



**Ontario Geological Survey
Open File Report 6085**

**Report of Activities, 2001
Resident Geologist Program**

**Regional Land Use Geologist Report:
Northwestern, Northeastern and
Southern Ontario Regions**

2002



ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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by

R.L. Debicki, A.P. Drost, D.J. Rowell and G.R. Yule

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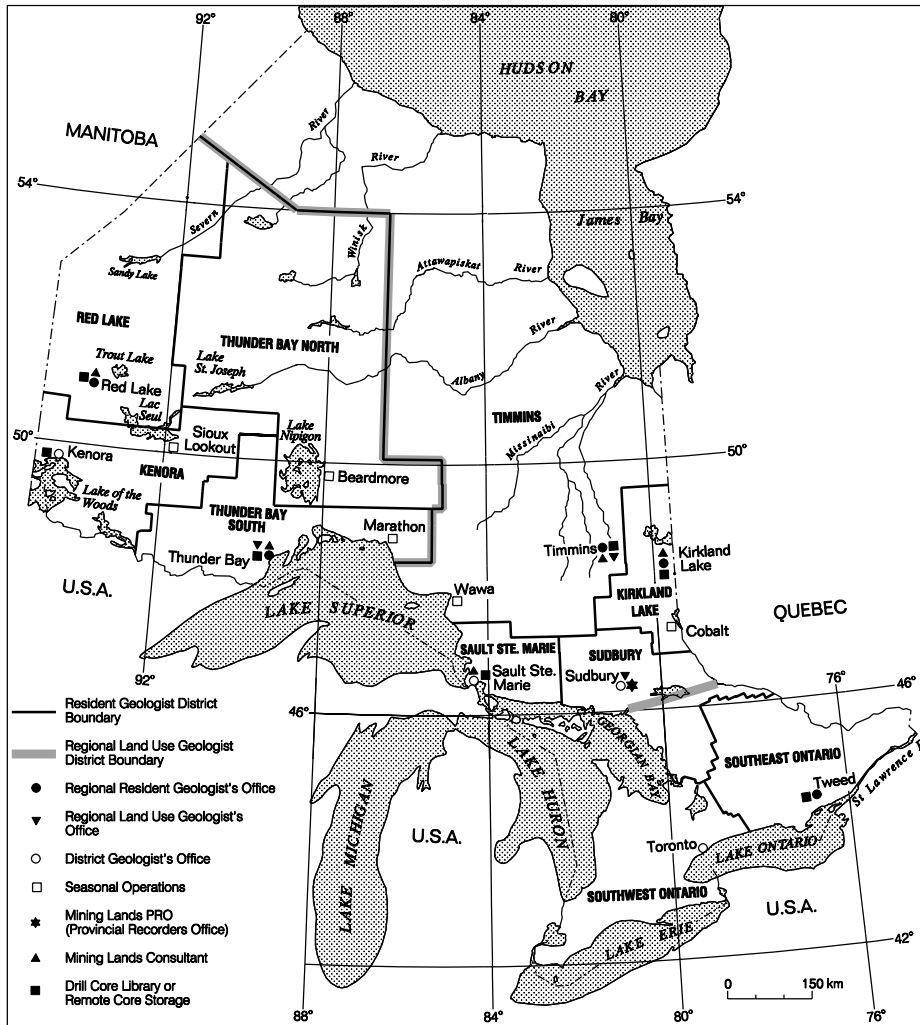
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**Ontario Geological Survey
Resident Geologist Program**

Regional Land Use Geologists—2001

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CONTENTS

Regional Land Use Geologists—2001

INTRODUCTION	1
LAND USE POLICY AND PLANNING COORDINATOR.....	2
Introduction	2
Ontario’s Living Legacy.....	2
Other Protected Areas.....	3
Forest Management Plans.....	3
Municipal Planning.....	5
First Nations	6
Other	6
THE REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGISTS	6
NORTHWEST REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGIST	7
Introduction	7
Ontario’s Living Legacy.....	7
Other Protected Areas.....	8
Forest Management Plans.....	8
Other Activities on Crown Land.....	9
Municipal Planning.....	9
First Nations	9
Other	10
NORTHEAST REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGIST	10
Introduction	10
Ontario’s Living Legacy.....	10
Forest Management Plans.....	11
Other Activities on Crown Land.....	12
Municipal Planning.....	13
First Nations	13
SOUTHERN REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGIST	14
Introduction	14
The Niagara Escarpment Plan.....	14
Oak Ridges Moraine	14
Ontario’s Living Legacy.....	14
Forest Management Plans.....	15
Municipal Planning.....	16
First Nations	16

Tables

Table 1. List of Forest Management Units in Ontario (2002/2003).....	4
Table 2. List of Forest Management Units in the Northwest Regional Land Use Geologist’s Region (2002/2003)..	8
Table 3. Regulation status of “Boreal East” Ontario’s Living Legacy (OLL) sites in the Northeast Regional Land Use Geologist’s Region	11
Table 4. List of Forest Management Units in the Northeast Regional Land Use Geologist’s Region (2002/2003).	11
Table 5. List of Forest Management Units in the Southern Regional Land Use Geologist’s Region (2002/2003)..	16

Figures

Figure 1. Location of Forest Management Units in Ontario April 1 2002.....	3
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REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGISTS—2001

R.L. Debicki¹, A.P. Drost², D.J. Rowell³, and G.R. Yule⁴

¹ Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator, Resident Geologist Program, Ontario Geological Survey

² Regional Land Use Geologist—Northwest, Resident Geologist Program, Ontario Geological Survey

³ Regional Land Use Geologist—Southern, Resident Geologist Program, Ontario Geological Survey

⁴ Regional Land Use Geologist—Northeast, Resident Geologist Program, Ontario Geological Survey

INTRODUCTION

The Regional Land Use Geologist group was established within the Resident Geologist Program in 2000 to respond to clients in government, agencies, and non-governmental organizations. Many of the services provided by the Regional Land Use Geologists relate to land use planning and access matters that are of interest to, or may directly affect, prospectors and developers and their activities. Many of them require knowledge and expertise that are outside the traditional knowledge and experience of professional geoscientists. For example, land use planning in Ontario can involve more than 12 provincial legislative acts, with accompanying regulations, guidelines and policies, developed by many different provincial ministries. Some apply to Crown land, while other planning applies to private land.

Group members work closely with the Resident Geologist Program's Regional Resident and District Geologists, and with other representatives of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) and other ministries to optimize Ontario's land base for sustainable, safe and environmentally responsible mineral resource development. Their activities include:

- working with Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to minimize the impacts on the mineral sector of implementing the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy;
- participating actively in regular meetings of the land use planning group made up of the Regional Land Use Geologists and 2 counterparts from MNR to improve information sharing between the ministries, primarily in the context of implementing the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy;
- providing information to MNR and other ministries about the geology, mineral potential and possible effects on the mineral sector of land use planning initiatives including management plans for existing protected areas and areas such as the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine;
- working with the mineral sector, forest industry, and MNR to encourage the mineral sector to take advantage of opportunities to provide input into the forest management planning process, and to ensure that areas of high mineral potential and access to them are considered during preparation of forest management plans;
- working with MNR, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH), and municipal governments to ensure that the creation of new cottage lots on Crown land in areas of high mineral potential does not preclude future exploration and development of the mineral resources or activities on any existing mining lands;
- working with consultants, municipal planners, and MMAH to ensure that municipal Official Plans, Official Plan Amendments, and consents (lot severances) have regard for mineral resources, mining operations and possible related hazards, and mining land tenure;
- working with representatives of First Nations and the mineral sector to help First Nations understand and participate in the mineral exploration and development process, while at the same time making the mineral sector aware of First Nations communities' concerns about activities on their traditional lands along with ways of mitigating or accommodating those concerns; and
- working to make the public and members of various interest groups more aware of the interests and importance of the mineral sector, its activities, and its entitlements in Ontario.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator was transferred to the Resident Geologist Program from Information Services Section of the Mines and Minerals Division in 2000, and the 3 new Regional Land Use Geologist positions were established. All of these positions require geoscience and mineral sector expertise, combined with a broad understanding of land use legislation, regulations and issues.

The objective of the group is to effectively represent mineral-related values in the context of competing interests for land use. These interests vary from place to place across the province, but all have the potential to restrict the availability of land—or the access to it—for mineral exploration and development purposes.

In the short time the group has been functioning, it has made significant progress in creating awareness of the mineral sector, mineral resources, and the need to accommodate them, in land use planning activities across the province. It has also helped representatives of the mineral sector become more aware of government initiatives that may affect their access to land and their exploration and development activities, and made them mindful of the many opportunities in the various planning processes whereby they can point out their interests.

Contact information for the Regional Land Use Geologists, and other representatives of the Resident Geologist Program is available from <http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/resgeol/mmdrgpe.htm> Please contact the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator or the Regional Land Use Geologist for your area of interest for further information about matters described in this annual summary.

LAND USE POLICY AND PLANNING COORDINATOR

Introduction

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator is located in the Resident Geologist Program offices in Sudbury, and is responsible for the overall coordination of the Regional Land Use Geologist group, and for initiatives that are provincial in scope. As such, the Regional Land Use Geologist must be aware of the matters of importance in the areas of each of the Regional Land Use Geologists, and must identify common existing and emerging issues for comprehensive review and consistent response province wide.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator therefore works on many of the same matters as the Regional Land Use Geologists, but with a provincial rather than regional perspective.

Ontario's Living Legacy

The Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy announced in 1999 is the province's Crown land management initiative to provide representative protected areas in northern Ontario, while strengthening the economic health of the region. The land use strategy identified a total of 378 new parks and conservation reserves in the province. The Land Use Planning and Policy Coordinator worked closely with the Regional Land Use Geologists, staff of Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), and representatives of the mineral sector on implementing the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy during the year.

Work included ensuring that the Regional Land Use Geologists were aware of upcoming requirements for information, and had the resources needed to provide input at the appropriate time. Representatives of mineral sector organizations were also notified to make sure that they were aware of requests from MNR for input at various stages of the Ontario's Living Legacy implementation, particularly with regard to planning for Signature Sites.

In addition, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator consolidated and analyzed a range of information regarding implementation of the land use strategy to identify issues and trends, and prepared and presented briefing materials to senior staff of Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) and MNR. This work included an analysis of the progress made by MNDM in implementing relevant recommendations of the Lands for Life Round Tables' Consolidated Report. It was incorporated into the Ministry's exhibit at the "Checking in On Legacy" meeting, which brought together representatives of the Lands for Life Round Tables and interested non-governmental organizations from across the province.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also participated on the committee to develop the “provincially significant mineral potential” mineral resource assessment process for metallic minerals, and the sub-committee to develop the corresponding mineral resource assessment process for industrial minerals. The work included documenting the results of the discussions, preparing briefing materials relating to the newly developed processes, and presenting them at local meetings and provincial and national conferences.

Other Protected Areas

There are ongoing needs to manage protected areas already established in the province, and to respond to plans to establish new protected areas other than those identified through the Ontario’s Living Legacy land use strategy.

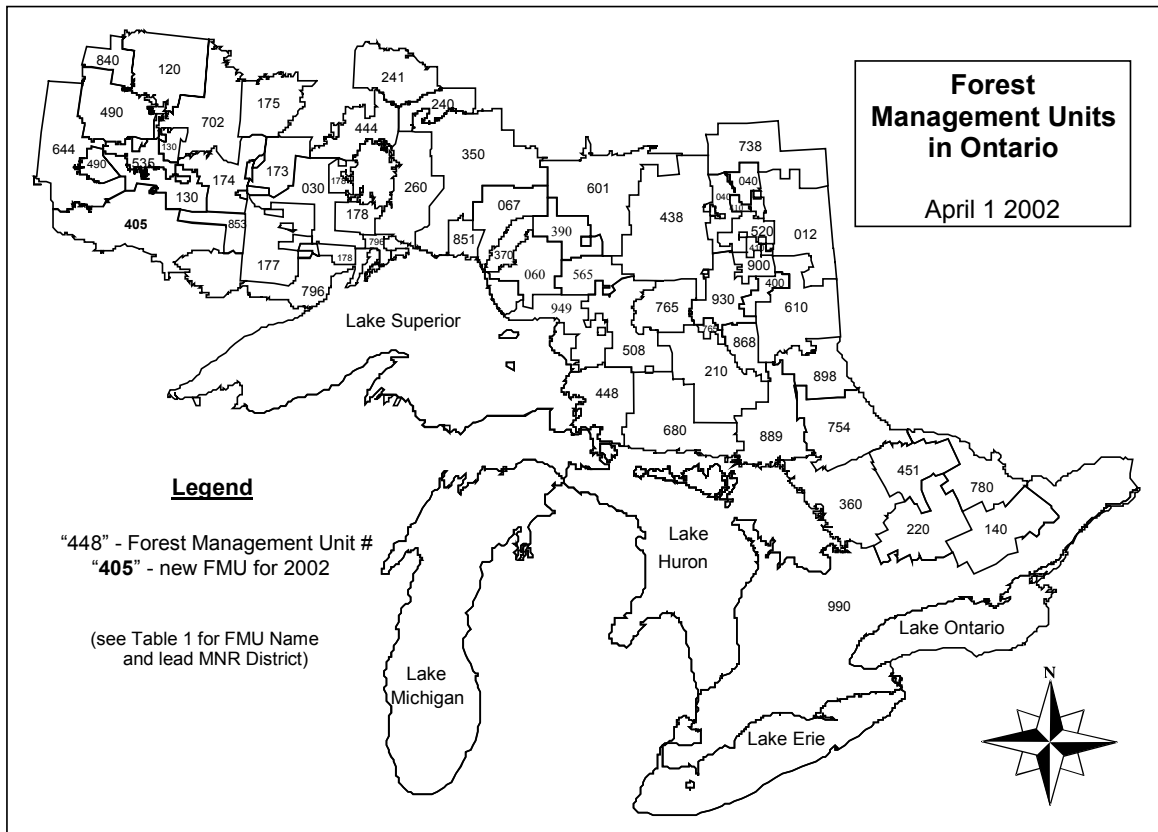
In 2001, those needs included reviewing proposed new management plans prepared in accordance with the normal 10-year cycle of plans for existing parks, and providing comments on matters of interest either directly or through the Regional Land Use Geologist for the area where the park is situated. Points worthy of comment included proposed changes to boundaries of the parks where there is mineral potential or existing mining land tenure, and proposed new restrictions on the use of access routes that may have traditionally been used by mineral sector workers in the area.

New protected areas other than those identified through the Ontario’s Living Legacy land use strategy needing comment included a proposed new national marine park, and sites being considered for protection in parts of the province outside the area covered by the land use strategy.

Forest Management Plans

There are 54 Sustainable Forest License (SFL) management units in the province. The boundaries of the areas are illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Locations of Forest Management Units in Ontario, April 1 2002.



The names of the various SFL management units are listed in Table 1, in numerical order according to the management unit number. Some management units straddle the boundaries between 2 of the Regional Land Use Geologist’s areas, so are included in the reports for both areas.

Each SFL area requires a Forest Management Plan (FMP) to guide all forestry operations in the Crown forests in question. Forestry operations include road construction, maintenance, and abandonment; stream crossings and their abandonment; timber harvesting; and silvicultural practices. The plan must have regard for all resource values including social (cultural, heritage, and tourism) and ecological (fish, wildlife, environmental). The forest industry must have regard for, and according to the MNR policies, shall consult with, the mineral rights holder regarding annual forest work schedules and the potential impact on exploration activities and installations (i.e., disturbance of survey grids, trenches, drill casings, or claim boundaries). The forest sector may have to provide compensation to the mineral sector for this impact and disturbance.

Table 1. List of Forest Management Units in Ontario (2002/2003).

All management units effective as of April 1, 2002* (designated under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Section 7)							
Plan ID #	MU #	Management Unit Name	Plan Period	Status	SFL Effective Date	MNR Lead District	RLUG Region
19	012	Iroquois Falls Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1999	Cochrane	NE
44	030	Spruce River Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1999	Thunder Bay	NW
41	040	Smooth Rock Falls Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1995	Cochrane	NE
55	060	White River Forest	1998 - 2018	DSFL	April 2003	Wawa	NW
5	067	Big Pic Forest	1997 - 2017	SFL	April 2002	Wawa	NW
51	120	Trout Lake Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April, 2004	Red Lake	NW
52	130	Wabigoon Forest	1998 - 2018	SFL	April 2003	Dryden	NW
27	140	Mazinaw-Lanark Forest	2001 - 2021	CR		Bancroft	SC
8	173	Brightsand Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	Thunder Bay	NW
15	174	English River Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Dryden	NW
9	175	Caribou Forest	1997 - 2017	SFL	April 2002	Sioux Lookout	NW
12	177	Dog River-Matawin Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Thunder Bay	NW
7	178	Black Sturgeon Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 2001	Nipigon	NW
43	210	Spanish Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 2001	Sudbury	NE
4	220	Bancroft-Minden Forest	2001 - 2021	CR		Bancroft	SC
30	240	Nakina North Forest	1998 - 2018	SFL	April 2003	Nipigon	NW
33	241	Ogoki Forest	1998 - 2018	SFL	April 2003	Nipigon	NW
24	260	Lake Nipigon Forest	2001 - 2021	DSFL		Nipigon	NW
20	350	Kenogami Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Nipigon	NW
16	360	French-Severn Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	Parry Sound	SC
6	370	Black River Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1996	Wawa	NW
29	390	Nagagami Forest	2001 - 2021	DSFL		Wawa	NE
50	400	Timmins Forest	1998 - 2018	DSFL	April 2003	Timmins	NE
11	405	Crossroute Forest**	2002 - 2022	SFL		Fort Frances	NW
13	410	Driftwood Forest	1998 - 2018	DSFL	April 2003	Cochrane	NE
17	438	Gordon Cosens Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 2001	Hearst	NE
3	444	Armstrong Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Thunder Bay	NW
1	448	Algoma Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Sault Ste. Marie	NE
2	451	Algonquin Park Forest	2000 - 2020	AFA	April 1, 1997	Algonquin Park	SC
54	490	Whiskey Jack Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	Kenora	NW
46	508	Superior Forest	2001 - 2021	DSFL		Chapleau	NE
10	520	Cochrane	1998 - 2018	CR	April 2003	Cochrane	NE
14	535	Dryden Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Dryden	NW
26	565	Magpie Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	Wawa	NW
18	601	Hearst Forest	1997 - 2017	DSFL	April 2002	Hearst	NE
48	610	Timiskaming Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1997	Kirkland Lake	NE
21	644	Kenora	2001 - 2021	CR		Kenora	NW
22	651	Kiashke River				Thunder Bay	NW
32	680	Northshore Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Sault Ste. Marie	NE
23	702	Lac Seul Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Sioux Lookout	NW
28	738	Moose River	1998 - 2018	CR	April 2003	Cochrane	NE
31	754	Nipissing Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	North Bay	NE
36	765	Pineland-Martial Forest	2001 - 2021	DSFL		Chapleau	NE
34	780	Ottawa Valley Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1999	Pembroke	SC

All management units effective as of April 1, 2002* (designated under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Section 7)							
Plan					SFL Effective	MNR	RLUG
ID #	MU #	Management Unit Name	Plan Period	Status	Date	Lead District	Region
25	796	Lakehead Forest	1997 - 2017	SFL	April 2002	Thunder Bay	NW
37	840	Red Lake Forest	1998 - 2018	SFL	April 2003	Red Lake	NW
35	851	Pic River Ojibway Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Nipigon	NW
39	853	Sapawe Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Fort Frances	NW
40	868	Shiningtree Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Timmins	NE
45	889	Sudbury Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Sudbury	NE
47	898	Temagami	1999 - 2019	CR	April 2004	North Bay	NE
49	900	Timmins	2001 - 2021	CR		Timmins	NE
38	930	Romeo Malette Forest	1997 - 2017	DSFL	April 2002	Timmins	NE
53	949	Wawa Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Wawa	NE
42	990	Southern Ontario			n/a	Various	SC
Status: SFL - Sustainable Forest License, dSFL - deemed SFL, CR - Crown Managed, AFA - Algonquin Forest Authority							
* SFL Information (Status, SFL Name, and SFL Effective Date) current at date of list preparation.							
**As of April 1, 2002, Highrock Forest (290) and Fort Frances Flanders Forest (827) will be combined to form Crossroute Forest (405). Additional consolidations are proposed for April 1, 2003, for Cochrane (520) and Moose River (738) forests; Driftwood Forest (410), Timmins Forest (400) and Timmins (900); and Ogoki Forest (241) and Nakina North Forest (240).							

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator helped the Regional Land Use Geologists convey information to mineral sector clients in their areas about opportunities to contribute to Forest Management Plans in their areas. It is important that the mineral sector take advantage of such opportunities, to further ensure that its interests including mineral tenure, exploration work, and access routes are considered and accommodated as much as possible during development of the plans.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also acted as the contact between MNR and the mineral sector regarding the ministry’s proposal to extend the Forest Management Plan process to certain areas north of the region where it currently applies. Work included facilitating meetings between MNR personnel and representatives of the regional prospectors associations in Ontario, and providing input to MNR on the parts of the plan that are of interest to the mineral sector.

Municipal Planning

Development on private land in areas with municipal governments is largely subject to the control of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) through a “One-Window Approach to Municipal Planning”. The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator and the Regional Land Use Geologists worked closely with MMAH planners on municipal planning matters. The work was to ensure that provisions of the Provincial Policy Statement of the *Planning Act* relating to the mineral sector were adhered to when planning decisions were made, and that responses from the MNDM to planning applications were consistent province wide. Work included reviewing municipal Official Plans, Official Plan Amendments, and comprehensive bylaws to ensure that appropriate consideration and accommodation are given to present and future mineral resources, and to public health and safety matters associated with mining-related hazards.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator represented the MNDM on 2 interministerial committees that relate to municipal planning. The committees include representatives from MMAH, MNR, Ministry of Environment (MOE), Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation (MTCR), Ministry of Transportation (MTO) and Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA). They focus on ensuring that the planning-related functions of each ministry do not impinge upon the functions, responsibilities or interests of the others, and on efficient, effective implementation of the *Planning Act*.

The committees also work to ensure that planners from the various ministries, and from municipalities across the province, are aware of their responsibilities under the *Planning Act* and *Municipal Act*, and the sources of information and advice that are available to them in making their planning decisions. In the case of mineral resources and mining operations, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator ensures that the Regional Land Use Geologists, supported by Regional Resident and District Geologists, both train planners about mineral resources, mining operations, and potential related hazards, and supply information to planners who are developing or modifying their Official Plans.

In 2001, MMAH embarked upon its mandated 5-year review of the Provincial Policy Statement, which is linked to the Planning Act. In support of this review, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator managed the evaluation of municipal Official Plans of various dates from across the province by the Regional Land Use Geologists and other representatives of the Resident Geologist Program. The process was designed to compare how well the Official Plans addressed provincial interests before, and after, the Provincial Policy Statement was created.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also carried out a province-wide survey of the Resident Geologist Program to evaluate the group's perception of the effectiveness of the Provincial Policy Statement in protecting areas of high mineral potential and mining operations from incompatible land designations or uses. Finally, the Land use Policy and Planning Coordinator worked with representatives of MNDM's Policy Secretariat to identify and quantify indicators of the impact of the Provincial Policy statement.

First Nations

The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines recognises that First Nations and the mineral sector are apprehensive about dealing with land use issues of mutual interest because of their lack of understanding of each other. First Nations are taking a holistic view of personal, community and economic development opportunities on their traditional lands while ensuring the protection of the environment. They propose to achieve this through education and training; communications; relationship building and trust; revenue sharing; joint management; and employment while retaining their traditions and culture. At the same time, the mineral sector wants to communicate its respect for the environment, and promote development opportunities for First Nations through the sequence of activities from mineral exploration to possible mine development.

As exploration for diamonds and other commodities extended into the northern parts of the province more than ever before, First Nation communities became increasingly aware that exploration was taking place on their traditional lands, and more concerned that the exploration activities would negatively impact upon their treaty and constitutional rights.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator worked with the Regional Land Use Geologists, other representatives of the Mines and Minerals Division, the exploration sector, First Nations communities, and the Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat to identify the First Nations' concerns and ways of offsetting them. The work ranged from very general assessments and suggestions of options for broad areas of interest to specific reviews and recommendations of alternatives for advanced land claim negotiations.

Other

In addition to the activities relating to specific interests outlined above, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator was involved in a range of other, more general, activities during the year. These activities related to land use and land use planning matters and communications initiatives.

The work included ensuring that plans posted on the Environmental Registry that might constrain access to areas of high mineral potential were reviewed, and options for avoiding negative impacts were supplied to those working on the initiatives in question. Where such plans were of possible interest to the mineral sector, representatives of provincial and regional associations were advised of the notices and the opportunity to comment.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also prepared communications materials including reports, slide sets, briefing materials, and posters for audiences within and outside of MNDM, and gave formal presentations to audiences ranging from municipal politicians to ecotourism operators.

THE REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGISTS

The 3 Regional Land Use Geologists are located in the Resident Geologist Program offices in Thunder Bay, Timmins, and Sudbury and are responsible for northwestern Ontario, northeastern Ontario, and Ontario south of the French River, respectively. The northeastern and southern Regional Land Use Geologists share some responsibility for the area along the north shore of Lake Huron, however, when practical.

As noted above, contact information for the Regional Land Use Geologists is available on-line at: <http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/resgeol/mmdrge.htm>.

The activities of each of the Regional Land Use Geologists relate to land use activities and initiatives in their geographic areas, and encompass the full range of matters outlined in the introduction. Some of the main activities of the Regional Land Use Geologists in 2001 included working with MNR to implement the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy; consulting on forest management plans; building relationships with First Nations; and monitoring development on private land. The local and regional prospecting community is increasingly viewing the Regional Land Use Geologists as allies when dealing with various Ontario government initiatives and other resource-based land users on land use issues that may negatively affect individual prospectors. Details of the activities of each of the Regional Land Use Geologists are outlined in the following sections of this report.

NORTHWEST REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGIST

Introduction

The Regional Land Use Geologist, Northwest Region, experienced a substantial increase in client interactions in 2001, following creation of the position in September 2000.

The Regional Land Use Geologist attended 42 land use-related events and meetings to represent the interests of the mineral sector, and gave 12 presentations to various groups regarding minerals-related land use issues in the Northwest Region. These groups included such diverse audiences as the Northwest Regional Citizens' Advisory Committee and the Lake Nipigon Watershed Advisory Committee.

Ontario's Living Legacy

Of the 378 new parks and conservation reserves identified in the land use strategy, 21 new parks and 75 new conservation reserves are located in the Boreal West area, which is roughly coincident with the Northwest Regional Land Use Geologist's district.

In addition, 4 of the 9 Signature Sites identified in the land use strategy are located in the Boreal West area. They are:

- Great Lakes Heritage Coast
- Woodland Caribou
- St. Raphael
- Lake Nipigon Basin

The Regional Land Use Geologist represented the mineral sector on the Nipigon Basin Signature Site planning team, and influenced planning decisions by highlighting the need to be sensitive to the mineral industry's needs and to the mineral potential of the area. The history of mineral development in the area was emphasized as the key to the overall historical development of the area.

The Regional Land Use Geologist also contributed to a committee of mining industry and government representatives assembled to establish technical criteria for a new quantitative assessment process to identify areas of "provincially significant mineral potential" (PSMP). The original intent was to apply the process to the 378 new protected areas established under the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy to identify areas of PSMP where "controlled exploration" would be allowed. Early in 2002, however, the Government found that reconciling the needs of protected areas and the interests of the exploration community in such areas was proving too difficult, so announced that "controlled exploration" would not be allowed within new protected areas. The PSMP mineral resource assessment process will, however, be used in future land use planning initiatives, including plans for supplemental protected areas in the province.

Other activities relating to the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy included working with Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) representatives on an ongoing basis to provide information about protected areas that are being

prepared for regulation, and to encourage planning decisions that are sensitive to mineral industry concerns. Adjustments to site boundaries, interim Park Management Plans, and recognition of areas of elevated mineral potential were all topics of discussion.

Other Protected Areas

In addition to work relating to Ontario’s Living Legacy protected areas, the Regional Land Use Geologist worked to ensure that planners working on supplements to the Ontario’s Living Legacy sites are aware of high mineral potential in areas of natural heritage representation that are under consideration. This work included reviewing the mineral potential of the sites with MNR representatives, and facilitating the involvement of the Ontario Prospectors Association (OPA) and the Northwestern Ontario Prospectors Association (NWOPA) in discussions about areas of interest.

Other work related to protected areas included reviewing proposed management plans for existing parks to determine their impact on mineral values, recommending against boundary adjustments where areas mineral potential would be enclosed, and identifying areas where earth-science related information can be incorporated into park interpretive programs.

Forest Management Plans

There are 54 Sustainable Forest License (SFL) Forest Management Units in the province. The locations of the management units are illustrated above in Figure 1.

In the Northwest Region, there are 23 Forest Management Units. Forest Management Plans are being prepared for 3 of them for approval in 2002. There are 3 plans in development for implementation in 2003, and background information is now being assembled for 4 plans to be implemented in 2004. In 2001, 1 plan was approved and implemented. The names of the Forest Management Units in the Northwest Regional Geologist’s Region are listed in Table 2 along with the names of “Deemed” Sustainable Forest Licenses and Crown Forests in the northwest. They are in chronological order according to the SFL plan period.

Table 2. List of Forest Management Units in the Northwest Regional Geologist’s Region (2002/2003).

All management units effective as of April 1, 2002* (designated under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Section 7)							
Plan ID #	MU #	Management Unit Name	Plan Period	Status	SFL Effective Date	MNR Lead District	RLUG Region
5	067	Big Pic Forest	1997 - 2017	SFL	April 2002	Wawa	NW
9	175	Caribou Forest	1997 - 2017	SFL	April 2002	Sioux Lookout	NW
25	796	Lakehead Forest	1997 - 2017	SFL	April 2002	Thunder Bay	NW
55	060	White River Forest	1998 - 2018	DSFL	April 2003	Wawa	NW
52	130	Wabigoon Forest	1998 - 2018	SFL	April 2003	Dryden	NW
30	240	Nakina North Forest	1998 - 2018	SFL	April 2003	Nipigon	NW
33	241	Ogoki Forest	1998 - 2018	SFL	April 2003	Nipigon	NW
37	840	Red Lake Forest	1998 - 2018	SFL	April 2003	Red Lake	NW
51	120	Trout Lake Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	Red Lake	NW
8	173	Brightsand Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	Thunder Bay	NW
54	490	Whiskey Jack Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	Kenora	NW
26	565	Magpie Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	Wawa	NW
20	350	Kenogami Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Nipigon	NW
3	444	Armstrong Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Thunder Bay	NW
15	174	English River Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Dryden	NW
12	177	Dog River-Matawin Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Thunder Bay	NW
39	853	Sapawe Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Fort Frances	NW
6	370	Black River Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1996	Wawa	NW
24	260	Lake Nipigon Forest	2001 - 2021	DSFL		Nipigon	NW
14	535	Dryden Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Dryden	NW
23	702	Lac Seul Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Sioux Lookout	NW
35	851	Pic River Ojibway Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Nipigon	NW
44	030	Spruce River Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1999	Thunder Bay	NW

All management units effective as of April 1, 2002* (designated under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Section 7)							
Plan					SFL Effective	MNR	RLUG
ID #	MU #	Management Unit Name	Plan Period	Status	Date	Lead District	Region
21	644	Kenora	2001 - 2021	CR		Kenora	NW
7	178	Black Sturgeon Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 2001	Nipigon	NW
11	405	Crossroute Forest**	2002 - 2022	SFL		Fort Frances	NW
22	651	Kiashke River				Thunder Bay	NW
Status: SFL - Sustainable Forest License, DSFL - deemed SFL, CR - Crown Managed							
* SFL Information (Status, SFL Name, and SFL Effective Date) current at date of list preparation.							
**As of April 1 2002, Highrock Forest (290) and Fort Frances Flanders Forest (827) were combined to form Crossroute Forest (405). Additional consolidations are proposed for April 1 2003 include combining Ogoki Forest (241) and Nakina North Forest (240).							

The Regional Land Use Geologist has been working to promote mineral resource values to Forest Management Plan authors by providing minerals-related planning information to new planning teams as they commence their 27-month planning process, and acting as advisor to Wabigoon, Red Lake, and Ogoki 2003 planning teams. The Regional Land Use Geologist has also helped to identify potential areas of competing land uses, and to highlight potential access issues and opportunities for the mineral sector to contribute to the plan development through the forest management planning process. The mineral sector can provide input and voice concerns regarding development of access roads, identification of areas of potential disturbance to mineral exploration assets, and the abandonment of roads and water crossings.

The Regional Land Use Geologist provided contact information to both the forestry sector and the mineral sector regarding plans under development, and advised MNR on protocols that will guide forestry company operations around mining claims and grid areas. One protocol requires that holders of affected claims must be notified before road abandonment strategies are implemented. The protocol may be prescriptive for future Forest Management Plans and annual work schedules. Other involvement with the forest management planning process included attending FMP training courses, and interacting with forestry company representatives and staff of MNR’s Forest Division to make them aware of the implications of forestry activities on the mineral sector.

Other Activities on Crown Land

In an effort to ensure that there is representation from the mineral sector when land use is discussed, the Regional Land Use Geologist assisted OPA and NWOPA in recruiting mining/exploration representatives on Local Citizens Committees established by MNR.

Municipal Planning

In 2001, the Regional Land Use Geologist reviewed 5 Official Plans and 8 Official Plan Amendments for various municipalities. In addition, 11 consents (severance applications) and 6 zoning bylaw amendments were reviewed. The Regional Land Use Geologist also assisted The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) in its mandated 5-year review of the effectiveness of the Provincial Policy Statement.

First Nations

During 2001, the Regional Land Use Geologist participated in Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) visits to several First Nation communities to make residents aware of implications of mineral exploration and development, and to learn about their concerns regarding these activities. The visits and other discussions will form the basis of voluntary “best practices” to guide the mineral sector when exploring on aboriginal traditional lands.

The Regional Land Use Geologist also provided advice to the Lake Nipigon Ojibway Band (Animbiigoo Zaagiigan Anishnaabek) regarding mineral values and the establishment of new First Nation reserve lands at Kinghorn Road. The Band is now engaged in mineral exploration activities, and is attempting to get funding to train First Nation individuals as contractors and workers in the exploration sector.

Other

The local and regional prospecting communities are increasingly networking with the Regional Land Use Geologist when dealing with other Ontario government ministries and other resource-based land users on various land use issues that may negatively affect individual prospectors. By maintaining geoscience expertise through attendance in various technical meetings and reviewing geological literature, the Regional Land Use Geologist can identify emerging mineral sector issues and options for addressing them. Such options are offered to mineral sector representatives through poster displays, technical presentations, and direct contact with association representatives.

NORTHEAST REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGIST

Introduction

During 2001, the Regional Land Use Geologist worked with other government agencies and stakeholder groups to maintain access to the exploration land base. Activities included working directly with Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) on implementing the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy, consulting on Forest Management Plans, building relationships with First Nations, and monitoring and commenting on proposed development on private land.

Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy

The Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy identified a total of 378 new protected areas in Ontario. Of these, the Regional Land Use Geologist worked with other Resident Geologist Program staff, and representatives of the MNR to review 94 sites located in the Boreal East Region in 2001. The reviews were to identify and minimise conflicts with mining lands (staked, leased or mining patented lands) in these new protected areas. MNR was preparing 16 of the sites for regulation in the spring of 2002.

During preparation of the sites for regulation, the Regional Land Use Geologist also consulted on access to mining interests surrounded by the sites, water crossings in waterway parks, and the definition and re-location of the boundaries of the new protected areas. The Regional Land Use Geologist also worked with representatives of the MNR to develop a strategy to guarantee access to existing Forest Reserve lands surrounded by Ontario's Living Legacy protected areas, to review Statements of Conservation Interest for newly regulated Conservation Reserves, and to contribute to planning documents for Signature Sites. Information regarding the bedrock geology, historical mineral exploration activity, and mineral potential was provided for Signature Sites in the Northeast Region, including:

- Great Lakes Heritage Coast
- Algoma Headwaters
- Spanish River Valley
- Nagagamisis Central Plateau Complex

The Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy originally allowed for "controlled exploration" within other parts of new parks and conservation reserves where there is land designated as having "provincially significant mineral potential" (PSMP). If a mineral discovery were made in an area of "controlled exploration" and a site developed for a mine, the intent was to deregulate land required for mining activities and regulate an appropriate alternative as protected area. Upon rehabilitation at the completion of the mining activity, the de-regulated lands would be returned to regulated protected area status.

The Regional Land Use Geologist contributed to a committee of mining industry and government representatives assembled to establish technical criteria for a new quantitative assessment process to identify areas of PSMP. Early in 2002, however, the Government found that reconciling the needs of protected areas and the interests of the exploration community in such areas was proving too difficult, so announced that "controlled exploration" would not be allowed within new protected areas. The PSMP mineral resource assessment process will still be used in future land use planning initiatives, including plans for supplemental protected areas in the province.

The current regulation status of the Boreal East protected areas in the Northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's area is shown in Table 3. Approximately 58 of the Boreal East Ontario's Living Legacy sites, or 62% of them, are estimated to be of mineral-related interest. It is incumbent on the mineral sector to be actively involved in the general Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy implementation process, especially where Ontario's Living Legacy sites surround or adjoin their pre-existing mining lands, or cover areas of high mineral potential. The Regional Land Use Geologist may be able to assist you with any comments or concerns.

Table 3. Regulation status of "Boreal East" Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) sites in the Northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's Region.

Current status	All Boreal East OLL sites		Boreal East OLL Sites with Mineral Potential			
			Status of Regulation Process		Proportion of Boreal East OLL Sites	
	Number of Sites	Percentage of Sites	Number of Sites	Percentage with Mineral Potential	Number of Sites	Percentage with Mineral Potential
Regulated	17	18%	4	7%	4	4%
Consultation complete	16	17%	13	22%	13	14%
Consultation under way	7	7%	5	9%	5	5%
Deferred	54	57%	36	62%	36	38%
Total	94	100%	58	100%	58	62%

Other activities relating to Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy implementation included working with MNR representatives on an ongoing basis to provide information about protected areas that are being prepared for regulation, and to encourage planning decisions that are more sensitive to mineral industry concerns. Adjustments to site boundaries, interim Park Management Plans, and recognition of areas of elevated mineral potential were all topics of discussion.

Forest Management Plans

There are 54 Sustainable Forest License (SFL) management units in the province, with 26 of them being located in the northeast. The locations of the management units are illustrated above in Figure 1. The names of the Forest Management Units in the Northeast Regional Geologist's District are listed in Table 4 along with the names of Deemed Forest Management Units and Crown Forests in the northeast. They are in chronological order according to the SFL plan period.

Table 4. List of Forest Management Units in the Northeast Regional Geologist's Region (2002/2003).

All management units effective as of April 1, 2002* (designated under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Section 7)							
Plan ID #	MU #	Management Unit Name	Plan Period	Status	SFL Effective Date	MNR Lead District	RLUG Region
5	067	Big Pic Forest	1997 - 2017	SFL	April 2002	Wawa	NE
18	601	Hearst Forest	1997 - 2017	DSFL	April 2002	Hearst	NE
38	930	Romeo Malette Forest	1997 - 2017	DSFL	April 2002	Timmins	NE
10	520	Cochrane	1998 - 2018	CR	April 2003	Cochrane	NE
13	410	Driftwood Forest	1998 - 2018	DSFL	April 2003	Cochrane	NE
28	738	Moose River	1998 - 2018	CR	April 2003	Cochrane	NE
50	400	Timmins Forest	1998 - 2018	DSFL	April 2003	Timmins	NE
55	060	White River Forest	1998 - 2018	DSFL	April 2003	Wawa	NE
26	565	Magpie Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	Wawa	NE
31	754	Nipissing Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	North Bay	NE
47	898	Temagami	1999 - 2019	CR	April 2004	North Bay	NE
1	448	Algoma Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Sault Ste. Marie	NE
17	438	Gordon Cosens Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 2001	Hearst	NE
19	012	Iroquois Falls Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1999	Cochrane	NE
32	680	Northshore Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Sault Ste. Marie	NE
41	040	Smooth Rock Falls Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1995	Cochrane	NE
43	210	Spanish Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 2001	Sudbury	NE
45	889	Sudbury Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Sudbury	NE
53	949	Wawa Forest	2000 - 2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Wawa	NE
6	370	Black River Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1996	Wawa	NE

29	390	Nagagami Forest	2001 - 2021	DSFL		Wawa	NE
36	765	Pineland-Martial Forest	2001 - 2021	DSFL		Chapleau	NE
40	868	Shiningtree Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Timmins	NE
46	508	Superior Forest	2001 - 2021	DSFL		Chapleau	NE
48	610	Timiskaming Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1997	Kirkland Lake	NE
49	900	Timmins	2001 - 2021	CR		Timmins	NE
Status: SFL - Sustainable Forest License, DSFL - deemed SFL, CR - Crown Managed							
* SFL Information (Status, SFL Name, and SFL Effective Date) current at date of list preparation.							
Additional consolidations are proposed for April 1 2003 for Cochrane (520) and Moose River (738) forests; and Driftwood Forest (410), Timmins Forest (400) and Timmins (900).							

Forest Management Plans are being prepared for 3 areas in the northeast for approval in 2002. There are 5 plans in development for implementation in 2003, and background information is now being assembled for 3 plans to be implemented in 2004. Seven plans were approved and implemented in 2001.

The Regional Land Use Geologist has been working to promote mineral resource values to Forest Management Plan authors and to identify potential areas of competing land uses, and has helped to highlight opportunities for the mineral sector to contribute to the plan development through the forest management planning process. Contact information was also supplied to both the forestry sector and the mineral sector regarding plans under development.

The mineral sector can provide input and voice concerns regarding development of access roads, identification of areas of potential disturbance to mineral exploration assets, and the abandonment of roads and water crossings. It is therefore important for industry representatives to become involved in the Forest Management Plan consultation process.

Other Activities on Crown Land

The concept of “controlled exploration” was adopted in 1996 by Temagami area stakeholder groups and documented in the Temagami Comprehensive land use plan. Five sensitive areas were delineated to ensure that “controlled” claim staking and mineral exploration are allowed to continue while ecological and aesthetic values are protected. New guidelines for exploration in these areas were announced in 1999. Work permits are required for some exploration and development activities in these areas, subject to regulations defined in the *Public Lands Act* – Reg.349/98, and in the *Mining Act* – Reg.356/98, s.1, even though permits are not required for the same activities in other areas. One application for a work permit for proposed work within the Temagami Skyline Reserve was reviewed and granted, subject to certain conditions under which the work can be done.

The Regional Land Use Geologists are assembling a Restricted Road Access database for each MNR district. At present, this information is in various forms throughout the province. The Regional Land Use Geologists hope to assist the MNR in developing a provincial access strategy that will combine a provincial policy on road access, restrictions, prescriptions for permitted activities, documented restricted roads, and abandonment strategies for roads and water crossings.

In addition to the activities outlined above, the Northeast Regional Land Use Geologist provided comments on several other new MNR initiatives with potential province-wide interest for the mineral sector, including:

- Public Lands Directive PL 3.03 – “Free Use of Crown Land” policy concerning 21-day camping on Crown land
- Forest Management policy FOR 05 03 17 preventing disturbance or damage to established mining claims or mining exploration work by forest resource licensees including notification of forestry activities and abandonment of access
- Forest Management policy FOR 05 03 18 for processing the issuance of forest resource licences; and/or levying Crown charges for mineral exploration activities (advanced exploration) affecting Crown forests

Municipal Planning

Development on private land in areas with municipal structures is largely subject to the control of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) through a “One-Window Approach to Municipal Planning”. The Regional Land Use Geologist worked closely with MMAH planners to ensure relevant provisions of the Provincial Policy Statement issued under the authority of the *Planning Act* were adhered to when planning decisions were made in the area. Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) staff members review municipal Official Plans, Official Plan Amendments, and comprehensive bylaws to ensure present and future mineral resources, and public health and safety associated with mining-related hazards, are considered and accommodated appropriately. The Provincial Policy Statement Section 2.2 requires a regard for mineral potential, and Section 3.2 requires a regard for public health and safety.

In 2001, the Regional Land Use Geologist reviewed 4 draft Official Plans and 3 Official Plan Amendments for various municipalities. In addition, 10 consents (severance applications) and 2 development projects were reviewed during the year. The Regional Land Use Geologist also assisted MMAH in its mandated 5-year review of the effectiveness of the Provincial Policy Statement.

First Nations

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines staff members, including the Regional Land Use Geologist, met with representatives of 8 First Nation communities to discuss the mining sequence and related activities, the impacts and benefits of mineral exploration and mine development, and *Mining Act* legislation and regulations dealing with environmental protection, and also to listen to concerns of the community members. MNDM staff members have also worked to promote Aboriginal Awareness workshops for the mineral sector.

Of 37 First Nation communities in the Northeast Region, the communities of Peawanuck, Attawapiskat, Fort Albany, Kashechewan, Moose Factory, New Post, Wahgoshing, and Temagami First Nations were provided with background information on mining-related activities and on economic development opportunities. This information helped communities make informed decisions regarding potential mineral resource development on their traditional lands, and to recognise and take advantage of related economic development opportunities. Communities such as Attawapiskat, Constance Lake and Wahgoshing have developed Letters of Intent and Memoranda of Understanding with several junior and senior mining companies.

The Regional Land Use Geologist is also working with several other MNDM representatives on an Interministry Advisory committee to support negotiations with the Temagami First Nation (TFN) and the Teme-Augama Anishnabai (TAA) to settle the Temagami land claim. A Framework Agreement signed June 1, 2000, provides for a 30-month process to guide the parties in negotiating a settlement to this long-standing claim. A settlement model jointly developed by the TFN/TAA, Ontario, and the Federal Government will be presented in early 2002.

The Regional Land Use Geologist has provided contact information to both the First Nations and the mineral sector regarding mineral exploration and development in the north. It is strongly recommended that the mineral sector become involved in the notification and consultation process with First Nations communities.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGIST

Introduction

The Regional Land Use Geologist for southern Ontario is officially responsible for Manitoulin Island and the area south of the French River, but for logistical reasons, also did some work in 2001 relating to the area along the north shore of Lake Huron.

There were many important land use planning initiatives in southern Ontario during 2001. Some of them will have wide-ranging effects on mineral exploration and development. Many will change the framework of controls on such activities for many years to come. The Regional Land Use Geologist for southern Ontario was directly involved with these initiatives.

The Niagara Escarpment Plan

The Niagara Escarpment Plan underwent its mandated 5-year review in 2001. The main topics under review were estate wineries, rural tourism, environmental monitoring, signage, intensive recreational development and general housekeeping. The Minister of Natural Resources had selected these topics in late 2000.

Public hearings were held in late spring and early summer. The hearing officers forwarded their recommendations to the Niagara Escarpment Commission in mid-fall. The Niagara Escarpment Commission then had an opportunity to respond to these recommendations before the hearing officers submitted their final report to the Minister of Natural Resources. There were no specific issues dealing with mineral resources during this review; however, each change to land use policies and land designations influences the management of surrounding areas. Since the Niagara Escarpment is home to many large and important quarries, the Regional Land Use Geologist's review of the document was important to ensure that potential impacts on these operations are minimized.

Oak Ridges Moraine

Another major planning initiative this year was the enactment of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001, developed in response to concerns about the amount of development on the Oak Ridges Moraine and the environmental effects of that development.

The moraine plays a major role in maintaining the quantity and quality of water resources in the Greater Toronto Area. The headwaters for over 20 major watercourses are located within the geological boundaries of the Oak Ridges Moraine. As a result, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) moved quickly and imposed an 8-month moratorium on development on the moraine. MMAH then presented the *Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act* that received Royal Assent on December 14, 2001. Regulations associated with the Act will be developed in 2002. There are many large aggregate operations located within the boundaries of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The Act and the Regulations may have far-reaching effects on these producers.

Ontario's Living Legacy

Of the 378 new protected areas designated under the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy, 189 sites are in south central Ontario. At the end of 2001, 70 of them had been regulated. The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) plans to regulate over 100 additional sites province wide in the first 6 months of 2002. Early indications are that a significant number of these sites will be located in south-central Ontario.

Information about all of the sites that may be regulated early in 2002 has been circulated for public review and comment. The Regional Land Use Geologist forwarded mineral-related comments regarding selected sites to the

MNR, and notified local industry organizations when opportunities to comment on the sites arose. It is imperative that the mineral exploration and development community takes advantage of opportunities to comment about Ontario's Living Legacy sites of concern when the opportunity exists.

In addition to the 378 new protected areas in the province, the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy announced 9 Signature Sites. Information regarding the bedrock geology, historical mineral exploration activity, and mineral potential was provided to the respective planning teams for the 2 Signature Sites that are in south central Ontario:

- Kawartha Highlands
- Great Lakes Heritage Coast

The land use strategy provided that a private citizens committee would undertake public consultations and make recommendations for the management of the Kawartha Highlands Signature Site. A committee was established and held public forums in the Kawartha Highlands Signature Site area to gather comments from various associations. In October 2001, the committee finalized its recommendations and forwarded them to the Minister of Natural Resources for review and comment. The Kawartha Highlands Signature Site encompasses some areas of mining land, which have been identified as "Forest Reserves" on the maps that accompanied the recommendations. The holders of these areas of mining lands will have the same rights and obligations regarding their properties as they had before the area was designated.

There was also work done on developing a management plan for the Great Lakes Heritage Coast Signature Site. A document entitled "Charting the Course" was released in November 2001, outlining the fundamental principles of the management plan for the area. A consulting firm was selected in early 2002 to develop a comprehensive planning strategy for the Great Lakes Heritage Coast. The Regional Land Use Geologist will continue to provide information relating to the mineral resources and mining land tenure of the area as the planning proceeds. As with the Kawartha Highlands Signature Site, there are areas of mining land tenure encompassed by the Great Lakes Heritage Coast Signature Site.

The Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy originally allowed for "controlled exploration" in specified areas within new parks and conservation reserves identified as having "provincially significant mineral potential" (PSMP). The Regional Land Use Geologist was part of the team that developed the mineral potential evaluation methodology, led the development of the methodology for industrial minerals, and helped prepare the manual detailing the methodology. In addition, the methodology was tested on a number of areas, and other staff members of the Resident Geologists Program were trained in the evaluation method.

Early in 2002, however, the Government found that reconciling the needs of protected areas and the interests of the exploration community in such areas was proving too difficult, so announced that "controlled exploration" would not be allowed within new protected areas. The PSMP mineral resource assessment processes for both metallic and industrial minerals will, however, be used in future in land use planning initiatives, including plans for supplemental protected areas in the province.

Forest Management Plans

There are 54 Sustainable Forest License (SFL) management units in the province. The locations of the management units are illustrated in Figure 1. The names of the Forest Management Units in the Southern Regional Geologist's Region are listed in Table 5 along with the names of Crown Forests. They are in chronological order according to the SFL plan period.

Each SFL area requires a Forest Management Plan to guide all forestry operations in the Crown forests in question. Forestry operations include road construction, maintenance, and abandonment; stream crossings and their abandonment; timber harvesting; and silvicultural practices. The plan must have regard for all resource values including social (cultural, heritage, and tourism) and ecological (fish, wildlife, environmental). The forest industry must have regard for, and according to the MNR policies, shall consult with, the mineral rights holder regarding annual forest work schedules and the potential impact on the exploration activities (i.e., disturbance of survey grids, trenches, drill casings, or claim boundaries). The forest sector may have to provide compensation to the mineral sector for this impact and disturbance.

Table 5. List of Forest Management Units in the Southern Regional Geologist's Region (2002/2003).

All management units effective as of April 1, 2002* (designated under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Section 7)							
Plan					SFL Effective	MNR	RLUG
ID #	MU #	Management Unit Name	Plan Period	Status	Date	Lead District	Region
31	754	Nipissing Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	North Bay	SC
16	360	French-Severn Forest	1999 - 2019	SFL	April 2004	Parry Sound	SC
2	451	Algonquin Park Forest	2000 - 2020	AFA	April 1, 1997	Algonquin Park	SC
4	220	Bancroft-Minden Forest	2001 - 2021	CR		Bancroft	SC
27	140	Mazinaw-Lanark Forest	2001 - 2021	CR		Bancroft	SC
34	780	Ottawa Valley Forest	2001 - 2021	SFL	April 1, 1999	Pembroke	SC
42	990	Southern Ontario			n/a	Various	SC
Status: SFL - Sustainable Forest License, CR - Crown Managed, AFA - Algonquin Forest Authority							
* SFL Information (Status, SFL Name, and SFL Effective Date) current at date of list preparation.							

In the Southern Region, there are 7 Forest Management Units. Most of the land in Area 990 is privately held, so it does not have an overall Forest Management Plan. The Crown manages 2 of the 7 areas, and 2 more have recently had Forest Management Plans completed and approved. Plans are now being prepared for the remaining 2 areas for approval in 2004. The Regional Land Use Geologist has been working to promote mineral resource values to Forest Management Plan authors, and to highlight opportunities for the mineral sector to contribute to the development of plans through the forest management planning process. Mineral sector representatives can provide input regarding the location of access roads, identification of areas of potential disturbance to mineral exploration assets, and the abandonment of roads and water crossings.

Municipal Planning

MMAH initiated a review of the Provincial Policy Statement associated with the *Planning Act* in late 2000. Staff from Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) provided a great deal of input with respect to the Provincial Policy Statement review, particularly the mineral resource sections (Section 2.2) and mine hazards section (Section 3.2.1). Provisions in the Provincial Policy Statement that relate to mineral resources and mine hazards are important as they provide the fundamental guidelines under which all municipal planning documents are prepared and land use planning decisions are made in Ontario.

In addition, the Regional Land Use Geologist reviewed a number of draft and final Official Plans and other planning-related documents in 2001, and made recommendations for changes based on the requirements of the Provincial Policy Statement and the mineral potential or mining history of the areas in question. Some of the documents were for areas that have had very little mineral exploration and development. Others were for areas that have significant potential for mineral exploration and development, or have had a great deal of activity and now host extensive mine hazards.

First Nations

The traditional lands of Ontario's First Nations extend across the province. Some First Nations have outstanding land claims. Among the bands in south-central Ontario, the Algonquins of Golden Lake have such a claim. The Regional Land Use Geologists province-wide have provided information regarding the mineral potential of areas subject to land claims in support of efforts to come to settlements. They have also advised mineral sector representatives and First Nations about consultation and economic opportunities when mineral exploration is being done in traditional use areas of Crown land.

Metric Conversion Table

Conversion from SI to Imperial			Conversion from Imperial to SI		
<i>SI Unit</i>	<i>Multiplied by</i>	<i>Gives</i>	<i>Imperial Unit</i>	<i>Multiplied by</i>	<i>Gives</i>
LENGTH					
1 mm	0.039 37	inches	1 inch	25.4	mm
1 cm	0.393 70	inches	1 inch	2.54	cm
1 m	3.280 84	feet	1 foot	0.304 8	m
1 m	0.049 709	chains	1 chain	20.116 8	m
1 km	0.621 371	miles (statute)	1 mile (statute)	1.609 344	km
AREA					
1 cm ²	0.155 0	square inches	1 square inch	6.451 6	cm ²
1 m ²	10.763 9	square feet	1 square foot	0.092 903 04	m ²
1 km ²	0.386 10	square miles	1 square mile	2.589 988	km ²
1 ha	2.471 054	acres	1 acre	0.404 685 6	ha
VOLUME					
1 cm ³	0.061 023	cubic inches	1 cubic inch	16.387 064	cm ³
1 m ³	35.314 7	cubic feet	1 cubic foot	0.028 316 85	m ³
1 m ³	1.307 951	cubic yards	1 cubic yard	0.764 554 86	m ³
CAPACITY					
1 L	1.759 755	pints	1 pint	0.568 261	L
1 L	0.879 877	quarts	1 quart	1.136 522	L
1 L	0.219 969	gallons	1 gallon	4.546 090	L
MASS					
1 g	0.035 273 962	ounces (avdp)	1 ounce (avdp)	28.349 523	g
1 g	0.032 150 747	ounces (troy)	1 ounce (troy)	31.103 476 8	g
1 kg	2.204 622 6	pounds (avdp)	1 pound (avdp)	0.453 592 37	kg
1 kg	0.001 102 3	tons (short)	1 ton (short)	907.184 74	kg
1 t	1.102 311 3	tons (short)	1 ton (short)	0.907 184 74	t
1 kg	0.000 984 21	tons (long)	1 ton (long)	1016.046 908 8	kg
1 t	0.984 206 5	tons (long)	1 ton (long)	1.016 046 90	t
CONCENTRATION					
1 g/t	0.029 166 6	ounce (troy)/ ton (short)	1 ounce (troy)/ ton (short)	34.285 714 2	g/t
1 g/t	0.583 333 33	pennyweights/ ton (short)	1 pennyweight/ ton (short)	1.714 285 7	g/t

OTHER USEFUL CONVERSION FACTORS

	<i>Multiplied by</i>	
1 ounce (troy) per ton (short)	31.103 477	grams per ton (short)
1 gram per ton (short)	0.032 151	ounces (troy) per ton (short)
1 ounce (troy) per ton (short)	20.0	pennyweights per ton (short)
1 pennyweight per ton (short)	0.05	ounces (troy) per ton (short)

Note: Conversion factors which are in bold type are exact. The conversion factors have been taken from or have been derived from factors given in the Metric Practice Guide for the Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Industries, published by the Mining Association of Canada in co-operation with the Coal Association of Canada.

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