















The detailed geological field analysis as key tool for the Resources/Reserves evaluation according to the JORC Code 2012 standard: case studies from China and Malaysia

Sergio Matteoli, Geologist (MMSA & EFG member)

GEOFIELD srl, San Miniato, Italy



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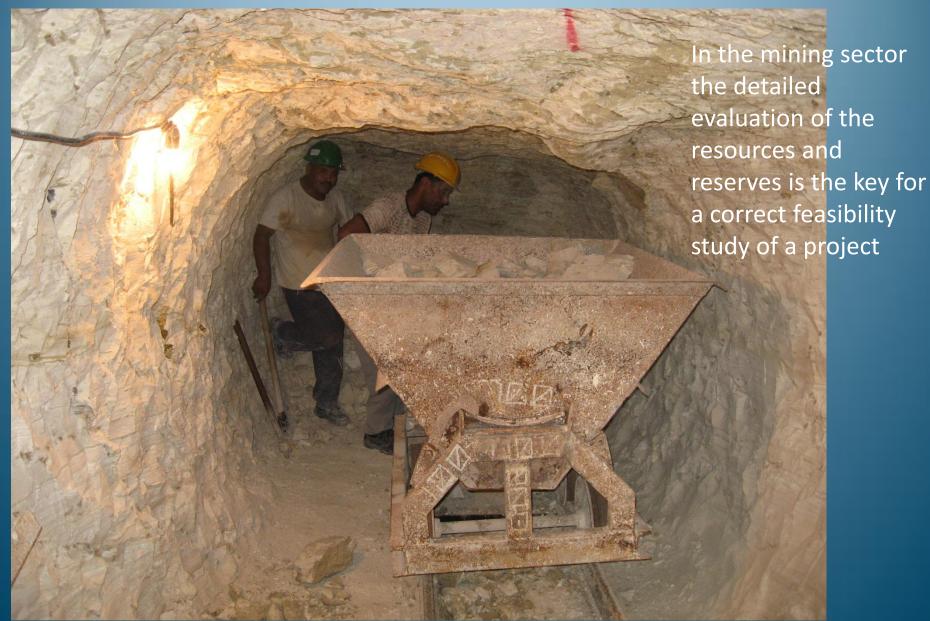






























Reporting of Exploration Results,
Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

~ The JORC Code ~

Appended to this document, at pages 21-31, are extracts relevant to the JORC Code from four Australian Securities Exchange Companies Updates: 03/08, 11/07, 03/04, 05/04. These Updates, issued subsequent to publication of the Code, are important guides in the clarification and interpretation of the Code and should be read in conjunction with it.







The JORC Code was created to homogenize the evaluation work relating to mining and therefore provide a standardized tool for those who must evaluate it.

The code then provides guidance on how it should unfold the work of those who must make a project subject to verification of people and institutions absolutely fasts of geology, identifying the standard yardsticks of deposits and entering the subdivision classes of Resources and Reserves

Effective December 2004

Prepared by: The Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC)









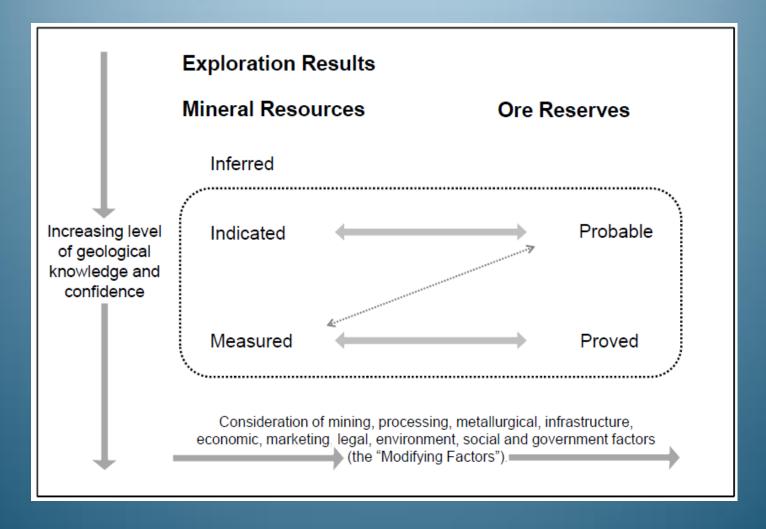












The transition from resource to reserve is therefore regulated by laws equal for all who want to make a project subject to banks or any other financial institution

















Obviously in the world are currently utilised many different evaluation methods, but the most requested by the international financial institutions are the Jorc Code and/or the Valmin; here below the conversion between PRC Reserves/Resources **Evaluation System and Jorc**

Table 1: Rule of Thumb categories of the New Chinese Classification System compared with the Old System and JORC

Old Classification		A&B		C			E&F
ification							
Designed mining loss accounted	Recoverable Reserve (111)	Probable Recoverable Reserve (121)		Probable Recoverable Reserve (122)			
Designed mining loss not accounted (b)	Basic Reserve (111 b)	Basic Reserve (121 b)		Basic Reserve (122 b)			
nomic (2M00)	Basic Reserve (2M11)	Basic Reserve (2M21)		Resource (2M22)			
c (2S00)	Resource (2S11)	Resource (2S11)		Resource (2S22)			
conomic (300)	-	-	Resource (331)		Resource (332)	Resource (333)	Resource (334)
Evaluation	Feasibility (101)	Pre-Feasibility (020)	Scoping (030)	Pre-Feasibility (020)	Scoping (030)	Scoping (030)	Scoping (030)
l Evaluation	Measured (001)			Indicated (002)		Inferred (003)	Predicted (004)
JORC						Unclassified or Potential	Exploration
					Inferred		
		Probable Reserve OR Indicated Resource					
		Proved/Probable Reserve OR Measured Resource					
	Designed mining loss accounted Designed mining loss not accounted (b) nomic (2M00) c (2S00) conomic (300) Evaluation I Evaluation	Designed mining loss accounted Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Designed mining loss not (111 b) Basic Reserve (2M11) C (2S00) Resource (2S11) Conomic (300) Evaluation Feasibility (101) DRC Proved/Proba	Designed mining loss accounted Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Designed mining loss not (111 b) Basic Reserve (121 b) Basic Reserve (121 b) Basic Reserve (2M21) Resource (2M21) Conomic (300) Feasibility (101) Designed mining Resource (121 b) Basic Reserve (2M21) Presource (2M21) Pre-Feasibility (020) DRC Probable Resource (111 b) Probable Resource (111 b)	Designed mining loss accounted Reserve (111) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Basic Reserve (121 b) C (2800) Resource (2M11) C (2S00) Resource (2S11) Conomic (300) Feasibility (101) Pre-Feasibility (020) Resource (331) Evaluation Measured (001) Probable Reserve OR Indicated Resource Proved/Probable Reserve OR	Designed mining loss accounted Recoverable Recoverable Reserve (121) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Basic Reserve (121 b) Basic Reserve (121 b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Basic Reserve (2M21) Commic (2M00) Resource (2M21) Conomic (300) Resource (2S11) Basic Reserve (2M22) Resource (2S11) Conomic (300) Pre-Feasibility (101) Pre-Feasibility (020) Besource (331) Evaluation Measured (001) Probable Reserve OR Indicated Resource Proved/Probable Reserve OR	Designed mining loss accounted Recoverable Reserve (1111) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Basic Reserve (121 b) Basic Reserve (121 b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Basic Reserve (121 b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Basic Reserve (2M21) C (2S00) Resource (2M11) Resource (2S11) C (2S00) Resource (2S11) C (2S00) Resource (2S11) Designed mining Recoverable Reserve (122) Basic Reserve (122 b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Resource (2M22) Resource (2S22) Conomic (300) Pre-Feasibility (101) Pre-Feasibility (020) Bresource (331) Resource (332) Resource (332) Resource (332) Indicated (002) Indicated (002)	Designed mining loss accounted Reserve (111) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Basic Reserve (121) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Basic Reserve (121 b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Resource (281 b) Resource (282 b) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Resource (282 b) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Basic Reserve (122 b) Resource (282 b) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Resource (122 b) Resource (282 b) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Resource (282 b) Resource (282 b) Resource (282 b) Resource (282 c) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Resource (282 b) Resource (282 c) Resource (282 c) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Resource (280 c) Resource (282 c) Resource (282 c) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Resource (280 c) Resource (282 c) Resource (282 c) Resource (282 c) Resource (282 c) Designed mining loss not accounted (b) Resource (280 c) Resource (282 c) Resource



















While here below the conversion relationship between Jorc and the Russian Resources/Reserves Evaluation System

System Russe	Code JORC
A,B	Measured Resources
	Proved Reserves
C1	Indicated Resources
	Proved/Probable Reserves
C2	Indicated/Inferred Resources
	Probable reserves
P1	Inferred Resources
P2	Recognizing of a mineral resources
P3	Lack of equivalence

















The JORC Code, as well as standardize the methods of investigation, also determines who can claim the title of Competent Person that allows to be able to sign a work of this level.

10.A 'Competent Person' is a person who is a Member or Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, or of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, or of a 'Recognised Overseas Professional Organisation' ('ROPO') included in a list promulgated from time to time.

A 'Competent Person' must have a minimum of five years experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which that person is undertaking.

If the Competent Person is preparing a report on Exploration Results, the relevant experience must be in exploration. If the Competent Person is estimating, or supervising the estimation of Mineral Resources, the relevant experience must be in the estimation, assessment and evaluation of Mineral Resources. If the Competent Person is estimating, or supervising the estimation of Ore Reserves, the relevant experience must be in the estimation, assessment, evaluation and economic extraction of Ore Reserves.









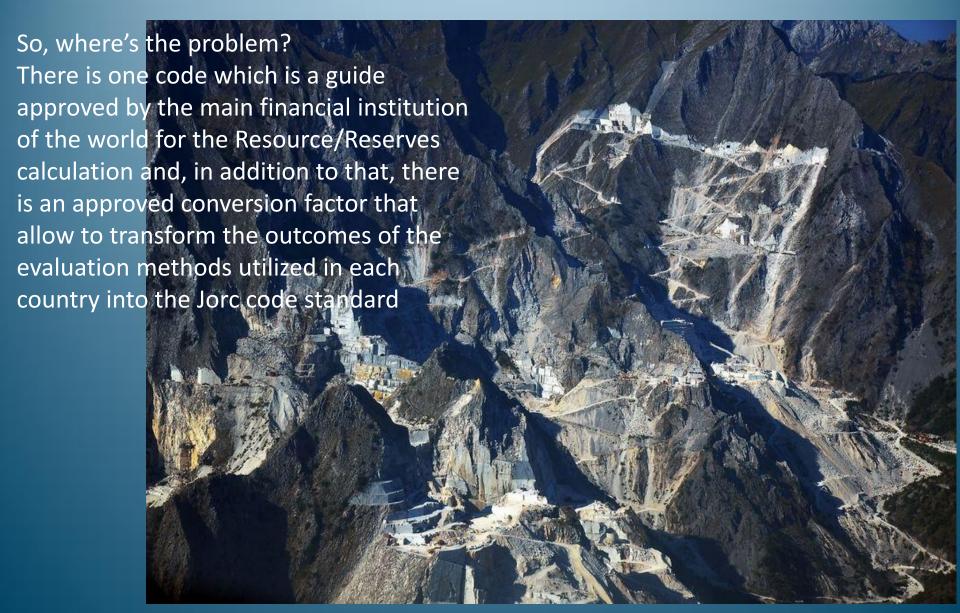
































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Professional Organisation	Minimum membership class required
Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining	Member (MIMMM) or Fellow (FIMMM)
Geological Society of London	Chartered Geologist (CGeol), Chartered Scientist (CSci) or European Geologist
Institute of Geologists of Ireland	Professional Geologist (PGeo)
European Federation of Geologists	European Geologist (EurGeol)
Mining and Metallurgical Society of America	Qualified Professional (QP)
American Institute of Professional Geologists	Certified Professional Geologist (CPG)
Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration	SME Registered Member
Engineering Council of South Africa	Professional Engineer (Pr Eng)
South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions	Professional Natural Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.)
Geological Society of South Africa	Member or Fellow
The Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	Member or Fellow
South African Council for Professional and Technical Surveyors	Mine Surveyors and Professional Mine Surveyors
Professional Engineers Ontario	P.Eng.
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia	P.Geo, or P.Eng,
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba	P.Geo, or P.Eng,
Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario	P.Geo., P.Geo.(limited), P.Geo.(Temporary)
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland & Labrador	P.Eng., P.Geo.
Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest	
	P.Eng, P.Geo (or P.Geol., P.Geoph.)
Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia	P.Geo.
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick	P.Geo., P.Eng.
Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.	P.Eng., P.Geo., P.Geoph.
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan	P.Geo. or P.Eng.
Ordre des Geologues du Québec	P.Geo., géo.
	P. Eng. or ing.
Comisión Calificadora de Competencias en Recursos y Reservas Mineras (Chilean	
Mining Commission or Comisión Minera)	Registered Member
Russian Society of Subsoil Use Experts (OERN)	Expert





















The second issue, which is the main, is that the Jorc code has been designed for the evaluation of metallic mineral ores and it cannot be applied to industrial minerals or dimension stone deposits in the same way.

The following two cases studies will demonstrate the meaning of the above objections.













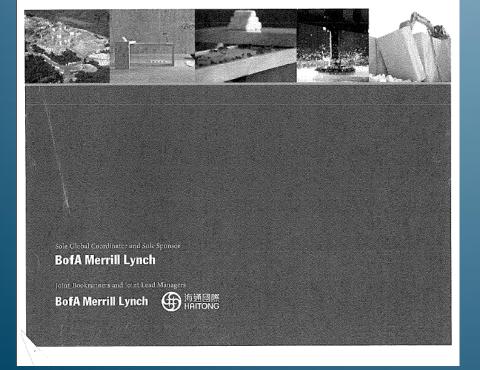








GLOBAL OFFERING



ARTGO Mining is a big dimension stone project developed in China. The project has been succesfully listed in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange three years ago.

The CPR was issued by Behre Dolbear Asia in association with Geofield srl





















CPR was carried out taking into consideration the information provided by the existing quarry



























Field investigation also included geophysical prospection, trenching, sampling, chemical and physical-mechanical tests and the drilling of 31 boreholes along 12 trenches crossing the entire deposit.









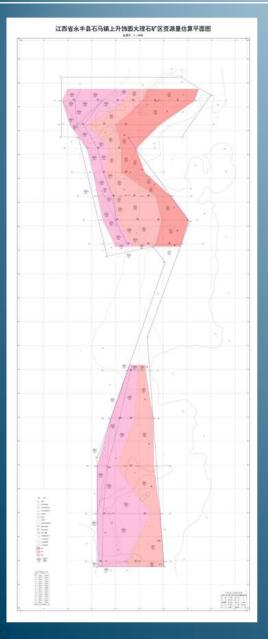


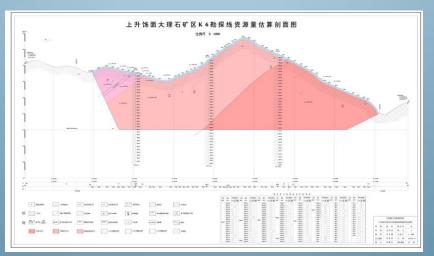


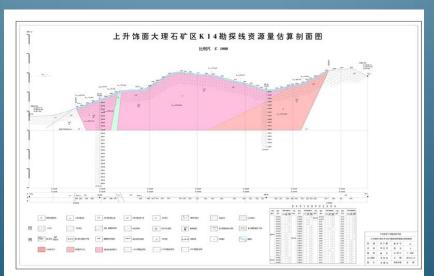












Thanking to the outcomes of the field survey combined with the results of the drilling campaign the perfect reconstruction of the trend of the various marble levels, divided on the basis of theirs chromatic characteristics, was possible.

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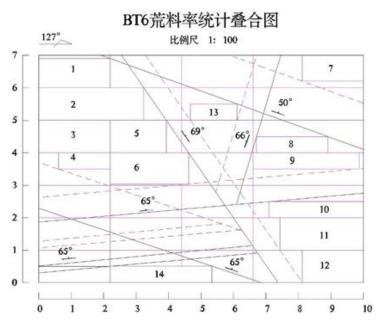














The geo-mechanical analysis of the quarry fronts, the analysis of the cores and the graphic rate allow to evaluate a realistic Recovery Rate.



















The CPR carried out on the Artgo Mining project help it to be successfully listed in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, but nobody analyzed the most important parameter related to a dimension stone deposit just because not included in the list of the JORC TABLE 1: checklist of assessment and reporting criteria
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PRIME®













GCCP resources Ltd Litmus calcium carbonate project is a big industrial mineral project developed in Perak, Malaysia.

The project has been successfully listed in the Singapore Stock Exchange on last 2015.

The IQPR was issued by Greater China Mineral & Energy Consultant Ltd in association with Geofield srl

























One quarry, the primary crushing plant and the first micronization plant for GCC were already operating during the field survey for the IQPR issuing









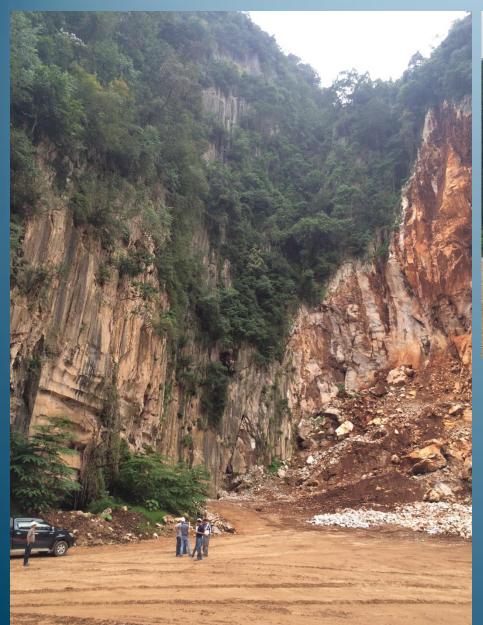














Morphology of the area is very complicated and not allow to carry out a detailed geo mining field survey and also drilling campaign cannot be carried out according to a regular grid





















Boreholes were drilled at the feet of the vertical wall and some other on the top of the main hill bringing the equipment on the site by a rented helicopter









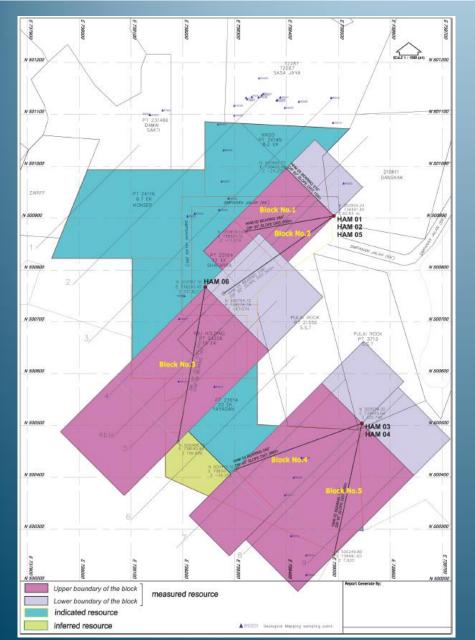












Thanking to the outcomes of the field survey combined with the results of the drilling campaign and the superficial sampling, the perfect reconstruction of the trend of the various marble levels, was possible.

The knowledge of the deposit structural structure gathered by the geo-mining field survey combined with the results of the chemical analysis of the sample collected by the drilling campaign as well as by the superficial sampling allow to determine a realistic resources/reserves statement.

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The two cases studies show that even if the CPR/IQPR were carried out in a very different ways and not responding to all what requested by the JORC TABLE 1: checklist of assessment and reporting criteria.

Anyhow both projects were listed successfully in two different Stock Exchanges





















In conclusion we can say that, as demonstrated by the two exposed case studies, the JORC Code needs to be slightly modified to allow a proper Resources/Reserves evaluation in the case of dimension stone or industrial minerals deposits'.

The Competent Person charged with the field assessment should have a deep experience in order to decide what types of survey should be conducted to ensure the acquisition of the data necessary for a proper evaluation of the deposit.





















