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Prospecting for gold within the Rombak window started in summer 1983 with a program of regional rock sampling, soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys, the works having been confined to Folldal Verk A/S - Amoco Norway Oil Company JV properties. The claims had been staked in response to a study about Au-potential in northern Norway (KRAUSE, 1982).

The 1984 field program involved follow-up work on anomalous Au-areas. Detailed geological mapping as well as soil sampling and geophysical works were concentrated around the Au-anomaly of rock sample NR-15-83 within the Gautelis south-slope area. A 3 hole diamond drilling program was conducted to an area of high anomalous gold within the Gautelis south-slope grid. The Gautelis arsenopyrite /Au prospect was tested towards depth by 3 hole of diamond drilling. Reconnaissance works affected additional land.

The gold mineralization of the Gautelis south-west slope grid was assayed containing average 0.6 oz/t Au. The diamond drilling gave evidence of anomalous Au only with drill hole GAU-84-04 which tested the area 30 m north of the gold mineralization.

The Gautelis arsenopyrite/gold occurrence has been traced out with drill hole GAU-84-03 to a depth of 35 m, the mineralized zone bearing distal vein-type arsenopyrite ore grading 1.8 ppm Au over a true thickness of 3.85 m.

The remaining Folldal Verk A/S properties at Kjørsvann and Cunojavri have been proved negative.

2 duplikat.

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SUMMARY REPORT

1984

ROMBAK PROJECT

(330 270)

FOLLDAL VERK A/S - AMOCO NORWAY OIL COMPANY J.V.

DECEMBER 1984

Prepared by:

Dr. Frank-Dieter Priesemann

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Prospecting for gold within the Rombak window ($68^{\circ}15'$ lat., $17^{\circ}45'$ long.) started in summer 1983 with a program of regional rock sampling, soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys, the works having been confined to Folldal Verk A/S - Amoco Norway Oil Company JV properties. The claims had been staked in response to a study about Au - potential in northern Norway (KRAUSE, 1982).

The Rombak window is previously known by its arsenopyrite - gold, its copper and its lead - zinc occurrences. The mineralizations are bound to precambrian - proterozoic supracrustals that consist of metasediments and metavolcanics.

The 1984 field program involved follow - up work on anomalous Au - areas. Detailed geological mapping as well as soil sampling and geophysical works were concentrated around the Au anomaly of rock sample NR-15-83 within the Gautelis south-slope area. A 3 hole diamond drilling program was conducted to an area of high anomalous gold within the Gautelis south-slope grid. The Gautelis arsenopyrite/Au prospect was tested towards depth by 3 hole of diamond drilling. Reconnaissance works affected additional land.

The gold mineralization of the Gautelis south-west slope grid was assayed containing average 0.6 oz/t Au (samples NR-15-83 and NR-129-84), the host rock being a sulphide bearing amphibolite of certainly ultrabasic composition (tremolite-, anthophyllite-rock). The mineralization is of spotty occurrence (0.3 m x 0.5 m). The diamond drilling gave evidence of anomalous Au only with drill hole GAU-84-04 which tested the area 30 m north of the gold mineralization. An average content of 2.8 ppm gold over two meter was assayed from a sulphide rich zone within a marble layer, the lithology of the mineralization being quite different to that of the gold enriched rock from the outcrop. It is un-

certain whether the two anomalies form one mineralization or not. The present state of investigation leaves a lot of questions open especially concerning type as well as size and grade of the gold mineralization. More diamond drilling has to be done in order to test the occurrence properly. It is assumed, however, based on the drilling data that there is little potential for a gold occurrence of larger tonnage within the location.

The Gautelis arsenopyrite/gold occurrence has been traced out with drill hole GAU -84-03 to a depth of 35 m, the mineralized zone bearing distal vein-type arsenopyrite ore grading 1.8 ppm Au over a true thickness of 3.85 m. Drill hole GAU-84-02 which is located 100 m north (striking length) of the arsenopyrite/Au prospect intersected marginal pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite ore at 47 m depth, the section carrying slightly anomalous Au (max. 190 ppb within 1 m samples). The drilling data give little support to a deposit of somewhat higher tonnage. The mineralization, however, is still open towards depth and should be drilled off carefully.

The remaining Folldal Verk A/S properties at Kjørisvann and Cunojavri have been proved negative, their claims should be dropped completely.

INTRODUCTION

Geological and geophysical follow up work and diamond drilling was conducted to the Rombak project area during the summer months of 1984, and has been done in response to anomalous gold isolated from rock and soil samples of the previous year survey.

The project area hosts a massive arsenopyrite-gold mineralization from which it was produced 400 mt of ore during a short mining period in the 1920s. The area is further known for copper and/or bornite occurrences and a sphalerite mineralization. A number of uranium indications have been reported.

The mineralizations are hosted by proterozoic supracrustals featuring a distinctive series of metavolcanics and metasediments of predominantly shallow to medium deep water deposition. The series is part of the granitic gneiss terrain of the Rombak window.

Besides Folldal Verk A/S - Amoco Norway Oil Company JV two other companies are involved in the Rombak area mainly prospecting for gold. ARCO Norway Minerals Inc. has concentrated its activities around the Haugfjellet. The area is centered 45 km north of the Gautelis property. Norsk Hydro A/S is holding two small claim groups within the Gautelis area of Folldal Verk A/S.

LOCATION a. ACCESS.

The Romabk project area is located in Nordland fylke, Northern Norway, centered at 68°05' N and 18°00' E (Fig. 1,2). It is situated within the Rombak - Skjomen mountain region what lies east and southeast of the town of Narvik. This region borders to the Norrbottens Län of Sweden.

The area is a typical high mountain region with variable heights from 700 m to 1800 m a.s.l.. Extensive glacial erosion is responsible for the relative soft appearance of the landscape. There exists normally a very good outcrop situation. However the flat, u-shaped valleys are often covered by glacial residues. Scattered patches of névé and huge glaciers are mostly restricted to the higher elevations. The vegetation is very scarce. It comprises gras, mosses, some kinds of berries and plants and lichen.

The project area covers a narrow seam which extends from the southeastern corner of the region (Gautelisfjell) 20 km to the north (Cunojavri). It lies very close to the Swedish border. The area comprises about 80 km².

Only the southern part of the area is easy in access. A gravel road of good standard continues from the Skjomen valley to the damning at the Gautelis lake. The northern parts can be reached on trails or by helicopter or waterplane.

The nearest supply centers are Elvegård (Skjomen valley) and Narvik (Ofotfjord), approximately 30 km and 70 km respectively.

The town of Narvik is the seat of the local government. The town is serviced by daily propeller flights from Oslo

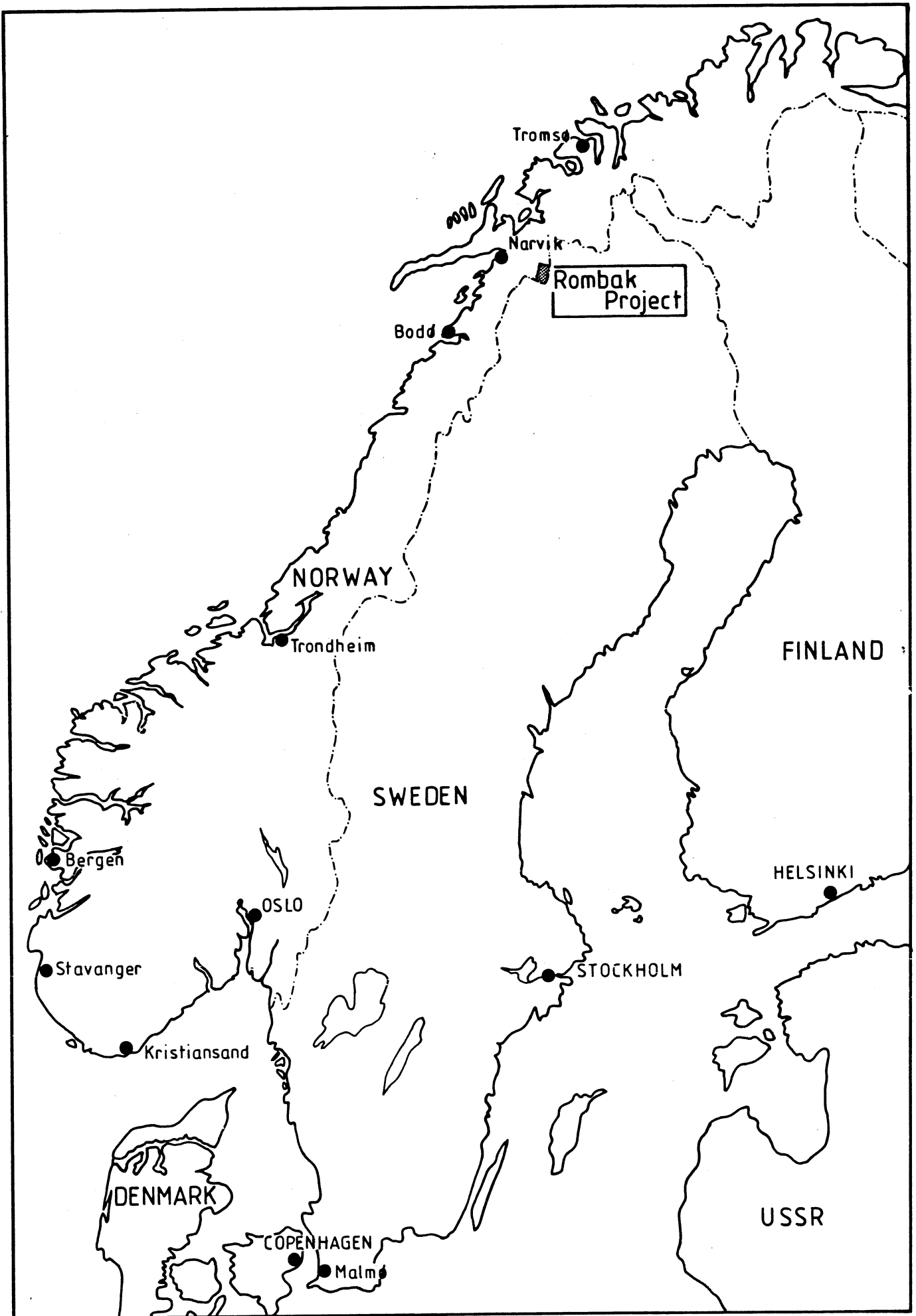


Fig. 1: Project location map, Rombak Project

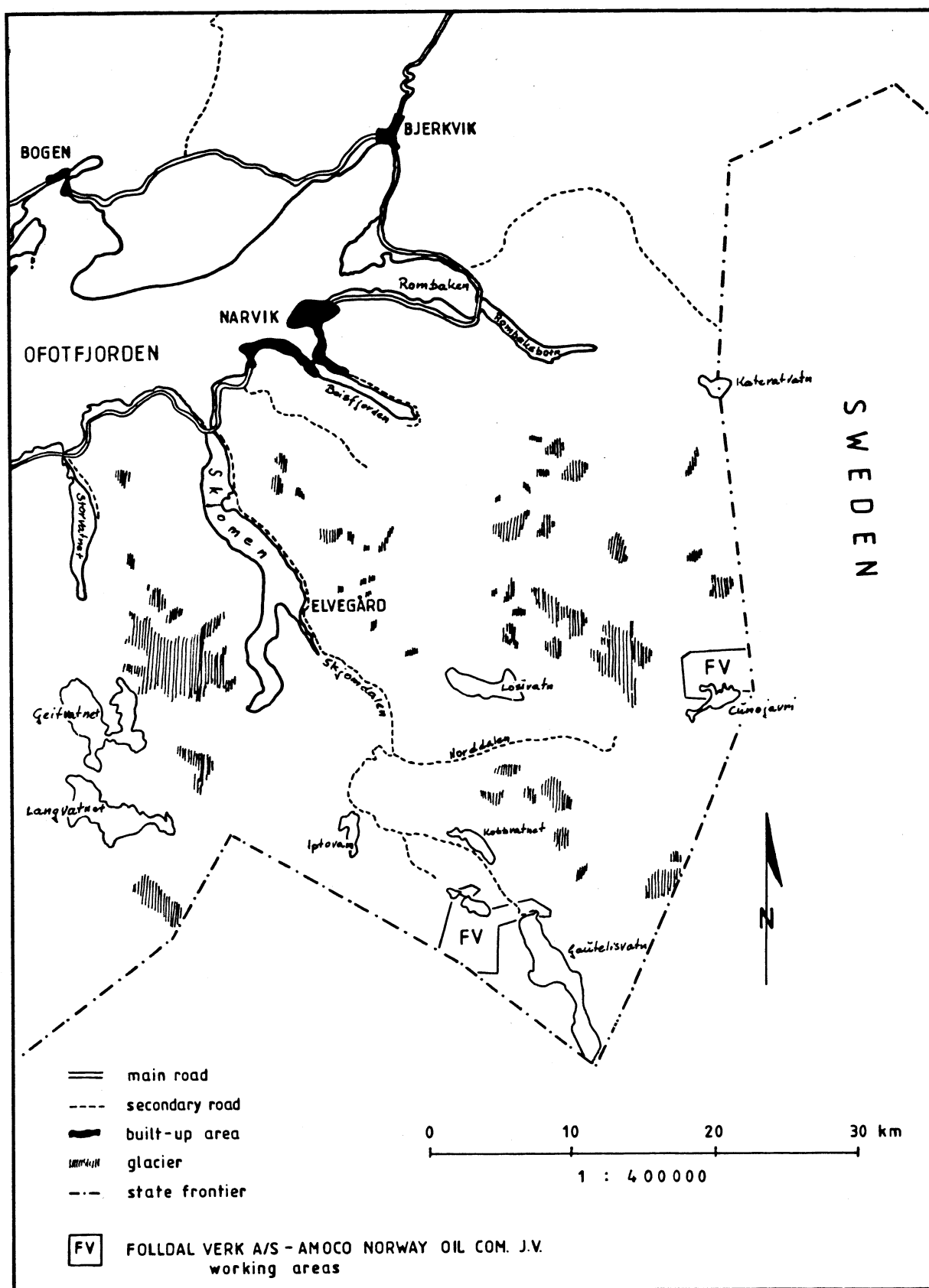


Fig. 2: Location of the working areas, Rombak Project.

and Trondheim. The main airport of the district is Evenes, about 80 km by road from Narvik. It is serviced by daily jet flights from all sites of the country.

Helicopter service is available from Bardufoss (Lufttransport A/S), 110 km distance by air.

LAND STATUS

Presently Folldal Verk A/S holds 5 claim blocks amounting to 81 claims. No new claims have been staked within the 1984 prospecting period.

The breakdown of claims in claimgroups is as follows:

	number of claims
KJØRISVANN	7
GAUTELISFJELL	33
AKSU	6
VAVRAT	15
RUSSOT	20

Our major competitor is Arco Norway Minerals Inc.. The company runs a very aggressive claim policy. It owned large areas of land throughout the Rombak window already by the end of 1983. Additional claims were patented in 1984. Just recently the company took possession of an USB claim block which lies close to the Aksu-property of Folldal verk A/S. Within late fall Arco optioned three claims of Terje Karlsen which are located in the nearea of the Haugfjell area.

Norsk Hydro A/S holds one claim group in the Gautelisfjell and the Kjørsvann area respectively. Skjangel Norsk A/S (lawyer Ernst Roman, Kongensgt, 50, Narvik) has 7 claims in good standing within the Cunojavri area. The NGU/USB has one property at Iptovann conducting a low-grade uranium occurrence. Terje Karlsen owns one claim on the Katterat Pb-Zn mineralizations.

The definite locations of all these claims can be taken from the Grid Location Map.

HISTORY a. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The Rombak-window has been previously noted for its arsenopyrite and copper mineralizations. More recently several Pb - Zn occurrences and some uranium indications were part of investigation.

The early prospecting was done either privately or by small exploring companies. These works were concentrated between 1916 and 1924. The investigations included sampling, trenching and pitting. Today several smaller showings and shafts and tunnels point from these activities. The mining works were concentrated mainly around one arsenopyrite mineralization what occurs at the western slope of the Gautelisfjell. This mineralization of massive and partly disseminated ore is restricted to the junction of a metasiltstone series and a carbonate section. The occurrence is very limited. While the mining operations a 13 m deep shaft was put down following the arsenopyrite lode. In addition several smaller showings and one trench were established. About 500 tonnes of ore with an average of 30 % As and 11 ppm Au were produced under the test period.

Further arsenopyrite mineralizations were investigated at different locations (Kjørsvann: 611320 7554050, Ruvssot: 380900 7569650). Copper and bornite mineralizations all of spotty occurrence were tested at Nuorjokka (615430 7554170, 615470 7554340, 615300 7554280) and at Ruvssot (380460 7550540). One vein-like Zn enrichment located near Cunojavri (37900 7568500) was investigated by trenching.

The Rombak-window was part of a brief prospecting program on uranium carried out by the NGU/USB in 1975 (NGU-rapport 1389/2). Within the Norddalen (Losi) two weak radiometric anomalies were found. The uranium minerali-

zation is bound to fine grained quartz-rich varieties of a granitic gneiss. Another uranium indication was picked up at Vavrat (Cunojavri). It occurs here within a supracrustal rock sequence consisting of greenschists and rusty mica schists. The ground radiometric measurements pointed out a very limited mineralization with an uranium content of 34 ppm and nearly no Th.

In 1976/78 the NGU/USB (NGU-rapport 1430/5) investigated the Pb - Zn mineralizations centered around the western side of the Katterat lake. These occurrences are prior described by Smith, 1929 (Bergarkiv rapport 4568). They are partly tested by trenching, pitting and tunneling (1890). The more recent works included geological mapping and rock sampling.

The Pb - Zn mineralization is bound to steep dipping carbonate veins of variable - cm to dm - thickness. They only in places do carry quartz, feldspar, epidot, some asbestors and fluorite. The veins are mostly N - S orientated following the main foliation plan. The majority of them occurs in granitic gneiss but some do even exist in supracrustal rocks. A small number of rock samples were assayed for Pb, Cu, Zn, Ni and Ag. The values remained generally low.

From the same location a number of sulphide mineralizations are reported. They are bound to gabbroic rock types and metamorphosed supracrustals. The ore contains mainly of pyrrhotite with minor constituents of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena. Very local is the occurrence of arsenopyrite. The mineralization is always of a disseminated type and very limited and forms strata-bound bodies.

Both types of the mineralization located at the Katterat lake seem to be not economic (NGU-rapport 1430/5 A).

Recently the Geological Survey of Norway (NGU) started several new programs mainly subjecting the supracrustal rock suite of the Rombak window. An airborne helicopter survey comprising Mag. and radiometric measurements conducted two smaller areas (NGU-rapport 1836). A stream sediment program of widely scattered sample locations covered the main part of the window (NGU-rapport 1800/58 Bd I a. II). Detailed geological investigations concentrated mainly on the USB claim block at Morfaskjell (Iptovann) were started in 1982. The works performed geological mapping, tectonical inquiry and whole rock geochemistry.

Within the last years detailed geological mapping which affected the Cunojavri-Unna Alakats - Sjangeli volcanic belt was carried out by Rolf Rømer, University of Luleå. A previous geological map as well as a principle stratigraphical profil of the region was presented while a field trip in summer 1984 (profil sketch later this report).

Arco Norway Minerals Inc. started prospecting within the Rombak window in 1983. The same year they carried out a regional stream sediment program and did reconnaissance works within some of their claim groups. An airborne geophysical survey was done simultaneously with the field works. The this years activities involved a follow up program consisting detailed geological studies and ground geophysical surveys. A 12 hole diamond drilling program, totalling approx. 2000 m, affected the Haugfjell area.

Norsk Hydro A/S and the other individuals never started any prospecting within their properties.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Rombak window is underlain by precambrian rocks of supposedly proterozoic age (1707 ± 70 Ma, granite) (HEIER a. COMPSTON, 1969). The sequence consists of at least two main rock groups, designated as first the Rombak granite or granitic gneiss and second the assemblage of supracrustal rocks. The chronological relationships between these two groups are still uncertain. The geological patterns indicate a somewhat older age for the supracrustal rocks.

The Rombak granite is the dominating rocktype within the precambrian window (Geological map). It is described as a mostly coarse grained, grey to slightly reddish coloured rock which often occurs with a marked "eye texture"

The most common type is a quartzo-feldspatic gneiss of slightly foliation containing biotite, potash feldspar - of the "patch perthite" type - and quartz in various proportions. Accessory constituents are commonly ilmenite and titanite.

The mostly very homogeneous looking Rombak granite is locally intruded by allochthonous granites and syenites.

The supracrustals are found forming isolated lenses and sheets of up to several km length within the Rombak granite. They predominately are N - S oriented, their internal fabric generally following the same orientation and showing a frequent steep (70° to 80°) westward dip. The genetic relationships between the granitic gneiss and the supracrustals are still uncertain. However, the granitic gneiss or even parts of it are favoured to be younger than the supracrustal rock suite. The contacts between the two rock "groups" are often sharp, but they can be graduell too. Tectonical contacts do exist in places, they develop thick shear zones which sporadically contain tectonic breccias.

The supracrustals mainly consist of epiclastic sediments with frequent volcanic related intercalations, the rocks being metamorphosed in lower to middle amphibolite facies. Each isolated body exhibits a rather unique stratigraphy, the succession of rocks grading upwards towards the west. Most of the strata are of stratigraphically and/or laterally variable lithologies. A good example for that is given by the stratigraphic profil from the Unna Alakats - Sjangeli area introduced by R. Rømer (Fig. 3). However, a relative continuous litho-stratigraphy is developed with the Gautelis supracrustal series. The formations give evidence of being of subaqueous origin. A shallow to medium water deposition environment is indicated for the majority of them. The supracrustal rock suite contains rocks of the following lithologies: phyllites sporadically graphite bearing (meta-siltstones), amphibolites (meta-basic lava), serpentinites (meta-ultrabasic flows), carbonates (meta-limestones or dolomites), quartz-feldspar-biotite schists (supposedly meta-intermediate to felsic tuffs), graphite bearing quartz-biotite-chlorite schists (meta-tuffites), quartz-feldspar rocks (supposedly felsic metatuffs) and quartzites (meta-arenites) and conglomerates. As intrusive bodies do exist gabbros and diorites and dunites with significant amounts of magnetite.

The series contain several bands of sulphide mineralizations, they in the majority form strata-bound bodies.

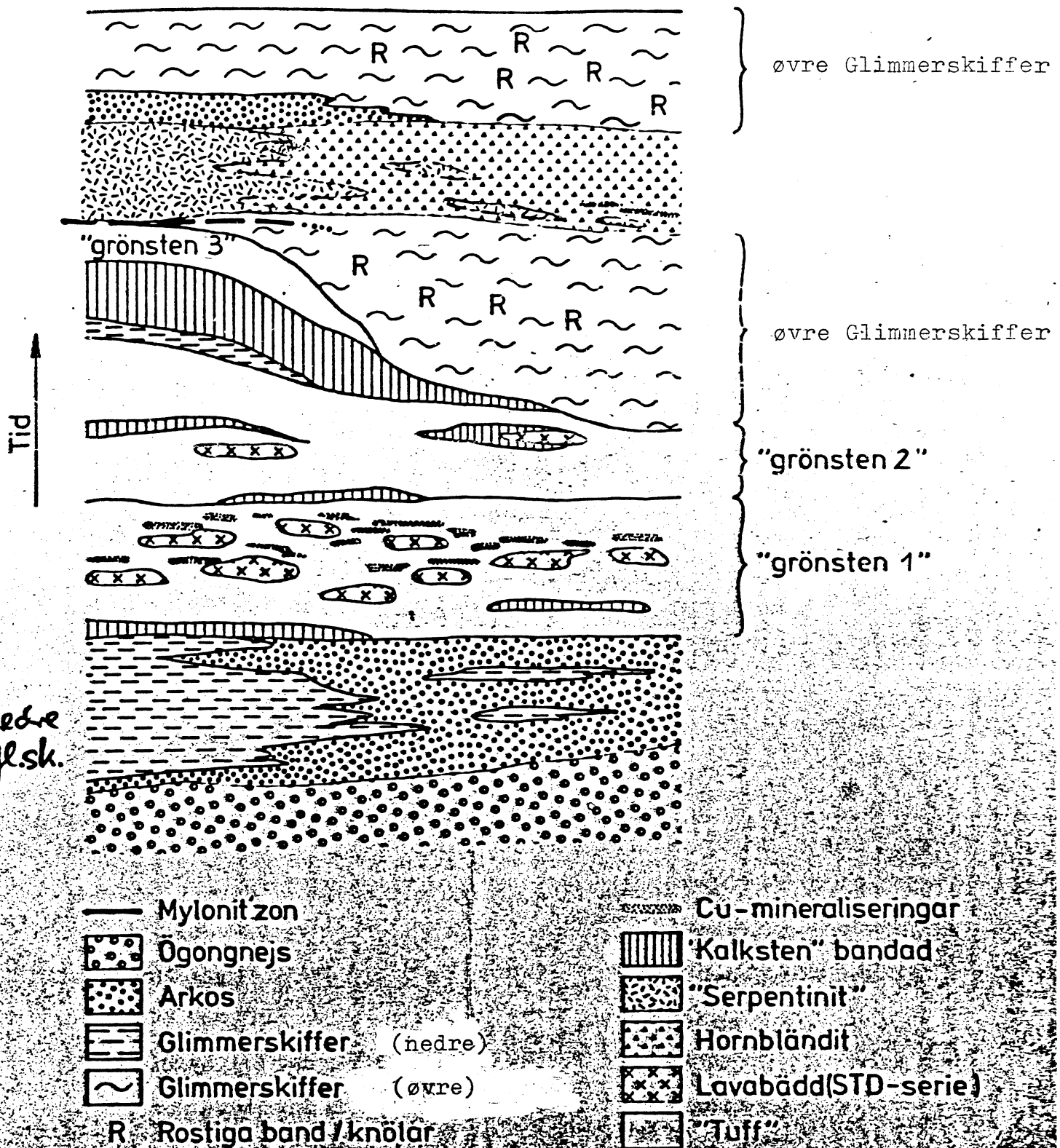
Fig.3. PRINCIPIELL STRATIGRAFISK PROFIL (R.Rømer, Luleå)

Unna Alakats
Ruovsojaure

Sjangeli

SV

NÖ



Eocambrian sediments are found discontinuously overlying the precambrian basement. The geological map of Foslie (1915) indicates several isolated eocambrian cluts being scattered over the Rombak window. A considerable number of them have newly been found belonging to the supracrustal rock suite.

Tectonical studies related to the Rombak rocks are under operation.

1984 PROGRAM

The 1984 prospecting season for the Rombak project commenced approx. mid. June and ended in October. The program consisted geological follow-up work and ground geophysical surveys, as well as geochemical soil sampling the investigations having been concentrated around the Gautelisfjell. Diamond drilling was introduced in order to test two areas anomalous in gold. Reconnaissance field work conducted areas adjoined to the Folldal Verk A/S properties.

A combined geochemical - geophysical grid has been established covering the gold anomaly isolated from rock sample NR-15-83 at the Gautelis south-slope. A grid pattern of 25 m line spacing and 25 m profile reading/sampling stations properly links the rather complex geology. Detailed geological mapping was applied in order to line out directions of drilling.

A number of 32 rock samples were taken in addition to the 227 specimen from the previous year survey. The sampling was concentrated around the Gautelis area. A total of 8 rock samples (sample number TK-1-84 to TK-8-84) originates from two claims held by Terje Karlsen. The claims are located within or near the Arco Haugfjell claimgroup.

Soil sampling was confined to the Gautelis south-west slope grid, exceptional 4 soil samples (SR-370-84 to SR-373-84) which have been placed around a felsic volcanic interlayer within the metasedimentary/metavolcanic sequence of the Gautelis supracrustals. The soil samples were taken from a commonly 0.2 to 0.5 meter overburden of normally good "Bo" horizon. Sometimes C-horizon has been taken instead.

A 6 hole diamond drilling program totalling 538.20 m affected the Gautelis claim group of Folldal Verk A/S. A number of 3 holes conducted the arsenopyrite-gold prospect. Three further drill-holes were put down in order to test the gold anomaly within the Gautelis south-slope grid. The drill holes varied in length between 79.60 m and 98.30 m. A total of 77 samples - mainly comprising 1 m sections - were taken totalling approx. 122.65 m of core.

Soils, rock samples and core material were analysed for Au, Cu, Zn, As, (Ag), Pb. Only geochemical methods were required. Some samples from the drill holes GAU-84-04/06 are still waiting.

The ground geophysical survey applied consisted of CEM horizontal shootback and IP (both Crone Geophysics Ltd. Mississauga, Ontario, Can), APEX Max-Min (APEX Parametrics Limited, Ont, CAN), protonmagnetometer (Geo Metrics INC., California, USA) and VLF (S. Paulsen, Trondheim, Norway) measurements.

The results of geological mapping and geochemical and geophysical surveys are presented on maps attached to the report. The diamond drill holes have been plotted in a scale of 1 : 500.

Within two years of prospecting a total of 259 rock samples, 14 chip samples and 401 soil samples have been taken. The ground geophysical survey amounts to 18 725 profile meters for each of the applied systems. IP was done only on some of the lines of the Gautelis south-west slope grid. A number of 6 boreholes were put down totalling 538.20 boremeters.

STAFF a. ACCOMODATION

Most of the prospecting work was carried out by the project geologist. Three guys from the Masi-project helped with two weeks of the working period. They carried out all of the instrumental works and did most of the sampling. Folldal Verk A/S geophysics I. Killi was mainly involved with one week IP measurements.

While the field season Folldal Verk A/s rented a house within the Skjomedalen about 30 km by gravel road from the Gautelis area.

RESULTS OF PROSPECTING

Gautelis south-west slope.

The Gautelis south-west slope area was found to be highly anomalous in gold as a result of soil samples and rock samples taken during the 1983 field program. A follow-up prospecting program consisting geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys, soil sampling and subsequently diamond drilling was carried out within this season.

The Gautelis south-west slope area is underlain by the carbonate series of the Gautelis supracrustal belt (Rombak project summary report 1983). The series mainly consist of marble with minor intercalations of amphibolites (metabasic flows) and quartzites which form strongly folded often truncated bands within the marble layers. The rock unit is closely intersected by plugs, veins or layers of granitic gneiss. At one location a qtz-fspar rock has been found which develops a stockwork of epidote-qtz veins which sporadically are filled by sulphide.

The series is of 8^g strike within most parts of the grid. The southeastern grid area is characterized by a highly disturbed carbonate series with rotating strike directions the individual

layers being strongly foliated and often truncated by cross-cutting granitic gneiss.

The series is intersected by a fault system of paralleling reverse slip faults which strike E - W and dip 45° to 75° N. Intense drag folding and foliation which is best developed within marble layers indicate a westerly slip of the northern uplifted parts respectively. The prominent fault system is overlapped by second rank reverse faults of 150° strike and 65° northeasterly dip.

The carbonate series is surrounded in the south as well as in the northwest by granitic gneiss which in places develops intercalations of partly assimilated supracrustal rocks, it further contains dolerite veins and plugs of amphibolite. The contacts between the two rock groups are always sharp, foliation is present within supracrustal as well as within granitic gneiss. The field relationship give evidence of an intrusive stata of the granitic rock suite. The easterly border of the carbonate series is formed by the metasedimentary/metavolcanic sequence which in this part is considerably finer grained - more silty - than it is in the more northern extension of the belt.

The ground geophysical survey gave no support to any further investigation within the Gautelis south - slope grid.

Anomalous gold soils and rocks are broadly confirmed to the southeastern part of the grid, the anomalies irregular distributed and of normally spotty occurrence, with Au-contents varying generally between 100 and 200 ppb within soils and 100 to 300 ppb in rocks. A distinctive lensoid Au-halo of 100 x 30 m size indicated from soils is centered around a small (0.3 x 0.5 m) Au-occurrence which assayed average 0.6 oz/t Au from a sulphide bearing rock of supposedly ultrabasic composition (samples NR-15-83, NR-129-84). The anomaly appears to be discontinuously surrounded by anomalous Zn soils, the 200 ppm Zn contour occupying an area of considerable square dimension. The zone encloses several smaller, isolated bodies of considerable higher Zn, the contents may grade up locally to 1500 ppm

Zn in soils, which partly trace out faults. The area under consideration is slightly anomalous in Cu based on geochemical soil data, it further shows indeed sporadically somewhat higher Pb-values.

The gold mineralization of sample NR-15-83/NR 129-83 is located at coordinate 375 E/009 S of the Gautelis south-west slope grid. The mineralization occurs on the junction of a marble layers and an amphibolite horizon (meta-basic flow), the series being truncated by granitic gneiss just south of the gold occurrence. No further exciting gold from rocks has been found in the surrounding. The Au-mineralization is however closely connected to a qtz-fspar rock which is slightly enriched in gold (max. 460 ppb) and develops a stockwork of qtz-epidote with sulphides.

A three hole diamond drilling program was initiated in order to test the gold anomaly in the surrounding at the gold mineralization. The drill holes were lined up with a 30 m spacing parallel to the long axis of the anomaly. (Fig. 4).

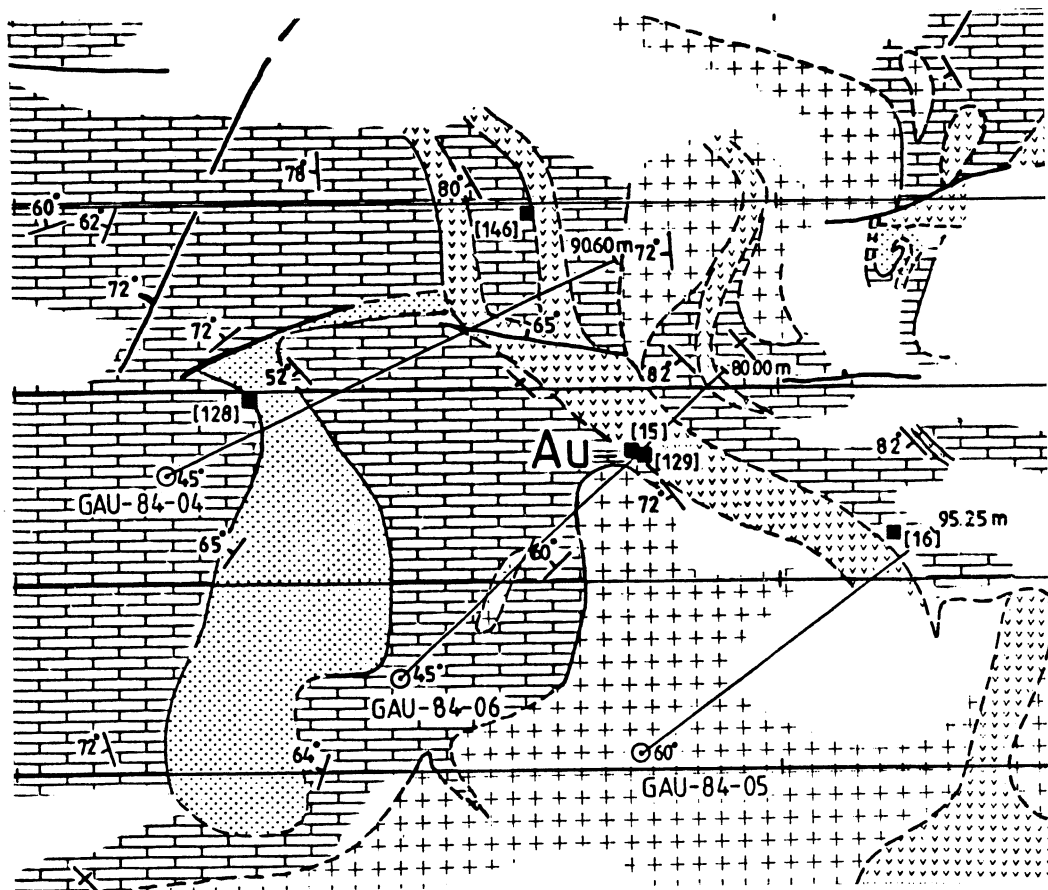


Fig.4: Drill site Gautelis south-west slope grid.

The drill holes GAU-84-04 and GAU-84-05 affected the northern and the southern end of the gold anomaly respectively. The third hole, GAU-84-06, tested the Au-occurrence located at 375 E/009 S towards depth. There is strong evidence of that the supracrustal series is closely underlain by granitic gneiss. No indications of any gold have been found in the drill holes GAU-84-05 and GAU-84-06. The results involve that the gold-mineralization from outcrop 375 E/009 S does not continue towards the south neither extends down depth. A promising gold enrichment was intersected by GAU-84-04 within 33.00 m to 35.00 m, the gold content being 4.7 ppm and 1.0 ppm assayed from one meter samples. The gold is bound to a 1.2 m thick sulphide enriched zone (po, py, cp) which occurs within a uniform layer of pure marble. The sulphide enrichment seems to be conformable with the internal fabric of the country rock, its connexion with the outcropping sulphide-gold mineralization is not proved. No rock alteration has been found, apparently involving a syngenetic enrichment of the gold. However a primary gold deposition seems to be very unlikely. Environmental studies and field observations favour an epigenetic origin of the gold being produced from a geothermal system or being concentrated while the tectonic history of the rock series.

At the present time there is too little evidence about the mode and style of the gold mineralization. More diamond drilling has to be done in order to test the mineralization properly. The thisyears diamond drilling program however gives little promise to a gold occurrence of higher tonnage.

Gautelis arsenopyrite-gold prospect.

The arsenopyrite-gold occurrence is located at the western slope of the Gautelisfjell. The mineralization is found at the boundary of the metasedimentary/metavolcanic series and the carbonate section. It lies close to a 60° striking reverse slip fault of easterly slip movement which dips northwards with 55° to 70° towards the ore body. (Fig. 5). It

supposedly terminates the most southern parts of the occurrence towards depth. The mineralization gives strong evidence of being of hydrothermal origin, the arsenopyrite suggested being deposited in a local pod in proximal position to the volcanic vent.

The deposit has a lensoid outcrop of not more than 50 m length and max. 2,5 m width. The body contains massive and banded arsenopyrite ore in a central position and a disseminated type ore as well as a vein-type mineralization as a distal facies. A sulphide zoning is evident from field observation and diamond drilling. Arsenopyrite in general contains subordinate pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite within the orebody, it is however normally absent from a marginal pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization.

The most prominent hostrock of the ore is a light grey, fine grained qtz-fspar rock which contains considerable amounts in light amphibole as well as subordinate sericite, apatite, titanite and clinocoisite. The rock is always crudely laminated and may be interlayered by mm bands - often as boudinage - of marble and qtz-phyllite (metapelite). Brecciation with subsequent infiltration of carbonate is obvious sporadically, the features apparently involving catastrophic events such as volcanic activity. Mode and textural appearance give evidence of a volcanic origin of the rock. The mineral association of qtz, k-fspar and light amphibole however excludes it from to be a metamorphosed silicate sinter. The further hostrocks are marble and - minor abundant - qtz - phyllite which normally carry a low - grade dissemination or a cross-cutting vein-type mineralization of arsenopyrite.

The occurrence was tested towards depth by 3 holes of diamond drilling (fig. 5). The holes were located at coordinate 000/025 W (GAU-84-01), 100 N/050 W (GAU-84-02) and 050 N/050 W (GAU-84-03) of the Gautelis arsenopyrite/Au prospect grid. Distal arsenopyrite ore was intersected with GAU-84-01 and GAU-84-03 at 60 m and 35 m from surface respectively, the gold content being 1.8 ppm over 1.0 m (0.25 m true thickness)

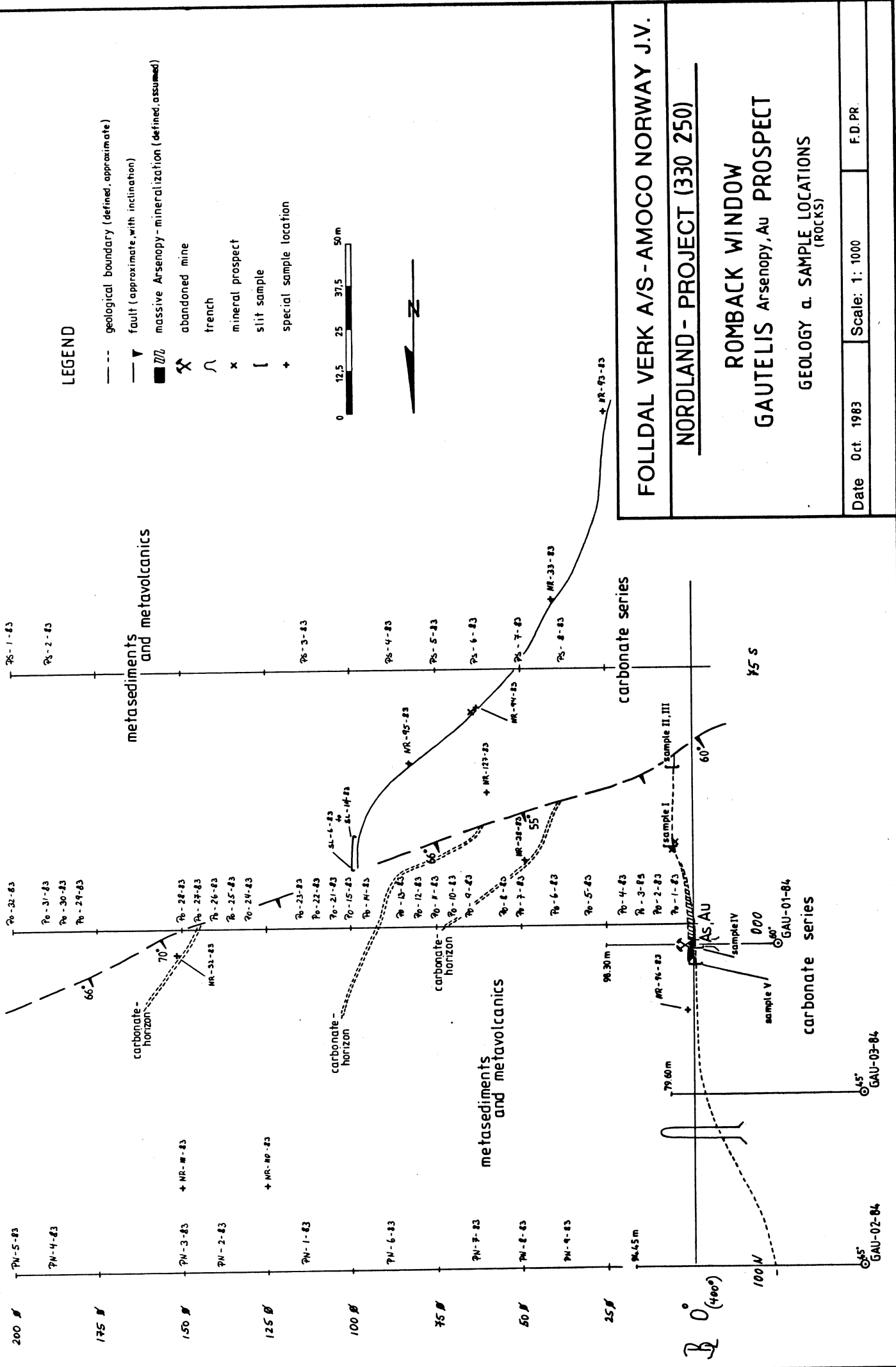
within GAU-84-01 and 1.8 ppm over 5 m (3.85 m true thickness) within GAU-84-03. The drill hole GAU-84-02 penetrated only marginal pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite ore, the 1 meter samples carrying slightly anomalous gold (max. 190 ppb).

The diamond drilling gives strong evidence of that the massive arsenopyrite ore from the outcrop immediately runs out after a few meters down depth. The distal arsenopyrite ore has been traced out at least to a depth of 35 m. Its further continuation is not proved.

From the present state of investigation the occurrence seems to be of smaller tonnage and not economically. However, the deposit should be tested by diamond drilling towards depth.

Kjørsvann-area, Cunojavri-area.

The Kjørsvann-area and Cunojavri-area have been investigated carefully without any purpose for further exploration. Their claims should be dropped.



FOLLDAL VERK A/S-AMOCO NORWAY J.V.

NORDLAND - PROJECT (330 250)

ROMBACK WINDOW
GAUTELIS Arsenopy, Au PROSPECT

GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATIONS
(ROCKS)

Date Oct. 1983 Scale: 1: 1000 F.D. PR.

REFERENCES

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ASSAY RESULTS ROCK SAMPLES

ROMBAK PROJECT

1 9 8 3/8 4 .

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

stone: slst	= siltstone
volc	= volcanic
carb	= carbonate

minerals:

qtz	= quartz
fspar	= feldspar
chl	= chlorite
mus c	= muscovite
bio	= biotite
trem	= tremolite
hbl	= hornblende
mic	= mica
serp	= serpentine
graph	= graphite
cy	= chalcopyrite
aspy	= arsenopyrite
py	= pyrite
po	= pyrrhotite
mt	= magnetite
sph	= sphalerite

etc. f	= felsic
mass	= massive
diss	= disseminated

ASSAY RESULTS ROCK SAMPLES - ROMBAK PROJECT, KJØRISVANN AREA.

S a m p l e	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NR-1-83	< 2	130	23,0	1,0	0,5	26
NR-2-83	6	280	25,0	5,9	0,5	10
NR-3-83	6	57	6,5	2,1	< 0,5	6
NR-4-83	81	140	88,0	0,7	1,0	10
NR-5-83	< 2	270	30,0	0,5	0,5	4
NR-6-83	2	120	57,0	0,7	0,5	8
NR-7-83	3	170	7,5	0,2	0,5	12
	Au oz/t	Cu %	Zn %	As %		Pb %
83-ROM-R-13	0,001	0,06	+	0,01		-
83-ROM-R-14	-	0,02	-	+		+
83-ROM-R-15	+	0,08	+	+		0,01
83-ROM-R-16	-	0,03	0,01	-		+
83-ROM-R-17	-	+	0,02	0,03		-
83-ROM-R-18	-	-	0,02	-		+

ASSAY RESULT ROCK SAMPLES ROMBAK PROJECT, GAUTELIS AREA

S a m p l e	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NR- 8-83	2	110,0	12,0	10,0	1,5	150
NR- 9-83	170	100,0	510,0	1,5	4,5	1500
NR-10-83	150	1900,0	97,0	1,8	4,0	14
NR-11-83	32	75,0	25,0	5,6	0,5	12
NR-12-83	2	320,0	21,0	4,3	< 0,5	12
NR-13-83	3	33,0	23,0	3,8	0,5	8
NR-14-83	57	2000,0	25,0	18,0	2,0	10
NR-15-83	> 10000	310,0	30,0	3,0	1,0	200
NR-16-83	4	210,0	45,0	8,5	1,0	12
NR-17-83	20	150,0	73,0	11,0	1,0	14
NR-28-83	200	3000,0	30,0	31,0	4,0	32
NR-29-83	< 2	130,0	57,0	2,3	1,0	350
NR-30-83	10	220,0	99,0	4,6	1,0	12
NR-31-83	6	190,0	24,0	5,4	0,5	12
NR-32-83	110	150,0	12,0	6,6	0,5	16
NR-33-83	96	110,0	1300,0	200,0	2,0	550
NR-75-83	310	69,0	47,0	13,0	1,0	8
NR-76-83	37	37,0	81,0	13,0	1,0	8
NR-77-83	86	56,0	120,0	20,0	1,0	8
NR-78-83	80	67,0	73,0	13,0	1,0	2
NR-79-83	55	75,0	100,0	10,0	1,0	10
NR-80-83	27	61,0	110,0	14,0	1,0	10
NR-81-83	250	2,5	120,0	14,0	1,0	20

S a m p l e	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NR-82-83	13	88,0	95,0	12	1,0	8
NR-83-83	83	90,0	100,0	29	1,0	12
NR-84-83	21	72,0	66,0	18	0,5	6
NR-85-83	15	95,0	97,0	16	0,5	10
NR-86-83	8	120,0	130,0	40	0,5	12
NR-87-83	< 2	180,0	130,0	5,7	0,5	10
NR-88-83	< 2	100,0	93,0	140	0,5	10
NR-89-83	< 2	210,0	32,0	0,4	0,5	6
NR-90-83	46	130,0	79,0	16	0,5	10
NR-91-83	15	69,0	49,0	11	< 0,5	8
NR-92-83	56	110,0	14,0	9,1	< 0,5	6
NR-93-83	150	79,0	1900,0	18	1,0	48
NR-94-83	15	88,0	760,0	7,1	1,0	170
NR-95-83	52	240,0	54,0	0,8	0,5	6
NR-96-83	32	840,0	67,0	1,3	1,0	18
NR-97-83	3	17,0	76,0	13,0	0,5	8
NR-98-83	< 2	1,5	28,0	4,6	< 0,5	8
NR-99-83	13	260,0	63,0	6,0	0,5	6
NR-100-83	9	44,0	26,0	12,0	< 0,5	8
NR-101-83	< 2	140,0	43,0	6,6	0,5	8
NR-102-83	2	190,0	190,0	7,1	1,0	14
NR-110-83	1400	1200,0	96,0	57,0	1,5	18
NR-111-83	8	210,0	68,0	2,6	0,5	10

S a m p l e		Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NR-113-83	metaslst	< 2	68,0	29,0	18,0	0,5	4
NR-114-83	serpentine bearing carb	5	380,0	14,0	0,9	1,5	2
NR-115-83	qtz-fspar rock	< 2	10,0	10,0	0,8	< 0,5	6
NR-116-83	qtz-fspar rock	< 2	150,0	33,0	0,5	1,0	10
NR-117-83	metaslst	< 2	63,0	36,0	1,4	0,5	4
NR-118-83	metaslst	< 2	86,0	85,0	0,5	1,0	8
NR-119-83	metaslst	< 2	200,0	48,0	1,7	0,5	6
NR-120-83	metaslst	8	140,0	86,0	8,6	0,5	10
NR-121-83	graphite bearing f.tuff	< 2	300,0	63,0	1,7	1,0	8
NR-122-83	amphibolite	< 2	4,5	140,0	3,7	1,0	12
NR-123-83	breccia	11	54,0	99,0	11,0	1,0	28
NR-124-83	phyllite	7	38,0	140,0	83,0	1,0	16
NR-125-83	metaarenite	44	210,0	160,0	2,9	1,0	18
NR-126-83	cy-po ore (Nuorjojåkka)	32	1400,0	70,0	0,7	1,0	4
NR-127-83	cy-po ore (carb)	600	1100,0	21,0	> 1000,0	2,5	10
		Au oz/t	Cu %	Zn %	As %	Pb %	
83-ROM-R-7	sulphide contact carb	0,007	2,04	0,06	0,14	-	
83-ROM-R-8	mass mt	-	0,01	0,07	0,04	+	
83-ROM-R-9	mass po	-	0,06	0,06	0,01	+	
83-ROM-R-10	mass po	-	0,08	0,07	0,01	-	
83-ROM-R-11	cy	0,005	0,57	0,08	0,03	+	
83-ROM-R-12	mass py	-	0,18	0,05	+	+	

S a m p l e							Au	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Pb
							Au oz/t	Cu %	Zn %	As %		Pb %
83-ROM-B-1	carb		0,003	-	0,01		0,003	-	0,01	0,01		+
83-ROM-B-2	mass aspy (dump mat)		0,180	+	0,01		0,180	+	0,01	22,2		-
83-ROM-B-3	slst		-	+	0,02		-	+	0,02	0,04		+
83-ROM-C-1	carb		0,004	0,03	+		0,004	0,03	+	0,01		-
83-ROM-C-2	carb		-	-	+		-	-	+	0,01		+
83-ROM-C-3	amphibolite		0,003	0,03	0,01		0,003	0,03	0,01	-		+
83-ROM-C-4	amphibolite		-	-	0,02		-	-	0,02	+		+
83-ROM-E-1	carb		-	-	+		-	-	+	+		+
83-ROM-E-2	qtz slts		+	0,02	0,02		+	0,02	0,02	0,03		-
83-ROM-E-3	qtz slts		+	0,01	0,02		+	0,01	0,02	+		+
83-ROM-E-4	amphibolite		+	0,01	0,03		+	0,01	0,03	-		+
83-ROM-E-5	slst		0,001	0,03	0,05		0,001	0,03	0,05	0,02		0,01
samples from As, Au-rpspect Gautelisfjell												
83-ROM-A-1	limestone		-	-	0,01		-	-	0,01	-		+
83-ROM-A-2	slst with sulphides		0,010	+	0,02		0,010	+	0,02	0,02		+
83-ROM-A-3	mass aspy		0,400	+	0,01		0,400	+	0,01	18,3		-
83-ROM-A-4	almost mass aspy		0,720	0,04	0,01		0,720	0,04	0,01	22,7		0,01
83-ROM-A-5	mass aspy		0,081	0,02	0,01		0,081	0,02	0,01	25,3		+
83-ROM-A-6	qtz slst with aspy		0,048	0,01	0,02		0,048	0,01	0,02	0,61		+
83-ROM-A-7	slst with sulphides		+	-	0,02		+	-	0,02	0,07		+

S a m p l e	Au Oz/t	Cu %	Zn %	As %	Ag %	Pb %
83-ROM-A-9 slst	0,002	-	0,01	0,04		+
samples from the dump						
83-ROM-R-2 mass aspy	0,049	0,06	0,01	28,4		-
83-ROM-R-3 mass aspy + po	0,010	0,21	+	1,59		-
83-ROM-R-4 diss aspy	0,360	+	0,01	25,8		+
83-ROM-R-5 mass aspy	0,047	0,07	0,01	25,1		-
83-ROM-R-6 mass aspy	0,130	0,05	0,01	23,3		+
samples from showing 25 m south of the As, Au - prospect						
83-ROM-D-1 carb	-	-	+	-		-
83-ROM-D-2 qtz slst, diss aspy	0,003	+	0,01	0,26		+
83-ROM-D-3 qtz slst, vein aspy	0,066	0,02	0,01	16,4		-
83-ROM-D-4 qtz slst	0,021	0,01	0,03	0,06		+
83-ROM-D-5 slst	0,002	0,04	0,02	0,02		+
samples from the Grid at the As, Au-prospect						
PN-1-83 metaarenite	< 2	16,0	130,0	0,9	0,5	10
PN-2-83 metaslst	8	100,0	53,0	150,0	0,5	8
PN-3-83 metaslst	< 2	180,0	58,0	1,9	1,0	16
PN-4-83 metaslst	5	93,0	68,0	3,7	1,0	8
PN-5-83 metaslst	10	100,0	32,0	12,0	0,5	6

S a m p l e	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
PN-6-83	3	56,0	12,0	12,0	< 0,5	8
PN-7-83	8	180,0	45,0	7,9	0,5	6
PN-8-83	< 2	40,0	7,5	0,3	0,5	6
PN-9-83	< 2	34,0	97,0	2,7	1,0	8
PO-1-83	25	180,0	150,0	170,0	1,0	18
PO-2-83	9	120,0	210,0	38,0	1,0	16
PO-3-83	< 2	120,0	120,0	8,5	1,0	14
PO-4-83	< 2	30,0	110,0	2,4	1,0	44
PO-5-83	< 2	18,0	120,0	1,0	1,0	14
PO-6-83	< 2	110,0	160,0	17,0	1,0	14
PO-7-83	7	190,0	120,0	37,0	1,0	32
PO-8-83	< 2	120,0	220,0	64,0	1,0	34
PO-9-83	14	250,0	110,0	89,0	1,0	12
PO-10-83	< 2	110,0	28,0	18,0	< 0,5	8
PO-11-83	3	100,0	52,0	37,0	1,0	18
PO-12-83	1200	670,0	95,0	400,0	6,5	14
PO-13-83	8	130,0	47,0	64,0	0,5	24
PO-14-83	24	87,0	100,0	320,0	1,5	12
PO-15-83	5	45,0	110,0	3,3	1,0	12
PO-21-83	9	100,0	110,0	52,0	1,0	12
PO-22-83	23	110,0	97,0	18,0	1,0	10
PO-23-83	63	240,0	90,0	> 1000,0	1,0	10

S a m p l e	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
PO-24-83	3	160,0	120,0	68,0	1,0	14
PO-25-83	< 2	95,0	18,0	14,0	0,5	14
PO-26-83	4	140,0	24,0	9,9	1,0	18
PO-27-83	< 2	47,0	170,0	6,1	1,5	170
PO-28-83	5	110,0	170,0	35,0	2,0	150
PO-29-83	4	620,0	38,0	3,5	1,0	10
PO-30-83	4	78,0	83,0	8,2	1,0	6
PO-31-83	4	59,0	82,0	38,0	0,5	8
PO-32-83	< 2	100,0	50,0	1,0	0,5	14
PS-1-83	< 2	23,0	85,0	2,6	1,0	12
PS-2-83	< 2	8,5	50,0	0,8	0,5	8
PS-3-83	< 2	100,0	61,0	0,9	0,5	6
PS-4-83	< 2	110,0	97,0	96,0	1,0	8
PS-5-83	5	120,0	55,0	8,5	0,5	8
PS-6-83	5	49,0	58,0	12,0	1,0	24
PS-7-83	< 2	240,0	62,0	0,7	1,0	140

slit samples near the As, Au - prospect

I	1700	130,0	86,0	> 1000,0	< 0,5	10
II	8	290,0	100,0	240,0	0,5	14
III	11	370,0	110,0	260,0	1,0	32
IV	4200	86,0	48,0	> 1000,0	0,5	22
V	8	63,0	61,0	600,0	0,5	14

S a m p l e	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
SL-6-83	8	100,0	180,0	74,0	1,0	170
SL-7-83	20	200,0	95,0	16,0	1,0	120
SL-8-83	8	130,0	210,0	100,0	1,0	110
SL-9-83	6	120,0	140,0	39,0	1,5	280
SL-10-83	7	100,0	39,0	56,0	1,0	68
SL-11-83	11	140,0	53,0	16,0	1,5	96
SL-12-83	7	150,0	40,0	31,0	1,0	48
SL-13-83	8	120,0	34,0	33,0	1,0	32
SL-14-83	35	210,0	54,0	9,4	1,5	52

ASSAY RESULTS ROCK SAMPLES ROMBAK PROJECT, CUNOJAVRI AREA

S a m p l e		Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NR-18-83	qtz-fspar rock	19	65,0	9,0	45,0	5,0	16
NR-34-83	quartzite	< 2	160,0	270,0	12,0	1,0	430
NR-35-83	bio-chl-qtz-fspar rock	< 2	21,0	31,0	5,4	1,5	120
NR-36-83	qtz-fspar rock	21	190,0	49,0	6,6	1,0	8
NR-37-83	qtz-fspar rock	< 2	21,0	10,0	4,0	1,0	16
NR-38-83	qtz-fspar rock	2	60,0	53,0	16,0	1,0	26
NR-39-83	qtz-fspar rock	< 2	230,0	51,0	2,3	1,0	12
NR-40-83	qtz-fspar rock	< 2	140,0	88,0	5,1	1,0	10
NR-41-83	qtz-fspar rock	< 2	48,0	36,0	1,3	1,0	14
NR-42-83	qtz-fspar rock	4	200,0	66,0	3,7	1,0	30
NR-43-83	qtz-fspar rock	7	110,0	48,0	1,0	1,0	28
NR-44-83	qtz-fspar rock	< 2	460,0	110,0	0,9	1,5	12
NR-45-83	mass po, cy	7	3700,0	82,0	4,5	1,5	12
NR-46-83	qtz-fspar rock	1500	480,0	37,0	> 1000,0	1,5	42
NR-47-83	qtz-fspar rock	4	34,0	17,0	140,0	<0,5	12
NR-48-93	qtz-fspar rock	15	23,0	18,0	110,0	<0,5	8
NR-49-83	qtz-fspar rock	16	15,0	90,0	45,0	1,0	780
NR-50-83	bio-chl schist	< 2	170,0	140,0	46,0	1,0	12
NR-51-83	qtz-fspar rock	8	240,0	110,0	15,0	1,5	12
NR-52-83	qtz-fspar rock	< 2	250,0	71,0	0,5	1,0	10
NR-53-83	qtz-fspar rock	< 2	120,0	95,0	0,5	1,0	10
NR-54-83	qtz-fspar rock	210	150,0	65,0	800,0	2,0	20
NR-55-83	qtz-fspar rock	3	110,0	110,0	4,6	1,0	10

S a m p l e	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NR-56-83	< 2	39,0	96,0	19,0	1,0	10
NR-57-83	20	94,0	25,0	10,0	1,0	10
NR-58-83	< 2	54,0	55,0	4,9	1,0	6
NR-59-83	< 2	120,0	72,0	63,0	1,0	14
NR-60-83	< 2	19,0	7,0	1,6	0,5	6
NR-61-83	34	130,0	200,0	> 1000,0	3,5	520
NR-62-83	3	130,0	240,0	> 1000,0	2,0	44
NR-63-83	5	440,0	20,0	77,0	1,0	6
NR-64-83	< 2	250,0	44,0	2,9	0,5	6
NR-65-83	< 2	160,0	130,0	0,7	1,0	14
NR-66-83	< 2	320,0	94,0	0,7	1,0	10
NR-67-83	15	180,0	1000,0	11,0	2,0	1700
NR-68-83	< 2	130,0	85,0	8,6	1,0	18
NR-69-83	< 2	73,0	30,0	6,9	0,5	16
NR-70-83	< 2	2,0	37,0	21,0	0,5	8
NR-71-83	< 2	27,0	31,0	4,6	0,5	14
NR-72-83	< 2	140,0	59,0	16,0	0,5	58
NR-73-83	3	420,0	40,0	3,3	1,0	8
NR-74-83	11	240,0	47,0	7,4	2,0	4
NR-103-83	< 2	55,0	1200,0	71,0	1,0	110
NR-104-83	< 2	84,0	1100,0	17,0	1,0	78
NR-105-83	< 2	50,0	440,0	100,0	1,0	34
NR-106-83	22	160,0	> 4000,0	> 1000,0	5,0	640

S a m p l e	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NR-107-83	< 2	100,0	1700,0	6,9	1,0	86
NR-108-83	14	170,0	> 4000,0	> 1000,0	4,5	780
NR-109-83	< 2	210,0	980,0	7,1	1,0	92
samples from profiles at Vavrat						
PI-1-83	4	65,0	110,0	0,9	0,5	6
PI-2-83	< 2	9,5	20,0	0,7	< 0,5	56
PI-3-83	2	130,0	25,0	1,1	1,0	14
PI-4-83	13,0	7,5	25,0	2,1	< 0,5	210,0
PI-5-83	< 2	55,0	170,0	11,0	1,0	86,0
PI-6-83	3	66,0	170,0	3,4	1,0	82,0
PI-7-83	2	25,0	140,0	16,0	1,0	94,0
PI-8-83	6	39,0	190,0	22,0	1,0	240,0
PI-9-83	< 2	51,0	240,0	2,0	1,0	210,0
PI-10-83	< 2	40,0	54,0	3,1	1,0	36,0
NSR-PI-125 E	6			600		
NSR-PI-200 E	3			290		
P2-1-83	< 2	43,0	38,0	0,9	0,5	8,0
P2-2-83	< 2	8,0	190,0	8,6	< 0,5	46,0
P2-3-83	11	18,0	130,0	37,0	1,0	34,0
P2-4-83	3	56,0	140,0	4,2	1,5	670,0
P2-5-83	< 2	42,0	180,0	1,1	0,5	86,0

S a m p l e		Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
P2-6-83	qtz-fspar gneiss	5	28,0	50,0	1,7	0,5	18,0
P2-7-83	mic-qtz-fspar rock	< 2	55,0	120,0	15,0	1,0	10,0
P2-8-83	mic-qtz-fspar rock	< 2	33,0	84,0	0,8	1,0	20,0
P2-9-83	rhyolite vein	< 2	26,0	14,0	1,1	< 0,5	16,0
NSR-P2-150 E		< 2		18,0			
P3-1-83	mic-qtz-fspar rock	5	18,0	79,0	14,0	1,0	18,0
P3-2-83	mic-qtz-fspar rock	6	27,0	100,0	13,0	0,5	22,0
P3-3-83	mic-qtz-fspar rock	5	31,0	92,0	15,0	1,0	12,0
P3-4-83	bio-qtz-fspar rock	25	34,0	96,0	4,0	1,0	48,0
P3-5-83	mic-grz-fspar rock	2	9,0	140,0	22,0	1,0	26,0
P4-1-83	qtz-fspar-bio schist	< 2	17,0	150,0	3,1	1,0	16,0
P4-2-83	qtz-fspar-bio schist	< 2	29,0	130,0	0,3	1,0	24,0
P4-3-83	musc-qtz-fspar rock	< 2	16,0	83,0	0,6	1,0	10,0
P4-4-83	musc-qtz-fspar rock	< 2	13,0	23,0	0,5	< 0,5	24,0
P4-5-83	musc-qtz-fspar rock	< 2	10,0	5,5	2,1	< 0,5	40,0
P4-6-83	qtz phyllite	6	31,0	130,0	20,0	1,0	270,0
P4-7-83	graph-chl-mic schist	< 2	160,0	170,0	1,0	1,5	16,0
P4-8-83	qtz phyllite	15	62,0	140,0	5,1	1,0	10,0
P4-9-83	mic-qtz-fspar rock	< 2	33,0	79,0	19,0	0,5	10,0
P4-10-83	qtz-fspar-bio rock	9	70,0	240,0	48,0	1,0	68,0
P4-11-83	qtz phyllite	2	39,0	150,0	63,0	1,0	160,0

S a m p l e	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NRS-P4-150 E	9			0,7		
NRS-P4-175 E	< 2			0,8		
NRS-P4-175 E	8			0,7		
NRS-P4-200 E	2			0,5		
NRS-P4-200 E	3			0,7		
P6-1-83	< 2	26,0	140,0	17,0	1,0	56,0
P6-2-83	< 2	3,5	14,0	0,6	1,0	44,0
P6-3-83	< 2	10,0	110,0	1,6	1,0	34,0
P6-4-83	< 2	4,0	39,0	0,5	< 0,5	20,0
P6-5-83	< 2	19,0	160,0	1,1	1,0	16,0
P6-6-83	< 2	17,0	120,0	0,9	1,0	10,0
P10-1-83	13	15,0	340,0	7,6	1,0	170,0
P10-2-83	2	170,0	110,0	4,5	1,0	12,0
P10-3-83	< 2	170,0	140,0	1,2	1,0	16,0
P10-4-83	< 2	8,0	140,0	0,5	0,5	16,0
P10-5-83	< 2	14,0	100,0	0,5	0,5	10,0
P10-6-83	< 2	380,0	160,0	0,9	1,0	8,0
P10-7-83	< 2	4,5	7,5	0,3	< 0,5	4,0

ASSAY RESULTS ROCK SAMPLES - ROMBAK PROJECT, CAINHAVAGGE.

S a m p l e	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NR-19-83	20	11,0	17,0	45,0	0,5	16,0
NR-20-83	8	200,0	52,0	66,0	1,0	88,0
NR-21-83	< 2	26,0	50,0	2,0	< 0,5	6,0
NR-22-83	< 2	16,0	7,0	1,5	< 0,5	14,0
NR-23-83	< 2	16,0	34,0	2,5	< 0,5	6,0
NR-24-83	13	9,0	32,0	12,0	< 0,5	6,0
NR-25-83	< 2	30,0	33,0	0,4	< 0,5	4,0
NR-26-84	< 2	28,0	13,0	34,0	0,5	6,0
NR-112-83	5	8,5	19,0	1,1	< 0,5	16,0

ASSAY RESULTS ROCK SAMPLES-ROMBAK PROJECT, GAUTELIS-AREA

S a m p l e :	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NR-128-84	460	90	8	11		20
NR-129-84	0.580 oz/t	-	-	-	-	-
NR-130-84	110	62	14	2.3	-	8
NR-131-84	15	220	100	2.5	-	8
NR-132-84	300	41	7	0.8	-	18
NR-133-84	3	150	86	0.2	-	8
NR-134-84	7	140	140	130	-	10
NR-135-84						
NR-136-84	2	70	53	1.2	-	12
NR-137-84	5	140	120	1.6	-	14
NR-138-84	< 2	110	92	0.7	-	12
NR-139-84	5	30	110	0.8	-	10
NR-140-84	22	570	150	38.0	-	20
NR-141-84	< 2	150	75	4.4	-	8
NR-142-84	1400	2400	110	7.4	-	20
NR-143-84	110	17	29	19.0	-	14
NR-144-84	17	150	140	0.8	-	14
NR-145-84	< 2	210	72	1.6	-	10
NR-146-84	4	130	16	0.6	-	8
NR-147-84	40	550	69	3.6	-	18
NR-152-84	55	3600	2100	6.0	-	1.09%
NR-153-84	160	1000	10	6.8	-	26
NR-154-84	25	630	96	5.0	-	26
NR-155-84	6	200	99	3.3	-	22
NR-156-84	61	>4000	38	5.0	-	64
NR-157-84	44	1200	56	3.0	-	14
NR-158-84	48	3400	65	5.8	-	14
NR-159-84	20	1800	83	0.6	-	12
qtz-fspar rock (metaarenite.)						
chlorite amphibolite						
chlorite amphibolite						
metasiltstone, greywacke						
sericite-qtz-rich marble						
metasiltstone						
metasiltstone						
massive mt ore						
amphibolite						
amphibolite						
greywacke						
metasiltstone						
metasiltstone						
metasiltstone						
metasiltstone						
metaarenite						
metaarenite						
metaarenite						
amphibolite						
metaarenite						
qtz-fspar rock (felsic volc.)						
qtz-fspar rock						
mica-rich qtz-fspar rock (felsic volc.)						
mica-rich qtz-fspar rock (felsic volc.)						
qtz-fspar rock (felsic volc.)						
qtz-fspar rock						
qtz-fspar rock						
amphibolite						

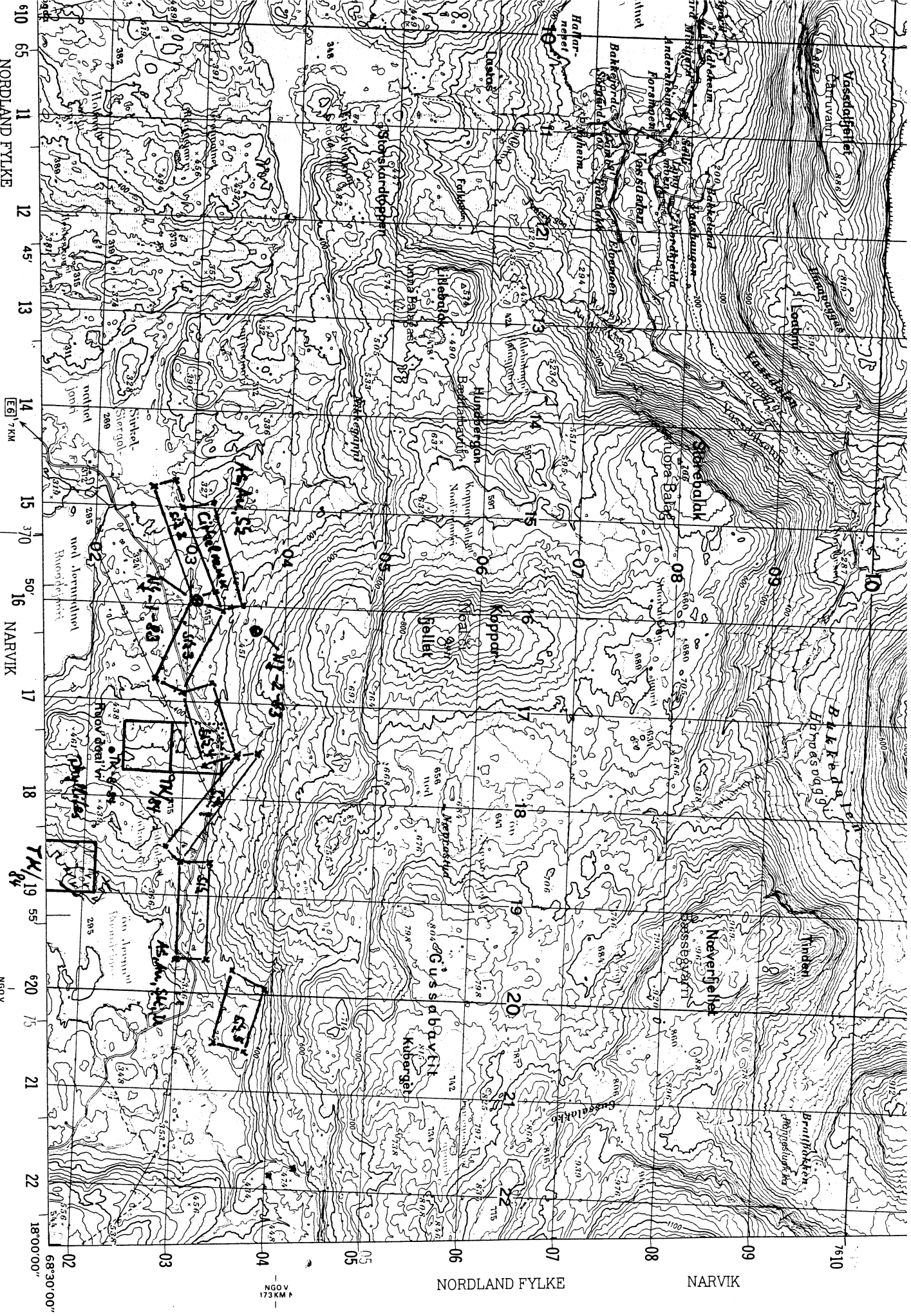
ASSAY RESULTS ROCK SAMPLES - ROMBAK WINDOW

CUNOJAVRI AREA

S a m p l e :		Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
NR-148-84	magnetite-bornite ore	360	> 4000	68	6.5	22
NR-149-84	magnetite-bornite-chalcocopyrite ore	890	> 4000	280	3.6	18
NR-150-84	qtz-mica schist	8	170	69	0.2	10
NR-151-84	talc-serpentine rich conglomerate	5	53	6	0.5	6

Terje Karlsen Mutinger Haugfjellet.

S a m p l e :	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
TK-1-84	9	78	750	38.0	-	490
TK-2-84	29	190	400	400.0	-	120
TK-3-84	16	75	200	330.0	-	140
TK-4-84	13	200	1200	33.0	-	420
TK-5-84	15	240	180	6.2	-	110
TK-6-84	30	140	1200	540.0	-	240
TK-7-84	12	57	94	6.4	-	30
TK-8-84	12	870	64	1.5	-	12



Målestokk, Scale 1:50 000

0 2000 3000 4000 5000 Yards
0 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

NORDLAND FYLKE

7KM

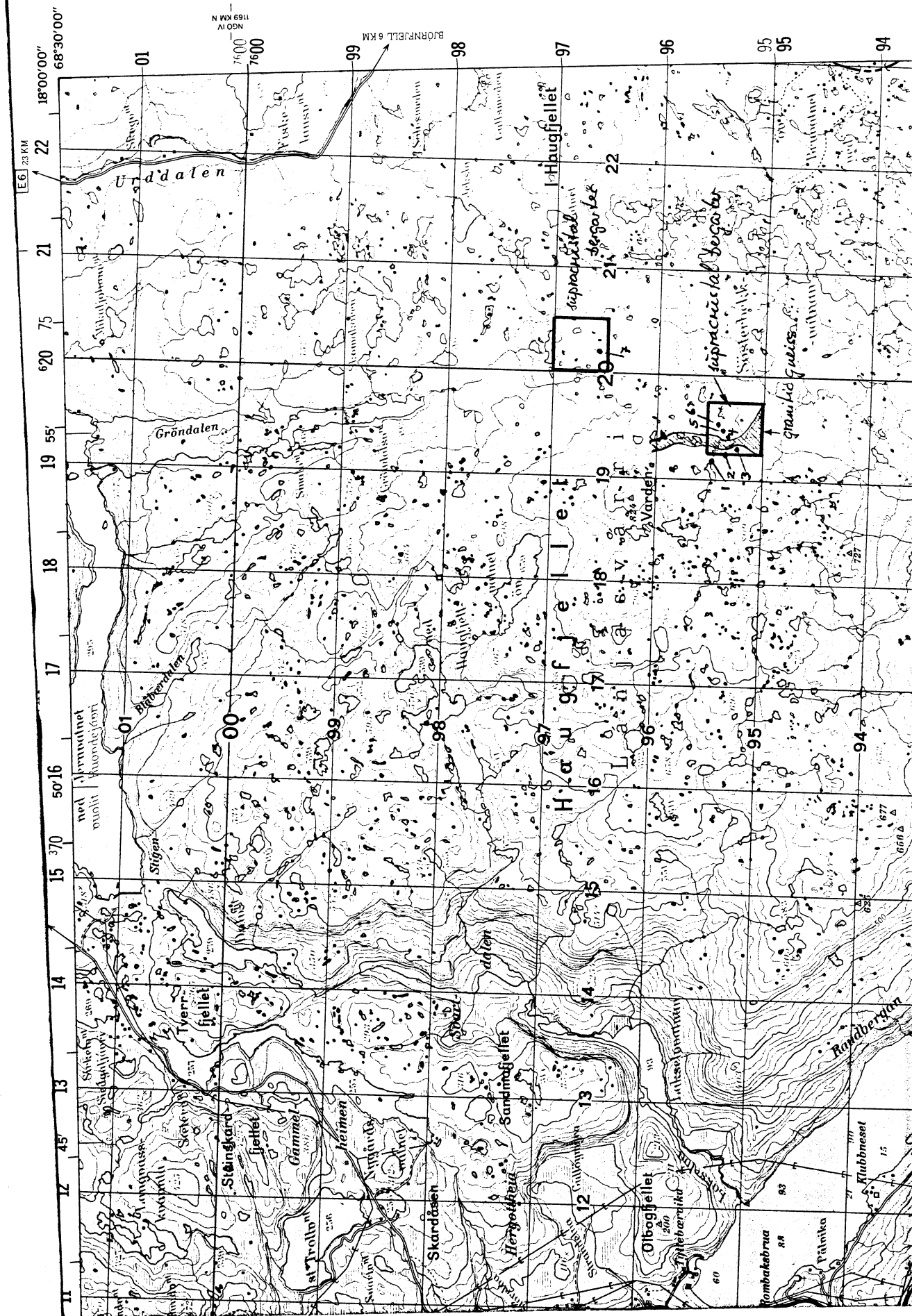
NARVIK

NORDLAND FYLKE

NARVIK

NGOV
173KM

TRYKT I NORGES GEOGRAFISKE OPPMÅLING 1-83
ETTERTRUK ULOVLIG. NGO HAR ALL RETT ETTER LOV OM ANDERSVERK.
ORDLISTE - SÄDNLISTO
CINCCADBY



DRILL LOGS

ROMBAK PROJECT

1 9 8 4

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays					
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		12.80-14.20: <u>marble</u>								
		same as: 0.00-11.68, biotite schist at:								
		12.80-12.83								
		14.20-14.65: <u>biotite qtz-fspar gneiss</u>								
		same as: 11.68-12.80, slightly reworked								
		contact at 11.20m, 45° cax								
		14.65-15.14: <u>marble</u>								
		same as: 0.00-11.68								
		15.14-15.42: <u>biotite qtz-fspar gneiss</u>								
		same as: 11.68-12.80								
		15.42-21.81: <u>marble</u>								
		same as: 0.00-11.68								
		21.81-22.64: <u>quartzite</u>								
		gr., massive, irregular borders with								
		surrounding marble, mineralization of								
		po as stringers and lenses (< 1 Vol.-%)								
		22.64-24.00: <u>marble</u>								
		same as: 0.00-11.68								
		24.00-24.21: <u>quartzite</u>								
		gr., massive, strongly reworked, inter-								
		fingered by carbonate, often biotitic								

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOILDAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays						
			From	To	Cu ppm	Mo	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb	Ag	As ppm
		matrix, irregular borders with surrounding									
		carbonate									
		24.21-57.66:marble									
		same as: 0.00-11.68, 52.00m:45° cax									
		57.66-58.05:quartzite									
		gr., massive, small veinlets filled with									
		carbonate and biotite									
		58.05-67.08:marble									
		same as: 0.00-11.68, biotite schist at:									
		61.58-61.66, 65.90-66.00. 63.00m:80° cax									
		67.08-67.33:quartzite									
		darkgr., massive to slightly laminated,									
		mm nodules of carbonate often rimmed									
		by muscovite, rare spots of po and cpy									
		67.33-69.00:marble	GAU-84-01 68.50	69.50	190		44	57	1800		1.98%
		same as: 0.00-11.68									
59.00	74.00	Qtz-fspar rock -supposedly felsic volcanic- inter-	GAU-84-02 69.50	70.50	250		22	23	220		480
		layered by bands of marble. Arsenopy mineralization	GAU-84-03 70.50	71.50	230		18	29	260		350
		of variable grade and appearance. Highly brecciated	GAU-84-04 71.50	72.50	180		40	33	320		0.25%
		sequence, supposedly due to faulting	GAU-84-05 72.50	73.50	140		40	34	330		0.47%

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLOAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays						
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	As
		69.00-69.15: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>	GAU-84-06 73.50	74.50	ppm 210		ppm 26	ppm 33	ppb 45		ppm 120
		gr., massive to crudely layered, orientation of light amphibole, brecciation, irregular carbonate veining, sometimes fillings of biotite. <u>Arsenopy</u> forms disharmonic bands of cm thickness, granular ore with euhedral <u>arsenopy</u> crystals	GAU-84-07 74.50	75.50	340		14	75	100		520
		69.15-71.68: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>	GAU-84-08 75.50	76.50	130		12	49	63		42
		lightgr., laminated, intense foliation with local brecciation, in places irr. carbonate veining. Occasionally spots of idiomorphic <u>arsenopy</u> and <u>po</u> and <u>cpy</u>									
		71.68-72.50: <u>marble</u>									
		grwh., biotite forming stringers and smaller lenses indicating a slight layering, strong foliation with local brecciation									
		72.50-72.52: <u>arsenopy ore</u>									
		nearly massive granular ore with euhedral <u>arsenopy</u>									

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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[illegible]

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FOLLDAL VERK A/S

D.D.H. No.		Azimuth	Started	Depth	Interval	Directional surveys						
Property	Gau - 84 - 02	200°	12/08-1984	Depth	From	To	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Dip
Co-ord.	Gautelisljell	Angle 45°	Finished									
	L 100 N / O5OW	Depth 94.45 m	Logged by	FDRr								
From	To	Description										
0.00	67.50	carbonate series										
		marble with interlayers of mica schists, quartzites										
		and granitic gneiss										
		o.OO- 7.30: marble										
		wh., stringers and lamina of light mica,										
		45° cax, occasionally idiomorphic py										
		7.30- 7.85: biotite-muscovite schist										
		lightgn., slightly laminated but homo-										
		geneous, conformable borders with										
		enveloping carbonate										
		7.85-13.02: marble										
		same as: o.OO-7.30										
		13.02-13.15: biotite-muscovite schist										
		same as: 7.30-7.85										
		13.15-29.95: marble										
		same as: o.OO-7.30, layers of biotite-										
		muscovite schist:15.65-15.68,20.00-										
		23.70 (close alternation of marble and										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays					
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		mica schist). Generally no <u>py</u>								
		29.95-33.60: <u>quartzite</u>								
		lightblshgr., massive, crosscutting car-								
		bonate often with spots of <u>po</u> and <u>cpy</u> ,								
		besides that sulphides as accumulates								
		with up to 1 cm Ø								
		33.60-39.40: <u>marble</u>								
		wh. to grwh., flasers, stringers and la-								
		mina of light and dark mica -flaser-								
		texture -, 45° cax								
		39.40-41.00: <u>quartzite</u>								
		darkgr., massive, crosscutting carbonate,								
		nerve like features of biotite locally								
		mineralized by <u>po</u> and/or <u>py</u>								
		41.00-44.50: <u>marble</u>								
		same as: 33.60-39.40								
		44.50-45.75: <u>amphibole-qtz-fspar rock</u>								
		gr., homogeneous, mm needles of amphibole								
		randomly orientated, very little <u>cpy</u> and								
		<u>po</u> as stringers and flasers								

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

PAGE 3/5

From	To	Description	Interval		Assays						
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	As
		45.75-46.25: <u>marble</u>			ppm		ppm	ppm	ppb		ppm
		same as: 33.60-39.40									
	<u>fault</u>	46.25-48.10: <u>amphibole bear. qtz-fspar rock</u>									
		gr., stressed, granulation, crosscut by									
		several fine fracture planes, some cm									
		thick interlayers of marble and mica									
		schist. Rare spots of <u>po</u> and <u>cpy</u>									
		48.10-67.50: <u>marble</u>									
		wh. to grwh., fine grained with sections									
		more coarser grained, flasers, stringers									
		and bands of light mica, locally enrichment of biotite, some dm thick intersections of pure marble, sometimes with									
		homogeneous distribution of light mica,									
		mainly 45° cax									
67.50	71.54	contact zone between <u>carbonate series</u> and <u>metasedimentary</u> and <u>metavolcanic section</u>	GAU-84-09 67.00	68.00	57		22	150	190		45
			GAU-84-10 68.00	69.00	130		18	160	16		180
		alternation of marble and quartz phyllites, <u>po</u> and	GAU-84-11 69.00	70.00	180		58	150	49		94
		<u>cpy</u> as the only sulphides occurring as disseminations,	GAU-84-12 70.00	71.00	810		18	150	21		42
		bands and unconformable layers	GAU-84-13 71.00	72.00	190		20	150	11		7

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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FOLLDAL VERK A/S

From	To	Description	Interval		Assays						
			From	To		Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		67.50-68.50: <u>quartz phyllites</u>									
		gr., laminated, homogeneous, some cross-									
		cutting carbonate, mainly as mm veinlets,									
		latter locally filled by <u>po</u> , 45° cax									
		68.50-68.74: <u>marble</u>									
		wh., medium grained, with scattered flakes									
		of light mica, occasionally stringers of									
		<u>po</u> often accompanied by <u>cpy</u>									
		68.74-69.13: <u>quartz phyllite</u>									
		same as: 67.50-68.50									
		69.13-69.58: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>									
		lightgr., layered, 45° cax, gradual passing									
		into carbonate, conformable bands of <u>po</u> ,									
		sometimes together with some <u>cpy</u> , some									
		crosscutting carbonate accompanied by <u>po</u>									
		69.58-70.38: <u>quartz phyllite</u>									
		same as: 67.50-68.50									
		70.15-70.16: conformable band of <u>po</u>									
		70.25-70.38: fragmented qtz phyllite									
		interfingering by carbonate,									
		rich <u>po</u> min with spots of <u>cpy</u>									

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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FOLLDAL VERK A/S[illegible]

94.45 m end of DDH

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FOLLDAL VERK A/S

D.D.H. No.		Azimuth		Started		Directional surveys										
GAU - 84- 03		200°		19/C8-1984		Depth		Azim.		Dip.	Depth		Azim.	Dip.		
Property		Angle		Finished												
Gautelisfjell		45°		22/C8-1984												
Co-ord.		Depth		Logged by												
L 050 N/ 050 W		79.60 m		FDPt												
		Description		Assays												
						Interval										
						From		To		Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	As
0.00		1.50		overburden						ppm		ppm	ppm	ppb		ppm
1.50		53.57		carbonate series												
				1.50-2.00: <u>marble</u>												
				grwh,massive,some accumulates of light												
				mica,sporadically spots of idio. <u>py</u>												
				2.00-4.10: <u>plagioclase amphibolite</u>		GAU-84-27 2.00 4.10										
				grgn,fine to medium grained,slightly												
				layered, partly high grade saussuriti-												
				sation,close interfingering of carbonate												
				with epidote,occasionally <u>py</u> fillings,												
				<u>py</u> also as mm big crystals irregular												
				distributed												
				4.10-8.90: <u>marble</u>												
				wh.,medium grained,occasionally inter-												
				layered by sericite schist,45° cax												
				8.90-37.30: <u>marble</u>												
				wh. to grwh.,medium grained,lamina												
				or flasers and stringers sometimes												

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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[illegible]

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays					
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		37.90-38.15: <u>Biotite-rich quartzite</u>								
		see: 37.30-37.80m								
		38.15-42.90: <u>marble</u>								
		grwh., flasers or lamina of dark mica,								
		sometimes cm thick accumulates of biotite,								
		biotite also as idio. crystals homogeneous								
		distributed, 85° cax								
		42.90-45.70: <u>granitic gneiss</u>								
		gr., massive to slightly schistose,								
		locally brecciation, very rarely some								
		spots of <u>py</u> or even <u>cpy</u>								
		45.70-47.75: <u>marble</u>								
		see: 8.90-37.30m								
		47.75-50.70: <u>quartzite</u>								
		gr., massive, only very rarely orientation								
		of mica flakes (muscovite), 85° cax,								
		very sporadically some <u>po</u> accompanied								
		by finest spots of <u>cpy</u>								
		50.70-50.95: <u>marble</u>								
		see: 8.90-37.30m								

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLOAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays						
			From	To	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	As	PPI
		50.95-51.40: <u>quartzite</u>			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb			
		gr., massive, sporadically some flasers									
		or even lamina of dark mica									
		51.40-53.57: <u>marble</u>	GAU-84-15 53.50	56.40	190	22	77	34		180	
		wh. to grwh., normally carrying light									
		mica, in places flasers and lenses of									
		biotite, sometimes even cm layers of									
		biotite schist, disharmonic layering,									
		sharp boundary with following mica									
		bearing quartzite									
53.57	67.00	<u>Felsic unit, mineralization zone</u>	GAU-84-16 56.40	57.40	130	10	120	160		0.3%	
		Predomination in qtz-fspar rock - possibly felsic	GAU-84-17 57.40	58.40	110	10	130	330		680	
		volcanic. Some minor sections of marble. Locally	GAU-84-18 58.40	59.40	210	12	96	820		0.97%	
		brecciation and carbonate veining (remobilization ?).	GAU-84-19 59.40	60.05	120	16	120	370		0.96%	
		Sulphides: <u>arsenopy</u> , <u>po</u> , <u>cpy</u> , <u>spl</u> . Arsenopyrite as	GAU-84-20 60.05	60.60	650	28	19	40		35	
		stockwork and disseminated ore showing variable	GAU-84-20 60.60	61.60	53	10	91	380		0.80%	
		concentration	GAU-84-21 61.60	62.60	36	10	110	2100		4.16%	
		53.57-56.50: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>	GAU-84-22 62.60	63.60	110	24	60	1800		4.16%	
		gr., massive to crudely layered, finest	GAU-84-23 63.60	64.60	1500	18	72	1800		1.44%	
		needles of light amphibole strongly	GAU-84-24 64.60	65.60	610	16	120	1400		1.23%	
		aligned with schistosity, sometimes mm	GAU-84-25 65.60	66.60	360	200	0.41%	2000		82	

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays							
			From	To	Cu ppm	Mo	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb	Ag	As ppm	
		GAU - 84 - 03										
		bands or small lenses of carbonate										
		mostly conformable with schistosity,										
		very little <u>po</u> and/or <u>cpy</u>	GAU-84-26 66.60	67.60	87		26	2700	82		80	
		56.50-57.10: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>										
		same as: 53.57-56.50, rare spots of										
		<u>arsenopy</u> (<1 Vol.-%) often as idio.										
		crystals										
		57.10-58.10: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>										
		same as: 53.57-56.50, no sulphide min.										
		58.10-59.10: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>										
		same as: 56.50-57.10										
		59.10-60.00: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>										
		same as: 53.57-56.50, conformable bands										
		- mm thickness - and mm to cm aggregates										
		of <u>arsenopy</u> (1 Vol.-%), additional some										
		spots of <u>po</u> and <u>cpy</u> .										
		60.00-60.65: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>										
		same as: 53.57-56.50, irregular layers										
		or veins of carbonate. Flasers of <u>po</u> ,										
		some clusters with additional <u>cpy</u> ,										
		(2 Vol.-%).										

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FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays					
			From	To	Cu	Mc	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		60.65-60.90: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>								
		same as: 59.10-60.00, minor amount in								
		<u>arsenopy</u>								
		60.90-61.34: <u>marble</u>								
		grwh., fragments of qtz-fspar rock,								
		veins and/or layers of dark mica								
		61.34-63.68: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>								
		same as: 53.57-56.50, crosscutting car-								
		bonate. Stockwork and disseminated								
		<u>arsenopy</u> ore, often idiomorphic crystals,								
		(1 - 2 Vol.-%), sometimes accumulates								
		of <u>po</u> accompanied sporadically by <u>cpy</u>								
		62.54-62.72: <u>arsenopy</u> as layers, veins								
		or bigger aggregates,								
		always grainy appearance,								
		(7 Vol.-%).								
		63.68-64.00: <u>partly brecciated qtz-fspar rock</u>								
		gr., very inhomogeneous, rounded to sub-								
		rounded fragments of qtz-fspar rock								
		cemented by carbonate. High sulphide								
		content (7 - 10 vol.-%), <u>po</u> forming								

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FOLLDAL VERK A/S

D.D.H. No.					Started	Directional surveys							
GAU - 84 - 04		Azimuth	120°	28/08-1984		Depth	Azim.	Dip.	Depth	Azim.	Dip.		
Property		SW-slope	Angle	45°	Finished								
Gautelidfjell					07/09-1984								
Co-ord.		Depth			Logged by								
P 320 E/ 012 S		90.60 m			FDPr								
From		To	Description		Interval		Assays						
					From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	As
0.00	2.60		overburden				ppm		ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm
2.60	66.93		carbonate series										
			marble with interlayers of qtz-fspar rock and										
			amphibolites. Stocks and bands of granitic gneiss.										
			2.60-14.90: <u>marble</u>		GAU-84-43	13.80 14.80	88		48	10	280	1.5	13
			grwh., medium grained, mainly pure car-										
			bonate, locally banded by phyllosilicates,										
			60° cax										
			14.90-21.15: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>		GAU-84-44	14.80 15.80	180		28	14	310	1.5	9.8
			gmshgr., medium grained, massive, intensive		GAU-84-45	15.80 16.80	24		20	10	160	1.0	9.1
			veining of epidote accompanied by <u>py</u>		GAU-84-46	16.80 17.80	140		26	16	140	1.0	12
			and rare spots of <u>po</u> , carbonate as clots		GAU-84-47	17.80 18.80	400		40	32	370	2.0	16
			and fissurs, often highly altered -seri-		GAU-84-48	18.80 19.80	300		32	15	230	1.0	15
			citization and saussuritization.		GAU-84-49	19.80 20.80	170		32	25	120	1.0	15
			21.15-40.67: <u>marble</u>		GAU-84-50	20.80 21.80	280		36	18	1500	1.5	28
			gr., medium grained, only sporadically										
			pure marble, in general some amounts in		GAU-84-51	33.00 34.00	650		60	34	4700	2.0	27
			phyllosilicates and dusty graphite, some-		GAU-84-52	34.00 35.00	350		32	40	1000	1.5	5.9

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FOLLDAL VERK A/S

From	To	Description	Interval		Assays						
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	
		times in addition needles of light									
		amphibole, flaser and lenticular texture,									
		in places slight brecciation									
		33.40-34.60: some stringers or spots									
		of po and <u>cpY</u> , some idio-									
		morphic <u>py</u>									
		40.67-49.00: <u>plagioclase amphibolite</u>									
		gn., medium grained, massive, ophitic									
		texture, distinctly finer grained at									
		the contacts to surrounding marble,									
		very rare spots or idiomorphic crystals									
		of <u>py</u>									
		49.00-53.48: <u>marble</u>									
		gr. to blshgr., medium grained, subordi-									
		nate amounts in phyllosilicates, suppo-									
		sely some dusty graphite									
		53.48-54.44: <u>amphibolite</u>									
		gn., fine grained to slightly medium									
		grained, massive, some finest spots of									
		<u>py</u>									

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D.D.H. No.	GAU - 84 - 05	Azimuth	120°	Started	27/08-84				
Property	SW-slope Gautelidsfjell	Angle	60°	Finished	04/09-84				
Co-ord.	L o50 S/ 380 E	Depth	95.25 m	Logged by	FDPPr				
From	To	Description	Interval	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Dip.
0.00	36.04	granitic gneiss	From To						
		granitic gneiss with dm to m interlayers of meta-							
		supracrustals and plugs and veins of metagabbro.							
		The appearance of layered sections within the							
		granitic gneiss, they are composed of dense biotite							
		schist and qtz-fspar rocks, is restricted to zones							
		with high foliation or even shearing.							
		0.00-17.32: granitic gneiss							
		gr., fine to medium grained depends on							
		the grade of granulation, only locally							
		coarse grained, homogeneous with in							
		places flasers or layers of biotite							
		schist; 4.80-5.00, 5.10-5.85, 6.87-7.20,							
		9.00-9.50. Rare spots of py, mainly re-							
		stricted to 13.20-17.32							
		17.32-31.35: plagioclase amphibolite							
		grgn., medium grained, homogeneous,							
		ophitic texture, envelope of fine grained							

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays					
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		gnshbr., partly homogeneous								
		partly very wild and dis-								
		turbed, some minor sections								
		qtz-fspar rich, here mainly								
		flaser texture, 45° cax								
		44.04-51.62: <u>plagioclase amphibolite</u>								
		gn. to grgn., medium grained, homogeneous,								
		massive only in places slightly schistose,								
		sharp upper wall, gradual lower wall								
		51.62-61.40: <u>granitic gneiss</u>								
		gr., fine grained to coarse grained,								
		varying amount in biotite and muscovite,								
		gradual changes from nearly phyllosilicate								
		pure rock to biotite schist								
		61.40-64.91: <u>amphibolite</u>								
		gn., fine grained only sporadically								
		slightly medium grained, homogeneous,								
		rare poophyrobasts of plagioclase,								
		sharp boundaries								
		64.91-69.73: <u>granitic gneiss</u>								
		gr., medium grained with sections even								

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D.D.H. No.		GAU-84-06		Azimuth		120°		Started		04/09-1984		Directional surveys											
Property		SW - slope		Angle		45°		Finished		07/09-1984		Depth		Azim.		Dip.		Depth		Azim.		Dip.	
Co-ord.		Gautelistsfjell		Depth		80.00 m		Logged by		FDP													
P 350 E/037 S												Assays											
From		To		Description				Interval		Cu		Mo		Pb		Zn		Au		Ag		As	
0.00		46.84		carbonate series				GAU-84-28 8.75 9.84		25				20		62		2		1.0		18	
				marble with interlayers of amphibolite and qtz-fspar				GAU-84-29 9.84 10.50		7.5				34		63		2		1.0		4	
				rock and plugs and bands of granitic gneiss				GAU-84-30 12.65 14.65		31				8		38		2		0.5		2.2	
				0.00- 7.70: <u>marble</u>				GAU-84-31 14.65 16.65		33				8		54		15		0.5		6.6	
				wh., medium grained sometimes somewhat				GAU-84-32 16.65 18.65		5.5				8		46		2		0.5		7.4	
				finer grained, in general with stringers, lenses and flasers of phyllosilicates-				GAU-84-33 18.65 20.65		6.5				6		54		2		0.5		3.4	
				mainly biotite-, sections of pure marble				GAU-84-34 20.65 22.65		23				10		65		2		0.5		12	
				are very scarce, occasionally reworked,				GAU-84-35 22.65 24.65		18				8		50		600		0.5		5.7	
				60° cax varying				GAU-84-36 24.65 27.10		2.5				6		60		7		0.5		12	
				7.70- 7.90: <u>amphibolite</u>																			
				gn., medium grained, homogeneous																			
				7.90- 8.75: <u>marble</u>																			
				grwh. in places darkgr., medium grained,																			
				mainly pure marble, only sporadically																			
				some amounts of phyllosilicates, here																			
				normally with flaser texture, 45° cax,																			
				8.00: rare spots of <u>py</u>																			

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays					
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		amphibole, 80° cax								
		14.38-14.75: stringers filled with po								
		16.74-17.30: <u>granitic gneiss</u>								
		gr., coarse grained, homogeneous								
		17.30-17.95: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>								
		gnshgr., fine grained, laminated, rich in								
		phyllosilicates, 80° cax								
		17.95-21.70: <u>granitic gneiss</u>								
		gr. to slightly gnshgr., coarse grained,								
		homogeneous, in places granulated								
		21.70-27.10: <u>qtz-fspar rock</u>								
		gnshgr., fine grained, laminated, often								
		with flaser or lenticular texture,								
		60° to 80° cax								
		27.10-29.90: <u>amphibolite</u>								
		gn., medium grained, homogeneous, sometimes								
		porphyric plagioclase (0.3 mm size),								
		sharp boundaries								
		29.90-32.07: <u>quartzite</u>								
		lightgr., fine grained, subordinate								
		amounts of phyllosilicates often occurring								

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