



# REPORT ON WORK CARRIED OUT ON EXPLORATION PERMITS

## MAUKEN 1 - 2 (MÅLSELV MUNICIPALITY)

## EXPIRATION 2020

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Erris Resources

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**ERRIS**  
RESOURCES

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction.....	4
2	Location and General Information .....	5
3	Geological Setting.....	5
3.1	Regional Geology .....	5
3.2	Local Geology .....	6
3.3	Mineralisation .....	7
4	Summary of Work by Previous Operators.....	8
5	Work Carried Out During the Reporting Phase 2019 - 2020 .....	9
5.1	Data Review .....	9
5.2	Rock Sampling .....	11
6	Summary and Conclusion .....	15
7	References.....	15
	Appendix 1.....	16

## FIGURES

Figure 1	Location of the Mauken exploration permits.....	4
Figure 2	1:250k NGU bedrock geology mapping. The rock types corresponding to the numbers on the map can be found in Appendix 1.....	6
Figure 3	Geology of the Mauken basement window, from Bjerkgård et al (2015).....	7
Figure 4	Location of drill holes within the Mauken permits. ....	9
Figure 5	Location of the drill holes and rock samples at the Mauken gold occurrence.....	10
Figure 6	Mauken Main Zone, top is four drill collars in the main zone, bottom is brecciated and carbonate altered basalt, right is historic channel sample within the weakly mineralised siltstone that was drill tested. ....	11
Figure 7	Location of rock samples taken by Erris within the Mauken exploration permits and wider area. ....	13
Figure 8	Location of rock samples taken by Erris over the Mauken gold prospect.....	14

## TABLES

Table 1	Timeline of activity on the Mauken prospect. Source: NGU Ore Database.....	8
Table 2	Rock samples collected across the Mauken area. Full details can be found in Appendix 2. ....	12

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1 List of lithologies corresponding to Figure 2

Appendix 2 Rock Samples

Appendix 3 Geological Observations

Appendix 4 Summary map



## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the work conducted over a period of one year by Erris Resources (“Erris” or “the Company”) on the exploration permits Mauken 1 and Mauken 2 in the Målselv municipality. The aim was to assess the ground for gold mineralisation in the recently described Mauken Tectonic Window. The Mauken gold occurrence lies within the exploration permit Mauken 2. An extract of the description of the Mauken occurrence in the ore database is as follows:

*“Scandinavian Highlands (SH) started their prospecting campaign in the Mauken area in 2007 and soon discovered gold anomalies in their stream sediment samples. Further work, including reconnaissance airborne TEM and magnetic surveys, soil sampling, mapping and rock sampling led to the discovery of the so-called “Main Zone”, located in sediments close to the contact to the massive greenstone. The company did trenching and chip sampling at several localities along the zone, resulting in that gold values up to 6 g/t were found in a zone 4-6 m wide and over a length of 1800 m.”*

The exploration results reported by Scandinavian Highlands and the general lack of exploration in the area, convinced Erris that permit applications covering the area was warranted. Erris Resources was granted the exploration permits on the 29<sup>th</sup> of April 2019; however, the Company has decided not to maintain the exploration permits, and instead surrender them. Work completed during 2019 consisted of a desk review of reports available online, a field visit and rock sampling.

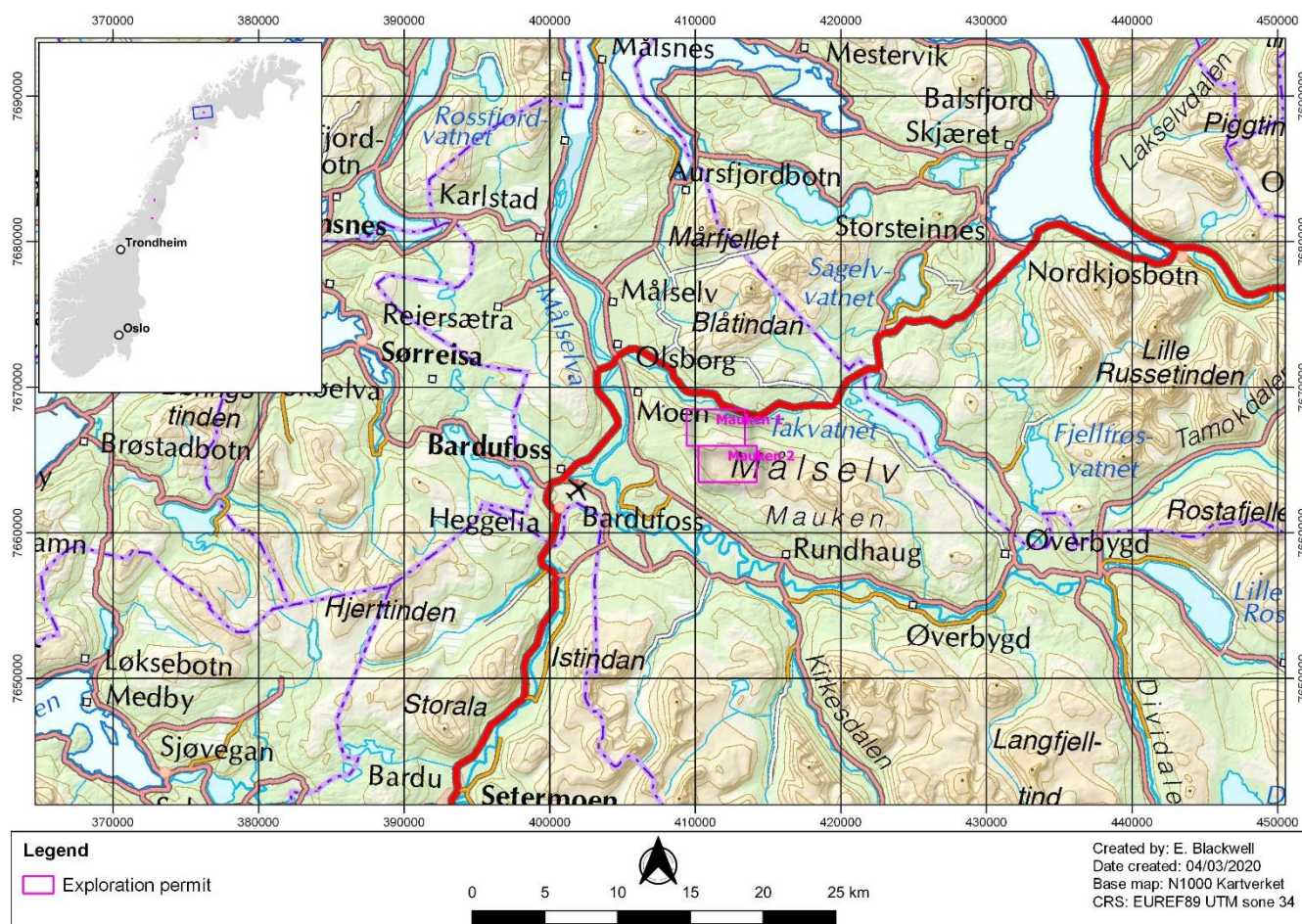


Figure 1 Location of the Mauken exploration permits.

## 2 LOCATION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Mauken is located in northern Norway, in the Målselv municipality within the Troms county. It is approximately 90 km northeast of the town of Narvik. The Bardufoss urban and commercial area is just 10 km to the southwest of Mauken. The three villages of Andselv, Andslimoen, and Heggelia together form the Bardufoss area. It has a population of 2,545 (2017) with further population spread out in small villages along the roads and lakes. Some houses are within the Mauken 1 exploration permit, to the north of the prospect and outside the main prospective lithology.

The area is readily accessible using Euro-route E6, national road 854, and/or 87. A civilian and military airport is located in Bardufoss, Bardufoss Airport, which has flights to Oslo.

A ski resort Målselv Fjellandsby AS lies just to the south of the permit area.

The majority of the greenstone belt is situated above the timber line. Above the timber line the exposure is close to 100 %. Bedrock is only in few places covered by 1 – 2 m of overburden. Exposure is generally poor below timber line due to vegetation. The morphology of the belt is dominated by steeply dipping rocks forming a peneplained mountain ridge, flanked on either side by rivers.

The climate is subarctic with cold winters and mild summers. The annual mean temperature is ~1.4°C and there is snowfall generally between November and April. Annual precipitation is ~680mm. Fieldwork is typically confined to the summer months due to snow cover and seasonal variations in daylight.

## 3 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### 3.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Mauken Precambrian basement window in southern Troms is situated approximately midway between the West Troms Basement Complex (WTBC) and Altevåtn–Dividalen basement areas. The window comprises a central unit of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks – the Målselva Group, bounded by mainly felsic intrusive rocks to the west, the Andsfjell–Kampen intrusions, and a very diverse suite of intrusive rocks in the east, the Øverbygd intrusions (Bjerkgård et al., 2015). Ages obtained (U–Pb on zircons) on the intrusions range from Neoproterozoic to Palaeoproterozoic (2836–1892 Ma).

Geochemistry of the greenstone unit in the Myrefjell formation of the Målselva Group indicates an arc/back-arc affinity. The upper part of the Målselva Group, the Aurevatn formation, consists of clastic sedimentary rocks such as siltstone and sandstone, partly forming turbiditic units. On this basis, the Målselva Group must have been formed close to a continent.

A granodiorite intruding the greenstone was dated to 2108 Ma, meaning that the lower part of the Målselva Group is Palaeoproterozoic or older in age.

Regional magnetic data indicate that the most likely continuation of the Mauken window under the Caledonian nappes is to the area between Senja and Kvaløya of the WTBC, and the Astridal and Torsnes belts of supracrustal rocks.



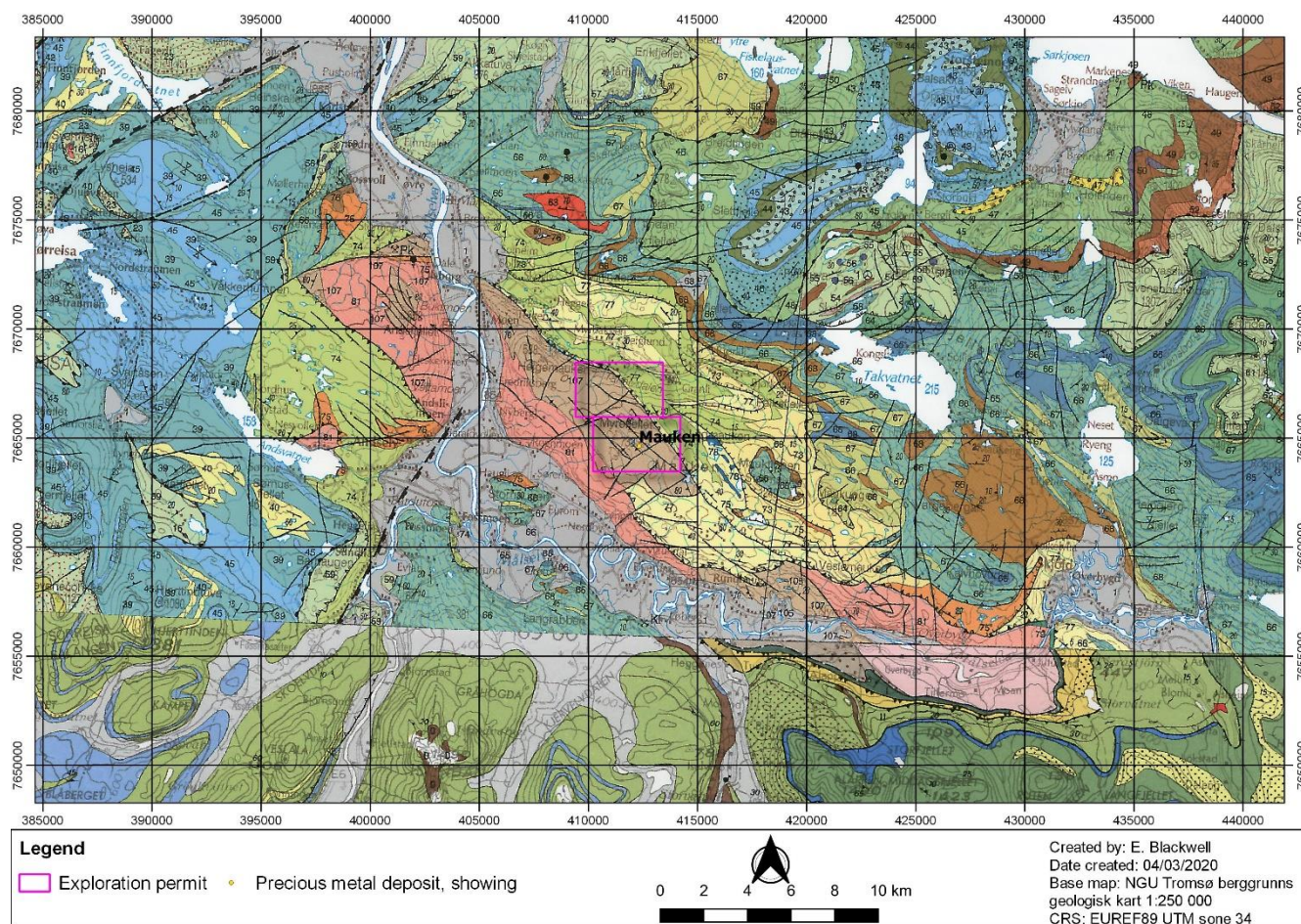


Figure 2 1:250k NGU bedrock geology mapping. The rock types corresponding to the numbers on the map can be found in Appendix 1.

### 3.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The internal geometry of the Mauken greenstone belt is characterised by two main rock units: an underlying mafic basalt (pillowed and massive lava) unit and a mafic to intermediate banded and laminated amphibolite unit (hanging wall). The stratigraphic contact between the two units, is well imaged by ground magnetic geophysical data, and has been traced along a strike of over 6 km. The contact zone is highly altered by carbonate- quartz veining and extensive carbonate brecciation. The stratigraphic contact has acted as a permeable zone, allowing migration of mineralised hydrothermal fluids. In addition, a series of conjugate shear and fault zones are passing through the stratigraphic contact at a low angle. The contact zone represents the principal metallogenic target.

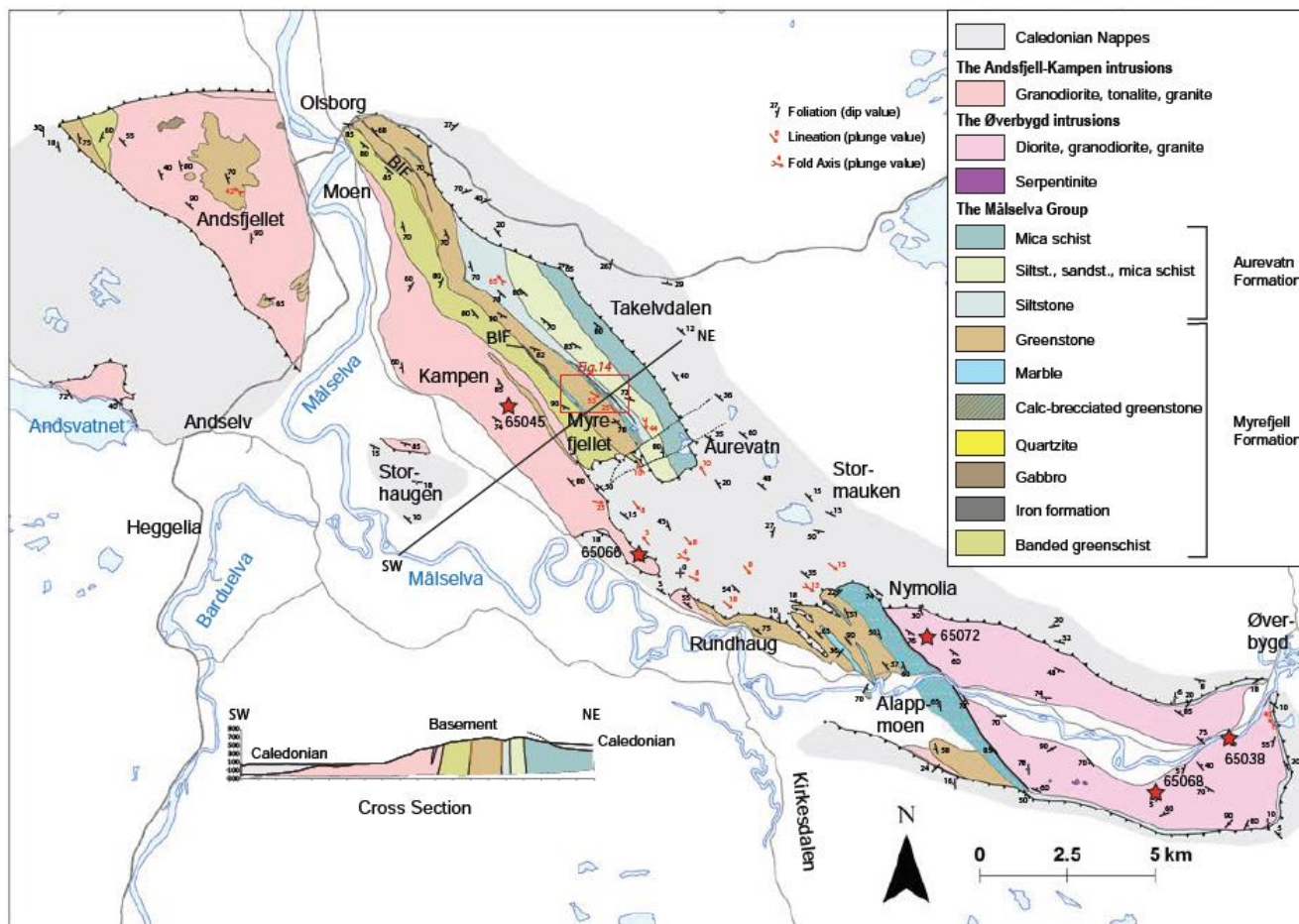


Figure 3 Geology of the Mauken basement window, from Bjerkgård et al (2015).

### 3.3 MINERALISATION

The only significant gold mineralisation found in the Mauken window is the so-called 'Main Zone', which is localised in a sand-/siltstone unit close to the contact to underlying greenstone. Gold is associated with and strongly correlated with arsenic. One possible source of the gold and arsenic in this setting is carbonaceous sediments, which are known to concentrate different metals in early formed, diagenetic iron sulphides. A possible formation model for the deposit is that gold, arsenic and sulphur were released from the diagenetic sulphides because of recrystallisation during metamorphism, and that the resulting fluids followed structural pathways, e.g., along or close to the greenstone-sediment contact, and deposited the metals higher up in the sequence (Bjerkgård et al., 2015).

The mineralisation is situated c. 100 m structurally and stratigraphically above the contact to the massive greenstone, in a steep to vertically dipping sequence of interbedded siltstone and sandstone. The contact to the structurally underlying greenstone is marked by a 50–100 m layer of calc-brecciated greenstone, which includes thin lenses of calcite marble. The main mineralisation is hosted by fine-grained siltstone and sandstone. The maximum thickness is 2.5–2.7 m. The sequence is very little deformed and sedimentary structures such as cross-bedding and graded bedding are common.



Main Zone mineralisation is located along the stratigraphical contact between the underlying basalt unit and the hanging wall amphibolite unit (Vognsen, 2009). It can be followed for more than 1750 m along a gently warping strike and varies in thickness from a few centimeters up to 5 m. In some localities the Au-As mineralisation splays out in several sub meter wide parallel mineralised horizons.

Arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite are the main sulphide minerals and occur mainly disseminated but are locally concentrated in thin bands. Chalcopyrite is a common accessory phase, associated with pyrrhotite. Samples show that the mineralisation contains only gold and arsenic (up to 4 ppm Au and 0.98% As), while contents of base metals such as Cu, Zn and Pb are less than a few hundreds of ppm (Vognsen, 2009).

The deposit consists of three types of auriferous mineralisation (Bjerkgård et al., 2015):

- I) Silicification of mafic tuffites with gold-bearing arsenopyrite-pyrite mineralisation.
- II) Gold-bearing arsenopyrite-pyrite en echelon quartz vein and quartz-stockwork mineralised system.
- III) Shear-hosted gold-bearing chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralisation in a quartz-ankerite alteration system.

#### 4 SUMMARY OF WORK BY PREVIOUS OPERATORS

The bulk of previous work was undertaken by Scandinavian Highlands over a number of years between 2007 and 2011. This work consisted of soil and rock sampling, geophysics and diamond core drilling. The NGU also conducted some work in the area.

A summary of the main works conducted by previous permit holders is provided in Table 1 below.

**Table 1 Timeline of activity on the Mauken prospect. Source: NGU Ore Database.**

From - To	Activity	Company/Institution
<b>2007 - 2011</b>	Geochemistry	Scandinavian Highlands
<b>2008 - 2008</b>	Geophysics	Scandinavian Highlands
<b>2009 - 2009</b>	Geophysics	Scandinavian Highlands
<b>2009 - 2011</b>	Geology	Scandinavian Highlands
<b>2010 - 2010</b>	Core drilling	Scandinavian Highlands
<b>2011 - 2011</b>	Geophysics	NGU
<b>2011 - 2013</b>	Geology	NGU



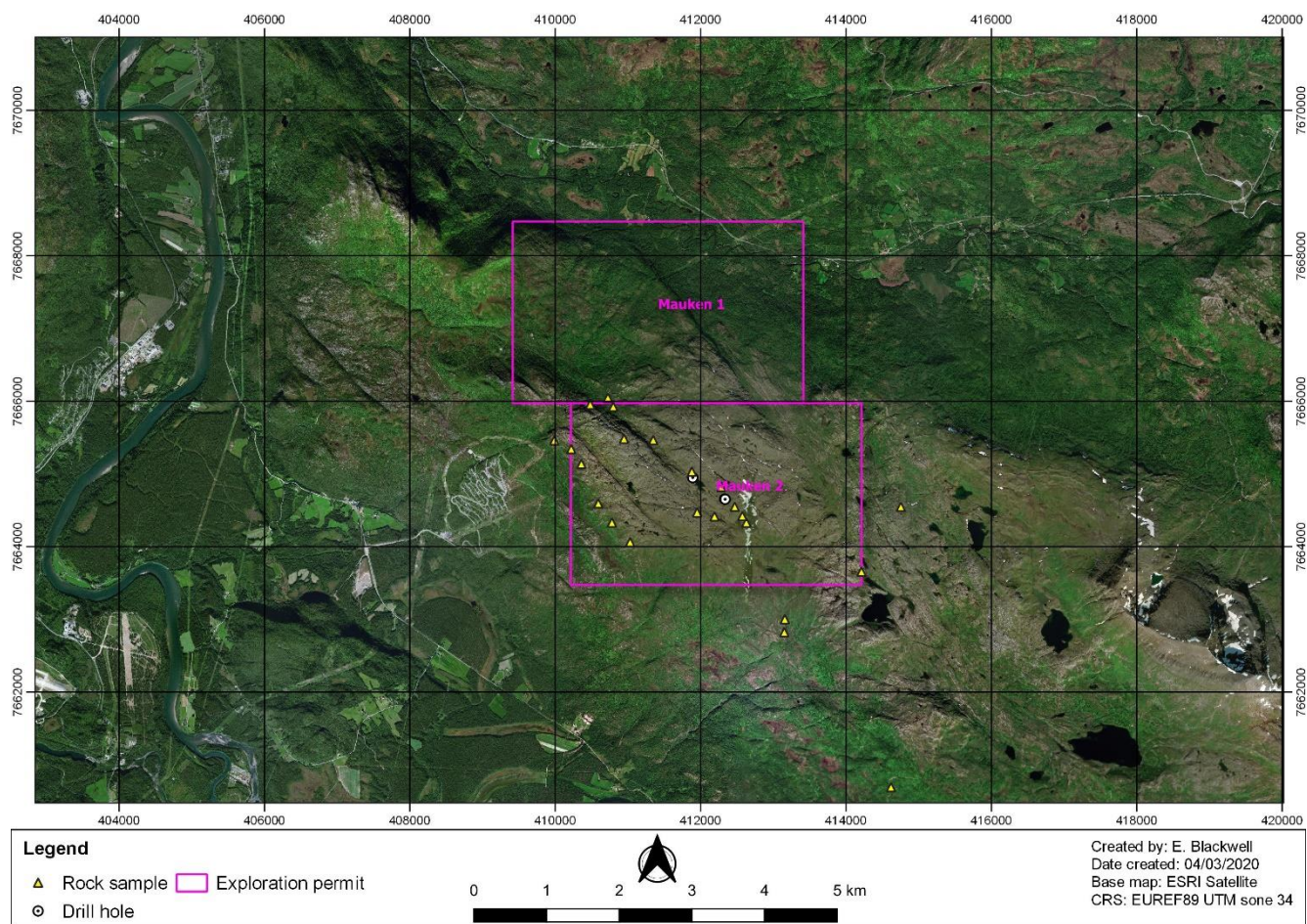


Figure 4 Location of drill holes within the Mauken permits.

## 5 WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE REPORTING PHASE 2019 - 2020

Work conducted by Erris since the granting of exploration permits Mauken 1 to 3 comprises of a data review. Work reports relating to the exploration permits were downloaded from the DMF web viewer. Additional reports and presentations by Scandinavian Highlands were found online. These reports were reviewed, and any suitable maps and/or sample data were digitised.

### 5.1 DATA REVIEW

Scandinavian Highlands started prospecting in the Mauken area in 2007 and soon discovered gold anomalies in their stream sediment samples. Further work, including geophysics, soil sampling, mapping and rock sampling led to the discovery of the so-called 'Main Zone' gold mineralisation, hosted in sedimentary rocks close to the contact to the massive greenstone.

On the basis of trenching and chip sampling at several localities along the zone, gold values up to 6 g/t were found in a zone 4–6 m wide and over a length of 1800 m (Scandinavian Highlands, 2011). Logging of the trenches/sections by Scandinavian



Highlands shows that the main mineralization is hosted by the more fine-grained siltstone and sandstone, and that the maximum thickness is 2.5 m.

Gold bearing rocks were collected along a > 700m intra-shear strike, with a small spacing, typically 5 – 10m apart. The mineralised zone is not closed at either end. The actual width of the mineralisation is not known, but preliminary measurement ranges from 2 – 8m. The maximum grade returned was 5.79 ppm Au with 24 samples returning > 1.00 ppm Au. The 5.79 ppm Au sample was a rock grab from an arsenopyrite rich silicified amphibolite.

The zone was drilled at two localities in 2010 (total of 680 m and 6 holes), but the results of the drilling were not promising, and their investigations came to an end in 2013.

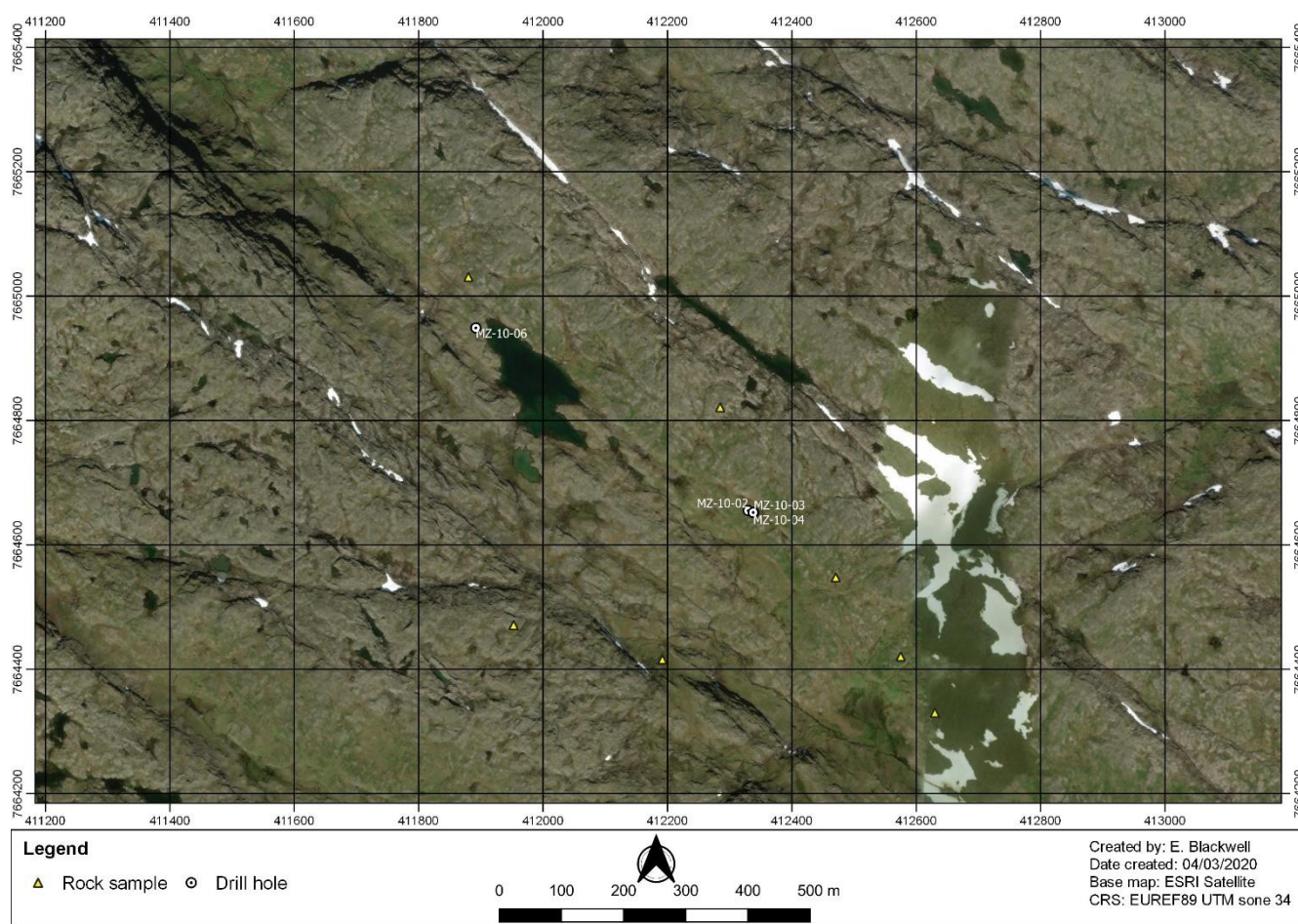


Figure 5 Location of the drill holes and rock samples at the Mauken gold occurrence.

A rock sample from the lakeshore, near drill hole MZ-10-06, analysed by Bjerkgård et al. (2015) returned a grade of 3.98 g/t Au.

Scandinavian Highlands also conducted some exploration work outside of the Erris exploration permit areas. The most significant results were found in the Nordmoen area, which is approximately 9 km southeast of the main Mauken prospect area. At Nordmoen the peak rock grab sample, from a trench/pit, returned 4.6 g/t Au and 252 g/t Ag; another sample returned 3.1 g/t Au, 136 g/t Ag and 9.2 % Cu (Scandinavian Highlands, 2011). The mineralisation is hosted in shallow dipping



tightly folded quartz-carbonate altered mafic-ultramafic schist. Banded gray and pale white silicified carbonate rock hosting thin sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena veins were also found without obvious relation to the gold mineralisation.

## 5.2 ROCK SAMPLING

Two Erris geologists visited the Mauken exploration permits between the 23rd and 30th September 2019 with the aim of ground truthing the area for gold potential.

The drilled prospect was accessed from the ski resort 2.5km to the southwest. The mineralised zone is located on a highland plateau with excellent exposure of the geology. Marked hiking trails were followed close to the site. All 6 drill collars and 5 historic channel sample location were found with coordinates matching those recorded in the available data/presentation.

The lithology sampled, and targeted by drilling, is a siltstone with variable sulphides zones associated with silicification and thin quartz veining. The channel samples, typically 5-8m across the lithology, are well exposed and allowed Erris to take representative chip samples during the visit. The reported grades are up to 3.9g/t which due to the thickness of the unit does not constitute an economic target in itself. Five rock samples were taken in the main zone; assay analysis of these samples returned three samples with less than 0.5 g/t Au and two above. The samples with anomalous gold had 0.848 g/t Au and 4510 ppm As, and 0.6 g/t Au and 2240 ppm As respectively.



Figure 6 Mauken Main Zone, top is four drill collars in the main zone, bottom is brecciated and carbonate altered basalt, right is historic channel sample within the weakly mineralised siltstone that was drill tested.



Table 2 Rock samples collected across the Mauken area. Full details can be found in Appendix 2.

Sample ID	Permit	Location	Au ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm
<b>RX2911</b>	Mauken 2	Main Zone	0.848	4510	39
<b>RX2912</b>	Mauken 2	Main Zone	0.26	449	44.3
<b>RX2913</b>	Mauken 2	Main Zone	0.6	2240	38.1
<b>RX2914</b>	Mauken 2	Main Zone	0.007	42.3	36.6
<b>RX2915</b>	Mauken 2	Main Zone	0.027	70.3	133
<b>RX2916</b>	Mauken 2	Carbonate breccia	0.01	7.8	106.5
<b>RX2917</b>	Mauken 2	BIF	0.027	7.1	282
<b>RX2918</b>	Regional	Sandbakken West	<0.005	7.1	64.1
<b>RX2919</b>	Regional	Sandbakken	0.073	4.7	3500
<b>RX2920</b>	Regional	Plateau	0.013	8.6	315
<b>RX2921</b>	Regional	Nordmoen	0.005	3.3	38.7
<b>RX2922</b>	Regional	Nordmoen	0.011	20.9	669
<b>RX2923</b>	Regional	Nordmoen	0.013	18.5	729
<b>RX2924</b>	Regional	Nordmoen	<0.005	14.9	406

An intense carbonate altered and brecciated greenstone (after basalt) with locally strong fabric lies nearby in the sequence to the south but was not drill tested. It may result from a blocky or brecciated flow that was subsequently sheared with carbonate introduction during tight folding. In places, beds of dolomite/marble are present, and the unit was seen elsewhere away from the main zone suggesting that it is a lithological feature as opposed to a significant carbonate-altered shear zone. One sample of this lithology was taken and returned 0.01 g/t Au. A quartz-rich banded iron (magnetite) formation or BIF was also sampled, which returned 0.027 g/t Au. Some auriferous grab samples were reported by Scandinavian Highlands in and around this lithology however the sample did not contain obvious veins or sulphide.

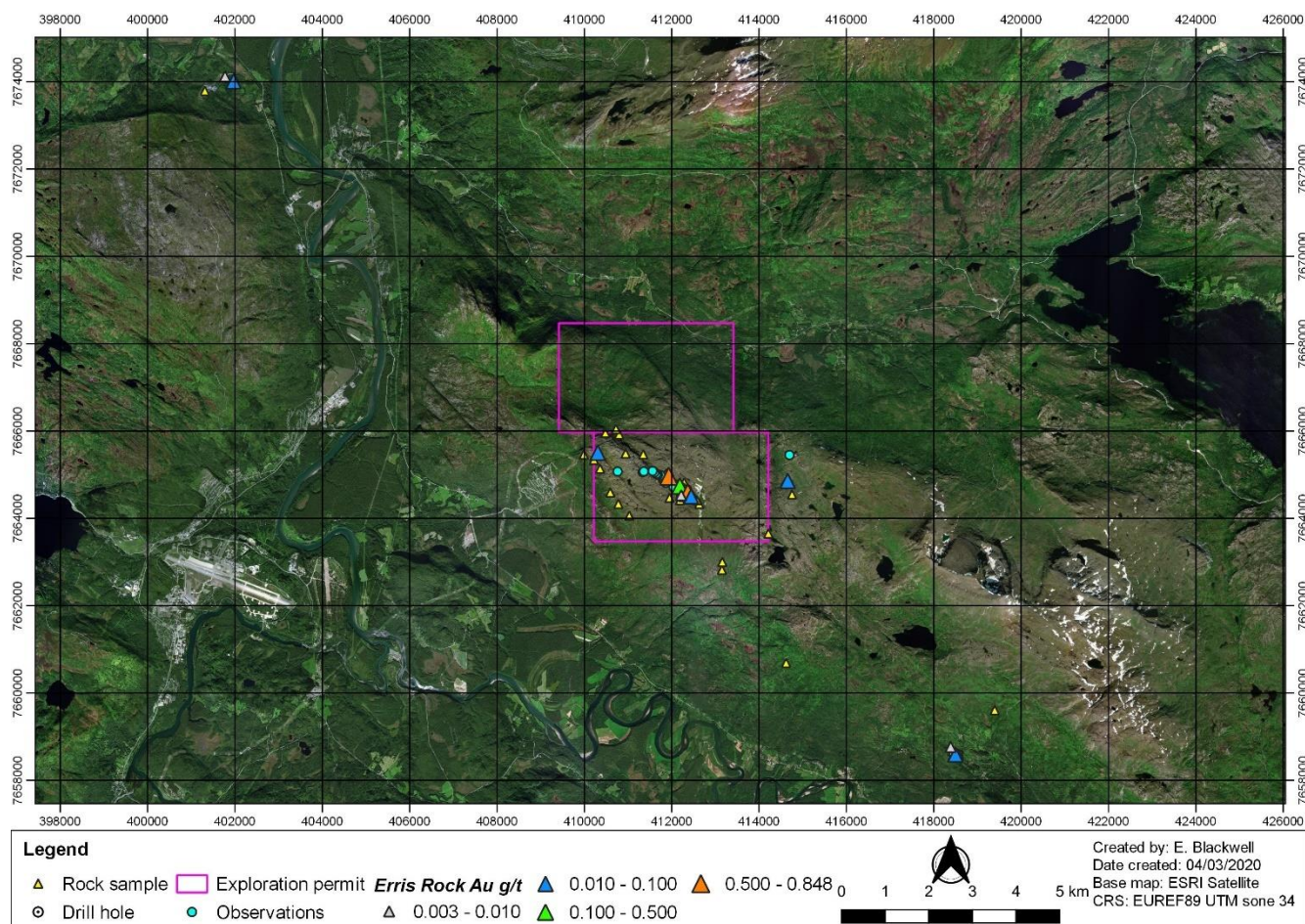


Figure 7 Location of rock samples taken by Erris within the Mauken exploration permits and wider area.

Two samples were taken outside of the permit area at Sandbakken, 13.5km to the northwest where a historic rock sample had 1g/t Au. A historic trench was located near a stream where quartz vein float carrying a few percent pyrite and chalcopyrite was sampled. This sample returned an assay value of 0.073 g/t Au and 3500 ppm Cu. A sample in a nearby road cut was taken from a quartz vein in strongly chloritic schist. This sample returned a gold value below the lower detection limit.

At Nordmoen, outside of the permit area 10.8km to the southeast, four samples with strong sulphide mineralisation were taken in an area where historic trenching and channel sampling was conducted. One of these samples returned a gold value below the lower detection limit, while the other samples returned between 0.005 g/t Au and 0.013 g/t Au.

An additional sample was taken just outside the Mauken permit on the plateau. Analysis of this sample returned 0.013 g/t Au.



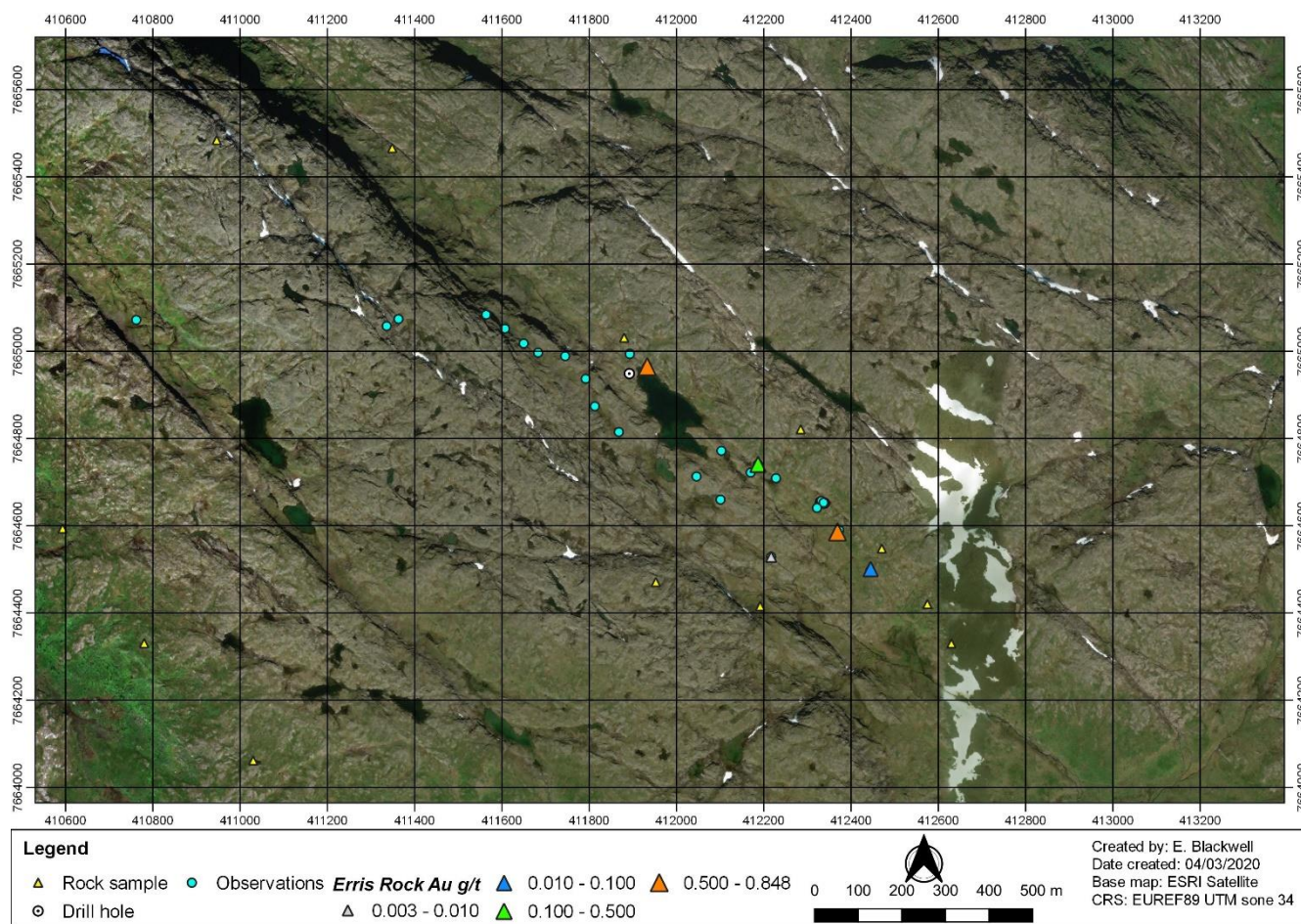


Figure 8 Location of rock samples taken by Erris over the Mauken gold prospect.

The rock samples were taken using a geological hammer with the location recorded using a handheld GPS. Each sample was placed in a clear plastic sample bag labelled with a unique identifier prior to dispatch for assay analysis. The assay analysis was conducted by ALS, Co. Loughrea, Ireland, an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory.

Fourteen samples were analysed for gold and 50 multi-elements by aqua regia digestion and mass spectrometry. Sample preparation, which consisted of crushing to 2mm and pulverising to 75µm, was conducted by the laboratory. The prepared samples (0.50 g each) were digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution was diluted with deionized water, mixed and analysed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry.

The samples were also analysed for gold by fire assay. The prepared samples (as above) were fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The beads were digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid then added and the beads further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution was cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

QAQC was also performed by the laboratory, through the inclusion of certified standards and blanks.



Thirty-one locations of geological features or identified drill hole collars were also recorded. The location coordinates were recorded using a handheld GPS. Twenty-eight were in or around the Mauken main zone, the remainder were outside the Mauken exploration permits.

The rock sample information, including assay data, and recorded locations can be found in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 respectively.

## 6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Following a review of all the known data relating to exploration in the exploration permits, along with rock sampling, no priority targets were identified for further work. A summary map can be seen in Appendix 4.

Unfortunately, the samples collected by and analysed by Erris Resources did not return gold values in line with those previously reported by Scandinavian Highlands.

The Company is focussing its exploration efforts on the Rombak Tectonic Window, in the north of the country, on its Gautelis and Varden projects, where gold and base metal mineralisation has been confirmed in drill holes.

Erris Resources hereby surrenders the exploration permits Mauken 1 to 3.



Aiden Lavelle P.Geol

Chief Operating Officer



Emer Blackwell P.Geol

Geologist

## 7 REFERENCES

Bjerkgård, T., Slagstad, T., Henderson, I., Sandstad, J.S., Schönenberger, J. 2015. Geology and gold mineralisation in the Mauken Precambrian basement window, Målselv, Troms, northern Norway. *Norwegian Journal of Geology* Vol 95 Nr. 3–4, 423 - 444.

Scandinavian Highlands, 2011. Gold exploration within the Mauken Greenstone Belt. Online presentation.

Vognsen, M. 2009. The Mauken gold project, Northern Norway. Newly discovered gold deposit, situated in a Paleoproterozoic greenstone belt. Scandinavian Highlands.

## APPENDIX 1

Lithologies shown in Figure 2.

<b>LØMASSER</b>	
1	Morene, grus, sand, leir, etc.
<b>ØVERSTE DEKKESERIE; OMDANNEDE BERGARTER FRA SILURISK TID OG ELDRE, SKJØVET PÅ Plass I SILURTIDEN UNDER DEN Kaledonske Fjellkjededannelsen</b>	
<b>TROMSØDEKKET</b>	
Omdannede dypbergarter fra silurisk tid og/eller eldre	
16	Granitt
Tromsdalstindgruppen, omdannede sedimentære og vulkanske bergarter fra silurisk tid og/eller eldre	
23	Granat-muskovittskifer og -gneis, med øye- og slirestruktur, distenførende
<b>LYNGSFJELDEKKET</b>	
Omdannede sedimentære og vulkanske bergarter	
BALSFJORDGRUPPEN, OMDANNEDE BERGARTER FRA ORDOVICISK OG SILURISK TID	
39	Granat-klorittglimmerskifer og -fyllitt i nordøst (Svensbyformasjonen), med gradvis økende omdannelsesgrad mot sydvest til distenforende granat-muskovittskifer syd for Malangen
40	Kvartsitt
42	Granat-kalkglimmerskifer
43	Konglomerat med boller av dolomitt (diamiktitt)
44	Klorittskifer med grønnsteins-, kalksteins- og konglomeratlag
45	Kalkspatmarmor, grafittførende, båndet, stedvis dolomittisk, og stedvis med grønnsteinslag (Kjerstifjellformasjonen)
46	Kalkglimmerskifer og kalkfyllitt, klorittrik, grafittførende, stedvis med konglomerat med boller av ulike bergarter, stedvis marmorlag (Lakselvdalsformasjonen, Kjoselvformasjonen)
47	Konglomerat med boller vesentlig av kvartsitt og marmor, men også av omdannede størkningsbergarter (Nordhaugformasjonen, Ørntuvformasjonen, Jægervassformasjonen)
48	Kvartsglimmerskifer, klorittrik, stedvis karbonatholdig, i vekslning med konglomerat med boller av ulike bergarter (Vartindformasjonen), stedvis med konglomerat
LYNGSGABBROEN, FRISKE OG OMDANNEDE STØRKNINGSBERGARTER FRA TIDLIGORDOVICISK TID	
49	Gabbro, med primær lagning og med gjennomskjærende tonalitter
50	Peridotitt, stedvis pyroksenitt
KJOSGRØNNSTEINEN, OMDANNEDE OVERFLATEBERGARTER OG STEDVIS OMDANNEDE STØRKNINGSBERGARTER FRA TIDLIGORDOVICISK TID	
52	Hornblendeskifer, gabbro og amfibolitt gjennomsett av tonalitt
<b>ØVRE DEKKESERIE, REISADEKKEKOMPLEKSET; OMDANNEDE BERGARTER FRA TIDLIGORDOVICISK TID OG ELDRE, ANTATT SKJØVET PÅ Plass I SILURTIDEN UNDER DEN Kaledonske Fjellkjededannelsen</b>	
<b>HEIDDEKKE, HØYGRADSOMDANNEDE BERGARTER (OMDANNELSESALDER 492 ± 5 MILLIONER ÅR)</b>	

<b>Omdannede dypbergarter</b>	
54	Dioritt
55	Gabbro
56	Sagvanditt
<b>Omdannede sedimentære bergarter</b>	
58	Kalkglimmergneis
59	Granat-kvartsglimmergneis, distenførende, blastomylonittisk, med marmor- og amfibolittlag og med gabbro- og sagvandittlinser
<b>KÅFIJORDDEKKET</b>	
<b>Omdannede sedimentære og vulkanske bergarter antatt fra ordovicisk tid</b>	
61	Granat-kvartsglimmerskifer, stedvis forgneiset, ditte- og staurolittførende og med amfibolittlag
<b>TAMOKDALSDÉKKET</b>	
<b>Omdannede dypbergarter antatt fra ordovicisk tid</b>	
63	Granitt og pegmatitt
<b>Omdannede sedimentære og vulkanske bergarter antatt fra ordovicisk tid</b>	
64	Granatglimmerskifer med lag av feltspatførende, rusten kvartsitt, kalkspatmarmor og amfibolitt, stedvis med gneislag og pegmatitt
65	Kalkspatmarmor med lag av feltspatførende, rusten kvartsitt og granat-muskovittskifer, stedvis med amfibolittlag og pegmatitt
66	Granat-kalkglimmerskifer, rik på lag av feltspatførende rusten kvartsitt, kalkspatmarmor, amfibolitt, gneis og konglomerat med kalkboller, stedvis med pegmatitt
67	Kvarts- og feltspatirik glimmerskifer, i veksling med feltspatførende, rusten kvartsitt og glimmerskifer, stedvis med gjennomsettende diabasganger, vanligvis deformert til amfibolittskifer
68	Hornblendeskifer, antatt omdannet vulkansk bergart
<b>UNDRE DEKKESERIE, MÅLSELVDEKKEKOMPLEKSET; BÅDE PREKAMBRISKE GRUNNFJELLSBERGARTER OG BERGARTER FRA SENRIFEISK TIL TIDLIGKAMBRISK TID, KORTSKJØVNE OG TEKTONISK Blandet MED BERGARTER FRA MIDTRE DEKKESERIE UNDER DEN KALÉDONSKÉ FJELLKJEDEDANNÉLSEN</b>	
73	Mylonittisk skifer, opprinnelig meta-arkose tilhørende midtre dekkeserie, stedvis med bruddstykker av bergarter tilhørende undre dekkeserie
74	Mylonittisk skifer, hovedsakelig kvartslinserik biotitt-klorittskifer med bruddstykker av bergarter tilhørende midtre og undre dekkeserie
75	Mylonittisk gneis, hovedsakelig granodiorittiske grunnfjellsbergarter
76	Hornblendeskifer og amfibolitt, antatt grunnfjellsbergarter
77	Kvartsitt, tilhørende undre dekkeserie, antatt fra senrifesik tid
78	Dolomitt, tilhørende undre dekkeserie, antatt fra senrifeisk tid
<b>STEDEGNE BERGARTER FRA SENVÉDISK TIL TIDLIGKAMBRISK TID</b>	
<b>Dividalsgruppen, Sedimentære Bergarter</b>	
79	Leirskifer
<b>GANG- OG DYPBERGARTER FRE TIDLIGPROTEROZOISK TID, STEDVIS OMDANNET</b>	
81	Granitt, 1706 ± 15 og 1768 ± 49 millioner år
<b>OMDANNÉDE OVERFLATEBERGARTER FRA ARKEISK TID OG / ELLER TIDLIGPROTEROZOISK TID</b>	
105	Marmor
107	Hornblendeskifer og amfibolitt (antatt omdannet basalt og tuff), gabbroid til kvartsdiorittisk gneis