



ORKUSTOFNUN
Vatnsorkudeild

ÚTLÁN

Bókasafn Orkustofnunar

HÓLMSBERG

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

Skúli Víkingsson
Bjarni Kristinsson

OS82042/VOD25 B

MAY 1982

útlán



ORKUSTOFNUN
GRENSÁSVEGI 9, 108 REYKJAVÍK

HÓLMSBERG

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

Skúli Víkingsson
Bjarni Kristinsson

OS82042/VOD25 B

MAY 1982

Contents

1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 General description of the geology	2
2.1 Structure	3
2.2 Texture	3
3.0 Geological section Helguvík-Bergvík	4
4.0 Core drilling	5
4.1 Rock mass quality	6
5.0 Geophysical logging	8
6.0 Conclusions	8

Tables

Table 1: Coordinates of boreholes
Table 2: Rock quality according to the NGI-system
Table 3: Ground water measurements

Figures

Fig. 1: Location map
Fig. 2: Location of boreholes and geological sections.
Fig. 3: Geological sections A-A and B-B
Fig. 4: Geological sections C-C and D-D
Fig. 5: Geological section E-E

Appendices

Appendix 1: Graphic core logs
Appendix 2: Rock mass quality
Appendix 3: Core photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The work described in this report was carried out in accordance with a contract between Orkustofnun and AV (Almenna verkfræðistofan), dated March 8 1982, in connection with the proposed oil storage and harbor project at Hólmsberg and Helguvík South West Iceland.

The work performed by Orkustofnun included:

(1) Core drilling. Eight boreholes were drilled, thereof three 60 m deep and five 15 m deep.

(2) Core logging: (a) General geological logging of the cores. Graphic core logs are shown in Appendix 1. (b) Rock mass quality classification after the NGI*) Q-system of the uppermost 15 meters of the core from each borehole.

(3) Construction of a geological section of the exposed rocks in the Hólmsberg coastal cliffs between the Helguvík and Bergvík coves. The main purpose was to correlate stratigraphic boundaries which might occur in the boreholes, and thus get a better picture of the geology of the project sites.

(4) Geophysical logging of the boreholes. This includes measurements of the groundwater table and determination of the boundary between fresh and salt groundwater in the 60 m deep holes.

2.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY

All the rocks exposed in the Hólmsberg cliffs and the rocks penetrated by the boreholes belong to the same compound lava flow, except that borehole B-5 reached through it. The rock type is olivine tholeiite. The lava flow can be followed at least to Keflavík in the south and to Bergvík in the north. It is clearly marked by glacial erosion but the glacier has not shaped the landscape on a larger scale. All the rocks of the Rosmhvalanes peninsula (see Fig. 1) are olivine tholeiitic lava flows, and Jónsson (1978) assumes that they were erupted during the last interglacial period.

Olivine tholeiites are known from all ages of Icelandic geological history but they are particularly common in the Upper Pleistocene and Lower Holocene rocks of South-West Iceland. These lava flows can often be traced back to their origin, which are almost always lava shields. These lava shields are of different sizes, but common features are a very distinct shield-like form

*) Norwegian Geotechnical Institute

provided that the topography did not prevent it, and that each of them are made up of a single lava flow composed of numerous flow-units. Olivine tholeiite lavas have a low viscosity and a high content of dissolved gases and tend to cool as a pahoehoe lava, at least in the vicinity of the eruptive vent, but farther away aa type lavas occur. Walker (1971) concludes that the compound nature and the special topographic form of the lava shields are due to the low rate of lava extrusion (which may last for years) as well as the low viscosity of the lava.

2.1 Structure

The rocks exposed in the Hólmsberg cliffs display all the characteristics of a compound lava flow. Some parts of the exposed section show many flow-units of different thicknesses, but in other places one thick flow-unit makes up the whole cliff. These thick flow-units commonly exceed 25 m in thickness. The division of the lava flow into flow-units can occasionally be uncertain. Sometimes a clear boundary between flow-units grades into a horizontal weakness in a single thicker unit. A boundary between units must have different sets of cooling cracks above and below, thus indicating that each of the units cooled separately. When the cooling cracks extend through a horizontal boundary or weakness zone the lava flow is called multiple. In the sections, multiple parts of the lava flow are grouped under the same category as the thick flow-units, but the horizontal fractures shown on the sections should indicate where the lava flow is of a distinct multiple character.

Each flow-unit usually lies directly on top of another unit but interbedded scoria occur.

The compound nature of the shield lavas, makes it somewhat difficult to distinguish between different lava flows. The criteria that can be used are as follows: (1) a distinct difference in composition between the underlying and the overlying lava flows, (2) weathered surface of the underlying lava flow or (3) sedimentary layers interbedded between the two lava flows. No such indications have been found, neither in the sea cliff section nor in the boreholes except B-5 (see 4.0). This leads to the conclusion that all the flow-units belong to the same lava flow.

2.2 Texture

The texture of the basalt is typical for olivine tholeiites with large crystals compared with basalt in general. Plagioclase, olivine and even pyroxene (augite)

crystals are commonly visible to the naked eye. Small phenocrysts of these are frequently abundant but their size and abundance vary within the same lava flow and are therefore a bad criterion for distinguishing between different lava flows. The crystal matrix is loosely constructed with voids between crystals, a feature generally thought to be caused by degassing of the crystallizing melt.

3.0 GEOLOGICAL SECTION HELGUVÍK-BERGVÍK

The section is divided into three parts showing the geological features exposed in the sea cliffs of Hólmsberg, from Helguvík cove to Ritunípa promontory, which limits the Bergvík cove to the north. Each part of the section was made by projecting the landscape horizontally to a vertical plane. On the map (Fig. 2) the locations of these planes are shown as lines A-A, B-B, C-C, D-D and E-E. Boundaries between the geological features are drawn with help from photographs taken from the sea.

In the sections the rocks are divided into the following units: 1) Thick flow-units, 2) Medium thick and distinguishable flow-units, 3) Thin and hardly distinguishable flow-units, cube jointed lava and alike, 4) Scoriaceous lava.

1) Thick flow-units. Major fractures are shown. These flow-units are generally thicker than 5 m. The fractures appearing in the rock and shown in the sections are all assumed to have been formed while the lava was cooling due to contraction. No tectonic fractures have been observed. Most of the fractures are either joints nearly perpendicular to the cooling surfaces of the flow-unit or nearly horizontal cracks parallel to the surfaces. As described above (2.1), at least part of the horizontal cracks and weakness zones are originally boundaries between flow-units, but the time between the superimposition of the two flow-units was not long enough for the lower unit to cool sufficiently for contraction cracks to be formed.

2) Medium thick and distinguishable flow-units. These flow-units are usually 1 to 5 m thick and fractures are not shown in the sections.

3) Thin and indistinguishable flow-units, cube-jointed lava and alike. Most of the rocks grouped under this category are of flow-units a few tens of cm thick, but where the flow-units become very thin usually they also become irregular in thickness and extent. Cube jointing occasionally occurring in thick flow-units are also grouped under this category. Where prominent boundaries occur between flow-units, they are shown with

thick lines.

4) Scoriaceous lava. Intervening scoria and thin flow-units are indicated by screens 3 and 4 combined.

Slope stability is good as demonstrated by the steep cliffs. Loose scoria is less stable than other parts of the cliffs. This can for example be seen just west of the Stakksnípa promontory, where scoria forms the edge between the level ground and the cliffs. There a scoriaceous lava forms a slope of 30-40 degrees instead of an almost vertical cliff elsewhere.

4.0 CORE DRILLING

Eight boreholes were drilled. Five on the tank site and three near Stakksnípa promontory. Five of the holes were 15 m deep, but three 60 m deep (two of them at Stakksnípa). Graphic core logs are shown in Appendix 1. Rock mass quality was classified according to the NGI Q-system for the first 15 meters of the core from each borehole. (See Appendix 2).

All the holes were situated on the same previously described compound lava flow and only one of them reached its lower limit. Looking at the Hólmsberg cliffs (see sections) it seems obvious that correlations of contacts between flow-units can only be done across quite short distances. Thus no certain correlations can be made between the holes or between the holes and the sections, with the exception that B-7 and B-8 seem to fit satisfactorily in with the cliff section next to them (section B-B). The thick flow-unit next to surface in both of these holes is probably the same as that exposed in the Stakksnípa promontory to the right on section B-B.

The only borehole to reach through the compound lava flow was B-5. At 59 m depth (or 31 m below sea level) there was a sedimentary layer, which indicates that the underlying lava flow is of a different age. Another indication of a stratigraphic boundary was found in that same hole at 32 m depth (or 5 m below sea level). There a slightly weathered or sand-infiltrated scoria is overlain by lava. It is far from certain that this latter boundary distinguishes between two different lava flows. It could be a boundary between two flow-units of the same lava flow, as time between superimposition of flow-units can be several years.

4.1 Rock mass quality

Rock quality analyses were carried out for the uppermost 15 m of core in all the holes, i. e. B-1 to B-8.

Rock mass quality and support requirements were evaluated according to the NGI-system (Barton et al. 1974) which has been used at Orkustofnun since 1980. The NGI-system has one important shortcoming with regard to Iceland. It is hardly based on any basalt case at all. Since joints in basalt are mainly columnar jointing due to cooling contraction of molten lava, they are not continuous throughout the rock mass, and are therefore inadequately accounted for in the NGI-system which deals with joints due to regional tectonics. Therefore it has been modified a little in an attempt to adjust it to Icelandic conditions. Also the NGI-system is based on observations in exposures which lead to somewhat different results than in cores. Following are the changes made on the NGI-system concerning basalt (of the kind in the Hólmsberg area), and the reasons for the numbers given to each parameter.

RQD: Using ≥ 10 cm long core pieces.

Jn: The number 9 has been agreed upon for medium and large columnar basalts such as we are dealing with at Hólmsberg until further experience permits reevaluation.

Jr: This is determined by taking the average of the numbers in the Jr column (gerð/type) and add 0.5. This should compensate for the fact that when basalt is observed in an exposure many discontinuous joints are found whose discontinuous nature is not recognised in a core. Time will tell if 0.5 is the correct figure.

Ja: Here the number 1.0 was used for all the holes according to the NGI-system. This basalt is a typical late Quaternary lava in the respect that the joint walls are unaltered and contain only surface staining, but no particularly problematic minerals.

Jw: Since all the holes are dry for the top 15 meters the number 1.0 was given everywhere according to the NGI-system.

SRF: The number 2.5 has been chosen here as the most suitable on a regional scale, according to the NGI-system, even though no stress measurements have been made. Regional stress measurements are not considered necessary under these obviously low stress conditions. However

the number 5.0 is more suitable when referring to each single basalt column i. e. local failures, with the result of 50% lowering of each Q-value in Table 2.

Table 2 shows Q values for each drillhole and the factors it is made of. The placing of each Q value on the NGI tunnel support chart is shown in a diagram below Table 2. The joint analysis charts of each hole make up Appendix 2. The legend for the rock quality analyses is also in Appendix 2. This is mostly based on experience with Icelandic rock formations and also on Barton et al. 1974.

The equivalent dimension refers to an open circular pit with a 10 m high rock wall. The ESR (excavation support ratio) value is estimated to be between 2.5 and 5, giving the equivalent dimension a value between 2 and 4.

Of 11 Q values obtained, 8 were fair/good and 3 were poor/fair. In 3 drillholes, the core was given two Q values. In B-1 the reason is that the uppermost 3 m of the core are much more jointed than the rest. In B-4 the last 3 m are more jointed than the upper part. In B-6 the top 2 m of the core are more jointed than the rest of the core. The three depth intervals mentioned above in B-1, B-4 and B-6 make up the three poor/fair Q-values on the tunnel support chart. It is reasonable to believe that these are due to local anomalies such as boundaries between lava units or scoria, and are of no regional importance. Consequently the regional rock quality can be given the Q value of 9 to 10 which is fair/good. According to the NGI-system this does not require support. This is in accordance with the experience of columnar basalts in Icelandic tunnels even when considerably brecciated. However, precautions should be taken because of possible fallout of single columns during construction. In longer periods of time columns are bound to fall out of place because of frost action. It depends on construction design if this needs to be taken into consideration.

Because of the nature of lava shields, local loose scoria occurs in the rock mass. This too can cause local failures during construction but are unlikely to become a major problem.

The coating on the joint surfaces is probably exclusively silt usually light yellow or brownish in color and unconsolidated.

The rock quality analyses did not show anything that could not have been expected from the description of the

regional geology in 2.1.

5.0 GEOPHYSICAL LOGGING

According to the contract with AV, Orkustofnun was to perform the following borehole measurements: (1) Determination of ground water level in the boreholes. (2) Determination of the interface between fresh and saline ground water. The results so far obtained appear in Table 3.

(1) In addition to direct measurements of depths to ground water, automatic water level recorder was placed in each of the 60 m deep holes for a 24 hours period in order to detect short-termed fluctuations of the ground water table. The fluctuations recorded harmonize clearly with the ocean tides and the range of fluctuations is up to 60% of the tidal range in Keflavík harbor at the same time (in B-7).

(2) The interface between fresh and saline ground water was determined by means of conductivity logging. A prominent increase in electrical conductivity marks the interface in B-7 and B-8, but in B-5 low conductivity was observed right through the hole.

For supporting the salinity limit data obtained by the conductivity logging, temperature logging was also carried out, because a rise in temperature often coincides with the increase in conductivity, confirming the boundary between the two kinds of fluids. In these holes, however, such marked rise in temperature has not been observed so far.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

All the rocks on the project sites on land belong to the same compound lava flow. Most of the rocks down to 15 m depth or so are of sound basalt as far as can be deduced from the outcrops in the cliffs and the borehole data. Local scoriaceous lava might occur although it is not penetrated by the holes.

Rock quality classification has been carried out for the uppermost 15 m of the holes. It is based on the NGI-system with several minor changes to suit core analysis and Icelandic conditions. Regional rock quality has been estimated to be of the Q value 9 to 10 (fair/good). However, there should be no need for any large scale support according to experience gained in similar rock formations in Iceland. Local failures can not be ruled out. Single basalt columns falling out of place or local loose scoria might call for precaution and

possibly some support during construction.

REFERENCES

- Barton, N.; Lien, R. & Lunde, J. 1974: Engineering classifications of rock masses for design of tunnel report. Rock Mechanics, Vol. 6, p.p. 189-236.
- Bjarnason, Bjarni 1981: Samræmt berggæðamat. Orkustofnun VOD, greinargerð, BB-81/01, desember 1981.
- Harðarson, Björn A. 1981: (unpublished data about rock quality evaluation in Icelandic tunnels)
- Harðarson, Björn A. 1981: Kjarnagreining og sýnataka. Vinnulýsing. Orkustofnun VOD, greinargerð, BAH-81/08, júní 1981.
- Jónsson, Jón, 1978: Jarðfræðikort af Reykjanesskaga. Orkustofnun, OS JHD 7831, 303 p.
- Walker, G. P. L., 1971: Compound and simple lava flows and flood basalts. Bull. Volc., 35, p. 579-590.

TABLE 1
COORDINATES OF BOREHOLES

NAME	X	Y	EL.
B-1	723230.68	399929.18	26.19
B-2	723317.56	400057.15	25.08
B-3	723327.09	400363.30	27.00
B-4	723088.61	400128.83	25.87
B-5	723031.95	399922.52	27.71
B-6	722657.89	399482.35	25.00
B-7	722587.94	399307.10	23.09
B-8	722725.30	399324.28	23.88

Coordinates: Lambert

TABLE 2

Rock quality according to the NGI-system

Hole	m el.	m depth	RQD:Jn	Jr:Ja	Jw:SRF	Q
B-1	23.4-20.0	2.85- 6.15	40:9	2.6:1	1:2.5	4.6
"	20.0-11.0	6.15-15.15	98:9	2.4:1	1:2.5	10.4
B-2	22.8- 9.9	2.25-15.20	79:9	2.4:1	1:2.5	8.4
B-3	25.3-11.8	1.70-15.15	91:9	2.8:1	1:2.5	11.3
B-4	24.4-13.4	1.50-12.50	90:9	2.3:1	1:2.5	9.2
"	13.4-10.6	12.50-15.30	30:9	2.3:1	1:2.5	3.1
B-5	26.5- 8.8	1.20-18.95	96:9	2.7:1	1:2.5	11.5
B-6	23.6-21.5	1.45- 3.50	52:9	1.9:1	1:2.5	4.4
"	21.5- 9.8	3.50-15.15	94:9	1.8:1	1:2.5	7.5
B-7	22.2- 5.2	0.85-17.90	91:9	2.3:1	1:2.5	9.3
B-8	23.5- 5.9	0.40-15.90	85:9	2.6:1	1:2.5	9.8

$\frac{10}{2.5} = 4$
 $\frac{10}{5} = 2$

Figure 3. Tunnel support chart showing 38 categories of support which are determined by the tunneling quality (Q) and the equivalent dimension (De) of the excavation.

B-1 to B-8

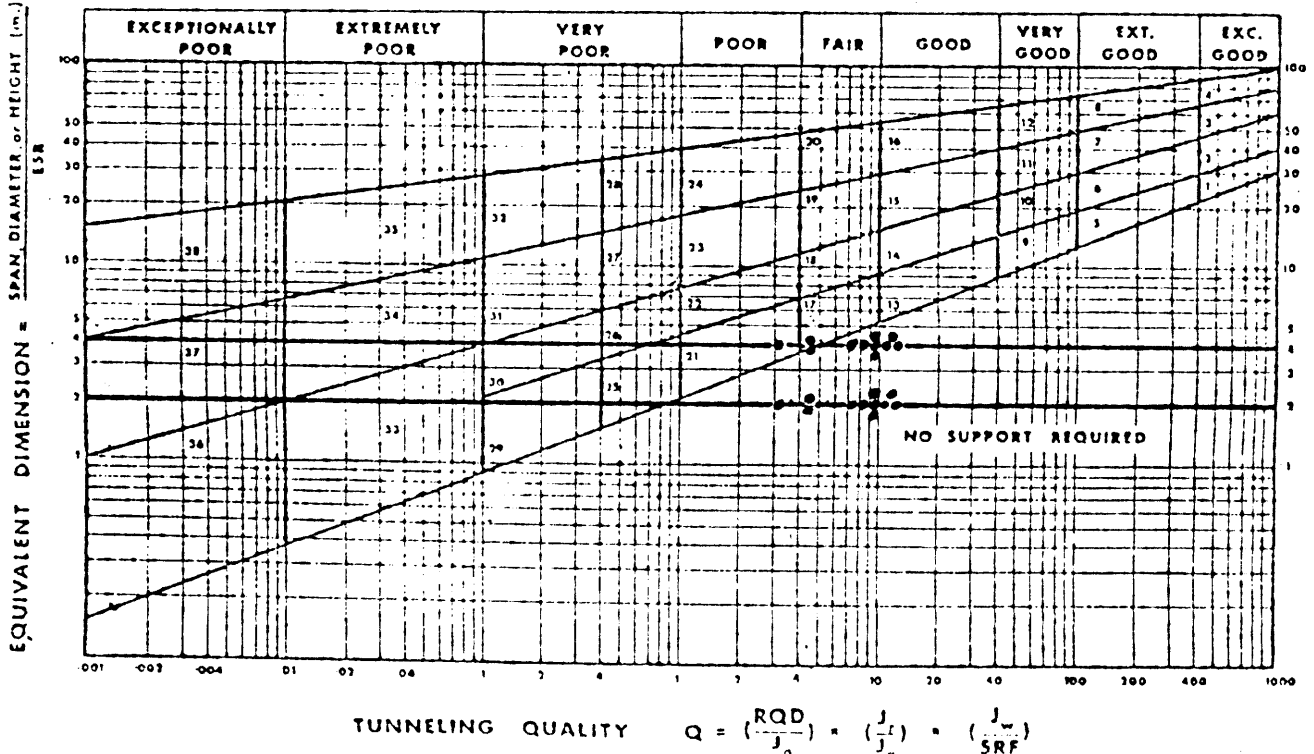


TABLE 3
Ground water measurements

	DEPTH	EL.	DATE
B-5			
MEAN WATER LEVEL	27.1	0.6	0505-0506
INTERFACE (FRESH/SALINE)	NOT REACHED		
THICKNESS OF FRESH LENS: > 30 m			
RANGE OF FLUCTUATION/RANGE OF TIDE: 0.05-0.1			
B-7			
MEAN WATER LEVEL	22.2	0.9	0424-0425
INTERFACE (FRESH/SALINE)	51	-28	0424
-----	45	-22	0505
THICKNESS OF FRESH LENS: APPR. 22 m			
RANGE OF FLUCTUATION/RANGE OF TIDE: 0.6			
B-8			
MEAN WATER LEVEL	23.1	0.8	0506-0507
INTERFACE (FRESH/SALINE)	55	-31	0505
THICKNESS OF FRESH LENS: APPR. 32 m			
RANGE OF FLUTUATION/RANGE OF TIDE: 0.25			

B-5 (APRIL 24)				B-7 (APRIL 25)				B-8 (MAY 5)			
DEPTH	EL.	TEMP.	EL.COND.	DEPTH	EL.	TEMP.	EL.COND.	DEPTH	EL.	TEMP.	EL.COND.
m	m	°C	µmhos	m	m	°C	µmhos	m	m	°C	µmhos
28	-0.3	6.0	202	23.5	-0.4		1060	23	0.9	6.0	269
30	-2.3	6.0	207	24	-0.9	6.4	1040	24	-0.1	6.0	272
32	-4.3	6.1	215	26	-2.9	6.5	1020	26	-2.1	6.1	277
34	-6.3	6.3	225	28	-4.9	6.6	1020	28	-4.1	6.3	285
36	-8.3	6.4	225	30	-6.9	6.7	1025	30	-6.1	6.5	294
38	-10.3	6.6	215	32	-8.9	6.9	1000	32	-8.1	6.7	318
40	-12.3	6.8	210	34	-10.9	7.1	980	34	-10.1	7.2	396
42	-14.3	7.0	322	36	-12.9	7.3	970	36	-12.1	7.3	458
44	-16.3	7.5	437	38	-14.9	7.3	990	38	-14.1	7.4	508
46	-18.3	7.5	437	40	-16.9	7.6	950	40	-16.1	7.5	575
48	-20.3	7.6	440	42	-18.9	7.9	990	42	-18.1	7.8	643
50	-22.3	7.7	448	44	-20.9	8.2	870	44	-20.1	8.0	695
52	-24.3	7.7	463	46	-22.9	8.4	850	46	-22.1	8.4	1120
54	-26.3	7.7	475	48	-24.9	8.7	900	47	-23.1		1640
56	-28.3	7.9	740	50	-26.9	8.9	1040	48	-24.1	8.8	1870
57.5	-29.8		800	51	-27.9		1040	50	-26.1	8.9	1950
58	-30.3	7.8		52	-28.9	9.6	25400	51	-27.1		2500
59.7	-32	7.8		54	-30.9	10.2	28000	52	-28.1	9.3	4100
				56	-32.9	10.3	28700	54	-30.1	9.6	5800
				58	-34.9	10.3		56	-32.1	10.0	21700
				60	-36.9	10.5		58	-34.1	10.4	23500
								59	-35.1	10.6	24000
B-5 (MAY 5)				B-7 (MAY 5)							
DEPTH	EL.	TEMP.	EL.COND.	DEPTH	EL.	TEMP.	EL.COND.				
m	m	°C	µmhos	m	m	°C	µmhos				
27	0.7	6.9	219	23	0.1		960				
28	-0.3	5.8	207	24	-0.9	6.7	960				
30	-2.3	5.8	205	26	-2.9	6.8	960				
32	-4.3	5.9	218	28	-4.9	7.0	960				
34	-6.3	6.0	222	30	-6.9	7.1	960				
36	-8.3	6.2	222	32	-8.9	7.3	960				
38	-10.3	6.3	220	34	-10.9	7.5	960				
40	-12.3	6.5	322	36	-12.9	7.9	990				
42	-14.3	6.8	500	38	-14.9	8.0	1010				
44	-16.3	7.0	585	40	-16.9	8.3	1060				
46	-18.3	7.2	610	42	-18.9	8.6	1170				
48	-20.3	7.5	635	44	-20.9	8.9	2150				
50	-22.3	7.7	600	46	-22.9	9.2	24500				
52	-24.3	7.7	685	48	-24.9	9.4	27000				
54	-26.3	7.7	710	50	-26.9	9.6	27100				
56	-28.3	7.8	1170	52	-28.9	9.9	27300				
57	-31.3		1200	54	-30.9	10.1	27500				
58	-30.3	7.8	1240	56	-32.9	10.2	27500				
59.5	-31.8	7.8	1680	58	-34.9	10.3	27500				
				60	-36.9	10.7	27900				

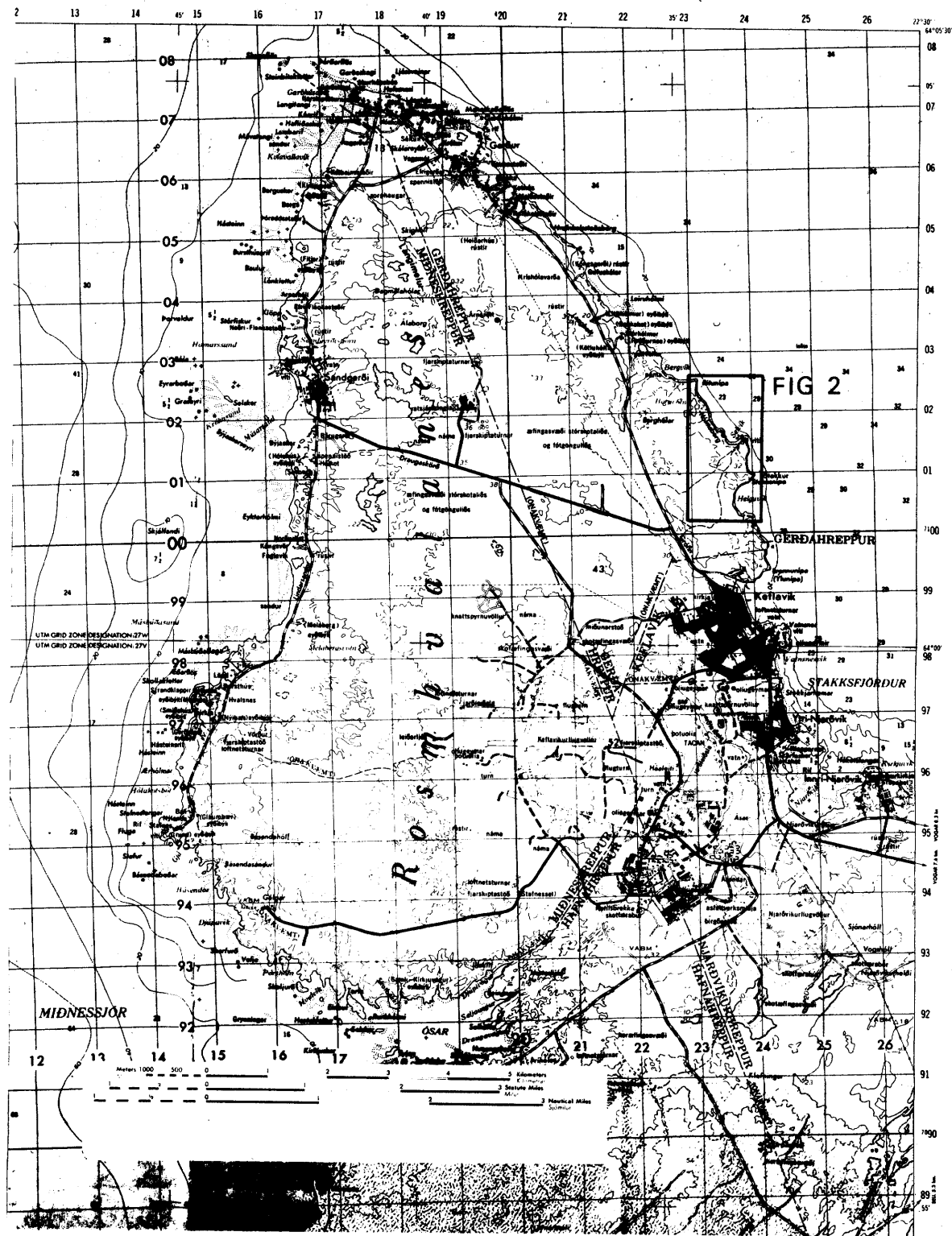
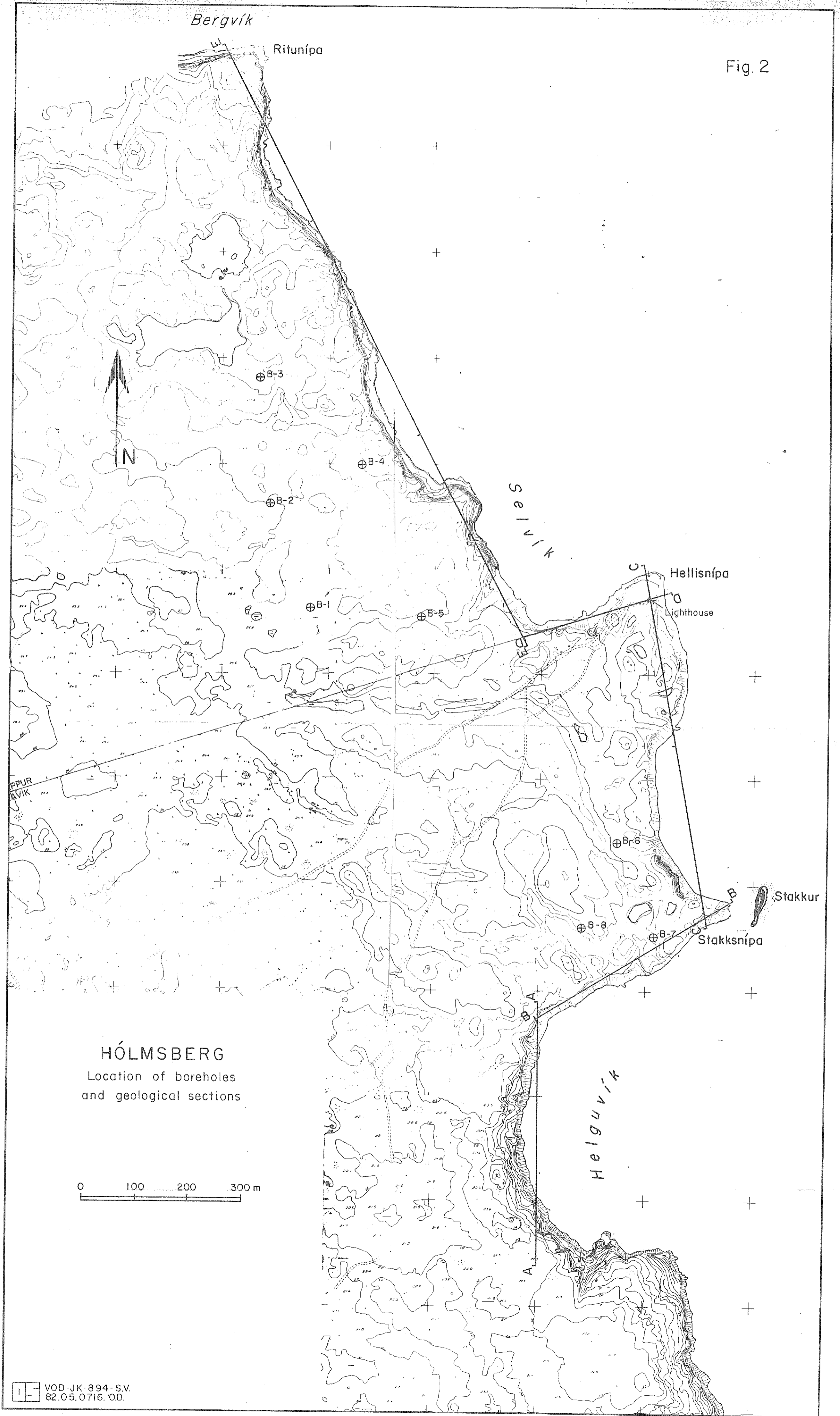


Fig. 1: Location map. (A part of Sheet 1512IV Keflavík published by Landmælingar Íslands (Icelandic Geodetic Survey) and DMAHTC U.S.A.).

APPENDIX 1
Graphic core logs

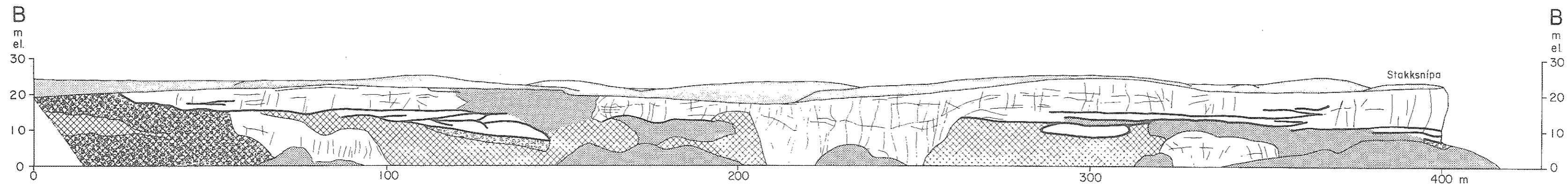
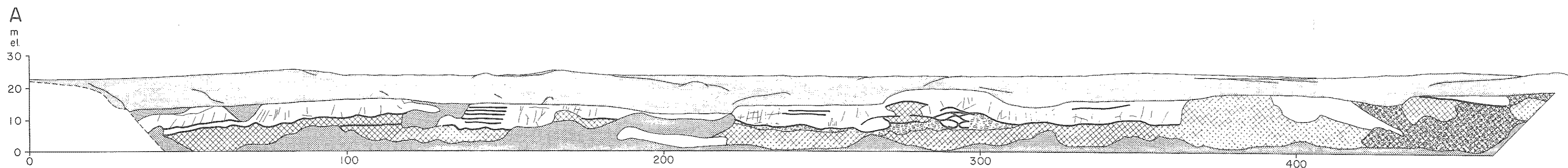
Fig. 2









HÓLMSBERG
Location of boreholes
and geological sections

0 100 200 300 m

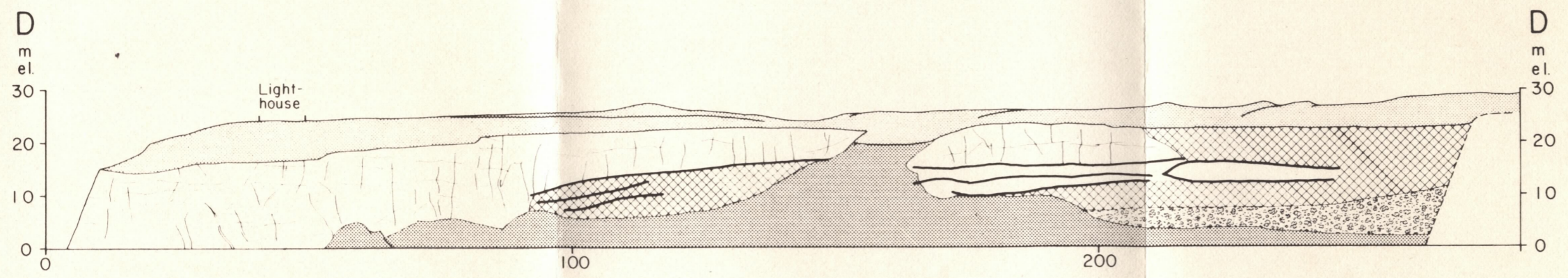
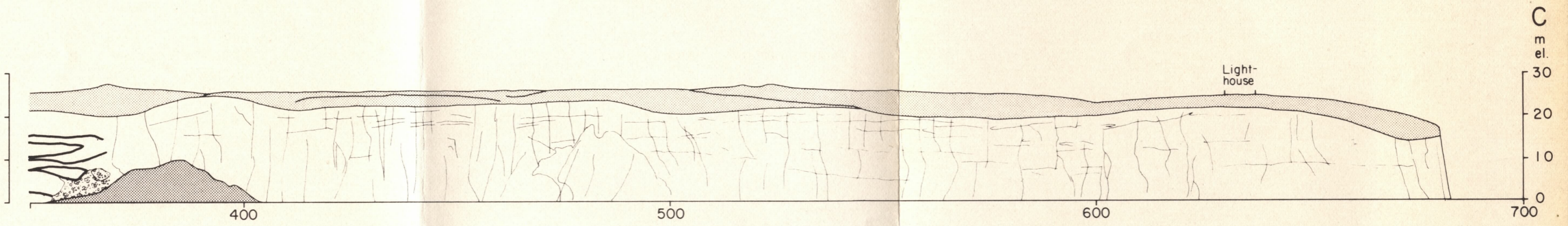
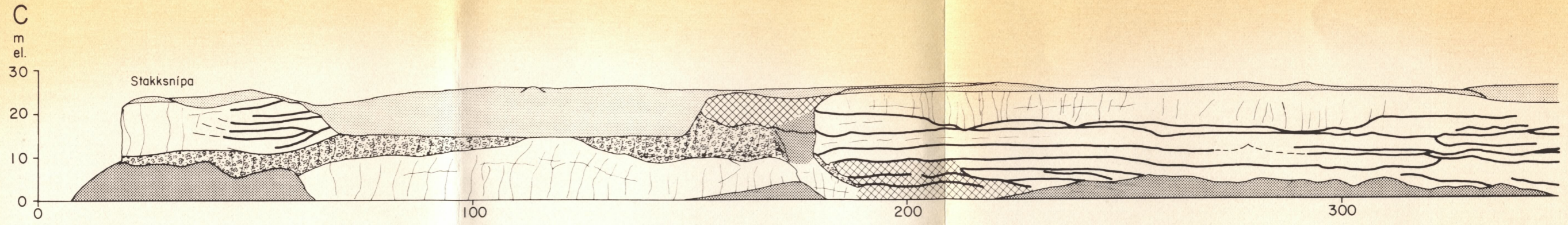
Fig. 3



LEGEND:

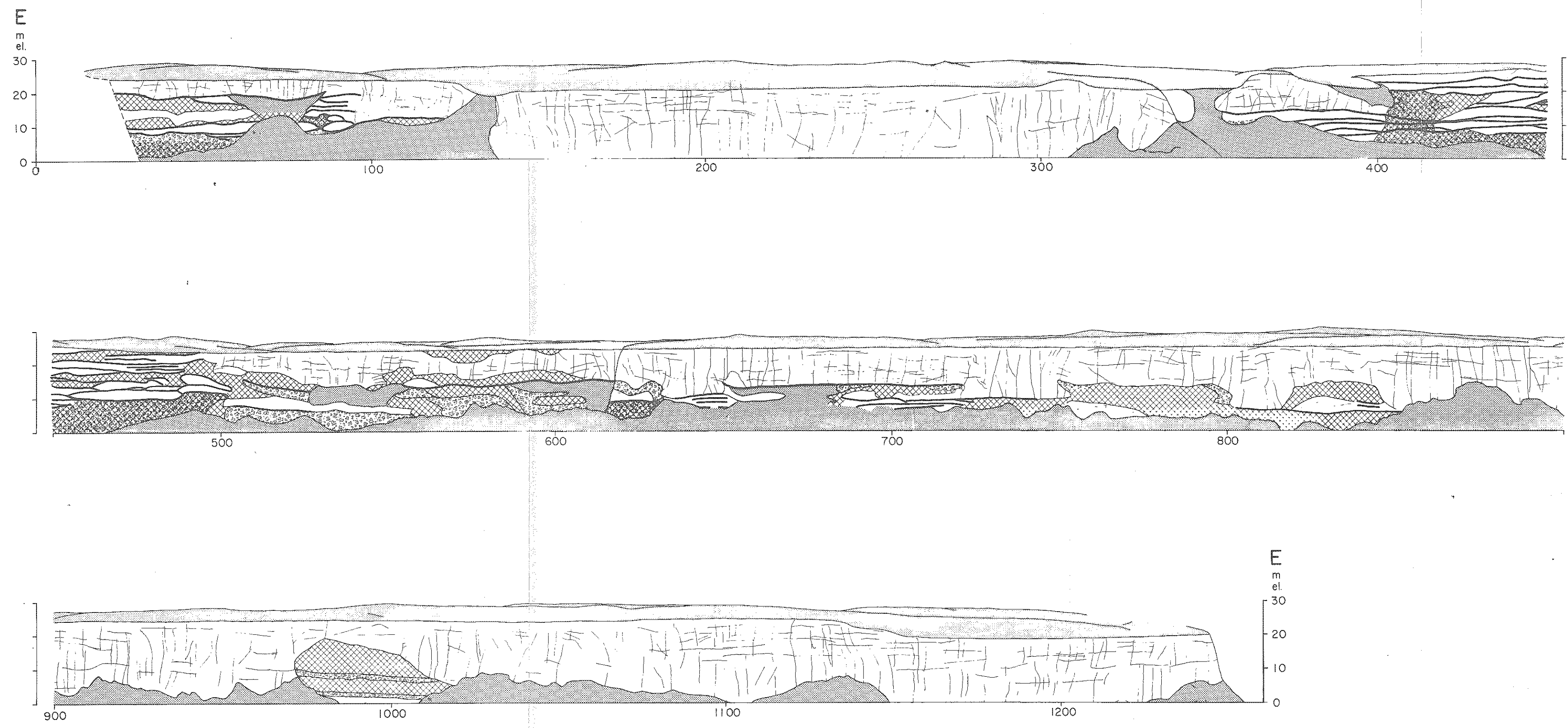
-  Thick flow-units, the most prominent fractures shown
-  Medium thick flow-units.
-  Thin flow-units, cube jointed lava etc.
-  Scoriaceous lava
-  Land above the cliffs
-  Covered areas

Location see fig. 2



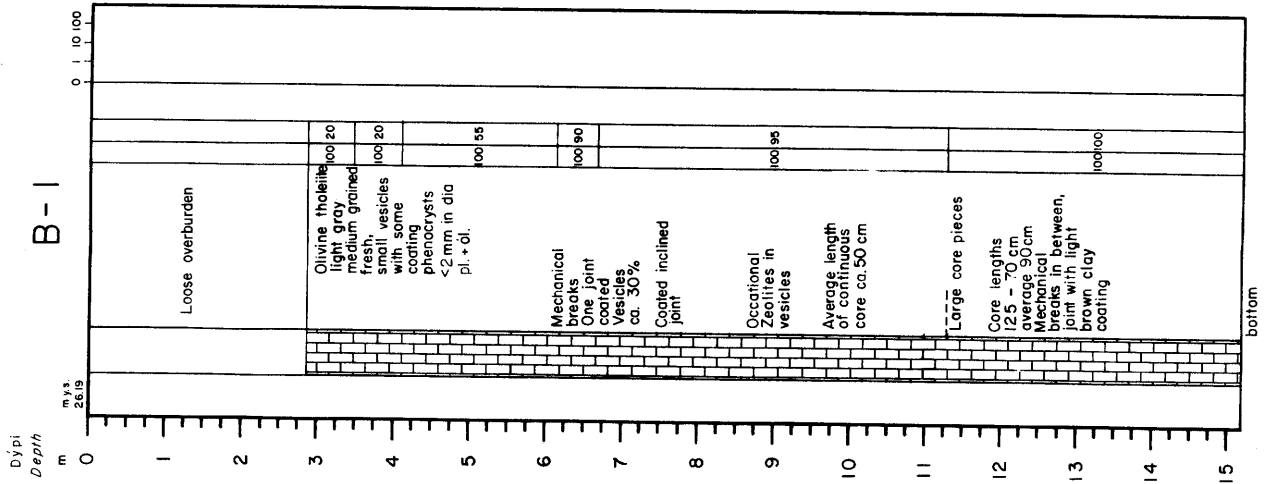
Location see fig. 2
Legend see fig 3

Fig. 5

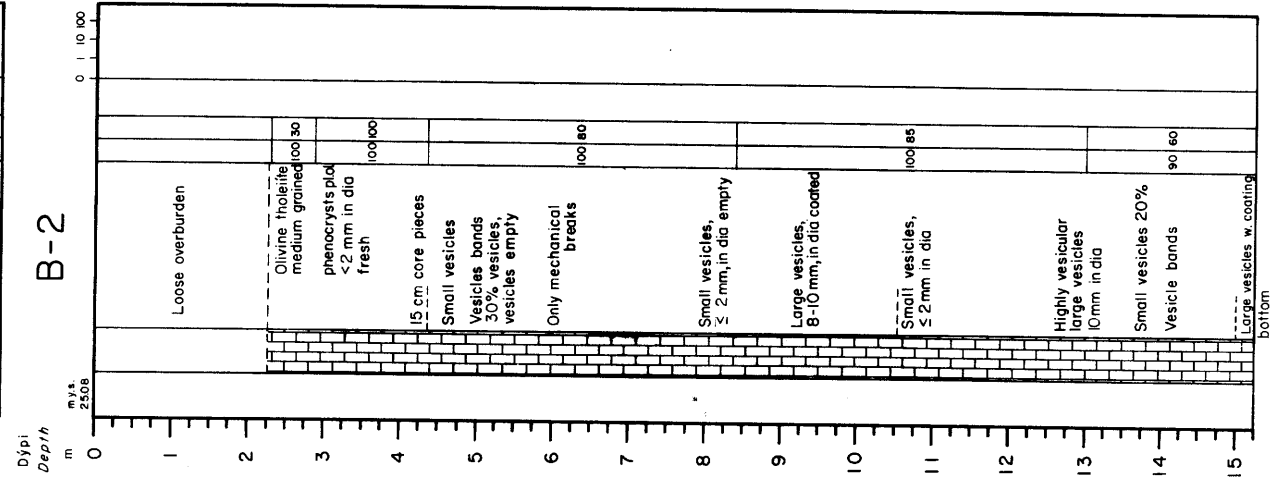


Location see fig. 2
Legend see fig 3

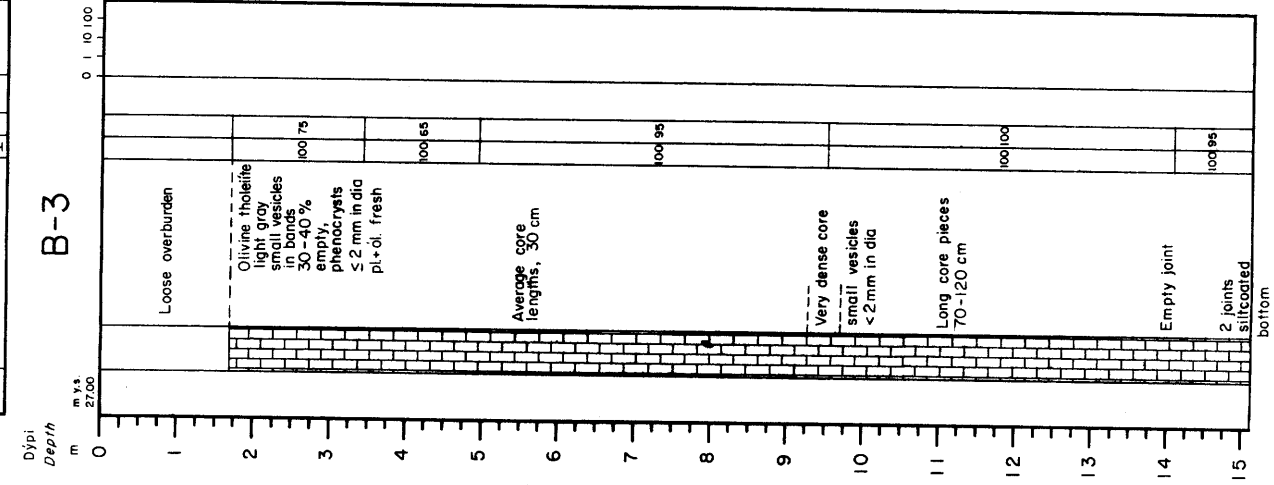
HEd	Elevation
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Korn/Core %	R0D
JVB	GWT
LEKT	PERME-ABILITY
LU	LU



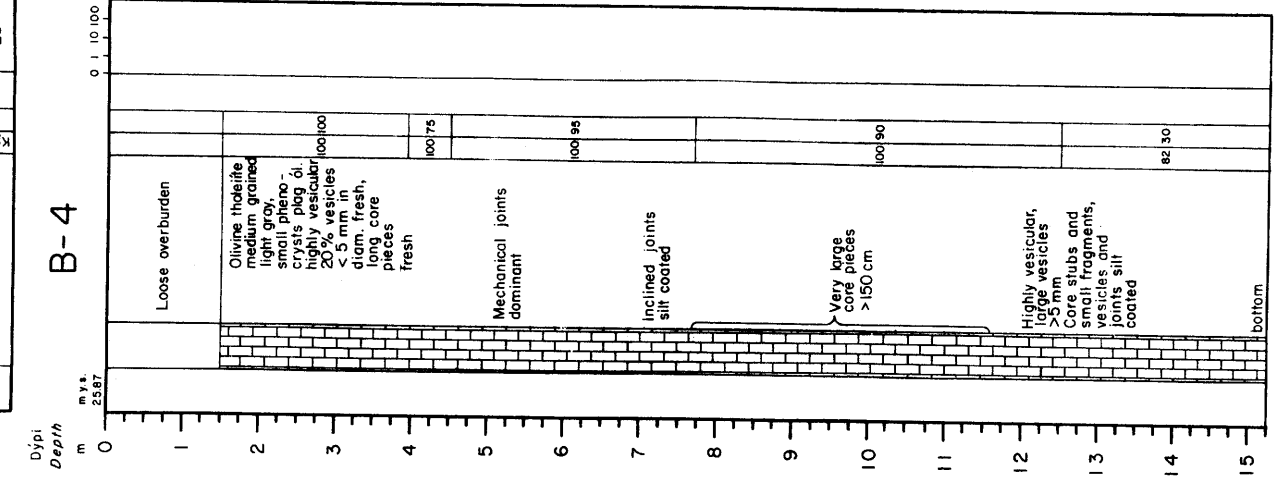
HEd	Elevation
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Korn/Core %	R0D
JVB	GWT
LEKT	PERME-ABILITY
LU	LU



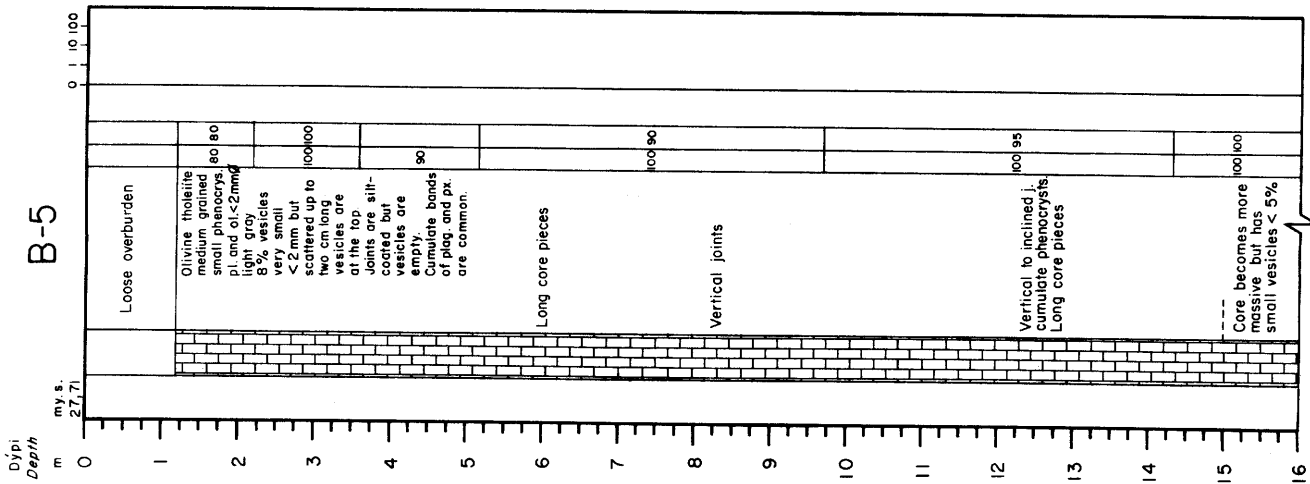
HEd	Elevation
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Korn/Core %	R0D
JVB	GWT
LEKT	PERME-ABILITY
LU	LU



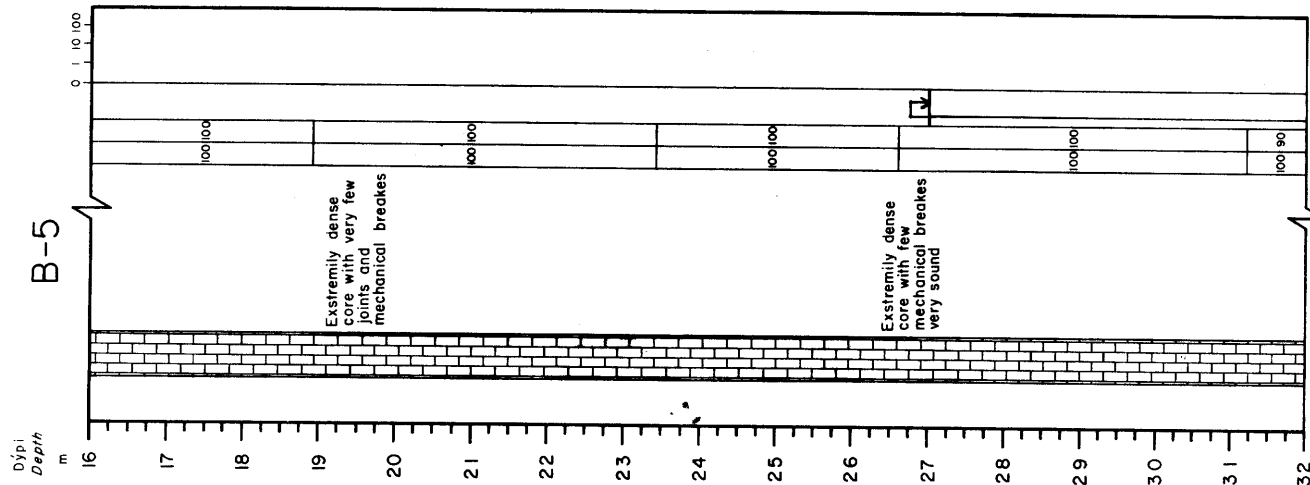
HEd	Elevation
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Korn/Core %	R0D
JVB	GWT
LEKT	PERME-ABILITY
LU	LU



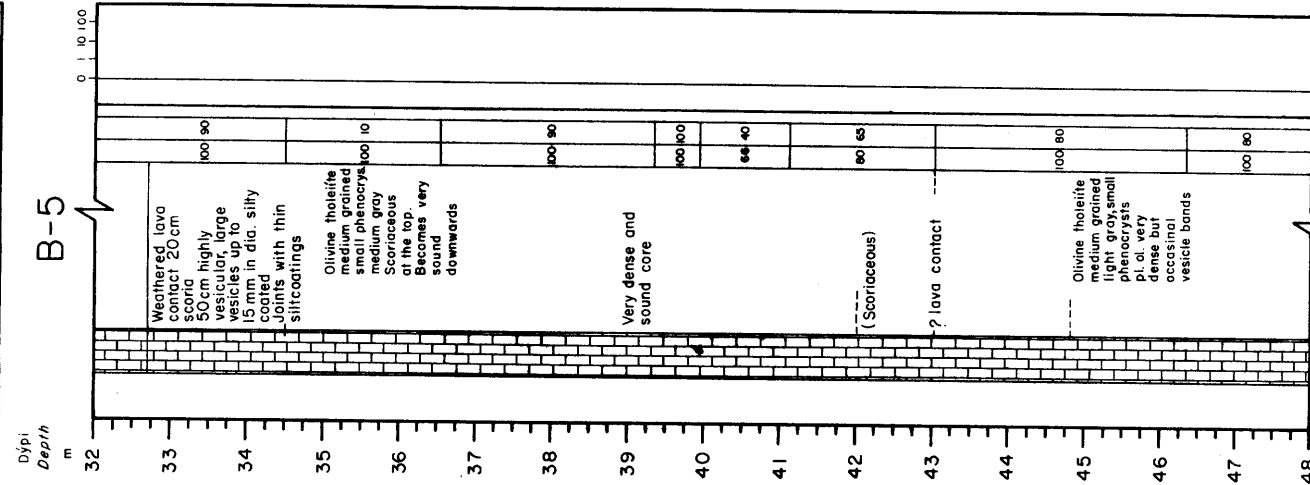
HEAD	Elevation	GREINING CLASSIFICATION	Kjornl./Core %	RØD	JVB GWT	LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU
------	-----------	-------------------------	----------------	-----	---------	-----------------------



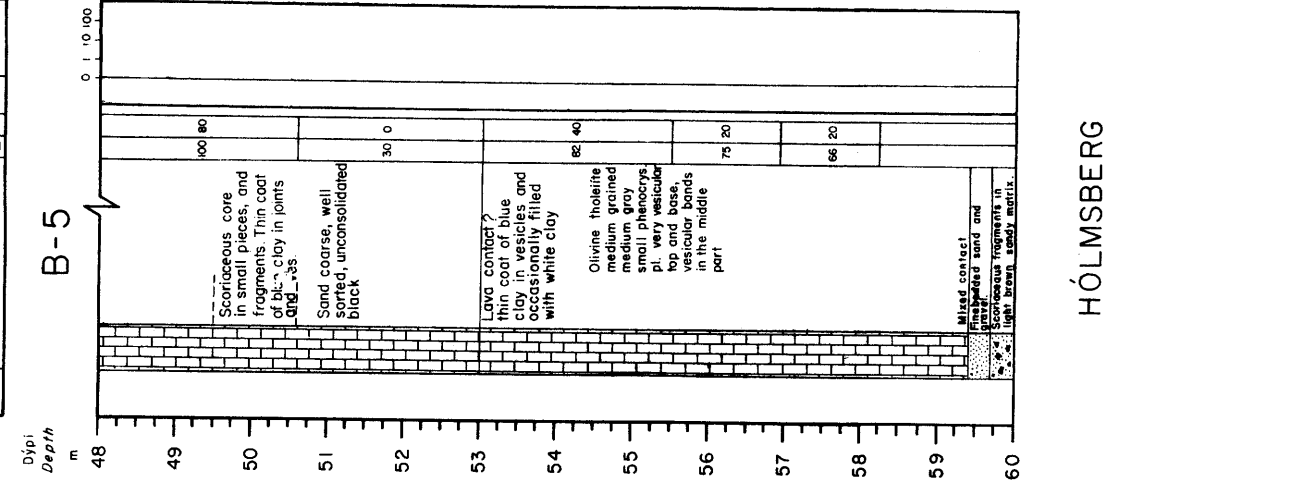
HEAD	Elevation	GREINING CLASSIFICATION	Kjornl./Core %	RØD	JVB GWT	LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU
------	-----------	-------------------------	----------------	-----	---------	-----------------------



HEAD	Elevation	GREINING CLASSIFICATION	Kjornl./Core %	RØD	JVB GWT	LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU
------	-----------	-------------------------	----------------	-----	---------	-----------------------

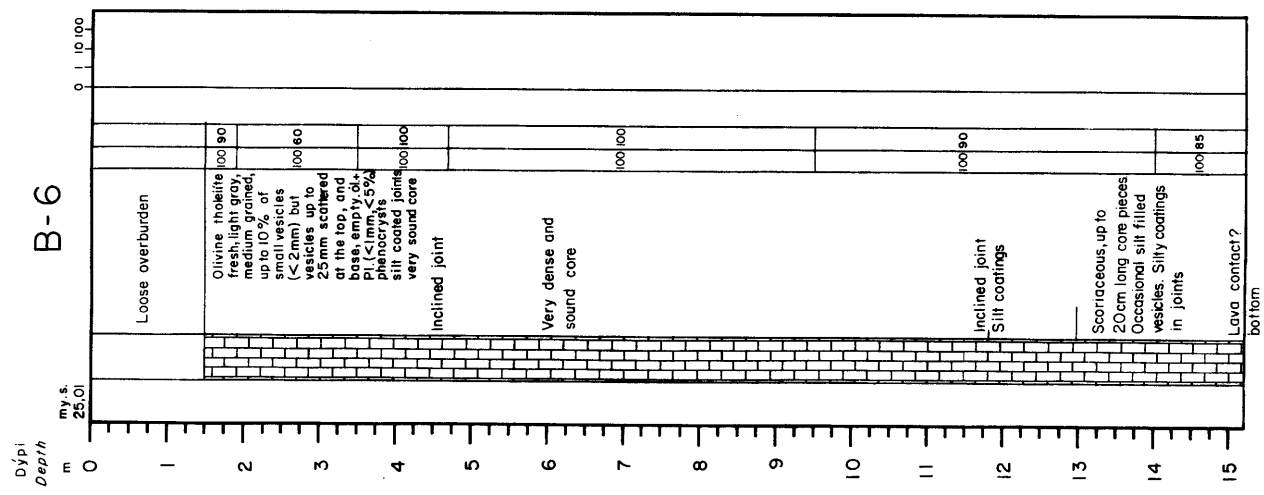


HEAD	Elevation	GREINING CLASSIFICATION	Kjornl./Core %	RØD	JVB GWT	LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU
------	-----------	-------------------------	----------------	-----	---------	-----------------------



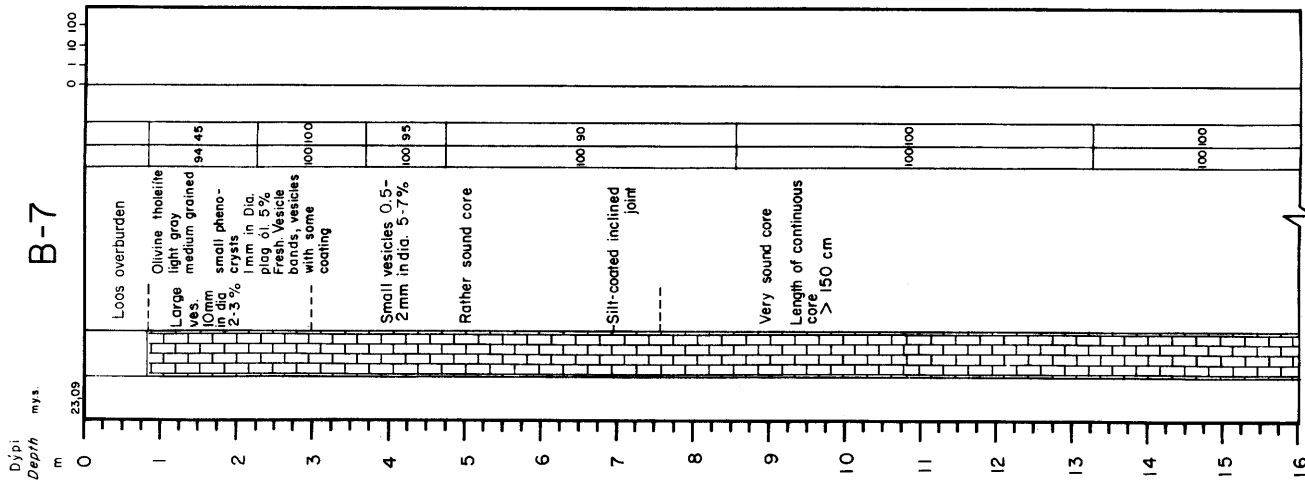
HÓLMSBERG

HED Elevation	GREINING CLASSIFICATION	Kipn/Cor% ROD	JVB GWT	LEKT PERME- ABILITY LU
------------------	----------------------------	------------------	------------	---------------------------------

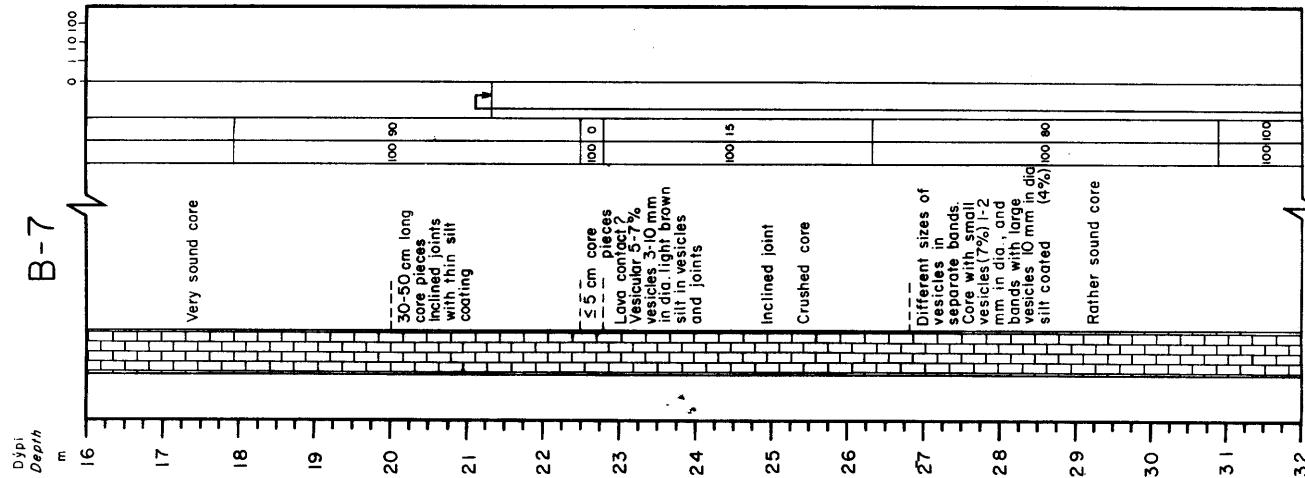


HÖLMSBERG

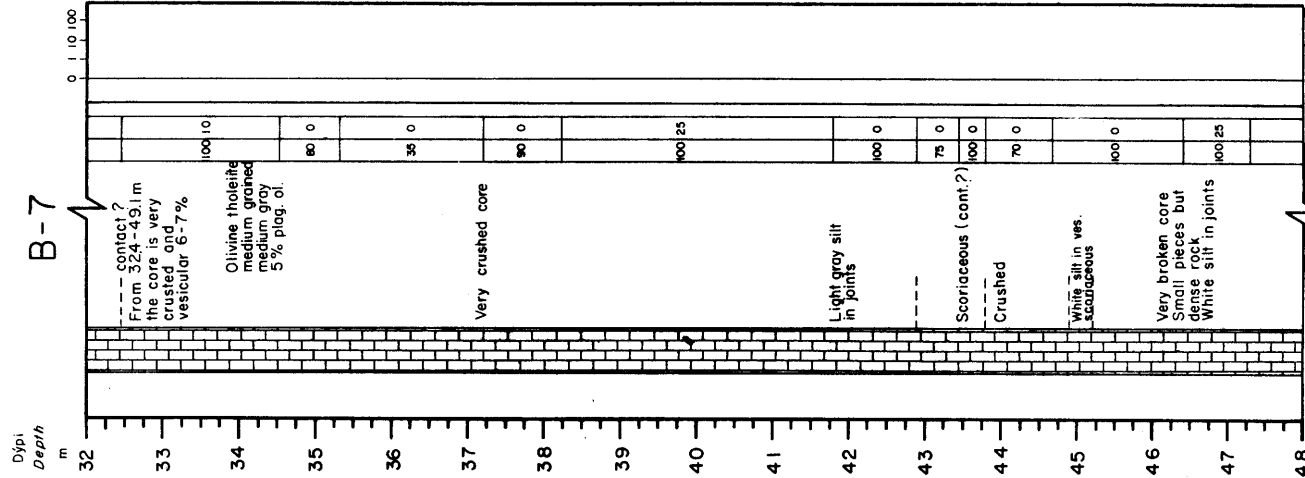
HEd	Elevation
B-7	
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Kamr./Core%	JVB GWT
	LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU



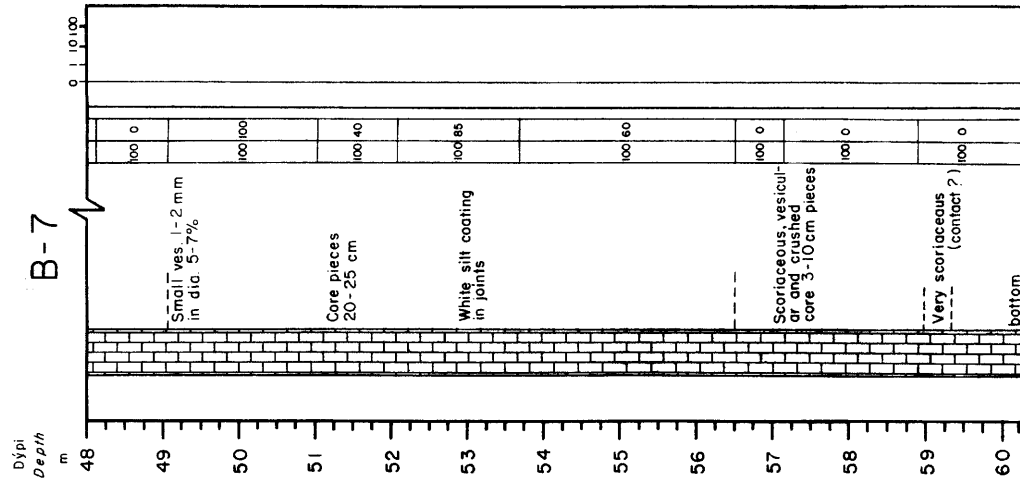
HEd	Elevation
B-7	
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Kamr./Core%	JVB GWT
	LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU



HEd	Elevation
B-7	
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Kamr./Core%	JVB GWT
	LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU

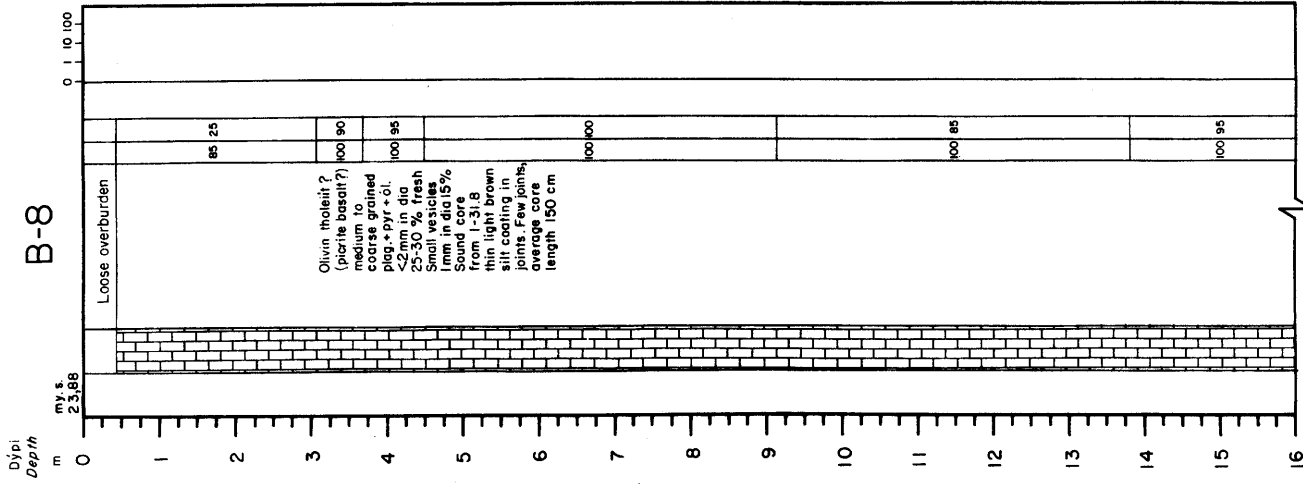


HEd	Elevation
B-7	
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Kamr./Core%	JVB GWT
	LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU

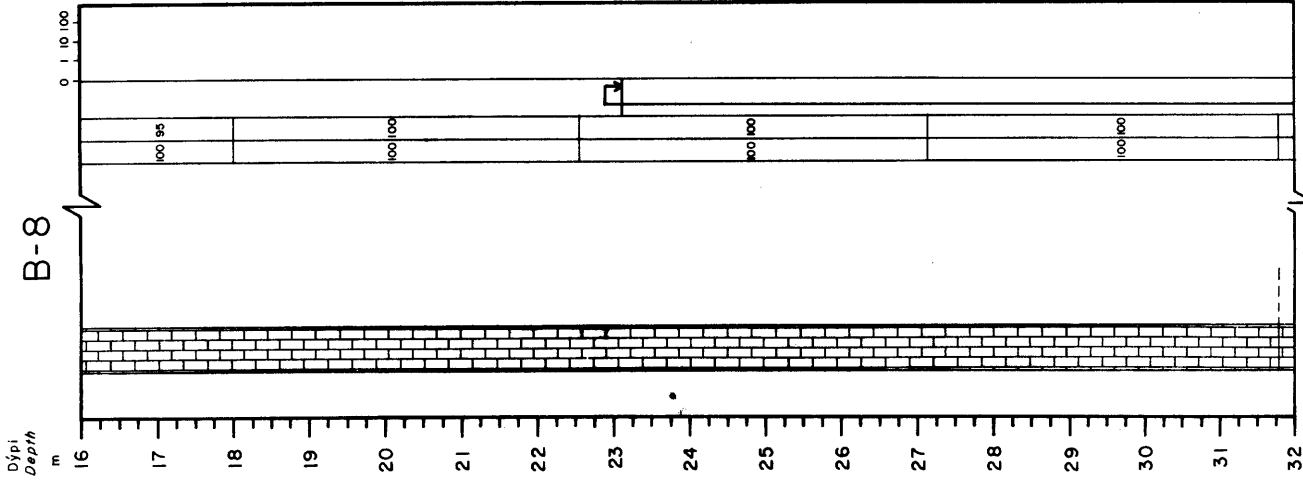


HÖLMSBERG

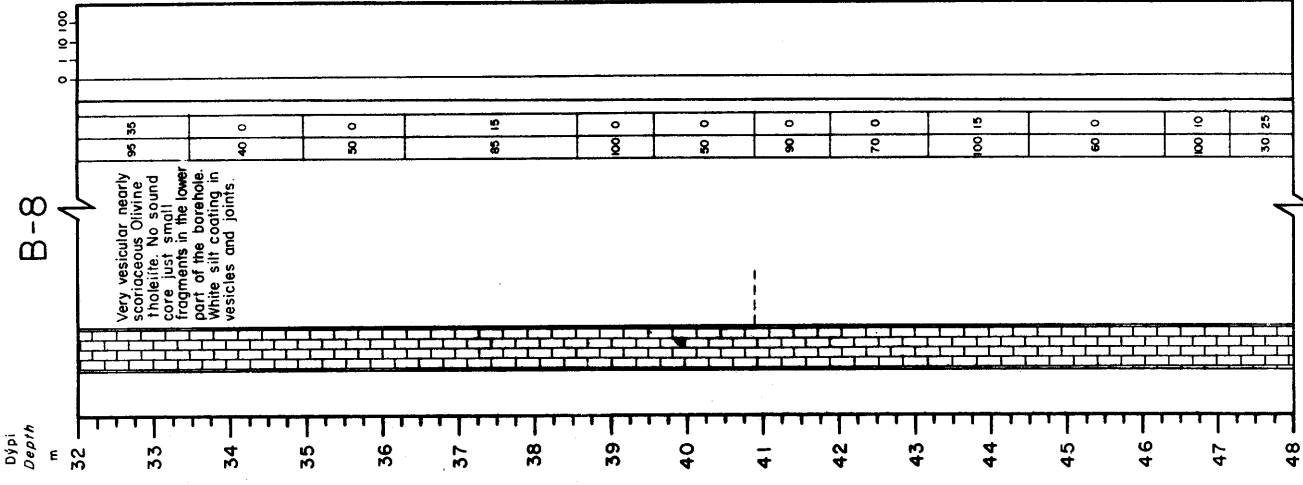
Elevation	HEAD
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Klorn/Core %	
R/D	
JVB GWT	
LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU	



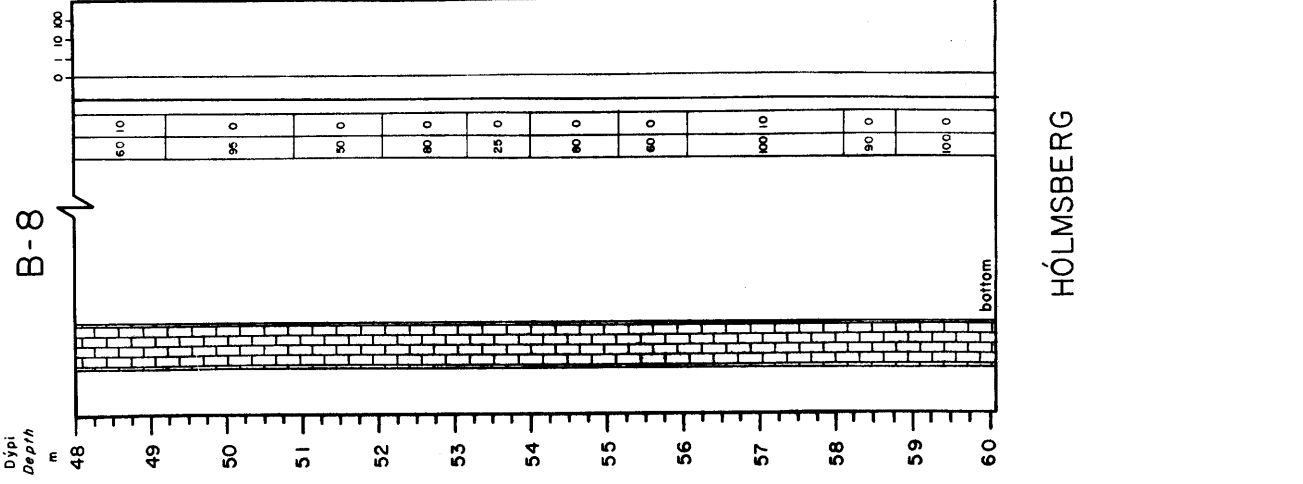
Elevation	HEAD
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Klorn/Core %	
R/D	
JVB GWT	
LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU	



Elevation	HEAD
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Klorn/Core %	
R/D	
JVB GWT	
LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU	



Elevation	HEAD
GREINING CLASSIFICATION	
Klorn/Core %	
R/D	
JVB GWT	
LEKT PERME-ABILITY LU	



HÓLMSBERG

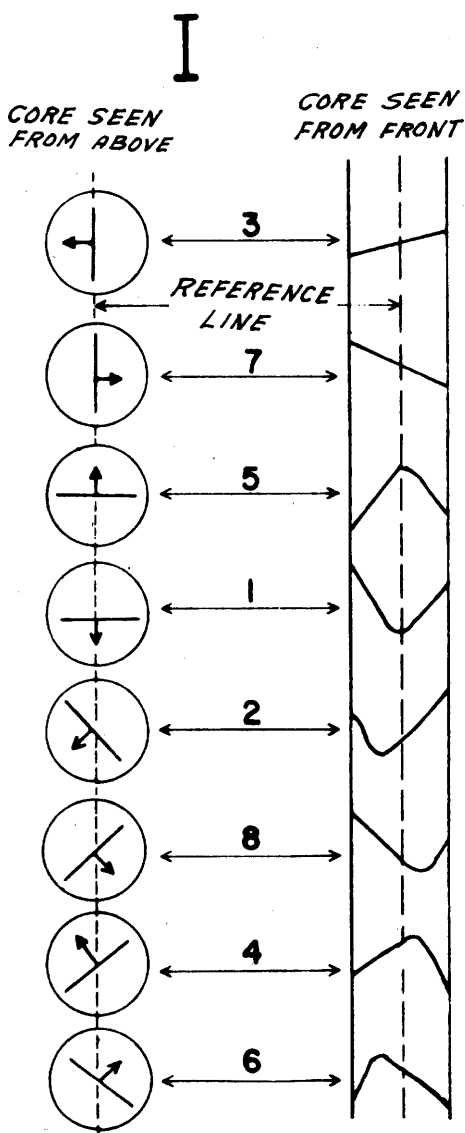
APPENDIX 2

Rock mass quality

LEGEND FOR ROCK QUALITY ANALYSIS

JOINT POSITION ACC.
TO REF. LINE

FLOKKUR/CLASS



II



0-5° flokkur	0
5-35° flokkur	1
35-65° flokkur	2
65-85° flokkur	3
85-90° flokkur	4

THICKNESS OF
JOINT COATING

GERD / TYPE

III

J_a

NO COATING

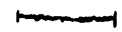
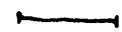
DISCONT.
COATING

COATED

FILLING

IV

J_r



Bein, rennsliótt
ummarki hreif.
leirskant.

Bein, slótt.

Bein, hrufótt
eða óregluleg

Bylgjött, rennsliótt
ummarki hreif.
leirskant.

Bylgjött, slótt

Bylgjött, hrufótt
eða óregluleg

Ósamfelld

0,5

1,0

1,5

1,5

2,0

3,0

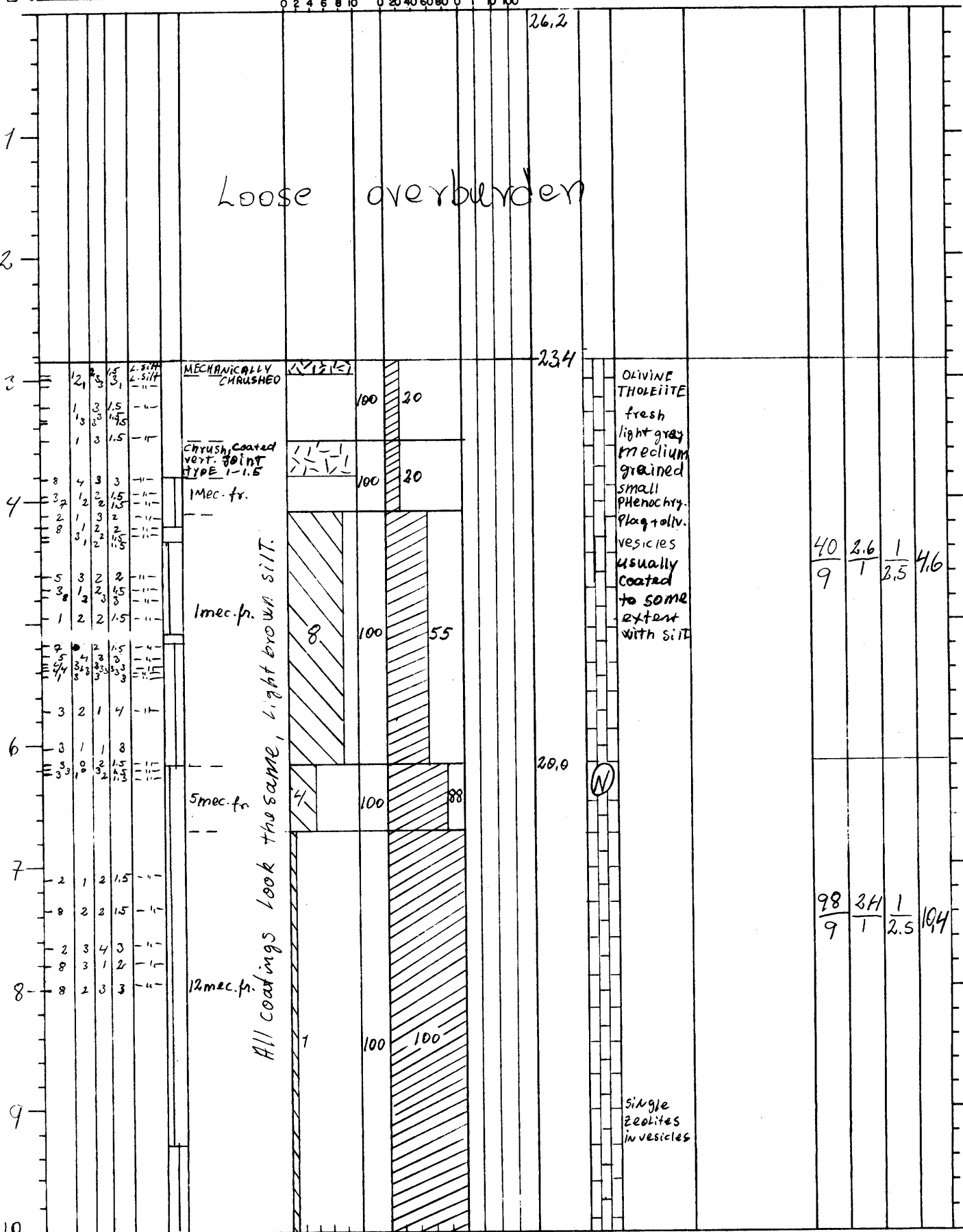
4,0

STADUR *Hólmsberg* HOLA *B-1* BORKRÓNA *NQ* DAGS. *82.0422*
Location Borehole Drill Bit Date

SPRUNGUGREINING BOR *Dugandi* DÝPI FRÁ *0* TIL *10.0* M
Drill rig Depth interval to m

STEFNA HOLU *Vertical* BLAD NR. *1* AF *2* GREINT AF *B.K.*
Orientation of boreh. Sheet no. of Logged by

Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joints	Flokkun Class	Fylling Fill	Gerð Type	Teg. fylli Type of fill	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation m.y.s.	Snið Column	Lýsing jarðlaga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD Jn beta verra	Jr Ja beta verra	Jw SRF beta verra	Q beta verra
------------------	--------------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------	----------------------------	--	---	------------------	-------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------------	--	----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------



STADUR Hálmsberg HOLA B-2 BORKRÓNA N 8 DAGS. 22.04.72
 Location Dugandi Borehole Drill Bit Date
 SPRUNGUGREINING BOR Dugandi DÝPI FRÁ 0 TIL 10.0 M
 Drill rig Depth interval to m
 STEFNA HOLU Vertical BLAÐ NR. 1 AF 2 GREINT AF BK
 Orientation of boreh. Sheet no. of Logged by

Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joints	Flokkur Class	Fylling Fill	Gerð Type	Teg. tyll. Type of fill	Lenging Fast line	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation mys.	Stöð Column	Lýsing jarðlaga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes					
															RQD Jn betri verra	Jr Ja betri verra	Jw SRF betri verra	Q betri verra		
0-2.51																				
2.51-2.8							mechanical fractures	2	100	30										
2.8-3.5	0	3	3	2.5	4		3 Mac. fractures	1		100-100										
3.5-4.5	1	1	2	1	1		crushed, mec. and normal.													
4.5-5.5							crushed, prob. mechanical, uncoated.													
5.5-6.5	7	1	3	2	4		+ 9 mechanical fractures													
6.5-7.5	4	1	2	1.5	1					100										
7.5-8.5	3	1	3	1.5	1					80										
8.5-9.5	8	3	2	1.5	1															
9.5-10.0	7	10	3	3	1.5															
10.0-10.5	8	3	1	4	2.5															
10.5-11.0	6	1	2	2	4															
11.0-11.5	3	1	2	1	1															

Loose overburden

OLIVINE
tholeiite
fresh
light gray
medium
grained
small
phenocrysts
Pl. tol.
vesicles
usually
coated
to some
extent
30% ves.

79 2.4 1 8.4
9 1 2.5

30%
vesicles

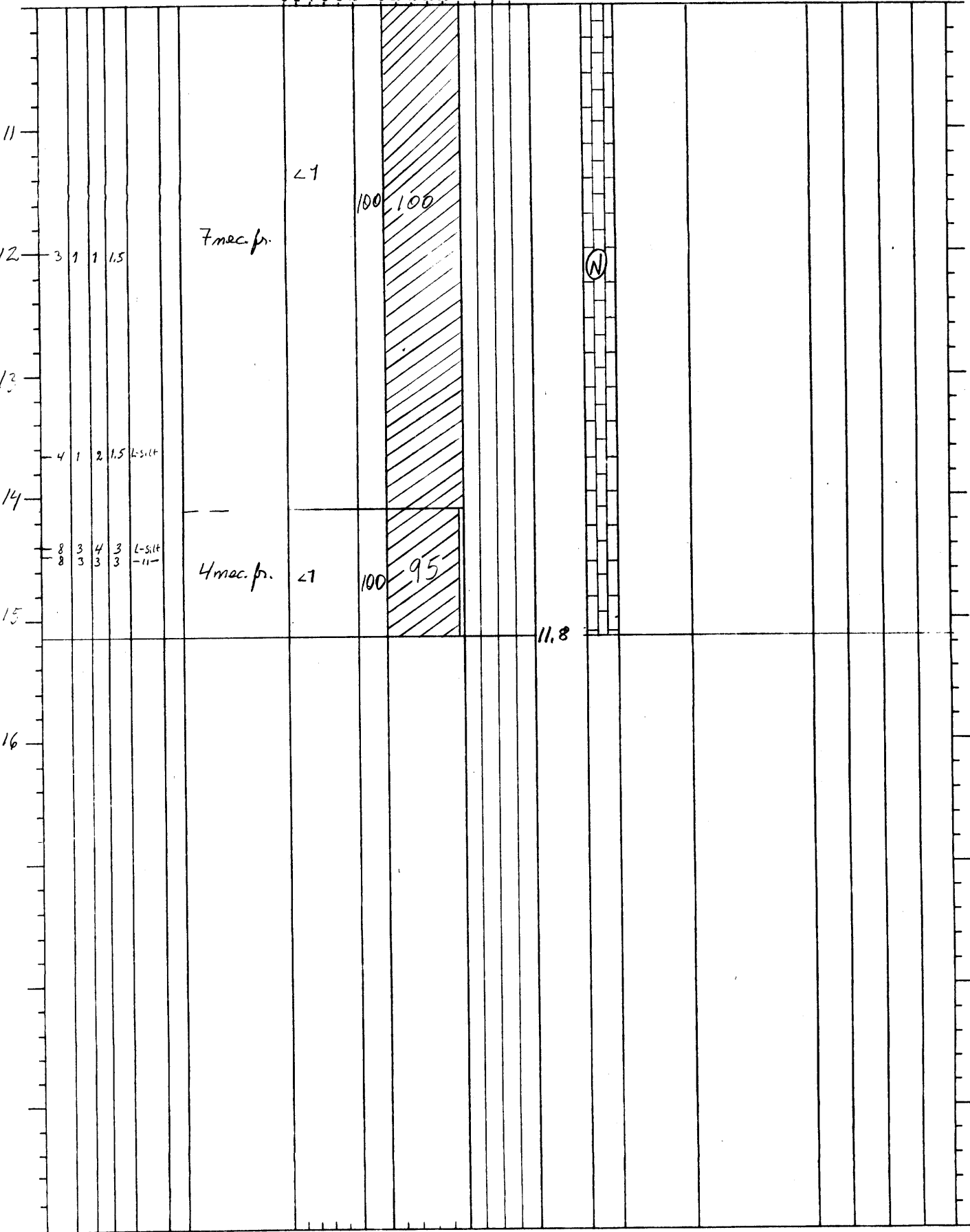
STADUR Hálmsberg HOLA B-3 BORKRONA NQ DAGS 22.04.30
 Location Dugandi Borehole Drill Bit Date
 SPRUNGUGREINING DÝPI FRÁ 0 TIL 10.0 M
 Drill rig Depth interval to m
 STEFNA HOLU Vertical BLAÐ NR 1 AF 2 GREINT AF B.K. & J.R.
 Orientation of boreh. Sheet no. of Logged by

Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joins	Flokkur, Class	Fylling Fill	Gerð Type	Teg. fyl. Type of fill	Lengdina Rel. line	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation m.y.s.	Smá Column	Lýsing jarðlaga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD	Jr	Jw	Q		
																Jn betra verra	Ja betra verra	SRF betra verra	betra verra		
0																					
0												27.0									
1																					
1							Loose overburden														
2												25.3									
2		4	2	15	4-silt		7mec.-p.	4	95	75				olivine TPOEITTE fresh light gray medium grained sm. phenocr. Plat. + ol. vec. usually coated to some extent with silt							
3		2	2	3	---																
3		4	2	3	---																
3		4	2	3	---																
3		4	2	3	---																
3		4	2	3	---																
3		4	2	3	---																
4		1	3	4	---		vart. joint	5	100	65											
4		1	3	4	---																
8		1	4	1.5	---		5mec.-p.														
2		4	2	1.5	---																
4		2	2	3	---																
2		2	4	3	---																
6																					
7							11mec.-p.	11	95	95											
8																					
9																					
3		0	1	1.5																	
10																					

91 / 9 2.8 / 1 1 / 2.5 11.3

STADUR Adm.berg HOLA B-3 BORKRONA NQ DAGS. 22.04.30
 Location Borehole Drill Bit Date
 SPRUNGUGREINING BOR Dugandi DÝPI FRÁ 10.0 TIL 15.15 M
 Drill rig Depth interval to
 STEFNA HOLU Vertical BLAÐ NR. 2 AF 2 GREINT AF B.K. + J.R.
 Orientation of boreh. Sheet no. of Logged by

Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joints	Flokkur/ Class	Fylling/ Fill	Gerð/ Type	Teg. fylli/ Type of fill	Leiðarlína/ Ref. line	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation mys.	Smíð Column	Lýsing jarðlaga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD Jn betra verra	Jr Ja betra verra	Jw SRF betra verra	Q betra verra
------------------	--------------------	-------------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------	---	--	------------------	----------	----------------------------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------



STADUR *Halmberg*
Location

HOLA *R-4*
Borehole

BORKRÖNA *NQ*
Drill Bit

DAGS. *82.04.29*
Date

DÝPI FRÁ *10.0*

TIL *15.30* M

STEFNA HOLU *Vertical*
Orientation of boreh.

Sheet no. of

Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joints	Flokkur/ Class	Fylling/ Fill	Gerð Type	Teg. fylli/ Type of fill	Leigðing/ Ref. litte	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation mys.	Stöð Column	Lýsing jarðlaga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD Jn beta verra	Jr Ja beta verra	Jw SRF beta verra	Q beta verra
------------------	--------------------	-------------------	------------------	--------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------	--	--------------------------------------	------------------	-------	-------------------------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------------	--	----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------

11	6	1	3	1.5	4		6 mac. fr.	1	95	90									
12	4	3	4	3		BRUNN SILT						13.4	(N)						
13	0	2	1.5	4		2. BRUNN SILT	2 mac. fr.									30	2.3	1	3.1
14	1	1	1.5				1 mac. fr. incont. loosely coated	75	80	30					9	1	2.5		
	1	2	1.5	4			CORE LOSS												
	1	3	1.5				crushed incont. coat.												
	4	3	1.5																
												10.6							

STADUR Hólmsberg

HOLA B-5

BORKRÖNA NQ

DAGS. 30.4.92

SPRUNGUGREINING

Location Dugandi

Borehole

Drill Bit

Date

BOR Dugandi

DÝPI FRÁ 0

TIL 10.0 M

STEFNA HOLU Vertical

BLAÐ NR. 1

AF 2

GREINT AF B.K

Orientation of boreh.

Sheet no.

of

Logged by

Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joints Flokkur/class	Fylling Fill	Gerð Type	Teg. fyll. Type of fill	Leigdarlinna Rel. line	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation mys	Smíð Column	Lýsing jarðlaga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD Jn beta verra	Jr Ja beta verra	Jw SRF beta verra	Q beta verra
0																		
1						Loose overburden					27.7							
2	4 3	2 3	3	B ₂ sm		Crushed, mac + normal vert. joint 3 Mac. fr.	> 1	80	80		26.5		OLIVINE THOLEIITE fresh light gray med grain. small phenocryst plag + ol. 8% vesicles empty fractures silty coated					
3	3 3	0 0	2 2	1.5 1.5		4 Mac. fr.	< 1	100	100									
4	4 7	3 1	2 3	1.5 1.5		~ 20cm vert. joint 2 Mac. fr.	3	90	90									
6	7	1	3	3														
7						12 Mac. fr.												
8	3 3	6 3	2 3	1.5 1.5														
9	8 2	4 1	4 2	3 1.5		vert. joint												
10																		

96 2.7 1
9 1 2.5 11.5

STADUR Holmsberg HOLA B-5 BORKRÓNA NQ DAGS. 29.4.1982
 Location Borehole Drill Bit Date
 SPRUNGUGREINING Degandi DÝPI FRÁ 10.0 TIL 16.50 M
 Drill rig Depth interval to
 STEFNA HOLU Vertical BLAÐ NR. 2 AF 2 GREINT AF BK
 Orientation of borehole Sheet no. of Logged by

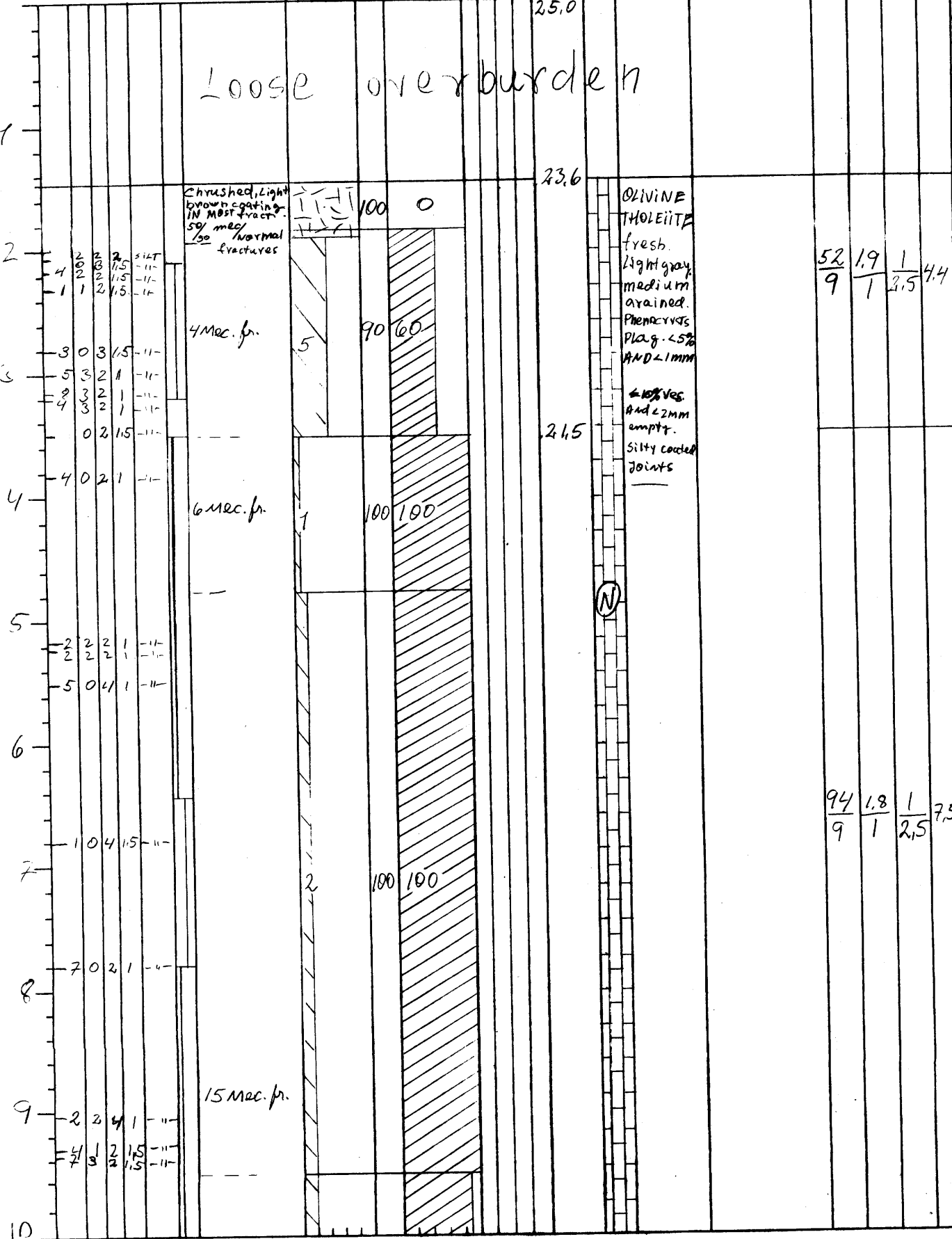
Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joints	Flokkur/ Class	Fylling/ Fill	Gerð/ Type	Teg. fylli/ Type of fill	Þegund/ Bedrock	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation m.y.s.	Snið Column	Lýsing jarðlaga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD Jn betra verra	Jr Ja betra verra	Jw SRF betra verra	Q betra verra
11	6	3	4	3	< 5/17			< 7	100	95									
12							9 Mac. frac.												
13	2	2	3	4	1.5 - 11								(N)						
14	6	3	4	3	1.5 - 11														
15	7	2	2	3	4		2 Mac. fr.	< 7	100	100				Core more massive 45% vesicles					
16	4	3	2	1.5	11														
17												8,8							

STADUR Holmsberg HOLA B-6 BORKRÓNA NQ DAGS.....
Location Borehole Drill Bit Date

SPRUNGUGREINING BOR Dugandi DÝPI FRÁ 0 TIL 10.0 M
Drill rig Depth interval to m

STEFNA HOLU Vertical BLAÐ NR. 1 AF 2 GREINT AF BK
Orientation of boreh. Sheet no. of Logged by

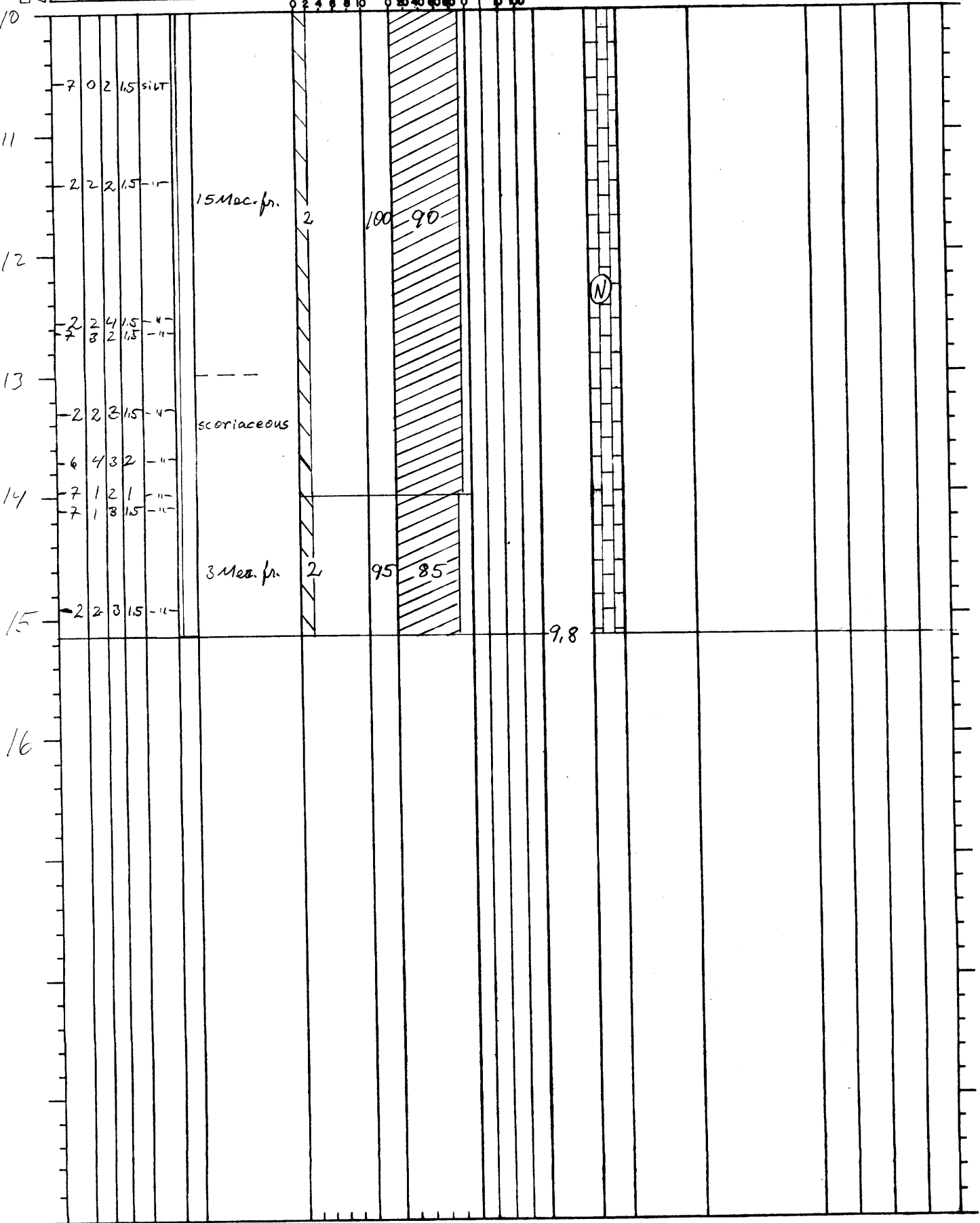
Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joints	Flokki, Class	Fylling Fill	Gerð Type	Teg. fyll. Type of fill	Lengdina Foot line	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation m/s.	Lýsing jarðlaga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD		Jv		Q	
															Jn betri verri	Ja betri verri	Jv SRF betri verri	Q betri verri		



K-1
K-2

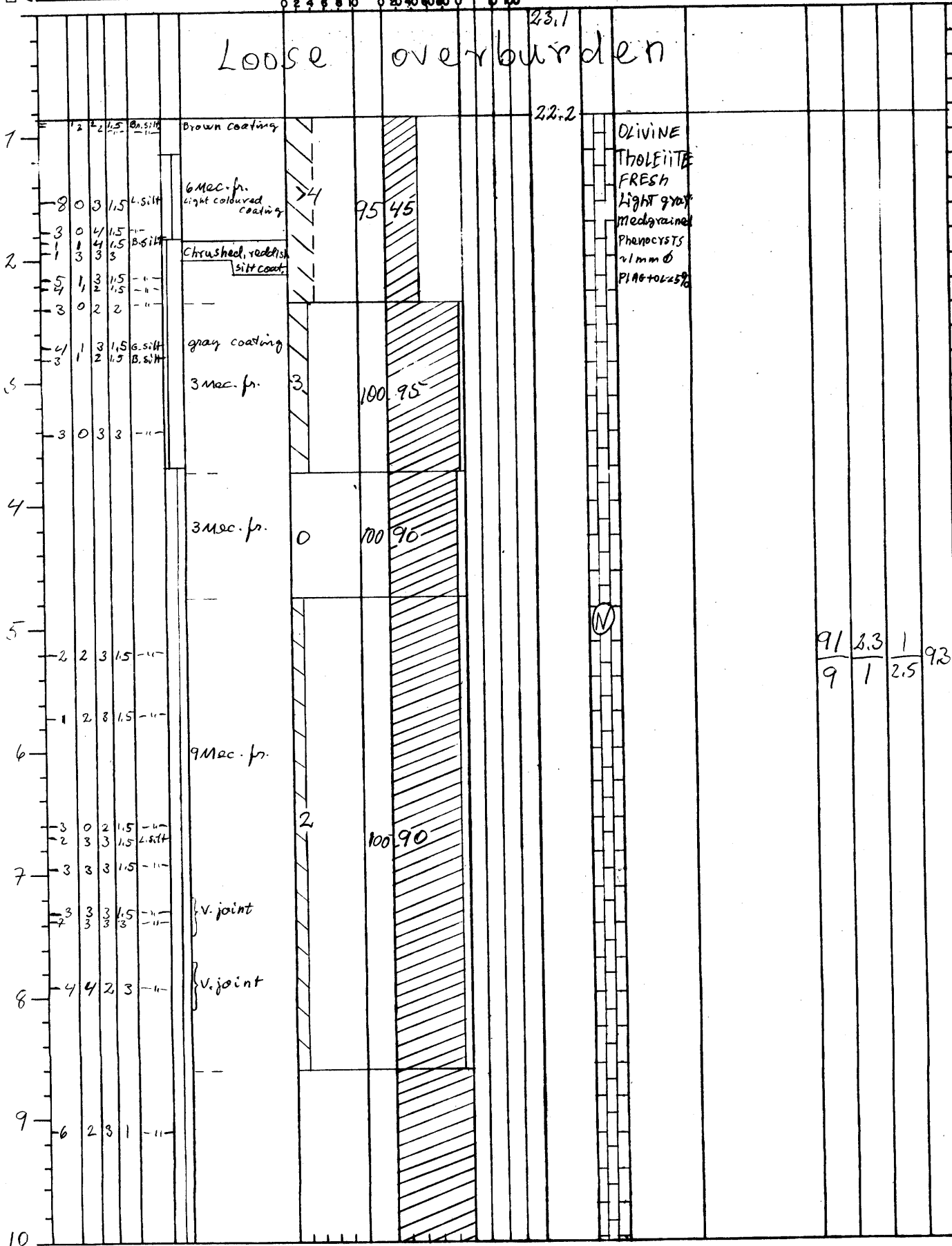
STADUR Malmberg HOLA B-6 BORKRONA N 8 DAGS. _____
 Location Borehole Drill Bit Date
 SPRUNGUGREINING BOR Dugandi DÝPI FRÁ 10,0 TIL 15,15 M
 Drill rig Depth interval to m
 STEFNA HOLU Vertical BLAÐ NR. 2 AF 2 GREINT AF BK
 Orientation of boreh. Sheet no. of Logged by

Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joints	Flokkur Class	Fylling Fill	Gerð Type	Teg. fyll. Type of fill	Ástæða Justification	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation m.y.s.	Stöð Column	Lýsing jarðlaga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD Jn betra verra	Jr Ja betra verra	Jw SRF betra verra	Q betra verra
------------------	--------------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------	----------------------------	-------------------------	--	---	------------------	-------	-------------------------	----------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------



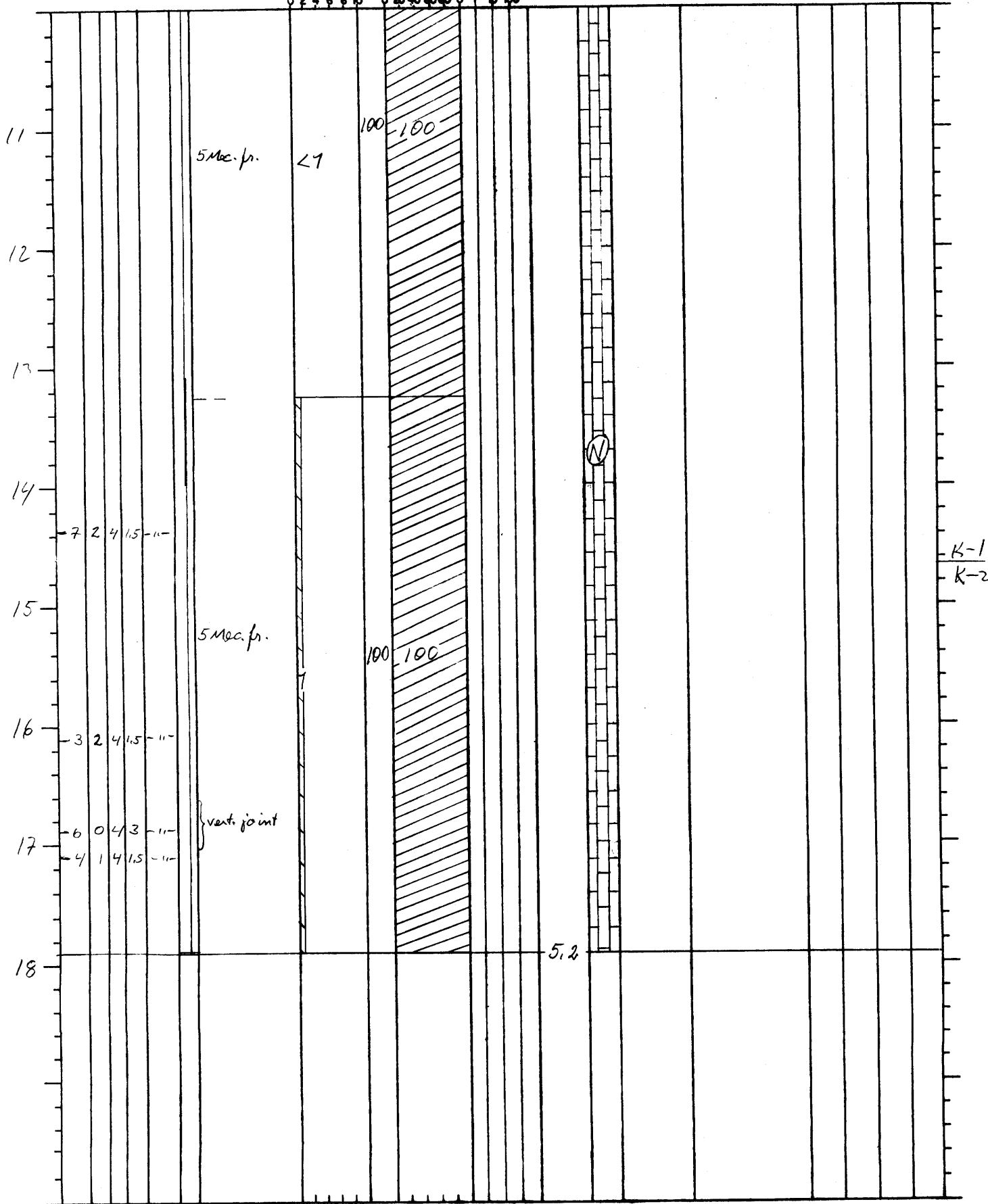
STADUR Hálmshöfð HOLA B-7 BORKRONA N.9 DAGS.
 Location Borehole Drill Bit Date
 SPRUNGUGREINING
 BOR Duogandi DÝPI FRÁ 0 TIL 10.0 m
 Drill rig Depth interval to m
 STEFNA HOLU Vertical BLAÐ NR. 1 AF 2 GREINT AF BK
 Orientation of borehole Sheet no. of Logged by

Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joints	Flokkur Class	Fylling Fill	Gerð Type	Teg. fylli Type of fill	Lýsing Description	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation m.y.s.	Snið Column	Lýsing jarðtoga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD Jn betra verra	Jr Ja betra verra	Jw SRF betra verra	Q betra verra
------------------	--------------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	--	---------------------	----------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------



STADUR Hölmberg HOLA B-7 BORKRÖNA NQ DAGS. _____
 Location Borehole Drill Bit Date
 SPRUNGUGREINING BOR Dugandi DÝPI FRÁ 10 TIL 12.90 M
 Drill rig Depth interval to m
 STEFNA HOLU Vertical BLAÐ NR. 2 AF 2 GREINT AF B.K.
 Orientation of boreh. Sheet no. of Logged by

Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joint's	Flokkur/ Class	Fylling/ Fill	Gerð/ Type	Teg. fylli/ Type of fill	Lengd/ Foot line	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation m.y.s.	Smá Column	Lýsing jarðtoga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD		Jr		Jv		Q	
																betri verri	betri verri	betri verri	betri verri	betri verri	betri verri	betri verri	betri verri



K-1
K-2

STADUR Hólmsberg HOLA B-8 BORKRÖNA NA DAGS. 22.05.02
 Location Dugandi Borehole Drill Bit Date
 SPRUNGUGREINING BOR Dugandi DÝPI FRÁ 0 TIL 10.0 M
 Drill rig Depth interval 10 m
 STEFNA HOLU Vertical BLAD NR. 1 AF 2 GREINT AF B.K.
 Orientation of boreh. Sheet no. of Logged by

Dýpi, m Depth	Sprungur Joints	Flokkur/ Class	Fylling/ Fill	Gerð Type	Teg. fylli/ Type of fill	Lenging/ Fastline	Sprungulýsing Description of joints	Sprungur á meter Joints per meter	Kjarni % Core	RQD %	Lekt Lu Permeability	Hæð Elevation m y.s.	Símó Column	Lýsing jarðlaga Classification	Prófanir á sýnum og athugasemdir Testing of samples and notes	RQD	Jr	Jw	Q	
																Jn beta verra	Ja beta verra	SrF beta verra	beta verra	
												23.9								
							Loose overburden					23.5								
1.7	3	0	2	1.5	L-Silt		1 Mac. fr.													
7	1/3 2/3 1/2	2 2 2	1.5 1.5 1.5	-	-		vert. joint crushed, partly contact	76	85	25										
4	1	2	1.5	-	-		3 Mac. fr.													
2	2	1	1.5	-	-															
7	1	2	1.5	-	-															
3	3 3 5	0 2 1	4 3 1.5	-	R-Silt L-Silt R-Silt		v. joint 4 Mac. fr.	6	100	90										
4	2	2	3	1.5	-															
4	7	1	3	3	-		5 Mac. fr.	4	100	95										
11	2	2	2	1.5	-															
6	7	1	2	2	-															
6							16 Mac. fr.													
7	6	2	2	2	-															
8	7	2	2	1.5	-															
9																				
10																				

85 2.6 1 9.8
9 1 2.5

(N)

APPENDIX 3

Core photographs

