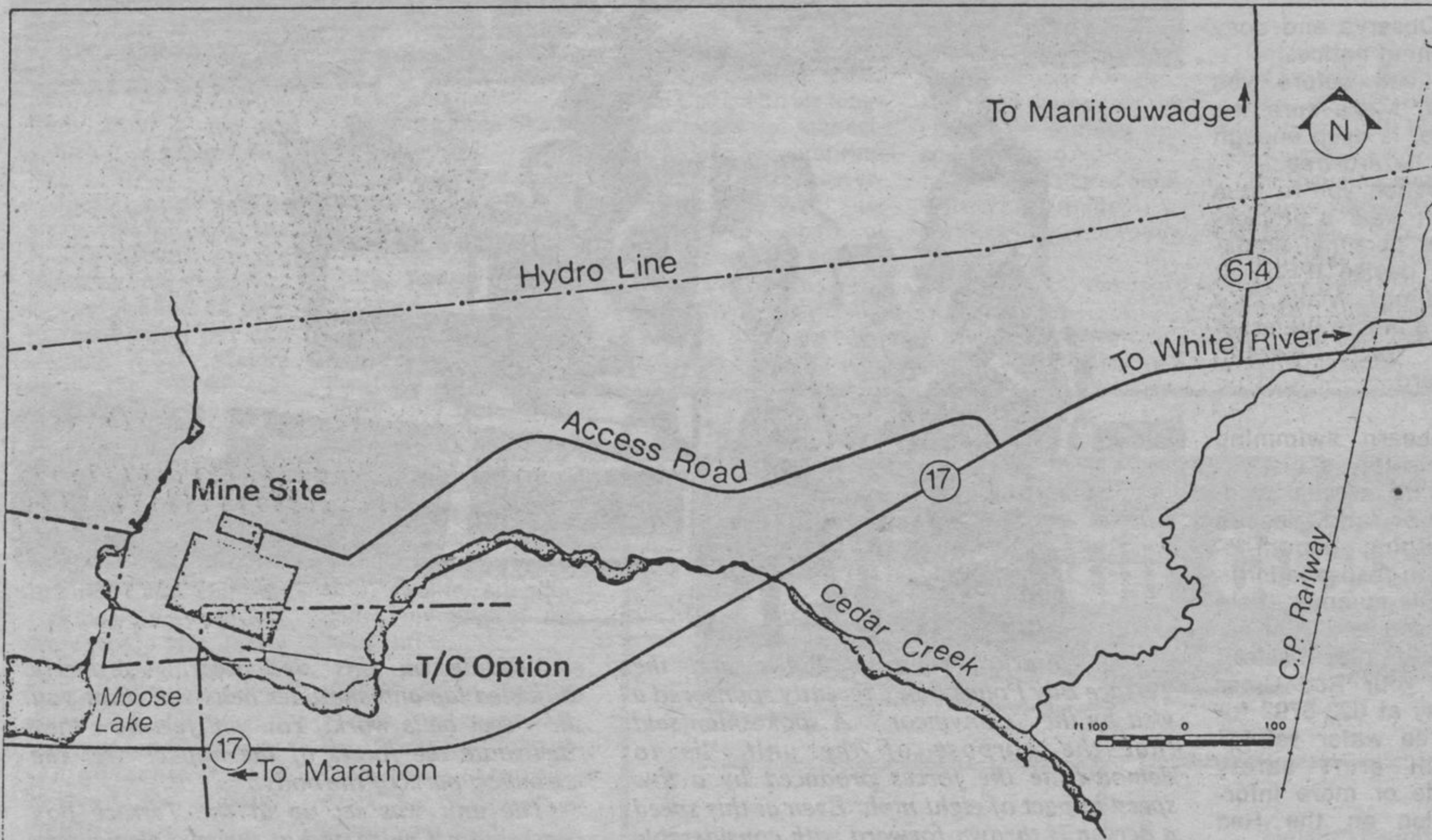


Ore milling to take place at Hemlo



Site Access

noranda Hemlo Project

Noranda Mines Limited is making commitments and carrying out work with the objective of developing a gold mine and a milling complex to mine and treat gold bearing ore in the Hemlo district of North-western Ontario.

Subject to final review and confirmation, and to the recommendations of the feasibility study, which is scheduled to be completed at the end of May, 1983, Noranda is proceeding with the development based on project design criteria for staged production. The aim is to achieve a production rate of 1,000 tonnes per day at the earliest feasible date and to increase this so as to achieve mine production of up to 3,000 tonnes per day of ore during 1987.

A minimum life of some 20 years at the planned mining rates is projected. The discovery of additional reserves is a distinct possibility because the orebody is still open at depth and to the East.

In the Position Paper recently released by Noranda Mines Ltd., Hemlo Project, the Paper states that, "Work has started on site, and the site clearing and installation of the 115 KV power line have been completed. It is expected that the construction labour force will peak at about 700 on site, and that during the operating phase ongoing employment will be provided for some 350 persons at the 3000 tonne per day level."

The dispute with Lac Minerals has not been settled as of yet, however, the situation is being addressed with the objective of achieving an acceptable resolution.

The options for mill location to be whether at the Geco Division plant near Manitowadge, or at the minesite, were investigated and evaluated. Cost estimates and the increase in known

reserves and consequential increases in planned production rate were among the factors that lead to the decision to place the mill at the minesite.

Ores will be primarily crushed underground and further crushed on surface through a conventional closed circuit secondary-tertiary crushing plant.

Fine ore will be ground in a ball milling circuit and thickened before passing to pre-aeration and leaching to extract the gold. Gold recovery will be by the carbon in pulp process followed by electrowinning and casting into bars. The bars will be shipped for further refining elsewhere.

Tailings will be delimed to produce hydraulic backfill for the mine. Tailings slimes and sands not required by the mine will be impounded in the tailing disposal area, which is yet to be determined.

The first stage installations will have a process capacity of 2,000 tonnes per day. Additional capacity will be designed and constructed to match the indicated volume, type and timing of available ore supplies from their own and other sources. It is likely to bring the total installed capacity up to 3,500 tonnes per day.

The main production shaft will be a five compartment shaft and may be sunk initially to a depth of up to 1400 m below surface subject to confirmation from exploration drilling. Initial production will be from higher levels and will commence at the earliest practical and feasible date at a rate of about 1,000 tonnes/day.

The strike zone widens out at depth and production, sufficient for a mill feed of 2,500 tonnes/day from the joint venture property, and 400 tonnes/day from the Teck Corona option, is planned. Bar-

ring unforeseeable events, it is expected that the shaft and underground development will be sufficiently completed to start initial production by early 1985.

Present indications are that the 25,000 tonnes per day mining rate will be reached after some two years from date of initial pro-

duction.

The planning mining method is blasthole stoping with waste rock fill consolidated using cemented tailings.

Noranda states, "The orebody itself is shaped somewhat like a tall, but narrow and very thin book inclined at about 65 to 70 to the horizontal. It lies within an east-west

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SHOWER ANNOUNCEMENT

A Come and Go Shower will be held in honour of bride elect **CATHY BORUTSKI**

in Holy Angels Parish Centre from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 1, 1983

Everyone Welcome



Pulp and Paper Reports:

Who Else Makes Paper

Ninety-three countries produce pulp, or paper, or both. Of these, 61 (including Canada) make enough to sell to other countries.

It is true that Canada by itself produces one third of all pulp and paper sold in world export markets. It is also true that Canadian mills and paperworkers set

world standards for quality.

But the hard fact is, additions to pulp and paper manufacturing capacity are being built all over the world. Competition is tough out there.

Canada's industry is continuing to invest in updated and more efficient mills and other facilities to keep costs down.

The competition for world markets will be won by the low-cost producers.

For more information, send for "New Challenges", a free booklet from Public Information Services, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Dept. 1, 23rd Floor, 1155 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, Quebec, H3B 2X9.



WOMEN OF THE MOOSE DANCE

Saturday, June 4, 1983
Moose Hall

8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

Music by "Musically Yours"

Members \$6.00
Non-members \$8.00

Sorry, No Minors

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June 1, 1983

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Hours of Operation:

11:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
Sunday to Thursday
11:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m.
Friday and Saturday

