INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT CODE

RANSA COMERCIAL S.A.

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

BASE TRANSPORTATION, CALLAO, CALLAO, PERU

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In collaboration with:
INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE
MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Cyanide Transportation Operations
Summary Audit Report

For The
International Cyanide Management Code
and RANSA COMERCIAL S.A. – Callao –
Callao – Peru

Verification Protocol

www.cyanidecode.org
March 2017

LIMA, PERU

LIMA, PERU

MARCH 2017 | RANSA
Lead Auditor Signature
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INTRODUCTION

Information on the audited operation

Name of Cyanide Transportation Facility: RANSA COMERCIAL S.A. (RANSA)
Name of Facility Owner: RANSA COMERCIAL S.A. (RANSA)
Name of Facility Operator: RANSA COMERCIAL S.A. (RANSA)
Name of Responsible Manager: Francisco Reyes Clavijo
Address: Av. Argentina N° 2833 Callao
State/Province/Country: Callao/Callao/ Peru
Telephone: +511 3136000 Fax: --
E-mail: freyesc@ransa.net

Aspects of the location and description of the operation:

RANSA COMERCIAL S.A. (hereinafter RANSA) has a fleet of over 100 units for the light and heavy transport at national level (Peru), in general, oversized, and hazardous cargo.

The scope of this audit includes the operation of ground transportation from Warehouse of Cyanide in Lurin or Callao, where cyanide is released, to delivery at the customer's installation Cyanide is received from the manufacturer or consigner in either of the following packaging presentation:

- Interior Poly-propylene super-sack filled up to 1 ton and placed inside a Polyethylene bag and wooden box.
- Cylinder up to 100 kg

No less than 20 ton are placed in standard 20-feet or 40-feet shipping containers; boxes and cylinders are placed way to prevent lateral movement within the container. In addition to normal anchoring the container to the chassis of trucks, containers are secured with chains, for double safety tie. The containers are received locked and tagged.

These activities are carried out 3 years ago with ZERO (0) accidents.
SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT
FOR CYANIDE TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS

Instructions

1. The basis for the finding and/or statement of deficiencies for each Transport Practice should be summarized in this Summary Audit Report. This should be done in a few sentences or a paragraph.

2. The name of the cyanide transportation operation, lead auditor signature and date of the audit must be inserted on the bottom of each page of this Summary Audit Report.

3. An operation undergoing a Code Verification Audit that is in substantial compliance must submit a Corrective Action Plan with the Summary Audit Report.

4. The Summary Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan, if appropriate, for a cyanide transportation operation undergoing a Code Verification Audit with all required signatures must be submitted in hard copy to:

   International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI)
   
   1400 I Street, NW, Suite 550
   
   Washington, DC  20005, USA

5. The submittal must be accompanied by 1) a letter from the owner or authorized representative which grants the ICMI permission to post the Summary Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan, if necessary, on the Code Website, and 2) a completed Auditor Credentials Form. The lead auditor’s signature on the Auditor Credentials Form must be certified by notarization or equivalent.

6. Action will not be taken on certification based on the Summary Audit Report until the application form for a Code signatory and the required fees are received by ICMI from the applicable cyanide transportation company.

7. The description of the cyanide transport company should include sufficient information to describe the scope and complexity of its operation.
This Operation is:

- X in full compliance
- □ in substantial compliance
- □ not in compliance

with the International Cyanide Management Code.

Audit Company: ISOSURE SAC | CIANURO INCORPORATED EIRL

Audit Team Leader: Luis Torres Argandoña

E-mail: auditoria@isosure.com

Date(s) of Audit: 01 and 02 March 2017

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 conduct 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.

Name and Signatures of Other Auditors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Luis Torres Argandoña</td>
<td>Lead Auditor and Transportation Technical</td>
<td>[Signature]</td>
<td>02 March 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlo Vargas</td>
<td>Transportation Technical</td>
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LEGALIZACIÓN AL DORSO
Verification Protocol

TRANSPORT

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

1.1 TRANSPORT PRACTICE 1.1

SELECT CYANIDE TRANSPORT ROUTES TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR ACCIDENTS AND RELEASES.

X in full compliance with

☐ in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 1.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.1 requiring an operation Select cyanide transport routes to minimize the potential for accidents and releases.

RANSA implemented the route evaluation process identified as “IMIN-0022 Development of FMIN-0001 Roadmaps V.2 09.11.2016”, Cyanide Transport which describes the items to be assessed during the route analysis in accordance with the ones pointed in the International Cyanide Management Code.

“PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan”, has been implemented for the route related to the cyanide transportation.

The route is evaluated “FMIN-0072 Risks of Cyanide Transportation”:

• Callao – Las Bambas
  o Callao – Ica – Nazca – Camana - Arequipa – Imata – Espinar- Ccapacmarca – Challhuahuacho

The evidenced records are as follows

• FMIN-0001 Roadmap
• Risks of Cyanide Transportation

The evaluated routes have been approved by the Ministry of Transport of Peru.

The service has been approved by the National Superintendency of Taxation of Peru.

In the “IMIN-0022 Development of FMIN-0001 Roadmaps V.2 09.11.2016” procedure, the account executive, if new customer, confirms customer the merchandise to transport, telling the client the need for MSDS product, after receiving information it is sent to Supervisor Risk assessment for the route and the implementation of controls.
RANSA implemented the “IMIN-0022 Development of FMIN-0001 Roadmaps V.2 09.11.2016”, in the route evaluation report the major risks were identified as the urban areas, population density, road infrastructure, animal crossing, proximity to water bodies, presence of fog, likelihood of free fall.

Risks associated to those characteristics include: vehicle crash, vehicle rollover, vehicle skid, load, loss, pedestrian accidents, product spill in water body, and water contamination, among others.

For each specific route, a risk assessment with a photographic log was developed in 2016. Risk management measures are listed for each portion of the routes based on the characteristics and risk level.

According to “IMIN-0022 Development of FMIN-0001 Roadmaps V.2 09.11.2016”, routes are verified entirely once a year or to the first transport to a client by RANSA’s Control and Analysis team. In addition, for all cyanide transportation operations, the driver must present a travel log, in which the driver has to note if there were any changes on the route. If any changes are identified, these are reviewed and assessed; and if applicable, the route risk assessment is updated. Temporary changes, such as route diversions, are verbally informed to the driver prior to the departure of the convoy.

RANSA identified the fire stations, police stations, technical support and hospitals and medical centers in the area, as well as phones and contacts.

As previously noted, the risk assessment of each routes describes the risks identified along them and the specific measures to be taken to address the risks.

RANSA identified the main bridges, tolls, fuel stops and technical stop points.

RANSA includes comments from interested parties (communities, other stakeholders, government agencies) in compliance with the procedure “IMIN-0022 Development of FMIN-0001 Roadmaps V.2 09.11.2016”. These comments if applicable according to its usefulness in the selection of routes and risk management are reflected in the registry “FMIN-0001 Roadmap”.

The centers are included in the PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan of RANSA and consultation centers were evident during the audit.

For the transportation of hazardous materials (including sodium cyanide), RANSA has a control room at the base of CALLAO, Peru, where the GPS system and ITRANS-0004 GPS Monitoring Procedure V.4 12.01.2017 provides continuous positioning of each of the vehicles at all times, as well as continuous monitoring of the velocity at each point of the route from the starting point to the end point.

RANSA also established through a “PTRANS-0002 Local and National Transportation Service Procedure V.6 18.01.2017” and “IMIN-0005 Transportation of Hazardous Materials” – item 5.2, the specifications of use of escort trucks during the sodium cyanide transportation, which should be ONE (01) escort truck for every THREE (03) or less units of cargo transportation. A safety specialist and one driver travel in the escort vehicle. This requirement applies to all customers of RANSA.

There can only be charged ONE (01) CONTAINER per platform and each wagon can only drag one chassis. The convoy may include one or more escort vehicles at the client’s request. The travel of the convoy will depend on weather conditions; the Convoy Leader shall evaluate the safety of the route in each case, being able to stop the convoy if he considers the conditions do not allow safe transit.

RANSA has provided information (MSDS, emergency and product information, PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan) to support emergency centers (health centers, police and fire companies) along the routes mentioned, and a signed and received letter with such information. This activity is carried out so that external
support centers could be prepared for emergencies. In addition, comments are asked to external support centers to manage risk as a way to query and obtain feedback. RANSA has contacts with hospitals, police, Fire Company, Crane Service, Car Repair Workshops.

RANSA does not subcontract any of this cyanide transport operations.

1.2 **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.**

X in full compliance with

- in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 1.2
- not in compliance with

**Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:**

The RANSA procedure (PTRANS-0002 Local and National Transportation Service Procedure V.6 18.01.2017 and GDO-FMRT-II Driver Position Description) establishes minimum requirements for drivers “Job profile”: health, defensive driving training, and response training on sodium cyanide emergencies (spills and poisoning prevention).

Drivers are legally required to hold an A3C and A4 license. In order to obtain this license, have completed high school, undergo a psychological evaluation and a psycho-technical assessment, and hold a certificate from Professional Driver School.

The auditor reviews the documentation of the 05 drivers and 04 supervisors.

- Casimiro Hermes Rebaza Vasquez, Licencia Q25786119, driver
- Jairo Orlando Navarro Ramirez, Licencia F40916142, driver
- Marco Torres Rodriguez, Licencia Q25866374, driver
- Alfredo Guzman Vargas, Licencia Q07478807, driver
- Alexander Andia Sabrera, Licencia Q41293150, driver
- Norvil Leonidas Cance Rivera, supervisor
- Francisco Chilon Chuquiruna, supervisor
- Juan Manuel Salas Castro, supervisor
- Roberto Vallejos Acuña, supervisor

During the audit, it was evident records:

- AIII-C License
- Criminal record
- Police records
- Practical Management Exam
  - Use of seat belt
  - Use of Lights
  - Use of engine brake
As a result of the audit it was proven that RANSA only uses trained, qualified and licensed operators to operate their vehicles.

Records were verified and all staff operating the transport equipment was set to perform their work in a manner that minimizes the possibility of cyanide releases and exposures, these trainings include safe handling of cyanide both as emergency and poisoning, firefighting, first aid, defensive driving.

RANSA, has been working on a Program Management System Safety and Health at Work and Training Program.

This program provides training related to leadership activities and management commitment, and Training, Hazard Analysis Working Procedures, Use of Personal Protective Equipment, Incident Investigation, Safety Inspections, Emergency Response, Drills, Environment Protection, Security, and Health Program.

RANSA selects the most specialized drivers to transport sodium cyanide.

According to PTRANS-0002 Local and National Transportation Service Procedure V.6 18.01.2017, drivers drive up to FIVE (05) continuously, with breaks of TWO (2) hours. Sleep at least EIGHT (08) hours before each trip, and one must not drive for more than TEN (10) hours per day.

In their Cyanide PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan, RANSA includes a training program that must be complemented by all drivers, consisting of the following:

- Introduction to the Company
- Basic Ricks Prevention and Use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)
- Hazardous Materials Handling and Transportation Nivel 1, 2 and 3
- Emergency Response
- Defensive Driving

In addition, the following training courses are specific to drivers transporting cyanide shipments:

- Cyanide First Emergency Response
- General Information of Cyanide Product

According to Plan cyanide related training is refreshed once a year. During the audit, files of three drivers were reviewed, and all relevant training certificates were available.

RANSA does not subcontract any of this cyanide transport operations.

1.3 **TRANSPORT PRACTICE 1.3**

**ENSURE THAT TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT IS SUITABLE FOR THE CYANIDE SHIPMENT.**

X in full compliance with

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 1.3
The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.3 requiring an operation Ensure that transport equipment is suitable for cyanide shipment.

RANSA establishes requirements for maintenance of the units carrying cyanide in the PTRANS-0002 Local and National Transportation Service Procedure V.6 18.01.2017, Which Comply with the Provisions of the law of Peru. In Addition, RANSA is registered at the Government of Peru for the transport of hazardous materials.

Trailer:
- Category / Class: N3 / Trailer.
- Bodywork: Trailer.
- Fuel: Oil.
- Age: not more than 5 years.
- Shafts, as seen in the DS 058-2003-MTC, Standard Vehicle Weights and Measures (legal International Standard) for cyanide transport units are designated configuration, T3S3, T3S2.

Semitrailer:
- 04 fastening systems (twistlock, plus pins), which may be fixed.

Excessive load
- RANSA provides that the charge should not exceed the carrying capacity, and this control is performed by using the format "FMIN-0070 Check List HAZMAT" for Tractor.

The maintenance of the units is done by the supplier, the parts are original and technicians are specialized for the type of vehicle.

According to through the the “PTRANS-0002 Local and National Transportation Service Procedure V.6 18.01.2017”, RANSA safety chief together with a driver have to check the trucks and trailers completing a checklist per vehicle prior to the departure of the convoy. The checklist requires reviewing:
- Origin and destination of the load
- Names of the driver and supervisor
- Shipment documentation (insurance, current technical inspection, circulation permit, among others)
- Driver’s documentation (license and ID card, and appropriate training certificates)
- PPE (safety hat, goggles, safety boots, vest, gloves, harness, and thermal wear)
- Vehicle safety equipment (cell phone and radio, safety belts, first aid kit, reflective triangles, cones, flash light, horn, fire extinguishers, Jack, snow chains, mirrors, alarms, Wheel wrench, wedges, windshield, among others)
- Lights (blinking, turns, large, stops, among others)
- Placards
- Tires (trucks and spare tires)
- Load verification (braces and twists lock of the semitrailer. Reportedly, this is verified again after loading the container, although it is not registered

During the audit, three (03) bundles of travel records who met the provisions of the “PTRANS-0002 Local and National Transportation Service Procedure V.6 18.01.2017”, is evidenced.
According to the PTRANS-0002 Local and National Transportation Service Procedure V.6 18.01.2017, RANSA has procedures in place to prevent overloading of the transport vehicles, one CONTAINER of cyanide can be loaded on the vehicle. As seen in the “DS 058-2003-MTC, Standard Weights and Measures Vehicular” (Law of Peru).

RANSA does not subcontract any of this cyanide transport operations.

1.4 **Transport Practice 1.4**

**Develop and implement a safety program for transport of cyanide.**

X in full compliance with

The operation is □ in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 1.4

□ not in compliance with

**Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:**

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.4 requiring an operation Develop and implement a safety program for transport of cyanide.

RANSA established a transportation method avoiding disturbances during motion.

For the transportation of hazardous materials (including sodium cyanide), RANSA has a control room at the base of CALLAO, Peru, where the GPS system and ITRANS-0004 GPS Monitoring Procedure V.4 12.01.2017 provides continuous positioning of each of the vehicles at all times.

RANSA requires inspection of cartels load information (DOT, UN and NFPA) verification of the truck “FMIN-0070 Check List HAZMAT”. Signage is provided in order to comply with local regulations, which are based on the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Copies of the placards are included in the PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan.

RANSA indicates the need for conformity of the client, to ensure that the escort vehicles and transport vehicles are in optimal conditions.

RANSA conducts vehicle inspections prior to each departure/shipment. (“FMIN-0070 Check List HAZMAT” for Tractor and (“FMIN-0069 Check List HAZMAT” for escort truck)

During the audit process, records of inspections prior to each departure shipment are evidence.

RANSA has a maintenance plan (PCORP-0114 maintenance procedure). The maintenance records were reviewed and the practice was confirmed during the observation of the vehicle and interview with the maintenance supervisor and drivers.

During the audit, it was evident records:

- Tractor A4L949
- Tractor A4T875
- Tractor A4T878
- Tractor A5B817
- Tractor A5B826
Drivers must rest at least 08 hours before a trip and must not drive more than 10 hours a day and the driving time is only during the day, 8 hours for day according to the procedures of RANSA. It is noteworthy that Regulations of Peru set the same schedule for the transportation of hazardous. And according to the Procedure for transportation of sodium cyanide, drivers can drive up 8 hours, and stops are designated prior to the departure of the convoy. Facilities where the convoys stop are fenced and have 24 hours security guards.

RANSA states that the load of cyanide must travel in 20-foot or 40-foot CONTAINER, developing mechanisms to prevent its movement.

According to the IMIN-0003 Loading and cracking V.8 28.02.2017, RANSA has anchoring mechanisms for the container and lashing system for cyanide in the container.

The procedure specifies:

- **Item 5.4, Container securing.**
  - **Internal**
    - The load must be uniformly distributed on the floor of the container
    - Avoid empty spaces
    - Avoid slips
  - **External**
    - Insured by 04 anchorages
    - Sometimes with 02 cross-links

- **Item 5.6, Inspections of Cargo Securing Materials**
  - The condition of the load securing elements is inspected using the FMIN-0002 "Septum Equipment Inspection - Crack Material Inventory"

The trip will take place in convoy mode; the convoy leader is responsible for the assessment of climatic conditions and is empowered to suspend the transport convoy.

At the end of the trip, the leader of the operation and drivers must submit a report detailing the same road incidents, anticipated information, sensitive areas, and find relevant information to ensure the safety on future trips.

“Alcohol and Drug Policy” It is prohibited the consumption of alcohol, drugs or any other substance that may impair or reduce the function of the driver or a member of the convoy in which prior to the start of each trip everyone must go through an alcotest and periodical drug tests; the violation of this policy results in the separation of the worker from the operation.

Periodic controls of toxicological tests according to the "IMIN-0008 Control of Alcoholemia in Conductors" were evidenced and "FMIN-0007 Test of Alcohotest" is registered.

The calibration certificate of the equipment was checked

- ALCOSCAN: AC03HAO202001606 V. 21.04.2017
- ALCOSCAN: AC03HAO202001615 V. 21.04.2017
- ALCOSCAN: AC03HAO202001601 V. 21.04.2017
The plans and procedures for compliance with the Code are reviewed annually and annual surveillance audits are developed to verify compliance with the RANSA standards.

RANSA keeps the records of the transport activity and inspection of the cargo units, evidenced the reports of the 2016 and 2017.

RANSA does not subcontract any of this cyanide transport operations.

1.5 **TRANSPORT PRACTICE 1.5:**

**FOLLOW INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF CYANIDE BY SEA AND AIR.**

- X in full compliance with

The operation is
- □ in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 1.5
- □ not in compliance with

**Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:**

The operation is in NOT APPLICABLE with Standard of Practice 1.5 requiring an operation Follow international standards for transportation of cyanide by sea and air.

RANSA not transported by sea transport and air transport within the territory of Peru.

1.6 **TRANSPORT PRACTICE 1.6:**

**TRACK CYANIDE SHIPMENTS TO PREVENT LOSSES DURING TRANSPORT.**

- X in full compliance with

The operation is
- □ in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 1.6
- □ not in compliance with

**Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:**

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.6 requiring an operation Track cyanide shipments to prevent losses during transport.

RANSA uses a GPS system. They also have telephone service, satellital phone (18), radio UHF and cell phones which ensure full coverage during movement and are completely connected to the control room in their base in CALLAO, Peru. In addition to providing this system, they continually know the positioning each of the vehicles all the time and the safety escort vehicle carries a satellite phone. During the audit, the operability equipment was verified.
The phone lines were operating at the time of the audit; and also an inspection was done to verify the operation of mobile equipment and it was found the payment of the phone, the GPS and satellite phone.

Additional, RANSA periodically test communication equipment to ensure it functions properly. "FMIN-0070 Check List HAZMAT" contains the inspection criteria of communication equipment.

RANSA has identified areas without cellular coverage; in such areas the convoy makes use of satellite equipment.

The GPS system and ITRANS-0004 GPS Monitoring Procedure V.4 12.01.2017 has location actualizations in real time, in areas without GPS coverage it saves the information transmitted after the passing of vehicles.

The bill of lading and the shipment reference are part of the shipping records of the amount transported; the Material Safety Data Sheet is checked before each trip and is available throughout the transportation.

In the sender shipment reference is indicated the name of the product, the United Nations (UN) number, the transported amount of packages and weight of the load, and it is also necessary to indicate the product safety considerations. Upon the delivery of the sender shipment reference, the provider delivers the Material Safety Data Sheet to the carrier. The absence of the sender reference guide and of the Material Safety Data Sheet during transportation is fine by the confiscation of the cargo by the government of Peru. It is worth mentioning that the sender shipment reference should be preserved and stored by the carrier for a period not less than FIVE (05) years.

RANSA does not subcontract any of this cyanide transport operations.
INTERIM STORAGE

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

2.1 TRANSPORT PRACTICE 2.1

STORE CYANIDE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES THE POTENTIAL FOR ACCIDENTAL RELEASES.

X in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 2.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in NOT APPLICABLE with Standard of Practice 2.1 requiring an operation Store cyanide in a manner that minimizes the potential for accidental releases.

RANSA has no stores or warehouses in territory of Peru.
EMERGENCY RESPONSE:

Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities.

3.1 TRANSPORT PRACTICE 3.1:

PREPARE DETAILED EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS FOR POTENTIAL CYANIDE RELEASES.

X in full compliance with

The operation is □ in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 3.1
□ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.1 requiring an operation Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

RANSA has a PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan. Information on road conditions is defined in the FMIN-0001 Roadmap document. The Emergency Plan describes the response actions for anticipated emergency situations. These were verified during the audit. The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan is approved by the ministry of transport and communication by the Peruvian government in 2016.

It covers strategic and tactical response of emergencies that might occur during the transport process in the following routes.

The validity of PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan for the government of Peru is 05 years

The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan for transportation is suitable for the selected transport route, based on the hazards and risk assessment after the completion of the FMIN-0001 Roadmap.

The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan has the following information:

- General information carrier
- Organizational Transport
- Functions of staff in emergencies en route - Incident Command
- Communication system
- Characteristics of vehicle units
- general and specific characteristics of sodium cyanide
- Identification of risks along the route
- Response Planning
- Communication Processes
- Procedures for emergency care
- Review and update contingency plan

Main risks identified during transport:
• Fall or spilled material or waste
• Car accident
• Breakdown vehicles
• Collision object and / or persons or animals
• Rollovers
• Explosions
• Social conflicts
• Criminal acts, sabotage and / or terrorist
• Disease crew
• Air pollution, soil and / or water
• Natural phenomena
• Stole

Procedures for emergency care:

• Incident without injury / continuous journey
• Mechanical problems / non-continuous journey
• Overturning with effusion / without spillage
• Fire Truck
• Overturning with rain and cargo fire
• Collision with injuries
• Spill dry - cleaning and decontamination
• Fire load
• Water Spill - cleaning and decontamination
• Social conflicts
• Adverse weather conditions
• Traffic congestion
• First aid for cyanide poisoning

The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan is suitable for the selected transport route, taking into account the physical and chemical form of cyanide clearly based on the Safety Data Sheet of the Product "Sodium Cyanide". RANSA is a transporter of sodium cyanide supply in solid state (briquettes).

RANSA indicates the use of trucks to transport sodium cyanide taking into account the characteristics of the equipment and assesses the structural condition of the road where the transportation sodium cyanide is done.

• UN Number: 1689
• UN Classification: Toxic
• Class Number: 6.1
• Transport type: truck more wagon tract
• Container Type: 20 ft or 40 ft shipping container
• Quantity per container: 20 tons
• Product Form: solid briquettes

Information on road conditions is defined in the FMIN-0001 Roadmap and Risks in transportation of cyanide. The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan describes the response actions for anticipated emergency situations. These were verified during the audit.

It also establishes the logical line of action to be taken by the convoy leader and drivers in case irregularities arise during transportation of sodium cyanide.
RANSA uses trucks; in addition, all shipment is dispatched within low platform trailers purchased with a maximum load capacity of 30 tons which are certified to transport sodium cyanide by the government of Peru.

**Trailer:**
- Category / Class: N3 / Trailer.
- Bodywork: Trailer.
- Fuel: Oil.
- Age: not more than 5 years.
- Shafts, as seen in the DS 058-2003-MTC, Standard Vehicle Weights and Measures (legal International Standard) for cyanide transport units are designated configuration T3S3 and T3S2.

**Semitrailer:**
- 04 fastening systems (twistlock, plus pins), which may be fixed.

RANSA sets action if incidents occur on the route which is described below.

- Incident without injury / continuous journey
- Mechanical problems / non-continuous journey
- Overturning with effusion / without spillage
- Fire Truck
- Overturning with rain and cargo fire
- Collision with injuries
- Spill dry - cleaning and decontamination
- Fire load
- Water Spill - cleaning and decontamination
- Social conflicts
- Adverse weather conditions
- Traffic congestion
- First aid for cyanide poisoning

Awareness on the part of drivers and supervisors of the actions in each case was evidenced after interview with the staff.

RANSA has defined three levels of emergency response. The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan identifies the roles of outside responders, medical facilities or communities in emergency response procedures.

The plan indicates the functions of external media involved in managing the contingencies that arise, for example:

- Provider of solid waste services (EPS-RS) second response
- National Police of Peru
- Volunteer fire department of Peru (specify the role and responsibility of firefighters)
- Medical centers.

RANSA includes information regarding hospitals, police stations, Fire Company along the route.

### 3.2 Transport Practice 3.2:

**Designate appropriate response personnel and commit necessary resources for emergency response.**
X in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 3.2

☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.2 requiring an operation Designate appropriate response personnel and commit necessary resources for emergency response.

RANSA during the audit has show that Drivers, and Supervisors receive training in emergency response from appropriate personnel on the safe handling of cyanide (spill and intoxication) and others receive training courses in defensive driving, firefighting, first aid. These trainings are renewed annually complying with the training plan 2016.

Training given to staff

- Hazardous Material - HAZMAT 1 warning level
- Hazardous Material - HAZMAT 2 basic operations
- Hazardous Material - HAZMAT 3 Technical
- Defensive driving
- Safe handling of cyanide
- PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan

The training program is developed annually and can be enhanced according to performance and safety indicators and / or customers' requirement. For staff security awareness, it has adopted implementing further safety talks, which are made by the Security area, Supervisors and the same staff.

The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan, Drivers, Supervisors, Chief safety, Operations Manager, Central Monitoring Coordinator, and General Manager are responsible to respond in an emergency; They have received the necessary training for efficient emergency response.

The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan each truck has the necessary amount of emergency response equipment and the safety escort also has a Response Kit for spills and poisoning, and personal protective equipment which must be verified before the trip, as well as the verification of courses prior to starting the travels and the periodic emergency response training.

RANSA has the necessary equipment for emergency response in the event of a major spill. Which is verified by the "FMIN-0070 Check List HAZMAT"

There were verified the records of the emergency response and inspection of equipment. The presence of such equipment in the convoy was verified. In the Emergency Plan indicates the functions of the staff in case of an emergency, and also the emergency equipment to be used in both the first and the second response. The Emergency Plan describes the specific functions of the emergency response and the staff responsibilities.

In the PTRANS-0002 Local and National Transportation Service Procedure V.6 18.01.2017, is specified the verification criteria of the units before each journey.

During the audit, inspection records were evident.
The Safety Chief is responsible for ensuring the timely change of those equipment needed for emergency response, and proceeded to inform the Logistics area any requirement on the matter.

RANSA does not subcontract any of this cyanide transport operations.

3.3 **TRANSPORT PRACTICE 3.3:**

**DEVELOP PROCEDURES FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING.**

X in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 3.3
☐ not in compliance with

**Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:**

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.3 requiring an operation Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan indicates the current contact list which is reviewed and updated through every review of the PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan.

The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan detailing the program communications, taking into consideration:

- Emergency levels.
- Communication of an emergency.
- Roadside communications flow emergency.
- Information during an emergency call.
- Communication to the Ministry of Energy and Mines / National Police of Peru / Osinergmin / Competent Authority / Other Institutions Support / Community.

The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan includes an internal communication and external schema that specifies the call flow by the safety personnel, the receptors, the regulatory agencies, external response providers, medical centers, fire departments, and communities potentially affected by an emergency.

3.4 **TRANSPORT PRACTICE 3.4:**

**DEVELOP PROCEDURES FOR REMEDIATION OF RELEASES THAT RECOGNIZE THE ADDITIONAL HAZARDS OF CYANIDE TREATMENT CHEMICALS.**

X in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 3.4
☐ not in compliance with
Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.4 requiring an operation develop procedures for remediation of releases that recognize the additional hazards of cyanide treatment chemicals.

It was noticed in the PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan, the description of how to recover or neutralize the solids, the procedure of decontamination of soils or other contaminated medium and how to manage these wastes.

The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan prohibits the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulfate and hydrogen peroxide to treat cyanide that has been released to surface waters.

3.5 **Transport Practice 3.5:**

**Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.**

X in full compliance with

- in substantial compliance with Transport Practice 3.5
- not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.5 requiring an operation Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

The period of review and evaluation of this PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan is at least once a year.

The RANSA’s Safety Chief is responsible for requesting immediate changes to this Plan, in the event of serious incidents, by simulation results, results of audits or inspections by process improvement etc.

During the audit, the PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan has been updated to date.

When you change the route, an updated contingency plan is generated and sent to the Ministry of Transport and Communications for review and final approval.

Also they scheduled drills periodically to assess the adequacy of the plan and the level of compliance of the actions planned emergency.

During the audit, records spill drill evidenced in 2016.

The PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan and the Training Plan define the frequency of emergency drills. The document presents the schedule of emergency simulations.

The simulations are made by the Safety Chief who has an ANNUAL DRILLS PROGRAM indicating the completion of FOUR (04) practical simulation, for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of the Emergency Plan and correct what is indicated on it.

The purpose is to measure the efficiency of the response procedure to ensure that the staff involved in an emergency act according to the PLCOL-0019 Emergency Response Plan.
The Safety Chief takes into account the rapid preliminary compilation of the situation, gathering basic facts as they are known such as time the who, what, where, when, how and why of the situation, contacts the responsible person and broadcasts the obtained information, and continuously communicates with the Convoy Leader and will meet the requirements of authorities.
Alcance de certificación:
PROVISIÓN DE SERVICIOS DE CONSULTORÍA, CAPACITACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DE RECURSOS HUMANOS. MONITOREO OCUPACIONAL.

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