

A black and white photograph of a rocky shoreline. In the foreground, there is a body of water with ripples. The middle ground features a large, light-colored rock formation with several cracks and ledges. Evergreen trees are growing on the rocks and along the shoreline. The background shows more trees and a clear sky.

INCO Triangle

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In this issue

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**Marathon men**

With the increased awareness on physical fitness, more and more people are taking up jogging. But Wayne Rae of Port Colborne and Rolly Portelance of Chelmsford have taken jogging to the limit.

4**80th anniversary**

The Huronian Power Company, an Inco subsidiary, was incorporated 80 years ago. We take a historical look at this subsidiary's early days.

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One sure sign that spring had indeed arrived was the annual run of smelt. For a few short weeks each year, fishermen line the banks of their favorite streams in pursuit of this tasty little fish.

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Marriages by shotgun and mucking by hand are just a couple of things that Inco pensioners Wally Blackwell and Jack Treasure recall about the early days of Crean Hill.

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Spectacular scenery such as this view of Precambrian rock at George Lake in Killarney Provincial Park awaits all who visit any of the four provincial parks in the Sudbury district. The parks are all within a 90-minute drive of Sudbury and offer special rates to encourage their use by local residents during mid-week and off-season times. For more information on the parks in the Sudbury district see story beginning on page 16.



A clean sweep

Frank MacKinnon and Bill Dane show winning bandaging technique during the St. John Ambulance Open First Aid Competition.

On May 1st Inco's copper refinery first aid team completed a sweep of major first aid competitions by winning the Provincial Senior Men's Open Trophy and the Earl C. Morgan Trophy as the best overall team at the prestigious St. John Ambulance Open Provincial First Aid Competition in Toronto.

After winning the Parker Shield the copper refinery crew advanced to the McCrea Cup competition to face the

best first aid teams from the Ontario mining industry. Once again the copper refinery proved to be the cream of the crop and won this event sponsored by the Mines Accident Prevention Association of Ontario.

The victory qualified the copper refinery for the St. John Ambulance Open in which 46 teams from throughout the province representing various industries, the military and St. John Ambulance brigades competed.

Teams were judged on their ability to solve two first aid problems.

This marks the second time that a team from Inco has won the St. John Open title. A team from Levack accomplished the feat in 1976.

Congratulations to the best first aid team in the province . . . Austin Burns, coach, Frank MacKinnon, captain, Robert Fournier, Lori Dupuis, Bill Dane and Norm Asselin.



Alexander Joma, secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Board, presents the copper refinery first aid team with the Senior Men's Provincial Open Trophy after their victory in the St. John Ambulance Open First Aid Competition. Shown accepting the award are, from left: Frank MacKinnon, (captain), Robert Fournier, Lori Dupuis, Bill Dane, Austin Burns (coach), Ted Kaczowski, (assistant coach) and Norm Asselin.

A tale of

In Chelmsford

Completing 25 to 30 kilometres a day is routine to runner Rolly Portelance, a stope leader at Levack mine. Now, running 100 kilometres on testy terrain is a challenge Rolly relishes.

On April 3 he confronted that challenge and conquered it in the Toronto 100, a 100 kilometre (62.14 mile) ultramarathon race through the city in what were very unfavorable conditions. Rolly placed a super second in the race with a time of nine hours 50 minutes, 10 seconds. Nine ultramarathoners competed in the event.

"After training for three months, running 120 miles a week, I was anxious to test myself out, to see if I could do it," Rolly says. "It was a good challenge. I enjoyed it although it was raining, cold and windy. I

wasn't concerned about my time, just very happy and excited about the fact that I did complete the race. Every race is a different experience and I learn from each one."

Rolly didn't let the adverse conditions deter him from reaching the finish line. "While you're running you have to tell yourself that the weather is not only against me, but it's against everybody competing in the race," he says. "When my hands got cold, I didn't let it get me down because I knew I wasn't alone, that the other runners were experiencing pain as much as I was."

Rolly found the first third of the marathon easy because of the intensive training he went through for the race. In the second third of the race Rolly slowed his pace to maintain his stamina.

"The last third was really tough," the runner continues. "I told myself I had put in two-thirds of the race, I had gone this far and there was no way I was going to quit now. I kept thinking of the cold drink and nice shower waiting for me at the end of the race. I knew everything would be better then."

Rolly is a veteran of some 12 marathons held in Canada and the United States. According to the American magazine "Ultra Running", Rolly ranked 150th in North America last year for the 50 mile marathon. His time was clocked at six hours, 33 minutes and four seconds. Rolly is now considering the prestigious Boston Marathon as his next major challenge.

Rolly has been competing in marathons for the past five years. Originally he played hockey and weightlifted to stay fit. Later he took up jogging to keep fit for hockey. "When I started jogging, I enjoyed it so much that I left hockey entirely. At least now when I go to work I don't feel sore and tired."

Rolly classifies himself as a "recreational runner", covering hundreds of miles of roadway and path in the heat and cold because "it's fun and good for my health. And then of course, there's always the next race."

What is next for Rolly the runner? "The possibilities are endless," he says. "There are no limits to what you can do. I'd like to compete in more unusual types of ultramarathons such as races across Death Valley in California or races up the Grand Canyon."

"I have a lifetime to run," he says as he laces up his runners.



Rolly Portelance earned second place finish in the Toronto 100 ultramarathon race.

two runners

In Port Colborne

Wayne Rae has been running since his days on the track team at Port Colborne High School. He has always tried to keep himself in good condition and about five years ago, he entered a 10 mile run. "It was during that race that I realized how poorly conditioned I really was, as much older men and ladies ran by me, like I was standing still," he recalled. The race left him feeling terrible — both physically and mentally and it was shortly after, that he decided to make a greater effort to be more competitive.

Shortly after his first experience at longer distances, Wayne and the husband of a former classmate, who was also interested in long distance running, began running together. He learned that his new found running partner was training to run in the Skylon Marathon. Wayne decided that he would also enter the 26.2 mile race. In October 1979, Wayne ran his first Marathon and finished in 3 hours 21 minutes. "If I would have realized what was involved in running that distance, I could have paced myself much faster and could have finished with a much better time," he recalled. After finishing his first marathon and having the feeling that he could have done much better, he decided that he would try to qualify for the Boston Marathon.

Wayne ran eight marathon races from Ottawa to Kutztown, Pennsylvania and his weight dropped from 165 to 140 pounds. Finally, in October 1981 he ran the Skylon Marathon again and finished in a time of 2 hours 48 minutes qualifying him for the Boston Marathon. Runners must be able to run the 26.2 mile distance in less than 2 hours 50 minutes before they are allowed to enter the famous Boston run.

Wayne started the paperwork that was needed to apply to run at Boston in January. In February he began

trying to run as much as 70 miles per week from his normal 35 to 40 miles. "Diet is very important and I had no problem because I had already settled very good basic eating habits. My diet is slightly different than normal in that it has a lot more carbohydrates and fewer proteins. My biggest problem was the weather. We had a very cold and snowy winter and it was difficult to put in 60 to 70 miles every week. I was not satisfied with my conditioning," he said.

The race was on Monday, April 19 and Wayne arrived in Boston the Friday before. Friday and Saturday were spent seeing the sights in the Boston area, and Sunday he took in a sports expo and seminars on nutrition, sports, injuries and exercise. "Using a little hindsight," Wayne stated, "I can see now that I tried to do too much the two days before the run. I walked to see many of the points of interest and the seafood was not on my diet".

The race started in a small town called Hopkinton at exactly noon. There were 7,623 registered runners and about 3,000 "bandits" running the race. Wayne started about a quarter of a mile from the starting line and it took him nearly a minute and a half to reach it after the race started. "The temperature was 70°F, much warmer than I was used to and I knew I was going to have problems. The whole course was hilly and lined with people giving you encouragement. It did not take long for me to realize that it was the toughest marathon that I had ever been in. The heat, the number of runners and the hills caused me to use all of the energy I had just to finish the race. Nearly 600 runners were treated for dehydration. The area around the finish line looked like a

combat zone with many of the runners dropping as they crossed the line."

Wayne was disappointed with his showing at first, but reflecting back and considering everything, he figures he did not do too badly. "The Boston Marathon caters to world class runners and the average runner does not have much of a chance to achieve even a personal best time," he said. "It was a once in a lifetime experience for me and I was especially happy to see the support given by the City of Boston."

Wayne figures that he will probably not return to compete in the Boston Marathon unless he can get his time to under 2 hours 40 minutes. He is not going to stop trying, but he can see that it will be very difficult considering the amount of time he has to spend on training.



Wayne Rae puts in some road work.

A never ending search



In the lab at the test centre, senior process assistant Fedele Falvo conducts a flotation test prior to a pilot plant campaign.



The building looks like any other, except for the sign located above its front doors. It reads: mineral dressing test centre.

In the minds of the unfamiliar, the name stirs the imagination and subsequently, arouses a curiosity about the facility: what is it? and what goes on within its confines?

Established in 1972 near the Copper Cliff concentrator, the mineral dressing test centre is essentially a mini mill, containing a fully equipped lab and pilot plant facilities.

The centre's equipment is similar to that found in a full scale plant but in miniature form. It includes all the facilities necessary to perform the following: ore receiving, crushing and storage, grinding and classification, magnetic separation, flotation and product handling. Plant services also include a computer terminal linked to a central computer with various milling programs available.

The centre is designed to assist Inco process technology personnel in the search for more efficient and economical processes to physically separate minerals from ore.

"The search for new improvements in metal recovery is an ongoing process," says Andy Kerr, section leader at the mineral dressing test centre. "And the test centre is making the search that much easier."

The centre serves as a development, testing and evaluation facility for mineral dressing processes, processes that normally involve the

At the test centre, Gaston Daoust, senior process assistant, left, records information from the x-ray analyzer (used to produce process control assays) while John O'Connor, process assistant, feeds information obtained from the analyzer into the computer terminal. The computer is used to calculate the assays.

separation of minerals from ore by flotation or magnetic separation methods.

It is there that ideas for mineral dressing processes are carefully examined. Specific ideas are adapted for testing. The testing period is scheduled (usually six weeks) and the ideas are translated into a flow sheet which indicates the sequence of operations that will be employed.

"A plan is also developed defining the strategy to be used, what reagents are to be evaluated and the information that has to be generated for subsequent analysis," Andy explains.

Once the equipment is set up, the campaign begins to roll. During this time, flow measurements are made and samples are collected for chemical analysis.

Analyses are made more frequently as the campaign progresses. Results from the analyses are recorded and evaluated.

An overall, final evaluation is made along with recommendations to implement or reject the project or make additional changes to the campaign to improve the quality of metal recovery or reduce costs even further.

"Every bit of information that is generated from each campaign is considered very useful," Andy adds. "It is all recorded and is used in the evaluation of the data."

"Our aim is to try to optimize the process as much as possible," the section leader continued. "We strive to establish the best flow sheet under the best possible conditions and in turn the most effective process in terms of cost-savings and metals recovery."

The last few years bear witness to a number of successful test campaigns. These include: the study of milling characteristics of Sudbury ores, the evaluation of novel copper-nickel separation technology, the testing of Thompson ore and, more recently, the pyrrhotite rejection project for the Copper Cliff mill.

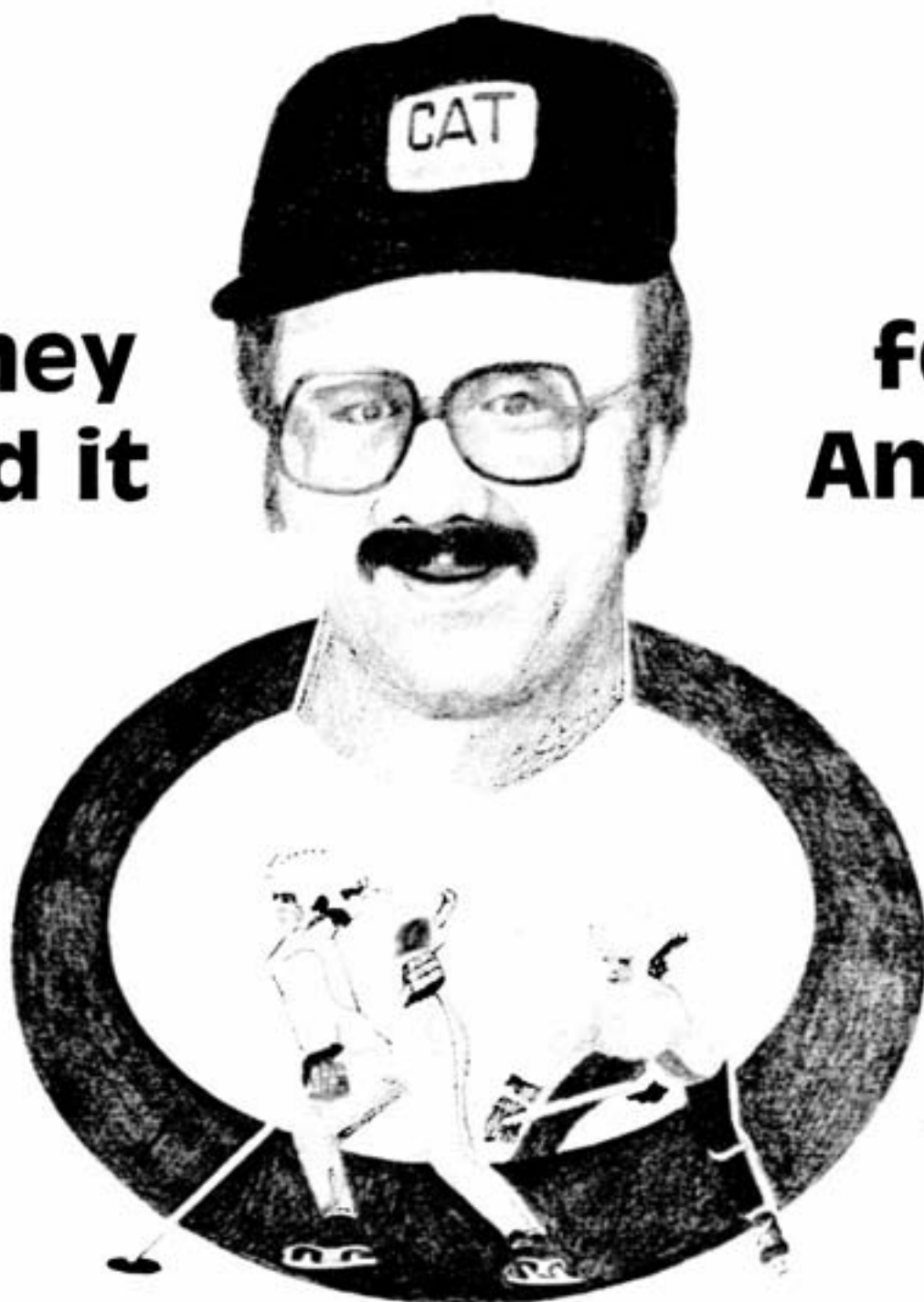


From left, fitter John Trise, operations supervisor Pat McNamara and fitter Larry Lalonde discuss the installation of a bank of flotation cells at the test centre.



Senior process assistant Luc Bedard, left, and Dan Pelland, process assistant, make adjustments to a bank of flotation cells used in the course of a pilot plant campaign.

**They
did it**



**for
Andy**

To his fellow employees in the transportation department, Andy Mihaichuk was a gentle, good-natured individual who rarely went anywhere without his pipe and who had an infatuation with the Boston Bruins . . . "a super guy."

To the members of the MacIsaac

Debs ringette team, Andy Mihaichuk was the coach, the easy-going man who kept it all organized and who had high hopes for them . . . "a real nice guy."

When Andy succumbed to a heart attack in January the suddenness of his death shocked family and friends.

No one felt a greater sense of loss than the squad of 18 and 19 year old ringette players, some of whom he had coached for two or three seasons.

Never a great athlete in his own right, Andy turned to coaching a variety of kids' sports, baseball, football and hockey 14 years ago. He

turned to ringette six years ago when hockey parents became more of a harassment than a help.

Hockey's loss became ringette's gain as Andy poured himself into the very considerable job of molding a team of girls into champions. The 1981-82 edition of the Debs squad, he sensed early on in the campaign, had the potential to go all the way. "Last December the team took the Sudbury Invitational Tournament," recalls his widow Precious. "All during Christmas he had a gut feeling that these girls were going to take the provincials."

The girls knew they had more than

a coach. Andy, they found, actually enjoyed his work with them. A sense of commitment made him go out of his way for his girls. Labouring into the wee hours of the morning he made them their sticks, each painted and bearing a player's number. One girl who could not get sweat pants, remembers Andy dipping into his own pocket to buy her the necessary item.

Andy's dream was not lost in death. It became the collective dream of 15 talented ringette players. In the pre-game huddle before each game, "Let's do it for Andy" were the last words said.

On an emotion-filled evening in an Ottawa arena in March, the MacIsaac Debs played in the provincial title match against a superb team from Waterloo. With little over a minute left in the game the issue remained deadlocked at three. The Sudburians dug deep and scored and then hung on to win.

As they celebrated wildly and tears of joy streamed down faces, the girls knew they had done it . . . for him. And from somewhere, they were certain, he looked down, drew a deep, satisfied puff on his pipe and a real nice guy smiled.

Everything from plants to running shoes



The 13th Annual Sudbury Regional Science Fair was held in early April at Cambrian College with over 100 area students from grades 7 to 13 presenting exhibits in the life sciences, physical sciences and engineering sciences categories.

The exhibits which were based on the students' own scientific projects and experiments were judged on their scientific method, originality, skill, dramatic value and technical explanation.

Awards to winning exhibitors included trips to the Canada Wide Science Fair at York University in Toronto. Inco made its annual contribution of \$500 to the science fair awards list.

Students winning Inco awards included: Tero Kontio and Gary Crawford of Chelmsford VDCS for

(Continued on next page)

Pat Bolger, left, an environmental biologist at Inco, receives briefing from students Bob Marotta, centre, and Michael Farkouh. The students' experiment involved research on chicken embryos.

Everything continued . . .



Kim Hynes, daughter of Mathew Hynes, a driller at Slobie mine, and Tanya Trotter, daughter of Maurice Trotter, a driller at Creighton mine, explain their exhibit on the purification of water to Marcia Pasika, in the foreground.



"Effect of Light Filter on Growth and Photosynthesis of Plants", Todd Smith and Scott Gingrich of Jesse Hamilton Public School for "Can a Dying Pond be Replenished?", Rick Beswick of MacLeod Public School for "Caffeine Extraction", Marc Poulin and Guy Michel of MacDonald-Cartier Secondary School for "Oscillation d'une Reaction Chimique", Darren Richer of Our Lady of Fatima School for "The Mathematics of Sound and Music", Peter Matousek and Sergei Sawchuck of MacLeod Public School for "Archimedes Principle", James McGuire and Michael Campbell of St. Charles College for "Electrical Generating System" and Dave Todd of Lo-Ellen Park Secondary School for "Running Shoe Permeability".

Andrew Huggins, son of David Huggins, manager of process technology, transforms the sound from a recorder into a wave pattern on an oscilloscope for Yves Lucotte and Helene Dugas during the Sudbury Regional Science Fair.

AROUND THE PORT

news and views from the Port Colborne nickel refinery



X-RAYS

The mobile chest x-ray unit from the Ontario Ministry of Labour, Occupational Chest Disease Program was at the Port Colborne nickel refinery recently. In photo, **Calvin Jones**, of the Toronto office of the Ministry of Labour, prepares **Stan Skotniski**, a gasman in the anode department, for his chest x-ray.



GROWING TOGETHER

Following the Education Week theme "Growing Together", the staff at St. Teresa School decided that planting a tree would be an appropriate project. **Gary Ewart**, school principal and **Dino Bertulli**, school board member, are aided by **Stephanie Stocco**, **John Najstorovich** and **Lisa Dinunzio**. Other class representatives in the background include **Mike Zambakkides**, **Kevin Kelly**, **Bryan Desmarais**, **Karen Frasca**, **Becky Gravelle**, and **Christine Michner**. Inco supplied the tree as well as the t-shirts for the children that took part in the ceremony.



OPERATOR TRAINING

While the new electro cobalt refinery at Port Colborne isn't scheduled for start-up until the fall, plant operators are being trained now for the new facility. Training involves about eight weeks of classroom training as well as hands on experience at #3 Research Station in Port Colborne where the process was developed. Seen during a training session are, clockwise from left, **Dave Souder**, **Ivan Peharec**, **Ken Katona**, **Jean LaCroix**, **Brian Sewell**, **Rod Skelton**, **Clifford Duquette**, **Mike Cosette**, **Merle Noyes** and instructor **Heinz Mantel**.



PORT BANTAM HOCKEY TEAM DOES WELL

The Port Colborne Bantam Majors had a very successful season and advanced to the Ontario Minor Hockey Association "AA" playoff finals. Team members are front row left to right: **Danny Leveille**, **Tom Winn**, **Bernie Larochelle** (coach), **Ron Chown**, **Barry Bitner** (manager), maintenance services coordinator at the Port Colborne nickel refinery, **Bobby Bitner** and **Wade Ostermaier**. Middle row: **John Buckner** (sponsor), **Chris Klauck**, **Bryan Caldwell**, **Scott Marsh**, **Derek Amell**, **Dave Johnson**, **Danny Saummure**, **Tim Tweedy** (stick boy) and **Sandy Hale** (trainer). Back row: **Tim Fretz**, **Anthony Shibley**, **Todd Bidgood**, **Chris Poulin**, **Yves Cloutier** and **Lorne Lynds**. Several of the boys are sons of Incoites.

It all began 80 years ago

A giant step in the development of the mining and refining industry in the Sudbury district was taken eighty years ago when the Huronian Power Company, a subsidiary of the International Nickel Company, was incorporated. Its goal was to free local operations from the restraints imposed by reliance on relatively expensive sources of energy, wood

and coal, by developing potential hydro-electricity sites in the area.

The Canadian Copper Company, an Inco predecessor, began mining nickel and copper at the Copper Cliff mine (the remains of which can be seen behind the police station in Copper Cliff) in 1886. Two years later the first furnace of a smelter was blown in not far away. Wood, for heap

roasting ore, and coal, for generating steam power, were energy sources which company officials foresaw as being replaced by electricity. The electrolytic refining of nickel and copper was proving to be viable as the century came to a close. The country's first successful commercial hydro-electric project at Niagara Falls in 1895 showed that electricity could effectively be transmitted over long distances.

The company's first venture into the hydro-electric field came in the autumn of 1897 with a proposed development of the Vermilion River which unfortunately did not happen. The establishment of Huronian Power represented a second, more sound approach to the business of developing a source of hydro-electricity. All of its resources were focused to this end.

The Spanish River was surveyed to locate suitable sites for a hydro-electric installation. A site was approved and the construction of the number one High Falls dam commenced on June 1, 1904 under the auspices of the



An early view of the village of High Falls.



These four gentlemen were photographed on the original High Falls campsite.



This one horse shay served as a useful means of traveling between Turbine and High Falls in the early years of this century. The only identified people in this picture are Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer of Nairn Centre, third from the left at the very back, and Harry Spencer, the child with the fur hat.

Montreal engineering firm of Ross and Holgate. Much of the work done on the dam was performed by recently arrived Italian immigrants. The total cost of the dam and the number one plant with its two generating units (two more were added later) of 2,000 kw each was \$681,089.

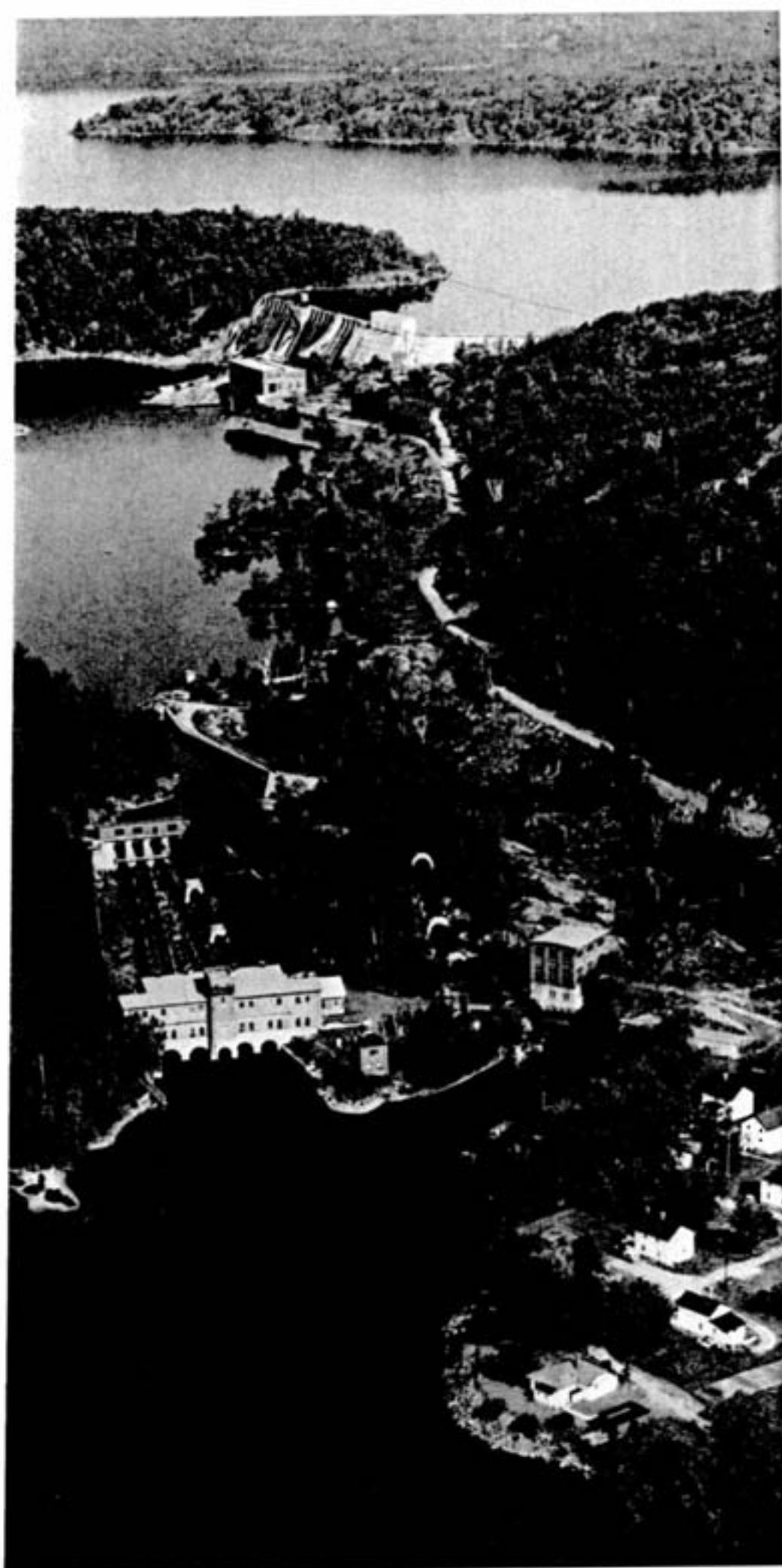
The selection of this site may have been more due to the abilities of two northern entrepreneurs, Joe and Bill Errington, than to any surveyor's insights. The two brothers often hunted the Spanish River area with officials of the Canadian Copper Company. At the time they operated a saw mill at Turbine downstream from the site of High Falls number one. They strongly recommended the site to their friends. After the investigations were completed and the site accepted, the Errington brothers' mill was in a perfect position to supply the lumber that would be needed to build the facilities.

On November 30, 1905 the switch was first thrown sending "juice" to Copper Cliff from the just completed High Falls number one. The first piece of machinery that became operable due to power from High Falls was a crane. By 1917 it was followed by High Falls number two. Construction of Big Eddy, half a mile up the Spanish from High Falls, was started in 1918 and completed two years later. The Big Eddy plant was erected in 1929.

Two other hydro-electric installations, Nairn Falls on the Spanish and Wabageshik on the Vermillion River, were part of the Lorne Power Company, a Mond Nickel Company subsidiary. When Inco and Mond merged in 1929, the two plants became part of Huronian.

Today the bulk of the electrical energy required by Inco's Sudbury operations is supplied by Ontario Hydro. The Huronian system, now the responsibility of central utilities department, supplies an important 17 per cent of the company's local power needs.

High Falls in the foreground with Big Eddy further upstream.



A spring ritual



Ery Hancock, left, and Lyle Perry, both maintenance mechanics at the Copper Cliff mill, show off their catch of smelts.

Every spring a young man's fancy turns to a few things, but right up there beside girls and baseball is smelts. This spring proved no different than those of the recent past as thousands of people invaded the banks of ice cold streams to nab buckets full of the tasty little fish.

The nocturnal ritual did not, as some may have your believe, originate somewhere in the dawn of history . . . at least not in this part of the country it didn't. The smelt is a species of fish not native to the Great Lakes and the waters flowing into them. They were deliberately "planted" in waters flowing into Lake Michigan early this century to provide food for salmon planted into the same waters.

Since then the number of smelts and their range has grown considerably. During the thirties smelts were considered a nuisance because they literally clogged the nets of Great Lakes' fishermen who had to resort to boiling their gillnets in huge vats to remove the fish.

Even today there are those who fear the spread of the smelt into new areas because they think there may be some link between the spread of the smelt and the decrease in the number of native, preferred fish.

Now the smelt, apart from a spring night of enjoyment for many, constitutes a commercial fishery worth millions of dollars every year in the Great Lakes.

Every spring smelts migrate by the untold thousands from the lakes (in Northern Ontario it is Georgian Bay and Lake Huron) up nearby rivers, creeks and streams to spawn. The annual trek does not take place until the temperature of water in the lake reaches 48 degrees Fahrenheit (8.9 C).

If ladies thought their mates wandered off into the wilds after dusk solely as an excuse to whoop it up around a campfire, they may draw a little comfort from the fact that, yes dear, smelts spawn mainly at night. During the day they generally drop back to the lake.

The females of the smelt species have their own worries. Depending on their size (anywhere from five to eight inches) they will be carrying anywhere from 10,000 to 27,000 eggs. Once the male fertilizes the eggs, smelts may or may not die.

Young smelts, only 5 millimetres in length when born, float down to the lake where they feed on a wide variety of smaller creatures. They, on the other hand, become food for lake trout, salmon, perch, pickerel and a number of birds.

Known by biologists as *Osmerus mordax*, the smelt, or actually the rainbow smelt, got its name because it has its own peculiar odor . . . not unlike the smell of freshly cut cucumbers.

Everyone's favorite way of cooking smelt is to fry them up in a pan over a fire just after they have been caught. One or two feeds, nearly anybody will tell you, and you've had your fill till next spring.



"The best time to eat smelts is right after you catch them," maintains Erv.



Erv Hancock lands a load of smelts in a recent outing on the Magnetewan River south of Sudbury.

Disco Sudbury'

One just has to read the Family Album in the Triangle to see that many Inco employees and their families enjoy the outdoors. With this in mind, the provincial parks of the Sudbury district invite you to discover what they have to offer.

The Sudbury district has four provincial parks within its boundaries — all no more than 1 1/2 hours drive from the city. Each park is special in its own way and they are all opened from May 21 to October 3.



Halfway Lake Provincial Park is the newest of Sudbury's provincial parks.

Fairbanks Provincial Park

Fairbanks is 56 kilometres west of Sudbury off of Hwy. 17. It is nestled in the forests and lakes of the outer rim of the Sudbury basin. Abandoned mine sites from the 1800s are in the area and a blast hole from a 1930 mining venture can be seen along the Wa-Shai-Go-Mog Trail. Wa-Shai-Ga-Mog is an Ojibway phrase for 'clear water', the name the Indians gave the area when they lived on Fairbank's shores until the 1930s.

Another attraction in the park is the anchor from a steam-powered tugboat which once hauled the log booms along Fairbank Lake when lumbering prospered in the area. It was discovered by some of the many scuba divers who came to Fairbanks to share the crystal clear waters with other swimmers, boaters and avid fishermen.

A unique natural feature of Fairbanks is a pocket of southern trees, sugar maple and yellow birch, which is uncommon in the Sudbury vicinity. It is home to a variety of wildlife and is alive throughout the summer with many birds. The blaze of color provided by these trees makes a fall visit also well worthwhile.

Windy Lake Provincial Park

This park is just a 40-minute drive north of Sudbury on Highway 144. As with all the parks, its picnic and



Dew outlines this spider's web making it a study in surrealistic art.

over s Parks

camping facilities and excellent beaches make it a fine place for a day-outing or an extended stay. Campers and day-users can enjoy a variety of recreational activities including swimming, hiking on the Cedar Brook trail, fishing or golfing at the nearby golf course. The campground has been relocated from its former spot near the beach, freeing up the beach area for day use and doubling the beach area.

At one time, the Ojibway made Windy Lake their home and called it Makiping, or 'place of the bearpaw'. An ancient dugout canoe, over 150 years old, has been found here, a symbol of Windy Lake's historic past. Rugged hills and jagged rock outcrops remind us also of how the glaciers formed this area, at the same time creating the scenery that so many enjoy.

Killarney Provincial Park

Well known and well-used throughout the summer is Sudbury district's only wilderness park — Killarney, south of Sudbury off of Hwy. 69. It is only one of Ontario's three wilderness parks and as such the emphasis is on a wilderness experience with no mechanical means of travel. Activities such as canoeing, hiking, snowshoeing and cross-country skiing attract numerous campers and naturalists to the park.

There are two Killarneys to choose from. For those who wish to enjoy a true wilderness holiday, the park interior awaits for any season of the year. However, for those who desire a less strenuous holiday, camping, swimming and interpretive activities are available at the George Lake campground.

Halfway Lake Provincial Park

The latest addition to Sudbury's list of provincial parks is Halfway Lake. It was opened in 1975 and is a little more than an hour's drive north of



A tranquil scene in Killarney Provincial Park.



Killarney's white quartzite sparkles in the sun.

Sudbury on Highway 144. Many people enjoy the spacious secluded campsites and the natural sand beach but it has more to offer — thousands of acres of unspoiled wilderness and you don't have to be an expert outdoorsman to experience it.

Families can hike together on well cleared trails or canoe along picturesque lakes, where log drives were once run. Trails range from the one-half-hour Mooseridge trail to the 35 kilometre Hawk Ridge Interior Trail route, with evening campsites available along the way. Evening programs, campfire singalongs and

guided hikes which tell the story of the park, make complete what Halfway Lake can offer visitors.

That in a nutshell is a brief description of all four provincial parks in the Sudbury area. They all offer camping and day-use facilities with special low weekday and off-season rates, but each one is also different in its own way. A day, a weekend or an extended stay at Fairbanks, Windy Lake, Killarney or Halfway Lake is an inexpensive way to discover what makes each park unique while enjoying all the great outdoors which is right at your doorstep.

Crean Hill Days: mining by

This story appeared recently in Inco's pensioners' magazine IN Touch. We thought our Triangle readers would enjoy it as well so we are reprinting it here.

Crean Hill, among the earliest operating mines in the Sudbury area,

nestles in a beautiful wooded section of the Ontario north country, approximately 45 kilometres west of Sudbury. During the mine's 76 years of operations, it has experienced several ups and downs.

Discovered in 1885 by Francis Crean, one of the district's early prominent prospectors, the mine was

named in honor of his wife.

Operations began in 1906 in an open pit down to the 200 foot level and beyond and then a shaft was sunk down to the ninth level. Owned originally by the Anglo-American Iron Company, it later became part of the Canadian Copper Company and eventually International Nickel.

Some 70 years ago two young Englishmen came to join the many Italian, Polish and Finnish miners working at that mine. These two have very fond memories of those times.

Wally Blackwell and Jack Treasure both started their long mining careers there and to the best of our knowledge, are the only two of four living Inco pensioners who worked Crean Hill in those early days.

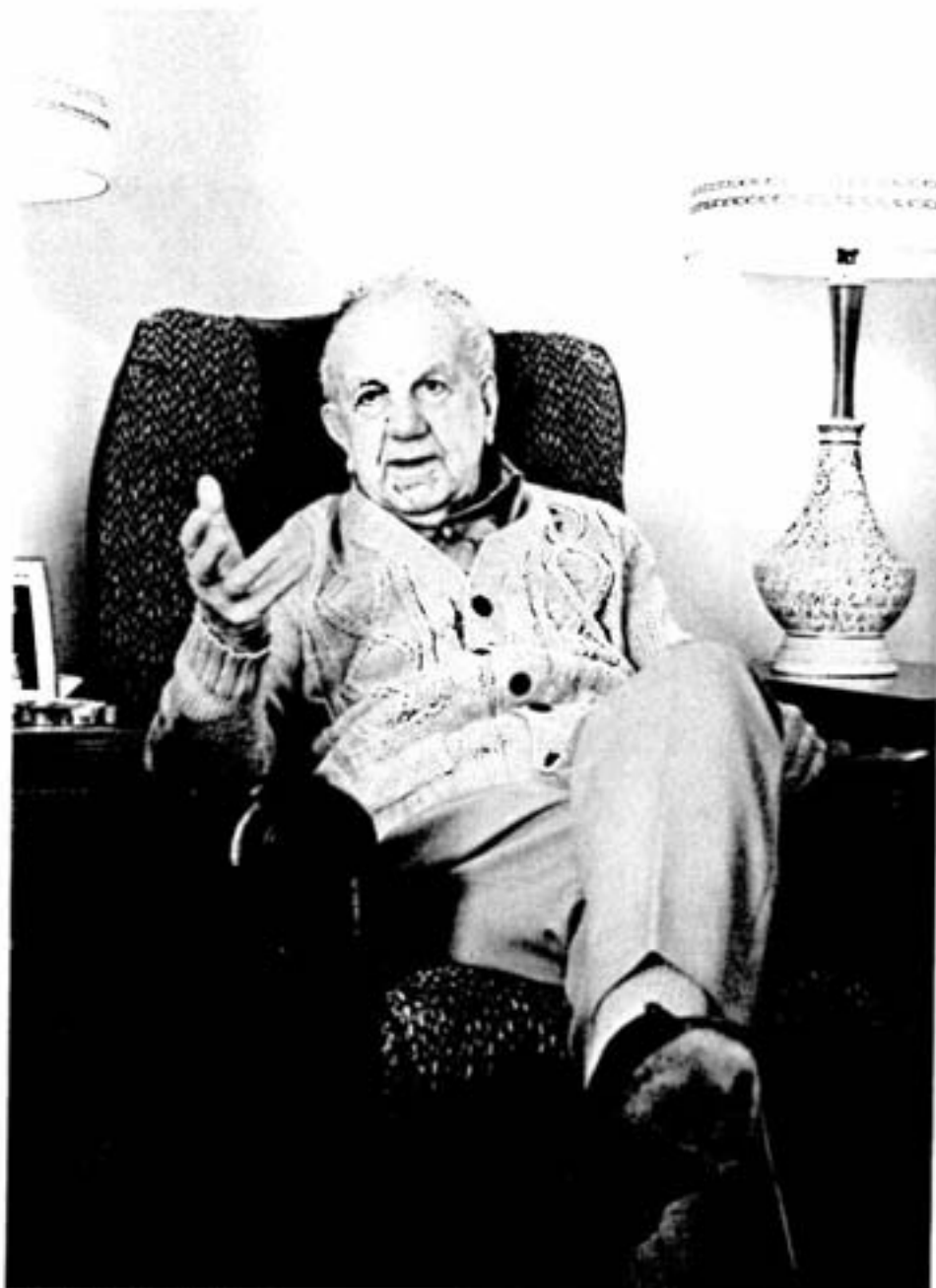
This fact was brought to our attention by another Inco pensioner, Roy Hancock, who has been doing some research on the mine. Roy says there are two others still living, who worked there; Carl Jalonen of Beaver Lake and Jalmari Luoma of Huntsville.

It was in 1912 that Wally Blackwell, a young gaffer of some 20 summers, first came to work at Crean Hill, and today, as a remarkably young looking 92 year old, has many fond and amusing memories of his six years spent at that location, isolated in the bush some 20 miles west of Creighton.

Jack Treasure, at a healthy 90 years of age, joined Wally at Crean Hill in 1914. Together they made quite a team and their reminiscences of those early days are vivid and detailed.

A short time back, IN Touch spent a morning visiting with this great pair of miners, and one could easily have spent the entire day enjoying the many tales they recalled of what they both described as the best half dozen years of their lives.

"The mine was a good place to work and the community a great place to live," they both agreed.



Inco pensioner Jack Treasure

hand, marrying by shotgun

"There were several nationalities working there and they all got along, most of the time," Wally said.

There was one rather rugged disagreement between two of the groups that required the Mounties to come from Sudbury, via hand car on the old Algoma Eastern Railway, to settle the matter. "They held court in the boarding house," Wally related. "And we all watched."

"Old 'Cap' Collins was in charge of the mine and he was one of the best," both Jack and Wally agreed. "He pretty well ran everything, but nobody complained. He helped people get along together and at the weekly dances in the Finn Hall he made sure there were no wallflowers."

At one time there were more than 100 homes in this neat little community that boasted no police and where everyone left their doors unlocked. "It was a close knit community and everybody knew everyone else; there were few strangers," they said. In 1937, during one of the mine's down periods, most of the houses were sold and either moved away or torn down.

Among the many amusing highlights of those early days, Wally recalled that there actually was a shotgun wedding. "The father of the bride-to-be was waiting at the shaft with a shotgun and when his daughter's 'intended' appeared on surface, father marched him over to a boxcar where he had a priest waiting and the knot was tied," Wally related with a chuckle.

Jack Treasure came to Canada from England in 1910 and Wally came over in 1912. They met while staying at the same boarding house in Toronto, Wally said. When a friend he had met on the boat went north and wrote back that jobs were available at Crean Hill, Wally began his mining career in 1912 with Jack following in early 1914. "I had a job in Toronto before that," Jack said.

Wally recalled that candles were still in use when he started underground and Jack remembers the introduction of the carbide lamp. There weren't hard hats or safety boots in those days and most everything was done by hand. The ore was mucked by

hand into cars and hand trammed to the shaft and dumped into the skip. "There was no cage in the shaft at first so you climbed down to work and up again. And there was only one shaft, no return air raise so she got pretty smokey after a blast," one of



Inco pensioner Wally Blackwell



View of Crean Hill townsite in 1919.

our friends recalled. The old piston type drills were giving way to the new leyner drills and one unique feature at Crean Hill was the dry wall support along many of the drifts, made by many Italians whose talent lay in stone work.

Shrinkage mining and open stoping were the methods of the day and both men recalled that the late Harold Keast would come out from Creighton to do whatever engineering was required. Another well-known oldtimer, the late Pete Martel, was blacksmith foreman there. For a time, the great Finn skier and runner, Eli Kiviaho, also worked there. Jack recalls that on two occasions he met Francis Crean, whom, he said, was Ted Myhill's father-in-law.

At one time, Jack related, production at the mine wasn't up to schedule so J.C. Nicholls, then one of the top men with the Canadian Copper Company in Copper Cliff, came out to the mine, moved the regular two shift bosses to Creighton and put Jack and Wally in charge, one on each shift. "We worked well together," Jack said. "And we soon had production above schedule. We were paid \$150 to \$175 a month," he added. Wally noted that the rate when he started was 25¢/hr. for muckers

and 39¢/hr. for drillers, 10 hours a day, six days a week. "We went to eight hours a day later on," he said.

Travel to Crean Hill was restricted to rail, either the Algoma Eastern Railway from Sudbury to Espanola, which stopped at the mine, or by C.N.R. to Victoria Mine then a walk of several miles to Crean Hill. "There was some drinking in town and maybe the odd still," Wally said. "But it wasn't bad. Most of the boys saved up for a trip to Sudbury where Silver Foam beer was 10¢ a quart. On the return trip the train's passengers were usually loaded."

At the start of the first world war in 1914, Crean Hill was down for a short time, so Jack and Wally went back to Toronto to enlist. It was a futile effort for several reasons; too many volunteers, no equipment, poor eyesight, so they came back to the mine and worked there until it closed down at the end of the war in 1918.

During the terrible flu epidemic in 1918 which killed so many Canadians, they recalled that Dr. Boyce, who looked after the 150 men and their families, only lost one patient, a most remarkable record. "He was a great doctor and a good man," they both agreed. At another time the whole town was quarantined because of an outbreak of diphtheria.

Hunting and fishing were good around Crean Hill and that was Jack's favorite sport, next to soccer. Over the years he played and managed many top ranked teams at Creighton, teams that included such familiar players as Jack and Chappie Cullen, Tom Starkey and Wally, to name only a few.

With Crean Hill shut down in 1918, Jack remained there for a time to clean up the mine while Wally went to Frodo to clear away the barracks that the local regiment had used during the war. Both men ended up eventually at Creighton where they worked until retirement.

Today they are numbered among the town of Lively's first and most respected citizens. Jack and his wife enjoy gardening and their home grounds are a showplace in the summer. Wally has several hobbies including the art of fish scale pictures and travel. This past winter he visited Florida, has been to California and the Yukon and has also made several trips back home.

Jack and Wally are living tributes to the thousands of men who helped establish the mining industry in the Sudbury area. They are among the most respected men in their trade, anywhere in the world.



Family Album

Family Album Photos

If you are an Inco employee and would like your family to appear in the Family Album section of the Triangle please let us know by calling 682-5425, or send in your name to the address on the masthead.

Stan Augustyn, a sixteen-year veteran at the Port Colborne nickel refinery, works as a personnel clerk in the anode and maintenance departments. In his spare time he enjoys fishing and especially likes to take his son on their local fishing trip. His wife, Kathy, is a hairdresser and works part-time in a department store in a nearby shopping plaza. Her interests include gardening, decoupage and macrame. Tracy is a grade three student at St. Patrick's School in St. Catharines, while Bob is in grade two at the same school. Both children are members of the Wawel Ethnic Dance Troupe. Bob plays hockey, baseball and soccer. The entire family enjoys camping at their favorite spot in the Buckhorn Lake area.



Tom Luoma, an electrician at Levack mine, has been with Inco for 15 years. Tom, his wife Francine and children, centre from left: Allan, 6, Jennifer, 8, and Marcy, 10, like camping in the summer and in the winter tackling the trails on their cross-country skis. The ladies of the family are ringette enthusiasts while the men enjoy their own version of the sport — hockey.



Travelling is popular pastime for the Morris Jolly family of Sudbury. Morris, a cage tender at Copper Cliff South mine, his wife Lourdes and children Morris Jr., 8, and Anna Maria, 11, like to see various parts of Canada by car during their vacations. They also look forward to visiting friends and relatives in warm and sunny Mexico.

Right on time

To some it is an accurate measure of time. To others it simply bleats out the order to cut in or off the job.

Some love it. Some hate it. But few people know much about the Inco air whistle that signals certain hours of the day to employees in Copper Cliff.

The air whistle, or more correctly,

the air whistles (there are two of them) sit on a small tower perched on the roof of number one power station in the smelter complex. One whistle notes shift changes by issuing its very distinctive howl at 7:30 a.m., 8 a.m., 12 noon, 4 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 12 midnight.

The second whistle exclusively signals fire alarms originating in the smelter area or in the town of Copper Cliff.

Roy Maud, a utilities clerk at the power station, has, by chatting with employees and pensioners involved with the whistle, pieced together a



The fire whistle and the very familiar air whistle sit in this tower located on the roof of number one powerhouse.



Roy Maud, a utilities clerk, stands by the converted punch clock that controls when the air whistle will sound.

little history of the sound with which many of us have grown up.

The origins of the whistle, as far as can be determined, date back to the early 1920s. Then located in the general office which held the time clocks the whistle, ordered men to and from work.

A "wiper" or an engineer 4th class had, for many years the responsibility of sounding the whistle. Roy says that time signals were received daily from Montreal over the telephone giving the "wiper" the go-ahead.

After stints at the general office and number one first aid, the air whistle came to rest at its present location. Though it can be controlled manually if need be, the whistle is now activated automatically by what used to be a punch clock.

The fire whistle also can be operated by hand in emergencies. Ordinarily the fire whistle code is programmed into a control panel at number one first aid. Disks, each dictating a different code to the whistle, are inserted by the plant protection officer on duty.

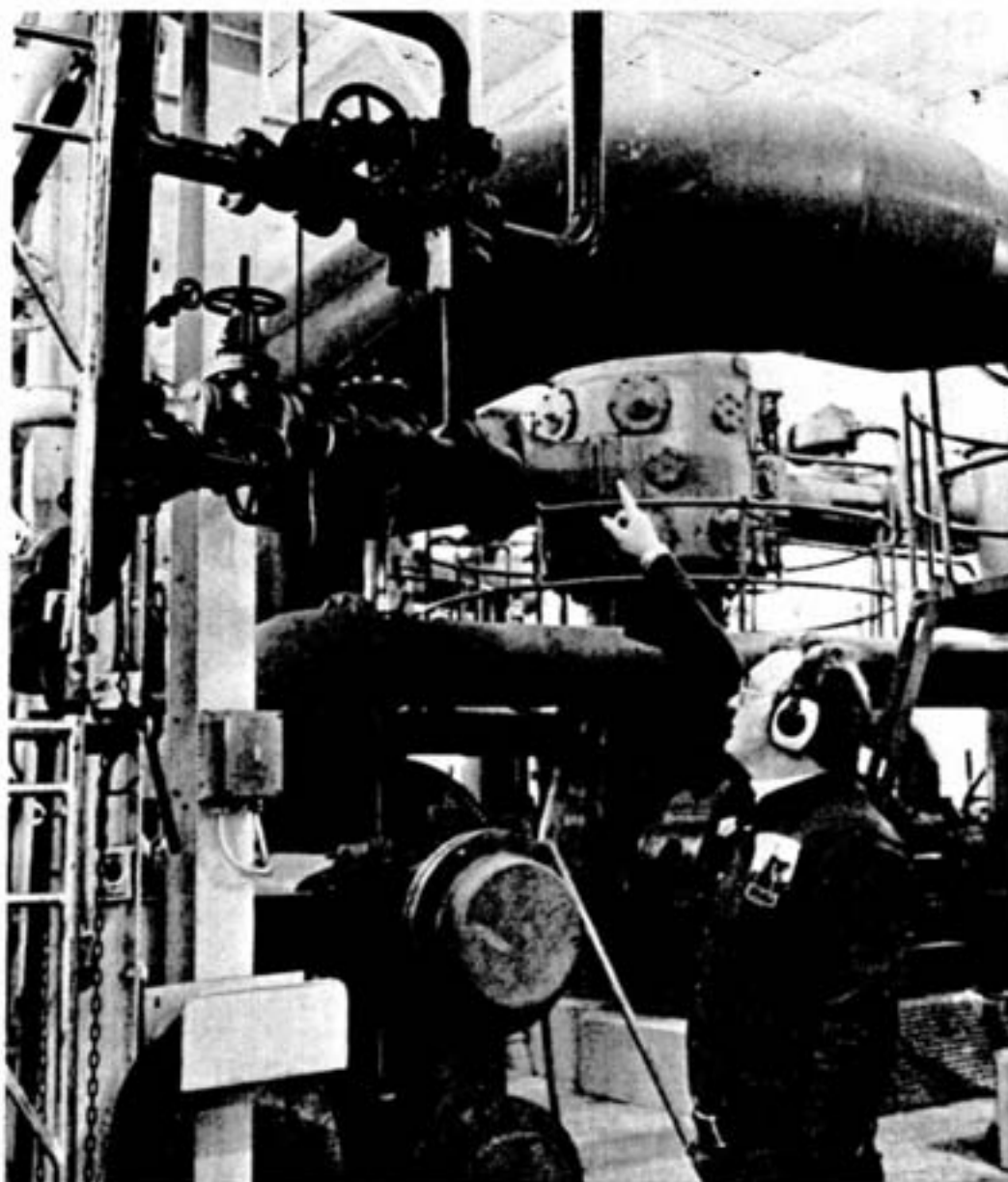
A fire alarm at the Copper Cliff mill, for example, would be signaled through the whistle as four wails, followed by two wails. If the general office was on fire the whistle would sound seven times and then, two more times after a short pause.

Both whistles are powered by a compressor in the powerhouse. When the whistles are triggered electronically, valves are released which shoot a blast of air through the whistles causing that very familiar sound. As long as the compressors are working then the whistles are functional.

Since the whistles are rarely down and the compressors work almost continuously, we can expect to hear their call for quite some time yet.



Ken Tuddenham, a plant protection officer, inserts a code wheel which will determine how many times the fire whistle will sound.



Pointing to the valves that lead to the two whistles on the roof is stationary engineer Tracy Hobden.

Tough, corrosion resistant, heat resistant. These qualities have made nickel an important, versatile metal that has found countless applications in many different fields of human endeavor. From the tools of heavy industry to the delicate instruments of the operating theatre, from

A...

aircraft, automobiles, appliances, alloys

B...

buses, bridges, batteries, bumpers, bicycles, blenders

C...

combines, cans, computers, Columbia, compressors, cages (for fish farming)

D...

diving equipment, desalination industry, drills

E...

electricity (hydro)

F...

farm machinery, furniture, food processing

G...

girders, gears, graders, portable grave plants, garden tools, golf clubs, grills

H...

hospitals, hydrophones, helicopters, hand tools

I...

implants (hip joint)

J...

jigs, jacks

K...

kitchen appliances, kidney machines, kettles

L...

lighters, light fixtures

M...

mining, marine industry, military equipment, medical equipment and machinery, mechanical arms (space shuttle)

recreational goods to consumer goods, from the depths of the ocean to the depths of outer space, nickel is used. As man continues to expand his horizons, nickel will be there along the leading edge of technology. And its uses will continue to be varied . . . as varied as letters in the alphabet.

N...

nylon, nuclear power systems

O...

oil industry,
microwave ovens

P...

pipes, plating, plumbing, pins, pacemakers, pulp and paper plants,
power tools, patio furniture

Q...

quencher

R...

rollers (pavement), roof racks, roof tiles, railroad equipment, refrigeration

S...

solar power systems, ships, scrubbers, satellites, space shuttle,
snowblowers, snowmobiles

T...

tanks, televisions, transmissions, towers, turbine blades, toasters,
telephones

U...

eating utensils, undercarriages, unimogs

V...

valves, pressure vessels

W...

welding rods, watches, waffle irons, wind tunnels, wheel disks

X...

x-ray machines, xylophones

Y...

yachts, yogurt makers

Z...

zippers

PEOPLE

Tailings Tour

Representatives from Inco's agricultural department recently conducted an aerial tour of the tailings area for visitors from the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The tour provided the government officials with a close look at the bated area for waterfowl and other birds and the work the agricultural department has done there.

Suggestion Plan Reminders

During the first three months of 1982, 292 suggestions were accepted and \$34,280 was paid out in awards.

All hourly paid employees in the Ontario Division of Inco Metals Company are eligible to receive cash awards for adopted suggestions.



Inco agriculture reps **Jim Savage**, left, and **Darryl Bolton**, second from left, discuss the tour route on a tailings map with visitors **Gerry Haarmeyer** of the MNR, second from right, and **John Sullivan** of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

RECENT STAFF APPOINTMENTS

John Anderson, maintenance foreman, Frood-Stobie nine shaft
Ronald Bailey, crushing plant foreman, Clarabelle mill
Michael Beland, senior process assistant, Iron Ore Recovery Plant
Normand Belanger, maintenance foreman, divisional shops
Henry Bielanski, process supervisor — mills, Frood-Stobie mill
Richard Bourget, grade control technologist, mines exploration, Stobie mine
John Breau, senior analyst, process technology, Copper Cliff
Dale Brown, transportation foreman, Copper Cliff transportation
Stephen Butcher, preventive maintenance co-ordinator 'B', Frood-Stobie nine shaft
William Cartledge, senior process assistant, Iron Ore Recovery Plant
Vicki Jo Chayer, process assistant, Iron Ore Recovery Plant

Ronald Colquhoun, grade and production co-ordinator, mines exploration, Stobie mine
David Cornthwaite, ventilation assistant, mines engineering, Creighton nine shaft
Michael Coulombe, analyst, Iron Ore Recovery Plant
Gaston Daoust, senior process assistant, process technology, Copper Cliff
Robert Debie, warehouse foreman 'B', purchasing-warehousing, Copper Cliff
Cathy Dionne, financial analyst, division comptroller, Copper Cliff
Joseph Dippong, general foreman safety, safety, copper refinery
John Draper, mine foreman, Creighton nine shaft
Rene Ethier, laboratory quality control auditor, process technology, Copper Cliff

Robert Fenske, communications and protection foreman, operating central utilities
Hugh Ferguson, operations training co-ordinator, employee relations
Carmen Flora, development chemist, process technology, Copper Cliff
Gregg Gavin, project leader, Iron Ore Recovery Plant
Michael Grace, mine foreman, Frood mine
Melvin Guse, general foreman training, Stobie mine
Walter Guthrie, materials co-ordinator, Copper Cliff nickel refinery
Pat Hodgins, project leader, Iron Ore Recovery Plant
Len Kaattari, maintenance superintendent, Creighton nine shaft
John Laronde, mine foreman, Stobie mine
Randy Lawson, smelter foreman, Copper Cliff smelter

PEOPLE

Visitors

Representatives of government and industry attended a seminar in Toronto recently that concerned modular training in the mining industry sponsored by the Ontario

Mining Association. Part of the proceedings involved an excursion to Stobie mine where the delegates were given a first hand look at Inco's training centre.



Hugh Ferguson, a production training coordinator, left, briefs **Belle Jean** of Iron Ore Company of Canada, **Daniel Goffaux** of Chibougamau, Quebec and **Gerald Nelson** of the Nova Scotia Ministry of Natural Resources prior to their visit to the Stobie mine training centre.

Acid Loading



From left, **Dieter Rothensee**, an acid loader trainee and **Don Primeau**, an acid loader, listen to **Ken Payne**, transportation foreman explain the proper method of loading sulphuric acid into a railway tank car.

Recently employees of the transportation and traffic department have taken training that will qualify them as sulphuric acid loaders at former CIL plants. Since Inco acquired CIL's acid operations in Copper Cliff last year, the need to train additional acid loaders has arisen. Renamed Sulphur Products, the acid loading function is now part of the transportation and traffic departments operations.

The sulphur products employees have been training the transportation employees bidding onto the loading job on how to load different acids into tank cars. Their great experience and expertise in this area have made them excellent instructors and provided a basis for writing a training manual for acid loaders.

Gerard Leduc, process foreman, matte processing, Copper Cliff
Dietrich Liechti, mill general foreman, Copper Cliff mill
Micheline Lowe, clerk-stenographer, matte processing, Copper Cliff
Carl Maslanka, maintenance controller, Levack mine
Peter McClosky, systems operator, operating central utilities
Gail Miller, accounts payable clerk, division comptroller, Copper Cliff
Norma Morin, pay office clerk, division comptroller, Copper Cliff
Douglas Moxam, senior designer, engineering, Copper Cliff
Douglas Mychasiw, mine foreman, Shebandowan mine
Douglas Pappin, maintenance general foreman, Copper Cliff smelter
Robert Paquette, analyst, matte processing, Copper Cliff
Melvin Ross, safety foreman — transportation, safety, Copper Cliff
Maurice Rozon, foreman — electro cobalt, Port Colborne nickel refinery
Shirley Sasseville, plant clerk, Frood mine

Bryan Sewell, shift foreman, electrolytic nickel refinery, Port Colborne nickel refinery
Kornel Sharko, surveyor, mines engineering, Creighton nine shaft
Allan Smith, engineer, engineering, Copper Cliff
Gideon Smith, analytical supervisor, Iron Ore Recovery Plant
Frank Sottile, senior instructor, employee relations, personnel and office services
Gerald Sturgeon, warehouse foreman 'B', purchasing-warehousing, Garson mine
Lyle Sweezey, warehouse foreman 'A', purchasing-warehousing, Iron Ore Recovery Plant
Carolanne Talevi, accounts payable clerk, division comptroller, Copper Cliff
Pauline Tario, clerk-stenographer, employee relations, personnel and office services
Alex Tarnowycz, process data analyst, division comptroller, Copper Cliff
Raymond Taylor, superintendent of power, operating central utilities

William Taylor, maintenance foreman, Iron Ore Recovery Plant
Laurel True, capital expenditures clerk, division comptroller, Copper Cliff
Jim Truskoski, process supervisor — mills, Frood-Stobie mill
Felino Ungshang, senior process assistant, matte processing, Copper Cliff
Sue Vincent, capital expenditures clerk, division comptroller, Copper Cliff
Donald Wallis, foreman — electro cobalt, Port Colborne nickel refinery
Zbigniew Waszczylo, development chemist, process technology, Copper Cliff
George Whitman, flotation foreman, Copper Cliff mill
Elwood Wohlberg, staff geologist — administration, mines exploration, Copper Cliff
Robert Zadow, mine foreman, Creighton nine shaft
Ontario Zanetti, warehouse foreman 'B', purchasing-warehousing, Copper Cliff

PEOPLE

Loss Control Certificates

Some 40 training supervisors and other individuals were recently presented with certificates upon their successful completion of the Management Guide to Loss Control which was adapted for application in the province by the Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario.

"Management Guide to Loss Control is an integral part of the safety programs at all surface operations," says Fred Nicholson, general foreman of safety, responsible for safety and health training at surface plants in the Ontario Division. "It is our objective to have all middle management and supervision certified by the end of this year. It will be the responsibility of these certified people to see that this objective will be achieved in their areas of operation."

The 16 week program offered the employees

theoretical and practical training to help develop their supervisory skills in safety and health matters.

The program dealt with various aspects of safety and health in industry, including the proper method of conducting

formal job observations, incident investigations and planned inspections of work sites.



At right, **Bill Collie**, manager of safety and plant protection, presents **Laura Mitchell**, office supervisor at the Copper Cliff nickel refinery, and **Doug McMorran**, training supervisor at the copper refinery, with their Management Guide to Loss Control certificates.

NEORSC Awards

The Northeastern Ontario Regional Sports Committee held its first Northeastern Ontario Sport Awards Banquet in Sudbury recently to honor northern athletes, coaches, leaders in sport, communities and sponsors.

Nominations for the various categories were solicited from across the northeastern region and all names were submitted to sports media for the first stage of selection. Once the scores were tallied, a selection committee met and winners were chosen.

The company received a corporate sponsorship award for its significant contribution to amateur sport. The Inco Loppet, the Inco Cup ski race series, the Inco Regatta and Grassroots Baseball were cited as examples of Inco's commitment to amateur sport

in the area.

Inco's superintendent of public affairs, Sid Forster, was the recipient of the NEORSC coach of the year award for his involvement in amateur football. Sid is the head coach of the Sudbury Spartans football club.



Karen Curry, public affairs coordinator, accepts a NEORSC corporate sponsorship award from **Lionel Courtemanche** on behalf of the company.



Aces Michelutti, left, presents **Sid Forster**, Inco's superintendent of public affairs, with the NEORSC coach of the year award.

PEOPLE

Long Service

The grain cleaning machine is still performing after approximately 35 years of service. It has endured tough terrain, bad weather and worse yet, fire.

Inco's agriculturist Tom Peters and Inco pensioner Clare Young, a former member of Inco's agricultural department, visited the Blezard Valley farm where the grain cleaning machine has been operating for many years. The farm is owned by Come Trotter and his son Roger.

The visitors were interested in seeing how the machine has been performing since it was purchased by a farmers' co-operative club in the valley area more than three decades ago. At the time the International Nickel Company donated money to the club so they could purchase the machine.

"The grain cleaning machine is still going strong," declared Tom Peters. The machine is



From left, Inco pensioner **Clare Young**, **Come Trotter** and his son **Roger**, and Inco agriculturist **Tom Peters** inspect the grain cleaning machine.

designed to remove weed seeds and lighter pieces from

the main grain supply. It was estimated that the machine

cleaned some 300 bushels of grain this past spring.

Secondary Drill Rig

Frood mine is the proud owner of a new hydraulic secondary drill rig with an hydraulically powered drill. It's one of only a handful currently operating in the Ontario division.

The drill rig is employed underground to drill holes for loading explosives in chunks of ore that are too large for the ore pass. It is also used for drilling off oversized chunks of ore.

The hydraulic secondary drill rig has a host of features; it's a self-contained unit, equipped with its own power and water supply as well as its own compressed air supply which aids in flushing out ore chips

from the drill's front head. The drill can operate at a faster speed than the conventional drill.

"It's a durable, flexible machine," says Wally Dittburner, engineer at Frood mine. "It can drill in many different positions and with the long boom it can extend further than the conventional rig."

The drill rig also contributes to improved working conditions; it has no oil mist exhaust and operates at a reduced noise level.



At Frood mine, chule blaster **Maurice Young** operates the controls of the new hydraulic secondary drill rig.

In submitting suggestions, only the idea counts. Penmanship, grammar and spelling are not considered. Each idea stands on its own and is thoroughly investigated on its own merits.

PEOPLE



Rob Boyer, son of Bob Boyer, a miner at Creighton, shows off the equipment of a Canadian militiaman of the early 1800s during the Sudbury Secondary School's History Fair in April.

History Fair

The Fourth Annual Sudbury Secondary School's History Fair was held at Civic Square in April. Local students put on 189 displays in 13 categories ranging from pre-history to local history. The object of the fair is to promote the interest in history and related social sciences among students in

the Sudbury secondary school system. Rob Boyer, Todd Warren, son of machine shop coordinator Bruce Warren, and Rob Sitko, son of Mary Sitko, office communications coordinator, were among the children of Inco employees that won first place awards in their own particular categories.

Inco employee golf tournaments

Employee golf tournaments will be held at three Ontario division locations. The locations and dates are as follows:

Sudbury	June 12
Port Colborne	June 19
Shebandowan	June 19

Art Show

Members of the Onaping Falls Art Club presented their annual art show at the Onaping Community Centre early in May. A large selection of paintings, many of them done by Inco employees or their wives, was available for

display and sale. By all reports, public response to the show was excellent. Growing in size and enthusiasm, the Onaping Falls Art Club is gearing itself for a fall showing at the Rothman's Centre in Sudbury.



A grey knitted elephant crafted by Lozia Daoust of Powling has captured the attention of Vickie and Robin O'Burnsawin.



Inco pensioner Gerald Daigle studies a painting entitled "Morning Majesty" at the recent Onaping Falls Art Club show.



\$1,710 . . . Gerry Labre



\$435 . . . Gilmour Schroeder



\$295 . . . Bob Neville

Suggestion plan awards

This month \$7,300 was paid out on 84 suggestions to Ontario division employees.

- \$1,710** **Gerry Labre** of the **Copper Cliff nickel refinery** took home the largest suggestion plan award this month after suggesting that plugged or dirty diffuser plates in the blow tank of the pneumatic transfer system be cleaned and reused. Originally dirty diffuser plates were replaced with new ones. Savings in the cost of new plates and reductions in downtime due to a lack of stock in the warehouse have been realized.
- \$435** **Gilmour Schroeder** of **Levack mine** solved the problem of Gransberg cars derailing in places where the track might be uneven by proposing that plates be installed on the pedal plates of the cars. This gives the axle more play so that if the track is uneven, the wheels react as if they had independent suspension and will not ride above a low spot and derail. Material, labor and downtime costs have been reduced.
- \$295** Coming up with a modification to the fixture of the cab end light on four ton battery locomotives put **Bob Neville** of **Frood mine** onto the award list. His innovation allows the fixture to be wired directly across the full battery charge without using resistors to drop the battery voltage. Bulbs on these lights can now be changed by the operator without having to call upon an electrician. Savings have been made on labor and material costs.
- \$150** An additional \$150 award was given to **Patrick Trahan** of **Levack mine** for his suggestion to move sand from the screening plant and pump it directly to storage tanks bypassing the number three sump.
- \$150** Another employee at the **Copper Cliff nickel refinery**, **Roger Landry**, earned a suggestion plan cheque for a money saving idea that involved replacing the fire sleeves on the ladle gate hydraulic hose with flexible metal tubing. Not only is the metal tubing less expensive than the fire sleeve but it also better protects the hose from splashing matte.
- \$150** **Reno Visentine** and **Ray Murray**, also of the **Copper Cliff nickel refinery**, suggested that 3/4 inch by 4 foot hose be used instead of 1 inch by 10 foot hose to save on material costs.
- \$150** Three employees, **Derek Polmateer**, **Harold Ross** and **Ralph Busschaert** split an award for recommending that portable shields be fabricated for dump kettles at the **I.O.R.P.** to provide a safer method of operation.

Ask Gerry Depatie about the importance of wearing a lifeline



It happened faster than the time it takes you to say "lifeline". Gerry Depatie was opening a new cut on the 2400 foot level of Frood mine on February 24. He climbed a pile of muck to reach a slusher scraper that would not come down. While prodding with one scaling bar Gerry turned to get another bar. Just then the scraper let go and Gerry lost his balance. The scraper fell over 30 feet into the bottom of a chute and Gerry followed.

Gerry was wearing his lifeline which was anchored to a bearing timber. It stopped his fall three feet into the chute and helped him avoid serious injury and possibly death. He scrambled to safety with bruised ribs and a shoulder abrasion. A greatly relieved Gerry says that he always did wear his lifeline on the job and now he has even more reason to don this essential piece of gear.

Gerry Depatie holds the line that saved his life.