

Our supply of geoscientists is drying up

The red flags have been up for years: there are simply not enough students entering the earth sciences to sustain the mining and petroleum sector.

In 2001, the Canadian Geoscience Council (CGC) sent a comprehensive survey to 12,000 geologists across the country. From the 3,000 responses, says CGC chair Alan Morgan, the size of the problem became obvious.

“There was going to be a real crunch,” he says. “Within 15 years of 2001 – that is, by 2016 – 60 per cent of all earth scientists in the country would be over the age of 65.”

He points out that it takes at least five years, and usually eight to nine years, for geoscientists to complete their education and time is running out. “Unless we do something in the next two or three years and turn things around, we’re really going to be seeing a shortfall cropping up seven or eight years from now,” he says.

The CGC’s findings are worryingly substantiated in a report released to the mining industry this summer. It warned of an impending human resources crisis in the industry that will be created by the retirement of 40 per cent of current employees by 2015.

The Mining Industry Training and Adjustment Council (MITAC) report said that with the combination of retirements and industry growth, as many as 81,000 people will be needed to fill positions during the next 10 years. As it stands now, only about 14 per cent of them will come from post-secondary institutions. The remainder will have to be recruited from immigration, aboriginal communities and other industries. (PDAC first vice-president Pat Dillon chaired the MITAC steering committee and PDAC director Karen Sutherland represented the PDAC.)

Morgan says this problem is not only Canadian; it exists in Europe and the United States as well.



B.C. elementary school students view crystals under a microscope with a rotating stage.

Photo credit: Sheila Stenzel, The Mineral Resources Education Program of British Columbia.

A number of factors are exacerbating this situation, he adds. For example, within academia, geology and earth science departments have been closed down or combined with other areas. “Generally speaking, Europe and the whole of the North American continent have been reducing fairly substantially

the numbers of potential geologists who could be going through the system,” he says.

In addition, junior and high school boards have been relegating the earth sciences to the back burner as biology, chemistry and physics have been given prominence. This situation has been worsened by earth science being taught by people who have little or no knowledge of the areas, and guidance counsellors who know nothing about careers in the field and do not promote them.

The CGC is trying to find out more about the state of earth science teaching across the country, and is sending questionnaires out to teachers, junior and high schools and universities seeking information. Eventually, it hopes to combine efforts with other associations, such as the PDAC, to produce an overview of the status of earth science education in Canada.

Morgan says the report would cover everything from junior, high school and university, as well as the needs of industry.

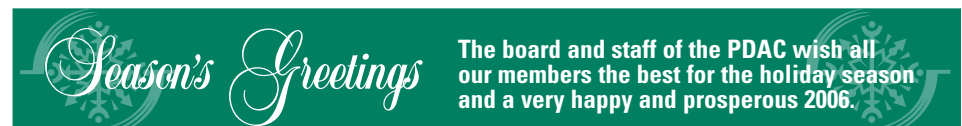
How is industry attracting students? See pages 4 and 5.

PDAC lobbies for ITCE

The Investment Tax Credit for Exploration (ITCE) or “super” flow-through program is due to expire at the end of 2005. The PDAC is making every effort to convince the federal government that this program should be continued and that its current and future economic benefits far outweigh its cost.

The PDAC is recommending that the federal government extend the program in a series of rolling three-year phases, supplemented with annual reviews of the program’s benefits.

Throughout the fall, PDAC representatives, including financial and taxation committee chair Rob Whittall, first vice-president Patricia Dillon and executive director Tony Andrews, have held several meetings with ministers, Members of Parliament and government officials to put the case for the program’s continuation. On November 3, president, Peter Dimmell, appeared before the standing committee on finance to speak to the importance and value of ITCE.



Season's Greetings

The board and staff of the PDAC wish all our members the best for the holiday season and a very happy and prosperous 2006.

Convention program offers rich menu

A cornucopia of topics awaits delegates to the 2006 PDAC International Convention as final details of the program fall into place.

Convention activities begin on Saturday, March 4 with a one-and-a-half day course given by the Society of Economic Geologists on uranium giants. The course focuses on selected world-class uranium ore deposit types, their geological setting and exploration approaches.

Also on March 4, Desjardins Securities partners with the PDAC to present a day-long workshop entitled Understanding Mineral Exploration and Resource Development: The Relationship to Company Stock Prices. Aimed at the retail investor, the course costs \$50 and topics include greenfields/grassroots exploration, project development from exploration to closure and valuation of late-stage deposits.

On March 5, experts present their views on and expectations for coal, copper, gold, nickel, platinum, silver, uranium and zinc at a commodities and market outlook session.

The following morning, the official opening session celebrates the revitalization of mining with an overview of the current state of exploration, corporate and project finance, mergers and acquisitions, and the new bull market in mineral commodities.

Speakers examine the impact of new mining projects on local communities and national economies. They also discuss the progress many companies have made in integrating the interests of stakeholder groups with those of exploration and mining.

Technical sessions throughout the four-day convention cover a broad range of topics.

One program highlight is a session on aboriginal participation in mining that features a presentation on successful partnerships. Viviane Weitzner of the North-South Institute provides an international perspective on indigenous community participation and Mary Vera of Wemindji Exploration presents a case history of this Cree Nation company.

Latin America is a continent of opportunities for mining investors, but changing conditions in a number of countries present challenges. A double technical session looks at exploration in Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador.

Speakers provide an economic and political overview of Latin America, the reasons behind Chile's success in attracting mining investment, and social and environmental challenges.

A session on diamonds focuses on Canada, and in particular two areas of interest: DO-27 in the Northwest Territories and the Star diamond project in Saskatchewan. The technical reasons for Canada's great potential as a diamond producer are revealed in papers on eclogites and peridotites and cratons and structures.

Finance from a strategic perspective is the theme of another technical session. It draws on the experiences of companies that have broken new ground in exploration and development financing and participated in the mergers and acquisitions market in recent years.

The session includes a presentation on key legal trends that affect public mining companies.

Rounding out the program is a geophysics session that highlights the Falcon Airborne Gravity Gradiometer in Australia, uranium exploration in the Athabasca Basin, target discrimination at Voisey's Bay and kimberlite exploration and delineation.

On Tuesday, March 7, a breakfast short course examines changes to National Instrument 43-101.

On December 30, 2005, the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) will implement changes to NI 43-101 along with a new form of technical report. The CSA has proposed several amendments that will reflect changes that have occurred in the mining industry, correct errors, simplify the drafting, provide exemptions in specified circumstances and generally make the instrument more user-friendly and practical.

The course is offered in cooperation with the Natural Resources and Energy Law Section of the Ontario Bar Association and will be chaired by Michael J. Bourassa, Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP and Carmen L. Diges, MacMillan Binch Mendelsohn LLP.

The short course also explores recent developments in technical disclosure in the United States (the SME Code) and other requirements and proposals affecting projects internationally.

For more information about the convention, visit www.pdac.ca where the latest information will be posted as it becomes available.

Delegate registration for the 2006 PDAC International Convention begins December 1, 2005 at www.pdac.ca. Register before February 1, 2006 to take advantage of the early bird discount. Delegates' memberships may also be renewed at the same time.

PDAC in Brief is a quarterly newsletter published by the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada. The newsletter is designed to inform the association's members of the activities of the PDAC and also of current issues and events of interest to the Canadian exploration and development industry.

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Randgold head to address joint luncheon

Mark Bristow, chief executive of Randgold Resources, will speak about the lack of a new gold supply when he addresses the PDAC-CIM luncheon on Wednesday, Mar. 8, 2006, during the PDAC International Convention.

A geologist with more than 20 years' experience in the mining industry, Bristow was appointed a director of Randgold Resources in August 1995 and chief executive two months later. Since then, he has been instrumental in turning the company's focus to gold.

Bristow has played a significant role in encouraging the emergence of the mining sector in the West African sub-Saharan. Randgold Resources has found and developed world class assets, commissioning two mines in the past five years, and built a strong investor following.

World Mines Ministries Forum precedes convention

Next March, government and industry representatives, environmental organizations and aboriginal peoples from around the world will meet in Toronto for a global forum.

They will be there to discuss issues of common concern at the biannual World Mines Ministries Forum (WMMF), which takes place from Mar. 2 to 5 in the Metro Toronto Convention Centre, immediately preceding the PDAC convention.

Co-chairs of the forum are John Gammon, recently retired from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), and Craig Andrews of the World Bank.

Session topics and chairs are: Role of Geological Surveys with Irwin Itzkovitch of Natural Resources Canada; Mining Clusters led by Indira Singh and Marc Leroux (MNDM); Indigenous People chaired by Andy Fyon (MNDM), Paul Heithersay (Geological Survey of Australia) and Paul Mitchell (International Council on Mining and Metals); Investment Attractiveness with Toronto mining lawyers Steve Vaughan and Michael Bourassa; and Benefit Stream with Michael

Stanley (World Bank) and Paul Mitchell.

PDAC director of sustainability Philip Bousquet is acting as the association's liaison with the WMMF.

The program is still in the early stages of development, but some details are available. On Friday, Mar. 3, three sessions will run concurrently: Role of Geological Surveys, Mining Clusters and Investment Attraction. Benefit Stream will be the topic of the plenary session on Saturday, Mar. 4, while the afternoon plenary will focus on Indigenous People.

On Sunday, Mar. 5, the start of the PDAC International Convention, there will be a joint session of the WMMF and the PDAC to draw attention to outcomes from each of the WMMF sessions.

Other details about the forum will be posted on the WMMF web site (www.wmmf.org) as they become available.

The concept of a World Mines Ministries Forum started in Canada in 1999, when a group of individuals recognized that many issues faced by governments and the exploration and mining communities around the world had common roots.

Director, Regulatory Affairs named



MaryAnn Mihychuk, a former Manitoba minister of mines, has been appointed Director, Regulatory Affairs of the PDAC. She takes up her full-time appointment in the New Year.

A licensed professional geoscientist, Mihychuk has worked as an exploration geologist, an industrial geologist and a project development consultant raising financing for a junior gold exploration company.

"I'm very excited to have an opportunity to work with industry on developing Canada's strength industry, which is mining," she says.

As an exploration geologist in Newfoundland in the 1980s, she tested drift prospecting techniques in an area outside Gander and looked for new areas to explore. She also worked as an exploration geologist in Manitoba.

In 1986, she joined the provincial department of energy and mines and nine years later, decided to enter politics. She spent four years as the opposition critic of energy and mines before becoming minister of industry trades and mines in 1999.

In 2003, she served for one year as minister of intergovernmental affairs and trade. From 1999 to 2004, she chaired the economic development committee of cabinet.

Since 2004, she has been a consultant in mineral development and government relations and recently hosted two investment forums, one focused on Nunavut properties and the other on Manitoba, northwest Ontario and Saskatchewan.

As mines minister, Mihychuk was a strong champion of "super" flow-through shares, a brief she will inherit with her new position.

"The PDAC raised the issue at a time when money was not flowing into the ground and initiatives had to be taken," she says. "I was proud to be one of the first jurisdictions to get our government on board and to argue very strongly for that program federally."

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Industry programs engage students from grade school to university

The mining industry has adopted a number of tactics to encourage young people to consider a career in geoscience. It has developed curriculum-based programs, both at the elementary and high school levels, and set aside funds to support post-secondary students in their studies. It also encourages these students to join professional organizations, giving them an opportunity to network with professionals in their chosen field.

Elementary school and high school students

Several programs have been developed across the country to attract young students to the earth sciences.

In 1994, the PDAC started PDAC Mining Matters to provide curriculum-based information and resources on earth sciences to Ontario teachers. In 1997, the program received charitable status.

Bilingual Mining Matters kits are available to teachers in grades 4 and 7, with more than 6,000 kits distributed to date. Currently, the program is developing a grade 12 kit about diamonds.

The kits include lesson plans and activities, rock and mineral samples, aerial photographs and maps. Teachers obtain the kits by attending workshops that are held across the province.

Mining Matters provides teaching tips and resources through informative newsletters and offers teacher assistance through a telephone information line and a web site.

In the West, the Mineral Resources Education Program of British Columbia (MREPBC) is a partnership between teachers and the B.C. minerals industry. One of its goals is to stimulate young people's interest in minerals industry careers.

The program started in 1991 with funding from the Mining Association of B.C. to develop the first classroom resources. In 1994, a separate registered charitable organization was established to support further development and delivery of the program province-wide.

MREPBC produces a suite of teacher-written materials on mining-related topics that is based on the B.C. school curriculum from kindergarten to grade 12. Kits containing instructional binders and items such as audio-visual materials, books and rock and mineral samples are provided to teachers through instructional workshops.

MREPBC also produces a newsletter, hosts an educational web site (www.minerals.ca) and collaborates with other groups to create opportunities for teachers and classes to take field trips and attend industry conferences.

During the past 14 years, MREPBC has assisted more than 6,500 teachers, who are estimated to have taught more than 530,000 students about mining-related topics.

The Saskatchewan Mining Association also pays special attention to teachers, hosting an annual tour of mines for elementary and high school teachers.

The week-long tours have been going on for more than 25 years, says Ron Bubnick, president of the association.

It's a huge success and over time, we hope that in every small community, someone on the faculty has gone on the trip," he says. "They're able to share their experiences with their fellow teachers,

and take that to the classroom."

The association pays the expenses for 30 to 40 teachers to take the tour every summer. They visit coal and potash mines in the south and centre of the province, and uranium and diamond mines in the north.

The tour is intended to dispel myths and show the teachers how large the mining industry is, and how important to the provincial economy. The teachers learn about the environmental soundness of the industry and its excellent safety record.

The association also stresses the variety of career opportunities available in the industry. "We stress that we're not just looking for university people, but for trades people and operators," says Bubnick.

For the Canadian Geoscience Council (CGC), the focus has been on high school students. For several years, it has distributed to schools and through its web site a geoscience careers booklet for grade 12 students.

Now the council is targeting a younger audience. It is developing a grade 9 Careers in Geoscience program, also available on the Internet, that will provide a range of information about the geosciences, jobs in the mining and energy sectors and salary ranges.

Post-secondary students

The CIM

The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) opens its membership to students for a modest fee. Among the benefits of membership, the organization lists networking and the opportunity to learn first-hand from those working in the industry.

Students enjoy all the benefits of membership. Their names appear in the *CIM Directory* of members and they are encouraged to participate in national, regional, technical and business CIM meetings. In addition, they are invited to publish technical papers in the *CIM Bulletin*.

On the lighter side, the CIM sponsors the annual Mining Games, in which participants from 10 universities compete against each other. The competition includes fun events, such as driving a small bull dozer through an obstacle course, and technical challenges such as jackleg drilling, where learned theory has to be applied to solve problems.

Story continues next page



Teachers check the stockpile at the sodium sulphate operation.

Variety of PDAC programs to target students



Field trip at Palo, Saskatchewan.



Iqaluit teachers work with PDAC Mining Matters kits.

The Geological Association of Canada

The Geological Association of Canada (GAC) encourages student involvement in the industry through campus activities.

The association has established a Student Chapter Program for undergraduate and graduate students. The membership comprises campus geoscience clubs.

The program facilitates interaction between the clubs and the GAC, supports student activities in career development, and fosters exchanges between students and experienced geoscientists.

Student Chapters are also eligible for an annual Logan Fund grant to support activities such as field trips to areas of geological interest and career-oriented guest lectures. Currently, the fund contains less than \$70,000 and is thus able to provide only small grants of approximately \$500 to a few Student Chapters each year.

Through its student affairs committee, the PDAC is launching several initiatives to encourage students to seek careers in the exploration and mining industries.

One of the association's major concerns has been students' lack of skills training in field work, says Scott Jobin-Bevans, who with Lynda Bloom co-chairs the student affairs committee. "Industry is always asking about giving students more specific training for field work," he adds.

In many of the post-secondary institutions offering geoscience courses, field schools have fallen by the wayside because they are an expensive component and the easiest to cut, says Jobin-Bevans. To encourage their revitalization, the PDAC is making \$25,000 available for field school support at various post-secondary institutions.

The student affairs committee has also been looking at a Calgary program, called the Student Industry Field Trip (SIFT), run by the Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists (CSPG) and sponsored by the oil companies.

Canadian universities nominate geoscience undergraduates for SIFT and CSPG selects one student from each university on the basis of maturity, self-discipline, team spirit and academic record.

In Calgary, the students interact with the major companies, draw up business plans, learn about the industry and role play — for example, building a company.

The student affairs committee wants to use this model for the mineral exploration industry. "It's a fairly significant undertaking," says Jobin-Bevans. "We're looking at an average of 20 students a year."

The committee's target for the first trip is 2007, possibly in Sudbury.

The PDAC International Convention is a major draw for geoscience students and the student affairs committee is developing a convention-based career development program.

At the 2006 convention, for which students receive discounted registration rates, the PDAC is offering opportunities to network with those working in the industry.

A program initiated at this year's convention will be repeated next year. Students sign up for tours of various booths in the Investors Exchange and Trade Show and are introduced to specific companies and services, so they can see the opportunities that are available in the industry.

"That was a big hit with students last year, because it gave them a chance to actually meet some potential employers," says Jobin-Bevans.

Information for students on PDAC web site

The PDAC web site, www.pdac.ca, is hosting a section especially for students. The content will include a compilation of awards offered by post secondary institutions with appropriate links. The site will eventually host a portal for résumés and job postings.

Mary-Claire Ward Award

In 2004, the PDAC and a number of other organizations established the Mary-Claire Ward Award in memory of PDAC director Mary-Claire Ward, who was a passionate advocate for the geoscience mapping of Canada. The \$3,000 award is intended to encourage and support a graduate student in Canada whose thesis is likely to increase knowledge of Canada's geological history through mapping. Details at www.pdac.ca.

Mines ministers unanimously support PDAC strategy

This year's Mines Ministers Conference, held at St. Andrews, N.B. in September, had nothing but good news for the industry. "I've been to five or six of these conferences," says PDAC president Peter Dimmell, "and this was by far the most optimistic and upbeat."

The federal, provincial and territorial ministers agreed unanimously to the requests made by the PDAC and the Mining Association of Canada in their submissions.

The PDAC brief to the mines ministers (see *In Brief*, October 2005) outlined a number of concerns including improved tax treatment for exploration investments, funding for the Cooperative Geological Mapping Strategy across Canada and aboriginal engagement.

The mines ministers share the industry's concern about vulnerable mining communities and in a statement issued at the conclusion of the conference, acknowledged that mining and associated primary and secondary processing activities are the economic engine of abo-

original and remote communities.

"Industry stakeholders and communities have expressed concern about the long-term future of a number of mining communities," they said. "We recognize their concerns and agree that addressing the needs of these communities is a priority."

The ministers have instructed their officials to develop a pan-Canadian cooperative strategy to maintain the viability of these aboriginal and remote communities.

The PDAC also found unanimous agreement over funding the Cooperative Geological Mapping Strategy. The strategy is intended to improve the quality and extent of geological mapping in Canada. In 2000, the mines ministers agreed to the strategy but financial commitment from the federal government has failed to follow. This fall, the ministers again backed the agreement unanimously and declared their intention to lobby the federal government for the funding to be included in the next budget.

The board at work

The PDAC has an unusually large board of 48 directors, many of whom work outside Toronto. As a result, about half the attendees at a board meeting participate by conference call.

For this reason, says PDAC president Peter Dimmell, the board holds retreats.

"We don't get together very often, and we have situations where people have been board members for a year or two and don't even know the people they're dealing with," he explains. "We try to build cohesiveness in the board by holding retreats periodically."

The retreats are held in a social setting, which allows informal interaction among directors.

A retreat held this fall was combined with a board meeting at which governance issues were discussed. The board agreed to reduce the number of meetings from between 10 and 12 a year to seven.

The board is also trying to meet more frequently outside Toronto. Its January meeting is always held in Vancouver at the Mineral Exploration Roundup. "Because we're a national organization, we're trying to move outside the Toronto area," says Dimmell.

Missing the e-mail newsletter?

If you miss or accidentally delete the PDAC's News and Activities e-mail newsletter, it can be found on the association's web site. Go to www.pdac.ca and click under What's New.

Dimmell speaks at Asia conference

President Peter Dimmell represented the PDAC at the sixth Asia Pacific Mining Conference, held in Manila, the Philippines, in October.

Approximately 400 delegates came to the conference from ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and from other parts of Southeast Asia.

During the conference, Dimmell gave a 20-minute presentation entitled Networking in the Global Mining Marketplace. He described the PDAC and its membership, and talked about the value of the PDAC International Convention to companies and countries trying to attract investment. He also discussed E3 Environmental Excellence in Exploration and its importance to the industry.

The following week, Dimmell gave a presentation on The Global Mining Marketplace, Criteria for Continued Growth that was sponsored by the Natural Resources Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce for the Philippines.

"One of the points I made," he said in an interview, "is that this is a global competitive market for junior companies. You have to make it reasonably easy for people to acquire ground, they have to know what the rules are, and the rules have to be reasonable."

Peru signs E3 agreement

The PDAC has signed an important agreement with the Instituto de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú regarding the promotion of the Spanish translation of E3 Environmental Excellence in Exploration.

PDAC director Anne Slivitzky, who has championed the translation of E3 into Spanish, was responsible for ensuring that the PDAC had a Latin American partner for the translated E3.

Under terms of the agreement, the insti-

tute will act as a managing partner. It will promote and support the Spanish-language translation and act as point-of-contact for Spanish-speaking users – an important step in the PDAC's efforts to expand the awareness and use of E3.

The E3 committee is also moving forward with the French and Portuguese translations, seeking partners for both translations.

VOLUNTEER PROFILE

Richard Moore advocates for mobility

The one issue on which all PDAC members are agreed is the need for the mobility of geoscientists, says geologist Richard Moore, PDAC director and chair of the geoscience committee.

"I haven't been able to find a single member of the PDAC who doesn't think that the current incredibly complex system of self regulation across Canada is simply ridiculous and that we desperately need to do something about it," he adds.

Moore explains that virtually every province and territory has its own professional act regulating geoscience, and all practitioners must be registered with the regional professional association to work in that jurisdiction. This licensure ensures the safety of investors, and of the public, in the work the geoscientist does, he adds.

The problem arises when geoscientists want to work in another province or territory. As a new member in each additional jurisdiction, they must adhere to an array of differing professional insurance requirements, special consulting licenses, exams, inconsistent acceptance requirements and differing professional practice guidelines and professional development requirements.

The complexity of these varied regulations and requirements makes practising as a geoscientist across Canada a bureaucratic nightmare.

"There are some people in Canada who belong to six different organizations," Moore says. "This is terribly inefficient and wasteful of people's time and energy. And it doesn't take into account the way explorationists work in this country. We work in multiple jurisdictions and sometimes we need to go somewhere on a moment's notice."

The PDAC wants a mechanism by which a geologist registered in one province can be registered in all. But it is an uphill battle. There is virtually no common ground among professional associations.

"We've been working with them to get them to standardize across the provinces," says Moore, "but they don't even have a



Richard Moore kneels by the grave of his great-great-grandmother in a small graveyard in Church Hill, Albert County, New Brunswick.

standard definition of what geoscience practice is.'

In fact, some provinces are falling back on the British North America Act and say there is nothing to be done. Moore dismisses this excuse. "We just have to agree as to what we want to do, then we can figure out how to do it," he says.

A complicating factor arises because provincial designations are not recognized overseas; thus many geoscientists who work outside the country do not bother to seek domestic registration. This situation also requires a solution, says Moore: an internationally recognized national standard for Canada.

Through its geoscience committee, the PDAC is encouraging provincial organizations to develop uniform standards of admission as a first step, and while several are in favour, there is a problem for smaller organizations. If there is a decrease in the revenue they receive from out-of-province geoscientists, they may cease to exist. Consequently, says Moore, any solution to the mobility problem will have to address this concern.

The PDAC is collaborating with the Canadian Council of Professional Geoscientists, which has also been working

on the issue, and together the two organizations are going to undertake research to see if other groups, such as the legal profession, can offer a model for national registration.

One thing is certain: the issue is not going to be resolved quickly. Moore estimates it will take many years before a national license is instituted.

Another issue for the geoscience committee is government funding of geoscience. The National Science and Engineering Council awards research grants in the fields of science and engineering, but in the last decade geology has suffered in the reallocation of these funds. There have also been cutbacks in government funding of geologic mapping, the backbone of exploration and a rich source of summer jobs for students.

The geoscience database gives Canada a tremendous competitive advantage over other countries, but large parts of the country have not been adequately mapped.

The Arctic is one such place. There, lack of mapping could have significant implications for Canada's sovereignty. It also affects territories such as Nunavut which look to mining to support their self-sufficiency but which will be unable to attract exploration investment without adequate geologic data.

Moore, who has chaired the geoscience committee since 2004, comes from a long line of Maritimers whose history he has traced. One branch of the family became founders of the settlement of Lunenburg, N.S. in 1752, while another New England ancestor arrived in Truro, N.S. a decade later.

Born in Halifax and raised in Moncton, N.B., Moore graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1970 with his B.Sc. and then attended Carleton University, Ottawa where he earned his Ph.D. in metamorphic petrology.

He joined Texasgulf and was asked to set up its regional office in Fredericton. He remained there until 1980, then moved to Toronto to become the company's chief

See Moore, page 8

Hall of Fame welcomes six members

The Canadian Mining Hall of Fame will receive six new inductees at a ceremony to be held in Toronto on Jan. 19, 2006.

The six are **John Convey**, **Nathanael Davis**, **Bruce Grierson**, **Richard Hutchinson**, **James McDougall** and **Seymour Schulich**.

A brilliant scientist, John Convey made ground-breaking contributions to metallurgy, atomic physics and mineral research. However, he is best known for guiding several Canadian agencies and institutions to prominence, notably the Canadian mines branch (CANMET) of the federal department of energy mines and resources during its greatest period of growth and influence.

Nathanael Davis was the driving force behind Alcan as it grew into a progressive Canadian multinational and global leader in the aluminum industry. Davis built smelters and hydroelectric facilities in Canada to produce quality low-cost primary aluminum and ensured Alcan's continued growth by developing new mines, smelters and fabricating plants elsewhere in the world.

Bruce Grierson made lasting contributions to the mining industry during his 40-year career with Rio Tinto Iron and Titanium (RIT), and its subsidiary, QIT-Fer et Titane Inc. (QIT). Heading RIT in the 1980s, he provided strategic and marketing leadership as new specialty products were developed in rapid succession, including high-purity iron and steel products, high quality steel billets, steel powders, and a high-grade feedstock product called Upgraded Slag.

Richard Hutchinson has made enduring contributions to mineral exploration during his career as an economic geologist and educator. He was among the first to recognize and document characteristics of specific base metal and gold deposits which led to standards, or models, used by geologists around the world for new discoveries.

Prospector James McDougall found or helped to discover more than 16 major mineral deposits in British Columbia, the Yukon and Alaska. One of the most notable is B.C.'s Windy Craggy copper-gold-cobalt deposit, which he, along with geologist W. W. Wilkinson and prospector Meade Hepler, discovered in 1957. McDougall was among the first prospectors to use advanced geochemical and geophysical techniques.

Seymour Schulich is a financier, company-builder and renowned philanthropist. With partner Pierre Lassonde, he founded Franco-Nevada Mining Corporation and transformed the mining industry when he applied the concept of royalty investing from the oil-and-gas sector to the gold business. Schulich ensured his legacy as a great philanthropist by donating more than \$150 million to universities and hospitals.

Find more information about the induction ceremony at cmfh.info@sympatico.ca; (tel) 416 480 0251; (fax:) 416 483 6142.

Moore's roots are in the Maritimes

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geologist in Canada.

In 1986, after a series of corporate acquisitions, Moore found himself working with Falconbridge. In 1995, he became the company's international exploration manager and later was named director of technical support.

After Noranda took over Falconbridge in 2002, he took early retirement to become a consultant.

Although Moore's intention upon retirement was to work halftime, he finds today that he has fulltime work as a consultant, as vice president of exploration for Vismand Exploration Inc. and as a PDAC volunteer.

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