

The CRIRSCO Template and its relationship to UNFC-2009 and PRMS

John Barry CRIRSCO





What is CRIRSCO?

Minerals reporting standards

The CRIRSCO classification

Mapping to UNFC





CRIRSCO FAMILY OF STANDARDS

FIRST EDITIONS

JORC (1989) – IMM (1991) – SME Guidelines (1992) – CIM (2000) – SAMREC (2000) – Chile (2007) – Philippines (2007) – –







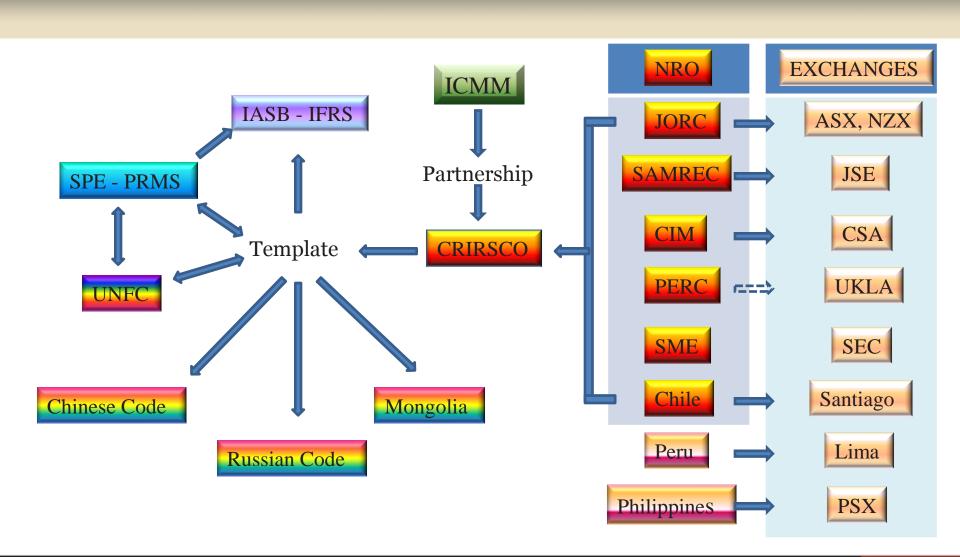
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1997: Denver Accord 1998: Geneva Convention with UNECE





CRIRSCO RELATIONSHIPS



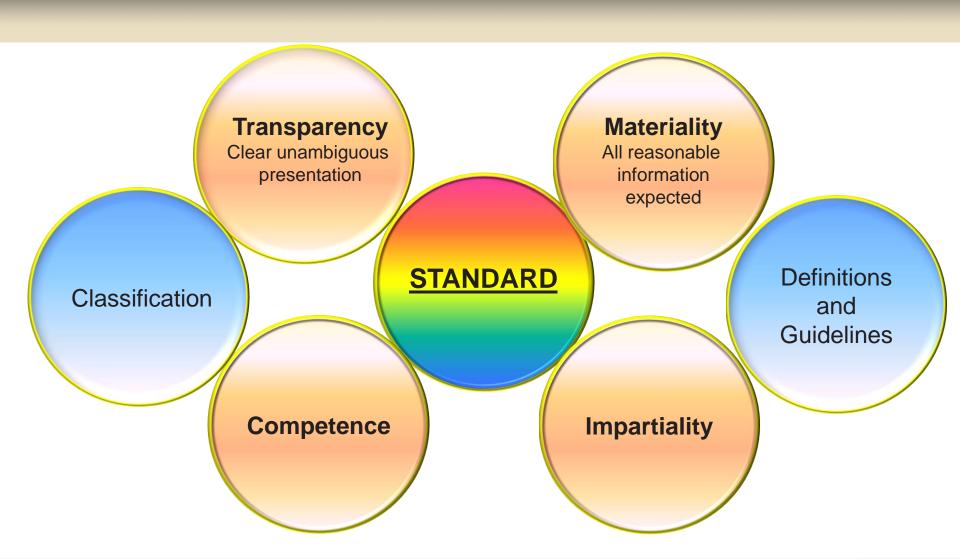


- The NROs have each defined standards for public reporting of resources and reserves of solid minerals
- CRIRSCO was set up to assist convergence of these standards
- Future standards development is guided by the agreed CRIRSCO TEMPLATE





CRIRSCO STANDARDS





WHAT CRIRSCO DOES

- Sets minimum standards for public reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves
- Provides a <u>mandatory system for classification</u> of tonnage/grade estimates according to geological confidence and technical/economic considerations
- Provides <u>definitions</u> for mineral resource and ore reserve classes that are compatible with international agreements
- Requires Public Reports to be based on work undertaken by a <u>Competent Person</u>; describes the qualifications and type of experience required to be a Competent Person
- 5. Provides extensive <u>quidelines</u> on the criteria to be considered when preparing reports on Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves





WHAT CRIRSCO DOES NOT DO

- 1. Regulate the procedures used by Competent Persons to estimate and classify Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (methodology)
- 2. Regulate companies' internal classification or internal reporting systems
- Deal with <u>breaches of the Code by companies</u> (This is a function for the Stock Exchanges)
- Deal with <u>breaches by individuals</u>, these are dealt with under code of ethics of the relevant professional association





THE COMPETENT PERSON

Rules of Conduct and Guidelines

- Duty To:
 - The Public and Society;
 - The Profession, Employers and Clients;
 - Professional Bodies, Colleagues and Associates;
 - The Environment, Health and Safety





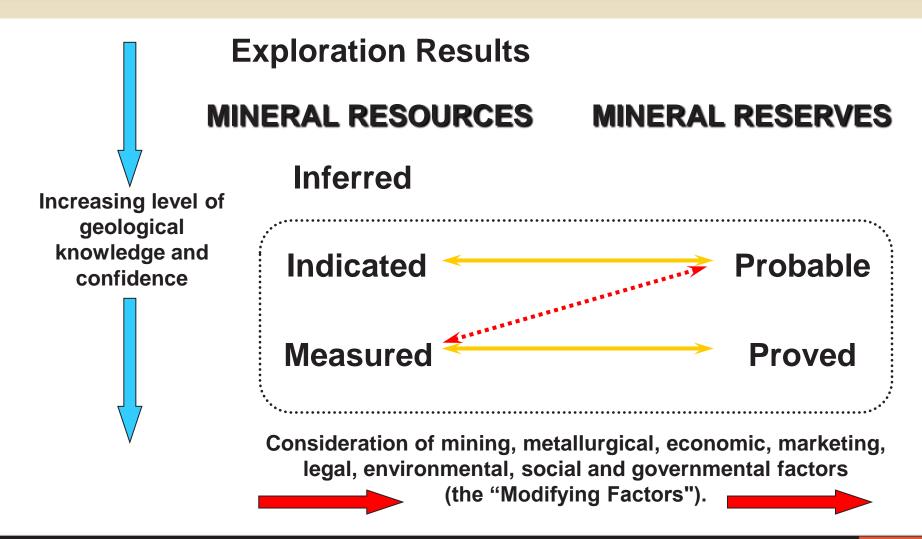
THE COMPETENT PERSON

- Must have a defined minimum of relevant experience
- Must be a member of a recognised professional organisation with a code of ethics and disciplinary procedures





THE CRIRSCO CLASSIFICATION



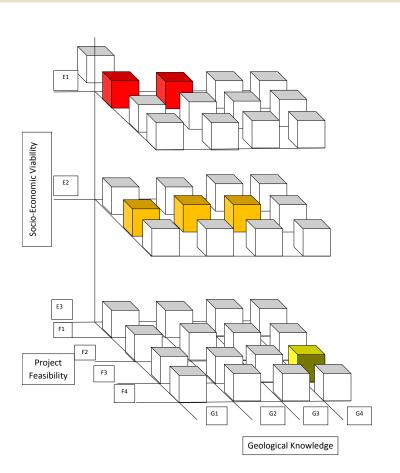


So why not a single CRIRSCO reporting standard?

- CRIRSCO-aligned standards are written to meet the requirements of different regulatory regimes
- The TEMPLATE provides a common basis for national standards, extended or modified as required to meet local needs



UNFC (2009) – CRIRSCO TEMPLATE



Detailed

111 = Proved Reserves

112 = Probable Reserves

221 = Measured Resources

222 = Indicated Resources

223 = Inferred Resources

334 = Exploration Results





How the CRIRSCO-UNFC mapping might be useful

- A method for governments and NGOs to incorporate market data (using the CRIRSCO classification) into databases and broader statistical summaries
- A mechanism for companies to use, if they wish (for inhouse planning NOT for public reporting) a standardised classification beyond the publicly reported CRIRSCO categories

