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Summary: This survey constitutes a continuation of corresponding surveys undertaken in Finnmark, Troms and Nordland Counties, as well as in North Trøndelag and on Fosen. During the main field work in 2018, and the complementary field work in 2019, organic soil samples (humus) and mineral soil samples were collected in a grid of 6x6 km in the remaining part of south Trøndelag. In total 454 locations where sampled. The <2 mm dried size fraction of these samples were analysed by ICPMS for 53 elements following Aqua Regia digestion. In addition, loss of ignition (LOI) is determined at 480°C. In this report quality of analytical results of organic soil are documented in tables, descriptive statistics and by single element maps on a backdrop of bedrock geology. A separate QC-report for the mineral soil samples has been published previously.				
Keywords:	Humus	Aqua Regia		
Organic soil	Regional mapping	<2 mm soil fraction		

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1. INTRODUCTION

Till stored at NGUs storage at Løkken (The National archive for geological sample material) from Finnmark, Troms and Nordland County, collected with an approximate density of 1 sample/40 km², was re-analysed in 2011, (Reimann et al., 2011). North-Trøndelag with adjacent parts of South-Trøndelag in addition to Fosen were sampled in 2013 with a density of 1 sample/36 km² (Finne et al., 2014). During the 2013 survey organic soil samples, O-horizon, were collected with the same density as the mineral soil, usually at the same sites, (Finne and Eggen, 2014). The data from this sampling campaign have been further interpreted and documented by Reimann et al., 2015, Reimann et al., 2016, Reimann et al., 2019 and others. Given the potential to identify areas of interest for mineral exploration and/or environmentally impacted by anthropogenic activity it was decided to continue with the combined organic-bottom soil sampling when completing the sampling of Trøndelag County in 2018. The remaining part of Trøndelag County was sampled in 2018 and complementary re-sampling was done in 2019. The survey area with overlaid sampling grid of 6km x 6km, is shown in Figure 1.

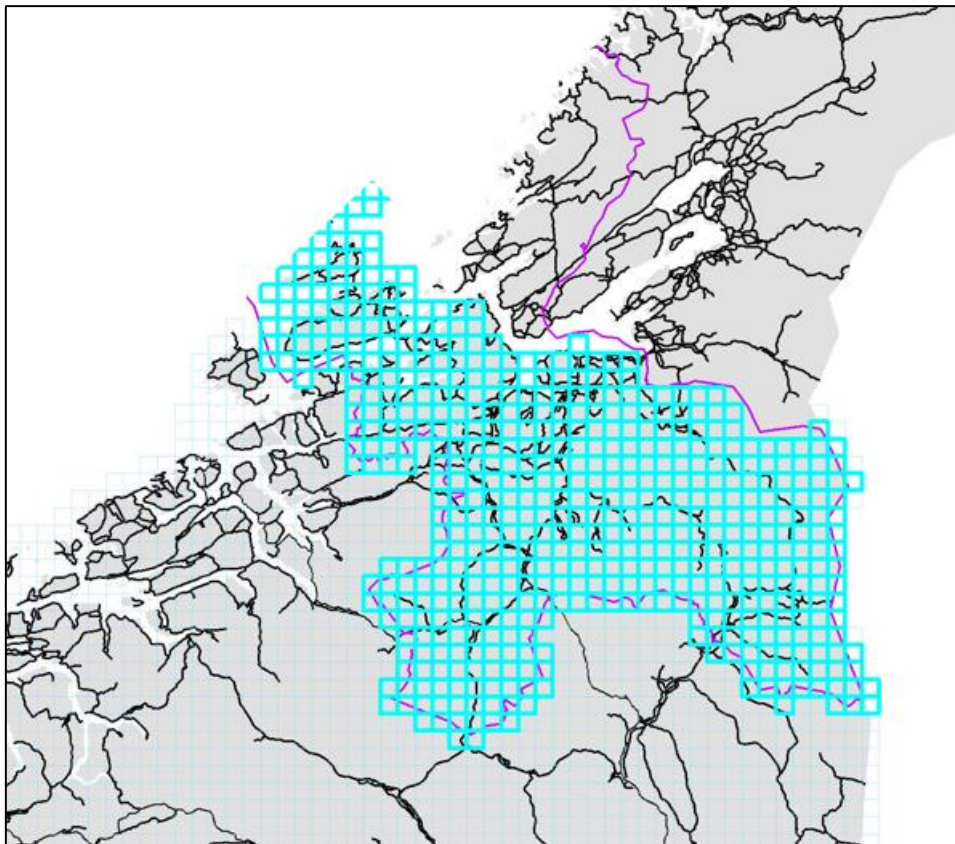


FIGURE 1. SURVEY AREA FOR THE NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL MAPPING PROGRAM 2018 AND 2019. SAMPLING GRID 6KM X6KM.

In this report, the quality of analytical results of organic soil (herein also named humus) collected in the southern part of Trøndelag are documented in tables with descriptive statistics and by single element maps plotted on top of the bedrock geology. A separate QC-report for the mineral soil samples has been published previously (Flem et al., 2020)

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

2.1 Bedrock

The north-western part of southern Trøndelag is mainly comprised by granites, granitic gneisses and gabbros which represent the geological basement in the Western Gneiss Region (Figure 2). These gneisses were strongly reworked during the Caledonian orogeny (Tveten et al., 1998). The Møre-Trøndelag Fault Zone (MTFZ), which is a major ENE -WSW feature consisting of faults and folds, can be seen running along the coastline as a series of parallel ductile, compressional shear zones.

The main part of the sampled area, however, comprises supracrustal bedrocks within the Trondheim Nappe complex, which consists of Caledonian nappes belonging to several tectonostratigraphic levels (Nilsen et al., 2007 and references therein). These were thrust E-SE into several tectonic units, such as the Meråker, Gula and Støren nappes (e.g. McClellan, 2004). The Meråker and Støren nappes both contain ophiolite and island arc complexes overlain by sedimentary and volcanic successions of variable metamorphic grade (Corfu et al., 2014).

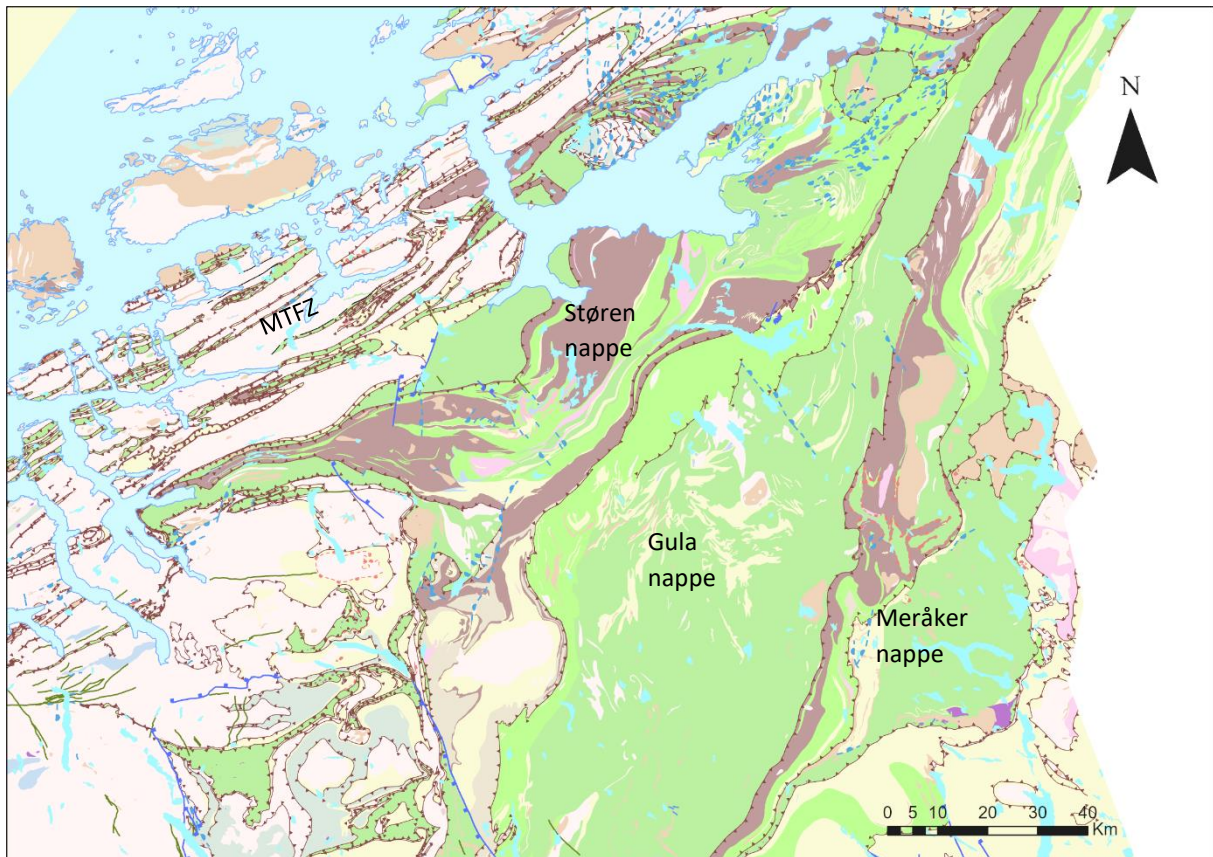


FIGURE 2. BEDROCK MAP OF THE SAMPLED AREA. BEDROCK UNITS ON THE MAP ARE MERGED UNITS FROM NGU'S 1: 250 000 BEDROCK MAP. STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS IN BROWN DOTTED LINES REPRESENT DUCTILE, COMPRESSIONAL SHEAR ZONES, WHILE BRITTLE STRUCTURES ARE REPRESENTED WITH BLUE DOTTED LINES.

LEGEND

 Gangbergarter	 Dyke rocks
 Mylonitt - breksje	 Mylonite - breccia
 Tillitt - diamiktitt	 Tillite - diamictite
 Sandstein - siltstein	 Sandstone - siltstone
 Leir/glimmerskifer	 Clay/mica schists
 Karbonatbergart	 Carbonates
 Pyroklastisk bergart	 Pyroclastic rocks
 Karbonatitt	 Carbonatite
 Felsiske vulkansk bergart	 Felsic volcanites
 Felsisk skifer	 Felsic schists
 Mafiske vulkansk bergart	 Mafic volcanites
 Båndet jernmalm	 Banded iron ore
 Fyllitt	 Phyllite
 Glimmergneis	 Mica gneiss
 Granitt - granittisk gneis	 Granite - granitic gneiss
 Grønnstein	 Greenstone
 Mangeritt	 Mangerite
 Amfibolitt	 Amphibolite
 Anortositt	 Anorthosite
 Dioritt - gabbro	 Diorite - gabbro
 Ultramafisk bergart	 Ultramafic rocks

2.2 Known mineral resources.

Particularly striking, within many of the Palaeozoic volcano-sedimentary successions of the central Caledonides, is the occurrence of major base metal volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits (VMS), for example Løkken and Røros (Cu, Zn). The most prominent occurrences are VMS deposits in metasedimentary successions associated with gabbroic intrusions, such as in Røros (Zn, Cu, Pb). The other most significant VMS deposits within the southern part of Trøndelag are within the Kvikne-Singsås (Cu, Zn, Ni) and Follidal-Meråker (Cu, Zn) metallogenic areas. These metallic mineral deposits were formed during rifting to subduction and collision within the Caledonian orogeny, during 600–390 Ma (Sandstad et al., 2012). Figure 3 shows the metallogenic areas and deposits identified within southern Trøndelag (Sandstad et al., 2012). In Figure 4 the deposits are further divided into the most prominent elements.

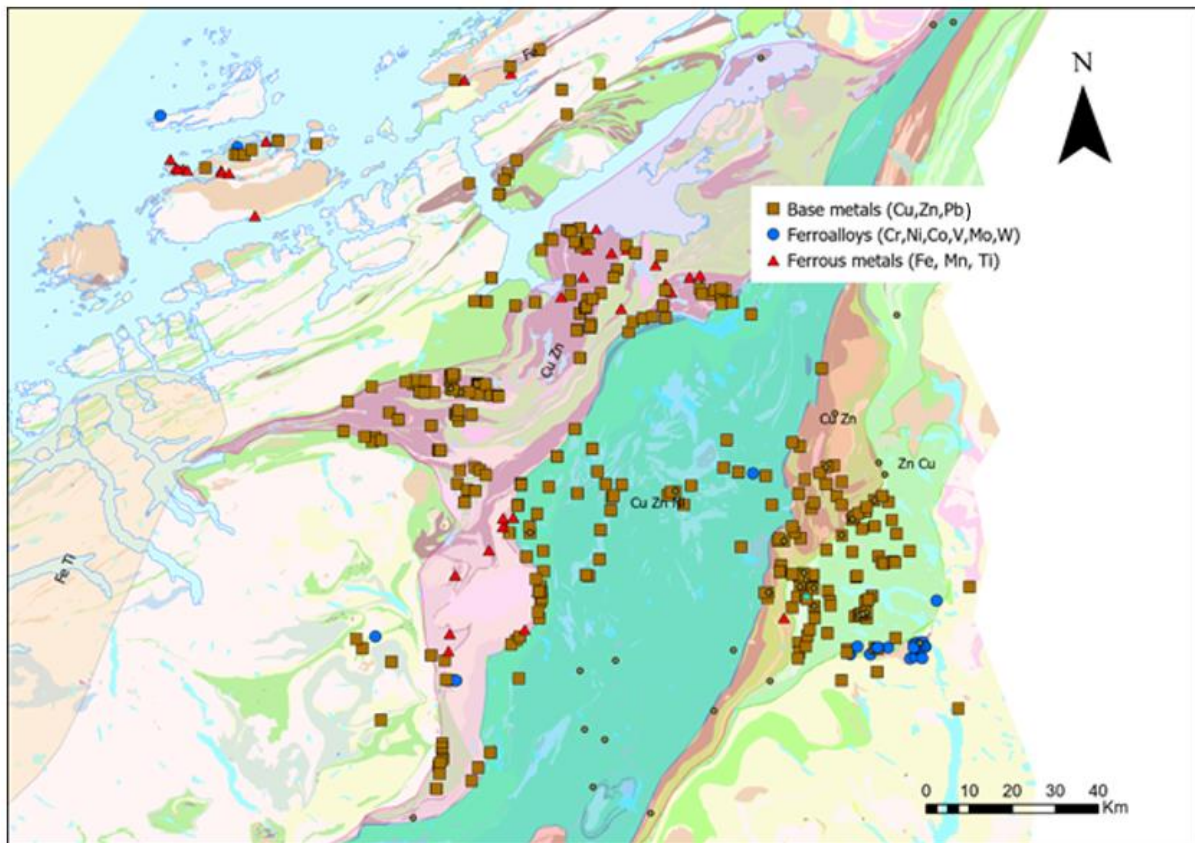


FIGURE 3. MAP OF METALLIC MINERAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE SOUTHERN PART OF TRØNDELAG. DATA FROM NGU'S ORE DATABASE.

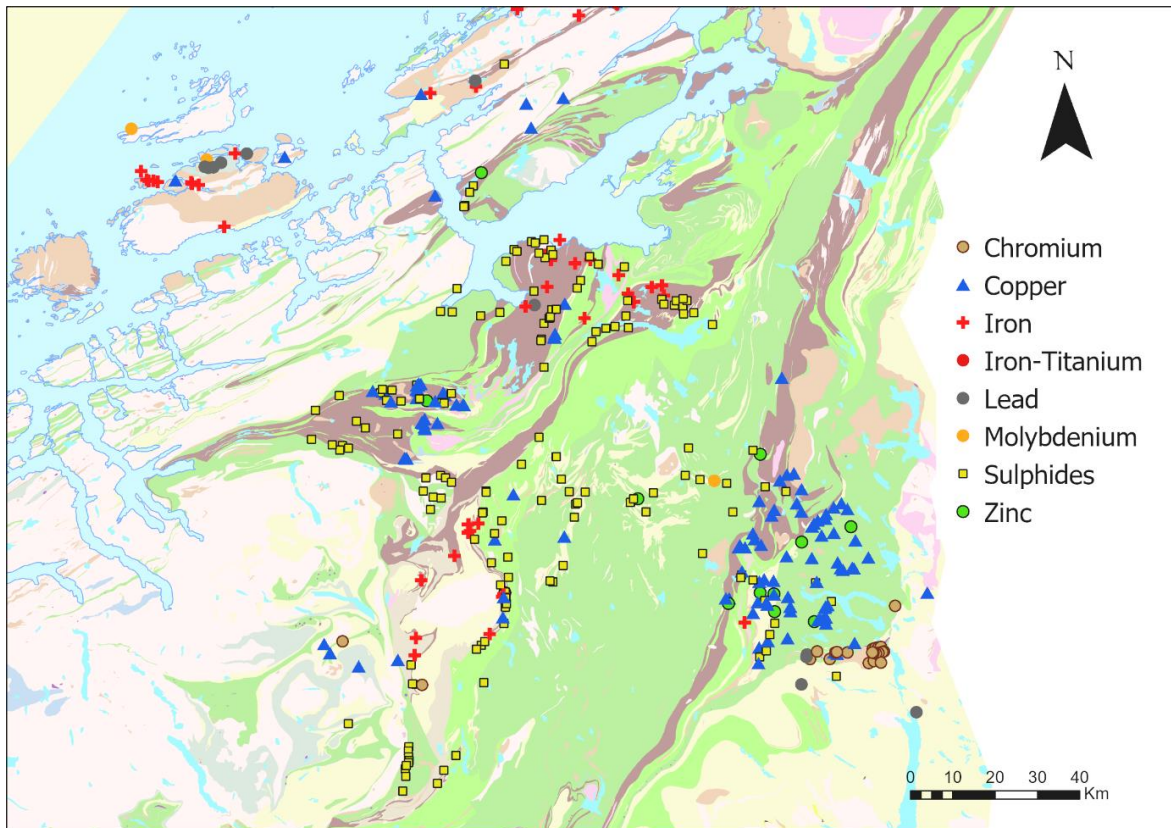


FIGURE 4. GEOLOGICAL MAP SHOWING THE SAME MINERAL RESOURCES AS IN FIGURE 2 BUT DIVIDED INTO SUBSETS. DATA FROM NGU'S ORE DATABASE.

2.3 Quaternary deposits

The quaternary deposits of the area towards the coastline are dominated by areas of bare bedrock or thin, discontinuous till material, interspersed with weathered rock of local origin. Figure 5 shows areas of till, mostly confined to lower altitudes in the mountain regions towards the Swedish border. The area surrounding Trondheim is characterized by marine deposits in the form of clay and fluvial deposits. Rivers discharging into the sea by Trondheim and Orkanger have given rise to substantial fluvial deposits in the river valleys.

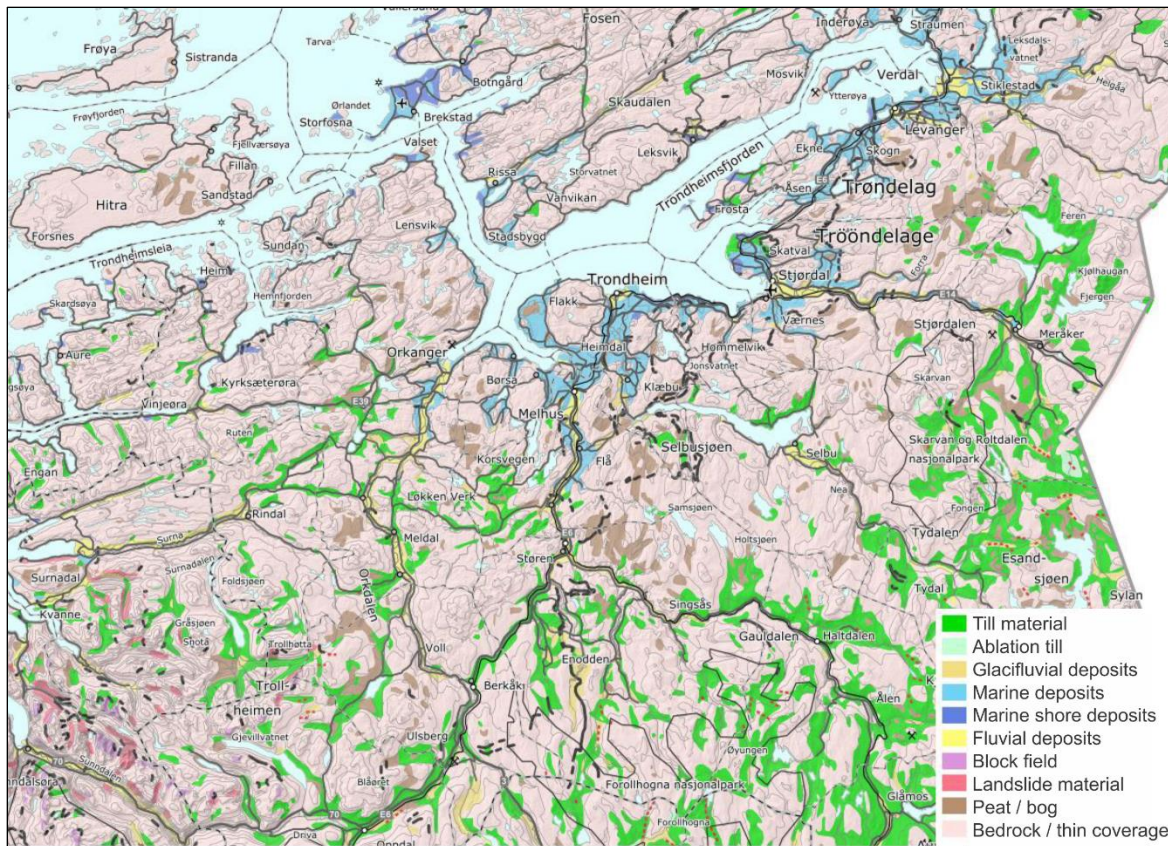


FIGURE 5. GEOLOGICAL MAP SHOWING LARGE SCALE QUATERNARY DEPOSITS. DATA FROM NGU'S DATABASE.

3 METHODS

3.1 Field work

A 6x6 km grid covering the remaining part of the Trøndelag County following the survey conducted in 2013 (Finne et al., 2014; Finne and Eggen, 2014) was used for the selection of sample sites (Figure 1). The exact location of each sample site within a grid cell was determined in the field based largely on accessibility, trying to come as close as practically possible to the centre of the cell. Though most sites could be reached by car, some required long walking trips. A Quaternary geology base map was always on hand in order to avoid sampling on top of glaciofluvial and marine deposits. All samples were taken on undeveloped land. The size of the survey area was approximately 17,000 km². At each sample site, soil samples representing the C- and O-horizons were taken in the same way as described by Finne et al., 2014 and Finne and Eggen, 2014.

Whenever possible a location where soil was developed on till was chosen and preferably where Podzol was the dominant soil type. Each soil O-horizon sample consists of a minimum of five sub-samples collected within an area of approximately 100 m². The organic material was

acquired with a special steel tool or cut out with a steel spade. The steel tool was used to cut out a cylindrical sample with a diameter of 10 cm and a depth of 14 cm at each sub-site; when the spade was used a square piece of soil of about 15x15x10 cm was cut out (example shown Figure 6). Living plant material was removed from the top of each sub-sample and any non-organic material was removed from the bottom so that only the uppermost 2–5 cm of the humus and litter layer was retained. Sampling and all sample handling of the organic soil were carried out using vinyl gloves. The samples were stored in white Hubco soil sample bags, 7" × 12-1/2", made of a poly/cotton blend cloth obtained from Forestry Suppliers, Inc., US. These contamination-free bags allow organic samples to partially air-dry during transport without starting to develop moulds. At each sample site, the vegetation and the general landscape were documented in a number of photos.



FIGURE 6. EXAMPLE OF ORGANIC SOIL SAMPLE TAKEN WITH A SPADE IN A MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE ABOVE THE TREE-LINE.

3.2 Sample preparation/pre-analysis

All soil samples were air dried at temperatures below 30 °C upon arrival at the laboratory of the Geological Survey of Norway (NGU) in Trondheim within days after sampling. They were subsequently sieved using a <2 mm nylon mesh (lumps were disaggregated by hand) and the

passing fraction was retained for analysis. All samples were randomised before submission to the laboratory, and a project standard, field duplicates and sample duplicates were inserted in such a way that they were not recognisable by the laboratory following methods of Eggen et al. (2019).

3.3 Laboratory analysis

The randomized sample series of the <2 mm fraction was shipped to Acme Labs (now doing business as Bureau Veritas Minerals) in Vancouver Canada for chemical analysis. The standard package ‘VG105 Dry Plant Material Analysis’ involving splits of 5 g was selected. The analytical packages involve a modified aqua regia digestion which consists of 1:1:1 v/v concentrated ACS grade HCl, HNO₃ and de-mineralized H₂O. The analyses were performed by using a Perkin Elmer Elan 6000/9000 inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (ICPMS) for 53 elements. Details on the analytical procedure can be found on Acme Labs home page, <http://acmelab.com/>.

Loss on ignition (LOI) determinations was done at NGU-Lab on 4 g sample sizes with exposure times 2 hours at 200°C then 20 hours at 480 ± 10 °C in a Thermolyne Large Chamber Muffle Furnace 45. Gravimetric data are obtained with an accredited weight with precision ± 0.1 mg. The overall analytical uncertainty is estimated to 15 % relatively.

3.4 Quality control

It was agreed with both laboratories that all instrumental readings had to be reported, independent of detection limit (DL) or quantification limit (QL) set by the laboratory. Reporting limits used by the laboratory are usually set higher than the real quantification limit, as laboratory limits must cover long time operation conditions – possibly years. In addition, the data should not be rounded off, and at least one significant figure containing uncertainty had to be retained.

A project in-house reference material was prepared from natural peat material and analysed after every 20th sample in the randomized sample sequence.

For possible analytical comparison with the previous surveys undertaken in North-Trøndelag and Fosen in 2013-2014 (Finne and Eggen, 2014), a collection of samples was evenly distributed into the new sample series and re-analysed. The same lab, Bureau Veritas Minerals, Vancouver, Canada, have been used for both surveys.

The sampling and analytical design follows the unbalanced ANOVA design used in earlier surveys (e.g., Eggen and Finne, 2014; Eggen et al., 2017). The same information can be obtained from a balanced or an unbalanced sampling and analysis design, but an unbalanced design makes a more efficient use of resources (Reimann et al., 2008; Eggen et al., 2019).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Analytical Quality Control, QC

4.1.1 In-house project standard

In Appendix 1, the analytical results for all samples; ordinary samples in addition to field duplicates and analytical duplicates and the in-house project standard Nmv (red circles), are shown in the order they were analysed in the lab. The x-axis shows the random number given to each sample before shipping to the laboratory. Negative concentration values reported by the lab are replaced by a low positive value, (e.g., 0.00001 mg/kg). For elements with low concentrations the laboratory detection limit is indicated by a green dashed line. The appropriateness of the in-house standard for this survey is good for most elements except Be and Bi (too low) and Ca, K and S (too high).

Germanium (Ge) might be out of analytical control (Appendix 1) as the in-house project standard shows a decreasing trend in the random plot (Figure 7). Performing ICPMS analysis, the Ge isotope is interfered by Fe-O and S-Ar ions and need proper correction procedures.

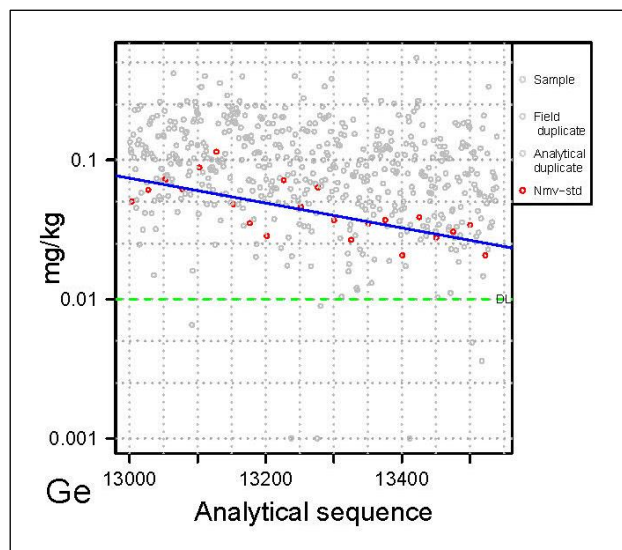


FIGURE 7. RANDOM PLOT OF GE SHOWING THAT THERE MIGHT BE AN ANALYTICAL TREND IN THE DATA.

Twenty-two splits of the in-house project standard were analysed along with the samples, one split after approximately every 20th sample. A statistical summary for the project in-house standard is given in Table 1. This includes the minimum, median, and maximum concentration values for all elements. The elements: Be, Bi, In, Pd, Pt, Te and W have concentrations at or below the laboratory detection limit (DL). It is thus not possible to calculate the analytical repeatability for these elements. Most of the other elements show acceptable analytical repeatability with a robust coefficient of variation, $CVR < 15\%$ for the in-house project standard (Table 1). However, the elements Th, Ta, Hf, Sn, Au, Re and Ge show a precision (CVR) in growing order from 18 to 42%, mainly due to proximity to DL (e.g., Re) and/or sample inhomogeneity (e.g. Au), see Appendix 1.

4.1.2 Laboratory standards/reference materials

Two in-house laboratory reference materials have been reported along with the sample by ACME, CDV-1 and V16. The summary statistics for the ACME in-house standard CDV-1 is given in Table 2 and V16 in Table 3. These standard has been milled and have thus a more homogenic grain size distribution than the Nmv organic in-house reference material that is a < 2 mm sieved fraction. Less variation in the analytical results is therefore expected, and as shown in Table 2, the analytical repeatability (CRV) for all elements is generally better. V16 and CDV-1 show high CVR for Ge, 53.5% and 13.5% respectively, the later might be underestimated as some values are below detection limit. This might support the assumption on poor analytical control of Ge. Both ACMEs standards are too low in concentration, below DL, for several elements to be a good reference material to validate precision.

According to ACMEs reports the same in-house reference materials, V16 and CDV-1, was used along with the analysis of the former survey of northern Trøndlag and Fosen (Finne and Eggen, 2014). Precision between median concentration values from the North Trøndelag and Fosen survey and this survey, which completes the Trøndelag County is given in Table 4. Most elements show less than 10% relative difference; however, some elements show larger deviation between the two contracts, e.g., B, Ge, Nb, Pb, Sb, Se, Sn V and Zn. ACME being a contract lab, we cannot be sure that it is the same batch of in-house standard that has been used for both surveys.

4.1.3 Samples re-analysed from previous surveys

A selection of 22 organic soil samples from the North Trøndelag and Fosen survey (Finne and Eggen, 2014) was reanalysed; 1134, 1265, 1372, 1474, 1502, 1505, 1509, 1511, 1517, 1519, 1523, 1531, 1540, 1559, 1580, 1593, 1657, 1662, 1686, 1728, 1762, 1762_D along with the south Trøndelag samples. The results from the laboratory analyses for all 54 elements are shown in Appendix 2. Most elements show a very satisfactory reproducibility. However, B, Th and V is reported with a significant systematically too high concentration and Pb is systematically too low (Appendix 2) in the new analytical report.

4.2 Precision, locations with field duplicates and analytical duplicates

At approximately every twentieth sample location a field duplicate was collected. After drying and sieving, a split was prepared and analysed with the samples (an analytical duplicate of the field duplicate). Table 5 gives a precision estimate for all elements, with concentrations above DL, of the field and analytical duplicate pairs. In addition, the number of pairs above DL of the total of 21 pairs analysed are given. The estimated precision given by the coefficient of variation (CV) for the field duplicates (ordinary sample compared with the field duplicate) ranges from 14% (P and Hg) to 313% (Mn). Manganese, Mn, is the element with the largest regional variation, $P=3.2$, Table 5. The comparison of the ordinary sample and field duplicate (CV=24%) indicate that Mn also show large local variation. The analytical duplicate pairs (the duplicate field sample and the analytical duplicate) show a much smaller range and better precision. Again, P shows the best precision (CV=3.8%), while Au shows the poorest (48%).

The correlation between ordinary sample and duplicate sample, and the correlation between duplicate sample and analytical duplicate, are shown in Appendix 3. Poor correlation is usually due to low concentrations (e.g., Au, Be, Ta) or due to natural variation.

4.3 Loss on ignition, 480°C

Loss on ignition (LOI) was reported under contract number 2019.0162 (NGU-Lab). The summary statistics is given in Table 6 with minimum, mean, median and maximum value reported. The histogram and the one-dimensional scatterplot shown in Figure 8 (left) as well as the cumulative probability plot (right) shows a strong skewness of the data towards high LOI. The lowest measured LOI's might be influenced by mineral residues incorporated in the humus

layer. EDA (exploratory data analysis) map for LOI is shown in Figure 9, giving an overview of the LOI data by location.

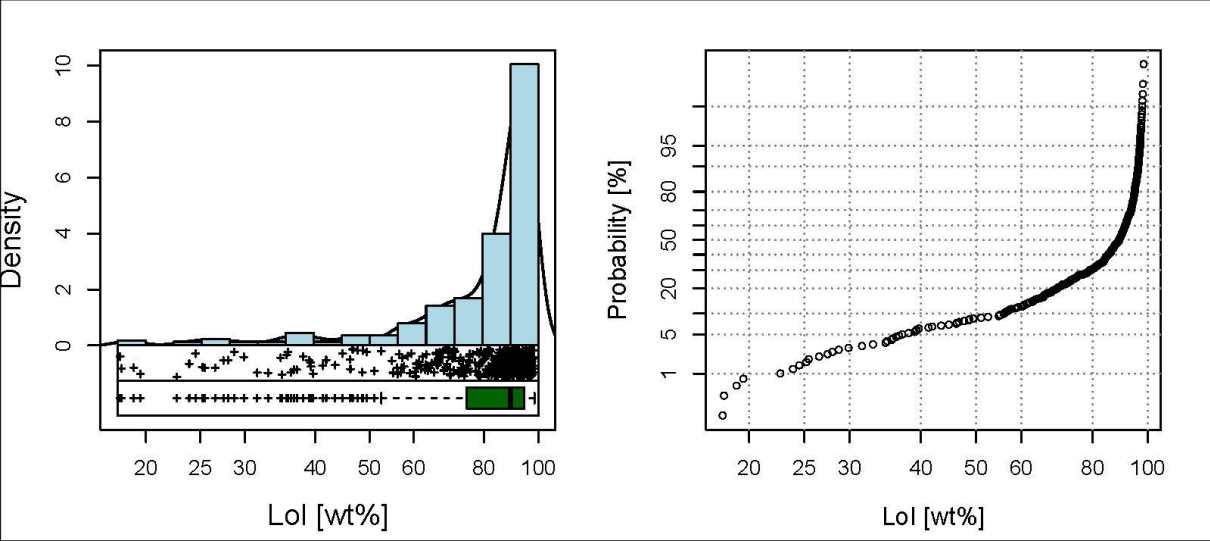


FIGURE 8 COMBINATION PLOTS OF HISTOGRAM, DENSITY TRACE, ONE-DIMENSIONAL SCATTERPLOT AND TURKEY BOXPLOT FOR DETERMINED LOSS OF IGNITION AT THE LEFT-HAND PICTURE AND CP PLOT IN THE RIGHT-HAND PICTURE.

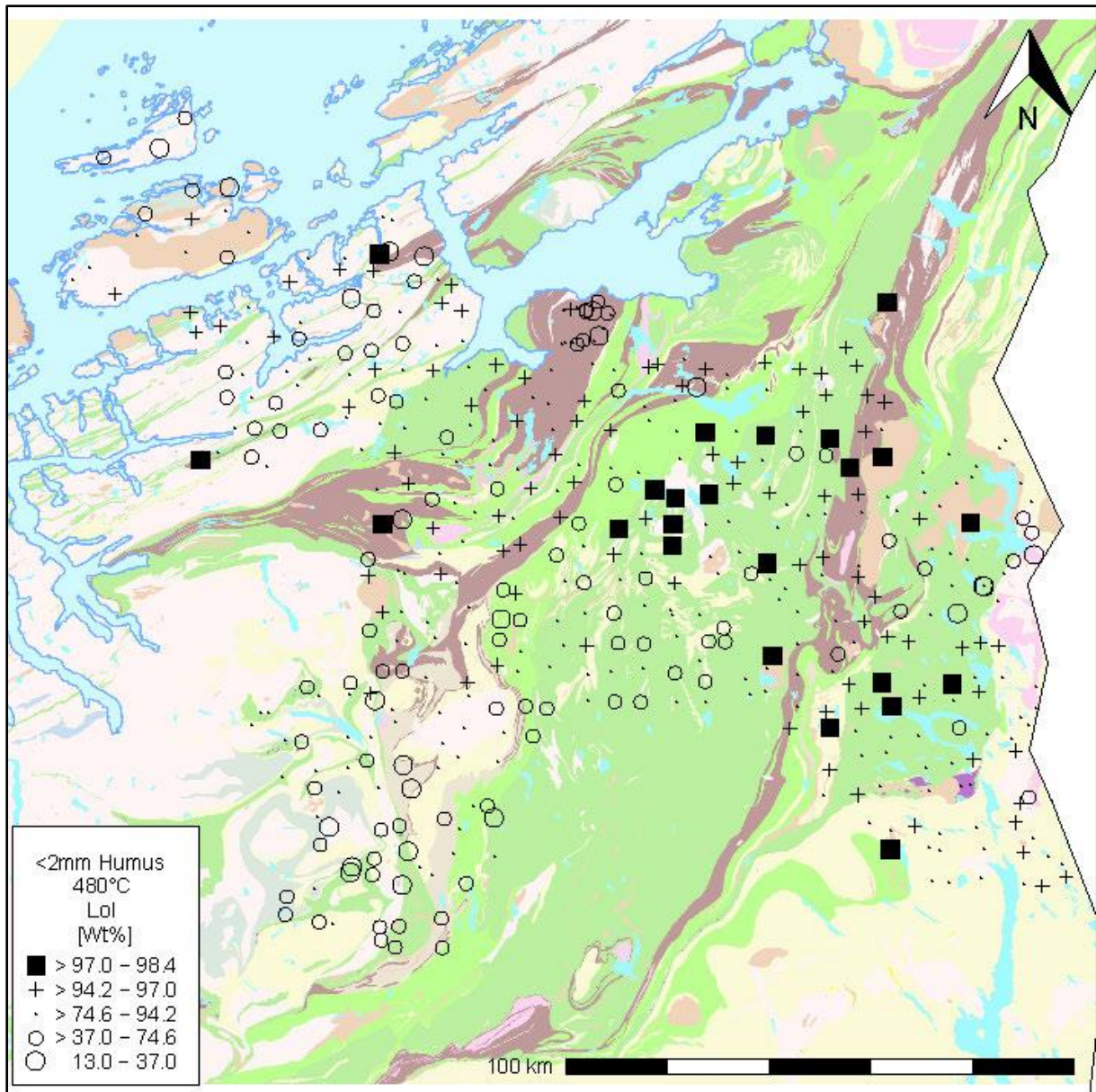


FIGURE 9 EDA MAP SHOWING THE REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOI AT ALL LOCATION BY PERCENTILES (95-100%, 75-95%, 25-75%, 5-25%, 0-5%)

4.4 Survey data and maps

The survey data, 454 locations in the southern part of Trøndelag county, can be downloaded from the geochemical database at NGU, at [http://geo.ngu.no/kart/Geokjemi mobil/](http://geo.ngu.no/kart/Geokjemi_mobil/). An overview of the data is presented in Table 7 giving the number of samples above DL, minimum and maximum concentration values measured, and the 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90, 95 and 98% quantiles. In addition, the powers (P) are given as a measure of variation. The powers provide a direct impression of the orders of magnitude each element varies.

Plots of the cumulative distribution function are one of the most informative displays of geochemical distributions (Reimann et al., 2008; Flem et al., 2018). These plots allow the direct visual recognition of breaks in the distribution which may indicate different geological or anthropogenic processes. Appendix 4 provides the plots of the empirical cumulative distribution function (ECDF-plots) for all 53 elements analysed. All laboratory readings are shown including those below detection limit, negative reading is however replaced by a low positive value. The detection limit is for those elements with low concentrations indicated by a dotted line.

Exploratory data analysis maps (EDA-maps) of all elements are given in Appendix 5, except for Be, In, Pd, Pt, Re, Te and W, which have too many samples below DL. Map of Ge is given, even though the data shows a decreasing trend in Figure 7. As the samples was randomised before analysis the lack of analytical control at the laboratory will not affect a specific area but the whole survey area. This will lead to a noisier map and high anomalies might be indicated by only one sample. The map of Ge should be used with this in mind. Figure 10 shows the EDA symbols used in Appendix 5 with percentiles for each class.

	EDA symbol set	Percentiles used
Highest concentration values	■	95-100%
Higher concentration values	+	75-95%
Inner concentration values	•	25-75%
Lower concentration values	○	5-25%
Lowest concentration values	○	0-5%

FIGURE 10. THE EDA (EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS) MAP SYMBOL SET USED IN THIS REPORT, APPENDIX 5.

5 PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

The aim of this report is to describe the soil sampling, analysis, and the quality of the data. However, a few first impressions of the data are considered necessary to state.

The shape of the survey area gives large contrasts as several lithological units are present (see Figure 2). Some elements, such as Se and Na, are clearly influenced by distance to the ocean, elevation, and main precipitation direction.

The elements Be, In, Pd, Pt, Re, Te and W, have too many samples below DL to construct EDA maps, however, their high anomal values is still interesting. For elements with few samples showing concentrations above DL a better visualisation is given by upper quantile maps. In Figure 11 the 98%ile map of Re and W are shown. High values of Re is concentrated at the coastline above felsic lithologies such as granite and granitic gneisses. Interesting enough, some of the Re-rich samples roughly coincide with high Mo concentrations, perhaps suggesting the present of molybdenite in felsic lithologies from northwest portion of the study area. High values of W are concentrated in the city of Trondheim, this also applies to elements such as, Sb, Sn and Zn all used in metal alloys and paint.

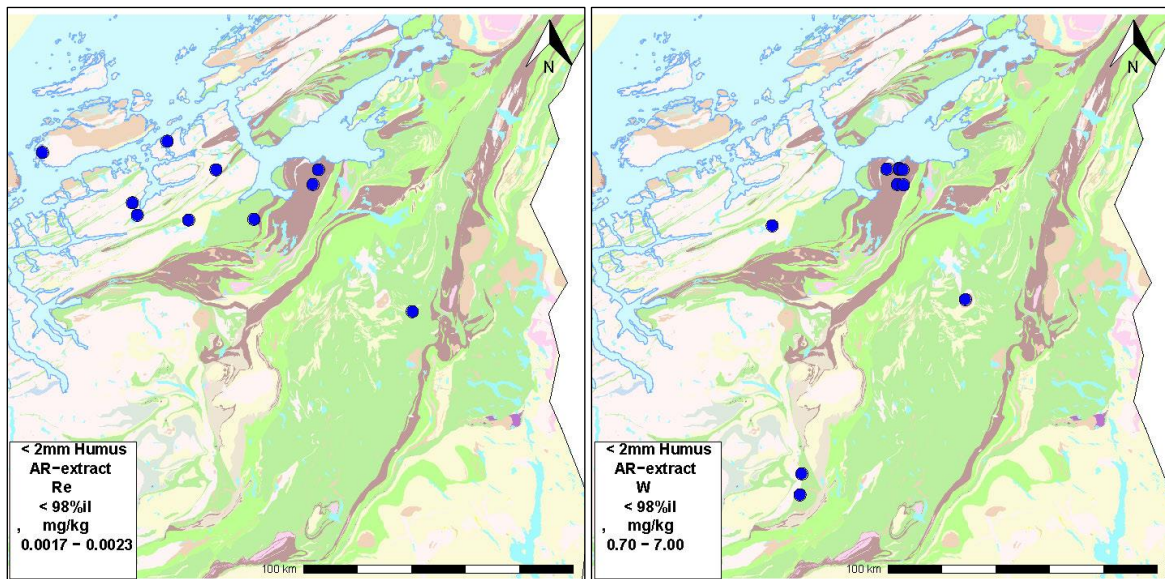


FIGURE 11. PERCENTILE MAP (98%ile) OF Re AND W.

Beryllium (Be) are delivered from the laboratory with too poor detection limit to construct sensible EDA maps, Table 7, however constructing a combined 95%ile map and 99%ile map gives useful information. Figure 12 shows that all high Be values are found above lithologies with granite and granitic gneisses. One area, around Stuggudalen close to the Swedish border,

stands out with several samples showing high concentration values of Be. The same area stands also out with high Be concentrations in mineral soil (Flem et al., 2020).

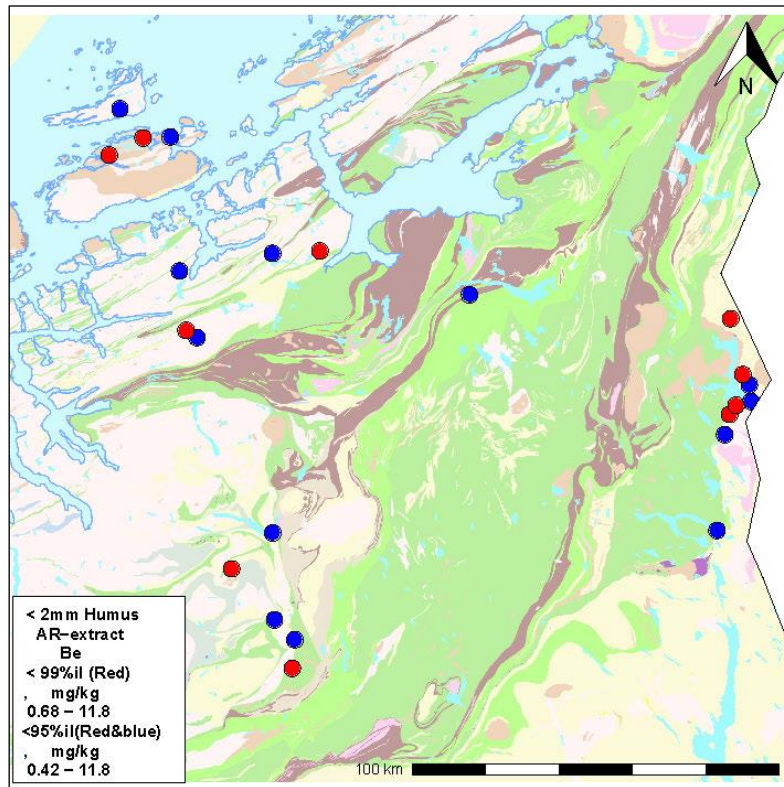


FIGURE 11. PERCENTILE MAP OF Be. ALL DOTS SHOW LOCATIONS OF SAMPLES WITH CONCENTRATIONS OF Be ABOVE THE 95 %IL WITH RED DOTS SHOWS ONLY THOSE ABOVE THE 99%IL.

6 CONCLUSION

The re-analysis of samples from the previously survey of the northern part of Trøndelag and Fosen (Finne and Eggen, 2014) demonstrate that data from the two datasets can be used together, particularly if working with quantiles. The exceptions are B, Th and V which are reported with significantly higher concentration values in this analytical contract compared with the analytical results given in 2014. The elements, Be, In, Pd, Pt, Re, Te and W, are delivered from the laboratory with too poor detection limit to construct sensible EDA-maps, but the concentrations reported above DL will still give useful information on the distribution of these elements.

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TABLES

Table 1: The MINS project organic soil standard Nmv.

Laboratory detection limit and summary statistics for the MINS project organic soil standard (Nmv). The minimum (MIN), median, maximum (MAX) is given. In addition, the interquartile range (IQR) and the robust coefficient of variation (CVR) is given as a measure of precision. All numbers given with 3 significant figures.

Element	MINS project organic soil standard (n=22)						Sorted by precision	
	Lab DL mg/kg	MIN mg/kg	MEDIAN mg/kg	MAX mg/kg	IQR mg/kg	CVR %	Element	CVR %
Ag	0.002	0.0275	0.0320	0.0695	0.00309	9.3	Pb	3.8
Al	100	3460	4050	4640	339	10.6	V	4.2
As	0.1	1.31	1.81	2.25	0.276	16.5	Fe	4.9
Au	0.0002	<0.0002	0.000637	0.000952	0.000234	31.1	Cr	5.0
B	1	4.47	5.22	7.23	0.699	13.1	Mn	5.1
Ba	0.1	24.5	29.4	36.3	2.70	9.5	Ca	5.4
Be	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.134	-	-	Sr	5.6
Bi	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.221	-	-	Zn	5.8
Ca	100	14500	16700	18400	883	5.4	Cu	6.1
Cd	0.01	0.0978	0.114	0.148	0.0129	12.3	Cs	6.4
Ce	0.1	7.86	9.63	11.8	1.19	11.9	Hg	6.5
Co	0.01	3.14	3.85	4.52	0.349	9.6	Y	6.5
Cr	0.1	12.1	13.8	16.5	0.700	5.0	Mo	7.1
Cs	0.02	0.257	0.300	0.335	0.0205	6.4	Rb	7.2
Cu	0.01	13.7	15.5	18.4	1.00	6.1	Se	8.2
Fe	10	5340	6470	7770	372	4.9	Ni	8.4
Ga	0.1	0.847	1.03	1.24	0.104	10.1	Mg	8.6
Ge	0.01	0.0206	0.0378	0.114	0.0221	42.1	U	8.7
Hf	0.001	0.0179	0.0430	0.0567	0.00856	21.9	Ag	9.3
Hg	0.001	0.0356	0.0451	0.0528	0.00298	6.5	Na	9.3
In	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	-	-	Ba	9.5
K	100	1550	1790	2020	170	9.9	Co	9.6
La	0.01	3.63	4.43	5.19	0.508	11.1	K	9.9
Li	0.01	1.90	2.45	3.32	0.264	11.7	Zr	10.1
Mg	10	3450	3900	4390	311	8.6	P	10.1
Mn	1	133	150	168	6.56	5.1	Ga	10.1
Mo	0.01	0.510	0.591	0.686	0.0340	7.1	Al	10.6
Na	10	265	307	348	27.4	9.3	S	10.8
Nb	0.01	0.254	0.373	0.446	0.0452	16.0	La	11.1
Ni	0.1	6.86	8.03	9.79	0.627	8.4	Li	11.7
P	10	743	890	1030	90.4	10.1	Ce	11.9
Pb	0.01	3.38	3.63	8.87	0.133	3.8	Cd	12.3
Pd	0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.00358	-	-	B	13.1
Pt	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001809	-	-	Tl	13.3
Rb	0.1	3.34	3.94	4.60	0.269	7.2	Sb	14.0
Re	0.001	<0.001	0.00213	0.00406	0.000557	31.5	Sc	15.8

MINS project organic soil standard (n=22)							Sorted by precision	
Element	Lab DL mg/kg	MIN mg/kg	MEDIAN mg/kg	MAX mg/kg	IQR mg/kg	CVR %	Element	CVR %
S	500	2660	3300	3810	445	10.8	Nb	16.0
Sb	0.02	0.0567	0.0680	0.0986	0.00848	14.0	As	16.5
Sc	0.1	1.05	1.21	1.45	0.187	15.8	Ti	17.1
Se	0.1	1.00	1.20	1.55	0.0896	8.2	Th	18.3
Sn	0.02	0.713	1.13	2.14	0.255	24.8	Ta	19.1
Sr	0.5	33.7	39.4	43.4	2.95	5.6	Hf	21.9
Ta	0.001	0.00399	0.00729	0.0124	0.00134	19.1	Sn	24.8
Te	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.0347	-	-	Au	31.1
Th	0.1	0.562	0.807	1.50	0.141	18.3	Re	31.5
Ti	1	247	308	370	54.7	17.1	Ge	42.1
Tl	0.02	0.0268	0.0331	0.0398	0.00400	13.3	Be	-
U	0.01	0.285	0.331	0.395	0.0271	8.7	Bi	-
V	2	12.0	13.2	15.6	0.618	4.2	In	-
W	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	Pd	-
Y	0.001	1.63	1.87	2.14	0.119	6.5	Pt	-
Zn	0.1	28.6	31.0	42.5	1.39	5.8	Te	-
Zr	0.01	0.870	1.77	2.07	0.172	10.1	W	-

Table 2: The ACME in-house standard CDV-1.

Laboratory detection limit and summary statistics for ACMEs in-house organic soil standard (CDV-1). The minimum (MIN), median, maximum (MAX) is given. In addition, the interquartile range (IQR) and the robust coefficient of variation (CVR) is given as a measure of precision. All numbers given with 3 significant figures.

Element	ACME in-house standard CDV-1 (n=17)						Sorted by precision	
	Lab DL mg/kg	MIN mg/kg	MEDIAN mg/kg	MAX mg/kg	IQR mg/kg	CVR %	Element	CVR %
Ag	0.002	0.00872	0.0106	0.0130	0.000760	9.5	Sr	1.9
Al	100	1140	1580	1930	159	10.2	Fe	2.1
As	0.1	1.16	1.37	1.90	0.195	16.3	La	3.0
Au	0.0002	0.00161	0.00265	0.00438	0.000738	30.3	Na	3.5
B	1	17.2	19.4	24.5	1.23	7.8	Ce	4.0
Ba	0.1	9.00	9.55	10.7	0.481	6.3	Mn	4.2
Be	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	Y	4.3
Bi	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.0217	-	-	Cr	4.4
Ca	100	18300	20500	22200	1110	5.1	Cu	4.8
Cd	0.01	0.0324	0.0407	0.0593	0.00578	15.4	Rb	4.9
Ce	0.1	4.91	5.41	5.74	0.210	4.0	Ca	5.1
Co	0.01	1.72	1.91	2.19	0.147	6.9	Ni	5.2
Cr	0.1	12.6	13.5	15.2	0.565	4.4	P	5.3
Cs	0.02	0.100	0.126	0.141	0.00801	7.2	Mo	5.7
Cu	0.01	7.76	8.57	9.17	0.353	4.8	Zn	5.9
Fe	10	2630	2980	3270	175	2.1	U	6.0
Ga	0.1	0.433	0.549	0.652	0.0718	10.6	Ba	6.3
Ge	0.01	<0.01	0.0110	0.0731	0.00777	13.5	Co	6.9
Hf	0.001	0.0268	0.0488	0.0555	0.00693	13.5	Sb	6.9
Hg	0.001	0.0418	0.0489	0.0607	0.00387	8.1	Pb	7.0
In	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	-	-	Cs	7.2
K	100	1620	1740	2010	141	8.1	Ti	7.7
La	0.01	2.41	2.62	2.74	0.0711	3.0	B	7.8
Li	0.01	0.427	0.624	0.713	0.0937	13.1	V	7.9
Mg	10	1080	1270	1360	98.6	8.3	Hg	8.1
Mn	1	377	420	454	17.3	4.2	K	8.1
Mo	0.01	0.167	0.208	0.237	0.00896	5.7	Mg	8.3
Na	10	48.9	58.2	61.9	2.04	3.5	Ag	9.5
Nb	0.01	0.0192	0.0287	0.0425	0.00651	22.7	Sc	10.1
Ni	0.1	5.91	6.58	7.43	0.283	5.2	Zr	10.1
P	10	346	408	436	20.5	5.3	Al	10.2
Pb	0.01	0.935	1.03	1.12	0.0721	7.0	Ga	10.6
Pd	0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	-	-	Th	10.9
Pt	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	-	-	Se	12.7
Rb	0.1	2.25	2.60	2.85	0.133	4.9	Li	13.1
Re	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00215	-	-	Hf	13.5
S	500	<500	<500	1170	-	-	Ge	13.5
Sb	0.02	<0.02	0.0210	0.0343	0.00216	6.9	Cd	15.4
Sc	0.1	0.716	0.849	1.01	0.0850	10.1	As	16.3

ACME in-house standard CDV-1 (n=17)							Sorted by precision	
Element	Lab DL mg/kg	MIN mg/kg	MEDIAN mg/kg	MAX mg/kg	IQR mg/kg	CVR %	Element	CVR %
Se	0.1	0.237	0.501	0.688	0.0614	12.7	Nb	22.7
Sn	0.02	<0.02	0.0414	0.0741	0.0169	35.3	Au	30.3
Sr	0.5	109	121	125	3.00	1.9	Sn	35.3
Ta	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00194	-	-	Be	-
Te	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	-	-	Bi	-
Th	0.1	0.658	0.856	1.11	0.0745	10.9	In	-
Ti	1	26.6	28.7	32.7	2.18	7.7	Pd	-
Tl	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	-	-	Pt	-
U	0.01	0.164	0.178	0.192	0.0102	6.0	Re	-
V	2	9.08	10.2	11.0	0.768	7.9	S	-
W	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	Ta	-
Y	0.001	1.54	1.63	1.70	0.0651	4.3	Te	-
Zn	0.1	21.2	23.2	25.1	1.38	5.9	Tl	-
Zr	0.01	0.939	1.32	1.49	0.126	10.1	W	-

Table 3: The ACME in-house standard V16.

Laboratory detection limit and summary statistics for ACMEs in-house organic soil standard (V16). The minimum (MIN), median, maximum (MAX) is given. In addition, the interquartile range (IQR) and the robust coefficient of variation (CVR) is given as a measure of precision. All numbers given with 3 significant figures.

Element	ACME in-house standard V16 (n=17)						Sorted by precision	
	Lab DL mg/kg	MIN mg/kg	MEDIAN mg/kg	MAX mg/kg	IQR mg/kg	CVR %	Element	CVR %
Ag	0.002	0.0362	0.0382	0.0459	0.00275	6.9	Mg	1.7
Al	100	437	506	567	48.1	9.4	Pb	2.1
As	0.1	1.17	1.64	1.93	0.199	9.2	Mn	3.5
Au	0.0002	0.000485	0.000974	0.00165	0.000240	25.0	Ca	3.8
B	1	5.86	7.52	9.35	0.442	6.9	Sr	3.8
Ba	0.1	1.92	2.17	2.56	0.0867	4.1	Ba	4.1
Be	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	K	4.3
Bi	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	-	-	Rb	4.5
Ca	100	3030	3260	3560	120	3.8	P	5.3
Cd	0.01	0.0754	0.0877	0.0996	0.00628	7.4	Cs	6.9
Ce	0.1	0.103	0.123	0.154	0.0137	12.2	B	6.9
Co	0.01	0.961	1.21	1.40	0.0846	10.6	Ag	6.9
Cr	0.1	276	338	418	23.7	7.7	Fe	7.1
Cs	0.02	0.0341	0.0374	0.0407	0.00243	6.9	Zn	7.4
Cu	0.01	5.75	6.78	7.68	0.515	7.8	Cd	7.4
Fe	10	3710	4580	5610	301	7.1	Cr	7.7
Ga	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.157	-	-	V	7.8
Ge	0.01	0.0289	0.0561	0.109	0.0350	53.5	Cu	7.8
Hf	0.001	0.00101	0.00630	0.0103	0.00318	50.3	As	9.2
Hg	0.001	0.0399	0.0542	0.0606	0.00674	10.6	Al	9.4
In	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	-	-	Co	10.6
K	100	2050	2300	2510	84.2	4.3	Hg	10.6
La	0.01	0.0432	0.0546	0.0629	0.00567	11.3	Sb	10.8
Li	0.01	0.0512	0.0665	0.0835	0.00765	16.9	Zr	11.2
Mg	10	514	570	611	9.92	1.7	La	11.3
Mn	1	670	773	806	30.0	3.5	Ce	12.2
Mo	0.01	1.36	1.77	2.22	0.247	15.3	Ni	12.2
Na	10	13.3	17.3	21.9	2.59	15.1	Ti	14.9
Nb	0.01	0.0453	0.0753	0.109	0.0168	25.8	Na	15.1
Ni	0.1	6.93	8.01	10.1	0.756	12.2	Mo	15.3
P	10	451	515	555	21.2	5.3	Y	16.1
Pb	0.01	2.67	2.97	3.15	0.0555	2.1	Li	16.9
Pd	0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	-	-	Sn	19.4
Pt	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	-	-	Au	25.0
Rb	0.1	1.59	1.69	1.82	0.0702	4.5	Nb	25.8
Re	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00103	-	-	Se	27.3
S	500	<500	<500	<500	-	-	Sc	31.0
Sb	0.02	0.0423	0.0534	0.0720	0.00563	10.8	Hf	50.3
Sc	0.1	0.164	0.258	0.397	0.0756	31.0	Ge	53.5

ACME in-house standard V16 (n=17)							Sorted by precision	
Element	Lab DL mg/kg	MIN mg/kg	MEDIAN mg/kg	MAX mg/kg	IQR mg/kg	CVR %	Element	CVR %
Se	0.1	0.134	0.340	0.569	0.0850	27.3	Be	-
Sn	0.02	0.111	0.181	0.231	0.0330	19.4	Bi	-
Sr	0.5	9.87	11.5	12.1	0.452	3.8	Ga	-
Ta	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00166	-	-	In	-
Te	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.0243	-	-	Pd	-
Th	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.139	-	-	Pt	-
Ti	1	8.56	11.5	13.3	1.41	14.9	Re	-
Tl	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	-	-	S	-
U	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	Ta	-
V	2	134	163	198	12.0	7.8	Te	-
W	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	Th	-
Y	0.001	0.0369	0.0493	0.0601	0.00523	16.1	Tl	-
Zn	0.1	35.9	39.5	43.8	3.33	7.4	U	-
Zr	0.01	0.0942	0.171	0.199	0.0189	11.2	W	-

Table 4: Comparison of reference in-house standards.

Precision between median concentration values from the North Trøndelag and Fosen survey and this survey, which completes the Trøndelag County. All concentrations given with 3 significant figures.

Element	ACME in-house standard V16			ACME in-house standard CDV-1		
	2014	2020	Relativ diff.	2014	2020	Relativ diff.
	MEDIAN mg/kg	MEDIAN mg/kg	%	MEDIAN mg/kg	MEDIAN mg/kg	%
Ag	0.0409	0.0382	-7.1	0.0109	0.0106	-2.8
Al	535	506	-5.7	1710	1580	-8.2
As	1.65	1.64	-0.6	1.52	1.37	-11
Au	0.00121	0.000974	-24	0.00266	0.00265	-0.4
B	4.99	7.52	34	12.6	19.4	35
Ba	2.19	2.17	-0.9	9.86	9.55	-3.2
Be	<0.1	<0.1	-	<0.1	<0.1	-
Bi	<0.02	<0.02	-	<0.02	<0.02	-
Ca	3470	3260	-6.4	21300	20500	-3.9
Cd	0.0898	0.0877	-2.4	0.0389	0.0407	4.4
Ce	0.113	0.123	8.1	5.2	5.41	3.9
Co	1.21	1.21	0	2.08	1.91	-8.9
Cr	364	338	-7.7	13.8	13.5	-2.2
Cs	0.0394	0.0374	-5.3	0.129	0.126	-2.4
Cu	7.5	6.78	-11	9.37	8.57	-9.3
Fe	4700	4580	-2.6	2890	2980	3.0
Ga	0.256	<0.1	-	0.678	0.549	-24
Ge	0.0493	0.0561	12	0.0268	0.011	-144
Hf	0.00806	0.0063	-28	0.0494	0.0488	-1.2
Hg	0.0551	0.0542	-1.7	0.054	0.0489	-10
In	<0.02	<0.02	-	<0.02	<0.02	-
K	2310	2300	-0.4	1780	1740	-2.3
La	0.0504	0.0546	7.7	2.55	2.62	2.7
Li	0.066	0.0665	0.8	0.576	0.624	7.7
Mg	584	570	-2.5	1310	1270	-3.1
Mn	781	773	-1.0	429	420	-2.1
Mo	1.79	1.77	-1.1	0.215	0.208	-3.4
Na	18.6	17.3	-7.5	60	58.2	-3.1
Nb	0.108	0.0753	-43	0.0586	0.0287	-104
Ni	8.53	8.01	-6.5	7.15	6.58	-8.7
P	524	515	-1.7	415	408	-1.7
Pb	3.44	2.97	-16	1.15	1.03	-12
Pd	<0.002	<0.002	-	<0.002	<0.002	-
Pt	<0.001	<0.001	-	<0.001	<0.001	-
Rb	1.78	1.69	-5.3	2.73	2.6	-5.0
Re	<0.001	<0.001	-	<0.001	<0.001	-
S	500	<500	-	1020	<500	-
Sb	0.0765	0.0534	-43	0.0329	0.021	-57
Sc	0.207	0.258	20	0.92	0.849	-8.4

Element	ACME in-house standard V16			ACME in-house standard CDV-1		
	2014	2020	Relativ diff.	2014	2020	Relativ diff.
	MEDIAN mg/kg	MEDIAN mg/kg	%	MEDIAN mg/kg	MEDIAN mg/kg	%
Se	0.124	0.34	64	0.323	0.501	36
Sn	0.239	0.181	-32	0.092	0.0414	-122
Sr	11.5	11.5	0.0	124	121	-2.5
Ta	0.00106	<0.001	-	0.00119	<0.001	-
Te	<0.02	<0.02	-	<0.02	<0.02	-
Th	<0.1	<0.1	-	0.727	0.856	15
Ti	12.8	11.5	-11	30.9	28.7	-7.7
Tl	<0.02	<0.02	-	<0.02	<0.02	-
U	<0.01	<0.01	-	0.185	0.178	-3.9
V	<2	163	-	3.41	10.2	67
W	<0.1	<0.1	-	<0.1	<0.1	-
Y	0.0486	0.0493	1.4	1.56	1.63	4.3
Zn	44.9	39.5	-14	26.2	23.2	-13
Zr	0.17	0.171	0.6	1.26	1.32	4.5

Table 5. Precision of duplicates

Precision (Pre.) estimate of field and analytical duplicates. The no. pair >DL gives the number of ordinary sample and field duplicate pairs, or field and analytical duplicate pairs, that shows concentrations above the detection limit.

Ordinary sample and Field duplicate (21 pairs)						Field and analytical duplicate (21 pairs)					
Alphabetical			Sorted			Alphabetical			Sorted		
Element	No. Pair >DL	Pre. (CV) %	Element	No. Pair >DL	Pre. (CV) %	Element	No. Pair >DL	Pre. (CV) %	Element	No. Pair >DL	Pre. (CV) %
Ag	21	103	P	21	14	Ag	21	3.9	P	21	3.8
Al	21	25	Hg	21	14	Al	21	8.6	Ag	21	3.9
As	17	39	Na	21	15	As	18	29	Sr	21	4.5
Au	14	37	Ni	21	15	Au	14	48	Ba	21	5.2
B	21	21	Be	7	18	B	21	13	Ti	21	5.2
Ba	21	30	Sc	21	19	Ba	21	5.2	Cd	21	5.4
Be	7	18	Se	21	19	Be	8	18	Ce	21	5.5
Bi	20	28	Ca	21	20	Bi	21	5.7	Na	21	5.5
Ca	21	20	Ta	20	21	Ca	21	7.8	Bi	21	5.7
Cd	21	32	B	21	21	Cd	21	5.4	Zn	21	5.7
Ce	21	21	Ce	21	21	Ce	21	5.5	Rb	21	6.2
Co	21	241	Sr	21	21	Co	21	21	Hg	21	6.3
Cr	21	26	Sb	21	21	Cr	21	7.1	K	21	6.8
Cs	21	22	Nb	20	22	Cs	21	8.1	V	20	6.8
Cu	21	33	K	21	22	Cu	21	15	Zr	21	6.9
Fe	21	46	Cs	21	22	Fe	21	7.3	Cr	21	7.1
Ga	20	33	Mg	21	24	Ga	21	9.8	Fe	21	7.3
Ge	21	37	Ti	21	25	Ge	20	37	Mo	21	7.3
Hf	21	34	Al	21	25	Hf	21	27	Ca	21	7.8
Hg	21	14	S	20	26	Hg	21	6.3	Mg	21	8
In	0	-	Th	19	26	In	2	-	Cs	21	8.1
K	21	22	Cr	21	26	K	21	6.8	Al	21	8.6
La	21	73	Bi	20	28	La	21	14	Li	21	8.6
Li	21	40	Ba	21	30	Li	21	8.6	Sb	21	8.6
Mg	21	24	Zr	21	32	Mg	21	8	Th	21	9.1
Mn	21	313	Cd	21	32	Mn	21	24	Se	21	9.2
Mo	21	47	Zn	21	32	Mo	21	7.3	Sc	21	9.4
Na	21	15	Cu	21	33	Na	21	5.5	Ga	21	9.8
Nb	20	22	Ga	20	33	Nb	21	11	Sn	21	10
Ni	21	15	Hf	21	34	Ni	21	46	Nb	21	11
P	21	14	Rb	21	34	P	21	3.8	Tl	20	11
Pb	21	54	V	20	35	Pb	21	16	B	21	13
Pd	0	-	Ge	21	37	Pd	0	-	La	21	14
Pt	0	-	Au	14	37	Pt	0	-	Cu	21	15
Rb	21	34	As	17	39	Rb	21	6.2	Pb	21	16
Re	0	-	Li	21	40	Re	1	-	U	21	16
S	20	26	Y	21	44	S	19	17	S	19	17

Ordinary sample and Field duplicate (21 pairs)					Field and analytical duplicate (21 pairs)						
Alphabetical			Sorted			Alphabetical			Sorted		
Element	No. Pair >DL	Pre. (CV) %	Element	No. Pair >DL	Pre. (CV) %	Element	No. Pair >DL	Pre. (CV) %	Element	No. Pair >DL	Pre. (CV) %
Sb	21	21	Fe	21	46	Sb	21	8.6	Be	8	18
Sc	21	19	Mo	21	47	Sc	21	9.4	Co	21	21
Se	21	19	Pb	21	54	Se	21	9.2	Mn	21	24
Sn	21	77	U	21	65	Sn	21	10	Ta	20	25
Sr	21	21	La	21	73	Sr	21	4.5	Y	21	25
Ta	20	21	Sn	21	77	Ta	20	25	Hf	21	27
Te	1	-	Tl	20	98	Te	2	-	As	18	29
Th	19	26	Ag	21	103	Th	21	9.1	Ge	20	37
Ti	21	25	Co	21	241	Ti	21	5.2	Ni	21	46
Tl	20	98	Mn	21	313	Tl	20	11	Au	14	48
U	21	65	In	0	-	U	21	16	In	2	-
V	20	35	Pd	0	-	V	20	6.8	Pd	0	-
W	3	-	Pt	0	-	W	3	-	Pt	0	-
Y	21	44	Re	0	-	Y	21	25	Re	1	-
Zn	21	32	Te	1	-	Zn	21	5.7	Te	2	-
Zr	21	32	W	3	-	Zr	21	6.9	W	3	-

Table 6: Summary statistics LOI, 480 °C

Summary statistics for measured LOI at 480 °C for all ordinary samples (N=454) giving the number of samples below the detection limit (DL), minimum (Min), mean, median and maximum (Max). In addition, the power is given as a measure on variation.

	N	DL Wt%	N<DL	Min Wt%	Mean Wt%	Median Wt%	Max Wt%	Power
LOI	454	0.4	0	17.98	81.51	89.17	98.40	0.7

Table 7: The survey data

Summary statistics for the survey data (n=462) giving the number of samples above the detection limit (DL), minimum (Min), maximum (Max) concentration value measured and the 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90, 95 and 90 % quantiles. In addition, the powers (P) are given as a measure on variation.

Element	n>DL	Min mg/kg	Q2 mg/kg	Q5 mg/kg	Q10 mg/kg	Q25 mg/kg	Q50 mg/kg	Q75 mg/kg	Q90 mg/kg	Q95 mg/kg	Q98 mg/kg	Max mg/kg	P
Ag	454	0.0136	0.0280	0.0359	0.0476	0.0828	0.154	0.307	0.599	0.895	1.36	9.73	2.9
Al	454	247	395	500	682	1120	2090	4830	8930	12700	16700	23100	2
As	390	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.273	0.532	0.880	1.31	1.90	2.87	27.6	2.7
Au	343	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002	0.00020	0.00033	0.00052	0.00085	0.0012	0.0024	0.0064	1.8
B	430	<1	<1	<1	1.34	1.92	2.66	3.62	4.65	5.55	7.10	17.9	1.6
Ba	454	5.91	11.9	16.3	21.5	32.1	45.5	69.4	105	133	193	491	1.9
Be	161	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.138	0.279	0.415	0.677	11.8	2.4
Bi	444	<0.02	<0.02	0.0258	0.0338	0.0555	0.0872	0.124	0.207	0.299	0.446	1.29	2.1
Ca	454	375	614	958	1420	2260	3070	4270	6100	8510	14300	25600	1.8
Cd	454	0.0494	0.0861	0.122	0.171	0.251	0.412	0.616	0.874	1.08	1.36	2.79	1.8
Ce	454	0.382	0.547	0.758	1.03	1.95	4.39	12.9	29.5	39.4	70.0	446	3.1
Co	454	0.161	0.300	0.390	0.544	0.972	1.88	3.98	7.26	10.0	17.4	47.5	2.5
Cr	454	1.46	1.86	2.07	2.22	2.84	4.63	10.3	23.3	35.3	53.3	93.5	1.8
Cs	454	0.0407	0.0678	0.0867	0.114	0.179	0.322	0.657	1.26	1.75	2.70	4.58	2.1
Cu	454	2.5	4.39	4.97	5.57	6.76	8.80	11.9	17.0	24.3	41.8	228	2
Fe	454	346	495	655	774	1370	2820	6600	12200	18700	28600	76800	2.3
Ga	449	<0.1	0.121	0.176	0.244	0.359	0.621	1.47	3.10	4.63	6.02	8.64	2.2
Ge	448	<0.01	0.0116	0.0198	0.0307	0.0544	0.0914	0.144	0.205	0.243	0.330	0.539	2
Hf	450	<0.001	0.00173	0.00343	0.00562	0.0113	0.0198	0.0335	0.0595	0.0780	0.110	0.478	3
Hg	454	0.0317	0.0737	0.0917	0.114	0.149	0.189	0.239	0.287	0.323	0.345	0.495	1.2
In	26	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.0210	0.0250	0.0846	0.9
K	454	217	390	449	525	714	894	1110	1300	1560	2170	5190	1.4
La	454	0.171	0.253	0.347	0.478	0.894	2.04	6.32	14.3	18.4	36.7	129	2.9
Li	454	0.0206	0.0568	0.0687	0.0841	0.128	0.281	1.22	5.34	8.36	11.8	28.2	3.1
Mg	454	303	424	532	682	962	1360	1860	3480	4710	6670	12100	1.6
Mn	454	3.15	7.39	10.4	13.7	27.1	70.2	195	458	748	1370	5410	3.2
Mo	454	0.0666	0.110	0.137	0.163	0.217	0.323	0.517	0.890	1.21	1.63	3.64	1.7
Na	454	56.2	79.0	95.8	108	131	166	227	305	381	463	986	1.2
Nb	445	0.005	0.0118	0.0285	0.0479	0.0986	0.225	0.631	1.42	2.17	3.27	6.24	3.1
Ni	454	0.812	1.25	1.67	2.15	3.36	5.33	9.69	17.1	23.8	37.3	206	2.4
P	454	253	485	535	613	707	824	1000	1220	1380	1510	2050	0.9
Pb	454	1.53	4.20	5.27	6.34	9.47	14.7	20.9	30.2	37.7	58.1	477	2.5
Pd	29	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.00259	0.00393	0.00765	0.9
Pt	11	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00105	0.00784	1.2
Rb	454	0.678	1.41	1.80	2.33	3.43	5.50	8.22	12.1	15.9	22.2	87.3	2.1
Re	22	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00167	0.00230	0.7
S	403	<500	<500	<500	<500	783	1190	1590	1920	2120	2510	3210	1.1
Sb	454	0.0446	0.0617	0.0758	0.0989	0.138	0.206	0.281	0.374	0.467	0.736	9.27	2.3
Sc	454	0.18	0.274	0.326	0.399	0.521	0.703	1.08	1.63	2.11	3.00	4.49	1.4
Se	454	0.281	0.379	0.464	0.532	0.636	0.828	1.09	1.45	1.86	2.38	4.04	1.2

Element	n>DL	Min mg/kg	Q2 mg/kg	Q5 mg/kg	Q10 mg/kg	Q25 mg/kg	Q50 mg/kg	Q75 mg/kg	Q90 mg/kg	Q95 mg/kg	Q98 mg/kg	Max mg/kg	P
Sn	454	0.0414	0.126	0.155	0.198	0.304	0.457	0.603	0.824	1.01	1.28	5.33	2.1
Sr	454	4.73	6.63	9.26	11.9	18.4	25.3	33.9	45.3	53.1	71.9	132	1.4
Ta	441	<0.001	<0.001	0.00179	0.00270	0.00448	0.00763	0.0117	0.0155	0.0186	0.0238	0.0492	2
Te	69	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.0227	0.0290	0.0381	0.127	1.1
Th	442	<0.1	<0.1	0.120	0.161	0.220	0.332	0.530	1.03	1.99	3.31	10.0	2.3
Ti	454	14.5	22.4	28.8	37.4	63.1	114	252	606	803	1190	2130	2.2
Tl	440	<0.02	<0.02	0.0285	0.0371	0.0519	0.0801	0.121	0.193	0.258	0.395	0.954	2
U	454	0.0107	0.0203	0.0275	0.0385	0.0710	0.146	0.408	1.14	1.74	2.87	11.3	3
V	408	<2	<2	<2	<2	2.81	4.76	10.6	22.6	36.9	52.5	76.3	1.9
W	75	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.146	0.270	0.698	7.00	2.1
Y	454	0.0606	0.129	0.160	0.219	0.429	0.964	2.88	6.35	9.90	14.5	126	3.3
Zn	454	3.81	7.83	11.8	16.7	25.7	36.5	53.7	78.0	101	142	569	2.2
Zr	454	0.02	0.0963	0.169	0.240	0.399	0.655	1.17	2.29	3.12	5.44	19.6	3

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Random plots

Appendix 2: Samples re-analysed from previous surveys

Appendix 3: Correlation plots duplicates

Appendix 4: ECDF-plot

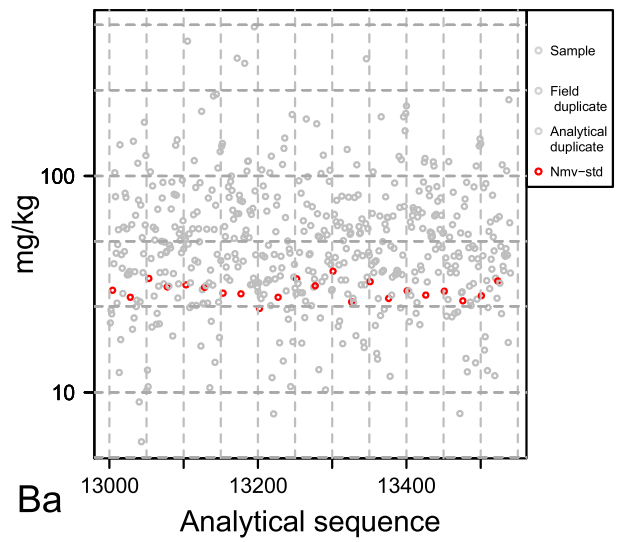
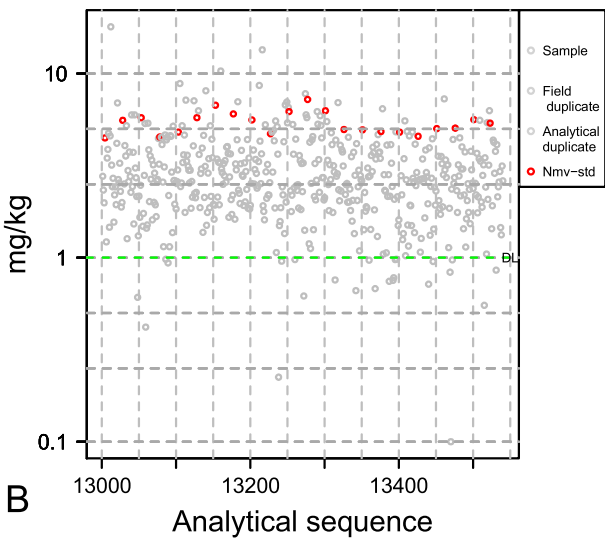
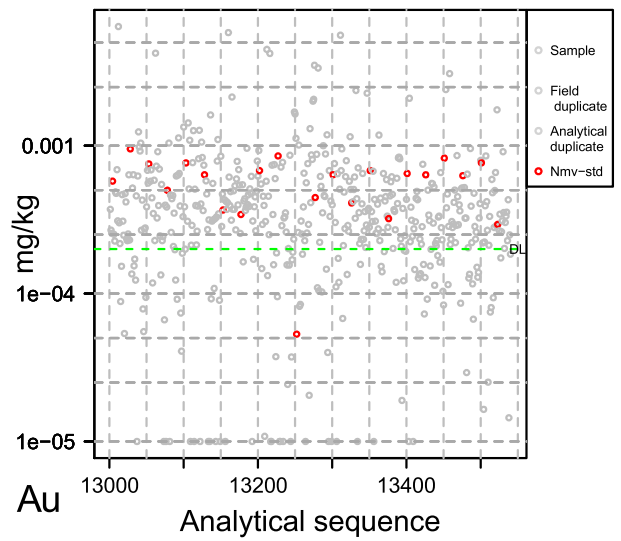
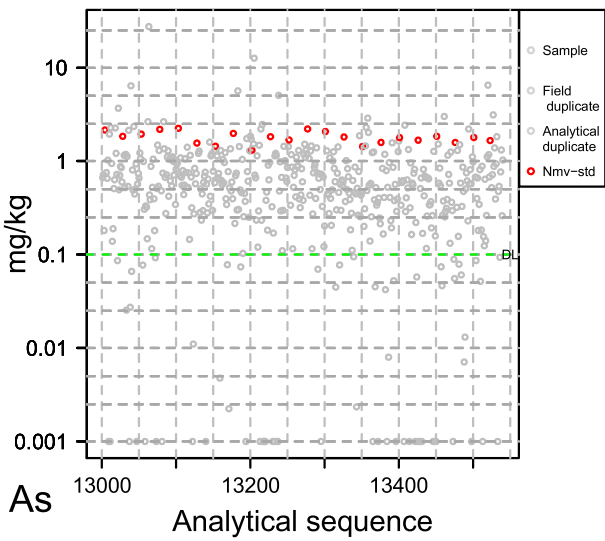
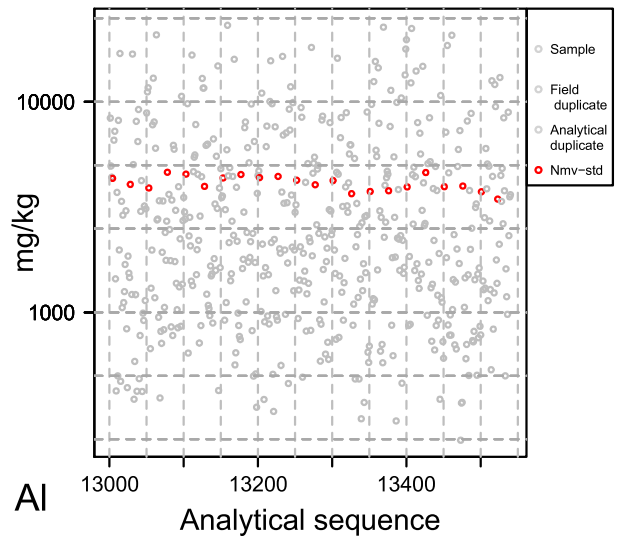
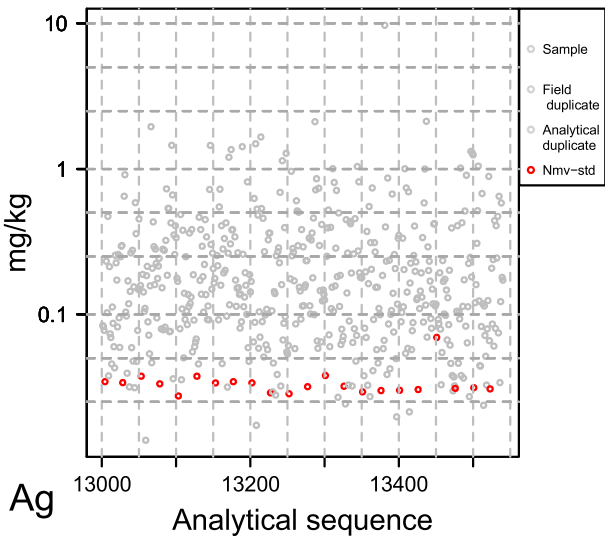
Appendix 5: Geochemical maps

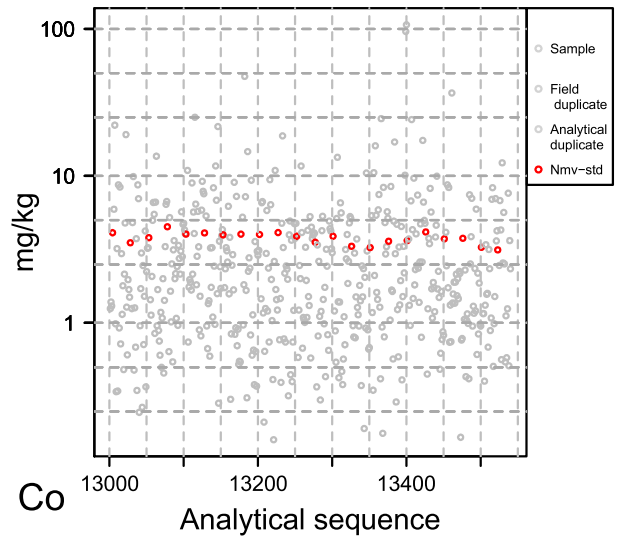
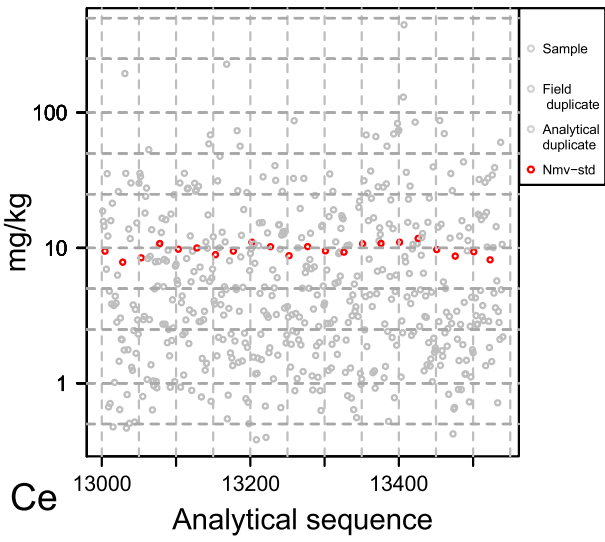
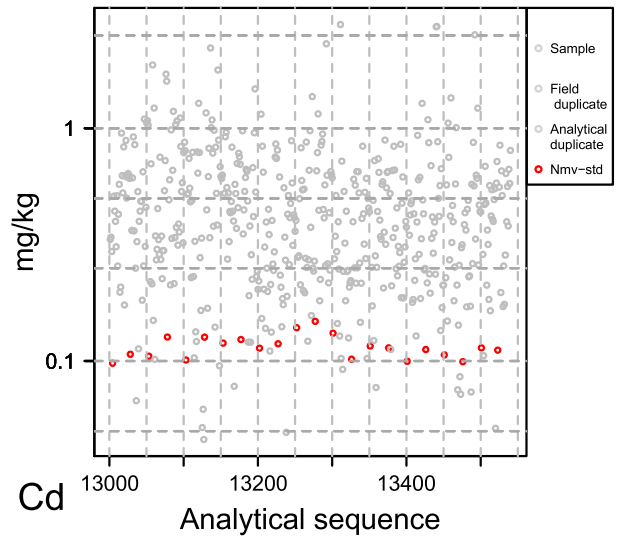
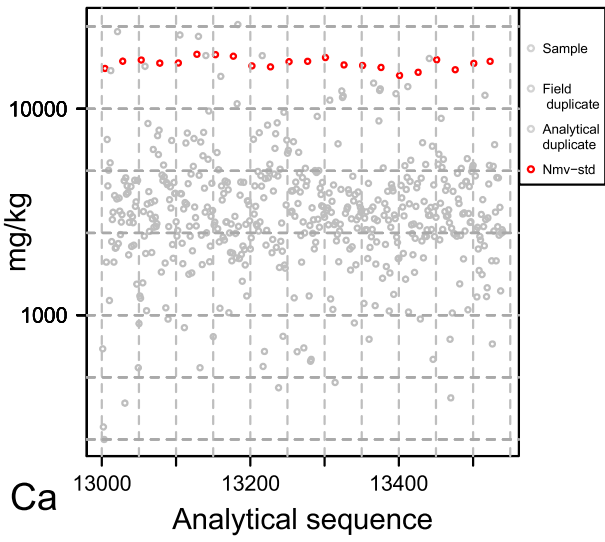
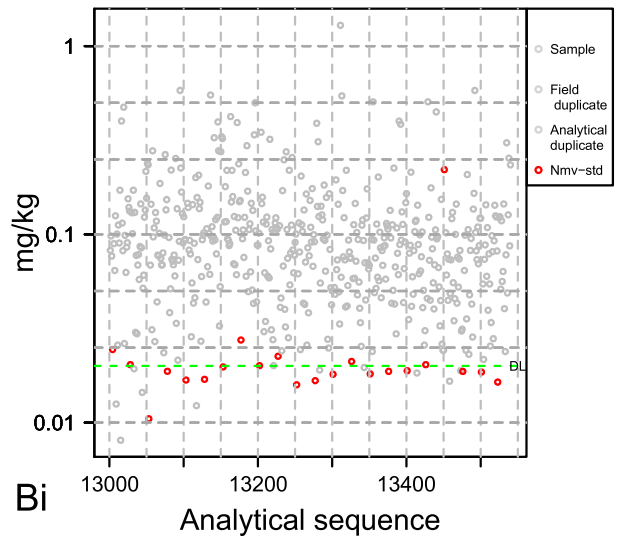
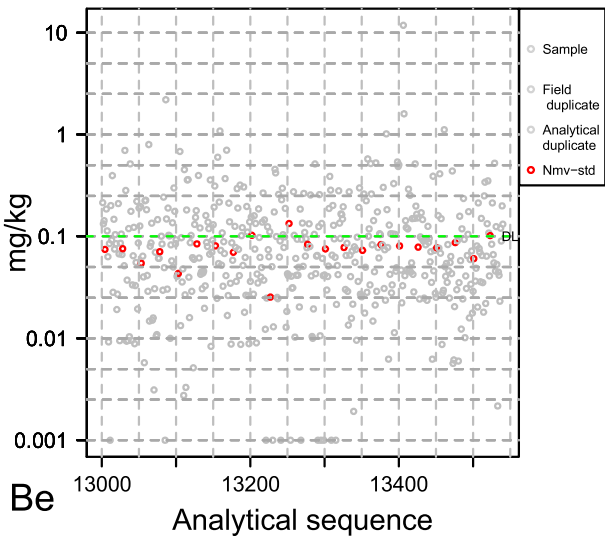
Appendix 1: Random plots

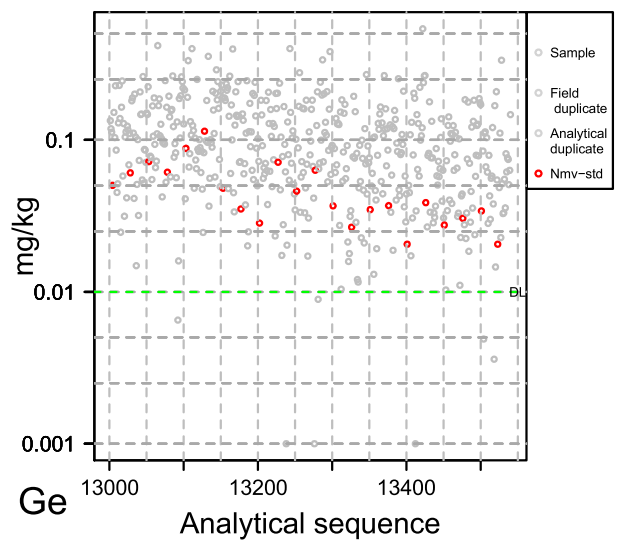
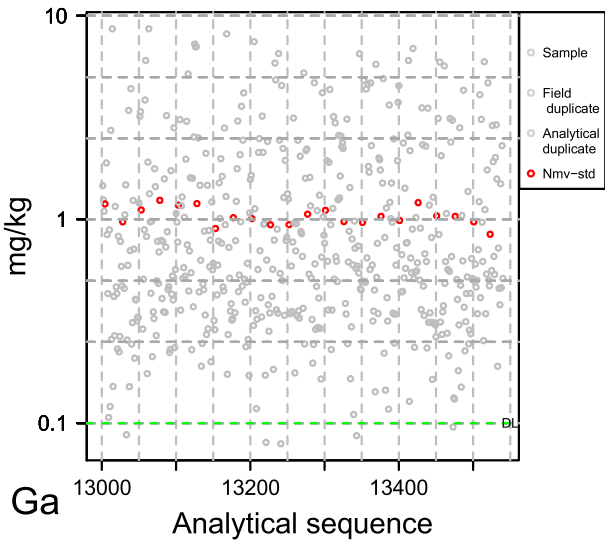
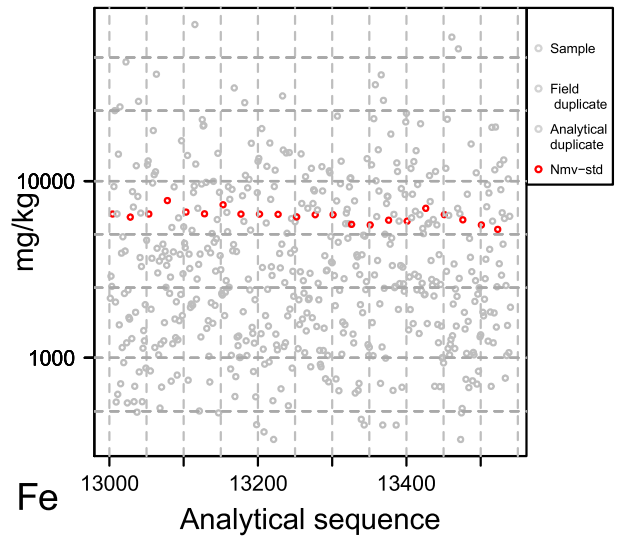
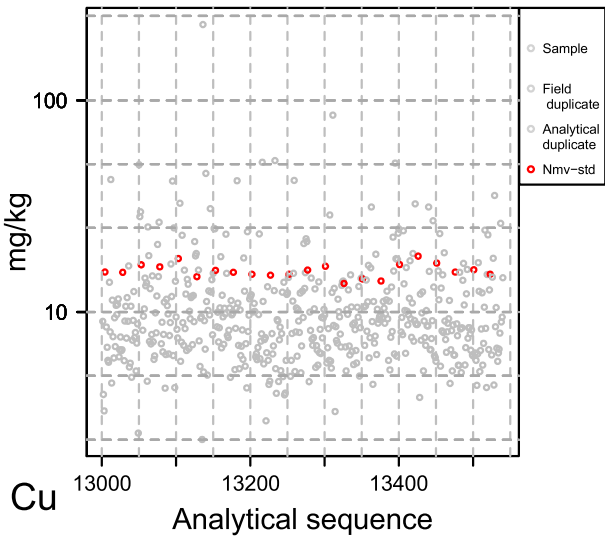
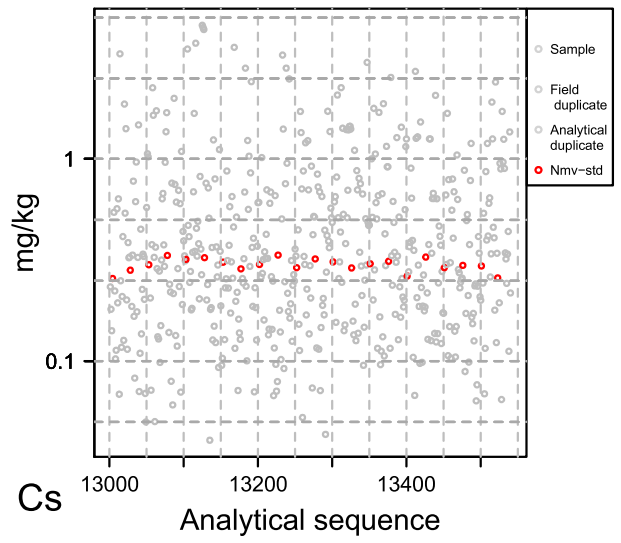
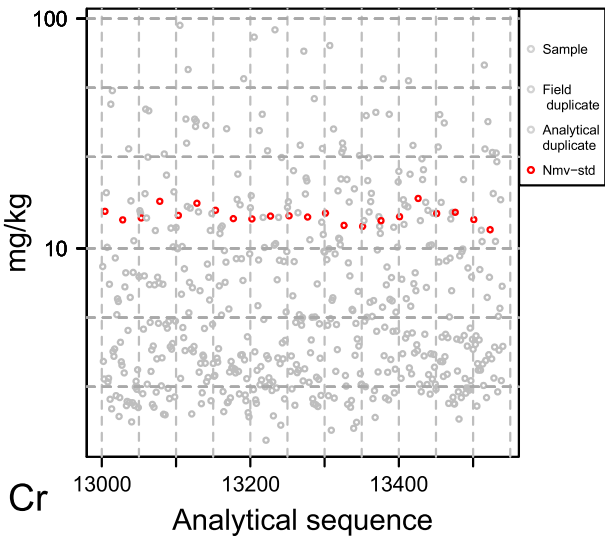
Random plots of all samples with field and analytical duplicates in addition to the in-house standards Nmv.

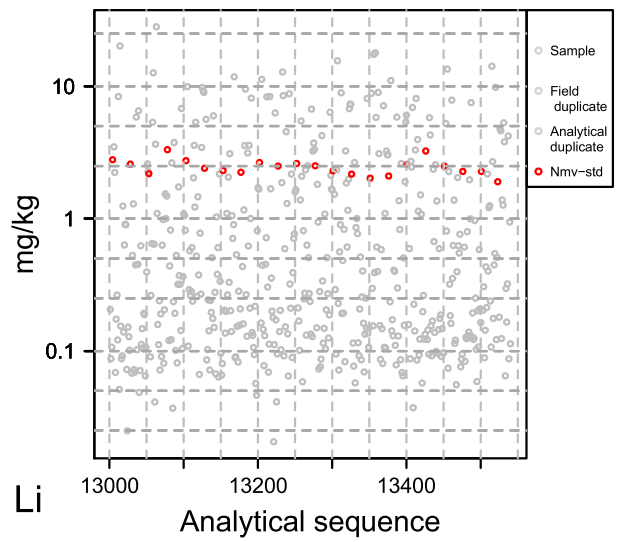
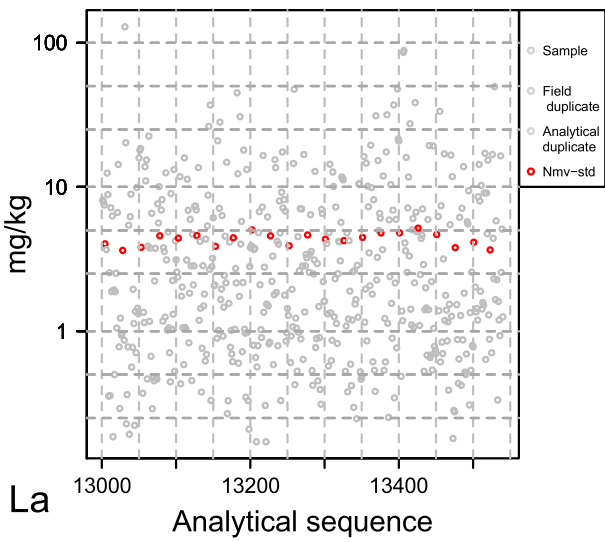
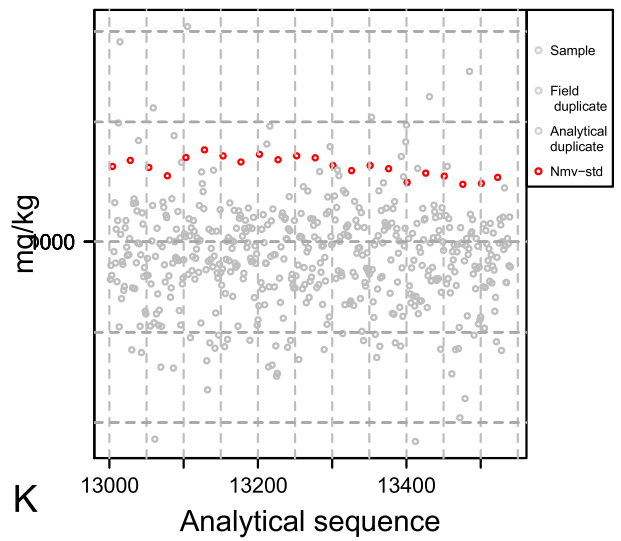
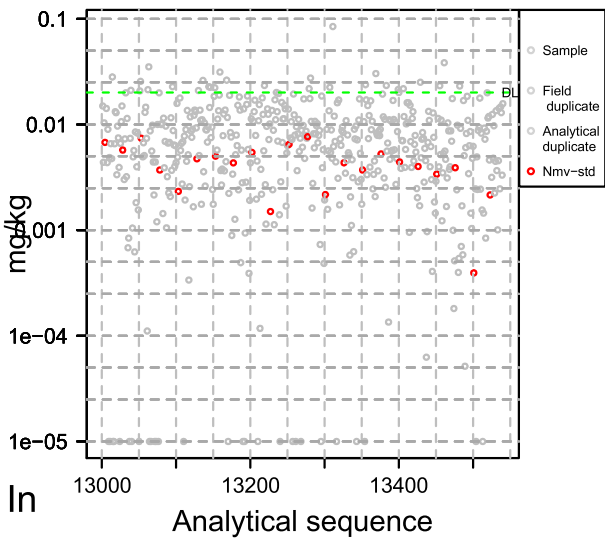
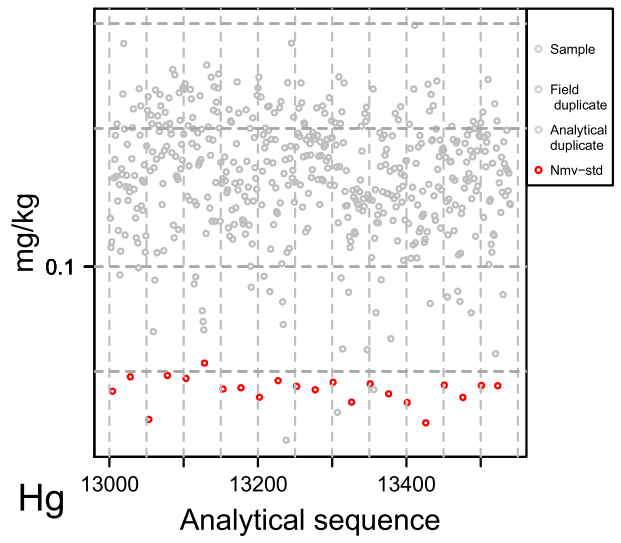
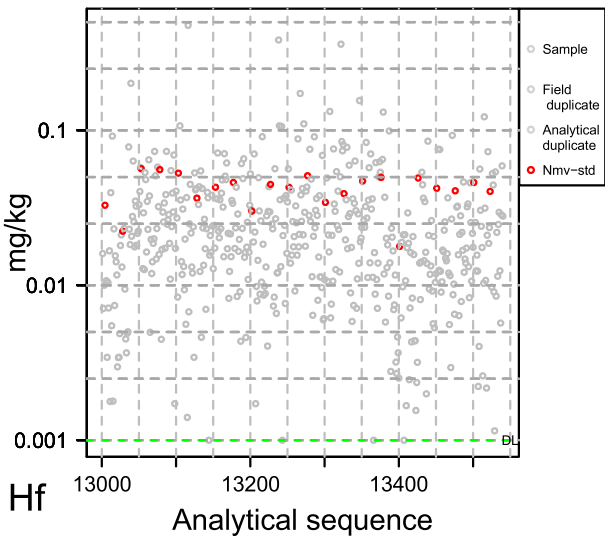
The laboratory detection limit (DL) is indicated by a green dotted line for elements showing concentrations values close to and/or below DL.

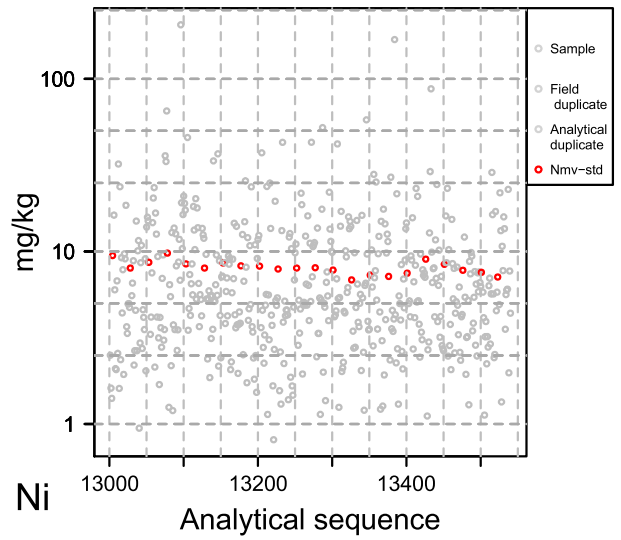
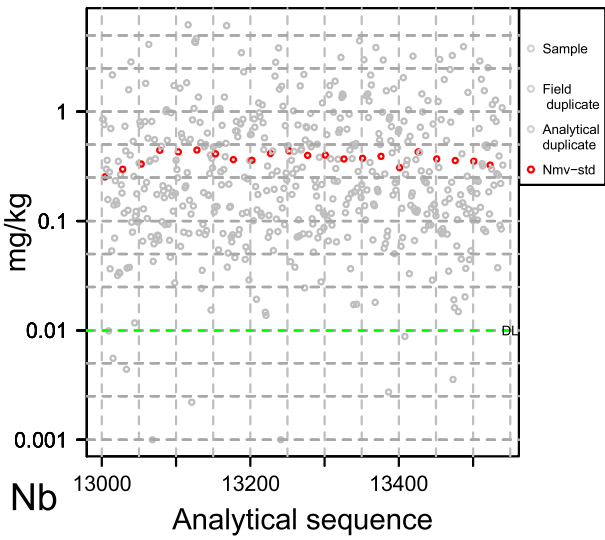
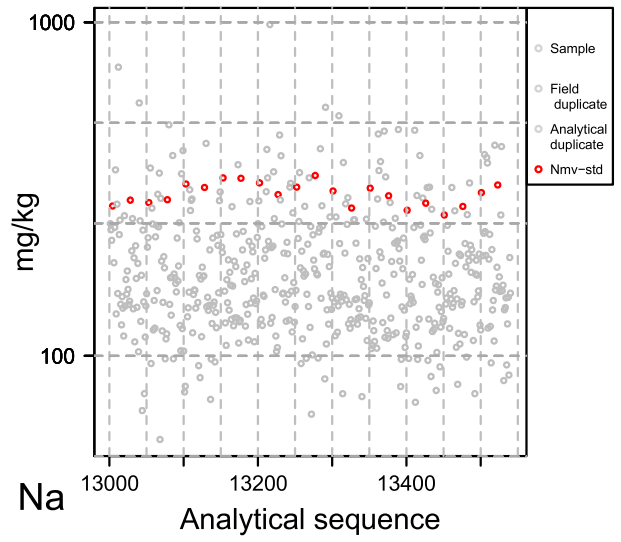
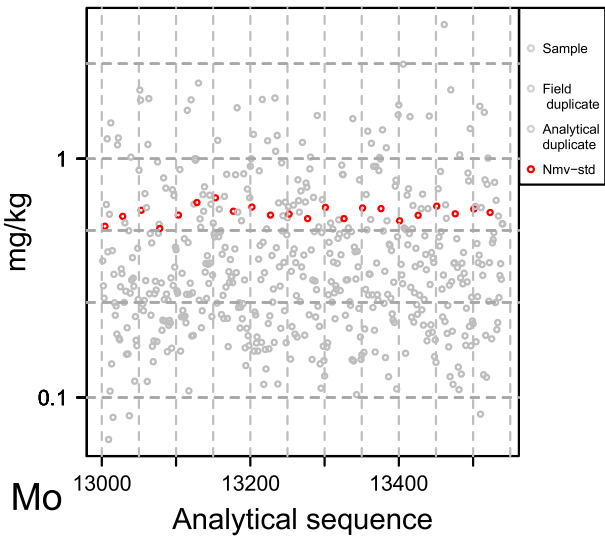
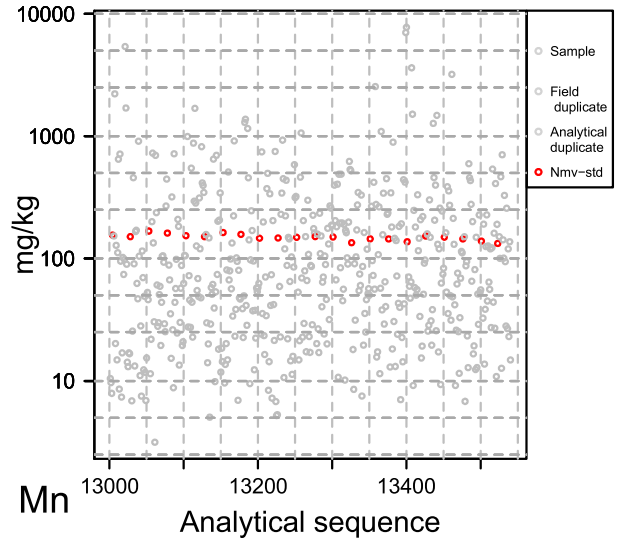
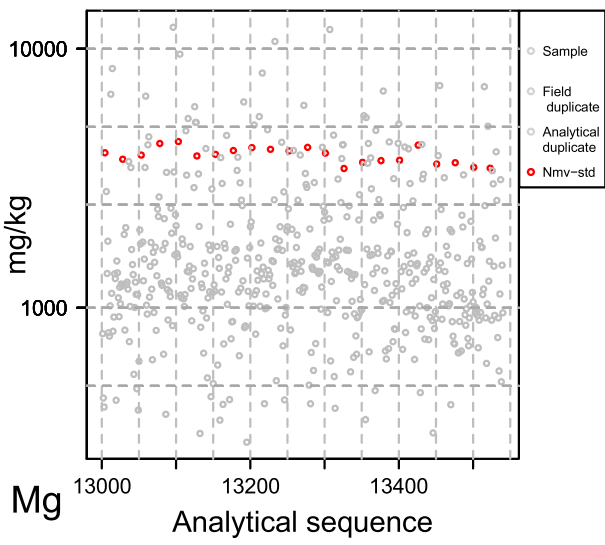
X-axis shows the random number given the sample before they were sent the laboratory.

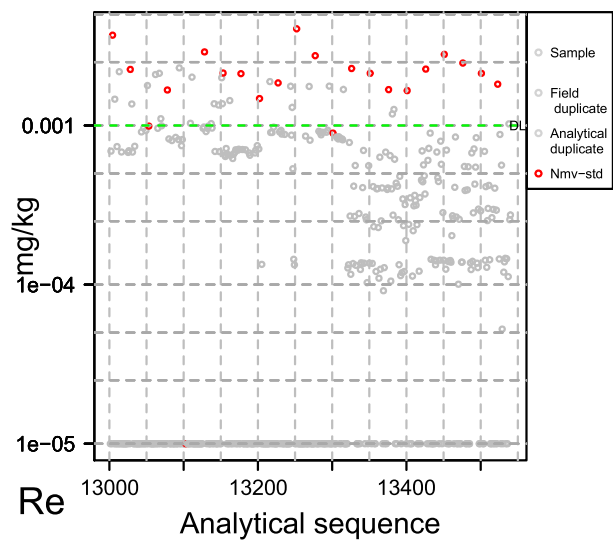
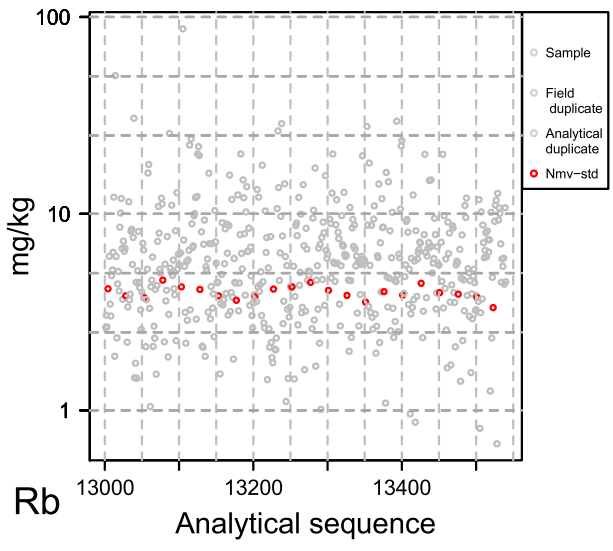
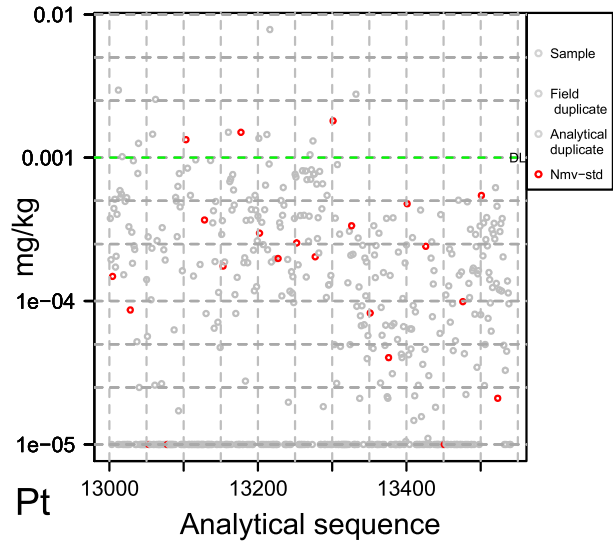
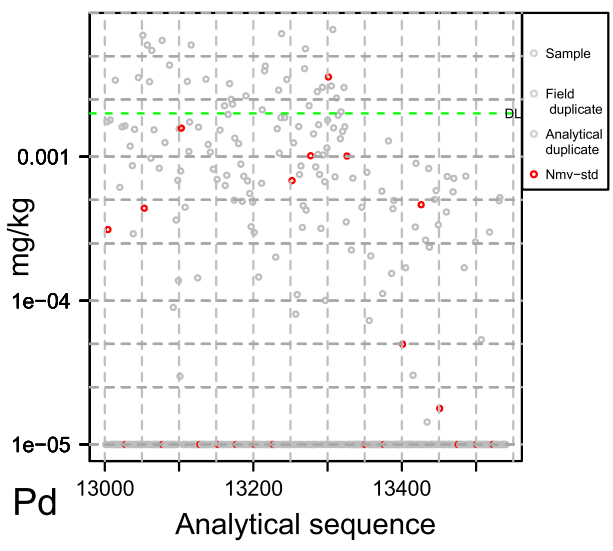
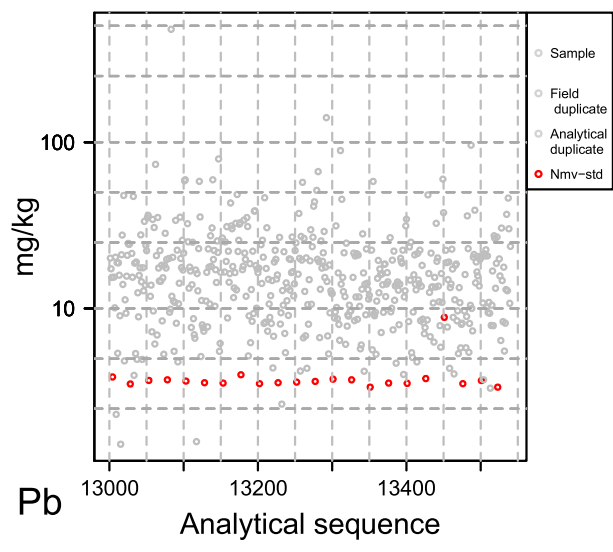
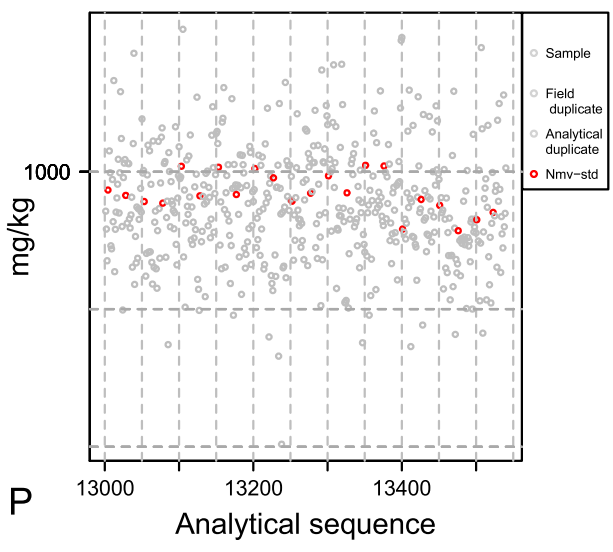


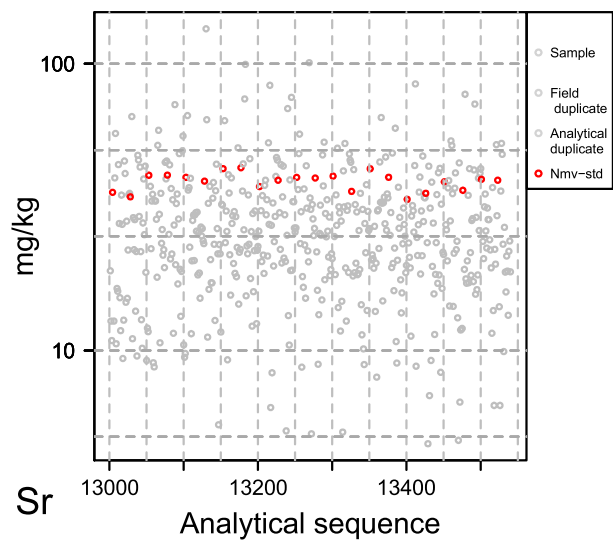
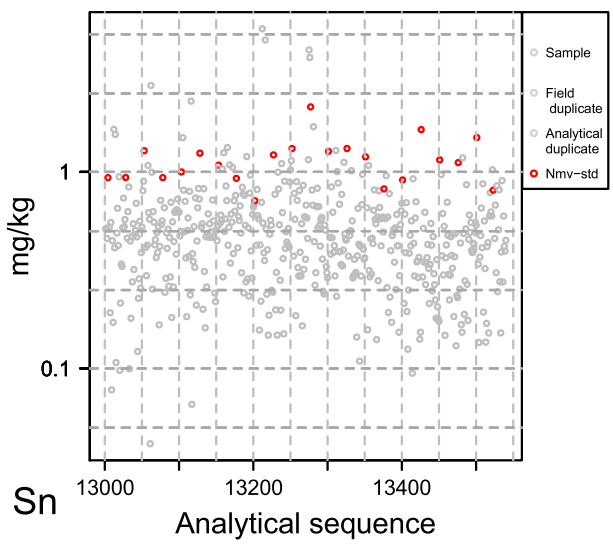
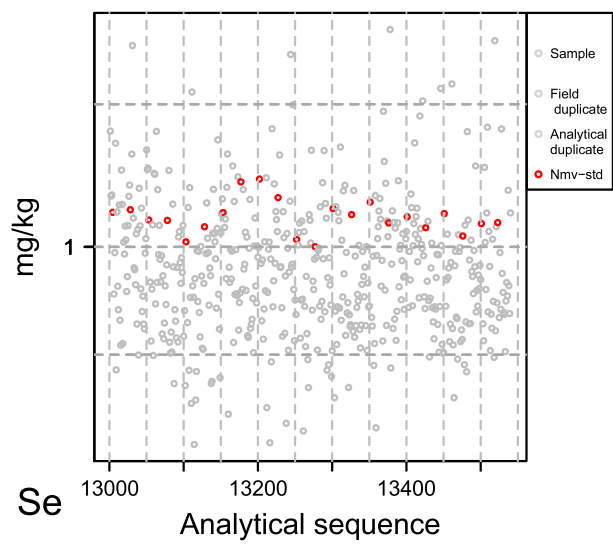
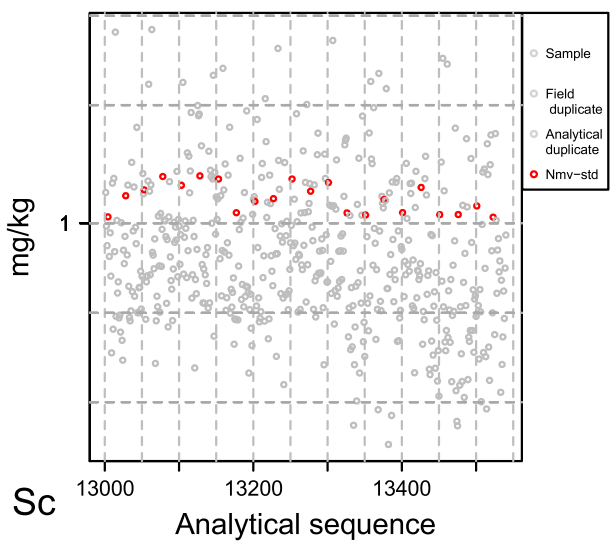
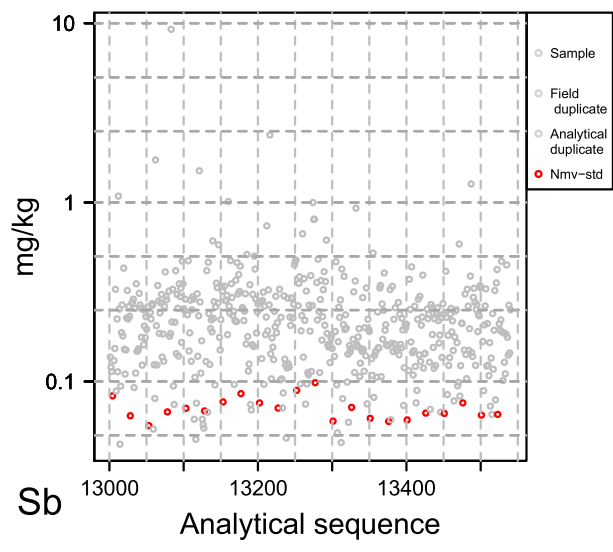
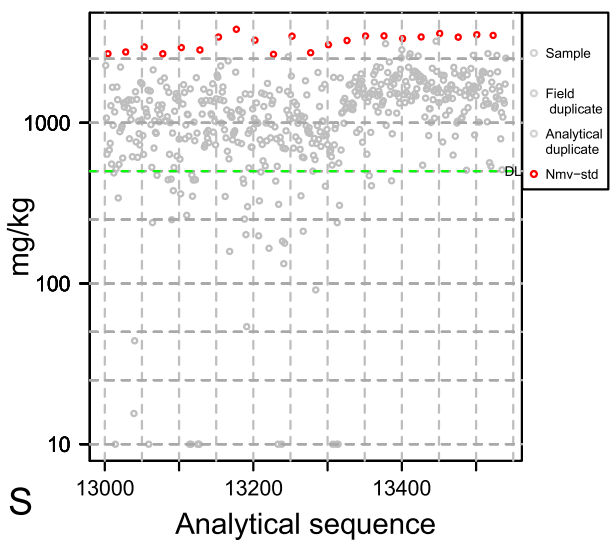


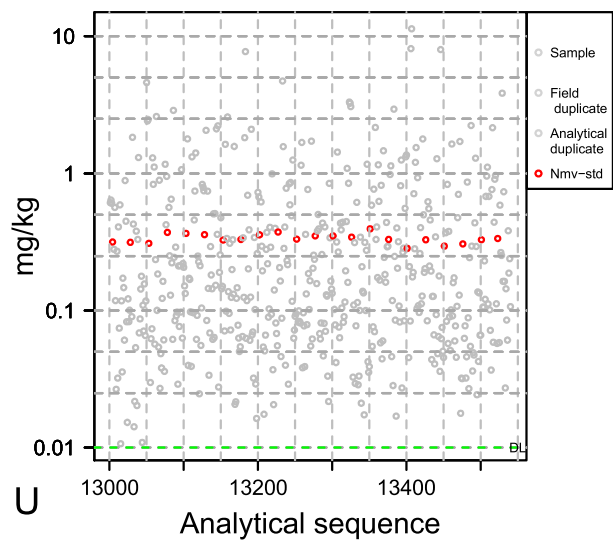
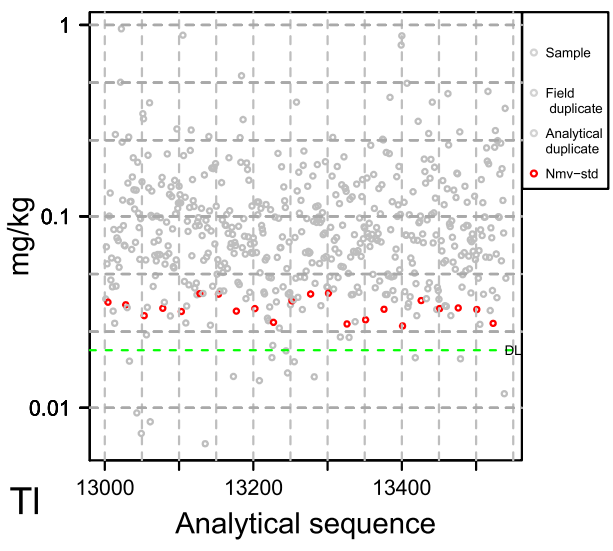
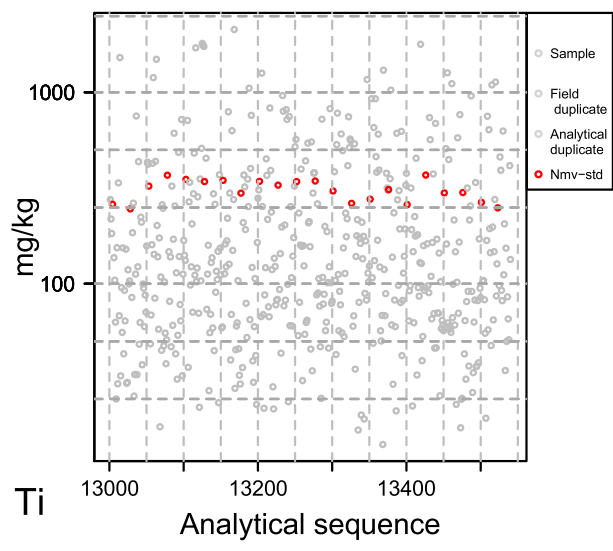
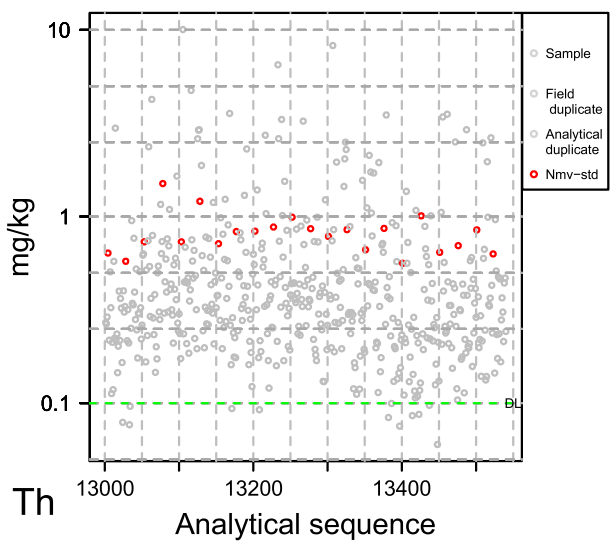
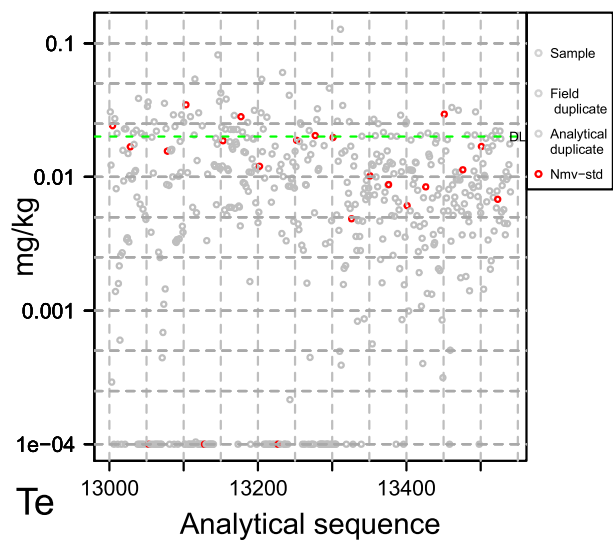
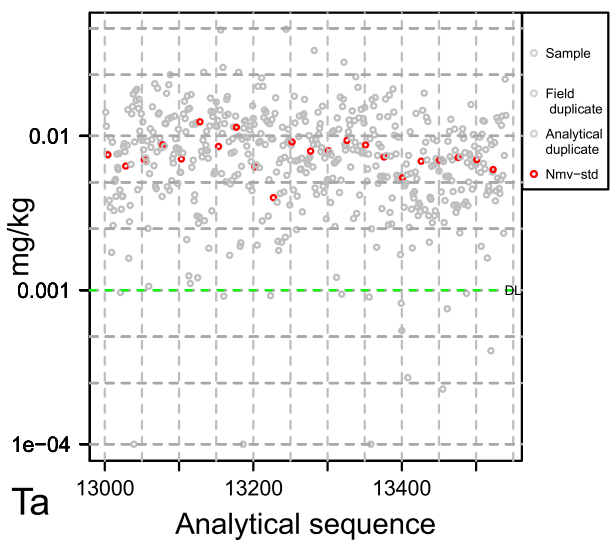


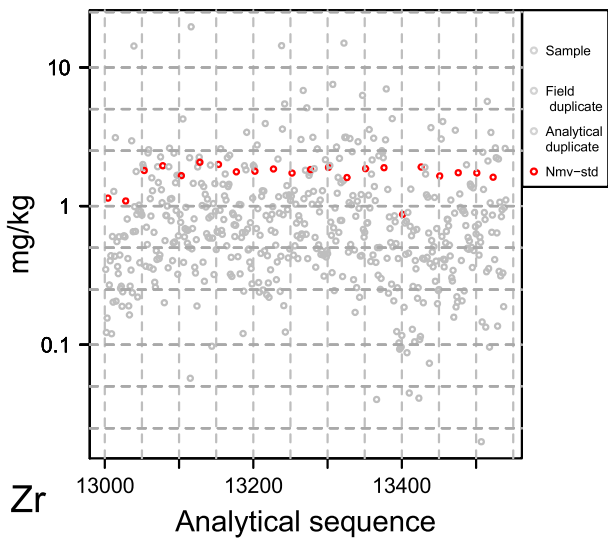
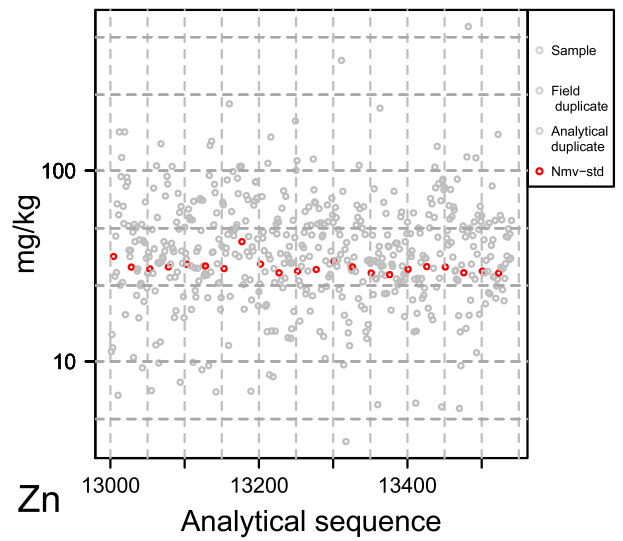
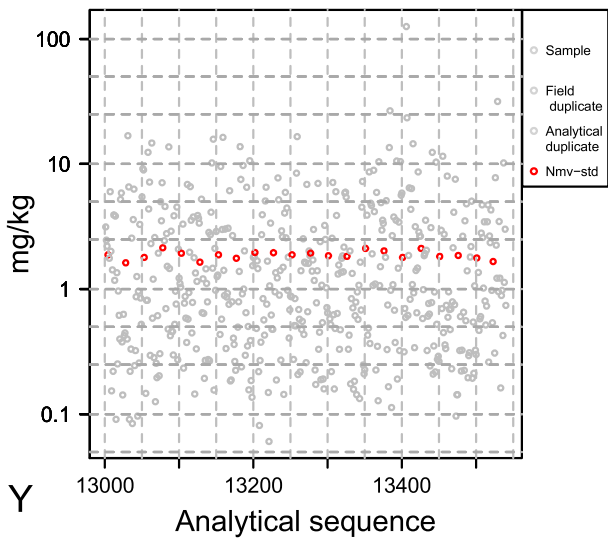
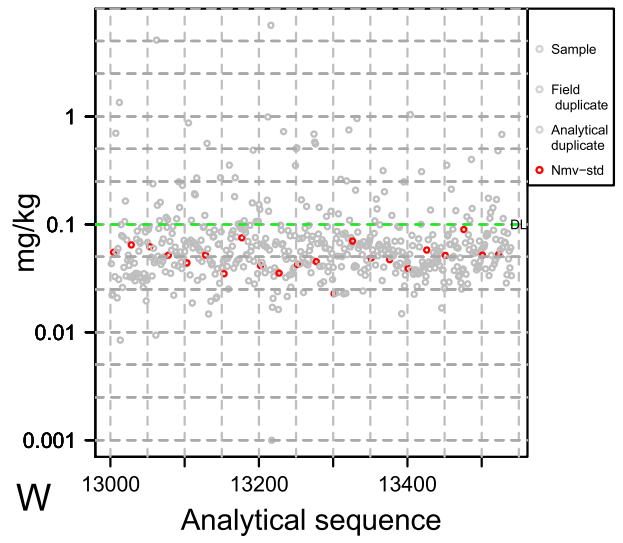
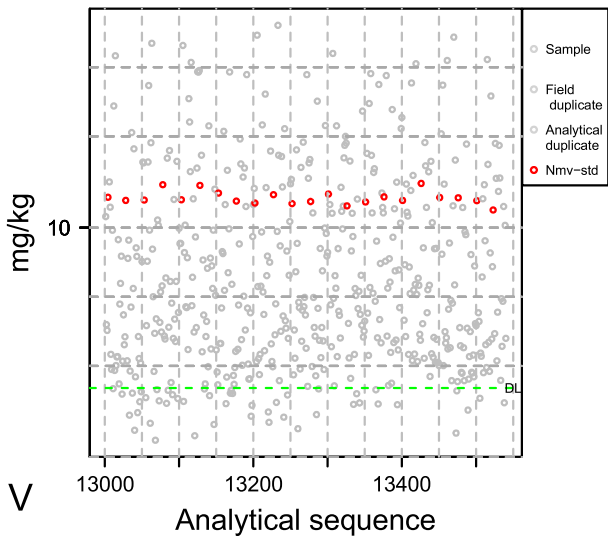













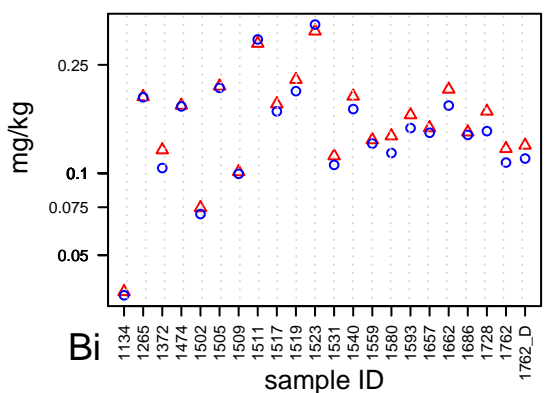
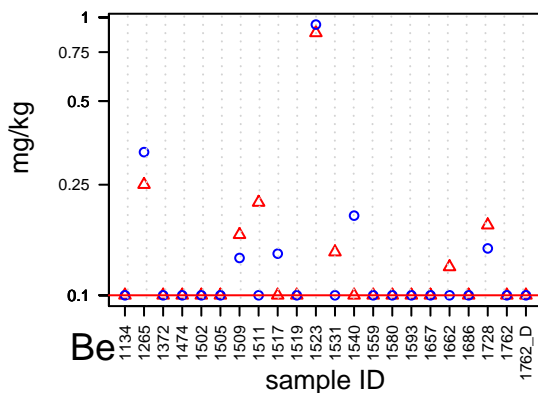
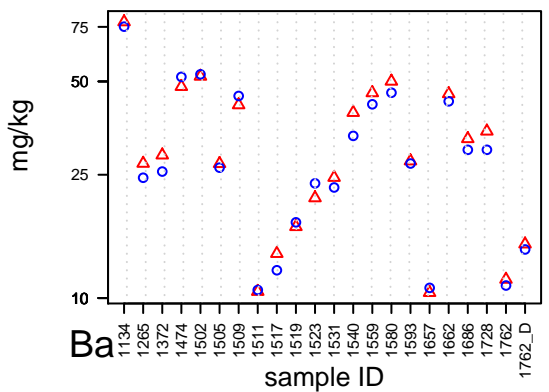
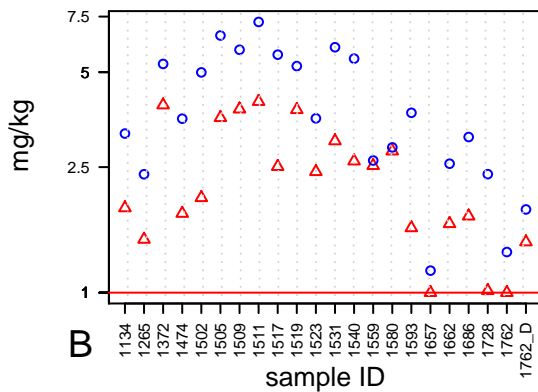
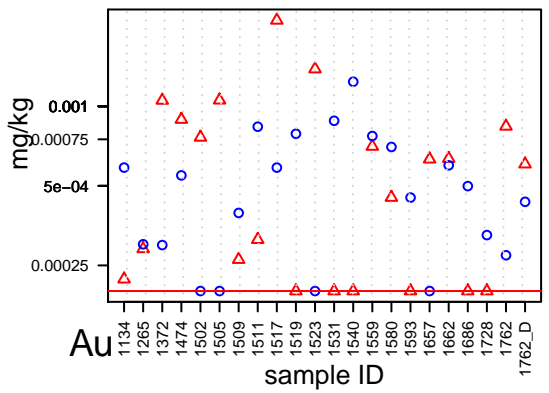
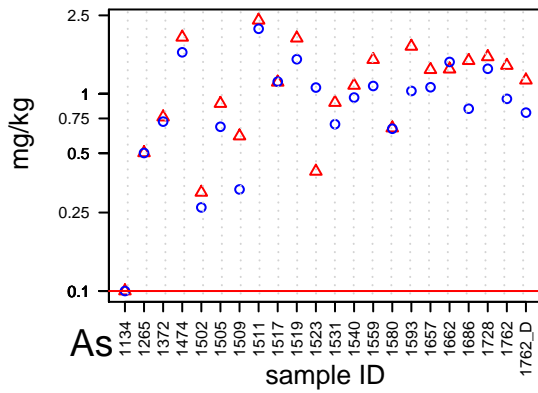
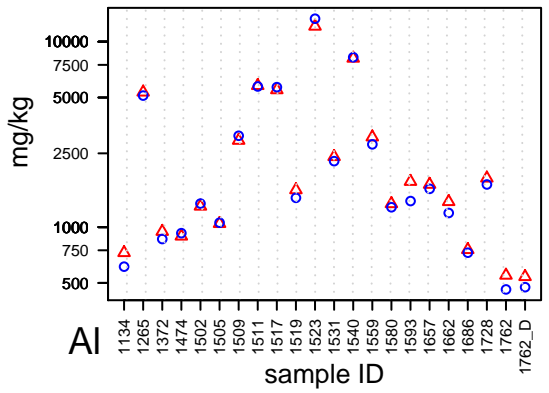
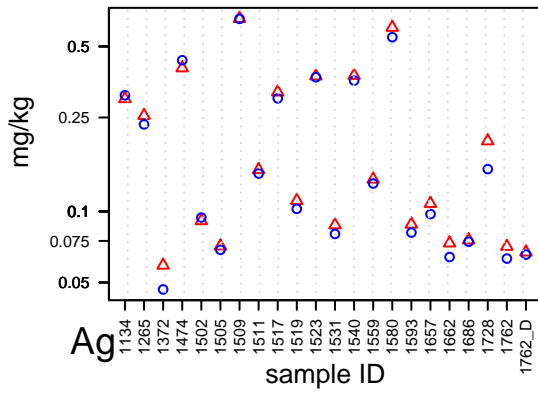


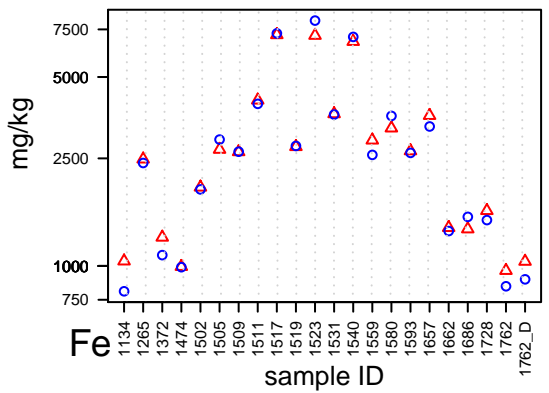
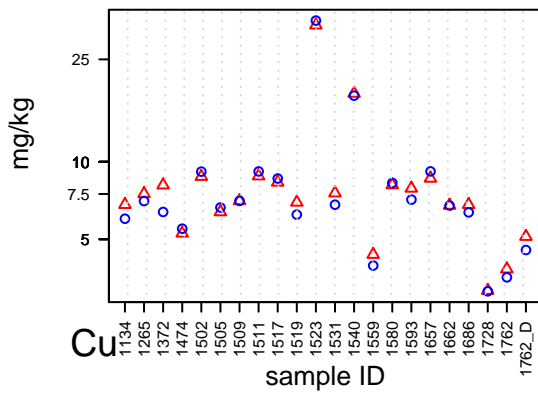
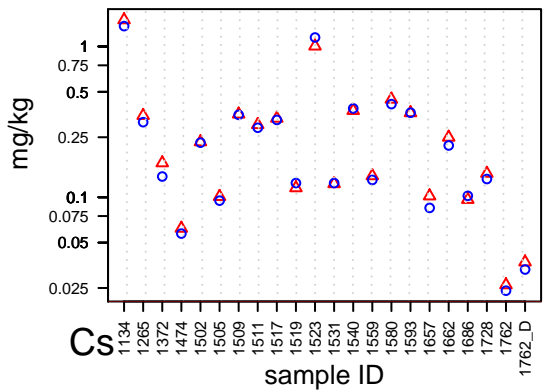
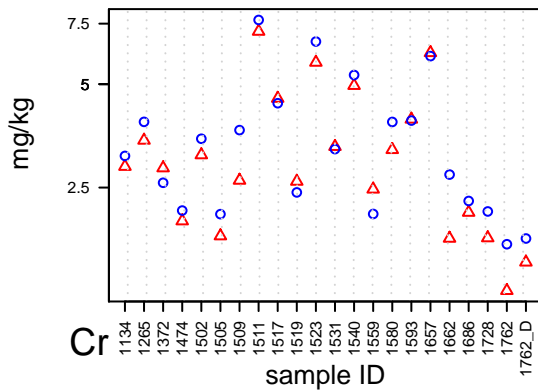
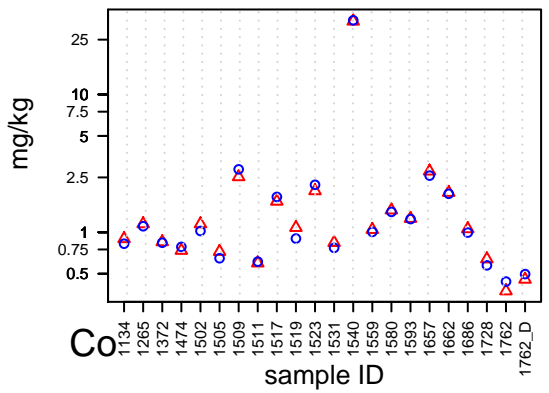
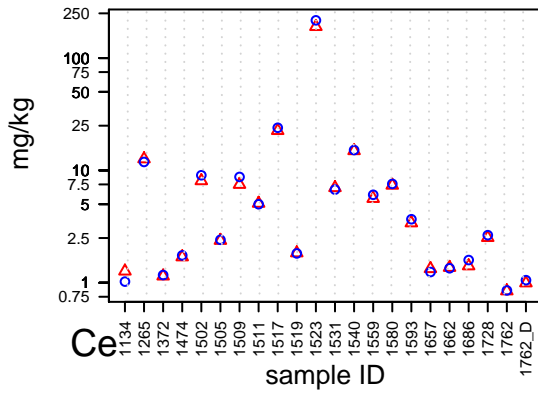
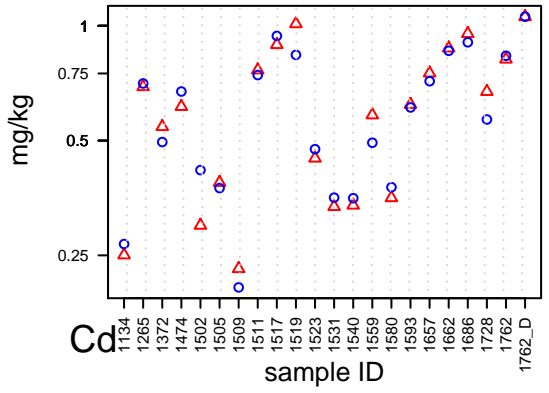
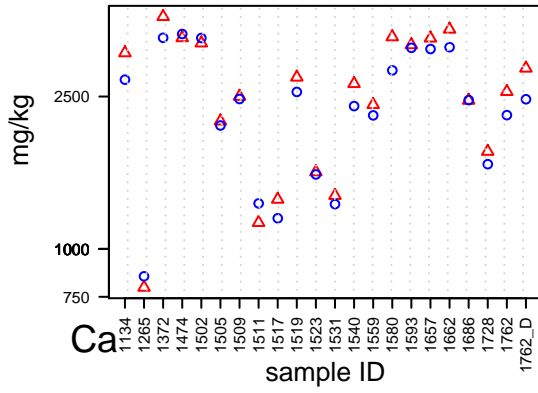
Appendix 2: Samples re-analysed from previous surveys

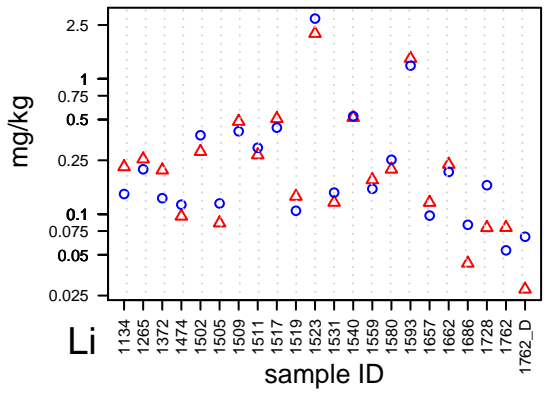
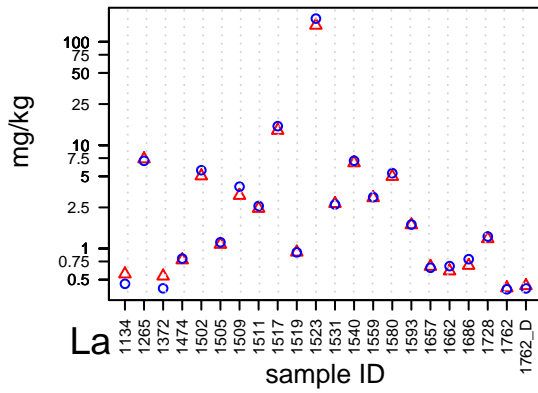
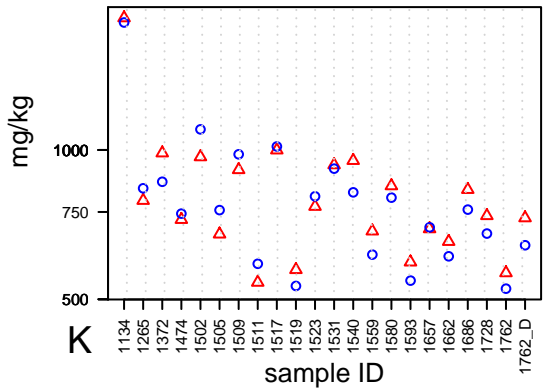
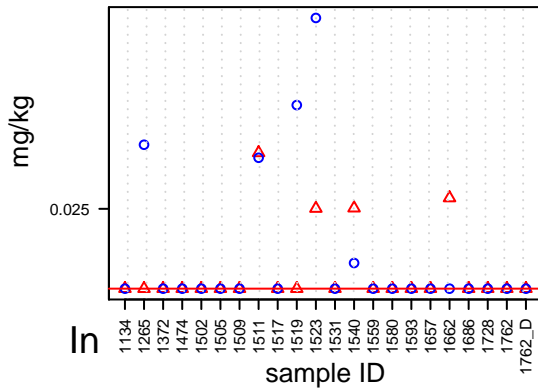
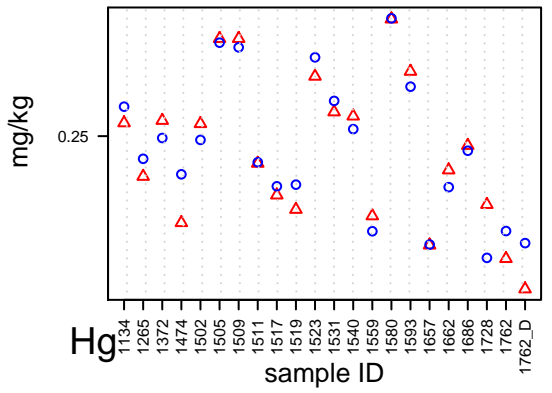
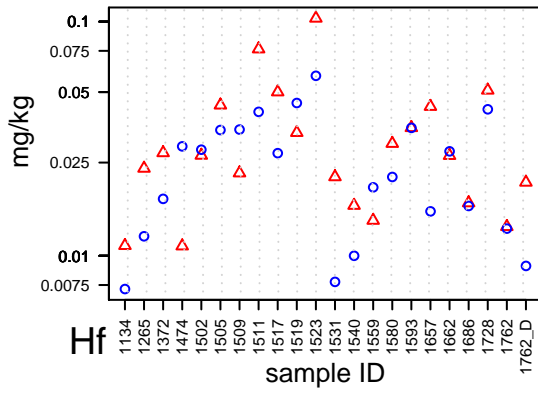
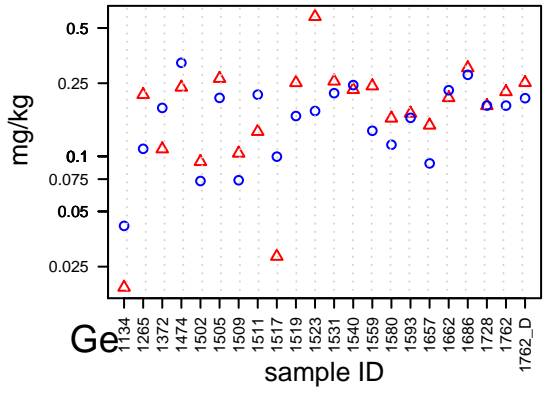
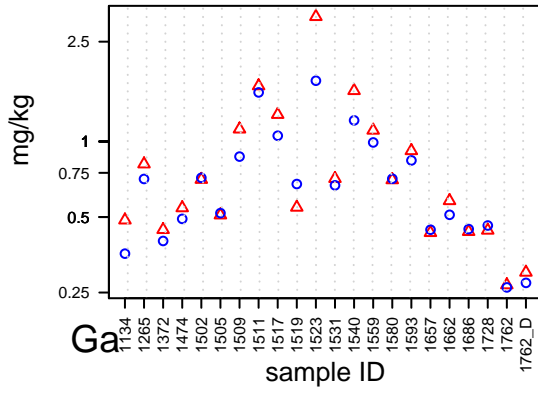
A selection of 22 organic soil samples from the North Trøndelag and Fosen survey (Finne and Eggen, 2014) was reanalysed; 1134, 1265, 1372, 1474, 1502, 1505, 1509, 1511, 1517, 1519, 1523, 1531, 1540, 1559, 1580, 1593, 1657, 1662, 1686, 1728, 1762, 1762_D along with the samples from this survey, South Trøndelag samples.

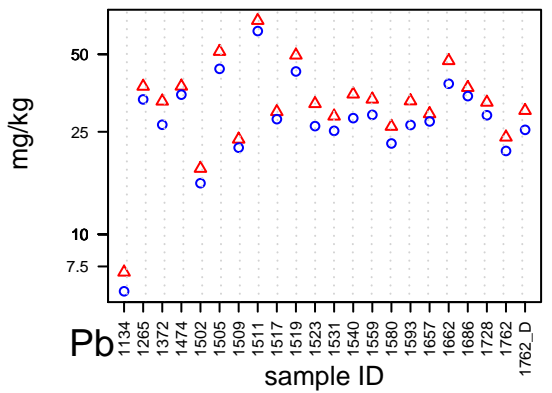
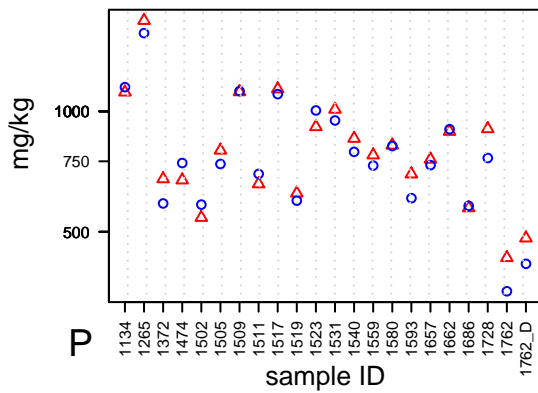
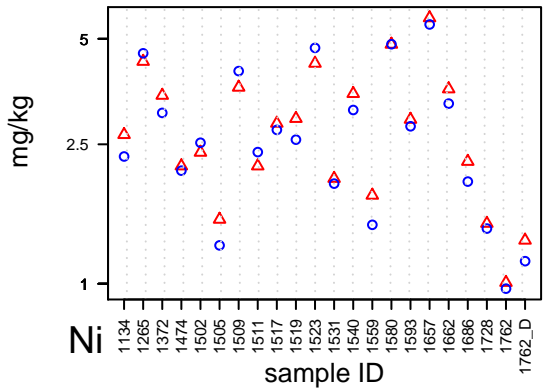
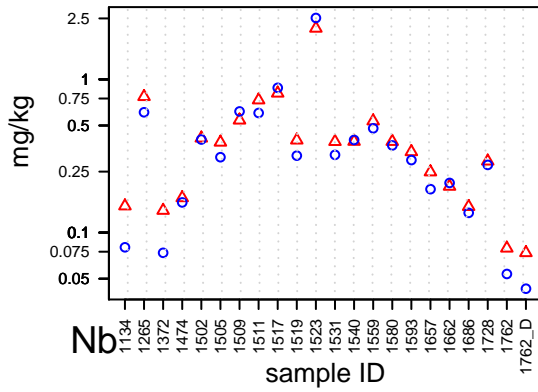
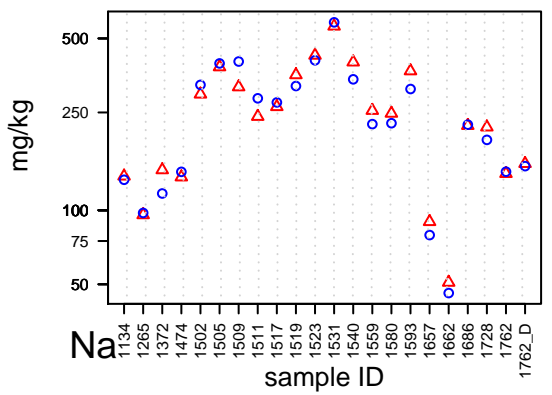
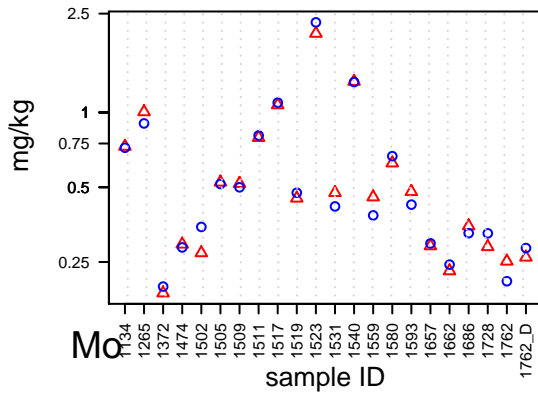
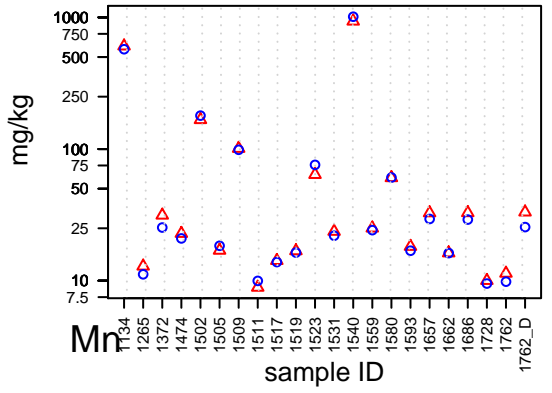
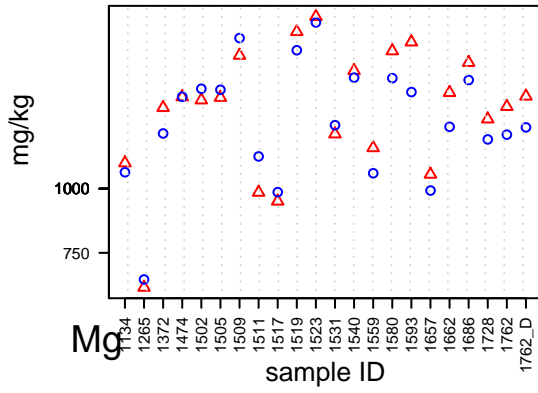
The same lab, Bureau Veritas Minerals, Vancouver, Canada, (ACME) have been used for both sample collections.

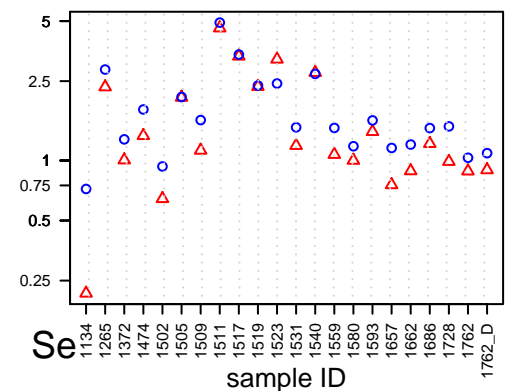
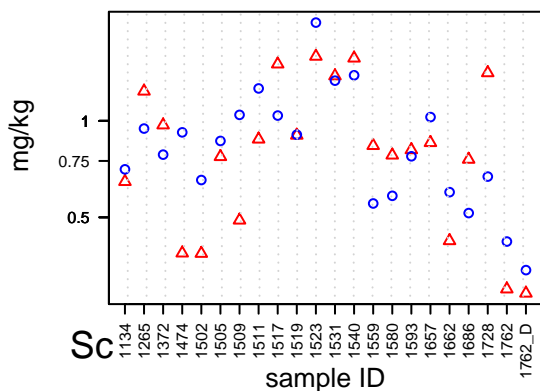
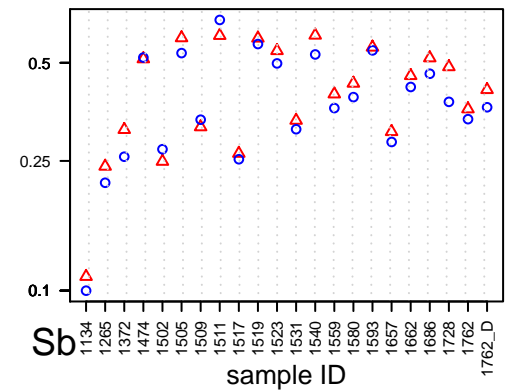
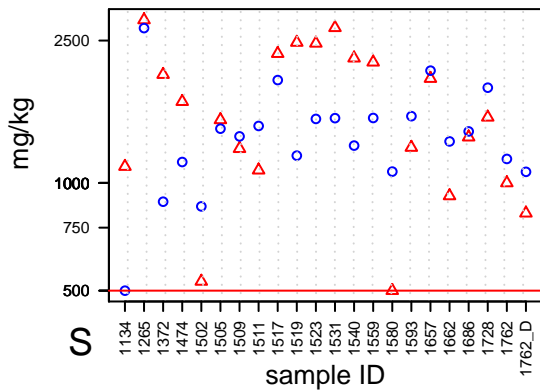
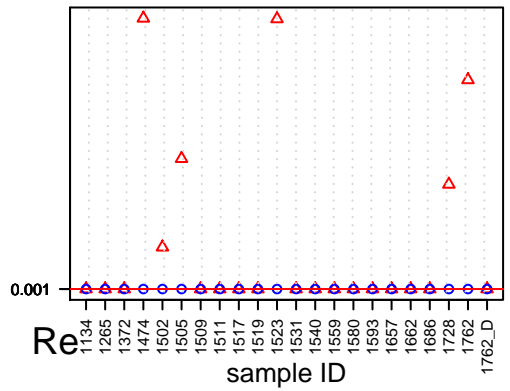
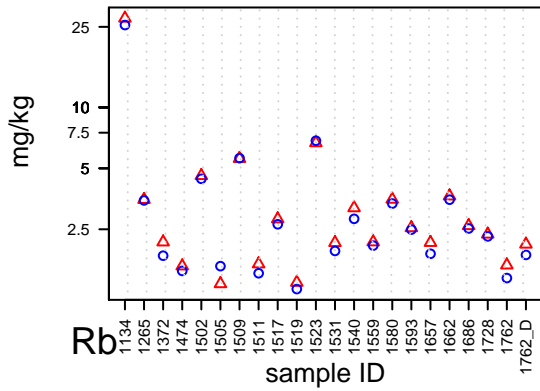
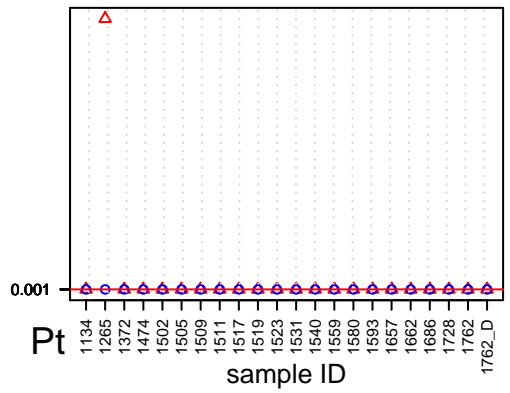
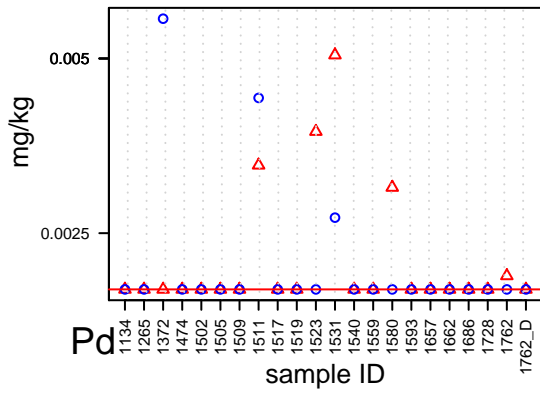
Sample collection	Symbology
The North Trøndelag and Fosen survey (2014)	
Re-analysis, this survey	
Laboratory detection limit	

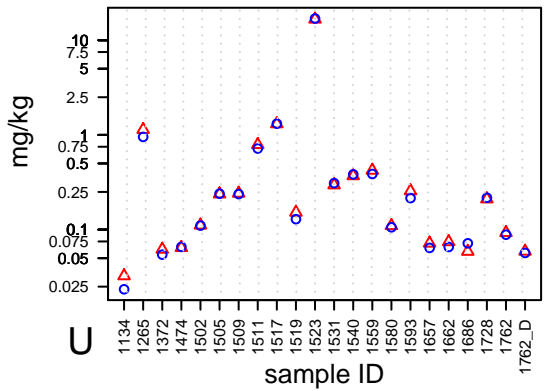
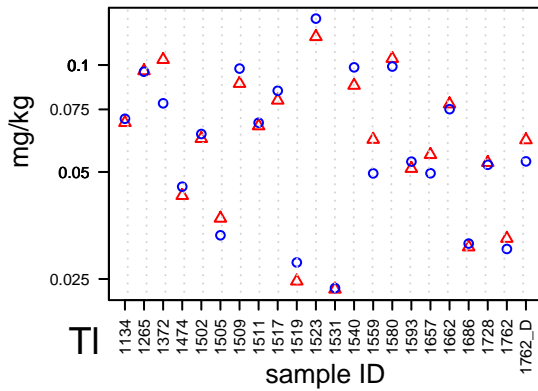
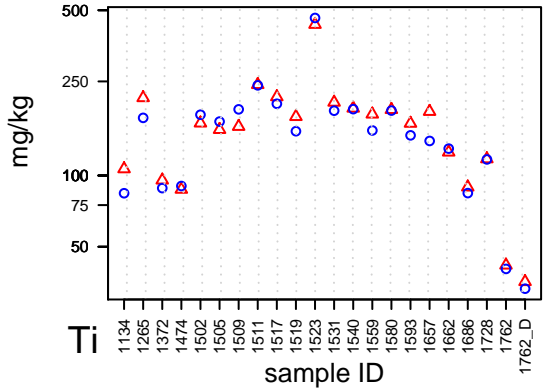
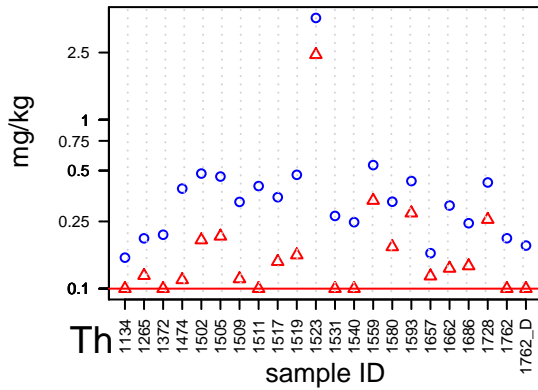
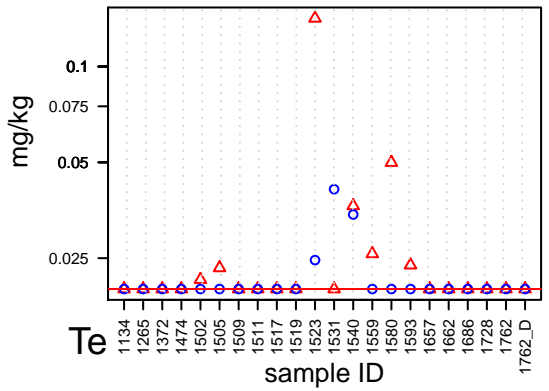
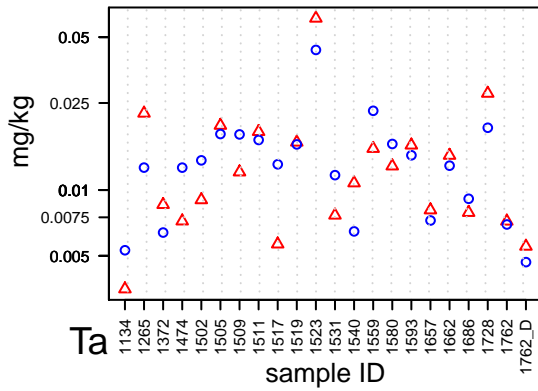
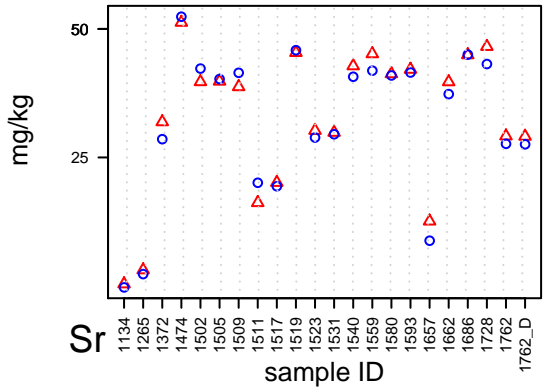
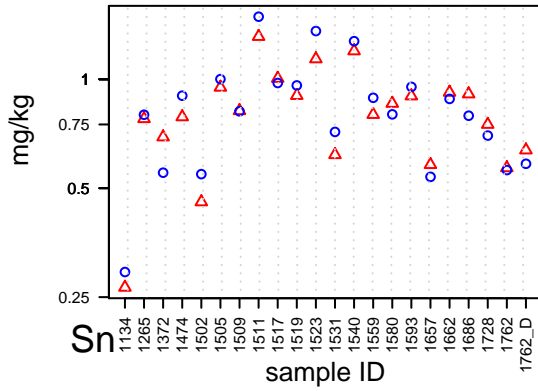


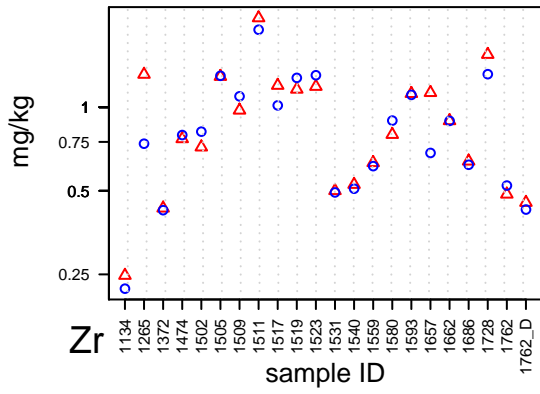
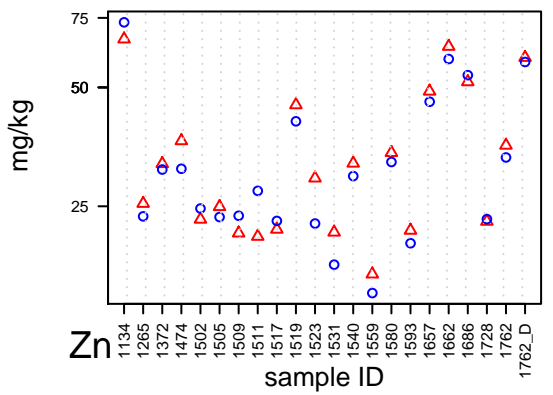
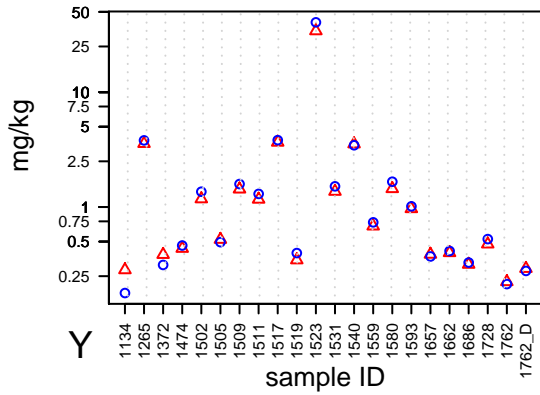
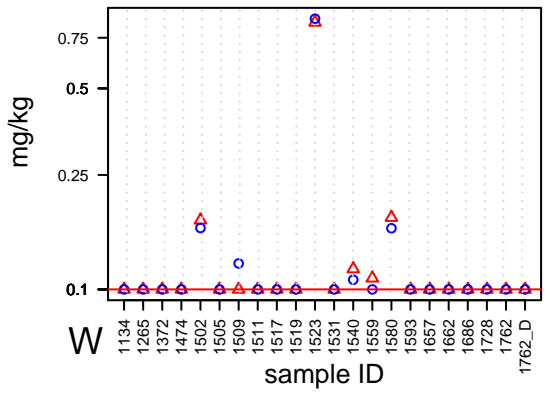
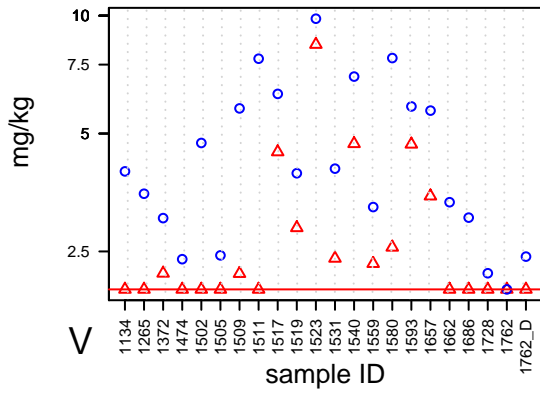






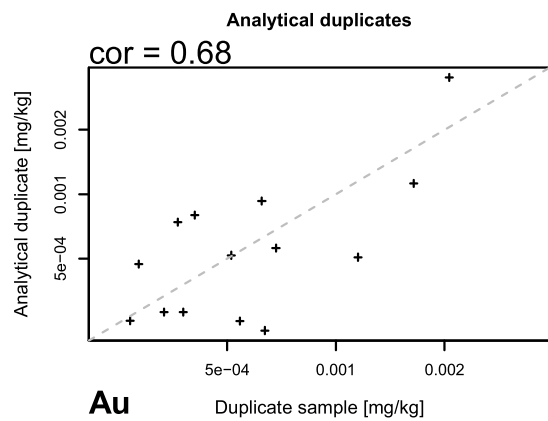
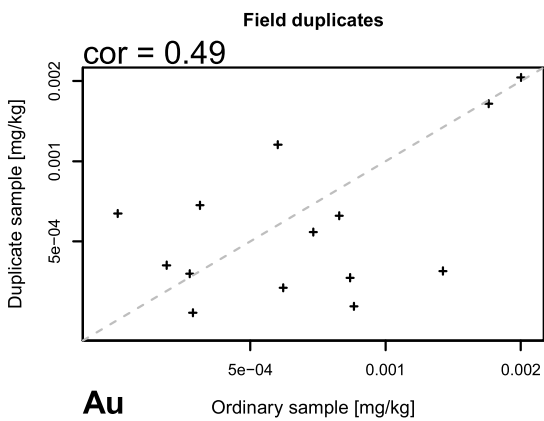
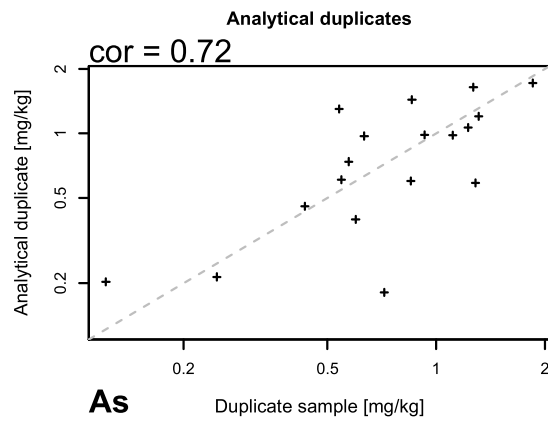
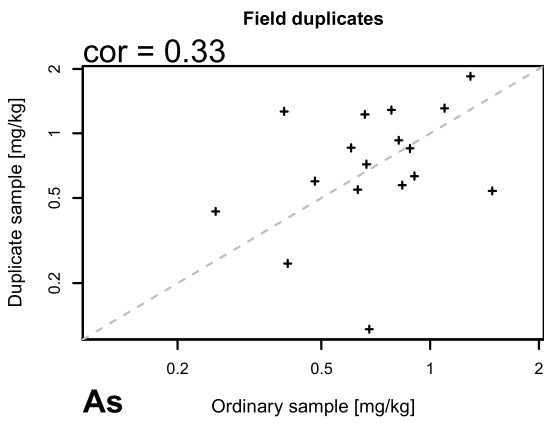
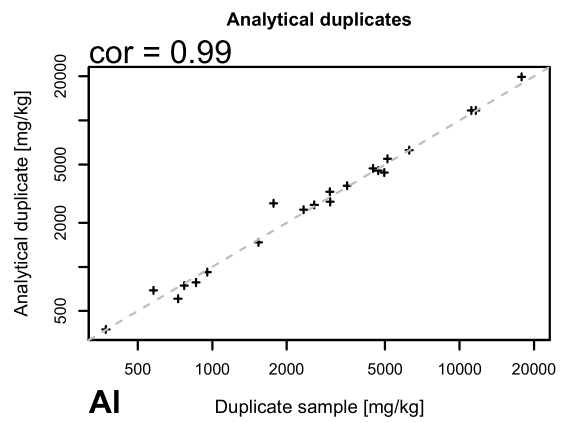
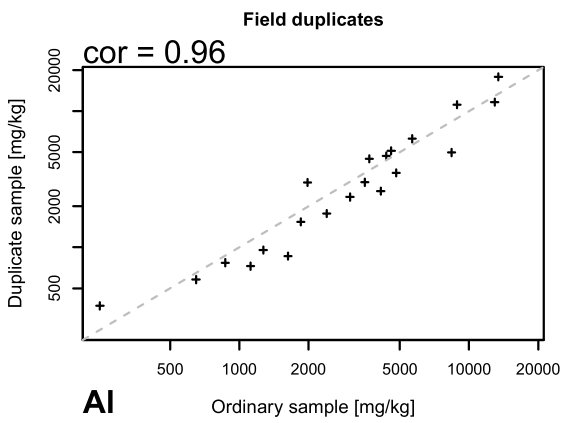
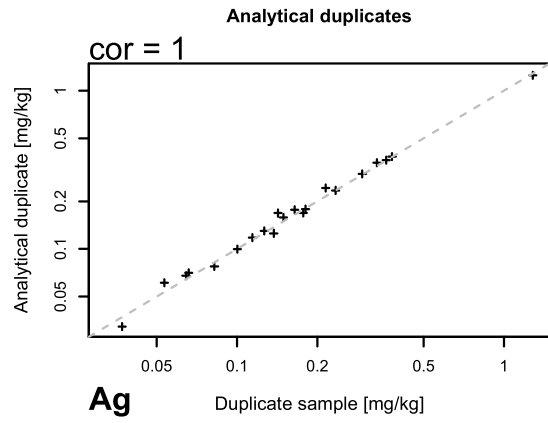
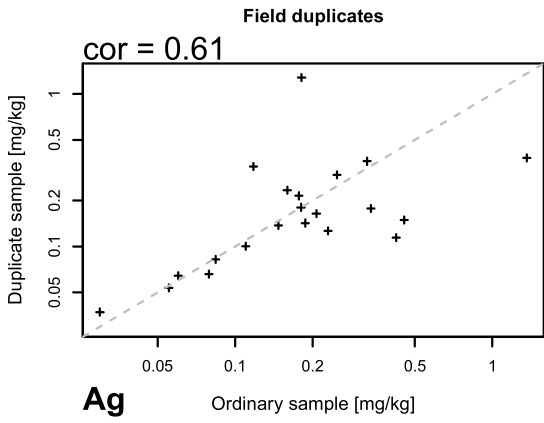


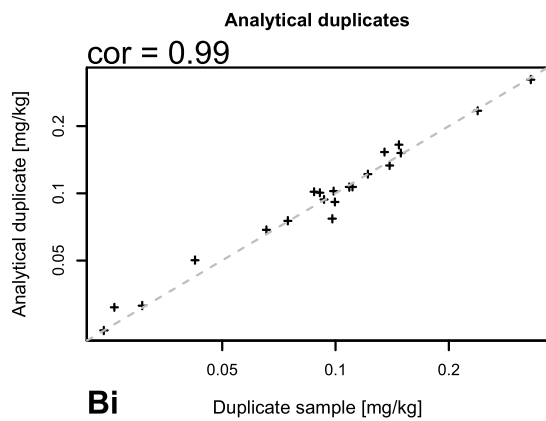
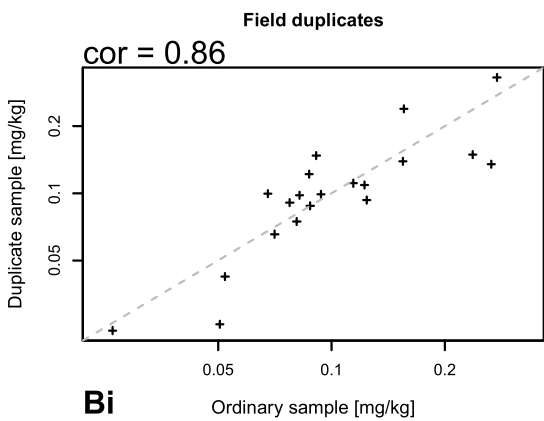
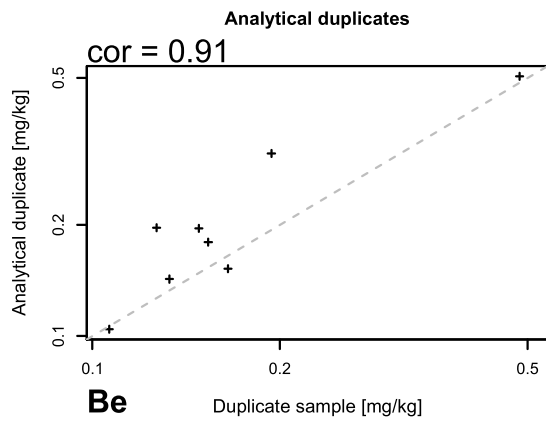
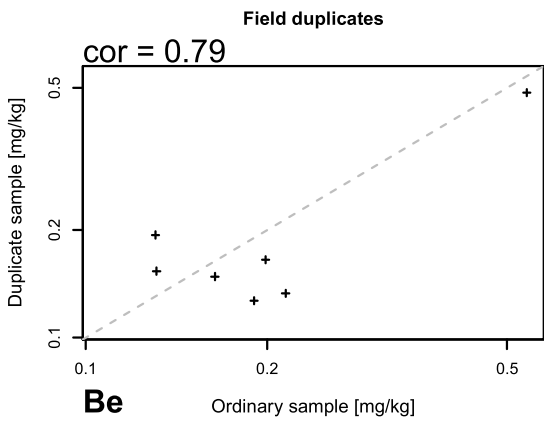
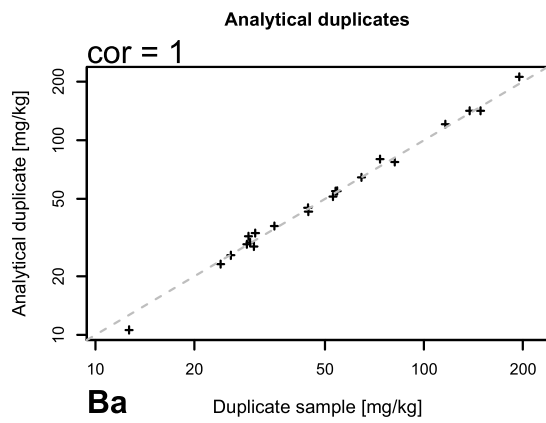
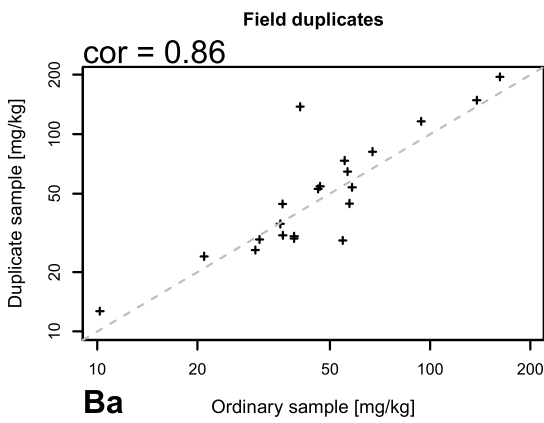
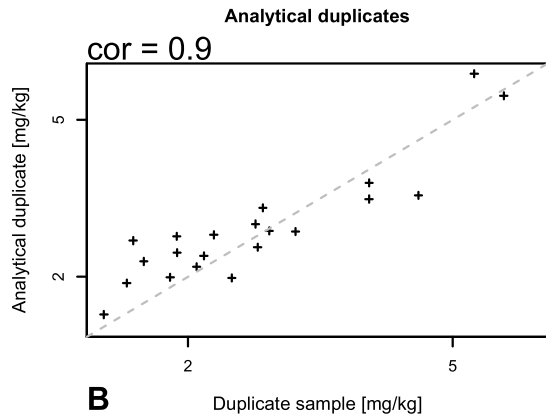
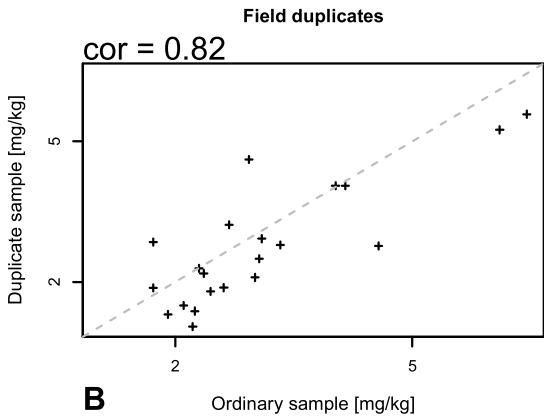


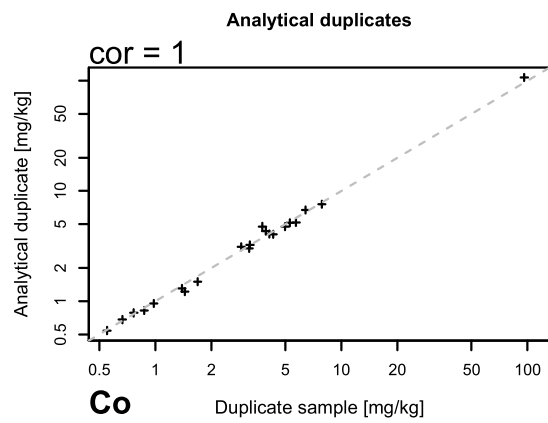
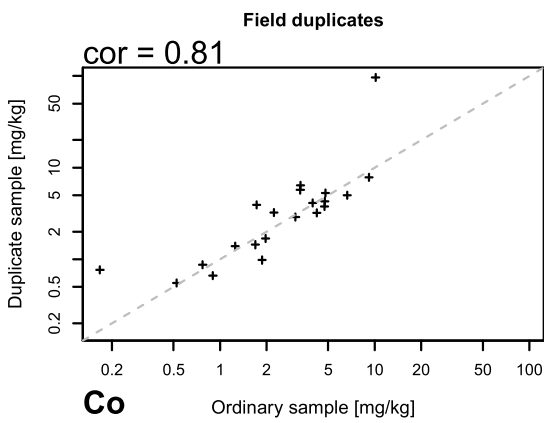
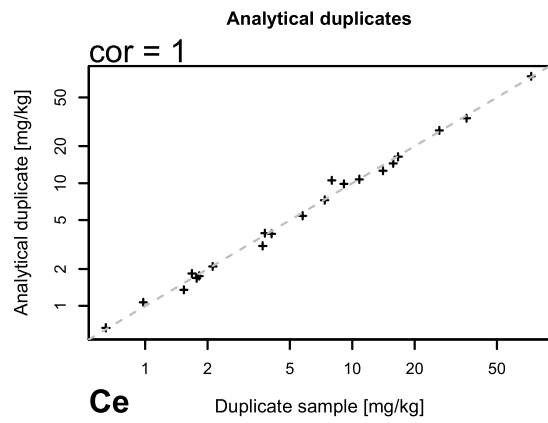
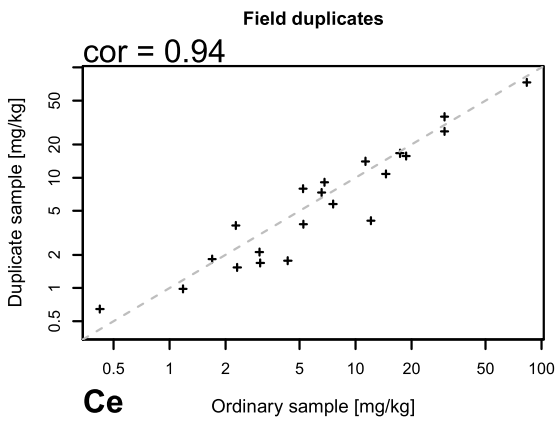
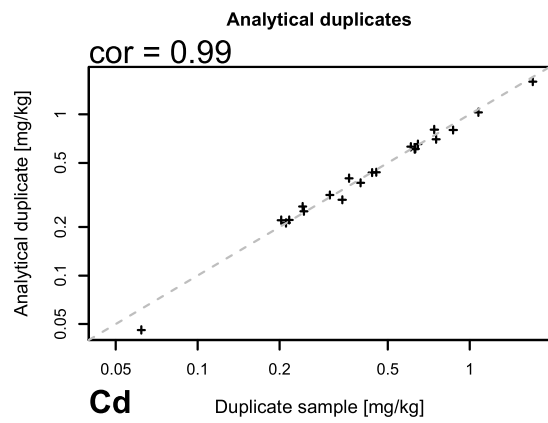
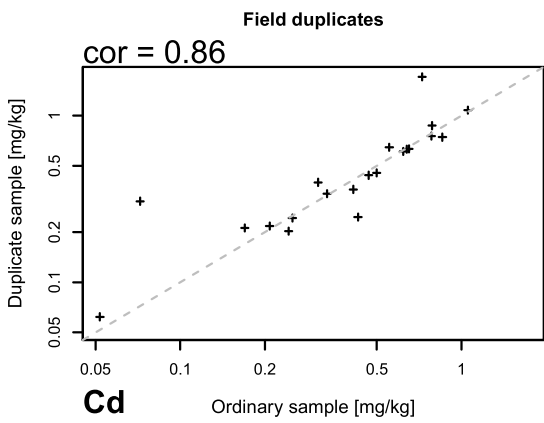
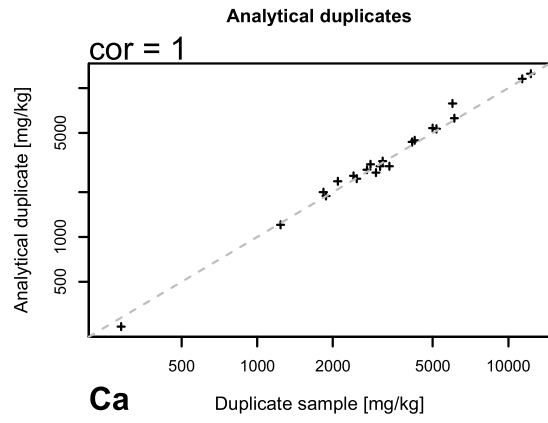
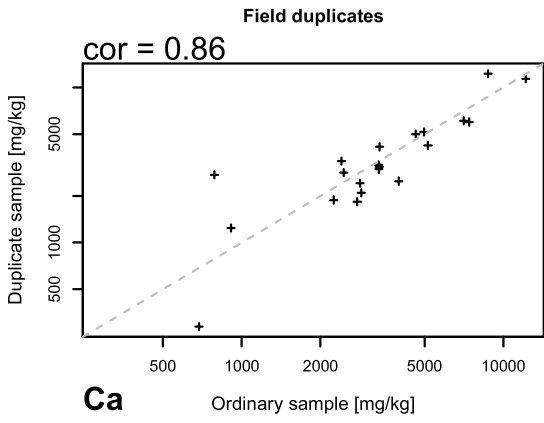


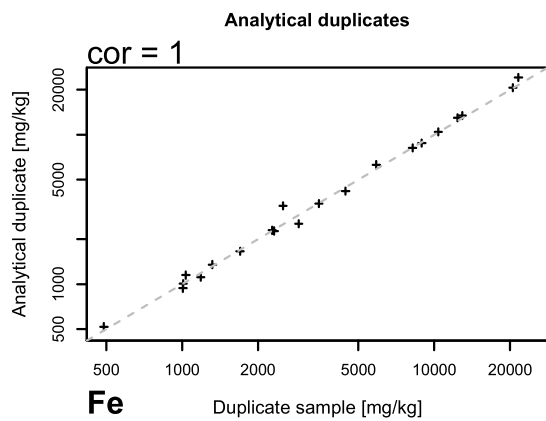
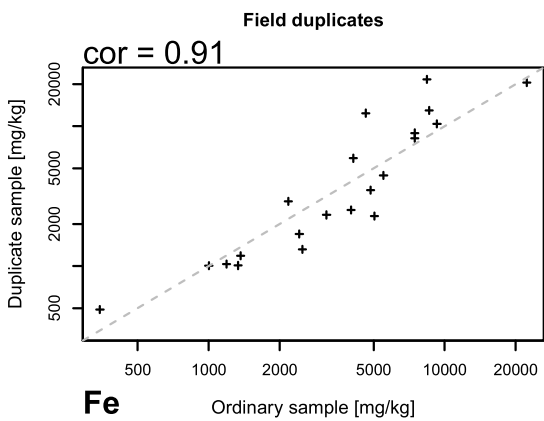
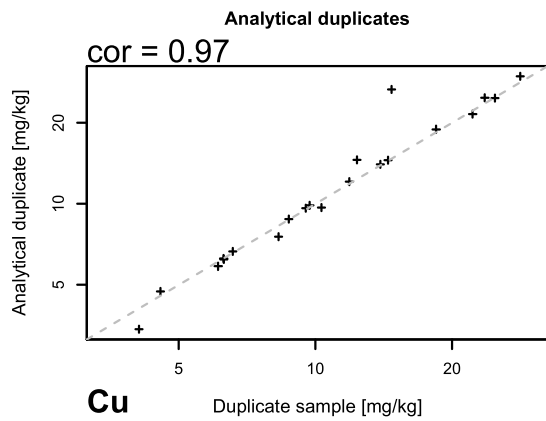
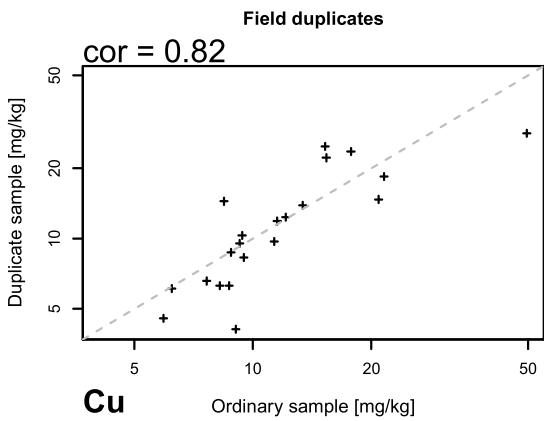
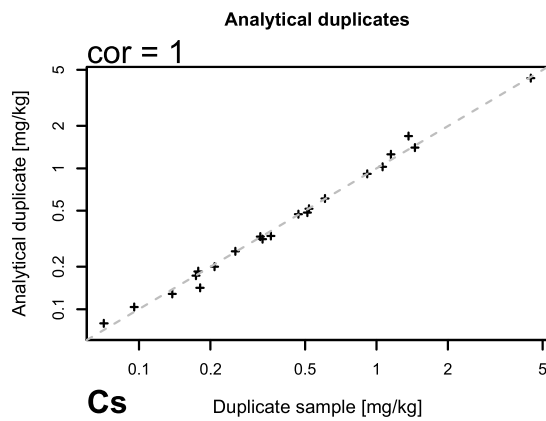
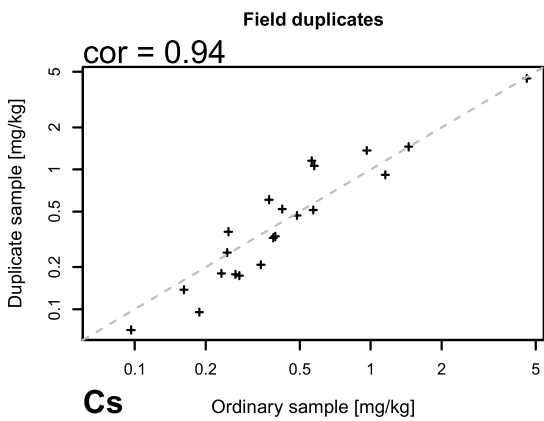
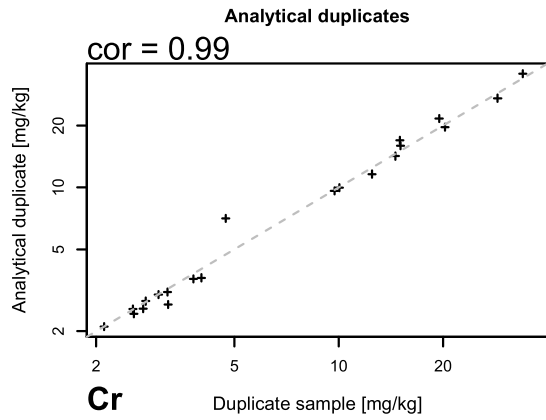
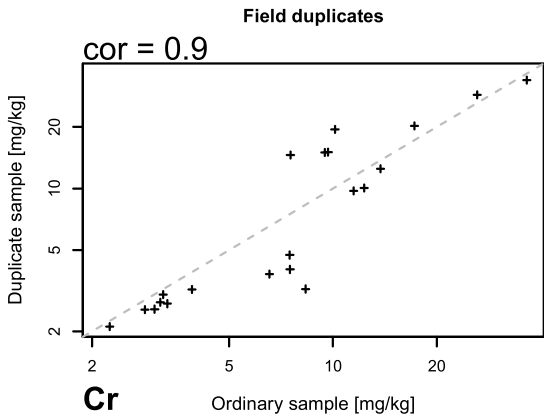
Appendix 3: Correlation plots duplicates

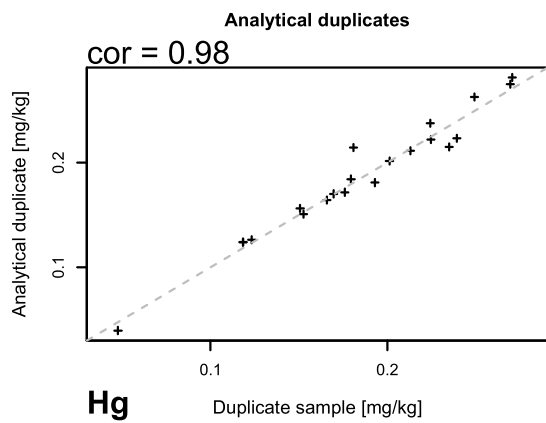
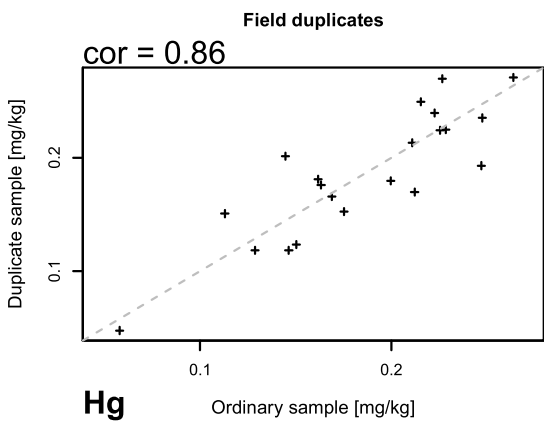
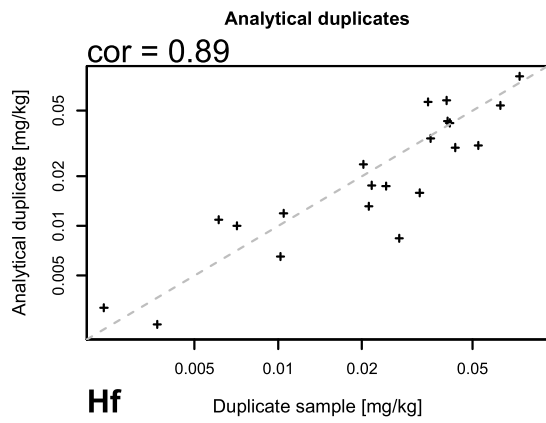
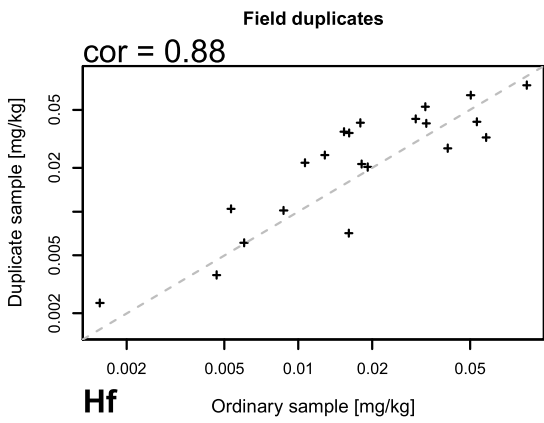
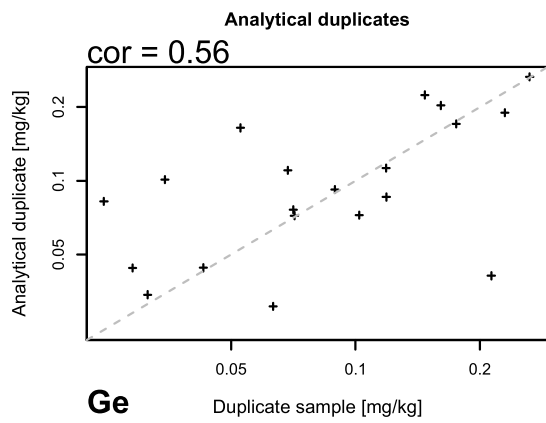
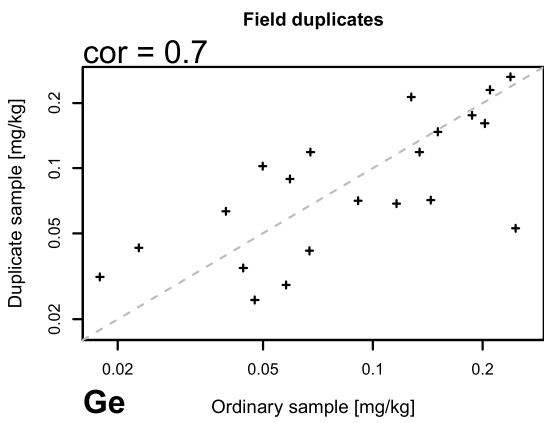
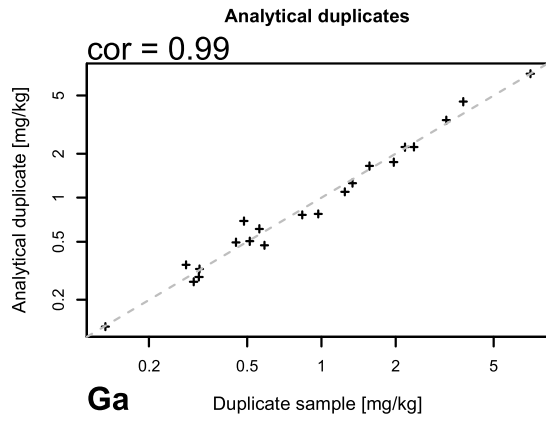
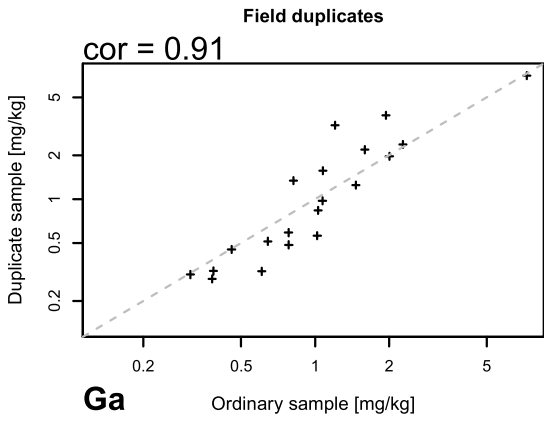
The correlation between ordinary sample and duplicate sample (left hand figure) and the correlation between duplicate sample and analytical duplicate (right hand figure) shown for all elements that have at least five duplicate pairs above DL. Above each plot the covariance or correlation (cor) is given.

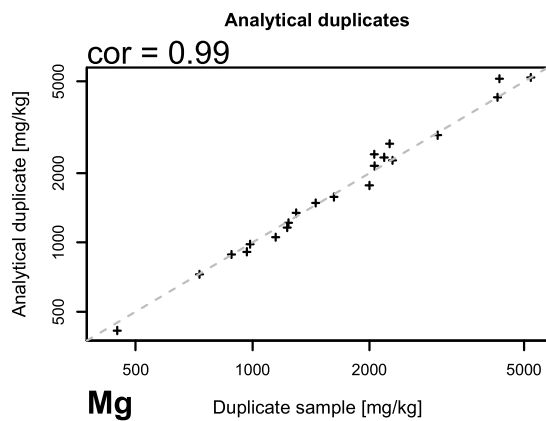
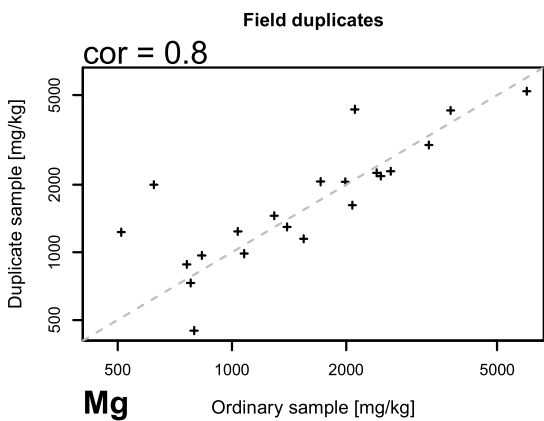
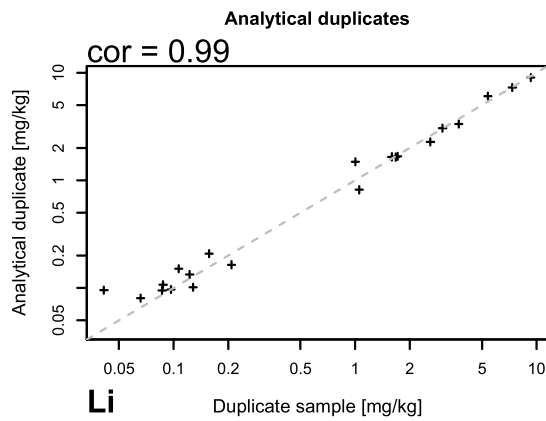
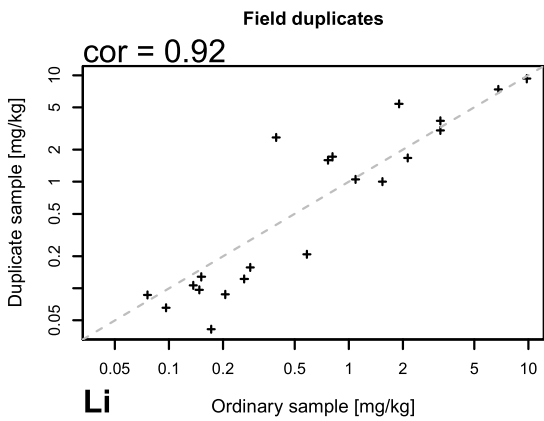
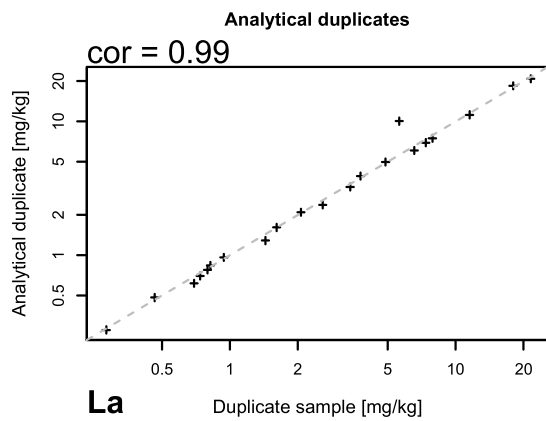
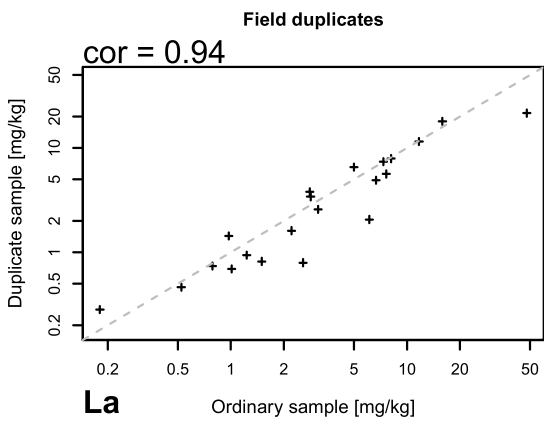
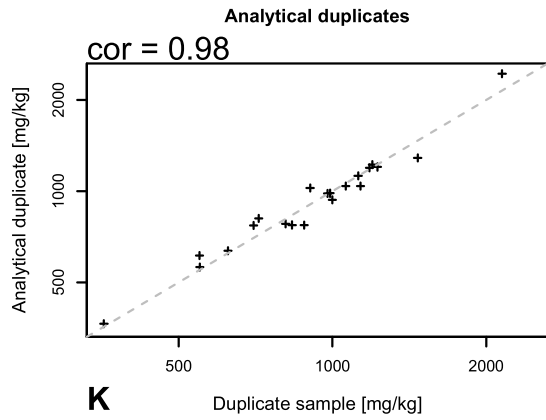
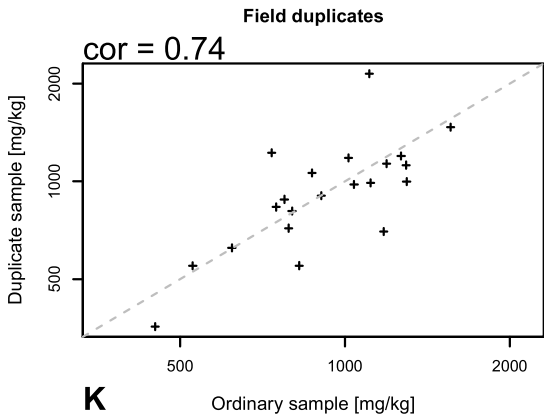


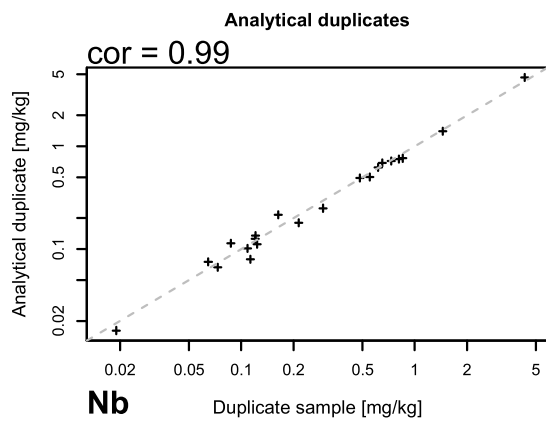
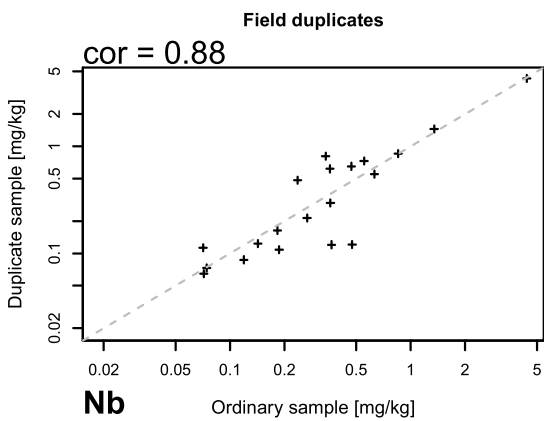
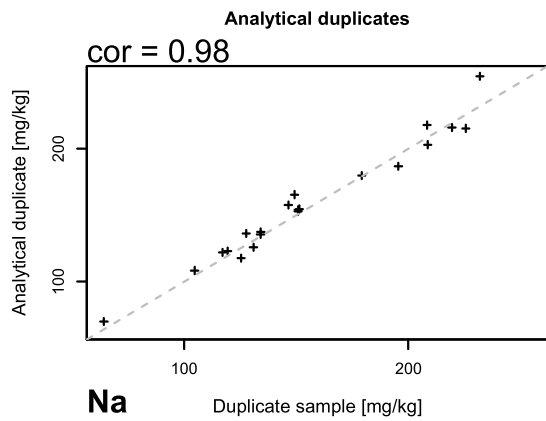
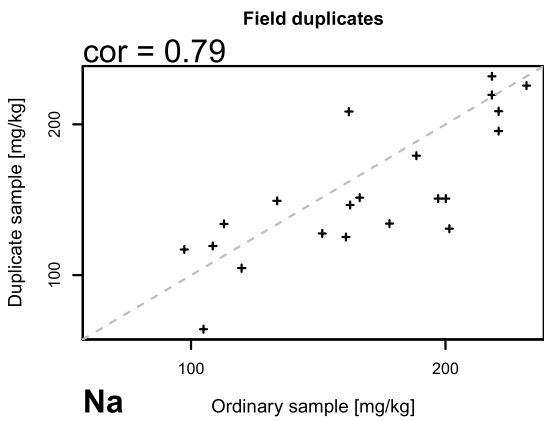
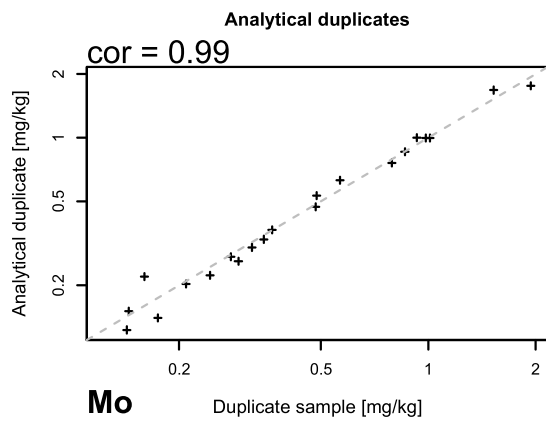
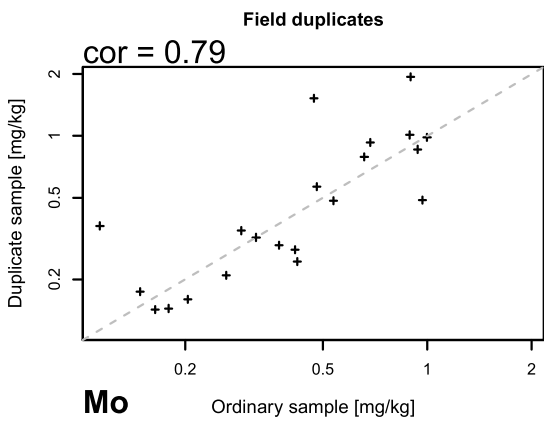
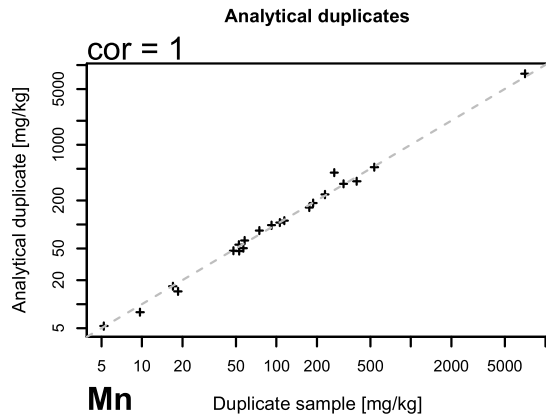
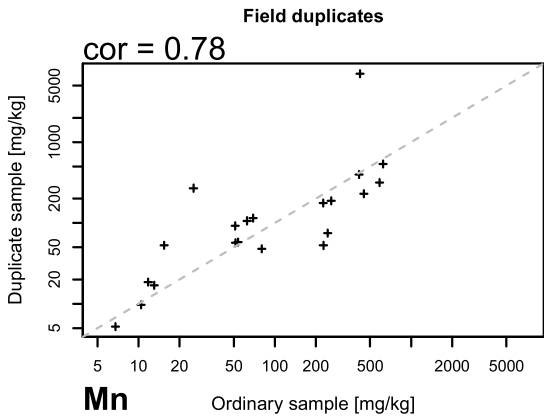


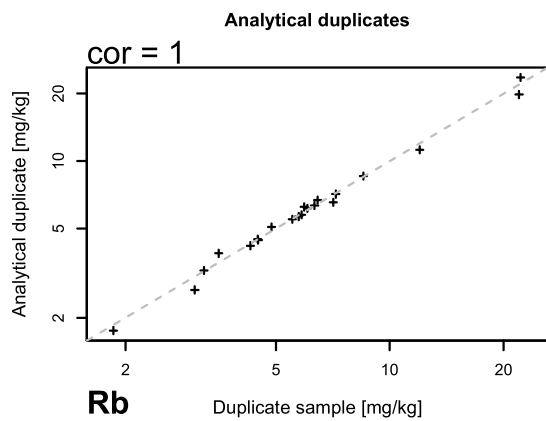
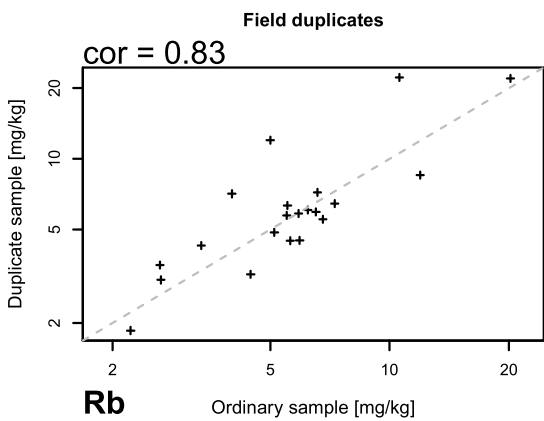
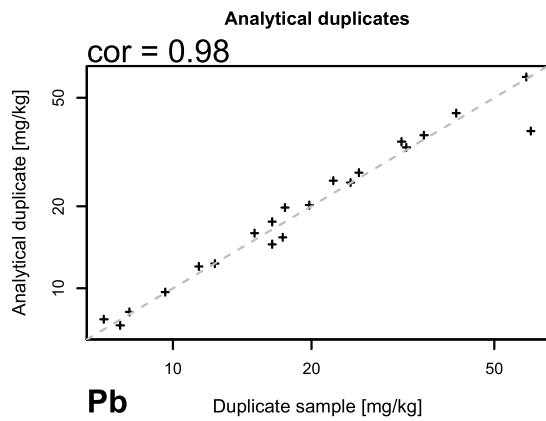
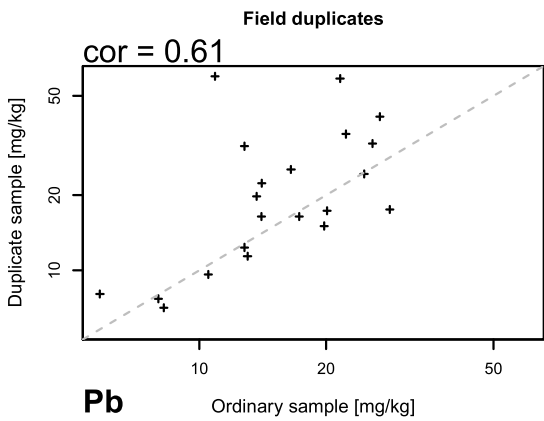
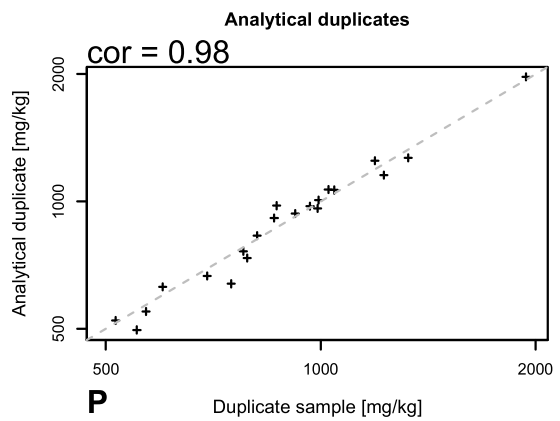
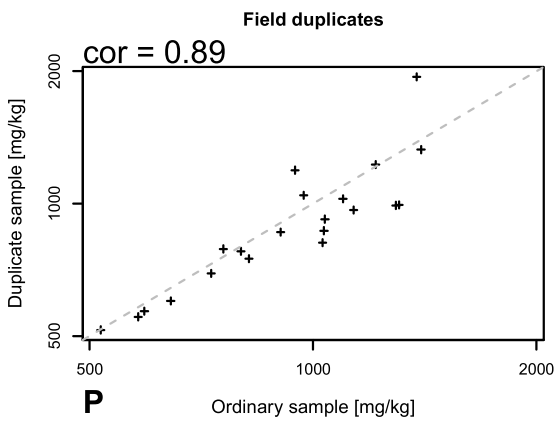
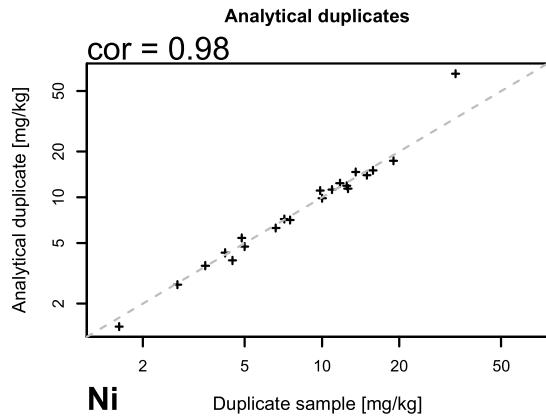
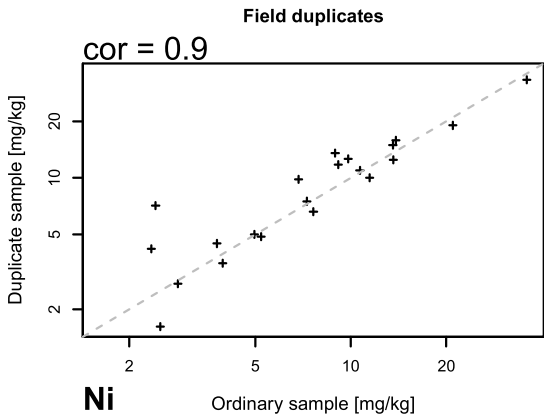


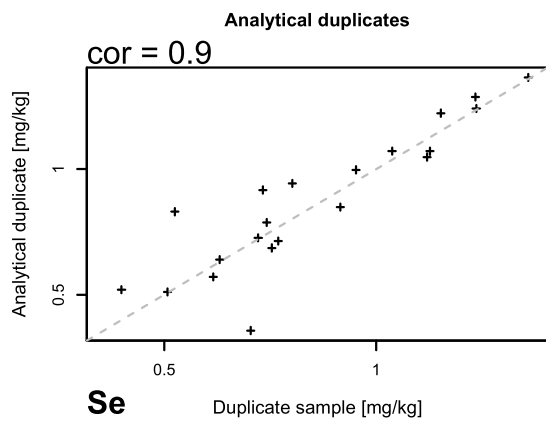
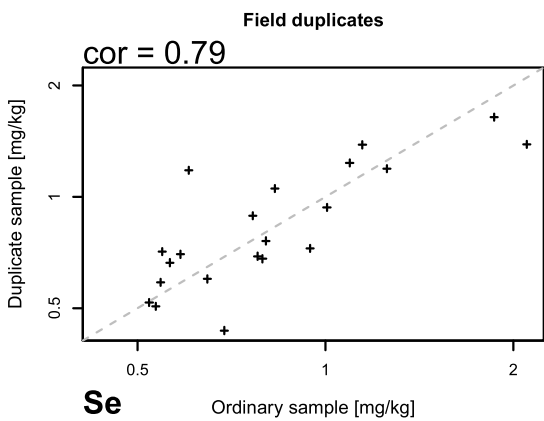
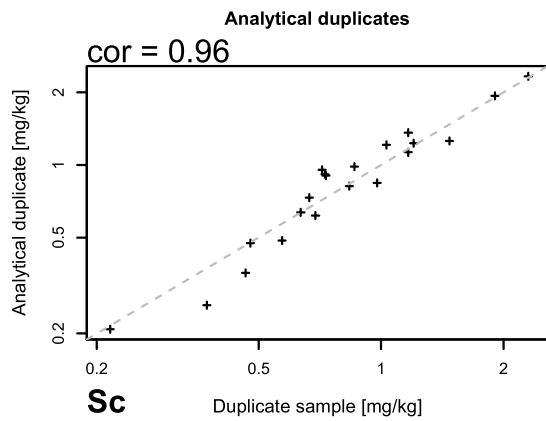
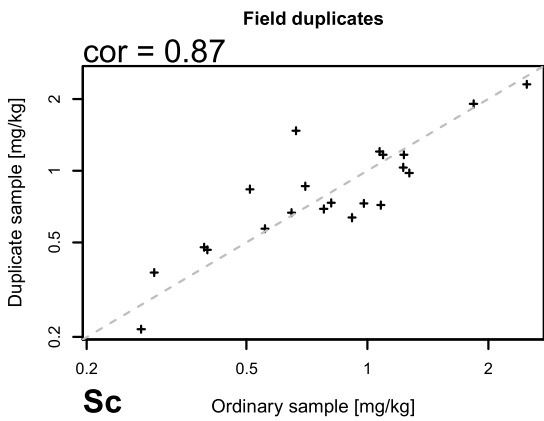
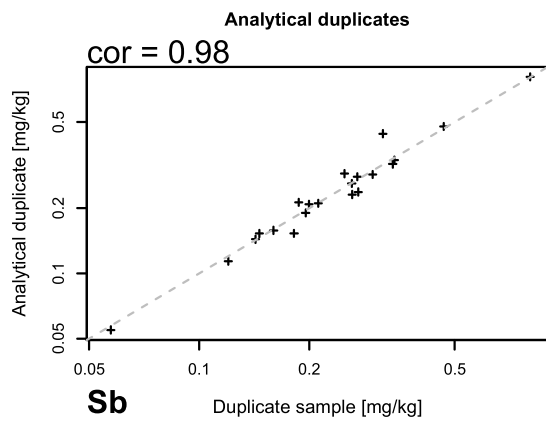
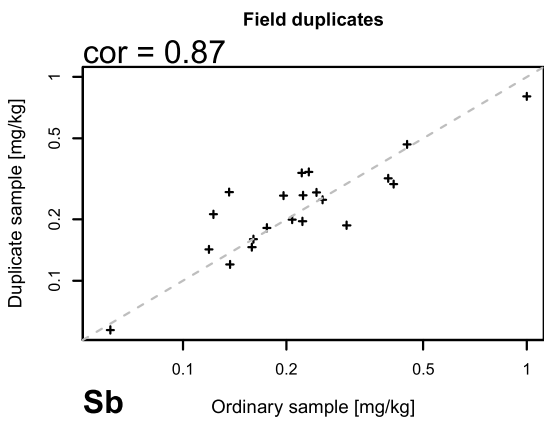
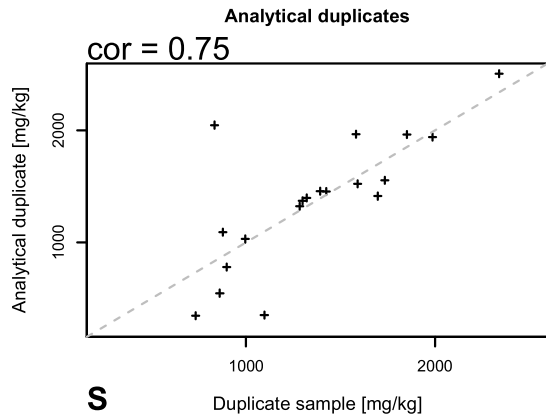
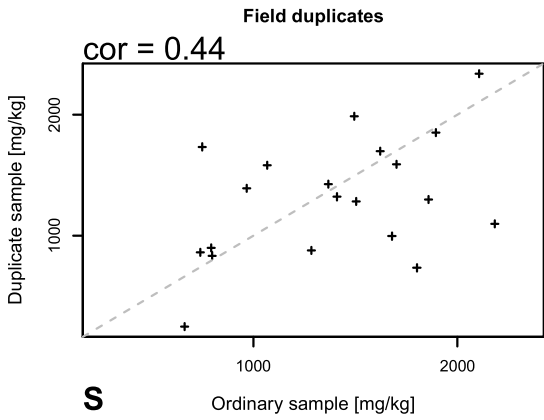


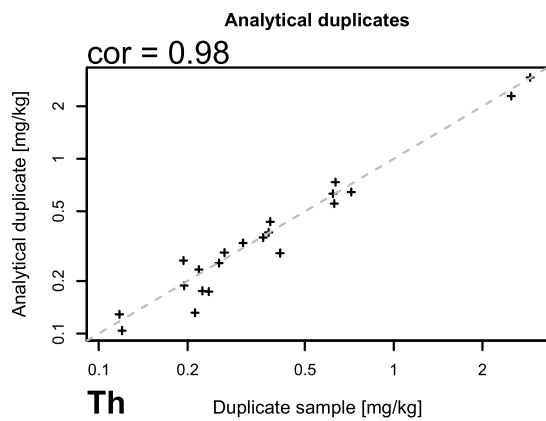
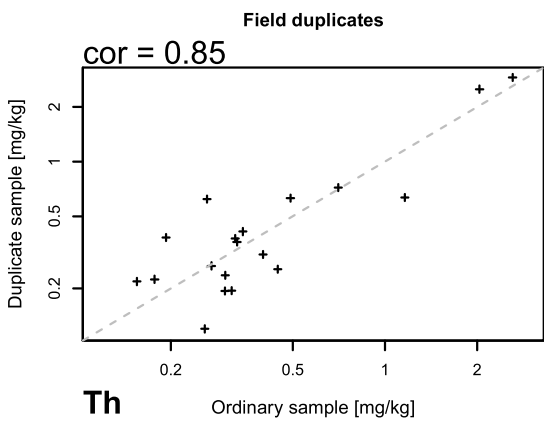
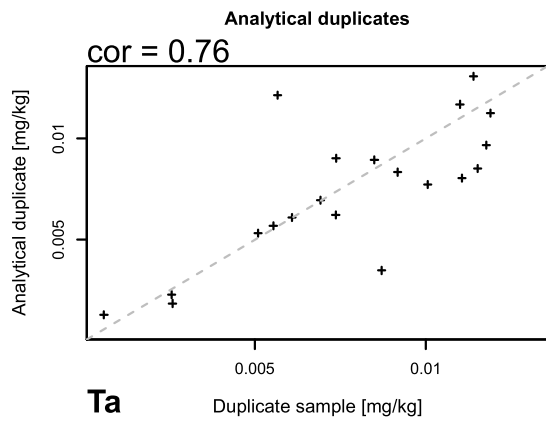
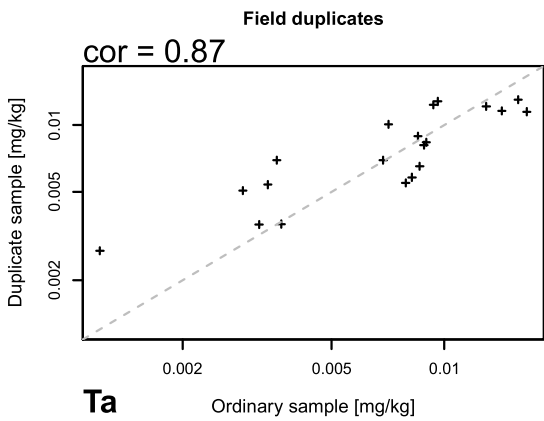
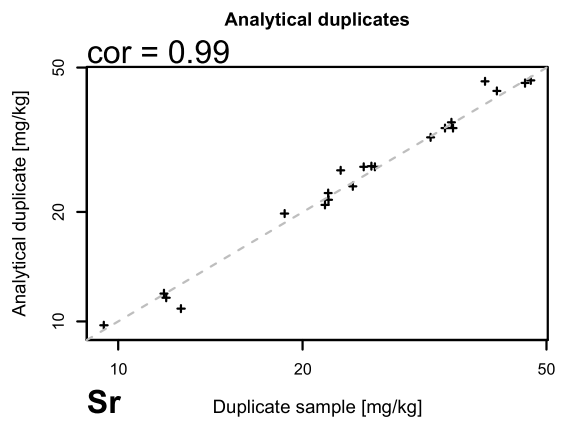
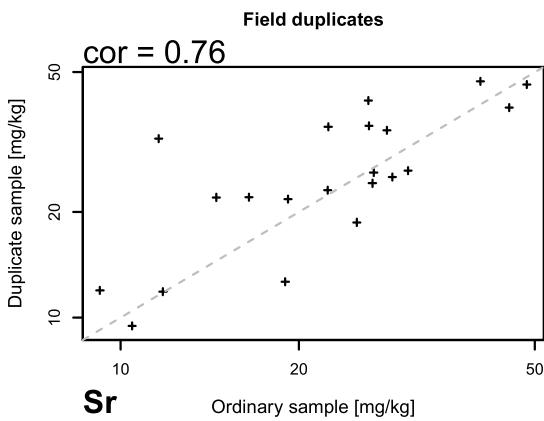
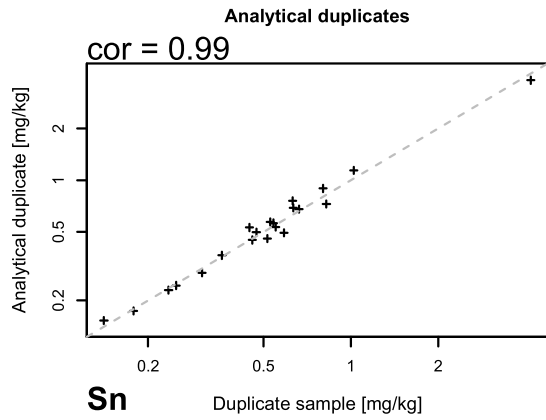
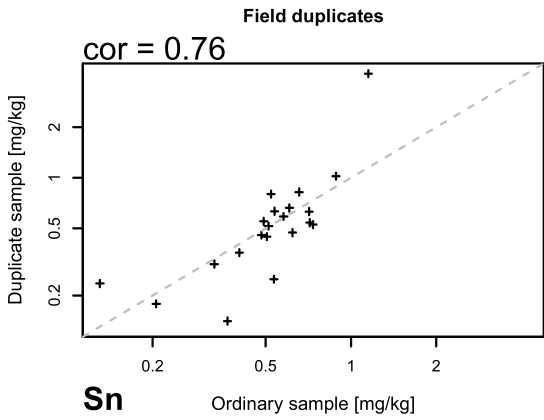


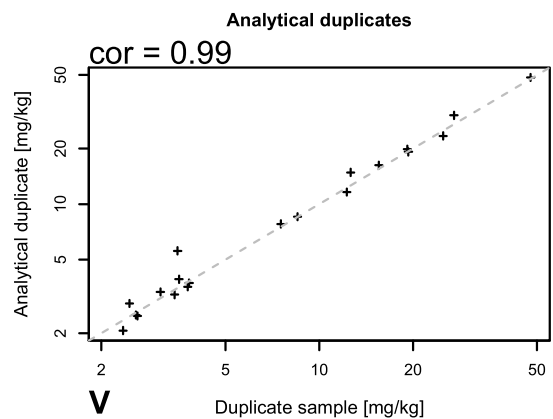
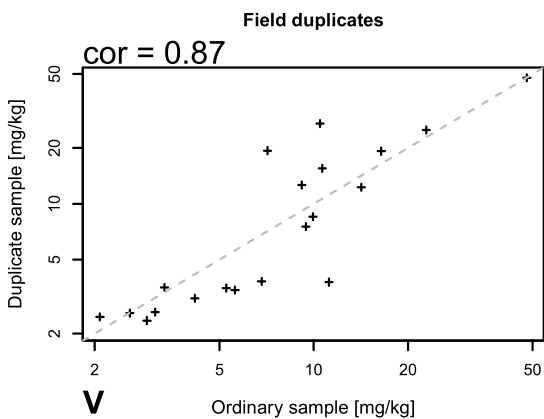
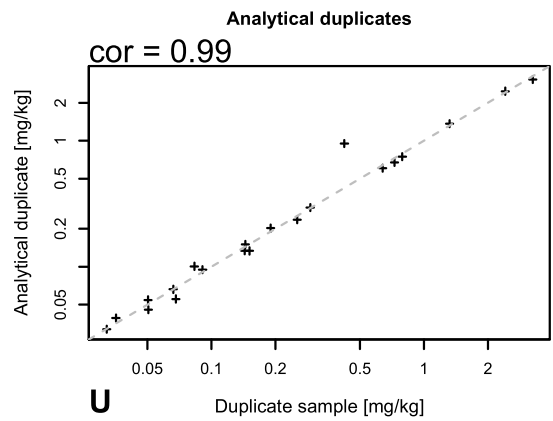
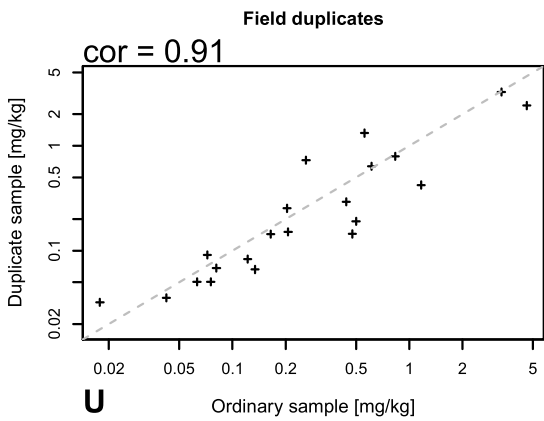
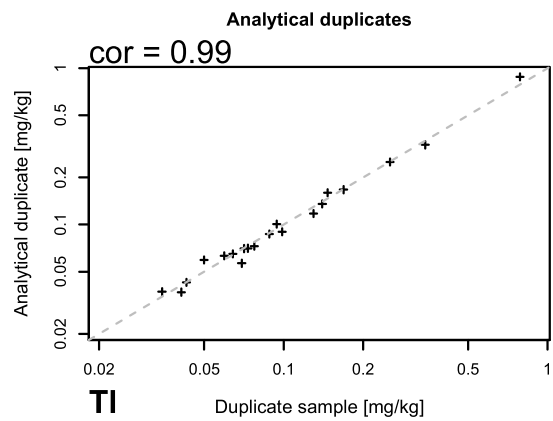
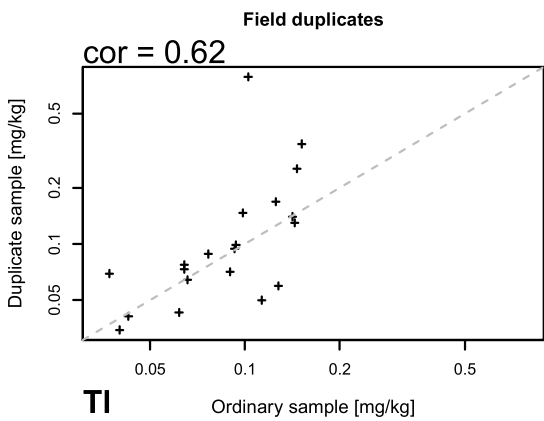
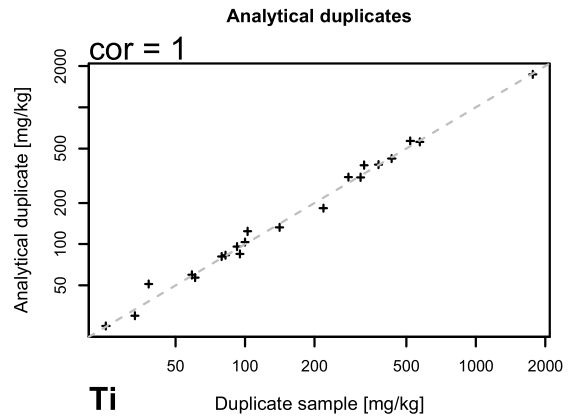
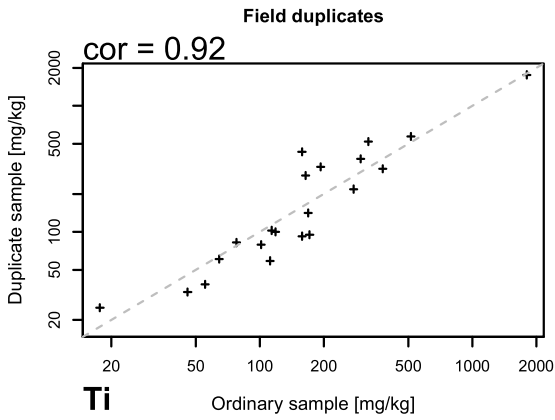


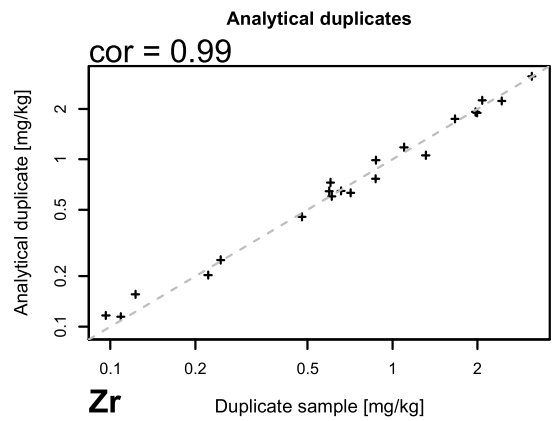
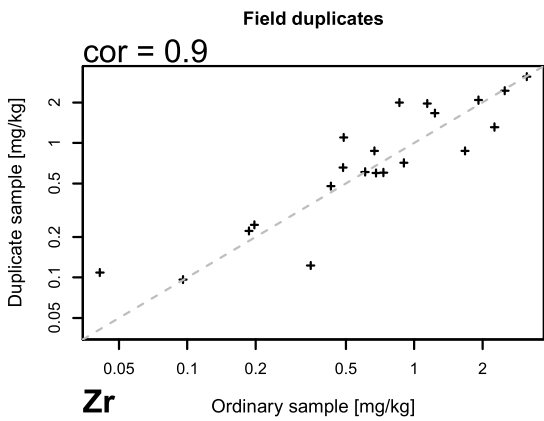
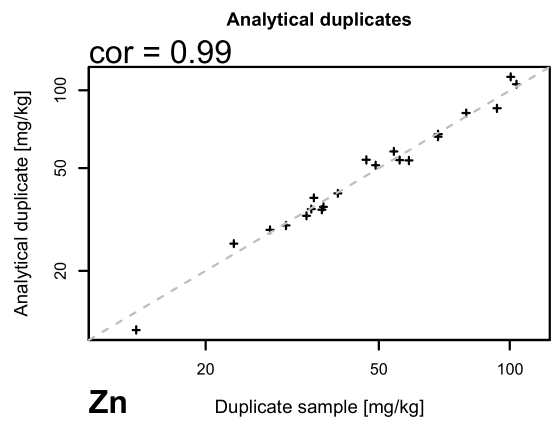
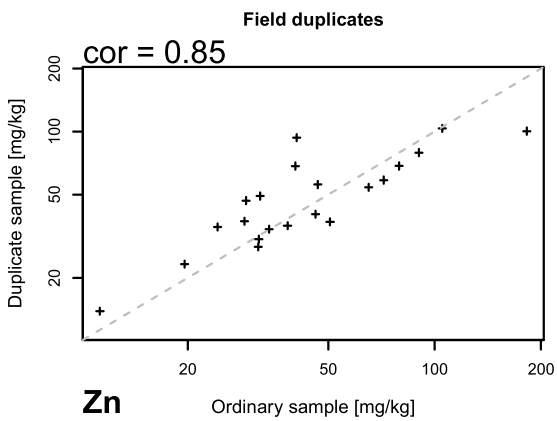
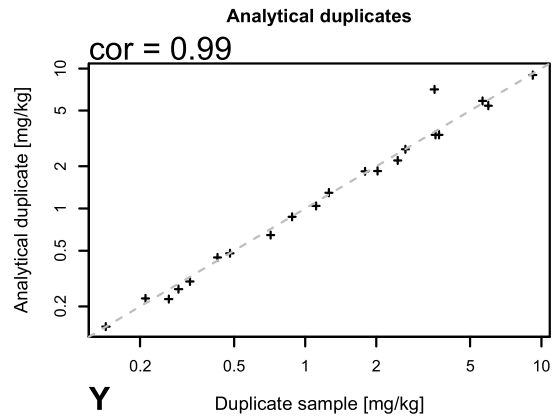
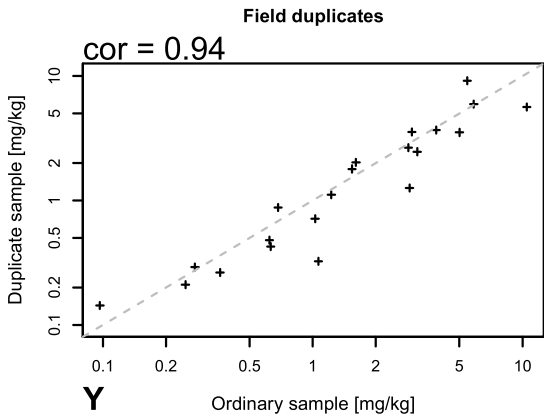








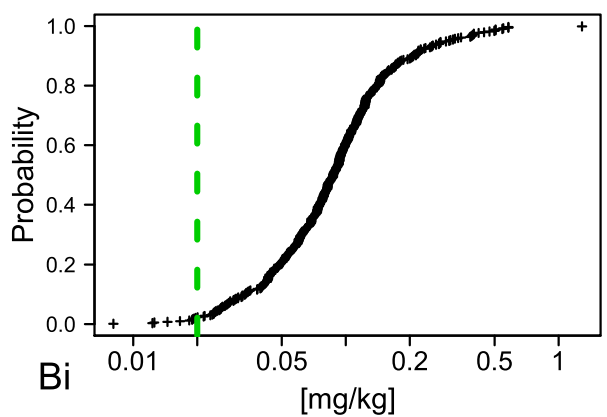
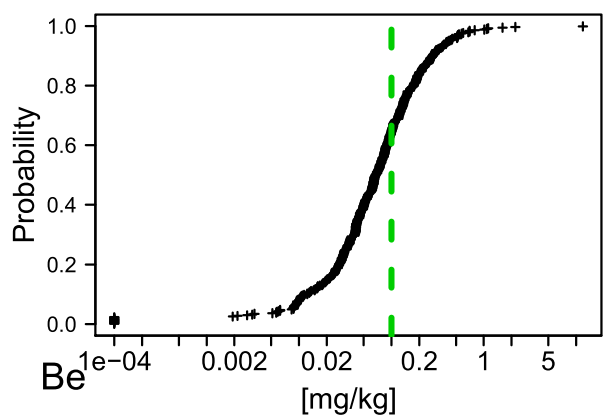
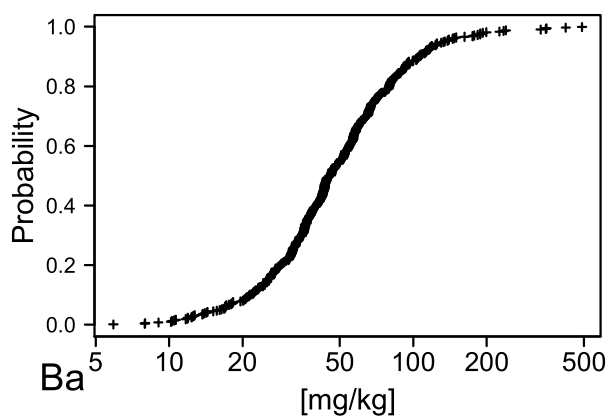
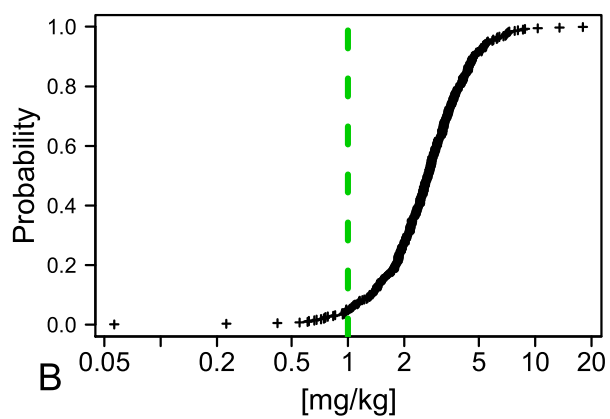
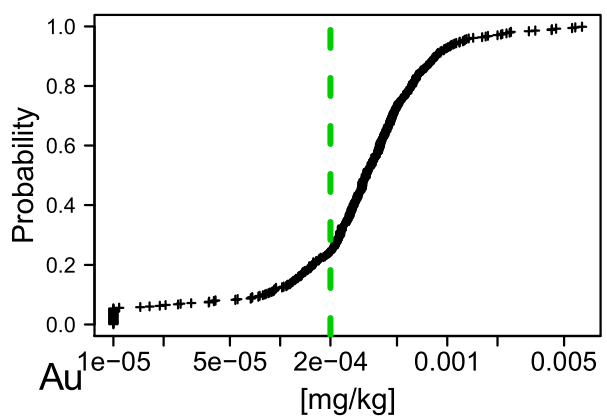
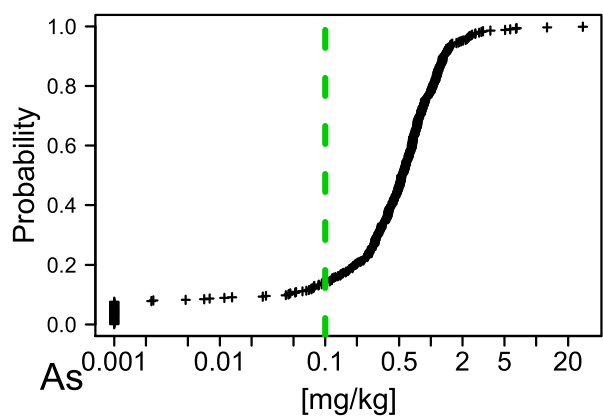
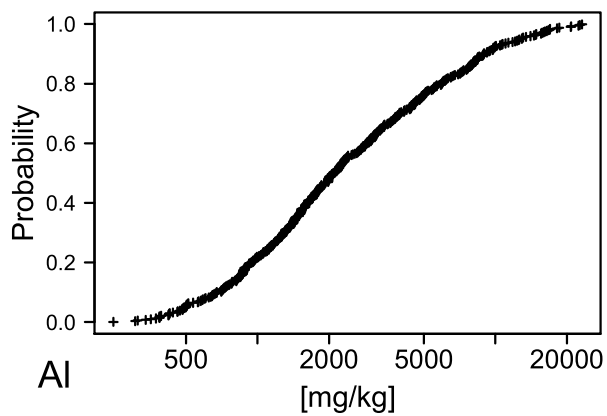
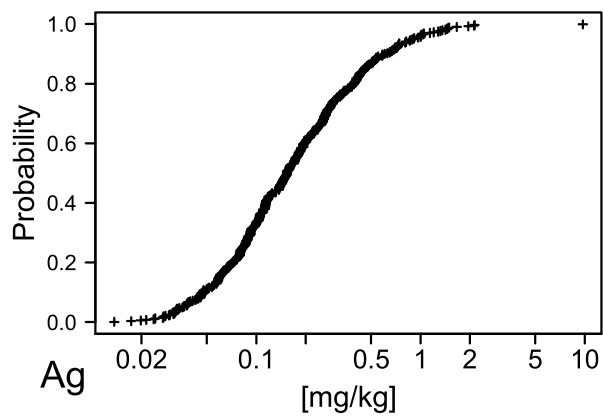


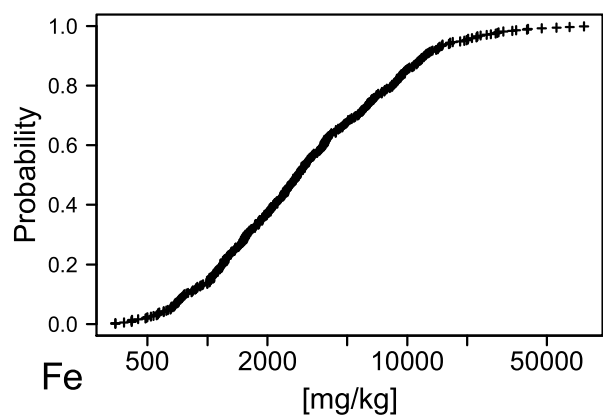
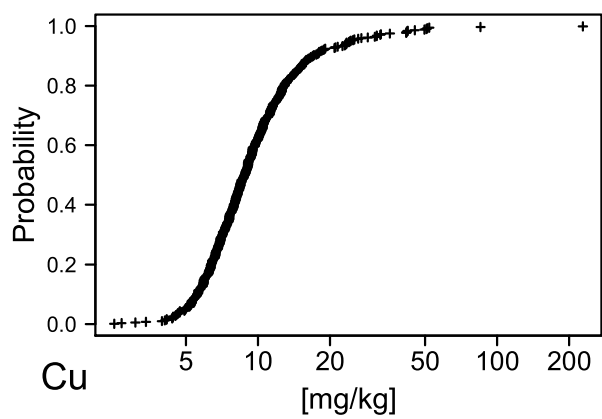
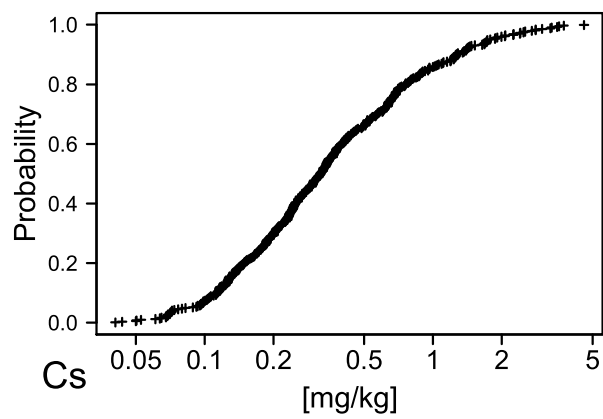
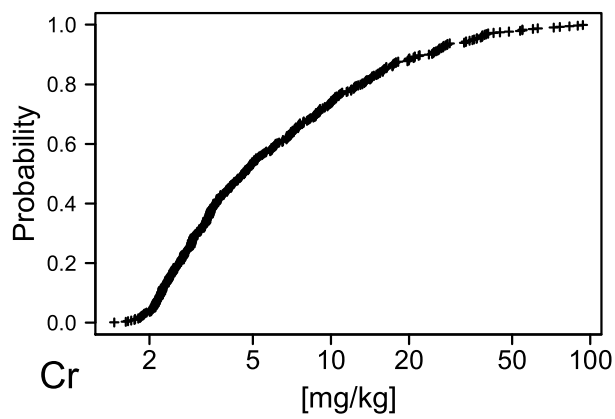
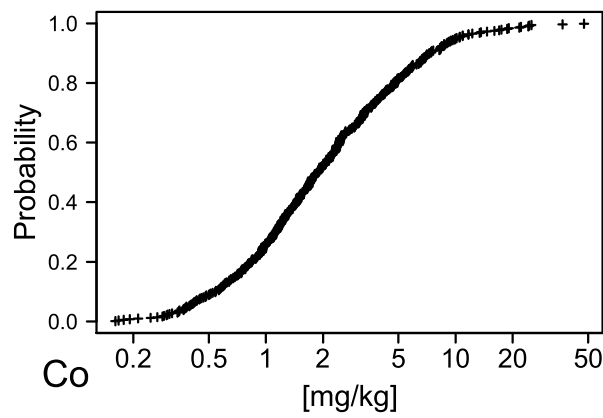
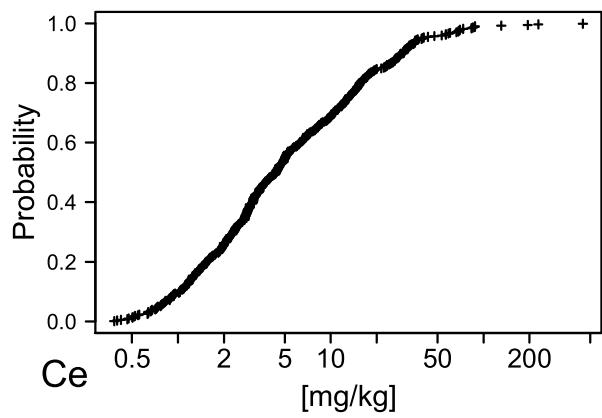
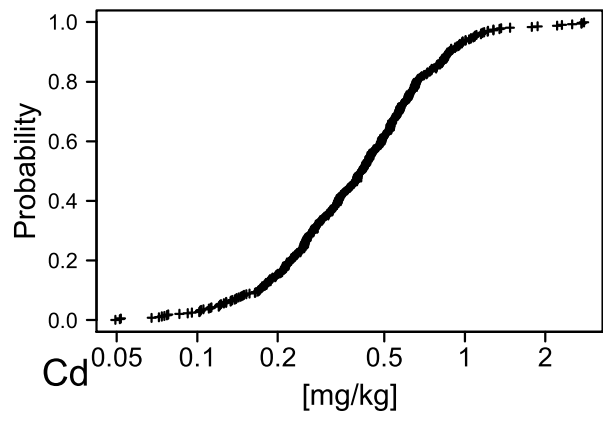
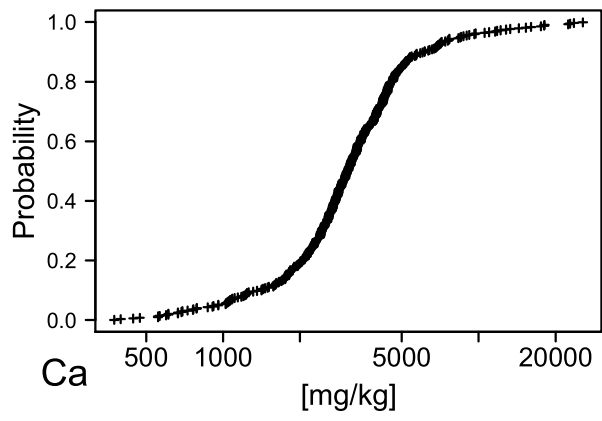


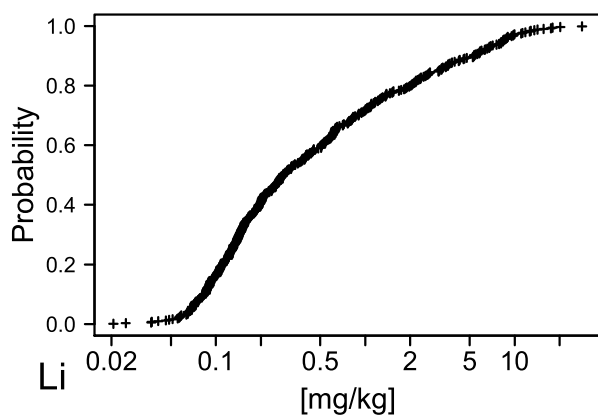
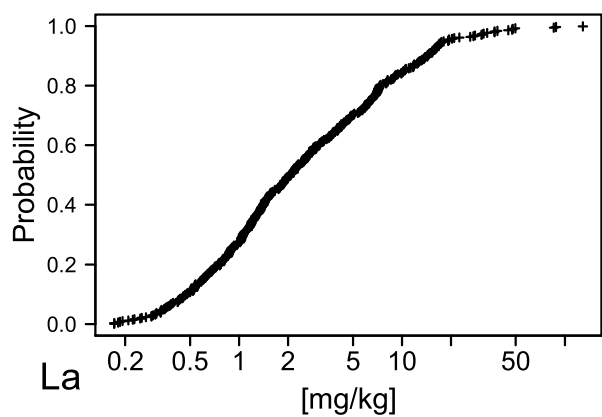
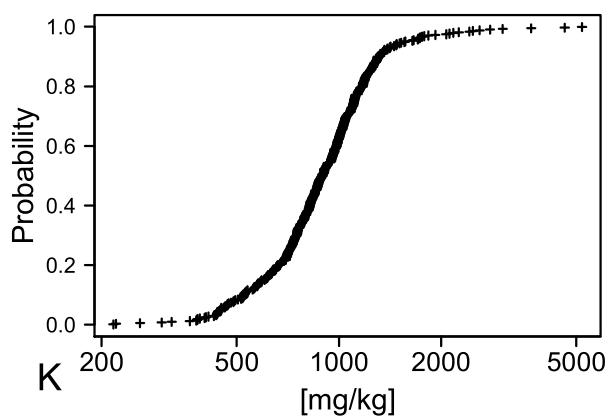
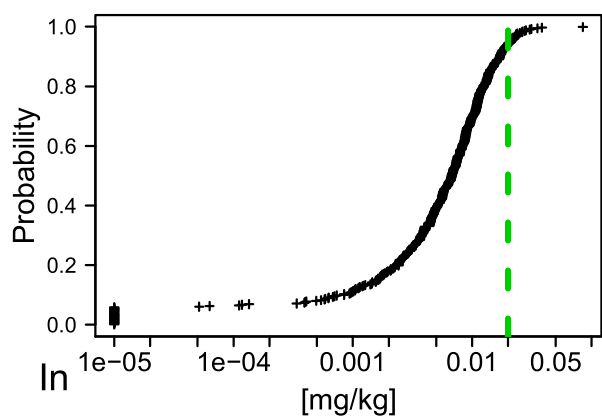
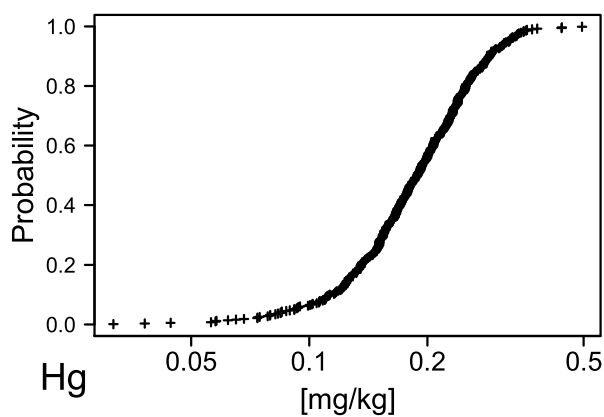
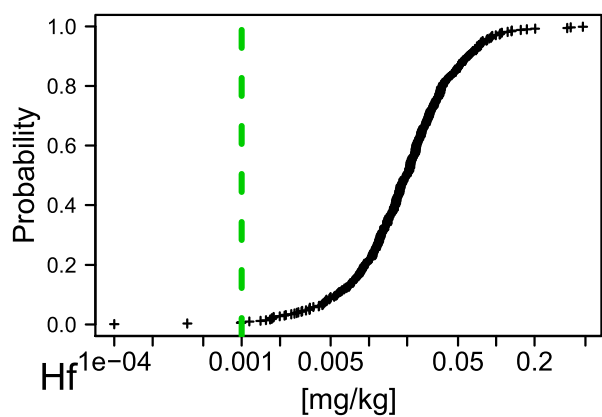
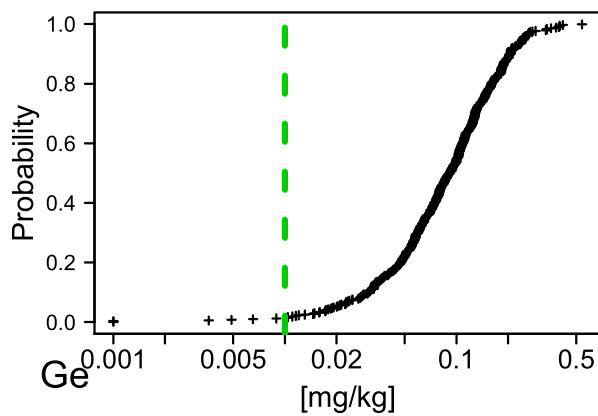
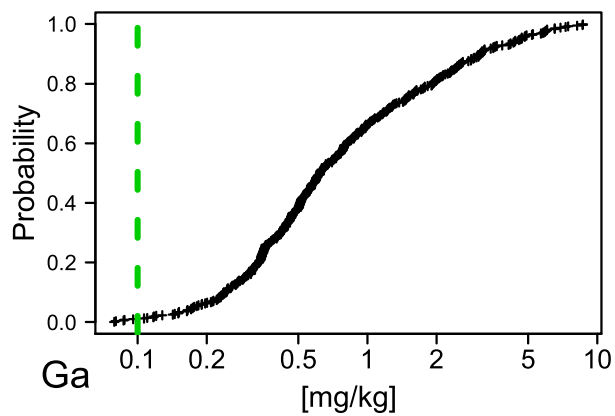
Appendix 4: ECDF-plot

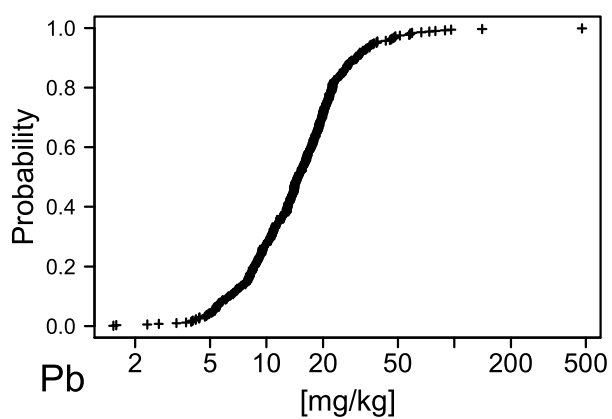
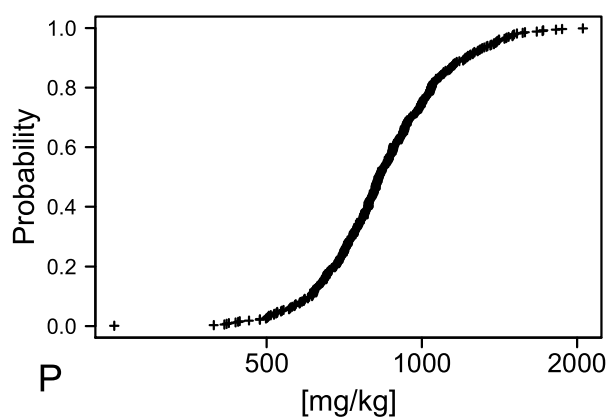
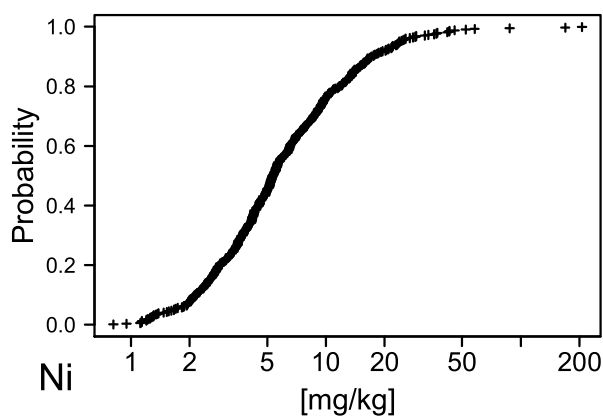
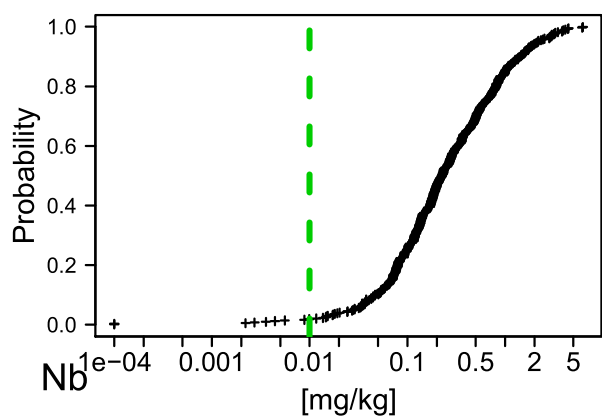
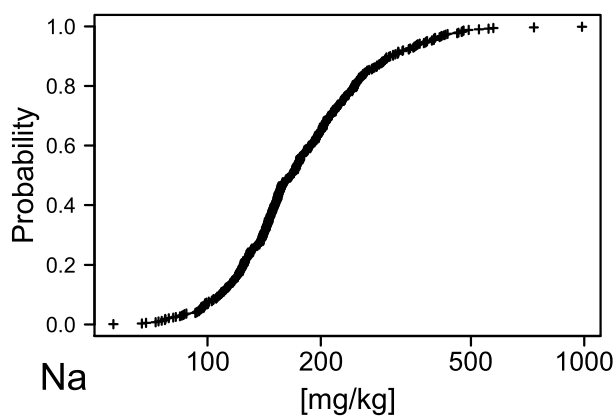
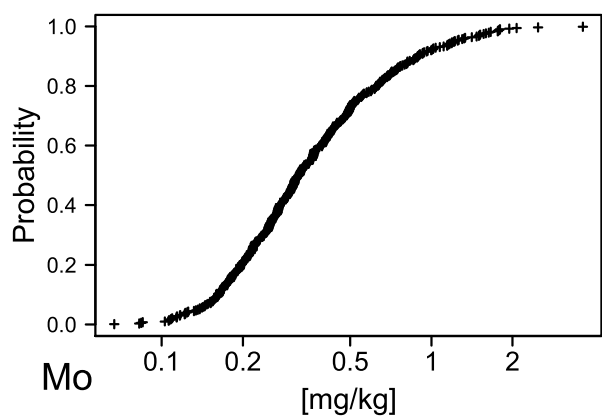
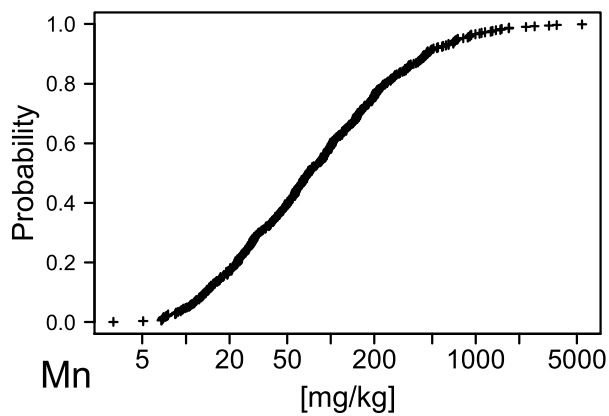
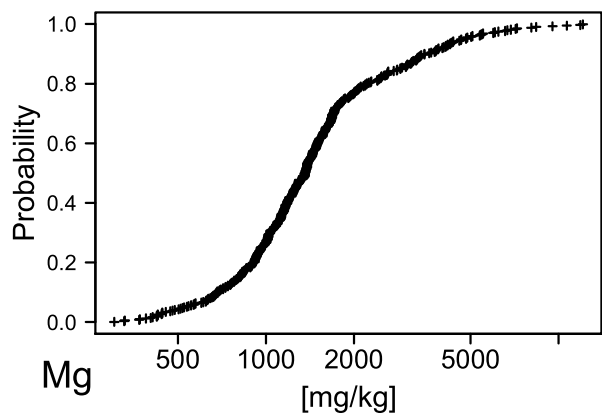
Plots of the empirical cumulative distribution function (ECDF-plots) for all 53 elements analysed. All laboratory readings are shown also those below detection limit, negative reading is however replaced by a low positive value.

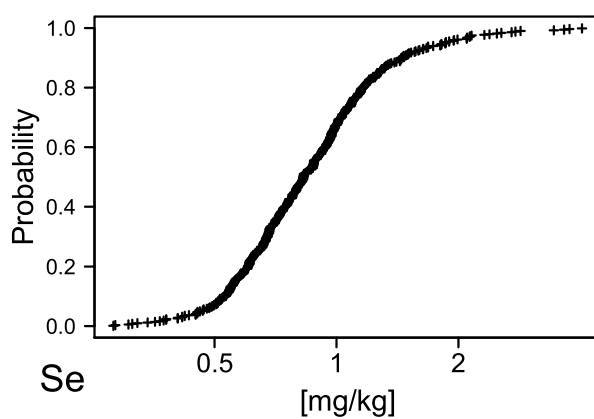
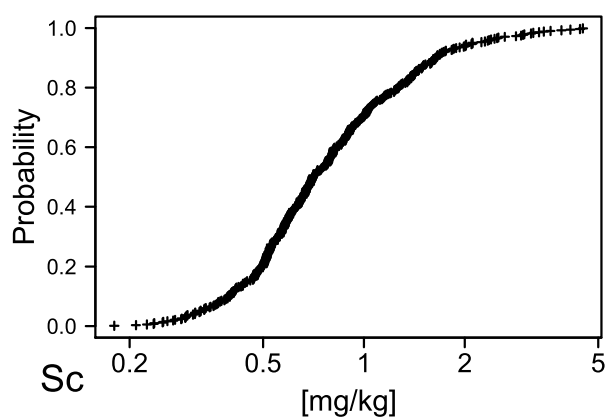
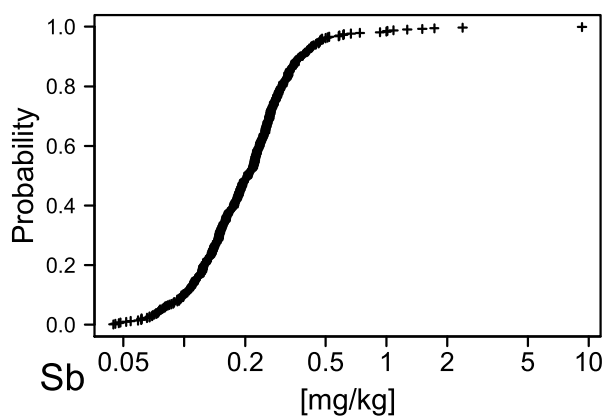
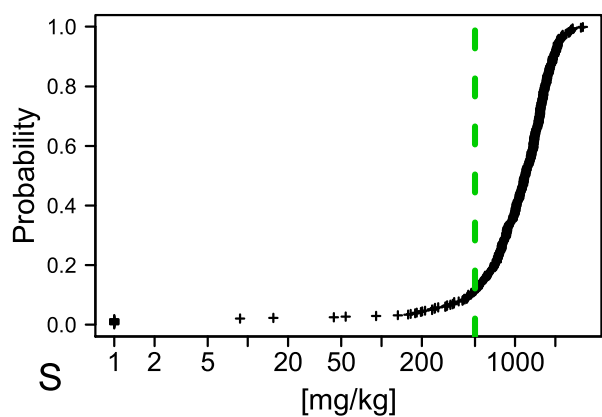
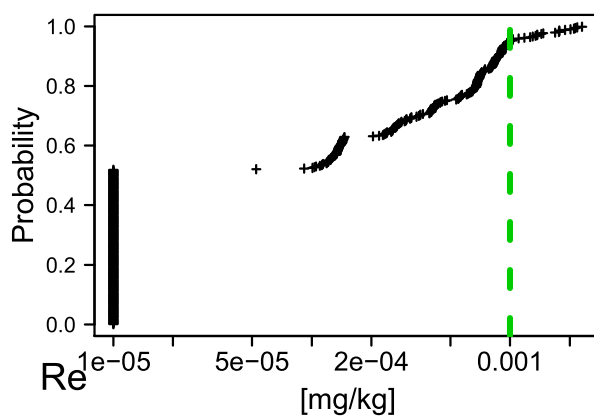
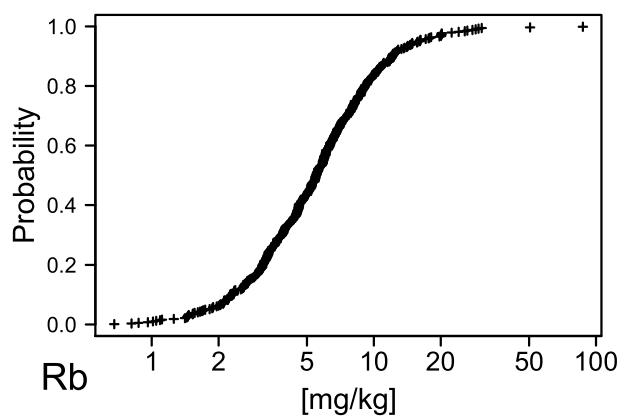
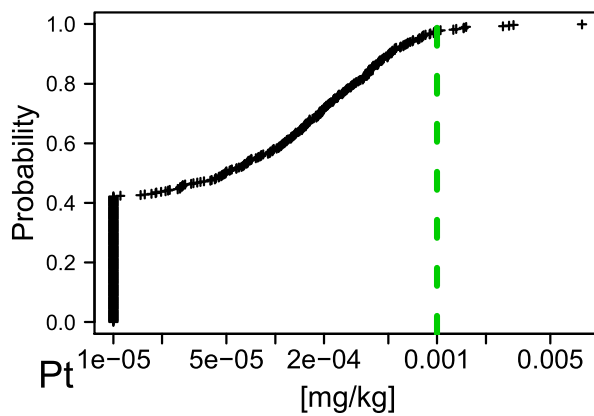
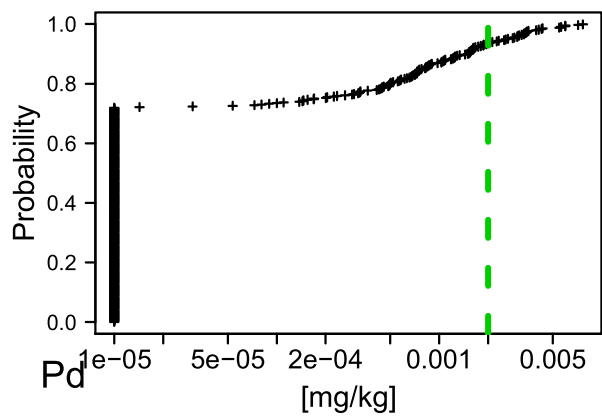
The laboratory detection limit (DL) is indicated by a green dotted line for elements showing concentrations values close to and/or below DL.

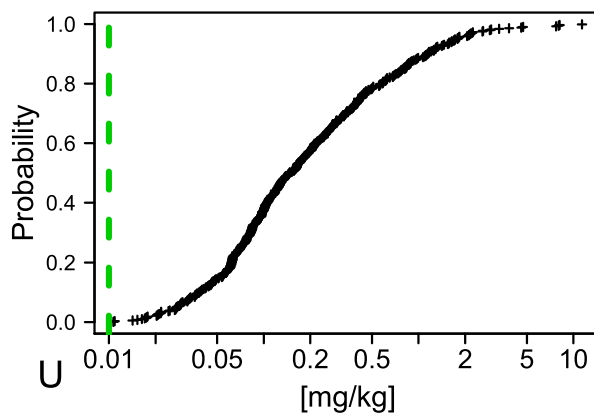
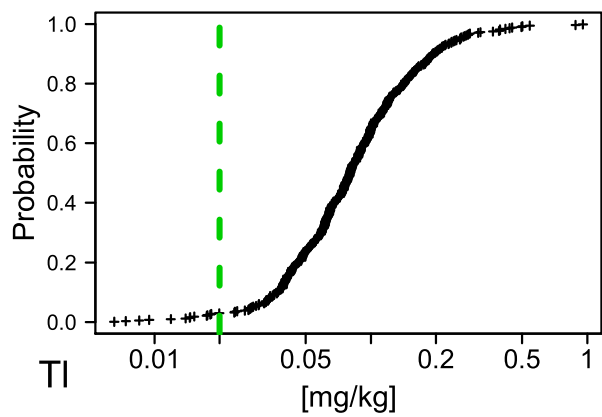
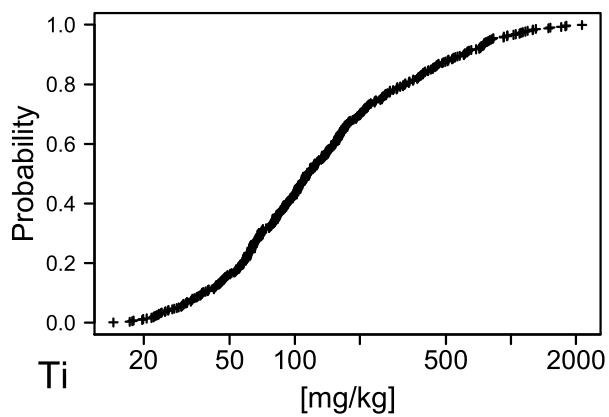
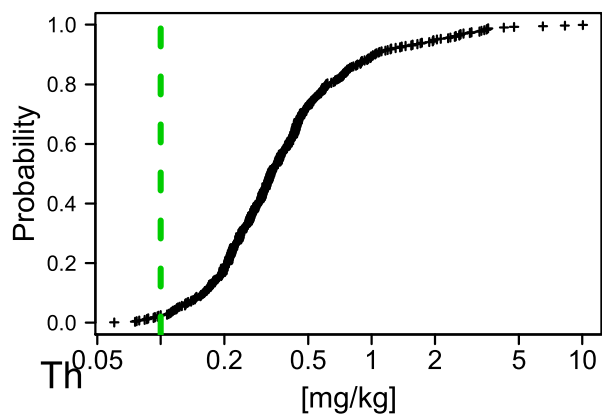
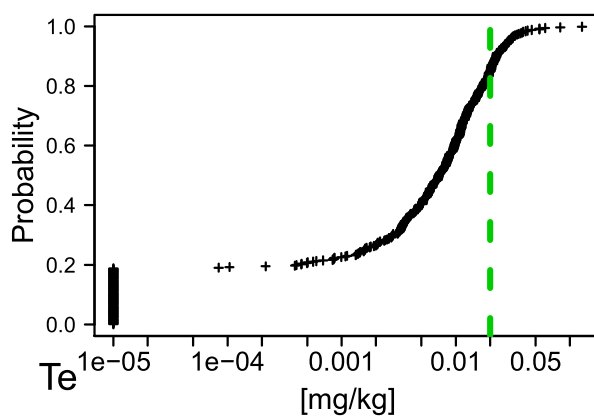
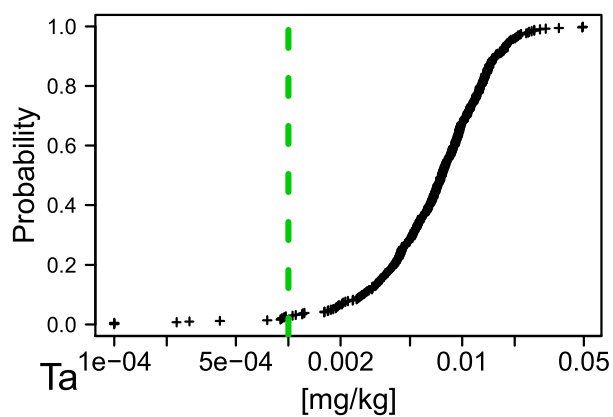
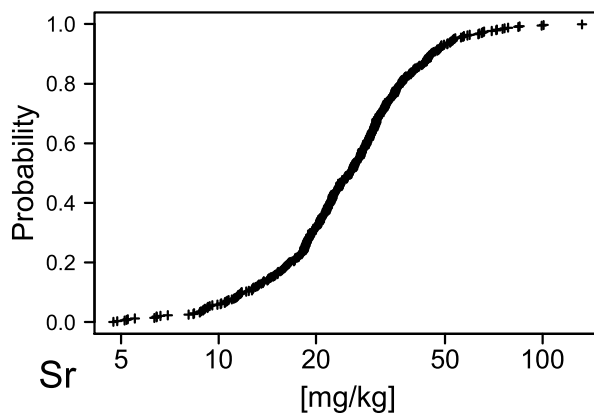
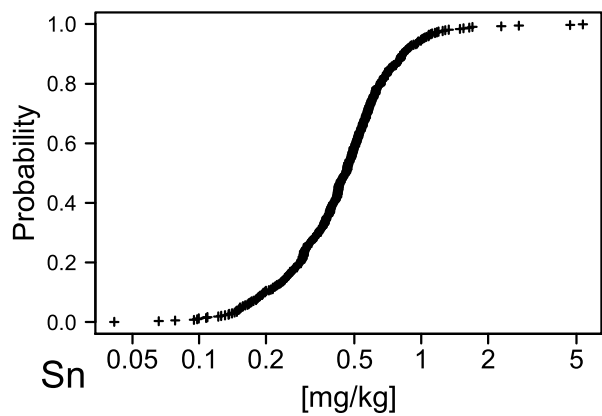


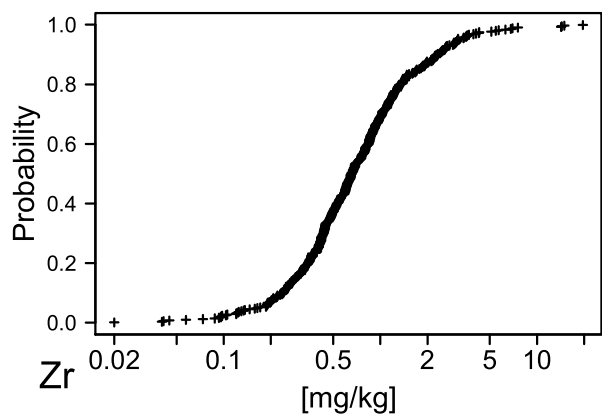
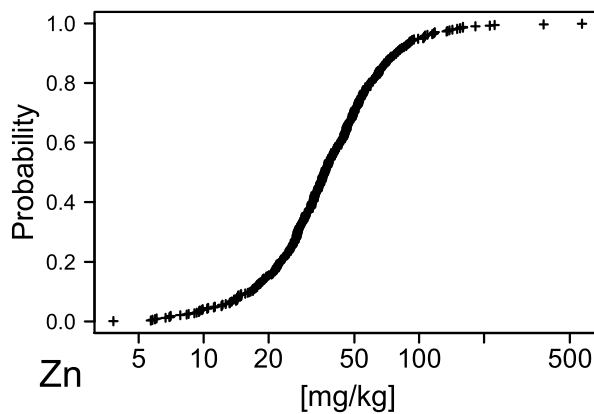
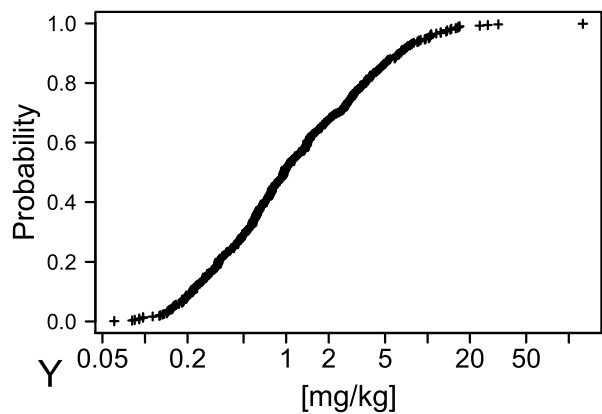
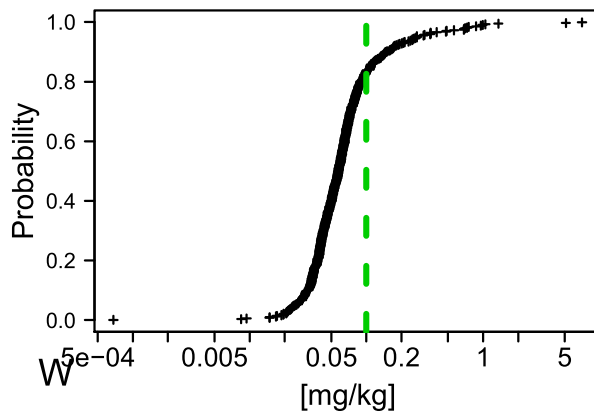
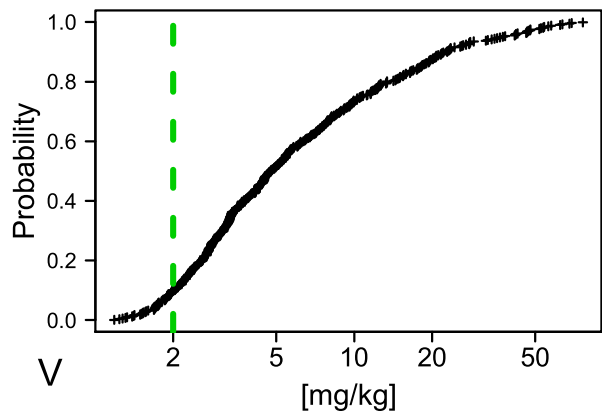










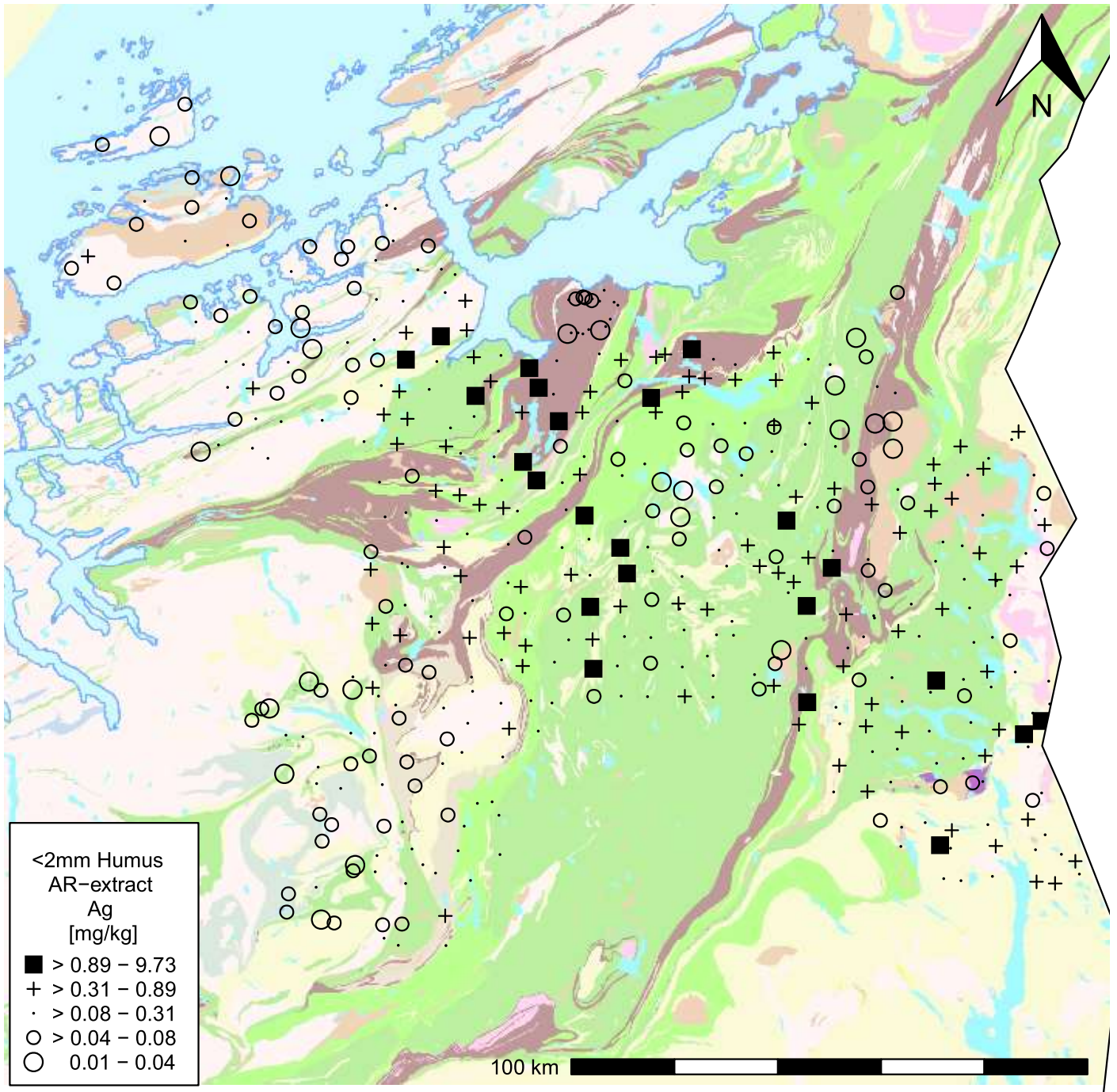


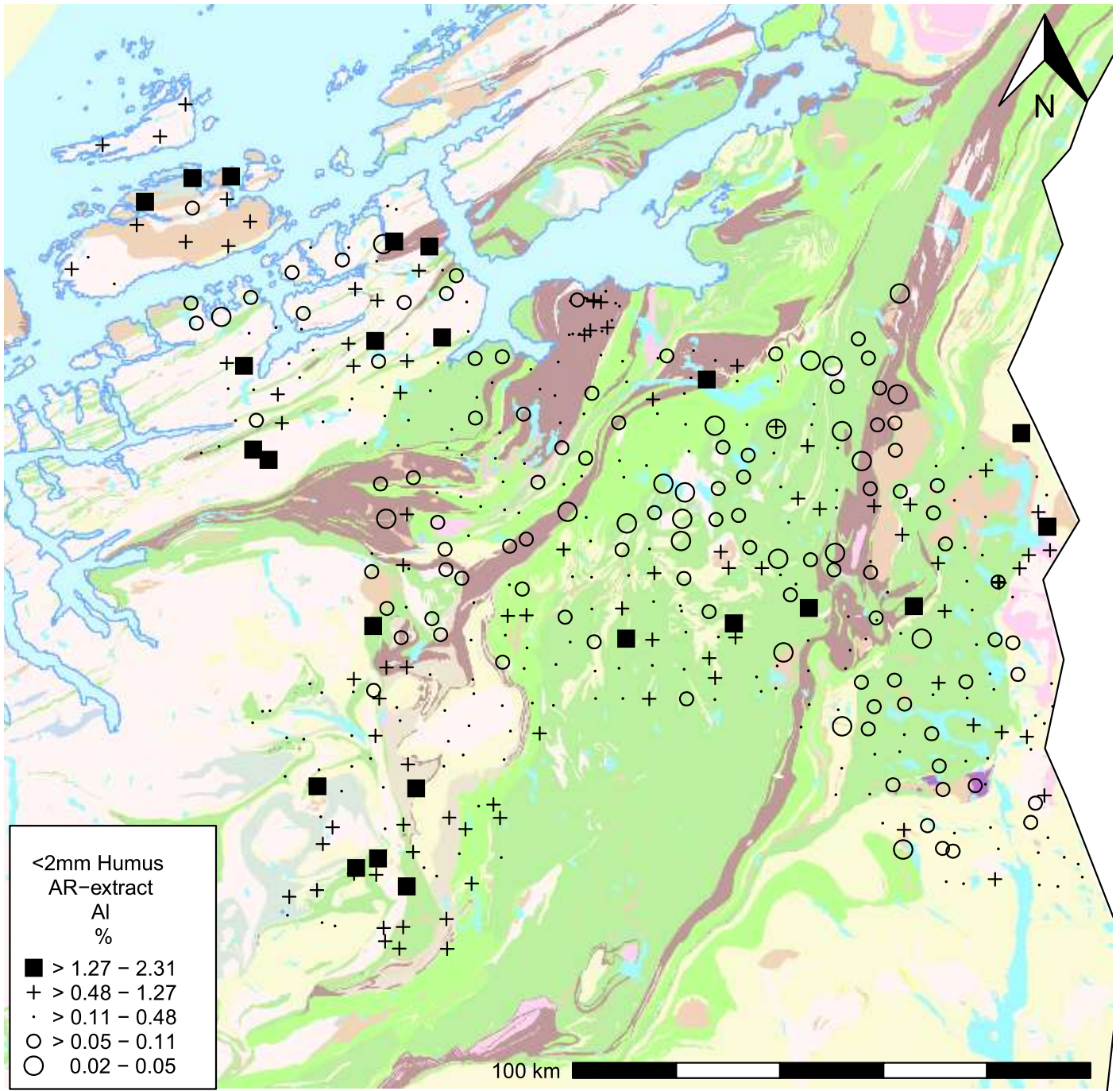
Appendix 5: Geochemical maps

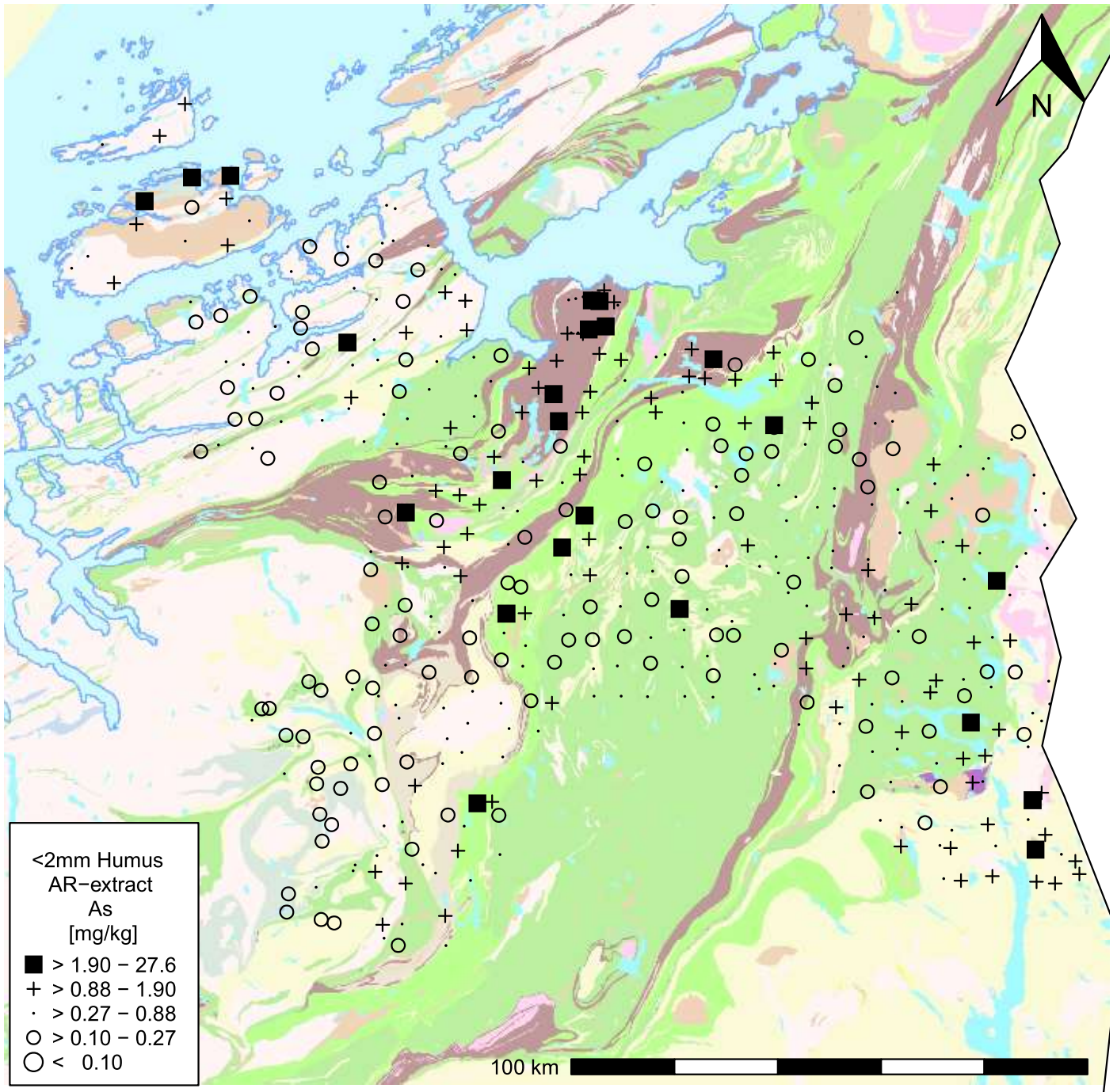
Geochemical maps of the survey area for all elements except Au, B, Ge, In, Pd, Pt, Re, Ta and Th due to poor data quality plotted on top of bedrock map.

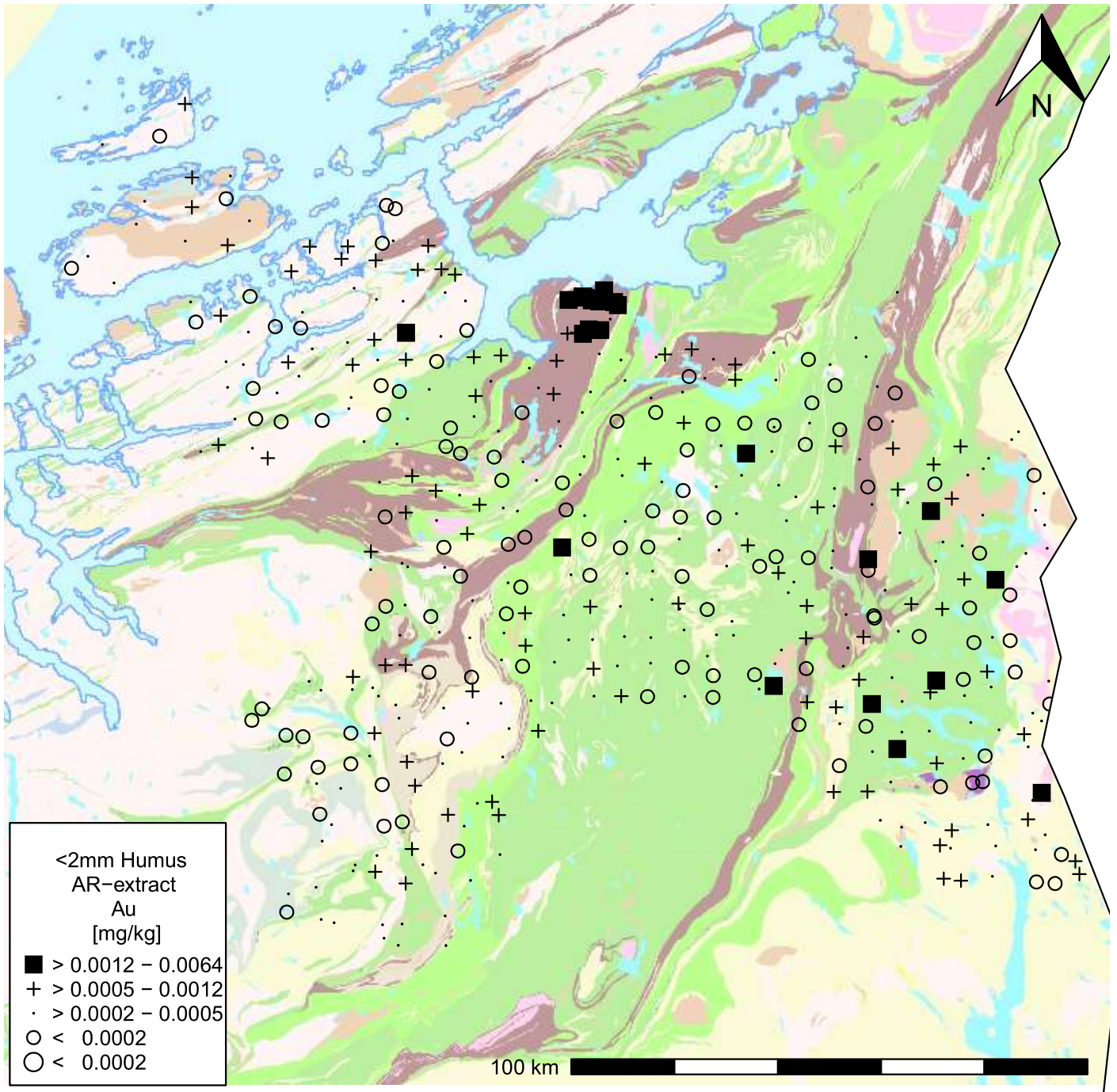
EDA map interval: 0-5%, 5-25%, 25-75%, 75-95%, 95-100%

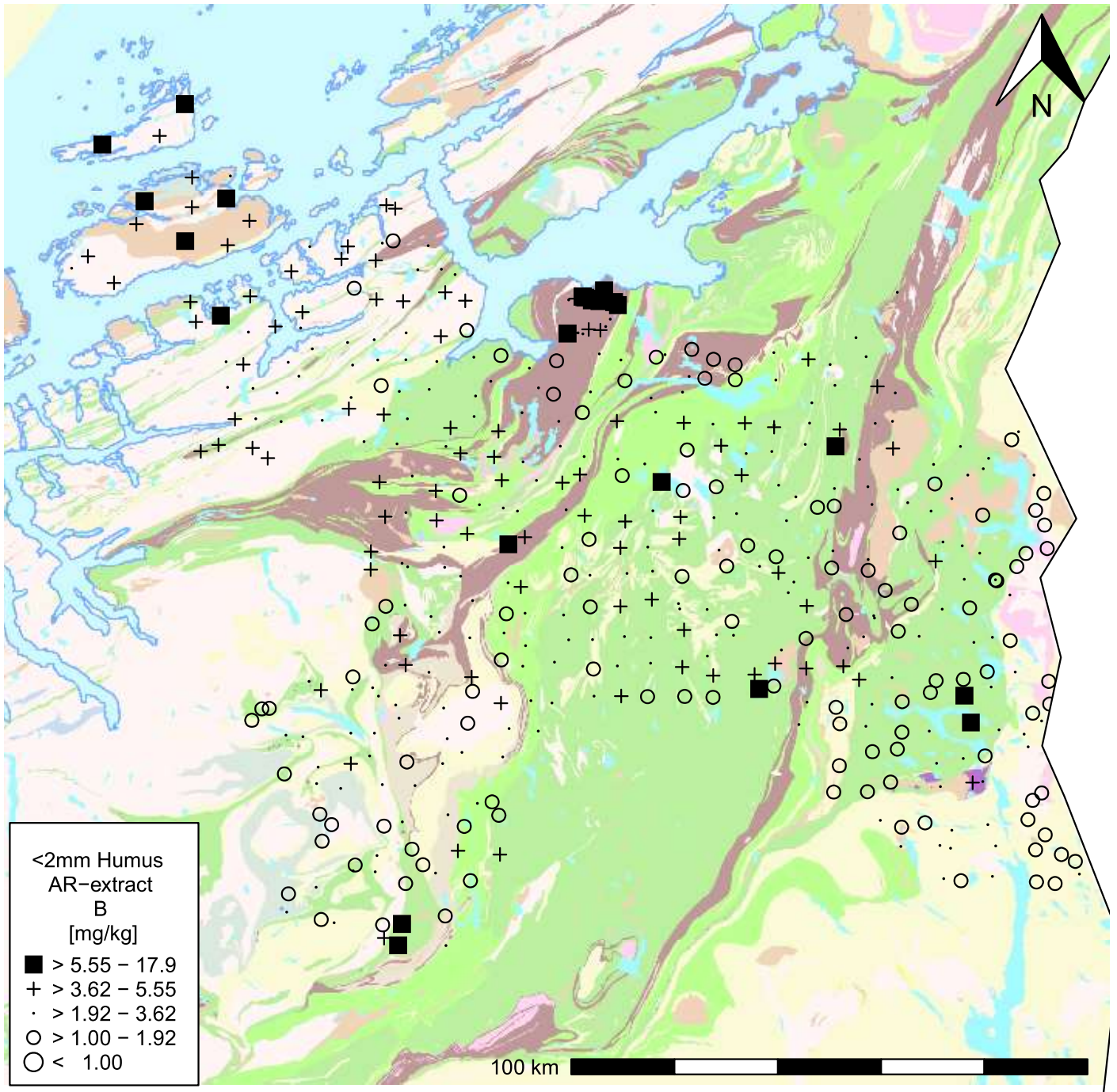
 Gangbergarter	 Dyke rocks
 Mylonitt - breksje	 Mylonite - breccia
 Tillitt - diamiktitt	 Tillite - diamictite
 Sandstein - siltstein	 Sandstone - siltstone
 Skifer	 Schists
 Karbonater	 Carbonates
 Pyroklastisk bergart	 Pyroclastic rocks
 Karbonatitt	 Carbonatite
 Felsiske vulkansk bergart	 Felsic volcanites
 Felsisk skifer	 Felsic schists
 Mafiske vulkansk bergart	 Mafic volcanites
 Båndet jernmalm	 Banded iron ore
 Fyllitt	 Phyllite
 Glimmergneis	 Mica schist
 Granitt - granittisk gneis	 Granite - granitic gneiss
 Grønnstein	 Greenstone
 Hornblenditt - mangeritt	 Hornblendite - mangerite
 Amfibolitt	 Amphibolite
 Anortositt	 Anorthosite
 Dioritt - gabbro	 Diorite - gabbro
 Ultramafisk bergart	 Ultramafic rocks

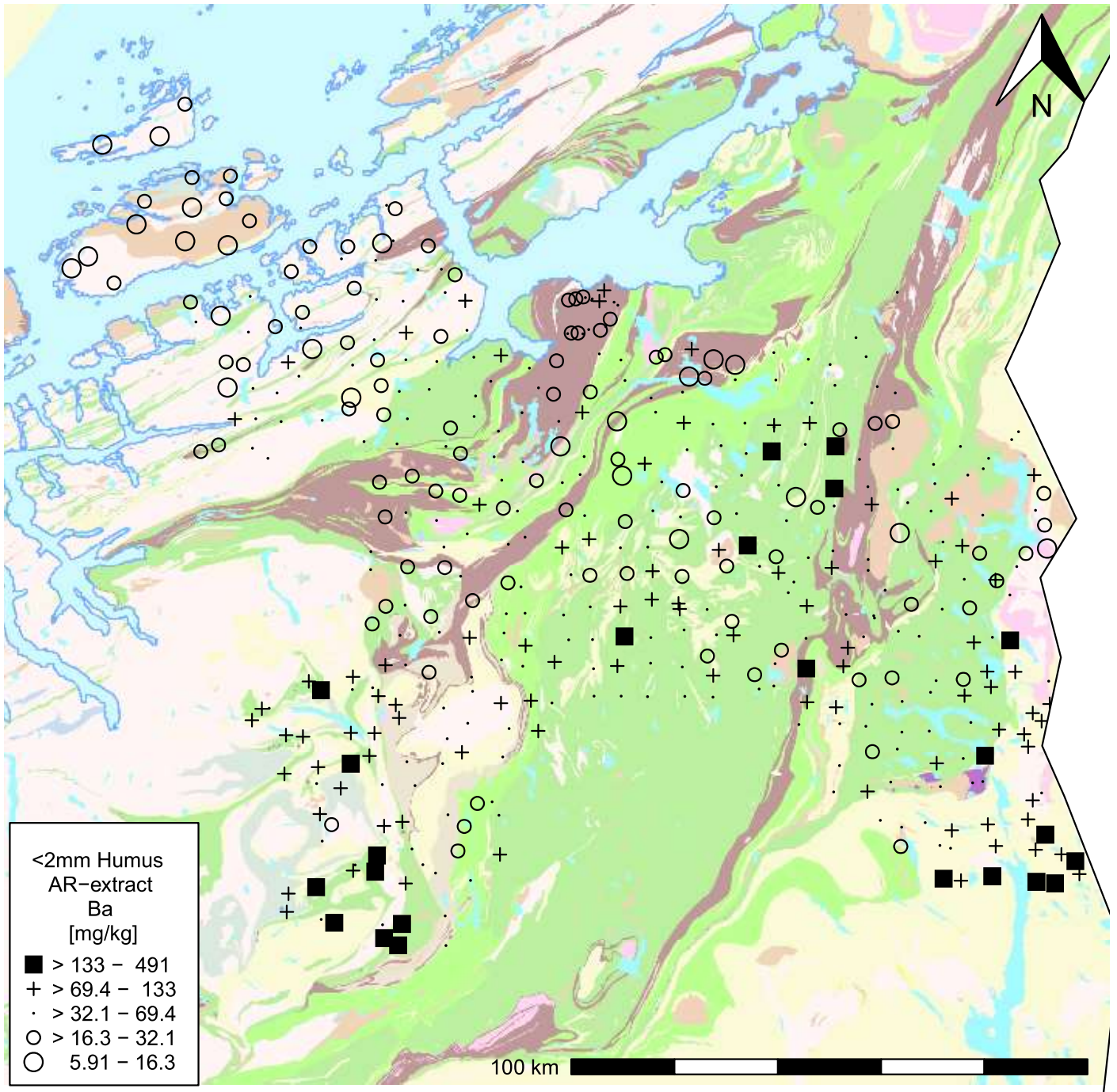


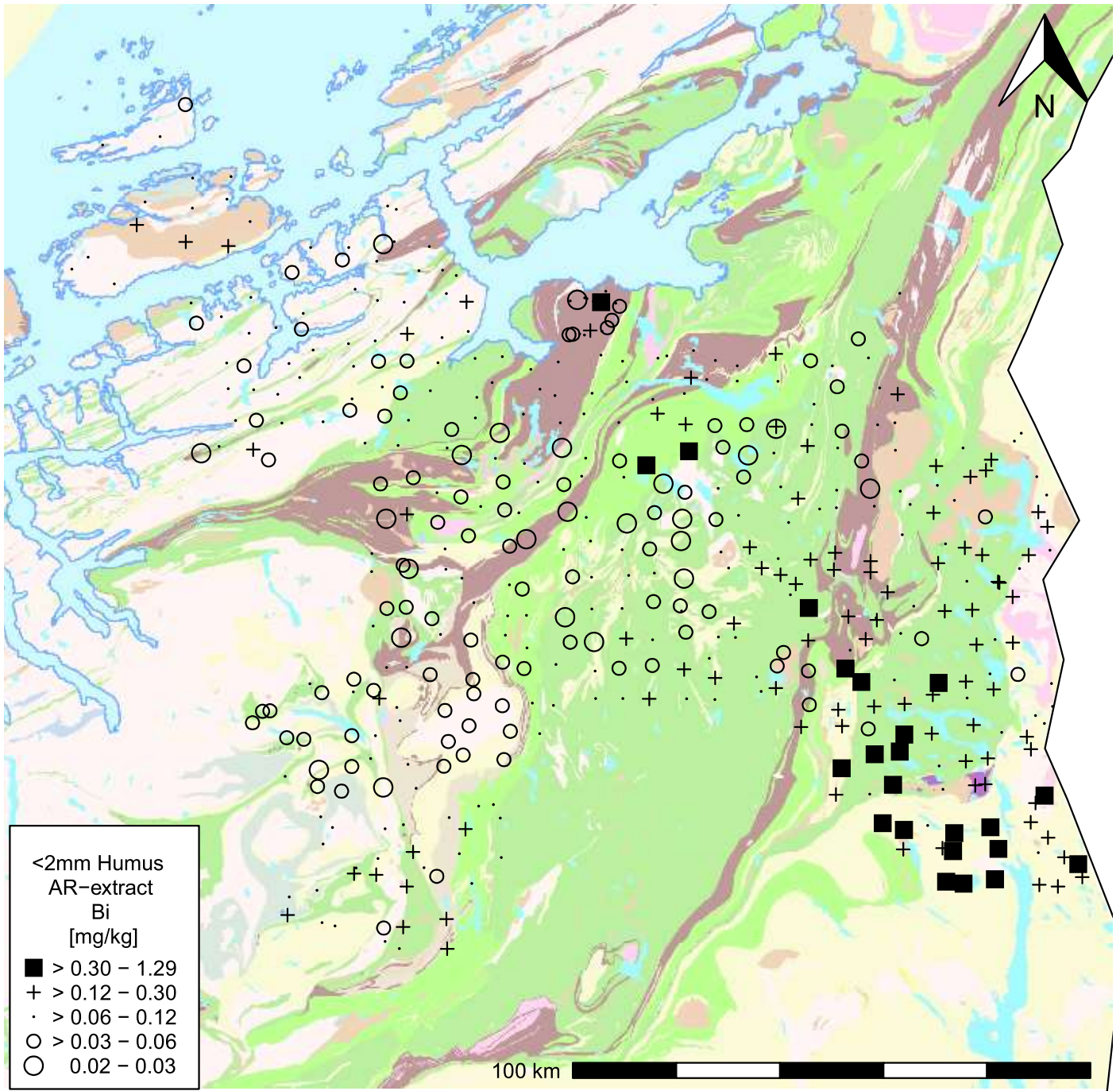


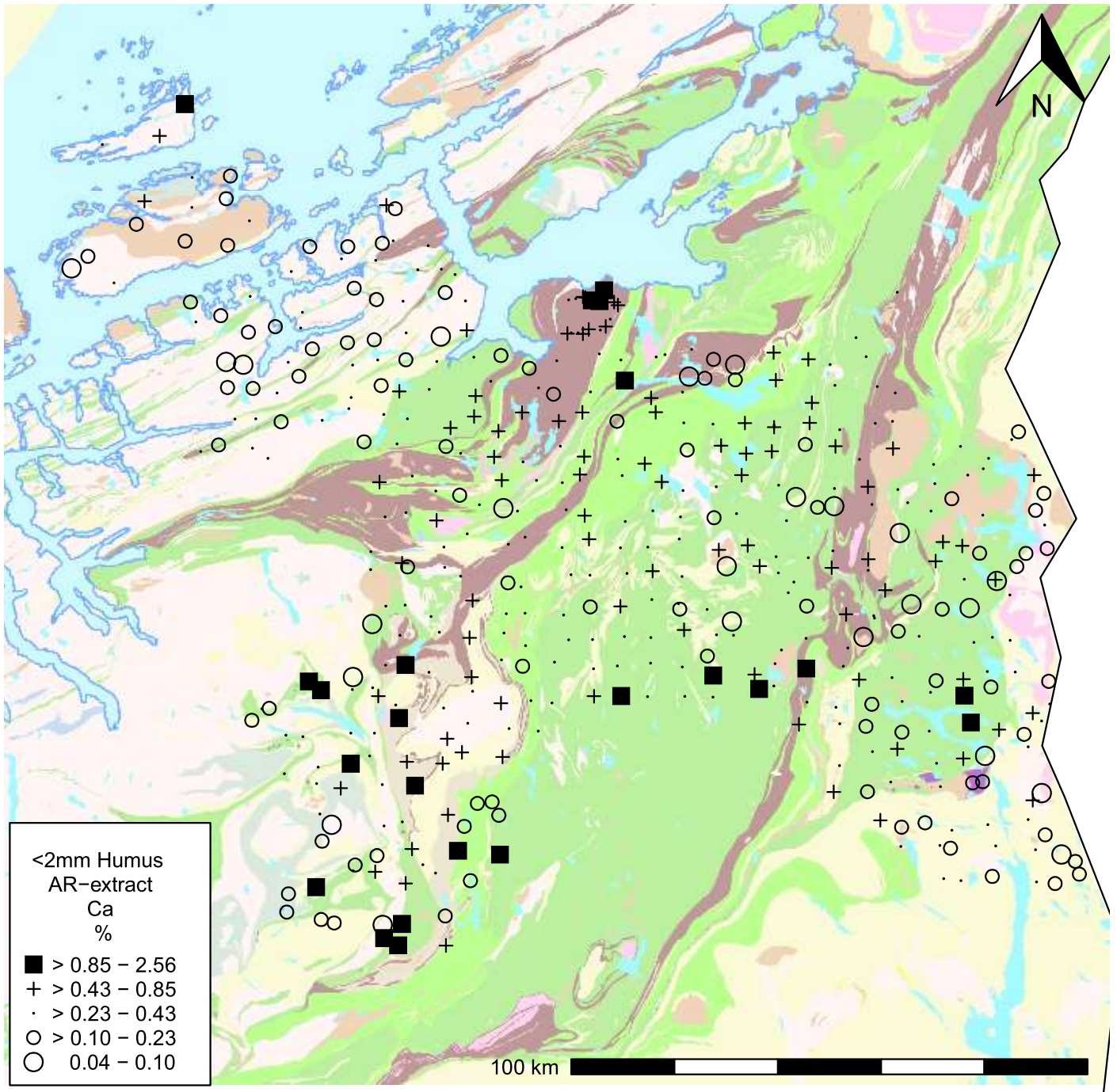


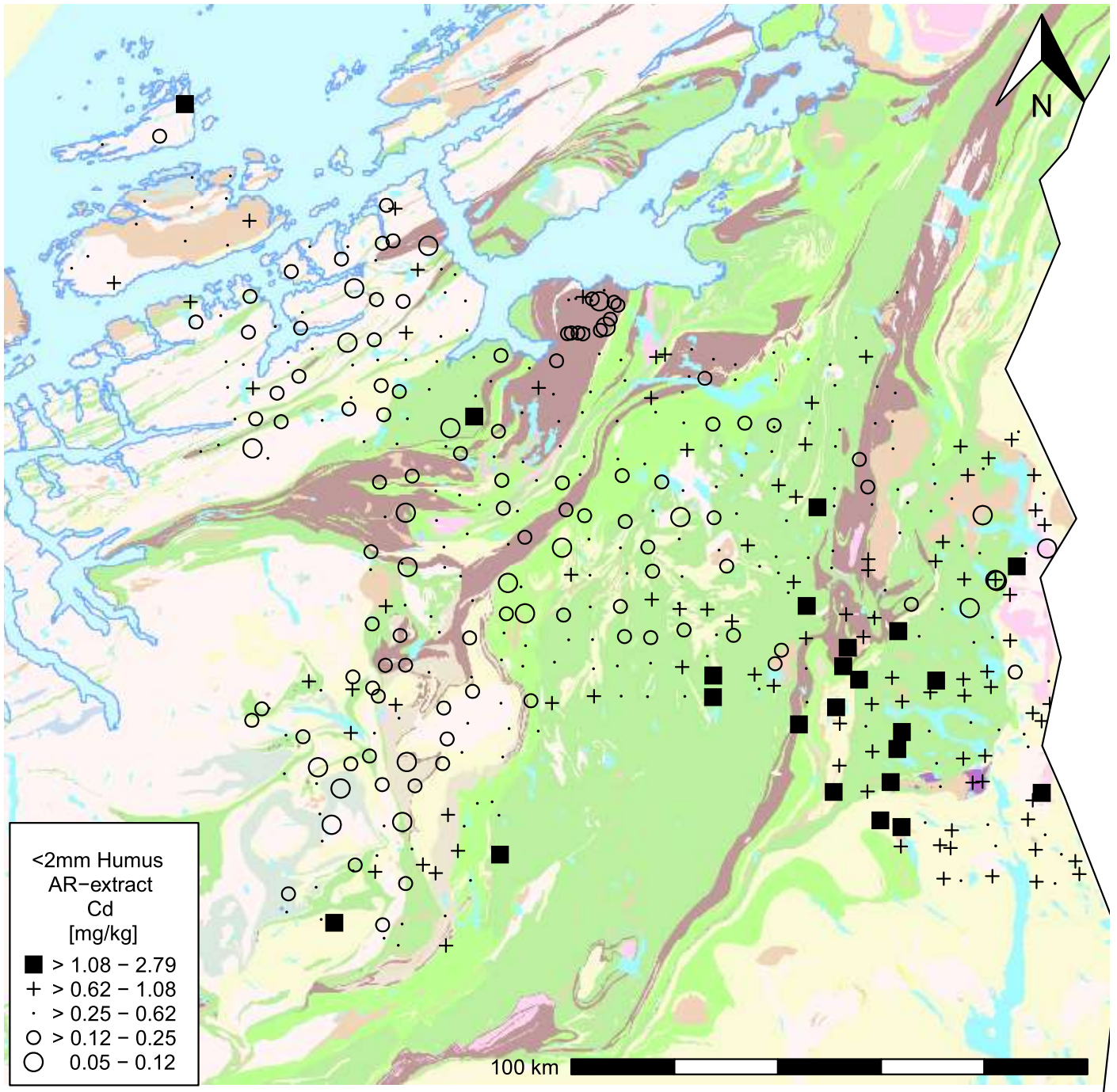


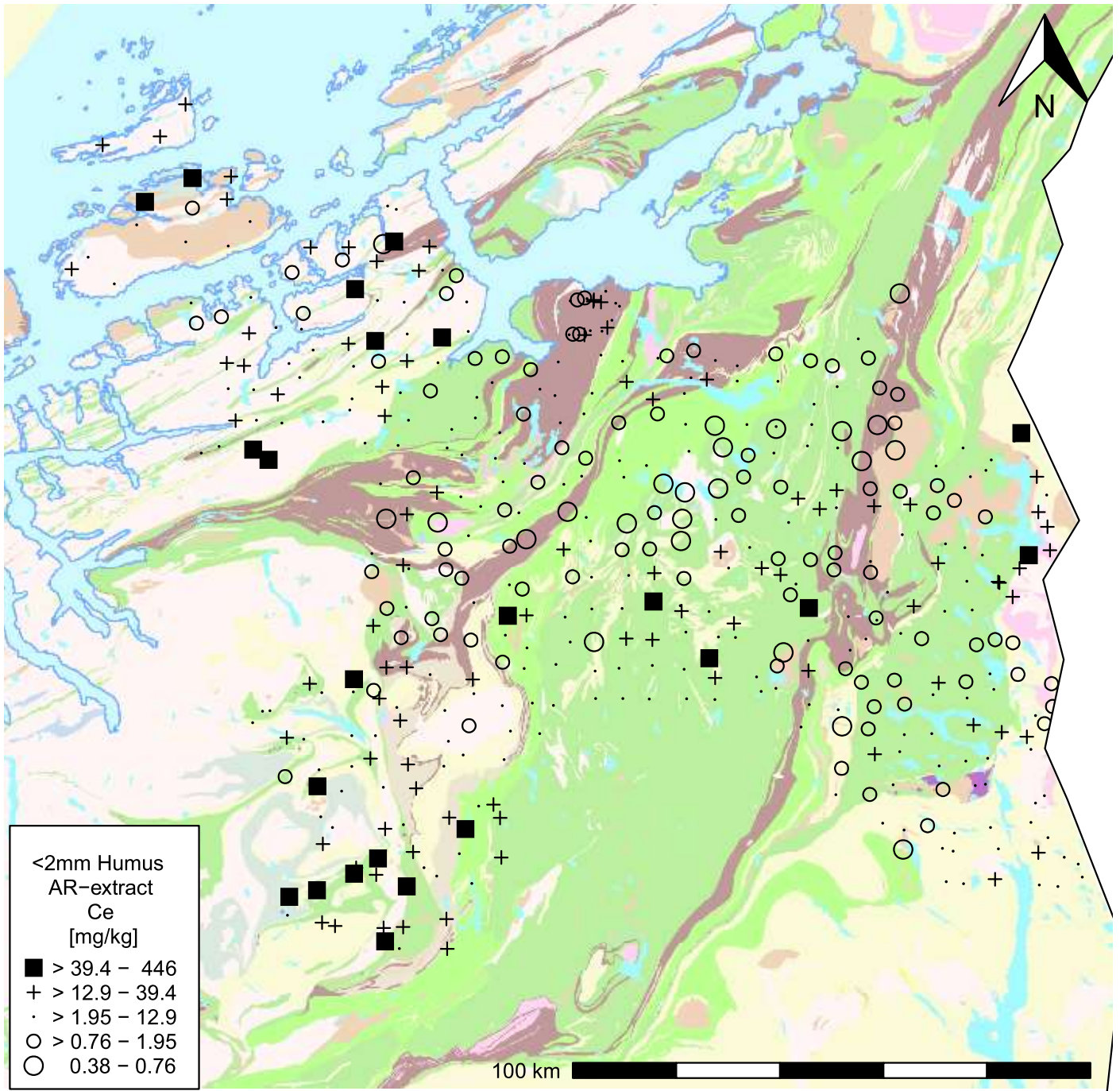


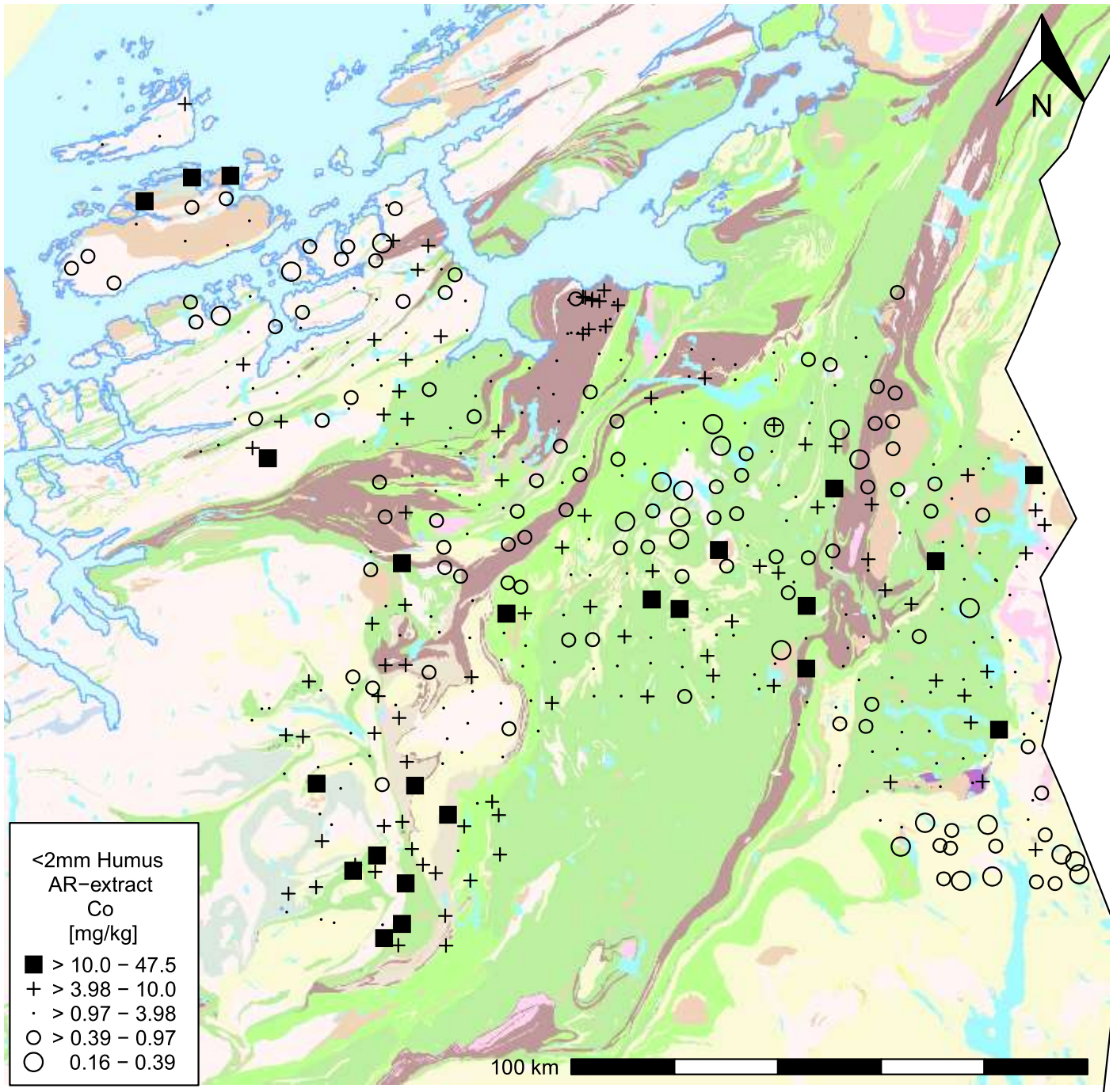


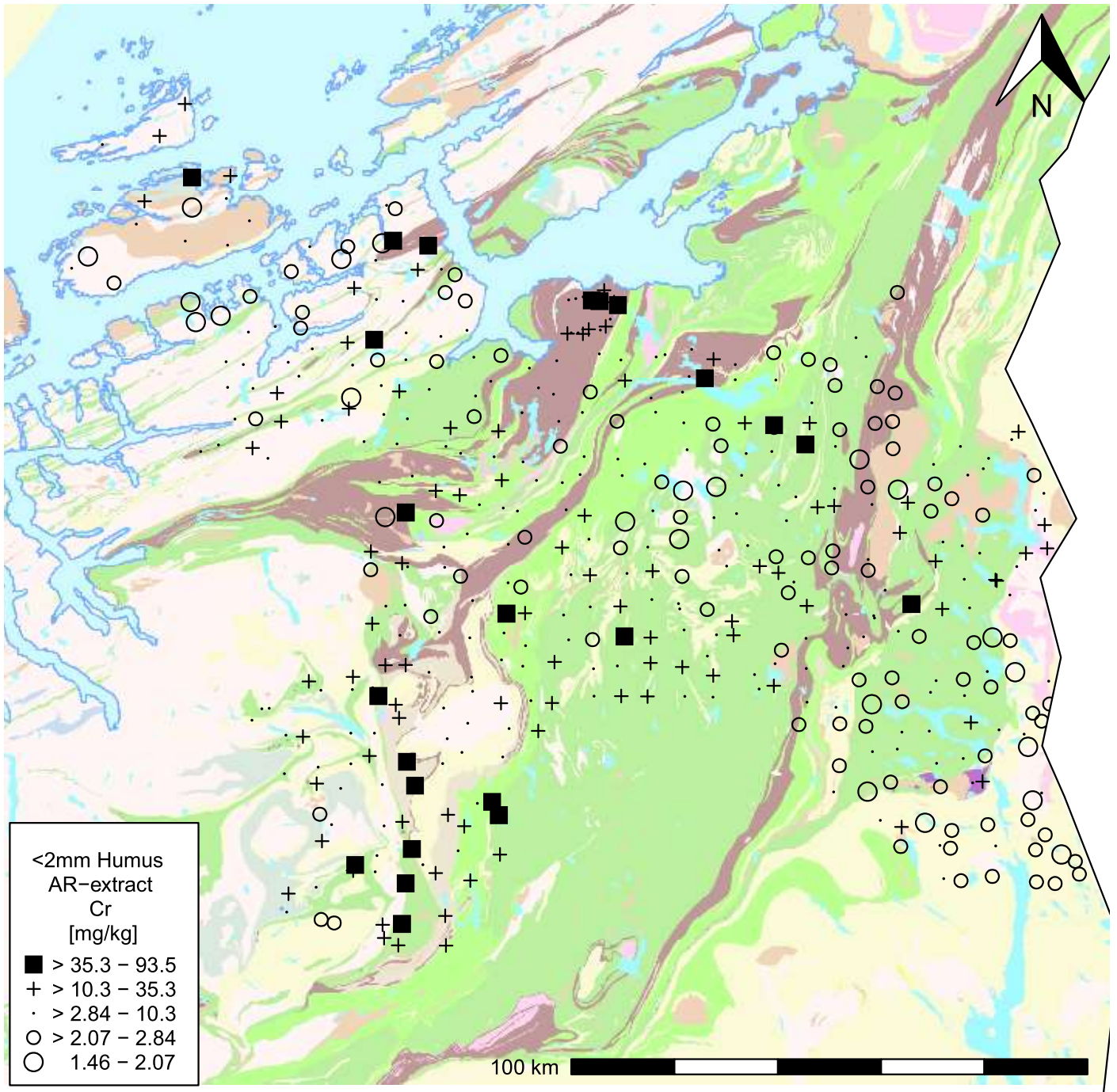


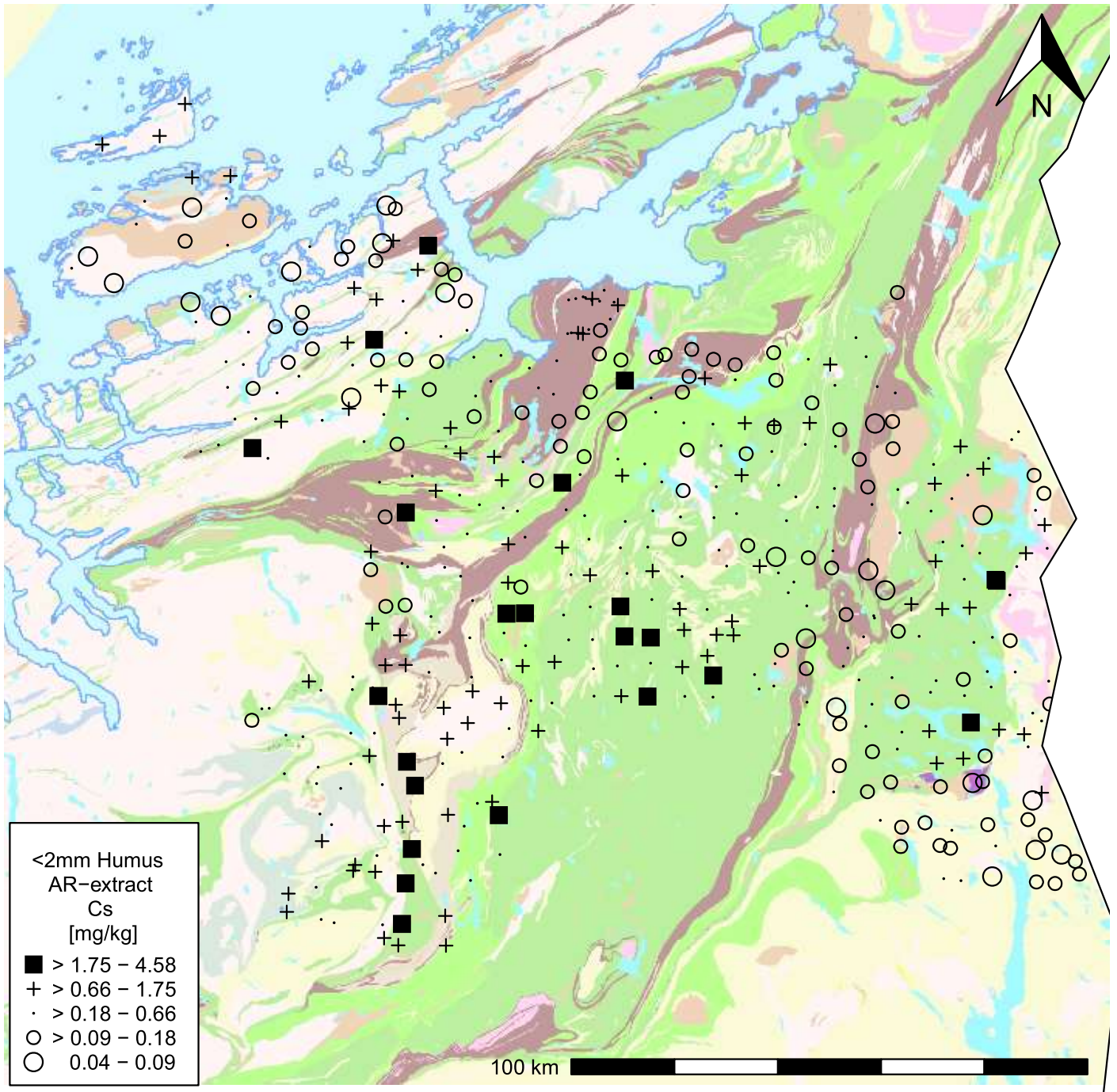


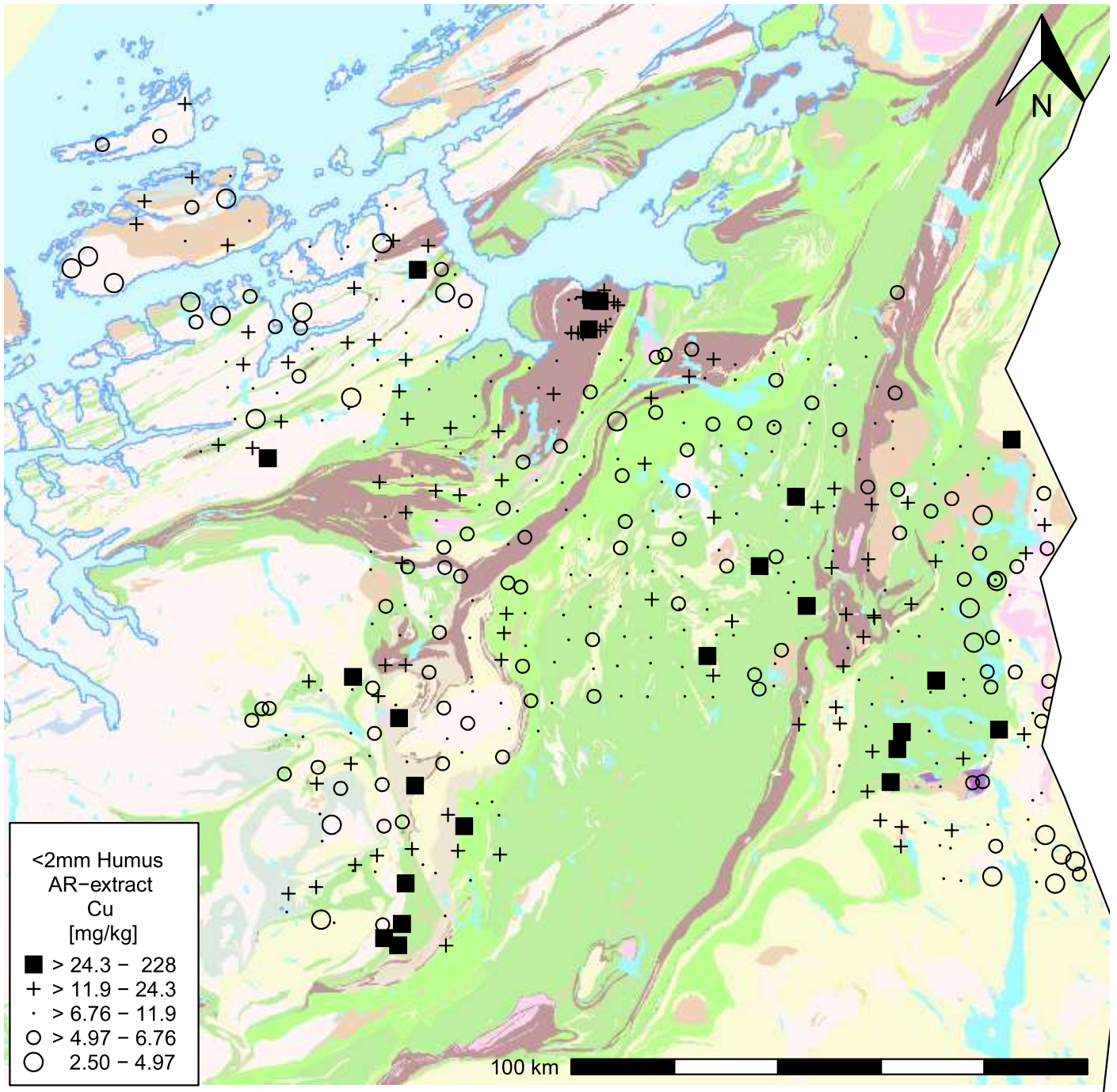


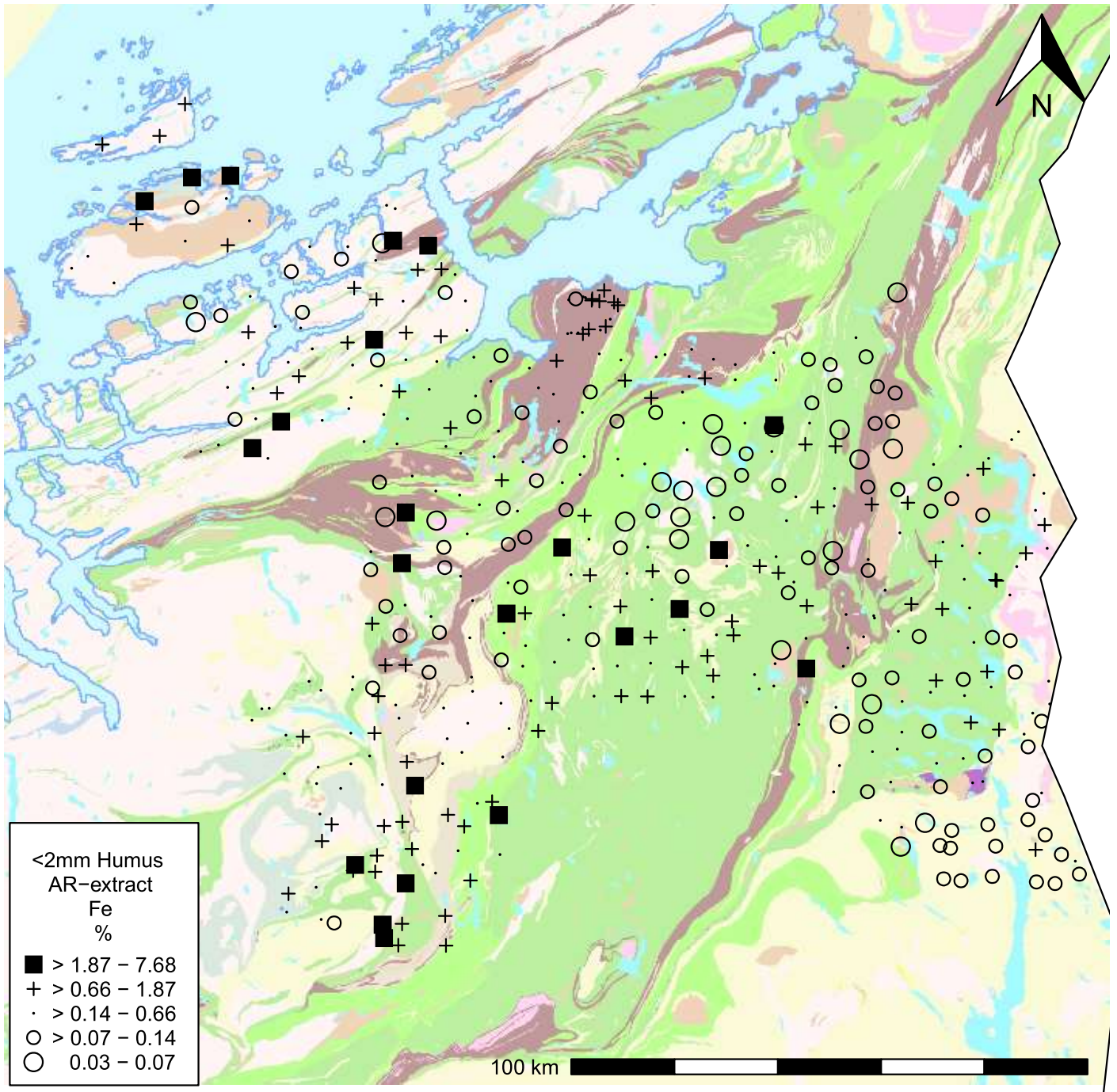


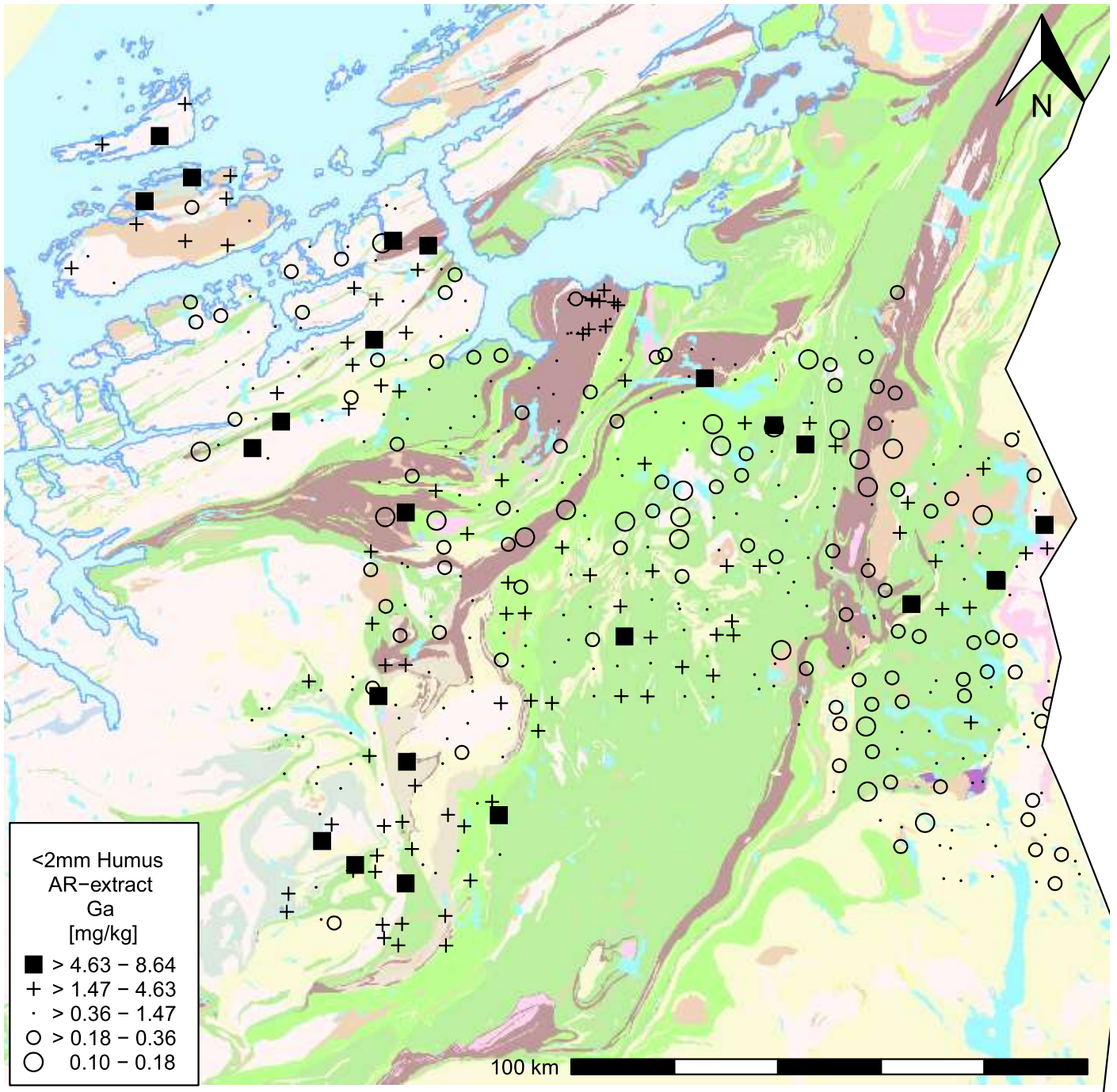


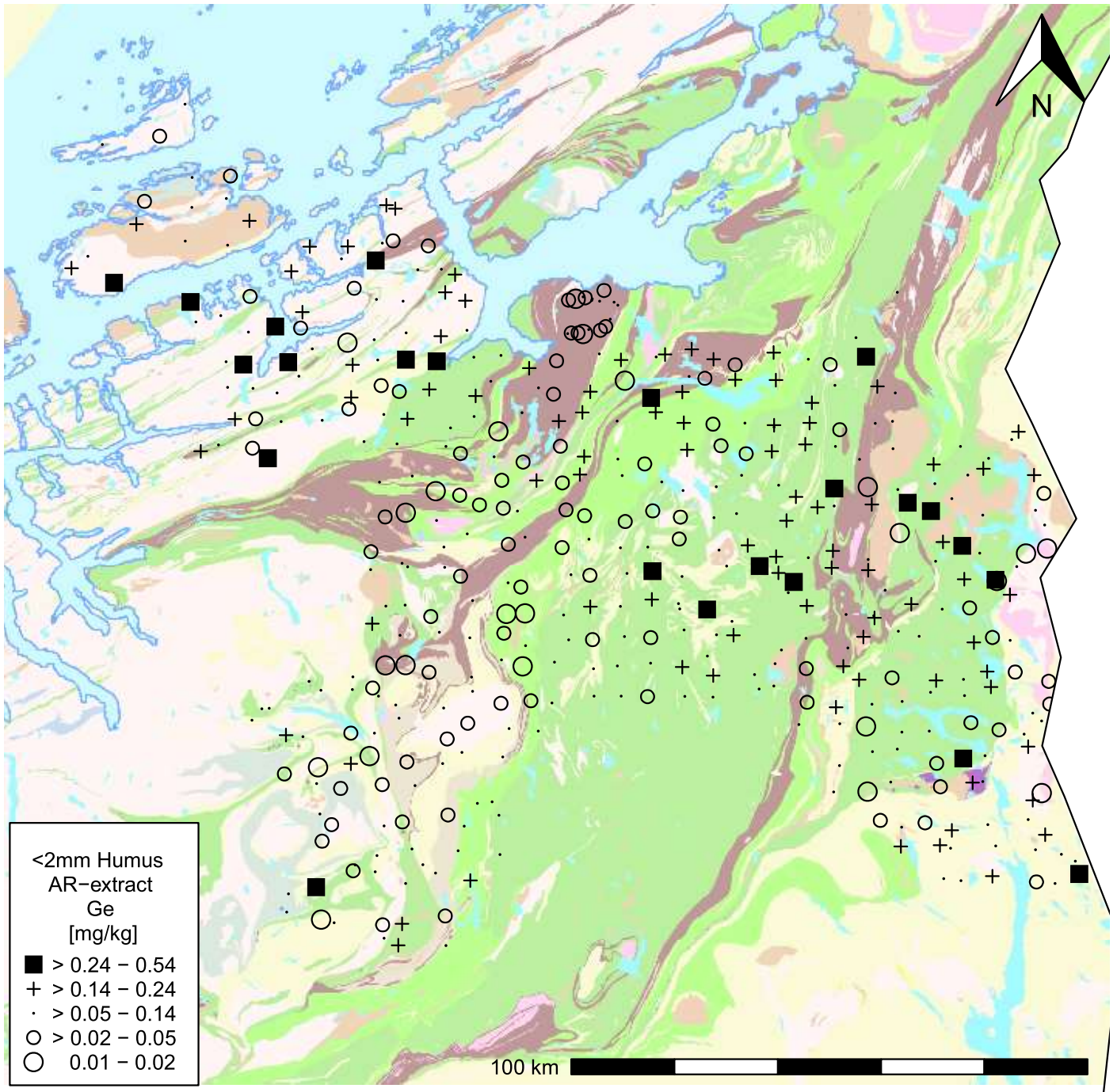


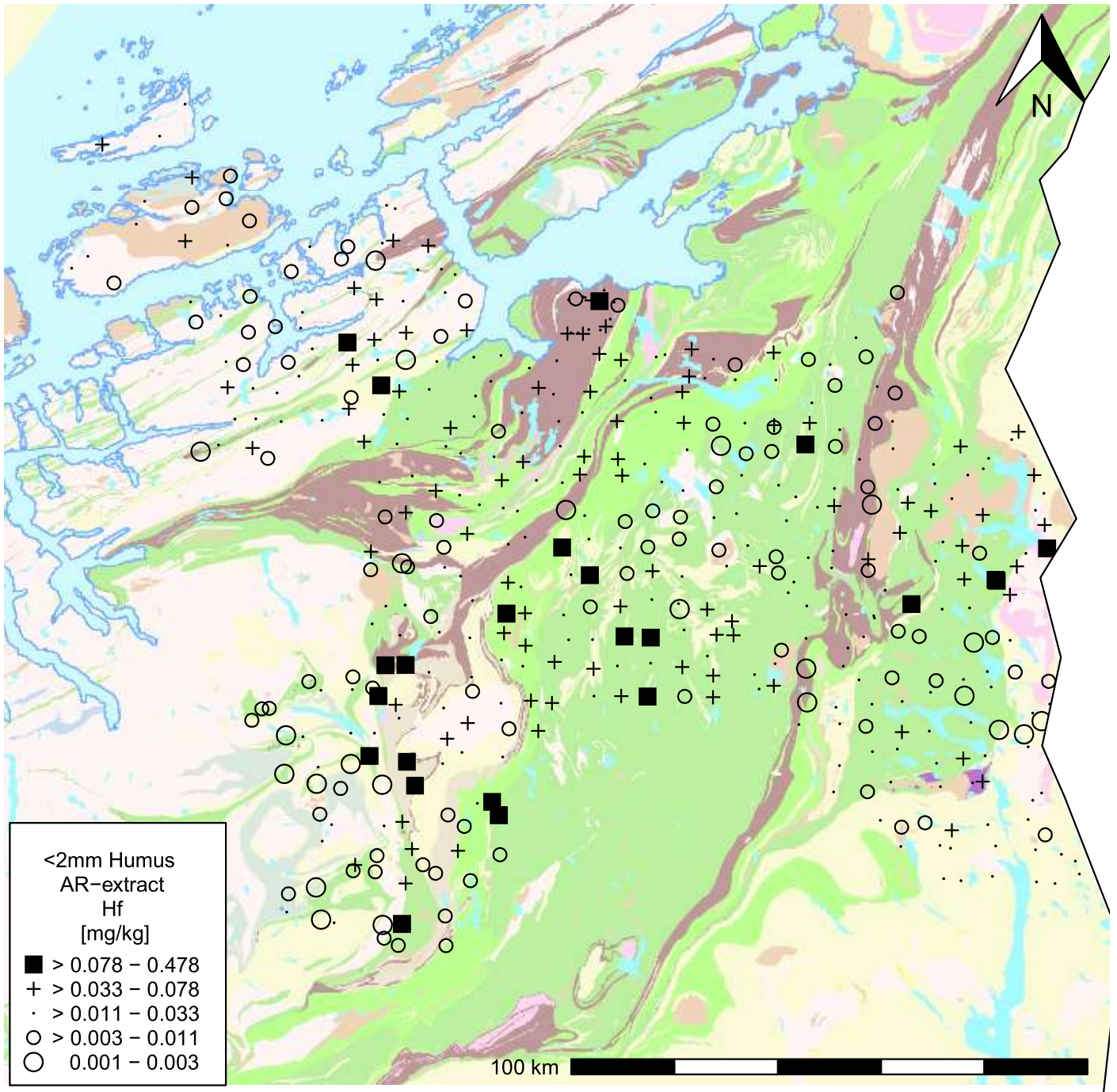


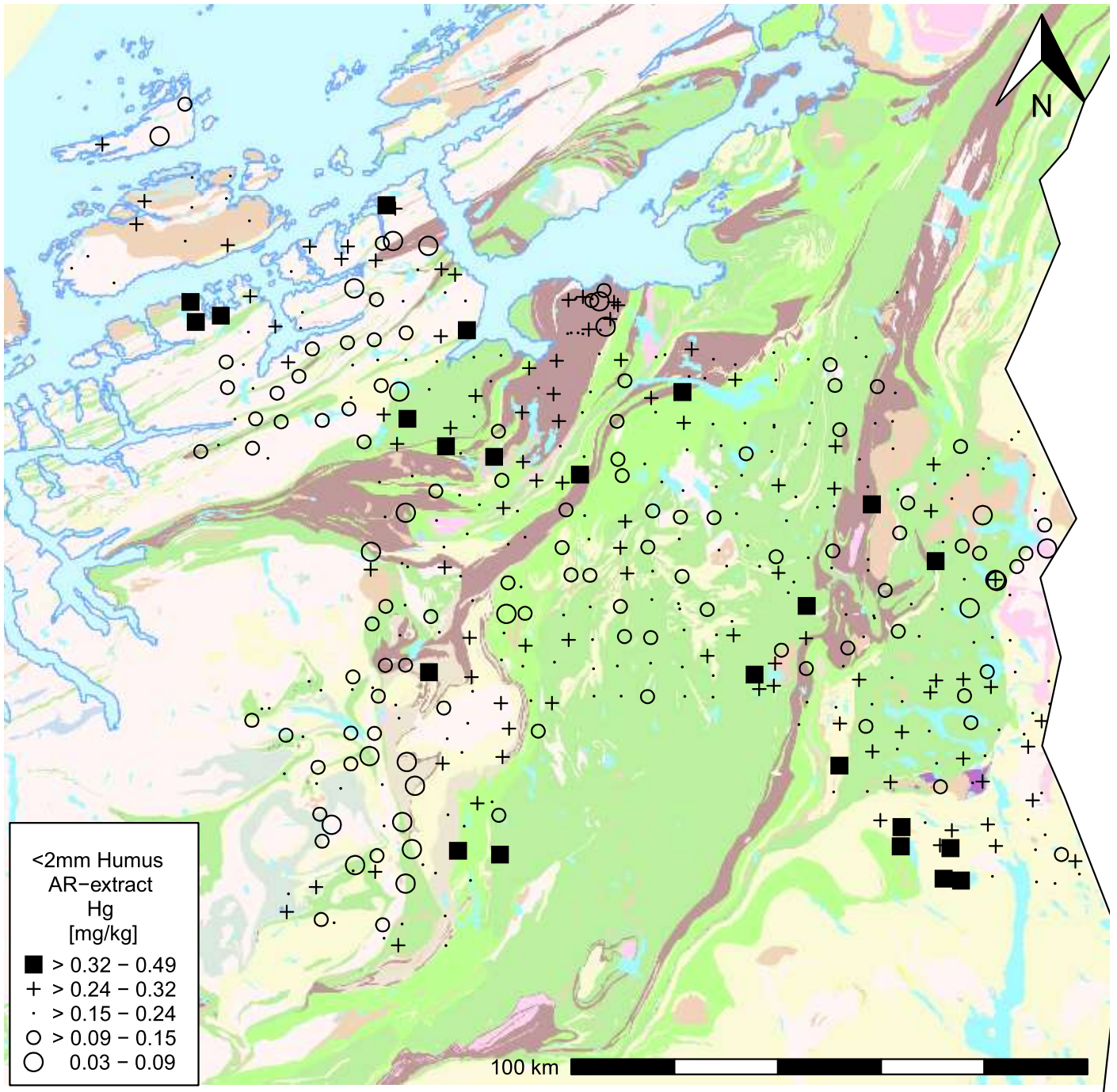


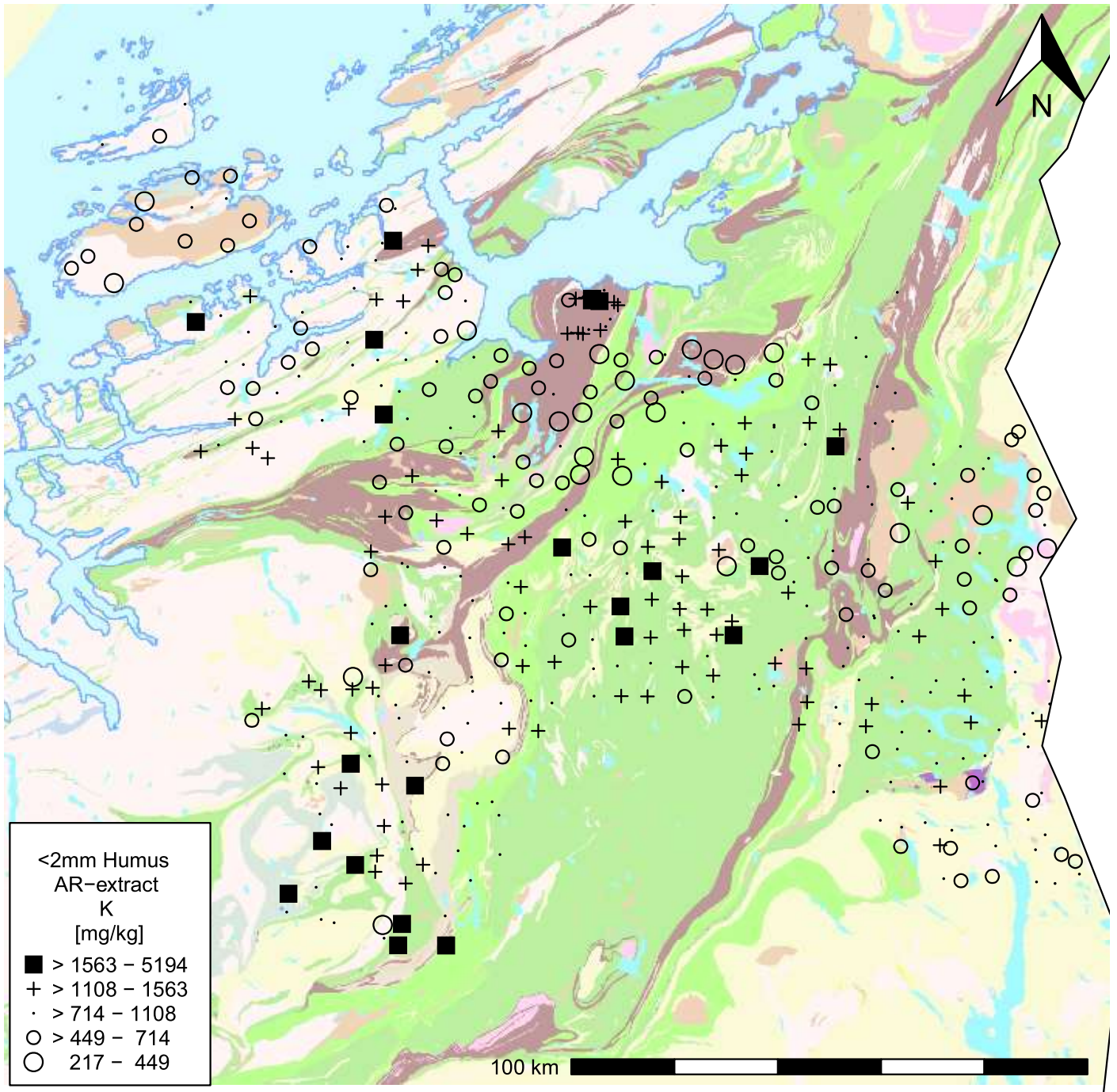


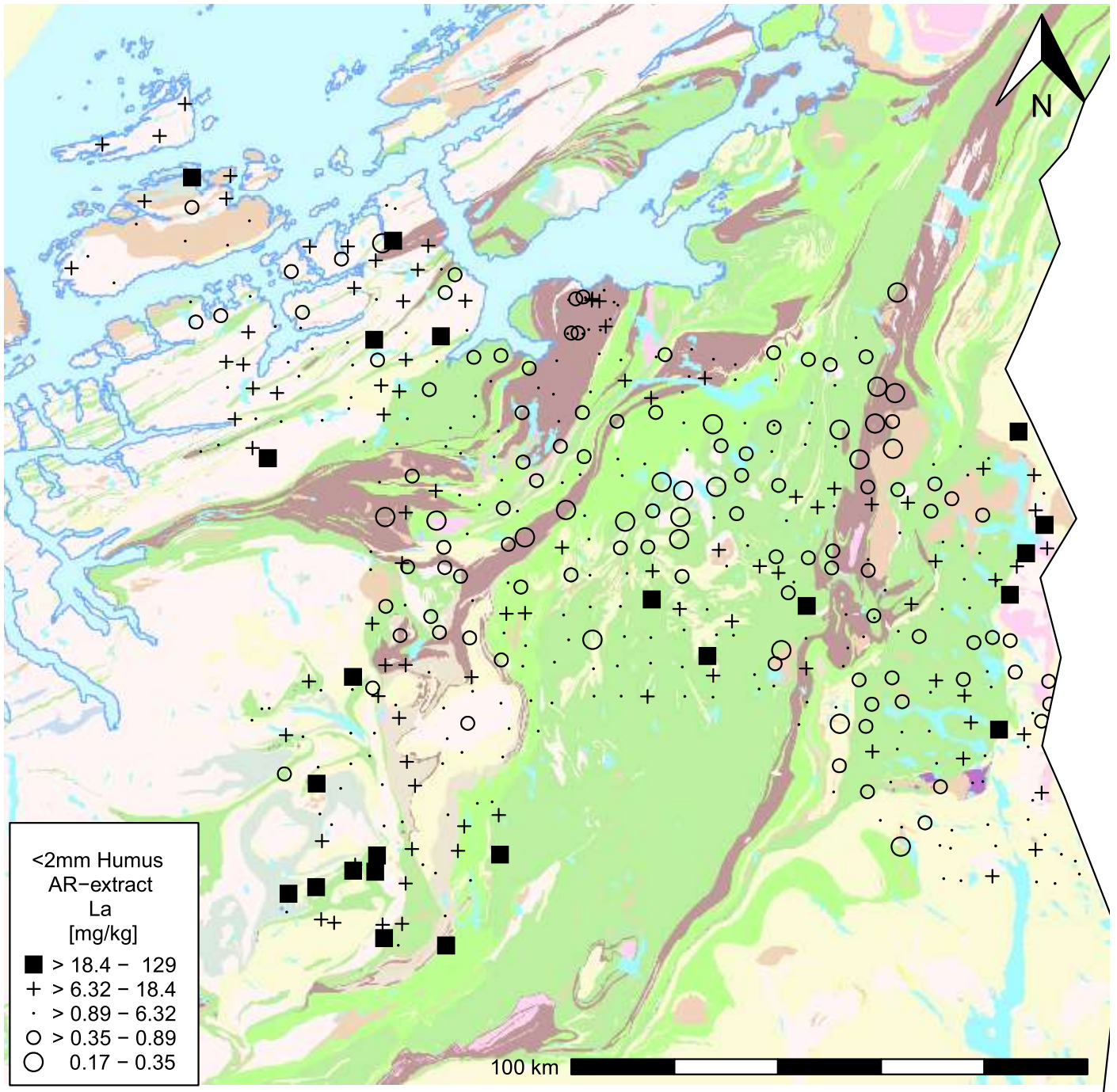


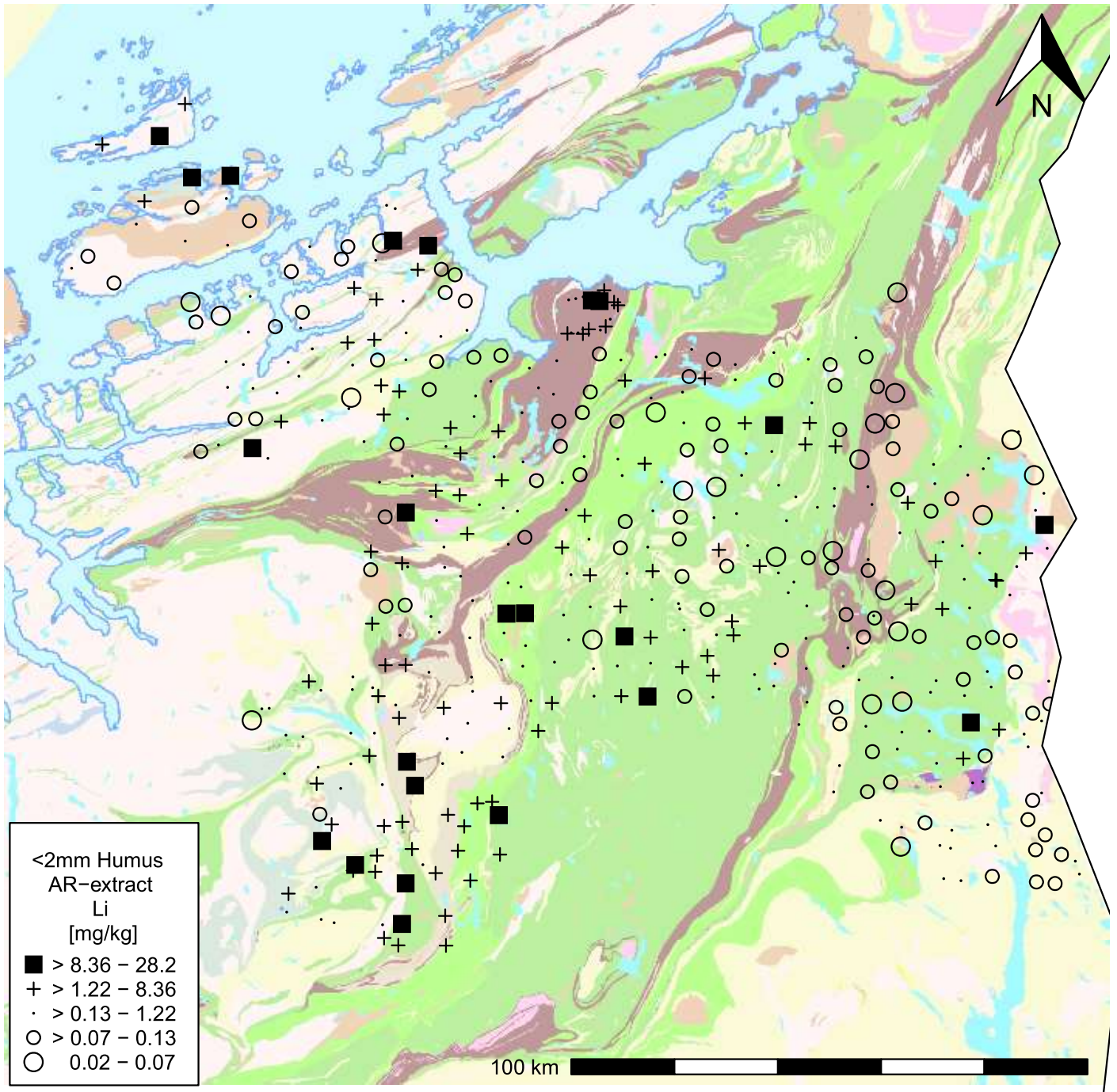


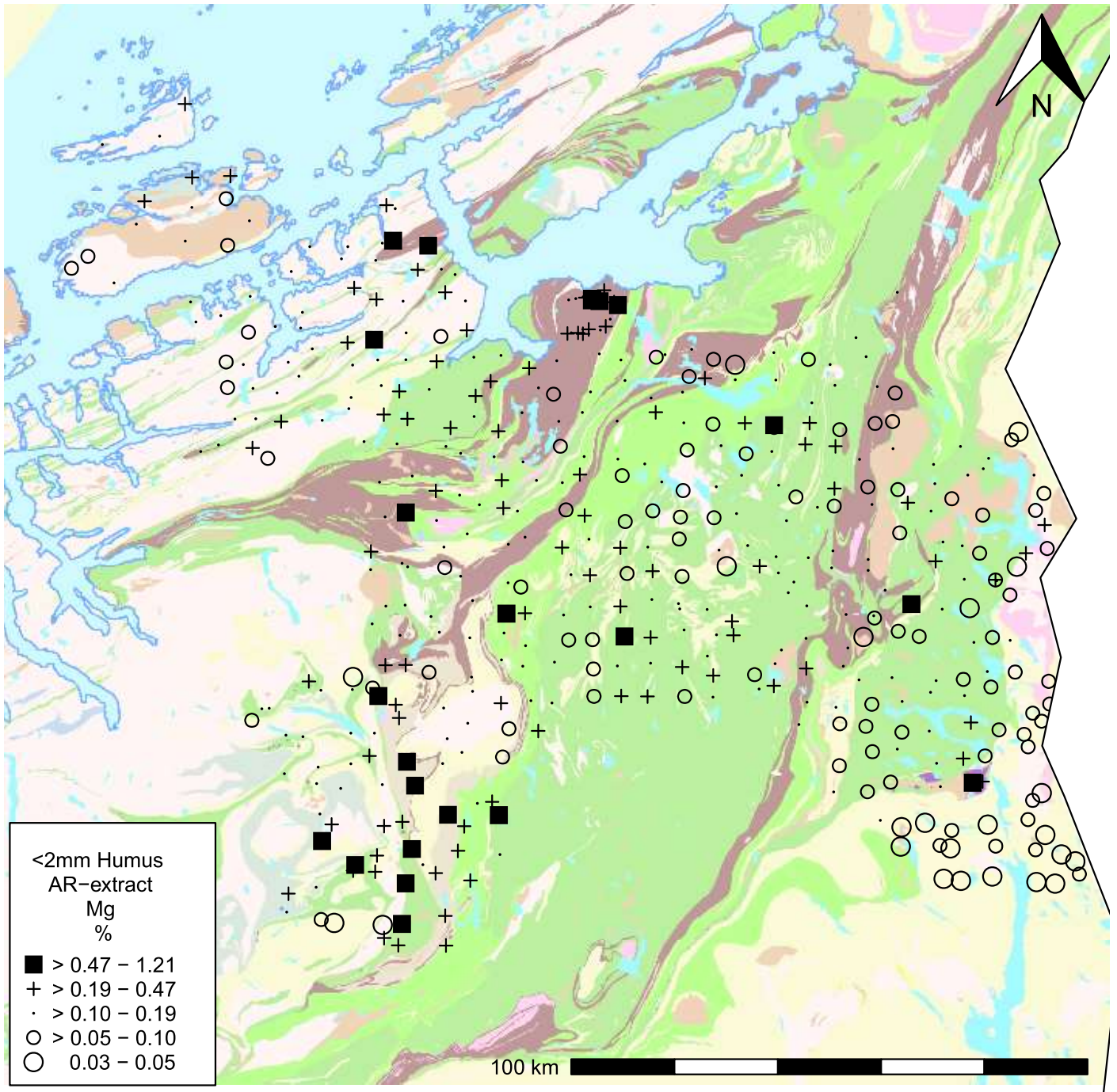


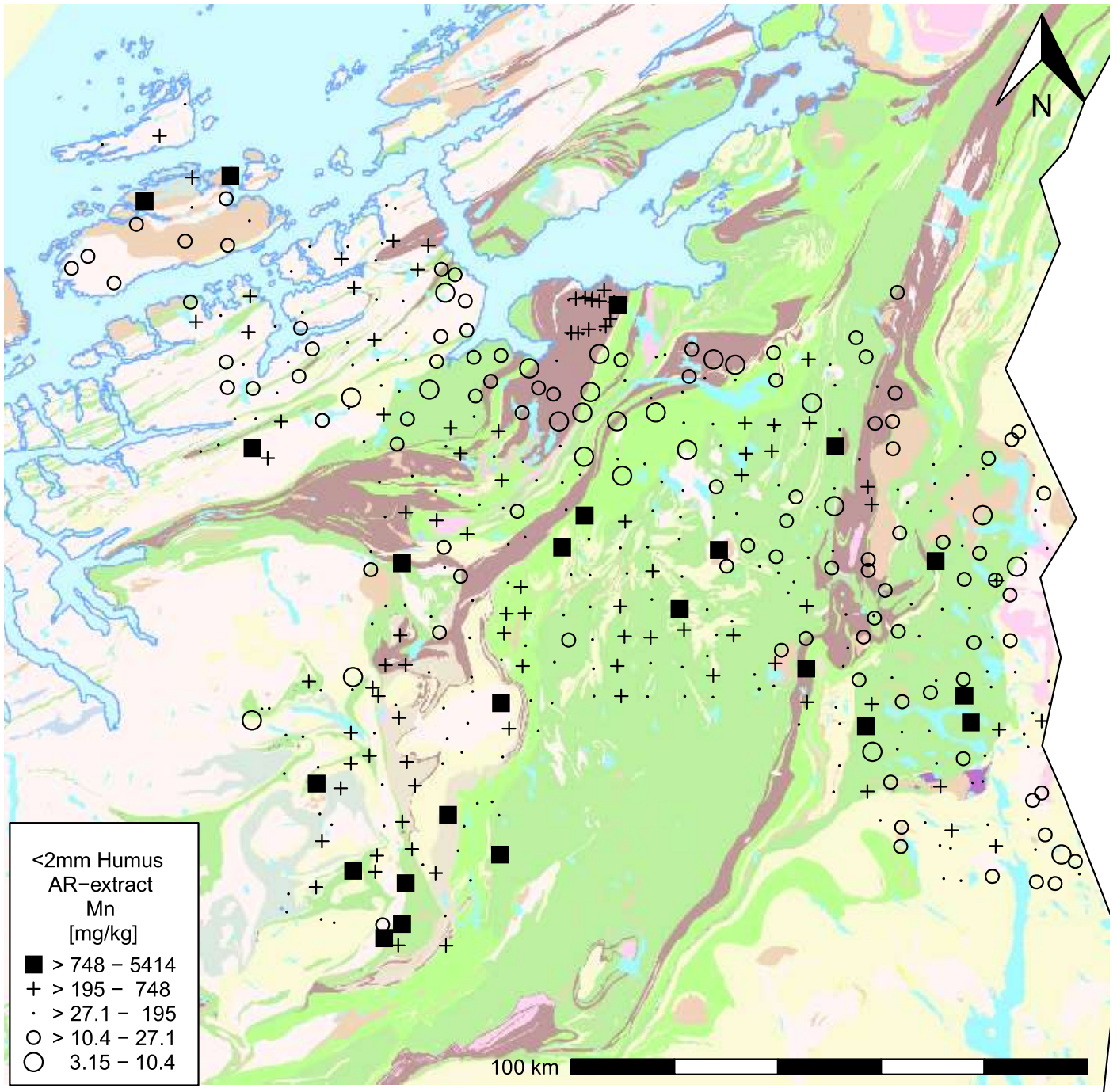


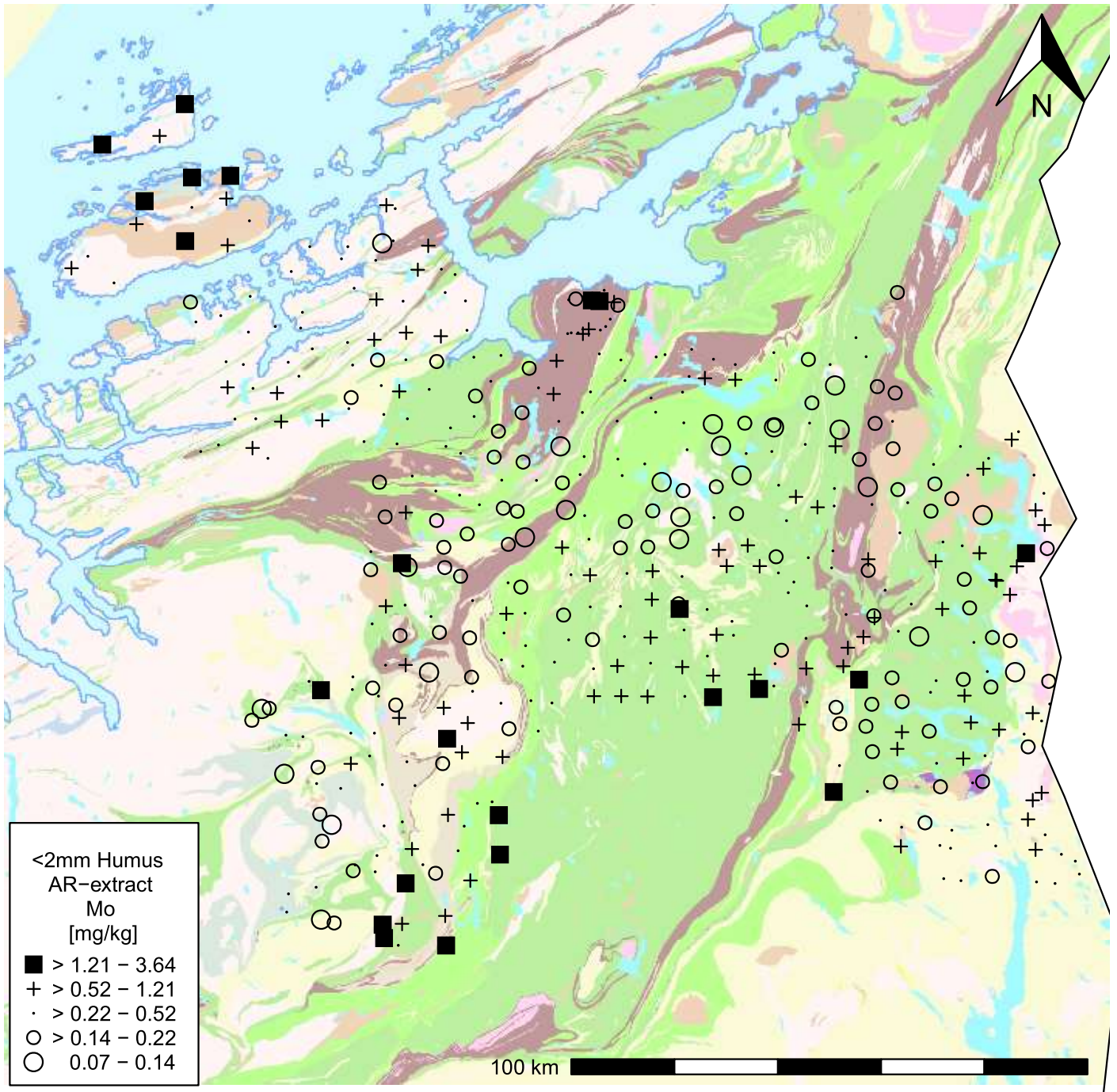


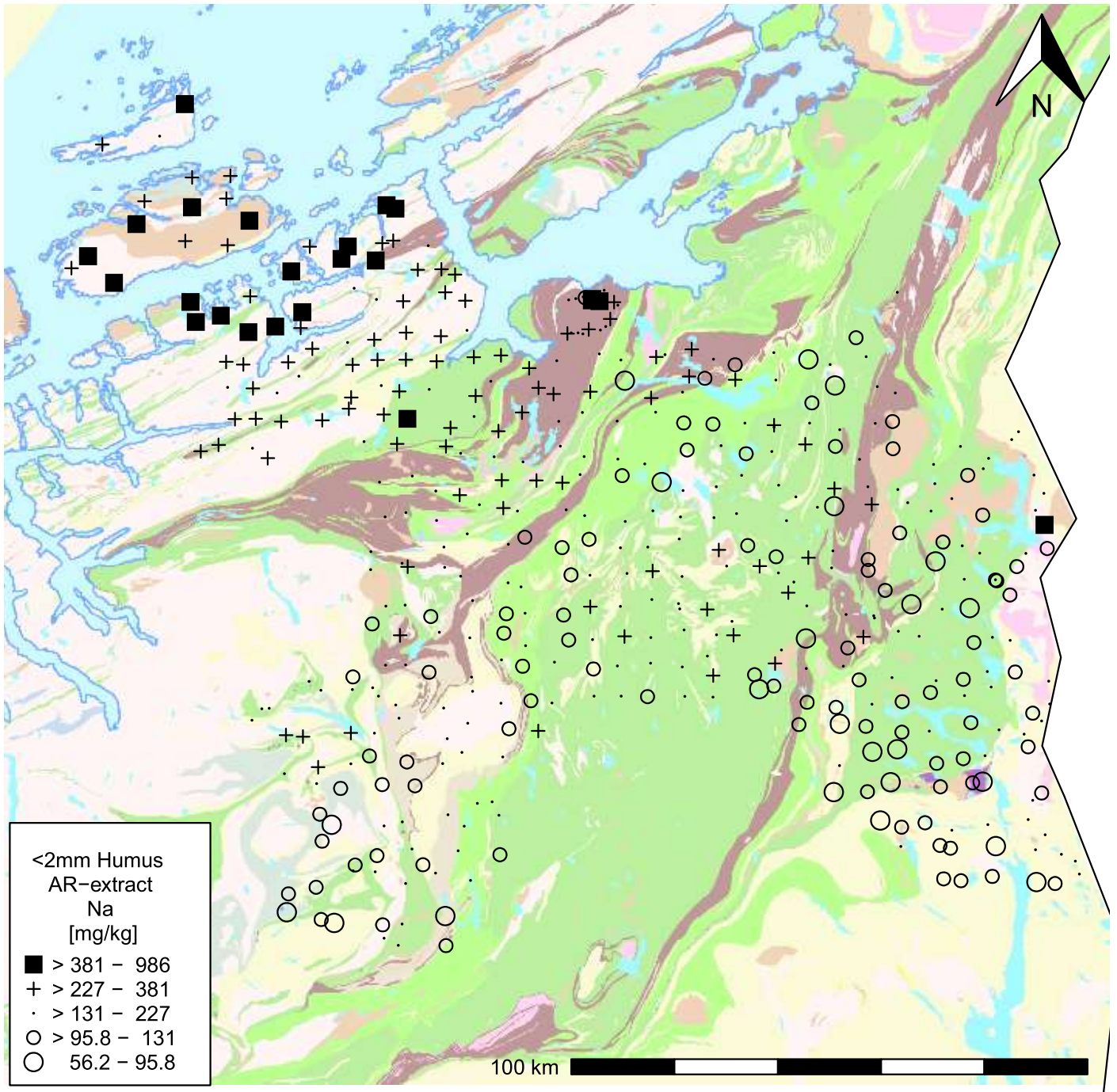


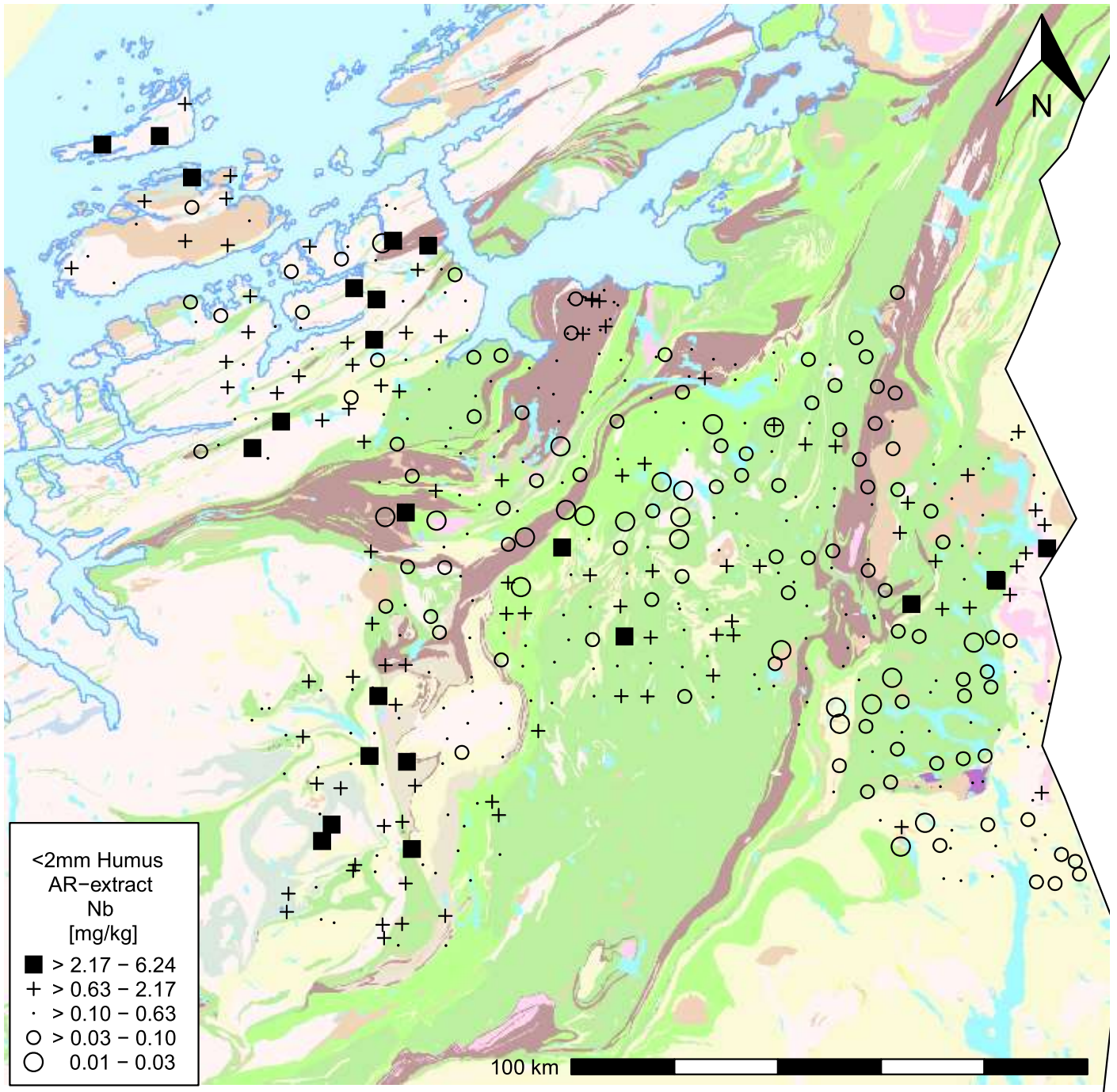


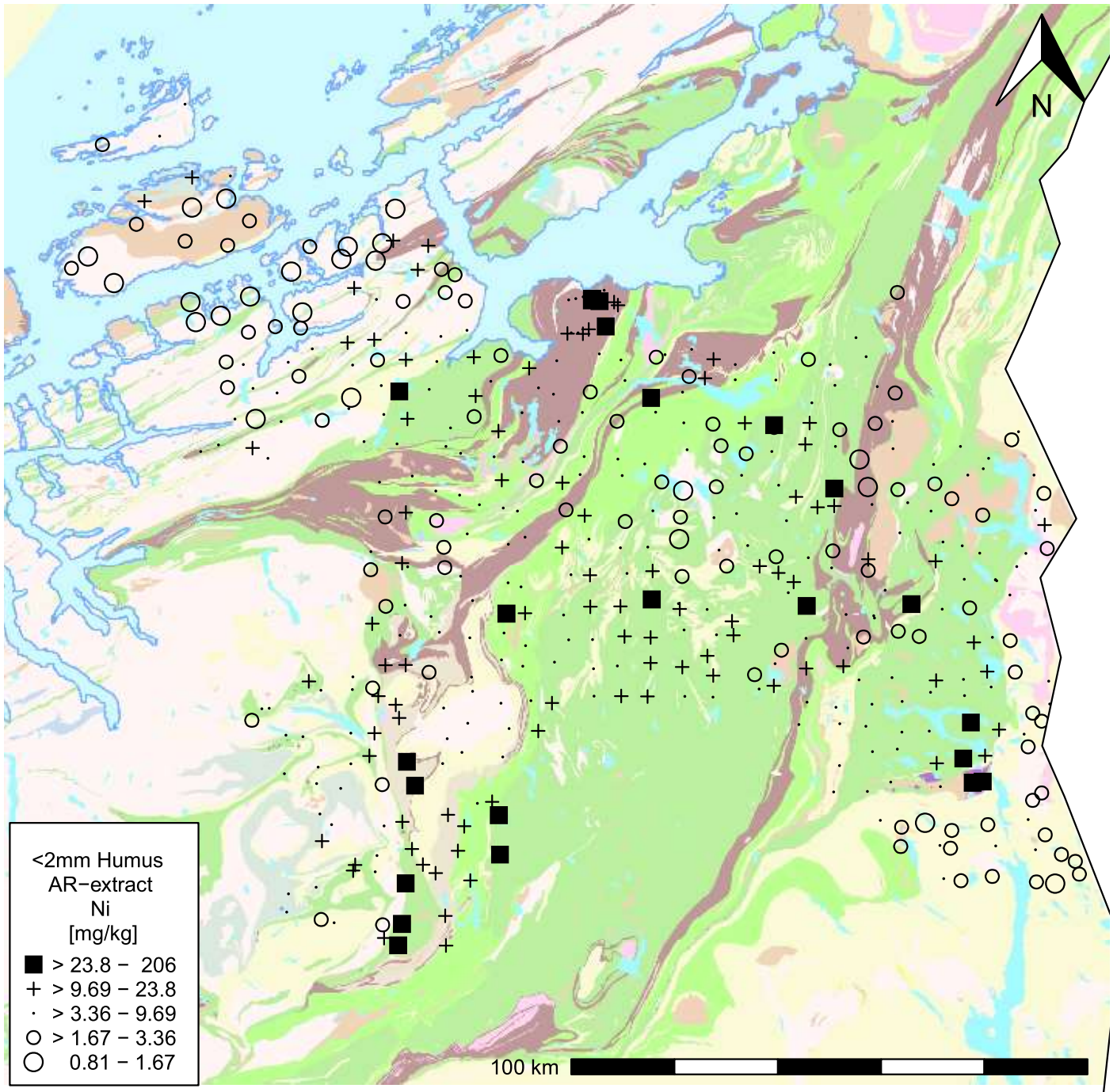


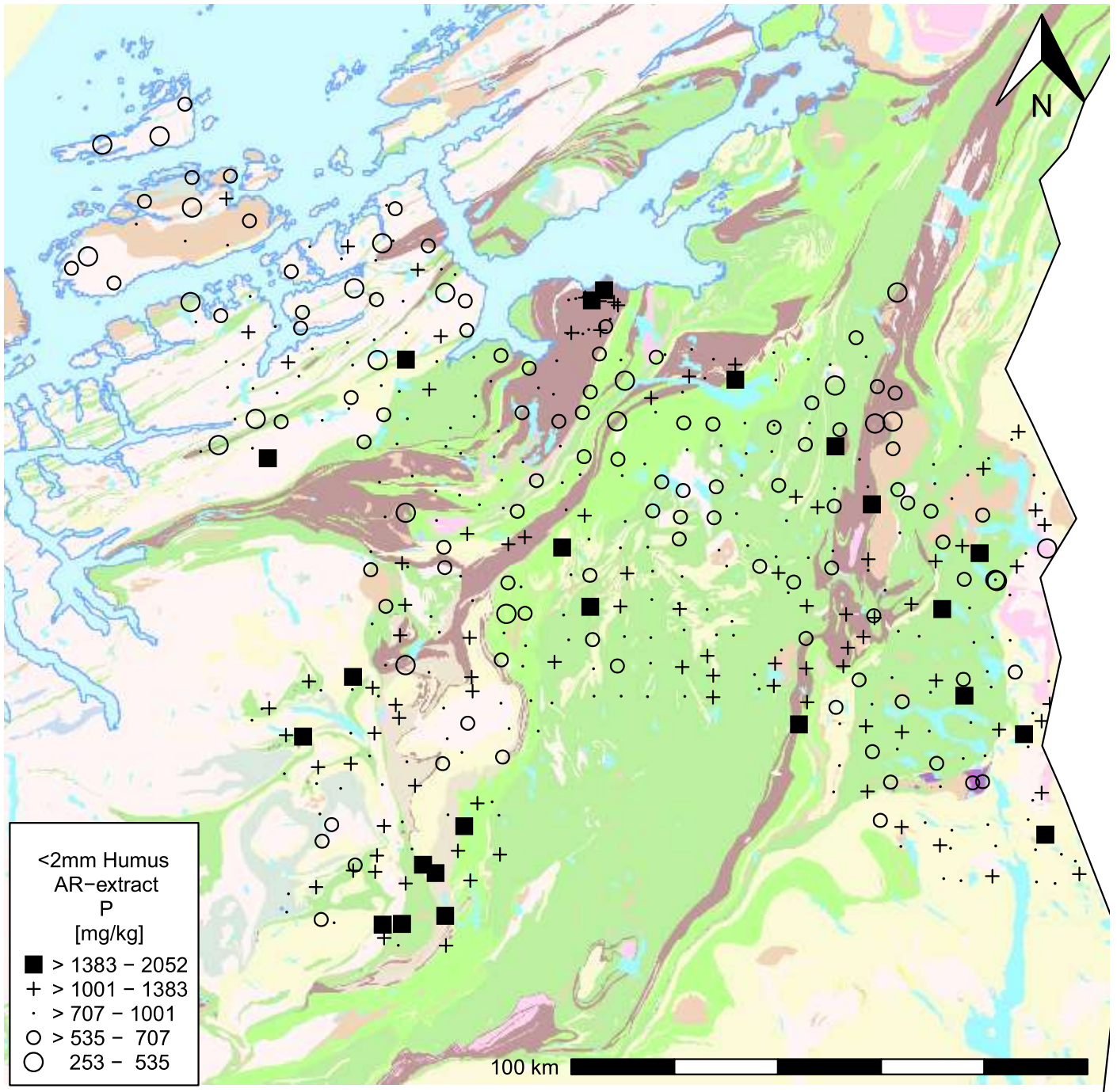


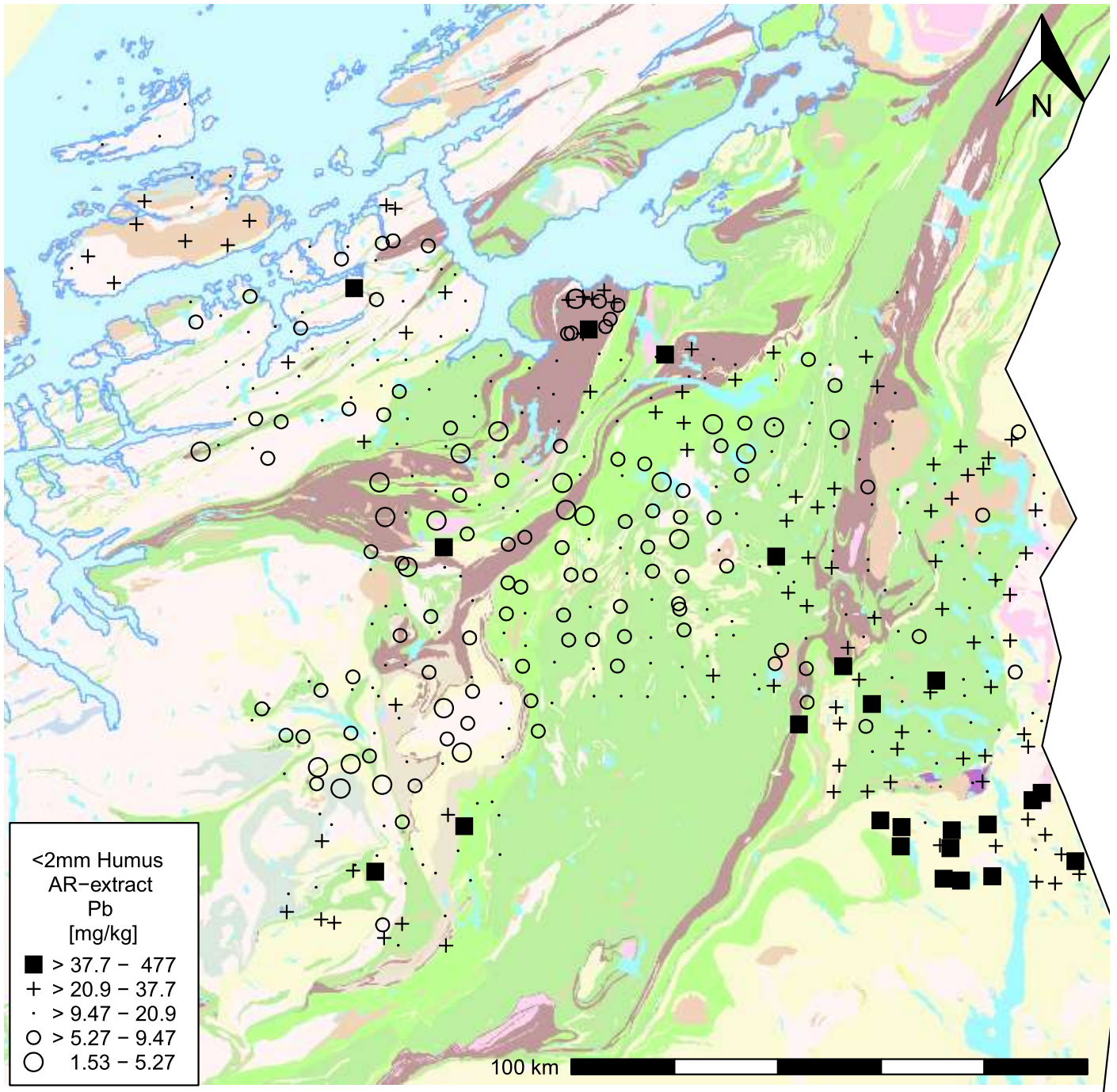


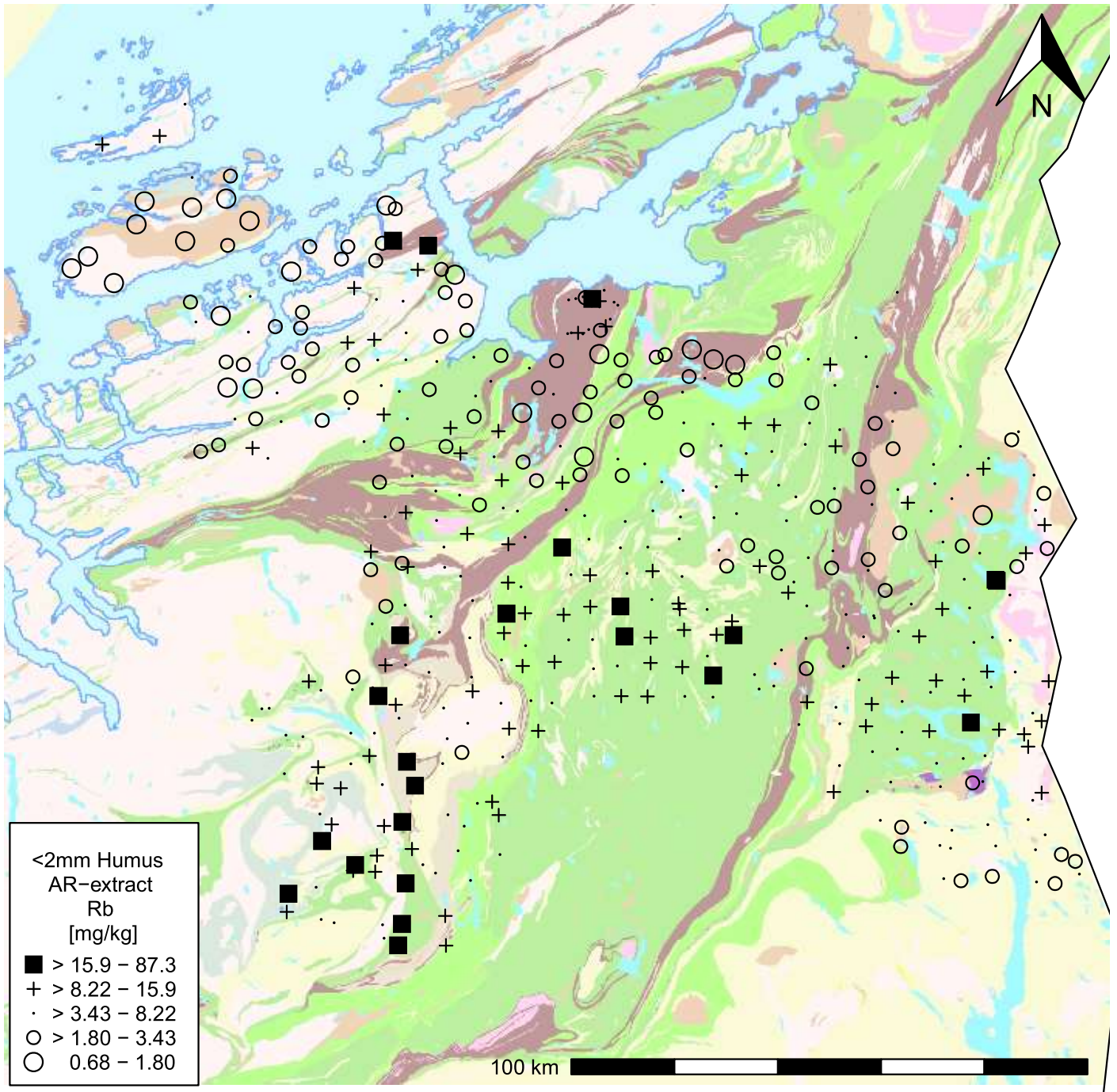


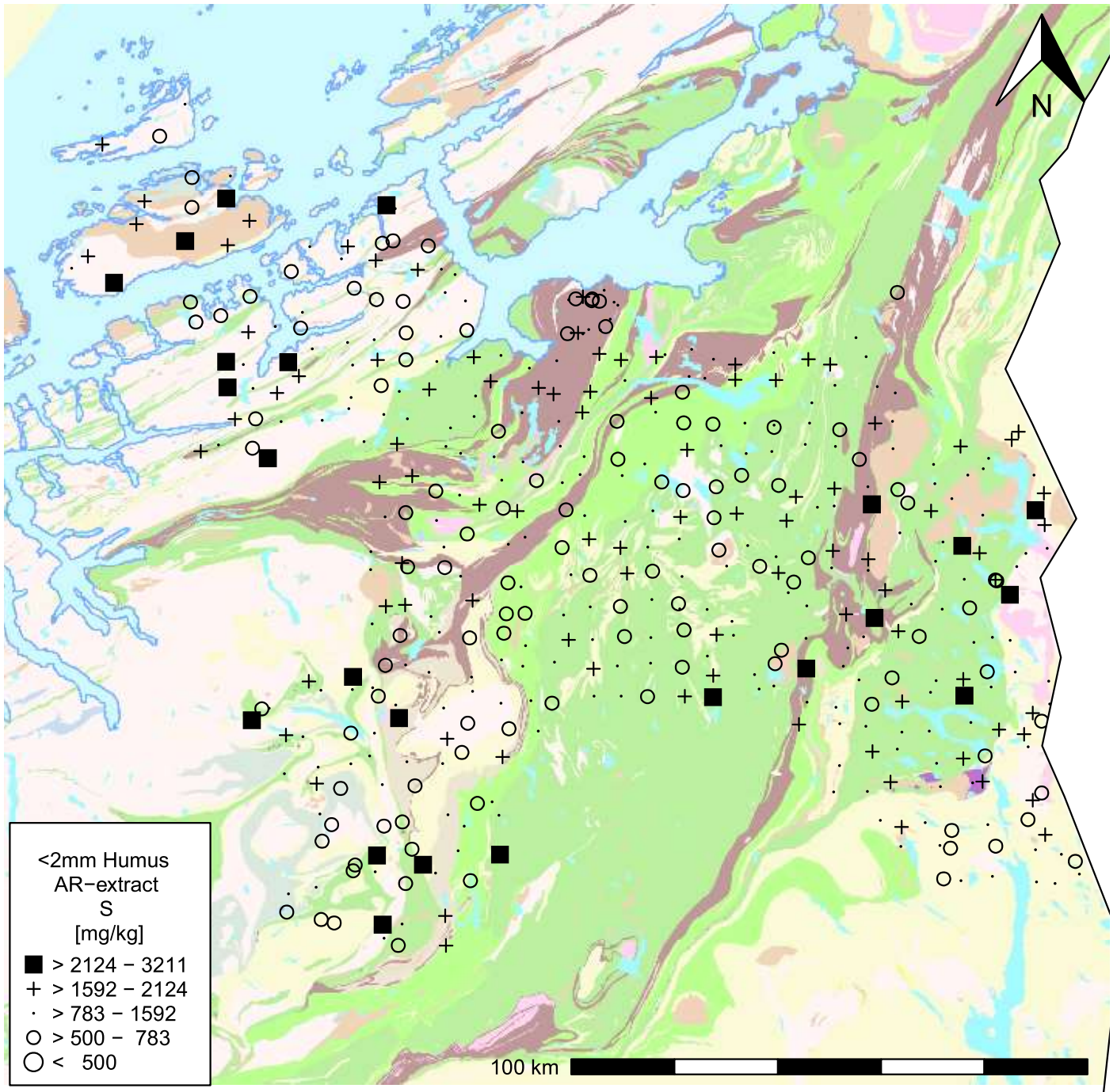


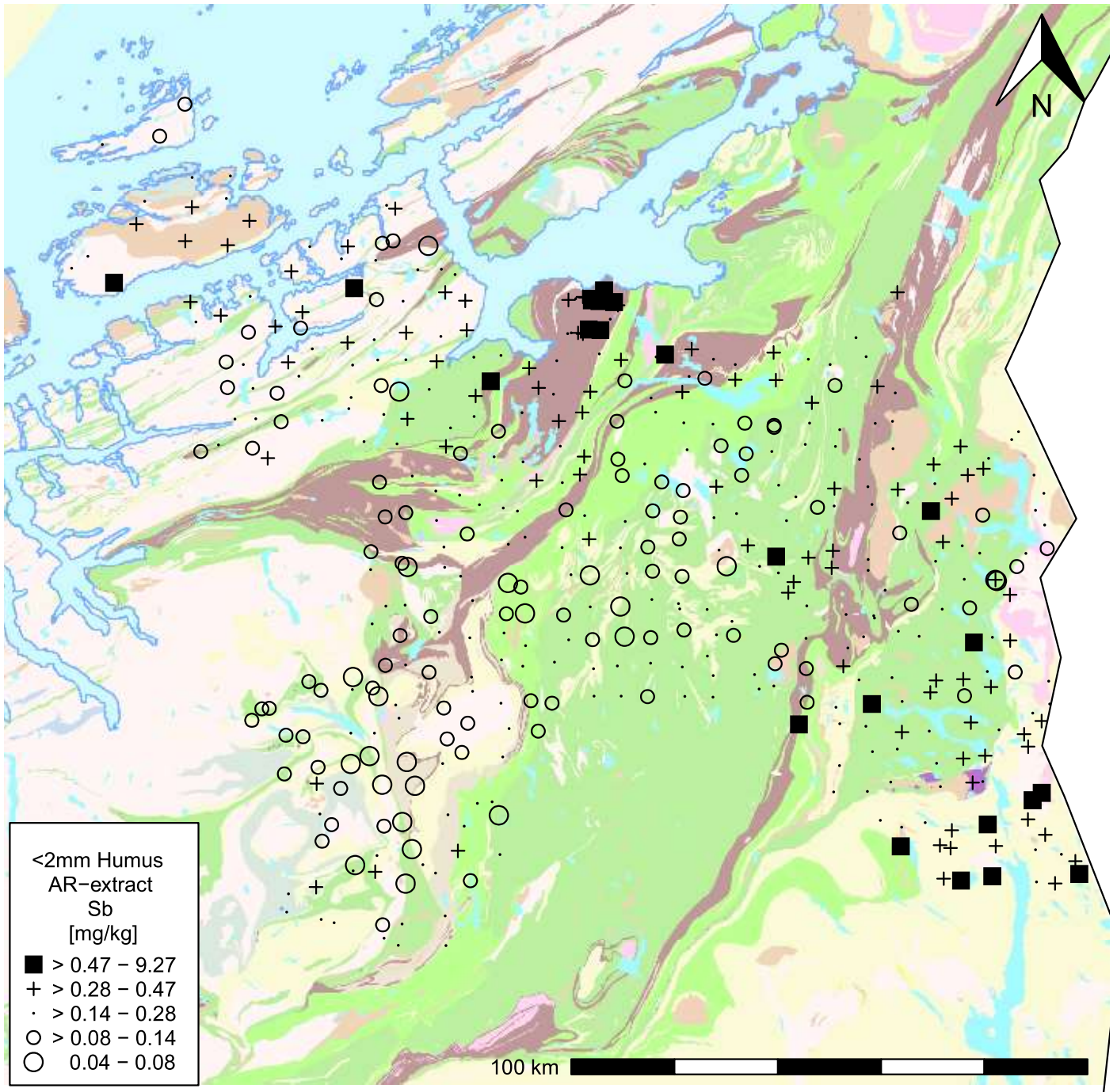


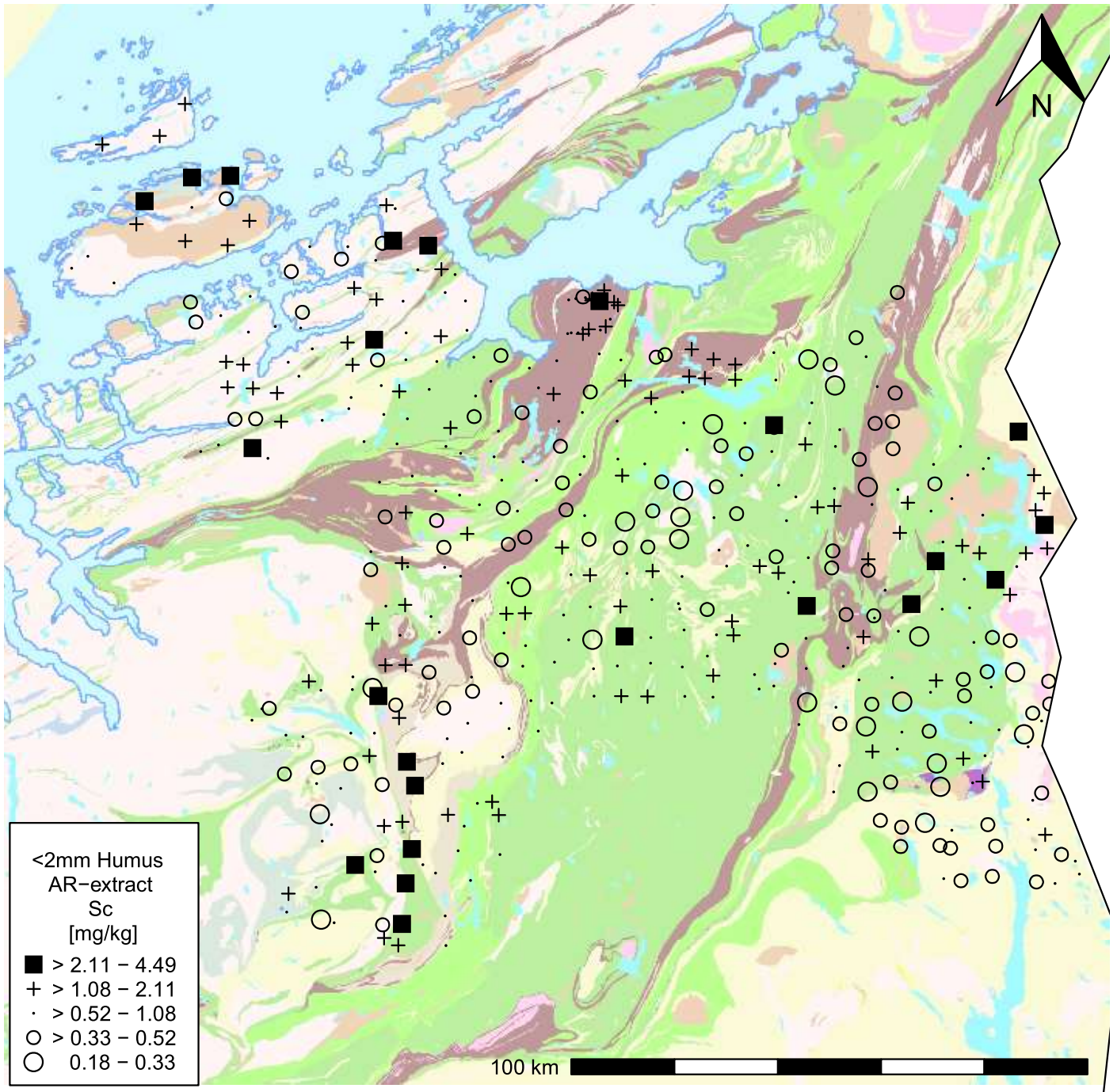


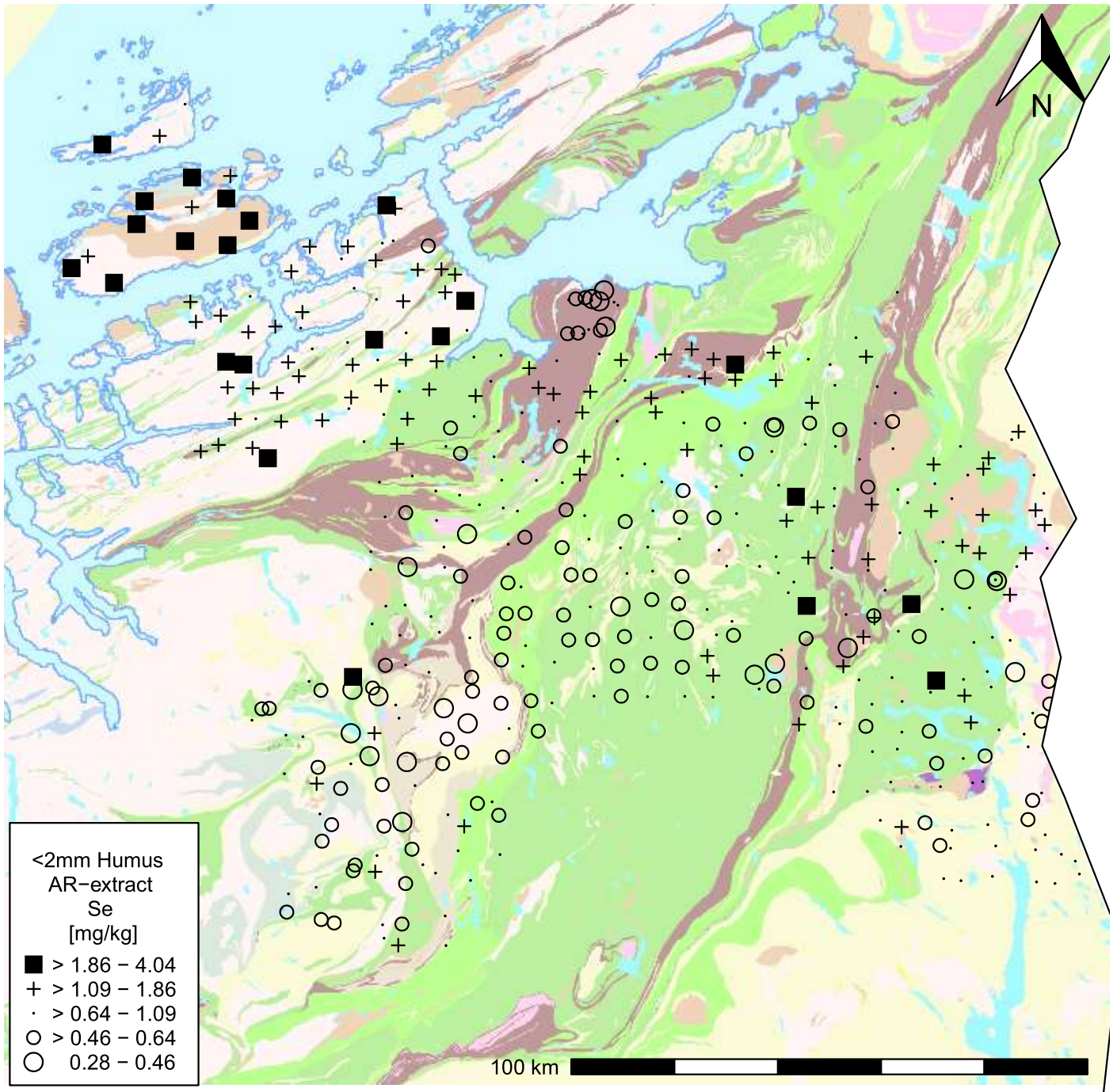


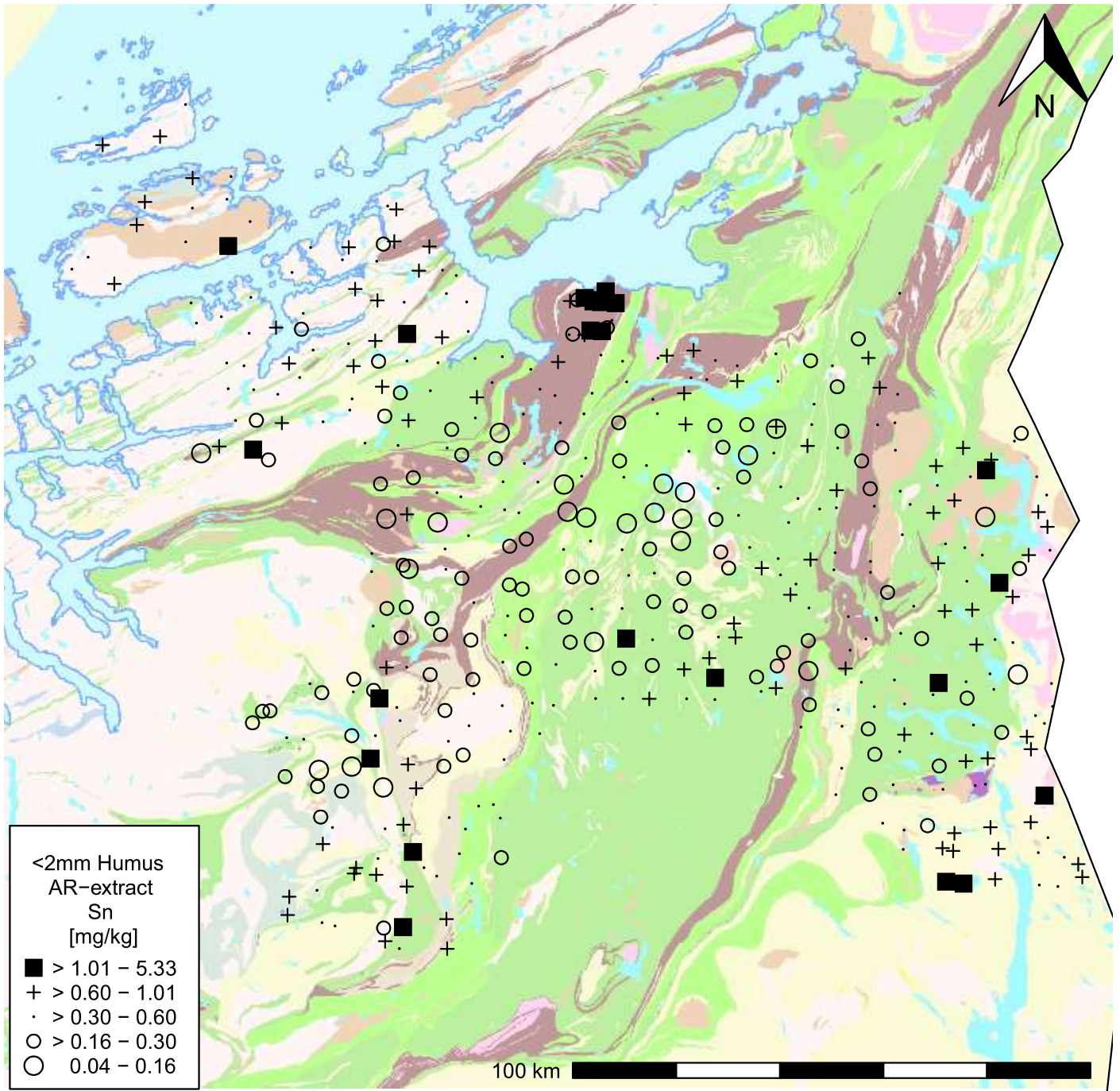


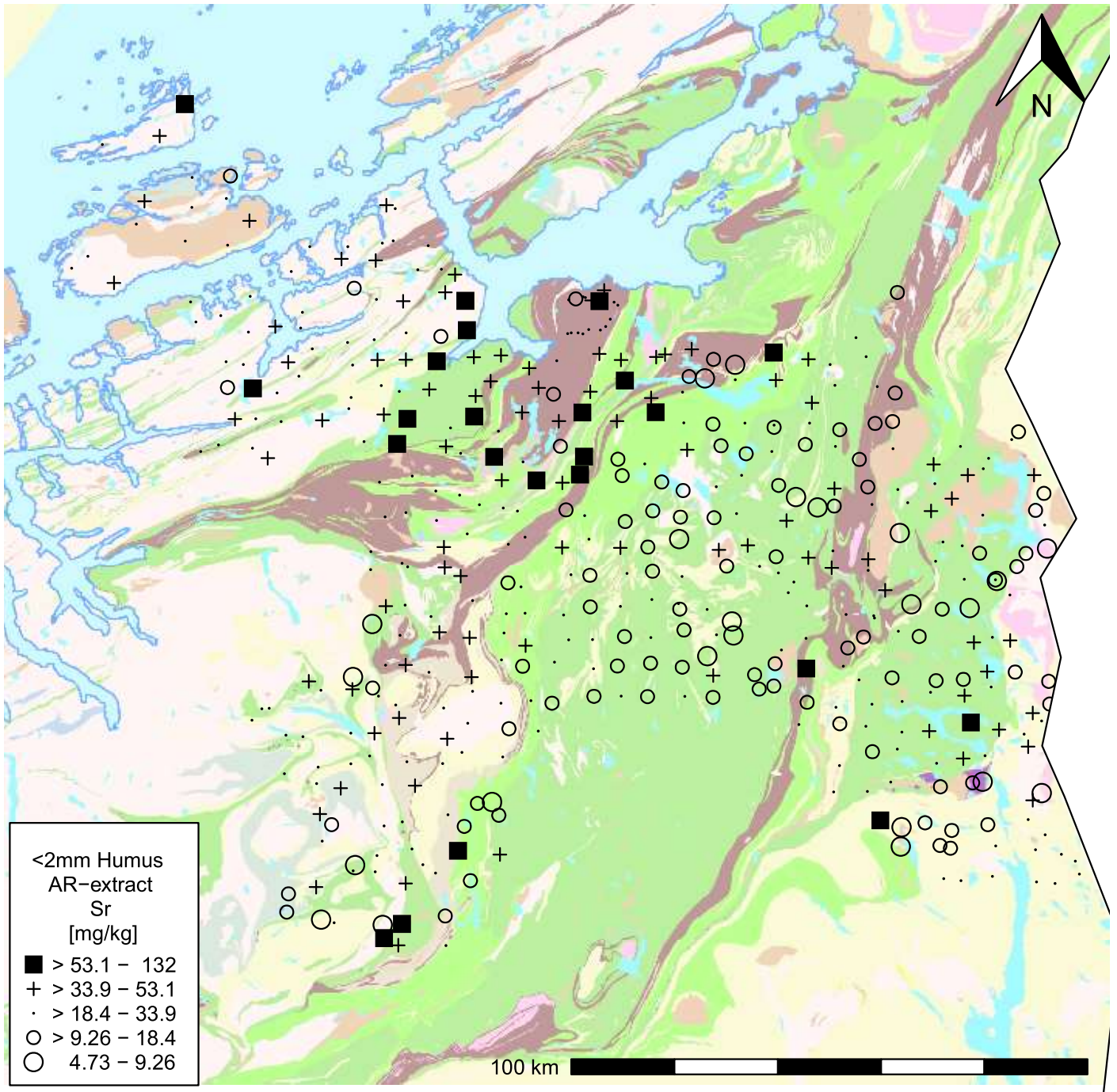


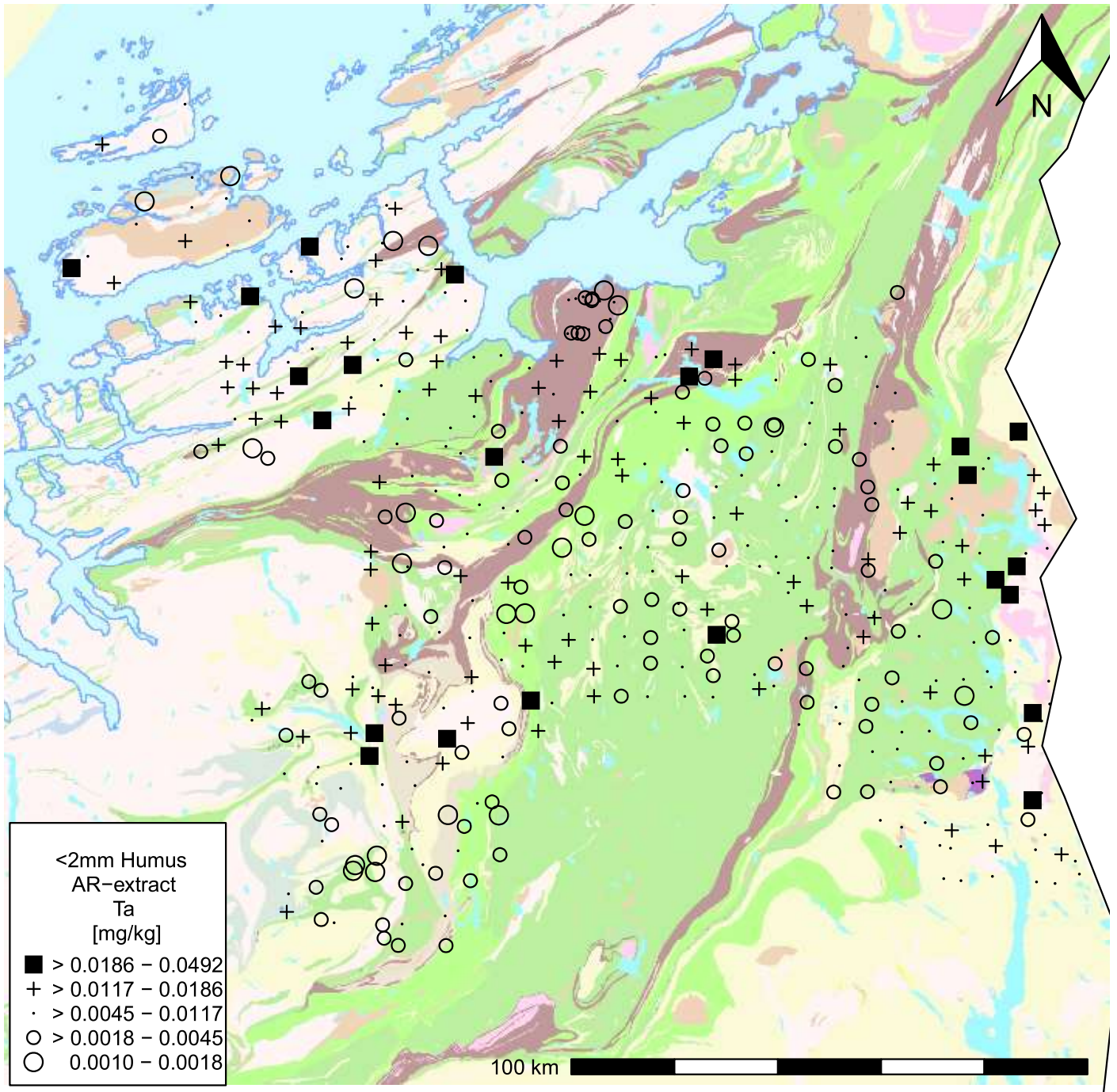


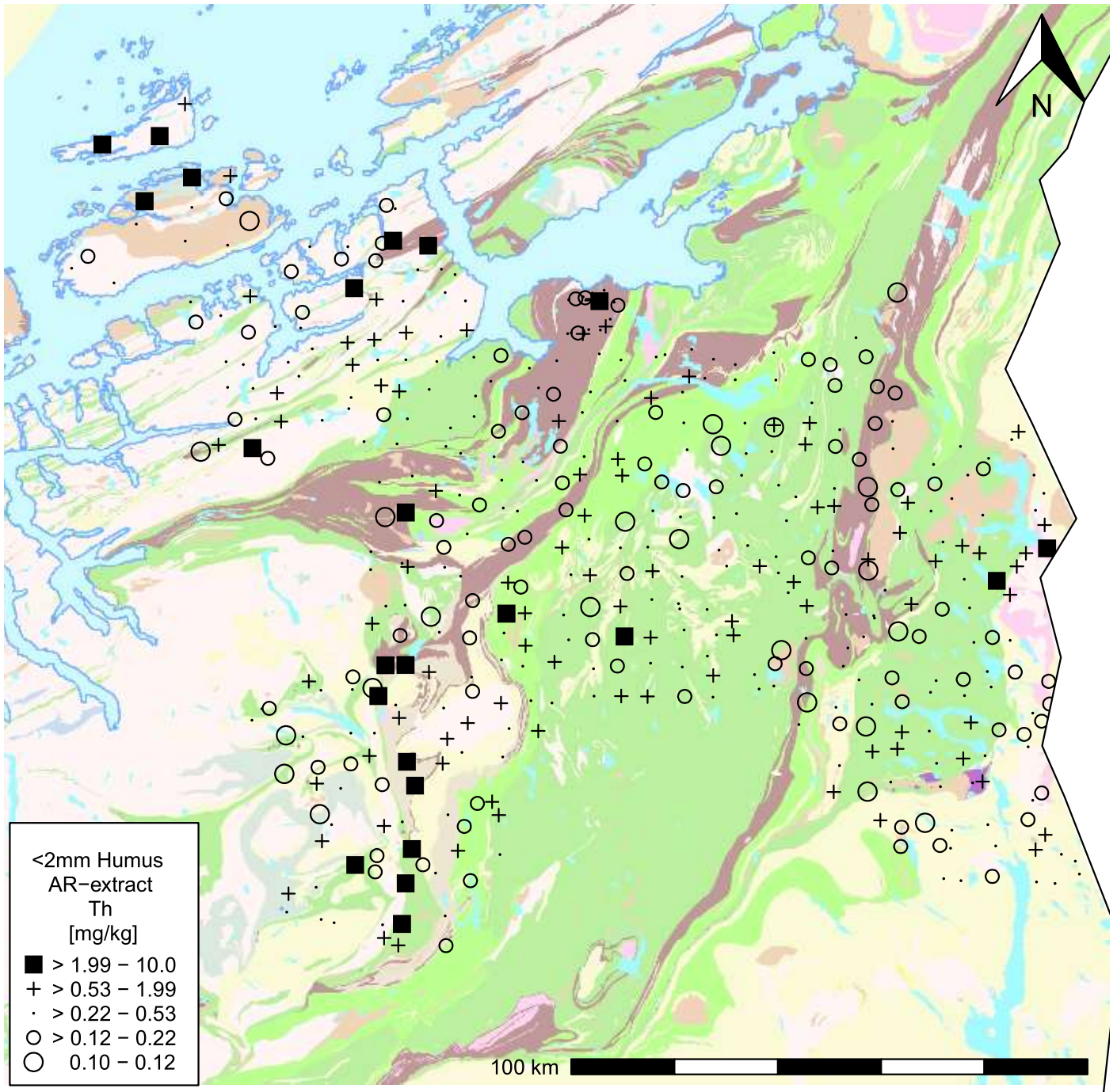


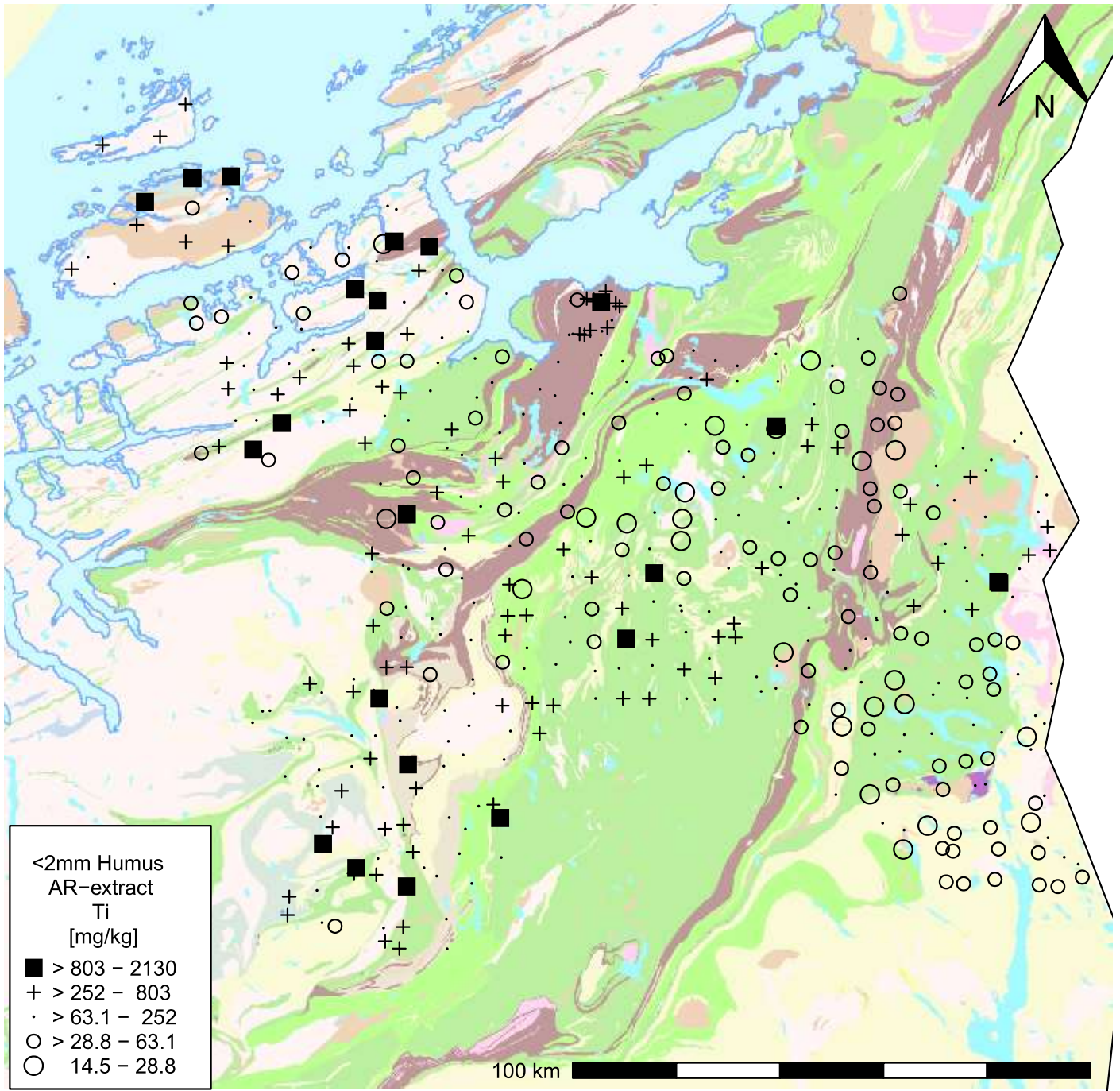


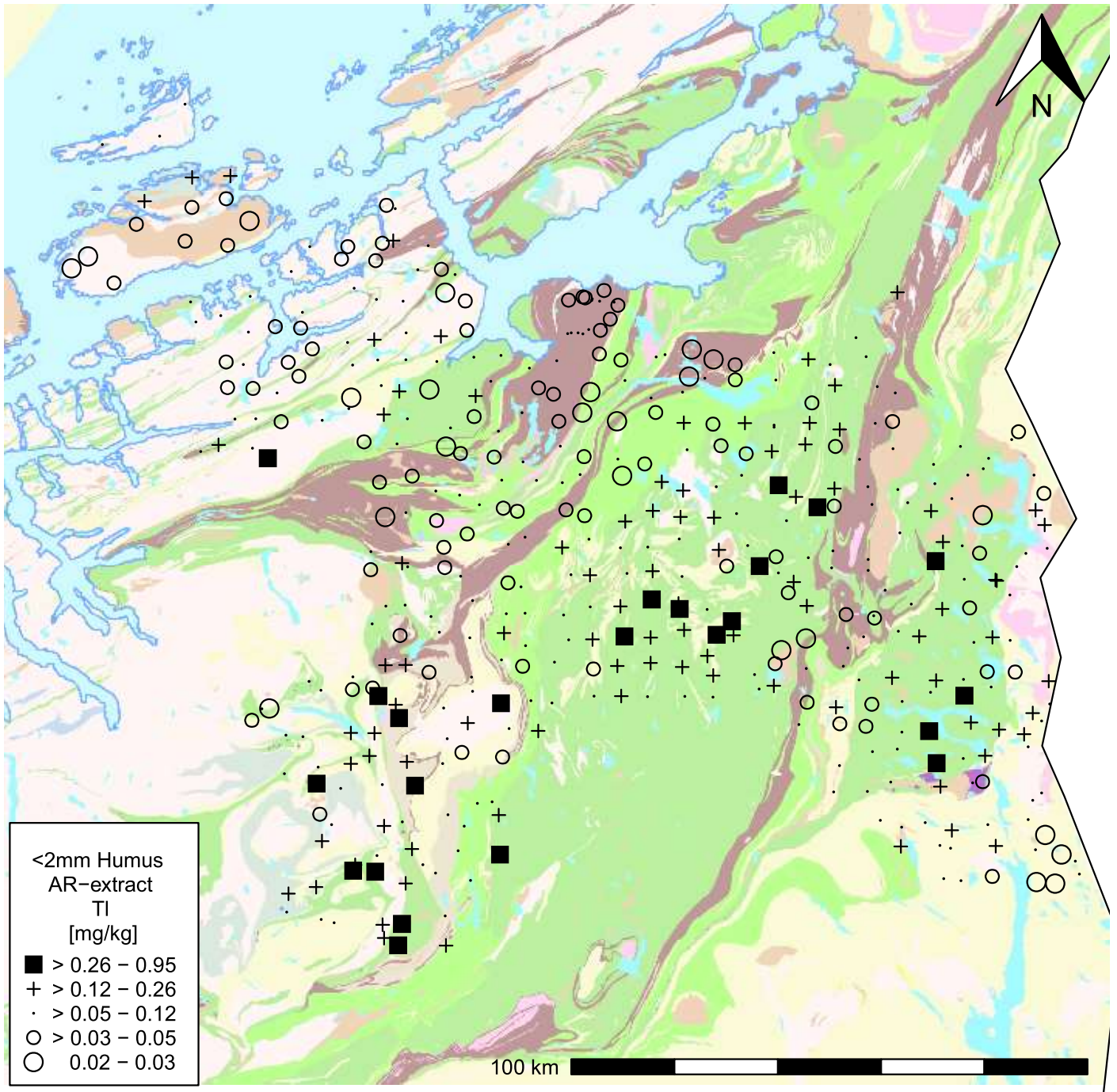


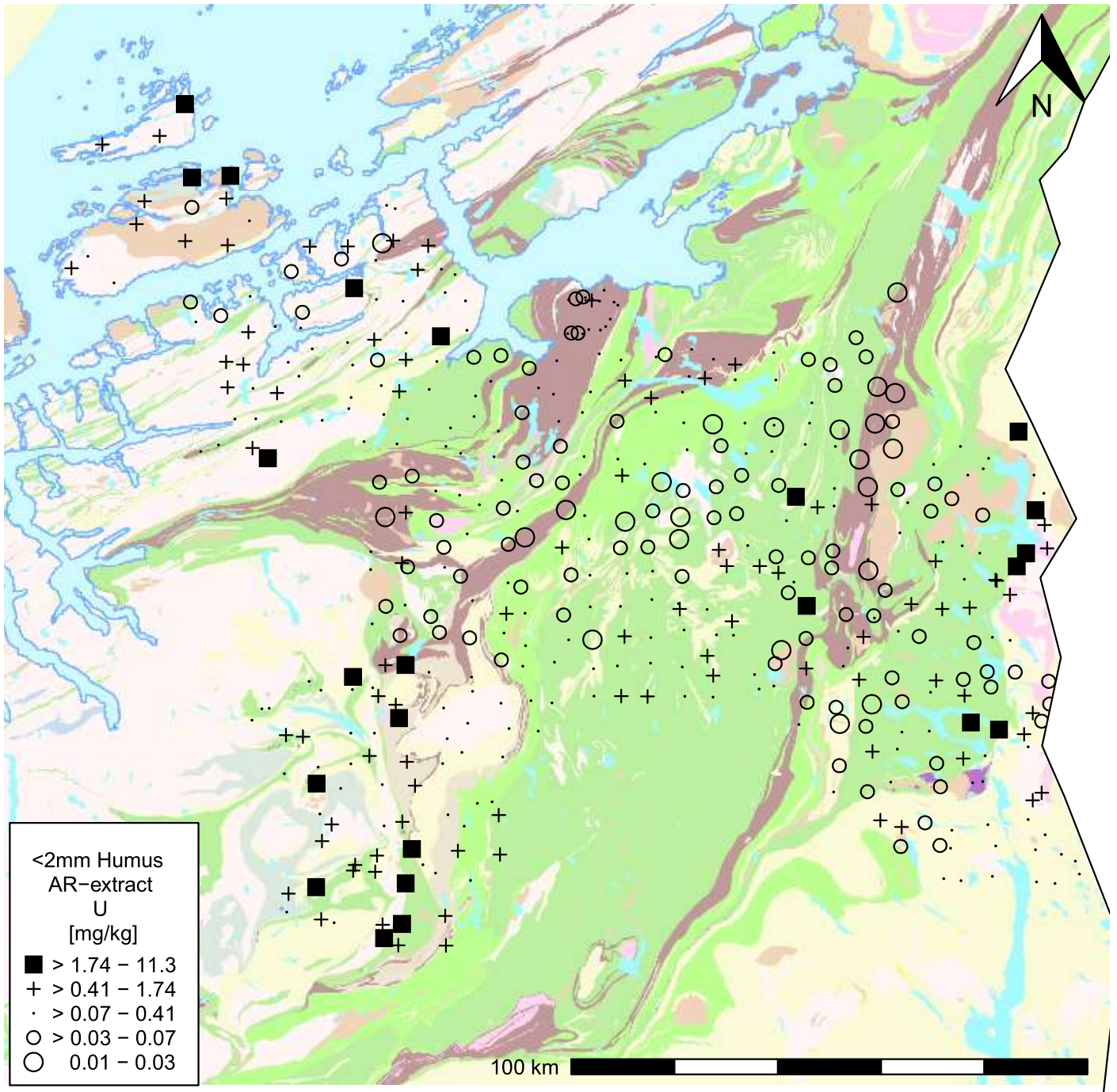


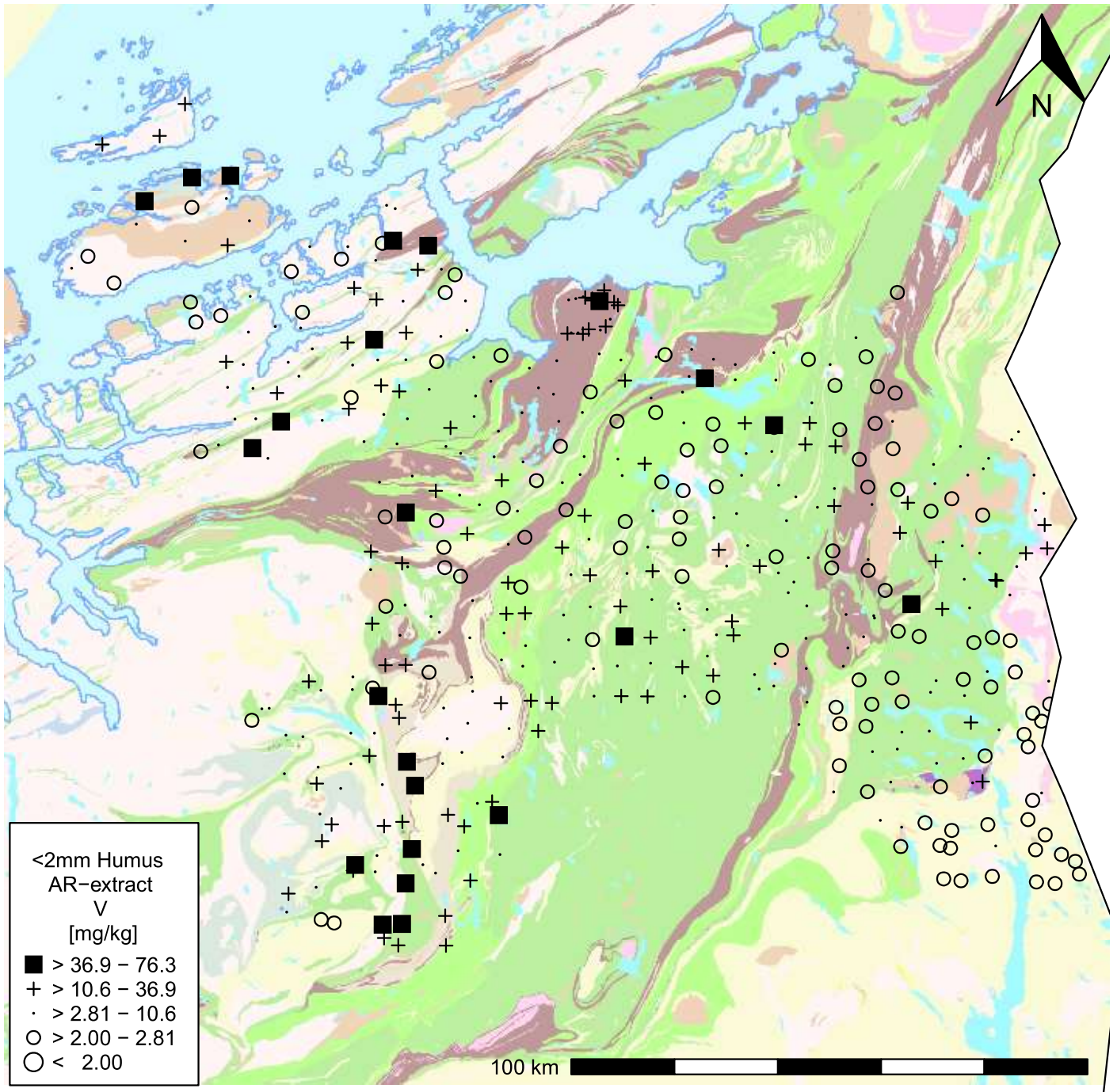


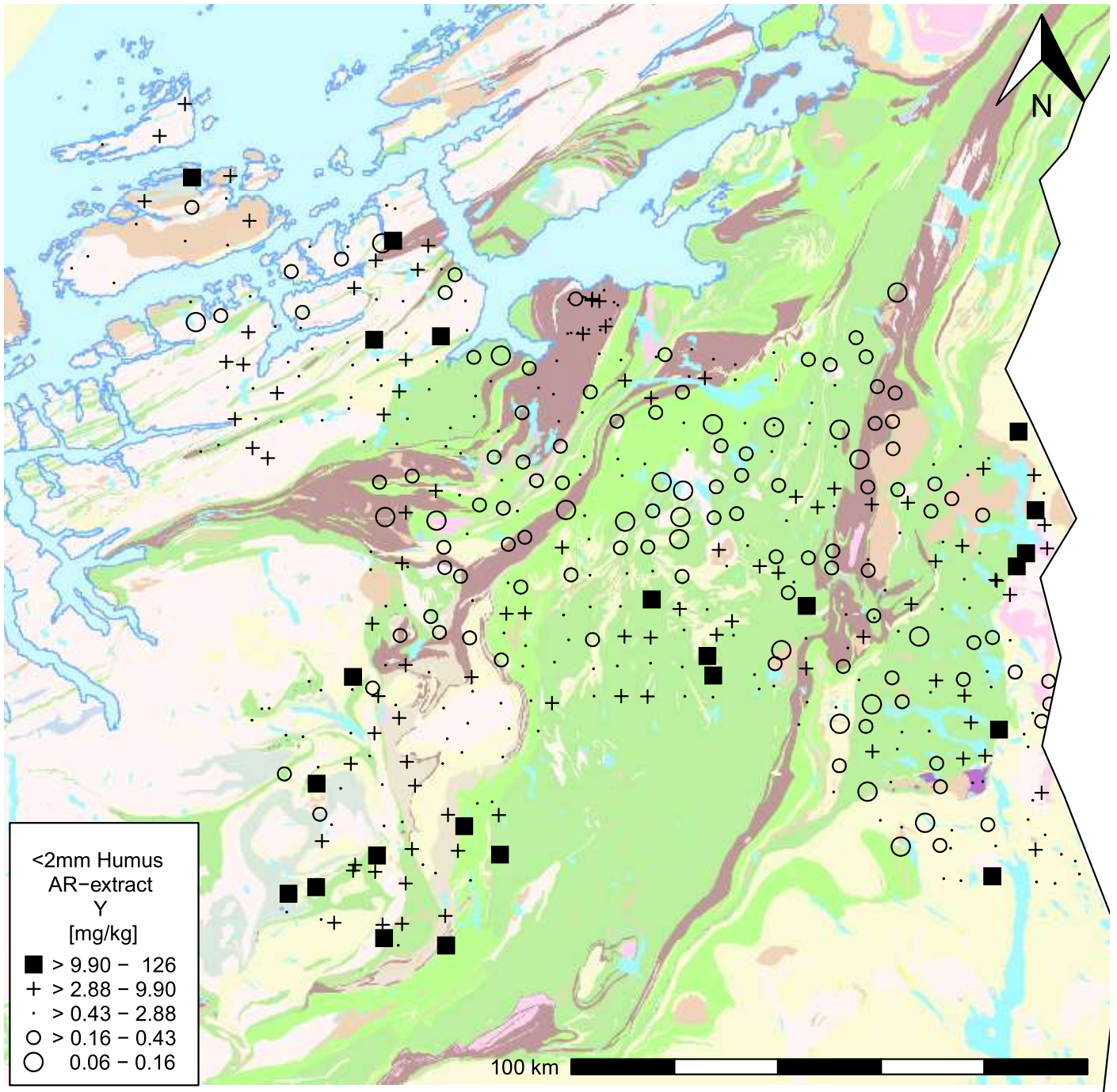


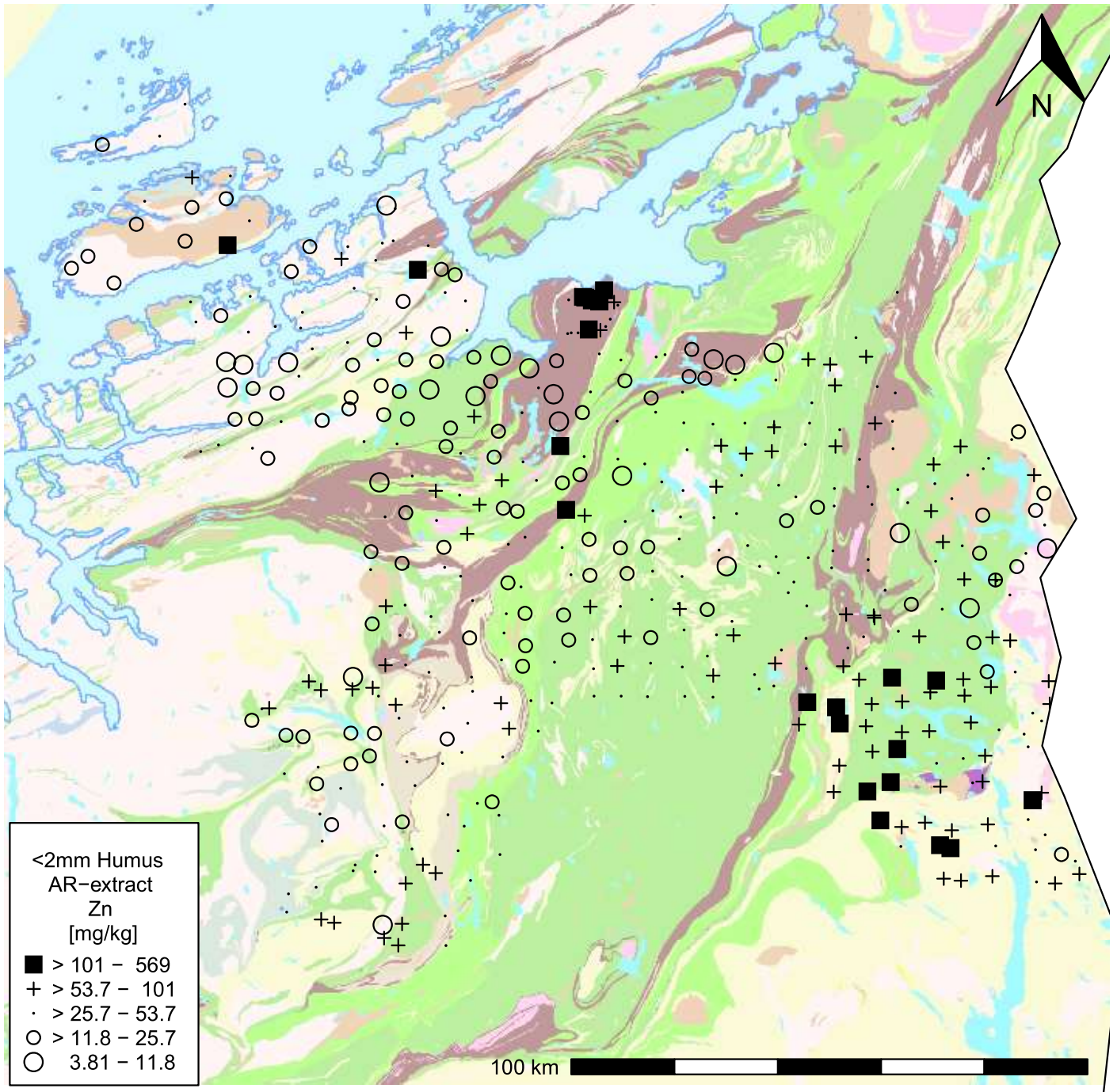


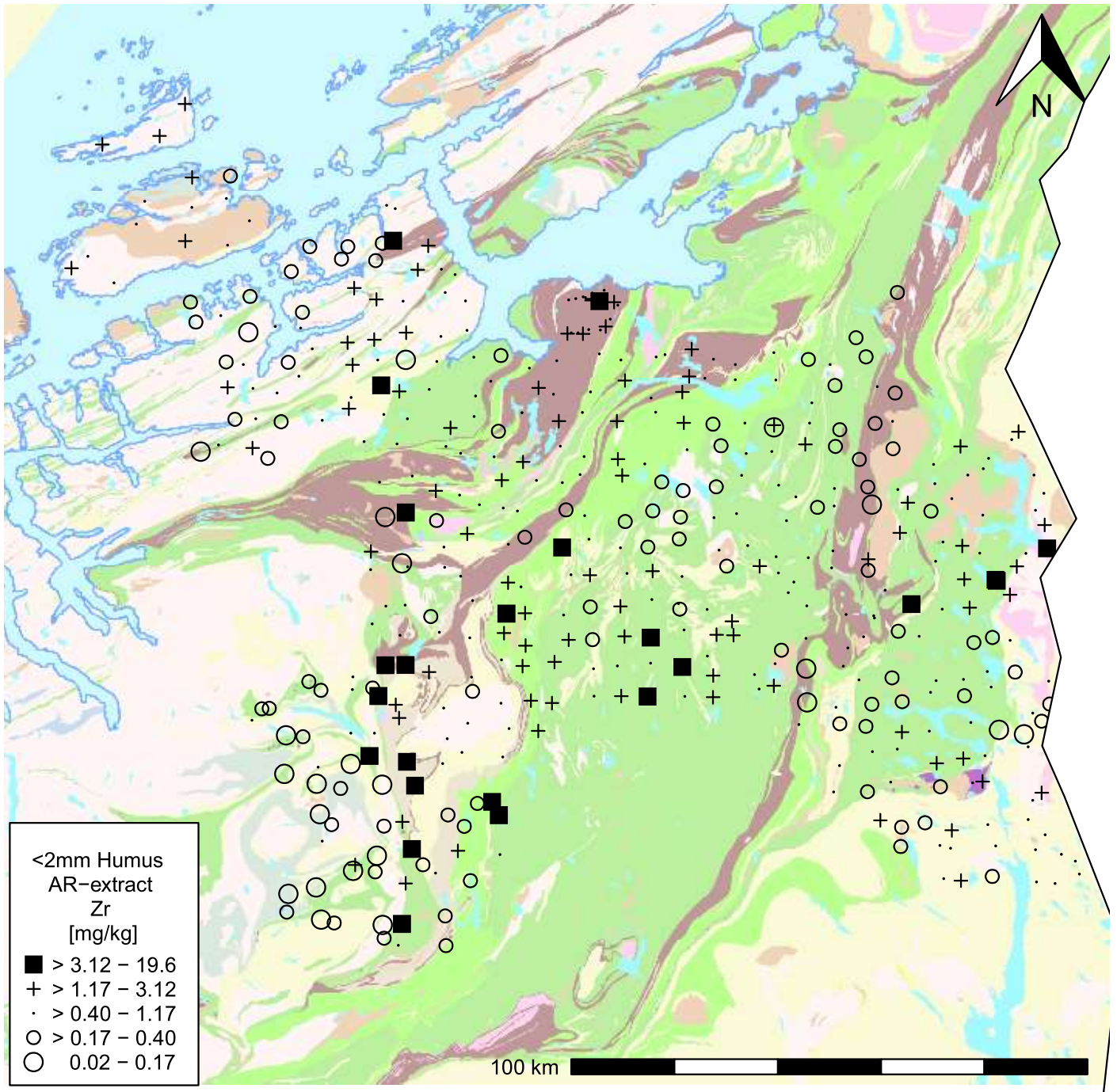














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