

APPENDIX G

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT –
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GROUP**

BLACK BULL RESOURCES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING
YARMOUTH KAOLIN - SILICA PROJECT
FLINTSTONE ROCK, YARMOUTH COUNTY**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING REPORT

Submitted to:
Black Bull Resources Inc.
and the
Nova Scotia Museum

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Heritage Research Permit Number A2000NS44

CRM Group Project Number: 2000-0011

NOVEMBER 2000

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING
FOR THE YARMOUTH KAOLIN - SILICA PROJECT
FLINTSTONE ROCK, YARMOUTH COUNTY**

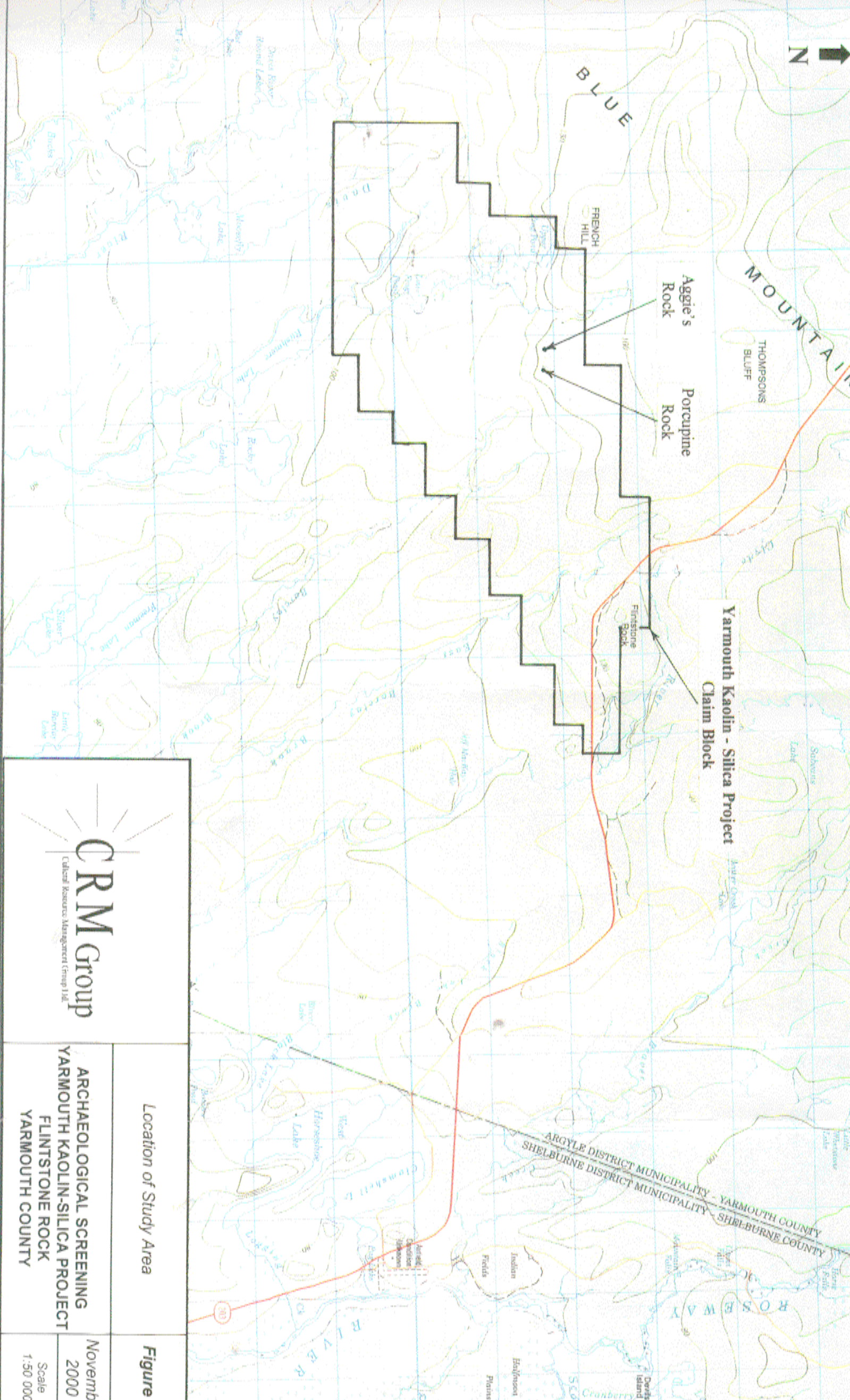
Heritage Research Permit A2000NS44 Report

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In October 2000, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group was retained by MGI Limited to undertake the archaeological component of the Fall 2000 environmental baseline study work for the *Yarmouth Kaolin - Silica Project* claim block at Flintstone Rock in northeastern Yarmouth County (*Figure 1*). The mineral resources of the claim block, which occupies an area of 20 square kilometres, are being evaluated for potential development by Black Bull Resources Inc (Black Bull).

The goal of the archaeological screening was to assess archaeological potential within the limits of the claim block. To achieve this goal CRM Group President and Senior Consultant, W. Bruce Stewart, directed a program of background research, consultation and on-site visual inspection to search for indications of archaeological resources and modern disturbances. The fieldwork component, implemented with the aid of Staff Archaeologist Mike Sanders and assistant Sam Gallagher, was undertaken on October 26 and 27, 2000 according to the terms of Heritage Research Permit A2000NS44 (Category "C") issued by the Nova Scotia Museum.

This report has been prepared by CRM Group for review by the Nova Scotia Museum (NSM). The purpose of the report is to describe the historical and physical context of the property, convey the results of the field survey and recommend a strategy for the management of any archaeological resources which could be impacted by the proposed development.



Location of Study Area

Figure 1

CRM Group
Cultural Resource Management Group Ltd.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING
YARMOUTH KAOLIN-SILICA PROJECT
FLINTSTONE ROCK
YARMOUTH COUNTY**

November
2000
Scale
1:50 000

2.0 STUDY AREA

The *Yarmouth Kaolin - Silica Project* claim block occupies an area of 20 square kilometres in the northeastern corner of Yarmouth County. The block straddles Highway 203 in an area approximately 6 kilometres west of the Shelburne County border. From Highway 203 at Flintstone Rock the claim block extends approximately 400 metres northeast to the boundary of the Tobeatic Wilderness Area, and approximately seven kilometres southwest, below the Blue Mountains to the bogs north of Moosefly Lake. Several significant watercourses lie in close proximity to the subject property: the upper reaches of the Clyde River lie off the northeast corner of the claim block; the upper reaches of the Davis River pass the southwest corner; the Roseway River lies seven kilometres to the east; and the East Branch of the Tusket River lies eight kilometres to the northwest. The claim block contains Upper Frog Pond and Lower Frog Pond and is crossed by Barclay Brook and its east branch which flow south into the Clyde River.

At the time of the archaeological survey, overland routes through the claim block consisted of the highway itself (known locally as “the Tin Mines Road”), its precursor (a parallel lumber road offset slightly to the north) and several interconnected ATV trails. Black Bull’s preliminary mineralogical exploration had opened pits on either side of the highway (*Plate 1*), and established drill holes on cut laterals along the central ATV trail to the southwest. The remainder of the claim block consists of undulating bedrock scarcely concealed by thin soils, intermittent bogs, low bush cover and stunted forests. The dominant feature in this landscape was a glacial scatter of prominent granite boulders (*Plate 2*).



Plate 1: Exploration pit north of Highway 203, October 4, 2000.



Plate 2: Landscape at north end of claim block, October 26, 2000.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The background research component of the project was designed to reveal the land use history of the study area, providing an historical framework that would assist in the evaluation of archaeological potential. This study involved the resources of several record centres, including the Nova Scotia Museum, the Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia, the Department of Natural Resources Library and the Halifax Land Information Centre. Materials examined included the Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory, early maps, aerial photographs and historic documents. CRM Group site visitation and consultation with local hunters and foresters added first-hand knowledge of the study area's recent past and current condition.

The fieldwork component of the project consisted of two site visits. The initial visit was undertaken by W. Bruce Stewart on October 4, 2000. During that visit, initial contact was established with the geological field crew and a quick reconnaissance of the property was undertaken.

A more intensive visual inspection of the claim block was undertaken by Mike Sanders and Sam Gallagher on October 26 and 27, 2000. The pedestrian survey followed trails and transects to key vantage points throughout the claim block to ensure good coverage.

Sample sub-surface testing was conducted only in areas seen to have significant archaeological potential. In total, five test pits were manually excavated by trowel to subsoil, a depth averaging 30 centimetres below surface. No artifacts were encountered. Each of the test pits was carefully backfilled and tamped to restore the ground surface to its original appearance. All procedures and results were documented in field notes and photographs.

4.0 RESULTS

Background Research

Until recently Flintstone Rock was a remote part of the interior that was rarely visited and had no given name. According to Robert Muise, a forester with the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, the name was coined only after the completion of Highway 203 in the mid 1980s. Travelers on the new highway observed the area's enormous granite boulders and were reminded of cartoon dwellings in the television series *The Flintstones* (Muise, pers. comm.).

Prior to the creation of the highway, the inaccessibility of the claim block and the harshness of its stony natural environment would have been strong deterrents to significant human use and settlement within the study area.

The nearest registered Mi'kmaq archaeological site (BaDi-1) is located approximately seven kilometres east of the claim block at Indian Fields on the Roseway River. The site reportedly dates to the Woodland period (between 3000 and 350 years ago) but has not been verified through field assessment. While Precontact Mi'kmaq will certainly have passed through the area in search of moose, deer and caribou populations, they would have found such game animals in greater abundance in proximity to the larger rivers and lakes which by-pass the study area. Other food and material resources found within the study area would also have been available in more accessible areas throughout that part of the province.

By the late 1600s, settlers of French descent had established coastal settlements all around the southern end of Nova Scotia. While some Acadians had reportedly retreated inland at the time of the 1755 Expulsion to live with their Mi'kmaq allies, it is unlikely that any would have been drawn to an area as remote and infertile as Flintstone Rock.

In 1783, British Loyalists founded the town of Shelburne (formerly Port Razoir), and immediately established a rough trail overland to Annapolis Royal. This trail, depicted as a post road on maps of that decade (Anonymous 1783; 1787), was the origin of the section of Highway 203 that runs straight north through Lower, Middle and Upper Ohio to Indian Fields. Historic settlement along this road occurred in the southern approaches to the Roseway River, but did not extend northward further than Upper Ohio. The land around Flintstone Rock was not even mapped until the twentieth century, appearing entirely blank on nineteenth century mapping such as MacKay's 1834 map of the province, Church's 1870 map of the county and the Geographic Survey of Canada's 1898 map of western Nova Scotia (White and Richard).

Fieldwork

The visual inspection of the claim block conducted by CRM Group in late October revealed no historic features or archaeological resources. It did, however, pinpoint the locations of two huge boulders with overhangs used recently as ready-made hunting blinds and shelters. These boulders, separated by just 330 metres, lie on high ground east of Upper Frog Pond, near the northern edge of the claim block. Both occupy commanding positions on the landscape and, once climbed, offer views that extend for several kilometres. Easily recognized at a distance (distinguishable even in aerial photographs), these boulders serve as useful landmarks and are widely known as Aggies Rock and Porcupine Rock. Either or both could have been the inspiration for the place-name "Flintstone Rock". Although sub-surface testing in their shelters yielded no artifacts, it seems likely that these stones would have been well-known to past inland travelers and may even have had spiritual significance.

Aggies Rock

Rising approximately 7 metres above the ground surface, Aggies Rock is the largest of the glacial erratics in the Flintstone Rock area (*Plate 3*). It lies approximately 1,150 metres due east of Upper Frog Pond and 1,600 metres northeast of Lower Frog Pond. From the centreline cut for the recent coring operation, it lies 1,000 metres north on lateral L32 +00E, 500 metres due south of the northern claim block limit. Though somewhat pyramidal in shape, Aggies Rock has a flat north face that leans outward somewhat before sloping inward to the summit. The overhang creates a shelter approximately 13 metres long, 5 metres deep and 3 metres high (*Plate 4*).

A sturdy lean-to was built in this shelter *circa* 1980. It functioned as a seasonal fishing and hunting base for four men before being disassembled and completely removed *circa* 1985. According to Jim Gavel, one of its occupants and still a frequent visitor to the claim block, the lean-to was not the first dwelling established in the shelter. Oral tradition holds that a family traveling the old Shelburne-Annapolis Royal road long ago was forced to overwinter in the shelter due to a sudden birth or illness. The mother, Aggie, was the inspiration for the rock's subsequent name.

In the 1920s, the forest and much of the soil throughout the claim block was consumed by a prolonged fire. During the Depression, Acadian families from Quinan camped at Aggie's Rock while harvesting blueberries from the surrounding clearings (hence the name "French Hill" at the northwest edge of the claim block). Storage in the north-facing rockshelter kept the berries fresh until the return trip was made (Gavel pers. comm.; Muise, pers. comm).

CRM Group excavated two test pits at central locations in the flat earth floor of the shelter. Spaced five metres apart, these revealed slight traces of the 1980 lean-to, but yielded no earlier cultural material.



Plate 3: Aggie's Rock, facing east, October 27, 2000.



Plate 4: Shelter at north edge of Aggie's Rock, October 27, 2000.

Porcupine Rock

Smaller than Aggie's Rock, but still monumental, Porcupine Rock occupies a prominent position beside an ATV trail approximately 1,500 metres due east of Upper Frog Pond and 1,750 metres northeast of Lower Frog Pond. It lies 820 metres north of the centreline cut for the exploration drilling program, between laterals L34 +00E and L34 +00E. The rock has two peaks and the highest is crowned by a hand-placed stack of three fieldstones (*Plate 5*). Covered evenly by lichen, this "chimney" appears to have stood for many years and is believed to have been placed by Quinan blueberry pickers in the 1930s (Gavel, pers. comm.).

A low shelter, now largely concealed by bushes, lies beneath the south edge of Porcupine Rock (*Plate 6*). Measuring about 11 metres long, 3 metres deep and 1.6 metres high, the shelter has a terraced floor with room enough to bunk eight to ten people. Modern food packaging and an empty propane cylinder were found on this dirt and flatstone surface, indicating recent use. At the time of the survey, a lower depression at the inner limit of the shelter held standing water and old evidence of porcupine occupation.

Test pits were excavated in three stone-free areas in the shelter floor. No cultural material was encountered.



Plate 5: Porcupine Rock, facing north, October 27, 2000.

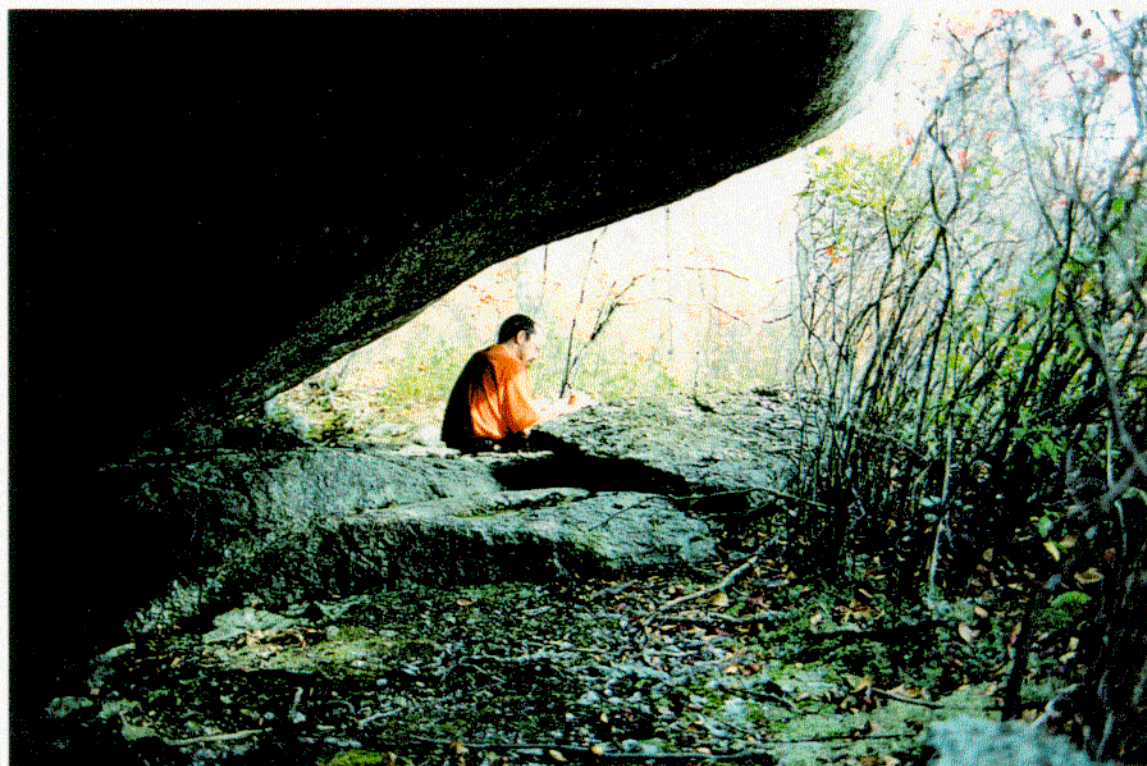


Plate 6: Shelter at south edge of Porcupine Rock, October 27, 2000.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of background research, consultation and visual inspection it has been determined that the Black Bull claim block in Flintstone Rock, Yarmouth County contains two areas of heritage significance - Aggies Rock and Porcupine Rock. The remainder of the claim block is considered to have low archaeological potential.

Based these results, CRM Group offers the following management recommendations for the study area:

1. It is recommended that Aggie's Rock and Porcupine Rock be protected from impact or movement during any future development of the claim block. This recommendation is made out of concern that these dominant features, though natural, may have had spiritual significance to early Mi'kmaq, Acadian, or other inland travelers. In addition, they are likely the inspiration for the name "Flintstone Rock".
2. It is recommended that archaeological testing be applied to the ground within 30 metres of Aggies Rock or Porcupine Rock prior to any ground disturbance within those areas.
3. It is recommended that the remainder of the claim block be considered to have low archaeological potential and be cleared of any further archaeological consideration.
4. In the event that archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during construction, all work in the associated area(s) should be halted and immediate contact should be made with the Nova Scotia Museum.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

PANS = Public Archives of Nova Scotia

Anonymous

1783 [Port Roseway]. Manuscript. Public Record Office, London 30/55199, Document 10423. As seen in Dawson 1988:123.

1787 *Post Houses*. Public Records Office, Kew, Colonial Correspondence, Nova Scotia, Volume 18. Page 5. As seen Dawson 1988:140.

Church, A.F.

1870 *Topographical Township Map of Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia*. A.F. Church and Company: Halifax.

Dawson, Joan

1988 *The Mapmaker's Eye: Nova Scotia through Early Maps*. Nimbus Publishing Limited and the Nova Scotia Museum: Halifax.

Gavel, Jim

2000 Personal communication to Mike Sanders during a meeting on-site. Mr. Gavel, like his father, hunted and fished regularly within the claim block.

MacKay, William

1834 Map of the Province of Nova Scotia, including the Island of Cape Breton. PANS "Great Map" Sheet B10 (4), 2.1.1 to 2.1.19.

Muise, Robert

2000 Personal communication to Mike Sanders during a telephone conversation on October 18, 2000. Mr. Muise was then a Department of Natural Resources Crown Lands Forrester for Yarmouth County.

White, J. and L.N. Richard

1898 *Map of the Western Portion of Nova Scotia*. Geological Survey of Canada, Sheet No. 641. PANS Map GSC No. 641, F.C.3.3.

APPENDIX H

A USER'S GUIDE TO THE

“ONE WINDOW” PROCESS FOR MINE DEVELOPMENT APPROVALS

A User's Guide to the

'One Window' Process

for

Mine Development

Approvals



Natural Resources
Minerals and Energy Branch

Information Circular 56

October 1997

A User's Guide to the

'One Window' Process

for

Mine Development

Approvals

This guide to 'one-window' process is a convenient reference for government review of mine development projects. Project proponents are referred to the *Mineral Resources Act and Regulations*, the *Environment Act and Regulations*, and the *Occupational Health & Safety Act and Regulations* for more detailed information. The aforementioned acts and regulations take precedence wherever discrepancies may occur with the general information in this guide.

A Users's Guide to the 'One Window' Process for Mine Development Approvals

Preface

The Government of Nova Scotia has undertaken a 'one window' process for reviewing, permitting and monitoring mine development projects in Nova Scotia. This approach formalizes how government departments involved with mine development activities act collectively to streamline the review process for both government and the mining industry.

This 'one window' process facilitates an informed, timely and consistent review of new and existing mining projects in the province. The various departments involved in this process include the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Nova Scotia Department of the Environment, and Nova Scotia Department of Labour, plus other provincial, federal and municipal government agencies as determined on a project-by-project basis. Government representatives from Natural Resources, Environment and Labour have formed a 'One Window' Standing Committee, which is responsible for the 'one window' functions within government.

This user's guide has been prepared by the Department of Natural Resources to assist interested parties in understanding the approvals process for mine development in Nova Scotia. The guide contains information on environmental approvals, mining leases and mining permits, requirements for regulatory monitoring over the life of the project; and site reclamation requirements. The guidebook focuses on the early stages of project screening. Thorough planning and implementation provide the strongest likelihood for the start of a successful mining venture in Nova Scotia.

This guide presents a description of the 'one window' process and explains the roles of key government departments. The Environmental Assessment process is described as it applies to mine development projects, including details of its intent and an overview of the various stages. A description of the necessary licences, leases, permits and approvals is supplied together with the information requirements for each, as well as a list of government contacts.

An information package, encompassing most of the relevant Acts and Regulations related to mine development, is available in the Department of Natural Resources library in Halifax.

The Government of Nova Scotia believes that mineral development is essential to the economic future of the province. This practical user's guidebook is intended to assist proponents and regulators alike in contributing to that future.

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A User's Guide to the 'One Window' Process for Mine Development Approvals

1. The 'One Window' Process

1.1 Introduction

The mineral industry is a major contributor to the economy of Nova Scotia. In the interest of encouraging future mineral development, the provincial government has sought to make the process of review, permitting and approval more efficient.

Mining projects must respect environmental and occupational health and safety standards. Mine development projects must be safe and environmentally prudent; however, the regulatory review process must be free of unnecessary procedures that may unduly hinder development of the project or discourage its proponents.

Mining projects in Nova Scotia are subject to a variety of statutes, which are administered by several government departments. In 1994, the Province of Nova Scotia initiated the design of a 'one window' process to reviewing, permitting, and monitoring mine development and mine closure projects. The overall goal has been to simplify the review process for both the mining industry and the government. The 'one window' process provides for interaction among various government departments and with the mine development proponent, making the review process more consistent and expedient for all. The three government agencies at the forefront of the 'one window' process are:

- Nova Scotia Department of the Environment,
- Nova Scotia Department of Labour, and
- Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources.

Other government representatives may become involved, depending on the nature of the development project. The Nova Scotia Economic Renewal Agency, Nova Scotia Department of Transportation and Public Works, Environment Canada, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada are examples.

In general terms, this 'one window' process includes the following steps (Fig. 1):

- initial meetings between government representatives and the mine development proponent,
- registration and completion of the Environmental Assessment process,
- applying for the required leases, permits and approvals,
- regulatory monitoring and inspection over the life of the project, and
- regulatory monitoring and inspection during closure and reclamation.

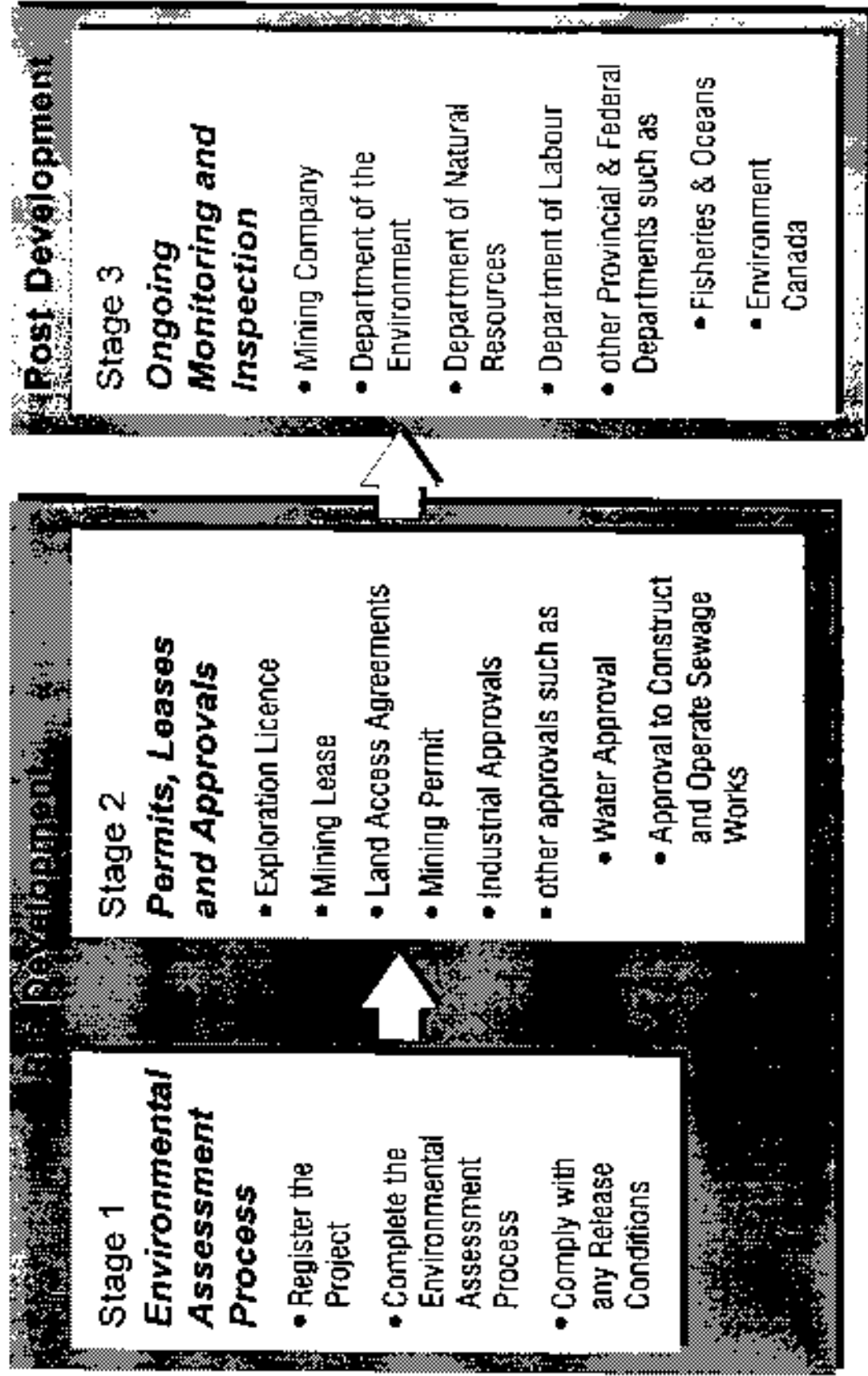


Figure 1. A brief outline of the 'one window' process for mine development approvals.

1.2 Objectives of the 'One Window' Process

The 'one window' process is designed to facilitate cooperation between government departments, improve efficiency, and reduce jurisdictional overlap. It facilitates communication between industry proponents and government. At the same time the process helps to ensure that no significant issues are overlooked.



2. Department Responsibilities

This section presents a brief overview of the key departments' responsibilities with respect to mining projects.

2.1 Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

DNR is most often the first point of contact in government for someone interested in mineral rights or mineral development.

DNR's role with respect to mineral exploration and mining is management of the province's mineral resources. Activities associated with this role include generation and distribution of geological information, promotion of the province's mineral resources, and administration and regulation of mineral exploration and mining in Nova Scotia. DNR's regulatory responsibility is based on the *Mineral Resources Act and Regulations*. Other issues within DNR's mandate that may relate to mining include crown land access, park and wildlife considerations, and forestry. DNR permits and approvals include prospector registration, exploration licences, excavation permits, letters of authority, mining leases, mining permits, milling permits, access permits (Crown lands), and permits under the *Beaches Act* and *Crown Lands Act*.

2.2 Department of the Environment (DOE)

DOE has prime responsibility for all environmental issues including the Environmental Assessment process, environmental approvals, and environmental compliance monitoring. Regulatory responsibility comes under the *Environment Act and Regulations*. Mining projects require formal Environmental Assessment approval before being allowed to proceed. Advanced exploration and mining projects usually require an Industrial Approval and sometimes a Water Approval and an approval to construct and operate sewage works or a sewage system.

2.3 Department of Labour (DOL)

DOL'S responsibilities include occupational health and safety (OH&S), industrial relations, labour standards, public safety and fire prevention. Regulatory authority for OH&S is based on the *Coal Mines Regulation Act*, the *Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act* and the *Occupational Health & Safety Act and Regulations*. The OH&S legislation is based on the principle of internal responsibility through 'workplace parties', which include any person working on a project or contributing components to a project. DOL's role is to establish and clarify the responsibilities of workplace parties under the law, to support them in carrying out their responsibilities, and to intervene appropriately when those responsibilities are not carried out.

To the extent possible, DOE, DOL and DNR will provide technical assistance to each other. However, the decision-making authority for matters related to the environment, occupational health and safety, and resource management will continue to rest with DOE, DOL and DNR, respectively.

3. Government Contacts

Name	Location	Telephone
“ONE WINDOW” STANDING COMMITTEE		
Chairperson, Manager - Mining Engineering (DNR)	1701 Hollis St., Halifax, NS	902 424 8153
DNR Representative	1701 Hollis St., Halifax, NS	902 424-8152
DGE Representatives	5151 Terminal Road, Halifax, NS	902 424-6743
	Suite 224, Sunnyside Mall, 1595 Bedford Hwy., Bedford, NS	907 424-2560
DOI Representative	5151 Terminal Road, Halifax, NS	800 952-2687
NS DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES		
General Information	PO Box 698, 1701 Hollis St. Halifax, NS B3J 2T9	902 424-8188
Executive Director, Minerals & Energy		902 424-7943
Director of Mines and Energy Development		902 424-5618
Manager, Mining Engineering		902 424-8153
Registrar, Mineral & Petroleum Titles		902 424-8155
Regional Geologist, Eastern	300 Mountain Road, Coxheath/Sydney, NS B1L 1A9	902 563-3370
Regional Geologist, Central	626 College Road, Bible Hill, NS B2N 2R2	902 752-8429
Regional Geologist, Western	99 High St., Bridgewater, NS B4V 1V8	902 543-8167
Core Library	Acheron Court, Stellarton	902 752-4842
Area Offices		
Bridgewater	Prov. Bldg., 99 High St., Bridgewater, NS B4V 1V8	902 543-8167
Tusket/Yarmouth	PO Box 99, Tusket, NS B0W 3M0	902 648 3526
Lawrencetown	PO Box 130, Lawrencetown, NS B0E 1M0	902 564-2229

Name	Location	Telephone
NS DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES (CONT'D)		
Kentville	Prov. Bldg., 136 Exhibition St., Kentville, NS B4N 4E5	902 679 6097
Waverley	Box 23, Site 7, RR#1 Waverley, NS B0N 7S0	902 861-2560
Middle Musquodoboit	PO Box 112, Middle Musquodoboit, NS B0N 1X0	902 384-7290
Bible Hill/Truro	626 College Road, Bible Hill, NS B2N 2R2	902 893 5620
Parrsboro	PO Box 428, Parrsboro, NS B0M 1S0	902 254-3341
McLellan's Brook	PO Box 457, New Glasgow, NS B2H 5E5	902 752-3181
Coxheath	300 Mountain Road, Sydney, NS B1L 1A9	902 563 3370
St. Peter's	Prov. Bldg., PO Box 363, St. Peter's, NS B0E 3B0	902 535-2032
Baddeck	Prov. Bldg., PO Box 610, Baddeck, NS B0E 1B0	902 295-2554
Antigonish	Bench Hill, RR#7 Antigonish, NS B2G 2L4	902 863 4313
NS DEPT. OF THE ENVIRONMENT		
PO Box 697, 5th Floor, 5151 Terminal Road Halifax, NS B3J 3B7		
General Information		902 424-5300
Director, Regional Offices		902 424 2548
Director, Resource Management & Environmental Protection		902 424-2385
Director, Environmental Support Services		902 424 2376
Manager, Environmental Management Support Services		902-424-2284
Manager, Ecosystem & Risk Management		902 424-3617
<u>Regional Offices</u>		
Central/Bedford	Suite 224, Sunnyside Mall, 1595 Bedford Hwy., Bedford, NS B4A 3Y4	902 424-7773
Northern/Truro	2nd Floor, JGA Bldg., 44 Inglis St., PO Box 824 Truro, NS B2N 5C6	902 893-5880
Eastern/Sydney	295 Charlotte St., PO Box 714, Sydney, NS B1P 6E7	902 563-2100
Western/Kentville	136 Exhibition St., Kentville, NS B4N 4E5	902 679-6086

Name	Location	Telephone
NS DEPT. OF THE ENVIRONMENT (CONT'D)		
<u>District Offices</u>		
Sheet Harbour	Fire Hall, PO Box 58, Sheet Harbour, NS B0J 3B0	902 885-2462
Windsor	PO Box 908, 20 Gerrish St., Windsor, NS B0N 2T0	902 798-2096
Shubenacadie	PO Box 104, 5 Mill Village Rd., Room 204, Shubenacadie, NS B0N 2H0	902 754-2097
New Glasgow	PO Box 675, Middle River Pumping Station, Granton Road, New Glasgow, NS B2H 5E7	902 396-4194
Amherst	32 Church St., 2nd Floor, Amherst, NS B4H 3A8	902 667-6225
Port Hawkesbury	PO Box 603, Old Pulp Mill Road, Port Hawkesbury, NS B0E 2V0	902 675-0791
Antigonish	23 Bay St., Suite 200, Antigonish, NS B2G 2C7	902 863-2743
Baddeck	PO Box 6, Chebucto St., Baddeck, NS B0E 1B0	902 295-2159
Middleton	PO Box 1240, 142 Commercial St., Middleton, NS B0S 1P0	902 825-2123
Bridgewater	373 King St., Bridgewater, NS B4V 1J1	902 543-4685
Shelburne	PO Box 125, Loyalist Plaza, Shelburne, NS B0T 1W0	902 875-2623
Yarmouth	13 First St., Yarmouth, NS B5A 2S9	902 742-8985
Liverpool	PO Box 9001, 255 Main St., Suite 201, Liverpool, NS B0T 1K0	902 351-5784
Digby	PO Box 481, Warwick St., Digby, NS B0V 1A0	902 245-2860
Lockeport	PO Box 158, Hayden Lake Water Treatment Plant, Lockeport, NS B0T 1J1	902 875-8691
NS DEPT. OF LABOUR		
PO Box 697, 6th Floor, 5151 Terminal Road Halifax, NS B3J 2T8		
General Information		902-424-8400
Occupational Health & Safety Division		902 424-5400
Toll Free Number		800 952 2667
Executive Director, Occupational Health & Safety		902 424 4328
Director, Central Services		902 424-8055
Director, Field Services		902-424-8181

Name	Location	Telephone
NS ECONOMIC RENEWAL AGENCY	1800 Argyle St., Halifax, NS B3J 3N8	902 424 6700
NS DEPT OF HOUSING & MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS	PO Box 216, 1601 Lower Water St., Halifax, NS B3J 2M4	902 424 1141
ENVIRONMENT CANADA	4th Floor, 45 Alderney Drive Dartmouth, NS B2Y 2N6	902 426 1855
FISHERIES & OCEANS CANADA	PO Box 550, Halifax, NS B3J 2S7	902 426 2253

4. Permits and Approvals

4.1 Permits/Approvals - Department of Natural Resources

Permits and approvals related to mineral resource management that are issued by DNR under authority of the *Mineral Resources Act* (MRA) include prospector registration, exploration licences, excavation permits, letters of authority, mining leases, mining permits, and milling permits. A requirement of all permits and approvals granted under authority of the MRA is that work must be conducted in compliance with the *Occupational Health & Safety Act and Regulations* and the *Environment Act and Regulations*. These MRA permits and approvals, together with relevant permits issued under other DNR legislation, are summarized below:

Prospector Registration: conveys the non-exclusive right to search and prospect for minerals with the landowner's permission on unlicensed, open ground. Only non-disturbance activity is authorized.

Exploration Licence: grants the exclusive right to search and prospect for minerals within a designated area. Activities can include prospecting and geological survey work, drilling, and minor excavation work (less than 1 metre in depth and without mechanized equipment).

Excavation Permit: grants permission to undertake limited surface or underground exploration or bulk sampling (removal of less than 100 tonnes of material).

Letter of Authority: extraction of a bulk sample of more than 100 tonnes of material requires an Excavation Permit and a Letter of Authority from the Director of Mines.

Mining Lease: grants the exclusive right to some or all of the mineral resources in a specific area but does not allow any field activity beyond basic exploration. An Excavation Permit, Letter of Authority, and/or a Mining Permit are available to permit excavation activity within the area contained in a Mining Lease.

Mining Permit: gives the right to mine some or all of the mineral resources granted within the Mining Lease, subject to the *Mineral Resources Act* and terms and conditions of the Mining Permit, the *Environment Act*, and the *Occupational Health & Safety Act*. The Mining Permit may cover an area less than the area covered by the Mining Lease.

Milling Permit: grants the right to process ore subject to compliance with all pertinent legislation including the *Mineral Resources Act*, the *Environment Act* and the *Occupational Health & Safety Act*.

Access Permit: an Access Permit authorizes access to Crown lands for a specified purpose.

4.2 Approvals - Department of the Environment

Mining projects require formal environmental assessment approval from DOE in accordance with the

Environmental Assessment Regulations. Other DOE approvals that will likely be required for a mine include an Industrial Approval and a Water Approval.

The formal Environmental Assessment process for a mine proposal normally starts following advanced exploration, when the proponent has made the decision that geological and economic conditions warrant mine development. When a proponent has made this decision, the 'One Window' Committee will, through meetings with the proponent and meetings with other agencies as necessary, establish the information that should be included in the project's Environmental Assessment registration. The 'one window' process will continue throughout the Environmental Assessment at a level appropriate to the degree of assessment required for the project.

Full involvement of the 'One Window' Committee through the Environmental Assessment process will serve to reduce repetition of submissions by the proponent to the various government departments involved in the permitting processes. Information gathered in the Environmental Assessment could be required to support applications for other necessary approvals, such as an Industrial Approval, Water Approval or Mining Permit.

Industrial Approval: is required under the Activities Designation Regulations for industrial activities in Nova Scotia that have air, liquid, or solid waste disposal requirements associated with them. These include activities associated with minerals, mining and processing.

Water Approval: is required under the Activities Designation Regulations for the use or alteration of a watercourse or water resource. This approval includes, but is not limited to, withdrawal or diversion of water in an amount greater than 23,000 litres per day; storage of water in amounts of 25,000 cubic metres or greater; construction or maintenance of a dam, culvert, bridge, causeway, wharf, weir, or fishway; and modification of a surface water course.

4.3 Role of the Department of Labour

The Nova Scotia Department of Labour concentrates its efforts on safe and healthy workplaces and work practices, and health and safety standards protecting the general public. The Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Division focuses on promotion of the internal responsibility system, which acknowledges the responsibility of employers, employees and other workplace parties for workplace health and safety. The OH&S Division, through information and enforcement, effects workplace and public health and safety through the following processes:

- promoting the primary responsibility of employers and employees to create a healthy and safe work environment;
- providing inspection, certification and enforcement services, particularly in support of internal responsibility;
- developing partnership through communication;
- enhancing client services;

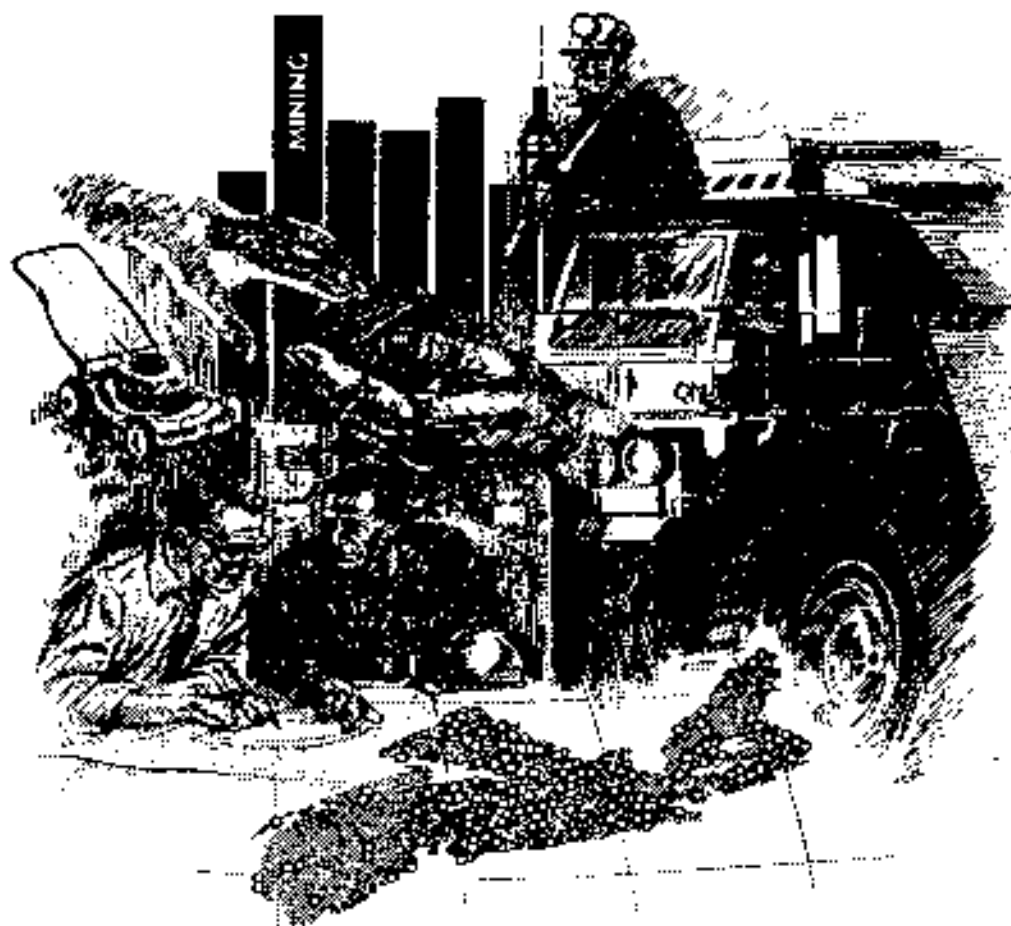
- ensuring effective use of the department's resources, and
- ensuring that legislation is kept up to date, responding to changes in workplace practices, procedures and technology.

OH&S Division staff enforce the minimum standards of the legislation. In addition to their regulatory role, they also encourage and promote compliance and negotiate the provision of services in excess of these minimum standards through inspection, investigation and orders

In addition to OH&S and public safety, DOL is also responsible for industrial relations, labour standards, and fire prevention.

4.4 Municipal Government

In addition to federal and provincial jurisdictions, Nova Scotia has a third tier of government: municipal government. Municipal government, which may represent a town, regional municipality, or county has responsibility for municipal development plans, planning strategies, building permits, streets and secondary roads, and municipal bylaws. Thus, for mine development, a proponent may need to obtain municipal permits and approvals.



5. Mineral Rights and Land Access

5.1 Ownership of Minerals

Mineral rights in Nova Scotia are reserved to the Crown. 'Mineral' as defined under the *Mineral Resources Act* (MRA) includes all common mineral substances except ordinary stone, building stone, aggregates (both crushed and granular), peat or peat moss, ordinary soil, oil or natural gas and gypsum. As well, several deposits of limestone have specifically been declared a mineral under the MRA. Otherwise rights to limestone and all stone, sand, gravel, peat, soil and gypsum (but not anhydrite) are attached to ownership of the surface (private or Crown). When title to minerals for the purpose of production under the MRA is terminated for any reason, all minerals including those in the tailings and waste rock revert to the Crown.

5.2 Identification of Mineral Rights

Mineral rights in Nova Scotia are acquired and referenced by means of a map-based staking system. The procedure eliminates the necessity of establishing claim lines on the ground and the attendant line cutting, blazing and flagging. If required, claim boundaries can be located in the field by a qualified surveyor, but this practise is seldom necessary, at least until the actual mining stage is reached.

5.3 Land Access

Most of the land throughout Nova Scotia is open for mineral exploration. Exploration is encouraged by government policy that emphasizes the importance of access and tenure to land by the mineral industry. In Nova Scotia the landowner has surface rights to the land but not the mineral rights; mineral rights are reserved to the Crown. Access to land for mineral exploration requires the land owner's permission.

Although most land in Nova Scotia is available for mineral exploration and development, there are some areas where mineral activity is restricted or prohibited. Areas where mineral exploration and mining are prohibited include Federal and Provincial Parks, Park Reserves and Protected Areas, Ecological Areas and Protected Beaches. Areas where mineral activity is permitted but may be restricted or allowed only under special conditions include Provincial or National Wildlife Management Areas, Nature Conservancy Areas, Designated Water Supply Areas, Major First Nation Reserves, Major Airports, and Abandoned Rail Corridors.

5.4 Access to Crown Lands

In order to access Crown lands for the purpose of mineral exploration, the project proponent should contact the Area Supervisor at the DNR Area Office for an Access Permit. An Access Permit authorizes access to Crown lands for a specified purpose.

6. Initial Meeting with Government

The 'one window' process has been implemented by the Province of Nova Scotia to make the review process for mine development projects efficient for both the mining industry and government. A flow chart illustrating the 'one window' process for mine development approvals is shown in Figure 2.

The proponent of a mine development project is encouraged to make initial contact with the Chairperson of the 'One Window' Standing Committee, the DNR Manager of Mining Engineering. This DNR representative will then arrange an initial, informal meeting with the 'One Window' Committee. Through discussions between the proponent and the committee, additional regional representatives of these departments, and other government officials as appropriate, may also be invited to this initial meeting.

The purpose of the initial meeting is for the proponent to provide an overview of the new project. The tone of the meeting should be informal. Representatives of the various government departments want to be informed of the proponent's plans and they will use this meeting to advise and assist the proponent to understand regulatory matters from each of the departments. Discussion items at this initial meeting may include:

- scope of the development project;
- general work plan and project management schemes;
- description of proponent's staff, consultants, and contractors;
- environment and workplace health and safety;
- emergency planning;
- water courses in the area;
- mineral titles and leases; and
- excavation, milling and tailings plans.

The 'One Window' Committee will then discuss any significant issues and answer questions the proponent may have regarding the review, approval and permitting processes. At the conclusion of this initial meeting the Department of the Environment makes an important decision:

Will the project have to be registered under the Environmental Assessment process?

If the nature of the project is such that it must be registered under the Environmental Assessment Process, the proponent will be advised at this time.

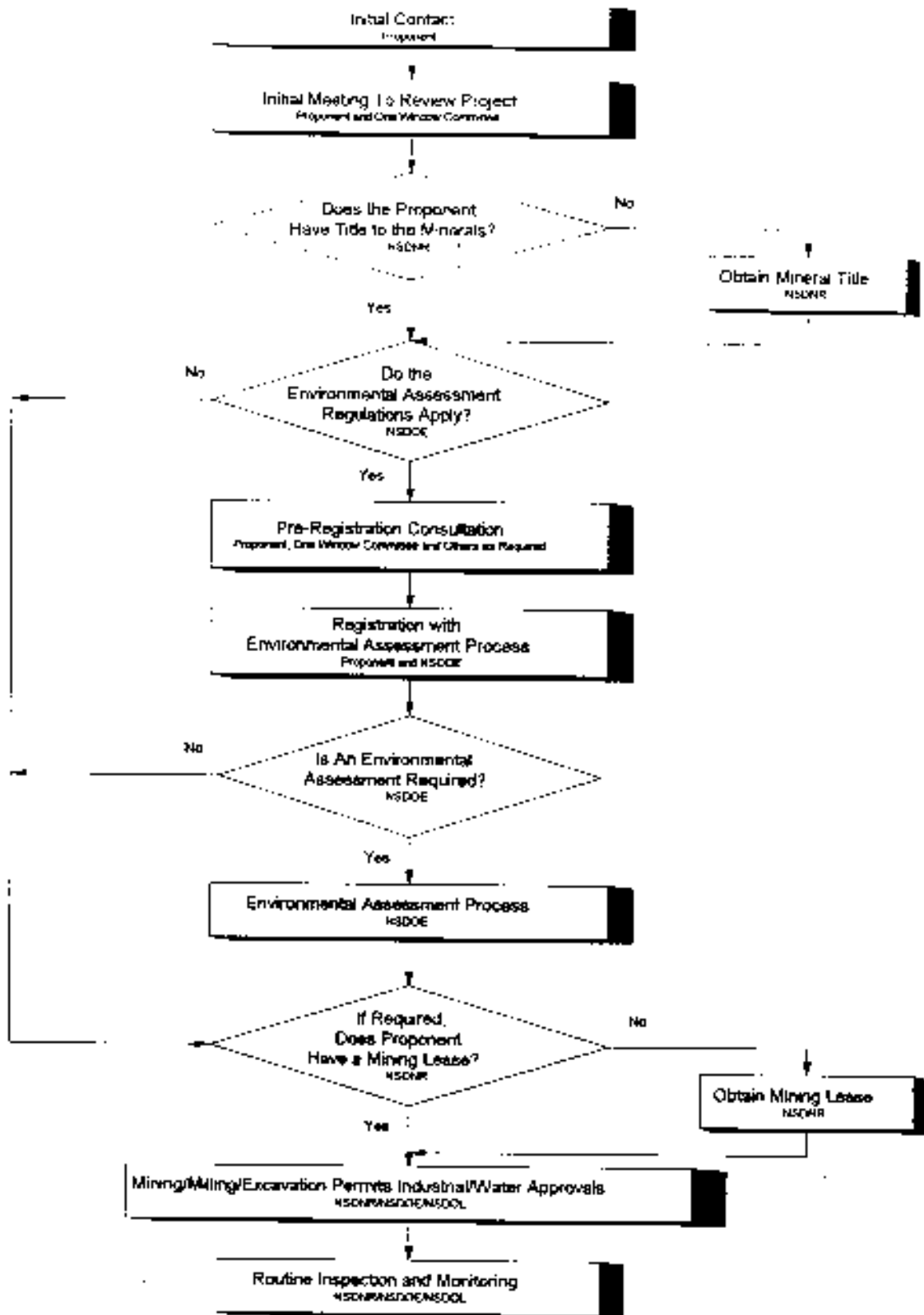


Figure 2. Flow Chart illustrating the 'one window' process for mine development approvals.

7. The Environmental Assessment Process

7.1 Environmental Protection

Mineral development in Nova Scotia is encouraged by government, but it must be done with an eye to protection of the valuable and often delicate natural environment. A balance must be struck among the economic benefits of the development, environmental concerns, and social values.

Experience has shown that early identification of the salient issues is a cost-effective approach to development. The review process brings any potential problems into focus, long before the development begins.

Environmental Assessment is a process whereby the impact of a project on the surroundings is evaluated before the project is allowed to proceed. The purpose is three-fold:

- protect the environment and quality of life for the people of Nova Scotia,
- provide for an early environmental assessment of undertakings, and
- provide for public consultation.

A key person in the process is the Environmental Assessment Administrator, a staff member of the Department of the Environment who is responsible for administering the Environmental Assessment Regulations.

Since the environment is an important consideration in the planning of all projects, early review of a project should include an initial evaluation of the potential for environmental problems. Some small operations may not require sophisticated or extensive assessment, but mine developers should make a real effort to uncover any concerns that may become obstacles during the Environmental Assessment or approvals process.

One way to ensure that potential issues are brought to light is to invite public comment early in the planning stages. To this end, the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment maintains regulations, providing for an Environmental Assessment process. This process provides an opportunity for government review agencies and the public to evaluate the environmental, social and economic impacts of a proposed undertaking.

Prior to registering for the Environmental Assessment process, the proponent will find it useful to meet again with the members of the 'One Window' Committee. At this meeting, the Committee and the proponent can finalize topics that should be addressed in the registration document. The proponent should have already collected some early feedback from community members most likely to be affected by the development, in order to properly address their concerns in the registration document.

7.2 Planning for Public Input

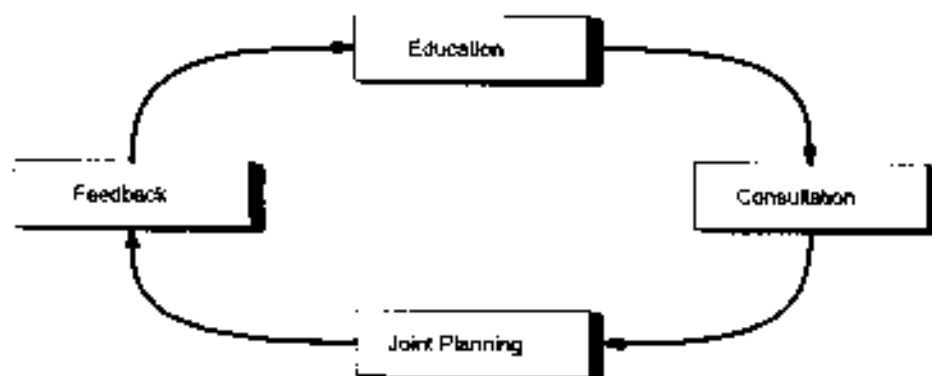
With today's trend toward increased public participation in all aspects of economic activity, residents who may be impacted by a mine development project must be given an opportunity to evaluate and comment on the predicted environmental, social and economic impacts of the project.

Several benefits start to accrue for the project management team when public contact is established early in the planning stages:

- Better informed decisions can be made by the proponent when all of the concerns and issues are on the table.
- Critical issues and constraints are identified early and solutions can be developed when there is time to plan, before a high stress, reactive situation develops.
- Getting ready for public release of the company plans encourages the company to examine project objectives in-house, thereby building internal consensus and reinforcing a sense of team effort.
- Hidden, but valid constraints (and compromise solutions) are sometimes uncovered early by the public.
- Public misunderstanding of the project can be avoided, putting false issues quickly to rest.
- Public commitment to the project can be enhanced if early involvement is seen by the community as fostering a shared participation in the benefits from the project.

7.3 Environmental Mediation and Consensus Building

A program of public involvement may use several techniques, each designed to reach a different segment of the community. The most effective of these techniques include:



For each project, the program of public involvement must be scaled to the scope of the project. In general, the larger the project, the more time must be made available and the more detail must be provided.

In practice, the process of consensus building involves informal discussions, resulting in a good level of understanding on both sides. Early, informal consultation inside the community usually pays dividends as the project proceeds. It is wise to stay in touch frequently with the people and the groups most likely to be affected. Community response should become an "early warning system" for project management.

As the development project evolves, the following checklist provides a useful evaluation of the effort to encourage public involvement:

- Are the public comments reflected in project decisions and plans?
- Has a broad range of interest groups been included?
- Will the public be informed of continuing operations? How?
- Are company documents written and presented in plain language?
- Are the public concerns revisited from time to time?

7.4 Stages of the Environmental Assessment

Most industrial development projects are grouped as either CLASS 1 or CLASS 2.

CLASS 1 projects may or may not be of such magnitude that a full Environmental Assessment is required. These include industrial projects, mining developments, and small-scale highway construction.

CLASS 2 projects are major industrial projects, energy developments, major transportation corridors, or waste disposal projects. Such undertakings always require a full Environmental Assessment with public hearings, as they have the potential to cause significant environmental impact. The public hearings are conducted by the Environmental Assessment Board. This Board consists of people selected from various professional, industrial and labour groups. It acts independently of the Department of the Environment and reports directly to the Minister of the Environment.

This guidebook focuses on CLASS 1 projects. A flow chart diagram of the environmental assessment process for CLASS 1 undertakings is shown in Figure 3.

CLASS 1 PROJECTS

Registration and Advertising

If the initial meeting with the 'One Window' Committee has determined that the development is an "undertaking" under the Act, the proponent must register the project with the Department of the Environment. Within 7 days of the project's registration, the proponent must publish a Notice of

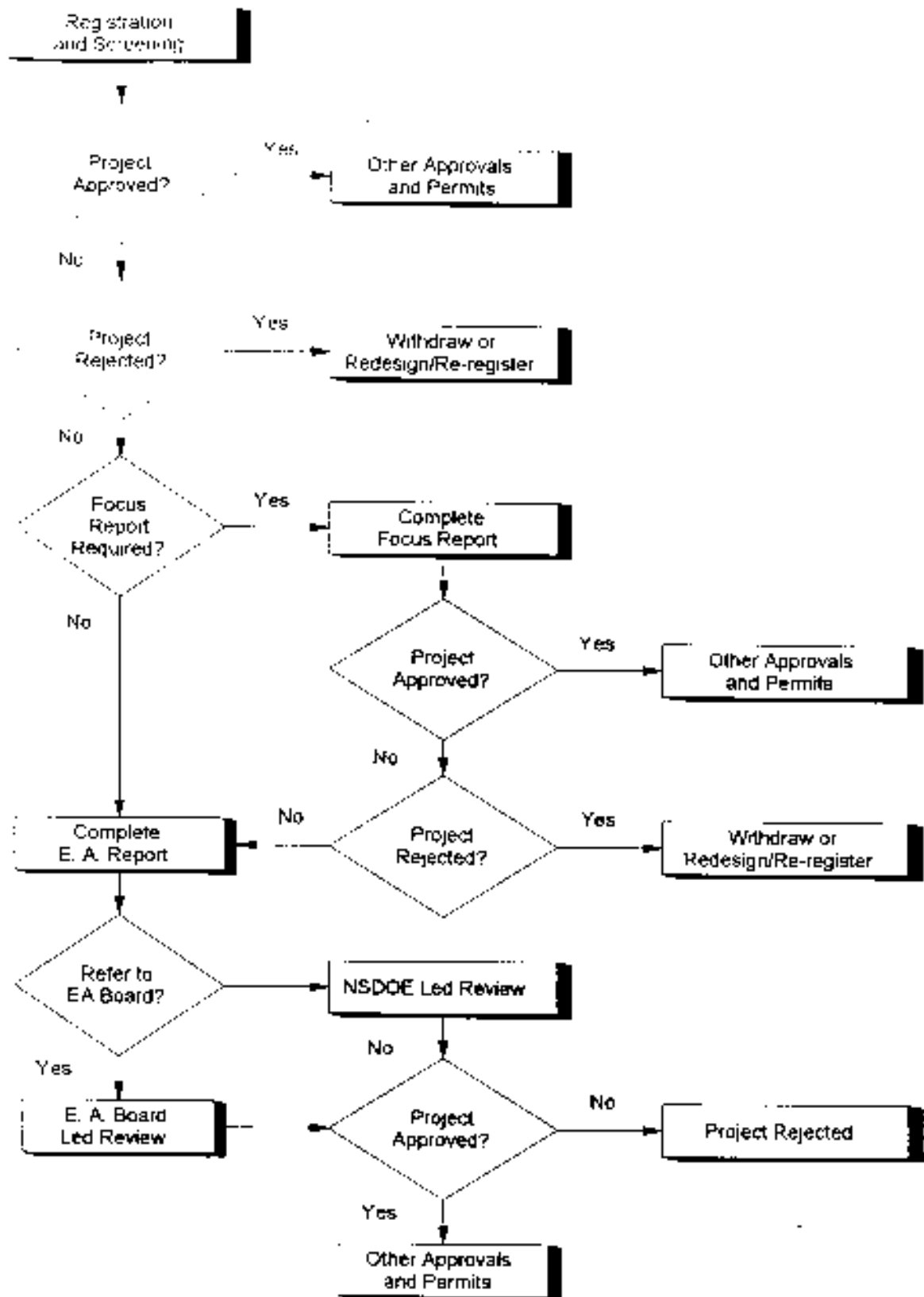


Figure 3. Flow Chart illustrating the Environmental Assessment process for CLASS 1 undertakings.

Registration in a provincial and local newspaper, which informs the public how to obtain details of the registration. Copies of these newspaper advertisements must be provided to the Environmental Assessment Administrator within 14 days of their appearance in the papers.

Screening

CLASS 1 projects are subjected to a screening process to allow input from various government agencies and the public. This information is received by the Administrator, and is used to determine if further environmental information is required to assess the project.

Government Directives for Subsequent Action

Within 25 days of the project's registration, after having reviewed all pertinent information, the Minister must issue one of the following five directives:

Directive 1. **The project is approved** to proceed

If there are deemed to be no adverse effects or no significant environmental concerns that may be caused by the undertaking, or the proponent has reasonably demonstrated that any concerns can be mitigated, the project may be approved to proceed. Some conditions may be attached to the project's release.

The proponent must obtain any other required permits and approvals before commencing work. The approval granted at this stage is also conditional that the project be started within two years, or it will be required to re-register for Environmental Assessment.

Directive 2. **More information is necessary**

The proponent might be advised that insufficient registration material has been submitted and that more detail of the project must be supplied, in the form of an addendum to the original registration information. The Minister will then advise the proponent, within 25 days of receiving the addendum, if the project can proceed or if further environmental impact studies are required.

Directive 3. **A Focus Report** is necessary

If the initial review indicates that there may be limited adverse effects or environmental problems, a Focus Report may be required to address these issues. The Focus Report will concentrate on specific issues arising from the registration document.

Within 25 days of the call for a Focus Report, the Environmental Assessment Administrator shall provide the terms of reference for this report to the proponent. The Focus Report must be submitted to the Administrator within one year, unless the proponent has applied for an extension and it has been specially granted by the Minister.

Within 12 days of receiving the Focus Report, the Environmental Assessment Administrator publishes notice in a local and provincial newspaper inviting the public to comment on the contents of the Report. Public comments must be received in writing by the Administrator within 30 days of the newspaper publication. At this point, the Administrator summarizes public

comments, as well as advice from provincial, federal and municipal levels of government, and forwards the summary to the Minister. The Administrator may recommend approval of the project (as in directive 1) if there are no adverse effects or no significant environmental concerns, or may recommend further environmental study. This recommendation from the Environmental Assessment Administrator is made within 25 days of the deadline for receiving public comment.

The Minister's decision is made within 14 days after receiving the report and recommendation from the Administrator.

Directive 4. An Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) is required

An Environmental Assessment Report may be required if there is the potential for adverse effects or significant environmental concerns. Examples of the criteria used to determine the need for a full Environmental Assessment Report include:

- location, size, and scope of the project,
- nature and sensitivity of the area, or
- outstanding public concerns.

The EAR involves a structured process, as outlined below. It offers the public the greatest opportunity for formal involvement.

4a. Terms of Reference for the EAR

The Environmental Assessment Administrator will publish notices in two newspapers inviting the public to submit comments and assist with preparation of the Terms of Reference for the EAR. The Administrator must publish this notice within 12 days after the Minister's decision requiring an Environmental Assessment Report, and the public has 40 days following publication to submit written comments to the Administrator. The Administrator also contacts the appropriate government agencies for their written comments on the Terms of Reference.

The Administrator then contacts the proponent within 5 days after the deadline for public comment to advise on the nature of such comments. The proponent has a subsequent 21 day period in which to respond in writing to the public and governmental input to the Terms of Reference document.

The Environmental Assessment Administrator must then finalize the Terms of Reference within 14 days after considering all comments from the public, the proponent, and the various government departments.

4b. Preparation and Submission of the EAR

The proponent has a period of two years to carry out the necessary studies, and to prepare and submit

a Draft Report. Extensions of the two year period may be applied for by the proponent and may be granted by the Minister.

Following submission, the Administrator reviews the Draft Report and decides if it is complete and consistent with the Terms of Reference. The Administrator then accepts the Draft Report or informs the proponent that more information is needed before it can be accepted. This decision is made within 12 days of receipt of the Draft Report by the Administrator. The proponent shall provide copies of the final EAR to the Administrator within 30 days of approval of the Draft Report.

4c. Circulation and Review of the EAR

At this stage, the Minister has the option of requiring public hearings on the project which would be conducted by the Environmental Assessment Board, an independent review panel. This decision to refer the project to the Environmental Assessment Board must be made within 10 days of receipt of the EAR.

i. No Formal Hearings Required

The Administrator circulates copies of the EAR to public information centres, government review agencies, and stakeholder groups. A notice advising the public where to obtain copies of the EAR is published in two newspapers. This publication occurs within 12 days after the Administrator has received the EAR.

Written public comments on the EAR may be submitted anytime within 48 days after publication of the notice. The Administrator prepares a report for the Minister, which summarizes the public input and input from the various government departments, and either recommends that the project be approved (as in directive 1) or rejected. The Minister must make this decision to approve or reject the project within 21 days of receiving the Administrator's report.

ii. Environmental Assessment Board Review

Upon submission of the EAR, the Minister can refer the EAR to the Environmental Assessment Board to conduct public hearings. This is generally done for projects that are of significant public concern, or when the project is expected to have a significant social or environmental impact.

If the Minister decides that public hearings are necessary, he must refer the project to the Environmental Assessment Board within 10 days of receiving the EAR. The first step of the Public Hearing phase involves publishing a Notice of Release of the EAR by the Environmental Assessment Board in two newspapers. This must be done within 12 days of referral by the Minister. Public comments are invited at this time, as is input by government departments. The deadline for written public comments is 48 days following publication of the Notice of Release in the newspapers.

The Environmental Assessment Board next publishes a Notice of Hearing, once again in two newspapers, which includes such information as time, place, and purpose of the hearing. The Notice of Hearing must appear in the newspapers within 21 days of the referral of the EAR to the Board, and at least 14 days before the date of the hearing. Formal or informal presentations can be made at the hearing. Generally, the hearing begins with the proponent's description of the project.

along with their studies and expert testimony. The proponent and their environmental consultants are available to answer questions and concerns about the project. Any group or individual is also permitted to offer comment at the hearing.

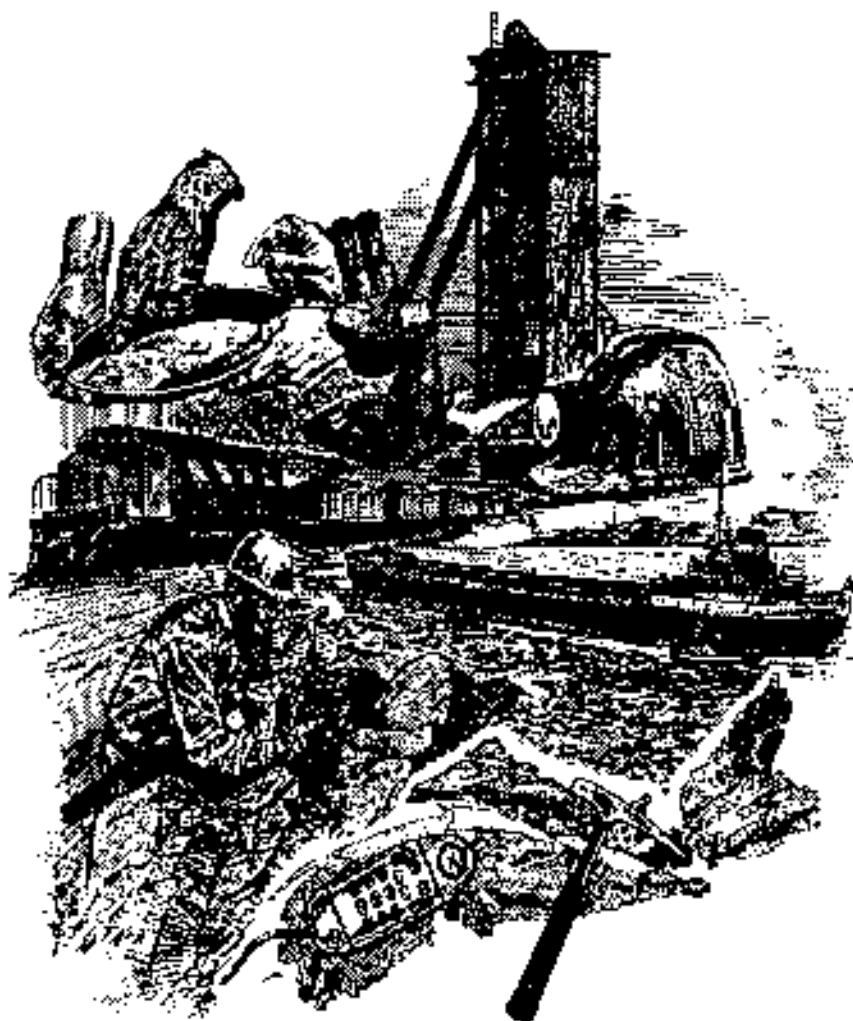
After the Environmental Assessment Board considers the information from all of these stages, it must submit a report along with recommendations to the Minister. This report is due within 110 days of the initial receipt of the EAR from the Minister.

Finally, within 21 days after receiving the report from the Environmental Assessment Board, the Minister must decide if the project is approved (as in directive 1) or rejected (as in directive 5, below).

Directive 5. The project is rejected

If review of the environmental information indicates that there is a strong possibility of adverse environmental or socio-economic impacts, which cannot be adequately controlled or mitigated, the Minister can reject the project.

8. Guidelines to Required Licences, Leases, Permits



and Approvals

Support documents for the appropriate DNR and DOE applications for permits and approvals should be prepared in triplicate. This provides for DNR, DOE and DOL to each have access to the same information package - a convenience for the 'one window' process. With ready access to the complete information package, a specific application can more easily be considered in relation to the others and the time required for the overall process can be minimized.

For mine development and operation, some or all of the following may be required:

NS Department of Natural Resources	NS Department of the Environment
Exploration Licence Excavation Permit Letter of Authority Mining Lease Mining Permit Milling Permit Special Licence/Special Lease	Industrial Approval Water Approval Approval for Sewage System

A list of some of the applicable *Acts and Regulations* related to mine development is provided in Appendix A.

NS Department of Natural Resources

General information related to the various DNR approvals, permits and licences follows. Where application will be made for a permit, licence, etc., the reader is referred to the *Nova Scotia Mineral Resources Act and Regulations* for more detailed information. A flow chart of the normal DNR licence and approval process for mine development is shown in Figure 4.

8.1 Exploration Licence

An Exploration Licence grants the right to search and prospect for minerals within a designated area. Activities can include prospecting and geological survey work, drilling and minor excavation work (less than 1 metre in depth and without mechanized equipment). An Exploration Licence has a one year term, and can be extended or renewed subject to requirements of the *Mineral Resources Act and Regulations*. An annual fee applies and a report of assessment work is required annually.

An application for an Exploration Licence cannot be accepted for areas that are already subject to an Exploration Licence, Special Licence, Special Lease, or Mining Permit held by another party, or where there is an existing application on file at the Registry of Mineral and Petroleum Titles for any of the foregoing.

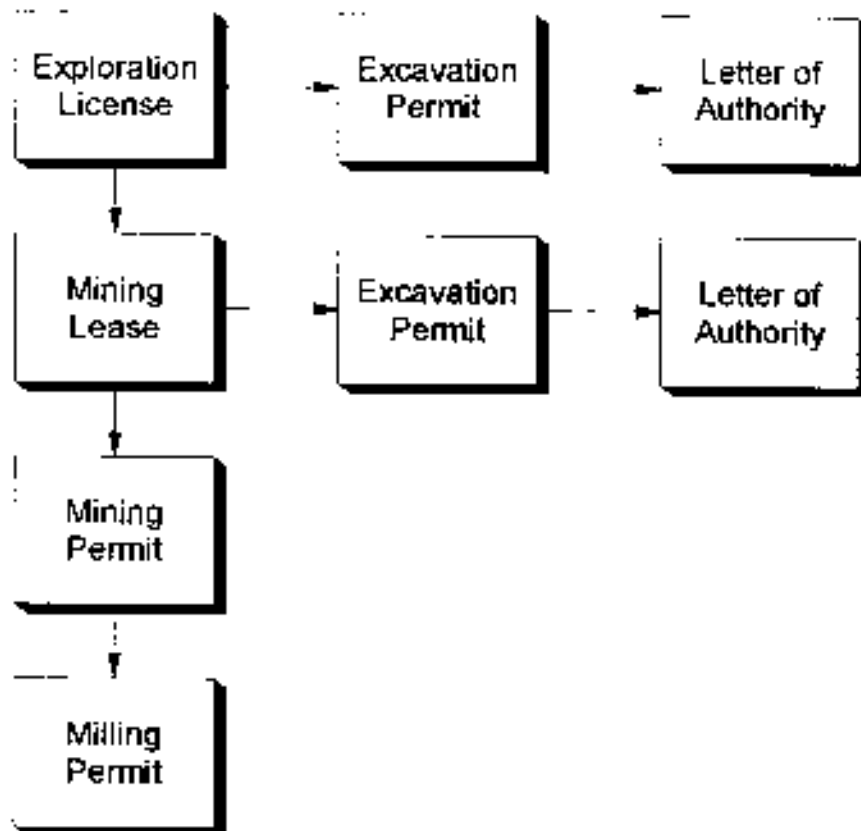


Figure 4. DNR approval process for mine development licences and permits.

8.2 Excavation Permit/Bulk Sample Authorization/Letter of Authority

An Excavation Permit grants permission under authority of the *Mineral Resources Act* for the mineral rights holder to undertake limited surface or underground exploration or bulk sampling (removal of less than 100 tonnes of mineral-bearing material). Extraction of more than 100 tonnes of mineral-bearing material also requires a Letter of Authority from the Director of Mines. To obtain an Excavation Permit, the applicant must submit the application for an Excavation Permit along with a report to DNR that describes all aspects of the proposed undertaking, as follows:

- a map showing the location of the proposed excavation and access route to the site from the nearest public road;
- a statement confirming the consent or agreement of the landowner or tenant;
- a brief report on the size, location and purpose of the bulk sample, mining method, schedule, expected results, equipment to be used, and personnel to be employed;
- a map of the site showing existing surface features, diamond-drill holes, test pits, and any shafts or underground workings;
- a map or drawing showing: major geological features; sample location and dimensions; location and dimensions of proposed workings; location of settling ponds and waste disposal areas; location of all buildings, roads and other infrastructure; and all other major project-specific features; and
- a description of the reclamation work to be conducted upon completion of the exploration or sampling.

To provide for reclamation of the area that may be disturbed, DNR may require a bond or other security.

Work conducted under an Excavation Permit must be conducted in compliance with the *Occupational Health & Safety Act and Regulations* and the *Environment Act and Regulations*.

8.3 Mining Lease

A Mining Lease grants the exclusive right to some or all of the mineral resources in a specified area but does not allow any field activity beyond basic exploration or that which can be done under an Excavation Permit/Letter of Authority. A Mining Lease has a 20 year term and is renewable. A lease rental must be paid and an Annual Report on Operations (Form 15) filed with DNR annually.

To obtain a Mining Lease, the applicant must:

- show that an economic mineral deposit exists within the proposed lease area,
- provide a written commitment to commence production,
- commit to obtaining a Mining Permit within two years of obtaining the lease, and

- pay the first year's lease rental fee in advance.

The applicant for a lease must also submit a report containing the following information to DNR:

- a general location map of the area showing claim boundaries, surface rights boundaries, nearby roads, buildings, powerlines, water courses, topography and other surface features in the vicinity of the deposit;
- a map showing the location of all drillholes, trenches, test pits and sample locations;
- a geological map showing the known location of the deposit and its relationship to the host geological units;
- a geological cross-section and longitudinal sections through the deposit;
- a table of ore reserves, including:
 - (i) grades and quantities, categorized as proven, probable or possible;
 - (ii) a description of the method of calculating the reserves;
 - (iii) a statement of the specific gravity used with supporting rationale;
 - (iv) a statement of the cutoff grade used and reason for its use; and
- a copy of the survey plan showing the boundaries of the lease.

8.4 Mining Permit

A Mining Permit gives the permit holder the right under authority of the *Mineral Resources Act* to mine some or all of the mineral resources described within the Mining Lease, subject to the terms and conditions of the Permit. Work conducted under a Mining Permit must be conducted in compliance with the *Occupational Health & Safety Act and Regulations* and the *Environment Act and Regulations*. To obtain a Mining Permit, the applicant must submit an application and report that describes the proposed mining operation to DNR. The report must include:

- maps and descriptions of the site, including significant surface features such as lakes, rivers, roads, power lines, existing works, pits and underground developments; property plans containing a map showing surface rights ownership; and copies of all leases, deeds and agreements with surface rights owners.
- mining plans that contain:
 - (i) a general map showing the location of existing and proposed mine workings, surface facilities, water diversions, settling and treatment ponds and ore and waste storage areas;
 - (ii) a table of ore reserves in the proven and probable categories for the area;
 - (iii) engineering drawings, a description of the proposed mining methods, and schedules for all surface and underground development work;
 - (iv) a description of the proposed mining equipment to be used and the number and skills of workers required during each phase of development;

- (v) for underground operations, the engineering drawings and description for ventilation, roof support, dewatering, and distribution of services during each phase of development; and
 - (vi) a description and location of all facilities for the production and storage of explosives.
- plans for storage of tailings and waste rock containing:
 - (i) a description of the design and operation of all tailings and waste disposal facilities, including site plans and descriptions of all facilities and equipment to be used or constructed;
 - (ii) a description of the methods to be used for monitoring discharge from the tailings and waste disposal systems;
 - (iii) a description of the methods to be used for reclamation of the mine site, waste dumps, tailings ponds and other areas disturbed by the project, including a site plan and description for post operational monitoring.
 - evidence of liability insurance in an amount satisfactory to DNR.
 - information on the financial viability of the proposed mine, including capital and operating costs, sources and amounts of financing, cash flow projections, and marketing plans for the product.

If the applicant for a Mining Permit is a corporation, information regarding the ownership, control and financing of the company must be included with the application.

Final reclamation of the site to the satisfaction of DNR and DOE is the responsibility of the operator. DNR requires a bond or other security before issuance of a Mining Permit as insurance that the reclamation work will be conducted. The amount of the security will be calculated on a site-specific basis and will be an aggregate of the cost to conduct the necessary reclamation activity as required, including:

- removal of buildings and structures,
- removal or burying of foundations,
- capping or filling of pits, declines and shafts,
- stabilization of tailings-disposal sites and drainage-containment facilities,
- surface contouring,
- establishing proper site drainage, and
- revegetation.

8.5 Milling Permit

A Milling Permit grants the right to process ore under authority of the *Mineral Resources Act*. Work performed under the Milling Permit must be in compliance with the *Environment Act and Regulations* and the *Occupational Health & Safety Act and Regulations*. To obtain a Milling Permit, the proponent must prepare the application along with a report that details the proposed milling operation. The report must include:

- a general description of the buildings,
- a description of the processing methods including a list of processing equipment,

- a flow sheet of the process showing metallurgical balances including material and water mass balances and water sources and losses,
- a description of all laboratory facilities to be attached to the mill including technical equipment and analytical capability,
- the results of metallurgical studies or test work,
- the number and skills of workers to be employed at the mill, and
- a description of the methods to be used for the reclamation of the mill site, including a site plan and a description of post-operational monitoring.

8.6 Special Licence/Special Lease

Section 22 of the *Mineral Resources Act* provides that the Minister of Natural Resources may withdraw any lands from licensing for all or certain minerals, and establishes a mechanism for special licensing. In 1975 the Minister of Mines (now Natural Resources) withdrew all lands containing coal, salt, potash, and uranium from the regular licensing process. Once withdrawn, these lands can only be explored or mined for these minerals pursuant to a Special Licence or Special Lease granted by the Minister of Natural Resources with the approval of the Governor in Council (Cabinet). Such a Special Licence or Special Lease is subject to the *Mineral Resources Act and Regulations* and may contain any terms and conditions as are approved by the Governor in Council.

NS Department of the Environment

8.7 Industrial Approval

In Nova Scotia, an Industrial Approval is required under the Activities Designation Regulations for industrial activities that have air, liquid, or solid waste disposal requirements. These include activities associated with minerals, mining and processing.

To facilitate the review of each Industrial Approval application, supporting documentation must be submitted to the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment, including:

- certified copies of the Articles of Incorporation of the company, including a copy from the Registry of Joint Stock Companies showing the company's official name, its president and CEO, its agent, and the fact that the company is registered in good standing,
- a comprehensive, written description of the industry proposed and each unit process or step in production, including:
 - (i) the nature/type of industry,
 - (ii) the size and capacity of the industry,
 - (iii) the quality and quantity of raw materials and water used by the process,
 - (iv) identification of where each discharge point to the environment originates,

- (v) quantities of hazardous materials anticipated for use in the process and appropriate material safety data sheets, and
 - (vi) description of blasting methods and schedule, if applicable.
- a site plan (scaled drawing, minimum scale 1:2,000) of the property on which the industry will be situated, including:
 - (i) the property boundaries,
 - (ii) the contours of the site and adjacent properties,
 - (iii) the locations of all relevant industrial structures, including buildings, stockpiles, disturbed lands, pipelines, stacks, waste discharge points, treatment structures and proposed monitoring points;
 - (iv) the location of nearby watercourses, dwellings, wells and public roads and highways, and
 - (v) the location, orientation and final contours of any pit or quarry.
 - engineering drawings, plans and specifications, including:
 - (i) plans and drawings for structures and equipment used to treat wastes resulting from industrial processes,
 - (ii) sufficient data to demonstrate the feasibility of a process to supply satisfactory treatment,
 - (iii) reports on the proposed treatment facilities indicating design capacities, flows and concentrations of wastes expected to be emitted to the environment, and
 - (iv) calculations, factors and parameters used in the design of waste control systems.
 - a description of all liquid effluents discharged from the process or property, including:
 - (i) the quantity and quality of all surface discharge waters that have contacted unstabilized areas prior to discharge,
 - (ii) the quantity and quality of each individual liquid effluent discharge before treatment,
 - (iii) the quantity and quality of each individual liquid effluent discharge after treatment, and
 - (iv) the quality should include, if relevant, the concentration or levels of pH, temperature, chlorine residual, 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, acute toxicity, heavy metals, total petroleum hydrocarbons, total oil and grease, total dissolved solids, ammonia and phosphorus.
 - a description of all air emissions discharged from the process stacks, vents, etc., including:
 - (i) the stack height above base (metres), elevation at base (metres), stack top inside diameter (metres), flow velocity through the stack exit (metres/sec.), temperature of stack gas (°celsius) at exit,

- (i) the average daily concentrations of total particulate, specific particulate, and gases (general and odorous) before and after treatment,
 - (ii) the maximum daily concentrations of total particulate, specific particulate, and gases (general and odorous) before and after treatment,
 - (iv) the quality and/or concentration should include, if present, but not necessarily be limited to, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxygen, total suspended particulates, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide, sulphur dioxide and polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and
 - (v) the capacity, type of fuel used, sulphur content of fuel, higher heating value of the fuel, monitoring equipment to be employed and soot blowing schedule if the process is a boiler or heating plant.
- a description of all solid wastes that require disposal, including:
 - (i) the quantity of all solid wastes,
 - (ii) the quality of all solid wastes including an indication of whether they are considered hazardous in accordance with the regulatory classification system that is used to determine whether goods are dangerous for the purposes of transportation within Canada. If necessary CCSEB provisional standard No. 164-GP-1 MD leachate extraction procedure data should be submitted,
 - (iii) the location where solid wastes will be disposed,
 - (iv) how solid wastes will be disposed of,
 - (v) storage quantities of all wastes prior to disposal, including storage site capacity and schedule of disposal, and
 - (vi) supporting geotechnical and hydrological findings, if waste is to be landfilled.

8.8 Water Approval

A Water Approval is required under the Activities Designation Regulations for the use or alteration of a watercourse or a water resource. This approval includes, but is not limited to, withdrawal or diversion of water in an amount greater than 23,000 litres per day; storage of water in amounts of 25,000 cubic metres or greater; construction or maintenance of a dam, culvert, bridge, causeway, wharf, weir, or fishway; and modification of a surface water course.

To facilitate the review of a Water Approval application, supporting documentation must be submitted to the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment, including:

- the applicant's name and address, the contractor's name and address, and the location of the proposed work,
- a site map of the proposed work area,
- details of the proposed work, structures, and/or activities and measures to protect the watercourse, and
- a sketch of proposed work and watercourse location, hydrology report, and plans, drawings and specifications as applicable.

Appendix A

The following list identifies some of the Acts and Regulations related to exploration and mining activities. Readers are advised that they should refer to the Acts for a complete list of all regulations.

Department of Natural Resources

<i>Act</i>	Mineral Resources Act
<i>Regulations</i>	Mineral Resources Regulations

Department of Labour

<i>Act</i>	Coal Mines Regulations Act
<i>Regulations</i>	Fees for Certificates of Competency Regulations

<i>Act</i>	Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act
------------	---

<i>Act</i>	Occupational Health & Safety Act
<i>Regulations</i>	Appeal Panel Regulations Adjudication Committee Regulations Construction Safety Regulations Disclosure of Information Regulations Fall Protection and Scaffolding Regulations First Aid Regulations General Blasting Regulations Industrial Safety Regulations Occupational Health Regulations Temporary Workplace Traffic Control Regulations Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System Regulations

Department of the Environment

<i>Act</i>	Environment Act
<i>Regulations</i>	Environmental Assessment Regulations Activities Designation Regulations Air Quality Regulations Approvals Procedure Regulations Dangerous Goods Management Regulations Emergency Spill Regulations Pesticide Regulations Petroleum Storage Regulations Sulphide Bearing Materials Disposal Regulations Used Oil Regulations Water and Wastewater Facility Regulations Well Construction Regulations

APPENDIX I
PUBLIC CONSULTATION RECORDS

**BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.
OPEN HOUSE INFORMATIONAL MEETING**

**TOWN OF SHELBURNE, NS
MAY 28, 2001 3:00 – 8:00 PM**

Hosted by:

- John Keating, President and CEO, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Robert Condon, Secretary/Treasurer and Director, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- David L. Wood, Director, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Guy MacGillivray, Senior Project Geologist, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Michael Appelboom, Local Representative of Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Peter Oram, Environmental Consultant, MGI Limited
- Andrew Graham, Engineering and Design Consultant, Atcon Construction

	Guest Name	Address	City, Province	Postal	Notified By
1.	Fred Goreham	PO Box 61	Woods Harbour, NS	B0W 2E0	
2.	Bruce Reynolds		Port La Tour, NS	B0W 2T0	
3.	Tim Donovan		Liverpool, NS	B0J 1H0	Newspaper
4.	Ronnie Wambolt		Liverpool, NS		
5.	Amos Wambolt		Liverpool, NS		
6.	Martha Holmes	NSCC, Shelburne Campus	Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
7.	Michael McGill	NSCC, Shelburne Campus	Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
8.	Bill Brown		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
9.	Everett Hall		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
10.	Gary Sauclyn		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
11.	Toni Roberts		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
12.	Marvin Moor		Woods Harbour, NS		Internet
13.	Donnie Hamilton		Port Clyde, NS		Newspaper
14.	Adam Hallet		Clyde River, NS		Newspaper
15.	Mayor P.G. Comeau	Mayor, Town of Shelburne	Shelburne, NS		
16.	Robert Snow		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
17.	John Bradley		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
18.	Janet Bradley		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
19.	Richard Harb		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
20.	William W. Deschamp		Ohio, NS		Newspaper
21.	Doug Langley		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
22.	Peter Doer		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
23.	Mark Williams		Lockport, NS		Newspaper
24.	Leonard Pace	PO Box 1096	Shelburne, NS		Called

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.

348 Geary Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 Canada, V6B 2L5
 Tel: 604-688-9500
 Fax: 604-688-9550
 Toll Free: 1-888-388-0244
 Email: blackbullresources@telus.net
 Website: www.blackbullresources.com

Memorandum

To: Town of Shelburne NS
 From: Shelburne Fire Hall
 Date: May 28/01 5 PM - 8 PM
 Re: Open House Information Meeting

BBS: John Karing, Bob Connor, Roy MacGillivray, Peter Gray, Michael Appleton, David Wood, Andrew Gray How?

MESSAGE:	GUEST NAME	TOWN	PROVINCE	Notes
1	Fred Greenham	Woods Harbour	N.S.	Bowled 10
2	Bruce Reynolds	Point de L'Esperance	N.S.	Box 250
3	Jim Donovan	Liverpool	N.S.	205/110 Newspaper
4	Ronnie Lambott	Liverpool	Liverpool, N.S.	
5	Amos Lambott	Liverpool		
6	MARINA Holmes	NSEC, Shelburne Campus	Shelburne N.S.	Newspaper
7	Michael McGill	NSEC, Shelburne Campus	Shelburne, N.S.	Newspaper
8	Bill Brown	Shelburne	Shelburne	Newspaper
9	EVERETT Hall	Shelburne	N.S.	NEWSPAPER
10	Gary Souther	Shelburne	N.S.	NEWSPAPER
11	John Roberts	Shelburne	N.S.	Newspaper
12	Marvin M. ...	Wood Harbour	N.S.	INTERNET
13	Donna Hamilton	Port Clyde	N.S.	Newspaper
14	Adam Hall	Clyde River	N.S.	Newspaper
15	MAYOR P. E. COMEAU	Town Shelburne	N.S.	MAYOR
16	Robert Snow	Shelburne	N.S.	Newspaper
17	John Bradley	Shelburne	N.S.	Newspaper
18	Carole ...	Shelburne	N.S.	paper
19	Michael ...	Shelburne	N.S.	paper

Memorandum

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.

545 Beatty Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 Canada, V6B 2L3
 Tel: 604-688-9500
 Fax: 604-688-9550
 Toll Free: 1-888-238-0244
 Email: blackbullresources@telus.net
 Website: www.blackbullresources.com

To: _____
 From: _____
 Date: _____
 Re: _____

MESSAGE:	NAME:	TOWN	PROVINCE	How?
20	William W. DesChamps	2200's Drive	N.S.	Paper
21	Lang Lawson	Shelburne	N.S.	Paper
22	Joe R.	Shelb	N.S.	Paper
23	Mark Williams	Lockport	N.S.	Paper
24	Leonard Pace	P.O. Box 1096	N.S. Shelburne	call
25				
26				
27				
28	Meeting FROM	3 PM - 5 PM		
29				
30	74 ATTENDEES			
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				

**BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.
OPEN HOUSE INFORMATIONAL MEETING**

**MIDDLE OHIO, NS
MAY 29, 2001 3:00 - 8:00 PM**

Hosted by:

- John Keating, President and CEO, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Robert Condon, Secretary/Treasurer and Director, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- David L. Wood, Director, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Guy MacGillivray, Senior Project Geologist, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Michael Appelboom, Local Representative of Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Peter Oram, Environmental Consultant, MGI Limited
- Andrew Graham, Engineering and Design Consultant, Alcon Construction

	Guest Name	Address	City, Province	Postal	Notified By
1.	Len Page	Box 1096	Shelburne, NS	B0T 1W0	Telephone
2.	Bill Crawford	PO Box 10	Grand Etang, NS	B0E 1L0	Black Bull Office
3.	Partner	PO Box 10	Grand Etang, NS	B0E 1L0	Black Bull Office
4.	Maus G. Rowe	RR #1	Shelburne, NS	B0T 1W0	Mail
5.	Gerald M. Bower	RR #1	Shelburne, NS	B0Y 1W0	Mail
6.	Sisiu Brenda Fuhr	RR #1	Shelburne, NS	B0T 1W0	
7.	Geraldine Dong Diegel	RR #1	Shelburne, NS	B0T 1W0	Newspaper
8.	Doug Siegel	RR #1	Shelburne, NS	B0T 1W0	Newspaper
9.	Dan Holmes		Middle Ohio, NS		Fire Chief
10.	Loman Ayer		Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
11.	Mary Ayer		Shelburne, NS		Loman Ayer
12.	Linda Smith		Halifax, NS		Loman Ayer
13.	Carol Mahtab		Sandy Cove, NS		Digby Courier
14.	Ashraf Mahtab		Sandy Cove, NS		Digby Courier
15.	Fred Peach		Rossway, Digby, NS		Digby Courier
16.	Nora Tomlinson Peach		Digby Nook, NS		Digby Courier
17.	Dan Acken	RR #1	Shelburne, NS		Mail
18.	Bob Ellis		Bear River, NS		Digby Courier
19.	Bocky Ellis		Bear River, NS		Digby Courier

	Guest Name	Address	City, Province	Postal	Notified By
20.	Pete Siegel	RR #1	Shelburne, NS		Mail
21.	Susan Hemeon	RR #1	Shelburne, NS		Community
22.	Karl Harris	Middle Ohio	Shelburne, NS		Mail
23.	Rob Harlow	Box 208	Shelburne, NS		Work
24.	Ike Spear	Box 639	Shelburne, NS		Newspaper
25.	Peter Spears		Welsh town, NS		Newspaper
26.	Sidney Robertson	Ohio Road	Shelburne, NS		Mail
27.	Donald C. Bower		Lower Ohio, NS		Newspaper
28.	Robert McDowell		Lower Ohio, NS		Mail
29.	Alice Jones		Upper Ohio, NS		Mail
30.	Tom Jones		Upper Ohio, NS		Mail
31.	April Smith		Middle Ohio, NS		
32.	Carole Anne Wornacott		Lower Ohio, NS		Word of mouth
33.	Bonnie Lloyd		Lockeport, NS		Local newspaper
34.	William Lloyd		Lockeport, NS		Local newspaper

- Gave Ashraf Mahtab a copy of draft environmental assessment data for his review – contact Jennifer Higgins.

Memorandum

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.
 418 Beach Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 Canada, V6B 2P7
 Tel: 604-633-9401
 Fax: 604-687-9401
 Toll free: 1-888-850-1341
 Email: bbres@blackbullresources.com
 Website: www.blackbullresources.com

To: Middle Ohio May 29 / 01
 From: Middle Ohio Fire Hall
 Date: May 24/01 3 PM - 8 PM
 Re: Open House Information Meeting
 BBS John Martin, Bob Condon, Guy MacGillivray, Peter O'Leary
 Michael Apperant, Andrew Graham, Stuart

MESSAGE:	NAME	ADDRESS	PROV.	How?
1	LEN PACE	Box 1096 Shelb	NS	Bot 1wo Teleph.
2	Bill Cameron	PO Box 10 GRAND BRIDGE	NS	ROE 110 - BBS OFFICE
3	Partner			"
4	Mary & Rene RR#1	Shelb	NS	Bot 1wo MAIL
5	Donald M. Power RR#1	Shelburne	NS	Bot 1wo MAIL
6	Suzanne of Brenda Turner	RR#1 Shelburne	NS	Bot 1wo
7	Veronica Dong Siegel	RR#1 Shelb	NS	Bot 1wo
8	Dong Siegel			Paper
9	DAN HOLMES	Middle Ohio	NS	Fire Chief
10	Loman Ayer	Shelburne	NS	NEWSPAPER
11	MARY AYER	Shelburne	NS	Loman
12	LINDA SMITH	HALIFAX	NS	↑
13	Carol Mahant	SANDY CREEK	NS	Digby Courier
14	Ashraf Mahant	Sandy Creek	NS	" "
15	Fred & Teresa	Worsway Digby	NS	" "
16	Nora Tomlinson Peach	Digby Neck	NS	Digby Courier
17	Laura Cockeril	RR#1 Shelburne	NS	Mail
18	Bob Ellis	Beak River	NS	Digby Courier
19	John L. W.	" "	" "	" "

Memorandum

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.
 545 Beatty Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 Canada, V6B 2L5
 Tel: 604-688-9500
 Fax: 604-688-9550
 Toll Free: 1-888-284-0346
 Email: blackbullresources@telus.net
 Website: www.blackbullresources.com

To: _____
 From: Middle Ohio : May 29/01
 Date: _____
 Re: _____

MESSAGE:

	NAME	ADDRESS	PROV	How?
20.	Pete Siegel	RR#1 Shelburne	N.S.	Mail
21.	Luanos Hermans	RR#1 Shelburne	N.S.	Community mail
22.	Karl Haran	Middle Ohio	Shelburne	work
23.	Ken Aaron	Box 278 Shelburne	N.S.	work
24.	Joe Spear	Box 639 "	"	paper
25.	John Spear	Waltham "	"	paper
26.	Sidney Robertson	Shelb. Ohio Road.	N.S.	mail
27.	Dennis P. Bower	Luna Ohio	N.S.	NEWSPAPER
28.	Robert McDonald	Luna Ohio	N.S.	Mail
29.	Alice Jones	Upper Ohio	N.S.	mail
30.	Tom Jones	"	"	"
31.	Paul Smith	Middle Ohio	"	"
32.	Carole Anne Warracott	Laura Ohio	NS	used by month (inklers)
33.	Bonnie Jean	Lockeport, N.S.	N.S.	local paper
34.	William Lloyd	Lockeport, N.S.	N.S.	local paper
35.				
36.				

Actual ITEM

GADE RESERVE

Mattress

a copy of

draft

Est Fee for Review

Contract

JENNIFER HIGGINS

**BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.
OPEN HOUSE INFORMATIONAL MEETING**

**TUSKET, NS
MAY 30, 2001 1:00 - 5:00 PM**

Hosted by:

- John Keating, President and CEO, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Robert Condon, Secretary/Treasurer and Director, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- David L. Wood, Director, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Guy MacGillivray, Senior Project Geologist, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Michael Appelboom, Local Representative of Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Peter Oram, Environmental Consultant, MGI Limited

	Guest Name	Address	City, Province	Postal	Notified By
1.	Frawic Grant		Yarmouth, NS		Mun. staff
2.	Joanne Earle		Raynardton, NS		Mun. staff
3.	Richard Dollimount, DFO		Pubnico, NS		DFO
4.	* H. Saunders		East Kemptville, NS		
5.	Sheila Wilson		Surette's Island, NS		Mun. staff
6.	Michael Harlan		Deerfield, NS		Newspaper
7.	Robert Rowe		D'orc, NS		Email
8.	Janice Grammie, DOB		NS		Email
9.	Wayne Roberts		Kemptonville, NS		Newspaper
10.	G. Gads		Kemptonville, NS		
11.	Mandy Madauss		Kemptonville, NS		
12.	<i>Name Illegible</i>		Kemptonville, NS		Newspaper
13.	Phyllis Crowell		Kemptonville, NS		Mail
14.	Marcel Muise	Box 100A, RR #1	Tusket, NS	B0W 3M0	
15.	Sandra Surette	Box 47, RR #3	Tusket, NS	B0W 3M0	
16.	Don Doucette		Raynardton, NS		
17.	Andy Smith		Central Argyle, NS		Vanguard
18.	Joe LeDiac		Carleton, NS		Vanguard
19.	Midge LeDiac		Carleton, NS		Vanguard
20.	Daniel R. Hennigar	PO Box 260	Tusket, NS		Tusket
21.	Rick Grodin	PO Box 345	Kemptonville, NS		

* Sent final report.

Memorandum

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.
 548 Beatty Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 Canada, V6B 2L3
 Tel: 604-688-9500
 Fax: 604-688-9550
 Toll Free: 1-888-288-0334
 Email: blackbullresources@telus.net
 Website: www.blackbullresources.com

To: _____
 From: Jusko - May 30/01
 Date: _____
 Re: _____

MESSAGE:	NAME	ADDRESS	PROV.	Handled where?
1.	FRANIS GRANT	YARMOUTH	NS	MUN. STAFF
2.	Greenough	Raynstown	NS	" "
3.	Richard Pallimant	DFO Pubnico	NS	DFO
4.	J. Bourden	EAST HEMINGWAY	NS	(* SENT FINAL REPORT
5.	Stella Wilson	Surette's Island	NS	Mun Staff
6.	Michael Kentland	Deerfield	N.S.	paper
7.	Robert Rowe	D.O.C.	N.S.	Email
8.	Janice Gagnon	DOE	NS	Email
9.	Wayne Roberts	Kemptville	N.S.	paper
10.	J. Mac	Kemptville	N.S.	
11.	Nancy Madala	"	"	
12.	Dr. Holt	"	"	PAPER
13.	Philip Cruell	Kemptville	NS	MAIL
14.	Marcel Mense	Box 100B, RR#1	Jusko, NS	Box
15.	Sandra Smith	Box 47, RR#3	Jusko	NS Box 3m
16.	Donna	RAYNSTOWN	N.S.	
17.	Indy Smith	Centralville	NS	Vancouver
18.	Midge LaRosa	Cardston	N.S.	"
19.				

Memorandum

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.
548 Beatty Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada, V6B 2L3
Tel: 604-688-9509
Fax: 604-688-9330
Toll Free: 1-888-288-0244
Email: blackbullresources@telus.net
Website: www.blackbullresources.com

To: _____
From: _____
Date: Tusket - May 30/01
Re: _____

MESSAGE:	NAME	ADDRESS	PROV.	Heard where?
20	Daniel R. Hennigan	P.O.B 260 Tusket	N.S.	Tusket
21	Kyle Gordon	P.O. Box 245 Kemptville	YARONK	Kemptville
22:				
23:	BARRINGTON.			
24:				

**BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.
OPEN HOUSE INFORMATIONAL MEETING**

**BARRINGTON, NS
MAY 30, 2001, 6:00 – 9:00 PM**

Hosted by:

- John Keating, President and CEO, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Robert Condon, Secretary/Treasurer and Director, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- David L. Wood, Director, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Guy MacGillivray, Senior Project Geologist, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Michael Appelboom, Local Representative of Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Peter Oram, Environmental Consultant, MGI Limited

	Guest Name	Address	City, Province	Postal	Notified By
1.	Robert Powers Sr.	RR #1	Barrington, NS	B0W 1B0	Mail
2.	Edith Powers	RR #1	Barrington, NS	B0W 1B0	
3.	Leslie J. Townsend		Northeast Point, NS	B0W 2P0	Direct
4.	Eddie Nicholson		OSI		
5.	Brent Munroe		Barrington, NS	B0W 1B0	
6.	Barry Mitchell	Box 400	Shelburne, NS	B0T 1W0	
7.	<i>Name Illegible</i>	Box 4	Newelton	B0W 1P0	
8.	<i>Name Illegible</i>	PO Box 159	Northeast Point, Barrington Pass, NS		
9.	Andrew Madden	PO Box 3A-10	East Baccaro, NS		
10.	Thomas		Clyde River	B0W 1R0	Coastguard
11.	Peter Atkinson		Pharks Harbour, NS	B0W 1P0	
12.	* Peter Winchester		Clyde River, NS	B0W 1R0	
13.	John Coulton	PO Box 44	Barrington Passage, NS	B0W 1G0	Newspaper
14.	Judy Coulton	PO Box 44	Barrington Passage, NS	B0W 1G0	Newspaper
15.	Royden Aktinson	Box 96	Barrington Passage, NS	B0W 1G0	Newspaper
16.	Flora Aktinson	Box 96	Barrington Passage, NS	B0W 1G0	Newspaper
17.	Douglas Allen		Kemptville, NS	V0W 1Y0	
18.	Kathy Johnson		Clark's Harbour, NS		

* Matter related to fish and fish habitat, DFO, Area Habitat Coordinator
215 Main Street, Yarmouth, NS, B5A 1C6

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.

548 Beatty Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 Canada, V6B 2L5
 Tel: 604-688-9509
 Fax: 604-688-9550
 Toll Free: 1-888-288-0204
 Email: blackbullresources@telus.net
 Website: www.blackbullresources.com

Memorandum

To: _____
 From: _____
 Date: Barrington May 130 101
 Re: _____

MESSAGE:	NAME	ADDRESS	PROV.	Rec'd where?
1	Robert Powers Sr.	RR1 Barrington	NS BOWIE	mail
2	Earth Powers	RR1 Barr. NS	BOWIE	
* 3	Yvonne J. Townsend	North East Point	BOW 2 PO	direct
4	Eddie Nicholson	QST		
5	Ann M. Munro	Barrington	NS BOWIE	
6	Sam Mitchell	Shelburne	Box 400 BOT 100	
* 7	Clayton Clayton	Newellton	Box 4 BOW IPO	
8	Philip Z. Snow	North East Point	P.O. Box 159 Barr. P.S.	
9	Andrew Madden	East Barrington	P.O. Box BOW-170 - Box 3A-10	
10	Thomas Peterson	Phyde River	BOW 1 R0	Rec'd Barrington
11	Peter Atkinson	Parke Harbour	BOW IPO	
12	PETER WINCHESTER	CLYDE RIVER	BOW 1 R0	
13	↳ DFO - AREA HABITAT COORD. 215 MAIN ST. YARMOUTH NS B5A1C6.			
14	* (MATTERS RELATED FISH & FISH HABITAT)			
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.

548 Beatty Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada, V6B 2L3
Tel: 604-688-9590
Fax: 604-688-9530
Toll Free: 1-888-288-0244
Email: blackbullresources@telus.net
Website: www.blackbullresources.com

Memorandum

To: _____
From: _____
Date: BARRINGTON MAY 30 / 01
Re: _____

MESSAGE:

Clear
Flow

- 13. John & Judy Coulton P.O. Box 44 Barrington Passage N.S. BOWEN Page
- 14. Royce & Lisa Robinson Box 46 Barrington Passage N.S. BOWEN "
- 15. " Spouse " " " " "
- 16. " Spouse " " " " RR# Box 66 "
- 17. DOUGLAS ALLEN Kemptville, N.S. Now 140
- 18. Patricia Johnson Colaco New Brunswick
- 19. _____
- 20. _____
- 21. _____
- 22. _____
- 23. _____
- 24. _____
- 25. _____
- 26. _____
- 27. _____
- 28. _____
- 29. _____
- 30. _____

**BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.
OPEN HOUSE INFORMATIONAL MEETING**

**YARMOUTH, NS
MAY 31, 2001, 3:00 - 8:00 PM**

Hosted by:

- John Keating, President and CEO, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Robert Condon, Secretary/Treasurer and Director, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- David L. Wood, Director, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Guy MacGillivray, Senior Project Geologist, Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Michael Appelboom, Local Representative of Black Bull Resources Inc.
- Peter Oram, Environmental Consultant, MGI Limited

	Guest Name	Address	City, Province	Postal	Notified By
1.	Susan Boudreau	Box 404	Kemptville, NS		Letter and newspaper
2.	Roland Boudreau	Box 404	Kemptville, NS		Letter and newspaper
3.	John Davis	20 Vaughne Ave.	Yarmouth, NS		Pers. Info.
4.	Margarite Robinson	24 Marsla Ave.	Yarmouth, NS		Word of mouth
5.	Alvin Clairmont	42 Main Shore Road	Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
6.	Lehim Penney	220 Argyle Street	Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
7.	Shirley Hutchinson		Digby, NS		Newspaper
8.	Rod Hutchinson		Digby, NS		Newspaper
9.	Daniel Deveau		Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
10.	<i>Name Eligible</i>		Wellington, NS		
11.	Garn Korter	66 Argyle Street	Yarmouth, NS		
12.	Tim Muise	33 Elm Street	Yarmouth, NS	B5A 2P8	
13.	Brian W. Hurlburt	RR #1	Kemptville, NS	B0W 1Y0	
14.	Gay Kleiber	General Delivery	Carleton, NS	B0W 1L0	
15.	Charles Tresk	32 Elm Street	Yarmouth, NS	B5A 2P9	
16.	Sue Hutchins	RR #2	Yarmouth, NS	B5A 4A6	
17.	Dan Earl	RR #2	Yarmouth, NS	B5A 4A6	
18.	Tom Lamb		Shubenacachie, NS		DNR
19.	Mark McLean		Halifax, NS		DEL
20.	Scott Sangstor		Halifax, NS		DEL
21.	Derck Hapenny		Checosin, NS		
22.	James Coiber	RR #3, Box 1444	Yarmouth County, NS		
23.	Randy Cleveland	RR #1, Carleton	Yarmouth County, NS		Vanguard
24.	Andy Leut	RR #3, South Ohio	Yarmouth County, NS		Vanguard
25.	Mike Deveau	37 Porter Street	Yarmouth, NS		

	Guest Name	Address	City, Province	Postal	Notified By
26.	Chris Crowell		Carleton, NS		
27.	Bill Belts		Yarmouth, NS		
28.	Derel Burt		Yarmouth, NS		
29.	Bella Hatfield	Vanguard Reporter			
30.	Allan Dinard		Yarmouth, NS		
31.	Michael MacPherson		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
32.	<i>Name Illegible</i>		Yarmouth, NS		
33.	Mike -		Kemptville, NS		Newspaper
34.	<i>Name Illegible</i>		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
35.	Art Earle		Gavelton, NS		TREPA
36.	Steve Fougere		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
37.	Dawn Ryerson		Carleton, NS		
38.	Barry Ellis		Carleton, NS		
39.	John Allen		Deerfield, NS		Vanguard
40.	Greg Rose	RR #2	South Ohio, NS		Newspaper
41.	Peter Cottegan	RR #2	South Ohio, NS		Friend
42.	Lawrence Roberts		Kemptville, NS		
43.	Bob Morton		Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
44.	Clarence Roberts		Carleton, NS		Newspaper
45.	Sylvia Roberts		Carleton, NS		Newspaper
46.	Randy Deveau		Carleton, NS		Newspaper
47.	Bill Cox		Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
48.	Tom Delaney		Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
49.	Eric		Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
50.	Roy Randall		Tusket, NS		Newspaper
51.	<i>Name Illegible</i>		Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
52.	Charles Amerault		Tusket, NS		Newspaper
53.	<i>Name Illegible</i>		Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
54.	David R. Brannen		Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
55.	Mike		Yarmouth, NS		Newspaper
56.	Bill		East Kemptville, NS		Newspaper
57.	Mike Crowell		Kemptville, NS		Newspaper
58.	Pat Eldridge		Yarmouth, NS		
59.	Derel Thompson	Dearman Drive	NS		Vanguard
60.	<i>Name Illegible</i>		Yarmouth, NS		
61.	Adam		Belleville, NS		Vanguard
62.	Natalie Landry		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
63.	Kevin Landry		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
64.	Sheila Lewis		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
65.	Sheila Lewis		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
66.	Bruce Giore		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
67.	Charles Blake		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
68.	Gary Russell		Yarmouth, NS		Work
69.	Daniel M. Sweeney		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard

	Guest Name	Address	City, Province	Postal	Notified By
70.	Lloyd LeBlanc		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
71.	Gerald LeBlanc		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
72.	Kevin Sweeney		Yarmouth, NS		Vanguard
73.	Gray		Deerfield, NS		
74.	Wayne Roberts		Kemptville, NS		Vanguard
75.	Ruth Roberts		Kemptville, NS		Vanguard

Memorandum

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.
 545 Deany Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 Canada, V6G 2L3
 Tel: 604-688-9300
 Fax: 604-688-9350
 Toll Free: 1-888-288-0298
 Email: blackbullresources@telus.net
 Website: www.blackbullresources.com

To: _____
 From: YARMOUTH May 31 / 01
 Date: _____
 Re: _____

MESSAGE:

NAME	ADDRESS	PROV	HEARD WHERE?
1. Susan & David Boudreau	Box 104 Kemptville, N.S.		LETTER + PAPER
2. " " "	" " " "	"	"
3. John Davis	20 Vantage Ave YAR N.S.		Pers info.
4. Margot Robinson	27 Macdon Ave YAR N.S.		Word of mouth
5. Alvin Clairmont	42 Main Street Rd YAR N.S.		Paper
6. Eric Penney	220 Argyle Street YAR N.S.		Paper
7. Shirley Hutchins	Digby N.S.		paper
8. Rod Hutchins	" " "		"
9. Paul Dawson	Yarmouth N.S.		Paper
10. [unclear]	WELLSVILLE N.S.		
11. Sam Horton	66 Argyle St, Yarmouth N.S.		
12. Tim Muise	33 Elm St Yarmouth N.S. B5A 2P8		
13. Brian W. Hurlbut	RR1 KEMPTVILLE N.S.		BOW 10
14. Gary Kleiber	General Delivery, Carleton N.S.		BOW 10
15. Cheryl Smith	33 Elm St, Yarmouth N.S.		B5A 2P8
16. Sue Hutchins	RR 2 2670 " "		B5A 4R6
17. [unclear]	" " "		
18. Tom Lamb	Shubenacadie N.S.		DNR
19. Mark McKeon	Halifax "	N.S.	DEL
20. Scott Sanyal	Halifax	N.S.	DEL

Memorandum

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.

548 Beatty Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 Canada, V6B 2L3
 Tel: 604-688-9500
 Fax: 604-688-9550
 Toll Free: 1-888-288-0744
 Email: blackbullresources@telus.net
 Website: www.blackbullresources.com

To: _____
 From: YARMOUTH May 21/01
 Date: _____
 Re: _____

MESSAGE:

	NAME	ADDRESS	PROV	HEARD WHERE?
20.	LINK HAPROWY	Chelcogin	N.S.	
21.	James Collier	RR#3 Box 1444	Yal. Co. N.S.	
22.	Randy Cleveland	RR#1 Carleton	Yarmouth Co.	Vanguard
23.	Andy Zest	RR#2 South Ohio	Yar. Co.	"
24.	Mike Lewis	37 PORTER ST.	YARMOUTH	
25.	Chris Crowell	Carleton	Nova Scotia	
26.	Bill Britts	Yarmouth	N.S.	
27.	Nevil Bull	YARMOUTH	N.S.	
28.	Wella Hedges	Vanguard reporter		←
29.	ALAN VINARD	YARMOUTH	N.S.	
30.	Michael Thompson	YARMOUTH	N.S.	"
31.	Carl D. Dy			
32.	Michelle Coppen	KEMFVILLE	N.S.	Dorset
33.	Al Hill	Yarmouth	N.S.	Vanguard
34.	Art Korte	Carleton N.S.		TRERA
35.	Steve Fougere	YARMOUTH		Vanguard
36.	Kevin Pycroft	Carleton		
37.	Leslie Ellis	Carleton	N.S.	
38.	John Allen	Deerfield	N.S.	Vanguard

Memorandum

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.

548 Beatty Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 Canada, V6B 2L7
 Tel: 604-688-9551
 Fax: 604-688-9550
 Toll Free: 1-888-388-0346
 Email: blackbullresources@telus.net
 Website: www.blackbullresources.com

To: _____
 From: Yarmouth May 31/01
 Date: _____
 Re: _____

MESSAGE:

	NAME:	ADDRESS:	PROV.	HEARD WHERE?
39.	LOREN ROSE	Rt 2 SOUTH ONTIO	NS	- PAPER
40.	PETE COFFEY	RP2 SOUTH ONTIO	N.S.	FRIEND
41.	LAWRENCE ROBERTS	Kemptville	N.S.	
42.	Bob. Morton	YARMOUTH	NS	NEWS PAPER
43.	Clarence Roberts	Carleton	N.S.	NEWS PAPER
44.	Sylvia Robert	Carleton	NS	
45.	Gandy Newell	Carleton	NS	News Paper
46.	BILL COX	YARMOUTH	N.S.	"
47.	TOM DELANEY	YARMOUTH	N.S.	"
48.	Circ Jettis	Yarmouth	N.S.	newspaper
49.	Thay Randall	Tuskot	N.S.	newspaper
50.	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	N.S.	"
51.	Charles Amersault	Tuskot	N.S.	News paper
52.	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	N.S.	"
53.	David B. Berman	Yarmouth	N.S.	"
54.	Mike Clapp	Yarmouth	NS	"
55.	Bill Chappell	East Kentville	N.S.	"
56.	Mike Crowell	Kemptville	N.S.	"
57.	Pet Eldredge	Yarmouth	NS	

Yarmouth

May 31 101.

NAME

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heard
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58	Paul Higgins	Deason Dr.	N.S.	Vanguard
59	Paul Higgins	Yarmouth	N.S.	Yarmouth
60	Alton	Belleville	N.S.	Vanguard
61	Kathie Landry	Yarmouth	N.S.	Vanguard
62	Kevin Landry	Yarmouth	N.S.	Vanguard
63	Shella Lewis	Yarmouth	N.S.	N.S.
64	"	"	"	"
65	Bruce Lewis	"	"	"
66	Charles Blake	Yarmouth	N.S.	"
67	Harry Kucchi	Yarmouth	N.S.	Work
68	David M Swearing	Yar.	N.S.	Vanguard
69	Elizabeth	Yar.	N.S.	Vanguard
70	Harold K. Stone	Yarmouth	N.S.	Vanguard
71	Walter Swearing	"	"	"
72	Walter Swearing	DEERFIELD	"	"
73	Walter Roberts	Kemptville	N.S.	Vanguard
74	Diana Roberts	Kemptville	N.S.	"

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