the new normal
“The bar has been raised.

Today, the Cyanide Code is the ‘new normal.’
If an operation is not code-certified, stakeholders want to know why not.”

– Bill Williams, Vice President, Environment, Barrick Gold Corporation
The International Cyanide Management Code

Global Best Practice in Production, Transport & Use

The International Cyanide Management Code is a voluntary code of standards designed to help companies involved in cyanide production, transport and use in gold mining improve their management of the chemical and thereby minimize the likelihood and impact of accidental cyanide releases.

Developed with the participation of industry and its stakeholders, the Cyanide Code has been widely adopted.
The Cyanide Code has been successfully adopted around the world by operations functioning in widely diverse climates and conditions, by both large and small companies.

Signatories to the Cyanide Code now represent more than 60% of the world’s commercial gold production.
The Cyanide Code Worldwide

- 122 Signatories
- 179 Continents
- 47 Countries
- 6 Certified Operations
Message to Stakeholders

Welcome to the first annual report of the International Cyanide Management Institute, the organization that administers the International Cyanide Management Code.

2012 was a year of milestones, as ICMI marked its tenth anniversary since incorporation and the seventh year of Cyanide Code implementation. During the past year, the program significantly increased the number of its signatories, reached new levels of certified operations, expanded the pool of approved auditors, trained nearly 400 persons on Cyanide Code implementation and auditing at workshops in seven countries, and relaunched its website to include a self-training component where users can learn about the Cyanide Code at their own pace.

As is evident by the many charts and statistics you will see in this report, the pace of industry’s adoption of the Cyanide Code has been both steady and rapid since implementation of the Cyanide Code began in late 2005. At the end of 2012, the Cyanide Code had 122 signatories with 271 operations in 47 countries participating in the program, of which 179 have been certified by independent third-party professional auditors as compliant with the Cyanide Code.
Companies across every segment of cyanide handling — production, transport and use in gold mining — have welcomed and embraced this codification of best practice in cyanide management; the Cyanide Code’s mining signatories currently represent more than 60% of the world’s commercial gold production.

The reasons for this global response are rooted in the Cyanide Code’s origins. The Cyanide Code was developed by an international committee of stakeholders working under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme, with extensive input from industry, governments, non-governmental organizations, consultants, financial institutions and other stakeholders. Compliance with its best practice standards has always been voluntary and the process of auditing operations independent, professional and transparent.

It is important to acknowledge that the Cyanide Code’s success primarily is due to the commitment of human and financial resources by its signatory companies. The Cyanide Code exists today as a model of a successful voluntary industry initiative because of its diligent implementation by these companies and their continuing commitment to best practice in the management of cyanide.

On behalf of ICMI, I welcome you to this report, and the opportunity for you to learn about the Cyanide Code.

Paul Bateman, President
A Brief History

The Cyanide Code is the product of an accident. In January 2000, the Aural gold mine in Baia Mare, Romania, accidentally released approximately 100,000 cubic meters of gold mill tailings into the Tiza River, a tributary of the Danube River. Fortunately, no human lives were lost, but the substantial fish-kill that resulted focused global attention on the toxicity and risks of cyanide. An initial call for a ban on the gold industry’s use of cyanide, which is essential for commercial gold production, evolved into an international effort to develop a best practice code for handling cyanide used at gold mining operations.

Cyanide Code Development Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aural gold mine disaster</td>
<td>Call for code of best practice to prevent future cyanide spills</td>
<td>First meeting of international steering committee of stakeholders</td>
<td>Four working sessions of the steering committee</td>
<td>Cyanide Code completion announced at the World Mine Ministries Forum in Toronto, Canada</td>
<td>ICMI formed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stakeholder Involvement

A diverse international steering committee working under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme drew upon the knowledge and expertise of a wide range of stakeholders through a transparent public process to develop the Cyanide Code. In addition to cyanide producers, the effort drew on the participation of cyanide transporters and gold mining companies, labor groups, financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, academics, governments, consultants, and environmental and other stakeholders from around the world.

Widely Adopted, Globally Recognized

The Cyanide Code became the first cooperatively developed, voluntary initiative for improvement of a global industry. Voluntary compliance, performance-driven goals, independent audits, transparency and flexibility are the qualities that set the Cyanide Code apart, and have since made it a model for other industry initiatives.

Cyanide Code Development Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb 2005</td>
<td>Formal adoption of new and revised elements of the Cyanide Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 2005</td>
<td>14 companies announced as first signatories, representing 81 gold mines and cyanide production facilities in 19 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 2005</td>
<td>Implementation begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 2010</td>
<td>74 signatories, 99 certified operations in 36 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2012</td>
<td>121 signatories, 271 operations in 47 countries on six continents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 2013</td>
<td>ICMI launches online training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Worldwide Acceptance
Based on Innovative Strengths

Voluntary compliance
Compliance with the Cyanide Code is a company’s choice. These companies recognize that certification is the “right thing” to do. It also enhances their stature and their relationships with communities and governments, investors and employees.

Performance-driven goals
The Cyanide Code’s emphasis is on results rather than processes. It is written as a series of pragmatic performance goals and associated objectives, with a separate Implementation Guide providing practical, step-by-step guidance for achieving those goals.
Independent audits
Independent third-party professionals conduct audits for certification and re-certification (every three years), following a detailed, standardized protocol. Audits include rigorous on-site inspections, comprehensive reviews of operating procedures and their implementation, and input from on-site personnel. Audits result in a determination of full, substantial or non-compliance.

Transparency
A summary report of audit findings is posted on the Cyanide Code website, along with a Corrective Action Plan for operations found only in substantial compliance and the names and credentials of the auditors. The Cyanide Code includes a clear process for resolving disputes, available to stakeholders who believe that certifications or ICMI actions are inconsistent with the Cyanide Code.

Flexibility
The Cyanide Code focuses on goals rather than methodologies, which encourages operators to develop and implement innovative controls and procedures for achieving compliance. The result is adaptations best suited to individual operations and new ideas that ultimately can benefit the entire industry.
Governments can use the Cyanide Code as a basis for evaluating companies that apply for permits and licenses, for determining compliance with existing national programs, and for developing national regulatory programs.

The financial community uses Cyanide Code certification when evaluating companies and projects that seek investment.

NGOs and other stakeholders consider Cyanide Code certification the mark of responsible operators.

Regulatory authorities that use or reference the Cyanide Code include Environment Canada (Environmental Code of Practice for Metal Mines), Western Australia Department of Consumer and Employment Protection (Dangerous Goods Program), Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (AKOBEN Program), and Australian National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS). The Cyanide Code is recognized by the Group of 8 Nations, the International Finance Corporation, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Gold Council, the Responsible Jewelry Council, and commercial banks.
# Inside The Cyanide Code

**Best Practice for Cyanide Management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each stage of activity:</th>
<th>The Cyanide Code commits signatories to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Production of cyanide</td>
<td>Encourage responsible cyanide manufacturing by purchasing from manufacturers who operate in a safe and environmentally protective manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Transportation of cyanide</td>
<td>Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Handling and storage</td>
<td>Protect workers and the environment during cyanide handling and storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Operations</td>
<td>Manage cyanide process solutions and waste streams to protect human health and the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Decommissioning</td>
<td>Protect communities and the environment from cyanide through development and implementation of decommissioning plans for cyanide facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Worker safety</td>
<td>Protect workers’ health and safety from exposure to cyanide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Emergency response</td>
<td>Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Training</td>
<td>Train workers and emergency response personnel to manage cyanide in a safe and environmentally protective manner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each of the Cyanide Code’s nine broadly stated principles are one or more standards of practice that define performance goals that need to be met to achieve compliance. The Cyanide Code focuses on the management of cyanide, mill tailings and leach solutions. While the Cyanide Code’s standards complement other applicable regulations, they do not supersede or replace them.

The Cyanide Code, including its 31 Standards of Practice, details on certification and re-certification, and the Implementation Guide can be found on the Cyanide Code website.
The International Cyanide Management Institute is the non-profit corporation that administers the Cyanide Code. Its specific functions include increasing awareness of the Cyanide Code, encouraging the Cyanide Code’s adoption, monitoring its effectiveness, and identifying and addressing any technical or administrative issues that emerge. ICMI also reviews and approves auditor credentials, manages the certification process, and continues to evaluate the program and its implementation.

In addition, ICMI conducts regional training worldwide to support Cyanide Code implementation. Since 2005, ICMI has conducted an ever-growing number of training programs, 7 in 2012 alone. To bring training to even more companies, particularly those operating in remote locations, ICMI has launched online, self-paced learning. The online program, which consists of 11 modules that can be completed in under four hours, resides on the Cyanide Code website.
Cyanide Code Signatories

Gold Mining Companies

Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited, Canada
Anabi S.A.C., Peru
Anglo Asian Mining PLC, Azerbaijan
AngloGold Ashanti, South Africa
Aruntani S.A.C., Peru
Aura Minerals Inc., Canada
Avocet Mining PLC, United Kingdom
Barrick Gold Corporation, Canada
Cammex LLP, Republic of Kazakhstan
Centerra Gold Inc., Canada
Dundee Precious Metals Inc., Canada
Eldorado Gold Corporation, Canada
EMED Mining PLC, Slovakia
Gabriel Resources Ltd., Canada
Gold Fields Limited, South Africa
Goldcorp Inc., Canada
Golden Star Resources Ltd., United States
Gorubso-Kardzhali PLC, Bulgaria
Haile Gold Mine, Inc., United States
Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd., South Africa
HudBay Michigan Inc., United States
IAMGOLD Essakane S.A., Burkina Faso
Kingsgate Consolidated Limited, Australia
Kinross Gold Corporation, Canada
Ma’aden Gold & Base Metals Co., Saudi Arabia
Minas de Oro Nacional S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Minera Mexicana La Cienega S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Minera Penmont S de R.L. de C.V., Mexico
New Gold Inc., Canada
Newcrest Mining Ltd., Australia
Newmont Mining Corporation, United States
Nordic Mines AB, Sweden
PanAust Limited, Australia
Petaquilla Gold S.A., Panama
Timmins Gold Corp, Mexico
Yamana Gold, Canada
Cyanide Code Signatories continued

Cyanide Producers

Anhui Anqing Shuguang Chemical Co., Ltd., P.R. China
Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd., Australia
Closed Joint Stock Company Korund-CN, Russia
Cyanco, United States
CyPlus, Germany
E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, United States
Hebei Chengxin Co., Ltd., P.R. China

Cyanide Transporters

Ajani S.A.C., Peru
Alaska West Express Inc., United States
Allship Logistics Limited, Ghana
Anqing Shuguang Supply, Sales and Transportation Co., Ltd., P.R. China
Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd., Australia
Barbex Technical Services Limited, Ghana
Bollere Africa Logistics, France
C.B. SPED, a.s., Czech Republic
CA Rezende Transportes Ltda., Brazil
Centerra Gold Inc., Canada

Lucebni zavody Draslovka a.s., Kolin, Czech Republic
Orica Australia Pty Ltd., Australia
Proquigel Quimica S.A., Brazil
Sasol Polymers, South Africa
TaeKwang Industrial Co., Ltd., Republic of Korea
Tongshu Petrochemical Corporation, Ltd., Republic of Korea
Vehrad Transport and Haulage Company Ltd., Ghana
Cyanide Code Signatories continued

Freight Forwarders Kenya Limited, Kenya
Freight Forwarders Tanzania Limited, Tanzania
Hidden Valley Transport, Papua New Guinea
Hyosung Corporation, Republic of Korea
Inovar Transportes e Logistica Ltda., Brazil
Intermodal Cartage Co., Inc., United States
Kamsak Limited, Ghana
Kinross Gold Corporation, Canada
Lihir Gold Limited, Papua New Guinea
Logistas S.A., Peru
Maritima Dominicana, S.A., Dominican Republic
Master Stone Thrower Mining Limited, Ghana
Mercantil S.A., Peru
Mercator Global Services Burkina Faso S.A., Burkina Faso
Miller Transporters, Inc., United States
Movis Ghana Ltd., Ghana
Orica Australia Pty Ltd., Australia
Oxiquim S.A., Chile
Pioneer Ocean Freight Co., Ltd., Thailand
PT. Nusa Halmahera Minerals, Indonesia
PT. Schenker Petrolog Utama, Indonesia
PT. SDV Logistics Indonesia, Indonesia
PT. Trans Continent, Indonesia
Quality Carriers Inc., United States
Química S.A., Peru
RSB Logistic Inc., Canada
SAM IK Logistics, Co. Ltd., Republic of Korea
Samsung C&T Corporation, Republic of Korea
Sentinel Transportation, LLC, United States
Seyang Logistics, Co., Ltd., Republic of Korea
Sitrans Servicios Integrados de Transportes Ltda., Chile
SpecTransLider, Russia
Stellar Logistics Limited, Ghana
Stiglich Transportes S.A., Peru
Talmpex S.A.C., Peru
Tamse Transportes Sudamericanos S.A.C., Peru
Tanker Services Specialised Products Division, South Africa
Tecnicargas S.A.C., Peru
Toll (PNG) Limited, Australia
Trade - Industrial Olimp Company Limited, Republic of Kazakhstan
Transaltisa S.A., Peru
Transco S.A., Papua New Guinea
Translogística Oroz S.R.L., Argentina
Transportes Bello e Hijos Ltda., Chile
Transportes Niquini Ltda., Brazil
Transportes Verasay Ltda., Chile
TransWood Inc., United States
Trimac Transportation Group Inc., United States
Unipetrol Deutschland GmbH, Germany
Vehrad Transport and Haulage Limited, Ghana
Victor Masson Transportes Cruz del Sur S.A., Argentina
# Financial Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signatory Fees</td>
<td>1,176,740</td>
<td>1,101,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Workshop Fees</td>
<td>184,296</td>
<td>66,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior Year Receipts (unspent)</td>
<td>230,840</td>
<td>269,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and Miscellaneous Income</td>
<td>2,266</td>
<td>3,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>1,594,142</td>
<td>1,441,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>45,437</td>
<td>33,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office Expenses</td>
<td>88,580</td>
<td>86,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Services and Audit Fees</td>
<td>82,599</td>
<td>38,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach &amp; Training</td>
<td>123,601</td>
<td>157,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffing and Overhead</td>
<td>828,000</td>
<td>818,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Expense</td>
<td>114,757</td>
<td>76,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>1,282,974</td>
<td>1,210,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>311,168</td>
<td>230,840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

i. The above summary, in U.S. dollars, is based on audited financial statements issued by Kosciw & Associates, LLC.

ii. ICMI is not a membership organization, and the corporation has no members. Companies choosing to participate in the program become signatories to the Cyanide Code and are assessed an annual fee. For 2011 and 2012, the annual fees for signatories were: US$550 for transporters, $5,500 for cyanide producers, and for gold producers $0.032 per ounce of gold produced by cyanidation in the prior year.

iii. ICMI files annual information returns with the State of California, where it is incorporated, and with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.
ICMI

Board of Directors
Joyce Aryee
Paul Bateman, Chair
Chen Haoran
John B. Gammon
Thomas P. Hynes
Michael Rae
Elisa Tonda
Dirk van Zyl

Officers
Paul Bateman, President
Norm Greenwald, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer
Learn More

Voluntary, transparent and effective, the Cyanide Code is helping to reduce the frequency and severity of accidental cyanide releases. Signatories are regarded by industry colleagues, regulators, investors and others as companies committed to best practice operations. To learn about how to become a Cyanide Code signatory, visit our website or contact us at info@cyanidecode.org.

International Cyanide Management Institute

1400 I Street, NW, Suite 550
Washington, DC, 20005, USA
Phone: +1-202-495-4020
Fax: +1-202-835-0155
Email: info@cyanidecode.org

www.cyanidecode.org