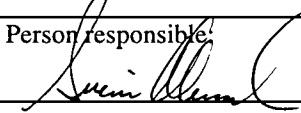


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Regional Geology of the Okstindene Area, the  
Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex, Nordland, Norway

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Summary: <p>This report presents preliminary results of regional fieldwork in the Okstindene Area, the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex (RNC), Uppermost Allochthon, Nordland, Norway. The area hosts the Bleikvassli sedimentary-exhalative Pb-Zn deposit, and the main objective with this work is to establish a geological basis for prospecting after new Pb-Zn deposits in the area. The area comprises four lithological units; the Kjerringfjellet(?), Anders Larsa/Lifjell and Kongsfjell Groups and the Målvatn Unit. All units are dominated by metasediments, mainly garnet-mica and calcareous mica schists. Calcite and dolomite marbles are abundant in the Anders Larsa and Lifjell Groups, whereas various quartz-feldspathic schists are typical of the Målvatn Unit. Amphibolites, which are metabasalts and andesites of probable transitional MORB to island arc affinity according to geochemistry, are present in all units. They are particularly abundant in the Kongsfjell Group close to the contacts to the Anders Larsa/Lifjell Groups and between calcareous mica schists and garnet-mica schists. Isolated bodies of ultramafics, partly chromite-bearing, are present within the Målvatn Unit, close to Kongsfjell Group. Taking into account the geochemistry of the amphibolites and the association with mainly continent-derived sediments, the the Okstindene lithologies have most probably formed in a spreading regime behind an ensialic arc. Sr-isotope analysis of the marbles, show that the sediments have an age of 590-600 Ma, in accordance with ages obtained elsewhere in the RNC. The area has been subjected to five major deformation phases, of which the first three have been very intense. The rock units have been folded into one megascale, recumbent fold, bounded by major thrusts. This structure has a major impact on prospecting after new deposits, meaning that the contact between the Lifjell and Kongsfjell Group is as important as the contact between the Anders Larsa and Kongsfjell Group, where the Bleikvassli deposit is situated.</p>			
Keywords: Okstindene Area	Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex	Sedimentary exhalative lead-zinc deposit	
Bleikvassli Mine	Regional Geology	Geochemical analyses	
Strontium Isotopes	REE Analyses	Ensialic arc environment	

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## **APPENDIX**

- 1) Map with sample localities
- 2) Complete XRF analyses of rock samples collected in 1994.
- 3) Geology of the Okstindane Area - Geological map 1 : 75 000



## INTRODUCTION

This report presents preliminary results of regional fieldwork in the Okstindene Area, the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex, Uppermost Allochthon, Nordland, Norway, until December 1995 (fig. 1 and 2). The field work was carried out during the summers of 1993, 1994 and 1995.

The area, which all together has been mapped both in earlier days and during this project, extends from the northern shores of Røssvatnet in the south to the southern shores of Storakersvatnet in the north. In the west the area is mapped until the river Røssåga, while the eastern restriction is the Swedish border. The total area covered by mapping is close to 1100 km<sup>2</sup>.

The areas south and partly west of the Bleikvassli mine were mapped before this project was initiated. This work were done by Ramberg (1967), I.J. Rui (internal reports for A/S Bleikvassli Gruber), several Danish and Norwegian students and others employed by the mining company. Correlation of these data and including mapping of the southern part of the area, close to Røssvatnet were done by Gustavson & Gjelle (Preliminary mapsheet 1:50000, Røssvatnet 1926 D).

The areas southeast and east of the mine (viz. the area between Røssvatnet and the Okstindene Glacier), the valley Spjeltfjelldalen and the area between the lakes Grasvatnet and Storakersvatnet were to a large degree mapped during the summer 1993 by Mogens Marker and Rune Larsen. In 1994, the authors of this report mapped the area between the northern shores of Bleikvatnet to Grasvatnet and westward to Målvatnet. In 1995, the first author of the report mapped the area around Målvatnet and westwards to Leirskardalen and the area north of Grasfjellet, while the second author worked in the Artfjellet area and Halvarddalen. The geological data have been interpreted and transformed into digital form and is found as a map in the appendix. Representative samples of the different lithologies were collected in order to reveal their geophysical properties as well as to carry out geochemical analyses (see appendix for complete analyses and map with sample localities).

The main objective of this work has been to establish a geological basis for prospecting after new lead-zinc ore deposits. Geology is, together with soil geochemistry and aerial geophysics, the basis for isolating anomalies or areas for further investigations.

The Bleikvassli deposit is a lead-zinc deposit of the proximal sedimentary-exhalative type (Skauli 1992), which means that it was formed above its exhalative conduit. Deposits may also form distal from the conduit. Proximal deposits are easier to find because of the possible association with alteration zones, proximity to igneous rocks and relation to unconformities such as larger fault

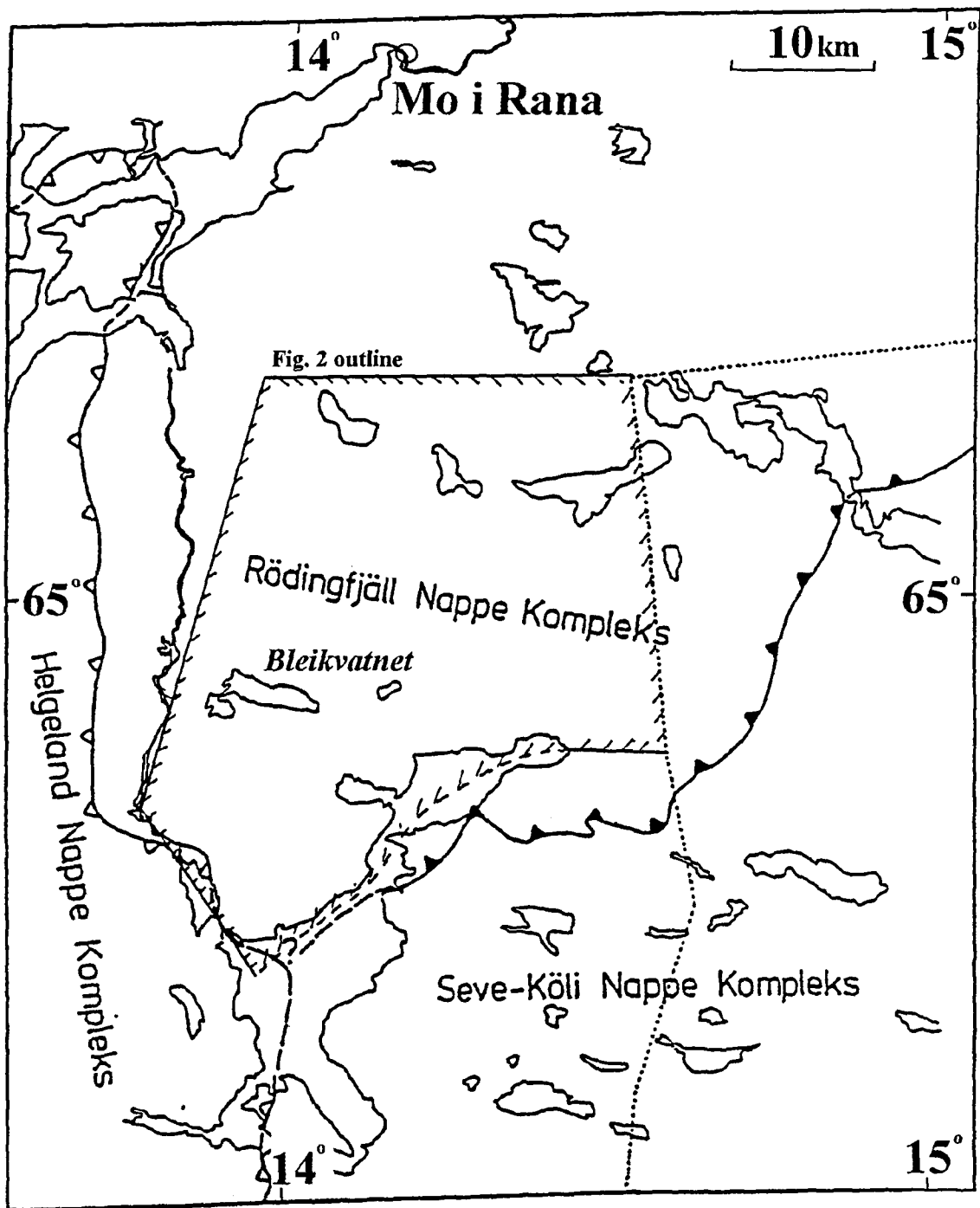


Figure 1: A simplified tectonostratigraphic of the Central-Northern Caledonides of Norway. The position of the Okstindene Area (Fig. 2) is outlined.

zones or primary unconformities. A distal deposit, even though it may be considerably larger, lacks lithological or structural features revealing its nearby presence. Thus, it is necessary to unravel the original morphology of the sedimentary basin as well as the nature and origin of the lithologies in order to restrict the investigations to areas where some of the above-mentioned criteria for proximal exhalations are fulfilled.

Earlier field work has shown that the Kongsfjell Group, which is the unit hosting the Bleikvassli deposit, has the best potential for finding new deposits and furthermore, a lot of smaller mineralizations are found in the vicinity of Bleikvassli. However, none of these seems to be economically viable. The other lithological units in the area are almost barren with respect to sulfide mineralizations. Thus, regional geological studies have been concentrated to the Kongsfjell Group and to follow and correlate promising lithologies in this unit.

Earlier work has shown that the region was affected by several deformational episodes having different imprint on the lithologies in the area, and it was necessary to undertake regional structural studies to understand the original structure and architecture of the sedimentary basin.

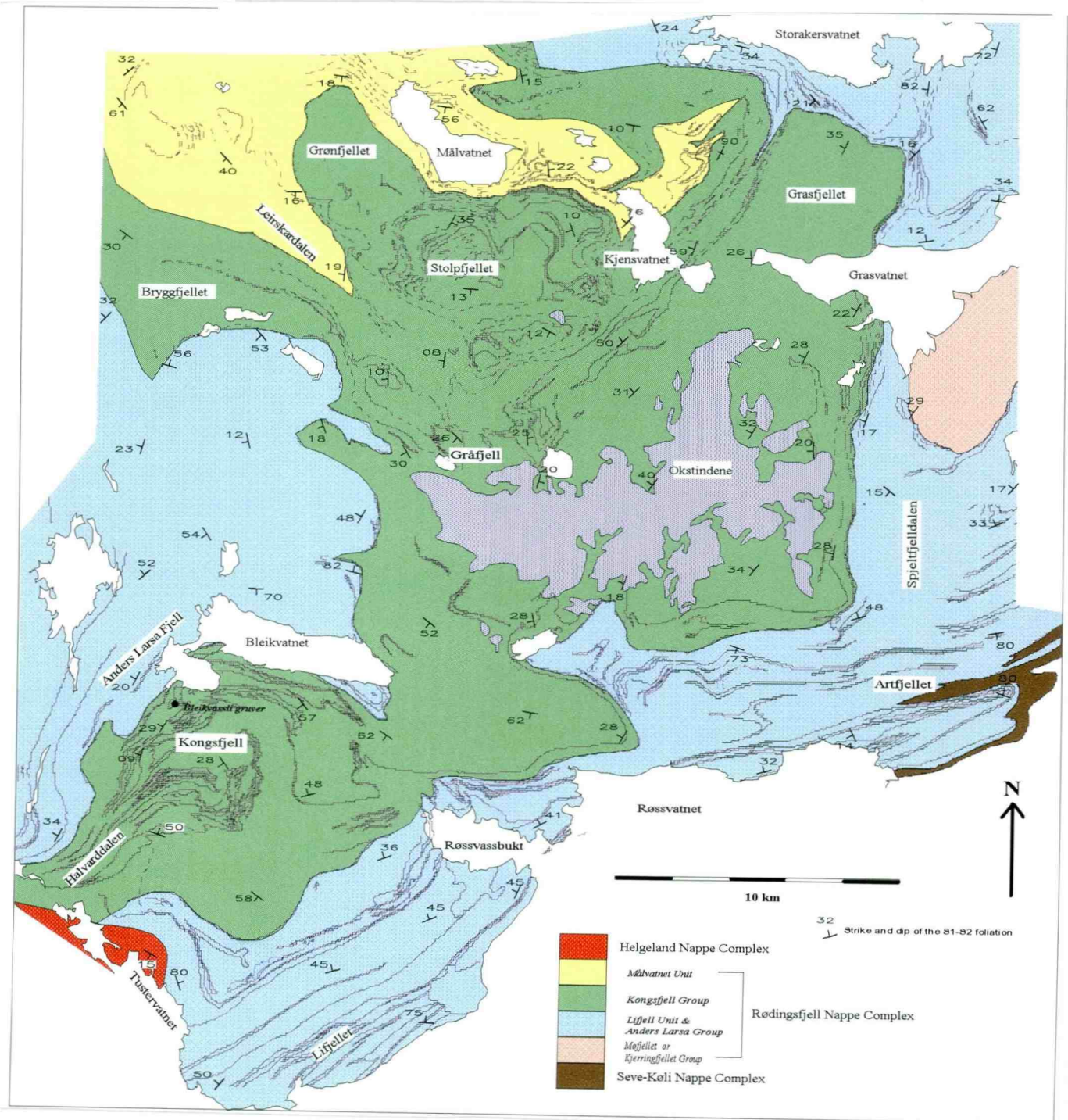
## **TECTONOSTRATIGRAPHY AND STRATIGRAPHY OF THE RÖDINGSFJÄLL NAPPE COMPLEX**

The Okstindene Area is situated within the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex, which is part of the Uppermost Allochthon of the Central-Norwegian Caledonides (fig. 1). The nappe complex is placed above the Seve-Köli Nappe Complex in the Upper Allochthon and below the Helgeland Nappe Complex in the Uppermost Allochthon. The Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex is bordered by extensive mylonites at the thrust contacts to the other allochthons.

In the Okstindene Area, the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex comprises four lithological units. These are from the structural basis and upward the Mofjellet Group or the Kjerringfjell Group, the Anders Larsa Group/Lifjell Unit, the Kongsfjell Group and the Målvatnet Unit (fig. 2). The position of the Målvatnet unit is, however, uncertain due to incomplete mapping and structural interpretation in the northernmost area, and it might be equivalent to units within the Mofjellet Group.

### The Mofjellet or Kjerringfjell Group

Felsic grey gneisses which either belong to the Mofjellet Group or the Kjerringfjell Group are found in the core of a dome structure in the northern part of Spjeltfjelldalen (center of dome  $\approx$  UTM 478 7325). The structure has so far not been investigated in detail in this project and will not be addressed any further.



Figur 2: The main lithological units of the Okstindene area. The streaks within each unit mark rock boundaries and outline main structural patterns.

### The Lifjell unit

The lithologies at Lifjellet just north of Røssvatnet comprise garnet-mica schists and calcareous mica schists, extensive units of calcite marbles, dolomite marbles and quartz-feldspathic schists, the latter of which could represent felsic metavolcanics. This package of rocks continues eastwards partly across Artfjellet into Sweden, but reenters Norway north of Mofjellet, where it is named the Plurdal Group. Because of complex structural geometry, the rocks also branches into Spjeltfjelldalen and can be followed up to Grasvatnet and further to Storakersvatnet. These rocks seem to be separated from the Kongsfjell Group by a tectonic boundary and is therefore in this context referred to as the Lifjell Unit after the mountain just north of Røssvatnet. This unit is also very similar to, and could be correlated with the Anders Larsa Group (see below).

### The Anders Larsa Group

The Anders Larsa Group which are found in the northwestern part of the area, is dominated by thick units of marbles, separated by garnet-mica schists and calcareous mica schists. This unit is separated from the Kongsfjell Group by an unconformity or a tectonic boundary. The lithologic assemblage of the Anders Larsa Group and especially the high content of marbles, makes a correlation to the Plurdal Group and the units at Lifjell likely.

### The Kongsfjell Group

The Kongsfjell Group is totally dominated by garnet-mica schists, which occupy the central part of the mapped area. Very persistent units of calcareous mica schists with thickness up to several hundred meters occur in the upper part of the garnet-mica schists. The layers of calcareous schists have especially large thickness in Leirskardalen, due to repetitive folding (Fig.3). Amphibolites occur in the Kongsfjell Group both as extensive layers and as restricted and isolated bodies. The more extensive layers probably represent basaltic flows. Amphibolites are typically found at or close to the contact between garnet-mica schists and calcareous mica schists. Other rock types in the Kongsfjell Group are graphitic schists, typically associated with garnet-mica schists, and calcite marble, occurring in thin lenses, but exceptionally also as more extensive and thicker layers. Quartz-feldspathic schists are abundant at Kongsfjellet and Stolpfjellet and small isolated bodies of presumed orthogneisses are also found.

### The Målvatn Unit

The Målvatnet Unit is a field term given for a complex unit consisting of quartz-feldspathic schists (probably meta-sediments), garnet-mica schists, thin units of amphibolites, marbles and small bodies of ultramafic rocks, which have been mapped in the area around the lake Målvatnet, and also

has been followed into Leirskardalen. The contact to the structurally overlying Kongsfjell Group is marked by a persistent thin layer of calcite marble, and the contact seems to be an unconformity rather than a tectonic boundary.

## **THE POSITION OF THE BLEIKVASSLI DEPOSIT**

The Bleikvassli deposit is situated in the structurally uppermost part of the Kongsfjell Group, close to the possible unconformity between this group and the structurally overlying Anders Larsa Group. The deposit is closely associated with extensive units of metabasalts or amphibolites, situated about 100 m structurally below the deposit. The rocks between the amphibolites and the stratiform massive ore are mainly kyanite-mica schists, impure quartzites and microcline gneiss. The ore itself is imbedded in quartz-muscovite schist. The high content of potassium in the microcline gneiss, and also silica and alumina in the other lithologies have been interpreted to be due to hydrothermal alteration (Skauli 1992). New work by Larsen et al. (in prep.) however, show that the microcline gneiss is an alkaline syenitic intrusive, and not a result of extensive alteration. A presumably precise magmatic age of 481 +/- 2 Ma has been obtained for this intrusion (Larsen et al., in prep.), which is more than 100 Ma younger than the surrounding sediments, and thereby also the ore deposit. Also stratigraphically below and above the ore are thick horizons of quartz-feldspathic mica schists. These schists extend for several kilometers southwards from the deposit and are best developed at Kongsfjellet, southeast of Bleikvassli, where they are partly altered to quartz-muscovite schists. In that area the quartz-muscovite schists typically contain minor iron sulfides and there are numerous small occurrences of lead and zinc sulfides.

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE LITHOLOGIES**

### **The Lifjell Unit and Anders Larsa Group**

Because of the many similarities between these two units, they are naturally described together (see also below).

#### Garnet-mica schists

Garnet-mica schists are abundant in these units. As opposed to the Kongsfjell Group, the garnet mica schists in this unit are more mafic as they contain amphibole and locally also chlorite as major phases. Another important difference is that the Anders Larsa/Lifjell garnet mica schists contain segregations of calcite in the central parts of lenses composed of quartz. This relationship is also known from calcareous mica schist, but in contrary to this lithology, calcite is absent in the matrix.

In the area around Artfjellet, where the eastern continuation of the Lifjell Unit appears, the garnet-mica schists obtain an almost gneissic appearance. Garnets are extremely coarse-grained, quartz-feldspathic leucosomes are developed and the schistosity is less pronounced compared to the Lifjell area. Finally, the garnet-mica schists in the Lifjell Unit contain horizons which are more than 50 m thick (for example cropping out at Tustervassdammen; UTM 44460 730522), that are enriched in magnetite and, for this reason, is responsible for a strong magnetic anomaly. The major phases in a sample from Tustervassdammen are quartz, plagioclase, biotite, muscovite, garnet, hornblende, chlorite and staurolite. Apatite, magnetite and tourmaline are important accessory phases.

### Calcareous mica schists

Calcareous mica schists are present in these units in thick horizons. Horizons with thicknesses of several hundred meters are present in the Lifjell Unit. One horizon is extending from Tustervatnet (UTM 450 7299) to Røssvassbukt (UTM 463 7309) where it wedges out toward a tectonic contact. Another thick unit has been mapped in the area between Över-Uman and Storakersvatnet. (UTM 477 7335 to 4785 7332). These two units can possibly be correlated. There are no differences between the calcareous mica schists in these units and the ones in the Kongsfjell Group (see below for mineralogy, description).

### Amphibolites

Larger horizons of amphibolites are found in the Lifjell Unit north of Røssvatnet (at Steikfjellet and Artfjellet, e.g. horizon from  $\approx$  UTM 466 7313 to 478 7314), close to Grasvatnet (from  $\approx$  UTM 4732 73204 to 4787 73308) and finally, south of Storakersvatnet (westwards from  $\approx$  UTM 4709 73337). As for the amphibolites in the Kongsfjell Group, the large extent of these units (5-20 km) strongly indicate that they represent volcanic flows rather than being intrusive. One large amphibolite within the Anders Larsa Group is found east of the Bleikvassli deposit, at the southern banks of Bleikvatnet (UTM 456 7312) and probably extending westward to Rapliåsen (UTM 450 7314) close to Bleikvassli. This unit is very interesting because it contain an ultramafic body (UTM 4564 73125). Otherwise, the amphibolites in these units are quite similar in appearance to those in the Kongsfjell Group (see below).

### Marbles

Marbles are present in all the units in the Okstindene area, but are particularly abundant in the Anders Larsa Group and the Lifjell Unit. Marbles of the Anders Larsa Group are well exposed in road cuts along the main road from Bleikvassli to Korgen. The marbles are both dolomite and calcite marbles, usually of relatively high purity. Dolomite marble is dominant, occurring sometimes in more than 100 meter thick beds. The calcite marble beds are usually less than 10



meter thick. Along the Bleikvassli-Korgen road, the marbles alternate with garnet-mica schists, calcareous mica schists and amphibolites.

In the Lifjell Unit thick beds of calcite and dolomite marbles are also found in the northern part of Spjeltfjelldalen (about UTM 474 7324) and continue northward across Grasvatnet where they turn eastward into Sweden. The beds disappear under the mountain Grasfjellet, but crop out again at the northern slopes of the mountain, south of Storakersvatnet. In this area, beds of several hundred meters thickness of both calcite and dolomite marble occur with some intercalations of mainly amphibolite, especially in the structurally upper part. These marble beds cover the banks of the Storakersvatnet, especially in the north and south. The outcrop pattern is mainly due to interplay between the fold phases  $F_4$  and  $F_5$ , which create domes and depressions (see structural geology section).

The calcite and dolomite marbles are relatively easy to distinguish in the field. The calcite marble is coarse grained (2-10 mm calcite grains), often characterized by a graphite-banding, yellowish to white hue and no calc-silicates. However, at the border to schist units a contact skarn is often present containing diopside and/or actinolite/tremolite. The dolomite marbles are very massive, fine-grained (less than 1 mm), homogeneous or with bands rich in calc-silicates and usually have a bluish white tint. Calc-silicate minerals, usually tremolite, are abundant, and at Storakersvatnet tremolite occur in up to 50 cm long needles, sometimes in stellate aggregates (fig.3).



Figure 3: Tremolite crystals in dolomite marble. Locality: north of Grasfjellet (UTM 474300 7333600). Length of ruler is 15 cm.



Where the dolomite and calcite marbles are in contact, there is a sharp boundary between them. For example, in the Grasvatnet - Storakersvatnet area, the calcite marbles make up the structurally upper part of a several hundred meters thick unit comprising both calcite and dolomite marble. The boundary between the two marbles is well defined.

Typically, the calcite marbles have a grain-size of 1-3 mm and occur in a somewhat irregular granoblastic texture. Accessory quartz occur as small, rounded inclusions in the calcite grains, whereas muscovite occur as minute laths. Pyrite occur as minute rounded grains as well. The dolomite marbles generally have a grain-size around 0.5 mm, and the dolomite grains occur in a well crystallized granoblastic texture. Accessory tremolite and diopside are typically poikiloblastic with quartz inclusions. Muscovite is occasionally present.

In the Lifjell Unit in the Røssvatnet area, thin horizons (few meters) of very magnetite-rich rocks, creating strong magnetic anomalies, occur intercalated in calcite marble. At one locality (UTM 44873 730178) a magnetite-quartzite rock is strongly sheared, containing quartz in a typical ribbon texture and magnetite twisted into fish-shapes. Some amphibole is also present. The shearing is most likely due to the position close to the contact to the Seve-Köli Nappe Complex. At another locality near Røssvassbukt (UTM 45820 730697) the rock is a magnetite-quartz-hornblende-biotite schist. These magnetite-rich rocks may represent small equivalents to the banded iron formations in Dunderlandsdalen, which are also hosted by carbonates.

The marbles in the Lifjell - Artfjell area are quite similar to those described from the Grasvatnet-Storakersvatnet area. Either they are composed of dolomite, occasionally with 1-2 cm thick bands of coarse-grained white tremolite, or they are largely composed of calcite ± graphite ± calcsilicate minerals. One particular calcite marble cropping out south of Artfjellet is extremely rich in graphite giving it a dark grey appearance and a well defined slaty schistosity. As in the Anders Larsa group, the contact between the calcite and dolomite marbles is sharp and welldefined. Individual layers of marble vary in thickness from a few meters and up to 400 meters and can normally be followed for kilometers to tens of kilometers along strike.

## **The Kongsfjell Group**

### *Garnet-mica schists*

Garnet-mica schists are the dominating lithology of the Kongsfjell Group and especially occupy the central and north-eastern part of the area, underlying and encircling the Okstindene Glacier. This massive and weather-resistant rock is responsible for the high altitude and alpine character of the glacier area.



Figure 4: Typical garnet-mica schists from the Kongsfjell Group, with biotite, quartz and quartz-feldspar-rich lenses. Red spots are garnets. Length of ruler is 15 cm. Locality: East of Kjennsvatnet (UTM 464390 7329850).

The schists are generally characterized by mm to cm thick laminae and layers composed mostly of quartz in a micaceous matrix, dominated by muscovite, with smaller, but significant amounts of biotite (fig.4). At some localities, for example at Artfjellet, the garnet-mica schists obtain a gneissic appearance characterized by quartz-feldspathic leucosomes and a non-penetrative foliation, consisting of biotite and muscovite. Generally, garnets are evenly distributed, in both mm to cm aggregates of smaller grains and as single crystals. Larger lenses or veinlets of quartz are common, containing coarse-grained feldspar, amphibole, biotite, and sometimes kyanite.

The garnet-mica schists are particularly rich in kyanite in the high areas in the northern part of the Okstindene Glacier (from about UTM 458 7320) and extending northwards and westwards to Grasfjellet (UTM 471 7333). Similar schists are also found at the highest peaks of Tverrfjellet (UTM 4615 73252) and Stolpfjellet (UTM 4595 73285).

The kyanite-rich schists consist of cm-scale alternating bands rich in muscovite, kyanite and quartz. The high content of kyanite gives the rocks a conspicuous bluish colour. Up to several cm long crystals of blue kyanite are found within the numerous quartz-segregations in the schists. These schist generally have a variable content of garnet and in the slopes of the high peaks Okstinden (UTM 466200 7320220) and Oksskolten (UTM 470060 7321850), there are strata composed of garnet-free kyanite-muscovite schists, intercalated or folded together with more typical garnet-mica schists, also containing a lot of kyanite. The boundary between kyanite-rich and almost kyanite-free



schists is sharp, which indicates that it was a primary feature in the sediments, probably due to an initially higher content of alumina (see geochemistry section).

South of Stolpfjellet, in an area from Svarttinden (UTM 4547 73297) to Grønfjellet (UTM 4533 73313) and Kviturdfjellet (UTM 4550 73342), extending eastwards from there along Målvatnet (UTM 4578 73305) to Kjennsvatnet (UTM 4635 73300), and close to the contact to the Målvatnet Unit, there is a very light variety of garnet-mica schist with a high content of feldspar and muscovite. Garnets have a characteristic white rim of quartz, which in high strain zones form extended haloes around the garnets or fine-grained garnet-aggregates (fig.5). The content of garnet is variable, but generally lower than in ordinary garnet-mica schists, and in zones which can be up to 10-20 meter thick, there are no garnets present. This variety also show a weathering surface which is irregular due to small pits, which is indicative of a rather high content of carbonate (fig.6). Structurally above, there is a well defined contact to garnet-mica schist which is darker because of a higher content of mica, especially biotite and a much lower content of feldspar, which also makes it more schistose. The content of garnet is quite low and it is partly rusty because of small amounts of sulfides.

Close to the contact with carbonate-rich lithologies such as the calcareous mica schist and marbles, the garnet mica schists has a strong schistosity, and contain small amounts of sulfides as indicated by its rusty appearance. They may also contain some graphite. The rusty schists are especially found at Gråfjell, north of Okstinden and Oksskolten, all north of the Okstindene Glacier



Figure 5: Garnet-mica schist containing garnets with rims of mainly quartz. Locality: Kjelbekkskaret (UTM 457670 7330600). Length of ruler is 15 cm.



(about UTM 459 7321 to UTM 472 7325). The content of garnet is commonly low in the most rusty schists. Where the contact is not marked by rusty schists, the garnets in the garnet-mica schists are often much bigger than elsewhere (up to 2-3 cm). The reason could be that Ca from the calcareous schists is readily taken up by the garnet (grossular-component).

The occurrence of rusty, schistose, garnet-mica schists at the contact to the calcareous schists is most probably due to the effect of increasing pH because of the presence of carbonates, which leads to deposition of sulfides.

Generally the garnet-mica schists consist of quartz, muscovite and biotite as main phases. There is generally a diffuse to discrete banding between bands of mainly granoblastic quartz and bands of muscovite-biotite. Muscovite is always growing at expense of biotite. Kyanite is present as poikiloblastic, large grains, and often, also as a major phase. Garnet is a subordinate to major phase, always porphyroblastic. Important accessory phases are tourmaline, alkalifeldspar, plagioclase and rutile.



Figure 6: Garnet-mica schist with weathering pits after carbonate. Locality: North of Måltinden (UTM 461700 7334240). Length of ruler is 15 cm.





Figure 7 a): Well defined contact between light garnet-mica schist and dark calcareous mica schist. Locality: Tverrfjellet (UTM 464560 7325640). Photo towards the South. Length of hammer shaft is 35 cm.



Figure 7 b): Typical calcareous mica schist, with dark color and a weathering surface with many pits. Locality: Top of Gråfjell (UTM 459250 7321690). Photo towards the North. Length of hammer shaft is 35 cm.

### Calcareous mica schists

The calcareous mica schists occur as persistent layers within the peripheral parts of the units of garnet-mica schists in the Kongsfjell Group and may obtain thicknesses of several hundred meters. The contact to the garnet-mica schists is typically very sharp (fig.7 a). The largest abundance of these schists are in Leirskardalen, at Kongsfjellet and northwest of Grasvatnet. At least regarding the first two localities, the great thickness is partly due to folding (see below).

The schists consist mainly of quartz, calcite, feldspar and biotite, while muscovite and/or amphibole and/or epidote are subordinate. Garnet is mostly accessory, but is locally very abundant. The high content of biotite gives the rock a dark color, and together with a high content of calcite, giving a weathering surface with many pits, makes it easy to distinguish the rock in the field (fig.7 b). The content of calcite is variable and locally it grades into impure marble. The content of calc-silicate minerals (i.e. epidote, diopside and amphibole) is locally high, such as at Tverrfjellet (UTM 4610 73254) and the major unit at Kjennsvassfjellet (about UTM 467 7330 to about UTM 469 7334), giving the rock a conspicuous greenish color.

### Amphibolites

Amphibolites occur in all the lithological units as concordant layers or horizons of variable extent and thickness. They typically have a dark green to black color and are usually schistose. Color differences are mainly due to variations in the content of epidote and biotite. Larger amphibolites which belong to the Kongsfjell Group are found about 100 m structurally and probably also stratigraphically below the Bleikvassli deposit. This very thick unit is tightly folded and can be traced for 5-10 km eastward on Kongsfjell. Another thick unit is followed from Halvarddalen northward to the southern part of Kongsfjell, a total length of more than 15 km. Another 2.5 km long, but relatively thin unit is found north of Kjennsvatnet. The large extent of these units makes a formation as flows reasonable.

The only locality where an amphibolite seems to be intrusive is at a locality between Stolpfjellet and Grønfjellet (UTM 456360 7330320), where an amphibolite body contains angular stretched xenoliths of a felsic rock (fig.8).

Small and intensively folded bodies are abundant at Stolpfjellet and Tverrfjellet (e.g. UTM 4640 73255 and 4642 73265). These bodies may be tectonically disrupted fragments of a larger horizon and also includes larger concordant lenses at both Stolpfjellet (UTM 4627 73285), Tverrfjellet (UTM 4600 73250) and Gråfjell (e.g. UTM 4635 73225, 4610 73220, 4585 73217 and 4570 73217).



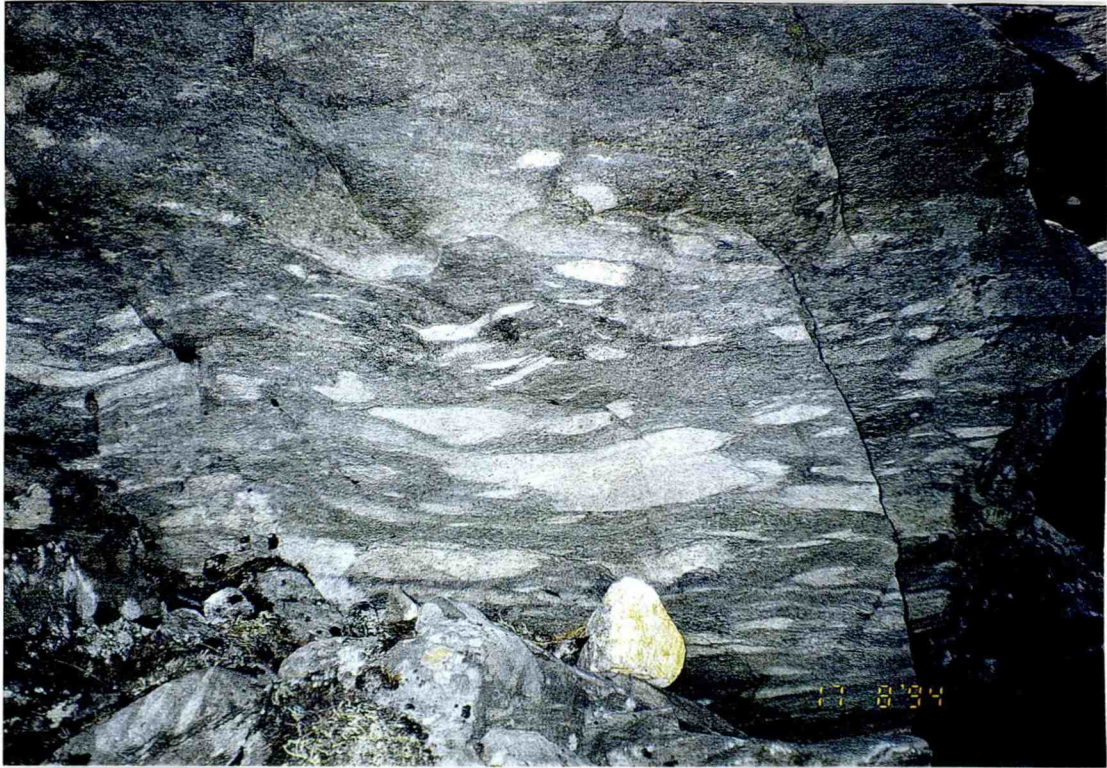


Figure 8: Amphibolite with angular xenoliths of a felsic rock.  
Locality: Grønfjellet (UTM 456360 7330320).



Figure 9: Strongly deformed amphibolite with a cm-scale banding between amphibole and feldspar-rich laminae. Lenses of quartz (white) and calcite (yellow-brownish) is also seen.  
Locality: Okstindtjønnna (UTM 462680 7321400).

The amphibolites may be very important in prospecting for new ore deposits. It is probably not a coincidence that the most extensive amphibolite horizon is found in the footwall of the Bleikvassli deposit. The amphibolites are also to a large degree found at, or close to the contact between garnet-mica schist and calcareous mica schist. The amphibolites are often more deformed than the mica schists, due to its lower competency.

The amphibolites typically consist of 35-40 % plagioclase, 40-50 % green hornblende and variable amounts of biotite and epidote. Quartz and sphene are common subordinate phases, whereas rutile, carbonate, garnet and apatite are common accessory phases. Later influx of oxidizing fluids resulted in formation of epidote and locally also hematite. High content of biotite is usually a result of shear deformation, and sometimes amphibolite is totally replaced by a plagioclase-biotite schist. Heavy shearing also results in a lamination between feldspar-rich and amphibole-rich laminae at a cm-scale, or if rich in epidote, between feldspar + epidote and amphibole-rich laminae (fig.9).

### Marbles

Thin lenses of both relatively pure and impure calcite marble are present at many places within the Kongsfjell Group, but are especially abundant at Kongsfjellet and north of Kjennsvatnet, at Kjennsvassfjellet. Dolomite marble seems to be absent in this group, as opposed to the Anders Larsa Group and equivalent units, where dolomite marbles are dominant (see above). The only thicker and continuous horizon of marble within the Kongsfjell Group extends from Gråfjell (UTM 4623 73217 to north of Kjennsvatnet (UTM 4707 73323), although it is missing for a couple of kilometers in Leirskardalen. The marble horizon is consisting of both relatively pure and impure calcite marble, and also have horizons of calcareous mica schists. North of Leirskardalen intercalations of garnet-mica schists are common.

The marble is well crystallized with grain-size up to 2-3 mm. It is typically displaying an irregular banding with impurities of muscovite and/or black carbonaceous material. Locally, irregular lenses of pyrite are also present. The regional amphibolite facies metamorphism has produced contact skarn with very coarse grained actinolite, epidote and locally diopside, especially at the contact to garnet-mica schist.

### Quartz-feldspathic schists

Quartz-feldspathic schists are the field term designated for white schists with a high content of quartz, feldspar and mica (primarily muscovite). These schists are associated with the Bleikvassli deposit and with numerous small lead-zinc occurrences at Kongsfjellet. A large unit similar to the Kongsfjellet schists have also been found at Stolpfjellet, west of Kjennsvatnet (UTM 4603 73291 to 4641 73275).



Thick units of quartz-feldspathic schists are also found in the area between Leirskardalen (UTM 4550 73275 and Kjennsvassfjellet (UTM 468 7332), and structurally underlying garnet-mica schists typical of the Kongsfjell Group. These schists, which are the main lithologies of the Målvatnet unit, are however, much more diverse and heterogeneous than the schists at Kongsfjellet and Stolpfjellet, which suggest that they have a different origin (see below).

The quartz-feldspathic schists are best developed at Kongsfjellet where intense folding in the area cause repetition of the beds. The schists can be followed southwards to Halvarddalen, where they are folded around the hinge zone of one of the large recumbent folds and can be followed to the north to Bleikvatnet.

Similar to the quartz-feldspathic schists on Kongsfjellet, the unit on Stolpfjellet is sandwiched between a garnet-mica schist, structurally below, and a calcareous mica schist. Also resembling Kongsfjellet, is the presence of thin discontinuous marble and amphibolite horizons at the contact between garnet-mica schist and quartz-feldspathic schist. The unit wedge out toward the east and west and reach a maximum thickness of approximately 200 meters in the central parts. Although, the unit is named a quartz-feldspathic schist, it is in reality comprising psammites, kyanite schists, graphitic schists, conformable orthogneisses and tourmalinites, in addition to the quartz-feldspathic schists. The kyanite schist is up to 50 m thick and contain 20-50 vol% white kyanite. Its field appearance is indistinguishable from the kyanite schist found in the hanging wall rocks of the Bleikvassli deposit. The tourmalinite occur as a 10-30 cm thick layer that can be followed for a few meters before it disappears under a snow fan.

The Kongsfjell and the Stolpfjellet schists contain 30-50 % quartz, 0-45 % alkalifeldspar, 5-40 % muscovite, 5-15% plagioclase and 5-20 % biotite. Carbonate, garnet, epidote/ clinozoisite and apatite are the most common accessories. The variations in the content of quartz, alkalifeldspar and muscovite are due to veinlets of quartz and muscovite overprinting an earlier formed assemblage of quartz, alkalifeldspar, plagioclase and muscovite. The veinlets have suffered folding and are either the result of later retrograde metamorphism (see below) or alteration related to the hydrothermal activity in the area.

### Coticules

At one locality at Kongsfjellet (UTM 4519 73090) one of the quartz-feldspathic schist beds contain small lenses consisting of mainly quartz, very fine-grained pink garnet and magnetite. Some calcite which are nearly opaque, because of inclusions of iron-hydroxides, are present in small amounts.



Figure 10

a): Weathering resistant lens of quartz-garnet-magnetite rock intercalated in quartz-feldspathic schist, seen in the center of photo and extending to the top. The length of the lens is 6 m.

b): Close-up of the lens in photo 10 a, showing the delicate mm-scale banding between pink garnet, magnetite and quartz. Locality: Kongsfjellet (UTM 451900 7309030).



The quartz-garnet-magnetite lenses are quite evenly distributed in the schist, and are between one and ten cm in thickness and between one cm and six meters in length (fig. 10 a). The thicker lenses have a mm-scale lamination with sharp boundaries between quartz and garnet laminae (fig. 10 b). The extent of this schist unit is difficult to decide because of the intense folding, but is at least 200 meters.

Microprobe has been utilized on one sample, and the analyses show that the garnets have a grossular-spessartine-almundine composition (gros<sub>12-17</sub> spess<sub>28-30</sub> alm<sub>45-50</sub>). The calcite contains up to 4% MnO and the inclusions in the calcite are Fe-Mn hydroxides. The mineralogy of the lenses, the high content of Mn in the minerals and the very fine lamination strongly suggest an exhalative origin, which probably is related to the lead-zinc mineralizations in the area. Exhalative Fe-Mn cherts are termed coticles (Renard 1878) and are regarded as distal facies of sulfide deposits formed at the seafloor (e.g. Spry 1990). Similar laminated garnet-quartz rocks have also been found related to the Bleikvassli deposit (Skauli 1992).

### Orthogneisses

Orthogneiss is a field term used for schistose and partly gneissic quartz-feldspathic rocks with a presumed intrusive origin. Small bodies are present in the Kongsfjell Group at Tverrfjellet (UTM 4636 73255), Skardhaugen (UTM 4565 73242) and at Gråfjell (UTM 4603 73215).

The rocks typically consists of 30-50 % quartz and 30-45 % feldspar and the rest mainly being muscovite. The feldspar can be dominantly plagioclase, as is the case for the horizon at Gråfjell (UTM 4603 73215), but usually it is alkalifeldspar. The most typical subordinate phases are carbonate, biotite and epidote, while garnet and kyanite have been found as common accessories.

The rocks locally show a heteroblastic texture, but a recrystallized, granoblastic texture is more typical. The samples with heteroblastic texture have some larger grains of feldspar in a fine grained matrix of quartz and feldspar. These grains may represent relict fenocrysts. A more gneissic texture is shown by coarse grained leucosomes of quartz and feldspar in a more fine-grained matrix. Occurrence of porphyroblastic muscovite and epidote is probably a result of later retrograde metamorphism (see below). The grains of muscovite and biotite are parallel oriented, forming the schistosity in the rocks. The quartz-feldspar leucosomes are parallel to this schistosity.

The bodies are relatively homogeneous, but locally a diffuse banding occur, which might be due to deformation and metamorphism. At one locality, Tverrfjellet (UTM 4636 73255), the felsic gneiss is crosscutting the surrounding garnet-mica schist, but has at least been folded during D<sub>3</sub> (fig. 11, see below, for structural geology). If the other orthogneisses are of the same age, but have formed as sills, it might indicate that these rocks are intrusives of a younger age than the sedimentary rocks in the area. This could be compared to the result that the microcline gneiss in the Bleikvassli



area has been shown to have formed more than 100 Ma later than at least the Anders Larsa/Lifjell Unit (see below). Dating of these rocks are crucial for interpretation of the tectonic evolution of the area.



Figure 11: Body of orthogneiss deformed and folded during the D<sub>3</sub> phase. The body is also shown to intrude the surrounding garnet-mica schist (dark rock in the background). Hammer shaft 35 cm, photo towards the North. Locality: Tverrfjellet (UTM 463600 7325500).

### Graphitic schists

Graphite rich mica schist occur as relatively thin but laterally persistent intercalations, primarily in the garnet-mica schists, but also at the contact between quartz-feldspathic schist and garnet-mica schist in the Kongsfjellet area, across Stormyra and at Halvardåsen. Typically, they vary in thickness between 5 and 30 meters and, normally, they can be followed for kilometers along strike. The contact toward the quartz-feldspathic schist is sharp and well defined, whereas the transition toward garnet-mica schist is gradational and characterized by progressively declining concentrations of garnet and an increase in the content of white mica. Due to a few percent of pyrrhotite and pyrite, the graphitic schists crop out with a brown weathering crust which is visible from long distances. The graphite contents vary from less than a percent to several tens of percent in examples from the south slopes of Artfjellet and the valley between Nordtuva and Grønfjell, immediately south of Okstindene.

### The microcline gneiss

Originally this field name was applied to a massive light, grayish rock type occurring mainly in the foot wall of the Bleikvassli deposit (e.g. Skauli, 1992). We have now extended this term to include similar rock types in the Halvardåsen area and on Kongsfjellet, which were discovered during regional mapping, as well as additional examples observed in drill cores from the northern end of the Bleikvassli deposit, and from detailed mapping along Bleikvassforsen, south of the mine. All these examples occur in the uppermost part of the Kongsfjell Group, approximately at the same stratigraphic level as the amphibolites and in close proximity to the massive sulphide occurrences. At the type locality for the microcline gneiss, adjacent to the Bleikvassli deposit, it is composed of white microcline, phengitic mica, biotite, subordinate amounts of plagioclase and quartz and accessory clinzoisite with allanite cores, sphene, zircon and calcite. White microcline occur as monomineralic aggregates giving the rock a spotted appearance, that at first glance seems to be porphyroblasts. Microcline also represents more than 85 percent of the matrix. Biotite and phengite are lepidoblastic along the sheared margins of the gneiss but have a random orientation in the interior of the gneiss. Whole rock chemistry and electron microprobe analysis of individual minerals are presented elsewhere (Larsen et al. *in review*). U/Pb geochronology on abraded and unabraded zircon concentrates gave a uniform concordant age of  $481 \pm 2$  Ma. This age documents that the microcline gneiss at Bleikvassli formed more than 100 Ma later than the synsedimentary Bleikvassli deposit. This fact together with the chemistry and other features of the gneiss (Larsen et al., *in review*), show that the microcline gneiss at Bleikvassli is not a metamorphosed alteration zone (Skauli, 1992), but rather should be interpreted as an alkaline syenite with agpaite to miascitic affinities. Although quite similar in field appearance, the microcline gneiss in the Halvardåsen area is truly porphyroblastic, having coarse-grained eyes of single, white feldspar crystals. Also, as opposed to the microcline gneiss at Bleikvassli deposit, it has the morphology of a sill, tapering toward pointed ends from a maximum thickness in the central part of ca. 20 meters. Results from chemical and petrographic analyses are expected medium 1996.

### **Målvatnet Unit**

The Målvatnet unit comprises mainly garnet-mica schists and quartz-feldspathic schists. Subordinate are amphibolites, bodies of ultramafic rocks, calcareous mica schists and calcite marble.

### Quartz-feldspathic schists

The quartz-feldspathic schists of the Målvatnet Unit are very variable, in both appearance and mineralogy. The schists can be divided into dark biotite-amphibole schists, light quartz-feldspar schists, locally rich in carbonate, quartz-rich garnet-mica schists, biotite-muscovite schists, quartzitic schists and quartzites. The variations are on different scales, from less than one meter to several tens of meters (fig.12, 13). Light muscovite-rich quartz-feldspathic schists, however, dominate and appear



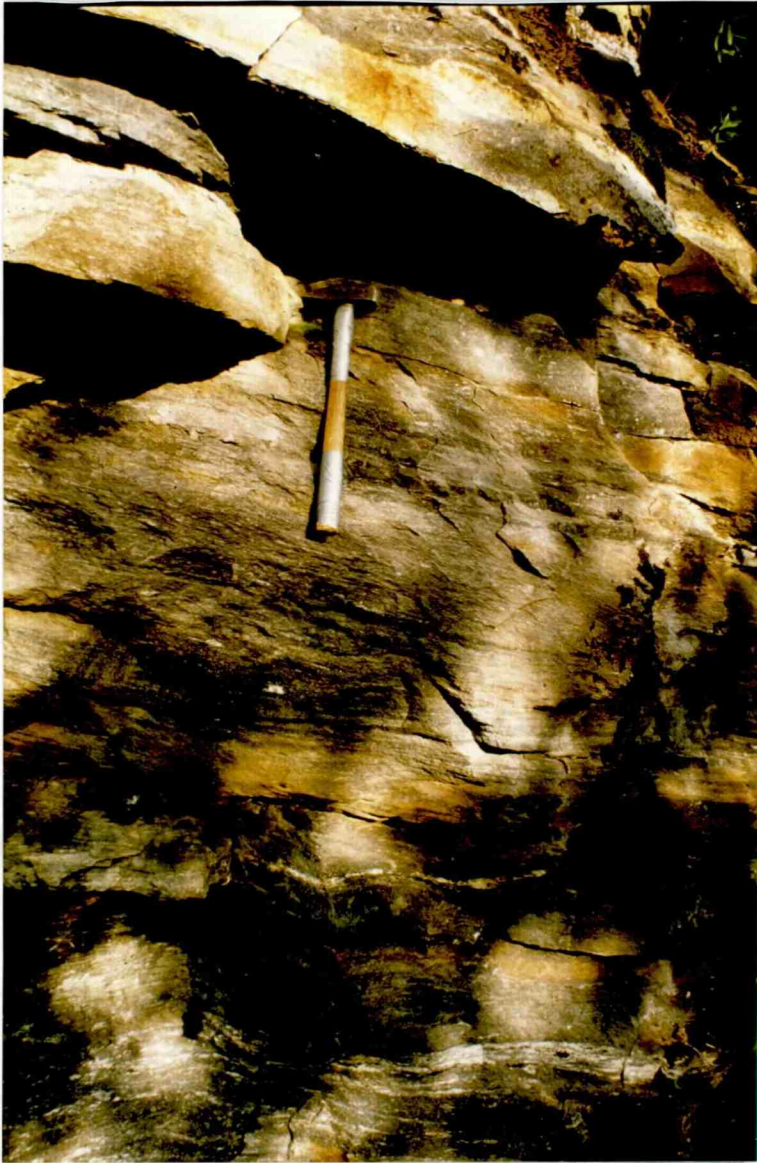


Fig.12

a): Quartz-feldspathic schists of the Målvatnet Unit, showing a dm-scale banding with a smaller scale diffuse lamination, due to variations in the content of biotite and quartz + feldspar.

b): close-up of similar schist, from same locality, showing that banding is partly due to folding and shearing.

Locality: Leirskardalen (UTM 454910 7328270). Length of hammer shaft is 35 cm.





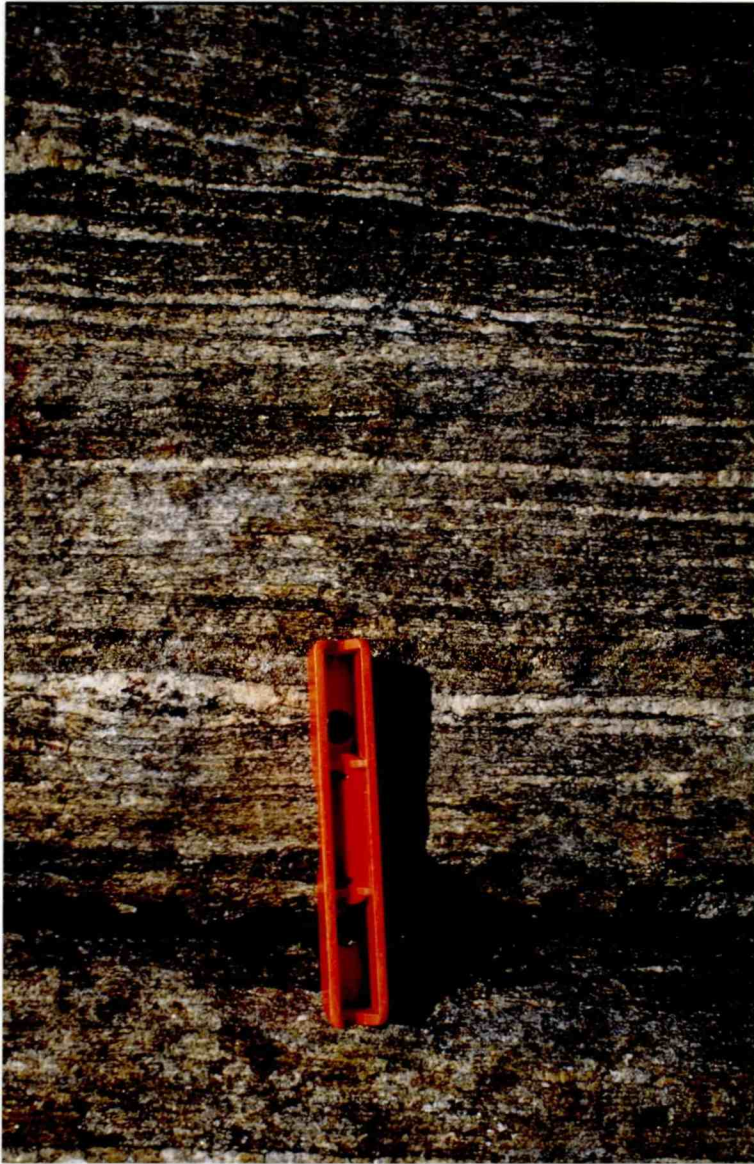
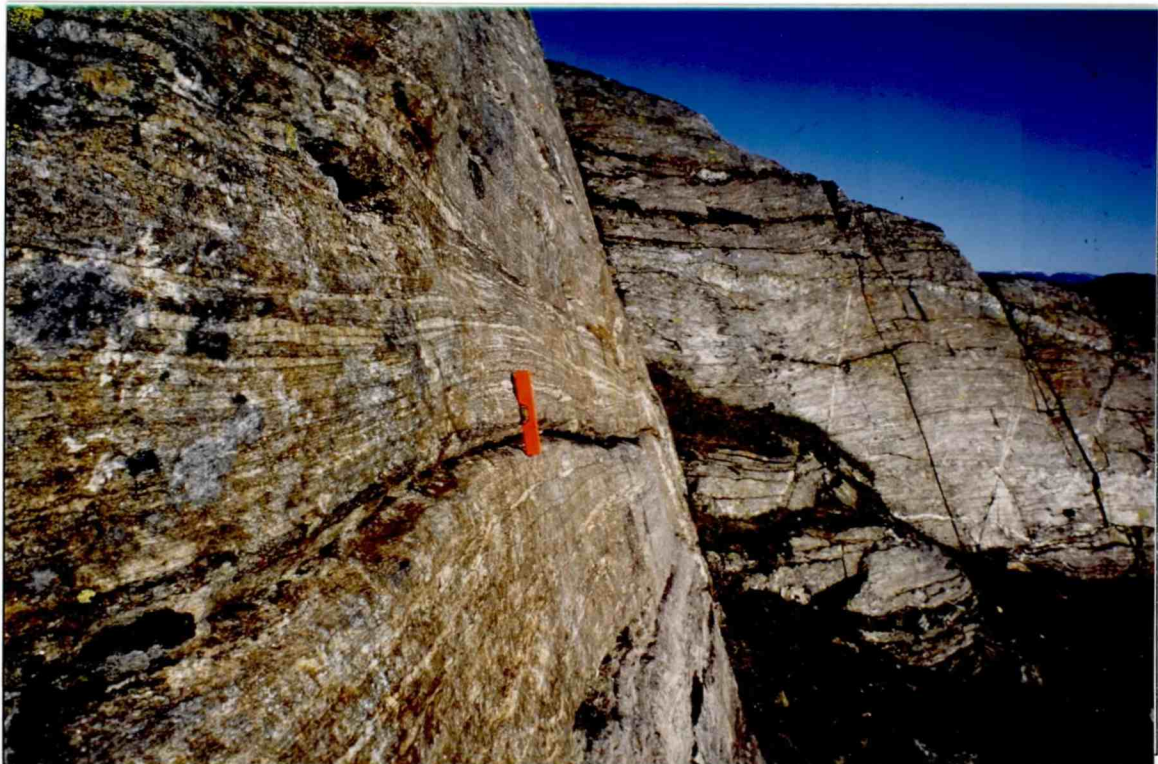


Fig.13 a,b: Overview and close-up of massive laminated and banded biotite-rich quartz-feldspathic schist of the Målvatnet Unit, where the banding is due to variations in the content of biotite and quartz + feldspar. Lenses of quartz are also present. Locality: North of Måltinden (UTM 461980 7335050). Length of ruler is 15 cm.





similar to the quartz-feldspathic schists of the Kongsfjell Group. Common to all these schists are a pronounced planar schistosity. The strong heterogeneity have led to use of the collective term quartz-feldspathic schists and they have also been mapped as one unit (mapping out the different lithologies is not possible or necessary within the frames of this project).

The variations in the schists can be described by a 250 m long but only about 25 m thick section in the northern end of Kjennsvatnet (UTM 4650 73305, fig.14). The profile shows that generally there are variations between biotite and muscovite-rich schists and variations in grain-size. Intercalations of thin units of marble are common. Some lithologies also have a gneissose banding with leucosomes of coarse-grained quartz and feldspar. Typically, the biotite-rich schists have a higher content of garnet and in places also contain lenses of amphibolite. A nearby muscovite schist (UTM 465160 7330630) is very rich in kyanite.

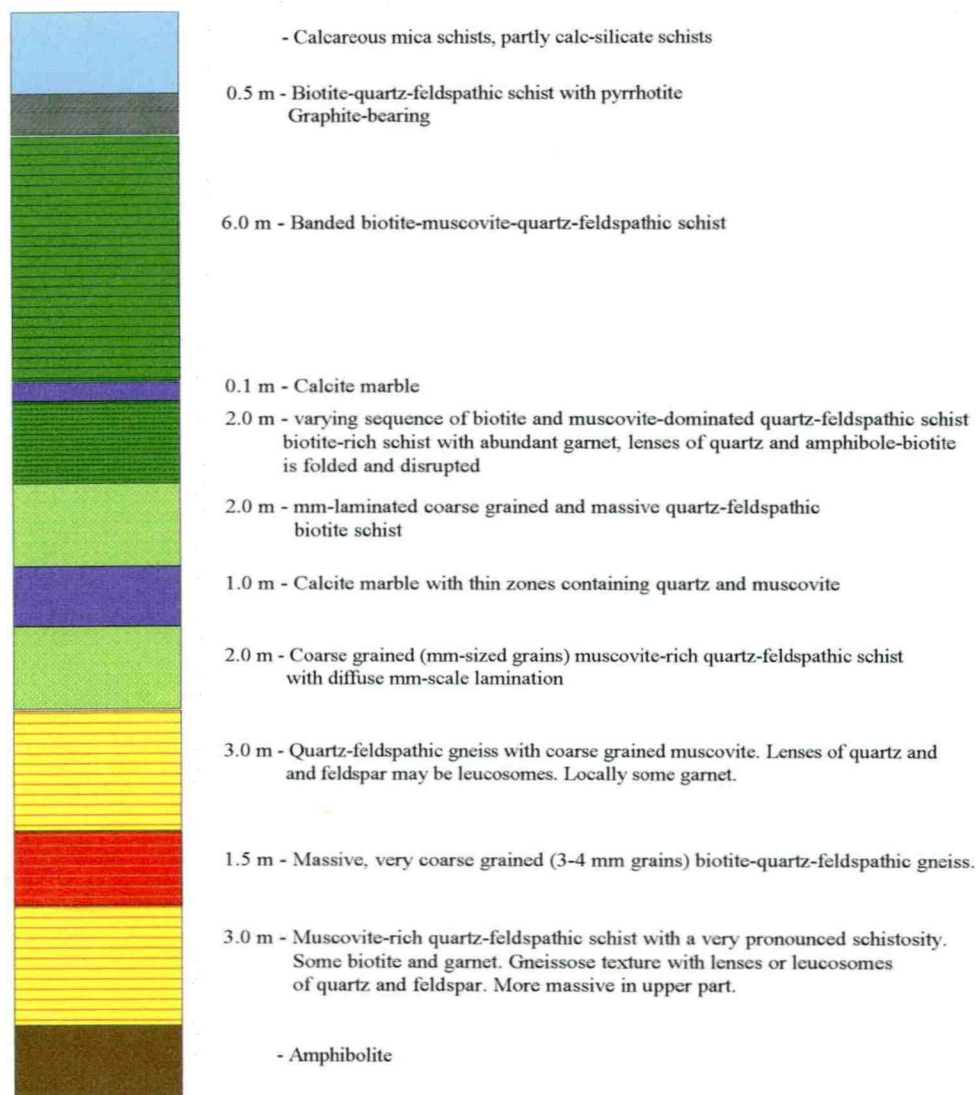


Figure 14: Profile through a representative section of the quartz-feldspathic schists in the Målvatnet Unit. Locality: Northern shore of Kjennsvatnet (UTM 464900 7330500).



Close to Kjelbekken and at the southern banks of Målvatnet (UTM 458650 7330760), there is a conspicuous coarse-grained, light grey, quartz-rich schist with ellipsoidal lenses of quartz and feldspar in biotite-rich matrix (fig.15). The lenses are from 1 mm to 4 cm in size (long axis) and are separated from each other by only thin folia of biotite and muscovite. The long axis is about 2-4 times longer than the short axis. The thickness of the schist is more than 20 meters and it grades into light grey quartz-rich quartz-feldspathic schists with muscovite. The unit can be followed for about 200 m along strike. The texture is probably a result of strong deformation of an originally banded quartz-feldspathic schist.



Figure 15: Coarse-grained quartz-feldspathic schist of the Målvatnet Unit with a pseudoconglomeratic texture. The ellipsoidal lenses consist of quartz + alkalifeldspar and is surrounded by biotite-rich matrix. Locality: Shore of Målvatnet (UTM 458650 7330760). Length of ruler is 15 cm.

The mineralogy of the quartz-feldspathic schists is generally simple, consisting of variable amounts of quartz, muscovite, biotite, alkalifeldspar and plagioclase. A diffuse banding is due to variation in the content of micas and the content of feldspar plus quartz. Subordinate phases can be zoisite, epidote and sphene, while pyrite, apatite, garnet, tourmaline and carbonate have been found



in accessory amounts. The texture is generally heteroblastic to granoblastic, with lepidoblastic parallel-oriented micas giving the rock a discrete to zonal cleavage. Epidote and zoisite are typically occurring as poikiloblasts.

At Kviturdjfellet east of Målvatnet (UTM 453830 7333720) a conspicuous quartz-fuchsite schist has been found within the quartz-feldspar schists, containing a rich impregnation of pyrite. The pyrite grains have inclusions of arsenopyrite. Gold is known to be associated with arsenopyrite at a number of mineralizations within the Uppermost Allochthon. The fuchsite is enriched in a number of 10-20 cm thick zones over a total thickness of a few meters. The lateral extent of the zones is uncertain.

The garnet-mica schists which are included in the lithology of quartz-feldspathic schists, are coarse-grained, rich in quartz and muscovite and typically contain irregular lenses of quartz, green amphibole and iron-rich carbonate. They are also kyanite-bearing. Locally lenses and bands of amphibolite are present (e.g. UTM 464080 7333160).

The garnet-mica schists of the Målvatnet Unit are in general quite similar to the schists in the Kongsfjell Group. There are several thin units and one conspicuous thick kyanite-rich unit. The latter which occur north of Målvatnet contain both muscovite and biotite. Numerous lenses containing quartz together with coarse grained hornblende are typical of these schists.



Figure 16: One of the isolated ultramafic bodies (middle of this picture) with typical almond or ellipsoidal shape. It is underlain by an amphibolite horizon and overlain by a thick unit of garnet-mica schist. In the background (upper right) is quartz-feldspathic schists at Stolpfjellet. Locality: Stolpfjellkråa (UTM 461480 7330100). Photo towards the east.

## Ultramafic rocks

Numerous isolated ultramafic bodies occur associated with a thin unit of garnet-mica schist, close to the contact with the Kongsfjell Group. The bodies typically have an ellipsoidal or almond shape (fig. 16), which also is a typical morphology for such isolated bodies elsewhere in the Caledonides (Qvale & Stigh 1985). The smallest bodies are only a couple of meters in diameter, while the largest, which have the names Falkestolen and Svarthammaren, have a long-axis of up to 200 m. These bodies consist generally of tremolite, talc, clinopyroxene and magnesite. A couple of the bodies contain weak, irregular impregnation of chromite. Tremolite typically occur in star-shaped aggregates of up two cm long, greenish needles, while magnesite occur in up to one cm large, yellowish crystals. Talc is more irregularly distributed and in some cases seems to be concentrated in veinlets and high-strain zones, close to or at the contact to the surrounding rocks. Tremolite is always seen to overgrow pyroxene and talc, and is occasionally occurring in cross-cutting veins and veinlets where the mineral is asbestose.

## Marbles

Like the Kongsfjell Group, only thin calcite marble beds have been found in the Målvatnet Unit. Several 1-10 meter thick beds occur intercalated in quartz-feldspathic schists in the area between Målvatnet and Kjennsvatnet. Despite their very limited thickness, the beds are very persistent and can be followed for several kilometers. A laterally extensive bed also marks the contact between the Målvatn unit and the Kongsfjell Group in the area (see below). The marbles are very similar to the Kongsfjell calcite marbles, with diffuse banding of graphite and with a similar grain size of 2-3 mm.

## **GEOCHEMISTRY**

A total of 209 whole-rock XRF and ICP-MS analyses were carried out in 1994 (appendix). Most analyses are from various lithologies in the Kongsfjell Group, whereas the other units are only represented by a few samples. A similar amount of analyses of samples from 1995 are underway. The average and range of the preliminary results from the different lithologies are presented in table form in this report. A complete list of the analyses is presented in the appendix.

## Mica schists

The garnet-mica schists, calcareous mica schists and graphite schists are all of sedimentary origin and it is therefore natural to compare these rock types. The average, standard deviation (not for graphite schists, because of few samples) and range in chemistry are displayed in table 1. All schist types vary strongly in composition, such as a range of 51-75 % in SiO<sub>2</sub>, 12.2-22.6 % in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,

Table 1: Mica schists - average data

	Graphite schists (n=6)			Garnet-mica schists (n=26)				Calcareous mica schists (n=13)			
	average	min.	max.	average	Stdev.	min.	max.	average	Stdev.	min.	max.
SiO2	59.88	46.46	84.61	60.04	5.95	51.58	75.29	58.73	4.91	53.55	71.46
Al2O3	14.77	6.39	21.02	16.86	2.50	12.18	22.56	13.81	1.85	10.95	16.21
Fe2O3	6.39	0.70	10.60	8.11	2.55	1.03	16.90	6.65	1.19	4.91	9.14
TiO2	0.77	0.31	1.30	0.91	0.25	0.11	1.70	0.82	0.17	0.58	1.18
MgO	3.34	0.73	8.03	3.52	1.16	1.36	6.05	4.34	0.85	2.46	5.66
CaO	4.04	0.15	10.13	2.91	2.35	0.44	8.30	6.88	2.64	2.54	10.01
Na2O	1.53	0.42	3.02	1.14	1.19	0.26	4.50	1.76	0.55	0.74	2.85
K2O	3.20	1.33	6.02	3.37	1.18	0.45	5.54	2.56	0.75	0.87	3.62
MnO	0.07	0.03	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.01	0.27	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.16
P2O5	0.20	0.02	0.45	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.25	0.20	0.03	0.12	0.24
LOI	4.00	1.88	7.94	1.76	1.69	-2.38	7.79	2.78	1.81	0.92	6.17
SUM	98.19	97.39	98.59	98.93	0.52	97.89	100.17	98.62	0.29	98.13	99.08
Ba	927	291	1477	807	1388	226	7535	403	152	192	805
Sb	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10
Sn	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	12	n.d.	-	<10	<10
Cd	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10
Ag	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10
Ga	17	<10	25	20	4	14	29	16	3	11	19
Zn	144	6	464	99	23	57	136	86	15	53	106
Cu	62	<5	147	26	25	<5	110	36	19	10	86
Ni	18	<5	37	37	16	<5	65	63	19	35	85
Yb	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10
Co	20	<10	44	20	9	<10	34	19	7	11	33
Ce	41	<10	103	72	42	<10	138	54	21	<10	85
La	25	<10	61	41	25	<10	102	34	10	12	46
Nd	19	<10	39	30	18	<10	69	25	7	<10	35
W	n.d.	<30	<30	n.d.	-	<30	<30	n.d.	-	<30	<30
Mo	n.d.	<5	51	n.d.	-	<5	<5	n.d.	-	<5	7
Nb	11	<5	19	16	6	<5	33	12	3	6	15
Zr	131	53	225	193	50	50	302	182	29	144	250
Y	31	12	45	29	8	16	48	31	6	16	38
Sr	198	41	329	140	117	48	490	190	53	88	262
Rb	98	23	251	149	68	6	359	100	31	21	139
U	n.d.	<10	19	n.d.	-	<10	18	10	5	<10	21
Th	12	<10	24	16	17	<10	92	10	5	<10	17
Pb	28	<10	82	25	15	<10	59	20	5	14	29
Cr	56	<5	111	90	34	5	155	124	25	73	158
V	223	88	477	130	46	10	266	121	28	82	190
As	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10
Sc	17	<10	27	21	6	<10	32	18	3	13	24
S	2.39	0.10	5.01	n.d.	-	<0.10	1.56	n.d.	-	<0.10	0.67
Cl	n.d.	<0.10	<0.10	n.d.	-	<0.10	<0.10	n.d.	-	<0.10	<0.10
F	0.14	<0.10	0.21	n.d.	-	<0.10	0.21	0.09	0.04	<0.10	0.15

n.d. - not determined, because of few data above detection limits  
n = 13, 13 samples analyzed

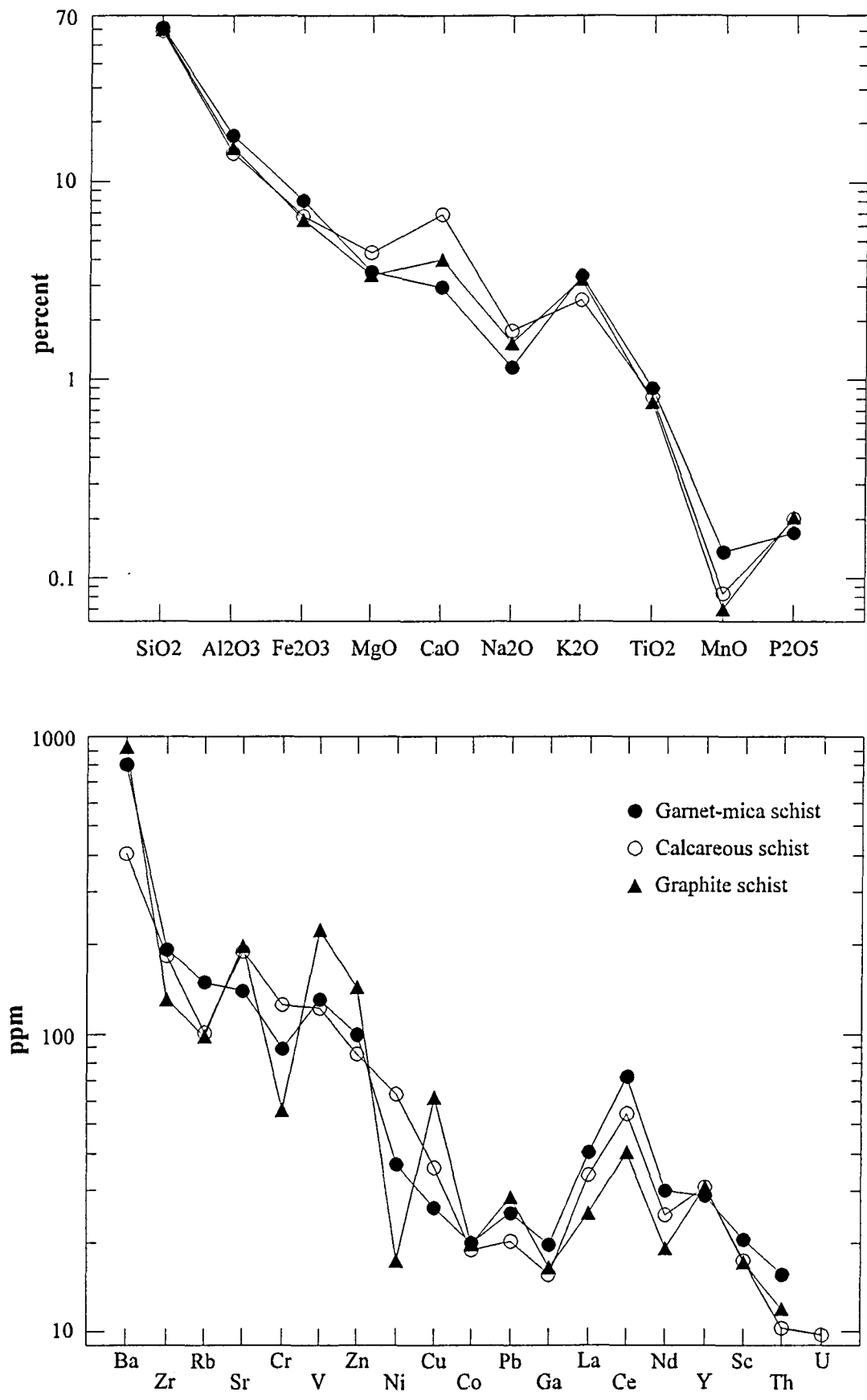


Fig.17: Spider diagram showing the variation in major, minor and trace elements of the garnet-mica schists, calcareous mica schists and graphite schists of the Kongsfjell Group.

1.0-16.9 % in  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_{3(t)}$  and 0.45-5.54 % in  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  for the garnet-mica schists. Most trace elements show similar large variations.

The average of the data are displayed in fig. 17. As the diagrams show, the calcareous mica schists and the garnet-mica schists have a very similar pattern or trend. The only exceptions are Ca, Ba, Sr, Rb, Ni, and Cr. This indicates that the rock types have the same origin as sediments. The sharp contacts observed between the two rock types must however be explained (fig. 6). The graphite schists follow a different trend than the other schist types, having a high content of Cu, Zn, Pb, due to the presence of small amounts of sulfides, which are typical for rocks with a reducing capacity. Also typical, the graphite schists have a relatively high content of Ba and V.

Regarding the garnet-mica schists, the chemical variations corresponds to the mineralogy. The content of Al, K, Fe, Rb and Cr are higher in the central areas around and north of Okstindene, compared for instance to the garnet-mica schists at Kongsfjell. This is in agreement with the higher content of muscovite and the occurrence of large amounts of kyanite in these areas. A high content of alumina and potassium indicate that these sediments originally had a higher content of clay minerals.

Helicopter borne radiometric surveys also support a high potassium content, because the schists around Okstindene are characterized by a strong positive K-anomaly.

The content of CaO in the calcareous mica schists directly reflect the variations of carbonates in the rocks, which is shown by the fact that there is a weak negative correlation between Ca and Al. (Correlation coefficient = -0.39). Some dolomite must be present because there is strong positive correlation between Mg and Ca (correlation coefficient = 0.74). Sr is incorporated in the carbonates as shown by a high degree of correlation to Ca (correlation coefficient = 0.68). Trace elements like Co, Zn, Rb, Ba, Cr, V, Ni, Ga, and Sc are apparently incorporated in muscovite and biotite, as seen by correlation coefficients in the range 0.75-0.9 with Al, K and partly Fe (for biotite).

### Amphibolites

At present whole-rock analyses have been carried out on 19 samples from the Kongsfjell Group, 4 samples from the Anders Larsa and Lifjell Groups and one sample from the Målvatn Unit. The average of the analyses are presented in table 2, and are also compared to analyses from the Mofjellet Group (Paul Reitan's data). More analyses, and especially from the Anders Larsa and Målvatn Unit, are underway.

With the limited number of analyses in mind, the amphibolites from the different units turn out to have the same range in composition. The amphibolites in the Kongsfjell Group are metabasalts ranging from olivine-normative tholeiites to andesites with a SiO<sub>2</sub>-content between 44 and 58 %, a Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3(tot)</sub>-content between 7.3 and 15.3 %, a MgO-content between 2.9 and 12.0 % and a CaO-content between 6.2 and 11.8 %. The 4 samples from Anders Larsa/Lifjell Unit and the one from the Målvatnet Unit are with respect to most elements, within the range of the Kongsfjell samples. However, the Anders Larsa amphibolites have a larger range in K<sub>2</sub>O and Ba and a higher content of Ce, Nd, Zr and Y.

The Mofjellet Group basalts are very similar to the basalts from the Okstindene area, with respect to most major and trace elements. The average content of alumina is higher, but the range is greater than for the Okstindene samples. Another, perhaps more important feature is a markedly lower content of yttrium (range 7-35, compared to 16-65 ppm) and titanium (range 0.22-2.29 vs. 0.57-2.48 ppm).

The samples have been plotted in various diagrams, preferably including elements with restricted mobility, in order to further classify the rocks and to reveal their possible (premetamorphic and pre-ectonic) origin. The amphibolites range from alkaline basalts to andesites in the 'Winchester-diagram' - SiO<sub>2</sub> vs. Zr/TiO<sub>2</sub> (fig.18), which is also shown in the (less reliable) total alkali vs. silica diagram (fig.19). There are virtually no differences between the basalts from the different groups.

The average minor and trace element data from the amphibolites have been normalized against N-MORB and E-MORB composition and plotted in spider-diagrams (fig.20 a, b). The plots show the general similarity between the different amphibolites. Normalized to N-MORB, the general pattern is enrichment of LIL elements and Ce and depletion of Zr, Ti and Y, a pattern which is typical for island arc basalts, as found in the Western Pacific. The contents of Rb and Ba in especially the Mofjellet Group and Ba in the Anders Larsa/Lifjell Unit are, however, much higher than typical ensimatic arcs, whereas for the HFS elements, the contents are similar. Compared to E-MORB, there is still an enrichment of LILE, while the content of the other elements are similar to this MORB type.

In the V vs. Ti diagram (fig.21) the Mofjellet samples seem to have a stronger affinity to an arc composition than the other groups, which is also shown by the Cr vs. Ti, the Ti-Zr-Sr and the TiO<sub>2</sub>-MnO-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> diagram (fig.22, 23, 25). The Ti-Zr-Y diagram (fig.25) gives a rather "indiscriminate" picture, but the Mofjellet samples show somewhat greater affinity to OFB and WPB. A WPB character is also shown for the Mofjellet basalts in the Zr/Y vs. Zr diagram (fig.26), while the Okstindene basalts have a MORB to IAT affinity. The TiO<sub>2</sub> vs. FeO<sub>t</sub>/MgO-diagram (fig.27) show a weak IAT fractionation trend for the Mofjellet basalts and a similarly weak MORB trend for the Okstindene basalts.

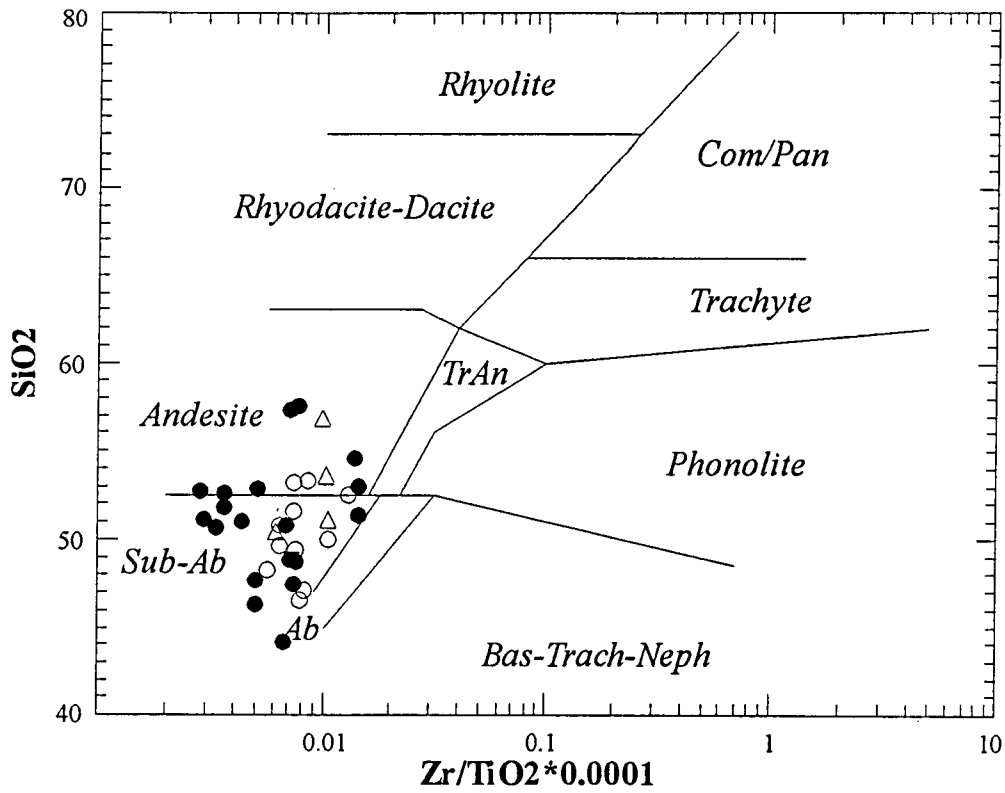


Figure 18: Classification of the amphibolites in the Okstindene Area, including samples (provided by Paul Reitan) from the Mofjell Group. Diagram redrawn from Winchester & Floyd 1977. Filled circles - Kongsfjell Group, open circles - Mofjell Group, open triangle - Anders Larsa Group, Filled triangle - Målvatnet Unit.

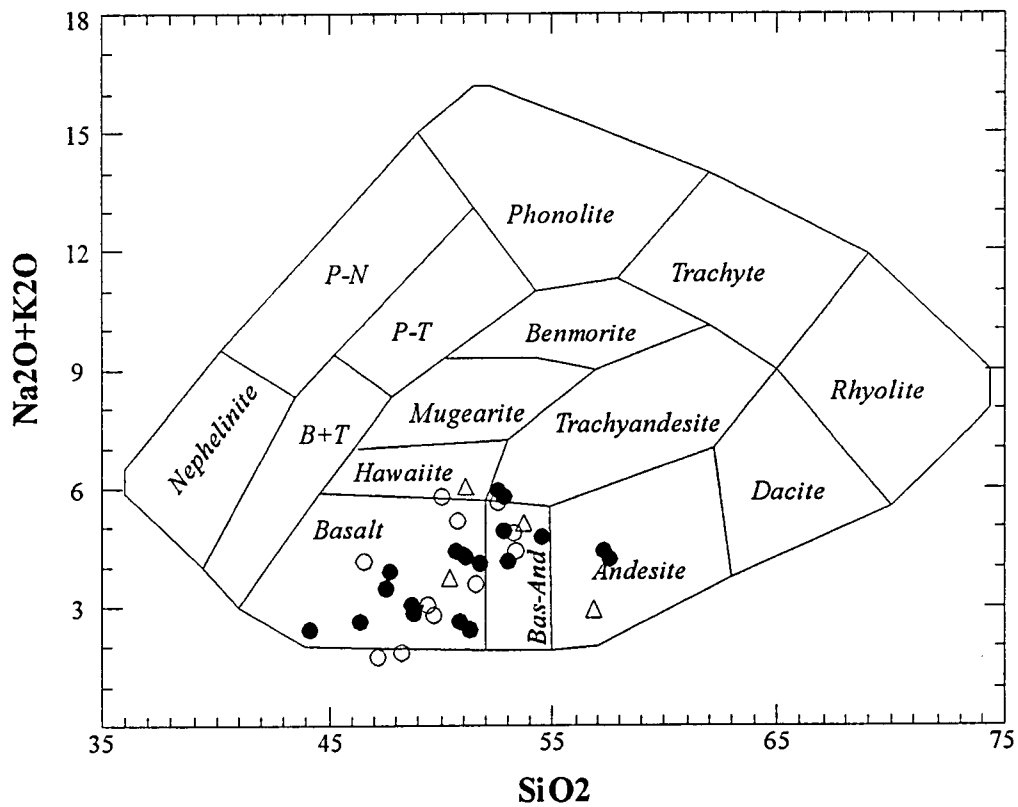


Figure 19: Classification of the amphibolites by the total alkali vs. Silica diagram, from Cox et al. (1979). Samples and legend as in fig.18.



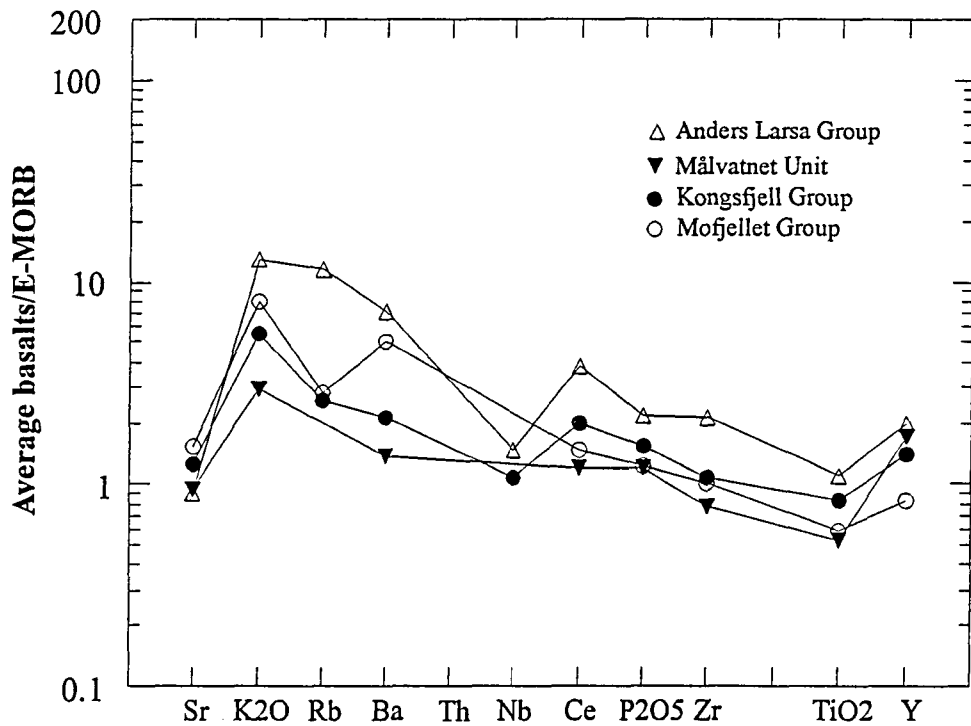
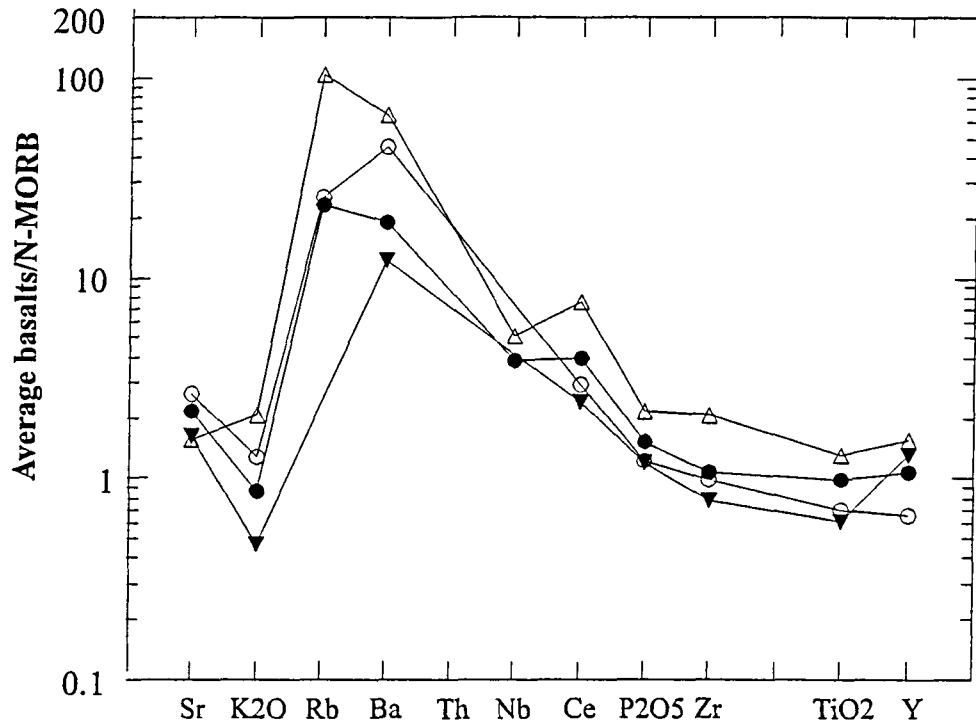


Figure 20 a, b: Amphibolites from the Okstindene Area and Mofjellet normalized against N-MORB and E-MORB, respectively. MORB data from Sun & McDonough (1989).

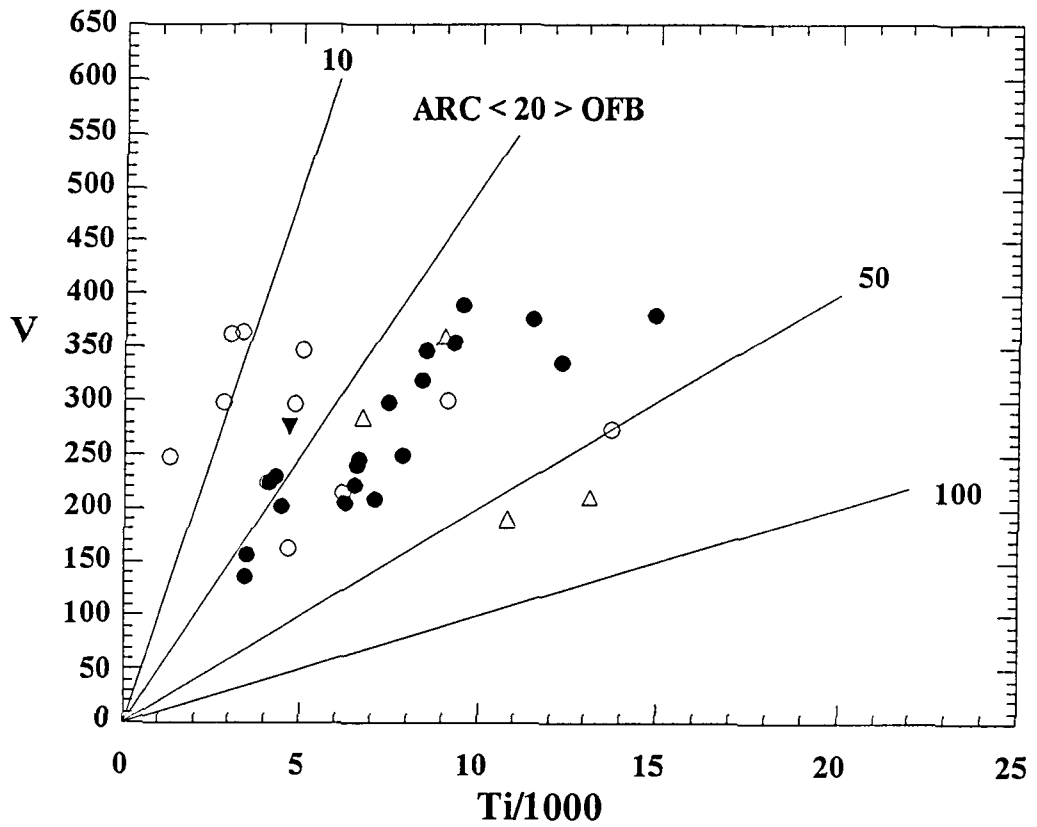


Figure 21: Okstindene and Mofjell amphibolites plotted in the Ti-V discriminant diagram, by Shervais 1982. Filled circles - Kongsfjell Group, open circles - Mofjell Group, open triangle - Anders Larsa Group, Filled triangle - Målvatnet Unit.

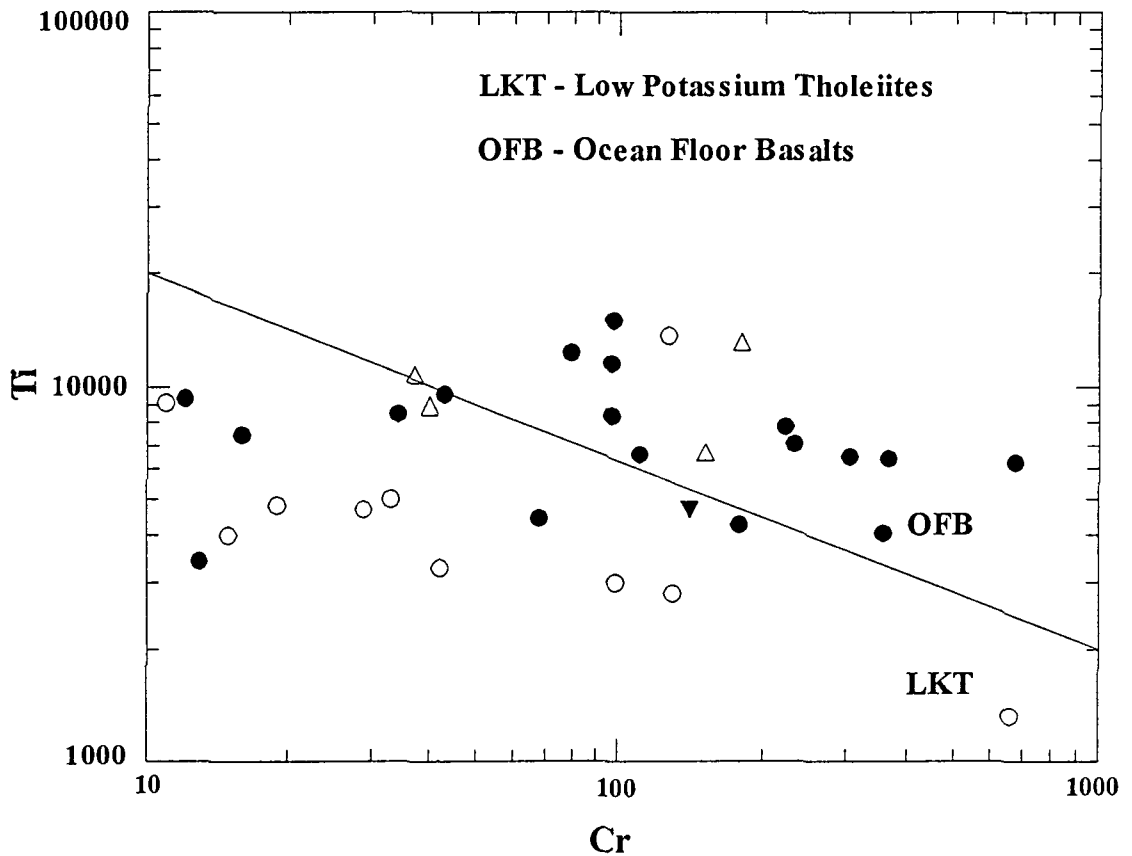


Figure 22: Okstindene and Mofjell amphibolites plotted in the Ti-Cr discriminant diagram, by Pearce (1975). Legend as in fig.21.

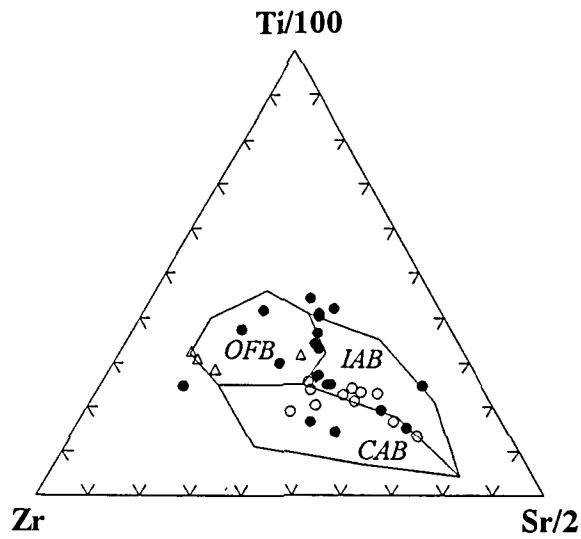


Fig.23: Okstindene and Mofjell amphibolites plotted in the Ti/100-Zr-Sr/2 discriminant diagram, by Pearce & Cann (1973). Filled circles - Kongsfjell Group, open circles - Mofjell Group, open triangle - Anders Larsa Group, Filled triangle - Målvatnet Unit.

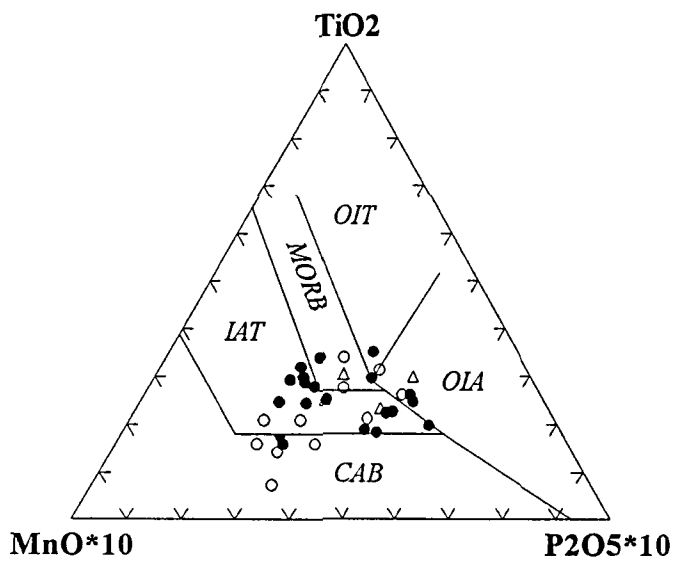


Fig.24: Okstindene and Mofjell amphibolites plotted in the TiO<sub>2</sub>-MnO\*10-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>\*10 discriminant diagram, by Mullen (1983). Legend as in fig.23.

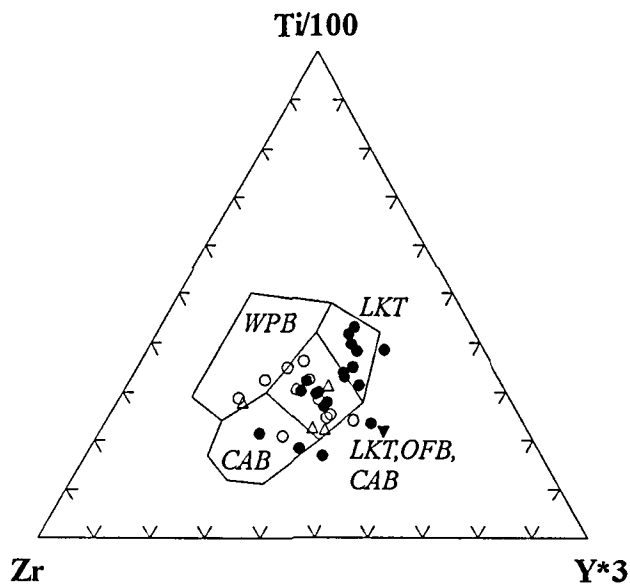


Fig.25: Okstindene and Mofjell amphibolites plotted in the Ti/100-Zr-Y\*3 discriminant diagram, by Pearce & Cann (1973). Legend as in fig.23.

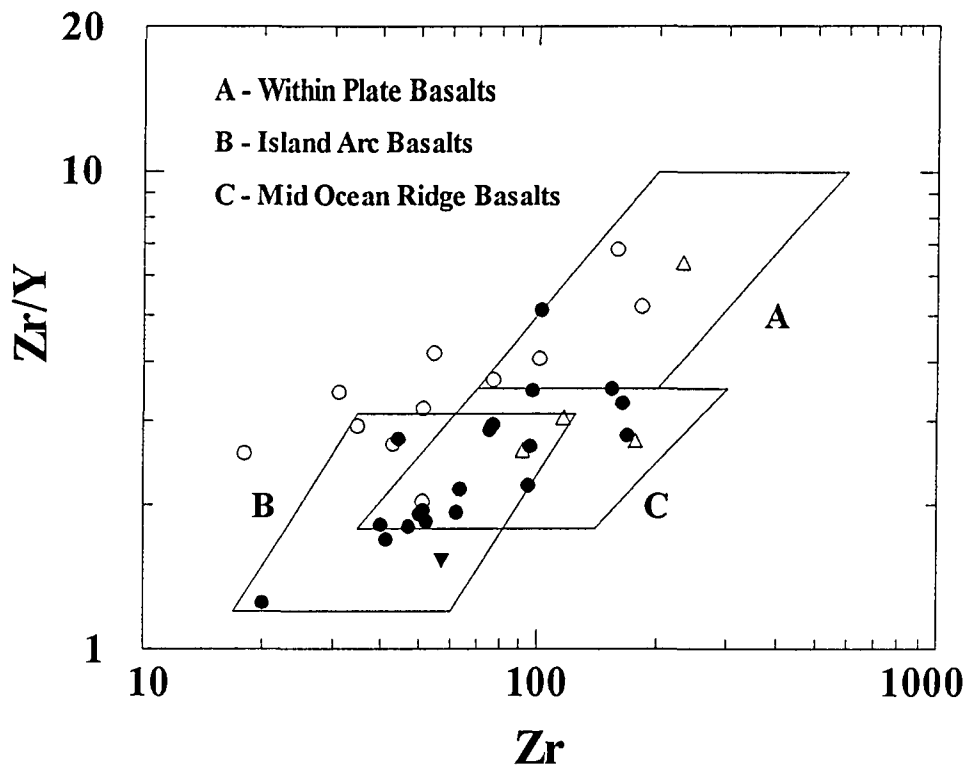


Fig.26: Okstindene and Mofjell amphibolites plotted in the Zr/Y vs. Zr discriminant diagram, by Pearce & Norry (1979). Filled circles - Kongsfjell Group, open circles - Mofjell Group, open triangle - Anders Larsa Group, Filled triangle - Målvatnet Unit.

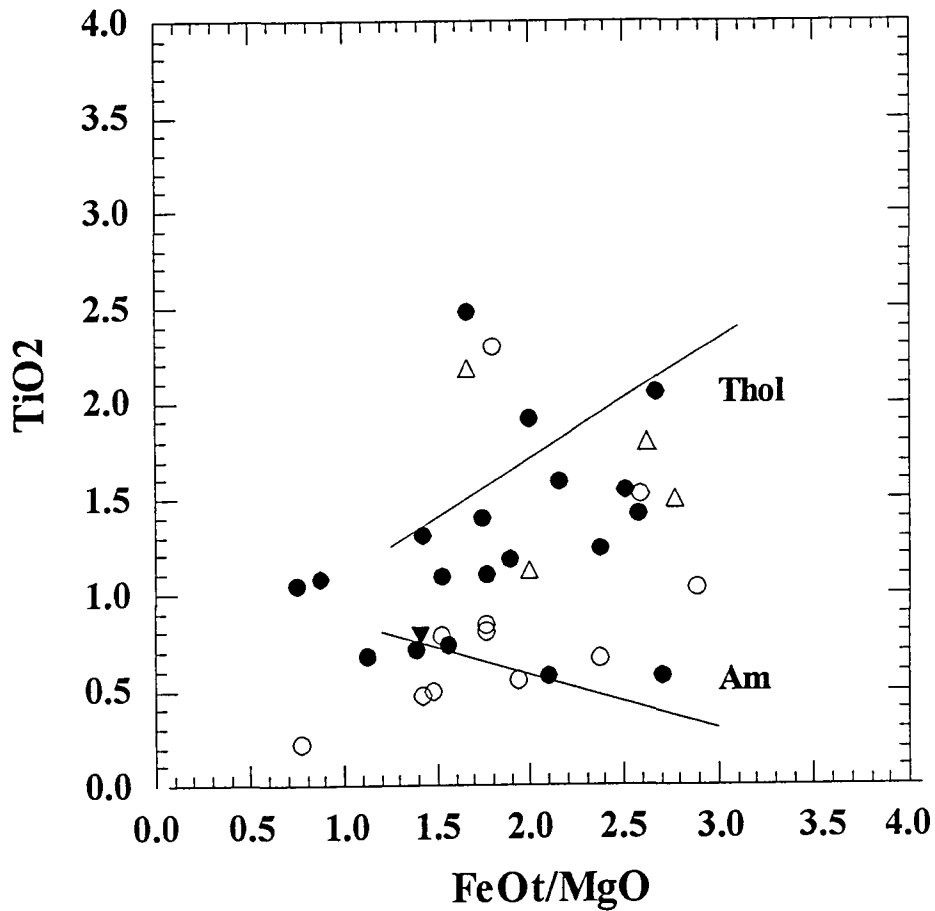


Fig.27: Okstindene and Mofjell amphibolites plotted in the TiO<sub>2</sub> vs. FeO<sub>T</sub>/MgO trend diagram, by Miyashiro (1974). Legend as in fig. 26.



**Table 2: Amphibolites -average data**

	Mofjell n=11				Kongsfjell n=19				Anders Larsa n=4				Málvatn
	average	std	max	min	average	std	max	min	average	std	max	min	
SiO2	50.23	2.20	53.33	46.54	51.08	3.43	57.59	44.11	53.03	2.91	56.86	50.44	48.89
Al2O3	17.27	2.66	19.83	11.00	15.72	1.44	19.43	13.84	13.85	1.38	15.11	12.17	13.11
Fe2O3	11.23	1.98	14.27	7.62	11.51	2.55	15.25	7.30	12.92	0.99	13.93	11.55	12.45
TiO2	0.88	0.59	2.29	0.22	1.25	0.51	2.48	0.57	1.65	0.45	2.18	1.12	0.78
MgO	6.11	2.53	11.78	2.38	6.11	1.97	11.95	2.85	5.30	0.93	6.27	4.48	7.95
CaO	9.29	2.89	16.41	5.07	8.74	1.94	11.83	6.24	6.84	1.35	8.73	5.61	11.54
Na2O	2.99	1.09	4.63	1.25	3.29	1.16	5.67	1.62	2.98	0.36	3.50	2.74	2.52
K2O	0.92	0.70	2.17	0.27	0.63	0.51	2.11	0.26	1.48	1.36	3.32	0.18	0.34
MnO	0.16	0.04	0.23	0.10	0.17	0.05	0.25	0.09	0.19	0.04	0.24	0.16	0.25
P2O5	0.14	0.08	0.30	0.06	0.18	0.07	0.39	0.09	0.26	0.11	0.35	0.15	0.14
LOI	0.56	0.22	0.95	0.30	0.56	0.20	1.06	0.24	0.67	0.23	0.93	0.39	1.02
Sum	99.78	0.33	100.08	99.18	99.24	0.55	99.90	98.18	99.15	0.41	99.75	98.87	98.98
Ba	288	269	958	39	120	91	318	36	411	425	1014	31	78
Sb	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	<10
Sn	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	<10
Cd	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	<10
Ag	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	<10
Ga	16	3	20	12	17	3	26	13	20	4	23	14	13
Zn	94	18	118	61	85	31	172	36	114	4	118	110	113
Cu	70	100	317	<5	67	52	184	<5	29	30	61	<5	88
Ni	31	46	153	<5	63	74	327	<5	41	25	73	20	74
Yb	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	<10
Co	41	11	56	23	39	10	59	18	41	3	45	37	50
Ce	22	20	58	<10	30	16	57	<10	57	26	78	19	18
La	nd	-	22	<10	11	7	27	<10	18	13	35	<10	12
Nd	nd	-	16	<10	nd	-	18	<10	nd	-	37	<10	<10
W	nd	-	<30	<30	nd	-	<30	<30	nd	-	<30	<30	<30
Mo	nd	-	<5	<5	nd	-	<5	<5	nd	-	<5	<5	<5
Nb	nd	-	14	<5	9	10	37	<5	12	14	32	<5	<5
Zr	73	55	182	18	79	43	168	20	154	63	231	92	57
Y	18	9	35	7	30	12	60	16	44	14	65	35	37
Sr	236	109	439	105	194	63	295	95	140	67	204	71	148
Rb	14	17	53	<5	13	27	116	<5	58	65	139	<5	<5
U	nd	-	11	<10	nd	-	13	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	<10
Th	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	<10
Pb	nd	-	13	<10	nd	-	25	<10	nd	-	23	<10	<10
Cr	106	198	653	<5	158	170	671	<5	102	75	180	37	141
V	280	62	363	162	269	78	389	136	262	77	359	191	275
As	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	nd	-	<10	<10	<10
Sc	36	9	46	19	38	9	56	19	37	10	47	24	43
S	nd	-	0.11	0.11	nd	-	<0.10	<0.10	nd	-	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
Cl	nd	-	<0.10	<0.10	nd	-	<0.10	<0.10	nd	-	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
F	nd	-	0.15	<0.10	nd	-	0.19	<0.10	0.14	0.03	0.19	0.12	0.18

n.d. - not determined, because of few data above detection limits  
n=11, 11 samples analyzed

## Marbles

The average whole rock data for the calcite and dolomite marbles are tabulated in table 3. From the raw data (see appendix), but also when looking at the range in major elements of the dolomite and calcite marbles in the table, the marbles are either consisting of calcite or dolomite and none of the samples have intermediate compositions with both dolomite and calcite. This is also (as noted above), shown by the fact that there is a sharp boundary between the marbles in the field.

Both the calcite and dolomite marbles can be quite pure, as the analyses show. The content of silicates, as represented by  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , are if added together, in the range of 1.79-3.13 % for the calcite marbles and 0.29-2.81 for the dolomite marbles. The content of  $\text{SiO}_2$  is practically the same in the two marble types, while the content of  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is higher in the calcite marble, showing that muscovite is present in the calcite marbles, while quartz is the main impurity in the dolomite marbles. Apatite is present in both marble types, but higher in the calcite marbles, as shown by the  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  content. Also, the content of fluorine is higher in the calcite marble. With respect to trace elements, the contents of all elements are higher in the calcite marbles. This is especially notable for Sr, which has a range in average contents between 1100 and 2000 ppm in the calcite marbles, compared to 56 and 116 ppm in the dolomite marbles.

## Strontium isotopes

There are only small differences between the marbles in the different lithological units, with respect to both major and trace elements. The Anders Larsa dolomite marble is the most pure, while the Dunderlandsdalen calcite marble has the highest content of Ba. To investigate further possible correlations between the units, Sr-isotope analyses of the marbles were undertaken. The results have also been used to provide ages of the marbles and to assess the reason for the sharp boundary between calcite and dolomite marbles. Only the purest marbles were used for Sr-isotope analysis.

The analyses are shown in table 4 and displayed in fig. 28. The  $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ -ratios are in general so low, that the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ -ratios are not significantly affected unless the marbles are older than about 1000 Ma, an age for which there is no evidence in the area. Thus the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ -ratios measured in the marbles today are regarded to be very close to the initial ratios.

The first notable feature is that there is a relatively large spread in the data, but that the dolomite marbles have higher  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ -ratios than the calcite marbles of the same lithological unit. The dolomite data from each unit also show a wider range than the calcite data. As shown above, the dolomite marbles have a much lower content of Sr, compared to the calcite marbles. Thus the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ -ratios in the dolomite marbles could have been changed to a larger degree than the calcite marbles because of their lower Sr content, with influence from other sources of strontium. Because the main lithologies in the area are continental metasediments, a shift to higher  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ -ratios would

Table 3: Marbles - average data

	Anders Larsa Group			Anders Larsa Group			Dunderlandsdalen			Dunderlandsdalen			Kongsfjell group			Stor-Akersvavn			Stor-Akersvavn			Plurdal group	
	Average	min.	max.	Average	min.	max.	Average	min.	max.	Average	min.	max.	Average	min.	max.	Average	min.	max.	Average	min.	max.	calcite	dolomite
SiO2	2.38	1.14	3.09	0.20	0.11	0.29	2.24	0.34	4.14	2.57	1.03	4.17	1.42	0.07	2.82	2.04	0.25	7.17	2.58	1.23			
Al2O3	0.45	0.16	0.58	0.06	0.01	0.10	0.46	0.05	0.87	0.25	0.05	0.46	0.19	0.04	0.46	0.05	0.01	0.09	0.31	0.06			
Fe2O3	0.18	0.08	0.31	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.27	0.12	0.42	0.23	0.13	0.46	0.13	0.07	0.23	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.19	0.35			
TiO2	2.05	0.35	7.62	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	<4			
MgO	51.53	47.17	53.17	22.59	21.91	22.99	0.93	0.49	1.37	0.70	0.27	1.29	1.07	0.11	2.80	21.83	21.26	22.21	0.62	30.97			
CaO	0.17	0.15	0.18	30.70	30.44	30.99	52.77	50.61	54.92	52.90	50.61	54.71	53.36	51.79	54.63	30.36	29.56	31.08	52.94	20.27			
Na2O	0.13	0.05	0.16	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	0.12	0.12	0.12	n.d.	-	-	<0.10	<0.10			
K2O	0.20	0.12	0.28	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.10	0.00	0.19	0.08	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	<3			
MnO	0.44	0.36	0.55	n.d.	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	n.d.	-	-	0.01	0.13			
P2O5	0.20	0.12	0.28	0.12	0.04	0.18	0.18	0.14	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.24	0.16	0.28	0.17	0.12	0.26	0.33	0.31			
Ba	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	21	18	24	80	63	96	24	20	27	39	28	48	22	19	26	54	23			
Sb	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Sn	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Cd	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Ag	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Ga	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Zn	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Cu	5	5	5	n.d.	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	10	8	8	8	n.d.	-	-	<5	<5			
Ni	6	5	6	n.d.	-	-	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	n.d.	-	-	<5	<5			
Yb	14	12	16	n.d.	-	-	12	12	12	12	10	16	14	11	19	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Co	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Ce	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
La	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Nd	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
W	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Mo	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<30	<30			
Nb	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	0	0	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<5	<5			
Zr	26	18	32	0	0	0	37	33	40	14	8	22	20	12	34	n.d.	-	-	<5	<5			
Y	11	11	11	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	n.d.	-	-	26	0			
Sr	1134.7	342.3	1563.3	62.9	52.9	76.6	1960.0	1614.9	2305.1	116.2	85.8	130.6	621.3	13.3	1001.2	55.8	45.0	69.6	1151.1	81.9			
Rb	0.56	0.28	0.85	0.81	0.02	2.43	0.20	0.02	0.38	0.22	0.01	0.83	0.11	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.48	0.05	0.14			
U	48	28	65	38	33	46	79	49	108	48	22	65	66	18	109	34	18	48	0.48	0.04			
Th	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	11	11	11	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	11	11	11	13	13	13	<10	<10			
Pb	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	35	11	74	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Cr	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
V	15	13	17	10	7	12	14	11	17	15	13	17	15	12	20	9	7	11	18	8			
As	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
Sc	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
S	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<10	<10			
CL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	n.d.	-	-	<0.10	<0.10			
F	0.75	0.69	0.79	0.45	0.42	0.47	0.77	0.72	0.82	0.77	0.73	0.80	0.76	0.70	0.80	0.47	0.43	0.51	0.78	0.50			
no.samples	5	5	5	5	2	2	4	4	4	5	5	5	8	8	8	6	6	6	1	1			

n.d. - not determined, because of few data above detection limits



be expected. An other possibility is that the differences are due to the process of dolomitization. These two alternatives are discussed further below.

Considering the differences between the units, the dolomite marbles are excluded because of the large range and because of the shift in the isotope values. With exception of the Kongsfjell marbles, the other calcite marble units seem to give a narrow well defined range in their isotope values (Table 4 and Fig. 28). The calcite marbles in the Anders Larsa Group and Lifjell Unit (from Storakersvatnet) fall in a narrow range and give both a value around 0.7074. Only two samples of calcite marbles have been sampled from the Plurdalen Group s.s. These two show quite a spread, but fall on a trend toward a dolomite marble. The lower value of 0.7078 is therefore preferred. The Dunderlandsdalen calcite marbles are also represented by only two samples, also with some spread. The lowermost have the same value, 0.7069, as the lowermost of the corresponding dolomite marbles, and is preferred.

The Kongsfjell marbles have lower  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  -ratios than the others and show a considerable spread. There is, however, a notable decrease in the isotope ratios with increase in the Sr-content. The lower value of 0.7057 which is given by two of the samples is indeed lower than the other samples, while the higher value of 0.7069, also given by two samples, is similar to the Dunderlandsdalen marble. The similar isotope ratios obtained for the marbles in the Lifjell Unit, the Anders Larsa Group and also the Plurdalen Group support the correlation between these units.

The isotope values of the marbles can be used to give an age estimate of the different lithological units. This is because marine carbonates are known to reflect the Sr isotopic composition of seawater at the time of formation, and the Sr isotopic composition of seawater has varied considerably through time (Burke et al. 1982, Faure 1986, Kaufman et al. 1993). Plotting the different carbonates on the seawater Sr isotopic curve (fig.29), suggest that the Anders Larsa, Dunderlandsdalen, Plurdalen and Lifjell unit marbles were formed at ages ranging from 590-600 Ma. The data is not of such precision that any The lower value of the Kongsfjell marbles does intersect the curve in Middle Proterozoic (1400 Ma), which is highly unlikely, while the higher Sr-isotope value gives an age of 590 Ma, which is similar to the Dunderlandsdalen marbles.

To investigate the strong differences between the Sr-isotope ratios in the dolomite marbles and calcite marbles, the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  -ratios have been plotted against the Sr content in the samples (fig.30). Such a diagram can be used to investigate if the differences are the result of mixing between two sources. If this is the case, the samples should follow a hyperbolic trend in the diagram. The dolomite marbles follow a continuous, straight trend, with consistently low Sr-content and strongly varying isotope ratios. The calcite marbles on the other hand seem to spread out considerably, both in isotope ratios and content of Sr. However, there is a more consistent picture, if each unit is

**Table 4: Marbles - Sr isotopes**

Unit	Rocktype	Sample-no.	$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	Se	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	Sr (ppm)	Rb (ppm)
Anders Larsa	calcite marble	296	0.00052	0.00001	0.70721	1563.28	0.28
Anders Larsa	calcite marble	298	0.00098	0.00001	0.70738	1063.94	0.36
Anders Larsa	calcite marble	295	0.00114	0.00001	0.70717	1569.30	0.73
Anders Larsa	calcite marble	299	0.00718	0.00007	0.70741	342.31	0.85
Anders Larsa	dolomite marble	292	0.13293	0.00133	0.70967	52.90	2.43
Anders Larsa	dolomite marble	293	0.02684	0.00027	0.70956	76.56	0.71
Anders Larsa	dolomite marble	294	0.00338	0.00003	0.70895	68.47	0.08
Anders Larsa	dolomite marble	300	0.00108	0.00001	0.70801	53.63	0.02
Dunderlandsdalen	calcite marble	284	0.00068	0.00001	0.70724	1614.89	0.38
Dunderlandsdalen	calcite marble	285	0.00003	0.00000	0.70685	2305.13	0.02
Dunderlandsdalen	dolomite marble	280	0.00023	0.00000	0.70707	125.66	0.01
Dunderlandsdalen	dolomite marble	281	0.00044	0.00000	0.70710	130.59	0.02
Dunderlandsdalen	dolomite marble	282	0.00026	0.00000	0.70692	122.52	0.01
Dunderlandsdalen	dolomite marble	283	0.02798	0.00028	0.70778	85.81	0.83
Grasvatnet	calcite marble	252	0.00041	0.00000	0.70852	2136.09	0.30
Grasvatnet	calcite marble	253	0.00005	0.00000	0.70864	1758.62	0.03
Grasvatnet	dolomite marble	247	0.00257	0.00003	0.70779	44.99	0.04
Grasvatnet	dolomite marble	248	0.00582	0.00006	0.70790	69.64	0.14
Kongsfjell	calcite marble	243	0.01743	0.00017	0.70690	13.28	0.08
Kongsfjell	calcite marble	244	0.00069	0.00001	0.70564	833.53	0.20
Kongsfjell	calcite marble	254	0.00009	0.00000	0.70570	1001.15	0.03
Kongsfjell	calcite marble	255	0.00056	0.00001	0.70694	464.48	0.09
Kongsfjell	calcite marble	256	0.00047	0.00000	0.70669	794.22	0.13
Plurdal	calcite marble	288	0.00024	0.00000	0.70782	1569.52	0.13
Plurdal	calcite marble	286	0.00324	0.00003	0.70825	732.62	0.82
Plurdal	dolomite marble	287	0.00141	0.00001	0.70870	81.89	0.04
Stor-Akersvatnet	calcite marble	265	0.00121	0.00001	0.70745	1145.56	0.48
Stor-Akersvatnet	calcite marble	267	0.00007	0.00000	0.70740	826.09	0.02
Stor-Akersvatnet	calcite marble	268	0.00007	0.00000	0.70735	1956.58	0.05
Stor-Akersvatnet	calcite marble	276	0.00012	0.00000	0.70739	935.35	0.04
Stor-Akersvatnet	calcite marble	277	0.00003	0.00000	0.70737	888.70	0.01
Stor-Akersvatnet	calcite marble	275	0.00023	0.00000	0.70737	1143.80	0.09
Stor-Akersvatnet	dolomite marble	269	0.00058	0.00001	0.70902	50.21	0.01
Stor-Akersvatnet	dolomite marble	270	0.00217	0.00002	0.70818	53.28	0.04
Stor-Akersvatnet	dolomite marble	278	0.00104	0.00001	0.70781	55.81	0.02
Stor-Akersvatnet	dolomite marble	279	0.00095	0.00001	0.70815	61.11	0.02

1 sigma confidence level (Se) for  $^{87}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  is 0.000030

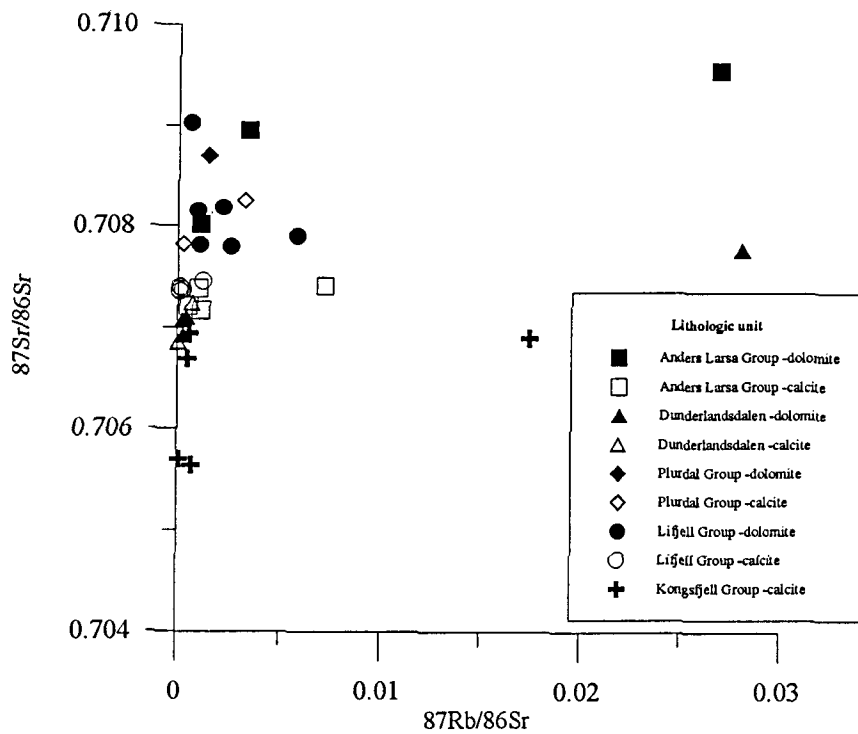


Figure 28: Plot of the Rb-Sr isotopic data from the marbles in the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex in  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  vs.  $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  diagram. Filled symbols are dolomite marbles and open symbols calcite marbles.

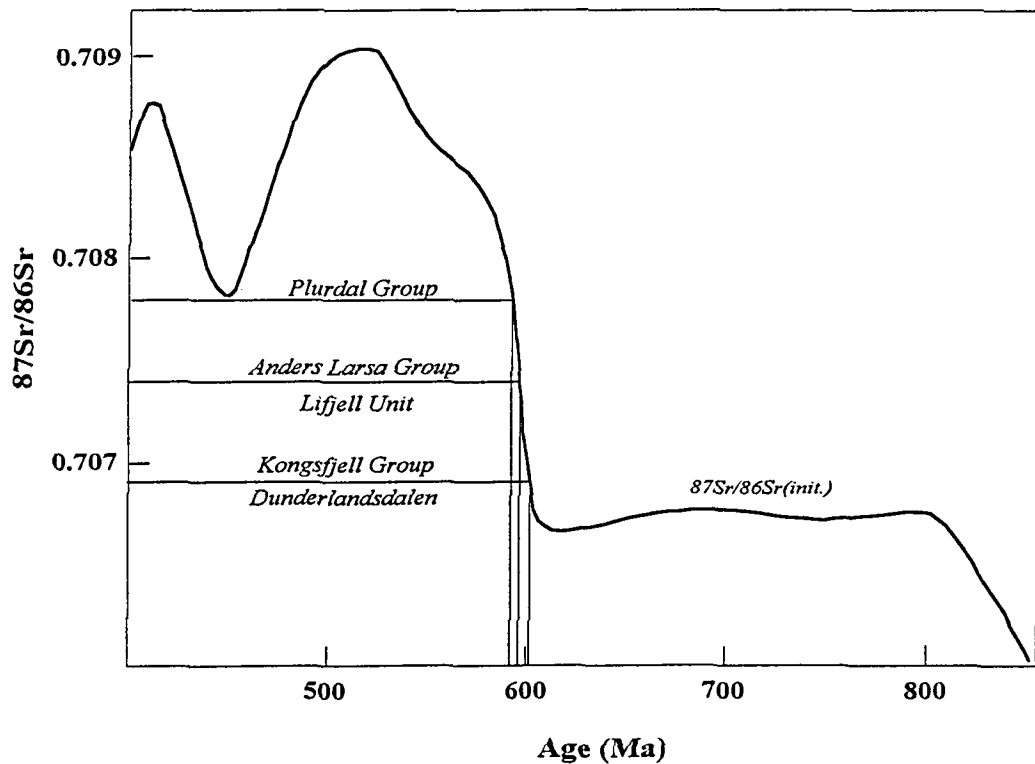


Figure 29: A diagram showing the marbles in the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex in relation to the Sr isotopic composition of seawater through time. Seawater curve from Trønnes & Sundvoll (1995).

considered separately. Most data are from the thick marble units in the Anders Larsa Group and from the Lifjell Unit around Storakersvatnet. The combined dolomite and calcite data from these units plot on a nearly perfect hyperbolic trend, showing that mixing has taken place. The end members are probably seawater and sedimentary rocks. The favored process for formation of dolomite is diagenesis, with Mg coming from seawater. During diagenesis, the original seawater, which is trapped as porewater in the sediments will be expected to change because of reaction with the sediments. If the sediments have a high content of clay minerals, the Sr-isotopes of the water will be shifted to higher values and approaching the values of the sediments.

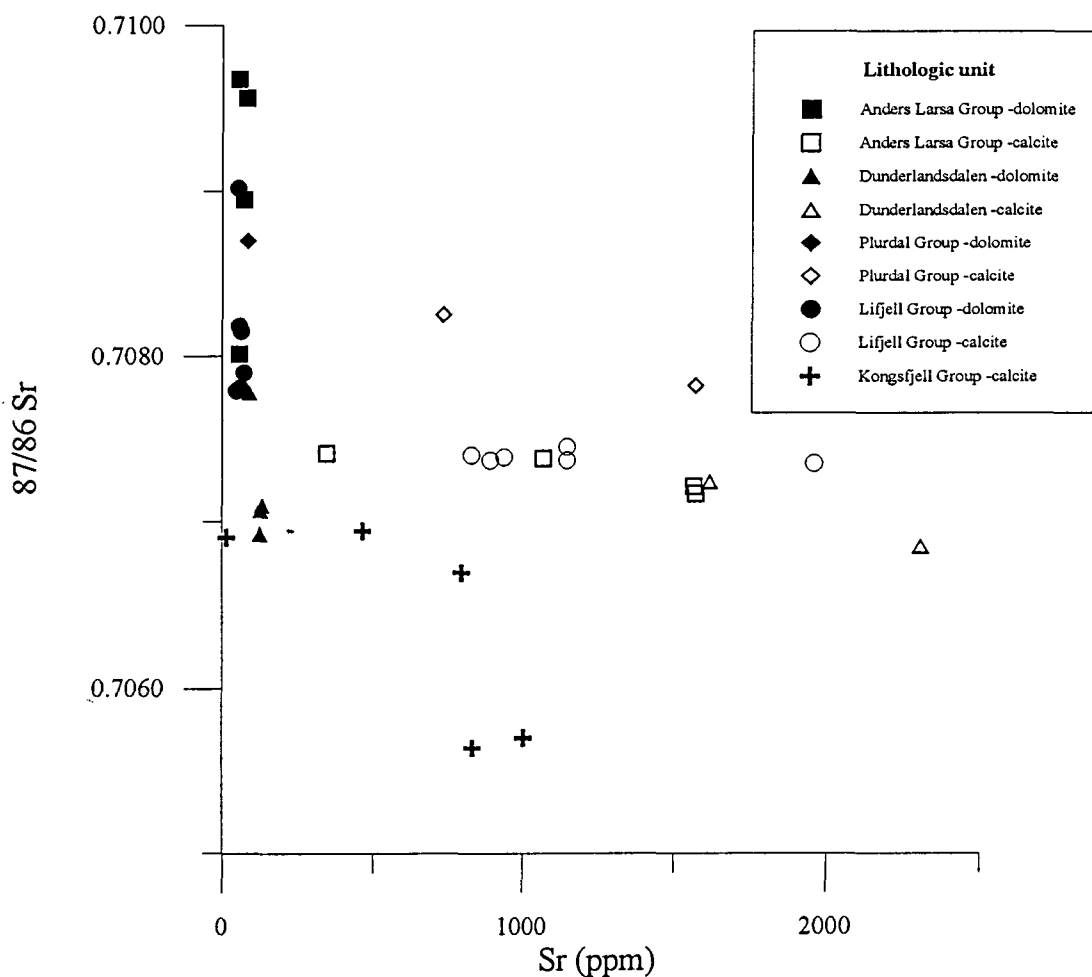


Figure 30: Plot of the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  isotopic ratios against the Sr-content for the marbles in the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex. Filled symbols are dolomite marbles and open symbols calcite marbles.



### Quartz-feldspathic schists and orthogneisses.

It seems reasonable to compare the different felsic schists in the Okstindene area to reveal similarities and differences between them and to try to find out which rocks are of igneous and which of sedimentary origin. All of the rocks contain quartz, alkali feldspar and/or plagioclase, biotite and muscovite as major phases (see above) and thus are quartz-feldspathic schists.

The average composition of the schists are shown in table 5, and for comparison, grey gneisses and so-called acid metavolcanics from the Mofjellet area have been included (data from Paul Reitan). All the rocks have a comparable high SiO<sub>2</sub> content (70-79 %), and a total alkali content of 5-7.4%, which classify the rocks as rhyodacite to rhyolites, if an igneous origin is presumed. The K<sub>2</sub>O/Na<sub>2</sub>O+CaO-ratio vary from 0.59 to 1.90, showing that both alkali feldspar and plagioclase can be the dominant feldspar, which has also been shown by the microscope work (see above).

Considering the minor and trace elements, there are some important differences between the units. The orthogneisses and quartz-feldspathic schists of the Kongsfjell Group have a low content of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3(t)</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Zr, V and Cr compared to the Målvatnet quartz-feldspathic schists, and the range is also smaller. The Målvatnet schists are similar to the Mofjellet grey gneisses, whereas the other felsic rocks of the Okstindene Area seems to be more similar to the acid metavolcanics from Mofjellet.

Plotting some of the more immobile elements against each other, confirm these comparisons, and also shed some light on the origin of the rocks (fig.31). There is a rather consistent picture in all the four plots, Zr vs. Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub> and Y and TiO<sub>2</sub> vs. Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, in that the orthogneisses and the Kongsfjell quartz-feldspathic schists lie along trends which project through origin (especially in the Zr-plots), whereas the Målvatnet schists plot randomly. The Stolpfjellet quartz-feldspathic schists follow trends which do not project through origin in Zr-plots and plot randomly in the Al-Ti plot. The Mofjellet grey gneisses also plot rather randomly in the different diagrams, while the acid metavolcanics fall on a trend toward the origin.

Trends which project through origin appearing when incompatible and immobile elements are plotted against each other, are strong indications of igneous rocks. From this, it appears that the Kongsfjell quartz-feldspathic schists and the orthogneisses are both of igneous origin, representing metamorphosed and deformed rhyodacites and rhyolites (fig.32). They are also similar to the acid metavolcanics in the Mofjellet Area.

The Målvatnet schists and the Stolpfjellet quartz-feldspathic schists, on the other hand, seem to be of sedimentary origin, since they plot randomly in plots of incompatible and

Table 5: Felsic schists and gneisses

Unit Rocktype	Kongsfjell Group orthogneiss			Kongsfjell Group qz-fsp schist			Lufjell orthogneiss			Mofjell Group acid metavolcanics			Mofjell Group grey gneiss			Målvatn qz-fsp schist			Stølpfjell qz-fsp schist						
	average	min.	max.	average	st.dev.	min.	max.	sample 1	sample 2	average	min.	max.	average	st.dev.	min.	max.	average	st.dev.	min.	max.	average	st.dev.	min.	max.	
SiO2	77.43	76.80	78.01	72.48	3.06	66.69	78.60	71.99	77.06	79.14	75.71	85.88	70.06	3.48	65.54	75.63	70.64	5.35	60.00	76.27	74.06	5.35	60.00	76.27	
Al2O3	12.95	12.28	14.22	13.70	1.54	11.61	15.82	15.09	11.94	9.95	5.33	13.05	14.41	1.60	11.56	16.08	13.16	2.62	11.06	18.56	13.74	2.62	11.06	18.56	
Fe2O3	1.00	0.65	1.24	2.05	0.82	0.87	3.96	2.34	0.28	1.17	1.09	1.23	4.08	1.64	1.07	6.04	4.84	2.42	1.41	8.54	1.60	1.17	8.54	1.60	
TiO2	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.36	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.15	0.30	0.13	0.07	0.47	0.79	0.43	0.08	1.29	0.16	0.10	1.29	0.16	
MgO	0.26	0.16	0.48	1.69	1.21	0.51	4.33	0.15	0.17	0.40	0.09	0.99	1.65	1.33	0.13	4.10	1.64	0.82	0.58	2.71	0.85	0.40	2.71	0.85	
CaO	0.39	0.12	0.93	1.14	0.71	0.20	2.81	1.12	1.01	1.16	0.04	2.07	1.93	0.96	0.57	3.55	1.40	0.92	0.29	2.96	1.65	0.20	2.96	1.65	
Na2O	3.29	0.43	5.97	1.53	1.43	<0.10	4.26	3.70	2.39	1.13	0.34	1.73	3.30	1.44	0.82	4.54	1.40	0.75	0.21	2.29	2.56	1.15	2.29	2.56	
K2O	2.42	1.50	3.75	4.42	1.91	2.19	7.84	3.73	4.19	4.37	3.47	5.74	3.09	2.45	1.30	8.71	3.57	0.97	2.46	5.19	3.23	2.15	5.19	3.23	
MnO	0.03	<0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.14	0.04	
P2O5	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.05	0.06	0.04	<0.01	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.01	0.21	0.05	
LOI	1.09	0.42	1.96	1.52	0.52	0.63	2.32	1.23	1.30	0.90	0.72	1.18	0.56	0.19	0.25	0.87	1.35	0.48	0.78	2.08	1.07	0.79	2.08	1.07	
SUM	98.94	98.48	99.48	98.73	0.46	98.08	99.60	99.54	98.43	98.33	97.71	99.08	99.54	0.53	98.70	100.14	98.76	0.28	98.39	99.19	99.00	0.28	98.39	99.19	
Ba	358	55	528	475	367	51	1039	479	593	2600	711	5798	393	244	37	888	585	221	139	840	1182	594	2410	840	
Sb	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	
Sn	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	
Cd	n.d.	<10	12	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	
Ag	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	
Ga	n.d.	<10	13	15	3	12	21	15	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	13	4	<10	19	17	3	13	21	15	11	19	21	
Zn	28	13	33	63	43	27	194	71	5	23	<5	47	82	29	16	116	43	37	<5	107	63	49	78	107	
Cu	n.d.	<5	18	6	3	<5	14	5	<5	n.d.	<5	<5	n.d.	-	<5	17	15	13	<5	38	n.d.	<5	<5	<5	
Ni	n.d.	<5	<5	n.d.	-	<5	13	<5	<5	n.d.	<5	<5	n.d.	-	<5	6	11	6	<5	20	n.d.	<5	<5	<5	
Yb	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	12	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	
Co	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	
Ce	25	<10	40	80	39	18	169	73	44	24	<10	46	57	50	<10	143	46	27	<10	91	57	28	82	91	
La	20	<10	39	50	22	15	90	44	36	n.d.	<10	18	24	24	<10	76	19	15	<10	39	34	16	49	39	
Nd	16	<10	24	45	22	13	85	38	28	n.d.	<10	25	23	24	<10	72	23	14	<10	43	32	17	46	43	
W	n.d.	<30	32	n.d.	-	<30	<30	<30	<30	n.d.	<30	<30	n.d.	-	<30	<30	n.d.	-	<30	<30	n.d.	<30	<30	<30	
Mo	n.d.	<5	<5	n.d.	-	<5	6	<5	<5	n.d.	<5	26	n.d.	-	<5	<5	n.d.	-	<5	5	n.d.	<5	<5	<5	
Nb	13	6	24	25	7	15	38	16	9	n.d.	<5	14	17	23	<5	58	16	3	13	21	15	10	24	21	
Zr	89	72	107	180	31	118	220	141	69	83	43	130	175	133	80	431	368	213	99	686	141	136	148	686	
Y	23	6	36	41	9	29	62	9	19	16	6	28	34	16	19	69	5	5	21	37	30	22	39	37	
Sr	59	25	98	84	78	24	304	128	71	56	22	101	97	41	49	158	75	45	21	132	221	136	375	132	
Rb	100	56	125	143	43	82	197	139	140	84	63	104	69	52	<10	154	162	60	106	285	135	66	182	285	
U	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	18	<10	<10	11	<10	14	n.d.	-	<10	13	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10
Th	16	<10	29	49	28	18	97	<10	19	10	<10	13	n.d.	-	<10	32	25	29	<10	87	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	
Pb	44	14	124	36	20	14	77	21	33	13	<10	19	10	7	<10	27	16	9	<10	27	25	17	36	27	
Cr	n.d.	<5	<5	n.d.	-	<5	31	11	13	n.d.	<5	11	n.d.	-	<5	7	42	33	<5	102	n.d.	<5	<5	<5	
V	6	<5	9	10	12	<5	50	6	6	11	9	14	22	14	7	50	77	49	<5	137	10	9	11	137	
As	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	17	<10	30	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	<10
Sc	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	13	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	10	5	<10	18	13	6	<10	21	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	
S	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	0	0	1	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	
CL	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	
F	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	-	<10	<10	n.d.	<10	<10	<10	

n.d. - not determined, because of few data above detection limit  
n=4, 4 samples analyzed

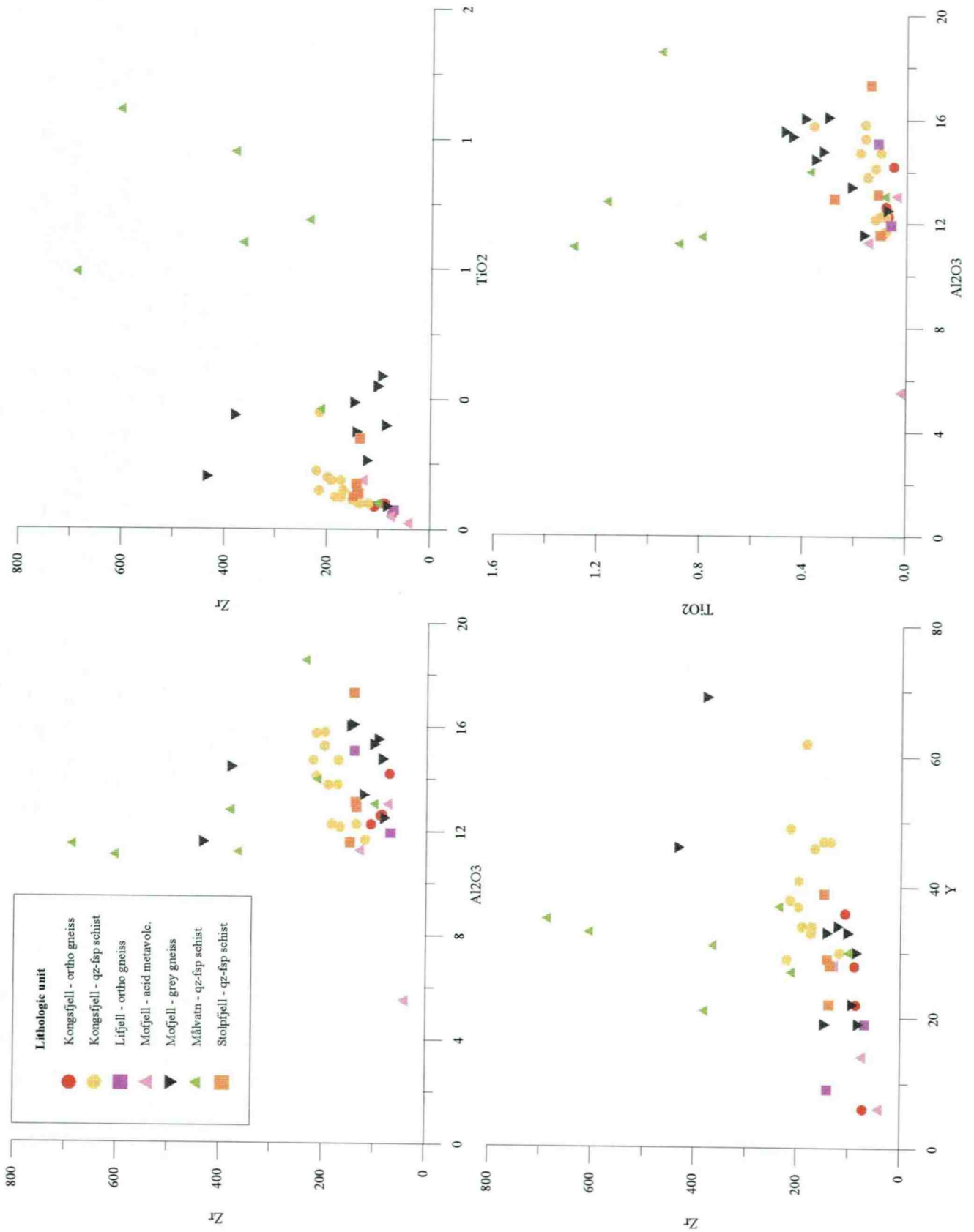


Figure 31: Plots of Zr vs. Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Zr vs. Y, Zr vs. TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub> vs. Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> of the felsic rocks in the Okstindene area, including acid metavolcanics and gray gneisses from the Mofjell Group. Rocks which fall on trends projecting through the origin are probably of igneous origin. Mofjell data provided by Paul Reitan (pers.comm.).

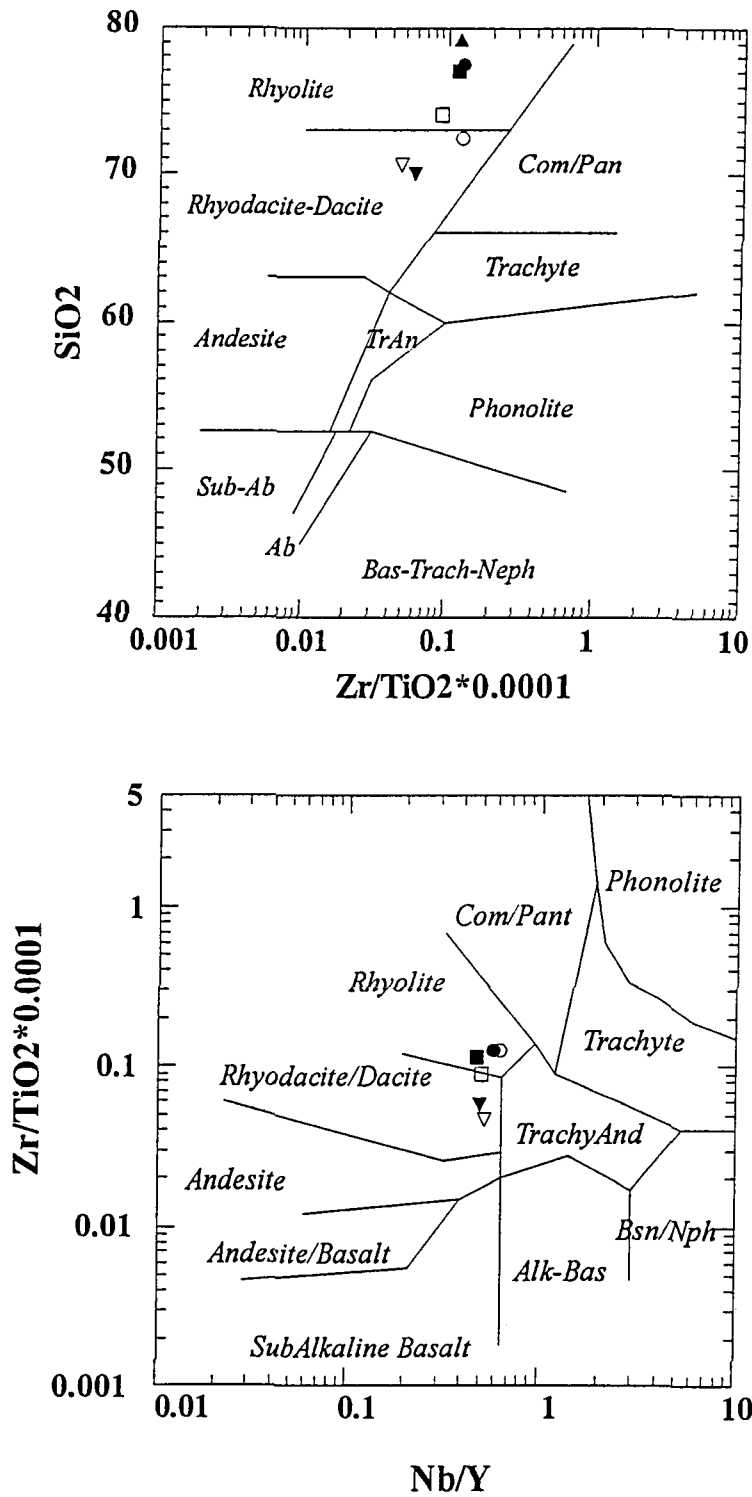


Figure 32: Discrimination diagrams of felsic rocks in the Okstindene Area, including grey gneisses and acid metavolcanics from the Mofjell Area. Legend: Filled circles - Kongsfjell orthogneisses, Open circles - Kongsfjell quartz-feldspar schists, Filled square - Lifjell orthogneisses, Upright triangle - Mofjell acid metavolcanics, Inverted, filled triangle - Mofjell grey gneisses, Inverted, open triangle - Målvatn quartz-feldspar schists, Open square - Stolpfjellet quartz-feldspar schists. Diagrams redrawn from Winchester & Floyd (1977).



immobile elements. This is also supported by high contents of elements such as P, Zr, Ti, Cr, V, which partly will be incorporated in heavy minerals. The high content of feldspar in these rocks and rather low content of silica in comparison to the other schists, indicate that they must be rather immature, e.g. graywackes or arkoses.

## **STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY**

The area has a complex structural history, including structures probably resulting from both Caledonian and pre-Caledonian events. Five major phases of deformation have been recognized in the area.

### **D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub>**

The first two phases led to transversal isoclinal folding and repetition of lithologies at all scales. These two phases can not be easily unraveled in the field, unless detailed mapping and structural analysis are applied as it has been done by S.B. Olesen (1984) at Kongsfjellet and P.H. Larsen at Simafjell (1984), immediately north of Bleikvatnet. It is beyond the scope of this project to separate these two phases, although it would have been possible to do so on Stolpfjellet-Tverrfjellet, where there are good exposures and large lithological variations. Some mesoscale examples have been seen during this work, and an example from Grasfjellet is shown in fig.33 a, b. These two phases are responsible for the regional foliation and schistosity in the area.

### **D<sub>3</sub>**

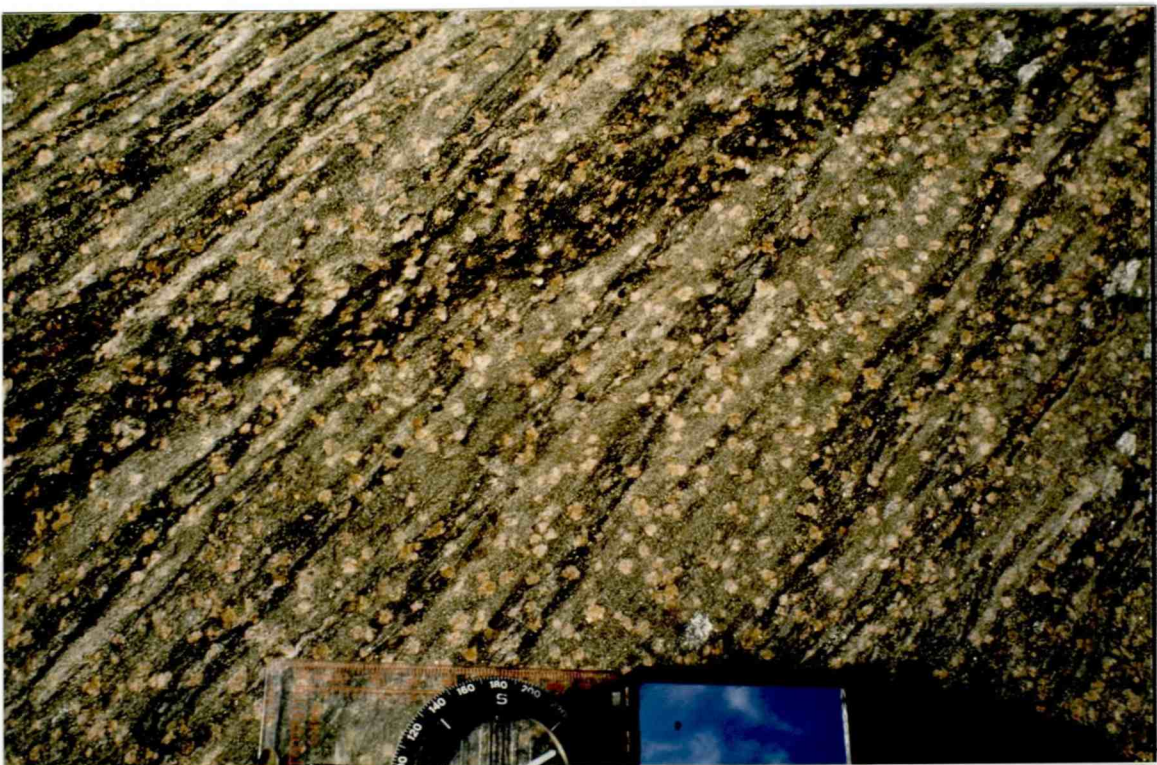
The D<sub>3</sub> phase folded the units into large-scale recumbent folds, with flat-lying axial planes and SSW to WNW trending fold axes with shallow plunges (fig.34 a,b).

As argued above, the Anders Larsa Group and the Lifjell Unit have very similar lithologies, both containing thick units of calcite and dolomite marbles and with similar Sr-isotope ratios. This indicate that the units could be correlated with each other. South of Halvarddalen, the two units are only separated by less than 2 km of Kongsfjell Group lithologies, and they may merge beneath the Helgeland Nappe Complex further south. Correlation of these two units, which are lying structurally beneath (Lifjell Unit) and above (Anders Larsa Group) the Kongsfjell Group, implies presence of a megascale recumbent and generally south to southeast-facing F<sub>3</sub>-fold in the Okstindene area. Since the fold is bounded by thrusts, both underneath and above, it may be justified to use the term fold nappe, for this large scale structure.

The core of this F<sub>3</sub>-structure is probably the Målvatnet unit, but some more work is needed in the northern part of the area to confirm this. The Kongsfjell Group disappears north of



Fig.33 a, b: Overview and close-up photos of an older gneissic banding in kyanite-rich garnet-mica schist probably formed under D1, which have been isoclinally folded during D2 with formation of an axial plane schistosity. Locality: Grasfjellet (UTM 473620 7331950).



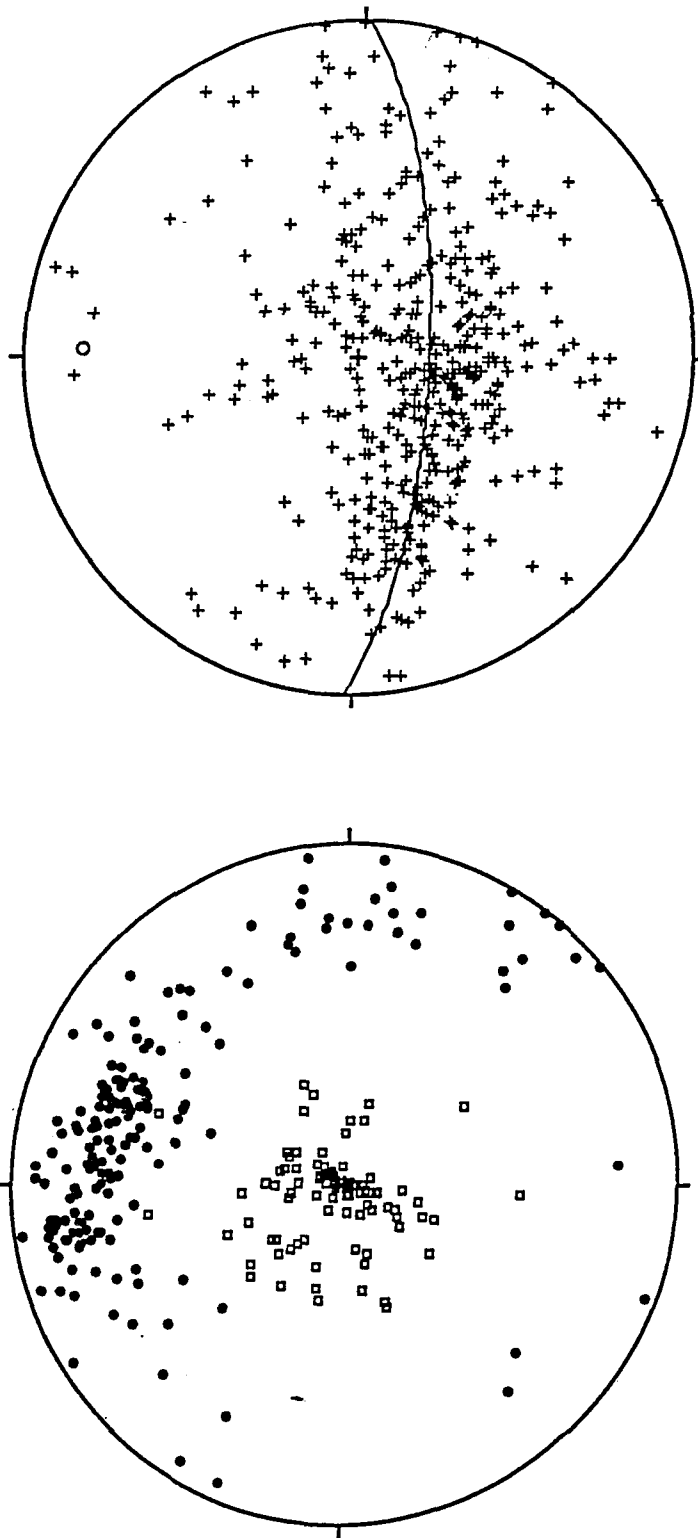


Figure 34 a: Plots of  $S_2$ -foliations from the area between Kongsfjellet and Artfjellet, defining a regional  $F_3$ -fold structure. b): Plots of  $F_3$ -fold axes (filled circles) and axial planes (open squares) from the Okstindene Area, defining a large scale  $F_4$ -structure. In both plots equal area projection and lower hemisphere are used. For planar data the poles are plotted.



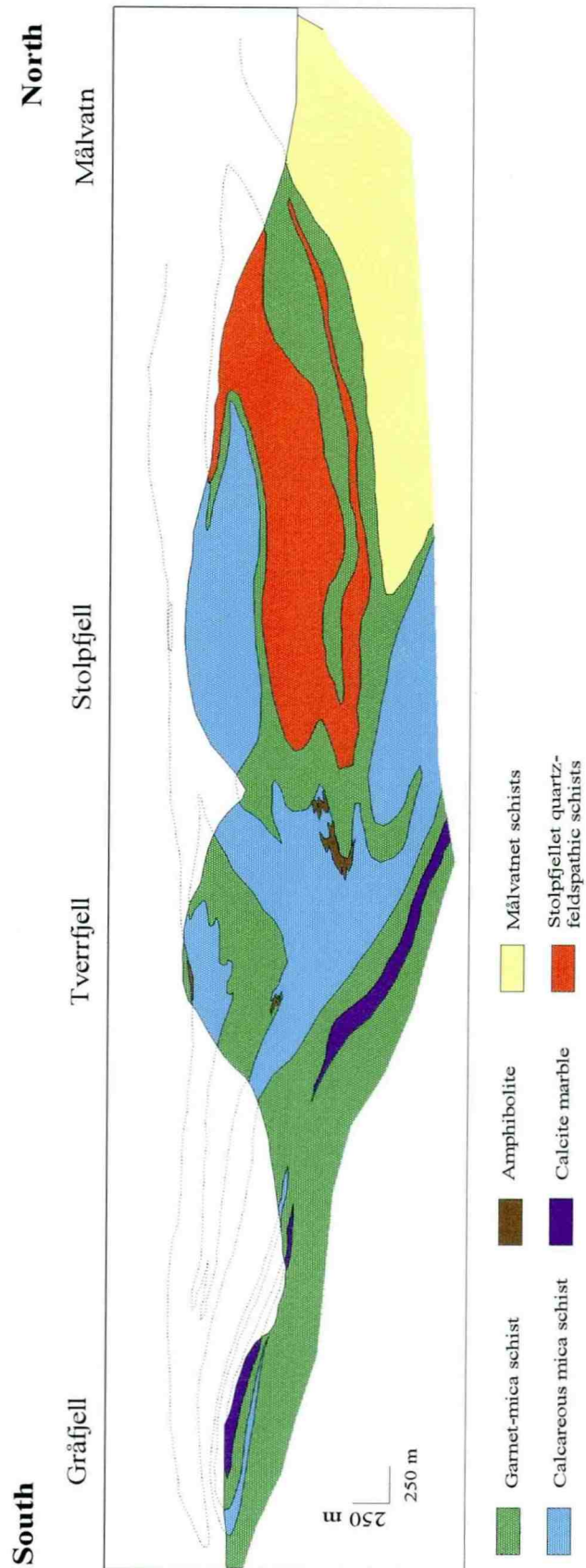


Figure 35: Vertical profile from Gråfjell in the southeast to Målvatnet in the northwest, showing the major F<sub>3</sub> recumbent fold structure.





Fig.36 a: Intense, small scale  $F_3$ -folds in gneissose garnet-mica schist. Fold-axis 223/44. Locality: Kjennsvasshammaren (UTM 467884 7325668), photo taken westwards.



b): Very intense, close to isoclinal, small scale folding of quartz-feldspathic schist. Ruler 15 cm. Photo taken westwards. Locality: West of Kjennsvatnet (UTM 464350 7327450). Both these localities are in the hinge-zone of a major  $F_3$ -structure.





Figure 37 a, b: F3-folds refolding F1-F2-structures in kyanite-rich garnet-mica schist (kyanite particularly abundant in photo b). Locality: Western shore of Grasvatnet (UTM 469840 7328460). Length of ruler is 15 cm.



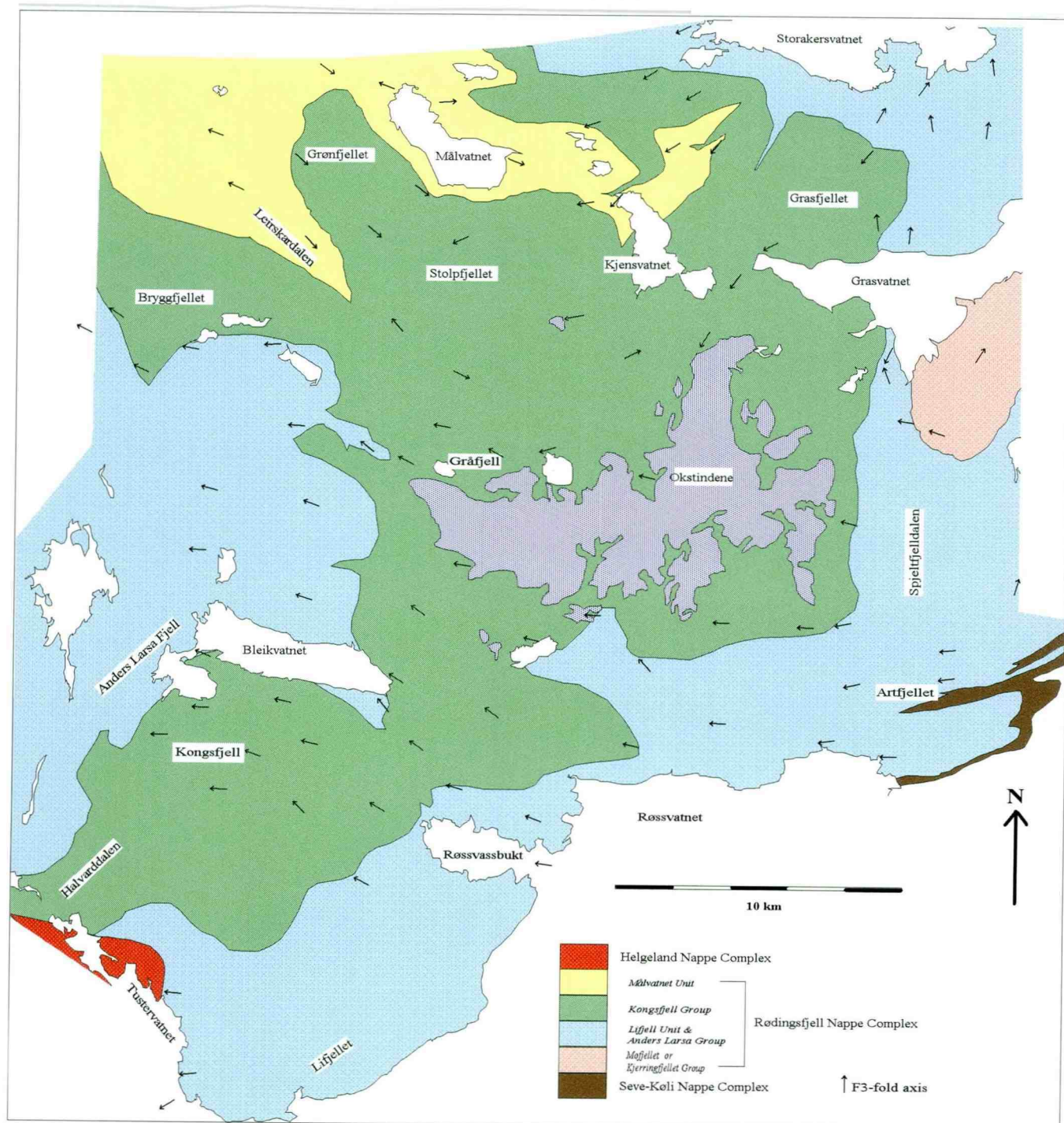


Figure 38: Regional geological map of the Okstindene Area, showing the orientations of the measured F3-folds in the field.

Målvatnet, but a part seems to continue structurally beneath the Målvatnet unit, forming the lower limb of the fold (see fig.2). In the core of the fold, such as in the Stolpfjellet-Tverrfjellet area, smaller scale  $D_3$  folding of this structure is very intense and complex. Particularly the amphibolites, as good marker horizons, demonstrate the nature and complexity of the  $D_3$  folding in this area. A NW-SE profile through the area show that these amphibolites might be parts of one larger horizon, which were disrupted during  $D_3$  deformation (fig.35). The folding also explain the enhanced thickness of calcareous mica schists in Leirskardalen, formed as a result of refolding of  $F_1$ - $F_2$  structures. However, more detailed work is necessary to confirm this.

At the mega- to mesoscale,  $D_3$  caused vertical compression and folded the  $S_1/S_2$  foliation into large scale recumbent folds with fold-axes varying from SSW to WNW. This episode formed open to tight folds at all scales, except in the most competent varieties of the garnet-mica schist. Close to the hinge zones of the larger structures, intense small scale folding (crenulation folds) is typically found (fig.36 a, b). Mineral lineations have been developed parallel to the trend of the fold axes, as quartz rods especially in garnet-mica schists and quartz-feldspathic schists, and as parallel growth of amphibole in amphibolite and the garnet-mica schists on Lifjell.

$D_3$  folding from mega- to microscale are particularly well developed in the Bleikvassli - Kongsfjell area, where the Kongsfjell and Anders Larsa Group lithologies have been folded in several SW trending and alternating kilometerscale NW and SE facing recumbent folds at a scale of 2 km and more.

Mesoscale  $F_3$ -folds refolding  $F_1$ - $F_2$  structures are found at various localities. Particularly well exposed examples appear at the western shores of Grasvatnet, where kyanite rich layers in garnet-mica schists make the structural patterns very apparent (fig.37 a, b).

#### **D<sub>4</sub>**

The  $D_4$  phase led to formation of gentle to open folds or undulations, typically with interlimb angles of 150 degrees or more. The axial planes of this phase are steeply dipping, 70-90 degrees and the fold axes are generally flatlying and trending E-W. Deformation increases northwards and in mesoscale becomes distinguishable north of Leirskardalen, especially on the limbs of the  $F_3$ -folds, where the lithologies are flatlying and leading to a complex outcrop pattern.

Plotting up the axes of the  $D_3$ -phase on a regional map (fig.38), show that they vary in a systematic way, with S to SSW trending axes in the Kjennsvatnet and Grasvatnet-Storakersvatnet areas to westward trending axes in the Gråfjell-Bleikvassli area and finally WNW trending axes at Bryggfjellet. Regionally, this is manifested by the rock units being folded into a megascale open



fold. This is well illustrated by the Kongsfjell Group, which in the Kongsfjell Area have a NE trend, from Okstindene to Kjennsvatnet/Grasfjellet a N trend and finally a NW trend from Kjennsvatnet to Målvatnet. Thus the fold have a wave length of more than 20 km and an amplitude of more than 10 km.

That this systematic variation in the orientation of  $F_3$ -axes is due to overprinting of  $D_4$ , is confirmed when the axes is plotted in a stereonet (fig.34 b). The axes form a well defined girdle in the net, defining a plane with a strike of about 225 degrees and a dip of about 25 degrees towards the northwest.

## **$D_5$**

$D_5$  is the latest phase recognized in the area. It is a very open phase, with probably an east-west trending fold axis. It is only affecting the area north of the Okstindene Glacier, which because of interference with  $D_4$ , gives a pattern with gentle culminations and depressions. The best example is the northern part of Spjeltfjelldalen, where gneisses of possible Mofjellet Group or Ørtfjell Group lithologies are coming up in a culmination (fig.2). Lithologies of the Lifjell Unit is draping the gneisses in a circular structure. This culmination goes into a depression north of Grasvatnet, causing the Lifjell Unit to turn eastwards and disappear beneath Grasfjellet. The depression goes into a new large culmination north of Grasfjellet, causing the Lifjell marbles to be dominant around Storakersvatnet. This culmination also makes the hinge zone of a major  $D_3$ -fold axis outcrop and go up in the air at Kjensvassfjellet. Also the  $D_3$  fold axes have been reoriented by the  $D_5$  phase, and the foldaxes in the area have trends in north to western direction, as opposed to the general southwest trend.

Similarly, in the Stolpfjellet-Målvatnet area, the  $D_3$  axes generally have a SSE trend, which does not fit with the overall pattern. Most likely, the  $F_3$  axes in this area have been reoriented by the  $D_5$  phase (see below).

## **Contact relationships**

The nature of the contact between the different units is very important for unraveling the architecture and the sequential history and evolution of the area.

The contacts between the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex and the adjacent Seve-Köli and Helgeland Nappe Complexes, are marked by shear zones and extensive development of mylonites.

Within the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex, the contacts between the different lithological units appear either to be unconformities or of tectonic origin. The contact between the Mofjellet or

Kjerringfjell Group and Lifjell Group, which is exposed south of Grasvatnet, most likely is tectonic, but more work is necessary to verify that.

The contact between the Lifjell Group and Kongsfjell Group has been established as tectonic, and imbrications and repetitions of units have been found in the southern part of Spjeltfjelldalen, while in the northern part of the valley, close to Grasvatnet, the contact seems to be sharp, but concordant without any signs of deformation. However, peak metamorphism (at least middle amphibolite facies) which was reached after the main nappe emplacement, has probably obliterated many structures. Further north, the contact is well exposed in the high mountain wall of Grasfjellet, and an amphibolite at the contact has a strongly developed schistosity. This is also the case for the immediately overlying garnet-mica schist. In a thin section of the amphibolite, a totally recrystallized texture is seen, but there is distinct banding between monomineralic amphibole and plagioclase-quartz lamina at mm scale. The banding has probably resulted from shear deformation.

The contact between the Anders Larsa and Kongsfjell Groups has been interpreted as both tectonic and primary - sedimentary. What seems to be clear is that lithologies in the Kongsfjell Group tend to wedge out against the contact and that there has been some movement at the contact, at least locally (e.g. Ramberg 1967). The contact has been followed in detail both at Gråfjell and at Bryggfjellet. At Gråfjell the contact is characterized by regional metamorphic skarn composed of mainly epidote and actinolite, whereas at Bryggfjellet about 3 km to the north, the contact is characterized by rusty schists with a very pronounced schistosity.

In the area between Bleikvatnet and Bryggfjelldalen, the contact between the Anders Larsa and Kongsfjell Groups is clearly discordant. Particularly in the area between Nordtuva and Tverrfjellet, immediately south of Okstindene, it is clear that a calcareous mica schist wedge out in the contact between the Anders Larsa marbles to the west and the Kongsfjell Group garnet-mica schist to the east. However, it is not possible to conclude if this discordance has a tectonic or a sedimentary origin.

The contact between the Kongsfjell Group and the Målvatnet Unit seems to be a sedimentary contact, probably also an unconformity. In the area between Kjennsvatnet and Målvatnet the contact is marked by a 25-75 cm thick calcite marble horizon (fig.39). This thin marble is followed for at least 3 km along the contact. Such a persistence of an incompetent marble is strongly in favor of a primary sedimentary contact. Following the contact from Leirskardalen to Målvatnet, the Målvatnet unit seems to cut through the Kongsfjell Group lithologies. For instance, the thick calcareous mica schist in Leirskardalen which is 500 m thick in the valley disappear at Grønfjellet, only 4 km to the north and the Målvatnet schists is instead in contact with garnet-mica schists. From this the contact seem to be a unconformity.



Figure 39: Thin marble unit (by the hammer), separating the Målvatn Unit from the Kongsfjell Group. The marble is overlain by Kongsfjell garnet-mica schist which is calcareous (upper two-third of photo). Hammershaft 35 cm. Locality: Foothills of Stolpfjellet (UTM 464300 7329950)

## DISCUSSION

### Origin of the lithologies

All the units in the area are dominated by lithologies of sedimentary origin, comprising mainly garnet-mica schists, calcareous mica schists, quartz-feldspathic schists and marbles. The schists are generally quartz-feldspar rich, but with variable contents of mica. The high content of feldspar show that the sediments are rather immature, and not transported too far from their sources.

The Anders Larsa Group and Lifjell Unit are characterized by thick layers of calcite and dolomite marbles, together with mica schists. The presence of the marbles implies a shallow marine environment, and the calcareous mica schists may represent metamorphosed marls.

The high contents of Al, K, Fe, Rb and Cr in the garnet-mica schists of the central part of the Kongsfjell Group, which also are kyanite rich, indicate that the sediments originally were more clay rich, and therefore deposited under low energy conditions. This, together with the limited presence of marbles, but high content of mica schists, imply that the Kongsfjell Group represents a deeper marine environment than the Anders Larsa Group / Lifjell Unit. The calcareous schists in the Kongsfjell Group could represent sediments which partly derived their carbonate content from the marbles in the Anders Larsa Group and that these carbonate rocks at a certain time were available for erosion. This would also explain that the calcareous schists only are found at the higher stratigraphic levels and close to the boundaries of the large sedimentary basin. Another possibility is that these schists could represent marly sediments.

The Målvatnet Unit is dominated by quartz-feldspathic schists and garnet-mica schists. Numerous intercalations of thin calcite marble horizons are found within the schist units, which together with a variable mineralogy and geochemistry, strongly indicate a sedimentary origin of the quartz-feldspathic schists. The high content of feldspar in most of these schists points to derivation from either gneissic basement rocks or felsic volcanics. Another possibility is waterlain felsic tuffs mixed up with clastic sediments.

Amphibolites are present in all the three major units in the area, but are more abundant in the Anders Larsa Group/Lifjell Unit and Kongsfjell Group than in the Målvatnet Unit. The large extent of the individual amphibolite horizons strongly indicate that they represent volcanic flows.

The geochemistry show that they are metabasalts to -andesites with a probable island arc to transitional MORB affinity. The Mofjellet amphibolites have a more typical island arc composition.

As mentioned above, the amphibolites are spatially associated with calcareous mica schists and are commonly present at the contact between calcareous mica schists and garnet-mica schists in the Kongsfjell Group. The calcareous mica schists in especially the Kongsfjell Group are found at specific stratigraphic levels, close to the Anders Larsa Group and Lifjell unit and as mentioned with a sharp contact to the garnet-mica schists. If the calcareous schists are erosional products from the marble units, faulting could have caused erosion of the marbles and could also be pathways for the volcanics. Faulting and subsequent erosion could also lead to formation of an unconformity between the garnet-mica schists and the calcareous schists.

The solitary ultramafic bodies found at one stratigraphic level in the Målvatnet Unit, represent an enigma. However, they are all found close to the contact to the Kongsfjell Group, which probably has been a zone of weakness in the crust.



The marbles indicate an age of the sedimentary rocks ranging from about 590-600 Ma. This age fits very well with the concordant U-Pb zircon age 576 +/- 7 Ma of the Umbukta Gabbro Complex (Senior & Andriessen 1990) which intrudes into the sedimentary Kjerringfjell Group east of Mofjellet, and an Rb/Sr whole-rock age of 572 +/- 32 Ma from the Dalselv metagranite (Marker 1983), also intruding metasediments of the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex. These ages give a minimum age of the sedimentary rocks in the area. The Sr-isotope ages of the marbles are also comparable with marbles of the overlying Helgeland Nappe Complex (Trønnes & Sundvold 1995).

In striking contrast to this is the concordant U-Pb zircon age of 481 +/- 2 Ma of the microcline gneiss associated with the Bleikvassli deposit (Larsen et. al. in prep.). As mentioned above, this gneiss is interpreted to be a metamorphosed alkali-syenite, which is probably not related to the mineralization at Bleikvassli. The intrusion probably ascended along a zone of weakness (the same as the mineralizing fluids ?) in the crust and might be related to late stages of the same tectonic and metamorphic event which formed eclogites in the Seve Nappes (Sm-Nd age of 505 Ma, Mørk et al. 1991).

The intrusive character of the microcline gneiss, has very important consequences for the exploitation of the Bleikvassli orebody. Typical exploration drill holes at the mine have been stopped after intersecting the microcline gneiss in the footwall of the deposit. The intrusion may very well have crosscut the orebody and ore might be present structurally below it.

### **Palaeotectonic environment**

Even though there are indications of tectonic contacts between some of the units in the Okstindene area, the movements along the individual contacts have probably been very limited, since no signs of extensive deformation have been found. This means that the different units have been close to each other in space and time. Taking into account the association of arc to MORB amphibolites with high amounts of continent-derived sediments, the most probable environment for formation of the Okstindene lithologies is in a spreading regime behind an ensialic arc. The Mofjellet volcanics could then be part of the island arc and the quartz-feldspathic schists of the Målvatnet Unit could have been derived from mainly felsic arc volcanics or maybe felsic tuffs intermixed with clastic material formed at the arc side of the backarc basin. The Kongsfjell Group could represent the deeper part of the backarc basin, while the Lifjell, Anders Larsa and the equivalent Plurdal Group could represent a shelf sequence on the adjacent continent.

### **IMPLICATIONS FOR PROSPECTING**

The indications of correlations between the Anders Larsa, Lifjell and Plurdal Groups are important for future prospecting in the area. The Bleikvassli deposit is found very close to the

contact between the Anders Larsa and the Kongsfjell Groups. This contact probably represent or is at least very close to the marginal fault zone of the sedimentary basin, which is a very favorable conduit for hydrothermal solutions and volcanics. Therefore, the contact between the Kongsfjell and Lifjell Unit all the way from Tustervatnet to Artfjellet and further up through Spjeltfjelldalen to Grasvatnet is very interesting and should be investigated in more detail. The presence of a strong geochemical anomaly at Grasvatnet, close to this contact is interesting and indeed, there are known mineralizations in the northern part of Spjeltfjelldalen at this contact. Adding to this is the extensive amphibolite horizon in the area.

The central part of the area consists of massive kyanite-garnet-mica schists. These schists probably represent the deeper part of the basin, which could contain large distal deposits. However, the lack of any signs of such deposits, and the general inaccessibility due to the alpine terrane and the presence of glaciers complicates prospecting of this area. Therefore future efforts should be concentrated to other areas.

The quartz-feldspathic schists at Stolpfjellet are very interesting because there are many similarities to the schists associated with the Bleikvassli deposit. Particularly interesting are the occurrences of kyanite schists and tourmalinites, which strongly indicate that hydrothermal activity has been present in the area.

### **Further work**

1) Processing of geochemical data: More than 200 samples from different lithologies have been collected during the summer 1995 and are at present analyzed by XRF and ICP. Especially have many samples been collected from the Målvatn Unit. REE analyses will also be done on the intrusive and volcanic rocks in the area. These analyses will further constrain the geological setting of the different units in the area.

2) Carbonates show that the sedimentary rocks in the area are 590-600 million years old. At least in one case, amphibolites have intruded the sedimentary rocks and also orthogneisses show crosscutting relationships with the sediments. Furthermore, the microcline gneiss associated with the Bleikvassli deposit has a magmatic age of 481 million years. From these relationships it is apparent that dating is fundamental for unraveling the relationships between the different units and the geological evolution of the Rödingsfjäll Nappe Complex.

Key lithologies for dating by the U-Pb zircon method are the quartz-feldspathic schists in the Kongsfjell Group at Kongsfjell which seems to be magmatic, the felsic orthogneisses in the Kongsfjell Group and Lifjell Unit/Anders Larsa Group and the acid metavolcanics in the Mofjell

Group. Some samples of amphibolites have been sent for Sm-Nd analyses and may give at least some time constraints on the metamorphism in the area.

3) More mapping is necessary in the northern part of the area, north of Kjennsvassfjellet and Målvatnet. This is a key area for understanding the exact structure of the major recumbent  $F_3$ -fold in the area and the structural/stratigraphic relationships between the Kongsfjell Group and the Målvatnet Unit.

4) The contact relationships between the supposed Mofjell Group and Lifjell Unit in the culmination in the northern part of Spjeltfjelldalen must be investigated. It is a possibility that it is not the Mofjell Group, but rather the Ørtfjell Group, which is present in the core of this structure.

5) Detailed mapping is necessary to sort out the reason for the strong geochemical anomaly in the northern part of Spjeltfjelldalen, close to Grasvatnet.

6) The extent of the quartz-fuchsite schist at Kviturdfjellet should be mapped, in order to assess whether it is associated with a larger mineralization, and the possible source of the high chromium content.

7) The occurrence of the cotecule horizon at Kongsfjell is promising and it could be connected to a larger sulfide mineralization. The zone should be mapped in detail (scale > 1:5000) and sampled in regular intervals to try to reveal any zonation in the Fe/Mn-ratio and content of base metals, which can help in finding out where the eventual mineralization is. Susceptibility measurements can be a great aid in mapping the cotecule horizon and reveal Fe/Mn zonation.

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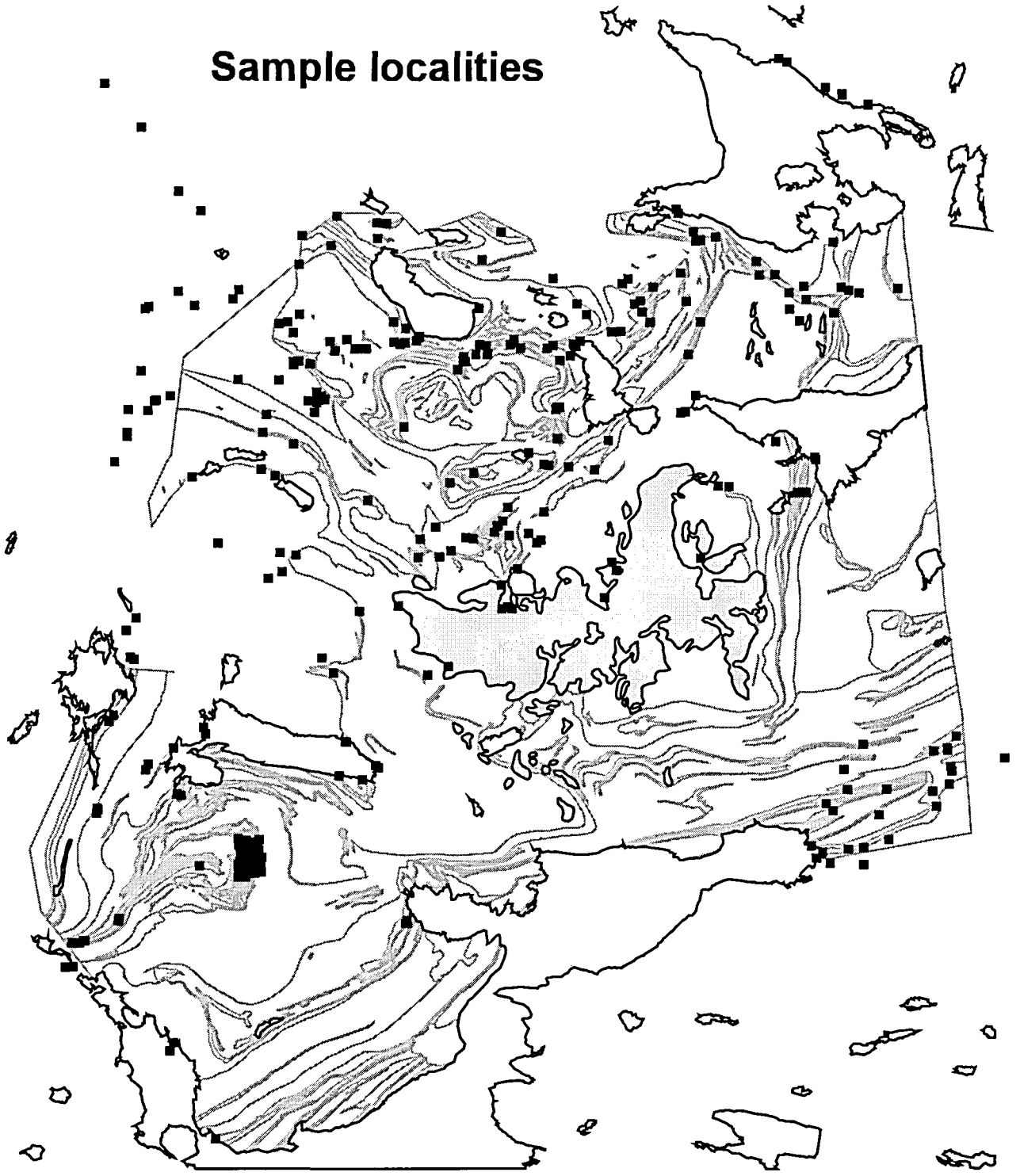
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# Sample localities



■ Samples

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	UTM-X	UTM-Y	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	TiO2	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	MnO	P2O5	Cl	F	Gl.tap	Sum
TB94019	amphibolite	452640	7321000	56.86	12.17	13.09	1.8	4.48	6.76	2.77	0.18	0.24	0.35	<0.10	0.12	0.39	99.08
TB94020	amphibolite	453200	7321280	71.66	13.73	5.69	0.86	1.88	0.91	0.4	2.89	0.05	0.11	<0.10	0.16	1.44	99.62
TB94024	amphibolite	460900	7322630	48.74	15.09	13.87	2.05	4.68	10.22	2.38	0.68	0.19	0.39	<0.10	0.19	0.62	98.91
TB94029	amphibolite	451410	7329080	56.64	17.99	9.12	1.08	3.88	2.83	1.1	4.2	0.15	0.21	<0.10	<0.10	1.44	98.65
TB94031	amphibolite	462680	7321400	46.34	15.01	9.94	1.04	11.95	10.16	2.16	0.46	0.16	0.09	<0.10	0.15	0.88	98.18
TB94036	amphibolite	463930	7325610	50.84	15.96	9.74	1.09	5.76	11.47	2.12	0.52	0.15	0.23	<0.10	0.14	0.64	98.51
TB94039	amphibolite	459950	7324900	47.5	18.66	8.9	1.31	5.61	11.83	3.02	0.44	0.13	0.27	<0.10	0.13	0.65	98.33
TB94051	amphibolite	474160	7324530	50.44	15.11	13.93	1.5	4.52	8.73	2.89	0.82	0.17	0.17	<0.10	0.19	0.6	98.87
TB94057	amphibolite	458670	7321860	44.11	15.36	14.13	2.48	7.66	10.87	2.13	0.31	0.19	0.27	<0.10	0.19	1.06	98.58
TB94062	amphibolite	470020	7331440	52.96	13.84	12.49	1.18	5.94	7.24	2.03	2.11	0.19	0.16	<0.10	0.17	0.54	98.68
TB94066	amphibolite	470020	7334730	51.12	14.83	11.55	2.18	6.27	5.61	2.74	3.32	0.16	0.35	<0.10	0.12	0.75	98.88
TB94302	amphibolite	467680	7331820	48.89	13.11	12.45	0.78	7.95	11.54	2.52	0.34	0.25	0.14	<0.10	0.18	1.02	98.98
RBL94049a	amphibolite	456320	7319680	50.99	14.7	14.05	1.42	4.9	8.65	3.75	0.54	0.21	0.14	<0.10	0.11	0.24	99.59
RBL94051	amphibolite	457000	7313390	51.09	14.29	14.27	1.59	5.97	7.59	3.96	0.27	0.21	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	0.42	99.79
RBL94052	amphibolite	457000	7313390	52.8	14.98	13.22	1.24	5.02	6.99	4.63	0.27	0.25	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	0.24	99.77
RBL94053	amphibolite	457090	7313310	51.78	14.72	12.45	1.4	6.42	7.99	3.82	0.28	0.2	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	0.34	99.54
RBL94054	amphibolite	456470	7312820	52.79	15.51	10.47	0.71	6.77	6.86	5.47	0.29	0.13	0.09	<0.10	<0.10	0.59	99.69
RBL94055	amphibolite	456470	7312820	52.57	15.21	11.69	1.1	5.94	6.24	5.67	0.28	0.11	0.15	<0.10	<0.10	0.48	99.45
RBL94056	amphibolite	455520	7312980	47.7	14.96	15.25	1.91	6.87	8.03	3.62	0.26	0.21	0.16	<0.10	0.11	0.55	99.52
RBL94057	amphibolite	455520	7312980	50.71	14.69	15.12	1.55	5.41	6.96	4.12	0.29	0.23	0.17	<0.10	0.12	0.34	99.58
RBL94061	amphibolite	453110	7322060	53.68	13.3	13.12	1.12	5.92	6.24	3.5	1.6	0.18	0.15	<0.10	0.14	0.93	99.75
RBL94064	amphibolite	456560	7330320	57.59	16.89	8.58	0.57	2.85	7.56	3.35	0.86	0.19	0.11	<0.10	<0.10	0.71	99.25
RBL94065	amphibolite	456360	7330320	57.28	16.65	9.48	0.58	4.07	6.57	3.35	1.04	0.11	0.15	<0.10	<0.10	0.48	99.78
RBL94080	amphibolite	464280	7326700	48.81	16.91	8.47	1.08	8.73	11.63	2.37	0.48	0.14	0.23	<0.10	0.11	0.58	99.41
RBL94090	amphibolite	462750	7328630	54.55	19.43	7.3	0.74	4.21	8.05	3.03	1.71	0.09	0.21	<0.10	<0.10	0.58	99.9
RBL94091	amphibolite	462750	7324630	51.31	15.77	9.24	0.68	7.36	11.24	1.62	0.81	0.13	0.16	<0.10	0.13	0.7	99.02
RBL94070	calc silicate	447720	7313230	52.99	10.13	5.84	0.66	8.25	15.97	2.55	0.47	0.12	0.19	<0.10	0.16	1.19	98.36
RBL94075	calc silicate	447640	7331920	51.15	12.27	8.42	1.3	6.03	14.39	3.14	0.84	0.13	0.34	<0.10	0.18	0.86	98.87
RBL94095	calc silicate	471430	7321460	52.49	13.87	15.14	3.32	5.9	5.93	0.38	0.75	0.29	0.55	<0.10	0.13	0.93	99.55
TB94014	calc. schist	462290	7319860	53.97	15.7	7.63	1.01	5.66	6.41	1.74	3.13	0.06	0.21	<0.10	0.14	2.74	98.26
TB94016	calc. schist	462040	7320740	53.55	16.16	7.72	0.87	5.5	5.8	1.61	3.62	0.07	0.2	<0.10	0.12	3.5	98.6
TB94022	calc. schist	458770	7322600	71.46	10.95	4.91	0.58	2.46	3.1	0.74	2.27	0.05	0.12	<0.10	<0.10	1.94	98.59
TB94032	calc. schist	463750	7323720	54.06	15.87	7.55	0.92	5.25	6.48	1.99	3.19	0.08	0.24	<0.10	0.11	3.16	98.79
TB94038	calc. schist	460910	7325300	56.85	13.15	6.35	0.77	4.05	8.32	1.53	2.15	0.08	0.19	<0.10	0.11	5.12	98.55
TB94050	calc. schist	473970	7324520	63.28	11.56	5.06	0.65	4.03	9.8	2.45	0.87	0.09	0.22	<0.10	<0.10	1.08	99.08
TB94058	calc. schist	459550	7321890	58.38	12.09	5.56	0.67	3.72	8.42	1.39	2.13	0.08	0.19	<0.10	0.13	5.51	98.13
TB94063	calc. schist	469200	7333410	56.96	14.09	6.88	0.8	4.94	9.43	1.53	2.84	0.09	0.22	<0.10	0.15	0.92	98.7
TB94064	calc. schist	469440	7332250	57.37	13.48	6.57	0.79	4.47	10.01	1.46	2.3	0.09	0.21	<0.10	0.14	1.42	98.16
TB94089	calc. schist	452570	7327660	59.59	16.21	6.74	0.94	3.88	2.54	2.85	3.53	0.04	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	2.22	98.72

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	UTM-X	UTM-Y	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	TiO2	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	MnO	P2O5	Cl	F	Gl.tap	Sum
TB94097	calc. schist	449570	7325130	63.4	13.23	6.72	0.85	4.04	3.58	2.22	2.96	0.11	0.2	<0.10	<0.10	1.34	98.64
RBL94062	calcareous mica s	458110	7327170	57.78	15.05	9.14	1.18	4.35	5.88	2.05	2.17	0.16	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	1.06	98.99
RBL94081	calcareous schist	463140	7326120	56.84	11.97	5.66	0.66	4.06	9.68	1.36	2.14	0.08	0.2	<0.10	<0.10	6.17	98.82
TB94025	calcite marble	462080	7323350	14.59	1.85	0.39	0.087	2.09	43.81	<0.10	0.687	0.029	0.22	<0.10	0.68		63.753
TB94043	calcite marble	466340	7326610	4.17	0.46	0.46	0.032	1.29	50.61	<0.10	0.142	0.019	0.23	<0.10	0.77		57.413
TB94044	calcite marble	464740	7325550	1.81	0.28	0.13	0.017	0.71	53.22	<0.10	0.082	0.012	0.28	<0.10	0.78		56.541
TB94045	calcite marble	465780	7325410	20.15	5.32	1.83	0.264	1.57	37.97	0.2	1.128	0.059	0.15	<0.10	0.58		68.641
TB94052	calcite marble	474290	7324530	2.41	0.34	0.16	0.033	0.29	53.84	<0.10	0.091	0.008	0.26	<0.10	0.76		57.432
TB94053	calcite marble	474320	7324520	1.57	0.18	0.09	0.026	0.36	53.7	0.12	0.025	0.008	0.19	<0.10	0.78		56.269
TB94054	calcite marble	462360	7322760	1.03	0.05	0.14	0.008	0.76	54.71	<0.10	0.021	0.016	0.16	<0.10	0.73		56.895
TB94055	calcite marble	461870	7323130	3.91	0.21	0.26	0.011	0.27	52.58	<0.10	0.068	0.023	0.27	<0.10	0.77		57.602
TB94056	calcite marble	461870	7323130	1.93	0.27	0.14	0.019	0.49	53.36	<0.10	0.081	0.019	0.28	<0.10	0.8		56.589
TB94065	calcite marble	469830	7334700	2.82	0.46	0.23	0.03	1.73	51.79	<0.10	0.164	0.004	0.24	<0.10	0.7		57.468
TB94067	calcite marble	470630	7334860	0.71	<0.01	0.07	<0.004	2.8	52.04	<0.10	<0.003	0.004	0.24	<0.10	0.8		55.864
TB94068	calcite marble	469730	7335060	0.22	0.05	0.11	0.006	1.5	53.4	<0.10	0.011	0.003	0.33	<0.10	0.76		55.63
TB94076	calcite marble	473500	7341920	1.13	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.46	54.63	<0.10	0.042	0.003	0.19	<0.10	0.8		56.685
TB94077	calcite marble	475050	7340900	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.005	1.34	53.83	<0.10	<0.003	<0.002	0.3	<0.10	0.77		55.675
TB94084	calcite marble	485140	7362660	4.14	0.87	0.42	0.057	1.37	50.61	<0.10	0.185	0.006	0.22	<0.10	0.72		57.878
TB94085	calcite marble	485110	7362510	0.34	0.05	0.12	0.007	0.49	54.92	<0.10	0.004	0.003	0.14	<0.10	0.82		56.074
TB94088	calcite marble	471110	7360730	2.58	0.31	0.19	0.018	0.62	52.94	<0.10	0.076	0.012	0.33	<0.10	0.78		57.076
TB94096	calcite marble	446920	7318900	3.09	0.57	0.31	0.048	0.83	51.72	0.18	0.149	0.006	0.17	<0.10	0.78		57.073
TB94098	calcite marble	445790	7311600	1.88	0.41	0.16	0.023	0.44	53.17	<0.10	0.134	0.005	0.28	<0.10	0.76		56.502
TB94075	calcite-dolomite m	473150	7342070	2.45	0.1	0.19	0.006	0.11	53.66	<0.10	0.022	0.004	0.28	<0.10	0.73		56.822
TB94095	calcite-dolomite m	447100	7317810	3	0.55	0.13	0.032	1.02	52.61	0.15	0.163	0.008	0.2	<0.10	0.79		57.863
TB94099	calcite-dolomite m	445750	7311670	1.14	0.16	0.08	0.018	7.62	47.17	<0.10	0.054	0.004	0.23	<0.10	0.69		56.476
TB94033	chert	463630	7322570	74.22	13.1	2.84	0.25	0.82	1.84	3.3	1.82	0.05	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	0.67	98.95
TB94047	dolomite marble	474720	7325840	1.68	0.02	0.05	<0.004	22.21	30.17	<0.10	<0.003	<0.002	0.15	<0.10	0.47		54.28
TB94048	dolomite marble	474660	7325950	0.5	0.09	0.13	<0.004	22.15	30.7	<0.10	0.014	<0.002	0.26	<0.10	0.48		53.844
TB94069	dolomite marble	469110	7335820	0.36	0.01	0.04	<0.004	22.06	31.08	<0.10	<0.003	<0.002	0.18	<0.10	0.43		53.73
TB94070	dolomite marble	469030	7335990	0.25	0.09	0.09	0.018	21.9	30.94	<0.10	<0.003	<0.002	0.2	<0.10	0.46		53.488
TB94078	dolomite marble	475730	7340630	7.17	<0.01	0.08	<0.004	21.26	29.71	<0.10	<0.003	<0.002	0.12	<0.10	0.47		58.34
TB94079	dolomite marble	476780	7340260	2.25	0.04	0.06	0.031	21.39	29.56	<0.10	<0.003	<0.002	0.13	<0.10	0.51		53.461
TB94080	dolomite marble	477450	7366340	0.35	0.04	0.05	0.005	22.4	30.8	<0.10	<0.003	0.004	0.16	<0.10	0.47		53.809
TB94081	dolomite marble	477490	7366090	8.57	<0.01	0.11	<0.004	20.3	28.39	<0.10	<0.003	0.017	0.12	<0.10	0.44		57.507
TB94082	dolomite marble	480670	7362770	0.69	<0.01	0.22	<0.004	21.67	30.25	<0.10	<0.003	0.009	0.13	<0.10	0.46		52.969
TB94083	dolomite marble	482210	7361250	1.02	0.24	0.09	0.013	22.09	30.73	<0.10	0.014	<0.002	0.12	<0.10	0.48		54.317
TB94087	dolomite marble	471010	7360710	1.23	0.06	0.35	<0.004	20.97	30.23	<0.10	<0.003	0.128	0.31	<0.10	0.5		53.278
TB94092	dolomite marble	446220	7315190	0.29	0.1	0.1	0.008	22.96	30.44	<0.10	0.056	<0.002	0.13	<0.10	0.46		54.084
TB94093	dolomite marble	446410	7315440	0.22	0.04	0.04	<0.004	22.23	30.59	<0.10	0.005	<0.002	0.14	<0.10	0.47		53.265



## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	UTM-X	UTM-Y	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	TiO2	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	MnO	P2O5	Cl	F	Gl.tap	Sum
TB94094	dolomite marble	447250	7317720	0.14	0.06	0.05	<0.004	21.91	30.99	<0.10	<0.003	<0.002	0.18	<0.10	0.46		53.33
TB94320	dolomite marble	445730	7311460	0.25	0.01	0.13	<0.004	22.85	30.79	<0.10	<0.003	<0.002	0.13	<0.10	0.44		54.16
RBL94071	dolomite marble	447820	7313450	53.86	5.92	2.29	0.29	13.06	19.45	1.62	0.09	0.02	0.47	<0.10	0.23	0.53	97.62
RBL94063	garnet gneiss	456090	7330330	54.75	22.56	6.79	0.65	1.83	6.02	3.54	1.71	0.02	0.21	<0.10	<0.10	0.68	98.76
RBL94073	gr-mica quartzite	450060	7314940	86.25	5.57	2.22	0.27	0.83	0.29	0.83	0.88	0.02	0.08	<0.10	<0.10	0.74	98
RBL94074	gr-mica quartzite	450140	7314680	81.33	8.49	4.24	0.4	1.21	0.65	0.63	1.12	0.06	0.11	<0.10	<0.10	0.81	99.05
RBL94045	gr-mica schist	454810	7317790	72.12	12.18	4.9	0.79	1.38	0.89	0.51	2.74	0.02	0.12	<0.10	<0.10	2.72	98.38
RBL94046	gr-mica schist	459080	7317080	54.1	21.41	9.84	1.03	3.31	0.91	1.27	4.81	0.24	0.14	<0.10	<0.10	1.85	98.9
RBL94047	gr-mica schist	459920	7317440	52.45	18.19	8.86	1.12	4.67	1.46	0.44	3.96	0.19	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	7.79	99.3
RBL94048	gr-mica schist	455300	7317175	54.19	18.49	9.15	1.15	4.97	2.48	1.5	4.1	0.08	0.25	<0.10	<0.10	1.73	98.09
RBL94094	gr.-mica schist	471360	7322900	59.97	18.08	8.67	0.85	3.64	1.97	1	3.52	0.27	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	1.41	99.54
RBL94098	gr.-mica schist	449550	7.7E+07	64.49	16.54	8.16	0.96	2.51	1.33	0.37	3.17	0.14	0.17	<0.10	<0.10	1.82	99.65
RBL94099	gr.-mica schist	449540	7311250	58.88	16.12	8	0.99	3.8	3.64	0.27	3.76	0.23	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	2.36	98.22
RBL94100	gr.-mica schist	449510	7311300	75.29	13.41	1.03	0.11	1.36	0.66	0.26	4.04	0.01	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	2.36	98.54
RBL94101	gr.-mica schist	449510	7311390	58.5	16.68	8.38	0.96	4.6	3.76	0.5	3.81	0.16	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	1.29	98.83
RBL94102	gr.-mica schist	449510	7311460	58.09	15.98	8.59	0.91	4.8	3.79	0.39	3.34	0.19	0.19	<0.10	<0.10	2.85	99.13
RBL94103	gr.-mica schist	449420	7311560	54.05	17.6	10.82	1.07	6.05	7.83	0.59	2.99	0.24	0.22	<0.10	0.13	-2.38	99.08
RBL94104	gr.-mica schist	449280	7311620	60.26	15.64	8.36	0.9	4.8	2.99	0.55	3.92	0.18	0.19	<0.10	<0.10	1.34	99.12
TB94015	graphite schist	462060	7319780	84.61	6.39	0.7	0.31	0.73	0.15	0.42	1.63	<0.01	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	3.1	98.06
RBL94068	graphite schist	455760	7330690	46.59	20.5	8.7	0.62	1.98	10.13	3.02	1.33	0.08	0.16	<0.10	0.12	4.28	97.39
TB94006	graphitic schist	449900	7309300	49.74	17.53	10.6	0.93	8.03	1.9	1.59	6.02	0.15	0.14	<0.10	0.19	1.88	98.5
TB94007	graphitic schist	449900	7309300	66.07	10.82	2.43	0.82	2.84	2.94	1.64	2.47	0.05	0.35	<0.10	<0.10	7.94	98.36
RBL94072	graphitic schist	448850	7314110	65.8	12.38	7.38	0.65	2.4	2.72	0.72	3.09	0.03	0.09	<0.10	0.21	3.33	98.59
RBL94087	graphitic schist	464350	7327970	46.46	21.02	8.54	1.3	4.03	6.41	1.8	4.68	0.04	0.45	<0.10	0.21	3.47	98.21
TB94012a	gt-mica schist	457870	7319900	59.98	18.21	7.71	0.94	2.89	0.47	0.83	4.17	0.07	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	3.52	98.93
TB94012b	gt-mica schist	457870	7319900	59.87	18.25	9.21	0.94	3.14	0.5	0.64	4.62	0.1	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	1.92	99.37
TB94013	gt-mica schist	462470	7319780	62.18	17.42	8.04	0.9	2.98	0.44	0.54	4.07	0.03	0.14	<0.10	<0.10	2.09	98.83
TB94017	gt-mica schist	462040	7320740	65.03	15.36	6.21	0.84	2.82	0.54	0.61	4.25	0.02	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	3.28	99.08
TB94021	gt-mica schist	453750	7321940	51.58	13.16	16.9	1.7	4.75	6.43	4.5	0.47	0.26	0.2	<0.10	<0.10	0.23	100.17
TB94026	gt-mica schist	459370	7323100	69.11	13.84	6.59	0.8	2.54	0.89	0.45	2.93	0.04	0.15	<0.10	<0.10	1.22	98.57
TB94040	gt-mica schist	466200	7320220	63.46	16.38	8.6	0.91	3.21	1.29	0.43	3.37	0.16	0.15	<0.10	<0.10	1.19	99.15
TB94041	gt-mica schist	466660	7321340	56.47	18.43	8.68	0.94	3.6	2.41	0.46	5.54	0.11	0.23	<0.10	0.21	1.97	98.85
TB94049	gt-mica schist	471210	7324760	60.53	16.13	7.71	0.88	4.59	3.49	0.37	3.92	0.16	0.22	<0.10	<0.10	1.54	99.54
TB94090	gt-mica schist	453660	7326460	61.22	14.52	7.47	0.91	3.84	4.53	1.63	2.92	0.23	0.21	<0.10	<0.10	1.34	98.82
RBL94086	kyanite schist	462840	7329040	80.48	10.28	1.15	0.09	1.64	1.03	2.03	0.86	0.01	0.01	<0.10	<0.10	0.84	98.43
RBL94096	kyanite schist	472190	7321300	75.54	13.03	2.33	0.11	3.12	0.67	1.12	1.98	0.03	0.01	<0.10	<0.10	0.94	98.9
RBL94105	kyanite schist	449280	7311720	64.21	19.31	2.23	0.13	3.89	0.45	1.75	5.12	0.02	0.04	<0.10	0.16	2.34	99.48
RBL94106	kyanite schist	449160	7311840	73.18	14.04	1.6	0.1	2.75	0.9	3.34	2.35	0.02	0.04	<0.10	<0.10	1.19	99.5
RBL94078	mantle gr achist	451180	7332320	64.91	14.34	7.04	0.84	3.55	2.97	1.79	2.75	0.12	0.14	<0.10	<0.10	0.72	99.16

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	UTM-X	UTM-Y	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	TiO2	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	MnO	P2O5	Cl	F	Gl.tap	Sum
RBL94069	mantle gr schist	455760	7330690	54.24	19.57	8.08	0.61	2.54	8.3	3.83	0.45	0.13	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	0.26	98.19
RBL94088	mantle gr. schist	463800	7328000	55.41	19.82	7.11	0.88	3.4	5.75	2.29	2.34	0.11	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	0.64	97.89
RBL94049b	marble w. graphit	455760	7314380	0.11	0.07	0.1	<0.01	22.99	30.71	<0.10	0.02	<0.01	0.04	<0.10	0.42	46.4	100.32
RBL94050	marble w. graphit	455820	7314360	2.77	0.58	0.22	0.04	0.35	52.96	<0.10	0.14	<0.01	0.12	<0.10	0.75	42.12	99.24
RBL94003	massive ore	430240	7383200	18.08	1.64	29.9	0.03	<0.01	0.05	0.55	0.54	0.01	<0.01	<0.10	0.59	34.03	84.48
TB94042	metagabbro	466480	7321670	47.52	15.12	14.65	3.01	5.02	6.43	3.46	1.63	0.3	0.39	<0.10	0.19	1.19	98.72
TB94028	mica schist	452910	7325170	57.79	17.01	7.23	0.91	2.18	4.36	4.31	3.13	0.12	0.23	<0.10	<0.10	1.5	98.77
TB94071	mica schist	466430	7331000	71.44	11.47	3.17	0.79	1.87	2.96	0.9	3.54	0.03	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	2.08	98.39
TB94072	mica schist	466800	7331020	71.69	11.19	5.86	0.88	2.28	1.38	2.14	2.66	0.05	0.07	<0.10	<0.10	0.78	98.96
RBL94077	microcline gneiss	448980	7332630	67.12	17.49	2.39	0.43	1.22	3.68	5.42	1.39	0.02	0.12	<0.10	<0.10	0.54	99.82
RBL94107A	microcline gneis	430240	7383200	68	8.39	1.21	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.97	5	<0.01	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	1.12	84.95
RBL94108	microcline gneis	430240	7383200	65.47	17.13	2.86	0.47	0.32	1.18	4.08	7.34	0.02	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	0.5	99.55
RBL94005	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	67.64	17.3	1.73	0.22	1.73	0.59	2.46	5.25	<0.01	0.05	<0.10	<0.10	1.82	98.79
RBL94006	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	72.11	14.47	1.59	0.19	2.61	0.47	1.31	4.82	<0.01	0.04	<0.10	<0.10	1.7	99.32
RBL94007	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	68.22	17.19	2.75	0.42	0.45	1.02	6.15	3.11	0.02	0.14	<0.10	<0.10	0.57	100.03
RBL94008	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	62.63	18.1	4.2	0.43	0.9	0.76	2.76	8.61	0.02	0.17	<0.10	<0.10	0.91	99.48
RBL94009	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	61.25	18.83	4.77	0.44	2.15	1.66	2	6.46	0.02	0.15	<0.10	<0.10	1.86	99.58
RBL94010	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	58.82	18.7	4.7	0.43	2.54	1.3	2.49	8.89	0.02	0.16	<0.10	0.1	0.96	99.02
RBL94011	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	60.52	18.66	4.13	0.43	1.73	0.91	1.94	8.69	0.01	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	1.38	98.56
RBL94012	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	60.66	18.71	3.9	0.44	1.25	0.84	2.21	9.38	0.02	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	1.15	98.72
RBL94013	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	65.2	16.85	2.99	0.35	0.3	0.79	3.48	8.45	0.02	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	0.49	99.08
RBL94014	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	64.91	17.72	2.65	0.42	0.33	0.85	3.57	9.23	0.02	0.17	<0.10	<0.10	0.32	100.19
RBL94015	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	66.23	16.54	2.43	0.4	0.3	0.96	3.55	8.11	0.02	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	0.31	98.98
RBL94016	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	66.81	16.54	2.08	0.4	0.28	1.09	3.48	8.11	0.02	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	0.3	99.29
RBL94017	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	63.9	17.43	2.25	0.45	0.28	0.97	3.03	9.62	0.02	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	0.31	98.45
RBL94018	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	63.27	17.63	2.39	0.38	0.28	1	3.06	9.72	0.02	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	0.29	98.19
RBL94019	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	61.63	18.26	2.92	0.45	0.43	1.29	3.2	9.81	0.02	0.19	<0.10	<0.10	0.4	98.61
RBL94020	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	63.17	17.89	2.27	0.38	0.25	1.09	3.37	9.43	0.02	0.15	<0.10	<0.10	0.4	98.43
RBL94021	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	63.66	17.69	2.6	0.38	0.26	1.17	3.79	8.74	0.02	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	0.34	98.8
RBL94022	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	62.88	17.64	2.63	0.38	0.28	1.24	3.47	8.99	0.02	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	0.68	98.37
RBL94023	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	66.87	15.98	2.04	0.35	0.24	1.29	3.51	7.51	0.01	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	0.7	98.62
RBL94024	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	66.37	16.37	2.02	0.36	0.25	1.3	3.51	7.83	0.02	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	0.69	98.85
RBL94025	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	67.2	16.3	2.02	0.32	0.23	1.2	3.71	7.28	0.01	0.11	<0.10	<0.10	0.69	99.07
RBL94026	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	66.44	16.43	2.05	0.33	0.26	1.16	3.49	7.85	0.02	0.12	<0.10	<0.10	0.75	98.89
RBL94027	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	67.04	16.82	1.97	0.34	0.25	0.54	3.14	8.7	<0.01	0.15	<0.10	<0.10	0.51	99.45
RBL94028	microcline gneiss	430240	7383200	66.23	16.61	2.38	0.4	0.33	0.8	3.67	7.73	0.02	0.15	<0.10	<0.10	0.54	98.86
RBL94029	microcline gneiss	430380	7382935	65.34	16.6	3.28	0.39	0.61	0.61	3.19	7.96	0.02	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	0.51	98.67
RBL94030	microcline gneiss	430270	7383175	66.06	16.86	2.29	0.37	0.31	0.67	3.34	8.14	0.02	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	0.6	98.79
RBL94031	microcline gneiss	430295	7383165	61.48	19.07	3.43	0.45	1.96	1.85	3.96	5.51	0.03	0.17	<0.10	<0.10	1.11	99.02

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	UTM-X	UTM-Y	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	TiO2	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	MnO	P2O5	Cl	F	Gl.tap	Sum
RBL94032	microcline gneiss	430300	7383140	67.9	16.04	1.69	0.34	0.22	0.51	2.96	8.54	0.01	0.11	<0.10	<0.10	0.37	98.68
RBL94033	microcline gneiss	430310	7383130	77.05	12.06	0.69	0.16	0.13	0.62	3.6	4.16	<0.01	0.05	<0.10	<0.10	0.28	98.81
RBL94034	microcline gneiss	430300	7383110	63.69	17.27	3.5	0.4	0.39	0.86	3.13	9.1	0.02	0.17	<0.10	<0.10	0.33	98.85
RBL94035	microcline gneiss	430305	7383090	64.22	17.76	2.28	0.34	0.27	0.86	3.78	8.7	0.02	0.12	<0.10	<0.10	0.36	98.71
RBL94036	microcline gneiss	430305	7383060	66.06	16.69	2.37	0.36	0.27	0.49	3.33	8.49	0.01	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	0.43	98.62
RBL94037	microcline gneiss	430300	7383050	63.86	18.18	1.3	0.39	0.74	1.27	2.47	9.03	0.03	0.16	<0.10	<0.10	1.15	98.58
RBL94038	microcline gneiss	430355	7382970	78.19	11.2	1.92	0.08	0.24	0.22	2.28	3.06	<0.01	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	1.32	98.54
RBL94039	microcline gneiss	430380	7382935	62.94	18.4	3.02	0.34	1.52	0.94	1.76	8.62	0.01	0.11	<0.10	<0.10	1.39	99.06
RBL94058	microcline gneiss	430305	7383060	65.05	17.13	2.25	0.38	0.3	1.1	3.66	8.35	0.02	0.18	<0.10	<0.10	0.69	99.1
RBL94059	microcline gneiss	430305	7383060	65.54	17.27	1.35	0.29	0.23	0.66	2.96	9.78	<0.01	0.14	<0.10	<0.10	0.48	98.71
RBL94060	microcline gneiss	430305	7383060	64.35	17.28	2.16	0.42	0.33	1.32	3.36	8.46	0.02	0.19	<0.10	<0.10	0.85	98.73
RBL94001	muscovite schist	430240	7383200	70.53	15.81	2.24	0.21	1.4	0.25	2.48	4.23	<0.01	0.04	<0.10	<0.10	2.12	99.31
RBL94002	muscovite schist	430240	7383200	72.67	14.4	1.62	0.18	2.18	0.29	2.4	3.95	<0.01	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	1.63	99.35
RBL94004	muscovite schist	430240	7383200	68.5	13.77	3.95	0.16	0.84	1.1	2.23	3.29	<0.01	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	2.93	96.82
RBL94259	ortho gneiss			77.37	12.28	0.91	0.07	0.21	0.21	5.97	1.5	0.02	0.01	<0.10	<0.10	0.42	98.99
RBL94260	ortho gneiss			71.99	15.09	2.34	0.11	0.15	1.12	3.7	3.73	0.04	0.04	<0.10	<0.10	1.23	99.54
RBL94261	ortho gneiss			77.06	11.94	0.28	0.06	0.17	1.01	2.39	4.19	0.01	0.01	<0.10	<0.10	1.3	98.43
RBL94076	po-skarn	447770	7332010	53.58	14.75	10.6	0.7	2.13	9.02	4.43	1	0.08	0.37	<0.10	0.11	1.51	98.17
RBL94097	psammitic schist	473460	7321400	82.56	7.72	3.92	0.55	0.63	0.13	0.27	1.6	0.07	0.09	<0.10	<0.10	1.19	98.73
TB94303	quartz-mica schis	467360	7332160	88.3	4.4	1.88	0.24	0.91	0.2	0.23	1.31	0.05	0.04	<0.10	<0.10	0.85	98.41
TB94027	quartzite	452350	7325440	92.05	2.62	0.9	0.16	0.31	0.39	0.2	0.95	<0.01	0.14	<0.10	<0.10	0.53	98.24
RBL94079	quartzite	451420	7332680	78.03	11.4	1.84	0.12	0.48	1.42	0.92	3.16	0.02	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	1.89	99.32
RBL94040	qz-flid schist	451625	7309650	70.03	14.14	2.81	0.12	4.33	1.85	1.66	3.17	0.03	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	1.21	99.38
RBL94041	qz-flid schist	451625	7309650	78.6	11.7	0.87	0.08	0.57	0.76	2.56	2.45	0.01	0.01	<0.10	<0.10	1.22	98.83
RBL94042	qz-flid schist	451625	7309650	75.32	12.29	1.78	0.08	2.12	0.91	2.7	2.43	0.02	0.01	<0.10	<0.10	1.09	98.77
RBL94043	qz-flid schist	451625	7309650	68.54	14.75	3.96	0.1	3.52	1.24	3.99	2.46	0.02	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	1	99.6
RBL94044	qz-flid schist	449900	7309300	73.96	14.74	1.73	0.18	1.08	0.2	0.66	4.07	0.04	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	1.96	98.65
RBL94082	qz-flid schist	464300	7329260	73.57	12.94	2.52	0.28	1.09	3.54	2	2.15	0.09	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	0.82	99.12
RBL94084	qz-flid schist	462890	7329040	75.94	13.12	1.29	0.11	1.22	1.6	2.89	2.24	0.03	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	1.06	99.52
RBL94089	qz-flid schist	462950	7324330	77.09	11.56	1.43	0.1	0.4	1.25	1.15	4.87	0.02	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	0.79	98.68
RBL94092	qz-flid schist	462260	7329570	69.65	17.32	1.17	0.14	0.69	0.2	4.18	3.66	0.01	0.01	<0.10	<0.10	1.62	98.66
RBL94093	qz-flid schist	472140	7322780	70.34	15.85	2.46	0.22	1.38	0.5	3.2	4.58	0.05	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	1.21	99.81
TB94018	qz-fsp gneiss	456640	7324190	76.8	14.22	0.65	0.05	0.48	0.12	0.43	3.75	<0.01	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	1.96	98.48
TB94023	qz-fsp gneiss	460600	7322660	78.01	12.66	1.24	0.08	0.19	0.3	3.82	2.05	0.05	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	1.08	99.48
TB94037	qz-fsp gneiss	463750	7325640	77.54	12.62	1.19	0.08	0.16	0.93	2.93	2.37	0.06	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	0.89	98.79
TB94304	qz-fsp gneiss	467100	7333150	75.16	11.06	5.89	1.29	0.99	0.29	0.21	2.46	0.09	0.06	<0.10	<0.10	1.13	98.63
TB94001	qz-fsp schist	449900	7309300	74.16	11.61	1.44	0.09	1.05	1.34	1.09	5.97	0.04	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	1.74	98.56
TB94000	qz-fsp schist	449900	7309300	70.86	12.28	1.59	0.1	1.38	1.77	0.57	7.31	0.04	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	2.17	98.11
TB94003	qz-fsp schist	449900	7309300	72.83	12.17	1.44	0.12	0.78	1.06	0.56	7.84	0.03	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	1.24	98.1

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	UTM-X	UTM-Y	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	TiO2	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	MnO	P2O5	Cl	F	Gl.tap	Sum
TB94004	qz-fsp schist	449900	7309300	50.58	16.77	10.98	1.39	5.95	4.78	2.64	4.13	0.15	0.5	<0.10	0.17	0.76	98.64
TB94005	qz-fsp schist	449900	7309300	66.69	15.77	3.14	0.36	3.06	2.81	4.26	2.19	0.05	0.11	<0.10	<0.10	0.63	99.07
TB94008	qz-fsp schist	449900	7309300	71.82	15.28	1.98	0.16	1.1	0.39	<0.10	5.87	0.04	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	2.04	98.78
TB94009	qz-fsp schist	449900	7309300	73.57	13.81	1.97	0.15	1.42	0.77	0.28	4.85	0.05	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	1.82	98.71
TB94010	qz-fsp schist	449900	7309300	73.95	13.79	1.85	0.15	0.51	1.3	1.39	3.73	0.07	0.03	<0.10	<0.10	1.32	98.08
TB94011	qz-fsp schist	449900	7309300	71.85	15.82	2.04	0.16	1.02	0.39	0.15	5.07	0.04	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	2.32	98.9
TB94046	qz-fsp schist	473090	7326590	65.88	12.26	5.04	0.86	3.3	5	1.28	2.67	0.09	0.14	<0.10	<0.10	1.59	98.11
TB94073	qz-fsp schist	467980	7331410	71.34	13.99	3.02	0.37	0.85	0.57	1.89	5.19	0.03	0.09	<0.10	<0.10	1.18	98.52
TB94074	qz-fsp schist	468110	7332830	68.59	12.8	6	1.16	2.18	1.71	2.29	2.97	0.07	0.21	<0.10	<0.10	0.94	98.93
TB94301	qz-fsp schist	467590	7332280	60	18.56	8.54	0.95	2.71	0.96	1.3	4.02	0.14	0.13	<0.10	<0.10	1.87	99.19
TB94305	qz-fsp schist	466880	7332960	76.27	13.05	1.41	0.08	0.58	0.55	1.09	4.17	0.01	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	1.49	98.71
TB94034	qz-mica schist	463460	7322470	79.68	7.13	4.27	0.43	1.28	0.56	0.28	2.05	0.02	0.09	<0.10	<0.10	2.39	98.18
TB94035	qz-mica schist	462290	7323900	84.63	4.31	3.39	0.22	0.85	0.56	0.61	1.02	0.03	0.04	<0.10	<0.10	3.06	98.72
RBL94085	toumalinit	462840	7329040	67.72	17.41	1.19	0.17	4.26	1.74	2.07	0.29	0.02	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	1.9	96.78



## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	S	Ba	Sb	Sn	Cd	Ag	Ga	Zn	Cu	Ni	Yb	Co	Ce	La	Nd
TB94019	amphibolite	<0.10	31	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	116	61	21	< 10	37	63	14	< 10
TB94020	amphibolite	<0.10	78	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	128	59	27	< 10	46	88	21	< 10
TB94024	amphibolite	<0.10	246	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	22	109	62	39	< 10	40	57	18	11
TB94029	amphibolite	<0.10	587	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	23	106	30	58	< 10	26	80	46	39
TB94031	amphibolite	<0.10	45	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	70	100	327	< 10	59	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94036	amphibolite	<0.10	156	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	69	87	89	< 10	44	14	< 10	< 10
TB94039	amphibolite	<0.10	84	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	67	12	69	< 10	37	< 10	15	< 10
TB94051	amphibolite	<0.10	1014	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	23	112	48	20	< 10	40	19	< 10	< 10
TB94057	amphibolite	<0.10	36	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	26	108	27	58	< 10	52	30	< 10	< 10
TB94062	amphibolite	<0.10	308	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	172	100	103	< 10	42	57	27	12
TB94066	amphibolite	<0.10	365	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	22	110	< 5	73	< 10	40	78	35	37
TB94302	amphibolite	<0.10	78	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	113	88	74	< 10	50	18	12	< 10
RBL94049a	amphibolite	<0.10	47	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	101	90	22	< 10	44	24	14	< 10
RBL94051	amphibolite	<0.10	37	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	108	< 5	23	< 10	42	22	< 10	< 10
RBL94052	amphibolite	<0.10	41	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	93	21	17	< 10	43	27	< 10	< 10
RBL94053	amphibolite	<0.10	47	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	78	82	41	< 10	39	21	< 10	< 10
RBL94054	amphibolite	<0.10	120	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	36	< 5	40	< 10	29	25	< 10	< 10
RBL94055	amphibolite	<0.10	86	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	42	150	39	< 10	36	51	26	< 10
RBL94056	amphibolite	<0.10	41	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	113	184	50	< 10	48	38	< 10	< 10
RBL94057	amphibolite	<0.10	48	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	76	57	11	< 10	41	37	11	< 10
RBL94061	amphibolite	<0.10	235	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	118	< 5	50	< 10	45	69	19	< 10
RBL94064	amphibolite	<0.10	174	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	84	15	< 5	< 10	26	24	< 10	< 10
RBL94065	amphibolite	<0.10	118	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	88	21	< 5	< 10	26	20	12	< 10
RBL94080	amphibolite	<0.10	145	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	59	40	136	< 10	39	21	14	< 10
RBL94090	amphibolite	<0.10	318	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	61	134	25	< 10	18	51	15	18
RBL94091	amphibolite	<0.10	189	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	81	87	106	< 10	41	36	19	< 10
RBL94070	calc silicate	<0.10	243	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	12	95	< 5	30	< 10	15	61	32	20
RBL94075	calc silicate	1.18	168	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	114	83	58	< 10	20	94	46	29
RBL94095	calc silicate	<0.10	94	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	24	193	20	6	< 10	40	148	59	57
TB94014	calc. schist	<0.10	488	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	102	26	83	< 10	25	85	46	35
TB94016	calc. schist	<0.10	521	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	18	106	41	85	< 10	22	68	43	33
TB94022	calc. schist	0.49	298	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	12	87	32	38	< 10	12	43	28	21
TB94032	calc. schist	<0.10	460	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	18	101	10	71	< 10	23	74	42	31
TB94038	calc. schist	<0.10	357	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	83	38	71	< 10	17	51	36	27
TB94050	calc. schist	<0.10	192	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	11	53	48	52	< 10	11	42	25	20
TB94058	calc. schist	<0.10	318	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	76	23	52	< 10	11	36	24	22
TB94063	calc. schist	<0.10	462	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	86	13	85	< 10	21	61	37	26
TB94064	calc. schist	<0.10	393	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	85	44	74	< 10	16	51	46	26
TB94089	calc. schist	0.67	805	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	90	86	82	< 10	33	< 10	12	< 10

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	S	Ba	Sb	Sn	Cd	Ag	Ga	Zn	Cu	Ni	Yb	Co	Ce	La	Nd
TB94097	calc. schist	<0.10	312	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	18	79	43	35	< 10	14	56	29	24
RBL94062	calcareous mica s	0.19	293	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	103	37	41	< 10	27	77	39	24
RBL94081	calcareous schist	<0.10	343	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	68	24	54	< 10	14	52	34	27
TB94025	calcite marble	<0.10	260	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	53	6	6	16	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94043	calcite marble	<0.10	36	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	10	8	< 5	16	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94044	calcite marble	<0.10	35	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	9	6	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94045	calcite marble	0.41	175	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	8	6	7	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13
TB94052	calcite marble	<0.10	44	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	19	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94053	calcite marble	<0.10	35	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	11	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94054	calcite marble	<0.10	37	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94055	calcite marble	<0.10	50	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94056	calcite marble	<0.10	74	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	6	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94065	calcite marble	<0.10	48	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94067	calcite marble	<0.10	28	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	11	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94068	calcite marble	<0.10	34	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94076	calcite marble	<0.10	45	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	18	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94077	calcite marble	<0.10	39	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94084	calcite marble	<0.10	96	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94085	calcite marble	<0.10	63	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	6	7	12	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94088	calcite marble	<0.10	54	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94096	calcite marble	<0.10	50	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94098	calcite marble	<0.10	39	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94075	calcite-dolomite m	<0.10	41	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	12	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94095	calcite-dolomite m	<0.10	38	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	5	5	16	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94099	calcite-dolomite m	<0.10	36	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	12	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94033	chert	<0.10	383	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	18	72	13	< 5	< 10	< 10	117	51	43
TB94047	dolomite marble	<0.10	22	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94048	dolomite marble	<0.10	21	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94069	dolomite marble	<0.10	19	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94070	dolomite marble	<0.10	22	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94078	dolomite marble	<0.10	22	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94079	dolomite marble	<0.10	26	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	6	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94080	dolomite marble	<0.10	27	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94081	dolomite marble	<0.10	23	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94082	dolomite marble	<0.10	20	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94083	dolomite marble	<0.10	25	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94087	dolomite marble	<0.10	23	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94092	dolomite marble	<0.10	24	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94093	dolomite marble	<0.10	22	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	S	Ba	Sb	Sn	Cd	Ag	Ga	Zn	Cu	Ni	Yb	Co	Ce	La	Nd
TB94094	dolomite marble	<0.10	22	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94320	dolomite marble	<0.10	18	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
RBL94071	dolomite marble	<0.10	83	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	84	8	30	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	16
RBL94063	garnet gneiss	<0.10	1378	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	69	9	29	< 10	< 10	36	24	13
RBL94073	gr-mica quartzite	<0.10	274	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	30	15	9	< 10	< 10	12	< 10	< 10
RBL94074	gr-mica quartzite	<0.10	523	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	46	10	17	< 10	< 10	23	18	12
RBL94045	gr-mica schist	0.22	407	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	60	10	6	< 10	< 10	51	31	25
RBL94046	gr-mica schist	<0.10	628	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	29	136	9	65	< 10	32	138	72	49
RBL94047	gr-mica schist	<0.10	476	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	22	124	< 5	52	< 10	30	123	70	45
RBL94048	gr-mica schist	<0.10	505	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	23	126	63	36	< 10	20	70	32	23
RBL94094	gr.-mica schist	<0.10	473	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	98	7	47	< 10	30	92	51	28
RBL94098	gr.-mica schist	<0.10	530	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	117	12	27	< 10	12	11	< 10	< 10
RBL94099	gr.-mica schist	0.16	771	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	18	112	30	35	< 10	17	93	55	37
RBL94100	gr.-mica schist	<0.10	421	< 10	12	< 10	< 10	15	57	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	116	60	62
RBL94101	gr.-mica schist	<0.10	503	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	112	53	51	< 10	31	105	53	42
RBL94102	gr.-mica schist	<0.10	646	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	103	25	48	< 10	23	79	43	32
RBL94103	gr.-mica schist	<0.10	491	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	109	110	56	< 10	28	118	61	34
RBL94104	gr.-mica schist	<0.10	721	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	23	100	9	49	< 10	26	115	68	52
TB94015	graphite schist	0.1	291	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	6	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
RBL94068	graphite schist	5.01	1477	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	18	97	40	7	< 10	18	22	11	< 10
TB94006	graphitic schist	0.85	1037	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	25	464	147	37	< 10	44	45	32	19
TB94007	graphitic schist	0.31	1020	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	10	46	10	5	< 10	< 10	< 10	11	12
RBL94072	graphitic schist	3.37	455	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	116	124	35	< 10	18	103	61	39
RBL94087	graphitic schist	4.68	1281	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	22	132	45	18	< 10	28	63	31	35
TB94012a	gt-mica schist	<0.10	515	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	86	26	39	< 10	18	117	102	69
TB94012b	gt-mica schist	<0.10	607	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	26	112	50	45	< 10	26	77	22	23
TB94013	gt-mica schist	<0.10	424	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	24	98	60	32	< 10	18	47	36	30
TB94017	gt-mica schist	1.56	415	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	124	40	37	< 10	15	< 10	< 10	14
TB94021	gt-mica schist	<0.10	394	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	63	17	15	< 10	< 10	28	< 10	11
TB94026	gt-mica schist	0.16	349	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	96	32	27	< 10	14	79	43	31
TB94040	gt-mica schist	<0.10	553	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	122	17	34	< 10	20	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94041	gt-mica schist	<0.10	659	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	25	128	5	42	< 10	23	102	62	46
TB94049	gt-mica schist	<0.10	525	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	85	< 5	37	< 10	20	103	54	44
TB94090	gt-mica schist	<0.10	354	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	96	23	46	< 10	24	57	30	23
RBL94086	kyanite schist	<0.10	423	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	59	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
RBL94096	kyanite schist	<0.10	105	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	78	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	134	42	38
RBL94105	kyanite schist	<0.10	159	< 10	16	< 10	< 10	21	108	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	65	19	28
RBL94106	kyanite schist	<0.10	68	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	95	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	63	20	23
RBL94078	mantle gr achist	<0.10	486	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	87	11	63	< 10	20	74	27	23

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	S	Ba	Sb	Sn	Cd	Ag	Ga	Zn	Cu	Ni	Yb	Co	Ce	La	Nd
RBL94069	mantle gr schist	<0.10	226	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	67	7	7	< 10	19	21	14	< 10
RBL94088	mantle gr. schist	<0.10	7535	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	98	43	29	< 10	34	< 10	24	< 10
RBL94049b	marble w. graphit	<0.10	20	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
RBL94050	marble w. graphit	<0.10	55	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	6	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
RBL94003	massive ore	36.4	< 10	29	168	220	< 10	50	91000	588	21	< 10	35	138	44	31
TB94042	metagabbro	<0.10	904	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	23	124	19	21	< 10	38	88	32	35
TB94028	mica schist	<0.10	767	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	115	7	< 5	< 10	< 10	115	47	47
TB94071	mica schist	<0.10	607	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	19	10	10	< 10	< 10	62	39	43
TB94072	mica schist	<0.10	720	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	65	27	20	< 10	11	51	23	26
RBL94077	microcline gneiss	<0.10	249	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	60	10	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
RBL94107A	microcline gneis	2.49	257	64	< 10	16	198	83	103	12000	< 5	< 10	< 10	81	15	64
RBL94108	microcline gneis	<0.10	534	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	50	36	< 5	< 10	< 10	207	137	113
RBL94005	microcline gneiss	0.15	278	< 10	11	< 10	< 10	19	318	40	< 5	< 10	< 10	166	94	82
RBL94006	microcline gneiss	<0.10	147	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	184	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	53	27	33
RBL94007	microcline gneiss	<0.10	250	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	67	< 5	15	< 10	< 10	238	131	81
RBL94008	microcline gneiss	<0.10	564	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	69	< 5	16	< 10	< 10	239	175	129
RBL94009	microcline gneiss	<0.10	510	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	273	< 5	6	< 10	< 10	188	124	85
RBL94010	microcline gneiss	<0.10	739	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	18	121	29	6	< 10	< 10	208	145	117
RBL94011	microcline gneiss	<0.10	674	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	89	< 5	14	< 10	< 10	224	156	125
RBL94012	microcline gneiss	<0.10	652	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	18	97	< 5	10	< 10	< 10	265	200	159
RBL94013	microcline gneiss	<0.10	513	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	88	12	< 5	< 10	< 10	213	154	129
RBL94014	microcline gneiss	<0.10	618	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	80	< 5	15	< 10	< 10	215	174	139
RBL94015	microcline gneiss	<0.10	515	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	71	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	194	139	112
RBL94016	microcline gneiss	<0.10	563	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	35	< 5	18	< 10	< 10	204	147	123
RBL94017	microcline gneiss	<0.10	645	< 10	13	< 10	< 10	16	41	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	209	161	142
RBL94018	microcline gneiss	<0.10	619	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	48	7	< 5	11	< 10	189	145	120
RBL94019	microcline gneiss	<0.10	617	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	80	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	219	170	145
RBL94020	microcline gneiss	<0.10	563	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	48	< 5	18	< 10	< 10	204	155	133
RBL94021	microcline gneiss	<0.10	496	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	50	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	211	152	129
RBL94022	microcline gneiss	<0.10	542	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	46	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	203	144	123
RBL94023	microcline gneiss	<0.10	466	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	18	42	< 5	16	< 10	< 10	199	134	112
RBL94024	microcline gneiss	<0.10	469	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	47	< 5	12	< 10	< 10	202	142	116
RBL94025	microcline gneiss	<0.10	430	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	40	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	200	141	111
RBL94026	microcline gneiss	<0.10	494	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	37	< 5	10	14	< 10	216	161	120
RBL94027	microcline gneiss	<0.10	590	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	18	26	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	104	68	69
RBL94028	microcline gneiss	<0.10	628	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	45	< 5	13	< 10	< 10	217	167	133
RBL94029	microcline gneiss	<0.10	904	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	26	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	164	57	56
RBL94030	microcline gneiss	<0.10	584	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	55	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	231	224	154
RBL94031	microcline gneiss	<0.10	624	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	87	< 5	15	11	< 10	298	206	136



## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	S	Ba	Sb	Sn	Cd	Ag	Ga	Zn	Cu	Ni	Yb	Co	Ce	La	Nd
RBL94032	microcline gneiss	<0.10	884	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	45	< 5	9	< 10	< 10	152	122	98
RBL94033	microcline gneiss	<0.10	227	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	29	5	6	< 10	< 10	44	27	28
RBL94034	microcline gneiss	<0.10	623	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	46	< 5	12	< 10	< 10	87	51	44
RBL94035	microcline gneiss	<0.10	506	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	47	< 5	9	< 10	< 10	170	90	67
RBL94036	microcline gneiss	<0.10	587	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	49	< 5	11	< 10	< 10	214	115	108
RBL94037	microcline gneiss	<0.10	1118	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	43	18	12	< 10	< 10	80	67	56
RBL94038	microcline gneiss	<0.10	175	< 10	13	< 10	< 10	14	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	22	13	12
RBL94039	microcline gneiss	<0.10	540	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	45	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	156	106	72
RBL94058	microcline gneiss	<0.10	501	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	23	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	209	148	126
RBL94059	microcline gneiss	<0.10	740	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	14	< 5	7	< 10	< 10	105	82	70
RBL94060	microcline gneiss	<0.10	637	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	35	6	8	< 10	< 10	201	158	125
RBL94001	muscovite schist	0.2	155	< 10	49	< 10	< 10	20	838	32	6	< 10	< 10	68	39	34
RBL94002	muscovite schist	<0.10	132	< 10	24	< 10	< 10	14	117	15	< 5	< 10	< 10	81	42	42
RBL94004	muscovite schist	0.59	252	25	36	< 10	30	30	3669	199	7	< 10	< 10	69	39	34
RBL94259	ortho gneiss	<0.10	55	< 10	< 10	12	< 10	13	13	18	< 5	< 10	< 10	23	< 10	13
RBL94260	ortho gneiss	<0.10	479	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	71	5	< 5	< 10	< 10	73	44	38
RBL94261	ortho gneiss	<0.10	593	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	44	36	28
RBL94076	po-skarn	4.53	413	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	48	434	14	< 10	45	122	58	18
RBL94097	psammitic schist	<0.10	1149	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	10	37	< 5	6	< 10	< 10	28	16	13
TB94303	quartz-mica schis	<0.10	160	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	22	6	6	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94027	quartzite	<0.10	686	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	11	< 10
RBL94079	quartzite	0.81	817	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	117	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	25	16	18
RBL94040	qz-fld schist	<0.10	200	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	76	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	169	72	61
RBL94041	qz-fld schist	<0.10	128	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	36	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	70	35	33
RBL94042	qz-fld schist	<0.10	51	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	194	7	9	< 10	< 10	99	46	39
RBL94043	qz-fld schist	<0.10	123	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	82	7	< 5	< 10	< 10	36	15	13
RBL94044	qz-fld schist	<0.10	1039	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	69	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	18	16	14
RBL94082	qz-fld schist	<0.10	659	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	11	61	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	38	26	17
RBL94084	qz-fld schist	<0.10	594	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	49	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	28	16	19
RBL94089	qz-fld schist	<0.10	2410	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	13	78	11	< 5	< 10	< 10	79	46	46
RBL94092	qz-fld schist	<0.10	1066	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	19	63	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	82	49	46
RBL94093	qz-fld schist	<0.10	265	< 10	11	< 10	< 10	18	67	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	160	77	62
TB94018	qz-fsp gneiss	<0.10	367	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	11	33	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	10	< 10
TB94023	qz-fsp gneiss	<0.10	480	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	33	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	31	25	21
TB94037	qz-fsp gneiss	<0.10	528	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	31	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	40	39	24
TB94304	qz-fsp gneiss	<0.10	674	< 10	69	< 10	< 10	17	57	9	12	< 10	12	30	< 10	13
TB94001	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	194	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	52	7	< 5	< 10	< 10	80	52	54
TB94000	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	190	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	14	47	9	< 5	< 10	< 10	113	90	85
TB94003	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	281	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	12	27	< 5	7	< 10	< 10	97	76	80

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	S	Ba	Sb	Sn	Cd	Ag	Ga	Zn	Cu	Ni	Yb	Co	Ce	La	Nd
TB94004	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	1334	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	90	10	19	< 10	37	119	71	41
TB94005	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	656	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	15	42	14	13	< 10	< 10	116	55	48
TB94008	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	951	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	46	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	61	48	44
TB94009	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	615	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	12	33	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	63	55	43
TB94010	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	900	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	49	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	57	39	31
TB94011	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	851	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	12	65	8	< 5	< 10	< 10	67	51	41
TB94046	qz-fsp schist	0.62	785	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	74	27	22	< 10	13	20	11	21
TB94073	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	576	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	10	7	5	< 10	< 10	91	35	41
TB94074	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	840	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	43	11	8	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94301	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	540	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	21	107	38	18	< 10	11	52	22	20
TB94305	qz-fsp schist	<0.10	139	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	32	< 10	16
TB94034	qz-mica schist	0.59	243	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	10	55	28	50	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
TB94035	qz-mica schist	0.45	179	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	29	49	52	< 10	< 10	< 10	11	12
RBL94085	toumalinit	<0.10	120	< 10	10	< 10	< 10	24	76	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	12	< 10	< 10

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	W	Mo	Nb	Zr	Y	Sr	Rb	U	Th	Pb	Cr	V	As	Sc
TB94019	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	9	177	65	94	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	37	191	< 10	35
TB94020	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	153	54	55	9	< 10	< 10	< 10	61	351	< 10	44
TB94024	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	37	154	44	268	5	< 10	< 10	< 10	79	336	< 10	41
TB94029	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	14	227	38	120	183	< 10	14	30	118	146	< 10	19
TB94031	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	7	52	28	137	9	< 10	< 10	< 10	671	205	< 10	38
TB94036	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	20	75	26	203	< 5	10	< 10	< 10	304	240	< 10	31
TB94039	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	27	96	36	281	< 5	12	< 10	< 10	222	249	< 10	33
TB94051	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	92	35	204	7	< 10	< 10	< 10	40	359	< 10	47
TB94057	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	12	164	50	169	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	98	380	< 10	40
TB94062	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	12	168	60	95	116	< 10	< 10	25	231	209	< 10	35
TB94066	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	32	231	36	191	139	< 10	< 10	23	180	210	< 10	24
TB94302	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	57	37	148	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	141	275	< 10	43
RBL94049a	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	62	32	173	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	34	346	< 10	48
RBL94051	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	47	26	170	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	43	389	< 10	45
RBL94052	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	63	29	174	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	16	299	< 10	43
RBL94053	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	50	26	144	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	97	319	< 10	42
RBL94054	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	20	16	219	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	179	229	< 10	42
RBL94055	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	40	22	116	< 5	< 10	< 10	11	110	246	< 10	41
RBL94056	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	95	43	129	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	97	377	< 10	56
RBL94057	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	51	26	132	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	12	354	< 10	50
RBL94061	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	116	38	71	83	< 10	< 10	< 10	152	286	< 10	42
RBL94064	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	44	16	294	13	< 10	< 10	19	13	136	< 10	23
RBL94065	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	< 5	41	24	213	21	< 10	< 10	10	< 5	157	< 10	27
RBL94080	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	20	77	26	236	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	364	221	< 10	33
RBL94090	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	5	102	20	246	40	< 10	< 10	19	68	202	< 10	19
RBL94091	amphibolite	< 30	< 5	9	97	28	295	12	13	< 10	< 10	356	223	< 10	31
RBL94070	calc silicate	< 30	< 5	14	174	36	282	12	< 10	< 10	< 10	43	79	< 10	19
RBL94075	calc silicate	< 30	< 5	38	213	51	367	32	15	< 10	< 10	121	124	< 10	27
RBL94095	calc silicate	< 30	< 5	35	352	56	48	29	< 10	< 10	< 10	11	216	< 10	32
TB94014	calc. schist	< 30	< 5	15	250	32	262	130	12	16	27	158	130	< 10	22
TB94016	calc. schist	< 30	< 5	14	186	30	190	139	< 10	16	24	143	133	< 10	19
TB94022	calc. schist	< 30	6	11	156	26	102	99	11	17	18	76	123	< 10	16
TB94032	calc. schist	< 30	< 5	14	201	32	216	134	13	17	17	129	128	< 10	19
TB94038	calc. schist	< 30	< 5	9	176	34	217	85	< 10	< 10	29	146	105	< 10	16
TB94050	calc. schist	< 30	< 5	7	168	38	228	21	10	< 10	24	121	82	< 10	16
TB94058	calc. schist	< 30	< 5	10	166	32	214	84	13	10	26	114	99	< 10	15
TB94063	calc. schist	< 30	< 5	15	168	30	202	112	< 10	11	19	138	114	< 10	17
TB94064	calc. schist	< 30	< 5	13	184	38	226	93	17	13	18	126	112	< 10	19
TB94089	calc. schist	< 30	7	15	223	16	166	120	< 10	< 10	14	128	154	< 10	15

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	W	Mo	Nb	Zr	Y	Sr	Rb	U	Th	Pb	Cr	V	As	Sc
TB94097	calc. schist	< 30	< 5	12	182	28	88	117	< 10	10	14	73	103	< 10	13
RBL94062	calcareous mica s	< 30	< 5	9	163	33	130	88	< 10	< 10	18	146	190	< 10	24
RBL94081	calcareous schist	< 30	< 5	6	144	33	230	84	21	< 10	15	119	101	< 10	17
TB94025	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	23	21	399	18	24	< 10	98	9	27	< 10	< 10
TB94043	calcite marble	< 30	6	< 5	22	17	434	< 5	61	< 10	20	< 5	17	< 10	< 10
TB94044	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	8	15	805	< 5	65	< 10	< 10	< 5	14	< 10	< 10
TB94045	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	7	48	35	198	39	40	< 10	< 10	19	55	< 10	< 10
TB94052	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	34	9	2178	< 5	78	< 10	< 10	< 5	18	< 10	< 10
TB94053	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	29	15	1677	< 5	45	< 10	< 10	< 5	12	< 10	< 10
TB94054	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	12	< 5	1021	< 5	36	< 10	< 10	< 5	14	< 10	< 10
TB94055	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	7	511	< 5	57	< 10	11	< 5	15	< 10	< 10
TB94056	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	15	12	841	< 5	22	< 10	74	< 5	13	< 10	< 10
TB94065	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	20	< 5	997	< 5	92	< 10	< 10	< 5	20	< 10	< 10
TB94067	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	838	< 5	18	< 10	< 10	< 5	14	< 10	< 10
TB94068	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	13	8	1051	< 5	90	< 10	< 10	< 5	14	< 10	< 10
TB94076	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	12	< 5	950	< 5	57	< 10	< 10	< 5	12	< 10	< 10
TB94077	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	13	< 5	931	< 5	41	11	< 10	< 5	14	< 10	< 10
TB94084	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	33	< 5	1571	< 5	108	< 10	< 10	< 5	17	< 10	< 10
TB94085	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	40	5	2269	< 5	49	< 10	< 10	< 5	11	< 10	< 10
TB94088	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	26	7	1622	< 5	36	< 10	< 10	< 5	18	< 10	< 10
TB94096	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	32	11	1704	< 5	60	< 10	< 10	< 5	14	< 10	< 10
TB94098	calcite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	18	11	982	< 5	36	< 10	< 10	< 5	16	< 10	< 10
TB94075	calcite-dolomite m	< 30	< 5	< 5	16	< 5	1150	< 5	109	< 10	< 10	< 5	13	< 10	< 10
TB94095	calcite-dolomite m	< 30	< 5	< 5	27	< 5	1589	< 5	53	< 10	< 10	< 5	17	< 10	< 10
TB94099	calcite-dolomite m	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	308	< 5	28	< 10	< 10	< 5	13	< 10	< 10
TB94033	chert	< 30	< 5	34	489	80	188	76	< 10	14	13	< 5	5	< 10	14
TB94047	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	45	< 5	18	13	< 10	< 5	8	< 10	< 10
TB94048	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	9	78	< 5	42	< 10	< 10	< 5	10	< 10	< 10
TB94069	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	69	< 5	48	< 10	< 10	< 5	7	< 10	< 10
TB94070	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	5	58	< 5	43	< 10	< 10	< 5	7	< 10	< 10
TB94078	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	6	60	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	8	< 10	10
TB94079	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	69	< 5	20	< 10	< 10	< 5	11	< 10	< 10
TB94080	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	132	< 5	31	< 10	< 10	< 5	11	< 10	< 10
TB94081	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	128	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	7	< 10	10
TB94082	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	6	135	< 5	30	< 10	< 10	< 5	9	< 10	< 10
TB94083	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	6	104	< 5	49	< 10	< 10	< 5	9	< 10	< 10
TB94087	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	5	101	< 5	47	< 10	< 10	< 5	8	< 10	< 10
TB94092	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	53	< 5	37	< 10	< 10	< 5	10	< 10	< 10
TB94093	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	82	< 5	46	11	< 10	< 5	9	< 10	< 10



## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	W	Mo	Nb	Zr	Y	Sr	Rb	U	Th	Pb	Cr	V	As	Sc
TB94094	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	6	73	< 5	35	< 10	< 10	< 5	12	< 10	< 10
TB94320	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	56	< 5	33	< 10	< 10	< 5	12	< 10	< 10
RBL94071	dolomite marble	< 30	< 5	8	93	29	575	< 5	25	< 10	< 10	35	52	< 10	16
RBL94063	garnet gneiss	< 30	< 5	< 5	63	30	490	27	< 10	< 10	< 10	45	182	< 10	27
RBL94073	gr-mica quartzite	< 30	< 5	6	39	10	18	30	< 10	< 10	< 10	28	28	< 10	15
RBL94074	gr-mica quartzite	< 30	< 5	10	72	27	74	37	< 10	< 10	12	39	37	< 10	18
RBL94045	gr-mica schist	< 30	< 5	16	252	19	49	112	< 10	< 10	24	62	77	< 10	14
RBL94046	gr-mica schist	< 30	< 5	22	202	39	92	207	< 10	< 10	38	110	146	< 10	23
RBL94047	gr-mica schist	< 30	< 5	18	237	28	78	173	< 10	15	28	139	144	< 10	20
RBL94048	gr-mica schist	< 30	< 5	13	211	21	87	173	< 10	13	28	125	146	< 10	27
RBL94094	gr.-mica schist	< 30	< 5	17	160	31	106	157	< 10	14	29	89	110	< 10	24
RBL94098	gr.-mica schist	< 30	< 5	15	202	17	93	106	< 10	< 10	18	99	117	< 10	23
RBL94099	gr.-mica schist	< 30	< 5	19	220	29	105	177	< 10	12	58	111	125	< 10	23
RBL94100	gr.-mica schist	< 30	< 5	33	164	48	72	178	18	92	59	5	10	< 10	< 10
RBL94101	gr.-mica schist	< 30	< 5	15	195	31	112	143	< 10	< 10	20	99	124	< 10	18
RBL94102	gr.-mica schist	< 30	< 5	15	165	29	142	154	< 10	< 10	16	113	127	< 10	22
RBL94103	gr.-mica schist	< 30	< 5	19	227	41	297	125	< 10	12	32	95	124	< 10	26
RBL94104	gr.-mica schist	< 30	< 5	16	183	33	100	183	< 10	12	18	94	119	< 10	20
TB94015	graphite schist	< 30	15	14	75	12	41	75	< 10	12	13	57	191	< 10	< 10
RBL94068	graphite schist	< 30	< 5	< 5	53	27	329	23	15	< 10	10	11	203	< 10	27
TB94006	graphitic schist	< 30	< 5	19	225	18	134	251	< 10	24	82	84	140	< 10	18
TB94007	graphitic schist	< 30	51	9	136	39	139	80	19	15	40	111	477	< 10	12
RBL94072	graphitic schist	< 30	< 5	12	115	44	318	97	< 10	11	< 10	70	88	< 10	17
RBL94087	graphitic schist	< 30	< 5	7	182	45	225	64	< 10	< 10	20	< 5	238	< 10	24
TB94012a	gt-mica schist	< 30	< 5	18	237	34	66	183	< 10	19	21	96	124	< 10	18
TB94012b	gt-mica schist	< 30	< 5	15	180	23	54	188	< 10	23	27	110	163	< 10	23
TB94013	gt-mica schist	< 30	< 5	15	188	31	68	165	< 10	16	29	103	150	< 10	22
TB94017	gt-mica schist	< 30	< 5	16	179	16	86	166	< 10	18	22	90	142	< 10	18
TB94021	gt-mica schist	< 30	< 5	15	302	24	48	112	< 10	18	20	67	78	< 10	15
TB94026	gt-mica schist	< 30	< 5	13	218	31	84	128	< 10	18	14	81	117	< 10	13
TB94040	gt-mica schist	< 30	< 5	18	207	32	124	173	< 10	16	12	105	112	< 10	20
TB94041	gt-mica schist	< 30	< 5	18	198	36	141	359	< 10	19	55	86	112	< 10	22
TB94049	gt-mica schist	< 30	< 5	18	204	31	139	209	< 10	22	37	72	108	< 10	15
TB94090	gt-mica schist	< 30	< 5	16	200	31	126	110	< 10	26	14	101	115	< 10	21
RBL94086	kyanite schist	< 30	7	13	143	32	278	62	< 10	< 10	22	8	8	< 10	< 10
RBL94096	kyanite schist	31	< 5	15	178	29	182	85	< 10	57	35	< 5	9	< 10	< 10
RBL94105	kyanite schist	< 30	< 5	57	242	68	82	153	10	93	44	14	12	< 10	< 10
RBL94106	kyanite schist	< 30	< 5	37	179	57	102	98	< 10	28	54	18	9	< 10	< 10
RBL94078	mantle gr achist	< 30	< 5	11	188	27	111	118	< 10	< 10	14	155	115	< 10	16

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	W	Mo	Nb	Zr	Y	Sr	Rb	U	Th	Pb	Cr	V	As	Sc
RBL94069	mantle gr schist	< 30	< 5	< 5	50	22	455	6	< 10	< 10	< 10	7	219	< 10	32
RBL94088	mantle gr. schist	< 30	< 5	8	175	16	316	35	< 10	< 10	14	78	266	< 10	29
RBL94049b	marble w. graphit	< 30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	46	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	7	< 10	< 10
RBL94050	marble w. graphit	< 30	< 5	< 5	25	< 5	1138	< 5	65	< 10	< 10	< 5	17	< 10	< 10
RBL94003	massive ore	143	29	6	42	7	7	22	12	56	15900	58	179	< 10	< 10
TB94042	metagabbro	< 30	< 5	21	236	49	234	45	< 10	< 10	10	26	358	70	37
TB94028	mica schist	< 30	< 5	88	667	58	465	40	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	17	< 10	12
TB94071	mica schist	< 30	< 5	13	686	35	54	133	< 10	14	< 10	49	57	< 10	< 10
TB94072	mica schist	< 30	5	14	363	31	132	139	< 10	< 10	19	50	93	< 10	18
RBL94077	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	9	126	6	524	65	< 10	< 10	13	5	32	< 10	< 10
RBL94107A	microcline gneis	79	< 5	< 5	91	< 5	43	90	< 10	535	136000	< 5	8	< 10	< 10
RBL94108	microcline gneis	< 30	< 5	24	455	33	173	202	11	47	169	< 5	30	26	< 10
RBL94005	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	32	238	40	76	171	17	60	329	< 5	12	12	< 10
RBL94006	microcline gneiss	31	< 5	29	202	11	53	158	< 10	59	116	< 5	11	< 10	< 10
RBL94007	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	26	429	42	199	94	< 10	< 10	53	< 5	25	16	< 10
RBL94008	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	26	442	39	206	211	< 10	64	43	< 5	23	29	10
RBL94009	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	26	444	41	189	143	17	57	30	< 5	39	11	< 10
RBL94010	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	26	471	39	226	162	19	82	61	< 5	37	17	< 10
RBL94011	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	26	455	37	166	161	< 10	79	43	< 5	31	12	< 10
RBL94012	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	24	462	40	194	220	< 10	71	54	< 5	31	< 10	< 10
RBL94013	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	21	405	35	157	224	< 10	67	40	< 5	26	< 10	< 10
RBL94014	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	22	447	33	143	251	< 10	59	35	< 5	25	< 10	11
RBL94015	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	23	434	39	158	251	< 10	45	40	< 5	28	< 10	13
RBL94016	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	23	430	34	176	245	< 10	59	39	< 5	29	< 10	10
RBL94017	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	27	465	38	169	280	< 10	77	48	< 5	28	< 10	10
RBL94018	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	23	435	37	170	281	< 10	62	55	< 5	30	< 10	11
RBL94019	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	26	504	54	205	308	11	71	71	< 5	32	< 10	11
RBL94020	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	25	442	39	173	277	< 10	73	35	< 5	25	< 10	< 10
RBL94021	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	22	440	38	184	282	< 10	64	40	< 5	33	< 10	< 10
RBL94022	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	22	432	42	165	279	< 10	64	34	6	32	< 10	< 10
RBL94023	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	22	384	34	158	242	< 10	49	25	6	24	< 10	11
RBL94024	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	20	401	37	162	255	14	68	38	< 5	31	< 10	11
RBL94025	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	22	383	37	151	233	< 10	53	33	< 5	22	< 10	< 10
RBL94026	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	24	384	36	159	248	< 10	58	34	< 5	22	< 10	< 10
RBL94027	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	22	376	24	170	251	< 10	59	37	< 5	28	< 10	< 10
RBL94028	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	19	423	34	194	244	< 10	48	34	< 5	27	< 10	10
RBL94029	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	23	423	27	205	174	12	56	42	< 5	43	< 10	11
RBL94030	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	24	413	43	164	242	< 10	67	34	< 5	25	< 10	12
RBL94031	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	25	466	54	209	106	< 10	41	32	< 5	37	< 10	13

## XRF, major and minor elements

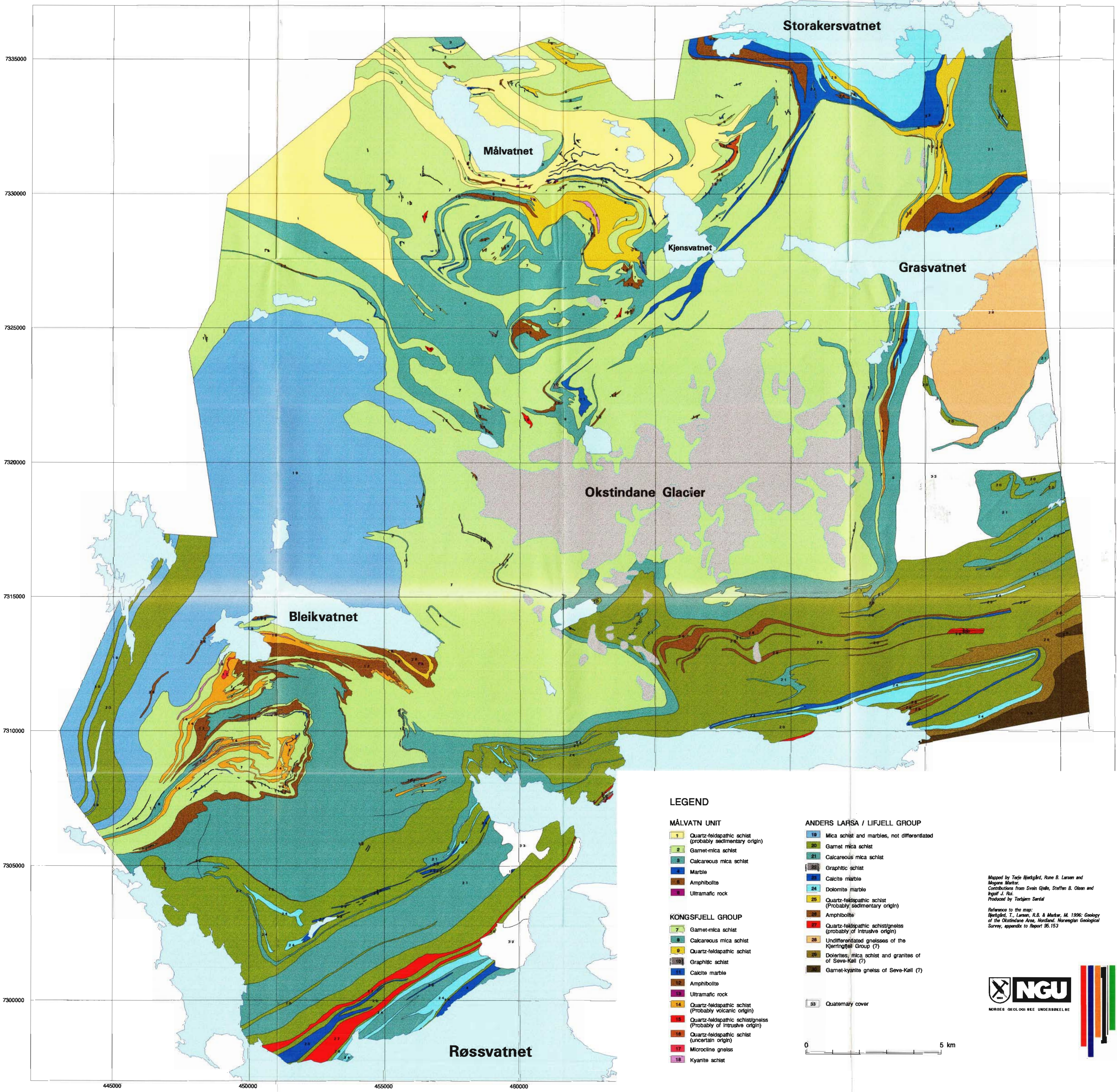
Sample	Name	W	Mo	Nb	Zr	Y	Sr	Rb	U	Th	Pb	Cr	V	As	Sc
RBL94032	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	23	386	24	144	181	< 10	70	38	< 5	23	< 10	< 10
RBL94033	microcline gneiss	35	< 5	21	187	28	113	109	< 10	26	29	< 5	14	< 10	< 10
RBL94034	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	22	426	20	160	267	< 10	68	33	< 5	33	< 10	< 10
RBL94035	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	22	409	25	166	254	< 10	67	59	< 5	24	< 10	12
RBL94036	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	24	405	26	173	237	< 10	81	31	< 5	22	< 10	< 10
RBL94037	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	28	452	16	216	125	22	76	78	< 5	36	< 10	< 10
RBL94038	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	27	157	37	62	117	< 10	< 10	13	9	12	15	< 10
RBL94039	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	26	408	17	122	152	< 10	64	39	< 5	59	< 10	< 10
RBL94058	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	23	397	38	155	248	< 10	67	33	< 5	29	< 10	< 10
RBL94059	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	18	291	27	247	264	< 10	52	39	< 5	23	< 10	< 10
RBL94060	microcline gneiss	< 30	< 5	23	455	41	175	251	< 10	68	30	< 5	29	< 10	11
RBL94001	muscovite schist	< 30	< 5	24	185	23	67	108	< 10	44	282	< 5	11	29	< 10
RBL94002	muscovite schist	< 30	< 5	24	199	20	82	121	< 10	50	92	6	11	< 10	10
RBL94004	muscovite schist	41	< 5	12	64	16	42	50	< 10	32	2827	< 5	16	361	< 10
RBL94259	ortho gneiss	< 30	< 5	24	107	36	25	56	< 10	< 10	124	< 5	6	< 10	< 10
RBL94260	ortho gneiss	< 30	< 5	16	141	9	128	139	< 10	< 10	21	11	6	< 10	< 10
RBL94261	ortho gneiss	< 30	< 5	9	69	19	71	140	< 10	19	33	13	6	< 10	< 10
RBL94076	po-skarn	< 30	< 5	37	172	50	459	9	< 10	< 10	12	26	79	< 10	25
RBL94097	psammitic schist	< 30	< 5	12	204	17	59	60	< 10	11	14	41	57	< 10	< 10
TB94303	quartz-mica schis	< 30	< 5	6	42	9	17	57	< 10	11	< 10	22	36	< 10	< 10
TB94027	quartzite	32	< 5	< 5	117	14	10	40	17	22	< 10	17	22	< 10	< 10
RBL94079	quartzite	< 30	< 5	7	143	23	56	47	< 10	< 10	40	< 5	7	< 10	12
RBL94040	qz-fld schist	< 30	< 5	32	215	38	150	99	11	63	49	8	5	< 10	< 10
RBL94041	qz-fld schist	< 30	< 5	27	118	30	54	82	< 10	31	23	< 5	6	< 10	< 10
RBL94042	qz-fld schist	< 30	< 5	32	136	47	115	102	< 10	36	75	< 5	5	< 10	< 10
RBL94043	qz-fld schist	< 30	6	38	172	34	134	108	< 10	18	47	< 5	6	< 10	< 10
RBL94044	qz-fld schist	< 30	< 5	19	220	29	63	126	< 10	23	25	< 5	8	< 10	< 10
RBL94082	qz-fld schist	< 30	< 5	10	136	28	180	66	< 10	< 10	17	< 5	11	< 10	10
RBL94084	qz-fld schist	< 30	< 5	13	138	22	191	125	< 10	< 10	23	< 5	9	< 10	< 10
RBL94089	qz-fld schist	< 30	< 5	13	148	39	375	182	< 10	24	36	< 5	11	< 10	< 10
RBL94092	qz-fld schist	< 30	< 5	24	142	29	136	167	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 5	10	< 10	< 10
RBL94093	qz-fld schist	< 30	< 5	25	291	47	67	189	< 10	43	29	< 5	12	< 10	< 10
TB94018	qz-fsp gneiss	32	< 5	6	72	6	62	111	< 10	29	14	< 5	9	< 10	< 10
TB94023	qz-fsp gneiss	31	< 5	13	86	22	52	107	< 10	12	19	< 5	5	< 10	< 10
TB94037	qz-fsp gneiss	< 30	< 5	10	89	28	98	125	< 10	19	17	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10
TB94304	qz-fsp gneiss	< 30	< 5	16	603	33	44	106	< 10	19	27	49	130	< 10	17
TB94001	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	29	149	47	41	166	14	86	27	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10
TB94000	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	29	184	62	37	197	18	94	35	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10
TB94003	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	31	167	46	28	192	16	97	29	< 5	6	< 10	< 10

## XRF, major and minor elements

Sample	Name	W	Mo	Nb	Zr	Y	Sr	Rb	U	Th	Pb	Cr	V	As	Sc
TB94004	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	15	211	35	356	186	< 10	14	15	7	225	< 10	21
TB94005	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	24	215	49	304	85	< 10	19	24	31	50	< 10	13
TB94008	qz-fsp schist	32	< 5	19	198	37	24	184	< 10	46	14	6	10	< 10	< 10
TB94009	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	15	173	33	26	175	< 10	47	21	15	10	< 10	< 10
TB94010	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	15	191	34	71	162	11	31	77	< 5	7	< 10	< 10
TB94011	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	19	198	41	43	182	< 10	41	24	< 5	6	< 10	< 10
TB94046	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	13	290	32	140	95	< 10	28	41	67	90	< 10	22
TB94073	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	20	210	27	43	177	< 10	28	10	< 5	36	< 10	12
TB94074	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	14	379	21	127	121	< 10	< 10	23	32	84	< 10	11
TB94301	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	15	234	37	107	174	< 10	17	22	102	137	< 10	21
TB94305	qz-fsp schist	< 30	< 5	21	99	30	21	285	< 10	87	< 10	6	< 5	< 10	< 10
TB94034	qz-mica schist	< 30	16	7	96	6	36	56	14	17	< 10	52	112	< 10	11
TB94035	qz-mica schist	< 30	28	< 5	43	22	26	36	19	< 10	< 10	27	164	< 10	< 10
RBL94085	toumalinit	< 30	5	5	112	10	252	17	< 10	< 10	29	< 5	20	< 10	12



# GEOLOGY OF THE OKSTINDANE AREA, NORDLAND



## LEGEND

### MÅLVATN UNIT

- 1 Quartz-feldspathic schist (probably sedimentary origin)
- 2 Garnet-mica schist
- 3 Calcareous mica schist
- 4 Marble
- 5 Amphibolite
- 6 Ultramafic rock

### KONGSFJELL GROUP

- 7 Garnet-mica schist
- 8 Calcareous mica schist
- 9 Quartz-feldspathic schist
- 10 Graphitic schist
- 11 Calcite marble
- 12 Amphibolite
- 13 Ultramafic rock
- 14 Quartz-feldspathic schist (Probably volcanic origin)
- 15 Quartz-feldspathic schist/gneiss (Probably of intrusive origin)
- 16 Quartz-feldspathic schist (uncertain origin)
- 17 Microcline gneiss
- 18 Kyanite schist

### ANDERS LARSA / LIFJELL GROUP

- 19 Mica schist and marbles, not differentiated
- 20 Garnet mica schist
- 21 Calcareous mica schist
- 22 Graphitic schist
- 23 Calcite marble
- 24 Dolomite marble
- 25 Quartz-feldspathic schist (Probably sedimentary origin)
- 26 Amphibolite
- 27 Quartz-feldspathic schist/gneiss (probably of intrusive origin)
- 28 Undifferentiated gneisses of the Kjerringfjell Group (?)
- 29 Dolerites, mica schist and granites of of Seve-Käll (?)
- 30 Garnet-kyanite gneiss of Seve-Käll (?)

- 33 Quaternary cover



Mapped by Torje Bjerkgrd, Rune B. Larsen and Mogens Markar.  
Contributions from Svein Gjelle, Steffen B. Olsen and Ingal J. Ruz.  
Produced by Torbjørn Sæviak.

Reference to the map:  
Bjerkgrd, T., Larsen, R.B. & Markar, M. 1996. Geology of the Okstindane Area, Nordland. Norwegian Geological Survey, appendix to Report 85.153



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