

THE EXPLORATIONIST

The Newsletter of the Ontario Prospectors Association

Issue August 2011

WHAT IS HAPPENING AROUND THE PROVINCE?

The news from the field this summer is everyone is busy and trying to get as much work completed as possible with the good weather. The impediments to getting work completed seem to be lack of people and lack of Ministry direction!

The people piece can be monitored by the number of requests Brian Atkinson is relaying to his extensive email list. Continually companies are looking for geologists and prospectors to assist on projects. The OPA office also gets calls for geologists, stakers and prospectors weekly.

CRITICAL ISSUE

Lack of Ministry direction in the dealing with First Nations issues has become a critical issue for the explorer! Let's look at the process of "consultation" or First Nation community engagement.

Staked Claims

- Once claims are staked the recorded holder will get a letter indicating the First Nation and Metis traditional lands that may be effected and these are the "groups" to contact. Fine, now you have a list of probably between 3 and 8 "groups" to contact about your planned exploration!

Optioned Claims

- As a responsible corporate entity you know there are "groups" to speak with once you option claims! Just look on the claim map and see where your claims fall within the "traditional lands" of the First Nations and Metis communities. OH SORRY THERE IS NO MAP! No problem, call the Ministry and get your list of 3 to 8 points to contact.

Contact Who?

- Now let's look at who we contact. The understanding in our industry is "Chief to Chief" is the required direction to proceed. This is probably a good start. But if you're a First Nations leader and your desk is piled with letters or messages from people and you have no idea who they are and what they want, how do you prioritize who you call back or contact? As a First Nations leader is XYZ Resources more important then the social issues of your community?
- In my dealings with various First Nation Communities I have encountered four "consultation" systems. Chief, Chief and Council, Elders and Community interfaces and "approval" types. Good luck determining which one you have to deal with! Also there are the Tribal Councils or Treaty organizations that may represent the area where your claims are!

- Of course there are the “overlap” areas of traditional lands! Each community believes it is their traditional lands, and expects you to deal with them first, not any other community!
- Don’t forget to keep a record of your attempts, as the Ministry or courts will require it if you run afoul of the process.

Contact How?

- On the initial staking you receive a data sheet of contact info but it is the Chief who is listed (or President of Metis Nation) but the quandary of who should get the notice is still not indicated?
- Firstly, how do you get an address, phone number or email address? There is a First Nations Directory listed on the MNDMF site (though the direct link has changed it still works). Once on the Directory, the Tribal Councils are listed with the individual affiliated communities. You scroll through the Tribal Councils looking for the First Nations Community. Likely an address, phone and fax number will be found.
- A quick scan shows most addresses as Post Office boxes. So courier delivery (to get a signed for receipt) won’t work. Faxing would or calling possibly to get a courier address may work.
- Querying the First Nation Community on the net may reveal contact info but probably not a contact specific to exploration.

Contact attempted:

- During the Postal strike I sent a letter to the Chief of a First Nation explaining an upcoming drill program. The letter was couriered. After a few weeks I attempted calling but received no return call. So where am I with starting work?

Contact Established:

- What do you expect once contact is established? You are back to the unknown again! While some communities are satisfied to let you complete the first stages of exploration without in-depth discussions, others want a formal agreement from stage one.

Formal Agreement?

- A formal agreement varies from a simple letter that states you will work together to provide opportunity to the community as you go forward and will respect all government and community laws to a direct commitment of employment and cash to the community!
- There is no formalized direction from Government or First Nations as to what should be the minimum in an agreement. With no direction companies have signed a wide range of agreements setting precedents that could cause conflicts in the future.
- I once asked a large company representative what they would do if they acquired a project (that was advancing toward a significant development) that was covered by an agreement that was potentially harmful to the economics of the project? Their answer was: “renegotiate the agreement!” This would be very harmful to the industry. Why have an agreement if it isn’t going to stand up! Or, in the case of the First Nation, why deal with a small company if the agreement needs to be with the developer of the project?

Solutions?

- As an industry of explorers we need guidelines and direction.
- The government has set us on an ice flow in high temperatures. We are told to “engage early” but are not provided the tools to get it done.
- Standards for “agreements” with First Nations communities need to be established.
- Get us some maps so we are not using the shotgun approach to who to talk to!
- THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION IS FOR GOVERNMENT TO QUIT DOWNLOADING THEIR RESPONSIBILITY ON INDUSTRY. YES, SOME OF THE INDUSTRY WANTS TO DO THE “ENGAGEMENT” THEMSELVES. THE REASONS FOR THIS ARE MULTIFOLD. BUT THE COURTS HAVE SAID IT IS GOVERNMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE SURE IT OCCURS!
- The other solution is for government to stand up for us if there is a conflict, not just leave us treading water!

I have always stated that there are 9 out of 10 projects out there going forward without “engagement issues”. The problem is that the 1 out of 10 with the problems are becoming large in number because there are a lot of projects going forward.

Mining Marshall Plan for Northern Ontario – by Stan Sudol

What a difference a decade makes! Ten years ago, according to many in the Toronto media, mining was a sunset industry and a modern industrial country/province should not be in such a supposedly “low tech” sector. Some even thought we should let the industry die and allow lesser developed countries to be the primary suppliers of mineral commodities.

At that time, Ontario budgets were only a billion or two in the red, and its manufacturing sector was the cornerstone of a strong economy. Today, emerging markets like China, India are competing with the United States, Japan, South Korea and other developed nations for access to mineral resources around the world, the basic building blocks of any modern industrialized society. The mining sector has become one of the most strategic sectors of the global economy. And Ontario is a “have not” province.

Currently, Ontario faces a number of key economic problems including an aging workforce, crumbling infrastructure and provincial budget deficits that will not be able to sustain existing social programs. In addition, the South's manufacturing might, which supported Ontario's high standard of living since the 1950s, is under extreme stress due to globalization, a weak U.S. market - the destination of almost 90% of our manufactured goods - and high electricity costs.

Globally, we are witnessing a seismic shift of economic power from the West to the booming Asian economies of the East. In the space of one generation, China has become the second largest economy in the world and is forecast to overtake the United States of America within two or three decades according to many global think-tanks.

Quebec's recently announce \$80 billion “Plan Nord” is one of the country's most visionary northern development plans that is taking advantage of this international need for minerals. Not only will this initiative help build the necessary infrastructure to allow future mining and other resource development in that province's north, it is also a bold step in helping alleviate First Nation poverty as well as ensuring vital tax revenue for Quebec's social programs like health and education.

Ontario is still the largest mineral producer in Canada. The sector is worth about \$10 billion to the provincial economy with half of all mining production centred in the enormously rich Sudbury Basin. Historically, the rapid growth of the hardrock mining industry throughout northern Ontario and northwest Quebec was the basis of Toronto's financial services sector which even today is responsible for approximately 60% of global mine financing. The province has two globally successful mining supply and service clusters located in Sudbury and the Greater Toronto Area. In addition, Ontario is recognized around the world for its mineral education, research initiatives, environmentally sustainable mining practices and safety standards that are the envy of the world.

However, Ontario's traditional high standing in the well-respected Fraser Institute's annual mining survey has significantly decreased.

With billion-dollar deficits forecast for many years to come, the province needs its own northern initiative: a "Mining Marshall Plan" that will harness the enormous mineral potential located north of the French and Mattawa Rivers - 90% of Ontario's geography.

The following "Mining Marshall Plan" recommendations are a call to action to sustainably develop our vast northern territory, which is almost equal to Germany, France and Ireland combined.

- Ontario needs to help build the necessary key transportation routes to develop the North's enormous and strategic mineral potential. These include a railway to the Ring of Fire mining camp and all-weather highways to replace winter ice roads to isolated Aboriginal communities. The first priorities should be regions with high mineral potential. The resulting economic spin-offs throughout the entire province and increased tax revenues will more than justify these public investments.
- Ontario must provide more competitive power rates for mining and refining operations. Both Quebec and Manitoba have lower electricity costs for industry. If northern Ontario is to prosper, we must be competitive with these two provinces. The primary reason Xstrata closed the Timmins copper smelter, moving to an older Noranda facility and killing about 600 high paying jobs is the province's high electricity costs. The subsidized rates should also apply to pulp and paper and other forestry mills.
- Ensure that the processing of major mineral deposits mined in Ontario be done in the province. However, this processing must be done on an economical basis and include power rates that are competitive to those in Quebec and Manitoba. Perhaps these competitive power rates should be offered in specific zones or regions across the North to further economic development.
- Allow the development of peat fuel as a power source for isolated First Nations communities, the Ring of Fire mining camp, and as a partial fuel for the two coal-fired power plants in Thunder Bay and Atikokan. Northern Ontario contains some of the largest peat deposits in the world and this energy source has significant environmentally sustainable benefits. For decades, both Finland and Ireland have used peat for energy production. Many jobs would be created in the north, yet various Ontario government ministries are blocking this industry from starting while Newfoundland is actively supporting the development of its peat deposits.

At a time of global energy insecurity Ontario should develop this renewable energy source.

- The Far North Act is detested by northern Ontario's Aboriginal communities and most of the general population in the North. Conversely, southern environmentalists praise the legislation. If the Conservatives come to power, the Act will be withdrawn. The NDP would rewrite the Act to bring in First Nation's participation. If the Liberals are re-elected than the implementation of the Act should be very flexible. A thorough geoscience assessment must be conducted of any lands designated for parks and local Aboriginal communities must be consulted and allowed a veto.
- When the private sector commits billions to develop mineral resources, the interest on that capital is enormous. Unnecessary and wasteful permitting delays not only cost mining companies but delay much needed tax revenue to the provincial economy. A reasonably short provincial commission on mining regulation should be established. It takes almost 10 years to build the average underground mine in Ontario due to an overburden of red tape. Any duplication between the provincial and federal levels should be eliminated. Mining development *must* be done in an environmentally sustainable manner. However, that development can be done in a much more efficient and cost effective way.
- Provincial red tape slows down and increases the cost of mining projects that can contribute to provincial tax revenues. Bonuses should be given to the Deputy Ministers and the Assistant Deputy Ministers of the key ministries such as Environment, Natural Resources, Transport and Northern Development, Mines and Forestry for each successful mine that starts production under a specified time line. This incentive should help save billion-dollar mining developments unnecessary delays.
- There must be an immediate provincial commitment to invest millions for building the necessary infrastructure (working water treatment plants, high quality schools and training facilities, medical centres, and perhaps even motels) in the five First Nations communities closest to the Ring of Fire mining camp. Then over the next decade repeat this development strategy in the other Aboriginal communities across the North. By increasing the capacity of First Nations communities to significantly benefit from mineral exploration and development - which should be a government, not industry, responsibility - resource conflicts will be less likely to rise up.
- Northern Ontario is the hard-rock mining heartland of the Americas. Sudbury with its 12 working mines is the epicenter and is among the top three concentrations of underground mines in the world. Only South Africa's platinum producing district, the Bushveld, and the Witwatersrand gold mining region have more mines than Sudbury. Consolidate Ontario's post-secondary mining programs (engineering and geology) at Sudbury's Laurentian University and turn it into an international Harvard of hardrock mining to take advantage of the community's mining expertise. This would save the province money by eliminating duplicate programs in universities in Toronto and Kingston. Ensure that Aboriginal outreach programs entice native students into mining engineering and geology

as most of the new mines in the Far North will be on traditional Aboriginal territories.

- Northern Ontario has the deepest mine in North America. Xstrata's Kidd Creek mine in Timmins goes down 9,600 feet. Agnico-Eagle's LaRonde mine near Cadillac, Quebec is at the 9,380 foot level while Sudbury's Creighton mine is in third place at 7,900 feet. By comparison, the deepest South African gold mines are approaching the 13,000 foot level and the Toronto CN Tower is 1,815 feet high.

The deeper a mine goes, the higher operating costs climb. However, extending the life of a deep mine keeps jobs and economic activity in northern communities. Any mine that breaks the 10,000 foot level in Ontario should be eligible for a tax credit or lower mining taxes. Ontario offers such incentives to mines located in remote locations.

- Northern Ontario's mining supply and service industry is worth approximately \$6 billion in sales annually, has over 500 companies located primarily Sudbury, Timmins, North Bay and Thunder Bay and employ over 25,000 people. The province should encourage the purchase of mining goods and services on a regional basis from the North. In addition, a significant increase in resources should be committed to further market the region's mining expertise and services on a global scale.
- The multi-million dollar Northern Ontario Heritage Fund should be mandated to focus primarily on economic development initiatives that may include health care and education. The Fund should ensure all communities have modern, industrial parks to accommodate projected growth in the region's booming supply and service sector as well as updated telecommunications and small airport infrastructure across the North.
- Currently Ontario provides a 5% flow-through share tax credit for mineral exploration in the province. Both British Columbia and Manitoba offer significantly higher rates. Considering the huge economic dividends from building new mines, Ontario should double its flow-through share tax credit to 10%.
- The Ontario Mineral Deposit Inventory documents more than 200 known rare element and rare earth element mineral occurrences across the province. Ontario should implement a strategic rare earth elements strategy by allowing additional flow-through tax breaks for junior companies exploring for these vital minerals that are essential for modern 21st Century manufacturing. Triple the flow-through share tax credit to 15% for companies conducting rare earth exploration.
- The underground activities of mineral development are impossible to tax. This has always caused much concern in mining communities as the surface facilities that are subject to municipal taxes, are only a small part of the operations. Mining activities cause enormous wear on road and other infrastructure. The provincial government should allow mining municipalities to levy a small additional tax (perhaps 0.5%) on the profit of local mining operations that will go directly to host communities for road, drinking water or wastewater treatment facilities. High

mineral prices due to China's voracious appetite will allow mining companies to comfortably absorb this small tax increase, notwithstanding their expected howls of protest. Well maintained infrastructure is essential for efficient and profitable mining operations.

- Mining in Ontario has one of the best safety records among industrial sectors. It has a better safety record than the electrical, pulp and paper, forestry, health care, construction, agriculture and transportation industries and continues to improve. The province should lower Workplace Safety and Insurance Board premiums to reflect this improving safety record.
- There is enormous geological potential in Ontario's vast north. The Ontario Geological Survey has been under-funded for many years. The province must significantly increase geoscience budgets. For every dollar spent on geological mapping initiatives, five dollars come back to the provincial economy. In every major mining jurisdiction around the world, this is the primary responsibility of the host country. Ontario must step up and start pulling its weight to remain globally competitive and attract exploration investment with a long-term, systematic, well-funded geoscience strategy.
- Currently, most Ontario high school students graduate with no knowledge of the importance of mining to our high standard of living. Introduce a "mining in society" course that is mandatory throughout the Ontario high school system. This proposed course should highlight the opportunities and challenges of this vital sector that is the fundamental basis of all the products we take for granted. It should include historical, union/social, environmental and Aboriginal issues as well as point out the highly skilled technical jobs needed by the sector. A current earth and space science Grade 12 course touches on geoscience but omits many mining issues and is optional.
- Junior mineral exploration companies, the lifeblood of the sector, continue to discover much of Canada's mineral wealth. More than 50% of exploration expenditures are conducted by junior companies, of whom the vast majority rely entirely on the financial capital markets for their operating funds. Only one out of every 1,000 discoveries becomes a commercial operation, and that usually takes 10 years before production starts.

Provincial regulations mandate that junior mining companies must consult with Aboriginal communities before exploration work begins. However, there is still much misunderstanding of the exact definition of "consultation". The Ontario government should convene all First Nations chiefs from communities north of the French and Mattawa Rivers and designated representatives from the junior sector to clearly define "consultation". If the junior exploration sector is not allowed to have access to land or impeded by other constraints, Aboriginal communities will not be able to improve their living standards from the extraordinary job and financial benefits of mine development.

- Access to land is critical for the junior exploration sector to find new mineral deposits and replenish depleting reserves. Some junior mining companies are now sharing 1.5% to 2% of exploration expenditures (fees) with First Nation communities that actively participate in mineral exploration on their traditional

territories. Often these agreements can include the potential for jobs and training. There should be a standardized fee agreed to by all First Nations communities and these fees must be eligible for "Flow Through" share tax credits.

- River Parks throughout northern Ontario effectively strangle economic development and create enormous problems for junior exploration as they cross many mineral-rich greenstone belts. Similar to the forest industry, special permits should be available to junior companies to quickly build temporary river crossings that will enhance the search for mineral deposits.

Although the next two initiatives are a federal responsibility, I have decided to include them in this list. Economic clusters are regional or local groups of related industries and institutions that significantly help create wealth, largely through innovation and the global export of goods and services. Internationally respected Harvard professor Michael Porter is a keen promoter of the ability of clusters to drive high valued economic development. Sudbury has four significant clusters focused on mineral production, mining research, mining education and mining supply and services that could be significantly enhanced through provincial and federal initiatives.

- Relocate the mining activities of the Geological Survey of Canada to Sudbury. The Ontario Geological Survey is already located in the city and the synergy between those two organizations would further enhance the community's reputation as a cluster of mining expertise around the world and help establish Laurentian University as a global centre of geoscience excellence.
- Last year, Rio Tinto donated \$10 million for underground mining research at Laurentian's Centre for Excellence in Mining Innovation (CEMI). Vale and Xstrata conduct significant mining research in Sudbury. To further grow the research cluster in this community, the richest mining district in North America, the Harper Conservatives should relocate all federal mining research initiatives to Sudbury and help create a "Silicon Valley" of the mining sector.

The urbanizing and industrializing economies of China, India, Brazil and many other developing countries are creating a tsunami of metal demand that current global mineral production will be hard pressed to meet. The United States, China, Japan and South Korea are all putting more resources towards their strategic mineral stockpiles to ensure security of metal supply for their respective manufacturing sectors. Mining in Ontario is conducted in an environmentally sustainable manner with emphasis on worker safety and Aboriginal consultation and participation.

As an aging provincial population puts more financial pressures on unsustainable health and social programs, combined with a sluggish manufacturing sector, Ontario must look north and develop its vast mineral deposits.

In addition, this will provide much needed employment to impoverished First Nations communities with rapidly growing young populations. The mining industry is the largest private sector employer of Aboriginals in Canada and there are many, many success stories across the country ranging from Vale's Labrador's Voisey's Bay mining camp and Xstrata's Raglan development in Quebec to the Cameco's uranium mines in northern Saskatchewan and the diamond deposits in the Northwest Territories.

The world is experiencing the biggest commodity super cycle in the history of mankind. According to John McGagh, head of innovation, at Rio Tinto, the world's third largest

mining company, "In the next 25 years, demand for metals could meet or exceed what we have used since the beginning of the industrial revolution."

Mark Carney, the Bank of Canada governor has publicly stated, "Even though history teaches that all booms are finite, this one could go on for some time."

Northern Ontario is geologically rich and immense. There is enough territory to be shared by both environmentalists and mining sector. To ignore the vast mineral potential of the North would short-change the entire province, especially the next generation.

Stan Sudol is a Toronto-based communications consultant and strategist who writes extensively on the mining sector. www.RepublicOfMining.com Feel free to send any other suggestions on how to improve the mining sector in Ontario. stan.sudol@republicofmining.com

Notice of Staking Required to be Given to Surface Rights Holders

Stakers,

Are you staking on land that has a Surface Rights Owner?

Do you know that after staking you are required to give notice of the staking to the Surface Rights Owner, within 60 days after making your application to record?

- Section 46.1 of the Mining Act requires that the Licensee (the Staker recording the claim) must give notice that a claim has been staked to any Surface Rights Owner (the owner(s) as registered on title)
- This Notice must be given and confirmation of it provided to the Provincial Recording Office within 60 days after submitting an application to record the mining claim.
- The Staker must give this Notice, not the Recorded Holder.
- There is no extension of time to the 60 day period.
- A Recorder may issue an order waiving confirmation, where the Recorder determines it is not feasible to provide the notice confirmation. Application for this waiver must be received by the Recorder within the 60 day period.
- If the Staker does not give the Notice and provide Confirmation, or if no waiver has been applied for, all within the 60 day time period, or the Recorder decides not to issue a waiver, then the mining claim becomes invalid.
- As a courtesy, the Provincial Recording Office will advise the Staker, and copy the recorded holder, if it appears there is a Surface Rights Owner and will provide an explanation letter with land information, to aid the Staker in determining contact details for the Surface Rights Owner.

More details can be obtained through the following link:

http://www.mndmf.gov.on.ca/mines/lands/documents/Notice_of_Confirmation.pdf

If you have questions on the requirement please contact:

Clive Stephenson P.Geol.

Provincial Mining Recorder

1-888-415-9845 ext 5792

clive.stephenson@ontario.ca

OPA NEEDS YOUR HELP IN GETTING THE WORD OUT TO THE POLITIANS

If we all presented similar questions to the candidates in the upcoming Provincial Election maybe they would understand our industries needs and problems better. The exploration and mining industry is a critical component of the Northern Ontario economy that conforms to various legislations and regulations. Additional legislations or regulations will slow the industry and potentially discourage explorers from coming to the Province to explore.

1/ How will your party deal with the Far North Act and the potential impact on northern Ontario development?

2/ The present situation for dealing with First Nations Communities is adhoc and left up to industry. Determination of which communities to talk to, how to approach them and what type of agreement is required is left to industry to unravel. The proposed solutions include Plans and Permits governed by MNDMF. What would your party do to facilitate the industry / first nations relations to allow exploration to be completed in a timely manner.

3/ Ontario is blessed with world class geology and mineral deposits. The MNDMF has been the point ministry for promoting the Province to the explorers of the world. Over the past 20 years the geological collection unit the Ontario Geological Survey has become a shell of its former self with the bureaucratic sections expanding. Would your party increase funding to the Ontario Geological Survey?

Is our Industry Cyclic?

FOREWARD

(Taken from "The Prospector's Handbook")

In the early 1880's when Frood, Stobie and others were investigating the great Sudbury ore body, an old prospector of the era made the remark that Sudbury was "just a speck compared with the discoveries still to come".

Since the mid 80's Canada's mineral production has risen from a mere \$10,000,000 a year to \$1,778,398,272 in 1955. And, in this development, the prospector has played the key role. But, despite the years of exploration and the millions of dollars earmarked for development, no one would suggest that we have done more than scratch the surface. The opportunities ahead seem endless. Canada, if any country can be so named, is the prospector's Utopia.

In those early days, interest seemed limited to gold, asbestos, copper and a handful of base metals. Now lithium, uranium, potash and iron have been added to the list. The prospector must be able to recognize a host of new minerals, and command a fair knowledge of rock structures.

It is fitting, in the light of these developments, that we should have a book that presents a prospector's-eye-view of Canadian geology. For basic information as well as a

reference in the field, this new edition of the "Handbook" should be a useful guide to Canada's mineral wealth.

Gilbert A. LaBine
Toronto, Ont.
April 27, 1956.



Golden opportunities

By FRANK DOBROVNIK, THE SAULT STAR

<http://www.saultstar.com/ArticleDisplay.aspx?archive=true&e=3063581>

Gold. Gold! GOOOOOLD!!!!

With the price of one of the world's most coveted natural resources setting new records this week, and every other commodity following, the future looks bright for mineral exploration in Northern Ontario.

"I'd say we're in a pretty big boom right now," said Delio Tortosa, president of the Sault and District Prospectors Association.

The last significant period of mining activity in Ontario was from 1986 to 1991, before the recession. At that time, the price of gold peaked at about \$400 an ounce. On Tuesday, the spot price reached an all-time high of US\$1,457.10 an ounce in New York before closing at \$1,452.20.

Gold has gained 27% in the past year, and precious metals and commodities in general have been skyrocketing in recent years.

And with Northern Ontario "probably the richest" source of mineral exploration in North America next to Nevada, "things have increased both in mining and exploration for various commodities," Tortosa said.

In fact, the rising price of gold "has saved a lot of towns," he said. "Kirkland Lake was basically saved by the price of gold going up. Now you've got several mines producing and other companies that are going to be coming on-stream with additional resources. That place was becoming a bit of a ghost town, and now try finding a reasonably priced house."

In the Wawa area, at least three gold mines are in various stages of operation:

* Eagle River, owned by Wesdome, is located 50 kilometres west of Wawa and has been in operation for 15 years.

* Island Gold, owned by Richmond, is 84 kilometres northeast of Wawa, south of Dubreuilville, and has been in operation since 2007.

* The Magino, owned by Prodigy Gold Inc., is 40 kilometres northeast of Wawa and has been under evaluation for the past couple of years after being shuttered for nearly two decades.

"That whole area was well explored during the last period of gold activity," Tortosa said.

Now, exploration companies, such as Vancouver-based Prodigy, which has other properties in the Geraldton area, continue to drill. They have also "gone back and resampled the sections of the older drilling that was done, but hadn't been sampled before because they didn't think it was high enough grade at the time," he said.

Today, with technological leaps, such as 3D visualization tools and "much more sophisticated analytical capabilities," there exists countless abandoned mines and mineral deposits that have more to yield.

"There are plenty of locations where, during the gold rush at the turn of the century, lots of mines and gold-bearing areas were explored with more rudimentary technology. A lot of companies are going back to these old mines (for) a second look."

The interior of the Batchewana Bay area, which had two mines operating in the 1960s and '70s, has also seen an uptick in exploration for copper, the price of which has rebounded since the last global recession, he said.

"Once again, those areas have picked up a fair bit of interest and a lot of claims have been staked out all through that area. Prospectors and companies are trying to get exploring done within these areas."



CORRECTION!!

In the February 2011 Issue of The Explorationist, the above picture was included, however there was an error in one of the names. Pictured above are: (left to right) Roger Poulin, Ontario Prospectors Association President, Pat Donovan, Detour Gold Corporation, Roger Aubertin, Detour Gold Corporation, Tyron Breytenbach, Detour Gold Corporation and Ray Mantha, MNDMF

ONTARIO EXPLORATION AND GEOSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

November 8 & 9, 2011

Radisson Hotel, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Delegate Registration

MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: _____ **If contact information has not changed fill in Membership Number and Name and proceed to registration and payment information**

Name: _____

Company/Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____ @ _____

Symposium Registration* BEFORE OCTOBER 21/11	@	\$260.00	
Symposium Registration* AFTER OCTOBER 21/11	@	\$290.00	
Student Registration* Includes entry to symposium and 2012 OPA Membership	@	\$85.00	
One Day Only	@	\$145.00	
Awards Dinner Ticket Tuesday, November 8 th 6:00 p.m.	@	\$40.00	
*Symposium Registration includes: 2012 OPA Membership, Refreshment breaks, Lunches on Tuesday & Wednesday (November 8 & 9)	TOTAL (Includes HST)		

Payment Information		
Cheque _____	VISA _____	MC _____
Signature: _____		
Cardholder: _____		
Expiry: Month _____ Year _____		
Card #: _____		
<p>Cheques should be made payable and mailed with this application to: Ontario Prospectors Association 1000 Alloy Drive Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6A5</p>		

I wish to be affiliated with the following Regional Prospectors Association _____

BOREAL PROSPECTORS ASSOCIATION (BPA)

NORTHERN PROSPECTORS ASSOCIATION (NPA)

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO PROSPECTORS ASSOCIATION (NWOPA)

PORCUPINE PROSPECTORS & DEVELOPERS ASSOCIATION (PPDA)

SAULT & DISTRICT PROSPECTORS ASSOCIATION (SDPA)

SOUTHERN ONTARIO PROSPECTORS ASSOCIATION (SOPA)

NON AFFILIATED

SUDBURY PROSPECTORS & DEVELOPERS ASSOCIATION (SPDA)

IF you do not want your name to appear in the 2012 Membership Directory check here

Fax a copy of this application to the OPA at 807-622-4156 to ensure your registration.

A confirmation will be sent to you either by email or fax **once payment has been received.**

Pre-registration Draw Deadline is October 21, 2011

Registrations received after this date will be processed but will not be eligible for the pre-registration draw.

AFTER NOVEMBER 1ST REGISTRATIONS ACCEPTED ON SITE ONLY

Cancellation Policy: Full refunds will be given for cancellations received in writing in our office by mail/fax/email subject to an administrative fee of \$100.00. Cancellations received (10) business days prior to the event, no refund will be given but delegate substitution is permitted.

For more information visit us at www.ontarioprospectors.com or oegs@ontarioprospectors.com or 866-259-3727

ONTARIO EXPLORATION AND GEOSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

November 8 & 9, 2011

Radisson Hotel, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Poster Application

Poster space purchase includes: **one** 2012 OPA Membership and **one** Registration* for the Symposium, one 8' x 4' Velcro friendly backboard with skirted table.

Presentation Title: _____

Poster Exhibitor Name: _____

POSTER PRICE \$400.00

PROSPECTOR RATE \$260.00

PAYMENT INFORMATION (Includes HST)

Cheque _____ VISA _____ MasterCard _____

Amount: \$ _____ Card Holder: _____ Signature: _____

Card #: _____

Expiry: Month _____ Year _____

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

Ontario Prospectors Association

1000 Alloy Drive

Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6A5

Tel. 866-259-3727 Fax 807-622-4156

Email: oegs@ontarioprospectors.com

Website: www.ontarioprospectors.com

Contact Person(s): _____ Name of Person Attending OEGS: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____ @ _____

***Registration includes:** Entry into presentations, Displays & Refreshment breaks and Lunches on Tuesday & Wednesday

Name of person to receive Membership: _____

Email: _____ @ _____

I wish to be affiliated with - Regional Association: _____

Boreal Prospectors Association (BPA)

Northern Prospectors Association (NPA)

Northwestern Ontario Prospectors Association (NWOPA)

Porcupine Prospectors & Developers Association (PPDA)

Sault & District Prospectors Association (SDPA)

Southern Ontario Prospectors Association (SOPA)

Sudbury Prospectors & Developers Association (SPDA)

Non Affiliated

IF you do not want your name to appear in the 2012 Membership Directory check here

Fax a copy of this application to the OPA at 807-622-4156 to reserve your space.

This application must be accompanied by amount due. **Applications will not be confirmed until payment is received.**

Cancellation Policy: Full refunds will be given for cancellations received in writing in our office by mail/fax/email subject to an administrative fee of \$100.00. Cancellations received (10) business days prior to the event, no refund will be issued.

For more information visit us at www.ontarioprospectors.com or oegs@ontarioprospectors.com or 866-259-3727

ONTARIO EXPLORATION AND GEOSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM
November 8 & 9, 2011
Radisson Hotel, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Booth Application

Exhibitor booth purchase includes: 8 X 10 foot space suitable for standard trade show display units with one 6 foot skirted table, electrical outlet, chair(s). Wireless Internet is available. **One** 2012 OPA Membership, **Two** exhibitor/conference passes which include: entry to presentations, refreshment breaks and lunches Tuesday & Wednesday (November 8 & 9). Additional exhibitor passes may be purchased at \$100.00/per pass. Please let us know any other requirements at time of booth registration.

Company / Exhibitor Name: _____

First Exhibitor Pass: _____

Second Exhibitor Pass: _____

Additional exhibitor Pass(s): _____

Name of Person to Receive Membership: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____ @

Payment Information (Includes HST)

Booth Price \$900.00 -- Additional exhibitor pass \$100.00

Cheque _____ Visa _____ MasterCard _____ Amount: \$ _____

Signature: _____ Card #: _____

Cardholder: _____ Expiry: Month _____ Year _____

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

Ontario Prospectors Association

1000 Alloy Drive

Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6A5

Tel. 866-259-3727 Fax 807-622-4156

Email: oegs@ontarioprospectors.com

Website: www.ontarioprospectors.com

Contact Person(s): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____ @

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ONTARIO EXPLORATION AND GEOSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

****November 8th & 9th, 2011**** Radisson Hotel, Sudbury**

SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Your sponsorship supports the Ontario Prospectors Association throughout the year.

All sponsorships provide you as a sponsor with the following benefits: Signage at the Event, PowerPoint Presentation in the Talks, Recognition in the Program on the OPA website, and as a sponsor you may contribute items for delegate bags.

Awards Dinner, Diamond and Platinum supporters will, in addition to the benefits listed above, have their corporate logo stenciled onto the delegate bags.

When forwarding your sponsorship we ask that you send us your logo in jpg format to oeqs@ontarioprospectors.com

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 oeqs@ontarioprospectors.com or fax 807.622.4156

Type of Support	Amount	Deadline
Awards Dinner (Tuesday, November 8 th)	\$1,600.00	October 21
Diamond	>\$1,600.00	October 21
Platinum	>\$1,500.00	October 21
Gold	>\$800.00	October 31
Palladium	>\$501.00	October 31
Silver	\$50.00 - \$500.00	October 31

Payment Information

Cheque _____ VISA _____ MC _____

Card #: _____ Amount \$ _____

Expiry Date: Month _____ Year _____ Signature: _____

Supporter's Name to appear as: _____

Logo emailed in jpg format to oeqs@ontarioprospectors.com Yes No

Contact Name, Address, Telephone, Email: _____

