

Bergvesenet

Postboks 3021, 7002 Trondheim

Rapportarkivet

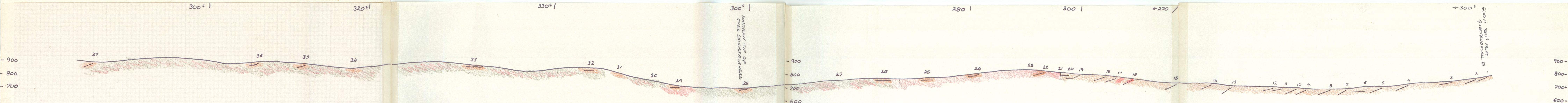
Bergvesenet rapport nr BV 2209	Intern Journal nr	Internt arkiv nr	Rapport lokalisering	Gradering Fortrolig
Kommer fra ..arkiv Sulitjelma Bergverk A/S	Ekstern rapport nr "522141004"	Oversendt fra	Fortrolig pga	Fortrolig fra dato:
Tittel Overflatestudie for strukturanalyse av Baldoaivve synformen.				
Forfatter HEATON T. PATON G.		Dato 1974	Bedrift Sulitjelma Gruber A/S	
Kommune	Fylke	Bergdistrikt	1: 50 000 kartblad	1: 250 000 kartblad
Fagområde	Dokument type	Forekomster		
Råstofftype	Emneord			
Sammendrag Sulfidforende nivå i Baldoaivve synformen er 1000 - 2000 m dyp. Ut fra geologiske overflatestudier er forsøkt en mer eksakt bestemmelse av dypet. Kompliserende faktorer er at skifrene er sterkt S-foldet og et distinkt sprekkesystem. Konklusjon : '- approximate depth may be possible.~ Kun forprosjekt - ingen ytterligere konklusjon. Baldoaivve synformen, strukturgeologi. Saltdal.				

A/S Sulitjelma Gruber
Prospektering 1973
Prosjekt 7.408/B
Forprosjekt, feltrapport

OVERFLATESTUDIE FOR STRUKTURANALYSE AV BALDOAIVESYNKLINALEN

- Bakgrunn : Det eksakte nivå for sulfidførende nivåer i Baldoaivesynklinalen er noe diffus og overliggende bergartstykkelse er anslått fra 1000 - 2000 m. Med henblikk på regionale seismiske arbeider ville det være ønskelig med en mer eksakt interpretasjon av dypet, muligens ut fra geologiske overflatestrukturer.
- Motiv : Motivet med denne forundersøkelsen var derfor ved et profil over synklinalen å undersøke om visuelle bergartsstrukturer som strøk og fall, foldninger etc. kunne danne grunnlag for en mer nøyaktig konstruksjon av sulfidnivået. T. Heaton og G. Paton utførte feltarbeidet.
- Field report: Overall exposure is good: 10 - 20 % in the schists (pos 1 - 20) and up to 80 % beyond these is the intrusive rocks.
- Depth estimation should be possible in the schists, but detailed dip measurements are necessary, since dip is by no means uniform.
- Two complicating factors may arise: 1) The schists are quite strongly S-folded over the first part of the traverse (1 - 7).
- 11) There is a very distinct fracture system running 350 g, along which much of the drainage occurs, some dips within the streams (where exposure is poor) are anomalous, there may be some faults of small throw.
- Schist outcrops are common within the intrusive areal (20 - 37). In some places they are strongly folded, in general, however, they possess dips compatible with the regional pattern, and with detailed observations approximate depth estimations may be possible.
- No sedimentary structures were observed in the schists, but some may be located in the more arenaceous parts, these could be used to check on the possibility of inverted sequences although there was no evidence of these.

- Enclosures:
1. Topographical map 1 : 10000 showing the traverse, and section orientation.
 2. Geological section 1 : 10000
 3. Detailed section from locality 1 - 6.



- 34. 25, 200 SCHIST, DARK GREY ROCK, QUARTZ-FELDSPAR ROCK.
- 35. 0-10, 200 "
- 36. " "
- 37. 35, 260 "

- SCHISTS
- QUARTZ-FELDSPAR INTRUSIVE
- MASSIVE MAFIC INTRUSIVE

BALDORAINE PLATEAU PROFILE

TRUE SCALE 1:10000

LINES MARK DIP OF SCHISTS

T.H.E. HEATON

- 28. 0-10, 200 Q.F. ROCK DIES OUT. DARK GREY MASSIVE ROCK MORE ACIDIC AND COARSER
- 29. 05, 200 Q.F. ROCK + SCHIST.
- 30. MASSIVE GREY ROCK NET VEINED BY Q.F. ROCK (MAIN VEINS VERTICAL, 290°)
- 31. HIGHLY FOLDED SCHIST AND Q.F. INTRUSIVE.
- 32. HORIZONTAL SCHISTS, MASSIVE DARK ROCK, Q.F. ROCK - IN APPARENT AGE ORDER
- 33. 0-20, 0-600 "

- 15. 25, 170
- 16. " SCHISTS CUT BY 1/2 M BANDS QUARTZ FELDSPAR INTRUSIVE
- 17. 40, 220 NO Q.F. BANDS
- 18. 30, 200 SCHISTS WELL LAMINATED
- 19. " "
- 20. 20, 300 SCHISTS S-FOLDED AXES 20, 300, BECOME INTENSELY FOLDED TOWARDS 21
- 21. MASSIVE INTRUSIVE, MEDIUM GRAINED QUARTZ FELDSPAR VERY LITTLE BIOTITE
- 22. 30, 150 SCHIST IN INTRUSIVE
- 23. SCHIST AND INTRUSIVE, WITH MORE MICA
- 24. 20-30, 200 "
- 25. 10-15, 270 LESS MICA IN Q.F. ROCK.
- 26. -10 to +10, 200 MASSIVE DARK GREY MEDIUM GRAINED MICACEOUS ROCK APPEARING
- 27. 80-90% DARK GREY ROCK, WITH MASSES AND BANDS (VERTICAL, 270°) Q.F. ROCK.

- 1. 30, 250 MEDIUM TO DARK GREY, MEDIUM GRAINED SCHISTS
- 2. 20, 250 " CHEVRON 'S' FOLDS WAVELENGTH 10 CM, AXES 20, 260
- 3. 10, 200 QUARTZ-FELDSPATHIC SCHISTS. FOLD AXES 10, 260
- 4. 25, 190 " A LITTLE FOLDING. BEDDING PARALLEL TO SCHISTOSITY. QUARTZ SEGREGATIONS
- 5. " MORE MICA, FEWER SEGREGATIONS AND FOLDS
- 6. 00 " "
- 7. 30, 190 " "
- 8. 25, 180 " NO FOLDS
- 9. 30, 180 " "
- 10. 30, 180 MORE SHALY
- 11. 20, 160 AS 9.
- 12. 20, 175 " "
- 13. 35, 190 MORE SHALY
- 14. 25, 200 " "

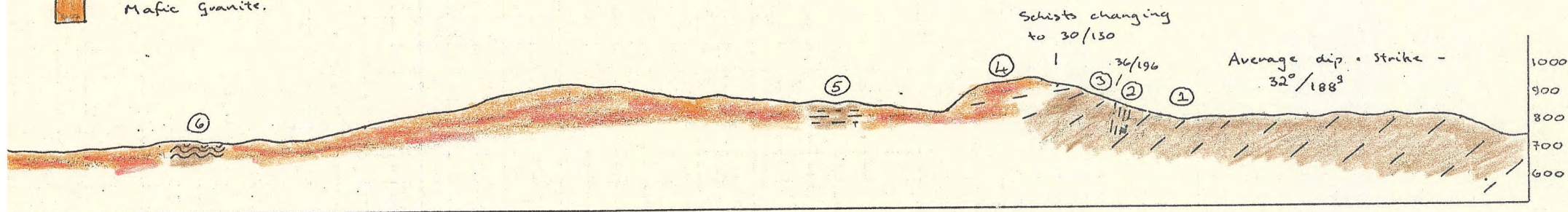
600 M. 350° FROM QUARTZ-FELDSPAR III

PROFILE ACROSS BALD MIVE PLATEAU

(Brief description)

J. J. Valion

- Schist.
- Felsic Granite.
- Mafic Granite.



NOTES:

- 1) Bands (sills) of very felsic material about 0.5m thick start to appear. They seem to be conformable with the surrounding schists. $36/190$
- 2) Sudden localised steepening of the dip to 72° Schist very schistose, and seems to be more amphibole rich.
- 3) Bands of felsic material more frequent and thicker ca. 1m. - not now conformable. Many thin veins of quartzite cross-cutting the schists
- 4) Into the granite. There are two types - one very felsic and almost pure white, the other much darker & more mafic.
- 5) Isolated lumps of schist within the granite have fairly constant dip & strike - $33^\circ/110^\circ$
- 6) Area of schist bounded by granite has several upright open folds - wavelength about 5m.