

Nova Scotia

Minerals Update



Department of Natural Resources, Minerals and Energy Branch

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Hunting Outcrop in Southwest Nova Scotia

The southwestern corner of Nova Scotia, like many other parts of the province, is covered by a thick layer of Pleistocene glacial deposits. As I set off to visit the Shelburne field camp of DNR's Southwest Nova Meguma Mapping Project I wondered what would constitute a day in the field for DNR geologist Chris White and his assistant Natalie MacLean. I knew there would be some spectacular outcrops at the coast and in road cuts, but realized that by now these choice locations had probably been visited. However, I had faith that we would see some outcrop of Meguma Group rocks and enjoy the rural Nova Scotia that you see on dirt roads.

The field camp is a rented house just outside Shelburne. My first impression as I turn off Route 203 and into the driveway is that I've stumbled on the Hansel and Gretel house: it features a steeply pitched roof with impressive exterior crown moldings. Inside the house has 12 foot ceilings and a very old (1906) rock basement with sump pump. Due to the ensuing dampness, Chris has a mosquito coil burning in the living room to defeat the musty odour. Outside on the back porch at dusk we watch a squadron of bats emerge from a small crack in the eaves. Chris tells me that he counted 88 bats tumbling out of the attic in 15 minutes the previous night.

In the morning Chris makes breakfast while Natalie packs all the maps and tools needed for the day. After breakfast we each pack a lunch, knowing that we will not travel through a single town once we leave

Shelburne. As we drive along Highway 103 southwest from Shelburne it starts to rain. As soon as someone gives the opinion that "this isn't so bad" it starts to pour.

The working day begins in earnest as we turn north onto the Clyde River Road. From this point on we are hunting for outcrop in glaciated terrain. We drive down every dirt road or track that is long enough to show up on the 1:10 000 scale orthophotos that are used as field maps. Because of the glacial deposits there are abundant roads leading short distances to small sand and gravel pits. In the first two hours of searching along these roads we find nothing but boulders, and most of the passable roads seem to end at a gate. As this search continues Chris calls out the distance travelled from known checkpoints and Natalie plots our progress on the map. We are effective at eliminating areas from examination, but not so successful at finding our quarry.

It is nearly noon and we are past Middle Clyde River when we find outcrop. Despite heavy rain we are keen to examine this prize. The rock is a biotite schist, and one layer features abundant 15 cm long prisms of andalusite (Fig. 1). Metamorphism has completely recrystallized the original sedimentary rock, so it isn't easy to even distinguish the Goldenville Formation rocks from Halifax Formation rocks. Due to the abundance of aluminum-rich andalusite, we guess that this is a Halifax Formation outcrop. Not only has the mineralogy been altered, but the structural fabric of the rock is complex, with multiple linear and planar features. Chris measures bedding, cleavage, the preferred orientation of andalusite prisms, mineral banding, and bedding-cleavage intersections. Natalie takes measurements of magnetic susceptibility at sev-

(Continued from page 1)

eral spots on each outcrop. We also note an interesting feature called cleavage refraction, where cleavage is established at different angles in beds of differing competency. Despite the lack of outcrop, each outcrop site has a tremendous story to reveal.

Although we work in damp clothes for the entire day, we examine many more outcrops in the afternoon and the rain eventually stops. Some of our excursions down these tracks are done simply to see how far Chris and Natalie will be able to drive in with a canoe so that they can check the streams and lakes later.

Recent aeromagnetic maps of the area have been a great tool in understanding what lies below the cover of glacial deposits. Nonetheless, each exposure of bedrock offers a lot of information, and represents the best way to interpret the aeromagnetic maps. The Southwest Nova Meguma Mapping Project will have to rely on every tool at its disposal in order to map this intriguing part of Nova Scotia.

Doug MacDonald



Figure 1. This layer of Meguma Group rock, characterized by large, prismatic andalusite crystals, is visible in several outcrops in the vicinity of the Clyde River Road.

Geoscience Profession Act Passed by Legislature

On May 30, 2002, Bill No. 117, the *Geoscience Profession Act*, received Royal Assent. This marks the culmination of a process that started on September 4, 1990, when Laing Ferguson, who was on the Canadian Geoscience Council, called a meeting at the former Department of Mines and Energy to discuss professional registration of geoscientists in Nova Scotia and in other parts of Canada. There have been many ups and downs along the way, including two failed attempts to amalgamate with the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia. Thus, Nova Scotia will join Ontario in having an Association of Professional Geoscientists: in all other provinces, except PEI, there are joint associations with engineers.

The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia (APGNS) has been in existence since 1997, so

what is the difference now? The APGNS of 1997 is registered under the *Societies Act*, but membership is voluntary. Once the new act is proclaimed that will change, and anyone who wishes to practice professional geoscience, or call themselves a professional geoscientist, will have to be registered.

The prime motivation behind any professional society is protection of the public by ensuring that people who call themselves professional geoscientists, engineers, lawyers or doctors are properly qualified, and providing a mechanism for disciplinary action in the case of unprofessional conduct. The Ontario Securities Commission and the stock exchanges require that only people who are designated as a Qualified Person with professional registration status can submit reports. Provincial environment departments are moving in a similar direction and will require that reports be

signed by a registered professional.

Currently APGNS has about 70 members, with a handful of applications being processed. If you are not registered, we encourage you to apply as soon as possible. APGNS follows the Knowledge Requirements and Experience Requirements established by the Canadian Geoscience Standards Board, so that our members will be recognized across Canada to maximize mobility. For those who have been working successfully for decades, experience can be recognized in lieu of certain courses that might be required of a recent graduate.

For more information about joining APGNS, please call either Patrick Ryall, Registrar (902-494-3465) or Howard Donohoe, Chairperson of the Admissions Board (902-424-7199).

Patrick Ryall, Past President of APGNS

Hylonomous lyelli Nova Scotia's Provincial Fossil

On May 30, 2002, Bill No. 110 was given Royal Assent. This Private Member's Bill is "An Act to Declare *Hylonomous lyelli* the Provincial Fossil of Nova Scotia."

Remains of the first reptiles on Earth form an important part of the Carboniferous fossil assemblage found at Joggins, Nova Scotia. *Hylonomous lyelli*, discovered by Sir John Dawson and Sir Charles Lyell in the mid-1800s, is considered the earliest reptile yet discovered. As such, it may represent the ancestor of all reptiles and mammals. Fossil remains of these 300 million year old reptiles have been found inside the hollowed trunks of fossilized trees.

The "tree stump fauna" of Joggins is well known to geologists around the world. Up to seventeen skeletons have been found inside one tree trunk. Dawson proposed the theory that these land animals became trapped in the hollow tree trunks when they fell in but could not scramble out. A more recent theory proposed by DNR geologist John Calder and Andrew Scott of the Royal Holloway Museum (University of London) is that the animals lived and made dens in the tree stumps, but were killed by frequent wild fires.

The fossil cliffs of Joggins present the world's most complete fossil record of the terrestrial Coal Age environment. Joggins records an entire ecosystem, with vertebrate, invertebrate and floral fossils. Sir Charles Darwin drew on the discussions of Joggins by Lyell and Dawson in developing his theory of evolution. These many factors have led to the proposal to nominate Joggins as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, representing a natural site of outstanding universal value recording a major stage in the history of life on Earth. *Hylonomous lyelli* is one of the key elements in this fossil record.

Doug MacDonald

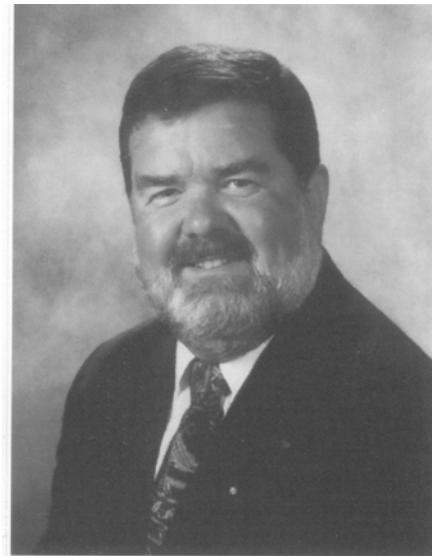
Tim Olive Appointed Minister of Natural Resources

On June 17, 2002, Premier John Ham appointed MLA Tim Olive as Minister of Natural Resources, and Minister responsible for the *Emergency Measures Act*. Mr. Olive takes over the department from the Honourable Ernest Fage, who remains Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and assumes responsibility for the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Olive is the Member of the Legislative Assembly for Dartmouth South. He was first elected to the House of Assembly in July 1999 and is a former executive vice-president of the Progressive Conservative Party of Nova Scotia. Mr. Olive's experience includes working in private business and owning a business, as well as nine years service with the Nova Scotia Department of Supply and Services.

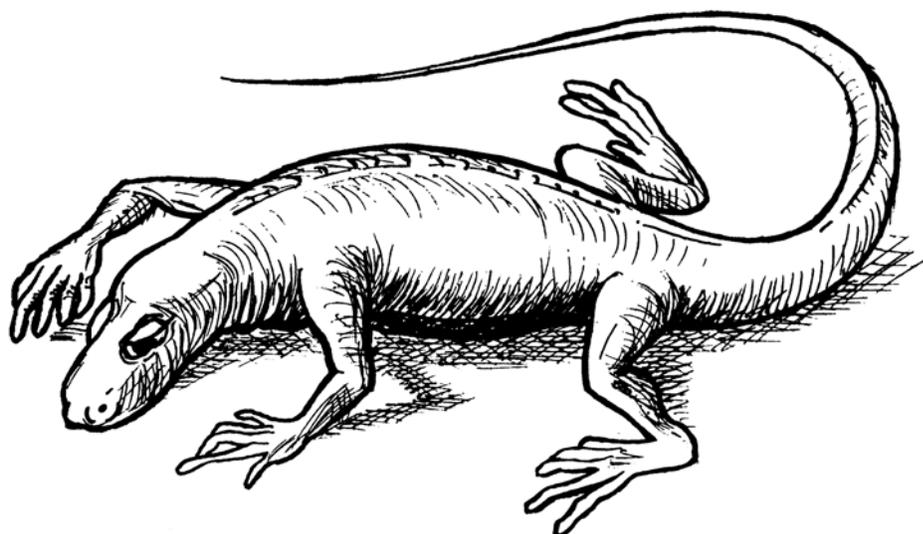
The Minerals and Energy Branch looks forward to working with the Honourable Tim Olive in the coming years.

Government of Nova Scotia press release



The Honourable Timothy A. Olive

Minister of Natural Resources
Minister responsible for the *Emergency Measures Act*
MLA for Dartmouth South



This sketch is an interpretation of the appearance of *Hylonomous lyelli* (Dawson), a Carboniferous reptile (approximately 30 cm long) represented in the famous "tree-stump fauna" of Joggins. The significance of this and other fossils found at Joggins is an important factor in the attempt to qualify Joggins as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Mining Society of Nova Scotia Focuses on Energy at Annual General Meeting

The 115th annual general meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia was held on June 6 and 7, 2002, at the Inverary Inn at Baddeck, Cape Breton Island, on the shores of the beautiful Bras d'Or Lakes. The theme for the conference was Energy - Preparing for the Future. This conference attracted participants from the fields of mining, oil and gas, energy and related industries. Presentations at the conference addressed energy and mineral resource issues of vital importance to Nova Scotia.

Prior to the technical sessions on Thursday afternoon, the Mining Society conducted its annual business session where a new executive and new Council members were elected, and other business matters were attended to. The Mining Society Executive for 2002-2003 is listed below:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| President | Alan Davidson |
| 1st Vice President | Sam Schwartz |
| 2nd Vice President | Will Felderhof |
| Secretary-Treasurer | George Sigut |
| Past President | Kevin Beaton |

The Thursday afternoon sessions (June 6) set the tone in terms of government policy and relevant geological environments. Of particular interest to many of the attendees were the awards presented and the speeches made at the Thursday evening banquet. Awards were given to the following:

- ★ District 1 Proficiency Medal - Robert MacDonald
- ★ John T. Ryan Safety Award - Little Narrows Gypsum
- ★ Ladies Centennial Award - Dorothy Mosher
- ★ Presidents Citation - Reginald MacIntyre
- ★ Mining Society Medal - Steve Farrell Sr.
- ★ Life Member Certificates - Art O'Donnell, Richard Norrad Rex Gibbons, Past President of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) and

former Minister of Natural Resources for Newfoundland and Labrador, gave a very informative overview of the energy and natural resources picture in the Atlantic Provinces. Dave Forrester, District 1 Vice President (CIM), welcomed attendees on behalf of CIM and Ronald Chisholm, MLA for Guysborough-Port Hawkesbury extended a welcome on behalf of the Government of Nova Scotia. Kevin Beaton, outgoing President of the Mining Society, spoke about the opportunities that currently exist in Nova Scotia in the mineral and energy fields.

The technical sessions presented on Thursday afternoon and all day Friday made for a busy meeting, with discussion on wide ranging topics dealing with public consultation and environmental issues, new oil and gas

activities, as well as coal mine close-out procedures balanced by descriptions of new successful coal mining technology being conducted within Nova Scotia. The topics presented reflected the diverse interests of the membership of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia. Overall the program was very successful, with many questions from the floor and debate among the participants. On Friday evening a lobster supper was enjoyed by all.

A comprehensive social program included entertainment, boating and the annual golf tournament, which was well attended. Updated information on technical papers, Mining Society of Nova Scotia activities, and information on future meetings can be viewed on the Mining Society website at www.msns.cim.org.

Kevin Beaton, Past President of NSNS



Wayne LeBlanc (centre), a former President of the Mining Society, receives the CIM Fellowship Award from Dr. Rex Gibbons (left), Past President of CIM, as Mining Society Past President Kevin Beaton looks on.

From the Mineral Inventory Files

Let's Play TAG

Thermal Aureole Gold (TAG) deposits are much in vogue with the exploration community. Exciting results from one example, Freewest Resources Canada Ltd.'s Clarence Stream Project in southwest New Brunswick, raise the question of whether there are similar deposits in geologically comparable settings in Nova Scotia. A cluster of mineral prospects in the French Road-Oceanview area of southeast Cape Breton Island could be one such target (Fig. 1).

What is a TAG deposit? A decade ago there wasn't such a deposit class, and perhaps there still shouldn't be. There is no formal definition for TAG deposits: the junior exploration community simply coined the term to describe deposits bearing certain common features. Mineralized zones occur within the contact aureole of a mineralizing granite stock or pluton. Generally, but not exclusively, these granites are derived from igneous source rock (I-type granites) and have alteration and mineral assemblages indicative of reduced conditions. Furthermore, calc-silicate or skarn alteration usually accompanies the mineralized zones. In years past, these deposits would probably have been called an intrusion-related gold deposit, or a type of gold-bearing skarn deposit, or perhaps even a porphyry-related exo-contact deposit.

Does Nova Scotia have anything befitting this recipe? Yes, I think so. Discovery of base metal-bearing float near Gabarus Bay (Fig. 1) by Hugh Fletcher of the GSC in 1876 led to a 30 m deep shaft at the French Road prospect. Not much more was done there until the 1950s and 60s when several more occurrences of Cu-Zn-Ag were found within zones of diopside-garnet (grossularite and uvarovite) skarn and tourmaline-rich

calc-silicate alteration zones developed in the Cambrian rocks of the area. It was also noted that, although the regional metamorphic grade of these rocks is usually very low, in the French Road-Blue Mountain area a considerable degree of thermal metamorphism is present. Since no plutons are known in that area, it was deduced that one or more stocks of igneous rock must occur at shallow depth. This interpretation is supported by the presence nearby of Lower Devonian granite stocks at Gillis Mountain and Deep Cove (Fig. 1). Both of these intrusions are altered, I-type granitoids with Cu-Mo, porphyry-style mineralization. In all likelihood, similar plutons underlie the French Road-Blue Mountain area.

Throughout the 1970s and 80s, St. Joseph Exploration Limited and French Road Explorations Limited continued exploration and turned up several more mineralized sites. The Oceanview property is perhaps the most significant of

these, with anomalous concentrations of gold found in the soil and till geochemical surveys (up to 3192 ppb) and the discovery of gold-bearing float. Unlike the other sites in the area, the Oceanview property is underlain by mixed volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks of the late Precambrian Main à Dieu Group. However, like the other prospects, a thermal metamorphic halo suggests that a subcropping granite pluton exists below.

Features indicative of TAG mineralization are present at French Road and Oceanview. Most of the previous exploration on these properties was concerned with delineating the base metal-bearing skarn zones. The more Cu-dominated and Au-bearing occurrences present at the Oceanview property clearly need better understanding and further study. Let's hope they get TAG'd for more exploration in the near future.

George O'Reilly

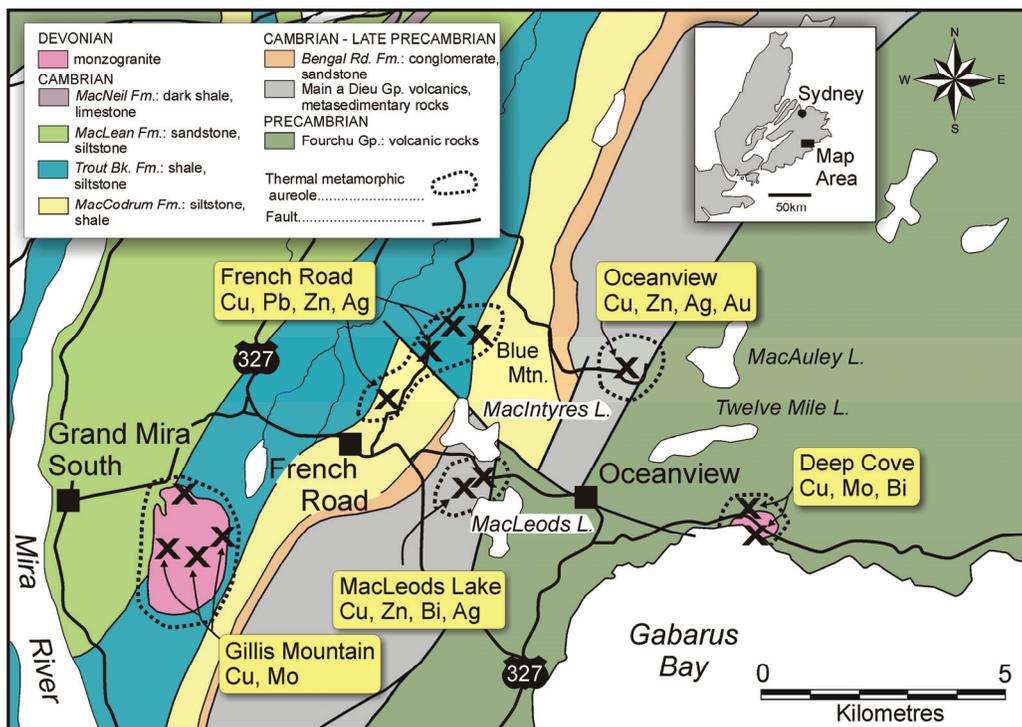


Figure 1. Geological map showing mineral occurrences in the Gabarus Bay area.

The Waverley Heritage Museum: A Blast from the Past

The Waverley Heritage Museum is located on Rocky Lake Road, just a ten minute drive from Bedford, Halifax County. Annie (Blois) Smith oversees the museum and is well qualified to do this: she is the grand-daughter of Cornelius Blois - one of the first discoverers of gold in the Waverley area along with Alexander Taylor and James Skerry - and is also the great-grand-daughter of C. P. Allen, who gave Waverley its name and owned the estate on which gold was first discovered in 1861. The Waverley gold district, one of the first districts discovered in the province, produced 72,567 ounces of gold from 1862-1940.

The Waverley Museum, operated by the Waverley Heritage Society, is located in the former Saint John the Baptist Anglican Church, consecrated in 1865 and recently designated a municipal heritage building. The society began in 1979 when a number of interested residents began compiling scrap books and albums of Waverley's history. Originally, items were displayed in Annie Smith's home; however, in 1991, the home was demolished to build a new highway. The same year, the new Saint Thomas Anglican Church was built in nearby Fall River, and the Waverley Commission purchased the old Anglican church for the Waverley Heritage Museum and Village Office.

One of the displays at the museum is a working replica of a stamp mill used in gold processing. This replica was built by former miner Jerry Pride. Other mining artifacts include information on Waverley gold mining and Acadia powder mill history, area maps, old claims and county maps, and photos of homes in the Waverley area, including some of those owned by former mine managers. Also in the museum this summer is a special display commemorating The

April-June Open Assessment Reports

| Report Number | Claim Ref. Map | Licensee |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| AR ME 2000-36 | 11D/13D | The Shaw Group Limited |
| | 11E/03B | |
| | 11E/03C | |
| | 11E/04A | |
| | 11E/04D | |
| AR ME 2000-37 | 21A/04A | C A G Enterprises Limited |
| AR ME 2000-38 | 11D/13A | Prud'homme, C |
| AR ME 2000-40 | 11D/12D | Marchant, R L |
| AR ME 2000-42 | 21H/01D | Geosearch |
| AR ME 2000-44 | 11E/03D | Votix Corporation Limited |
| AR ME 2000-45 | 11D/13C | Findley, C |
| AR ME 2000-46 | 11D/16C | Mullen, E |
| AR ME 2000-47 | 11K/02C | Johnson, C G |
| AR ME 2000-47 | 11K/07B | Johnson, C G |
| AR ME 2000-48 | 11F/16D | Faulkner, T |
| AR ME 2000-51 | 11D/15B | Ellsin Resources Limited |
| AR ME 2000-54 | 21A/09B | Metcalf, T |
| AR ME 2000-55 | 11D/14C | Hoskin, D |
| AR ME 2001-18 | 11E/03A | Brown, D |
| AR ME 2001-21 | 11F/11C | Barrett, A M |
| AR ME 2001-26 | 20P/13A | MacGillivray, G A |
| | 20P/13C | |
| | 20P/13D | |
| | 21A/04A | |
| AR ME 2001-31 | 11E/03B | CanNova Goldfields Incorporated |

Susan Saunders and Norman Lyttle

Year of the Teddy Bear, marking the 100th anniversary of the child's beloved bear.

In 1998, John Fitzgerald, then president of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, donated a plaque of appreciation to the Waverley Heritage Museum. The plaque, commemorating 100 years since the founding of the Canadian Institute of Mining, recognized Waverley as a Province of N. S. Historical Mining Site. It "salutes the individuals who first recognized the potential of this site, and took steps to convert its abundant natural resources into valuable commodities for the benefit of all mankind", and honours

those who "use imagination to fuel their energies in an effort to keep Canada at the forefront of mineral exploration, development and technology".

The museum is open in July and August, 9 am to 5 pm from Monday to Friday, or by appointment at other times during the year. There is a tea every Friday from 2-4 pm during July and August, where one can visit the museum and talk to the local people. Drop in sometime to see the displays, and talk with Annie and others about their first-hand knowledge of early gold mining in Nova Scotia.

Linda Ham

Secrets of the Cobequid Highlands: NSPA Spring Field Trip

A sunny Day One (June 1) of the Nova Scotia Prospectors Association (NSPA) field trip to the Cobequid Highlands began at the Londonderry Museum with local historian Truman Matheson. Trueman owns the Londonderry Iron Museum, which provides a glimpse of Londonderry from 1874 to 1890, when the town was a world-renowned mining and steel-making center. Two million tons of ore were mined between the 1860s and the 1900s. At one time a rail line connected Londonderry to the outside world through Londonderry Station.

The assembled prospectors, along with DNR geologists Howard Donohoe, Ron Mills and George O'Reilly, visited three local sites: the coke ovens, a lunar landscape of slag heaps, and the Cook Brook Adit. Just west of the thirty or more beehive coke ovens lie piles of Londonderry and Nictaux iron ore. Fossil brachiopods in the Nictaux ore provided an intriguing feature. The group then returned to Trueman and Stella's home for lunch.

After lunch, Truman's rock retaining wall was the focus for a lesson in local geology. It is constructed of boulders from his field and conveniently has samples of most of the rock formations and mineral occurrences necessary to understand the geological history of this area. We enjoyed an afternoon visiting scenic sites along the Londonderry and Cobequid faults, and evidence of base- and precious-metal mineralization.

The usual Saturday night fun and frolic was held at the Elm River Park. The evening started on a very serious note: Howard Donohoe declared his entry to the Great Chili Cook-off. His entry "Blazing Saddles Special" was challenged by Fred Walsh with his recipe "Massive Sulfide Deposit." After much tasting and interpretation of the assay lab report, the judges declared a

draw. Later in the evening, a surprise visit of the internationally acclaimed Dr. Flame-O and his Travelling Rock Show was a great demonstration of the practical use of Ultraviolet Fluorescence for mineral identification, as well as a fascinating phenomenon.

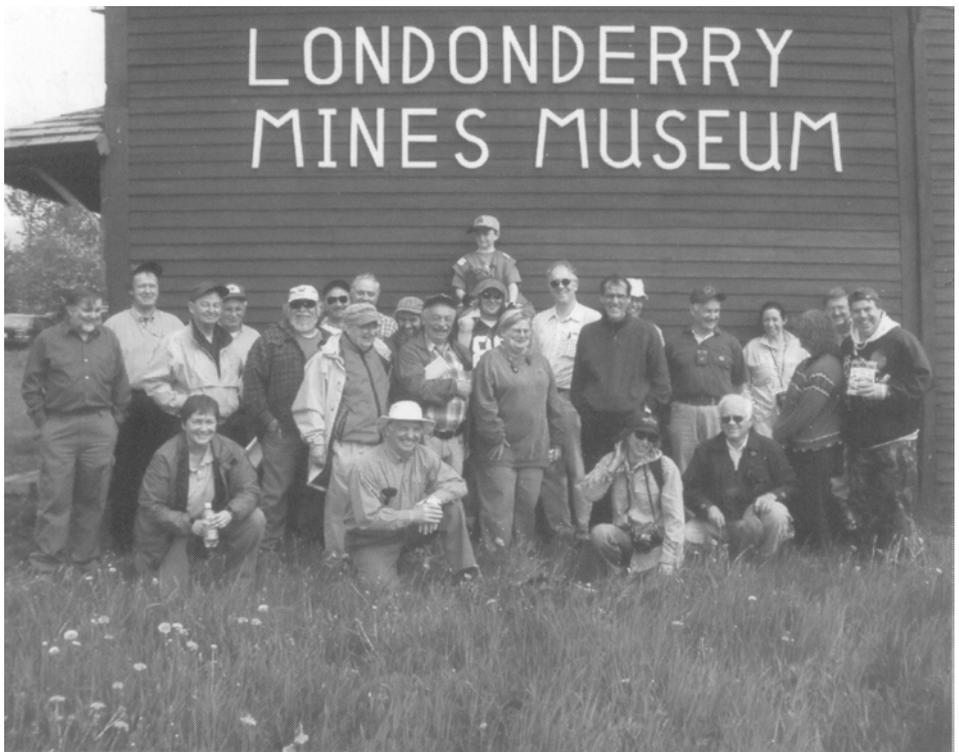
Day Two began with several stops in the Cobequid Fault Zone to examine mineral occurrences along the Cobequid Pass highway. These occurrences included a classic example of a gossan in a sub-volcanic felsite. A visit to an As-Au occurrence at Arsenic Brook and lunch in scenic Collingwood ended the morning. In the early afternoon we arrived at the Cumberland Aggregates quarry in Wyvern. This is a large quarry by Nova Scotia standards and the high faces reveal the contacts between several rock groups, faults, and alteration zones.

After short stops in Silurian and Devonian rocks, the Pleasant Hills granite, and the Cobequid Fault Zone, it was time to start the journey home, but not before declaring Howard winner of the "NSPA mosquito endurance contest." Howard paid for this dubious honour with well marked and itchy limbs.

The NSPA thanks Howard Donohoe, George O'Reilly and Ron Mills, the field trip leaders from DNR, for their assistance and the excellent field trip reference guide. The association would also like to thank the staff of Elm City Park for their generosity.

The Cobequid Highlands are home to many hidden secrets. Proven historical mineral resources and favourable ground await the modern prospector.

Doug Bowes



Prospectors assemble outside the Londonderry Mines Museum for their group photo at the beginning of a great field trip.

The Prospector's Stake

I recently had a call from the front desk asking me to help some prospectors who were working on claims near one of the smaller gold districts in southern Nova Scotia. The prospectors wanted to know how deep they might expect to find gold in the bedrock, where they could find additional information, how they could tell how much gold was on their claims, and how they should mine the gold.

These prospectors were just starting on their quest for knowledge, as well as for gold. They had no idea how much information we had in the DNR library. The result was a mini-course in information gathering and assessment. As I listened and talked to them I became aware of important points that all prospectors could benefit from:

1. Keep your optimism but modify your hunches as you get more information.
2. Base your hunches and work plan on as much factual information as possible.
3. Don't think about mining. An occurrence needs definition of size and grade before mining becomes important.
4. Use all of the information you can to understand your claim group and the surrounding area.
5. Ask the staff of the DNR library what types of information are available for your area. Besides the standard geological maps there may be geophysical and geochemical maps, and reports done by others on the same area.
6. Ask questions. Call on various staff members at DNR. We are happy to answer your questions, show you new ways of looking at information, and help you appreciate the value of information.
7. When you are trying to estimate depth to bedrock or depth to mineralization, talk with some of the DNR geologists.
8. Become a member of the Nova Scotia Prospectors Association and take in as many educational and social activities as you can.

The best prospectors are the ones who are constantly learning, and seeking new ideas and information. One way of doing this is to make closer contacts with other prospectors through the Prospectors Association. Check out the website at <http://www.prospectors.ns.ca/> or call President Lindsay Allen at 902-852-4664. Have an interesting, successful and safe summer.

Howard Donohoe

Mining Matters Conference Set for November 13-14

The 2002 Mining Matters conference will be held at the Westin Hotel, Hollis Street, Halifax, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 13 and 14. The organizers of the conference hope to build on the success of the 2001 conference, which featured 25th Anniversary celebrations - a hard act to follow! Displays and presentations will be in Commonwealth Rooms A and B, respectively, as in last year's event.

The conference will continue to provide a forum for several key themes including geoscience research, mineral exploration and development activities, mineral producers and support industries, and general information about the geology and minerals of Nova Scotia. The organizers will continue to nurture partnerships and links with other departments, agencies and associations. Partnering groups include The Department of Economic Development, The Chamber of Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia, The Mining Society of Nova Scotia, and the Nova Scotia Prospectors Association. More details of the conference will be included in the Fall issue of the *Nova Scotia Minerals Update*. Mark the dates on your calendar, and plan to attend!

Mike MacDonald

Special Notes

Report of Activities 2001

The Minerals and Energy Branch Report of Activities 2001 (Report ME 2002-1) is now available at the DNR Library in Halifax. The report comprises 226 pages and costs \$15.

Staff Member Qualifies for Boston Marathon

Assistant Registrar of Mineral and Petroleum Titles Andrew Wenning ran his first marathon in 2000 and clocked a very respectable time of 3 hours 25 minutes. Since then he has tried to achieve the qualifying time of 3:20 necessary to enter the Boston Marathon in his age group. On June 9 Andrew did just that at the Johnny Miles Marathon in New Glasgow, running a personal best time of 3:13. Andrew plans to compete in the Boston Marathon in April 2003.

Dates to Remember

August 16-18, 2002

Nova Scotia Mineral and Gem Show, Parrsboro, Nova Scotia. For more information contact the Fundy Geological Museum (902-254-3814).

October 30 - November 2, 2002

Annual Review of Activities, Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador, and CIM Newfoundland Branch Annual Meeting, Delta Hotel, St. John's Newfoundland. For more information contact Norm Mercer (709-729-6193).

November 6-8, 2002

Annual Review of Activities, Minerals and Energy Division, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Sheraton Hotel, Fredericton, N.B. For more information contact Don Carroll (506-453-6642).

November 13-14, 2002

Mining Matters for Nova Scotia, Westin Hotel, Halifax. For more information see the article on this page, or contact Mike MacDonald (902-424-2523 or e-mail mamacdon@gov.ns.ca).