

Overview of application of the UNFC to minerals: the CRIRSCO Template and its relationship with the UNFC

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Drawing on material provided by the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO)

Outline of presentation

- Overview of CRIRSCO
- CRIRSCO Members
- Potential Members
- International Reporting Template
- UNFC 2009
- Comparisons

What is CRIRSCO?

International advisory body without legal authority

Relies on its constituent members to ensure regulatory and disciplinary oversight at a national level

Recognises the truly global nature of the minerals industry and the agreed need for international consensus on reporting standards

CRIRSCO - Principle Objective

To promote best practice in the international public reporting of Mineral Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

CRIRSCO rationale

- Standards for public reporting by mining companies
- A Mineral Resource must have "...reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction." (Template, cl.19)
 - No uneconomic, or unrecoverable categories
- Reporting based directly upon geological data
 - No undiscovered categories

CRIRSCO

Members

Australasia: JORC

Canada: CIM

Chile: Comisión Minera de Chile

South Africa: SAMREC

United States: SME

Europe and UK: PERC. IMMM

Major multinational companies use CRIRSCO Template

Securities Exchanges Recognition

Australia: JORC Code ASIC

Canada: CIM Standards NI-43101 CSA

Chile: The Code for the certification

Chilean SX

of Exploration Prospects,

Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves

Europe and UK: PERC Code, The Reporting Code ESMA

South Africa: SAMREC Code JSE

United States: SME Guide for Reporting Exploration

Information Mineral Resources and

Mineral Reserves

Potential Members

Argentina

China

Indonesia

Mongolia

Peru

Philippines

Russia

Current and potential members cover major mining nations

CRIRSCO Template

INTERNATIONAL
REPORTING
TEMPLATE
for the public reporting of

EXPLORATION RESULTS, MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES
JULY 2006

Purpose

- Advisory only
- National Standards/Codes take precedence
- Model for development of new codes in constituent countries

Public Reports

- Reports prepared for investors or potential investors
- Annual Reports
- Quarterly Reports
- Information Memoranda
- Websites
- Public Presentations
- Stock Exchange Information Systems

Principles

- Materiality
- Transparency
- Competency

Competent Person

- Member or Fellow of professional body with enforceable code of ethics
- Five (5) years experience relevant to type of mineralization and deposit and the activity being undertaken
- Team approach allowed but leader signs off
 - Satisfied in own mind able to face peers and demonstrate competence in the commodity, type of deposit and situation

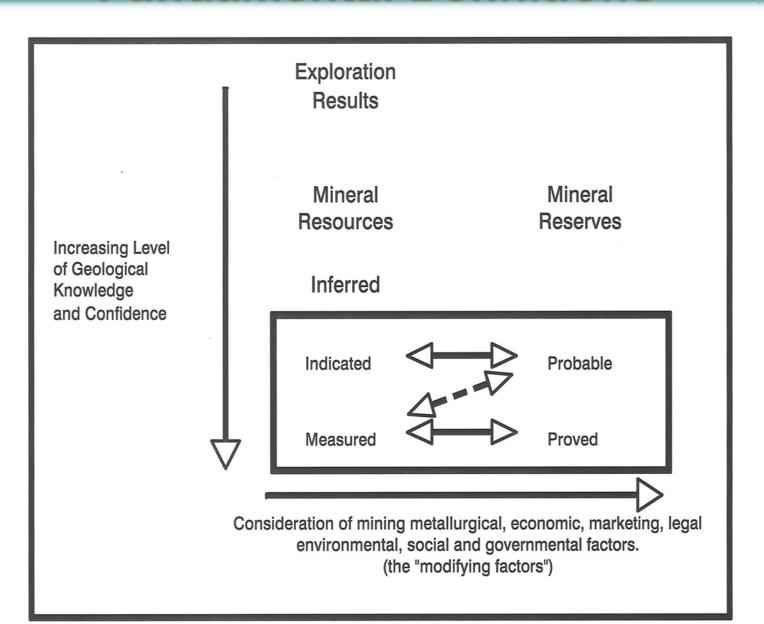
Disciplinary Procedure

- Responsibility of National Reporting Organization (NRO)
- International agreements through Recognised Overseas Professional Organizations (ROPO)

Recognised Overseas Professional Organizations

Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	AusIMM
Australian Institute of Geoscientists	AIG
Canadian Council of Professional Geoscientists	CCPG
European Federation of Geologists	EFG
The Geological Society	GS
Institute of Geologists of Ireland	IGI
Institute of Materials Minerals and Mining	IMMM
Mining and Metallurgical Society of America	MMSA
Society for Mining Metallurgy and Exploration	SME

Fundamental Definitions



Modifying Factors

- Mining
- Metallurgical
- Economic
- Marketing
- Legal
- Environmental
- Social
- Governmental

Exploration Results

- Exploration Results include data and information generated by exploration programmes that may be of use to investors but is not part of a formal declaration of Mineral Resources or Reserves
 - Tonnage and grade not to be reported

Mineral Resource

- Concentration or occurrence of material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction
 - Not an inventory of all mineralization
 - Further work can convert Resources to Reserves

Mineral Reserve

- The economically mineable part of Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource
 - Includes dilution and losses
 - Appropriate assessments have been carried out and modifying factors have been considered
 - Demonstrated at time of reporting that extraction is reasonably justified
- Proven and Probable

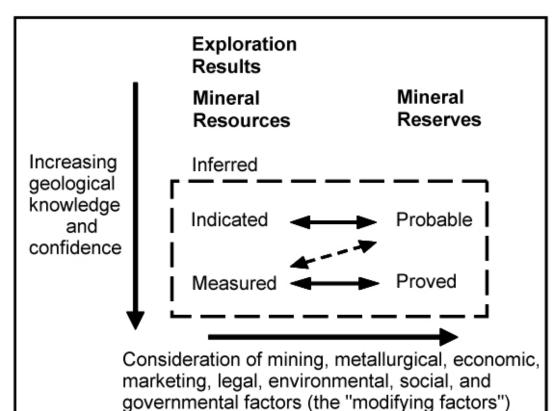
Mineral Resources/Reserves

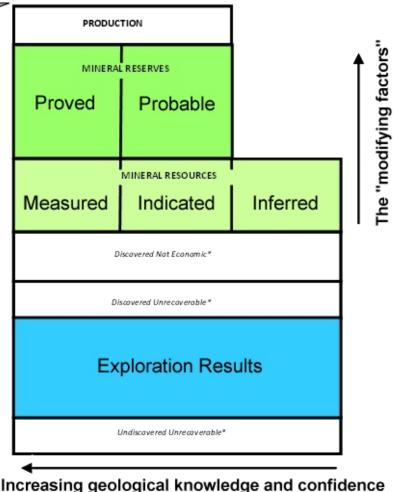
- Must be clearly stated Mineral Resources are inclusive or exclusive of Mineral Reserves
- Two should never be added together in company reports
- If inclusive, relevant details of unmodified resources should be reported

CRIRSCO Template



Re-oriented to align with Petroleum and UNFC





(a)

(b)

UNFC as universal template

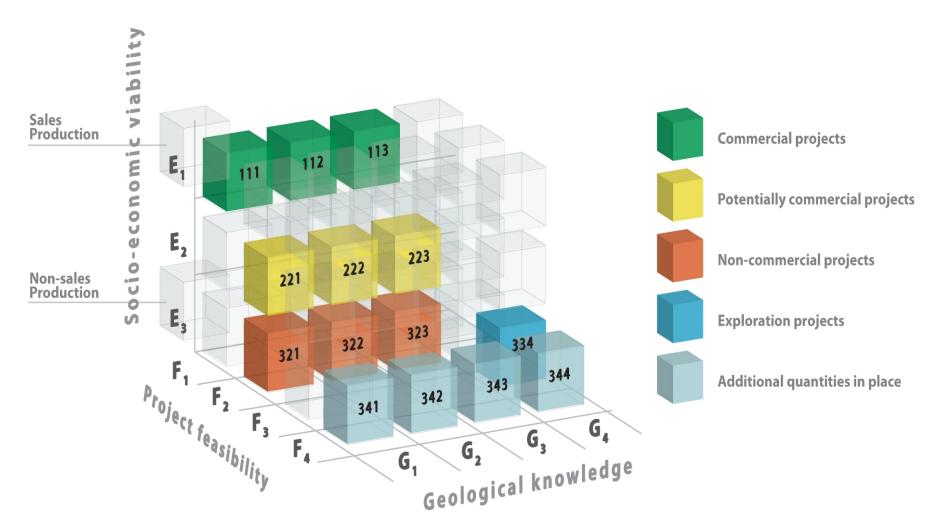
- Industry, financial, national and international resource reporting systems are being/should be mapped to UNFC-2009
 - To clarify the similarities and differences between systems in use around the world
- Countries that have mandated the CRIRSCO Template will not adopt the UNFC
 - Other countries may choose to use the UNFC

UNFC-2009: a 3D system

Three axes:

- E = Economic and social viability
 - Including consideration of market prices, and legal, regulatory, environmental and contractual conditions
- F = field project status and Feasibility
 - Maturity of studies and commitments necessary to implement mining plans, field project status and feasibility and geological knowledge
- G = level of confidence in Geological knowledge
 - Including potential recoverability of the quantities
- E, F and G combined with numerical coding

UNFC-2009



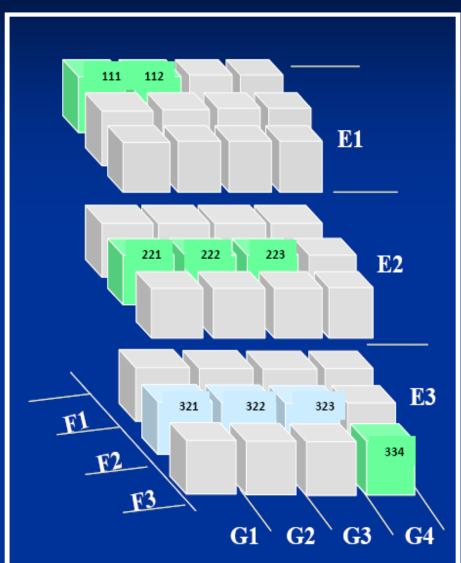
Not meant to use all boxes

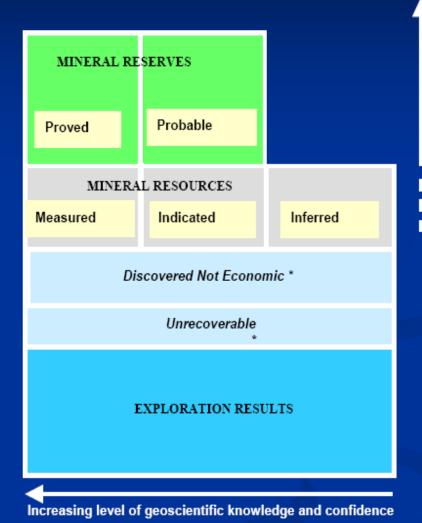
UNFC - CRIRSCO

UNFC

Template

The Modifying Factors

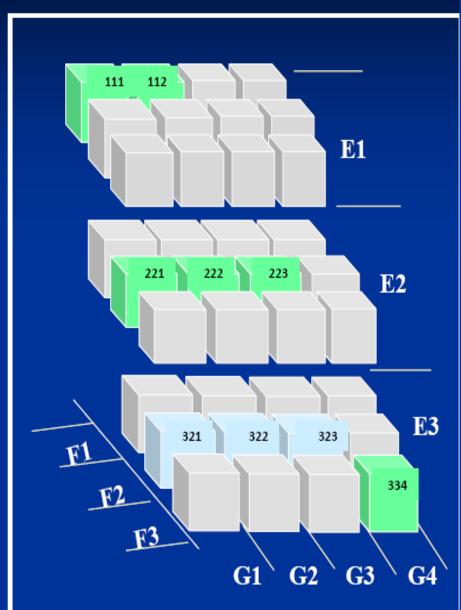




*Not part of the Template but may be used for internal project management

UNFC-2009 – CRIRSCO Template

UNFC



111 = Proved Reserves

112 = Probable Reserves

221 = Measured Resources

222 = Indicated Resources

223 = Inferred Resources

334 = Exploration Results (Notional mapping)

CRIRSCO - UNFC-2009 (2D view)

Total commodity initially in place	Production	Sales Production			
		Non-sales Production			
		Class	Categories		
			Е	F	G
	Future recovery by commercial development projects of mining operations	Mineral Reserves	1	1	1,2
	Potential future recovery by contingent development projects or mining operations	Mineral Resources	2	2	1,2,3
		Discovered Not Economic	3	2	1,2,3
	Discovered Unrecoverable		3	4	1,2,3
	Potential future recovery by successful exploration activities	Exploration Results	3	3	4
	Undiscovered Unrecoverable		3	4	4

Sub-class level mapping: CRIRSCO – UNFC-2009

		UNFC Classes def	ined by categories and sub-cat	egories			
	Extracted	Sales Production					
			Non-sales Production				
l	Class Sub class		Categories				
8		Class	Sub-class	E	F	G	
pla (Known Deposit	Commercial Projects	On Production	- 1	1.1	1, 2, 3	
Fotal commodity initially in place			Approved for Development	- 1	1.2	1, 2, 3	
			Justified for Development	- 1	1.3	1, 2, 3	
		Potentially Commercial	Development Pending	210	2.1	1, 2, 3	
шос		Projects	Development On Hold	2	2.2	1, 2, 3	
l con		Non-Commercial	Development Unclarified	3.2	2.2	1, 2, 3	
Tota		Projects	Development Not Viable	3.3	2.3	1, 2, 3	
·		Additional	quantities in place	3.3	4	1, 2, 3	
	Potential Deposit	Exploration Projects	[No sub-classes defined] ¹¹	3.2	3	4	
	Po	Additional	quantities in place	3.3	4	4	

CRIRSCO/JORC RESERVES

CRIRSCO/JORC RESOURCES

NOT ECONOMIC AND NOT PART OF CRIRSCO/JORC TEMPLATE

CRIRSCO's summary of UNFC 2009

- Generic system solid minerals and fossil energy
 - Framework classification not a reporting standard
 - Allows for non economic mineralization
 - No competency requirement
 - Does not have Securities Exchange recognition
- Important tool for harmonized generic terminology at a level suitable for global communication
- UNFC will not replace CRIRSCO Template

Questions?