

Take Advantage of Mineral Exploration and Development in Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia

We're

Worth

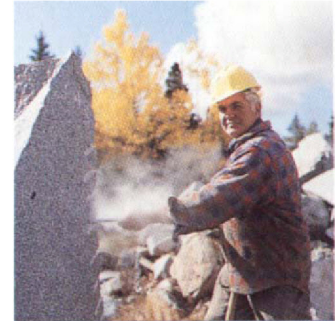
Exploring

Nova Scotia, Canada, is situated on the Eastern Seaboard of North America. With a long history of mining coal, metallic minerals and industrial minerals, Nova Scotia offers many advantages to the mineral industry. For example, Nova Scotia has:

- an excellent transportation infrastructure linked to several deep-water, ice-free seaports strategically located for North American and European markets
- some of the lowest costs for exploration in Canada
- an attractive land tenure system, including map-based claim staking
- a 'One Window' approach to permits and regulations



Nova Scotia dimension stone in the hands of an artist.



A 200 year legacy of mining has provided Nova Scotia with a highly skilled workforce.

- a skilled workforce with experience in mineral development and exploration

- a dynamic business climate



Nova Scotia aggregate deposits enjoy a tremendous advantage for shipping to destinations around the world.


- comprehensive geological, geochemical and geophysical databases

- a highly competitive regime of mineral royalties and taxes

- an active mineral industry that has proven the economic success of Nova Scotia mineral deposits.



High-grade lead-zinc ore from the Gays River deposit.

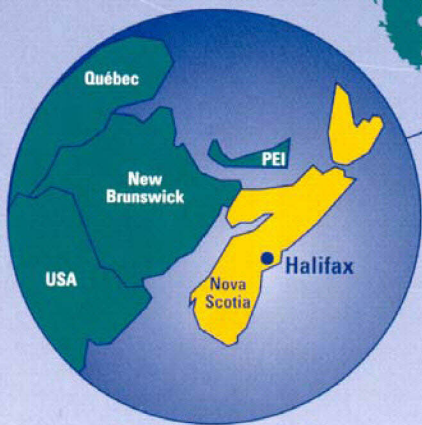
Nova Scotia
 Department of Natural Resources
 Minerals and Energy Branch

Information Circular 45
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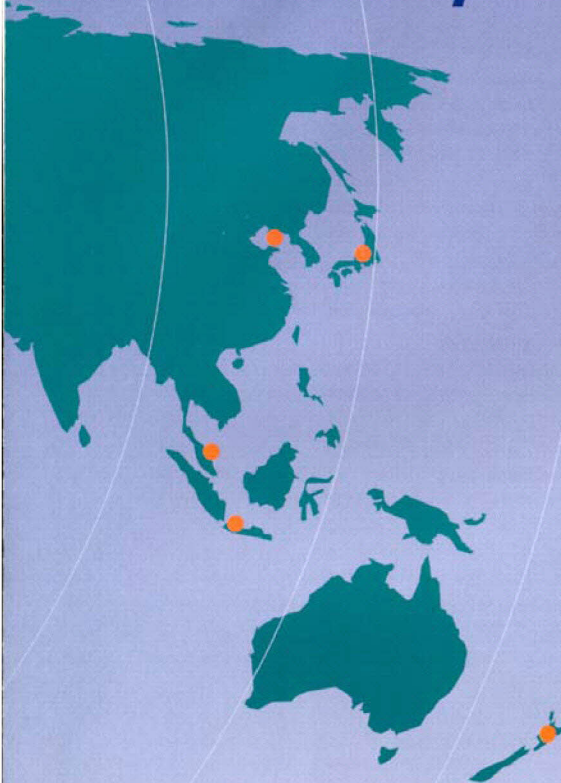
Destinations for Nova Scotia Mineral Products



*Deep, ice-free
harbours ensure
Nova Scotia's
mineral products
economical and
fast transport to
the world.*



Highlights of the Nova Scotia Mineral Industry



Mineral Production

Nova Scotia's mining history has included the production of coal, gold, copper-lead-zinc, tin, iron, antimony, manganese, and a great number of industrial mineral commodities. In terms of current production, Nova Scotia can claim the following:

- Greatest number of mines per unit area, and second greatest value of mineral production per square kilometre of all Canadian provinces (data from Mining Association of Canada).

- Most productive gypsum-mining region in the world, responsible for 80% of Canadian and 7% of world gypsum production (data from Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources).

- Accounts for 12% of total value of Canadian coal production (data from Mining Association of Canada).

- Major producer and exporter of salt, aggregate, limestone and dolomite.

- Producer of barite, dimension stone and peat.

Exploration and Development

Several gold deposits are currently in the feasibility or pre-production stages of development. In addition to these development projects, active exploration in Nova Scotia has focused on the following targets:

- Cretaceous kaolin and silica sand deposits in central Nova Scotia. Recent drilling has revealed new laterally continuous deposits.

- Industrial mineral commodities including gypsum, limestone and dolomite, surficial and bedrock aggregate, peat, and building stone.

- Sediment-hosted disseminated gold deposits in the Meguma Group of southern Nova Scotia, host to 64 former gold districts. Gold has traditionally been produced from narrow, high-grade veins (averaging 7-15 g/t), but recent exploration has revealed low-grade gold with high tonnage potential.

- Paleoplacer gold deposits in Witwatersrand-type environments with very little history of exploration.

- High-grade auriferous quartz veins hosted by sheared Precambrian gneiss and diorite in the central Cape Breton Highlands.

- Copper-gold (\pm nickel \pm cobalt) deposits associated with iron carbonate veins along the trace of the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault Zone, a regional transform fault system. This environment includes the past-producing Londonderry deposits.

- Copper-nickel-cobalt occurrences associated with mafic to ultramafic bodies in northern Cape Breton Island. Recent airborne vertical gradiometer surveys have revealed large anomalies, some associated with known ultramafic intrusives, Cu-Ni stream sediment anomalies, and Cu-Ni-Co occurrences.

- Volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in the Stirling belt of eastern Cape Breton Island, host to the past-producing Stirling Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au VMS deposit.

- Stratabound massive sulphide deposits with associated gold (≤ 0.30 oz./t) near Cheticamp, Cape Breton Island. Deposits are hosted by shallow-dipping sericite schist bounded by chlorite schist.

- Surface coal deposits with open-pit potential in northern mainland Nova Scotia.

- Coalbed methane deposits associated with the coal basins of northern Nova Scotia.