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Comments or questions? Please contact:

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Annual Conference to Focus on Geoscience, Exploration and Mining

Plans are progressing for **Mining Matters for Nova Scotia 2000: Opportunities for Economic Development**. The conference is being jointly organized by the Departments of Natural Resources (DNR) and Economic Development, the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, the Chamber of Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia and the Nova Scotia Prospectors Association. Mining Matters 2000 will be held on Monday and Tuesday, October 30 and 31, 2000, at the World Trade and Convention Centre, Highland Suites Level. A complete program for the conference is given on pages 4 and 5.

The mineral industry continues to be one of the cornerstones of the Nova Scotia economy, directly employing approximately 2200 persons in rural parts of the province. Technological advances in the mineral industry coupled with the search for an ever-increasing list of minerals, such as zeolites and kaolin, ensure the future success of this economic sector. The Mining Matters conference will feature a wide range of posters and technical sessions highlighting the many facets of Nova Scotia's mining industry. Topics will include: prospecting and advanced mineral exploration for industrial minerals such as kaolin, silica and zeolites, and base metals and gold; overviews of mining operations including gypsum, barite, limestone, coal, salt and other commodities; and presentation of results from current geoscience projects involving the Department of Natural Resources, the Geological Survey of Canada and local universities.

On Monday afternoon, October 30, a special session will be held entitled Building a New Economy in Cape Breton Island: Potential Contributions from Mining. Presentations will focus on the potential for mineral-based developments including the use of salt structures for geostorage of oil and gas, using mineral products in secondary manufacturing (e.g. the plastics industry), and the potential for discovery of new kaolin and silica sand deposits in Cape Breton Island, to name a few.

Dr. Richard Grieve from the Geological Survey of Canada in Ottawa will present the keynote address at 4:10 p.m. on Monday October 30. This presentation, entitled The Terrestrial Impact Record (see article page 2), will focus on geological evidence for impact craters and mass extinctions. Dr. Grieve will speak specifically about evidence for global mass extinction of the biosphere at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary, 65 million years ago.

A reception, hosted by the Honourable Ernest Fage, will follow the keynote address. This reception will offer an excellent opportunity for delegates to interact and view the many poster displays in a relaxed atmosphere. GSC (Atlantic) geophysicist Gordon Fader and his band will provide musical entertainment.

All readers of the *Nova Scotia Minerals Update* are cordially invited to participate in the conference and hear about these developments. If you have any questions, please contact me by phone (902 424-2523) or call our library (902 424-8633). You can also register on-line at <http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb/oh/oh-regis.htm>. See you there!

Mike MacDonald

Federal Study Recommends that Salt be Classified a Toxic Substance

In 1995, an expert advisory panel composed of environmentalists, scientists, health organizations, industry and various government representatives agreed on a list of 25 substances to be assessed for their toxicity to the environment and human health under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). One of these substances was road salt. Approximately 5 million tonnes of these salts are used across Canada each year, with approximately 375,000 tonnes used in Nova Scotia. The principal constituent of road salt, NaCl or halite, is the same material used for table salt.

In August 2000, Environment Canada and Health Canada released the results of a five-year scientific assessment which concluded that road salts are toxic to the environment. The study found that road salts "are entering the environment in very large amounts and posing a risk to plants, animals, birds, fish, lake and stream ecosystems and groundwater." The report acknowledges that road salts are "not dangerous to humans." Despite this conclusion, the report recommends that road salts should be added to the List of Toxic Substances under CEPA.



Underground mining at the Pugwash salt mine, operated by the Canadian Salt Company Ltd.

In a press release dated August 11, 2000, Environment Canada noted: "The government recognizes the benefits of road salts in saving lives during the winter months. If road salts are confirmed as toxic to the environment, road safety will be fully taken into account when adopting control measures."

Nova Scotia has a long-standing tradition of salt mining, commencing with the Malagash salt mine, the first underground salt mine in Canada, and continuing today with the Canadian Salt Company Ltd. underground mine in

Pugwash and the Sifto Canada Inc. brining operation in Nappan. These two mines and processing plants directly employ nearly 300 people and indirectly employ many more (e.g. in transportation and support industries). The Pugwash mine provides much of the rock salt that is used on roads throughout Atlantic Canada. Clearly, the results of this recent federal report could have a significant impact on the markets for road salt and, therefore, on the salt industry in Nova Scotia.

Environment Canada has invited comment on the report for a 60 day period, commencing August 12 and ending October 11, 2000. The report and associated comments will then be reviewed and Environment Canada will release its final decision before the end of 2000. Under the CEPA, Environment Canada has two years to develop control measures for substances defined as toxic, and a further 18 months to implement them. Readers interested in commenting on the report, or who wish to find out more about this issue, are encouraged to visit the Environment Canada website at www.ec.gc.ca/press/000811_n_e.htm and follow the appropriate links.

Mike MacDonald

The Terrestrial Impact Record

Planetary exploration has shown that impact is a ubiquitous geologic process in the solar system and was a dominant process in early planetary evolution. The Earth, however, is the most endogenically active of the terrestrial planets and, thus, has retained the poorest sample of impacts that have occurred throughout geological time. The current known terrestrial sample consists of approximately 160 impact structures or crater fields. There are also some 20 impact events registered as depositional events in the stratigraphic record, some of which are related to known structures. The sample is biased towards young (<200 Ma), large (>20 km diameter) impact structures on the geologically better known cratonic areas. Approximately 30% of known impact structures are buried and were initially detected as geophysical anomalies and

subsequently drilled to provide geologic samples.

Terrestrial impact structures provide important data for understanding impact processes, as they are the only source of ground-truth data on the lithological and structural nature of impact craters in the third dimension. In the geologically active terrestrial environment, anomalous quasi-circular topographic, geologic and/or geophysical features, however, do not automatically equate with an impact origin. Specific samples must be acquired and the occurrence of shock metamorphism, or, in the case of small craters, meteoritic fragments, must be demonstrated before an impact origin can be confirmed. Terrestrial impact structures result in unusual local geologic conditions, which can lead to the concentration of natural resources, such as minerals and hydro-

carbons; in some cases, the economic deposits are world-class, such as Sudbury, Vredefort and the Campeche Bank oilfield. Impacts are highly transient, extremely high-energy events that can effect Earth systems. For example, a major impact on the proto-Earth is currently the best working hypothesis for the origin of the Earth's moon. In more recent geologic time, the Chicxulub impact structure in Mexico was most likely responsible for the global mass extinction of the biosphere, at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary, 65 Ma ago. Such events occur on time scales of hundreds of millions of years. More frequent and smaller events occurring on the scale of less than a million years represent a long-term threat to human civilisation.

Richard Grieve, GSC Ottawa

Editor's note: This article is an abstract of the keynote address to be presented at **Mining Matters for Nova Scotia 2000**, 4:10 pm, Monday, October 30.

From the Mineral Inventory Files

The Lower Caledonia Beryl Pegmatite: Could there be Others?

In 1999, while conducting a Mineral Inventory field check of a gold prospect in Lower Caledonia, Guysborough County, I discovered outcrops of beryl-rich pegmatite. The pegmatite, located south of the West River St. Marys between the communities of Caledonia and Lower Caledonia, intrudes highly sheared Goldenville Formation rocks at the western end of an elongate, deformed leucomonzogranite pluton (Fig. 1). This beryl-rich pegmatite is likely the richest known in the province.

The mineral occurrence is described in detail in the *Minerals and Energy Branch Report of Activities 1999* (Report ME 2000-1, p. 175-182). The pegmatite and related leucomonzogranite are found within the West River St. Marys Fault Zone. This fault is the southernmost splay of the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault System and forms the southern contact of the St. Marys Graben, a large rectangular block of Carboniferous sedimentary rocks which dominates the geology of

the central mainland. Older rocks south of the graben form a scarp of highly deformed metasedimentary rocks of the Cambro-Ordovician Meguma Group and several elongate granitic plutons of Devonian-Carboniferous age (Fig. 1). Deformation decreases in intensity within a short distance south of the fault zone.

The pegmatite forms a dyke striking 114° and consists of three large outcrops over a strike length of at least 125 m, and a width that varies from 10-12 m at its east end to 2 m at its west end (Fig. 1). The greatest beryl concentration occurs in the east outcrop where there is up to 30-40 modal % beryl. The pegmatite was noted in trenching and diamond-drilling conducted in this area for gold and base metals in the 1960s and 70s, but the presence of beryl was not recognized. Previous exploration also indicated other pegmatites in the area and over the last field season I visited some of these outcrops with the current mineral rights holder,

M. S. King (see www3.ns.sympatico.ca/one.king/new-be.htm), finding considerable beryl. The western end of the Lower Caledonia leucomonzogranite intrusion may have several zones and dykes of mixed pegmatite-leucogranite within its endo- and exo-contact zones, and the pegmatitic portions of these “mixed zones” are potentially beryl-rich. From this I would suggest that the entire leucomonzogranite intrusion, especially its contact areas, should be examined for pegmatite.

The Lower Caledonia leucomonzogranite bears a close similarity in composition and geological setting to several other leucomonzogranite plutons intruding Meguma Group rocks along the West River St. Marys Fault (Fig. 1). Any and all of these other plutons could host beryl-rich pegmatite. These pegmatites may also be enriched in elements such as Ta, Nb, Cs, Rb, Li and Sn that are known to be associated with rare metal pegmatites of this type.

George O'Reilly

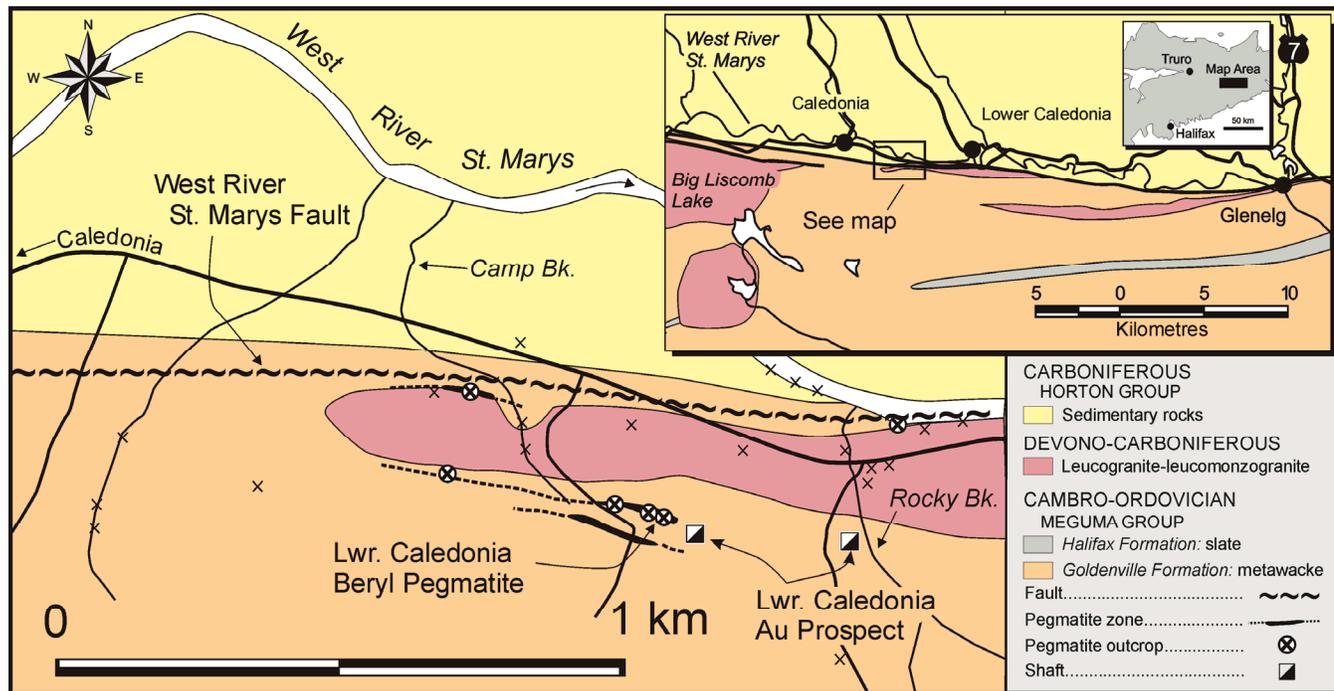


Figure 1. Geology map of the Lower Caledonia area, Guysborough County, showing the location of beryl pegmatites. Inset map shows other leucogranite plutons which may host similar pegmatites.

Mining Matters for Nova Scotia 2000:

Monday, October 30, 2000

8:30 am - 7:00 pm	Registration (Highland level)
8:30 am - 9:00 am	Coffee and refreshments
9:00 am - 9:20 am	Fall business meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia (MSNS) in Highland Suite 6
10:00 am - 9:00 pm	Displays open (Highland Suites 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11)
9:30 am - 9:40 am	Welcoming remarks (Scott Swinden/Dan Graham)
	Note: All talks will be presented in Highland Suite 6

Session 1 - Current Developments in the Nova Scotia Mining Industry (hosted by MSNS)

Session Chair: Howard Donohoe, MSNS

9:40 am - 10:00 am	Mining Engineering student paper, DalTech Campus, Dalhousie University
10:00 am - 10:20 am	Mining Engineering student paper, DalTech Campus, Dalhousie University
10:20 am - 10:40 am	Peter Dwyer, William Alexander and Associates: Are we in a new age of partnerships for resource industries?
10:40 am - 11:00 am	Refreshment break
11:00 am - 11:20 am	Paul Smith, DNR: Meguma gold: then, now and the future
11:20 am - 11:40 am	Manou Akhavi, College of Geographic Sciences: Geological interpretation of northeastern Nova Scotia with Radarsat S2 beam mode
11:40 am - 12:00 pm	East Coast petroleum exploration
12:00 pm - 1:30 pm	Lunch break (no scheduled event)

Session 2 - Building a New Economy in Cape Breton Island: Potential Contributions from Mining

Session Chair: Mike Cherry, DNR

1:30 pm - 1:50 pm	Mike Cherry: Opening remarks
1:50 pm - 2:10 pm	Phil Finck, DNR: Industrial mineral resources of Cape Breton Island: potential for future economic development
2:10 pm 2:30 pm	Dan Kontak, DNR: Overview of the metallogeny of Cape Breton Island with emphasis on the Stirling and Coxheath belts
2:30 pm - 2:50 pm	Refreshment break
2:50 pm - 3:10 pm	Bob Boehner, DNR: Windsor Group salt and potash resources, and petroleum geostorage potential in the Strait of Canso region, Inverness and Richmond Counties, Cape Breton Island
3:10 pm - 3:30 pm	Peter Giles, GSC (Atlantic): Geology of the Carboniferous basins of Cape Breton Island
3:30 pm - 3:50 pm	Ralph Stea, DNR: Geology of Mesozoic-Quaternary buried valleys on Cape Breton Island: potential for clay, sand and other resources
3:50 pm - 3:55 pm	Mike Cherry: Closing remarks
3:55 pm - 4:10 pm	Refreshment break
4:10 pm - 5:00 pm	Keynote Address, Richard Grieve, GSC (Ottawa): The terrestrial impact record
5:00 pm - 9:00 pm	Reception hosted by the Hon. Ernest Fage, Minister of Natural Resources

Opportunities for Economic Development

Tuesday, October 31, 2000

- 8:30 am - 12:30 pm Registration
- 8:30 am - 4:00 pm Displays open (Highland Suites 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11)
- 8:30 am - 9:00 am Coffee and refreshments in poster area

Session 3 - Current Geoscience Research in Nova Scotia

Session Chair: Mike Cherry

- 9:00 am - 9:20 am Rick Horne, DNR: Overview of the Southwestern Nova Mapping Program 1998-2000
- 9:20 am - 9:40 am Terry Goodwin, DNR: Mercury in till and soil gas, Kejimikujik National Park, Nova Scotia
- 9:40 am - 10:00 am Cliff Stanley, Acadia University: Fractionation processes and rare metals in the South Mountain Batholith, southern Nova Scotia
- 10:00 am - 10:20 am Martin Gibling, Dalhousie University: Brines in the Sydney coalfield: remnants of the Windsor Sea
- 10:20 am - 10:40 am Refreshment break
- 10:40 am - 11:00 am John Calder, DNR: World Heritage designation for Joggins: a flagship project for Nova Scotia's natural resources
- 11:00 am - 11:20 am Brian Fisher and Jeff Poole, DNR: From Faribault to digital mapping: accessing GIS databases at DNR
- 11:20 am - 11:40 am George O'Reilly, DNR: Base metal potential associated with major faults in central Nova Scotia
- 11:40 am - 11:50 pm Mike Cherry: Closing remarks
- 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm Meeting of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia (Highland #6)
- 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm Lunch break (no scheduled event)
- 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm Displays open
- 2:00 pm - 2:30 pm David Comba, Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada: State of mining exploration activity in Canada and around the world
- 3:00 pm - 4:00 pm Workshop, Registry of Mineral and Petroleum Titles: DNR's process of opening closed ground - the Tangier experience
- 4:00 pm Conference closed

C₂C Moves to Develop Zeolite Mine

Calgary-based C₂C Mining Corporation announced recently that it has initiated proceedings to acquire regulatory approval to mine and process one of its high-grade zeolite deposits on the North Mountain in southern Nova Scotia. In addition, the company plans to build a high-tech processing facility for the zeolite ore in the Annapolis Valley region. C₂C is Canada's leading producer of natural zeolite minerals and currently operates a mine and processing plant in central British Columbia.

The Jurassic North Mountain basalt flows are host to extensive zeolite deposits. Previous exploration by C₂C Mining Corporation, including diamond-drilling and bulk sampling, has determined that commercial quantities of zeolites are present. The company estimates that it has greater than 20 million tonnes of high-grade zeolite. Initial processing of 15 tonnes of bulk sampled material by C₂C yielded >14% zeolite concentrate with a Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) of 134 meq/100g.

Zeolite minerals have unique characteristics that allow their usage in a wide range of industrial applications (see *Minerals Update* vol. 15, no. 2). Current users include multi-national oil companies, golf courses, global pet-product manufacturers, and governments.

"The Nova Scotia mine will allow us to move much closer to existing major customers and to better serve new large-scale users as we roll out our leading-edge zeolite applications," said C₂C Mining Corporation's CEO and President LuVerne E. W. Hogg. "This opens up huge opportunities for C₂C because we will no longer have to transport zeolites thousands of kilometres to meet the growing demand of customers." Mr. Hogg went on to say: "Having mines at both ends of the country will fuel C₂C's profitability."

Mike MacDonald

July-Sept. Open Assessment Reports

Report Number	Claim Ref. Map	Licensee
AR ME 1965-1	11F/11A, B, C, D	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1965-2	11F/11A, B, C, D	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1966-1	11F/11A, B, C, D	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1967-4	11F/11A, B, C, D	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1967-5	11F/11A, B	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1967-6	11F/11B	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1967-7	11F/11B	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1968-1	11F/11B	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1972-7	11F/11A, B, C, D	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1972-8	11F/11B	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1973-4	11F/11B	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
AR ME 1978-6	21H/01A, D	M E X Explorations Limited
AR ME 1998-107	21A/09B	Kaizer, C
AR ME 1998-108	21H/08D	Booth, I
AR ME 1998-63	11F/11B	Marchant, R
AR ME 1998-64	21H/01D	Geosearch
AR ME 1998-65	21H/01D	Geosearch
AR ME 1998-66	11E/02D	MacNaughton, T
AR ME 1998-67	21A/06A	Champlain Resources Limited
AR ME 1998-68	11K/02C	Johnson, C G
AR ME 1998-69	11F/04D	Gold'n Crystal Minerals
AR ME 1998-70	20P/13C	Hudgins, A D
	21A/04B	
AR ME 1998-71	21H/02B	WTC Resources Limited
AR ME 1998-72	11K/07A, D	Fraser, C
AR ME 1998-73	20O/16D	O'Sullivan, J R
AR ME 1998-76	21H/02D	WTC Resources Limited
AR ME 1998-77	21H/02D	WTC Resources Limited
AR ME 1998-78	21H/02C	WTC Resources Limited
AR ME 1998-81	21H/02A, D	WTC Resources Limited
AR ME 1998-82	21H/02C	WTC Resources Limited
AR ME 1998-83	11K/02C	Mountain Lake Resources Incorporated
AR ME 1998-84	21H/09D	Delta Coal Incorporated
AR ME 1998-85	11F/14B	Marchant, R
AR ME 1998-86	11E/03A	Richman, J
AR ME 1998-87	11E/03C	Ross, J D
	11E/05A	
	11E/06B	
AR ME 1998-88	11E/03A	Kaoclay Resources Incorporated
AR ME 1998-89	11E/03A	Kaoclay Resources Incorporated
AR ME 1998-90	11E/03A	Kaoclay Resources Incorporated
AR ME 1998-91	11D/13A	Fisher, E
AR ME 1998-92	11D/13A	Fisher, E
AR ME 1998-93	11E/02B	RJZ Mining Incorporated
AR ME 1998-94	11F/04D	Grant, S
AR ME 1998-95	21H/02D	WTC Resources Limited
AR ME 1999-46	11E/04A	Golden Ace Mineral Explorations Limited
PR ME 1988-1	11D/15A	Coxheath Gold Holdings Limited
PR ME 1997-1	11D/15A	Tangier Mining Incorporated
PR ME 1997-2	11D/15A	Tangier Mining Incorporated

Susan Saunders and Norman Lyttle

Free Digital Products Available over the Internet

It has been over a year since the Minerals and Energy Branch first released digital data products available for free over the Internet. Before then, these products were available to clients through the DNR library in Halifax for a nominal charge to cover the cost of the computer media (i.e. floppy disks or CD). Clients are still invited to purchase digital products through the library but users with access to the Internet will find it cheaper, more convenient and timely to obtain the data directly from the Minerals and Energy Branch web site at <http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb>.

Between March 1999 and March 2000 the branch web site has provided over 5000 downloads of a variety of digital data products. The branch's digital product list currently stands at 32 maps, 6 databases and 5 geophysical image products. The number of clients seeking these digital products has increased tremendously since they have been made available as downloads from the branch web site. Not only are local clients better served, but now anyone with an Internet connection anywhere in the world can download the branch's digital data products. The majority of clients are from Canada and the United States, but users have also downloaded data from the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Romania, and the Ukraine, as well as halfway around the world in Australia and New Zealand. Now, anyone who has an interest in the geology of Nova Scotia, from a grade school student in Israel to a geologist with a multinational company in Europe, can obtain these digital products in the time it takes to download them from the Internet.

Products are available in a number of different formats. Most of the map and database products consist of E00 and DXF/DBF files. E00 files are in ArcInfo® exchange file format, which can be imported into a number of Geographic Information System (GIS) and desktop mapping packages such as ArcInfo®, ArcView®, and MapInfo®. The DXF format is used by Computer-

New and revised digital products of the Minerals and Energy Branch, made available over the Internet to date in 2000.

Release/Revision Date	Product	Format
January 26, 2000 New release	D00-01. Geological map of the Province of Nova Scotia, version 1, 2000, compiled by J. D. Keppie, scale 1:500 000	E00, DXF/DBF, SHP, PDF
January 26, 2000 Revision	DP 003. Drillholes database, version 2, 2000	E00, DXF/DBF, SHP
January 26, 2000 New release	DP 011. Enhanced aeromagnetic and digital elevation image of eastern Nova Scotia, version 1, 2000, by M. S. King (25 m x 25 m, 40 m x 40 m, 80 m x 80 m resolutions)	TIFF, JPG, PDF
January 26, 2000 Revision	DP 010. Abandoned mine openings database, version 2, 2000	E00, DXF/DBF, SHP
May 12, 2000 Revision	DP 009. Claim reference map grid, Nova Scotia, version 2, 2000	E00, DXF/DBF, SHP
May 12, 2000 New release	DP 012. Claim, mining tract, and petroleum reservation grids for claim reference maps, Nova Scotia, version 1, 2000 (distributed by 1:50 000 NTS map sheet)	DXF/DBF, SHP

aided Design (CAD) and GIS systems to exchange data. Many of the newer map products are now available as SHP files used by ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.) products like ArcView® and ArcExplorer®, and if a hardcopy map has been generated the file is available in the popular PDF format, which can be viewed by Adobe Acrobat Reader®. Geophysical image products are available as TIFF and JPG files, which can be viewed by a variety of image-viewing software. These images also contain geo-referencing information that allows them to be used in a GIS. All digital products are compiled in the same map projection (NAD27 projection, Zone 20) so that clients can overlay one product with any other product.

Although it is desirable to download and view these products, clients also want to be able to use the data.

Not all clients have the necessary desktop mapping or CAD software to build maps and analyze data. With this in mind, the branch has provided links to the ArcExplorer® download site. This software will allow the user to view files and make rudimentary queries based on attributes in the database. ArcExplorer® is available for free over the Internet and can be installed on most PCs. The branch web site also provides a link to the free Adobe Acrobat Reader® software to view PDF products.

For clients who do not have Internet access or who have a very slow connection to the Internet, an image of the branch web site is available on CD (DC 001). This product can be purchased through the DNR library in Halifax for \$10, and includes copies of ArcExplorer® and Acrobat Reader®.

Jeff Poole and Brian Fisher

The Prospector's Stake

For each of the past three years, many people in the prospecting community have applied for financial assistance from the Prospector Assistance Program (PAP). Whether helping prospectors start work on a target, undertake some regional work or do detailed work on a known area of mineralization, the program's Prospector Assistance component has provided some of the money. Each prospector can receive up to \$5,000 from the program with their contribution of \$1,500 (30% of the total).

All of the funding for the PAP is derived from the Canada-Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement on Economic Diversification. Prospector assistance is one of three program components that are designed to help the prospector. The other two components account for training and marketing assistance. Funding for the Prospector Assistance Program ends in March 2001.

Thirty-two prospectors received funding for their work under the Prospector Assistance component this year. More than 60% are examining prospects for gold and/or base metals. The remainder are involved with prospecting for various industrial minerals, crystals and tile stone. Geographically, 9 prospectors are working in DNR's Western Region, 12 in the Central Region and 11 in the Eastern Region. This balance of projects for prospectors in each region of the province has been about the same for the past three years.

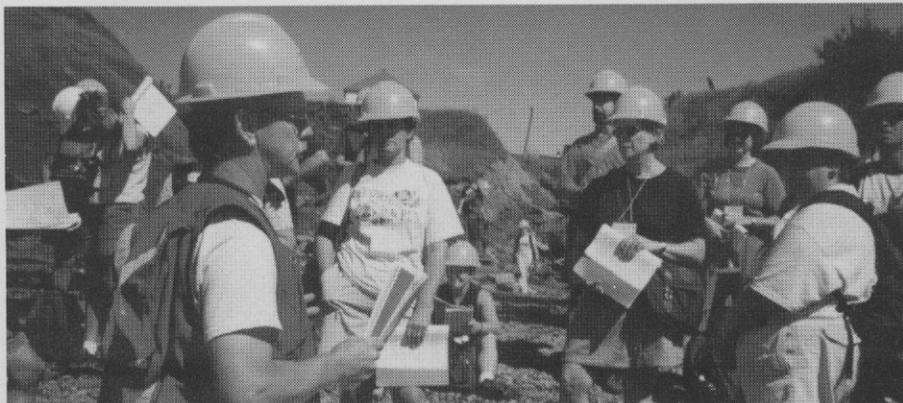
As coordinator of the PAP, the department is pleased to support 32 prospectors in the 2000-2001 fiscal year. Here are the names of people out on the land prospecting for minerals.

Lindsay Allan
Anne Banks
Ian Booth
Joseph Collier
Dennis Forgeron
Allan Hooper
Curran Jensen
Mark King
Kevin McAllister
John O'Sullivan
Diane Smeltzer

Andrew Baldwin
Anthony Barrett
Hubert Burrill
Thomas Faulkner
Clayton Fraser
Avard Hudgins
Lyndon Jensen
James Langley
Karen McNulty
Brian Paul
John Wightman

Charles Banks
Henry Bent
John Burton
Will Felderhof
Scott Grant
David Hutchings
Gaye Johnson
John MacIsaac
Greg Morris
Joe Richman

Howard Donohoe



EdGeo Workshop, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish. Twenty-seven teachers and educators gathered for the EdGeo Workshop sponsored by GSC (Atlantic), DNR, the Nova Scotia Museum, and local universities. The teachers learned about minerals, mining, geology and fossils, as well as using Internet resources. Participants 'learned by doing' in the classroom and in the field (above). All rated the conference a success.

Special Note

Prospector Training

Each year, prospecting courses graduate another group of people interested in looking for minerals, understanding rocks, and appreciating the importance of minerals and mining. In the Spring a basic course was held in Halifax and an advanced course in Truro, attracting a total of 32 participants. This Fall, three courses are in progress. With the help of the Nova Scotia Prospectors Association, a basic course is underway in Bridgewater. Another basic course is being held at UCCB in Sydney. Prospectors with experience, or those who have taken the basic course, are taking an advanced course in Windsor. All these courses are funded through the Prospector Assistance Program, part of the Canada-Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement on Economic Diversification.

Dates to Remember

October 30 and 31, 2000

Mining Matters for Nova Scotia 2000. For more information contact Mike MacDonald (phone 902-424-2523, e-mail mamacdon@gov.ns.ca), or visit the web site <http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb>.

November 2-4, 2000

Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador, 24th Annual Review of Activities and CIM Newfoundland Branch 47th Annual Meeting, Delta Hotel, St. John's, Newfoundland. For more information contact Norm Mercer (phone 709-729-6193, e-mail nlm@zeppo.geosurv.gov.nf.ca) or visit the web site <http://www.geosurv.gov.nf.ca>.

November 6-8, 2000

New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Annual Review of Activities. Sheraton Inn, Fredericton, NB. For more information contact Don Carroll (phone 506-453-6624, e-mail don.carroll@gnb.ca) or visit the web site <http://www.gnb.ca/0078/minerals/review.htm/>.