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Forfatter ROBERTS G. TAYLOR M.		Dato 	Bedrift Sulitjelma Gruber A/S	
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Råstofftype	Emneord			
Sammendrag Rapport fra arbeide i Beiarn. Skildring av geologien i Tellingen, sør for Tollådal. Dette området består av gabbro -intrusjoner og er undersøkt med tanke på nikkel. Tidligere undersøkelser har gitt anomalier på nikkel og kopper. En del analyseresultat og skildringer av tynnslip. Tre profiler målt med magnetometer. Analyse. Mikroskopi.				

553.240.002

Uttalelse og bearbeiding av Styles.

- a. Geofysikk Berar, tolkningsbemerkingar
- b. Tellingar gabbro, kartkommentarar
beskrivelse av klip. på Roberts & Taylor
- c. Analyseresultat på eget arb.

TELLINGEN 1974

Gareth Roberts

Michael R. Taylor

1. Introduction
2. Petrology
 - 2.1 The Main Gabbro
 - 2.2 The Olivine Dolerites
 - 2.3 The Rusty Intrusions
 - 2.4 The Basic Dykes
 - 2.5 The Quartz Pegmatites
 - 2.6 The Gabbro Boundary
3. Structure
4. Mineralogy
5. Other Comments

Inclusions :-

- 1 Structure Map with 3 cross sections
- 2 Marked air photographs of Tellingén.
- 3 Notebook

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Tellingén mountain consists of a gabbroic intrusion covering a total of 2 sq.km of the hills to the south of Tollådal in Beiarn. The surrounding rocks are the schists of the "Beiarn Nappe". Within the Tollådal district are a number of other basic intrusions. This area was the subject of a comprehensive geochemical project and the results showed that the Tellingén streams contained anomalously high amounts of nickel and copper. The purpose of this work was to explain these results.

1.2. Topography

Because of the contrast in rock strength between the gabbro of Tellingén and the surrounding schist, the area now forms a high (1243 m) feature standing above the surrounding plateau (600 m).

On the north-east side of the mountain is an almost vertical cliff nearly 200 m. high. At the top of this cliff is a ridge 1 km. long which curves

around to produce a deep north-west facing corrie. ~~The highest part of~~ The highest part of Tellingén is found on the south-west part of this corrie. Beyond this the ground falls away less steeply to produce a long, north-west trending spur. The south east perimeter of Tellingén is circular with steep scree slopes falling away from the summit. The north-west perimeter is cut by many streams and their sharp valleys. The gradients are steeper here.

Tellingén is almost devoid of vegetation apart from scarce mosses and lichen. Around the base of the mountain grows heather and coarse grasses which give way downhill to dwarf birch, birch forest and pine forest.

2 PETROLOGY

2.1. The Main Gabbro

The majority (95%) of the intrusives of Tellingén are coarse plagioclase rich gabbros and are grouped here as the main gabbro. The rocks are weakly layered and belong to the same intrusive episode. This layering is difficult to see in hand specimens and outcrops, and is best seen from a distance in which case it is seen as a prominent planar feature. This layering is not associated with great changes in the composition of the gabbro. The changes which were seen are noted below.

The lowest parts of the gabbro are found at the northern extremity of the intrusion (Locations 18, 21). Here, because of the proximity to the margin, the rocks are finer grained than higher up, although still coarse. An average grain size would be about 3mm. The gabbro is dark in colour and contains plagioclase, pyroxenes, olivine and

ilmenite. The plagioclase is purple and makes up about half of the rock or more. The pyroxene is black in colour and partly altered to amphibole. Olivine makes up only about 10% or less of these rocks and is recognised by reddish-brown weathering. The rocks at this horizon contain a large (10-15%) proportion of oxides, most of which is probably ilmenite.

Some patches of gabbro in this area contain large pyroxenes which must have a cumulate origin. At one location (22) a fresh rock specimen was collected which contained small amounts of ~~pyrrhotite~~ pyrrhotite and possibly chalcopyrite. A large crystal of chalcopyrite was found at location 23 but was associated with late fracturing and remobilisation and was not part of the original gabbro. Purple-brown orthopyroxenes and small ~~amount~~ amounts of galena could also be found in these lower gabbros.

Close to the margin the gabbro is finer grained and contains many small red garnets, indicating some mixing with the surrounding schists.

Above this zone and about 50 metres above the level of location 23 is a coarse, olivine rich cumulate. The rock contains large (5mm+) green yellow olivines with visible replacement rims. The content of sulphides and oxides in rock was low. The olivine rich horizon was a few metres thick and could be followed as far as location 25.

The rock type found above the olivine rich horizon was consistently found to be a coarse plagioclase rich gabbro which was ~~thoroughly~~ thoroughly weathered and very crumbly. This rock type, with large, euhedral, purple plagioclase crystals surrounded by ophitic pyroxenes, is the characteristic rock type of the northern slopes. The presence of olivine is only indicated by possible patches of chlorite and a brown mineral (iddingsite?). Occasionally sulphide crystals can be seen (Loc. 40) but these are very rare and generally the rocks have a low content of ore minerals. Some of the pyroxene ~~are~~ are probably orthopyroxenes. They have an

6 orthorhombic habit and are brown or purple in colour.

The latter rock type is found almost everywhere on Tellingén and there is very little noticeable chemical variation. To the west, where a large part of the gabbro has been displaced by a fault, the variation seen at the north side is seen again (33a, 33b, 35). No ilmenite rich or olivine rich layers are seen, but there is increase in grain size going up the sequence with a corresponding increase in the olivine content.

At the southern edge of the intrusion (47, 46) more pyroxene rich gabbro is seen. This may have been the latest stage in the cooling of the Tellingén magma or it may have been a slightly later intrusion. It is well layered but contains virtually no oxides or sulphides.

In two areas (2, 3 and 44) fine grained gabbros are found. They are closely associated with the schists and contain garnets. They may represent a chilled margin of the gabbro. Elsewhere medium to coarse grained gabbros are

found close to the margin.

2.2. ^{The} Olivine Dolerites

Found around the margin of the main gabbro are 3 areas in which extensive, finer grained rocks occur (32, 11, 26). These are not fine grained chilled margins because they contain xenoliths of the coarser main gabbro. These xenoliths are up to 0.5m in size and are best seen around 26. The dolerites themselves are light in colour and appear very fresh in contrast to the deeply weathered gabbro. The olivine occurs in small phenocrysts (1-2mm) while the rest of the rock is very ~~fine~~ fine grained. These rocks contained no visible ore minerals.

The dolerites represent magmas that were intruded after the main gabbro. They were intruded along lines of weakness around the edge of the main gabbro.

2.3. The Rusty Intrusions

Cutting ~~the~~ the main gabbro, ~~and~~ the olivine dolerites and the surrounding schists is a family of dyke-like intrusions which weather very rustily. These intrusions vary considerably in thickness from a maximum of 4 metres to nothing. Often they form satellite intrusions in the form of lenses and they were difficult to map. They have a strike approximately north-south and dip between 40° and 70° to the West. In the north east cliffs of Tellingén, 5 of these intrusions show up as rusty horizons. In the corrie at the top of Tellingén these horizons form prominent rusty patches which stand up from the more easily weathered gabbro. ~~They vary in length~~ There are 22 patches noted on Tellingén varying in length from 150m. to 2m.

In hand specimen the rock appears moderately fine grained and when fresh it has a grey blue colour. Fresh specimens other than the finer grained varieties were ^{impossible} ~~impossible~~ to take. Those examined contained olivine, pyroxene, amphibole,

felspar and chlorite but most important was the concentration of sulphides, which was high. The iron sulphide was responsible for the rusty weathering and a high ~~cup~~ copper content can be inferred from the common malachite weathering which was very noticeable at Locations 5 and 16. Detailed petrology and chemistry of this rock type can be found in the appendix.

~~The analysis 104 and 105 are from the Kelling 1001~~
(See in particular thin sections T3a, T5a, T28b and ~~also with high Cu copper and nickel concentrations which~~
analysis 16, 5, 43)
~~probably belong to these rusty intrusions~~

This rock type is the strongest weathering of any rocks found on Tellingén. It is definitely intrusive into gabbro as it shows chilling at its margin and has a completely different trend to that of the layering.

2.4. The Basic Dykes

Basic dykes (1m. to 15cm. in width) are found cutting the main gabbro and the schists. They strike between 250° - 300° and may belong to many generations of

intrusions. They have sharp contacts and are only slightly deformed, keeping constant thickness over long distances. On these grounds they are presumed younger than the rusty intrusions.

2.5. The Quartz Pegmatites

Cutting the dykes is a later series of quartz pegmatites which are found in the north east part of Tellingén. The maximum width of these pegmatites is 0.5 m. They contain large blocks of muscovite and abundant tourmaline phenocrysts up to 15 cm in length. These pegmatites have a ~~strike~~ strike of 290° .

2.6 The Gabbro Boundary

The rusty intrusions cut the boundary between the main gabbro and the surrounding schists. None of them extend more than a few metres into the schists. At one point (2), the rusty intrusion follows the boundary for a little way. These later intrusions have extended higher into the Tellingén centre than into the probably cooler schists.

The schists are mica schists with a high proportion of quartz and feldspar. Distorted quartz boudins are common and where the basic dykes cut the schists, they too are slightly boudined. Close to the gabbro the schist is hard and hornfelsed. It has an equigrained texture with little schistosity and contains many garnets. The contact zone is a few metres wide and contains evidence of many phases of intrusion as patches of gabbro are cut by other gabbro.

Neither the schist nor the hornfelsed schist contain appreciable amounts of sulphides except near the rusty intrusion where sulphides can be considered to have migrated a short distance.

3. STRUCTURE

The main gabbro forms a dome shaped intrusion.

The contact between the gabbro and the schists ~~■~~ dips $80^{\circ}-90^{\circ}$ ~~■~~ at the south east margin and 70° or less at the north-west margin. The layering in the gabbro varies slightly because of later deformation and faulting but on average the strike is 80° with a dip of 40° to the south. The lowest part of the intrusion is found around the north-west margin whilst the highest part is around the south-east margin and the summit (44) where part of the roof/wall is still present.

A series of faults affect the gabbro. They have north-west, south-east trends and downthrow to the north-east. The most westerly of these faults isolates a section of the main gabbro. This area contains none of the later intrusions other than ~~■~~ an olivine dolerite. The faults postdate the intrusion of the basic dykes.

4. MINERALISATION

This work attempts to explain the geochemical anomalies found in the stream sampling survey. The copper and nickel anomalies can be explained by a high concentration of these two elements in the rocks of the rusty intrusions. The main gabbro does not generally contain visible sulphides but it is so deeply weathered that the true amount is difficult to determine. No other of the rock types of Tellingan contain large amounts of sulphides.

No large concentrations of ore minerals can be found relating to the layering or chemical variation in the gabbro.

The rusty intrusions can be seen as distinct, mappable bodies which are not immediately related to the rock type of the main gabbro. The sulphide content of the rusty intrusions is much higher than that of the main gabbro but the exact mineralogy and chemistry are not yet known (but see Appen Rocks collected by Kolwing 1971 of the "strongest weathering rock types" (JB1, 20/20) ~~■~~ probably belong to these rusty intrusions.

These had copper contents of 0.45% and 0.52% and ~~nickel~~ nickel contents of 0.5% and 0.8%. This compares to the average Tellingan rock contents which were 0.015% for nickel and 0.0196% for copper.

6 ~~5~~ 5. ~~FUTURE~~ FUTURE EXPLORATION

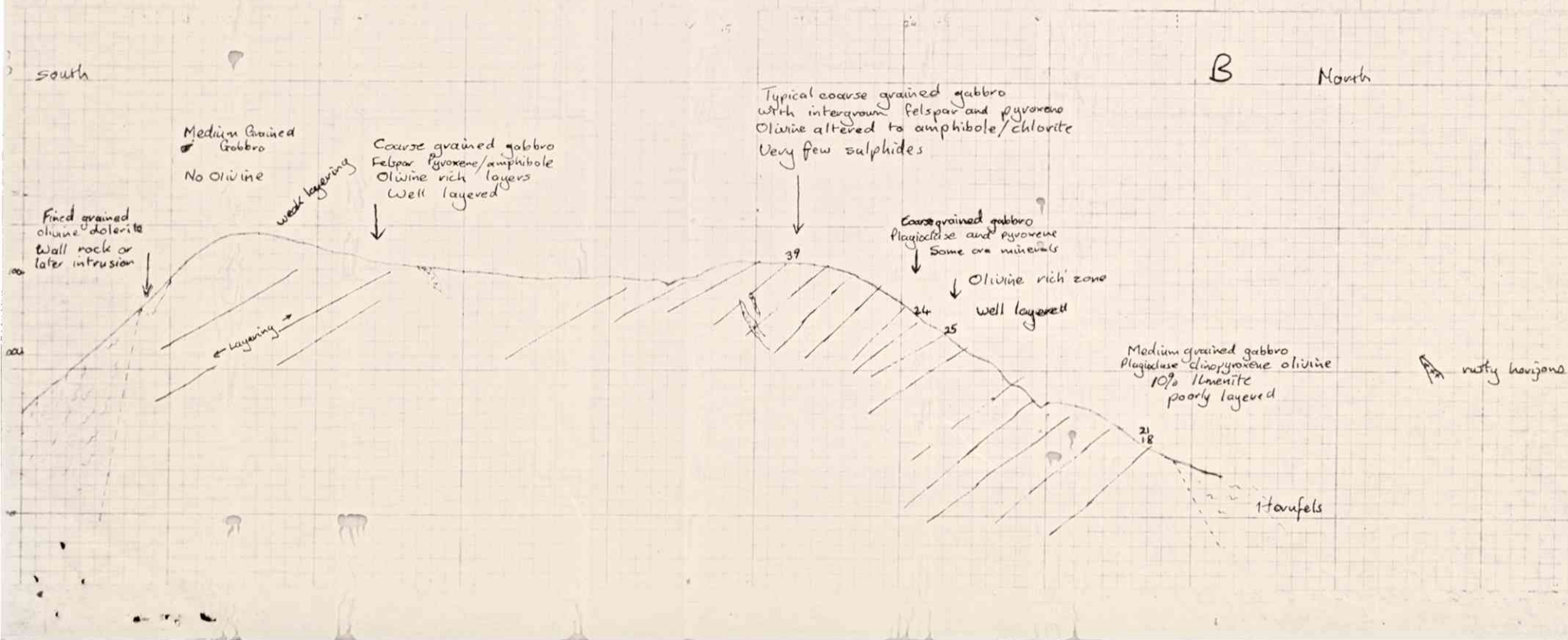
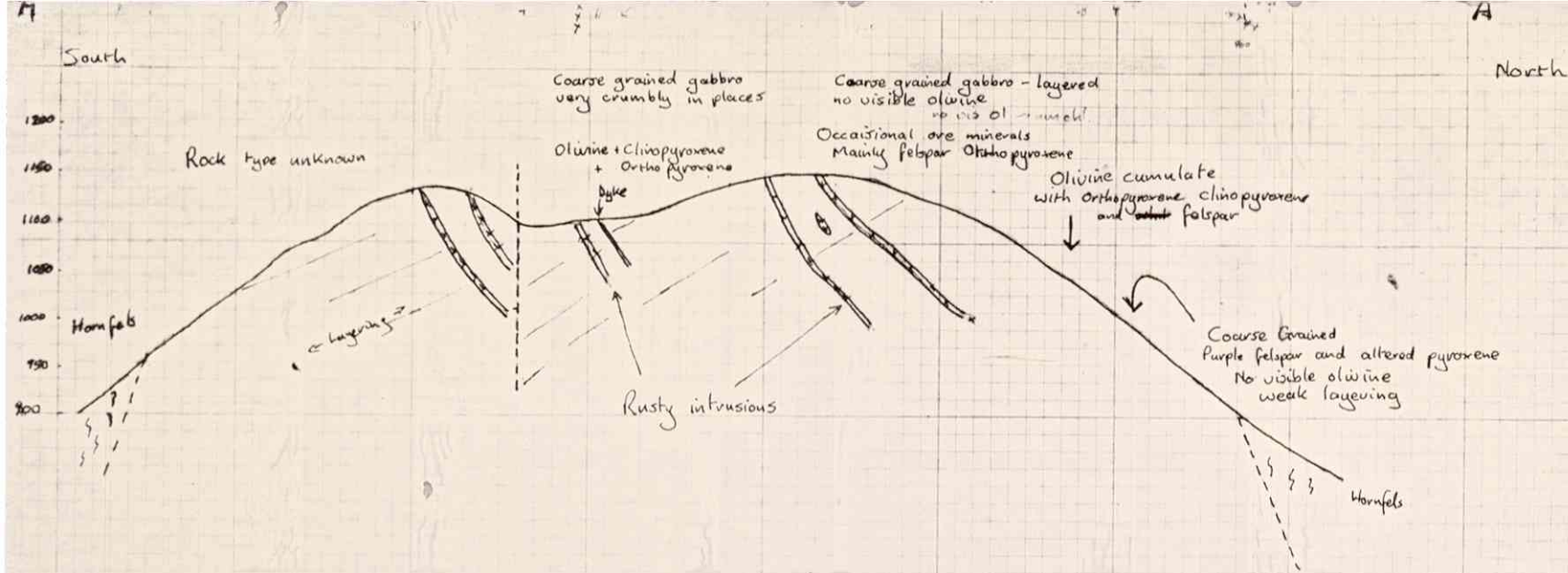
Detailed chemical analysis

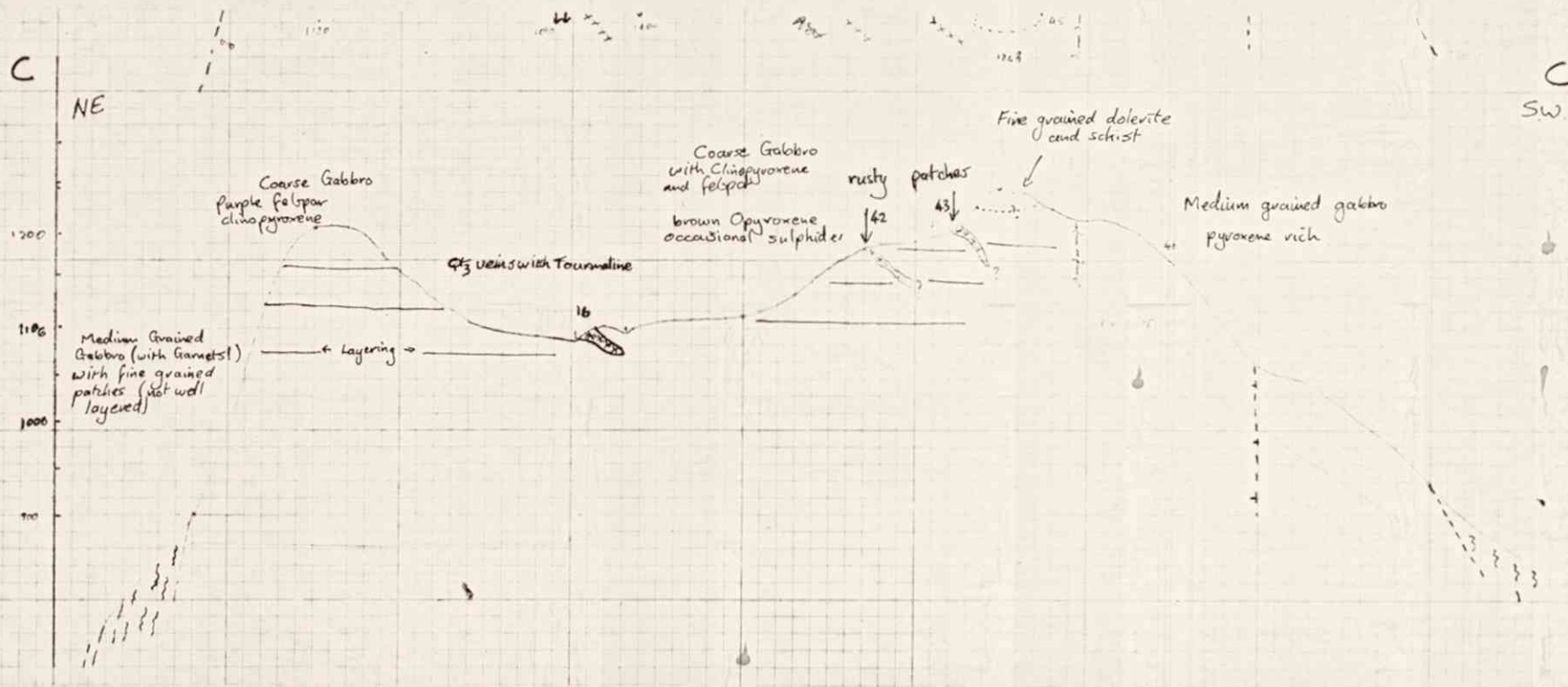
of the fresh rock of the rusty intrusions is required. Fresh rock samples can only be taken by shallow coring because of the deep weathering. If these results are encouraging, detailed mapping and geophysical surveys will be required to estimate the distribution and total volume of these ~~irregular~~ irregular rusty intrusions.

6. OTHER COMMENTS

This report was prepared before the

results of the thin sections and analysis became available. These results will make up an appendix of detailed petrology and will qualify the ~~conclusions~~ ^{conclusions} of this report. Sincere thanks for guidance and encouragement are due to T. Soylan Hansen.





SAMPLE NO

T3A

LOCATION Northern margin of gabbro.

Mode

Quartz	50%	Proportions Very difficult to estimate.
plagioclase	10%	
Alkali feldspar	5%	
Garnet	15%	
Biotite	10%	
Sillimanite	10%	
Opaque minerals.	1%	

Texture

Rock has a fairly well defined banding and a mineral alignment. The biotite is breaking down to leave aggregates of sillimanite indicating very high temperature.

Conclusion

Country rock gneiss from the thermal aureole of the gabbro.

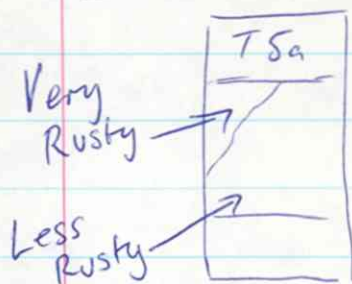
"Rusty Intrusion" TSA

Location By stream within the bowl towards the east.

Mode

Plagioclase	60%
"Mafic minerals"	40%
Olivine	5%
Clinopyroxene	7%
Orthopyroxene	2%
Opaque minerals	1%

Texture etc.



The rock shows clearly the nature of the rusty rock which is due to either iron oxide (hematite) or hydroxide (goethite, or limonite) along cracks. One corner of the slide is much more cracked and this part is also more altered.

Most of the mafic minerals are altered to aggregates of tremolite, talc and serpentine but some are present in the less rusty portion. The plagioclase is relatively fresh.

Conclusion

Hydrated olivine gabbro.

Medium grained

Location North west ridge

Mode

	Plagioclase	60%
	Clino pyroxene	15%
	Orthopyroxene	10%
Kaersutite	Amphibole	10%
	Biotite	3%
	Opaque minerals	2%

Texture

Plagioclase cumulate with intercumulus pyroxene + amphibole. Most of the amphibole is a brownish green kaersutite with abundant ilmenite inclusions (not included in the modal opaques proportion) - Some amphibole is primary + some secondary, probably a late magmatic phase. Numerous small rounded opaque minerals amongst the mafic minerals and these are probably sulphide (pyrrhotite).
No olivine present.

Conclusion

Relatively fresh two pyroxene gabbro

Medium / coarse grained

MAIN GABBRO

T24A

Location Towards the centre of the eastern part of Tellingan.

Mode

Plagioclase	70%
Orthopyroxene	15%
Clinopyroxene	10%
Amphibole	5%
Opagues	1%

Several of the pyroxenes are extensively altered to amphibole + mica. Most of the opaques are probably sulphide - small round crystals. Orthopyroxene more abundant than clinopyroxene.

Both plagioclase + pyroxenes are zoned suggesting that both have post cumulus growth. $\therefore$ plagioclase - pyroxene orthocumulate.

Conclusion

Partly altered ~~to~~ leuco gabbro/white.

Coarse grained

MAIN GABBRO

T25 A.

Location Towards the centre of the eastern part of Tellingan.

Mode

Plagioclase	70%
Olivine	25%
Clinopyroxene	1%
Orthopyroxene	1%
Leucite Amphibole	3%
Opagres	1%

Plagioclase olivine cumulate with intercumulus amphibole^(primary) + pyroxene + opaque mineral. Contrast to 24A which had no olivine + abundant pyroxene.

Slight preferred orientation of plagioclases.

Well developed coronas between olivines and plagioclases.

Only slight alteration of mafic minerals.

Conclusion

Slightly altered leucotroctolite

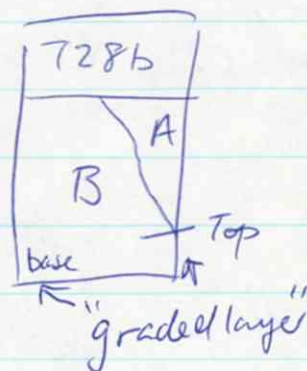
Coarse grained.

"RUSTY INTRUSION" T28b

Location North Western part of Tellingner
near margin of gabbro

Mode

Section has two distinct parts



A

Plagioclase	50%
Quartz	10%
Garnet	15% 15%
Biotite	15% 10%
Chlorite	10%
Spinel	} 1%
Staurolite	
Corundum	
Opagues	4%

B

Very difficult to give average mode

Base of layer 10-15% opaque 85% orthopyroxene

upper part
orthopyroxene 30%
plagioclase 65%
opaque 5-7%

Part B looks like a gravity graded layer with abundant ^{cumulus} orthopyroxene with intercumulus opaque mineral. (Much of the orthopyroxene is now altered, ^{at the base})

This grades upwards with decreasing orthopyroxene and opaques and increasing plagioclase.

Part A I would suggest this is a remnant of a sedimentary xenolith that is being assimilated by the gabbro. The lack of a distinct margin shows that this is obviously at quite an advanced stage.

Conclusion

Contact between ~~partly~~ partly assimilated pelitic xenolith and gabbro. The gabbro contains abundant opaque mineral and may well be the "Rusty intrusions" described in the report.

Main gabbro

T33a

Location

Western part of Tellingén.

Mode

Plagioclase	60%
Clinopyroxene	24%
Orthopyroxene	5%
Amphibole	3%
Opaque Minerals	2-3%
Olivine	5%

The rock is much finer + more even grained than the other gabbros (24+25) possibly as it is somewhat nearer to the margin.

The olivine is extensively altered + also some of the clinopyroxene is altered to amphibole.

Possibly slight layering with a more "olivine" rich layer across the middle of the section.

More opaque minerals in this section than is seen in many rocks.

Conclusion

Somewhat altered olivine-ortho pyroxene gabbro

fine grained

Location Western part of Tellingén.

Mode

Plagioclase 70-65%

Olivine 10%

Orthopyroxene 10%

Orthopyroxene 5%

amphibole 3%

opaque minerals. 1-2%

Coarse grained plagioclase-olivine cumulate
with intercumulus ~~pyroxene~~^{pyroxene} and amphibole.

Well developed coronas at olivine plagioclase
contacts.

Only slight alteration of mafic minerals

Opaque minerals largely intercumulus.

Conclusion.

Two pyroxene olivine gabbro.
Very fresh & coarse grained.

Location: Central part of eastern Tullahoma.

Mode

80%	Pegmatite
18%	Mafic alteration products
71%	Opaque
1%	Bistle

Pegmatite cumulate with some surrounding intercumulus amphibole. The bulk of the amphibole occurs in aggregates along with clasts that obviously replace an earlier mafic mineral. Very little opaque minerals.

Conclusion

Samplest altered gabbro anorthosite.

Location

Near southern margin of gabbro.

Mode

Plagioclase	70%
Clinopyroxene	16%
Orthopyroxene	5%
Olivine	5%
Opaque minerals	1%
Biotite	1%
Amphibole	2%

Coarse grained with cumulus plagioclase olivine + some pyroxene. The clinopyroxenes have either extensive post cumulus growth or are entirely post cumulus. Some amphibole looks primary though most is probably secondary.

Some olivines + pyroxenes (esp orthopyroxene) show alteration to amphibole etc.

The opaque mineral occurs as spherical bodies within the olivines + pyroxenes, probably sulphide (pyrrhotite) and as intercumulus which could be oxide, possibly ilmenite.

Conclusion

Coarse grained two pyroxene olivine gabbro somewhat altered.

7,4/2

Mode

Qtz Quartz + feldspar	35%
Hornblende	30%
Biotite	30%
Opaque min's	5%

The amphibolite shows a distinct banding into amphibole rich + biotite rich layers. The opaque mineral is noticeably more abundant in the biotite rich layers.

The opaque mineral occurs as fairly small grains arranged in layers parallel to the schistosity and banding in the amphibolite.

As the amphibolite has such a well developed metamorphic fabric it must have been emplaced early in the history of the area.

Conclusion:

Banded hornblende-biotite amphibolite.

7, 4/1

Mode

Quartz	50%	+ little feldspar.
Muscovite	25%	
Biotite	20%	
Garnet	4%	
Opaque minerals	1-2%	
Epidote	}	few grains
Tourmaline		

Medium grained garnet mic schist.

The opaque minerals are aligned as needle like crystals parallel to the schistosity. A few somewhat larger needles are cutting across the schistosity.

The tourmaline could well be remnant detrital grains and is found in pelites throughout the Berärn area.

Conclusion

Garnet mic schist.



11/9/75

Dear Herr Hansen,

The work I am doing for you is now completed and the thesis copy is ready.

Unfortunately I shall be unable to do the Cu + S analyses as the XRF is being used for Rb/Sr analyses all this month by the age group and I can get no time before I go back to England.

I should be very interested to get ^{chip's} sections of rocks T3A + T28B to make microprobe sections from. I am trying to find rocks such as these which contain both garnet + cordierite and so far have been unsuccessful. From the compositions of these minerals I can calculate the pressure at which they crystallised, which is of great academic interest to me.

I would like to make sure of when and how
I shall be paid for the work before I send
anything as I have no written contract
or anything like that. If you shall be
coming to Oslo soon maybe it can best
be done then.

Best wishes

M. T. Styles.



23/9/75

Dear Herr Hansen,

I have sent the thesis, descriptions
of thin sections, etc in a parcel. The rocks
you sent are not finished with yet but
I shall send them as soon as they are ready.
Bagge has not yet contacted me about
XRF time and as I leave on October 1st
I doubt if I will have time to do it. If
I get them done when I return to England
I shall send them to you.

I cannot find the bills etc for the thesis
copying etc as most of it was done some
time ago. I hope this will not create too
many problems. If you cannot send a
cheque to reach oslo before October 1st

could you either have it sent direct to my bank
in Oslo.

Der Norske Creditbank

Tøyen Filial

Trondheimsveien 63

Oslo 5

Account No 7068 05 06823

or directly to me in England.

7 Hollin Gardens

Far Headingley

Leeds 16

England.

I hope everything has been carried out
to your satisfaction.

Best wishes

M. T. Styles.

GEO PHYSICAL (MAGNETIC) MAP OF BEIARN.

All the anomalies on the southern part of the map (to the south of Ramskjelvatn) can be explained by the various parts of the Tollaidal intrusive complex. See map + descriptions in the thesis.

Those anomalies in the northern part are more difficult to explain.

The anomaly in the NE corner between Sildfjell and Trøbrunnfjell is probably due to numerous amphibolite rocks that occur in that area.

The anomaly to the south of this by Gaasvatn is in an area where there is rather tight folding but I have not noticed much basic rocks, this area is however badly exposed.

The anomaly to the west of this is also ~~very~~ in an area where there is little exposure and I can give no reason to explain this.

The elongate anomalies in the western part are probably due to amphibolite layers.

The small anomaly actually in Beiardal corresponds to the amphibolite layers with Sulphide seen in the quarry near

Larros. These are only a metre or so thick and I would thus think these other anomalies could be caused by fairly small amphibolite bodies. The analyses in the thesis Table 8 show that many amphibolites have 10-15 wt % total Fe and this could be why relatively small bodies cause noticeable anomalies. They are probably similar to the bodies you have looked at at Eiterfjord.

Styles

CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

ANALYTICAL METHOD: XRF + Neutron Activation

AREA COLLECTED: Tolladal Beiarh.

TRACE ELEMENTS (PARTS PER MILLION)

G ABB ROS

Horz blende Gneisses

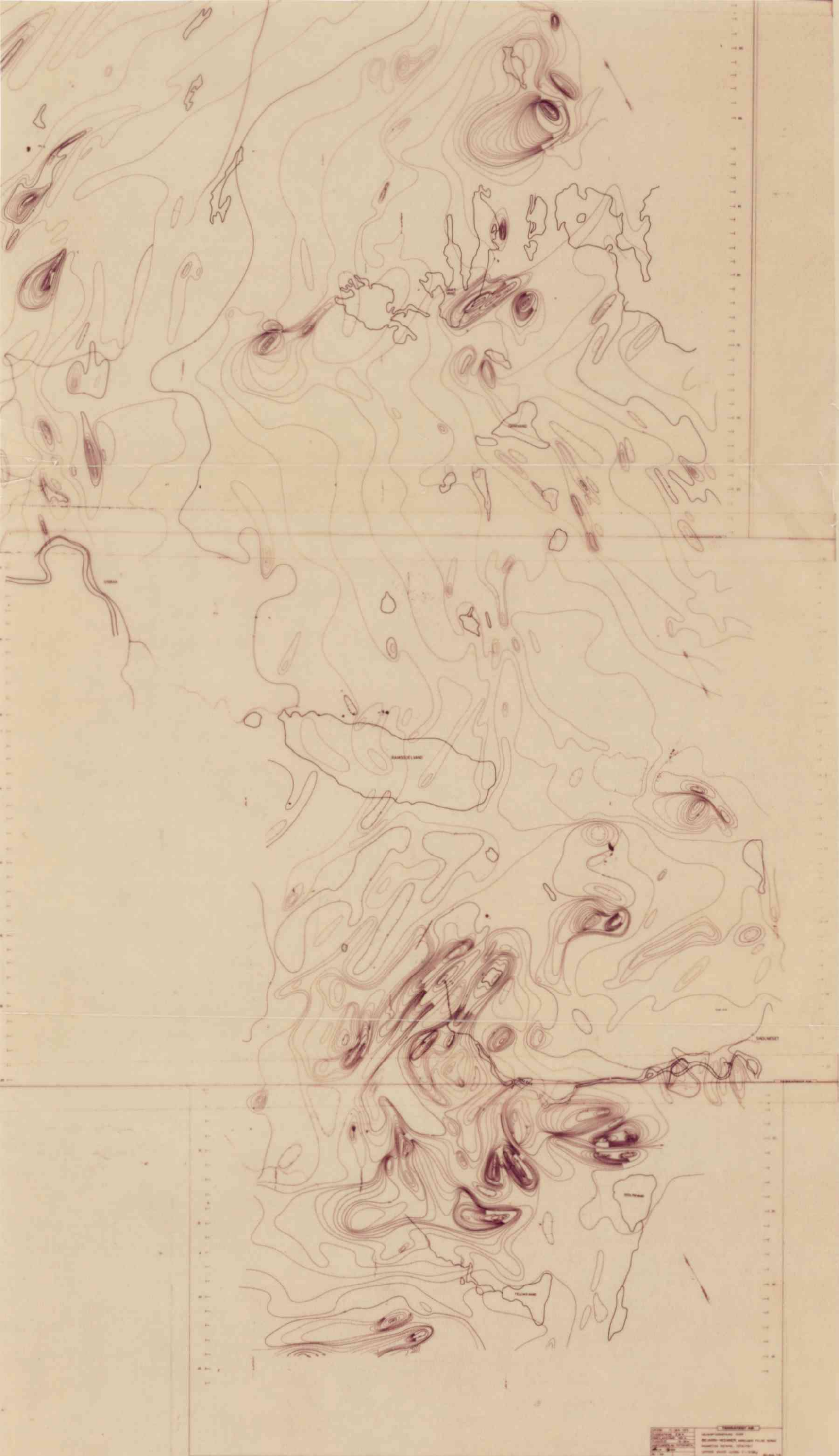
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Ni	55	40	150	95		140	45	95	130	40	60	7	140							
Co	35	60	60	75	45								43	41	45	45	50	50	45	40
Cr	40	60	40	60	5								330	165	820	55	240	2190	690	210
V														365	230	240	410	270	55	190

HORN BLENDEDITES

Ni	190	120	520	510	280	315	425	255	85	170	165	220	450
Co	30	60	110	92	87				57				
Cr	1820	1690	840	3070	2770	1345	1900	1430	2290				
V	160					350	180	380	205				
Sample	75	204	261	307	309	2	4	36	76	202	203	205	308

OLIVINE ENSTATHITE ROCKS

[illegible]



11 D.H.A.

1:11 2 1/2 ft. from top of gravel

526th Bombardment

X X
X X
X X

Dr P
Dunk's house

✓ points however

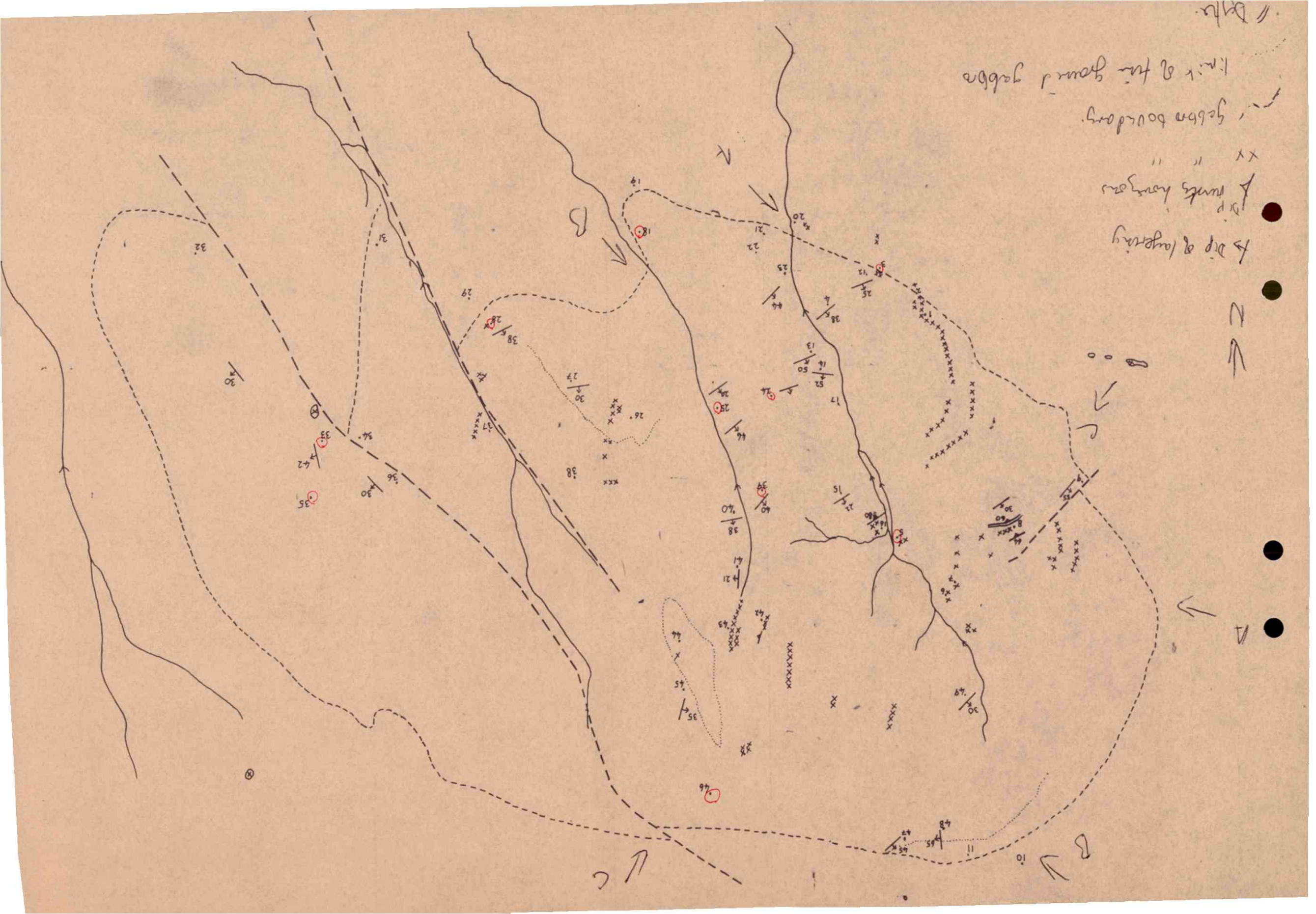
↳ Dip of layering

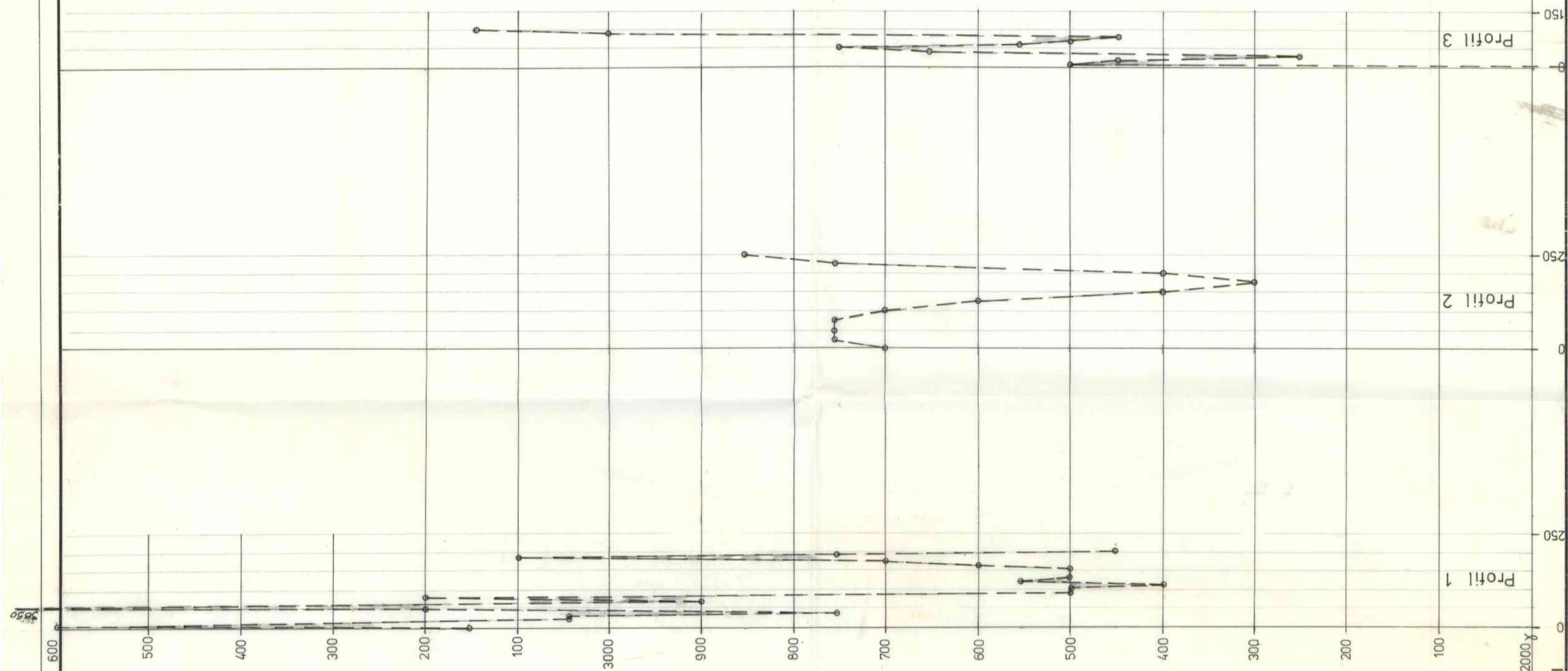
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N

11

2

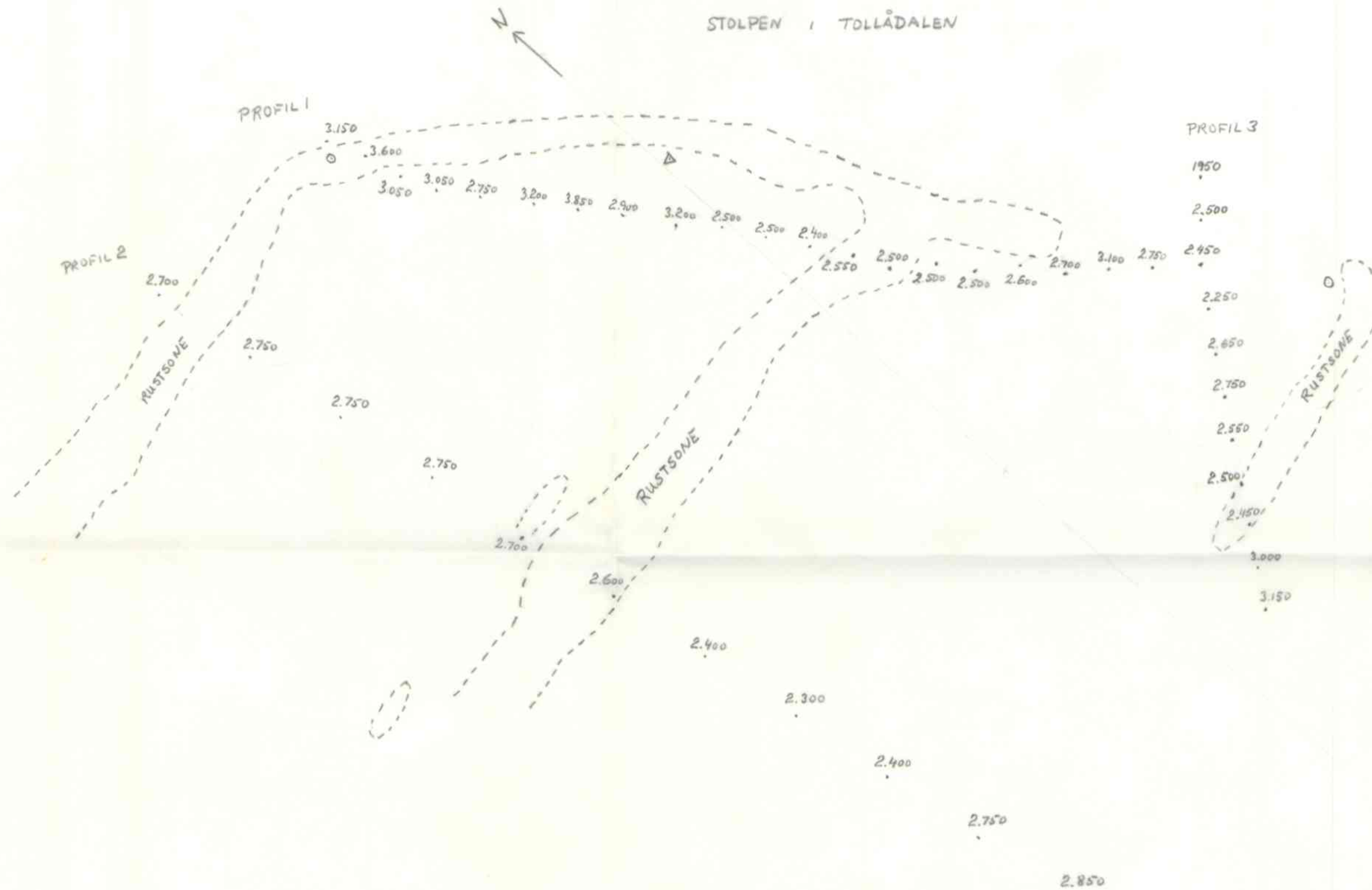
27





MAGNETOMETERMÅLINGER Stolpen i Tollådal	Målestokk	Tegn. O.V.	24.11-72
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		Kfr.	
	Erstatning for:		
A/S Sulitjelma Gruber	Erstattet av:		

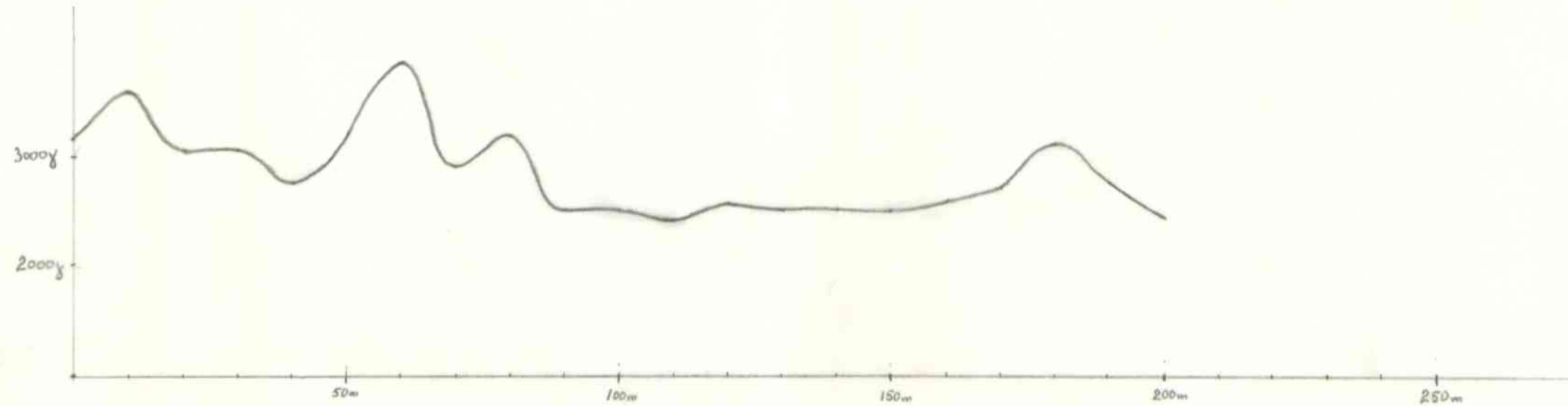
STOLPEN I TOLLÅDALEN



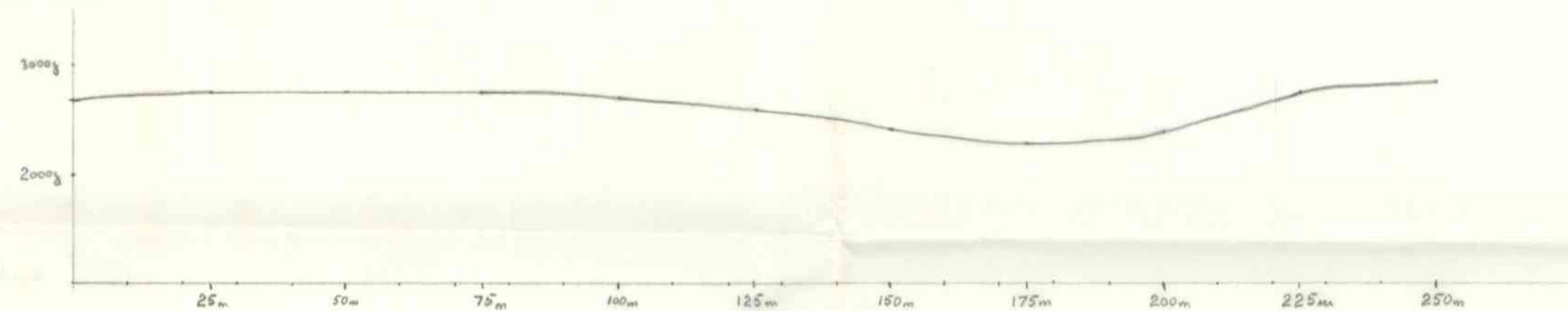
	Målestokk	Tegn.	Y68
	1:1000	Trac.	
		Kfr.	
Erstatning for:			
Erstattet av:			

STOLPEN I TOLLÅDALEN

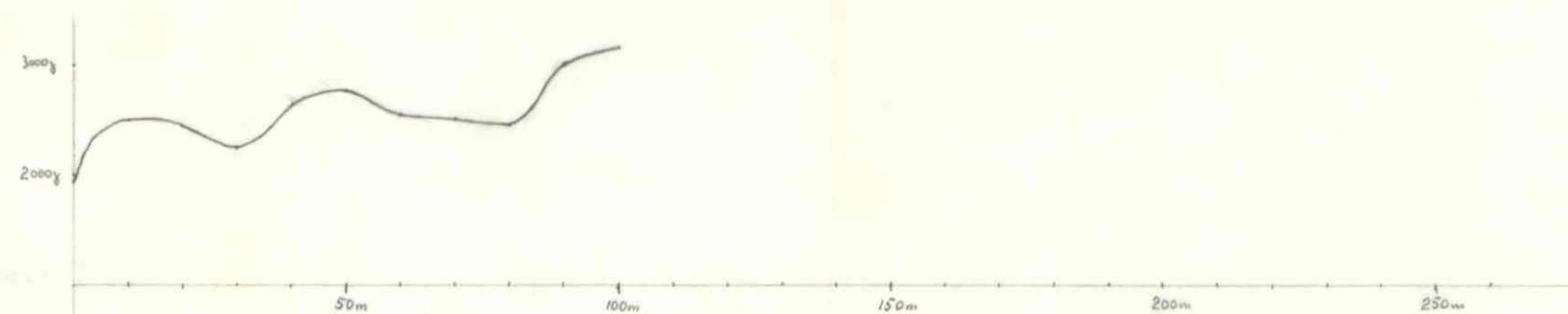
PROFIL 1



PROFIL 2



PROFIL 3



	Målestokk	Tegn.	YHS
		Trac.	
		Kfr.	
Erstatning for:			
Erstattet av:			