

The emphasis in the conclusions reached for the two pipelines was markedly different, this being partly due to the very different nature of the test sites. The Chamber of Mines group was rather pessimistic concerning the use of coatings, particularly close to the working face, where mechanical damage to coatings is a problem. On the other hand, the Anglo American group felt that 'one would have to coat', but stressed that close quality control of coatings was very important. The Chamber of Mines paper indicated that stainless-steel piping (including grades with lower percentages of chromium) looked promising for applications where mechanical damage is a problem. However, the Anglo America test indicated reservations here because of pitting-corrosion problems in mine waters of high chloride content.

The last paper, that by Dr Navarro and Messrs Mostert and Lourens of Iscor, was interesting in a completely different way. They described initial test results on the mechanical properties and corrosion resistance of a range of experimental steels with chromium levels between 4 and 12 per cent.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that all who attended the colloquium found it most interesting. Of particular interest were the different approaches to the prevention of corrosion in pipes. One was left with the overall impression that the healthy competition between these approaches must be to the eventual benefit of the mining industry.

Book news

1. Book review

● *Gold and silver handbook: On geology, exploration, production, economics of large tonnage, low grade deposits*, published by S.W. Ivosevic. 227 pp. \$29.50 + 3.25 for shipping and handling. Available from the publisher, 207 World Savings Building, 12211 West Alameda Parkway, Denver, Colorado 80228, U.S.A.

Reviewer: D.G. Krige

This handbook covers various aspects of 'bulk mineable' gold-silver deposits in North America, defined as deposits in which the mineralization is not in discrete veinlike structures requiring highly selective mining techniques. The history and geological classification (cenozoic, mesozoic, subvolcanic, and sedimentogenic) of such deposits (Carlin, Black Arc, and Island Arc) are covered in detail, and take up more than half the book.

The book also deals with gold-to-silver ratios, and lists 30 parameters that characterize the various mining operations on these deposits. The parameters include ore stripping ratios, capital and operating costs, cut-off grades, lead times to reach production, mine output versus reserve levels, metallurgical processing, and recoveries.

The chapter on economics covers grade-tonnage relationships, histograms of grades, and trends in metal prices.

This handbook will prove useful to all involved in 'bulk-mineable' gold-silver deposits by providing a broad background of knowledge and references. Although geological features are given detailed attention, the economic aspects — more specifically ore-valuation techniques and feasi-

bility studies of new projects — are treated too superficially to be of real interest to a mining engineer.

2. New Canadian publications

● *Canadian mines: perspective from 1983*. Ottawa, Canadian Government Publishing Center, 1984. \$4.20.

This bulletin reports on the results of a joint federal and provincial undertaking aimed at monitoring, on an annual basis, the supply systems for the most important mineral commodities being mined in Canada. Concise overviews are presented of the Canadian reserves situation, of supply capability on the basis of current reserves alone, of recent commitments for bringing new mines on-stream, and of the level of exploration and discovery.

● *The Canadian iron ore industry: current and emerging problems*.

Information contained in this study has been obtained from numerous sources. Although most statistics for 1982 are available, the severe recession of that year resulted in major distortions to normal production and trade patterns, and 1982 statistics are not deemed a representative year on which to base analysis. Consequently, statistical series contained in this report extends to 1980 and 1981, which are considered realistic reference years from which future industry developments can be projected.

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