



Bergvesenet rapport nr 7126	Intern Journal nr	Internt arkiv nr	Rapport lokalisering	Gradering
Kommer fra ..arkiv Troms & Finnmark	Ekstern rapport nr	Oversendt fra Vestlandske	Fortrolig pga	Fortrolig fra dato:
Tittel The Gamnes Copper mines in Norway				
Forfatter Blackwell, Howard		Dato År Des 1908	Bedrift (Oppdragsgiver og/eller oppdragstaker) The Gamnes Copper Co. Ltd.	
Kommune Karlsøy	Fylke Troms	Bergdistrikt	1: 50 000 kartblad 15341	1: 250 000 kartblad Tromsø
Fagområde Oppredning Gruveteknisk Økonomisk	Dokument type		Forekomster (forekomst, gruvefelt, undersøkelsesfelt) Gamnes Grube	
Råstoffgruppe Malm/metall	Råstofftype Cu, Zn, py			
Sammendrag, innholdsfortegnelse eller innholdsbeskrivelse Beskrivelse av dannelsen av selskapet. Beskrivelse av gjennomført anlegg: taubane fra gruven ned til strandflaten, malmkasser, kai og dagbrudd. Planer for oppred.verk med anleggskostnad. Malmgehalt vurderes i massivmalm til 38% S og koppermalm til 3,5 % Cu. moderat anslag på mulig uttatt blandingsmalm til verk er 30 % S og 1,25-1,5 % Cu.				

The Gannes Copper Mines in Norway.

F. B 155

Since the formation of the Gannes Copper Co., Ltd. in October 1907 the work at the mines has consisted mainly in the erection of a ropeway from the mine to the shore. The length of the ropeway is a little over 2 kilometres and the upper terminal is nearly 400 metres over the sea. Hence the ropeway requires no power for working. Ore bins have been erected at both terminals, the lower bin a small tramway is run along a pier to discharge the ore into ships alongside. This tramway is 50 metres long and the depth of water is sufficient for loading a 2000 or 3000 tons boat at any state of the tide.

All this installation has been erected most substantially and the ropeway is capable of dealing with 20 tons of ore per hour or say from 400 to 500 tons per day, thus providing for future requirements. The position of the mine is so favourable that it is anticipated that the ore will be brought down from the mine for less than 2 pence per ton. The work of breaking ore was unfortunately delayed until late in the autumn of this year, and after about 900 tons had been broken, the snow and frost prevented further work in the open. The ore broken in this way from the open-cut, was sorted into three grades:-

<u>compact ore</u>	about 45% of the total	& assaying 32% S.
<u>copper ore</u>	" 5%	" " " 3.1/2% Cu.
<u>Rejected ore</u>	" 50%	" " " "

The rejected ore has been put on the dump for future treatment. This rejected ore runs over 25% in sulphur and its copper contents about 1.1/2%.

From the above it is very evident that the best treatment for such ore is by concentration, taking all the ore mined & putting it through the concentrator machines.

Taking a very moderate estimate the whole of the ore mined would assay:

Sulphur	about 30%
Copper	" 1.1/4 to 1.1/2%

and allowing for loss in concentrating the concentrates would weigh one-half the weight of the original ore and would assay:

Sulphur	about 45 - 47%
Copper	" 2.1/2%

Concentrating plant. Specifications have been obtained for this plant from 3 firms, and for a capacity of 100 tons per day, the cost would work out:

Machinery	say	£2250
Power	"	£ 750
Customs & freight	say	£ 450
Buildings & erection		£1600
total		£5050

Time required about 4 months.

Allowing for loss in concentration the concentrates would weigh about one half of the weight of the original ore and would assay:

Sulphur	about 45 to 47%
Copper	" 2.1/2%

Concentrating plant. specifications have been obtained for this plant from three firms, and for a capacity of 100 tons per day the cost would work out:

Machinery	about \$2,250
Power	" 750
Customs & freight	" 450
Buildings & erection	" 1,600
total	" 5,050

Time required, about four months.

Ore supply. The lode outcrops on the surface & is exposed for a total length of over 300 metres. We have sunk a shaft to a depth of 20 metres, the lode running very strong, and the shaft being near the centre of the outcrop, it should be safe to assume a similar depth along the length of the lode. So far as the lode has been opened up there is an average width of over four metres. These measurements give us over 60,000 tons of ore.

It will be quite easy to keep a 100 ton plant running & as soon as this plant has been well started & further reserves of ore opened up, there is no reason why it should not be duplicated.

The ore can be worked at the following costs:

Mining	2/- per ton
concentration	2/- " "
other costs	1/- " "
Total	5/- per ton

This would work out at 10/- per ton of concentrates produce and there would, therefore, be a considerable profit on the working on the basis of the contract with Messrs. Roth Bros. for the purchase of the ore.

The Financial Position of the Company is shown below.

The liabilities are:

To the bankers	2500	
Blackmore & Howard	1000	
the vendors	255	
traders in Norway	400	
Bleichert & Co.	490	
Miscellaneous items (legal expenses, auditor &c.)	200	22,750
To provide concentration plant requires - say		5,050
" " Norwegian government's guarantee - say		1,000
total		29,800

To provide for the necessary working capital in addition, it is considered that a total provision of not less than £12.000 will be required.

The Gannes Copper Company, Ltd.

Capital.-	Authorized - Ordinary	25.000 shares of £1 each
	10% pref.	6.000 " " " "
	Issued - Ordinary	10.000 "
	10% pref.	3.885 "

Of the remaining 15.000 ordinary shares, 10.000 are to be issued to the vendors when the concession is acquired.

The Company was formed in Oct. 1907 to acquire mining rights & claims on the island of Ringvatsoe, near Tronsøe, Norway.

The concession from the Norwegian Government has been offered & the Company will take it up when the additional capital needed has been provided.

The property was examined & reported upon by Professor Cox, on behalf of Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co. and a copy of this report is sent herewith.

Since the formation of the company the work at the mine has consisted chiefly in the erection of a ropeway from the mine to the shore. The length of the ropeway is a little over 2 kilometres and the upper terminal is nearly 400 metres above sea level. Hence the ropeway requires no power for working.

Ore bins have been erected at both terminals, the lower one being capable of holding 1000 tons of ore. From the lower bin a small tramway is run along a pier to discharge the ore into ships alongside. This tramway is 50 metres long and the depth of water is sufficient for loading a 2000 or 3.000 ton boat at any state of the tide.

All this plant has been erected very substantially and the ropeway is capable of dealing with 20 tons of ore per hour, or from 400 to 500 tons per day, thus providing for increased future output. The position of the mine is so favourable that it is anticipated that the ore will be brought down from the mine at a cost of less than two pence per ton.

The work of breaking ore was unfortunately delayed until late in the autumn of last year, and after about 900 tons had been broken the snow and frost prevented further work in the open. The ore broken in this way from the open-cut was sorted into three grades:

compact ore,	about 45% of the total and assaying 86% Sulphur
Copper ore,	" 5% " " " " 2.1/2% Copper
& Rejected ore,	" 50% " " " "

The rejected ore has been put on the dump for future treatment. This rejected ore runs over 25% in sulphur and its copper contents about 1.1/2%

From the above it is very evident that the best treatment for such ore is by concentration, taking all the ore mined and running it through the concentrators.

Taking a moderate estimate the whole of the ore mined would assay:

Sulphur	about 30%
Copper	1.1/4 to 1.1/2%.

Ore supply The lode outcrop on the surface is exposed for a total length of over 300 metres. We are now sinking a shaft and have reached a depth of 16 metres the lode running very strong. This depth gives a length of lode of 20 metres and the shaft being near the centre of the outcrop it should be safe to assume a similar depth along the length of the lode. So far as the lode has been opened up there is an average width of over 4 metres. These measurements give us over 50,000 tons of ore. We are continuing the sinking of the shaft until we reach, say 20 metres depth when we propose to drive an adit, or run a short tunnel to reach the ore, using the shaft for ventilation.

It will be quite easy to keep a 100 tons plant running and in fact as soon as this plant has been well started there is no reason why it should not be duplicated.

The ore can be worked at the following costs:

Mining 2/- per ton, concentrating 2/- per ton, other costs 1/- per ton, total 5/- This would work out as 10/- per ton concentrates. There would therefore be a considerable profit on the working.

December 1908.

Blackmore Howard & Tazawell Manager
for The Gannet Copper Co., Ltd.

The
Gannes Copper Company, Limited

Directors.

J. G. Gordon, Esq. (Chairman), Queen Anne's Mansions, S. W.

a director of the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co.

L. G. Mortimer, Esq., banker, Woodhatch, Reigate, & of Dent, Palmer & Co.,

a director of the Ducktown S. C. & I. Co.

C. E. Ingersoll, Esq. Merchant, 10, Eastcheap, London, E. C.

W. Blackmore, Esq., Mining Engineer &c., 5, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London E. C.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Birchan & Co., 50, Old Broad Street, London E. C.

Auditors.

Messrs. Jas. Worley & Sons, 37, Lime St. London E. C.

Secretary.

Henry Godber, Esq.,

Offices.

1, Gresham House, London E. C.

Managers.

Messrs. Blackmore & Howard, 5, Bishopsgate St., Within E. C.
