

INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT CODE **CYANIDE TRANSPORTATION AUDIT**

Bolloré Africa Logistics SDV Sénégal Sénégal **Certification Audit Summary Audit Report**

Submitted to:

International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) 888 16th Street, NW - Suite 303 Washington, DC 20006 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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May 2009 Report No. 097641060 004 R Rev0

1.0 SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT FOR CYANIDE TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS

Name of Transportation Facility: SDV Sénégal.

Name of Facility Owner: Bolloré Africa Logistics.

Name of Facility Operator: SDV Sénégal.

Name of Responsible Manager: Arthur Guerra, Coordinateur QHSE, Bolloré Africa Logistics

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2.0 LOCATION DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION:

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Bolloré Africa Logistics and SDV Sénégal

The Bolloré Group was founded in 1822. From its historic beginnings in thin papers, the Group has set about diversifying its product ranges and services. It is now a player in plastic films for capacitors and packaging, electric batteries, thin papers, transportation in Africa (freight forwarding and stevedoring, railways) and international Logistics, fuel distribution and dedicated terminals and systems.

The Africa transportation arm of the Group is managed by Bolloré Africa Logistics which has been established for more than 50 years in 41 countries. The company has established some 200 agencies and is a key player in port activity, terrestrial transport and tailor-made logistics solutions. Bolloré Africa Logistics is actively expanding its integrated logistics network in Africa and is now the biggest transport and logistics operator in Africa.

SDV Sénégal is a subsidiary of Bolloré Africa Logistics based in Dakar, Sénégal. SDV Sénégal conducts freight forwarding, stevedoring and transportation activities within West Africa.

2.1.2 Transport Consignation Sénégal

Transport Consignation Sénégal (TCS) is a Sengalese transport company that has been established and managed by SDV for the purpose of delivering hazardous cargos to destinations within Mali.

Sénégal and Mail are both member countries of CEDEAO (Communaute Economique des Etats d'Afrique de l'Ouest - West African Countries Economic Community). SDV Sénégal assets are mostly foreign and as such, it is viewed as a company from a non-CEDEAO member country. As such, SDV Sénégal is not entitled to an international transport licence as CEDEAO regulations do not allow companies from non-member countries to conduct cross boarder transport activities. To counter this, SDV Sénégal founded TCS, a transport company with mostly Senegalese shares, in order to transport hazardous cargo between CEDEAO countries. TCS is 85% owned by SDV. TCS is managed by SDV Sénégal as an integral part of SDV Sénégal and employees and equipment are managed and maintained as part of the SDV Sénégal group.





2.1.3 Aices SA

Aices SA (Aices) is a Senegalese emergency response and training service provider that has been subcontracted by SDV Sénégal to provide convoy escort duties, emergency response and training services for cyanide transportation.

2.1.4 Sodium Cyanide Transportation

At the time of the audit, cyanide transported by SDV originated from the AGR cyanide production facility at CSBPs Kwinana complex. At AGR, solid cyanide is packaged in intermediate bulk containers (IBCs), which are in turn packed into a freight (shipping) container to be transported by sea from the Port of Fremantle to the Port of Dakar, Sénégal. A maximum of 20 IBCs are packed into a freight container with a maximum gross weight of 28 tonnes.

Shipping between the Port of Fremantle and the Port of Dakar is conducted by Mediterranean Shipping Company (MSC).

Prior to the arrival at Dakar, SDV ensures that the shipping documentation is in order and the goods are pre-cleared to allow prompt handling of the product through the Port. Upon arrival at Dakar Port, the off loading of all containers is performed by the Port. SDV collects the containers within 24 hours of arrival and transports the containers to the designated area at SDV's Transport depot where the containers are stored on the trailer in preparation for departure to the customer mine sites the following morning. At the time of the audit, these mine sites were:

- AngloGold Ashanti's Sadiola Gold Mine in Mali. This mine is located three days travel from the Port of Dakar.
- AngloGold Ashanti's Yatela Gold Mine in Mali. This mine is located three days travel from the Port of Dakar.
- Mineral Deposit Limited's Sabodala Gold Mine in Sénégal. This mine is located three days travel from the Port of Dakar.

2.1.5 Transit Storage

Within the scope of this audit, there are no trans-shipping depots or interim storage sites, as defined in the audit protocol. Storage in transit does occur at the Port of Dakar for four to five days while formalities such as customs clearance and carrier releases are performed. Once formalities are complete, the cyanide containers are collected from the Port of Dakar and taken to the SDV Transport Yard where they are stored on the truck overnight in preparation for convoy departure at 0500 hrs the following morning. At no stage is cyanide removed from the trucks or containers prior to unloading at customer mine sites.





SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT AUDITORS FINDINGS

	☑ in full compliance with		
SDV Sénégal is:	☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	The International Cyanide Managemer Code	
Audit Company:	Golder Associates		
Audit Team Leader:	Edward Clerk, CEnvP (1	12), RABQSA (020778)	
Email:	eclerk@golder.com.au		

Name and Signatures of Other Auditors:

Name	Position	Signature	Date
Edward Clerk	Lead Auditor and Technical Specialist	l.lhl	22 May 2009
Jaclyn Goad	Auditing Support	Howe.	22 May 2009

Dates of Audit:

The Certification Audit was undertaken within three days (5 person-days) between 30 March 2009 and 1 April 2009.

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

SDV Sénégal

Name of Facility

Report No. 097641060 004 R Rev0.

May 2009

Signature of Lead Auditor

TAN BARRIE MURIE 16 Emerald Terrace

West Perth Western Australia General Public Notary

3





PRINCIPLE 1 – TRANSPORT

Transport Cyanide in a manner that minimises the potential for accidents and releases.

Transport Practice 1.1:	Select cyanide transport routes to mi and releases.	inimise the potential for accidents
	oxtimes in full compliance with	
The operation is	in substantial compliance with	Transport Practice 1.1
	not in compliance with	

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

SDV Sénégal (SDV) is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Transport Practice 1.1 requiring cyanide transport routes to be selected to minimise the potential for accidents and releases.

SDV, through its parent company Bolloré Africa Logistics has developed and implemented a procedure to guide the selection of transport routes to minimise the potential for accidents and releases or the potential impacts of accidents and releases. SDV Sénégal in consultation with its subcontractor Aices SA (Aices), cyanide suppliers and mining company customers, has implemented the procedure and conducted route surveys for the selected routes.

Sénégal has a designated east-west commercial route travelling from Dakar, Sénégal to the Mali boarder. This commercial route was selected at the most appropriate route to deliver cyanide to existing customers within Sénégal and to access mine sites within Mali.

Hazards identified during the route survey are risk assessed using either the Bolloré Africa Logistics Risk Evaluation Matrix or client risk assessment tools depending on customer requirements. Once risk assessed, prevention and/or protective measures are identified and implemented to make the resulting risks more acceptable.

SDV has implemented a procedure requiring annual route surveys and has a process of obtaining feedback on route conditions after each convoy.

SDV has documented measures taken to address risks identified with the selected routes within a Transport Risk Management Plan.

SDV has consulted as necessary with stakeholders and applicable governmental agencies in the selection of routes and development of cyanide management measures.

Convoys are used as a means of managing the risks of the road conditions and responding to emergencies. SDV's Project Division Manager indicated that security is not usually a significant issue.

Cyanide is delivered in convoy over a nine month campaign each year during the dry season.

In the event of an incident, primary emergency response is coordinated by Aices using Aices and SDV personnel present with the convoy. Secondary response activities are conducted by Aices and supported by the supplier and SDV.

In the event of an incident, the duties of primary responders include immediate notification to government authorities and medical facilities (as necessary). The Mali and Sénégal public responders (police and fire brigades) do not have a direct role in incident management outside of their normal duties and SDV has consequently limited their consultation.

SDV subcontracts Aices to undertake convoy management, emergency response and training of SDV and TCS drivers. A formal contract, signed on 27 March 2009, notes that SDV is a signatory of the ICMI code





and the contractor (Aices) must comply with the Code's requirements. The contract also notes that SDV will periodically audit the contractor in order to make sure Aices complies with the Code requirements.

TCS is a transport company that has been established and managed by SDV for the purpose of delivering hazardous cargos to destinations within Mali. TCS is managed by SDV as an integral part of SDV and employees and equipment are managed and maintained as part of the SDV group.

Transport Practice 1.2:	Ensure that personnel operating cyanide I equipment can perform their jobs with mir the environment.	
	⊠ in full compliance with	
The operation is	in substantial compliance with	Transport Practice 1.2
	not in compliance with	
Summarise the basis for t	his Finding/Deficiencies Identified:	
	ICE with Standard of Practice 1.2 requiring tha pment can perform their jobs with minimum ris	
	nd TCS drivers that have appropriate training a are both members of CEDEAO and drivers' licuntries.	
Sénégal and Mali do not ha cyanide drivers is provided l	ve any dangerous goods legislation, despite th by SDV, through Aices.	is, dangerous goods training of all
a manner that minimises the	nide handling and transport equipment have be e potential for cyanide releases and exposures erators is provided by Aices.	
TCS drivers. A formal contrand the contractor (Aices) n	undertake convoy management, emergency re ract, signed on 27 March 2009, notes that SDV nust comply with the Code's requirements. The ctor in order to make sure Aices complies with	is a signatory of the ICMI code e contract also notes that SDV will
Transport Practice 1.3:	Ensure that transport equipment is suitab	le for the cyanide shipment.
	⊠ in full compliance with	
The operation is	in substantial compliance with	Transport Practice 1.3
	not in compliance with	
Summarise the basis for t	his Finding/Deficiencies Identified:	

SDV is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.3 requiring that transport equipment is suitable for cyanide shipment.

SDV only uses equipment designed and maintained to operate within the cyanide loads it will be handling. Equipment consists of road vehicles (tractor – semi-trailers) that were purchased to a design specification appropriate for the cyanide transport task. Vehicle power, axle loadings and other parameters are set by the manufacturer and the loads are well within the legal capacities of the public roads.





All trailers dedicated to the cyanide delivery task are capable of carrying two fully loaded cyanide containers. No other load bearing equipment is used by SDV.

SDV has implemented an "A B C" maintenance program that is based on truck engine hours as well as a maintenance request program for breakdowns. In addition to the workshop maintenance, the Convoy Leader and drivers conduct an inspection of all prime movers and trailers prior to departure.

The Convoy Leader and drivers inspect prime movers and trailers for overloading and signs of stress prior to departure.

SDV subcontracts Aices to undertake convoy management, emergency response and training of SDV and TCS drivers. A formal contract, signed on 27 March 2009, notes that SDV is a signatory of the ICMI code and the contractor (Aices) must comply with the Code's requirements. The contract also notes that SDV will periodically audit the contractor in order to make sure Aices complies with the Code requirements.

Transport Practice 1.4:	Develop and implement a safety program for transport of cyanide.			
	oxtimes in full compliance with			
The operation is	in substantial compliance with	Transport Practice 1.4		
	not in compliance with			

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

SDV is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.4 requiring the operation develop and implement a safety program for transport of cyanide.

SDV has procedures to ensure that the cyanide is transported in a manner that maintains the integrity of the producer's packaging. These comprise checks at the port, route, border crossings and checks and the mine site prior to unloading.

SDV transport cyanide for Code certified cyanide producers, who have systems in place to ensure their containers are labelled in accordance with the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code and as required by local regulations or international standards. Mali and Sénégal do not have any dangerous goods legislation. As a control measure, the cyanide is trucked in convoy under the escort of persons who have received training in cyanide emergency response and dangerous goods training.

SDV has implemented a safety program for cyanide transport that includes:

- vehicle inspections;
- preventative maintenance;
- limitations on operator or drivers' hours;
- procedures to prevent loads from shifting;
- procedures to modify or suspend transport if conditions such as severe weather or civil unrest are encountered; and
- drug abuse prevention.

Bollorè Africa Logistics have adopted the International Labour Organisation SOLVE (Stress, viOlence, alcooL et drogue, Vih/sida, and tabagismE) training program aimed at raising awareness and managing stress violence, alcohol, drugs, HIV/Aids and tobacco. The SDV doctor is a regional trainer for the SOLVE programme.





SDV subcontracts Aices to undertake convoy management, emergency response and training of SDV and TCS drivers. A formal contract, signed on 27 March 2009, notes that SDV is a signatory of the ICMI code and the contractor (Aices) must comply with the Code's requirements. The contract also notes that SDV will periodically audit the contractor in order to make sure Aices complies with the Code requirements.

Transport Practice 1.5:	Follow international standards for transportation of cyanide by sea an air.				
	$oxed{oxed}$ in full compliance with				
The operation is	in substantial compliance with	Transport Practice 1.5			
	not in compliance with				
Summarise the basis for t	his Finding/Deficiencies Identified:				
Standard of Practice 1.5 red by sea and air is NOT APPL	uiring the operation to follow international star LICABLE to SDV.	ndards for transportation of cyanide			
SDV does not transport consignments of cyanide by sea or air within the scope of this audit. Consignments of cyanide transported by SDV arrive in Sénégal via the Port of Dakar from AGR and Orica who are both Code certified cyanide producers. As Code certified cyanide producers, Orica and AGR have systems in place to ensure their containers are labelled in accordance with the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code and as required by local regulations or international standards.					
Transport Practice 1.6:	Track cyanide shipments to prevent losse	es during transport.			
	$oxed{\boxtimes}$ in full compliance with				
The operation is	in substantial compliance with	Transport Practice 1.6			
	not in compliance with				
Summarise the basis for t	his Finding/Deficiencies Identified:				

SDV is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.6 requiring the operation track cyanide shipments to prevent losses during transport.

All vehicles have communications systems that include two way radios, cell phones and a GPS tracking system for trucks and two way radios, cell phones and satellite phones for the escort vehicle.

The two way radios are used for internal convoy communication. The Escort Leader uses the Satellite phone to communicate with Aices every morning and evening. Once the report has been received, Aices then email the custom mine site, SDV Transport Division and the SDV Project Manager with a convoy update.

Communication equipment is tested as part of a pre-start check to ensure it functions properly. The GPS tracking system signal is used continuously and is transmitted from each truck throughout the trip.

SDV has identified cell phone communication blackout areas along transport routes, consequently two way radios, satellite phones and GPS tracking are used as the communication methods.

The GPS tracking system continuously transmits position and other data from each truck throughout the trip. The Escort Leader uses the satellite phone to communicate with Aices every morning and evening. Once the report has been received, Aices then email the custom mine site, SDV Transport Division and the SDV Project Manager with a convoy update.





SDV implement chain of custody procedures to prevent loss of cyanide during shipment. The Escort Leader conducts inspections of the containers at the Port and at the conclusion of each break. Customs officials in Sénégal and Mali check the presence of the seals and check the seal numbers. Once delivered, a mine site representative signs a form acknowledging that the consignment was received in good condition and unopened.

Shipping papers and Material Safety Data Sheets accompany each cyanide convoy.

SDV subcontracts Aices to undertake convoy management, emergency response and training of SDV and TCS drivers. A formal contract, signed on 27 March 2009, notes that SDV is a signatory of the ICMI code and the contractor (Aices) must comply with the Code's requirements. The contract also notes that SDV will periodically audit the contractor in order to make sure Aices complies with the Code requirements.





PRINCIPLE 2 – INTERIM STORAGE

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

Transport Practice 2.1:	Store cyanide in a manner that minin releases.	nises the potential for accidental
	oxtimes 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:

Standard of Practice 2.1 requiring transporters design, construct and operate cyanide trans-shipping depots and interim storage sites to prevent release and exposures is NOT APPLICABLE to SDV.

Within the scope of this audit, there are no trans-shipping depots or interim storage sites, as defined in the audit protocol. Storage in transit does occur at the Port of Dakar for four to five days while formalities such as customs clearance and carrier releases are performed. Once formalities are complete, the cyanide containers are collected from the Port of Dakar and taken to the SDV Transport Yard where they are stored on the truck overnight in preparation for convoy departure at 0500 hrs the following morning. At no stage is cyanide removed from the trucks or containers prior to unloading at customer mine sites.



PRINCIPLE 3 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Transport Practice 3.1:	Prepare detailed Emergency releases.	Response Plans for potential cyanide
	oxtimes in full compliance with	
The operation is	in substantial compliance with	Transport Practice 3.1
	not in compliance with	

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

SDV is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.1 requiring the operation prepare detailed Emergency Response Plans for potential cyanide releases.

SDV has developed detailed documents to cover emergency response for potential cyanide releases for cyanide transportation within Sénégal and Mali. The information is contained within an Emergency Response Plan and route specific Transport Risk Management Plans.

The Transport Risk Management Plans and Emergency Response Plan are based on road transportation between the Port of Dakar and the Sadiola, Yatela and Sabodala Gold Mines. The plans are appropriate for the selected transportation routes and they consider relevant aspects of the transport infrastructure. The route evaluation process, route hazard/risk assessment process, and operational experience was used by SDV and AGR to identify three likely emergency scenarios:

- Transport incident Vehicle Rollover caused by pulling over to stop on soft edge along a sealed road. Sea container intact with no spill or product release.
- Transport incident Vehicle Rollover caused by crash or crash avoidance with another vehicle. Sea container intact with no spill or product release.
- Transport incident Vehicle Rollover caused by crash or crash avoidance with another vehicle. Sea container damaged resulting in spill of product released from container.

The plans consider the physical and chemical form of cyanide and design of the transport vehicle. Storage facility emergency response plans were not developed, as cyanide is not stored at an interim storage facility between the Port of Dakar and the mine site destinations.

The Transport Management Plan and Emergency Response Plan include descriptions of response actions, as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situation. External responders identified in the documents are aware of their role in an emergency.





Transport Practice 3.2:	Designate appropriate resources for emergency	•	personnel	and	commit	necessary
	$oxed{\boxtimes}$ in full compliance with					
The operation is	in substantial compliance	e with	Trans	port F	Practice 3.	2
	not in compliance with					
Summarise the basis for t	his Finding/Deficiencies Ide	entified:				
	CE with Standard of Practice ssary resources for emergen			nate a	appropriate	response
day training course (two day	s emergency response trainings of theory and two days of ply. All SDV drivers, their help	oractical) at	the beginning	g of ev	ery convo	y season,
Records of the annual comp	pleted training were viewed from	om 2006 to	2008.			
personnel for the three scer responsibilities SDV Drivers	Plan does identify the specific narios. Descriptions of the sp and the Escort team are deta Iditional detail of the responsi	ecific emergailed within	gency respor the Emerger	nse du ncy Re	ties and sponse Pla	
	Escort team, maintain a list of he transport route. The equip					nt that
Transport Practice 3.3:	Develop procedures for in reporting.	nternal and	external e	merge	ency notifi	ication and
The operation is	in substantial compliance	e with	Trans	port F	Practice 3.	3
	not in compliance with					
Summarise the basis for t	his Finding/Deficiencies Ide	entified:				
	CE with Standard of Practice ency notification and reporting	•	g that they o	develo	p procedur	es for
	Plan contains procedures and nee, outside response provid					

Both SDV and Aices have procedures in place to ensure the numbers are kept current.

numbers is also kept by Aices in the Escort Vehicle.



The Emergency Response Plan details a communication flow chart and contact numbers. A list of the same



Transport Practice 3.4:			for remediation yanide treatment.	of releases	that r	recognise	the
	⊠ in full c	ompliance w	ith				
The operation is	☐ in subst	antial complia	nce with	Transport F	Practice of	e 3.4	
	not in co	ompliance with	า				
Summarise the basis for the	his Finding	/Deficiencies	Identified:				
SDV is in FULL COMPLIANG remediation of releases that					p proce	edures for	
SDV has procedures for rem decontamination of soils or odebris.							
The Transport Risk Manager Plan specific to the convoy r		•	•		•	-	су
The training also contains re team receive this training ye	•		, ,	•			rt
SDV prohibit the use of cher treat cyanide that has been				sulphate and h	nydroge	en peroxide	to
The Aices Supervisor and the state sodium hypochlorite is communicated to SDV Drive placement of the training document.	not to be users and esco	sed in a spill th ort team perso	nat will release into nnel in the yearly tra	surface water	s. This	sis	es
The Emergency Response F	Plan also sta	ates:					
Neutralising and decon livestock and drinking v		agents must n	ot be used in flow v	vater courses	and in t	water used	for
This plan is located in the es	scort vehicle	and the conv	oy trucks.				
Transport Practice 3.5:	Periodical them as no	-	response procedu	ıres and ca _l	pabilitie	es and re	vise
	\boxtimes in full c	ompliance w	ith				
The operation is	in subst	antial complia	nce with	Transport F	Practice:	e 3.5	
	not in co	ompliance with	1				
Summarise the basis for the	his Finding	/Deficiencies	Identified:				
SDV is in FULL COMPLIANCE response procedures and careful company and careful company are supported by the company of the comp				e operation pe	eriodica	ılly evaluate	!
The Transport Risk Manager Plan's adequacy. These rev				reviewing an	d evalu	uating the	



implemented.

Transport Risk Management Plans contain provisions for conducting mock drills and they are being



On 21 February 2009, an emergency mock was completed by Aices for SDV in the SDV transport yard. The drill scenario involved a collision of a light vehicle with a convoy truck causing a container rollover and spill. An outcome of this drill was that Aices will complete mock drills of the escort team monthly and a yearly mock drill will involve four SDV drivers. All other drivers are covered in scenario training as part of the yearly training prior to each convoy season.

The Transport Risk Management Plans and the Emergency Response Plan contains provisions for conducting a review after an incident.

Bolloré Africa Logistics also has a procedure (Incident – Accident Management Procedure) requiring emergency documents to be updated after an accident.



Report Signature Page

GOLDER ASSOCIATES PTY LTD

Edward Clerk

l.lhl

ICMI Lead Auditor and Transport Specialist Associate and Manager Mining Environmental Services Group

EWC/ST/ced

A.B.N. 64 006 107 857

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APPENDIX A

Limitations



LIMITATIONS

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