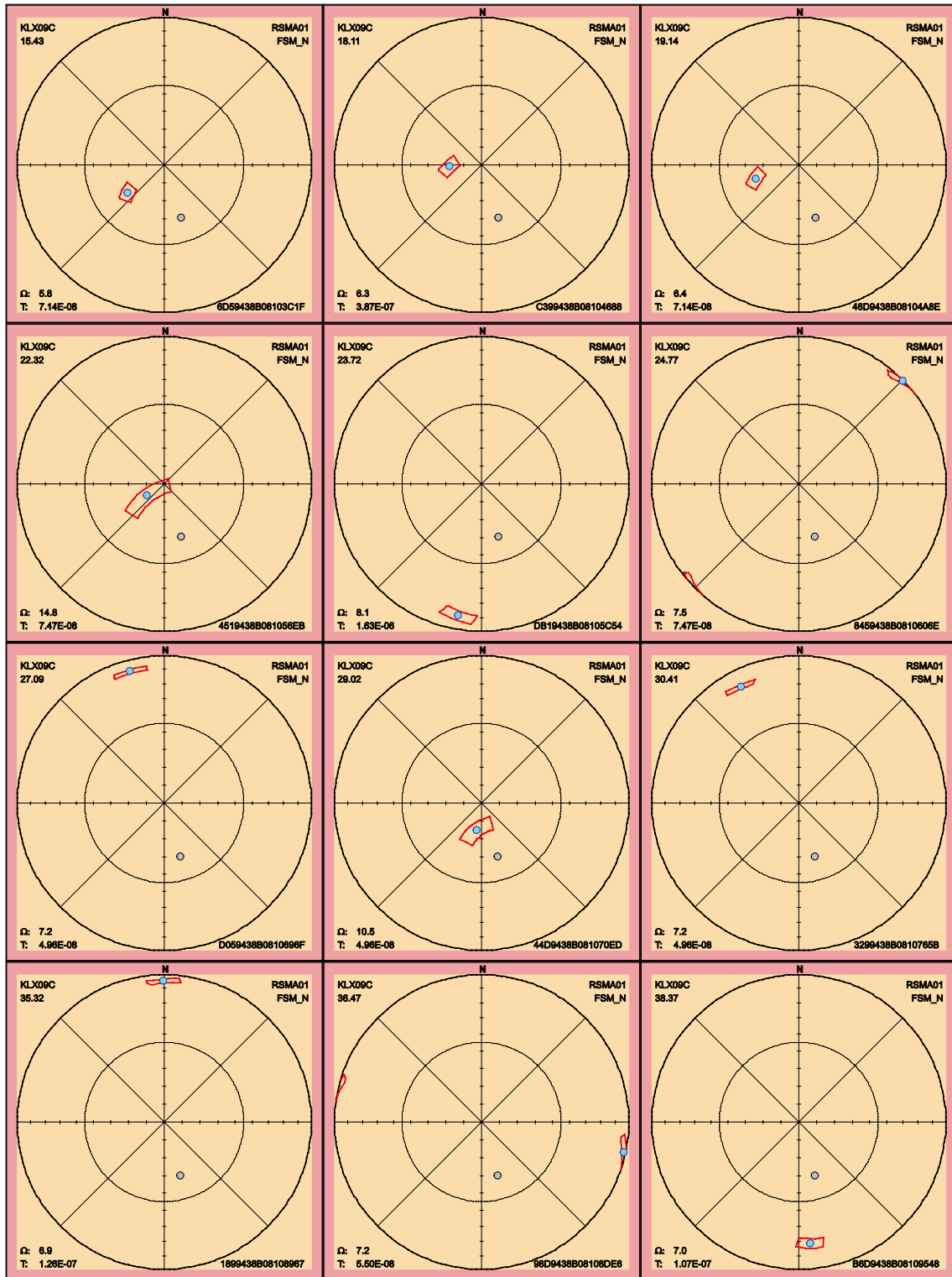


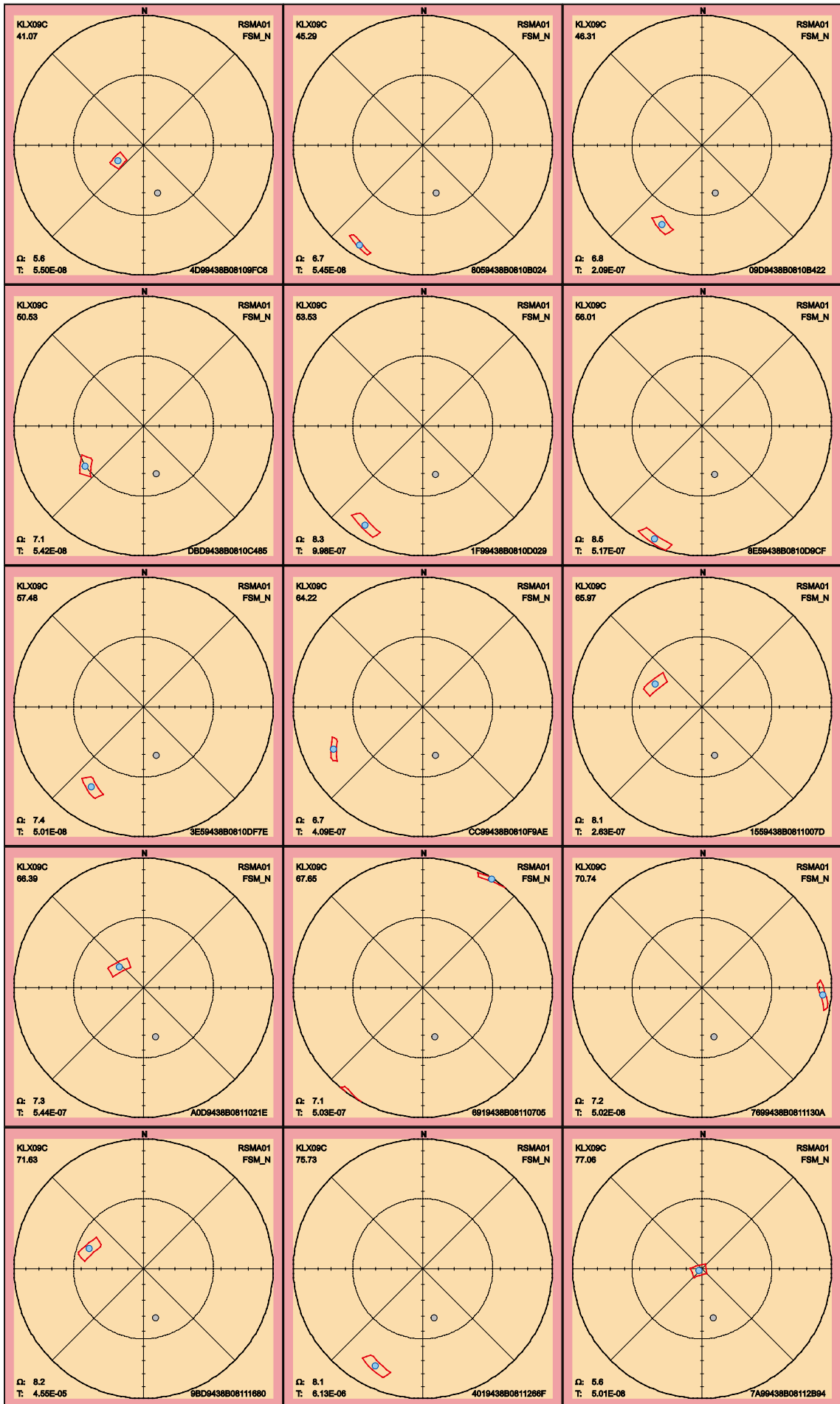


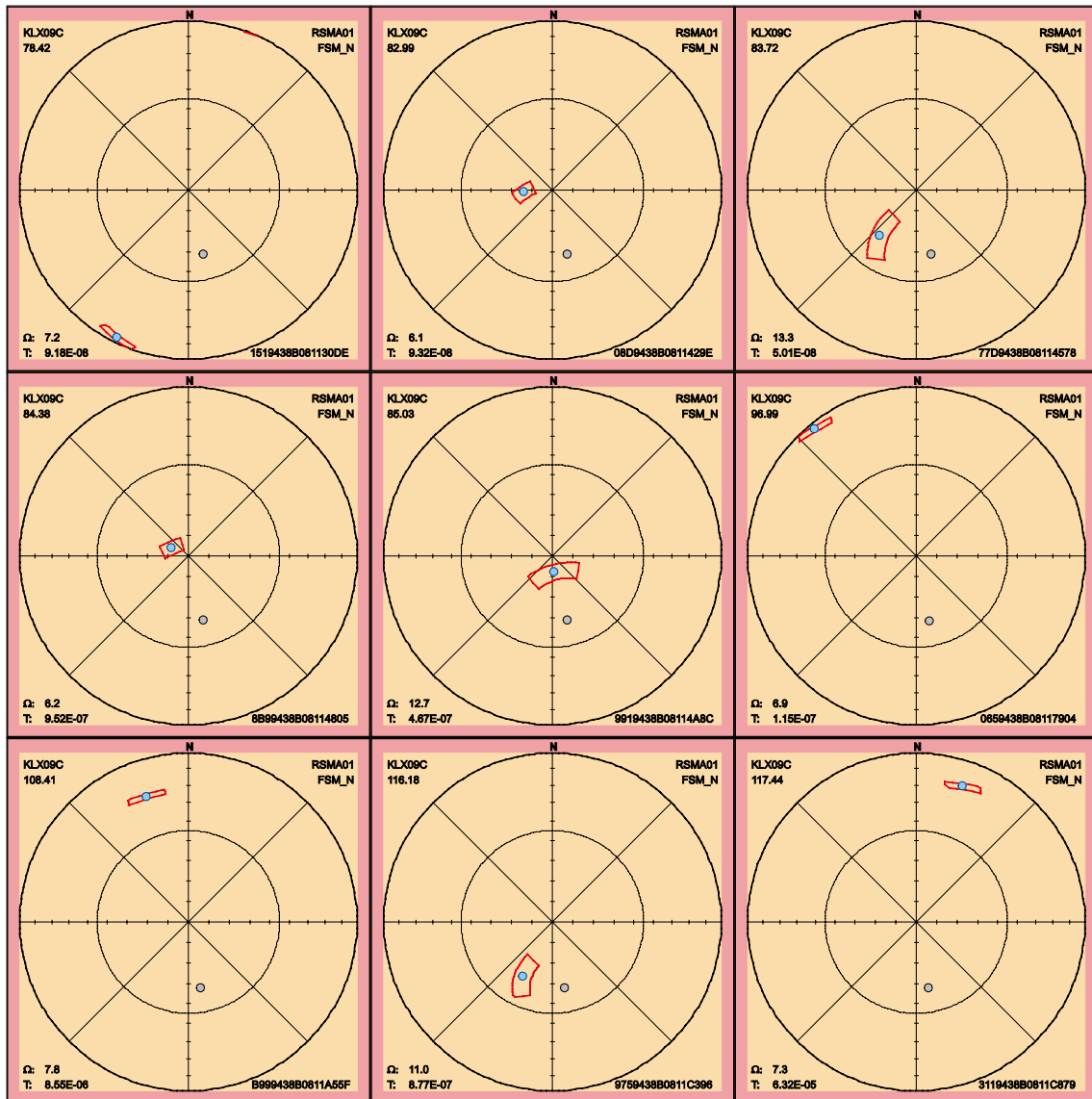


2.3.10 KLX09C

No one of the 36 PFL fractures in KLX09C have Maximum uncertainty larger than 30°. The 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty follows below.





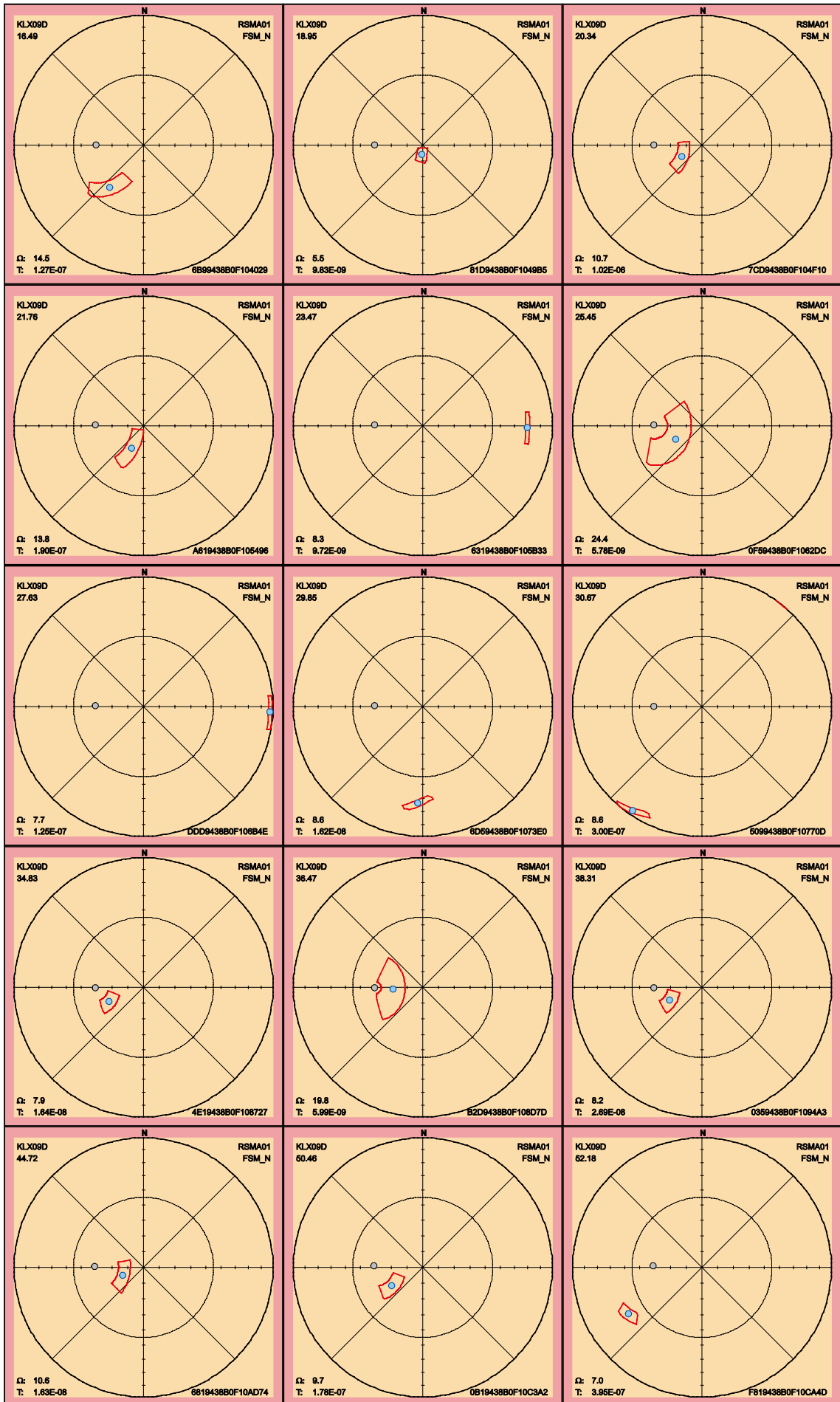


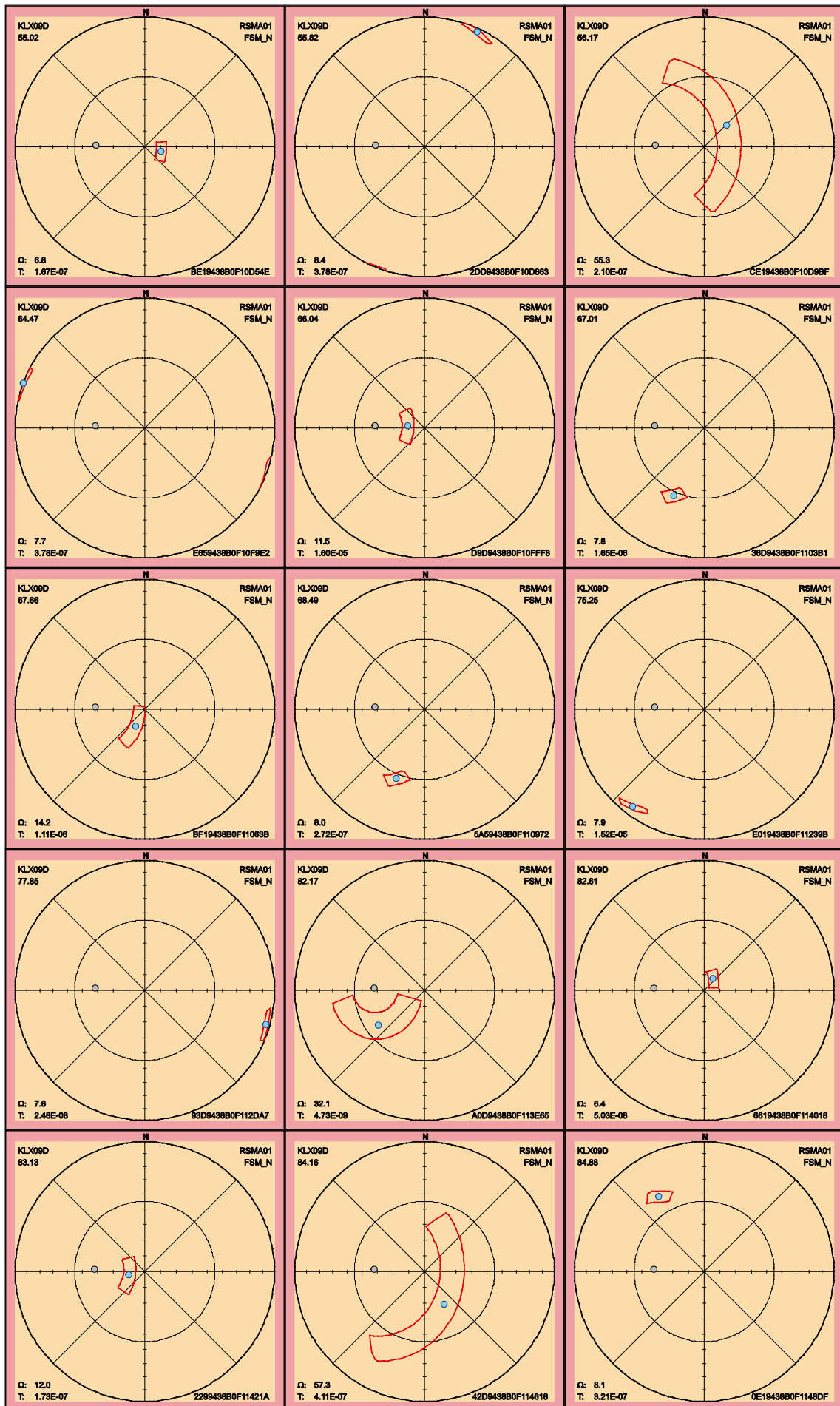
2.3.11 KLX09D

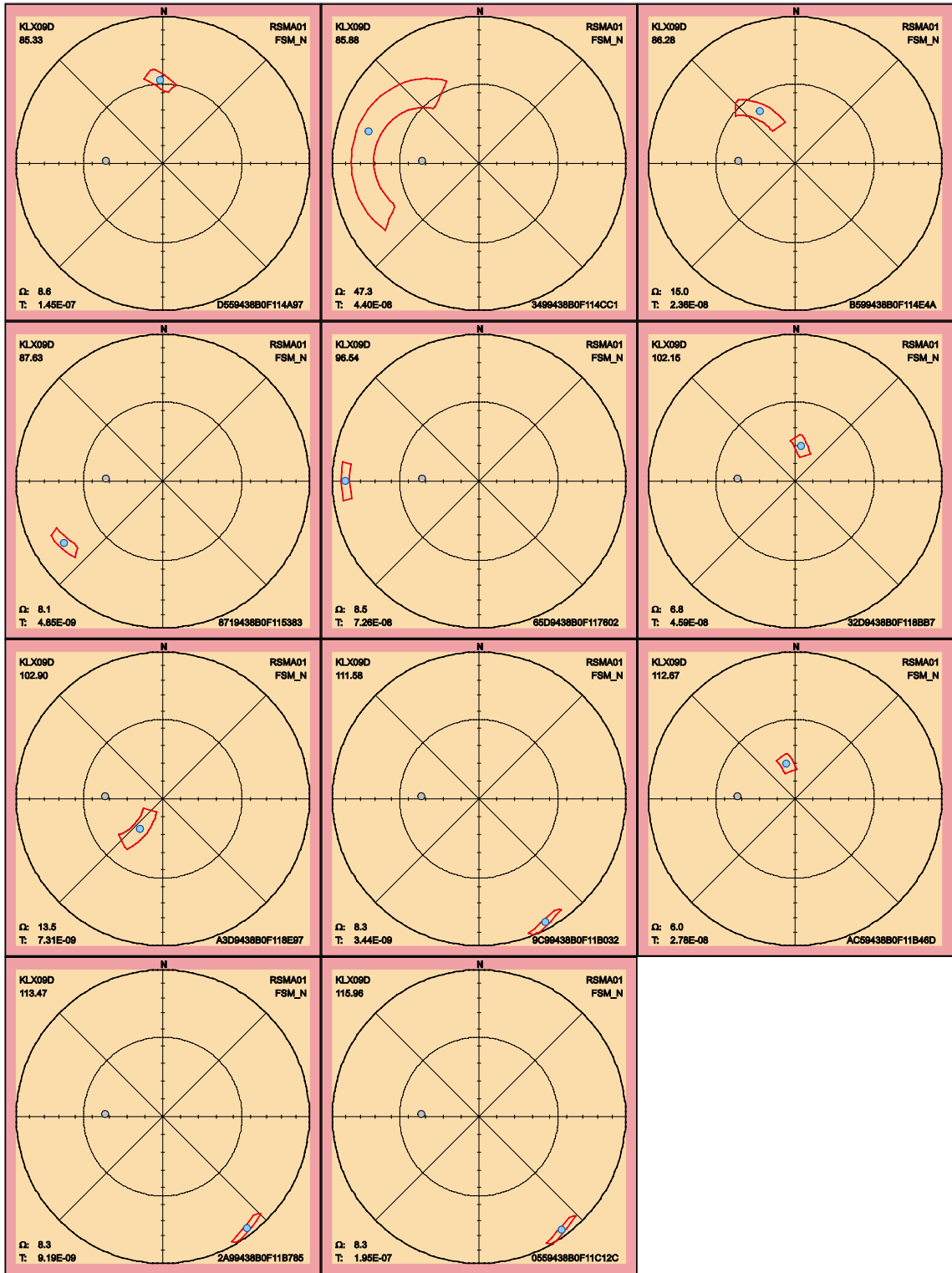
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 41 PFL fractures in KLX09D. Attention should be paid to the four fractures listed in Table 2-11. These fractures have a maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30° and thus having uncertainty that can be interpreted differently compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

Table 2-11. Fractures in KLX09D with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
CE19438B0F10D9BF	18	56.17	55.3
A0D9438B0F113E65	26	82.17	32.1
42D9438B0F114618	29	84.16	57.3
3499438B0F114CC1	32	85.88	47.3





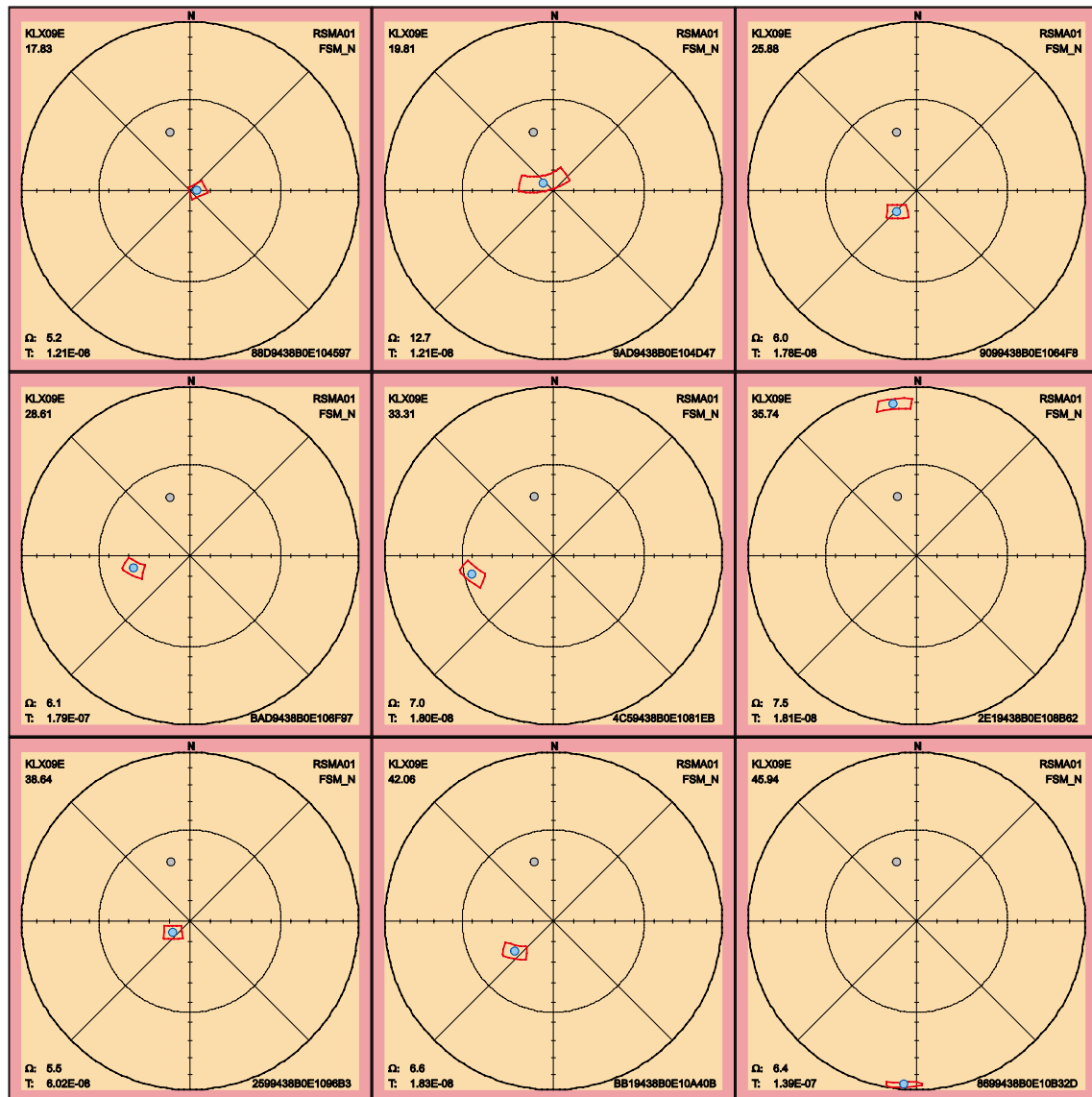


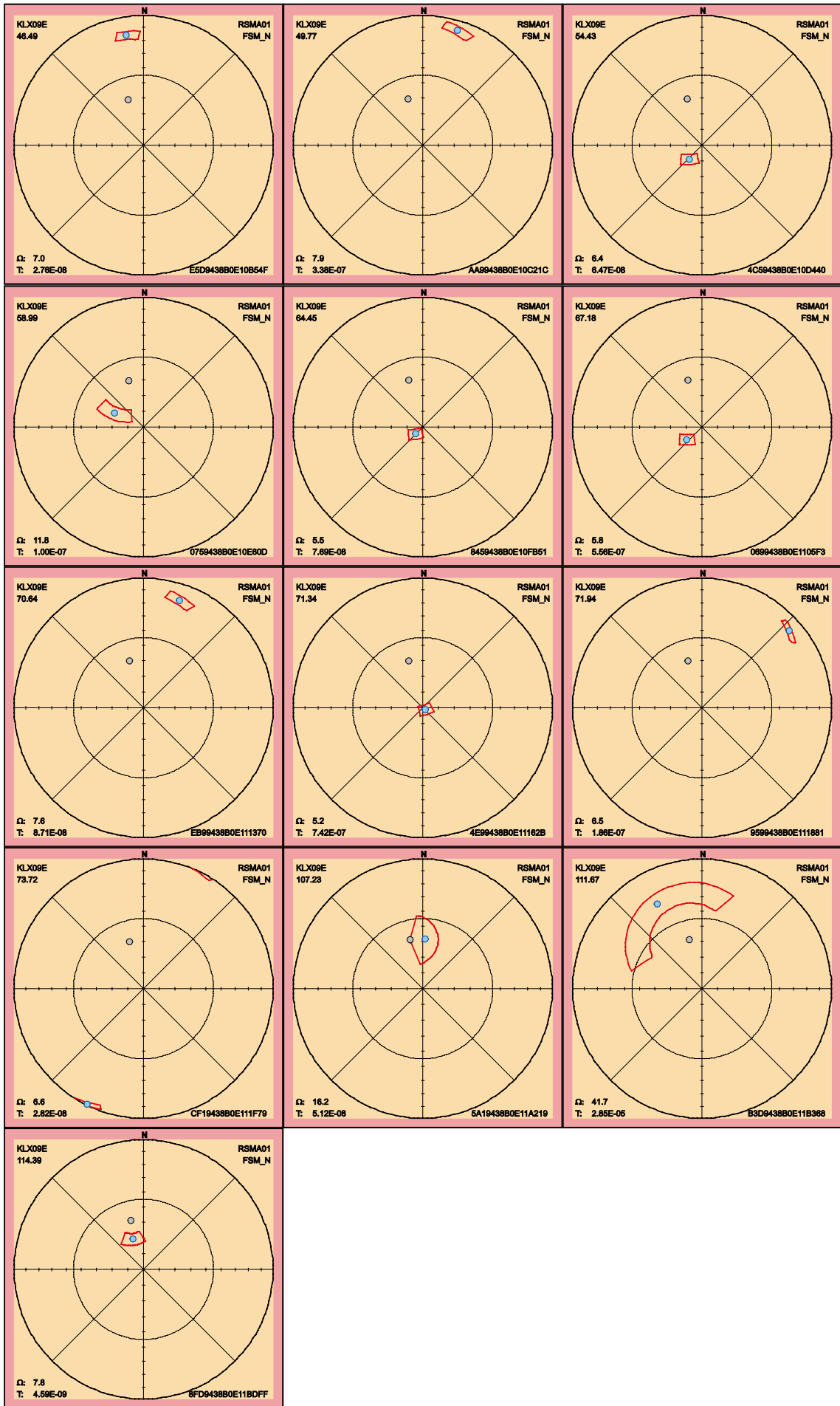
2.3.12 KLX09E

Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 22 PFL fractures in KLX09E. There is only one fracture having maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30°, see Table 2-12, that may be interpreted to have different orientation compared to p_fract_core_eshi / Sicada 2008/

Table 2-12. Fractures in KLX09E with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
B3D9438B0E11B368	33	111.67	41.7



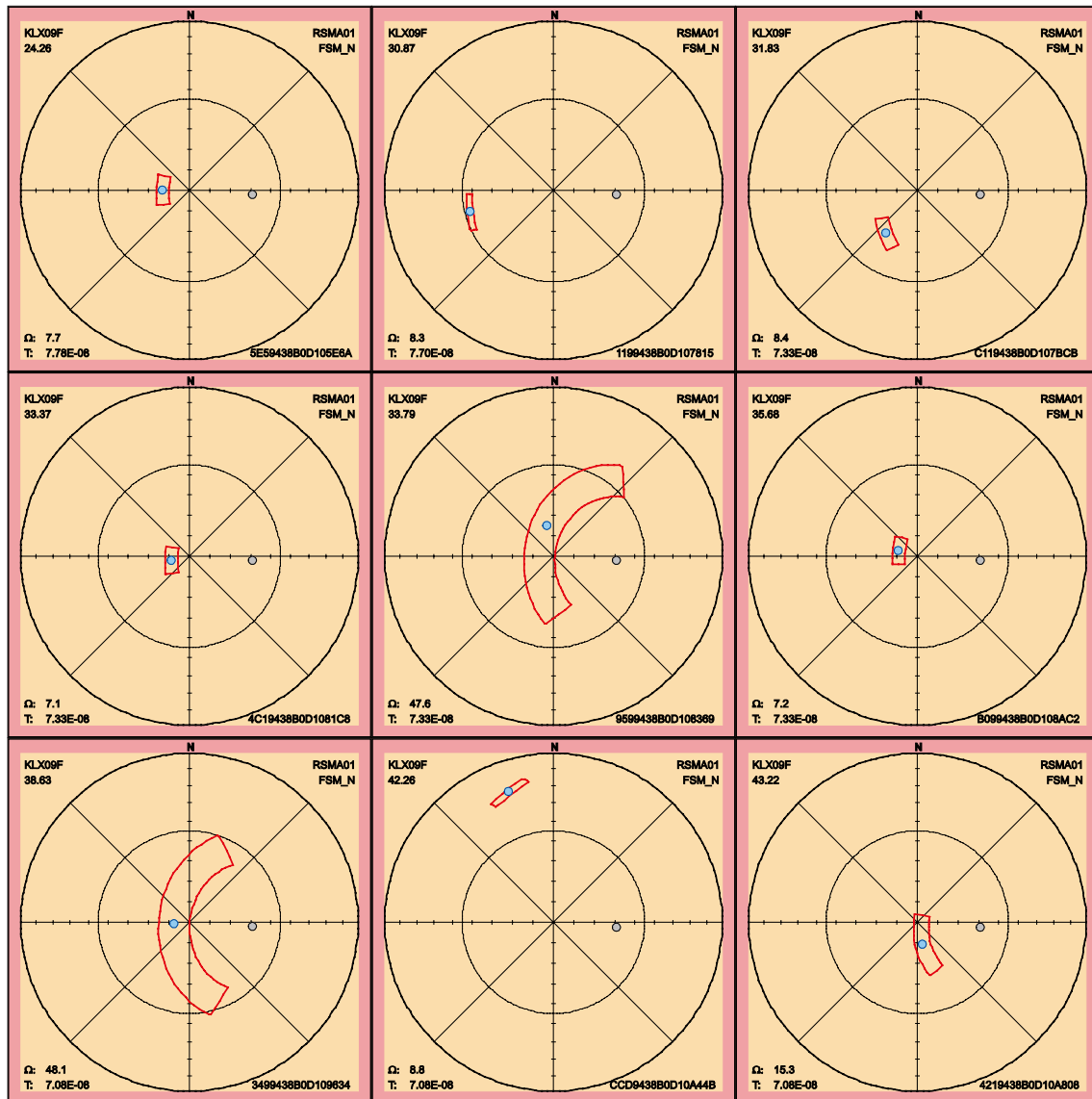


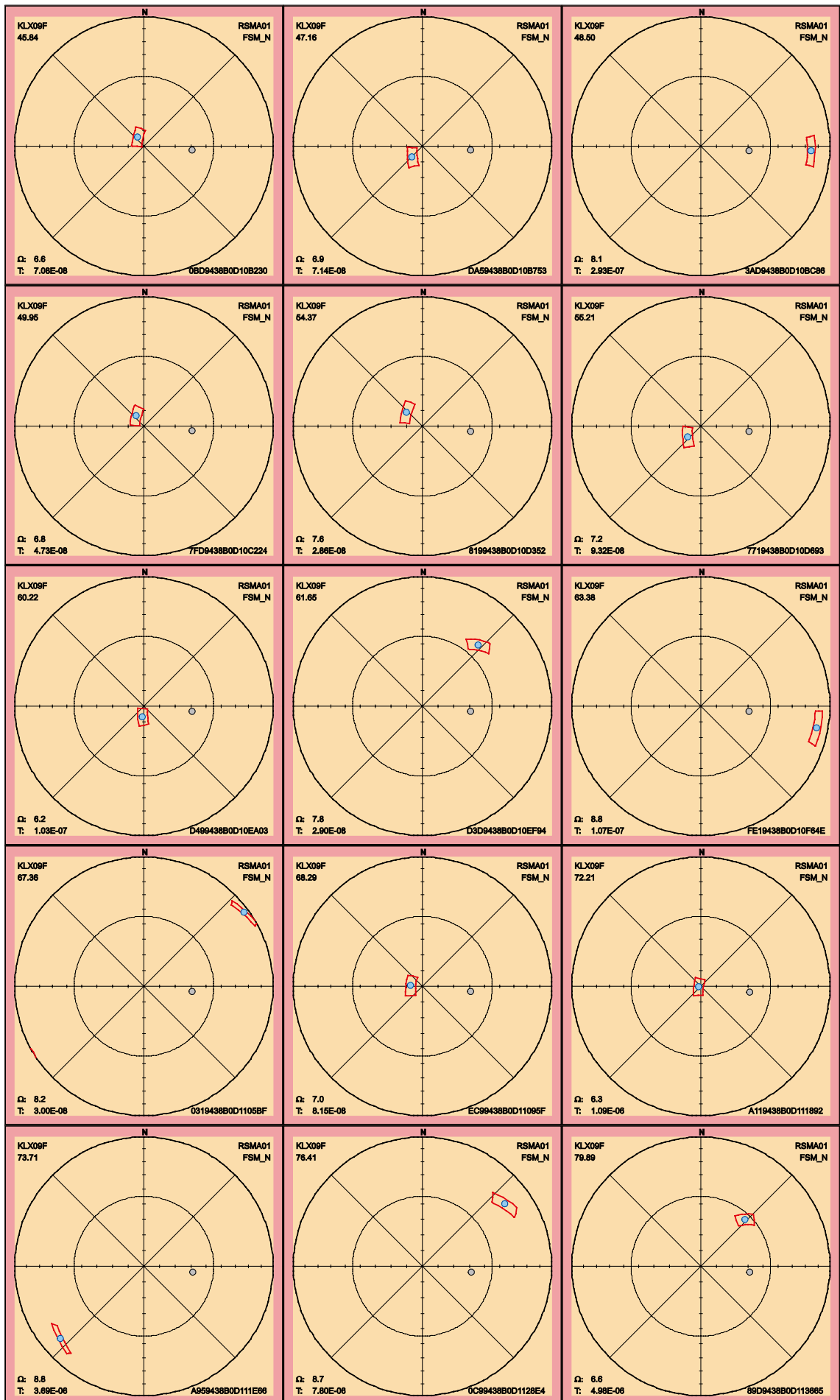
2.3.13 KLX09F

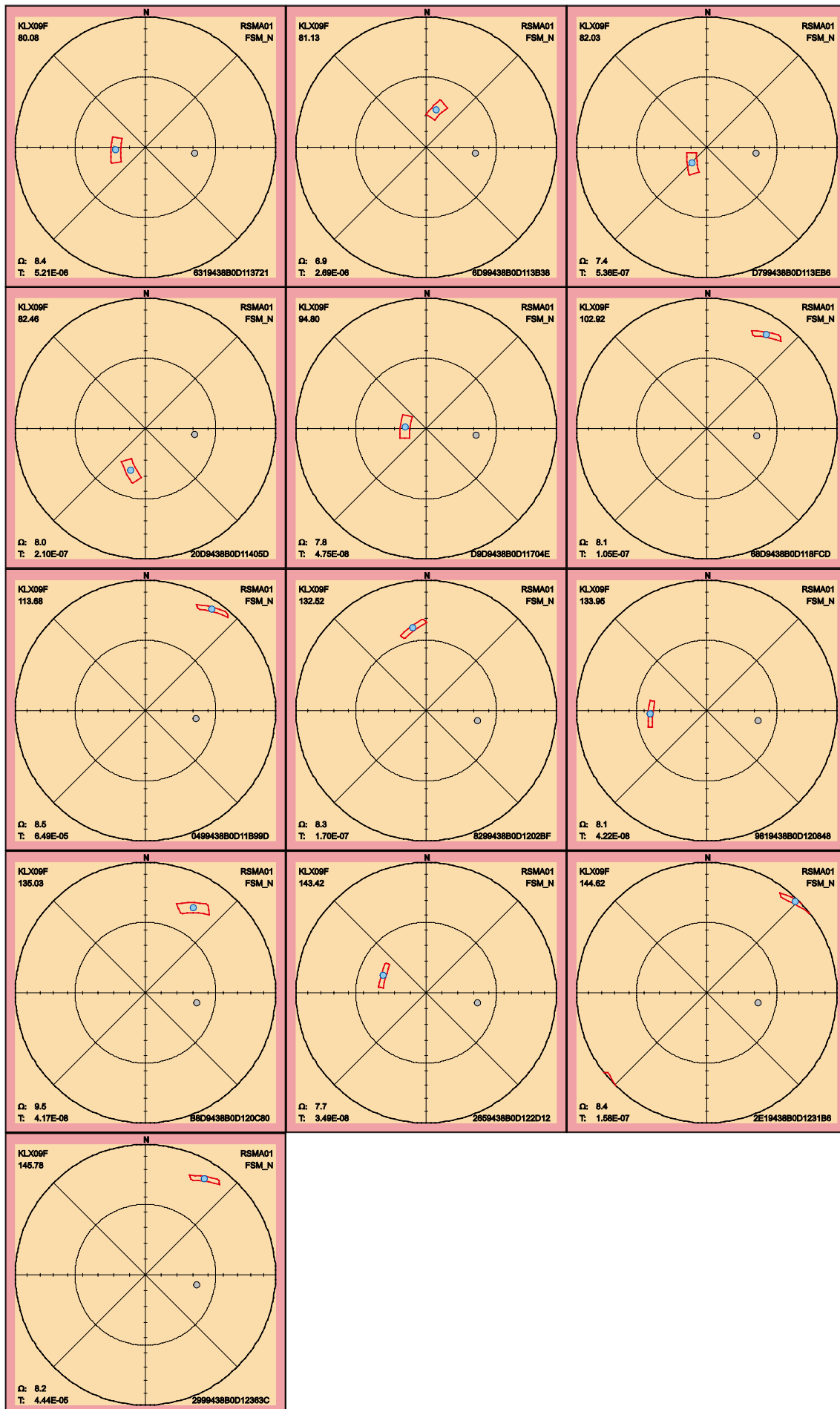
Two PFL fractures of the 37, in KLX09F, have maximum uncertainty larger than 30°, see Table 2-13. Attention should be put to these fractures since they can have different interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimated in p_fract_core_eshi /Sicada 2008/.

Table 2-13. Fractures in KLX09F with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
9599438B0D108369	11	33.79	47.6
3499438B0D109634	13	38.63	48.1





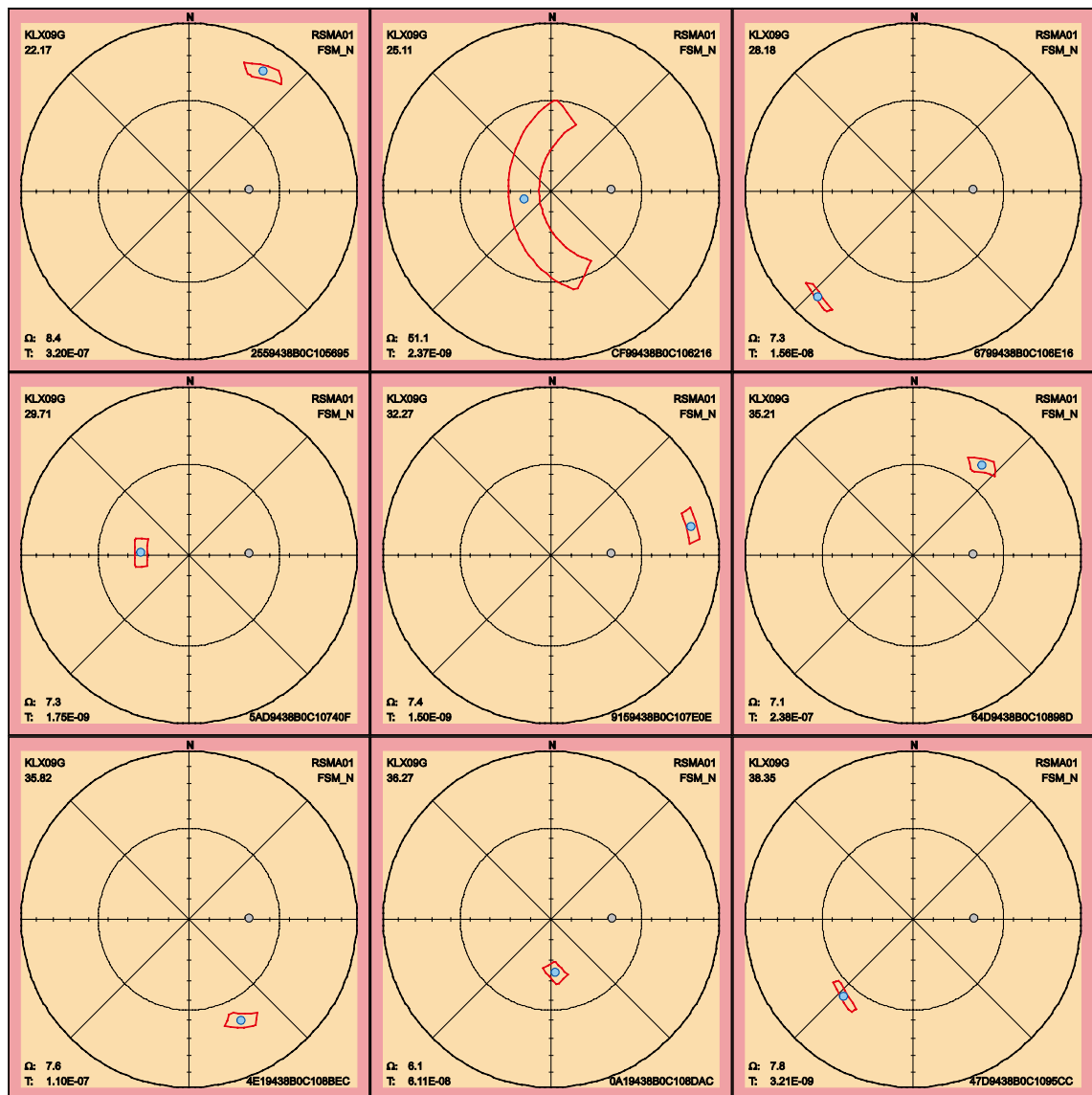


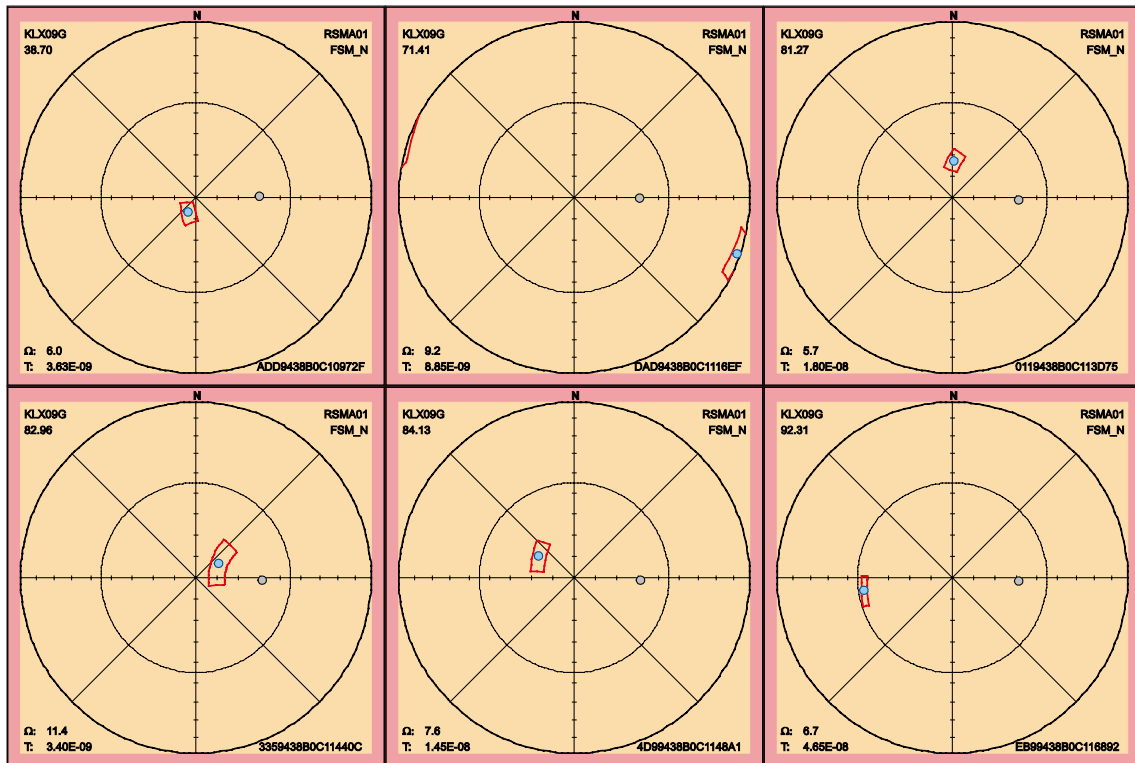
2.3.14 KLX09G

Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 15 PFL fractures in KLX09G. There is only one fracture having larger maximum uncertainty than 30°, see Table 2-14. This fracture can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

Table 2-14. Fractures in KLX09G with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
CF99438B0C106216	2	25.11	51.1



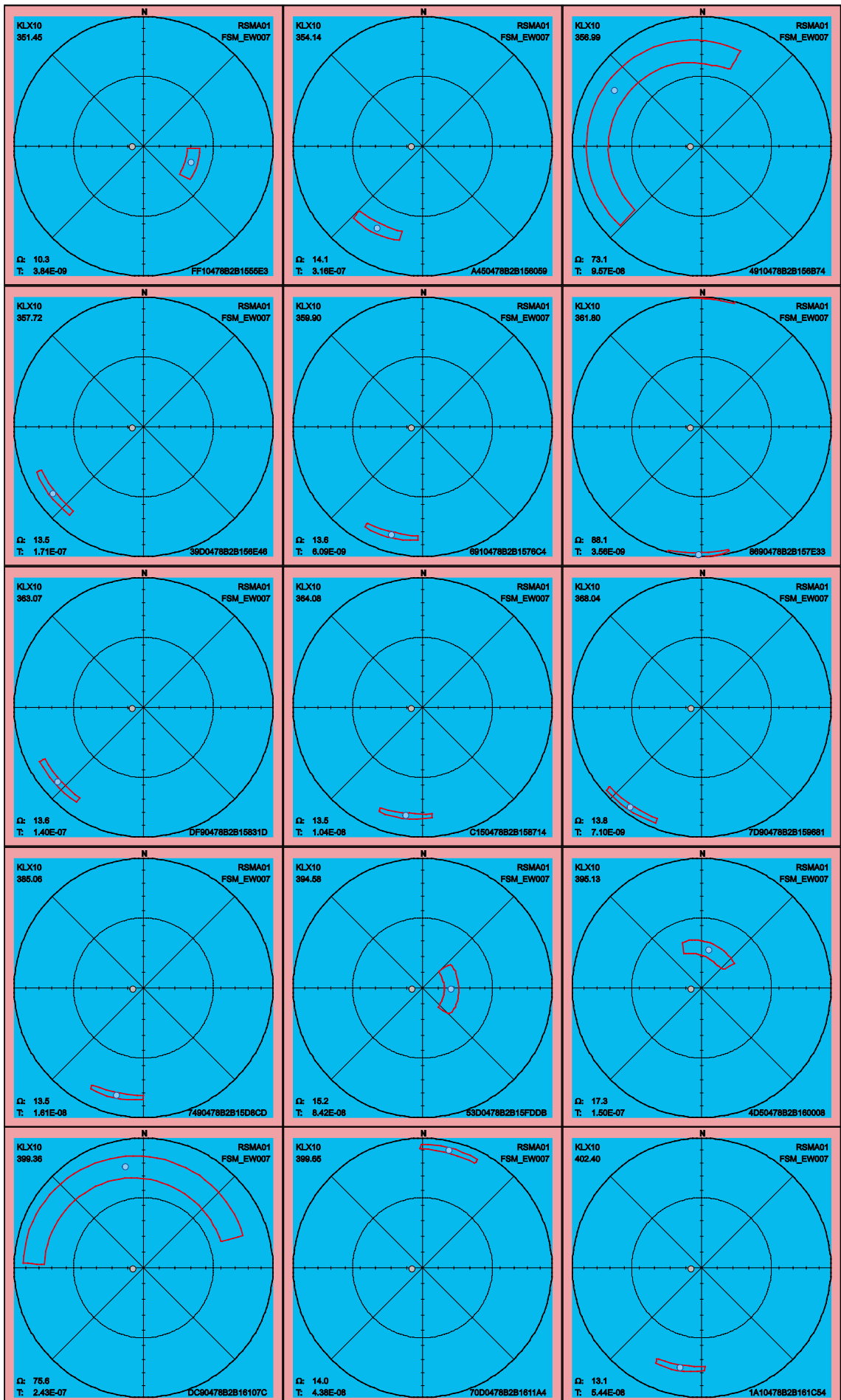


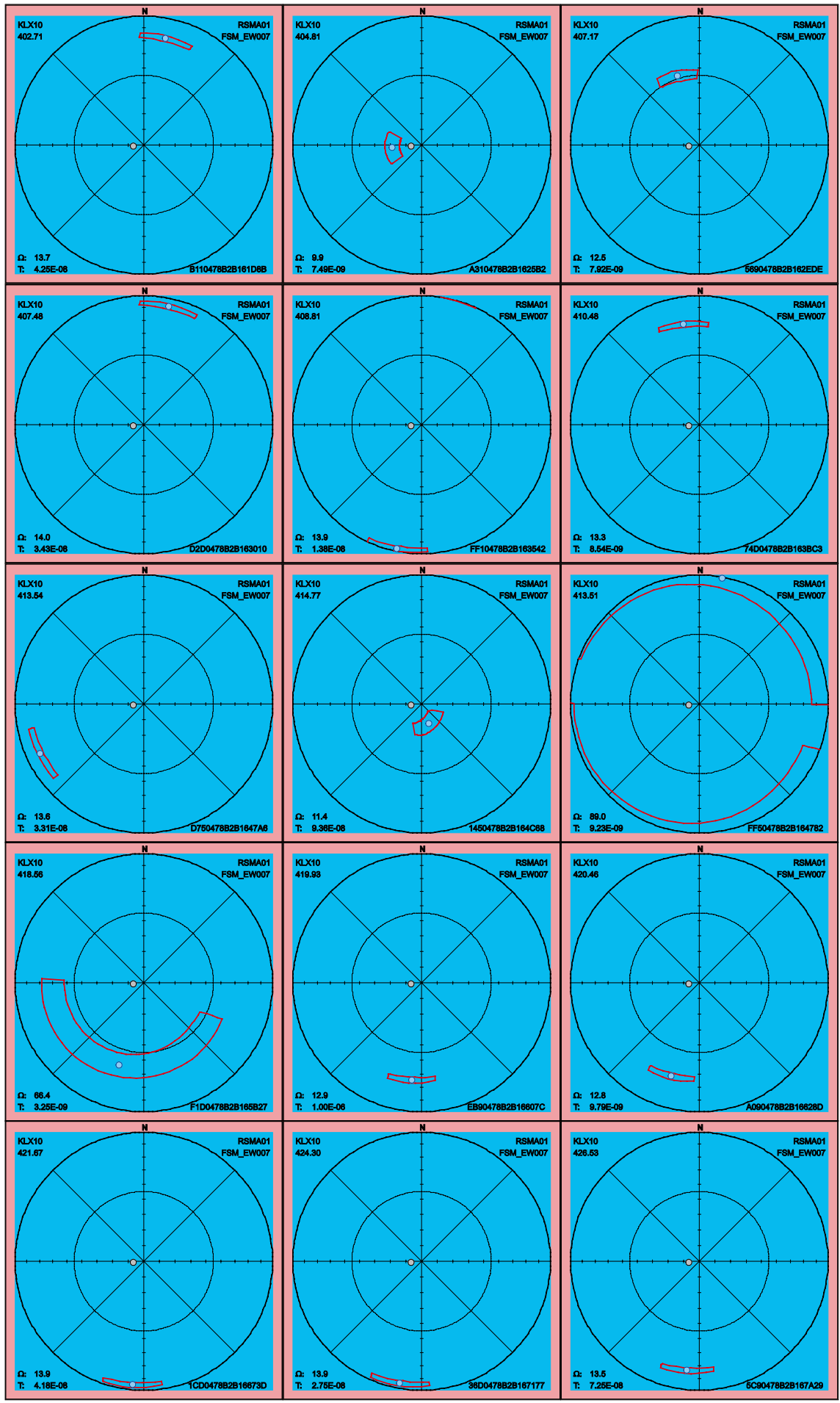
2.3.15 KLX10

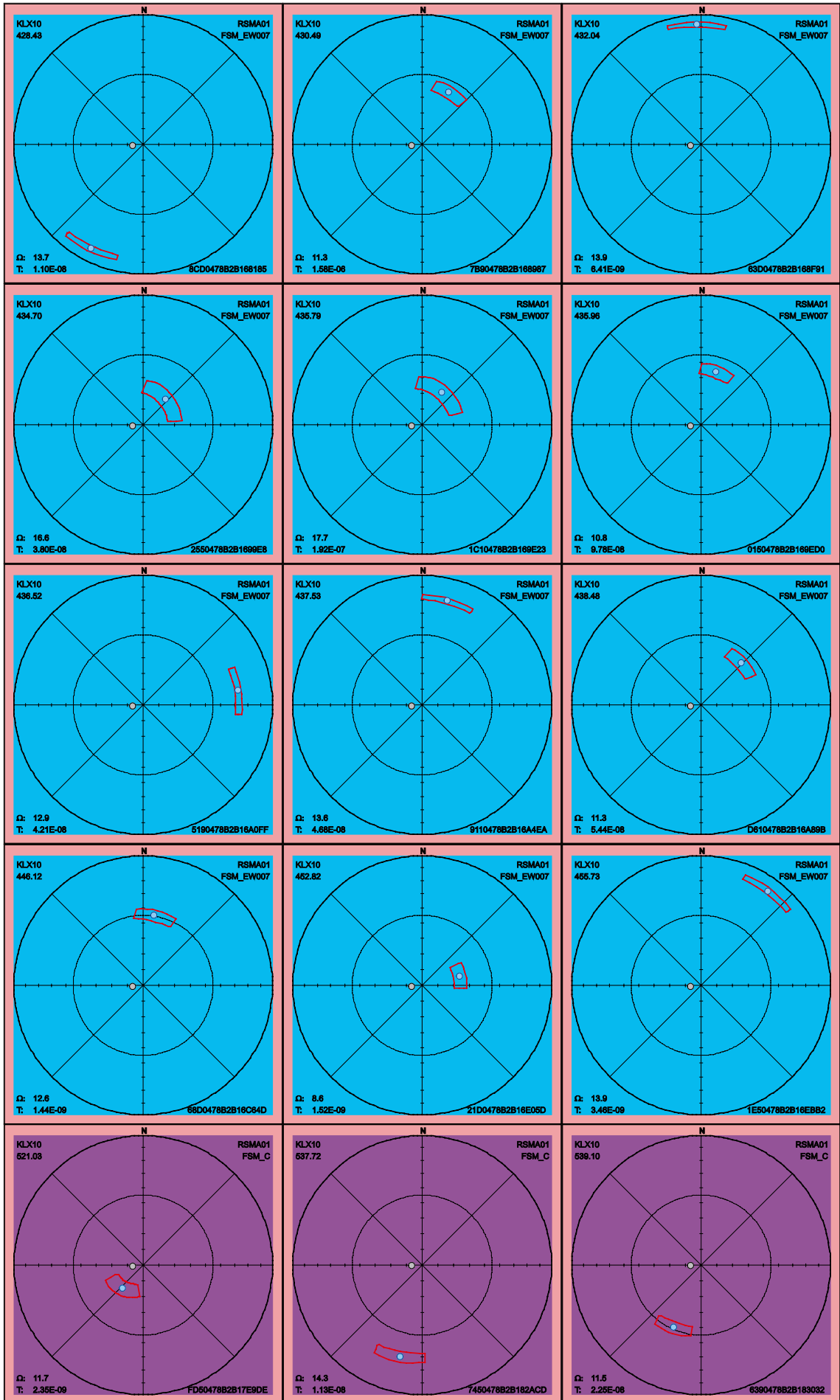
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 49 PFL fractures in KLX10. Attention should be paid to the five fractures listed in Table 2-15. These fractures have a maximum uncertainty on the 90th percentile larger than 30° and thus can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

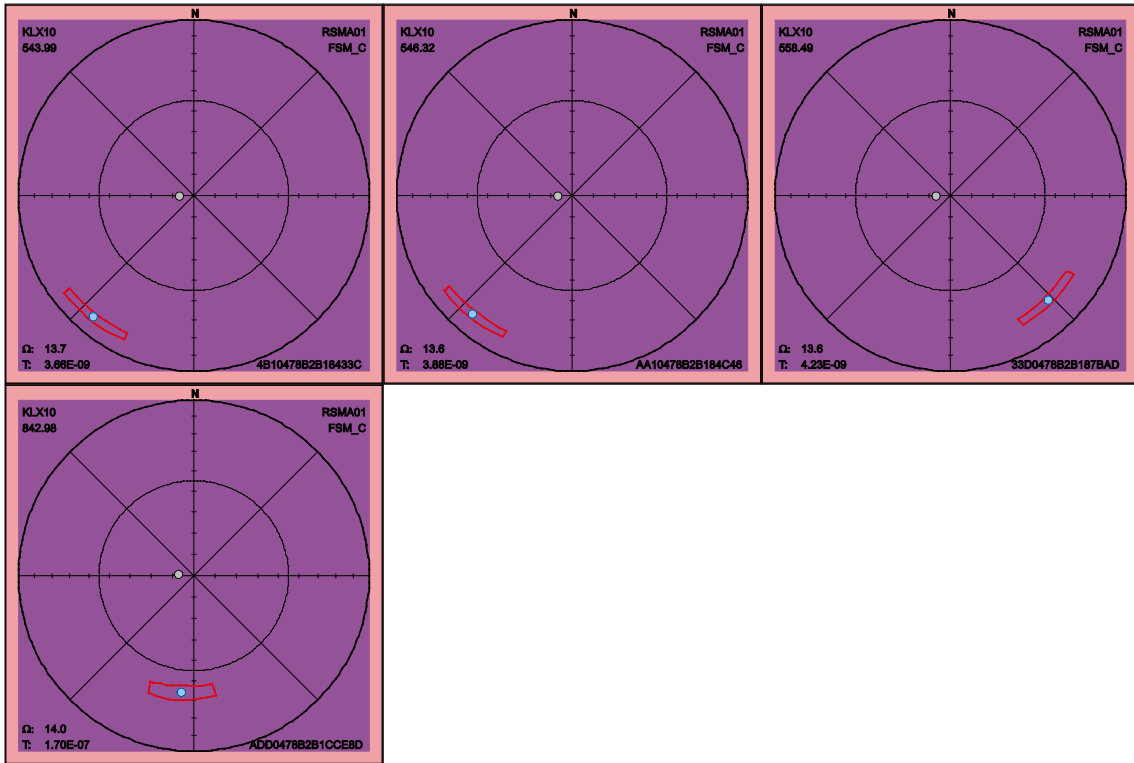
Table 2-15. Fractures in KLX10 with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
4910478B2B156B74	140	356.99	73.1
8690478B2B157E33	143	361.80	88.1
DC90478B2B16107C	151	399.36	75.6
FF50478B2B164782	162	413.51	89.0
F1D0478B2B165B27	163	418.56	66.4



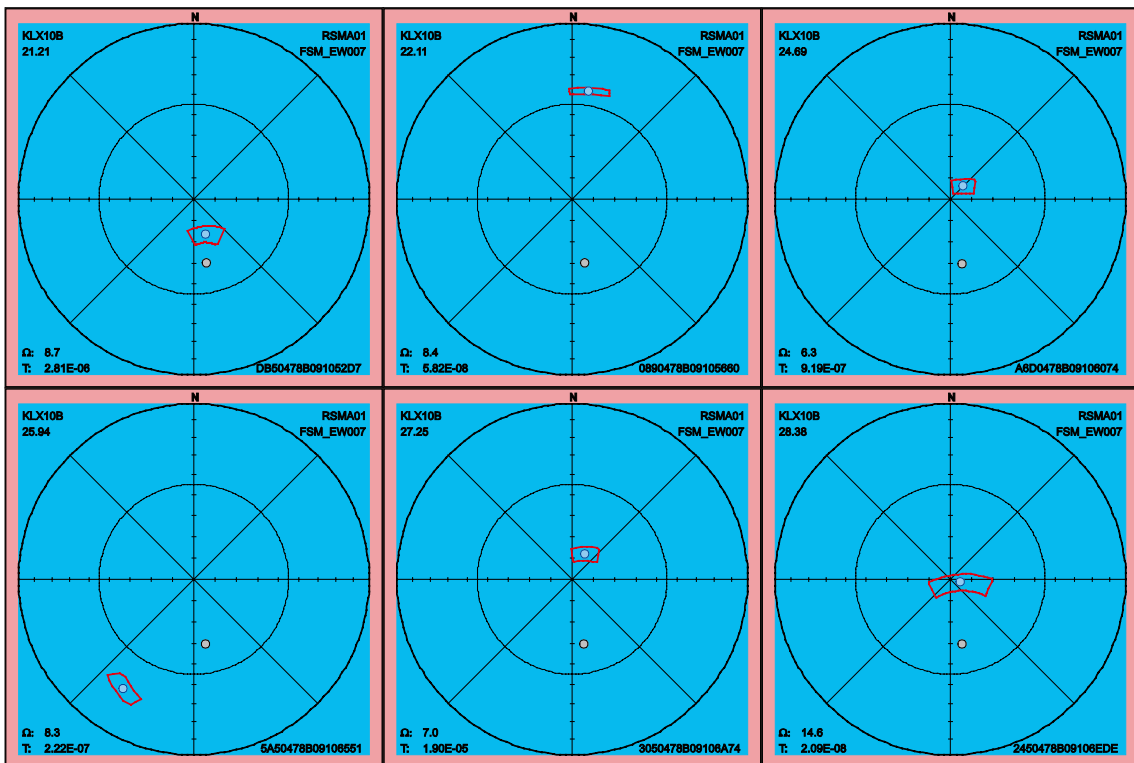


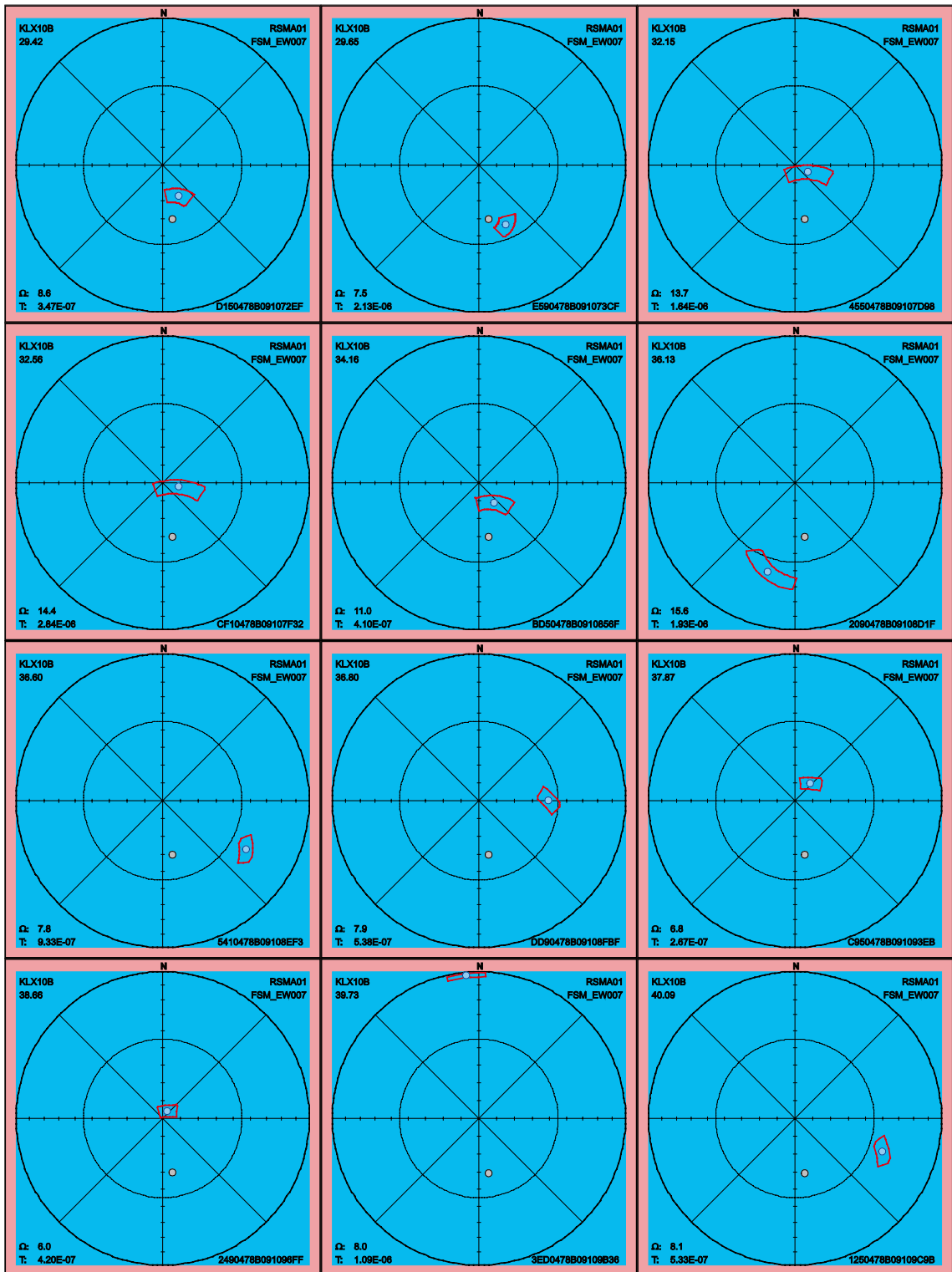


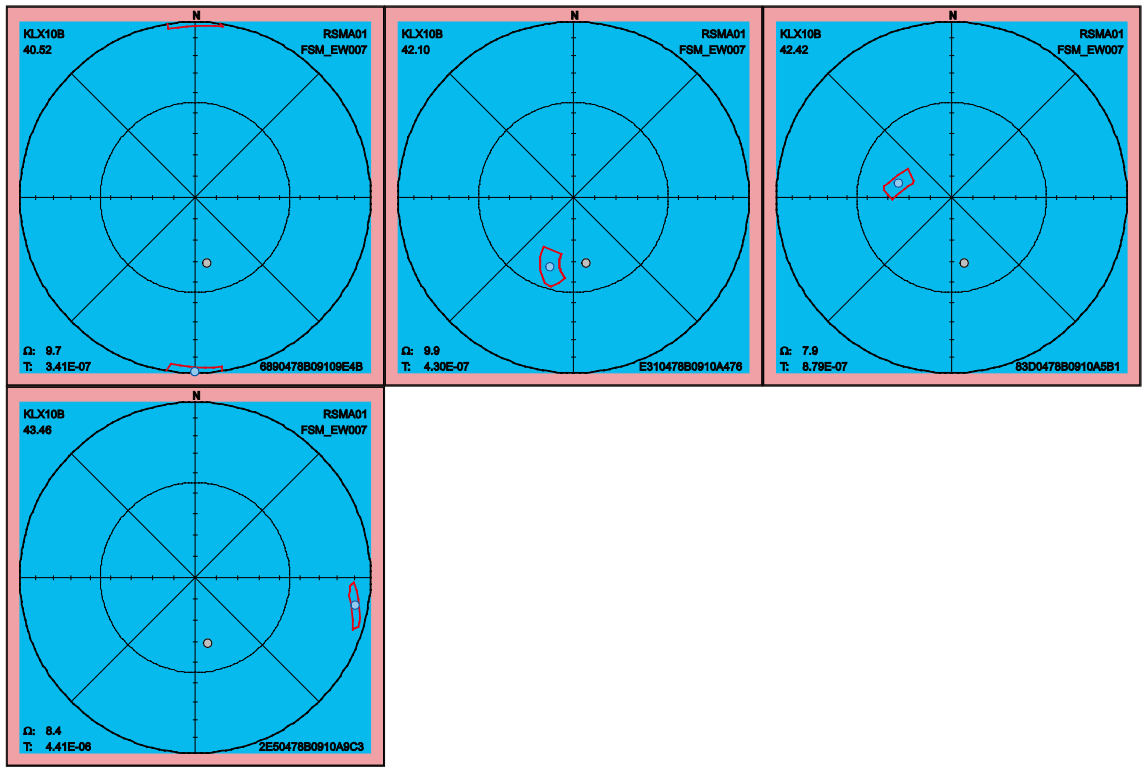


2.3.16 KLX10B

Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 22 PFL fractures in KLX10B. No PFL fracture has maximum uncertainty greater than 30°.

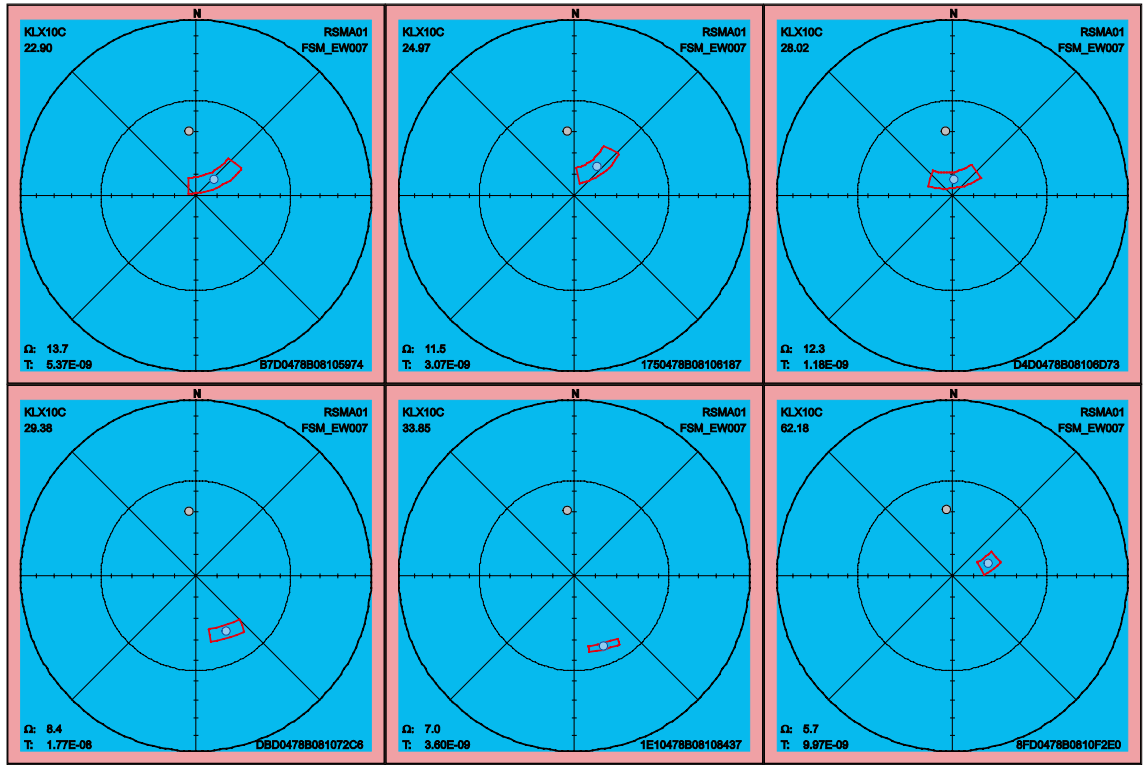


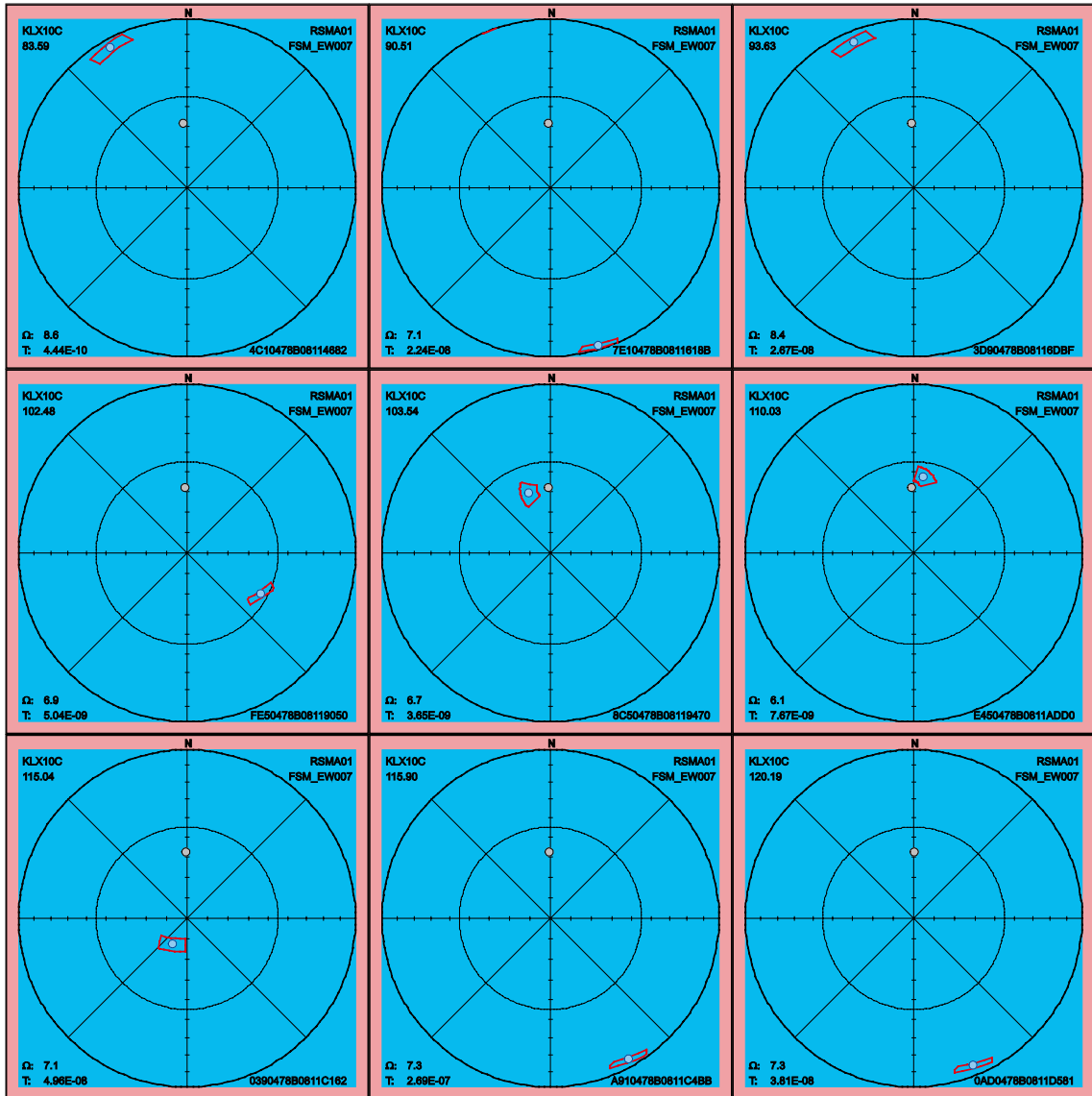




2.3.17 KLX10C

No one of the 15 PFL fractures in KLX10C have maximum uncertainty larger than 30°. The sample space, on 90th percentile level, is shown for all PFL fractures below.



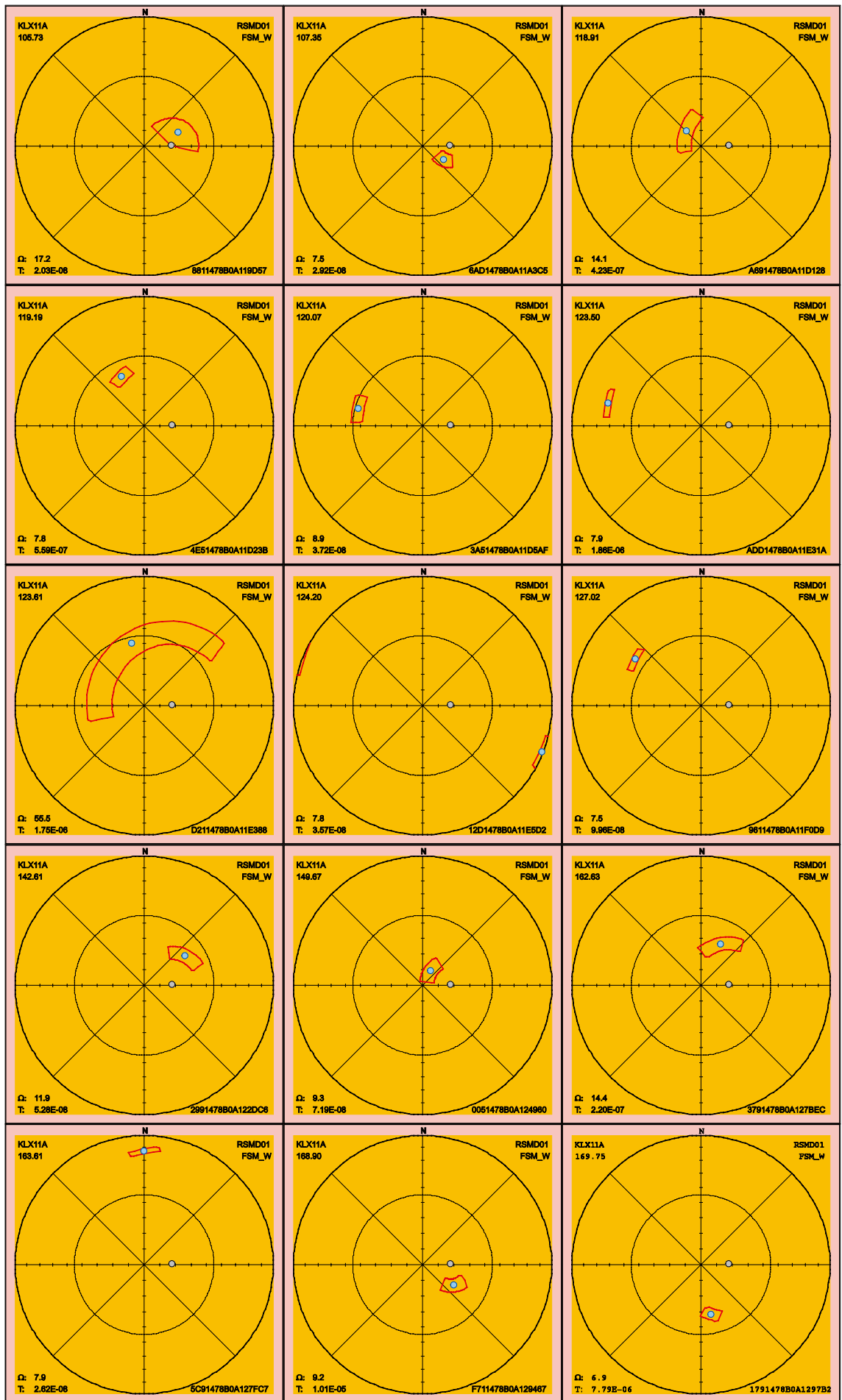


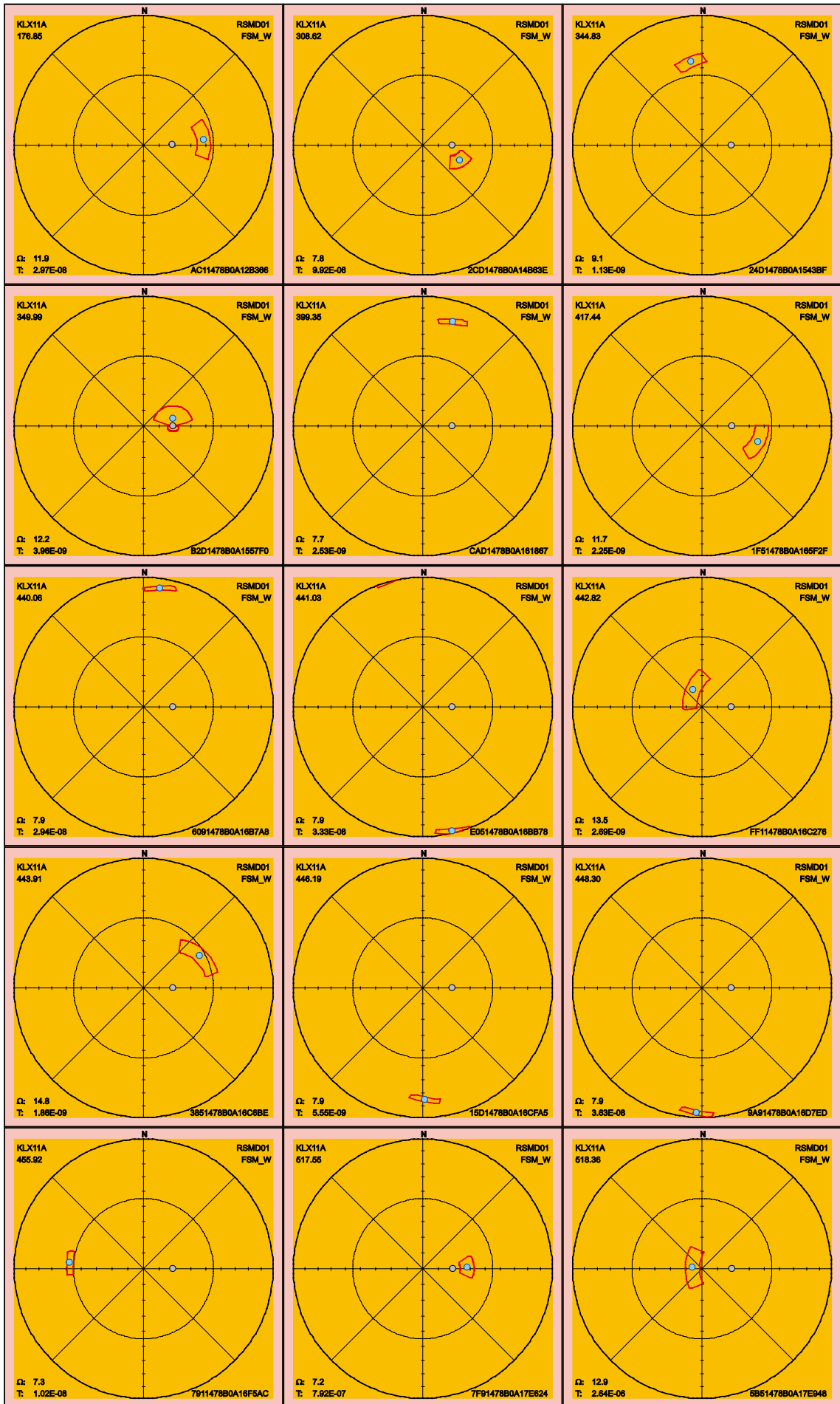
2.3.18 KLX11A

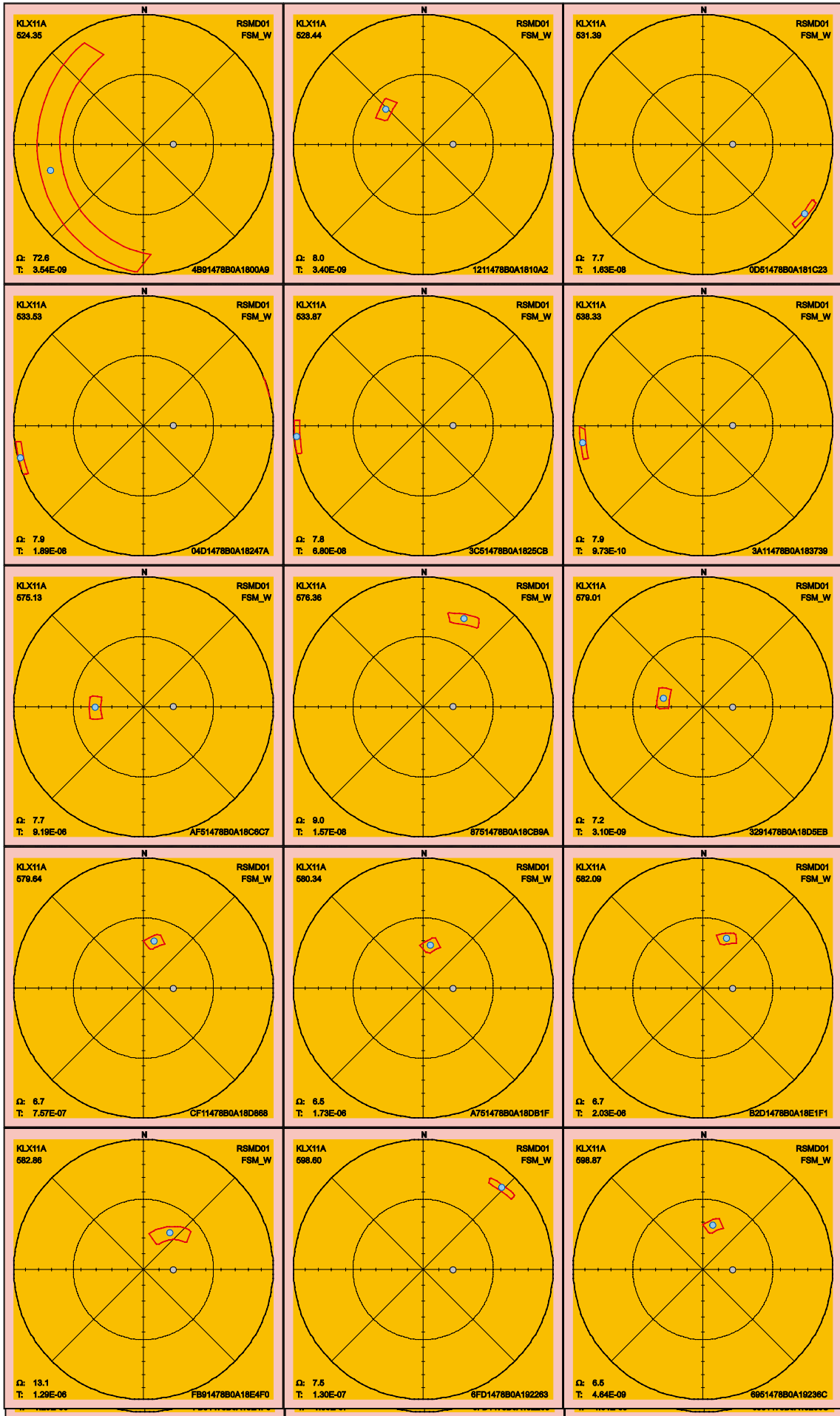
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 49 PFL fractures in KLX11A. Attention should be paid to the three fractures listed in Table 2-16. These fractures have a maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30° and hence can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in / Sicada 2008/.

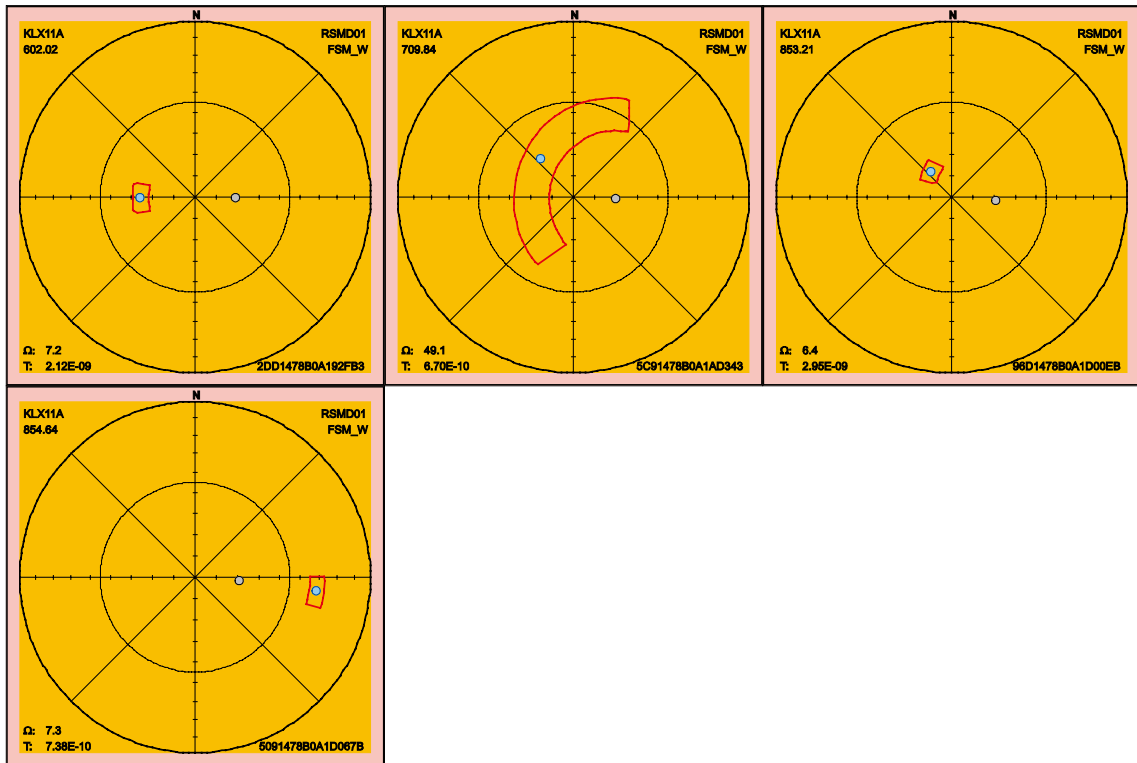
Table 2-16. Fractures in KLX11A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
D211478B0A11E388	8	123.61	55.5
4B91478B0A1800A9	48	524.35	72.6
5C91478B0A1AD343	64	709.84	49.1







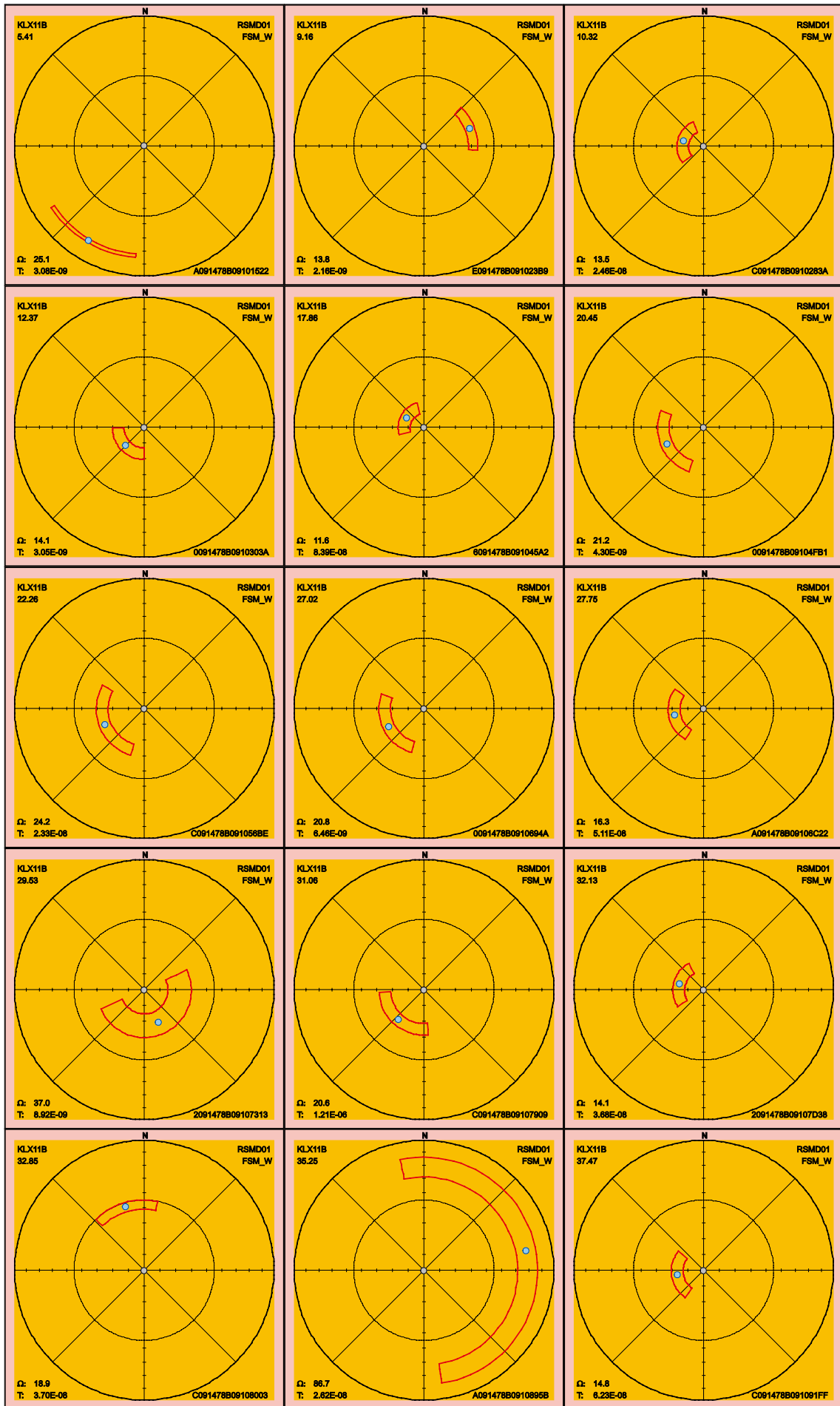


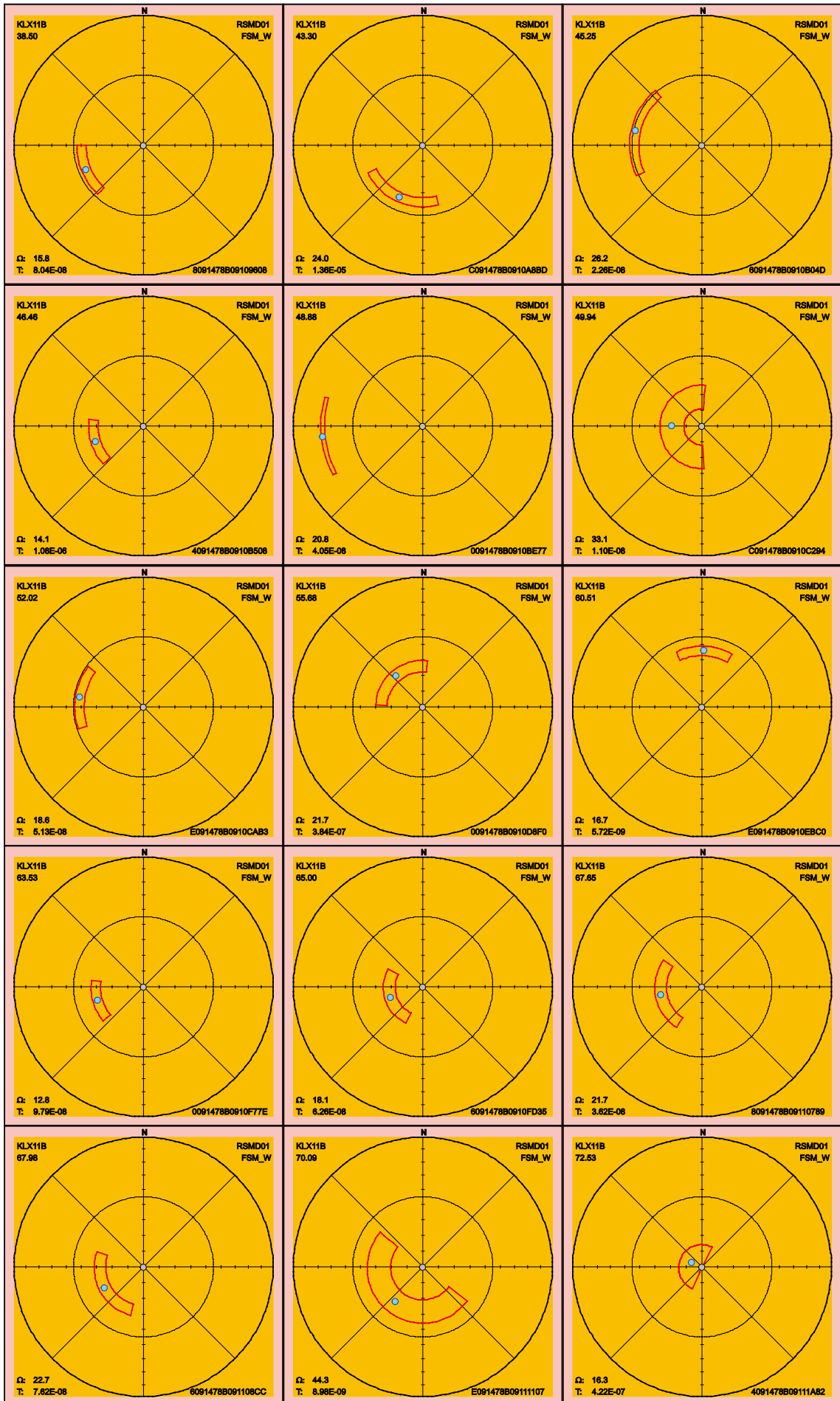
2.3.19 KLX11B

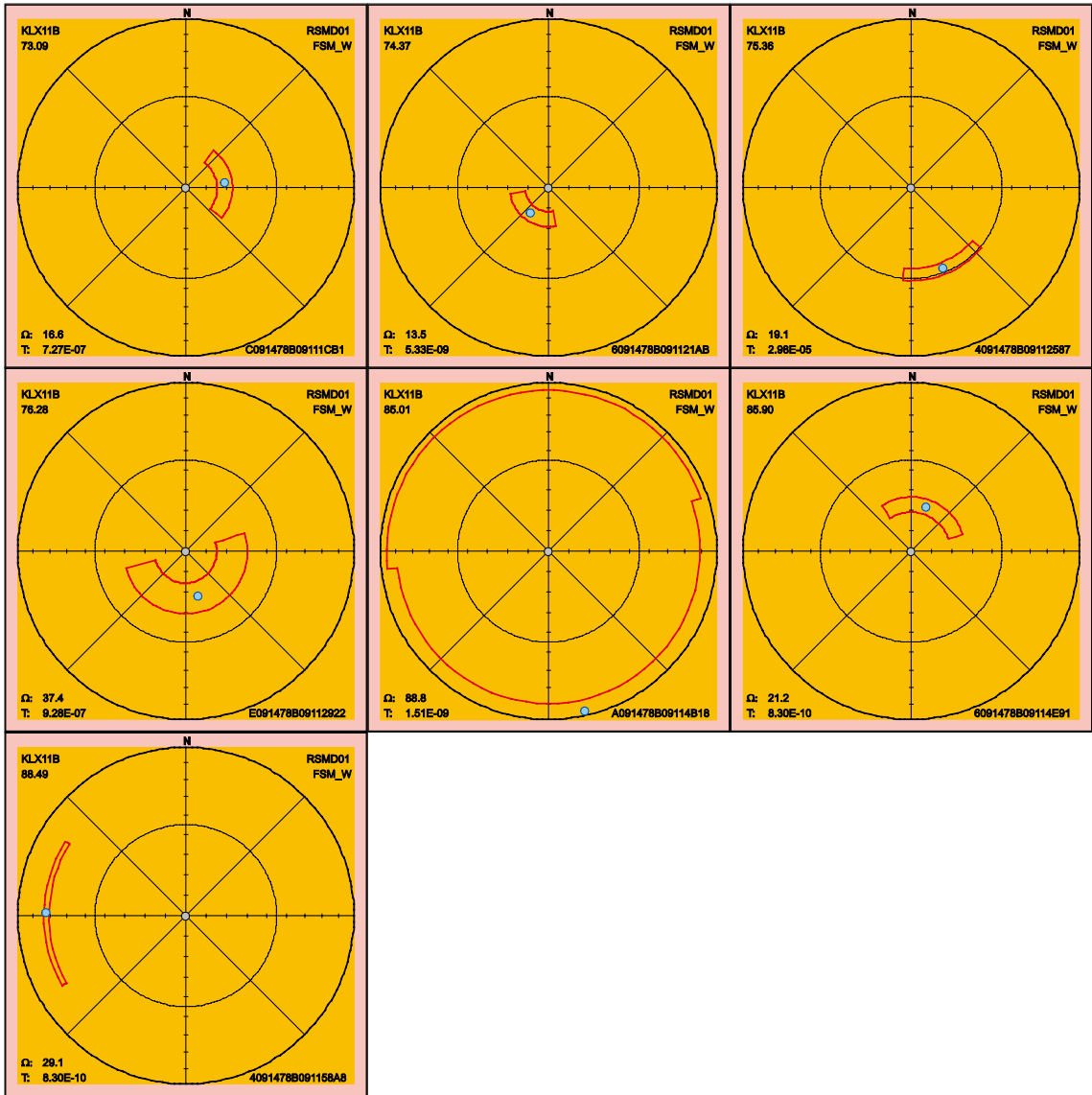
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 37 PFL fractures in KLX11B. There are six fractures listed in Table 2-17 that have maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30°. These fractures can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

Table 2-17. Fractures in KLX11B with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
2091478B09107313	10	29.53	37.0
A091478B0910895B	14	35.25	86.7
C091478B0910C294	21	49.94	33.1
E091478B09111107	29	70.09	44.3
E091478B09112922	34	76.28	37.4
A091478B09114B18	35	85.01	88.8





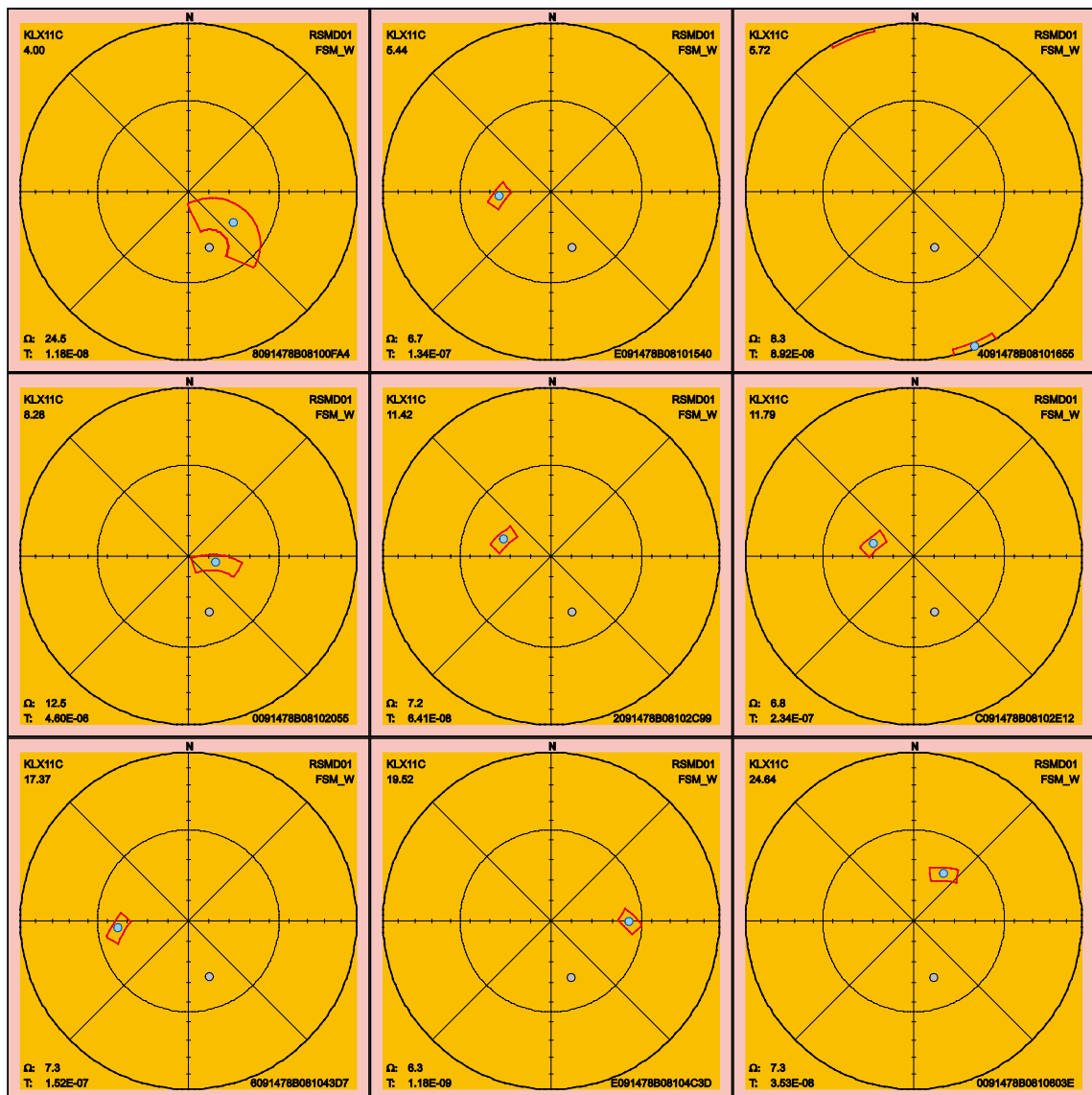


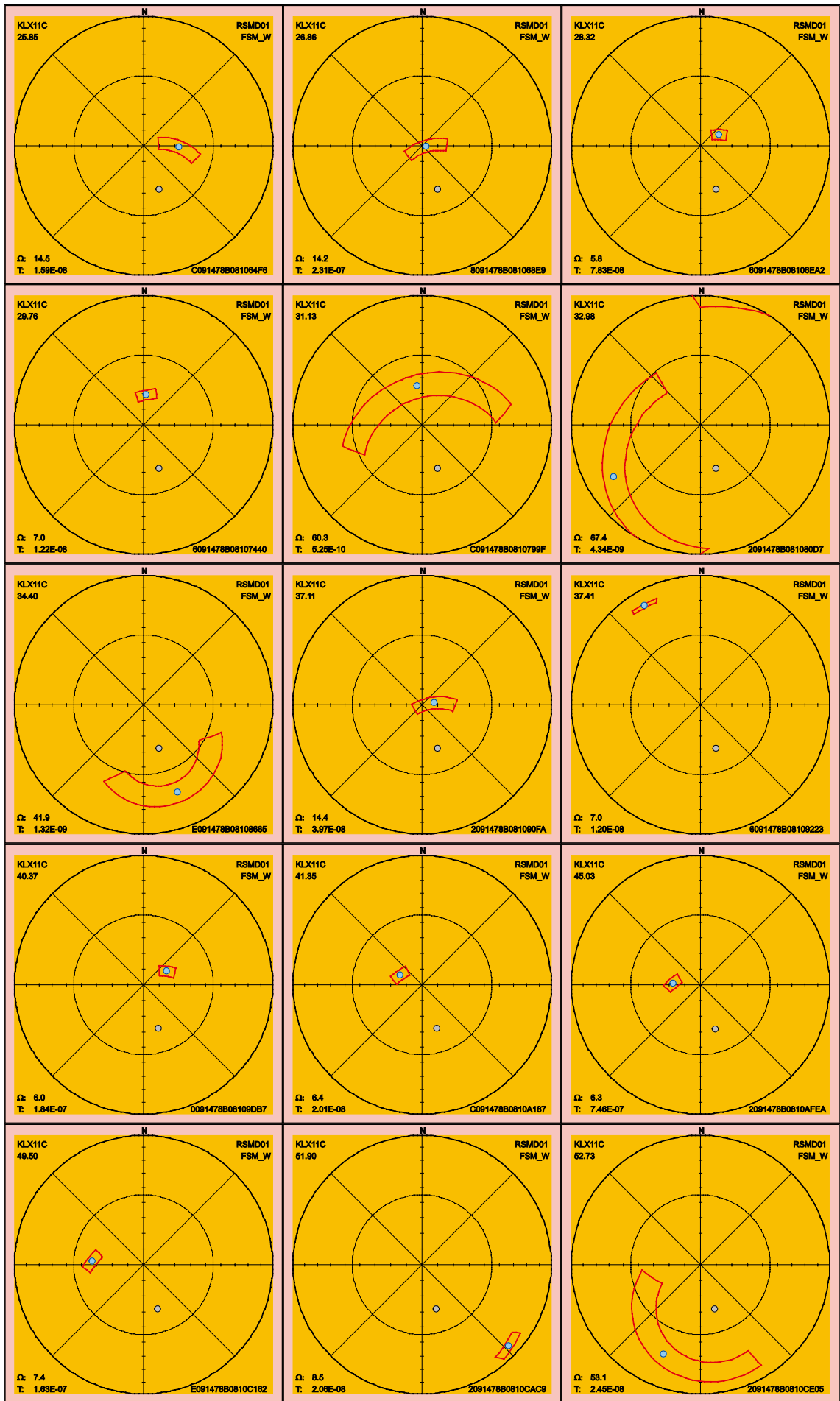
2.3.20 KLX11C

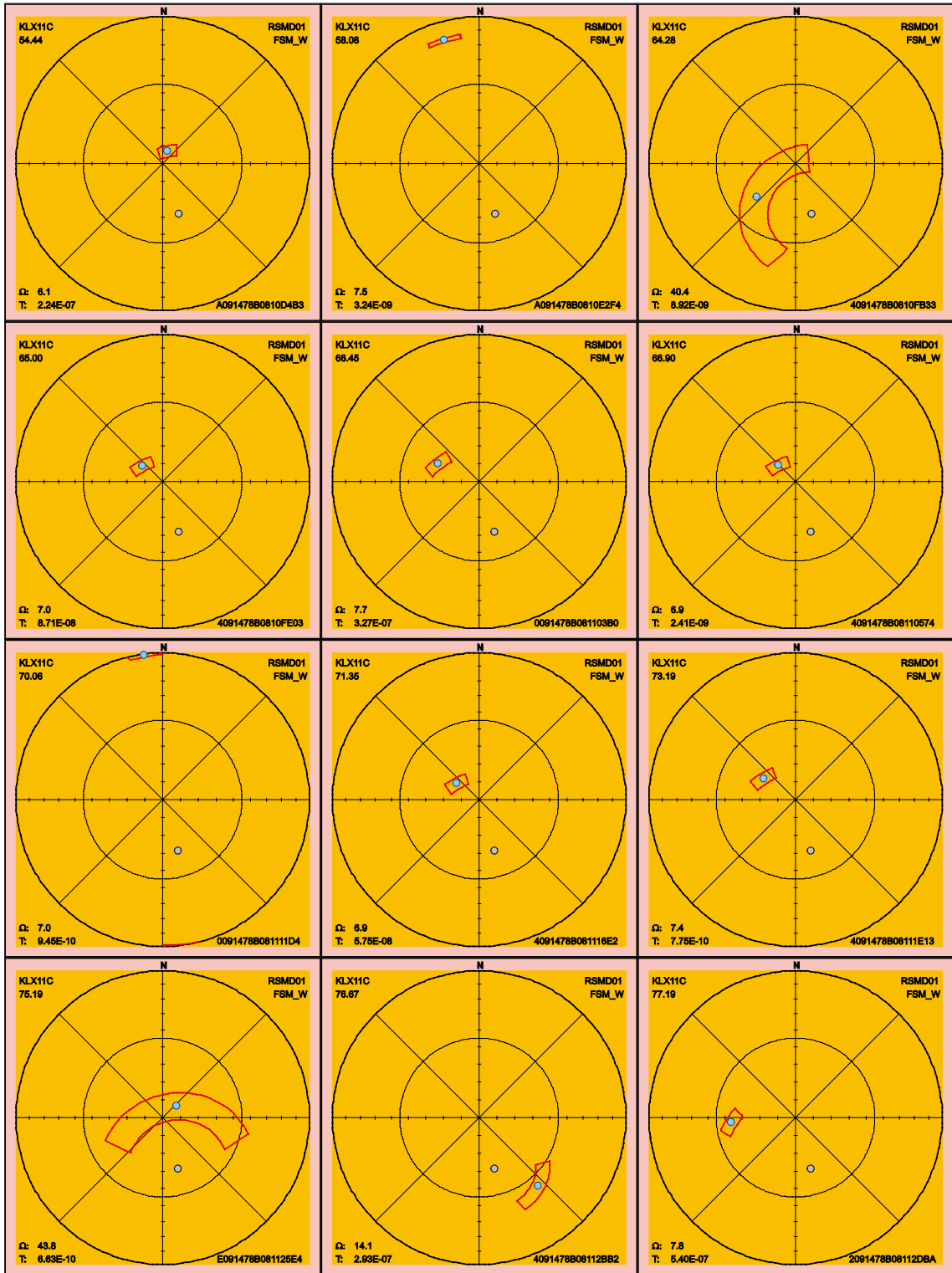
There are 41 PFL fractures in KLX11C of which six have maximum uncertainty larger than 30°, see Table 2-18. These fractures can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX11C.

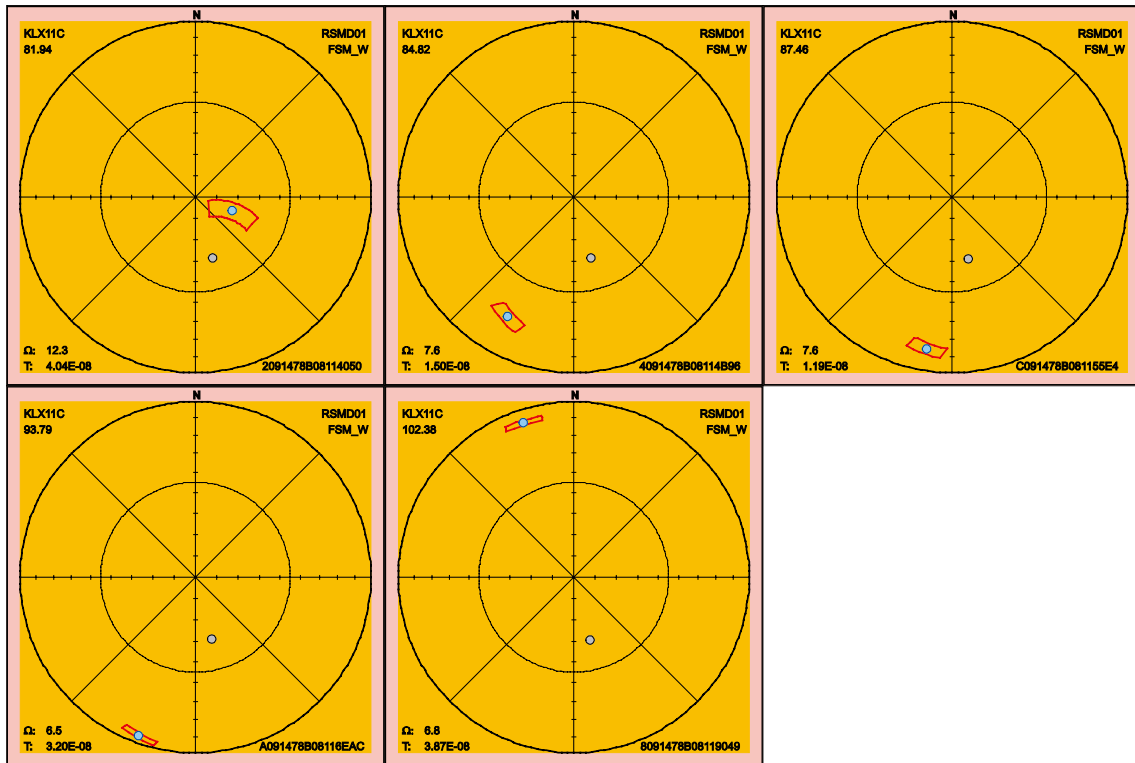
Table 2-18. Fractures in KLX11C with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
C091478B0810799F	14	31.13	60.3
2091478B081080D7	15	32.98	67.4
E091478B08108665	16	34.40	41.9
2091478B0810CE05	24	52.73	53.1
4091478B0810FB33	27	64.28	40.4
E091478B081125E4	34	75.19	43.8







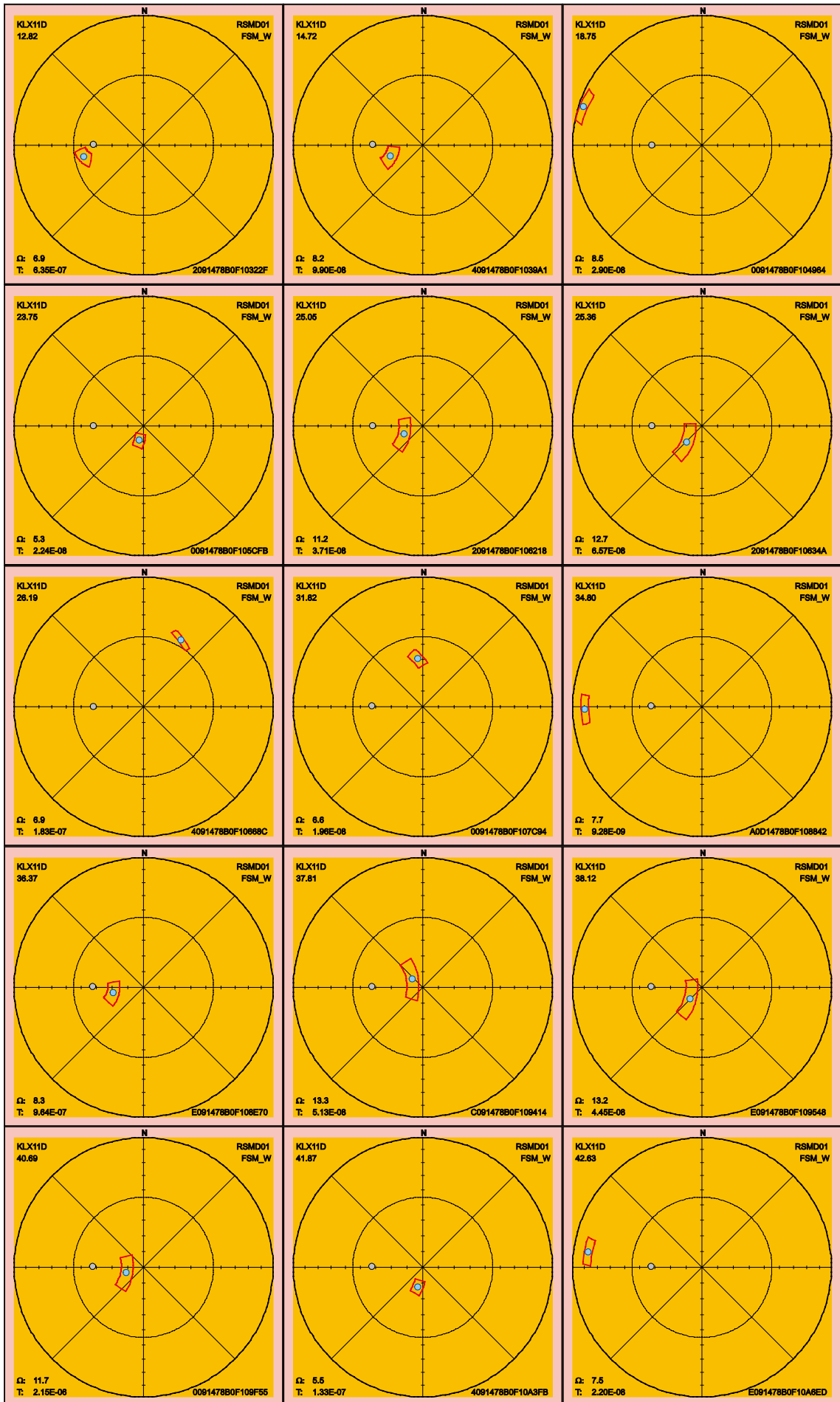


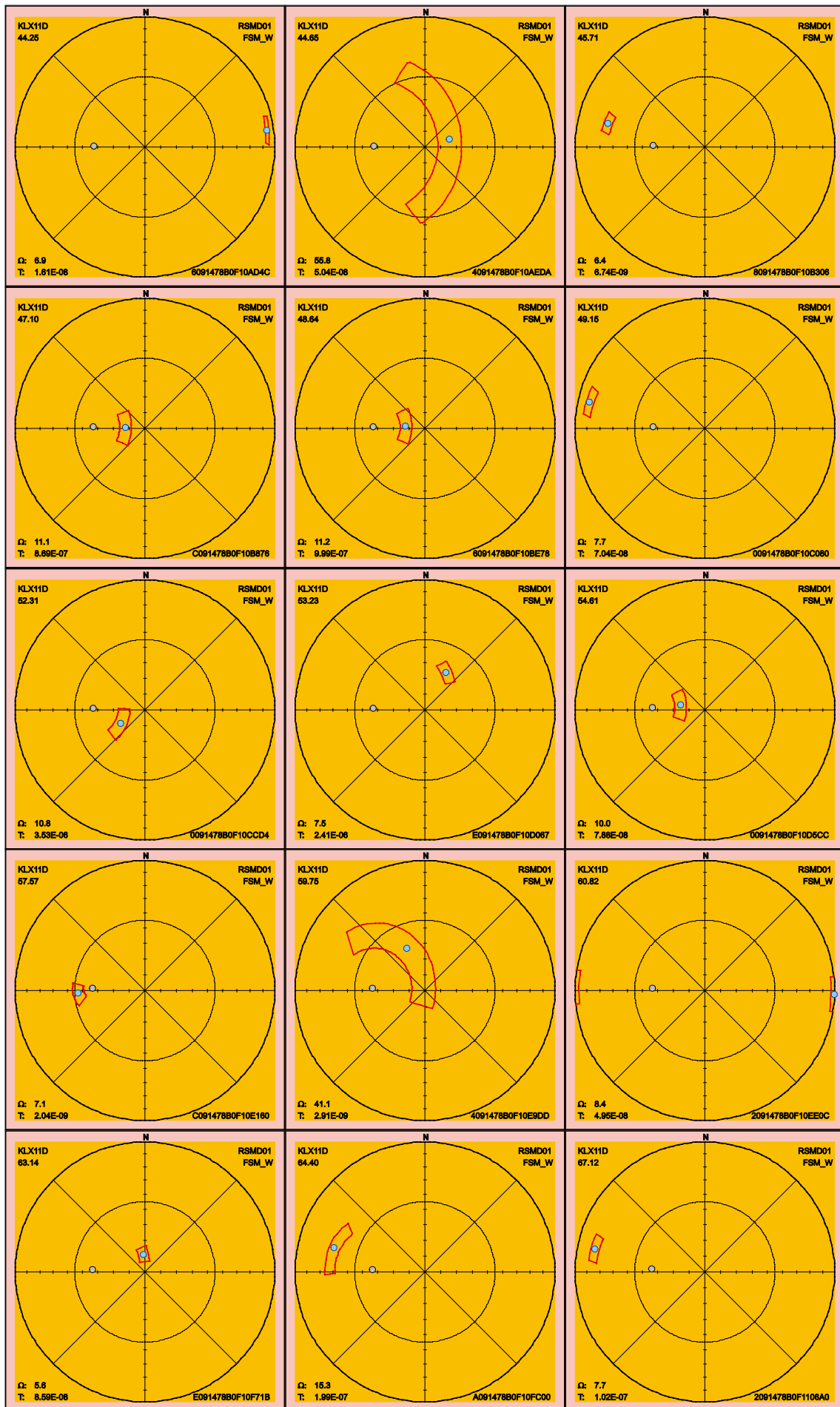
2.3.21 KLX11D

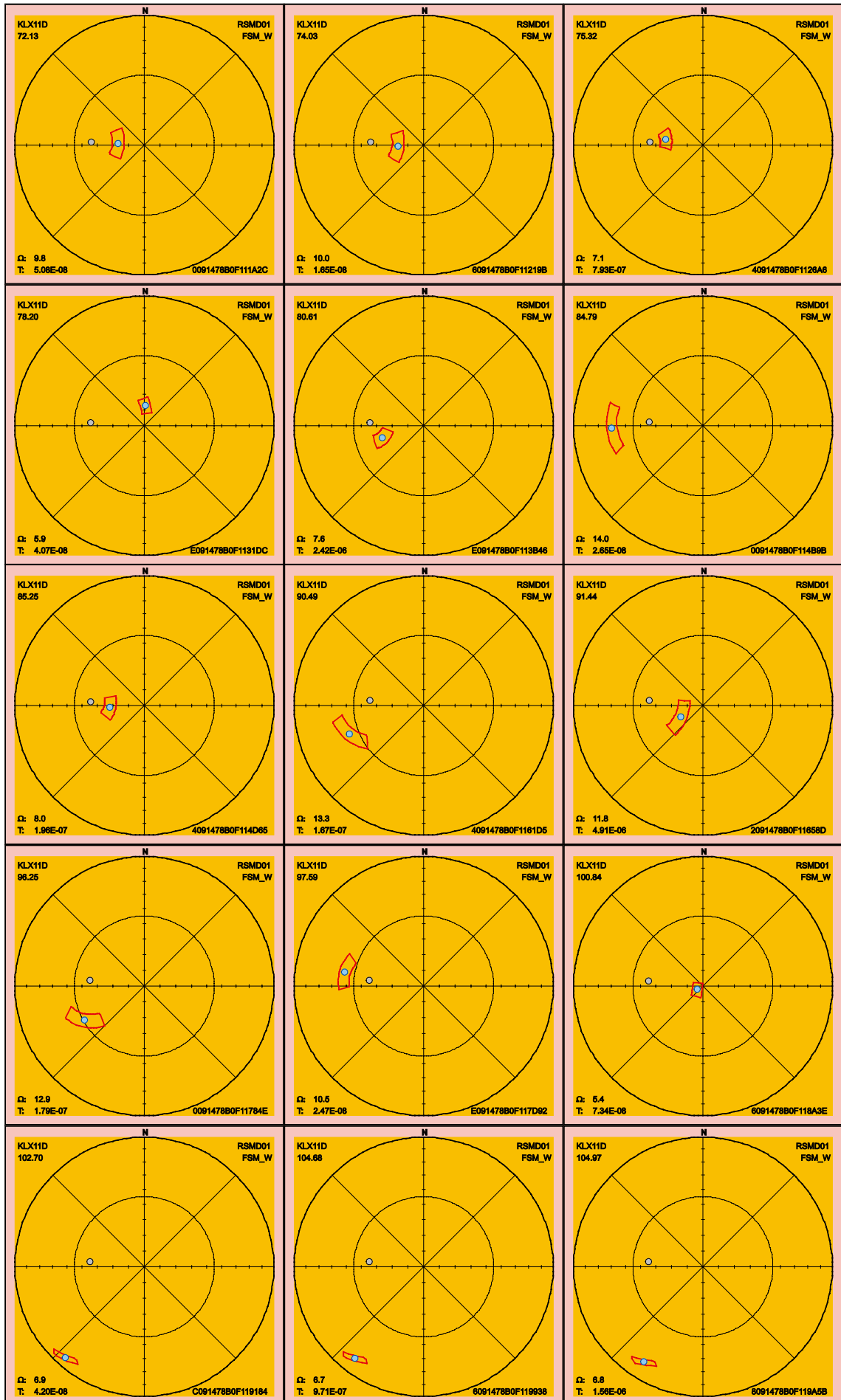
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 49 PFL fractures in KLX11D. There are two fractures, listed in Table 2-19, that have maximum uncertainty larger than 30° and thus can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

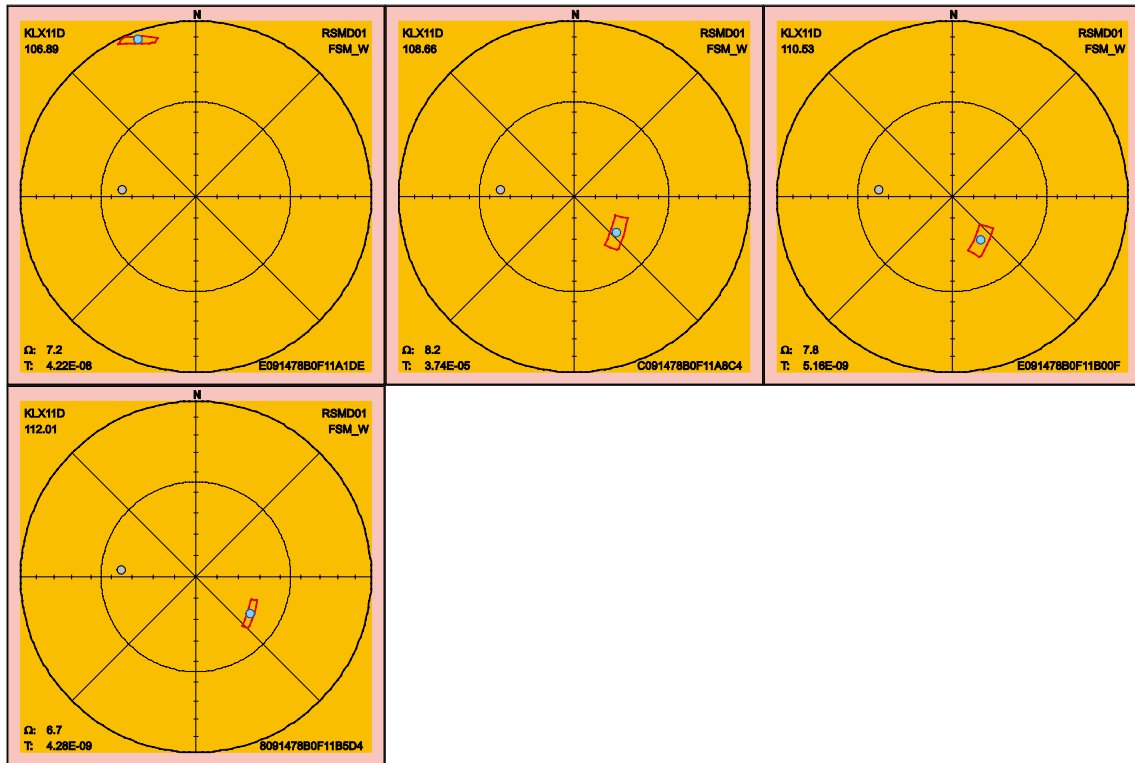
Table 2-19. Fractures in KLX11D with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
4091478B0F10AEDA	17	44.65	55.8
4091478B0F10E9DD	26	59.75	41.1







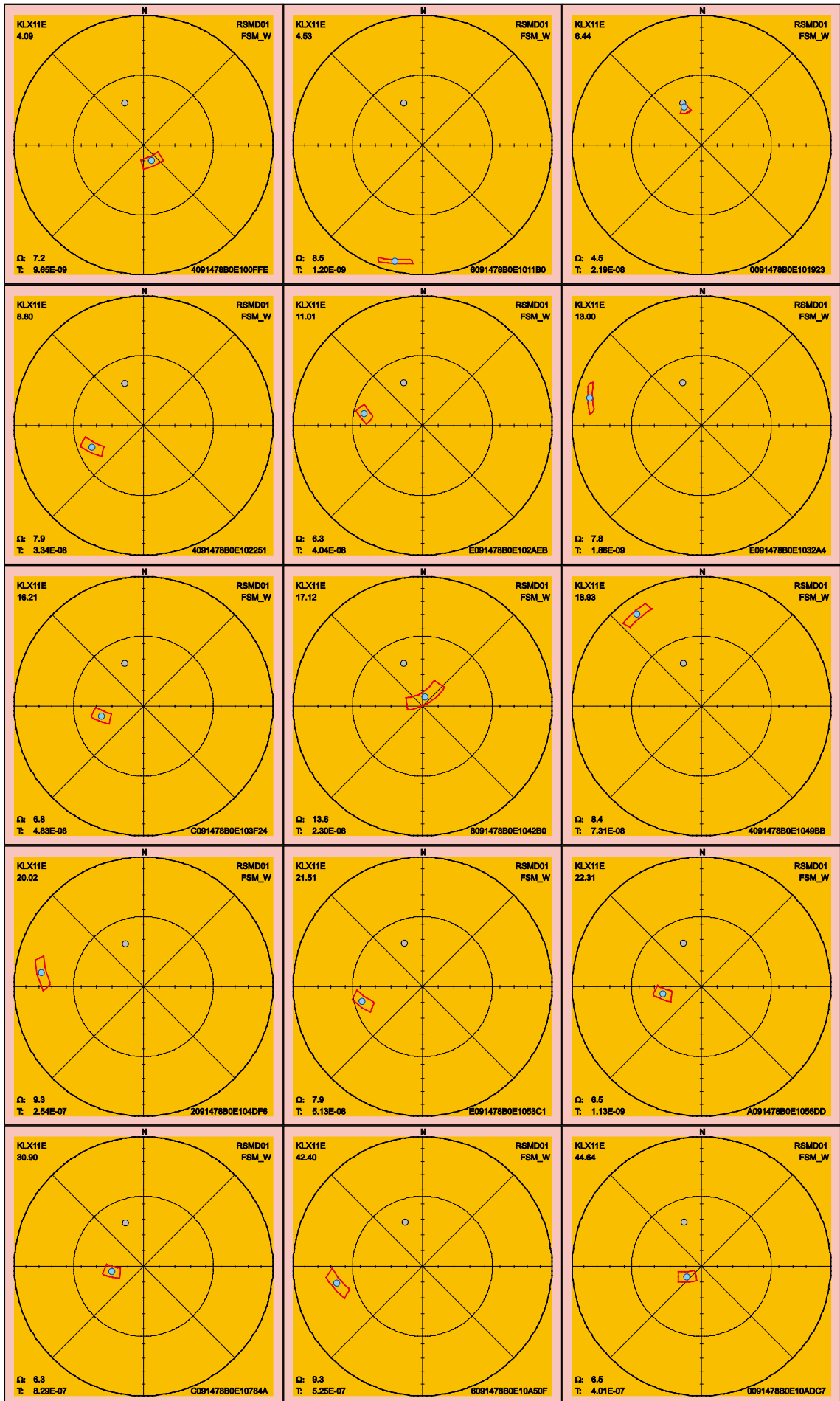


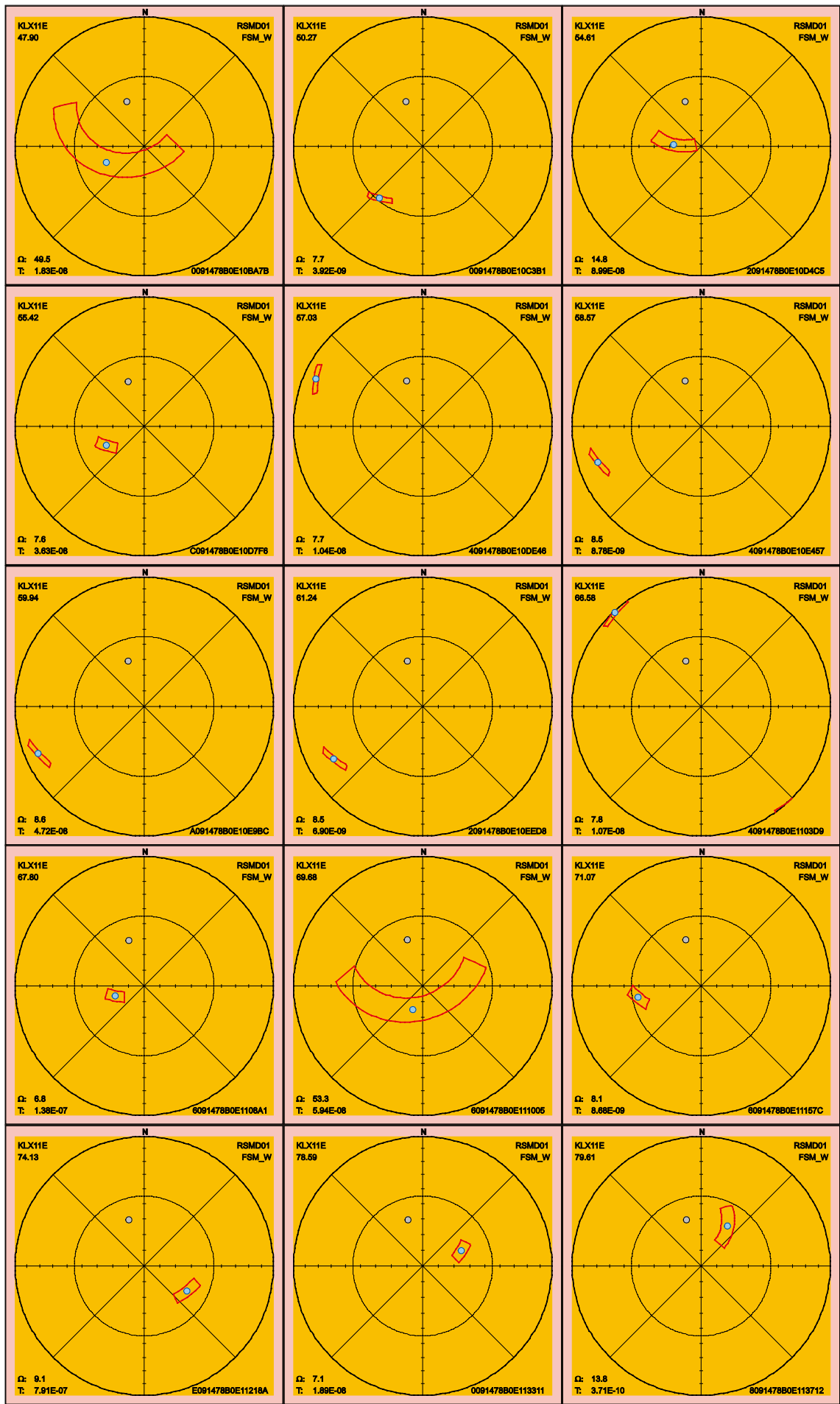
2.3.22 KLX11E

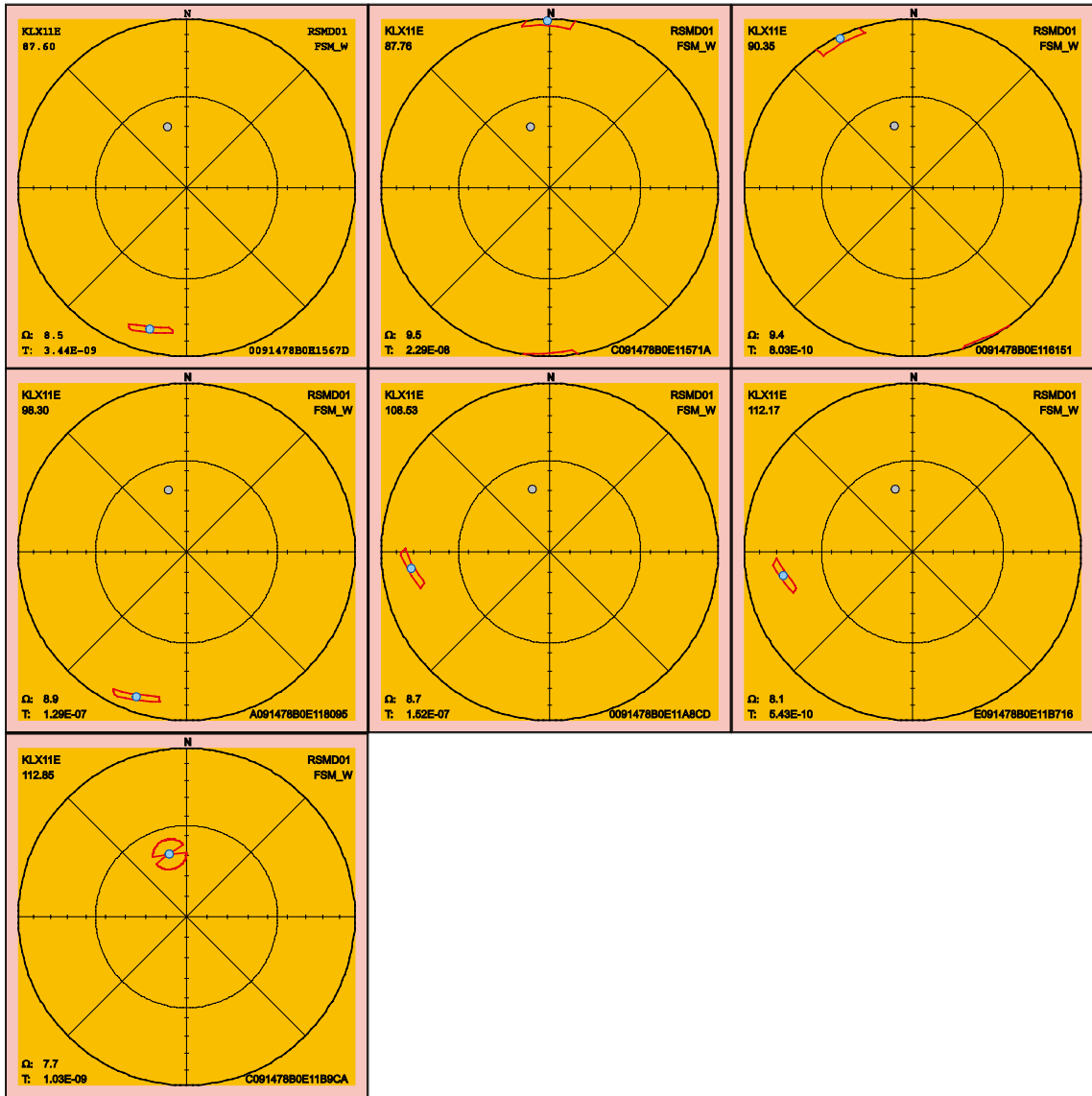
There are 37 PFL fractures in KLX11E of which two have maximum uncertainty larger than 30°, see Table 2-20. These fractures can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX11E.

Table 2-20. Fractures in KLX11E with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
0091478B0E10BA7B	16	47.90	49.5
6091478B0E111005	26	69.68	53.3

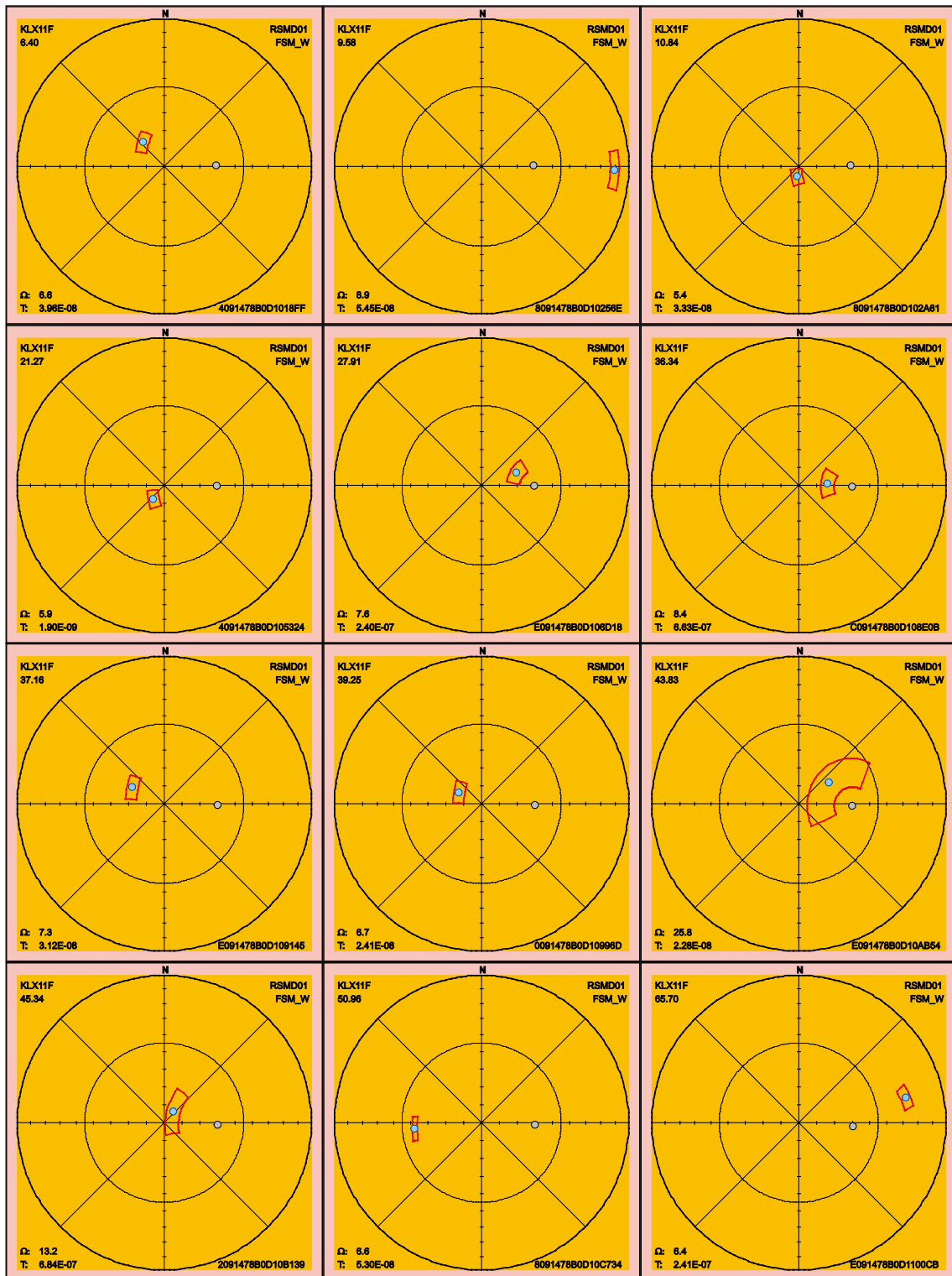


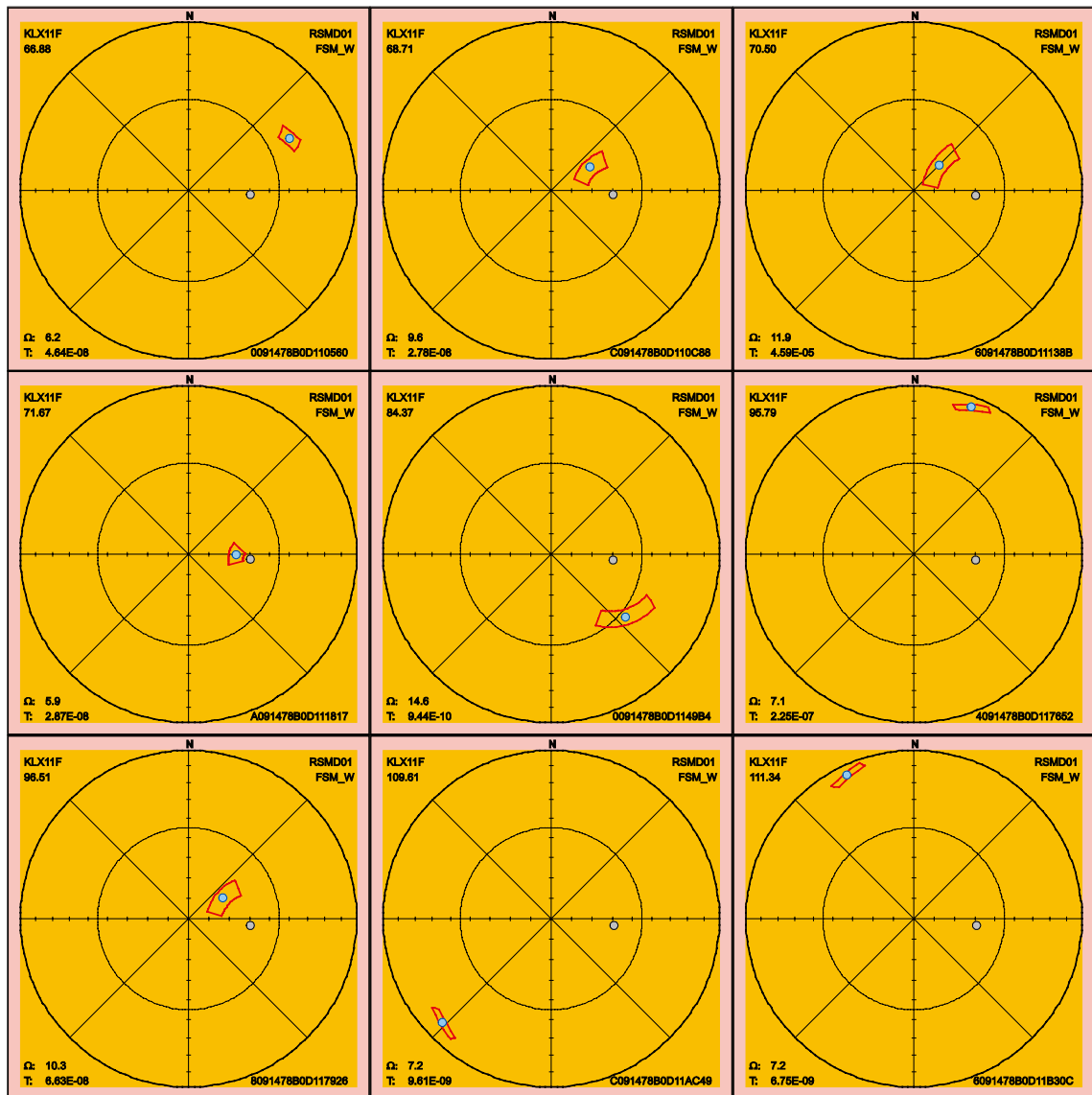




2.3.23 KLX11F

There is no PFL fracture in KLX11F with orientation uncertainty larger than 30°. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 21 PFL fractures.



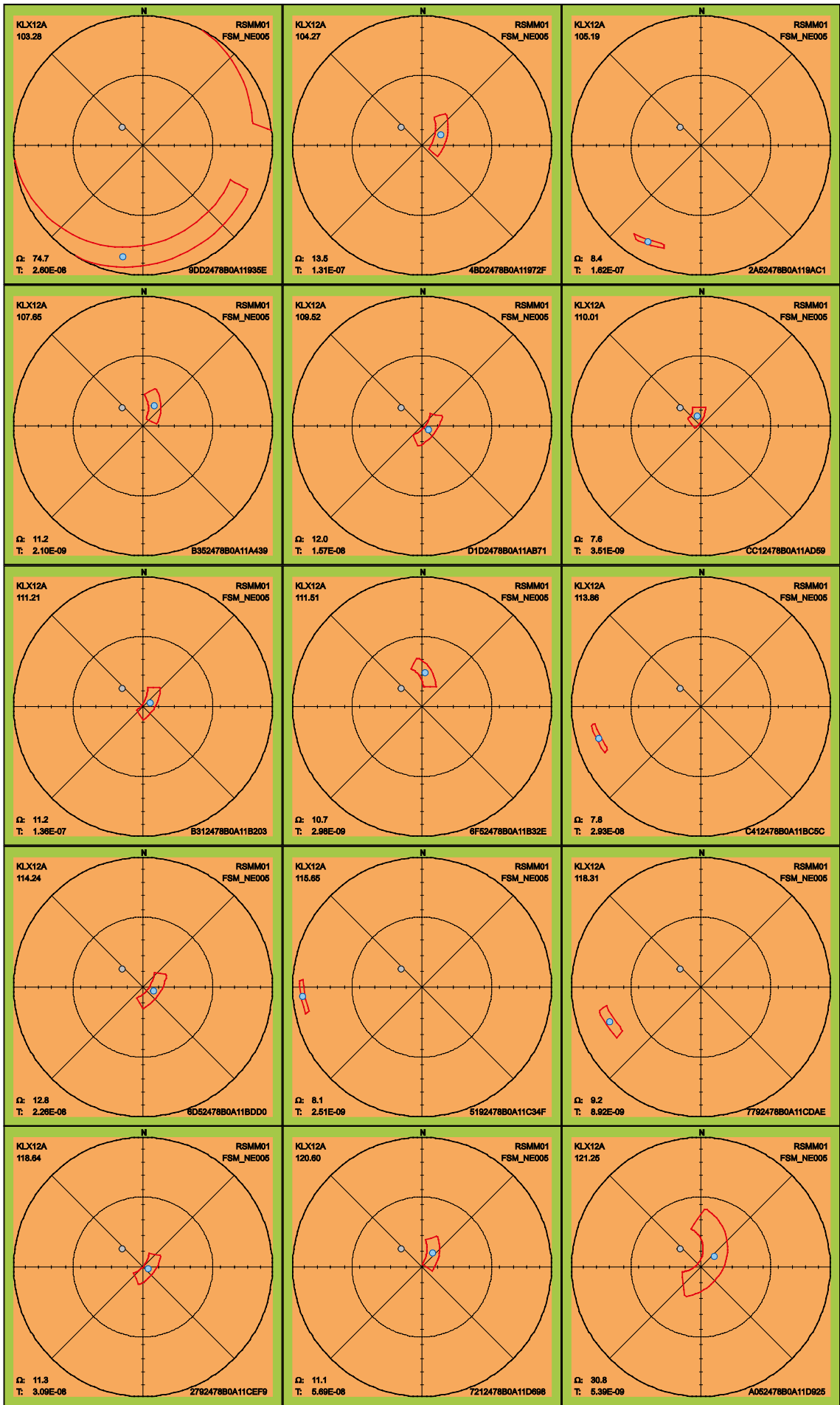


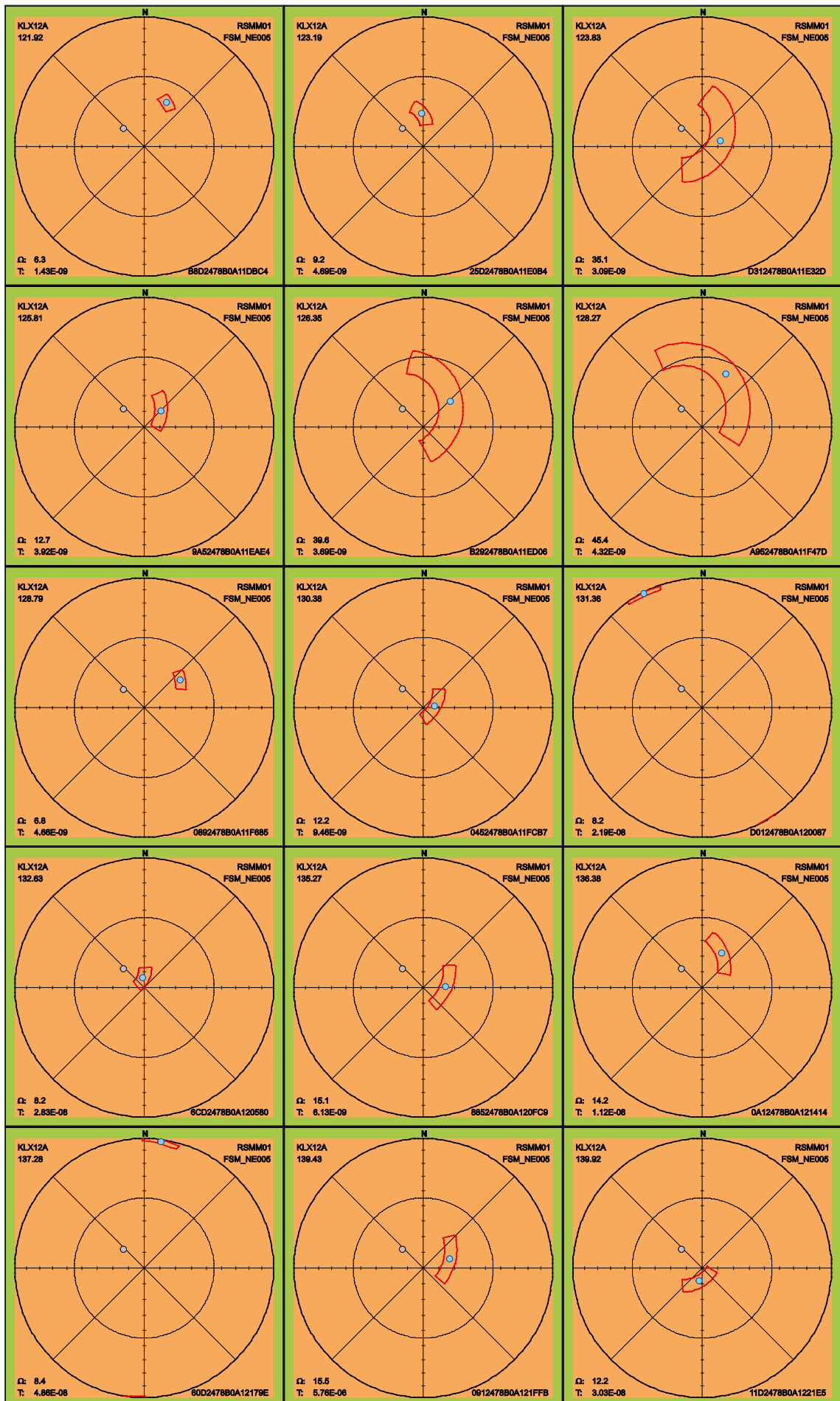
2.3.24 KLX12A

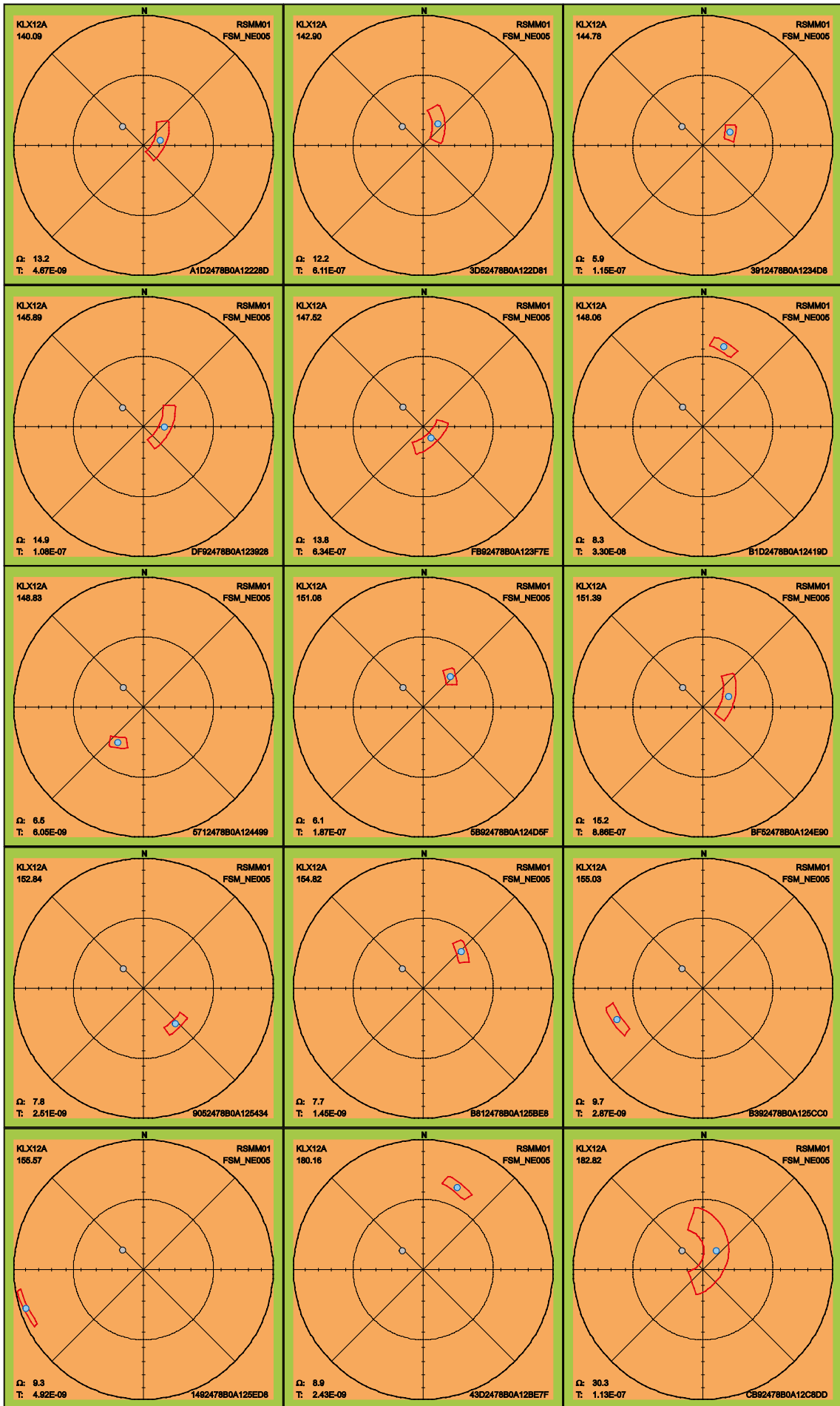
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 73 PFL fractures in KLX12A. There are ten fractures listed in Table 2-22 that can, due to large uncertainty, have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

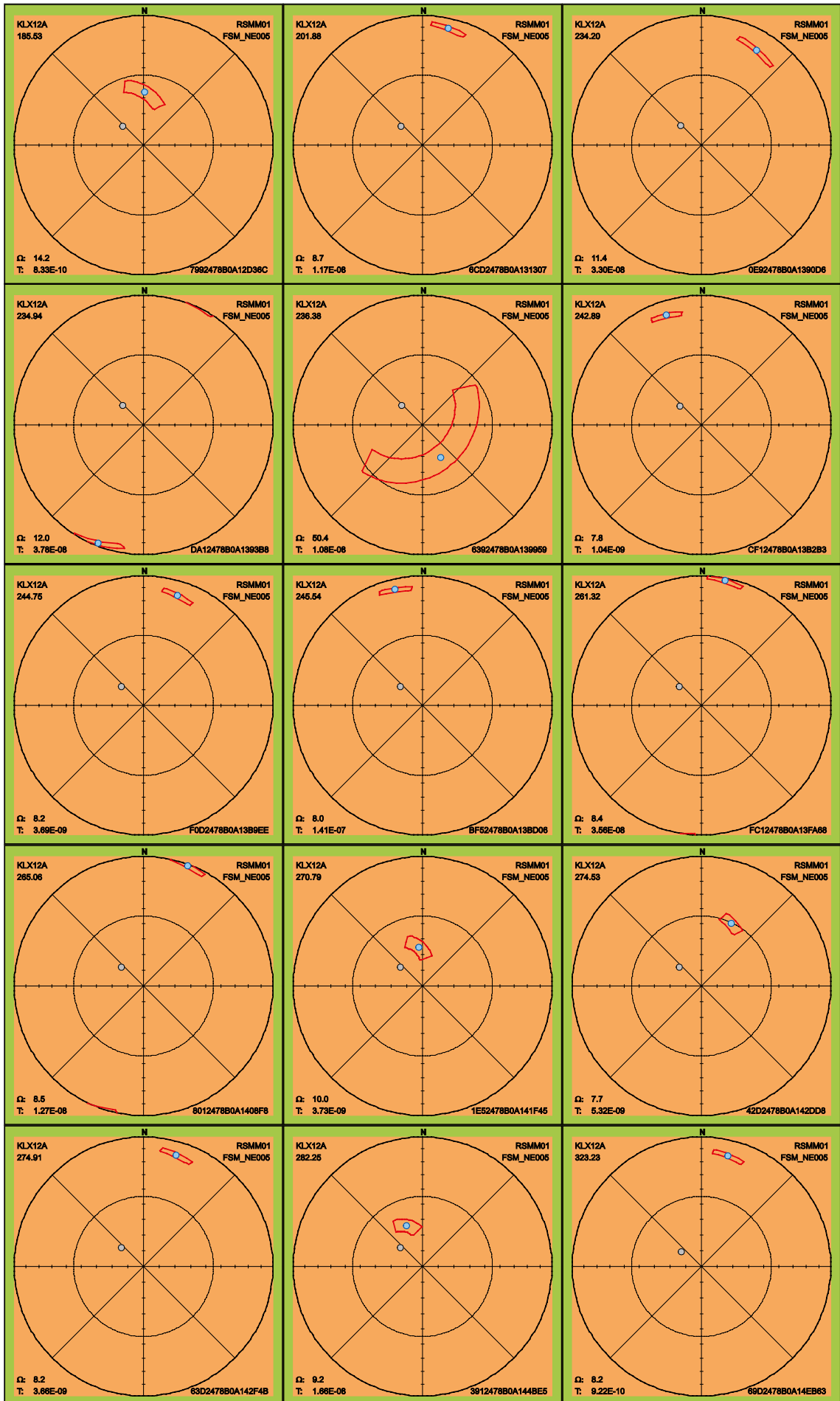
Table 2-21. Fractures in KLX12A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

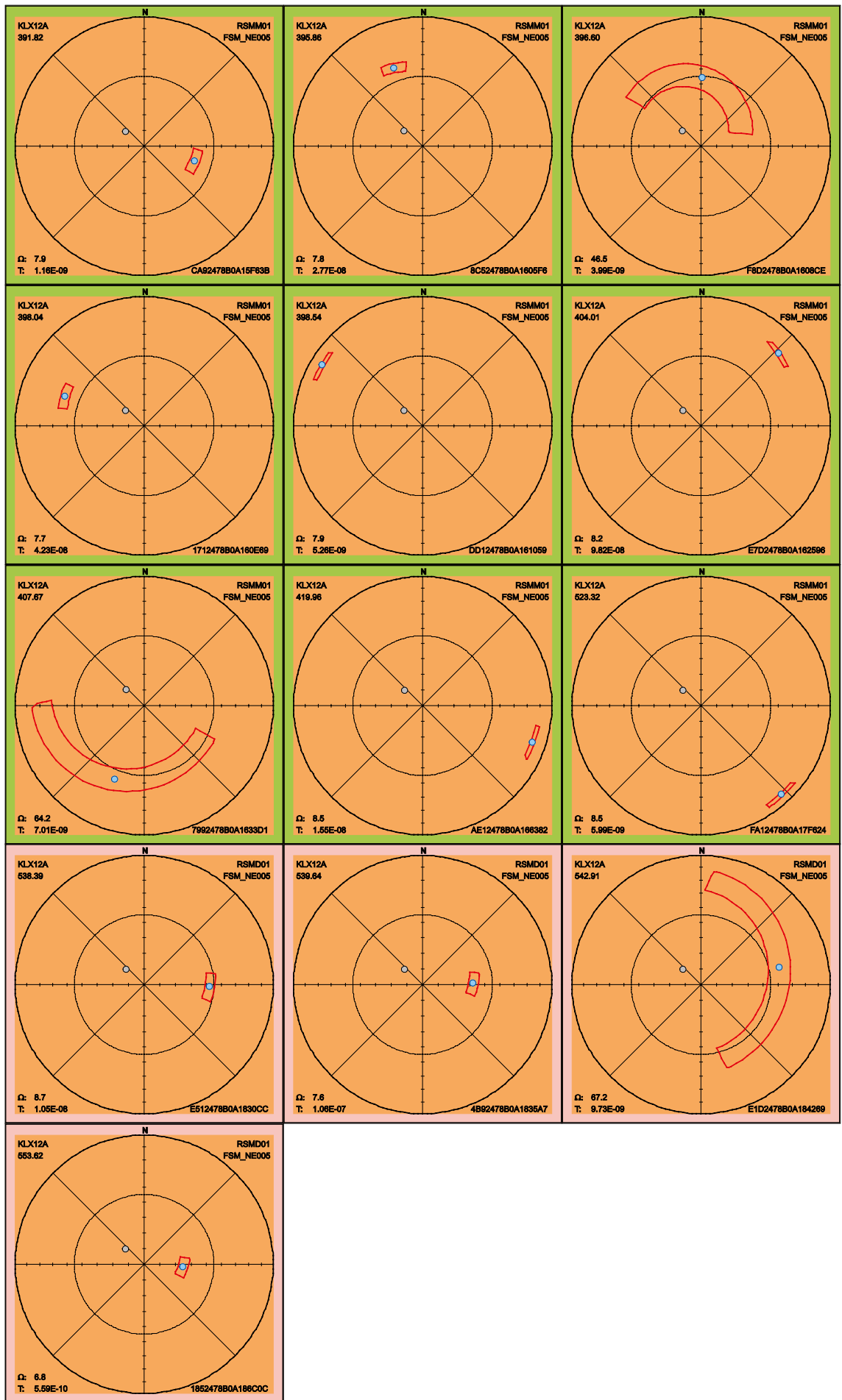
FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
9DD2478B0A11935E	3	103.28	74.7
A052478B0A11D925	18	121.25	30.8
D312478B0A11E32D	21	123.83	35.1
B292478B0A11ED06	23	126.35	39.6
A952478B0A11F47D	24	128.27	45.4
CB92478B0A12C8DD	48	182.82	30.3
6392478B0A139959	53	236.38	50.4
F8D2478B0A1608CE	67	396.60	46.5
7992478B0A1633D1	71	407.67	64.2
E1D2478B0A184269	76	542.91	67.2









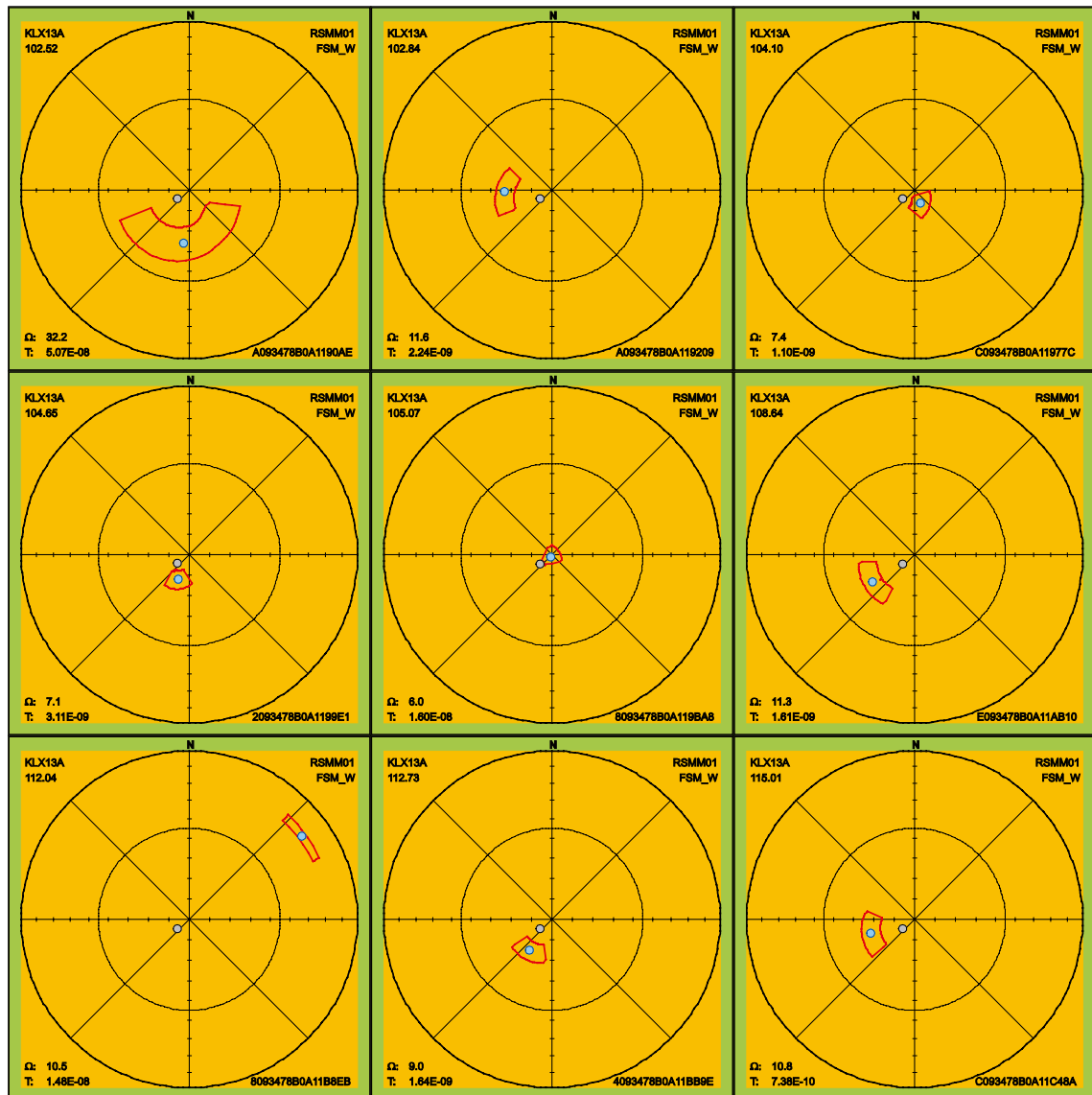


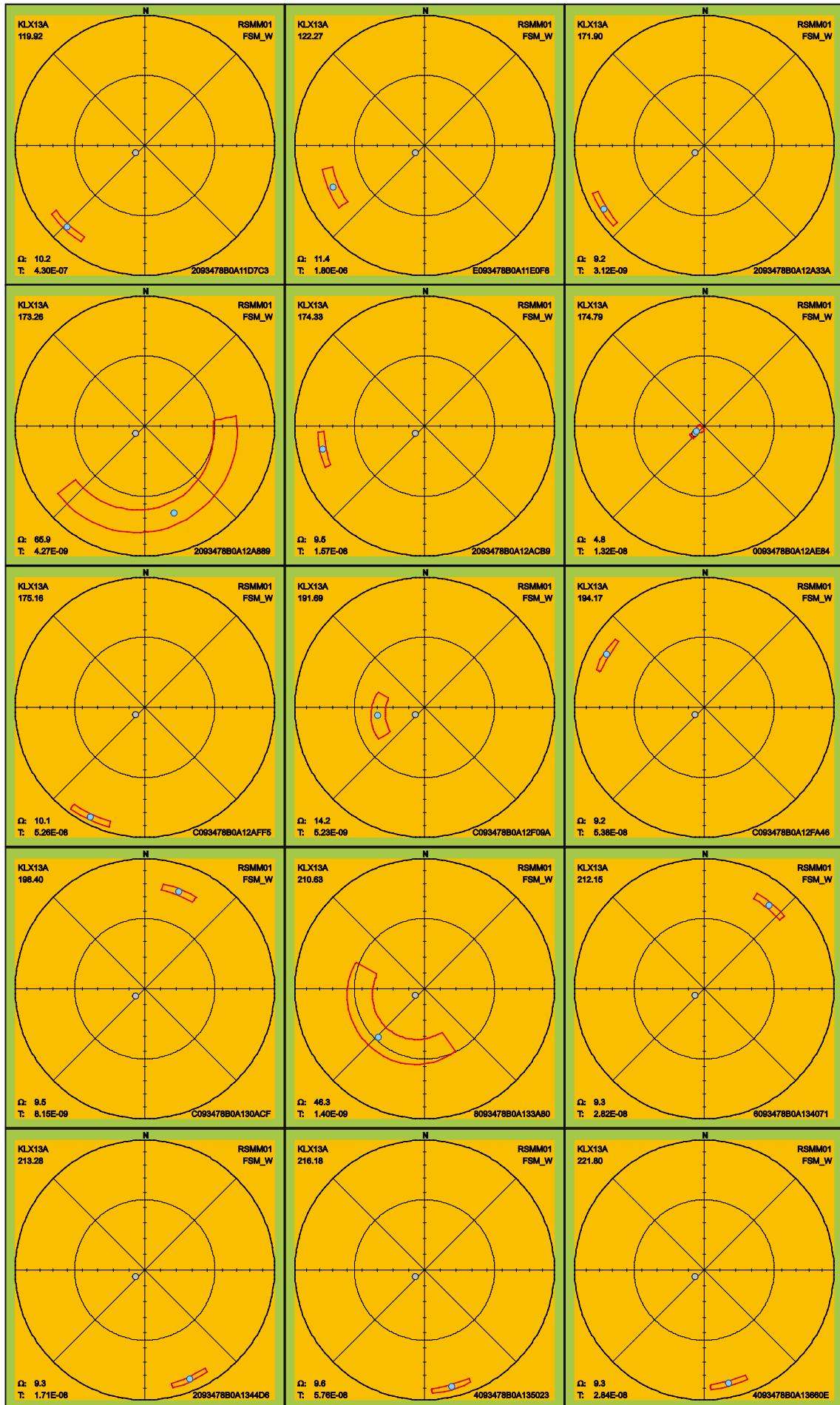
2.3.25 KLX13A

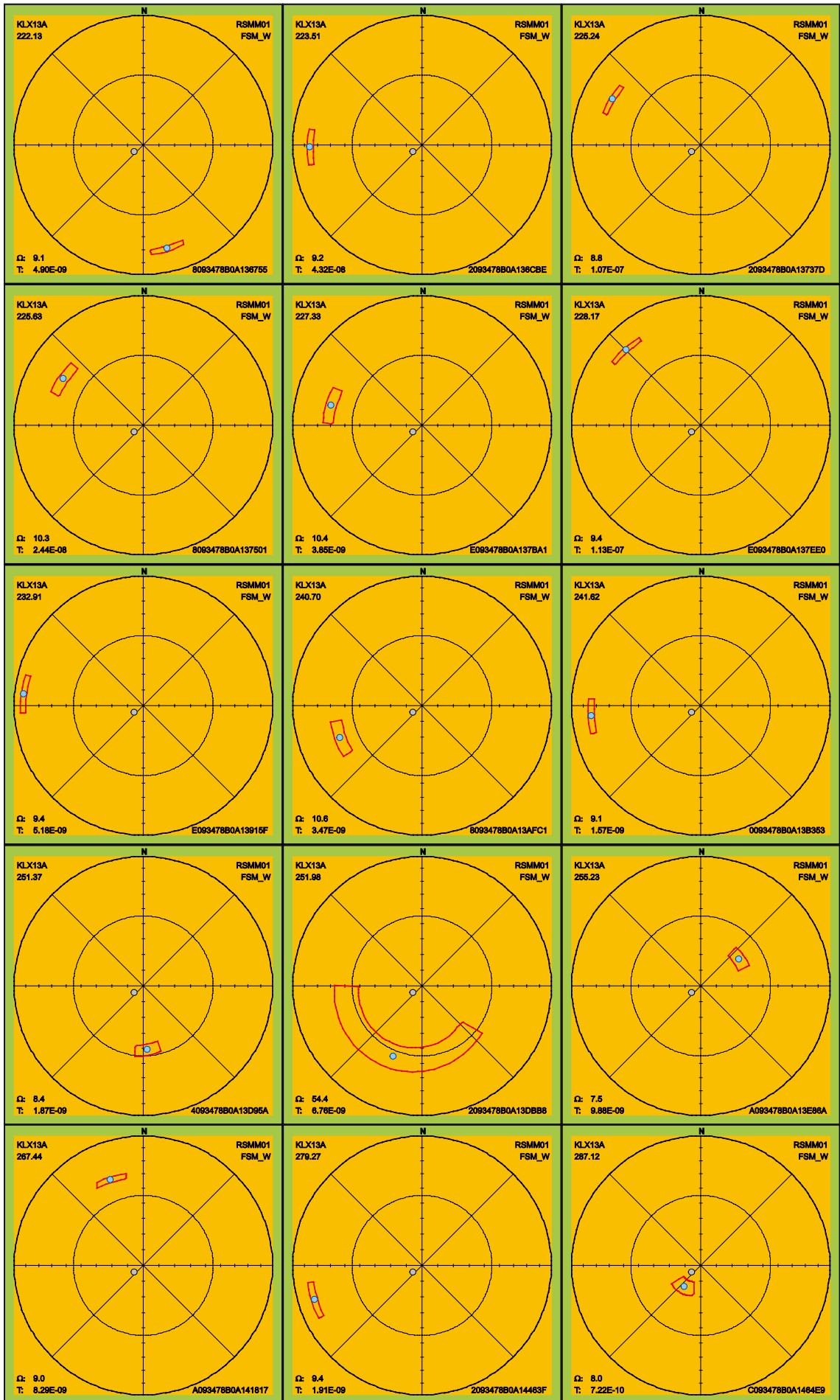
There are 113 PFL fractures in KLX13A of which six have maximum uncertainty larger than 30°, see Table 2-22. These fractures can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX11E.

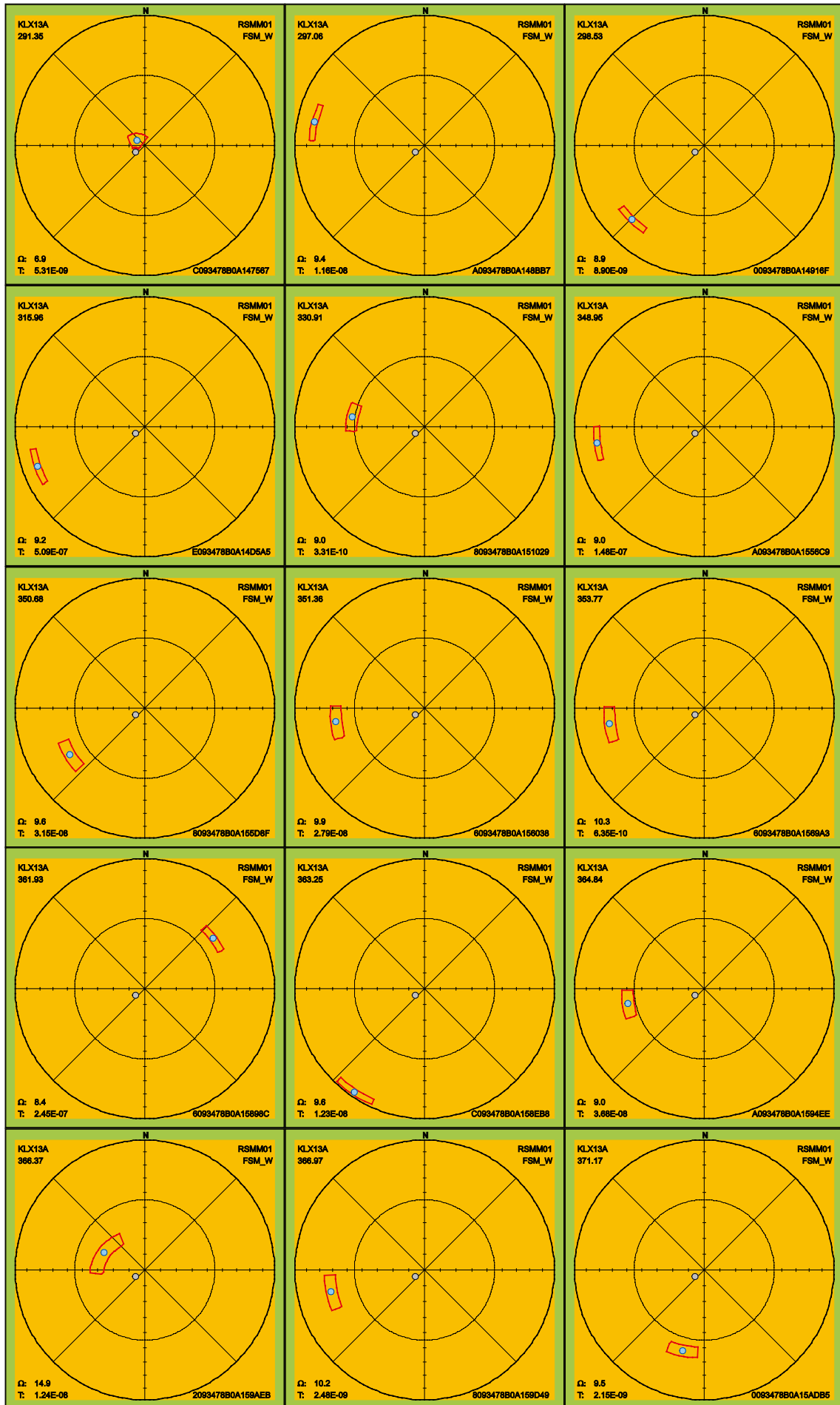
Table 2-22. Fractures in KLX13A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

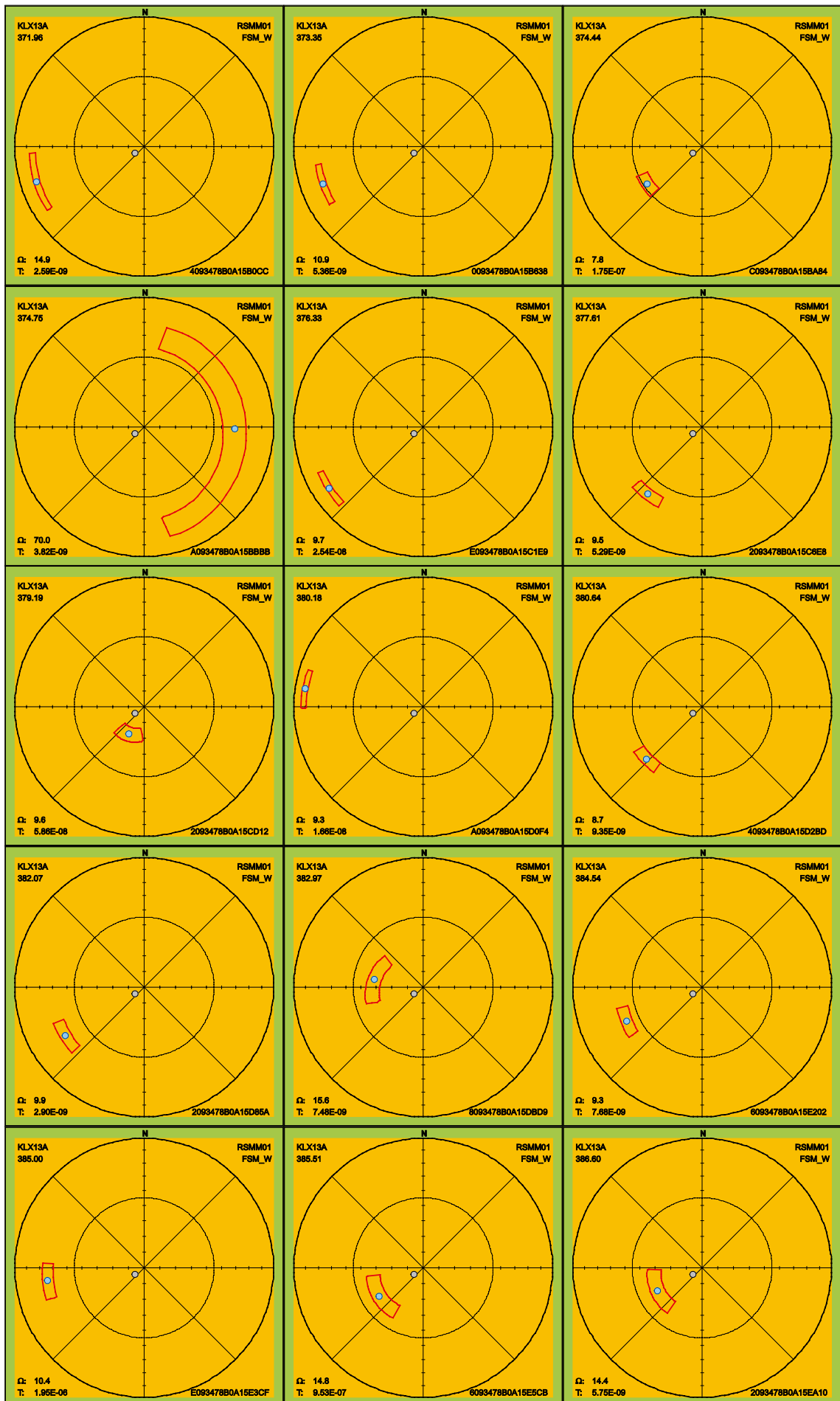
FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
A093478B0A1190AE	1	102.52	32.2
2093478B0A12A889	13	173.26	65.9
8093478B0A133A80	20	210.63	46.3
2093478B0A13DBB8	35	251.98	54.4
A093478B0A15BBBB	58	374.75	70.0
4093478B0A175336	111	479.07	75.1

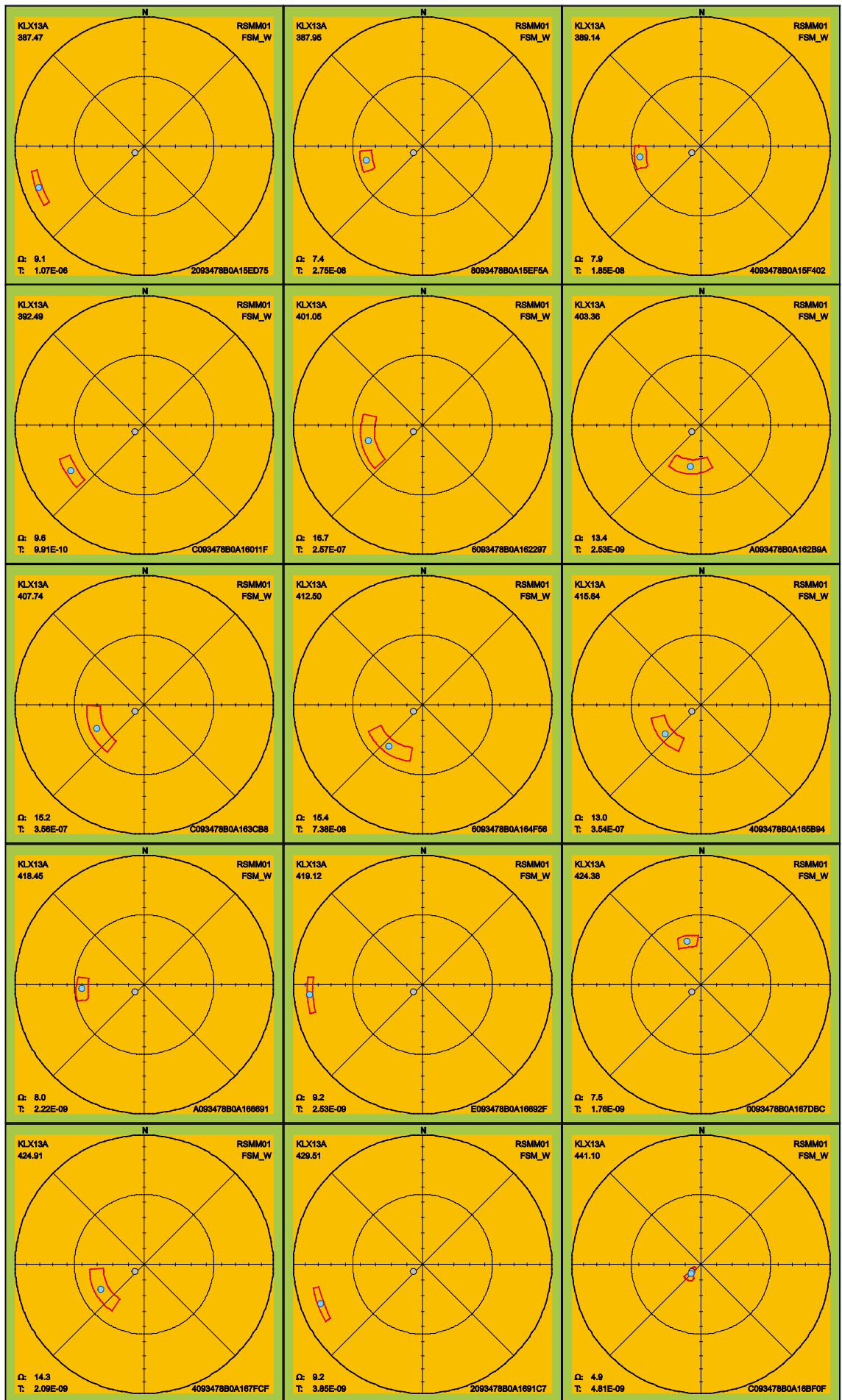


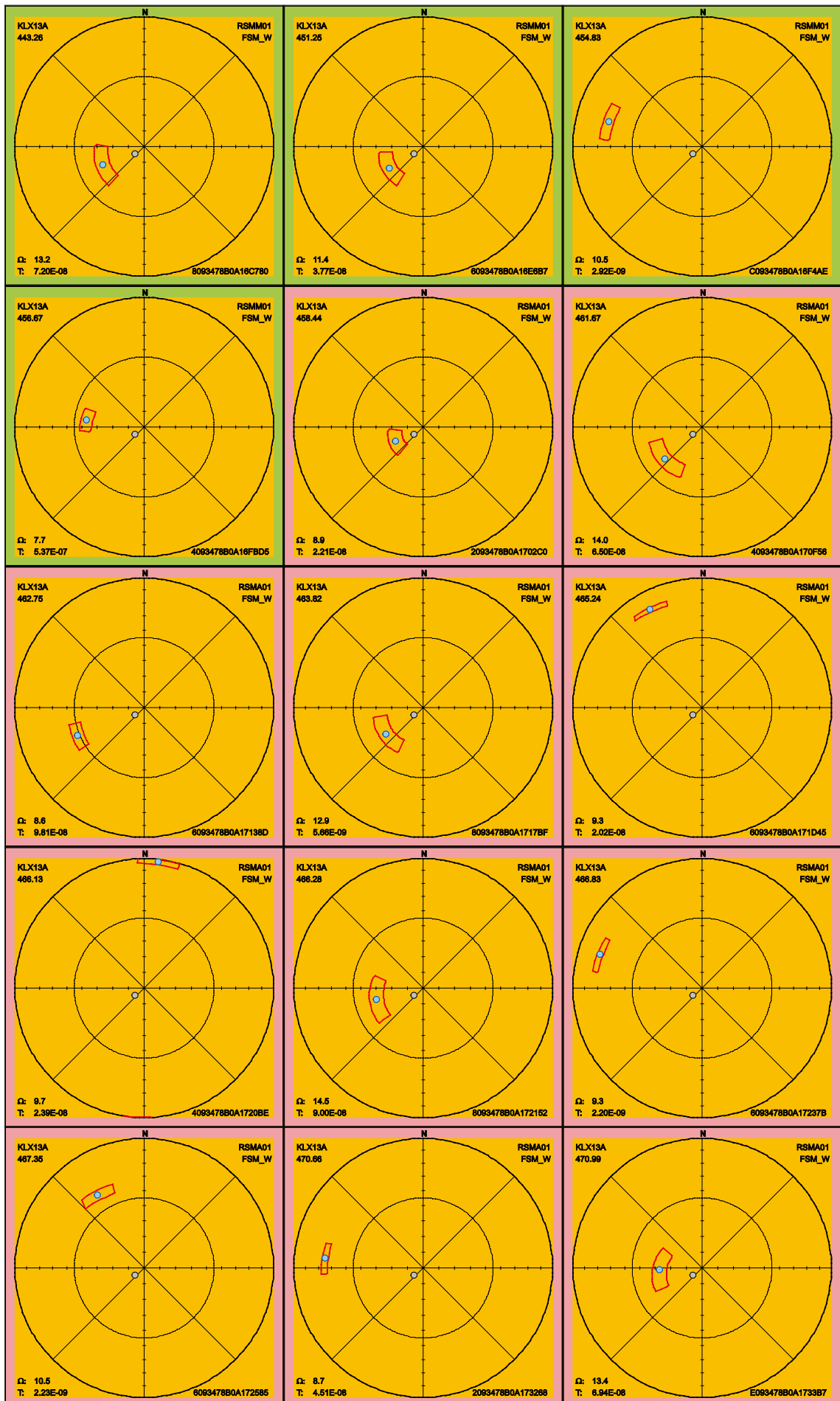


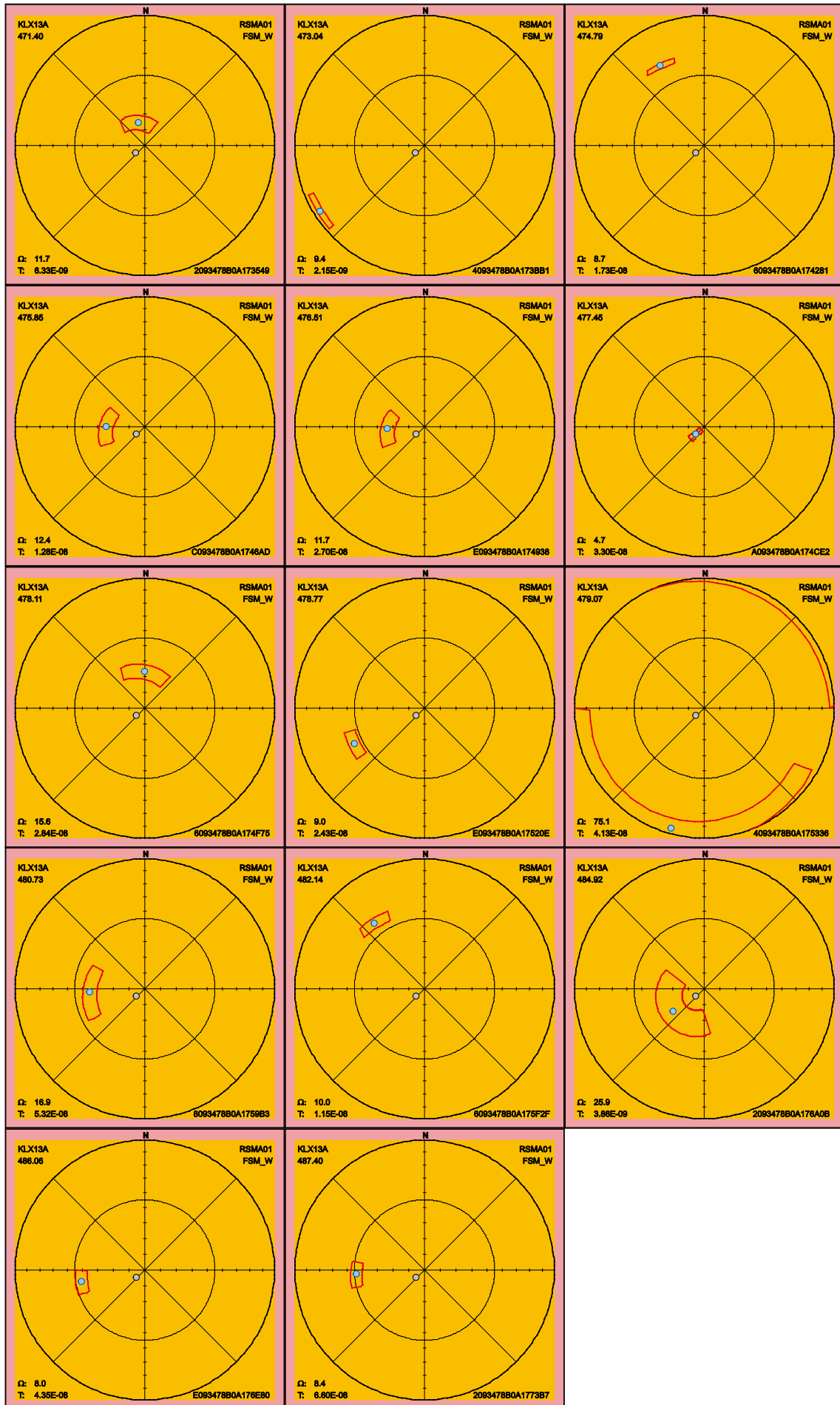










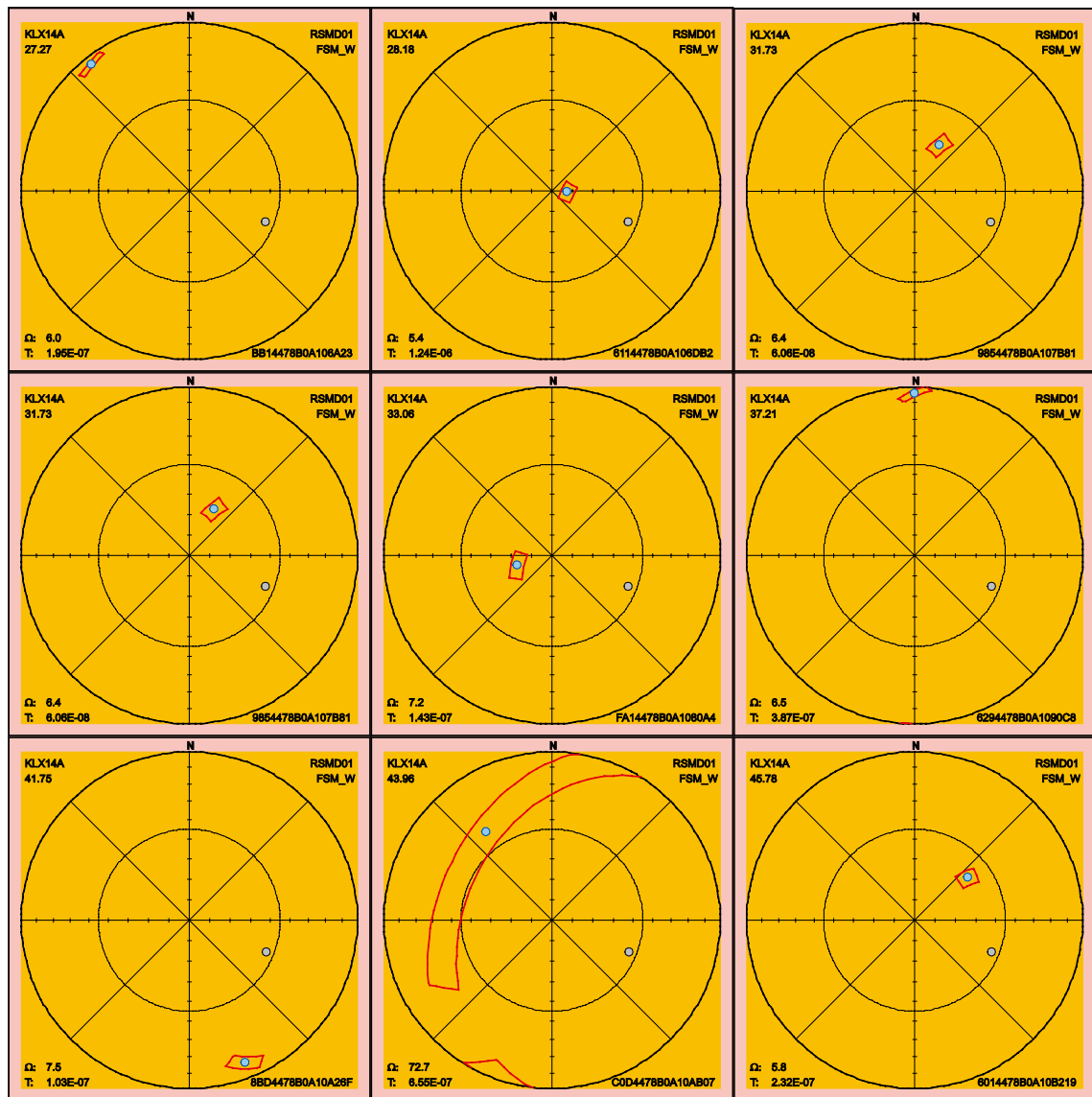


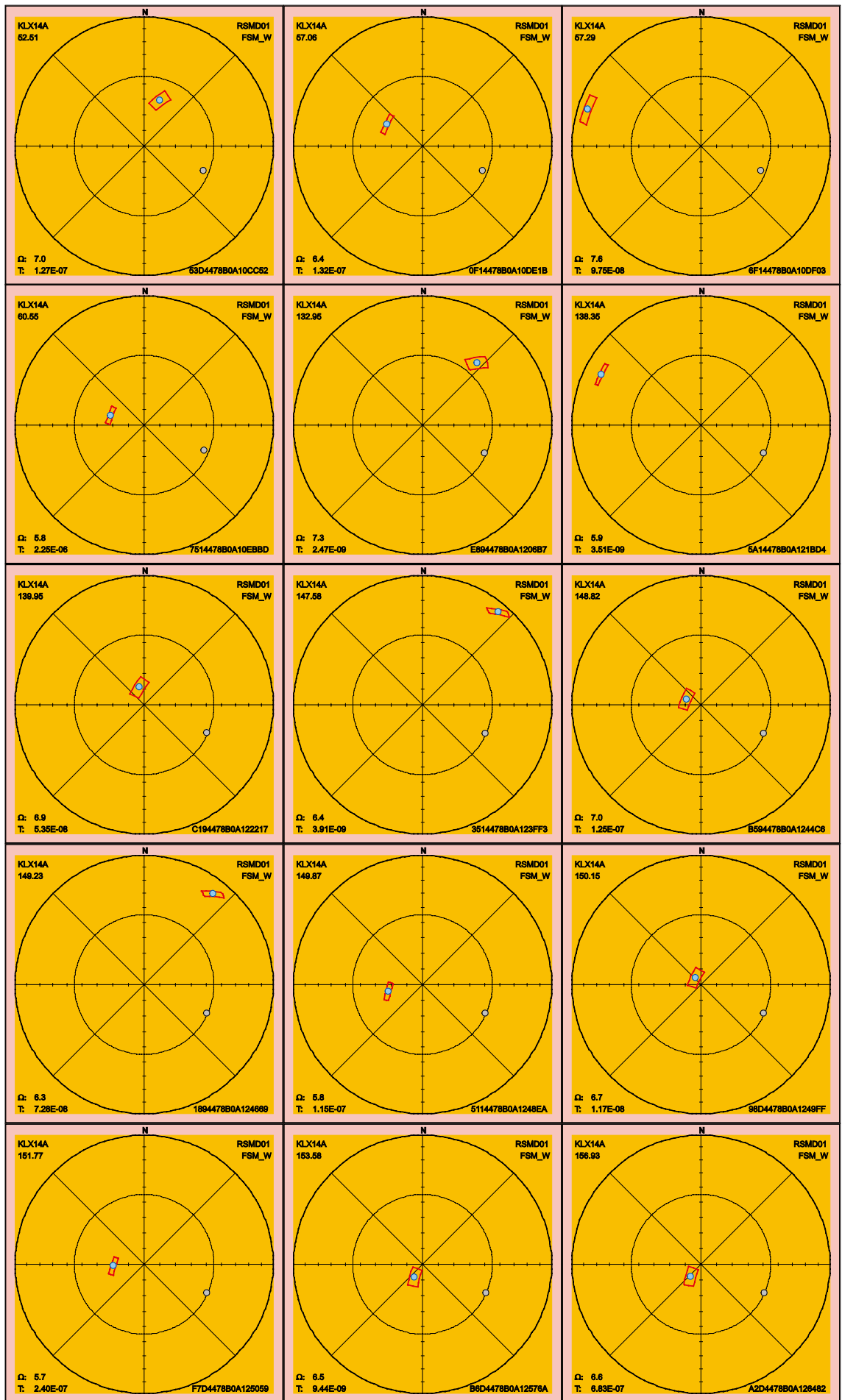
2.3.26 KLX14A

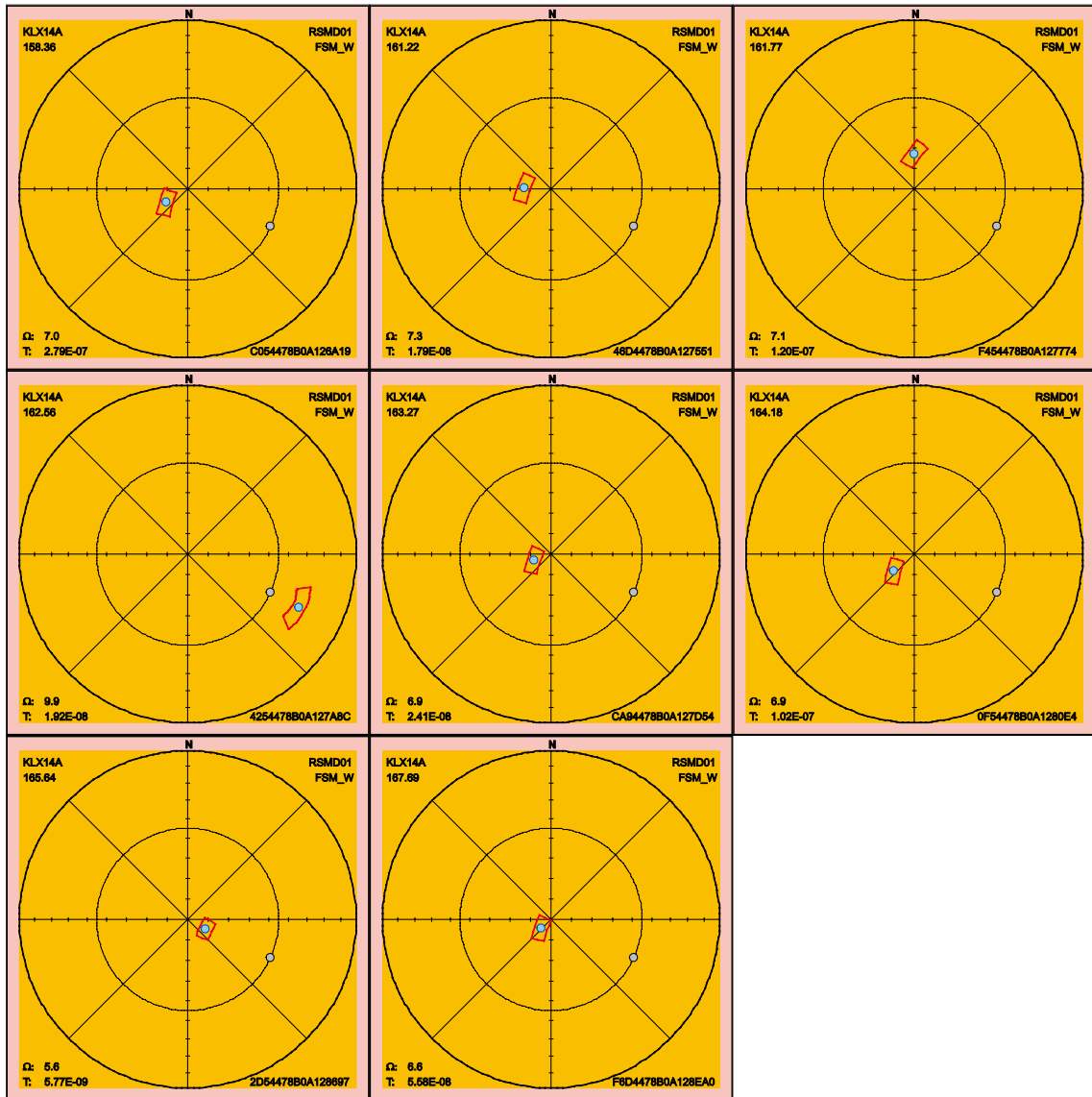
There is one PFL fracture in KLX14A missing orientation information and thus is excluded from this section. The sample spaces of the maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, for each of the 32 fractures are shown below. One fracture, see Table 2-23, has maximum uncertainty larger than 30° and can, thus, have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

Table 2-23. Fractures in KLX14A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
COD4478B0A10AB07	9	43.96	72.7





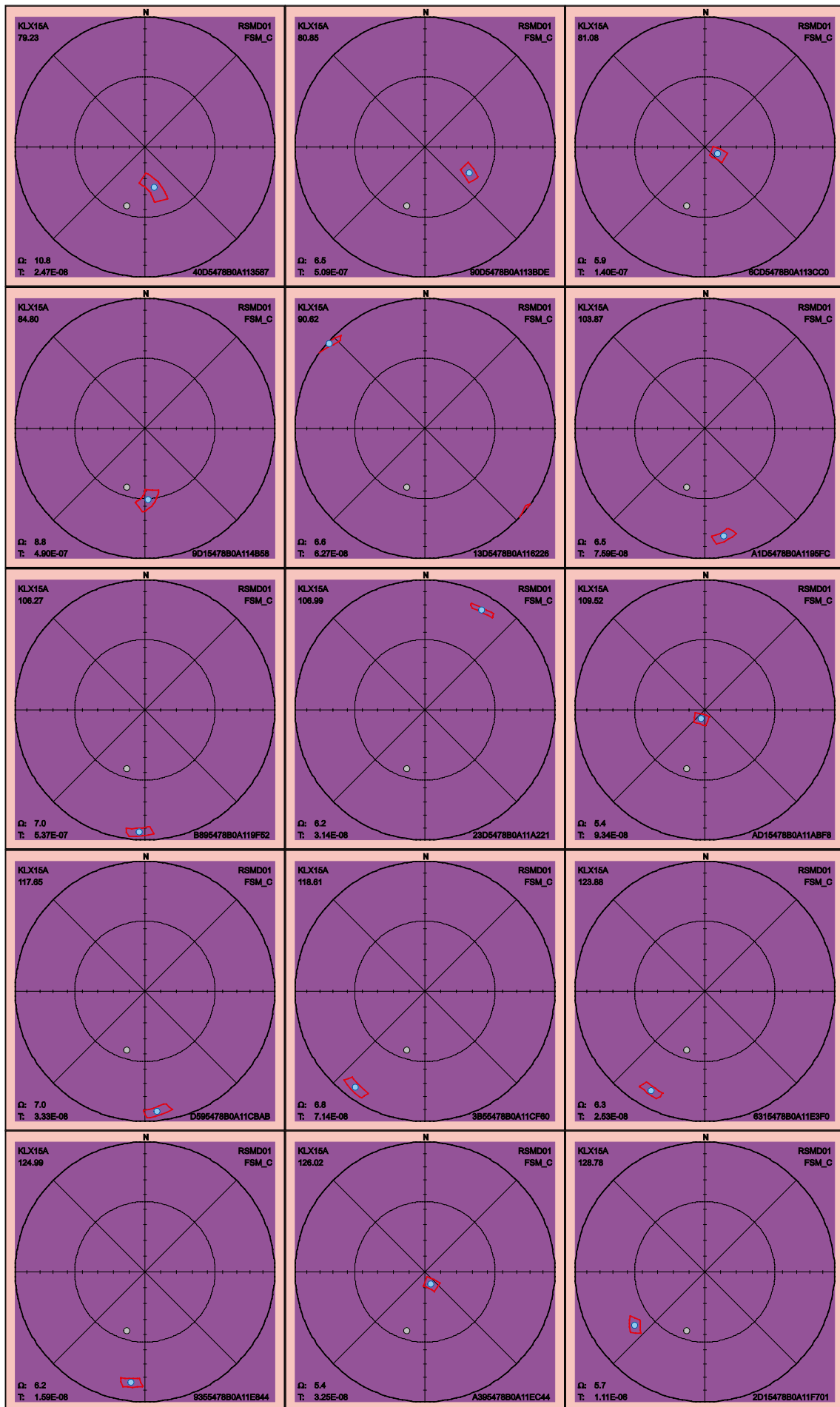


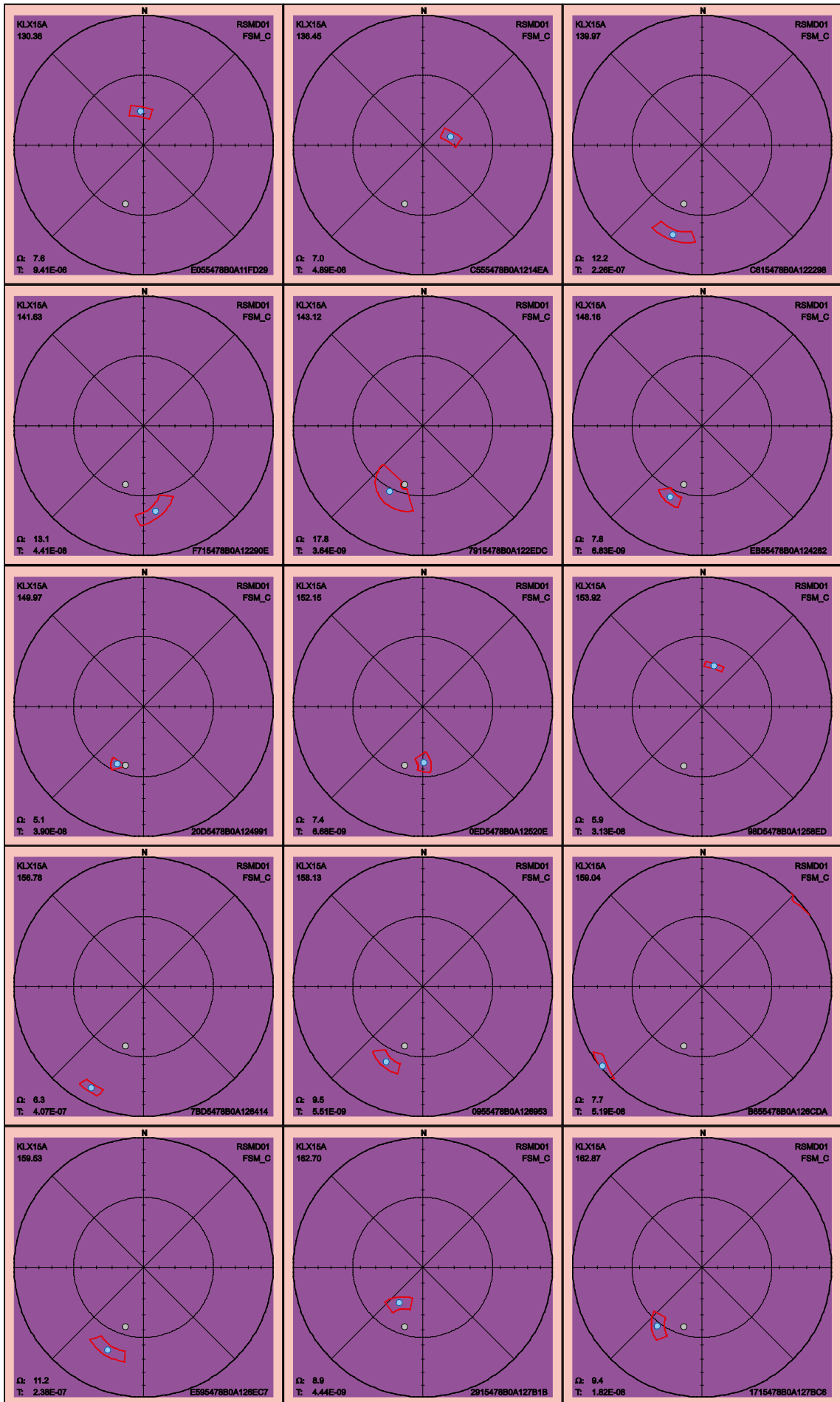
2.3.27 KLX15A

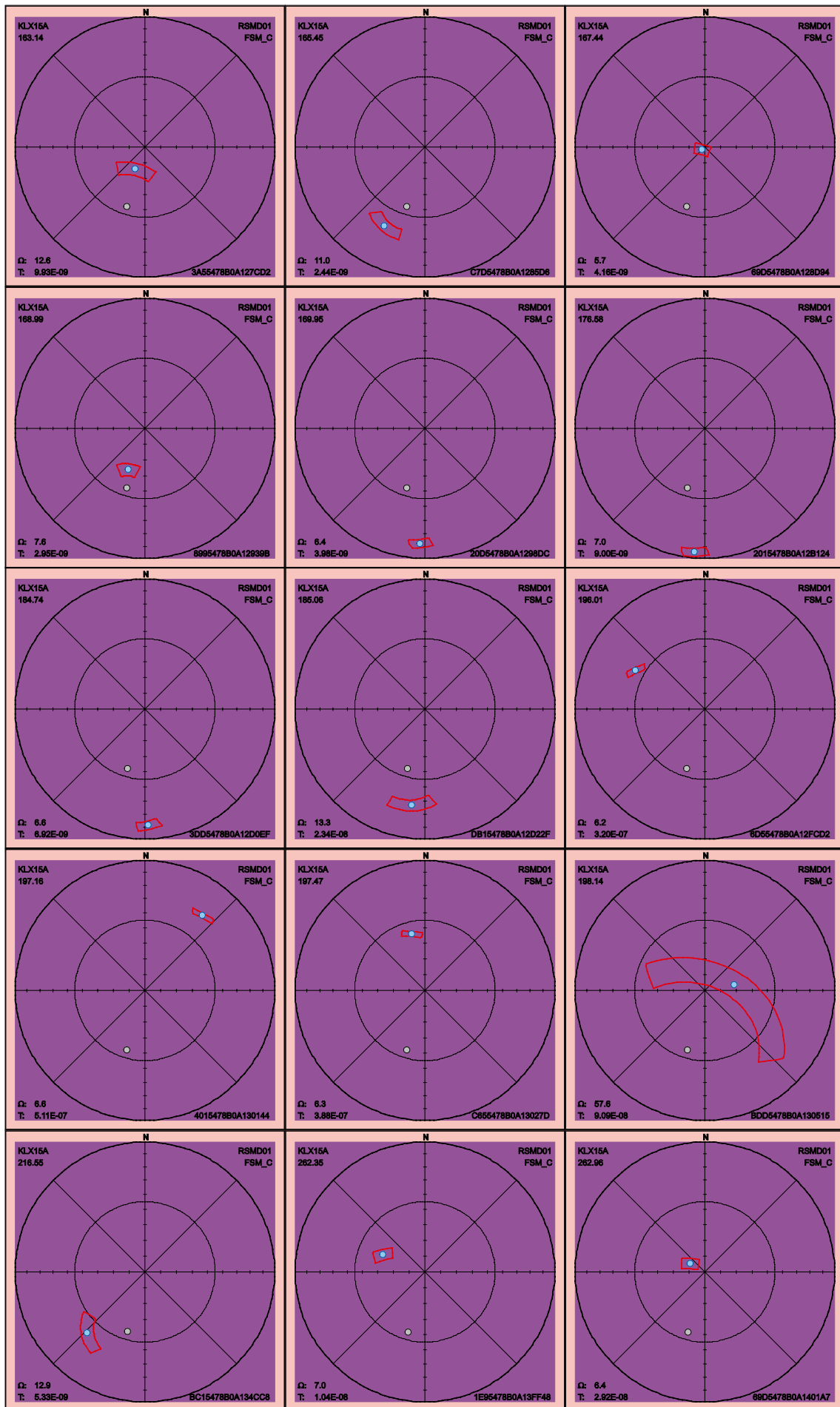
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 75 PFL fractures in KLX15A. There are 3 fractures, listed in Table 2-24 that have a maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30° and consequently can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

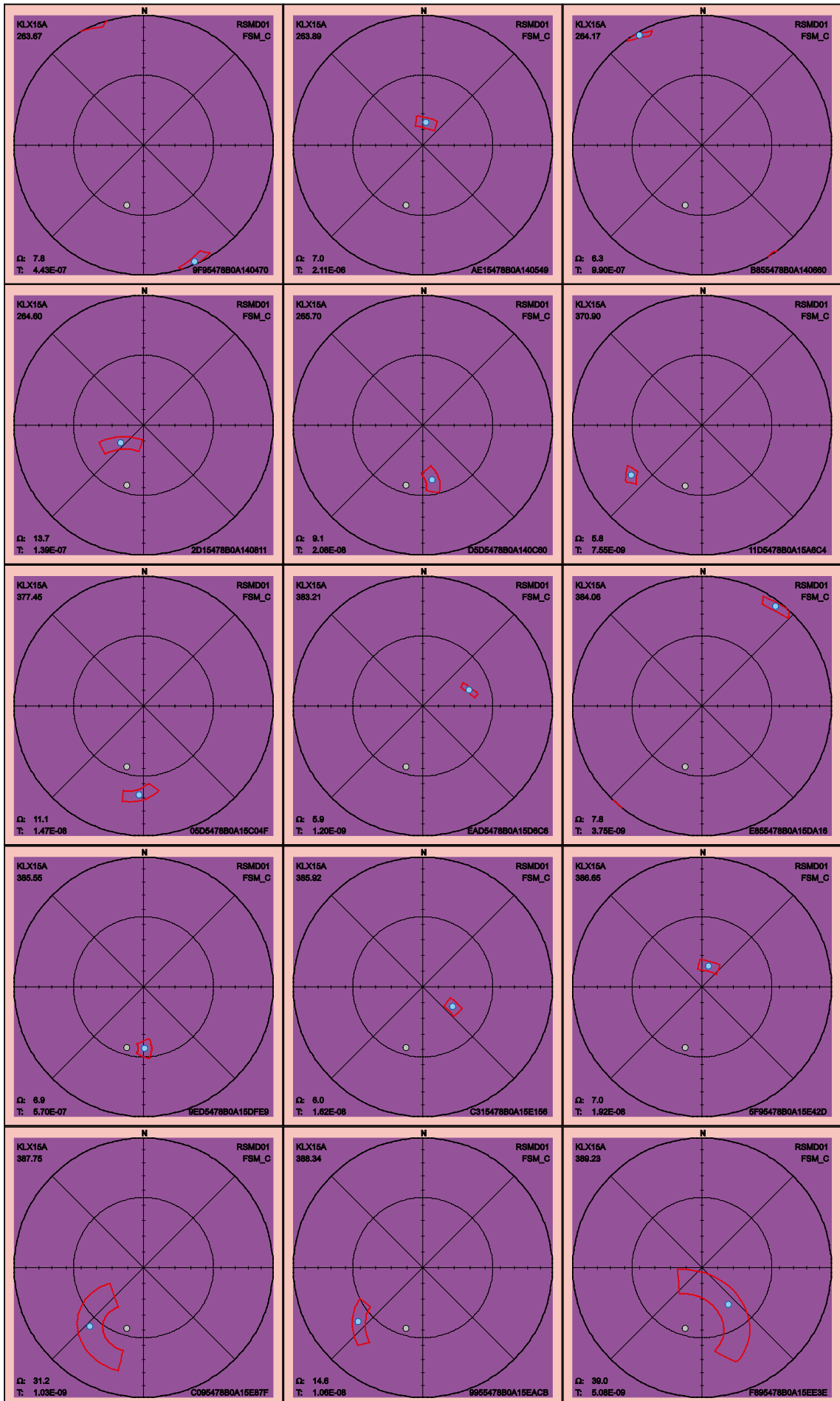
Table 2-24. Fractures in KLX15A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

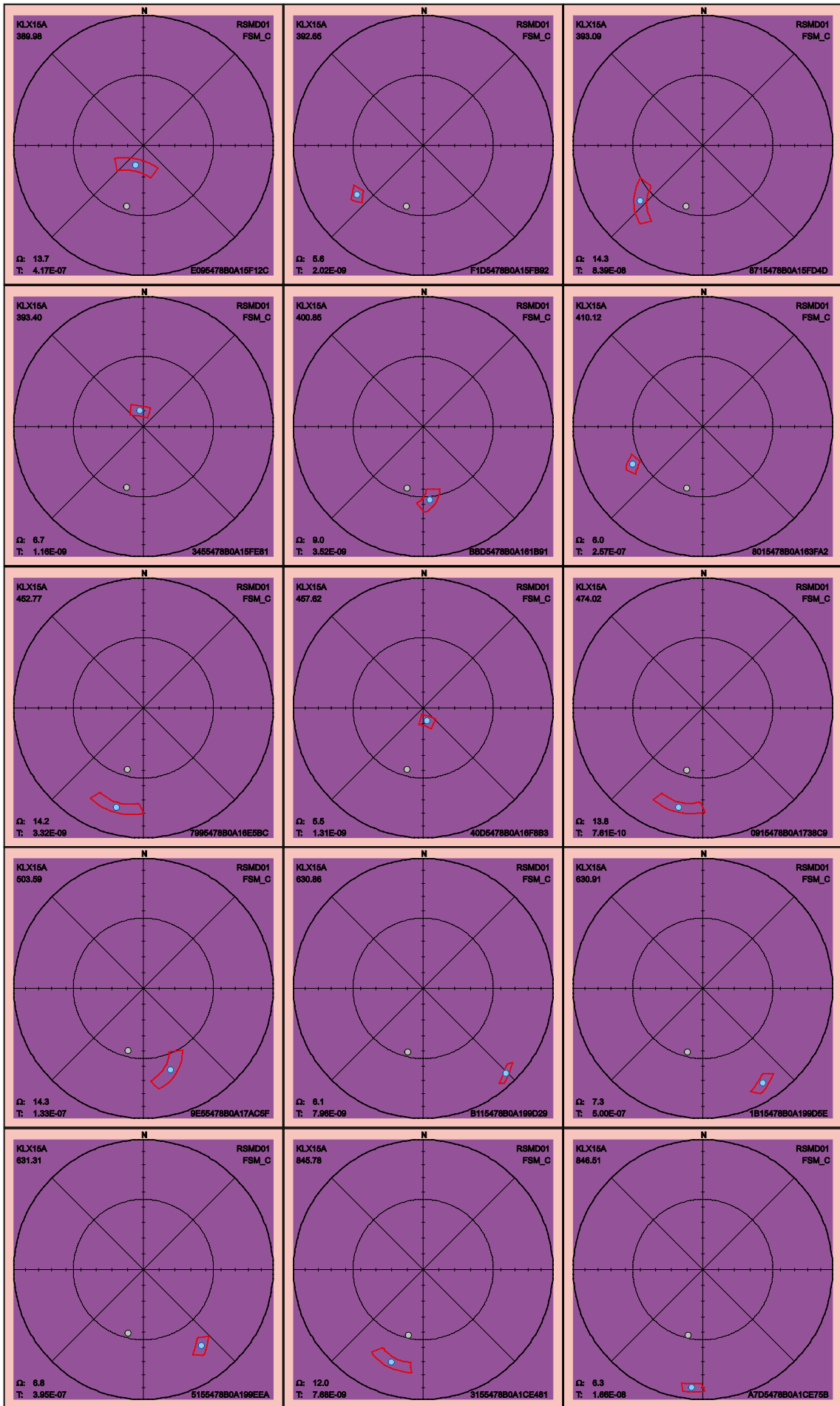
FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
BDD5478B0A130515	43	198.14	57.6
C095478B0A15E87F	59	387.75	31.2
F895478B0A15EE3E	61	389.23	39.0









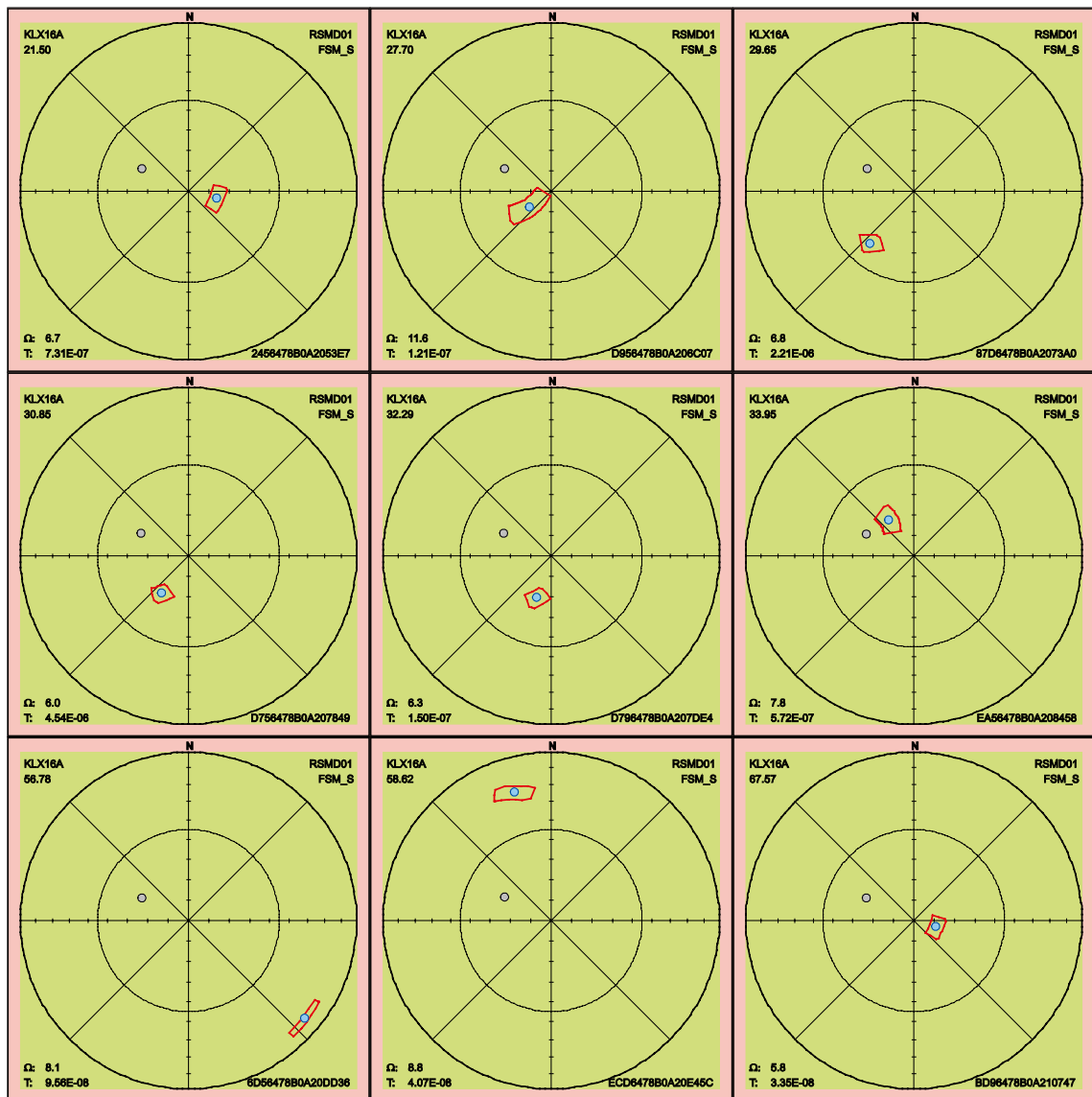


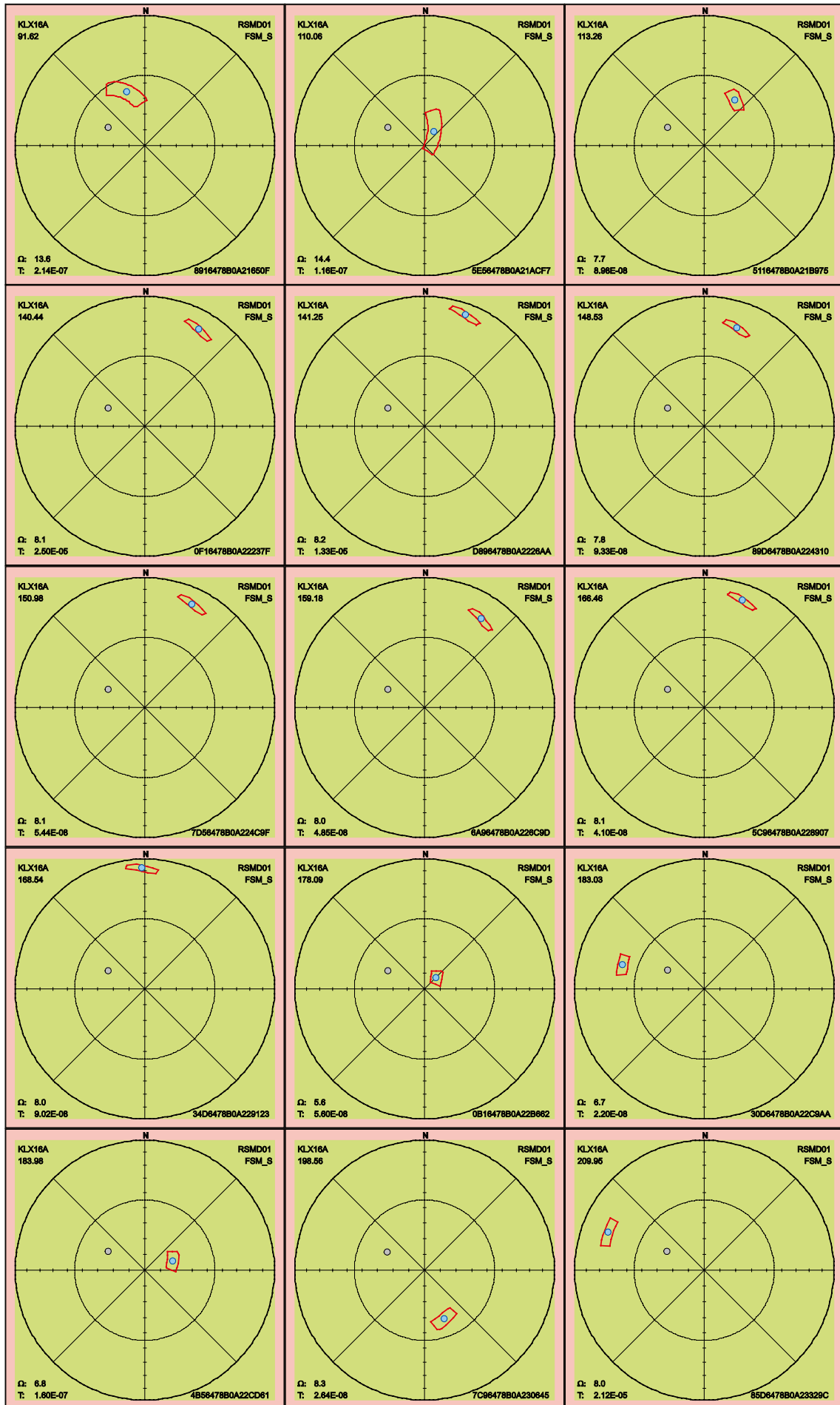
2.3.28 KLX16A

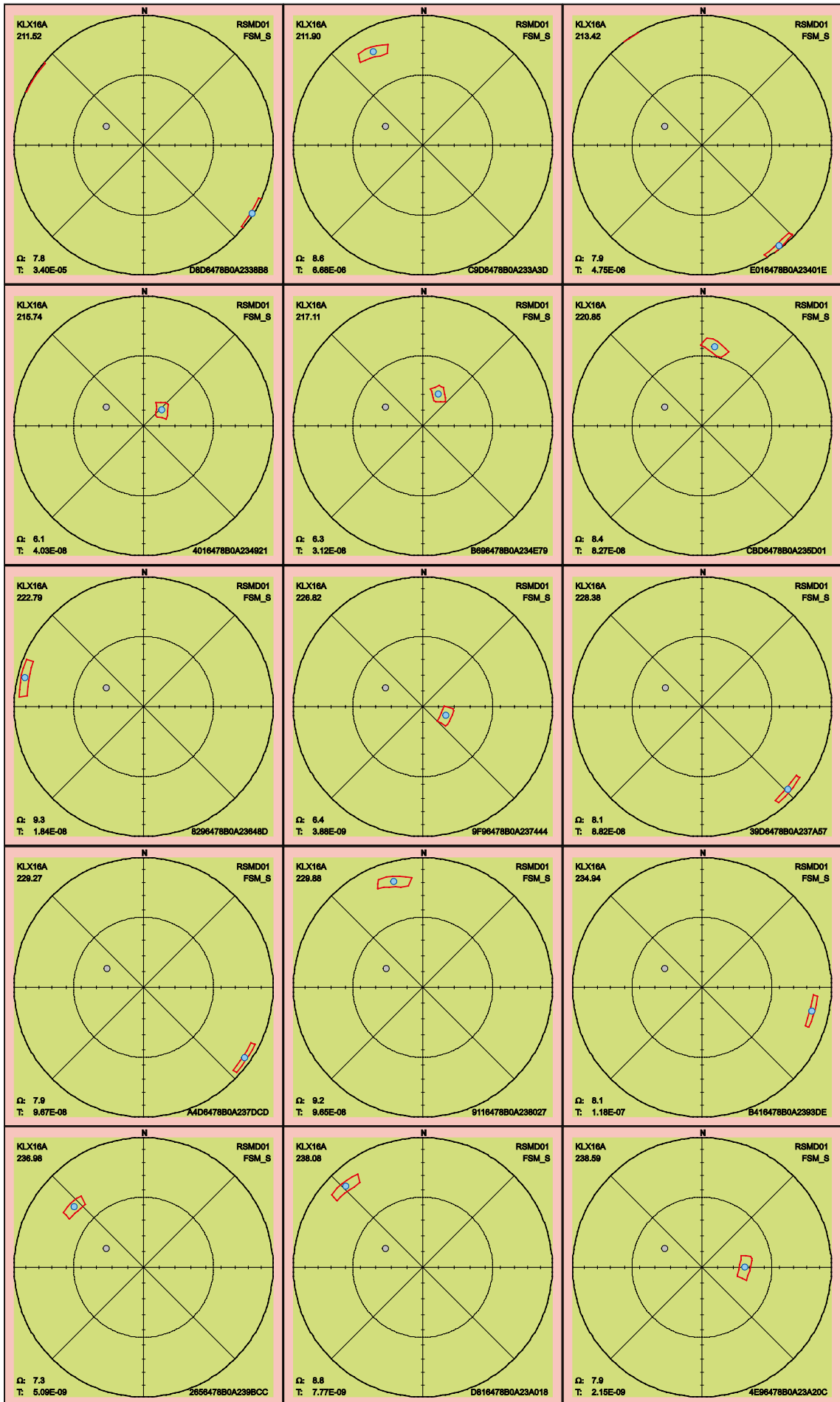
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 46 PFL fractures in KLX16A. One fracture has maximum uncertainty larger than 30°, see Table 2-25, and thus can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

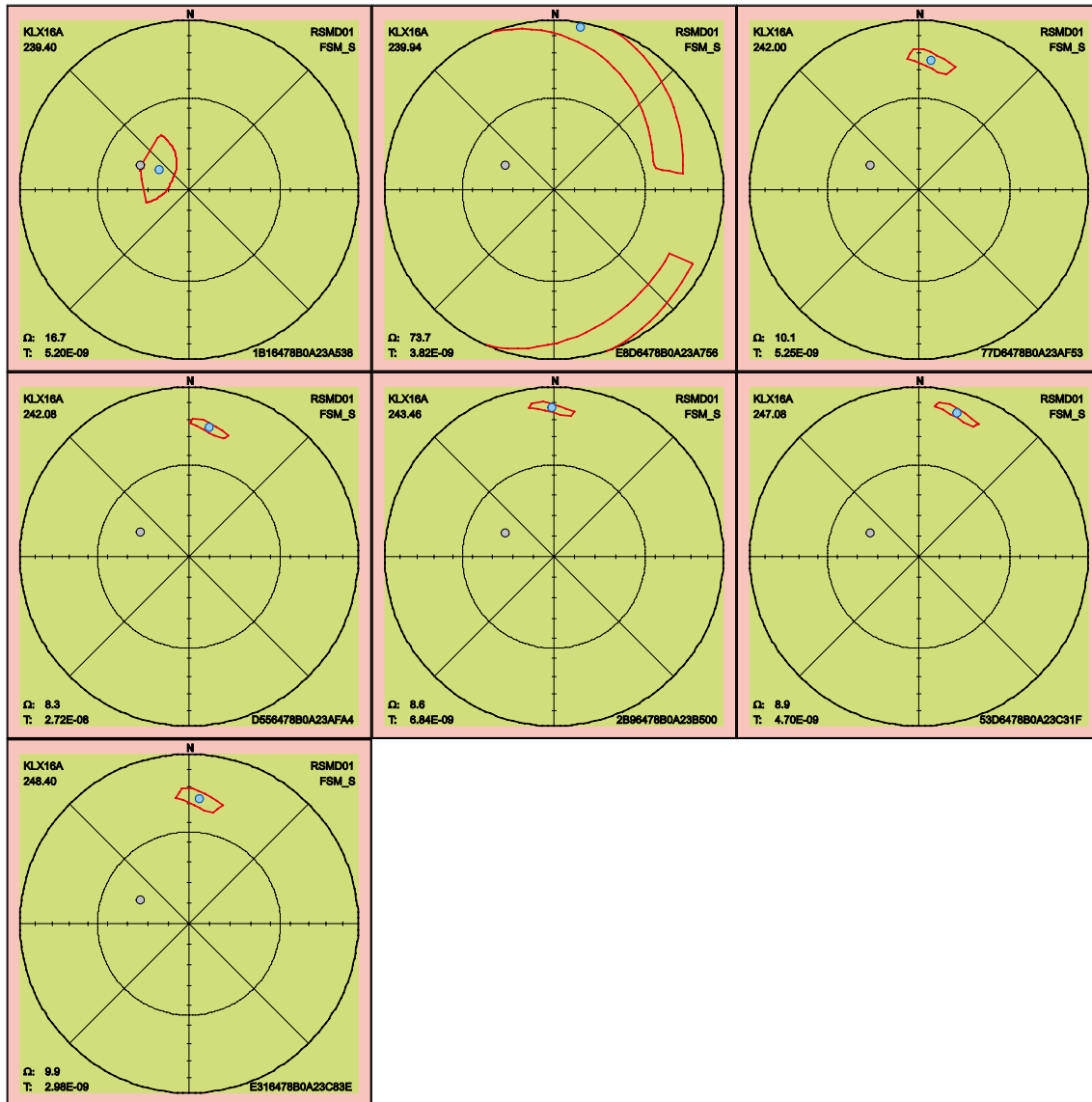
Table 2-25. Fractures in KLX16A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
E8D6478B0A23A756	41	239.94	73.7







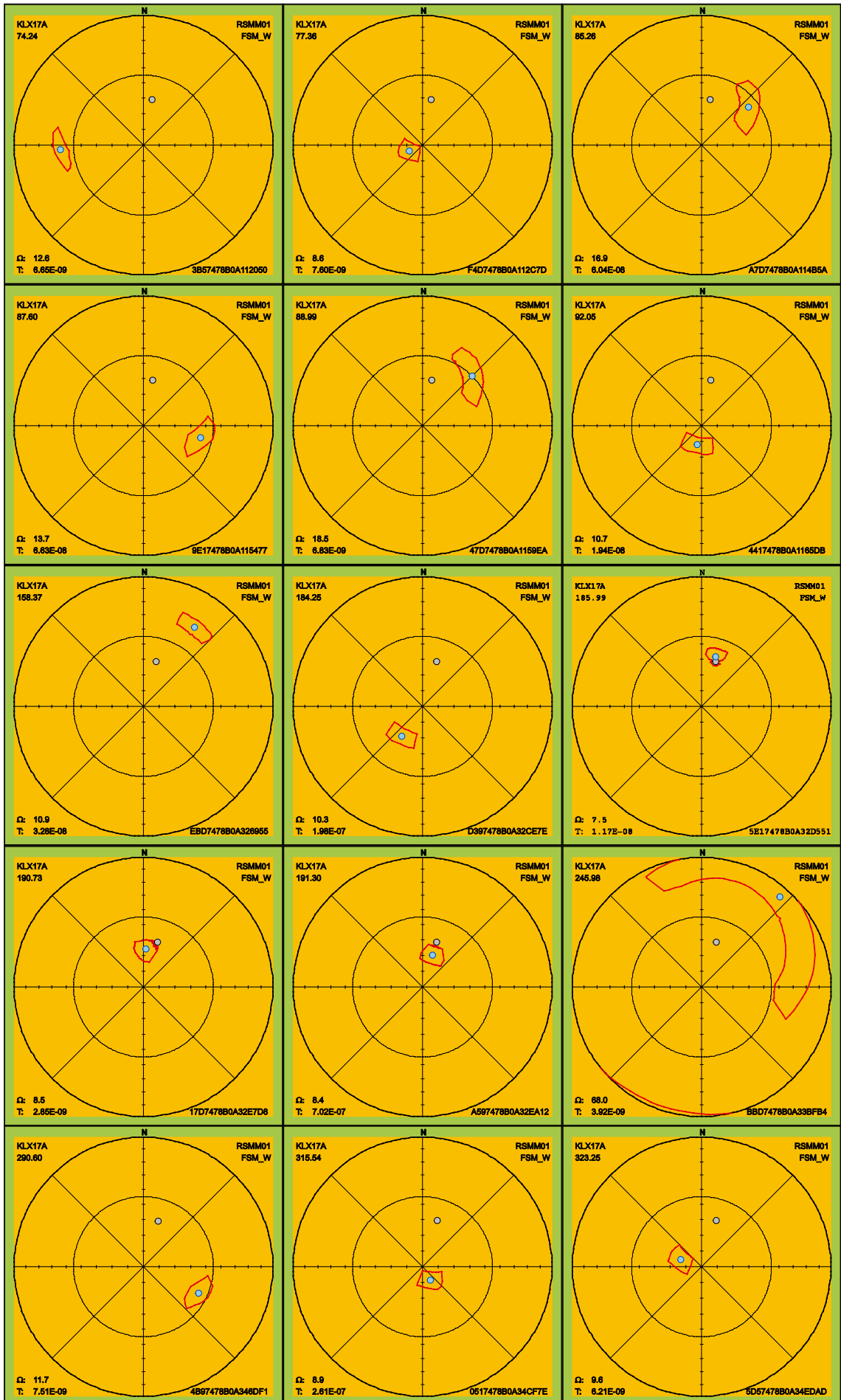


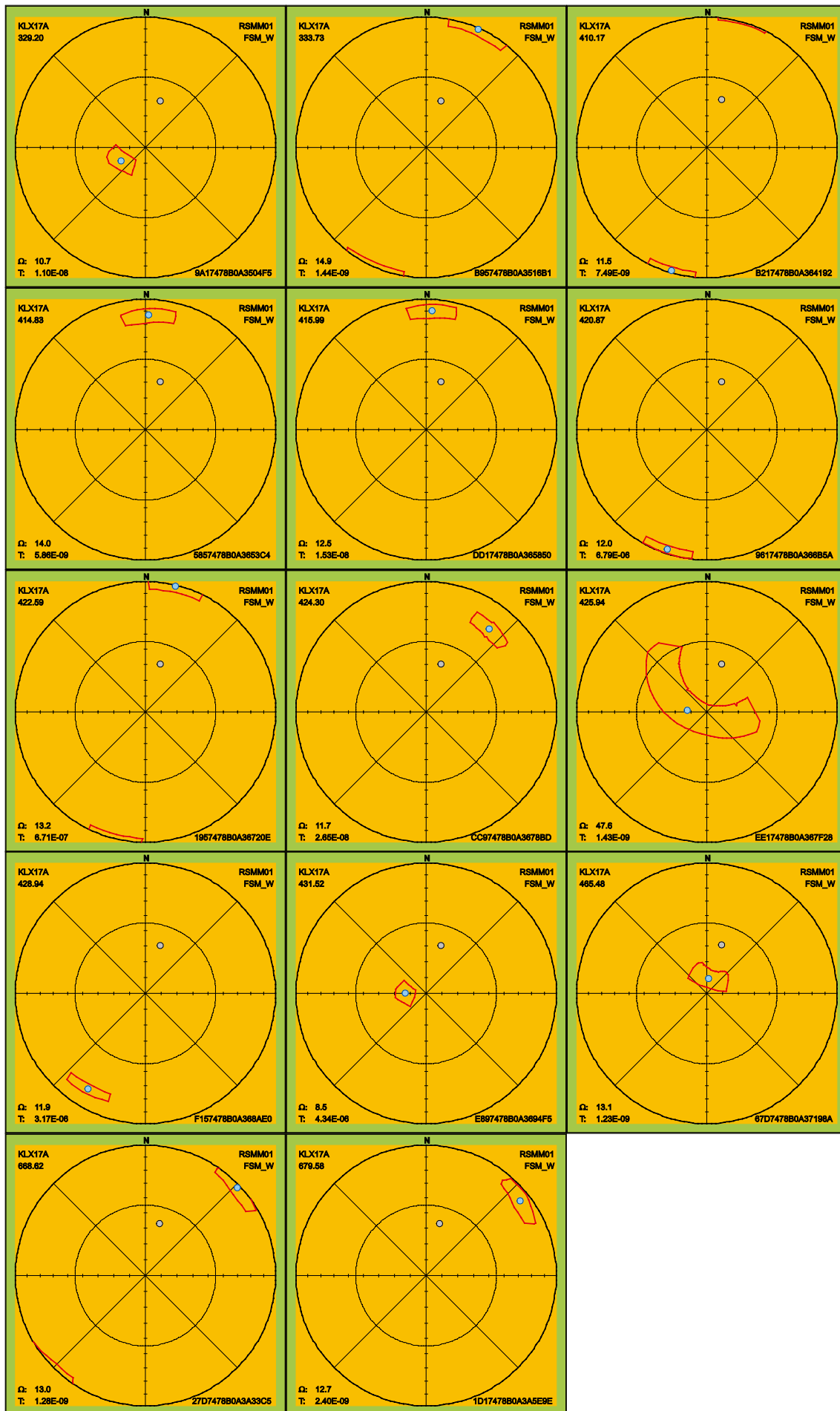
2.3.29 KLX17A

There are 29 PFL fractures in KLX13A of which two have maximum uncertainty larger than 30° , see Table 2-26. These fractures can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX17A.

Table 2-26. Fractures in KLX17A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30° .

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
BBD7478B0A33BFB4	28	245.98	68.0
EE17478B0A367F28	42	425.94	47.6



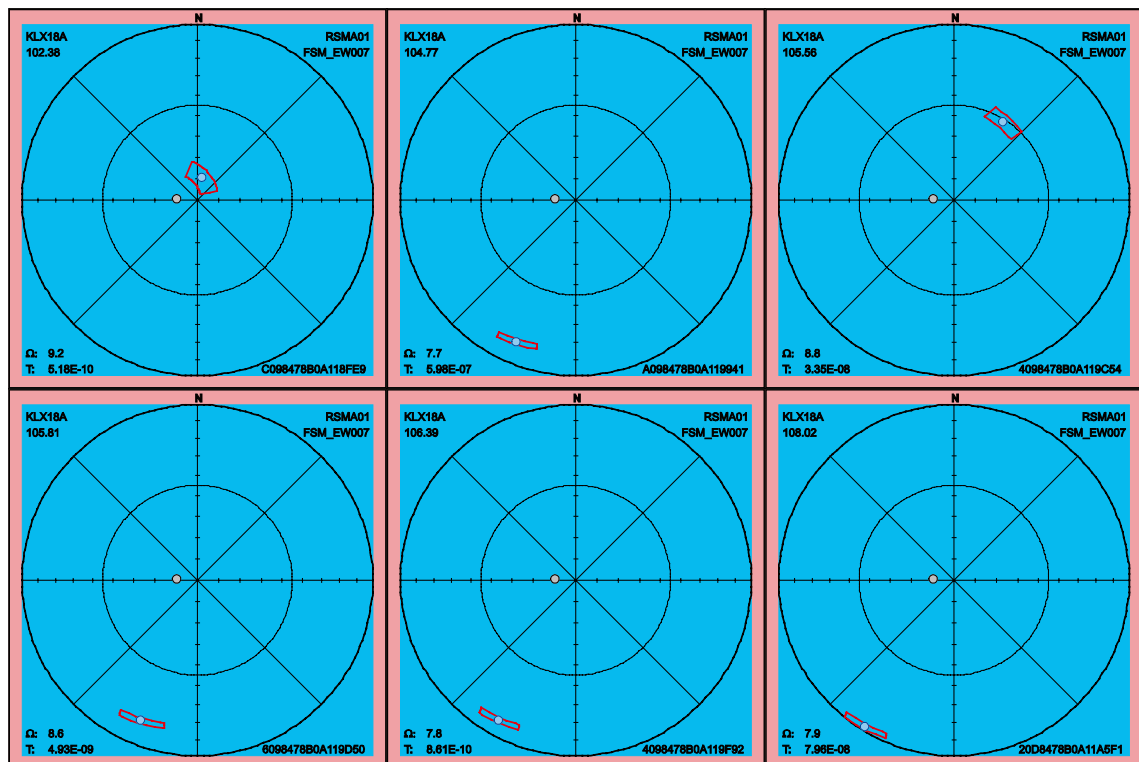


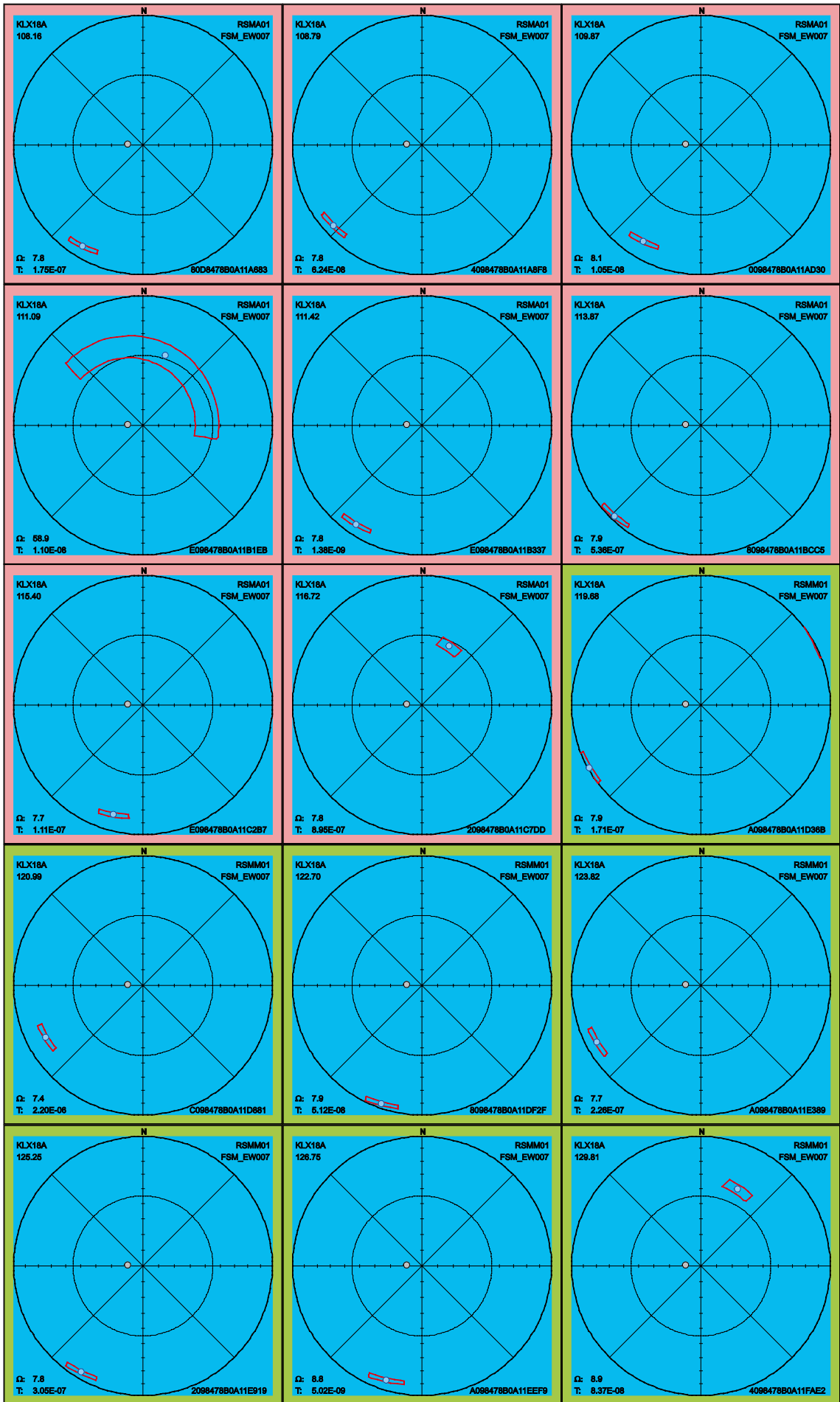
2.3.30 KLX18A

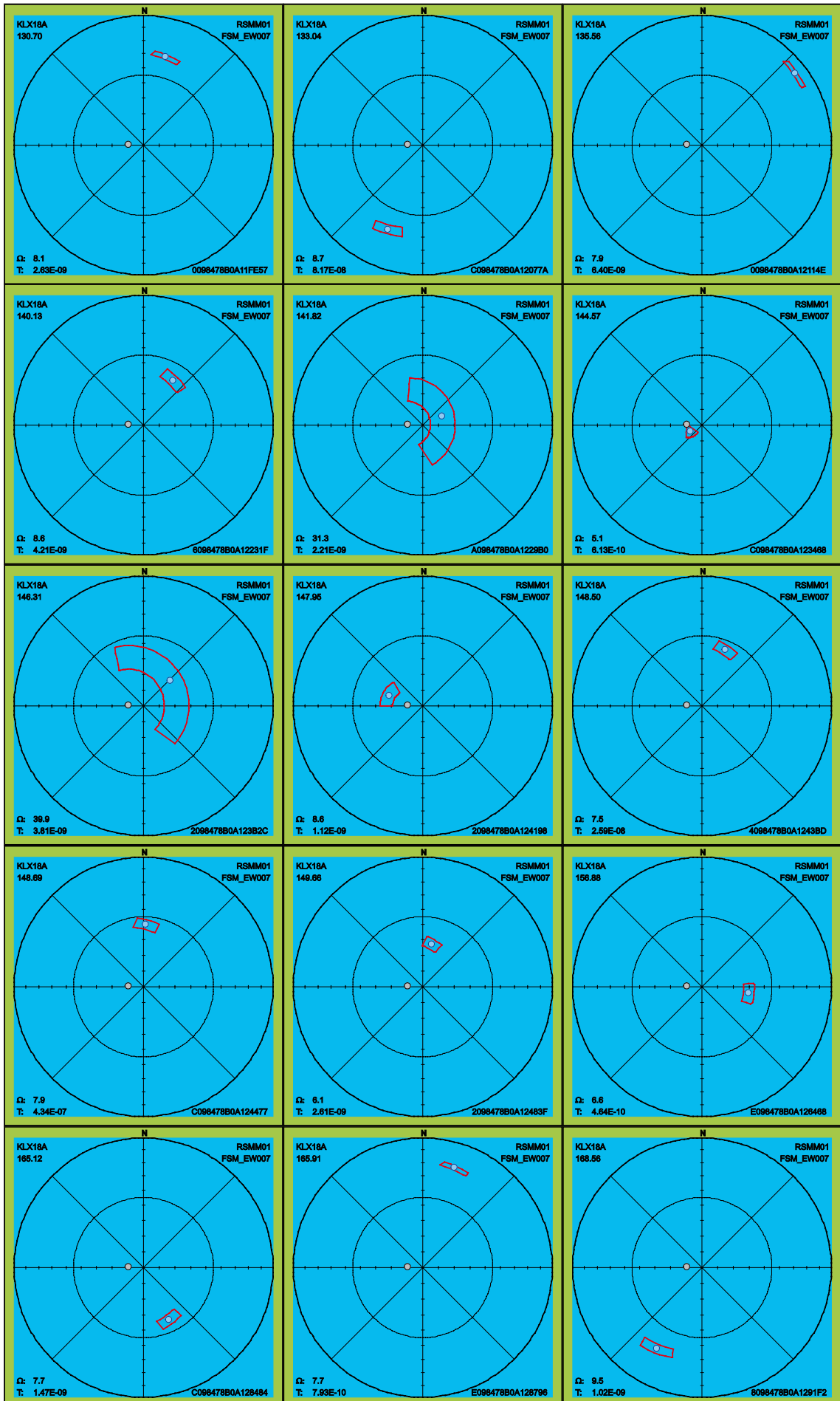
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 140 PFL fractures in KLX18A. Attention should be paid to the 12 fractures listed in Table 2-27 because these fractures have a maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30° and hence can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

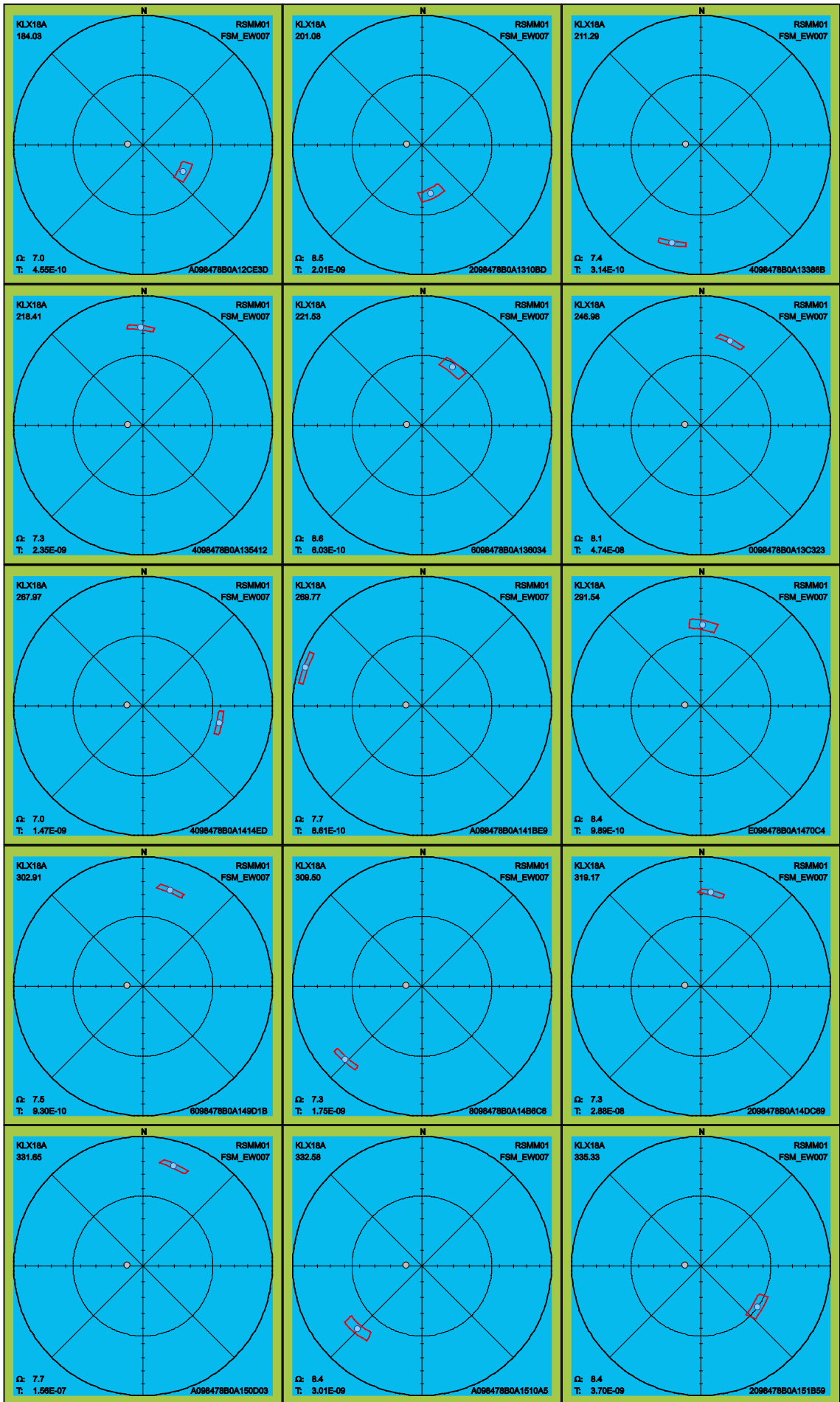
Table 2-27. Fractures in KLX18A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

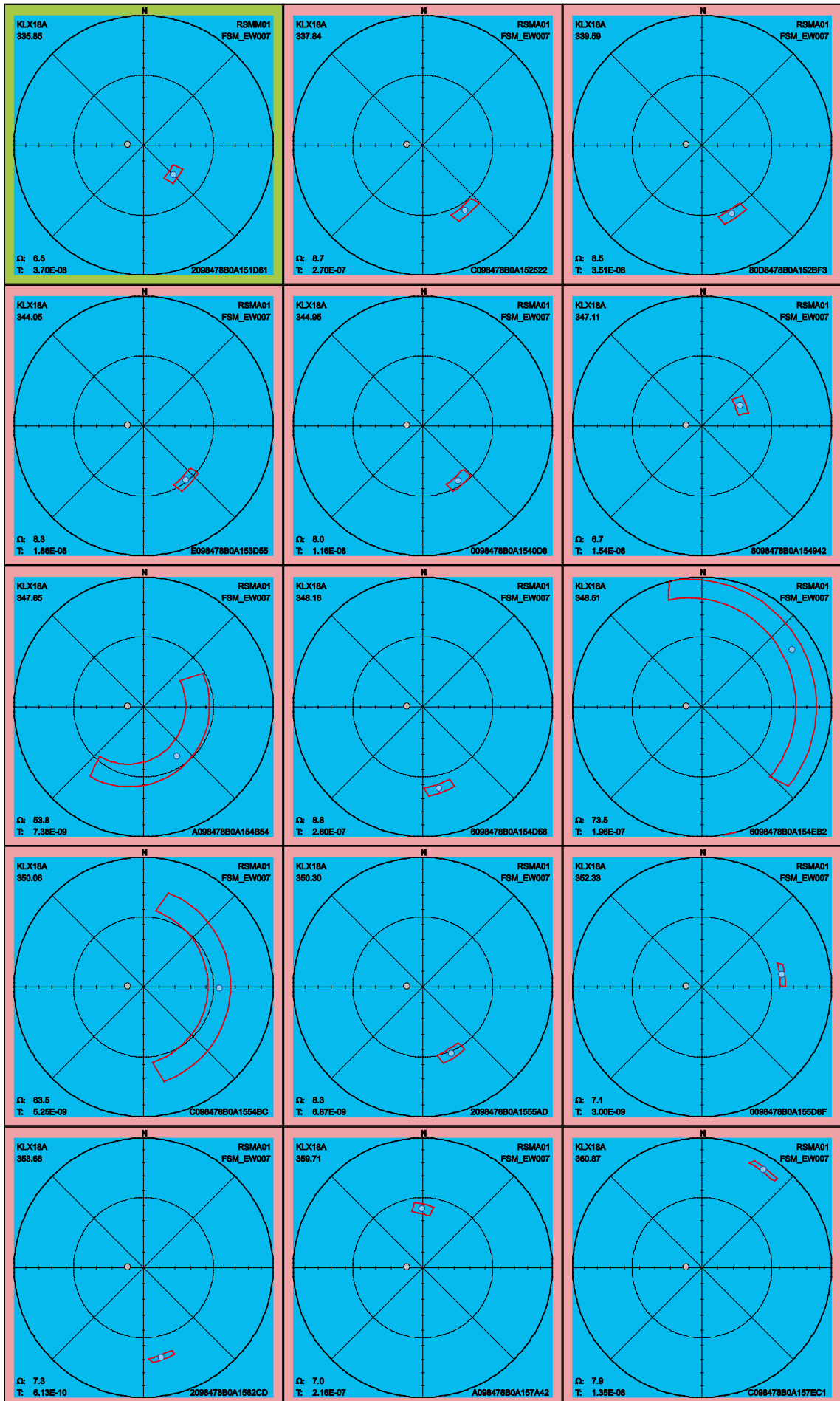
FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
E098478B0A11B1EB	10	111.09	58.9
A098478B0A1229B0	26	141.82	31.3
2098478B0A123B2C	28	146.31	39.9
A098478B0A154B54	59	347.65	53.8
6098478B0A154EB2	61	348.51	73.5
C098478B0A1554BC	62	350.06	63.5
2098478B0A15B6DC	71	375.29	68.2
6098478B0A15C5D6	76	379.14	73.7
4098478B0A1620B2	86	402.51	47.7
C098478B0A1691EE	106	431.62	57.8
6098478B0A17032C	114	460.71	69.6
C098478B0A18301A	134	538.01	69.9

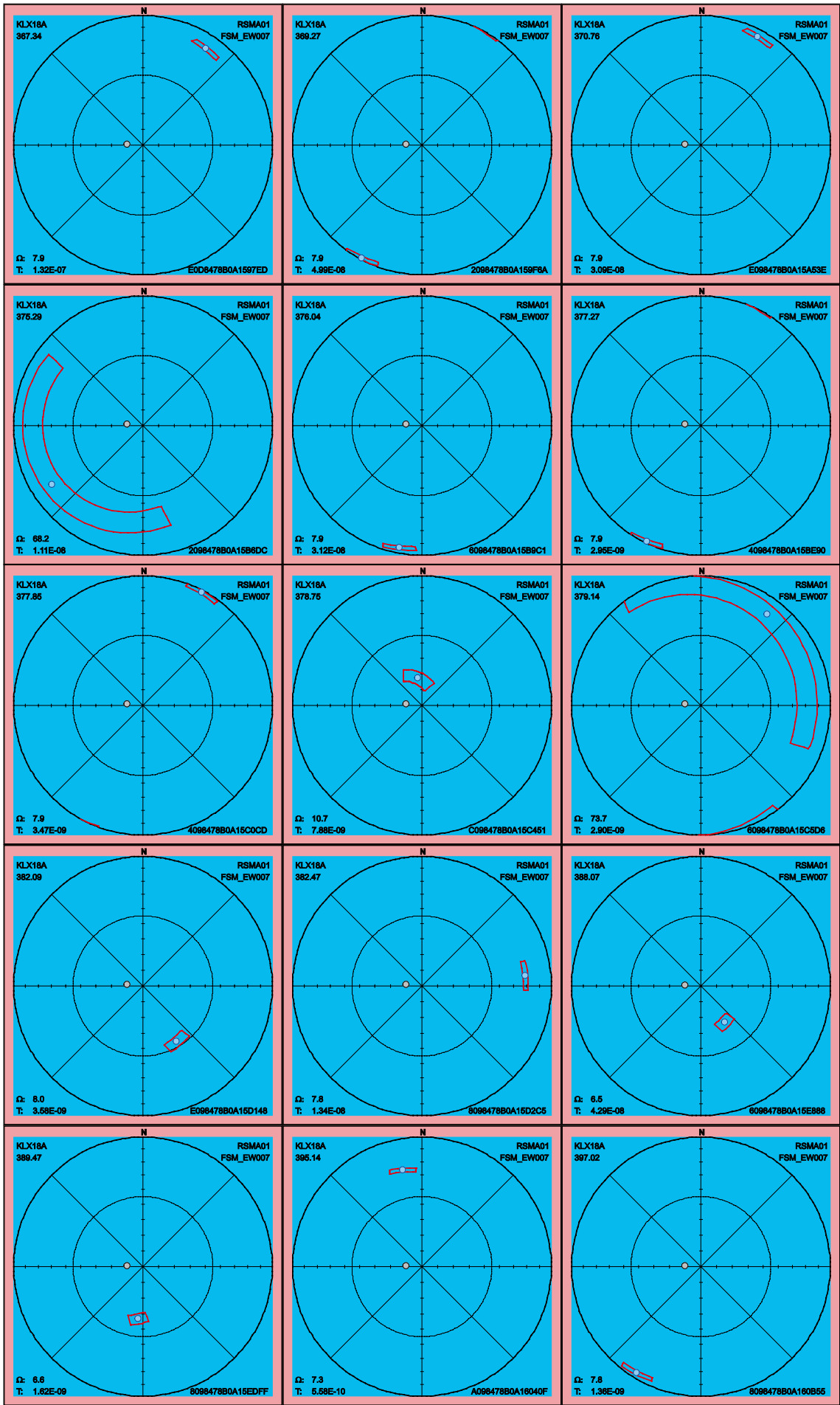


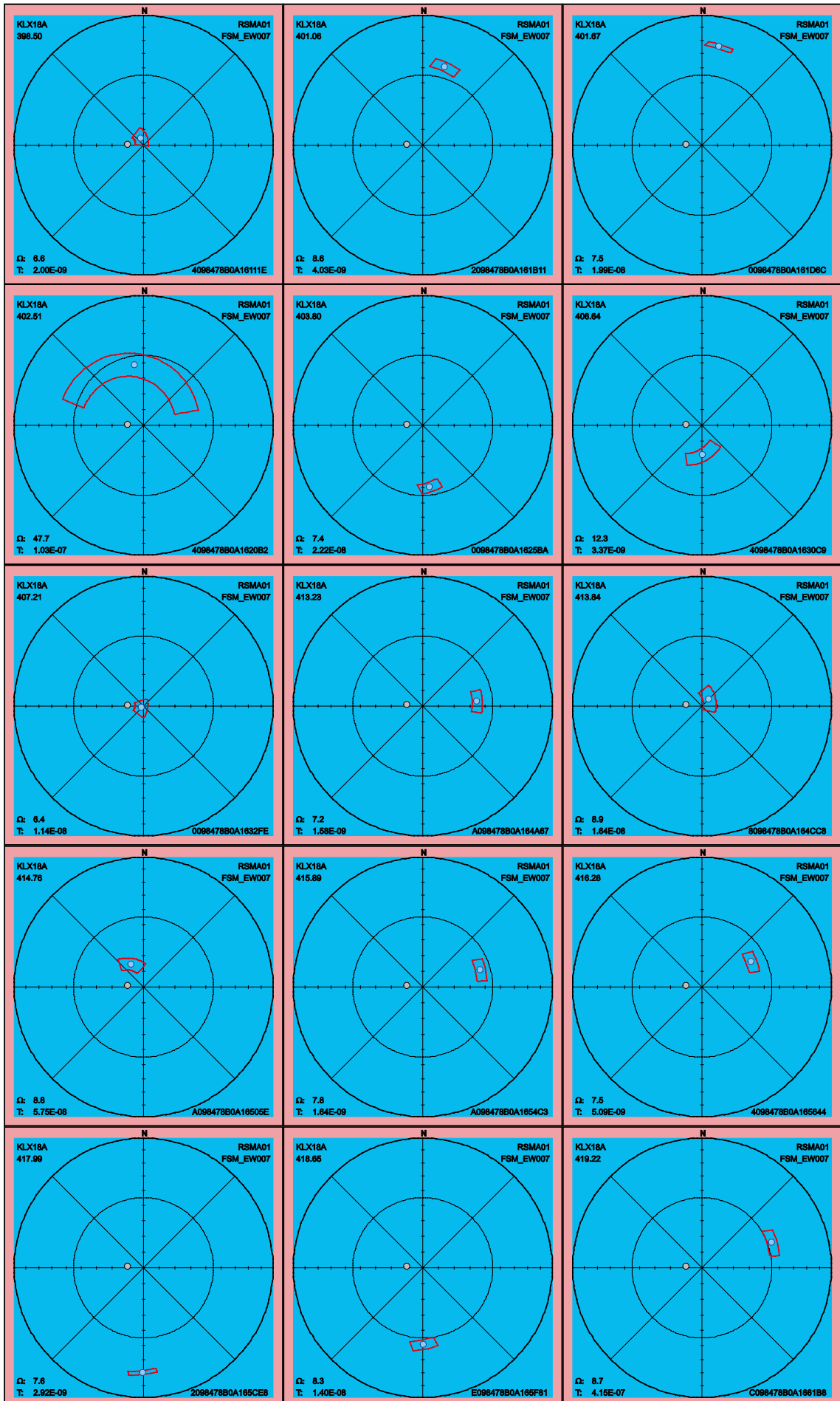


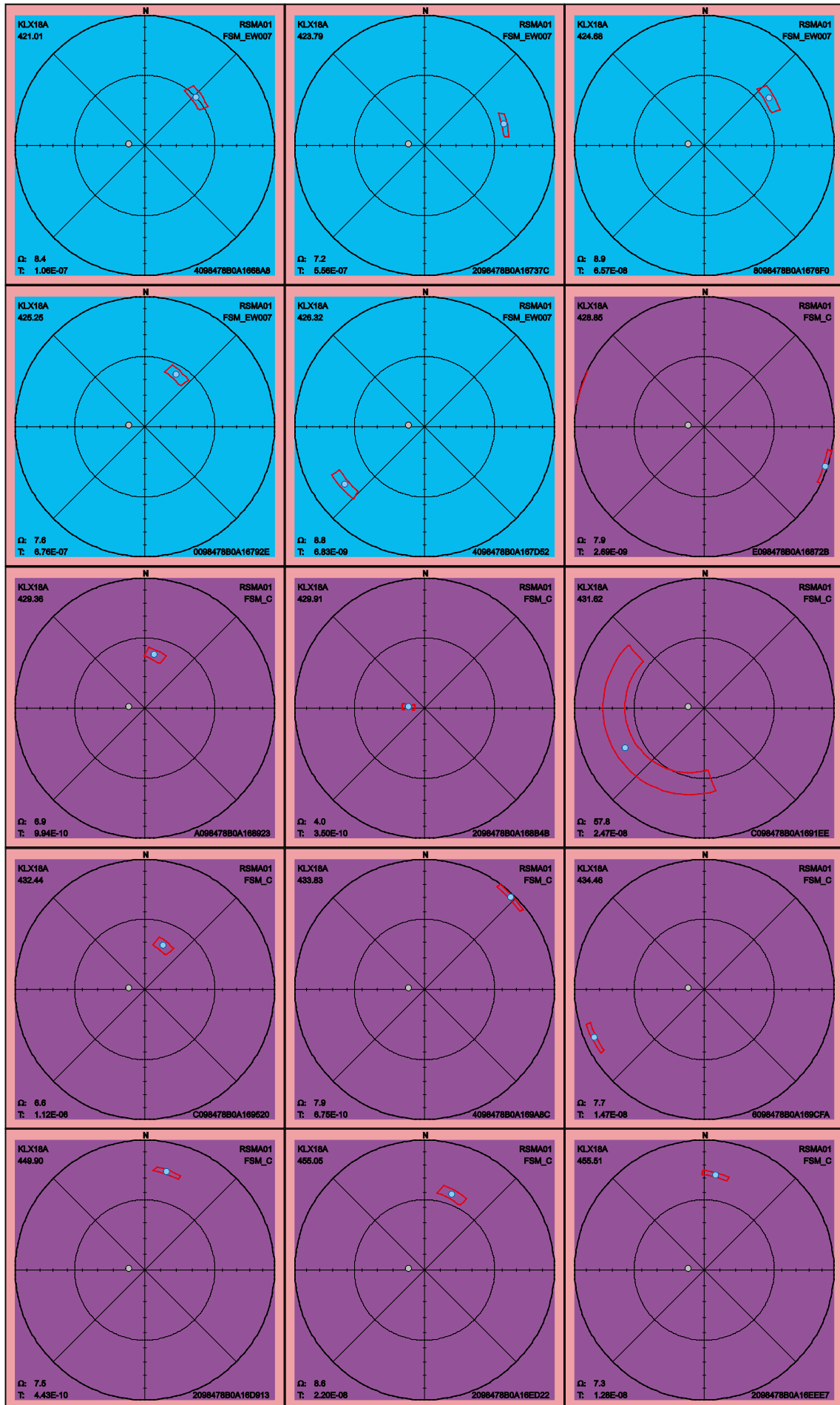


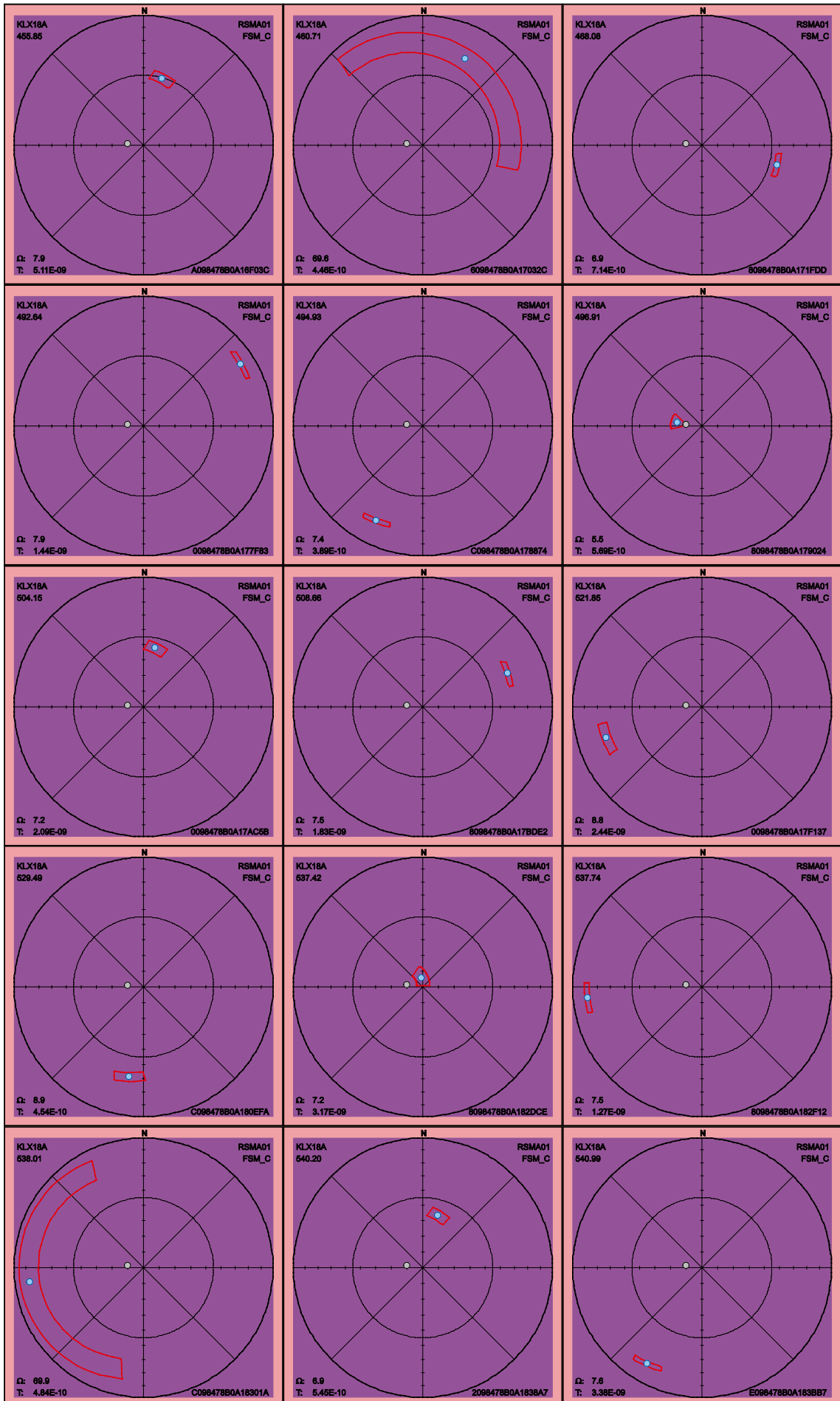


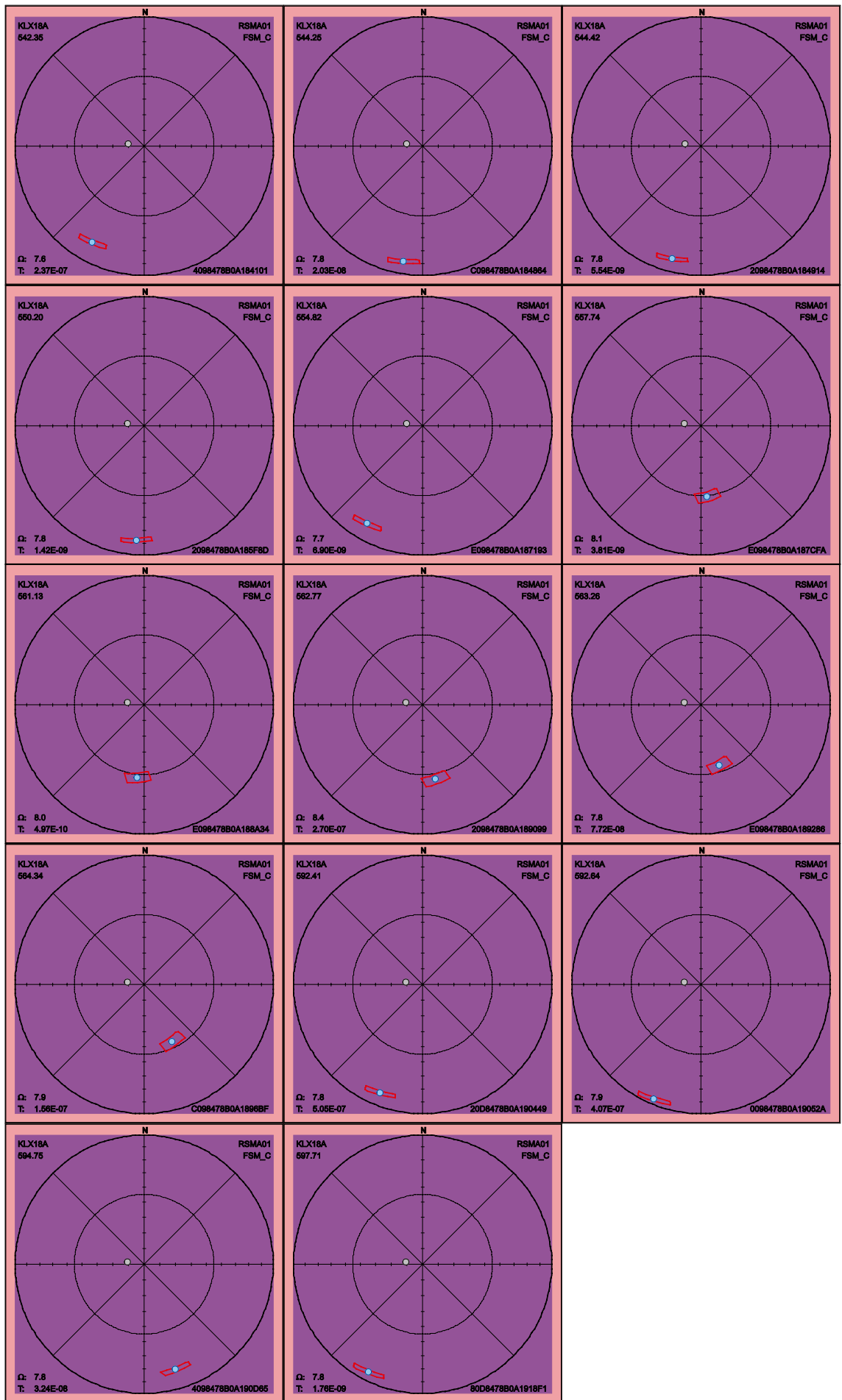










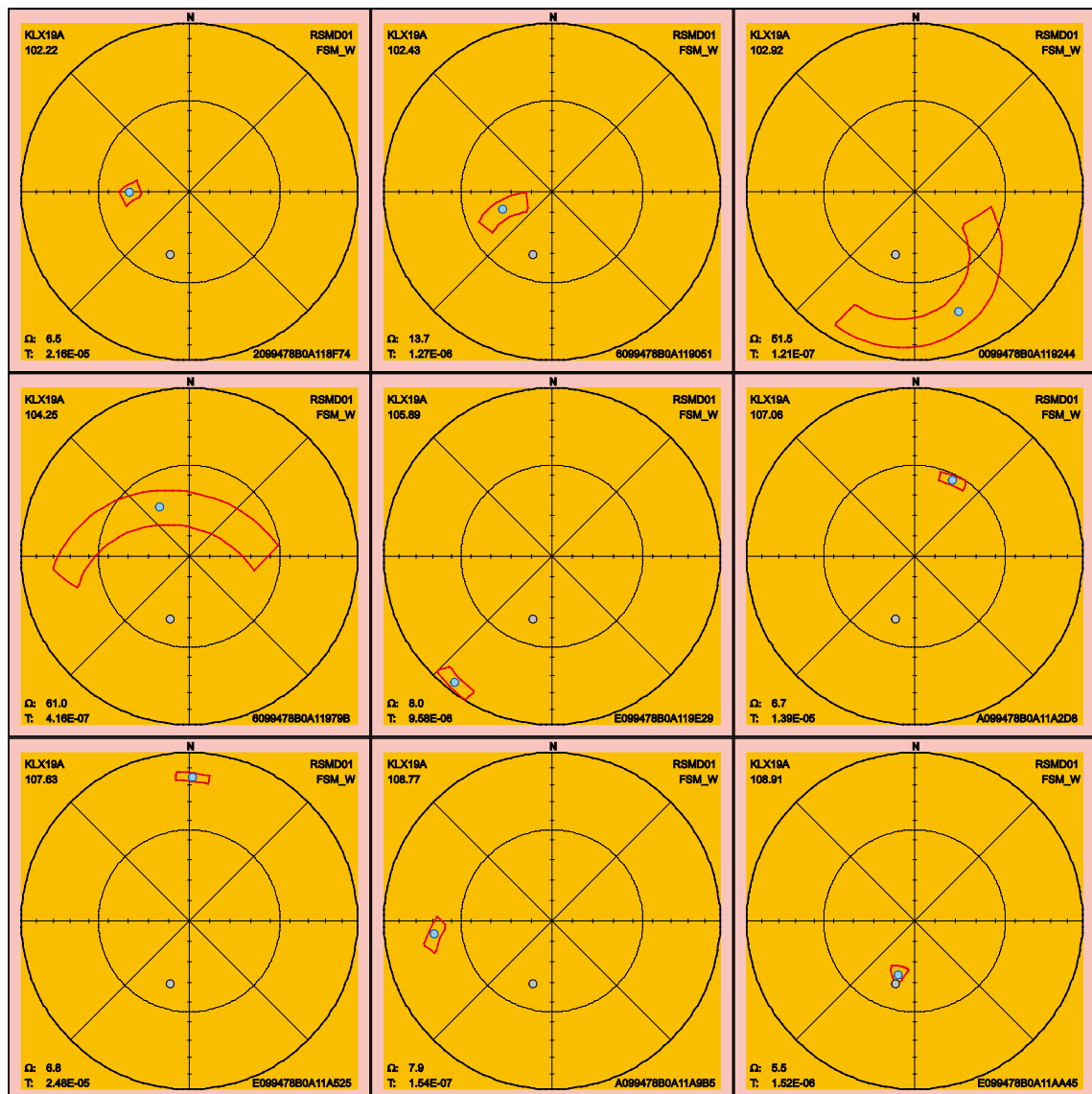


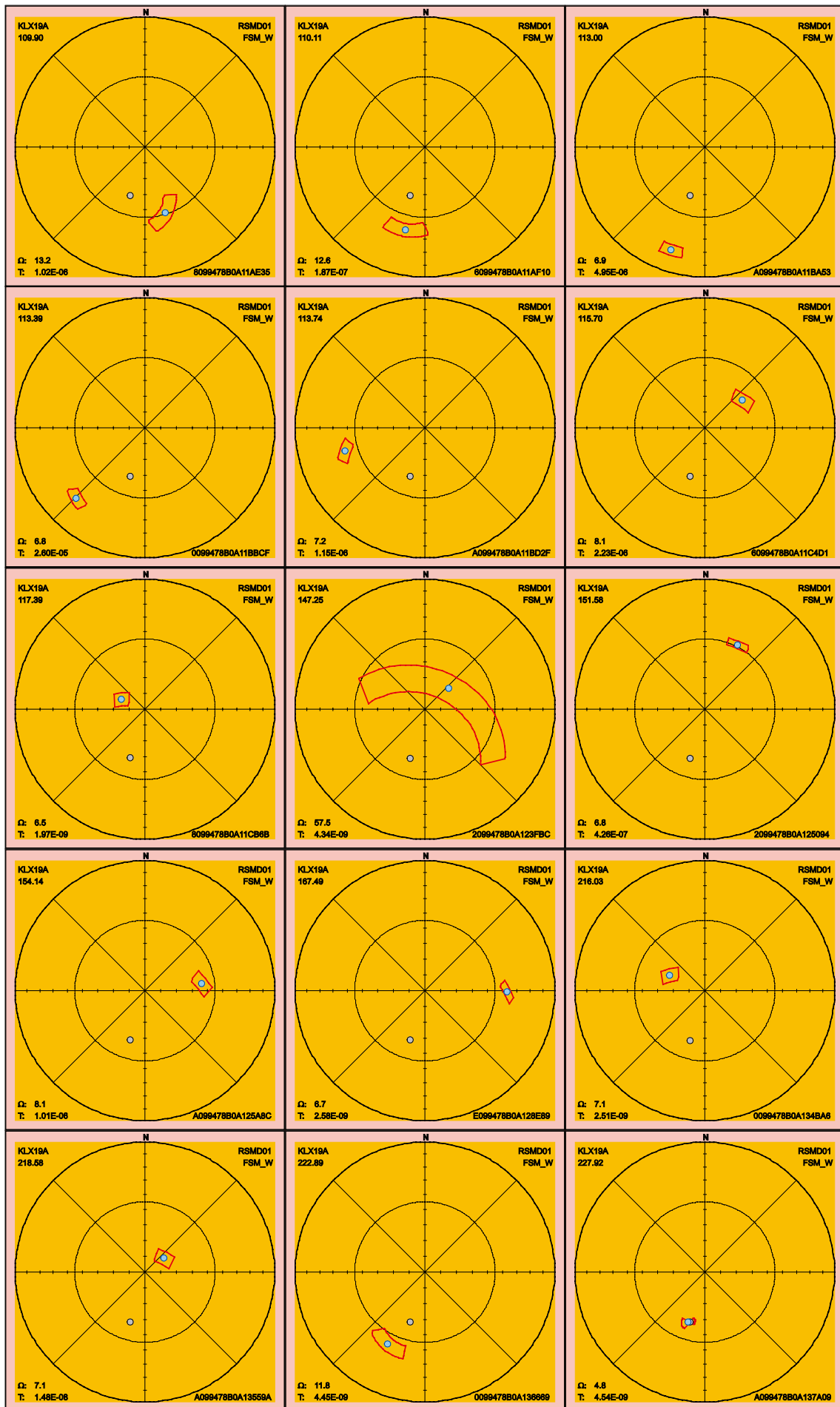
2.3.31 KLX19A

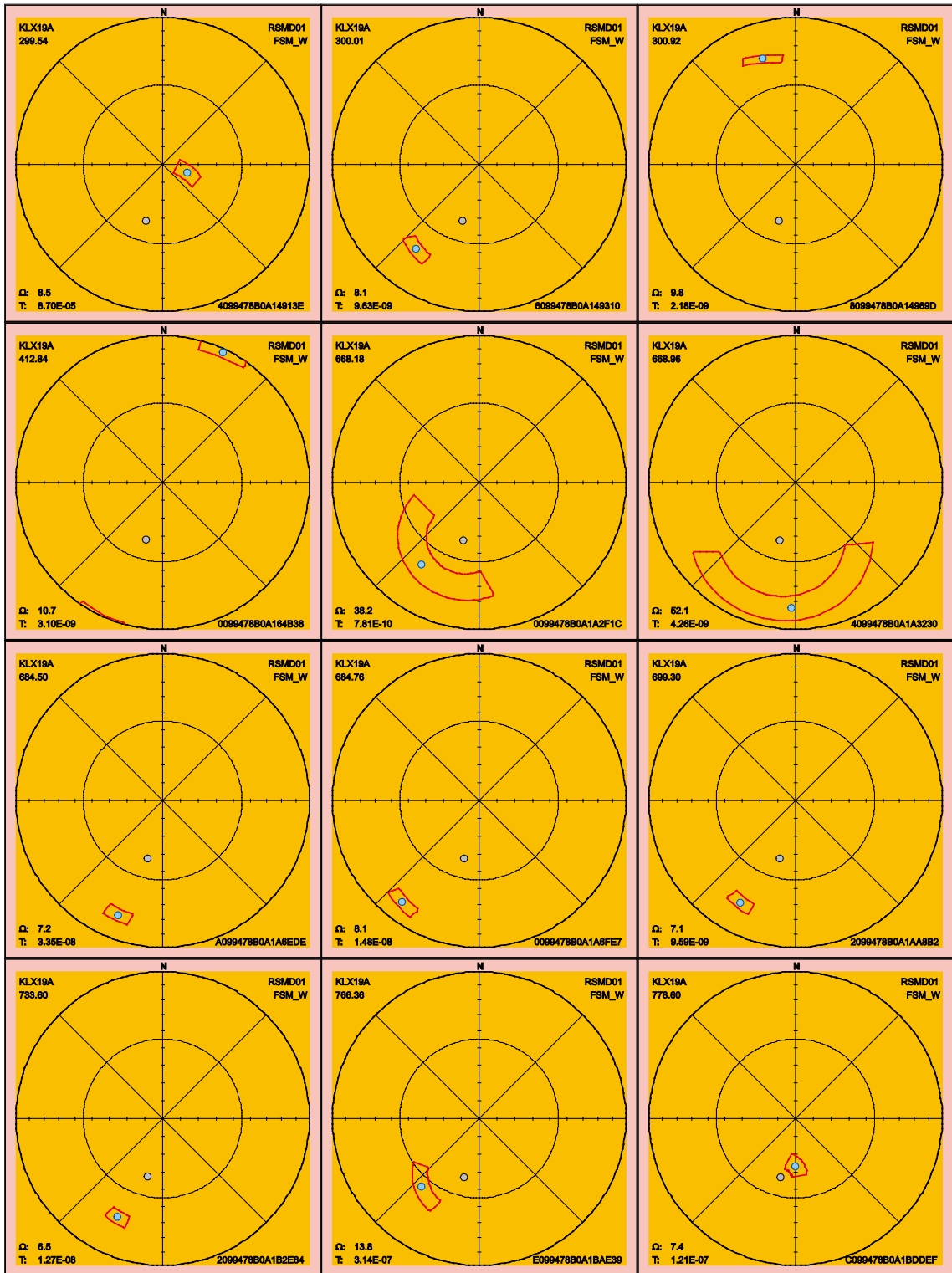
There is one PFL fracture that lacks information about orientation in KLX19A and thus is excluded from this section. The sample space of the remaining 36 fractures is shown below. There are five fractures listed in Table 2-28 that have maximum uncertainty on the 90th percentile level larger than 30° and consequently can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

Table 2-28. Fractures in KLX19A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
0099478B0A119244	3	102.92	51.5
6099478B0A11979B	4	104.25	61.0
2099478B0A123FBC	19	147.25	57.5
0099478B0A1A2F1C	53	668.18	38.2
4099478B0A1A3230	54	668.96	52.1





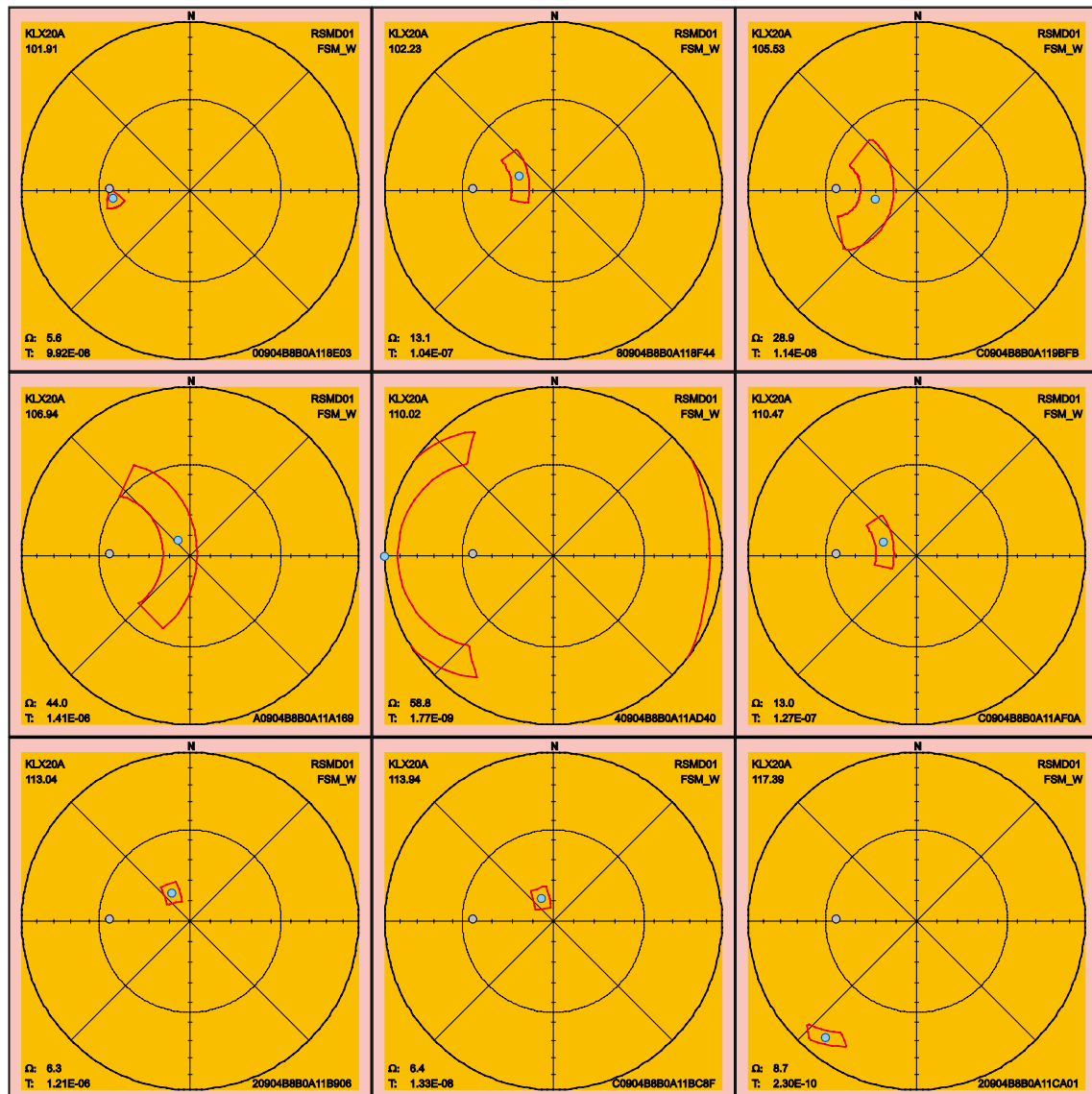


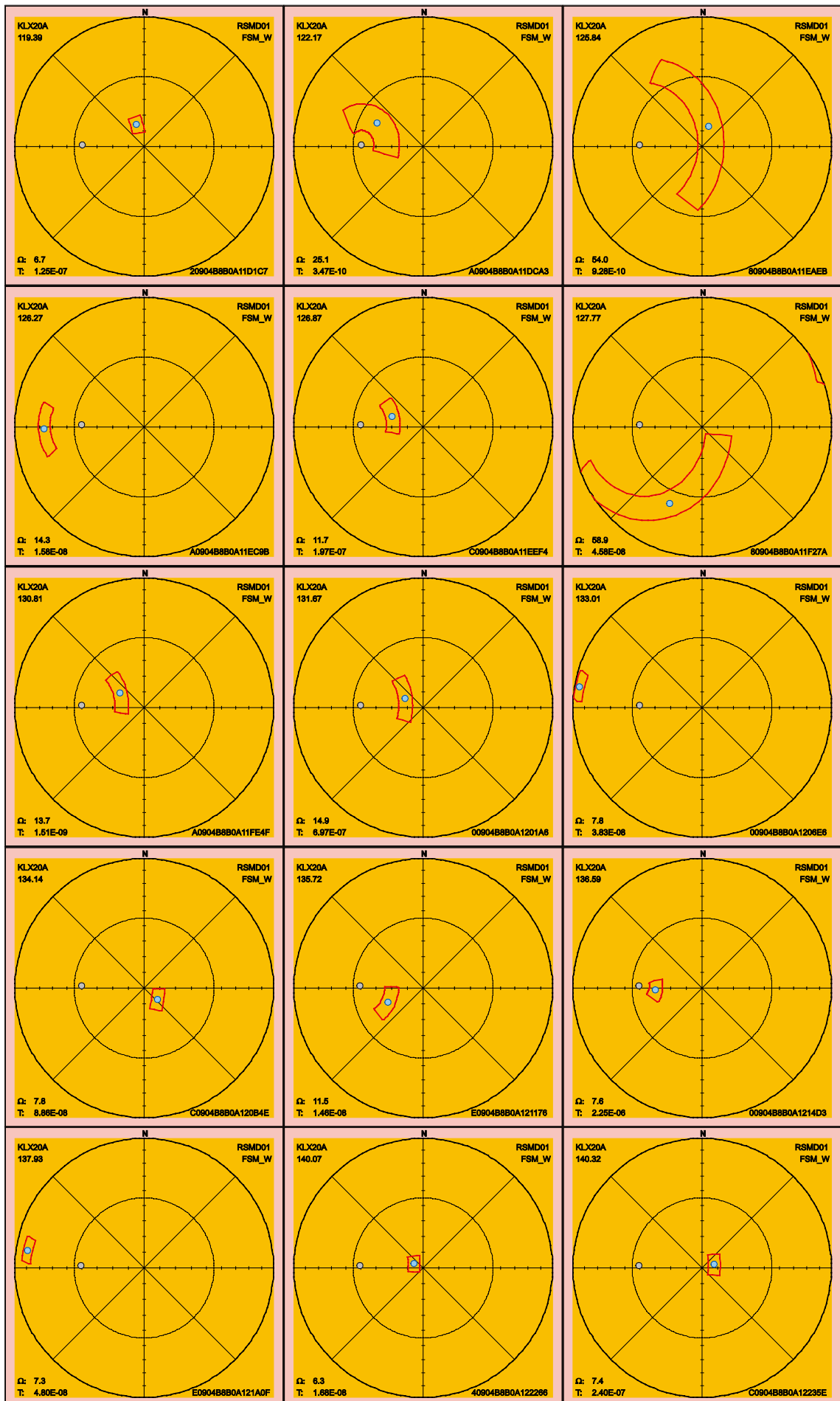
2.3.32 KLX20A

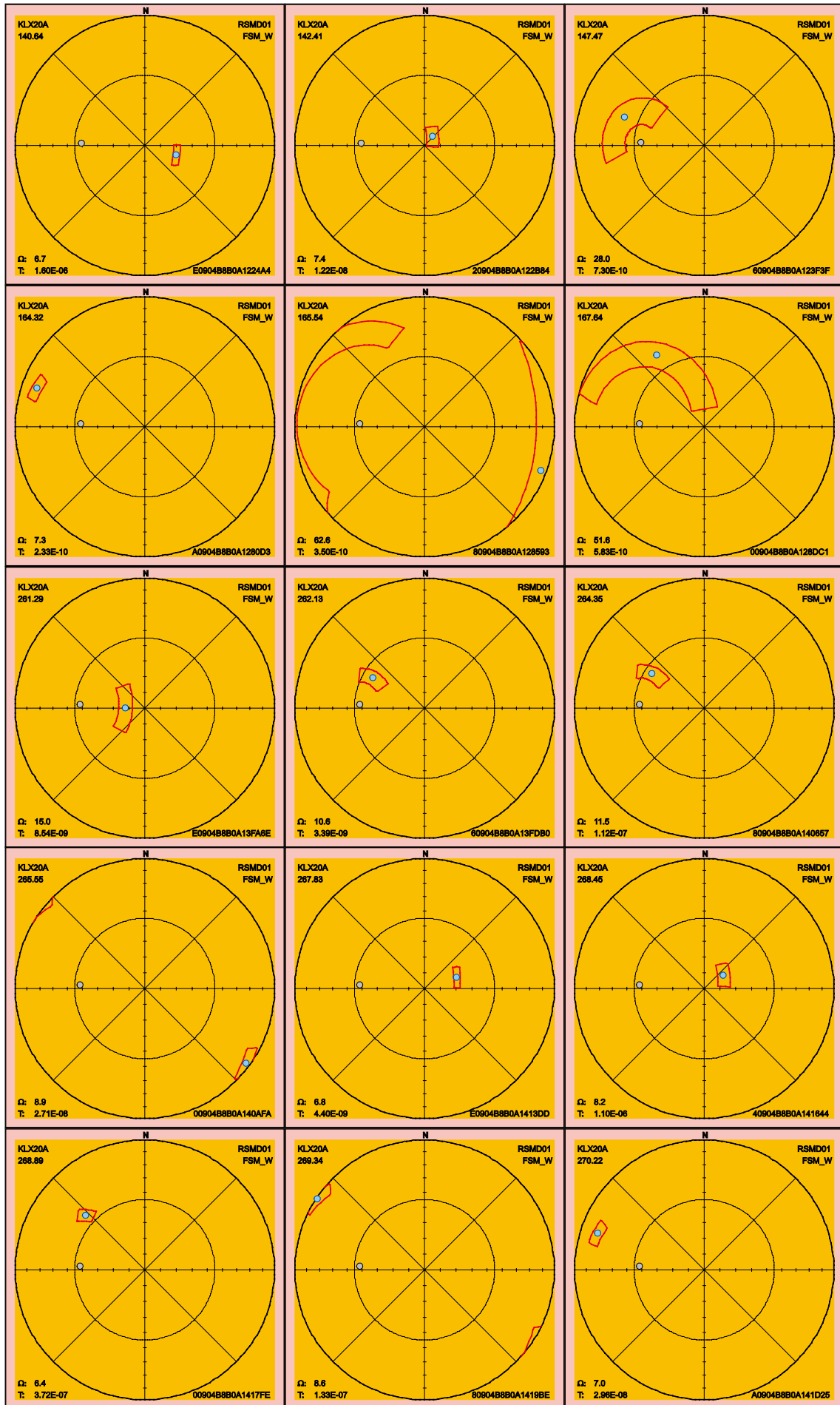
There is one PFL fracture missing orientation information in KLX20A and thus omitted from this section. The 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the remaining 49 PFL fractures is shown below. There are eight fractures, listed in Table 2-29, that have maximum uncertainty larger than 30° and hence can be interpreted having different orientation compared to the best estimate orientation in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

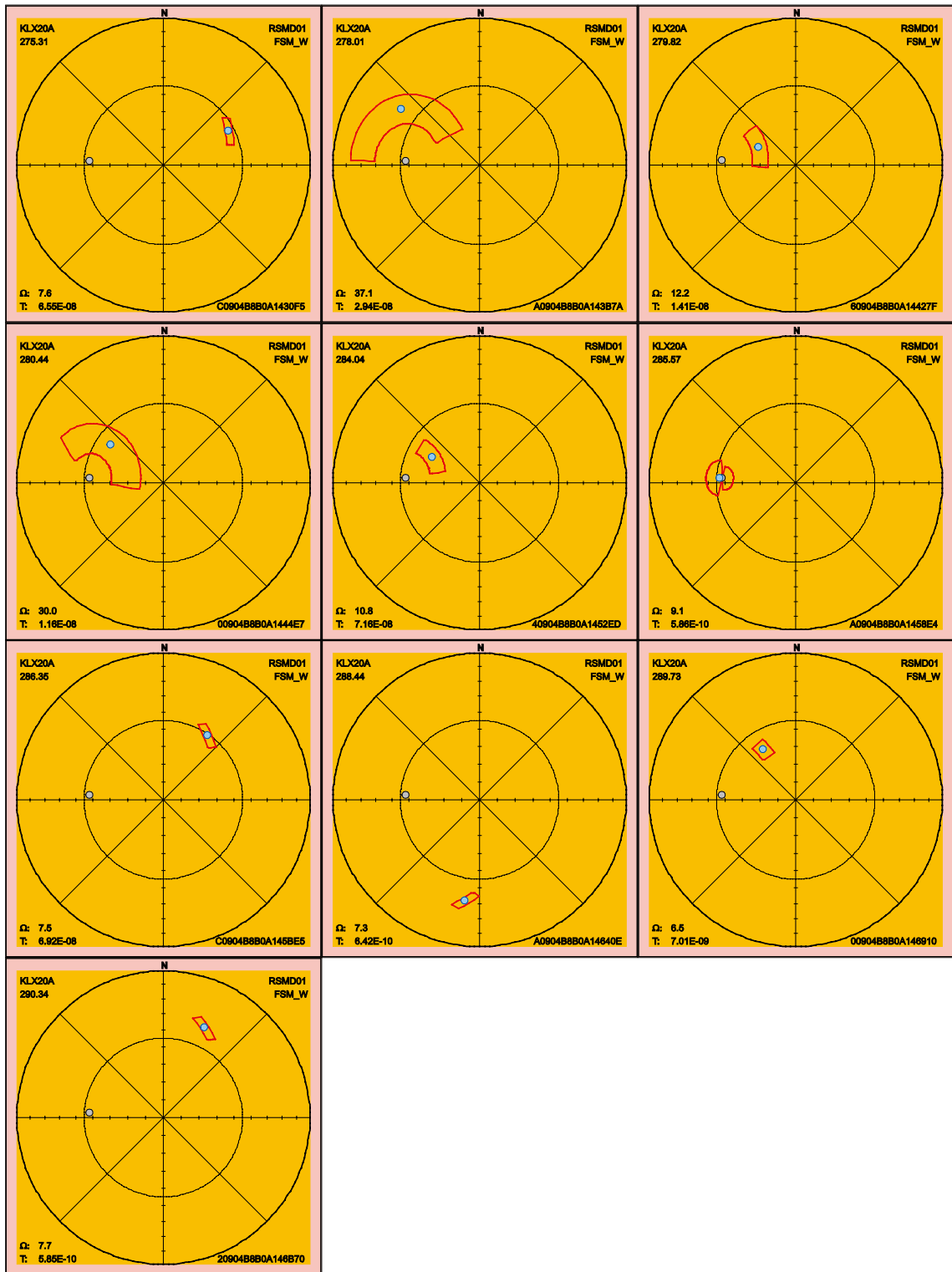
Table 2-29. Fractures in KLX20A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
A0904B8B0A11A169	4	106.94	44.0
40904B8B0A11AD40	5	110.02	58.8
80904B8B0A11EAEB	12	125.84	54.0
80904B8B0A11F27A	15	127.77	58.9
80904B8B0A128593	29	165.54	62.6
00904B8B0A128DC1	30	167.64	51.6
A0904B8B0A143B7A	47	278.01	37.1
00904B8B0A1444E7	49	280.44	30.0



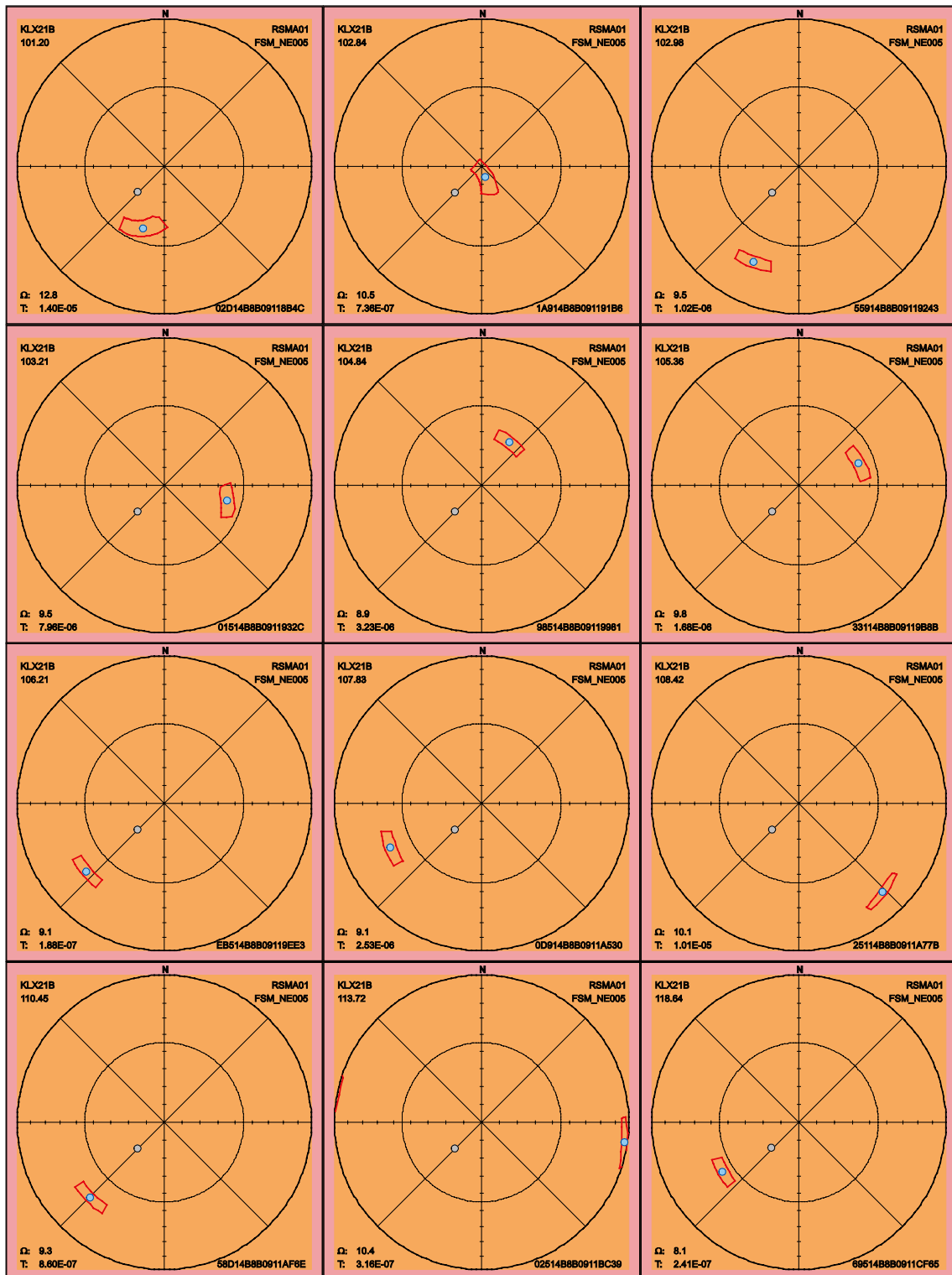


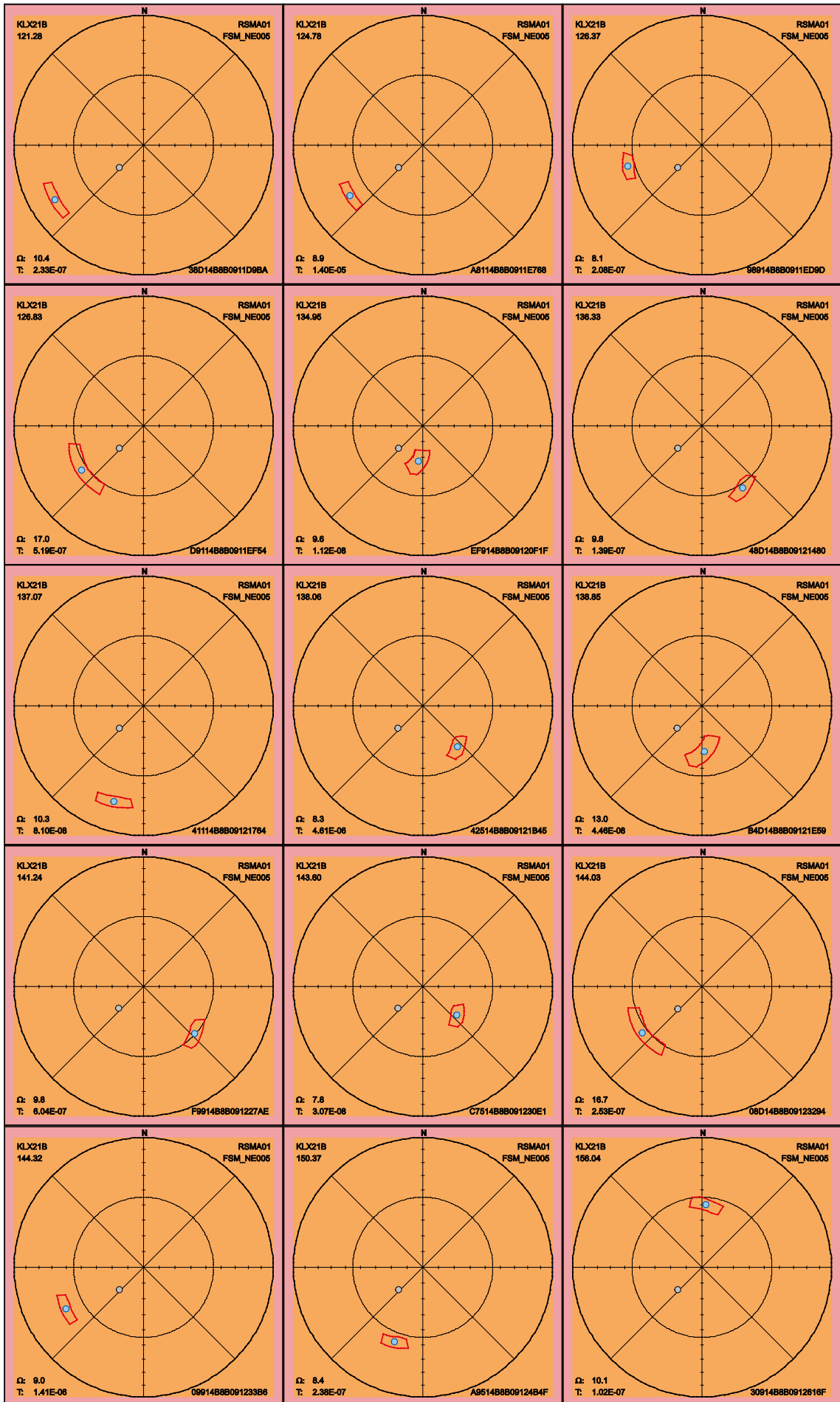


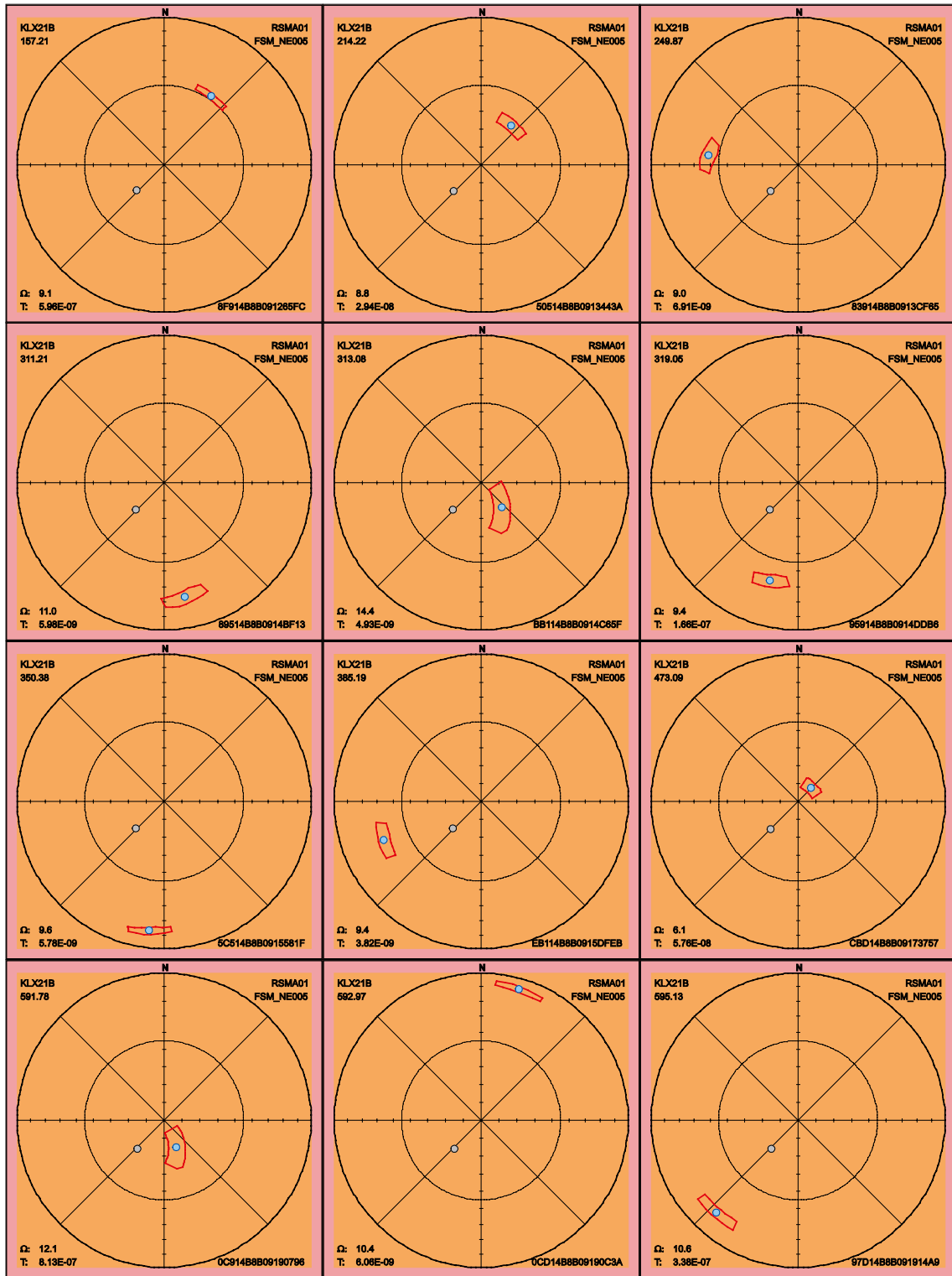


2.3.33 KLX21B

There is no fracture of the 39 PFL fracture in KL21B that have maximum uncertainty larger than 30°. The sample space of uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, is shown below.

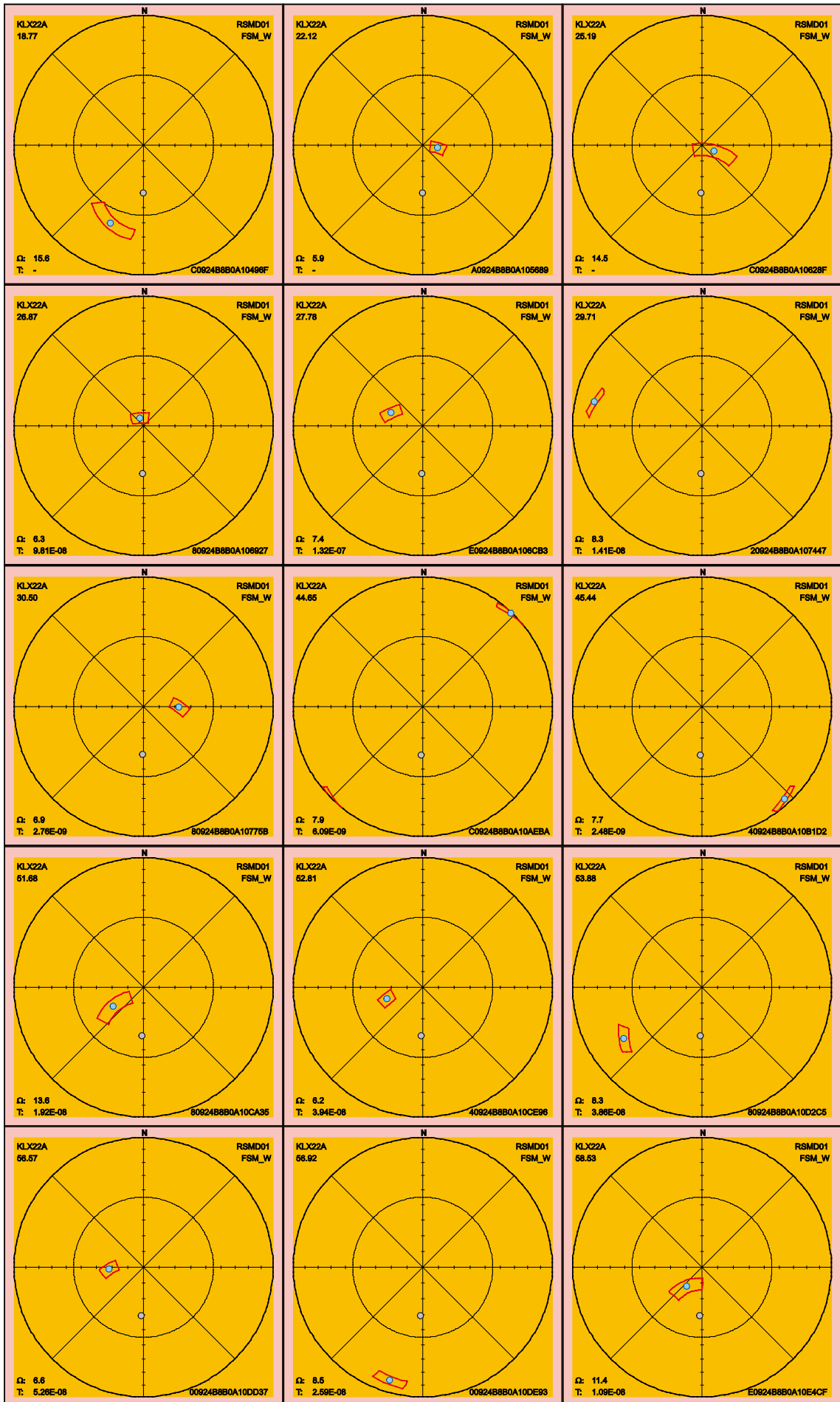


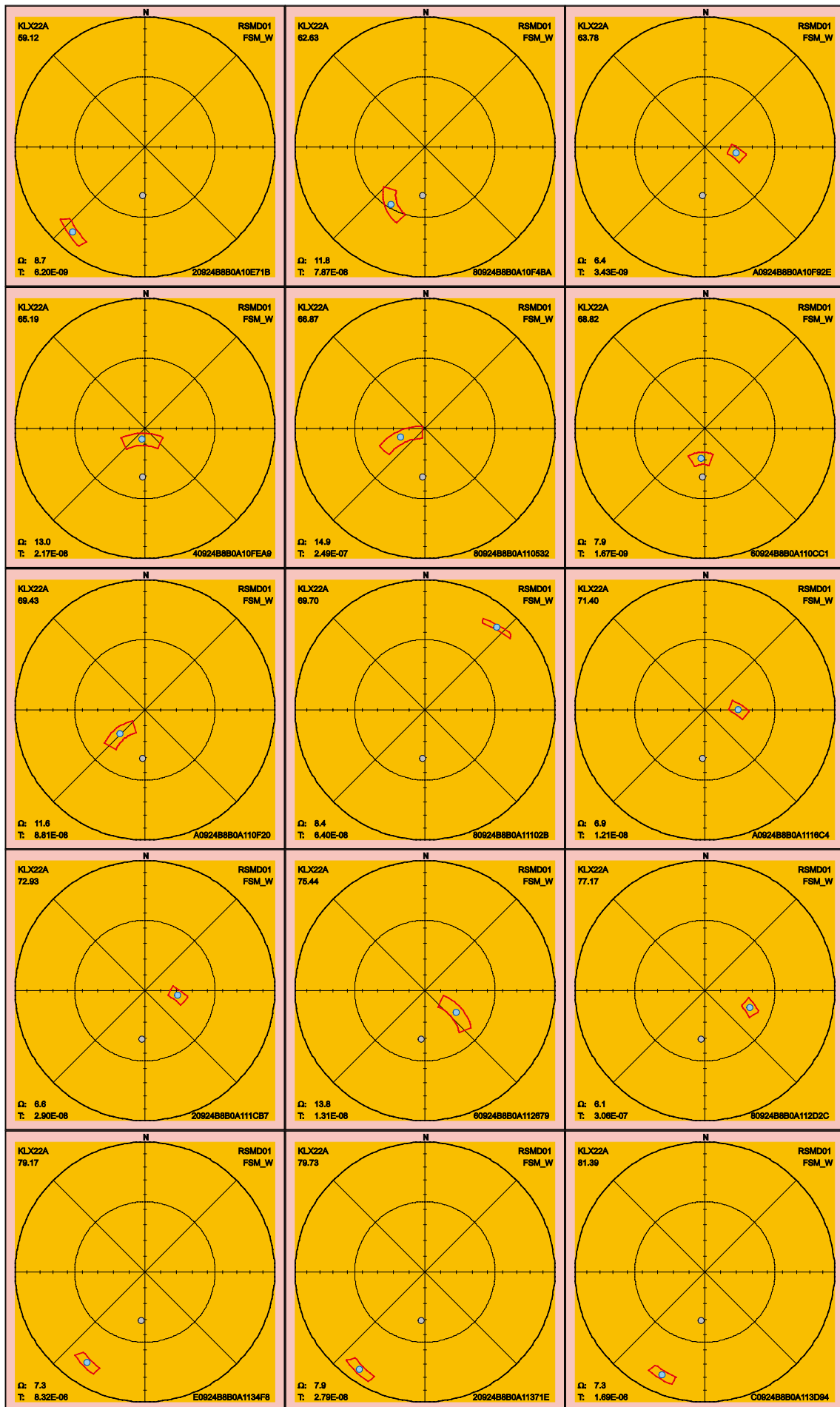


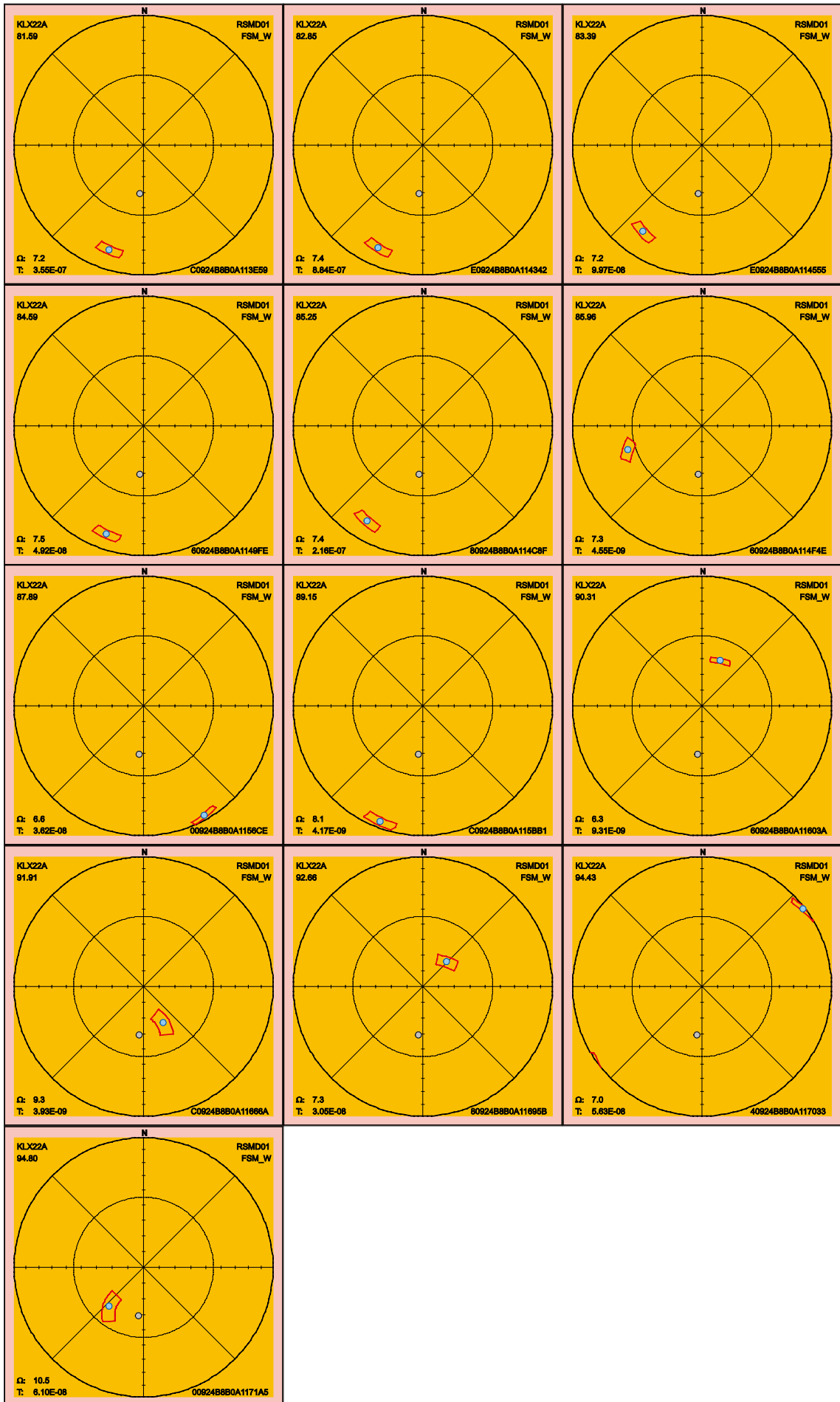


2.3.34 KLX22A

There is no PFL fracture in KLX22A with orientation uncertainty larger than 30°. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 43 PFL fractures.





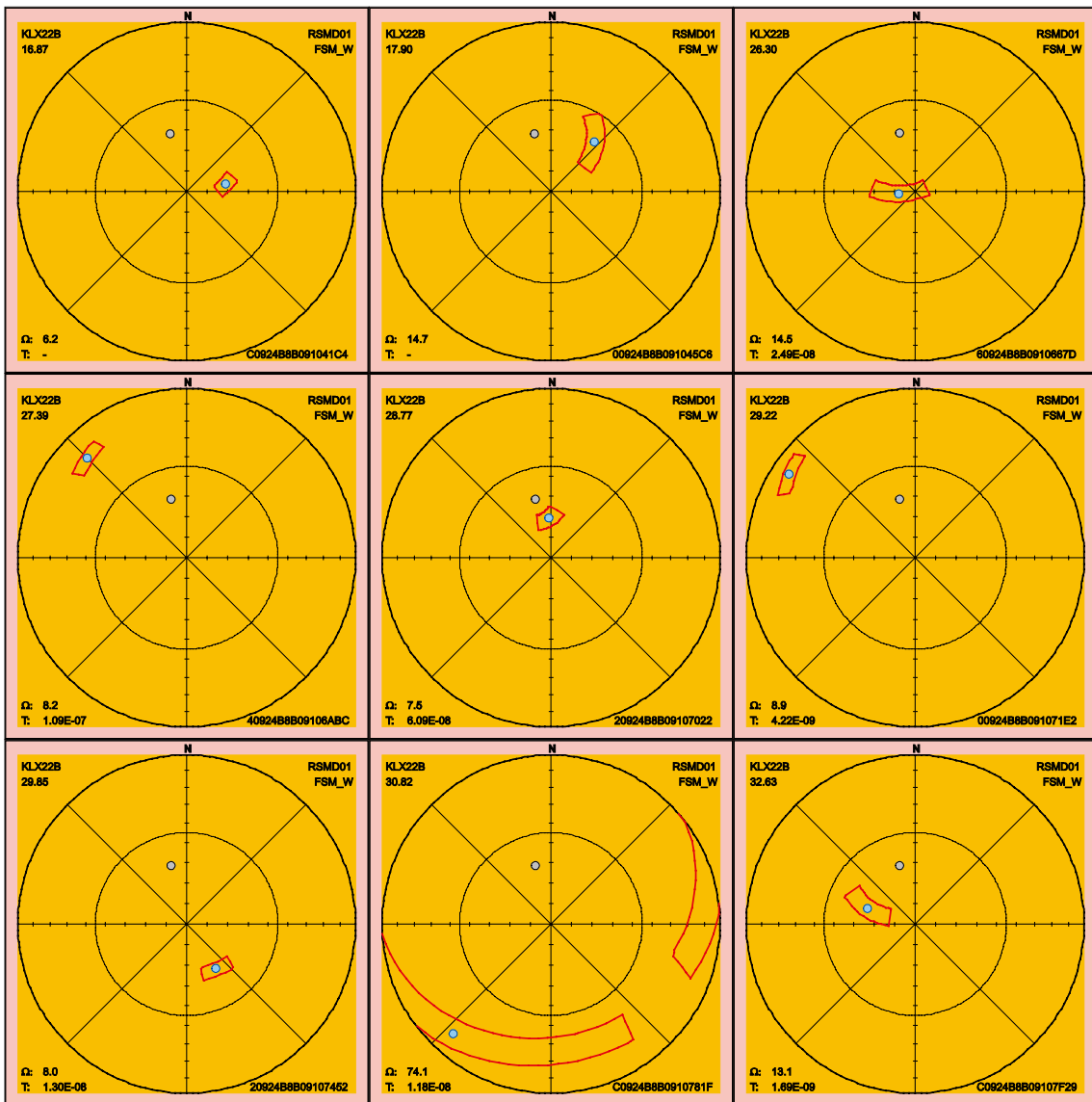


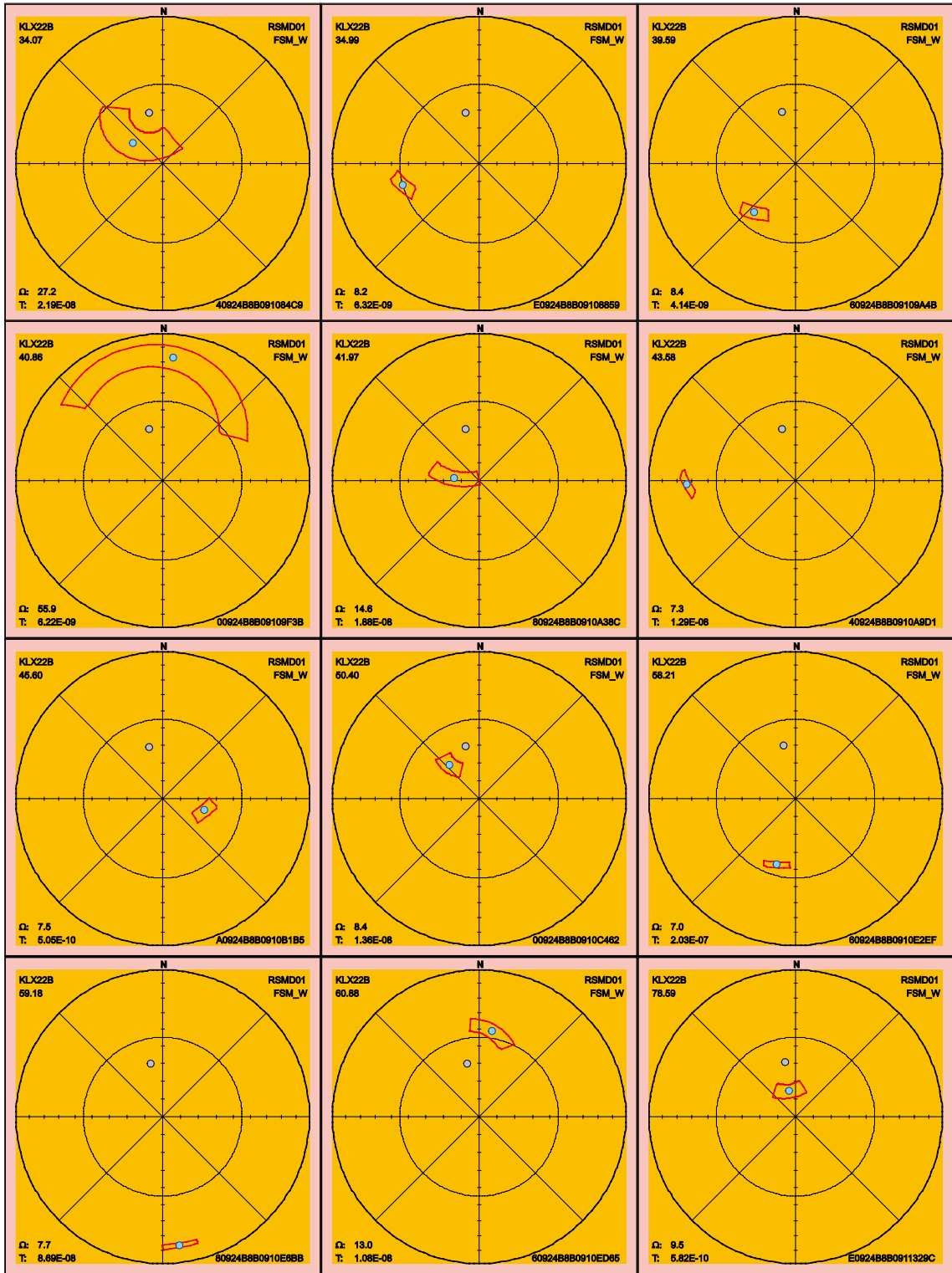
2.3.35 KLX22B

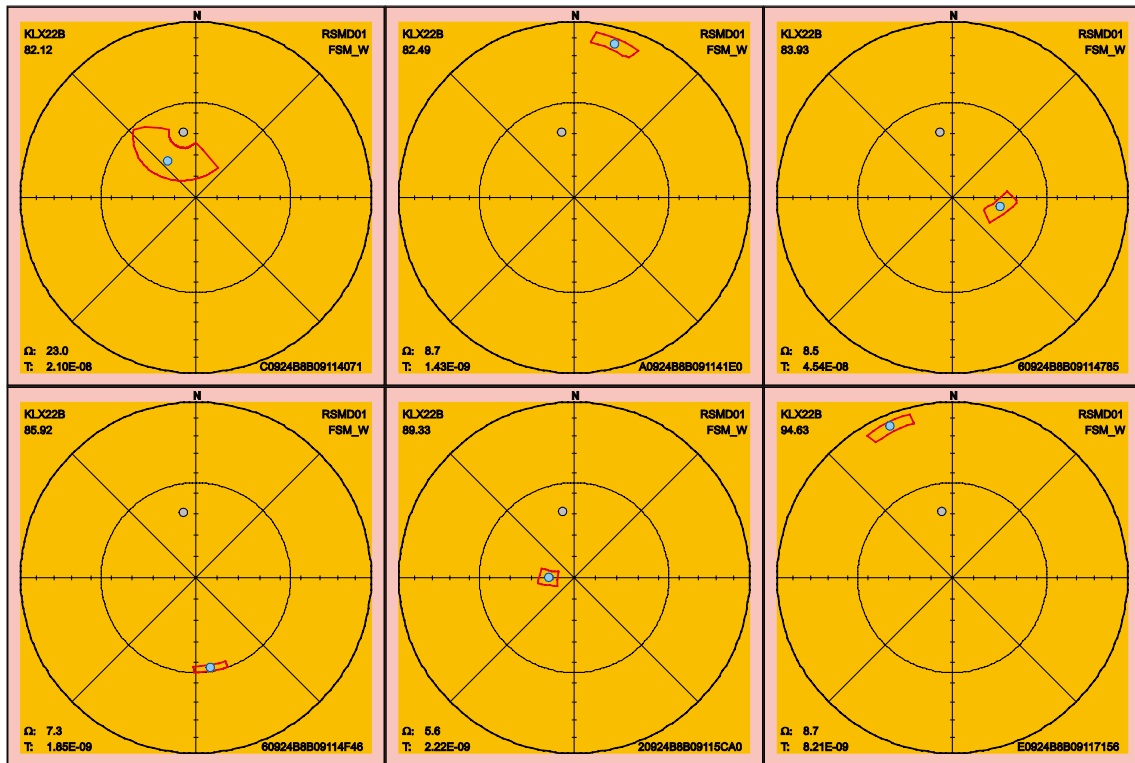
Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 27 PFL fractures in KLX22B. There are two fractures, listed in Table 2-30, that have maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30° and thus can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

Table 2-30. Fractures in KLX22B with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
C0924B8B0910781F	9	30.82	74.1
00924B8B09109F3B	14	40.86	55.9





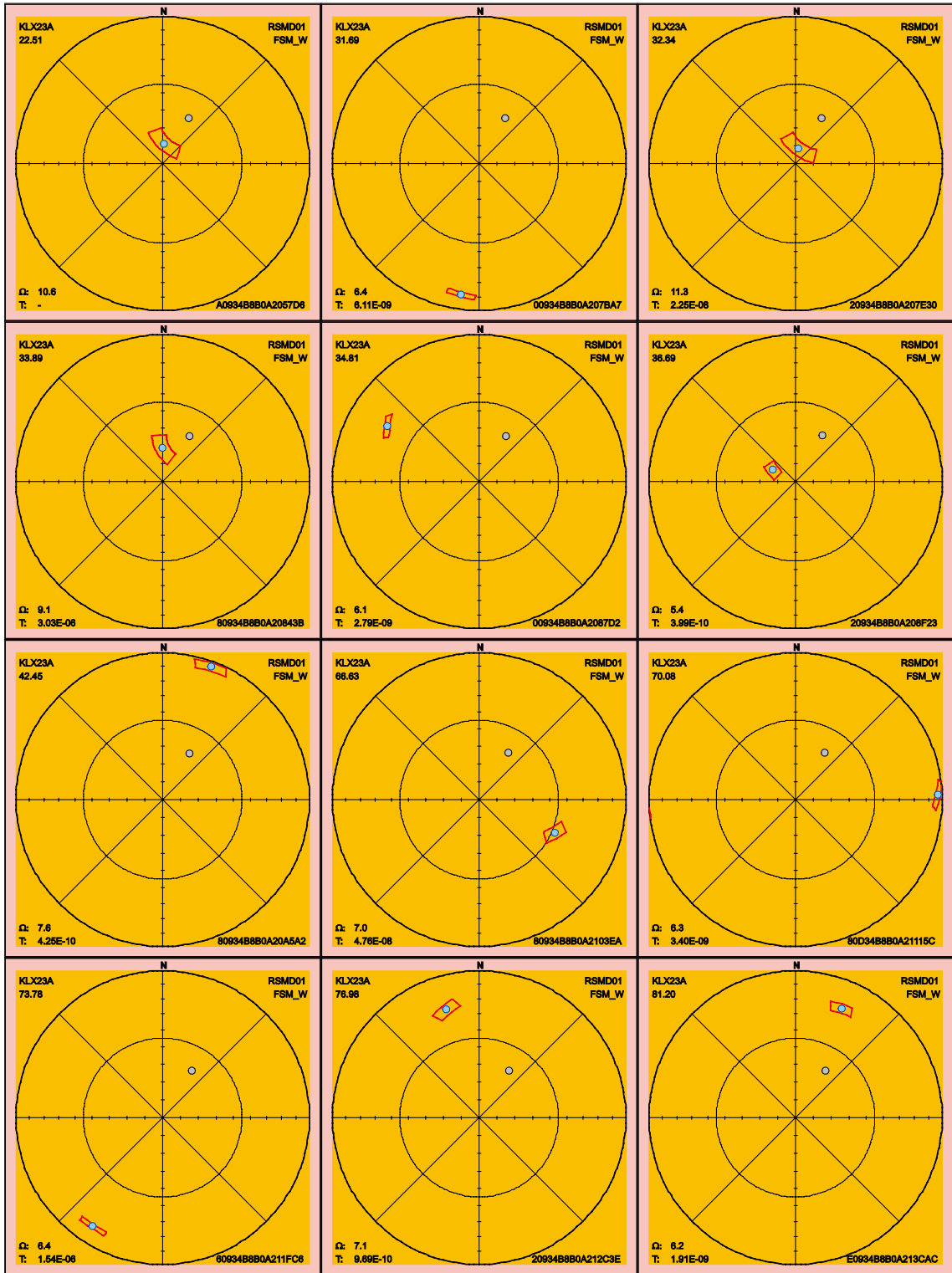


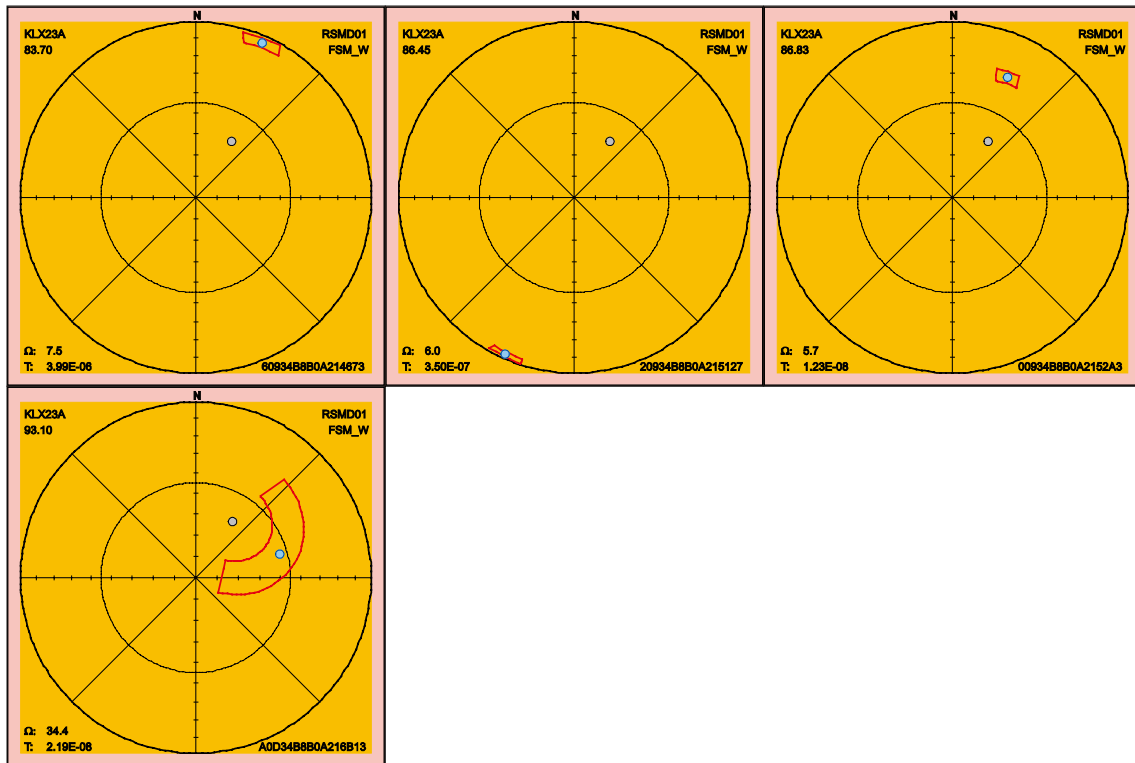
2.3.36 KLX23A

There is one fracture missing information about orientation in KLX23A and consequently is excluded from this section. Of the remaining 16 fractures one has maximum uncertainty larger than 30° , see Table 2-31. Fractures having large uncertainty can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX23A.

Table 2-31. Fractures in KLX23A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30° .

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
A0D34B8B0A216B13	16	93.10	34.4



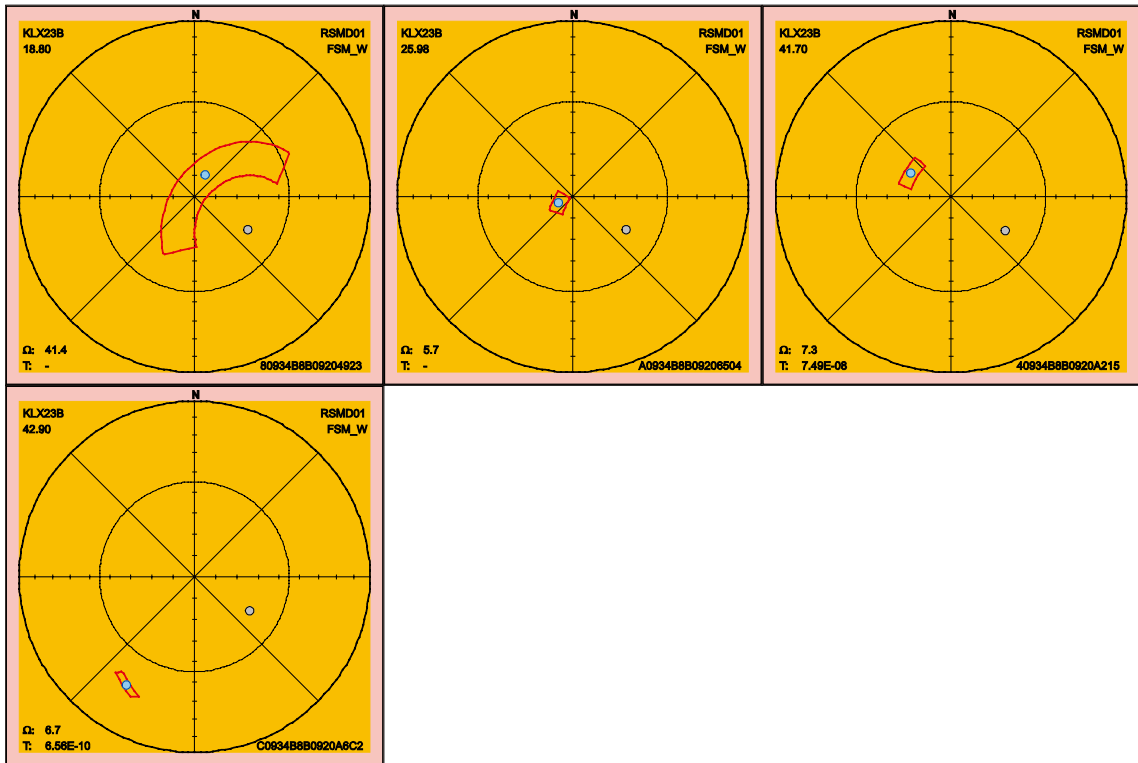


2.3.37 KLX23B

Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the four PFL fractures in KLX23B. There is one fracture, see Table 2-32, that has maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, larger than 30°.

Table 2-32. Fractures in KLX23B with uncertainty, Ω, larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
80934B8B09204923	1	18.80	41.41

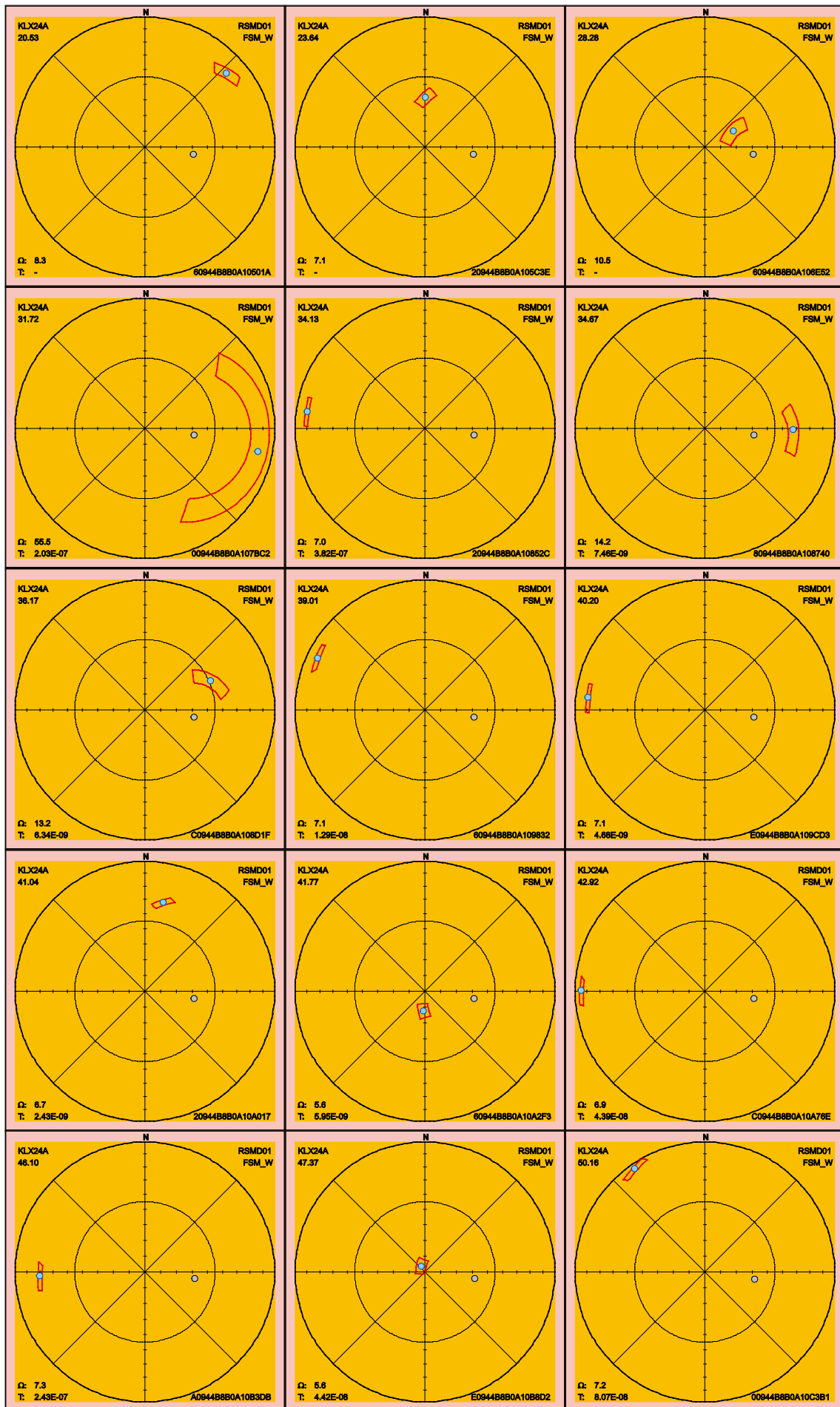


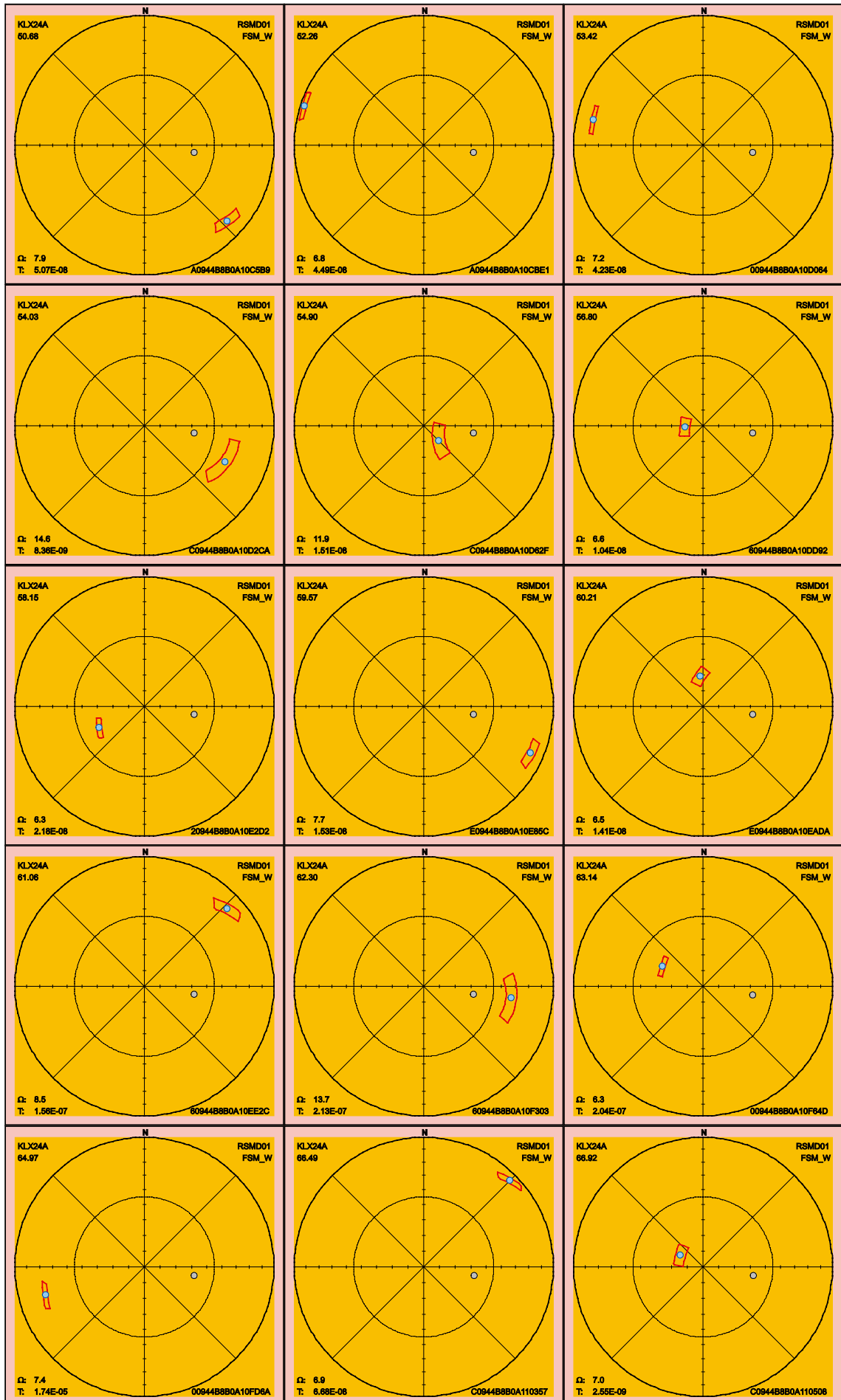
2.3.38 KLX24A

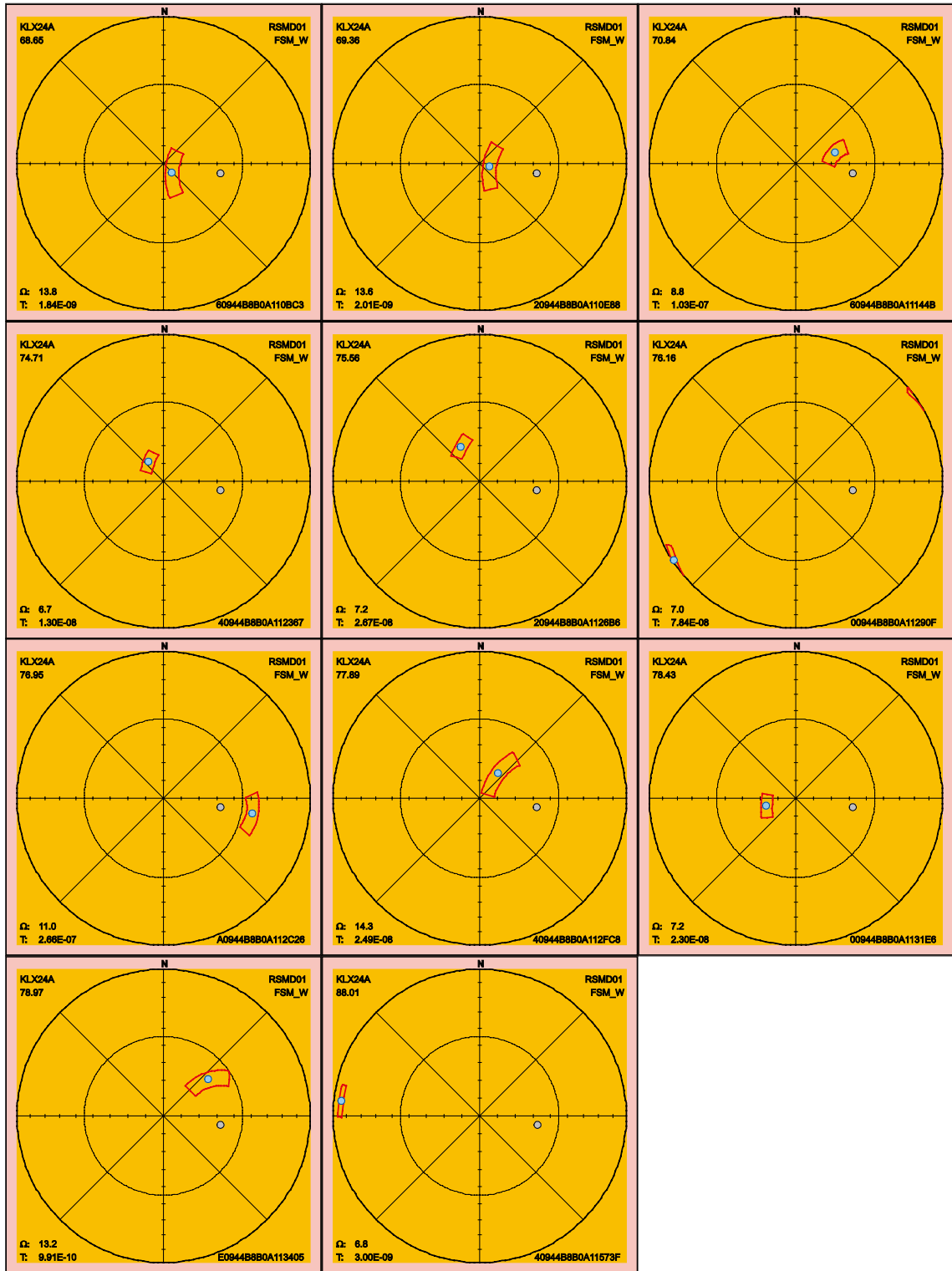
There are 41 PFL fractures in KLX24A of which one has maximum uncertainty larger than 30°, see Table 2-33. A fracture can have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/ if the uncertainty is large. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the PFL fractures in KLX24A.

Table 2-33. Fractures in KLX24A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
00944B8B0A107BC2	4	31.72	55.5





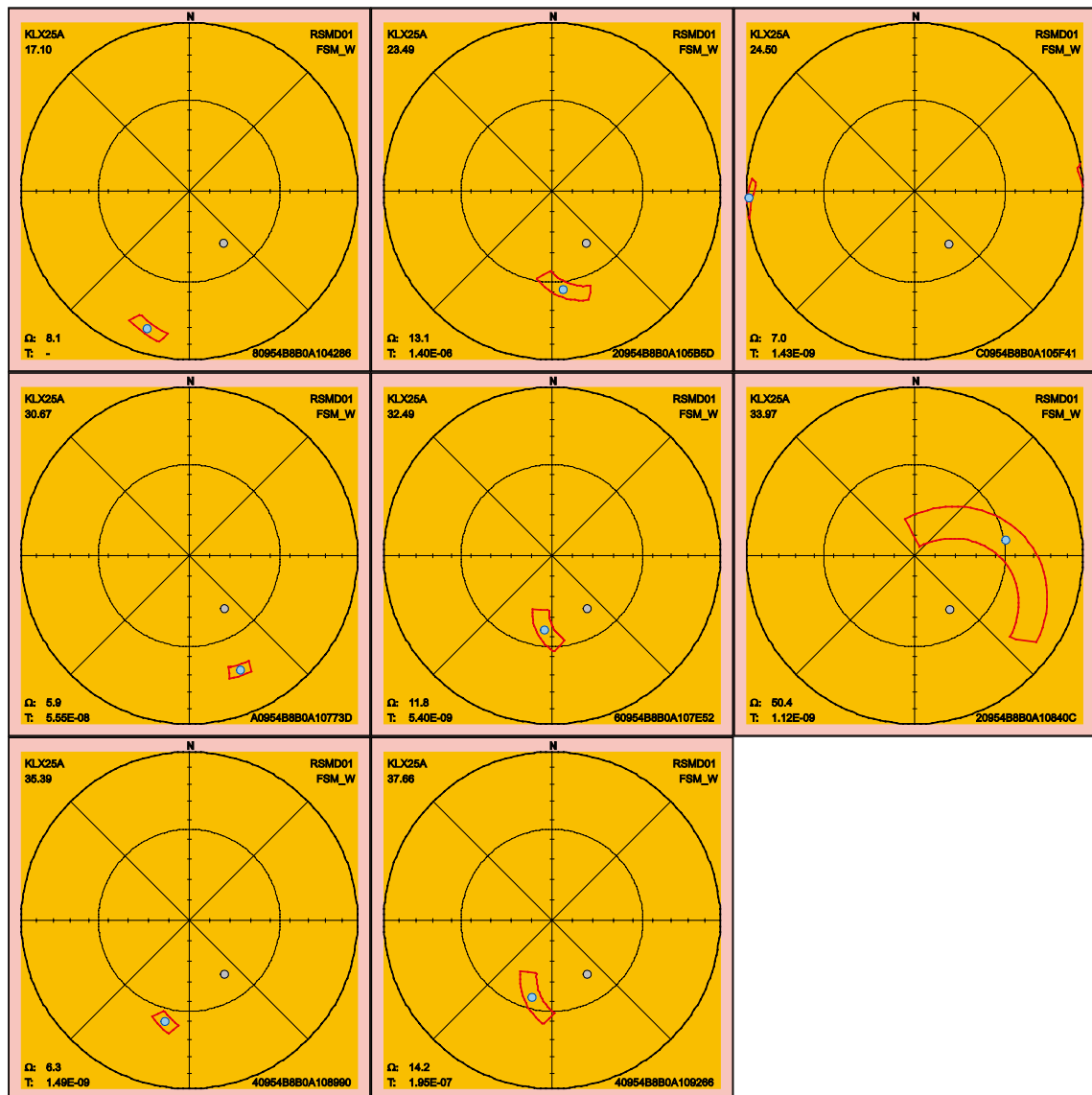


2.3.39 KLX25A

Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the eight PFL fractures in KLX25A. There is only one fracture, see Table 2-34, that has maximum uncertainty on the 90th percentile larger than 30° and hence might have an alternative interpretation of orientation compared to the best estimate orientation that is found in the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/.

Table 2-34. Fractures in KLX25A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
20954B8B0A10840C	6	33.97	50.4

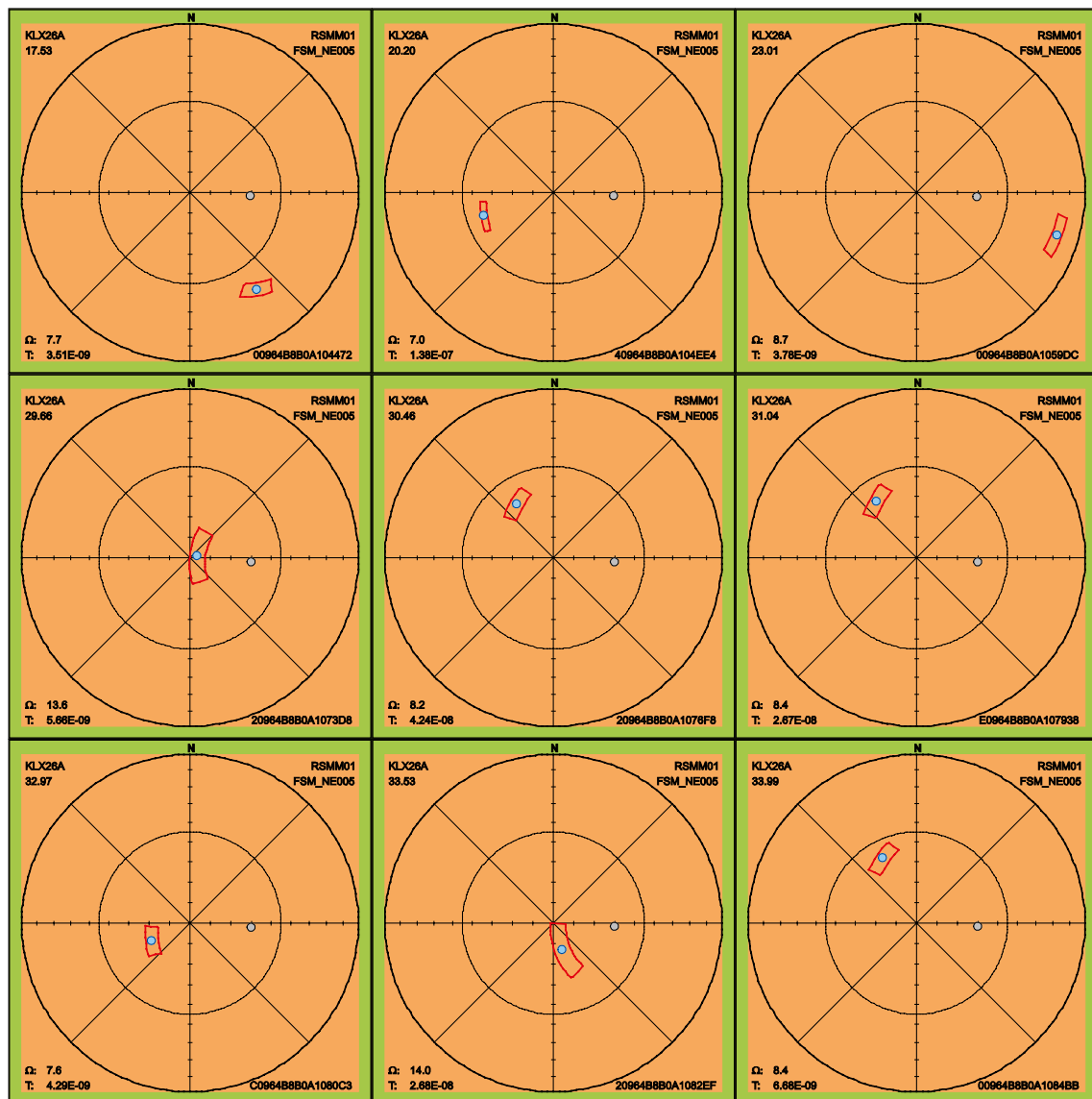


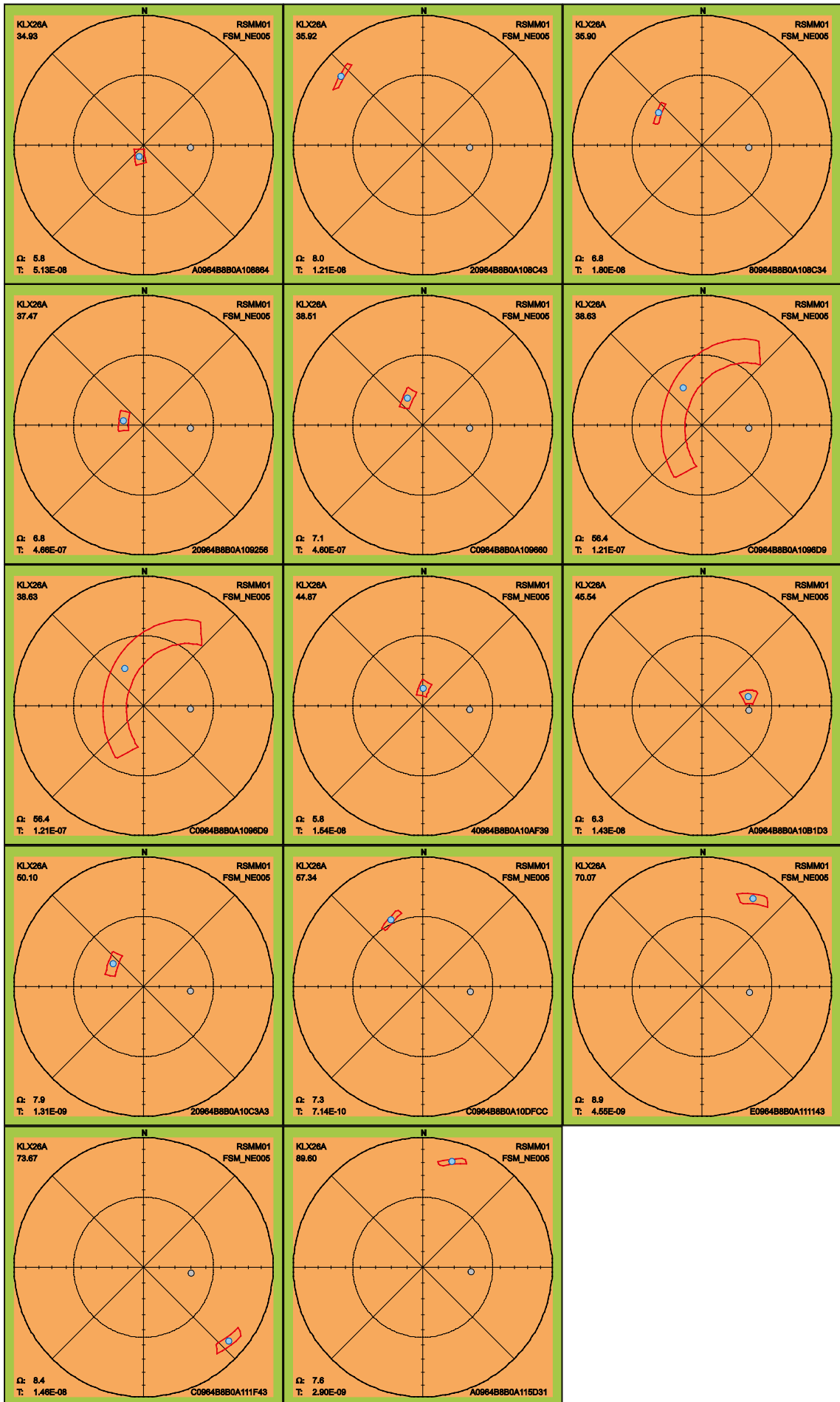
2.3.40 KLX26A

There are 23 PFL fractures in KLX26A of which one has maximum uncertainty larger than 30°, see Table 2-35. A fracture with large uncertainty can have a different interpretation of the orientation compared to the table p_fract_core in /Sicada 2008/. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for all the PFL fractures.

Table 2-35. Fractures in KLX26A with uncertainty, Ω , larger than 30°.

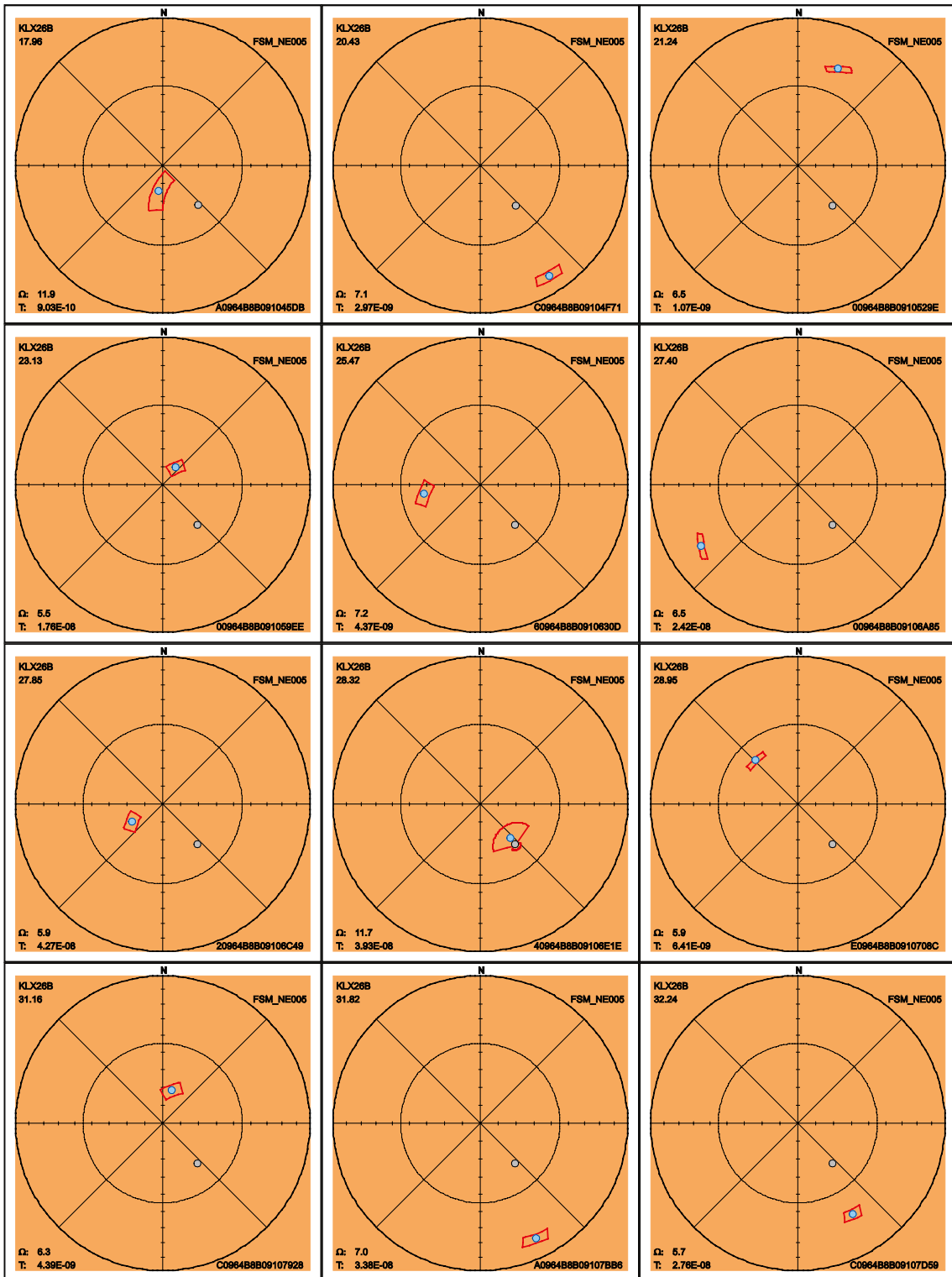
FeatureId	PFL-f no	Adjusted Secup	Ω
C0964B8B0A1096D9	15	38.63	56.4

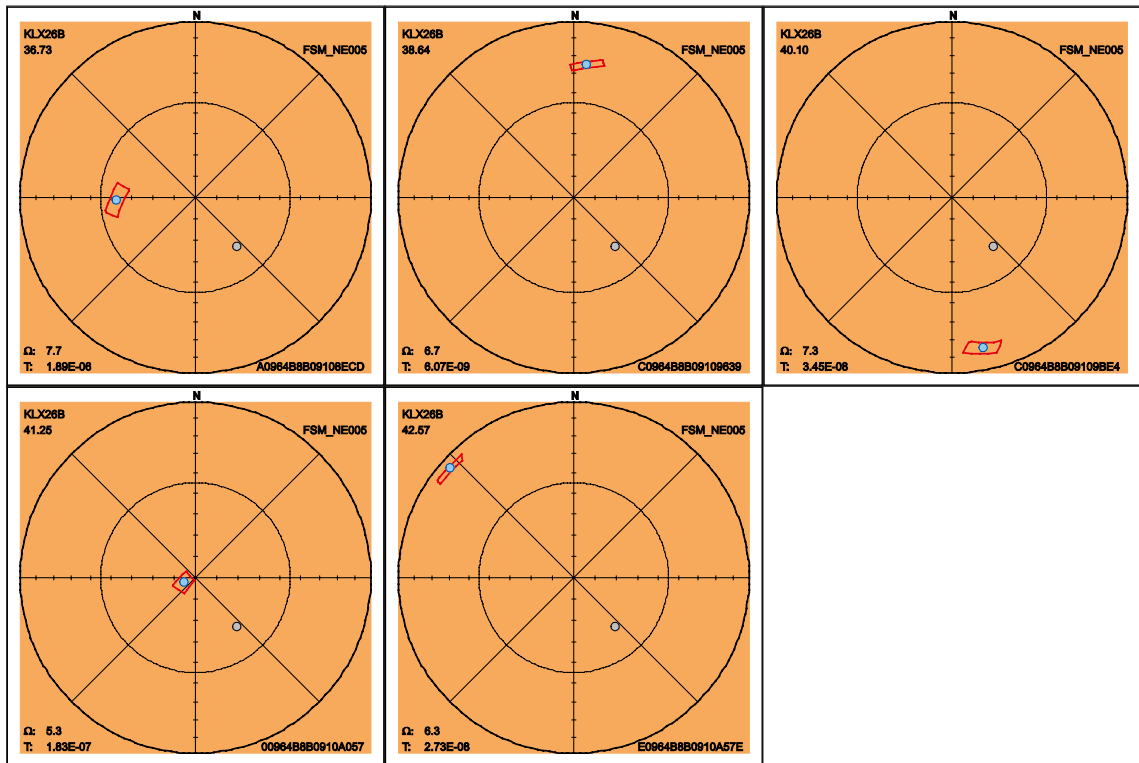




2.3.41 KLX26B

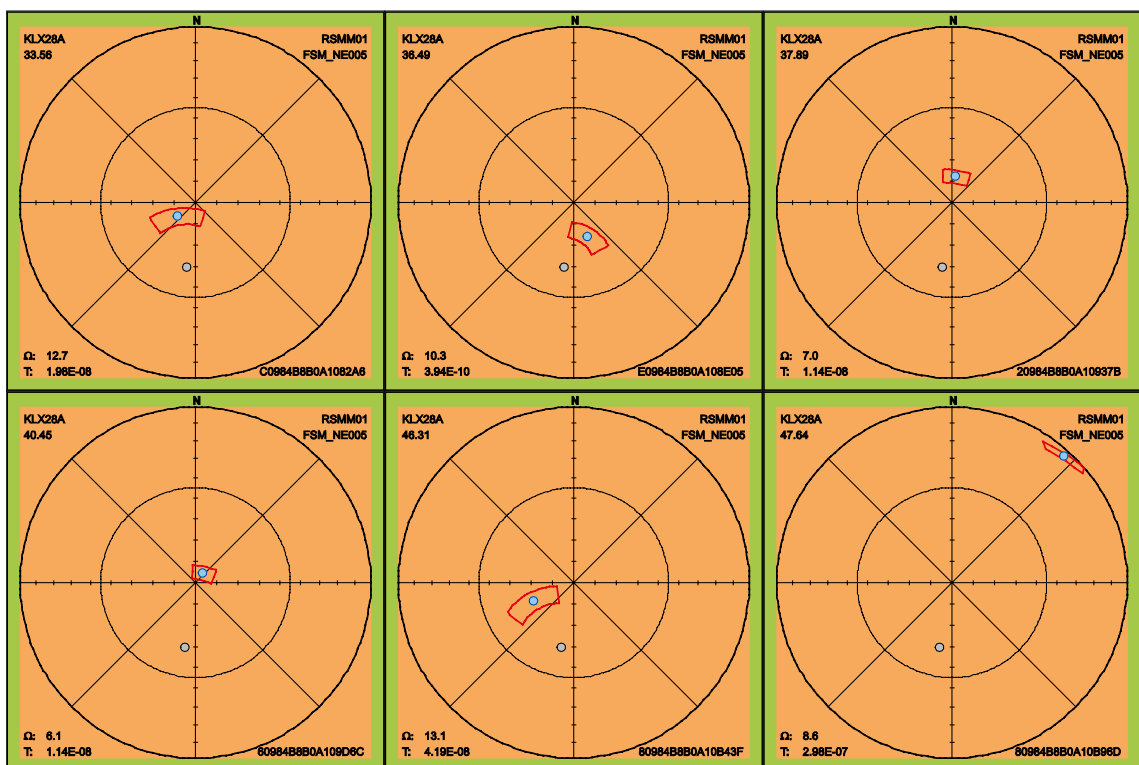
There is no PFL fracture with maximum uncertainty larger than 30° in KLX26B. The sample space of the maximum uncertainty, on the 90th percentile, is shown below for all 17 fractures.

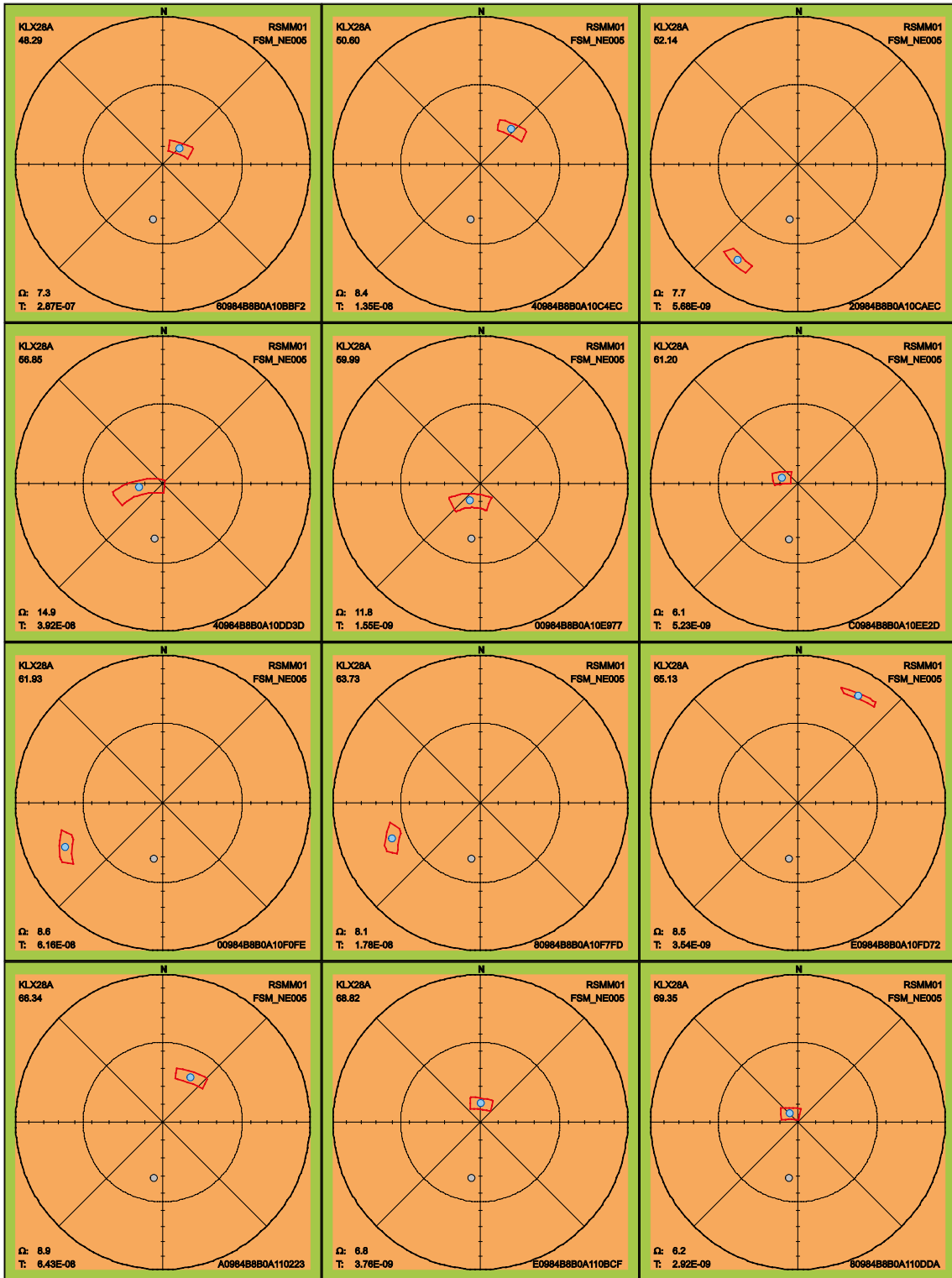


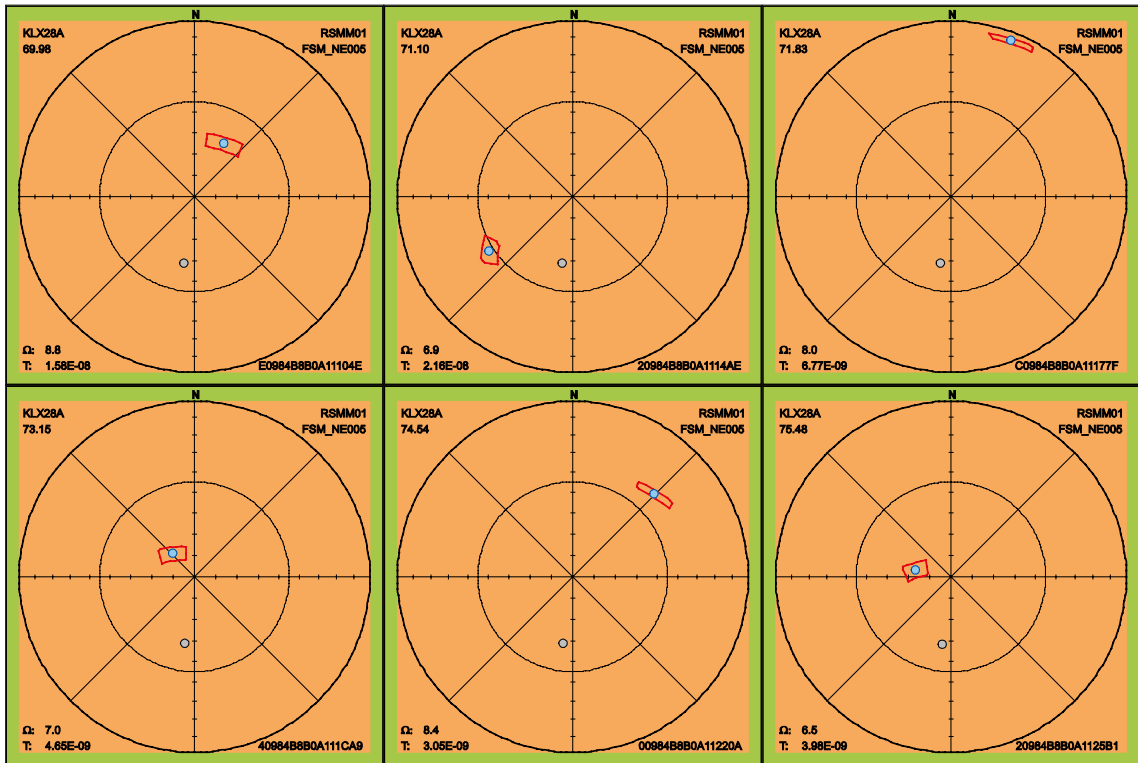


2.3.42 KLX28A

In KLX28A there is no PFL fracture with maximum uncertainty larger than 30°. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 24 PFL fractures.

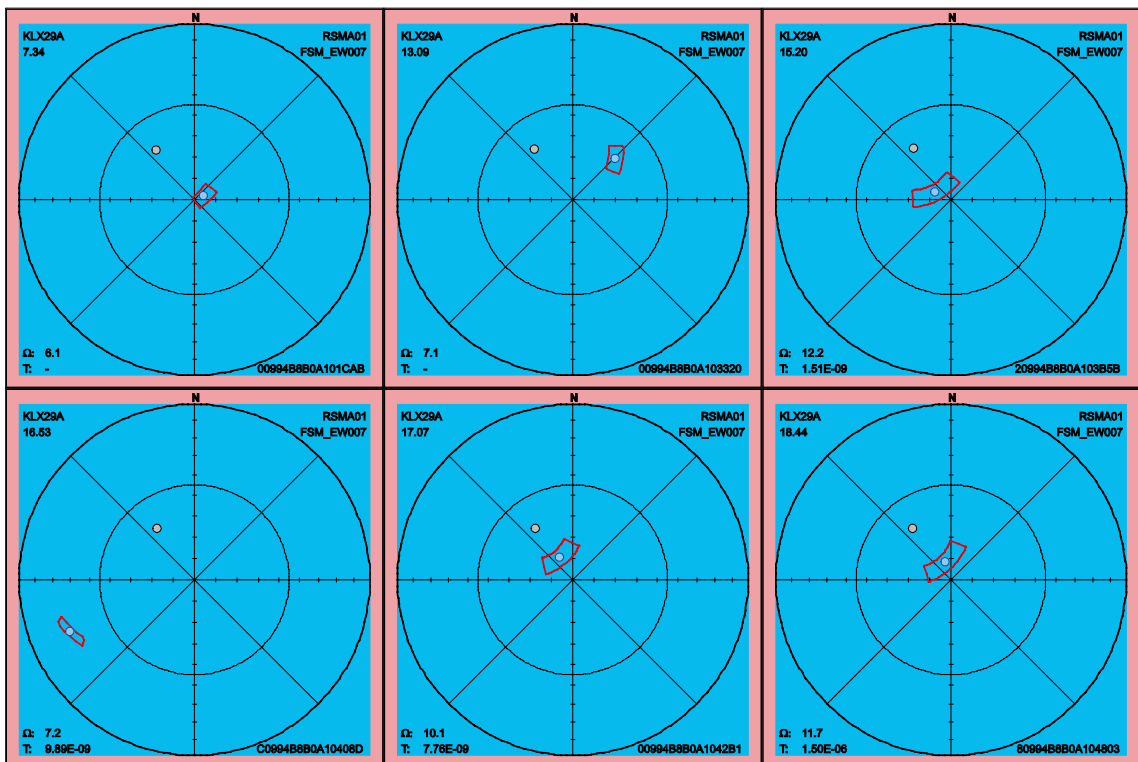


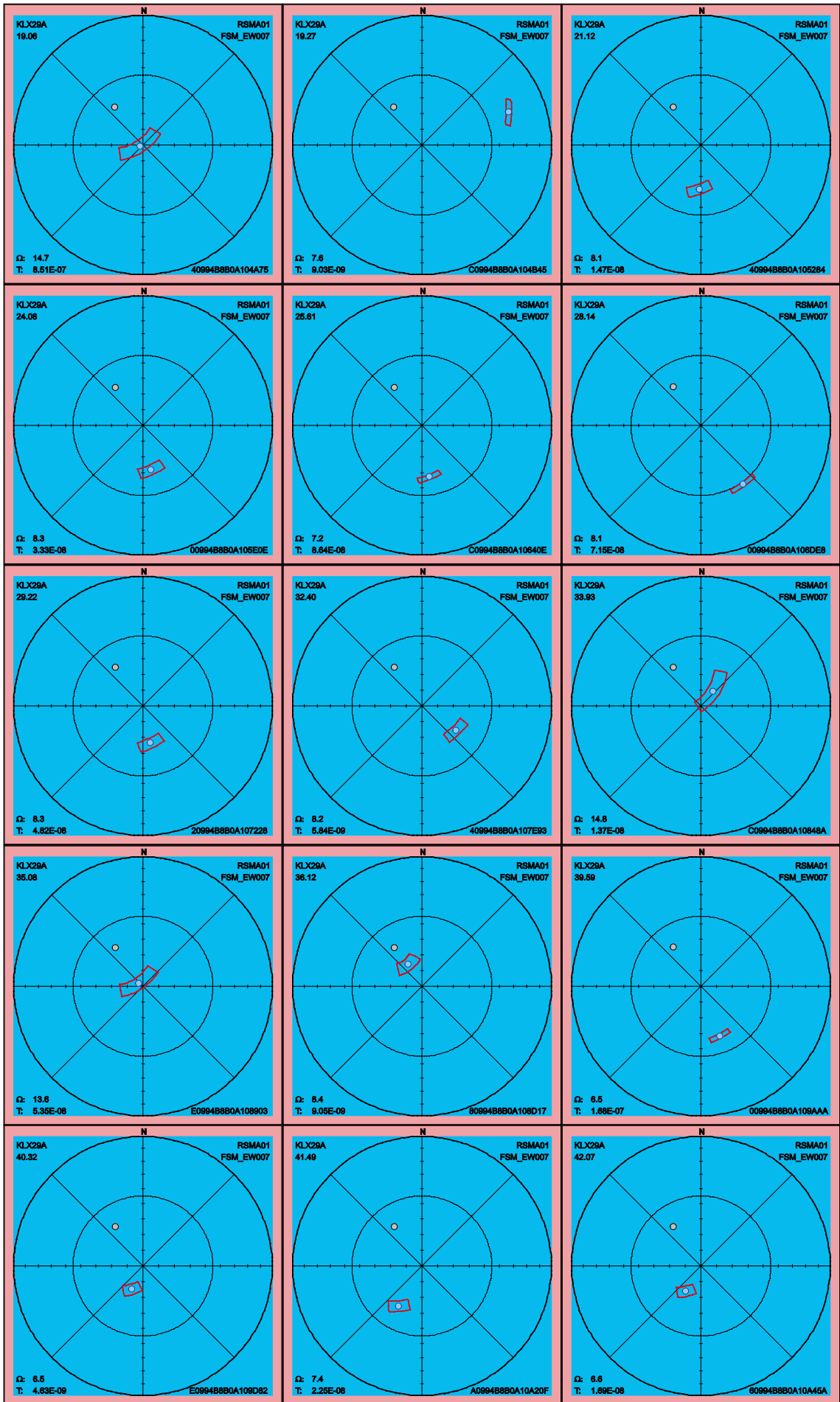


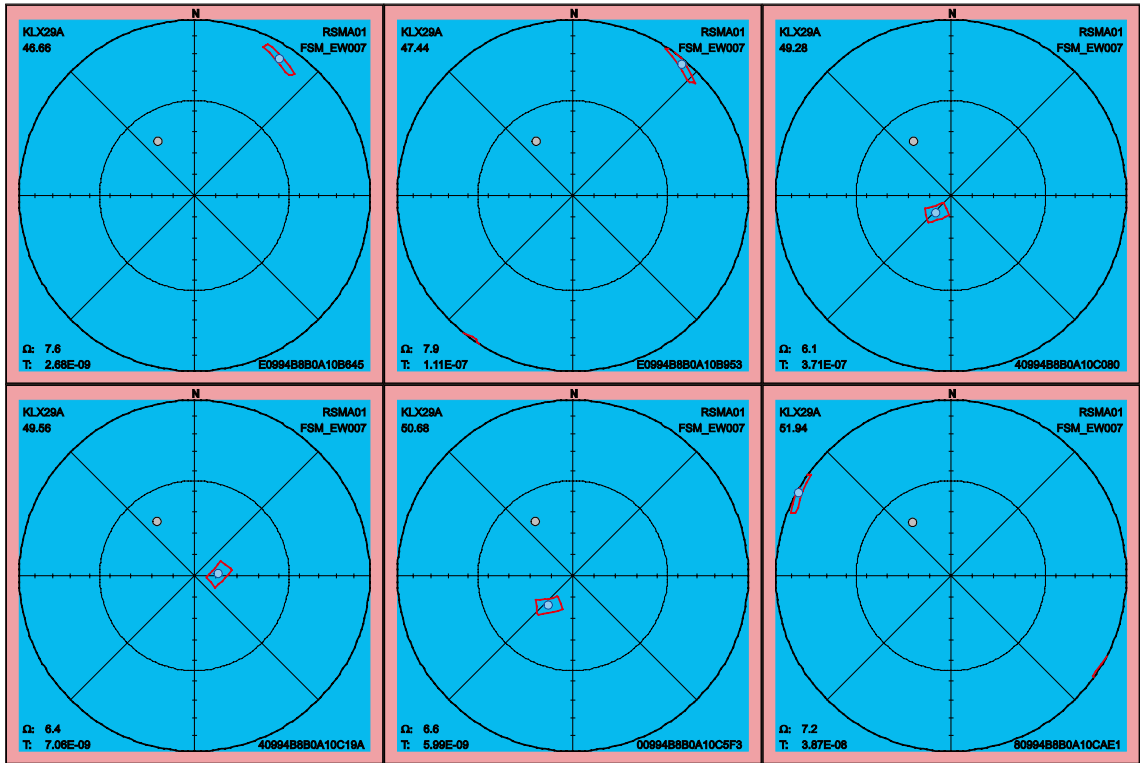


2.3.43 KLX29A

There is no PFL fracture in KLX29A with orientation uncertainty larger than 30°. Below follow the 90th percentile sample space of uncertainty for the 27 PFL fractures.







3 Summary of uncertainty of orientation per rock domain and fracture domain

For convenience the data have been split on the different rock domains, RSM, and fracture domains, FSM, and a coarse compilation of the results is given in this chapter.

3.1 Maximum uncertainty, Ω

This section shows two graphs of the cumulative density function of the maximum uncertainty, one when data are split on rock domains, RSM, and one where data are split on fracture domains, FSM. Figure 3-1 shows that, as expected, there are only minor differences in the orientation uncertainty between the different rock domains. There are slightly more fractures with uncertainty larger than 30° in RSMA01 than the other two rock domains which is due to KLX09B residing in this domain. In Table 3-1 the median, x_{50} , the average, \bar{x} , and the standard deviation, σ , are shown for the maximum orientation uncertainty for the different rock domains.

When dividing the data to the different fracture domains, FSM, there appear to be a difference between FSM_S, having the lowest uncertainty and FSM_N having the largest, which is not expected. One reason could be that there are few data in FSM_S, only 46, that makes the data less reliable and more sensitive to lack of a few high values. The reason for FSM_N to have larger orientation uncertainty is that borehole KLX09B resides in this fracture domain and thereby increase the orientation uncertainty.

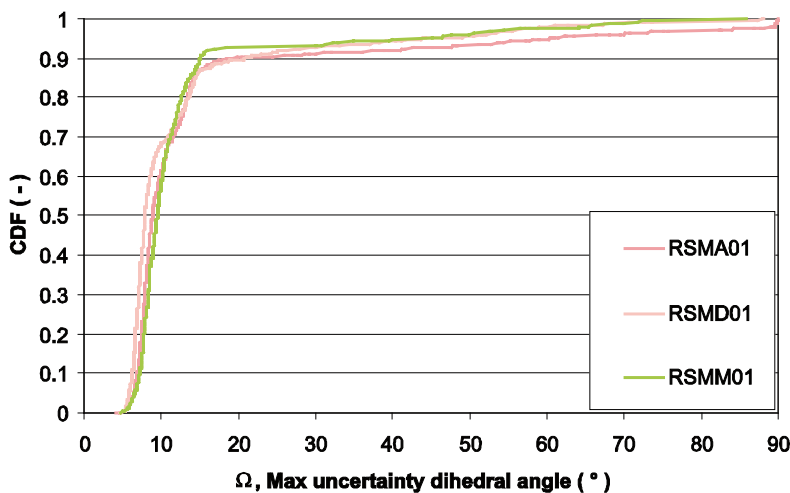


Figure 3-1. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in the different rock domains.

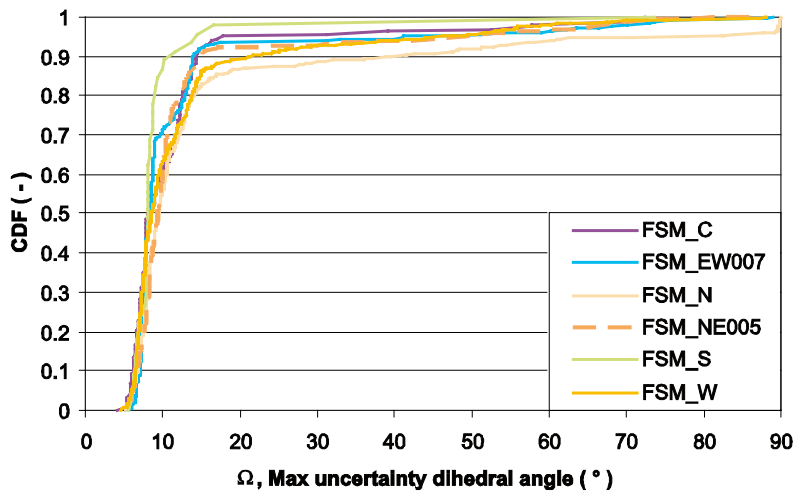


Figure 3-2. The cumulative density function of the largest orientation uncertainties of PFL fractures in the different fracture domains.

3.2 Maximum uncertainty versus transmissivity

This section shows one cross plot of uncertainty versus transmissivity of each rock and fracture domain to get a grasp picture the PFL fractures in each domain.

By visual inspection there is no major difference between the graphs of the different rock domains, see Figure 3-3 to Figure 3-5. The only difference notable is that the transmissivity values in RSMM01 seem to be lower than for the other two domains, which is also seen in Table 3-1.

By visual inspection there is no major difference between the graphs of the different rock domains FSM_C (Figure 3-6), FSM_EW007 (Figure 3-7), FSM_NE005 (Figure 3-9) and FSM_W (Figure 3-11) more than the number of fractures in each domain. The pattern in FSM_N (Figure 3-8) and FSM_S (Figure 3-10) is however different. There are more fractures with large uncertainty in FSM_N, due to KLX09B and there is only one PFL fracture with large orientation uncertainty in FSM_S. According to Table 3-1 the fracture domains FSM_N and FSM_S seem to have a little bit higher transmissivity values than the remaining four fracture domains.

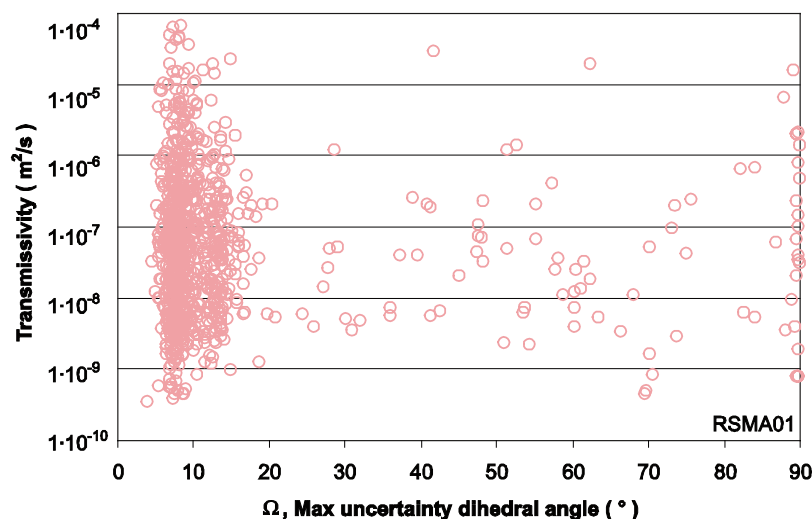


Figure 3-3. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in RSMA01.

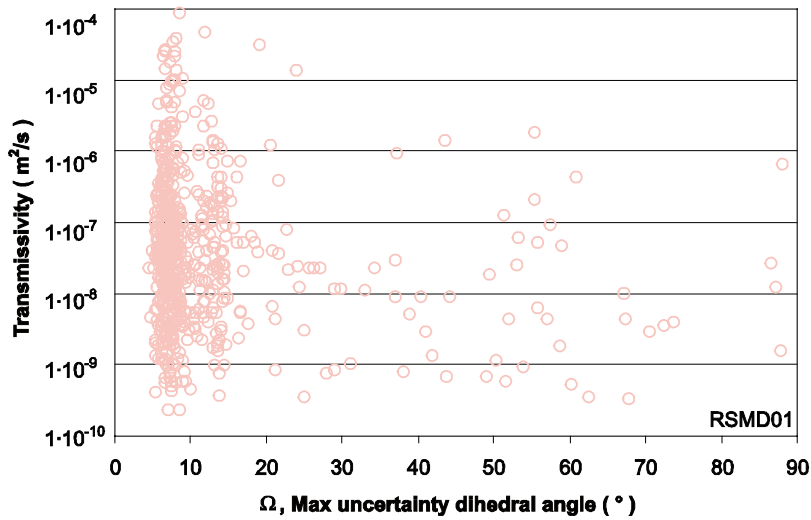


Figure 3-4. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in RSMD01.

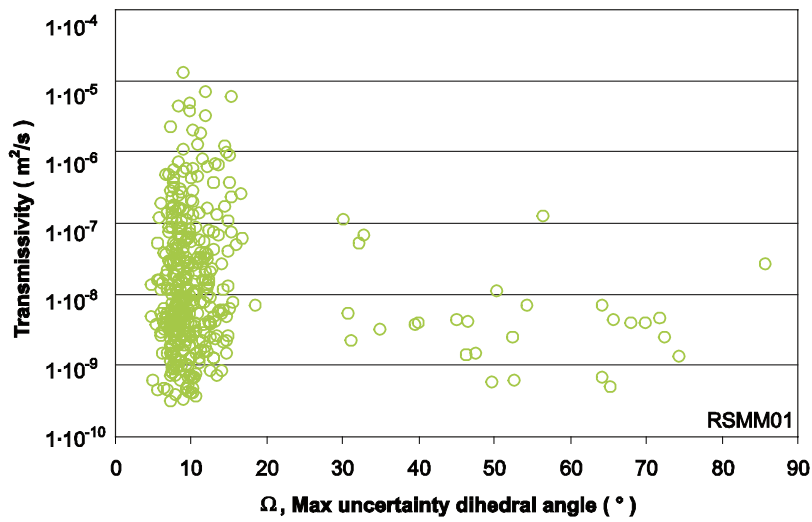


Figure 3-5. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in RSMM01.

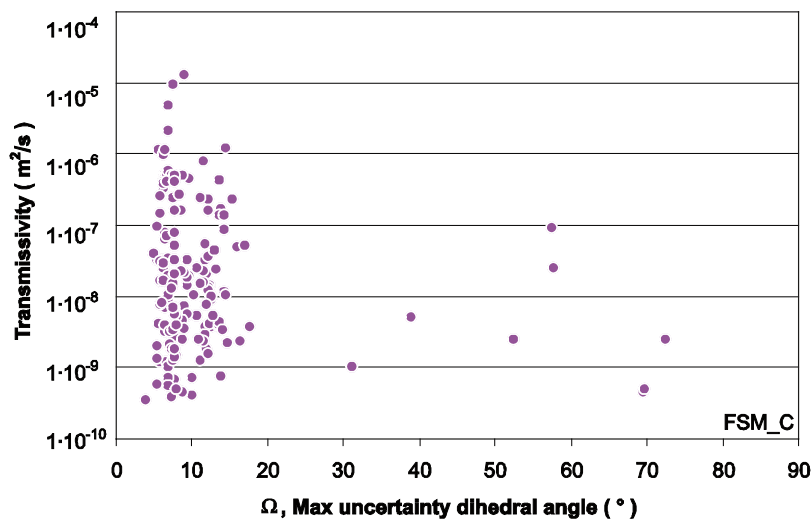


Figure 3-6. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in FSM_C.

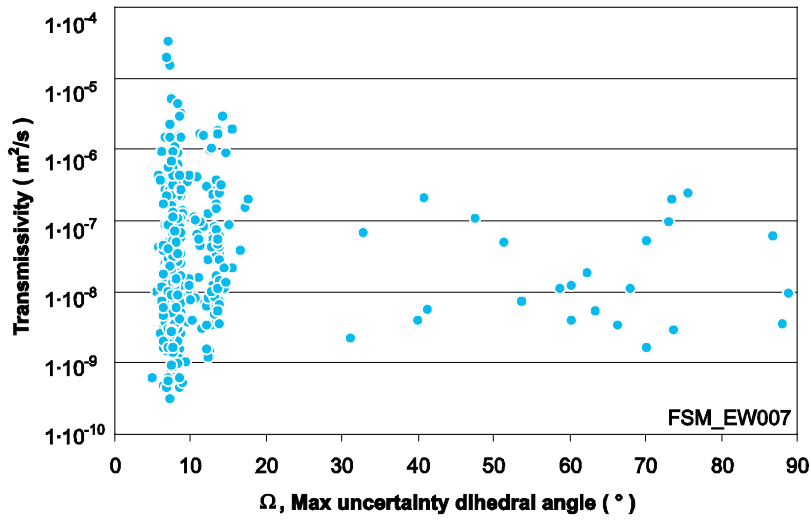


Figure 3-7. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in FSM_EW007.

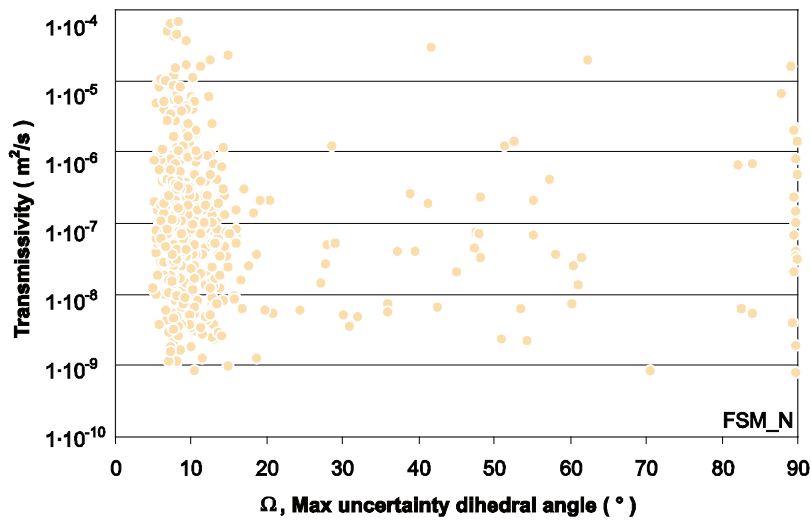


Figure 3-8. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in FSM_N.

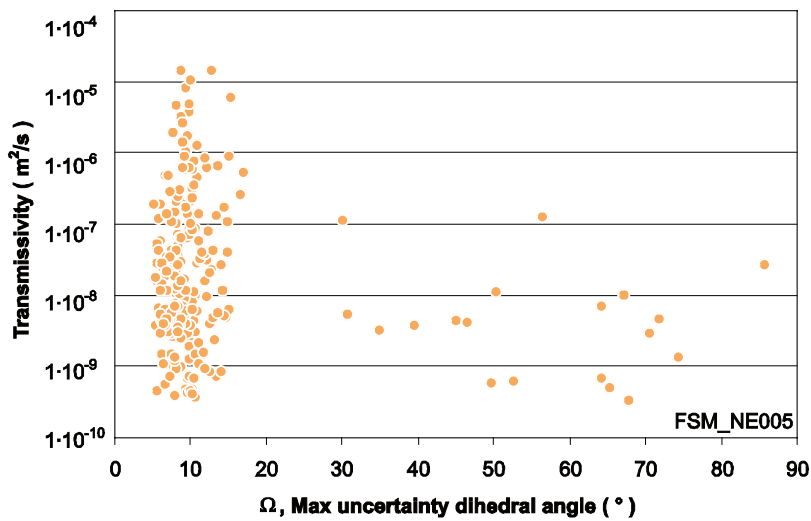


Figure 3-9. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in FSM_NE005.

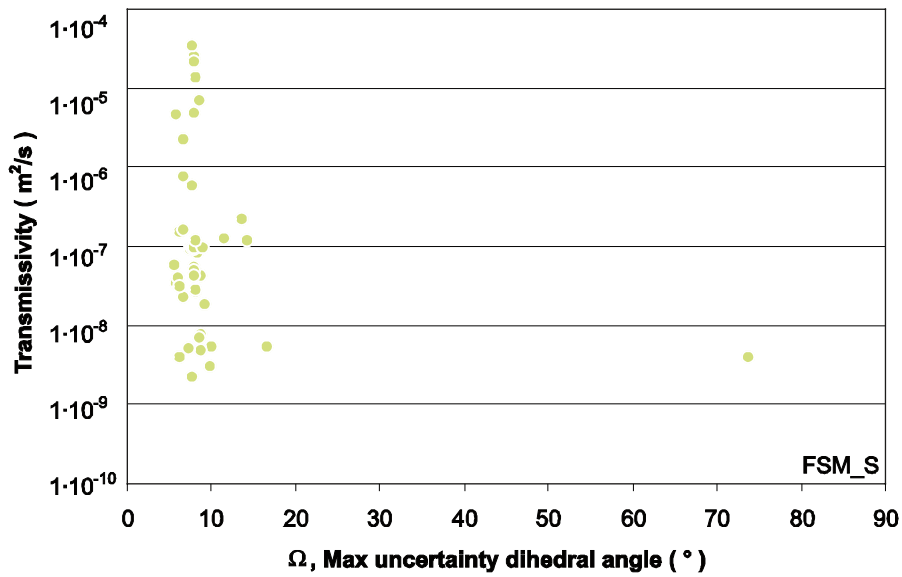


Figure 3-10. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in FSM_S.

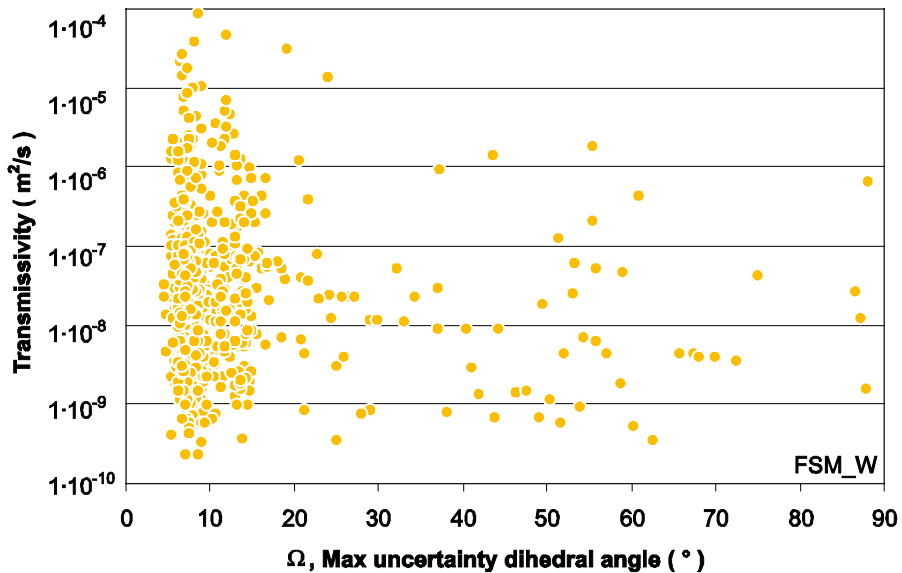


Figure 3-11. The transmissivity versus the uncertainty of the PFL fractures in FSM_W.

Table 3-1 shows that there does not seem to be any major differences in transmissivity or orientation uncertainty between the different fracture and rock domains. RSMM01 seem to have somewhat lower transmissivity and a little bit higher orientation uncertainty than the other rock domains. Regarding the fracture domains; FSM_N and FSM_S seem to have lower transmissivity values than the other fractures domains together with a higher orientation uncertainty in FSM_N, and lower orientation uncertainty in FSM_S, than the other domains.

Table 3-1. Statistics of transmissivity and maximum orientation uncertainty subdivided according to rock domains and fracture domains.

RSM/FSM	# of data	Transmissivity (m ² /s)			Log (T)			Orientation uncertainty (°)		
		X ₅₀	\bar{X}	σ	X ₅₀	\bar{X}	σ	X ₅₀	\bar{X}	σ
RSMA01	923	4.8·10 ⁻⁸	1.1·10 ⁻⁶	5.0·10 ⁻⁶	-7.32	-7.26	1.01	8.9	14.6	17.3
RSMD01	618	3.3·10 ⁻⁸	1.0·10 ⁻⁶	5.3·10 ⁻⁶	-7.48	-7.41	1.05	7.9	12.5	13.0
RSMM01	384	7.6·10 ⁻⁹	1.9·10 ⁻⁷	9.0·10 ⁻⁷	-8.12	-7.92	0.92	9.5	12.8	12.2
FSM_C	164	1.3·10 ⁻⁸	2.8·10 ⁻⁷	1.3·10 ⁻⁶	-7.88	-7.77	0.99	8.2	11.6	11.0
FSM_EW007	378	2.4·10 ⁻⁸	3.8·10 ⁻⁷	2.1·10 ⁻⁶	-7.61	-7.53	0.92	8.3	12.4	13.7
FSM_N	488	7.2·10 ⁻⁸	1.6·10 ⁻⁶	6.5·10 ⁻⁶	-7.14	-7.06	1.02	9.5	16.4	19.8
FSM_NE005	247	1.1·10 ⁻⁸	3.8·10 ⁻⁷	1.6·10 ⁻⁶	-7.96	-7.76	1.03	9.4	13.0	13.4
FSM_S	46	8.6·10 ⁻⁸	2.5·10 ⁻⁶	7.0·10 ⁻⁶	-7.07	-7.02	1.11	8.1	9.8	9.9
FSM_W	620	2.7·10 ⁻⁸	8.3·10 ⁻⁷	4.9·10 ⁻⁶	-7.57	-7.50	1.02	8.5	13.0	13.0

4 References

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Manually changed beta uncertainty.

During the work of this report an error was reported from Sicada, that the beta uncertainty values were calculated erroneous in Boremap. Instead of waiting for a new data delivery and thereby delaying the report, the author made the necessary calculations in p_fract_core_eshi /Sicada 2008/ to get the right beta uncertainty values.

The formula used was

$$\beta_{\text{uncertainty, NEW}} = \frac{\beta_{\text{uncertainty, OLD}} - A}{2} + A$$

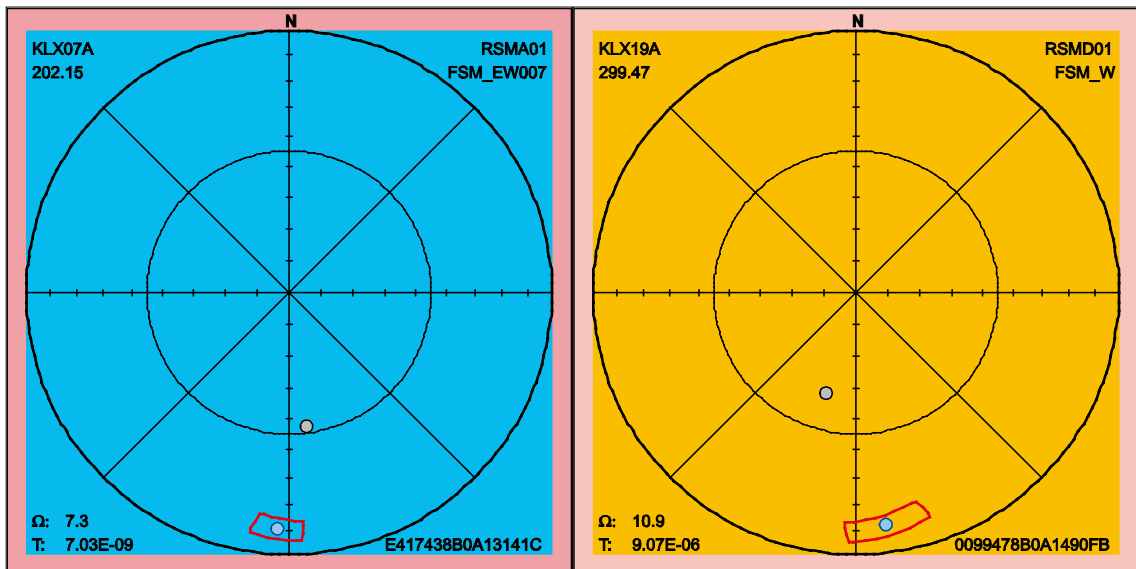
Where

$$A = \begin{cases} 4 & 0 \leq \alpha \leq 30 & \text{Visible} \\ 5.6 & 30 < \alpha \leq 60 & \text{Visible} \\ 25 & 60 < \alpha \leq 90 & \text{Visible} \\ 70 & 0 \leq \alpha \leq 90 & \text{Non-visible} \end{cases} \text{ and fracture in BIPS}$$

Alternative couplings of PFL to fracture

For two of the PFL-f features that were concatenated as one, see Table 1-3, there are alternative interpretations. PFL no 52 in KLX07A might be coupled to the fracture with feature Id E417438B0A13141C and PFL no 27 in KLX19A might be coupled to 0099478B0A1490FB.

Below is shown the sample space, on 90th percentile, of the maximum uncertainty of the two alternative fractures.



Microsoft Excel VBA code

Option Explicit

```

\*****
\*****
\*****
\***
\*** Routines that was used in calculating the orientation uncertainty and ***
\*** producing the sample spaces for the 0.9 percentile of the uncertainty ***
\***
\*****
\***
\*** Input is: ***
\*** The current work book with the following data: ***
\*** Column A: IDCODE, i.e. borehole name ***
\*** Column B: PFL anomaly number ***
\*** Column C: Transmissivity ***
\*** Column D: Feature ID ***
\*** Column E: Rock domain ***
\*** Column F: Fracture domain ***
\*** Column G: arbitrary ***
\*** p_fract_core with columns containing the following ***
\*** Column F: Adjusted secup ***
\*** Column AD: strike ***
\*** Column AE: dip ***
\*** Column AF: alpha ***
\*** Column AG: uncert alpha ***
\*** Column AH: beta ***
\*** Column AI: uncert beta ***
\*** p_object_location with columns containing the following ***
\*** column H: length ***
\*** column O: Inclination ***
\*** column P: Bearing ***
\*** column Q: inclination uncertainty ***
\*** column R: bearing uncertainty ***
\***
\*** Intermediate saved data in the current workbook ***
\*** column H: adjusted secup ***
\*** Column I: strike ***
\*** Column J: dip ***
\*** Column K: alpha ***
\*** Column L: uncert alpha ***
\*** Column M: beta ***
\*** Column N: uncert beta ***
\*** column O: Inclination ***
\*** column P: Bearing ***
\*** column Q: inclination uncertainty ***
\*** column R: bearing uncertainty ***
\***
\*****
\***
\*** A workbook called "template_uncertainty_plots.xls" is needed where the ***
\*** template for the sample space stereograms is stored, and all data is ***
\*** written and stored in different copies of the template. ***
\***
\*** The workbook have to contain the sheets: ***
\*** - above_30 ***
\*** - omega_vs_T ***
\*** - max_uncert ***
\*** - template_uncert ***
\***
\*****
\*****
\*****

```

Sub main()

Dim currentWorkbook As String

```
currentWorkbook = ActiveWorkbook.Name

Call get_data_from_p_fract_core(currentWorkbook, "p_fract_core_eshi_001.xls")
Call get_data_from_p_fract_core(currentWorkbook, "p_fract_core_eshi_002.xls")
Call get_data_from_p_fract_core(currentWorkbook, "p_fract_core_eshi_003.xls")

Call get_data_from_object_location(currentWorkbook, "object_location.xls")

Call check_written_data(currentWorkbook)

Call make_uncertainty_plots(currentWorkbook)

End Sub
```

```

\*****
\*** Extract the needed information from p_fract_core_eshi and write to the ***
\*** current workbook ***
\*****
Sub get_data_from_p_fract_core(currentWorkbook, fileName)

Dim currentFeatureID As String

Dim i As Long
Dim j As Long
Dim k As Long
Dim nofPFL As Integer
Dim nofFoundFrax As Integer

Dim featIDMatrix(1 To 2000) As String
Dim dataMatrix(1 To 2000, 1 To 7) As String

Dim PFLnumber(1 To 2000) As Integer

Sheets("extract_from_IR_xl").Select
Range("A1").Select

'Save all Feature ID in a matrix
i = 1
While ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 0) <> ""
    featIDMatrix(i) = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 3)
    i = i + 1
Wend
nofPFL = i - 1

'Find data in p_fract_core
Windows(fileName).Activate
Range("A1").Select

i = 1
k = 1
While ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) <> ""
    currentFeatureID = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 59)
    For j = 1 To nofPFL
        If currentFeatureID = featIDMatrix(j) Then
            dataMatrix(k, 1) = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 5) 'Adjusted secup
            dataMatrix(k, 2) = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 29) 'strike
            dataMatrix(k, 3) = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 30) 'dip
            dataMatrix(k, 4) = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 31) 'alpha
            dataMatrix(k, 5) = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 32) 'uncert_alpha
            dataMatrix(k, 6) = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 33) 'beta
            dataMatrix(k, 7) = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 34) 'uncert_beta
            PFLnumber(k) = j
            k = k + 1
        End If
    Next j
    i = i + 1
Wend
nofFoundFrax = k - 1

'write the saved data to the current workbook
Windows(currentWorkbook).Activate
Range("A1").Select

For i = 1 To nofFoundFrax
    ActiveCell.Offset(PFLnumber(i) + 1, 7) = dataMatrix(i, 1)
    ActiveCell.Offset(PFLnumber(i) + 1, 8) = dataMatrix(i, 2)
    ActiveCell.Offset(PFLnumber(i) + 1, 9) = dataMatrix(i, 3)
    ActiveCell.Offset(PFLnumber(i) + 1, 10) = dataMatrix(i, 4)
    ActiveCell.Offset(PFLnumber(i) + 1, 11) = dataMatrix(i, 5)
    ActiveCell.Offset(PFLnumber(i) + 1, 12) = dataMatrix(i, 6)
    ActiveCell.Offset(PFLnumber(i) + 1, 13) = dataMatrix(i, 7)
Next i
End Sub

```

```

\*****
\*** Save the orientation data of the boreholes and calculate the      ***
\*** orientation of the hole at each PFL fracture                    ***
\*****
Sub get_data_from_object_location(currentWorkbook, fileName)

Dim holeName As String

Dim i As Integer
Dim j As Integer

Dim adjSecUp As Single
Dim bearing As Single

Dim IDCODEmatrix(1 To 10000) As String
Dim dataMatrix(1 To 10000, 1 To 5) As Single

    'Save data from object_location
    Windows(fileName).Activate
    Range("A1").Select

    i = 1
    While ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 0) <> ""
        IDCODEmatrix(i) = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 0)
        dataMatrix(i, 1) = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 7) 'Length
        dataMatrix(i, 2) = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 14) 'Inclination
        dataMatrix(i, 3) = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 15) 'bearing
        dataMatrix(i, 4) = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 16) 'inclination_uncert
        dataMatrix(i, 5) = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 17) 'bearing_uncert

        i = i + 1
    Wend

    'Calculate the orientation at the current fracture
    'and write the data to the current workbook
    Windows(currentWorkbook).Activate
    Range("A1").Select

    i = 2
    While ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) <> ""
        holeName = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0)
        adjSecUp = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 7)

        'Skip all data untill the right Borehole name is found
        j = 1
        While IDCODEmatrix(j) <> holeName
            j = j + 1
        Wend

        'Find the current depth
        While adjSecUp > dataMatrix(j, 1)
            j = j + 1
        Wend

        'Calculate the bearing at current depth
        If Abs(dataMatrix(j, 3) - dataMatrix(j - 1, 3)) > 180 Then
            bearing = (dataMatrix(j, 3) + dataMatrix(j - 1, 3) + 360) / 2
            If bearing > 360 Then bearing = bearing - 360
        Else
            bearing = (dataMatrix(j, 3) + dataMatrix(j - 1, 3)) / 2
        End If

        'write the borehole data at the current depth to the workbook
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 14) = (dataMatrix(j, 2) + dataMatrix(j - 1, 2)) / 2
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 15) = bearing
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 16) = dataMatrix(j, 4)
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 17) = dataMatrix(j, 5)

        i = i + 1
    Wend

Wend
End Sub

```



```

\*****
\*** Calculate Strike and dip from alpha, beta, inclination and bearing and ***
\*** compare with the values from p_fract_core_eshi ***
\*****
Sub check_written_data(currentWorkbook)

Dim i As Integer

Dim pi As Double
Dim pi_over180 As Double

Dim alpha180 As Double
Dim beta180 As Double
Dim bear180 As Double
Dim incl180 As Double
Dim strikel180 As Double
Dim dip180 As Double

Dim alpha As Double
Dim beta As Double
Dim bear As Double
Dim incl As Double
Dim strike As Double
Dim dip As Double

Dim nx As Double
Dim ny As Double
Dim nz As Double
Dim xynx As Double
Dim xyny As Double

Dim cosAngle As Double
Dim sinAngle As Double

pi = 4 * Atn(1)
pi_over180 = Atn(1) / 45

Windows(currentWorkbook).Activate
Sheets("extract_from_IR_xl").Select
Range("A1").Select

i = 1
While ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 0) <> ""
    alpha180 = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 10)
    beta180 = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 12)
    bear180 = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 15)
    incl180 = ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 14)

    alpha = alpha180 * pi_over180
    beta = beta180 * pi_over180
    bear = bear180 * pi_over180
    incl = incl180 * pi_over180

    nx = Cos(pi / 2 - bear) * Sin(-incl) * Cos(-beta) * Cos(alpha) - Sin(pi / 2 -
bear) * Sin(-beta) * Cos(alpha) - Cos(pi / 2 - bear) * Cos(-incl) * Sin(alpha)
    ny = Sin(pi / 2 - bear) * Sin(-incl) * Cos(-beta) * Cos(alpha) + Cos(pi / 2 -
bear) * Sin(-beta) * Cos(alpha) - Sin(pi / 2 - bear) * Cos(-incl) * Sin(alpha)
    nz = Cos(-incl) * Cos(-beta) * Cos(alpha) + Sin(-incl) * Sin(alpha)

    strikel180 = nx ^ 2 + ny ^ 2 + nz ^ 2

    If nz > 0 Then
        nz = -nz
        xynx = -nx / (nx ^ 2 + ny ^ 2) ^ 0.5
        xyny = -ny / (nx ^ 2 + ny ^ 2) ^ 0.5
    Else
        xynx = nx / (nx ^ 2 + ny ^ 2) ^ 0.5
        xyny = ny / (nx ^ 2 + ny ^ 2) ^ 0.5
    End If
End While

```

```

`Arcsin(x) = Atn(x / Sqr(-x * x + 1))
`Arccos(x) = Atn(-x / Sqr(-x * x + 1)) + 2 * Atn(1)
dip180 = 90 + Atn(nz / Sqr(-nz * nz + 1)) / pi_over180

cosAngle = (Atn(-xynx / Sqr(-xynx * xynx + 1)) + 2 * Atn(1)) / pi_over180
sinAngle = Atn(xyny / Sqr(-xyny * xyny + 1)) / pi_over180

If sinAngle >= 0 Then
    strike180 = 180 - cosAngle
Else
    strike180 = 180 + cosAngle
End If

ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 18) = strike180
ActiveCell.Offset(i + 1, 19) = dip180
i = i + 1
Wend

End Sub

```

```

\*****
\*** Make all the uncertainty plots from the intermediate stored data in ***
\*** this workbook ***
\*****
Sub make_uncertainty_plots(currentWorkbook)

Dim holeName As String
Dim transmissivity As String
Dim featureID As String
Dim RSM As String
Dim FSM As String
Dim length As String
Dim PFLnumber As String

Dim i As Integer
Dim nofData As Integer

Dim alpha As Double
Dim alphaUnc As Double
Dim beta As Double
Dim betaUnc As Double

Dim bear As Double
Dim bearUnc As Double
Dim incl As Double
Dim inclUnc As Double

Dim strike As Double
Dim dip As Double

Dim omega As Double

Dim boundingStrikeDip(1 To 300, 1 To 2) As Double

Windows(currentWorkbook).Activate
Sheets("extract_from_IR_xl").Select
Range("A1").Select

i = 2
holeName = ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0)

'Run through all lines of data
While ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) <> ""

    'If a new borehole starts;
    ' - sort the uncertainty data
    ' - Close the workbook
    ' - Create a new workbook for the new borehole
If holeName <> ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) Then
    If i <> 2 Then 'The first time there is no workbook to close
        Call SortUncertdata(holeName)
        Call CloseUncertWorkbook(holeName)
    End If
    holeName = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0)
    Call MakeUncertWorkbook(holeName)
End If

'Read current data
Windows(currentWorkbook).Activate
Sheets("extract_from_IR_xl").Select
Range("A1").Select

alpha = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 10)
alphaUnc = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 11)
beta = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 12)
betaUnc = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 13)

bear = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 15)
bearUnc = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 17)
incl = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 14)
inclUnc = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 16)

```

```

transmissivity = Format(ActiveCell.Offset(i, 2), "0.00E-00")
If ActiveCell.Offset(i, 2) = "" Then transmissivity = ""

PFLnumber = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 1)
featureID = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 3)
RSM = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 4)
FSM = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 5)
length = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 7)

strike = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 8)
dip = ActiveCell.Offset(i, 9)

'Calculate and save the current sample space
Call Calculate_samplespace_surface(currentWorkbook, alpha, alphaUnc, beta,
betaUnc, bear, bearUnc, incl, inclUnc, boundingStrikeDip, nofData, omega)
'Create new sheet and printi
Call create_new_uncert_sheet(holeName, featureID, transmissivity, RSM, FSM,
length, strike, dip, bear, incl, omega, PFLnumber)
Call print_data_sheet(boundingStrikeDip, nofData)
Call print_omega_on_Max_uncert_sheet(omega, featureID, holeName)
Call print_omega_vs_T_on_sheet(omega, transmissivity, featureID, holeName,
PFLnumber, length, RSM, FSM)

Windows(currentWorkbook).Activate
Sheets("extract_from_IR_xl").Select
Range("A1").Select

i = i + 1
Wend

'Sort and close the last borehole data
Call SortUncertdata(holeName)
Call CloseUncertWorkbook(holeName)

End Sub

```

```

\*****
\*** Printing the data on the sheet omega_vs_T and the values if omega is    ***
\*** greater than 30 degrees, on the above_30 sheet                        ***
\*****
Sub print_omega_vs_T_on_sheet(omega, transmissivity, featID, BHName, PFLno, adjSecUp,
RSM, FSM)

Dim i As Integer

    Sheets("omega_vs_T").Select
    Range("A1").Select

    `Find next empty row
    i = 0
    While ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) <> ""
        i = i + 1
    Wend

    `Write data
    If transmissivity <> "" Then
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) = BHName
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 1) = PFLno
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 2) = adjSecUp
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 3) = featID
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 4) = omega
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 5) = transmissivity
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 6) = RSM
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 7) = FSM
    End If

    `If Omega is larger than 30 degrees save the fracture on the above_30 sheet
    If omega > 30 Then
        Sheets("above_30").Select
        Range("A1").Select

        `Find next empty row
        i = 0
        While ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) <> ""
            i = i + 1
        Wend

        `Write data
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) = featID
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 1) = PFLno
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 2) = adjSecUp
        ActiveCell.Offset(i, 3) = omega
    End If

End Sub

```

```

\*****
\*** Printing the data on the sheet Max_uncert ***
\*****
Sub print_omega_on_Max_uncert_sheet(maxDihedral, featID, BHName)

Dim i As Integer
Sheets("max_uncert").Select
Range("A1").Select

ActiveCell.Offset(0, 3) = BHName

'Find the next empty row
i = 0
While ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) <> ""
    i = i + 1
Wend

ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) = featID
ActiveCell.Offset(i, 1) = maxDihedral

End Sub

\*****
\*** Sort the data and calculate the cumulative density function numbers ***
\*****
Sub SortUncertdata(holeName)
Dim i As Integer
Dim nofData As Integer

Windows(holeName & "_uncert_plots.xls").Activate
Sheets("max_uncert").Select

'Sort the data
Columns("A:B").Select
Selection.Sort Key1:=Range("B1"), Order1:=xlDescending, Header:=xlGuess, _
    OrderCustom:=1, MatchCase:=False, Orientation:=xlTopToBottom, _
    DataOption1:=xlSortNormal
Range("A1").Select

'Find the number of data
i = 0
While ActiveCell.Offset(i, 0) <> ""
    i = i + 1
Wend
nofData = i

'Write the CDF numbers from 1 to 0
For i = 1 To nofData
    ActiveCell.Offset(i - 1, 2) = 1 - (i - 1) / (nofData - 1)
Next

End Sub

\*****
\*** Save and Close the workbook ***
\*****
Sub CloseUncertWorkbook(holeName)

Windows(holeName & "_uncert_plots.xls").Activate

ActiveWorkbook.Save

Windows(holeName & "_uncert_plots.xls").Close

End Sub

```

```

\*****
\*** Create a new uncertainty sheet, write data (except the samplespace) and ***
\*** colour the stereogram based on FSM and RSM ***
\*****
Sub create_new_uncert_sheet(holeName, featID, transmissivity, RSM, FSM, length, strike,
dip, bear, incl, omega, PFLno)

Dim pi As Double

pi = Atn(1) * 4

'Copy the template and rename
Windows(holeName & "_uncert_plots.xls").Activate
Sheets("Template_uncert").Select
Sheets("Template_uncert").Copy Before:=Sheets("Template_uncert")
Sheets("Template_uncert (2)").Select
Sheets("Template_uncert (2)").Name = holeName & "_" & featID & "_PFL_" & PFLno
Range("A1").Select

'write Data
ActiveCell.Offset(6, 1) = bear
ActiveCell.Offset(6, 2) = incl
ActiveCell.Offset(6, 3) = Cos((90 - bear) * pi / 180) * 2 ^ 0.5 * Sin((90 + incl) / 2
* pi / 180)
ActiveCell.Offset(6, 4) = Sin((90 - bear) * pi / 180) * 2 ^ 0.5 * Sin((90 + incl) / 2
* pi / 180)

ActiveCell.Offset(8, 1) = strike
ActiveCell.Offset(8, 2) = dip
ActiveCell.Offset(8, 3) = Cos((180 - strike) * pi / 180) * 2 ^ 0.5 * Sin(dip / 2 * pi
/ 180)
ActiveCell.Offset(8, 4) = Sin((180 - strike) * pi / 180) * 2 ^ 0.5 * Sin(dip / 2 * pi
/ 180)

ActiveCell.Offset(11, 7) = holeName
ActiveCell.Offset(12, 7) = length
ActiveCell.Offset(13, 7) = RSM
ActiveCell.Offset(14, 7) = FSM
ActiveCell.Offset(15, 7) = omega
ActiveCell.Offset(15, 7) = FormatNumber(omega, 1)
If transmissivity <> "" Then
ActiveCell.Offset(16, 7) = transmissivity
Else
ActiveCell.Offset(16, 7) = "-"
End If
ActiveCell.Offset(17, 7) = featID

'Colour the Stereogram interior based on Fracture domain
ActiveSheet.ChartObjects("Chart 1").Activate
ActiveChart.PlotArea.Select

Select Case FSM
Case "FSM_C"
With Selection.Interior
.ColorIndex = 38
End With
Case "FSM_EW007"
With Selection.Interior
.ColorIndex = 40
End With
Case "FSM_N"
With Selection.Interior
.ColorIndex = 36
End With
Case "FSM_NE005"
With Selection.Interior
.ColorIndex = 35
End With
Case "FSM_S"
With Selection.Interior
.ColorIndex = 34
End With
Case "FSM_W"

```

```

        With Selection.Interior
            .ColorIndex = 37
        End With
    Case Else
        With Selection.Interior
            .ColorIndex = 2
        End With
    End Select

'Colour the Stereogram frame based on rock domain
ActiveChart.ChartArea.Select
Select Case RSM
    Case "RSMA01"
        With Selection.Interior
            .ColorIndex = 7
        End With
    Case "RSMD01"
        With Selection.Interior
            .ColorIndex = 44
        End With
    Case "RSMM01"
        With Selection.Interior
            .ColorIndex = 6
        End With
    Case Else
        With Selection.Interior
            .ColorIndex = 2
        End With
    End Select

Range("A1").Select

End sub

```



```

\*****
\*** Print the sample space data to the stereonet using equal area lower ***
\*** hemisphere ***
\*****
Sub print_data_sheet(boundingStrikeDip, nofData)

Dim i As Integer
Dim p As Integer

Dim dist As Double
Dim strikeAngle As Double
Dim pi As Double

pi = Atn(1) * 4

ActiveCell.Offset(10, 1) = boundingStrikeDip(1, 1)
ActiveCell.Offset(10, 2) = boundingStrikeDip(1, 2)
ActiveCell.Offset(10, 3) = Cos((180 - boundingStrikeDip(1, 1)) * pi / 180) * 2 ^ 0.5
* Sin(boundingStrikeDip(1, 2) / 2 * pi / 180)
ActiveCell.Offset(10, 4) = Sin((180 - boundingStrikeDip(1, 1)) * pi / 180) * 2 ^ 0.5
* Sin(boundingStrikeDip(1, 2) / 2 * pi / 180)

p = 2

'If the data is on opposite sides of the stereonet then calculate the
'intersection to the border and make a blank row to break the line
For i = 2 To nofData
dist = ((Cos((180 - boundingStrikeDip(i, 1)) * pi / 180) * 2 ^ 0.5 *
Sin(boundingStrikeDip(i, 2) / 2 * pi / 180) -
Cos((180 - boundingStrikeDip(i - 1, 1)) * pi / 180) * 2 ^ 0.5 *
Sin(boundingStrikeDip(i - 1, 2) / 2 * pi / 180)) ^ 2
+ (Sin((180 - boundingStrikeDip(i, 1)) * pi / 180) * 2 ^ 0.5 *
Sin(boundingStrikeDip(i, 2) / 2 * pi / 180) -
Sin((180 - boundingStrikeDip(i - 1, 1)) * pi / 180) * 2 ^ 0.5 *
Sin(boundingStrikeDip(i - 1, 2) / 2 * pi / 180)) ^ 2) ^ 0.5

If dist > 1 Then
strikeAngle = boundingStrikeDip(i, 1) + 180
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 1) = strikeAngle
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 2) = 90
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 3) = Cos((180 - strikeAngle) * pi / 180)
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 4) = Sin((180 - strikeAngle) * pi / 180)

p = p + 2
strikeAngle = boundingStrikeDip(i - 1, 1) + 180
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 1) = strikeAngle
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 2) = 90
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 3) = Cos((180 - strikeAngle) * pi / 180)
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 4) = Sin((180 - strikeAngle) * pi / 180)
p = p + 1

End If

ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 1) = boundingStrikeDip(i, 1)
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 2) = boundingStrikeDip(i, 2)
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 3) = Cos((180 - boundingStrikeDip(i, 1)) * pi / 180) * 2
^ 0.5 * Sin(boundingStrikeDip(i, 2) / 2 * pi / 180)
ActiveCell.Offset(p + 9, 4) = Sin((180 - boundingStrikeDip(i, 1)) * pi / 180) * 2
^ 0.5 * Sin(boundingStrikeDip(i, 2) / 2 * pi / 180)
p = p + 1
Next i

End Sub

```

```

\*****
\*** calculate the sample space using the uncertainties from the fracture ***
\*** and borehole ***
\*****
Sub Calculate_sampleSpace_surface(currentWorkbook, alpha, alphaUnc, beta, betaUnc, bear,
bearUnc, incl, inclUnc, boundingStrikeDip, nofData, omega)

Dim more2Find As Boolean
Dim larger As Boolean
Dim smaller As Boolean

Dim i As Integer
Dim j As Integer
Dim k As Integer
Dim m As Integer
Dim n As Integer
Dim p As Integer

Dim nofBIpairs As Integer
Dim nofBetaStep As Integer
Dim nofAlphaStep As Integer
Dim nofAlphaStepMinBetaCouple As Integer
Dim nofAlphaStepMaxBetaCouple As Integer
Dim dataToSave As Integer
Dim nofAlphaUnc As Double
Dim nofBetaUnc As Double
Dim nofBearUncert As Double
Dim nofInclUncert As Double

Dim fracStrike As Double
Dim fracDip As Double

Dim strike180 As Double
Dim dip180 As Double
Dim alpha180 As Double
Dim beta180 As Double

Dim tempBear As Double
Dim tempIncl As Double

Dim maxBeta As Double
Dim minBeta As Double
Dim maxAlpha As Double
Dim minAlpha As Double

Dim betaStepLength As Double
Dim alphaStepLength As Double
Dim inclStepLength As Double
Dim bearStepLength As Double

Dim dist As Double
Dim minDist As Double

Dim tempOmega As Double

Dim usable(1 To 300) As Boolean

Dim alphaBetaMatrix(1 To 120, 1 To 2, 1 To 101) As Double
Dim tempMaxAlphaCouple(1 To 200, 1 To 2) As Double
Dim tempMinAlphaCouple(1 To 200, 1 To 2) As Double
Dim tempMaxBetaCouple(1 To 200, 1 To 2) As Double
Dim tempMinBetaCouple(1 To 200, 1 To 2) As Double
Dim MaxBetaCouple(1 To 200, 1 To 2) As Double
Dim MinBetaCouple(1 To 200, 1 To 2) As Double

Dim tempBoundingAlphaBeta(1 To 300, 1 To 2) As Double
Dim boundingAlphaBeta(1 To 300, 1 To 2) As Double

'Decide number of parts to divide the uncertainties in
nofAlphaUnc = Int(alphaUnc / 2) + 1
nofBetaUnc = Int(betaUnc / 2) + 1
nofBearUncert = Int(bearUnc / 2) + 1
nofInclUncert = Int(inclUnc / 2) + 1

```

```

`At least 2 parts...
If nofAlphaUnc < 2 Then nofAlphaUnc = 2
If nofBetaUnc < 2 Then nofBetaUnc = 2
If nofBearUncert < 2 Then nofBearUncert = 2
If nofInclUncert < 2 Then nofInclUncert = 2
`...and not more than 30 for the a/b uncertainty together with 10 for B/I uncertainty
If nofAlphaUnc > 30 Then nofAlphaUnc = 30
If nofBetaUnc > 50 Then nofBetaUnc = 50
If nofBearUncert > 30 Then nofBearUncert = 30
If nofInclUncert > 10 Then nofInclUncert = 10

`calculate the length of the incremental steps in alpha and beta space
betaStepLength = 2 * betaUnc / nofBetaUnc
alphaStepLength = 2 * alphaUnc / nofAlphaUnc

nofData = (nofAlphaUnc + 1) * 2 + (nofBetaUnc + 1) * 2

`make the matrix with the circumference alpha beta values
k = 1
For j = 0 To nofAlphaUnc
    alphaBetaMatrix(k, 1, 1) = alpha - alphaUnc + j * alphaStepLength
    alphaBetaMatrix(k, 2, 1) = beta - betaUnc
    k = k + 1
Next j
For j = 0 To nofBetaUnc
    alphaBetaMatrix(k, 1, 1) = alpha + alphaUnc
    alphaBetaMatrix(k, 2, 1) = beta - betaUnc + j * betaStepLength
    k = k + 1
Next j
For j = nofAlphaUnc To 0 Step -1
    alphaBetaMatrix(k, 1, 1) = alpha - alphaUnc + j * alphaStepLength
    alphaBetaMatrix(k, 2, 1) = beta + betaUnc
    k = k + 1
Next j

For j = nofBetaUnc To 0 Step -1
    alphaBetaMatrix(k, 1, 1) = alpha - alphaUnc
    alphaBetaMatrix(k, 2, 1) = beta - betaUnc + j * betaStepLength
    k = k + 1
Next j

p = 2 `on first layer the best alpha and beta circumference for the mid bear/incl is
stored
inclStepLength = 2 * inclUnc / nofInclUncert
bearStepLength = 2 * bearUnc / nofBearUncert

`Calculate the strike and dip using the bearing+-uncertainty and inclination+-uncert
`then calculate which alpha/beta values this corresponds to using the best estimated
bearing and inclination, i.e. variables bear and incl read from object_location
For m = 0 To nofInclUncert
    For n = 0 To nofBearUncert

        For j = 1 To nofData
            tempBear = bear - bearUnc + n * bearStepLength
            tempIncl = incl - inclUnc + m * inclStepLength
            `If the inclination pass through vertical then the bearing need to be
adjusted as well
            If tempIncl < -90 Then tempBear = tempBear + 180
            If tempBear > 360 Then tempBear = tempBear - 360

            If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, 1) > 90 Then
                Call calc_strike_dip(180 - alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, 1), alphaBetaMatrix(j,
2, 1) + 180, tempBear, tempIncl, strike180, dip180)
                Call calc_alpha_beta(strike180, dip180, bear, incl, alpha180, beta180)

                alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, p) = 180 - alpha180
                alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, p) = beta180 + 180
                If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, p) > 360 Then alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, p) =
alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, p) - 360

            ElseIf alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, 1) < 0 Then
                Call calc_strike_dip(-alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, 1), alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, 1)
+ 180, tempBear, tempIncl, strike180, dip180)

```

```

        Call calc_alpha_beta(strike180, dip180, bear, incl, alpha180, beta180)

        alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, p) = -alpha180
        alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, p) = beta180 + 180
        If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, p) > 360 Then alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, p) =
alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, p) - 360

    Else
        Call calc_strike_dip(alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, 1), alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, 1),
tempBear, tempIncl, strike180, dip180)
        Call calc_alpha_beta(strike180, dip180, bear, incl, alpha180, beta180)

        alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, p) = alpha180
        alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, p) = beta180

    End If

Next j
p = p + 1
Next n
Next m

'calculate number of surfaces due to the division of Bearing and inclination
nofBipairs = (nofInclUncert + 1) * (nofBearUncert + 1)

'Make all beta-values to be within the same 360° range
For m = 2 To nofBipairs + 1 'on layer 1 the circumference of alpha/beta values are
stored,
                                'and the ones corresponding to uncertainties in the
borehole direction
                                'is hence stored on layer 2 to number of combinations+1
For j = 1 To nofData
    If Abs(alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) - alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, 1)) > 180 Then
        If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) > alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, 1) Then
            alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) - 360
        Else
            alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) + 360
        End If
    End If
Next j
Next m

'Find maximum and minimum alpha and beta values
maxBeta = -720
minBeta = 720
maxAlpha = -90
minAlpha = 90

For m = 1 To nofBipairs + 1
    For j = 1 To nofData
        If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m) < minAlpha Then minAlpha = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m)
        If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m) > maxAlpha Then maxAlpha = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m)
        If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) < minBeta Then minBeta = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m)
        If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) > maxBeta Then maxBeta = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m)
    Next
Next

'calculate new steps including the whole span of values
nofBetaStep = Int((maxBeta - minBeta) / betaStepLength)
nofAlphaStep = Int((maxAlpha - minAlpha) / alphaStepLength)
betaStepLength = (maxBeta - minBeta) / nofBetaStep
alphaStepLength = (maxAlpha - minAlpha) / nofAlphaStep

'Initiate matrices containing the extreme values
For k = 1 To 200
    tempMaxAlphaCouple(k, 1) = -90
    tempMinAlphaCouple(k, 1) = 90
    tempMaxBetaCouple(k, 2) = -720
    tempMinBetaCouple(k, 2) = 720
Next k

```

```

`Find the largest and smallest Alpha values
For k = 0 To nofBetaStep
  For m = 1 To nofBIPairs + 1
    For j = 1 To nofData
      If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) <= minBeta + k * betaStepLength + betaStepLength
/ 2 Then `if beta value is less than upper bound
      If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) >= minBeta + k * betaStepLength -
betaStepLength / 2 Then `if beta value is larger than lower bound
      If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m) > tempMaxAlphaCouple(k + 1, 1) Then
        tempMaxAlphaCouple(k + 1, 1) = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m)
        tempMaxAlphaCouple(k + 1, 2) = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m)
      End If
      If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m) < tempMinAlphaCouple(k + 1, 1) Then
        tempMinAlphaCouple(k + 1, 1) = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m)
        tempMinAlphaCouple(k + 1, 2) = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m)
      End If
    End If
  End If
End If

  Next j
Next m
Next k

`Find the largest and smallest beta values
For k = 0 To nofAlphaStep
  For m = 1 To nofBIPairs + 1
    For j = 1 To nofData
      If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m) < minAlpha + k * alphaStepLength +
alphaStepLength / 2 Then
      If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m) > minAlpha + k * alphaStepLength -
alphaStepLength / 2 Then
      If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) > tempMaxBetaCouple(k + 1, 2) Then
        tempMaxBetaCouple(k + 1, 1) = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m)
        tempMaxBetaCouple(k + 1, 2) = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m)
      End If
      If alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m) < tempMinBetaCouple(k + 1, 2) Then
        tempMinBetaCouple(k + 1, 1) = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 1, m)
        tempMinBetaCouple(k + 1, 2) = alphaBetaMatrix(j, 2, m)
      End If
    End If
  End If
End If

  Next j
Next m
Next k

`Erase numbers larger than smallest alfa edge and smaller than largest alfa edge on
the max and min beta edges
m = 0
For k = 1 To nofAlphaStep + 1
  larger = False
  If tempMinBetaCouple(k, 2) >= tempMaxAlphaCouple(1, 2) Then larger = True
  If tempMinBetaCouple(k, 2) >= tempMinAlphaCouple(nofBetaStep + 1, 2) Then larger =
True
  If larger = False Then
    m = m + 1
    MinBetaCouple(m, 1) = tempMinBetaCouple(k, 1)
    MinBetaCouple(m, 2) = tempMinBetaCouple(k, 2)
  End If
Next k
nofAlphaStepMinBetaCouple = m

m = 0
For k = 1 To nofAlphaStep + 1
  smaller = False
  If tempMaxBetaCouple(k, 2) <= tempMaxAlphaCouple(nofBetaStep + 1, 2) Then smaller
= True
  If tempMaxBetaCouple(k, 2) <= tempMinAlphaCouple(1, 2) Then smaller = True
  If smaller = False Then
    m = m + 1
    MaxBetaCouple(m, 1) = tempMaxBetaCouple(k, 1)
    MaxBetaCouple(m, 2) = tempMaxBetaCouple(k, 2)
  End If

```

```

Next k
nofAlphaStepMaxBetaCouple = m

`Concatenate the bounding lines to one circumference
m = 1
For k = 1 To nofAlphaStepMinBetaCouple
    tempBoundingAlphaBeta(m, 1) = MinBetaCouple(k, 1)
    tempBoundingAlphaBeta(m, 2) = MinBetaCouple(k, 2)
    m = m + 1
Next k
For k = 1 To nofBetaStep + 1
    tempBoundingAlphaBeta(m, 1) = tempMaxAlphaCouple(k, 1)
    tempBoundingAlphaBeta(m, 2) = tempMaxAlphaCouple(k, 2)
    m = m + 1
Next k
For k = nofAlphaStepMaxBetaCouple To 1 Step -1
    tempBoundingAlphaBeta(m, 1) = MaxBetaCouple(k, 1)
    tempBoundingAlphaBeta(m, 2) = MaxBetaCouple(k, 2)
    m = m + 1
Next k
For k = nofBetaStep + 1 To 1 Step -1
    tempBoundingAlphaBeta(m, 1) = tempMinAlphaCouple(k, 1)
    tempBoundingAlphaBeta(m, 2) = tempMinAlphaCouple(k, 2)
    m = m + 1
Next k
nofData = m
tempBoundingAlphaBeta(m, 1) = tempBoundingAlphaBeta(1, 1)
tempBoundingAlphaBeta(m, 2) = tempBoundingAlphaBeta(1, 2)

`Calculate the orientations in strike/dip space
For k = 1 To nofData
    Call calc_strike_dip(tempBoundingAlphaBeta(k, 1), tempBoundingAlphaBeta(k, 2),
bear, incl, strike180, dip180)
    boundingStrikeDip(k, 1) = strike180
    boundingStrikeDip(k, 2) = dip180
Next k

`Calculate maximum omega
omega = 0
Call calc_strike_dip(alpha, beta, bear, incl, fracStrike, fracDip)
For k = 1 To nofData
    tempOmega = dihedral(boundingStrikeDip(k, 1), boundingStrikeDip(k, 2), fracStrike,
fracDip)
    If tempOmega > omega Then omega = tempOmega
Next k

End Sub

```

```

\*****
\*** Save the uncertainty template to the name of the current borehole ***
\*****
Sub MakeUncertWorkbook (holeName)

    Workbooks.Open fileName:= _
        "template_uncertainty_plots.xls"

    ActiveWorkbook.SaveAs fileName:= _
        holeName & "_uncert_plots.xls", _
        FileFormat:=xlNormal, Password:="", WriteResPassword:"", _
        ReadOnlyRecommended:=False, CreateBackup:=False

End Sub

```

```

\*****
\*** Calculate strike an dip from Alpha, beta, bearing and inclination ***
\*****
Sub calc_strike_dip(alpha180, beta180, bear180, incl180, strike180, dip180)

Dim pi As Double
Dim pi_over180 As Double
Dim alpha As Double
Dim beta As Double
Dim bear As Double
Dim incl As Double
Dim strike As Double
Dim dip As Double

Dim nx As Double
Dim ny As Double
Dim nz As Double
Dim xynx As Double
Dim xyxy As Double

Dim cosAngle As Double
Dim sinAngle As Double

    pi = 4 * Atn(1)
    pi_over180 = Atn(1) / 45

    alpha = alpha180 * pi_over180
    beta = beta180 * pi_over180
    bear = bear180 * pi_over180
    incl = incl180 * pi_over180

    nx = Cos(pi / 2 - bear) * Sin(-incl) * Cos(-beta) * Cos(alpha) - Sin(pi / 2 - bear) *
Sin(-beta) * Cos(alpha) - Cos(pi / 2 - bear) * Cos(-incl) * Sin(alpha)
    ny = Sin(pi / 2 - bear) * Sin(-incl) * Cos(-beta) * Cos(alpha) + Cos(pi / 2 - bear) *
Sin(-beta) * Cos(alpha) - Sin(pi / 2 - bear) * Cos(-incl) * Sin(alpha)
    nz = Cos(-incl) * Cos(-beta) * Cos(alpha) + Sin(-incl) * Sin(alpha)

    If nz > 0 Then
        nz = -nz
        xynx = -nx / (nx ^ 2 + ny ^ 2) ^ 0.5
        xyxy = -ny / (nx ^ 2 + ny ^ 2) ^ 0.5
    Else
        xynx = nx / (nx ^ 2 + ny ^ 2) ^ 0.5
        xyxy = ny / (nx ^ 2 + ny ^ 2) ^ 0.5
    End If

    \Arcsin(x) = Atn(x / Sqr(-x * x + 1))
    \Arccos(x) = Atn(-x / Sqr(-x * x + 1)) + 2 * Atn(1)
    dip180 = 90 + Atn(nz / Sqr(-nz * nz + 1)) / pi_over180

    If Abs(xynx) < 1 Then
        cosAngle = (Atn(-xynx / Sqr(-xynx * xynx + 1)) + 2 * Atn(1)) / pi_over180
    ElseIf xynx >= 1 Then
        cosAngle = 0
    Else
        cosAngle = 180
    End If

    If Abs(xyxy) < 1 Then
        sinAngle = Atn(xyxy / Sqr(-xyxy * xyxy + 1)) / pi_over180
    ElseIf xyxy >= 1 Then
        sinAngle = 90
    Else
        sinAngle = -90
    End If

    If sinAngle >= 0 Then
        strike180 = 180 - cosAngle
    Else
        strike180 = 180 + cosAngle
    End If

End Sub

```



```

\*****
\*** Calculate Alpha and beta from strike, dip bearing and inclination ***
\*****
Sub calc_alpha_beta(strike180, dip180, bear180, incl180, alpha180, beta180)

Dim strike As Double
Dim dip As Double
Dim bear As Double
Dim incl As Double
Dim alpha As Double
Dim beta As Double

Dim Vx As Double
Dim Vy As Double
Dim Vz As Double

Dim betaVx As Double
Dim betaVy As Double

Dim cosAngle As Double
Dim sinAngle As Double

Dim pi As Double
Dim pi_over180 As Double

pi = 4 * Atn(1)
pi_over180 = Atn(1) / 45

strike = strike180 * pi_over180
dip = dip180 * pi_over180
bear = bear180 * pi_over180
incl = incl180 * pi_over180

'Vector expressed in local Borehole coordinate system
Vx = Sin(-incl) * Cos(pi / 2 - bear) * Cos(-strike) * Sin(dip) + Sin(-incl) * Sin(pi
/ 2 - bear) * Sin(-strike) * Sin(dip) + Cos(-incl) * Cos(dip)
Vy = -Sin(pi / 2 - bear) * Cos(-strike) * Sin(dip) + Cos(pi / 2 - bear) * Sin(-
strike) * Sin(dip)
Vz = -Cos(-incl) * Cos(pi / 2 - bear) * Cos(-strike) * Sin(dip) - Cos(-incl) * Sin(pi
/ 2 - bear) * Sin(-strike) * Sin(dip) + Sin(-incl) * Cos(dip)

If Vz < 0 Then
Vx = -Vx
Vy = -Vy
Vz = -Vz
End If

If Abs(Vz) < 1 Then
'Arcsin(x) = Atn(x / Sqr(-x * x + 1))
alpha180 = Atn(Vz / Sqr(-Vz * Vz + 1)) / pi_over180
Else
alpha180 = 90
End If

betaVx = Vx / (Vx ^ 2 + Vy ^ 2) ^ 0.5
betaVy = Vy / (Vx ^ 2 + Vy ^ 2) ^ 0.5

If Abs(betaVx) < 1 Then
cosAngle = (Atn(-betaVx / Sqr(-betaVx * betaVx + 1)) + 2 * Atn(1)) / pi_over180
ElseIf betaVx >= 1 Then
cosAngle = 0
Else
cosAngle = 180
End If

If Abs(betaVy) < 1 Then
sinAngle = Atn(betaVy / Sqr(-betaVy * betaVy + 1)) / pi_over180
ElseIf betaVy >= 1 Then
sinAngle = 90
Else
sinAngle = -90
End If

If sinAngle < 0 Then
beta180 = cosAngle
Else
beta180 = 360 - cosAngle
End If

End Sub

```

```

\*****
\*** Calculate dihedral angle between 2 vectors expressed as strike and dip ***
\*****
Function dihedral(strike1, dip1, strike2, dip2)

Dim alfa1 As Double
Dim beta1 As Double
Dim gamma1 As Double

Dim alfa2 As Double
Dim beta2 As Double
Dim gamma2 As Double

Dim a As Double

    alfa1 = Cos(-strike1 * Atn(1) / 45) * Sin(dip1 * Atn(1) / 45)
    alfa2 = Cos(-strike2 * Atn(1) / 45) * Sin(dip2 * Atn(1) / 45)

    beta1 = Sin(-strike1 * Atn(1) / 45) * Sin(dip1 * Atn(1) / 45)
    beta2 = Sin(-strike2 * Atn(1) / 45) * Sin(dip2 * Atn(1) / 45)

    gamma1 = Cos(dip1 * Atn(1) / 45)
    gamma2 = Cos(dip2 * Atn(1) / 45)

    a = Abs(alfa1 * alfa2 + beta1 * beta2 + gamma1 * gamma2)
    'Arccos(x) = Atn(-x / Sqr(-x * x + 1)) + 2 * Atn(1)
    If a < 1 Then
        dihedral = (Atn(-a / Sqr(-a * a + 1)) + 2 * Atn(1)) * 45 / Atn(1)
    Else
        dihedral = 0
    End If

End Function

```