INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT CODE
GOLD MINING OPERATIONS

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT
CHATREE GOLD MINE

PREPARED FOR:
AKARA MINING LIMITED

January 2008
SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT
Auditor’s Findings

Mine: Chatree Gold Mine
Mine Owner: Akara Mining Limited
Mine Operator: Akara Mining Limited
Responsible Manager: Mr. Dino Bertoldi, Process Manager
Address: 99 Moo. 9 Khaochetluuk, Thapklor District, Phichit 66230
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Location and Description of Operation:

The Chatree Gold Mine (CGM) is situated approximately 280 kilometres north of Bangkok and is the first commercial gold mine in modern times in Thailand. The mine is operated by Akara Mining Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited. The majority of the workforce is drawn from the local area, with some technical people relocating from Bangkok. The mine is serviced by bitumen road and is connected to mains power. The mine site occupies an area of 13,762 hectares.

The regional area surrounding the mine is agricultural, with rice and corn being the major crops. The land is generally flat and low-lying. The average annual rainfall for the site is 1,100 mm per year. Flooding, earthquake, volcanoes and the like are not a known threat to the mine site. The nearest river, the Nan River, is 40km distant. The site drainage is collected so that all surface flows from the mining and processing areas are stored for re-use in the plant.

The Chatree Gold Mine is a conventional open-pit mining and Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) gold processing operation, mining and processing approximately 2,500,000 tonnes (t) per annum (tpa) of ore. The processing plant consists of a single stage crusher followed by a two stage grinding circuit comprising a SAG (2.75 MW) and ball mill (4 MW). The leaching circuit comprises 6-12 tanks, 11 of which contain carbon to recover gold and silver in solution. The gold and silver are extracted from the carbon by a 4t AARL spilt elution system. Gold is also recovered by gravity using a centrifugal concentrator followed by an intensive leach reactor. Prior to discharge to the paddock impoundment Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) the tailings slurry is treated in cyanide reduction tanks to produce a discharge which is less than 20 ppm TCN. The TSF incorporates a compacted clay lining, central decant, under-drainage collection and seepage collection which returns recycle water to the process plant.

Chatree receives solid sodium cyanide from Orica Australia Pty Ltd manufactured at its Yarwun Facility in Queensland Australia. Orica has responsibility for delivery of the cyanide to the mine’s on-site storage shed and has contracted Toll Resources in Australia and Pioneer Ocean Freight Company Limited in Australia and Thailand to undertake this exercise. Neither Toll nor Pioneer are signatories to the Code, however their operations have been subjected to third party audit and were found to be in full compliance with the ICMC.

The Chatree Gold Mine management systems are third party certified to the ISO 9001:2000, ISO14001:2004 and OHSAS18001 management system standards for environment, quality and occupational health and safety, and has recently attained certification to the SA8000 standard for social accountability. The company laboratory has ISO17025 certification for bullion assaying and is finalising certification for fire assaying. These management systems are integrated and are subject to 6 monthly audits by an external certification body.

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This operation is

✓ in full compliance
☐ in substantial compliance with the International Cyanide Management Code
☐ not in compliance

Audit Company: Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty. Ltd. (IMO)
22 Altona Street, West Perth Western Australia, 6005
Tel: +61 8 9254 6900 Fax: +61 8 9322 1808 www.indmetops.com.au

Date(s) of Audit: Inclusive of the period September 17 to 21, 2007
Audit Team Leader: John Miraglotta (john.miraglotta@sustainability.net.au)

Names and Signatures of Other Auditors:

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<tr>
<th>Name of Auditor</th>
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<tr>
<td>Raymond L. Biehl</td>
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<td>December 7, 2007</td>
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<td>R. John McKenna</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 this Summary Audit Report accurately describes 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 Gold Mining Operations (dated November 2005) and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

17/1/2008.
John Miraglotta, Lead Auditor

Witnessed by:

Akara Mining Ltd
Chatree Gold Mine

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1. PRODUCTION: Encourage responsible cyanide manufacturing by purchasing from manufacturers who operate in a safe and environmentally protective manner.

   Standard of Practice 1.1: Purchase cyanide from manufacturers employing appropriate practices and procedures to limit exposure of their workforce to cyanide and to prevent releases of cyanide to the environment.

   ✓ in full compliance with

   The operation is
   □ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 1.1
   □ not in compliance with

   Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Chatree sources its cyanide exclusively from Orica Australia Pty Ltd. Akara Mining Limited has a supply agreement with Orica to provide sodium cyanide from its Yarwun facility in Queensland, Australia. The Yarwun facility has been audited by third party independent auditors and certified as fully compliant under the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC).

2. TRANSPORT: Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.

   Standard of Practice 2.1: Establish clear lines of responsibility for safety, security, release prevention, training and emergency response in written agreements with producers, distributors and transporters.

   ✓ in full compliance with

   The operation is
   □ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 2.1
   □ not in compliance with

   Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Akara has a sodium cyanide supply agreement with Orica which specifies that the operation takes ownership of the cyanide at the time of delivery into the Chatree storage shed. Orica is by contract solely responsible for the production and transport of sodium cyanide to the delivery point at Chatree. Orica is a signatory producer to the ICMC and subcontracts Toll Resources (in Australia) and Pioneer Ocean Freight Company Ltd (in Australia and Thailand) for transportation of the cyanide to Chatree. Both Toll Resources and Pioneer Ocean Freight have demonstrated, through independent third party audit, that they are fully compliant with the ICMI transport protocol, with clear lines of responsibility for safety, security, release prevention, training and emergency response.
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Standard of Practice 2.2: Require that cyanide transporters implement appropriate emergency response plans and capabilities and employ adequate measures for cyanide management.

☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 2.2
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Orica is by contract solely responsible for the production and transport of cyanide to the delivery point at Chatree. The supply chain from the Orica production facility to the Chatree Mine includes road and rail transport to the port of Brisbane, sea transport to the port of Laem Chabang in Thailand followed by road transport to the mine. Orica is a signatory producer to the ICMC and subcontracts Toll Resources for Australian land transport and Pioneer Ocean Freight for sea and road transportation of the cyanide to Chatree. Both Toll Resources and Pioneer Ocean Freight have demonstrated, through independent third party audit, that they are fully compliant with the ICMI transport protocol, with clear lines of responsibility for safety, security, release prevention, training and emergency response.

3. HANDLING AND STORAGE: Protect workers and the environment during cyanide handling and storage.

Standard of Practice 3.1: Design and construct unloading, storage and mixing facilities consistent with sound and accepted engineering practice and quality control/quality assurance procedures, spill prevention and containment measures.

☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 3.1
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The design and construction of the Chatree cyanide unloading, storage and mixing facilities have been completed appropriately as documented in final design and construction drawings prepared by Ausenco Limited and licensed for operation by the Thai Department of Mines. In addition, these facilities have been inspected by the cyanide supplier (Orica) and verified as being designed and constructed in accordance with their established guidelines.

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Unloading of the 22 tonne cyanide sea containers is undertaken by the transporter on a dedicated hardstand area immediately outside of the dedicated cyanide storage shed which. Unloading of the sea containers is performed by forklift operated by specifically trained Chatree employees. The 1,100kg wooden cyanide boxes are transferred to the storage shed and stacked three high on a raised concrete floor. The shed is covered with meshed walls and is locked once the unloading operation is completed. The storage shed is isolated from surface waters and areas where people congregate.

Cyanide mixing and storage tanks are located on concrete pedestals within a concrete secondary containment area. The containment area is constructed for spill prevention and sized to contain volumes greater than the single largest tank plus a design storm event. The storage tanks are equipped with level indicators and high level alarms. Sump pumps are available within the bunded area should an overflow from the storage tanks occur.

*Standard of Practice 3.2*: Operate unloading, storage and mixing facilities using inspections, preventive maintenance and contingency plans to prevent or contain releases and control and respond to worker exposures.

☑ in full compliance with

☐ in substantial compliance with

☐ not in compliance with

*Standard of Practice 3.2*

*Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:*

Chatree has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP’s) to prevent worker exposure and contain releases of cyanide during unloading, mixing and storage. The SOP’s consist of Cyanide Unloading, Cyanide Mixing, Cyanide Overhead Crane, Cyanide Packaging Disposal and Cyanide Emergency Response that cover the responsibilities of the transporter and Chatree personnel. These procedures include measures for the safe operation of all valves during mixing, safe handling of cyanide containers, limits on the stacking height of containers, disposal of used wooden cyanide boxes and timely clean up of cyanide spills during mixing. Chatree uses inspection forms generated from a computer based maintenance management system which identifies and tracks all maintenance activities in the cyanide unloading, mixing and storage areas (ref Standard of Practice 4.1). Likewise, operational personnel generate shift inspection sheets, the findings of which are entered into work orders when required. Finally, contingencies are in place to address power failure and extreme rainfall events.

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4 OPERATIONS: Manage cyanide process solutions and waste streams to protect human health and the environment.

Standard of Practice 4.1: Implement management and operating systems, practices and procedures designed to protect human health and the environment including contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.

☑ in full compliance with

☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.1
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Standard operating procedures (SOPs) are developed and implemented for the operation including procedures for cyanide handling and operations. The procedures include provisions for protection of human health and the environment. Chatree’s management systems are third party certified to the ISO 9001:2000, ISO14001:2004 and OHSAS18001 management system standards. These management systems are integrated and are subject to 6 monthly audits by an external certification body.

Regulatory requirements for operation include a 20 ppm total cyanide limit for tailings discharge to the tailings facility. The operational procedures for the plant are developed to reflect the operational objectives of nil water discharge to the environment and 20 ppm tailings total cyanide concentration. Procedures include contingencies to ensure cyanide is managed appropriately during upset plant conditions, extreme rainfall events and variations in ore types. Contingency for power failure include instantaneous switching to alternative transmission from external supplier and allowance for tertiary containment of drain down in the case of total power loss.

Procedures are in place to ensure that changes to plant and activities are assessed and managed to minimize risk of cyanide release or exposure. A preventative maintenance system is in place which identifies cyanide equipment as priority plant items and includes calibration of monitors. Regular inspection of cyanide equipment is programmed through the maintenance system. Authorization is required for modifications to cyanide storage, handling or dosing equipment.
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Standard of Practice 4.2: Introduce management and operating systems to minimise cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailing.

☑ in full compliance with

☐ in substantial compliance with  Standard of Practice 4.2
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Control strategies for managing and optimizing cyanide addition rates have been developed and reviewed to ensure the effective operation of the INCO SO2/Air cyanide destruction system to meet the statutory TCN concentration limit of 20 ppm in the tailings. Chatree has implemented a cyanide analyser coupled with the installation of a magnetic flow meter and control valve which allows the cyanide addition to be automated to achieve a desired set point. The addition of cyanide has been further optimized with the installation of the analyser by reducing the peaks and troughs in cyanide dosing control. The optimization has been successful in reducing the load on the cyanide reduction plant to the extent that no excursions of the 20ppm TCN limit for tailings have occurred since January 2006.

Standard of Practice 4.3: Implement a comprehensive water management program to protect against unintentional releases.

☑ in full compliance with

☐ in substantial compliance with  Standard of Practice 4.3
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation has developed a tailings storage facility operational manual which incorporates target tailings deposition levels, maximum flood levels and overflow levels for the TSF based on a 1 in 100 year 72 hour storm event. The TSF water management model incorporates daily measurement of tailings levels, periodic surveys and annual TSF audits. The water balance model and management practices to prevent overtopping of impoundment structures include the management and monitoring of freeboard on the TSF and the continuous monitoring of the return water pond through high level alarms. Chatree utilizes an operational probabilistic water model for the operation of the plant with the primary objective to maintain water supply for the plant. The site has no direct discharge of stormwater or process wastes to the environment and all collected water is returned to the plant either directly or through open pits or stormwater collection ponds. The operational water balance reflects monthly variations in rainfall, variations in tailings discharge rates and changes to plant water demand over time.

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Standard of Practice 4.4: Implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.

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

Standard of Practice 4.4

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

There are no open waters at the CGM where WAD cyanide exceeds 50mg/L. The cyanide reduction process maintains tailings water concentrations well below levels that are known to have any adverse affects on wildlife or the surrounding environment. There have been no recorded adverse impacts on wildlife or the surrounding environment due to the cyanide process solutions at Chatree.

Standard of Practice 4.5: Implement measures to protect fish and wildlife from direct and indirect discharges to surface water.

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

Standard of Practice 4.5

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation has no known direct or indirect discharges to surface water. All stormwater collected on the mine site and process areas is directed for storage and use as process water. Tailings seepage is collected along with underdrainage from the dam. Analysis of cyanide concentration in tailings seepage indicates very low concentrations as expected due to the cyanide reduction of tailings at the process plant. Surrounding groundwater and surface waters are regularly monitored for cyanide and reported to regulators and local communities. Results of surface water monitoring indicate that total cyanide concentrations of surrounding water bodies are below detection levels of 0.005 mg/L.

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Standard of Practice 4.6: Implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of ground water.

☑ in full compliance with

The operation is □ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.6
□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Groundwater studies completed during the design phase of the operation formed the basis of tailings seepage collection and underdrainage design and groundwater monitoring for the tailings facility. The process areas include full secondary containment whereby all cyanide handling, storage and process use takes place within concrete secondary containment designed to contain the volumes of the largest storage vessel and an allowance for rainfall. Monitoring results validate the assumptions regarding low risk of cyanide contamination of groundwater due to low concentrations of TCN in the tailings discharge. Monitoring of regional groundwater bores is carried out to demonstrate protection of surrounding groundwater users. A statutory TCN concentration of 0.1 mg/L in groundwater applies to the operation and has been complied with. All monitoring results indicate TCN concentrations surrounding the tailings dam are less than the detection limit of 0.005 mg/L.

Standard of Practice 4.7: Provide spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines.

☑ in full compliance with

The operation is □ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.7
□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Competent concrete bunding is provided as secondary containment for the CIL tanks, the cyanide mixing and storage tanks, the pregnant and barren eluate solution tanks and the cyanide reduction tanks. This secondary containment is sized to contain a minimum of 110% of the largest tank within the containment and sump pumps are installed to route leakage to the process. Apart from the CIL tanks and the cyanide reduction tanks all other tankage containing cyanide solutions sit on fully enclosed concrete bases. The CIL and cyanide reduction tanks sit on compacted earth bases enclosed by concrete ring beams and include visual leak detection at the ring beam. Annual inspections of these tanks occur to ensure that the tank linings are intact.

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All installed cyanide process solution pipelines within the process plant area are above ground and have been designed with appropriate spill prevention measures which prevent uncontrolled releases to the environment. The spill prevention measures include concrete bunding, pressure and flow monitoring and a scheduled preventive maintenance program. The tailings and decant water return lines sit on top of the ground and are only buried for lengths of less than 5m where they encounter designated roads. In these instances the pipelines are either encased in open-ended steel sleeves, or are buried sufficiently shallow so as to allow visual detection should a leak occur.

Standard of Practice 4.8.: Implement quality control/quality assurance procedures to confirm that cyanide facilities are constructed according to accepted engineering standards and specifications.

✔ in full compliance with

☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.8
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The project design and construction documents provide information regarding the QA/QC programs planned and implemented during the construction of all cyanide facilities, including: the tailings storage facility; the tailings return water pond; the mill buildings; equipment; reagent strength cyanide tanks and; the concrete containments, supports and piping related to these facilities. The QA/QC programs addressed the suitability of materials and adequacy of soil compaction for earthworks for task foundations, earthen liners, membrane liners and for construction of cyanide storage and process tanks. The operation maintains records of the design, construction QA/QC and approvals for the process plant and a certificate of conformance for the plant, including cyanide facilities, was available.

Standard of Practice 4.9.: Implement monitoring programs to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife and surface and ground water quality.

✔ in full compliance with

☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.9
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation specifies a range of monitoring procedures in relation to the sampling, handling and chain of custody for tailings slurries, groundwater and surface water, for both operational control and environmental compliance purposes. The monitoring program is developed by external consultants and is reported and reviewed annually. Wildlife mortality is included in visual monitoring although no wildlife deaths have been recorded.

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5. **DECOMMISSIONING**: Protect communities and the environment from cyanide through development and implementation of decommissioning plans for cyanide facilities.

*Standard of Practice 5.1*: Plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of the cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife and livestock.

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<td><strong>Standard of Practice 5.1</strong></td>
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*Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:*

The operation revised the site closure plan in 2007 using external consultants. The plan includes a schedule of activities for decommissioning and removal of cyanide equipment, removal of cyanide stocks, decontamination and ongoing management and monitoring of the tailings facility. The closure plan includes provisions for revision of the plan within 5 years or when substantial changes occur to the site.

*Standard of Practice 5.2*: Establish an assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide related decommissioning activities.

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<td><strong>Standard of Practice 5.2</strong></td>
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*Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:*

Financial provisions for closure and rehabilitation at Chatree are included in an Environmental Levy that Akara contributes to as a percentage of gold produced from the mine. The management and establishment of the levy is a statutory obligation which originates from approval commitments. Annual financial statements prepared by Akara for the Chatree Mine include provisions for an update of the closure and rehabilitation cost estimates. Closure and rehabilitation costs have been estimated by specialist third party consultants.
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6. WORKER SAFETY: Protect workers’ health and safety from exposure to cyanide.

Standard of Practice 6.1: Identify potential exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce or control them.

☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.1
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Chatree has and continues to identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios through its six monthly site-wide risk assessment exercise where procedures and plans are developed to eliminate, reduce and control these exposures. Task specific SOP’s provide details for safe operation and maintenance of cyanide equipment including personal protective equipment requirements and inspection requirements. Process modification procedures are in place to ensure that process and equipment changes do not result in an increased risk of cyanide exposure to the workforce.

In situations where no SOP’s are available for unplanned cyanide exposure scenarios the Safety Management System requires Job Safety Analyses to be completed prior to the commencement of work. Routine maintenance and process tool box meetings provide a further avenue for worker input in developing and evaluation of health and safety procedures.

Standard of Practice 6.2: Operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety.

☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.2
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Chatree has developed SOP’s for the cyanide usage areas designed to prevent the generation of Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN) gas using pH control. A combination of ambient and personal HCN monitors is employed to limit worker exposure in these areas, in particular the cyanide addition points, the cyanide reduction area, the carbon safety screen area and the Intensive Leach Reactor site. Chatree has implemented HCN monitoring equipment maintenance and calibration programs according to supplier recommendations.
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Safety showers with eye wash stations and non-acidic fire extinguishers are provided in the cyanide usage areas together with Material Safety Data Sheets, in English and Thai language, which outline the appropriate cyanide safety information. Multi-lingual warning signs have been erected in these areas to alert workers that cyanide is in use and include mention of the appropriate personal protective equipment to be worn. All process tanks containing cyanide have been identified to alert workers of their contents and piping containing cyanide has been labelled including the direction of flow of the contents. Chatree has implemented an incident/accident reporting system which is designed to report and investigate all on site incidents including those related to the use of cyanide.

Standard of Practice 6.3: Develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

✓ in full compliance with

☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.3
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Chatree has developed and implemented emergency management plans and first aid procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide. A dedicated cyanide antidote kit and oxygen resuscitation equipment are available on site. The cyanide antidote kit is maintained with the expiry date. The operation maintains an onsite First Aid station which is staffed by a full time Registered Nurse (on 24 hour call). All process personnel are provided with competency based training in the use of the Oxy-viva units (for initial immediate response).

The operation’s emergency response resources include a dedicated ambulance and the local hospital and medical providers have been notified and periodically participate in emergency mock drills. A combination of fixed line telephone and radios (base station and portable hand held) are available on site.
7. **EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities.

**Standard of Practice 7.1:** Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

- ✅ in full compliance with
- ☐ in substantial compliance with
- ☐ not in compliance with

**Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:**

The operation has prepared and regularly reviews a detailed Emergency Response Management Plan Manual which includes response strategies for cyanide related incidents. In addition, the operation has implemented a specific emergency response guide for sodium cyanide developed by the cyanide supplier. Procedures for cyanide emergency response have been developed which specify relevant actions for each release or exposure scenario. Eight emergency scenarios are included in the response procedures which were produced from a risk assessment process. Cyanide Emergency Response guidelines have been provided by the cyanide supplier, where various emergency scenarios are discussed and response actions and remedial measures are described. Specific Emergency Response Plans have also been developed for the tailings facility.

**Standard of Practice 7.2:** Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

- ✅ in full compliance with
- ☐ in substantial compliance with
- ☐ not in compliance with

**Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:**

The operations personnel are involved in the emergency planning process including participation in the mock drill exercises. The operation involves the local hospital, fire department and police in emergency response exercises and documents these communications. The outcomes of the emergency drill exercises are communicated with local stakeholders who then contribute to the emergency response planning exercise. The occupational health employees at Chatree are also employed at the local hospital and emergency response planning is integrated with this facility. Chatree notify potentially affected communities of the risks associated with cyanide use on the site through monthly community meetings and monthly newsletters.
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Standard of Practice 7.3: Designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.

☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.3
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operations Emergency Response Management Manual Plan describes and identifies the roles, responsibilities and call out procedures for the Chatree emergency response team and outside responders. Training for the response team is undertaken weekly and includes preparation and readiness for cyanide related emergencies. At least two cyanide related emergency response exercises are completed annually with external participants: police, fire and hospital. Emergency response equipment includes cyanide spill response capability which is inspected regularly.

Standard of Practice 7.4: Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.4
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operations Emergency Response Management Manual and associated procedures describe the requirement and procedures to notify internal contacts, local police, regulatory authorities, fire and hospital and provides guidance for notifications to local communities as relevant to the incident. The Crisis Management Plan provides further details of communication with communities during emergency cyanide events.

Standard of Practice 7.5: Incorporate into response plans monitoring elements and remediation measures that account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.

☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.5
☐ not in compliance with

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Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operations Emergency Response Plan Manual provides instructions for remediation and decontamination of sites impacted by cyanide spills and disposal of impacted soils and materials. Soil and water remediation measures and ongoing monitoring requirements are specified. Detailed guidance is also provided in the Orica Emergency Response Guide for Sodium Cyanide. Protection measures for the handling and use of cyanide treatment chemicals, including prohibiting the use of treatment chemicals in surface waters, is specified in the manuals and guidance materials and is included in emergency response training.

Standard of Practice 7.6: Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

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

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operations Emergency Response Management Manual is reviewed annually whereby emergency response capability and outside responder details are maintained as current. The manual and associated procedures are reviewed in light of the outcomes of emergency response preparedness exercises which include participation of outside organizations.

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

Standard of Practice 8.1: Train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

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

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

All site personnel, including visitors are introduced to the chemical “cyanide” during their compulsory site safety inductions. Those employees with the potential to be exposed to cyanide are provided with training on the hazards of cyanide and periodic refresher updates.

A sample of the operations training records sighted during the audit included an on the job competency assessment. Informal interviews with Chatree personnel during the assessment indicated a high awareness and sound knowledge of cyanide aspects.

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Standard of Practice 8.2: Train appropriate personnel to operate the facility according to systems and procedures that protect human health, the community and the environment.

☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 8.2
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation has developed and maintains a training needs matrix and schedule for the processing and maintenance personnel, including specific training modules/procedures for cyanide unloading, cyanide mixing, cyanide storage, leaching, elution, cyanide reduction, water management, tailings management, pump and valve operation, permits to work, isolation and tagging, HCN monitoring and chemical spills. Operator training is conducted by supervisors prior to working alone with cyanide and training records are retained.

A sample of the training records sighted during the audit identified the individual employee, trainer, training module, training date and competency assessments where applicable. Task observations are undertaken informally by the Senior Process Supervisors and Safety Officers who have been deemed as competent by the Processing Manager.

Standard of Practice 8.3: Train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.

☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 8.3
☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation has developed and maintains a training needs matrix and schedule for the emergency response team whose weekly training sessions include cyanide related scenarios. The emergency response team members receive specialist training from accredited external providers and participate in the six monthly cyanide mock drill exercises. Refresher training is provided to the emergency response team.

A sample of individual personnel and weekly training records sighted during the audit identified the individual employee, trainer, training module, training date and competency assessments where applicable. The process plant personnel receive basic emergency response training and participate in the six monthly cyanide mock drill exercises. Cyanide unloading, mixing, production and maintenance personnel also participate in specific training involving the release of cyanide relevant to their area of work.

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9. **DIALOGUE:** Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

**Standard of Practice 9.1:** Provide stakeholders the opportunity to communicate issues of concern regarding the management of cyanide.

- ✔ in full compliance with
- □ in substantial compliance with
- □ not in compliance with

**Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:**

The operation communicates with stakeholders through formal monthly village meetings in the Thapklor District chaired by the relevant Village Chief. Additional monthly meetings occur with District and Provincial level stakeholders. Meeting minutes are kept and issues of concern are recorded and maintained by the mine Environment Manager. Chatree maintains a community complaints register although no complaints have been received regarding cyanide related issues. Monthly newsletters provided to local villages and other stakeholders communicate mine activities including cyanide related matters and environmental monitoring results.

**Standard of Practice 9.2:** Initiate dialogue describing cyanide management procedures and responsively address identified concerns.

- ✔ in full compliance with
- □ in substantial compliance with
- □ not in compliance with

**Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:**

The operation initiates dialogue in relation to cyanide management procedures through formal engagement with local authorities and community representatives. Cyanide related procedures including inductions, emergency response and first aid are provided to the local District Administrator. Police, Hospital and Village Chiefs. The Chatree Community Superintendent communicates the operation’s cyanide procedures during informal villager consultations. Any concerns raised by stakeholders and community members in relation to cyanide management practices are recorded in the community complaints register where the nature of complaint, response and outcome are noted.
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Standard of Practice 9.3: Make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

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

Standard of Practice 9.3

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation provides a monthly newsletter to communities and stakeholders. The May 2007 newsletter includes information regarding the Cyanide Management Code and other examples include provision of tailings facility cyanide concentrations and the method of controlling HCN through lime addition. Newsletters are distributed and placed on village notice boards. The annual environmental monitoring report includes the results of various cyanide monitoring for the operation. This report is provided to regulatory and other government stakeholders. The operation’s Crisis Management Manual includes processes for communicating with community and stakeholders in the event of cyanide emergencies incidents both on and offsite where these are identified as significant.

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