

ブラジル連邦共和国
パラナベーズン地域
資源開発協力基礎調査報告書

第1年次

平成14年3月

国際協力事業団
金属鉱業事業団

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はしがき

日本国政府はブラジル連邦共和国政府の要請に応え、同国南部に位置するパラナベーン地域の非鉄鉱物資源賦存の可能性を確認するため衛星画像解析、地質調査などの鉱床探査に関する諸調査を実施することとし、その実施を国際協力事業団に委託した。国際協力事業団は本調査の内容が地質および鉱物資源の調査という専門分野に属することから、調査の実施を金属鉱業事業団に委託することとした。

本調査は平成13年度から開始された。本年度は第1年次に当たり、金属鉱業事業団は4名の調査団を編成して平成13年8月13日から平成13年11月2日まで現地に派遣した。現地調査は、ブラジル連邦共和国政府機関の協力を得て予定どおり完了した。

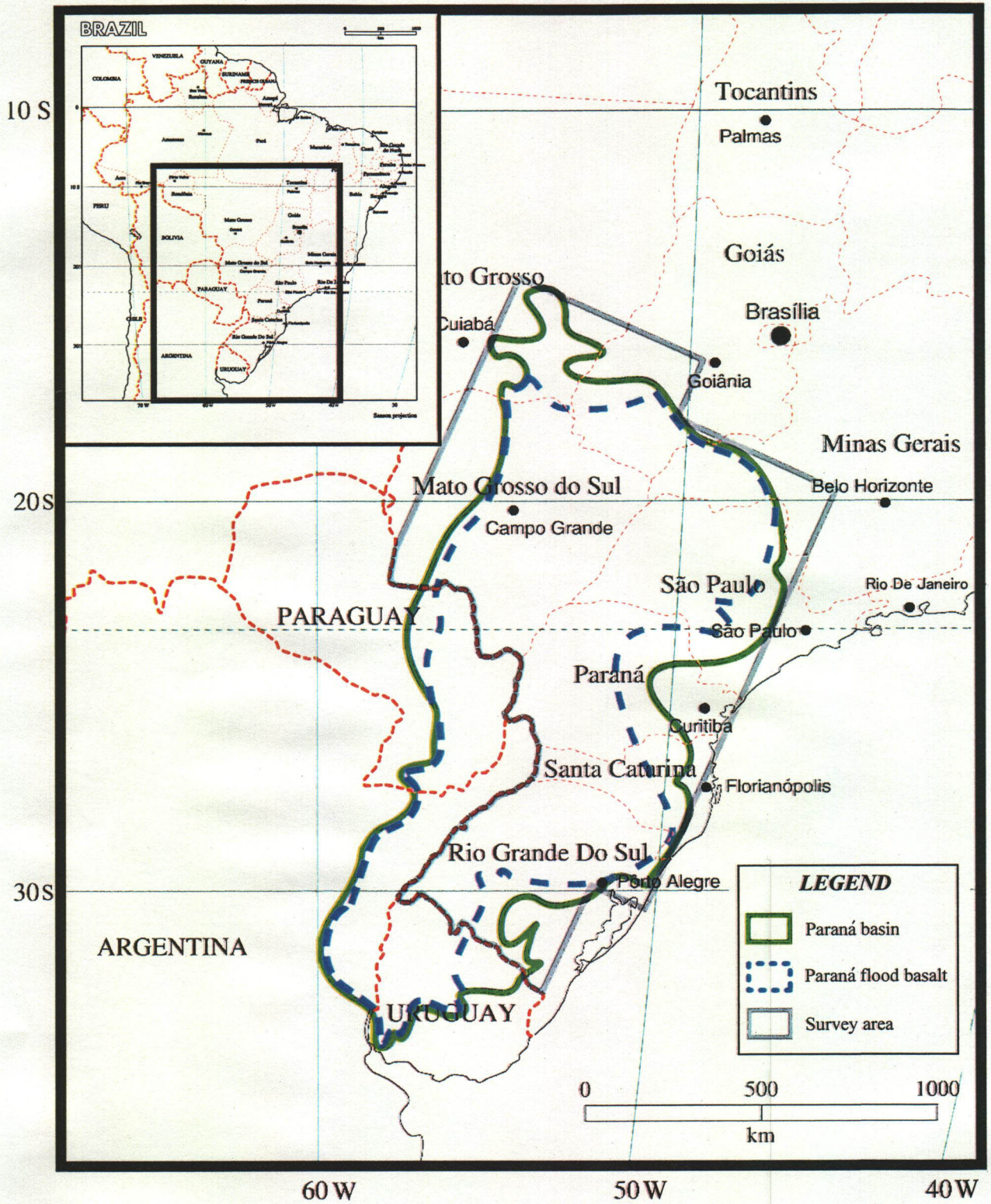
本報告書は、第1年次の調査結果を取りまとめたものである。

終わりに、本調査の実施に当たってご協力頂いたブラジル連邦共和国政府関係機関ならびに外務省、経済産業省、在ブラジル連邦共和国日本国大使館および関係各位の方々に衷心より感謝の意を表するものである。

平成14年3月

国際協力事業団
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Location of Paraná Basin Area, Brazil

要 約

本調査は、ブラジル国と日本国政府との間で平成13年5月30日に締結された調査実施実務協定書（Scope of Work）に基づき、同国南東部に位置するパラナ地域において、非鉄金属資源を対象とし、将来、政府間ベースの調査への発展性、あるいは民間企業の新たな調査への参入の可能性を考慮した有望地域抽出を目的として2年間、実施するものである。

第1年次にあたる本年度は、調査地域全域に対して既存データ解析、衛星画像解析および地質調査を実施した。既存データ解析では、洪水玄武岩、Noril'sk 鉱床、パラナベースンの地質、地質構造および基盤岩の地質、地質構造が、衛星画像解析では JERS-1 の SAR 画像などが解析された。地質調査では主にパラナ洪水玄武岩の全岩分析、微量成分分析および同位体分析などの結果が解析された。

その結果、既存データ解析では、白金族元素（PGE）の鉱化作用をもたらす洪水玄武岩の起源マグマについて考察された。Noril'sk 鉱床タイプの鉱床生成には、硫黄に不飽和なマグマ、地殻物質の混染作用および大量の珪酸塩マグマとの反応が重要であることが明らかとなった。パラナベースンのテクトニクスについては高収縮（ ϵ ）帯、高重力異常帯、厚いドレライトシル・岩脈の貫入、ベースン堆積物および洪水玄武岩の層厚変化などから、Paraná 川に沿った NE-SW 方向がリフト（最大圧縮主応力軸 σ_1 ）、NW-SE 方向がトランスフォーム断層（ σ_3 ）および ENE-WSW 方向がせん断断層帯と推定された。鉱床はこれらの構造方向の交点に形成されているものと解析された。

衛星画像解析では、パラナベースン中央部を東西方向に横断する範囲を対象にし JERS-1 の SAR データを用いてデジタルモザイク画像を作成し、地質構造の判読・解析を行った。調査地域の面積は約 500,000km² で、これをカバーする JERS-1/SAR データ 131 シーンが使用された。調査地域北東部の Ponta Grossa Arch では洪水玄武岩のフィーダーと考えられている多数のドレライト質岩脈群が、明瞭なリニアメントとして抽出された。洪水玄武岩分布域については、地域中央部において NE-SW 方向のまとまったリニアメント群が抽出された。

地質調査では、次のようなことが明らかとなった。パラナベースン洪水玄武岩類は地化学的特徴から、低 Ti タイプ（Gramado、Esmeralda）、Intermediate タイプ（Paranapanema-Ribiera）および高 Ti タイプ（Pitanga、Urubici）に分類される。低 Ti タイプの Gramado と Esmeralda は相対的に Th、U、Rb 等の地殻濃集元素を多く含んでいる。高 Ti タイプと Intermediate タイプのマグマはマントル起源のマグマが直接、地表に噴出した可能性が考えられる。Intermediate タイプの Paranapanema-Ribiera の Pt と Pd の平均含有量は最も高い値を示す。この含有量は Noril'sk 鉱床の最も PGE に富んだ溶岩よりも大きい。パラナ洪水玄武岩の化学的な組成から、Noril'sk タイプの正マグマ性硫化物鉱床を生じさせるような PGE 含有量の高いマグマがパラナベースン地域に存在することが明らかとなった。

EPMA の結果からは、Ponta Grossa Arch と Lomba Grande 地区北東部のシル、岩脈に微量ながら黄銅鉱が含有されることが明らかになった。特に Ponta Grossa Arch のシル、岩脈から微量の閃

亜鉛鉱とニッケルを含有するコバルト砒素鉱物が検出された。

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