

# Glossary of terms

## **Backfill**

Waste material used to fill the void created by mining an ore body with the purpose of providing both regional and localised support.

## **Below collar**

A distance below the surface elevation of a shaft.

## **Carbon-in-pulp (CIP)**

Gold is leached conventionally from a slurry of gold ore with cyanide in agitated tanks. The leached slurry passes into the CIP circuit where carbon granules are mixed with the slurry and gold is adsorbed onto the carbon. The granules are separated from the slurry and treated in an elution circuit to remove the gold.

## **Carbon-in-leach (CIL)**

Similar to a CIP plant except the gold is leached and adsorbed onto carbon granules in the same circuit. The carbon granules are separated and eluted in the same way as for CIP.

## **Cash costs**

Cash costs include site costs for all mining (excluding deferred development costs), processing and administration, but are exclusive of royalties, production taxes, amortisation and rehabilitation, as well as corporate administration, capital and exploration costs.

## **Channel width**

The total thickness of all reef bands including internal waste.

## **Development**

The process of exposing an ore body through tunnelling.

## **Development-reef**

All development on the reef horizon.

## **Development-waste**

All development in country rock.

## **Head grade**

The gold contained in material passing through the mill in grams per tonne or troy ounces per short ton milled.

## **Internal waste**

Any waste within the reef channel.

## **Pay limit**

That grade at which the value of the ore is equal to the total cost of recovering the precious metal content.

## **Pillar mining**

The mining of scattered blocks of reef of variable size usually associated with older shafts, which have been left behind and are now being mined in the final clean-up stage of the mine's ore body.

## **Productivity**

An expression of labour productivity based either upon the ratio of grams of gold produced to the total number of employees or the area mined in square metres to the total number of employees.

## **Reef**

Ore of economic interest.

## **Stopes**

Underground excavations where the ore body is extracted on the plane of the reef.

## **Stoping**

The process of mining the ore body on the plane of the reef.

## **Stoping width**

The sum of the channel width and external waste widths.

## **Tailings**

Ultra-fine particles of low residual value which are discarded by the metallurgical process.

## **Tonne**

*(Used in metric statistics)*

Equal to 1 000 kilograms.

## **Ton**

*(Used in imperial statistics)*

A short ton equal to 2 000 pounds.

## **Tramming width**

A dimension used to denote the effect of waste tons in the stoping operation, such as from gullies, on the reef tons produced. It is the sum of the channel width plus the impact of waste tonnage in the stoping operations, e.g. from gullies and extraneous falls of ground, expressed in centimetres.

## **Troy ounce**

*(Used in imperial statistics)*

Equal to 31,10348 grams.

## **Yield**

The amount of valuable mineral in the ore expressed as grams per tonne or troy ounces per short ton.