



**CONNECT.
CLICK.
CLAIM.**



Claim Holder's Guide to Conversion

THE PURPOSE OF THIS GUIDE

This guide is intended for holders of mining claims in Ontario and other persons that currently manage mining claims. Users of this guide should have experience with the existing legislation, regulatory framework, and principles and practices governing the management and administration of mining lands in the Province of Ontario.

It outlines the process for the conversion of existing mining claims as part of the implementation of an online mining claim registration and an online Mining Lands Administration System (MLAS). This is the third phase of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines' Mining Act Modernization process.

This guide is intended to educate mining claim holders in advance of conversion and prepare for this change so you can effectively manage your mining claims.

The Aggregate Resources and Mining Modernization Act (Bill 39) received royal assent on May 10, 2017. Schedule 2 of that Act provides the statutory framework that enables implementation of MLAS.

Information provided in this guide does not constitute legal or business advice. It must be used in conjunction with the legislation and associated regulations and independent legal advice thereon to aid any business decision you make related to your mining claim arrangements.

An additional resource is the Ministry's Mining Act Modernization webpage at: ontario.ca/miningact

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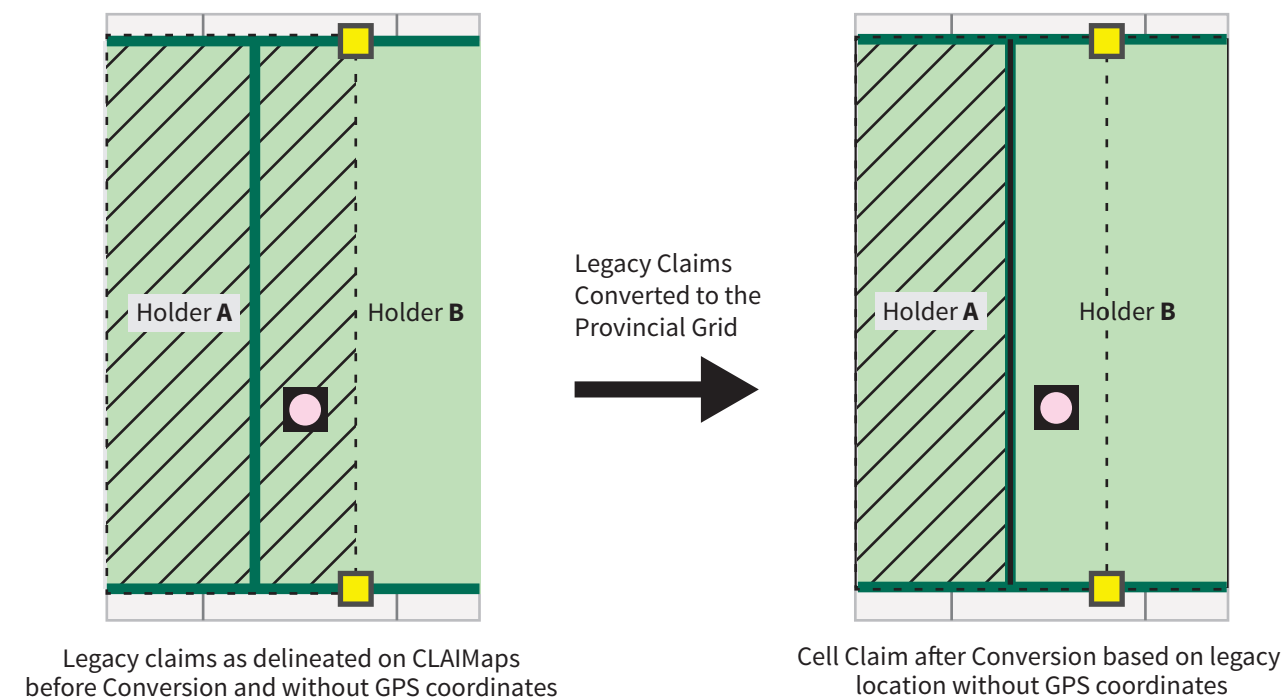
Part 1

Getting Ready for Conversion

Getting Ready for Conversion

Ontario has required that mining claims be georeferenced since November 1, 2012. Prior to August 31, 2017, Ontario was also urging the exploration community to georeference mining claims recorded prior to November 1, 2012 in accordance with Ontario's "[Georeferencing Standards for Unpatented Mining Claims](#)" guidelines.

On February 26, 2018, there will be final determination and delineation of all mining claims at which point the physical location of posts will no longer be used to determine claim boundaries. Instead, mining claims will be defined by their position as shown on the provincial grid.



- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Claim Post Location on the ground | Unpatented Mining Claim as Sketched in CLAIMaps | Pre-Conversion Claim Boundary |
| Ground to explore before and after Conversion based on location without GPS coordinates | Mineral Tenure Grid Cells | Gold (Au) Showing |

figure 1.
The potential impact on claims that are not georeferenced prior to delineation.

What is Conversion?

Conversion is the process of taking existing recorded ground or map staked mining claims (legacy claims) and transforming them into one or more cell claims or boundary claims on the provincial grid. All legacy claims will convert at once. Legacy claims will not be cancelled but will be continued as cell claims or boundary claims that result from conversion. Dispositions (such as leases, patents, and licences of occupation)

will not be converted, however, they will be viewable and certain transactions will be managed within MLAS.

IMPORTANT: mining claim holder means either a single holder who holds the whole mining claim or several holders who own percentages of the same claim(s)

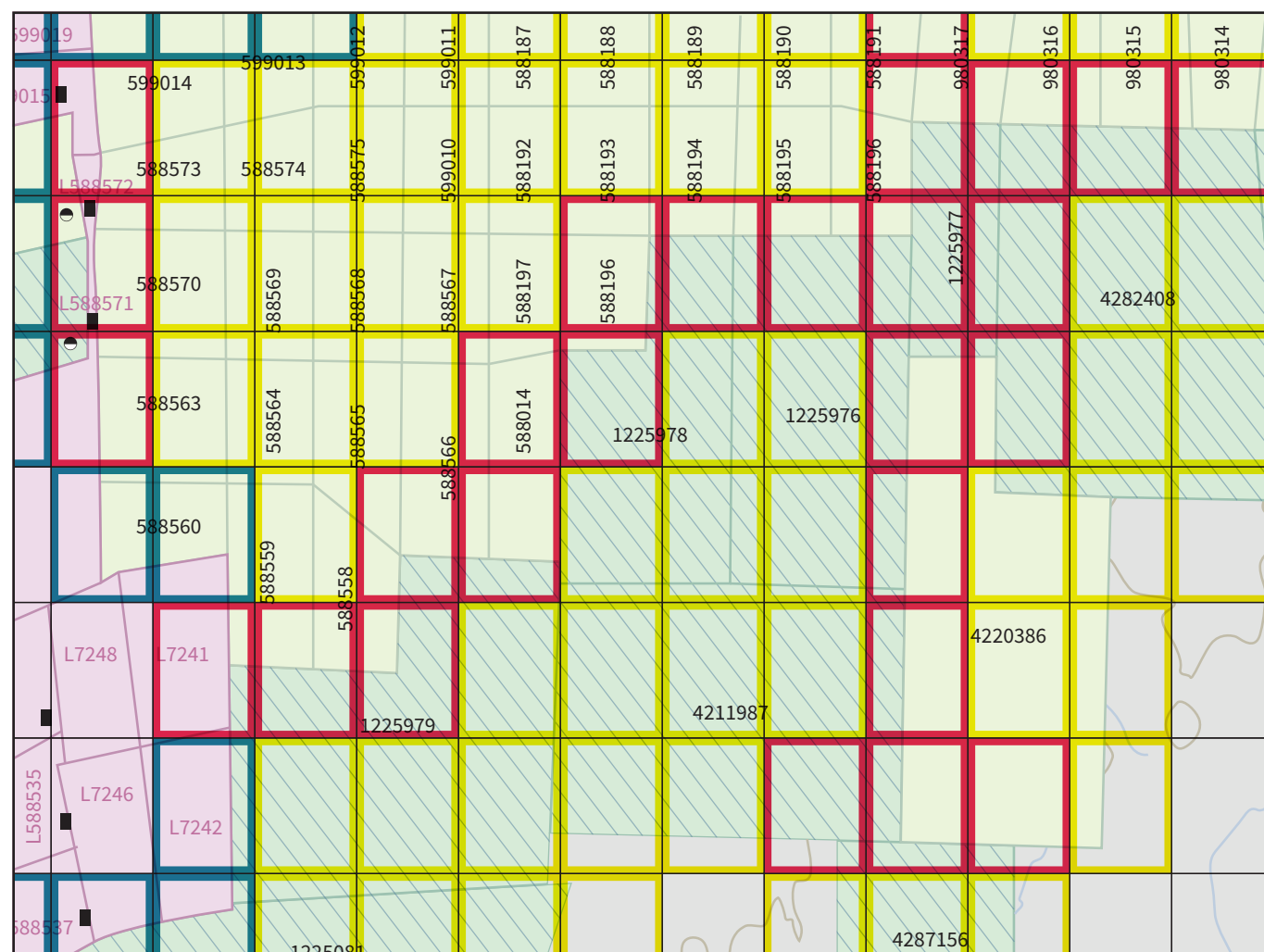


Figure 2. Conversion to the provincial grid

The Provincial Grid

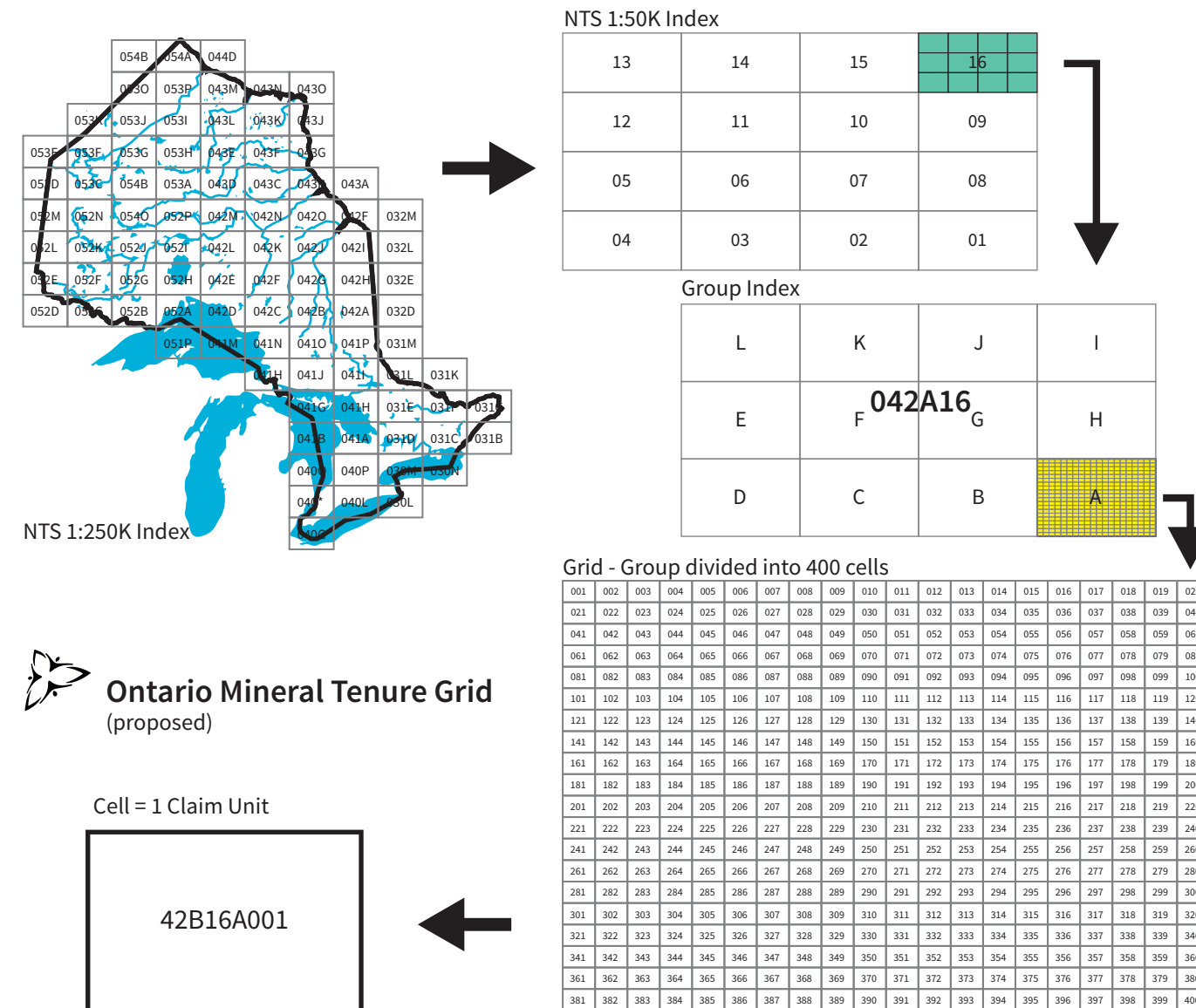


Figure 3. Provincial Grid and Cell Identifier

The provincial grid is latitude- and longitude-based and is made up of more than 5.2 million cells ranging in size from 17.7 ha in the north to 24 ha in the south. Each cell will have a unique identifier based on the cell's position in the grid (Figure 2).

[Instructions on how to view the provincial grid](#) are available on the Mining Act Modernization website.

Pre-Conversion Period

Traditional claim staking in Ontario came to an end on January 8, 2018. During this pre-conversion period claim staking will not be permitted, nor will other transactions such as transfers and the filing of assessment work reports. This period will allow

MNDM to prepare for conversion as well as for exhaustive testing of the information technology architecture that will underpin MLAS, and provide enough time to enroll and train users on the new system prior to launch.

Types of Mining Claims

At conversion, there will be two claim types:

Cell Claims

As defined in the Mining Act, a cell claim means a mining claim that relates to all of the land included in one or more cells on the provincial grid that is open for mining claim registration. A cell claim is created at conversion where there are one or more legacy claims in a cell, and all are held by the

same holder. In this case, if there is more than one legacy claim in a cell, those claims will merge into one cell claim. A cell claim created from conversion can be a minimum of one cell though it can be amalgamated to form a multi-cell claim up to a maximum of 25 cells.

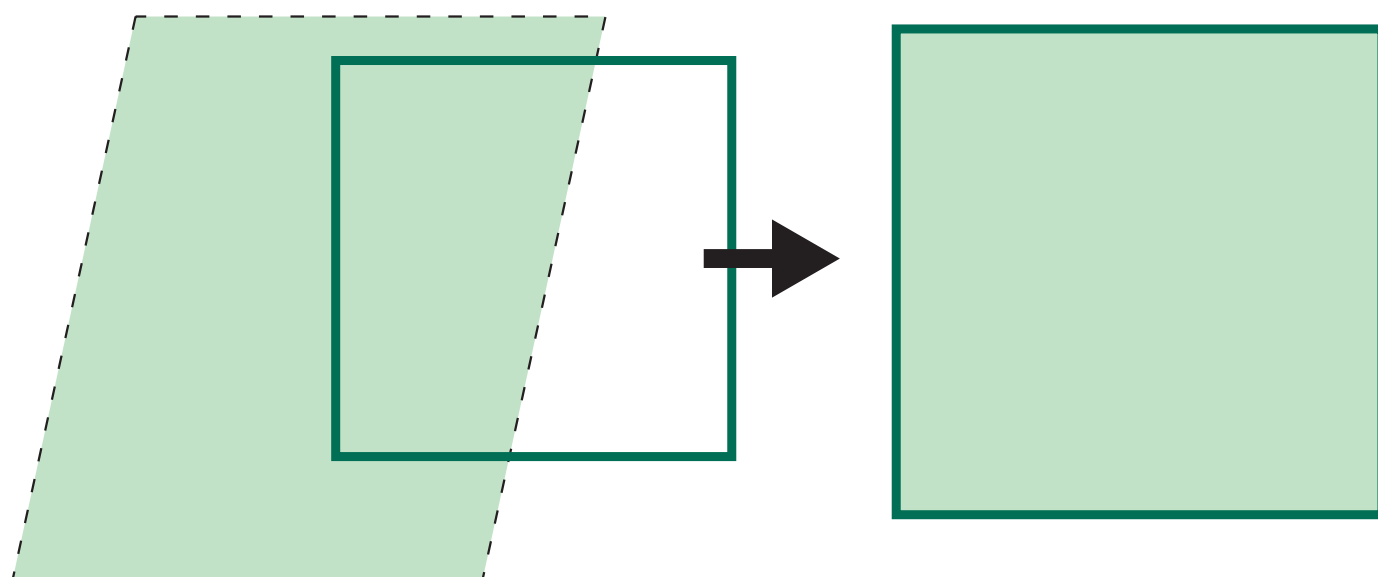


Figure 4.
Portion of a legacy claim converted to a cell claim

Boundary Claims

As defined in the Mining Act, a boundary claim is created at conversion when there are multiple legacy claims within a cell that cannot merge into a cell claim. There are two circumstances where mining claims will not merge into a cell claim:

1. When the legacy claims are held by different holders (figure 5)
2. When the legacy claims are held by the same person who chooses to keep them separate by making an election through the Claim Boundary Report process (figure 6) – also see section on the Claim Boundary Report process on page 22.

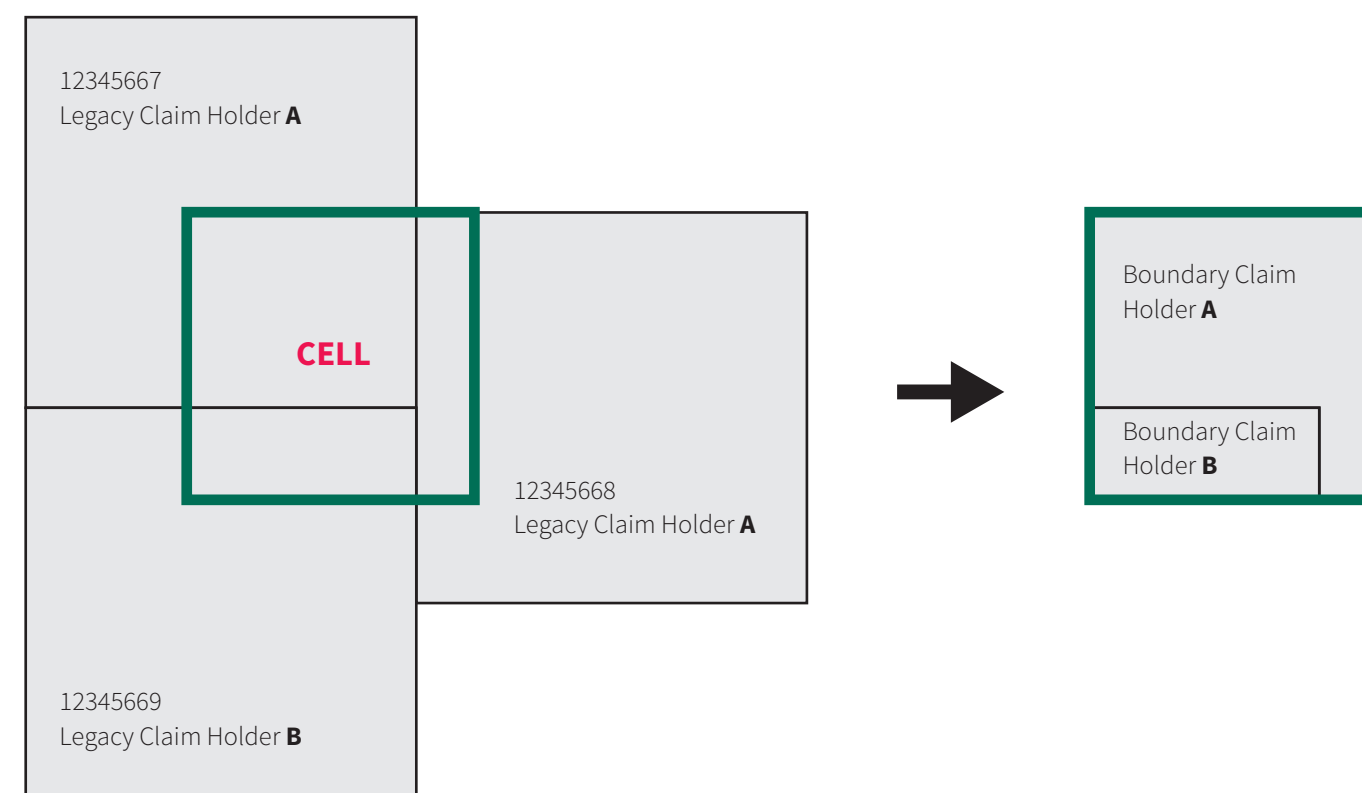


Figure 5.
Creation of boundary claims as described above in #1.

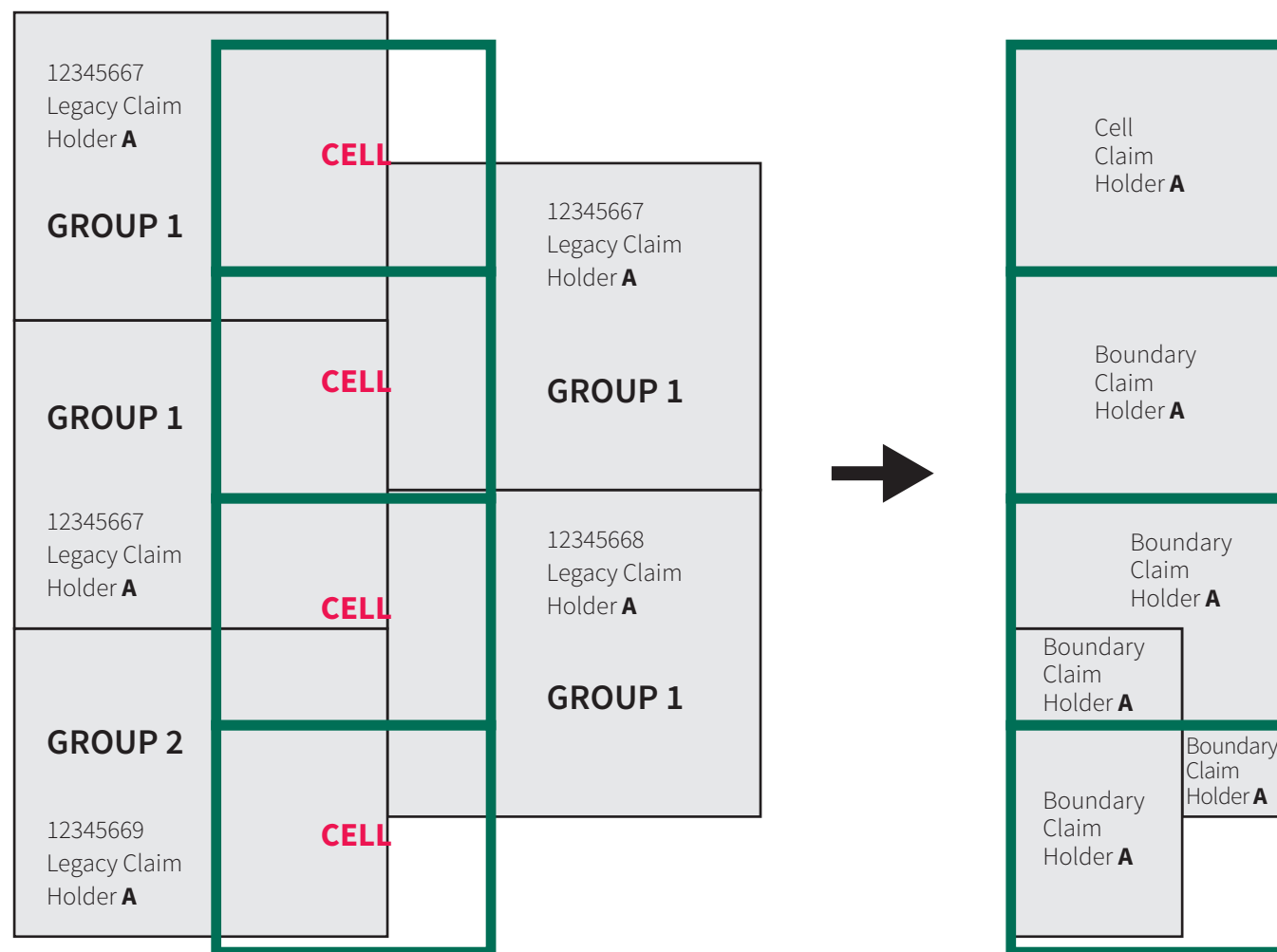


Figure 6.
Creation of boundary claims as described above in #2.

The Effects of Conversion on Legacy Claims

Conversion Scenarios

1. One Legacy Claim Converted to One Cell Claim

A legacy claim that intersects a cell would be registered as a cell claim and would expand into the full cell where there is no other legacy claim in the same cell.

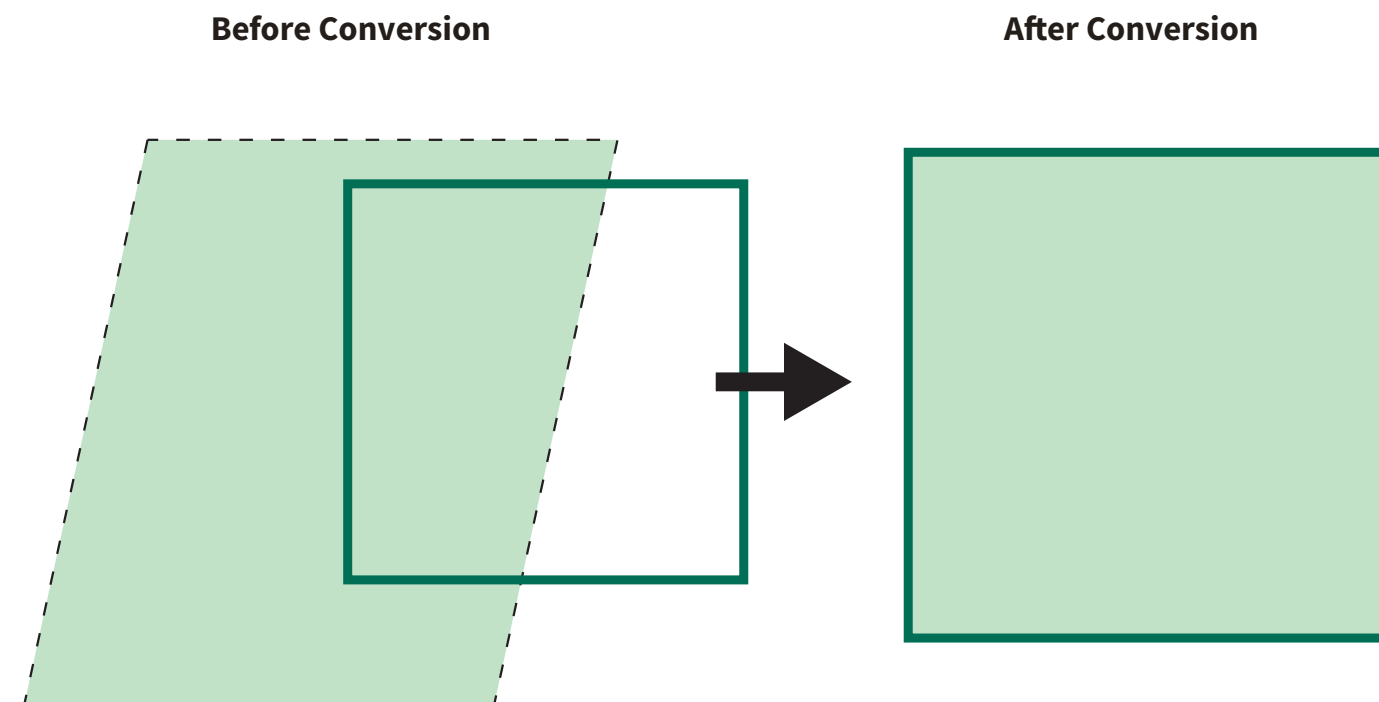


Figure 7.
Representation of one legacy claim converting to a cell claim

2. Multiple Legacy Claims (Same Claim Holder) Converted to One Cell Claim

Multiple legacy claims located in a cell with the same claim holder would, unless there is an election through the CBR process (below), merge and become a single cell claim for that cell.

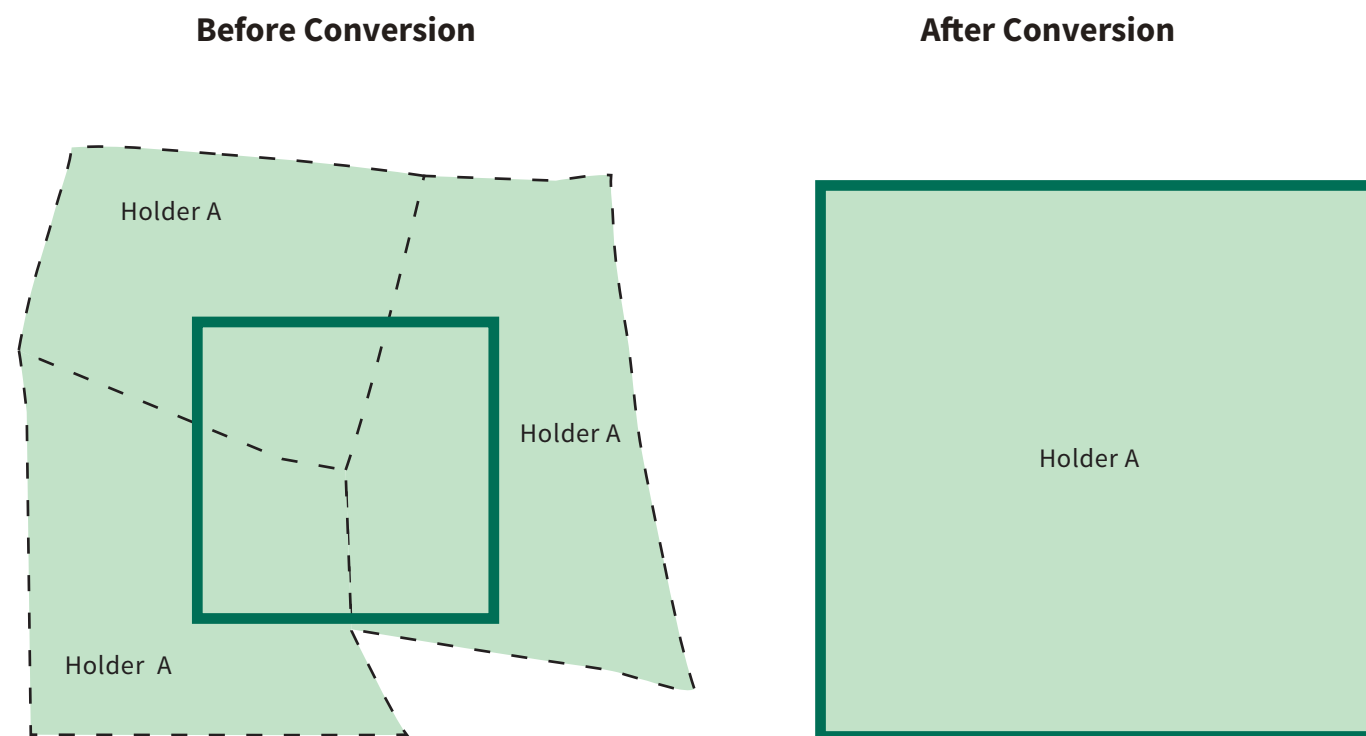


Figure 8.
Representation of multiple legacy claims with same claim holder converting to a single cell claim

3. Multiple Legacy Claims (Different Claim Holders) Converted to a Boundary Cell

If there are multiple legacy claims in a cell with different claim holders, these will each become boundary claims within a boundary cell.

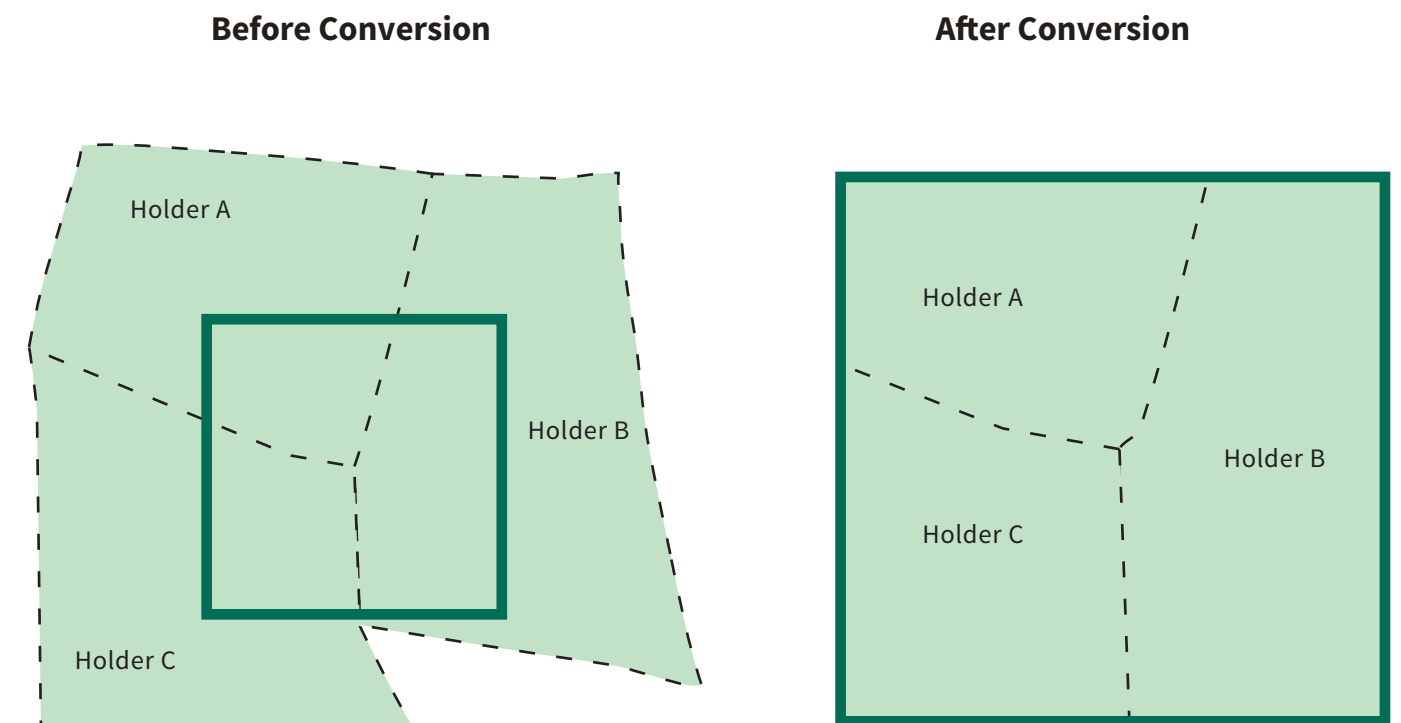


Figure 9.
Representation of multiple legacy claims with three different claim holders converting to boundary claims within a boundary cell

4. Multiple Legacy Claims Converting Where Two or More of the Claims Are Held by the Same Holder:

If there are multiple legacy claims in a cell, some of which are held by the same holder and some of which are not, the claims held by different holders would not merge. Only the claims held by the same holder would merge into a boundary claim at conversion.

A claim holder with multiple legacy claims in a cell (whether or not there are other legacy claims in that cell held by different holders) may choose to elect to keep those claims from merging through the **CBR process** (refer to section on CBRs on page 22 for more information).

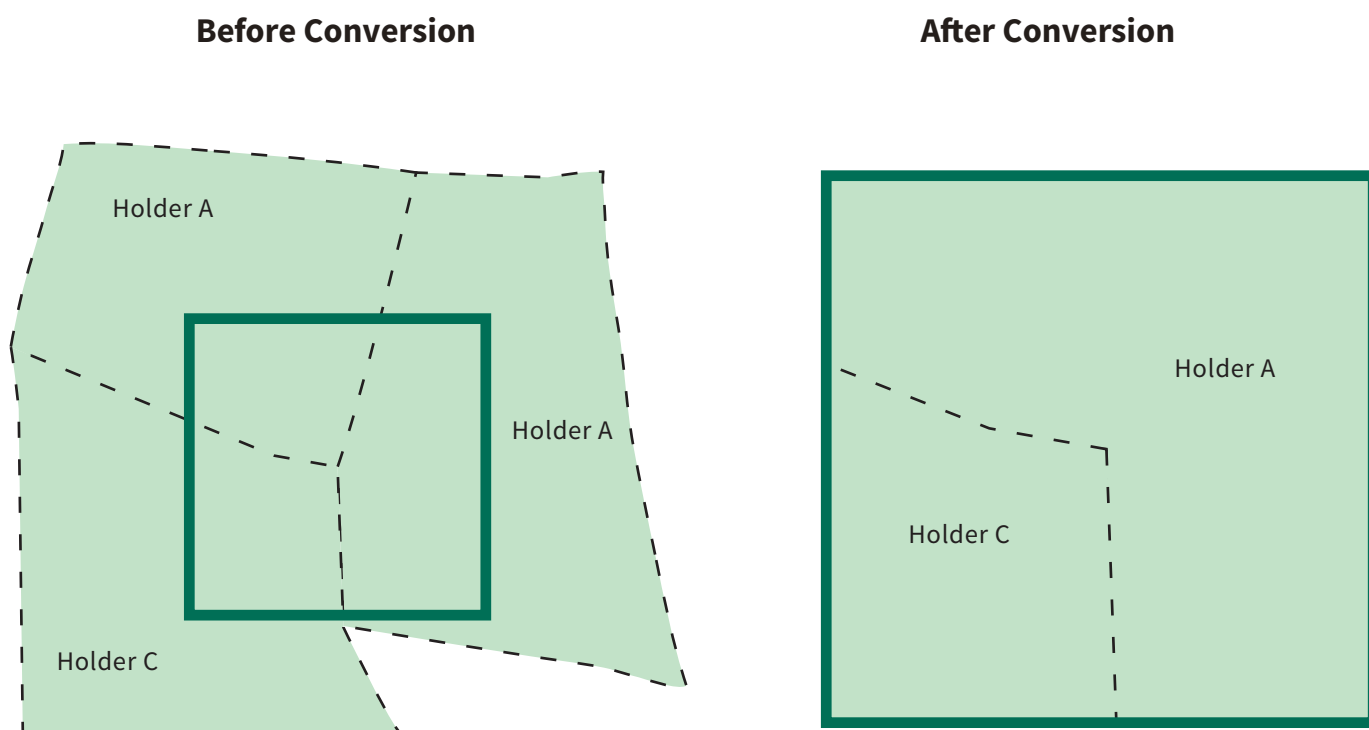


Figure 10.
On the left, before conversion, there are three legacy claims (two different owners). On the right, after conversion, the claim holder's legacy claims have merged automatically (the claim holder has not elected to submit a CBR to keep those claims separate)

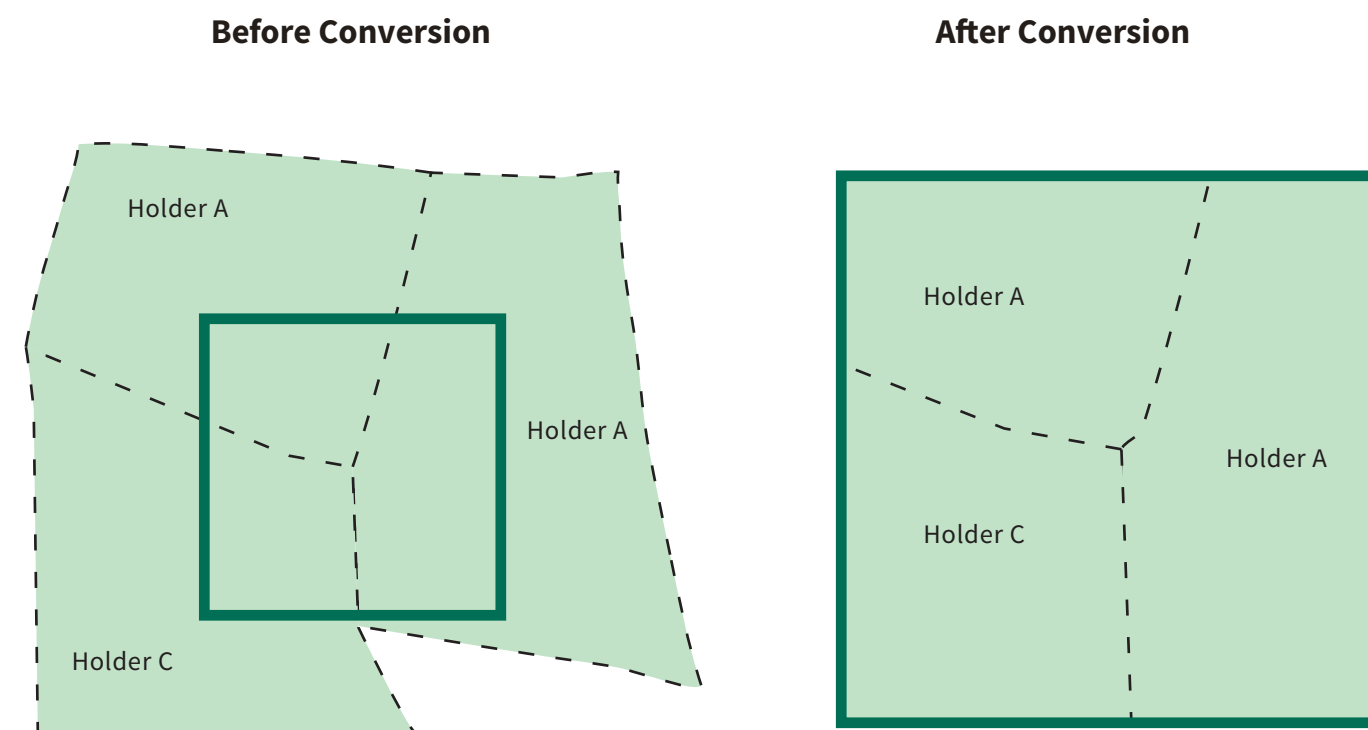


Figure 11.
Representation of the outcome of one claim holder electing to prevent merger (in a cell with two different claim holders) by filing a CBR.

Unavailable Area

The area of a boundary cell that is not part of a boundary claim is defined as unavailable area as shown below in Figure 12. If the cell ceases to be a boundary cell (e.g. there is only one claim

holder with boundary claims left in the cell) the boundary claims would merge and become a full cell claim, or as much of the cell as is then open for registration.

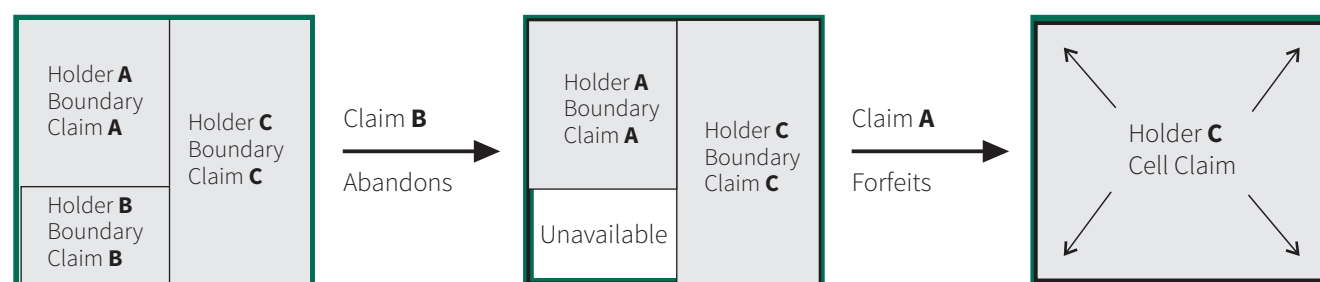


Figure 12.
Representation of the outcome of forfeiture and abandonment of boundary claims on a boundary cell area.

Encumbered Cells

An encumbered cell results where the claim holder is unable to explore the entire cell as a result of restrictions.

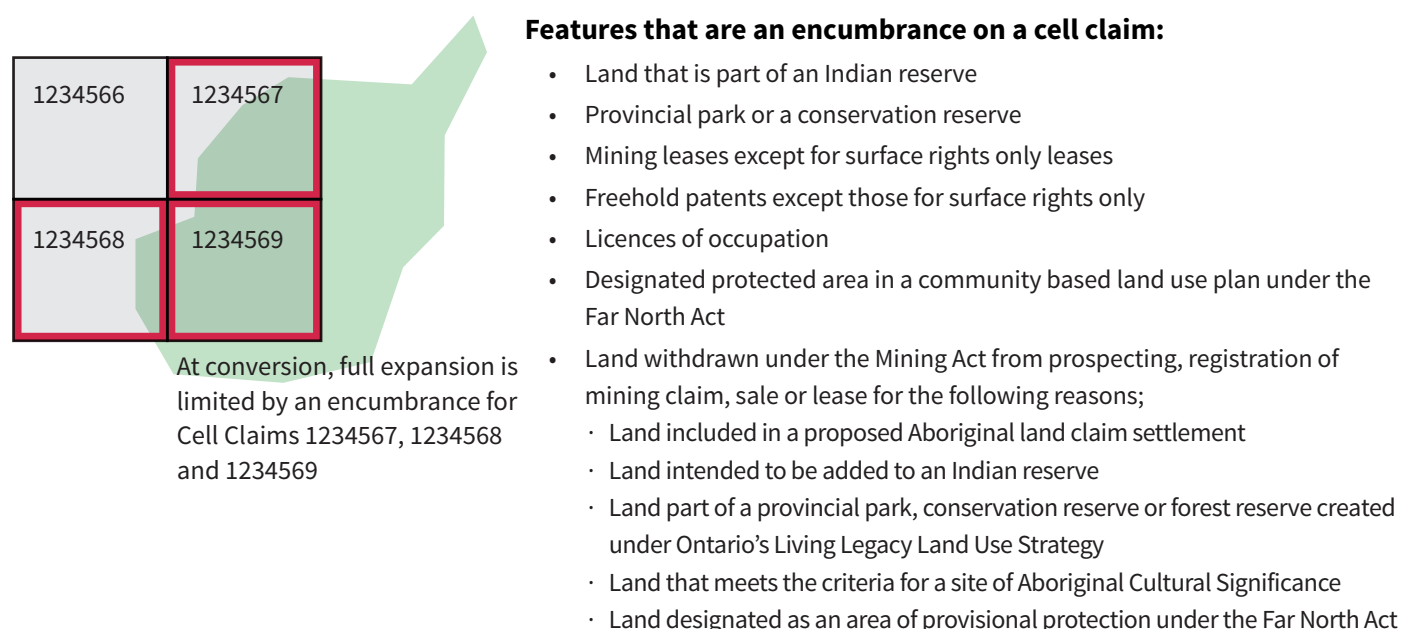


Figure 13.
Representation of mining claims that are encumbered

Assessment Work Requirement Changes

A cell on the provincial grid is larger than a legacy claim unit (from 17.7 to 24 ha) per cell versus 16 ha for a one-unit legacy claim.

Most mining claim holders will see an overall decrease in annual assessment work requirements for the same area as the former legacy claim block. However, in certain situations some mining claim holders may encounter an increase in assessment work requirements as a result of conversion

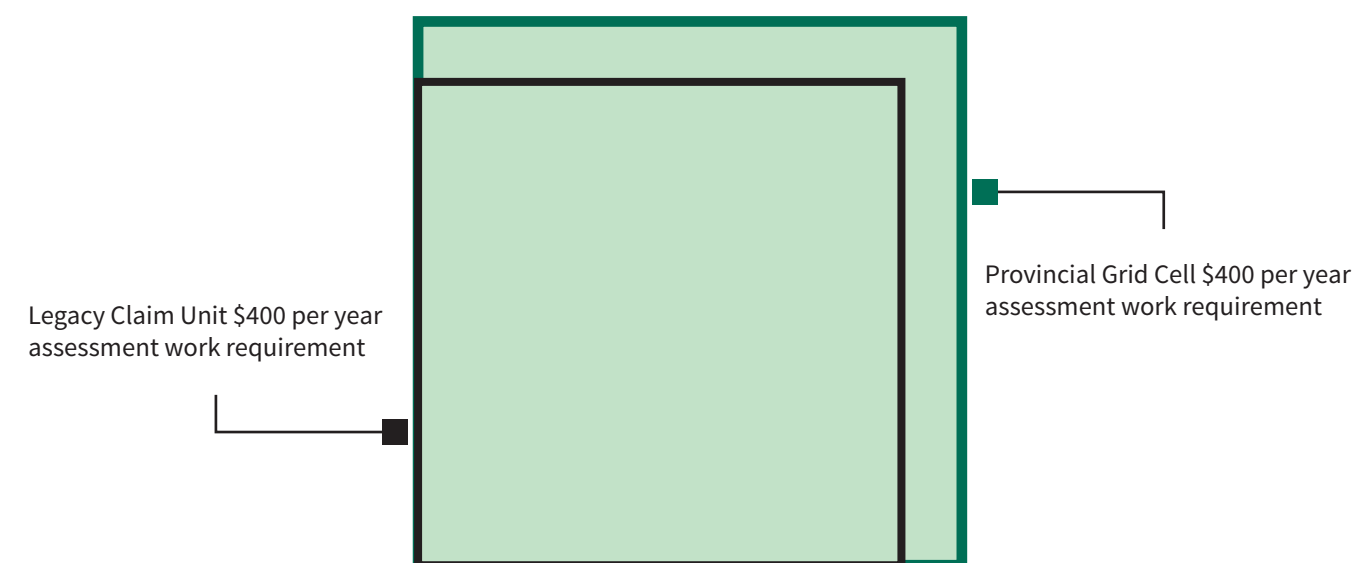


Figure 14.
Relative size of a legacy claim unit and average provincial grid cell

Annual Assessment Work Requirements After Conversion

The following are assessment work requirements per mining claim:

- Single Cell claim: \$400
- Multi-cell claim: \$400 per cell (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)
- Boundary claim: \$200

Note: If a cell is encumbered at conversion, the assessment work requirement for a cell claim in that cell will be \$200. This special rule applies only if the conversion process results in a claim holder having a cell claim in an encumbered cell. If that cell claim forfeits, the cell will be open for claim registration, subject to the encumbrance but any new cell claim registered for that cell will have the assessment work requirements set at the standard cell claim amount of \$400.

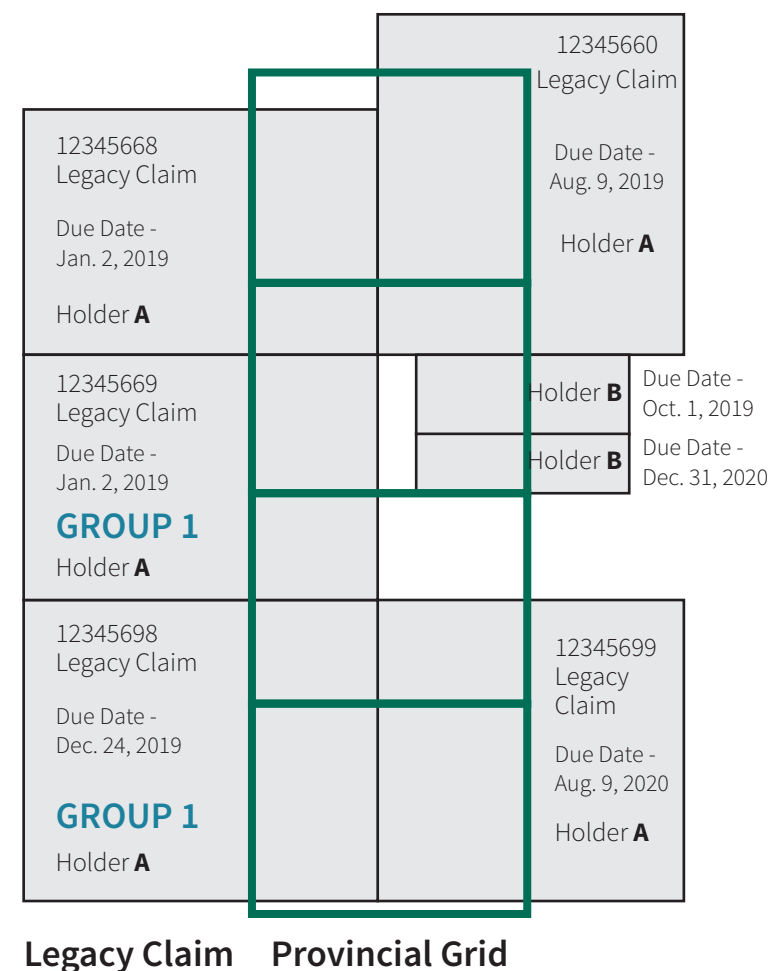
How Due Dates Will Be Affected By Conversion

Assessment work reports cannot be filed during the pre-conversion period, however, claims will not cancel or forfeit for failure to file assessment work during a period of nine months following the start of the pre-conversion period. This will give claim holders time after conversion to review their holdings without the worry of losing claims.

In anticipation of conversion, any mining claim with a due date from December 1st, 2017 to October 31st, 2018 inclusive will, by regulation, have its due date set forward one year.

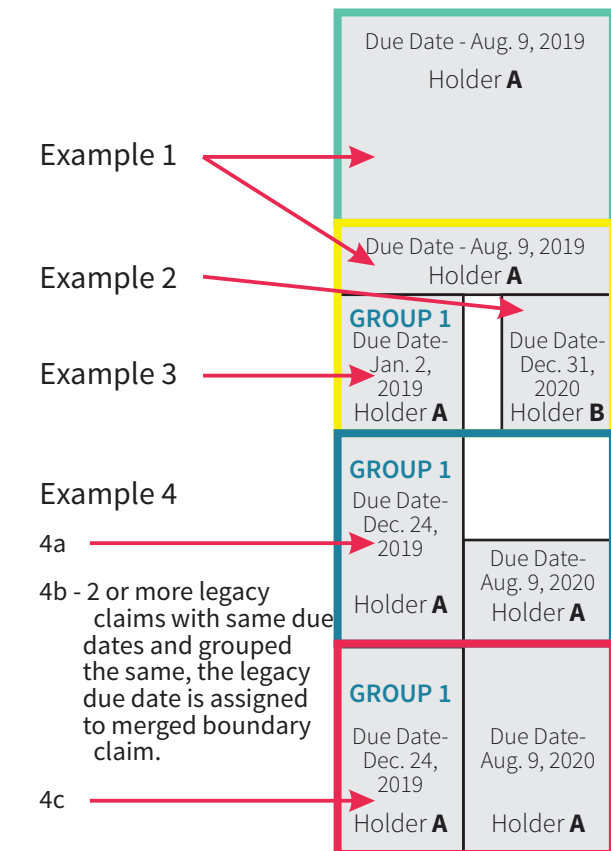
As a result of conversion, due dates may also be affected as follows:

1. Where one or more legacy claims with the same holder intersects a cell with the same due date, the due date set for the cell claim will be the same as the legacy claim(s).
2. Where two or more legacy claims with the same holder intersects a cell but with different due dates, the due date set for the cell claim will be the latest due date of the legacy claims.
3. Where two or more legacy claims intersect a boundary cell with different holders, the due date set for each boundary claim will be the due date of the perspective legacy claim.
4. Where two or more grouped legacy claims intersect a boundary cell and held by the same holder:
 - a. for legacy claims with the same group ID with different due dates, the due date set for the boundary claim will be the latest due date of the legacy claim
 - b. for legacy claims with the same group ID and same due date, the due date set for the boundary claim will be the same as the legacy claims
 - c. for each legacy claims with a different group ID, the due date set for the boundary claim will be the same as the legacy claim.



- Cell claim: the due date of a legacy claim is assigned or the later due date of two or more legacy claims held by the same holder is assigned
- Boundary claims: different holders and CBR grouped claims that do not merge, due dates of perspective legacy claims are retained
- Boundary claims, holder A with three legacy claims, two are grouped and merged: the later due date of the legacy claims in Group 1 is used. Boundary claim not grouped/merged retains perspective legacy claim due date
- Boundary claims: grouped differently in the same cell will retain perspective legacy claim due date

Cell & Boundary Claim Due Dates



Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

Example 4

4a

4b - 2 or more legacy claims with same due dates and grouped the same, the legacy due date is assigned to merged boundary claim.

4c

Figure 15. Examples of due dates assigned to a cell or boundary claim at final delineation.

Assessment Work Credits at Conversion

Where a legacy claim has assessment credits in reserve at conversion, the credits will be combined and put into a **conversion bank**. The conversion bank will be placed on a conversion bank claim being one cell claim or boundary claim resulting from conversion.

Claim holders will be able to transfer assessment credits from any conversion bank to the exploration reserve of any cell claim or boundary claim that was created from the conversion of the legacy claim.

Putting the combined assessment credits from a legacy claim into a conversion bank and on a conversion bank claim allows the claim holder to decide where the credits will be transferred.

Note: Claim holders will have one year to transfer assessment credits in a conversion bank to the exploration reserve of some or all of the cell claims or boundary claims created from the legacy claim. If there are remaining credits in a conversion bank one year after conversion, the assessment credits will be transferred equally to the exploration reserve(s) of any cell claims or boundary claims that were created at conversion from the legacy claim.

Transferring Assessment Credit from the Conversion Bank to the Exploration Reserve on a Cell Claim

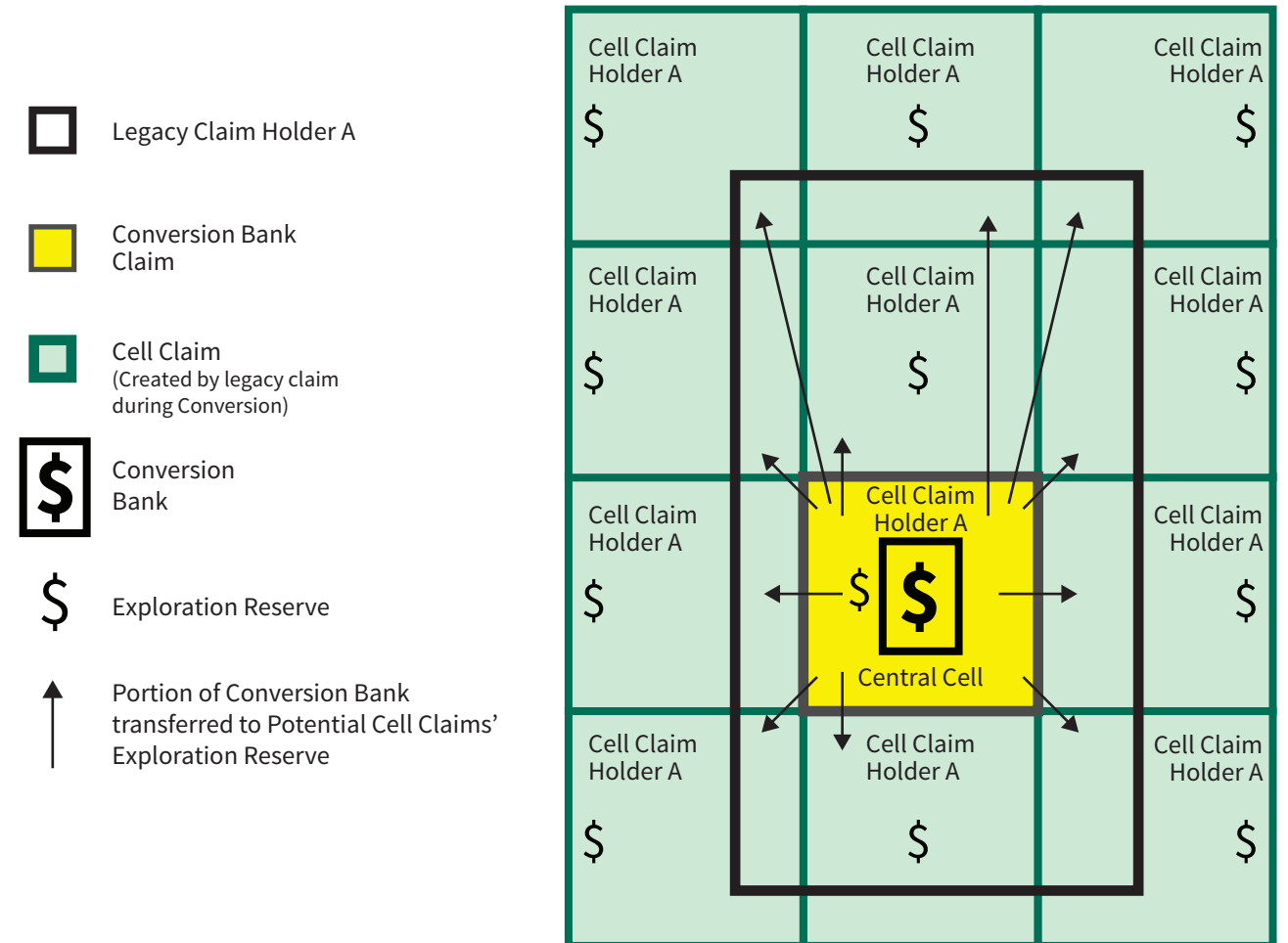


Figure 16. MLAS Conversion Bank Claim and transfer of assessment credits from conversion bank to exploration reserve of claims.

Claim Boundary Reports

The submission of a Claim Boundary Report (CBR) is the process by which a claimholder can elect to keep legacy claims from merging at conversion. Claim holders can use the online demonstration tool available in CLAIMaps to generate a complete list of their mining claims and group those they do not want to merge in a CBR. The CBR process consists of two steps:

1. Claimholders must, between January 9 and February 9, 2018, complete a CBR and submit it through CLAIMaps IV; and

2. Subsequent to the submission of the CBR, the claimholder will receive a confirmation form, which must be downloaded, completed and returned to MNDM by the end of day February 23, 2018.

NOTE: The ministry will only accept and process one CBR and confirmation form per mining claim holder. Where there are multiple mining claim holders, the submission has to be approved by all mining claim holders. The confirmation form must include all claim holders whose approval is required.

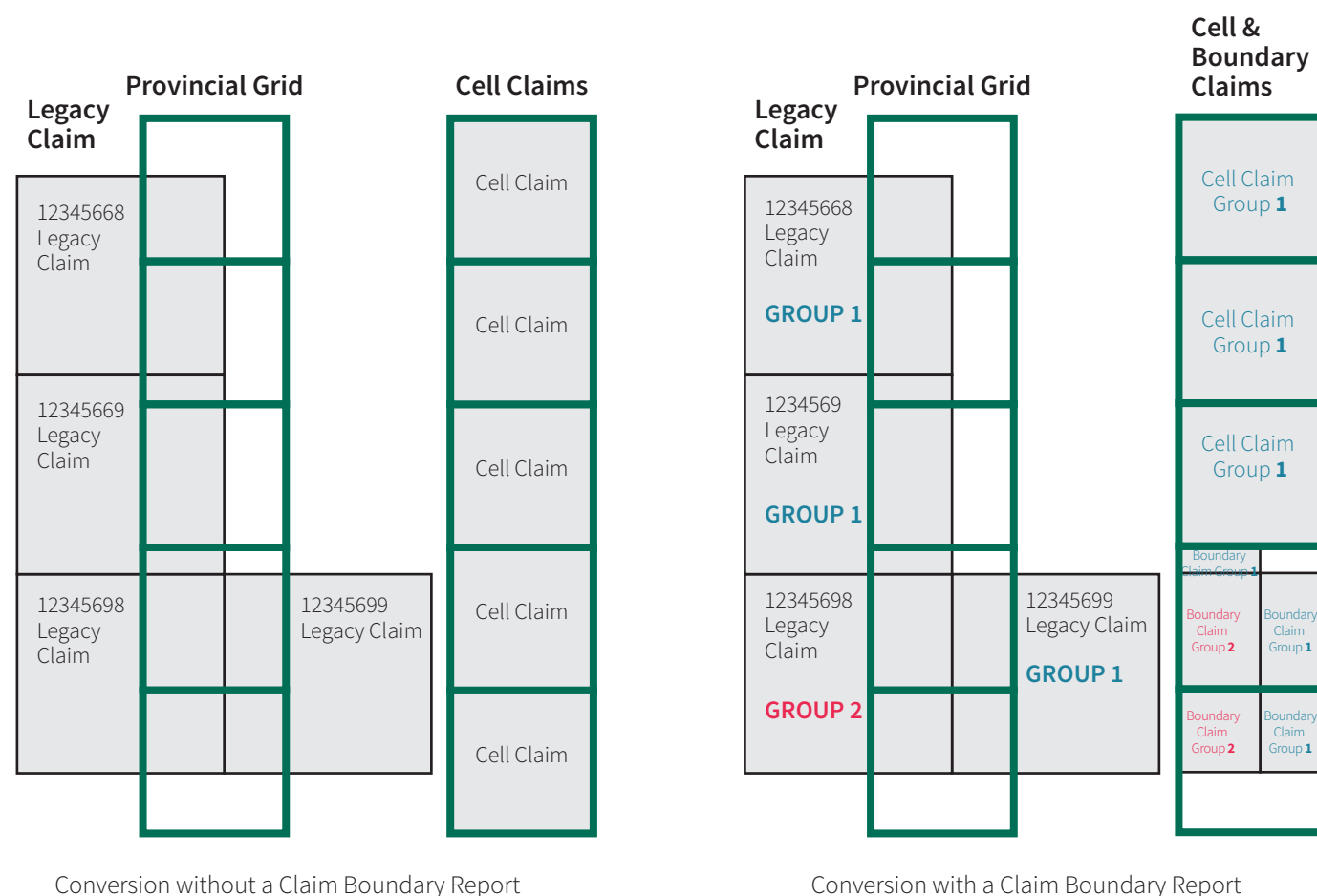


Figure 17. Example of conversion with/without a Claim Boundary Report

It should also be noted that submitting a CBR can result in the creation of multiple boundary claims at conversion that could potentially increase assessment work requirements. The ministry encourages mining claim holders who may be interested in using the CBR option to experiment

Demonstration Tool

An online demonstration tool (“Demo Conversion” in CLAIMaps) can allow the user to generate a list of mining claim holdings, process a CBR to group mining claims if desired, and view the potential outcomes of the conversion process. If desired,

with the demonstration tool that is available in CLAIMaps IV to understand the impact of the groupings they would like to select through the CBR process. For more information on the demonstration tool, see CLAIMaps IV.

the tool can generate a map representing the mining claim holder’s lands holdings converted to cell claims. The tool can generate a summary forecast of conversion statistics.

Holder: { [REDACTED] } (100%)		Print Forecast	
# of Legacy Claims	1	New Holder Area	500.36 ha
Legacy Claims Area	254.98 ha	Encumbered Expansion	0.00 ha
# of Legacy Units	16 units	Unencumbered Expansion	245.38 ha
Legacy Claims Assessment Work Required	6400 \$	Area Increase (Unencumbered)	96.23 %
		# of Boundary Claims	0 Cells
		# of Boundary Cells	0 Cells
		# of Encumbered Cells	0 Cells
		# of Standard Cells	23 Cells
		Total # of Cells	23 Cells
		Post-conversion Assessment Work Required	9200 \$

Thu Jul 13 2017

Figure 18. Example of conversion summary forecast report

The online tool can be run any number of times. If the grouping function in the CBR is used, various results can be assessed to determine the benefits or advantages of filing a CBR, as well as the preferred grouping arrangements.

The information generated by the tool may assist you in determining post-conversion land management options (such as amalgamation or abandonment). Please keep in mind that the data in CLAIMaps continues to change and the content generated by the tool only provides a snapshot in time. Firm business commitments should not be made based on demonstration data.

As noted previously, the window for submitting a CBR is January 9th to February 9th, 2018 and the confirmation form by end of day February 23rd.

While the tool contains instructions, ministry staff are available to provide further guidance regarding the submission of CBRs. While staff can provide information regarding the conversion process and how the tool serves to maintain legacy claim boundaries, staff cannot provide business advice.

Claims Proceeding to Lease

If you have not begun the lease process or you have made a request for a lease but you do not yet have a draft plan of survey, you should consider deferring this process until after the conversion date. Once your mining claims have been converted, survey instructions would be based on the boundaries of the cell claims and boundary claims that result from the conversion of your legacy claims.

If you have compelling reasons to proceed to lease before the conversion date, you could proceed if you were to take the following steps, by February 23, 2018:

- submit a Claim Boundary Report (CBR) that groups the mining claims you want to include in the lease, and
- provide a draft plan of survey

The CBR grouping information will allow the ministry to deal appropriately with the legacy claims that form the perimeter of the lands to be leased. A withdrawal order will be made to prevent those perimeter legacy claims from expanding on conversion and the draft plan of survey will provide precise legacy claim boundary coordinates. These steps will preserve the legacy claim boundaries around the lease perimeter when conversion occurs.

Delays in obtaining survey instructions, conducting field work, securing approvals and registrations or other unforeseen circumstances could result in not having a draft plan of survey completed in time. If all of the listed steps are not completed by February 23, 2018, a lease may not be issued based on legacy claim boundaries and the mining claim holder would have to wait until after the conversion date before beginning the lease process over again, including survey work, which would then be based on the cell claims and boundary claims that result from conversion.

We recommend that mining claim holders contact ministry staff for further information if they are considering taking mining claims to lease prior to the conversion date. Clients may also want to consult a surveyor to discuss cost estimates and timing.



Part 2

Conversion Timeline

Conversion Timeline

Following is the projected timeline for the conversion process and actions for which you need to prepare.

By now you have had the opportunity to:

- Confirm the mapped location of your mining claims (the ministry is currently reconciling claim locations based on client GPS data as well as other data sets).
- Visit our [Modernizing the Mining Act website](#) and familiarize yourself with the recent legislative and proposed regulatory changes.
- Review and subscribe to our update bulletins at: <http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/forms/mam-update-bulletins-subscription>
- Visit CLAIMaps to generate a list of claim holdings and use our conversion demonstration tool to view the potential outcomes of the conversion process.
- Complete any staking of mining claims.
- Complete and file assessment work reports and distributions.
- Complete any other transactions affecting a mining claim.

January 9 to April 9, 2018

- This is the pre-conversion period: staking of mining claims is no longer allowed in Ontario; during this time, prospector's licences cannot be renewed; however, the transition regulation provides for a prospector's licence to be automatically extended to June 9, 2018 if it expires during the pre-conversion period. Individuals who hold a prospector's licence coming due between January 9 and April 10, 2018 should have been notified of this by mail. A valid prospector's licence will be required to register mining claims in the new Mining Lands Administration System (MLAS).
- During the pre-conversion period, the following activities have ceased: submitting or filing assessment work reports, distributing assessment work credits, making payment in place, transferring unpatented mining claims, abandoning and surrendering unpatented mining claims, filing a dispute or appealing a recorder's decision to refuse to record a mining claim. NOTE: Field work may continue but cannot be submitted until launch of MLAS
- All other client transactions will be deferred and processed prior to the launch of MLAS.
- The Electronic Assessment System (EAS) is shut down.
- Enrolment packages have been sent out to all active mining claim holders. The package includes instructions on how to set up a ONE-key account and provide clients with their PIN number. If you haven't received your package, you must contact the Provincial Recording Office to request your package be resent.

January 9, 2018 – February 9, 2018

This is the period in which clients may:

- Submit an application to record mining claims staked prior to January 9, 2018.
- Opt to submit a Claim Boundary Report (CBR) through CLAIMaps IV

February 7, 2018

- Stage 1 of MLAS is launched.
- Clients can use the PIN from their enrolment package and, if they have set up their ONE-key account, log on to MLAS to set up their client profile. This includes confirming name, mailing address, address for service and email address

February 9, 2018

- Final day to submit a CBR in CLAIMaps.

February 23, 2018

- Final day to submit a signed CBR confirmation form.
- Final day to submit a draft plan of survey for lease (refer to section "Claims Proceeding to Lease" on page 24)

February 26, 2018

- The Provincial Mining Recorder will make the final determination as to the location of legacy claims and delineate them on the provincial grid. Mining claims will then be legally defined by those coordinates and not by posts on the ground or township surveys.

March 2, 2018

- Last business day to submit an exploration plan or an exploration permit.

April 10, 2018 - Conversion

- Launch of online mining claim registration as part of Stage 2 of MLAS.
- A new abstract will be created in MLAS for each new cell claim and boundary claim; each abstract will be populated with some of the entries and transactions that appeared on the legacy claim abstract
- Each legacy claim's total reserve will be combined to include all assessment credit reserves (total reserve, claim bank and any partial credits that have been applied to the current year's work requirement).
- The legacy claim layer and coordinates will continue to be available for retrieval and viewing through MLAS.
- Each legacy claim abstract will be updated to identify the new cell claim or boundary claims created from the conversion of the legacy claim.



Part 3

Managing Your Mining Claims in MLAS

Working in MLAS

Once enrolled and a client profile set up, a mining claim holder will be able, as of April 10, 2018, to access MLAS features and functions to manage mining claims on a 24/7 basis, to:

- obtain or renew a prospector's licence
- complete the Mining Act Awareness Program
- explore features and functions and access tutorials and help files
- view maps, reports, and mining claim abstracts
- register new mining claims
- carry out transactions, transfer a mining claim, report assessment work, submit distributions and perform other mining claims administration work
- amalgamate individual cell claims into multi-cell claims
- merge boundary claims in a boundary cell
- abandon cell claims or boundary claims
- assign agents and assessment work managers

IMPORTANT: Transactions in MLAS must be completed by midnight (Eastern Standard Time) on the day they are due. This applies even if the deadline dates fall on holidays or weekends.

Mining Claim Registration

All registered MLAS users will be able to register mining claims, as well as view CLAIMaps to find cells on the provincial grid that are open for registration, select cells and pay the required fees. Users with valid accounts will also be able to register up to 50 individual cell claims in a single online transaction or register a multi-cell claim of a maximum 25 cells in a single transaction.

Mining claim holders will pay registration fees online. Refer to online tutorials and directives for more details on these actions.

Initial Steps to Managing Your Mining Claims

After conversion, some of the first actions you might want to take to manage your mining claims include:

- viewing your mining claims and mining claim abstracts to develop your mining lands management strategy
- considering abandonment of cell claims and boundary claims as part of your strategy
- considering amalgamation of cell claims into multi-cell claims
- identifying which of your mining claim(s) hold(s) your conversion bank (your assessment reserve)
- Assigning agent(s) and/or assessment work manager(s)

Understanding New Mining Claim Abstracts

For new claims that will be registered in MLAS, a new abstract will be created immediately. Abstracts relating to legacy claims that have converted will also be generated. They will include all transactions that affect the legacy claim at the time of conversion.

The mining claim abstract created for each cell claim and boundary claim will be more comprehensive and include the following new or additional information:

- Number of cells (1 to 25)
- Claim holder's contact information
- Conversion bank
- Consultation costs approved to date
- Consultation reserve
- Exploration reserve
- Link to historical abstract of legacy claims

NOTE: MLAS will include a map layer showing the legacy claim boundaries in relation to the current mining claims.

Data Available for Download

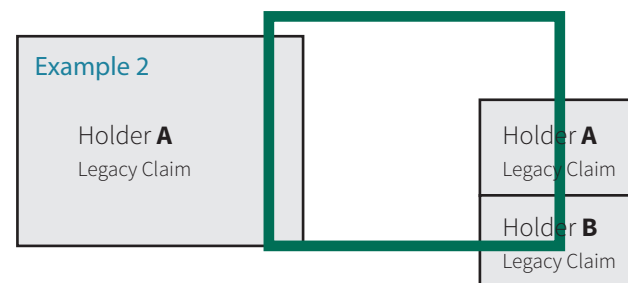
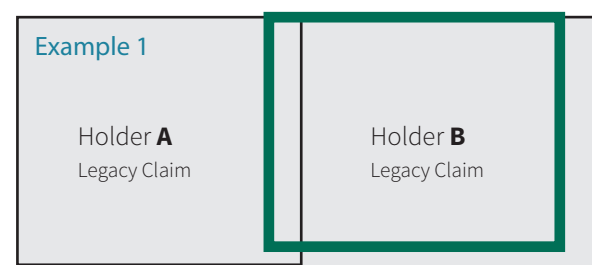
Products such as mining claim maps, client reports and mining claim abstracts as well as ministry GIS data will be available in MLAS to view and download.

Managing Your Cell Claims and Boundary Claims

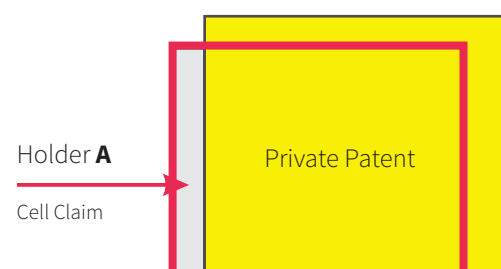
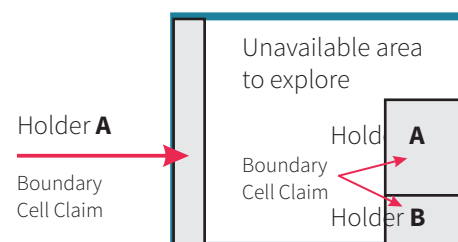
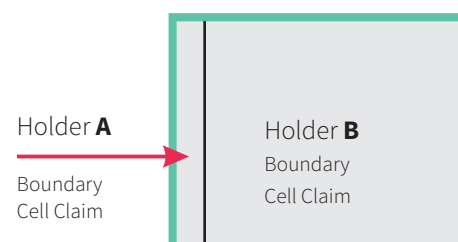
One of the first considerations may be to determine if there are mining claims you do not want to keep. As shown in Figure 19, conversion may result in circumstances that are not advantageous to you.

It will be your business decision whether to keep these mining claims or either transfer, abandon, or allow them to lapse.

Before Conversion



After Conversion



Consideration for Abandonment

For business purposes, Holder A may consider not retaining this boundary claim

Limited area available to explore within a boundary cell due to multiple legacy claim holders slightly intersecting a grid cell and not being able to expand

Expansion to the full cell is limited due to an encumbrance

The previous figure shows:

- two legacy claims that, at conversion, result in a boundary claim of such small dimension the holder may decide to abandon it
- a cell claim that applies only to a small portion of a cell due to the presence of a private patent (encumbrance).
- three boundary claims in a boundary cell with a significant amount of area that is unavailable, and

Abandonment

After conversion, mining claim holders will be able to abandon any cell or boundary claim in

accordance with the regulations and their own claim management strategy.

Amalgamating Cell Claims

A claim holder can amalgamate up to 25 cell claims which have the same claim holder (or if multiple holders, held in the same proportions) provided that each of the cell claims being amalgamated

shares a boundary with another of the cell claims being amalgamated. Boundary claims cannot be amalgamated into a multi-cell claim.

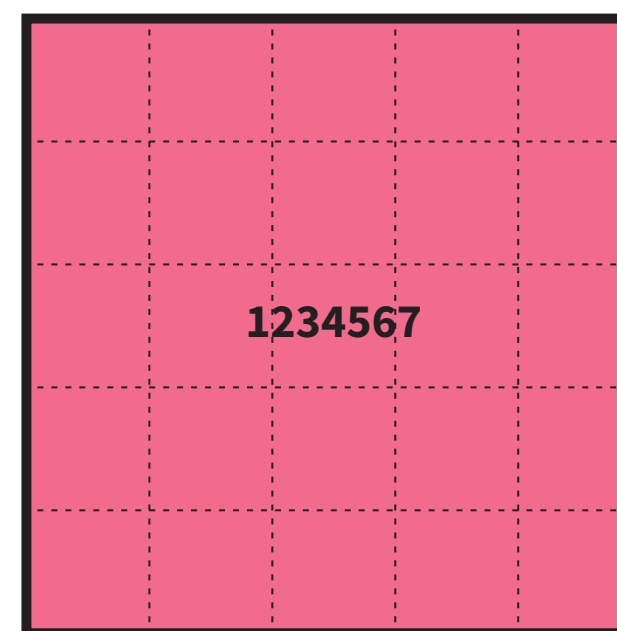


Figure 20.
Example of a multi-cell claim

Figure 19.
Considerations after conversion.

Merging Boundary Claims

Where the same mining claim holder has two or more boundary claims in a cell, that mining claim holder may choose to merge them into a single mining claim. The claim holder may merge boundary claims at any time. In circumstances

where two boundary claims are the only claims in the cell, the result of merging them is a cell claim. Note: There are several restrictions to merging boundary claims, please refer to the Mining Claim Regulation or see them listed on our webpage.

Transfers of Boundary Claims

Where there are two or more boundary claims in a boundary cell with different claim holders and there is unavailable area in the cell, you may want to consider your business strategy. If a transfer of a boundary claim results in all the boundary claims

being registered to the same holder (unless there has been a CBR process in which the claimholder has opted to keep some separate), the claims will expand into the full cell and a cell claim with automatically be created.

Forfeiture of Boundary Claims

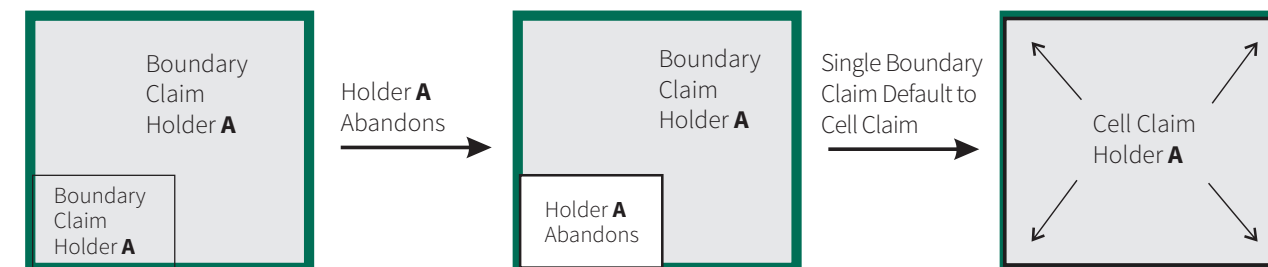
If mining claim holders do not meet their assessment work requirements, the boundary claim will forfeit on its anniversary date.

Special Rules for Boundary Claims

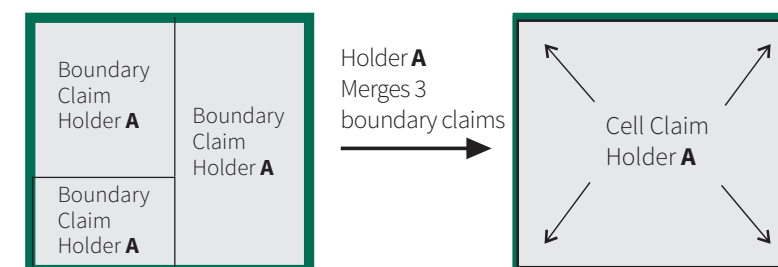
When a boundary claim is abandoned, forfeited or is transferred to the holder of the other boundary claim in the cell, and a single boundary claim is

the result, it will expand and become a cell claim. The resulting impact on assessment work requirements is an increase to \$400 per claim effective the following year's due date.

Scenario A: Abandonment



Scenario B: Merger



Scenario C: Abandonment, Transfer and Merger

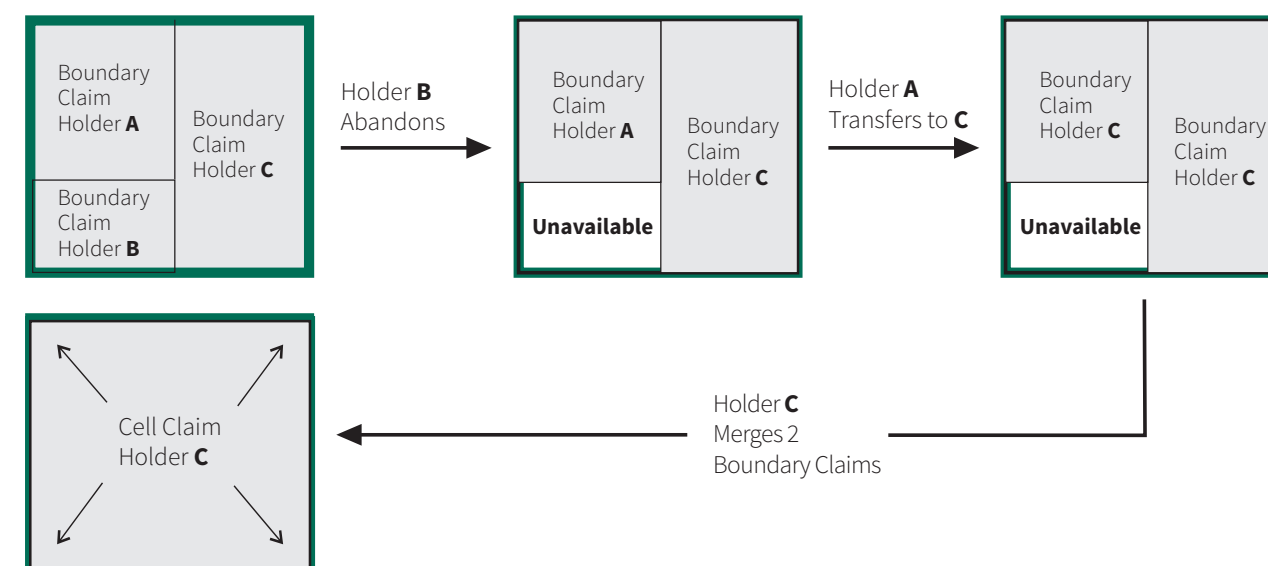


Figure 21. Boundary claim management options

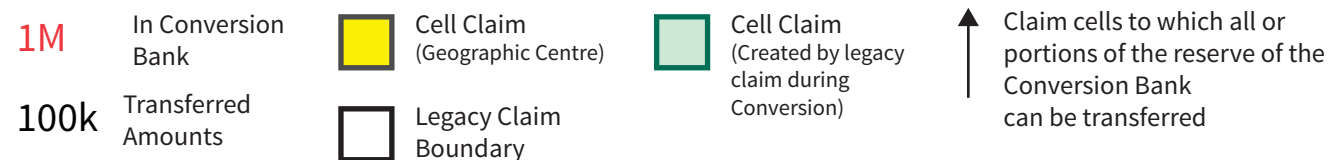
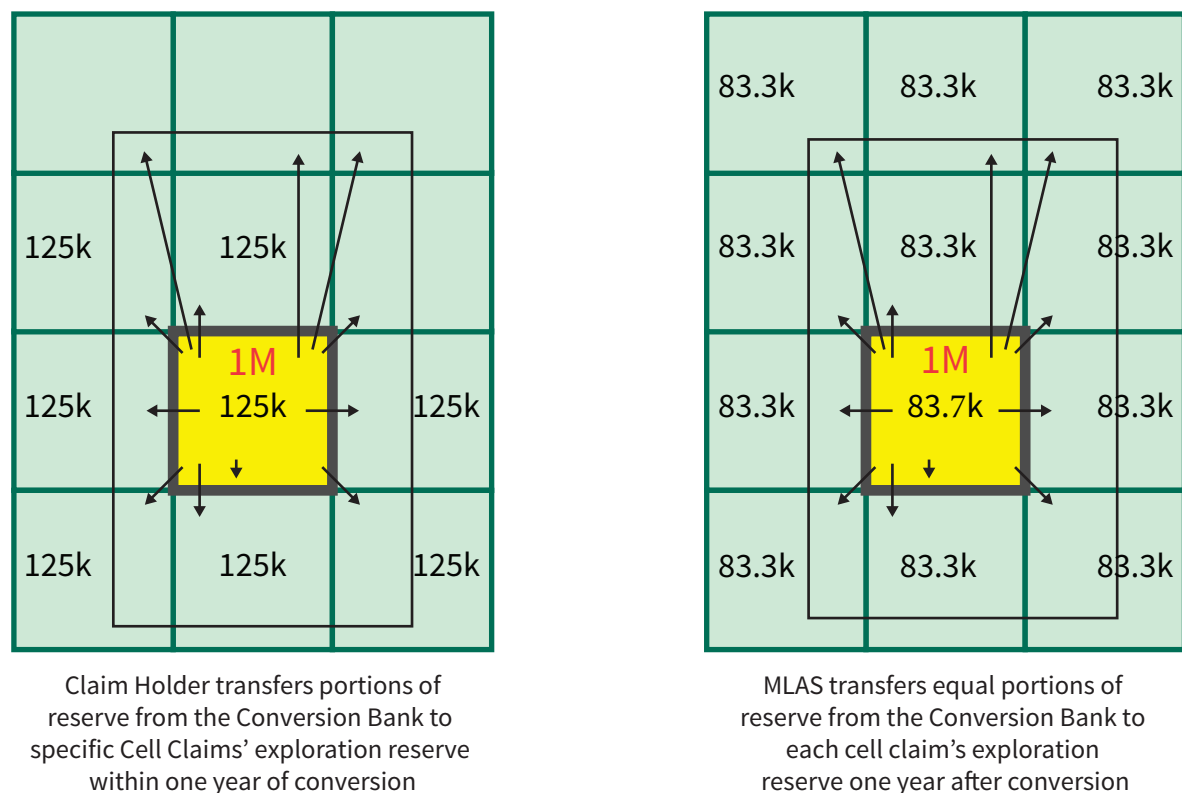


Figure 22. Example of conversion bank transfer – mining claim holder transfer versus automated transfer

Amalgamation into Multi-Cell Claims

After conversion, mining claim holders will have the option to amalgamate up to 25 cell claims that share a common side to create a single

multi-cell claim (Figure 23). Boundary claims cannot be amalgamated. Note: There are several restrictions to amalgamating cell claims, please refer to the Mining Claim Regulation or see them listed on our webpage.

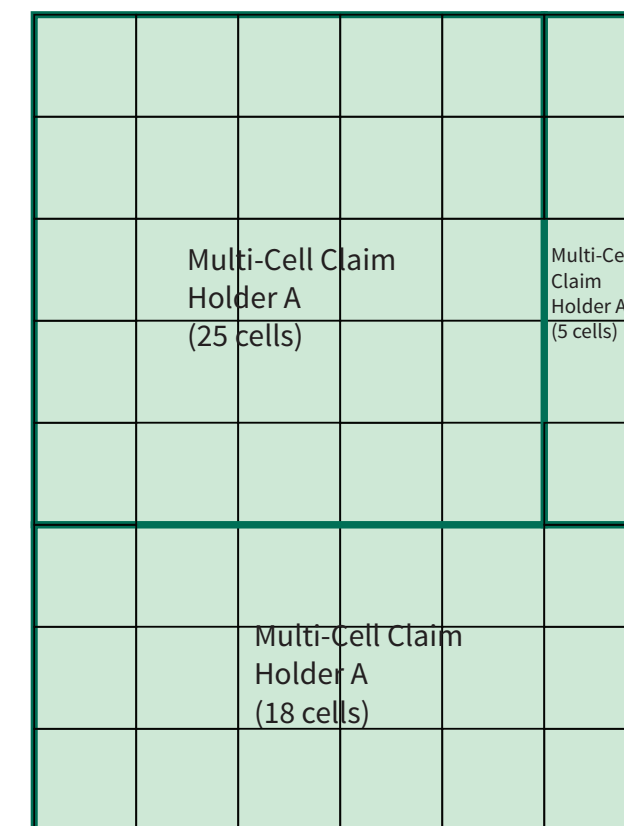
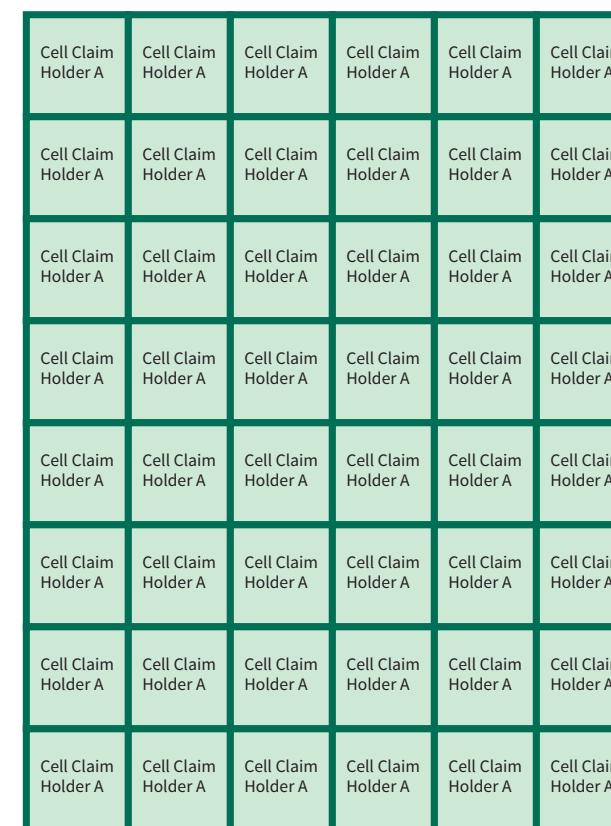


Figure 23. Amalgamation of individual cell claims into a multi-cell claim.

When cell claims are amalgamated, a new multi-cell claim and abstract will be created with a new claim number. Outcomes of amalgamation include:

- The annual assessment work requirements of the multi-cell claim will be the combined annual assessment requirements of each cell claim that has been amalgamated;
- The due date of the multi-cell claim will be set to the earliest due date of the amalgamated cell claims;
- Once a new multi-cell claim is created, it cannot be divided. It can however be abandoned in whole or whole cells of the multi-cell claim can be abandoned.

Assessment Credits Assignment Limits

A factor that will be relevant to claims holders when determining whether or not to amalgamate cell claims will be the claim holder's ability to assign assessment credit reserves from that

multi-unit claim in the future. Proposed changes to the yearly caps on the work assignments are shown below in figure 24.

Legacy		MLAS	
Legacy Claim Size	Maximum Yearly Assignment Limit	Number of cells	Maximum Yearly Assignment Limit
1-unit claim	\$24,000	1 to 2 cell claim	\$50,000
2-unit claim	\$48,000		
3-unit claim	\$72,000	3 to 5 cell claim	\$100,000
4 to 16-unit claim	\$96,000	6 to 25 cell claim	\$150,000

Figure 24.

Comparison of maximum yearly assignment limits from unpatented mining claims

Legacy		MLAS	
Current \$ 1500/ha	Maximum Yearly Assignment Limit (calendar year)	Proposed	Maximum Yearly Assignment Limit (calendar year)
1 ha	\$1,500		
2 ha	\$3,000		
5 ha	\$7,500		
10 ha	\$15,000		
24 ha	\$36,000	<25 ha	\$50,000
64 ha	\$96,000	25 ha to 100 ha	\$100,000
101 ha	\$96,000	>100 ha	\$150,000

Figure 25.

Comparison of maximum yearly (calendar year) assignment limits from mining patents, mining leases and mining license of occupations.

Exploration Plans, Exploration Permits and Closure Plans

Exploration Plans and Exploration Permits

Exploration plans, exploration permits and closure plans are not affected by the conversion of mining claims. A plan or permit will continue to apply only to the area to which it applied prior to conversion.

Should a proponent wish to make changes, they should contact the Mining Lands Section at 1-888-415-9845.

Further Information Is Available By:

- Visiting the MAM Website (<http://www.ontario.ca/miningact>) for the latest information
- Reviewing CLAIMaps online and use the Conversion Demonstration Tool (<http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/claimapsiv>)
- Participating in future MNDM client outreach activities
- [Subscribing to MAM update bulletins](#)

Do you have questions about information related to this guide? Send them to miningact@ontario.ca and we will post our answers on the MAM website.



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