



February 2011

ICMI CERTIFICATION SUMMARY REPORT

Barrick Bald Mountain, Nevada, USA

Submitted to:
Barrick Gold Corporation
Barrick Bald Mountain Mine
P.O. Box 2706
Elko
Nevada
89803
USA

REPORT



A world of
capabilities
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Report Number. 1054150170.500/A.1

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1.0 SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT FOR GOLD MINING OPERATIONS

Name of Mine: Bald Mountain Mine

Name of Mine Owner: Barrick Gold Corporation

Name of Mine Operator: Barrick Gold Corporation

Name of Responsible Manager: Dave McClure, Bald Mountain Mine

Address: Barrick Gold Corporation
Barrick Bald Mountain Mine
P.O. Box 2706
Elko
Nevada
89803
USA

State/Province: Nevada

Country: USA

Telephone: + 1 775 237-5811

Fax: + 1 775-237-5818

E-Mail: DMcClure@barrick.com

2.0 LOCATION DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

2.1 Mine Location

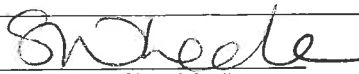
The Bald Mountain Mine (BMM) is an open-pit, run-of-mine, heap leach gold mine located in northeastern Nevada, United States, approximately 95 miles northwest of Ely, Nevada and 68 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada. BMM owns approximately 9,010 claims within the Bald Mountain Mining District and this area covers approximately 154,440 acres. The total land position is approximately 30 miles long north to south by 11 miles wide east to west.

2.2 Background

The BMM consists of open pit mines, waste rock dumps, process leach pads, associated process ponds, and process buildings. Power is provided via a 17 mile 69 KVA power line from the Alligator Ridge Mine substation. Water is supplied by wells located on the mine property. Facilities have been designed, constructed, and are operated, for zero discharge to the environment.

Mining is conducted at multiple pits located on the property and run-of-mine ore is hauled to two, separate heap leach areas; the 2/3 Pad and the Mooney Pad. The 2/3 Pad incorporates the Process Area 2 (Process #2) processing facilities that include adsorption, desorption, and recovery facilities. Loaded carbon is stripped and refined at Process #2. The 2/3 Pad is constructed on 80-mil high density polyethylene (HDPE) primary liners with a pad leak detection system, with at least six inches of low permeability compacted soil liner underlying the primary liner. The No. 5, 6, and 7 pregnant solution ponds of Process #2 consist of primary and secondary HDPE synthetic liners with geonet between the liners. The Mooney heap leach pad consists of a composite liner system with an 80-mil HDPE liner placed above a prepared 12-inch thick compacted low permeability soil layer. Pregnant solution from the leaching operations at both the 2/3 Pads and Mooney Pad reports to the pregnant ponds, from where it is pumped to the adsorption, desorption and recovery (ADR) plants at the respective facilities. The pregnant ponds are designed and constructed

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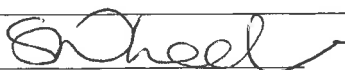
with an 80-mil HDPE primary liner and a 40-mil HDPE secondary liner placed over a prepared native soil subgrade. A HDPE geonet is sandwiched between the primary and secondary liners to act as a leak detection system. The pregnant solution is pumped to the carbon columns where it gravity flows, counter-current to the activated carbon for precious metal recovery. Barren solution reports to the barren tank where the pH is adjusted, if necessary, and sodium cyanide is added prior to pumping to the heap. The loaded carbon from the last column is removed and transported to Process #2 for stripping and refining. Processing facilities at Process #2 and Mooney have been designed and constructed with appropriate secondary containments for pipelines and tanks, with additional storage for collection of storm water from extreme precipitation events and with controls for wildlife protection including fencing.

BMM receives liquid sodium cyanide, in specially engineered tanker trucks, from Cyanco who's depot is located in Winemucca, Nevada. The transporter, TransWood delivers the sodium cyanide to the mine site. Both Cyanco and TransWood are signatories to the Code and have been certified as compliant with the Code by third-party auditors. BMM stores and manages sodium cyanide in engineered tanks, pipelines and lined ponds that have had appropriate quality control and quality assurance. BMM employees are trained in cyanide hazards including first aid, first response, emergency response, and specific operational task training. BMM facilities are fenced to exclude wildlife and livestock from cyanide process areas. BMM conducts daily, weekly, and monthly inspections to assure that facilities are functioning as designed and to monitor process solutions. Preventive maintenance programs are in place to assure continuous operations. BMM has approved closure and reclamation plans along with financial assurance to complete the appropriate management of cyanide solutions and solids, and decontamination of cyanide pipelines and equipment.

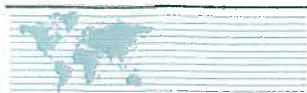
BMM has a comprehensive environmental monitoring program to evaluate the performance of the ore processing facilities and containments. The monitoring program includes daily monitoring of pond leak collection systems, quarterly sampling and analysis of groundwater and surface water, and quarterly sampling and analysis of tailings supernatant ponds. Wildlife monitoring is conducted per shift by the operators during facility inspections.

BMM has an emergency response team that is trained to respond to on site fires, chemical spills, and worker exposures to cyanide. BMM works with local community emergency services to ensure that adequate resources are available to address both off-site and on-site emergencies.

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SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Auditors Findings

☒ in full compliance with

The International
Cyanide Management
Code

Bald Mountain Gold Mine is: ☐ in substantial compliance with

☐ not in compliance with

This operation has not experienced compliance problems during the previous three-year audit cycle.

Audit Company: Golder Associates

Audit Team Leader: Sophie Wheeler, Lead Auditor

Email: swheeler@golder.com

Name of Other Auditors

Ivon Aguinaga, Auditor and Gold Mining Technical Specialist

Dates of Audit

The Certification Audit was undertaken within three days (three person-days) between 15 November 2010 and 17 November 2010.

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

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PRINCIPLE 1 – PRODUCTION

Encourage Responsible Cyanide Manufacturing by Purchasing from Manufacturers that Operate in a Safe and Environmentally Protective Manner

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with


Production Practice 1.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 1.1. BMM has committed to only purchase cyanide from producers that are compliant with the Code. Cyanco, located in Winnemucca Nevada, has been the cyanide producer and supplier for BMM since January 1, 2009. The supply and service agreement with Cyanco states they shall comply with the Code requirements. DuPont was the cyanide producer and supplier for BMM from the date of the Initial Certification Audit until December 31, 2008. The contract with DuPont specifically identified the Code requirements as a provision. Cyanco and DuPont are signatories to the Code and have been recertified as complaint under the Code.

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PRINCIPLE 2 – TRANSPORTATION

Protect Communities and the Environment during Cyanide Transport

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Transport Practice 2.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 2.1. Since in January 2009, Cyanco has been the liquid cyanide supplier to BMM and TransWood has been the transporter. Prior to January 2009, DuPont, located in Carlin, Nevada was the cyanide producer and supplier and the liquid cyanide was delivered by Sentinel. Cyanco, DuPont, TransWood and Sentinel are signatories to the Code and have been certified as compliant with the Code with clear lines of responsibility for safety, security, release prevention, training, and emergency response.

The cyanide supply contract with Cyanco specifies that BMM takes ownership of the cyanide at the time the liquid cyanide is delivered into the cyanide storage tanks at the mine site. The contract specifies that BMM and Cyanco agree to comply with the 'Principles and Standards of Practice' of the Code. The cyanide supply contract with DuPont also specified that the operation took ownership of the cyanide at the time of delivery in the tank. Prior to January 1, 2009 DuPont was, under contract, solely responsible for the production and transport of sodium cyanide to the delivery point at BMM.

Transport Practice 2.2: Require that cyanide transporters implement appropriate emergency response plans and capabilities and employ adequate measures for cyanide management

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Transport Practice 2.2

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 2.2. TransWood has been the sole cyanide transporter since January 2009. No interim storage facilities are used by either Cyanco or TransWood and TransWood is the sole transporter allowed by Cyanco to transport cyanide from their facility to BMM since January 2009. TransWood is a signatory to the Code and is currently recertified by the ICMI. The date of re-certification was January 20, 2010.

During the time period from the Initial Certification Audit until December 31, 2008, DuPont was responsible for the production and transport of cyanide to the delivery point at BMM. The supply chain from the DuPont production facility in Memphis Tennessee to BMM includes rail transportation to Carlin, Nevada as solid sodium cyanide, followed by truck transportation of liquid sodium cyanide to the mine. The DuPont supply chain from the manufacturing facility in Memphis, Tennessee was not certified under the Code but through a formal due diligence of the rail transport completed and documented in audit report 'DuPont Management of Sodium Cyanide Transportation via Rail Memphis, TN Plant to Carlin, NV Packaging Terminal via Union Pacific Railroad and Canadian National Railway' by Management System Solutions, Inc. (December, 2006).

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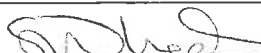




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Based on the results of this review, DuPont was in full compliance with ICMI cyanide transportation audit requirements and had considered to the extent practical, the security, safety, training and emergency response aspects of the rail carriers. Sentinel is currently and was a signatory to the Code during the time period they were transporting cyanide to BMM.

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PRINCIPLE 3 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect Workers and the Environment during Cyanide Handling and Storage

Handling and Storage

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.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Handling and Storage Practice 3.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 3.1. BMM has two, separate offloading and cyanide storage facilities: (1) Mooney Process Building and (2) the Process #2 Building. The design and construction of the cyanide offload and storage facilities has been completed appropriately as documented in design, construction drawings and evaluation reports as prepared and stamped by Nevada registered Professional Engineers.

Both cyanide offloading areas are within the fenced, secure areas of the mine. The offloading and storage areas are located away from public access and no perennial surface water bodies are within one mile of either facility. All personnel with access to the offloading and storage facilities, including contractors, receive site specific health and safety training that includes cyanide hazard awareness. The Process #2 cyanide offload area and storage tank are located outside, adjacent to the process building. Both the Mooney and Process #2 offload areas for the tanker trucks are on concrete pads. The cyanide storage tanks are located on concrete pads and within concrete curbed containment that prevents seepage to the subsurface; the cast-in-place reinforced concrete containments in the cyanide storage areas are competent barriers to prevent leakage. The Mooney tanker truck containment is within the process building that drains into the curbed containments of the building with excess overflow to the adjacent pregnant pond. The Process #2 tanker truck unload pad is outside and drains into the cyanide storage tank concrete containment. The two BMM cyanide storage tanks have level indicators and high level alarms that prevent overfilling. There are no unsecured valves that would allow direct access to the liquid cyanide.

The Mooney process cyanide storage tank is located inside a building. The building has several ventilation fans located near the top of the walls. In addition the building is accessed by two large roll up drive through doors for access by the cyanide delivery tanker and carbon trucks. The Process #2 storage tank is located outside with adequate ventilation. BMM has isolated the cyanide offload and storage tanks away from incompatible chemicals such as hydrochloric acids and oxidizers. No smoking or eating is allowed the cyanide storage areas.

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Handling and Storage

Practice 3.2:

Operate unloading storage and mixing facilities using inspections, preventative maintenance and contingency plans to prevent or contain releases and control and respond to worker exposures.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

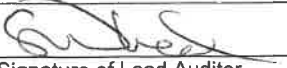
Handling and Storage Practice 3.2

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 3.2. BMM has developed and implemented standard operating procedures to prevent exposure and releases for cyanide during offloading, storage, and use. The SOPs entitled 'Receiving Cyanide Shipment' and 'Reagent Receiving Checklist' for Mooney and Process #2' as well as the 'Cyanco Sodium Cyanide Deliver' SOP cover the responsibilities for the transporter and the site personnel. Offloading does not occur until a BMM operator is present to observe compliance with the PPE requirements, truck parking and chocking, tank levels, test safety shower and eye wash, and unlock the unload piping. Both the transporter and the operator check to confirm that the storage has sufficient capacity for the offload. The BMM operator wears a gas badge for HCN monitoring and has a site radio for emergency communication if required. Additionally, the BMM operator and transport driver have ready access to PPE, cyanide antidote and oxygen in the case of an emergency. BMM has copies of the 'Cyanco Sodium Cyanide Deliver' SOP which includes detailed information on the operation of valves and couplings. The SOPs and BMM Emergency Action Plan require the immediate clean up of spill in the offload and cyanide storage area.

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PRINCIPLE 4 – OPERATIONS

Manage Cyanide Process Solutions and Waste Streams to Protect Human Health and the Environment

Operations Practice 4.1: Implement management and operating systems designed to protect human health and the environment including contingency planning and inspection and preventative maintenance procedures.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Operations Practice 4.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.1.

BMM has developed a series of SOPs and operation plans that cover the management and operation of the cyanide facilities (e.g. carbon columns, heap leach operations and ponds). The WPCPs (NEV50045 and NEV98100) also specify operating procedures and regulatory requirements for cyanide process solution management. The BMM Fluid Management Plans have a section that covers upset operating conditions and process component shutdown. BMM has also developed and implements inspection and preventive maintenance programs which include practices for safe and environmentally sound operation of the facilities.

BMM has established inspection frequency on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. Inspections include: cyanide tanks, secondary containments, leak detection and collection systems, pipelines, pumps, valves, ponds and leach pad areas. Inspection information includes information on the performance of the pad and pond leak detection and review of the pond levels. These inspections are sufficient to assure and document that cyanide facilities are functioning with the design parameters. The inspection documentation includes the name of the inspector, date and observed deficiencies. The BMM preventive maintenance programs are designed to assure the continuous and safe operation of the equipment for cyanide management. The elements necessary for cyanide safety (e.g., HCN monitors, tank level alarms, cyanide pumps, storage tanks, and others) are included in the preventive maintenance programs. BMM has two backup generators to ensure that pregnant and barren solution pumps operate. BMM has inspections that include regular testing of the backup power generators.

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

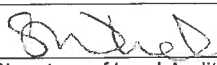
Operations Practice 4.2

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.2. BMM is a heap leach operation and does not employ milling technology.

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Operations Practice 4.3: Implement a comprehensive water management programme to protect against unintentional releases.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Operations Practice 4.3

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.3. BMM has developed both a probabilistic water balance model that allows for simulations of variable climatic conditions and a deterministic model set up for the mine site tracking of operational conditions using Excel®. Process facility inspection procedures and data collection programs have been implemented to update the water balance model on a regular basis. Daily shift inspections include operating levels in the process ponds, flow totalizers for pregnant and barren solutions and available freeboard monitoring that can be incorporated into the water balance model and operational planning to prevent potential overtopping. BMM measures precipitation for incorporation into the water balance for calibration and evaluation. The water balance is updated on an as needed basis to support tracking and evaluation of the system to prevent overtopping and discharge.

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Operations Practice 4.4

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.4. BMM has implemented several different measures to protect birds, wildlife and livestock from contacting process solution with WAD cyanide concentrations at or above 50 mg/L. All pregnant and barren solution ponds are provided with bird balls and perimeter fencing to prevent wildlife access. All ditches on the heap leach facilities are gravel filled. BMM has formal written procedures ('Heap Leach Operator SOP') to avoid ponding and prevent overspray from the lined areas. BMM primarily uses buried drip-lines which are effective in reducing ponding. Areas of active leach are inspected every shift. All mine employees are trained in the monitoring and reporting requirements for wildlife.

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Operations Practice 4.5

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is Full Compliance with Standard of Practice 4.5. BMM does not discharge cyanide solutions to surface waters and does not have any indirect discharge of cyanide solutions to surface waters. BMM operates with zero discharge of process solutions. BMM conducts monitoring to characterize the leak detection systems. No impact to beneficial uses has occurred according to the data presented in the monitoring reports. No surface water bodies are present at or near the site.

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Operations Practice 4.6: Implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Operations Practice 4.6

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.6. BMM has implemented solution management and seepage control systems to protect groundwater below and down gradient of the operation. All cyanide facilities and process ponds have all been constructed with liners to prevent seepage. The Process #2 and Mooney plants are designed to provide more than 110% containment capacity for process solution held within the plants for treatment in the carbon circuit. The process #2 and Mooney heap leach pads incorporate a composite liner with a solution collection system. The liner consists of an 80-mil high density polyethylene (HDPE) primary liner placed over a prepared 12-inch thick, imported low hydraulic conductivity soil layer. An underdrain system of perforated piping is placed over the 80-mil HDPE liner for solution collection and reduction of head on the liner system. The heap leach pad solution collection channels consist of a HDPE lined channel and a leak detection, collection and removal system to contain any process solution leaks from the collection channels. Process ponds are double lined with leak collection/detection systems. The entire heap leaching facilities are designed as a zero-discharge system. Leak detection systems are monitored on a regular basis to provide early detection of potential releases of process solution from the fluid management system.

Review of the monitoring data indicated that the operation has no detectable WAD cyanide (<0.01 mg/L) in the groundwater at compliance points or down gradient of the operation. Review of the monitoring data indicated that BMM operations are protective of the beneficial uses of groundwater.

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

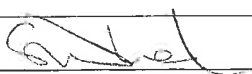
Operations Practice 4.7

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.7. Process #2 and Mooney process areas have spill prevention and containment measures for the cyanide offload area and storage tanks, and tank process areas. Both Process #2 and Mooney unload areas for the tanker trucks are on concrete pads. The Process #2 tanker truck unload pad is outside and drains into the cyanide storage tank concrete containment. The overflow of this containment drains to sumps in the plant into the process building containments or tanks. The Mooney unload pad and storage tank containment is within the process building. Should the Mooney floor sump be overwhelmed the process building has a drain ditch to the adjacent pregnant pond. All the process tanks have secondary containments sized to hold a volume greater than that of the largest tank within the containment. The containments are constructed of cast-in-place reinforced concrete. SOPs require that spills be reported to supervisors and cleaned-up immediately. All of the process pipelines are constructed within HDPE lined ditches or within half pipe containments. BMM uses carbon steel and HDPE pipelines which are compatible materials for the conveyance of high pH, cyanide solutions and slurries.

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Operations Practice 4.8

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.8. QC/QA programs have been implemented during construction of all new cyanide facilities and modification to existing facilities conducted since the Initial Certification Audit. BMM has implemented QC/QA programs for all earthworks projects related to tank foundations, compacted subgrades and geomembrane liners for ponds and heap leach facilities. The available QC/QA reports include information on subgrade preparation, grading, soil liner material properties and compaction characteristics, leak detection construction, solution collection piping, geomembrane liner seams and testing. The reports include copies of the field inspection reports, lab and field data, construction observations, and photographs.

The QC/QA documents indicate that the construction of the new and existing cyanide facilities was completed according to engineering standards and specifications. QC/QA reports have been verified by qualified engineering companies and include detailed QC/QA data collection and documentation. BMM maintains copies of all QC/QA documentation in its Engineering Department.

Operations Practice 4.9: Implement monitoring programs to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, surface and groundwater quality.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Operations Practice 4.9

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.9. BMM has developed environmental monitoring programs to evaluate the performance of the cyanide management systems on wildlife and groundwater quality. The environmental programs have been developed by appropriately qualified professionals, and reviewed and approved by NDEP. The plans include sampling and analysis documentation as required by the Code. BMM inspects for and record wildlife mortalities on a daily basis as part of their inspection programs. BMM conducts monitoring at frequencies adequate to characterize the ground water, leak detection systems, process solutions, and wildlife.

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PRINCIPLE 5 – DECOMMISSIONING

Protect Communities and the Environment from Cyanide through Development and Implementation of Decommissioning Plans for Cyanide Facilities.

Decommissioning

Practice 5.1:

Plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife and livestock.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Decommissioning Practice 5.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 5.1. BMM has prepared closure plans for review and approval by the BLM and NDEP. Closure plans are in accordance with the applicable state and federal requirements. The plans contain guidelines to decommission the cyanide facilities including, the heap leach facility, process ponds, collection ditches and equipment that has contained process solutions. Measures include cyanide stabilization/neutralization, and treatment of outflows, residual chemicals, or fluids. BMM is required by NDEP and BLM to review and update its reclamation plans at least every three years and to incorporate project changes. The closure and reclamation plan includes an implementation schedule and performance monitoring.

Decommissioning

Practice 5.2:

Establish an assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide related decommissioning activities.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

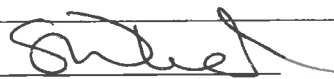
Decommissioning Practice 5.2

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 5.2. BMM has developed cost estimates for the funding of third party implementation of the decommissioning activities for the cyanide-related facilities and activities. The cost estimates have been reviewed and approved by the NDEP and the BLM. NDEP and BLM require BMM to review and update the cost estimate at least every three years or as required by changes in planned disturbances. Additional reporting requirements by the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission require that mine closure liabilities be re-evaluated every year. Barrick requires ongoing review and update of the Life of Mine Plan. BMM has established an approved surety bond to cover the estimated costs for cyanide related decommissioning activities. The surety bond has been issued to the BLM by Safeco Insurance Company of America.

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PRINCIPLE 6 – WORKER SAFETY

Protect Workers' Health and Safety from Exposure to Cyanide

Worker Safety

Practice 6.1:

Identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce and control them.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Worker Safety Practice 6.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.1; requiring that that site identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measure as necessary to eliminate, reduce and control them.

Bald Mountain Mine (BMM) has Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) describing how cyanide-related tasks are performed. These documents describe personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements, hazards, permits required, health and safety training required, special equipment required, special tools, operator responsibilities, and require a field level risk assessment to be undertaken prior to the task commencing.

The Inspection Policy calls for pre-shift or pre-use inspections by both employees and supervisors. These are recorded on daily work inspection forms.

Procedures to review proposed process and operational changes and modification for their potential impact on employees health and safety are controlled under the Barrick Corporate Management of Change (MoC) Procedure and Formal Risk Assessment. This ensures the safety aspects of proposed process and procedural changes address worker safety. Worker input is sought and implemented while developing or modifying safe work procedures, through the use of continuous improvement forms and safety meetings (Safety Huddles).

Employees can use Environmental Health and Safety committee meetings, that take place once a month to bring up any areas of concern or topics. The plant also has suggestion boxes to make suggestions for improvements regarding worker safety and other concerns.

Worker Safety

Practice 6.2:

Operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Worker Safety Practice 6.2

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

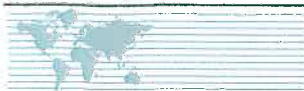
The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.2; operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.

The 'Heap Leach Operator' SOP discusses the importance of maintaining the pH level between 10.0 and 10.5. The operator checks the pH and cyanide concentration at several locations twice during a shift and records the information on the 'Process Operations Shift Report.'

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BMM uses both fixed and portable HCN monitors to ensure that worker exposure to HCN gas is limited. Operators and maintenance workers who work on cyanide equipment or a confined space entry, wear GasBadge Pro monitors at all times.

BMM has identified the areas where workers may be exposed to cyanide in excess of 10 ppm and require the use of PPE. This is documented in the 'GasBadge Pro Personal HCN Gas Monitor' SOP.

The fixed HCN monitors are calibrated every month in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Portable HCN monitors are equipped with a docking station that maintains the electrical charge, performs monthly calibrations, and registers a continuous, digital maintenance record. Every time the monitor is docked the high and low level alarms are tested.

Signs are provided in all areas where cyanide is used, including off-loading areas, process tanks and leach pond areas. Pipes carrying cyanide are marked and colour coded and the direction of flow is indicated with arrows on the pipe. Boards within the process plants show the colour coding used for the different pipes. No mixing of solid cyanide takes place at BMM.

Shower and eyewash stations are located at the cyanide off-loading areas and throughout the process areas. Fire extinguishers are located throughout the facility. These are checked regularly as part of a planned maintenance program.

MSDS are available throughout the plant at any computer terminal via the site-wide computer network on the 3E database. The MSDS's are in English, the language of the workforce.

BMM's 'Safety Policies and Procedures - Accident/Incident Reporting & Investigation' details reporting and accident investigation requirements to prevent future occurrences, including cyanide exposure incidents.

Worker Safety

Practice 6.3:

Develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Worker Safety Practice 6.3

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.3; develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

BMM has cyanide antidote kits and other equipment required for treating potential victims of cyanide exposures at suitable locations.

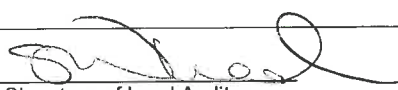
First aid equipment (including cyanide antidotes) is regularly inspected to ensure it will function correctly and remains within its useful life.

BMM has specific written plans for dealing with cyanide exposures.

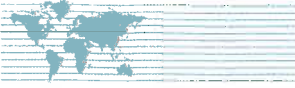
BMM has appropriately trained First Responders and all workers who work with cyanide have received cyanide training which includes first aid training.

BMM has formal arrangements with Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital in Elko and William Bee Ririe Hospital in Ely through written correspondence, that BMM uses sodium cyanide at the mine site; and that

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there may be cyanide exposed victims needing to be transported and treated in hospital. The hospitals have acknowledged, in writing, that they are prepared to treat cyanide exposure victims.

A number of mock drills have taken place in the last three years. Drills are performed to test the emergency response procedures developed at BMM, and to incorporate learnings from these drills into revised procedures. The last drill took place in June 2010.

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PRINCIPLE 7 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Protect Communities and the Environment through the Development of Emergency Response Strategies and Capabilities

Emergency Response

Practice 7.1:

Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Emergency Response Practice 7.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.1; prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

BMM has developed an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) to address potential accidental releases of cyanide. The EAP considers all reasonably foreseeable cyanide failure scenarios, including on-site transportation incidents. The cyanide supplier and transporter take primary responsibility for any accidents resulting in a cyanide spill up to the point of unloading at BMM. However, the BMM Cyanide Emergency Response Plan - Attachment A, states that BMM will respond or assist in an emergency situation at the request of the transport company or local emergency response officials.

Cyanco supplies cyanide from their Winemucca, Nevada terminal and TransWood delivers (transports) the cyanide to the BMM facility. Both of these companies have been certified to be fully compliant with the ICMC.

The EAP addresses the potential need for evacuation of both the operation and potentially affected communities. The EAP describes measures and guidelines to evaluate situations, provide first aid, administer antidote, report the situation, and undertake appropriate spill control and clean-up measures.

Emergency Response

Practice 7.2:

Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Emergency Response Practice 7.2

☐ not in compliance with

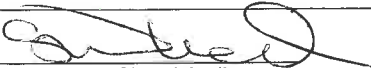
Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.2; involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

BMM's workforce participates in the emergency response planning process through participation in mock drills and safety training and Safety Huddles.

The BMM Safety & Security Coordinator is a member of the White Pine County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). Members of LEPC include representatives of the fire department, local hospitals, the sheriff's office, media, radio, the Red Cross, Nevada Department of Transport and another mine located in the county. Through the participation of the Safety and Security coordinator with LEPC, the committee is informed about possible emergency situations at the mine and the availability of the mine to respond to

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County emergencies. The committee meets four times a year. BMM gives a copy of their EAP to the committee on an annual basis as well as to William Bee Ririe Hospital in Ely.

Local emergency responders have been involved in the emergency planning process through LEPC.

BMM consults and communicates with stakeholders to ensure the emergency response plan is kept current.

Emergency Response

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Emergency Response Practice 7.3

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.3; designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.

BMM has designated appropriate staff equipment and other resources for emergency response.

BMM has confirmed that outside responders understand their roles in an emergency situation and their willingness to be involved in mock drills. BMM has notified Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital in Elko and William Bee Ririe Hospital in Ely that the mine uses cyanide and that it may be necessary to transport a patient exposed to cyanide to hospital.

The EAP and Spill Emergency Response Plan have a list of equipment including PPE, spill kits, gas detectors, and amyl nitrate locations. A Haz-mat response trailer, containing emergency response equipment, can be quickly deployed to the site of an emergency.

The EAP provides contact information and defines roles for off-site responders including ambulance, hospital, fire and Sheriff. The EAP states that in multiple patient incidents emergency dispatch (911) should be called immediately.

Emergency Response

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Emergency Response Practice 7.4

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.4; develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

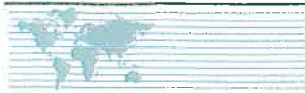
The EAP includes procedures and telephone numbers for notification of management, regulatory agencies and outside response providers and includes Local Community Officials in Elko, Eureka and Ely, State, Federal and Government agencies along with Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, hospital and ambulance details.

The EAP defines a Crisis Management Team that notifies and communicates with the public. It describes notification requirements and lists governmental agencies to call. The EAP provides telephone numbers for:

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Northeastern Nevada Region Hospital – Elko and William Bee Ririe - Ely, Access Air, Bureau of Land Management, and facility personnel responsible for emergency response. The EAP also provides telephone numbers for the local radio and television stations as well as the newspaper.

Emergency Response

Practice 7.5:

Incorporate in response plans and remediation measures monitoring elements that account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Emergency Response Practice 7.5

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.5; incorporate in response plans and remediation measures monitoring elements that account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.

The EAP and Spill Emergency Response Plan specifies specific remediation measures required for a range of solid and liquid cyanide releases. They call for moving any released material back into containment or an area approved for the storage of materials laden with cyanide. Usually this would be a heap leach pad, but the EAP calls for coordination with the Environmental Department. SOP012 details the use of Sodium Hypochlorite for Plant Solution Spills.

There are no natural surface water bodies on the property or adjacent to the property and treatment of a cyanide release to surface waters is not applicable.

The Spill Emergency Response Plan requires performing confirmatory sampling as per Nevada Division of Environmental Protection's (NDEP's) direction to assure no material remains with WAD cyanide concentrations ≥ 0.2 ppm.

Emergency Response

Practice 7.6:

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Emergency Response Practice 7.6

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.6; periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

The EAP includes a procedure to review the plan annually and update as required. For example changes at the mine have required the landing zones for the emergency helicopter to be updated in September 2010. In addition, BMM conducts mock drills to practice and prepare for emergencies and to provide insight into the effectiveness of the EAP.

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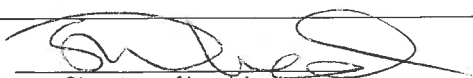




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Mock drills are undertaken on a regular basis to test response procedures for various cyanide exposure scenarios; lessons learnt from the drills are incorporated into response planning. Following each drill a debrief takes where the drill is discussed and corrective actions are written. In addition, if the drill did not go according to plan a walk back over the drill is undertaken to provide immediate continuous improvement training.

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PRINCIPLE 8 – TRAINING

Train Workers and Emergency Response Personnel to Manage Cyanide in a Safe and Environmentally Protective Manner

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Training Practice 8.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 8.1; train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

All personnel and contractors receive Site Hazard training which includes an element on cyanide awareness including the health effects of cyanide, symptoms of cyanide exposure, and procedures to follow in the event of exposure.

Annual refresher cyanide training is given.

Training records are retained by the Safety Department and the Process Department. MSHA Annual refresher training records (Part 48) for each employee are retained on-site by the Safety Department.

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Training Practice 8.2

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with 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.

Employees assigned to operational areas where cyanide is used (such as unloading, processing, and maintenance) are trained on the safe use and handling of cyanide. Training is provided on process SOPs and instruction on the proper use of the equipment and related safety issues. A competent person provides the training. An employee is required to demonstrate competency prior to working in an area. This is achieved through dialogue with the trainer and by the trainer observing and testing the employee. A record is maintained demonstrating the training the employee has received.

All jobs involving cyanide are detailed in SOPs. Annual training is given on all SOPs and training records showing this are retained. The mine's training programme is submitted to Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) every two years for approval.

The Process Department provides annual refresher classes that are specific to the tasks undertaken. Following these classes each employee completes a Cyanide Safety Review test which is documented and kept on site.

Annual training is given on all SOPs and training records showing this are retained.

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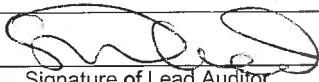
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BMM maintains training records for each employee throughout the entire period of their employment. The records include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training; the topics covered, and test results.

The Process General Supervisors also maintain a 'Training Tracker' that lists the SOPs and the MSHA 5000-23 categories that are applicable to the process area. All process employees who work with cyanide are listed on the tracker. 'Checks' are provided to indicate where the employees have been trained on certain SOPs or types of equipment.

Appropriately qualified personnel deliver the training, with external specialists engaged as required. Specific task training where cyanide management activities are involved is given by competent workers or supervisors in these departments. Trainers providing the cyanide awareness courses are MSHA certified trainers.

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

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Training Practice 8.3

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 8.3; train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.

All employees, including those assigned to a specific area where cyanide is an integral part of the operation or process, such as unloading, mill operations, and maintenance, are trained on the safe use and handling of cyanide. The training includes the use of process SOPs and includes instruction in decontamination and first aid procedures for cyanide release incidents. SOPs include requirements for understanding the emergency response procedures and knowing where emergency response equipment is stored. Emergency response procedures are provided to all employees through the 'Cyanide Safety Hazard' training.

BMM requires that Emergency Responders (First Responders) are either First Responder Emergency Medical Services or Emergency Medical Technician certified. First Responders and Mine Rescue receive Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training. Mine Rescue also receive Wildland Fire Fighting training from the Bureau of Land Management, ropes training, medical (first aid, administering oxygen and amyl nitrate). In addition, twice a month Emergency Response personnel meet for training. The topics vary each month and include Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), first responder refresher training, Wildland Fire Fighting, HAZWOPER refresher (which includes spill response, decontamination procedures, paperwork and records training, hazard classes, use of PPE, chemistry, toxicology and use of SCBA).

Mock drills are undertaken on a regular basis to test response procedures for various cyanide exposure scenarios and environmental releases. Lessons learnt from the drills are incorporated into response planning. Following each drill a debrief takes where the drill is discussed and corrective actions are written and implemented. In addition if the drill did not go according to plan a walk back over the drill is undertaken to provide immediate continuous improvement training. Four drills have taken place in the last three years.

The Safety Department conducts 8-hour MSHA (Part 48) annual refresher training with all employees on a number of safety related subjects, including an hour long presentation on cyanide awareness. This consists of a PowerPoint presentation covering cyanide emergencies, symptoms of cyanide poisoning, how to recognise cyanide solution amongst other topics.

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PRINCIPLE 9 – DIALOGUE

Engage in Public Consultation and Disclosure

Dialogue Practice 9.1: Provide stakeholders the opportunity to communicate issues of concern.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Dialogue Practice 9.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 9.1; provide stakeholders with the opportunity to communicate issues of concern.

BMM has a number of community engagement initiatives including site visits, participating in the White Pine County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and attending other community groups to enable the groups to voice concerns.

Dialogue Practice 9.2: Initiate dialogue describing cyanide management procedures and responsively address identified concerns.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Dialogue Practice 9.2

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 9.1; provide stakeholders with the opportunity to communicate issues of concern.

BMM has a number of community engagement initiatives including site visits, participating in the White Pine County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and attending other community groups to enable the groups to voice concerns.

Dialogue Practice 9.3: Make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

☒ in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Dialogue Practice 9.3

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 9.3; make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

BMM makes operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available through its website, site visits and in presentations provided to local community groups. The majority of the local population is literate and written information is considered adequate.

Information regarding cyanide releases is made available through a number of company and official outlets such as the websites, sustainability report and regulatory authorities. This operation has not experienced compliance problems during the previous three-year audit cycle.

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GOLDER ASSOCIATES (UK) LTD

Sophie Wheeler
ICMI Lead Auditor/Project Manager

David Hybert
Reviewer

Date: 09 February 2011

Author: Sophie Wheeler/DH/pr

Company Registered in England No. 1125149

At Attenborough House, Browns Lane Business Park, Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Nottinghamshire NG12 5BL

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Africa	+ 27 11 254 4800
Asia	+ 852 2562 3658
Australasia	+ 61 3 8862 3500
Europe	+ 356 21 42 30 20
North America	+ 1 800 275 3281
South America	+ 55 21 3095 9500

solutions@golder.com
www.golder.com

Golder Associates (UK) Ltd.
Clyde House
Reform Road
Maidenhead
Berkshire
SL6 8BY
UK
T: [+44] 01628 586200

