Nova Scotia
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In This Issue

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NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

Mining Matters 2006 Highlights Coal and Core

The Mineral Resources Branch of the Department of Natural Resources held its annual Mining Matters conference on November 9 and 10 at the Westin Nova Scotian Hotel and Convention Centre in Halifax. Thanks to the support of prospectors, universities, consultants, the investment community and general public, as well as the mining industry and Natural Resources staff, the event was a huge success.

Mining Matters 2006 consisted of three distinct segments: a first-ever 'Core Shack', a review of activities by DNR's Geological Services Division, and a Special Session on Coal that was co-sponsored by the Mining Society of Nova Scotia and the Chamber of Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia. In addition, Minister of Natural Resources David Morse hosted a reception on the evening of November 9, complete with an awards ceremony.

Core Shack

The department's first-ever Core Shack display was held on the morning of Nov. 9. The Core Shack featured diamond-drill core from nine areas throughout the province and included five informal talks presented by four private sector companies and DNR geologist Rick Horne. Industry highlights from the Core Shack included presentations by Acadian Gold Corp. (talk presented by P. Webster of Mercator Geological Inc.), Atlantic Gold NL

The Hon. David Morse (L), Minister of Natural Resources, presents the CIM Foundation Scholarship (sponsored by Scotiabank) to Nicholas Jansen of Saint Mary's University. The Hon. Richard Hurlburt (2nd from R), Minister of Economic Development, and John Amirault (R), Trustee of the CIM Foundation, also took part in the ceremony.

(John Utley), Merrex Gold Inc. (D. Webber) and Mt. Cameron Minerals Inc. (J. Wightman).

The first two presentations were delivered by Rick Horne, first on the structure of the Kemptville gold deposit, followed by a discussion of current studies of structure, alteration and mineralogy at Dalhousie University. This was followed by Peter Webster of Mercator Geological Inc. who brought the audience up to date with the latest results from the Beaver Dam gold deposit of Acadian Gold Inc., highlighting the wide gold-bearing zones and pointing out the strong potential for a new, open-pit mining operation in the near future. Next, John Utley of Atlantic Gold NL presented an overview of the Touquoy Project at the Moose River Gold District, where the company is well advanced in development plans to operate an open-pit mine to extract disseminated gold. Core from this deposit showed extensive alteration, an almost total absence of quartz veins, and consistent, economic gold grades in metasiltstones typical of the region. Next, Diane Webber presented an overview of Merrex Gold Inc. and its recent diamond-drill exploration program at the Jubilee Pb-Zn deposit. The drill core showed wide zones of banded, colliform and breccia style ores from the stratabound and fault controlled Pb-Zn deposit and highlighted the significant potential for a mine. John Wightman of Mt. Cameron Resources Inc. delivered the final Core Shack presentation on the company's exploration programs at the Kemptville gold deposit near Yarmouth and its flake graphite project near Rear Boisdale, Cape Breton County. The Core Shack and associated poster space was crowded with enthusiastic listeners for the entire morning and private discussions about the properties took place throughout the rest of the event.

Photo of high-grade Pb-Zn with pyrite in a calcite matrix, from 2006 drill core of Merrex Gold Inc., Jubilee deposit.

Annual Review of Activities

During the afternoon of Nov. 9 staff of the Mineral Resources Branch presented an overview of activities that included talks related to the new strategic plan of the Geological Services Division, an update of both exploration and GIS activities, the future direction of the Geological Mapping and Geochemistry section including a talk on recent advances in understanding the Meguma Terrane and an update on various geochemical projects, a summary of numerous mineral deposit studies, an insightful discussion of geology and tourism based on the proposed UNESCO World Heritage site at Joggins, and a review of joint development projects being carried out by DNR in cooperation with several provincial Regional Development Agencies and the Office of Economic Development.

Minister's Reception

An annual highlight of the Mining Matters conference is the Minister's Reception and buffet. This year, the Hon. David Morse, Minister of Natural Resources, hosted the event along with the Hon. Richard Hurlburt, Minister of Economic Development. Both ministers delivered a firm message about the importance of mining to the economy of Nova Scotia and their support to the mining sector. In addition to the fine music of the Gordon Fader band, another evening highlight included the presentation of three awards. First, the Prospector of the Year Award, sponsored by Atlantic Cat, was awarded to the person who has demonstrated outstanding achievement to the industry. The 2006 award was presented to long-time prospector Lindsey Allan (Elk Exploration) by ministers Morse and Hurlburt. Second, the CIM Foundation Award, sponsored by Scotiabank, was presented by Ministers Morse and Hurlburt to Mr. Nicholas Jansen of Kingston, Kings County. Mr. Jansen is a 4th year undergraduate student enrolled in the Geology program at St. Mary's University in Halifax. The final award, the Terrence Coughlan Memorial Award, is sponsored by Atlantic Cat and is presented to the person contributing the most to the development of industrial minerals in Nova Scotia. This year, ministers Morse and Hurlburt were pleased to present the award to Mr. Albert LeBlanc from the Office of Economic Development for his exceptional contributions leading to the development of several industrial mineral projects.

Special Session on Coal

A Special Session on Coal, dedicated to the memory of Dr. Peter Hacquebard, featured a contingent of seven speakers from government and industry. Talks focused on the contributions of Dr. Hacquebard; the geology of Nova Scotia's coal basins, the North American coal scene and the new Donkin Coal Project of Xstrata Coal; the role of stringent safety measures in coal mining and the industry's responsibility to communities that is now referred to as a "social license to operate"; the restoration of severely impacted lands through coal reclamation mining projects; the Joggins World Heritage site; and economic extraction of methane gas from coal seams. A standing-room-only audience packed the session throughout the entire morning. Following this session delegates who attended the luncheon were treated to a guest speaker, Allen Wright of the Canadian Coal Association in Calgary. Mr. Wright put the Canadian coal industry into perspective relative to the rest of the global economy with his talk *Changing Dynamics of the Canadian Coal Industry,* and presented a story highlighting why Nova Scotia is such an important part of the national scene.

Paul Smith

Merrex Gold Inc. Explores Jubilee Zn-Pb Deposit

Merrex Gold Inc. (Merrex) is focused with great anticipation on its Jubilee zinc property in Victoria County, Nova Scotia. The Jubilee deposit currently holds a non-compliant (National Instrument 43-101*) estimated resource of 1.56 million tonnes grading 5.49% zinc and 1.4% lead (Savage Resources, 1998).

Merrex was formed through the reverse takeover of Merrex Resources Inc. by Jubilee Minerals Limited, a private company formerly owned by Gregory P. Isenor. Mr. Isenor is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Merrex Gold Inc., based in Bedford, Nova Scotia. Merrex currently holds 228 mineral claims in the Little Narrows area of Cape Breton Island, of which 205 claims are 100% owned by Merrex and 23 claims covering the Jubilee zinc deposit are held under option agreement to acquire 100% ownership from Aur Resources.

The high-grade Jubilee zinc/lead deposit is located within the River Denys Sub-basin, where the basal carbonate unit (McCumber Formation) of the Early Carboniferous Windsor Group overlies conglomerates of the Horton Group. The deposit includes zinc (sphalerite) and lead (galena) occurring as replacements of host rock and breccia matrix phases, accompanied by barite. This mineralized zone is spatially associated with near-vertical northwest-trending structures, shallowly plunges to the northwest, and has been defined by drilling for a distance of 2.5 km along strike and open to the northwest.

Historic exploration in the Jubilee area involved numerous companies and can be traced back approximately 75 years. A very high-grade surface showing of zinc and lead was discovered and initially explored between 1927 and 1935 with trenching and the completion of two short adits. One adit face sample reported 33% zinc and 12% lead over 1.6 m. Four drillholes were completed near the showing in 1937, and eight more in 1948. A joint venture exploration program from 1973 to 1979 by Amax Exploration and Texas Gulf Canada was managed by Greg Isenor and saw the completion of 79 drillholes in the Jubilee deposit area. This program defined the deposit style and the Jubilee Zone, as well as the potential of numerous unexplored structures in the area. This led to future work, such as thirty exploration holes drilled by Falconbridge between 1987 and 1991. The Main Zone, Road Zone and Northeast Zone, consisting of similar breccia-hosted mineralization, had now been identified and outlined. The thickest mineralized interval reported to date was 17.68 m grading 6% Zn and 0.98% Pb. Savage Resources drilled nine holes from 1997 to 1999, thus providing one of three in-house non-compliant resource estimations of the deposit to date. This historical work has brought forth drilling targets that Merrex believes require further testing in the Jubilee area.

In 2005, a five-hole diamond-drilling program totalling 872 m was completed by Merrex. Three of the holes (MX-1, -2, and -3) tested interpreted structural corridors on regional exploration licenses. Drillholes MX-4 and -5 were located within the Main Zone to confirm previously reported drilling intercepts and mineralization styles, and to better define character and disposition of minerals within the Jubilee Fault Zone. Sample assays included 19.4% Zn and 6.58% Pb over 0.67 m, 11.25% Zn and 3.07% Pb over 0.3 m, and 6.35% Zn and 1.06% Pb over 0.5 m.

These results set the stage for Merrex's recently completed 4400 m drilling program on the Jubilee zinc property. The 2006 drilling program was conducted to test the strike extension of the mineralized zone that is associated with the Jubilee Fault. President and CEO Greg Isenor is confident that this recent drilling at Jubilee will substantially increase the size of the deposit, while noting that there are numerous untested structures remaining on the regional claims near Jubilee. Merrex's recent conclusion of significant financing to the order of 5.3 million dollars ensures the management team's commitment to aggressive exploration at Jubilee in the immediate future.

Diane Webber, P. Geo., Merrex Gold Inc.

Drilling rig in operation at the Jubilee deposit during the summer of 2006.

*NI 43-101 is a standard established by the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) for reporting mineral resources.

Londonderry: a Mine Shaft Closure for the Bats

Londonderry, Nova Scotia. Who would have thought this quiet community, with a current population of less than 200, was once the center of Eastern Canada's iron and steel industry? From 1848 to 1908 miners toiled underground to supply the roaring steel-making furnaces, but those furnaces roar no more. Instead, the flutter of bat-wings has replaced the industrial din.

Abandoned mine openings are a legacy of Londonderry's mining and steel-making history. There are more than 100, spread from east to west over 15 km. The mine openings may provide access to almost 8000 m of underground mine workings, which are potentially suitable bat habitat.

As part of DNR's Abandoned Mine Openings Program on Crown lands, staff visited a block of Crown land in an area once known as the West Mines of Londonderry in August 1994. The former West Mines are spread over a strike length of approximately 2 km and at the time of the visit could only be reached by hiking approximately 1 km and climbing almost 100 m in elevation.

When this initial evaluation took place there was no appreciation of the site's potential for bat habitat. When the depth of the Lear Shaft was measured, however, the fluttering of wings was all that could be heard as the weighted rope was lowered into the 75-foot deep void. Word of Londonderry as potential bat habitat got around and in the fall of 1997 DNR Biologist Mark Elderkin invited Mineral Development and Policy staff to speak on the subject at an Acadia University seminar. It was at this time that Londonderry's potential bat habitat was made public to attending scientists. Since that seminar, staff of the Mineral Development and Policy Section have been working with staff from the DNR Wildlife Division to ensure that potential wildlife habitat is considered when designing and implementing the closure of abandoned mine openings on Crown land in Nova Scotia.

The portion of the Cobequid Pass Highway that passes through the Londonderry area has provided easier access to the former mines, which made the Lear Shaft a high-risk hazard. As a result of this hazard assessment the Lear Shaft was considered a high priority for closure, and a suitable closure method was sought to ensure safety to the general public, while maintaining the potential bat habitat.

After wide consultation, the mine shaft closure design was prepared by DNR Mineral Development and Policy staff. The design was a 25-foot long, 3-foot diameter culvert with two grates, one at the top and one 1 m inside the culvert. The second grate serves as a deterrent to those who would vandalize the closure. At similar mine closures in Lake Charlotte, Halifax County (see *Nova Scotia Minerals Update*, v. 21, no. 4), and Glenelg, Guysborough County, individuals have attempted to breach the grates, but have met with little success. Bars in the grates are filled with cement grout and spaced six inches apart. The entire structure is embedded in concrete.

In August 2006, Gordon Warnica Construction Management and Terra Marine Environmental constructed the closure. Transportation and Public Works staff and DNR's Central Region staff managed and supervised the work. Warning signs and placards have been placed around the mine opening, advising people not only of the hazards associated with abandoned mine openings but of their potential importance as bat hibernacula (winter resting places). The job, although challenging, was completed in a proficient manner with very little site disturbance.

As noted above, the Londonderry Mining District contains many dangerous abandoned mine openings. Anyone travelling in the area, particularly over uneven ground in wooded areas, is advised to be extremely careful (see DNR Information Circular ME 42: *A Sign to Watch Your Step*).

Since 2001, DNR's Abandoned Mine Openings working group has been working with the Department of Transportation and Public Works, contractors, consultants and forestry operations to address the hazards posed by abandoned mine openings on Crown land. This mine closure at Londonderry is another success story resulting from cooperation among the Department of Natural Resources' Renewable Resources, Regional Services and Mineral Resources Branches.

Ernie Hennick

Photographs of the mine closure on the Lear Shaft in Londonderry, Colchester County, during construction (L) and after completion (R).

From The Mineral Inventory Files

Fraternal Twins in Brookfield

Fraternal twins, although not identical, share many common characteristics. Most notably, they were formed together and share the same parents. I believe a geological analogue to this situation exists at the Brookfield barite-siderite deposit in Colchester County, and the immediately adjacent Chambers and Pearson iron mine (Fig. 1). When looked at separately, one could easily conclude that they are unrelated. But when one considers all their geological features, and the ore-forming environments that these features reveal, there is a strong case to be made that both deposits formed at the same time and from the same mineralizing event (the parent).

The Brookfield barite ($BaSO_4$) - siderite ($FeCO_3$) deposit, which has been producing pharmaceutical-grade barite for E-Z-EM Canada Inc. since 1979, occurs as a pipe-like body of barite-siderite veins and breccia, localized along a pronounced east-trending fault zone (Fig. 1). The deposit is hosted by Carboniferous siltstone and sandstone of the Horton Group, immediately below the contact with overlying marine carbonates and evaporites of the Windsor Group. Intense bleaching and hydrothermal alteration of the extensively faulted host rock is obvious adjacent to the barite. The barite-siderite deposit has a strong structural control and the east-trending fault on which it occurs is a secondary splay fault associated with the regional Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault Zone (CCFZ).

The Chambers and Pearson iron mine was actually two small-scale iron mining operations found a couple of hundred metres east of the Brookfield deposit (Fig. 1). These iron deposits were mined between 1889 and the early 20th Century and the ore produced was shipped to the blast furnaces at Londonderry, Colchester County, and Ferrona, Pictou County. The Chambers shaft produced about 44,000 tons from a zone of botryoidal hematite and massive reddish hematite 92 m long by 12-25 m wide and a minimum of 60 m in depth. A hematite-siderite zone at the Pearson mine produced somewhat less ore than the Chambers operation from a zone 6-13 m wide and 90 m long. Both deposits carried significant barite mixed with hematite, especially toward the west end of the deposits. Like the barite in the Brookfield deposit, the iron-oxide veins have an obvious relationship to the east-trending fault traversing the area of both deposits.

The ubiquitous presence of barite in both deposits, as well as their identical style of mineralization and association to the same fault zone, strongly suggest a genetic link. Both deposits formed from an Fe- and Ba-rich hydrothermal fluid. In one (Brookfield) the Fe is manifest almost entirely as siderite, whereas in the other (Chambers and Pearson) the Fe is manifest as hematite and lesser siderite.

This raises an interesting dilemma. Looked at separately, one could easily draw contrasting conclusions as to the origins of these deposits. The Brookfield deposit could be termed an example or "indicator deposit" of a typical carbonate-hosted base metal environment such as is found at the Walton Ba-Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag deposit. Conversely, the Fe-oxide mineralization at the Chambers and Pearson deposit is essentially identical to that found at most of Nova Scotia's many past-producing Fe districts (e.g. Londonderry). These Fe districts, however, are considered as "indicator deposits" typically found within iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) terrains. What is the connection? Perhaps there is a genetic relationship between these two widely sought-after deposit types. It's worth considering, and is surely a subject for another story down the road some time.

G. A. O'Reilly

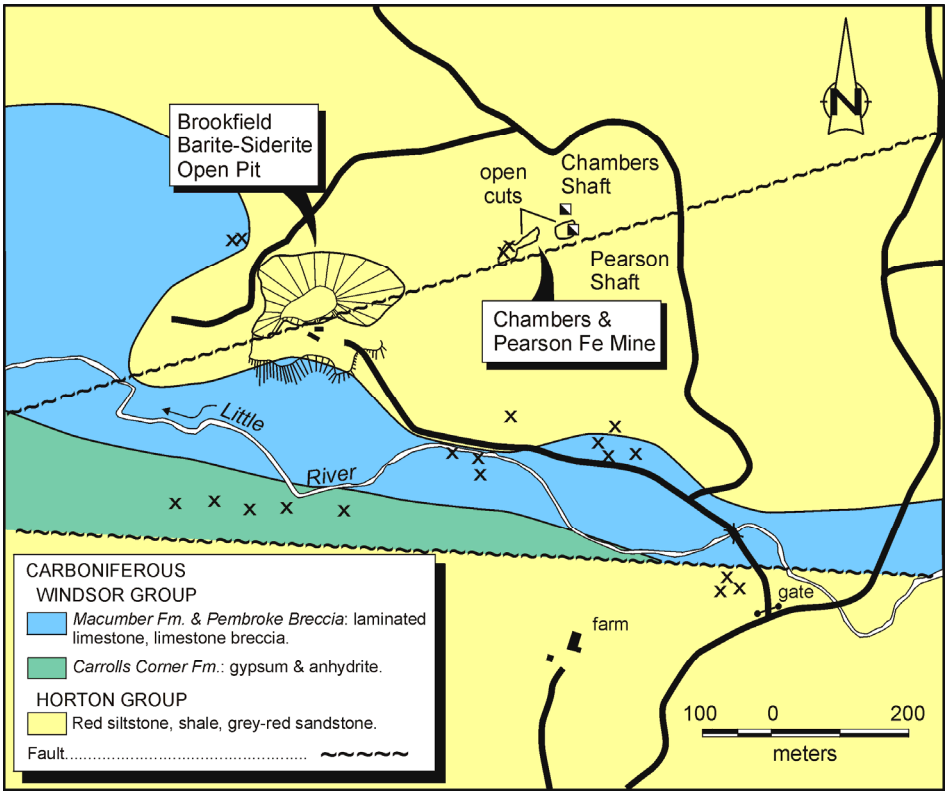

***Figure 1**. Geological map of the Brookfield area, Colchester County.*

Funding Available for PDAC 2007

Last year, DNR awarded eight prospectors $1,000 each to attend the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) conference in Toronto. This year DNR will support ten prospectors with up to a maximum of $1000 per person for eligible travel and related expenses to attend the event in early March.

The rules regarding funding have not changed from last year. DNR will send only one person from each company or project. The person must apply to and be approved for funding by DNR. DNR will review and must approve of all promotional materials. Promotional materials must be given to DNR by deadline date (see below) in order to complete any required redrafting to ensure that Nova Scotia's displays are clear and consistent, with appropriate disclaimers. Failure to meet these and other requirements will result in exclusion for funding from DNR. For extra persons attending from a single company or project, or anyone promoting a mineral property in Nova Scotia but not presenting a display, DNR will also have a limited number of delegate badges.

Persons wishing to apply for funding should contact Ron Mills immediately (phone 902-424-2437). All promotional materials must be given to DNR no later than February 5, 2007. Last year DNR had a total of ten applicants for the PDAC and we are anticipating more this year. Therefore, we encourage everyone wanting to attend these important meetings to get their applications in as soon as possible. Good luck to all applicants!

Ron Mills

October - December 2006 Open Assessment Reports

Report Number	NTS	Licensee
AR ME 2004-108	11E/06D	Cullen, M P
AR ME 2004-109	11E/06C	Cullen, M P
AR ME 2004-110	11E/05A	Titanium Corporation Incorporated
AR ME 2004-111	11E/02A	Acadian Gold Corporation
AR ME 2004-113	11K/07C, D; 11K/10A, B	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2004-114	11E/02A	Acadian Gold Corporation
AR ME 2004-116	11F/11C	Georgia Pacific Canada Incorporated
AR ME 2004-117	11F/14C, D	Glencoe Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2004-118	11D/16C	Grant, S
AR ME 2004-119	11D/16C	Grant, S
AR ME 2004-120	11D/16C	Nycon Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2004-121	11D/16C	Nycon Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2004-122	11F/04C, D; 11F/05A, B	Hudgins, A B
AR ME 2004-123	11D/16D	Meguma Resource Enterprises Incorporated
AR ME 2004-124	11F/04D	Orex Exploration Incorporated
AR ME 2004-126	11F/15A	MacDonald, R H
AR ME 2004-127	11E/02A, D	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2004-128	11D/15D	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2004-129	11D/15C	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2004-130	11E/01C	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2004-131	11D/12D	Conrad Brothers Limited
AR ME 2004-132	11E/03B	Scozinc Limited
AR ME 2004-133	11F/04C	Rainbow Resources Limited
AR ME 2004-134	11E/04A	Grant, S
AR ME 2004-135	11D/16D	Grant, S
AR ME 2004-136	11D/16D	Grant, S
AR ME 2004-137	11D/15C; 11E/02B	Moose River Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2004-138	11E/02B	Banks, E A
AR ME 2004-139	21A/09B	Rhodenizer, G
AR ME 2004-140	11K/02C	Burrell, W A
AR ME 2005-010	11F/14C	MacKinnon, R P
AR ME 2005-029	11E/08D; 11F/05C	Monster Copper Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2005-031	11F/15A	Hudgins, A D
AR ME 2005-034	11F/14B	MacKinnon, R P
AR ME 2005-036	21A/01C; 21A/02D	O'Brien, J
AR ME 2005-060	11F/05C	Monster Copper Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2005-068	11E/07D	Monster Copper Resources Incorporated

Susan Saunders and Norman Lyttle

DNR Geologist Howard Donohoe Retires

Howard Donohoe retired from DNR in November 2006, after 32 years with the department. For those of us who worked with Howard for many of those years, his departure truly marks the end of an era.

Howard was born in Georgia (USA) and grew up in Pennsylvania and New York State. He credits his experience with the Boy Scouts, particularly summers in northern Ontario and Labrador between the ages of 16 and 19, with fostering his love of the outdoors, and of Canada. Howard completed his B. Sc. and M. Sc. in Geology at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, then made the permanent move to Canada to complete his Ph. D. at the University of New Brunswick.

The newly-minted Dr. Donohoe joined the Nova Scotia Department of Mines in 1974 as party chief for the Cobequid Mountains mapping project, the first in a series of federal-provincial geoscience projects in Nova Scotia that became known as Mineral Development Agreements (MDAs). In the 1980s, the MDAs kept coming and Howard worked on a mapping project in southeastern Cape Breton Island. For hundreds of geology students at Maritime universities, Howard was probably the first government geologist they met as he taught the Structural Geology segment during Field School. In response to the province's Uranium Inquiry in the mid-1980s, Howard was asked to take charge of a concerted Public Information Program. The rest, according to the thousands of people who have taken part in a field trip, walking tour, prospecting course or talk given by Howard, is history!

From 1984 to 2006 Howard worked with people: prospectors, teachers, geology students, mining executives, academics, reporters and the public at large. Howard is a skilled teacher and mentor who has helped an impressive number of young geologists find their own career path. He was the spearhead of the first *Geological Highway Map of Nova Scotia* in 1980, and a co-author of the second (1990) and third (2005) editions of the map. The *Highway Map* is the most frequently used geoscience document in the province, having sold 50,000 copies since 1980. This 25-year project is a reflection of Howard's passion for bridging the gap between science and the interested public.

In 2000, Howard extended his knowledge of ships and sailing to visitors for the Tall Ships Festival on the Halifax waterfront. Howard simply loves to help people find and understand the wonders of the world.

Enthusiasm for his work did not end with the limits of his job at DNR. Howard served on the Executive of the Atlantic Geoscience Society (AGS) in its formative years, acting as Vice President and President. In 1991 the AGS awarded him its second-ever Distinguished Service Award. Howard also served with the Geological Association of Canada (GAC) for many years, and was awarded its Ward-Neale Medal in 2001. He is still a Distinguished Fellow of the GAC. Howard also gave long service to the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, and its parent organization the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM). He was on the Executive of the Mining Society for four years and President in 2000-2001. He has been awarded the Fellowship of the CIM.

Howard's recent work has centred on the professional registration of geoscientists in Nova Scotia. His impetus helped to establish the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia, and he currently serves as its Executive Director and Registrar. He also teaches navigation and indulges a wide range of avocations (see photo above).

Howard Donohoe has had a lasting influence on many sectors in the Province of Nova Scotia. He has given generously of his time and experience to the geoscience community, and the interconnected community that is our province. To the Boy Scouts of America: thanks for sending Howard our way.

Doug MacDonald

Prospecting for Trout in Nova Scotia

Lawrence Abraham, a Director with Trout Nova Scotia, spends a lot of time trying to find the best places to fish. On December 6, Mr. Abraham presented an informative talk to DNR staff entitled *Prospecting for Trout in Nova Scotia*.

The first half of the talk focused on the criteria required for sustainable trout habitat: temperature, pH, turbidity and the amount of dissolved oxygen, aluminum and nitrogen in the water. Physical parameters that are equally important to sustainable trout habitat include stream gradient, flow rate, bank stability and vegetative cover.

The second half of his presentation incorporated geology and its application in locating (or prospecting for) favourable trout habitat. Mr. Abraham uses a broad range of DNR's bedrock and surficial geology maps, which show him where to find the physical conditions that make a good environment for trout. Data represented on the maps were initially collected to promote and assist mineral exploration. Trout Nova Scotia and other groups, however, represent an ever-increasing client base that requires detailed geological data for unique needs.

The presentation parallels the department's involvement with a B. Sc. student (Saint Mary's University) who is also using bedrock and surficial geology as a key component in assessing the quality of trout habitat in the Halifax Regional Municipality. It further reinforces the department's involvement with Environment Canada in revising Geological Survey of Canada Paper 81-14 *Sensitivity of Bedrock to Acid Precipitation: Modification by Glacial Processes*. DNR is working to classify the various bedrock and surficial units in the province as high, moderate or low with respect to buffering capacity. The new classification is based on advances in our understanding of the province's bedrock and surficial geology as a result of geoscience programs conducted in the 25 years since the paper was originally released.

The presentation by Lawrence Abraham reflects a changing client base that utilizes the department's geoscience information in ways that were likely never imagined when the original surveys were being designed and implemented.

Terry Goodwin

World Heritage Dossier Off to Paris

On January 23, 2007, a dossier supporting the application of the Joggins Fossil Cliffs to become a UNESCO World Heritage Site was sent in three oak boxes to the World Heritage Centre in Paris. Photo shows (L to R) the Hon. Murray Scott, MLA for Cumberland South; Ms. Rhonda Kelly, Executive Director of the Cumberland Regional Economic Development Association; Ms. Jenna Boon, Senior Project Manager, Joggins Fossil Cliffs; Dr. John Calder, DNR Geologist and Scientific Liaison for the project; Premier Rodney MacDonald; and Mr. Keith Hunter, Warden for Cumberland County.

Dates to Remember

January 29 - February 1, 2007
Mineral Exploration Roundup, Westin Bayshore, Vancouver, British Columbia. For more information visit the web site: http://www.amebc.ca/roundupoverview htm#

February 2 and 3, 2007
Atlantic Geoscience Society, 33rd Colloquium and Annual General Meeting, Delta Beausejour Hotel, Moncton, New Brunswick. For more information visit the web site: http://ags.earthsciences.dal.ca/ags.php.

March 4-7, 2007
Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada International Convention, Trade Show and Investors Exchange-Mining Investment Show, Metro Toronto Convention Centre - North Building, Toronto, Ontario. For more information visit the web site: www.pdac.ca/pdac/conv/index.html.

April 29-May 2, 2007
2007 CIM Conference and Exhibition, Theme: Energy and Mines, Organized by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, Palais des congrès de Montréal, Montréal, Canada. For more information contact : Jean-Marc Demers, 514-939-2710, e-mail: jmdemers@cim.org, or visit the web site: www.cim.org.

May 14-17, 2007
Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists Annual Convention, Round Up Centre and AEUB Core Research Centre, Calgary, Alberta. For more information visit the web site: www.cspg.org.

May 23-25, 2007
Geological Association of Canada-Mineralogical Association of Canada Joint Annual Meeting, Yellowknife, Northwest Territory. For more information visit the meeting web site: www nwtgeoscience.ca/yellowknife2007.