



Bergvesenet

Postboks 3021, N-7441 Trondheim

Rapportarkivet

Innlegging av nye rapporter ved: Harald

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Tittel

Bømlo, befaringsrapporter

Forfatter

Daw John Spear William Munster Chr.
Morenson Per Hood W W Armstrong John
H

Dato År

?

Bedrift (oppdragsgiver og/eller oppdragstaker)

Kommune

Bømlo

Fylke

Hordaland

Bergdistrikt

1: 50 000 kartblad

11142

1: 250 000 kartblad

Haugesund

Fagområde

Geologi

Dokument type

Forekomster (forekomst, gruvefelt, undersøkelsesfelt)

Bømlo gruver og skjerp

Råstoffgruppe

Malm/metall

Råstofftype

Au

Sammenheng, innholdstegnelse eller innholdsbeskrivelse

Geologisk vurdering av forekomsten

P4-11

Dalene

5401

OSCAR GOLD MINING COMPANY

LIMITED.

BOMMELO, HAUGESUND,

19th August, 1885.

TO THE DIRECTORS,

GENTLEMEN,

In addition to my Report of the 7th inst., I have pleasure in submitting the following details:—

First Situation and Description of Claims. I give three particulars for the benefit of those Shareholders who have not visited the Mines.

The claims owned by this Company are situate on the Estates Tverbergvik, Uhren, and Nökling, on the Bommel Island, West Coast of Norway, or say 60 English miles north of the Sound of Stavanger, and about the same distance south of Bergen.

This island, in 1847, was divided by a canal, since which time it has become customary to call the northern portion "Bommel's" and the southern "Bommel." The estates referred to are on the northern part of Bommel, and contain, within their limits, about one thousand different claims. Those owned by this Company are as follows:—

Oscar Lode.—A., 170 metres long by 50 metres wide.

" B., " "

" C., " "

Hansen's Lode.—170 metres long by 50 metres wide.

York's Lode.—A., " "

" B., " "

Nökling Lode " "

Blad's Lode " "

Bakke's Lode.—90 metres long by 50 metres wide.

Daw's Lode.—280 metres long by width of lode.

Reitan's Lode " "

Croft's Lode " "

Marchisius No. 2 " "

Christensen's Lode, as above, but not measured.

Smith's Lode " "

Also six other claims to be mined when occasion demands, or say 14 claims with an aggregate length of 1,500 fms. by 25 fms. wide, and six claims with a total length of 900 fms. with 3½ fms. on each side of lode.

Most of the above claims are on the Company's own estate, Tverbergvik, while sufficient ground has been secured for working those on the other estates.

The coast is very rugged, no beach whatever, neither is there near the Mines what can be denominated a good harbour. We have built at Dylvik (Deep Bay) a small quay, and lined it with rings and balsa, whereby vessels can generally discharge.

This quay is only 400 yards from the Mines to which a small tramroad has been made. As to the geological features it is rather early for me to enter into details. The predominant rock is gabbro, impregnated with serpentine and anorthite, hence Dr. Tafel D.M. has called it anorthite gabbro. The main rocks on the island have a direction almost N.E. and S.W. with a N.W. anticline. Slate varying in thickness of a few inches to several feet almost invariably accompanies the lodes on their foot walls, but I have seen a few reefs where serpentine has taken its place, and where this is the case, the serpentine near the quartz is artificial: in about the same proportion as the slate in the other lodes.

The reefs belonging to this company so far as examined, are from four to upwards of thirty feet in width, while the quartz veins in the lodes have a thickness from a few inches to three feet.

The greater part of the stuff has to be sorted before going to the mill. This at first was not considered necessary as analysis showed the slate to contain gold from $\frac{1}{2}$ dw. to several ounces. Since then repeated examinations as the lodes are opened on show that the quartz with a few

[OVER]

inches of the adjoining rock contain the greater portion of the gold. In conjunction with the quartz the lode contains a good deal of calc spar, and where intermixed with or near the quartz rich stones of gold are generally found. Besides the reefs opened on by this company, several others are being worked by Norwegians, and in many instances with most encouraging results. The "Dommele Consolidated Gold Mining Company" with a very heavy capital, have just commenced operations. They are opening on several reefs, and one of them on which they have sunk about 14 fms., although only a few inches wide, is yielding on an average 2 to 3 ounces of gold to the ton. Although this is entirely a new gold field, with the Oscar Company as pioneers, yet I find from the official records, that Dr. Teller Dahl in 1862 purchased from a fisherman living on the island, a stone containing rich gold. This stone is now to be seen in the mineralogical cabinet at Christiania. In 1870 Professor Armand Holland found that a rough sample of iron-pyrites gave about 3 dwts. of gold to the ton. However, it appears little value was placed on these discoveries, as no attempt was made to explore the island by the government. It therefore remained in the hands of the fisherman until 1882, when Messrs. Helten & Co. opened on the present Oscar lode in the hopes of finding copper, and at a depth of a few metres from surface laid open the fact that the lode was auriferous, causing great excitement, and a run over the whole island in the hopes of finding gold. It is curious to note that the gold is accompanied with Telluride of Bismuth similar to that found in some of the American gold mines.

MINING OPERATIONS.

Practically speaking, it is only twelve months ago that mining operations were commenced, and then on a very limited scale. The average number of miners employed on all other lodes will not exceed twenty per month. We have opened on five lodes, viz.: Oscar, York's, Mitchison's No. 2, Hansen's and Dawn. I will here describe them in the order named:

Oscar.—The shaft 13 ft. by 5 ft. has been sunk 25 fms. from surface on the modello, or 16 fms. perpendicular. Two sets of levels have been opened, viz.: at 12 and 25 fms. from surface. The former are driven N.E. and S.W. about 24 fms., and the latter about the same distance. In the 12 fm. levels the lode has been cut through by cross-cuts, proving its width for upwards of 5 fms., and a large quantity of stuff has been stoped in sections and crushed separately. The first crushing, taking the whole lode as it came without any sorting, gave nearly half-ounce to the ton. This, in conjunction with examinations made by experts, gave us sufficient foundation to erect the necessary crushing plant to treat 350 tons a week or more. Our next crushing, mostly from the levels, gave a quarter ounce, while the different sections through the lode and other workings from the 25 fm. level, etc., also where sunk about 5 fms. below this level, has varied from one to nearly four penny-weights per ton. The quantity of stuff was calculated at over a duty of 1 ton per stamp per day, but on weighing the stuff we found the duty per stamp was considerably less, about 20 per cent., hence the yield of gold per ton is 20 per cent. more than shown above. From the 25 fm. level we have driven a cross-cut to intersect York's lode. A sample of this lode was intersected without a trace of visible gold gave 3 dwts. 8 grains per ton, and we are now driving on its course to communicate with the shaft sunk 35 fms. S.W. of Oscar shaft. It is important to note that the lode is more regular and more defined in our 25 fm. level than at surface, but the quartz is so thoroughly intermixed with the matrix of the lode, that we have to crush 30 per cent. more stuff than would be necessary under ordinary circumstances. This I am inclined to think will alter as we get deeper, and that the average yield for gold will increase. I will now give a summary of our crushings, with returns from this Mine.

Millstuff passed through mill as per accounts sent to England 1,729 tons. This was calculated after a duty of 1 ton per level per day, while actual weighing gave a result of 20 per cent. below. This reduces the number of tons to 1,383, from which I deduct 303 tons from Croft's shaft, and 110 tons surface trial stuff, leaving 965 tons of mill-stuff from the Oscar lode. The yield of gold has been 147 ounces, or over, 4 dwts. per ton. I have previously stated, that owing to the intricate mixture of the quartz with the matrix of the lode, that we are compelled to crush 30 per cent. more stuff than would be necessary were the gold bearing portion of the lode independent of the general mixture. We now get at the true value of the Oscar lode to its present depth, viz.: a little over a quarter of an ounce to the ton. Certainly we had expected a higher result, but when we take into consideration that we are only 16 fms. perpendicular from surface, and with only two sets of levels opened, their total length not being fifty fathoms I think we have every reason to look forward to a considerable improvement in the future.

You will note I have made no allowance for the rich bunches discovered by the former owners, or for the 1½ tons from one of these bunches sent to England in April, 1881.

York's Lode.—We sunk last summer a trial pit on this lode and found some fine specimens of gold. In January this year we commenced a shaft, "Croft's," on or about the junction of two lodes, and have sunk through a fine lode wherein quartz slightly intermixed with slate, etc., varying in width from 14 inches to 3 feet. It is now at the same depth as the 25 fms. level in Oscar. We found in sinking this shaft several bunches of gold, and I have no doubt whatever, when the communication is effected between the two shafts, but that a valuable piece of ground will be opened. We have crushed 308 tons at different dates which gave about 17 ounces of gold. I think, however, I can say we may look forward for the same yield here as in Oscar.

Muncheson's No. 2.—Here a level has been driven a few fathoms, and a little surface stoping has been done. Several good stones of gold were picked out, but a 20-ton sample of surface stuff only gave 1 dw. to the ton.

HANSEN'S.—Here a level has been driven about 12 fms. at the north east end of the claim, and a shaft sunk about 8 fms. on the south-west end. A few good stones with visible gold were picked out of the stuff. We have not milled anything from here yet, but shall try 50 tons as soon as convenient.

Respecting Daw's Lode I have not much to add, as I entered fully into details in my report of 7th instant. We get stones wherein visible gold every day, and I am glad to say, the lode improves in width as we get away from the surface. I am almost confident this will prove to be one of the best lodes in the island, and when developed will give good interest on the capital. Our operations here have been limited, as all the stuff had to be pulled with man, but, although we only commenced working in May, and had in the beginning to carry the stuff on men's backs upwards of 400 yards, we have crushed 244 tons, which has produced 29 ounces of gold. Our first and second crushings gave 5 dwts., our third 8 dwts., our fourth 8½, and our last 8 and 13½ dwts. This does not include the pyrites or the blanketings, hence the increase has been from a quarter of an ounce to nearly three quarters, or an average from the commencement of 8½ dwts., nearly half an ounce. These are facts from actual results, and not based on analysis; hence we can safely estimate the future will not show a lower result, but most probably an improvement. The small engine and boiler arrived on the Mines last Monday, and will be in full work early next week. I hope then to be able to keep 20 stamps running from this lode alone. To work the lode cheaply and to get at the highest results, we should sink the shaft 100 fms., or say at first 50 fms., without stopping, then stop levels at convenient depths, and only work those sections which leave a profit. On our present system we quarry the whole lode, and must continue to do so to keep the stamps employed.

RECTOR'S WORKS.—By the end of this month we shall have our 50 stamps in working order. The first 20 erected last summer were light, being only 650 lbs., falling 54 drops a minute. The new stamps are 750 lbs. and falling 78 drops a minute, but can be worked up to 86 drops. In the beginning the breaker was driven from the counter-shaft of the stamps, now we have a separate engine. The old stamps are being altered to do the same duty as the new. Our stamping power will then be sufficient to reduce 1,500 tons a month. The mill is furnished with heating apparatus for working in the winter as well as in the summer, and as we have to burn a large number of lamps by night (in mid-winter 18 hours daily) and as these lamps require a man to attend on them, cleaning, &c., we are making arrangements to put up the electric light, which not only will give a much better light, but I believe will be much cheaper, and the men can attend to the amalgamation better. Our mill arrangements are arranged to treat a ton of stuff at the minimum cost, as will be seen, when I tell you 1,500 tons of stuff can be passed through the stone-breaker, stamps, &c., and amalgamated for (salaries excepted, these being standing expenses) rather less than 3s. per ton, or 1s. 6d. per ton, if the stamps run by day only.

Many questions have been asked us in the loss in treating a ton of stuff, and many hints have been retailed that we are losing a good deal of gold. These were questions which I was unable to answer before making numerous experiments. I am now in a position to tell you that the direct loss, taking the tailings as they come from the mill does not exceed five grains per ton. The concentrated tailings in the sluice outside the mill have been as high as 14 grains, this was owing to a large mixture of pyrites having settled there.

From the grinding mills and settlers our loss is much greater, there being a larger quantity of sulphides treated which cause the silver to sink. It is here that I should like to have one of Moon's Amalgamators at work. The assay value of the pyrites from Oamaru varies from nearly half-an-ounce to an ounce per ton. Those from Daw's are richer, viz., 1½ ounces per ton.

Our blanketings are not rich, only 7 dwts. In crushing I find 75 per cent. of the gold is caught in the mortar boxes, about 20 per cent. on the plates, and only 5, sometimes 6 per cent. in the riddles.

I now come to the quantity of stuff which we are able to supply our stamps at the present time. We shall be able to keep them all running by day, which, as far as labour is concerned, means about the same number of men employed (three leaders extra) as were required to work the old twenty by day. As soon as we get Daw's and Oamaru shaft sunk as has been suggested, and our levels opened, we shall be in a position to keep them running full time, or in other words, crushing 1,500 tons monthly. If this work be pushed with speed we shall commence 1886 with our stamps doing full duty, and at the same time supply them with a better quality mill-stuff. We are now quarrying the stuff from surface, which means crushing a lot of rubbish containing very little gold. Each 5 heads will be supplied from different parts of the Mines, which will, apart from assays, enable us to judge the value of the lode. Our surface difficulties are now surmounted, all that is required is a little energy and patience for a few months to open the Mine as advised, when they will unquestionably fulfil your expectations.

£50 monthly should be spent on prospecting, as there are several lodes belonging to the Company which should be opened out. I will name one in particular, Smith's Lode, close by the

son. Its width is 12 ft., mostly quartz. I have seen visible gold in the out-crop, and believe it will give most satisfactory results when developed.

During my fifteen months residence here I have had an opportunity of examining the different lodes on this Island, and have seen from some of them remarkably rich specimens. I crushed a few days ago a 20 ton sample from the Haagesund lode which gave a little over half an ounce to the ton. I think there is every prospect of this Island becoming an important and valuable gold field. I have brought with me a few Photographs of the Mines, from which you will be able to form your opinion as to the work done at surface.

Yours obediently,

JOHN DAW, Junr.

OSCAR GOLD MINING
COMPANY LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER,

MR. J. DAW, JUNR.

19TH AUGUST, 1888.

William Spear
Victoriskavn
Norway

TELEGRAPHADDRESS: "SPEAR JILAND."

Victoriskavn 24 Sep 1892
Sergarkiv:
Rapport nr:

H. Prof. Genoech.

Referende til mit b. af 18^{de} har jeg på anden
side bemærket en skizze af norske Støtten, hvor omtalte
"Fossilen" findes, med nogle forklaringer. Jeg antager at
H. Professoren vil have interesse af at få prøve af
Bergarten? og isæfald vil gerne sende Dem samme. H.
Bachmann (Bachke) besøger Terrænet idet og fandt forekomsten
meget interessant i geologisk henseende. I Entognogene finder
Galea (i store Ryskaller som også meget fine Blader eller "Lameller")
Kalkkalk, Stenakalk (violet) Chidots (Pistacule) Opites (i Pigniborden)
Driepickel Skifferindry, Hveras Blæser, Trunk Blænde, i smalt
Gruv Aoldest, Hveras Blænde, Luvant, i store (som i meget fine, Ryskaller,
Hver mark laveste Skifer, sluvende (antagelig Hveras Blænde Skifer) Hver Blænde
Granite grov kornig og porfyranit. Den sidste nævnte er jeg ikke ganske
sikker. Med venlig hilsen art. W. Spear

Tall D. Koderak.

ca 700 m øst, Stollen ca 10 M; Gangen ca 4 m
under overfladen; biter mellem H-S

I

VI



isagude. Hovblende granit, gro
krySTALLISERET, i en freznerke med
svagt hvid feldspat, feldspat af



Calopar med galena i rander samt
når den af Hovblende. (Calopar er
meget fint krySTALLISERET, i det hele
som. Hovblende men mørk i farve.)



Calopar



For krySTALLER af Calopar. Over del
af noren er gitteret. Under delen
brindst. I over delen findes
omlukkede feldspat (krySTALLER) og en
cubisk form i stenslæbe i flere steder.



Hovblende (Asbestus)



Mørk Hovblende, med små krySTALLER
glommer (mørk) af Hovblende hvide
galena meget fin, i det hele krySTALLER
granulær. De mørke strimler i rander
af anguliforme galena (krySTALLER)
hovblende (i det hele) blødt med grøn
rødt.



Arasmit hvid (mispickel).



Arasmit hvid (mispickel) med galena
meget blødt, i en freznerke med feldspat, feldspat af



Calopar. Over brindst. i tynde skiver, med
rødt krySTALLER (fin) i det hele krySTALLER
granulær, i en freznerke med feldspat, feldspat af



Granit. Hovblende med feldspat, feldspat af
granit. Calopar (Hovblende) i rander

Man kan endvidere se næst den Hovblende

[Støtten producerer rødt på enderne under afstøtten af rødt]

Over delen
Hovblende
Feldspat
med

working, the exact size of the lode could not be seen, but from the width of the excavations and what could be seen of the lode, I should judge, that its width varied from 3 to 5 feet, its composition being a mixture of quartz, chlorite and other micaceous with copper and sulphur ore irregularly disseminated therein. I was informed, that a cargo or two of ore had been shipped from this mine, but the men present did not know anything about the grade of it.

In the west end of the l-mine - slope a strong heading, see E. E., crosses the lode all the way down from the day-opening, and it seems as yet, that the lode has not been met with on the other side, but in my opinion, it is only one of those dislocations, so frequently met with in mining, which often are beneficial rather than otherwise, as such lead to improvements.

On the ground plan a level is driven a short distance West of the cross-heading, which in my opinion turned too much easterly, see C, hence the reason of the lode not being met at said place. It should have worked, and expect to meet with it (the lode) more to the left (South) side.

To further explore and prove this mine two points are open for consideration viz. 1. Search for a continuation of the lode West of the cross-heading and body, sink from the bottom of the shaft at X X, where, as before stated, the lode shows some promising ore-stuff, and it would be a very convenient point to work from, since the water can be easily led in a gutter, made against the footwall. It may be observed, that a sink has already been put down further west at Q, but to further prove the lode in depth, I should prefer a trial being made at X X, being more in the center of the ore body in the

old stopes above the adit, when if further ore deposits should be found in depth, it would be an easy matter to bring in another deeper adit from the foot of the mountain. In fact, these lodes are most favourable situated for drainage and transport of stuff by adit levels, which often, in fact always, is a great boon in mining enterprises.

On the dressing floor there still remains from the last working a pile of coarse quality stuff, probably 100 tons or more, not sufficiently dressed, I presume, for the market. But with careful sorting much of it might be got up to a saleable point, now that copper has so much improved in price.

At its to mine further west, see B, the only work done is the stripping off of the surface rock from the back of the lode and sinking about 2 fms. in the west end of the opening. The last named, no doubt was meant to go down and show the character of the lode in depth, but almost at the top of the sink the leader of veinstuff and ore is struck off in the heaving side, and the sink put down in the barren rock formation, so that the object of this work - to see and prove the character of the lode in depth, was lost.

On the South side and west end of this opening the leader of veinstuff is 2 feet and upwards wide, and some stuff collected on the floor shows some decent quality copper ore intermixed.

From the foregoing remarks it will be gathered that at present not much payable ground is laid open and available, but taking into account the very favourable situation, the nearness to the shipping place, the great advantages

4. Mr. Trelace's report on Shenorsey continued.

for adit levels and the fact, or apparently so, of the ore deposits holding from the outcrop down to the present adit level, compels me to conclude, that altogether it is a promising mining speculation and deserving of further attention, especially when the great improvement in the copper price is taken into consideration.

Whilst wishing you every success, I remain

yours, most respectfully
C. Trelace.
(signed)

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- ☐ Dorsalis dorsalis
- ☐ Kinnbacken (backbone) - is not actually part of the rest of the spine
- ☐ body portion are vertebrae - not completely fused to the next one
- ☐ Cervical - 7 vertebrae (neck)
- ☐ Thoracic - 12 vertebrae (chest)
- ☐ Lumbar - 5 vertebrae (lower back)
- ☐ Sacral - 5 vertebrae (fused)
- ☐ Coccyx - 4 vertebrae (tail)

M. B. Adams Co., 1890; printed at New York
by J. H. & C. W. Adams.

XU, LIU, AND CHEN

- ↳ In the 1990s, during
- ↳ High unemployment, when
- ↳ Low unemployment with
- willing
- ↳ Economists believe that unemployment is a natural
- step before labour market has
- moved on to the next
- level of employment

1.000000

Rapport over nogle skjærpe paa

S o m m e l s e n .

RISDAL ved VJERNVIK ligger i gaarden Bjørnviks udmark. I nord-kant af Knutdalshaugen, ret vest for sydspidsen af Bjørnsen. 100 meter fra fjorden og 30 m.o.k. Kvartsgang ca 1 m. mægtig. Strog SW-NE og fald ca 70 grader mod NW. Af berghalden sees, at der har forekommet kobberfri svovlkis. Med sikkerhet kunde der ikke konstateres nogen større mægtighed end 1 cm. Svovlkisen har sikkerlig forekommet i den nu forvitrede aprække, som er angivet paa profilskizzen. Der er drevet en strosse af 4 m. høide efter kvartsgangen - sikkerlig af guldsekere i guldfieberens tid. Målinger med mine instrumenter viste ikke nogen malm af betydning. Maaske en halv km eller lidt mere i ca WSW retning fra dette skjærpe fandtes to kvartsgange eller kvartsudskillinger, hvori var sat et enkelt skud. Disse to forekomster (?) er muthede i 1885 og senere holdt i frist af E.A. Wolf, Bergen. Prøvestuffen anføres at have været blyglans. Jeg kunde dog ikke se spor af blyglans - derimod en smule svovlkis. Det hele er saa meningsløst, at jeg ikke engang fandt det umagen værd at foretage mine målinger.

HILDE ligger ca 300 m i SE-retning fra telegrafstationen ved Kulleessidkanalen. Det var sat et enkelt skud eller to paa to forskjellige steder. Forekomsten er muthet af en forretningsmand i Christiania som kobberkismalm. Jeg kunde imidlertid kun se en ubetydelig smule svovlkis. Mine maalinger ved det ene skjærpe viste, at malmen er rent lokal.

Alle disse 4 skjærpe er sikkert uden all interesse.

Stord den 14de mai 1909

Chr. A. Münster (s).

Bömmelöden gullgruber . W.W.Hood & John H.Armstrong.

1909 juli 8. besøktes gullfeltet på Bömmelöden hvor der for regning av mr. W.W.Hood og mr. John H. Armstrong forberedes en større prøve-drift. Under ledelse av mr. A. Newton Bluett var f.t. ca. 40 mann i beskjeftigelse, halvparten med reparasjons- og bygningsarbeide i dagen og den anden halvdel med arbeide i Risvik gruber. Lensningen av Risvik grube påbegyntes 1 januar mnd. d.å. og vand-dreningen foregår med 3 dampdrevne pumper oppstillet litt nedenfor 4 de oppfaringsort ved skakten der har et fall mot øst av gjennemsnittlig 37° . I gruben er inndrevet åpningsorter for hver 100' efter faldet. Orterne 500' ned var fremdeles under vand. Ca. 10 minerere var for tiden beskjeftigede i den egentlige Risvik grube og i driften efter Hewlets gangder ligger parallell Risvikgangen og er åpnet med et 64 m. langt tverslag m/ø fra skakten ca. 20 m. under dagen herfra dreves der taksynk ned til gjennemslag med drift fra dagen. I 2 den etage (200' nedeafter faldet og ca. 40 m. i lodd) er oppfaringsorterne mot nord og mot syd fortsatt høver med ca. 10 m. Der er her utlenket ca. 200 m. i begge retninger ; gangen er ved skrammen borte. I 3 dje etage foregikk noen avstrossning i et relativt gullrikt parti til nord. Adskilligt gangkvarts er opplagt i gruben til senere utfordring. Synligt forekommer omtrent ikke , der tages stadig prøver av til guldundersøkelse, og avbyg-ningsarbeidet blir da anordnet på de partier , som efter prøverne skulle være lønverdige. I gruben er nå innlagt jernbanespor der direkte fører fra ortene og innkurves i skakten og fra denne i den nyanlagte rette jernbane der går til en høit oppbygget plat-form like ved vaskeriet. Et stykke søndenfor dette igjen er for-dringsmaskinen anlagt(anbragt). Banen er enkeltsporet og tom-vognene vil gå tilbake ved sin egen tyngeda hele banen ligger i skråning . Det nye arrangement var ennå ikke ganske ferdigt.

I pukkverket og ekstraksjonsverkstedet er der foretaget et gjennomgående reparasjonsarbeide og der var nå ikke meget igjen å anordne forinden verket kunne settes i drift. Efter hvad Bluett meddelte skulle der nå kunne settes igjennem 2000 tonns pr. måned. Godset skal først passere en stentygger og går derfra til pukkfelterne (40 stamper + 10 i reserve) hvor det pukkes til det går sigt med 1200 masker pr. kv.tomme, puktryben passerer over malgerte koppperplater og derpå gjennom spidskasser der ut-skiller grovere og finere sand - en del av sanden går til 3 Wilflyherder, der skal utskille kise og andre ertser til separat ekstraksjon i 3 mindre tanks , mens slam skal behandles i 5 tanks (18'x6') og den ordinære sand i 4 tanks (30'x6'). Mr. Bluett antog at prøvedrift kunde begynne i slutten av juli og at et avgjørende resultat kunne foreligge ved utg. av okt. mnd.

Angående prøberingen av godserne meddelte mr. Bluett at fra hver vognlast som har passeret brækkeren skal uttages en liten spade-fuld med gods og legges tilside til deling, knusning og prøbering en gang daglig. Likeså tages prøver av hver ifyllning i cyaneringskarrene og av ag avgangen efter endt prosess. Til selve smelteprøverne indveies ca. 60 gram av det fattigste gods og ca. 20 gram av rikere.

Svovelskisens guldgehalt pleier å variere fra 30 gramm og op til 200 gr. pr. tonn. I Hewlets grube er gullet meget sølvholdigt, (60 % Au, 40 % Ag) medens gullet fra Risvikgangen er næsten rent Au.

Per Mortensen (sign)

1909

