

6-211011

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Serial No. _____

DOPE SHEET

Date 16/3/62.

Story OPENING OF WORLD'S BIGGEST, DEEPEST & RICHEST GOLD MINE.

Cameraman Duncan Abraham. Length 550 ft.

Location Western Deep Levels Ltd. W. Transvaal South Africa.

Also covered by British and U.S.A. TV. & African Mirror.

Shot No.

ROLL No.1.

Rx-90.

NOTE. THIS ROLL OF ~~42~~ 350 FEET HAS BEEN PROCESSED.

1. The large underground pump station 3,000 feet below surface, there is one at each shaft. They pump water from the mine to surface. Provision is being made to pump 30, million gallons of water per day if necessary. Similar pump stations will be built at the 10,000 foot level.
2. A seven ton end portion of a winder drum arriving underground to be installed in the underground winder chamber to hoist men and material in the sub vertical main shaft.
3. Ditto.
4. " "
5. African miners pushing portion of winder drum on trolley towards an underground winder chamber.
6. Clean water from one of the settling cones passing into an underground reservoir, 500 feet in length. This water is used in the mine for cooling drills etc. (see also shot No 23)
7. View portion of underground reservoir with its cave like appearance.
8. Miners preparing to erect an Alimak in the construction of an ore pass seen in background.
9. The Alimak ascending ore pass with miners and drills to continue the construction of the ore pass which means drilling and blasting through solid rock to the level above.
10. L.S. of Alimak as it proceeds up the ore pass, this mechanism creates greater speed and safety in working.
11. Underground haulage train with its load of waste rock or reef as the case may be, on its way to tip the material at a tipping station.
12. Another train approaches, consisting of a locomotive and one grandy car, this contains waste rock from the bottom of a sub vertical shaft, being sunk below the 6,000 foot level, it approaches the tipping station and tips its load through a grizzly, the rock passes down a waste rock pass and is eventually conveyed by belt to the skips which take the rock to surface where it is dumped.
13. G.V. looking towards the end of a drive where drilling operations are in progress. There are many such drives underground but this one is the main drive between No 2 and No 3 shafts which are a mile and a half apart. Drilling operations are undertaken from both shafts and the surveying is so accurate that they meet exactly 6,000 feet underground.
14. Closer view of drilling operations at end of drive.
15. Ditto.
16. " "
17. " "
18. " "
19. " "
20. A busy railway junction underground, an empty train passes as a

ROLL 1.

Shot NO 20 continued.

20. fully loaded ore train emerges on its way to the tipping station, followed by a hand pushed explosive carrying truck after having delivered its load of high explosives at the points where it is required.
21. The two conveyor belts underground on 68 level which conveys either waste rock or gold bearing ore at different times from storage bins supplied by rock, passes to the haulage skips which convey it at a speed of 3,000 feet per minute to the surface. These belts operate automatically and stop and start as the skips are filled, this is a very modern feature.
22. A large underground chamber where concrete is mixed and delivered to the sub vertical shaft for lining the side walls of the shaft.
23. A pan shot from top to bottom of one of the underground mud settling cones which have a diameter of 20 foot and a depth of 60ft. Some of the muddy water from the mine is delivered to these cones, the mud settles to the bottom and is pumped to surface by mud pumps while the clean water on the top of the cones is passed to the underground reservoir. (See shot No 6) At the bottom of this cone under construction, African miners are seen drilling holes in the rock for blasting.
24. Ditto closer view of drilling operations.

ROLL NO 2. 200 foot ILFORD. F.P.3.EXPOSED ONLY MUST BE PROCESSED

1. African miners drilling holes for blasting the Ventersdorp Reef at about 6,000ft underground.
- 2/3. C.U. African miners operating drill.
4. The Shift Boss measures the face of the Ventersdorp Reef which shows a width of 6ft 6ins which is an unusually wide gold reef.
The broken ore from a previous blast is conveyed by mechanical scrapers to a grid or grizzly, through which it passes to a storage bin and from there it is passed through a shoot into underground trains which convey it to a tipping station. The first of these shots shows a scraper passing down the slope with a load of ore, the next shot shows the portion of the same scraper depositing the ore at the bottom of the slope while another scraper passing at right angles gathers the ore and conveys it to the grizzly. The final shots show the scraper depositing the ore into the grizzly.
5. At the tipping station underground the tipping device is seen moving into position as a train approaches and the first granly truck tips its load of ore through a grizzly, the ore then passes down through an ore pass, untill it finally reaches the conveyor belts on 68 level as already described.
6. In the recovery plant on the surface some of the Tube or the Pebble Mills are seen operating.
- 7x. G.V. two of the Ball Mills which is a previous operation to the above mentioned is seen operating. There are a number of large steel balls in the revolving drum which crush the ore into pulp. The long jagged edged screw type machine is a ~~classifying machine~~ classifier returning any uncrushed material to the crushing plant.
8. Exterior shot showing the double aquasust which conveys

REEL NO 2. continued.

the pulverized ore and water to the ~~w~~ settling tanks.

9. G.V. and ~~pan~~ pan portion of the recovery plant and NO 2 headgear.
10. G.V. pan of settling tanks where the pulverized ore is seperated from the water.
11. Another G, V. of plant and headgear.