

Cadmium. Cadmium production in 1975 was 2.7 million lb. (1 200 000 kg) valued at \$7.2 million compared to 2.7 million lb. (1 200 000 kg) valued at \$10.9 million in 1974. Most of the zinc ores in Canada contain recoverable cadmium in quantities varying from 0.001% to 0.067%, and zinc concentrates contain up to 0.7% cadmium. The largest mine production comes from Kidd Creek mine of Texasgulf Canada Limited near Timmins, Ont., followed by the Geco mine of Noranda Mines Limited at Manitouwadge, Ont. Other important producers are Cominco Ltd. in British Columbia, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Noranda group of companies in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, Pine Point Mines Limited in the Northwest Territories and Anvil Mining Corp. in the Yukon Territory.

Cadmium is recovered as a by-product from the smelting and refining of zinc ores and concentrates. Metallic cadmium is recovered as a by-product at the electrolytic zinc plants of Cominco Ltd. at Trail, BC, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited at Flin Flon, Man., Canadian Electrolytic Zinc Limited at Valleyfield, Que., and Texasgulf Canada Limited near Timmins, Ont. In 1975 metallic cadmium produced in Canada totalled 2.5 million lb. (1 241 000 kg) unchanged from 1974.

Selenium and tellurium. Production of selenium in 1975 increased to 670,000 lb. (304 000 kg) valued at \$10.6 million from 599,950 lb. (272 133 kg) valued at \$9.4 million in 1974. Production of tellurium decreased to 80,000 lb. (36 000 kg) valued at \$763,000 from 124,313 lb. (56 387 kg) valued at \$1,009,422 in 1974. Selenium and tellurium are recovered from the anode muds resulting from the electrolytic refining of copper at the plants of Canadian Copper Refiners Limited at Montreal East, Que. and The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited at Copper Cliff, Ont.

Magnesium. Canadian production of magnesium was 4,961 tons (4 501 t) valued at \$8.3 million. Production was down from 6,556 tons (5 948 t) in 1974 and well below the 10,637-ton (9 650 t) output reached in 1969. Exports of Canadian magnesium metal have entered the US duty-free under the Canada-US Defense Production Sharing Program but this program has recently operated on a reduced scale. The US duty on magnesium ingots and further-processed products has been reduced progressively in accordance with the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. However, only in certain high purity items can the Canadian product find a market in the US. Exports of Canadian magnesium ingots face a 20% tariff when entering the US domestic market whereas the comparable Canadian tariff is 5%. Releases from the General Services Administration stockpile in the US totalled 140 tons (127 t) of magnesium metal in 1975, down substantially from the 20,981 tons (19 034 t) released in 1974. At the end of 1975 there remained 1,621 tons (1 471 t) in the stockpile authorized for disposal.

The only Canadian producer of primary magnesium, Chromasco Corporation Limited, has operated a mine and smelter at Haley, Ont., 50 miles (80.5 km) west of Ottawa, since 1942.

Industrial minerals

12.1.3

Asbestos. Canadian shipments of asbestos fibre were 1.14 million tons (1.03 million t) valued at \$266.9 million in 1975, compared with 1.81 million tons (1.64 million t) valued at \$302.0 million in 1974. All of the Canadian production consists of chrysotile and approximately 85% of it comes from Quebec, almost 5% from British Columbia, 5% from the Yukon Territory, 4% from Newfoundland and about 1% from Ontario.

Canada is the world's largest exporter of asbestos, shipping approximately 95% of its production to more than 70 countries. The United States is the largest market, accounting for about 40% of Canadian exports followed by Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and France. These five countries