



Mining Disclosure Essentials: Keep Calm and Avoid the Ditch

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November 30, 2016

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Presentation outline

Topics	Page
Opening remarks	4
Fundamental concepts	5
Disclosure from exploration to production	14
Website disclosure hazards	37
Technical report basics and common pitfalls	40
MD&A review of mining issuers	53
Venture issuer regulation	64
<i>Questions and Answers</i>	

OSC SME Institute — Objectives

- Our goal is to:
- Help SMEs navigate the regulatory waters
- Demystify disclosure requirements so issuers can focus on building their business
- Help SME's to reduce their cost of compliance so that this money can be better spent on strategic initiatives
- Provide an opportunity for informal dialogue with OSC staff

*Disclosure requirements, including those for technical reporting,
are a cornerstone of investor confidence*

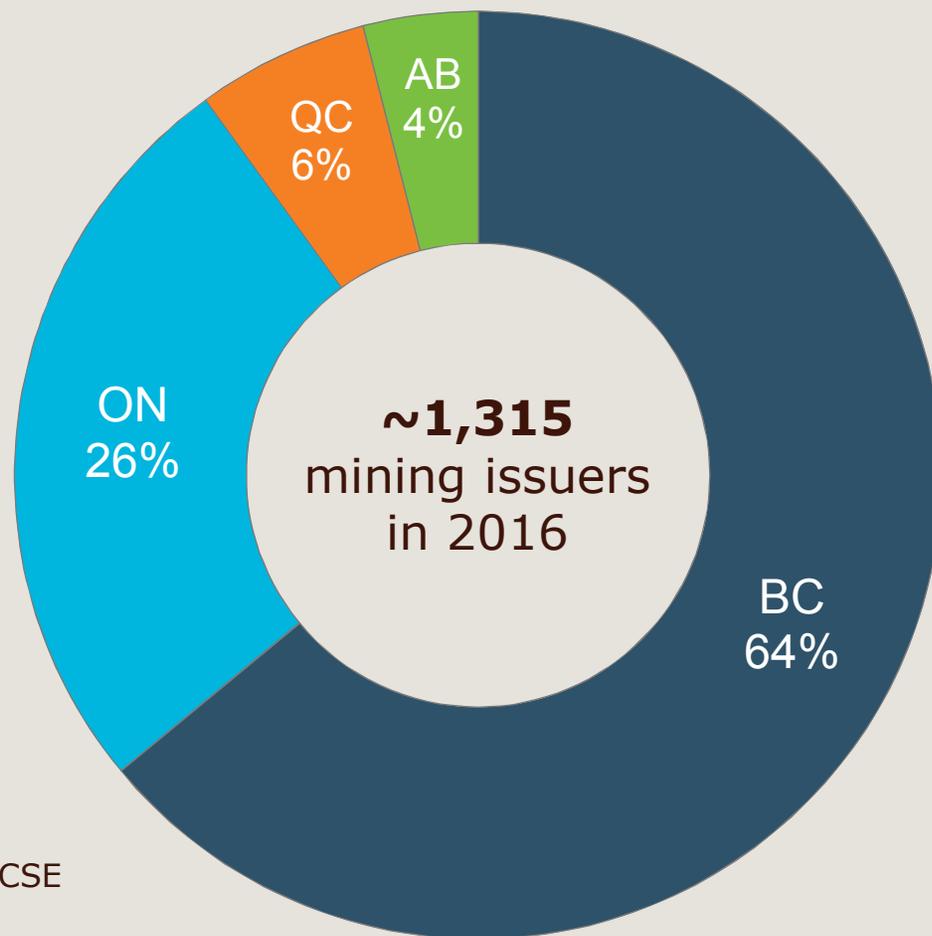


NI 43-101 — Fundamental Concepts

"NI 43-101 plays a significant role in promoting public confidence in our markets and establishing Canada as the world leader in mining disclosure standards."

BCSC 2012 Mining Report – January 2013

Provincial oversight of mining issuers - 2016



TSX, TSXV, NEX, CSE

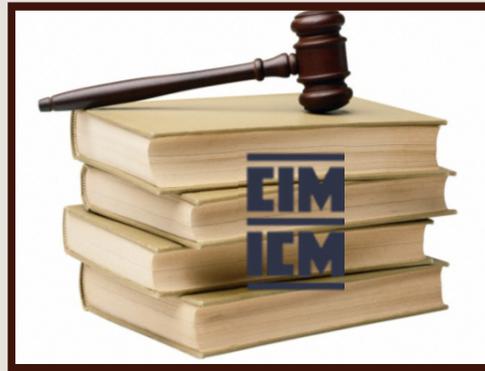
Technical staff

- BCSC - 3
- OSC - 2
- AMF - 2
- TSX - 1
- TSX-V - 3
- IIROC - 1

What are the core principles of NI 43-101?



**Qualified
Person**



**Standards
and
Best Practices**

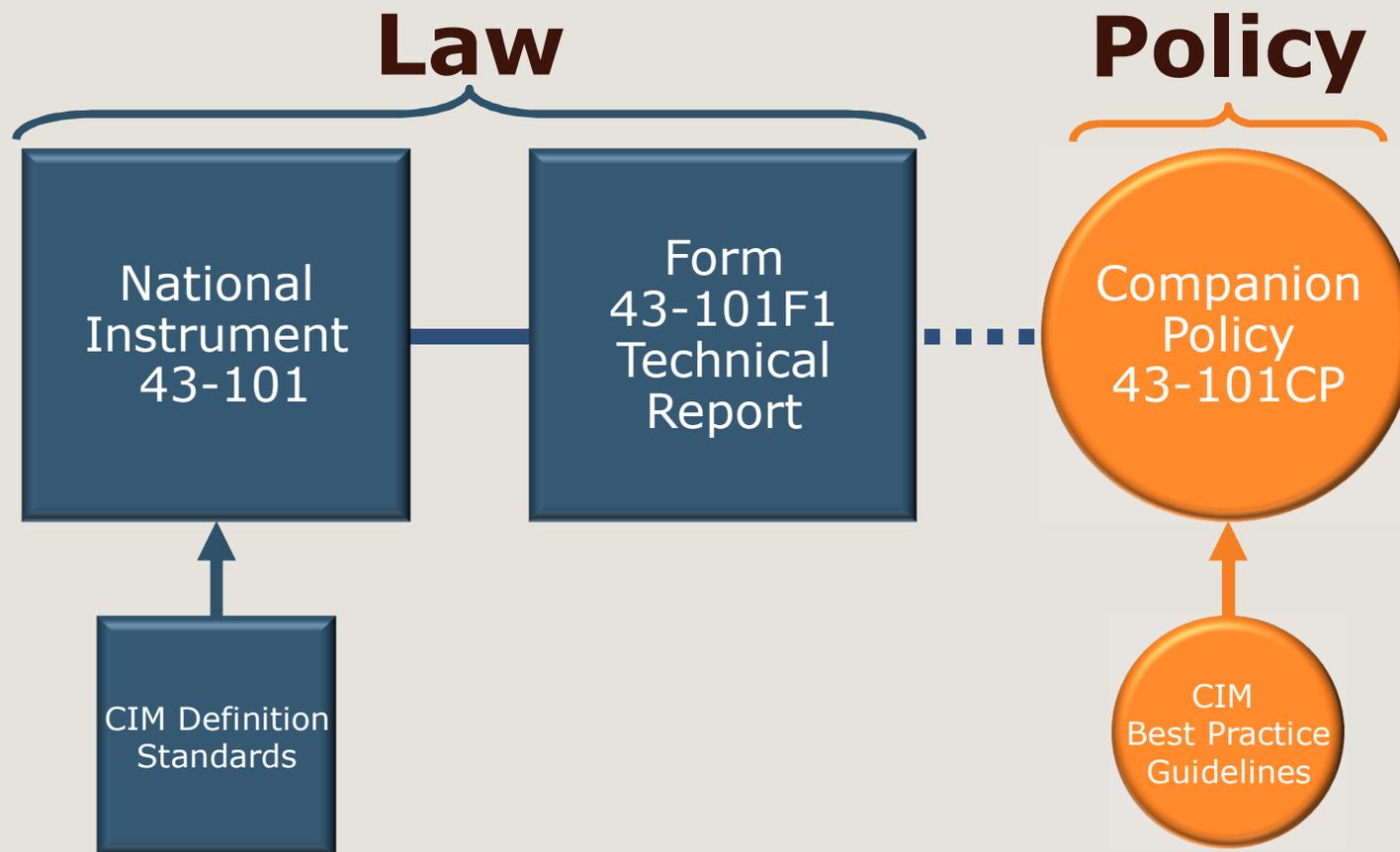


**Technical
Report**

Objective of NI 43-101:

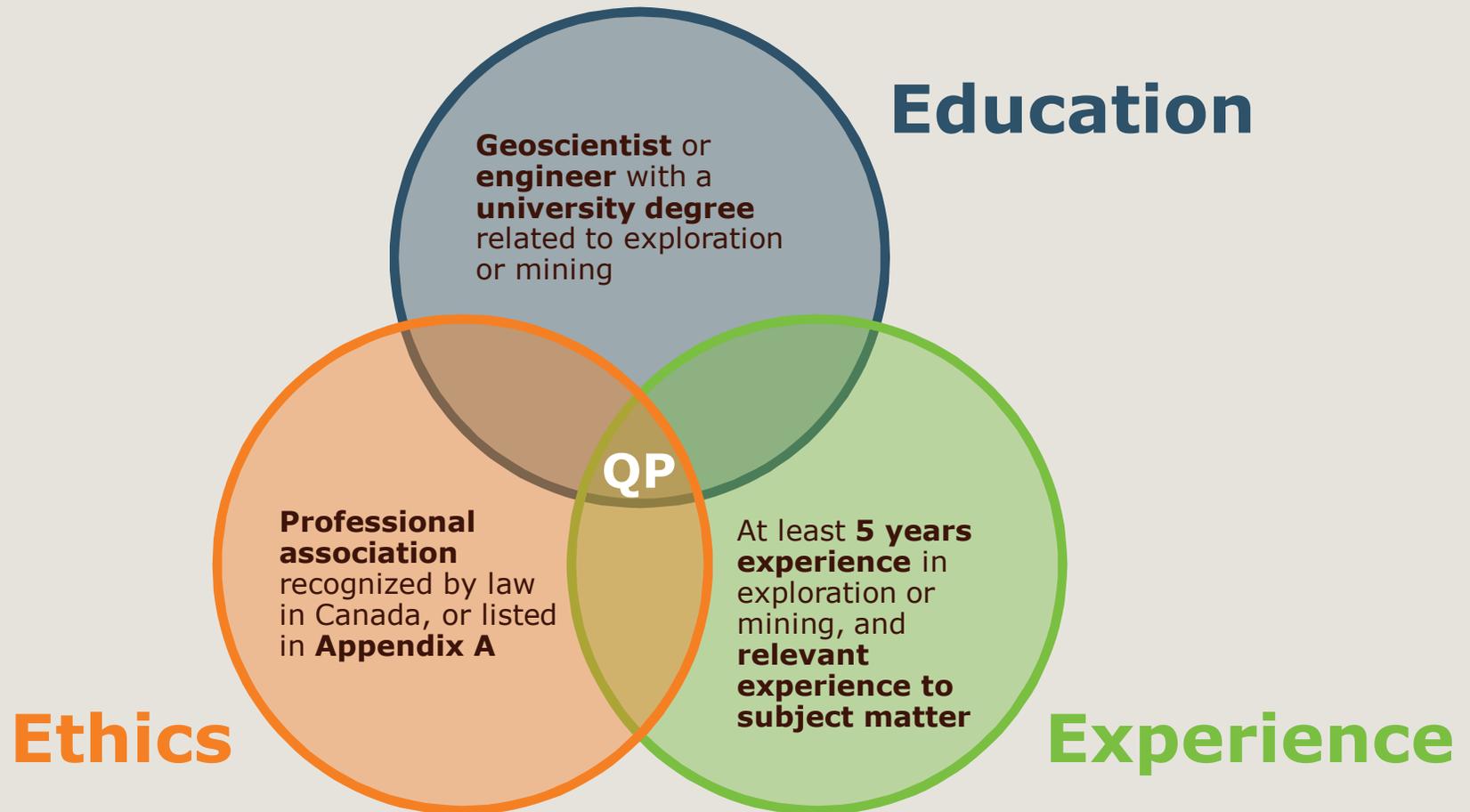
Ensure that disclosure is based on reliable information, reflecting professional opinions, based on industry best practices and using standardized terms

3 parts to NI 43-101 (aka the "Mining Rule")



Note: Revised May 10, 2014

3 "E"s of a qualified person



QP self assessment for “relevant experience”



*“The qualified person should be clearly satisfied that they could face their peers and demonstrate competence and relevant experience in the **commodity, type of deposit and situation under consideration**”*



www.cim.org

Article: *“Standards for QPs: how to evaluate relevant experience”*
C. Waldie & J. Whyte, Jun/Jul 2012, CIM Magazine

NI 43-101: What it's meant to be

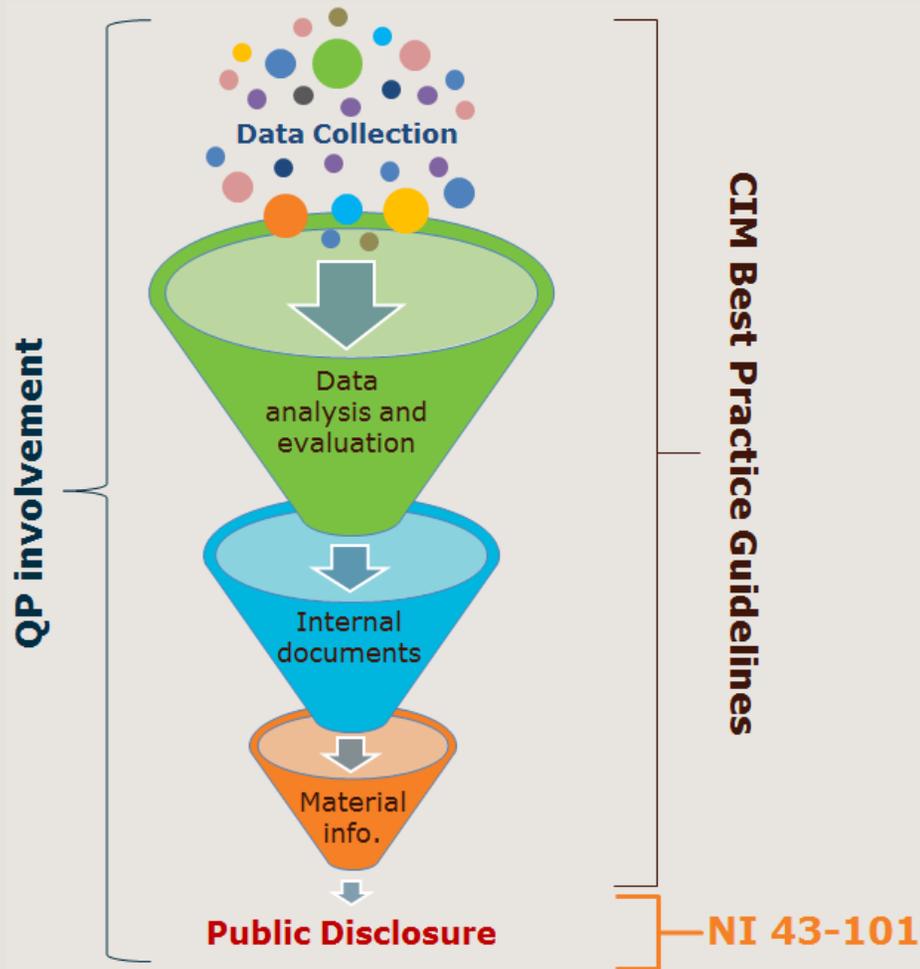
DISCLOSURE RULE

- Requires that issuers provide technical information that is:
 - Signed off by a professional (QP) who takes responsibility for the information
 - Based on reasonable assumptions which are clearly explained
 - Consistent in its use of standard terms and definitions
 - Unbiased and identifies potential risks and uncertainties
 - Balanced, and not misleading
 - Understandable to a “reasonably informed investor”

NI 43-101: What it's NOT meant to be

- It's not a guarantee of good work
 - It places an obligation on the issuer to have work done by a QP
 - The QP is supposed to do it right
- It's not a cookbook for mineral estimation
 - The rule sets disclosure standards, not estimation practices
 - It's designed so others can review and judge the QP's work
- It's not a vetting process at the regulatory agency
 - Just because a technical report is filed doesn't mean it's compliant
 - It's the issuer's responsibility to comply

Process: Data to disclosure



Data Collection

- Surface sampling
- Geochemistry
- Geophysics
- Drilling
- Assays
- Metallurgy
- Density
- Economic factors
- etc.

Public Disclosure

- New release
- MD&A
- AIF
- Technical report
- Offering document
- Websites
- Presentations
- Social media
- etc.



NI 43-101 — Disclosure from Exploration to Production

Surface exploration results disclosure

- Surface sampling [s. 3.3]
 - Type of samples
 - Location of samples
 - Significant results and interpretation of results
 - QA/QC program applied
- Lab information [s. 3.3]
 - Analytical method and sample size
 - Name and location of lab and relationship to the issuer
- Data verification [s. 3.2]
 - Statement of how QP verified the data or reasons for any failure to verify

Drilling results disclosure

- Drilling information [s. 3.3]
 - Type of drilling
 - Collar location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes
 - Relevant assays and depth of samples
 - Higher grade intervals within lower grade intersection
 - True widths of mineralization, if known
 - QA/QC program applied
- Lab information [s. 3.3]
 - Analytical method and sample size
 - Name and location of lab and relationship to the issuer
- Data verification [s. 3.2]
 - Statement of how the QP verified the data, or reasons for failure to verify

Historical estimate

- Definition of a “historical estimate” [s. 1.1]
 - Means an estimate of the quantity, grade, or metal or mineral content of a deposit that has not been verified as a current mineral resource or reserve
 - Prepared before the issuer acquired, or entering into an agreement to acquire, an interest in the property that contains the deposit
- Guidance about a historical estimate [s. 2.4 of 43-101CP]
 - Disclosing a historical estimate will not trigger a technical report if is reported in accordance with section 2.4 of NI 43-101

Historical estimate disclosure

- Disclosing a historical estimate [s. 2.4]
 - Use the original terminology
 - Identify source & date of historical estimate, including any technical report
 - Comment on relevance and reliability of the historical estimate
 - Provide key assumptions about how the historical estimate was prepared
 - State whether or not historical estimate uses CIM categories
 - Comment on work program needed to upgrade or verify the historical estimate
 - State with equal prominence the following:
 - QP has not done sufficient work to classify historical estimate as a current resource
 - Issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current resource

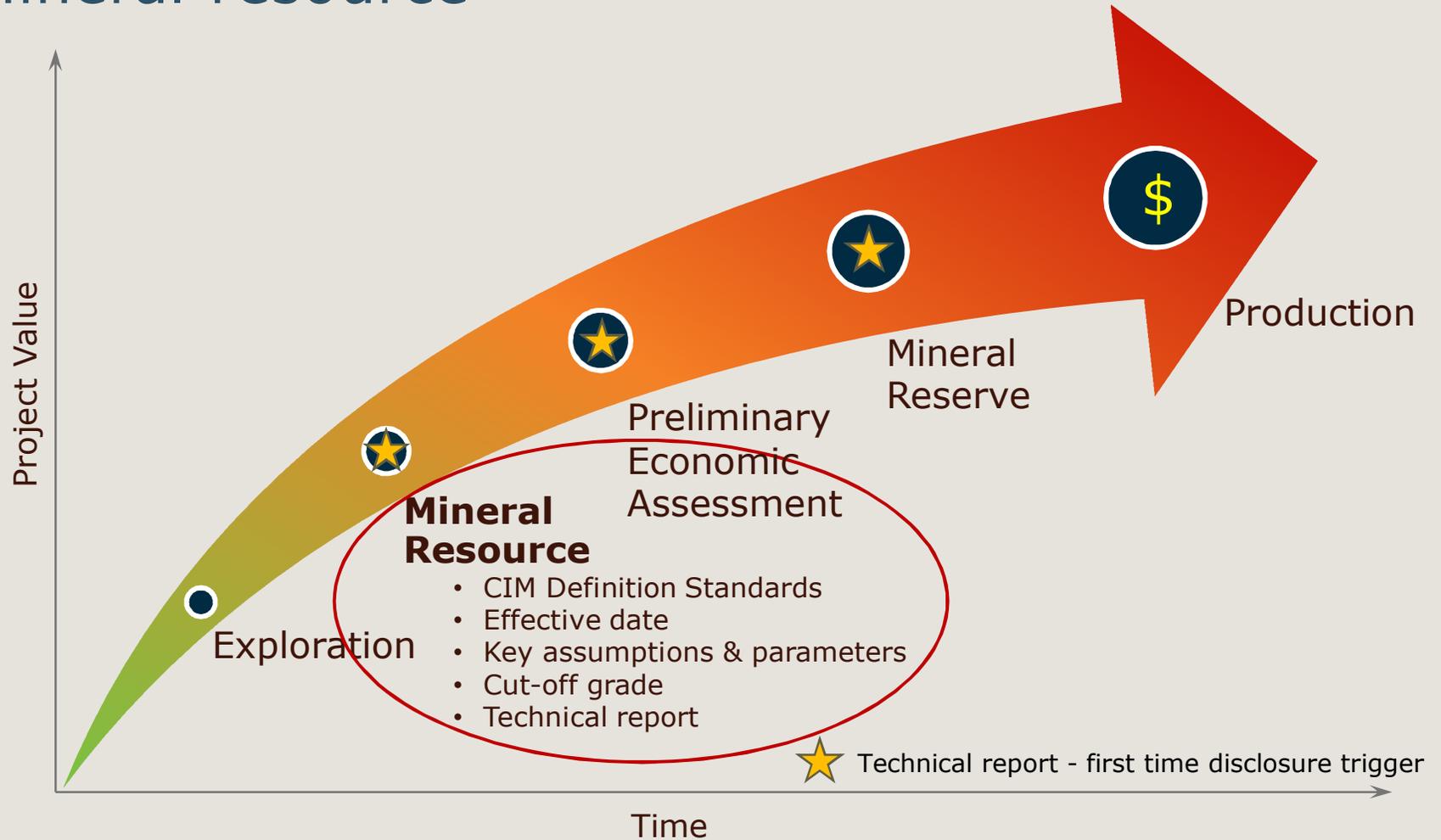
Exploration target — What is it?

- Statement of the exploration potential of mineralization in a defined geological setting which is quoted as a range of tonnes and grade
- The basis for the exploration target needs to be justified
- There is insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource
- Further exploration should be able to test the validity of the exploration target

Exploration target disclosure

- Disclosing an exploration target [s. 2.3(2)]
 - Provide a range of tonnes and grade
 - Provide the basis on which exploration target has been determined
 - States with equal prominence the following:
 - Potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature
 - Insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource
 - Uncertain if a mineral resource estimate will be delineated

Mineral project stage — Mineral resource



Mineral resource

- Definition of a mineral resource comes from the CIM Definition Standards - May 2014
 - Concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust
 - Form, grade or quality, and quantity is such that it has **reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction**
 - Location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling

Example: Reasonable prospects assumptions

Assessing reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction

To assess reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, an optimized pit shell was prepared using general technical and economic assumptions listed below to constrain the estimated resource blocks.

Technical and economic parameters for assessing reasonable prospects:

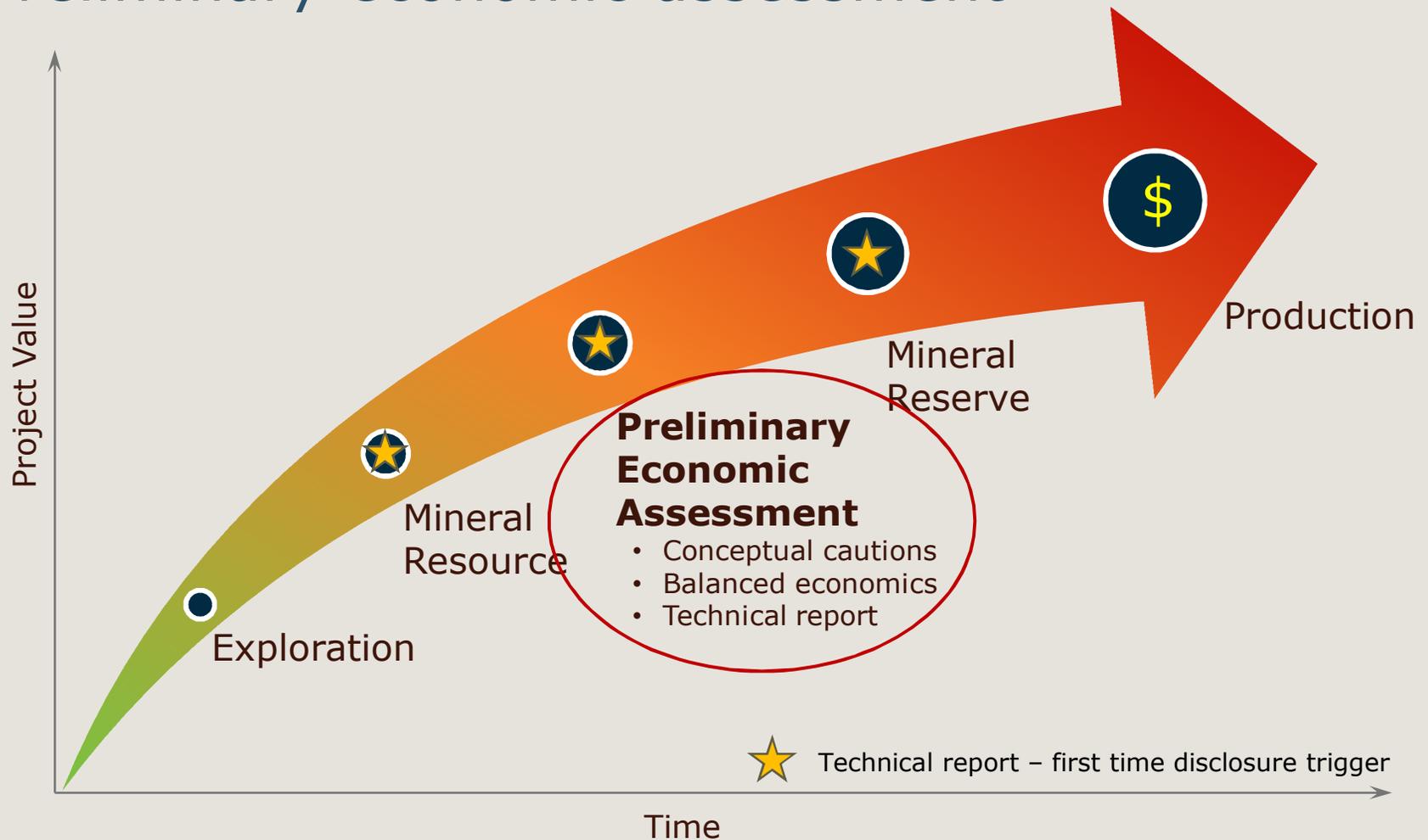
<i>Gold Price</i>	<i>US\$1250/oz</i>
<i>Silver Price</i>	<i>US\$18/oz</i>
<i>Gold Recovery</i>	<i>85%</i>
<i>Silver Recovery</i>	<i>45%</i>
<i>Exchange Rate</i>	<i>US\$:C\$: 1 to 0.75</i>
<i>Mining Cost</i>	<i>\$1.50/tonne</i>
<i>Processing Cost</i>	<i>\$7.25/tonne</i>
<i>G&A Cost</i>	<i>\$1.05/tonne</i>
<i>Pit Slope</i>	<i>45 degrees</i>

Mineral resource disclosure

Disclosing a mineral resource [s. 2.2] and [s. 3.4]

- When disclosing a mineral resource include:
 - CIM categories of mineral resources (inferred, indicated, and measured)
 - Quantity and grade of each resource category
 - Inferred resources reported separately from other categories
 - Tonnes and grade for each category if the contained metal is disclosed
 - Effective date of the resource estimate
 - Key assumptions, parameters, and methods used
 - Any known risks that could materially affect potential development
 - Statement that “mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability” if results of an economic analysis of resources is disclosed

Mineral project stage — Preliminary economic assessment



Preliminary economic assessment

- Definition of a “preliminary economic assessment” [s. 1.1]
 - Means a study, other than a pre-feasibility or feasibility study, that includes an economic analysis of the potential viability of mineral resources
- Appropriate uses of a PEA
 - Road map for planning and strategic decision making
 - Preparing for a prefeasibility study
 - Public disclosure to raise capital and advance the project

Types of technical and economic studies

Criteria	Technical & Economic Studies		
Type of Study	Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)	Prefeasibility Study (PFS)	Feasibility Study (FS)
Concept	"What it <u>could</u> be"	"What it <u>should</u> be"	"What it <u>will</u> be"
Objective	Early stage conceptual assessment of the <u>potential economic viability</u> of mineral resources	Realistic economic and engineering studies sufficient to <u>demonstrate economic viability</u> and establish mineral reserves	Detailed study of how the mine will be built, used as the basis for a <u>production decision</u>
Cost Accuracy	+/- 30-50%	+/- 20-25%	+/- 10-15%
Engineering	0-5% completed	5-15% completed	15-50% completed
Mineral Estimate Inputs	Inferred/Indicated/Measured Resources	Indicated & Measured Resources	
Mineral Estimate Outputs	Inferred/Indicated/Measured Resources	Probable & Proven Reserves	

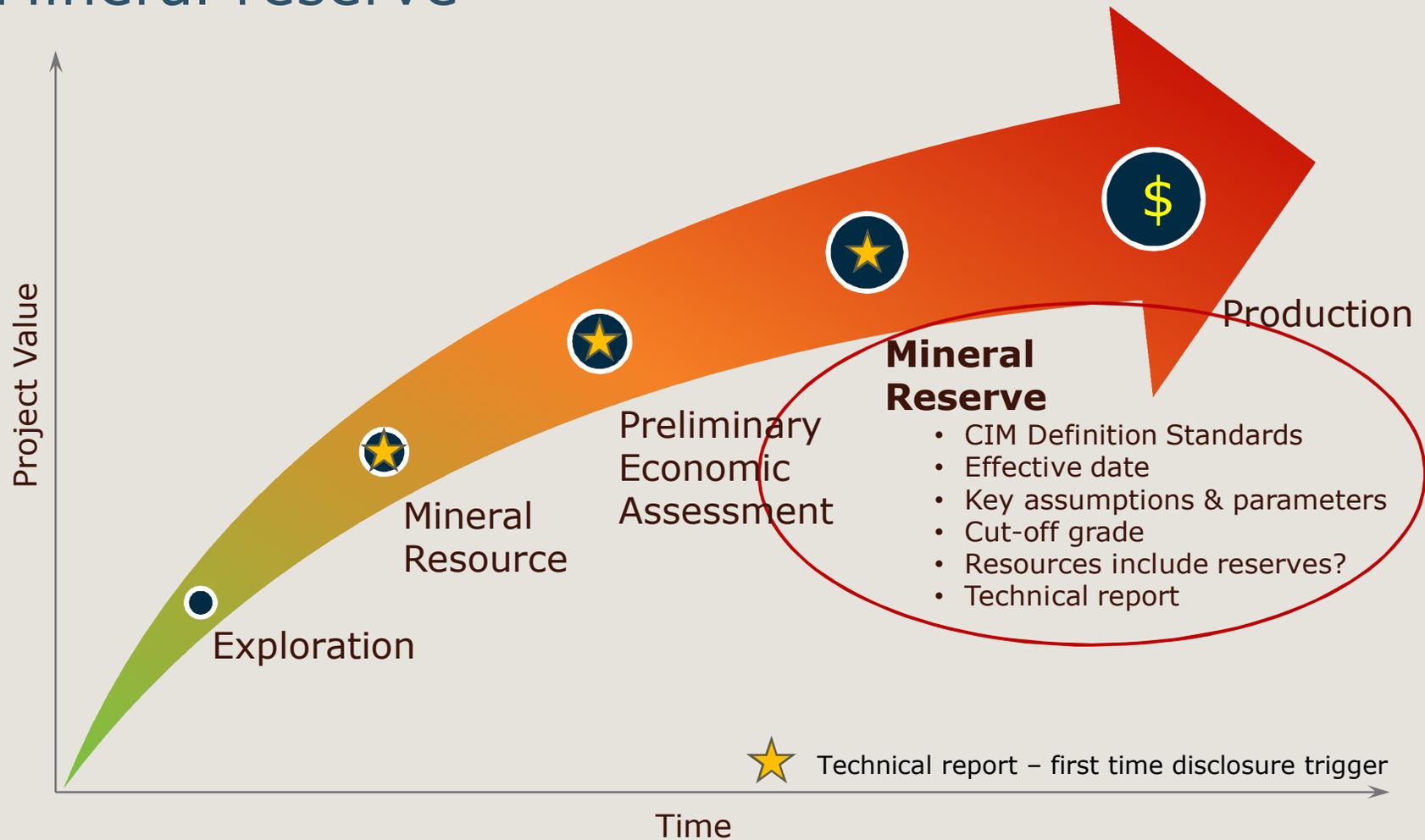
Caution: Generalized for presentation purposes

Preliminary economic assessment disclosure

Disclosing a PEA [s. 2.3(3)]

- May disclose the results of a PEA that includes inferred resources if the disclosure states with equal prominence:
 - *PEA is preliminary in nature*
 - *Includes inferred resources that are too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them*
 - *No certainty that the PEA will be realized*
- Also:
 - States the basis and assumptions for the PEA
 - Describes the impact of the PEA on any prefeasibility or feasibility study

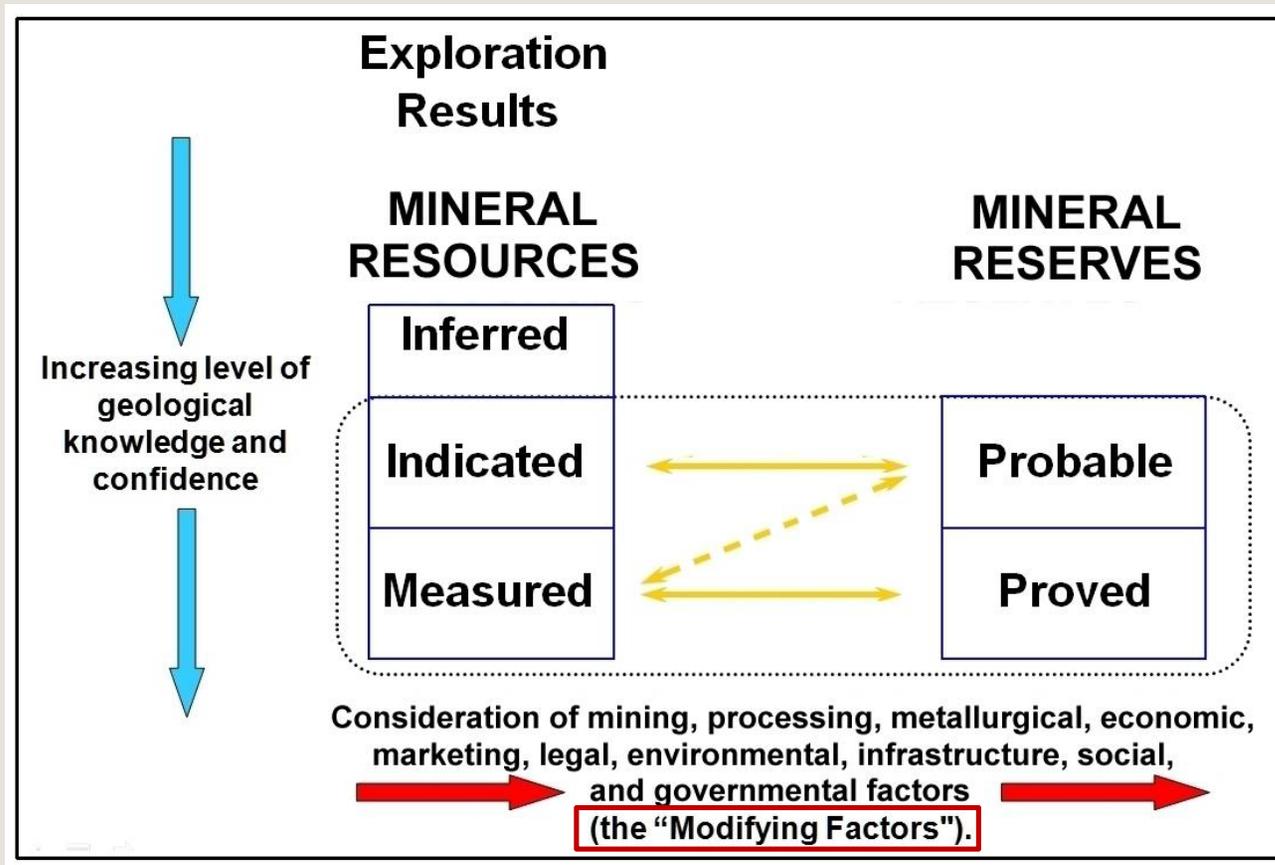
Mineral project stage — Mineral reserve



Mineral reserve

- Definition of a mineral reserve comes from CIM Definition Standards - May 2014
 - Economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource after taking account of all relevant **Modifying Factors**
 - Includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur during mining
 - Reserves are defined by studies at prefeasibility or feasibility level that demonstrate at the time of reporting extraction could be justified

Relationship between resources & reserves

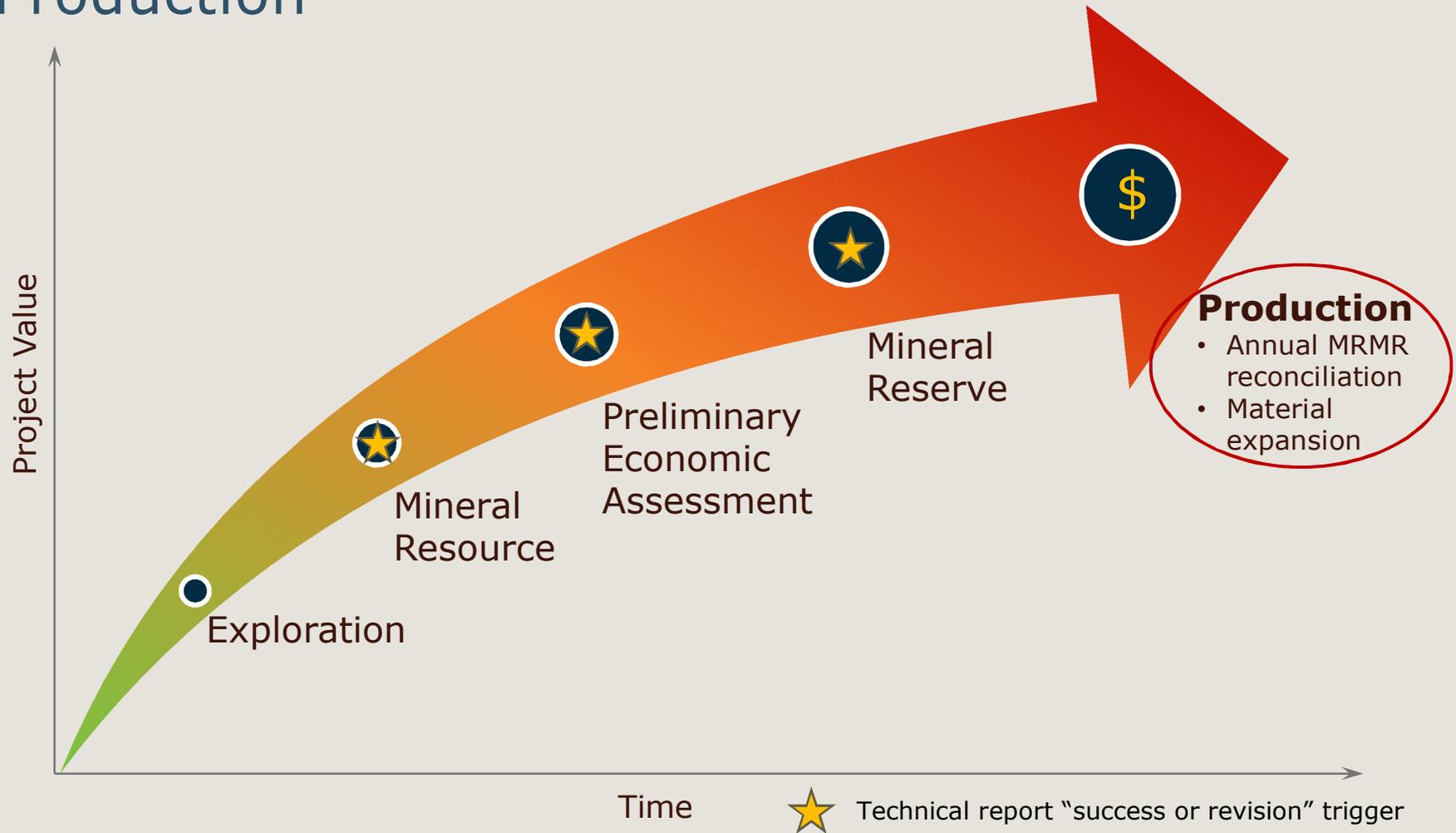


Mineral reserve disclosure

Disclosing a mineral reserve [s. 2.2] and [s. 3.4]

- When disclosing a mineral reserve include:
 - CIM categories of mineral reserves (proven and probable reserves)
 - Quantity and grade of each reserve category
 - Effective date of the reserve estimate
 - Key assumptions, parameters, and methods used
 - Any known risks that could materially affect potential development
 - Statement whether reserves are included or excluded from resources
 - Statement that "*mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability*" if results of an economic analysis of resources is disclosed

Mineral project stage — Production



Annual resource & reserve estimates — Updates and reconciliation

- Annual Information Form (AIF) requires disclosure of mineral resource and reserve estimates as at the issuer's financial year end
- Projects in production
 - Provide an annual update of resource and reserve estimates
 - Outdated estimates in the AIF is not compliant with NI 51-102
 - Good disclosure should also include reconciliation to the previous year's estimates (reflecting production, additions, and revisions)
 - Annual estimates from a producing mine do not trigger a new technical report [see 43-101CP s. 4.2(10)]
- Projects not in production
 - AIF discloses the most recent resource and reserve estimates, with their effective date

Changes to AIF in Form 51-102F2 (June 30, 2015)

Before June 30, 2015	After June 30, 2015
<p>Item 5.4 Companies with Mineral Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Project Description and Location (2) Access, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography (3) History (4) Geological Setting (5) Exploration (6) Mineralization (7) Drilling (8) Sampling and Analysis (9) Security of Samples (10) Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates (11) Mining Operations (12) Exploration and Development 	<p>Item 5.4 Companies with Mineral Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Current Technical Report (2) Project Description, Location, and Access (3) History (4) Geological Setting, Mineralization, Deposit Types (5) Exploration (6) Drilling (7) Sampling, Analysis, and Data Verification (8) Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing (9) Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates (10) Mining Operations (11) Processing and Recovery Operations (12) Infrastructure, Permitting, Compliance Activities (13) Capital and Operating Costs (14) Exploration, Development, and Production

New Item | **Modified Item**



Website Disclosure Hazards — Investor Presentations CSA Staff Notice 43-309 April 9, 2015

Scope of review

- 130 website investor presentations
 - BC, Ontario and Quebec mining issuers
 - Pre-production stage issuers
- Exchange listing
 - 78% on TSXV or CSE
 - 22% on TSX
- Development stage
 - 38% exploration stage
 - 19% resource stage
 - 26% PEA stage
 - 17% reserve stage

Website disclosure — Pitfalls (% non-compliance)

- Exploration target (79%)
 - Failing to express the target as a range of tonnes and grade
 - Missing cautionary language
- Historical estimate (60%)
 - Lack of information about the source and date of the historical estimate
 - Missing cautionary language
- Naming the qualified person (58%)
 - Qualified person needs to be named and their relationship to the issuer
- PEA (56%)
 - Lack of information about taxes
 - Missing cautionary language about the use of inferred resources
- Mineral resource and mineral reserve (50%)
 - No information about metal price assumptions and cut-off grades
 - Unclear if mineral resources include or exclude mineral reserves



Technical Report — Basics and Common Pitfalls

"A technical report prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 supports a mining issuer's most important asset – their material mineral property"

5 “W”s (and 1 “H”) of technical reports

WHO

Prepared by QPs, often independent of the issuer and property

WHAT

Current summary of material technical information on a material property

WHEN

Triggered by milestone events and filed within a specific timeframe

WHERE

Filed publically on SEDAR

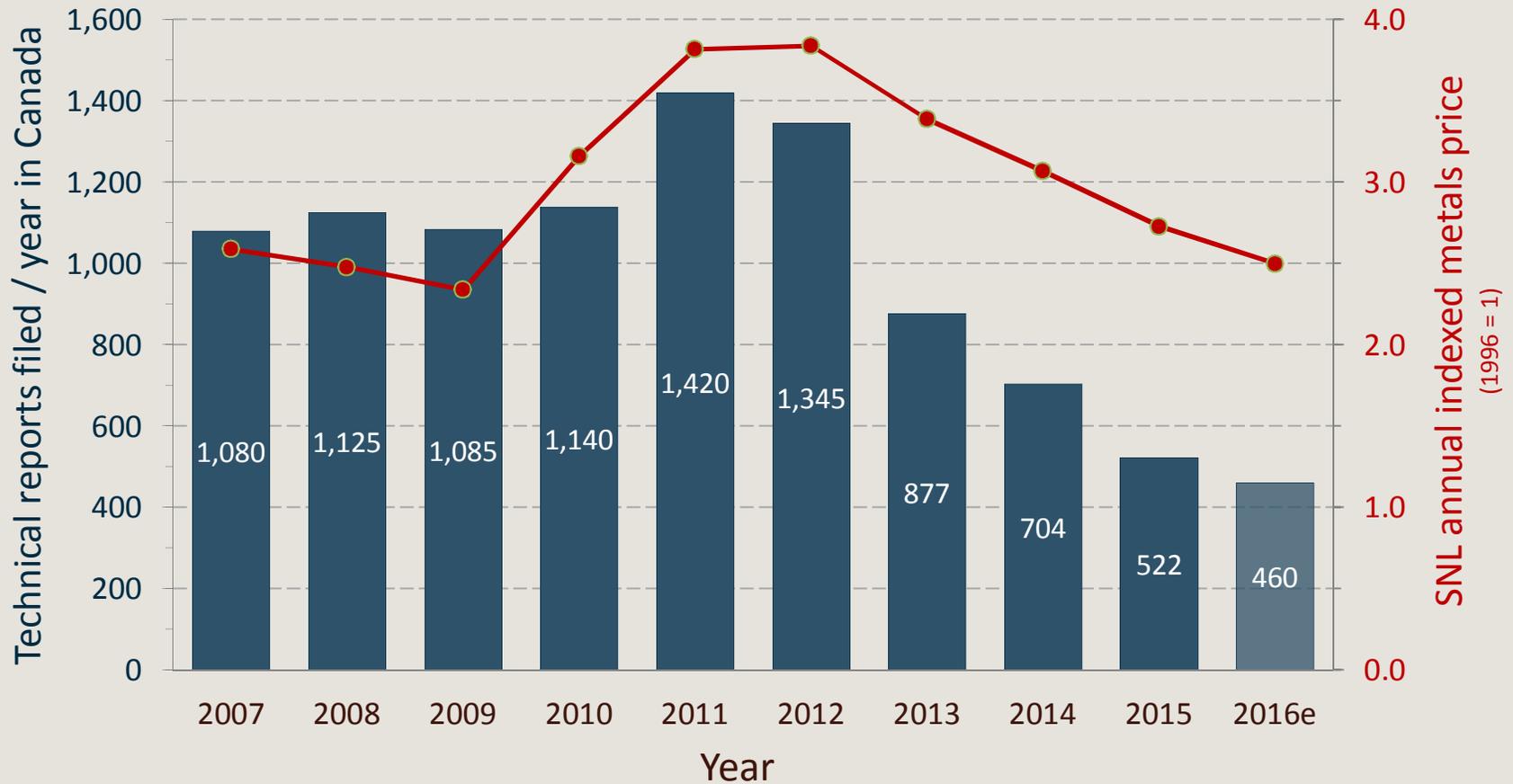
WHY

Supports an issuer’s technical disclosure and assists investor’s decisions

HOW

Must follow prescribed Form 43-101F1 and requirements of NI 43-101

Technical reports filed per year (2007 to 2016e)



2011 to 2016 = **68%** fewer technical reports

SNL indexed metal price (Au, Ag, Cu, Ni, Co, Pt, Mo, Zn)

Not all technical reports are created equal!

- The quality of the technical report all comes down to the integrity, honesty, competence and experience of the QPs preparing the technical report – period!



Misconceptions about technical reports

- ✘ Technical reports are “approved” by the regulator before being filed on SEDAR
- ✘ The issuer has a “43-101” report, so it must be a good property
- ✘ The technical report is over 500 pages long so it must be an advanced property and close to being in production
- ✘ How could the project fail? – it had a “43-101” technical report!

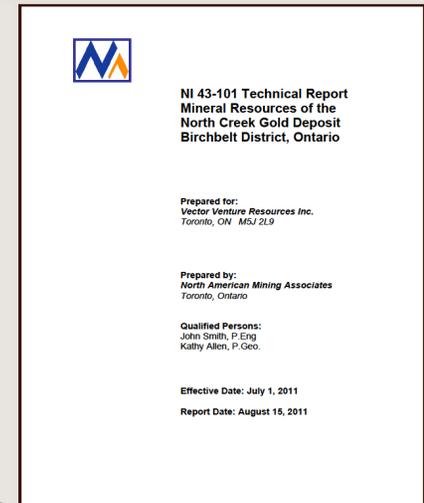
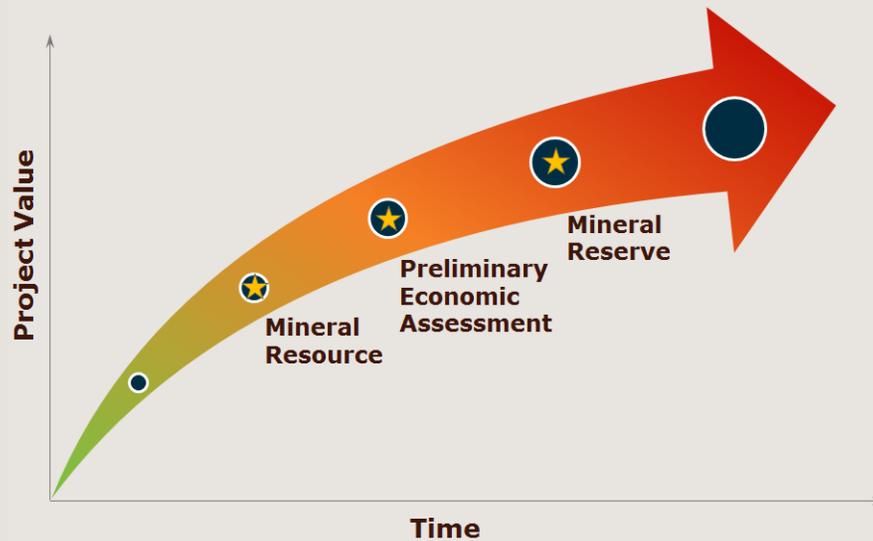
Remember:

- *NI 43-101 sets standards for disclosure of technical information*
- *The QP is responsible for the practices, methods, assumptions and judgements used for analysing, verifying, interpreting and reporting of the technical information*

Process: Disclosure to technical report



- New release
- MD&A
- AIF
- Offering document
- Website
- Presentation
- Social media
- etc.



“Milestones”

"Milestones" trigger technical reports

Property Milestones

- First time disclosure of:
 - Mineral resource
 - Preliminary economic assessment
 - Mineral reserve
- Material change to any of the above

"Success or revision triggers"

Company Milestones

- First time reporting in Canada
- Filing of any of the following where the material technical information is not already supported by a current technical report:
 - Preliminary (long form) prospectus
 - Preliminary short form prospectus
 - (1st time or material change to MR/PEA/MR)
 - Information or proxy circular
 - Offering memorandum
 - Rights offering circular
 - Annual information form
 - Valuation
 - TSX Venture offering document
 - Take-over bid circular

"Event triggers"

Mineral property with multiple deposits

- Can an issuer file separate technical reports for different deposits on the same mineral property?
- **No** (generally)
- Companion Policy says:
 - 1.1(6) - a property includes claims that are contiguous or in close proximity that any underlying deposits would likely be developed using common infrastructure
 - 4.2(8) - a technical report when filed must be complete and current and there should only be one current technical report on a property at any point in time

Determination generally depends upon:

- Stage of development of the various deposits
- Existing infrastructure (*i.e.* central mill)
- How the issuer is reporting the potential development of the deposits

Independent technical reports



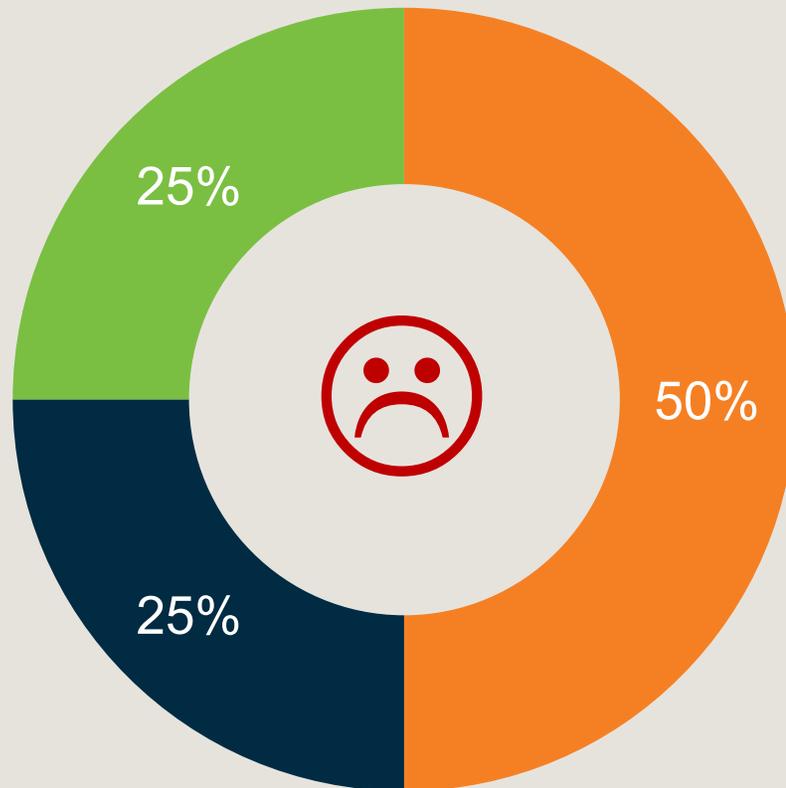
[s. 5.3]

- **ALL** QPs signing the technical report must be independent for the following triggers:
 - First-time reporting issuer in Canada
 - Filing a preliminary long form prospectus
 - 1st time disclosure of a mineral resource, PEA, or mineral reserve
 - >100% change to an existing mineral resource or mineral reserve
- Exemption from independence for “producing issuers”
 - Gross revenue > \$30 million in recent fiscal year; and
 - Gross revenue > \$90 million in last three fiscal years

Tips for QPs preparing technical reports

- ✓ Make sure you have an appropriate amount of “relevant experience”
- ✓ Know the purpose of the technical report (i.e. triggering event)
- ✓ Setup a basic template for the technical report
- ✓ Use a checklist based on the disclosure requirements
- ✓ Use the 2014 CIM Definition Standards
- ✓ Follow the CIM Best Practice Guidelines
- ✓ Look at CSA Staff Notices
- ✓ Write a concise and complete summary of the significant findings
- ✓ Clearly state the potential risks and uncertainties with the project
- ✓ Have the draft technical report peer reviewed

General observations from a regulator about the common pitfalls



Possible reasons why some QPs have challenges preparing technical reports

- Not "understanding" the rules
- Not "following" the rules
- Not using industry best practices

Form 43-101F1

(focusing on bold items, but all are important)

Item 1: Summary

Item 2: Introduction

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

Item 4: Property Description and Location

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Item 6: History

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

Item 8: Deposit Types

Item 9: Exploration

Item 10: Drilling

Item 11: Sample Prep., Analyses and Security

Item 12: Data Verification

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Item 14: Mineral Resource Estimates

Item 15: Mineral Reserve Estimates

Item 16: Mining Methods

Item 17: Recovery Methods

Item 18: Project Infrastructure

Item 19: Market Studies and Contracts

Item 20: Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Item 21: Capital and Operating Costs

Item 22: Economic Analysis

Item 23: Adjacent Properties

Item 24: Other Relevant Data and Information

Item 25: Interpretation and Conclusions

Item 26: Recommendations

Item 27: References

Note: Items **15-22** are required for a technical report on an **advanced property**.

How to improve your compliance

C
REGULATIONS
M
COMPANION POLICIES
L
STAFF NOTICES
A
CIM STANDARDS
C
CIM BEST PRACTICES



MD&A Review of Mining Issuers —

OSC Staff Notice 51-722

February 6, 2014

Scope of review

- 100 MD&As by mining issuers based in Ontario
- Each with a market capitalization <\$100 million
- Exchange listing
 - 54% on TSXV or CSE
 - 46% on TSX
- Development stage
 - 23% exploration stage
 - 53% resource stage
 - 9% reserve stage
 - 15% production stage

Projects not yet generating revenue

Observations

Discussion of significant projects that have not yet generated revenue often do not include status updates against originally projected plans.

Why important?

Investors want information on the progress of significant projects to assess management, the company's performance, as well as future prospects.

Project updates should discuss status, expenditures made, and anticipated timing and costs to reach the next phase or milestone.

Projects not yet generating revenue — Hot buttons

Areas	Considerations
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there disclosure of the project's progress compared to the plan?• What is being planned next?• What are you looking for?• Where are you looking?
Expenditures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have the following been disclosed?<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Expenditures in the current period and to date.▪ Whether the company anticipates spending more than budget on each project.▪ Amounts that need to be spent to get project to next level and how will you pay for it?

Liquidity and capital resources

Observations

A meaningful analysis of the company's ability to generate sufficient cash, address its working capital requirements and its ability to access financing to meet its committed expenditures is not always provided.

Why important?

Investors need to clearly understand any anticipated funding shortfalls and financing resources available to meet spending commitments and continue key projects.

Companies should explain their current liquidity position and how they will fund upcoming operating commitments and other obligations.

Liquidity and capital resources — Hot buttons

Areas	Considerations
Ability to generate sufficient cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an analysis of the company's ability to generate sufficient cash in the short term and the long term to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ meet funding needs? ▪ meet planned growth? ▪ fund development activities?
Working capital requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the company's working capital requirements disclosed? • If a working capital deficiency exists, or is expected, is there a discussion on the company's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ability to meet obligations as they become due? ▪ plans, if any, to remedy the deficiency?

Liquidity and capital resources — Hot buttons

Areas	Considerations
Spending requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is an analysis provided on commitments for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ capital expenditures? ▪ any expenditures required to continue key projects? • Has the nature, amount and purpose of commitments, and expected source of funds to meet these commitments been disclosed?
Sources of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a discussion on how difficulties in obtaining financing could affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ status of projects? ▪ ability to continue as a going concern? • Have the expected sources of financing that are being pursued been identified?

Venture issuer disclosures — NI 51-102 – section 5.3

- A venture issuer that has not had significant revenue from operations in either of its last two financial years, must disclose in its MD&A, a breakdown of material components of:
 - Exploration and evaluation assets or expenditures;
 - Expensed research and development costs;
 - Intangible assets arising from development;
 - General and administration expenses; and
 - Any other material costs, whether expensed or recognized as assets.
- If the venture issuer's business primarily involves mining exploration and development, the analysis of exploration and evaluation assets or expenditures must be presented on a property-by-property basis.

Venture issuer disclosures

Observations

Venture issuers that have not had significant revenue from operations do not always provide a breakdown of material costs and expenditures.

Why important?

A breakdown of costs helps investors understand the nature of the work performed and how money is being spent. A presentation of exploration and evaluation assets or expenditures on a property-by-property basis helps investors evaluate the impact of those expenditures in forwarding the exploration or development of those properties.

Venture issuers without significant revenue should provide more granular disclosures of their costs.

Venture issuer disclosures — Hot buttons

Areas	Considerations
Expenditures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a breakdown of material components of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ exploration and evaluation assets or expenditures? ▪ general and administration expenses? ▪ other material costs? • Has the breakdown been provided for each of the last two financial years? <p><i>Note: Considered material component of cost if it exceeds greater of 20% of total amount of class and \$25,000</i></p>
Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have exploration and evaluation assets or expenditures been presented on a property-by-property basis? • Is there a qualitative discussion of the expenditures?

Results of review — Other areas for improvement

- Related party transactions
 - Failure to disclose identity of the related party involved in the transaction
- Risk factors and uncertainties
 - Limited disclosure about issuer specific risks and project specific risks



Venture Issuer Regulation — Amendments to NI 51-102, NI 41-101, and 52-110

MD&A quarterly highlights

- Tailored and focused
- Discusses material information
- Only for interim periods
- Optional



Expectations for quarterly highlights

- Where to start?
 - Remember the goal of MD&A
- Keys to success
 - Focus only on material information
 - Balanced and accurate
 - Narrative
- How will success be measured?
 - Will investors understand the business?
 - Operating milestones
 - Liquidity and capital resources



Key staff notices for mining issuers

Date	Topic	Reference
Jul 22, 2011	Mineral Brines	OSC Staff Notice 43-704 <i>Mineral Brine Projects and NI 43-101</i>
Aug 16, 2012	Preliminary Economic Assessments	CSA Staff Notice 43-307 <i>Mining Technical Reports – Preliminary Economic Assessments</i>
Nov 9, 2012	Emerging Markets	OSC Staff Notice 51-720 <i>Issuer Guide for Companies Operating in Emerging Markets</i>
Feb 21, 2013	Foreign Professional Associations	CSA Staff Notice 43-308 (Revised) <i>Professional Associations under NI 43-101</i>
Jun 13, 2013	Forward Looking Information	CSA Staff Notice 51-721 <i>Forward Looking Information Disclosure</i>
Jun 27, 2013	Technical Reports	OSC Staff Notice 43-705 <i>Staff's Review of Technical Reports by Ontario Mining Issuers</i>
Dec 11, 2013	Non-GAAP Financial Measures	OSC Staff Notice 52-722 <i>Staff's Review of Non-GAAP Financial Measures</i>
Feb 6, 2014	Mining MD&A	OSC Staff Notice 51-722 <i>Review of Mining Issuers' MD&A and Guidance</i>
Apr 9, 2015	Website Investor Presentations	CSA Staff Notice 43-309 <i>Review of Website Investor Presentations by Mining Issuers</i>
Feb 25, 2016	Companion Policy 43-101CP	CSA Notice <i>Changes to Companion Policy 43-101CP</i>

Thank You!

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