HISTORY OF RHODESIAN MINE

1. The property was officially put into operation with the formal opening of the Mill in November 1954.

2. The Canadian Johns-Manville Company became interested in the deposits in 1951. At that time the Temeraire and Shamala deposits were being developed on a small scale by local operators. Because they showed promise of greater importance, thorough investigations were begun on these deposits and on 2 other properties at Shashi and Darwendale. All 4 properties were eventually acquired and it was decided that full scale operations should start on the Temeraire and Shamala deposits with a single mill at Temeraire to treat the ore from both properties.

3. Rhodesian Asbestos Limited, registered in Canada, was formed in 1952 and in October of that year work on the property began.

   Rhodesian Asbestos is owned by Canadian Johns-Manville, British Metals Corporation, Simon I. Patino, Anglo-Huronian Ltd. and Southern Metals and Marketing Corporation. Johns-Manville retains the controlling interest (51% of stock) and provides the technical "know how".

4. Both mines (Temeraire and Shamala) have a basically similar underground pattern.

   The Temeraire has a tramming level at 340 feet served by a 4 compartment steel and concrete main shaft with a hoisting capacity of 200 tons per hour. Access to the sub levels at 240 feet and 140 feet is from 3 service winzes.

   A system of caving is employed with 3 ring drilling drifts on each sub level running with the strike of the orebody. Radius drilling is carried out in each drift with rotary drills equipped with tungsten carbide bits. The rings are then blasted into a central slot, the ore caving on top of the draw points. Slusher drifts with staggered draw points tapping the cave run into crosscuts underneath the cave block. Ore is drawn from the slusher drifts by 60 h.p. scrapers into ton cars which are pulled by battery locos to the tipple which leads through the main primary crusher into the ore pass. Ore is hoisted to surface in 2-3 ton aluminum skips discharging into a bin from which it is conveyed to the sorting plant.

   As previously stated the mining system at Shamala is identical to that at Temeraire. 15 ton trucks transport the ore to Temeraire Mill where it is dumped into a bin and from whence it is fed to the sorting plant.

5. You have copy of flow sheet for Temeraire Mill. The mill proper is similar to Munro Mill. Temeraire also contains a sorting plant. The Shamala ore is fed on a slow moving belt where waste rock is picked off and discarded. Ore from Temeraire goes through vibrating grizzlies which sort it into 3 products, coarse, medium and fine, the latter going direct to dryer. The coarse product is mostly waste and from this asbestos bearing rock is sorted off. On the other 2 belts which carry the medium product the waste rock is

lifted off. Discharge from the medium belts joins the Shamala ore before entering a 4'8" Symons crusher and a second 4' Symons Short Head. The fines are conveyed into a surge bin before entering a 60 foot rotary dryer. The discharge from the dryers rejoins the coarse product. The ore then passes to a rod deck screen, the fines going to a dry rock storage building of 8,000 tons capacity. The coarse product meanwhile goes to a 4 foot Symons crusher, thence to storage. Ore is drawn from six draw points through a tunnel by conveyor belt to the mill proper.

6. The Temeraire Mill has a capacity of 20,000 tons per year of long fibre.

7. Grades and tonnage produced in 1955 was as follows:

R	5R	S	Total
622 tons	2,339 tons	5,729 tons	8,690