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The standard and supply of secondary ventilating equipment continues to be poor.

Because of the mines indeterminate future little improvement can be visualized.

MURCHISON GOLDFIELD.

MILL 50 GOLD MINE.

No alterations were made to the course of the main circuit during the year.

The main exhaust airway on No. 2 level was, however, stripped, resulting in the volume of air passing through the mine being increased from 55,000 to 63,000 cfm. This was induced by a 60" axial flow fan on the surface.

Owing to increased distances of the drilling service the North Internal shaft workings, recirculation continued with poor conditions were found. The mine replaced the existing 18" diam. S.C. ducting with 24" diam. S.C. ducting in the exhaust side of the overlap system. The recirculation was therefore stopped and much improved conditions resulted.

Toward the latter part of the year 41-meter blunts were installed at all mill-boles. This resulted in a marked decrease of the dust level.

A South Internal shaft was also commenced from No. 2 level early in the year, also being sunk in the main shaft. Satisfactory ventilation is maintained by 16" electric fans employing the overlap system.

RELIANT GOLD MINE, N.E.

Primary ventilation continues under the influence of a No. 6 C.L. F.C. centrifugal fan situated on the old main shaft. The volume exhausting was measured at 16,500 cfm.

The main shaft is downcast under the influence of the surface fan, to No. 3 level. Because the bulk of the primary airflow was by-passing the working stopes a brattice was erected on the 320' level thus directing the airflow to the appropriate areas.

BEST PILLARA GOLDFIELD.

AUSTRALIAN STATE ASSOCIATION LTD.

Much time was again spent by the ventilation inspectors in endeavouring to overcome the various problems associated with ventilation.

Work on isolating the upper and lower seams into two separate airways was completed early in the year. Two Richardson 60" axial flow fans in parallel induce the primary airflow through both seams.

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
WV-04236

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EXHIBIT

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- 1962 *Thomson & Co. Inc.*
- 1. with Lambrecht Flow Meter
 - 2. Metrovich Velocimeters - for measuring air velocities.
 - 3. Flame Anemometers
 - 4. High Speed Anemometers (rarely used)
 - 5. Dark Field Attachments - for dust counting
(on loan from Western Mining Corporation).

PROSECUTIONS:

During a routine ventilation inspection of the workings off Main Shaft of St. Boulder Gold Mine Ltd., Assistant Inspector Lorton found a winch miner working in a mine without having in use the ventilating equipment provided. Prosecution under Regulation 152(3) was successful.

During a routine ventilation inspection of the workings off Colonial Mine of Australian Blue asbestos Ltd., two miners were found working without having in use the ventilating equipment provided. Prosecutions conducted by District Inspectors under Regulation 152(3) were successful.

REMARKS:

Details of the ventilation on individual mines of each mining company throughout all fields are attached, also the yearly tabulations of dust counts, with the comparative figures for the previous year shown in brackets.

The average counts are slightly above last years, but this would be brought about by the increased use of the Dark Field Illuminator.

If the figure for Wittenoom, Black Rock Quarries and Beach Sands are omitted, the average surfaces go up to 250 p.p.c.c. over 70 samples, compared with the all in average of 225 p.p.c.c. over 215 samples.

Periodical afternoon shift inspections continue. The vigorous follow up programme of bad spots, arranged since by the ventilation section, initiated at the beginning of 1961 continues unabated, thus causing higher average dust counts.

For the second year in succession I report that adverse conditions continue to be found far too regularly. This is primarily brought about by the shortage of ventilation officers on the various mines. Besides their ventilation work they are burdened by other duties which does not allow them sufficient time on ventilation work. The supervisors do not seem interested enough in enforcing the basic requirements for ventilation which allows unsatisfactory conditions to prevail. It is only when the supervisors become strong and use some foresight that we can expect some satisfaction in this regard. This section has now adopted a stronger approach to these problems in an effort to force the managements and miners into taking the matter of ventilation more seriously, particularly secondary ventilation. Primary circuits & air would now be at their best ever, but unless they are correctly utilized little benefit is derived.