THE NORTHERN PROSPECTOR'S JOURNAL

THE VOICE FOR PROSPECTORS & MINERAL EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL CANADA

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THE NORTHERN PROSPECTOR'S JOURNAL

By Jan Mosimann Editor in Chief, Cindy Chan representing DEL Communications, Stephen Masson, President and Edgar Wright, Secretary

INTRODUCTION

The Northern Prospector's Journal is in association with The Manitoba-Saskatchewan Prospectors and Developers Association. It is being launched out of the need for more communication and education among those in the mining industry, government and First Nations Communities and to promote exploration within Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Our association represents the junior exploration company, project generator and the prospector, as well as contractors and suppliers to the exploration and mining industry.

The Northern Prospector's Journal is a monthly publication that will cover important topics in the mining industry, including government releases, public company exploration activities and stories of events and people in our industry. Most of all, we want to be your voice where you can express concerns on issues affecting our industry, whether that be policies, infrastructure, regulations or whatever activities that have a negative effect of your company's or a propspector's ability to raise capital, carry out your programs, in an environment of security of ownership and the spending of funds. We strongly encourage submitting articles that address these concerns. We also will gratefully accept and publish press releases by companies related to their activities in Saskatchewan or Manitoba including links to their website.

Currently our membership represents the largest group of stakeholders with more than 500,000 ha of dispositions for mineral exploration and we should have a strong voice.

All articles, outside government and public company news releases submitted will be subject to review by a committee from our membership to ensure accuracy, legal compliance and to secure permission from copyright infringement. Our efforts here will be professional in approach and respectful but that is not to say that there may be articles that some might view as controversial in addressing unattended ongoing issues.

Executives

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Remember, this is YOUR VOICE!

Commentary by Stephen Masson, President MSPDA

Feds Highjack Seal River Protected Area without Consultation

Has the Federal government again tried to superimpose their will on the west with an end run around the province by initiating the creation of a protected area without consultation of other stakeholders including the Provincial Government?

In an Email to me representing MSPDA and Colleagues, Alisa Ramrattan, Executive Director of the Manitoba's Agriculture and Resource Development , Resource Development Division.

Stated, "I can confirm for you that the Federal government did not consult or engage with the Province on this, it is not a Provincially supported plan, as there has been no collaboration between governments. We are working to identify concerns, and welcome any comments you may have."

The Province had no knowledge that this protected area was being initiated.

She responded after I sent an email to my Association. Colleagues working in the province, as well as Alisa, the Minister Blane Pedersen and Premier Brian Pallister asking "Why was the Exploration Associations or Mining Association not told of this ahead of time,.... that consultation is a two-way street and that we felt ambushed" I pointed out the size of the seal River Watershed and was wondering if Parks or the Mines Branch has a copy of the proposed area. There is no mention if exploration or mining cannot continue in this protected area as in multi-use parks.

We were concerned that Conservationist and Manitoba Parks Branch might be continuing to erode Manitoba's Exploration land base even under a conservative government which we had been previously assured would not happen with this government. From what I can decern the Province was as blindsided by this as the exploration and mining fraternity was.

Some jurisdictions formally follow a Mineral and Energy Resource Assessment (MERA) like Yukon, NWT and Nunavut, Quebec and Saskatchewan do so on a policy basis. Since the 1980s Manitoba had the Mineral Exploration Liaison Process (MELC) process which worked really well to address such issues of where to put Parks so future conflict could be avoided in areas of high potential. This was replaced by a much weaker Manitoba Protected Areas Committee that ended transparency and basically did what it wanted under the former government ignoring industry's concerns.

"Proper Assessment of the area is just good governance if we are to make wise choices." Hamid (chair of the Geology Department, Brandon University) and a member of the Manitoba Mineral Liaison Committee reporting to the Minister.

We wish to thank Alisa for a forthright straight up answer. The Feds, I believe, are violating the Provinces jurisdiction by trying to do an end run using First Nation support who do have an important say. I don't think this is constitutional and boreal groups (most of them US based) are using the Feds against the better interests of the province. That the Trudeau's government would attempt this does not surprise me. I suspect remnants (moles) of previous provincial government within the bureaucracy of the Province in Parks and Natural resources Branches covertly support this and have it on their agenda by bypassing provincial consultation of stakeholders and proper assessment studies. If this is the situation, they should be held accountable as I cannot imagine this being initiated without their help.

A minimum would to put the proposal before the province with follow up studies and programs such as airborne surveys, geochemical and geological surveys to properly and fully assess the mineral potential of the area as it is known to be underlain by volcanic terrains, gold bearing conglomerates, and diamond potential as well. Funding for this should come from the Federal Government. Included in this should be consultation of stakeholders who have a vested interest in Manitoba maintaining areas of high potential open to exploration.

Should in the end a protected area be selected it should be limited to a narrow strip along the river and exclude areas of high potential. Any loss here of exploration land to a protected status should be compensated with carving out those areas of the Caribou Park east of Nejanilini Lake where huge diamond potential exists in the oldest crust in Canada (greater than 3 billion years), exactly where diamond pipes are found elsewhere in the world.

Manitoba Saskatchewan Prospectors and Developers Association along with our sister associations cannot stress more strongly how important this is to support the Province in standing up to the Federal Government in trying to pull a fast one here, in violation of Provincial jurisdiction.

The Seal River Protected Area Press Release:

Trees Along A Lake In Northern Manitoba

August 25, 2020 – Gatineau, Quebec — Indigenous Peoples have long been leaders in environmental stewardship and sustainable development. That's why the Government of Canada is working with Indigenous partners from coast to coast to coast to protect more nature – which is vital to our health, well-being, and our efforts to combat climate change.

Today, the Honourable Jonathan Wilkinson, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, announced that the Government of Canada has invested $3.2 million in the Seal River Watershed Indigenous Protected Area Initiative located in the Taiga Shield of northern Manitoba in the traditional territories of the Cree, Dene and Inuit. This project is working to conserve and protect habitat for wildlife, including species at risk such as the Polar Bear, Short-eared Owl, Olive-sided Flycatcher and Barren Ground caribou. This funding comes from the Canada Nature Fund's Target 1 Challenge.

The Seal River Watershed (50,000 km2 of traditional lands and Manitoba provincial crown land) is one of the world's largest remaining ecologically intact watersheds; it is nearly the size of Nova Scotia. The Seal River still flows freely into Hudson Bay, a 260-km path unhindered by dams and industrial developments with water so clean one can drink directly from the river. Large numbers of harbour seals can be found 200 km inland from the mouth of the Seal, giving the river its name.

Five Indigenous communities with three distinct cultures are working together with a common purpose to conserve the Seal River Watershed as an Indigenous Protected Area. The goal of this project is to protect the watershed from industrial development in order to preserve it in its pristine state for future generations to enjoy. It is also a unique opportunity to pass on traditional knowledge, history and culture to youth in the region while bolstering opportunities for cultural and ecotourism.

In order to manage the project, Sayisi Dene First Nation, with the support of their Cree, Dene and Inuit neighbours, created the not-for-profit Seal River Watershed Alliance. The project activities include engaging with the Province of Manitoba in discussions about the future status of the area, and it has already created 17 jobs within the communities, including youth ambassadors who are receiving valuable conservation and cultural training as well as positions in community engagement and project management.

Quotes

"I would like to congratulate the Sayisi Dene First Nation and their partners on their work towards the establishment of the Seal River Watershed Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area. By working with partners, on projects such as this one, we are making progress in protecting and enhancing biodiversity by conserving a quarter of Canada's land and a quarter of its oceans by 2025."

– The Honourable Jonathan Wilkinson, Minister of Environment and Climate Change

"Northern Manitoba is a beautiful part of the country, and this project to protect the pristine watershed is an important step in reaching Canada's conservation goals. This land is important to the Dene, Cree, and Innu partners, and represents opportunities for their communities to lead in its protection. Congratulations to the Sayisi Dene First Nation, Northlands Denesuline First Nation, O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation, Barren Lands First Nation and the Inuit in Nunavut on this important project."

– Terry Duguid, Member of Parliament for Winnipeg South and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change

"We appreciate the Government of Canada's investment in Indigenous conservation. The Dene, Cree and Inuit peoples have cared for these lands, waters and animals since time immemorial. Every aspect of our cultures, spirituality and identities are rooted in our relationship to the caribou and to the lands which sustain us. We envision a pristine watershed where people, animals and fish are healthy, our unique languages and cultures are thriving, and there is hope and abundance for all future generations."

– Ernie Bussidor, Executive Director, Seal River Watershed Alliance and former chief of Sayisi Dene First Nation

"Today's announcement will unleash far-reaching benefits. Indigenous-led conservation initiatives like the Seal River Watershed Indigenous Protected Area are proven to be good for the land and good for people. They protect large landscapes, create economic opportunities, and strengthen communities and Nations. They also help Canada meet goals for conserving biodiversity and restoring the economy. Together, Indigenous and Crown governments can deliver positive results for people and the land that sustains us."

– Valérie Courtois, Director, Indigenous Leadership Initiative (ILI)

"There are few places left in the world where it's still possible to preserve an area as pristine and as massive as the Seal River Watershed. What's remarkable about the Seal River Watershed is that the landscape remains unaltered with no permanent roads or industrial developments and that all of the streams and lakes which flow into the river – and ultimately into Hudson Bay – remain intact and free of pollutants. The abundance of wildlife is astonishing; the estuary is teeming with beluga whales, polar bears summer along the shoreline to wait for the sea ice to form, and massive flocks of birds fill the skies with their songs. Conserving the Seal River Watershed would be a gift to the globe because of the tremendous oxygen that it supplies for people and wildlife on earth, the colossal amount of carbon stored in the watershed, and all the clean, fresh water that it holds."

– Ron Thiessen, Executive Director, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS) - Manitoba Chapter

Quick facts

Nature has the profound ability to support both our physical and mental health. Hiking, walking, fishing, wildlife viewing and other activities are key to lowering blood pressure, to reducing stress levels, and to supporting children's cognitive development.

In Budget 2018, our Government made an historic investment of $1.3 billion in nature conservation, known as the Nature Legacy. This is the single largest investment in conserving nature in Canadian history. The Nature Legacy will position Canada well to meet our international commitments for biodiversity.

Environment and Climate Change Canada, other federal departments, provincial and territorial governments, National Indigenous Organizations and stakeholders are working together to encourage more actions by all Canadians to conserve nature and sustainably use natural resources.

Associated links

Canada's Nature Legacy

Government of Canada puts $175 million toward projects that protect nature

Seal River Watershed Indigenous Protected Area Initiative

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Ducks Unlimited Canada And Louisiana-pacific Building Solutions Sign Landmark Conservation Agreement To Support 6.2 Million Acres In Manitoba's Boreal Forest

Commentary by Stephen Masson, President MSPDA

We are happy to inform our readers that this large parcel of land the size of Vermont or half the size of Nova Scotia is a private agreement between the two parties and does not preclude exploration or mining.

This has been confirmed by Alisa Ramrattan, Executive Director of the Resource Devision of the Province, and offers this clarification and why it is supported by the Provinces.

Quoting Aisa, "There are no exploration restrictions related to the agreement referenced.

This is an agreement between Louisiana Pacific and Ducks Unlimited Canada, under which LP is undertaking to follow best management practices for boreal wetlands as part of its planning and operations on boreal forest lands where they operate in Manitoba. The Government of Manitoba is not involved in this agreement, but welcomes efforts to enhance the sustainability and reputation of our progressive and responsible forest industry leaders."

We thank Alisa for this clarification and quick response to the very welcome confirmation that Exploration is not restricted.

Ducks Unlimited Canada And Louisiana-Pacific Building Solutions Press Release:

Winnipeg, Man.—Ducks Unlimited Canada (DUC) and Louisiana-Pacific Building Solutions (LP) today announced the signing of a new, 10-year agreement that will positively impact more than 6.2 million acres of Manitoba's boreal forest, an area larger than the state of Vermont and about half the size of Nova Scotia.

As part of the 6.2 million acres of Manitoba's boreal forest falling under the new conservation agreement between LP and DUC, highly productive wetland complexes like these will be conserved for the many benefits they provide. Conserving wetlands in this area will ensure the landscape continues to be productive by filtering water, acting as carbon storage to mitigate climate change and serve as crucial habitat for waterfowl

LP, an international engineered wood products company that is certified to Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) Standards and has managed forestlands in Manitoba's boreal forest since 1996, has signed a new stewardship agreement with DUC. This unprecedented agreement between a conservation agency and a forest poduct company demonstrates a shared commitment to wetland stewardship through planning and operational wetland best management practices. The agreement also includes an annual commitment by LP to continue implementing wetland best management practices and to modify its approach based on new applicable science. The stewardship report, a resource complementary to the agreement, has the new applicable science. The stewardship report, a resource complementary to the agreement, has the Advisory Committee, and an Elder from Pine Creek First Nation.

"Partnerships like these are at the forefront of wetland and waterfowl conservation as they continue to advance methods of operating sustainably in the boreal forest," said Karla Guyn, CEO of Ducks Unlimited Canada. "Congratulations to all who helped realize these achievements; you represent the strong conservation leadership we need to ensure a healthy and sustainable future."

"Early on in our forest management operations in Manitoba, we recognized the benefit of working with organizations like DUC to ensure we have the right information in support of our sustainability efforts," said Brad Southern, CEO of LP. "We're committed to being good forest stewards and working with DUC and other partners to continue to sustain boreal wetlands and waterfowl within our Manitoba-based operations."

Since the partnership launched in 2001, DUC and LP have inventoried more than 6.2 million acres of waterfowl-supporting habitat in Manitoba using DUC's Enhanced Wetland Classification (EWC) system. Wetland inventories are essential to wetland and waterfowl conservation on many levels. They allow mapping of key habitats which sustain waterfowl, and these targeted wetlands can then be managed accordingly to maintain healthy waterfowl populations. Working collaboratively, DUC and LP have developed maps showing distribution of wetland types across the region, new management practices to better conserve wetland and waterfowl habitats, developed wetland classification training sessions for employees and contractors, and published multiple reports and research papers.

Notably, the two groups have collaboratively developed a novel method of estimating carbon stores in boreal wetlands. Within a portion of LP's Forest Management License Area, where wetlands are present, 250 million tonnes of organic carbon was estimated within the soil and was measured using this method. Determining the carbon capture and storage capacity of boreal wetlands is critical to understanding its role in mitigating global climate change.

About Ducks Unlimited Canada

With a conservation community more than 120,000 supporters strong, Ducks Unlimited Canada (DUC) is the leader in wetland conservation. A registered charity, DUC partners with government, industry, non-profit organizations, and landowners to conserve wetlands that are critical to waterfowl, wildlife, and the environment. The areas DUC conserves contribute to many ecosystem services, including carbon capture, water purification, erosion prevention, waste filtration, and biodiversity.

About Louisiana-Pacific Corporation

As a proven leader in high-performance building solutions, Louisiana-Pacific Corporation (LP) manufactures uniquely engineered, innovative building products that meet the demands and needs of the building industry. Its extensive product portfolio includes durable and dependable exterior siding and trim systems, engineered wood framing and structural panels for single-family homes, multifamily projects, repair & remodel markets, light commercial facilities and outdoor buildings. LP also provides industry leading service and warranties to help customers build smarter, better and faster. Founded in 1973, LP is a global company headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee, and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under LPX. For more information, visit LPCorp.com.

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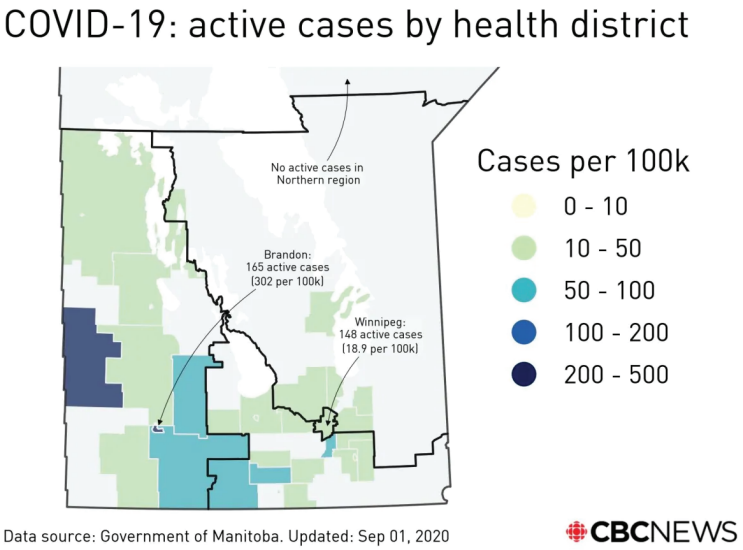
Northern Manitoba Travel Restrictions To Return

Manitoba Chief Provincial Public Health Officer Dr. Brent Roussin speaks during the daily briefing at the Manitoba Legislative Building last week. (David Lipnowski/The Canadian Press)

Travel to northern Manitoba (north of the 53rd parallel of latitude) and to remote communities that are not connected to the provincial highway system by a year-round all-weather road from southern Manitoba has been terminated.

There will be a number of exemptions to the travel restrictions, including people who live in northern Manitoba or plan to move there; people who travel to lodges or campgrounds directly, including travel directly to Churchill; government or Crown corporation workers, or those who work for a government or child and family services agency; health-care providers; those travelling for emergency health reasons; people who own or operate businesses and travel to provide goods, services or operate that business; and travel related to parenting arrangements.



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Hudbay Minerals Acquires 51% Ownership Interest in Talbot Project and Becomes Operator

Sudbury, ON – August 25, 2020 – Rockcliff Metals Corporation ("Rockcliff" or the "Company") (CSE: RCLF) (FRANKFURT: RO0, WKN: A2H60G) is pleased to announce that Hudbay Minerals Inc. ("Hudbay") has exercised its Buy-Back Right to acquire an additional 2% ownership interest in the Talbot Project (the "Project"), from the Company, pursuant to the Company's option agreement with Hudbay dated April 14, 2014. Hudbay now owns 51% of the Project and Rockcliff owns 49%. Hudbay will now become the Operator of the Project.

On August 18, 2020, Rockcliff was notified of Hudbay's intention to exercise its Buy-Back Right to acquire an additional 2% ownership interest in the Project by making a one-time cash payment of $725,892 to Rockcliff. If Hudbay takes the Project into production, Rockcliff will retain a 35% carried interest in the Project through life-of-mine, provided that Rockcliff contributes its pro-rata share of pre-construction capital.

Alistair Ross, President and CEO, commented, "The work performed by Rockcliff over the past 6 years to advance our understanding of the Talbot Deposit has demonstrated the significant potential of the Talbot Deposit to become a producing mine. Hudbay's early decision to exercise of its buy-back right on the Talbot Property further validates Talbot's potential value. Rockcliff's shareholders will benefit from Hudbay's experience in mine development and operation, combined with its balance sheet strength, as they lead the Talbot Project forward."

Visit Rockcliff's YouTube channel with a message from the President and CEO, Alistair Ross. Go to: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CW3BW2A5URQ&feature=youtu.be

About the Talbot Project

On April 14, 2020 the Company filed on Sedar an updated National Instrument 43-101-Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") Technical Report on the Project. The Talbot Deposit hosts an NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. with an effective date of February 28, 2020 is summarized below.

Talbot Project Updated Mineral Resource Estimate at 1.5% CuEq Cut-Off [1-10]

Classification	Tonnes (k)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	CuEq (%)	Cu (M lbs)	Zn (M lbs)	Au (k oz)	Ag (k oz)	CuEq (M lbs)
Indicated	2,194	2.33	1.79	2.06	36.0	4.40	112.6	86.7	145.4	2,541	212.7
Inferred	2,445	1.33	1.74	1.87	25.8	2.98	60.7	93.7	147.1	2,030	160.4

(1) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, or other relevant issues.

2) Mineral Resources were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.

3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence that that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.

(4) Approximate Jan 31/20 two year trailing average US$ metal prices used were $3/lb Cu, $1.10/lb Zn, $1,350/oz Au and $16.50/oz Ag. The US$: CDN$ exchange rate used was 0.77.

(5) Respective process recoveries for Cu, Zn, Au, Ag were 95%, 80%, 80%, 80%

(6) Respective smelter payables for Cu, Zn, Au, Ag were 96.5%, 85%, 90%, 90%.

(7)Respective USD Cu and Zn smelter treatment charges used were $80 and $250/tonne with concentrate freight of CDN$65/tonne.

(8) CuEq% was calculated as follows: Cu% + (Zn % x 0.220) + (Au g/t x 0.673) + (Ag g/t x 0.008).

(9) The 1.5% CuEq cut-off is approximately equivalent to a C$100/tonne project operating cost.

(10) Contained metal totals may differ due to rounding.

Quality Control and Quality Assurance

The Mineral Resource for the Talbot Property disclosed in this press release has been estimated by Mr. Yungang Wu, P.Geo. an associate geologist of P&E and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., president of P&E, both independent of Rockcliff. By virtue of their education and relevant experience Messrs. Wu and Puritch are "Qualified Persons" for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Puritch has read and approved the technical contents of this press release as it pertains to the disclosed Mineral Resource Estimate.

Ken Lapierre P.Geo., VP Exploration of Rockcliff, a Qualified Person in accordance with Canadian regulatory requirements as set out in NI 43-101, has read and approved the scientific and technical information that forms the basis for the disclosure contained in this press release.

Warrants Outstanding

Additionally, Rockcliff discloses that on August 16, 2020, 18.6 million warrants expired, leaving 0.4 million warrants outstanding expiring May 2, 2021 with an average exercise price of $0.19.

About Rockcliff Metals Corporation

Rockcliff is a well-funded Canadian resource development and exploration company, with a fully functional +1,000 tpd leased processing and tailings facility as well as several advance-staged, high-grade copper and zinc dominant VMS deposits in the Snow Lake area of central Manitoba. The Company is a major landholder in the Flin Flon-Snow Lake greenstone belt which is home to the largest Paleoproterozoic VMS district in the world, hosting mines and deposits containing copper, zinc, gold and silver. The Company's extensive portfolio of properties totals over 4,500 square kilometres and includes eight of the highest-grade, undeveloped VMS deposits in the belt.

For more information, please visit http://rockcliffmetals.com
Youtube: Rockcliff Metals Corporation
Twitter: @RockcliffMetals
Linkedin: Rockcliff Metals Corp
Instagram: Rockcliff_Metals

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements: This news release includes forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could cause the actual results of the Company to be materially different from the historical results or from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. All statements contained in this news release, other than statements of historical fact, are to be considered forward-looking. Although Rockcliff believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements.

Public Comments Invited on Alamos Gold's Lynn Lake Project

The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada has invited public and indigenous groups to comment on the potential environmental effects of Alamos Gold's proposed Lynn Lake project, in Manitoba, as part of a federal environmental assessment.

The Lynn Lake project involves the redevelopment of two historical gold mines – Gordon and MacLellan – and has an ore input capacity of 8 000 t/d over an 11-year period.

A 2017 feasibility study calculated average gold production of 143 000 oz/y at an all-in sustaining cost of $745/oz.

Components of the project would include new mine infrastructure, openpits, an access road, a central ore milling and processing plant, ore stockpiles and mine rock storage areas, and a tailings management facility.

Virtual open houses will be held during a 45-day consultation period and written comments will be accepted until October 10.

Mr. Brian Howlett reports

Copper Reef Changes Name To Voyageur Mineral Explorers Corp.

2020-08-17 06:22 ET Copper Reef Mining Corp. has changed its name to Voyageur Mineral Explorers Corp. The company's common shares are expected to commence trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange under a new symbol (VOY) at the opening of trading on Aug. 19, 2020.

Brian Howlett, the president and chief executive officer of the company, commented: "Management of the company is very excited to begin the next phase of the company's evolution. We are focusing the company to highlight the different minerals contained in our land package. In particular, the company's gold projects will be advanced in the months and years to come. The company is also developing a new website and image that will be showcased in the coming weeks."

About Copper Reef Mining Corp.

Copper Reef is a Canadian junior mineral exploration company with a specific focus on mineral properties in northwestern Manitoba and northeastern Saskatchewan. All of the company's properties are currently at the exploration stage. The company has assembled a portfolio of base metal and precious metal prospects, all of which are 100 per cent owned, with no option payments or work commitments to third parties.

Links to Other Releases

Gossan Resources Acquires Gander Gold Property

Junior Mining Network

Winnipeg, Manitoba--(Newsfile Corp. - September 1, 2020) - Gossan Resources Limited (TSXV: GSS) (FSE: GSR) has entered into a mineral property ...

Staking of Gold and VMS Targets in the Flin Flon Greenstone Belt by Searchlight Resources

Junior Mining Network

... Belt ("FFGB") west of the historic mining center of Flin Flon, Manitoba. ... the most under explored high value mineral exploration regions in Canada.

Eagle Plains/SKRR Execute Purchase/Sale Agreement on Manson Bay South Gold Property ...

Junior Mining Network

... approximately 40km northwest of the historic mining center of Flin Flon, on the Manitoba border. Purchase Agreement Details. Upon closing (subject ...

Announcing...

SRC Rare Earth Processing Facility

The Government of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) are excited to announce the development of the SRC Rare Earth Processing Facility - the first-of-its-kind in Canada - laying the foundation for a Rare Earth Element (REE) supply chain in Saskatchewan and forming an industry model for future commercial REE resource expansion in the province.

The Facility will be able to process both main hard rock ores (Bastnaesite and Monazite) and in the future, will also be capable of processing Uranium Raffinate concentrate, a rich source of REE from Saskatchewan's uranium industry.

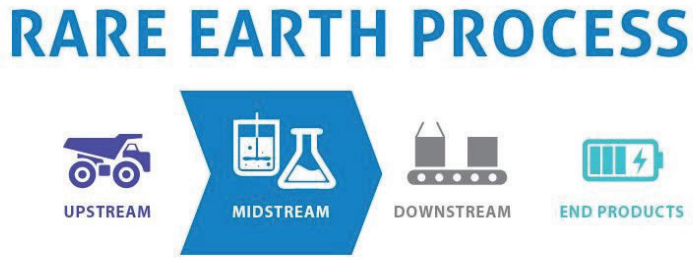
The Facility is expected to be fully operational in late 2022 with construction beginning this fall.

"This Facility will allow for an environmentally sustainable, reliable, and strategic supply of REEs to be produced outside of China."

- Mike Crabtree, SRC President and CEO

Canada has some of the largest resources of REEs in the world, estimated at over 15 million tonnes of rare earth oxides.

REEs are used in a variety of industrial applications, including electronics, clean energy, aerospace, automotiv and defence.



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Canada's First Rare Earth Processing Facility

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SRC employs world-class REE experts and is a leader in the development of processing technologies. We are working closely with mining companies in Saskatchewan, Canada and globally on the concentration of REE ore.

Saskatchewan To Create Canada's First Rare Earth Processing Facility At SRC

Released on August 27, 2020

Today, the Government of Saskatchewan announced $31 million in funding for a Rare Earth Processing Facility in Saskatchewan – delivering on a key element of the 2030 Growth Plan.

The facility will be owned and operated by the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC). It will be the first-of-its-kind in Canada and will begin to establish a Rare Earth Element (REE) supply chain in Saskatchewan, forming an industry model for future commercial REE resource expansion in the province. REE metals are naturally occurring minerals that are essential to the modern global economy and economic development.

Global demand for REEs will increase significantly in the coming decade as demand for electric vehicles, renewable power generation and all forms of electronics increases.

"Saskatchewan's new Rare Earth Processing Facility will be a catalyst to stimulate the resource sector in Saskatchewan and across Canada, providing the early-stage supply chain needed to generate cash-flow, investment and industrial growth of the sector," Premier Scott Moe said. "It will also help ensure the competitiveness of Saskatchewan as we focus on our economic recovery and grow our province over the next decade."

"Saskatchewan has a globally recognized mining industry, workforce and culture with local companies already beginning to explore REE deposits both in Saskatchewan, and in surrounding provinces and territories," Minister Responsible for SRC Jeremy Harrison said. "This facility will allow the REE industry to grow and create both immediate and long-term jobs."

The conversion of REE ore to individual REE products is done in two main stages. The first is the concentration of ore to mixed REE Carbonate. The second is the more complex separation stage that converts the mixed REE Carbonate to commercial pure-grade REEs. The facility will address both stages of REE processing.

The facility is expected to be fully operational in late 2022 with construction beginning this fall.

SRC is Canada's second largest research and technology organization. With more than 290 employees, $91 million in annual revenue and nearly 75 years of experience, SRC provides services and products to its 1,500 clients in 27 countries around the world. More information at http://www.src.sk.ca/REE.

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New Age Metals Initiates 2020 Lithium Division Work Program

- NAM owns 100% of eight pegmatite hosted Lithium Projects in the Winnipeg River Pegmatite Field, located in SE Manitoba
- The eight projects are strategically situated within the Winnipeg River Pegmatite Field, which hosts the world class Tanco Pegmatite that has been mined for Tantalum, Cesium and Spodumene (one of the primary Lithium bearing minerals) in varying capacities, since 1969
- The summer program is being jointly funded by the Company and the new Manitoba Mineral Development Fund (MMDF) from the Manitoba Chamber of Commerce
- The 2020 field work program will focus on follow up exploration of the company's 2018 field reconnaissance efforts on the Lithium One Project, specifically at the Silverleaf and Annie pegmatites.
- 2018 surface exploration completed on the Lithium One project yielded field samples grading up to 4.1% Li2O and 6.11% Rb2O
- The Company has an exploration agreement in place with the Sagkeeng First Nation who the Company has engaged to work collaboratively with on completing the summer 2020 program at Lithium One
- NAMs flagship project is the 100% owned River Valley Palladium Project, one of North America's largest undeveloped primary Palladium Project

August 27, 2020 - TheNewswire - Rockport, Canada - New Age Metals Inc. (NAM) (TSXV:NAM); (OTC:NMTLF); (FSE:P7J) ("NAM" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the approval of a fall 2020 work program at the Company's Lithium One Project in South east Manitoba, which is slated to begin this fall. Harry Barr, Chairman & CEO stated; "Over the last few months the Company has applied for and received approval for a grant from the Manitoba Mineral Development Fund. An extra benefit will be gained from the COVID-19 relief measures offered by the Manitoba government which calls for extending Double-Assessment Credits for exploration work completed in 2020."

Lithium One Work Program

The fall 2020 program will include rock sampling, mapping and prospecting at the Company's Lithium One project in the Greer Lake region. The objective of the program is to surface sample areas that have not been looked at to date at the project and further outline future drill targets. NAM plans to contract both Carey Galeschuk, the Company's consulting geologist and the Twohearts Foundation, a Sagkeeng First Nations exploration service company to complete this program.

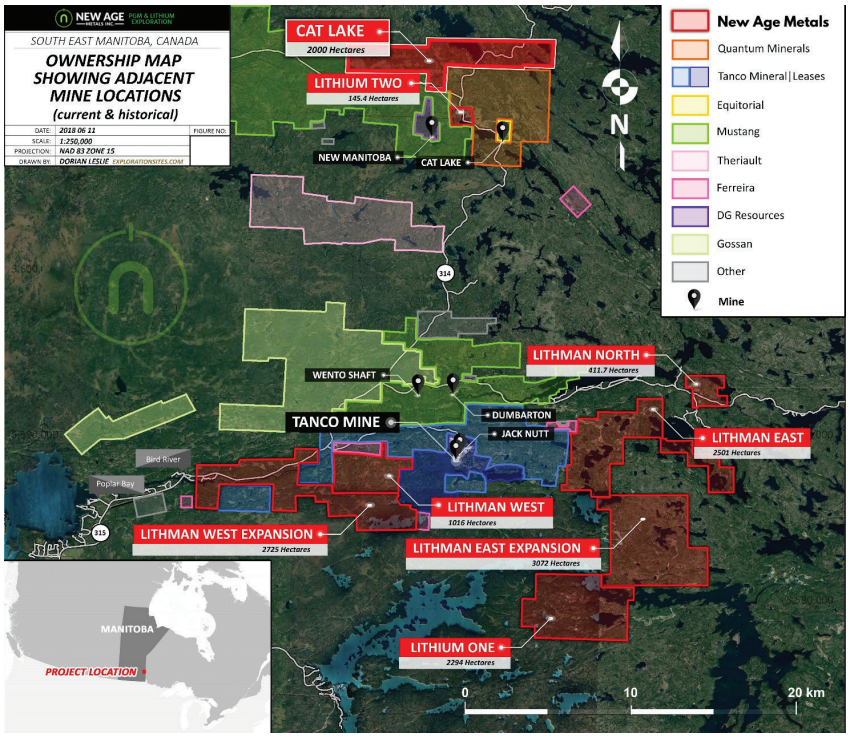

Figure 1: NAM Project Location Map - Winnipeg River Pegmatite Field. Lithium One Project is highlighted.

Manitoba Mineral Development Fund

In June 2020, the Manitoba Government opened application to the MMDF which offered $20 million in funding to jump-start mineral and economic development initiatives in the north and throughout the province. The MMDF, delivered and administered by the Manitoba Chambers of Commerce, will support new economic development opportunities that capitalize on existing assets in the north and across Manitoba. Projects funded by MMDF will benefit Manitoba's economy and local communities alike with a partnership-based approach to help grow and diversify the provincial economy together with Indigenous communities.

Manitoba COVID-19 Relief

The Company is taking advantage of relief measures put in place by the Manitoba government for mineral/mining claim holders in 2020. A one-year extension of time on all mining claims and mineral exploration licenses has been granted for claims and licences expiring prior to April 30, 2021. All of New Age Metals claims are eligible for this extension. Furthermore, the Manitoba Agriculture and Resource Development Department has extended double-assessment credits for exploration work completed in 2020. Both of these relief measures will assist the company in maintaining its land position in the Winnipeg River Pegmatite Field and the work completed at Lithium One will provide extended work credits for the Company on that project.

Lithium One Project

The project is geologically situated in the southern extension of the Bird River Greenstone Belt. The pegmatites are associated with the Greer Lake and Shatford Lake Pegmatite Group of the Cat Lake - Winnipeg River Pegmatite Field. The Winnipeg River Pegmatite Field hosts the World-Class Tanco Pegmatite which has been mined since 1969 at the Tanco Mine Site, in various capacities and for various commodities. This pegmatite field is hosted in the Archean age Bird River Greenstone Belt and into the surrounding granites.

The Silverleaf Pegmatite was historically mined in the late 1920's for spodumene and probably represents one of the first spodumene operations in North America. The central, most economic, portion of the pegmatite is composed of lepidolite surrounded by an envelope of spodumene and quartz. The lepidolite zone outcrops as three large masses with lengths and maximum widths as follows: 23 m x 6 m (75 x 20 ft); 12 m x 4 m (40 x 12 ft); 5.5 m x 3 m (18 x 11 ft); it is also found in a westerly cut over a width of 2 m (6.5 ft). Spodumene is known to outcrop over a 334 m2 (3600 sq ft. A quartz-spodumene crystal measuring 91 cm x 17 cm (3 ft x 7 inch) was reported near the core zone back in 1933.

Historic drilling of the Silverleaf Pegmatite from the 1950's indicated a tabular pegmatite body dipping 30? S and extending 168 m (550 ft), while ranging in thickness from 5 to 11 m over a drilled length of 245 m.

The Company's Phase One Exploration Program in 2018, sampled several of the known lithium-bearing pegmatites. The purpose of the exploration program was to obtain modern-day assay analyses of the Pegmatites and to ground proof some of the historic Pegmatite locations. Numerous Pegmatites and Pegmatite swarms were not sampled in the 2018 program and will be explored during the 2020 fall program.

Figure 2:Annie Pegmatite showing an outcrop with abundant SQUI (Spodumene Quartz Intergrowths) mineralization - The pen in the photo is 8 cm in length.

About NAM

New Age Metals is a junior mineral exploration and development company focused on the discovery, exploration and development of green metal projects in North America. The Company has two divisions; a Platinum Group Metals division and a Lithium/Rare Element division. The PGM division includes the 100% owned River Valley Project, one of North America's largest undeveloped Platinum Group Metals Projects, situated 100 km from Sudbury, Ontario as well as the Genesis PGM Project in Alaska. The Lithium division is the largest mineral claim holder in the Winnipeg River Pegmatite Field, where the Company is exploring for hard rock lithium and various rare elements such as tantalum and rubidium. Our philosophy is to be a project generator with the objective of optioning our projects with major and junior mining companies through to production. The Company is actively seeking an option/ joint venture partner for its road-accessible Genesis PGM project in Alaska and for our Lithium division in Manitoba.

Figure 4:White spodumene blades in a matrix of lepidolite (Lithium Mica) from the Silverleaf showing.

New Age Metals is a junior resource company on the TSX Venture Exchange, trading symbol NAM, OTCQB: NMTLF; FSE: P7J with 138,854,511 shares issued to date. Investors are invited to visit the New Age Metals website at www.newagemetals.com where they can review the company and its corporate activities. Any questions or comments can be directed to info@newagemetals.com or Harry Barr at Hbarr@newagemetals.comor Cody Hunt at Codyh@newagemetals.comor call 613 659 2773.

About the River Valley Palladium Project

The details of the updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) were announced in the press release dated August 9, 2019 and are described on NAM's website. The pit constrained Updated Mineral Resource Estimate formed the basis of the PEA. At a cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t PdEq, the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate contains 2.867 Moz PdEq in the Measured plus Indicated classifications and 1.059 Moz PdEq in the Inferred classification. The PEA is a preliminary report, but it demonstrates that there are potentially positive economics for a large-scale mining open pit operation, with 14 years of Palladium production. Refer to the NAM website (www.newagemetals.com) for details.

Global Mining Symposium

New Age Metals is pleased to announce that the Company will be participating in next week's Global Mining Symposium. Harry Barr will be presenting at 2:10 PM EST on Tuesday, September 1. To view details of the event, click here.

Opt-in List

t website www.newagemetals.com to receive updated news on New Age Metal' activity.

Qualified Person

The contents contained herein that relate to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled, reviewed or prepared by Carey Galeschuk, a consulting geoscientist for New Age Metals. Mr. Galeschuk is the Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical content of this news release with regard to technical aspects of the Lithium Division.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Harry G. Barr
Chairman and CEO

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements: This release contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements may differ materially from actual future events or results and are based on current expectations or beliefs. For this purpose, statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In addition, forward-looking statements include statements in which the Company uses words such as "continue", "efforts", "expect", "believe", "anticipate", "confident", "intend", "strategy", "plan", "will", "estimate", "project", "goal", "target", "prospects", "optimistic" or similar expressions. These statements by their nature involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially depending on a variety of important factors, including, among others, the Company's ability and continuation of efforts to timely and completely make available adequate current public information, additional or different regulatory and legal requirements and restrictions that may be imposed, and other factors as may be discussed in the documents filed by the Company on SEDAR (www.sedar.com), including the most recent reports that identify important risk factors that could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake any obligation to review or confirm analysts' expectations or estimates or to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Sponsoring Company

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Appia Energy starts phase 2 drilling at Alces Lake

2020-08-17 07:49 ET - News Release

Mr. Tom Drivas reports

Appia Commences Diamond Drilling On High-grade Critical Rare Earth Elements Alces Lake Property

Diamond drilling has commenced and the second phase of the 2020 summer exploration program is progressing at Appia Energy Corp.'s Alces Lake property in Northern Saskatchewan.

Alces Lake

The property encompasses some of the highest-grade total and critical rare earth elements (CREE) mineralization in the world. CREE is defined here as those rare earth elements that are in short supply and high demand for use in permanent magnets and modern electronic applications such as electric vehicles and wind turbines (that is, neodymium (Nd), praseodymium (Pr), dysprosium (Dy) and terbium (Tb)). The Alces Lake project area is 17,577 hectares (43,434 acres) in size and is 100 per cent owned by Appia.

Phase 2 of the 2020 summer exploration program comprises:

2,000 to 3,000 metres of diamond drilling following the strike extension of the Wilson, Charles and Ivan zones, and reconnaissance drilling on select regional geological and geophysical targets of interest;

Additional regional ground prospecting, mapping and sampling over areas of interest;

Excavated overburden removal and outcrop washing.

Drill hole assay results will be released as they are received and analyzed by the company.

About Appia Energy Corp.

Appia is a Canadian publicly listed company in the uranium and rare earth element sectors. The company is currently focusing on delineating high-grade critical rare earth elements and uranium on the Alces Lake property as well as prospecting for high-grade uranium in the prolific Athabasca basin on its Loranger, North Wollaston and Eastside properties. The company holds the surface rights to exploration for 65,601 hectares (162,104 acres) in Saskatchewan.

We seek Safe Harbor.

The West Bear Co-Ni Project

UNEARTHING ENERGY METALS

Cobalt in Saskatchewan?

Cobalt in Saskatchewan? How does a province known for its wheat fields, potash, oil, uranium, and hockey players discover untapped cobalt potential? Simple, no one ever looked for it... until CoEX Metals did. CoEX Metals Corporation is a subsidiary of UEX Corporation, and what they found on the West Bear Property in 2018 evolved into the first primary Cobalt deposit with resources in Canada. The 2019 follow-up drill program in nearly doubled the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel resource to 5.12 million pounds cobalt and 5.67 million pounds nickel (all indicated resources), while extending the strike length of the deposit to 625 metres. The West Bear Project remains the only cobalt deposit in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan. No other explorer has yet explored for or recognized the potential for the discovery of uranium-free base metal deposits in the Athabasca Basin. In the meantime, UEX has quietly been assembling a portfolio of cobalt prospective land in northern Saskatchewan. UEX's goal is to maximize the value of its cobalt assets for shareholders through partnerships or a spinout with the West Bear Project as the flagship Cobalt project.

Figure 1 - Location of UEX Projects in the Athabasca Basin

The UEX / CoEX Advantage

CoEX Metals Corporation (CoEX) was formed in December 2017 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of UEX Corporation. CoEX is tasked with the exploration and development of cobalt projects in the Athabasca Basin to unlock the cobalt potential in the Athabasca Basin for UEX shareholders. UEX has been studying this new style of unconformity-hosted cobalt deposit for nearly three years and has a solid and unique understanding the nature and controls of cobalt-rich uraniumfree base metal deposits in the Athabasca Basin. This gives UEX a competitive advantage in the exploration for base metals in this non-traditional jurisdiction.

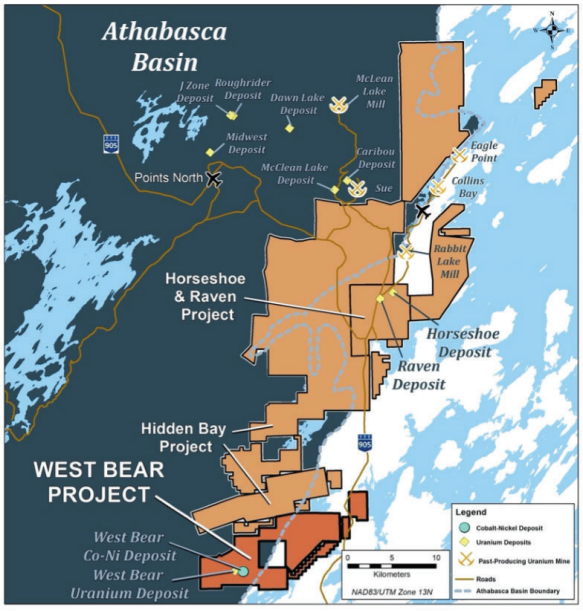


Figure 2 - Location of the West Bear Project

While uranium explorers are drawn to the world-classs Athabasca Basin Uranium District because of the very high grades and sizes of these uranium deposits, UEX has demonstrated through the West Bear Co-Ni Deposit discovery that the potential for cobalt in the region is similar. Subsequently, UEX is well positioned in the Athabasca Basin with cobalt projects from advanced exploration

stage to greenfield target concepts. Exploration work continued at the flagship West Bear Project in 2020 with the start of greenfield evaluation of the Umpherville Trend. Armed with the data gained from the 2020 work, UEX is eager to get into the field again to explore the additional satellite targets on the West Bear Property. The West Bear Project

The West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit is located in the heart of Saskatchewan's eastern Athabasca Uranium District, immediately east of the West Bear Uranium deposit. The 7,206-hectare West Bear Property, which contains the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit and the West Bear Uranium Deposit, was originally part of the Hidden Bay Property that was rolled into UEX by Cameco during UEX's formation in 2001 as a spin-out from Pioneer Metals and Cameco Corporation.

Early work on the adjacent West Bear Uranium Deposit lead to the discovery of the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit. The open-pit amenable indicated resource of 5.12 million pounds of cobalt and 5.67 million pounds of nickel ranges in depth from 30 to 110 m from surface in basement rocks beneath a thin veneer of overburden and sandstone. To date, UEX has been able to define cobalt resources at West Bear at an impressively low discovery cost of approximately $1.00 per pound.

The West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit is high-grade relative to traditional cobalt production. Highlights from exploration to date include drill holes WBC-012 which intersected 4.90% Co and 2.08% Ni over 8.0 m (from 77.0 to 85.0 m), WBC-001 that encountered 2.00% Co and 1.26% Ni over 10.5 m (from 46.0 to 56.5 m), and WBC-044 that recovered 2.9% Co and 2.1% Ni over 4.5 m (from 68.0 to 72.5 m).

Figure 3 - High Grade Core Sample from the West Bear Co-Ni Deposit

Why Cobalt?

Cobalt is the element that will enable the electric transportation transformation of our society. Electric cars (EVs), require about 10 kg of cobalt to build a safe, long lasting, and quick charging vehicle battery. Cobalt as a component of lithium ion batteries allows for longer battery life, shorter cycle times and increased safety and thermal stability. About 5-6% of your smartphone by weight is cobalt, most of it in the battery, while laptops have about 28 grams of the metal. Smartphone batteries are presently the biggest consumer of cobalt, but this will soon be overtaken by rapidly growing demand for cobalt used to manufacture of EV batteries. The global cobalt market is presently ~100,000 tonnes / year and projections suggest that by 2026 it could more than quadruple to greater than 400,000 tonnes.

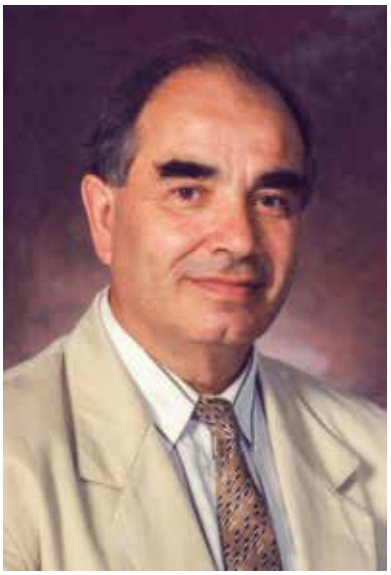
This is where cobalt production as a primary resource becomes important. Mines that produce cobalt as a by-product will make additional money from their production but will have trouble responding to increased demand due to the need to focus on the economics of their primary commodity. Projects such as the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel deposit that have cobalt as the primary product will have the opportunity to deliver into this expanded market and will be an important part of future EV sales. Why Saskatchewan?

UEX / CoEX as a potential producer of cobalt from Saskatchewan would have the distinction of being an ethically sourced, secure, and environmental responsible source of the silvery grey metal. At present about 70% of world production of cobalt is derived as a by-product from copper production in the Democratic

Republic of Congo (DRC) where there are substantial concerns regarding the ethical and sourcing of cobalt due to child and slave labour. Western EV manufactures such as BMW and Volkswagen are working hard to prove their supply chains are free of this material and are signing deals to secure cobalt from ethical sources. Much like the movement away from conflict diamonds in the 1990's and 2000's affected the diamond market and was instrumental in helping shift diamond production to Canada; the ethical production of cobalt for EV's and smartphones is going to be critical to the expanding cobalt market in the 2020's. Saskatchewan is geographically suited for access to North American, Asian, and European markets for ethically sourced cobalt.

Remembering Tony Naldrett

With a heavy heart, I am to acknowledging the passing of Dr. Tony Naldrett. His passion for mineral geology and contribution for the industry will be fondly remembered.



Tony came to Canada July of 1957, with the hopes of starting a career in exploration. His initial path took a bit of a side road as he accepted a job with Falconbridge as a mine geologist. He arrived in Sudbury and despite a less than a warm welcome by the mining engineer, Tony had a successful two year stretch in Sudbury.

After two years in the mine, Tony realized that Cambridge had not equipped him for mineral deposits geology as much as he would have liked. In 1959, Tony quit to move to Kingston to study at Queen's University. He returned to Falconbridge each summer to work in exploration.

"I was born in a nursing home in Hampstead on the 23rd June 1933, and grew up just outside the little village of Addlestone near Weybridge in Surrey."

In 1961, Tony published his M.Sc thesis. He wrote 'Cobalt in the Sudbury Ores' and was supervised by J. E. Hawley. Each summer, Tony returned to Falconbridge to work in the Timmins area. At the time, no one knew that the main nickel target was komatiites. After a year, Tony was managing the project. The few outcrops often had a peculiar texture that was referred to as "chicken track".

Tony had decided to go on for a Ph.D. and took the Timmins area as his topic of study. There was an old nickel mine located in Timmins. The Alexo Mine had operated during 1917-1918. Tony had discovered that a few of the outcrops often had a peculiar texture which was known to be called the 'chicken track'. In these chicken tracks, there were bladed skeletal olivine and that the ultramafic rocks that he was looking at were the result of ultramafic lava. This was before the Viljoen's had published on the Barberton, and the results were published in the Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences in 1968 under the names of Naldrett and Mason. Around this time the West Australian nickel deposits were being discovered and chicken track texture had become known as spinifex. In 1969, the Viljoen twins at the University of the Witwatersrand named these ultramafic rocks, komatiites from the Komati River where they had been studying for their PhD's.

Tony's PhD was "Ultrabasic Rocks of the Porcupine and Related Nickel Deposits" and was supervised by J.E. Hawley. After receiving his PhD in 1964, Tony was invited by Gunnar Kullerud to become a fellow, working under him at the Geophysical Laboratory, part of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Gunnar was involved in experimental studies on sulfides and wanted Tony to apply his results to an actual ore deposit. Tony approached Falconbridge. They were in the process of opening up a new mine, Strathcona, and were happy for Tony to work on it. In 1967, his work was published in the Journal of Petrology. It turned out that Gunnar's sulfide work was not very helpful about the high temperature origin of magmatic deposits, sulfides equilibrate too quickly, but certainly helped understand the processes that go on as a deposit cools.

In 1967, Tony accepted the position of an Assistant Professor at the University of Toronto. He joined a

group of colleagues, Frank Beatles and Greg Anderson among them. Several were heavily involved in ore deposit research, and he was in my element. His schedule with the University of Toronto allowed him ample time for his research.

In 1967, Larry Greenman and Roger Hewins were my first two Ph.D. students, joining Tony in Sudbury. In 1969, Steve Scott joined their group in Toronto, and shortly after Steve Kessler. Scott with his emphasis on VMS deposits and Kesslar with his on porphyry coppers meant the team had a tremendous breadth of expertise. In 1977, Ed Spooner joined the team.

At St Paul's I was definitely in the middle of the class, not the top! But I took up rowing, for which the school was quite famous, and the rowing coach noted my size and trained me for the 1st VIII. This gave me a great boost in confidence. I think this confidence helped me to qualify for pilot training when I joined the RAF.

In 1974, Tony ran a 2-day workshop on komatiites and related deposits. This was expanded into a 5-day Ore Deposits Workshop in 1975 with one day devoted to each of Mississippi Valley, VMS, Magmatic Sulfide, Porphyry Copper and Gold deposits. This continued with some changes until 1997 and was a huge success. Tony retired in 1997. The enrolment was kept at forty, open to industry, government and academia from all over the world, and at its peak had a three year waiting list. Their students participated, which gave them a wonderful opportunity to interact with industry.

Tony's work on komatiites continued through much of the '70's. Dale Pyke, an Ontario Geological Survey geologist had come across an outcrop of spinifex-capped lava flows in Munro Township, Ontario in 1970, and involved Tony in the research. During July 1970 and 1971, he mapped the outcrop. The results of this were published in Bull. Geol. Soc. America by Pyke, Naldrett and Eckstrand in 1973. It was the first detailed look at fresh exposure of komatiites, because, unlike Barberton, the outcrops were freshly glaciated. Nick Arndt had come to work with Tony as a Ph.D. student and gave him the Munro Township as his project - the rest of his work is history.

In 1972, Tony was made a full Professor. In that year, he was also invited by CSIRO in Perth, Australia to join them for a sabbatical year. Tony worked in conjunction with Anaconda on the Yakabindie deposit. This was analogous to Mt Keith, a large ultramafic body with disseminated sulfides (about 0.6% Ni), that underlay a sequence of komatiitic lavas. The prevailing opinion was that they were a later, post deformation event, but Naldrett and Turner, in 1977 argued that they were part and parcel of the komatiite episode, a view that prevails today.

A major turning point for Tony was when he was invited by Gero von Gruenewaldt to spend 6 months at his Bushveld Research Institute at Pretoria in 1979-1980. Tony had the opportunity to work on the Merensky Reef and came to realize how much PGE could tell us about the genesis of magmatic sulfides. This had been preceded by his Ph.D. student, Eric Hofman, who had used the nuclear reactor at Toronto to analyze PGE in the products of NiS fire assay on ores from multiple deposits, and they had started to build up a catalogue of PGE distributions in a variety of deposits. This led in turn to the development of the R factor concept in conjunction with Ian Campbell, and the production of REE-type normalised diagrams for the PGE.

In 1982, Tony attended an SGA meeting in Tbilisi Georgia, and met up with Vilen Zharikov. He was director of the Institute of Experimental Mineralogy, near Moscow. He invited Tony to visit the following year, and this led in turn to my inviting two of his people, Nicolai Gorbachev and Nicolai Bezmen to Toronto for a series of visits. A major result of these visits was that they discussed, along with Peter Lightfoot, the possibility of analysing PGE in the volcanic strata at Noril'sk that overlay the ore-bearing intrusions. Nick Gorbachev arranged for the team to receive a sequence of samples. Peter undertook the analyses using their facility, and they revealed that a 500m sequence of these volcanic were extraordinarily depleted in chalcophile metals, Ni, Cu, Pt,

Pd, Rh, Ru, Ir and Os. This could only be due to interaction with sulfides and led to the team formulating the Noril'sk model. They argued that the presence of this depletion above the largest known accumulation on Ni sulfide ores could not be a coincidence. Most Russians believed that the nickeliferous sulfides had originated deep in the crust or even upper mantle, some still do!

This led in turn to Tony being invited by Alexander Filatov, the then general manager of Noril'sk, to visit the deposits in 1990, that had previously been closed to foreigners. Problems with a visa held up his visit but as soon as it was ready, Tony seized the opportunity, even though it was January! At the time they were not allowed to sample ores, but on a second visit in 1992, this had been relaxed and Tony could sample what he wanted. But 1992 was a very rough time in Russia. The rouble had devalued from being worth $2 to about 10c. Tony had met Valeri Fedorenko. He had spent 20 years in Noril'sk working for the survey there, but in the summer of 1992, he was sitting idle in Moscow. He knew where all the old core was stored, in shacks out in the bush. Tony told Valeri that he could get together a set of samples for me. He said he could if Tony could pay his expenses. Tony had $1000US emergency money in my pocket and asked him if this would be enough? He agreed. Despite the devaluation of the rouble, costs in Russia were still based on the former value of the currency. So with this, Valeri flew to Noril'sk and spent 6 weeks sampling core for me, collecting 160 kilos!

During this time Tony was organizing the Sudbury-Noril'sk symposium. The purpose was to bring together nickel geologists from around the world. Tony had gathered $15000 from each of INCO, Falconbridge and the Ontario Survey towards costs of the symposium, to be held in Sudbury, Ontario, and we invited eight Russian geologists, three from Noril'sk, and other institutions, to give papers, paying all of their expenses. One of the conditions was that they each had to include 20kg of samples with their luggage. So, Tony got his 160kg of samples transport for free. On arrival they were given a tour of the komatiites in Munro, a tour of the Sudbury mines and then a tour of the Thompson, Manitoba nickel deposits. The symposium went off very well. The papers were published in the proceedings of the Sudbury Noril'sk Symposium by the Ontario Survey in 1994.

In January 1995, Tony was invited by Diamond Fields to look at core they were drilling at Voisey's Bay, Labrador. This resulted in their making Tony their Chief Geological Consultant. He logged all of the mafic intrusion and sulfide core. This was over and above what the regular geologists were doing, but it gave Tony a good insight into the deposit. Tony applied for and received an NSERC grant to institute a research programme on Voisey's. It involved an international group of researchers, and the research was published as a special volume of Economic Geol in 2000.

Tony retired from the University of Toronto in 1998 and became a University Professor Emeritus. Hecontinued working there for some years. In 2001 I moved to Florida from Toronto, where he had been elected President of the Geological Society of America, and the years 2001-2002 were much occupied by duties connected with this office. In 2003, Tony returned to the UK.

On my retirement, Tony was approached by a Russian friend, Oleg, who asked if he would put his knowledge of magmatic sulfides into a book, to be published in Russian. Tony agreed, subject to the condition that he could also submit it to a western publisher to publish an English edition. Valeri Fedorenko was appointed as the translator. Valeri also drafted the over 300 illustrations for the book. This occupied Tony for much of the years 1998-2002. The book was published by the St Petersburg University press in 2003. Valeri then translated it back into English, along with changing all the figures, so, after editing it by Tony himself. He submitted the English version it to Springer Verlaine, a western publisher in 2004. Several editions were issued, including a paperback.

In , Tony had been invited by Hugo Dummet, who was working on a Pt-Pd deposit in the Northern limb of the Bushveld for IvanPlats, a Robert Friedland company, to consult on the project. A geologist from Wits, Judith Kinnaird, was also working on the core there. After returning to the UK, Tony attended a geological meeting held in Cardiff, and met up with Judith again. She asked me if Tony would be interested in visiting Wits for a couple of months and working with her Bushveld research group. He gladly accepted the offer and his first visit took place in 2004. This was the start of a series of visits, two per year, that lasted until 2012. Tony was free to work on what he wanted, and chose to make detailed sample traverses across the Merensky Reef from all around the Bushveld, and to compare the distribution of PGE in different localities. This led to a paper published in the Journal of Petrology in 2009. The numerous analyses for this project (about 2500 complete PGE analyses) were very kindly underwritten by Gordon Chunnett, chief geologist for AngloPlatinum, who was always highly supportive of Tony's work. Subsequently Tony turned his attention to PGE in the Bushveld chromitites, ranging from the LG-1 to the UG-2. The visits to Wits extended his research life for an additional 12 years.

In the late 1980's I had accepted two graduate students from the Peoples Republic of China, Gang Chai and Chusi Li. Gang worked on Jinchuan and Chusi on a Sudbury project. Gang moved into business but Chusi joined my Voisey's Bay team, before a year at the University of Pretoria and then moving to Indiana University with Ed Ripley. Chusi retained strong ties with China. In 2009 he organized a three week tour of China for me. Tony lectured at three institutes in Beijing, in Tsingtao, Hangzhou, Wuhan, Xian, Lanzhou, Chengdu and Guiyang. This led to him being invited to the institute in Guiyang for six weeks in each of 2010, 2011 and 2012, the last being the occasion of the magmatic sulfides symposium there.

Tony had great opportunities throughout his entire life and have had the good fortune to undertake research on most of the world's magmatic sulfide ores, including those at Sudbury, the Abitibi Belt, Voisey's Bay, the West Australian Widgiemooltha komatiite deposits, the Zimbabwe nickel deposits, deposits of the Raglan and Thompson belts, Norilsk, Pechenga, Jinchuan, the Duluth Complex the Thompson belt, the Bushveld and Stillwater complexes, Zimbabwe's Great Dyke, and at the Lac des Îles complex of northwestern Ontario. He was most proud of the work he did on the Norilsk and Bushveld Complexes.

We are looking at potentially over 1,000 new contacts. The concept is, in exchange for this service, MSPDA will provide some advertising space in our newsletter for DEL.

We are seeking new members. Our membership fee is a whopping $5 for individuals and $25 for public exploration corporations. It is free to students and First Nations communities. Our aim is to have every geology student to have access to our newsletter. Our hope is reach out to investors, companies and project generators to support their activities in central Canada. Our membership charter states that members must be pro-exploration and development of our mineral industry and not advocates that deter exploration opportunities or against development. We offer, free of charge, a place where the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northwestern Ontario, Northern Alberta, and Nunavut can notify, through our newsletter, key policy changes affecting the exploration industry and investors in Central Canada as well as press releases of public companies working in Manitoba or links to them.

We shall also be developing a website for both our monthly newsletter and annual magazine where company news releases and the company's website may be linked to so we all stay interconnected to further enhance and promote our industry and our provinces. We are also looking at new ways to interconnect with other exploration news providers but there will be more on this later.

We take the stance that any newsletter, magazine or newspaper may use any of our articles provided they give reference to the source (MSPDA Northern Prospector Journal and date), don't take selected portions out of context, and also seek their own underlying copy right infringement. This will of course not apply to public companies or government news releases.

There is good news out there and there is great exploration potential and those stories need to be told and highlighted. If we are to improve the exploration climate in Central Canada, we need to provide the information and ideas necessary so we can lobby for good decisions for our industry, our provinces and those that live or invest here. Our politicians have not always had the full benefit of good advice from chosen advisors and we hope we can provide this through convincing dialogue and constructive communication.

We ask for your patience and some forgiveness as creating this newsletter is a work in progress which shall improve over time. Suggestions and ideas to enhance our voice are most welcome.

Stephen Masson P.Geo., MSc President MSPDA