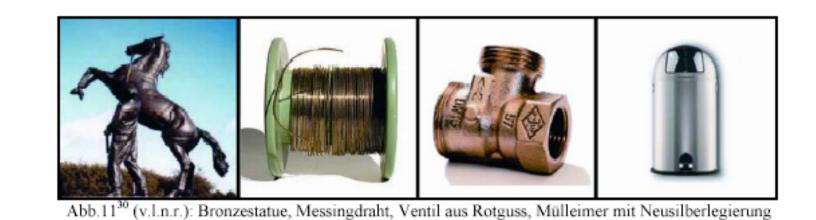
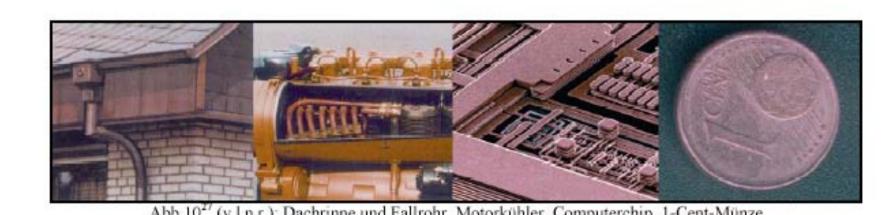
# Specimen of German and Polish copper deposits in the collection of the BGR

**Angela Ehling** 







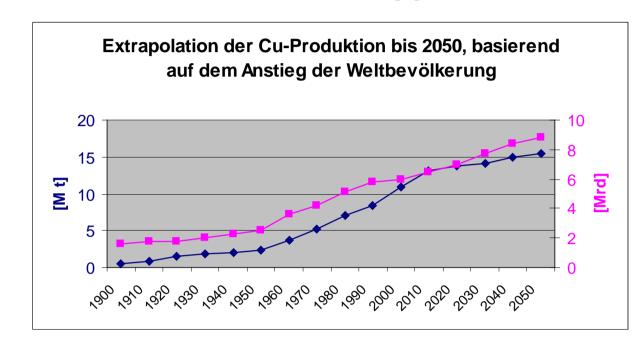
The development of the international market and the raise of the prices for many raw materials show that the big deposits do not last for ever. A very common example for raising prices at the global market is copper. Even in the newspapers we can find articles about copper thefts. The world reserves (about 600 Mio. t) last about 30-50 years.

First efforts to reopen old closed copper mines or open prospected deposits, which had not mined because of technological problems or because of being inefficient in former times. One example is the new interest for the copper deposit Spremberg.

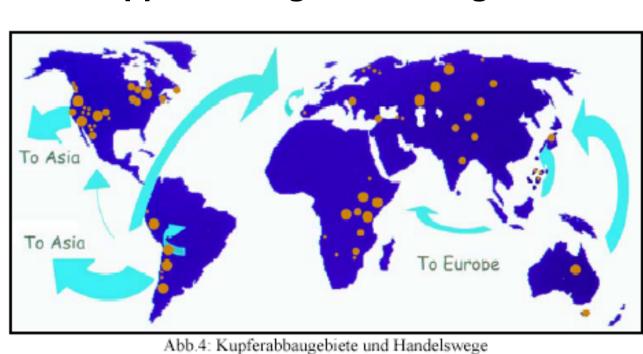
Thus, the old mines and prospected deposits could be of actual or future interest. Since the last copper mine in Mansfeld was closed in the 1990th no copper mining takes place in Germany. About 45 % of the need of copper is satisfied by recycling in Germany. Proved reserves: 35,4 Mio t crude ore

In Poland there is still active copper mining in the Zechstein of the Fore-Sudetic-Block in Lubin-Polkowice. Many other copper mines are closed, too.

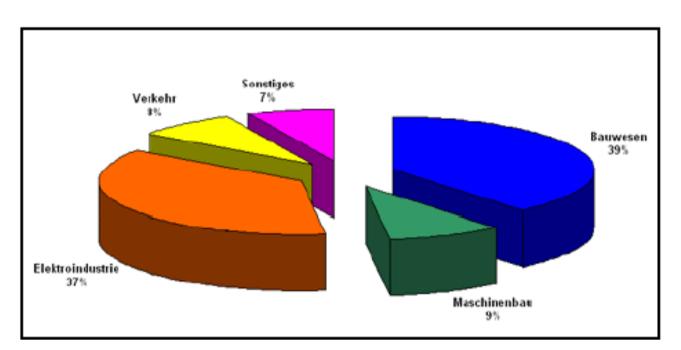
#### **Production of copper**



#### Copper mining and trading routes



#### use of copper



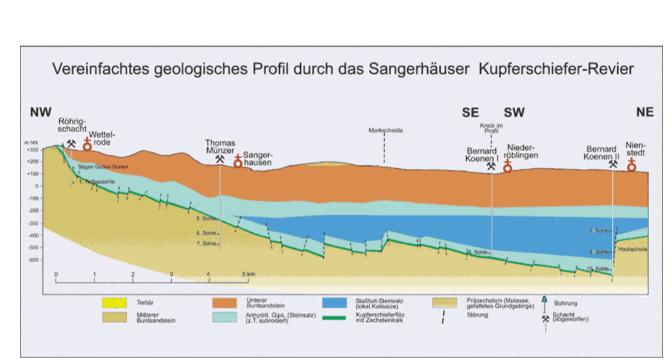
The collection of the BGR documents the very important rule that ore mining and even copper mining played in history. The collection of ore deposits contains about 1 000 samples of more than 75 copper deposits in Germany and 12 copper deposits in Silesia / Poland. These are mainly hand specimen but also mineral samples and samplings of cuttings. Even the prospection of the Spremberg copper deposit in the 1950th is documented by samplings of cuttings.

Besides there are also specimen of other and even little deposits as there are Antweiler / Eifel, Bad Ems / Lahn, Bad Lauterberg / Harz, Gießübel / Thuringia, Imsbach / Pfalz, Niedermarsberg / Sauerland in Germany and Kupferberg / Miedziana and Haasel / Leszczyna in Silesia / Poland

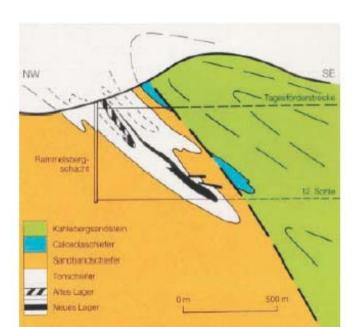
In addition there is a big collection with about 30 000 pieces of polished sections, mainly from copper shales in Germany and Silesia / Poland. All these samples can be documented, visited, borrowed and used for special investigations.

### **GERMANY**

Wichtigste Kupferminerale			
Mineral	Dt. Bezeichnung	Formel	Cu-Gehalt
Kupfer gediegen		Cu	99
Chalkosin	Kupferglanz	Cu <sub>2</sub> S	79
Chalkopyrit	Kupferkies	CuFeS <sub>2</sub>	34
Bornit	Buntkupferkies	Cu₅FeS₄	63
Cuprit	Rotkupferkies	Cu <sub>2</sub> O	88
Tenorit	Schwarzkupferkies	CuO	80
Malachit	Kupferspat	Cu <sub>2</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub> (CO <sub>3</sub> )	57
Azurit	Kupferlasur	Cu <sub>2</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub> (CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	55



Mansfeld and Sangerhausen Revier most important Cu- und Ag-deposit in Germany



Rammelsberg since 3000 years mining systematic mining: 968 – 1988: ca. 30 mio t Pb, Cu, Zn, Ag



Spremberg Revier **Biggest prospected Cu-deposit in Europe** reserve: 1,5 mio t, depth: 600-1000 m, 80 cm seam, cheek mineralized too



**Lahn-district** Bad Ems, Friedrichssegen 200? -1913



**Lahn-Dill-district** ore mining since Iron Age up to 1930th years



**Kamsdorf / Thuringia** mining 1500 BC-1958/today → Cu, Fe, limestone



Tannenbergsthal / Vogtland mining 1450–1964 → Sn, Cu



Imsbach / Pfalz mining? BC-1931 → Cu, Ag, Fe









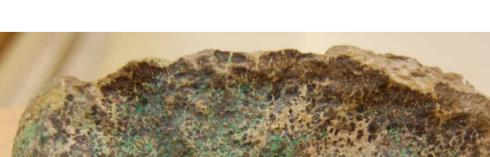
samples from > 45 deposits were investigated for the copper provenance anlysis of the "Himmelsscheibe Nebra"

















showcase with samples from the Kupferberg / Miedzianka district in Lower Silesia mining: 1500? - 1927

## samples of the following deposits

Kauffung / Wojcieszow **Kupferberg / Miedzianka** Streckenbach / Swidnik **Gröditzberg / Grodziec** Haasel / Leszczyna Jannowitz / Janowice Wielkie **Herrmannsdorf / Mecinka Neukirch / Nowy Kosciol Rudelstadt / Ciechanowice** Leipe / Lipa **Leuthen / Lutynia** 



GEOZENTRUM HANNOVER