



ELEVATING PERFORMANCE

International Cyanide Management Institute 2016 Annual Report

The International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) administers the International Cyanide Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport, and Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold, known as the Cyanide Code. The Cyanide Code promotes best practices that demonstrably safeguard workers and the environment.

INTRODUCTION

In the 11 years since the Cyanide Code began offering gold mine operators, cyanide transport companies, and cyanide producers a roadmap for protecting communities and workers, all involved have benefited. Fewer incidents are occurring, relationships between companies and stakeholders are stronger, and risks have been reduced. Thanks to continued growth in Code signatories and certified operations, health, safety, and environmental performance have been elevated for the industry, benefitting both stakeholders and the Cyanide Code.



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YEAR AT A GLANCE

9.5%

*increase in signatories
from 2015 to 2016 -
a net gain of 17.*

78%

*of Cyanide Code
signatory operations
are now certified,
a new high.*

58%

*of participating gold
mining operations
have been certified more
than once, demonstrating
continuing compliance.*

50%

*of the world's
commercial gold
by cyanidation comes
from Cyanide Code
signatories.*

The Cyanide Code

*is now amongst the
most mature and broadly
accepted sustainability
schemes in the metals
mining sector.*

MESSAGE TO STAKEHOLDERS



I am pleased to report that in 2016, the Cyanide Code continued its steady growth in signatories and implementation. Participation rose to new levels, as did the number of certified operations. At least half of participating operations – including mines, cyanide production facilities, and transporters – have been recertified at least once, and in Australia, Evolution Mining’s Cowal Mine was certified for a record fifth time. Together, these achievements evidence ongoing global commitment to the Cyanide Code and its transformative role in elevating corporate and industry performance.

Several developments in 2016 laid the groundwork for future code expansion. In Mexico, we teamed with the Asociación Nacional de la Industria Química (ANIQ) to hold a two-day training seminar on cyanide management. The seminar will help prepare Mexico to build on its position as the world’s eighth largest producer of gold.

Most significantly, our Board announced that as of 2017, the Cyanide Code will extend to include primary silver mines that use cyanide in the production process. Because the same best practices that the Cyanide Code set out for the gold industry apply to the silver industry, only minor changes to website and document language were required to effect the expansion.

I would like at this time to thank our ICMI staff for another year of excellent work, and welcome Peter V. O’Connor, who was elected to the ICMI Board of Directors. Mr. O’Connor retired in 2013

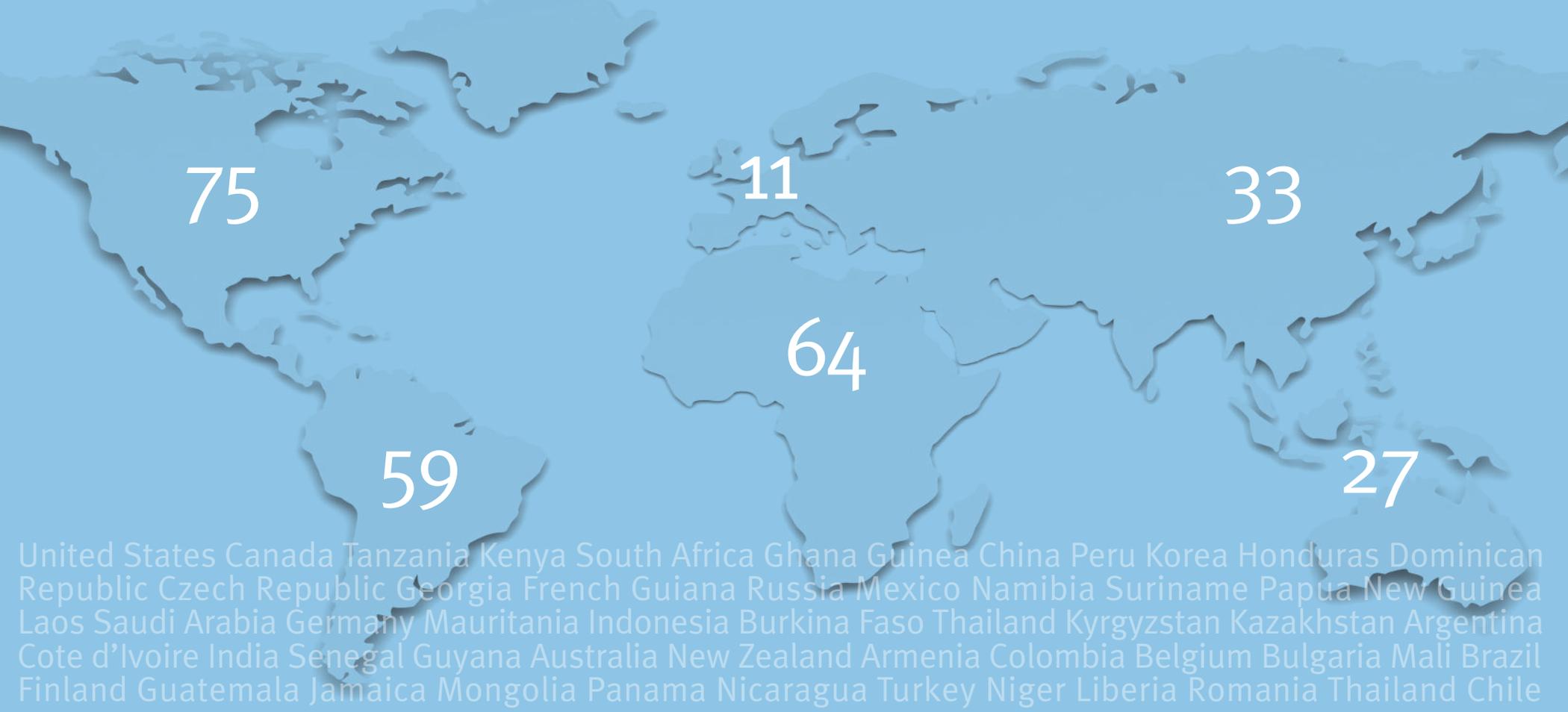
from AngloGold Ashanti N.A. where he held positions including Vice President Environment – Americas, and Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel. Mr. O’Connor is a past chair of ICMI’s Industry Advisory Group (IAG).

Our deep appreciation goes to Norm Greenwald, ICMI’s former Executive Vice President, who retired from ICMI at the end of 2016 after 11 years as an ICMI officer. He played a pivotal role in the Cyanide Code’s development, working with the international committee of stakeholders charged with the program’s design. In that role, he was the primary author of the Cyanide Code and its supporting documents. I speak for all of us at ICMI when I express our profound gratitude to Norm for his part in the Cyanide Code’s success and best wishes going forward.

Once again, we wish to thank our signatory companies that have continued to elevate their performance through commitment to the Cyanide Code’s Principles and Standards of Practice. Through their actions these companies demonstrate the great value and global importance of corporate responsibility.

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

Paul Bateman, *President*



Implemented in 51 Countries on 6 Continents, 269 Certified Operations

	SIGNATORY <i>51 countries</i>	CERTIFIED <i>42 countries</i>	RECERTIFIED <i>33 countries</i>	RE-RECERTIFIED <i>20 countries</i>
<i>Mines</i>	37 countries	26 countries	19 countries	15 countries
<i>Producers</i>	15 countries	14 countries	12 countries	7 countries
<i>Transporters</i>	41 countries	38 countries	31 countries	10 countries

GLOBAL GROWTH

	MINES	PRODUCERS	TRANSPORTERS	TOTAL
'14	41	21	109	171
'15	43	22	114	179
'16	46	22	128	196

Signatory Companies

By the end of 2016...
 There was a fourteen-fold growth in signatories since the program's 2005 launch.

The Code saw a net gain of 17 signatories, a 9.5% increase over 2015:

- 27 new signatories accepted
- 10 companies left the program

	MINES	PRODUCERS	TRANSPORTERS	TOTAL
'14	93	28	110	231
'15	97	28	121	246
'16	102	28	139	269

Certified Operations

By the end of 2016...

78% of signatory operations had become certified, a new high.

Participation of non-compliant operations. In 2016, ICMI continued the policy announced in December 2014 of encouraging non-compliant operations to remain in the program while they correct deficiencies in meeting one or more of the Cyanide Code's standards. This policy allows operations to demonstrate their continuing commitment to code compliance, as well as their progress in achieving it, by posting until certification the results of annual internal audits on the Cyanide Code website for public review. In 2016, seven operations were determined to be in non-compliance. At year's end, five operations remained in non-compliance.

	MINES	PRODUCERS	TRANSPORTERS	TOTAL
'14	67	18	46	131
'15	69	19	58	146
'16	76	20	70	166

Recertified Operations

By the end of 2016...
 More than 48% of all operations participating in the Cyanide Code program had been recertified at least once. This includes 58% of participating gold mining operations (76 of 133).

- Recertification once, twice, three (73 operations), four (9 operations), and now even five times (1 operation) reflects:
- the industry’s continuing commitment to Cyanide Code standards and compliance
 - the Cyanide Code’s position as a mature, established program
 - the continued benefits to participating companies

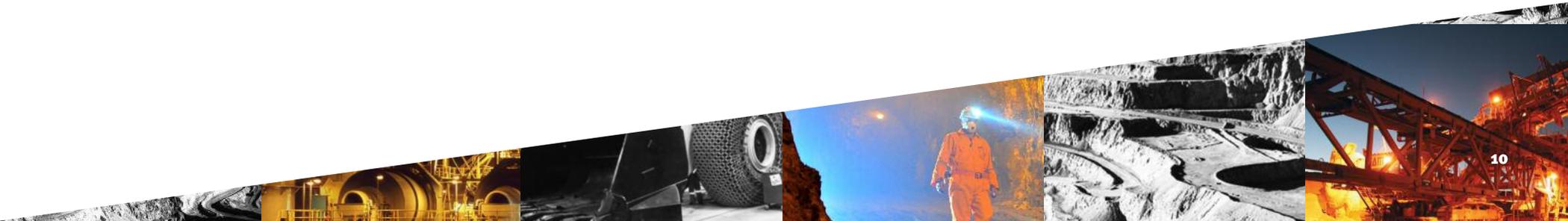


2016 Incidents

Four cyanide incidents were reported at certified operations. In these events, response programs and training, as required by the Cyanide Code, played a role in minimizing impacts. All four incidents will be reviewed, along with their effect on Cyanide Code compliance, during the operations' triennial recertification audits.

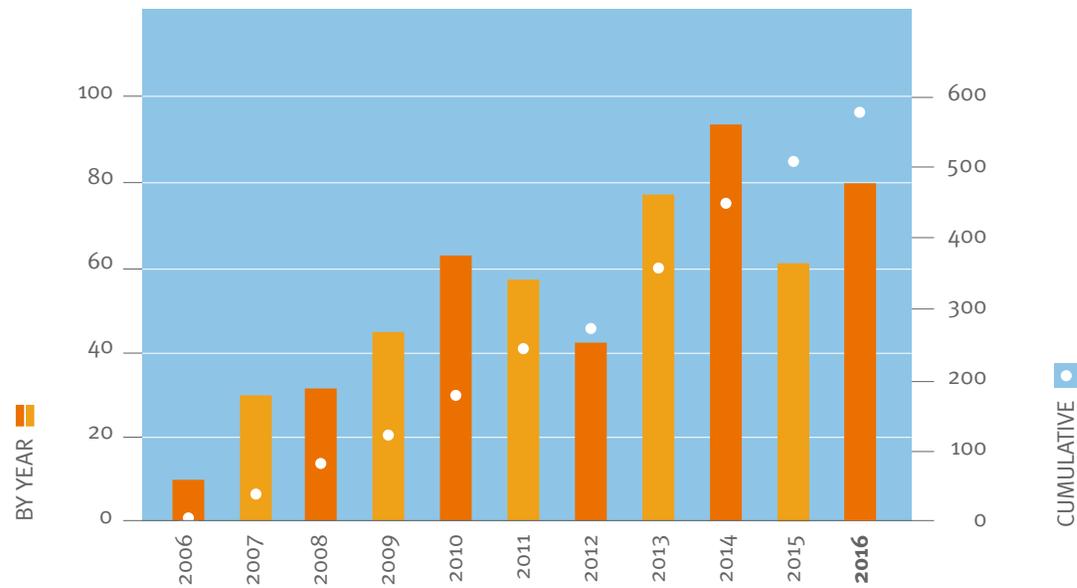
Two of the incidents involved limited releases of cyanide solutions at mining operations, and were quickly contained onsite. Environmental impact, although minimal, did occur with one incident, but in neither case was there exposure to humans. In another incident, a plant maintenance crew was evacuated when their personal cyanide monitors indicated elevated hydrogen cyanide levels. One worker reported symptoms of cyanide exposure, and immediately received care and quickly responded to treatment. In the fourth instance, a transport worker delivering cyanide at a mine was exposed to cyanide solution during the delivery. The worker was wearing appropriate personal protective equipment, and mine workers assisted in decontamination and administered oxygen, although the worker showed no signs of cyanide toxicity. The worker was transported to a hospital, where antidote was administered as a precaution, and released the same day.

ELEVATING RESPONSE



Certifications by Year and Cumulative, 2005-2016

Shown are the operational certifications and recertifications issued per year and cumulatively. Recertification is required every three years.



By the end of 2016...

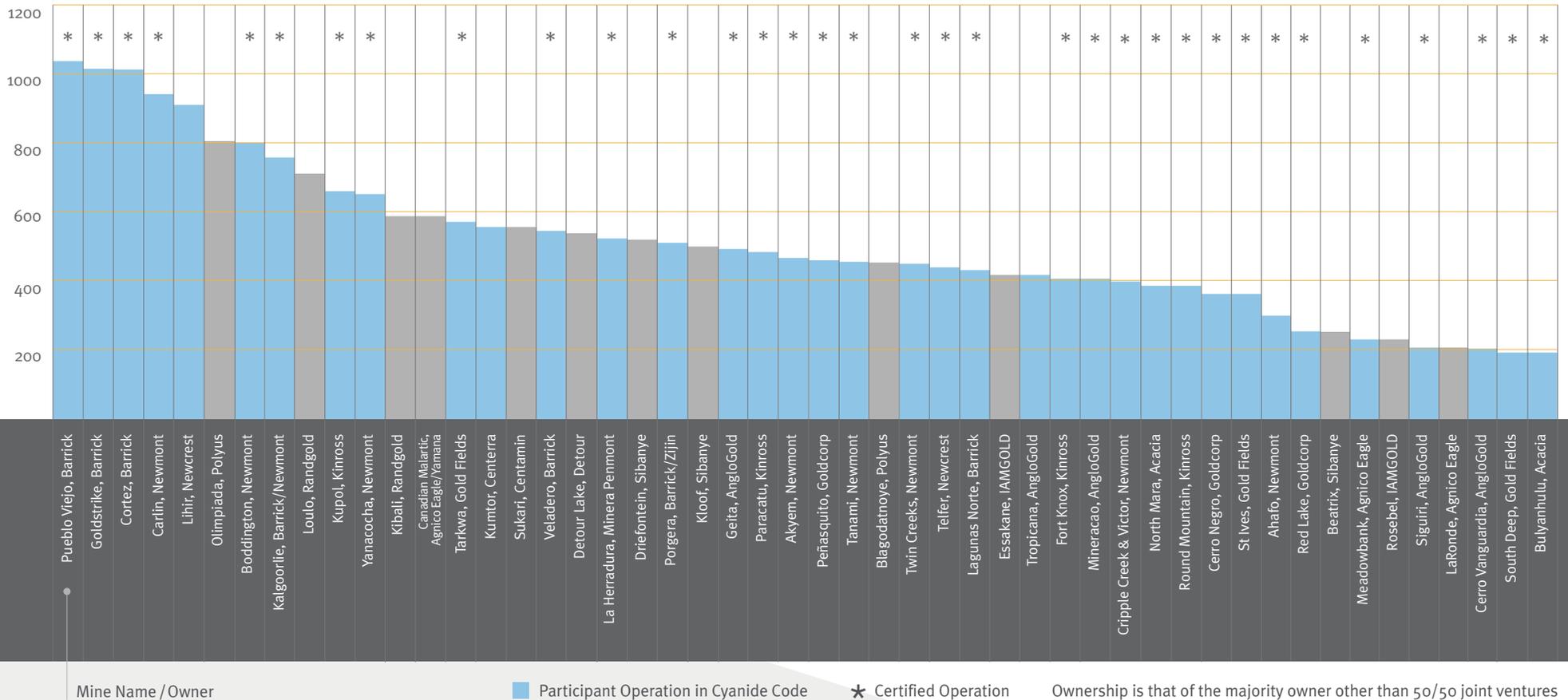
The number of certifications issued since the beginning of the program approached 600.

2016 Top 50 Primary Commercial Gold Mines Using Cyanide

By the end of 2016...

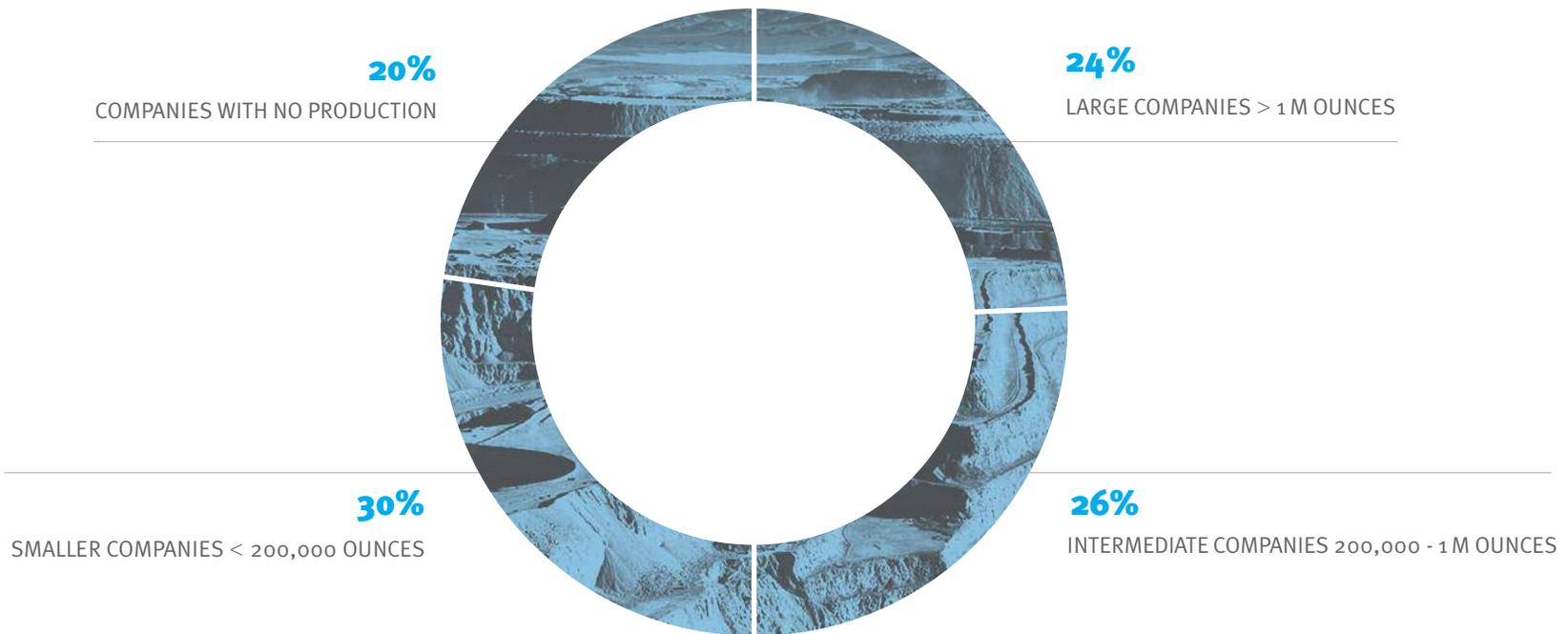
30 of the top 40, 33 of the top 45, and 37 of the top 50 primary gold mines participated in the Cyanide Code. Of these, all but 3 were certified. *An estimated 50% of the world's commercial gold production by cyanidation comes from the gold mining signatories of the Cyanide Code.*

Annual Gold Production in 1000 ounces



2016 gold production compiled by ICMI from various sources

Cyanide Code Gold Mining Signatories by Size



By the end of 2016...

Operations of all sizes had implemented the Cyanide Code and benefited from it.

Central to the Cyanide Code's success is that it makes sense for companies large and small. Gold mining companies, whether producing five million or 25,000 ounces a year, can cost-effectively implement the Code's standards, simultaneously elevating their performance and reducing risk.



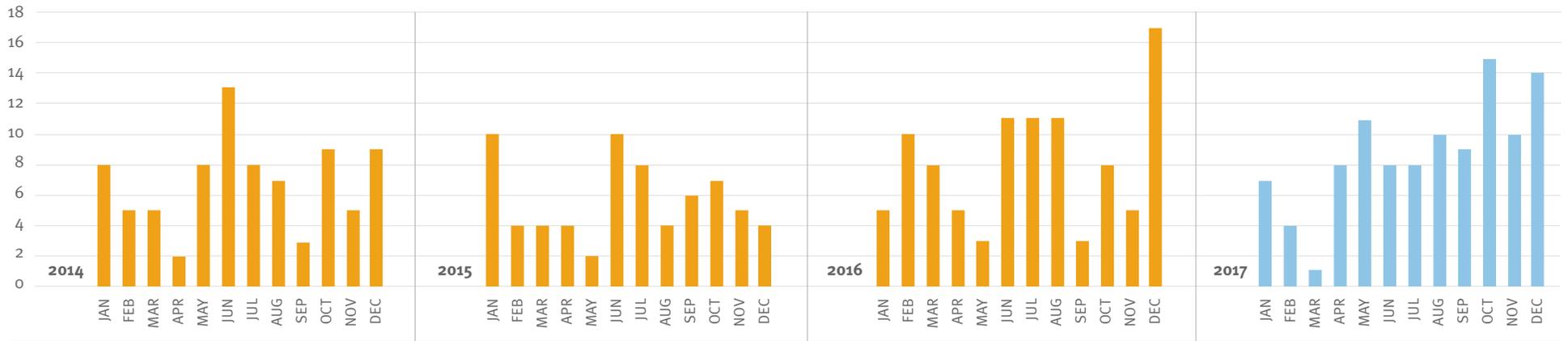
“Gold Fields’ operations around the globe have been implementing the Cyanide Code for about 10 years. Not only does this illustrate good environmental practice, it is also in line with our efforts to reduce our environmental footprint as far as feasible. This approach in turn benefits the safety and health of our workforce and also contributes to sound relationships with the communities in which we operate.”

— Andrew Parsons, Vice President: Group Sustainable Development, Gold Fields Limited, South Africa

Audit Reports Received and Projected, 2014-2017

Certification and recertification depend on the outcome of independent, transparent third-party audits. By the end of 2016, 140 individual auditors were on record as having submitted their credentials for ICMI approval. Qualified lead auditors, and auditors with mining, transport, and production expertise, are available on all continents where the Cyanide Code is being implemented. The requirement for auditor rotation after two consecutive audits creates opportunities for new auditors, while ensuring auditor independence.

Transparent report review and publication process. ICMI reviews audit reports to determine if there is sufficient supporting information and evidence for findings, and if the report aligns with the program’s intent. A Corrective Action Plan with implementation deadlines accompanies any posted report that includes compliance deficiencies. After finalization, the report is publicly posted on the Cyanide Code website, along with the operation’s certification status. This degree of transparency is a distinguishing aspect of the Cyanide Code.



By the end of 2016...

The flow of audit reports grew from 74 (2014) and 66 (2015) to 100, with 105 reports projected for submittal in 2017. In 2016, no audits were disputed.



“The Cyanide Management Code provides us with a systematic approach to the control of risks associated with cyanide storage and use at our mining operations. In addition, it allows us to act responsibly by ensuring that the fabrication and transportation of the product are done with the same level of care.”

— Louise Grondin, Senior Vice President Environment, Sustainable Development & People, Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, Canada

“Stakeholder communication activities are central to the requirements of the Cyanide Code, and we see the return on investment in them. It’s important for us to have proactive, face-to-face meetings with stakeholders to understand any potential issues, and in turn, tell stakeholders about the many layers of protection designed into our facilities, packaging, transportation, and customers’ end-use. Once stakeholders are engaged, the concern surrounding the word ‘cyanide’ becomes a non-issue.”

— Jeff Davis, CEO, Cyanco, United States

By the end of 2016...

The Cyanide Code maintained its global position as the authoritative program for identifying companies that meet best practice standards in the manufacture, transport, and use of cyanide in gold production.

ELEVATING RECOGNITION



THE NUMBERS
BEHIND

At the heart of the Cyanide Code's success and continuing momentum are its...

Credibility

The Code was developed with extensive involvement of diverse stakeholders, such as the United Nations Environmental Programme, the World Bank, the European Commission, World Wildlife Fund, gold mining companies, and cyanide producers, and it enjoys widespread participation by operations around the world.

Flexibility

The Cyanide Code is designed to adapt to changing needs. In 2014, the program was revised so that a signatory can remain in the program while its non-compliant operations are brought into compliance, and a company with multiple operations can continue its participation despite having one or more non-compliant operations.

Transparency

A summary of audit findings, credentials of the auditors, and a Corrective Action Plan to address deficiencies are available for public review on the [Cyanide Code website](#). To ICMI's knowledge, the Cyanide Code continues to be the only certification system of its kind that makes audit reports, any associated Corrective Action Plans, and auditor credentials available to stakeholders.

Pragmatism

Participation in the Cyanide Code is accompanied by a step-by-step guide for achieving verifiable results. Standards are focused and attainable, enabling signatories of all sizes to implement best practice across their operations.

Proven Effectiveness

Implementation of the Cyanide Code's standards and guidance have resulted in a reduced number of environmental and worker accidents. At the same time, response standards have greatly reduced the impact of those incidents that do occur.

DISTINGUISHING **STRENGTHS**



Participation in the Cyanide Code is growing because certified compliance elevates ...

Permitting and Approval

The Cyanide Code is the globally recognized benchmark for responsible use of cyanide in gold mining, and demonstrates a signatory's implementation of best practices that support regulatory compliance.

Operational Performance

The Cyanide Code drives process improvements and cost savings across an operation; provides a management system that can be adapted to other chemical reagents; complements other management systems such as ISO 14001; and strengthens business and vendor relationships.

Corporate Management

The Cyanide Code assists in defining roles and responsibilities; can be linked to performance measures and compensation; motivates continuous improvement via triennial auditing and recertification; and can contribute to changing corporate culture and behaviors.

Stakeholder Interests

The Cyanide Code demonstrates a company's commitment to the environment, human health and safety; provides a framework for community engagement; and supports a company's social license to operate.

Financial Management

The Cyanide Code reduces liabilities by protecting workers, communities, and the environment; is increasingly supported by commercial lenders and underwriters; and serves as a due diligence tool in M&A activity or asset sale.

BENEFITS **AT EVERY STAGE**



The Cyanide Code sets clear, realistically attainable performance goals for certification.

For each stage of activity

The Cyanide Code commits signatories to:

Production of cyanide	Encourage responsible cyanide manufacturing by purchasing from manufacturers who operate in a safe and environmentally protective manner.
Transportation of cyanide	Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.
Handling & storage of cyanide	Protect workers and the environment during cyanide handling and storage.
Operational use of cyanide	Manage cyanide process solutions and waste streams to protect human health and the environment.
Decommissioning	Protect communities and the environment from cyanide through development and implementation of decommissioning plans for cyanide facilities.
Worker safety	Protect workers' health and safety from exposure to cyanide.
Emergency response	Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities.
Training	Train workers and emergency response personnel to manage cyanide in a safe and environmentally protective manner.
Dialogue	Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

Developed by a diverse group of stakeholders and with significant public input, the Cyanide Code consists of nine broadly stated principles related to the management of cyanide, mill tailings and leach solutions. Within each principle is one or more standards of practice that define performance goals. Typical measures to achieve these goals are identified and alternative approaches can be used if effective. The Cyanide Code's standards support other applicable regulations, but do not supersede or replace them. The complete code, including its 31 standards of practice, details on certification and recertification, and the Implementation Guide are available on the [Cyanide Code website](#).

REALISTIC STANDARDS



Elevating Performance Beyond 2016

ICMI has set ambitious objectives for the Cyanide Code in the coming year...

- ICMI is extending the scope of the Code to include primary silver mines using cyanide in the production process. Currently, 30 percent of the world's silver comes from primary silver mines. The expansion is a logical one, as the processes involving cyanide are the same for both metals, and silver production generally requires higher concentrations of cyanide. Cyanide Code documents and the Code's website have been revised to reflect this expansion.
- ICMI anticipates increasing the number of signatory companies to more than 200 by the end of 2017.
- ICMI expects an increase in the number of mining signatories from 46 to 50.

In 2017 and after...

ICMI will encourage more gold, silver and cyanide operations in more parts of the world to commit to the Cyanide Code — further elevating health and safety performance in communities around the globe.

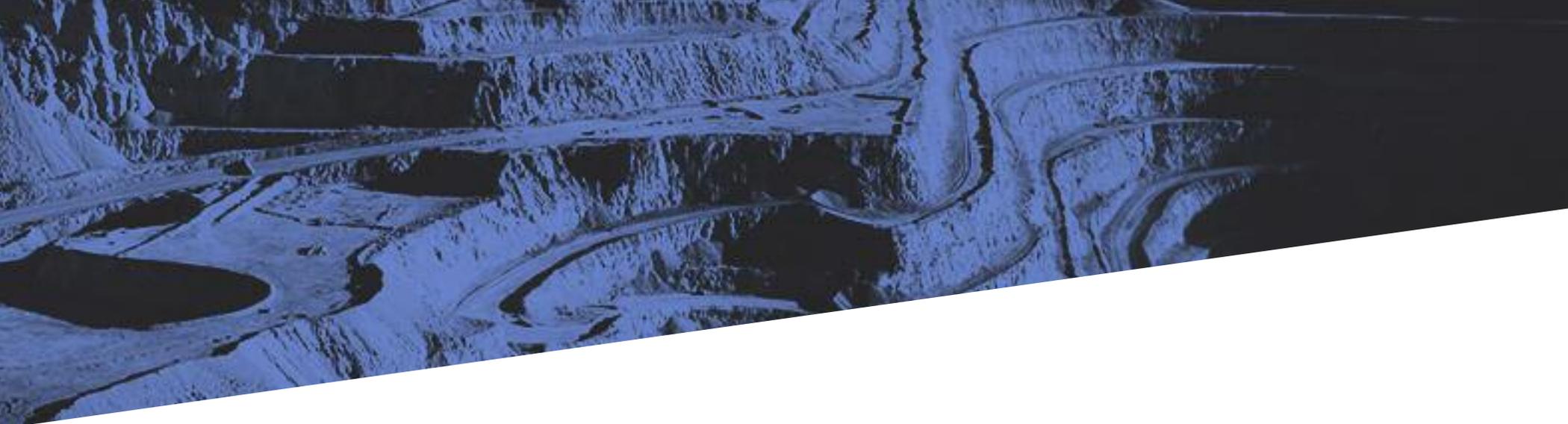


*“Participating in the Cyanide Code has helped us develop our company’s cyanide transportation activity to provide the highest level of service to our clients, significantly improve monitoring, and structure our operations to ensure the safety of our workers and stakeholders and the protection of the environment. We are so satisfied with the improvement brought by the Cyanide Code requirements that they are now used as a guideline for our other dangerous goods transportation operations. **With the implementation of this process, we have ultimate confidence in our control and the safety of dangerous goods transportation within our operations!**”*

— Olivier Restoueix, Q-HSE Africa Manager, Bolloré Logistics, France



CYANIDE CODE SIGNATORY COMPANIES



Gold Mining Companies / 46

Acacia Mining Plc, United Kingdom
Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, Canada
AngloGold Ashanti, South Africa
Aruntani SAC, Peru
Auplata S.A., French Guiana
Aura Minerals Inc., Canada
Barrick Gold Corporation, Canada
Bea Mountain Mining Corporation, United Kingdom
Belo Sun Mining Corporation, Canada
Centerra Gold Inc., Canada
Dundee Precious Metals Inc., Canada
Eldorado Gold Corporation, Canada
Evander Gold Mining Limited, South Africa
Evolution Mining (Coral) Pty Ltd, Australia
Gabriel Resources Ltd., Canada
Gold Fields Limited, South Africa

Goldcorp Inc., Canada
Golden Queen Mining Company, LLC, United States
Golden Star Resources Ltd., Canada
Gorubso-Kardzhali PLC, Bulgaria
Guyana Goldfields Inc., Canada
Haile Gold Mine, Inc., United States
Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd, South Africa
Kingsgate Consolidated Limited, Australia
Kinross Gold Corporation, Canada
La Arena S.A., Peru
Lydian International Ltd., United States
Ma'aden Gold & Base Metals Co., Saudi Arabia
Marigold Mining Company, United States
Minas de Oro Nacional S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Minera Frisco, S.A.B. de C.V., Mexico
Minera Penmont S de R.L. de C.V., Mexico

Minera Yanacocha S.A.C., Peru
New Gold Inc., Canada
Newcrest Mining Ltd, Australia
Newmont Mining Corporation, United States
PanAust Limited, Australia
PanTerra Gold Limited, Australia
Polymetal International plc, Cyprus
PT J Resources Nusantara, Indonesia
Red Eagle Mining Corporation, Canada
SORED-MINES S.A., Senegal
Troy Resources Guyana Inc., Guyana
Western Copper and Gold Corporation, Canada
Wharf Resources (USA) Inc., United States
Yamana Gold, Canada



Cyanide Producers / 22

Almacenera El Pacifico S.A.C., Peru
Anhui Anqing Shuguang Chemical Co., Ltd., P.R. China
Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd., Australia
The Chemours Company, United States
Closed Joint Stock Company Korund-CN, Russia
CUSA S.A.C., Peru
Cyanco, United States
CyPlus, Germany

CyPlus Idesa S.A.P.I. de C.V., Mexico
Hebei Chengxin Co., Ltd., P.R. China
Hindusthan Chemicals Company, India
Lucebni zavody Draslovka a.s. Kolin, Czech Republic
Orica Australia Pty Ltd., Australia
Proquigel Quimica S/A, Brazil
Quimtia S.A., Peru
Rustavi Azot LLC, Georgia

Saratovorgsintez LLC, Russia
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
Xinjiang Unisplendour Yongli Fine Chemical Co., Ltd. P.R. China

Cyanide Transporters / 128

Action Resources Inc., United States
Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, Canada
Alaska West Express Inc., United States
Alistair James Company Ltd, Tanzania
Alistair Logistics Kenya Limited, Kenya
Alistair Logistics SA (Pty) Ltd., South Africa
Allship Logistics Limited, Ghana
AMA Guinee, Guinea
Anhui Anqing Shuguang Chemical Co., Ltd., P.R. China
APM Terminals Inland Services S.A., Peru
Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd., Australia
Beagle Shipping S.A., Peru
Beecom INC Corporation, Republic of Korea
Bidvest Panalpina Logistics, South Africa
Bolllore Logistics, France
Brenntag Honduras (Inverquim), Honduras
C Logistics Solutions, SRL, Dominican Republic
C.B. SPED, a.s., Czech Republic
Catoni & Company Georgia Ltd., Georgia

Centerra Gold Inc., Canada
Chavez Cargo S.R.L., Peru
The Chemours Company, United States
CITSSA Investments SAC, Peru
CITSSA Logistics SAC, Peru
CM Tech Trading Co., Ltd., Thailand
Concordia Transportes Rodoviaros Ltda., Brazil
Confins Transportes Ltda., Brazil
Contrans S.A.C., Peru
CSTT-AO Group, Senegal
CUSA, S.A.C., Peru
Cyanco Corporation, United States
CyPlus GmbH, Germany
DCR Minería y Construcción S.A.C., Peru
Dinet S.A., Peru
Edewit S.R. Ltda., Peru
Empire Express, Inc., United States
Evrotrack LLC, Russia
Excellence Freight de Mexico S.A. de C.V., Mexico
FP Du Toit Transport (Pty) Ltd., Namibia
Freight Forwarders Kenya Limited, Kenya
Freight Forwarders Tanzania Limited, Tanzania

Golden Coach Limited, Tanzania
Green Supply and Logistics, SA de CV, Mexico
Group A&F SAC, Peru
Hae Dong Logistics, Republic of Korea
Haukes NV, Suriname
Heap Leaching Systems, S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Hebei Chengxin Transport Co., Ltd., P.R. China
Hidden Valley Transport, Papua New Guinea
Hyosung Corporation, Republic of Korea
Inovar Transportes e Logística Ltda., Brazil
Intermarine, LLC, United States
Intermodal Cartage Co., Inc., United States
Kinross Gold Corporation, Canada
Kutubu Transport Ltd., Papua New Guinea
Lagsom Quimica S.A. de C.V., Mexico
LCC "VIGUR", Russia
LCF Transportes S.A.C., Peru
Lihir Gold Limited, Papua New Guinea
Ma'aden Gold and Base Metals Company, Saudi Arabia
Mapai Transport Limited, Papua New Guinea
Maritima Dominicana, S.A.S., Dominican Republic
Mauritanie Logistique S.A.S., Mauritania
Mercantil Commodity SAC, Peru
Merchant Shipping, Australia
Miller Transporters, Inc., United States

Cyanide Transporters continued



Cyanide Transporters / 128 *continued*

Movis Ghana Ltd., Ghana
MUR WY S.A.C., Peru
Noor Arabia Trading, Saudi Arabia
OCI Corporation, Republic of Korea
Orica Australia Pty Ltd., Australia
Orion Productos Industriales S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Oxiquim Peru S.A.C., Peru
Oxiquim S.A., Chile
Pacific Cargo Services Limited, Papua New Guinea
Pioneer Ocean Freight Co., Ltd., Thailand
Posabro, S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Preto S.A.C., Peru
Protea Mining Chemicals, South Africa
PT. Energy Logistics, Indonesia
PT. SFS Putra Abadi, Indonesia
PT. Nusa Halmahera Minerals, Indonesia
PT. Schenker Petrolog Utama, Indonesia
PT. SDV Logistics Indonesia, Indonesia

PT. Trans Continent, Indonesia
Quality Carriers Inc., United States
R. Stiglich S.A., Peru
Reactivos Nacionales S.A., Peru
RSB Logistic Inc., Canada
SAM IK Logistics, Co. Ltd, Republic of Korea
Samsung C&T Corporation, Republic of Korea
Satellite Trans Limited, Ghana
Saudi Specialty Chemical Industries Co. Ltd., Saudi Arabia
Savar Agentes de Aduana S.A., Peru
Sebang Co., Ltd., Republic of Korea
Sedres Maritime Company Ltd, Saudi Arabia
Sentinel Transportation, LLC, United States
Servicios Polux SAC, Peru
Sitrans Servicios Integrados de Transportes Ltda., Chile
Soci t  de Transport Ouest Africain, Burkina Faso
SOGECO, Mauritania
SP Kondusova Galina Alexeevna, Russia
Stellar Logistics Limited, Ghana
Tanker Services Specialised Products Division, South Africa
Texas Bunkering Supply & Services, Honduras

TLI Transportes SAC, Peru
Toll (PNG) Limited, Australia
Toll Mining Services, Australia
Trade - Industrial Olimp Company Limited, Kazakhstan
Transaltisa S.A., Peru
Translogistica Oroz S.R.L., Argentina
TransOptima LLC, Russia
Transport Terrassement Minier, Guinea
Transportadora Integral De Carga, S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Transportes Bello e Hijos Ltda., Chile
Transportes Meridian SAC, Peru
Transportes Niquini Ltda., Brazil
Transportes Suri S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Transportes Verasay Ltda, Chile
Transportes Zetramsa S.A.C., Peru
Transtotal Agencia Maritima S.A., Peru
TransWood Inc., United States
Trident Shipping, Cote d'Ivoire
Trimac Transportation Group Inc., United States
United Mining Supply, Guinea
UNIVAR LLC, Russia
Vehrad Transport and Haulage Limited, Ghana
V ctor Masson Transportes Cruz del Sur S.A., Argentina

	2016	2015
Receipts		
Signatory Fees	1,232,937	1,283,723
Signatory Fees for Future Year	209,537	289,111
Training Workshop Fees	0	46,490
Prior Year Receipts (unspent)	802,701	451,694
Interest and Miscellaneous Income	3,481	757
Total Receipts	2,248,657	2,071,774
Expenditures		
Communications	5,965	5,902
General Office Expenses	95,542	88,438
Legal Services and Audit Fees	31,337	22,219
Outreach & Training	51,922	63,637
Staffing and Overhead	1,064,788	1,048,137
Travel Expense	32,410	40,741
Total Expenditures	1,281,963	1,269,074
Balance	966,694	802,701

Notes

- i. The above summary 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 2016, the annual fees for signatories were: US \$1,000 for transporters, \$6,000 for cyanide producers, and for gold producers \$0.04 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.

The logo for ICMI, consisting of the letters 'ICMI' in a bold, white, sans-serif font, positioned on the left side of the page against a dark, grayscale background of a desert canyon landscape.

ICMI

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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John B. Gammon

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Peter V. O'Connor

Michael Rae

Elisa Tonda

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Yan Feng, CPA
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To become a Cyanide Code signatory and display this symbol, visit our website or contact us at info@cyanidecode.org.



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