

News views and opinions on the mineral exploration scene in Ontario

January 2007 Issue

Date: January 07

The Explorationist Newsletter is brought to you as a 'member service' of the Ontario Prospectors Association. The purpose is to share news and information amongst its members and also to act as the association's 'Political Voice'.

The views and opinions expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the Ontario Prospectors Association, including all of the members and Directors. The writers accept full ownership of their contributions.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL EVENT

The OPA would like to thank all the volunteers, sponsors and participants of the 2006 Ontario Exploration and Geoscience Symposium (OEGS). The event this year moved to Sudbury to better serve the membership. Attendance was as high or greater than Toronto. The location of the presentations with theatre seating and a large screen was an unexpected bonus.

The Ontario Prospectors Association Award was presented to Stewart Carmichael and Mike Sutton of Kirkland Lake Gold. These two prospectors thought outside the box and used some of the most modern software to illustrate their theories of gold mineralization in the Kirkland Lake camp. Then as most prospectors do they throw the dice on the ideas and succeeded in renewing the life of an historic gold town. They both fit the theme of the OEGS very well "Open Minds : Open Mines". Thanks once again for the continued support of OPA.

Sudbury Welcomes Prospectors to City

BY STAN SUDOL

Northern Life – Sudbury (December 13, 2006)

The Ontario Prospectors Association is holding the Ontario Exploration and Geoscience Symposium 2006 in Sudbury this week (Dec. 12 and 13) at the Radisson Hotel.

Over the past year the mergers and acquisitions of the major mining companies in this city and around the world have captivated the general public. However, most people don't realize how important the junior sector, geoscience communities and prospectors are for a healthy mining industry.

Increasingly, the junior mining sector is accounting for more greenfield exploration. In many cases, senior company's exploration expenditures are focused on further delineating existing deposits. In 2004, the juniors overtook the seniors in exploration expenditures with 53 percent of the total of \$1.1 billion spent that year.

In 2005, the juniors increased to 59 percent of the \$1.2 billion spent on exploration in Canada. Sixty per cent of the world's exploration and mining companies are based in Canada and they have become a dominant force in exploration at home and abroad.

A healthy and well funded geo-science industry is also vital for the continued development of mineral resources in this country. The products and services of the Ontario Geological Survey, located at the Laurentian University campus, are critical for the province's mining sector to maintain its premier position in Canada.

Many feel that the provincial government cutbacks from the Conservative Harris years have yet to be restored by the current McGuinty government. Ontario will not be able to continue to enjoy the revenues and wealth created from the province's \$7 billion plus mining sector without increased funding for essential geoscience initiatives.

In this age of digitized, high-tech mine finding, the role of the individual prospector is still very important. Don McKinnon, John Larche - the discoverers of the Hemlo gold deposits in northwestern Ontario, Charles Fipke, who discovered Canada's first diamond mine in the Northwest Territories, and Albert Chislett and Chris Verbiski - the Voisey's Bay nickel mine should all be house-hold names. Their discoveries have created enormous wealth

THE EXPLORATIONIST

The Newsletter of the Ontario Prospectors Association



We're easy to get a hold of
Contact the Executive Director: Garry Clark
Email: gjclark@ontarioprospectors.com
Phone: 807-622-3284 Toll Free: 866-259-3727 Fax: 807-622-4156

and prosperity. Mr. Fipke's initial discovery started a claimstaking rush up north that has led to the discovery of many more diamond mines. Canada is now the third largest producer of diamonds in the world and all of these mines offer significant employment and business opportunities to local Aboriginal communities. The same can be said of Inco's Voisey Bay nickel mine in Labrador where about fifty per cent of the workforce is made up of Aboriginal people.

Again, many people in the industry are frustrated with the lack of support the Ontario government is giving to the province's prospectors. We cannot afford to ignore the grassroots level.

The Ontario Exploration and Geoscience Symposium 2006 will offer various presentations from promising junior miners and government geoscientists.

In addition, this will be the second year for the newly established Ontario Prospector Award. This award is given to individuals who have made significant contributions to the mineral exploration sector in Ontario.

Last year's award winner was Mickey Clement of Wawa who was one of the first prospectors to find diamonds in the Wawa area in the early nineties. This discovery initiated tens of millions of exploration dollars in that section of northeastern Ontario. This symposium is an excellent opportunity to get up to date on many of the province's exploration hot spots.

Stan Sudol is a Toronto-based communications consultant and policy analyst who writes extensively on mining issues. stan.sudol@sympatico.ca

Sudbury 'extraordinary mining camp of global significance'

BY STAN SUDOL

Northern Life (Sudbury) Dec. 15, 2006

Members of the mining industry routinely say the best place to find a new deposit is in the shadow of an old head frame, or at the bottom of an exhausted mine as in the case of the two winners of this year's Ontario Prospector Award.

Kirkland Lake Gold Inc.'s chief geologists Michael Sutton and Stewart Carmichael were given the award for the discovery of a new system of high grade sulphide hosted gold zones in the Kirkland Lake camp. The award was presented at the Ontario Exploration and Geoscience Symposium in Sudbury this week. "I think we should soon have a second Sir Harry Oaks coming out of Kirkland Lake with this discovery," said Sutton. "Our exploration team of young kids out of university have a passion for finding gold and want to make this project work for the town of

Kirkland Lake."

The Kirkland Lake Gold exploration team analyzed old exploration data and took calculated risks on new geological concepts which resulted in extensive new gold deposits being found, giving a new lease on life for the previously exhausted Macassa Mine.

Sutton also said that this new discovery should dispel the idea that everything is all mined out in the Kirkland Lake area and was proud and thankful of the tremendous support and co-operation the company has received from the local community. In December 2001, Kirkland Lake Gold Inc. purchased the Macassa Mine and the 1,500 ton per day mill along with four former producing gold properties - Kirkland Minerals, Tech-Hughs, Lake Shore and Wright Hargraves. These properties have historically produced some 22 million ounces of gold.

The Ontario Exploration and Geoscience Symposium was held in Sudbury for the first time. It was a resounding success, attracting more attendees than previous symposiums held in Toronto.

Garry Clark, the executive director of the Ontario Prospectors Association felt the success was partly due to the fact that the northern location was closer to the exploration community.

In fact, the Sudbury Basin is the most active exploration camp in all of North America and it is estimated that \$340 million will be spent throughout the entire province in 2006.

Exploration junior Wallbridge Mining Company looks for and develops nickel, copper and platinum group element deposits.

The company's primary focus is on its large portfolio of properties in the under-explored footwall rocks surrounding the Sudbury Basin- the company has the third largest land holdings in Sudbury after CVRD Inco and Xstrata Nickel.

There are two known environments in the Sudbury Basin that host ore. The contact areas, which are found at the edge or perimeter of the basin and the footwalls, located beyond or out from the contact areas.

The contact part of the basin is where many of the previous easy-to-detect mines have been found.

However, the Copper Cliff South and Worthington Mines were found on footwalls.

Wallbridge's team of geologists have been looking at the geology of the region from a new innovative perspective.

They have extended the search for greenfield deposits further out into the footwall regions than what was previously considered promising territory.

In late November, the company announced the discovery of a second offset dyke and extended the offset dyke found last year 3.5 kilometres northward to the northern boundary of the joint venture owned property with Pele Mountain Resources.

In a news release, Wallbridge president Alar Soever stated, "The discovery of a second offset dyke so early in the program validates our North Range exploration strategy which is founded on the belief that the footwall rocks are very poorly explored and a great deal of Sudbury geology and mineralization remains to be discovered."

FNX Limited's vice-president of exploration, Gord Morrison, and Catharine Farrow, director of exploration and chief geologist, both have worked and/or evaluated and studied most of the world's major nickel sulphide and platinum group elements deposits. In a lengthy interview, they discussed the company's dedicated belief in the amazing potential of the Sudbury Basin.

One of the first points Morrison and Farrow made was that people must realize that the Sudbury Basin is not just a nickel camp.

It is a polymetallic deposit with significant copper and platinum group metals that could stand on their own. Sudbury is the third largest producer of platinum after South Africa's Bushveld and Norilsk, located in Russia's Siberian north.

And from their extensive international experience, both feel that the basin is an extraordinary mining camp of global significance.

Throughout the conversation, their passion, unique geological vision and down right obsession with the geology of the basin was clearly evident. Since 2002, both confessed to practically living and breathing Sudbury Basin geology.

Starting out as a junior, the culture of the company was comfortable taking risks, that were based on thorough and concise research.

FNX Limited was fortunate to have access to extensive legacy data from the McCreedy West and Levack properties. They were able to reevaluate the historic information and apply different concepts that helped them decide where to drill.

They definitely do things differently at FNX mining, and it has clearly paid off for the company, the community and the fortunate investors who were with the company from the beginning.

FNX was formed in 2002 when it took over five former Inco properties. All their mineral production is processed at CVRD Inco's local operations. Their McCreedy West property is currently in operation and in early next year the Levack site will begin production.

With a current workforce of about 460 staff and contract personnel, the rapidly growing mid-tier miner

will employ 670 people by the end of next year. Their success and unique approach has been noted around the world and other juniors are trying to establish similar business arrangements like the "FNX model."

However, their biggest accomplishment has been to reignite interest and excitement in the legendary Sudbury Basin.

The FNX operations have confirmed that there is still enormous potential in this century old mining camp and many feel we will still be digging valuable metals out of the ground a hundred years from now.

An underlying theme at this year's Ontario Exploration and Geoscience Symposium seemed to be that old mining camps should not be overlooked. It has been decades since the Ontario Geological Survey has conducted updated geoscience mapping on the Kirkland Lake, Red Lake, Timmins and Sudbury Basin mining camps. Over the past century these mining centres have contributed hundreds of billions of dollars to the Ontario economy.

With a once mighty southern Ontario auto industry becoming more vulnerable to China's manufacturing might, the north's mining sector must be given more attention.

Stan Sudol is a communications consultant and policy analyst who writes extensively on mining issues. (stan.sudol@sympatico.ca)

REMINDER

THIS CHANGED WITH WORK PERMITS (Diamond Drill Companies Responsibility)

Occupational Health and Safety Act

R.R.O. 1990, REGULATION 854

Amended to O. Reg. 630/05

MINES AND MINING PLANTS

(2.1) A written statement of the proposed development, construction, introduction, alteration or use shall be given to the joint health and safety committee or health and safety representative, if any. O. Reg. 272/97, s. 2 (2).

(3) **The employer shall notify an inspector,**

(a) Revoked: O. Reg. 272/97, s. 2 (3).

(b) Revoked: O. Reg. 272/97, s. 2 (3).

(c) of the installation of portable crushing, screening or associated washing equipment in or about a surface mine; and

(d) **before proceeding with the operation of a diamond drill on surface for the purpose of proving mineral bearing substance.** R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 854, s. 5 (3); O. Reg. 272/97, s. 2 (3); O. Reg. 236/99, s. 1.

(4) Revoked: O. Reg. 272/97, s. 2 (4).

Analytical Solutions Ltd. is pleased to provide a directory of commercial laboratories that specialize in geochemical analyses and assaying. As the industry has spread globally in the last few years, the laboratories have responded by expanding rapidly. We have been providing the lab directory for 10 years and the 2006 version now includes 180 laboratories from Adelaide to Yellowknife.

We would like to thank everyone who provided their up-to-date locations and we welcome your suggestions for additions to the directory. The directory can also be downloaded at www.explorationgeochem.com.

Best wishes for a Happy and Healthy New Year,

Lynda Bloom
President, Analytical Solutions Ltd.
1214-3266 Yonge Street, Toronto, ON M4N 2L6
www.explorationgeochem.com

NIPISSING LCC
Frank P. Tagliamonte, P.Eng

My name is Frank Tagliamonte.

I am proud to be the exploration and mining rep. on the Nipissing LCC.

Before I go on, I want to thank John for propelling this initiative. It is important that we all know who our members are and what they stand for.

I am a geological engineer by profession. I have spent all my life in mining related endeavours including working underground in a gold mine in Kirkland Lake while a student at high school.

Born in Cobalt, Ontario. I grew up in a small mining community south of Kirkland Lake.

The mining sector may be described as essentially having three components.

Exploration - on ground - prospecting the landscape for minerals.

Development - on or in ground - probing a mineral discovery site to expose and evaluate the mineral content and to determine its economic value.

Production - extracting mineral products either on ground (open pit) or in ground normally referred to as underground.

A healthy and vibrant mining sector requires two essential components to provide incentive for prospectors and mine developers:
Access to the landscape to search for mineral wealth.
Security of title once mining claims are staked or a discovery is made.
Without these, no mineral discoveries will ever be made or developed.

Canada's explorers and mine developers span the world.

Here at home they have served the nation and this province by providing a bounty of mineral products from precious metals, base metals, industrial minerals to aggregates - all essential to a modern economy.

Apart from industrial uses, minerals are used in some food products - notably salt, and in medicine - silver and uranium.

Now who would deny access to mineral occurrences that provide products for good health and / or critical illness control and cure Even if these minerals are located on Crown land or in exclusion zones such as parks. Something to reflect on Seriously.

Mining in general is little understood by the public, particularly in urban areas outside of Northern Ontario. It is vehemently maligned by zealots in the so called protectionist community.

There are two concepts about the mining industry to reflect on here. These are:
Traditional mining practices and modern mining practices.

You are all likely aware of the vagaries of some traditional mining practices which in fact are no more negligent than those that occurred in other sectors at that period of time in the past.

I do not make apologies for the rogues and the reckless in the mining industry - a failing of equal or greater concern in all other sectors of the economy at times.

Modern mining practices, however, are sensitive to landscape integrity and respect environmental standards. Procedures are constantly and creatively and progressively being implemented to minimize landscape disturbances.

In fact, a decommissioned mined site cannot now be recognized as having existed as a mine.

In many cases restored mine sites are rendered aesthetically pleasing or otherwise become recreational destinations as pleasing and as pristine as a parkland.

An ominous future proposal for additional protected areas in Ontario is a concern to prospectors and mine developers and indeed should be a concern for all citizens of Northern Ontario.

There are plans afoot to exclude vast tracks of Ontario's northern landscape from many human uses including prospecting and mining.

Reflect a moment if you will.... All of Northern Ontario and neighbouring landscapes lie within the Precambrian Canadian Shield. This is a vast area that has been little explored to date but is the source of one of the world's richest mineral regions and for Ontario and Canada and abundant source of mineral wealth.

Imagine excluding say 30% of this vast, potentially rich resource area from responsible use - that is mineral exploration and potential mine development.

This is the stated objective of organized protectionists - excluding 30% of Northern Ontario's landscape from economic use.

Put practically, imagine if you will, having three bank accounts and by government decree one is frozen in perpetuity.

Not a very appealing outcome I would suggest, particularly for those sectors at risk of losing access - all of us !

Landscape values have many attributes and mineral potential values are among the greatest - certainly for Northern Ontario. Notably - its current generation and for future generations.

Finally may I say, when it comes to landscape use, please consider, it may not be what is done on the landscape that should be a concern but how it is done - responsibly, creatively and with progressively improved methodologies.

That is what the mining industry is achieving.

Thank you.
FPT : 15 / 11 / 06

A Study to Reduce Conflicts Associated with Recreational Use of Off-Road Vehicles

Introduction:

The Ontario Government has approved and released the Ontario Trails Strategy. The Strategy is a long-term plan that establishes strategic directions for planning, managing, promoting and using trails in Ontario. The Ministry of Health Promotion (MHP) is the lead ministry for implementation of the Ontario Trails Strategy.

Issues relating to conflicts arising from the recreational use of ORVs impact directly on the vision of the Ontario Trails Strategy which is "a world-class system of diversified trails, planned and used in an environmentally responsible manner, that enhance the health and prosperity of all Ontarians."

In August 2006, MHP issued an invitational Request for Proposals related to off-road vehicle conflicts pursuant to Cabinet Direction in relation to the Ontario Trails Strategy. A contract was subsequently issued to Clute & Associates in association with Marshall Macklin Monaghan Limited and WorkGroup Designs Inc. to investigate and make recommendations to the Ministry.

This paper is intended to provide background information to provide a basis for discussion. It outlines the areas of conflict that have been identified by multiple jurisdictions and the range of responses that have been proposed or adopted. It is not intended to be an original examination of the issues as there has been ample research and consultation across multiple jurisdictions as well as considerable discussion in a variety of forums in Ontario related to the conflicts, issues and potential resolutions. Instead the discussion paper seeks to summarize existing information and research to provide a foundation to examine solutions that are appropriate for Ontario.

The consulting team conducting this study is independent from government. The team is to provide an objective, arms length assessment of the current situation and to provide options and recommendations to government. Accordingly, the team is seeking direct input from key stakeholders.

The result of this process will be a report to government containing a summary of cross-jurisdictional research, outlining the identified

areas of conflict and recommended responses for Ontario to address the conflicts for the benefit of all trail users. The report will be submitted to the Ministry in the Spring of 2007. The Government will subsequently give consideration to the results of the ORV Study and a parallel Legislative Review that is being conducted by the Ministry.

You are encouraged to expand on the topics and questions contained in the discussion paper and to provide any written submissions you may wish to prepare. Any submissions should be presented to the study team no later than 30 November, 2006 and may be submitted electronically in WORD format to:

Clute & Associates Inc.
At: dougclute@clute.ca

Background:

According to Ministry of Transportation vehicle registration information, each year the number of off-road vehicles registered increases by 10% with 4-wheel ATVs representing the largest growth segment at roughly 20%. In 2004, 21,188 ATVs were sold compared to 5,704 in 1997. It is now estimated that there are in excess of 125,000 ATVs in the Province of Ontario. The actual number of ATV users varies depending on the survey, but generally is projected to be between 200,000 and 500,000 riders.

Active off-road motorcycling registrations are also increasing at approximately 7% a year. National sales information for 2000 to 2004 shows growth rates of 11.6% in sales on motorcycles and an increase in off-road competition bike sales of 23% between 1999 and 2005. There are 150,000 active off-road motorcycles registered in Ontario.

In contrast, the trends in snowmobile and ATV sales have reversed from 1997 to 2005. In 1997 snowmobile sales exceed ATV sales by almost two to one. However, for the period 2000 to 2005, snowmobile registrations held steady at about 300,000.

As the number of ORVs increase, there are growing conflicts associated with recreational off-road vehicle use in Ontario as has been the experience in other Canadian and North American jurisdictions.

The consulting team has conducted a jurisdictional comparison of the existing uses of ORVs, the legislative and regulatory framework and policies and practices across six geographic areas including New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, California, Minnesota, and Utah. It is evident that there are many

commonalities in the conflicts and issues experienced across jurisdictions. However, responses to the issues and the methods used to manage recreational use of ORVs, varies across jurisdictions. A summary of the research is provided for context and discussion of responses that would be appropriate in Ontario.

Cross-Jurisdictional Research Summary:

The following is a summary of the primary areas of conflict related to the recreational use of ORVs which have been identified through the research, along with the range of responses across multiple jurisdictions in Canada and the United States. The summary is to provide a context for discussion of required changes in Ontario to reduce the level of conflict associated with the recreational use of Off-Road Vehicles.

1. ORV users and public and private land owners including:

- Use and availability of publicly owned and controlled lands such as crown lands, provincial parks, conservation reserves, municipal lands and county forests
- Use and availability of private land designated (e.g. agricultural and mine sites) for ORV recreational use
- The impact of ORV use on remote tourism operators
- The use of ORVs in proximity to cottages and other habitation
- The use of ORVs on active Forest Roads
- Liability issues related to ORV use on private property
- Damage to private property associated with ORV use

Responses of other jurisdictions:

- Written permission and wayleaves required for access to private lands (NB, NS, QC, UT)
 - Landowners need to post 'no trespassing' signs or fence in areas (MN- at intervals of 500-1,000 feet, CA)
- Designation of lands for motorized use by regulations (CA – SVRAs and other public lands, MN – State Forests defined as 'Managed' & 'Limited', UT)
- Prohibition of public lands for motorized vehicles (QC – provincial parks, MN – State Forests defined as 'Closed')
- Prohibitions within certain distances of residential properties (NB – 25 metres, QC – 30 metres)
- Use of public lands through legal agree-

ments/designations (NB)

- Compensation fund for damage to environment/property (MN)
- Proof of motor vehicle liability insurance with first party accident benefits and third party liability (NB – no less than \$200,000, NS, QC – minimum of \$500,000)

2. Motorized and non-motorized users including:

- Development of sufficient trails for motorized use
- Ensuring an appropriate trail experience for all users
- The best way of sustaining funding for trail organizations as well as trail development, management and maintenance
- The value of motorized, recreational activity relative to non-motorized, recreation trail activities
- The economic value of ORV use relative to other recreational activities
- ORV and trail use by hunters and anglers and for essential transportation and occupational purposes

Responses of other jurisdictions:

- Requirement for signage on trails designating use for motorized vehicles (QC)
- Requirement to obtain highway usage permit (NB)
- May use trails in the event of an emergency and closures (NB, QC, UT)
- May use ditches (NS, QC, MN – restrictions apply to classes of ATVs)
- May load/unload vehicles at the side of the highway (NS, UT)
- May cross highways (NS, QC, UT)
- May use public lands given permission of a particular use (NB)
- May have limited access to public road for work purposes (QC)
- Restrictions of a class of ATVs (MN)
- Need permission to enter agricultural lands (MN)
- Agricultural zones that restrict ATV usage (MN)
- Municipal ordinances designating certain streets/highways as OHV routes (UT)

3. Motorized Users of Trails (snowmobiles and ORVs) including:

- Use of snowmobile trails in winter and off-season
- Lack of trails for ORV use
- The relative lack of organization of ORV users
- ORV and trail use by hunters and anglers for essential transportation and occupational purposes

poses

Responses of other jurisdictions:

- Designating trails specifically for ORV use (NB, NS in 2007, QC CA, MN- restrictions apply to a class of ATVs)
- Joint management/associations (NB - both groups represented on Trail Management Fund Advisory Board, NS - both groups represented on Ministerial Advisory Committee, QC - MOA signed by both groups intended to separate ATV and snowmobile use for safety reasons, UT – steering committee and working groups designed to address “OHV hot spots”)
- May use snowmobile trails with snowmobile club’s permission (NB)
- May be registered for work purposes, separate from recreational use (UT)

4. The Environment and ORV use including:

- The degree of erosion, watershed damage, impacts on environmentally sensitive areas, parks and protected areas, and fish, wildlife and habitat sustainability affected by ORV use
- Off-trail use of motorized vehicles and impacts on the environment
- Noise and exhaust associated with ORV use

Responses of other jurisdictions:

- Injury prevention (generally all)
- Responsible behaviour (NB – safety training through ATV club, NS - safety program, CA – comprehensive safety program encourages safe and environmentally responsible ORV recreation, MN – emphasis on environmental protection, UT – grades 3-7 provided guidance on safety, etiquette and ethics in ORV use)
- Separation of motorized trails from habitation (NS – beach, provincial park or reserve, wilderness area, etc., NB, QC, CA, MN, UT)
- Speed limits in proximity to residential properties (QC)
- Ability to apply for licenses to operate in environmentally sensitive areas (NS)
- Occasional temporary closure of trails to minimize environmental impacts (CA)
- Regulations related to ORV noise levels and exhaust systems (generally all)
- Managing resources, mitigating impacted resources in OHV recreational areas (CA – Wildlife Protection Program for each SVRA)
- Guidelines to enhance natural environment around ORV trails (MN – Trail Design & De-

velopment Guidelines with emphasis on environmental sustainable trail siting and design)

- Inventory of natural environmental features (MN – forest-by-forest review to determine appropriate classification relative to ORV use)
- Compensation fund for damage to environment/property (MN, UT – some funding used to mitigate impacts associated with ORV use)

5. Public safety and ORV use including:

- Injuries associated with the increasing use of ORVs
- Ensuring responsible use of ORVs
- Sufficient monitoring and enforcement of appropriate trail use

Responses of other jurisdictions:

- Mandatory training programs for ORV users (NB – 16+, NS – 16+, QC – 16 & 17, MN – 12-15 years old using public lands, UT – 8-15 with restrictions with education certificate)
- Licensing requirements (NB, NS, QC, CA, MN, UT)
- Liability insurance requirements (NB, NS, QC)
- Legislated age requirements for ORV use (NB – 14, NS – under 14 w/ restrictions, QC – 16, CA – 14 w/ restrictions, MN – under 10 only on private property, UT – 8-15 with restrictions)
- Speed limits associated with ORV use in certain areas (generally all)
- Legislated helmet use and size of vehicles (generally all)
- Penalties for inappropriate ORV use (NB – underage riders, NS – improper registration, QC identifies detailed list of penalties, CA, MN – violations are misdemeanors, UT – Class C misdemeanor for most)
- Additional enforcement personnel (NB – volunteers through association, NS – 150 volunteer wardens, QC – association provides trail security officers, no U.S. associations involved in enforcement)
- Increased public education to promote ORV safety (NB – safety training through association and safety council, NS – developing a handbook, CA – Police Activities League program teaches at-risk youth how to operate ATVs, youth required to complete ATV independent study course, MN – emphasis on environmental protection, UT – grades 3-7 provided guidance on safety, etiquette and ethics in ORV use)
- Annual registration process (NB, NS, QC, CA {2-year period}, MN

Consultation Timing and Approach:

The consulting team is seeking comment and feed-

back from stakeholders on a series of questions based on the identified conflicts and responses identified across multiple jurisdictions.

The consultation process will seek broad input and will inform the options and recommendations that are presented to the Ministry. The input of a broad range of stakeholders is considered key to developing an effective strategy for mitigating conflicts associated with the recreational use of ORVs in Ontario.

The first stage of the consultation will involve a series of interviews with government staff and community stakeholders during November and December 2006.

Subsequent to these interviews, the team will analyze the results and develop options and proposed recommendations for further review through focus groups sessions in January 2007, which will encompass the range of stakeholders represented in the first phase of the consultation. The result of the second phase of the consultation process will be a report and recommendations to be presented to the Ministry of Health Promotion in March, 2007.

Hypothermia and Working in the Field

For most people, the winter naturally brings a chilly feeling. There are cold walks to and from work, a frigid feeling while pumping gas or a chilling wind while shovelling snow. These cold shocks often don't result in serious cold illness because for the most part a warm building, dry clothes, and a hot meal or drink is never far away.

Prospectors and developers face a much different set of circumstances. While the cold can almost be a non-issue while living in a busy city – the bush leaves workers susceptible to cold illnesses like hypothermia. Due to the long term effects and potential fatalities of cold illnesses, a few ounces of prevention are worth a pound of cure. Dressing properly, eating properly and keeping an eye on each other are the best ways to prevent hypothermia.

Dress the Part

While working in the bush, clothing is your single most important resource to keep warm. Dressing in loose fitting layers is essential. The layers trap

heat easily and allow you to adjust your clothing as your activities change throughout the day. If you are overdressed you will work up a sweat while walking through the bush. This will feel warm until you stop walking and the sweat starts to cool your body down. It is important to wear enough layers during activity to keep warm without sweating excessively, and then add layers when you start to engage in less strenuous activity.

Layers should be made of fabrics that retain warmth when wet, such as wool, polyester fleece and polypropylene (often found in synthetic long-johns). Cotton is quite possibly the worst fabric to wear in the bush. Once wet (from rain, snow or sweat), the cotton will start to extract heat out of the body. The effects can be particularly noticed in cotton socks, underwear or when a cotton t-shirt is the first layer next to skin. Goose down is an excellent insulator **when dry**, but because it loses almost all its insulating power when wet, it is best to avoid during a Canadian winter.

Layering Systems:

To work comfortably outside, a layering system should be applied to pants, socks, jackets, gloves and hats. It starts with a wicking layer to remove moisture from skin. From there it builds into heavier and more durable fabric to keep you warm.

Wicking Layer: This is the layer next to your skin. This layer should remove moisture from the skin and transfer it to the next layer, to avoid your body cooling down due to sweat. Recommended layers are synthetic or polypropylene long johns, tops and socks. Do Not Use Cotton!

Light Insulating Layer: This goes on after the wicking layer. A light fleece or thin wool sweater is an excellent light insulating layer.

Heavy Insulating Layer: A heavier fleece or wool sweater begins to trap heat in the body.

Windproof/Waterproof Layer: This protects your body from the weather conditions from wind to rain or wet snow.

Winter Toque: Thirty to fifty per cent of body heat is lost through the head. A winter hat adds as much warmth as all your layers. In winter conditions, everyone should be wearing a toque. Balaclavas can be worn under toques and are excellent for protecting facial tissue from frostbite.

Gloves and Mitts: Mitts are warmer than

gloves but not always practical for work that requires detail. To help with this problem, a thin glove can be worn inside a mitt. This will allow you to remove your mitts for more technical work while not exposing bare skin to the cold. Once done your work return your gloved hands promptly to your mitts.

Socks and Gaiters: A two-layer sock system is most recommended for winter travel. A thin polypropylene sock with a wool sock over top allows moisture to be wicked from the feet and wool will stay warm even when wet. If wearing hiking boots in the bush, gaiters are highly recommended. They prevent snow sliding down into the boots and add warmth by trapping air.

Gaiters go on outside of the boot and pant leg and are great for keeping snow from entering boots

Fuel Your Body

Working outdoors requires your body to produce heat to keep you warm. Due to the extreme conditions, recommended calorie intake for winter work is 4000 to 5000 calories a day. It is best to take in these calories steadily over the day. Six to eight snacks are far better than two heavy meals. Fifty per cent of these calories should be made out of carbohydrates such as bread and bagels. Cheese, butter and meats add a valuable fat content to help keep your body warm.

Hydration is also very important in winter work. On average, four litres a day of water or fluids should be consumed. If you only have a one-litre water bottle with you during the day, make sure to consume lots of hot drinks at breakfast and dinner. Drinks with caffeine (coffee or soda) or alcohol should be avoided. Caffeine and alcohol restrict blood vessels, impeding the body's ability to heat itself. In the cold, water bottles will need to be insulated to prevent freezing.

The Buddy System

If someone in your group has begun shivering, they have mild hypothermia. Hypothermia is easiest to treat at this stage, so steps should be taken immediately. At this stage, food & dry clothing are your best sources of treatment. A hot drink or hot meal can do a lot to add heat to the body. An extra layer, hat or balaclava will capture additional heat leaving the body. Keeping an eye on each other is the best way to ensure that mild cases of hypothermia are nipped in the bud and do not have the chance to progress to moderate or

severe hypothermia.

For more information on health and safety for prospectors and developers, please contact Barry Johnson at 705. 474. 7233 x245 or barryjohnson@masha.on.ca.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT NOTICE

EXPLORATORY DRILLING ADJACENT TO PROVINCIAL HIGHWAYS

We have recently run into some problems with different drilling companies accessing our Provincial Highways without the benefit of a permit from the Ministry of Transportation.

As per Section 34(2f) of the Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act, it states:

"Notwithstanding any general or special Act, no person shall, except under a permit therefor from the Minister, *construct or use* any road, entranceway, gate.... as a means of access to the King's Highway."

I would also like to point out at this time that any person who fails to comply with this direction is guilty of an offence under Section 34(8) of the Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act. Upon conviction, the person is liable to a fine of not less than \$50.00 and not more than \$500.00 for a first offence. Also, for any subsequent offence, the fine would not be less than \$200.00 and not more than \$1,000.00.

Equipment is being offloaded right onto the highway, or substandard entrances are being constructed without consideration for appropriate design, safety or visibility requirements being met and possible impact on the highway drainage. It can be very costly to restore the right-of-way to its original condition in order to maintain drainage or repair damages to the highway surface or shoulder.

I am writing to ask if you would be able to refer these drilling companies to our office when they approach your Ministry for permits. Perhaps, if they are aware of our concerns in advance, we can avoid future problems.

If you wish to discuss this, or have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact Debbie Fairfield or

Lynda Creed in this office. P.O. Box 5070
"Kenora, Ontario "P9N 3X9 " (807) 468- 2762 "
Fax No. (807) 468-2784

Sincerely,
Debbie Fairfield
Corridor Management Officer
(for)
Dave McColl
Manager, Operational Services
/dcf

REMINDER!

****NEW****

**Ontario Exploration Corporation
Is accepting applications
throughout the year
(no deadline for applying),
visit www.ontarioprospectors.com
to download application for funds**

**2007 SYMPOSIA DATES TO MARK ON
YOUR CALENDAR
(for further information visit
www.ontarioprospectors.com)**

February 27 & 28, 2007
Northern Ontario Mines & Minerals
Symposium "Mineral Exploration :
Information for Decision Making"
Sioux Lookout, ON

April 3 & 4, 2007
Northwestern Ontario Mines & Minerals
Symposium "Superior Opportunities —
Explore the Northwest"
Thunder Bay, ON

April 17 & 18, 2007
Northeastern Ontario Mines & Minerals
Symposium "A Superior Exploration
Experience"
Sault Ste. Marie, ON

December 11 & 12, 2007
Ontario Exploration & Geoscience
Symposium
Sudbury, ON

**If you wish to receive
The Explorationist
via email please drop us a line at
oegs@ontarioprospectors.com**

BOREAL PROSPECTORS ASSOCIATION

What is the Boreal Prospectors Association? The BPA has been established as a member group of the Ontario Prospectors Association.

What is the purpose of the Association? It is the intent of this Association to engage and support individual northern prospectors and to facilitate community-industry interaction by encouraging capacity building and mutual understanding. The BPA will represent and further the interests of its members in order to promote mineral exploration as an important economic base for sustainable development in Northern Ontario.

Who is the Association? More than 80 members from over 30 communities make up the voice of the association.

What is the current state of the Association? The Association has established a functional executive including: Thomas Tookate, Doug Parker, Luc McKay, Mike Fox, David Duchesne, Michael Cunningham and Mitch Diabo. A constitution is being developed with the intent to ratify it at the 2007 annual general meeting.

Who should join the Association? Everyone with an interest in benefiting from mineral exploration in northern Ontario should participate in the association. Individuals, community leaders and planners and those directly involved with mineral exploration all have an important role to play in this association.

How can I become involved? You can become involved with the Boreal Prospector Association by becoming a member, serving as a director, attending our annual general meeting and symposium (February 27th and 28th, 2006 in Sioux Lookout) or by providing financial support. **Contact us at BorealProspectors@hotmail.com and visit our website at www.ontarioprospectors.com/boreal for more information.**

Boreal Prospectors 2007 Symposium and AGM **“Mineral Exploration : Information for Decision Making”**

The anticipated outcomes from this event are dialogue and capacity building between individuals, communities and industry that encourages sustainable economic development and a more robust mineral industry: **Enhanced Northern Prosperity.**

“Mineral Exploration : Information for Decision Making”
February 27th & 28th, 2007
Sunset Inn and Suites, Sioux Lookout, Ontario, Canada

What is on this year’s agenda?

Technical Presentations Including:

“The Past, Present and Future of the Mineral Industry in Ontario.”

“Educational and Training Opportunities for Participation in Mineral Exploration and Beyond”

Presentations and Open Discussions of How Northern Communities and Individuals can Benefit from Mineral Exploration.

Annual General Meeting with Ratification of a Constitution and Director Elections.

Please show your support by becoming a member, attending the symposium or becoming a sponsor.

SYMPOSIUM REGISTRATION

THE NORTHERN ONTARIO MINES AND MINERALS SYMPOSIUM
“Mineral Exploration : Information for Decision Making”
February 27th & 28th, 2007
Sunset Inn and Suites, Sioux Lookout, Ontario, Canada

Fax a copy of this application to the OPA at 807-622-4156 before February 23rd, 2007 to ensure your registration.

Registration after February 23rd, 2007 must be completed by participant at symposium site.
Limited space is available for participants and presentations; register early.

****PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY****

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

_____ Community: _____

Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____ @ _____

You will be included in the 2007 OPA Membership Directory
IF you do not want to be Please Check Here

PAYMENT INFORMATION

Cheque _____ Visa _____ MasterCard _____

Card #: _____

Expiry: Month _____ Year _____

Cardholder Name: _____

Signature: _____

Cheques should be made payable and mailed with this application to:

Ontario Prospectors Association
c/o Susan Warren,
1000 Alloy Drive
Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6A5

Fax a copy of this application to the OPA at 807-622-4156 before February 23rd, 2007 to ensure your registration. A confirmation will be sent to you either by email or fax once payment has been received.

For more information visit us at www.ontarioprospectors.com or email us at oegs@ontarioprospectors.com.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU AT THE NORTHERN ONTARIO MINES AND MINERALS SYMPOSIUM

SYMPOSIUM REGISTRATION: \$100.00
***Symposium Registration includes: 2007 OPA and Regional Association Membership; 2 lunches, and a Dinner on Tuesday, February 27th; and GST.**

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS
The Ontario Prospectors Association supports local prospecting associations in mining communities across Ontario. These organizations represent the local voice of the OPA and its members as a whole on local issues.
Please check the group of your choice **(one only)**
Please register me as a member of the Boreal Prospectors Association (BPA) or as indicated below _____
Northern Prospectors Association (NPA) _____
Northwestern Ontario Prospectors Assoc. (NWOPA) _____
Porcupine Prospectors & Developers Assoc. (PPDA) _____
Sault & District Prospectors Association (SDPA) _____
Southern Ontario Prospectors Association (SOPA) _____
Sudbury Prospectors & Developers Assoc. (SPDA) _____
Non Affiliated _____
No Membership _____

SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

in support of the

THE BOREAL PROSPECTORS ASSOCIATION

and

THE NORTHERN ONTARIO MINES AND MINERALS SYMPOSIUM FEBRUARY 27th & 28th, 2007

The BPA is seeking sponsors for both the establishment and operation of the BPA as well as the presentation of the Northern Ontario Mines and Minerals Symposium. These initiatives are not possible without your support.

All Symposium Sponsors receive the following basic benefits: Your name with recognition of sponsorship level on the Symposium Page of the Boreal Prospector's website, listing as a Sponsor on the Symposium Program and listing on the Sponsor Poster Board at the event.

Founding Sponsors of the Boreal Prospectors Association, in addition to basic benefits, will be recognized in perpetuity on the Boreal Prospector's website.

Please make your sponsorship donation payable to "Ontario Prospectors Association". Your sponsorship request should be forwarded to Susan Warren, Special Projects Administrator, Ontario Prospectors Association, 1000 Alloy Drive, Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6A5. If you have any questions or need further details please contact Susan or Garry at 866-259-3727 or via email at oeqs@ontarioprospectors.com

<u>Level of Sponsorship</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Silver Symposium Sponsor	\$50 - \$99
Gold Symposium Sponsor	\$100 - \$499
Platinum Symposium Sponsor	\$500 - \$999
Diamond Symposium Sponsor	\$1000 or more
Founding Sponsor of Boreal Prospectors Association	\$1000 or more

Payment Information

Sponsorship Amount \$ _____

Cheque _____ VISA _____ MC _____

Card #: _____ Card Name: _____

Expiry Date: Month _____ Year _____ Signature: _____

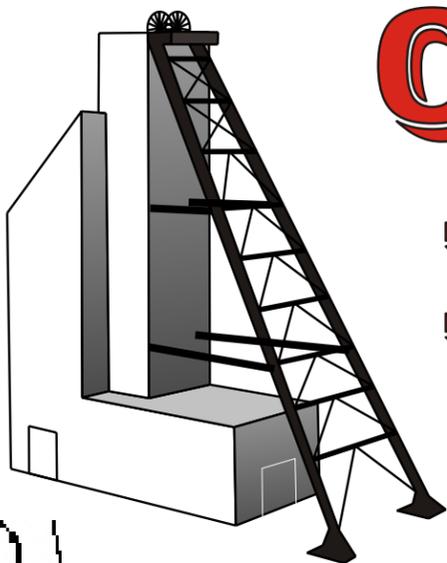
Sponsor's Name to appear as: _____

WANTED

**PROSPECTORS
\$6,000.00
REWARD**

**Ontario
Exploration Corporation**

If you have properties
in Ontario we want to
help explore them



**O
E
C**



Forms available at
www.ontarioprospectors.com
or
Ontario Resident Geologist Offices