Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada





Indian and Northern Affairs Canada has a broad mandate in Nunavut. This includes resource management on Crown land, economic development and obligations under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

Resource development is an emerging industry in Nunavut and improving communications between government, the mining industry and the residents of Nunavut is paramount. Not only is it important for the mining industry to communicate with government, but there also needs to be clear communication with communities.

The majority of Nunavummiut are Inuit, and Inuktitut is the primary language in the territory. Although some Inuktitut terms are available, there is a general understanding that Inuktitut terminology pertaining to resource development is limited. Improving and developing terms in Inuktitut will go a long way to strengthening communication between Inuktitut speakers, governments and the resource development industry.

The *Glossary of Mining Terminology* is a first attempt to improve Inuktitut terminology in the resource development field. In March 2005, Inuit elders from across Nunavut, Inuktitut language specialists and a subject specialist gathered for a three-day workshop to develop the terms in this glossary. The workshop was funded by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The aim of the glossary is to clarify some technical words associated with resource development using everyday language. The *Glossary of Mining Terminology* is a living document that will continue to be improved as the industry develops and Inuktitut speakers become more accustomed to the language used by the industry.

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Acre	a measure of land, 43,556 square feet, or 0.405 hectares (Àd)
Adit	a horizontal opening to an underground mine from the surface (ጋP⅃ ^c ዾヶら _° ず⊲ናል┌⊲∿ ^{5b})
Advanced Exploration	excavating an exploration shaft, adit or decline; construction of an all-weather access road to the site; diversion, alteration or damming of a natural watercourse for purposes of bulk sampling, mine development or mining; or other similar activities that may be associated with an advanced explora- tion project. This type of work is usually done once significant mineralization is discovered $(< {}^{\circ}a {}^{b}C {}^{b}C {}^{a} {}^{\circ})$
Auger	a tool resembling a large corkscrew, for boring holes in wood, the ground, ice, etc. (b∆\$ ^c)
Base Metal	a general term applied to relatively inexpensive metals, such as copper, zinc, lead (বPP ^c ጋь১৮৬ ১৯১৮৮১%)
Bedrock	solid rock underlying soil, gravel or loose boulders (۵۵٫۵۰۶لمic)
Boulder	a large stone, especially one worn smooth by erosion (トレイト)
Carat	a unit of weight for precious stones, equivalent to 200 mg (P⊳S ^c)

Carbon	a naturally occurring non-metallic element form- ing diamond or graphite (b⊳<°)
Cement	a chemically precipitated mineral material occur- ring in spaces between individual grains of a con- solidated sedimentary rock binding the material (°Pd°b)
Cementation	precipitation or growth of a binding material around grains or fragments of rocks (ᡩ᠔ᡔ᠋ᠬ<ᢩᢑ᠊ᢑ)
Centimetre	a metric unit of length, equal to one-hundredth of a metre (\゜∩广C)
Claim	a mining right that grants a holder the exclusive right to search and develop any mineral substance within a given area (௳℃ テ 5℃ ? ? ~ ↓ ∩)
Cleavage	the splitting of rocks, crystals, etc., that results in a smooth, even surface (゙゚゚゙゙dヘケ [°] σ ^ッ し)
Cleave	chop or break apart, split, especially along the grain or the line of cleavage (らdへく56)
Cluster	1. a close group or bunch of similar things grow- ing together; 2. a close arrangement or group of people, animals, faint stars, gems, etc. (1. レロイレゼ ^c ; 2. ひつやイルゲレゼ ^c)
Coarse-grained	a standard term applied to rocks composed of large grains with an average size greater than 5 mm in diameter (へいんてと すっしゅっ てゅり マート)

Concentrate	a product containing a valuable mineral or metal and from which most of the waste material has been removed (ヘレペアロウンロントン
Concentration	the process of separating a mineral from valueless host rock in preparation for further processing (ハロッチムすい)
Consistency	the degree of solidity or liquidity of a material (የσ ˤσ ∿ί; ΔΓˤ<ᡄσ٩)
Contaminant	introduced species, substance or material which was either not previously present or was present in a lesser amount, and that may have a harmful effect on air, water or soil ($\Delta \subset b^{\perp}L^{b}$)
Continental Crust	the two-layered, hard portion of the Earth's surface which underlies and forms the continents and continental shelves (トゥペレ)
Copper	a malleable red-brown metallic element used as an electrical conductor and in alloys (هرم°ط)
Core Sample	cylindrical sample of rock taken from the ground by diamond drilling for research and exploration purposes (▷ᡄՐᠬ᠔᠖ რ৮产ᠲ᠘᠖ᠳᠬ᠖)
Corrosion	deterioration in metals when exposed to oxygen or chemical action (L ^{ಷ್ಕ್ಗಳು} ರಿಗರ್)

Corundum	an extremely hard crystal used especially as an abrasive; rubies and sapphires are a form of corundum (℆∆℠Ե⊳℆⊳∩ь℆℠)
Cross-cut	a passageway that extends between horizontal workings within an underground mine (کےcأo ^{-sь})
Crown	the upper portion or the top of a diamond (CΔL° σ⊲⁵ḋĊ)
Crown Land	one of the four types of land ownership in Nuna- vut. Crown land refers to land owned by the Government of Canada. Inuit owned lands are lands owned by Inuit under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. Commissioner's land is land owned by the territorial government. Municipal land is land owned, leased or otherwise held by the city or hamlet $(l \ll L \supset b d^{c} = a^{-} l)$
Crusher	a machine for crushing rock or other materials (ビも ^に て∩ヘ ^レ ∀ ^c)
Crust	the outer portion of the Earth (ぢっぐぺし)
Crystal	the form a mineral takes in nature, for example a rock crystal (イーJ ⁵⁶ ; ム ⁶ ん ⁶ ん ⁵⁶ イーJ ⁵⁶)
Crystallize	to form crystals (⊲⊂J२⁵°⊃⁵°)

Cubic	1. cube-shaped; 2. of three dimensions, length, width, height; 3. involving the cube of a number; 4. having three equal axes at right angles (1. $\Delta^{\downarrow} \prec^{c} \overset{\infty}{\supset} \overset{\omega}{\cup} \overset{\omega}{\cup} ;$ 2. $\mathcal{D}PJ^{c}$, $\neg \sigma J^{c} \checkmark^{L} J^{c} \Rightarrow;$ 3. $\Lambda^{\circ} \cup A \Delta \subset ^{\circ} \cup \checkmark^{\circ};$ 4. $\Delta^{\downarrow} \prec^{c} \overset{\infty}{\supset} \overset{\omega}{\cup} \overset{\omega}{\cup} \mathcal{D}^{c} \subset \mathcal{D}^{c} \mathcal{D}^{c})$
Cyanide	highly poisonous substance used in the extraction of gold and silver (الع⊔لةهم⊳ حرم مدى مورية)
Deformation	a general term for the process of folding, faulting, shearing, compression, or extension of the rocks as a result of various Earth forces (ム≫ーム・レートーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーー
Deplete	1. reduce in numbers or quantity; 2. empty out; exhaust (1. مى الأحرة; 2. مى الكرية)
Deposit	a natural layer or accumulation of sand, rock, minerals, etc. (۸۲هـ)
Development	1. an activity ranging from confirmation of a mineral deposit to the decision to build a mine; 2. all geological, engineering and economic work necessary to ensure profitable mining and compliance with applicable laws (1. < $c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
Diamond	a natural forming crystal of pure carbon (C∆L°)
Diamond Bit	a rotary drilling bit that uses diamonds as the cut- ting edge (C∆L°⊂ ⁶ > ^c ⊃∩)

Diamond Cleavage	the plane along which a diamond crystal splits easily (C۵L° م °C°د)
Diamond Cutter	1. an individual skilled in the art of shaping diamonds as gems; 2. a tool in which a single dia- mond, shaped as a cutting point, is inset (1. CΔL°σ ^b Δ⊃ ^c ∩r; 2. CΔL°⊂ヘ ^b ∀ ^c)
Diamond Drill	a drill used to collect core samples from rock (C∆L°⊂ ^b ∆ḋC ^{sb})
Diamondiferous	yielding diamonds (C∆L°5b5b⊃5b)
Dig	1. break up and remove soil, ground, etc., with a tool; 2. break up the soil of (a piece of land); 3. make a hole or a tunnel by digging; 4. obtain or remove by digging; find or discover after searching (1. ${}^{6}b_{-}S^{5}\sigma^{5b}$; 2. > $d^{5}c_{-}f^{5}\sigma^{5b}$; 3. $h^{1}b^{n}\sigma^{5b}$; 4. $d^{1}b^{n}\sigma^{5b}$)
Dike	an intrusion of igneous rock across other rocks (>⊲∆σd)
Dilute	1. reduce the strength of (a fluid) by adding water or another solvent; 2. weaken or reduce the strength or forcefulness of, especially by adding something (1. $\Delta\Gamma^{\circ}\iota_{c}^{\circ}\cap^{c}\cap\sigma^{\circ}$; 2. $\sum^{\circ}\iota_{c}^{\circ}\dot{\Gamma}\iota_{c}^{\circ}\cap^{c}\cap\sigma^{\circ}$)
Discovery	the knowledge of the presence of valuable miner- als within or close enough to a location to justify a reasonable belief in their existence (ロロイペムトイレイ ⁵⁶)

Disseminated	ore deposits consisting of fine grains of ore mineral dispersed through the host rock (⊲°∩°67L≺°)
Drill	1. a tool or machine with a detachable end that is pointed and revolves rapidly; 2. to make a hole with a drill (1. ΔἀCˤʰ; ΔἀC▷ˤ; ϧΔ໑°; 2. ΔἀCˤʰϽˤʰ; ϧΔ≫ˤʰ)
Drill Bit	one of a number of different types of detachable cutting tools used to cut circular holes; the cutting end of a drill (>°⊃∩)
Drill Core	a solid, cylindrical sample of rock extracted from beneath the Earth's surface by drilling (もトトしゅくゅ トーレッシン。)
Drill Hole	a hole in rock made with an auger or a drill; a circular hole drilled in any manner (1. Дd ^с Cd; 2. БД\$ ^с од)
Drilling	the act or process of making a circular hole with a drill; the operation of making deep holes with a drill for prospecting, exploration, or valuation $(\Delta d C^{\varsigma} \sigma^{\varsigma_b}; b \Delta > ^{\varsigma} \sigma^{\varsigma_b})$
Drill Rig	a drill machine complete with all tools and acces- sory equipment needed to drill boreholes or drill holes (ムdС▷ ^с ; ьム [⋟] ^с)
Earth	1. the planet on which we live; 2. dry land; the ground; the material that makes up the Earth's surface; dirt, soil, etc. (1. م خام ¹⁵ ; 2. م)

Emery	an abrasive used for polishing metal or other hard materials; sandpaper (≌⊂⁵Ს\▷∩Ს५Ს)
Environment	1. the physical surroundings, conditions, circum- stances, etc., in which a person lives, works, etc.; 2. the area surrounding a place; 3. external condi- tions as affecting plant and animal life; the physical conditions on the Earth or part of it, especially as affected by human activity (1. $ad^{5b}CDd^{5b}$; 2. $ddnbdd^{5b}$; 3. $dcnbd$
Environmental	an assessment of the impacts caused by a develop-
Assessment	ment activity such as mining
	(ᡧ᠋ᠿ᠋ᡗᢑ᠂᠋ᢐ᠋ᢄᢣ᠋ᡪᡃ᠋ᠳ᠋᠋ᠬᢑ
Environmental Impact Statement	a document outlining the environmental effects of the project on the environment, prepared by the proponent of a project and presented to decision makers and the public $(\triangleleft \triangleleft \sqcap \Gamma^{\flat} \triangleleft^{\flat} \supseteq \triangle \sigma \triangleleft^{\varsigma} \sigma^{\varsigma} \Gamma^{\flat} \triangleright \sigma^{\flat} \dot{b}^{\varsigma\flat})$
Erosion	the wearing away of the Earth's surface by wind, water, or glacial action (م°را<<درم۲۶۰)
Evaluation	fixing the value, worth or impact of something (בבאלבב)
Exploration	the whole range of activity from searching for and developing mineral deposits (αΓ ^{ας} ἰ ^ς b)σ ^b ^ς βσ ^ς σ ^{sb})

Exploration Cost	an expense incurred for the purpose of determining the existence, location, extent, quality or economic potential of a mineral deposit but does not include an expense incurred for the purpose of bringing a mine into production $({}^{\circ}P\sigma {}^{\circ}\sigma {}^{\circ} \Box^{c} \triangleleft \dot{P}^{c})$
Exploratory Drilling	the drilling of boreholes from the surface or from underground workings to seek and locate mineral deposits, oil and gas reserves and to establish geo- logical structure (${}^{\circ}P\sigma^{\circ}b^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ}\Delta dC^{\circ}J^{c}$; ${}^{\circ}P\sigma^{\circ}b^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ}b\Delta \Delta^{\diamond}L^{c}$)
Exploratory Work	any work done for the purpose of determining the economic potential of a permitted area (もととちょうか ちゅっ ウュンナーン・マックロット)
Fee Simple	private ownership of land in which the owner has the right to control, use, and transfer the land at will (בב ⁵ לחך ש ⁶ בלר ¹⁵ לח ⁶ ר ²⁶ ב ⁵ ש)
Field	1. somewhere where work is done or data is col- lected; 2. an area where something is located (1. ^{sp} σ ^s א ^b ; 2. בי רליק- ^b)
Fine-grained	consisting of very small particles each with an aver- age size smaller than 1 mm in diameter (ĊヮP ^c ⊃ヮ ^b Cd ^b トマー ^b)
Fine-grained Rocks	rocks in which the crystals are fine-grained; the whole or part of the rock may be very fine-grained or glass (トケ ^c ト ^c Ċヮ P ^b ンσ ^b Cd ^b トマ亡 ^c)

First Class Ore	an ore of sufficiently high grade to be acceptable for shipment to market without preliminary treatment (ハケレトロロイ ^e ⊆ ⁵⁶)
Flawless	the highest clarity grade for a diamond or gemstone (کاماکانک که ۱۹۵۰)
Fossil	the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock, amber, etc. (אלס)
Fossilized	preserved by burial in rock or earthy deposits; turned into a fossil (トナらJ%イLえ ^{sb})
Frost Action	the mechanical weathering process caused by repeated cycles of freezing and thawing of water in pores, cracks, and other openings, usually at the surface $(\bigcap \Box \sigma^{5b})$
Fuel	material burned or used as a source of heat or power such as oil, gas, wood, coal, etc. (▷ˤʰəˈᢣ᠊ᠯᠲᢑᡪ᠄ ᢦᡅᡄ᠈᠊ᠯᠬᢑᡪᢑ)
Gem	a rock crystal that can be cut and polished for jewellery (ヘーJCハタペ ⁶)
Gemstone	a mineral, rock or petrified material that when cut or faceted and polished is collectible or can be used in jewellery (トナち ^c ハタペ ^b CdFムトハ; ヘーJ ^c ハタペ ^b CdFムトハ)

Geochemical	alterations in the Earth's crust as a result of chemical changes (عمك< كمه؟٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩
Geochemical Exploration	the search for economic mineral deposits or petro- leum by searching for abnormal concentrations of chemicals in the Earth's surface (ト<ト?ハトンットット いってった)
Geochemical Survey	analyzing the chemical composition of samples of rock, soil, stream sediments, plants, or water (೨೭Ի< ۵೭Ի२೧೬५%Ր°σ೬ ℅ԻԴ५۶๓%)
Geochemistry	the chemical properties of the Earth, its rocks, minerals, etc. (><>?იააააააა
Geographic Information System (GIS)	a computer map linked to different types of information (ኈናኣ▷ኑ፦ שפרתסיֹןײלסי ۵שררט)
Geological	of, pertaining to, or derived from geology (೨೮೯೧5%)
Geological Survey	1. a detailed investigation of the geological features and resources of a region; 2. an official body re- sponsible for such surveys (1. مو ۲۲۰۵٬۱۵٬ ۵۵۲۹٬۵۰٬۶۰; 2. مو ۲۲٬۵۰٬۵۰٬۹۰۰
Geologist	one who is trained in and works in any of the geological sciences (ゴロート)
Geology	1. the science of the Earth, including the com- position, structure, and origin of its rocks; 2. the geological features of a district or area (1. $paccos^{5b}$; 2. $pab^{<} \dot{q}^{5b}P^{b}rL\sigma^{5}b$)

Geophysical Exploration	exploring for minerals or mineral fuels, or deter- mining the nature of earth materials, by measuring a physical property of the rocks and interpreting the results in terms of geologic features or the economic deposits sought $(____________________________________$
Geophysical Prospecting	mapping rock structures by measuring magnetic fields, force of gravity, electrical properties, seismic- wave paths and velocities, radioactivity, and heat flow $(\Box \Box \Box \Box < \dot{q}^{5b}P^{b}r'L \sigma < \sigma^{-b} \dot{D} \subset \tilde{q}^{5b})$
Geophysics	study of the various physical properties of the Earth and the composition and movement of its component layers of rock, applied to mining exploration to detect zones characterized by their physical properties such as magnetism, gravity or conductivity $(_a_ > < 4^{5b}P^br' _ \sigma^b _ \sigma^b ~ b > > 5^{5c} < 5^{5b})$
Geoscience	earth sciences, e.g., geology, geophysics, geochemistry (ወ௳ℾ ^Ს ኄ▷ᡝᢣ᠘ᢑᢅᢗᠬᠦ ^ᠬ)
Glaciated	1. marked or polished by the action of ice; 2. covered or having been covered by glaciers or ice sheets (1. ר׳יֶרָיֹשִׁיָרָשָׁיָרָשָׁיָרָשָׁיָרָשָׁיָרָשָׁיָרָשָׁיָרָשָׁיָ
Global Positioning System (GPS)	a portable receiver able to pinpoint the receiver's location anywhere on the Earth's surface utilizing a system of satellites to navigate and for surveying (もいしてらんてレイレイのJ ^c C ^L L心りd ^c)

Gold	a yellow malleable ductile high density metallic element resistant to chemical reaction, occurring naturally in quartz veins and gravel (J_)
Gold Mine	a mine containing or yielding gold (أى ^{sь} C ^s م ^b)
Grab Sample	a sample taken at random generally containing a mineral of interest; it is assayed to determine if valuable elements are contained in the rock (もトトムしゃらか)
Grab Sampling	a collection of specimens of ore taken more or less at random to examine the mineral quality but not the monetary value of the ore (いととこしょくゃしくってい)
Granite	a hard igneous rock comprised mainly of quartz and feldspar used in building construction, as steps, kitchen countertops, etc. (۴۶اخه)
Gravel Pit	a pit from which gravel is obtained (ጋ<<७८९४७)
Hardness	a material's (rock or mineral) capacity to scratch another or be itself scratched (ハイσ∿し)
Hardness Scale	the scale by which the hardness of a mineral is determined as compared with a standard (ハイσ ^ゃ しσ ^ь ዄレトムト ^c)

Hazardous Waste	material that, given its quantity, concentration and composition or its corrosive, inflammable, reactive, toxic, infectious or radioactive characteristics, pres- ents a real or potential danger to human health, safety and public well-being or poses a danger to the environment if it is not stored, treated, trans- ported, eliminated, used or otherwise managed $(\neg \dot{\sigma}^{-} \triangleright \neg $
Hectare	a metric unit of land measure, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres (H⊲♭∩⊳)
Ice	1. frozen water; 2. a sheet of ice on the surface of water (1. σς ^b ; 2. r'd)
Impregnated	a mineral deposit in which the minerals fill the pores of the host rock (ヘドアイジ)
Indicator	a geologic or other feature that suggests the pres- ence of a mineral deposit (᠘᠆ᢣ᠋᠋᠖ᡄ᠋?ᡣ)
Infrastructure	physical improvements to support mining, such as buildings, gas pipes, water lines, sewage and water systems, telephone cables and reservoirs. It may also include roads, railways, airports, bridges and electrical cables $(\triangleleft \triangleright \sub \dashv^{\circ} \frown \sqcap \circlearrowright)$
Ingot	a bar of cast metal, especially of gold, silver or steel (d ^e ぐd)
Iron	a heavy ductile magnetic metallic mineral that is silver-white in pure form but rusts easily (ኣልኈኣኈ)

Kilogram	a measurement of weight equal to 2.2 pounds (P⊃J⊲ ^L)
Kilometre	a metric unit of measuring distance equal to 1,000 metres (approx. 0.62 miles) (רָרָר)
Kimberlite	the type of igneous rock that sometimes contains diamonds (CΔL° ムσ∩し≺ ⁶ Ċ)
Lapis Lazuli	a blue mineral sometimes used as a gemstone or carving stone found near Kimmirut (こハ ^ト こ <i>i</i> ー)
Latitude	imaginary lines that cross the surface of the Earth parallel to the equator used to determine location with longitude (مم ^{شر} اح?لم? المعامين
Lead	a soft heavy toxic malleable metallic element; blu- ish white when freshly cut but tarnishes readily to dull grey (dr ^{sb} イ ^{dsb})
License	the act of securing or obtaining authority to con- duct an activity (ለጚ ^企 ໑▷∩ᢗᡝᠳ᠋᠖; ᠕ጚ ^ᡅ ᡆ▷∩ᢗᡝ᠖∩ር∩ᠳ᠖)
Licensed	having a specified or appropriate license (∧√°∝⊳∩⊂°)
Licensee	the holder of a license (∧ર°∝⊳∩Ċ⁵rLર⁵)
Life of Mine	the length of time a mine is or could be in production (P৮९%ত বাৎAP< বাdত Pত%)

Located	a piece of land in which the boundary has been established and identified by having a notice of location posted upon the land, and further proclaimed to the public by having such notice of location recorded under the rules for recording mining claims $(\Box \Box \Box \Delta^b d^c \cap {}^{sb} r'L \dashv {}^{sb})$
Location	the physical area where an activity is conducted (کדרללים, ישם ברף יארליים)
Locator	a licensee who locates a claim or for whom a claim is located (P ^L こことって ⁵⁶)
Longitude	imaginary lines that cross the surface of the Earth, running from north to south, used to determine location together with latitude (血ペリイヤ ンPコイやしすやし)
Мар	a flat representation of the Earth's surface, or part of it, showing physical features (موصيراح ⁶⁶)
Metal	a solid mineral element that is able to conduct heat and electricity and is pliable under heat or pressure. Common metals include bronze, copper and iron (ללקל)
Metre	a unit of length equal to 39.4 inches, 100 centimetres (广C)
Metric System	the decimal measuring system with the metre, litre, and gram (or kilogram) as units of length, volume and mass (もトンイ ^{&} σ [∞] ょらつ)

Mica	the colorless to jet black mineral having flat, thin scales or sheets, found in some granites ('ዮርርግላ ^{sb})
Mine	excavation in the earth from which ores and miner- als are extracted (ととらっつうんり)
Mine Development	the operations involved in preparing a mine for ore extraction (▷ኦና∿σ⊲ናል∿Γ ⊲ጋ∆°╾२⁵৮ሥፊσ⁵৬)
Miner	a person who works in a mine (▷৮৭∿♂♂♂∩)
Mineral	a substance that occurs naturally in the Earth and is not formed from animal or vegetable matter; a substance obtained by mining (トちらっつししくら)
Mineral Assessment	estimating the number of deposits or the tonnage of metal within some specified region (أمكام ٢٩٤هـ ٢٩٤م)
Mineral Claim	a mining right that grants a holder the exclusive right to search and develop any mineral substance within a given area (๑९୮๓%٢?°๑२?)
Mineral Deposit	mineralized mass that may be economically valuable, but whose characteristics require more detailed information (PヶS~σ々しゅち下り ჲσィッペムトィレイット)
Mineralization	the process by which a mineral is introduced into a rock, resulting in a valuable or potentially valuable deposit (トちゃっくしゅううっd)

Mineral Rights	ownership rights to the minerals located on or below a property (P৮৭∿ত⊲Სʰ५σʰ এ∿୮σోఠ⁵σో°)
Mining	the extraction and concentration of minerals of economic value from a mineral deposit (ראל קיס יס ייס (געל קיט איט איט איט איט איט איט איט איט איט א
Mining Property	a claim or lease within the boundaries of which a mine or part of a mine is situated (کام ۹۲۵ می ۱۹۵۰)
Mining Recorder	a government official in charge of a governmental registry office for the public registration of mining claims/interests and of leases and security interests therein (トナミッイトッティン 〇〇ミット〇)
Oil	1. any of various thick, viscous, usually inflammable liquids insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents, obtained from animal, plant or mineral sources 2. petroleum; 3. a petroleum derivative, such as a machine oil or lubricant; 4. a substance with an oily consistency (1. \triangleright 5b / 5b; 2. \triangleright 5b / \triangleleft \flat 5b; 3. $\triangle c \models b \triangleright c$; 4. $\rho \sigma$ 5b)
Open Pit Mine	a mine working or excavation open to the surface (がいしゅ ひょうやゅうない)
Open Pit Mining	a method of extracting rock or minerals from the earth by their removal from an open pit (らして ひとらっつくっい)
Outcrop	an exposure of rock or mineral deposit that can be seen on surface, that is, not covered by soil or water ('b∆ ^{sb} ~i, ^{sb})

Permafrost	a permanently frozen layer of soil or subsoil, or even bedrock (໑৫▷< ˤⴰའ∿Კⴰ∿Ს)
Permit	a document issued by a regulator authorizing an activity on or use of a specific site (ハイ゜ュレハĊ?ハ)
Permitting Process	a process in which an applicant requests and ac- quires a permit from a regulatory agency (८२°०२०८ँ६००°०६°८°ठ°७)
Placer	a deposit of sand or gravel that contains particles of gold, gemstones, or other heavy minerals of value ($\Delta L^{\varsigma} J^{\varsigma} \wedge^{\varsigma_b} P C \triangleright_{\sigma} d$)
Placer Gold	gold that is obtainable by washing the sand, gravel, etc., in which it is found (کل ^e ۲ ^{sh} PCÞσd أح)
Precious Metal	any of several relatively scarce and valuable metals, such as gold, silver, platinum and palladium (বPጋ ২৬১৮৬ ১৯ (১৮৬১%)
Precious Stone	a term commonly used for diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, especially expensive ones of gem quality (イーJ ^c ロイペ ⁶ イPン ^{ds})
Prospecting	to search an area for valuable minerals and ores, such as gold, silver, or oil (レトSbイレ ^s σ ^{sb})
Prospecting Licence	authorization granted by a government to an individual or company, granting permission to prospect for minerals and to register (stake) a claim (ロトイトアロート)

Prospector	a person engaged in exploring for valuable minerals or in testing supposed discoveries of the same (トレマットロー)
Pumice	a light-coloured volcanic rock containing abun- dant trapped gas bubbles formed by the explosive eruption of magma. Because of its numerous gas bubbles, pumice commonly floats on water (∩⁵∩°♂d)
Quarry	an open or surface mine site where stone, rock and construction materials are extracted (Þ۶ʕʰCˤʎʰ)
Quarrying	the extraction of stone, rock and construction materials from an open-pit or surface quarry (אלס'ק'ס'יס)
Reclamation	restoration of disturbed and/or mined land to its original contour, use, or condition (Δσጋ ასა ი აი
Reserves	an estimate within specified accuracy limits of the valuable metal or mineral content of known deposits that may be produced under current economic conditions and with present technology; that part of the reserve base that could be economically extracted or produced at the time of determination $(P \wedge b \setminus {}^{cb} \subset C)$
Resource	a concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and amount that economic extraction of a commodity from the concentration is currently or potentially feasible $(\Lambda^{\flat} \prec \cap^{\flat} \land^{\flat})$

Rock	1. the hard material of the Earth's crust, exposed on the surface or underlying the soil; 2. any natural material, hard or soft, e.g. clay, granite, consisting of one or more minerals; 3. a mass of rock project- ing and forming a hill, cliff, reef, etc.; 4. a stone of any size; 5. a precious stone, especially a diamond (1. ${}^{6}b\Delta^{5b}c^{i}b^{5b}$; 2; 3. ${}^{6}b\Delta^{5b}c^{i}b^{5b}\Delta^{5b}\Sigma^{5b}$; 4. $D \succ S^{5b}; D \succ Sc^{i}b^{c}b^{i} \leq . < C \neg C \cap C \ll^{b}$)
Rock Type	a particular kind of rock having a specific set of characteristics, including composition, history and age (トイロトイ いっひ ^c うっし)
Sedimentary	formed from sediments laid down by water, wind or ice, then compacted and cemented ('P ^{sb} 2' ^s σd)
Sedimentary Rock	rock formed from the consolidation of sediments transported by water, wind or ice (トナム55 らいちょうすう)
Soapstone	a soft metamorphic rock with a smooth greasy feel which could easily be carved; a generic term used to describe carving stone (\a^~Jdlb56)
Steel	an alloy of iron, which is mostly pure iron com- bined with some other elements, such as carbon (ハイマ ^い ちんらち)
Stockpile	an accumulation of rock gathered or piled in one area (^~J~d~JrLd%)
Stratum	a layer or bed of rock (∆P⊲六 ^c)

Surface Rights	the rights to use the surface of the land, exclud- ing mineral rights; whereas, sub-surface rights are rights to the minerals under the surface of the land ($\Box \Box \Box \land \Box \Box \Box \land \Box \Box \Box \land \Box \Box \Box \land \Box \Box \land \Box \Box \Box \land \Box \Box \Box \land \Box \Box \Box \land \Box \land \Box \Box \Box \land \Box \Box \Box \land \Box \Box$
Survey	1. examining and outlining the physical or chemi- cal characteristics of the Earth's surface, subsurface, or internal constitution by topographical, geologi- cal, geophysical, or geochemical measurements; 2. the associated data or results obtained in a survey; a map or description of an area obtained by surveying $(1. \dot{P}^{b} \supset \varsigma^{\varsigma} \sigma^{\varsigma}); 2. \dot{P}^{b} \supset \varsigma^{\varsigma} \subset \dot{P} \land L \prec^{\varsigma})$
Table	the flat surface on the top of the diamond (C∆L° [°] dذ)
Test	to search for mineral deposits in an unproved area by means of boreholes; to obtain samples of soil or rock from which the physical characteristics of the soil or rock can be determined, such as in founda- tion testing $(5bPacc^{a_{c}}\sigma^{5b})$
Whetstone	a shaped fine-grained stone used to sharpen tools and cutlery, etc. by grinding (Pໍ° c > ^c)
Yard	a unit of length equal to 3 feet (0.9144 metres) (Þʰ⊃٩⊳٢⊃ˤьˤʰ)

Cover photo: Barbour Bay, Nunavut, northeast of Chesterfield Inlet

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