ICMI Cyanide Code Consigner Supply Chain
Summary Audit Report

Cyanco Consignor Re-Certification Audit –
Cyanco North American Rail & Truck Supply Chain

Submitted to:
The International Cyanide Management Institute
1400 I Street, NW – Suite 550
Washington, DC 20005
USA
2014-2016 Audit Cycle

2016 Addendum – Inclusion of Alpha Technical Services Corporation and Watco Companies in Cyanco Certified Supply Chain
Cyanco North American Rail and Truck Supply Chain Summary

Consignor Name & Contact Information

| Name of Operations: | 1. Cyanco Supply Chain Management (Pearland, Texas)  
2. Cyanco Rail Loading / Unloading and Truck Loading Operations  
(Winnemucca Plant, Houston Plant, Cadillac Terminal)  
3. Transport Nord-Ouest, Inc. Trucking Operations (Val-D’Or, Quebec, Canada)  
4. Transport Nord-Ouest, Inc. Interim Storage Operations (Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, Canada)  
5. Alpha Technical Services - Transload and Warehouse Operations  
(Pasadena, Texas)  
6. Watco Companies – Watco Texas Terminals – Transload of ISO Tanks and Sea Containers between Truck and Rail and Warehouse Operations (Houston/Greensport, Texas) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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Cyanco North American Rail and Truck Supply Chain Description of Consignor Operations & Scope of Certification

Cyanco maintains a corporate office in Reno, Nevada - USA, a solid sodium cyanide plant outside of Houston, Texas - USA, a liquid sodium cyanide production facility near Winnemucca, Nevada, terminal operations in Cadillac, Quebec - Canada, and a business office outside of Montreal, Quebec.
This audit was used to evaluate Cyanco’s management of its bulk liquid and solid sodium cyanide shipments in North America. Shipments in the United States and Canada made via truck and rail from the Winnemucca, Houston, and Cadillac facilities to U.S. and Canadian customers, U.S. ports, and the U.S./Mexico border are within scope of this audit.

Liquid sodium cyanide is produced in the Winnemucca production facility. Product is shipped from this facility to mining customers, Cyanco’s Cadillac Terminal, and to destinations in Mexico. The Mexico Supply Chain was not within scope of this audit and is addressed through other ICMC certified supply chains.

Rail deliveries of sodium cyanide solution are made using 20,000 gallon rail tank cars. The 30% sodium cyanide solution is transported on the Union Pacific Railroad (UP) and the Canadian National Railway (CN) in the U.S. and Canada. The Due Diligence evaluation of these two rail carriers is included in the scope of this evaluation and report.

Truck carriers in use to transport solid sodium cyanide from the Cyanco Houston facility include Quality Carriers, Inc. (QC), Trimac Transportation Group (Trimac), and Action Resources (AR). QC, Trimac, and AR are all ICMC-certified signatory transporters (posted as ICMC-certified on ICMI web-site: February 2014 and May 2015).

Sodium cyanide solution is transported by TransWood Carriers from the Winnemucca Plant in Nevada (USA) and by Transport Nord-Ouest, Inc. (TNO) from the Cadillac Terminal in Quebec (Canada). TransWood is an ICMC-Signatory company that has been ICMC certified since 2006 and was most recently re-certified in 2013. TNO was originally audited in 2013 and was found to be fully ICMC-compliant. TNO was re-audited as part of the re-certification audit. The TNO Interim Storage facility in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, Canada was audited separately in January 2015. The results of the TNO on-site audits in Val-D’Or and Rouyn-Noranda are included in this report.

Cyanco has developed formal manuals, procedures, and practices that ensure that all ICMI International Cyanide Management Code requirements are fulfilled.

2016 Addendum: Alpha Technical Services (ATS) and Watco Companies (Watco Texas Terminals – Houston/Greensport) were added to Cyanco’s Cyanide Certified Supply Chain being found to be compliant with ICMC requirements. Both ATS and Watco underwent a full production protocol ICMC certification audit and Watco was also found to be compliant to the ICMC Interim Storage requirements of the ICMC Transportation Protocol. At the time of the audit, ATS was storing solid sodium cyanide in the 1-ton bag in box configuration. A follow-up audit was performed shortly after the initial visit to confirm through audit that transloading operations were also in compliance with ICMC requirements. At the time of the second audit, the auditor was able to observe operators opening boxes and transloading product from boxes into an ISO tank. Records were also available...
during the second visit to demonstrate that all internal and external requirements had been fulfilled for several ISO tanks that had been loaded. All operations were found to be compliant with ICMC production protocol requirements.

At the time of the initial audit, Watco was actively transloading sea containers containing sodium cyanide from trucks onto rail flatbed cars. Procedures were also available for the transload operation to address loading of ISO tanks onto or off of rail cars. At the subsequent audits for Watco, warehouse activities had commenced and the operation was evaluated using the production protocol. All operations were found to be compliant with ICMC production and transportation protocol requirements.

Audit Information – Cyanco Rail and Truck Supply Chain

The ICMC audit of Cyanco as a Consignor/Transporter for its North American Rail and Truck Supply Chain was performed by an independent 3rd-party auditor who is pre-approved by the ICMI as a Lead Auditor for all types of ICMC audits and as a Technical Expert for ICMC audits of cyanide transportation and production operations.

The ICMC certification audit of Cyanco as a Consignor/Transporter was conducted on multiple dates in 2014. Cyanco’s management of the supply chain including rail and truck loading, tracking, and emergency response preparedness was audited in Winnemucca and Houston in April 2014. Evaluations of Cyanco and TNO trucking operations were conducted in May and September 2014. Due diligence assessments of the UP and CN rail carriers were conducted in September and October 2014. The on-site assessment of the TNO Interim Storage facility in Rouyn-Noranda was performed in January 2015.

Cyanco’s procedures, policies and planned transportation management practices for its Rail and Truck Supply Chain were evaluated against the ICMI International Cyanide Management Code requirements, as documented in the ICMI Cyanide Transportation ICMC Verification Protocol. The audit was conducted through observations of operations in the U.S. and Canada, a review of records and documentation, and discussions and interviews with multiple individuals in cross-functional roles at Cyanco and its supply chain partners. The detailed results contained in this report are limited to the results from the Cyanco and TNO audits. The Due Diligence information for the UP and CN railroads is also included in this report.

The results of this ICMC certification audit and the related due diligence reviews indicate that Cyanco and its North American Rail and Truck Supply Chain are in FULL COMPLIANCE with ICMC transportation requirements.

Addendum: ATS and Watco operations were found to be in full compliance with ICMC production and transportation requirements.
Cyanco North American Rail and Truck Supply chain –

Auditor’s Finding

The Cyanco North American Rail and Truck Supply chain is:

☑ in full compliance
☑ in substantial compliance
☐ not in compliance

with the ICMC requirements of the International Cyanide Management Code.

The operations included in this audit have not experienced any significant cyanide incidents, releases, or exposures since the supply chain was originally certified in 2011. The operations were found to have been in compliance with the ICMI Cyanide Code since the previous ICMC certification in 2011.

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<tr>
<td>Lead / Technical Auditor:</td>
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<td>Date(s) of Audit</td>
<td>Base Report Audits: April-September 2014; ATS Audit Dates: February 9-10 and April 14, 2016; Watco Audit Dates: April 13-14, July 1, September 15, 2016</td>
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I attest that I meet the criteria for knowledge, experience and conflict of interest for Code Certification Audit Team Leader, established by the International Cyanide Management Institute and that all members of the audit team meet the applicable criteria established by the International Cyanide Management Institute for Code Certification Auditors.

I attest that the Audit Report accurately describes the findings of the certification audit. I further attest that the certification audit was conducted in a professional manner in accordance with the International Cyanide Management Code Certification Protocol for Cyanide ICMC Transportation Operations and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

Cyanco NA Rail and Truck Supply Chain

Name of Supply Chain  Signature of Lead Auditor  Date

Cyanco NA Rail and Truck Supply Chain

Name of Supply Chain  Signature of Lead Auditor  Date

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Transportation Protocol Results

1. TRANSPORT: Transport cyanide in a manner that minimizes the potential for accidents and releases.

Transport Practice 1.1: Select cyanide transport routes to minimize the potential for accidents and releases.

☑ in full compliance with

The operation is in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 1.1
not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

Cyanco Audit Results
Cyanco has implemented a process for selecting transport routes that minimize the potential for accidents and releases. The Cyanco International Cyanide Management Code Compliance Manual (ICMC Manual) defines that all ICMC criteria must be considered during the planning of shipping routes. Examples were available showing that Cyanco Leadership evaluated transportation partners, route selection processes, and emergency response capabilities to confirm suitability of the transportation partners and the routes chosen. The ICMC Manual states that appropriate risk considerations are to be made for each type of mode used.

Interviews were conducted to confirm that before Cyanco initially qualifies a new customer for sodium cyanide, they follow a standard practice to determine that the cyanide can be safely delivered to the customer mine site. Cyanco does not control the routing of shipments via rail; however they do choose the shipping locations, receiving locations, and rail carriers.

Cyanco seeks input from communities, other stakeholders and applicable governmental agencies in the selection of routes and the development of risk management measures. Records were available to demonstrate that Cyanco personnel have met with transportation partners and local stakeholders to seek input from communities, non-governmental organizations, and governmental authorities in the U.S. and Canada to seek input into the planning for their transportation supply chains.

Cyanco uses formal policies, procedures, and contractual terms and conditions with transportation partners to ensure that cyanide is appropriately handled and transported throughout the supply chain.
Cyanco transports bulk liquid sodium cyanide solution by rail from the Cyanco Winnemucca rail sidings. The Cyanco Winnemucca rail loading operations, Cyanco Houston rail and truck loading operations, and the Cyanco Cadillac trans-loading operations were all audited as part of this supply chain certification audit. All locations were evaluated and found to be suitable and secure during the audits. Cyanco transports solid sodium cyanide from the Chocolate Bayou Plant of Ascend Performance Materials at Alvin/Texas to multiple destinations. The plant ships product in rail sparger cars, ISO containers, and one metric ton bag/boxes packed into rail box cars and 20-foot intermodal containers.

Cyanco obtains necessary governmental approvals and export / import licenses for international shipments. Extensive interactions with applicable government agencies are required during the import approval process. Canada requires the development of an official emergency response plan that is called an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) which is on file with the Canadian Government. The rail routes are pre-designated routes used for all hazardous material shipments. Cyanco also interacts with stakeholders through full simulation emergency response drills, participation in the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in Winnemucca, and participation in a Community Advisory Panel (CAP) group near the Cadillac Terminal.

Cyanco trains community responders and hospitals in Winnemucca, Cadillac, Alvin and Houston. Cyanco uses its documented procedures and formal contracts with safety, health, environmental, and security terms and conditions to ensure that cyanide is appropriately handled and transported by its transportation partners.

Quality Carriers, Trimac, and Action Resources trucking operations and IsoChem interim storage in Houston, Texas were found to be in compliance with all ICMC requirements during on-site audits that were documents in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014. The TNO trucking operation audit results are noted below:

**TNO Audit Results**

Cyanco maintains a documented route selection process for TNO transportation routes that takes into account population density, infrastructure, pitch & grade, proximity to water bodies, and the prevalence and likelihood of poor weather and resulting poor driving conditions. Cyanco and TNO personnel work together with mining customers to determine the safest and best route for transport. Procedures call for driver feedback and routes are re-evaluated when driving conditions change, or when driver feedback suggests that this is necessary. The most recent evaluation of all routes was done in 2014.
Interviews with drivers and management personnel were used to confirm that feedback about driving conditions is communicated daily, as needed. Special conditions noted by customers are noted and communicated to all drivers assigned to the route. The routes driven by TNO vary in length. Drivers can often complete more than one trip in a day, although a small number of routes are long distance trips.

Risks such as pitch and grade of roads, traffic congestion, seasonal traffic issues (winter weather and summer tourist congestion), and proximity to water bodies were considered during the development of the routes. In some cases the pitch and grade of the roads are significant and transit through cities is considered to be lower risk. Stakeholder input (Cyanco, mine customers, and local authorities) is considered when routes are determined. Records were available to show that Cyanco and TNO participate in meetings together with their mining customers. The results of these meetings are used in the overall cyanide delivery planning processes. Appropriate risk mitigation measures are used and records of risk mitigation decisions are maintained. Weather conditions are constantly monitored and deliveries are postponed if a route is considered to be unsafe. Drivers are empowered to stop a delivery if the conditions are considered to be unsafe. Interviews were used to also confirm that drivers adhere to designated routes and request authorization prior to deviating from the established routes.

Cyanco coordinates emergency response for cyanide deliveries made by TNO. Cyanco also coordinates communications with local emergency responders and advises them of their role should there be an emergency situation. No subcontractors are used by TNO.

Transport Practice 1.2 Ensure that personnel operating cyanide handling and transport equipment can perform their jobs with minimum risk to communities and the environment.

☑ in full compliance with

The operation is in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 1.2

not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

Cyanco Audit Results
Cyanco uses only trained, qualified and licensed operators and companies to transport its products. Cyanco ensures that its transportation partners in its NA Rail and Truck Supply Chain are compliant with ICMC requirements and are assessed by auditors during either certification audits
Quality Carriers, Trimac, and Action Resources trucking operations and IsoChem interim storage in Houston, Texas were found to be in compliance with all ICMC requirements during on-site audits that were documents in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014. The TNO trucking operation audit results are noted below:

**TNO Audit Results**

TNO maintains a policies and procedures manual for the transportation of sodium cyanide. In this manual the requirement to only use qualified “Class 1” drivers who have received appropriate operational and safety training.

Interviews with drivers, dispatch, management, and maintenance personnel were used to confirm that personnel operating cyanide transportation equipment can perform their jobs safely and appropriately. Training related to cyanide and the delivery of cyanide is given by Cyanco and TNO Management personnel. Records were available for review.

TNO maintains training management processes to ensure that driver training is up-to-date. Trucks are loaded by Cyanco operators and unloaded by TNO drivers. Drivers showed very good awareness of unloading procedures and of emergency shut-off procedures that would help mitigate the risk of having a cyanide release during an unplanned event. No cyanide handling equipment is used by TNO. The TNO procedures manual prohibits the use of sub-contractors for cyanide transport.

**Transport Practice 1.3:** Ensure that transport equipment is suitable for the cyanide shipment.

- in full compliance with
- in substantial compliance with
- not in compliance with

The operation is Transport Practice 1.3

**Summarize the basis for this Finding:**

Cyanco uses only supply chain partners with equipment designed and maintained to operate within the loads it is handling. The Cyanco ICMC Manual states that Cyanco reviews all transportation partners to ensure that ICMC transportation requirements are fulfilled.
Loading activities and shipment records were reviewed during the audit in Winnemucca, Houston, and Cadillac to confirm that standard weights within the capacity of the intermodal containers, tractors, trailers, ISO tanks, rail tank cars and chassis were being shipped. ISO weight capacities and the fulfillment of ISO tank inspection requirements were reviewed during the audit and were found to be compliant. Cyanco uses only authorized packaging for its sodium cyanide shipments.

Cyanco is using a modified bulk rail tank car for the rail segments. According to interviews with Cyanco personnel, Cyanco works closely with the rail car manufacturers to develop appropriate specifications for the modified rail cars used for cyanide transport. The modifications of the rail cars to eliminate the bottom load-out valve are done to prevent accidental loss of the material in case of derailment. The modifications also reduce the risk of unauthorized unloading of the material.

Each modified rail tank car goes through a verification and acceptance process when it is ready to be put into service. The rail cars must also go through what is known as an OT-5 approval process before they can be accepted into service by the rail partners. Interview discussions and records showed that rail car specifications were appropriate for the load and the material being shipped.

According to interviews with Cyanco and warehouse personnel who load the van trailers, intermodal containers, and ISO tanks, standard weights are loaded and standard blocking and bracing configurations are used for van trailers and intermodal containers. Shipping paperwork was reviewed during the audit and showed the number of packages shipped and the weight of the cargo. This information is used by transportation partners to ensure that overloading does not occur.

Quality Carriers, Trimac, and Action Resources trucking operations and IsoChem interim storage in Houston, Texas were found to be in compliance with all ICMC requirements during on-site audits that were documents in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014. The TNO trucking operation audit results are noted below:

**TNO Audit Results**

TNO equipment was found to be in very good condition and was deemed suitable for delivering bulk liquid cyanide solution. The tractors and trailers are enhanced with upgraded equipment and heavy duty frames to ensure safe travel over rough terrain to the mine sites. Tires are replaced on a frequent basis and regular maintenance activities and inspections are conducted. Safety and emergency shut-off systems are designed into the delivery equipment and were found to be appropriate for mitigating the risk of chemical spill. Loading of the trucks is done by Cyanco personnel. Records were available to demonstrate that equipment is not being overloaded.
Transport Practice 1.4: Develop and implement a safety program for transport of cyanide.

☑ in full compliance with
☑ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with

Transport Practice 1.4

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

Cyanco Audit Results

Formal procedures were available for all loading operations at the three Cyanco facilities audited as part of this supply chain. Bulk railcar loading procedures call for the sealing of the dome on the railcars after loading them with sodium cyanide solution in Winnemucca or with solid sodium cyanide briquettes in Houston. The seal numbers are recorded on the shipping paperwork according to loading procedures. Records were available to confirm this practice. The number UN3414 for liquid sodium cyanide or UN 1689 for solid sodium cyanide is displayed on all packaging and rail cars. Records were available to show that Cyanco worked with appropriate governmental agencies to ensure that rail car placards were correct and compliant with regulations.

For the truck portion of the supply chain van trailers, intermodal containers, and ISO tanks are loaded with standard blocking and bracing configurations. Cyanco uses UN 1689 placards to identify the shipments as sodium cyanide, as required by local regulations and international standards. Section 3.1 of the ICMC Manual addresses this requirement. Proper placarding and labeling of semi-bulk packages, intermodal containers, van trailers, and ISO tanks were observed throughout the supply chain audits. Records were available to demonstrate that the applicable requirements of each of the Safety Program sections of the Cyanide Code had been fulfilled.

Records were available to demonstrate that the applicable requirements of each of the ICMC Safety Program sections had been fulfilled. Rail cars, trucks, and trailers are inspected prior to shipment. Completed checklists from were available for review and were acceptable at all locations audited. Cyanco tracks, but does not perform maintenance of its rail cars. This is done by approved rail maintenance shops.

Limitations on worker hours in the U.S. / Canadian rail and trucking industry are strictly regulated and enforced by the respective governments. U.S. and Canadian federal regulations require that railroads and trucking companies conduct random drug and alcohol testing and that drug abuse prevention programs are maintained. Cyanco also has these requirements as part of its contractual standard terms and conditions.
Cyanco has implemented a safety program for cyanide transport that includes all ICMC required considerations. The Cyanco ICMC Manual states that Cyanco confirms that its transportation partners are in compliance with all ICMC requirements.

Quality Carriers, Trimac, and Action Resources trucking operations and IsoChem interim storage in Houston, Texas were found to be in compliance with all ICMC requirements during on-site audits that were documented in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014. The TNO trucking operation audit results are noted below:

**TNO Audit Results**
TNO has a formal safety program that clearly addresses all ICMC safety program requirements. Formal procedures and training programs are used to ensure that cyanide is transported in a manner that is safe and protective of the transportation equipment. Liquid cyanide solution is transported in bulk tanker trailers using UN 3414 shipping placards for sodium cyanide solution on all sides of the truck. Vehicle inspections are done prior to every shipment and maintenance is performed approximately every 30-90 days, depending on equipment type. Maintenance records were found to be complete. Driver hours are limited by Canadian transportation regulations. TNO monitors driver hours to ensure compliance.

Interviews were conducted with drivers and procedures were reviewed during the audit to confirm that drivers are empowered to modify or suspend a shipment if unsafe conditions exist. Such a change in delivery plans would be done in close coordination with the TNO dispatcher, Cyanco personnel, and with the mining customer. Random drug and alcohol testing is done in accordance with Canadian regulations. Records were available to show that all parts of the TNO safety program are effectively being implemented.

**Transport Practice 1.5:** Follow international standards for transportation of cyanide by sea and air.

- [x] in full compliance with
- in substantial compliance with
- not in compliance with

*Summarize the basis for this Finding:*
No shipments are made via air or sea in this supply chain. All audit results pertaining to sea shipments can be found in the Cyanco Global Ocean Supply Chain audit report which was most recently posted on the ICMI web-site in 2014.
Transport Practice 1.6: Track cyanide shipments to prevent losses during transport.

☑ in full compliance with
☑ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with Transport Practice 1.6

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

Cyanco Audit Results
Cyanco personnel at the three facilities audited maintain communications with truck drivers making cyanide deliveries. Depending on the location, this communication is either direct through a PeopleNet communication system or indirect through the dispatcher of the trucking partner. All drivers have communication equipment consisting of at least cell or satellite phones, and most drivers have multiple communication systems available to them at all times.

Cyanco contracts with a rail tracking service provider who uses a secure web-based rail car tracking system to track the movement of Cyanco and other rail cars. Appropriate action is taken to ensure that cyanide shipments keep moving, stay on pre-designated routes, and that their location can always be confirmed. The daily tracking reports were reviewed during the audit and confirmation was made that railcars are being tracked continuously from the point at which they are put into service and enter the fleet. Cyanco also tracks all ISO tanks and tank truck trailers using GPS and other tracking equipment.

Quality Carriers, Trimac, and Action Resources trucking operations and IsoChem interim storage in Houston, Texas were found to be in compliance with all ICMC requirements during on-site audits that were documented in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014. The TNO trucking operation audit results are noted below:

TNO Audit Results
Communication with TNO vehicles during the cyanide transportation is done using mobile phones and satellite phones. Trucks are in contact at all times with dispatch by cell phone, satellite phone, or PeopleNet in addition to being tracked by Skybitz Global Positioning System (GPS). A waybill accompanies the transportation which includes chain of custody data such as container numbers, waybill numbers, shipping documentation, MSDS, packing list, bill of lading, customs declarations, producer invoice, copy of lease agreement etc.

The need for a satellite phone is determined when the truck is dispatched. All communication equipment is confirmed to be operational at the start of each trip. Cell phone blackout areas are
identified by Cyanco during the route planning process. The dispatcher tracks all shipments on a continual basis and ensures that drivers have working satellite phones when dispatched on routes with known cell phone black out areas.

2. INTERIM STORAGE: Design, construct and operate cyanide trans-shipping depots and interim storage sites to prevent releases and exposures.

Transport Practice 2.1: Store cyanide in a manner that minimizes the potential for accidental releases.

- in full compliance with
- in substantial compliance with
- not in compliance with

The operation is

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

Interim storage activities in this supply chain, as defined by ICMI, take place at IsoChem Logistics, LLC in Houston Texas, at Cyanco production and trans-loading facilities, and at the TNO interim storage facility in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, Canada. In Houston, intermodal containers and ISO tanks are transported to IsoChem from the Cyanco Houston-area production plant. IsoChem underwent an ICMC audit as part of the Supply Chain ICMC certification process.

Intermodal shipping containers and ISO tank shipping containers are stored in a segregated part of the IsoChem storage facility. The IsoChem President who controls the storage locations and security access of the facility showed excellent awareness of the need to segregate cyanide from incompatible chemicals such as acids, strong oxidizers, and explosives. Placards and warning signs were posted at the facility notifying workers that cyanide is present, and that open flames, smoking, eating and drinking are not allowed in the area. There is no handling of the intermodal and ISO tank containers other than industrial-sized forklift movements. Personal protective equipment requirements for the material storage and handling activities are posted outside the cyanide storage area.

The facility is secured by a fence and locked gate. An additional secure area for the cyanide containers has been established within the larger storage yard. Access to the high security area requires heavy equipment and job-specific authorization. Security at the facility was deemed to be acceptable. The cyanide is stored in the intermodal and ISO shipping containers. Containers are not opened at the IsoChem facility.

The containers are stored at the highest elevation in an outdoor container yard. Containers are maintained on a series of railroad ties to provide further protection from the risk of being exposed
to standing water. Sodium Cyanide packages within the intermodal shipping containers are comprised of a bag-in-box construction that offers additional protection against water intrusion. ISO tanks are sealed and are constructed to be water-tight.

The Winnemucca, Houston, and Cadillac facilities were all audited during this evaluation and separately according to the ICMC Production Protocol. All three locations were found to be in full compliance with all ICMC requirements.

TNO Audit Results

The TNO interim storage facility is a fenced in truck parking location within a larger industrial truck yard that is used by TNO and other companies. TNO, per Cyanco instructions, constructed a cyanide-specific ICMC-compliant storage location in 2014. The interim storage fenced-in portion of the truck yard is separated physically from other parking areas and has all ICMC required signage. The storage area is locked when in use and access to the area is limited to TNO Drivers and the Facility Manager / Dispatcher. Signs clearly show that sodium cyanide is present, and that smoking, open flames, eating, and drinking are prohibited. Signs also show what personal protective equipment is required and that only authorized personnel may enter the area.

The TNO facility is secured by a locked gate. Access to the area is limited to Drivers and the Facility Manager. Additionally, seals are applied to all loaded and empty trailers to further protect against unintentional and/or unauthorized contact with cyanide. The TNO storage area is limited in size and is only used for the interim storage of cyanide trailers. No other materials are stored in this fenced in area. The storage of other materials in the area is prohibited procedurally. Employee awareness of this requirement was very good.

The TNO facility is only used for loaded and empty cyanide tank trailers. The trailers are sealed and are not opened at this location. There are no water bodies near the TNO facility.

2016 Watco Addendum

At the time of the audit, Watco was actively transloading sea containers containing sodium cyanide from trucks onto rail flatbed cars. Procedures were also available for the transload operation to address loading of ISO tanks onto or off of rail cars. All operations were found to be compliant with ICMC transportation protocol requirements.

Confirmation was made during the audit that all operators and supervisors have received cyanide safety training and that awareness of cyanide management practices was very good. Watco uses standard operating procedures and training programs. The sea containers and ISO tanks are delivered to a fenced area on Watco property by truck and Watco transloads the containers onto
rail flatbed cars. Weight capacity information for the lifting equipment was confirmed and the lifting capacity of the equipment is well above the heaviest of the loaded cyanide containers.

ISO tanks are not opened at Watco and this interim storage section of the report was used to evaluate the truck / rail yard activities. Warning signs, in the form of hazardous materials placards were visible on all sides of the containers observed during the audit. Additional signage was observed on the warehouse, which is at the same location as the truck / rail loading area. Operators receive training on hazardous material handling and showed good understanding of general safety principles. Watco policies ban smoking, open flames, eating, and drinking in the areas were transload operations are taking place. Personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements are defined and were found to be appropriate and sufficient for the operation. Operators wear hard hats, reflective vests, steel toes shoes, and safety glasses. In the event that an incident involving a damaged container, operators stated that they would contact the emergency response provider immediately and that they would not try to manage the spill themselves.

The area where the cyanide transload takes place is completely fenced and security was found to be appropriate. The area where the transload takes place is primarily used for metal parts. There were no other chemicals in the same yard, and there are no plans to store cyanide or to have multiple chemicals being transloaded at this location.

The ISO tanks are not opened during the Watco operations. The ISO tanks were in excellent condition and were deemed sufficient for keeping the cyanide dry. There is no planned ground storage of sea containers at this operation. The transloading operation is completely outside, there was therefore no concern regarding ventilation issues. The inside storage of boxes was evaluated using the production protocol. The results of that evaluation appear later in this report.

Spill containment equipment is maintained in the adjacent warehouse. Confirmation was made during the audit that local emergency response resources that are very familiar with Cyanco and cyanide are under contract to provide emergency response support to Watco. This was deemed to be acceptable by the auditor.
3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE:  Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities

**Transport Practice 3.1:** Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

- ☑ in full compliance with

- in substantial compliance with

- not in compliance with

**Summarize the basis for this Finding:**

**Cyanco Audit Results**

Cyanco has developed and implemented a Global Transportation Emergency Response Plan (GTERP) that is appropriate for its Global cyanide supply chains. The GTERP includes details regarding the response procedures to be used in each region of the world, each mode of transportation, and type of incident. The GTERP was last updated in 2014. The notification numbers are updated every 6 months and the rest of the plan is reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

Emergency response plans were reviewed during this audit. The GTERP considers the physical and chemical form of the cyanide. Both liquid and solid sodium cyanide are shipped using this supply chain. Emergency response procedures address actions to be taken in response to both types of sodium cyanide spills.

The GTERP includes descriptions of response actions, as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situations. Cyanco also contracts with professional emergency response and remediation firms in the countries into which it ships to ensure that local emergency response is appropriate for the country involved. The Cyanco GTERP is universally applicable to all types of emergencies. All of the plans and emergency response information clearly outline the roles and responsibilities of internal and external responders.

In addition to Cyanco internal emergency response procedures, Cyanco contracts with an emergency response company to maintain the Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP), in accordance with Canadian law. Interviews were held with the contractor that maintains this information. Information was up-to-date and had been shared with relevant parties.

Quality Carriers, Trimac, and Action Resources trucking operations and IsoChem interim storage in Houston, Texas were found to be in compliance with all ICMC requirements during on-site
audits that were documents in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014. The TNO trucking operation audit results are noted below:

**TNO Audit Results**
TNO maintains a cyanide manual and procedures document that includes a section on emergency response for cyanide incidents. The emergency response section of the document specifically states what actions are to be taken in the event of a cyanide incident, either on the road or at the TNO interim storage facility. The document is reviewed and updated, as necessary. The last revisions were made in 2014. The document was found to be up-to-date and appropriate for this liquid sodium cyanide transportation operation.

**Transport Practice 3.2:** Designate appropriate response personnel and commit necessary resources for emergency response.

- ☑ in full compliance with
- The operation is in substantial compliance with
- not in compliance with

**Summarize the basis for this Finding:**

**Cyanco Audit Results**
Cyanco has provided emergency response training to transportation partners and ensures that its partners also provide additional emergency response training to their personnel. This confirmation is done through on-site auditing and Due Diligence review.

The roles and responsibilities of relevant internal and external personnel are clearly described in the Cyanco emergency response plans. Current emergency response procedures state that Technical Advisory Team (TAT) Rapid Response Kits are maintained by emergency response contractors. Information is available regarding the contents of these emergency kits. The types of equipment maintained were found to be appropriate by the auditor.

Cyanco ensures through contractual terms and periodic review that the emergency response equipment maintained by its emergency response provider is available at all times. Cyanco uses using formal policies, procedures, and contracts with safety, health, environmental, and security terms and conditions to ensure that cyanide is appropriately handled and transported by its transportation partners.

In accordance with Canadian regulations, additional information regarding emergency response resources and their qualifications in contained in the Cyanco’s ERAP, an emergency response planning document maintained on file with the Canadian government.
Quality Carriers, Trimac, and Action Resources trucking operations and IsoChem interim storage in Houston, Texas were found to be in compliance with all ICMC requirements during on-site audits that were documents in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014. The TNO trucking operation audit results are noted below:

**TNO Audit Results**

The roles and responsibilities of relevant internal and external personnel are clearly described in the emergency plan. TNO drivers, managers, and maintenance shop personnel receive an appropriate level of training to enable them to fulfill their role in emergency response. Formal emergency response training is refreshed annually.

Drivers were interviewed and awareness of emergency procedures was appropriate. The emergency plan defines what equipment must be available in each truck and extra personal protective equipment is available in each bag. Equipment is checked as part of the pre-trip inspection process.

**Transport Practice 3.3: Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.**

☑ in full compliance with

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with ☑ not in compliance with Transport Practice 3.3

**Summarize the basis for this Finding:**

**Cyanco Audit Results**

Cyanco has developed procedures and maintains current contact information for notifying regulatory agencies, outside response providers, medical facilities and potentially affected communities of an emergency. The GTERP and the ERAP (for Canadian shipments) were reviewed during the audit and were found to contain all necessary contact information.

The Cyanco ICMC Manual requires that internal and external emergency notification and reporting procedures are kept current. Contact numbers and reporting information is reviewed at least annually, or as needed.

Quality Carriers, Trimac, and Action Resources trucking operations and ISOChem interim storage in Houston, Texas were found to be in compliance with all ICMC requirements during on-site audits that were documents in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014.
audits that were documents in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014. The TNO trucking operation audit results are noted below:

**TNO Audit Results**  
The notification procedures, including telephone numbers, are described in the Emergency Response plans. Cyanco and TNO information and other emergency contact information is contained in the emergency plans. Additionally, the Cyanco Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) is updated annually, as per Canadian governmental regulations. The information in the emergency plans are reviewed as necessary, but at least on an annual basis.

**Transport Practice 3.4:** Develop procedures for remediation of releases that recognize the additional hazards of cyanide treatment chemicals.

☑ in full compliance with

The operation is

☑ in substantial compliance with

not in compliance with

Transport Practice 3.4

**Summarize the basis for this Finding:**

**Cyanco Audit Results**  
Specific details regarding the remediation, neutralization, decontamination, and disposal of clean-up debris are contained within the Cyanco emergency response procedures. Extensive descriptions of necessary action steps depending on the incident scenario are clearly outlined in the documents.

Cyanco personnel showed a high level of awareness that the use of treatment chemicals is prohibited if cyanide spills into surface waters. Cyanco emergency response procedures specifically prohibit the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulfate and hydrogen peroxide for treating a cyanide spill into surface water. Section 3.4 of the ICMC Manual specifically bans the use of treatment chemicals for spills into surface water.

Quality Carriers, Trimac, and Action Resources trucking operations and IsoChem interim storage in Houston, Texas were found to be in compliance with all ICMC requirements during on-site audits that were documents in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014. The TNO trucking operation audit results are noted below:

**TNO Audit Results**  
The TNO emergency response plan includes text that addresses the remediation and neutralization of cyanide solutions. General information is given and the hazards associated with using cyanide
treatment chemicals are recognized. Neutralization chemicals are not allowed to be used in or near surface water bodies. There are no water bodies near the TNO interim storage facility.

**Transport Practice 3.5:** Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

☑ in full compliance with
☑ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with

Transport Practice 3.5

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

**Cyanco Audit Results**

Cyanco periodically reviews its emergency response plans and evaluates the plan’s adequacy. The ICMC Manual requires that table top simulations be run annually and that emergency response drills are run every 3-5 years. Records were available to demonstrate that Cyanco has held emergency response drills with its transportation partners and client mines in 2013 and 2014.

Cyanco reviews and revises its emergency response plans as necessary after responding to an actual emergency and after emergency response drills. Formal action-tracking systems are used to ensure timely and complete close-out of actions following emergency response drills and actual emergencies.

Quality Carriers, Trimac, and Action Resources trucking operations and IsoChem interim storage in Houston, Texas were found to be in compliance with all ICMC requirements during on-site audits that were documented in ICMC certification audit reports posted to the ICMI web-site in 2014. The TNO trucking operation audit results are noted below:

**TNO Audit Results**

TNO performs mock simulation drills together with Cyanco and table top emergency response reviews on a regular basis. The most recent mock simulations took place in July 2013 for a trucking accident scenario and in December 2014 for a human exposure scenario at the interim storage facility. According to Canadian law the emergency response procedures are reviewed each year. Driver review of these policies and procedures occur yearly. TNO’s health & safety program manual is also reviewed and updated yearly. Procedures and emergency plans are updated as necessary after drills and actual emergencies.
1. OPERATIONS: Design, construct and operate cyanide production facilities to prevent release of cyanide.

Production Practice 1.1: Design and construct cyanide production facilities consistent with sound, accepted engineering practices and quality control/quality assurance procedures.

The operation is ☑ in full compliance with Production Practice 1.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS
ATS is a diverse company with many years of chemical management expertise. Management systems, training programs, operator qualifications, and management expertise were all found to be excellent. The ATS Pasadena facility was built using sound, accepted engineering practices. Although no quality control records were available for the facility, a technical review letter dated in 2016 from a Chemical Engineer demonstrated that the facility is acceptable and suitable for the storage of cyanide and the transloading of the product from box to ISO tank. The transload area is an open-air part of the facility that is under roof. The warehouse part of the facility has acceptable ventilation and a concrete floor. There is an alarm in the storage area that will sound in the event that the ventilation fails. The roof appeared to be in good condition. The materials of construction were found to be appropriate.

The warehouse area has appropriate containment systems that ensure full containment of the solid sodium cyanide. The transloading operation is done under roof within a secondary containment structure that is erected whenever operators are engaged in the transload operation. The secondary containment was found to be acceptable, especially in light of the small quantities of open cyanide, the chemical form of the cyanide (solid), and the fact that the operation is under roof. Additionally, the transload operation is only conducted when it is not raining.

The transload equipment was evaluated during these second visit to ATS. The transload is performed using a vacuum truck. Extensive procedures and checklists are used by operators to ensure that all planned activities are tightly controlled and checked by supervisors.

Loading of ISO tanks is done using a standard documented process. Known quantities of product are loaded into the ISO tanks from the boxes. Records show that quantities of product loaded into ISO tanks is less than the weight and/or volume capacity of the transportation equipment.
There is no cyanide solution processed or packaged at this facility. ICMI Cyanide Code requirements pertaining to the management of solutions, such as interlock, overfilling, and pipeline requirements, are not applicable to this facility.

ATS uses mature documented and formally controlled management system procedures and processes to operate the facility.

Watco
The Watco warehouse is being used for the storage of 1-ton boxes of sodium cyanide. Watco does not open the boxes. Watco owns and maintains the entire industrial complex, including the warehouse used for cyanide storage. The warehouse is an older building that has been slightly modified to ensure that it is appropriate for the storage of cyanide. All floors are very thick concrete, the storage area and the truck unloading area under roof. The ceiling is very high, approximately 30 feet. No QC records are available for the structure, but an appropriately qualified engineering professional assessed the structure and concluded that the warehouse fulfills ICMC requirements.

Production Practice 1.2: Develop and implement plans and procedures to operate cyanide production facilities in a manner that prevents accidental releases.

The operation is in full compliance with Production Practice 1.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS
ATS has many detailed procedures that were specifically developed for this facility and operation. New operational and preventive maintenance procedures were introduced for the new transloading operation. Procedures define how the operation is to be performed in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Procedures for abnormal conditions such as a spill or exposure scenario are also in place for this operation. Operations and Management personnel were interviewed and their awareness level of normal operating procedural requirements and emergency and contingency procedures was excellent.

Management of Change (MOC) processes are used to manage the operation and changes to any part of the operation. All material handling equipment and cyanide monitoring equipment is well maintained to ensure proper function at all times. Records showed that required maintenance and calibrations of handheld HCN monitors are being completed as planned and are in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations.
Procedures are in place to prevent unauthorized/unregulated discharge to the environment of any cyanide-containing water. The water that is collected from equipment wash-outs is collected in totes, placarded, stored in secondary containment, and disposed of as hazardous waste. Interviews confirmed that there have been no unauthorized cyanide discharges.

Documented procedures are used for the management and disposal of cyanide and cyanide-contaminated solids. All cyanide is stored under a roof and in packaging that is designed to protect the cyanide from water. The building has adequate ventilation to prevent the build-up of air-borne cyanide concentrations. The site has a secure perimeter and access to the facility is tightly controlled. ISO tank loading operations are within the secure fence line. Material storage and dispatch practices were evaluated to confirm that product is safely and securely managed at all times.

Warehouse procedures and ATS internal controls ensure that cyanide is packaged, labeled, and placarded in accordance with requirements of the political jurisdictions through which the load will pass. This was confirmed by the auditor through an inspection of cyanide that was in inventory at the time of the audit.

Watco
Watco maintains appropriate procedures for the operation of the warehouse and the truck unload/rail load operation. Emergency procedures for upset conditions are included in the Watco “Contingency Plan” document. Any changes to the operations are reviewed by a safety resource and the management team to ensure that changes do not increase the operation’s risk of having a cyanide spill or exposure. Preventive maintenance is scheduled for the lifting equipment that is used to move the cyanide. The cyanide storage area is deep within the boundaries of the industrial park. Although there is a water body adjacent to the industrial park, there are no waterways near the cyanide storage area, the storage area is elevated approximately 4 feet off the ground, at a high elevation within the park, and is a several minute drive away from the nearest surface water. Although there are no foreseen waste streams from this operation, interviews confirmed that cyanide-contaminated waste would be appropriately disposed of as hazardous waste.

The warehouse is an older building that has been slightly modified to ensure that it is appropriate for the storage of cyanide. All floors are very thick concrete, the storage area and the truck unloading area under roof. The ceiling is very high, approximately 30 feet. An appropriately qualified engineering professional assessed the structure and concluded that the warehouse fulfills ICMC requirements. Warehouse procedures ensure that cyanide is packaged, labeled and placarded in accordance with requirements of the political jurisdictions through which the load will pass.
Production Practice 1.3: Inspect cyanide production facilities to ensure their integrity and prevent accidental releases.

The operation is ✔ in full compliance with Production Practice 1.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS
The ATS facility is used to store and transload solid sodium cyanide. Cyanide bag-in-box packages are opened and loaded into an ISO tank that is then transported by truck to either the end destination, the port, or to Watco for transloading onto a rail car. All ISO tank loading operations are conducted under roof on an open-air, cement loading pad. The loading activities are conducted within temporary secondary containment structures and operations are halted if it rains or if the wind is deemed to be too strong for safe operations. The secure cyanide warehouse is also built on concrete and is completely covered. The facility is monitored as part of the facility maintenance program. Daily inspections are conducted of the cyanide storage area. Inspection records are maintained and include checks of the storage security, condition of the cyanide packages (confirmation that there is no spillage), HCN monitors, ventilation, housekeeping. ISO Tank loading equipment is maintained with defined procedures and records are maintained.

There are no cyanide solution tanks, process solution tanks, production equipment, or piping at this facility. Inspection records were reviewed for material handling equipment and for the storage area. Extensive records are maintained for the pre-start-up inspection of equipment prior to transloading and the post-transload area after the operations have been completed. Records were complete and demonstrated that there is good control over equipment condition and that it is suitable for use.

Watco
Watco inspects the warehouse, its facilities, and its equipment on a regular basis. Inspections of the cyanide storage area are performed informally on a daily basis and are recorded formally on at least a weekly basis. Records of the inspections were available for review. Records include all necessary details including the date of the inspection, the name of the inspector, any observed deficiencies, and the corrections to those deficiencies. There are no pipes or cyanide solution or wash water present at this location.
2. WORKER SAFETY: Protect workers’ health and safety from exposure to cyanide.

Production Practice 2.1: Develop and implement procedures to protect plant personnel from exposure to cyanide.

The operation is ☑ in full compliance with Production Practice 2.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS
Worker exposure to cyanide is minimized through the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and through the safe operation of the ATS facility. The minimum PPE requirements are defined in the Standard Operating Procedures, which were reviewed during the audit. Proper use of PPE was observed in all areas of the operation during ISO tank loading and warehouse operation. Safety showers and eye wash stations are available in the work areas.

Non-routine and emergency operations are performed by trained personnel wearing appropriate PPE. The management of an upset condition (such as a clog of the equipment) is discussed in the normal procedures. Emergency procedures are defined in the site Emergency Action Plan. The buddy system and increased PPE requirements are used any time that a cyanide package is open. Additionally, a supervisor observes the transload operation from a safe distance at all times. This was observed during the audit. General PPE requirements for all areas in which cyanide may be present are clearly defined and are well understood by all personnel interviewed. Operations personnel showed excellent awareness of PPE requirements.

The President and HSE Manager review any proposed changes to procedures or process. Both individuals are highly qualified chemical professionals with many years of experience managing hazardous materials. The Management of Change (MOC) reviews are used to evaluate the potential safety, health, and environmental impact of proposed and implemented operational changes and modifications. Interviews and a review of records demonstrated that ATS Management personnel had worked closely with operations personnel to ensure that all operational changes had been appropriately reviewed and approved prior to the commencement of operations.

Worker input and feedback is an integral part of safety at ATS. Operators are encouraged to suggest improvement ideas to management and provide feedback on safety and other topics. The storage area has fans running at all times and is a relatively open design. The cyanide storage area is a secured portion of a much larger warehouse. Alarms are in place to alert personnel to a ventilator malfunction. Operators do wear personal cyanide monitors when they are inside the secured area moving, loading, or otherwise handling cyanide packages. Operators in the ISO tank...
loading area have HCN monitors on at all times. This practice was observed during the audit and operators showed excellent awareness of the proper operation of the monitors and of the need to use them.

The buddy system is used for all tasks where there is a potential for exposure to cyanide. Employees have radios and access to Management, Security, and Emergency Response Personnel at all times. Employees’ health is evaluated upon hire and periodically thereafter. Health exams are used to evaluate the employee general health and confirm fitness for duty. The clothing change policy for employees and visitors is documented and awareness of the need to change out of potentially contaminated clothing after a work shift was excellent.

The operation has posted signs that limit access to storage and production areas. PPE signs are posted in appropriate locations. Eating, drinking, smoking, and open flames are prohibited where there is a potential for cyanide contamination. Employees showed very good awareness of the restrictions and of the potential dangers of not following the rules. Eating is allowed in a designated lunchroom area and in offices. Smoking is restricted to a designated smoking area.

Appropriate markings and signs indicating the presence of cyanide are posted on the secure storage area. Cyanide packages are clearly labeled and ISO tanks are placarded.

Watco

The storage and transload operations at Watco are much less complex than those at ATS. Cyanide boxes are not opened, only stored, and ISO containers are not loaded, only lifted onto rail cars. Watco has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that normal, emergency, and maintenance-related activities. The primary SOP that describes the operational steps in normal and abnormal situations is the “Load and Unload Cyanide Containers/ISO Tanks on Railcars” SOP. The “Contingency Plan 2016” document is the one used to detail the steps to be taken in the event of an emergency.

Watco solicits and considers worker feedback during its periodic safety and shift-start-up meetings. Personal HCN monitors that are calibrated according to manufacturer specifications are used in areas where cyanide is present. There are no areas of the warehouse or loading dock that are considered to have the potential for a build-up of cyanide gas. The warehouse has sufficient ventilation, packages are not opened, cyanide is kept under roof, and there is no confined space entry. Operators are not allowed to work alone in the area. At least two operators are in the area at all times. Operators also carry radios with them at all times so that they can remain in contact with the main office.
Production Practice 2.2: Develop and implement plans and procedures for rapid and effective response to cyanide exposure.

The operation is ☑ in full compliance with Production Practice 2.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS
ATS maintains a comprehensive Emergency Action Plan and procedures for rapid and effective response to cyanide exposure. The procedure for on-site treatment of cyanide exposure is detailed and the response equipment was observed during the audit. The supervisor and operators interviewed showed excellent awareness of cyanide exposure emergency response procedures.

Emergency shower and/low-pressure eye wash stations are available for use in the facility. Water is supplied by the local municipality, and confirmation was made that the facility had ready access to water, oxygen, resuscitator, means of communication, and antidote.

Non-acidic fire extinguishers and eye wash/shower units are located at several locations in the facility. All emergency response equipment is checked as part of the start-up process for the transload operation. A formal checklist is used. Records were reviewed and were found to be complete. The availability of emergency equipment is also inspected when the cyanide storage area is inspected, on a daily basis. Records were complete and readily available.

A drill of the emergency response to a human exposure was conducted in early 2016. Records were available to show that the drill was reviewed and that opportunities for improvement were appropriately addressed.

ATS appropriately maintains emergency response equipment and antidote to ensure their availability during an emergency. The methods by which shelf-life antidotes are managed were also reviewed. Antidote is stored in locations that are temperature controlled. The antidote is replaced before the expected expiration date. Four antidote units were being maintained at the time of the audit, all were within their effective dates. The medicine is stored in a manner that protects it from moisture and from light, as recommended by the manufacturer. Emergency response equipment is stored and tested according to manufacturer’s recommendations. MSDS and first aid procedures are available to operators. Safety procedures that describe how to respond to a cyanide exposure were reviewed and found to be acceptable.

There are no process storage tanks or piping that contains cyanide solutions at this facility.
Decontamination procedures for employees, contractors, and visitors are outlined in formal procedures. Cyanide safety training is given annually and employees and supervisors demonstrated a very good understanding of the decontamination policy and the need for safety precautions. First Aid / CPR training is given to a number of employees and the scheduling process ensures that each work shift has a trained person as part of that shift.

All employees are trained to provide first aid assistance to workers who may be exposed to cyanide. First-aid supplies are available at the facility. The antidote would be brought to the hospital with an exposure victim to ensure availability of appropriate supplies at the hospital.

Watco
Watco maintains an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for rapid and effective response to cyanide exposure. The EAP covers the process that is to be followed in the event that cyanide is ingested, skin or eye contact made, and/or inhaled. The cyanide antidote procedure is also detailed. The medical response procedure is available for a medical emergency responder and the antidote response kit was properly stored.

There is an adequate water supply, if required, for cyanide decontamination. Showers and eyewash stations are located at the facility. Water is supplied by the city network. The eye wash and emergency showers are tested periodically. Inspection were reviewed and were accepted.

The facility has water, a cyanide emergency kit, an oxygen tank, antidote and a means of communication readily available at the facility. Emergency equipment is inspected on a weekly basis. The emergency equipment was available during the audit.

The cyanide emergency kit has the necessary equipment to respond in the event of a worker’s exposure to cyanide. Watco appropriately maintains the emergency response equipment and the antidote to ensure their availability during an emergency. Antidote is stored in locations that are temperature controlled. The medicine is stored in a manner that protects it from moisture and from light, as recommended by the manufacturer. Emergency response equipment is stored and tested according to manufacturer’s recommendations.

Safety Data Sheets and first aid procedures are available to workers in operational areas.

This supply chain does not include cyanide solution. No solutions or process tanks are in the operation. Cyanide safety training is given annually and employees and supervisors demonstrated a good understanding of the decontamination policy and the need for safety precautions. The safety training and procedures of the facility were found to be acceptable.

The facility has ready access to medical response. Medical treatment response for a potential human exposure event is outlined in the EAP, Section 9.2. First Aid supplies availability and
medical transport of the victim is addressed in Section 9.1 of the EAP, Medical Personnel Availability. Letters were available from the local medical clinic and the regional hospital in the area that they were willing and capable of treating a cyanide exposure victim. Watco maintains incident investigation procedures and an incident investigation database. Although no incidents involving cyanide have occurred, evidence was available to demonstrate that the cause of incidents is investigated, documented, and that resolution steps are taken. Watco also has performed an emergency drill that included a cyanide exposure scenario. Records of the drill, critique, and resolution of follow-up actions were available and complete.

3. MONITORING: Ensure that process controls are protective of the environment.

Production Practice 3.1: Conduct environmental monitoring to confirm that planned or unplanned releases of cyanide do not result in adverse impacts.

The operation is in full compliance with Production Practice 3.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS and Watco

The facilities do not have any requirements or demonstrated need to perform environmental monitoring. This part of the ICMI Cyanide Code is therefore deemed to be “not applicable at this time”. The facilities do not discharge directly or indirectly to surface water.

ATS

Potentially contaminated wash water at ATS is collected and disposed of as hazardous waste. The storm water sump near the transload area is confirmed to be physically shut prior to starting the ISO tank loading. Operators verify that no liquid has accumulated in the secondary containment area after loading before the storm water sump is opened again.

There are no water bodies near the operation and there are no known spill events that could have impacted groundwater. There has been no known cyanide release by the site that would have led to measurable air emissions. There is no processing or handling of cyanide solution and there is no known generation of measurable quantities of hydrogen cyanide gas.
Watco

The cyanide storage area is deep within the boundaries of the industrial park. Although there is a water body adjacent to the industrial park, there are no waterways near the cyanide storage area, the storage area is elevated approximately 4 feet off the ground, at a high elevation within the park, and is a several minute drive away from the nearest surface water.

There are no known spill events that could have impacted groundwater. There has been no known cyanide release by the site that would have led to measurable air emissions. There is no processing or handling of cyanide solution and there is no known generation of measurable quantities of hydrogen cyanide gas.

4. TRAINING: Train workers and emergency response personnel to manage cyanide in a safe and environmentally protective manner.

Production Practice 4.1: Train employees to operate the plant in a manner that minimizes the potential for cyanide exposures and releases.

The operation is in full compliance with Production Practice 4.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS has a formal training program that includes cyanide safety training and operational training prior to the start of work and annual refresher training on cyanide safety and all procedures. The safety training program discusses cyanide hazards, safety precautions, and emergency procedures in the event of a suspected exposure. The training program is very well organized and records are maintained. Safety training records were readily available and complete. All personnel are trained on all of the operating and safety procedures. Records demonstrating the completion of this training were complete and readily available. All personnel are trained prior to being allowed to work with cyanide.

Personnel are trained on the use of personal protective equipment as part of the safety training and again during the on-the-job training done by supervisors. Employees are trained to perform normal production tasks to minimize risks to personal safety and the environment. Personnel are trained on each procedure. Awareness of procedural requirements was evaluated through interviews. Employees showed excellent awareness of procedural requirements for both normal and upset operating conditions. Experienced and qualified ATS personnel provide the training. Training effectiveness is evaluated through testing and observation of on-the-job performance by a qualified person.
Watco
Cyanide safety training is given to all employees who may come into contact with the cyanide shipments. The training is given before the person starts working with the cyanide packages or containers. Cyanide awareness training is refreshed every year. OSHA training records, SOP training records, and training records for PPE training were reviewed for all employees and were complete. Watco defines the training requirements for all employees and ensures that training is completed prior to working with cyanide boxes and ISO tanks. All safety training is done by Watco’s Safety Manager. Testing is done. Records were reviewed and were found to be complete. The training was offered in three sessions and after each session there was a test given.

Production Practice 4.2: Train employees to respond to cyanide exposures and releases.

The operation is ✔ in full compliance with Production Practice 4.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS trains personnel on emergency response procedures and on what to do if a cyanide release is discovered. This is done as part of the annual training on the spill handling procedure and the Emergency Action Plan. Interviews with personnel showed excellent awareness of procedures.

ATS trains personnel on what to do in the case of cyanide exposure. Drills are conducted annually. Drill critique records were reviewed for 2016. Records were complete and showed that drills have been effective. Corrective actions are processed and emergency procedures are revised as necessary following drill critiques. Training records were reviewed for all personnel who work with cyanide. Records are maintained for at least as long as the employee is working at the site. All records pertaining to cyanide safety were sufficiently detailed to be found conformant.

Watco
Employees are trained what to do in the event of a cyanide release. This was confirmed through interview. Operators notify their supervisor and the supervisor calls the environmental manager who in turn calls the emergency response contractor (Garner). This is documented in the EAP. A drill was done in 2016 to confirm awareness and understanding of the emergency procedures. Records of the drill, critique, and resolution of follow-up actions were available and complete. In addition to evaluating the need for changes to the EAP, the results of the drill were evaluated from a training perspective to ensure that personnel have the necessary emergency response skills. Interviews confirmed that any deficiencies in the EAP or in the training program would be readily addressed. It is standard Watco Policy that all training records are kept for a minimum of the
length of the team member's employment. For annual refresher training topics, records are retained for the ICMC re-certification period.

5. EMERGENCY RESPONSE: Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities.

Production Practice 5.1: Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

The operation is ☑ in full compliance with Production Practice 5.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS
The Emergency Action Plan and emergency response procedures were reviewed and found to be appropriate for the operation. Potential failure scenarios considered in the emergency action plan and emergency procedures include liquid spill, solid spill, or vapor release, human exposure, and fire. Specific response actions, the use of cyanide antidote, the control of releases at their source, and containment, mitigation, and prevention of environmental impact are all addressed by the Emergency Action Plan (EAC) Cyanide Addendum.

The Auditor concluded that the Emergency Action Plan and detailed support procedures for managing emergency situations fulfill all ICMI Cyanide Code emergency response planning requirements.

Watco
The Emergency Action Plan and emergency response procedures were reviewed and found to be appropriate for the operation. Potential failure scenarios considered in the emergency action plan and emergency procedures include solid spill, human exposure, and fire. Specific response actions, the use of cyanide antidote, the control of releases at their source, and containment, mitigation, and prevention of environmental impact are all addressed by the Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

The Auditor concluded that the Emergency Action Plan and detailed support procedures for managing emergency situations fulfill all ICMI Cyanide Code emergency response planning requirements.
Production Practice 5.2: Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation is ✔ in full compliance with Production Practice 5.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS
ATS involves operators and stakeholders, including potentially affected communities, in the emergency planning for the facility. The facility is located in an industrial zone and is not directly adjacent to residential areas. ATS participates in the BayCap Community Advisory Panel that meets monthly. Information about the commencement of cyanide operations was presented at the meeting prior to the audit in 2016. ATS also participates with the Pasadena Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). Records and interviews confirmed that ATS interacts with a local hospital and emergency responders.

Annual drills and training sessions are conducted. Current conditions and risks are evaluated during regular meetings with the stakeholders through the BayCap and the LEPC organizations.

Watco
Watco involves operators and stakeholders, including potentially affected communities, in the emergency planning for the facility. The facility is located in an industrial zone and is not directly adjacent to residential areas. Records were available to demonstrate that Watco has been in close contact with Cyanco, the emergency response partner (Garner), the local medical clinic, and the regional hospital in order to ensure that emergency plans are developed in collaboration with external responders and the local industrial community. The emergency response company participated in the 2016 drill. Watco has also engaged the local fire department and the Safety Coordinator of the local industrial safety committee.

Annual drills are conducted. Current conditions and risks are evaluated during regular meetings with the stakeholders through the emergency planning organizations.
Production Practice 5.3: Designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.

The operation is ☑ in full compliance with Production Practice 5.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS
Primary Emergency Response Teams are identified and alternate coordinators are identified in the Emergency Action Plan (EAP). The EAP clearly designates full responsibility, authority, and duties for managing an emergency situation to coordinators and team members. All employees are trained to be part of the emergency response team. Employees receive 40-hour hazwoper training and 8-hour annual refresher training. Records were found to be current for all employees who work with cyanide. Call-out procedures including 24-hour contact information for coordinators and response team members are included in the plan. Records were sampled and were found to be complete.

Annual drills and training sessions are conducted. Current conditions and risks are evaluated during regular meetings with the stakeholders through the BayCap and the LEPC organizations.

Lists of necessary emergency response equipment are contained within the Emergency Action Plan. ATS inspects emergency response equipment weekly. A checklist is used and records showing the completion of the inspections were found to be complete.

Watco
The EAP designates the primary response coordinator and the alternate emergency response coordinator. The emergency response team is also identified in the EAP. Watco largely relies on the emergency responder for this supply chain, Garner, to provide emergency response services. The responsibility, authority, and duties for managing an emergency situation are clearly described in the EAP. The training needs for the emergency responders, the call-out procedures, 24-hour contact information for the emergency response team, and outside responder telephone numbers are included in the EAP.

The EAP lists the emergency response equipment that should be available at all times. The emergency response kit includes PPE, containment and neutralization materials, and collection equipment for waste generated during the emergency. The EAP includes the requirement for periodic inspections of emergency materials and equipment to ensure its availability and suitability. Completed checklists were reviewed. Interviews during the audit also confirmed this practice.
The roles of external emergency responders are detailed for emergencies that may occur in the warehouse (including loading area). Coordination was done with these external responders and they were involved in the development of the EAP for the site. The external responders participated in the 2016 drill. Records were available to show that the local medical clinic and the regional hospital are also aware of the emergency procedures.

**Production Practice 5.4:** Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

*The operation is in full compliance with Production Practice 5.4*

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

**ATS and Watco**

The notification procedures, including telephone numbers, are described in the Emergency Action Plan for the facility. Notification numbers are checked at least annually. For on-site emergencies at the site, notifications are made to personnel within ATS and Watco, to Cyanco, and to emergency responders. The Emergency Response Plans for both companies were updated in 2016.

**Production Practice 5.5:** Incorporate into response plans and remediation measures monitoring elements that account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.

*The operation is in full compliance with Production Practice 5.5*

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

**ATS and Watco**

ATS and Watco maintain procedures for the neutralization and decontamination of solids and contaminated debris. Details regarding the remediation, neutralization, decontamination, and disposal of clean-up debris are contained within the ATS standard operating procedures and EAC Cyanide Addendum. Watco explains its procedures in its EAP. Descriptions of necessary action steps depending on the incident scenario are clearly outlined in the procedures.

The ATS Emergency Action Plan Cyanide Addendum and the Watco EAP prohibit the use of treatment chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulfate and hydrogen peroxide if cyanide spills into surface waters. Interviews with personnel at both companies showed a high level of awareness that the use of treatment chemicals is prohibited if cyanide spills into surface waters.
Production Practice 5.6: Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

The operation is ✔ in full compliance with Production Practice 5.6

Summarize the basis for this Finding:

ATS and Watco
Emergency plans are checked at least annually at both ATS and Watco. Records were reviewed for each company for their exposure drill and the spill drill, all held in 2016. Results of the drills were discussed and improvement opportunities were appropriately addressed. Full incident investigations are conducted at each company in the event that an actual emergency occurs.
Rail Carriers & Rail Yards – Summary of Due Diligence Investigations

Operational and Audit Information for Rail Carriers and Rail Yards

This report addresses rail and truck transport of sodium cyanide solution from the Cyanco Winnemucca Plant and the Cyanco Cadillac Terminal and the rail and truck transport of solid sodium cyanide from the Cyanco Houston Plant. The two rail transportation partners that are covered under this due diligence investigation are:

1) Union Pacific Railroad (UP)
2) Canadian National Railway (CN)

The railway that services Cyanco out of the Winnemucca, Nevada and Houston, Texas – USA locations is the Union Pacific Railroad (UP). The Canadian Railway (CN) services the Cadillac Terminal in Quebec, Canada. Security and safety risks are minimized through the use of the shortest possible transit time for the shipments. There are no other choices of rail partners for this rail move as the railroad companies own the track that is used.

The Due Diligence portion of this evaluation included a review of information available for the Union Pacific (UP) and Canadian National (CN) railroads, the two railroads used in this supply chain. The railroads maintain control over routing and employ specific safety measures to ensure the safest transit of hazardous materials possible. The railroads have been certified Responsible Care® Partner companies for more than seven years. As such, their rail management system, including rail yards and interchange point safety and security, has been audited by a 3rd-party auditing firm and has been found to be suitable and effective.

Both the CN and UP have extensive information about their safety and security programs on their web-sites. Both companies have strong safety records and are continually improving their ability to monitor hazardous material shipments to ensure that they arrive safely and securely at their destination.

The CN and UP are also both part of the TRANSCAER® (Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response) organization. Information regarding safety performance and the commitment to safe transportation through communities were reviewed and found to be consistent with Cyanide Code requirements. Rail transport is generally understood to be safer than truck transport. The Association of American Railroads (AAR) evaluations have stated that trucks are
16 times more likely to be involved in an accident than trains. For this and other reasons, Cyanco has chosen to ship via rail for this segment of its supply chain.

The point of loading the rail cars into the rail system is within the Cyanco Winnemucca and Houston plant sites. These facilities were found to be compliant with ICMC requirements during this certification audit. The rail sidings are within the secure fence-line of the facilities and there is no storage of loaded rail cars outside the secure points of loading. The railroads maintain control over routing and employ specific safety measures to ensure the safest transit of hazardous materials possible.
UP and CN Rail Carriers and Rail Yards - Auditor’s Finding

Due diligence investigations have been performed so that it can reasonably be concluded that rail carriers including rail yards used by Cyanco for sodium cyanide shipments in North America are:

☑️ in full compliance
☑️ in substantial compliance
☒ not in compliance

with the International Cyanide Management Code.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audit Company:</th>
<th>Management System Solutions, Inc.</th>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.mss-team.com">www.mss-team.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead / Technical Auditor:</td>
<td>Nicole Jurczyk</td>
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<td>E-mail:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:CodeAudits@mss-team.com">CodeAudits@mss-team.com</a></td>
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<td>Date(s) of Audit:</td>
<td>April 14-16, May 12-15, September 9, 2014, January 21, 2015; Due Diligence Assessments: September and October 2014</td>
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I attest that I meet the criteria for knowledge, experience and conflict of interest for Code Verification Audit Team Leader, established by the International Cyanide Management Institute and that all members of the audit team meet the applicable criteria established by the International Cyanide Management Institute for Code Verification Auditors.

I attest that the Audit Reports accurately describe the findings of the verification audit. I further attest that the verification audit was conducted in a professional manner in accordance with the International Cyanide Management Code Verification Protocol for Cyanide Transportation Operations and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

Cyanco NA Rail and Truck Supply Chain  May 14, 2015
Name of Operation  Signature of Lead Auditor  Date

Cyanco NA Rail and Truck Supply Chain  5/14/2015 5/31 & 9/20/2016
Name of Supply Chain  Signature of Lead Auditor  Date
www.mss-team.com
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Description of Due Diligence Information Reviewed for Rail Carriers and Rail Yards

1. TRANSPORT: Transport cyanide in a manner that minimizes the potential for accidents and releases.

Transport Practice 1.1: Select cyanide transport routes to minimize the potential for accidents and releases.

The management of Bulk Rail Transport using UP & CN is: ☑ consistent with Transport Practice 1.1

Summary of the basis for this finding:

The Cyanco rail cars are shipped from Winnemucca and Houston on the Union Pacific Railroad (UP). Those cars that are headed for Cadillac are switched to the Canadian National Railway (CN) in the Proviso, Illinois yard in Chicago. Security and safety risks are minimized through the use of the shortest possible transit time for the shipments. There are no other choices of rail partners for this rail move as the railroad companies own the track that is used.

The railroads maintain control over routing and employ specific safety measures to ensure the safest transit of hazardous materials possible. The railroads have been certified Responsible Care® Partner companies for more than seven years. As such, their rail management system, including rail yards and interchange point safety and security, has been audited by a 3rd-party auditing firm and has been found to be suitable and effective. According to information that is publicly available, the rail yard where the rail cars cross the U.S./Canada border has undergone 3rd-party environmental, health, safety, and security evaluations through the CN Responsible Care® certified management system certification program.
**Transport Practice 1.2:** Ensure that personnel operating cyanide handling and transport equipment can perform their jobs with minimum risk to communities and the environment.

The management of Bulk Rail Transport using UP & CN is:  
- ✓ consistent with Transport Practice 1.2
  - substantially consistent
  - not consistent

**Summary of the basis for this finding:**

During this Due Diligence Review it was confirmed that the CN and UP railroads have continued to be certified Responsible Care® Partner companies for more than seven years. As such, their training programs and employee qualification processes have been audited by a 3rd-party auditing firm and have been found to be suitable and effective. The fulfillment of required training is a specific requirement of the Responsible Care Management System (RCMS). Although no railroad training files are maintained by Cyanco, information regarding the safety practices of the CN and UP railroads was available and was reviewed during the audit.

**Transport Practice 1.3:** Ensure that transport equipment is suitable for the cyanide shipment.

The management of Bulk Rail Transport using UP & CN is:  
- ✓ consistent with Transport Practice 1.3
  - substantially consistent
  - not consistent

**Summary of the basis for this finding:**

The CN & UP railroads maintain Responsible Care Management System® certifications and undergo a full management system audit at least every three years which includes a review that the preventive maintenance program for transportation equipment is suitable, adequate and effective. The proper maintenance of rail equipment is heavily regulated and inspected by the U.S. Federal government, which also helps to ensure fulfillment of rail equipment preventive maintenance and inspection requirements.
**Transport Practice 1.4:** Develop and implement a safety program for transport of cyanide.

The management of Bulk Rail Transport using UP & CN is: ☑ consistent with Transport Practice 1.4

| substantially consistent | not consistent |

**Summary of the basis for this finding:**

Both the UP and CN are Responsible Care® certified for their safety, health, environmental and security management programs. Adherence to governmental safety regulations such as limits on operator hours and drug testing are evaluated at least every three years by a 3rd-party auditing firm. Limitations on worker hours and drug testing in the U.S. and Canadian rail industry are also strictly regulated and enforced by governmental agencies. The safety programs, including preventive maintenance programs for both companies have been found to be suitable and effective, year after year.

**Transport Practice 1.5:** Follow international standards for transportation of cyanide by sea and air.

Not applicable.

**Summary of the basis for this finding:**

No shipments are made via air or sea on this transportation segment.

**Transport Practice 1.6:** Track cyanide shipments to prevent losses during transport.

The management of Bulk Rail Transport using UP & CN is: ☑ consistent with Transport Practice 1.6

| substantially consistent | not consistent |

**Summary of the basis for this finding:**

Both the UP and CN railroads use Data Electronic Interchange (EDI) tracking technology to manage shipments for their customers. Rail shipping paperwork was reviewed during this audit. Accurate descriptions were available showing the type of material, the weight of the shipment, and the shipping and arrival information.
2. INTERIM STORAGE: Design, construct and operate cyanide trans-shipping depots and interim storage sites to prevent releases and exposures.

Transport Practice 2.1: Store cyanide in a manner that minimizes the potential for accidental releases.

Not applicable.

Summary of the basis for this finding:

There is no interim storage in this supply chain.

3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE: Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities

Transport Practice 3.1: Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

The management of Bulk Rail Transport using UP & CN is: ☑ consistent with Transport Practice 3.1

Summary of the basis for this finding:

Information for both rail carriers was reviewed to confirm that they and their affiliates have emergency response plans in place which include the prompt notification of all involved parties. Cyanco provides shipping papers showing the emergency contact information which is then transferred to the hazardous cargo declaration.
Transport Practice 3.2: Designate appropriate response personnel and commit necessary resources for emergency response.

The management of Bulk Rail Transport using UP & CN is: ☑ consistent with Transport Practice 3.2

Substantially consistent

not consistent

Summary of the basis for this finding:

Cyanco offers immediate technical assistance through its contracted emergency response service providers for any cyanide spill, and offers emergency resources for spills that might occur near a Cyanco site. Cyanco contracts with CHEMTREC to ensure that appropriate notifications and emergency response is initiated if there is an incident.

Transport Practice 3.3: Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The management of Bulk Rail Transport using UP & CN is: ☑ consistent with Transport Practice 3.3

Substantially consistent

not consistent

Summary of the basis for this finding:

The CN and UP are both part of the TRANSCAER® (Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response) organization which helps with notifications requirements. Cyanco contracts with appropriate organizations to ensure that appropriate notifications and emergency response is initiated if there is an incident on any rail or truck movement.

Transport Practice 3.4: Develop procedures for remediation of releases that recognize the additional hazards of cyanide treatment chemicals.

Not applicable.

Summary of the basis for this finding:

Cyanco and its emergency response service providers would lead any remediation efforts involving cyanide. No information regarding this requirement was investigated for CN and UP.
Transport Practice 3.5: Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

The management of Bulk Rail Transport using UP & CN is: ✔ consistent with Transport Practice 3.5

not consistent

Summary of the basis for this finding:

As part of the rail carrier safety programs such as TRANSCAER® (Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response), drills and exercises (not necessarily cyanide specific) are conducted to test response capabilities. Additionally, both railroads have been certified Responsible Care® Partner companies for more than seven years. As such, their emergency response systems have been audited by an independent 3rd-party auditing firm and found to be effective. One requirement of any certified Responsible Care Management System ® is that the emergency response plans be up-to-date and that emergency response plans be tested periodically.