Bergvesenet

Postboks 3021, 7002 Trondheim

Rapportarkivet

Bergvesenet rapport nr	Intern Journal nr	Internt arkiv nr	Rapport lokalisering	Gradering
BV 1972			Trondheim	
Kommer fra ..arkiv	Ekstern rapport nr LV 2	Oversendt fra	Fortrolig pga	Fortrolig fra dato:

Tittel

Teh geology of the Maliseter area

Forfatter	Dato	Bedrift
Bollingmo, Åse	11.12 1981	Orkla Industrier A/S

Kommune	Fylke	Bergdistrikt	1: 50 000 kartblad	1: 250 000 kartblad
Meldal	Sør-Trøndelag	Trondheimske	15213	

Fagområde	Dokument type	Forekomster
Geologi		Maliseter
Råstofftype	**Emneord**	
Malm/metall		

Sammendrag

ORKLA INDUSTRIER A.S
MINING SECTION, EXPLORATION

GULF - ORKLA

LØKKEN VENTURE

REPORT NO.: L.V.2 DATE: 11.12.1981
TITLE: The geology of the Maliseter area

ORKLA INDUSTRIER A.S.

MINING SECTION, EXPLORATION

Report no: L.V.(Løkken Venture)2	Date: 11.12.1981
Title: The geology of the Maliseterarea	
Prepared by: Åse Bollingmo	Areas name: Maliseter area
Map no., name: 15213 Løkken	Coordinates (UTM): NW-corner: 275026
Field work period(s): 30.6 - 15.7, 1981	Pages: 5 Map enclosures: 4

Summary (purpose, execution, results):

A system of turam anomalies was to be investigated. VLF- and magnetometre measurements showed that the anomalies were caused by lenses/layers of black chert and jasper. For this project, the area does not seem interesting regarding to an ore discovery. No further investigations are recommended.

Key words: Geological mapping, VLF, magnetometre

Project initiated (date): 30.6.1981	Report finished (date): 11.12.1981

CONTENT:

Enclosures:
1. Map 1, Geographical site of the Maliseter area, scale 1:50.000
2. Map 2, Geological map, scale 1:5000
3. VLF-curves, imaginary and dip
4. Magnetometer curves

1. Introduction

The Maliseter area covers 1200 x 1500 m^2 between the two lakes Malisetertjønna and Hoslynga (Encl. 1).

A system of turm anomalies from the 1950's had never been investigated. Last summer this was done by means of VLF, magnetometre and geological mapping.

2. Geology

In the area you find greenstones and metagabbro of the Støren group (Encl. 2). To the north these have a border to green sediments of the younger, lower Hovin group. The border is partly marked by a limestone horizon.

The greenstones are partly pillowed, partly massive. At one pillow lava locality it is possible to see the way up of the layernig. In this case it is inverted.

The gabrro is partly sausurized.

In the northern part of the area, when approaching the lower Hovin group, the rocks are heavily tectonised. The schistority strikes E-W and falls vertically.

The greenstones contain several lenses/layers of jasper and black chert concordant to the schistosity. The black chert has a high magnetite content. The jasper is usually laminated with magnetite.

The lenses/layers seem to have a width of 0.5-5 m and a length of 20-200 m. Sometimes jasper and chert occur more as thin (cm) laminae in the greenstones.

3. Discussion of the VLF- and magnetometre anomalies (KBC, ÅB)

Generally both the magnetometre and VLF-anomalies interfere with the turam conductors.

Besides, there are several other VLF- and magnetometre anomalies. These might be casued by swamps or conductors hidden by the plentiful overburden. At any rate there is no obvious sign of an economical ore.

The following table gives a general view of the VLF-conductors, dip, depth and possible explanation for them:

Data

* Profil direction: N-5°
* Profil intervals: 100 metres
* Measurements intervals: 25 metres
* VLF-station: NAA
* Measurement area: 0.4 sq km

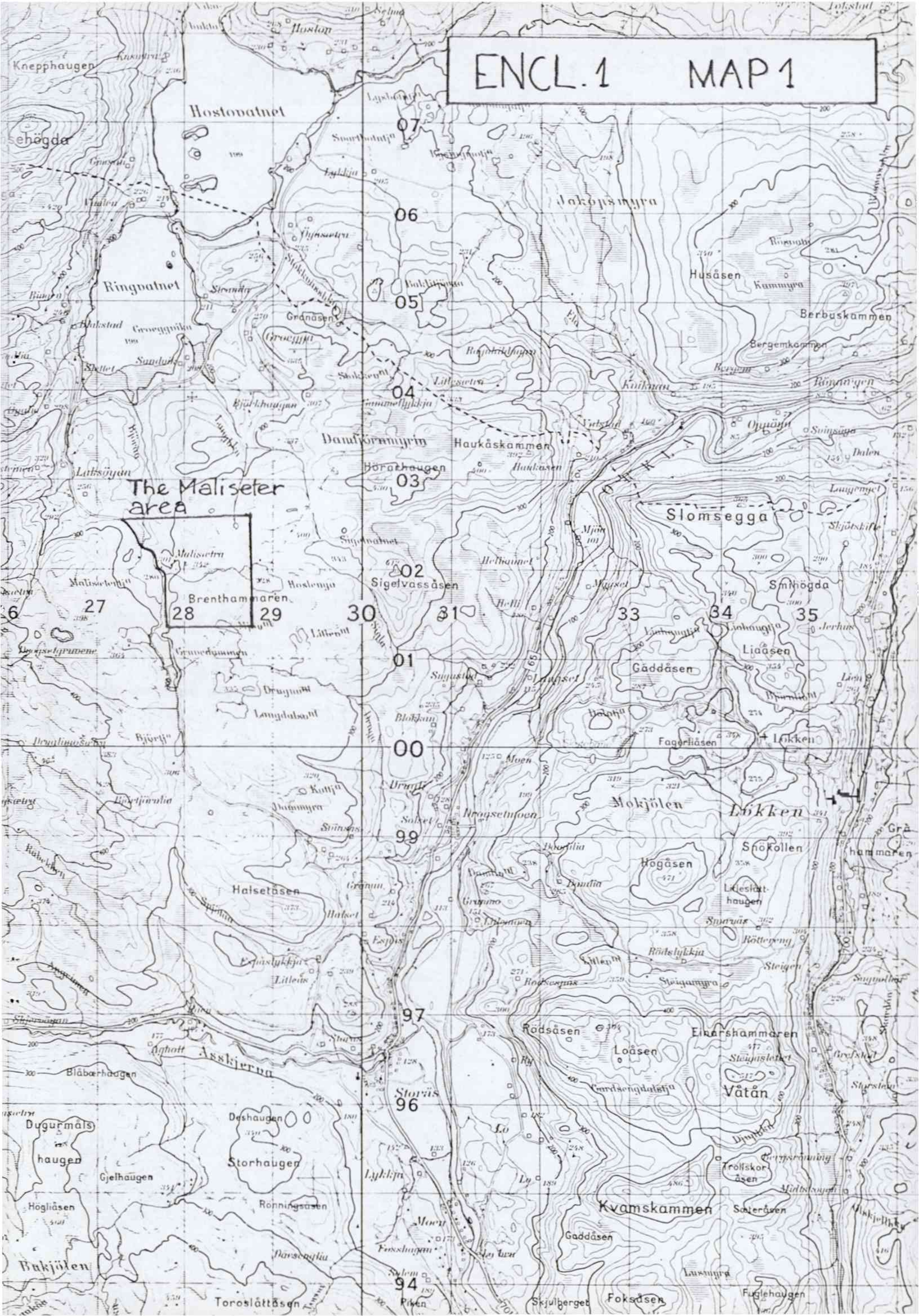
Profile	Locality	Dip	Depth	Possible explanation	Remarks
700 V	100 N	steep 70-90°	uncertain		Interference with turam
	150 N	uncertain	"	swamp	" " "
600 V	50 N	steep	narrow	chert	" " "
	125 N	"	"	"	" " "
	175 N	"	"	"	" " "
	several			swamps	
500 V	100 N	steep		chert	
	175 N	"		"	weak
	225 N	uncertain			
	300 N	steep			
	375 N	"			
400 V	250 N	very steep		swamp	
	325 N	" "		"	
	450 N	" "		jasper	
200 V	125 N	steep		uncertain	
	300 N	"		jasper	
0 V				swamps	

4. Conclusion

The turam anomalies were caused by lenses/layers of jasper and black chert. These were also detected by the VLF and the magnetometer.

Besides, the VLF and the magnetometer gave several other anomalies. Most probable the reason is swamps, that covers a lot of the area.

Further investigations are not recommended, because the area at this point of time seems uninteresting regarding to an ore discovery.



ENCL. 1 MAP 1
The Maliseter area
Knepphaugen
Hostovatnet
Ringvatnet
Grønåsen
Jakopsmyra
Husåsen
Berbuskammen
Bergemkammen
Haukåskammen
Hörachaugen
Slomsegga
Sigelvassåsen
Brenthammaren
Smihögda
Liaåsen
Gäddåsen
Fagerliåsen
Løkken
Mokjölen
Snokollen
Högåsen
Litleslåtthaugen
Halsetåsen
Rødsåsen
Einarshammaren
Loåsen
Våtån
Blåbærhaugen
Dugurmålshaugen
Deshaugen
Storhaugen
Gjelhaugen
Høgliåsen
Rønningsåsen
Trollskoråsen
Kvamskammen
Soteråsen
Gaddåsen
Toroslåttåsen
Skjulberget
Foksåsen
Fuglehaugen
Bakjölen
Gråhammaren
07
06
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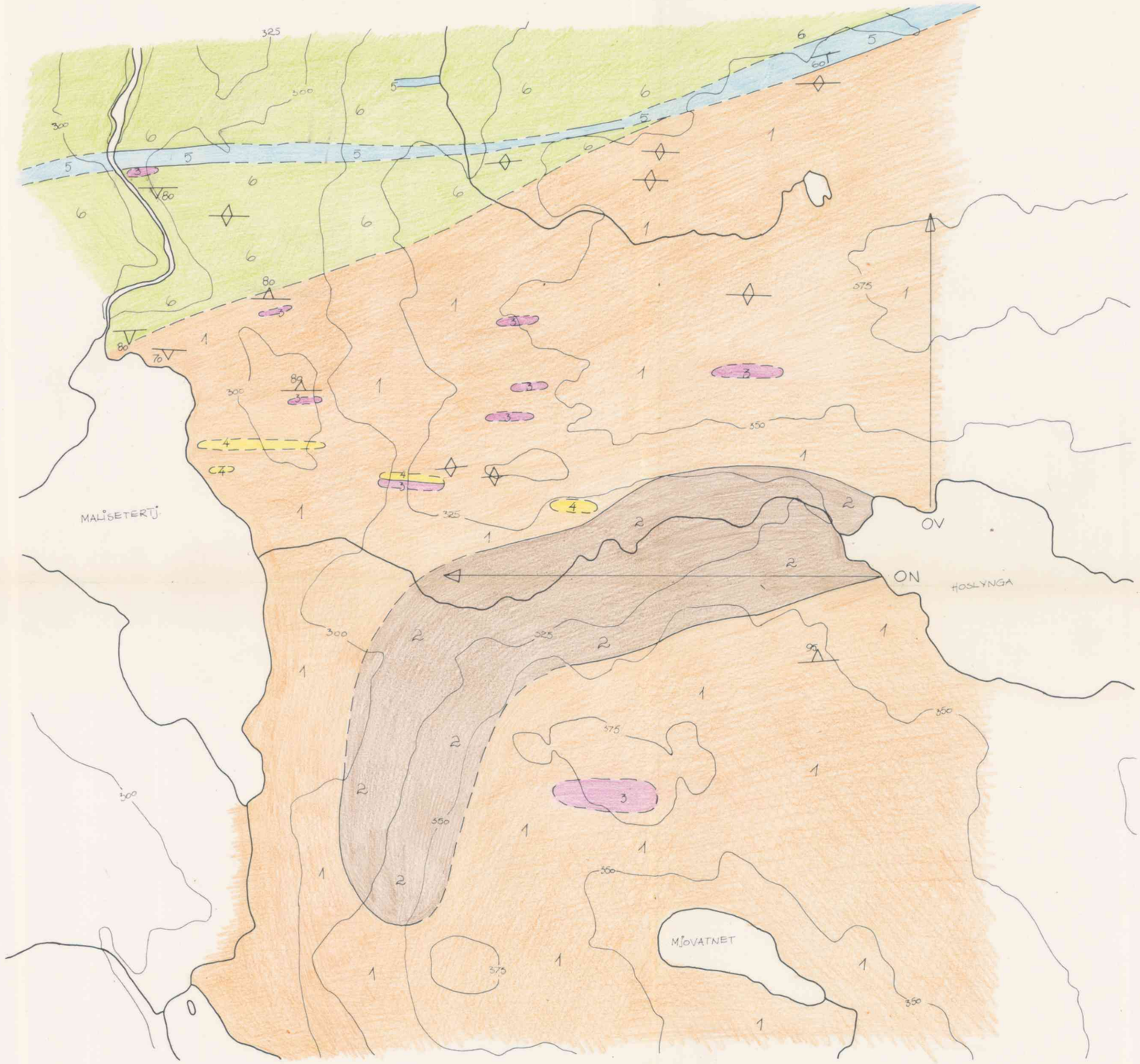
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE MALISETER AREA

Scale: 1:5000

Contour interval: 25m



LEGEND

Støren group

1 Finegrained greenstone/pillowlava

2 Metagabbro

3 Jasper

4 Black chert

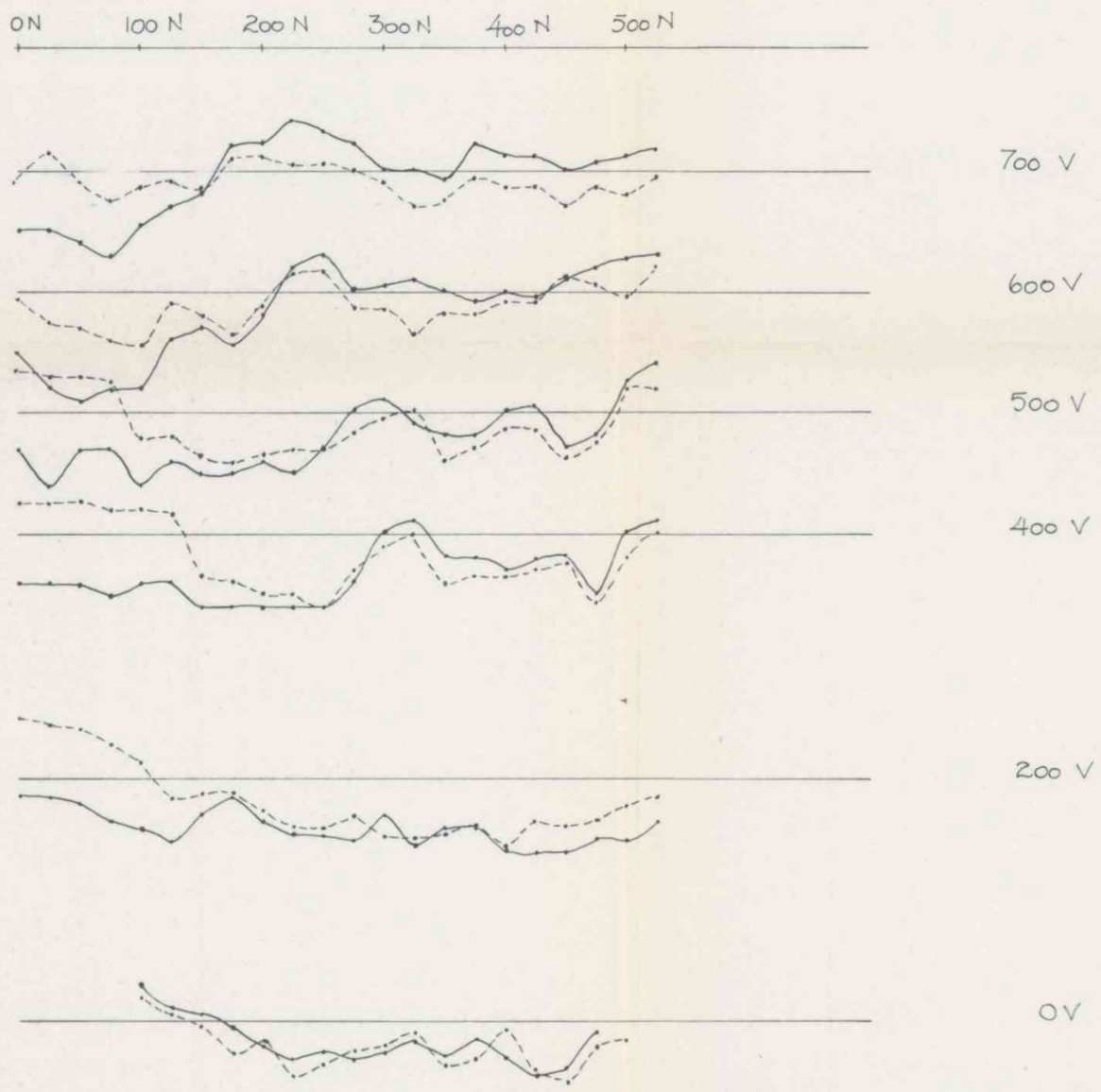
Lower Hovin group

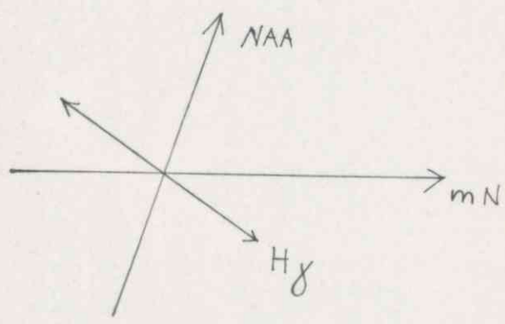
5 Limestone

6 Green sediments

Strike and dip, schistosity

Lithological boundary





MALISETRA
VLF - anomali map (instr. Paulsen)
Dip angle
Imaginære component ····· Station NAA

Scale: 1:5000

Draw: K.L
Trac: AM
GGr. KBC

No: Gf I A4

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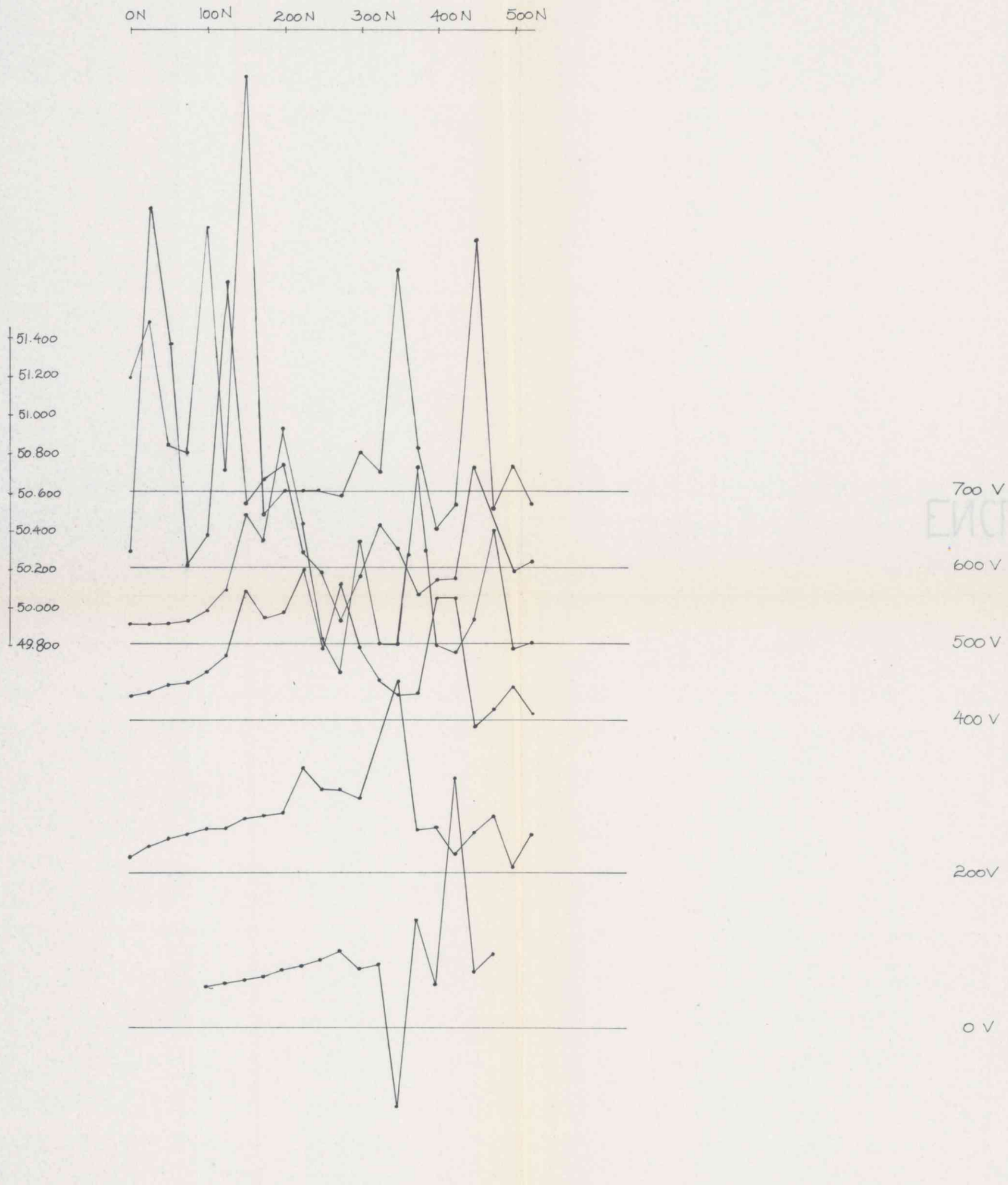

MALISETRA Total magnetic field map	Scale: 1 : 5000	Draw:	KL
		Trac :	AM
			GGr. KBC
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