

PRIMARY CRUSHER FEED CONTROL

Date: 08-AUG-89

Available Feed as of: 8:00 AM

Source	Tonnes	Pb%	Zn%	Fe%	Ag g/t	Type
<i>Medium</i> M Stockpile	335,403	2.29	3.80	30.8	31	2ef/bcd/ec
<i>Coarse</i> Crse Stockpile	5,670	2.59	4.14	30.5	31	2ef/ec/gh
<i>L6 B-G</i> LgA Stockpile	808,001	1.97	2.72	32.5	29	2ec/bcd/h
s 3650 AA/BB	2,333	2.57	4.57	27.5	18	2ef/ec/h

*collected B at high grade +9
and crushed at 10% 5-9*

Total	1,151,407	2.07	3.05	32.0	30	
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Forecast Feed: Next 24 Hours

Source	Tonnes	Pb%	Zn%	Fe%	Ag g/t	Type
M Stockpile	13,000	2.29	3.80	30.8	31	2ef/bcd/ec
S 3650 AA/BB	2,333	2.57	4.57	27.5	18	"

Total	15,333	2.33	3.92	30.3	29	
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Actual Pit Ore Production: Preceding 24 Hours

Source	Date	Tonnes	Pb%	Zn%	Fe%	Ag	Type
S 3650 AA/BB	AUG07	2,625	2.75	4.57	35.0	20	

Total	2,625	2.75	4.57	35.0	20	
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Actual Crusher Feed : Preceding 24 Hours

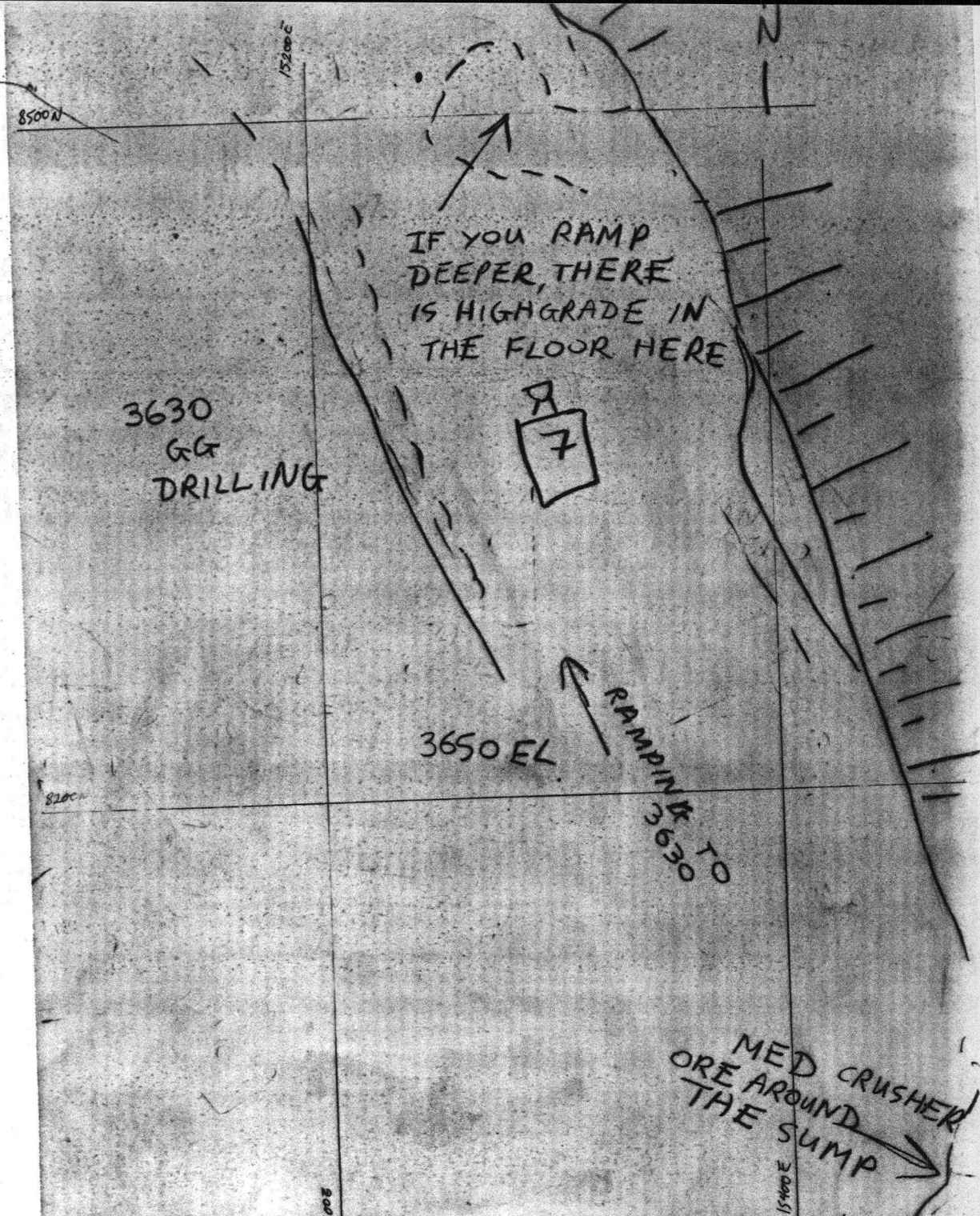
Source	Date	Tonnes	Pb%	Zn%	Fe%	Ag	Type
CR Stockpile	AUG07	1,260	3.48	4.77	33.1	35	As Above
M Stockpile		8,910	2.43	4.03	32.0	28	

Total Crusher Feed	10,170	2.56	4.12	32.1	29	
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Total to (from) CR S.P.	(1,260)					
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Total to (from) M S.P.	(6,285)					
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! Remarks: Truck count shows 2750 t. of M, and 83,932 t. of waste was
! mined. 3555 t. was trammed out of the COB.
! The #1 weightometer is still not working, therefore the crusher
! feed tonnages were calculated from truck count alone.
! Fe and Ag values for "M" mined have been estimated, due to
! lack of assay data.



DATE: Aug 6 SHIFT: NIGHT

CRUSHER FEED FROM: M stock pile
 Blend 1B to 1M if you get enough highgrade at crusher

EXPECTED HEAD GRADES: _____ %Pb _____ %Zn _____ %Fe _____ Ag g/t

REMARKS: THERE ARE ABOUT 10 loads of
WASTE AT THE CRUSHER S.P. MARKED WITH
ORANGE STAKES

Problems call WAYNE 994-3028

725 277 429 3423
CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

DAILY ROD MILL FEED COMPOSITION

Metallurgical Date: AUG 7 189

ORE TYPE	WEIGHT (G)	WEIGHT (%)
2A	308	7.6
2BCD	765	18.8
2EC	806	19.8
2EO	635	15.6
2EF	1167	28.7
2EG	40	1.0
2H	135	3.3
WASTE	212	5.2
TOTAL	4068	100

Geology group

Geologists

Ed

adamant, no shift work

Mich

no shift work - wife pregnant - not as adamant

Brad -

no shift work ^{also adamant} - needs symphony training

Tech

Wayne

agreeable to shift work

Hugh

- adores blasthole plotting → Liese ? can do
not trustworthy to work without supervision

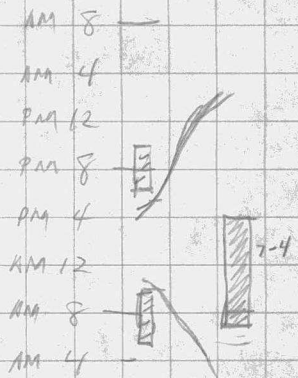
Geoscan - Ore Control

Data Entry - 1 hr / day - Liese - disk format
- transcribing: calcn by hand now

Buying July 2 weeks with no assays
4000 t mg last
dilution by 1 g in kg

Eds idea

- 4 on 4066 techs
- one time always
- same authority in pit Geoscan



* get sub JB daily reports

will desert show up at daily mtg -

→ geologists for core logging - 2

- generator for Brown

= US core

→ Pit Core

684-6550

Smiles
Rita Carter
One Central Bldg.

Training - 1 week
- not tracking submission

Short Term forecasts

- 1) The F8805 model is not useable for very short term forecasts
- 2) Short term forecasts should be made by geology using available pit mapping and blasthole data for the previous bench. The location, continuity, geometry and general tenor of ore can be predicted using these resources.
- 3) A successful program of short term prediction can only be made if pit mapping is kept current and a good knowledge of ore deposit structure in the pit is on hand. This situation changes dramatically with each bench. thus the urgency for a continuing program.

How do PC Mine and Maxiplan compare?

Digitized mining volume ~~outlines~~ ^{outlines} on the parts of each bench scheduled for July and August 1989 by Maxiplan were identified. PC Mine programs were used to calculate the reserves ^{at each bench} within each mining volume outline

We need the following:

- 1) a complete set of mylar originals of the ~~xxx~~+000 cross sections showing grade in exploration holes, all holes, and the geologic interpretation - the ultimate pit in pencil
- 2) one complete set of the above colored showing the ultimate pit and the most recent mined surface (updated regularly) also bench lines, legend, and every individual unit check label.
Sections should be stapled in a folder and reserved for presentation purposes and reference only - all other work on other copies
- 3) Complete and up to date bench plans showing all blastholes drilled to date.
- 4) a copy of the above showing the original design surface for each bench and the as mined surface, the blastholes and the ore classification zones.
- 5) cross sections at the same scale as 2) showing blasthole lithology and grade, bench lines and ~~so~~ long section intersections - originals on mylar and

Sections with composites must be checked no errors allowed!

The program treats rows, columns, and vertical pillars, in that order. It does a complete array (row, column or pillar) at a time, so that when it does a column, it has already been diluted along the row, and when it does it vertically, it has already been diluted along the rows and columns. If desired, the effective order of processing (row, column, vertically) can be controlled by running the program several times, using sliver widths of zero to control in which direction the dilution takes place.

Along an array, the processing takes place in order of increasing row number, column number, or bench number; however the routine is such that the results are independent of the order of processing.

The program is started by typing MIXUP. The program uses the PCMINE property definition file PCMINE.MPR in drive a:, which in turn refers the program to the path containing the block model files. All other operating variables are prompted for.

The program will first indicate the model row width and then prompt for the sliver width corresponding to the rows, AROW.

The program will then indicate the model column width and then prompt for the sliver width corresponding to the columns, ACOL.

The program will remind the user that bench heights are variable, then prompt for the vertical sliver width, ABEN.

Sliver widths of zero are acceptable.

The program will allow the user to work on the whole model or to specify a range of rows, columns, and benches on which to perform the dilution exercise. If a range is specified, the program will neither look at nor change model blocks

outside that range. The program will conserve the total mass and metal mass within the specified range. You must specify a length of at least three units in each direction, or the results will be unpredictable.

Before running, the program will confirm with the user the model that is about to be overwritten. Once the program is running, it provides a display showing its progress.

ROUTINES

Following is a list of the routines used by MIXUP

- MIXUP** Main program
- INTDIL** Performs the dilution calculations on an array of integers, reflecting either a row or column, while keeping the original array intact. Arguments are the sliver width, A, the (row or column) width, WCOL, and the range of (rows or columns) on which to act, ICOL1 and ICOL2.
- INTDP** Works the same as INTDIL, but is set up to work over benches, which have variable heights.
- REALDIL** Works the same as INTDIL, but works on REAL*4 arrays.
- REALDP** Works the same as REALDIL, but works over benches, which have variable heights.
- GRADIL** For each grade model, first calculates the product of grade and (original, undiluted) density along a row or column. Then calls REALDIL to perform the dilution calculations. Takes the diluted values and divides out the diluted density to get the true grade. Then writes the results to grade block model.

Program MIXUP
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GRADDP Works the same as GRADIL, but is set up to work over benches, which have variable heights.

RDCOL2, WRCOL2, RDROW2, WRROW2, RDCOL4, WRCOL4, RDROW4, WRROW4, RDPIL2, WRPIL2

These routines read and write 2 or 4 byte records (either INTEGERS or REALs to or from a block model, reflecting either a row, column, or pillar, within the specified range.