

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Corporate History Summaries for:**

- 1. Sydney Tar Ponds, Nova Scotia**
- 2. Deloro, Ontario**
- 3. Giant Mine, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories**
- 4. Mount Washington, British Columbia**

## 1. Sydney Tar Ponds History

### *Chronology of Production Years*

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>OWNERSHIP / ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Ref</b>
1900	The Dominion Iron and Steel Company (DISCO) constructed their steel plant and began operating their coal washery and coke oven battery in Sydney.	1
1902	The Nova Scotia Steel Company (NSSC) constructed a steel plant at Sydney Mines	1
1920	DISCO and NSSC merge to become the British Empire Steel Corporation (BESCO).	3
1930	Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation (DOSCO) purchase the steel operations.	3
1957	The steel operation is bought by the Hawker-Siddley Group.	3
1967	Nova Scotia government buys the steel plant after the previous owners shut it down, and establishes the Sydney Steel Corporation (SYSCO) to manage operations.	2
2001	Facing huge financial losses, and unable to find creditable buyers, the government closes the plant, and sells off its assets.	3

#### **References:**

1. "The History of Mining in Cape Breton – Coke making in eastern Canada," (<http://collections.ic.gc.ca/coal/impact/tcokemin.html>)
2. Sellinger, Andrea. "Tracking the Tar Ponds," CBC On-line, June 6, 2001 - updated Dec. 2001.
3. Joint Action Group web site (<http://www.muggah.org>).

## 2. Deloro History

### *Chronology of Production Years*

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>OWNERSHIP / ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Ref</b>
1886-99	Gold Mining and Smelting - arsenic removal from gold ore	1,4,5
1873	Gatling/Gold and Silver Mining Company	
1880	Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company	
1892	Hastings Mining and Reduction Company	
1896	Canadian Goldfields Ltd.-white arsenic developed using cyanide	
1899	Atlas Arsenic	
1903-09	Silver and Cobalt Smelting	3,4,5
1906	M.J. O'Brian	
1907	M.J. O'Brian starts Deloro Reduction and Mining Company	
1912-17	Stellite Production- new alloy of cobalt, chromium and tungsten	3,4
1916	Company renamed Deloro Smelting and Refining Company Limited	
1918-20	Insecticide Production- arsenic insecticides for US cotton	1,4,5
1920	Deloro Chemical Company Limited	
1925-51	Stellite Research and Production	1,4,5
1928-52	12 deaths from lung cancer- 29% of workforce deaths from cancer, 11% cancer deaths in surrounding areas.	
1932	Eldorado Nuclear of Port Hope begins supplying cobalt rich wastes to be refined in Deloro, source of radioactive waste at Deloro	
1934	Photo showing no trees around Deloro	
1937	Arsenic poisoning, 7.6 ppm in well dug in Madoc	
1950	\$2 million expansion with federal financing, Korean war started	
1955-61	Deloro Mining and Smelting moves to Belleville	6
1953-7	High incidence of respiratory cancer (3 dead)	
1958	Ontario Water Resources Commission test 3ppm arsenic in Moira River	
1960s	Dead fish removed from Moira Lake shores daily Cow deaths from drinking Moira River water. Young's Creek valley was red and the Creek ran red.	7

1970	British Oxygen buys Deloro site and transfers to Erickson Construction subsidiary of M.J. O'Brian Ltd.	1,4,5
1974	Hastings county deaths from cancer and lung disease 119% greater than province average.	8
1975	Ted Galloway moved from house next to Deloro site because of high radon levels and died of lung cancer in 1975 with coroner report linking the radon to cancer. Mrs. Galloway, his wife, paid compensation by Ontario government and Erickson Construction.	7
1977	Elmer Buchanan raised profile of site asking for clean-up. Analysis showed 2km radius of contaminated plants.	7
1978	Ontario MOEE- issues clean-up order to Erickson Construction to control arsenic, with no compliance from the company	3, 5
1979	Red tailings flooded down to Aikerman Mine site south of Hwy 7.  MOEE issues a second clean-up order requiring Erickson Construction and the company abandons the site. MOEE invokes Section 99 of the Environmental Protection Act and becomes manager of the site.	7  3, 5

#### References

1. Bowles, Roy T. 1980. *Deloro and the World: The Local Manifestations of the Ontario Mineral Industry*. Canadian Historical Association.
2. Bowles, Roy T. June 14, 1951. *Deloro's Great Expansion*. The Marmora Herald.
3. Ontario Ministry of Energy and Environment. July 1999. *In Brief, Cleaning Up The Deloro Mine Site*.
4. Turner, Larry. January 1988. *An Historical Analysis of the Deloro Site*. Ottawa: Commonwealth Historic Resource Management Ltd.
5. Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy, Web site [www/ene.gov.on.ca/envision/deloro.htm](http://www/ene.gov.on.ca/envision/deloro.htm)
6. Pers. Comm. Deloro Stellite Employee.
7. Pers. Comm. Community members and academics.
8. Morton Shulman, Ontario Coroner, 1974.

### 3. Giant Mine History

#### *Chronology of Production Years*

YEAR	OWNERSHIP / ACTIVITIES	Ref
1935	Baker and Muir stake the 21 original "Giant" claims Burwash Yellowknife Mines Limited.	1
1937	Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd incorporates and acquires claims. Work is done throughout 30s and into 40s	1
1943	Frobisher Exploration Company acquires operating control of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines and the Giant property	1
1948-1951	Gold production begins at the Giant mine in 1948 From 1948 to 1951, gold roasting production with no pollution control/no capture of arsenic-rich gases.	1,2
1951	An electrostatic precipitator is installed to reduce emissions.	2
1958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A baghouse dust collector installed that reduced emissions a few hundred kg/day.</li> </ul> From 1958-1999, mining and gold roasting operation continue; arsenic trioxide dust captured and stored in underground stopes and chambers (237,000 tonnes stored)	3
1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pamour Inc. acquires Falconbridge Ltd.'s interests in Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd. and in Akaitcho Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd.</li> </ul>	1
1990	Royal Oak Resources Ltd. assumes control of Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd. by purchasing the interests of Giant Resources Ltd. and Pamour Inc. The following year, Royal Oak Mines Inc. formed by the amalgamation of Royal Oak Resources Ltd. with companies in Pamour and Giant Yellowknife groups.	1
1990-1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Royal Oak operated mine from 1990 until the company went bankrupt in April 1999</li> </ul>	3
Dec. 1999	Receiver Price Waterhouse turned it over to DIAND in December 1999. DIAND sold it to Miramar in December 1999. DIAND retained responsibility for pre-existing environmental liabilities, including the	2,3

	underground trioxide dust.	
1999-present	Miramar operating at a 1/4 to 1/3 of Royal Oak's level; no longer roasting gold. Hauling ore to other mine (Con Mine) where the arsenic is pressure oxidize. DIAND continues to work on a plan to deal with underground arsenic	2,3

**References:**

1. From Natural Resources Canada web site: [http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/gsc/mrd/extech3/giant\\_e.html](http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/gsc/mrd/extech3/giant_e.html) Exploration and Development of the Giant Mine
2. Emery Paquin. Government of NWT. Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development. Personal communication. July 2002
3. SRK Consulting. "Study of Management Alternatives For Giant Mine Arsenic Trioxide Dust." Prepared for Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. May 2001.

#### 4. Mt. Washington History

##### *Chronology of Production Years*

YEAR	OWNERSHIP / ACTIVITIES	Ref
1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Joint venture between Mt. Washington Copper and Cumberland Mining Co. begins. Open pit copper mine on Mount Washington on Vancouver Island near Courtenay, BC. Company leases base metal rights from Esquimalt and Nanaimo (E&amp;N) Railway and precious metal rights from province of BC.</li></ul>	1
1964-1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ore is mined until 1966. Mining stops in 1966.</li></ul>	1
1967	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ore still being hauled to mill site 4 km southeast and processed. Company goes into receivership. Mine abandoned</li></ul>	3
1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In 1979 Esso Resources Ltd. tried to extract metals from the overburden; applied acid and iron-oxidizing bacteria; accelerated AMD formation.</li></ul>	1, 2
1983 - present	Better Resources acquires precious metal rights from Mt. Washington Copper. At this point, TimberWest has surface rights. CPR has subsurface rights.	2

##### **References:**

1. "State of the Tsolum River: A Comprehensive Report on Work completed by the Tsolum River Task Force, April 1997-March 1999. Kathy Campbell. Tsolum River Task Force. April 1999, p 5.
2. AGRA Earth and Environmental Limited, "Report on Opportunities Relating to the Remediation of Acid Mine Drainage at Mt. Washington and the Restoration of the Tsolum River Watershed," July 1996, p.2.
3. Cliff Rennie, Better Resources. Personal communication. July 2002.