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Comments or questions? Please contact:

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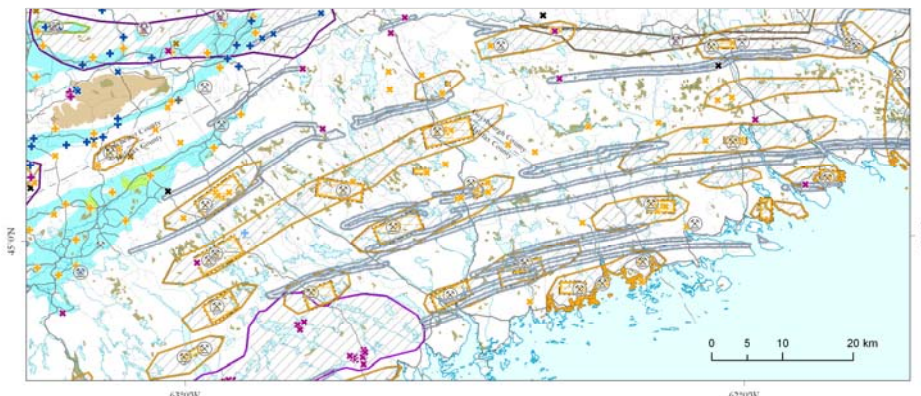
**Geology Matters 2010: Growing the Economy**

The Province of Nova Scotia has been settled, developed and sustained on a geological foundation. Geology matters to virtually every aspect of our lives and the 34th annual conference of DNR's Mineral Resources Branch will focus on the role that geology plays in the sustainable growth of the provincial economy. From the coal, iron, gold, gypsum, salt and stone resources that drew settlers to the province, to the rapidly expanding list of future resources it will supply, the geology of Nova Scotia sustains its citizens in ways that are not always obvious. Climate change, coastal erosion, municipal planning, clean drinking water, geoheritage as an economic stimulus, metals in the environment and future energy sources are all components of the province's geological resources. Rare-earth magnets and lithium-ion batteries are two of the critical components required for alternative energy generation and storage. Companies are currently exploring for rare-earth minerals and lithium in Nova Scotia, with a high potential for this growing market.

Geology Matters 2010 will be held on October 25 and 26 at the Westin Hotel in Halifax. Displays and demonstrations will be presented by the Mineral Resources Branch and several partner organizations, universities, prospectors, Natural Resources Canada, and companies engaged in mineral exploration, development and mining. There will be numerous guest speakers, two luncheons and the annual Minister's Reception hosted by the Honourable John MacDonell. There will also be a workshop for students on October 25, which will address some of the issues of importance to geoscientists of the future.

The Program for Geology Matters follows on the next two pages. Geology Matters 2010 will be the perfect time and place to discover what the provincial government is doing to grow the economy with the geological resources of Nova Scotia. Admission is free. For more information please contact me by phone (902-424-3053) or e-mail (webberde@gov.ns.ca).

Diane Webber



The geology of the Eastern Shore region is dominated by numerous gold deposits.

Program for Geology Matters 2010

The Westin Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Monday, October 25

8:00 am - 3:00 pm **Registration**
 9:00 am **Exhibits Open**
 9:00 am - 9:20 am **Opening Remarks**, Mike MacDonald, DNR

Session 1: Natural Capital: Our Geological and Mineral Endowment

9:20 am - 9:40 am **Geological Correlations Between Northern Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland: Under-explored Mineral Potential in Nova Scotia** - Chris White, DNR, and Sandra Barr, Acadia University
 9:40 am - 10:00 am **Nature of Rare Earth Element Mineralization in the Northeastern Cobequid Highlands** - Trevor MacHattie, DNR
 10:00 am - 10:20 am **Rare Metals and the Green Economy** - Don Bubar, Avalon Rare Metals; Director, PDAC
 10:20 am - 10:40 am **Coffee break**
 10:40 am - 11:00 am **Renewal of the Targeted Geoscience Initiative: Public Geoscience in Support of Deep Exploration** - Alan Galley and Mike Villeneuve, Natural Resources Canada
 11:00 am - 11:20 am **Stone: a Resource with Implications for Communities, the Economy and the Environment** - Garth Prime, DNR
 11:20 am - 11:40 am **Building Community Support for Mineral Development** - Gordon MacDonald, Guysborough County Regional Development Authority
 11:40 am - 12:00 pm **Martin Marietta Materials Contributes to Strait Area Economy** - Mike Shea, Martin Marietta Materials Canada Ltd.
 12:00 pm - 1:30 pm **Luncheon - Guest Speaker Kim MacNeil, Nova Scotia Environment - The Environmental Goals and Sustainable Prosperity Act: How Are We Doing?**
 1:30 pm - 1:50 pm **Natural Resources Strategy** - Brian Gilbert and Patricia MacNeil, DNR

Session 2: Applied Geoscience for Communities

1:50 pm - 2:10 pm **Geoheritage in Nova Scotia: Celebrating our Deepest Roots** - John Calder, DNR
 2:10 pm - 2:30 pm **Geoscience for Communities** - Garth DeMont, DNR
 2:30 pm - 2:50 pm **Assessing the Potential for Coastal Flooding and Erosion in Nova Scotia: Case Studies** - Dan Utting and Phil Finck, DNR
 2:50 pm - 3:10 pm **Unmapped and Untapped: Preliminary Mapping of Surficial Aquifers in HRM Growth Areas** - Gavin Kennedy and Dan Utting, DNR
 3:10 pm - 3:30 pm **Coffee break**
 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm **Student Workshop, Harbour Suite**

Session 3: Exploration and Mining I

3:30 pm - 3:50 pm **The Salmon River Gold District - "Bendigo Nova Scotia"** - Dave Duncan, NYCON Resources
 3:50 pm - 4:10 pm **Valentine Lake and Glover Island - Two of the Most Prospective Gold Plays in Newfoundland** - Gary Woods, Mountain Lake Resources Inc.
 4:10 pm - 4:30 pm **The Touquoy and Cochrane Hill Gold Projects** - Wally Bucknell, Atlantic Gold NL

(Continued on page 3)

4:30 pm - 4:50 pm	Focusing on Meguma Gold - Rick Horne, Acadian Mining Corporation
4:50 pm - 5:30 pm	Networking in Commonwealth Ballroom
5:30 pm - 7:30 pm	Reception and Awards Ceremony, Hosted by the Honourable John MacDonell, Minister of Natural Resources

Tuesday, October 26

8:00 am - 3:00 pm	Registration
9:00 am	Exhibits Open
9:00 am - 9:10 am	Opening Remarks - Alan Davidson, DNR

Session 4: Exploration and Mining II

9:10 am - 9:30 am	Viewpoint of the Nova Scotia Mining Industry from the Mining Association of Nova Scotia (MANS) - Paul Smith, President, MANS
9:30 am - 9:50 am	Report on Prospecting - Ron Mills, DNR
9:50 am - 10:10 am	From Prospect to Mine: the Mineral Development Story - Bill Mercer, Past President, PDAC
10:10 am - 10:30 am	Coffee break
10:30 am - 10:50 am	SLAM Exploration Ltd.: Reserve Creek Gold and Silverjack Projects - Mike Taylor, SLAM Exploration
10:50 am - 11:10 am	Adventures in Minerals - Ron and Helen Tyson, Tyson's Fine Minerals
11:10 am - 11:30 am	Title TBA - Peter Akerley, Erdene Resource Development Corp.

Session 5: Energy Resources

11:30 am - 11:50 am	The Role of Geology in Tidal Power Development - Gordon Fader, Marine Geologist
12:00 pm - 1:30 pm	Luncheon - Guest Speaker John Woods, Minas Basin Pulp and Power - Another Stride in the Fundy Tide
1:30 pm - 1:50 pm	The Future of Coal in Nova Scotia - John Calder, DNR
1:50 pm - 2:10 pm	Donkin Update - Presenter TBA, Erdene/XStrata
2:10 pm - 2:30 pm	Nova Scotia Department of Energy: Onshore Petroleum Exploration Update and New Initiatives - Paul Harvey, Nova Scotia Department of Energy
2:30 pm - 2:50 pm	Coffee break

Session 6: Mine Reclamation

2:50 pm - 3:10 pm	Abandoned Mine Openings in Nova Scotia - Ernie Hennick, DNR
3:10 pm - 3:30 pm	Optimizing Remediation of Gold Mine Tailings in Nova Scotia - Mike Parsons, Natural Resources Canada
3:30 pm - 3:50 pm	CBDC: Reclamation of Devco Lands - Bob MacDonald, Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation
3:50 pm - 4:00 pm	Closing Remarks - Diane Webber, DNR
4:00 pm - 5:30 pm	Booths and Poster Displays in Commonwealth Ballroom
5:30 pm	Conference Closes

Rare Earth Elements and Rare Metals: What's Up With Them?

Rare earth elements are the 15 lanthanides on the periodic table, although scandium and yttrium are usually included with them because they exhibit similar chemical characteristics and occur in rare earth element ore deposits. Rare metals include lithium, beryllium, indium, tantalum and niobium. The rare earth elements find their way into displays and lasers, but they are most notable for their use in powerful magnets that appear in everything from electric motors to disk drives. Rare metals are used for metal alloys, batteries, superconductors, capacitors and electronic touch screens. The emergence of green technology, electronics and electric cars has placed a high demand on both rare earth elements and rare metals. China has produced

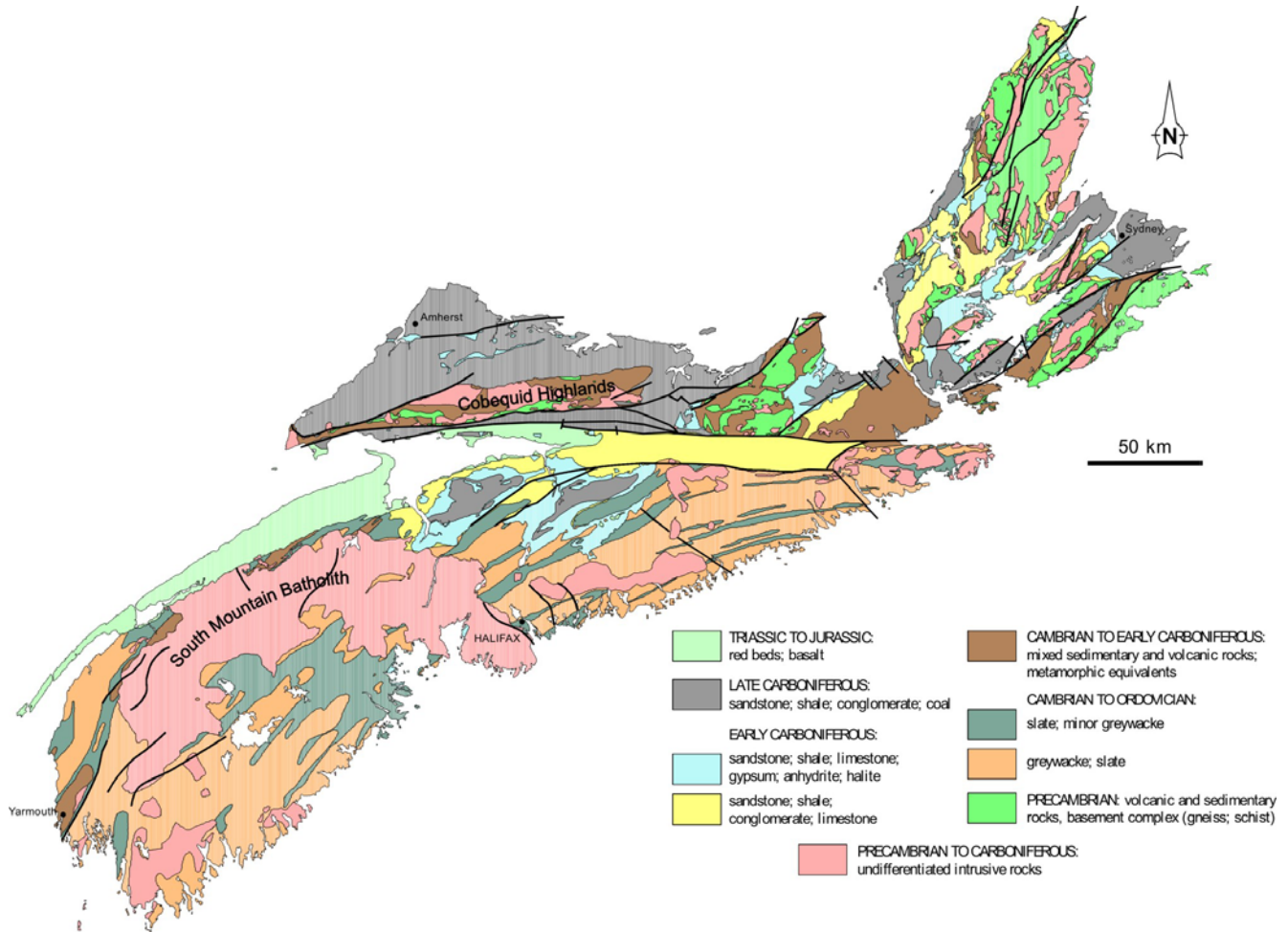
most of the rare earth elements for the world since the 1980s, but recently the Chinese have placed restrictions on the export of these elements. High demand and export restrictions have combined to cause a flurry of exploration for these elements and metals in North America.

Rare metals occur in peraluminous pegmatites and granites of the South Mountain Batholith (Fig. 1) from New Ross to Yarmouth. For many years the geological staff of the department have been involved in deposit studies and promotion of the rare metal potential in this region. Avalon Rare Metals Inc., Greenlight Resources Inc. and Cornerstone Resources Inc. currently have exploration programs for rare metals in the pegmatites and granites in

southern Nova Scotia.

Trevor MacHattie presented the results of his research into rare earth elements in the Cobequid Highlands (Fig. 1) at last year's Mining Matters conference, which resulted in staking and exploration in the Cobequids for these elements. Rare earth elements in this region appear to be related to peralkaline granites. During the 2010 field season numerous DNR geologists have jumped in to help Trevor conduct additional research in the area. Tripple Uranium Resources Inc., Alpha Uranium Resources Inc., Elk Exploration, Minotaur Exploration Ltd. and numerous prospectors hold exploration licences in the Cobequid Highlands area.

Bob Ryan



Simplified geology map of Nova Scotia showing the South Mountain Batholith and Cobequid Highlands areas.

From the Mineral Inventory Files

The Oxford Tripoli Company Diatomite Mine at East New Annan

Most people aren't aware that Nova Scotia had a fairly lucrative period of diatomaceous earth mining between 1889 and 1955. This product, most commonly referred to as diatomite, is a mineral or rock formed by the accumulation over time of the shells of microscopic diatoms, an algae, that has thrived in many of our alpine lakes since the last ice age. Diatoms extract silica from the lake water to make their shells and, when they die, the shells sink and accumulate as beds up to a few metres thick and a few hectares in area.

Diatomite shells are essentially pure silica and very small. Each shell is permeated by microscopic pores and spine-like protrusions that together form a delicate, lace-like structure that is useful in many applications. The most notable use of diatomite is as a filter aid in the beverage industry for the clarification of wine, beer and fruit juices, and in water purification systems. Diatomite is also calcined (calcination involves the heating of a substance to its temperature of dissociation) and used as an absorbent: diatomite absorbs six times its dry weight. As a filler, diatomite is used in the tire-making industry and in concrete it makes a stronger, lighter product that is resistant to salt water erosion. Diatomite is an excellent, nontoxic, insect control agent on creatures such as slugs, ants and even bed bugs, which are killed by crawling over the razor sharp silica fragments.

Lakes with beds of pure diatomite are common in Nova Scotia, but the biggest and purest deposits are found in lakes and bogs of highland regions underlain by siliceous metasedimentary and plutonic rocks. The siliceous rocks provide a ready and continuous source of silica to the lakes via underground springs, and the cool conditions limit the number of competing organisms for nutrients. This allows the diatoms to dominate and, therefore, form deposits that are very pure.

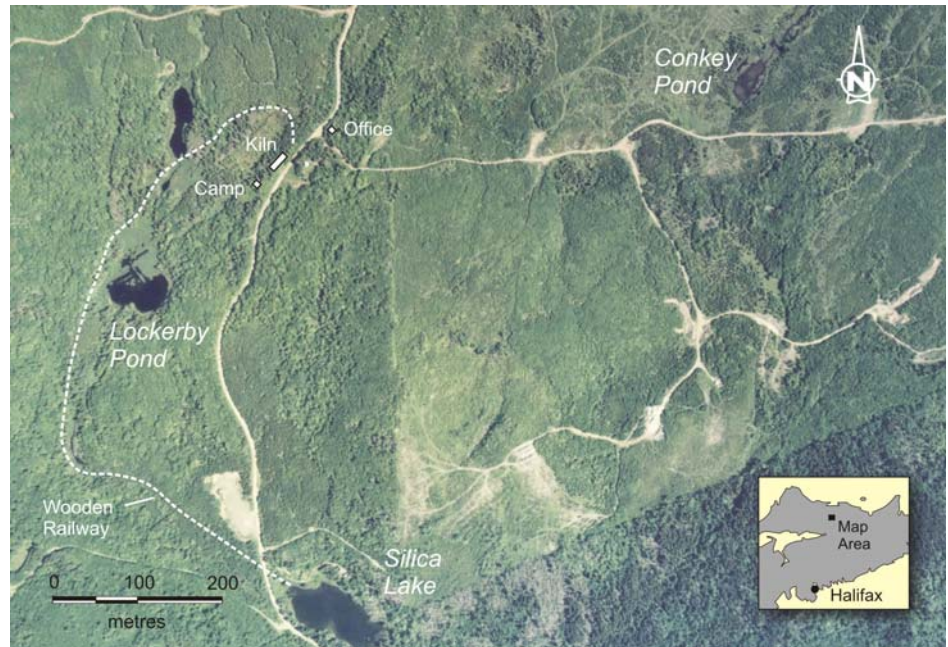


Figure 1. Workings of the Oxford Tripoli Company at East New Annan, Colchester County. Note remnant drag line scars in Lockerby Pond.

Mining of diatomite in Nova Scotia took place in many locations, but most notable were deposits on Digby Neck and in the Cobequid Mountains. A large deposit in Silica Lake at Castlereagh, high above Bass River, was developed by the Oxford Tripoli Company in 1889 and produced 540 tons of dry diatomite per year until 1923 when the deposit was exhausted. Oxford Tripoli then moved to East New Annan (Fig. 1) where they produced diatomite from several small lakes (one of which is also called Silica Lake) and bogs. This operation produced 7,700 tons of dry product between 1928 and 1940 when fire destroyed the plant. Oxford Tripoli sold their product to several markets, including a sugar refinery in Dartmouth, a cable and glass factory in England, and Goodrich and Goodyear Tire in the United States.

Extraction of the diatomite was done by a mixture of drag lines and

hand digging. Typically, the lake would be drained, or at least lowered, and the material removed and transported to a centrally located plant where heating burned off organics and dried the product. East New Annan also had a calcining kiln.

A considerable resource of at least several hundred thousand tonnes of diatomite remains in Nova Scotia's lakes. The obvious environmental issues associated with extracting the diatomite, even using more modern methods, may be prohibitive to future operations. It should be noted, however, that even though the former mines operated without any environmental controls whatsoever, all of the lakes and ponds mined have recovered on their own. This fact should be considered toward the feasibility of using modern era methods to extract this diatomite resource which lies waiting for some keen entrepreneur.

G. A. O'Reilly

Governments Begin Planning for Fourth Targeted Geoscience Initiative (TGI-4)

Staff from the Geological Services Division recently met with Alan Galley and Mike Villeneuve of Natural Resources Canada (Geological Survey of Canada) to discuss projects that could potentially be undertaken in Nova Scotia as part of the latest Targeted Geoscience Initiative (TGI-4). Through TGI-4, Natural Resources Canada and its provincial partners are planning to develop information and tools that will allow industry to more effectively explore for deep mineral deposits in both established and emerging camps in Canada.

During the meeting with Alan and Mike, much of the discussion focused on the knowledge that could be acquired by studying rare-earth metal deposits in Nova Scotia. Geologist Trevor MacHattie (see the article on p. 8) is currently involved in studying rare earth metal occurrences in northern Nova Scotia. Trevor feels that TGI-4 provides an opportunity to expand work on these commodities in Nova Scotia and to involve researchers from Natural Resources Canada, universities and other provincial surveys.

George Simandl with the British Columbia Geological Survey is managing a TGI-4 project to study rare-earth metal deposits across Canada. Trevor has been in contact with George and they will soon be meeting at an international workshop on rare metals in Victoria, British Columbia, to discuss Nova Scotia's involvement in the national study. The Mineral Resources Branch will provide more information on this federal-provincial agreement as details and plans emerge.

Rob Naylor

July-September 2010 Open Assessment Reports

Report Number	NTS	Licensee
AR ME 2008-107	21A/07C	Hiltz, K R
AR ME 2008-108	21A/07C	Hiltz, K R
AR ME 2008-110	11D/16C	Shadbolt, A
AR ME 2008-111	11D/15D; 11D/16C	Shadbolt, A
AR ME 2008-112	11D/16C	Acadian Mining Corporation
AR ME 2008-113	20O/16A	Wightman, J F
AR ME 2008-117	21A/16C; 21H/01A, B	Tripple Uranium Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2008-118	11D/12D	Hilchey, A F
AR ME 2008-119	11E/01D	DDV Gold Limited
AR ME 2008-120	11E/01D	DDV Gold Limited
AR ME 2008-121	11E/01D	DDV Gold Limited
AR ME 2008-122	11E/01C, D	DDV Gold Limited
AR ME 2008-123	11E/01C 11E/08B	DDV Gold Limited
AR ME 2008-125	11E/01C; 11E/08A, B	DDV Gold Limited
AR ME 2008-126	21A/07C	Hiltz, K R
AR ME 2008-127	11D/15C	Alpha Uranium Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2008-129	11E/09A	Acadian Mining Corporation
AR ME 2008-130	11E/04A	Acadian Mining Corporation
AR ME 2008-131	11E/07D; 11E/10A	Acadian Mining Corporation
AR ME 2008-132	11E/07D	Acadian Mining Corporation
AR ME 2008-133	11E/07D	Acadian Mining Corporation
AR ME 2008-134	11F/16A, D	MacLean, L
AR ME 2008-135	11F/14B	Grant, S
AR ME 2008-136	11E/01D; 11F/04C	Acadian Mining Corporation
AR ME 2008-137	11F/14B	Grant, S
AR ME 2008-138	11K/02C	Merrex Gold Incorporated
AR ME 2008-139	11K/02C	Merrex Gold Incorporated
AR ME 2008-140	11K/02C	Merrex Gold Incorporated
AR ME 2008-141	11K/02B, C	Merrex Gold Incorporated
AR ME 2008-142	11F/14D; 11F/15C	Merrex Gold Incorporated
AR ME 2008-143	11K/02B	Merrex Gold Incorporated
AR ME 2008-144	11K/02B	Merrex Gold Incorporated
AR ME 2008-145	11E/05D; 11E/06C	Allen, L J; Elk Exploration Limited; Ecum Secum Enterprises Limited
AR ME 2008-146	11E/11B; 11E/12A	Tripple Uranium Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2008-147	11F/16B, C	Yava Technologies Incorporated
AR ME 2008-148	11F/16B, C	Yava Technologies Incorporated
AR ME 2008-149	11F/14C	Glencoe Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2008-150	11F/14C	Glencoe Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2008-151	11E/03D; 11E/06A; 11E/07B	Acadian Mining Corporation
AR ME 2008-152	11F/14C, D	Glencoe Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2008-153	11D/16C, D	Bezanson, P T
AR ME 2008-154	21A/07C	Crouse, A R
AR ME 2008-155	11E/08D; 11F/05C	Elk Exploration Limited
AR ME 2008-156	11K/01B	Burnt Point Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2008-157	21A/05B, C	Acadian Mining Corporation
AR ME 2008-158	11K/01B	Coxheath Resources Limited
AR ME 2008-159	11E/08C; 11E/09B	Richman, J
AR ME 2008-160	11D/16C	Nycon Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2008-161	11E/03B	Acadian Mining Corporation; Scozinc Limited
AR ME 2008-162	11E/03B	Acadian Mining Corporation
AR ME 2008-163	21H/01A	Gifthorse Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2008-164	11D/16C	Nycon Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2008-165	11F/11C	MacKinnon, R P
AR ME 2008-166	21A/04A	Avalon Ventures Limited

Susan Saunders and Norman Lyttle

Professional Geoscience Practice in Nova Scotia

As the newly appointed Executive Director/Registrar of Geoscientists Nova Scotia (APGNS), I have been asked “Why should I register as a Professional Geoscientist?” Our answer always includes the following:

- You will add your name to a respected group of professionals who are committed, responsible and accountable. Individuals who, by virtue of specialized knowledge, training and skills, are providing professional geoscience services. Professionals who are bound by a common code of ethical practice and who are recognized in Nova Scotia, in Canada, and internationally.
- Only individuals who are licensed as a P.Geo. have the right to practice geoscience in Canada.
- Individuals who are registered by APGNS can legally use the title “Professional Geoscientist” and the “P.Geo.” designation. Typical geoscience job titles include: Geologist, Geophysicist, Geochemist, Earth Scientist, Hydrogeologist, Environmental Geoscientist, and others such as Vice President, Manager, Director, etc. The right to title includes the preparation of geological reports for public release, “Qualified Person” under National Instrument 43-101, as well as environmental reports, “Environmental Site Professional” under the Nova Scotia Management of Contaminated Sites criteria.
- Employers and clients will have confidence in your work, knowing the rigorous process that has been used to provide you with, and validate, your specialized knowledge, training and skills.
- Employers and clients will also have confidence in knowing that the application of these skills is tempered by the Code of Ethics regarding professional and business practice.
- Professional Geoscientists work in many disciplines, e.g. geological, geochemical surveys; mapping and exploration; resource and reserve estimation; groundwater studies; terrain stability and seismic analysis;

environmental investigations and assessment; site remediation, monitoring and compliance; regulatory reporting; expert testimony; teaching, academic research and supervision of geoscience students; and any activity that will or may be relied upon by other professionals or the public.

- These activities could be undertaken or carried out by, or for, a number of proponents, including but not limited to: companies, partnerships or individuals; financial institutions and advisors; federal, provincial and/or municipal government agencies; non-government organizations; first nations; educational institutions, etc.

The path to become registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) in Nova Scotia is:

1. Complete an application for Membership.
 - provide transcripts from a university degree in geoscience (note that university geoscience programs are not accredited, degrees are evaluated using the Knowledge and Experience Requirements);

- provide professional references (preferably P.Geo.); and
 - provide confirmation of professional work experience (c.v.); or
2. Apply to be registered as a Member-in-Training (MIT).
 - provide transcripts from a university degree and professional references (see above);
 - document 48 months of cumulative, progressive, geoscience work experience; and
 3. All applicants must successfully complete the National Professional Practice Examination, an evaluation of professional practice within a common code of ethics and business protocols.

Only Professional Geoscientists can legally practice geoscience in Nova Scotia. Obtaining P.Geo. registration and membership in APGNS is intended to protect the public interest and promote professional practice. For more information visit our web site www.geoscientistsns.ca or contact registrar@geoscientistsns.ca.

David C. Carter, P.Geo.

Meet the New Executive Director of the Mining Association of Nova Scotia

Hello, my name is Linda Deschenes and I am delighted to introduce myself as the new Executive Director of the Mining Association of Nova Scotia (MANS). It is wonderful to be back in Atlantic Canada and to be given the opportunity to again be a part of the mining community.

I bring to MANS an extensive management background which includes: corporate telecommunications and technology, training and development, and operations management, as well as project management within the mining industries of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Labrador and Argentina.

As you can imagine, the association has a lot to accomplish in the upcoming months, but I am confident that with the knowledge and expertise we collectively possess our goal to form stronger alliances with all sectors of our industry will foster the growth of our association and our presence in Nova Scotia.

For more information about MANS or becoming a member, please visit our web site <http://www.tmans.ca> or call us at (902) 406-ROCK (7625).

Linda Deschenes



DNR Obtains a New Analytical Tool

This spring DNR's Geological Services Division purchased a portable XRF (X-ray fluorescence) analyzer from Innov-X Canada. The X-5000 desktop analyzer can rapidly and accurately obtain major and trace element geochemical data from rock specimens, powders and even water.

Although the physics of XRF technology has not changed much in the last few decades (sample material is bombarded with high-energy X-rays and the emission of element-specific secondary X-rays is recorded) the production of hand-held and desktop X-ray fluorescence analyzers is a relatively new technology. Traditional XRF laboratories require large amounts of space and highly trained operators, and a significant amount of time is required to prepare samples for analysis. With this new equipment, detection limits for several elements are <10 ppm and the current configuration of DNR's X-5000 analyzer allows for analysis of the following 41 elements: As, Sr, Zr, Th, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sn, Sb, Ba, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, W, Hg, Se, Pb, Bi, Rb, U, Y, Nb, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Mg, Al and Si.

Currently, the XRF analyzer is primarily being used for analysis of rock samples in support of active field projects in the Cobequid and Antigonish Highlands. In fact, rare metal mineralization (Y, Zr, Nb, Th, REEs) discovered this summer in the northeastern Cobequid Highlands was first detected using the X-5000. New surficial geochemical surveys and re-analysis of existing material stored in the Stellarton Core Library are planned for the near future. Please visit the Innov-X Canada booth at Geology Matters 2010 to see a demonstration of the hand-held and desktop XRF analyzers.

Trevor MacHattie

DNR Geochemist Terry Goodwin Going Down the Road for a Year

Terry Goodwin, the Geological Services Division's Geochemist, has taken a leave of absence to accept an exciting and challenging one-year private sector work term in Fort McMurray, Alberta. Although Terry's absence will be keenly felt, we are looking forward to the new knowledge and experience he will bring back to us upon his return. Currently, there is no plan to hire a temporary replacement for Terry so this will result in a reduction in the services provided through the division's Environmental Geology and Mineral Resources programs.

During Terry's absence Rob Naylor (RDNAYLOR@gov.ns.ca, 902-424-8119) and Brian Fisher (BEFISHER@gov.ns.ca, 902-424-6660) will act as contacts for any inquiries that would normally have been directed to Terry Goodwin. Terry will be returning to DNR in the fall of 2011.

Rob Naylor



Geologists of the Mineral Resources Branch enjoyed a great day in the field on October 8, examining mineral deposits in the Cobequid Highlands.

Special Notes

E-mail Notification

If you would like to be added to our mailing list to receive an e-mail notice when new maps and publications are released, or when a new issue of the *Nova Scotia Minerals Update* is released, please send your e-mail address to minerals@gov.ns.ca.

Report of Activities 2009

The Mineral Resources Branch Report of Activities 2009, Report ME 2010-1, is now available online and in the departmental library in Halifax. The report comprises 176 pages (49 in full colour) and costs \$20.

Dates to Remember

October 25 and 26, 2010

Geology Matters 2010, the Westin Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, NS. For more information please see the article on p. 1 and watch for new details on the Mineral Resources Branch web site: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb>.

October 28-30, 2010

60th Atlantic Universities Geological Conference (AUGC), hosted by Acadia University at the Old Orchard Inn near Wolfville, NS. For more information contact Leah Chiste or Graeme Hovey at augc2010@acadiau.ca.

November 4-6, 2010

Mineral Resources Review 2010, Delta Hotel and Conference Centre, St. John's, NL. For more information please visit the web site: <http://www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/mrreview10/index.htm>

November 7-10, 2010

Exploration, Mining and Petroleum New Brunswick 2010 conference, Delta Hotel, Fredericton, NB. For more information please contact Carol McNeill-Dobbelsteyn, phone 506-453-2206, e-mail carol.mcneill-dobbelsteyn@gnb.ca or visit the web site: www.gnb.ca/0078/minerals.