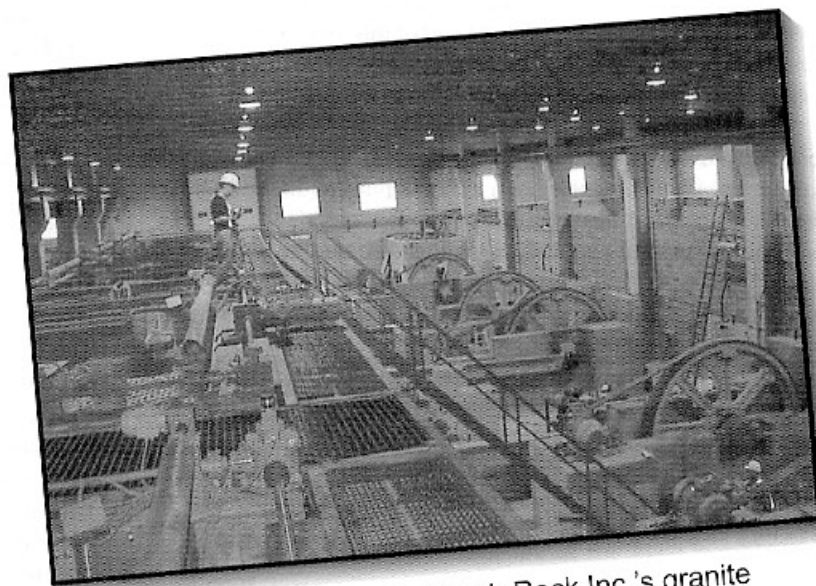


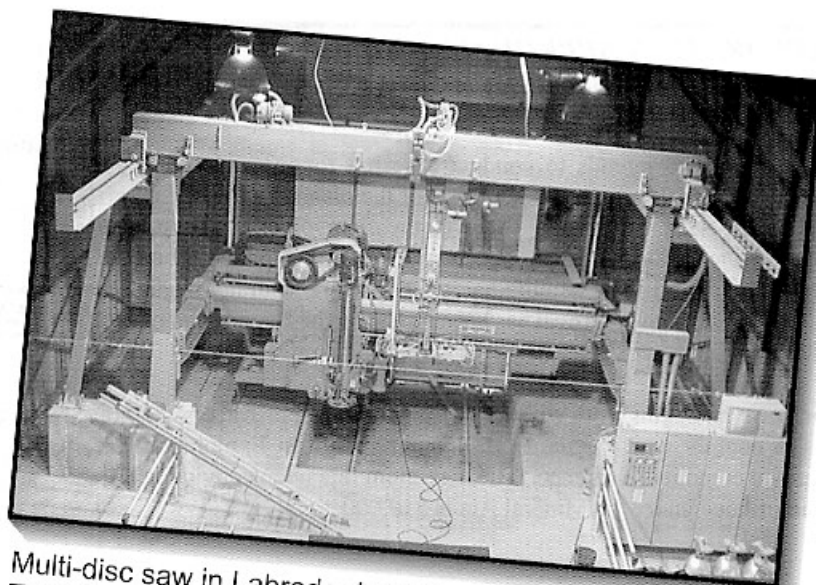
MINFO

Mineral Resources
INFORMATION

Two new dimension-stone plants in 2001.



Four of the six gang saws in Epoch Rock Inc.'s granite processing facility, Argentina.



Multi-disc saw in Labrador Inuit Development Corporation's Ten Mile Bay plant.

*Volume 7, No. 3
(FALL, 2001)*

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GOVERNMENT OF
NEWFOUNDLAND
AND LABRADOR

Department of
Mines and Energy

Mines Branch

THE MINING ACT - END OF TRANSITIONAL PERIOD - DECEMBER 31, 2001

On June 30, 2000, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council proclaimed the *Mining Act*, Mining Regulations, Guidelines to the Mining Act, and Regulations for Small Scale Mining were also passed.

In order to give existing operators sufficient time to compile plans and reports required under the Act, an 18-month transitional period was provided, from the date the Act was proclaimed. Therefore, all current operators or lessees have until **December 31, 2001** to comply with the Act.

The existing operators or lessees of mines and quarries must have a development plan, an operational plan, a rehabilitation and closure plan and their financial assurance submitted and accepted by the Minister of Mines and Energy by the end of this year. Operators are encouraged to start work on these plans and to submit them for acceptance in order to meet the allowed transitional period.

There are provisions under *The Mining Act*, specifically in the Small Scale Mining Regulations and Guidelines to the Mining Act, for small-scale operations to be exempted. Lessees who believe they may qualify for an exemption from the Act should write to the Minister of Mines and Energy requesting an exemption. The Department of Mines and Energy has received a number of applications requesting exemption; these are currently being reviewed. The department is prepared to discuss all proposed submissions under the Act and all lessees are encouraged to contact the department's Mineral Development Division.

Lessees of all new mining projects are required to comply with the Act before they are permitted to operate.

Anyone requiring further clarification on the *Mining Act* and regulations should contact the Mineral Development Division at (709) 729-3197.

EXPLORATION APPROVALS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Any person who intends to conduct a search for minerals on a licenced area shall submit a description of the planned exploration work before starting the work. When that work involves an activity capable of causing ground disturbance, water quality impairments or disruption to wildlife or wildlife habitat, that work shall not begin until an Exploration Approval has been issued by the Department of Mines and Energy.

A person who begins work without an Exploration Approval or who fails to comply with the terms and conditions of an Exploration Approval commits an offence. The maximum fine upon conviction for an offence under the Mineral Act is \$10,000.

Exploration Approvals and Notifications allow the Department of Mines and Energy to effectively monitor exploration activity; it is necessary for us to be aware of the activity in case there is an inquiry or complaint from the public regarding the activity. In reviewing applications for Exploration Approval, the department checks the area for other potential land uses, private land, wildlife concerns, municipal boundaries, protected watersheds etc. and advises the applicant of the sensitivities or other approvals that might be required to work in the area.

Exploration work must be properly planned and carefully conducted if it is to be considered a responsible activity. The Exploration Approval and Notification allows this department to efficiently regulate the activity and mitigate the adverse impacts mineral exploration and development may have caused in the past.

THE METAL MINES EFFLUENT REGULATIONS (MMER)

The "Metals Mining Effluent Regulations" (MMER), were gazetted, in The Canada Gazette Part I, on July 28, 2001 by the Federal Government (sponsored by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans). The 60-day review period ended on September 26, 2001.

The stated objective of MMER is to update and strengthen the current Metal Mining Liquid Effluent Mining Regulations (MMLER). The principal differences between the two regulations are: 1) MMER will apply to mines operating prior to 1977, which were previously exempt under MMLER; 2) MMER will include mines that use cyanide in the milling process; 3) MMER will include an upper limit for pH; 4) MMER will lower the limit for total suspended solids (TSS); 5) MMER will require Environmental Effects Monitoring; and 6) MMER will require the production of non-acutely lethal effluent. The original MMLER limits for metals under MMLER (other than cyanide) will remain the same in MMER.

The Department of Mines and Energy reviewed the proposed regulations and submitted detailed comments and recommendations to Environment Canada, with the objective of mitigating all potentially negative impacts the regulations could have on existing metal mines in this province while supporting the objectives of MMER.

MINES MINISTERS CONFERENCE

The 58th annual Mines Ministers Conference was held in Québec City on September 10, 2001. As in other years, a public session was included, which allowed industry stakeholders to make presentations to the ministers on significant and challenging issues affecting mining.

The Mines and Energy Minister Lloyd Matthews said "the annual, Mines Ministers Conference is an excellent opportunity for provincial, territorial and federal government representatives to receive input from industry and other parties and to work together to develop policies that will sustain and grow the mining industry in Canada."

Groups such as the Mining Association of Canada and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada outlined several issues and challenges to the continued growth of the industry, including: 1) Onerous tax burdens on mining companies that operate in Canada; 2) Exploration continues to decline, resulting in less opportunities for the development of new mining activities in Canada; 3) Increased global competition is causing less investment in Canada; and 4) Industry and government must continue to work together to encourage full participation by aboriginal communities.

"We agreed that the mining industry is a very important part of the Canadian economy and governments must continue to work towards the removal of impediments that prevent investment that is required to ensure growth continues to this key industry," said Mr. Matthews. "I was pleased to have the opportunity to restate our position that the taxation of our non-renewable resources should be treated outside of the broader consideration when discussing taxation policy and clawback issues."

PROFILE OF A PROSPECTOR

The prospecting community in Newfoundland and Labrador consists of individuals with very diverse backgrounds. One of these is Gerry Hull, who has been actively prospecting for about eight years.



Gerry was born in the former community of Grand Jarvis, located near St. Alban's, Hermitage Bay, on Newfoundland's south coast. When Gerry was only one year old he and his family moved to Stephenville where he spent most of his younger years. After graduating from St. Stephen's High School in 1966, Gerry undertook university studies and completed courses in the Arts and Business Administration

programs.

Gerry's work experience is quite varied from stints with Labrador Linerboard and Bison Brewery in Stephenville to work with the Hudson's Bay Company in Northern Ontario and the federal Department of Indian Affairs in Québec. Most of Gerry's career was with Air Canada where he recently retired after 28 years as a

Customer Service Agent.

Gerry took the government-sponsored Prospectors Training Course in Stephenville four years ago. Since then, he has teamed up with Leonard Muise and Ronald Cormier, and prospected each year in the Steel Mountain - Flat Bay Brook area for magnetic sulphide, PGE's and gold along with some prospecting work in the Lewis Hills for PGE's and chromite. Their efforts have been rewarded with the discovery of several interesting Ni-Cu-PGE showings on the west coast which is attracting some mineral exploration company interest.

Gerry considers prospecting to be one of the most interesting activities he has ever pursued. As an avid outdoorsman, he loves the physical challenge and thoroughly enjoys the mental challenge of unraveling Mother Nature's secrets in the search for hidden mineral deposits.

Gerry is keenly looking forward to this year's upcoming CIM Newfoundland Branch fall meeting held in conjunction with the Department of Mines and Energy's Open House, where he will have the opportunity to network again with many of the prospectors and exploration company geologists active in the province. These meetings will also give him and his prospecting partners the opportunity to showcase their findings in the popular "Prospectors Tent".

EXPLORATION UPDATE

LABRADOR

Throughout Labrador, most active exploration is for nickel (\pm copper and cobalt) or platinum group metals (PGMs), except in western Labrador where iron ore is the main commodity of interest.

In July, 2001, Falconbridge Limited added 188 claims to its 3440-claim, Kyfanan Lake Intrusion property in southeastern Labrador. The intrusion has nickel-copper-cobalt and PGM potential.

At South Voisey's, SVB Nickel Company Ltd. staked 514 claims in late August, 2001, and Major General Resources Ltd. staked 199 claims in September, 2001. Exploration for nickel and PGMs has restarted on the South Voisey's land holdings, which, at a recent peak, consisted of 3176 claims, primarily over the gabbroic Pants Lake Intrusion of the Nain Plutonic Suite, of which 2340 claims were held by SVB Nickel Company Ltd.. Also, in September, 2001, Falconbridge Limited announced a 50% earn-in opportunity on the whole package by spending \$23 million over the next five years.

In early October, 2001, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd. added 114 claims to one of its northern Labrador properties with nickel potential. The 159-claim block overlies rocks of the Nain Plutonic Suite.

In western Labrador, the Iron Ore Company of Canada is following up a major airborne geophysical survey with geological investigations and diamond drilling. Voisey's Bay Nickel Company Ltd. has scaled back its Anaktalak Bay exploration camp in northern Labrador, however, the company and the Provincial Government have extended their confidential negotiations on the Voisey's Bay nickel discovery to the end of 2001.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Most exploration on the Island is for base metals and gold. The particularly active areas extend from the east coast across north and central Newfoundland to Grand Lake.

In July, 2001, Celtic Minerals Ltd. staked 600 claims having sediment-hosted copper potential, in five separate areas of the Burin Peninsula and Avalon Peninsula Isthmus, to add to 115 claims already held near Bay L'Argent on the Burin Peninsula.

The highlight of the summer is the results from Altius Resources Inc.'s Moosehead property near Bishop's Falls (11.05 g/t over 17.11 m, including 1.5 m of 96.72 g/t) and its subsequent (October 5th, 2001) staking of 887 claims over rocks with similar potential in parts of the Botwood Basin in east-central and northern Newfoundland. The rocks consist of calcareous and siliciclastic sediments containing alteration and quartz-vein systems indicative of sedimentary and epithermal vein gold-bearing environments. Altius Resources Inc. now holds 1096 claims in its Botwood Basin and related projects.

Black Bart Prospecting Inc. and associated individuals added (October, 2001) to the effect of Altius' program by staking 459 claims, comprising 13 licences, on adjacent or nearby ground with similar geological potential for gold mineralization.

GENERAL

Approved diamond-drilling programs for the Fall of 2001 include: Cornerstone Resources Inc. on the Princess property for copper; Thundermin Resources Inc. on the North Moose, South Moose and East Pond properties for base metals; Celtic Minerals Ltd. at Victoria River and Hungry Hill for base metals; Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd. on its Green Bay project for gold and base metals; Richmond Mines at Nugget Pond for gold; Iron Ore Company of Canada in western Labrador for iron ore; Tim Gushue near Corner Brook for marble; and, Albert Woodman and Glen Devereaux for base metals at Gander Lake and near Terrenceville, respectively.

In addition, geophysical surveys will be undertaken by Falconbridge in southeast Labrador and by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd. in northern Labrador and on the Green Bay project; Atlantic Stone at Corner Brook and Astekamuk, near North West River, will conduct bulk sampling of marble and dimension stone, respectively.

The value of mineral shipments in the province is expected to decrease from \$945 million (preliminary) in 2000 to approximately \$827 million in 2001. This is due mainly to a decrease in the volume of iron ore.

The mining sector is forecasted to employ 2600 people in 2001, compared with approximately 2660 in 2000.

Due to continuing difficulties in the North American and European steel industry, Wabush Mines began a four-week shutdown of its operations on October 1, 2001. The company's mine and concentrator are located in Wabush, Labrador; its pellet plant and shipping facilities are located in Point Noire, Québec. The shutdown will result in the loss of 29 permanent jobs in Wabush. Wabush Mines has also reduced its 2001 production forecast to 4.8 million tonnes of pellets; production is expected to continue at this level in 2002.

The Iron Ore Company of Canada (IOC) announced on September 27th that reconditioning of its pellet plant in Sept-Îles, Québec, will be suspended due to deteriorating market conditions. The pellet plant was to come on-stream in mid-2002 and produce 4.5 million tonnes per year by 2004. IOC operates a mine, concentrator and pellet plant in Labrador, and a railway and port facility in Sept-Îles, Québec. If poor market conditions continue, IOC's facilities may take a scheduled temporary shutdown during the summer of 2002. IOC has revised its 2001 production forecast to 13 million tonnes of pellets and concentrates, combined.

In August 2001, Richmond Mines closed its Nugget Pond gold mine due to a lack of reserves, lower grades and higher production costs. Richmond Mines' Hammerdown gold mine was released from Environmental Assessment on September 17, 2001. The Hammerdown ore is being tested in the Nugget Pond mill. Current reserves at Hammerdown are sufficient to extend the milling operation at Nugget Pond for approximately four years.

Thundermin Resources Inc. and Queenston Mining Inc. submitted an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for their proposed Duck Pond copper-zinc mine in central Newfoundland on August 6, 2001. The public consultation period ended on September 27, 2001. The Department of Environment has until October 17, 2001, to advise the proponents on the status of their EIS. Pending release from environmental review, construction is slated to begin in 2002, followed by mine commissioning in mid-2003.

The Labrador Inuit Development Corporation's (LIDC's) dimension-stone plant at Ten Mile Bay started production in August 2001. Undersized material from the company's anorthosite quarries in the Nain area are cut into strips and exported for manufacture into tiles and countertops. LIDC's

Hopedale plant, which will manufacture components for furniture and monuments, is scheduled to begin production in 2002.

At Argentia, the construction of Epoch Rock Inc.'s granite processing facility is nearly completed. The company expects to start sawing blocks at the end of October 2001. The plant has six 40-tonne capacity Breton gang saws, a diamond-wire saw, and a 19-head polisher - all fully computerized. Two and three centimetre slabs will be exported to the United States for such dimension-stone uses as countertops and tiles.

HOPE BROOK DECOMMISSIONING

The Hope Brook gold mine, located on the southwest coast of Newfoundland, was permanently shut down in September 1997 after ten years of operation. Although the operator, Royal Oak Mines Inc., developed a closure and rehabilitation plan it had not implemented the plan before going into receivership in April 1999. In December 1999, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice issued an Order authorizing the Interim Receiver to transfer the Hope Brook Gold property to the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. The province now owns the assets and is responsible for the abandoned mine site.

Since April 2000, the Department of Mines and Energy has been acting as site manager, overseeing the care-and-maintenance program of this remote site and approving expenditures. On-site activity has primarily involved treating water to ensure that effluent complies with environmental regulations, and providing site security.

Following acceptance of a site reclamation feasibility study by Hatch & Associates in September 2000, The Department of Mines and Energy recommended that a project management consultant should be retained to prepare specifications and tender documents, and to manage contractors and site activities during the rehabilitation period.

On July 19, 2001, Cabinet authorized the Minister of Mines and Energy to engage, in joint venture, Denison Environmental Services and Innova Quest Inc., as Project Manager to oversee the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Hope Brook mine site. Government and Denison Environmental Services and Innova Quest Inc. signed an agreement on September 1, 2001.

The Hatch report concluded the decommissioning and rehabilitation could be completed over an 18-month period followed, by approximately 12-months of water treatment and monitoring at an estimated cost of \$13.7 million. The main issues at the site include: prevention of acid rock drainage from waste rock; heap leach material and exposed tailings; demolition of structures; closing the site landfill; and safeguarding open holes and steep slopes.

Following the completion of an environmental assessment of the site and a review of the closure plan, the Project Manager will develop a detailed plan and schedule for the site work and prepare tender documents for:

- Moving over 800,000 m³ of waste rock and heap leach material into the open pit to eliminate acid mine drainage from these sources;
- Recovering residual gold from the mill;
- Raising tailings dams to ensure an adequate water cover is maintained over exposed tailings to minimize acid generation;
- Relocating approximately 100,000 m³ of stacked tailings and placing it under water;
- Selling of assets; and
- Demolishing buildings and structures, and final site restoration activities.

It is anticipated that some of the site work, such as residual gold recovery, site investigations and asset sales will commence this fall, but most of the site decommissioning and rehabilitation activities will be undertaken in 2002.

NEWS FROM THE CHAMBER

The Chamber continues its mandate to promote the environmentally responsible development of the provincial mineral industry and highlight its importance to the provincial economy. In an effort to raise public awareness about the challenges surrounding the industry, the Chamber has been holding a series of public information sessions across the province.

These sessions have focused on several key opportunities associated with development of the Voisey's Bay nickel deposit on the coast of Labrador, Thundermin Resources and Queenston Mining's Duck Pond base-metal deposit in central Newfoundland, and further development of the provincial dimension-stone industry.

The Chamber wants to ensure the correct information about reserves, value, capital costs, and associated jobs is available to the general public.

Several key promotional events are scheduled in the coming months. The Chamber will have a booth at the local CIM Meeting in St. John's in early November, and at the Cordilleran Round-up in Vancouver in late January 2002. These are important events to showcase the province's mineral potential and the Chamber looks forward to these promotional opportunities.

To learn more about the Chamber and the benefits of membership, please contact the Chamber's office at (709) 722-9542, or via email at executive.director@nf.sympatico.ca.

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS STUDIES OF CAPE NORMAN AND THE HIGHLANDS OF ST. JOHN, GREAT NORTHERN PENINSULA, NEWFOUNDLAND

Introduction

Two geochemical surveys were undertaken at Cape Norman, about 20 km west of St. Anthony, and the Highlands of St. John, about 8 km north of Hawkes Bay. Cape Norman is a low, barren peninsula of flat-lying carbonate rocks (limestone and dolostone) of the Lower Ordovician Catoche Formation. The Highlands of St. John is a high-level plateau (over 450 m) capped by quartz-rich sandstone (quartz arenite) of the Lower Cambrian Hawke Bay Formation that overlies extensive tracts of dolostone of the Forteau Formation. Earlier work has shown that Cape Norman contains significant dolostone deposits. Also, the cap-rock of the Highlands of St. John is a quartz-rich sandstone (quartz arenite) and is a potential source of silica.



Cleaved dolostone at the Cape Norman lighthouse

Regional Geology

Cape Norman is located north of the access road to Boat Harbour and west of road to the Cape Norman lighthouse. The area is dominated by gently warped medium- to thick-bedded carbonate rocks. The unit of particular interest as a potential source of dolostone extends from the lighthouse southwestward to within 500 m of the Boat Harbour road. This dolostone has been described as a cryptalgal mound-facies dolostone containing minor interbedded massive grainstone and also intermound grainstones.

The dolostone unit thins to the south where the mounds are replaced by bedded dolostone. In the north, the beds are up to 3 m thick and commonly contain no impurities. However, it is not uncommon to find thin layers or knobs of silica that have replaced fossilized algae and also fossil shells. The presence of silica within the dolostone sequence is detrimental to the overall quality of the dolostone. Production of high-purity dolostone for its use in the production of magnesium would require beneficiation to remove the silica. It is estimated that there is over 11 million tonnes of dolostone within the main mound-facies dolostone unit.



South Summit of the Highlands of St. John

The Highlands of St. John consist of two, high, gently rolling, extensive plateaus that extend westward from the Long Range Mountains. They are connected at the head of Doctors Brook which drains the area between them. The western edge of the Highlands is near vertical scarp slope that forms spectacular cliffs ascending to over 480 m. Bedrock exposure is along the margins of the plateaus with some outcrops in the river and stream valleys. The few ponds on the plateau are not drained by surface streams during the summer and the Doctors Brook drainage basin is the only extensive area of ponds, swamps and streams. The southern portion of the southern plateau comprises a series of bedrock terraces that outcrop downhill to the edge of the forest. Extensive areas of thin peat and low shrubs cover felsenmeer found in the central portions of the two plateaus. Glacial erratics are scattered throughout. Talus development is not extensive around the margins and very wide, debris-free bedding-plane terraces occur along the northern margin of the Highlands.

The Hawke Bay Formation is composed of extensive, thick to very thick beds (> 1 m) of massive, white-weathering quartz arenite. Magnetite grains and other heavy minerals such as titanite and zircon, are locally conspicuous and commonly form prominent laminae. Some beds contain abundant, conspicuous 2 to 5 mm diameter, scattered and aligned spots of hematite. Other minor components of the quartz arenite are feldspar and small quartz pebbles. Thin-bedded, red siltstone and sandstone form a prominent sequence in the central portion of the Highlands.

Mineral Potential

Dolostone is composed mainly of the mineral dolomite and has the chemical formula $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$. It can be converted to magnesium oxide and magnesium carbonate and has varied applications e.g., magnesium metal, pharmaceuticals (e.g., stomach powders), cosmetics, paint and paper industries. Raw dolostone is also as agricultural or garden "lime" for neutralizing excess acidity in soils and as aggregate in road construction and concrete.

Quartz has the chemical composition SiO_2 and is also known as silica. It is a versatile material used in the production of glass, refractory bricks, smelting of metallic ores, as sand it is used in

high-temperature operations such as foundry sand for metal castings, and in chemical production such as sodium silicate and silicon carbide (abrasive). Silicon and ferrosilicon, commonly referred to as ferro-alloys, are increasingly being used in very different end-use applications. Silicon is used primarily in the manufacture of aluminum alloys and in chemicals such as silicones; ferrosilicon is consumed in steels and cast iron. Silicon is used also in a variety of lubricant and medical applications, and in the production of semiconductors and computer chips.

The potential of the Highlands as a source of high-quality silica will be shown by the geochemical analyses. It can be estimated that the potential tonnage available in the Highlands is in the order of tens of billions of tonnes. Previous work in an area just to the south of the Highlands indicated that the quartz arenite is of only moderate quality with silica averaging around 95%. For high-purity silica over 99 % SiO₂ is required.

Quaternary Geology

During this survey, the extent of the felsenmeer became quite apparent. At the edges of small valleys and gullies there is extensive development of what appear to be solifluction lobes where bulbous lobes of felsenmeer appear to have flowed into the gullies. Unusual features relating to development of the felsenmeer included doming of the flat-lying, highly jointed bedrock into small igloo-like structures about 2 m in diameter and large arches over 10 m wide, and the tilting and collapse of cliff faces into the lower ground adjacent to the cliffs. These features are probably related to frost heaving of the well-jointed and flat-lying beds of quartz arenite. Particularly puzzling features are two large circular features located on the northern plateau. These circular structures have a marginal ridge of peat and rock about 5 m wide, which supports scrub spruce and other shrubs, and a wide core of chaotic angular blocks of quartz arenite. These features are here considered to be the result of the collapse of adjacent large domes over 75 m in diameter which were also possibly formed by large-scale frost heaving.

Substrate-influenced Flora

The carbonate environment at Cape Norman, along with its very exposed location, has had a pronounced influence on the vegetation. There is very little soil development due to weathering as the carbonates are slowly dissolved by rain and there is very little residue. The area is devoid of anything resembling a tree and only isolated patches of dwarfed scrub spruce and juniper are the only shrubs of any size and this is only to a height of 30 to 50 cm. Fault lines are commonly the site of glacial till and also a few intermittent streams.

The carbonate barrens and loose carbonate gravels at Cape Norman contain a variety of plants that prefer limestone substrates including the threatened plant Fernald's braya (*Braya fernaldii*). This plant and very few others survive in areas dominated by a loose carbonate gravel substrate apparently (from personal observation) with little organic material and little competition from other plants. The geochemical analyses of the carbonates may provide further insights into the ecology of the endangered plants at Cape Norman.

Parks and Recreation

The Highlands of St. John are illustrated in a recent consultation document by the Parks and Natural Areas Division of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation. This publication describes a proposed strategy to "...protect and preserve the outstanding components of our diverse natural heritage." The Highlands of St. John are mentioned in a study which examined the Alpine flora found at high altitudes of the Long Range Mountains with emphasis on Gros Morne National Park.

The Highlands are virtually devoid of trees and only isolated stunted spruce are found on the plateaus. The extensive quartz arenite felsenmeer provides a substrate which does not produce a good soil and only in the lower valleys is there extensive vegetation. Where there is peat, development shrubs and other mat-forming plants appear to thrive. Vegetation on the Highlands is sparse and comprises mainly low shrubs such as blueberry, blackberry (black crowberry), partridgeberry, (black) bearberry and red bearberry, various low grasses, and crackerberry (bunchberry). The only trees are isolated, stunted and gnarled black spruce up to 2 m tall. Vegetation is much more extensive in the valleys and the lower slopes of the Highlands. The areas around the perimeter of the Highlands support commercially viable forests. Wildlife is abundant on the Highlands. Despite its high altitude, hostile climate and apparent lack of shelter, the Highlands of St. John are home (in the summer at least) to a large number animals.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Cordilleran Roundup 2002

January 22-25, 2002

Hotel Vancouver Fairmount, Vancouver, British Columbia
Hosted by the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines.
This year's theme is "Back to Canada" focusing on exploration work in Canada. For more information, please contact:

Sally Howson

Phone: (604) 689-5271 ext: 104

Fax: (604) 681-2363

E-mail: chambers@bc-mining-house.com

Prospector & Developers Association of Canada Annual Convention

March 10-13, 2002

Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ontario

The 70th annual convention and trade show features exhibitors from around the world. The trade show features exhibitors from a wide range of areas including mining and exploration companies, consultants, financial institutions, legal professionals and prospectors. The contact information is:

Phone: (416) 362-1969

Fax: (416) 362-0101

E-mail: info@pdac.ca

RICH MINERAL RESOURCES and A WEALTH OF OPPORTUNITIES...

- ✓ Produces over a dozen mineral commodities
- ✓ Produces 55% of Canada's iron ore
- ✓ Access to tide-water and deep-water ports
- ✓ Comprehensive geoscientific database
- ✓ Skilled workforce and well-developed infrastructure and service industry
- ✓ Developing dimension stone industry
- ✓ Active geological survey group
- ✓ Newfoundland and Labrador boasts geological diversity and potential for further world-class discoveries



Hon. Lloyd G. Matthews
Minister of Mines & Energy



GOVERNMENT OF
NEWFOUNDLAND
AND LABRADOR

Department of
Mines and Energy

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