CRAFT 2.1

Code Volume 2B

Requirements for ASM Mineral Producers
Commodity-specific Requirements

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Official version: English[1]

CRAFT 2.1 supersedes CRAFT 2.0 (October 05, 2020) as a minor revision.

The Code maintainer is the Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM)
Contact: standards@responsiblemines.org

CRAFT was developed by the Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) in collaboration with RESOLVE, counting on valuable inputs from the members of the Standard Committee and of the Advisory Group, and all institutions and individuals participating in public consultations.

[1] In the case of inconsistency between versions, reference defaults to the official language version: English, version number 2.1.

Contents

INTRODUCTION

The CRAFT Code consists of three indivisible volumes. Volume 1 outlines the purpose, logic and principles, scope, and terminology of CRAFT. Volume 2 assumes that users are familiar on the contents and application of CRAFT in alignment with Volume 1.

Volume 2 is divided into two parts. **Volume 2A** addresses commodity-independent requirements for ASM Mineral Producers (AMPs). This document, **Volume 2B**, contains commodity-specific requirements that apply only to certain minerals, such as gold, tin, tantalum, tungsten, cobalt, and coloured gemstones. The distinction between these two parts ensures that AMPs need only refer to requirements relevant to their specific commodities, improving clarity and usability.

Background information, additional comments, explanatory notes and suggested tools are contained in **Volume 4** (Guidance Book).

1. Gold and Precious Metals: Specific requirements

In addition to the commodity-independent requirements in Volume 2A, the following commodity-specific requirements apply to all AMPs producing gold as a primary product or by-product. In the case of gold, these specific requirements address aspects related to the *Supplement on Gold* of the OECD Minerals Guidance, as well as other important technical aspects.

MODULE 1: ADOPTING A MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

M.1/5.2.3/S.1.1

5. Category: Company Governance
5.2 Issue: Management Practices
5.2.3 Sub-Issue: Management System

The AMP declares that it is committed to support the Minamata Convention on Mercury and to "reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury", as required by the Convention.

Criteria: The AMP declares (in the CRAFT Report or a separate statement) its commitment to "reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury", as required by the Minamata Convention.

MODULE 4: "ANNEX II RISKS" REQUIRING DISENGAGEMENT AFTER UNSUCCESSFUL MITIGATION

AMP Governance

M.4/5.2.12/S.1.1

(addresses OECD Minerals Guidance, Gold Supplement, Step 1, Sect.II, A.1)

5. Category: Company Governance
5.2 Issue: Management practices
5.2.12 Sub-Issue: Traceability

It is reasonable to believe that the AMP undertakes all reasonable efforts to ensure traceability of minerals, concentrates, or metals produced.

Pass Criterion ("mitigated")	The chain of custody system (internal related to Members, external related to BUYERS) of the AMP assigns unique reference numbers to each input and output and adopts tamper proof physical security measures. All internal and external transactions are recorded in an inventory and transaction documentation, where records are kept at least 5 years for each reference number, describing the type of material, weight, gold content, origin, transaction parties, and date of transaction.
Progress Criteria (pass: "mitigation progress satisfactory")	Initial Step: The AMP assigns a unique reference number to each shipment of mineral, concentrate, or metal (output) sold to a BUYER. Each shipment is clearly identifiable by security measures and is recorded. Subsequent steps: The AMP makes progress in expanding its chain of custody towards the upstream of its internal supply chain, implementing a system of unique reference numbers and tamper proof security measures for each internal transaction of mineral, concentrate, or metals between Members of

	the AMP, and keeping records of each transaction. The AMP monitors the chain of custody with measurable improvements.
Fail Criterion	The AMP makes no efforts to ensure traceability of minerals, concentrates, or metals produced.

MODULE 5: "NON-ANNEX II" HIGH RISKS REQUIRING IMPROVEMENT

Human and Workers' Rights

M.5/1.3.11/S.1.1

addresses Minamata Convention, Annex C, par.1 (b) (i)

1. Category: Human and Workers' Rights
1.3 Issue: Occupational Health & Safety
1.3.11 Sub-Issue: Mercury Use & Production

The AMP takes steps towards elimination of whole ore amalgamation.

Risk: The entire mined ore (alluvial sediments or hard rock mineral) is amalgamated without any pre-concentration ("whole ore amalgamation").

Controlled	The AMP does not use whole ore amalgamation. All mined ore is pre-concentrated (using hand sorting, gravimetric concentration, flotation, or other methods) and, if amalgamation is needed, only the concentrate is amalgamated. -- or – The AMP does not use mercury.
Progressing	**Improvement:** The AMP has a technical improvement plan in place and implements it, by assessing appropriate mineral concentration methods, implementing these methods in its domestic and industrial mineral processing plant(s), and making them mandatory for all members.

M.5/1.3.11/S.1.2

addresses Minamata Convention, Annex C, par.1 (b) (ii)

1. Category: Human and Workers' Rights
1.3 Issue: Occupational Health & Safety
1.3.11 Sub-Issue: Mercury Use & Production

The AMP takes steps towards elimination of open burning of amalgam or processed amalgam.

Risk: Amalgam burning is done without the use of any kind of mercury recovery device.

Controlled	Open burning of amalgam does not take place. Amalgam burning is only done in retorts or under fume hoods equipped with mercury-capturing devices. -- or – The AMP does not use mercury.
Progressing	**Improvement:** The AMP has a technical improvement plan in place and implements it by raising awareness of mercury-related health hazards, making mercury recovery devices available and accessible to individual members (miners and aggregators), and making their use mandatory.

M5/1.3.11/S.1.3

addresses Minamata Convention, Annex C, par.1 (b) (iii)

1. Category: Human and Workers' Rights
1.3 Issue: Occupational Health & Safety
1.3.11 Sub-Issue: Mercury Use & Production

The AMP takes steps towards elimination of amalgam burning in residential areas.

Risk: Amalgam burning takes place in residential areas such as in the homes of miners or typical downtown gold shops.

Controlled	Amalgam burning is done in dedicated areas only, never inside homes or near residential areas. -- or – The AMP does not use mercury.
Progressing	**Improvement:** The AMP has a technical improvement plan in place and implements it by making miners and their families aware of the health hazards of mercury and avoiding amalgam burning at home, and relocating aggregators of the AMP (gold shops) to dedicated areas non-adjacent to residential areas, food markets, or restaurants.

M.5/1.3.11/S.1.4

addresses Minamata Convention, Annex C, par.1 (b) (iv)

1. Category: Human and Workers' Rights
1.3 Issue: Occupational Health & Safety
1.3.11 Sub-Issue: Mercury Use & Production

The AMP takes steps towards elimination of the practice of cyanide leaching in sediments, ore, or tailings to which mercury had been added, without first removing the mercury.

Risk: Amalgamation tailings (from alluvial sediments or hard rock ore) are, without any pre-treatment to remove mercury, processed in cyanide leaching plants. This also applies for amalgamated pre-concentrates (where whole ore amalgamation has already been eliminated).

Controlled	Materials to leach (sediments, ore or tailings) do not originate from preceding amalgamation processes where mercury was added. -- or – The AMP does not apply cyanide leaching.
Progressing	**Improvement:** Materials for leaching (sediments, ore, or tailings) are pre-processed before leaching, in order to first removing the mercury.

2. Tin, Tantalum, Tungsten (3T): Specific requirements

In addition to the commodity-independent requirements in Volume 2A, the following commodity-specific requirements apply to all AMPs producing tantalum as a main- or by-product. In the case of 3T, these specific requirements address aspects related to the *Supplement on Tin, Tantalum and Tungsten* of the OECD Minerals Guidance, as well as technical aspects.

MODULE 4: "ANNEX II RISKS" REQUIRING DISENGAGEMENT AFTER UNSUCCESSFUL MITIGATION

Societal Welfare

M.4/2.2.1/S.2.1

(addresses OECD Minerals Guidance, Supplement on 3T, C.4, par. 1 and 2)

2. Category: Societal Welfare
2.2 Issue: Value Added
2.2.1 Sub-Issue: Payment of Taxes & EITI

It is reasonable to believe that the AMP is able and committed to disclose disaggregated information on taxes/payments and details of mineral origin and transportation to BUYERS and relevant Institutionalised Mechanisms.

Pass Criterion ("mitigated")	The AMP discloses, at request and under a confidentiality agreement, disaggregated information on taxes/payments and details of mineral origin and transportation.
Progress Criteria (pass: "mitigation progress satisfactory")	Initial Step: The AMP is collecting information on taxes/payments, mineral origin, and transportation and is able – under a confidentiality agreement – to disclose the data that is collected. Subsequent steps: A risk management plan is in place to improve disaggregation of information on taxes/payments and details of mineral origin and transportation, and the AMP is able and committed to disclose – if requested under a confidentiality agreement – the available information.
Fail Criterion	The AMP refuses to disclose information.

MODULE 5: "NON-ANNEX II" HIGH RISKS REQUIRING IMPROVEMENT

Human and Workers' Rights

M.5/1.3.10/S.2.1

1. Category: Human and Workers' Rights
1.3 Issue: Occupational Health & Safety
1.3.10 Sub-Issue: Hazardous Substances

Applies to Tantalum:

The AMP takes steps to minimize the exposure of Miners[2] to radioactive emissions from tantalum ore (Coltan) and concentrates.

[2] See definition in Volume 1: The term Miner includes all men and women involved in mineral extraction, selection, processing or transportation from primary or secondary deposits, dumps and tailings.

Risk: Tantalum ores (Coltan) may contain traces of radioactive elements, namely uranium, thorium, and radium that can affect the health of Miners engaged in their extraction, processing, or transport.

Controlled	The content of radioactive elements in the tantalum ore (Coltan) is insignificant. -- or -- Miners are aware of the risk and, if exposed to Coltan more often than occasionally, use dust masks at the workplace, and wash body and change clothes before leaving the workplace.
Progressing	**Improvement:** If the tantalum ore (Coltan) contains radioactive elements in a concentration that is considered a health hazard, the AMP informs its Members about health risks, and an improvement plan to mitigate the risk of acute occupational radiation exposure, especially by Coltan particles, is being developed and implemented.

M.5/1.3.10/S.2.2

1. Category: Human and Workers' Rights
1.3 Issue: Occupational Health & Safety
1.3.10 Sub-Issue: Hazardous Substances

Applies to Tantalum:

The AMP takes steps to minimize the exposure of residential areas to radioactive emissions from tantalum ore (Coltan) and concentrates.

Risk: Tantalum ores (Coltan) may contain traces of radioactive elements, namely uranium, thorium and radium that can affect the health of Miner's families if mined products are stored in their homes.

Controlled	The content of radioactive elements in the tantalum ore (Coltan) is insignificant. -- or -- Miners are aware of the risk and avoid storage of mineral bags in homes.
Progressing	**Improvement:** If the tantalum ore (Coltan) contains radioactive elements in a concentration that is considered a health hazard, the AMP informs its Members about health risks, and an improvement plan to mitigate long-term radiation exposure, especially from storing ore or concentrate in homes and residential areas, is being developed and implemented.

3. Cobalt: Specific requirements

In addition to the commodity-independent requirements in Volume 2A, the following commodity-specific requirements apply for all AMPs producing cobalt as main or by-product.

MODULE 5: "NON-ANNEX II" HIGH RISKS REQUIRING IMPROVEMENT

Human and Workers' Rights

M.5/1.3.10/S.3.1

1. Category: Human and Workers' Rights
1.3 Issue: Occupational Health & Safety
1.3.10 Sub-Issue: Hazardous Substances

The AMP takes steps to minimize the exposure of Miners[3] to cobalt and traces of other potentially harmful chemical elements contained in the ore.

Risk: Excessive exposure to cobalt may cause various adverse health effects. Additionally, cobalt ores may contain traces of other potentially toxic or radioactive elements. This can affect the health of Miners engaged in their extraction, processing, or transport.

Controlled	Miners are aware of the risk and, if exposed to cobalt ore or concentrate more often than occasionally, use dust masks at the workplace, and wash body and change clothes before leaving their workplace.
Progressing	**Improvement:** The AMP has obtained information on the chemical characteristics of its ore and informs its Members about health risks. An improvement plan to mitigate the risk of occupational poisoning or radiation exposure, especially by dust particles of cobalt ore, is being developed and implemented.

M.5/1.3.10/S.3.2

1. Category: Human and Workers' Rights
1.3 Issue: Occupational Health & Safety
1.3.10 Sub-Issue: Hazardous Substances

The AMP takes steps to minimize the exposure of residential areas to cobalt and traces of other potentially harmful chemical elements contained in the ore.

Risk: Excessive exposure to cobalt may cause various adverse health effects. Additionally, cobalt ores may contain traces of other potentially toxic or radioactive elements. This can affect the health of Miner's families if mined products are stored in their homes.

Controlled	Miners are aware of the risk and do not store mineral bags in homes, and loading and transport is done in a safe way.
Progressing	**Improvement:** The AMP has obtained information on the chemical characteristics of its ore and informs its Members about health risks. An improvement plan to mitigate the risk of contaminating homes, residential areas and along transportation routes is being developed and implemented.

[3] See definition in Volume 1: The term Miner includes all men and women involved in mineral extraction, selection, processing or transportation from primary or secondary deposits, dumps and tailings.

4. Coloured Gemstones: Specific requirements

All commodity-independent requirements in Volume 2A apply.

No commodity-specific requirements apply.