



Bergvesenet

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Rapportarkivet

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Report about til visit to Repperfjord in June 1907.

Forfatter

Witt, Th.

Dato

År

10.06 1907

Bedrift (Oppdragsgiver og/eller oppdragstaker)

Kommune

Kvalsund

Fylke

Finnmark

Bergdistrikt

1: 50 000 kartblad

19354

1: 250 000 kartblad

Honningsvåg

Fagområde

Dokument type

Forekomster (forekomst, gruvefelt, undersøkelsesfelt)

Repparfjordfeltet

Ulveryggen

Storstollen

Hans grube, Eriks grube, Johns grube, Olles grube

Råstoffgruppe

Malm/metall

Råstofftype

Cu

Sammendrag, innholdsfortegnelse eller innholdsbeskrivelse

De forskjellige grubene beskrives. Det deles også inn i Kalk-malmen (lime ore) og sparagmitt eller kvartsmalmen. Det foreslås opplegg for videre drift. En forventer at det finnes store mengder malm i sonene.

Report
about the visit at Rappertford in June 1907

My previous visit at this mine took place in March last. Very new work from the surface has since that time on account of iron-kindness not been started but in return several veins below ground have been struck.

The mines in operation at present are:
Matthannaden (lime-ore)

↳ Forstollen (the great stollen) is now advanced so far that only about 40 meters remain until it reaches the zone of ore, which runs from the Wth shaft, partly towards SW upwards to the Johan Adolf's mine, partly towards NE down along the valley, and this stollen carries slate-ore as well as lime-ore. In about 4 months the Forstollen ought to be at this point, and thereby this field is also opened for this kind of ore which will come very handy at an eventual smelting, here at the place, of for instance Elverfjord quarry concentrate. The stollen should then follow the running-direction of the ore and first go towards SW. In order to reach these different kinds of ore it will of course be necessary to sink shafts down to the stollen level, and, as the stollen will run 20 to 40 meters below surface while the ore runs clear up to the surface, very great quantities of such ore can be quarried upon. The running of this stollen should be urged on with double shafts.

As I, in my last report of March 1907, called attention to, the lime-ore at this place (Brattkammaren) is now gone through as to its dimensions and thus known to its size, and therefore abandoned. There is here only one field-stake towards E, which is run for the purpose to seek new lenses, of which the presence of a lode in lime, further off in the mountain, in same direction, gives well founded promises for a favorable result.

The ore-carrying copper-pyrite-lode is at present 4 dm wide. As soon a sufficient large crew of men can be had, the staken should be continued, but during the summer-months the men will likely be engaged with work at different places on the surface and especially at the Ulugyggen.

The Sparagmite - or quartz-ore

In this sparagmite-zone, which runs in about NE-SW. 4 mines are located and of those 3 are at present in operation.

These mines are from NE counted:

Nans', Erik's, John's and Olli's mine.

Accompanying sketch shows the conjectural position of named mines and also the places on the surface, where blasting hitherto has been performed.

The explorers show the width of the paying ore at each place. This ore is in general and unpicked, calculated to hold about 2% in copper. This calculation is built partly on assays made, and partly in comparison with those on estimate. The red

ciphers mark the width of the ore-lenses on the surface, and the black the, at present known, width of the same lenses in the mine.

Whether this can be counted as a more coherent ore-vein of after each other laying lenses, or if these distributed on several parallel streaks within the sparagmite-zone, can only be future prospectings or by very exact measuring be ascertained. This sketch is only schematically gotten up - as particular measures and a number of assays are lacking - but may all the same be pretty near correct and is only taken along to give some idea about the masses of ore, which, as yet, are slumbering here, way up in the mountains, only waiting for their delivery and refining in order to step in to the service of mankind.

The ways of refining are several and assays giving good results have been made. The sparagmite-ore can be made profitable (as I already have mentioned in previous reports and the company in its report emitted) either, if it is comparatively rich (8% copper) by extractions, or, if it is poorer, about 2%, by electrolytic method, when pure electrolytic copper is obtained (this method appears to me to be very good) and at last, if it holds only 1½ percent in copper, yea, even less, or, more properly, if so much of the lenses are taken along that the goods without any preparation holds this percentage, by fluo-rizing, when a rich quantity 20-40%, probably higher concentrate of

copper is recovered, and this is very suitable for smelting together with the lining ore of which (for this purpose) only a small quantity is required. Finally a third type of ore, the slater ore remains, but it is not difficult to find out the proper way of handling this ore as it smelts with only a blend of 10% pyrite of sulphur and slag, according to, in August 1904 at Salun, made smelting-tests. Most likely this ore can also be fluorized.

The particular mines are:

The Hans' mine

Here should at first be remarked that the ore-vein is known between the Hans' and Erik's mines, at about the middle between the two. After having been run a few meters this stulm struck ore to a width of 4 meters. With 'ore' here all the time ore with about 2% copper is meant, as it comes out of the mountain. The stulm will be continued about 50 m. further, when a new, on the surface known, lense will be met.

The Erik's mine.

A field-stulm towards SW from the Hans stulm right in the ore should here be started towards the John's mine. This stulm should be started immediately, be run by double shifts and pushed ahead as fast as possible. In one respect in order to gain ventilation, in another to be ready for future mining, a connection is to be made between the shaft, which comes from the surface and the gallery in

the NE part of the field and thereby this lense is ready for future work. If the one in the Klein stollen, in which one the stollen towards the John's mine is proposed to run, should show ore in paying quantities, a shaft should be sunk from the surface, partly for ventilation, partly for future step-working.

The John's mine

The gallery is carried up to the surface and the shaft is sunk to about 35 meters depth, that is to say, somewhat sloping towards NW. In the NE-end of the field-stollens cross-cuts are run in order to ascertain the width of the ore at this point.

This lense appears to be very big.

The Olle's mine

The stollen is continued farther and until it is gone through the ore. According to what is known from blasting on the surface above this stollen, the ore of the surface should be about 100 meters wide, and the ore, which the Olle's stollen now is running through, in analogy with the hitherto known conditions should thus also be of the same width or upwards to 100 meters.

From a convenient place on the surface as soon as possible a shaft should be sunk from the surface to the stollen, where it is carrying ore, for ventilation and future step-working.

The men, who are not working at above mentioned work and thus can be spared should be blasting ditches on the surface at

Ultraviolet across the skin in order that
full certainty should be gained as to the appear-
ance, size and richness of the lenses at the
surface.

Ripponford June 10th 1907.

J. H. Witt.