

# Stenmo

**Alternative Names:** Bjensböle

**Occurrence type:** prospect

Commodity	Rank	Total measure	Total production	Total resource	Importance
gold	1	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Easting EUREF:** 261873,235  
**Northing EUREF:** 6673375,944

**Easting YKJ:** 3261946  
**Northing YKJ:** 6676179

**Discovery year:** 1999

**Discovered by:** Åbo Akademi

**Province:** Orijärvi (Zn, Cu, Ag, Pb)

**Comments:** Discovery by Åbo Akademi university study group. First indications were geochemical anomalies in till which led into auriferous outcrops.

**References:** 1, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13

## Mineral deposit type

**Group:** Metallogenic deposit

**Main type:** Orogenic (metamorphic hydrothermal)

**Comments:** The style of veining, metal association, and Au transported as bisulphide complex, perhaps best fits into syn-peak metamorphic and deformational orogenic style of gold mineralisation. However, the abundant chalcopyrite, style vein-related alteration and the country rocks showing synvolcanic, pre-metamorphic, alteration give also the possibility of an early VMS mineralisation wherefrom the gold could have been remobilised during deformation.

**References:** 9

**Group:** Metallogenic deposit

**Main type:** VMS (mixed hydrothermal)

**References:** 9

**Group:** Metallogenic deposit

**Main type:** Epithermal (mixed hydrothermal)

**References:** 9

## Dimension

**Expression:** exposed

**Form:** discordant

**Shape:** NA

**Length (m):** 2000

**Width (m):** NA

**Thickness (m):** 17

**Depth (m):** 30

**Area (ha):** NA

**Dip azimuth:** 0

**Dip:** 25

**Plunge azimuth:** NA

**Plunge dip:** NA

**Orientation method:** NA

**Dimension comments:** A E-W trending mineralised domain 15-20 m thick, dips at 15-25° to the north, is open along strike for > 2 km and at the depth of 30 m.

## Holder history

### Previous holders:

Company	Years	Holding type	Comments
private enterprise	2000	NA	Lindroos Alf

## EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

### private enterprise

Years	Activity type	Geologist	Exploration result	Ref
2000-2000	detailed geophysics	NA	NA	8
	<i>Positive magnetic anomaly on the hanging wall and positive K-40 anomaly on the footwall side of the occurrence .</i>			

### Åbo Akademi

Years	Activity type	Geologist	Exploration result	Ref
1999-2000	core drilling	Alf Lindroos	NA	11
	<i>Core drilling (reconnaissance drilling): four diamond-drill holes, total 129 m.</i>			
	<b>Intersections</b>			
	HoleID	NA		
	From-To	NA		
	Length	1m		
	gold	10ppm		
1996-1996	regional geochemistry	Alf Lindroos	NA	7, 11
	<i>KH Renlund Foundation, Council of Varsinais-Suomi.</i>			
1996-1996	detailed geology	Alf Lindroos	NA	7, 11
	<i>KH Renlund Foundation, Council of Varsinais-Suomi.</i>			
1996-1996	core drilling	Alf Lindroos	NA	7, 11
	<i>KH Renlund Foundation, Council of Varsinais-Suomi.</i>			

### Geological Survey of Finland

Years	Activity type	Geologist	Exploration result	Ref
1995-1995	regional geophysics	NA	key geological features	
	<i>Low-altitude airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric survey</i>			

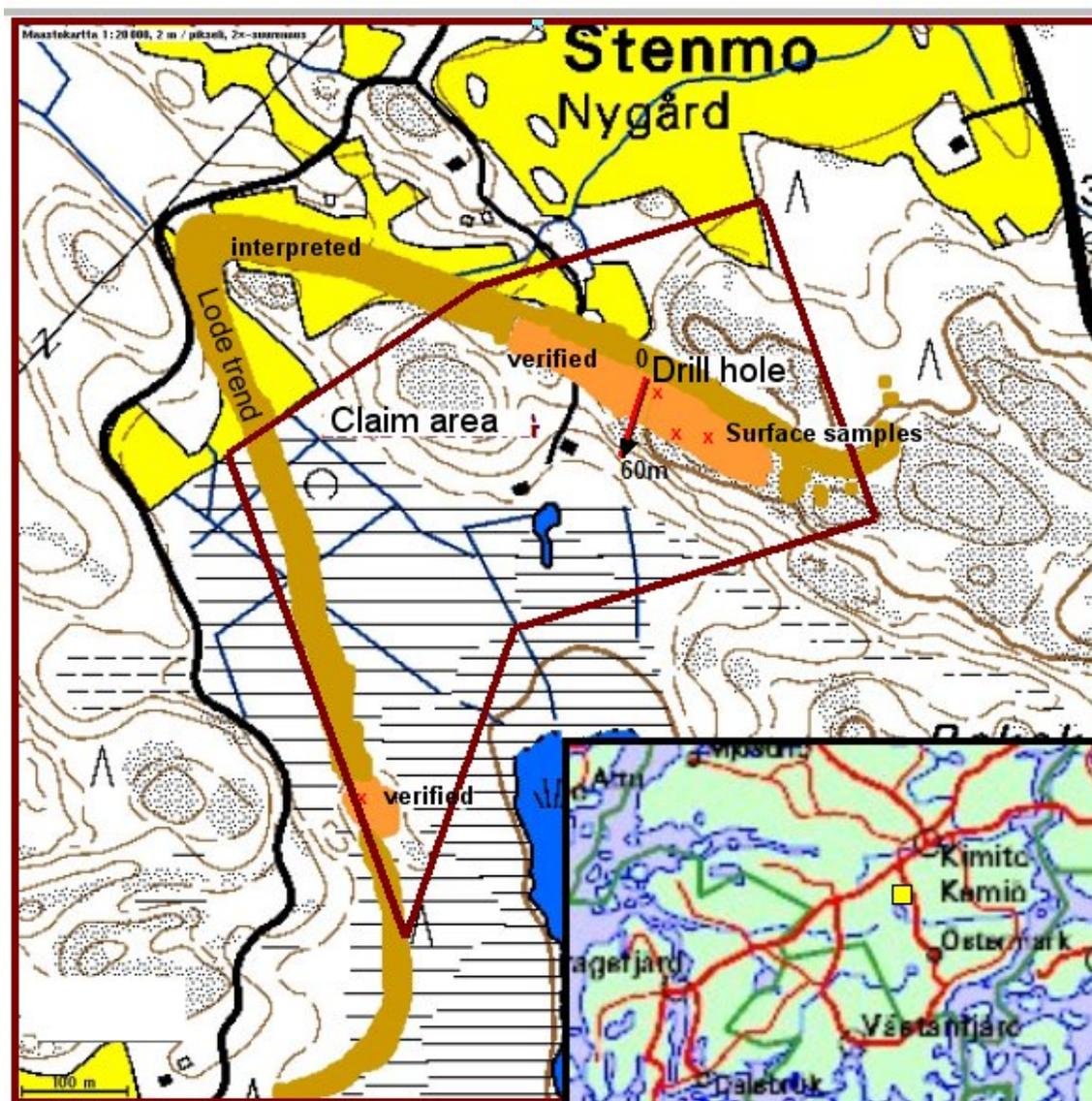
### Outokumpu Oy

Years	Activity type	Geologist	Exploration result	Ref
1987-1987	regional geology	NA	NA	4

### Figures

## Stenmo

Topographic map, claim area, drilling sites and lodes  
(Lindroos & Ehlers 2005)



## GEOLOGY

**Host rock:** Sillimanite Gneiss, Mica schist, Quartz vein

**Wall rock:** Amphibolite, Felsic volcanic rock

### Sillimanite Gneiss (Host rock)

**Rock type:** Host rock

**Proportion:** minor

**Grain size:** NA

**Color:** NA

**References:** 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11

**Comments:** The mineralised unit is overlain by a magnetite-rich garnet gneiss unit which grades upwards into garnet-antophyllite gneiss and then to sillimanite gneiss.

**Metamorphic description:**

**Other minerals:**

Mineral	Proportion	Mineral texture
Sillimanite	present	Alteration product

Type:	Facies:	Degree:	Relation to mineralization:	Min P- Max P (kbar)	Min T- Max T (°C)
Regional	amphibolite metamorphic facies	medium metamorphic grade	NA		
<i>Comments: Peak metamorphism during D3 deformation. On the other hand, the wide-spread sillimanite porphyroblasts were formed during D2b.</i>					

**Geological age:**

Geological era:	Max age - Minage (Ma):	Inferred age (Ma):	Age of mineralization:
Paleoproterozoic (2500-1600 Ma)	1870-1930		N

### Mica schist (Host rock)

**Rock type:** Host rock

**Proportion:** major

**Grain size:** NA

**Color:** NA

**References:** 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11

**Metamorphic description:**

**Ore minerals:**

Mineral	Proportion	Mineral texture
Bismuth	minor	
Chalcopyrite	minor	
Cubanite	minor	
Gold	minor	
<i>Native gold in quartz veins, especially along vein margins.</i>		

Maldonite	minor
Pentlandite	minor
Pyrite	major
Pyrrhotite	major
Scheelite	minor

**Other minerals:**

Mineral	Proportion	Mineral texture
Biotite	present	
Chlorite	present	Alteration product
Hornblende	present	
Magnetite	present	Alteration product
Quartz	present	
Sericite	present	Alteration product

Type:	Facies:	Degree:	Relation to mineralization:	Min P- Max P (kbar)	Min T- Max T (°C)
Regional	amphibolite metamorphic facies	medium metamorphic grade	NA		
<i>Comments: Peak metamorphism during D3 deformation. On the other hand, the wide-spread sillimanite porphyroblasts were formed during D2b; Quartz-plagioclase-biotite-muscovite.</i>					

**Geological age:**

Geological era:	Max age - Minage (Ma):	Inferred age (Ma):	Age of mineralization:
Paleoproterozoic (2500-1600 Ma)	1870-1930		N
<i>Comments: Structural indications strongly suggest that the auriferous quartz veins were formed between 1.83 and 1.81 Ga; Mineralisation after the D3 peak of regional metamorphism.</i>			

## Quartz vein (Host rock)

**Rock type:** Host rock

**Proportion:** minor

**Grain size:** NA

**Color:** NA

**References:** 11

**Comments:** A conjugate set of rusty, auriferous, 1 mm - 50 cm wide, quartz veins and a set of white, barren quartz veins

## Amphibolite (Wall rock)

**Rock type:** Wall rock

**Proportion:** minor

**Grain size:** NA

**Color:** NA

**References:** 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11

**Metamorphic description:**

Type:	Facies:	Degree:	Relation to mineralization:	Min P- Max P (kbar)	Min T- Max T (°C)
Regional	amphibolite metamorphic facies	medium metamorphic grade	NA		

*Comments: Peak metamorphism during D3 deformation. On the other hand, the wide-spread sillimanite porphyroblasts were formed during D2b; Hornblende-plagioclase ± quartz, titanite.*

**Geological age:**

Geological era:	Max age - Minage (Ma):	Inferred age (Ma):	Age of mineralization:
Paleoproterozoic (2500-1600 Ma)	1870-1930		N

**Felsic volcanic rock (Wall rock)**

**Rock type:** Wall rock

**Proportion:** minor

**Grain size:** NA

**Color:** NA

**References:** 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11

**Comments:** In the footwall, there is a K-rich felsic volcanic unit.

**Metamorphic description:**

Type:	Facies:	Degree:	Relation to mineralization:	Min P- Max P (kbar)	Min T- Max T (°C)
Regional	amphibolite metamorphic facies	medium metamorphic grade	NA		

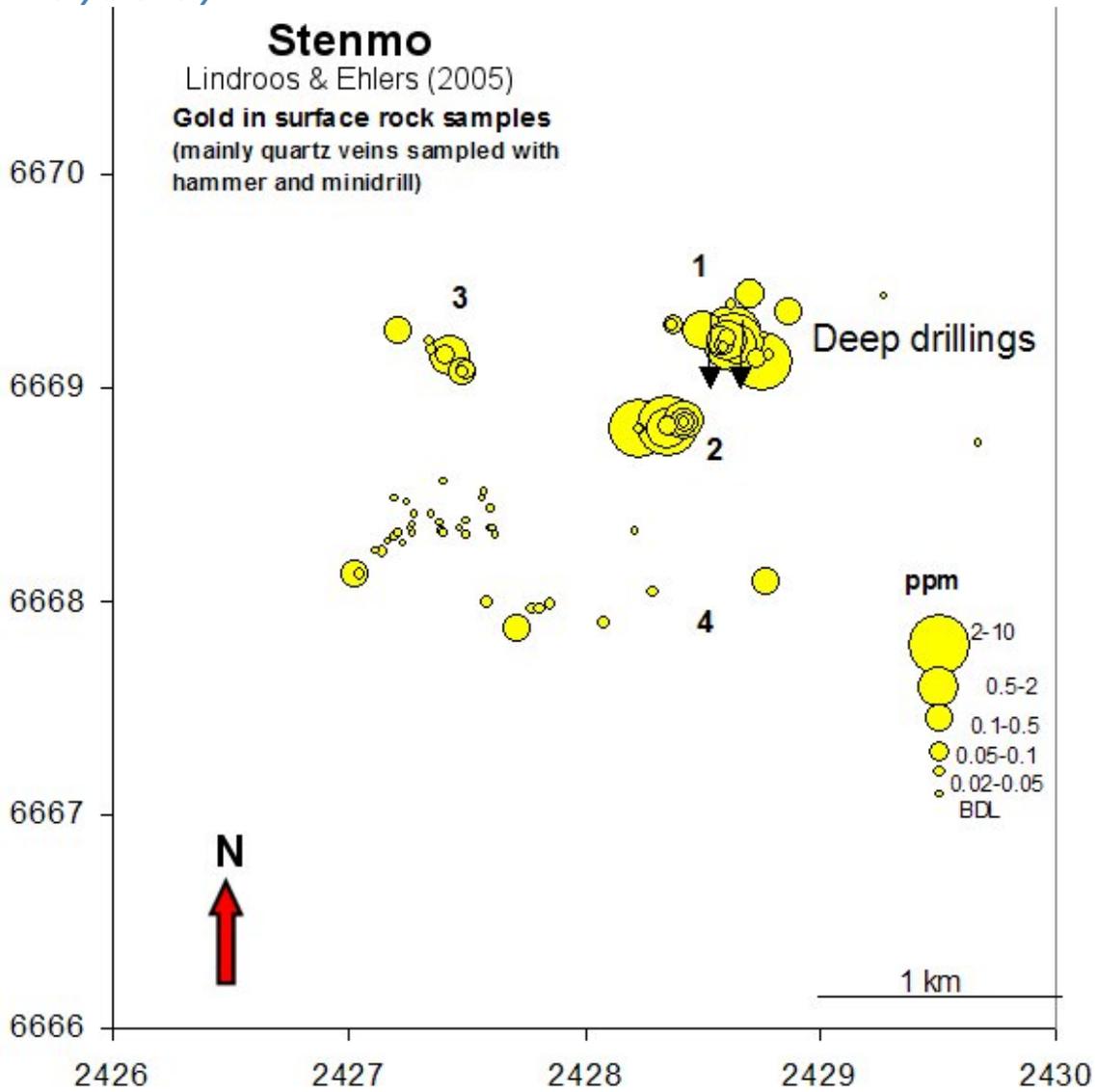
*Comments: Peak metamorphism during D3 deformation. On the other hand, the wide-spread sillimanite porphyroblasts were formed during D2b; Quartz-K feldspar ± biotite, plagioclase, muscovite, sillimanite, garnet, antophyllite.*

**Geological age:**

Geological era:	Max age - Minage (Ma):	Inferred age (Ma):	Age of mineralization:
Paleoproterozoic (2500-1600 Ma)	1870-1930		N

**Figures**

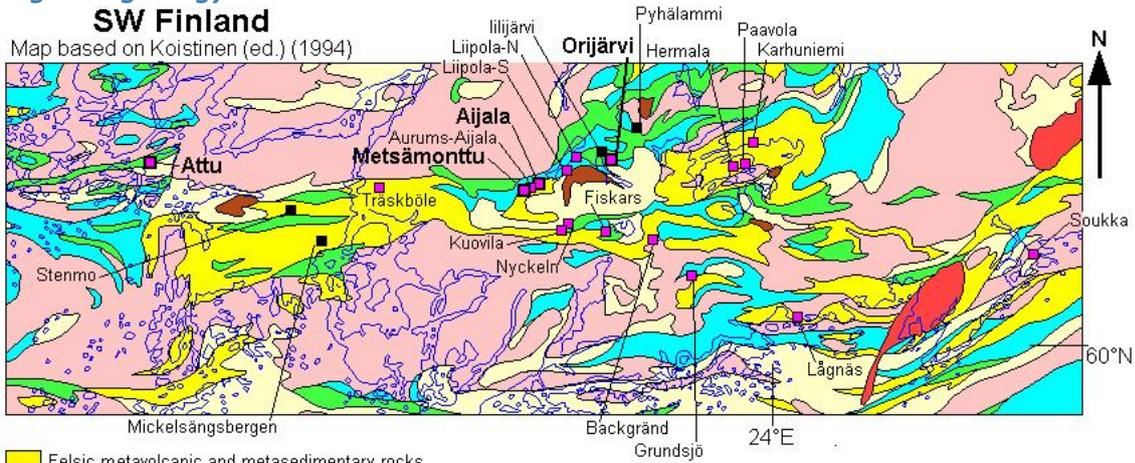
**Primary anomaly:**



**Regional geology:**

**SW Finland**

Map based on Koistinen (ed.) (1994)



- Felsic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks
- Mafic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks
- Mica schist and gneiss
- Mafic intrusive rocks
- Synorogenic intermediate and felsic intrusive rocks
- Late-orogenic granites
- Post-orogenic granites
- Au deposit or significant prospect
- Zn deposit or significant prospect
- Shore line

Edited by Timo Kilpeläinen and Pasi Eilu (2000)

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