



# Bergvesenet

Postboks 3021, N-7441 Trondheim

## Rapportarkivet

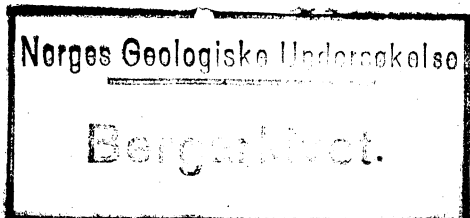
Bergvesenet rapport nr <b>7125</b>	Intern Journal nr	Internt arkiv nr	Rapport lokalisering	Gradering
Kommer fra ..arkiv Troms & Finnmark	Ekstern rapport nr BA 154	Oversendt fra Vestlandske	Fortrolig pga	Fortrolig fra dato:
Tittel <b>Report on Gamnes Mine, Gamnes Farm, Ringvassøy, Norway.</b>				
Forfatter Bainbridge, Seymour & Co.		Dato    År 09.08 1907	Bedrift (Oppdragsgiver og/eller oppdragstaker) J.G. Gordon Esq.	
Kommune KARLSØY	Fylke Troms	Bergdistrikt	1: 50 000 kartblad 15341	1: 250 000 kartblad Tromsø
Fagområde Geologi Forekomstbeskrivelse Gruveteknikk		Dokument type	Forekomster (forekomst, gruvefelt, undersøkelsesfelt) Gamnes Grube	
Råstoffgruppe Malm/metall		Råstofftype Cu,Zn, py		
Sammendrag, innholdsfortegnelse eller innholdsbeskrivelse This report describes the location and appearance of the pyrite and copper pyrite occurrence. It also discusses the progress and future plans of the development of the mine. The report is identical to the first 4 pages of Report Ba 6320. The possibility of cable tramway down to the sea is discussed.				

Copy

F. B. 154

1, St. Helens Place London E.C.

August 2th 1907.



J. G. Gordon Esq.,

Gresham House, London E.C.

Dear Sir,

Report on Gannes Mine, Gannes Farn, Ringvadsøe, Norway.

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The property is situated on Langsund and comprises various claims which have been secured, but while copper pyrites has been found in small quantities at a number of different places it is at one point only that a large and massive outcrop has as yet been found.

This outcrop is within 1 1/2 hours easy walk from Lanes and by Mr. Blackmore's survey <sup>14</sup>7076 feet distant from the coast line at Gannes Farn, measured on the slope of the hills, and at an elevation of 1228 feet above the sea level?

The inclination therefore is such as would enable a cable tramway to be self acting and the gradients through out are well adapted for such a tramway with out the employment of any long spans.

There is deep water a very short distance from the shore of the sound and provision for loading vessels could be made at very small expense. The outcrop itself was discovered in a mountain stream the course of which has since been diverted, and for a distance of 221 feet along it's course the ore has been exposed and broken by shots put in all along. At the lower end two trenches have been cut in both of which ore has been exposed and in one of these ore of varying quality has been found over a width of more than 30 feet. At a short distance north east of this point a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 30 feet at which point after passing through barren schists, a belt of schists impregnated with copper and iron pyrites was met with and then solid ore was encountered in which a cross cut is being driven towards the stream and by Thursday 25th July had proved a thickness of about 7 ft. of solid ore which then occupied the whole of the face. The dip of the ore was approximately north east at an angle of 45°.

(Mr. Hansen has since reported by cable that the cross-cut through the solid ore was 5 1/2 metres giving a thickness of about 12 feet 6 ins. solid ore.)

Lying south easterly of the continuous outcrop, previously referred to, the ore, if it exists, is covered by boulders and surface deposits but pieces of stone stained with oxide of iron are found scattered through the barren boulders.

Some work on a small scale has demonstrated the existence of impregnations of iron pyrites in this rock at one point and this work is being continued.

It seems however advisable to strip the ore from the lower end of the outcrop downwards so as to expose a face for working and this work was put in hand at the end of the first day we were on the ground. Having no barrows however the operation is likely to be slow at the outset. If the ore can be traced in

this direction a fairly good face should be opened and it would be easy to provide storage room for stacking the broken ore until such time as shipping arrangements could be made.

(Mr. Hansen has since cabled that he has uncovered a further 36 metres of the lode)

The ore consists of a massive pyrites of varying width but up to certainly 8 feet wide. Through this patches of copper pyrites are very irregularly distributed but it is seldom that any extent of pyrites without any copper can be seen. From both edges this massive ore gradually shades off into rock impregnated with copper and iron pyrites and apparently this impregnated ore, which would have to be crushed and concentrated, contains a larger quantity of copper in proportion to iron than the massive ore and should yield quite rich concentrates.

We were unable to detect any arsenical pyrites at all and the quantity of zinc blende present is very small.

With the amount of work done at present, it is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the relative quantities of solid and concentrating ores that can be won or indeed the size and permanence of the ores underground, but the outcrop is large and important and in opening for working further proof of the extent of the deposit will be daily brought to light. There are veins and patches of quartz associated with the ore and wherever these occur, copper pyrites is a good deal in evidence. While we were on the ground, some 20 shots were fired and from the ore broken we selected a number of typical samples of different classes of ore which are being forwarded to London.

At the northwest end of the outcrop where the ground is rising gently, the ore is again covered but the stripping of this will be better delayed until a face has been brought back from below.

As regards opening the deposit, we consider it will be better in the first place to strip the ore from the lower end of the outcrop downhill as to definitely prove its course.

If it continues as in sketch it will be simple to work it by an open cut as shown and even if it pitches the work of stripping will define it's extent and course and will enable a tunnel to be located from which the earlier workings can deliver their ore and provision made for subsequent work.

There is a good stream flowing through the ground and at the present moment, with a fall of 1200 feet, there are certainly several hundred horse-power available. We cannot say what quantity of water would be available in the winter months, but the work of shipping could be carried on by a self acting tramway independent of this and even if concentration had to be stopped for part of the year, it would not be a serious drawback to operations on the mine.

Mr. Blackmore levelled the ground from the upper end of the outcrop down the approximate course of the deposit with the result that in 544 feet on the slope there was a difference in level of 85 feet 7 ins. so that good faces of

ore can be exposed.

While the work hitherto undertaken does not admit of definitely measuring the quantity of ore available it seems probable that a considerable ~~quantity~~ quantity can be won by opencasting. The costs of mining and loading the solid ore will be small so soon as a wire rope tramway has been constructed and provision made for shipping and a 50% Sulphur ore with sulphur at 4d. per unit can be landed in England at a profit.

Whatever copper is present in the ore would represent additional profit and the samples we have sent you will afford some idea as to how this varies in quantity. We should advise you to commence shipping ore as early as you can, stacking the concentrating ore for the present.

Yours faithfully,

signed) Bainbridge, Seymour & Co.

