

Geological investigations in the MIU Project -Geological characterization of flow-paths in Toki granite, central Japan-

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To understand geological characteristics of flow-paths in the Toki granite, geometrical and mineralogical properties of fractures at water inflow points were studied. Electrical conductivity logging, borehole televiwer logging, and core observation were carried out in a 500m-deep borehole.

The results of the investigations are summarized as follows:

- For all fractures in the Toki granite, the fractures with EW strike is more likely to function as the flow-paths than the other fractures. The strike is nearly parallel to the direction of the maximum compressive stress axis under the present-day stress conditions.
- Within one fracture, the open parts in the fractures without sealing materials in the highly fractured zones, or the open channels with a less amount of precipitated euhedral minerals tend to function as the flow-paths.