

No. 54/17

PROSPECTING IN CANADA

(Notes for the use of United States citizens and of other permanent residents of the United States who are not Canadian citizens.)

1. Insofar as the Canadian Immigration regulations are concerned, United States citizens desiring to prospect in Canada on a short term basis are normally admissible to Canada as non-immigrants, subject to the discretion of the Canadian Immigration officers at ports of entry to Canada, if they establish to the satisfaction of such officers that they are United States citizens; that they are of good health and good character; and that they have sufficient means to maintain themselves for the length of their proposed stay in Canada. Thus, the length of time they may be authorized to remain in Canada is directly related to the funds at their disposal and to their purpose in entering Canada. Intending Immigrants to Canada are admissible at the discretion of Immigration officers at the Canadian port of entry subject to similar provisions. It is suggested that in order to minimize the possibility of rejection at the port of entry, prospective immigrants and non-immigrants who expect to remain in Canada for more than one year apply to the Director of Immigration, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, for the medical requirements. Canadian Consular offices in the United States are not authorized to give firm rulings regarding the admissibility of aliens to Canada.

2. Persons who are not Canadian or United States citizens but who are permanent residents of the United States are normally also admissible to Canada on the above conditions provided that, in addition, they have clear evidence of their re-admissibility to the United States. Ordinarily, such proof could be established by a United States Alien Registration Receipt Card or a United States Border Crossing Card.

3. Portable Geiger counters and like instruments for detecting radioactive minerals were formerly imported duty free, but they are now subject to duty. They may, however, be purchased without payment of sales tax if the purchaser will use them directly in the process of manufacture or production of goods and so certify on his purchase order or the Customs Import Entry.

Prospectors who are permanent residents of other countries and who are entering Canada temporarily may bring in personal effects, including tools of trade, such as hammers, saws, and like tools, when for personal use and actually in possession of the importer at time of arrival in this country, under a Temporary Admission Report Form E.29 permit, without Customs charge, provided the articles are exported under Customs supervision within the prescribed

time. Geiger Counters and other such precision instruments are subject, however, to the ordinary provisions of the tariff.

Regulations regarding customs duties and sales tax may change from time to time. Inquiries should be addressed to the Deputy Minister of Customs and Excise, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, Canada.

4. It is emphasized that the odds against making a "strike", which have been described by a Canadian geologist as 1000 to 1 at best, are greatly increased when the prospector is an amateur and/or is not familiar with the district in which he is operating. It is important to bear in mind, too, that prospecting nowadays can be expensive with the result that prospectors frequently are financed by large mining firms. Prospectors with non-immigrant status may take remunerative employment in Canada only with the prior approval of Immigration authorities.

5. Because of the short season in the Canadian North, it is quite common for prospectors to be flown into and out of the areas they intend to explore. The expense of these operations may be judged when it is realized that air transportation at Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, costs approximately \$65.00 per hour and often even more elsewhere.

6. The Canadian Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, while wishing these realities to be appreciated, do not want to discourage would-be prospectors. In fact, they give every reasonable assistance they can and, through that Department and through the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in Ottawa, a wide assortment of essential maps and other information may be obtained.

7. It is recommended that in the first instance, persons interested in exploring Canadian mineral resources secure a geological map of Canada from the Director, Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, Ontario. The map is furnished in two sections (covering Eastern and Western Canada respectively) at 25¢ per section. Map 900A which costs 10 cents shows the principal mining areas and producing mines of Canada. A catalogue of geological reports and maps is available from the Geological Survey at a cost of 50 cents. Geological and topographical maps are priced at 25 cents each but it should be noted that the topographical series is published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department. The following publications are available from the Department: "The Mining Laws of Canada" (50¢), which may be ordered from the Director, Mines Branch. "Prospecting for Uranium in Canada" (50¢) and "Prospecting in Canada" (Economic Geology Series, No. 7) (75¢) which may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey of Canada. Money Orders are to be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

8. Staking of mineral claims for uranium and thorium minerals or any other minerals is subject to the mining laws of the province or territory in which the prospecting is done.

9. In order to stake claims for uranium or other minerals, a prospector's licence must be obtained. These are issued by the various provincial governments for the provinces and by the Department of NA and NR Ottawa, for the two territories. Information in regard to mining laws, prospectors' licences, staking claims, etc., may be obtained on application as below:

British Columbia - Deputy Minister of Mines,
Mines Department, Victoria, B.C.

Alberta -- Deputy Minister of Mines and
Minerals Department of Mines and Minerals
Edmonton, Alberta.

Saskatchewan - Deputy Minister of Mineral
Resources Department of Mineral Resources,
Regina, Sask.

Manitoba - Director of Mines, Dept. of Mines and
Natural Res., Winnipeg, Man.

Yukon and Northwest Territories - Director, Northern
Administration and Lands Branch, Department of
Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.

Ontario - Deputy Minister, Department of Mines,
Toronto, Ontario.

Quebec - Deputy Minister, Department of Mines,
Quebec, Que.

New Brunswick - Deputy Minister, Department of
Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.

Nova Scotia - Deputy Minister, Department of
Mines, Halifax, N.S.

Prince Edward Island - Deputy Provincial Secretary,
Provincial Government Offices, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

Newfoundland - Deputy Minister of Mines,
Department of Mines and Resources, St. John's,
Newfoundland.

10. The Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. If it is decided from the maps just mentioned that some parts of these Territories are of particular interest, "staking maps" showing areas open for staking may be secured for 25¢ each by writing to either of the following addresses:

Northwest Territories (Western)

The Mining Recorder,
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.

Northwest Territories (Eastern)

The Mining Recorder,
Arctic and Hudson Bay Mining District,
Department of Northern Affairs and National
Resources
Ottawa, Ontario.

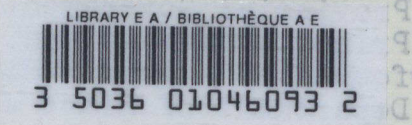
11. While there are no staking maps for the Yukon Territory, information as to which areas are still open for staking may be secured by writing to the

Mining Recorders at Dawson City or Whitehorse or Mayo in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

12. A miner's license in the Northwest Territories costs \$5.00 and is available to anyone regardless of nationality. The charge of recording claims there is \$5.00 each or \$10.00 each for claims filed as proxy. The Yukon has no miner's license but the charge for filing all claims is \$10.00 each.

13. Only after a deposit of radioactive minerals has been found is some degree of supervision exercised by the federal government. This supervision has been designed to cause as little inconvenience as possible to those wishing to develop deposits of radioactive minerals while at the same time enabling the Government to secure information as to the uranium resources of the country and to control the disposal of any important quantities of uranium or thorium minerals produced. This is affected through: the Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946; the regulations of the Atomic Energy Control Board; and orders issued by the Atomic Energy Control Board.

14. The Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946, established the Atomic Energy control Board to deal with the practical aspects of atomic energy. Regulations and orders of the Board have the status of laws, and penalties may be imposed upon anyone convicted of failure to observe the requirements.



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