VMS Ventures Remains Strong and Poised for Growth in a Down Market

January/February 2015
ow into our fifth year of coverage on VMS Ventures Inc.
(VMS: TSX-V; VMSTF: OTCQX)

08 The Silver Tsunami Return-Wave: 2015 -?
…the stage is set for something the world has never
experienced previously

12 Would Gold Survive a Chinese Implosion
what support there has been for the gold price due to
official buying from the likes of China

14 Past Producer Gets a Strategic Overhaul in Quebec
Renforth Resources Resurrects Former
Thompson-Cadillac Mine

16 West Kirkland’s a Happy Miner…Everything’s Happening Fast
there are many business models that are unique
to mining

20 New Resource Frontiers in BC May Ease Hurt from Falling Oil Prices
MGX Minerals Hints at Secondary Manufacturing Base
of Magnesium Oxide
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Now into our fifth year of coverage on VMS Ventures Inc. (VMS: TSX-V; VMSTF: OTCQX), we find once again management’s predictions for production are completely on track. VMS and Hudbay started commercial production in April 2014, as planned.

A key differentiator for this junior’s story has been the advantageous Joint Venture agreement they forged with Hudbay Minerals Inc. (HBM: TSX; HBM: NYSE) back in 2010 wherein VMS’s 30% ownership of the Reed Copper Mine is earned-in by production revenues! Sweet.

Neil Richardson, COO states: "...from a recent quarterly Joint Venture management meeting with Hudbay... We expect the copper grade to improve in subsequent months as production from Zone 20 is now fully underway” Zone 20 is the higher-grade, near-surface lens of the three lenses, below:

3D isometric illustration of the three lenses, Zones 10, 20 & 30
A second key element, especially in these relatively 'soft' commodity price markets, is that all costs are in CDN $s, and they're selling Cu in USD $s, which is, quite simply, a currency advantage, currently translating into almost a $0.50 CDN cent premium per pound...straight to the bottom line.

Another note to add is that their most recent quarterly report (3rd Q 2014 News Release dated Nov. 19) shows the full costs of the 1st and 2nd quarters yet only half of the revenue because of the lag in realizing those revenues, so the picture is even brighter than reported. In the first full quarter of production VMS saw ore sales of $4.8 mil and began paying down its cap ex contribution loan by $1.3 mil. Also encouraging for the future is the fact that mining during the first two quarters took place in the lowest grade 30 which has a Cu grade closer to 2% than 3% or 4% as is expected in the deeper zones which are now commencing production.

As interim CEO, President & Director John Roozendaal points out “...two other strategic advantages are the low Cap Ex (only $72M) combined with the high-grade Cu, resulting in robust economics”.

From that same News Release:
“...Year to date concentrator results closely match the mine tonne and grade forecast.

Highlights for November 2014
• Ore production of 40,885 tonnes, total 378,421 tonnes year to date
• Development advanced 288 metres in October; 2,811 metres year to date
• Lateral development commenced on the 210 metre level”

Now that VMS’ Market Cap is just over $38m (as at Jan. 2, 2015), and Hudbay continues to be the operator, management can turn some of their attentions towards growing the value of the company on other fronts.
including exploring it’s other properties in the Reed Mine area and continue investigating new opportunities for growth. Roozendaal goes on to say “The current downturn in our sector is a unique opportunity to investigate other business opportunities that might otherwise be off the market or too over-priced to represent good value and an opportunity for growing the company”.


The Company also holds approximately 22% of the shares in North American Nickel Inc. (NAN: TSX-V) which is exploring a new district scale nickel-copper-cobalt PGE deposit belt in S.W. Greenland. For more information on North American Nickel, please visit www.northamericannickel.com.

Do your Due Diligence, of course, however, this is one of the best stories we’ve been covering as management just keeps on getting it right.

David O’Brien is the owner of Int’l Mining Research Inc. which employs Media, Events and Online exposure programs, including MineSnooper.com. O’Brien also owns W.I.T. Marketing Writing & Media, an ad agency, and has been contributing articles to TheProspectorNEWS.com and magazine, on demand. He owns no shares in the above company. dobrien@InternationalMiningResearch.com
Joint Venture between VMS Ventures Inc. (TSX-V: VMS) and Hudbay Minerals Inc. (NYSE: HBM) in production at the high grade Reed Copper Mine, near Snow Lake, Manitoba

- Pre-feasibility study completed with reserves of 2,550,000 tonnes grading 4.52% Cu.
- Commercial Production Commenced April 2014
- Underground development continues; as will surface and underground exploration activities over the life of the mine.
- VMS owns 22% of North American Nickel
- VMS has $700,000 in exploration planned for Manitoba.

VMS along with JV Partner HudBay reached a major milestone in 2014 with the completion of the construction phase of the Reed Copper Project and commencement of commercial production in April, less than 7 years from its discovery by VMS in 2007.

With the Reed Copper Mine now in production, management is focused on investigating and evaluating new projects to grow the Company in the future and build on our success at Reed.

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The premise of this report is that due to “ruptures” in the fault lines of supply and demand, the price of silver is destined to undergo a meteoric rise, launching it into a three digit price level.

Pierre Lassonde, Chairman of Franco Nevada, once made a prophetic comment about gold, then trading at about $400 the ounce. Let’s rephrase his statement and relate it to an occurrence in silver – which may take place well before the end of the decade. To wit: “I believe that the price of silver could have two zeros after the first number. I just don’t know what the first number will be.” David Morgan has voiced the opinion that we will see silver above $400 the ounce. James Turk believes it has the potential to reach $400 per ounce. But worrying about what “that first number” ends up being is less important than focusing on the fact that silver’s potential to rise five-fold from today’s depressed level is one of the most compelling bets a person can make.

This “silver tsunami” will wreak financial destruction on the majority do not recognize it ahead of time, and reward mightily those relative few who hold even a modest physical position, along with a possible assortment of quality mining stocks. It will happen because of a unique set of circumstances best described by Theodore Butler, in one of his most reflective and intriguing essays. Said he:

…the stage is set for something the world has never experienced previously – an asset bubble accompanied with an industrial shortage. The two greatest upward price forces known to man, an asset bubble and a genuine commodity shortage, appear set to combine in silver. Either one, alone, would have a profound impact on the price, but the combination seems both inevitable and almost impossible to contemplate in terms of how high the price of silver could be driven.

The tsunami, a massive, destructive wave caused by a great disturbance on the ocean floor, can originate from a shifting of the earth’s plates, a volcanic eruption, or an underwater landslide. In 2004 a monster quake off the coast of Sumatra set in motion a wave which killed a quarter of a million people in a dozen countries. The cause was a fault rupture over 900 miles long, lasting 10 minutes. Tsunamis follow certain patterns. If you pay attention – and are lucky – you may survive unscathed. If not, well…

Beware the return-wave

One reason for silver’s rise will be due to a tectonic realignment of the global economic system. Years of debt accumulation, financial mismanagement, derivative creation, high frequency trading/speculation – will collide and “rupture” economic fault lines thought to be stable – some not even known to exist prior to the event(s). Add recurring demand waves for gold and silver from “Chindia”, not to mention industrial demand pressures against the supply side, and you’ve got the perfect storm. But unlike a real rogue wave which wreaks devastation upon everything it touches, the coming silver tsunami offers an opportunity to create life-changing wealth for those who see it coming, prepare accordingly and then get out of the way.
The current secular precious metals’ bull market’s first major silver wave has already taken place. From slightly above $4 per ounce in 2002, it rose in nominal terms by mid-2011 to just under $49. For the record, both David Morgan and this writer - in writing - separately called that top to within one day. (Unfortunately, this writer continued to hold onto a number of core positions and as the entire sector – good, bad, and ugly – stair-stepped downwards into a 4 year cyclical bear market trough, therefore suffered along with everyone else!)

Continuing our tsunami analogy - after the initial surge crests, the water withdraws, leaving an exposed seabed. People become careless, oblivious to the fact that an even bigger tide is building, carrying detritus from the first rush which will add to the breaking return-wave’s devastation.

The receding tide of the first precious metals’ wave has left a devastated mining sector in its wake. Shares of the best producers have declined 75-90% from their 2011 highs. Exploration companies have been eviscerated, some with good properties selling for just a few cents per share. Hundreds more can’t afford to file financial reports, let alone drill to establish or expand a resource.

Based upon All-In Sustaining Costs (AISC), at $15 - $20 silver, you can count the number of companies who will show a profit on one hand with fingers left over. Once the lows are in, don’t expect the industry to just turn on a dime and start churning out robust production and new discovery numbers – because this downturn has introduced systemic weakness into the supply pipeline that will take time to repair...even as physical investment demand continues to set new records.
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ARE “SILVER BUGS” THE ONLY ONES STILL INTERESTED IN OWNING THIS METAL?

After a depressing 4.5 year cyclical bear market, it would appear that the only bull left must be the die-hard Silver Bug. But who has been buying 43 million American Silver Eagles, and over 28 million Canadian Silver Maple Leafs this year (2014 estimates) anyway? They don’t seem to be flowing into the hands of large hedge funds. In a transcribed interview conducted last month for subscribers to The Morgan Report, Steve St. Angelo at srsroccoreport.com noted that large funds generally like to purchase their silver as close to spot price as possible – meaning rather than pay a $3/coin premium for each ounce they would rather take delivery of 1,000 ounce bars. Thus evidence points to individuals – across the globe, both wealthy and not so wealthy – who are “stacking” these coins, as well as their one-ounce bullion round counterparts.

To date, issues which almost brought down the global financial system in 2008 have not even been addressed, let alone resolved. When the Silver Tsunami Return-Wave breaks and floods the system, it will be come as you are for investors and industrial users alike. Are you – will you – be ready?

Disclaimer: David H. Smith is Senior Analyst for http://www.Silver-Investor.com and a regular contributor to moneymetals.com For the last 15 years, he’s investigated precious metals mines and exploration sites in Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Mexico, China, Canada, and the U.S. He shares his findings and investment perspective with readers, media listeners, and audiences at North American investment conferences.
I have a question for Mr. Temple... Chris is very bearish about China and thinking Chinese economy will crash.

However, he is bullish on gold. The problem is that if the Chinese economy crashes, it will take Chinese demands with it. I know Chinese buy gold more for wealth accumulation and show off, not for protection. Chinese gold demand now equals 70-80% world mine production. A poorer China and crashing yuan will definitely reduce the demand for gold. So if you are bearish on China, you should be bearish on gold, not the other way around.

Chris Temple

This is a good question. I have pointed out a few times that what support there has been for the gold price due to official buying from the likes of China (and Russia and others) is what has kept (so far, anyway) predictions of $1,000 per ounce or less from materializing. Stressed nations—chiefly, China—so strapped that they had to sell gold to raise some dough, the gold price would crash. As the above chart signifies (and it very likely understates dramatically, the government’s official reserves), there has been no greater single source of demand growth in the world than China. But while we can never say “never” about anything—and while news of Chinese selling would decimate the market price of gold—I think such a possibility is remote.

I have indeed often expressed the concern that China—which in some ways is even more overextended with unsustainable debt than is the U.S.—could at some point find it impossible to keep all the balls in the air. What I have also pointed out is that China has a built-in, systemic advantage over the U.S. and virtually everyone else as it tries to do so. That is—unlike here for instance, where things—in China, it’s the opposite. The Peoples Bank of China is an appendage of the central government, and answerable to it. If the government, say, decides to simply by edict roll over or otherwise make “good” bad debts, it can do so more seamlessly than the U.S. and others. Indeed, China has been doing a fair amount of that for a while, according to most reports.
I have little doubt that, perhaps a generation from now, China's stature on the world stage will be more considerable still than it has become in the last dozen or so years. What happens between now and then is anyone's guess. I am one who will continue to wonder aloud about China's ability to escape a debt crisis (though one thing in their favor, I believe by design, is their recent moves to greatly open up their stock and other capital markets to outside investment. This could well enable them to “cover” many of the past excesses by having foreign capital add to the liquidity, etc.)

As to your gold question, one would have to identify what gold demand is that would be suffering. Your point is a good one. If there indeed was a crisis in China, would a plunging economy/yuan cause NET selling of gold as people need to get liquid, or would gold benefit as other assets are fled, and folks see that one of their only ways to preserve buying power—especially if the yuan were falling simultaneously—is to BUY gold? In 2010 when the euro was having an existential crisis and stocks and bonds in Europe were being sold off, gold benefited, a big reason why gold rose at the same time the U.S. dollar did. Tellingly, in China, there have been signs that the recent cracks appearing in real estate investments have increased demand for gold among investors.

In my opinion, it needs to be contemplated that gold could benefit from the kind of financial shock that might lie ahead with China, or elsewhere. As the above chart (a bit dated, through 2012) shows, global investment flows have not had a big presence in the gold space for some time, even as the price has increased more than five-fold from the 2001 bear market low. In the past, precious metals (and precious metals mining company shares especially) have benefitted most from inflation and monetary stimulus causing all “boats” to rise. As I will be writing to you shortly, I believe a change to this is coming, and we might finally be at a point where professional investors, money managers and others go back to having a far more sizable portion of their assets in gold, and especially if the wheels start to come off in China or elsewhere. If we only went back to the kind of overall portfolio allocation that existed in 1980, gold would soar.

P.S. — In the recent past we have seen the Chinese yuan sell off against the dollar along with most other currencies. This makes gold more attractive to Chinese people and investors holding their own currency. And if a crash does come in China (which would almost surely tank its currency) gold will look better still to them.
At some point our resource, sitting at surface in an incredible logistical position beside the highway, in the midst of a specialized labour pool, with numerous producing mines and idle mills as neighbours, will attract attention.” - Nicole Brewster, President and CEO, Renforth Resources

If it's true that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, then it also follows that a gold mine shines just as bright even though the moniker may change. Such is the case with the historical Thompson-Cadillac mine located on the Cadillac Break outside of Rouyn, Quebec. Renamed and reinvigorated by Renforth Resources, the New Alger project purports an inferred resource of 237,000 ounces of gold above a depth of 200 metres contained in 3,505,000 tonnes with a grade of 2.1g/t Au using a cut-off of 0.75 g/t Au.

Under the helm of Nicole Brewster, President and CEO, Renforth has managed to acquire the property, target it's resources and return significant assay results.

Well situated (the regional highway runs right through the middle of the property), New Alger benefits from a local specialized labour pool and boasts some successful neighbours: the property is contiguous to Agnico Eagle's LaRonde Mine and Radisson's former O'Brien mine, both exceptionally deep mines.

The property is also bisected by the Break (the Cadillac Break runs from Val D'or to Timmins and is likely the most prolific gold structure in Canada). On the western end of the Cadillac break, this fault stretches across Northern Quebec and Ontario, hosting about 40 deposits which have produced over 60 million ounces of gold since the early 20th century.

"Mines are found in the shadows of head-frames,” states Nicole. "Renforth sits in the shadow of many.”

Adjacent to the east is the O'Brien Mine. The O'Brien Mine, discovered in 1924, has produced more than 600,000 oz Au, the bulk of it at a grade of 0.47 oz.

"Renforth is excited to have the opportunity to again drill on the Thompson-Cadillac Mine deposit at our New Alger Project outside of Cadillac, Quebec,” Nicole Brewster told The Prospector.

"We will drill several shallow holes which are targeting areas with our surface deposit model that have no data, no drilling to date. If we successfully intersect the modeled vein systems we will be extending our deposit and adding to our resource. To date every hole Renforth has drilled into this deposit has returned gold assays, we look forward to continuing our record of successful drilling.”

Moving forward, Nicole has begun accomplishing her strategic overhaul by resuming a drill program, targeting data gaps at surface within their >2g/t surface gold resource. In addition, they’ve recently announced assays from the Pontiac Vein extension campaign, which includes 11.6 g/t Au over 0.5m.

Assay results received from the 10 channels cut demonstrate the continuity of gold in the vein system, in addition, a nugget effect within the mineralization due to coarse gold was observed by the laboratory.

“We are pleased to have again confirmed, and extended at surface, the gold bearing occurrence to the south of the Thompson Cadillac Mine area. This occurrence, now measuring half a kilometer on surface, warrants additional
attention. Renforth is presently compiling all of the available property information, which includes previous drill results that we can now tie into the Pontiac Vein System, as well as records regarding the historic underground development in the area, existing geophysical and geological records, as well as our own field and regional observations. In short, this is becoming a quite interesting second opportunity on the New Alger property” said Nicole.

“The job before me now is to keep exploring as I can raise capital, consistently adding ounces to the property,” says Nicole. “At some point our resource, sitting at surface in an incredible logistical position beside the highway, in the midst of a specialized labour pool, with numerous producing mines and idle mills as neighbours, will attract attention.”

For more information, visit: www.renforthresources.ca
There are many business models that are unique to mining. If the housing market worked like mining does, a contractor would have to build a small portion of a home, sell that piece and then use the proceeds to build the rest of it.

While it’s impractical for other industries to operate this way, in mining it just makes sense to develop the easy-to-reach areas first and then utilize the profits for deeper, more costly exploration and development later. In other words, ‘we’ll build a small house at the front of the lot, then build the mansion in behind’.

This strategy is currently being employed to good advantage by a management team which has an excellent track record for exploiting this form of pay-it-forward discovery/extraction. West Kirkland Mining Inc.’s management team, including Mike Jones, President & CEO, and Frank Hallam, CFO, has generated over $1.5 billion in shareholder value over the past 8 years through the founding of gold and other precious metals exploration companies (Platinum Group Metals (PTM: TSX; PLG: NYSE.M, West Timmins Mining Inc. (WTM: TSX) (sold to Lake Shore Gold for $424M)).

The long-term clout of having over 70% of the equity in the company being owned by ‘institutional investors’ such as Liberty Metals and Mining, Sprott Asset Management, Baker Steel, Sun Valley Gold, RBC Asset Management, US Global and Newmont Mining bodes well for the future: they’ve been ‘banking’ on this team for over eight years. Having formed WKM in 2010 to focus on gold exploration in North America, the company has currently consolidated significant mineral rights including approximately 12,000 sq. acres in Nevada, the Three Hills Deposit and the Hasbrouck Deposit that make up the Hasbrouck Project. Permitting the smaller Three Hills will likely be under the shorter Environmental Assessment (EA) process, whereas the larger Hasbrouck will have to get permitted through an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which takes much longer. Within seven months of acquisition, West Kirkland has already submitted a plan of operation to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) announced November 25, 2014.

With Three Hills and Hasbrouck, West Kirkland finds itself in the happy circumstance of having near-surface deposits suitable for open-pit mining. These types of deposits tend to make for lower extraction costs and shorter turn-around times; therefore higher profitability and in turn, a significantly improved ability to further develop the potential of their other holdings.

After raising Cdn$33.1M this past April, West Kirkland bought 75% of these properties from Allied Nevada Gold Corp. (ANV: TSX) for US$20M leaving Cdn$8M in the treasury, and have spent about half that figure in development to date. They have an option to buy the remaining 25% for US$10M from ANV prior to September 2017, or at ANV’s discretion, enter into a JV (75/25%).

This purchase came about after an intensive search and detailed analysis of over 250 properties which had all of the following criteria to meet:
August 30, 2014

Dear Mike:

**RE: VERMILLION FORKS MINERAL CLAIMS PROPERTY ("CEE" Area), PRINCETON, B.C.**

This letter is to summarize new developments on your Vermillion Fork Mineral Claims Property, CEE area, Princeton, B.C.

Little exploration has been done on the northeast portion of these claims mainly due to lack of easy access. Recent field examinations of this area has shown that the "CEE" area is a classic copper porphyry type mineralization with copper grades in the interesting to economic range. Nine bedrock grab samples each consisting of a half a dozen pieces of 10 centimetre sized outcrop fragments, were collected by myself and prospector Steven Lawes. These samples were collected along an old bedrock bulldozed rock trench. They were fine crushed in the ALS Laboratory before being pulverized, making sure they were representative of the bedrock at each of the 9 sites.

Mineralization consists of modest malachite and fresh small chalcopryite grains disseminated in the intrusive rock. Very little pyrite or any other sulphides were seen. The common alteration of the silicate minerals was biotite books partially altered to muscovite/sericite.

These samples were collected over a 300 metre east-west length and a 200 metre north-south distance within a mineralized intrusive mapped as part of the Bromley Batholith.

The arithmetic average of these 9 assays is 4493 ppm copper or 0.45% Cu. The individual assays are as follows:
- 3050 ppm
- 3350 ppm
- 2580 ppm
- 729 ppm
- 2020 ppm
- >10,000 ppm
- 8360 ppm
- >10,000 ppm
- 354 ppm

It is interesting to note that to the west at the "Volcanic Neck", with its associated copper and iron skarn mineralization, we had previously uncovered a copper mineralized intrusive very similar to the "CEE" type of mineralization. If these two zones are related, that would make this east-west length of this mineralization 766 metres long. The outer boundaries of this mineralization have not yet been explored or defined.

This "CEE" Area of copper porphyry mineralization is worthy of an extensive exploration program.

Yours truly,

Alex Burton, P. Eng., P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

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Along the way, these properties have proven to have other advantages as well, such as grid power nearby, multiple sources of water and good roads right to the deposits; no adverse biological, botanical or archaeological issues; and there is good resource expansion potential with numerous untested targets.

Some of the ‘magic’ of these properties is espoused by Sandy McVey, COO (P Eng, PMP, MSc) who brings your author, excitedly, to the Three Hills Run-of-Mine column test (announced Dec 2, 2014) that’s “…proven an 81.1% gold recovery after 133 days of leach and rinse, and even a 75% gold recovery after only 100 days!” The gold ‘just falls out of the rock.’

As WKM’s brochures, website (www.wkmining.com) and presentations say it’s “At Surface...Gold”

As always, do your Due Diligence, however, all of my check boxes are covered.

David O’Brien is the owner of Int’l Mining Research Inc. which employs Media, Events and Online exposure programs, including MineSnooper.com. O’Brien also owns W.I.T. Marketing Writing & Media, an ad agency, and has been contributing articles to TheProspectorNEWS.com and magazine, on demand. He owns no shares in the above companies. dobrien@InternationalMiningResearch.com
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“Never again will we see $100 a barrel oil,” stated Saudi billionaire businessman Prince Alwaleed bin Talal in an interview with USA Today.

For consumers, particularly commuters who’ve seen their paychecks stretch forcibly to accommodate gas prices up to $1.50 per liter, the rapidly falling prices at the pump are a welcome relief as the cost of getting around town and to and from work plummets south of .99 cents per liter.

To the rest of the country, whose loonie is often called “the petrodollar” because of how closely it’s foreign value is tied to oil, a long term drop in the price per barrel spells disaster for burgeoning industries such as shale gas and tar sands.

The jobs lost when oil companies shut down are simply the first in a long line of secondary and spin-off industries whose pain is felt across several boundaries as the effect ripples out.

Which is why it’s more important than ever for western provinces who’ve enjoyed significant and historic resource based revenue streams to encourage new and innovative approaches to broadening our economic portfolio by developing new industry.

Enter MGX Minerals Inc (CSE:XMG) and CEO Jared Lazerson. MGX is a diversified Canadian mining company engaged in the acquisition and development of industrial mineral deposits in western Canada that offer near-term production potential, minimal barriers to entry and low initial capital expenditures.

“This development of a magnesite quarry for the purpose of producing magnesium oxide would open up significant business and employment opportunities in the sale and production of both basic magnesium oxide refractory materials as well as more advanced and value added products,” says Jared.

This is precisely the kind of forward thinking message that have the finance and employment ministries salivating when they hear it. New industry brings a host of added benefits to the Province, including high paying jobs, secondary spin-off manufacturing, resource infrastructure, increases to traffic at ports and railways and of course, tax revenue.

“MGX believes that the development of Driftwood Magnesium represents a corner stone in the building of a new advanced materials industry in the Province of British Columbia,” says Jared.

The latest assay report from MGX comes from the recently completed diamond drill program at its flagship Driftwood Creek magnesium deposit located in southeastern British Columbia.

Eight drill holes were completed over the Eastern Zone of the deposit and all ended in magnesite mineralization,
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which was observed to a depth of 57 meters, and suggests the zone remains open at depth. Seven of the eight drill holes were spaced within 30 meters of each other and will provide a high degree of certainty for the upcoming N.I. 43-101 compliant resource estimate.

“The results look very encouraging,” says Vice President of Exploration and non-independent Qualified Person Andris Kikauka. “The relatively high silicon dioxide content can be removed by flotation process and other compounds of interest approach the specifications required for producing calcined or dead-burned magnesite that are suitable materials for export markets.”

By relatively high silicon dioxide content, Andris means greater than 5%. The other compounds of interest he's referring to are magnesium oxide, calcium oxide and iron oxide.

Magnesite in its purest form is 47.6% Magnesium Oxide (MgO). Magnesite generally serves as an excellent feedstock for the production of MgO and in turn is a valuable and widely used industrial mineral.

Uses of MgO include abrasives, animal feed supplements, chemicals, coatings, construction, electrical, fertilizers, foundries, glass manufacture, insulation, lubricating oils, pharmaceuticals, plastics manufacture, refractory and ceramics, rubber compounding, steel industry, sugar refining, sulfite wood pulping, and wastewater treatment.

According to CEO of MGX, Jared Lazerson, at this time MGX is focused on the refractory and steel industries.

“MGX continues to take tangible steps towards rapidly moving from exploration to development at Driftwood Magnesium,” stated Jared.

When business closes one door, it opens another. As the heyday of our oil-based revenue streams begin to close off, it will be the Jared Lazerson's and the magnesium oxides of our country that pick up the slack and open new doors.

For more information visit www.mgxminerals.com.

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