

Cam and Motor Gold Mine

03-04 August 2017

SAIMM CONFERENCE

Cresta Lodge

- 1. Background.
- 2. Regional Geology and Historical Production
- 3. Geology and Orebody Modelling
- 4. Mine design
- 5. Open Pit Mining
- 6. Metallurgy



BACKGROUND











- 1. Mining history dates back to early 1900s.
- 2. Cam and Motor Mining company floated on the London Stock exchange in 1910.
- 3. Mines produced 150 metric tonnes of gold (4.67 million ounces) from 11.76 million tonnes of ore.
- 4. Mines developed down to 2063m from surface on a narrow reef.
- 5. Mines closed down in 1968 when the gold price was USD35 per ounce(currently price is around USD1250.00 per ounce).
- 6. From 1968 to the late 1990s there was dump treatment of the tailings.



- 1. Compilation of old Exploration data commenced in October 2008.
- 2. Diamond drilling commenced in August 2009 and ended in March 2011.
- 3. In-house and Independent resource assessment done by International SRK Mining Consultants (2011-2013)
- 4. Pit design done following the Resource definition and Metallurgical testwork .
- 5. Cam & Motor Mine re-opened in April 2015 and processed ore at the rented Dalny Mine Plant.
- 6. In January-October 2016 Cam and Motor plant was installed and commissioned in November 2016.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY & HISTORICAL PRODUCTION



Historical Gold Production from Midlands Greenstone Belt



Midlands Greenstone Belt Main Gold Producers



Mine	Historical Gold Produced	Grade
	(tonnes)	(g/t)
Cam and Motor	150.00	12.53
Globe and Phoenix	124.00	27.00
Dalny	53.30	7.80
Golden Valley	31.00	22.00
Gaika	22.00	8.60
Connemara	19.00	4.50
Indarama	15.00	9.40
Venice	4.40	5.70

Regional Structural Deformation Zones





Midlands Greenstone Belt



- 1. It's the largest of all the Archean Greenstone Belts in Zimbabwe (located at the Centre of Zimbabwe)
- Most productive gold belt (>400 tonnes Au mined to date) in Zimbabwe and stretches for 150km with average width of 50km(altitude varies from 900-1300m above sea level.
- 3. Stretches from Kwekwe to Kadoma, touching the Gweru greenstone belt to the south and the Chegutu greenstone belt to the north.



Comprises of the following Litho-stratigraphic units

- a) Rhodesdale Granitoid Gneiss Complex
- b) Greenstone Belt Metavolcanics lithologies(Bulawayan)
- c) Shamvaian Sediments

d) Tonalitic granitoid plutons and other major felsic intrusions.

GEOLOGY & OREBODY MODELLING

Regional Geology of the Cam and Motor Project







Diamond Drilling (August 2009 -31 March 2011)

Section	No. of Holes	Meters Drilled
Motor	95	12,317
Petrol	28	4,054
Cam	23	3,113
TOTAL	146	19,484









Cam and Motor Orebody modelling





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Deep Mine Exploration & Evaluation



Motor Deposit Orebody Characteristics



- Dip 70 degrees west
- Plunges 65 degrees south west
- Average width 15-20m
- Orebody structurally and lithologically controlled.
- Gold mineralised units include meta-basalts, sandstones, black shale and quartz veins



- 1. Metavolcanics (Metabasalts, Metadolerites)
- 2. Metasediments (Sandstones, greywacke, arkose)
- 3. Black shale sediments with intercalations of sandstone in places
- 4. Quartz veins.
- 5. Ferricretes (grits)
- 6. Conglomerates

Pit Geological Mapping



Cam & Motor mine Motor Pit Geological Map (Bench 1170-1135m) February 2017





Sulphides Mineralisation



Main Sulphides

- Pyrite FeS
- Arsenopyrite (Mispickel)- FeAsS
- Stibnite- Sb2S3

Minor Sulphides

- Galena- PbS
- Sphalerite-(Zn,Fe)S
- Chalcopyrite-(CuFeS2)
- Tennantite-(Cu,Fe)12(Sb,As)4S13

MINE DESIGN



Mine Softwares

- Leica GeoOffice
- Vulcan 10
- Surpac for Surveying (Keith & Young)
- Map Info 6.5
- Datamine Studio 3
- ArcGis
- Autocad



Mining Design Parameters

- Mine Designs done following the Pit Optimisation using Whittle software
- Bench height 10m
- Benches mined in 5m flitches
- Ramp width 12m
- Ramp gradient 1: 10
- Bench face angle -70 degrees
- Berm width 5m
- Mine Call Factor (MCF)- 85%



Open Pit Optimisation & Design -200m dip



Motor Underground Workings





OPEN PIT MINING



Cam & Motor Mine June 2017 Production Plan: Ore Mining Blocks









Pit at level 1140ml



Mining Equipment



- 5 Excavators (45 -60 tonner)
- 16 Dump Trucks (20-40t sizes)
- 3 Front End Loaders
- Backhoe Excavator x 1
- Grader x 1
- Dozer x 1
- Water Bowser x 3



Blasting plan



Motor pit



Charging at Motor

Loading and Hauling at Motor



Typical Mining Plan



ΚΡΙ	
Daily ROM (t)	1620
Monthly ROM (t)	50220
Daily Waste (t)	11760
Monthly Waste (t)	380000
Strip Ratio	7.57







METALLURGY



Ore types

- Three forms of ore exist in the Ore at Cam and Motor.
- Oxides ore surface to 30m depth (treatment is straight CIL)
- 2) Transition ore 30 to 70m depth (treatment is CIL and Flotation)
- Sulphides ore- Deeper than 70m
 (treatment is CIL, Flotation and Roasting or Autoclave technology)



PROCESSING PLANT PHASES

- 1) Phase 1- Direct Carbon In Leach
- 2) Phase 2 CIL and Flotation
- 3) Phase 3 CIL & Flotation, Roasting/Autoclave Technology



Processing Plant Equipment

- 1) Plant Supplied by Hongxing from China.
- 2) Primary Jaw Crusher with a capacity to crush 300tph.
- Secondary crushers with a 2 Cone
 Crushers with Capacity to do 349tph and
 227tph respectively
- 4) Two Ball Mills (12x 15 feet) with a capacity to mill 1250tpd each
- 5) Thickener with a capacity to hold 1500tpd
- 6) 10 CIL tanks with 385m3 Capacity each
- 7) Elution Plant Capacity is 3t every 18hrs.



Metallurgical Testwork

- Metallurgical Testwork was done in-house as well as other local and Chineese companies.
- The testworks confirmed the existence of refractory ores especially fresh ores at depth.
- Gold deportment study indicated that the gold occurs as fine grained discrete particles or as gold locked up in sulphides, particularly arsenopyrite and pyrite and some stibnite.
- More testworks being done as the mine is developing deeper.

Motor Mine Generalised Material Flow Diagram







Cam and Motor Metallurgical Flowsheet





Cam and Motor Plant

Milling Section

Crushing Section





THANK YOU