



Bergvesenet

Postboks 3021, N-7441 Trondheim

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Tittel

Orientation visit to SE Seiland.

Forfatter Rosenqvist	Dato År 24/6 1972	Bedrift A. S Sulfidmalm
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Kommune Seiland	Fylke Troms	Bergdistrikt Troms og Finnmark	1: 50 000 kartblad	1: 250 000 kartblad
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Fagområde Geologi	Dokument type	Forekomster Melkevand Svartfjell Baardfjord
Råstoffgruppe Malm/metall	Råstofftype Cu Ni Mo	

Sammendrag / innholdsfortegnelse

A/S SULFIDMALM
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

A.K.

Date: 24.6.72 (Alta)
To: J.B. Gammon
cc: R.B. Band
From: H.A. Rosenqvist
Subject:

Orientation visit to SE Seiland

General:

Follow up work on Seiland, based on Follidal's stream sed. results and known geology, was discussed with Heggelund on the phone and in Alta. It was apparent that none of the parties had enough concrete knowledge of general field conditions and an orientation visit was decided on.

During 21-22.6 RBB/HaR walked over the Melkevand and Svartfjellvand areas (between St. Bekkarfjord and St. Kufjord). Heggelund/Heim accompanied by a Dr. Urban, made a brief reconnaissance of the claimed zone at Kufjordtindene and the area west of Svartfjellvand. Also Sturt's Mo-discovery S of Baardfjord was very briefly visited by all mentioned.

Melkevand area (c):

By this general area, boundaries of which are not defined yet, is meant a comparatively flat E-W oriented region NW of St. Bekkarfjord.

Stream sed. anomalies C (Cu-Ni and Cu) and F (Ni) point out the potential for Ni-Cu mineralization in the area.

Observations:

The amount of overburden is surprisingly large, covering most of the area. Topography is moderate consisting of gentle grassy hills with frequently occurring shallow lakes in between.

The landscape might to some extent be explained by the bedrock geology. Oasterom (NGU 188, P 51) describes a hornblenditic zone in peridotite, approximately located here. This hornblende-rich rock weathers very easily, a fact which may have caused smoothening of the landscape to its present forms.

Interesting to note is that the hornblende-rich rock is believed to be formed by metasomatic alteration of the peridotite in a tectonic zone of weakness.

Some of the highly anomalous streams are big and rapid, making correct sampling difficult. It is possible that bank material was collected in some instances, whereby the results are not comparable with the rest. Nevertheless the values (especially Cu) are high enough to retain the area as significant.

Conclusion:

The following procedures are preliminary considered as follow up methods.

1. Soil sampling in a grid pattern.
The area to be covered is approx. 10 km² (2 x 5). Suggested profile and sample intervals, 200 m and 50 m respectively, give us an estimated number of samples totalling 1.000. Estimated minimum cost kr. 20.000,-.
2. EM-survey to detect possible "compact" mineralization. This should be done by FiH using the VLF or possibly the Crone shoot-bakk.

Svartfjellvand area (A):

This area, defined as stream sed. anomaly A, differs from the above by showing much more exposed bedrock. The stream sediment anomaly (Ni-Cu) is of high order and "clearer defined" than that of the Melkevand area.

Observations:

The area is dominated by a medium to coarsegrained ultrabasic rock. Also present, mainly N of the lake building up the upper part of Svartfjell is a banded gabbro. Both rock units are penetrated by finegrained basic dikes.

Small amounts of sulphide mineralization could frequently be seen, however, nowhere exceeding 1% of volume. Main sulphide is po, but also traces of Cu-mineralization (malachite and possibly cp) were observed.

Conclusion:

Our orientation visit showed that a "sulphide phase" is present in both the ultrabasic and gabbroic rocks. To find possible concentrations the following procedures are considered:

1. Detailed prospecting of the area, perhaps combined with a rock geochemistry program (Cameron et.al.)
2. EM (VLF) - profiles.

Baardfjord MoS₂

MoS₂ was detected as irregular flakes in syenitic and pegmatitic rocks. The host seems to occur as discontinuous bands of ca. 1 m width in a basic gray gneiss.

MoS₂ is to some extent concentrated in the contacts of the syenitic dikes, whereas only occasional grains could be seen outside this, i.e. in the basic gneiss.

The visit was too short, covering only the locality reported as the best one (Sturt) to make a proper assessment of the potential. It should anyway be mentioned that the general impression we got, was not encouraging. The mineralization is felt to have academic interest rather than economic.

du pphat