



# The Future of Base Metal Exploration and Mining in Canada

Kelly Gilmore – Peter Wood

**Toronto Geological Discussion Group November 8, 2012** 

# Forward Looking Information

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information" (collectively, "forward-looking information") within the meaning of applicable Canadian and United States securities legislation. All information contained in this press release, other than statements of current and historical fact, is forward-looking information. Forward-looking information that relates to, among other things, our objectives, strategies, and intentions and future financial and operating performance and prospects. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "budget", "guidance", "s cheduled", "stimates", "forecasts", "strategy", "target", "intends", "objective", "goal", "understands", "anticipates" and "believes" (and variations of these or similar words) and statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" "occur" or "be achieved" or "will be taken" (and variations of these or similar expressions). All of the forward-looking information in this press release is qualified by this cautionary statement.

Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, continued production at our 777, Trout Lake and Chisel North mines, continued processing at our Flin Flon concentrator, Snow Lake concentrator and Flin Flon zinc plant, our ability to develop our Lalor, Constancia and Reed projects and the anticipated scope of, cost of and development plans for, these projects, anticipated timing of our projects and events that may affect our projects (including the timing of decisions by our Board of Directors and governmental authorities), anticipated effect of external factors on revenue, such as commodity prices, anticipated exploration and development expenditures and activities and the possible success of such activities, estimation of mineral reserves and resources, mine life projections, timing and amount of estimated future production, reclamation costs, economic outlook, government regulation of mining operations, and business and acquisition strategies.

Forward-looking information is not, and cannot be, a guarantee of future results or events. Forward-looking information is based on, among other things, opinions, assumptions, estimates and analyses that, while considered reasonable by us at the date the forward-looking information is provided, inherently are subject to significant risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other factors that may cause actual results and events to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. The material factors or assumptions that we identified and were applied by us in drawing conclusions or making forecasts or projections set out in the forward looking information include, but are not limited to:

The success of mining, processing, exploration and development activities; the accuracy of geological, mining and metallurgical estimates; the costs of production; the supply and demand for metals we produce; the volatility of commodity prices; the volatility in foreign exchange rates; the supply and availability of concentrate for our processing facilities; the supply and availability of reagents for our concentrators; the availability of third party processing facilities for our concentrate; the supply and availability of all forms of energy and fuels at reasonable prices; the availability of transportation services at reasonable prices; no significant unanticipated operational or technical difficulties; the execution of our business strategy, including the success of our strategic investments; the availability of financing for our exploration and development projects and activities; the ability to complete project targets on time and on budget and other events that may affect our ability to develop our projects; the timing and receipt of various regulatory and governmental approvals; the availability of personnel for our exploration, development and production projects and ongoing employee relations; maintaining good relations with the communities in which we operate, including the communities surrounding our Constanda project; no significant unanticipated events relating to regulatory, environmental, health and safety matters; no contests over title to our properties, including as a result of rights or claimed rights of aboriginal peoples; the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation and no significant unanticipated litigation; any assumptions related to taxes, including, but not limited to current tax laws and regulations; and no significant and continuing adverse changes in general economic conditions or conditions in the financial markets.

The risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking information may include, but are not limited to, risks generally associated with the mining industry, such as economic factors (including future commodity prices, currency fluctuations and energy prices), uncertainties related to the development and operation of our projects, depletion of our reserves, risks related to political or social unrest or change and those in respect of aboriginal and community relations and title claims, operational risks and hazards, including unanticipated environmental, industrial and geological events and developments and the inability to insure against all risks, failure of plant, equipment, processes, transportation and other infrastructure to operate as anticipated, compliance with government and environmental regulations, including permitting requirements anti-bribery legislation, dependence on key personnel and employee relations, volatile financial markets that may affect our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms, uncertainties related to the geology, continuity, grade and estimates of mineral reserves and resources and the potential for variations in grade and recovery rates, uncertain costs of redamation activities, our ability to comply with our persion and other post-retirement obligations as well as the risks discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in our most recent Annual Information Form, Form 40-F and Management's Discussion and Analysis for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Should one or more risk, uncertainty, contingency or other factor materialize or should any factor or assumption prove incorrect, actual results could vary materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking information. We do not assume any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information after the date of this press release or to explain any material difference between subsequent actual events and any forward-looking information, except as required by applicable law.



#### **Future Base Metal Exploration and Mining in Canada**

#### Two requirements

- •Exploration must effectively replace the current supply of quality mineral deposits.
- •The Canadian mining industry must be competitive for investment with other countries in terms of:
  - Deposit size and grade
  - Availability of infrastructure and cost
  - Regulatory environment

#### A look at the history.

- •Trends in exploration, mining activity, supply and demand.
- Established camps (brown fields) versus remote (green fields).
- •The role of infrastructure
- Benefits of New technology



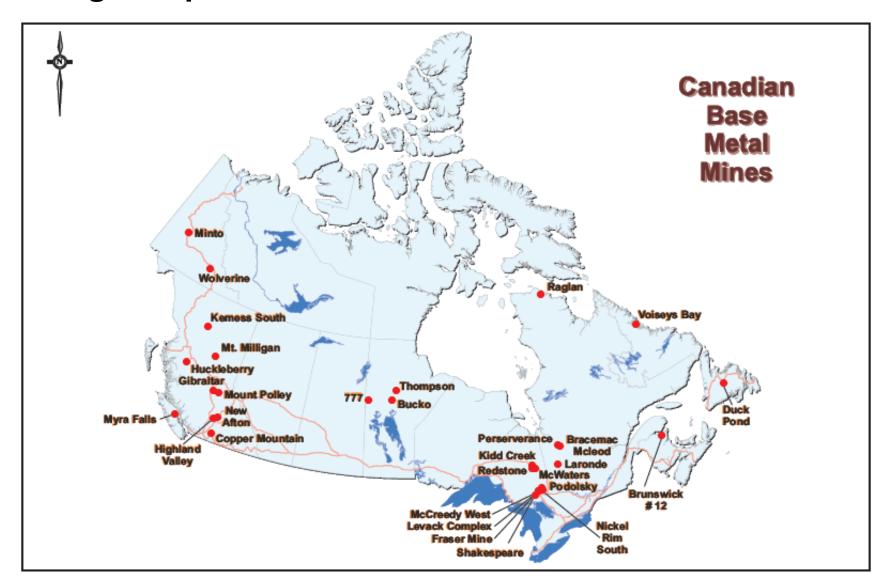
#### 1957

"Most of the past and present mineral producers lie south of a line extending westerly from Schefferville in New Quebec, through central Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and thence northwesterly through north-central British Columbia to central Yukon – ie., within a westerly trending strip comprising the southern third of Canada. Thus, in general, the mining frontier lies only a few hundred miles beyond the main centres of population. Most of the main geological regions, on the other hand, trend northerly and there are no known broad geological reasons for expecting that mineral deposits are less abundant or less rich in the northern parts of these regions than in the southern parts. Thus the concentration of producing properties in the southern third of Canada is attributable to relatively easy access and thorough prospecting. Accordingly, as the northern areas receive their share of attention, they are likely to prove as productive of minerals as have the southern areas. Furthermore, the potentialities of even the southern areas are far from exhausted, as is amply demonstrated by the number, size, variety, and distribution of the mineral deposits found there during recent years by conventional prospecting and by geophysical methods."

Geological and Economic Minerals of Canada (1957) — Edited by C.H. Stockwell Geological Survey of Canada

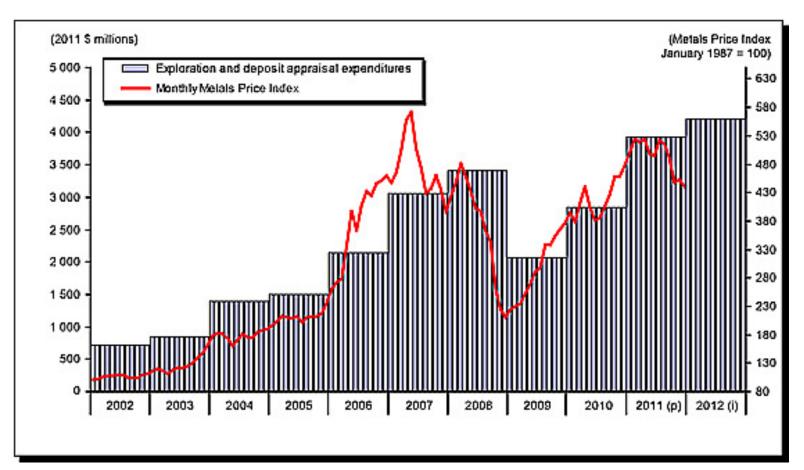


### **Mining Camps**





#### Exploration and Deposit Appraisal Expenditures (1) and Monthly Metals Price Index, (3) 2002-12



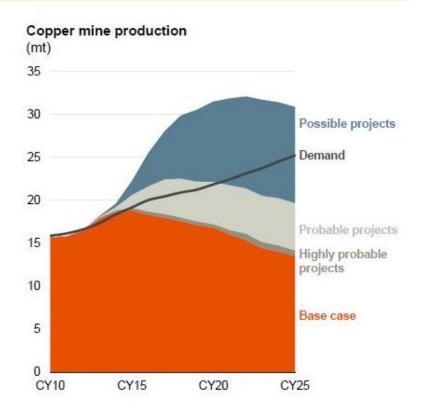
<sup>1)</sup> Includes field work, overhead, engineering, economic and pre- or production feasibility studies, environment, and land access costs for on-mine-site and off-mine-site activities.

<sup>(3)</sup> The NRCan Monthly Metals Price Index is a Fisher Ideal Index that is based on the prices of six metals: gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc.

# Resource depletion infers that significant inducement of new supply is required



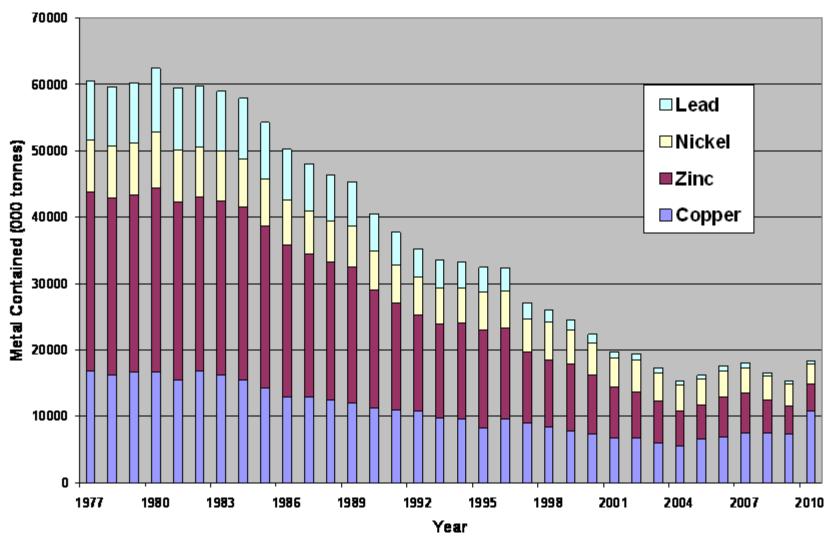
- Current production will continue to decline due to depletion of resources and lower ore grades
- Resource nationalisation, environmental regulations, capital and operating expenditure escalation, infrastructure constraints and taxation/royalty increases continue to challenge the supply response
- Substantial investment in brownfield and greenfield capacity will be required to cover the demand gap
- Therefore, on average, prices will need to remain high enough to induce new supply



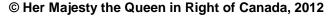
Source: Wood Mackenzie, Q2 2012 update.



#### Canadian Reserves of Base Metals



Source: NRCan & Statistics Canada



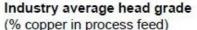


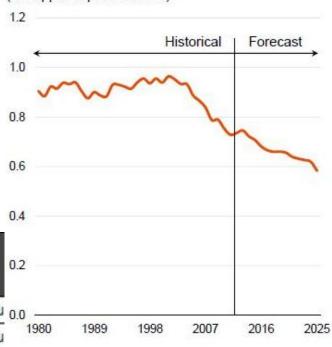
# Supply-side challenges: grade decline a major constraint



- Copper grades have declined at an average rate of 2.8% per annum over the last decade
- Lower grades have an impact on productivity, increasing costs as production decreases
- New discoveries have not been able to reverse the long term trend
- At the same time new technologies and improved processes have unlocked value in lower grade resources but at a higher cost

3					
Province		Measured Resource (Mt)	Indicated Resource (Mt)	Inferred Resource (Mt)	
Escondida district	FY2012	4,069 @ 0.72% Cu	4,986 @ 0.57% Cu	12,635 @ 0.47% Cu	
	FY2008	1,819 @ 0.84% Cu	2,984 @0.70% Cu	4,233 @ 0.53% Cu	
Cerro Colorado	FY2012	96 @ 0.66% Cu	317 @ 0.64% Cu	82 @ 0.58% Cu	
	FY2008	135 @ 0.70% Cu	93 @ 0.62% Cu	129 @ 0.56% Cu	
Spence	FY2012	232 @ 0.91% Cu	1,315 @ 0.47% Cu	1,260 @ 0.37% Cu	
	FY2008	196 @ 1.16% Cu	190 @ 0.70% Cu	13 @ 0.43 Cu	
Antamina	FY2012	169 @ 0.83% Cu 0.6% Zn, 9 g/t Ag 0.03% Mo	990 @ 0.91% Cu 0.6% Zn, 10 g/t Ag 0.02% Mo	0.4% Zn, 9 g/t Ag	



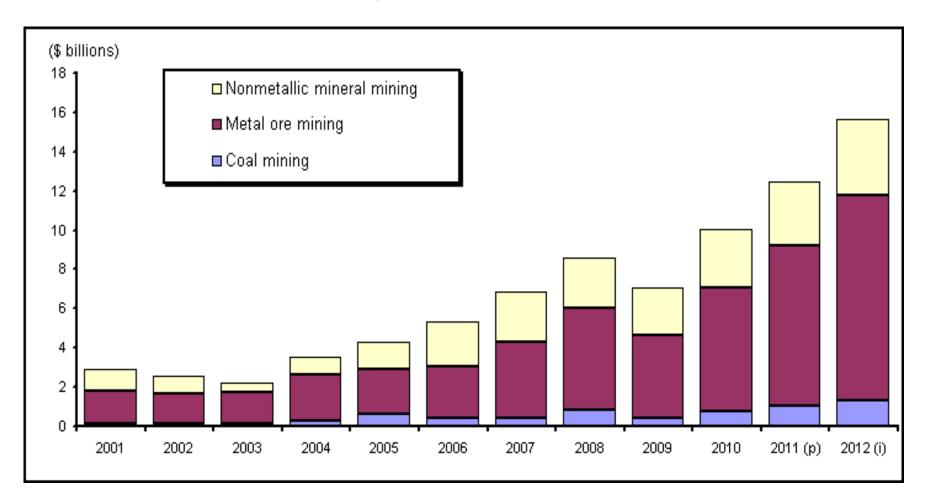


Source: Wood Mackenzie, Q2 2012 update.

BHP Billiton Base Metals site tour, 30 September 2012



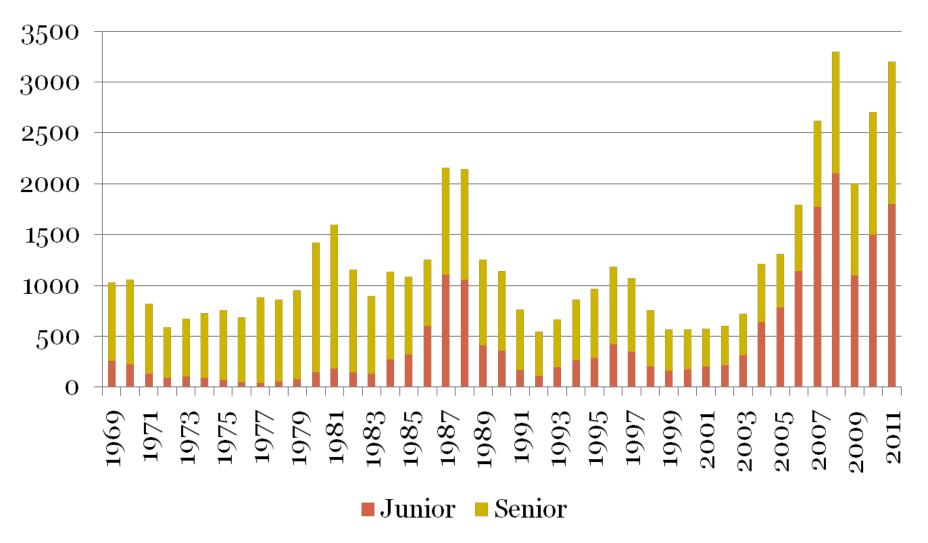
#### Capital Investment in the Mining Industries in Canada - Current Dollars, 2001-12



Source: NRCan & Statistics Canada. (p) Preliminary actual investment; (i) Intentions.



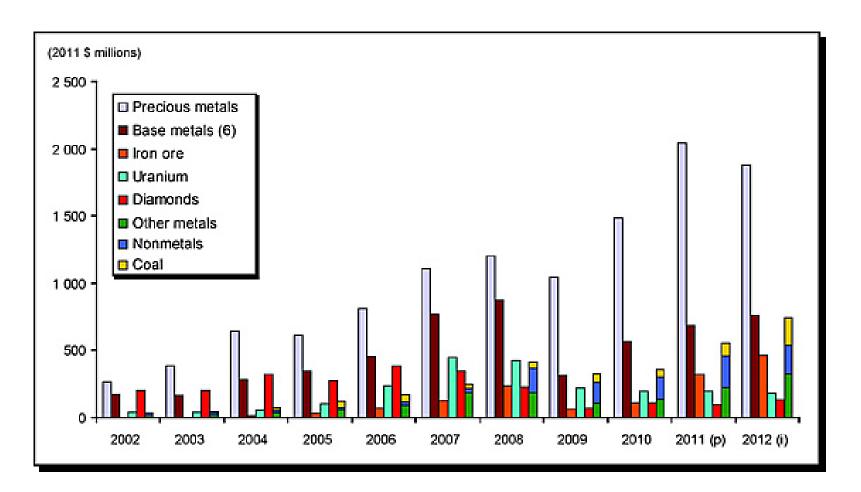
# **Exploration and Deposit Appraisal Expenditures** by Type of Company



Source: NRCan & Statistics Canada

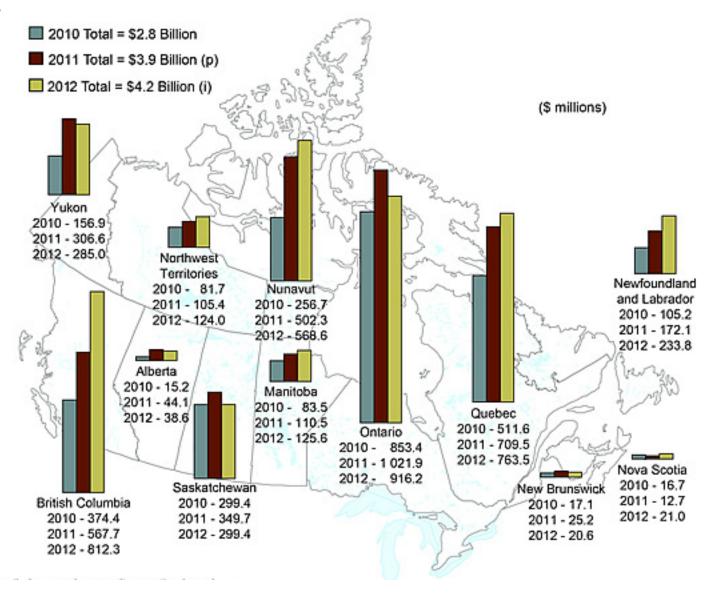


Exploration and Deposit Appraisal Expenditures by Commodity, 2002-12



Source: NRCan & Statistics Canada. (p) Preliminary actual investment; (i) Intentions.





Source: NRCan & Statistics Canada. (p) Preliminary actual investment; (i) Intentions.

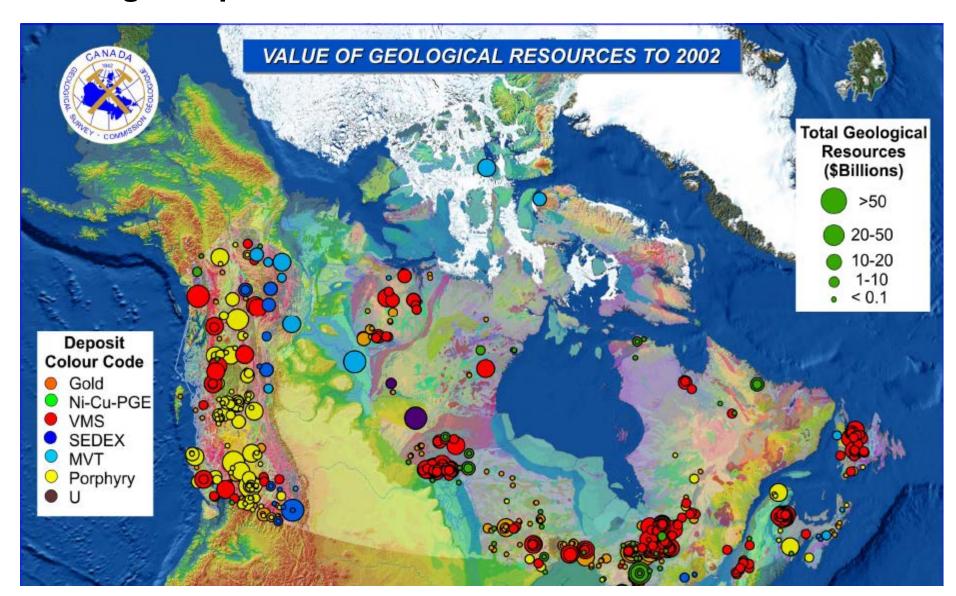


# **Summary of trends**

- •Demand for base metals will continue and possibly outpace the supply keeping prices relatively high.
- Mined grades will decline and costs of mining will rise.
- •Lower grade ores will not fully replace production.
- •Known resources will continue to be depleted and there will be a perceived need to be replaced by exploring for new discoveries.
- •Exploration for new discoveries is likely to increase but will rise and fall with metal prices.
- •Established mining operations will likely see their mine life extended mining lower grade ores although at increased costs.

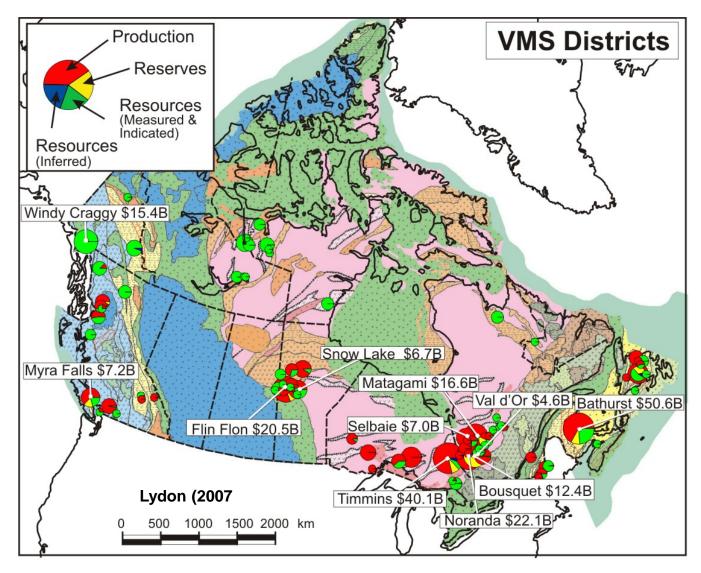


## **Mining Camps**





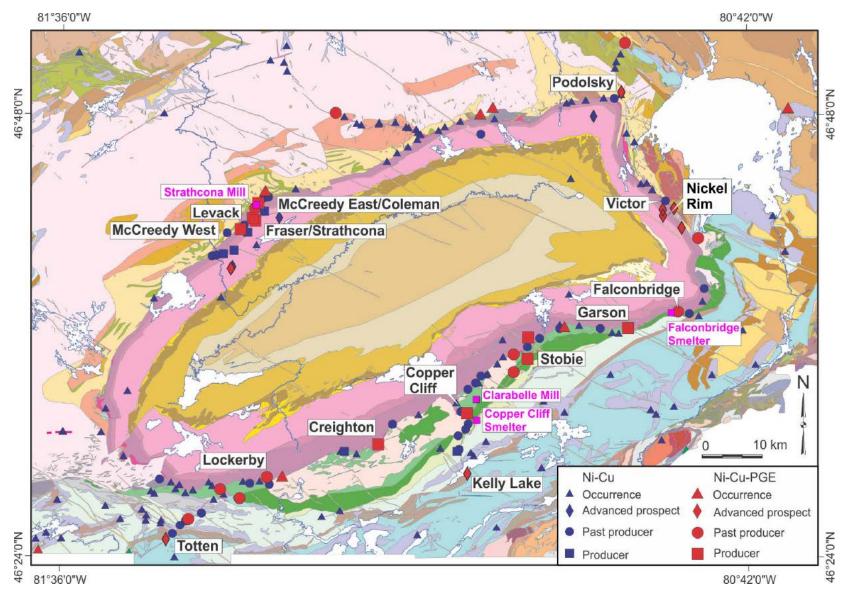
#### **Mining Camps - VMS**



- •Established camps with production are near infrastructure (southern third of Canada)
- •Just deposits in remote areas



#### **Sudbury camp**

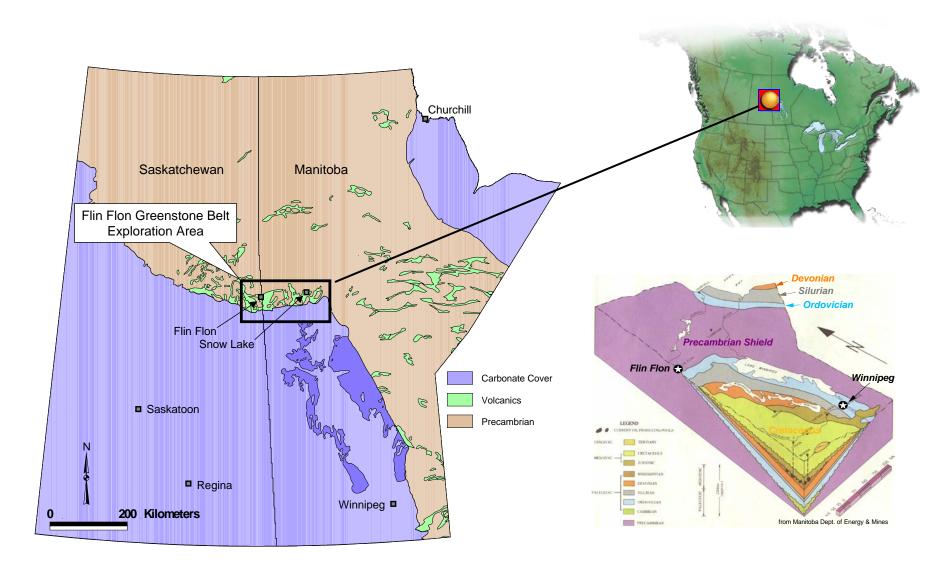




#### **Sudbury camp**

- Subury complex mines have produced or contain;
  - Over 1.65 billion tonnes in over 77 mines
  - Over 126 years of production since 1886
  - •Currently greater than 127 million tonnes in reserve/resource categories
- •Discovered 1883 during railway construction ie post –infrastructure. Earlier reports of copper nickel in GSC reports from 1857.
- •Originally only recognized only as copper ores nickel was recognized 4 years later and now PGE's are economically important.
- •Six deposits Frood, Creighton, Copper Cliff, Stobie, Levack and Garson found very early within 10 years,
- •Deposits found by prospecting, geophysics and deposit modeling.

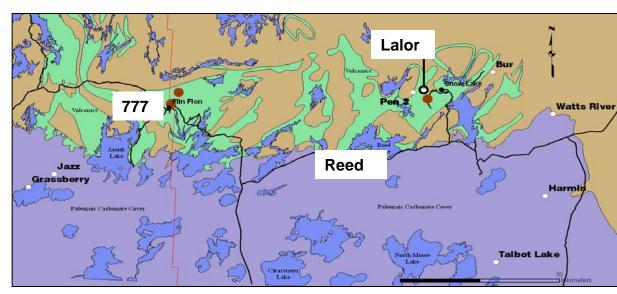






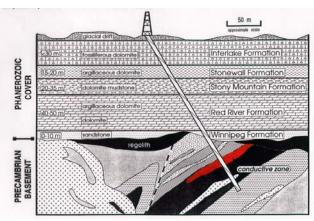
### Flin Flon Greenstone Belt (FFGB) - Exposed and under cover









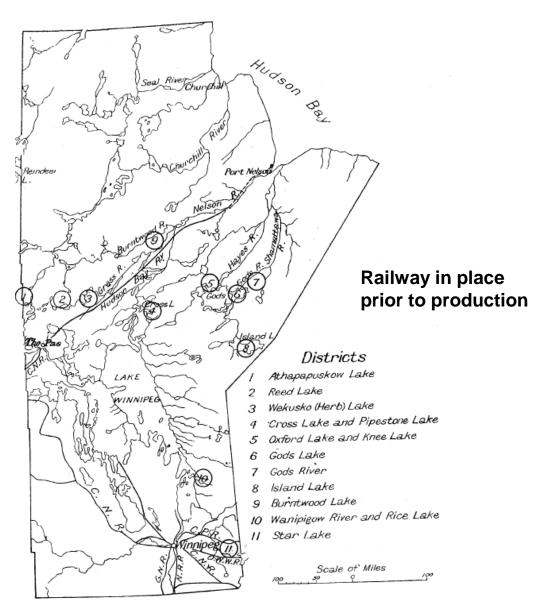




- Hudbay discoveries and mines have produced;
  - Over 155 million tonnes from over 26 mines
  - Over 80 years of production since 1930
- •Flin Flon Mine is the largest 62.4 mt @ 2.2% Cu, 4.2% Zn, 2.6 g/t Au and 41.5 g/t Ag Average size of the deposits 3 to 6mt @ 2% Cu, 4.0% Zn
- •More than 20 million tonnes discovered since 1993 already mined or within current mines.
- Lalor discovered in 2007 has a resource near 30 million tonnes
- •60% of deposits found with geophysics

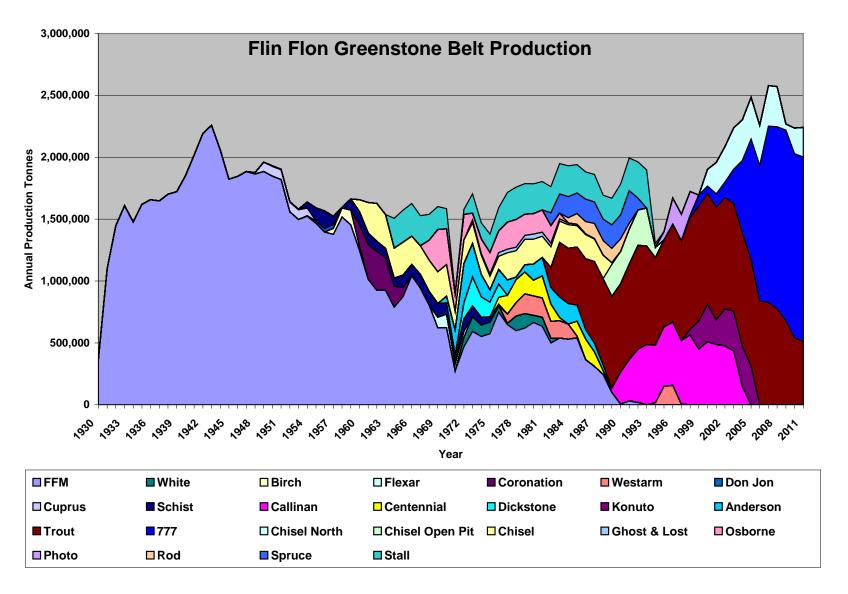


#### Flin Flon Greenstone Belt (FFGB) — Chronology

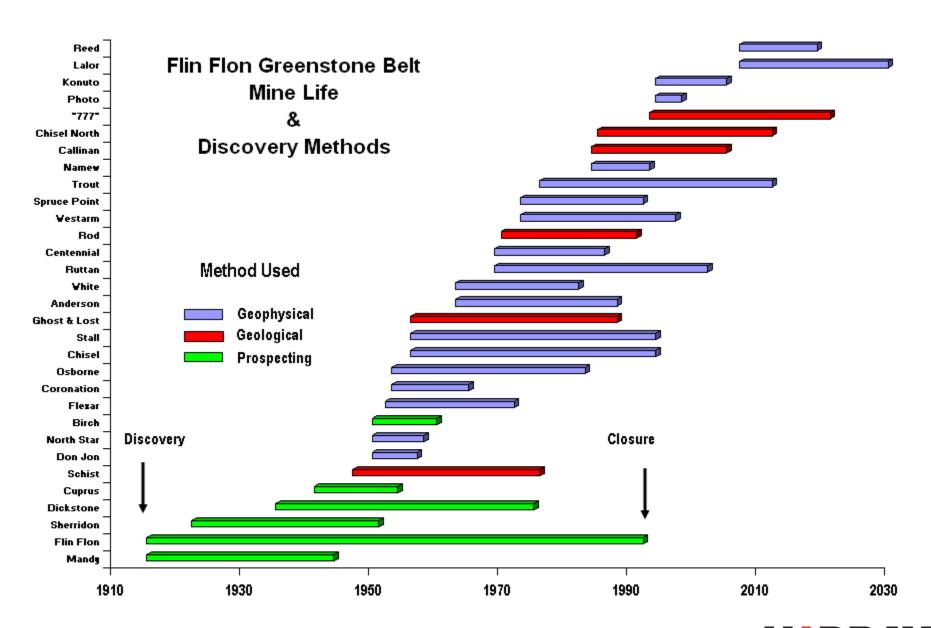


- •1896 J. B. Tyrell GSC reconnaissance survey
- •1906 Wm. McInnes GSC survey the same year construction started on the railway to Hudson Bay
- •1914 E.L Bruce GSC survey
- •1915 T. Creighton discovered Flin Flon Mine
- •1928 branch rail line extended to Flin Flon
- •Construction of full metallurgical processing plant
- •1930 Flin Flon Mine started production with 16.3 mt resource
- •2011 >40mt resource and reserves

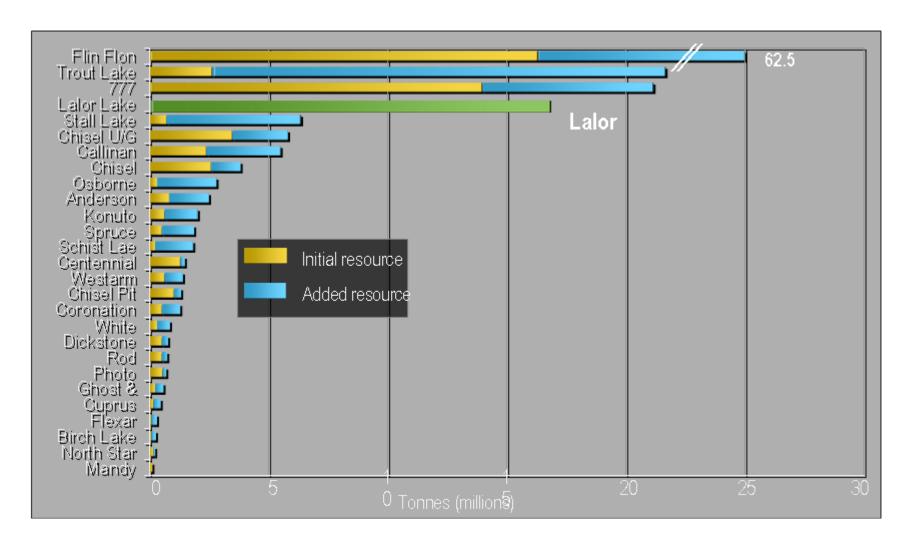




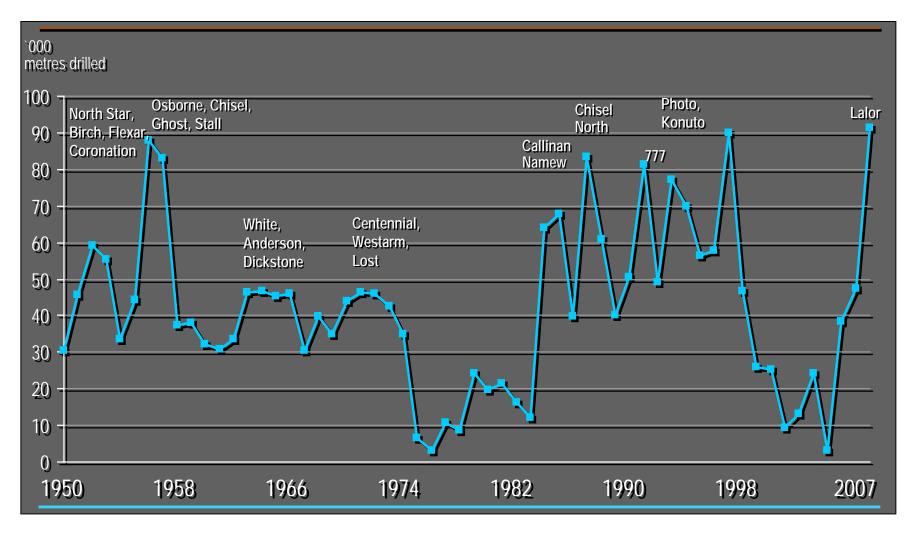






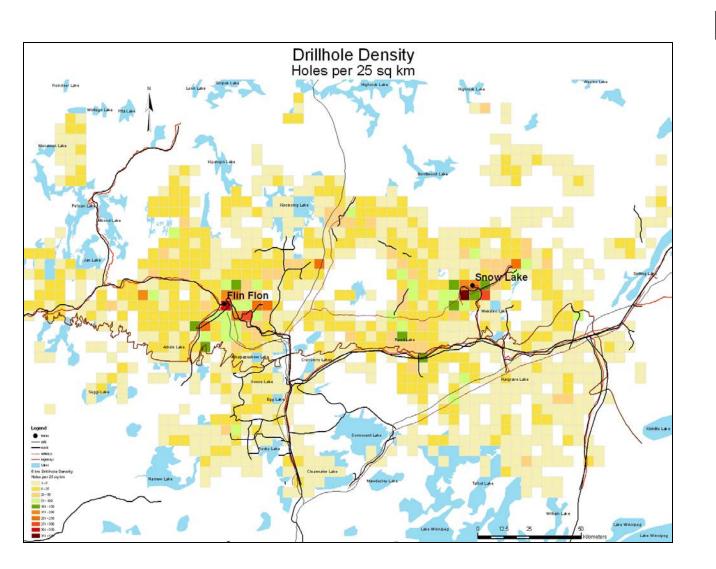






Meters drilled versus discoveries





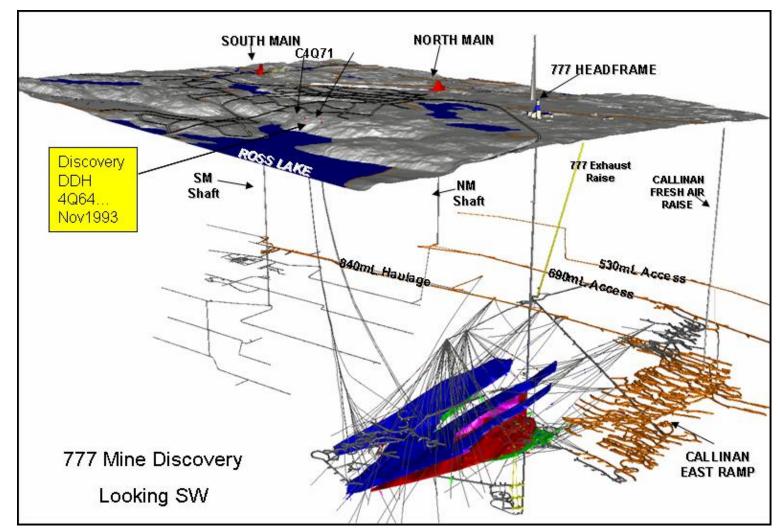
# Exploration maturity Brown fields to

Green fields

- Extensively explored areas near mines
- •Well explored areas near satellite deposits
- Under explored areas often under carbonate cover

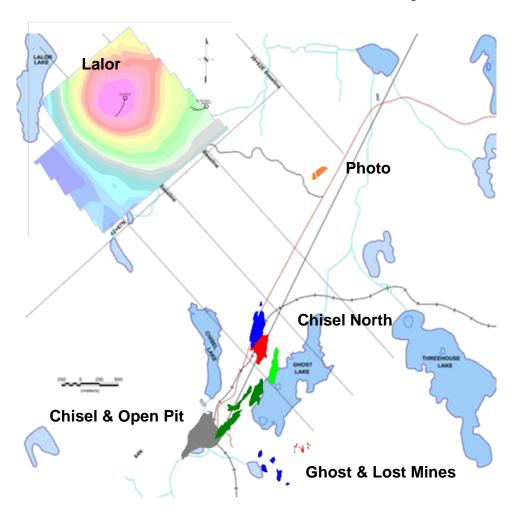


## FFGB 777 Near mine Discovery





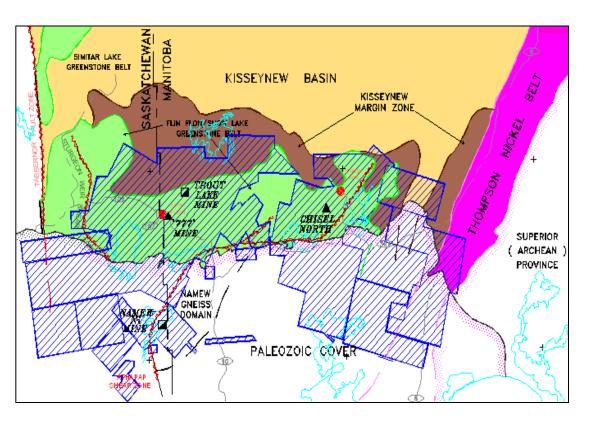
# FFGB Lalor Near mine Discovery



- 1960 Chisel Lake U/G mine started production with 3 mt resource/reserve
- 1987 Chisel North lenses discovered
- Deep drilling Dub 33
- Chisel Open pit mine
- 1993 Photo Lake mine discovered Spectrem airborne
- Crone geophysical surveys 2003
- Lalor discovery hole Dub 168 2007
- Lalor resource currently near 30 mt



### FFGB Spectrem Airborne EM Surveys

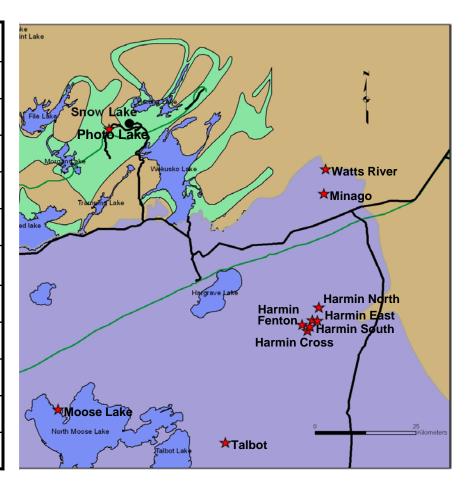


- 5<sup>th</sup> generation of airborne EM survey (1993 to 2000)
- Produced over 2000 untested EM targets – still testing.
- Produced 2 mines
- Produced at least 6 significant new deposits
- Produced over 20 new mineral occurrences
- Belt is now covered by over 80,000 km of new VTEM survey



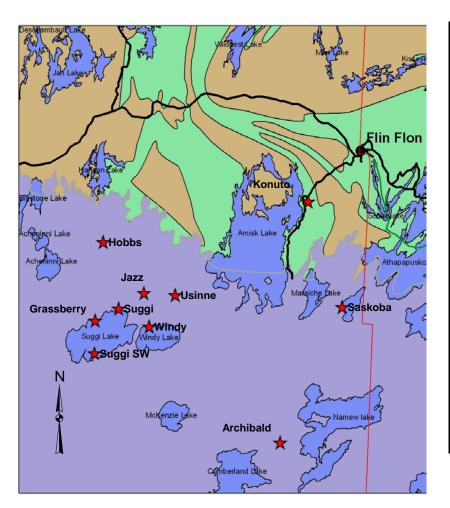
# FFGB Spectrem Greenfields Discoveries Manitoba

			1
Zone	Meters	Cu %	Zn %
Photo	28.83	6.57	1.80
Watts	13.79	2.51	2.44
Minago	5.45	0.61	0.43
Fenton	6.38	0.94	10.61
Harmin	31.89	2.18	2.97
Harmin East	2.40	0.61	4.26
Harmin South	5.40	0.30	3.57
<b>Harmin North</b>	13.86	0.22	2.04
<b>Harmin Cross</b>	1.33	0.31	4.62
Talbot	9.65	12.44	3.50
Moose	2.91	3.38	1.06





## FFGB Spectrem Discoveries Saskatchewan

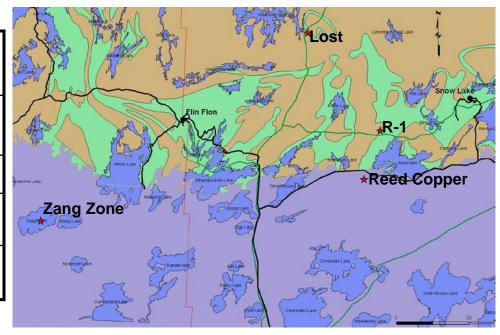


Zone	Meters	Cu %	Zn %
Grassberry	2.52	6.94	19.28
Jazz	2.48	4.20	14.96
Suggi	3.45	4.66	1.45
Suggi SW	2.00	0.62	1.38
Windy	3.00	1.62	5.41
Windy North	2.60	1.40	1.28
Hobbs	2.53	2.68	0.03
Archibald	38.66	80.0	6.92
Usinne Lake	3.56	1.13	0.28
Saskoba	3.98	1.53	0.01
Konuto	8.31	7.39	2.38



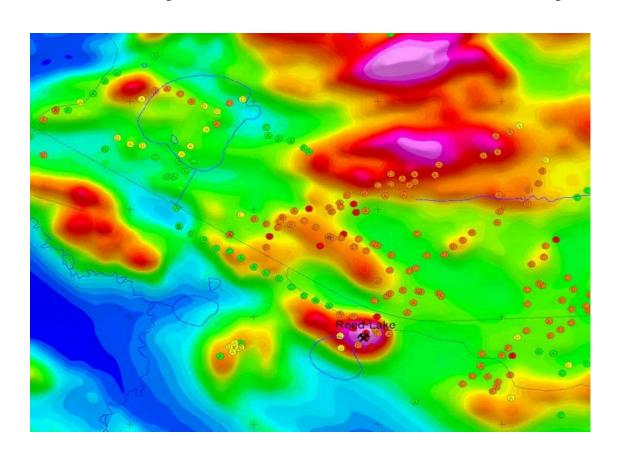
## FFGB New Geophysical Discoveries 2007- present

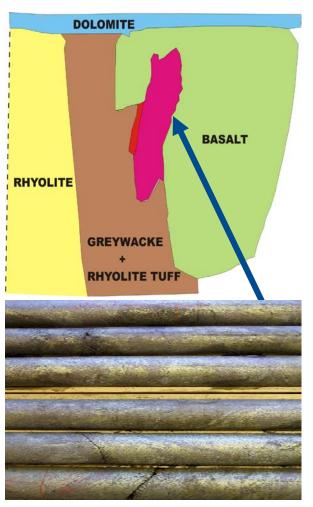
Company – Zone	Meter s	Cu %	Zn %
Exploration Syndicate Inc. – Zang Zone	4.98	5.69	3.22
VMS Ventures – Reed	33.46	10.3	0.11
Halo Resources Ltd Lost	4.40	3.0	8.9
Rockcliff Resources – R1 Zone	6.09	3.17	0.15





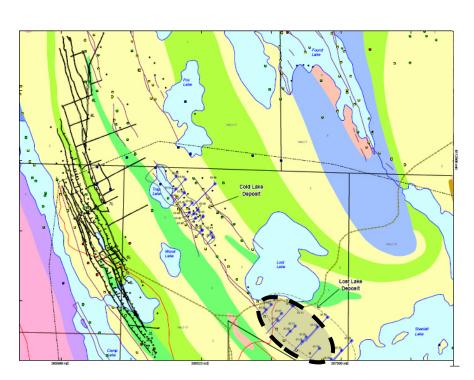
# VMS Ventures Reed Copper Discovery – shallow VTEM anomaly

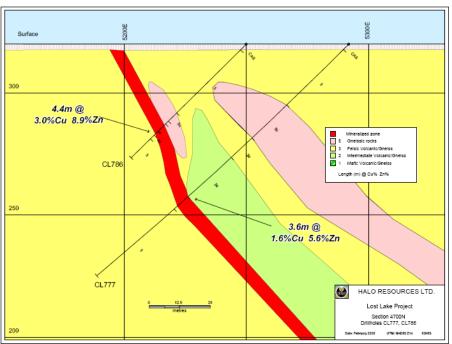






### Halo Resources Lost Deposit Shallow High Grade Discovery in a mature camp





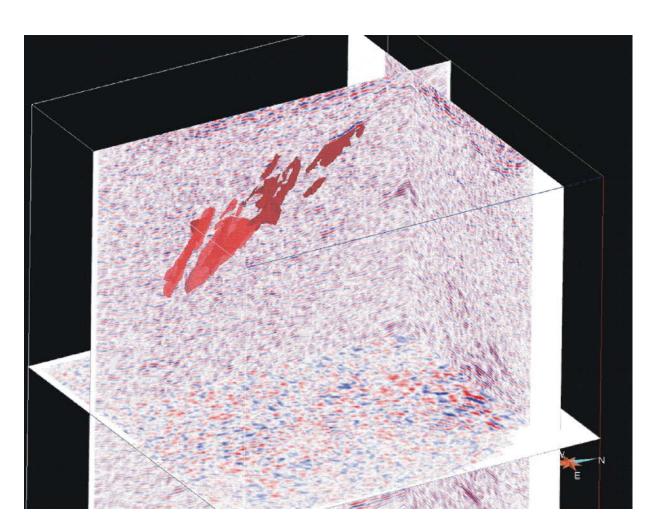


#### **Summary FFGB**

- Historically sustainable record of new discoveries to maintain or increase the resource base in the FFGB.
- Brownfields (near mine) exploration in mature well explored areas continues to be successful.
  - at previously unexplored depths 777 & Lalor
  - and at very shallow depths Halo's Lost Lake deposit and VMS-Hudbay Reed Copper
- Greenfields exploration in relatively unexplored parts of the belt has also discovered deposits but they do not have the economic advantage of the near mine discoveries.
- Greenfields exploration is almost all under significant cover.
- New technology has played a significant role in these discoveries



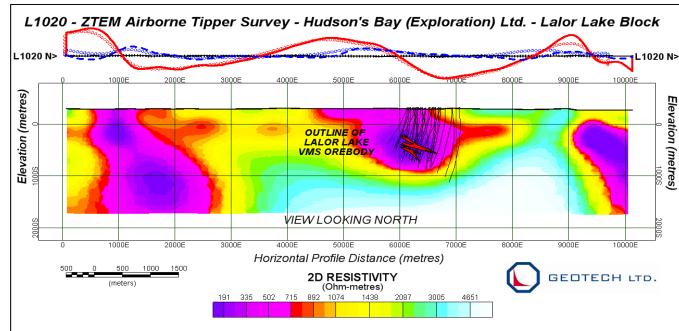
## **New technology – Seismic surveys**



- EM not effective do to cultural noise & depth
- 3D seismic survey designed to target 500m – 3000m depth
- Sulphides are high energy (bright) reflectors



### **New technology – Airborne EM**



ZTEM Tipper AFMAG Survey Zvert2d 2D Resistivity Inversion (30-720Hz) over 180Hz Z/X In-Phase (red) & Quadrature (blue) Profiles

Observed Data = Curves / Calculated Data = Circles

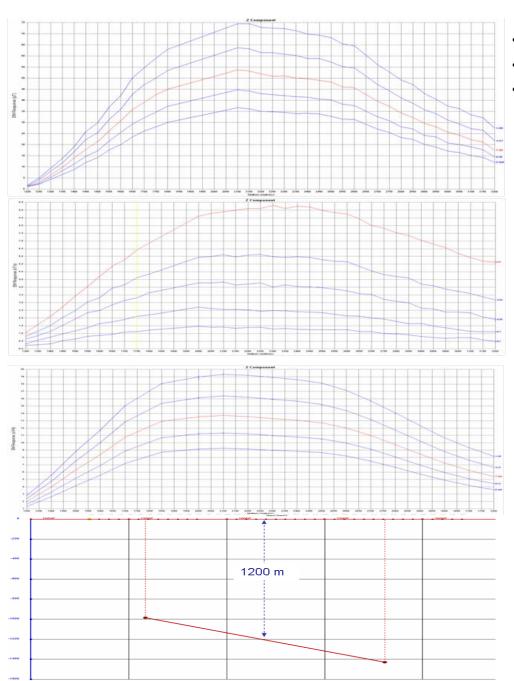
Job 9169 - HUDSONS BAY EXPLORATION LTD. - ZTEM TIPPER AFMAG SURVEY - LALOR LAKE PROJECT, SNOW LAKE MB L1020 - Lalor Lake Block - 30-720Hz - Date: Nov., 2009

res2dinv3-1020.xyz (using 3k ohm-m start w. 4pt desampling & 2cell/node mesh + 2.7% IP&QD error; 0.99% RMS in 5 iters.)

2010

Geotech ZTEM Airborne Survey Imaging Lalor Deposit at a Depth of 1000 meters





- Fluxgate MAG Sensor
- 18 kW Transmitter
- Base Freq 1.67 Hz

Lalor Deposit Geophysical Orientation Surveys

- Induction Coil
- 4.8 kW Transmitter
- Base Freq 1.67 hz

- HT SQUID Sensor
- 20 kW Transmitter
- · Base Freq 1.67 hz

Three Different Commercial

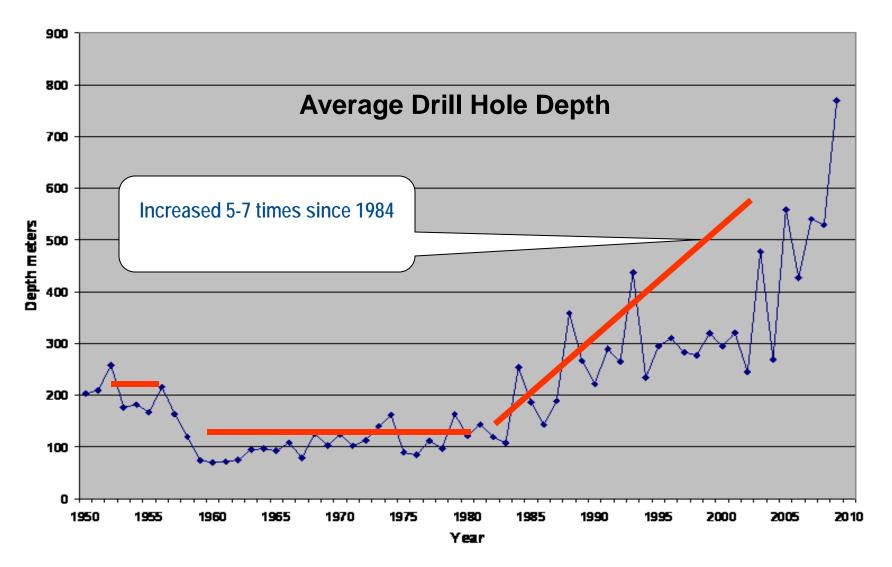
Time Domain EM Systems

All detect Lalor at depths of > 1000 meters

## New technology Ground EM

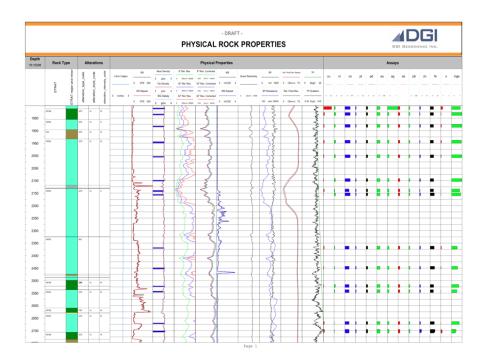


## New technology - drill hole depths

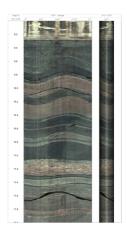


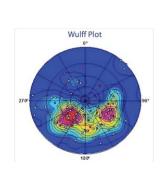


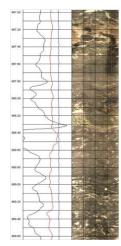
# New technology Borehole Geophysics



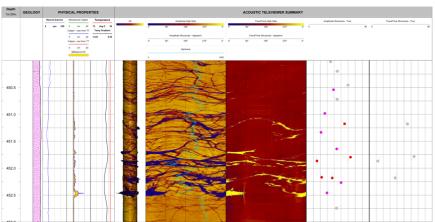
#### **Optical Televiewer (OTV)**







#### **Acoustic Televiewer (ATV) – Fracture Orientation**



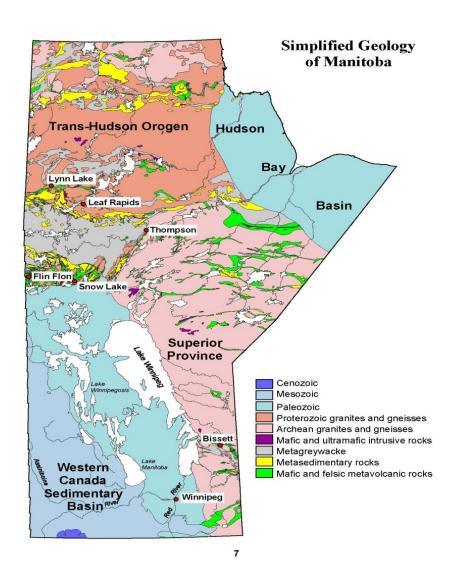


## **Summary New technology**

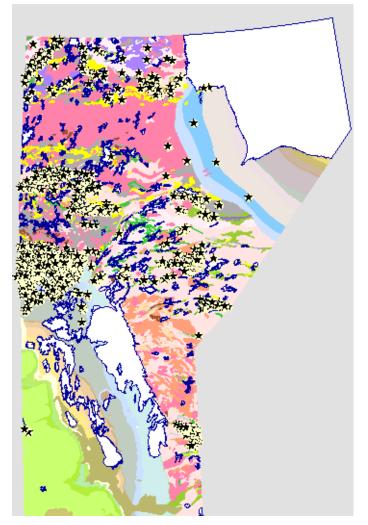
- •New geophysical technology has increased:
  - the depth of search
  - the drill hole depths
  - and therefore the cost of follow up.
- •New technology has led to additional and exponentially larger data sets.
- Data management technology is still evolving and there is still
  - Duplication in capturing historical data
  - Issues with storage and access protocols
- Increased search depths will expand the areas to search
- Areas already surveyed will be resurveyed.



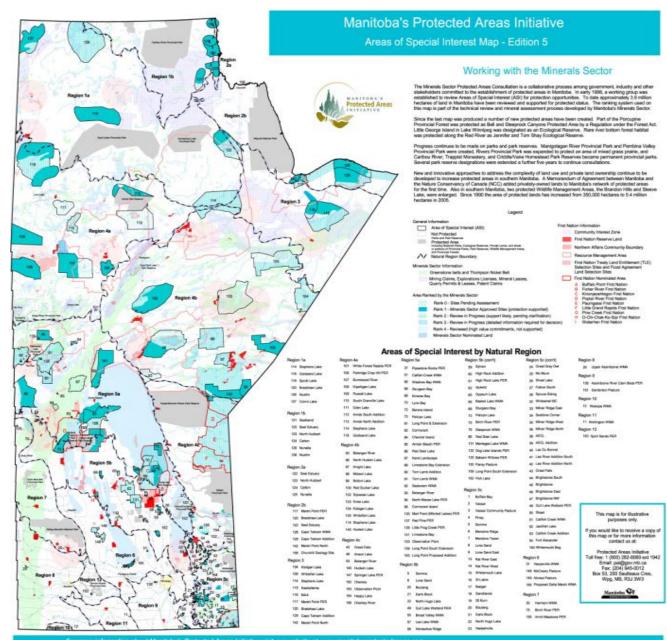
## **Regulatory Environment**



#### **Known Mineral Occurrences**







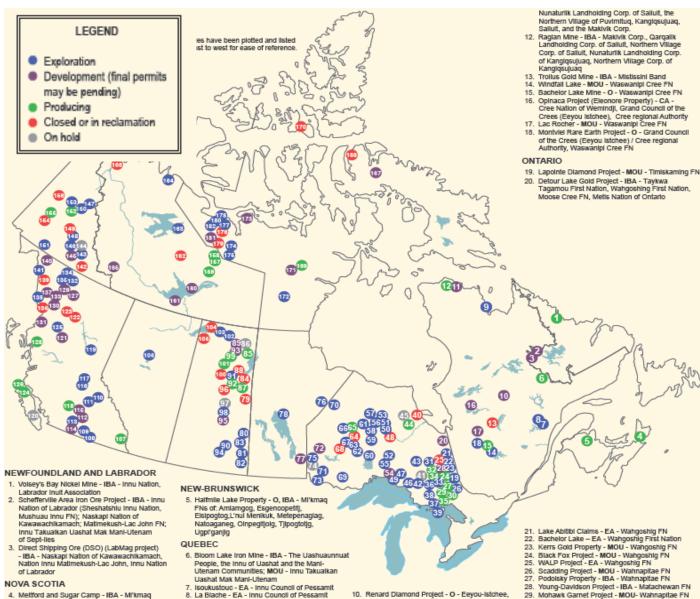
#### Regulatory Threats

Protected areas are slowly reducing the available land mass to search.

They are often in direct conflict with areas of high potential.



## Regulatory Change – ownership, partnerships and permits





communities of Cape Breton: Chapel Island, Eskasoni, Waycobah, Wagamacook, and Membertu

9. Hopes Advance Bay - LI - Makivik Corporation (on behalf of the inuit of Nunavik). Nunavik Landholding Corporation of Aupaluk

Cree Reg. Authority, Cree Nation of Mistissini

Landholding Corp. of Kangigsujuag, Qargalik

Nunavik Nickel Project - IBA - Nunaturlik

30. Xstrata Nickel - PA - Wahnapitae FN 31. Bell Creek Project - EA - Flying Post FN, Matachewan FN, Mattagami FN, Wangoshig FN



### **Summary - Exploration**

- Exploration has often followed up on Government Surveys
- •Recent new discoveries show that established camps will continue to be productive and prolific places to explore for many years to come
- •Exploration in mature well explored areas near mines will continue to produce new deposits using new technology
  - •At previously unexplored depths examples 777, Lalor, Nickel Rim South
  - At shallow depths example Halo's Lost deposit
  - •Drilling deep holes will require aggressive well researched programs
- •Exploration under cover has and will be productive and will benefit from new technology and knowledge
- •The same is true for more remote areas.



## **Summary - Mining**

- •Base metal mining camps in Canada have been established around infrastructure and new discoveries within them have a huge economic advantage once this is in place.
- •If remote deposits are to be developed they will require substantial investments in infrastructure.
- •Recent new discoveries show that established camps will continue to be productive and prolific places to explore for many years to come.
- •The regulatory environment in Canada with respect to social environmental issues has and continues to change.
- •The mineral deposits in Canada face strong competition from those in other countries.



#### Some fun!

An orientation survey – 1999 using a digital camera.

Successfully detected "777"





This is another survey.

Location unknown.

Thank You – questions?

