

Bergvesenet

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Rapportarkivet

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Tittel A note on investigations in the Mjåvatn area, Telemark				
Forfatter F Nixon		Dato 1972	Bedrift Sulfidmalm A/S	
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Råstofftype Malm/metall	Emneord Co Mo			
Sammendrag The mineralization in the Mjåvatn area is of extremely limited and erratic nature. It is confined to granitic or quartz intrusions which by themselves are of limited extent. The area is not considered to possess economic potential and no further work here is recommended.				

A/S SULFIDMALM
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Arkivares
hoo Nixon

Date: 7th March, 1973
To: Falconbridge Nikkelverk A/S ✓
cc: A. M. Clarke, D. R. Lochhead,
F. Nixon
From: J. B. Gammon
Subject:

Mottatt 12 MAR 1973		Beh.	Ark.
Adm. dir.	✓		
Kst. sjef.			
Geol.			
Sk.			
Saksbehandler:			
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905-9, Mjåvatn area, Telemark (Report No. 230-72-9)

Please find attached Nixons report on prospecting in the Mjåvatn area of Telemark. Detailed investigations failed to confirm the presence of economically interesting mineralization and no further work is planned.

J. B. Gammon

FOR FALCONBRIDGE NIKKELVERK A/S

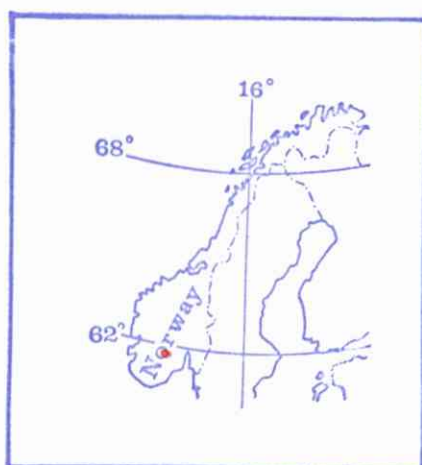
A/S SULFIDMALM

PROJECT 905-9

A NOTE ON INVESTIGATIONS IN THE
MJÄVATN AREA, TELEMARK, 1972.

by

F. NIXON



30475
230/72/9

INTRODUCTION.

Sulfidmalm's attention was brought to two copper showings in the Mjåvatn area by Mr. T. Gautestad who was at that time engaged by Sulfidmalm in prospecting work. A few days were spent investigating the showings and the surrounding area.

LOCATION.

The Mjåvatn area is situated in Telemark county, Southern Norway, north of the small town of Fyresdal and approximately 10 km south of Åmdals Verk an old copper mine. Fig. 1 shows the location.

GEOLOGY.

Fig. 2 shows a geological sketch map of the area. In the west of the area are metaquartzites with conglomerite zones which pass eastwards into a feldspar rich rock and eventually into granitic gneisses. Small greenstone zones are found in all of the rock types.

The quartzites are usually foliated with sericite and more or less abundant biotite or epidote. Biotite can be so abundant that the rock shows a dark colour.

Conglomeratic quartzites and conglomerates contain abundant detrital elements strongly elongated in a quartzitic groundmass. Pebbles are quartzitic - granitic in composition.

Locally the rocks have undergone recrystallization and coarse grained quartz lenses have been developed.

Feldspathization of the quartzite and conglomerates leads to the formation of feldspathic quartzites. This metasomatism occurs in a belt surrounding the granitic gneisses - the granitic gneisses have probably been formed by a completion of this process.

The greenstones constitute sones (10 m thick) or more or less aligned lenses. They have a dark green chloritic, amphibolitic ground mass, with well developed hornblende crystals.

Outcrops of a grey granite have been found to the SE of Mjåvatn.

MINERALIZATION.

The outer contact zone between the greenstones and the granitic gneiss or feldspathized quartzites was presumed to be a favourable region for a sulphide deposit as the showings at both Hestekleiven and Mosnap were found in more or less close association with a greenstone level, in the gneiss as in the case of Hestekleiven, and in the feldspathized zone as in the case of Mosnap.

The Hestekleiven showing consisted of a 50 m long drive with two small shafts, one 4 m deep the other 12 m deep. The drive follows the contact zone between a greenstone and a granite that passes into a granite gneiss. This contact zone is occupied by a series of quartz veins which contain the mineralization which consists of chalcopyrite, bornite, molybdenite and hematite. The mineralization appeared to be very erratic and much of the quartz vein was barren.

The Mosnap showing consisted of chalcopyrite and molybdenite confined to granitic masses intruded into a metaquartzite and metaconglomerate series, the country rocks themselves being subject to irregular granitization. The shape of the granitic intrusions seems to be structurally controlled as they are sigmoid-cylindrical plunging to the east with a strong dip.

Two granitic/pegmatitic masses have been mined both over a distance of ca. 20 m. Other, barren, granite intrusions occur in the vicinity.

The mineralization is again extremely local and erratic and confined only to the granite. A grab sample of rich ore gave 2.2% Cu and 0.04% Mo.

As mentioned above it was thought that the presence of greenstones in the quartzite/gneiss contact zone may indicate a favourable environment for mineralization. It was thought that feldspathization has concentrated the ore that was originally in a dispersed state in the greenstones. Open structures, quartzitic or pegmatitic veins were expected to contain the sulphide accumulations.

With this in mind the area was systematically prospected, but only one mineralized locality was found (an old prospect), where a 2 m wide 20 m long quartz vein had been worked for bornite and molybdenum.

CONCLUSIONS.

The mineralization in the Mjåvatn area is of extremely limited and erratic nature. It is confined to granitic or quartz intrusions which by themselves are of limited extent. The area is not considered to possess economic potential and no further work here is recommended.

