Mining Disclosure Best Practices

Exploration to Production

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November 25, 2015

OSC ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION

Caution

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Presentation Outline

OSC SME Institute – Objectives

Our goal is to:

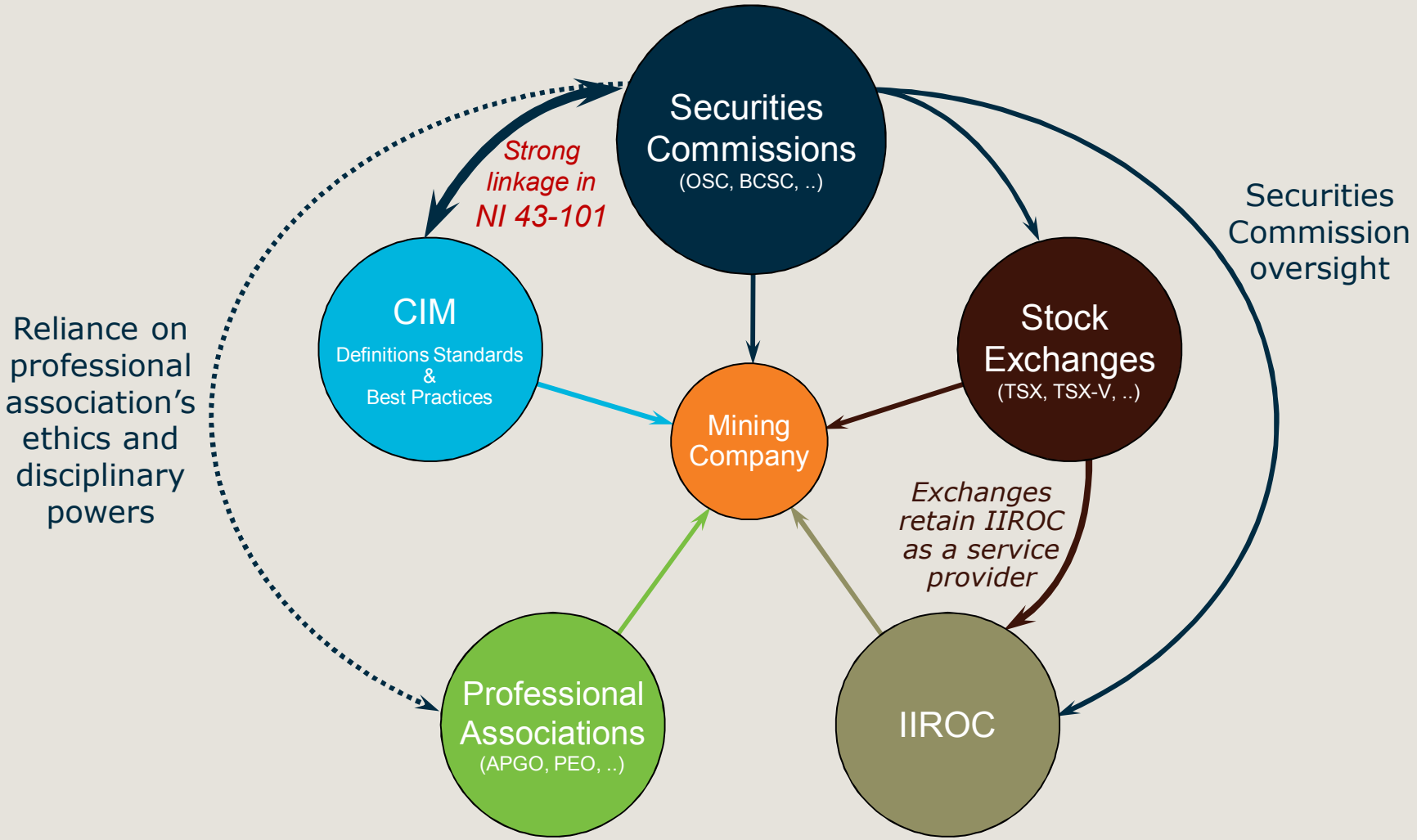
- Help SMEs navigate the regulatory waters
- Demystify disclosure requirements so companies can focus on building their business
- Reduce SMEs' cost of compliance so that this money can be better spent on strategic initiatives
- Provide an opportunity for informal dialogue with OSC staff

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

NI 43-101

Basics

Canadian Landscape for Mining Companies



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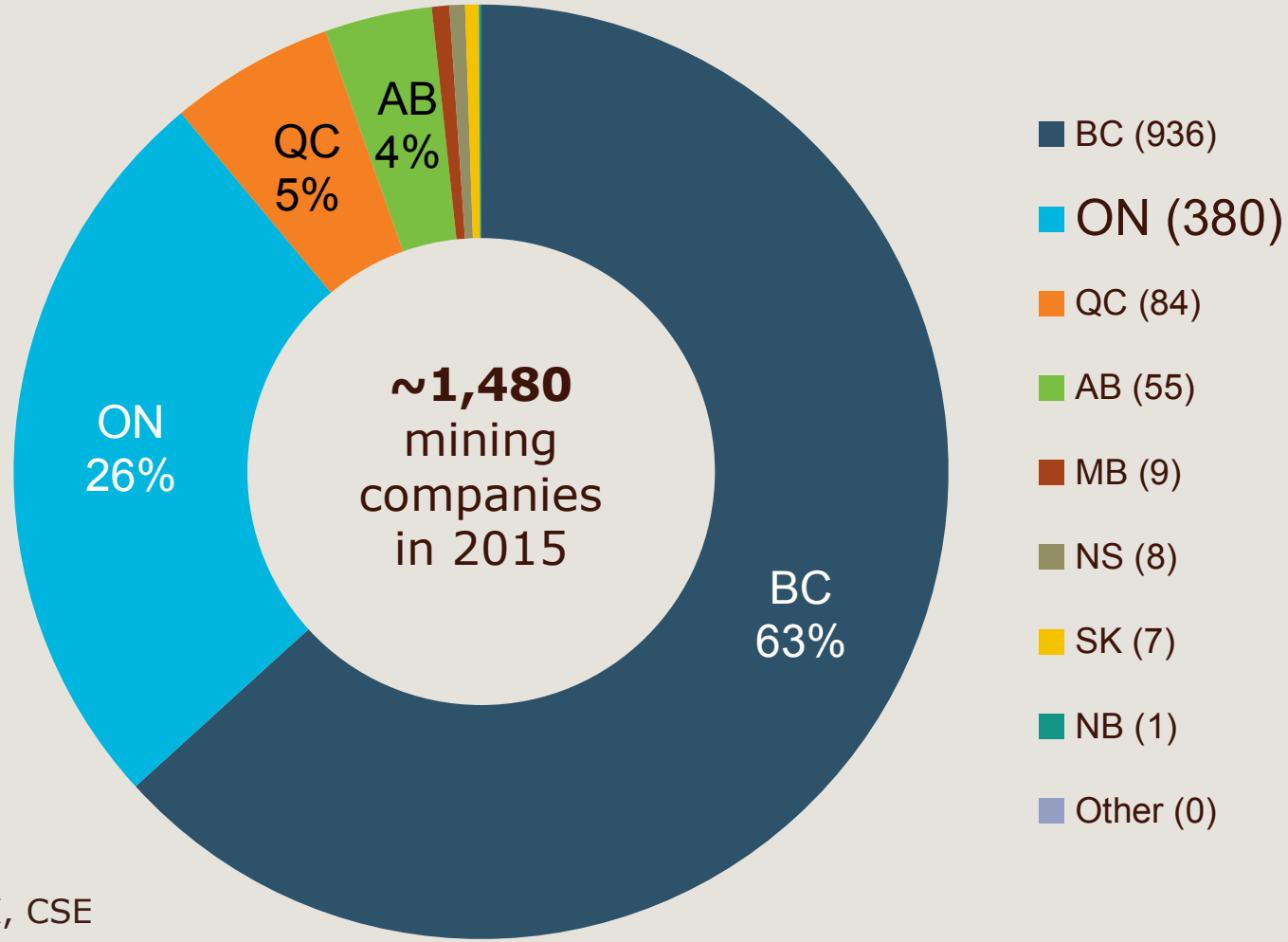
Provincial Oversight of Mining Companies - 2015

~8% fewer companies compared to 2014



TSX, TSXV, NEX, CSE

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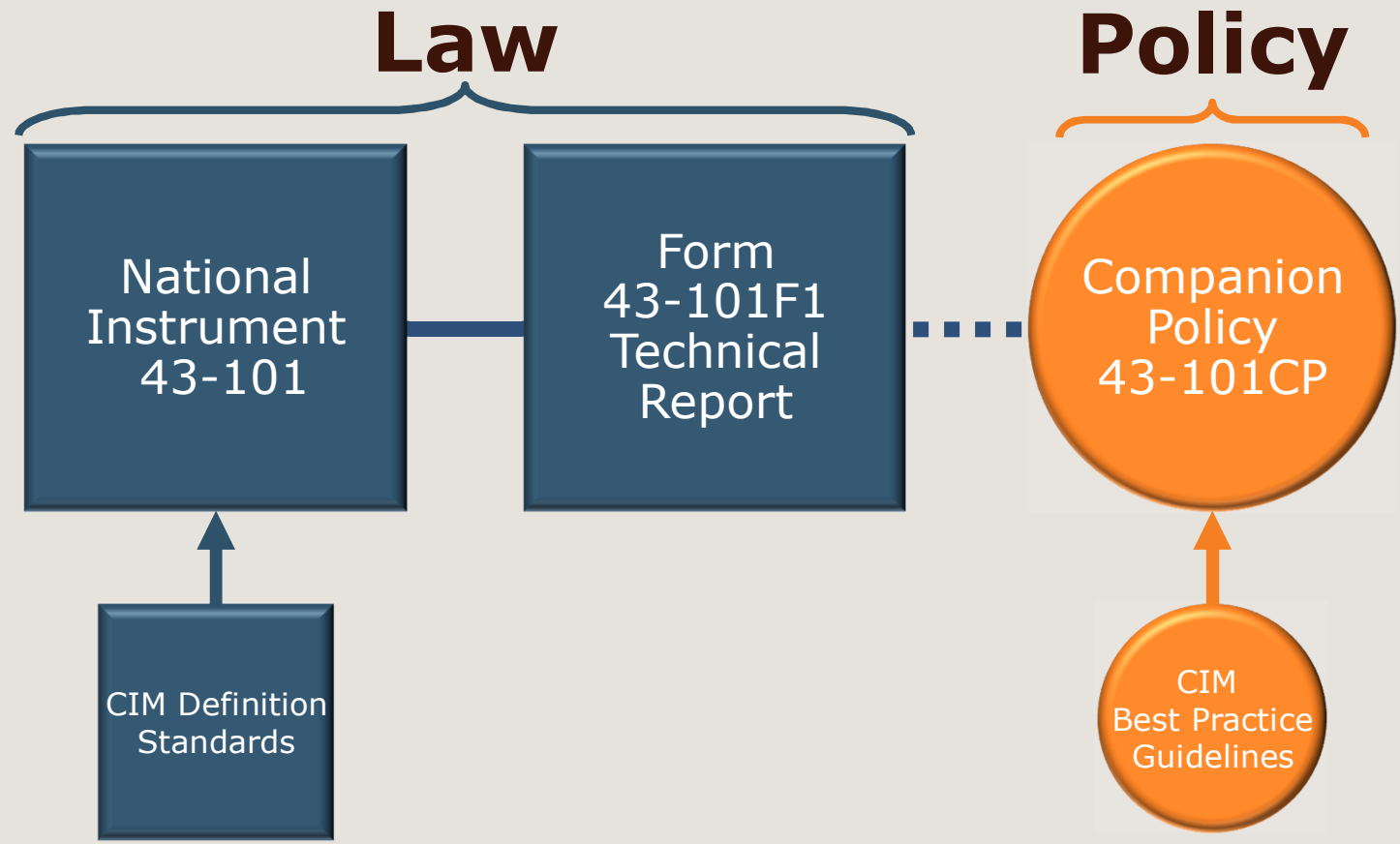
3 Parts to NI 43-101 (aka the "Mining Rule")



Note: Revised May 10, 2014

What Are the Core Principles of NI 43-101?

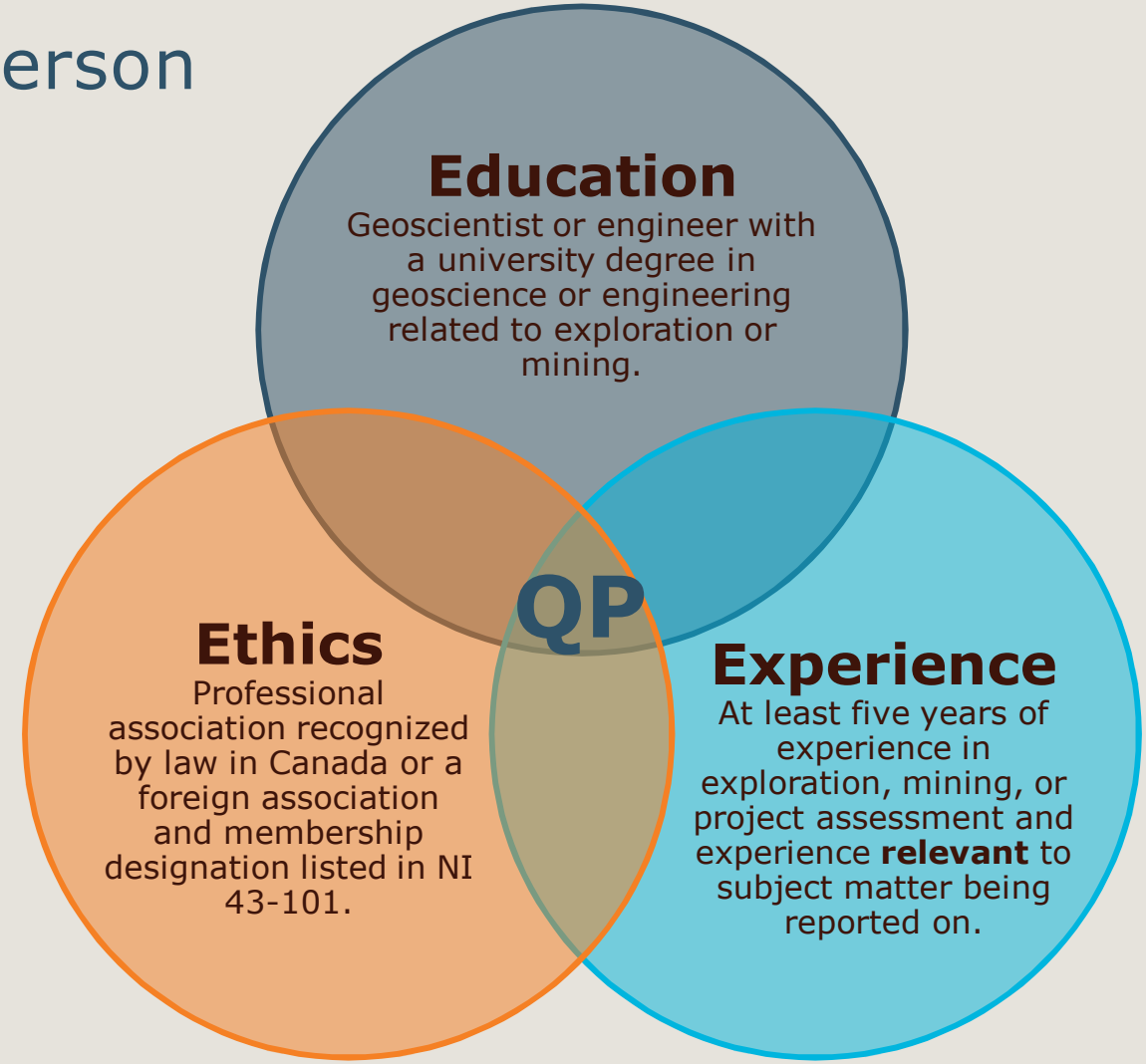
Qualified Person

Standards and Best Practices

Technical Report

Objective of NI 43-101 is to ensure that disclosure is based on reliable information, reflecting professional opinions, based on industry best practices and using standardized terms

3 "E"s of a Qualified Person



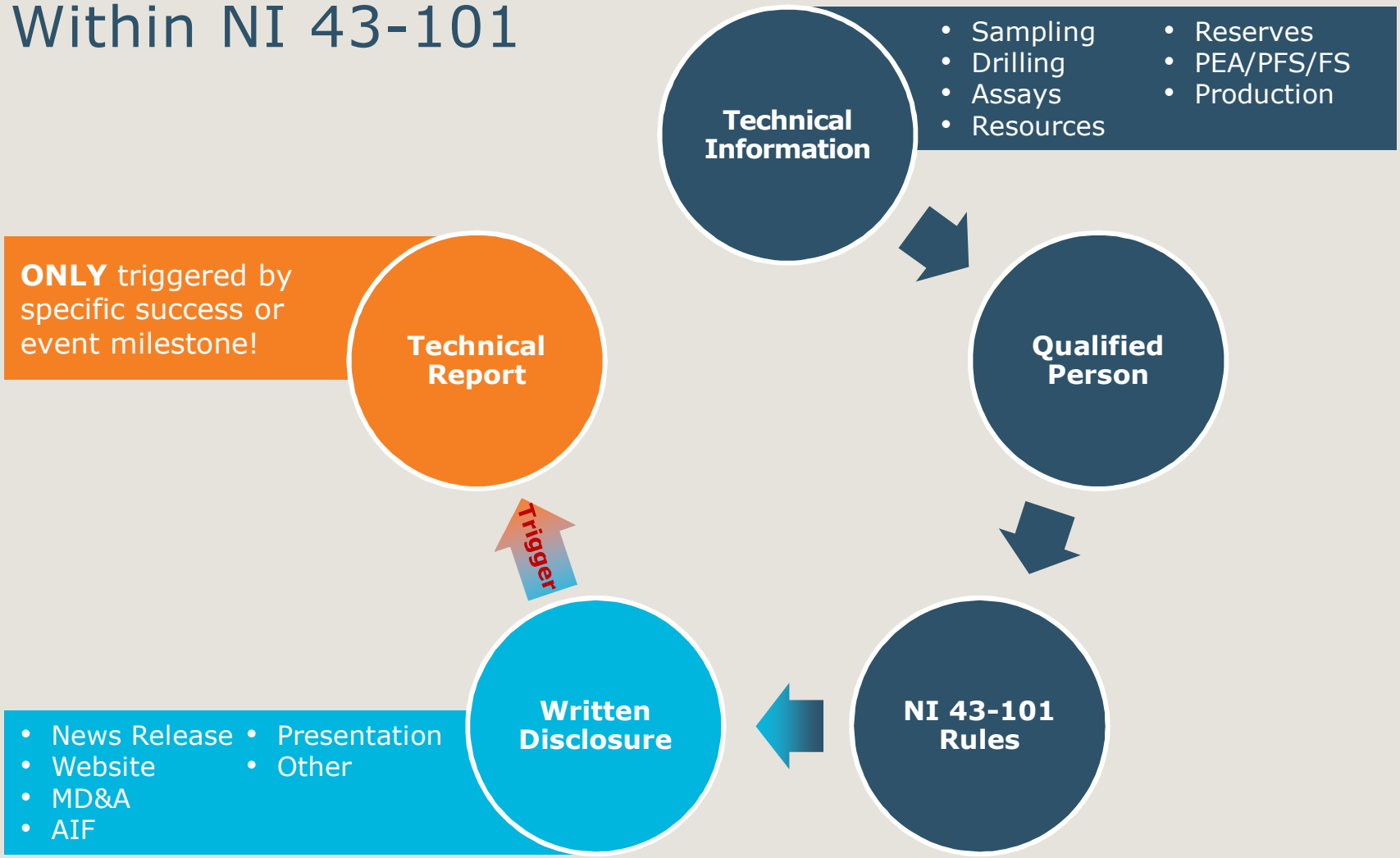
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM")

- CIM Definition Standards
  - CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves **(revised May 2014)**

- CIM Guidelines and Best Practices
  - CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2003-2012)
  - CIM Best Practice Guidelines for Mineral Processing (2011)
  - CIM Guidelines for Reporting of Diamond Exploration Results (2003)
  - CIM Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (2000)

- Coal
  - GSC Paper 88-21: Standardized Coal Resource/Reserve Reporting System for Canada (1988)

Flow of Technical Information Within NI 43-101



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NI 43-101: What It's Meant to Be

DISCLOSURE RULE

- Requires that companies provide technical information that is:
  - Balanced and not misleading
  - Understandable to a reasonably informed investor
  - Consistent in its use of terms and definitions
  - Based on reasonable assumptions which are clearly explained
  - In a format that allows for comparing similar projects
  - Unbiased and identifies the potential risks and uncertainties
  - Signed off by a professional (QP) who takes responsibly for the information

NI 43-101: What It's **NOT** Meant to Be

- It's not a guarantee of good work
  - It places an obligation on the company 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 company's responsibility to comply

OSC SME Institute

NI 43-101

Disclosure from Exploration to Production

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All Written Disclosure Must Name the QP

KINROSS

Kinross Gold Corporation
25 York Street, 17th Floor
Toronto, ON Canada M5J 2V5

NEWS RELEASE

Kinross reports results of pre-feasibility study on Tasiast expansion

Company proceeding to feasibility study for 38,000 tonne per day mill

(This news release contains forward-looking information subject to the risks and assumptions set out in our Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information located on page three of this release. All dollar amounts in this release are expressed in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise noted.)

Toronto, Ontario, April 29, 2013 – Kinross Gold Corporation (TSX: K; NYSE: KGC) today announced the results of its pre-feasibility study (PFS) for its Tasiast expansion project. Based on these results, the Company has decided to proceed with a feasibility study on an expanded Tasiast operation with a 38,000 tonne per day (tpd) mill.

The PFS was based on constructing a new 30,000 tonne tpd mill at Tasiast utilizing heavy fuel oil as an energy source. It assumed a $1,500 per ounce gold price for overall project economics and, consistent with the Company's year-end mineral reserve estimates, a $1,200 per ounce gold price for pit design purposes. The PFS estimates are based on a pit design mineral resource estimate of approximately 10 million recovered gold ounces, which does not include additional known resources estimated using a gold price assumption above $1,200 per ounce. In addition, the PFS estimates do not include potential district exploration upside.

The study found that during the first five years of production, a 30,000 tpd mill would be expected to have average gold production of approximately 830,000 ounces per year, with average cash costs[1] of approximately $500 per ounce, and average all-in sustaining costs[2] of approximately $735 per ounce. The expected initial capital cost would be approximately $2.7 billion[3]. The PFS indicated an estimated IRR for the project of approximately 11% and an estimated NPV of approximately $1.1 billion.

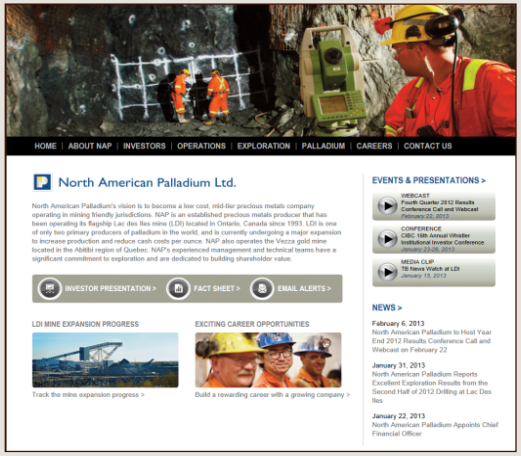
In addition, the PFS incorporated trade-off studies which considered utilizing the existing 8,000 tpd mill capacity at Tasiast in addition to a new 30,000 tpd mill. These studies concluded that a single new 38,000 tpd mill would be expected to provide the optimum economics for an expanded project. Therefore, based on these results, the Company is proceeding to a full feasibility study (FS) on an expanded Tasiast operation with a 38,000 tpd mill. The FS work process will begin immediately, and is now scheduled for expected completion in the first quarter of 2014. Following completion of the FS, the Company will make a decision on whether to complete engineering and proceed with construction. The decision will depend on a range of factors, including gold price assumptions and projections, expected economic returns, and various technical and other considerations.

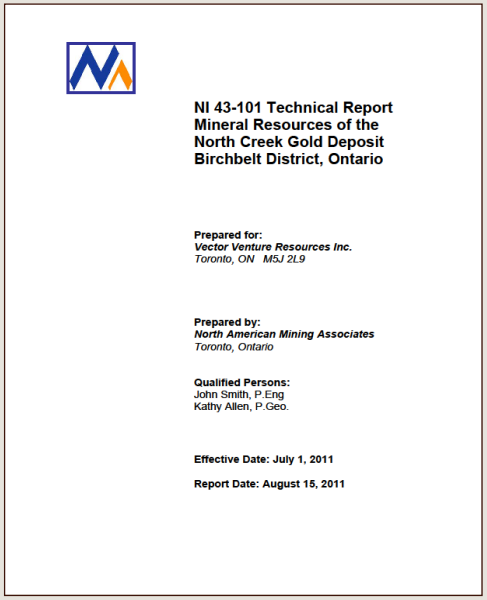
"Although there is considerable work to be done at the feasibility study level before we decide whether to proceed with construction, the results of the PFS are encouraging," said CEO J. Paul Rollinson. "As we continue to evaluate the project, we remain firmly focused on preserving the strength of our balance sheet."

The FS will assess construction of a standard carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with a primary crusher and SAG mill, in addition to the existing dump leach facilities. The FS will assume an open-pit mining sequence based on developing a series of pushbacks that would allow the mine to encounter expected higher grade ore early in the mine life. A variable cut-off grade strategy is expected to be applied to bring gold production forward and stockpile lower-grade material for processing later in the mine life.

[1] Cash costs include operating costs and royalties.
[2] All-in sustaining cost includes operating costs, royalties, sustaining capital, and capitalized stripping, and does not include any allocation of regional or corporate overhead costs.
[3] Includes estimated capital expenditures from April 1, 2013 forward, and a contingency of $200 million.

www.kinross.com





NI 43-101 Technical Report Mineral Resources of the North Creek Gold Deposit Birchbelt District, Ontario

Prepared for:
Vector Venture Resources Inc.
Toronto, ON M5J 2L9

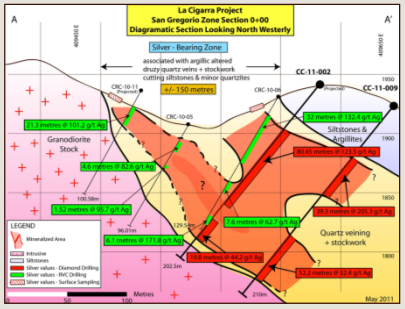
Prepared by:
North American Mining Associates
Toronto, Ontario

Qualified Persons:
John Smith, P.Eng
Kathy Allen, P.Geo.

Effective Date: July 1, 2011

Report Date: August 15, 2011

Include the name and relationship to the company of the QP who prepared or approved the written disclosure [s. 3.1]



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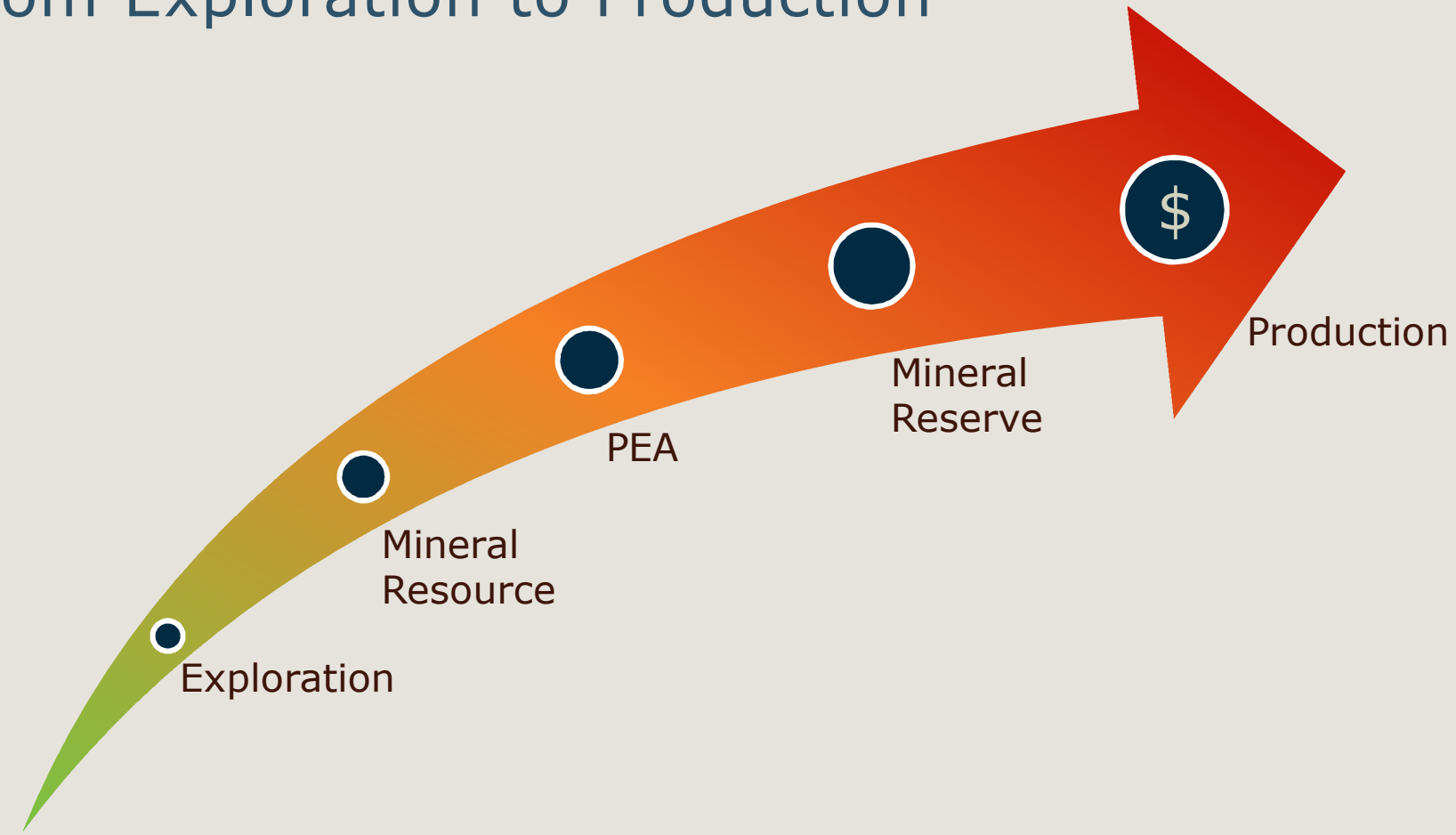
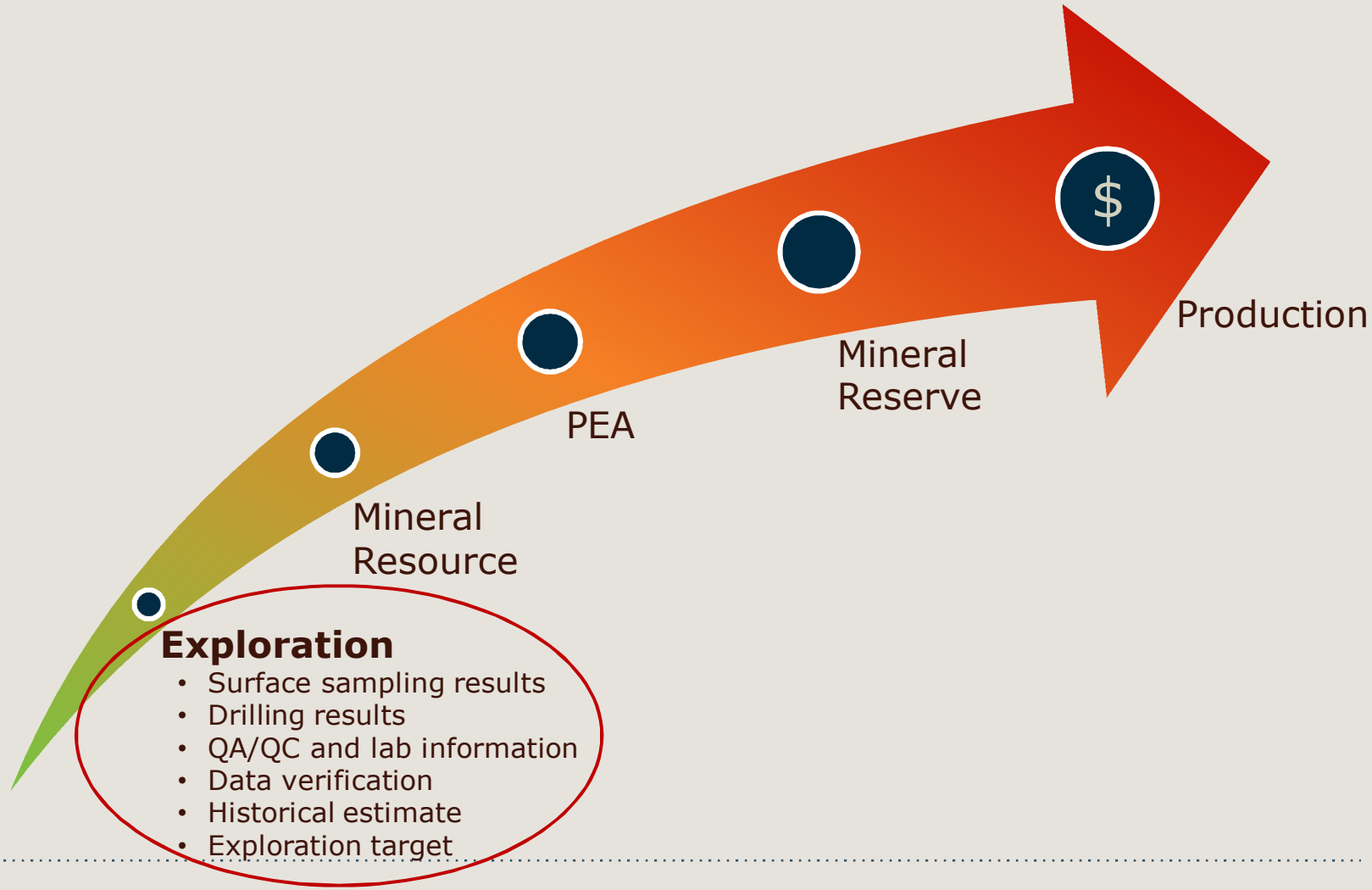
Development Stages of a Mineral Project from Exploration to Production



Exploration Stage Disclosure



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 company

- **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 company
- **Data verification** [s. 3.2]
  - Statement of how QP verified the data or reasons for any failure to verify

Exploration and Drilling Disclosure – Pitfalls

- ✘ Omitting drill hole location, azimuth, and dip information
- ✘ Not providing information about true widths
- ✘ No reporting higher grades within lower grade intersections
- ✘ Omitting the QA/QC program details
- ✘ Not naming the lab and relationship to the company
- ✘ Using overly promotional terms

REMEMBER: Use provisions of **s. 3.5 of NI 43-101** to refer to a previously filed document for data verification (s. 3.2) and exploration information (s. 3.3)

Historical Estimate Disclosure

- **Disclosing a historical estimate** [s. 2.4]
  - Use the original terminology
  - Identify the 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*
    - *Company is not treating the historical estimate as a current resource*

Historical Estimate Disclosure – Pitfalls

- ✘ No source and date for the historical estimate
- ✘ Lack of cautionary language
- ✘ Using terms such as "non-43-101 estimate"
- ✘ Not providing feedback on the work required to verify the estimate
- ✘ Recalculating an estimate as a new historical estimate
- ✘ Disclosing an economic analysis based on a historical estimate

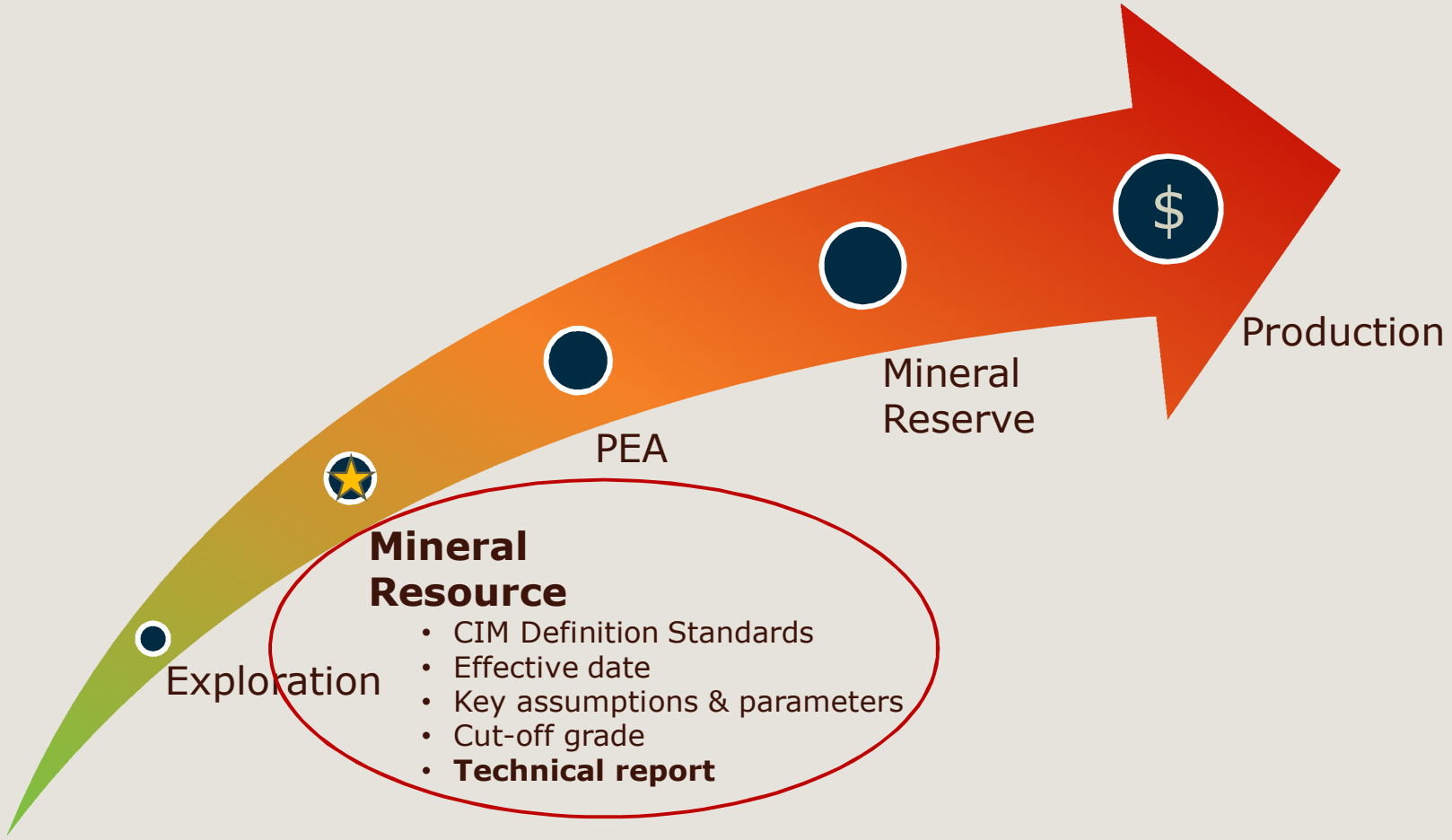
Exploration Target Disclosure

- **Disclosing an exploration target** [s. 2.3(2)]
  - Provide a range of tonnes and grade
  - 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*
  - Provide the basis on which exploration target has been determined

Exploration Target Disclosure – Pitfalls

- ✘ Not providing ranges of tonnes and grade
- ✘ Lack of cautionary language
- ✘ Not providing the basis for the exploration target
- ✘ Reporting an unrealistic and untestable exploration target
- ✘ Creating a block model, with a cut-off grade, but not disclosing it as a mineral resource estimate
- ✘ Disclosing an economic analysis based on an exploration target

Mineral Resource Stage Disclosure



Technical report "success or revision" trigger

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Mineral Resource

- **Definition of a mineral resource** [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

Mineral Resource Disclosure

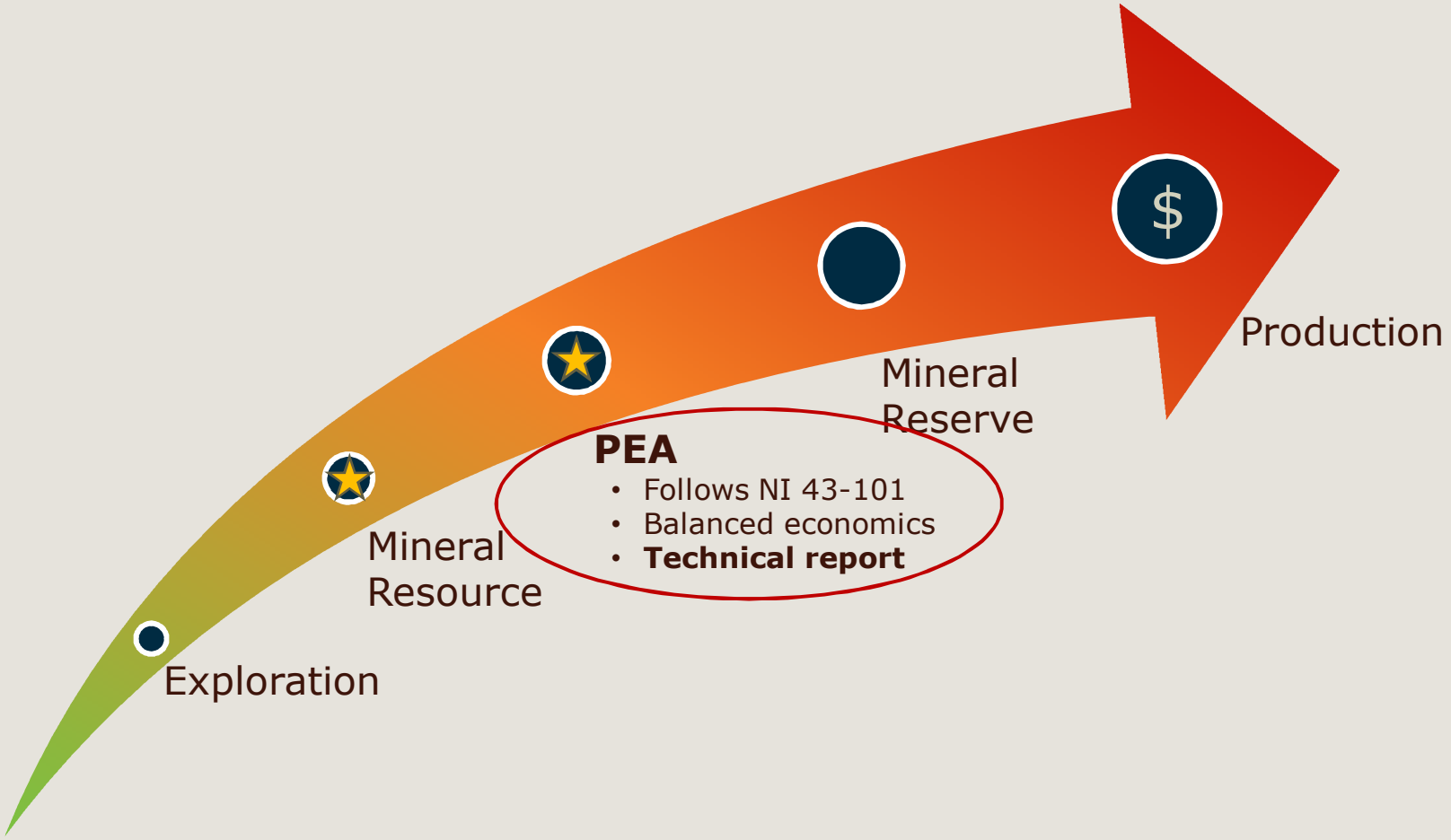
Disclosing a mineral resource [s. 2.2] and [s. 3.4]

- When disclosing a mineral reserve include:
  - CIM categories of mineral resources (inferred, indicated, and measured resources)
  - Quantity and grade of each resource category
  - Inferred resources reported separately from to 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 Resource Disclosure – Pitfalls

- ✘ Not reporting the cut-off grade
- ✘ Not disclosing how the cut-off grade was determined (*i.e.* key assumptions)
- ✘ No effective date
- ✘ Metal equivalents missing the required breakdown of each metal
- ✘ Adding inferred resources to other categories
- ✘ Reporting contained metal only
- ✘ Not providing the CIM categories for the estimate
- ✘ Reporting an "unconstrained" resource estimate (*i.e.* mineral inventory)
- ✘ Not following CIM Best Practice Guidelines
- ✘ Not disclosing the resource "quality" (coal, industrial minerals)
- ✘ Accidentally disclosing a PEA triggering a supporting technical report

Preliminary Economic Assessment Stage



Technical report "success or revision" trigger

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

- **Guidance about a PEA** [s. 1.1(4) of 43-101CP]
  - PEA can include a study commonly referred to as a scoping study
  - PEA can be based on measured, indicated, or inferred mineral resources, or a combination of any of these
  - PEA disclosure includes forecast production rates, capital costs, operating costs, projected cash flows, etc.

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 could be"	"What it should be"	"What it will be"
Objective	Early stage conceptual assessment of the potential economic viability of mineral resources	Realistic economic and engineering studies sufficient to demonstrate economic viability and establish mineral reserves	Detailed study of how the mine will be built, used as the basis for a production decision
Cost Accuracy	+/- 50%	+/- 25%	+/- 15%
Engineering	<5%	<20%	<50%
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)]

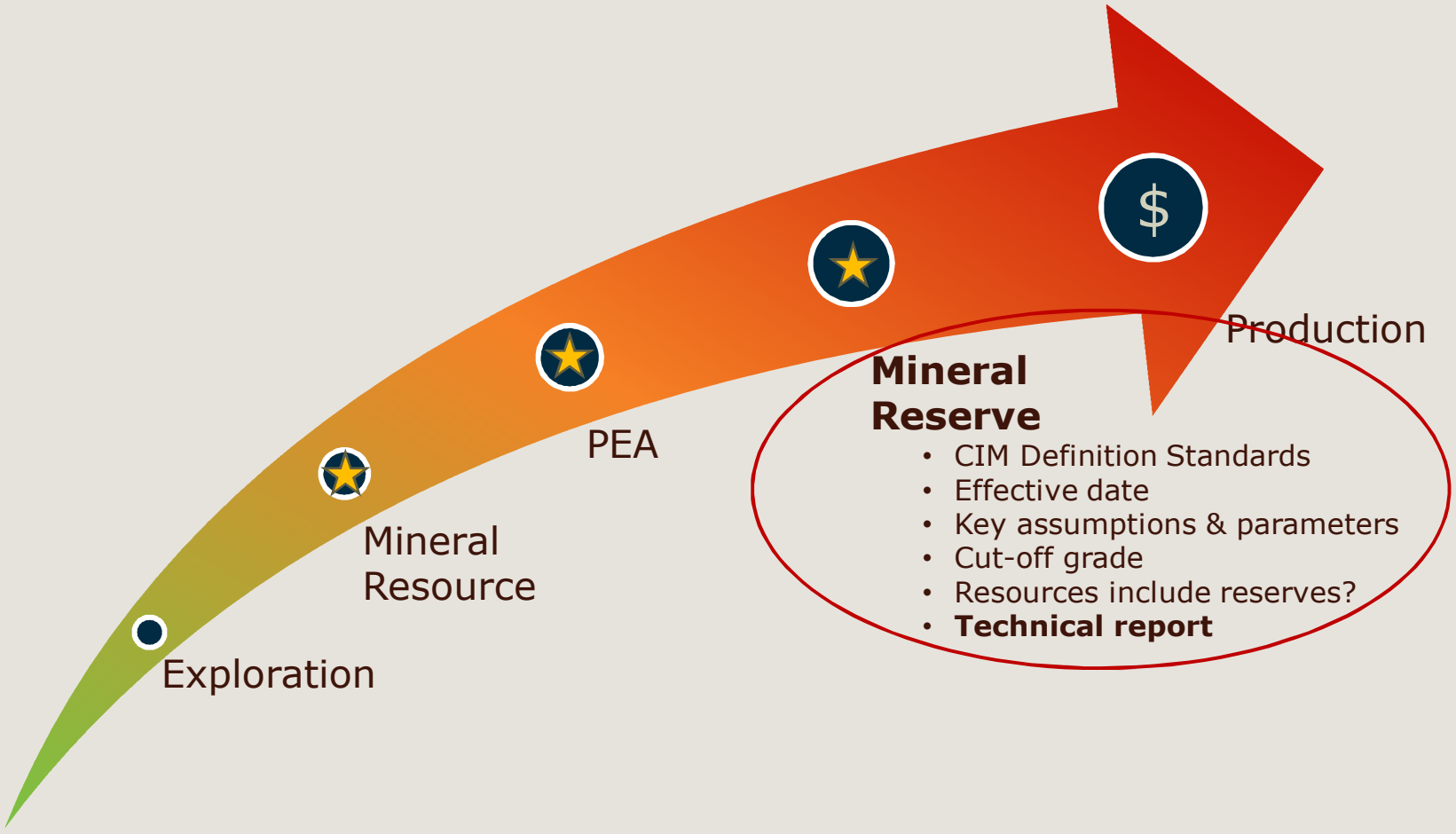
- May disclose the results of a PEA that includes inferred resources if the disclosure states with equal prominence:
  - *PEA is preliminary in nature*
  - *Includes inferred resources that are too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them*
  - *No certainty that the 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

PEA Disclosure – Pitfalls

- ✘ Lack of cautionary language
- ✘ Reporting only pre-tax or undiscounted economic outcomes
- ✘ Using the term “ore” or “mineable”
- ✘ Implying that technical and economic viability has been demonstrated
- ✘ Is it really a PEA level study?
- ✘ Mixing results of a PEA including inferred resources with mineral reserves

Mineral Reserve Stage Disclosure



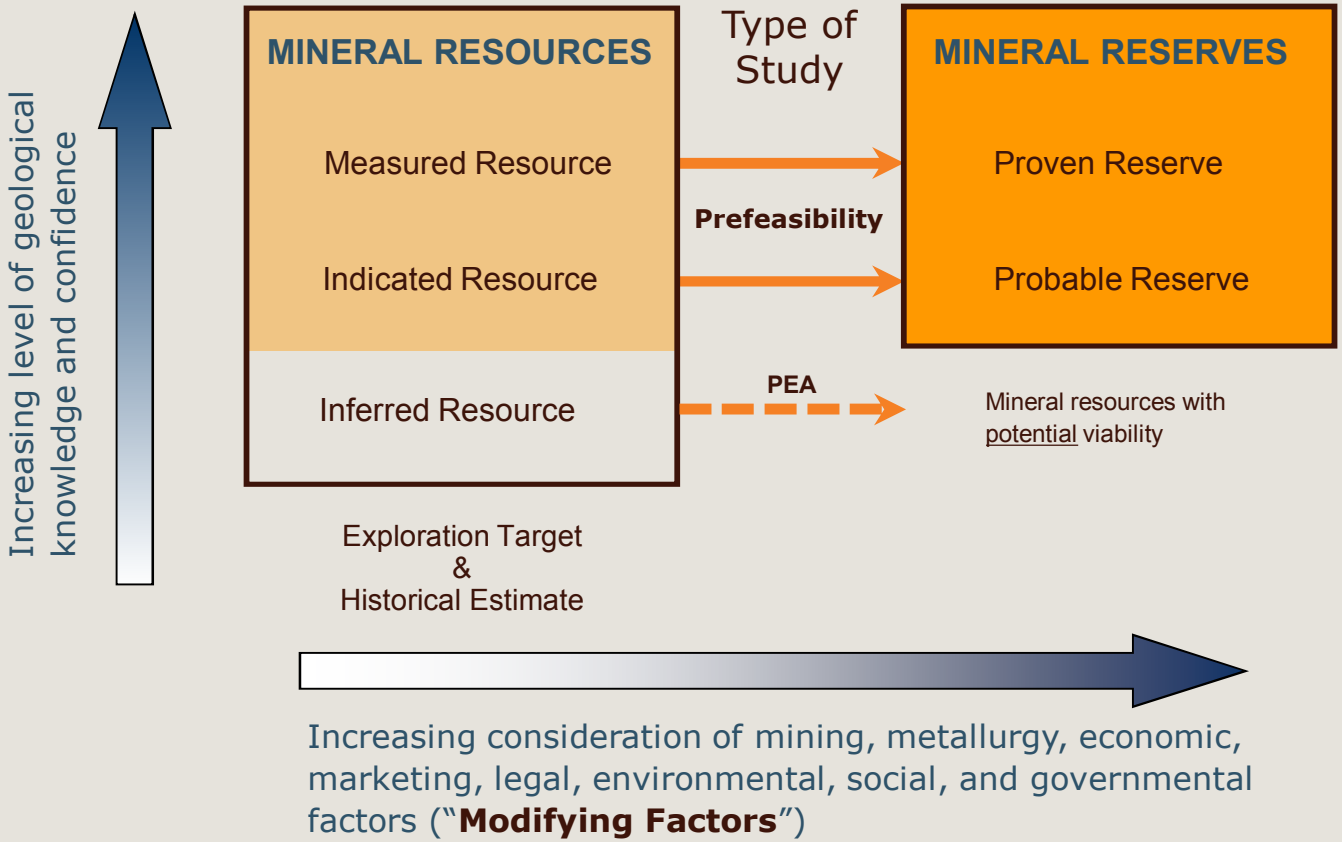
Technical report "success or revision" trigger

Mineral Reserve

- **Definition of a mineral reserve** [CIM Definition Standards - May 2014]
  - Economically mineable part of a **measured and/or indicated** mineral resource
  - 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

Converting Resources to Reserves

- Modifying factors are used to convert mineral resources to mineral reserves



Mineral Reserve Disclosure

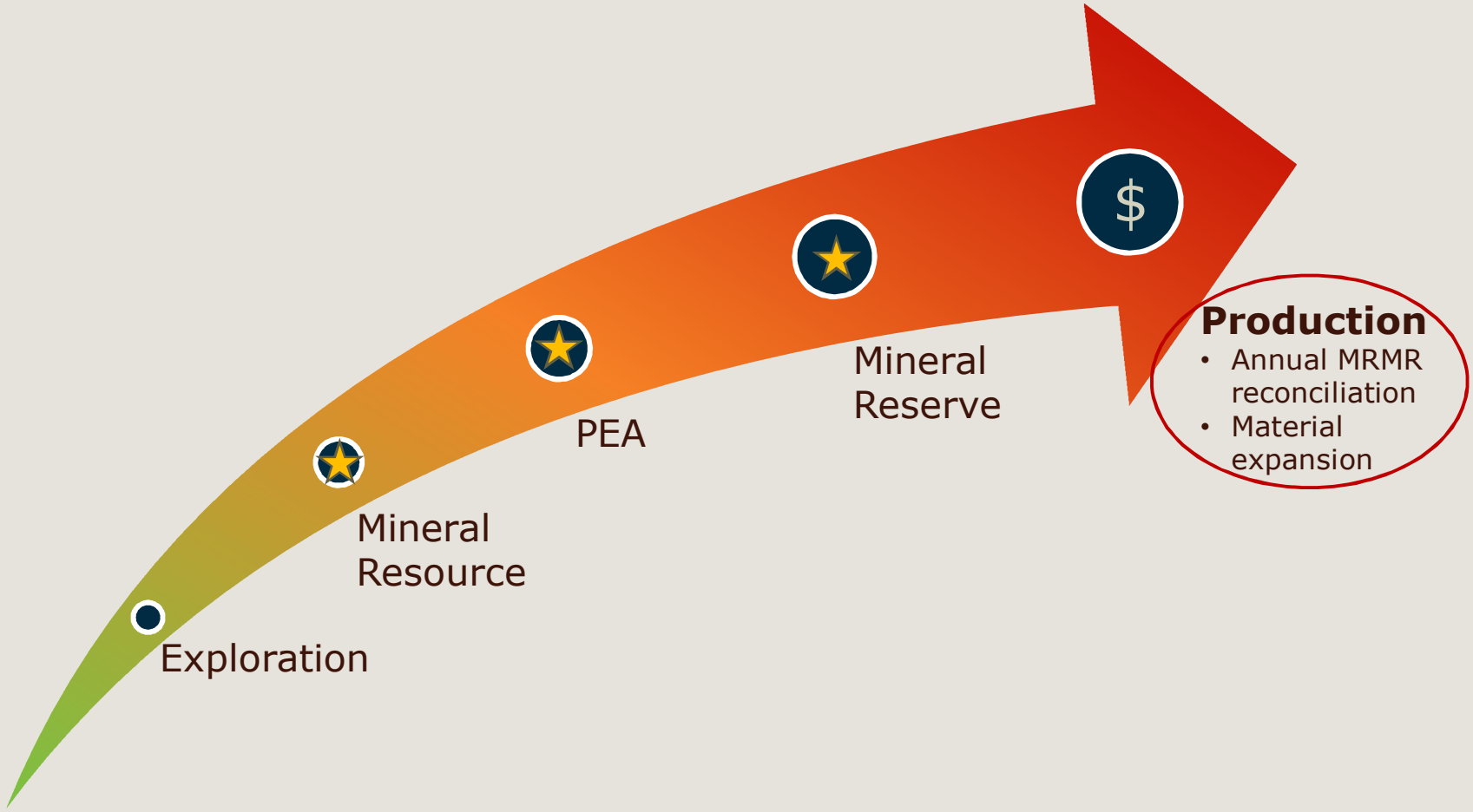
Disclosing a mineral reserve [s. 2.2] and [s. 3.4]

- 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 resource estimate
  - 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 Reserve Disclosure – Pitfalls

- ✘ Not reporting the cut-off grade
- ✘ Lack of disclosing the key assumptions
- ✘ No effective date
- ✘ No statement whether resource estimate includes or excludes reserves
- ✘ Metal equivalents missing the required breakdown of each metal
- ✘ Reporting contained metal only
- ✘ Not providing the CIM categories for the estimate
- ✘ Not demonstrating mineral reserves based on a prefeasibility study

Production Stage Disclosure



Annual Resource & Reserve Estimates - Updates and Reconciliation

- Annual Information Form (AIF) requires disclosure of mineral resource and reserve estimates as at the company's financial year end

- Projects in production
  - Provide an annual update of resource and reserve estimates
  - Outdated estimates in the AIF is in default of 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
Item 5.4 Companies with Mineral Projects	***Item 5.4 Companies with Mineral Projects***
(1) Project Description and Location	**(1) Current Technical Report**
(2) Access, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography	**(2) Project Description, Location, and Access**
(3) History	(3) History
(4) Geological Setting	**(4) Geological Setting, Mineralization, Deposit Types**
(5) Exploration	(5) Exploration
(6) Mineralization	(6) Drilling
(7) Drilling	**(7) Sampling, Analysis, and Data Verification**
(8) Sampling and Analysis	**(8) Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing**
(9) Security of Samples	(9) Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates
(10) Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates	(10) Mining Operations
(11) Mining Operations	**(11) Processing and Recovery Operations**
(12) Exploration and Development	**(12) Infrastructure, Permitting, Compliance Activities**
	(13) Capital and Operating Costs
	(14) Exploration, Development, and Production

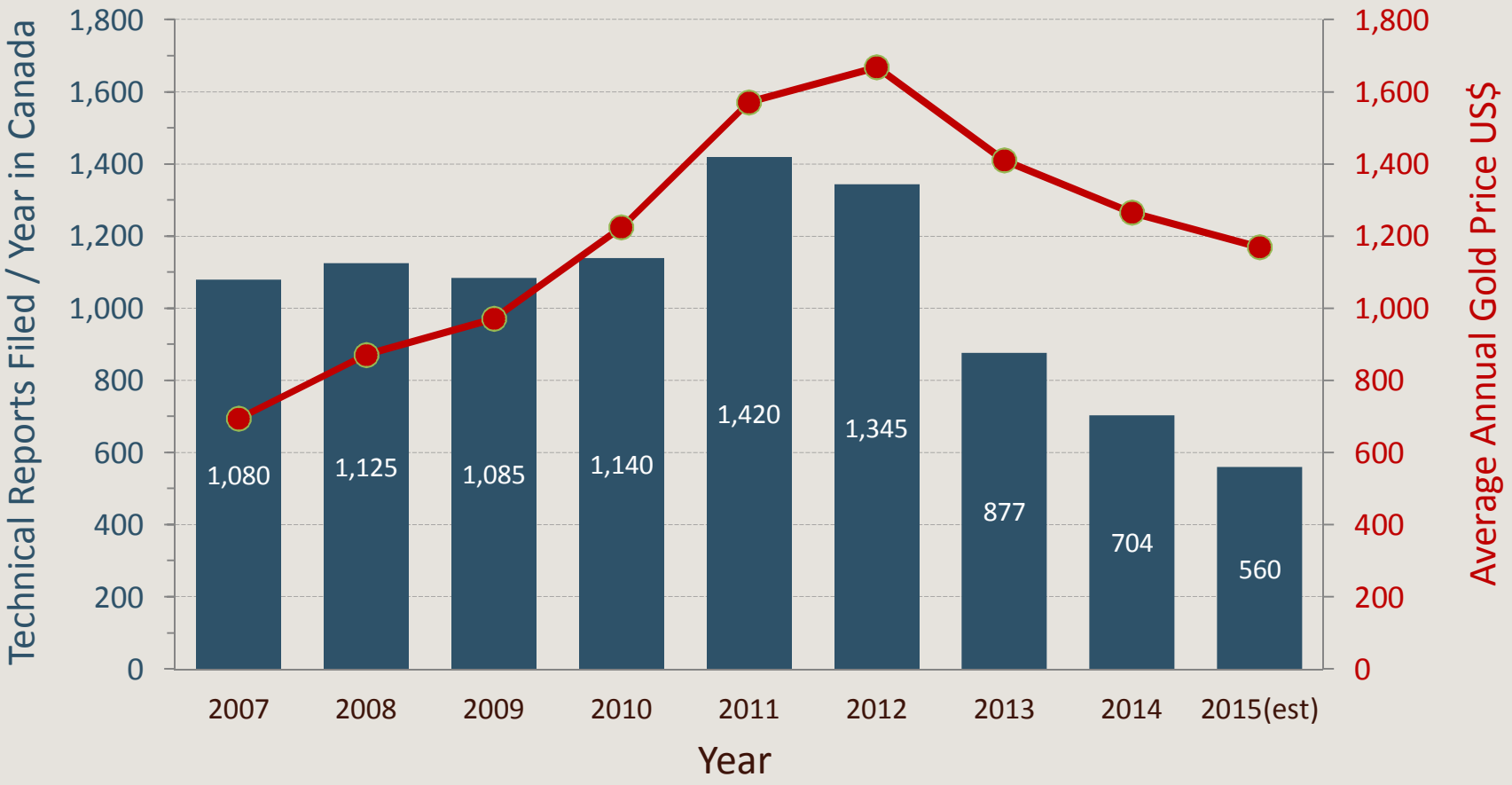
New Item **Modified Item**

Technical Report

Basics

Technical Reports Filed Per Year (2007 – 2015est)

2011 to 2015 ➡ *60% fewer technical reports*



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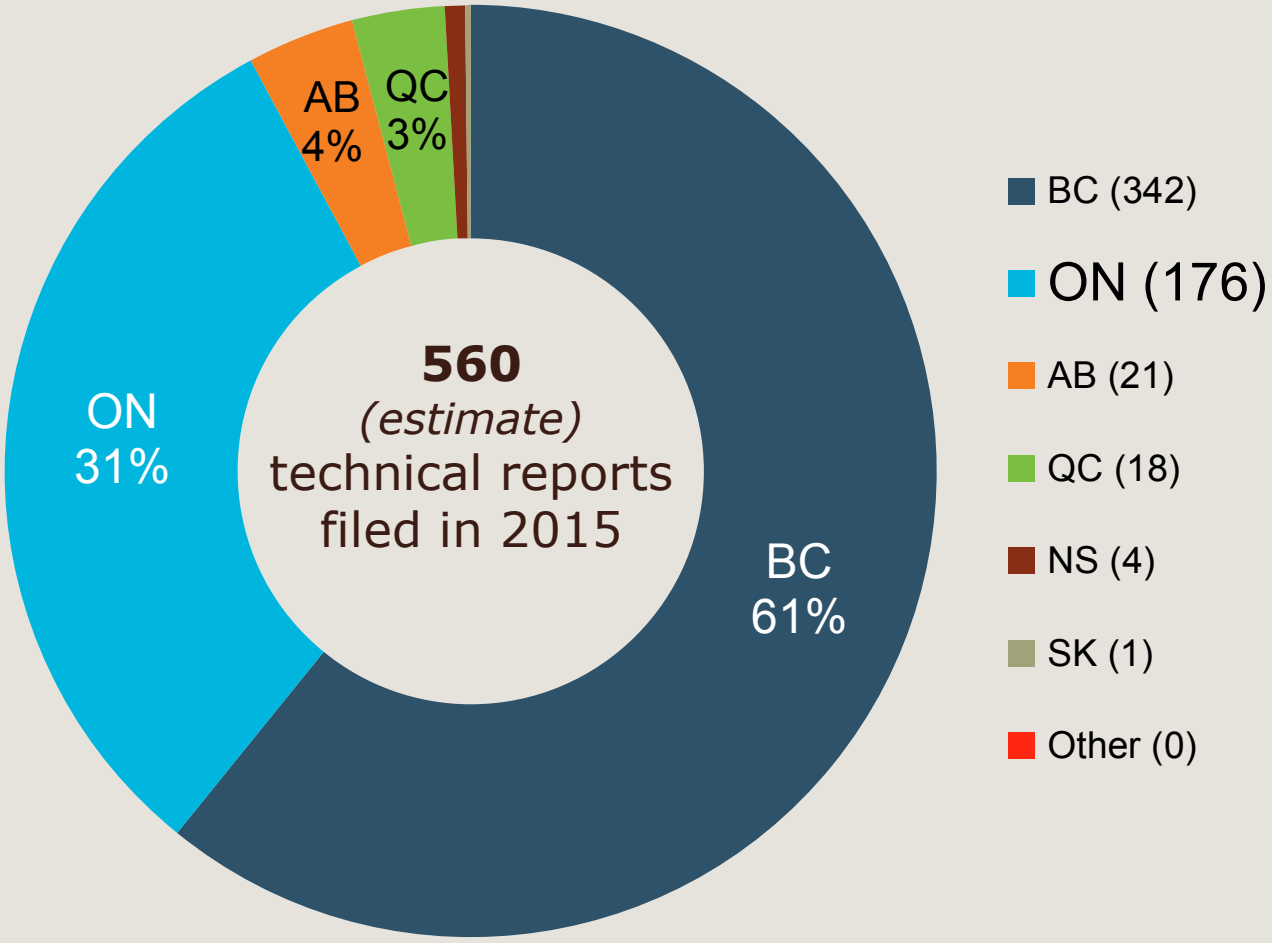
Technical Reports Filed in 2015 by Jurisdiction



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5 “W”s (and 1 “H”) of Technical Reports

WHO	Prepared by QPs, often independent of the company 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 a company’s technical disclosure and assists investor’s decisions
HOW	Must follow prescribed Form 43-101F1 and requirements of NI 43-101

"Milestones" Trigger Technical Reports

Property Milestones

- 1st time disclosure of:
  - Mineral resource
  - Preliminary economic assessment
  - Mineral reserve
- Material change to previous
  - Mineral resource
  - Preliminary economic assessment
  - Mineral reserve

"Success or revision driven triggers"

Company Milestones

- 1st time reporting in Canada
- Filing of any of the following*:
  - 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

*(where material technical information is **not** already supported by a current technical report)

"Event driven triggers"

Independent Technical Reports

- **ALL** QPs signing the technical report must be independent for the following triggers:
  - First-time reporting issuer in Canada
  - Preliminary long form prospectus
  - 1st time disclosure of a mineral resource, PEA, or mineral reserve
  - >100% change to 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

Mineral Property with Multiple Deposits

Can a company 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 company is reporting the potential development of the deposits

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Technical Reports – Practical Tips for QPs

- Make sure you have "relevant experience"
- Know the intended purpose of the technical report (*i.e.* triggering event)
- Use a checklist based on the disclosure requirements
- Setup a basic template for the technical report
- Write a concise summary
- Clearly state the risks and uncertainties
- Have the draft technical report peer reviewed

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MD&A Review of Mining Issuers

OSC Staff Notice 51-722

February 6, 2014

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Scope of Review

- 100 MD&As by mining companies 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

Results of Review - Areas for Improvement

- Venture issuer disclosure
  - Lack of a breakdown of material components of exploration and evaluation (E&E) assets or expenditures and plans for the project
  - Failure to discuss and itemize exploration expenditures
- Liquidity and capital resources
  - Companies with working capital deficiency did not discuss potential sources of funding
- Related party transactions
  - Failure to disclose identity of the related party involved in the transaction
- Risk factors and uncertainties
  - Limited disclosure of company and project specific risks

Mineral Project Disclosure in the MD&A

- Venture issuers not filing an AIF should use the MD&A to describe their material mineral projects, and provide the following information:
  - Project description
    - Location, access, property tenure
    - Geological setting and mineral deposits or potential of interest
    - Results of exploration work to date
    - Information required under Part 3 of NI 43-101 – which you can then refer to in later filings to comply with Part 3
    - Name of the QP approving the disclosure
  - Work completed and expenditures made
  - Current status of project plans and budgets
  - How those expenditures match the timing and cost for the project's milestones

Website Investor Presentations

CSA Staff Notice 43-309

April 9, 2015

Scope of Review

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

Results of Review – Areas for Improvement

- Naming the qualified person
  - Review of technical information by a QP directly improves disclosure compliance
- Preliminary economic assessments
  - Providing cautionary statements ensures understanding of the study's limitations
- Mineral resources and mineral reserves
  - Stating whether resources include or exclude reserves avoids misleading disclosure
- Exploration targets
  - Expressing as a range with cautionary statements shows the targets limitations
- Historical estimates
  - Providing the source, date, and cautionary statements show the estimate's context

Summary: How to Improve Your Compliance

OSC ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION

Thank You!

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Key Staff Notices

Date	Topic	Reference
Jul 22, 2011	Mineral Brines	OSC Staff Notice 43-704 *Mineral Brine Projects and NI 43-101*
Aug 16, 2012	Preliminary Economic Assessments	CSA Staff Notice 43-307 *Mining Technical Reports – Preliminary Economic Assessments*
Nov 9, 2012	Emerging Markets	OSC Staff Notice 51-720 *Issuer Guide for Companies Operating in Emerging Markets*
Feb 21, 2013	Foreign Professional Associations	CSA Staff Notice 43-308 (Revised) *Professional Associations under NI 43-101*
Jun 13, 2013	Forward Looking Information	CSA Staff Notice 51-721 *Forward Looking Information Disclosure*
Jun 27, 2013	Technical Reports	OSC Staff Notice 43-705 *Report on Staff's Review of Technical Reports by Ontario Mining Issuers*
Dec 11, 2013	Non-GAAP Financial Measures	OSC Staff Notice 52-722 *Report on Staff's Review of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Additional GAAP Measures*
Feb 6, 2014	Mining MD&A	OSC Staff Notice 51-722 *Report on a Review of Mining Issuers' Management Discussion and Analysis and Guidance*
Mar 31, 2015	Continuous Disclosure Reviews	CSA Staff Notice 51-344 *Continuous Disclosure Review Program Activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015*
Apr 9, 2015	Website Investor Presentations	CSA Staff Notice 43-309 *Review of Website Investor Presentations by Mining Issuers*