

One change had been made to the Code as a result to the questions raised at the course: exploration targets/results cannot be reported in the same table as a resource.

4.2 ECSA

ECSA had published an Identification of engineering work in the Government Gazette and this affected both metallurgical and mining professions. The concern which has arisen is that ECSA has stated that a mining engineer can prepare pre-feasibility studies, conversions to reserves, mineral asset valuations (areas that are grey areas between different professions). Objections have been raised with the Competitions Board by SACNASP, PLATO, SAIMM, SSC and Venmyn. The issue is that mineral asset valuation should not be reserved for one industry and should rather be dependent on expertise. The SAMREC Code states that one requirement for a CP is five years' relevant experience in the type of work being undertaken. Of concern is that if ECSA has its submission ratified, then no other professional other than a mining engineer can do valuations.

4.3 SANS

The meeting had been held with Dave Dingemans and Karen van der Merwe. The SANS document is approximately 200 pages and is very detailed. It contains almost 140 definitions. The document refers extensively to the SAMREC Code and it had transpired that the rewrite of the SAMREC Code had in fact addressed a lot of issues which were present between SANS and SAMREC. In the SAMREC Code it states that any person reporting on coal must consider SANS whereas SANS wants such consideration to be obligatory. SAMREC has not agreed to this. Overall, alignment between SANS and SAMREC had improved considerably.

4.4 CIM CODE

The Canadian CODE was updated in May 2014. The Chairman reported that at first glance there seems to be virtually no changes made but he had not done a comparison. He added that as it was already legislated we could not make any comments.

5. Timelines:

The draft Code is almost complete and would shortly be circulated for public comment. It would also go through the JSE approval process and the implementation date of the Code would probably be June 2015.

Table 1 would be circulated together with the comparison of the new draft against the original. All members of the working group are tasked with giving comment by the end August 2014. Once the working group has declared that it is satisfied with the Code, it would then be submitted to the JSE and FSB as well as the public. Ms de Bruyn requested that the Readers' Panel also critique the draft and give input along with other industry experts which would be sourced through members of the working group.

6. Membership for competency:

The Chairman reported that the GSSA and SAIMM had compiled a Declaration of Competence document which has caused a huge amount of confusion. Membership of both the GSSA and SAIMM are not required to sign-off on resources and reserves if:

- A person is a South African citizen under South African jurisdiction and if the company is a South African company dealing with a South African deposit or if one is working in South Africa with residence status. Essentially anything, even vaguely, within South African jurisdiction. In this instance membership of SACNASP is *de facto* the issue. ECSA is not *de facto* but if a person is a member of ECSA this would be given preference to the SAIMM.

However, if one is reporting for a foreign client on a foreign deposit then membership would not necessarily be SACNASP and in this instance membership of the GSSA or SAIMM would apply.

In the case of RPOs, membership of the SAIMM or GSSA is sufficient.

7. Confidentiality

This is an issue which still needs to be resolved.

8. Status of the rewrite of the Code

Two aspects are under consideration:

- a. The word "must" should be replaced by "shall" to bring the Code into line with international standards.
- b. A technical reviewer is being sought to check the semantics and grammar of the Code.

It is envisaged that a road show will be held at all Branches of the SAIMM and GSSA in order to present the SAMREC Code and invite comment.

A conference will be planned at which the Code will be presented to all interested parties; CPD points will be applicable to all attendees and presenters.

9. General

The Chairman stated that when the Working Group work, in its current format, is complete, the WG would become the organising committee for those events planned to promote the Code, resuming its working group function only as and when comments arise up until the Code is gazetted.

It was recommended that a three month transition period be given to those reports that were already in progress after the Code was promulgated.

The annual CRIRSCO meeting is due to be held in China and at that conference the Mongolian Code will be tabled. The Code will effectively be the CRIRSCO Code but with references to state institutions etc.

Congratulations were extended to the Chairman for his efforts in finalising the Code.

The meeting concluded at 11:02

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTION ITEMS

Secretariat:

Circulate Table 1 and comparison of original Code with new version. Comments to be received by all before end August 2014.

Consult with the relevant printer (of the previous Code) in respect of compiling a Word document which will resemble what the finished article will ultimately look like.

Consult with Mr McWha in respect of publishing Australian/Canadian cases/reports for general knowledge purposes. Consider publications of the GSSA.

Chairman:

Check with PLATO in respect of what impact developments in respect of mine surveyors will have on the Code.

Consider what process will be followed with regard to the distributing the draft Code: working group first, public consultation next, etc.