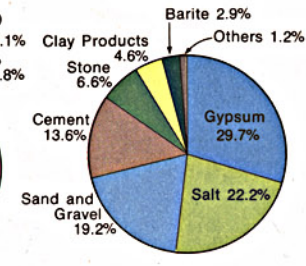
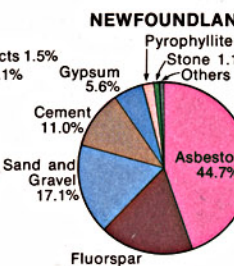
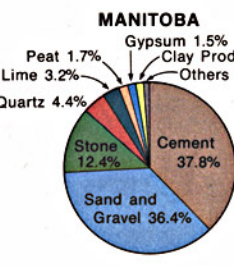
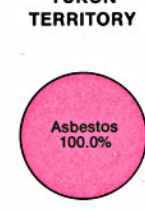
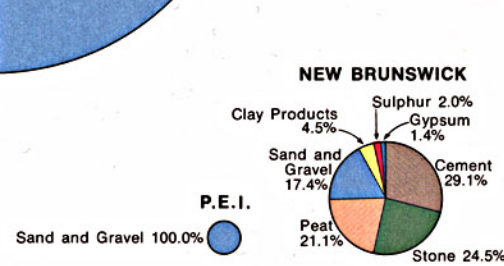


VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS as percentages of territorial values



VALUES OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, 1970 BY TERRITORIAL UNITS

Canada	100.0%	\$922,001,052
Quebec	34.3%	\$316,579,797
Ontario	24.6%	\$226,416,727
Saskatchewan	14.0%	\$129,098,361
Alberta	7.6%	\$69,717,111
British Columbia	7.4%	\$67,799,530
Nova Scotia	3.7%	\$34,519,482
Newfoundland	2.8%	\$26,125,560
Manitoba	2.8%	\$25,842,142
Yukon Territory	1.5%	\$13,927,652
New Brunswick	1.2%	\$11,334,690
Prince Edward Island	0.1%	\$640,000

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, WESTERN CANADA, 1970

- Site of extracting operations: Mineral (circle), Processing Plant (triangle)
- Asbestos (pink square)
- Barite and Bentonite (dark blue square)
- Gypsum(1) (light blue square)
- Lightweight Aggregates(2) (orange square)
- Potash (yellow square)
- Quartz (Silica) (red square)
- Salt (green square)
- Sodium Sulphate (purple square)
- Sulphur (brown square)

LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATES

- By-product Barite from base-metal ores (circle)
- Domestic materials (triangle)
- Imported materials (square)

SALT

- Brining Operation (circle)
- By-product of potash brine (square)

SODIUM SULPHATE

- Natural brine processing (triangle)

SULPHUR FROM:

- Natural Gas Processing (triangle)
- Oil Refining (triangle)
- Tar Sands Extraction (triangle)
- Pyrite and Pyrrhotite (triangle)
- Smelter Gas (triangle)

(1) Gypsum processing plants produce plaster and wall board as their main products.
 (2) Lightweight aggregates: clays, shales and slag from domestic sources, and imported vermiculite, perlite and pumice are processed to be used as aggregates in the production of concrete and concrete products. These aggregates give products lighter in weight than do sand and gravel, the traditional aggregates.