

# Mineral Exploration and Mining

A photograph of a surveyor in a red vest and blue cap standing next to a yellow tripod-mounted surveying instrument in a field with mountains in the background. The surveyor is smiling and holding a clipboard. The background shows a vast, open landscape with low mountains and patches of snow under a clear blue sky.

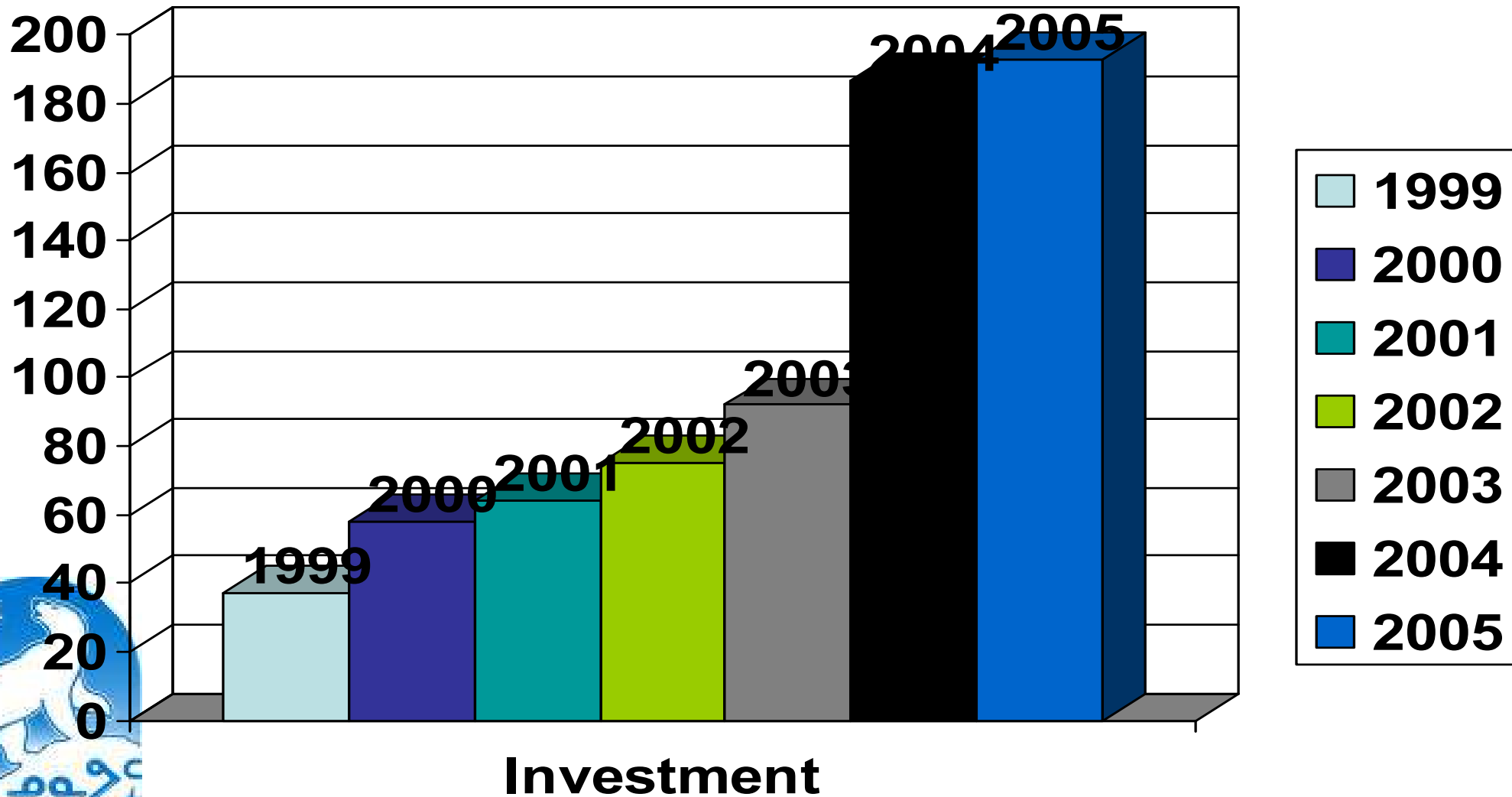
Nunavut Economic Forum  
May 2006

# Outline

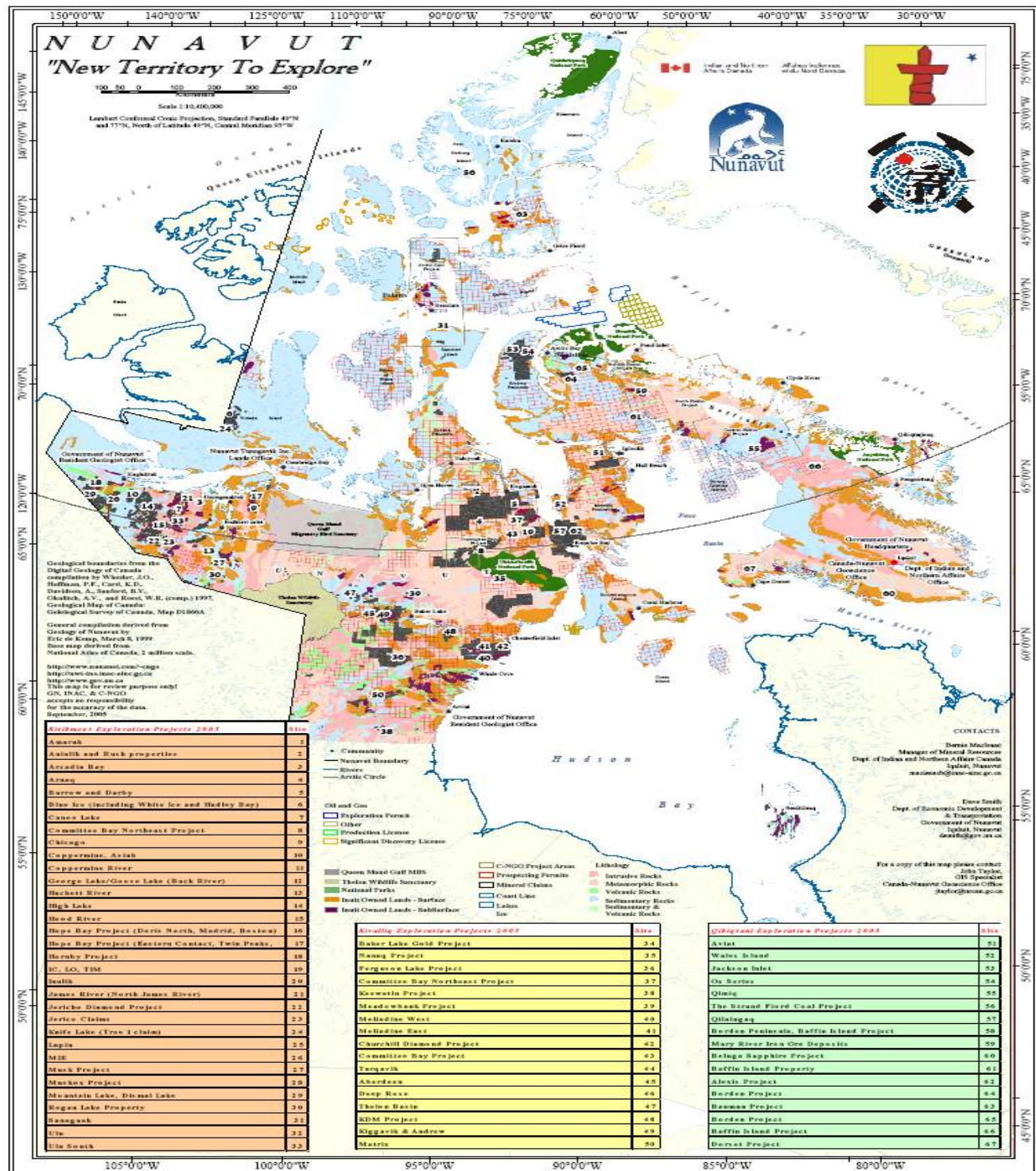
- Update on mineral exploration and development activity
- Update on the Nunavut Mineral Exploration and Mining Strategy



# Exploration Expenditures



# Where is Exploration Occurring





# Major Projects and Mine(s)

- Jericho
- Doris North / Hope Bay
- Meadowbank
- Mary River
- High Lake / Ulu / Lupin



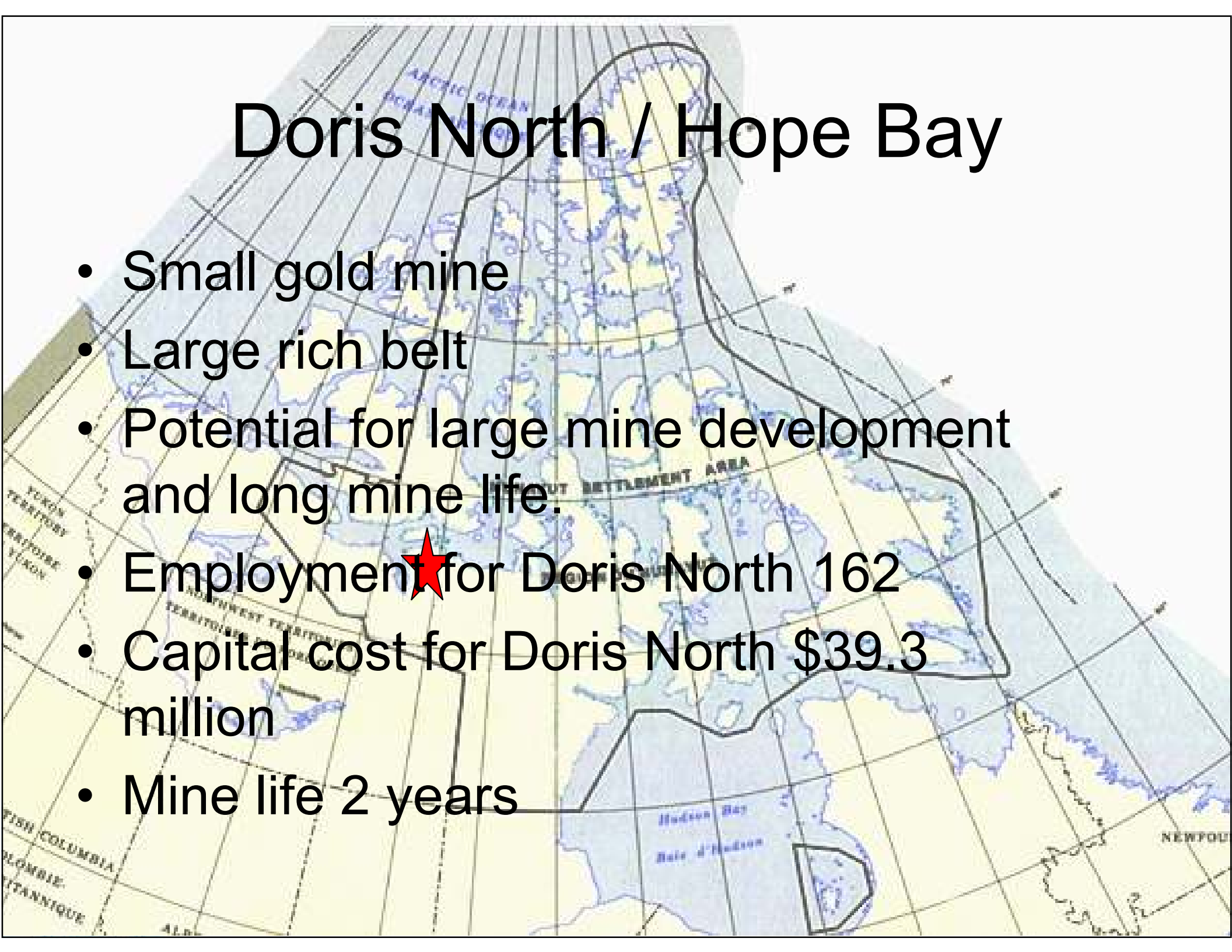
# Jericho



- First mine to open in Nunavut since 1982.
- First mine to be permitted through the structures created under the NLCA.
- First diamonds produced in Nunavut
- >50,000  carats production to date. 
- Capital \$76 million
- Employment up to 260
- Mine life 9 years

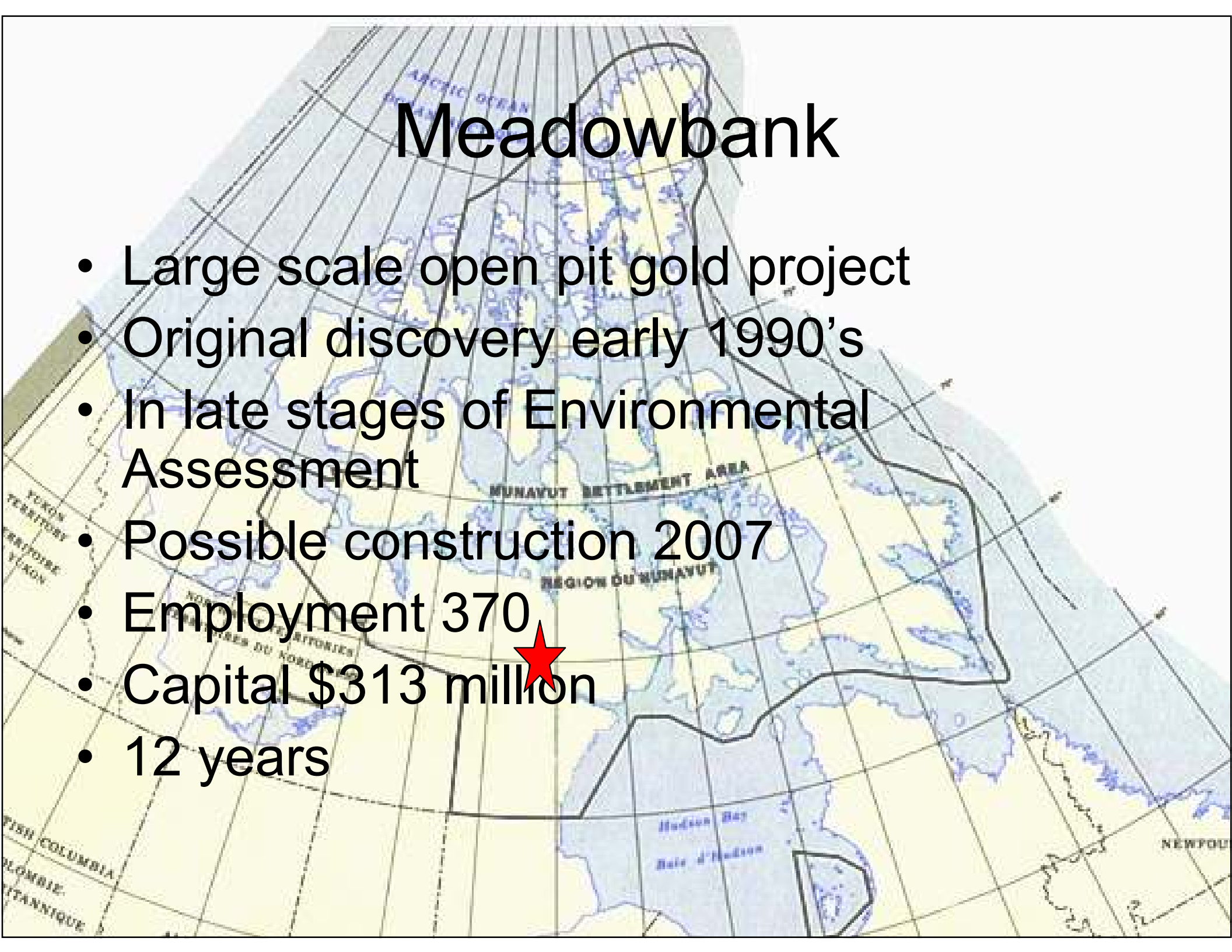
# Doris North / Hope Bay

- Small gold mine
- Large rich belt
- Potential for large mine development and long mine life.
- Employment★ for Doris North 162
- Capital cost for Doris North \$39.3 million
- Mine life 2 years



# Meadowbank

- Large scale open pit gold project
- Original discovery early 1990's
- In late stages of Environmental Assessment
- Possible construction 2007
- Employment 370
- Capital \$313 million
- 12 years



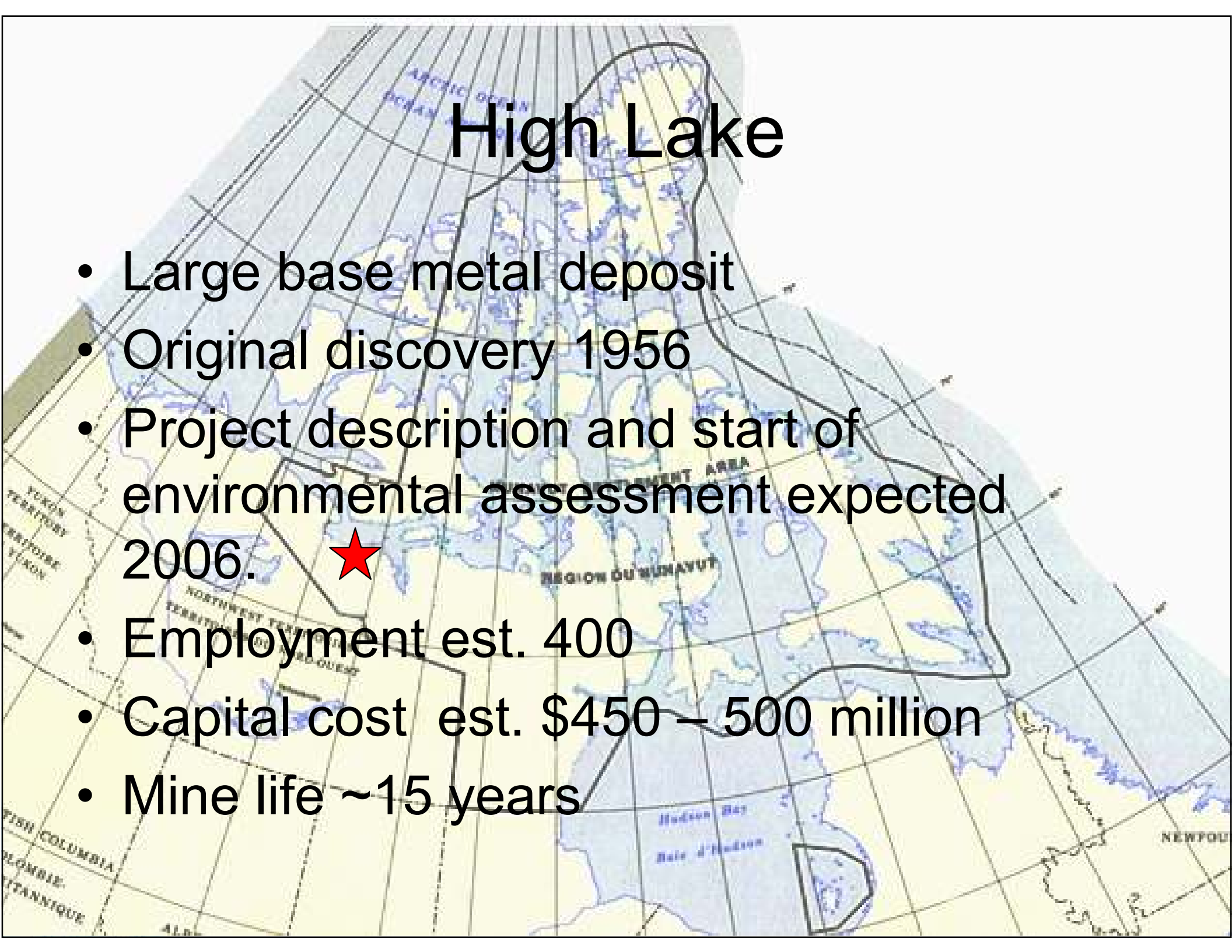
# Mary River

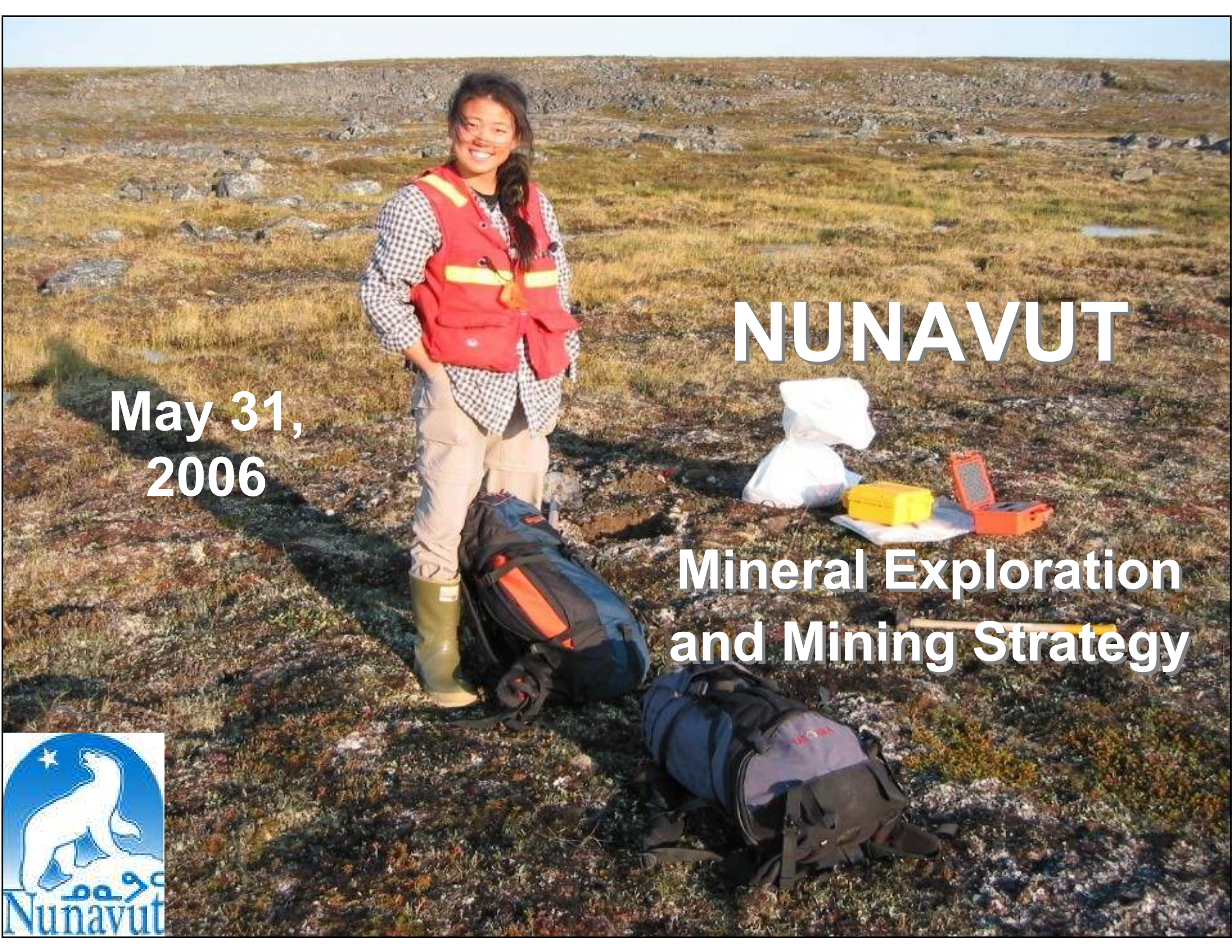
A map of Nunavut, Canada, showing its geographical features and administrative boundaries. A red star is placed on the map to indicate the location of the Mary River iron deposit. The map includes labels for the Arctic Ocean, Hudson Bay, and various regions and territories within Nunavut and surrounding areas like Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Newfoundland.

- Large high grade iron deposit
- Originally discovered 1962
- Pre-feasibility recently released
- Project description and start of environmental assessment expected 2007
- Employment 511
- Capital cost \$1.5 billion
- Mine life 34 years.

# High Lake

- Large base metal deposit
- Original discovery 1956
- Project description and start of environmental assessment expected 2006. ★
- Employment est. 400
- Capital cost est. \$450 – 500 million
- Mine life ~15 years





# NUNAVUT

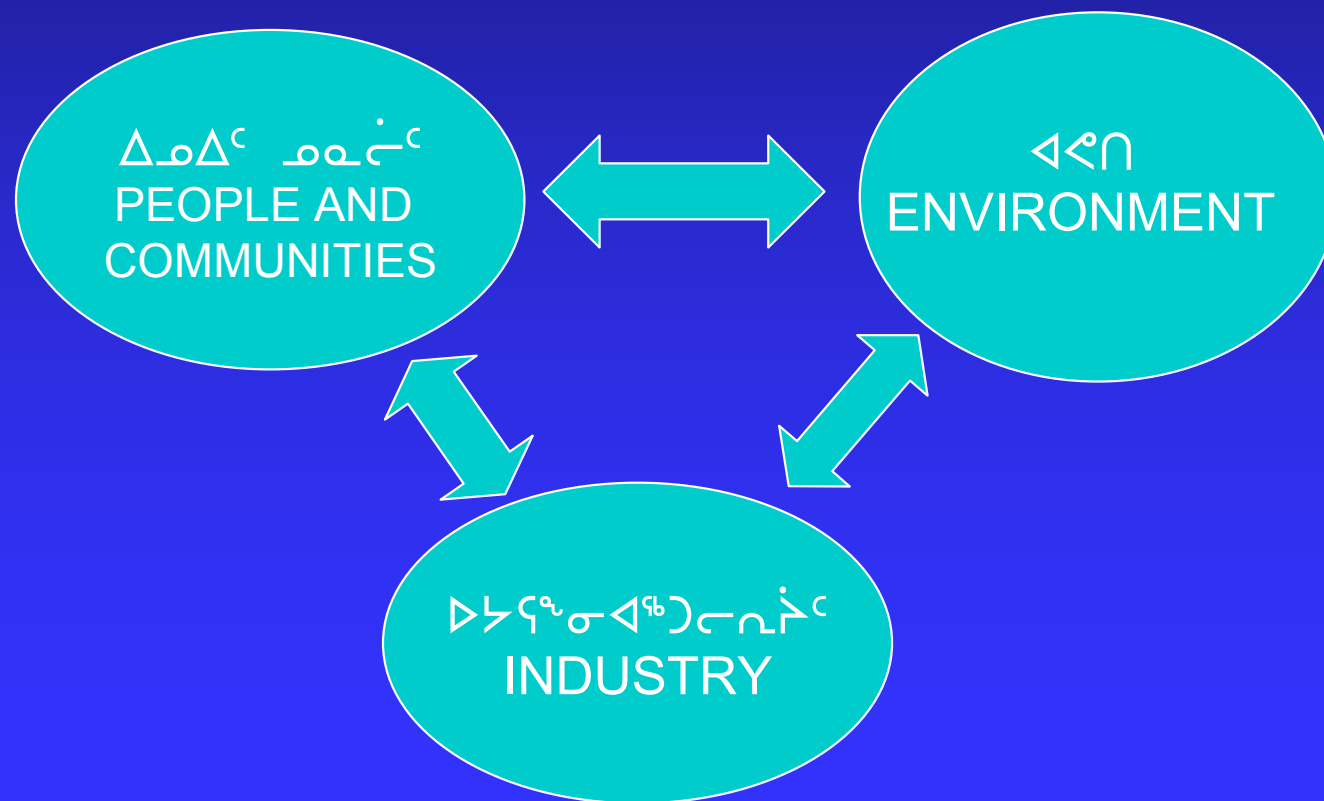
May 31,  
2006

Mineral Exploration  
and Mining Strategy



# Nunavut Mineral Exploration and Mining Strategy

*To create the conditions for a strong and sustainable minerals industry that contributes to a high and sustainable quality of life for all Nunavummiut*



# Community Consultations 2005

Rankin Inlet	April 11-13
Baker Lake	April 13-15
Kugluktuk	April 18-19
Cambridge Bay	April 20-21
Iqaluit	April 26-27
Pond Inlet	May 3-4
Clyde River	May 5



# The First Round of Consultations

## April-May, 2005

- GN – Environment, CLEY, Education, EIA, Justice, CGS
- Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- NTI and Regional Inuit Associations
- Regional Community Economic Development Organizations
- Inuit Development Corporations
- Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
- Regional Wildlife Organizations
- Hunters and Trappers Organizations
- Nunavut Planning Commission
- Nunavut Water Board
- Nunavut Impact Review Board
- Nunavut Arctic College
- NWT/Nunavut Chamber of Mines
- Nunavut Association of Municipalities
- Chambers of Commerce
- Mining and exploration industry
- Environmental Non-Government Organizations



# The Second Round of Consultations, December 2005-February, 2006

- Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., RIA's
- Worker's Compensation Board
- Nunavut Arctic College
- Nunavut Housing Corporation
- Qulliq Energy Corporation
- GN Departments:
  - ◆ Culture, Language, Elders and Youth
  - ◆ Education
  - ◆ Environment
  - ◆ Justice
  - ◆ Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs
  - ◆ Community and Government Services
  - ◆ Finance



# The Third Round of Consultations, March - April 2006

- Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc
- Nunavut Planning Commission
- Nunavut Water Board
- Nunavut Impact Review Board
- Nunavut Economic Forum
- GN Departments:
  - ◆ Culture, Language, Elders and Youth
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  - ◆ Community and Government Services
  - ◆ Finance



# Status

- An implementation plan is being developed prior to the strategy being submitted to Cabinet



# Pillar 1 - Jurisdictional Framework

## Goal

Establish modern, effective, and efficient legislative, regulatory, and policy framework.

## Objectives

1. Ensure Nunavut has modern legislation that supports our vision for the development of the minerals sector and protection of our environment.
2. Establish and support regulatory structures that are effective and build positive cooperative relationships between government, industry, and communities.
3. Ensure Government of Nunavut has clear policy positions on critical issues.
4. Ensure Nunavut has fair and equitable industry taxation that does not damage our competitive position.



# Pillar 2 – Community Benefits

## Goal

**Develop meaningful relationships between communities, the minerals industry and government to ensure that mineral exploration and mining create sustainable economic and social benefits for Nunavummiut**

## Objectives

### 1. Foster Relationships

Foster trustworthy relationships between communities impacted by minerals industry activity, and industry and government;

### 2. Maximize Community Benefits

Identify and maximize economic and social benefits to communities impacted by minerals industry activity.

### 3. Minimize Negative Social Impacts

Minimize and mitigate potentially negative social impacts associated with minerals industry activity.



# Pillar 3 – Infrastructure

## Goal

**Develop Nunavut's information and physical infrastructure to support the development of mineral resources and provide long term community benefits.**

## Objectives

### 1. Comprehensive and Accessible Information Database

Develop and improve availability of territorial geoscience, geomatics and other data to attract investment in mineral exploration and mining.

### 2. Community and Regional Infrastructure

Develop community and regional infrastructure so that mineral exploration and mining companies can source goods and services from Nunavut communities to support on-going community business development..

### 3. Development Partnerships

Create partnerships with mine developers, federal government, Inuit Organizations, communities and others to leverage funding to meet territorial regional and community infrastructure needs.



# Pillar 4 – Environmental Stewardship

## Goal

Promote responsible mineral development that ensures that Nunavut's natural environment, and the use and enjoyment of it by Nunavummiut now and in the future, is not compromised.

## Objectives

### 1. Develop knowledge base

Coordinate the collection and dissemination of environmental scientific and Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit baseline data to facilitate land use planning, permitting, and environmental monitoring and enforcement.

### 2. Integrated Landscape Management

Land use planning in Nunavut will follow an approach, that will take into account the needs of current and future users of the land, will promote wherever possible multiple use of the land, and will not unnecessarily restrict access to land for mineral development.

### 3. Permitting, monitoring and enforcement

Allocation of resources for project permitting, and monitoring and enforcement of permit conditions will be focussed towards achieving the goal of environmental protection.

