

21. Eldorado and its wholly-owned subsidiaries have a normal complement of personnel totalling 1,638, distributed as follows:

Head office	24
Research and development division	58
Port Hope refinery	226
Beaverlodge operation	708
Exploration division	23
Edmonton office	11
Northern Transportation Company Limited	545 (at seasonal peak)
Eldorado Aviation Limited	43
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Total	1,638

OPERATIONS

Port Radium

22. Eldorado's Port Radium mine is located at the east end of Great Bear lake, approximately 30 miles south of the Arctic circle. Thirty years ago when prospectors were first attracted to the area, the original Eldorado company developed the Port Radium orebody for the radium contained in the ore and not for the uranium oxide which later became the most valuable ingredient. This deposit proved to be one of the richest uranium mines in the world. Although Port Radium was considered a small mine in terms of tons of ore mined per day and the number of people employed, its impact on the world and the Canadian economy has been tremendous. As referred to earlier in this presentation, this mine was closed in September 1960 owing to the exhaustion of ore reserves.

Beaverlodge

23. Eldorado's Beaverlodge property, located eight miles north of Lake Athabaska in the northwest corner of Saskatchewan was discovered in 1946 by a group of company prospectors. Results of surface exploration, diamond drilling and underground development during the period 1947 to 1951 outlined several orebodies of major importance.

24. Initial production was commenced in April 1953 at the rate of 500 tons of ore per day, later expanded to 750 tons in 1954 and finally to 2,000 tons per day in April 1957. In line with the November 6, 1959, announcement regarding the stretch-out, production was cut back to 1,700 tons per day in May of 1960.

25. Three shafts with a combined depth of 5,816 feet provide access to the thirty-three miles of underground rail haulageways used for providing service and transportation to the forty-six production stopes now in operation. The deepest developed level in the mine is 2,100 feet below surface. The main mining method used for ore recovery is the flat-back horizontal cut-and-fill sequence, as it provides the greatest safety with the maximum flexibility for immediate ore extraction. After the ore is removed, waste sands from the milling process are used to backfill the openings, for the purpose of support. These sands are fed hydraulically to the stopes by gravity through pipes and bore holes. Ore production per man employed underground has increased by 60% through intensive personnel training, improved methods and greater mechanization. Ancillary to the underground operations are the plant maintenance department, engineering and geology division and the mill concentrating section.

26. The mine's outstanding performance in achieving the best safety record of any mine in the prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories has been