**P-04-34** 

# Forsmark site investigation

# Stratigraphical investigation of till in machine cut trenches

Martin Sundh, Gustav Sohlenius, Anna Hedenström Geological survey of Sweden (SGU)

March 2004

#### Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB

Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Co Box 5864 SE-102 40 Stockholm Sweden Tel 08-459 84 00 +46 8 459 84 00 Fax 08-661 57 19 +46 8 661 57 19



ISSN 1651-4416 SKB P-04-34

## Forsmark site investigation

# Stratigraphical investigation of till in machine cut trenches

Martin Sundh, Gustav Sohlenius, Anna Hedenström Geological survey of Sweden (SGU)

March 2004

*Keywords:* Till stratigraphy, Till fabric, Grain size, CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content, Forsmark, AP PF 400-02-12, Field note: Forsmark 153.

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

A pdf version of this document can be downloaded from www.skb.se

# Contents

1	Introduction	5
2	Objective and scope	7
3	Equipment	9
3.1	Description of equipment	9
4	Execution	11
4.1	Preparations	11
4.2	Data handling	11
4.3	Analyses	12
5	Results	15
5.1	Introduction	15
5.2	Stratigraphy and physical properties of the till	15
5.3	Clast fabric analysis and glacial striae	22
5.4	Summary	23
6	References	25
Арр	endix 1 Stratigraphic sequences documented in sketches	27
Арр	endix 2 Clast fabric analysis in till presented in diagrams	51

## 1 Introduction

SKB performs site investigations for location of a deep repository for high level radioactive waste. The site investigations are performed at two sites: Forsmark and Oskarshamn. This document report the data gained in "Forsmark site investigation – Stratigraphical investigations of till in machine cut trenches", see Figure 1-1. The activities were performed according to the Activity Plan PF 400-02-12. The methods used are described in SKB MD 131.001.



*Figure 1-1.* Map over the investigation area at Forsmark. Black line marks the candidate area for repository site investigations. Green dots marks investigated sites in machine cut trenches. Background map is simplified after the new revised map of unconsolidated Quaternary deposits at Forsmark /11/.

## 2 Objective and scope

The study aims to get information of the stratigraphy, distribution and physical properties of the till, especially to get information of the distribution and stratigraphic relation between till of sandy- and clayey composition. The investigations were carried out during the dry summer period of August 2003. Trenches to a maximum depth of some 5 m were excavated at 21 localities (Figure 1-1). The stratigraphic sequence was documented at each site and clast fabric analyses were conducted on selected till layers in order to evaluate ice transport directions.

Laboratory analyses were carried out on selected samples in order to characterise the physical properties of the till.

In this report we present information on stratigraphical data, analysis of grain size, CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content and clast fabric.

# 3 Equipment

## 3.1 Description of equipment

An excavator capable to reach depths of c 5 m was used for trenching during the stratigraphical work (Figure 3-1). Trench walls were cleaned manually by using shovels, scrapers etc and were then documented in sketches and photographs (Figure 3-2).

GPS (hand held) was used for positioning in the terrain. A mirror compass was used to measure the directions of encountered glacial striae on outcrops. A special made compass with a libel was used for clast fabric measurement.

Analyses of grain size and CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content were carried out according to /14, 15, 16/.



Figure 3-1. Excavator capable to reach depths of c 5 m was used for trenching.



*Figure 3-2. Trench walls were manually cleaned before examination and documentation of the stratigraphical sequence.* 

# 4 Execution

The methods used are described in detail in SKB MD 131.001. The results from mapping of unconsolidated Quaternary deposits at Forsmark /13/, has been a guideline in choosing sites for the stratigraphical investigations.

Machine cut trenches was excavated at 21 locations. Trench walls were cleaned manually by using shovels, scrapers etc and afterwards documented in sketches and photographs. Clast fabric analyses were performed in glacial till at 10 investigation sites including one performed at an earlier available pit (PFM004761), altogether 13 fabric samples. Grain size distribution and CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content was analysed on 32 selected samples.

## 4.1 Preparations

The handheld GPS was controlled every day at a point with a known position (6699539 N, 1631321 E). This control defined a precision better than  $\pm 5$  m.

## 4.2 Data handling

The position of stratigraphical observations was measured with GPS. The dates of the observations were recorded and all were given unique id-numbers (PFM- or LFM-series). All points and dates were later stored in SICADA database. The geological information connected to the id-numbers was stored in SGU's database (Jorddagboken version 5.4.3). Data from the SGU database were exported to Excel files, which were delivered to SKB (see CD) and stored under Field note Forsmark 153.

The deliverables to SKB for the stratigraphical investigations of till in machine cut trenches during 2003 includes:

- Stratigraphical data of till deposits (SICADA).
- Data from clast fabric measurements (SICADA).
- Results of grain size- and CaCO<sub>3</sub>-analyses (SICADA).
- Grain size analyses presented in diagrams, 32 analyses (File archive/Field note Forsmark 153).
- Digital sketches and photographs, 23 sketches and 22 photographs (File archive/Field note Forsmark 153, sketches are also presented in Appendix 1).
- Clast fabric analysis presented in diagrams, 13 diagrams (File archive/Field note Forsmark 153, also presented in Appendix 2).

## 4.3 Analyses

Grain size analyses on material < 20 mm, was carried out on 32 samples at SWECO, Geolab in Stockholm. The grain size distribution of coarse material (20–0.063 mm) was determined by sieving and finer material (< 0.063 mm) by using a hydrometer. The content of CaCO<sub>3</sub> was determined (SWECO, Geolab) on the same 32 samples (grain size < 0.063 mm) using Passons apparatus /16/. Colour of the samples were determined according to /6/. The analytical data is stored in the SKB SICADA database. Grain size distribution diagrams are stored in the SKB file archive under Field note Forsmark 153.

Clast fabric analyses were performed on glacial till at 10 investigation sites, altogether 13 fabric samples (see Table 4-1), according to /1/. A horizontal surface was first prepared in a suitable till layer, clasts were then exposed systematically by gentle scraping. Elongated particles up to 60 mm in length were measured. The relationship between the *a* axis (= long axis) and *b* axis (= intermediate axis) was always larger than 3/2. The direction and dip of the *a* axis was measured on at least 50 particles in each fabric sample except for one fabric sample, i.e. (PFM002583), which was stopped after 21 measured particles when showing a random orientation. The data is stored in the SKB SICADA database. Clast fabric data presented in diagrams and tables are stored in the SKB file archive under Field note Forsmark 153 and also presented in Appendix 2.

Three-dimensional vector analysis was used to extract the eigenvectors (V1, V2 and V3) and normalized eigenvalues (S1, S2 and S3) in the diagrams presented in Appendix 2. Eigenvector V1 refers to the direction of maximum clustering, and V3 to that of minimum clustering. The eigenvector V1 are regarded as significant when the S3-values are lower than 0.227. Values within brackets, i.e. statistical proposed directions of vector V1, are reconsidered to transport-directions shown without brackets.

The eigenvalues summarize fabric strength or degree of clustering. S1 measures the strength of clustering about the mean axis V1. S1-values > 0.7 is regarded as strong orientation, values < 0.5 is regarded as random orientation.

ld-code	Depth (m)	V1 (°)	S1	S3	С	N
PFM004761	0.5	353	0.722	0.098	1.993	57
PFM002578	2.5	313	0.797	0.,047	2.839	51
PFM002581	2.4	2	0.613	0.060	2.321	50
PFM002583	1.0	277	0.574	0.064	2.196	21
PFM002586	1.1	329	0.688	0.043	2.773	50
PFM002588	2.1	337	0.800	0.060	2.586	50
PFM002589	1.3	331	0.824	0.060	2.615	50
PFM002589	2.4	339 (159)	0.783	0.039	2.990	50
PFM002590	2.3	322	0.795	0.059	2.598	50
PFM002592	1.2	318	0.839	0.035	3.167	50
PFM002592	2.8	327	0.796	0.064	2.525	50
PFM002594	0.6	3	0.918	0.017	3.986	50
PFM002594	1.4	332 (152)	0.852	0.047	2.888	50

Table 4-1. Summary of the statistic values from fabric measurement.

The strength parameter C,  $\ln(S1/S3)$ , expresses the "strength" of the preferred orientation in the data sample. A high C-value indicates that the clustering/girdling is strong. A value over 1.9 denotes a confidence level of 90% if N is 50 or more /17/.

The shape parameter K, lnS1/S2)/ln(S2/S3), expresses the gradient of a line joining the graph origin to the point representing the sample. K ranges from zero (uniaxial girdles) to infinite (uniaxial clusters). High K-values indicate a clustered distribution (see Appendix 2).

N is the number of measured particles in each sample.

## 5 Results

## 5.1 Introduction

The investigated area at Forsmark (Figure 1-1) is mainly a flat slightly undulating terrain with a maximum elevation of c 20 m above sea level. The most common Quaternary deposit is glacial till. The detailed mapping of the Quaternary deposits in the Forsmark area has shown that the grain size composition of the till-cover varies over the area. Sandy till is the most common type but a clayey till is also present and covers large areas, mainly in the eastern part of the investigation area /8, 9, 11/.

Machine dug trenches were carried out at 21 sites (Figure 1-1) to investigate the composition and stratigraphical distribution of the till and, where possible, the stratigraphic relation between till beds. The stratigraphic sequence at each site was documented in a sketch, see Appendix 1.

## 5.2 Stratigraphy and physical properties of the till

The investigated area can in a broad sense be divided in two separate areas of different till types, see Figure 1-1. The western part is characterised by till of sandy or sandy-silty composition, while the eastern part is characterised by till of clayey composition. Analysed samples from this investigation show that the CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content is generally high in both till types, varying between 16–28% in till of a sandy to sandy-silty composition and between 9–32% in till of a clayey composition. The CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content emanates from Palaeozoic limestone, which is known from the sea floor north of the investigation area. According to earlier investigations the clayey till has a north south distribution, covering large parts of the coastal region from northern Gräsö down to Norrtälje /10/.

Results from the documentation of stratigraphy, till composition, fabric and striae measurements are summarised in Table 5-1, sketches from each site are presented in Appendix1.

The map of Quaternary deposits (Figure 1-1) gives a rather accurate picture of the distribution of the two till types, at least in the uppermost part of the till. The excavation results support the outlined picture with sandy till dominating in the western part and clayey till in the eastern part. But a clayey till was also encountered in the western part at site (PFM002581), where a clayey till was revealed deeper down in the stratigraphy under a sandy-silty till, (see Figure 5-1). In the eastern part, the till composition is commonly clayey even at the uppermost part of the till (Figure 5-2). The average thickness of the till also seems to be greater in the eastern part; depths of more than 7 m respectively 9 m were reported from drillings in the area around Storskäret (PFM002572, PFM002464) /5, 4/.



*Figure 5-1.* Sandy till overlaying till of clayey composition, the till beds are separated by an erosive, sharp contact (*PFM002581*).



*Figure 5-2.* The clayey till often constitutes of compact, homogeneous boulder clay in the area around Storskäret (*PFM002592*).

ld-number	Description of till unit	Depth (m)	Fabric (°)	Striae (°) / bedrock
PFM004761	Sandy	0 – 1.6	353	/ not reached
PFM002576	Sandy-silty, boulder rich surface	0.4 - 5.2		/ not reached
PFM002577	Sandy-silty, wave-washed surface, resting on bedrock	0.3 – 0.9		younger 350 older 310
PFM002578	1 Sandy-silty, stone-enriched surface	0 – 0.5		
	2 Clayey sandy-silty, the layer ceases in a vertical contact towards sandy-silty till	0.5 – 1.9		
	3 Sandy-silty, resting on bedrock	1.9 – 4.2	313	300
PFM002579	1 Sandy-silty, gravel on clay in surface	0.4 – 0.7		
	2 Sandy, resting on bedrock	0.7 – 1.4		younger 350 older 320
PFM002580	Sandy, gravel on clay in surface	0.6 - 5.0		/ not reached
PFM002581	<b>1</b> Sandy with erosive contact against unit 2, gravel on clay in surface	0.4 – 0.9		
	2 Clayey sandy-silty – boulder clay	0.9 – 5.0	2	/ not reached
PFM002582	1 Sandy-slided mtrl? Gravel in surface, glacial clay beneath.	0.4 - 0.7		
	2 Clayey – stonerich, sandy layer beneath	1.0 – 1.3		
	3 Sandy, resting on bedrock	1.6 – 2.6		no striaes /
PFM002583	Sandy, stonerich with stone-enriched surface	0.2 – 2.1	random	345
PFM002584	Sandy, resting on bedrock	0.2 - 0.9		355
PFM002585	Sandy, resting on bedrock	0.4 – 1.2		355
PFM002586	Sandy, stonerich with stone-enriched surface	0.2 – 1.8	329	320
PFM002587	1 Sandy, local or ablation till	0.2 – 2.8		
	2 Sandy, resting on bedrock	2.8 – 3.3		no striaes /
PFM002588	1 Sandy-silty, stonerich	0.4 – 1.2		
	2 Clayey sandy-silty	1.2 – 1.9		
	3 Boulder clay	1.9 – 2.9	337	
	4 Sandy-silty, resting on bedrock	2.9 – 3.1		younger 350 older 320
PFM002589	1 Clayey sandy-silty	0 – 2.0	331	
	2 Boulder clay	2.0 - 4.3	339	
	3 Sandy	4.3 – 5.0		/ not reached
PFM002590	1 Sandy-silty	0.2 – 1.2		
	2 Clayey sandy-silty, resting on fragmented rock	1.2 – 4.6	322	no striaes /
PFM002591	1 Clayey gravelly, not consistent layer	0 – 1.3		
	2 Clayey sandy silty	1.3 – 3.5		/ not reached
PFM002592	1 Clayey sandy silty	0.2 – 1.6	318	
	2 Boulder clay	1.6 – 4.1	327	/ not reached
PFM002593	1 Clayey sandy silty	0.4 – 1.4		
	2 Boulder clay	1.4 – 3.6		/ not reached
PFM002594	1 Clayey sandy-silty	0 – 1.2	3	
	2 Clayey and sandy-silty layers builds up the till	1.2 – 4.0	332	/ not reached
PFM002595	Clayey sandy-silty, resting on an uneven bedrock-surface	0 – 1.2		younger 360 – 20 older 285
PFM004514	1 Clayey sandy-silty	0 – 1.2		
	<b>2</b> Sandy, steep contact against unit 1, underlain by glacial clay	1.2 – 1.4		
	3 Boulder clay	1.4 – 2.4		
	4 clayey sandy-silty	2.4 – 3.0		/ not reached

# Table 5-1. Documentation of stratigraphy, till composition, fabric and striae bearing measurements summarised from each investigation site.

Complex stratigraphical sequences were revealed at some places. At investigation site PFM002578 a clayey till layer (clay content 13.5%) was found incorporated in a dominantly sandy-silty till, (see sketch Appendix 1). A similar stratigraphic sequence has also been reported from a percussion borehole adjacent to PFM002578, i.e. HFM005 close to KFM02 /12/, which could imply that these two sites are situated on a transition zone between the sandy and clayey till types. This is also implied in the Map of unconsolidated Quaternary deposits /11/.

Another complex stratigraphical sequence was revealed at site PFM004514, in the south east, where a layer of glacial varved clay was found beneath one metre of clayey till. The clayey till had a diagonal erosive contact against a sandy till (Figure 5-3).

The varved clay is eroded and folded in the contact against the overlaying till sequence and is consolidated like ordinary varved clay. Analyses of the varved clay show a clay content of 66.5% and a calcareous content of 12%. This is comparable for the properties of varved glacial clay observed in several lakes within the area /2, 3/. The varved clay is



*Figure 5-3.* The layer of varved clay is up to 0.5 m in thickness, eroded and folded in its upper part (*PFM004514*).

deposited on top of boulder clay with a non-erosive contact; deeper down is the boulder clay followed by a till with dominating sandy composition. This till sequence in the surface is clearly dislocated to its present position, but the nature behind this process is not clearly understood. Till transported by an oscillating ice could be an option but there is no other information in support for this scenario. A more likely explanation, is that the till material slid down on the glacial clay from the existing small hillocks nearby.

The till with a clayey composition has, as previous mentioned, also been encountered in the western part of the investigation area, i.e. at investigation site PFM002581 (see sketch Appendix 1). A clayey till was revealed under a sandy-silty till at a depth of 1.9 m. Grain size analyses of a sample from the upper part of the clayey till have a clay content of 11%, at greater depth it transforms into boulder clay with a clay content of 19%. The CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content in the upper part is 24% and diminishes with depth to 18%. The most striking physical property of the clayey till at (PFM002581) is it's extreme degree of consolidation to the extent that it even resisted ordinary machine digging methods (Figure 5-4). An excavator ripper had to be used to be able to cut in to the hard till.



*Figure 5-4.* The attachment to the excavator bucket broke under the attempts to cut into the extremely hard clayey till (*PFM002581*).

The contact between the two till beds is sharp and erosive with, in some places, sharp edged lumps of hard clayey till incorporated into the base of the overlaying sandy-silty till (Figure 5-5). The high consolidation degree of the clayey till was apparently already existent before deposition of the overlaying sandy-silty till.

Occurrence of clayey till under sandy till was also encountered at Eckarfjärden (probing borehole SFM0016) during drillings in the western part, carried out within the hydrogeological program during the winter and spring 2003 /4/.

An ice transport direction from north seems to be logical for the deposition of the clayey till. This assumption is based on the high CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content emanating from Palaeozoic limestone, which is present at the sea bottom north of the area, and the high clay content in the till. The high clay content in the boulder clay is most likely derived from redeposit sedimentary clay; e.g. investigation sites PFM002578 and PFM002592 (see Appendix 1). On both sites small lumps of sedimentary clay was detected in the till matrix and analysis of a sample from PFM002592 holds a clay content of 32.2%. Furthermore, the high content of well rounded stones, a high percentage of limestone, and the massive, homogeneous texture of the boulder clay gives an impression of a fairly long transported material. Considering these circumstances, the most likely area for the ice to pick up ingredients to form the clayey till, is situated at the bottom of the sea, north of the investigated area.



*Figure 5-5.* The erosive contact between the two till beds, sharp edged lumps of clayey till intercalate into the base of overlaying sandy-silty till (*PFM002581*).

The sandy till is totally dominated by Precambrian bedrock material but has, in spite of that, also a high CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content. The dominating Precambrian bedrock material in the sandy till speaks in favour of a transport direction from approx. north-west. A north-west to south-east trend is also detected in the geochemical anomalies of the element distribution in till at Forsmark /7/. Stones and small boulders of Ordovician limestone occur locally in the sandy till and are, according to earlier investigations /10/, also found in various amounts in the fine gravel fraction with steadily diminishing amounts westwards. The CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content in the sandy till is a bit puzzling, but could possibly have been inherited from erosion of the clayey till. Occurrences of sandy till covering clayey till was, as earlier mentioned, revealed within the investigated area and is also reported from other parts of north eastern Uppland /10/.

## 5.3 Clast fabric analysis and glacial striae

The performed clast fabric analyses does not however support the transport scenario mentioned above, (see Table 4-1 and diagrams in Appendix 2). The dominating transport direction is from north-west according to fabric analyses, regardless whether it is a sandy, sandy-silty or a clayey till. The only exceptions from this trend are two fabric analysis performed around 0.5 m below the surface (PFM004761, PFM002594) and one fabric analysis performed at 2.4 m below the surface (the hard clayey till at PFM002581), which all indicates a dominating transport direction from north. Fabric results indicating a deposition from north respectively north east has also been reported earlier for the uppermost part of the till, (i.e. PFM002801 and PFM002802), just north of PFM004761 /12/.

The till at site PFM004761 is however of a sandy composition, while the till sequence at site PFM002594 is of a clayey composition. A fabric analysis performed deeper down at PFM002594, at a depth of 1.4 m, inferred however a transport direction from north-west. The hard, durable clayey till at site PFM002581 is the only one that lives up to the expectations of an ice transport direction from north for the deposition of the clayey till.

Polished bedrock with glacial striae was found at the bottom at nine of the trenches, (see Table 5-1). Glacial striae formed from north-west (300–320°) were found at five of these localities, whilst glacial striae with more northerly directions (345–20°) were found at seven localities. At three localities, where both glacial striae system were found together (PFM002577, PFM002579 and PFM002588), it could be determined that the glacial striae formed from north-west is the oldest.

The younger striae from the north were mostly found at shallow depths, less than 1.5 m, and most likely has the younger ice flows from north only influenced the upper parts of the till deposits in the area. A pronounced stone enrichment resembling reworked material was also noticed in the upper most meter of the till, at many sites. Fabric analysis performed in till at shallow depth, (i.e. sites PFM004761, PFM002594) and as earlier mentioned also reported from sites PFM002801 and PFM002802, show an inferred transport direction from north and at the latter site from north east.

The older striae from north-west coincide with the inferred transport direction according to fabric analysis performed in deeper till layers. The complex stratigraphical sequence at site PFM002578, where a clayey till layer abruptly ceases in a vertical contact against surrounding sandy-silty till, is most likely explained by the redeposit of clayey till. The sandy-silty till has, according to a fabric analysis beneath the clayey till, an inferred transport direction from north-west. Ice flows from north-west seems to be responsible for most of the transportation and deposition of sandy and clayey till in the area.

The hard, durable clayey till at site PFM002581 has, compared to most of the clayey till deposits, a diverging transport direction from the north. The hard clayey till is homogeneous in texture and seems to have escaped erosion from younger ice flows due to an existent high degree of consolidation, but perhaps also due to a sheltered location. Occurrence of clayey till beneath a dominantly sandy till is also reported from drillings in the western part, as earlier mentioned. This can imply that an old clayey till already was existent in the area before the ice flows from north-west commenced. Erosion and redeposit of an older clayey till by ice flows from north-west could be the explanation for the dominating north-west fabric of the clayey till.

If this is the case we have to anticipate that the region has been affected by both older and younger ice flows from the north. It seems that younger ice flows from north have had little effect on the till deposits in the area which is in contrast to the abundance of northerly glacial striae found on the bedrock outcrops in the area. The combined effect of older as well as younger ice flows from north could in this context be the explanation for the dominantly northerly glacial striae found on the bedrock outcrops in the region. Younger striae from north and north-east are most likely to have been formed under the deglaciation phase. The age of a possibly older ice flows from north is uncertain. According to fabric analysis it must have been succeeded by ice flows from north-west and finally from north, and could possibly even be older than the old striae systems from north-west found on outcrops in the region.

## 5.4 Summary

- The till in the western part of the investigated area is dominantly of a sandy to sandysilty composition, while till in the eastern part is dominantly of a clayey composition.
- Till with a clayey composition has also been found at some locations in the western part, but deeper down in the stratigraphy, disguised and overlain by sandy till.
- The CaCO<sub>3</sub>-content is generally high in both types of till. The clayey till has often a clay content of 10% or more in its upper parts, but transcends often with depth into boulder clay (clay content over 15%).
- Both the sandy and the clayey till types have according to fabric analysis a dominating transport direction from north-west. This is a somewhat surprisingly transport direction regarding the clayey till, with its high calcareous and clay content. The explanation could be re-deposited clayey till, by ice flows from north-west.
- A transport direction from north has been detected at some locations for the uppermost part of the sandy and the clayey till.
- The hard, clayey till found deeper down in the stratigraphy in the western part has, according to fabric, a transport direction from the north.
- This raises the possibility of an old ice flow from north, which originally could have transported and deposited the clayey till in the area.
- The till stratigraphy in the western part is, according to this investigation, dominated by a sandy till. The sandy till is often continuing down to the bedrock, or down to the limit for the excavations at c 4–5 m, but is also found in places where it is overlaying the clayey till.

- The till stratigraphy in the eastern part constitutes dominated by clayey till. The clayey till often transcend with depth into boulder clay. The stratigraphy seems to be consistent down to depths of c 4–5 m. The depth down to the bedrock seems to be considerably greater in this part and the stratigraphy further down is consequently more uncertain.
- There seem to be a transition zone between the two areas of dominantly sandy respectively clayey types of till. The till stratigraphy is more complicated with probably, redeposit strata of clayey till, incorporated in sandy till.

## 6 References

- /1/ Dowdeswell J A, Sharp M, 1986. Characterization of pebble fabrics in modern terrestial glacigenic sediments. Sedimentology 33, 699-710.
- /2/ Hedenström A, 2003. Forsmark site investigation, Investigation of marine and lacustrine sediment in lakes. Field data. SKB P-03-24, Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB.
- /3/ Hedenström A, 2004. Forsmark site investigation, Investigation of marine and lacustrine sediment in lakes. Stratigraphical and field data. SKB P-04-86, Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB.
- /4/ Hedenström A, Sohlenius G, Albrecht J, 2004. Forsmark site investigation Stratigraphical and analytical data from auger drillings and pits. SKB P-04-111, Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB.
- /5/ Johansson P-O, 2003. Forsmark site investigation, Drilling and sampling in soil. Installation of groundwater monitoring wells and surface water level gauges. SKB P-03-64. Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB.
- /6/ Munsell Soil Color Charts, 1994. Macbeth Division of Kollmorgan Instruments Corporation, New Widsor.
- Nilsson B, 2003. Forsmark site investigation, Element Distribution in Till at Forsmark – a Geochemical Study. SKB P-03-118, Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB.
- /8/ Persson Ch, 1985. The Quaternary map Östhammar NO. Geological Survey of Sweden, Ae 73.
- /9/ Persson Ch, 1986. The Quaternary map Österlövsta SO/Grundkallen SV. Geological Survey of Sweden, Ae 76.
- /10/ **Persson Ch, 1992.** The latest ice recession and till deposits in northern Uppland, eastern central Sweden. SGU Ca 81, 217-224.
- /11/ Sohlenius G, Hedenström A, Rudmark L, 2004. Investigations at Forsmark, Mapping of unconsolidated Quaternary deposits 2002-2003. SKB R-04-39, Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB.
- /12/ Sohlenius G, Rudmark L, 2003. Forsmark site investigation, Mapping of unconsolidated Quaternary deposits. Stratigraphical and analytical data. SKB P-03-14, Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB.
- /13/ Sohlenius G, Rudmark L, Hedenström A, 2003. Forsmark, Mapping of unconsolidated Quaternary deposits. Field data 2002. SKB P-03-11, Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB.
- /14/ Standardiseringskommissionen i Sverige (SIS), 1992a. Geotekniska provtagningsmetoder – Kornfördelning – Siktning. Svensk Standard, SS 02 71 23, 4 pp.

- /15/ Standardiseringskommissionen i Sverige (SIS), 1992b. Geotekniska provtagningsmetoder – Kornfördelning – Sedimentering, hydrometermetoden. Svensk Standard, SS 02 71 24, 7 pp.
- /16/ Talme O, Almén K-E, 1975. Jordartsanalys. Laboratorieanvisningar, del 1. Department of Quaternary Research, Stockholm University, 133 pp.
- /17/ Woodcock N H, Naylor M A, 1983. Randomness testing in three dimensional orientation data. Journal of Structural Geology, Vol 5, 539-548.

sveriges geologis sox 670 5128 Uppsala			<b>)</b>	orutageriou			PFM00.25	76-51
(ariblad 12 1	iung Gula kartan	Rikets nd 98590	0./63/331	Hojd oh Zm Lokal	18	Maskin	gravd group (1) B	lygge, anlåggning
The availage of the current of the c	moranyta			and a	aginare A. A.	Hedenstrom Annat.	L Vågskårning L N	laturlig skårning
Brundv yta 2.2	m u my			4/8	2003	Takt nr	Schaktbarhet	Dom. mtrl
DEMODER 0	diup di	E lager	Jordartssymbol	Kornstorlek Prim / Sekund.	Ange 1-5 So BI St K	-Q	rigt (fårg, struktur m m)	
m 1 Ø	-le	1 2000	Humus + kerkörtlar	Block-Sten i ytan	•			
0,7 2 Ø	10 0 0 0	20000	<	Sandij-siltig	1343	2 Bruntargad a 3 Övre del.	el latt skitt	rg i bådde
B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B		M	î - z.			Rotdjup 0,81 Jordmenstjup Ungskog-64	n 0,4m inklusiv invid 10årig	e lerkôrtla Skog av
	- 1 - 1 - 1					Tall- Björ	-Gran	2
=s4ieue ysiðor	30 + -G<	>			1	002576-1	0,4 m humus +. 0,7 m nedie par	lerkörtlar tietav synlige
90112K-MING13	+					5-11-	que morande	202
Julians and the strength of th	40 -					5 5	on morany	40
X81/18/49/9	20 + +			San dig-silkg	1333	2 Gra massiv 1	nolan	
	Schake	botten	25-25	>		5		



	In Reg 9994870/18 201 Hold on 3 million 18 any the i hallhrikt an ade 1990 on 3 million 18 any the i hallhrikt an ade 1990 on 18 million 18 poly the i hallhrikt an ade 1990 on 18 million 18 poly the i hallhrikt an ade 1990 of 1233 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
--	--

PFM0025	Maskingravd grop A Bygge.	leniús Annat vagskaring Annat	Takt nr Schaktbarhet	Ôvrigt (lắrg,struktur m m)		Grancena mellan den lerige ner andig-siltiga moranen är relaz bland även med vertiltala gru	eriga maranen ar Sanoli ut en 16 lerhatt > 15 %. Lerrika pu 16 iktoring som liknar glacia 14	ippbygghad. Den leriga molar ik på kalkfragment och mi	utan uppher mot soder med not sandig-silkig moran.	legetation: Fullt utween Sk tall, frodigt med g	Lingen synlig merkprofil.	tumusskillet ca 18cm. Oddjup: De flesta röttema nå enstata dygt 1m.	1-hrya, el. năstan înga, 2-eti fătai, 3-spridda, 4-rikîgi (6- nesoletrad, 2-avagi konsek, 3-mennali konsel, (molăn), iĝt, 3-kaniakrundat, 4-rundat, 5-viă rundat.
)	61	undh G. Soh	Hedenströn	Ange 1-5 30 Bi St K Ru	1 2 2 3 2	23334	~ ~ ~ ~ ~	3.66	125335	~		~~~	sortering. BI-blockhalt: -kompaktion: 1-helt oko : 1-skarpkantigt, 2-kanti
Jordlagerföljd	10 Hojd oh 4 m Lokal	Upppdittslar	2003 A.I	Kornstorlek PrimJSekund.	Stenanrikad yta sandig-siltig	lerig	Huvudsak hig grans	mellen A och easi					oan, 2=viss, 3=olulist, 4=pod, 5=mkt god bara block. Si=stenhalt. Se blockhalt. K. hart, m I m ogråvbart. Ru-rundningsgrad
)	60 ° 163331		7/8.	lager nr Jordartssymbol	€I <	<		<	N-95- S-95- S				So-sorteringsgrad: 1-In rekommande, 5-råstan 4=hårt, svårgråvt, 5-mikt
dersôkning	Gula kartan Rikels ngi	'c moranyta	u my	N S		- OA - Block		Co C			Ganithall, val-	slipad med räftlør i 300	
iges geologiska une 670 28 Uppsala	And LI RUGA	av avlagring, ytform	idvyta S. 7 mi	yser bord djup 00.35-78 gvy dm	8		8	50	₩ 90 30 30	40		20	9

ataria Antaria Arta Arta Arta Arta Arta Arta Arta Art	Lokal 17.4 Masking and grop A Bygge, anlagen	Uppglitelighmane A Schenius Armal. Vagekarming Naturig skärming	A, Heden Ström Takin Schaktbarheit Dom. m	Ange 1-5 Ovrigit (141g.asrukitur m m) So Bil St K Ru	2-11132 Starp grains nedict, mantles uppet aug printing i famon light shifting 22343 Stenanrikade partier förekamme L2333 Stenanrikade partier förekamme benggruhdlytan. Fängen ägra ti benggruhdlytan. Fängen ägra ti prover: Prover:
atartan Rang ge 194 nordin tai kulle ongi ongi 6 m 1998 4194 nordin tai kulle 0 n 2 m 1998 nordin tai kad i hel higt Paithad i her exponenade den exponenade	1633204 Holdon 5m	5	7/8 2003 1	Jordartssymbol Prim / Sekund.	Damikton sikig moran ?
	a kartan Rikeis na 194 c	norantackt kulle	Övrigt	6m S <sup>lager</sup>	anilberger und 20. Enstala nollin 20. Enstala nollin 20. Enstala nollin 220° fims även den exponerade illytan.

and the state of t	49	Gula kartan	128721	3 0:1631671	m2 upiqon 2m	Lokal namn	16		Maskingråvd grop K	Bygge, anlåggning
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	oranten	rang mea	I tunt toiche	ar svallprus-	slecialtera.	Uppgittslämnare	19.8	ohlenius	Annat C regeneration	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	iu nu	y Ovrigt		2	0	8/8 20	50		Takt nr Schaktbart	thet Dom. mtrl
10 - 6 1 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 -	man djup man dm gvy	X	S	ger Jordartssymbol	Kornstorlek PrimJSekund.	So Bi	nge 1-5 St K R		Ôvrigt (fårg.struktur m m)	
30 - 0 0 0 30 - 0 0 0 0 40 Yattumättad - 0 0 Nägot finkorniget 10 5 trukture. 10 Yattumättad - 0 Sammaniet thing markpot 10 yattumättad - 0 8 -10 örgammatt hyga 11 ytande 0 0 0 Handig-sittig. 20-5i Sandig-sittig.					Svallgrus Glaciallera Gundmassa sin med ennada smi grus. Dominerande Ainsandig Ainsandig	1 3	M T	Rodown Gräner Jagret J Jagret y Narky Prarky	varus gheiallera togor av ettent anniket ce Scm tan på moranen. tan "kittermade" tan.	och ded dimuktu. (2mm) Sitt Skik mäktigt Skik De Hesta Ster Strukturer n strukturer n grövre Samm
40 - Vattermättad Nagot finkorniget 8-10 ör gammalt hygg flytande Sans sammanist tring Zingen syn lig markord 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		000	• •	Ę				Ca Im: Ca Im: Uskilar Horönen	ng (mellansandig) få s divp i bådden eller dylika bild nör i övrigt hom	stelcommer ner a. De liknær de Iningær. rogen uten sp
50 - Schaktbotten Retding 10-15 cm.	6 + 1 + 1 + 1 (1 +	Vatterim flytande o schakt	attad - attad - o botten	<"	Nagot finko sommanist sondig-sittig	aning an	•	8-10 0 Inger 6 Humus h Roldyn	r gomalt hyge, synlig markpolil agret = rotfilten	, gran-talls I utbildad. ca Scm.

rdlagerföljd pFM 002581	HOLO DA Charles A Maskingrand grop By Gpc, anilogi	Uppolitationnare Naturio a Admini Uppolitation University and nature Admini University and Admini Uppolitation and Admini Admi	A Hedenström Takin Schalparhei Dom. n	Kornstociek Ange 1.5 Ovrigt (181g, studutur m.n) Prim./Sekund. So [B] St [K] Ru ]	Svangrus Glacuallera	Sandig moran 2233 Brungne, instag av sitt - finsandi	in the second for the second s	Laptagna skycken av undre moran delen av den sandiga moranen. Erosiv kontalet mot lager 4.	siltig morian, 12353 Md. hard - ej grävber tjälkrek fil el. torr "Den Gamle Ria", i vart fall utser	hardhetemoissigt och strukturelle li	Aränlera 12343 Kan även vara högre andel ler aturtuktig	Po = Partikelorientering	All moran inklusive glaciali Kalkhaltig.
criges geologiska undersôkning x 670 si 28 Uppsala	2 T NO Pyra Guta hartan Pasaja phi 0. 16 30 8 39	Flack Sonka i undulerance moranterrang	Mal 3 4 mumy Ovigi Austick - 1/2 2003	the proverties and due to the second due to the	<u> </u>			20 - 0 0 0					50 -Schelet botten

the understand of the second second sector of the second sector of the second sector of the second	02582	Bygge, anläggn	Naturlig skārnin	whet Dom. rr		Huttlicht Huttlicht ifter lervar alt-progle struktu ktets öst er avglas er avglas er avglas forelen m tet morån tet morån tet morån tet morån	Van
Play     Jondlagerföljd       Play     Jahnen     Jenner     Jenner     Jenner       Play     Jahnen     Jenner     Jenner     Jenner       Play     Jahnen     Jenner     Jenner     Jenner       Play     Jenner     Jenner     Jenner     Jenner       Jager     Jenner     Jenne	PFMO	A grant by	Vagskärning	Schaktba	(lårg,struktur m m)	er. vara ul fricka med ghecia lleva ghecia lleva ghecia lleva as i sub lav kund iliningar iliningar iliningar iliningar is djup. sinutom sui	t, 5=val rundat.
sta understatute Prop_ atakana Prop_ atakana Prop_ atakana Prop_ atakana Prop_ atakana		Maskingrā	Annat	Tākt nr	Övrigt	semilar semilar semilar semilar selicita	vrundal, 4-runda
sta undersolatus Page aut Alactera in an anti- muny and anti- muny and anti- muny and atternance in a second and anti- and and atternance in a second and anti- and and atternance in a second and anti- and anti- muny and atternance in a second and anti- and anti- anti			Alerius	03	2	Rotdin Rotting R	-kantigt, 3-kanta
sta undersolucitie Ruga International Inter	() ()	M	ndh G.S	18,20	Ange 1-5 0   Bi   St   K   F	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 3 5 5 5 5	1-skarpkantigt, 2
Sta undersoluting Pully Clatation Register A Jon 1990 A An Pully Clatation Register A Jon 1990 A An muny Onior Vischtofygen muny Onior Vischtofygen muny Onior Vischtofygen muny Onior Vischtofygen and drag for A and a standing morabiliter a poly of the standing morabiliter a standing for a standing	öljd	Lokal namn	Uppolitatan Su	1	0	est and the second seco	Iningsgrad:
ska undersøkning Rug aldakann Rugh nål gels v/k30391 Len av Hack norma blocking morån muny Onin Vastvaggen muny Onin Vastvaggen muny Onin Vastvaggen 10 50 00 00 00 14 Diamikton 5 20 0 0 14 Diamikton 5 20 0 0 0 14 Diamikton 5 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ordlagert	Hold oh 4m	kulle		Kornstorlek Prim./Sekund.	Svallgrus Sandig Glaciallera Hellansand Sandig Sandig	m I m ogråvbart. Ru-rund
ska undersøkning Rug av Hark norma løbe <i>Len av Hark norma løbe</i> <i>muny</i> om Vastvaggen muny om Vastvaggen 10 50 00 00 0 4 20 0 0 0 4 20 0 0 0 6 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	<b>)</b>	0:1630391	kig moran	2	Jordartssymbol	Diamikten - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	, svårgrävt, S=mkt hårt
ska undersokrining Rung- Guta hantan mu my Orrigit Vice and disp 20 0 0 0 20 0		Fikels nd 9865	norma Ibloc	istvaggen	M Jagor	Spannit Sytan.	4=hår
Ska und 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0	Gula kartan	av flack	my Ovrigi Vi	SE	berggrund	
		Ruia	enc	Ē	ord-djup nan dm wy		_60 L







-Auto	1681084 man 12m m	In 4 Islaman A Hedenstrom	Maskingravd grop 201 Takt 🔲 Vågskårning Annat	Bygge, aniàggning L Naturlig skärning D Lithachae [Dom mrt]
	- 8/01	2003		
man dm By dm W E nr	lordartssymbol Prim./Sekund.	So BI St K Ru	Övrigt (lärg,struktur m n	(r
100225005,06021	A svalled stenant wedy	ta Glaciallu	a i ytan vidso	halter ostligate p
	A sandig	1 1 4 3 2 Rostutt	Callningal - Co is diup. tomp	xiderad ned t. aktare i ytan
	A Sandig	1 1332 De un	dre O,7 m av	<b>tai oblen</b> är nat damfibolit i m
20 0 0 0 20 0 0 0		massar	, over ovittra	d anfibuliting.
Wen bengan der yta av (banded amfibolit).	2 2 2 3	Vatter &	sippar fram	i niva med
30 - Expligit-dominant		Hela m	oränpacken	ar kalkhaltig.
40 - Vag räftling i 300 men	53	Retofing	O,3 m, hum	us lagret ca 6
Sammantaller med bandmingen i hällen och måste anses vara		Po = Por	tikelonenter	ing
50 Partoppy ta korta räfter i 350°, Eveksamt system,				







PFM00259 Bygge, anllog Igekaring 🗆 Naturlig skami	Schaktbarhet Dom. r	truktur m m)	nd moran, Bau 1951 Imis die	or coares a	ig-reducerad i		iderat runt blou har i övrigt en Morientering
Maskingravd proj	Tåkt nr	Övrigt (lårg.s	ng chiden	rala sprick	naturbulet er.		angat-ok nmarsan partike
10 A M. G. Schleniu	sós	Ange 1-5	2338 Brung	Vertik tin ce 10°mgr	3333 Gra		1231 Rostl. nella farg.
Bertolja Em lotal / men Upphilaman	18/8 20	n./Sekund. So BI	2 / { {		-sikig 13	- -	Hartier 24
4867 Hound		ssymbol Pri	Silti		lerigt	2 d 	Rena sil
\$7729 ~ K3	,	WW <sup>lager</sup> Jordart	- 7 -	00	<u>~~~</u>	2000	2/ R060
tan Rikers	Ovrigit	`		.02	20	000	100
Rutage Gulaka	Amnum			0 20 0 20		40 - 0	ST 3

14 0.1634876 Hold Sm HOD2890 1918 Jonantesember In Diamitetarymbol Filmselw Jonantetarymbol Filmselw L-Sc lengt-sitt Sc-L Mande lerk Sc-L Mande lerk Most diuget Sc-L Mande lerk



2 S		, mtrl			hôgre	ian ba		matri		alkha		
25-9. Bygge, aniã	Vaturlig skår	Dom			anen del si	1 ( mo		le till and st		en la	bun	>
PFM OD		Schaktbarhet	ktur m m)		Hhar mon högre an	er Krighet		strolland an ligt bl		roràntegi det	priente	oridda, 4-rikilgi lö-
askingravd grop	akt 🖵 Vags nnat	kt nr	Övrigt (fårg.stru		ed lager	rallell Sh		ster i ta		en ach ne	tikelo	a, 2-ett fåtal, 3-sp
<u>×</u>	Mides M	Ta			untort me	solver of same		ig andel leligu) la		alaciallen	= par	nga, el, nástan ing
	Sohl	d'	2		202	20		94 40 7 8 7 8		0.	e do	chalt: 5-in
7	0	284	e 1-5		n) N		1	S				BI-blod
1	unare und	ede,	Ang o		q							ortering.
4 Lokal	Uppolitista S. S.	A.H	Kornstorlek rim./Sekund.	allera	Oki derad,	irther	gring setructure de motnorr	ad natur-	•	5 0 12 0-		ilist., 4-god, 5-mki god
to pict		1	-	Stall	Binger	Terko	Stupan	Grafo's				Pen, Z-viss, 3-ofu
1429/0	der	03	Jordartssymbo	1	1-3		raggian	$\leq$				teringsgrad: 1-Ing
08.2	Soi	201	lager	50	3		1	T.				So-sor
169	por	9%	S.	311	5 8.	0	61,0	0000	0			
N.N.	ttarde	ANIAL	1	P.	0.0	9.	0	100	0 0 0	botten	· •	
Gula kartan	igt slu	ny Ovrigt	< <		0,0	9		0 101 10	0 0 0 0	Schake		;
60	s's	INE	· · · ·		1	1	20		tet al. Jes	€ +    •   -  -	20 +	++
sala Ri	ark		ubin Tarkr Gvy			Y		Mar I				
0 0	Sung C		00		292	28		20				



94.SI	anfäggning	skårning	Dom. mtrl		dock med e. li den o lerattva reducera	halteg.	λ. <sup>2</sup>	vând
10025	Bygge,	U Naturlio	ktbarhet		bornig tseedd sonaturi si'u. si'u. si'u. del der	r kall	tering	-rikligt Iô- . (morân),
PFN	Agung b	Vagskärning	Scha	lårg,struktur m n	erad de part unter inter d inter d int	chen i	elorien	tal, 3-spridda, 4 -normalt konsoi i=v&l rundat.
	Maskingrave		Takt nr	Övrigt (	skitte skitte heter mot not rolig rolig rolig rolig rolig rolig rolig	oranpa	Partik	an inga, 2=ett 18 svagt konsol., 3 dal, 4-rundal, 5
	12				Srungra et hagt Hoge e Brugga Brugga Brugga Brugga Brugga	leta m	10	1-inga, el. nåsts onsoliderad, 2-s igt, 3-kantavrun
a <sup>l a</sup>		5		Bu	M M-7 M-7	<u> </u>		-heit oke
		5		St K	$\frac{1}{2}$			g. BI-bi ktion: 1- pkantigt
_	3	- S		So BI		,		sorterin- kompa
Ĩ	Lokal	Piper		-	A HARD A KAG		-	mkt god khalt. K ngsgrad
	2	12		ortek kund.	anden ander			god, 5= Se bloc =rundni
ŝ	r.		- 5	Kornste Prim./Se	more the more			ulist., 4- lenhalt. bart. Ru
	5 S S			-	19 by by b			ss, 3=of ck. St=s m ogråv
	2	15	18		the set of the set			en. 2-vi sara bloc
	398	20		symbol				d: 1-Ing råstan b 5-nikt h
$\sim_{i}$	163	4	50	Jordarts	~ *****</td <td></td> <td></td> <td>ningsgra nde, 5- argravt</td>			ningsgra nde, 5- argravt
	0/2	Y	20	ager nr				o-sorter komma
$\sim$	184	ma	%	20	° 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			024
	66	tende	3	10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		Sluth	411/4				а. 1	i.
		168	vrigt /	V				
	a kartar	Su	<u> </u>	~		1		
	Bul	26	Am n	Ž				
Ъ.,	60	24	E	who diu	40 30 <b>2</b> 0 <b>1 1</b>		20	60
osala	0	K.P		<u> </u>				
1dn 6	45	Smo	yta	00	224			
120	Part of	A B	ANN I	Party and	. 1	3		



5			mtl		1000	g becig	ġ	it be	anba						
1	gge, anlågg	durlig skårn	Don.		it's	tmot	acial l	n lere ligt s	mon	*	attig				Vần
240		2	arhet		our n	lig m	1600	thel	blöt		Ikh				ikligt fö- morän),
して		Karning -	Schaktt	ktur m m)	ndiga	van	kten	nd n	11.17		- ha				pridda, 4-r It konsol. ( Mat.
Z	dang by	vags		(fårg,stru	4t n t 8a	resion r	solung	tar la	tig	2	ager				fåtal, 3-si 3=normat 1.5=vål rur
	Maskingrå	Annat	akt nr	Övrigi	tonta	191.4	e/ 4	red an su	g.		a				nga, 2=ett gt konsol., t. 4=rundai
		is.	-		ionsl	opes a	nun	tore .	po helt		ulli				I. nāstan i ad, 2=svaj itavrundai
		hen	2		Eros	PER	Rod	Min	kalk Ljús	•	Ser				: 1=inga, e consolider: nitot. 3=kai
)	2	G.S	stro	S K Ru	3	33	2	M-3	5-2						-blockhalt : 1-helt of tiot. 2-kar
	13	hor	edene	Ange 1 BI St	<u>هم</u>	13		21	2-15						rtering. Bl
	okal amn	Pitslan	A. H	ß	1	1	i							;	halt. K=ku
	2	5	5	torlek ekund.	acially tig	1	18	i g	1						t-god, 5-1 L. Se block
	Sub	bays	202	Korns Prim./S	augue	dig	alle	inte	1.5						3=ofulist., 4 St=stenhal orāvbart. F
	HQ	gra	3/8		lerie lerie	Sa	Glac	Nor	sik						r, 2-viss, 3 ra block, 5 rt.m.l.m.ov
	3682	Soan	24	symbol		ikton	1	; 						1	d: 1=Inger råstan ba 5=mkt hå
)	0: <b>//</b> 3	20-		Jordarts	+ <'	Dian	1	13:	1 43						teringagra nande, 5- svårgråvt
,a	458	ta i		lager nr	0.	2	m	15	15.			1			So=sor rekomr 4=hårt
10 	169	9/0	01	~,	EQ:	. C			0.0						
3	αż	ing the	•		1.9.	No.	<b>S</b>	0	100	~					
°.,	lan	proce	Ovrigt				0	0		Ď					
	Gula kar	ach	λ	<	0.00	0	8	000			i., .				
	6 dana	4	nm	din diup	+ + +	10		20		30	40	1 1 1	50 -		
opsala	172	ta 22	,6	3 100		1	94	M	2 4					Π	
28 UI	A had	100k	Idv yta 2	No01			<u> </u>								

## Clast fabric analysis in till presented in diagrams

### Clast-fabric analysis in till presented in diagrams with tables showing the statistic values

Data obtain from clast-fabric is plotted as three-dimensional orientation data (StereoNet for Windows, version 3.01). The principal eigenvector V1, marked as a star, is also presented in the StereoNet Graphical circles.

The plot-statistics over Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues are presented in a table beneath each diagram.

Clast-fabric analysis plotted as three-dimensional orientation data is presented from the following investigated sites:

Id -code	Depth (m)
PFM004761	0.5
PFM002578	2.5
PFM002581	2.4
PFM002583	1,0
PFM002586	1.1
PFM002588	2.1
PFM002589	1.3
PFM002589	2.4
PFM002590	2.3
PFM002592	1.2
PFM002592	2.8
PFM002594	0.6
PFM002594	1.4



l m n Strike Dip V1= 0.991 -0.122 0.054 352.977 3.104 V2= 0.120 0.992 0.035 83.085 2.003 V3= -0.058 -0.028 0.998 205.873 86.305

EIGENVALUES Lambda1=41.154 S1= 0.722

Lambda2= 10.239 S2= 0.180 Lambda3= 5.608 S3= 0.098

S1/S2= 4.020 S2/S3= 1.826 S1/S3= 7.339

Ln(S1/S2)= 1.391 Ln(S2/S3)= 0.602

C= 1.993 K= 2.311 N=57



l m n Strike Dip V1= 0.676 -0.734 0.057 312.648 3.263 V2= -0.723 -0.648 0.240 221.839 13.892 V3= 0.139 0.204 0.969 55.588 75.714

EIGENVALUES

Lambda1= 40.635 S1= 0.797 Lambda2= 7.988 S2= 0.157 Lambda3= 2.377 S3= 0.047

S1/S2= 5.087 S2/S3= 3.360 S1/S3= 17.095

Ln(S1/S2)= 1.627 Ln(S2/S3)= 1.212

C= 2.839 K= 1.342 N=51



Lambda1= 30.659 S1= 0.613 Lambda2= 16.331 S2= 0.327 Lambda3= 3.011 S3= 0.060

S1/S2= 1.877 S2/S3= 5.424 S1/S3= 10.184

Ln(S1/S2) = 0.630 Ln(S2/S3) = 1.691

C= 2.321 K= 0.372 N=50









l m n Strike Dip V1= 0.871 -0.491 0.016 330.557 0.941 V2= -0.486 -0.856 0.177 240.388 10.218 V3= 0.073 0.162 0.984 65.765 79.738

#### EIGENVALUES

Lambda1= 41.186 S1= 0.824 Lambda2= 5.800 S2= 0.116 Lambda3= 3.014 S3= 0.060

S1/S2= 7.102 S2/S3= 1.924 S1/S3= 13.665

Ln(S1/S2) = 1.960 Ln(S2/S3) = 0.654

C= 2.615 K= 2.995 N=50



l m n Strike Dip V1=-0.929 0.364 0.067 158.603 3.847 V2= 0.367 0.882 0.295 67.415 17.144 V3=-0.048 -0.298 0.953 260.846 72.404

EIGENVALUES Lambda1= 39.163 S1= 0.783 Lambda2= 8.868 S2= 0.177 Lambda3= 1.969 S3= 0.039

S1/S2= 4.416 S2/S3= 4.503 S1/S3= 19.886

Ln(S1/S2) = 1.485 Ln(S2/S3) = 1.505

C= 2.990 K= 0.987 N=50



l m n Strike Dip V1= 0.793 -0.609 0.007 322.449 0.378 V2= -0.609 -0.793 0.006 232.447 0.350 V3= -0.002 0.009 1.000 99.675 89.485

#### EIGENVALUES

Lambda1= 39.760 S1= 0.795 Lambda2= 7.282 S2= 0.146 Lambda3= 2.958 S3= 0.059

S1/S2= 5.460 S2/S3= 2.462 S1/S3= 13.440

Ln(S1/S2)= 1.697 Ln(S2/S3)= 0.901

C= 2.598 K= 1.884 N=50



#### EIGENVALUES

Lambda1= 41.948 S1= 0.839 Lambda2= 6.284 S2= 0.126 Lambda3= 1.768 S3= 0.035

S1/S2= 6.676 S2/S3= 3.555 S1/S3= 23.730

Ln(S1/S2)= 1.898 Ln(S2/S3)= 1.268

C= 3.167 K= 1.497 N=50



l m n Strike Dip V1= 0.837 -0.538 0.103 327.244 5.894 V2= 0.534 0.843 0.068 57.647 3.902 V3= -0.123 -0.002 0.992 180.975 82.924

EIGENVALUES

Lambda1= 39.808 S1= 0.796 Lambda2= 7.005 S2= 0.140 Lambda3= 3.187 S3= 0.064

S1/S2= 5.683 S2/S3= 2.198 S1/S3= 12.491

Ln(S1/S2) = 1.738 Ln(S2/S3) = 0.787

C= 2.525 K= 2.206 N=50



l m n Strike Dip V1= 0.999 0.054 0.008 3.107 0.441 V2= -0.054 0.969 0.239 93.216 13.844 V3= 0.006 -0.239 0.971 271.317 76.149

#### EIGENVALUES

Lambda1= 45.892 S1= 0.918 Lambda2= 3.256 S2= 0.065 Lambda3= 0.852 S3= 0.017

S1/S2= 14.093 S2/S3= 3.822 S1/S3= 53.863

Ln(S1/S2)= 2.646 Ln(S2/S3)= 1.341

C= 3.986 K= 1.973 N=50



l m n Strike Dip V1=-0.880 0.474 0.023 151.729 1.332 V2=-0.473 -0.881 0.013 241.747 0.768 V3= 0.027 0.001 1.000 1.698 88.462

#### EIGENVALUES

Lambda1= 42.614 S1= 0.852 Lambda2= 5.014 S2= 0.100 Lambda3= 2.372 S3= 0.047

S1/S2= 8.498 S2/S3= 2.114 S1/S3= 17.966

Ln(S1/S2)= 2.140 Ln(S2/S3)= 0.749

C= 2.888 K= 2.858 N=50