Mining Act Modernization – Phase III

Moving Ontario forward

An update on Map Staking and Online Management of Mining Lands

Date: February 12th through 26th, 2015





Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Sioux Lookout, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Tweed



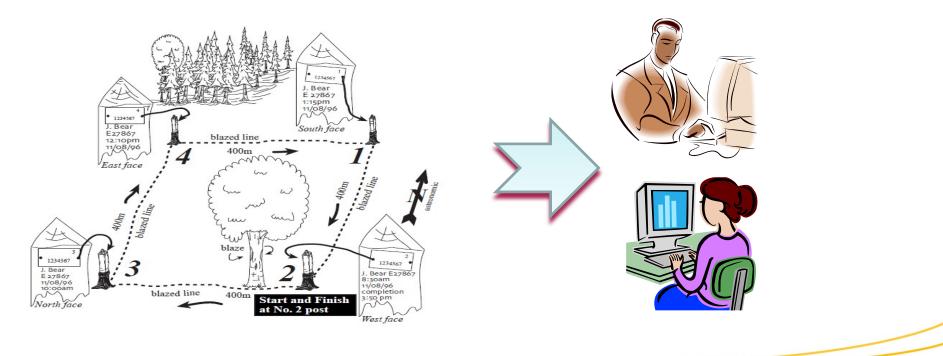
Today's Discussion

- Project update
- Stakeholder outreach
- Proposed legislative and regulatory changes
- Georeferencing and transition
- Proposed conversion process
- Stakeholder issues and proposed solutions



Purpose of MAM Phase 3

Introduce an IT system to enable online staking and streamline mining lands administration





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Project Update

The MAM project team has been focused on:

- stakeholder discussions/workshops
- analysis of project issues
- delivering on transition
- developing the claim conversion process
- reviewing and developing business processes (*e.g.* applying for a prospector's licence)
- Looking at options to assist prospectors



Recent Stakeholder Discussions

• Industry (Claim holders who hold over 10,000 mining claims)

- One on one's with claim holders in Ontario
- Toronto Stock Exchange and Ontario Securities Commission
- LMAF (representatives from prospectors to majors; OMA, OPA, PDAC)
- industry legal counsel review
- Two Toronto workshops
- Two Sudbury workshops
- Two Vancouver workshops
- Public:
 - Ontario Exploration Geoscience Symposium Nov. 5, 2014
 - update to ER/RR posting Nov. 7, 2014 (Closed Dec. 22)
 - shared with OPA, OMA, PDAC for distribution to members
 - original ER/RR posting Nov. 29, 2013 Jan. 31, 2014



Proposed Mining Act Changes

- Would move Ontario from ground-staking to online acquisition of Crown land for mineral exploration
- Would enable conversion of ground-staked claims to cellbased claims
- Would allow for electronic administration of documents and transactions
- Would introduce new terminology into the Mining Act (*e.g.* cell claim)



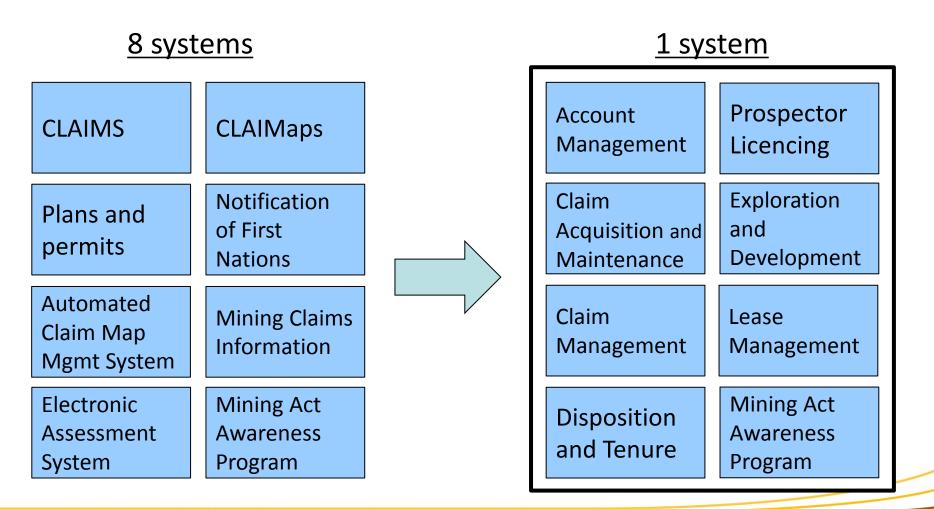
Proposed Regulatory Changes

'Conversion Regulation'

- rules for converting existing claims to cell-based claims
- Staking Regulation (O. Reg. 43/11)
 - direction for mining claims to be staked online
- Survey Regulation (Regulation 768)
 - direction for cell-based surveys and surveying of legacy claims
- General Regulation (O. Reg. 45/11)
 - new rules for filing of documents, partial abandonment of claims, etc.
- Assessment Regulation (O. Reg. 6/96)
 - new rules for filing assessment work
 - detailed technical requirements in a separate standards document

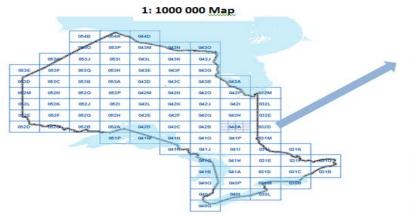


Migration of Services





Ontario Mineral Tenure Grid



1:250 000 Map

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Ontario Mineral Tenure Grid

Unit 1 Unit = 17.7 to 24 ha.	Quarter	
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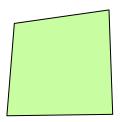


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Ground-staked Claims vs. Cell-based Claims

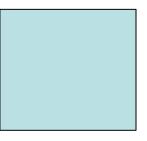
Ground-staked claims





1 unit =16ha

1 cell =17.7ha - 24ha



Max. size of groundstaked claims is 16 units or 256 ha. Max. size of cell-based claims is 25 cells or 600 ha., depending on the size of the cells



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Transition

Ontario has been in transition since Nov. 2012

- 'transition' is the process for accurately referencing the location of active mining claims before conversion
- **new applications to record** mining claims must include GPS coordinates; gap/overlap issues are dealt with immediately
- reviewing GPS coordinates submitted for assessment credit; gap/overlap issues prioritized by mining division and township
- as issues are resolved, claims will be displayed on the map based on their georeferenced coordinates



Transition

- Tier 1 applications to record mining claims:
- new claims are plotted by GPS coordinates; issues resolved immediately
- Tier 2 georeferencing assessment work reports:
- resolving issues in assessment work submissions; issues prioritized
- coordinates may be assigned to resolve issues based on available data; opportunity for client to present better evidence/data
- Tier 3 resolving/mediating disagreements:
- Mining Recorder may request an inspection of post locations
- Mining Recorder may issue orders for post movement, if necessary



Georeferencing Statistics

<u>As of Oct. 2014:</u>

- 34,608 active mining claims in Ontario
- 24,383 are in un-surveyed areas; 7,207 have been georeferenced (29%)
- 9,825 claims are within surveyed areas (28%)
- 17,032 claims (49%) have been georeferenced or are in surveyed areas



Conversion Principles

- Fairness for all claimholders; same rules for everyone
- Avoid an ongoing conversion process.
- No winners and losers
- Certainty of tenure
- Accuracy of claim locations
- No disputes about claim boundaries
- No loss of rights or tenure



Pre-conversion

Phase 1 – Proposed that clients would be able to:

- set up accounts
- update profile data

Phase 2 – Proposed that clients would be able to:

- set up agents, permissions, etc.
- view their existing claims and the grid to understand their claims' conversion
- discuss conversion and any issues or requirements with the Ministry
- Delineate boundaries to be maintained between claims
 - Client driven



Map Freeze

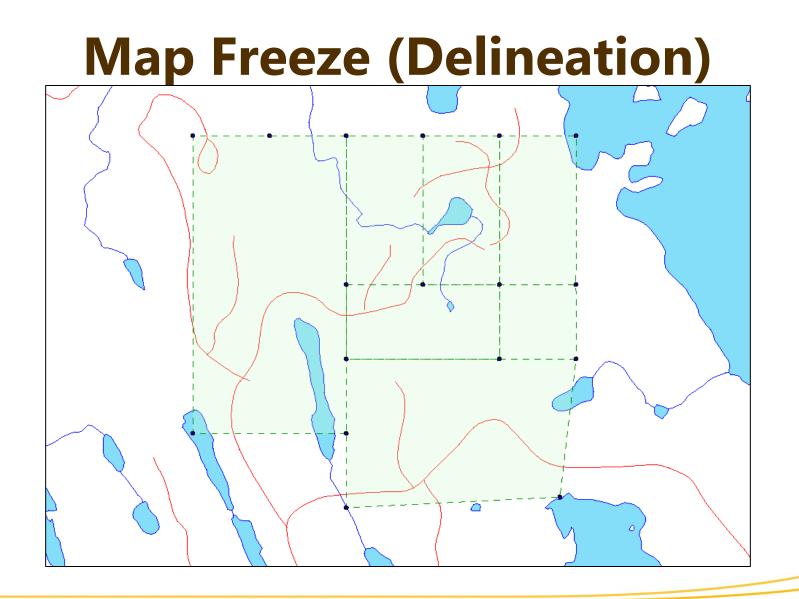
- 60 days prior to "map freeze" (Delineation) staking and georeferencing would be suspended
- Applications to Record / georeference data could be submitted up to 30 days after the suspension.
- Mining Recorder would record all applications to record, map all georeferenced data



Map Freeze (Delineation)

- 60 days after staking suspension:
 - map freeze (Delineation) would occur
 - boundaries of all mining claims would be legally defined by their map locations and lat./long. coordinates
- The final map would show all existing mining clams
- Ministry would produce final abstracts for each legacy claim
- Final map and abstracts would be electronically archived but still retrievable







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Conversion (Spatial Data)

Conversion of Ground staked Mining Claims:

- one cell claim will be created if all intersecting legacy claims have the same recorded holder
- where two or more holders claim a cell, boundary claims would be registered for each legacy claim holder; each boundary claim's extent would be the portion of the cell covered by the legacy claim
- Where a claim holder had selected a legacy claim boundary to be maintained in a cell, boundary claims would be created with the same registered claim holder, for each of the pre-determined legacy claims
 - Client driven process

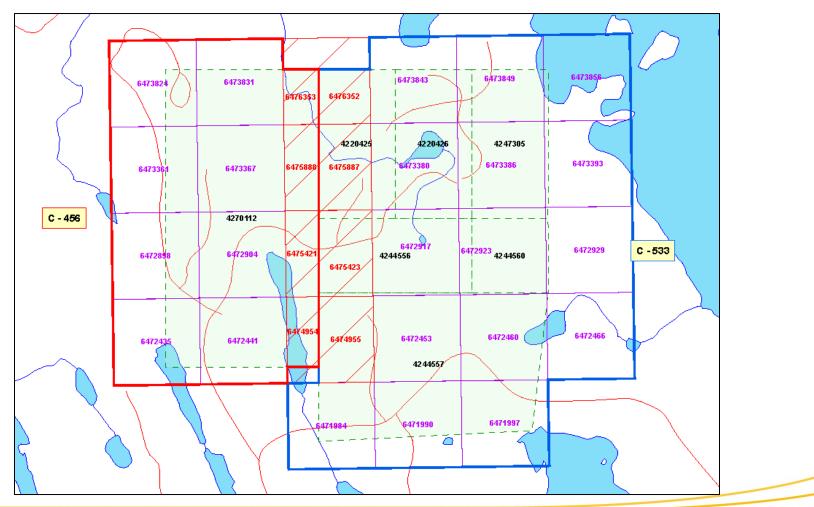


Conversion (Spatial Data)

- Cell claims or boundary claims would be assigned:
 - the same due date as the former legacy claims, or
 - the latest due date of any commonly held legacy claim if there is more than one legacy claim overlapping a cell
- Legacy claim records with conversion dates would be retrievable through the proposed system
- Legacy claims do not cancel, they would be converted and continue in the cell or boundary claim

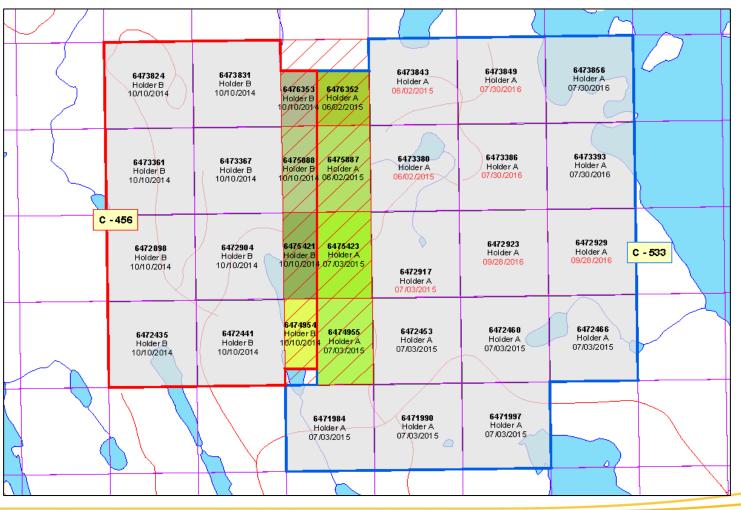


Conversion (Spatial)





Conversion (Spatial)





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Conversion (Tabular)

Abstracts for cell/boundary claims would include an abstract header:

- claim number
- registered holder
- the anniversary date
- work performed
- conversion credit reserve

Abstracts would also include transactions:

- conversion of legacy claims
- plans/permits, liens, etc. in effect at conversion
- assignment of conversion credit reserve

- cells composing the claim
- registration date
- work requirement
- assessment credit reserve



Conversion Reserve

- Reserve credits from a legacy claim would be banked on a designated cell
- Claim holders would have time to assign credits from this bank into reserves of cell claims
- After time, unassigned credits would be apportioned equally to the reserve of cells made up from the legacy claim



Post Conversion

- Upon the creation of cell claims and boundary cell claims, Mining Recorder will reopen lands to staking
- Ministry will provide:
 - notices with maps to Aboriginal communities
 - notices to surface rights owners whose properties if impacted by conversion.
 - client reports of registered cell and boundary claims, with guidelines for management
 - notice confirming the nature and extent or exploration plan or permit authorization



Post Conversion

Amalgamation

- Clients would be able to amalgamate individual cell claims into multi-cell claims, up to 25 cells per multi-cell claim
 - amalgamation would permit common dating to the earliest anniversary date of the claims amalgamated.
 - boundary claims would not be able to be amalgamated
- Clients could amalgamate single-cell claims to approximate the extents of former legacy claims, or
- Reconstitute multi- cell mining claim in different configurations to meet business and land management needs



Post Conversion

Abandonment

- At conversion, mining claims may increase in size to include the whole of any cell partially overlapped by a legacy claim
- A client could voluntarily surrender or allow cancellation of any cells deemed surplus
- Partial abandonments must be whole cells
- Any claim would forfeit on its due date if the required work is not performed and filed or credits have not been assigned



Lessons Learned from Other Jurisdictions

<u>Quebec – Implementation 1998 - Voluntary Conversion Process</u>

- Conversion still not complete after 17 years
- Large staking parks, and two staking methods.

British Columbia - Implementation 2005 – Voluntary Conversion Process

- Over 1,000,000 ha. of mining claims still not converted
- Many mining claims cannot convert without losing land

Saskatchewan - Implementation 2012 Voluntary Conversion Process

- Very little take-up on conversion of legacy claims
- Exceptional rules to accommodate legacy claims and cell claims

<u>New Brunswick – Implementation 2010 – Voluntary/Mandatory:</u>

• Conversion process complete, few issues, smooth post conversion processes.



Proposed Solutions to Issues

Prospectors:

- Prospectors are a small but important part of the exploration cycle.
- They use revenue from ground staking to partially finance their own properties.
- Online land acquisition may reduce the amount of revenue prospectors have to fund their projects.
- Two workshops were held one each in Timmins and Thunder Bay to discuss issues and solutions to help prospectors as we move to online acquisition.



Proposed Solutions to Issues

Prospectors (Potential Solutions):

- Provide a prospectors assistance program that would help prospectors continue to work their own properties, or ask the OPA to revamp the OEC program to make it more attractive to prospectors.
- Have a reduced land acquisition fee for prospectors (or a rebate program).
- Education credits for re-training of prospectors in mining related fields.
- Provide a Prospectors training program to increase the number of prospectors in Ontario
- Allow companies to receive double assessment credit for work carried out by prospectors on the companies property.
- Provide Assay coupon vouchers, so that prospectors can get free assays.
- Provide subsidies to prospectors to attend PDAC convention or other symposia, to access to investors.



- Timing of roll-out
 - proposed launch-date of Jan. 2016 not enough time for industry to fully review implications of claim conversion
- MNDM response:
 - extending launch-date to spring 2017
 - adding approx. 15 months to prepare for claim conversion
 - claim holders would have more than two and half years to review their claim holdings and prepare



- Capacity
 - concern about capacity for some companies to fully evaluate and mobilize for conversion
- MNDM response:
 - would make the proposed staking grid and rules for conversion available well ahead of time
 - considering providing clients early access to the system to set up accounts, add agents, assign privileges, etc.
 - would ensure staff are trained to assist claim holders leading up to and through the conversion process



- Agreements, NSRs, etc.
 - concerns about the legal impact of claim conversion on agreements, NSRs etc.
- MNDM response:
 - proposed amendments to the Mining Act would provide for continuity of agreements post-conversion
 - would provide tools to maintain integrity of agreements (*e.g.* 'boundary claims')
 - would retain legacy claims data



- 'Boundary claims' and assessment work requirements:
 - concern that MNDM will require the same amount of assessment work for full cell claims and boundary claims
- MNDM response:
 - considering modified assessment work requirements for 'boundary claims'



Potential four month hiatus period for conversion:

- Some industry stakeholders feel that a four month hiatus is significant.
- Any discovery during the hiatus period would require immediate disclosure to OSC and a public notice which could compromise a companies ability to secure any required land holdings.

Ministry Response:

 While the potential for this appears to be low, the Ministry will carry out further discussion with the OSC to determine the best approach for companies should this occur.



- One-time conversion process:
 - MNDM is proposing a one-time conversion process for all claim holders
- Ministry's proposal has evolved based on:
 - lessons learned from other jurisdictions
 - analysis of the existing claim fabric and numerous scenarios
 - stakeholder feedback and technical concerns
 - principles for phase 3



Transition and Conversion

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Thank-you

If you have any questions contact

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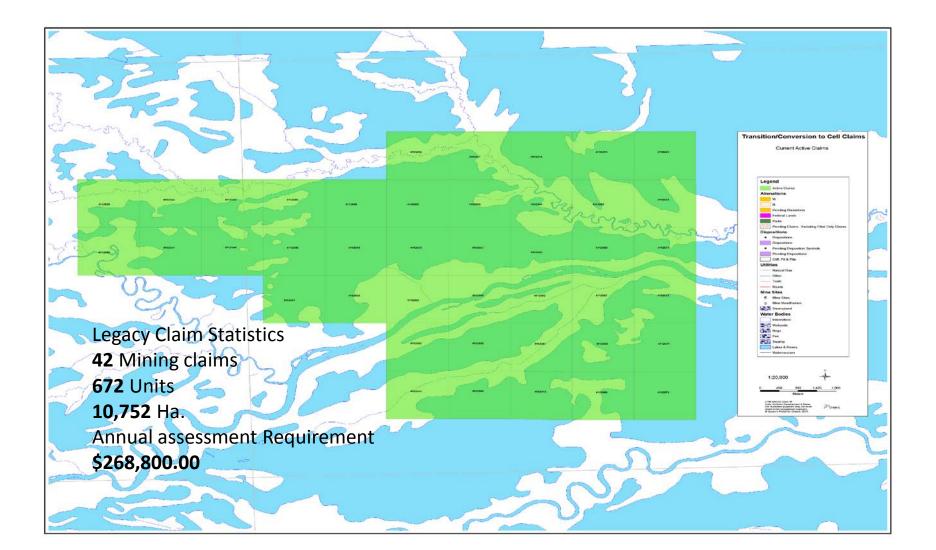
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Appendix

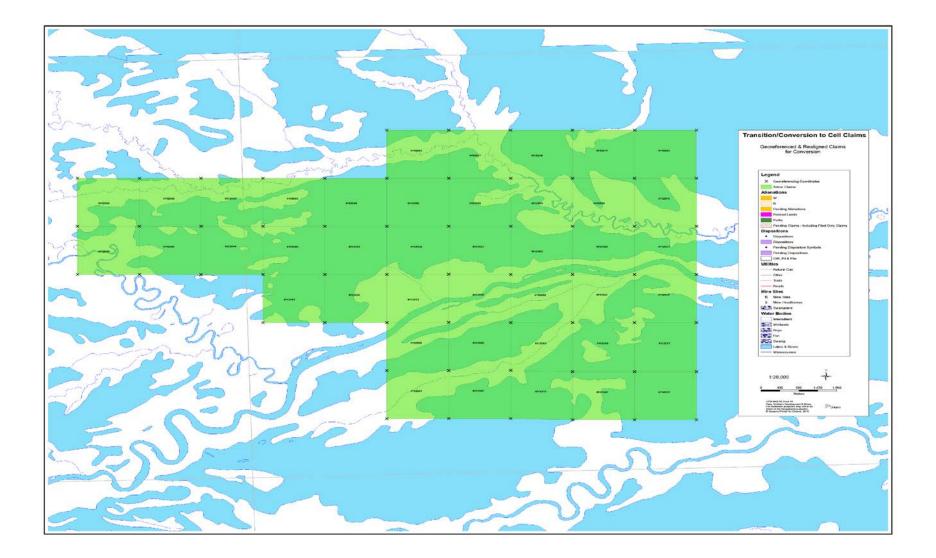


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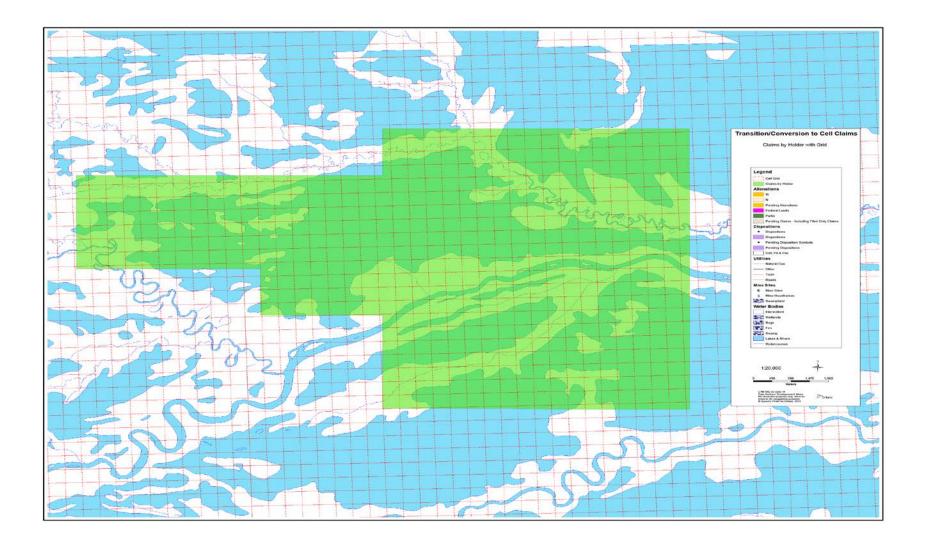
Current Claim map



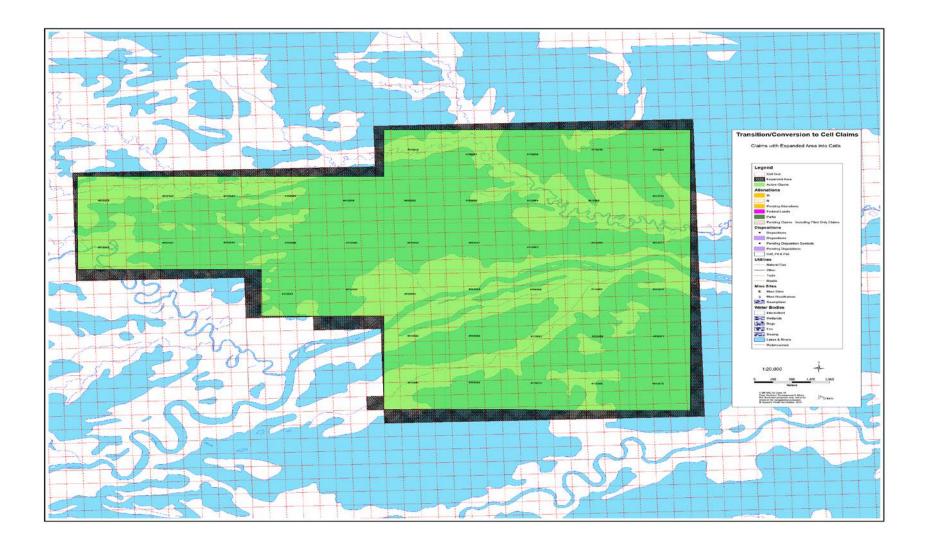
Delineation (Map freeze)



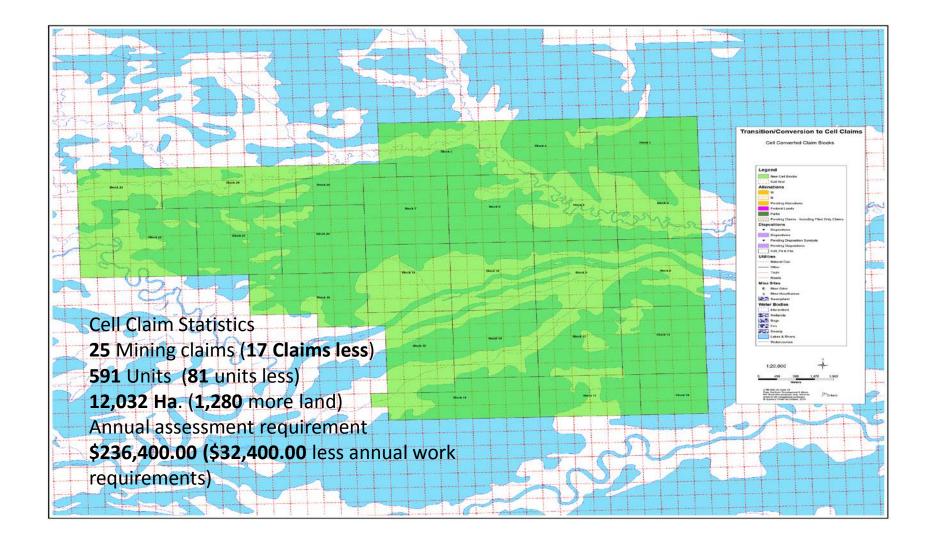
Overlay on grid



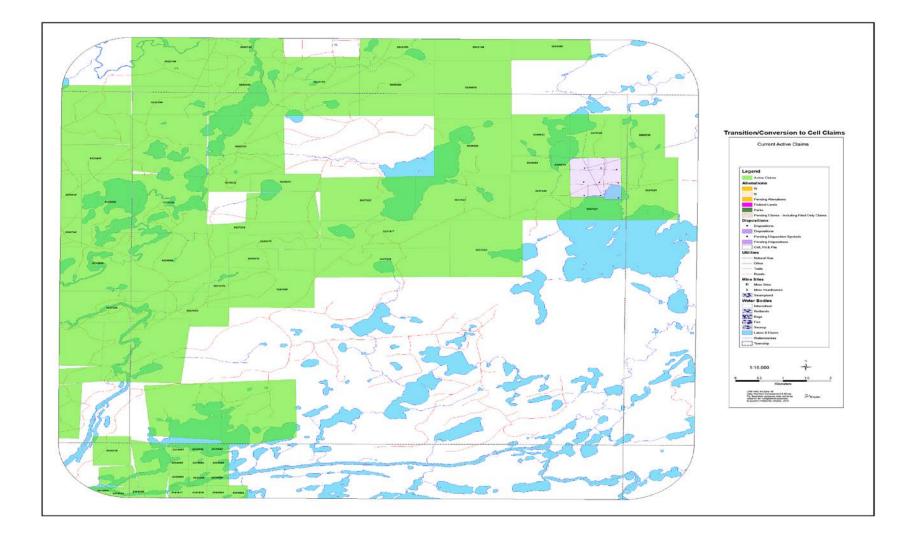
Converted to Cells



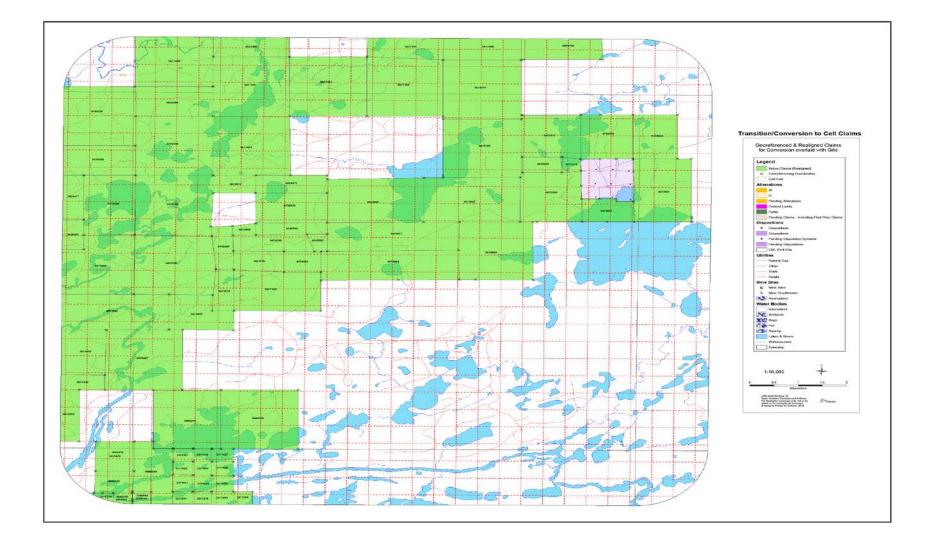
Post conversion



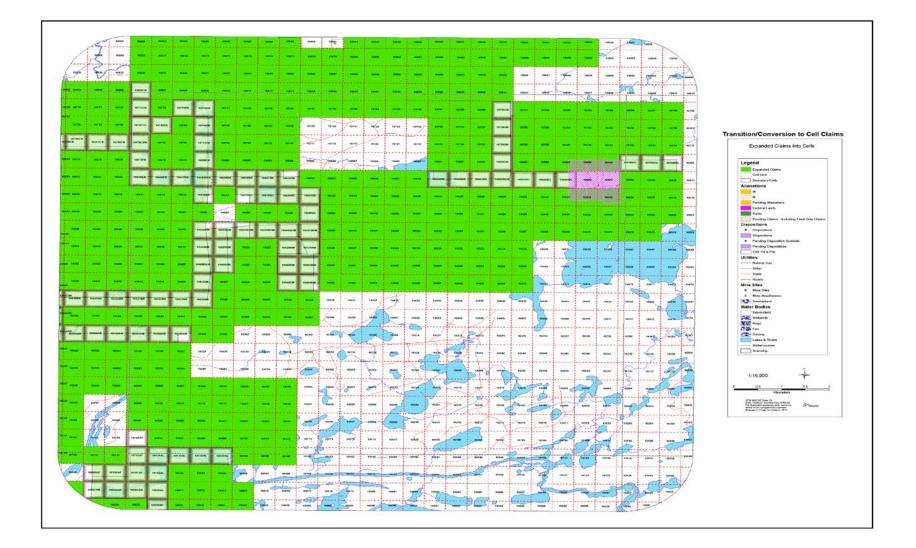
Current Claim Map



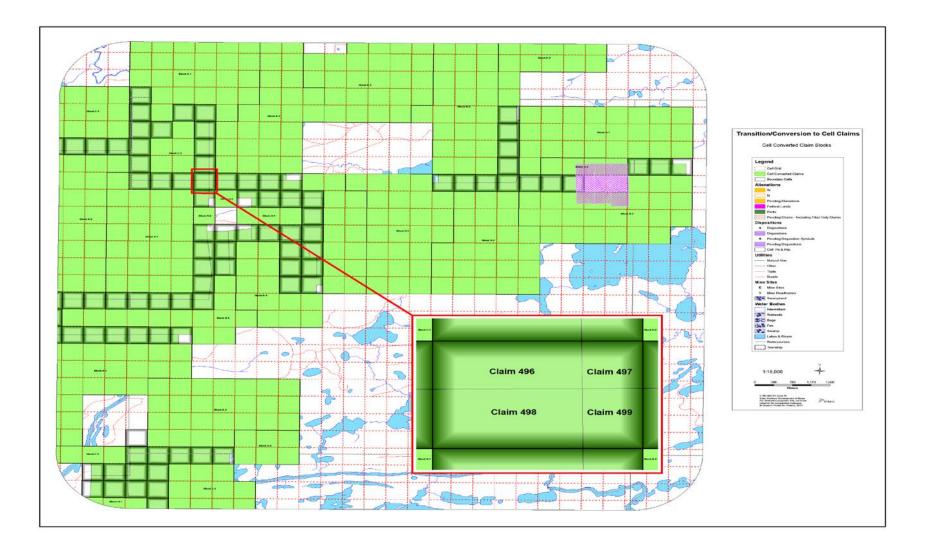
Delineation (Map freeze)



Conversion to Cell and Boundary Claims



Boundary Cells and Boundary Claims



Boundary Cells and Boundary claims

