

# the new normal

International Cyanide Management Institute 2012 Report

“The bar has been raised.

Today, the Cyanide Code is the ‘new normal.’

If an operation is not code-certified, stakeholders want to know why not.”

– Bill Williams, Vice President, Environment, Barrick Gold Corporation

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The International Cyanide Management Code

## Global Best Practice in Production, Transport & Use

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

Developed with the participation of industry and its stakeholders, the Cyanide Code has been widely adopted.





The Cyanide Code has been successfully adopted around the world by operations functioning in widely diverse climates and conditions, by both large and small companies.

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

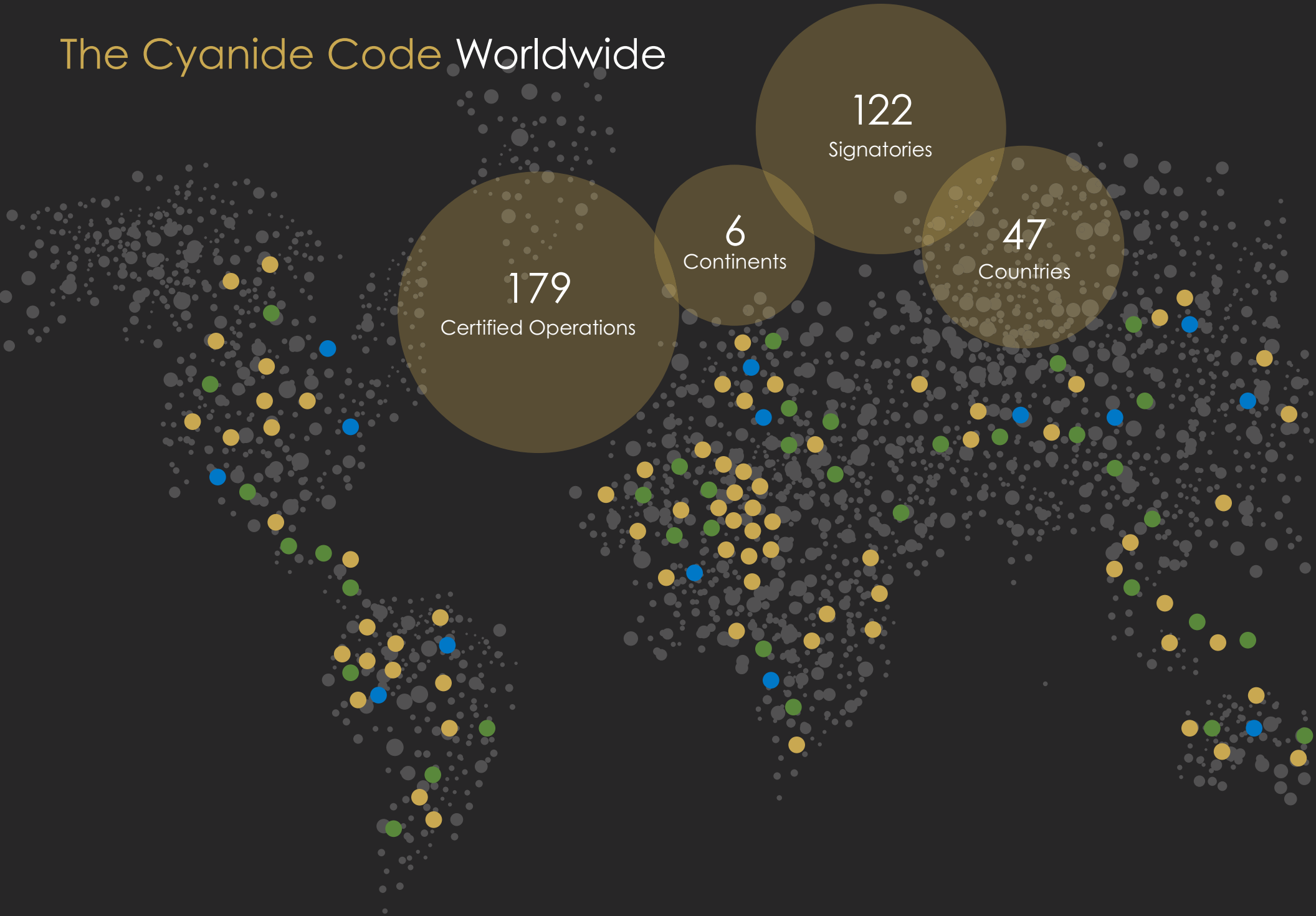
# The Cyanide Code Worldwide

179  
Certified Operations

6  
Continents

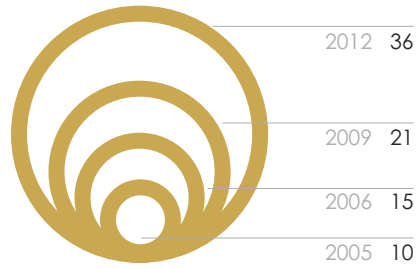
122  
Signatories

47  
Countries

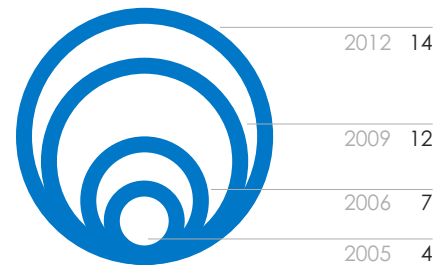


Code  
Signatory  
Companies

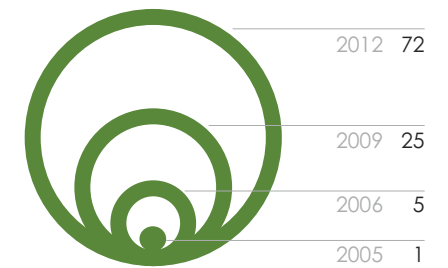
Mine



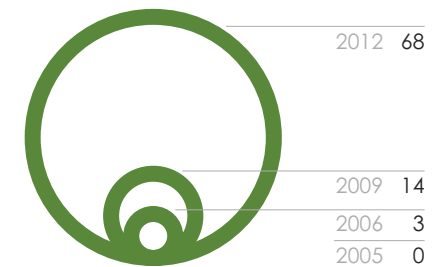
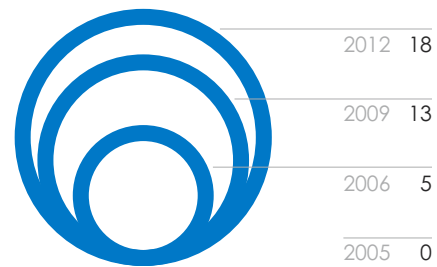
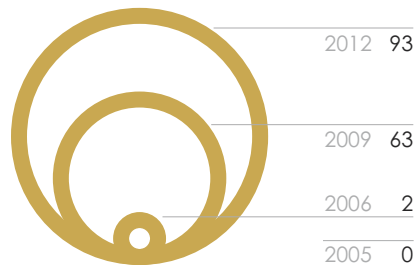
Producer



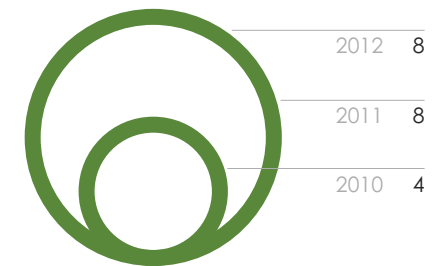
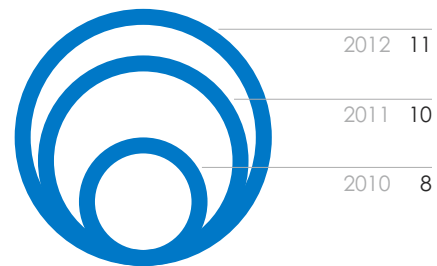
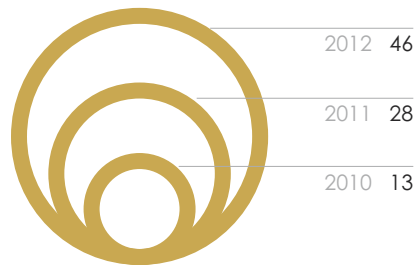
Transporter



Certified  
Operations



Recertified  
Operations





Paul Bateman  
President

## Message to Stakeholders

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

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

As is evident by the many charts and statistics you will see in this report, [the pace of industry's adoption of the Cyanide Code has been both steady and rapid](#) since implementation of the Cyanide Code began in late 2005. At the end of 2012, the Cyanide Code had 122 signatories with 271 operations in 47 countries participating in the program, of which 179 have been certified by independent third-party professional auditors as compliant with the Cyanide Code.

Companies across every segment of cyanide handling — production, transport and use in gold mining — have welcomed and embraced this codification of best practice in cyanide management; [the Cyanide Code's mining signatories currently represent more than 60% of the world's commercial gold production.](#)

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

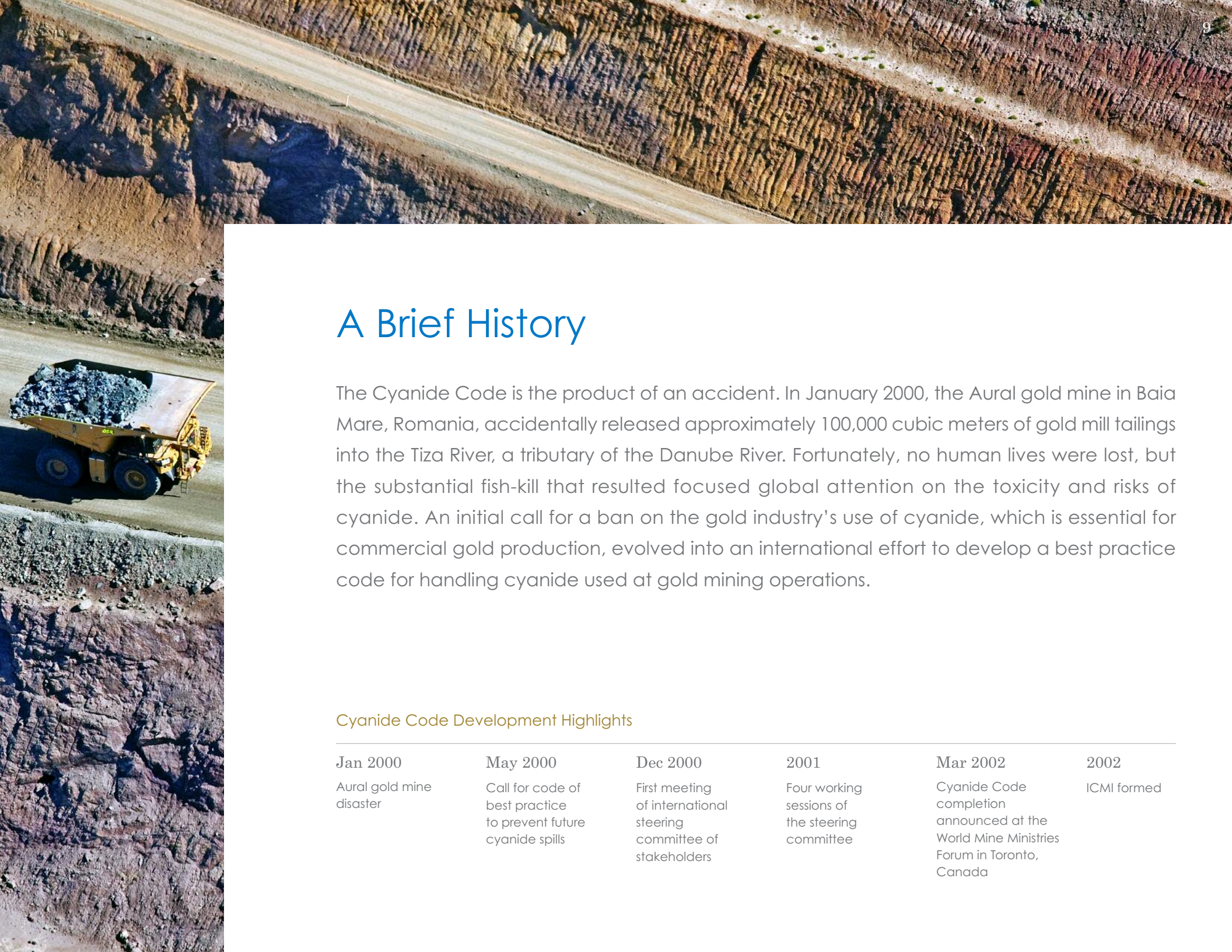
It is important to acknowledge that the Cyanide Code's success primarily is due to the commitment of human and financial resources by its signatory companies. The Cyanide Code exists today as a model of a successful voluntary industry initiative because of its [diligent implementation](#) by these companies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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul Bateman". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Paul Bateman, President





## A Brief History

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

### Cyanide Code Development Highlights

Jan 2000	May 2000	Dec 2000	2001	Mar 2002	2002
Aural gold mine disaster	Call for code of best practice to prevent future cyanide spills	First meeting of international steering committee of stakeholders	Four working sessions of the steering committee	Cyanide Code completion announced at the World Mine Ministries Forum in Toronto, Canada	ICMI formed





# Stakeholder Involvement

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

## Widely Adopted, Globally Recognized

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

### Cyanide Code Development Highlights

Feb 2005	Nov 2005	Nov 2005	Jul 2010	Dec 2012	Feb 2013
Formal adoption of new and revised elements of the Cyanide Code	14 companies announced as first signatories, representing 81 gold mines and cyanide production facilities in 19 countries	Implementation begins	74 signatories, 99 certified operations in 36 countries	121 signatories, 271 operations in 47 countries on six continents	ICMI launches online training



## Worldwide Acceptance Based on Innovative Strengths

### Voluntary compliance

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

### Performance-driven goals

The Cyanide Code's emphasis is on results rather than processes. It is written as a series of pragmatic performance goals and associated objectives, with a separate Implementation Guide providing practical, step-by-step guidance for achieving those goals.



### Independent audits

Independent third-party professionals conduct audits for certification and re-certification (every three years), following a detailed, standardized protocol. Audits include rigorous on-site inspections, comprehensive reviews of operating procedures and their implementation, and input from on-site personnel. Audits result in a determination of full, substantial or non-compliance.

### Transparency

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

### Flexibility

The Cyanide Code focuses on goals rather than methodologies, which encourages operators to develop and implement innovative controls and procedures for achieving compliance. The result is adaptations best suited to individual operations and new ideas that ultimately can benefit the entire industry.

- ✓ [Governments can use the Cyanide Code](#) as a basis for evaluating companies that apply for permits and licenses, for determining compliance with existing national programs, and for developing national regulatory programs.
- ✓ [The financial community uses Cyanide Code certification](#) when evaluating companies and projects that seek investment.
- ✓ [NGOs and other stakeholders consider Cyanide Code certification](#) the mark of responsible operators.

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

The Cyanide Code –  
Respected and Recognized

# Inside The Cyanide Code

## Best Practice for Cyanide Management

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

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



The Cyanide Code, including its 31 Standards of Practice, details on certification and re-certification, and the Implementation Guide can be found on the Cyanide Code website.





**2005**

2 training programs

Global via internet;  
workshop in the US

**2009**

3 training programs

Accra, Ghana; Lima, Peru;  
Tucson, USA

**2012**

7 training programs

Vancouver, Canada; Elko, USA;  
Helsinki, Finland; Mexico City, Mexico;  
Ibague, Colombia; Lima, Peru;  
Potchefstroom, South Africa

## Inside ICMI

The International Cyanide Management Institute is the non-profit corporation that administers the Cyanide Code. Its specific functions include increasing awareness of the Cyanide Code, encouraging the Cyanide Code's adoption, monitoring its effectiveness, and identifying and addressing any technical or administrative issues that emerge. ICMI also reviews and approves auditor credentials, manages the certification process, and continues to evaluate the program and its implementation.

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

# Cyanide Code Signatories

## Gold Mining Companies

Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited, Canada  
 Anabi S.A.C., Peru  
 Anglo Asian Mining PLC, Azerbaijan  
 AngloGold Ashanti, South Africa  
 Aruntani S.A.C., Peru  
 Aura Minerals Inc., Canada  
 Avocet Mining PLC, United Kingdom  
 Barrick Gold Corporation, Canada  
 Cammex LLP, Republic of Kazakhstan  
 Centerra Gold Inc., Canada  
 Dundee Precious Metals Inc., Canada  
 Eldorado Gold Corporation, Canada  
 EMED Mining PLC, Slovakia  
 Gabriel Resources Ltd., Canada  
 Gold Fields Limited, South Africa  
 Goldcorp Inc., Canada  
 Golden Star Resources Ltd., United States  
 Gorubso-Kardzhali PLC, Bulgaria

Haile Gold Mine, Inc., United States  
 Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd., South Africa  
 HudBay Michigan Inc., United States  
 IAMGOLD Essakane S.A., Burkina Faso  
 Kingsgate Consolidated Limited, Australia  
 Kinross Gold Corporation, Canada  
 Ma'aden Gold & Base Metals Co., Saudi Arabia  
 Minas de Oro Nacional S.A. de C.V., Mexico  
 Minera Mexicana La Cienega S.A. de C.V., Mexico  
 Minera Penmont S de R.L. de C.V., Mexico  
 New Gold Inc., Canada  
 Newcrest Mining Ltd., Australia  
 Newmont Mining Corporation, United States  
 Nordic Mines AB, Sweden  
 PanAust Limited, Australia  
 Petaquilla Gold S.A., Panama  
 Timmins Gold Corp, Mexico  
 Yamana Gold, Canada



## Cyanide Code Signatories continued

## Cyanide Producers

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

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

## Cyanide Transporters

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

Chavez Cargo S.R.L., Peru  
Concordia Transportes Rodoviaros Ltda., Brazil  
Confins Transportes Ltda., Brazil  
CSTT-AO Group, Senegal  
Cyanco Corporation, United States  
CyPlus GmbH, Germany  
Damco International A/S, Denmark  
DCR Minería y Construcción S.A.C., Peru  
Dinetperu S.A., Peru  
E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, United States  
Empire Express, Inc., United States

## Cyanide Code Signatories continued

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

# Financial Statement

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

## Notes

- i. The above summary, in U.S. dollars, is based on audited financial statements issued by Kosciw & Associates, LLC.
- ii. ICMI is not a membership organization, and the corporation has no members. Companies choosing to participate in the program become signatories to the Cyanide Code and are assessed an annual fee. For 2011 and 2012, the annual fees for signatories were: US\$550 for transporters, \$5,500 for cyanide producers, and for gold producers \$0.032 per ounce of gold produced by cyanidation in the prior year.
- iii. ICMI files annual information returns with the State of California, where it is incorporated, and with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

# ICMI

## Board of Directors

Joyce Aryee

Paul Bateman, Chair

Chen Haoran

John B. Gammon

Thomas P. Hynes

Michael Rae

Elisa Tonda

Dirk van Zyl

## Officers

Paul Bateman, President

Norm Greenwald, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer

## Learn More

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

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