Gold Mining Operations

Summary Audit Report

for

Anglo Gold Ashanti Ltd/

Queiróz Facility.

March 2018

Prepared by NCABrasil Expert Auditors Ltd.

www.globalsheq.com

This summary audit report contains 29 pages

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT
FOR GOLD MINING OPERATIONS

Instructions

1. The basis for the finding and/or statement of deficiencies for each Standard of 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 mine operation, lead auditor signature and date of the audit must be inserted on the bottom of each page of this Summary Audit Report. The lead auditor's signature at the bottom of the attestation on page 3 must be certified by notarization or equivalent.

3. An operation 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, 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.
Tel: +1-202-495-4020.

5. The submittal must be accompanied with 1) a letter from the owner or authorized representative which grants the ICMI permission to post the Summary Audit Report on the Code Website, and 2) a completed Auditor Credentials Form. The letter and 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 gold mining company.

7. The description of the operations should include sufficient information to describe the scope and complexity of the gold mining operation and gold recovery process.

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Name of Mine	Signature of Lead Auditor	Date

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Name of Mine: Queiróz Mining Operation.
Name of Mine Owner: Anglo Gold Ashanti Ltd.
Name of Mine Operator: Anglo Gold Ashanti Ltd.
Name of Responsible Manager: Alexandre Ferreira Freitas
Address: Fazenda Rapaunha, s/n. (Bairro Galo).
34000-000, Nova Lima, MG, Brazil.
State/Province: Minas Gerais.
Country: Brasil.
Telephone: (55+31) 3589-2322
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E-Mail: AFFreitas@anglogoldashanti.com.br
Location detail and description of operation:

The Queiróz mining operation is located in the country zone (~10Km) of Nova Lima town, Minas Gerais State. It is composed by an underground mine complex, Cuiabá mine, by a pyrometallurgy plant, a hydrometallurgy plant and by a foundry, where the metallic bullion is obtained. There was not any relevant change in the cyanide management system. The operation configuration (installations) remains the same. In general terms, the operation production steps are as follows:

1. Introduction:

Gold ore production process starts at Cuiabá mine/ plant where the mechanical treatment is situated. After that, the concentrate containing gold goes to Queiróz Plant where the Pyrometallurgy, Hydrometallurgy and Foundry processes are responsible to obtain the final product. A description of each process step is given below:

2. Cuiabá Plant:

As previously said, Cuiabá plant performs the mechanical treatment that consists in reduce the ore size and concentrate material that we have interest, and to do that, it uses these following process: Crushing, Milling, Flotation and Filtering to take-off water from the pulp, so that it can be transported to Queiróz Plant using the Aerial Ropeway.

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- **Crushing:**

  There is a primary crushing inside the mine and after that the ore is sent to the surface crushing. Crushing is just a process to reduce size of ore stones so that it can feed the Mill with a smaller size.

- **Milling:**

  Milling process is responsible to reduce ore size so that it assumes a powder size. After that the ore goes through gravimetric concentrators, so the free gold can be taken of the gold. However, approximately 85% of the gold is included in sulfur molecule and is necessary additional processes to recovery it.

- **Flotation:**

  All the ore coming from milling pass through flotation area that concentrates the sulfur by the reduction of mass. Since the gold molecule is included in sulfur, its grade becomes higher with sulfur concentration. The concentrate produced must have a minimum of 28% of sulfur because that's a very important parameter for the pyro-metallurgy process.

- **Filtering:**

  So, the concentrate can be sent to Queiróz plant through Aerial Ropeway. It is necessary that the amount of water in it be reduced. To get this, the concentrate is filtered and the amount of water decreases to 11% of mass.

3. **Queiróz Plant:**

   At Queiróz plant the chemical processes are made to recover the gold from

   the concentrate. Queiróz plant process is divided in two distinct ones:

   pyro-metallurgy and hydro-metallurgy.

- **Pyro-metallurgy:**

Once the concentrate receives water to become a pulp again, it is pumped to pyro-metallurgy process, so it can be roasted. The concentrate must have a minimum of 28% of sulfur and a density of approximately 2.0 t/m³ so the exothermic reaction of oxidation can occur.

In the roaster, the concentrate is oxidized by the addition of atmospheric air and a temperature of 700°C inside the roaster. In these conditions the sulfur is oxidized generating sulfur dioxide and exposing the gold to cyanide attack in the hydro-metallurgy process.

The sulfur dioxide is then converted into sulfur trioxide and then it's used to make sulfuric acid.

The concentrate coming out of the roaster is called calcine. The calcine is quenched, thickened and finally pumped to hydro-metallurgy process.

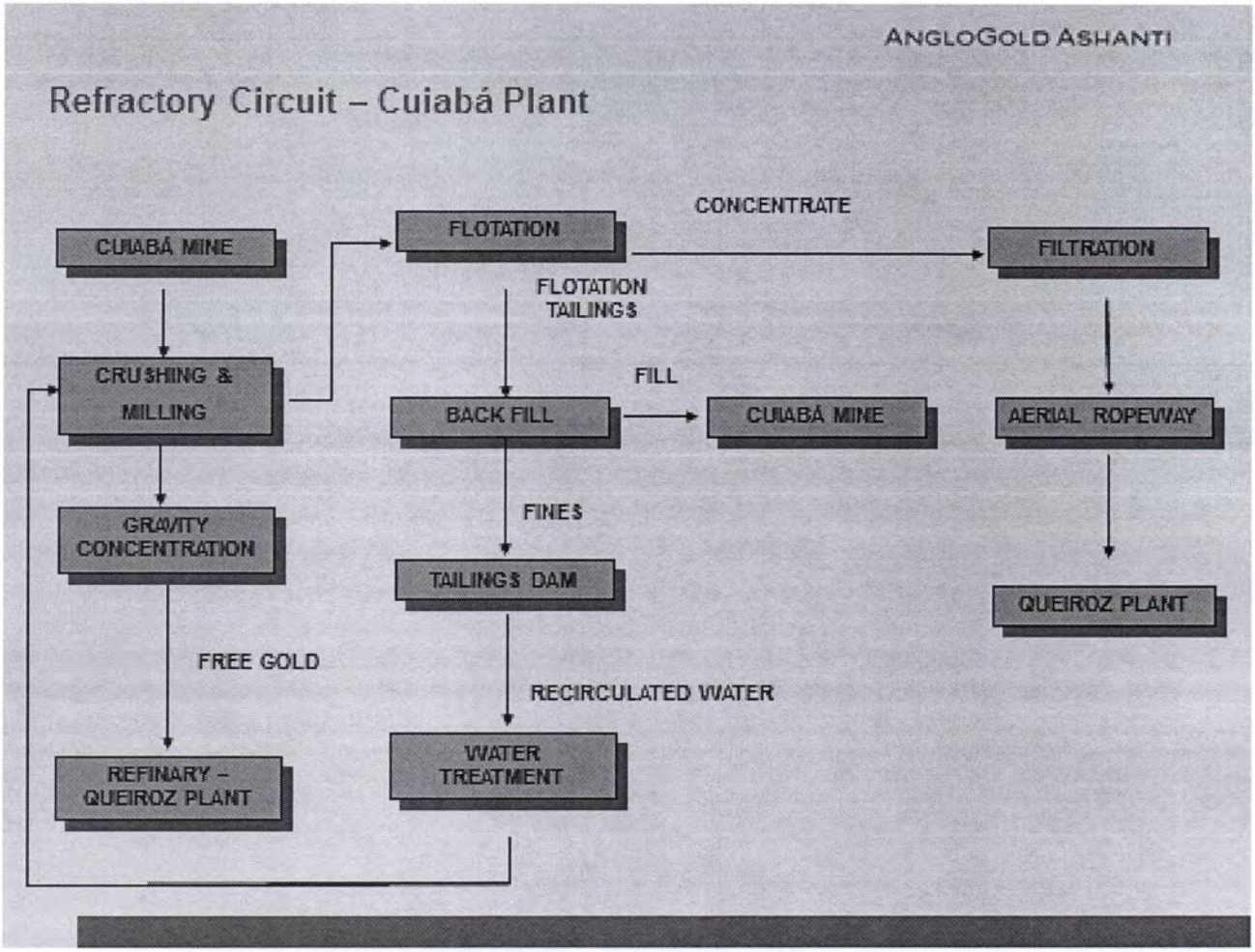
- **Hydrometallurgy:**

The calcine received from pyro-metallurgy at this time can be leached by cyanide. The calcine goes to tanks with addition of air. The pH rate is controlled with addition of lime. Since the pH value is controlled to be between 10.8 – 11.3, a solution with 10% of sodium cyanide is added to the pulp so that the gold can be solubilized. The bigger part of gold is solubilized and after a solid/liquid separation the rich liquor (pregnant) is sent to the precipitation area, that precipitates the gold with addition of zinc and plumb nitrate. This precipitated material is sent to the refinery so that the gold bars can be made.

However not all of gold is taken off the pulp in the first stage of leaching. The pulp returns to leaching and then goes to CIP (Carbon in Pulp) where the soluble gold is adsorbed in activated coal. Since the coal is loaded with gold, it passes through an elution process to recover the gold. The rich liquor (pregnant) is sent to precipitation area.

When all the possible gold is taken off (minimum of 94,5%), the pulp and the barren solution (low level of gold) are discharged (after being neutralized) to the calcine dam. However, before that all this pulp receives a solution of ferrous chloride to reduce cyanide level (WAD) to less than 50 ppm.

4. Cuiabá Plant Process:



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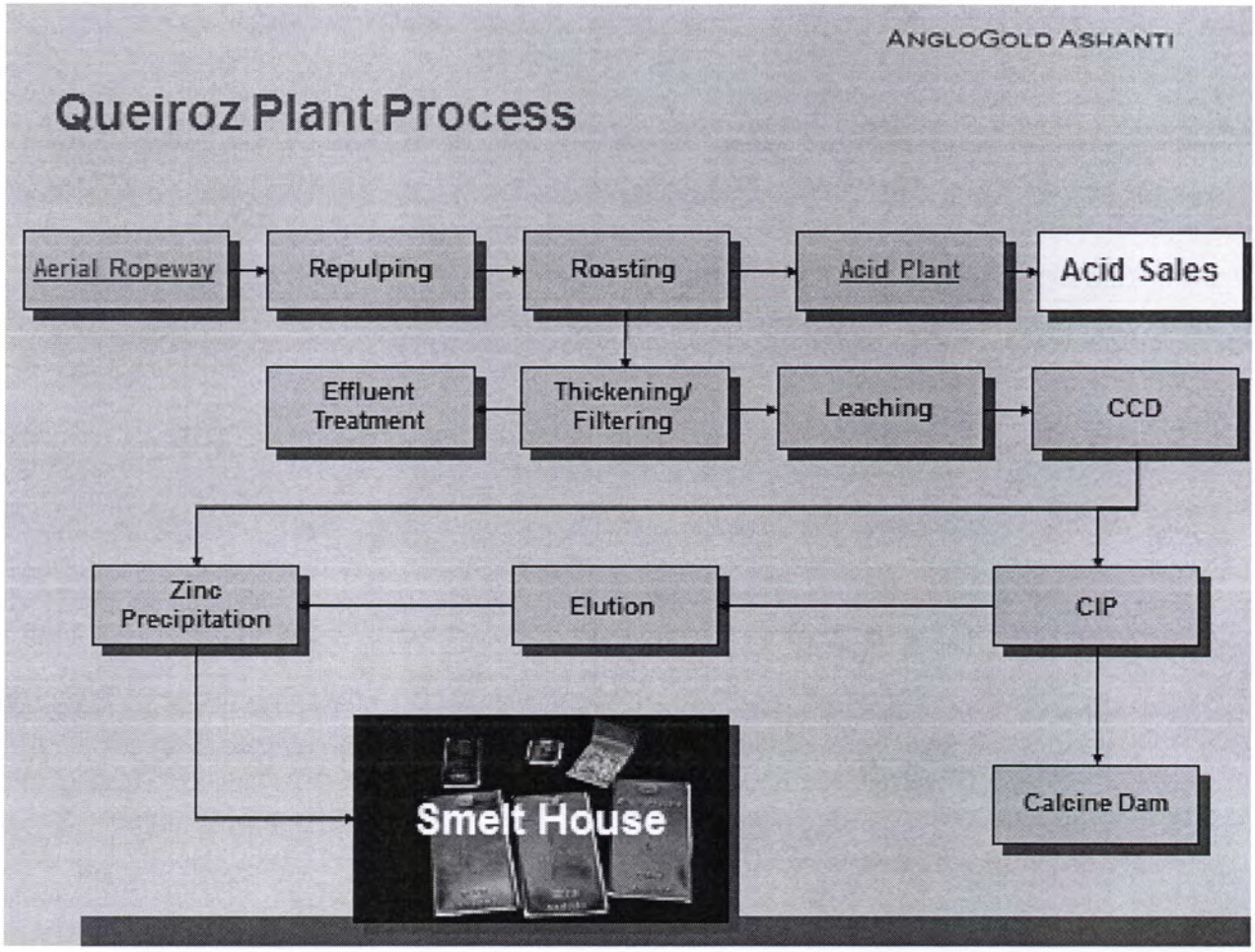
5. Queiróz Plant Process:



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SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Auditor's Finding

This operation is:

X in full compliance
☐ in substantial compliance *(see below)
☐ not in compliance

with the International Cyanide Management Code.

No significant cyanide incidents were identified during the last three years (2015~2018) that required reporting to ICMI or public disclosure or reporting under Standard of Practice 9.3.3.

* The Corrective Action Plan to bring an operation in substantial compliance into full compliance must be enclosed with this Summary Audit Report. The plan must be fully implemented within one year of the date of this audit.

Audit Company: NCABrasil Expert Auditors Ltd.
Audit Team Leader: Celso Sandt Pessoa
E-mail: celsopessoa@ncabrasil.com.br (ICMI qualified lead auditor and TEA)
Names and Signatures of Other Auditors: none.

Date(s) of Audit: 05~ 23/03/2018 (on-site) and
28~29/05/2018 (off-site).

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 Mine Operations and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

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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 Practice1.1: *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.*

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 1.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The contract signed by the operation with Australian Gold Reagents (AGR), # 4600002812, dated 25/02/2014, still valid, clearly addresses that the solid cyanide shall be produced by a certified AGR facility. AGR has just one plant, at Kwinana/ Australia, which is currently certified by ICMI, in accordance with ICMI website information. In the last three years, the operation only bought solid NaCN from AGR Australia Pty, in accordance with the reviewed purchasing documentation. All original requirements reviewed during the last recertification audit, remains the same. The contract is applicable for all Anglo Gold Ashanti Operations, in Brazil and abroad.
The operation does not purchase NaCN from independent distributors.

2. TRANSPORTATION: ***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.*

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 2.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
It was evidenced, reviewing the contracts and agreements among the operation and the producer (AGR Australia Pty) and the producer with the transporters (AGR Australia Pty. supply chain and Niquini Transportes in Brazil), that general and specific responsibilities are clearly addressed on both of them. Also observed that the AGR Australia Pty. supply chain and Niquini Transportes Ltd. are certified cyanide transporters under the Code.
AGR Australia Pty. already provides the solid NaCN with dye colorant.

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The solid cyanide is transported into sea containers, specifically designed for this purpose, fully labeled according international and Brazilian road transportation laws, and the necessary information in Portuguese. The cyanide is transported through an asphalted route, previously selected, in common agreement, by the operation, the producer and the transporter. A risk assessment of the selected route was evidenced. The transportation route can not be changed without the authorization of the operation. The cyanide is transported straight from the Santos port (Brazil) to the operation, without any kind of interim storage.
The operation established a cyanide reception procedure, in order to verify the truck condition (and maintenance) and permits, the driver permits and qualifications, the emergency responses resources (including emergency contacts) and the cyanide documentation. This procedure was evidenced to be implemented and maintained during the field audit.

Standard of Practice 2.2: *Require that cyanide transporters implement appropriate emergency response plans and capabilities and employ adequate measures for cyanide management.*

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 2.2
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
As previously mentioned, the solid cyanide is transported into the operation by an ICMI certified transporter (AGR Australia Pty. supply chain (consignor) and Niquini Transportes), which have specific cyanide related emergency response plans. The solid cyanide is transported straight from the Santos port to the operation, without any interim storage or changing of transporter. The solid cyanide documentation is verified in reception control at the operation, and is fully traceable to the producer, evidencing that all transport supply chain (AGR Australia Pty. supply chain (consignor) and Niquini Transportes) are ICMI certified, according to the ICMI website information.

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, accepted engineering practices, quality control/quality assurance procedures, spill prevention and spill containment measures.*

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 3.1
☐ not in compliance with

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Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified: **(Due to the sensitivity of security issues regarding storage of cyanide, no descriptions of substantial or non-compliance with this aspect of the Standard of Practice should be provided.)**

The receiving, storage and preparation area remains the same since 2015. This area was constructed in accordance with Brazilian engineering procedures as evidenced in the first certification audit. It was evidenced that this area was adequately maintained in the last years and was found in perfect order in this opportunity.

The cyanide unloading area was constructed in a restricted area, where only authorized and qualified personnel are allowed to go in, under roof, with a drainage system, on concreted floor, and away from surface waters and people, as evidenced during the field audit.

The warehouse and preparation area are provided with HCN sensors. The unloading operation is performed by qualified operators. All the necessary safety procedures are documented in work instructions as well as the handling instructions. The operators have also portable HCN sensor, during the unloading and preparation activities. The unloading, preparation and storage areas are naturally ventilated and, in the event of any cyanide leakage, these areas are concreted and the recovering of the solid cyanide is easy. The preparation and distribution tanks are inside a secondary containment. The cyanide preparation tank (595-TK-01) has a HCN sensor, pH sensor and level sensor (all calibrated), associated with an alarm system. Two levels of alarm were established for each aspect (HCN, pH and level) After preparing, the solution is transferred to four distribution tanks, in the tank leaching area. All these activities are monitored at the control room, through a PLC system.

The cyanide storage area is isolated and apart from other storage areas and specifically assigned to store only solid cyanide. It was evidenced, during the field audit, that they are well maintained, clearly signed, clean and ordered. Food and tobacco products are not allowed in these areas.

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.*

The operation is:
- **X** in full compliance with
- ☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 3.2
- ☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation already uses colorant dyed solid sodium cyanide (briquettes), as previously mentioned, which is brought to the operation in containers, specifically designated for this purpose, which is returned to the cyanide transporter just after the unloading activity is concluded, by the cyanide transporter. Before departing the operation, the truck is verified to be in conformance, without any kind of leakage and completely empty and clean. The empty cyanide containers (big-bags) are washed, decontaminated, dried and sent to thermal destruction at a qualified environmental services supplier. All cyanide containers (big-bags) are washed, decontaminated and dried in a specific installation available for this activity. After that, the decontaminated big-bags are sent to thermal destruction at a qualified environmental services supplier (by Brazilian local EPA) for this kind of activity. The effluent of this activity returns to the leaching process, through a pumping system.

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The unloading activity is performed in accordance with documented work instructions, specifically developed by the operation after identifying and evaluating the risks related to the activity. The risk evaluation of the activity is performed in a structured way. It was evidenced that the operation defined, documented and implemented a procedure to unload the cyanide during the reception. The operators are trained and qualified in this procedure. Records of such training activities and the field audit evidenced that. The operational procedure clearly addresses the steps to be followed and the activity is fully monitored and performed always by two operators.

The unloading operators are trained and qualified to perform that activity. Records of such trainings as well as field interviews demonstrated that the operators are prepared to perform the unloading, storage and mixing activities. The required PPEs (personal protective equipment) for the unloading, storage and mixing activities are clearly defined in the work instructions and were evidenced to be used during the field audit. The unloading, storage and mixing activities are monitored and always performed by two operators. It was evidenced at the cyanide warehouse that the cyanide boxes are pilled in three (maximum).

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 designed to protect human health and the environment utilizing contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.*

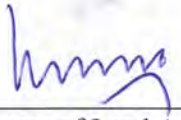
The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

It was evidenced that the operation designed, documented, implemented and maintains a SHE management system in order to manage their SHE aspects, including cyanide. The design parameters such as freeboard, leaching flow rate, pH, CNt (total cyanide) content in tailings, instrumentation alarm levels, tank alarm levels, among others, are clearly addressed at the documented management and operational procedures and instructions.

The operation defined and implemented a site inspection program, performed on a daily basis, just after every shift turn, and also a comprehensive preventive maintenance program, focused on the operation installations (pumping & piping systems, tanks, TSFs and generator back-up system). The inspection and preventive maintenance frequencies seems to be adequate in order to ensure that the cyanide installations are working in accordance with the design parameters. During the field audit, it was evidenced that these installations are in good shape and well maintained. Also observed that the plant is dry, without any kind of leakage or spill.

All process tanks are included in the weekly inspection plan. In conjunction with the inspection of the process tanks, the operation inspects all secondary containments. The inspection plan includes the inspection of valves, pumps and piping system, as previously mentioned. Was also evidenced that the operation installed height indicators (green, yellow and red), indicating the design freeboard at the TSFs, facilitating the visual inspection of the freeboard.



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The operation did design, document and implement a change management procedure, where a SHE risks evaluation is performed before the proposed configuration change be approved. No relevant changes were observed in the operation since the last recertification audit.
The operation did develop, document, implement and mantain a specific emergency response plan (PN-0131(19)) considering all potential cyanide related emergency scenarios, including upset in the water balance (considering even the cessetion of the operation), any deviation from design and operational criteria (e.g: pH, freeboard, leaching solution concentration and flow, among others).
It was evidenced that all inspection activities (operational and maintenance ones) are recorded, including date, shift, name of the inspector, installation being inspected, conforming/ non-conforming aspects. Any non-conforming aspects are recorded and communicated to the maintenance process in order to fix the identified non conformity.
Verified that corrective maintenance activities were very low between 2015 and 2018, concluding that the preventive maintenance program is effective.
Verified that the operation planned, documented and implemented a preventive maintenance program. Reviewed preventive maintenance plan and associated records for cyanide containing equipments such as tanks, piping and pumps.
Was evidenced that the operation has a back-up generator (450kVA), which is maintained and tested every two weeks. Reviewed maintenance and testing records of the back-up generator.

Standard of Practice 4.2: *Introduce management and operating systems to minimize cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailings.*

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.2
☐ not in compliance with
☐ not subject to

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Although the operation does not add cyanide solution during the milling process, it designed, documented and implemented a cyanide consumption management model in order to evaluate and determine the best cyanide consumption rate, in accordance with the mineral quality. The operation performs cyanidation tests (rolling bottle testing/ bottle leaching) in order to determine the best ratio between cyanide addition and gold recovery. It is also usual, the practice of re-cyanidation rolling bottle testing, in order to verify and confirm that the calculated gold recovery is being obtained in real conditions. The remaining cyanide in the tailings is also monitored by the operation, every two hours. The operation also monitor the consumption of cyanide related to the amount of recovered gold.
Since 2015, the operation updated the metallurgical study in order to confirm the ratio between cyanide consumption and gold recovery. The consumption of cyanide is decreasing since then, although the gold production was increased. The cyanide consumption is monitored on a regular basis (monthly).
In the beginning of the year, the operation establishes a cyanide consumption plan where, in accordance with the mineral quality and prior tests results, the maximum cyanide consumption is defined for each month. It was observed, in most of the cases cases, that the real cyanide consumption was lower than that ones that were planned to be achieved (budget). It was observed that the cyanide consumption trend indicates that the planned results will be achieved by the end of the year.

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

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation designed and implemented a water management system. There were not any major change in this management system since the last recertification audit, back in 2015. During 2011, the operation did update the hydro-geological study of the site. This study was performed by Golder Associates Ltd., and all previously assumed assumptions like, storm rain, evaporation rates, rain history, water intake, water outtake, seepage and tailings deposition rate were confirmed as being correct. It was evidenced that the study was assisted by a software (modflow), where several circumstances were simulated. Beyond this updated water balance study, and in accordance with a Brazilian legislation (COPAM 87/ 2005), the operation performed a hydro-logical evaluation, performed by DAM Engineering Ltd., confirming that the water balance management system of the operation is adequate and the operation is well water balanced. The operation has a meteorological station where, on a daily basis, it monitors the rain and evaporation rates, and compares with the design assumed values. Evidenced this control since 30/06/2015.
The operation operates the TSFs with an operational freeboard higher that that one established in the design, focusing the stability and safety of the TSFs. It was evidenced that the operation installed some freeboard datum poles, divided in three different zones (green=conforming, yellow=alert, red=nonconforming), in order to optimize the visual inspection of the available freeboard. The water management system is audited by the Anglo Gold Ashanti corporate dam expert, once a year. Reviewed audit records for 2016,2017 and 2018.
Audit results confirmed that the water balance management is effective. This year, the operation is reviewing and updating its water balance management model. This activity is being performed by an external expert supplier.

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

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.4

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
It was observed that there is not any open water with CNw (WAD cyanide) higher than 50ppm at the operation. The neutralization process of the final effluent seems to be effective, ensuring CNw < 50ppm.
It was observed that the operation and the TSFs are fenced.
The operation neutralizes the final process effluent with ferric sulphate and monitor the quality of the effluent, before discharged into a decommissioned TSF. Reviewed CNw results from 30/01/16 until 28/02/2018 and was not observed any results above 50ppm (final effluent, before discharge), concluding that the neutralization process is effective.There is no record of wildlife mortality since 2015. The open waters are daily inspected and records maintained.

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

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.5

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
After the neutralization process, the effluent pass through two decommissioned TSF (open waters) before reaching the surface water. Reviewed monitoring records between 30/01/2016 and 28/02/2018, where the typical value of CNw is < 0.005ppm.
The operation established a monitoring point, down gradient of the mixing zone, where the the CNw is monitored on a daily basis. Typical value for CNw is < 0,005ppm (CNf (free cyanide) will be even lower). When CNw is higher than 0,022 ppm, the operation determines the CNf (free cyanide) content in the sample, using standard methods (the operation process laboratory is ISO 17025 certified, in accordance to the local EPA requirements). All reviewed monitoring results showed CNf < 0.004 ppm.
The analytical procedures were developed by the operation laboratory team (ISO 17025 certified), in accordance with international standard methods.
The operation does not have any indirect discharge to surface waters. No cases of indirect discharges were evidenced. The monitoring results of surface waters down gradient to the operations clearly shows that there is not any cyanide related contamination.

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

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.6

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified
Beyond the water management system, the operation installed piezometers down gradient of the operation in order to monitor potential seepage and also to monitor the underground water quality. It was observed, reviewing monitoring reports between 2016 and 2018, that there is no seepage. Evidenced that the values for CNt (total cyanide) and CNw are below 0,005 ppm.
The operation monitors the underground water quality, through piezometers installed down gradient of the operation. It was evidenced, through monitoring reports, that the values of CNt and CNw are below 0,005 ppm.
The operation does not use mill tailings as backfill.

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

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.7
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The cyanide unloading, storage, mixing and process solution tanks areas where constructed in order to prevent that any process spill could impact the human life and the environment. All these areas were observed during the field audit (engineering documentation was also reviewed) and confirmed that these areas are concreted, with secondary containments (preparation, leach and CIP tanking areas), providing a good barrier.

All secondary containments volumes are, at least, 110% greater than the biggest tank at the area. Beyond that, all secondary containment areas are provided with a pumping system and drainage system, as observed in the field audit.

Verified, during the field audit, that all cyanide process solution pipelines are provided with spill prevention systems to collect leaks and prevent releases to the environment and to prevent the human life to be impacted also.

Although there is not any cyanide containing pipelines presenting a risk to surface waters, all cyanide containing pipelines are within protected areas, with secondary containments.

All cyanide tanks and pipelines are constructed of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions (carbon steel and/ or HDPE).

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.*

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.8
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation didn't suffer any major change in its configuration since the certification audit. All the engineering documentation reviewed during the certification audit (2007) remains unchanged and were kept by the operation.

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

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.9

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
It was evidenced that the operation designed documented and implemented an in depth monitoring system, focused on open waters, surface and underground waters, being in conformance with the Brazilian environmental legislation and this protocol (see SoP 4.4, SoP 4.5 and SoP 4.6).
The monitoring frequency and sampling locations were defined in accordance with the requirements defined at the environmental permit, and are adequate to characterize the medium being monitored and identify any changes in the medium being monitored in a timely manner.
The operation's laboratory is ISO 17025 certified by Inmetro (Brazilian accreditation body), where analytical standards methods were adequately developed by high qualified personnel, as well as sampling procedures, sampling preservation methods, custody procedures, among other aspects, as evidenced in the system and field audit at the operation environmental laboratory. No cases of wildlife fatalities were observed at the operation since 2015.

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 cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife and livestock.*

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 5.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation developed, documented and implemented a management procedure, focused on the management of the closure activities of the operation. It was evidenced that the operation updated the operation decommissioning and closure plan, which was developed by Golder Associates Ltd. (report dated December 2017). This updated decommissioning and closure plan was reviewed during this audit. The plan was developed and updated considering World Bank directives, ICMM directives, ICMI directives and Brazilian legislation (COPAM 127/08 and NRM 20) directives.
The decommissioning and closure plan clearly describes the schedule to be followed during the decommissioning and closure activities, including activities (environmental monitoring) that shall be performed after the operation closure. The operation is planned to be closed-out (LoM) on 2033.
In accordance with internal management procedures, the decommissioning and closure plan shall be reviewed and updated every three years. Reviewed plan was updated in December 2017.

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

The operation is	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 5.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The Golder Associated Ltd. report dated December 2017, identifies the required costs related to the implementation of the plan. The total amount was included in the "reclamation cost report" (dated 31/12/2017), which is annually updated. Reviewed values since 31/12/2015.
The operation updates annually the costs related to the implementation of the decommissioning and closure plan. Reviewed reclamation cost reports from 2015, 2016 and 2017 (last updated on 31/12/2017).
The Brazilian Mining Legislation does not demand or establish any financial mechanism to be followed by the operation. The operation implemented a self-guarantee mechanism. Beyond this mechanism, the operation has also insurance certificates related to the operational risks.
Annually the operation has its financial health audited by independent third party auditors. The last financial audit was performed by Ernst&Young, a legally established financial auditing company in Brazil (permit CRC-2SP015199/O-6). Last financial audit was related to the financial year ended 31/12/2017 and was led by Mr. Tomas L. A. Menezes, a qualified financial auditor (permit CRC-1MG090648/ O-0). The financial audit was carried out in accordance with International Financial Report Standards (IRFS), which are acceptable either in Brazil and internationally. The financial audit report clearly states that the operation has enough financial health to fund the implementation of the closure plan. The financial audit report was distributed to external stakeholders such as banks, Brazilian stock exchange, Brazilian Public Financial authorities. It is also available at www.anglogoldashanti.com, for public consultation.

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6. *WORKER SAFETY:* ***Protect workers' health and safety from exposure to cyanide.***

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

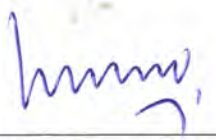
The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation identified and evaluated all the SHE risks associated with the cyanide and, in order to have the risks under control and mitigated, the operation defined, documented, implemented and maintains specific operational procedures for cyanide related activities. The hazard identification and risk evaluation process is performed in a structured way and involves different stakeholders. The development of work instructions is performed in conjunction by these stakeholders (operators, supervisors, managers and SHE professionals). The required PPEs for each activity (unloading, leaching, maintenance, neutralization, confined spaces) are defined and addressed in the documented work instructions. In order to maintain the risk evaluation updated and, in consequence, the work instructions, the operations established a procedure to update them if any circumstance has changed or, at least, every two years. This procedure is part of the annual refreshing program for supervisors and operators.

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 measures.*

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.2
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation determined that the minimum pH value shall be equal or greater than 10,5. The pH is effectively controlled and monitored (through calibrated pHmeters) in the operation. Alarm systems are in place. Verified, during the field audit, that the usual pH value is around 12. The pH is controlled through the addition of caustic soda. The operation has fixed calibrated HCN detectors in the cyanide preparation tanking area and the operators also use portable calibrated HCN detectors. Both cases evidenced in the field audit. Beyond such control through instrumentation, the operation strictly controls the pH, as previously mentioned, in such installations and the operators are always using the adequate PPEs, as evidenced in the field audit. The fix and portable HCN detectors, are maintained and calibrated in accordance with a calibration management system. Reviewed calibration records of all HCN detectors. It was evidenced during the field audit, that the operation premises (cyanide circuit) and richly signed, including the prohibition of drinking, eating and smoking in these areas. Auxiliary emergency installations/ equipments such as low pressure eye-washers and showers, fire extinguishers, were evidenced in the operation premises. Some of these auxiliary installations were tested during the audit and worked well. The operation already uses dye colored NaCN solution, as previously mentioned.



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Also evidenced that that the operation implemented a fire extinguisher (non acid CO2 and dry powder) management system, in order to maintain these auxiliary equipments under good operational condition. It was evidenced, during the field audit, that the operation installations (tanks, piping, valves, pumps, pools) are in good shape, the tanks and piping are adequately painted and signed, the cyanide flow identified. Cyanide MSDS is also available (in Portuguese) in the plant. It was evidenced that the operation has defined and implemented procedures to evaluate SHE incidents.
Any cyanide related incident occurred in the plant, during the last three years, confirming that the cyanide management is effective.

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

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.3
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation has developed emergency procedures for that activities at the leaching plant and has an emergency care center (with medical assistance 24h per day), fully equipped with a resuscitator, one ambulance, antidote kits, telephone, radio, oxygen cylinders. These facilities were evidenced in the field audit. All the first aid equipments are effectively inspected by the local nurses, including the ambulance (which is ready to be used and was tested during the audit). Evidenced the inspection records. The antidotes (cyanokit) are stored under controlled conditions and their validity is constantly checked. The operation qualified the local hospital (Nossa Senhora de Lourdes/ Nova Lima) as a complementary resource in the event of cyanide related emergencies. The transportation procedures between the operation and the local hospital are tested. It was evidenced that cyanide related emergency drills are effectively performed by the operation, including and involving the local Hospital team in the exercises. Evidenced 2016, 2017 and 2018 annual emergency simulation plans and related drills records.

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.*

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation defined, documented and implemented procedures to respond to cyanide related emergencies. Evidenced Cyanide Response Plan, PN-0131(19), encompassing cyanide emergency scenarios related to transport, unloading and operations. The plan clearly addresses the required resources, PPEs, communication channels and stakeholders telephones as well as the specific procedures for each identified scenario (in accordance with ICMI protocol).
Cyanide related emergencies responses during external transportation to the operation are covered by the plan, shared with the NaCN producer (AGR Australia Pty.) and NaCN transporter (Niquini), both ICMI certified, and the operation, that will have a support role in this scenario. The internal NaCN transportation is also covered by this emergency plan.
The emergency plans clearly addresses specific responses to that situations, considering internal and external stakeholders.

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

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The emergency response plan was developed based on the risk evaluation performed by representatives of each individual process (hydro-metallurgy plant, safety coordination, environmental coordination, health coordination, among others) and was reviewed and approved by the safety manager of the operation. The emergency plan was internally communicated to the involved workforce through training sessions, including emergency drills. It was observed that before performing planned emergency drills, the operation performs specific meetings with the stakeholders (internal and external ones) in order to review the emergency plan and plan the emergency drill. Focusing the external stakeholders, the operation communicates and discuss, during specific planned meetings (see Principle 9) the emergency plan to community representatives and also during the emergency drill planning meeting. The cyanide supplier, the cyanide transporter, the local hospital, the local police and firefighters, the emergency response suppliers are involved in the emergency planning, being directly communicated about their roles in an emergency involving cyanide and also participating in the emergency drill planning and performing.

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Standard of Practice 7.3: *Designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.*

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation defined, documented and implemented procedures to respond to cyanide related emergencies. Evidenced Cyanide related emergency plans (PN-0131(19)). Responsibilities and authorities are clearly defined and communicated to all involved stakeholders (internal and external). The emergency response brigade members are voluntary and passed through a selection process (medical, theoretical and practical), to be assigned as a brigade member. The brigade members were trained and qualified before being assigned as emergency brigade members. The emergency committee organizational flowchart was also evidenced, as well as the emergency communication loop. The emergency brigade master list addresses all the necessary information about the brigade members, including contact details of internal and external stakeholders.

The emergency response plan identify the required resources (hardware) that are necessary to each situation. The basic emergency response hardware is consisted of one ambulance (completely equipped, daily tested and ready to be used) , auxiliary equipment (PPEs) for the brigade members, such as chemical/flame resistant overall, chemical gloves, oxygen masks and cylinders, chemical masks. The AGR Australia Pty. emergency plan covers that situations outside the operation (during transportation), in conjunction with Niquini Transportes one, both ICMI certified.

The emergency response hardware is monthly inspected by the safety and health technicians of the operation. The ambulance is daily inspected and tested. Records of such inspections were evidenced and found in place.

The reviewed emergency plan, clearly defines the role of each potential external responders, such as the cyanide transporter, the local firefighters and the local hospital. As previously mentioned (SoP 7.2), the operation communicates the emergency plan to external stakeholders and involve them in emergency drill planning and execution. Before the planned emergency drill, the operation performs a specific meeting with all involved stakeholders (internal and external), in order to review the emergency plan and plan the emergency drill, as observed in the last integrated drill performed last October. After the drill, the operation performs another meeting with the participants in order to review the drill results and, if necessary, to propose improvements to the emergency plan. Records of such meetings are kept by the operation and were reviewed in this opportunity.

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

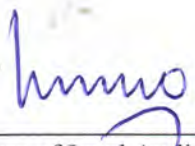
The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 7.4

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The emergency response plan was reviewed, approved and communicated to several stakeholders (internal and external), including security and health authorities, public authorities, emergency response suppliers, community representatives. When performing emergency drills, the operation invites specific stakeholders to participate in the drills. Another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated (if necessary) the emergency response plan. The emergency communication loop is clearly defined and also contact information is available in the plan. Communication procedures with external media were found in place.

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

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 7.5

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation defined, documented and implemented procedures to respond to cyanide related emergencies. Evidenced Cyanide Emergency Plan (PN-0131(19)). Responsibilities and authorities are clearly defined and communicated to all involved stakeholders (internal and external). The emergency committee organizational flowchart was also evidenced.
Solid briquettes are recovered with the aid of cleaning devices and disposed into plastic bags (returned to plant and disposed into cyanide solution tanks). The soil shall be neutralized with the aid of specific chemicals products such as nitrogen peroxide solution. Cyanide solutions are recovered with the aid of specific pumps and returned to the leaching process pools.
Neutralized soil is removed and disposed into plastic bags, returned to the plant and then forwarded to final disposal at a certified brown field area. Open or surface waters are monitored and no chemical products are allowed to neutralize the open/ surface water.
The operation has the responsibility (shared with the public authorities) to manage and provide drinking water to the affected stakeholders, in the event of any cyanide related emergencies into water supply resources (rivers).
The plan clearly defines the required monitoring procedures to be implemented in the event of soil and water potential contamination. An environmental monitoring plan is addressed at the emergency response plan.



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

The operation is	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.6

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation defined, documented and implemented procedures to respond to cyanide related emergencies. Evidenced Cyanide Emergency Plans (PN-0131(19)) .
The emergency response plan was reviewed, approved and communicated to several stakeholders (internal and external), including security and health authorities, public authorities, emergency response suppliers, community representatives. When performing emergency drills, the operation invites specific stakeholders to participate in the drills. Another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated (if necessary) the emergency response plan. The emergency communication loop is clearly defined and also contact information is available in the plan. The plan is, at least, reviewed every two years (or before, depending on the results of the simulation exercises).
Evidenced the 2016, 2017 and 2018 Annual Emergency Drill plans. Evidenced two emergency drills performed since 2016, involving NaCN intoxication during leaching process and HCN intoxication during cyanide solution preparation related emergencies.
After each emergency drill, the drill results are reviewed and discussed among the participants. The opportunities of improvement raise-up during the drill are considered as corrective or preventive actions and managed adequately. Reports related to the drills and their review were found in place.

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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.*

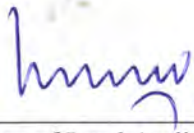
The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 8.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation did design, document and implement an introductory training program which is applied to all new employees and contractors coming to work in the operation. This introductory training program scope is focused on general aspects of sodium cyanide, cyanide related risks, emergency situations related to cyanide and first aid procedures related to cyanide exposures.
The operation implemented a refresh training program, which is applied for all employees and contractors every three years. The refresh training program for that employees that works directly with cyanide is performed annually. The content of the cyanide refresh training program is the same one of the introductory training.
Both introductory training program and refresh training program records are kept by the operation, at Human Resources process. Reviewed records related to introductory training and refresh training performed between 2016 and 2018. The training record is an assistance list with the date, instructor name, attendees name and signatures, training content and general perception about the attendees, made by the instructor. During the field audit, it was evidenced that the employees are aware about the cyanide related risks.

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.*

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 8.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
After the introductory training, all employees that will work directly with cyanide (operators, laboratory technicians, maintenance technicians, drivers) will pass through an "on the job training" which consists basically on the training in operational procedures and emergency procedures (40 hours). These operational training is provided by the operation supervisors and process engineers. After the on the job training, the employees will work under supervision during 45 days. After that, the employee is qualified (or not) to work alone.
The operational on the job training consists basically on the operational and emergency procedures. The training is divided in theory and practice. All the operational aspects are clearly identified in the training materials. Reviewed on the job training program for plant operators, plant maintenance technicians and laboratory technicians.



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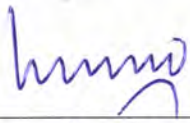
Operational training is provided by supervisors and process engineers, during 40 hours. The on the job training is divided in several topics (depending on the function). Only after the trainee is approved in a specific topic, he is allowed to move forward to another topic. After 40 hours of operational training (theory and practice), the trainee will work, during 45 days, under supervision. In the ending of this period, the trainee is qualified (or not) to work in the operation. Records of such operational on the job training are kept by the operation.
All employees that works directly with cyanide are recycled in cyanide management every year (refresh training program).
The operation verifies the effectiveness of the provided training (refresh one too) through testing and planned job observations. Records of refresh trainings, tests and job observations are maintained and were evidenced in this opportunity.

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

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 8.3
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
All the plant personnel were trained in cyanide related emergencies. Annually, the employees are re-trained (refresh) in these procedures. Last refresh training was carried out on August, 2017. Records of such training were evidenced.
The emergency response brigade members are voluntary and passed through a selection process (medical, theoretical and practical), to be assigned as a brigade member. The brigade members were trained and qualified before being assigned as emergency brigade members. Decontamination and first aid procedures are included in the emergency training scope.
All members were trained in the emergency procedure PN-0131(19). Last performed training was during August 2017. Before the emergency simulation exercises, the emergency plan that will be simulated is again, reviewed and discussed among the participants. Records of such briefing meetings were reviewed.
As previously mentioned (see Principle 7), the operation planned and implemented an emergency response exercise calendar. The performance of the emergency responders is observed and reported. In the event of any identified opportunity of improvement, corrective and/ or preventive actions are defined and implemented, including the revision of the emergency plan (PN-0131 was found at revision 19, which means that it was updated nineteen times since its creation).



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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.*

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 9.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation provides the opportunity for stakeholders to communicate issues of concern regarding the management of cyanide through a direct telephone line (0800 7271500). This telephone line is communicated to the stakeholders through newspaper, radio advertisement, leaflets and magnets distributed during specific and programmed meetings with stakeholders.
All callings are recorded by the operation. It was evidenced that this communication channel is used by the stakeholders, but none of the reviewed records was related to cyanide concerns. The operation also designed and implemented a communication program with all the communities potentially affected by the operation aspects, based on specific and planned meetings. This program is called "Boa Vizinhança (Good Neighborhood)", where the operation and communities representatives discuss several matters, such as environmental monitoring results, cyanide management, among others subjects. Records of such meetings are maintained by the operation and were reviewed during the audit. These meetings happen quarterly.
Stakeholders also can communicate with the operation through specific email address (comunicacao@anglogoldashanti.com.br) which is communicated to the public (internal and external) through the corporate newspaper "Boa Vizinhança" and the magazine "Sintonia". Another opportunity to internal stakeholders to communicate points of concerns related to cyanide management is through the daily safety dialogues and also through email.

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

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 9.2
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation implemented and maintains communication channels with stakeholders (internal & external) in order to dialogue with them. The "Boa Vizinhança" program is consisted by programmed meetings (quarterly) with the community representatives, were several matters are discussed. Another program is related to the environmental monitoring with the representatives of surrounding communities. Monitoring results (surface waters and air quality) are documented and communicated in the meetings with the community (Boa Vizinhança). The operation also distributes a specifically designed newspapers "Boa Vizinhança" and the magazine "Sintonia". The operation contact information is available in all these types of media.

Another opportunity to dialogue with stakeholders, is through programmed meetings with these stakeholders. Records of such meetings are kept by the operation. Unplanned meetings with public authorities are also used by the operation to dialogue with external stakeholders. Finally, the operation training programs, focused on cyanide management, are also used to dialogue with internal stakeholders (employees and contractors).

Standard of Practice 9.3: *Make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.*

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 9.3
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation designed, documented and distributed specific booklets describing how the cyanide is managed and relevant information related to cyanide emergencies. This booklet is available for everybody. The newspaper "Boa Vizinhança" and the magazine "Sintonia", also addresses, on a regular basis, relevant information related to cyanide management, since the production until the destruction of the cyanide. All environmental monitoring results (surface waters and air quality) are documented in booklets and distributed to the communities' representatives and also to public authorities (quarterly reports).

Although the local population, in most of the cases, is not illiterate, the operation disseminated, in verbal or visual form, information related to cyanide management at the operation (meetings with community representatives). Environmental monitoring results are followed by color signals were green is conforming, yellow is alert and red is non-conforming.

As previously mentioned, there were not any cyanide related incident at the operation or during the transportation, in the last three years. In the event of any type of incident, the operation implemented several communication channels, in order to attend public consultation.

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The following contact information is available to the general public:

0800-7271500 (corporate communication)

0800-7038422 (denounces)

Email: comunicacao@anglogoldashanti.com.br (corporate communication)

The operation will also make information related to cyanide incidents public, through the corporate communication process, through press releases. It was evidenced that the corporate communication process documented and implemented communication procedures with the media (newspaper and television).

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