

Johns-Manville Now Operating

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

JM 573

New Asbestos Mines and Mill In Southern Rhodesia

WHEN the Johns-Manville Corporation placed two more asbestos mines and a new central mill in Southern Rhodesia, Africa, into commercial production last fall, this firm added to its world production of the essential fiber some 20,000 tons annually.

Mining and milling of the ore is being carried on by a new company, Rhodesian Asbestos Ltd., under the direction of Canadian Johns-Manville Ltd., in association with British Metals Corporation Ltd., Anglo-Huronian Ltd., Southern Minerals and Marketing Corporation (Pty.) Ltd., and the Simon I. Patino interests.

The ore properties are located at Mashaba, in the Victoria district of Southern Rhodesia. Present development has made this the second-largest mining and milling operation in the country. The two mines under development include the Temeraire mine, which is at Mashaba, and the Shamala mine four miles away.

Johns-Manville became interested in the deposits in 1951, when they were being developed on a relatively small scale by local concerns. The

report of a group of geologists who were sent to investigate showed promise of greater importance, and thorough investigations followed, the capital investment being provided by Canadian Johns-Manville Ltd. in conjunction with the associated companies. In this operation J-M retains the controlling interest and provides the "know-how" from its many years of experience as the world's largest producer of asbestos fiber.

The central mill—serving both mines—is located at Temeraire, the ore from the Shamala mine being transported to this location in trucks. The processed fiber is trucked out from Mashaba to the railroad at Fort Victoria, whence it is shipped to Beira, Mozambique, for water transport to Europe and the United States. Fiber from these deposits is of the chrysotile type, talc- and iron-free; it is suitable for the manufacture of asbestos-cement products used extensively for water, sewage disposal,

and industrial waste systems. The fiber from the Temeraire mine has a ribbon structure, while the Shamala fiber is longer and is of the more usual stockwork character. The company is milling a blend of the two fibers to meet required specifications suitable for the manufacturing use indicated.

Both ore bodies strike mainly east and west, with only about 10 degree difference in direction; and both have a basically similar underground pattern. Development at Shamala is not as far advanced as at Temeraire, and since a blend of fiber is required, development ore is being used to supply the mill, augmented by ore from an open cut in a hillside at the western end of the ore body.

These mines are among the most highly mechanized in Southern Rhodesia. No timber is used for mine support. Where bad ground has been encountered and in the crosscuts below the cave, reinforced concrete arches are employed to provide the maximum safety and to prevent the introduction of foreign material into the fiber. In addition to the two mines and the new mill, there is

An aerial view of Johns-Manville Corporation's asbestos plant near Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia, Africa, showing the main structures, staff houses, and the native compounds (background).

