

# Ormbäcken

Compilation of Results from Holes ORM-1 and  
ORM-2 (drilled Summer 2016) with available  
historical Information from the Geological  
Survey of Sweden (SGU)



*August 2018*

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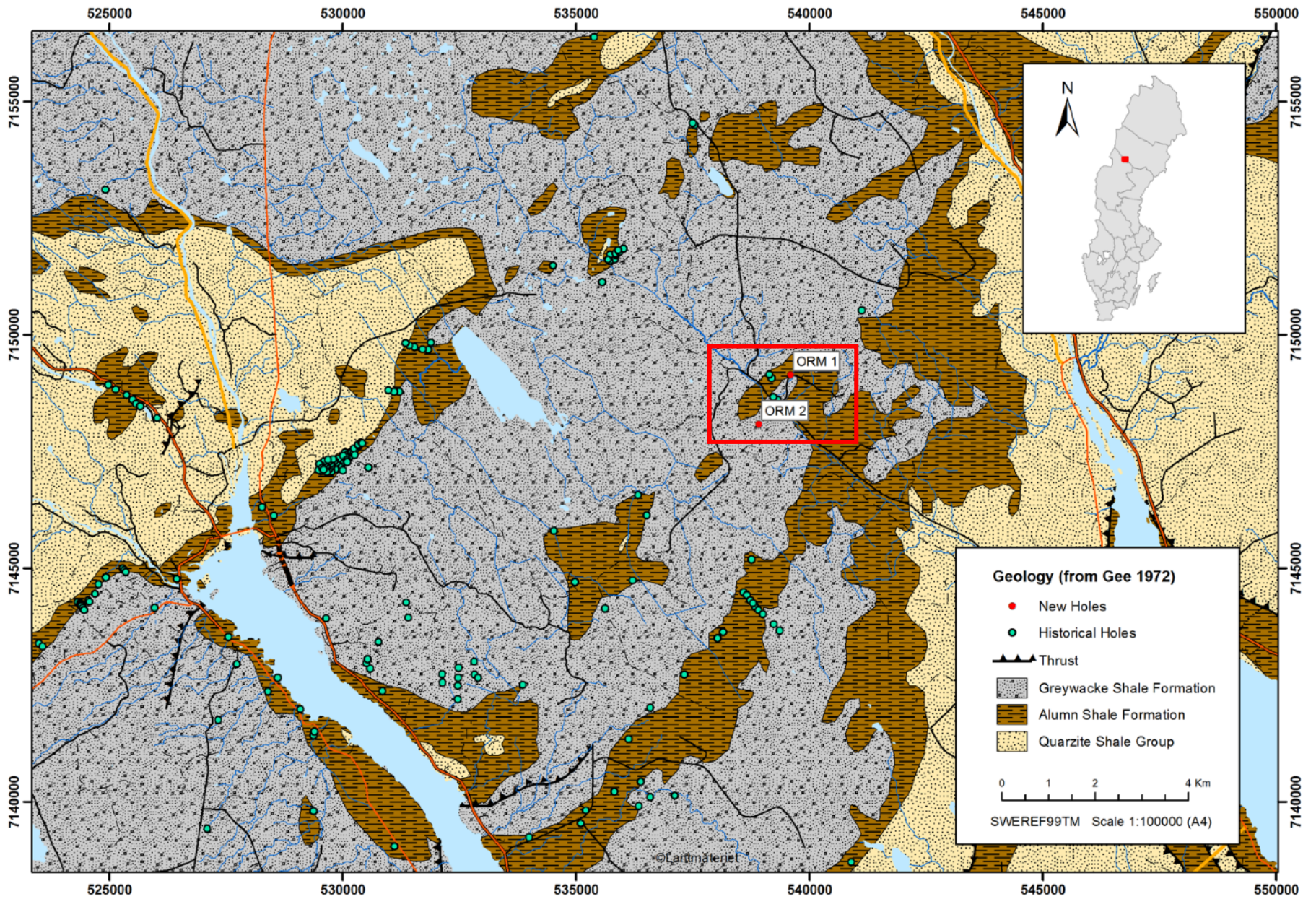
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Base for the Geological Information of the region is the Geological Map published in Gee (1972) and the sheets 22F (Risbäck) and 22G (Vilhelmina) of the Geological Map 1:50000 from the Geological Survey of Sweden (SGU).

Although there are differences between the maps and in relation to the drillhole-logs these maps can be seen as good guidance for the larger and regional style of the Geological Structures as they are mainly based on Airborne Geophysical Surveys.

The difficulties in correlation of the various units can mainly be related to the lack of outcrops in the region. In the following two slides the Ormbäcken-Area is marked with a red frame.

The ***Alumn Shale Formation*** from Gee (1972) can coarsly be correlated with ***Alumn or Graphite Shale (GSH)+Phosphate Shale (PSH)*** units based on Geological Maps 1:50000. These units have also been used for the Model of the Fetsjön-area and also for the interpretation of the Ormbäcken holes as follows. In the Ormbäcken-Area these units are surrounded of the ***Greywacke Shale Formation*** from Gee (1972) which correspondents fairly with the ***Shale (SH)*** unit.



# Overview based on Geological Map 1:50000

## LITHO-UNITS

- Phosphate Shale
- Alumn Shale

## COLLARS Classified

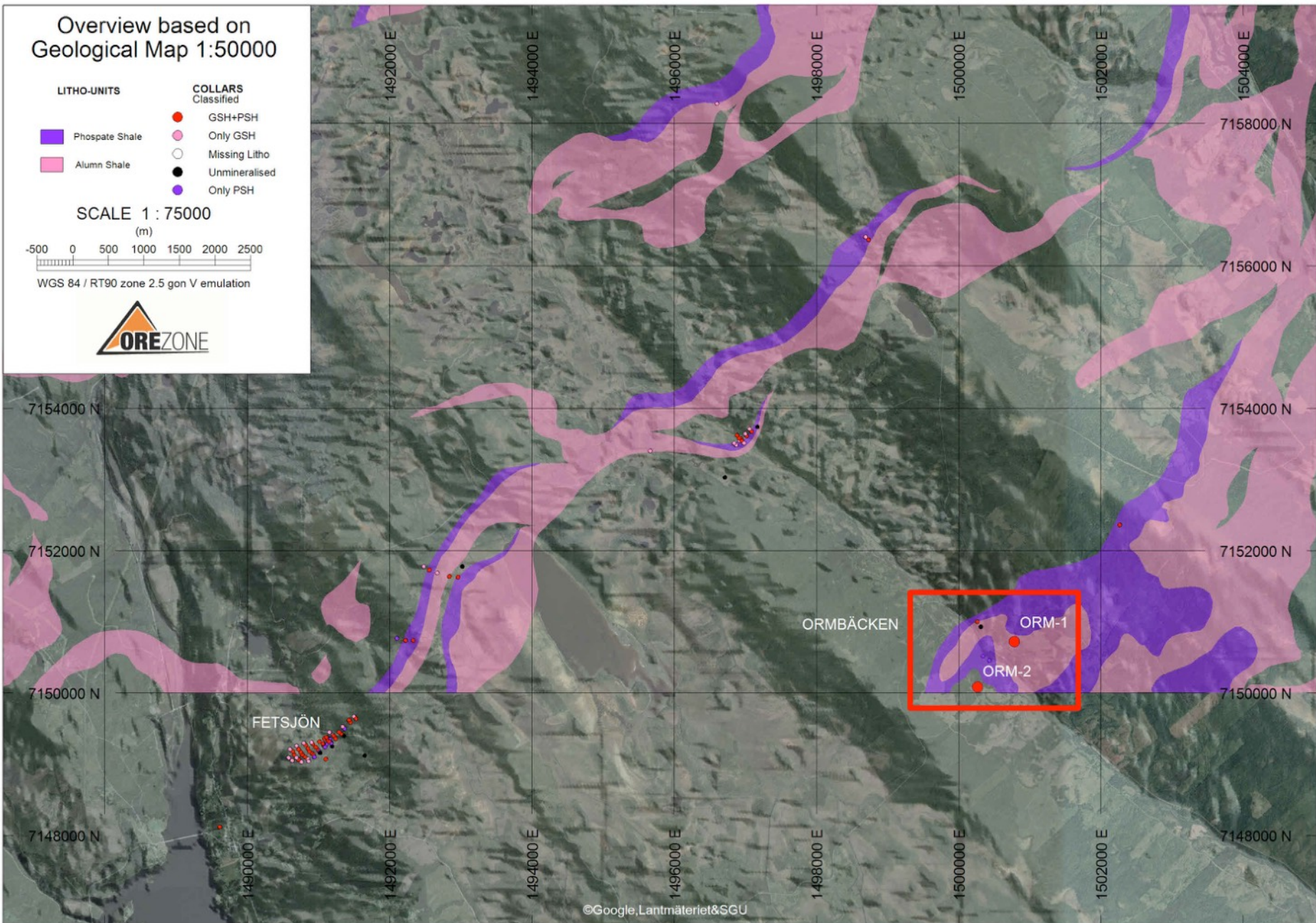
- GSH+PSH
- Only GSH
- Missing Litho
- Unmineralised
- Only PSH

SCALE 1 : 75000

(m)

-500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

WGS 84 / RT90 zone 2.5 gon V emulation



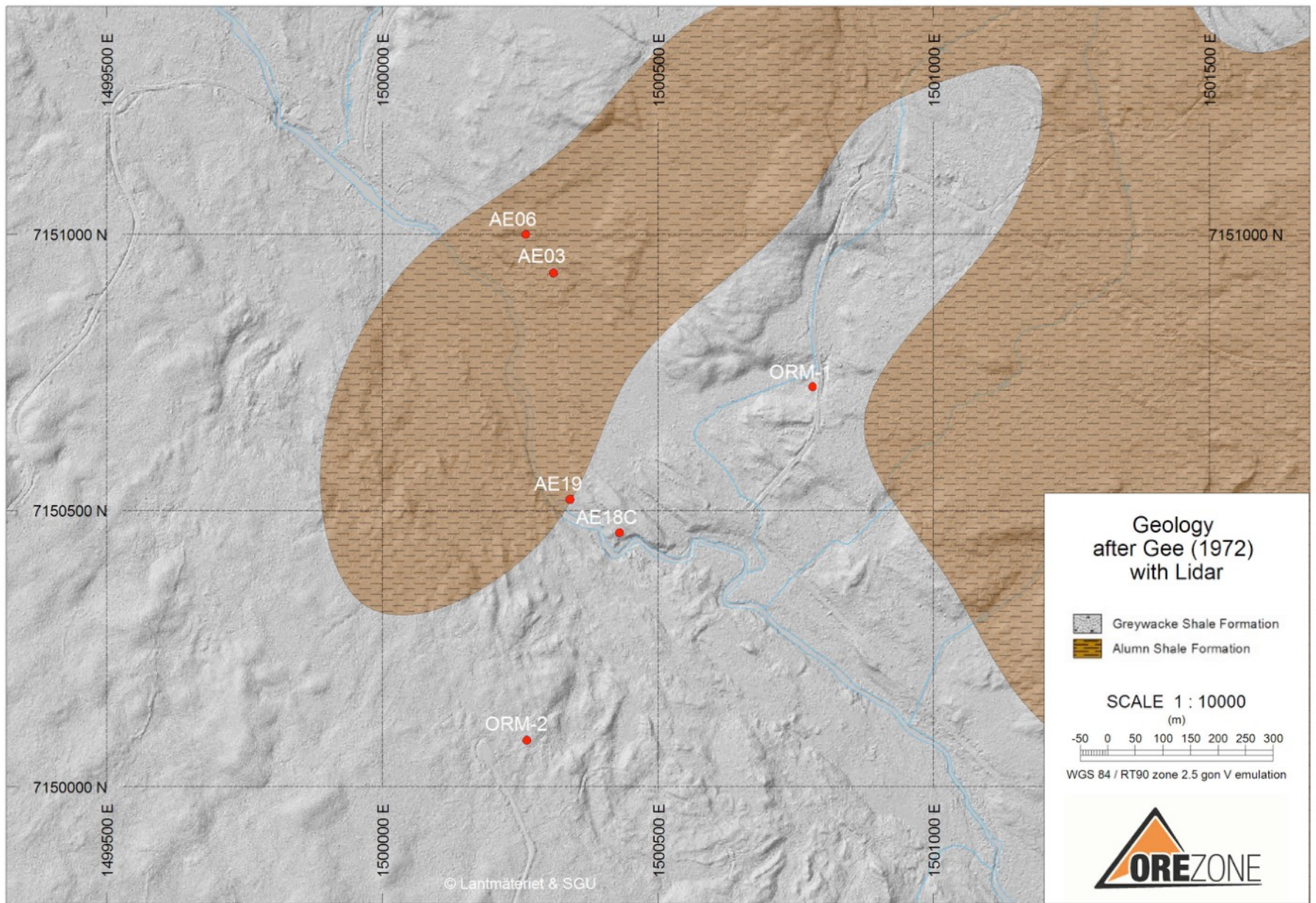
## Detail Ormbäcken

Results from the recently drilled holes ORM-1 and ORM-2 have been combined with results of 4 historical holes nearby, drilled in the 60's from Atomenergi AB.

Drill-Logs from the new holes were interpreted to fit them into the nomenclature of historical- and Fetsjön-holes to enable a comparison to other projects e.g. Fetsjön.



Plan-Maps have been created in scale 1:10000 whereas sections have scale 1:5000. In the following two slides the Geological Maps from Gee and SGU have been focused on the region. The interpretation of the drill-logs from ORM-1 and ORM-2 show here a better correlation to Gee's map as both holes should start in the *Shale (SH)*-unit ( see enclosed drill-logs ).

To show the relationship to topography maps are combined with Lidar (1x1m) and partly Satellite-fotos from Lantmäteriet - so for publishing an approval from Lantmäteriet and SGU is needed.

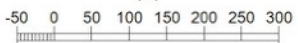


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### Geology after Gee (1972) with Lidar

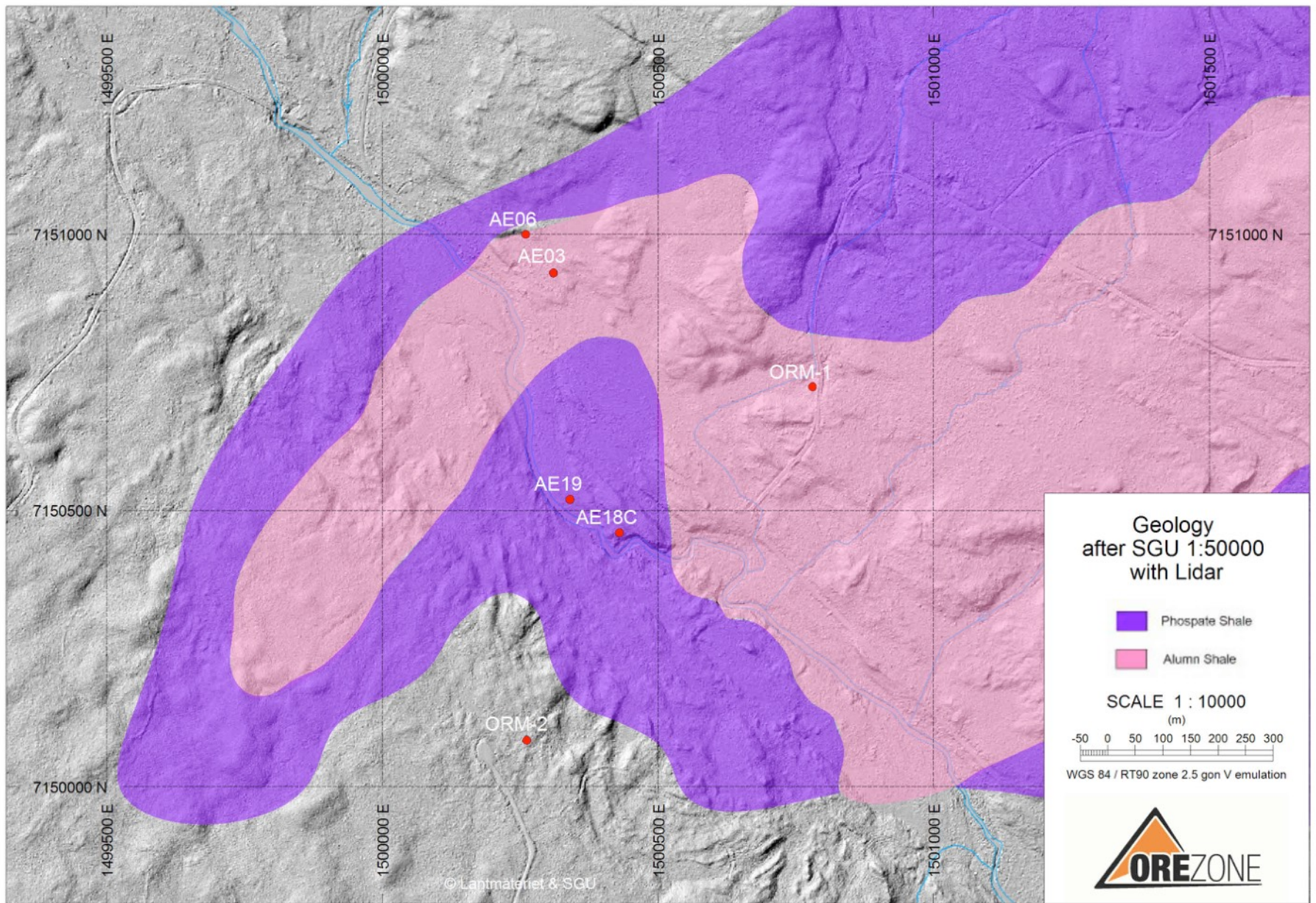
-  Greywacke Shale Formation
-  Alumn Shale Formation

SCALE 1 : 10000  
(m)





WGS 84 / RT90 zone 2.5 gon V emulation

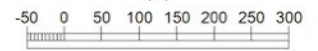




**Geology  
after SGU 1:50000  
with Lidar**

-  Phosphate Shale
-  Alumn Shale

**SCALE 1 : 10000**  
(m)



WGS 84 / RT90 zone 2.5 gon V emulation



BH: 1 <u>Ornbäcken</u> Logged by: <u>Bodil Sihm</u> Date: 160727				
Sample list		Hole Log		
Bag	Depth	Dip	Depth	Descriptions
			0-9,0 m	Overburden
			9,0-9,20	Sandstone, light red
	20N		9,20-53,57	Grey shale. Dark grey, <u>finegrained</u> with calcite <u>veinlets mmwide</u> predominantly along cleavage but also crossing fabric. Occasional pyrite aggregates. Waxy surface on cleavage. Calcite veinlets occasionally shows both ductile and brittle deformation. Throughout whole section recurrent fracturing. Increasing amount of pyrite towards end of section.
			18.40-18.45, 18.95-19.0, 24.85-25.0, 28.71-29.60, 43.15-43.22, 49.20-49.25:	Black shale, soft, <u>intensely deformed</u> , heavy, <u>sv baryte</u> as fracture filling?
			49.0-49.55	<u>intensely</u> fractured zone with graphitic luster on cleavage
			CL: 0.5 m at 18.27	
	10		53.57-60.00	Sandstone, light grey and <u>green</u> . Sharp contact to above. Undisturbed bedding. Recurrent black lamina. Occasional white/light grey <u>porphyroblasts</u> . Occasional calcite veinlets in various directions. Both dull and waxy luster on cleavage.
			60.00-65.85	Limestone/ <u>ljimerich</u> sandstone. Light grey, with recurrent dm wide sections of black shale. <u>Occasional light, elongated rounded</u> cm size clasts. Calcite veinlets in various direction showing brittle deformation. Graphitic luster on cleavage. Visible bedding in limestone.
				Gradual transition to below
	45		65.85-94.00	<u>Alumshale</u> , black, <u>finegrained</u> , graphitic luster on cleavage, interbedded <u>with layers</u> of limestone. Calcite veinlets in various directions, showing brittle fracturing in limestone. Occasional grey rounded cm size clasts. Occasional pyrite aggregates.
			92.77-93.40	<u>starkt radioaktiv alunskiffer</u> med <u>kalkinlagring</u>
	35-40W		94.00-141.30	<u>Alumshale</u> , black, graphitic luster on cleavage. With pyrite aggregates. Calcite embedded and as veinlets crossing fabric. Occasional grey lenses 1-5 cm, stinkstones.
			130.60-130.74, 131.90-132.30, 132.45-132.70:	<u>ljimerich</u> sandstone
			CL: 30 cm at 111.95, 45 cm at 117.40	
			140.90-142:	<u>Intensely fractured zone</u> .
				Gradual contact to below

BH: 1 <u>Ornbäcken</u> Logged by: <u>Bodil Sihm</u> Date: 160727				
Sample list		Hole Log		
Bag	Depth	Dip	Depth	Descriptions
			141.30-153.50	<u>Konglomerat</u> , light grey matrix. Varying grainsize. <u>Polymict</u> . Clasts rounded, dark grey, mm-5 cm size. Both rounded and angular <u>mmsize porphyroblasts</u> , white to black <u>colour</u> . Dull luster on cleavage. Occasional calcite veinlets crossing fabric. Occasional strands of green clay mineral and pyrite filling. Gradual contact to below, rich in pyrite.
		40W	153.50-162.20	<u>Alumshale</u> as above
			162.20-166.45	<u>Konglomerat</u> , as above, <u>except</u> richer in metals. Frequent pyrite veinlets, pressure solution?
			166.45-168.40	<u>Granitoid</u> , light grey, porphyritic - white <u>porphyroblasts</u> 1-3 mm. <u>Slightly banded</u>
				End of hole at 168.40 m



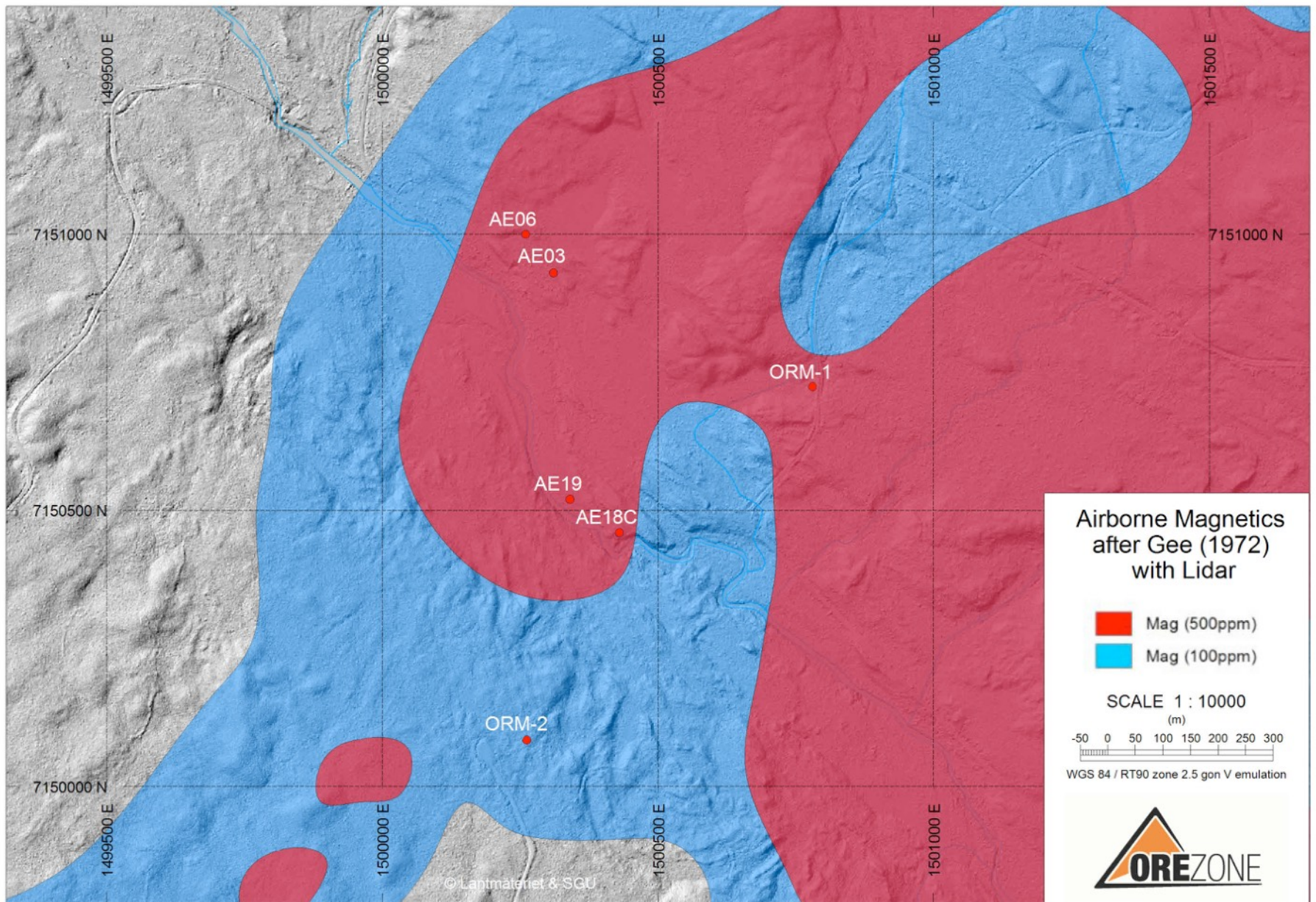
Sample list		Hole Log		
Bag	Depth	Dip	Depth	Descriptions
			0-6.20	Overburden
			6.20-6.35	Sandstone, light grey
		20	6.35-47.47	Grey shale. <u>dark grey</u> . Calcite veinlets crossing in various directions, often showing brittle deformation. <u>waxy</u> , green luster on cleavage. At some places visible bedding with green clay mineral. Whole section more or less fractured. Increasing amount of pyrite <u>throughout</u> section  6.90-7.10 graphitic luster on cleavage  28-40 m several <u>dmwide</u> zones with graphitic luster, rich in calcite and possibly <u>baryte</u> .  43.95-44.20 Sandstone, light grey- <u>greene colour</u> , visible bedding  CL: 1 m at 16.50, 0.4m at 25.40, 0.5m at 28.40, 0,3m at 33.10.
	20W		47.47-49.45	Sandstone, light green and grey. Laminated bedding. Yellowish at top and bottom. <u>recurrent</u> rounded, elongated clasts white/light grey, mm- <u>cmsize</u> orientated along bedding. <u>Sharp upper</u> and lower contact.
		20	49.45-63.45	Grey shale. Dark grey with calcite veinlets and pyrite aggregates. Waxy luster on cleavage, occasional graphitic luster on cleavage.  Sharp contact to below
			63.45-64.90	Sandstone, light green and grey, laminated bedding. Occasional elongated white/light grey clasts.
		20	64.90-75.00	Limestone/ <u>limerich</u> sandstone alternating with cm to dm wide sections of black shale. Metallic luster on most cleavages. High density.
			75.00-101.28	<u>Alumshale</u> , <u>black</u> , calcite both embedded and as veinlets crossing fabric. Pyrite <u>agregates</u> and occasional stinkstones. Graphitic luster on cleavage.  End of hole at 101.28

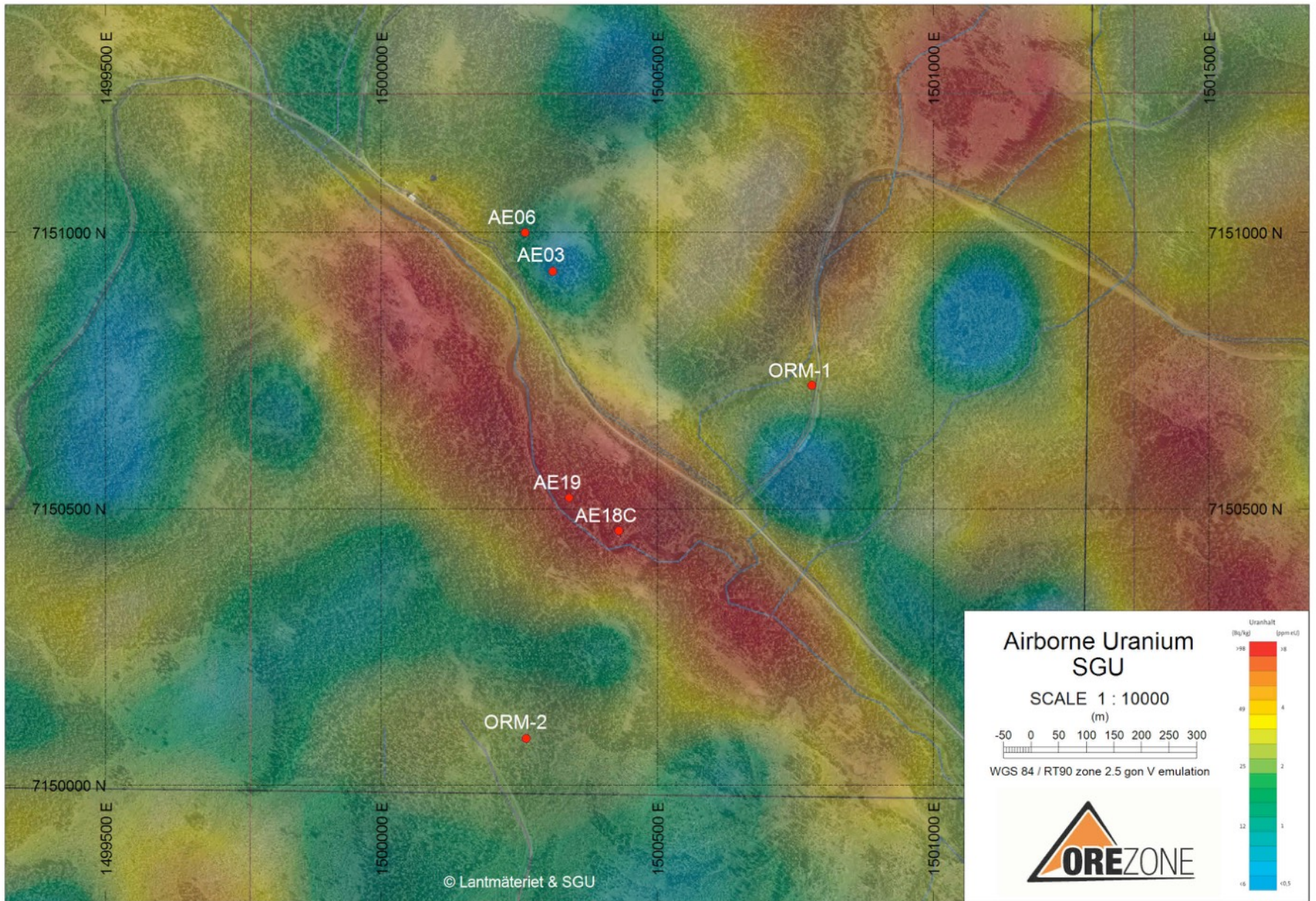
# Geophysical Surveys

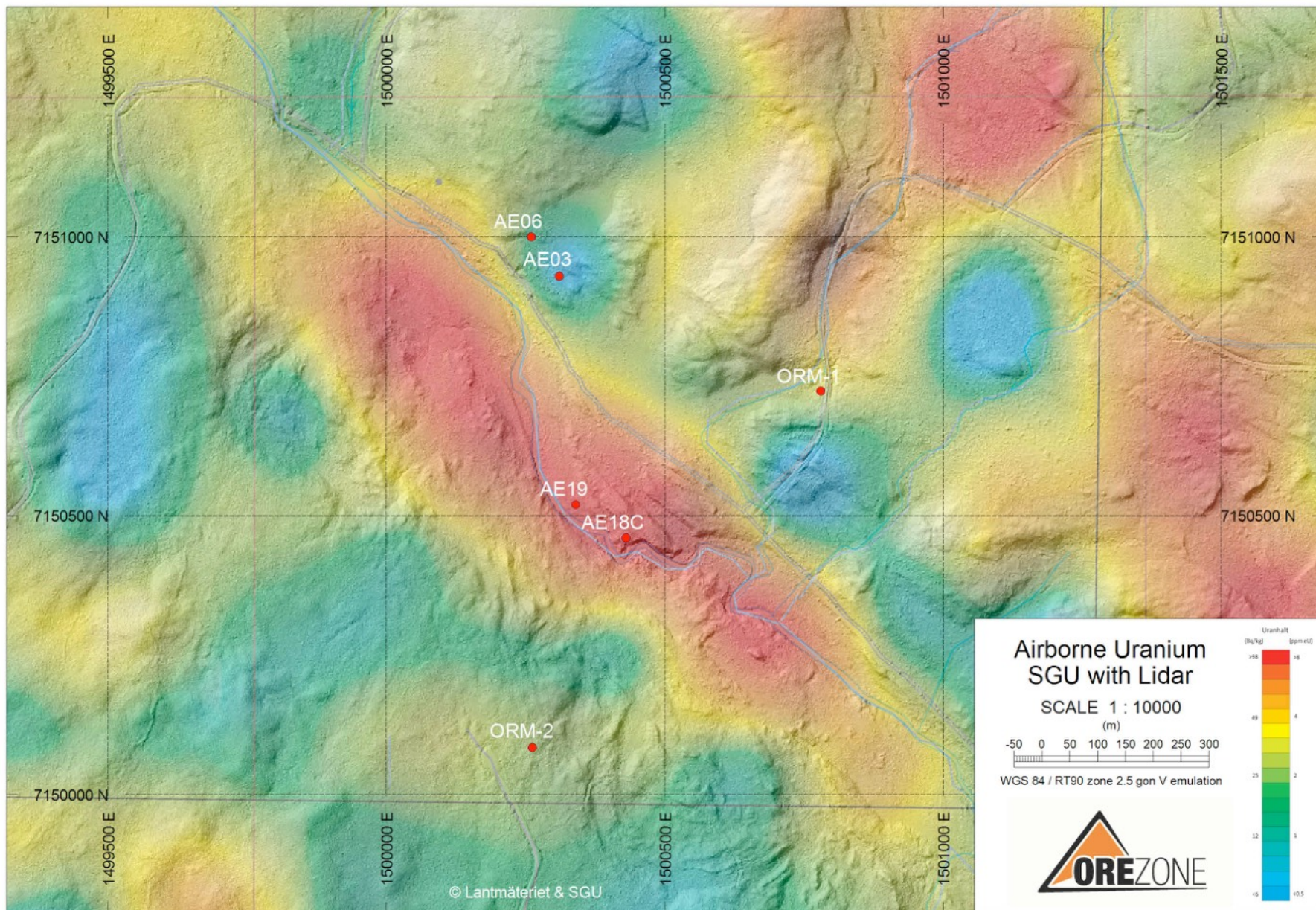
Gee (1972) published also a **Airborne Magnetic Map** from SGU's surveys from the 50's and 60's which shows that all holes in the region are situated within the anomaly.

The **Airborne Uranium Map** from SGU reflects a distinct structural pattern.

Combined with Lidar-data from Lantmäteriet the relation to topography comes out very clear. The Uranium bearing ***Phosphate Shales (PSH)*** seem to be related to the lower parts.



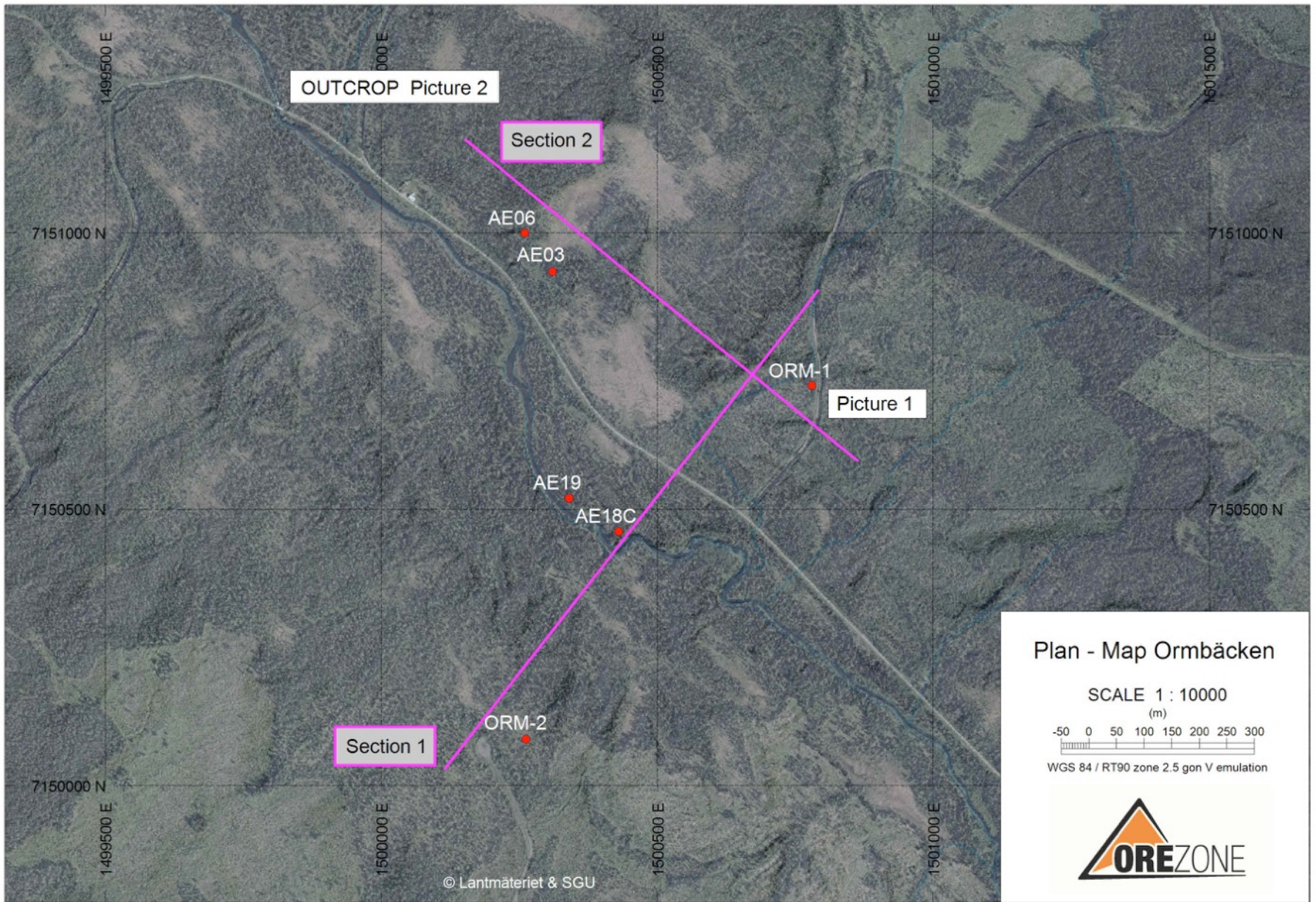




# Drilling

The Plan-Map 1:10000 shows positions of drillholes, pictures and sections.

The best outcrop could be observed in the brook bed in the NW-corner of the map-area (picture 2). Here we have the Shale (SH) unit exposed, which is also represented by intercalated sand- and silt-stones.





Picture 1: Drilling at ORM-1 , 6.07.2016





Picture 2: Outcrop in Sand/Silt-stones from the Shale-unit, view to N and dip to NW

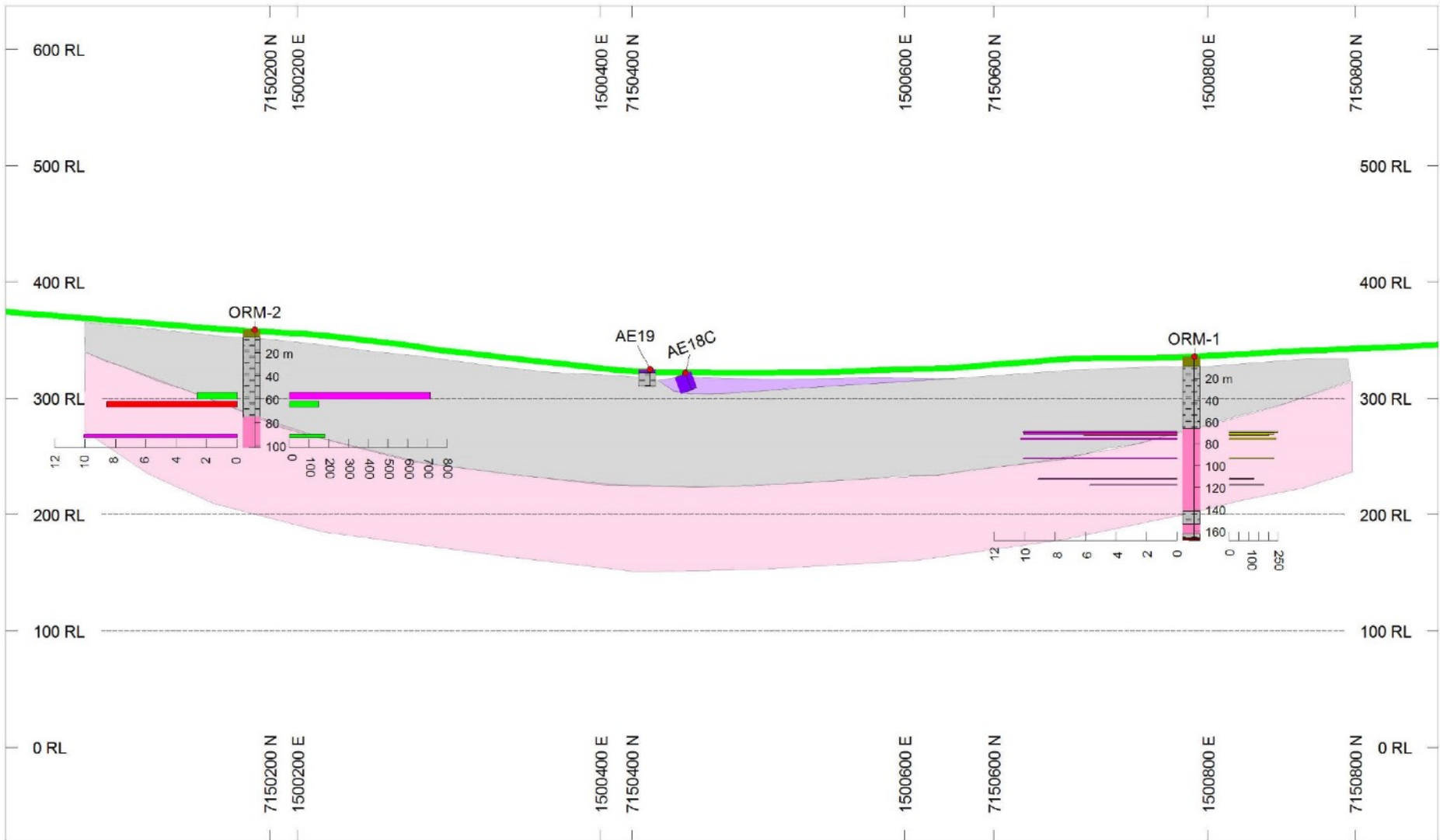
## Sections and Strip-logs

A SW-NE Profile (Section 1) and a SE-NW Profile (Section 2) have been interpreted from the available data. Even if the data-situation is not very comfortable we can at least state that the thickness of Alumn/ Graphite Shale (GSH) is around 80m - if we add the conglomerate we have more than 100m. That corresponds fairly good to the results at Fetsjön.

ORM-1 has hit the granitic basement already at the depth of 166m, which is remarkable because the sections of the Geological Map 1:50000 suggest more than 500m !

The Strip-Logs show lithological interpretation and assay-results for ORM 1+2, unfortunately no assay-results from the historical holes could be found. Enclosed we see concentrations for Carbon (Graphite) in % and Total Rare Earth Elements (TREE), Vanadium (V) and Molybdenum (Mo) in ppm.

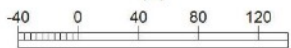
So far are the amounts about half of the Maximum-amounts in the whole Fetsjön-projekt, but we have to take into account that the number and density of assays and the number of holes is hardly comparable to Fetsjön.



### SECTION 1

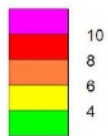
SCALE 1 : 5000

(m)



WGS 84 / RT90 zone 2.5 gon V emulation

C (%)



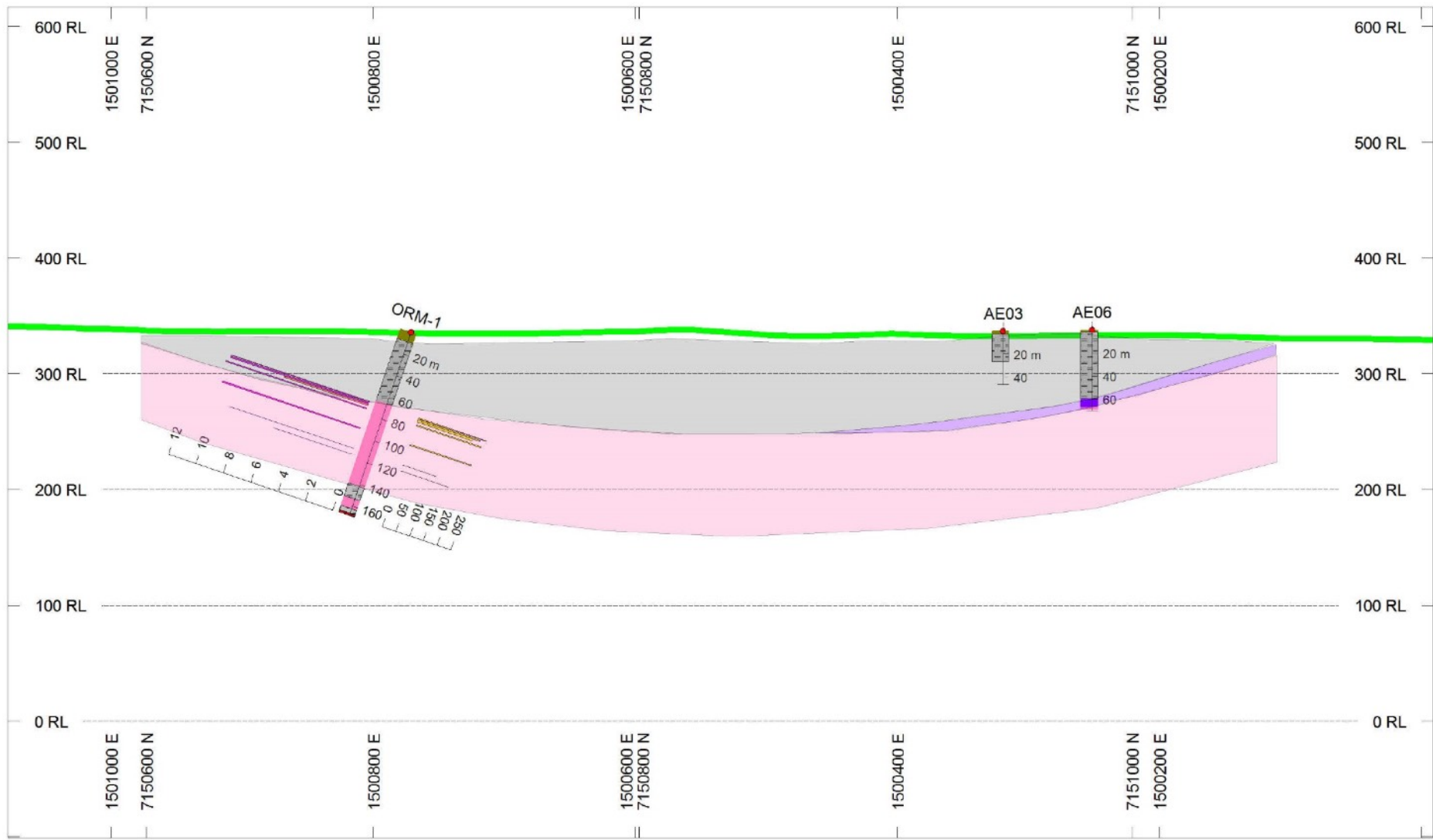
TREE (ppm)



ROCK CODES

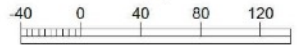
GR	Granite
GSH	Graphite Shale
OVB	Overburden
PSH	Phosphate Shale
SH	Shale





**SECTION 2**

SCALE 1 : 5000  
(m)

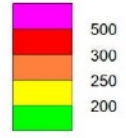


WGS 84 / RT90 zone 2.5 gon V emulation

**C (%)**



**TREE (ppm)**



**ROCK CODES**

GR	Granite
GSH	Graphite Shale
OVB	Overburden
PSH	Phosphate Shale
SH	Shale

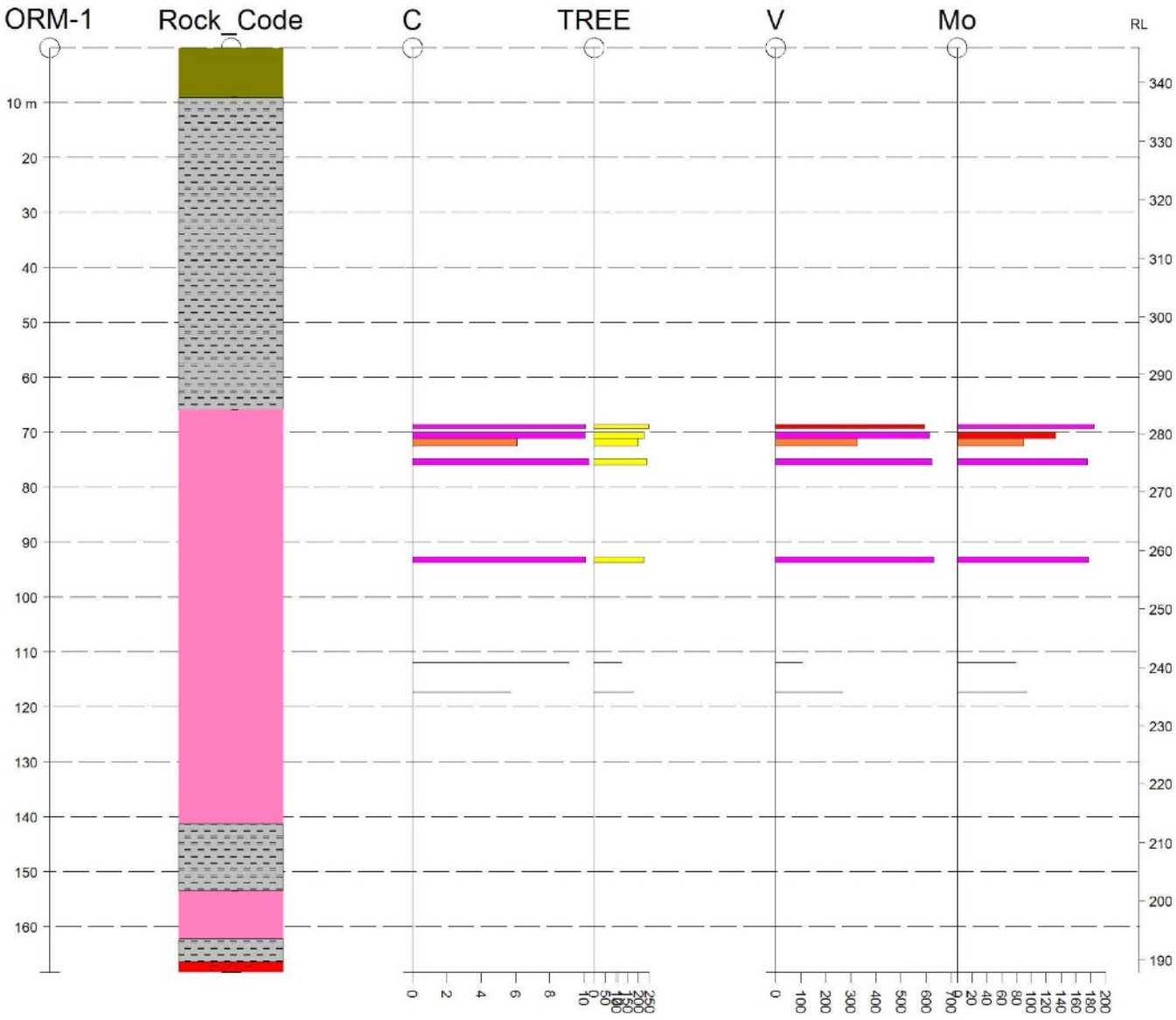


# STRIP LOG: ORM-1

Easting 1500780.0    Northing 7150724.0    RL 346.0    Azimuth 140.0    Dip -70.0    Depth 168.4

## STRIP

STRIP	Rock_Code	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
1	Rock_Code			
		GR	GR	Granite
		GSH	GSH	Graphite Shale
		OVB	OVB	Overburden
		SH	SH	Shale
2	C	BAR PLOT		
			10	
			8	
			6	
			4	
3	TREE	BAR PLOT		
			500	
			300	
			250	
			200	
4	V	BAR PLOT		
			600	
			500	
			300	
			200	
5	Mo	BAR PLOT		
			150	
			100	
			50	
			20	

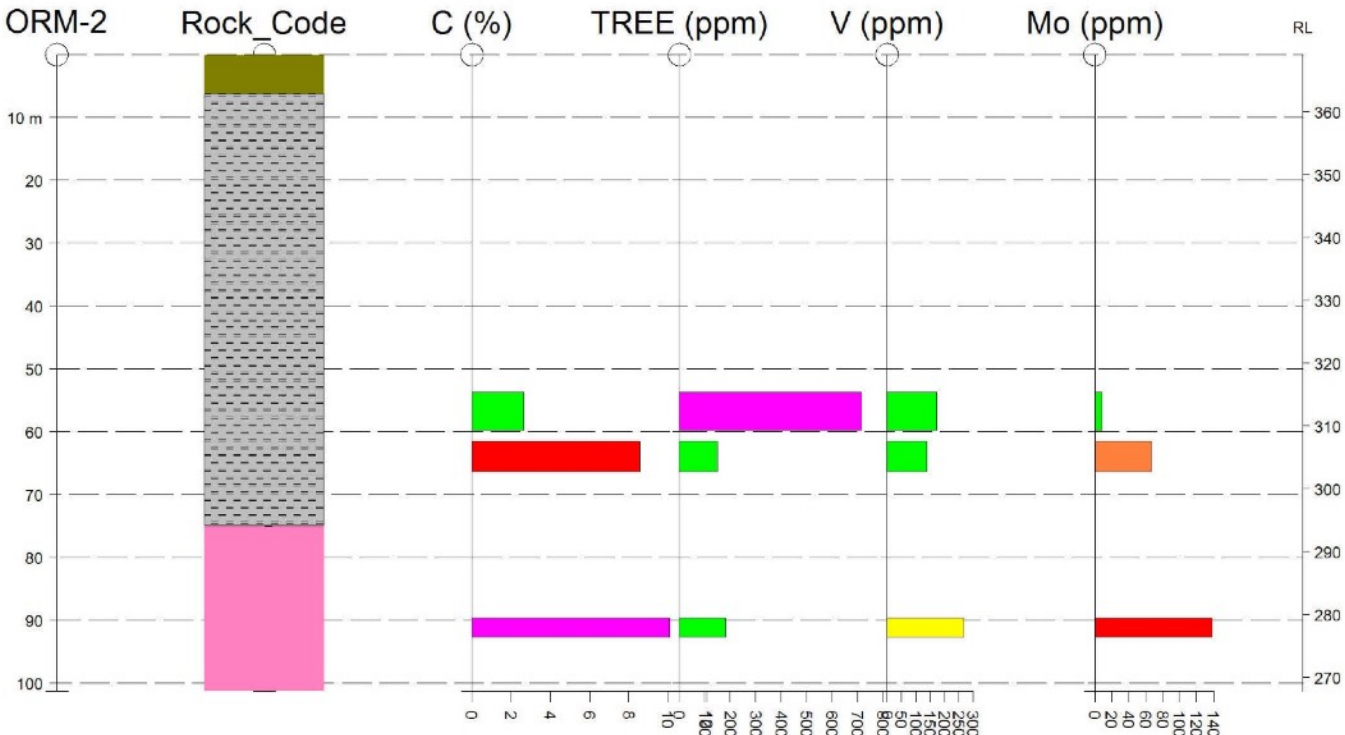


# STRIP LOG: ORM-2

Easting 1500262.0    Northing 7150084.0    RL 369.0    Azimuth 0.0    Dip -90.0    Depth 101.3

## STRIP

STRIP	Rock_Code	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
1	Rock_Code	GSH	Graphite Shale	Graphite Shale
		OVB	Overburden	Overburden
		SH	Shale	Shale
2	C (%)	BAR PLOT		
			10	
			8	
			6	
			4	
3	TREE (ppm)	BAR PLOT		
			500	
			300	
			250	
			200	
4	V (ppm)	BAR PLOT		
			600	
			500	
			300	
			200	
5	Mo (ppm)	BAR PLOT		
			150	
			100	
			50	
			20	



# Conclusions

Alumn/Graphite Shale has been hit in both holes in a comparable thickness and the unit was also mineralised. Nevertheless were the few assay-results lower than the Maximum-values of the Fetsjön-projekt, which has 52 holes with 856 assay-results.

So for a meaningful comparison assay-results from more holes are needed.

Furthermore it is worth to mention that ORM-2 also shows mineralisation in the *Shale (SH)*-unit and if we look to the core from the conglomerate-unit (162,20-166.45m) from ORM-1 there is also potential for sulphide-mineralisation.



Picture 3: Drillcore from Conglomerate unit (162.20-166.45m) within ORM-1