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Tittel
Report on the Hosettfjell (Misvaer Fjord) tungsten claims, Nordland county, Norway

Forfatter
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Malm/metall

Råstofftype
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Sammendrag, innholdsfortegnelse eller innholdsbeskrivelse

Ved undersøkelsene av de anomale konsentrasjoner i pannevaskede bekkersedimenter og moreneprøver fra Hosettlia / Hosettfjell fant man ingen tilhørende scheelitt eller sulfidførende bergarter. Konklusjonen så langt er at den scheelittførende massen kan være glasialt transportert.



A/S Meraker Smelteverk

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Deres/Your ref.

Vår/Our ref. AC/Sa

Dato/Date 17.11.1987

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RAPPORT - HOSETLIA I SKJERSTAD

Vi henviser til Deres brev av 29. f.m. samt senere telefonsamtale,
og oversender vedlagt kopi av "Report on the Hosettfjell Tungsten
Claims" datert 18.08.77 utarbeidet av J.E. Morgan, Union Carbide.

Venlig hilsen
A/S Meraker Smelteverk

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REPORT ON THE
HOSETFJELL (MISVAER FJORD) TUNGSTEN CLAIMS
NORDLAND COUNTY, NORWAY

By

J. E. Morgan

August 18, 1977

REPORT ON THE HOSETFJELL (MISVAER FJORD)
TUNGSTEN CLAIMS, NORDLAND COUNTY, NORWAY

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Hosetfjell Claims have been sampled in considerable detail, and the geologic mapping that has been done by Union Carbide personnel is about as thorough as possible considering the complexity of the geology and the paucity of outcrops. Although there is anomalous tungsten in pan concentrates of stream sediments and soil, no significant scheelite or sulfide-bearing rock has been found in outcrop or float. No significant calc-silicate or tectite alteration has been observed even though granitic-marble contacts are present in outcrop in close proximity to where anomalous pan concentrates have been taken. If there were a nearby significant source for the anomalous scheelite, I would expect more visible evidence of mineralization or alteration, and I would also expect some more coarser grains of scheelite in soil samples than were in the ones which I observed. It would be interesting and perhaps of practical value to determine, if possible, the source of the anomalous scheelite on the Hosetfjell Claims by trenching or drilling. On the basis of my own observations, however, I cannot visualize the potential for an economically important tungsten deposit there. On balance between the latter two conclusions, I would recommend no further work.

Discussion

I spent the days of June 27th through July 2nd in the general area between Bodø and Brønnøysund, Norway with Nils Englestad and his assistant. The main purpose of my visit was to evaluate the potential of the Hosetfjell Claims staked for Union Carbide in 1976. These claims are located on the west side near the south end of Misvaer Fjord, Nordland County.

In the late summer and early fall of 1976 considerable time and effort were spent in detailed sampling and staking of the claims. In 1977, prior to my arrival, Nils had mapped the geology of the claim area in as much detail as possible and had done additional sampling. The claims are situated on a relatively steep slope, and the ground is heavily vegetated. Most of the outcrops that do exist are in the small streams that cascade down the steep slopes. On his map Nils shows an upper zone of granitic intrusive, or basement underlain by gneiss, or intrusive rock which is, in turn, underlain by granite intrusive, or basement rock. Marble is present as relatively small lensoid pendants in both types of the above rocks. Schistosity and bedding strike northeast, more or less parallel to the trend of the fjord, and dip northwesterly into the hillside.

Most of this season's sampling was done near the southwest end of the claim block below, and around, a prominent rock outcrop designated Stapphammareu on the topographic map. The top of the outcrop is a flat area. The southeast side is a near vertical cliff about 120 meters long and 20 meters high between 130-158 meters A.S.L. Some of the more significantly anomalous samples from previous sampling came from the vicinity of this outcrop. Nils mapped the face of this cliff in considerable detail. His map shows that about 60 percent of the face is granite

or granite gneiss which intricately intrudes marble. Locally small blocks of the marble have been completely engulfed by granite. Despite the extensive marble-granite contacts exposed here, there is no significant calc silicate or tactite alteration in the marble, and no scheelite in rock has been identified except for a few reported very fine crystals in marble. I only saw one specimen in which I felt that I could identify positively a small crystal of scheelite. During the summer months in this part of the world there is, of course, continual daylight. Effective ultraviolet lamping in the field is difficult, if not impossible. I understand that T. Berkeland did do some lamping in the field last fall, reportedly under rather difficult conditions, and found no scheelite.

The drill holes that Nils recommended would be drilled from the flat area of the Stapphamaren outcrop. Conceivably, drill core from this area might tell us the source of the anomalous scheelite. I would not expect, however, that holes drilled in such close proximity to an essentially barren outcrop would be likely to intersect mineralization of economic importance.

I do not have a ready explanation for the source of the anomalous scheelite on the Hosetfjell Claims. Intuitively I suspect that it is glacially related. However, others who have worked on the claims, and have had more experience than I in glaciated terrain, tend to discount this source. I would not argue that point. My second choice for a source would be finely disseminated, probably widely dispersed, scheelite in gneissic rocks.

In addition to the time spent in the Stapphamaren area, I spent one day in the general area of the claim block with Nils' assistant. A part of this day was devoted to an unsuccessful effort in locating a thin amphibolite horizon shown on the 1:100,000 government geology map to traverse the length of the Hosetfjell Claim block. I also accompanied both men on field reconnaissance of the outer Bjeørn Fjord, by boat and then south by automobile as far as Brønnøysund. In this reconnaissance the sampling was concentrated near granite-carbonate contacts and granite-schist contacts. None of the locations examined looked particularly encouraging, and none of the samples that were lamped up to the time of my departure contained significant scheelite.

From Brønnøysund the crew was going to the nearby Bindal area. There are a number of known scheelite occurrences in the Bindal area some, if not all, of which have been examined previously by other Union Carbide personnel. It is reported that the area has been well prospected by other companies. However, the area seems to offer the best opportunity for Nils to actually see a scheelite deposit and study the environment in which it was formed. Nils had also selected a number of more remote sites in the district for reconnaissance on the assumption that these areas had not received as much prospecting attention.