

Canadian Mineral Exploration Activity

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EXPLORATION ACTIVITY IN CANADA

Exploration Expenditures, 1994-96

In 1994, 647 companies (excluding prospectors) were operators of Canadian non-petroleum mineral exploration projects, up from 593 companies in 1993. Exploration expenditures in 1994, which include both general and mine-site expenditures, totalled \$628 million, up from \$477 million in 1993. General exploration (off-property) is defined as the search for and delineation of mineral deposits on properties where no production is taking place or has been committed. Mine-site exploration (on-property) represents the search for new mineral deposits at mines that are either in production or committed to production. General exploration expenditures totalled \$556 million in 1994, an increase of 35% from \$413 million in 1993. The amount spent on mine-site exploration in 1994 was \$72 million, up by 13% from \$64 million in 1993.

Exploration expenditures had reached a low of \$398 million in 1992 (the lowest level in constant dollars since 1967), but exploration activity revived during 1993 and 1994. In early 1996, survey results for the 1995 preliminary estimate and 1996 forecast indicated expenditures of \$764 million and \$945 million respectively. The level of expenditures would therefore have increased by almost 150% over the 1992-96 period. This upward surge in expenditures since 1992 has been driven principally by important discoveries of diamond deposits, leading some companies to invest in advanced exploration or deposit appraisal projects. Expenditures dedicated to diamond exploration for each of the years from 1993 to 1996 have accounted for approximately 20% of total Canadian exploration expenditures. Over this four-year period a total of \$563 million was spent on diamond exploration, including \$138 million in 1994,

and estimated totals of \$161 million for 1995 and \$177 million for 1996. Moreover, increased metal prices have also helped boost exploration activity. For example, nickel, copper and lead prices, expressed in Canadian dollars, increased by more than 60% between 1993 and 1995, silver prices increased by about 30%, and gold prices increased by 14%. In late 1994, the nickel-copper-cobalt discovery at Voisey's Bay, Labrador, a result of diamond exploration in that area, attracted the attention of many mining companies. This deposit is potentially the richest find in Canada in decades. The resulting flurry of exploration activity in the area is likely to be sustained for some time.

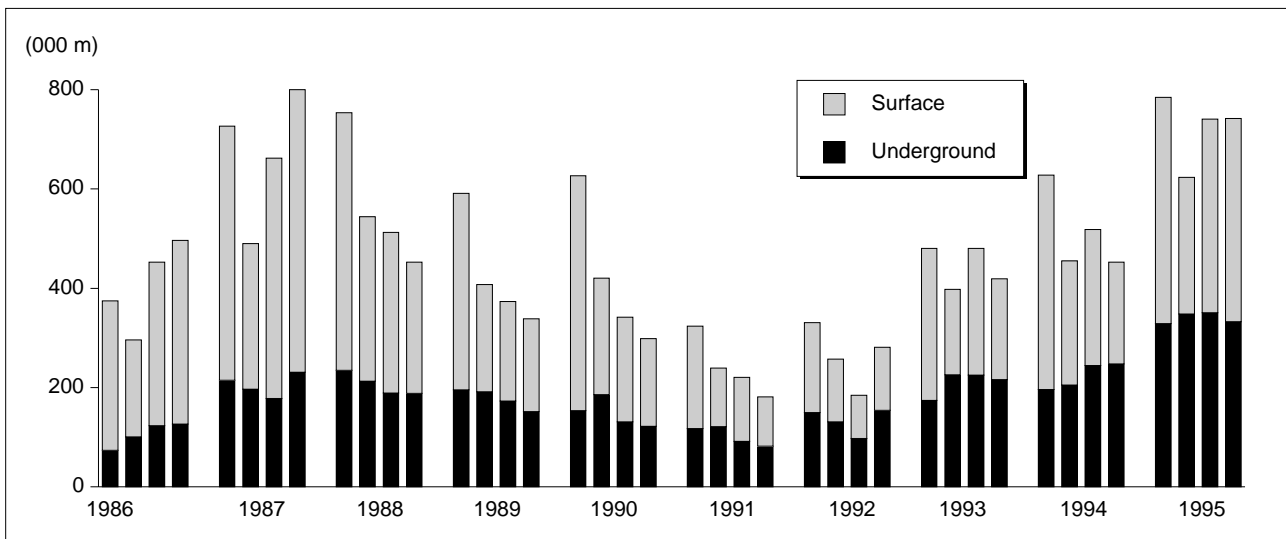
In 1995, for the fourth year in a row, Canada remained second, only to Australia, in terms of mineral exploration expenditures and has been in the top two countries for 16 years (refer to Chapter 5).

In 1994, 174 senior company project operators had exploration expenditures of \$432 million, while in 1993, 153 senior operators expended some \$335 million; 473 junior company project operators spent \$188 million (and some prospectors, \$8 million) in 1994, compared to expenditures of \$139 million plus \$3 million by 440 junior operators and some prospectors in the previous year.

Indications for 1995 are that about \$503 million was spent by senior companies, \$255 million by juniors, and \$6 million by some prospectors. In 1996, further increases in exploration expenditures to about \$565 million and \$374 million, and a sustained level of \$6 million, by senior companies, junior companies and prospectors, respectively, are foreseen.

In 1994, expenditures by 108 companies (51 juniors, 57 seniors), each reporting \$1 million and more in expenditures, represented 82% of the Canadian exploration total. Of this 82%, 20% of the money was spent by junior companies and 62% by senior companies. In 1993, 79 companies (30 juniors, 49 seniors) each spent \$1 million or more, accounting for 82% of the Canadian exploration total. In summary, for each of 1993 and 1994, roughly 14% of the total number of project operators (with joint-venture partners) contributed more than 80% of the total exploration expenditures.

Figure 1
Surface and Underground Drilling by Quarter, 1986-95



Source: Canadian Drilling Association.

Note: The left bar in each group represents the first quarter of the year; the right bar represents the fourth quarter.

Diamond drilling statistics are compiled monthly and annually by the Canadian Drilling Association (CDA). Although incomplete, CDA drilling data, compiled on a quarterly basis (Figure 1), provide a useful indication of recent levels of exploration activity in Canada. In each quarter of 1995, as in 1994 and 1993, the number of metres drilled was up relative to the number of metres drilled in the same quarter of the previous year. The total metres drilled and reported in 1995 (2 899 473 m), the highest since 1985, even surpassed the total metres drilled during the 1987 peak year (2 683 669 m). Underground drilling in particular seems to be at a record high with 1 366 690 m drilled.

Historical Perspective

Figure 2 depicts Canadian exploration expenditures over the 28 years from 1969 to 1996. Above-normal exploration expenditures in the 1980-82 period resulted from the high prices for gold, silver and copper over much of that period. Exploration expenditures declined somewhat in 1983, but generally rose from 1984 to 1988 as a result of the introduction, in 1983, of the Mining Exploration Depletion Allowance (MEDA). MEDA was replaced in 1989 and 1990 by the Canadian Exploration Incentive Program (CEIP). By 1987 and 1988, exploration expenditures had reached unprecedented high levels because of MEDA and the high gold prices that existed until the end of 1987. However, exploration fell dramatically after 1988.

After the introduction of MEDA, exploration expenditures by junior companies increased each year from 1984 to 1988 to reach a peak of about \$670 million in

1987, and subsequently declined in 1989 to reach a low of \$80 million in 1992. Junior company expenditures rose to \$143 million in 1993, to \$196 million in 1994, and will likely rise to \$261 million in 1995 and \$380 million in 1996.

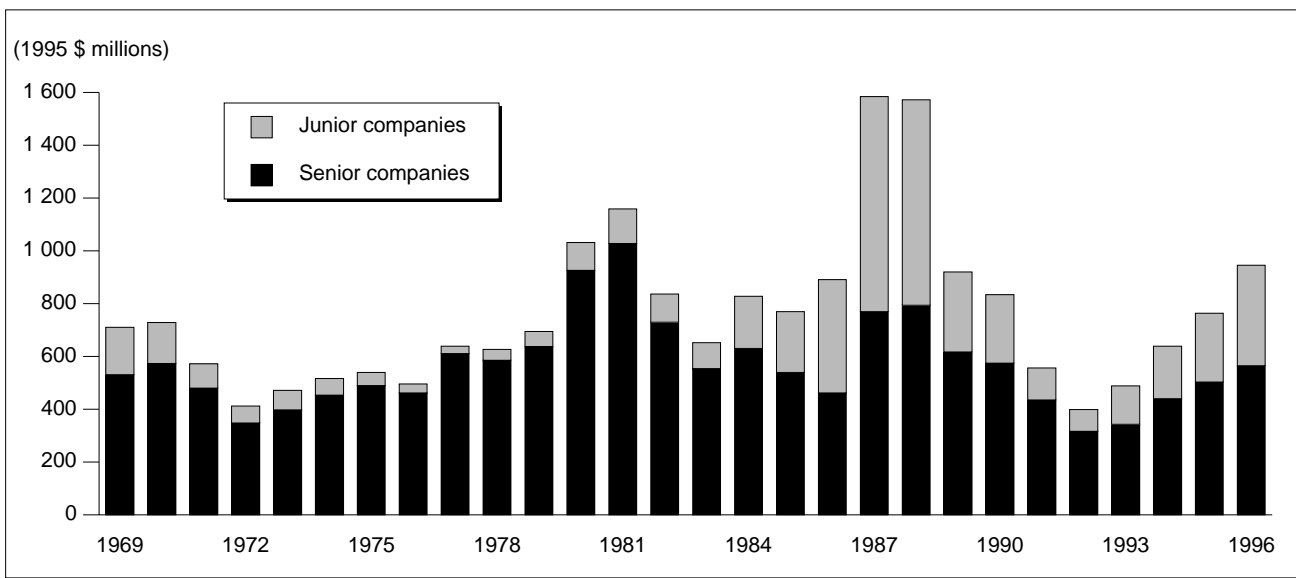
Exploration and Other Mining Investment in Canada, 1994

The combined mining investment total of exploration plus other capital costs, including mine-site development, structures, machinery and equipment, plus costs for associated repairs, was \$3.9 billion in 1994 compared to \$3.6 billion in 1993. In 1994, general exploration represented 14% (12% in 1993) of this total; mine-site exploration, 2% (2% in 1993); and ore development, 20% (21% in 1993). A provincial and territorial breakdown of exploration and other mining investments is presented in Figure 3.

Compared to 1993, total exploration and mining investment increased in 1994 by 30% in Quebec, 21% in Ontario, 14% in Alberta, and 10% in the Northwest Territories, while it decreased in the rest of Canada.

Figure 4 depicts mine-site development expenditures (activities carried out to outline, block out and gain access to ore in production or committed to production) by type of work, as well as by province and territory. Mine-site development expenditures increased by 6% during 1994 compared to 1993. Overall expenditures reached \$787 million in 1994 (\$745 million in 1993). This represents a decrease of 30% from the peak years of 1990 and 1991 when

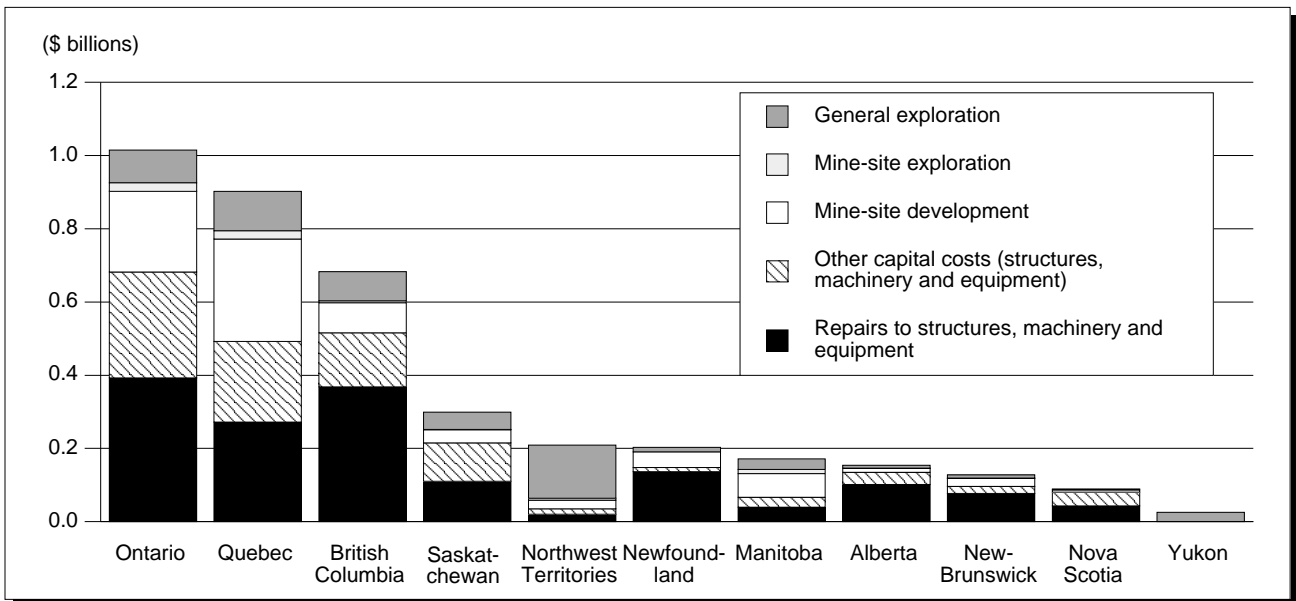
Figure 2
Exploration Expenditures in Canada, by Junior and Senior Companies, 1969-96



Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

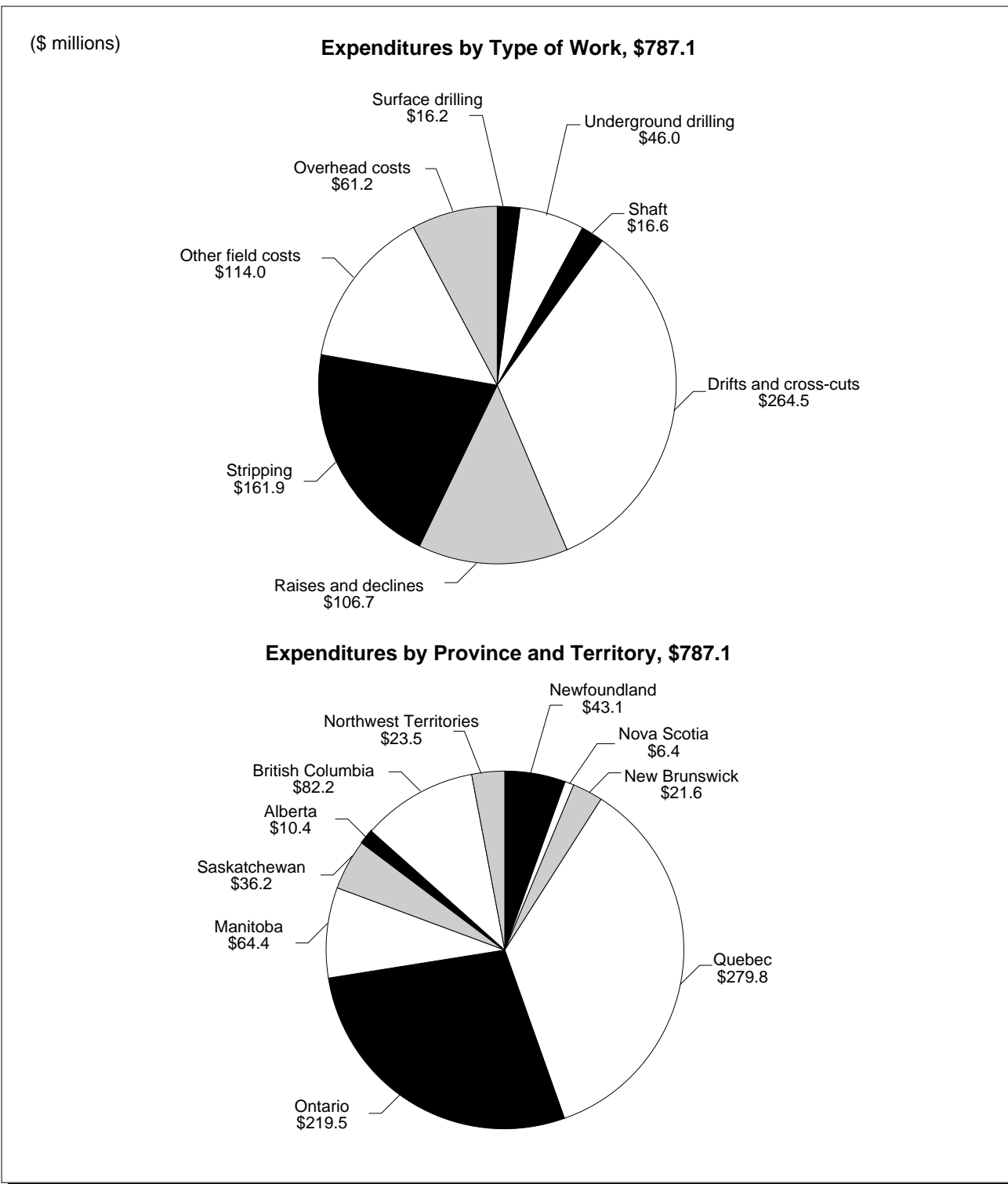
Notes: Total exploration expenditures for 1975-81 are overstated by an average of about 17% relative to earlier and later years because of changes to the methodology used by Statistics Canada over the years. Overhead expenditures are included.

Figure 3
Exploration and Mining Investment in Canada, by Province and Territory, 1994
\$3.9 Billion



Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

Figure 4
Mine-Site Development Expenditures for 1994



Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

those expenditures reached \$1.1 billion. Mine-site development expenditures increased in Alberta (up by 242%), New Brunswick (by 153%), Quebec (by 36%), Newfoundland (by 19%) and Nova Scotia (by 2%). However, those expenditures decreased in Saskatchewan (down by 34%), the Northwest Territories (by 22%), British Columbia (by 13%), Manitoba (by 8%) and Ontario (by 4%). In the Yukon, no such expenditures were incurred for the second year in a row. Altogether, Quebec (\$280 million), Ontario (\$220 million), British Columbia (\$82 million) and Manitoba (\$64 million) represented 82% of Canada's total mine-site development expenditures. In terms of the level of expenditures, Ontario fell into second place behind Quebec for the first time since 1980.

The breakdown of mine-site development expenditures by commodity group reveals that 41% was for precious metals and 27% was for base metals. These percentages are identical to those for exploration expenditures. Most mine-site development expenditures for precious metals were incurred in Ontario and Quebec (73%) and those for base metals were incurred in Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario (87%). The remainder of the expenditures are broken down as follows: 11% for nonmetals (mainly for asbestos in Quebec), 11% for iron (in Newfoundland and Quebec), 5% for coal (mainly in British Columbia), 4% for uranium (mainly in Ontario), and 1% for other metals (e.g., titanium in Quebec).

Flow-Through Shares as a Source of Exploration Financing, 1994-96

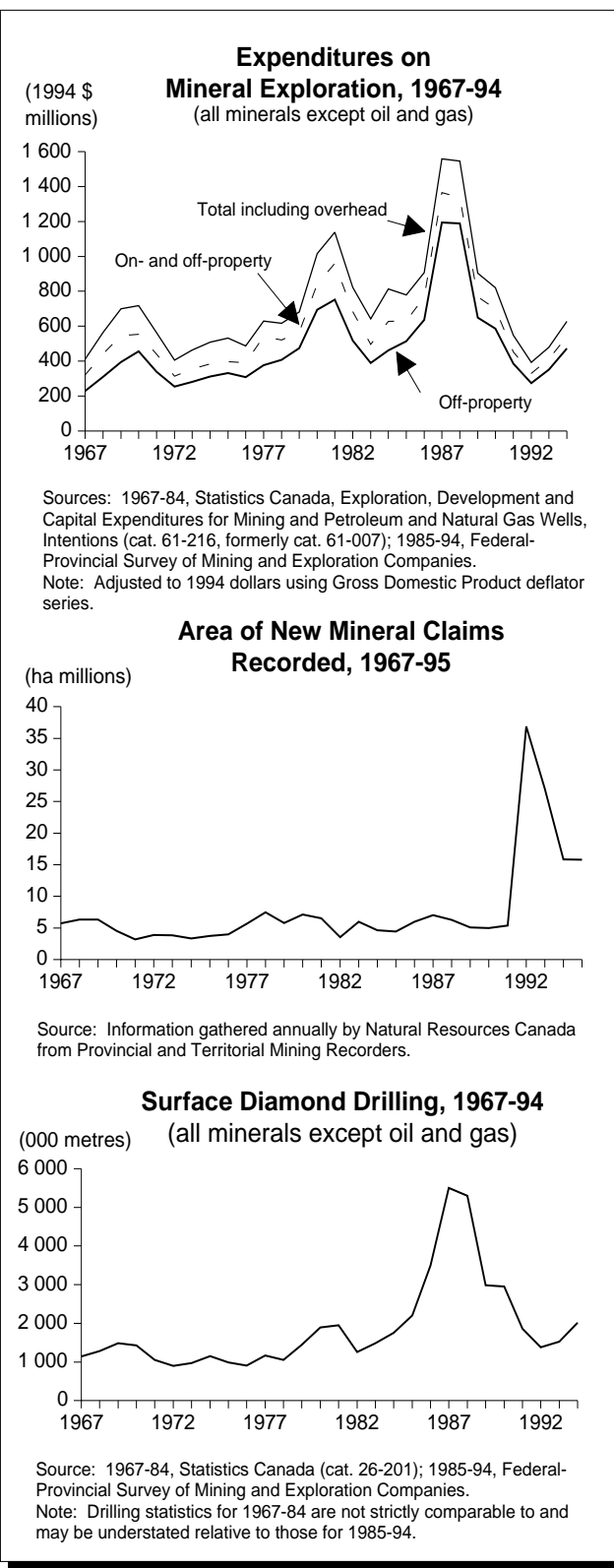
Companies listed on Canadian stock exchanges sold \$96 million in flow-through shares in 1994, an increase of \$26 million over 1993 (Table 1). In 1994, flow-through shares provided about 15% of total exploration expenditures. Some \$123 million was raised through the issue of flow-through shares in 1995, an increase of 28% from the amount raised in 1994. First indications for 1996 show that some \$150 million-\$175 million could be raised this year.

Claim Staking, 1995

The area of mineral claims staked in Canada in 1995 (Figure 5, Table 2) was almost 16 million hectares (ha), only 1% less than the area staked in 1994 and the fourth largest area ever staked.

Compared to 1994, the area staked in 1995 increased significantly in Newfoundland (by a factor of 12); smaller increases were exhibited in Quebec (by a factor of 1.8), the Yukon (by a factor of 1.4), the Northwest Territories (by a factor of 1.3), Nova Scotia (by a factor of 1.2) and British Columbia (by a factor of 1.1). Mining recorders advise that, in Newfoundland, the increased staking is obviously a direct consequence of the important Voisey's Bay discovery; in Quebec, of permits issued for gold; in the Yukon, of a staking rush following two discoveries, the Kudzu Ze

Figure 5
Selected Measures of Exploration Activity



Kayah and Wolverine lead-zinc-copper-silver-gold deposits; and in the Northwest Territories, of interest in gold and diamonds. The areas staked in Newfoundland (39% of the Canadian total), the Northwest Territories (24%) and Alberta (11%) represent a combined area of 11.6 million ha, or 74% of the total area staked in Canada in 1995.

Areas staked in 1995 were down by about 81% in Saskatchewan, by 79% in Manitoba, by 75% in Alberta, by 9% in Ontario and by 5% in New Brunswick. The decline occurred in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta because most of the land with potential for diamond discovery had already been staked. For example, about 70% of Alberta has been staked for diamond exploration. No discovery, either major or minor, has been made there in recent years.

Exploration Activity by Type of Work, 1994

The breakdown of 1994 Canadian field exploration expenditures consisted of drilling, 36%; rock work, including trenches, pits and underground workings, 20%; geology, 15%; airborne plus ground geophysics, 11%; geochemistry, 9%; and unspecified field work, 8%. These percentages for field work only do not take into account land costs, field administration, and exploration-related head office costs. When adjusted to include such costs, which represent 14% of total 1994 exploration expenditures, the above percentages become: drilling, 31%; rock work, 17%; geology, 13%; airborne plus ground geophysics, 10%; geochemistry, 8%; and unspecified field work, 7%. Figure 6 shows the breakdown of these activities for general exploration and for mine-site exploration separately.

In 1994, for the second year in a row, exploration expenditures for airborne geophysics (\$23.9 million) were three times the \$8 million spent in 1992. Almost 50% of this amount (\$11.6 million) was spent in the Northwest Territories, considerably exceeding the \$3.6 million spent there in 1992. This trend, which began in 1993, likely reflects the increased use of airborne magnetometer surveys in the search for kimberlite intrusions.

Other points of interest in 1994 (Table 9) were: a major increase in geochemical exploration expenditures in the Northwest Territories, where such expenditures rose from \$3.5 million in 1992 to \$16.0 million in 1993 and to \$33.3 million in 1994; and increased expenditures on rock work in Canada from \$20.9 million in 1992 to \$55.3 million in 1993 and to \$107.3 million in 1994. Much of this increase in rock work was in the Lac de Gras area of the Northwest Territories as a result of underground bulk sampling programs on diamond properties by BHP Minerals Canada Ltd. and Kennecott Canada Inc.; in Saskatchewan, where underground exploration was in progress at the McArthur River uranium

deposit; in Ontario, principally at the Musselwhite gold property where bulk sampling was being undertaken; and in Quebec, where significant underground exploration was being carried out on gold (mainly the Vezza project and the Goldex extension properties) and asbestos deposits.

Exploration Drilling, 1994

In 1994, 2 231 654 m of surface exploration drilling were completed in Canada (Table 3, Figure 5), up by 25% from the 1 789 795 m drilled in 1993. Diamond drilling (2 018 301 m) constituted 90% of the total metres of surface drilling. Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba, in decreasing order of importance, were the busiest provinces jointly accounting for 75% of total surface drilling activity. Underground exploration drilling (both diamond drilling and other types of underground exploration drilling) totalled 608 194 m, up by 43% from the 424 580 m drilled in 1993. Together, Quebec (245 825 m), Ontario (169 868 m) and the Northwest Territories (86 894 m) accounted for 83% of the total underground exploration drilling.

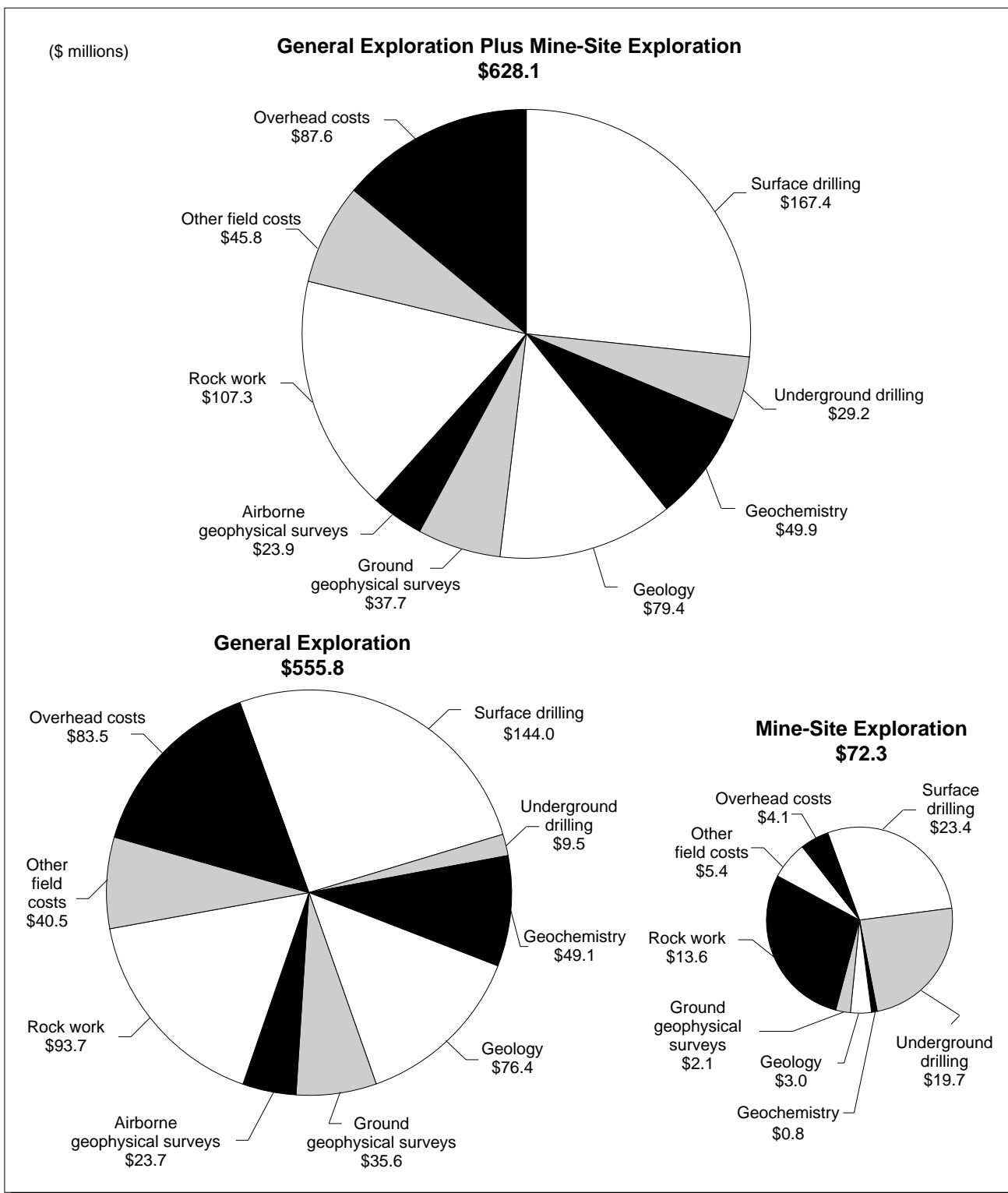
In the case of surface diamond drilling, 66% of the total metres drilled were reported by senior companies and 34% by junior companies. Some 93% of underground diamond drilling was reported by senior companies. Of the total surface metres drilled (diamond drilling), 50% was undertaken in the search for precious metals, 36% for base metals and 7% for nonmetals. Underground drilling was carried out in the search for precious metals (84%) and base metals (15%).

Exploration Expenditures by Province and Territory, 1994-96

The most active exploration provinces or territories in 1994 (Tables 3 and 8, and Figure 7) were the Northwest Territories (\$150 million), Quebec (\$131 million), Ontario (\$113 million), and British Columbia (\$85 million). These regions jointly accounted for 76% of total Canadian mineral exploration expenditures in 1994 (73% in 1993).

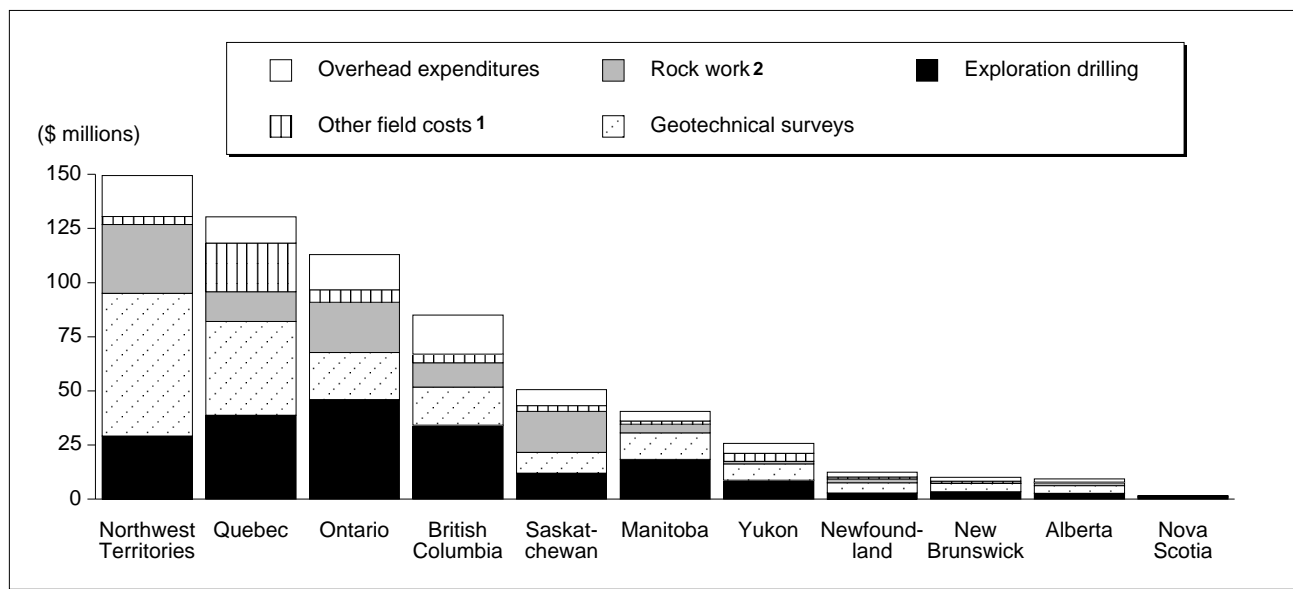
Exploration expenditures increased in most provinces and territories from 1993 to 1994, except in New Brunswick (down by 10%), Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan (both down by 5%). Increases in exploration expenditures occurred in Ontario (50%), the Northwest Territories (48%), Newfoundland (39%), Alberta and British Columbia (29% each), and Quebec (23%). In the Northwest Territories, exploration expenditures increased from \$101 million in 1993 to a new all-time record of \$150 million in 1994. In 1994, for the first time, the level of exploration expenditures in the Northwest Territories was the highest in Canada. This rank, which is the result of continued diamond exploration, is likely to be maintained in 1995 and 1996.

Figure 6
Canadian Mineral Exploration Expenditures for 1994, By Type of Work



Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.
 Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Figure 7
Exploration Expenditures, by Province and Territory, 1994
 Physical Work and Surveys



Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

¹ Such as field supervision and line cutting. ² Such as stripping, trenching, shaft-sinking and underground work.

General exploration accounted for more than 82% of exploration expenditures in all provinces and territories except Manitoba and Ontario where 28% and 21% respectively was spent on mine-site exploration. There was no mine-site exploration in Newfoundland and the Yukon in either 1993 or 1994.

More than 60% of exploration expenditures reported by company project operators in 1994 was for work performed by contractors. Operators in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon reported the highest percentages with 70% of total expenditures being realized by contractors in each territory.

Between 1994 and 1996, the total increase in the level of expenditures is estimated to be 50%. During that period, Newfoundland and New Brunswick both experienced important expenditure increases of about 800% and 100% respectively. Most of these increases were recorded during 1995. During 1995 and 1996, expenditures decreased in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and there was a slight decrease for British Columbia during 1995 (Table 8).

Expenditures by Commodity Sought, 1994

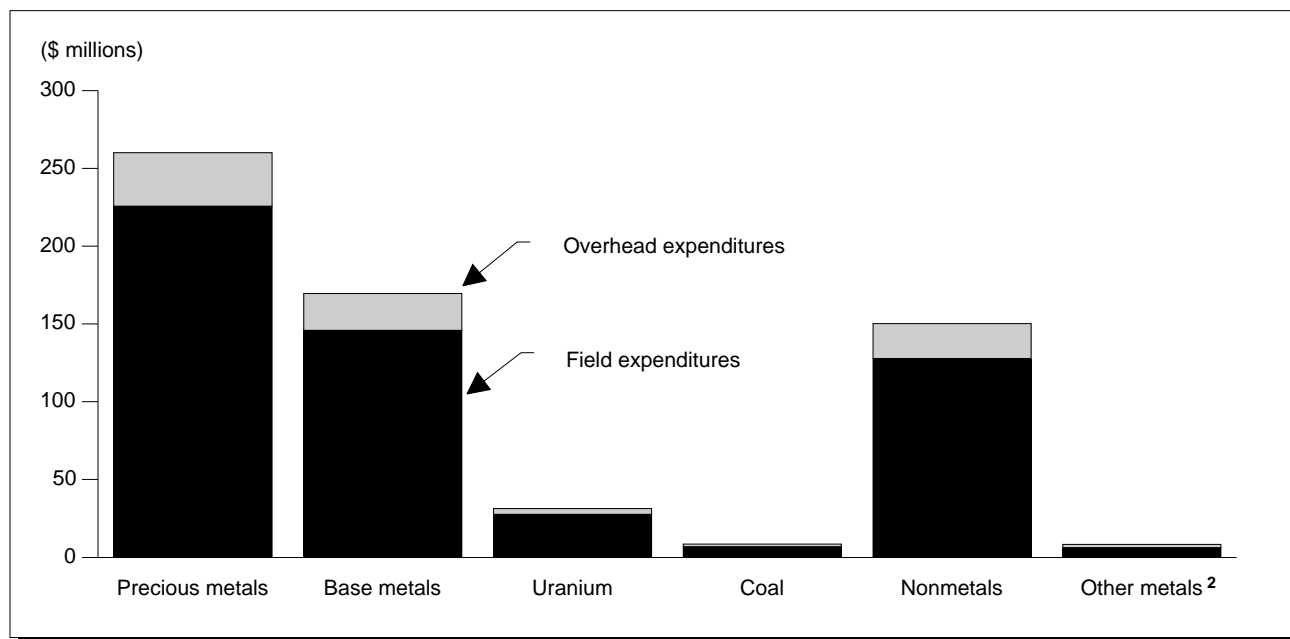
Precious metals and base metals remained the principal targets of Canadian exploration in 1994 (Tables 4 and 6, Figures 8 and 9). Expenditures for base-metal

exploration increased by 14% during 1994, reaching \$169 million, thus reversing the downward trend that began in 1991. From 1990 to 1993, base-metal exploration expenditures dropped from \$240 million to \$150 million. Exploration for precious metals increased by 50% to \$260 million in 1994 from \$173 million in 1993. In 1992, exploration expenditures for base metals exceeded those for precious metals for the first time since 1983. However, this trend was reversed in 1993 when exploration expenditures for precious metals again exceeded those for base metals. The price of gold increased during 1993 while the inflation-adjusted prices of nickel, copper, zinc and lead were at all-time lows in late 1993. During 1994, the gold price continued to increase while base-metal prices increased significantly during both 1994 and 1995. As a result, base-metal and precious-metal exploration are expected to have increased again in 1995.

Base-metal exploration accounted for 27% of total Canadian exploration expenditures in 1994 compared to 32% in 1993, while precious-metal exploration accounted for 41% in 1994 compared to 37% in 1993. About 85% of total joint expenditures for base metals and precious metals are spent on general exploration, with the remainder being spent on mine-site exploration.

In 1994, mineral commodities other than base metals and precious metals accounted for \$199 million in

Figure 8
Exploration Expenditures, by Commodity Sought, 1994¹

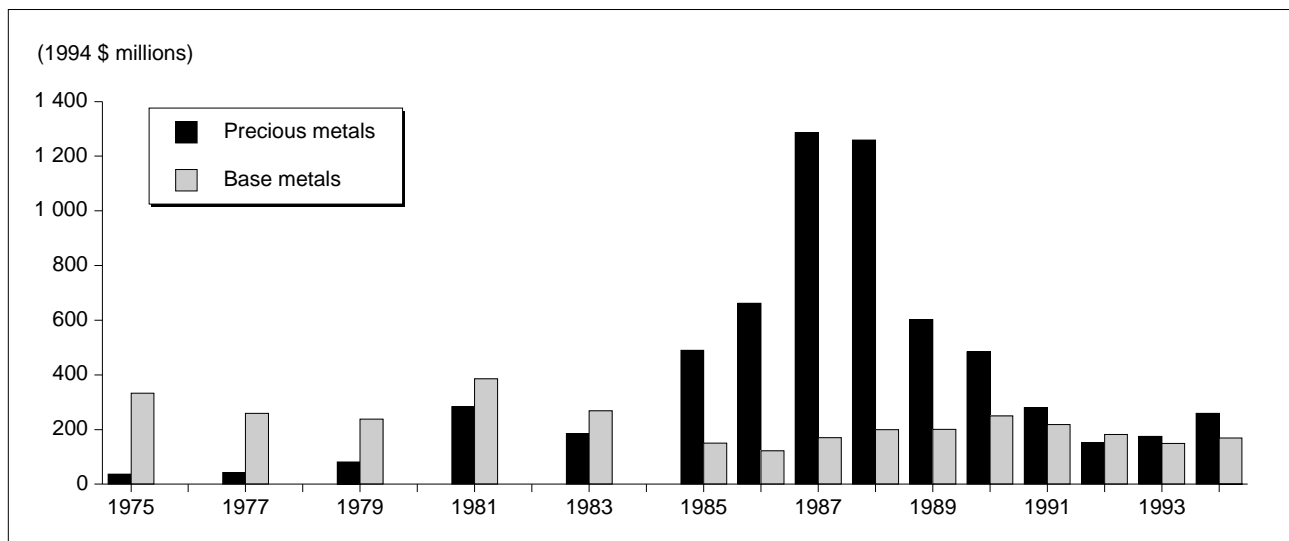


Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

¹ Some \$0.9 million of expenditures were for unspecified commodities. This amount has been pro-rated among the six commodity groups shown here.

² Includes ferrous metals.

Figure 9
Exploration Expenditures in Canada for Base Metals and Precious Metals (Including Overhead), 1975-94



Source: Natural Resources Canada.

Note: Data for 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982 and 1984 are not available.

exploration expenditures in Canada (32% of total expenditures), up from \$155 million (32%) in 1993. Expenditures for uranium and other metals were down by 9% and 7% respectively, while expenditures rose for iron, nonmetals and coal. In 1994, exploration for nonmetals accounted for \$150 million (with diamonds accounting for \$138 million), up from \$100 million in 1993 (with diamonds accounting for \$87 million). Exploration expenditures for nonmetals ranked third in 1994 after expenditures for precious metals and base metals.

There were major increases in exploration for gemstones, dimension stone, feldspar, tantalum and antimony. On the other hand, exploration for potash was down significantly (Table 5).

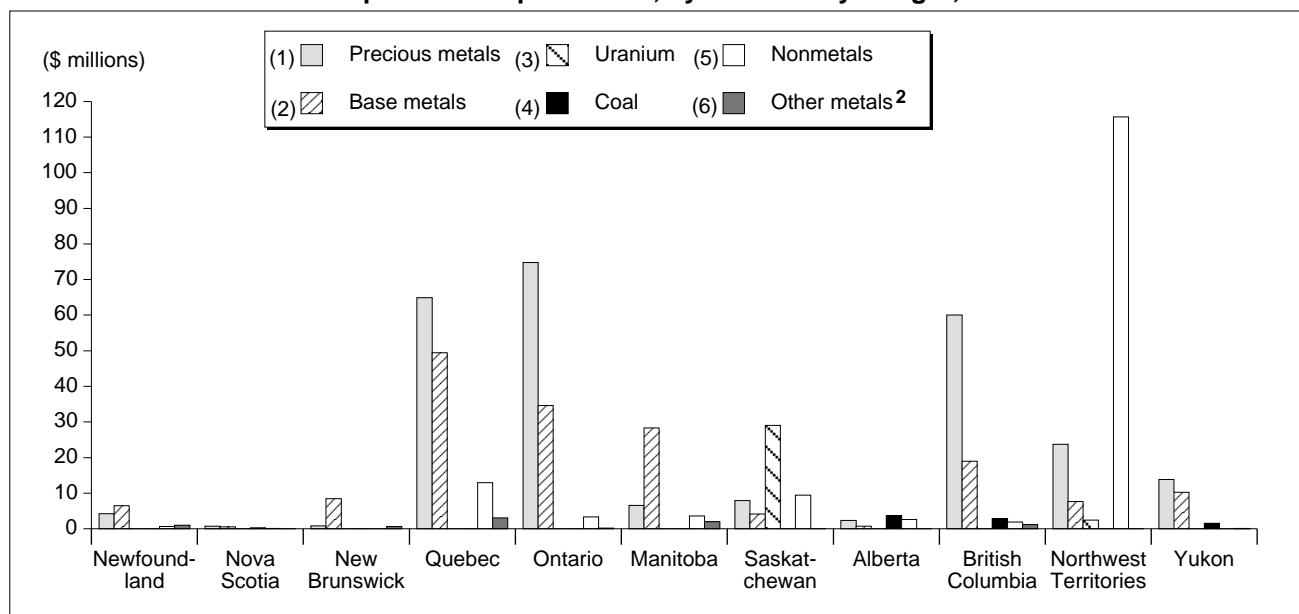
Provincial and Territorial Expenditures by Commodity Sought, 1994

Diamonds remained the most important exploration target in the Northwest Territories where they accounted for 84% of total exploration expenditures in 1994 (64% in 1993). Prior to 1993, precious metals had been the dominant commodity group of interest in the Northwest Territories. In Saskatchewan, exploration for diamonds amounted to 19% of total provincial exploration expenditures, second to uranium which accounted for some 57%. An impor-

tant underground exploration program at the McArthur River uranium deposit sustained the high level of uranium expenditures in this province. Exploration expenditures for potash in Saskatchewan were \$3 million in 1993, but dropped dramatically to only \$159 000 in 1994. In Alberta, coal remained the principal exploration target in 1994 followed by diamonds. Diamonds were also in second place in the 1990-92 period. Prior to 1990, uranium had been the second-most-sought commodity in the province. In the Yukon, for the first time since 1989 (time series available), significant exploration work for coal was done in the Watson Lake area.

Precious metals (mainly gold) were the main exploration targets in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, the Yukon and Nova Scotia. In these provinces and territory, exploration for precious metals accounted for 29%, 25%, 23%, 5% and less than 1%, respectively, of total Canadian exploration expenditures for precious metals (Table 11, Figure 10). A major increase of 85% in the level of expenditures for precious metals recorded in Ontario constituted 41% of the total precious metals increase. The principal commodities sought in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Newfoundland were base metals. Collectively, in decreasing order of expenditures, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia accounted for 77% of the total expenditures for base-metal exploration.

Figure 10
Provincial and Territorial Exploration Expenditures, by Commodity Sought, 1994¹



Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

¹ Some \$0.9 million of exploration expenditures were for unspecified commodities. This amount has been pro-rated among the six commodity groups shown here. ² Includes ferrous metals.

Provincial and Territorial Expenditures by Type of Company, 1994

Companies exploring in Canada are classified into six groups, as follows:

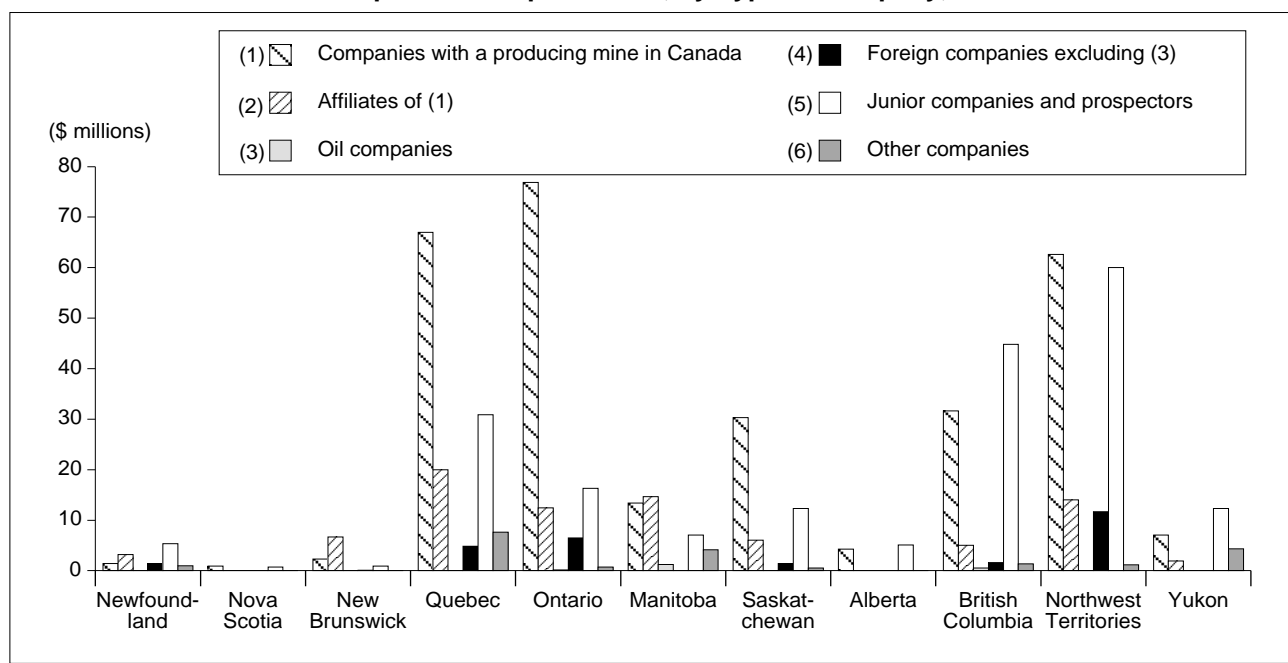
- 1) **Producers:** Companies with a producing mine or part ownership in a producing mine in Canada, and companies that own more than 50% of the shares of a producing mining company. Also includes oil companies or foreign companies with a producing Canadian mine.
- 2) **Affiliates of producing mining companies:** Wholly owned or majority-owned incorporated subsidiaries of producers.
- 3) **Oil companies:** Oil companies, both domestic and foreign, with non-petroleum exploration projects in Canada. Oil companies with producing mines are included with producers.
- 4) **Foreign companies:** This group excludes foreign-owned oil companies and foreign-owned companies with a producing mine in Canada.
- 5) **Junior companies and prospectors:** This group excludes all of the other categories.

- 6) **Other companies:** Canadian-owned companies engaged in mineral exploration, including forestry, construction and consulting firms and government-owned mining companies that do not own a producing mine. This category also includes Canadian-owned companies with operating mines only in countries other than Canada.

A company is classified into the first of these groups that it fits. For example, exploration statistics reported by an oil or foreign company with a producing Canadian mine would be included in Category 1 (producers), rather than in Category 3 (oil companies) or Category 4 (foreign companies). Exploration by a foreign-owned oil company would appear in Category 3 (oil companies), and not in Category 4 (foreign companies).

In 1994, producing companies and their affiliated companies were the principal exploration spenders in most provinces and territories except for Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and Newfoundland where junior companies accounted for 54%, 53%, 48% and 43%, respectively, of exploration expenditures in 1994 (Table 15, Figure 11). Junior companies increased their expenditures in all provinces and territories except the Yukon where the decline was 8%. The increases in junior exploration expenditures varied between 4% for Nova Scotia and 421% for

Figure 11
Provincial and Territorial Exploration Expenditures, by Type of Company, 1994



Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

Manitoba. Together, expenditures (in decreasing order) reported by junior companies in the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario accounted for 78% of the total junior expenditures. The level of junior expenditures in British Columbia ranked first in the country until 1993 when the diamond exploration rush in the Northwest Territories first attracted more junior expenditures.

Foreign companies spent \$27.6 million in Canada in 1994, up from \$16.6 million in 1993. They were most active in the Northwest Territories, where foreign companies spent \$11.7 million in 1994, up from \$6.0 million in 1993. In 1994, 83% of their total Canadian exploration expenditures were directed at the Northwest Territories, Ontario and Quebec.

Figure 12 portrays trends in exploration expenditures by type of company over the period 1989-96. The downward trend in exploration expenditures by oil companies is a continuation of the general downward trend from the 1970s. In 1977, oil companies accounted for 24% of all non-petroleum mineral exploration expenditures in Canada. This declined to less than 1% in 1993 and 1994. Similarly, in 1977, foreign companies accounted for 19% of exploration expenditures in Canada. In 1994 they accounted for only 4%. In dollar terms, however, this amount increased by 66% between 1993 and 1994.

Expenditures by Type of Company and Commodity, 1994

Junior companies directed 44% (\$86 million) of their exploration expenditures at precious metals, 36%

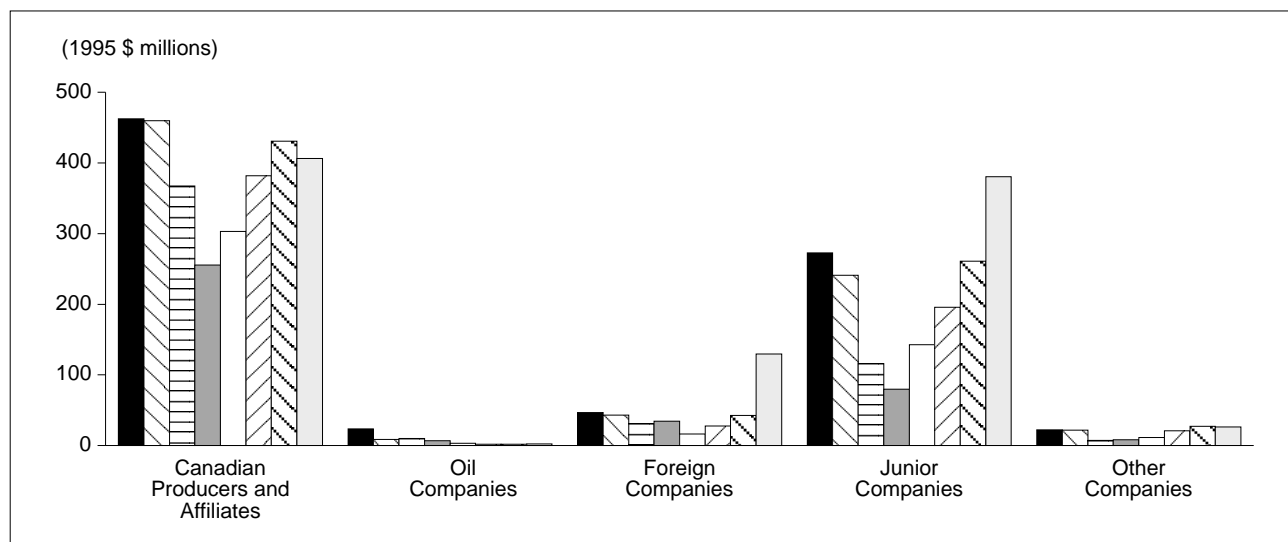
(\$70 million) at nonmetals (mainly diamonds), and 17% (\$33 million) at base metals in 1994, compared to 40% (\$57 million) at precious metals, 38% (\$54 million) at nonmetals, and 18% (\$26 million) at base metals in 1993 (Table 12, Figure 13). Producing companies and their affiliates together directed 40% (\$153 million) of their exploration expenditures at precious metals, 32% (\$124 million) at base metals, 17% (\$64 million) at nonmetals (mainly diamonds), and 8% (\$30 million) at uranium in 1994, compared to 34% (\$104 million) at precious metals, 39% (\$117 million) at base metals, 12% (\$36 million) at nonmetals, and 10% (\$31 million) at uranium in 1993.

In 1994, foreign companies directed 47% (\$13 million) of their exploration expenditures at nonmetallic minerals (chiefly diamonds), 26% (\$7 million) at precious metals, 22% (\$6 million) at base metals, and 5% (\$1 million) at uranium. Relative to 1993, foreign companies increased their exploration expenditures in Canada as a result of increased expenditures for nonmetals (diamonds) from \$7.5 million to \$13 million, for base metals from \$3 million to \$6 million, and for precious metals from \$5.0 million to \$7.2 million. Oil companies directed their exploration expenditures at diamonds and coal and none at uranium, which is contrary to 1993.

EXPLORATION FOR DIAMONDS

In 1994, 102 companies (85 juniors, 17 seniors) were operators (excluding prospectors) of diamond exploration projects, slightly above the 100 reported in

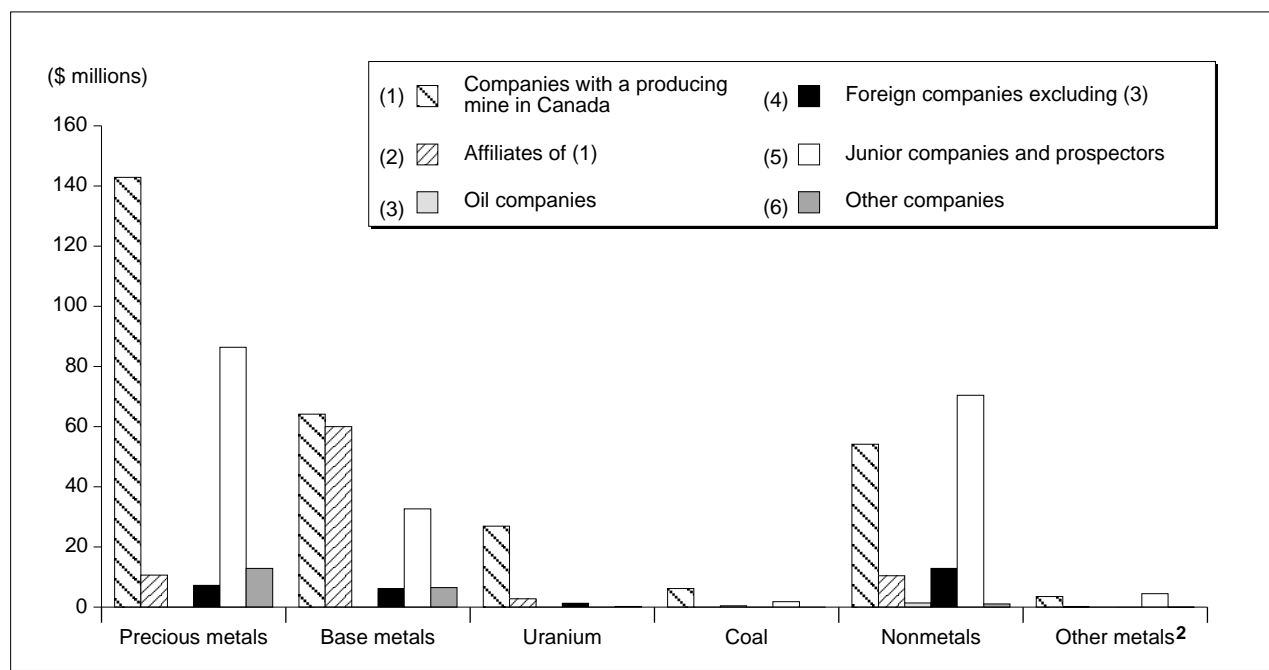
Figure 12
Exploration Expenditures in Canada by Type of Company, 1989-96



Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

Notes: The left bar for each group represents 1989; the right bar represents 1996. Data for 1995 are preliminary estimate and data for 1996 are forecast.

Figure 13
Exploration Expenditures, by Type of Company and Commodity, 1994¹



Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

¹ Some \$0.9 million of exploration expenditures were for unspecified commodities. This amount has been pro-rated among the six commodity groups shown here. ² Includes ferrous metals.

1993. Even though the number was slightly higher, project operators spent a total amount of \$138 million in 1994, up considerably from previous years (Table 5, Figure 14). In 1994, companies spent \$116 million on diamond exploration in the Northwest Territories, 84% of the total \$138 million spent on this commodity. Some \$9 million (7%) of this total was spent in Saskatchewan, \$5 million (4%) in Quebec, and \$3 million (2%) in Ontario. The remaining \$5.4 million was spent in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Newfoundland (Labrador). Junior companies accounted for 45% of total Canadian diamond exploration expenditures in 1994 (56% in 1993), while producers accounted for 37% (22% in 1993), affiliates for 8% (13% in 1993), foreign-based companies for 9% (9% in 1993), and jointly, petroleum companies plus other types of companies for 1%.

During 1994, four major project operators, mainly active in the Northwest Territories, contributed about 64% of total Canadian diamond exploration expenditures. Advanced exploration work (including bulk sampling), managed by BHP Minerals Inc., still took place in the Lac de Gras area of the Northwest Territories, particularly on the five kimberlite pipes, Koala, Panda, Fox, Misery and Leslie. The company expects to bring these pipes into production in the third quarter of 1997 upon completion of the environmental assessment and review process. Lytton Minerals Limited also did important exploration

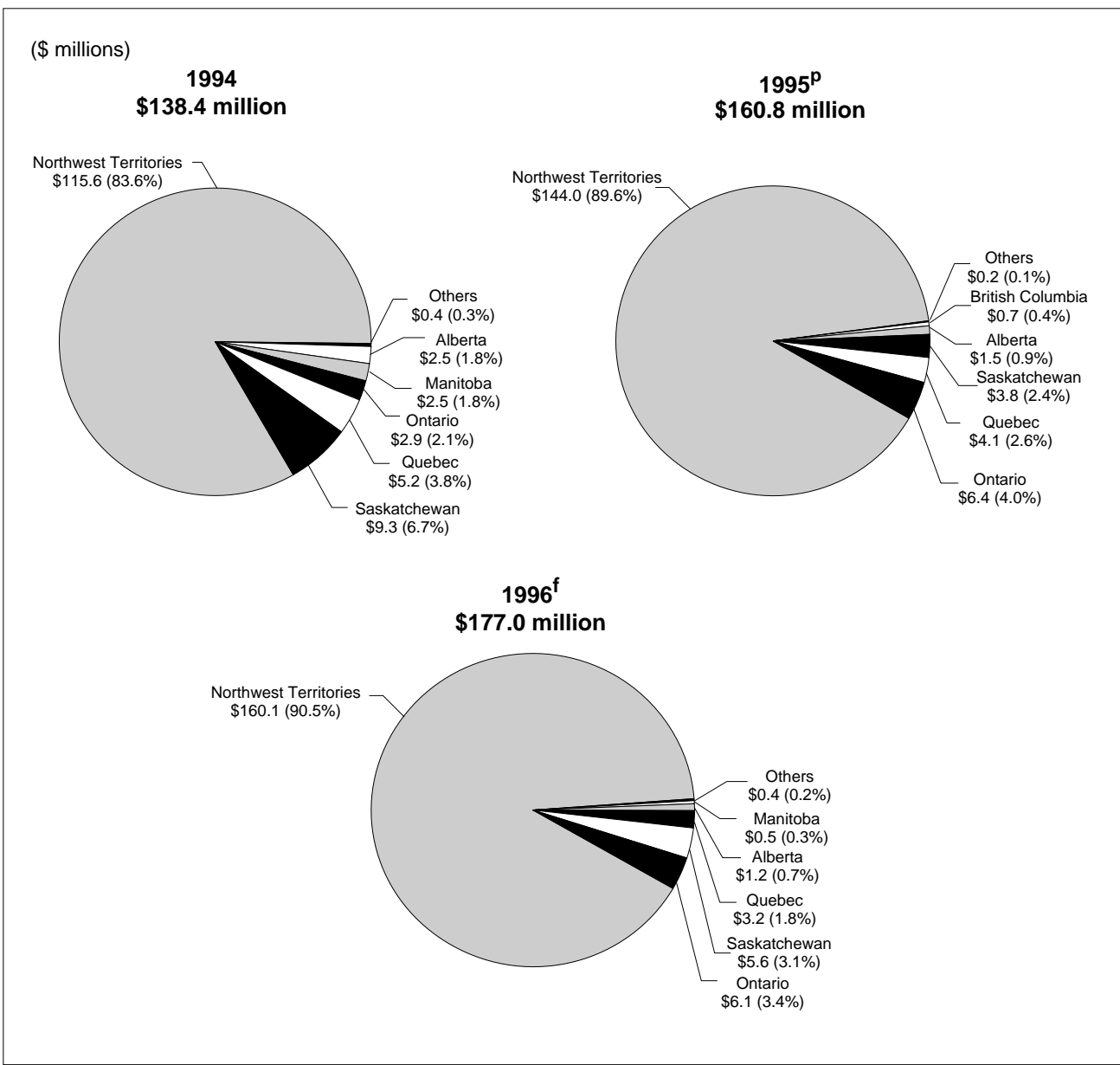
work on the Ice, Snowpipe and Texas Star properties. The *DHK_DO 27* pipe (Tli Kwi Cho) was tested by Kennecott Canada Inc., but the results of the bulk sampling analysis rated the deposit as uneconomical.

Estimates of \$161 million for 1995 and \$177 million for 1996 show further increases in total diamond exploration expenditures. Since 1993, more than half a billion dollars has been spent looking for this precious stone. The same four major project operators spent about 80% of all diamond exploration expenditures on advanced exploration projects in the Northwest Territories in 1995 and 1996. Close to 60 and 50 companies were project operators respectively; most of them, about 80%, were juniors. Overall, for each of those years, 75% of the expenditures were reported by senior project operators compared to a 55% contribution in 1994.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON STATISTICS AVAILABLE

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) coordinates the collection of all statistics for expenditures on general exploration (off-property), while Statistics Canada coordinates the collection of statistics for mine-site (on-property) exploration, the latter of which are required for the preparation of Canada's National

Figure 14
Diamond Exploration Expenditures by Region, 1994-96



Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

^f Forecast; ^P Preliminary estimate.

Accounts. Both federal agencies cooperate with the provinces and territories to assemble and publish the comprehensive national exploration statistics presented here. To protect confidentiality, only aggregate statistics are released. However, this review contains specific project information when such information is already in the public domain.

In order to improve the quality of the survey, a review of the definitions used to collect information on Canadian exploration activity has been undertaken by the surveying organizations. It is expected that future statistics will include detailed information on feasibility studies and other more technically related costs that are presently excluded. A clearer distinction between primary exploration and deposit appraisal phases, and greater information on associated environmental costs, will improve the monitoring of the mineral development cycle.

Note: Information in this review was current as of February 29, 1996.

TABLE 1. FUNDS RAISED BY COMPANIES LISTED ON CANADIAN STOCK EXCHANGES THROUGH THE ISSUE OF FLOW-THROUGH SHARES, 1983-95

Year	Value of Funds Raised	
	(current \$ millions)	(1995 \$ millions)
1983	34	47
1984	139	186
1985	274	358
1986	703	897
1987	1 183	1 442
1988	850	990
1989	350	389
1990	250	269
1991	40	42
1992	45	47
1993	70	72
1994	96	98
1995 ^P	123	123

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from Montréal, Toronto Vancouver and Alberta Stock Exchange records.

^P Preliminary.

TABLE 2. AREA¹ OF NEW MINERAL CLAIMS STAKED IN CANADA, 1989-95

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)
Newfoundland	275 040	5.4	163 568	3.3	127 748	2.4	96 423	0.3	127 282	0.5	513 903	3.2	6 106 617	38.7
Nova Scotia	174 456	3.4	176 609	3.5	126 833	2.3	205 941	0.6	87 350	0.3	154 123	1.0	183 893	1.2
New Brunswick	139 776	2.8	69 776	1.4	73 136	1.4	55 104	0.2	37 616	0.1	63 680	0.4	60 464	0.4
Quebec	823 452	16.3	483 289	9.7	456 810	9.2	555 323	1.5	691 915	2.3	840 922	5.3	1 474 196	9.4
Ontario	390 619	7.7	419 259	8.4	317 568	5.9	497 800	1.4	426 416	1.6	734 400	4.6	668 832	4.2
Manitoba	209 483	4.1	127 342	2.5	127 935	2.4	140 379	3.8	486 148	1.8	998 435	6.3	210 460	1.3
Saskatchewan	418 832	8.3	184 939	3.7	274 242	5.1	897 315	2.4	2 257 219	8.4	1 815 997	11.5	340 881	2.2
Alberta	50 240	1.0	807 910	16.2	4 400	0.1	22 300 000	71.1	10 260 000	38.1	6 750 000	42.6	1 665 000	10.6
British Columbia	1 946 000 ^a	38.4	2 014 250	40.3	1 510 850 ^b	28.0	824 200 ^b	2.2	702 250 ^b	2.6	774 340	4.9	845 550	5.4
Yukon	178 683	3.5	195 202	3.9	128 081	2.4	135 854	0.4	114 817	0.4	280 171	1.8	376 844	2.4
Northwest Territories	456 987	9.0	355 346	7.1	2 213 337	41.0	7 178 000	19.6	11 812 417	43.9	2 929 482	18.5	3 839 299	24.3
Total	5 063 568	100.0	4 997 490	100.0	5 398 340	100.0	32 886 339	100.0	27 003 430	100.0	15 855 453	100.0	15 772 036	100.0

Source: Provincial and territorial mining recorders.

^a Excludes placer leases. ^b Not strictly comparable to 1990 and earlier years because the total is the area of claims recorded, not the area of claims staked.

¹ Excludes coal.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 3. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ EXPENDITURES, 1993 AND 1994, AND DRILLING ACTIVITIES BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, 1994

Province/Territory	1994			1993 Total Expenditures	1994 as % of 1993 Total Expenditures	1994 Surface Drilling		
	Field Expenditures	Overhead ² Expenditures	Total Expenditures			Diamond Drilling	Other Drilling	Total
	(\$ millions)				(%)	(metres)		
Newfoundland	10.2	2.2	12.4	8.9	139.2	39 366	352	39 718
Nova Scotia	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.8	95.4	4 461	1 320	5 781
New Brunswick	8.4	1.6	10.0	11.1	90.3	48 370	—	48 370
Quebec	118.3	12.0	130.7	106.1	122.9	543 799	5 200	548 999
Ontario	96.7	16.3	113.0	75.6	149.5	540 438	35 232	575 670
Manitoba	36.1	4.5	40.5	27.4	147.8	186 062	312	186 374
Saskatchewan	43.1	7.5	50.6	53.1	95.2	112 977	14 283	127 260
Alberta	7.9	1.6	9.4	7.3	128.6	323	81 073	81 396
British Columbia	66.9	18.0	85.0	66.0	128.7	324 336	29 028	353 364
Northwest Territories	130.5	19.0	149.5	100.7	148.4	183 435	795	184 230
Yukon Territory	21.1	4.6	25.7	19.2	133.9	34 734	45 758	80 492
Total	540.5	87.6	628.1	477.3	131.6	2 018 301	213 353	2 231 654

Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

— Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production. ² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 4. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ EXPENDITURES, INCLUDING OVERHEAD,² BY COMMODITY SOUGHT, 1994

Commodity Groups	Expenditures	Percentage of Canadian Total	1994 as % of 1993 Expenditures
	(\$ millions)	(%)	(%)
Base metals ³	169.3	26.9	113.7
Precious metals ⁴	259.7	41.4	149.8
Iron ore	3.1	0.5	118.7
Uranium	31.3	5.0	91.2
Other metals	5.1	0.8	92.9
Nonmetals	150.2	23.9	150.3
Coal	8.5	1.4	104.1
Unspecified commodities	0.9	0.1	20.2
Total	628.1	100.0	

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production. ² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses. ³ Includes copper, nickel, lead and zinc. ⁴ Includes silver, gold and platinum group metals.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 5. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE SERIES FOR SOME MINERAL COMMODITIES OF INTEREST, 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	(\$000)						
Diamonds	2 958	5 135	7 566	7 048	18 550	86 709	138 390
Stone ¹	—	4 458	3 066	1 079	2 424	1 426	2 693
Platinum group elements	19 500	8 363	5 214	7 739	3 349	2 766	2 127
Asbestos	113	503	686	322	571	3 144	2 100
Silica	215	2 578	2 391	101	848	1 140	1 552
Tantalum	..	373	443	255	220	—	1 434
Feldspar	...	9	480	166	170	492	988
Graphite	9 670	7 270	2 628	446	312	1 055	744
Antimony	..	419	113	18	178	333	720
Potash	1 544	2 497	3 633	4 655	882	3 491	582
Gemstones ²	..	699	89	53	229	217	568

Source: Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

— Nil; .. Not available; ... Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes quartz, dolomite, granite, gabbro, limestone, marble, sandstone, slate and travertine. ² Includes jade, amethyst, labradorite, garnet and emerald.

TABLE 6. PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ EXPENDITURES DIRECTED AT THE SEARCH FOR BASE METALS AND PRECIOUS METALS, 1975-94^a

Year	Base Metals ²	Precious Metals ³	Total
	(%) ⁴		
1975	63	7	70
1977	42	7	49
1979	35	12	47
1981	34	25	59
1983	42	29	71
1985	20	65	85
1986	14	76	90
1987	11	83	94
1988	13	82	95
1989	23	68	91
1990	31	60	91
1991	40	52	92
1992	47	39	86
1993	32	37	69
1994	27	41	68

Sources: 1975-83 compiled by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) from individual company responses to Statistics Canada exploration questionnaires; 1985-94 compiled by NRCan from the Survey of Federal-Provincial Mining and Exploration Companies.

^a Data for the years 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982 and 1984 are not available.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production.

² Includes nickel, copper, zinc and lead. ³ Includes gold, silver and platinum group metals. In recent years, gold exploration has accounted for 95% of exploration expenditures on precious metals. ⁴ Includes a pro-rated portion of expenditures for unspecified commodities.

TABLE 7. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES,¹ INCLUDING OVERHEAD,² BY TYPE OF COMPANY, 1992-94

Type of Company	1992		1993		1994	
	(\$ millions)	(% of Canadian total)	(\$ millions)	(% of Canadian total)	(\$ millions)	(% of Canadian total)
1. Producing companies (those with a producing mine in Canada and their affiliates)	255.7	66.3	303.2	63.5	381.9	60.8
2. Oil companies (excluding group 1 above)	6.7	1.7	3.4	0.7	2.0	0.3
3. Foreign companies (excluding groups 1 and 2 above)	34.6	9.0	16.6	3.5	27.6	4.4
4. Junior companies and prospectors	79.9	20.7	142.7	29.9	195.8	31.2
5. Other companies	8.5	2.2	11.4	2.4	20.9	3.3
Total	385.3	100.0	477.3	100.0	628.1	100.0

Sources: Natural Resources Canada and Statistics Canada, from Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production. ² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 8. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ EXPENDITURES, INCLUDING OVERHEAD,² BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, 1992-96

Province/Territory	1992		1993		1994		1995 ^P		1996 ^f	
	(\$ millions)	(%)	(\$ millions)	(%)	(\$ millions)	(%)	(\$ millions)	(%)	(\$ millions)	(%)
Newfoundland	11.1	2.9	8.9	1.9	12.4	2.0	70.8	9.3	111.3	11.8
Nova Scotia	3.3	0.8	1.8	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.8	0.2	2.3	0.2
New Brunswick	12.2	3.2	11.1	2.3	10.0	1.6	17.5	2.3	20.1	2.1
Quebec	94.1	24.4	106.1	22.2	130.3	20.7	137.6	18.0	175.7	18.6
Ontario	77.4	20.1	75.6	15.8	113.0	18.0	135.9	17.8	158.7	16.8
Manitoba	32.0	8.3	27.4	5.7	40.5	6.5	35.5	4.6	33.3	3.5
Saskatchewan	25.9	6.7	53.1	11.1	50.6	8.1	46.8	6.1	42.6	4.5
Alberta	5.4	1.4	7.3	1.5	9.4	1.5	12.0	1.6	14.9	1.6
British Columbia	71.6	18.6	66.0	13.8	85.0	13.5	83.5	10.9	123.5	13.1
Northwest Territories	42.7	11.1	100.7	21.1	149.5	23.8	189.5	24.8	219.3	23.2
Yukon Territory	9.7	2.5	19.2	4.0	25.7	4.1	32.6	4.3	43.5	4.6
Total	385.3	100.0	477.2	100.0	628.1	100.0	763.5	100.0	945.2	100.0
General exploration	325.9	84.6	413.2	86.6	555.8	88.5	686.6	89.9	865.8	91.6
Mine-site exploration	59.4	15.4	64.0	13.4	72.3	11.5	76.9	10.1	79.4	8.4

Sources: Natural Resources Canada and Statistics Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

^f Forecast; ^P Preliminary.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions of deposits already being mined or committed to production. ² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses. Statistics Canada totals for mine-site exploration have been revised to take into account additional or revised data obtained by NRCan.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 9. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ ACTIVITIES BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, BY TYPE OF WORK, 1994

Province/Territory	Drilling (Surface and Underground)				Surveys - Other Exploration Work					Other Field Costs	Total Field Expenditures	Total, Including Overhead ²
	Diamond		Other		Geochemical	Geology	Geophysical		Rock Work			
	Metres	Cost	Metres	Cost			Ground	Airborne				
	(000)	(\$000)	(000)	(\$000)						(\$000)		
Newfoundland	39	2 775	–	20	1 035	2 528	1 059	146	1 709	926	10 198	12 396
Nova Scotia	4	344	1	66	202	273	52	36	111	210	1 293	1 714
New Brunswick	60	3 479	–	–	682	2 447	617	59	202	886	8 372	10 019
Quebec	791	38 489	5	261	4 026	31 558	6 398	1 374	13 773	22 432	118 311	130 323
Ontario	710	44 374	35	1 563	1 875	11 836	6 387	1 724	23 243	5 684	96 687	112 982
Manitoba	219	18 395	–	17	849	2 853	4 583	3 869	4 078	1 407	36 052	40 518
Saskatchewan	117	10 206	14	1 790	1 362	3 238	2 752	2 296	18 927	2 560	43 131	50 591
Alberta	–	59	81	2 698	1 005	1 168	621	728	1 265	308	7 852	9 411
British Columbia	381	32 555	29	1 582	3 421	10 223	3 213	826	11 124	4 002	66 946	84 956
Northwest Territories	270	28 906	1	230	33 296	9 657	11 318	11 654	31 715	3 764	130 539	149 508
Yukon Territory	35	4 487	46	4 265	2 158	3 578	684	1 168	1 112	3 654	21 106	25 712
Total Canada	2 626	184 068	213	12 492	49 911	79 358	37 684	23 880	107 260	45 834	540 486	628 130

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

– Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions of deposits already being mined or committed to production. ² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 10. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF COMPANY, 1994

Type of Company	Drilling (Surface and Underground)				Surveys - Other Exploration Work					Other Field Costs	Total Field Expenditures	Total, Including Overhead ²
	Diamond		Other		Geochemical	Geology	Geophysical		Rock Work			
	Metres	Cost	Metres	Cost			Ground	Airborne				
	(000)	(\$000)	(000)	(\$000)						(\$000)		
1. Companies with a producing mine in Canada	1 415	92 887	125	6 347	7 764	27 320	13 221	6 192	74 750	27 906	256 387	297 826
2. Affiliates of group 1	308	22 838	3	283	3 259	21 705	5 292	3 829	8 479	4 046	69 729	84 070
3. Oil companies	–	–	2	152	59	44	40	750	125	147	1 317	1 956
4. Foreign companies (excluding group 3)	114	7 773	1	46	2 523	3 715	2 985	2 905	184	2 668	22 798	27 586
5. Junior companies and prospectors	719	55 957	70	4 460	35 787	21 514	15 057	9 746	20 265	9 468	172 254	195 839
6. Other companies	71	4 614	12	1 204	519	5 061	1 089	458	3 457	1 600	18 002	20 854
Total all classes	2 626	184 068	213	12 492	49 911	79 358	37 684	23 880	107 260	45 834	540 486	628 130

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

– Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions of deposits already being mined or committed to production. ² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 11a. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ EXPENDITURES, NOT INCLUDING OVERHEAD,² BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, BY COMMODITY SOUGHT, 1994

Province/Territory	Metals					Nonmetals	Coal	Commodity Not Specified	Total Field Expenditures
	Base	Precious	Iron	Uranium	Other				
	(\$000)								
Newfoundland	5 217	3 614	—	—	800	450	—	118	10 198
Nova Scotia	529	505	—	—	—	66	192	1	1 293
New Brunswick	7 151	730	—	—	413	6	34	38	8 372
Quebec	44 146	59 884	1 525	—	790	11 967	—	—	118 311
Ontario	28 758	65 370	—	—	—	2 558	—	—	96 687
Manitoba	25 383	6 130	488	—	1 294	2 653	—	104	36 052
Saskatchewan	3 608	6 818	—	25 474	—	7 004	63	164	43 131
Alberta	490	1 517	—	—	—	2 400	3 441	4	7 852
British Columbia	14 834	47 514	—	—	940	1 424	2 185	50	66 946
Northwest Territories	6 971	22 139	—	2 077	13	99 339	—	—	130 539
Yukon Territory	8 631	11 332	—	—	73	—	1 069	1	21 106
Total Canada	145 716	225 553	2 013	27 551	4 323	127 867	6 983	480	540 486

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

— Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production. ² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 11b. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ EXPENDITURES, INCLUDING OVERHEAD,² BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, BY COMMODITY SOUGHT, 1994

Province/Territory	Metals					Nonmetals	Coal	Commodity Not Specified	Total, Including Overhead
	Base	Precious	Iron	Uranium	Other				
	(\$000)								
Newfoundland	6 450	4 214	3	—	955	644	—	131	12 396
Nova Scotia	584	756	6	—	—	83	285	1	1 714
New Brunswick	8 423	834	—	—	682	7	34	40	10 019
Quebec	49 433	64 852	2 275	—	814	12 948	—	—	130 323
Ontario	34 606	74 791	182	17	3	3 371	13	—	112 982
Manitoba	28 207	6 592	635	—	1 372	3 587	—	125	40 518
Saskatchewan	4 098	7 878	—	28 858	—	9 434	63	260	50 591
Alberta	707	2 368	—	8	—	2 625	3 699	4	9 411
British Columbia	18 873	59 827	—	—	1 179	1 867	2 899	311	84 956
Northwest Territories	7 631	23 776	7	2 408	34	115 640	—	11	149 508
Yukon Territory	10 245	13 855	—	—	73	—	1 536	2	25 712
Total Canada	169 258	259 743	3 108	31 290	5 113	150 205	8 528	885	628 130

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

— Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production. ² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 12a. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ EXPENDITURES, NOT INCLUDING OVERHEAD,² BY TYPE OF COMPANY AND BY COMMODITY SOUGHT, 1994

Type of Company	Metals					Nonmetals	Coal	Commodity Not Specified	Total Field Expenditures
	Base	Precious	Iron	Uranium	Other				
(\$000)									
1. Companies with a producing mine in Canada	57 530	125 172	1 500	24 400	733	41 074	5 552	425	256 387
2. Affiliates of group 1	49 761	7 860	–	1 712	114	10 282	–	–	69 729
3. Oil companies	–	46	–	–	–	1 119	152	–	1 317
4. Foreign companies (excluding group 3)	4 829	5 939	–	1 211	–	10 819	–	–	22 798
5. Junior companies and prospectors	28 162	75 041	513	–	3 413	63 795	1 279	51	172 254
6. Other companies	5 433	11 475	–	228	64	779	–	4	18 002
Total all classes	145 716	225 553	2 013	27 551	4 323	127 867	6 983	480	540 486

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

– Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production.

² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 12b. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ EXPENDITURES, INCLUDING OVERHEAD,² BY TYPE OF COMPANY AND BY COMMODITY SOUGHT, 1994

Type of Company	Metals					Nonmetals	Coal	Commodity Not Specified	Total, Including Overhead
	Base	Precious	Iron	Uranium	Other				
(\$000)									
1. Companies with a producing mine in Canada	64 023	142 496	2 431	26 879	1 067	53 991	6 198	741	297 826
2. Affiliates of group 1	59 930	10 631	–	2 813	163	10 460	–	72	84 070
3. Oil companies	–	66	–	–	–	1 372	518	–	1 956
4. Foreign companies (excluding group 3)	6 137	7 239	–	1 331	–	12 878	–	2	27 586
5. Junior companies and prospectors	32 685	86 393	677	3	3 819	70 384	1 813	65	196 839
6. Other companies	6 483	12 920	–	263	64	1 120	–	4	20 854
Total all classes	169 258	259 743	3 108	31 290	5 113	150 205	8 528	885	628 130

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

– Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production.

² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 13. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION,¹ SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND DRILLING, BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, BY COMMODITY SOUGHT, 1994

Province/Territory	Metals					Nonmetals	Coal	Total
	Base	Precious	Iron	Uranium	Other			
(000 metres)								
Newfoundland	22	11	—	—	7	—	—	40
Nova Scotia	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
New Brunswick	49	4	—	—	8	—	—	60
Quebec	243	512	2	—	6	33	—	796
Ontario	215	523	—	—	—	8	—	746
Manitoba	153	30	8	—	15	12	—	219
Saskatchewan	25	21	—	64	—	20	2	131
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	81
British Columbia	65	305	—	—	7	5	27	410
Northwest Territories	34	143	—	4	—	90	—	271
Yukon Territory	33	44	—	—	—	—	4	81
Total Canada	842	1 593	10	68	43	169	116	2 840

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

— Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 14. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION,¹ SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND DRILLING, BY TYPE OF COMPANY AND BY COMMODITY SOUGHT, 1994

Type of Company	Metals					Nonmetals	Coal	Total
	Base	Precious	Iron	Uranium	Other			
(000 metres)								
1. Companies with a producing mine in Canada	360	954	2	49	13	53	110	1 550
2. Affiliates of group 1	263	31	—	10	1	6	—	311
3. Oil companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
4. Foreign companies (excluding group 3)	45	51	—	9	—	9	—	114
5. Junior companies and prospectors	152	496	8	—	29	100	4	790
6. Other companies	22	61	—	—	—	—	—	83
Total all classes	842	1 593	10	68	43	169	116	2 840

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

— Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 15a. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ EXPENDITURES, NOT INCLUDING OVERHEAD,² BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, BY TYPE OF COMPANY, 1994

Province/Territory	(1) Companies With a Producing Mine in Canada	(2) Affiliates of (1)	(3) Oil Companies	(4) Foreign Companies Excluding (3)	(5) Junior Companies and Prospectors	(6) Other Companies	Total Field Expenditures
(\$000)							
Newfoundland	1 177	2 853	—	993	4 344	831	10 198
Nova Scotia	685	9	—	60	529	12	1 293
New Brunswick	2 030	5 563	—	72	701	6	8 372
Quebec	59 833	17 408	—	4 588	29 242	7 241	118 311
Ontario	69 490	7 570	161	4 936	13 846	684	96 687
Manitoba	11 887	13 012	1 000	15	6 189	3 949	36 052
Saskatchewan	26 106	4 695	—	1 257	10 563	508	43 131
Alberta	3 899	—	—	—	3 953	—	7 852
British Columbia	25 196	3 622	156	1 193	36 225	554	66 946
Northwest Territories	50 094	13 584	—	9 683	56 135	1 044	130 539
Yukon Territory	5 991	1 413	—	—	10 528	3 174	21 106
Total Canada	256 387	69 729	1 317	22 798	172 254	18 002	540 486

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

— Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production. ² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 15b. GENERAL EXPLORATION PLUS MINE-SITE EXPLORATION¹ EXPENDITURES, INCLUDING OVERHEAD,² BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, BY TYPE OF COMPANY, 1994

Province/Territory	(1) Companies With a Producing Mine in Canada	(2) Affiliates of (1)	(3) Oil Companies	(4) Foreign Companies Excluding (3)	(5) Junior Companies and Prospectors	(6) Other Companies	Total, Including Overhead
(\$000)							
Newfoundland	1 427	3 225	6	1 434	5 332	972	12 396
Nova Scotia	889	14	—	60	738	12	1 714
New Brunswick	2 333	6 674	—	106	900	6	10 019
Quebec	66 994	19 981	—	4 847	30 884	7 617	130 323
Ontario	76 886	12 431	173	6 463	16 330	700	112 982
Manitoba	13 365	14 676	1 250	18	7 061	4 147	40 518
Saskatchewan	30 319	6 068	—	1 394	12 287	523	50 591
Alberta	4 289	—	13	—	5 109	—	9 411
British Columbia	31 662	5 015	514	1 584	44 819	1 363	84 956
Northwest Territories	62 599	14 045	—	11 667	60 033	1 165	149 508
Yukon Territory	7 063	1 940	—	13	12 346	4 350	25 712
Total Canada	297 826	84 070	1 956	27 586	195 839	20 854	628 130

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration Companies.

— Nil.

¹ Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions to deposits already being mined or committed to production. ² Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration costs and exploration-related head office expenses.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.