
GUNNAR MINE REMEDIATION FACT SHEET

Gunnar Mine and Mill Operations:

- The Gunnar deposit was discovered in 1952 and began operations in 1955 – doubling Canada's uranium production capacity.
- By 1956, Gunnar was the world's largest uranium mine.
- The Gunnar mine and mill (Gunnar) included mining from an open pit to a depth of 110 metres and later from an underground mine reaching depths of over 600 metres
- The mine site developed into a small community that included an airstrip, indoor mall, bowling lanes, a hospital and residences for 800 people.
- Mining operations took place from 1955 to 1963, with the mill operating until early 1964, at which point the mine was shut down with limited remediation activity.

Gunnar Mine and Mill Reclamation

- The Gunnar cleanup is a massive undertaking.
 - Remediation includes the demolition and burial of 84 structures (all have now been taken down), which includes:
 - a large uranium mill;
 - 2 acid plants;
 - a large headframe;
 - uranium processing buildings; and
 - a small community which included an indoor mall and residences for 800 people.
 - In total, over 100,000 cubic metres of debris material will be safely buried onsite.
 - During operations, 4.4 million tonnes of uranium tailings were deposited in several areas totaling 91 hectares – the equivalent of 112 Canadian football fields.
 - 760,000 square feet of asbestos was safely removed prior to the demolition of the buildings.
 - 13,000 cubic feet of sulfur and over 300 drums of hazardous material were collected throughout the site.
 - 918,000 cubic metres – 54,000 rock trucks – of waste rock will be used to cover the tailings which is now 66 per cent complete. In addition, over 720,000 cubic metres of fill material will also be used as cover, prior to revegetation.
 - The remaining waste rock and landfill areas will be covered and revegetated.