

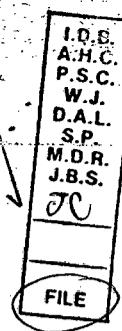
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

FROM ALAN NORTON TO W.J. HOBBA

DATE 31st May, 1977 COPY TO BRUCE WOODLAND

SUBJECT GRUM TESTWORK - REPORT NO. 2 COPY TO P.S.C.

FILE No. COPY TO



020690

1. INTRODUCTION

In an effort to improve results, particularly lead recovery and grade, a further set of tests were performed, involving variation in grinding time, regrinding and grade/recovery curves.

2. TESTWORK2.1. Tests 3A - 3E (Appendix 1 - 5)

The purpose of this set of tests was to determine the effect of grinding time and regrinding on lead and zinc recovery and grade.

It was found that lead recovery decreased with an increase in grind time, but the grade improved. Regrinding a rougher concentrate improved cleaner recovery but worsened grade. It was thought the regrinding technique (pestle and mortar) may, however, have influenced the results. There was little change in zinc recovery with increased grinding time but grade did improve.

The effect of regrinding a zinc rougher concentrate was indeterminate. Production of an extra lead scavenger concentrate improved recovery whilst maintaining grade. Production of an extra zinc scavenger concentrate improved recovery at the expense of grade.

The most likely cause of reducing lead recovery with grind time was thought to be increased slimes losses. Grade improvements were no doubt due to liberation of galena from pyrite as reflected in the dramatic decrease in iron recovery with increased grind time. It was interesting to note that in 3C and 3D tests only 1.8% of the iron was distributed in the lead concentrates (equal to a 98.2% rejection), but this amount of iron was still sufficient to bring down the lead grade considerably.

As zinc recovery was much the same for all the grinds, the zinc must have been liberated at fairly coarse sizes, the increased grind giving liberation from pyrite and grade improvements, but not changing recovery.

The effect of regrinding both lead and zinc rougher concentrates was somewhat vague and this was almost certainly attributable to the technique of regrinding. The technique used was known to give a slimy product.

2.2. Tests 4A - 4F (Appendix 6 - 11)

From the previous test series, it was obvious that changes in primary grind time were not the key to improved recovery.

Tests 4A - 4D were to establish grade/recovery curves with varying conditions (pH modifier and cyanide dosage). Graph 1 indicates that at recoveries around 50%, lime with a cyanide dosage of 0.3 lb/ton gives much better grades than soda ash with 0.1 lb/ton of cyanide. As recovery increased above 50% the curves tended towards the same point. The top curve, however, seemed to fall more rapidly than the bottom curve, indicating that grade would fall less sharply with recovery with the soda ash with 0.1 lb/ton cyanide condition than with any other.

An attempt to duplicate the top and bottom curves, but at extended recovery, was made in Tests 4E and 4F.

The results of these two tests show that up to 66% Pb recovery lime gave better grades than soda ash but beyond 66% recovery soda ash gave better grades. This can be deduced from Graph 2.

Also soda ash had a more favourable weight of concentrate/recovery relationship indicating a more selective float, and much better zinc rejection. This was the case for recoveries in excess of 80%.

3. CONCLUSIONS

- 3.1. Changes in primary grind will not produce increased lead or zinc recoveries.
- 3.2. The effect of regrinding was not clear because of the technique used.
- 3.3. The advantages of soda ash with 0.1 lb/ton of cyanide over the lime system with higher cyanide have been shown on the grade/recovery relationship.

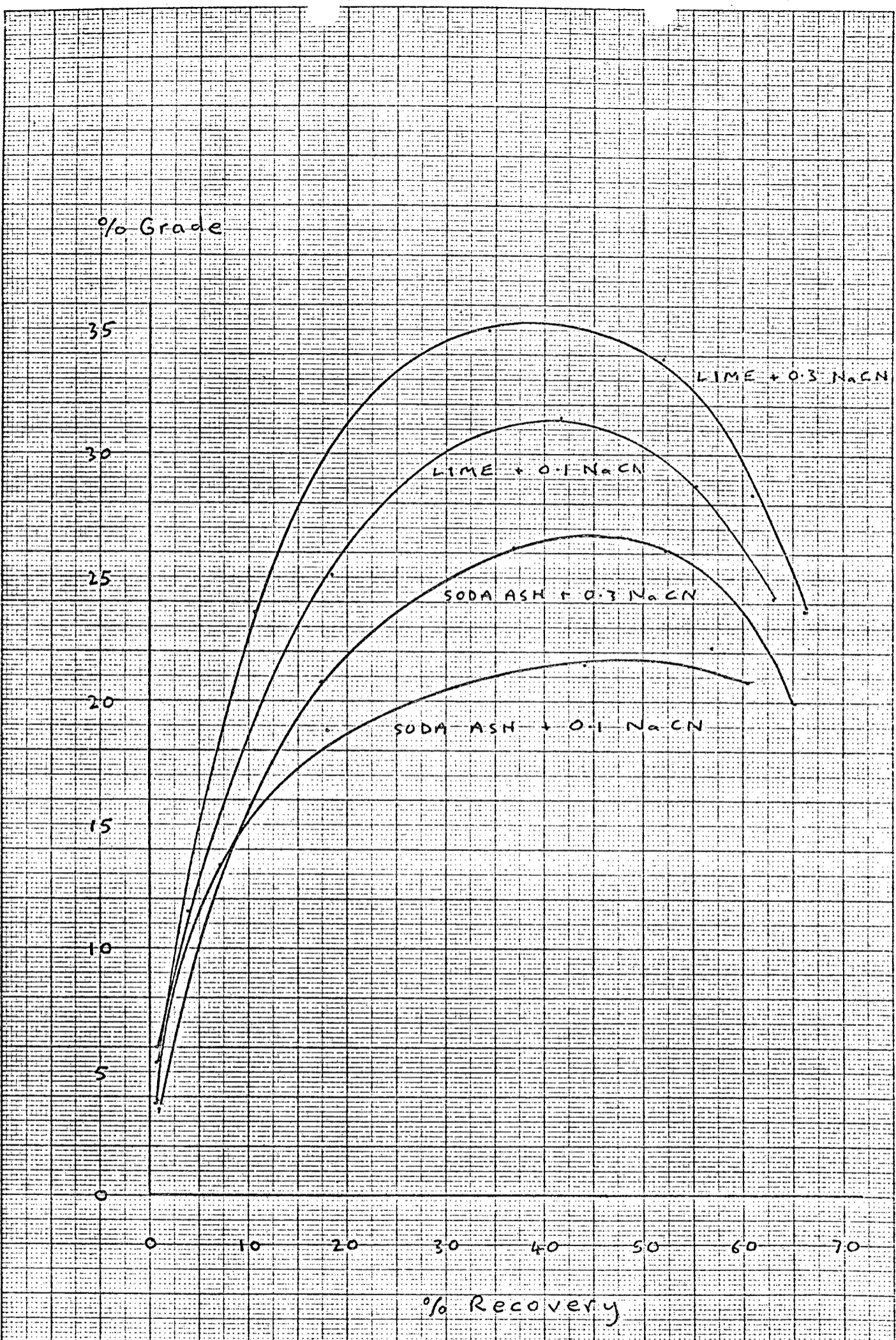
4. CONTINUATION OF TESTWORK

- 4.1. It is proposed to cut off lead rougher recovery at 70% and to perform a grade/recovery exercise on the lead 1st cleaner stage.
- 4.2. With regard to regrinding, it is proposed that after lead roughing a scavenger concentrate will be removed (bringing rougher/scavenger recovery to 85%) and reground along with the lead 1st cleaner tail in the laboratory mill.

Cyanide dosage in lead will be 0.1 lb/ton, with soda ash as the pH modifier.
- 4.3. Grade/recovery curves for zinc would be useful and will be performed using both lime and soda ash as pH modifiers.

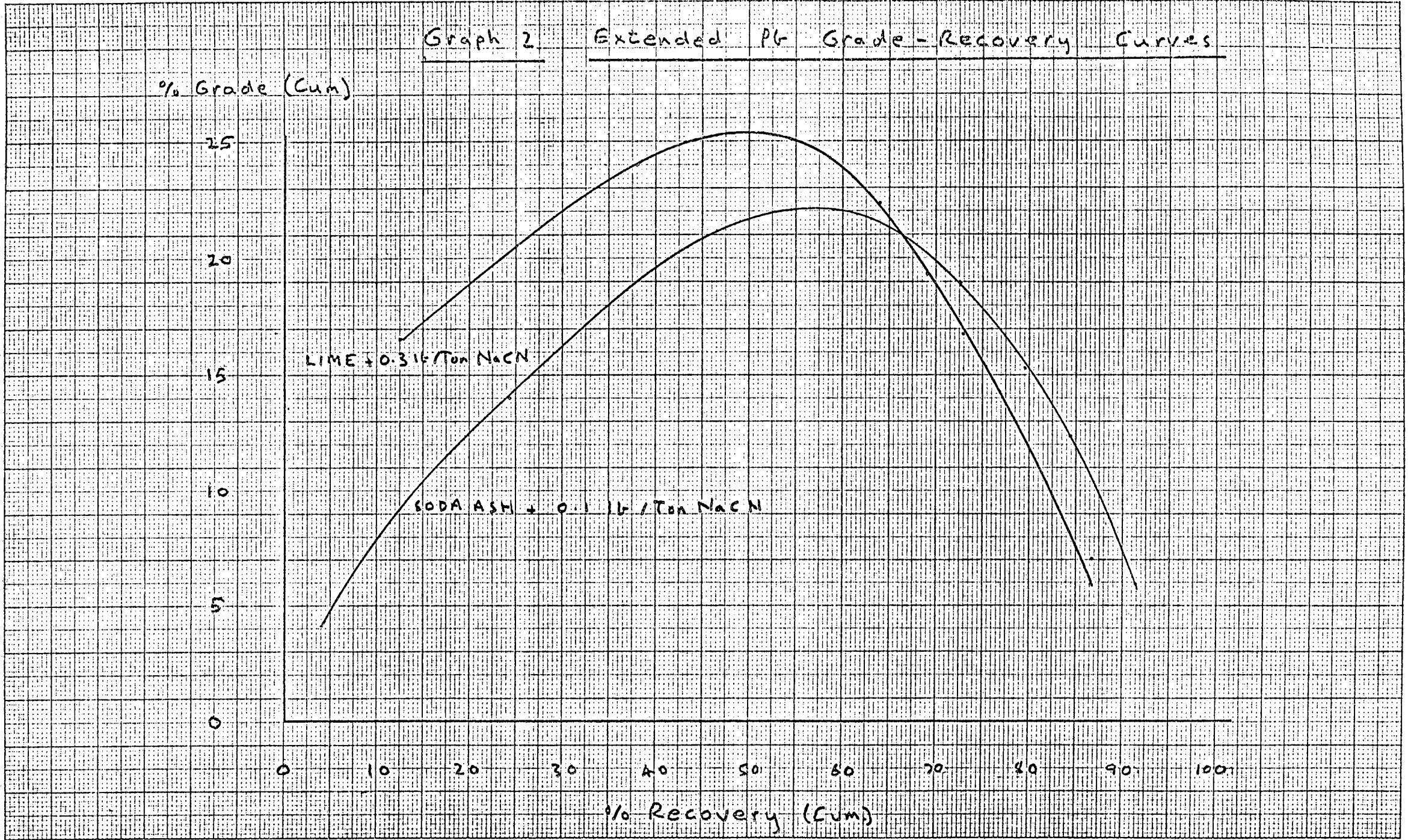
AN/mp

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Research Metallurgist



Graph 1 Pb Grade - Recovery curves

Graph 2 Extended Pb Grade-Recovery Curves



Appendix 1

TEST 1 GRUM - EFFECT OF GRINDING TIME

TEST No. 1 G/3A

DATE 5/5/77

TEST FLD 1 1M₂ - 4" GRUM ORE

FLD TREATMENT 1 4.5 MIN. GRIND

STAGE	NaCN		SIPX		PAX		Z200		Cu60 ₄		LIME →	MIBC	TIME	REMARKS
CONDITION	ml	lb/Ton	ml	lb/Ton	ml	lb/Ton	ml	lb/Ton	ml	lb/Ton	PH:	(DROPS)	(MIN.)	
CONDITION	3.0	0.3			1.5	0.06					9.5		9	
FLOAT												7	2	} COMBINE Pb Rougher
FLOAT					0.5	0.02							1	
CONDITION			0.5	0.02							10.0			
FLOAT												4	TO COMPLETION	
CONDITION			0.2	0.008							10.0			
FLOAT												3	TO COMPLETION	
CONDITION							2.0	0.08	12.0	1.2	10.0		9	
FLOAT													2	} COMBINE Zn Rougher
FLOAT							1.0	0.04	3.0	0.3			2	
CONDITION							1.0	0.04	1.0	0.1	11.0		1	
FLOAT												2		
CONDITION							0.5	0.02			11.5		1	
FLOAT												2		

PRODUCT	RETEST		ASSAY			CONTENT			DISTRIBUTION			RE-ASSAY
	g.	%	Pb	Zn	Fe	Pb	Zn	Fe	Pb	Zn	Fe	
Pb Conc	171.0	17.33	12.4	3.22	37.5				67.8	9.2	31.6	
Pb 1st Cl. Tail	164.0	16.54	1.90	5.93	38.5				3.7	16.3	27.3	
- 2nd - -	27.0	2.74	4.69	5.69	37.7				4.3	2.8	5.4	
Zn Conc	106.9	10.83	0.82	27.0	26.3				2.8	46.3	12.8	
Zn 1st Cl. Tail	60.7	6.15	2.25	8.73	21.0				4.4	8.9	6.3	
- 2nd - -	17.8	1.79	1.65	12.1	26.1				1.1	4.0	2.6	
Zn Scav Tail	455.3	46.16	0.75	1.64	6.3				10.9	12.5	14.0	
Calc. Head	700.0	70.00	3.17	6.05	20.6				100.0	100.0	100.0	

Pb R/S 80.9 @ 7.36

Zn R/S 83.0* @ 19.5

* All Zn Recoveries based on Pb Rougher Tail.

Appendix 5

TEST: GRUM

REF. NO.: G/3E

DATE: 5/5/77

TEST FLD: 1Kg - 4" GRUMORE

FLD TREATMENT: 65 min GRIND

STATE	REMARKS
	As G/3A. Except : Pb Extra Scav 0.5ml PAX 1min
	Rougher Conc 100% - 50µ
	3 Cleans
	: Zn Extra Scav 0.5ml PAX 1min
	3 Cleans

PRODUCT	WEIGHT		ASSAY			CONTENT			DISTRIBUTION			RE-ASSAY
	g.	%	Pb	Zn	Fe	Pb	Zn	Fe	Pb	Zn	Fe	
Pb Conc	31.8	3.16	48.2	4.53	14.2				50.3	2.4	2.5	
Pb 1st Cl. Tail	42.3	4.21	9.23	7.35	28.8				12.7	5.2	6.0	
2nd	7.6	0.76	13.5	7.42	26.9				3.4	0.9	1.0	
3rd	18.5	1.84	11.9	6.36	32.4				7.1	2.0	2.8	
Zn Conc	109.8	10.92	0.81	35.6	21.2				2.9	66.8	11.6	
Zn 1st Cl. Tail	194.6	19.35	1.23	2.28	38.2				7.8	7.4	36.4	
2nd	54.9	5.46	1.26	3.23	40.1				2.2	3.0	10.2	
3rd	46.7	4.64	1.07	3.31	42.0				1.6	2.6	9.6	
Zn Scav. Tail	499.7	49.59	0.74	1.40	7.90				12.0	11.7	19.4	
Calc Head.	1005.9	100.00	3.07	5.96	20.9				100.0	100.0	100.0	

Pb 73.5 @ 22.6

Zn 87.0 @ 12.5

Appendix 10

TEST: GRUM Pb GRADE - RECOVERY

TEST NO.: G/4E

DATE: 2/5/77

TEST FEED: 1 Kg - 4# GRUM ORE

FEED TREATMENT: STANDARD GRIND

STAGE	NaCN ml 16/Ton	PAX ml 16/Ton	LIME → PH:	TIME (MIN.)	MIBC (PROPS)				REMARKS
CONDITION	3.0 0.3	1.0 0.06	9.5	9					
FLOAT				0.5	7				
FLOAT				1.0					
FLOAT		0.3 0.018		1.5					
FLOAT		0.2 0.012		2.0					
FLOAT		0.2 0.011		3.0	3				
FLOAT		0.2 0.012		2.0					
FLOAT		0.5 0.03		2.0					
FLOAT		0.5 0.03		2.0					
FLOAT		0.5 0.03		2.0	2	} COMBINE			
FLOAT		0.5 0.03		2.0					
FLOAT		0.5 0.03		2.0					
FLOAT		0.5 0.03		2.0					

PRODUCT CUMULATIVE	CUM. WT.		CUM. ASSAY			CONTENT			CUM. DISTRIBUTION			RE-ASSAY
	G.	%	Pb	Zn	Fe	Pb	Zn	Fe	Pb	Zn	Fe	
Pb Re Conc 1	2.26		16.6	3.46	28.6				12.5	1.6	3.3	
" " 2	4.76		26.0	4.80	21.7				18.0	4.1	5.3	
" " 3	8.60		22.6	6.31	21.9				66.0	9.6	9.7	
" " 4	10.70		19.4	6.62	23.7				69.0	12.5	12.7	
" " 5	13.00		16.8	6.87	26.1				72.9	15.7	16.1	
" " 6	43.80		5.93	9.42	26.6				86.6	72.5	71.9	

