WORKING PAPER

MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT FORECAST

NOVA SCOTIA

1971 - 1981

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BRANCH
PLANNING DIVISION

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION CANADA
EXPANSION ÉCONOMIQUE RÉGIONALE CANADA

WORKING PAPER

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A. Robertson
Natural Resource Studies Section
Economic Analysis Branch.

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NOVA SCOTIA MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT FORECAST 1971 to 1981

1. FORECAST PROCEDURE

This paper contains employment forecasts for the mining industry in Nova Scotia for the period 1971-81. It is based upon employment forecasts that have been made for each company that was in production in 1970, for companies that have announced their intentions to bring mines into production and for "significant mineral deposits" that may be brought into production. Individual company forecasts are contained in a data bank that has been created in the Economic Analysis Branch. The data bank is used for continuous analysis of the Canadian mining industry.

Data are obtained from a wide range of sources. These include company reports and statements, provincial and federal government reports, personal contacts and press articles. The reliability of the information varies but it can be used with confidence because data problems generally occur in respect of the smaller and less significant companies.

The definition of the mining industry in this report corresponds to that of Statistics Canada as used in Division 4 - Mines (including Milling), Quarries and Oil Wells. Thus, the forecasts can be used in conjunction with data from Statistics Canada.

Employment forecasts are presented in three categories, namely upper, realistic and lower. These reflect a range of employment levels that may occur if different combinations of economic and marketing factors come into play. Aggregate mining industry group employment figures have been derived, and are shown in Tables 3, 4 and 5 as well as in Figure 1.

Each of the major mineral industry groups is briefly reviewed in this report. Forecasts have also been aggregated by Census Division in order to show those areas where mining industry activity is expected to change. These figures are shown in Table 6. Figure 2 shows a map of Census Divisions in Nova Scotia where mining activity occurs.

No specific method has been employed in making the employment forecasts for individual mines. However, a wide range of current and historical information has been consulted and used, and those factors of greatest significance have been given their appropriate weighting. Thus, for a very large low grade open pit copper mine, the metal price will be a critical factor concerning its viability, whereas for a small high grade underground silver mine, the maintenance of adequate ore reserves is frequently the critical factor. The man-year employment forecasts shown here provide one uniform method of presenting the expectations that result from an analysis of each mine.

Seasonal changes of employment in the mineral industry occur frequently. The fluctuations within a year can be substantial. Therefore, all employment figures shown in this report are in terms of man-years of paid employment per year. Thus, due to seasonal fluctuations of the work force, the employment shown in this report will be less than the peak employment experienced during the year.

As in all forecasts, the possibility of unforeseen events affecting the figures increases over time. For the most part, considerable confidence can be placed in the forecast to 1976 because company intentions are generally indicated and sometimes specified for up to five years in the future. Beyond 1976, the forecasts become increasingly judgemental. Consequently, they should be viewed with caution for this latter period.

In making the forecasts a number of important assumptions have been made. These are listed below:-

(a) That both Federal and Provincial legislation concerning taxation, royalties, land tenure, etc. remains constant throughout the forecast period with the exception of already announced changes. These changes have been taken into account.

(b) That the supplies of labour, capital and materials to the industry in terms of price and availability will be adequate throughout the forecast period.

(c) That the markets for minerals will not change dramatically in terms of volume, relative price and location throughout the forecast period.

(d) That end-use substitution between different minerals or between minerals and other non-mineral products is not great throughout the forecast period.

It should be noted that all forecasts have been made by the same person, and that where possible they have been reviewed by specialists in the minerals sector. By this means, it is to be hoped that large errors have been eliminated and that any bias in the forecast will be small and consistent.

II. SUMMARY OF MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1971-81

The Province of Nova Scotia has suffered a serious and continuing decline in mining employment since 1964. This decline is forecast to continue to the mid-1970's. Thereafter, a relatively stable employment situation is forecast. By far the most important sector of the Nova Scotia mineral economy is the coal mining industry which is mainly centred in the Sydney area of Cape Breton Island. Here it is realistically forecast that some 1600 coal mining jobs will be lost from 1971 to 1976.

The forecasts indicate that Nova Scotia will experience an overall loss of between 1440 and 1625 mining jobs in the 1970's with the greatest decline occurring by 1976. For the six Census Divisions in the Province in which significant mining activity will take place in the 1970's, it is forecast that there will be a decline in mining employment in five and static mining employment in one.

Mining employment in Nova Scotia fell steadily from some 8000 in 1964 to about 6000 in 1969. The nadir for mining employment is forecast to occur in 1976 when only about 2500 man-years of employment will be worked. Almost all the decline will be caused by a continuing reduction in coal mining activity in the province.

The main weakness in the Nova Scotia mineral economy is due to the types of commodities mined in the province. The three most important mineral commodities that are exported from Nova Scotia are coal, gypsum and salt. All three are low value, high volume products. In addition, the demand for gypsum and salt is largely determined by external forces over which there is little control in the province.

Without doubt, the mineral industry in Nova Scotia is vulnerable due to a narrow range of products that are generally unsuited to further processing or manufacturing. Gypsum appears to be an exception that may offer manufacturing opportunities in the future.

Although metallic minerals are no longer significant in Nova Scotia's mineral economy, it is possible that a revival in base metal mining activity will take place at the end of the decade. Present indications suggest that the greatest chance for metallic mineral developments is on Cape Breton Island. With a declining coal industry the growth of a small base metals producing industry could be of some importance to the area.

Also, the recent discovery of hydrocarbons on Sable Island has spurred a wave of optimism in the province in anticipation of production. The development phase may

bring considerable employment to Nova Scotia with an accompanying impact on the provincial economy. Only the permanent production employment is included in the forecasts in this paper, and it is forecast that permanent employment in offshore oil and/or gas production will be small and will occur at the end of the decade.

Table 7 and Figure 3 at the end of this paper have been included to indicate the names of companies involved in mining activity, and the location of active mines and development prospects in 1970.

III. THE NOVA SCOTIA MINING INDUSTRY IN 1970

The mining industry in Nova Scotia is dominated by coal mining activity which accounted for under 40 percent of the value of mineral production, but employed over 70 percent of the mining labour force. In 1970 the total value of mineral production in Nova Scotia was $58.6 million, which was about the same as in the previous year. The most important mineral commodities produced and their values in 1968, 1969 and 1970 are shown in Table 1 on the following page.

In 1970 the non-metallic minerals sector contributed some 37 percent of the total value of mineral production, an increase from the 33 percent of the previous year. This, however, was partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the value of structural materials from 28 percent in 1969 to 30 percent in 1970. The fuels sector, which was entirely comprised of coal production remained steady at 38 percent of the total value of production. Metallic minerals have not been significant in the Nova Scotia mineral economy for many years, and in 1970 contributed a mere 1 percent of the province's value of production.

TABLE 1

VALUE OF MAJOR MINERAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

IN NOVA SCOTIA 1968 TO 1970

Commodities \ Year	1968	1969	1970 (p)
	($ million)		
Coal	22	22	22
Gypsum	8	11	11
Sand and Gravel	8	9	9
Salt	5	6	7
Cement	4	4	4

(p): preliminary

Source: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

TABLE 2

MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA
1961-1981*

Year	Past Mining Employment	Forecast Mining Employment
1961	8,322	-
1962	7,493	-
1963	7,195	-
1964	8,059	-
1965	7,983	-
1966	7,712	-
1967	7,524	-
1968	7,013	-
1969	6,029	-
1970	NA	-
1971	-	4,355
1972	-	3,465
1973	-	3,205
1974	-	2,975
1975	-	2,715
1976	-	2,485
1977	-	2,525
1978	-	2,575
1979	-	2,625
1980	-	2,685
1981	-	2,730

NA - Not available

* All employment figures are shown in man-years of paid employment.

IV. MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT FORECASTS BY COMMODITY GROUP

In this chapter, the realistic employment forecasts are analysed for each major sector of the mining industry. In Tables 3, 4 and 5 that follow, the upper, realistic and lower forecasts by commodity group are summarized. The tabulations are followed by a series of more detailed descriptions of each mineral commodity group. Table 2 on the previous page shows total past employment and the realistic total forecast of mining employment.

At the start of each commodity group summary, a sub-table is included that indicates the realistic employment forecast for that group and its relative importance as an employer in the mining sector. The sub-tables have been derived by taking the realistic commodity group forecast from Table 4.

TABLE 3

NOVA SCOTIA MINERALS EMPLOYMENT FORECAST*
1971-1981
UPPER ESTIMATE

Commodity Group	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Metallic minerals	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-metallic minerals	990	950	900	900	900	905	905	905	905	905	905
Structural materials	180	185	185	190	195	195	200	205	205	210	210
Fuels	3,455	2,760	2,610	2,310	1,805	1,690	1,630	1,450	1,470	1,550	1,600
Other Services	150	150	160	160	170	170	180	180	190	190	200
Contingency	-	50	75	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450
TOTAL	4,805	4,125	3,960	3,660	3,220	3,160	3,165	3,040	3,120	3,255	3,365

* All employment figures are shown in man-years of paid employment.

TABLE 4

NOVA SCOTIA MINERALS EMPLOYMENT FORECAST*
1971-1981
REALISTIC ESTIMATE

Commodity Group	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Metallic minerals	25	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-metallic minerals	915	845	825	825	825	825	825	825	825	825	825
Structural materials	170	170	170	170	170	160	160	160	160	160	160
Fuels	3,145	2,335	2,070	1,810	1,510	1,260	1,260	1,280	1,290	1,320	1,350
Other Services	100	100	110	110	120	120	130	130	140	140	150
Contingency	-	-	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270
TOTAL	4,355	3,465	3,205	2,975	2,715	2,485	2,525	2,575	2,625	2,685	2,730

* All employment figures are shown in man-years of paid employment.

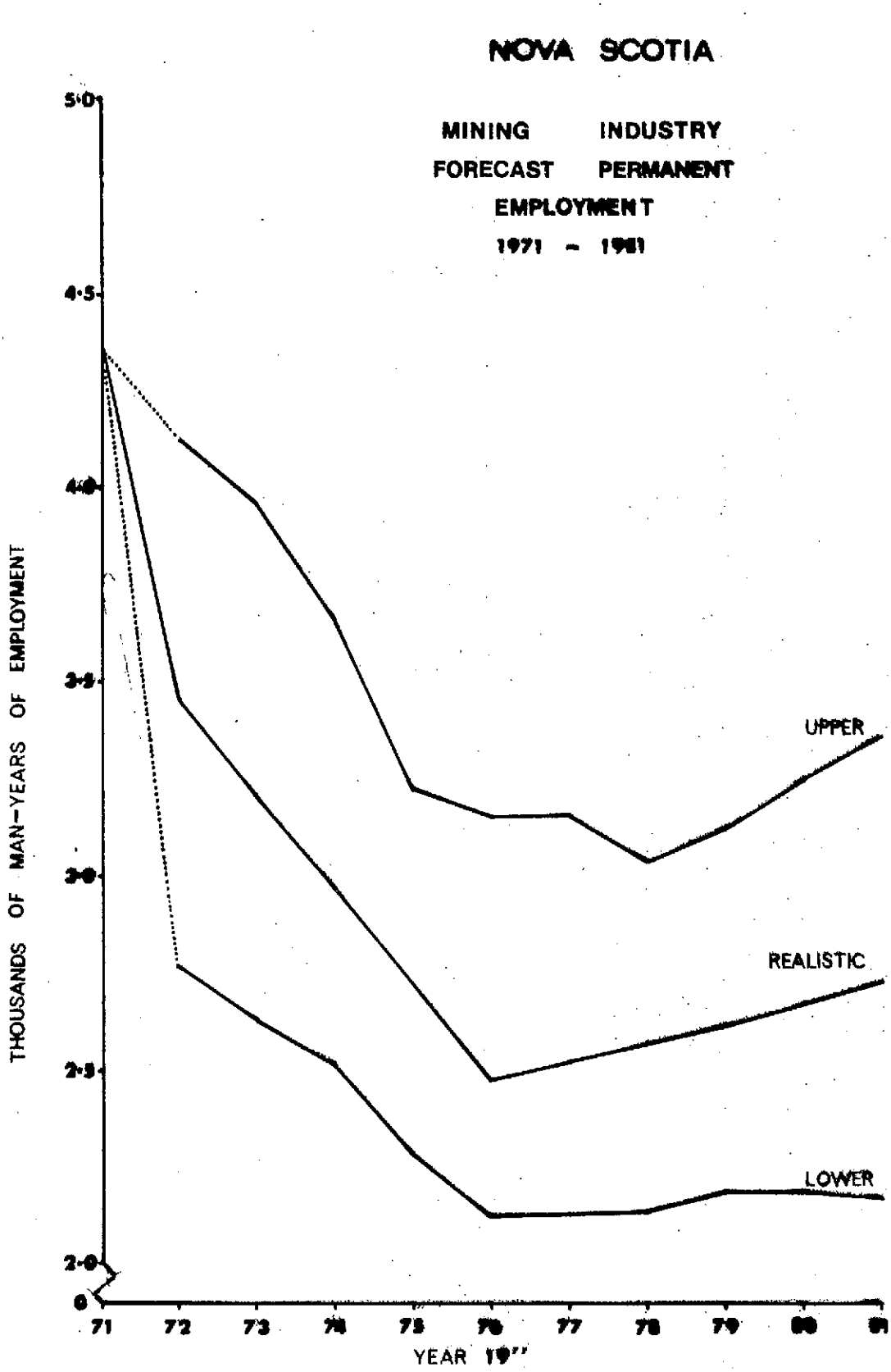
TABLE 5

NOVA SCOTIA MINERALS EMPLOYMENT FORECAST*
1971-1981
LOWER ESTIMATE

Commodity Group	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Metallic minerals	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-metallic minerals	810	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730
Structural materials	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	150	150	140
Fuels	2,705	1,820	1,690	1,550	1,280	1,110	1,120	1,120	1,130	1,130	1,130
Other Services	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80
Contingency	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50	100	100	100
TOTAL	3,755	2,770	2,640	2,510	2,290	2,120	2,130	2,140	2,190	2,190	2,180

* All employment figures are shown in man-years of paid employment.

FIGURE 1


NOVA SCOTIA
MINING INDUSTRY
FORECAST PERMANENT
EMPLOYMENT
1971 - 1981
THOUSANDS OF MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT
5·0
4·5
4·0
3·5
3·0
2·5
2·0
0
UPPER
REALISTIC
LOWER
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
YEAR 19''

(a) Metallic Minerals

There is very little metallic mining activity in Nova Scotia. All metallic production in 1970 came from one small base metal mine.

Realistic Forecast of Employment	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
No. of employees	25	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of forecast total	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The above forecast indicates that metallic mineral production will cease in 1972 and will not recommence during the decade. This should not be taken to suggest that metallic mining will not make a recovery at some future date. Many metallic mineral deposits have been found in the province, and in the past a number of them were mined. At the present time, none of these deposits is considered economic due to either low tonnage or to poor grade. There are, however, encouraging signs of a revival in metallic exploration activity. Any new mine development resulting from this exploration work would probably come on stream at the end of the forecast period. It would appear that the greatest potential for metallic mineral developments occurs on Cape Breton Island and in counties of Colchester, Pictou, Cumberland and Antigonish.

(b) Non-Metallic Minerals

Employment in this sector of the Nova Scotia mineral economy is forecast to remain stable at over 800 for the decade.

Realistic Forecast of Employment	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
No. of employees	915	845	825	825	825	825	825	825	825	825	825
% of forecast total	21	24	26	28	30	33	33	32	31	31	30

The four main commodities that comprise this group are gypsum (6 operations), salt (2 operations), celestite (1 operation) and barite (1 operation). Employment is forecast to decrease by approximately 10 percent between 1971 and 1973 due to the cessation of barite mining at Magnet Cove. In all other non-metallic mining operations, the levels of employment are forecast to remain relatively stable throughout the decade. There is a fairly high degree of seasonality in employment in this sector with the highest employment occurring in the summer months.

About 75 percent of Canadian gypsum production in 1970 came from Nova Scotia. It would appear that over 80 percent of Nova Scotia's gypsum production is exported in crude form to the parent companies manufacturing plants in the United States. Gypsum production is therefore highly dependent upon the level of construction activity in the eastern United States. An opportunity may exist

for the establishment of gypsum manufacturing facilities in Nova Scotia, which could create new employment opportunities in the province. It is forecast that increased productions of gypsum will not be accompanied by increases in employment during the 1970's.

The Nova Scotia salt industry also appears to be export oriented, with most production being used for snow and ice control in the United States. Employment in the salt mining industry is forecast to remain constant through the decade, although both the volume and value are expected to increase. Celestite mining began on Cape Breton Island in 1970 and is expected to continue to employ the same number of workers until the end of the decade.

Peat moss is another non-metallic mineral which is of some importance in Kings County. Employment in this industry is small and somewhat seasonal, but it is possible that some increase in production may occur in the future.

(c) Structural Materials

Employment in the structural materials sector will remain fairly constant in the 1970's.

Realistic Forecast of Employment	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
No. of employees	170	170	170	170	170	160	160	160	160	160	160
% of forecast total	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Activity in this sector of the mineral industry is mainly determined by the demands of the provincial construction industry. The major commodities in this group are, sand, gravel, stone and cement. None of these operations is sufficiently large to be individually included in the company forecasts.

Sand, gravel and stone operations exist at various strategic points in the Province. The majority of employment in structural materials mining is not reported by Statistics Canada under mining activity but appears under construction industry employment. For this reason, it is estimated that perhaps 300 man-years of employment are not reported in the mining sector.

A cement plant operates at Brookfield but it is believed to be working at less than capacity. Thus, increased demand for cement may not generate an equivalent increase in employment.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH

PLATE 78-24

GRANULAR RESOURCES
of
SEVOGLE

21 P/4

SCALE 1:50,000

1/2 0 2 3 Miles
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metres

DEPOSITS

Ancient alluvium(sand and gravel)

Glaciofluvial deltaic(sand and gravel, deposited in glaciolacustrine water)

Glaciofluvial outwash(sand and gravel)

Ice-contact stratified drift(sand and gravel, usually stratified; may contain cobbles and boulders, with varying amounts of silt and/or clay)

Ablation till(poorly to moderately compacted agglomeration of boulders, pebbles, sand, silt and clay in varying proportions; may locally include pockets of sorted sand and gravel

SYMBOLS

Geological boundary(approximate, inferred, gradational)
Esker(probable flow direction indicated)
Topographic terrace
End moraine
Glacial striae(direction of ice movement known, unknown; orientation in degrees Azimuth)
Drumlinoid ridge
Boulder field
Bedrock quarry
Gravel pit
Sample location(other than gravel pit)
P4-45 *Sample location number*

GRADING DIAGRAM

P4- *Location number*
0.75 *Overburden(metres)*
% of total passing #4 42
1.8 *Section height or average material depth(metres)*
% of total passing #200 0
39 *% unsound lithotypes*

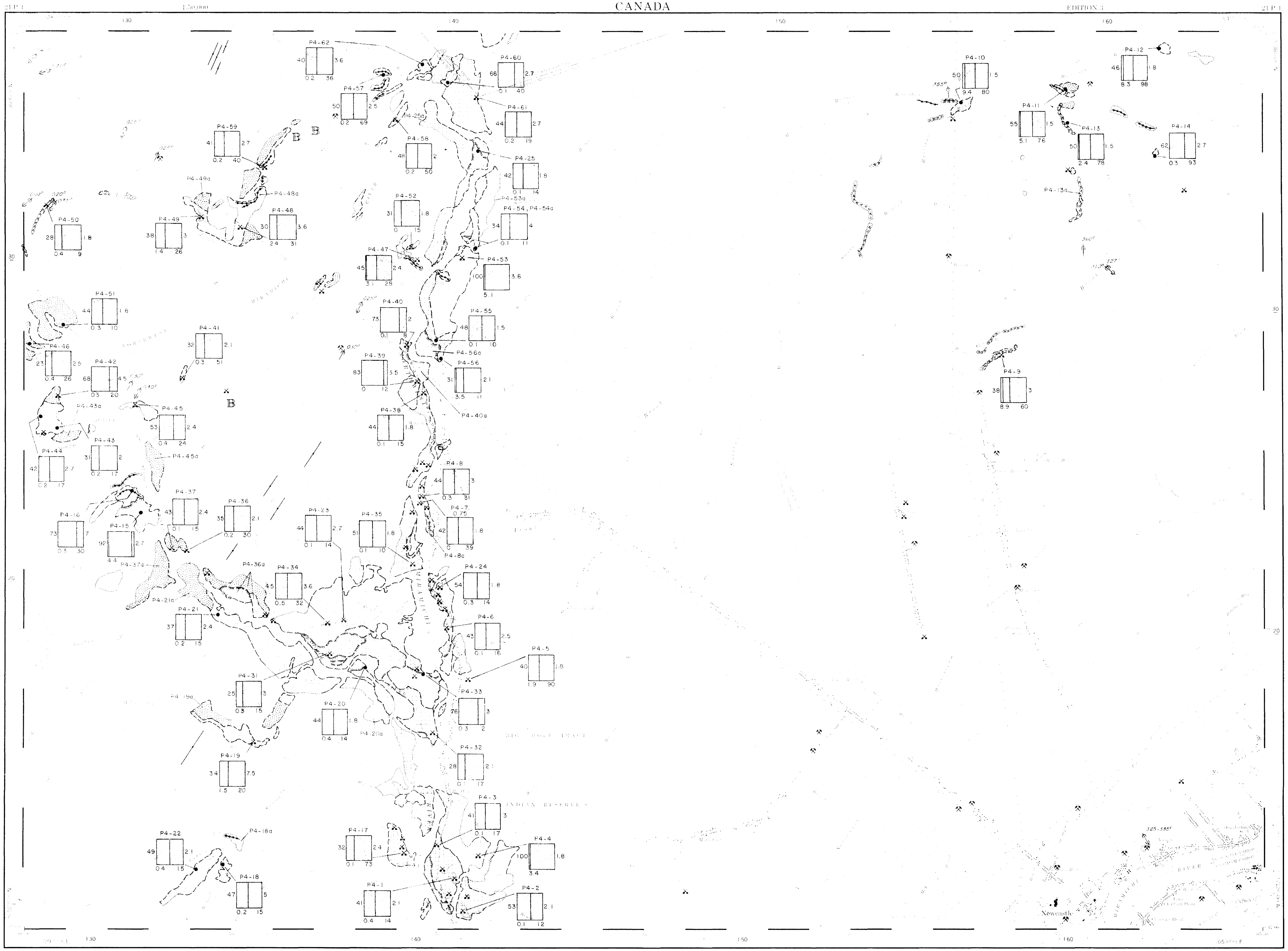
clay silt | sand | gravel

Mapped by: R. BRINSMEAD, 1977

Project funded under the CANADA - NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT, MINERALS AND FUELS DEVELOPMENT

CANADA

EDITION 3



SEVOGLE
NEW BRUNSWICK

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

SEVOGLE
21 P/4
EDITION 3

(d) Fuels

Coal is the only fuel produced in Nova Scotia at present. Employment in this declining industry is forecast to fall considerably in the first half of the decade.

Realistic Forecast of Employment	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
No. of employees	3,145	2,335	2,070	1,810	1,510	1,260	1,260	1,280	1,290	1,320	1,350
% of forecast total	73	68	65	60	56	51	50	50	50	49	48

The existing programs for rationalizing the coal mines operated by the Cape Breton Development Corporation will continue as present mines are phased out and the big new Lingan Mine is brought to production. This continuing process of rationalization will contribute in large measure to the decline in employment in the coal mining sector. Almost 2,000 coal mining jobs will be lost between 1971 and 1976, but thereafter it is forecast that the employment situation will remain stable to the end of the decade.

Coal mining activity in Cumberland, Pictou and Inverness Counties is forecast to cease during the decade. However, a number of local projects such as the reclamation of spoil heaps, and the associated production of minor quantities of saleable coal, may prolong employment for some years.

Generally speaking, the profile of the coal mining labour force is heavily weighted towards older, long term employees. An integral part of the rationalization process of the Cape Breton Development Board is the encouragement of early retirement for miners. This will assist in the elimination of coal mining jobs whilst reducing hardship among older displaced workers. Therefore, the impact of the decline in coal mining employment is not anticipated to be as severe as the absolute employment figures indicate.

In the fuels sector, the recent discovery of hydrocarbons on and in the vicinity of Sable Island has given rise to considerable optimism for future employment opportunities in Nova Scotia. Direct employment resulting from the exploration, construction and production phases of a new oil or natural gas development is considerable. The greatest impact on employment is experienced in the exploration and construction stages, but few permanent jobs are derived from production activity. The present indications are that production employment is unlikely to be created until late in the forecast period. The forecasts in this report only include permanent employment at the production stage. It is forecast that a maximum of 200 jobs will be created in oil and natural gas production in Nova Scotia by 1981.

(e) Other Mineral Industry Activity

Realistic Forecast of Employment	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
No. of employees	100	100	140	170	210	240	280	310	350	380	420
% of forecast total	2	3	4	6	8	10	11	12	13	14	15

This sector is composed of the "Other Services" and the "Contingency" groups. The other services to the mineral industry include items such as contract drilling, but this grouping is very small. The contingency grouping is intended to account for developments that cannot be specifically forecast, and yet can be anticipated to occur in the Province. Any increase in the "Other Services" group is accounted for in the "Contingency" group.

V. MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT FORECASTS BY CENSUS DIVISION

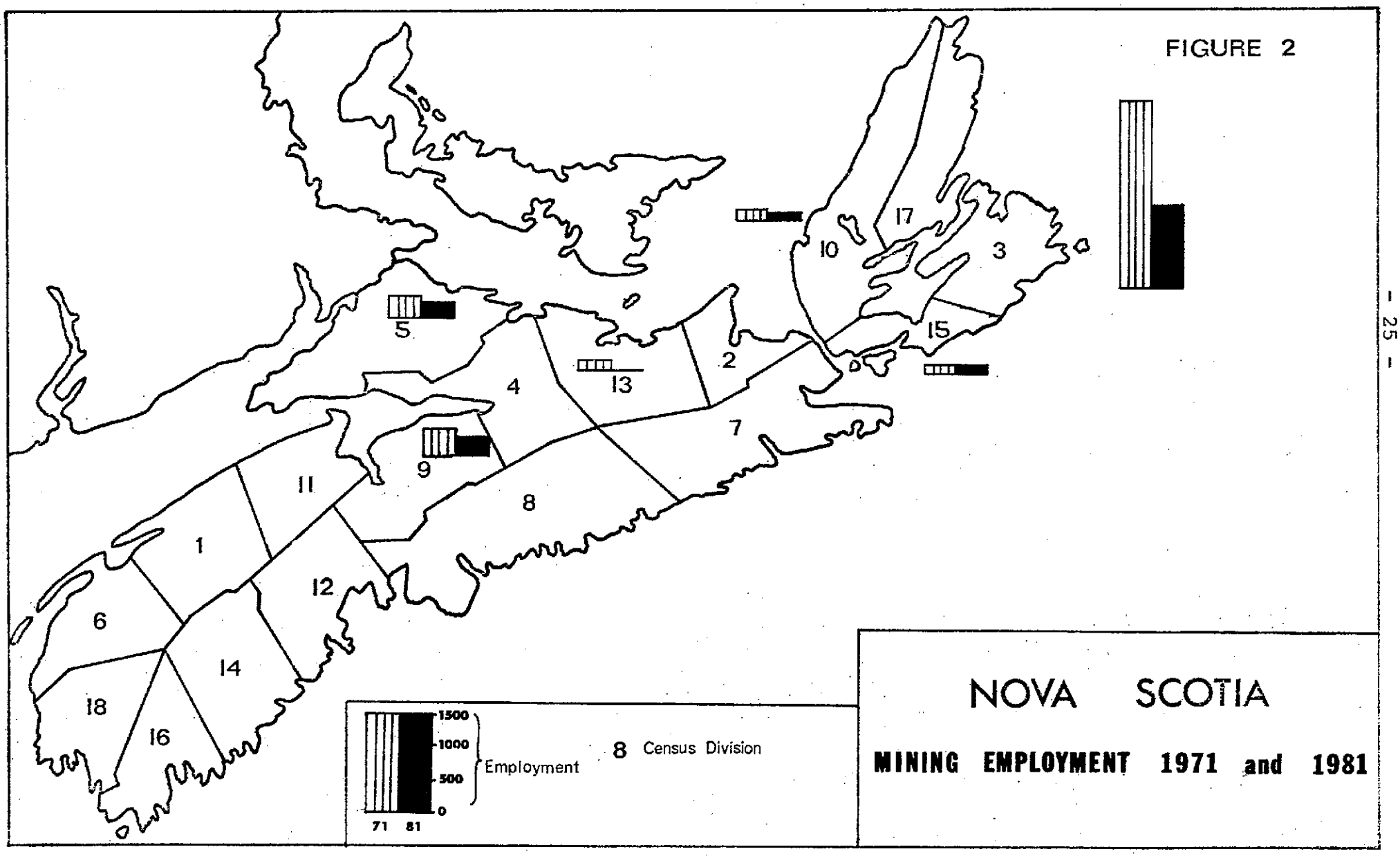
While it is useful to have employment forecasts on a provincial or on a commodity group basis, many planning functions require a more detailed disaggregation of mining industry employment in order to evaluate the impact of that employment on a specific area. Figure 2 shows the Census Divisions in Nova Scotia. A breakdown of the upper, realistic and lower employment forecasts by Census Division is shown in Table 6. Figure 2 also shows the realistic forecast of mining industry employment in diagrammatic form for 1971 and 1981. It is not possible to disaggregate some of the industry sectors such as sand and gravel that are characterized by a number of small operators. These have been included in the "Other" grouping , which also contains the "Other Services" and "Contingency" forecasts.

As can be seen from Table 6, employment in Census Division 3 which contains the Cape Breton Development Corporation coal mines is dominant throughout the forecast period. Apart from Census Division 15 (Richmond County) all other divisions are forecast to experience a decline in mining employment on the basis of present information.

Excluded from the forecast by Census Division are the employment that may be generated in Nova Scotia through potential oil and natural gas production, from an expanded structural materials industry based upon increased demand in the Halifax area, and from a revival of base metal mining in the province. It is not possible to specify the location of such future activity at this time.

With the exception of Cape Breton County, it is not anticipated that the decline in mining employment through the 1970's will create many new problems for Nova Scotia. However, it may be wise to evaluate the potential for further mineral processing in the province with a view to broadening the minerals based part of the provincial economy, and thereby creating new employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector.

FIGURE 2



NOVA SCOTIA

MINING EMPLOYMENT 1971 and 1981

TABLE 6

FORECAST PERMANENT MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT*
IN NOVA SCOTIA 1971-1981
BY CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division	Estimate Class**	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	U	3,075	2,500	2,400	2,150	1,650	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
3	R	2,850	2,150	2,000	1,750	1,450	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
	L	2,450	1,750	1,630	1,520	1,280	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
	U	375	415	435	425	415	345	275	275	275	275	275
5	R	360	340	330	320	310	260	260	260	260	260	260
	L	325	305	295	285	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
	U	460	420	370	340	340	345	345	345	345	345	345
9	R	430	350	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315
	L	380	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
	U	195	195	195	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
10	R	170	170	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
	L	150	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
	U	180	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	R	150	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	L	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
15	R	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
	L	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	U	4,425	3,740	3,540	3,200	2,690	2,575	2,505	2,305	2,305	2,305	2,305
SUB-TOTAL	R	4,085	3,195	2,895	2,635	2,325	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075
	L	3,535	2,550	2,420	2,300	2,010	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830
	U	380	385	420	460	530	585	660	735	815	950	1,060
OTHER***	R	270	270	310	340	390	410	450	500	550	610	655
	L	220	220	220	210	280	290	200	210	260	360	350
	U	4,805	4,125	3,960	3,660	3,220	3,160	3,165	3,040	3,120	3,255	3,365
TOTAL	R	4,355	3,465	3,205	2,975	2,715	2,485	2,525	2,575	2,625	2,685	2,730
	L	3,755	2,770	2,640	2,510	2,290	2,120	2,130	2,140	2,190	2,190	2,180

* All employment figures are shown in man-years of paid employment.

** The identifying letters U, R and L stand for Upper, Realistic and Lower Estimates respectively.

*** The "other" classification shown here contains commodity groups that are privince wide and cannot be split by census division. This also contains the "contingency" grouping.

APPENDIX A

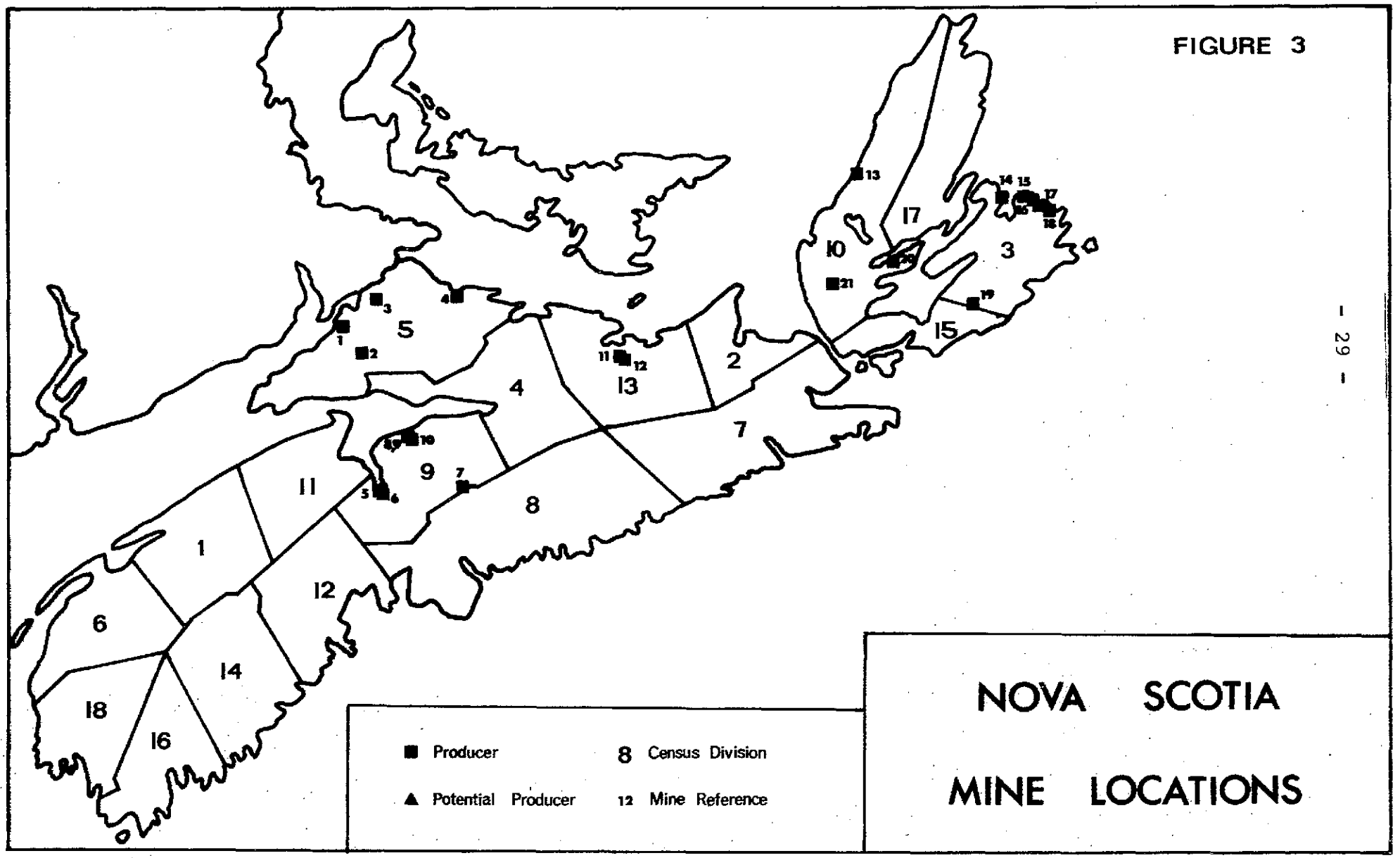
Company Names, Locations and Commodities Produced in Nova Scotia 1970

TABLE 7

COMPANY NAMES, LOCATIONS AND COMMODITIES MINED 1970
NOVA SCOTIA

Map Reference	Company Name	Property Name	Mineral(s)	Latitude	Longitude
				o '	o '
(1)	River Hebert Coal Co.	Cochrane Colliery	Coal	45 43	64 28
(2)	Springhill Coal Mines Ltd.	Number One Mine	Coal	45 43	64 08
(3)	Domtar Chemicals Ltd.	Sifto Salt Division	Salt	45 50	64 08
(4)	Canadian Rock Salt Ltd.	Pugwash Mine	Salt	45 10	63 10
(5)	Domtar Construction Materials Ltd.	McKay Quarry	Gypsum	45 01	64 06
(6)	Fundy Gypsum Co. Ltd.	Wentworth & Miller Quarries	Gypsum	45 00	64 05
(7)	National Gypsum Canada Ltd.	Milford Quarry	Gypsum	45 30	63 25
(8)	Dresser Minerals	Walton Mine	Lead/Zinc/Silver	45 12	64 03
(9)	Dresser Minerals	Magnet Cove Mine	Barite	45 12	64 02
(10)	National Gypsum Canada Ltd.	Walton Quarry	Gypsum	45 12	63 57
(11)	Drummond Coal Company Ltd.	Drummond Mine	Coal	45 35	62 47
(12)	Thorburn Mining Ltd.	McBean Mine	Coal	45 33	62 45
(13)	Evans Coal Mines Ltd.	St. Rose Mine	Coal	46 22	61 15
(14)	Cape Breton Development Corp.	Princess Mine	Coal	46 15	60 14
(15)	Cape Breton Development Corp.	Twelve Mine	Coal	46 15	60 06
(16)	Cape Breton Development Corp.	Lingan Mine	Coal	46 15	60 04
(17)	Cape Breton Development Corp.	Twenty Six Mine	Coal	46 11	59 59
(18)	Cape Breton Development Corp.	Twenty Mine	Coal	46 11	59 58
(19)	Kaiser Celestite Mining Ltd.	Loch Lomond Mine	Celestite	45 48	60 33
(20)	Little Narrows Gypsum Co. Ltd.	Little Narrows Quarry	Gypsum	46 00	61 01
(21)	Georgia Pacific Corp.	River Denys Quarry	Gypsum	45 45	61 16

FIGURE 3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Producer
Potential Producer
8 Census Division
12 Mine Reference
NOVA SCOTIA
MINE LOCATIONS