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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Iron and Manganese Deposits in Ukraine

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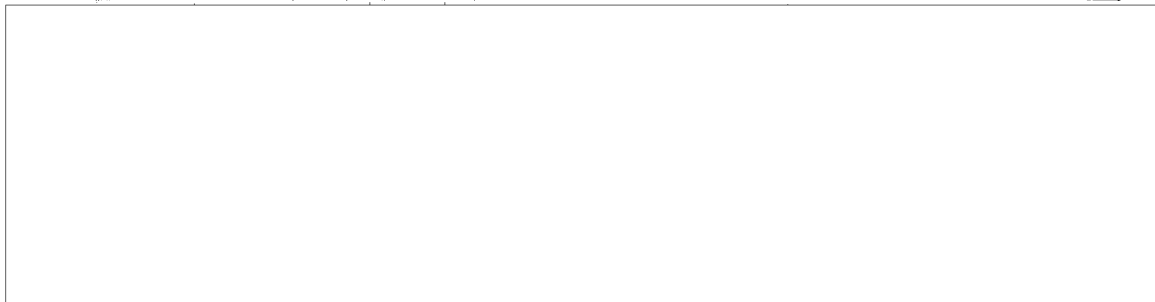
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- One of the largest deposits of iron ore in the Ukraine is in the so-called Krivoi Rog region, located in the area of the upper part of the Ingulets River Valley and the tributaries, Zovta and Saksahan. This region is 90 kilometers long and three to six kilometers wide. Usually, the single ore layer is about 10 to 30 meters thick, but at times reaches 45 to 65 meters and in places as much as 100 to 150 meters. The ore contains from 0.017 to 0.037% of phosphorous as compared to the finest iron ore with a content of 0.005%. The deposits are found in metamorphosed Precambrian schists about 300 to 350 meters under the surface, and are estimated to be about 1.5 billion tons. In addition to these deposits there is an estimated 100 billion tons of quartzitic ore in the region with an iron composition of about 33%.
- The southern part of the so-called Kurak Magnetic Anomaly is located in the northern portion of the Ukraine. Here are found accumulations of magnetite. The iron deposits are located about 200 to 600 meters below the surface. The known reserves of ferruginous quartzites in the area are estimated to be about 200 billion tons. A very similar magnetic anomaly was discovered just before 1940 in western Ukraine near Halych and Gorodok. Future geological explorations will have to be made to determine the extent of these deposits.
- Iron deposits are found on the Kerch Peninsula in an area of about 2,400 square meters. Extraction here is very easy because the layers are but four meters or so under the surface. The beds are not as thick as those in the Krivoi Rog region, reaching a thickness of about eight to 12 meters,

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nor is the percentage value of the ore as high, being about 40% iron. The ore is brittle and has about one percent of phosphorous present. A small percentage of vanadium is present and is extracted. It has been found that there is about 1.6% of sulphur and about 0.05% of arsenic, the latter causing a weakness in iron that makes it worthless for certain products. It is also an expensive process to remove the arsenic from the iron. The iron ore reserves in the Kerch Peninsula area are estimated to be about 2.7 billion tons.

4. Quartzitic deposits with a high percentage of iron have been located in the areas about Kremenchug, Orikhova, Korsak-Mohyla and Slavgorod. The total deposits and indications of new areas make the Ukraine one of the richest iron ore regions in the world.
5. The richest deposits of manganese in the Ukraine are found in an area about 150 kilometers square located on the right bank of the lower part of the Dnepr River around Nikopol; (one of the largest in the world.) The reserves are estimated to be about 450 million tons, from which 190 million tons of pure manganese can be extracted. The beds average 6.5 feet in thickness and are found at a depth of from 50 to 250 feet under the surface. The ore yields about 35 to 50% of manganese and contains oolitic earthy lenses and nodules of pyrolusite, vad, polianite, manganite and iron oxides. Other deposits are found near Khoshchevatka in the vicinity of Haisyn on the left bank of the Boh River, (estimated at about eight million tons.)
6. Prior to World War II deposits of manganese were found in the Carpathian Mountains near the springs of the White and Black Cheremosh Rivers. These deposits were estimated to be about 10 million tons, however, because of the difficult terrain, the field is not exploited. There are additional deposits located on the north slopes of the Caucasus Mountains in the basin of the Bila and Laba Rivers in the vicinity of Labynska, (estimated to be between 34 and 38 million tons.)

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