

INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Accountability *and* The Cyanide Code

2022 REPORT

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Investors, regulators, employees, and stakeholders across society are increasingly raising the bar on company ESG and sustainability performance, and calling for increased transparency to help assess risks and long-term value. The gold industry is not immune to these increased expectations.

Increasingly, the gold industry's stakeholders are holding mining companies accountable for being more environmentally sustainable, socially responsible, and ethical in their operations. This includes managing cyanide in a manner that substantially reduces the risk of adverse impacts from unintended releases. As a result, there is growing pressure on companies to commit to credibly demonstrating that they are consistently operating at their highest levels when managing cyanide, a chemical that is critically important to the vitality of the gold industry.

Cyanide Code certification is a valued and recognized badge of achievement for mines, transporters and producers who are genuinely accountable to workers, communities and the environment.

In 2022,
The Cyanide Code
*is the most widely adopted
certification program
in the gold sector.*



The Cyanide Code provides a credible, transparent, and rigorous assurance framework to help gold mining companies meet the expectations of regulators, investors, and employees, and also from end-user customers.

The Cyanide Code can help mining companies:

- Mitigate risk and build a reputation to maintain a social license to operate and grow
- Improve operational performance
- Reduce costs
- Build training and EHS systems capacity
- Increase the value of sustainability and supply chain performance
- Engage stakeholders

Around the world, Cyanide Code certified operations continue to meet today's highest standards for cyanide management, training, and practices.

Certified mines, producers and transporters operate with best-practice systems that are routinely audited and critically reviewed over time. Their well-prepared and tested emergency response resources are ready to be activated at the first sign of a problem. Their relationships with regulators, NGOs and financial institutions are strong. And their vision for the future for the gold industry drives their commitment to ongoing improvement.

The accountability that comes with Cyanide Code certification is a proven tool for maintaining the environmental, social and governmental license to operate.

Compliance turns the Code's standards into measurable and verifiable activities, and successful operational systems.

The International Cyanide Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport, and Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold (Cyanide Code) is a voluntary certification program open to gold and silver mining companies, manufacturers, and transporters of the cyanide used by the gold and silver mining industries. Begun in 2005, it was one of the earliest standards and certification programs developed for the minerals sector.

Cyanide Code certification requires an extra layer of accountability.

Certified operations make an ongoing commitment to remain publicly accountable to the Code's standards and to turn that accountability into safer operations, better environmental stewardship, stronger community relations, and an ongoing investment in delivering solid performance for stakeholders, and proven systems to minimize cyanide spills and exposure.

The Cyanide Code is recognized as the global standard for cyanide management. It is adopted at large and small mining operations in widely diverse conditions and climates, in developing and developed countries.

Cyanide Code Principles

To maintain continuous compliance with the Code, certified operations meet the industry's highest standards in every area of cyanide management.

[View the full text here](#)

1. Purchasing

2. Transportation

3. Handling & Storage

4. Operational Use

5. Decommissioning

6. Worker Safety

7. Emergency Response

8. Training

9. Dialog

2022 Highlights

COMMITMENT & IMPROVEMENT

137

Mines now participate
with 108 certified

81%

Certified
of ALL Participating Operations

80%

Recertified
of ALL Certified Operations

GLOBAL REACH

47

Countries with The Code at work
certified operations in 41

81

Certified Supply Chains

5

Languages
*that code documents are issued in
(Portuguese added in 2022)*

2

Social Channels - *Twitter and
LinkedIn* - where Stakeholders can
engage

5

New 'CodeCast' podcasts
(digital supplemental training tools)
added in 2022

STEADY PROGRESS

355

Participating Operations
290 fully certified

96

Operations Certified
in 2022

1089

Cumulative Certifications
since program inception

91

Audit Reports Received
in 2022

214

Cyanide Code Signatories
reduced by 1 with industry consolidation

Continuing Accountability *equals* Continuing Impact

To our Stakeholders:

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues continue to exert a growing impact on industries across the globe, including the mining industry. Stakeholders want greater transparency and accountability for how companies and their operations perform in managing risks and minimizing impacts.

In 2022, the gold industry continued to respond by increasing the number of operations participating in the Cyanide Code program. As a result, a growing number of cyanide producers, transporters and mining operations are striving to demonstrate accountability by achieving – and maintaining – Cyanide Code certification – the gold standard for best practice in managing this chemical that is vitally important to the industry.

Through its rigor, the Cyanide Code has a well-deserved reputation as a credible and transparent assurance process.

While operations are rightly proud to hold this hard-earned achievement, Cyanide Code certification in and of itself is just the start. Participants are accountable for using the systems developed for certification, such as training systems, inspection systems, and incident response systems, and applying them to protect water, wildlife, people, communities, and the industry itself.

This has been the goal since the Cyanide Code accepted its first signatories in 2005. As 2022 marked our 17th year of active functioning, we see this accountable, transparent process continue to raise the bar on performance while reducing the risk of cyanide-related incidents.

Cyanide transport is safer. Incidents remain low but if they occur, emergency response is fast and effective. Participants are investing in continuous improvement of operations to achieve successful, safe performance in cyanide management. Perhaps the most important metric continues to be the total absence of fatalities at certified operations since the program's inception.

To continue the Code's effectiveness, during 2022, we were pleased to welcome Jessica van Onselen to our Board of Directors. Along with her, I wish to warmly thank our Board of Directors for their unstinting support, guidance, and expertise.

We also welcomed new members to the Industry Advisory Group (IAG), our forum for advancing the implementation of the Code through education, communication and discussion amongst the signatory companies. We thank Helisangela Alencar of Kinross Gold for serving as the IAG's Chair, and Tim Ihle of Orica as Vice Chair.

My ICMI colleagues richly deserve thanks and praise. Their steadfast commitment to advancing the Code, and maintaining its high standards, is making a difference every day in ensuring we are accountable as well to our stakeholders.

We especially thank the Cyanide Code's signatories for their commitment to best practice and their respect for the Cyanide Code's independent and transparent process. These companies demonstrate through their actions the great value and global importance of corporate responsibility.

These deeply committed companies are stewarding the future of the gold industry by using their continuing accountability for safe cyanide management to continue to earn the right to operate in a changing world.

The continuing commitment from these companies and their employees, and the continuing evolution of the Cyanide Code's Standards and Practices, continues to have a substantial impact on improving the safe management of cyanide around the world. In short, the Cyanide Code continues to work by ensuring accountability.

Paul Bateman, President



An aerial photograph of an industrial facility, likely a refinery or chemical plant. The central focus is a large, circular, dark-colored tank or reactor. The tank is surrounded by a complex network of pipes, walkways, and structural steel. In the background, a large, light-colored cylindrical structure, possibly a storage tank, is visible. The entire image is overlaid with a series of concentric yellow circles that radiate from the center of the tank, creating a ripple effect. The text is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the image.

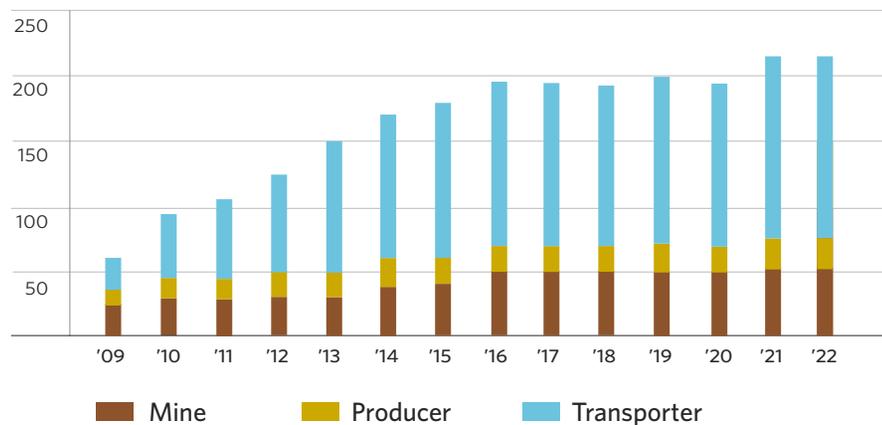
Signatory Companies

Profiles and milestones for 2022

With a solid pipeline of prospective signatories preparing to enter the program, we expect ***continued growth in 2023 and beyond.***

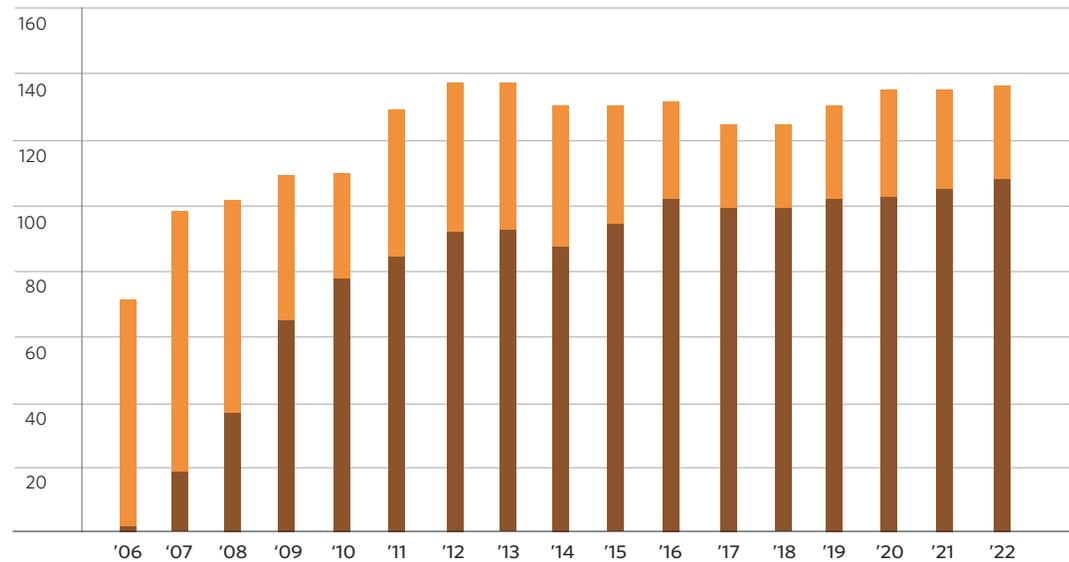
The following graphs show our steady growth over the past 14 years. After a strong increase in 2021 growth in signatories paused in 2022. We attribute this pause to industry consolidation and several prospective mining companies that delayed becoming signatories pending the results of scheduled audits.

Signatory Companies, 2009 – 2022



Code-participant Mining Operations

Certified and Designated for Certification



Signatories and Signatory Locations

Signatory	TOTAL	EUROPE	ASIA	NORTH AMERICA	SOUTH AMERICA	OCEANIA	AFRICA
TOTAL	214	18	41	43	48	15	49
Mining Companies	53	6	8	24	4	5	6
Producers	30	5	11	2	3	2	7
Transporters	131	7	22	17	41	8	36

2022 Signatory Companies

Mining Companies

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, [Canada](#)
AK Altynalmas JSC, [Republic of Kazakhstan](#)
AMAK Mining Company, [Saudi Arabia](#)
AngloGold Ashanti, [South Africa](#)
Asanko Gold Ghana Limited, [Ghana](#)
Auplata S.A., [French Guiana](#)
Aura Minerals Inc., [Canada](#)
Barrick Gold Corporation, [Canada](#)
Belo Sun Mining Corporation, [Canada](#)
Boroo Gold, LLC, [Mongolia](#)
Centerra Gold Inc., [Canada](#)
Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or, [France](#)
Demir Export, [Türkiye](#)
Dundee Precious Metals Inc., [Canada](#)
Eldorado Gold Corporation, [Canada](#)
Equinox Gold Corp., [Canada](#)
Evander Gold Mining Limited, [South Africa](#)
Evolution Mining - Red Lake Operation, [Canada](#)
Evolution Mining (Cowal) Pty Ltd, [Australia](#)
Gabriel Resources Ltd., [Canada](#)
Gold Fields Limited, [South Africa](#)
Golden Queen Mining Company, LLC, [United States](#)
Golden Star Resources Ltd., [Canada](#)
Gorubso-Kardzhali PLC, [Bulgaria](#)
Haile Gold Mine, Inc., [United States](#)
Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd, [South Africa](#)
Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Pty Ltd., [Australia](#)
Kingsgate Consolidated Limited, [Australia](#)
Kinross Gold Corporation, [Canada](#)
Lydian International Limited, [United States](#)
Ma'aden Gold & Base Metals Co., [Saudi Arabia](#)
Marathon Gold Corporation, [Canada](#)
Marigold Mining Company, [United States](#)
Minas Argentinas S.A., [Argentina](#)
Minera Penmont S de R.L. de C.V., [Mexico](#)
Minera San Julián, [Mexico](#)
Minera Sotrami S.A., [Peru](#)
Minera Yanaquihua S.A.C., [Peru](#)
Nampala SA, [Republic of Mali](#)
Newcrest Mining Ltd, [Australia](#)
Newmont Corporation, [United States](#)
Orea Mining Corp., [Canada](#)
PanAust Limited, [Australia](#)
Polymetal International PLC, [Cyprus](#)
Polyus Verninskoye JSC, [Russia](#)
PT Indotan Halmahera Bangkit, [Indonesia](#)
PT J Resources Nusantara, [Indonesia](#)
Signal Gold Inc., [Canada](#)
Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A., [Republic of Mali](#)
Torex Gold Resources Inc., [Canada](#)
TUMAD Madencilik Sanay Ve Ticaret A.S., [Türkiye](#)
Wharf Resources (USA) Inc., [United States](#)
Yamana Gold, [Canada](#)

Cyanide Manufacturers

Anhui Anqing Shuguang Chemical Co., Ltd., P.R. China
Arabian Petrochemical Company (PETROKEMYA), [Saudi Arabia](#)
Asahi Kasei Corporation, [Japan](#)
Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd., [Australia](#)
Cyanco, [United States](#)
CyPlus, [Germany](#)
CyPlus Idesa S.A.P.I. de C.V., [Mexico](#)
Draslovka Mining Solutions, [Czech Republic](#)
Guang'an Chengxin Chemical Co., Ltd., P.R. China
Hebei Chengxin Co., Ltd., P.R. China
Hindusthan Chemicals Company, [India](#)
Inner Mongolia Chengxin Yongan Chemical Co., Ltd., [China](#)
Joint-Stock Company "Korund-CN," [Russia](#)
JSC Rustavi Azot, [Georgia](#)
Orica Australia Pty Ltd., [Australia](#)
Proquigel Quimica S/A, [Brazil](#)
Saratovorgsintez LLC, [Russia](#)
Sasol South Africa (Pty) Limited, [South Africa](#)
TaeKwang Industrial Co., Ltd., [Republic of Korea](#)
Talas Investment Company, [Republic of Kazakhstan](#)
Tongsuh Petrochemical Corporation, Ltd., [Republic of Korea](#)
UPL Limited, [India](#)



Certified Operations

The industry's most well-trained, prepared
and committed operations

100% Accountability.

While some companies report they “follow the Code,” or are “aligned” with the Code, Cyanide Code signatories must do more: through certification, they have 100% accountability for demonstrating and documenting their full, continuing compliance with all standards and practices at their operations. By December 31, 2022, ICMI recorded a total of 290 of these deeply committed operations.

96

**Certifications
Announced**
in 2022

This reflects improvements in operational and auditor availability for audits after disruptions by COVID in 2021 and 2022.

290

Certified Operations

The number remained level for 2020, 2021, 2022 despite industry consolidation.

Certifications earned in 2022:

31

Mining Companies

9

Producers

56

Transporters

Total Mines in the program:

137

2022

145

projected
for 2023

Certifications

Cyanide Code certification demonstrates the *highest standard* of accountability.

Overview

	SIGNATORY COMPANIES	DESIGNATED OPERATIONS	CERTIFIED OPERATIONS	% CERTIFIED	AVERAGE DURATION/YRS
TOTAL	214	355	290	82%	
Mining	53	137	108	79%	9.9
Producers	30	45	36	80%	9.5
Transporters	131	173	146	84%	7.2

Locations of Certified Operations

	TOTAL	EUROPE	ASIA	NORTH AMERICA	SOUTH AMERICA	OCEANIA	AFRICA
TOTAL	290	23	41	69	63	28	66
Mining Companies	108	9	7	32	22	13	25
Producers	36	4	8	12	5	2	5
Transporters	146	10	26	25	36	13	36

Recertifications

Cyanide Code recertification transforms accountability into leadership strategy.

To keep their Cyanide Code certification, signatory's participating operations must pass rigorous audits every three years. This continuing accountability becomes visible in the certified operation's culture and in leadership's commitment to its employees, community, stakeholders and the future.

Operations recertified in 2022:

76

Of all certified operations:

79%

have achieved recertification

at least 1x

and

45

have achieved recertification

4x or more

Mining Operation Recertifications

In 2022, the average time mining operations maintained certification increased to 9 years and 9 months— an increase of 8 months over the previous year, and consistent with annual increases since 2018.

Of certified mining operations:

83%

have achieved recertification
at least 1x

and

27%

have achieved recertification
4x or more

Average time
mining operations
remained certified

9 years
+
9 months

An 8-month *increase*
over 2021



Cyanide Producer Recertifications

The duration of Cyanide producer recertification is similar to mining operations, although less consistent year-to-year. Nine of the 36 production operations currently certified have been recertified at least 4 times.

Of certified producers:

83%

have achieved recertification
at least **1x**

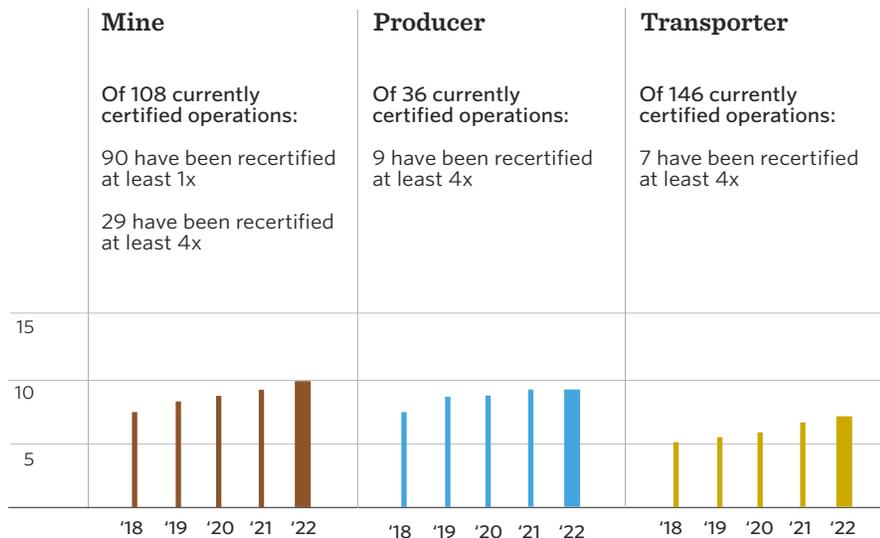
and

25%

have achieved recertification
4x or more

Cyanide Transporter Recertifications

The average certification length for transporters is 7 years and 2 months, lower than the duration for mining companies and cyanide producers. This reflects turnover in transporters in our program due to changes in service contracts. Most of the long-term certified transporters are supply chains, which can involve a mix of conveyances, including truck, rail and sea.



Of certified transporters:

75%

have achieved recertification
at least 1x

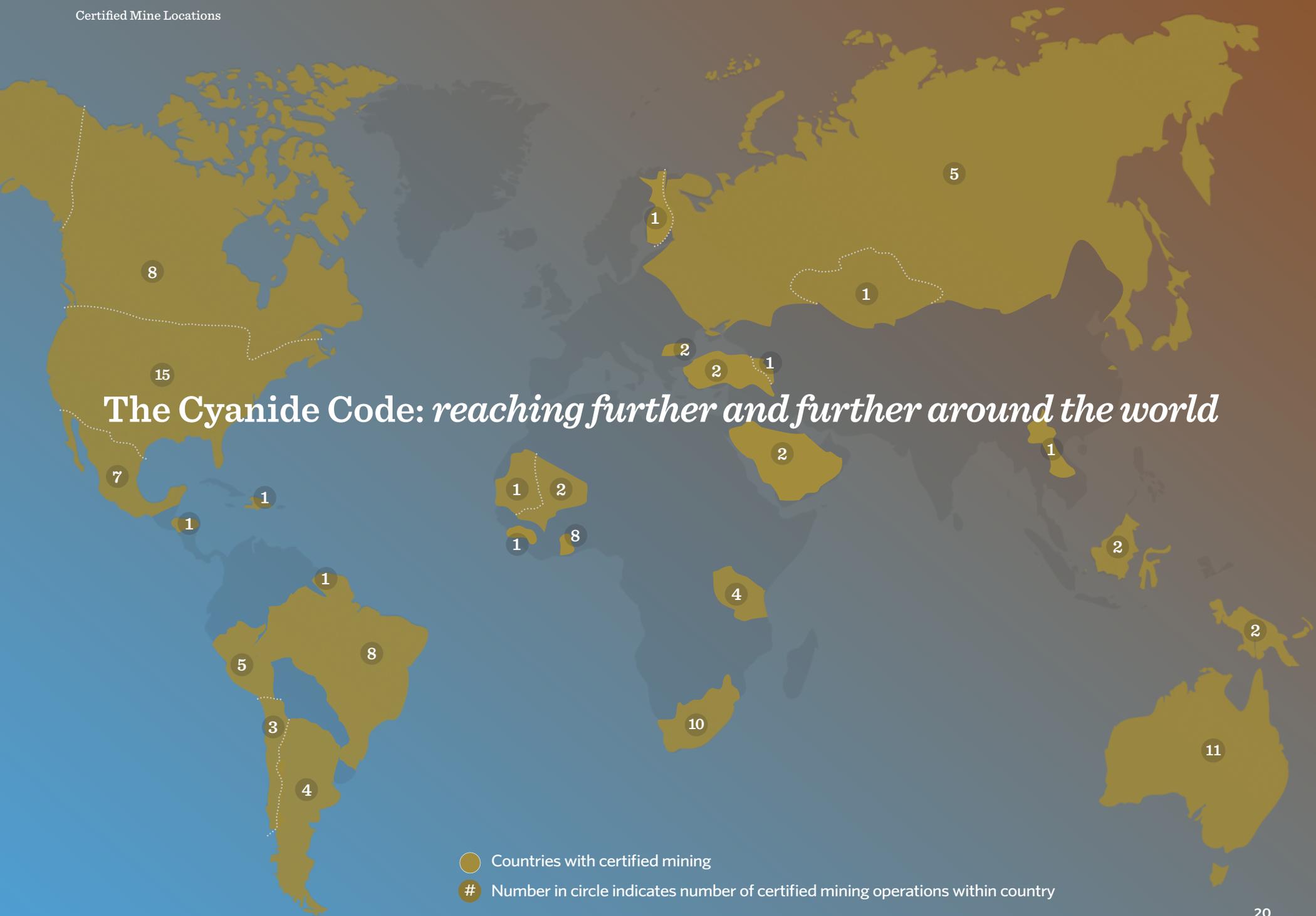
and

5%

have achieved recertification
4x or more

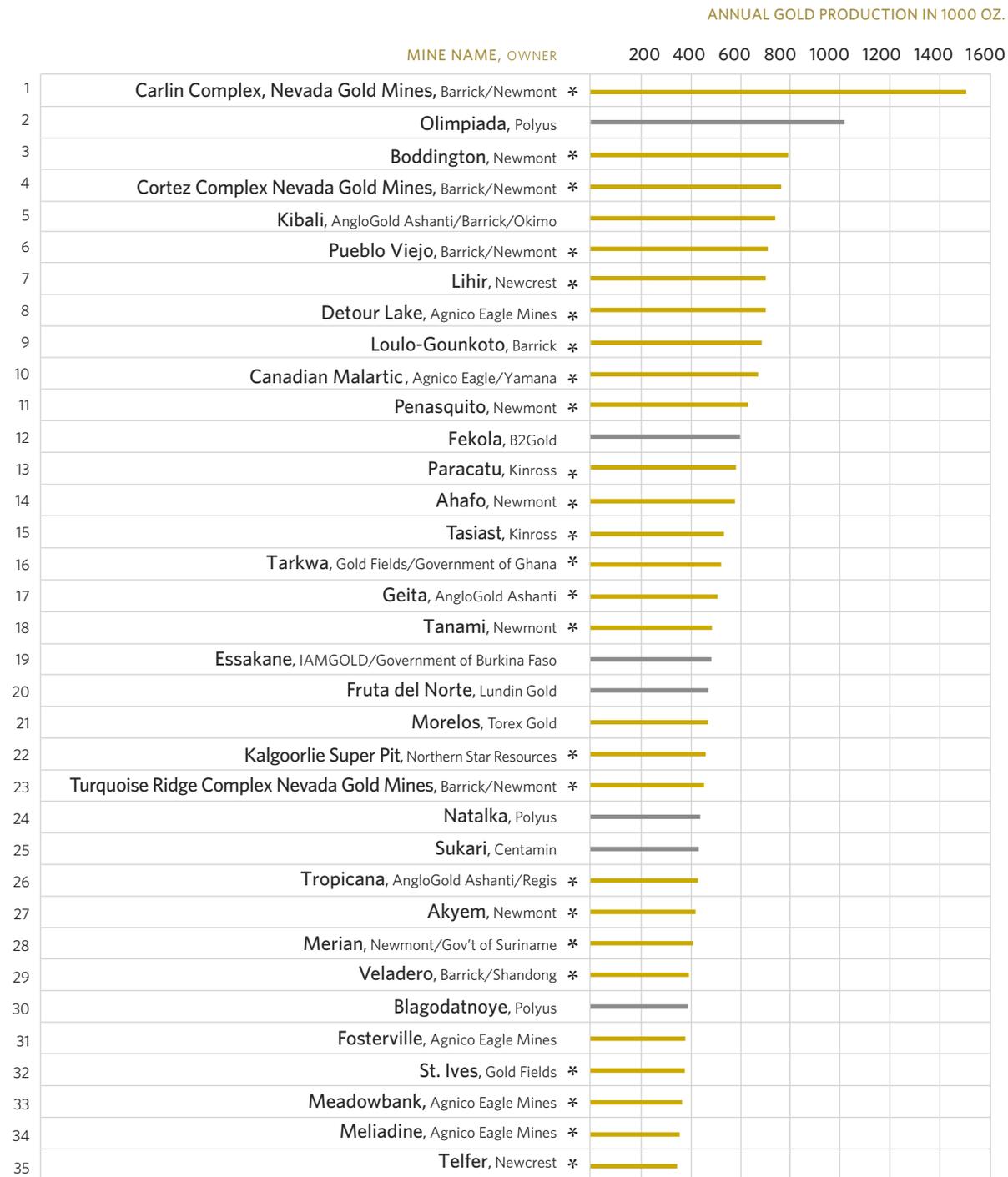
The Cyanide Code: *reaching further and further around the world*

-  Countries with certified mining
-  # Number in circle indicates number of certified mining operations within country



Certification Status of Leading Gold Mines using Cyanide in 2022

Compiled by ICMI from various sources; list excludes operations majority-owned by governments.



■ Participant in Cyanide Code

■ Non-Participant in Cyanide Code

* Certified Operation(s)



Supply Chains

The Cyanide Code holds transporters accountable every step of the way

The Cyanide Code covers cyanide not just at mines, but on the journey to them, even when the journey stretches over thousands of kilometers and includes multiple countries and different modes of transportation.

This is why Cyanide Code certification requires transporters to be fully accountable for the ports, rail operators and ocean carriers that they select and use for transport in supply chains.

To be included in a supply chain, each port, rail carrier and marine carrier must undergo a due diligence review, holding them accountable for their systems for managing cyanide safely.

81 Certified Cyanide Code Supply Chains

An extra layer of accountability -

The Cyanide Code requires mines and producers to use Code-certified transporters and supply chains.

In 2022, certified supply chains included:

90 International ports

24 Marine shipping companies

8 Rail operators



A scenic landscape featuring a river winding through a valley, surrounded by lush green forests and rolling hills under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. In the foreground, there is a field of tall grasses and a red flag with a yellow stripe on a pole. A portion of a metal structure is visible in the bottom right corner.

Continuous Compliance

ICMI-vetted auditors independently validate operation's adherence to best practices

To achieve or maintain certification, Cyanide Code signatories must undergo —*and pass*—an audit

every 3 years.

Designed to inspect and independently validate every aspect of compliance, the Cyanide Code certification audit ranks as one of the most demanding audits in the industry. In fact, it has become a model used by other standards programs throughout the minerals industry around the world.

The Audit

The audit includes a site visit for the auditor to conduct interviews, inspect operations and review employee training, safety, environmental and health protections, emergency response systems and other aspects of cyanide management.

The Reports

Auditors submit to ICMI both detailed and summary reports that verify and document continuous compliance with the Cyanide Code.

ICMI Completeness Review

ICMI confirms that sufficient details are provided to support auditors' findings that the Code's requirements for compliance are met.

Accountability

ICMI posts the summary report on the Cyanide Code website. Other signatories, communities, regulators, investors and employees all have full access to these online summary reports, and to the safety and management systems, challenges and trends in best practices these reports document.

Extra layers of assurance

The same operation cannot use the same auditor for more than two consecutive audits. This is because the Cyanide Code demands objective and independent audits, free of conflict of interest. Changing auditors keeps fresh eyes on the operation so validation and objectivity remain at the highest level for every audit.

Auditors are accountable for the rigor and completeness of the certification audits they conduct. The experience and rigor of auditors are key to the program's success, and auditors are ultimately accountable for certification of an operation.

ICMI is accountable for managing the assurance framework that is the Cyanide Code. ICMI regularly communicates with stakeholders, seeking feedback on the program to ensure that the program is fair, transparent, and credible. In 2022, the Cyanide Code was amended to require signatories that are due for their three-year audit to notify ICMI *60 days in advance of the planned audit date*. This gives ICMI early warning of any potential issues with the audit, including using an auditor more than two consecutive times.

ICMI posts a summary audit report on the Cyanide Code website. Other signatories, communities, regulators, investors and employees all have full access to these online summary reports, and to the safety and management trends, challenges and best practices they document.

23 firms

↑

15 technical experts

↑

29 qualified lead auditors

**Auditors engaged
in 2022 for
certification audits**

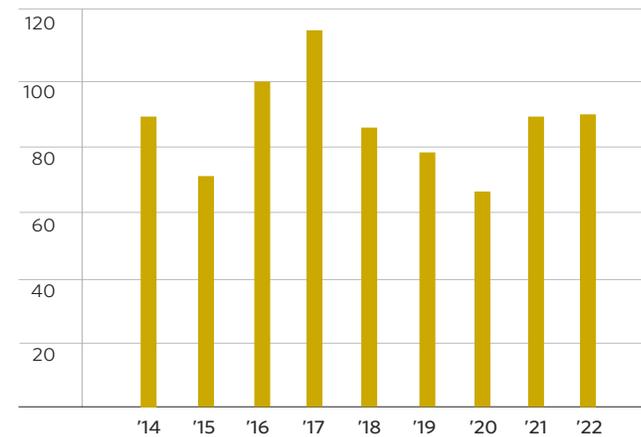
Audit Report Submissions in 2022

The flow of audit reports is cyclical and largely dependent on when an operation comes into our program and is first audited. We received 91 audit reports by year-end 2022, substantially below the 120 reports we had anticipated.

In making that estimate, we assumed COVID would no longer be complicating most operations' ability to schedule audits. The good news in 2022, however, is only 8 COVID related audit extensions remained and only 4 new audit extensions were requested - down from 84 at the height of COVID.

91 Submitted Audit Reports

Audit Reports Received 2014 - 2022



Factors Affecting Audit Flow in 2022	Impact
COVID-related issues with travel and scheduling audits	Delays prompted 4 new requests for audit extensions
Continued conflict between Russia and the Ukraine	Delayed 8 audits expected to complete by year end
Security issues, primarily in West Africa	Delayed 7 audits
13 transport operations left the program	Reduced the number of reports received



Non-Compliance

No operations were found in non-compliance by auditors in 2022.

Non-compliance with the Cyanide Code can be triggered by issues such as deficiencies in operational practices or in documentation or failing to complete regular certification audits by the deadline. Only one mining operation was listed as non-compliant at the end of 2022, and that operation completed its Corrective Action Plan and returned to full compliance in March 2023.



Substantial Compliance

Four mining operations were found in substantial compliance in 2022.

To be substantially compliant, rather than non-compliant:

- Compliance deficiencies must not present an immediate risk to health, safety, or the environment
- The operation must be able to correct any deficiencies within one year
- The operation must have made a good faith effort to correct any deficiencies prior to the audit

To provide full accountability to stakeholders: audit reports with findings of substantial or non-compliance are also posted on the Cyanide Code website, along with the Corrective Action Plan to return the operation to full compliance. When an operation completes all necessary actions to correct deficiencies, it may return to full compliance status. Currently, three mining operations and one transport operation remain in substantial compliance.



Inactive Operations

10 operations were listed as inactive at the end of 2022.

Operations participating in the Cyanide Code program that have suspended their activity for at least six months, can enter “temporarily inactive” status. They can later re-enter the program under certain conditions. Reasons for inactivity might include economic and operational changes such as mine expansion or operational improvements.

An Essential Tool for Industry

A single force focused on achieving accountability
to *all* stakeholders

SODIUM
CYANIDE
MIX

CYANIDE SOLUTION



DANGER
NO SMOKING,
MATCHES OR
OPEN FLAME

The Cyanide Code matters to the future.

Cyanidation is an effective, economical method for processing gold and silver ore.

Without safe cyanide management, the gold industry would be severely impacted. Cyanide remains newsworthy, and some stakeholders remain apprehensive about the industry's use of the chemical. Environmental groups, health organizations and governments remain vigilant.

Fortunately, during 2022, the rigor of the Cyanide Code continued to help set the tone and content for the ongoing discussion around cyanide.

A plug-and-play management system for reducing risk and complacency.

The Cyanide Code is easily adopted, and easily incorporated into the planning for new operations. Its disciplined application can reduce the risk of cyanide releases. Following Code-compliant procedures and protocols for emergency response and remediation substantially reduces the severity of any accidental releases that may occur.

Ultimately, the Cyanide Code's recognition and the discipline of its participants helps the industry retain its ability to use cyanide and protect shareholder value. By working for all stakeholders the Code elevates the industry's social, environmental, and safety performance even further, so that its requirements become the baseline for every gold and silver mine using cyanide.

The Cyanide Code provides the protections — and accountability — to take cyanide management off the table for project-approval criteria.

Ways the Cyanide Code supported the industry during 2022

More than half the commercial production from primary gold mines using cyanide is produced by mining companies participating in the Cyanide Code program.

Companies are making capital expenditures to keep operations in line with the latest safety practices, evolving technologies, and cyanide management trends highlighted by Cyanide Code certification audit reports.

More program participants are using interim/surveillance audits so that when it's time for the 3-year Cyanide Code certification audit, they are already in full compliance.

The Cyanide Code is incorporated into other initiatives worldwide because of its "plug-and-play" model and effectiveness.

Governments are using the Cyanide Code as a complementary tool, for example by incorporating the Cyanide Code's expectations in permitting.

The Cyanide Code earned growing recognition from governments, multilateral organizations, NGOs, international organizations, and financial institutions.



Türkiye has a rich history of gold mining stretching back thousands of years.

Today, Türkiye's modern gold mining industry is flourishing, producing 30.9 metric tonnes of gold in 2022.

Country Focus:

Türkiye *and* **The Cyanide Code**

Six mining companies with operations in Türkiye have already come on board as Cyanide Code Signatories, including two mining companies added in 2022, and another two in 2023.

With other gold mines operating in Türkiye expressing interest about the Cyanide Code, ICMI anticipates additional companies will become Code signatories in the near future.

Cyanide Code Signatories with operations in Türkiye:

Eldorado Gold Corporation

Kışladağ Mine - Code-certified mine

Tümad Madencilik A.Ş.

Lapseki and Ivrindi Mines - Code-certified mines

Centerra Gold Inc.

Öksüt Mine - working towards certification

Demir Export

Bakırtepe - working towards certification

NEW in 2023:

Gübretaş Maden Yatırımları A.Ş.

Söğüt Mine - working towards certification

KOZA Gold Corp

Ovacık Mine - working towards certification

Certified Transport operations:

Zafer Logistics (transporter)

To-Pet A.S. (transporter)

5 supply chains

Advancing Cyanide Code implementation in Türkiye

Meeting with government and industry leadership

In 2022 ICMI's management team met with officials from Türkiye's General Directorate of Mining and Petroleum Affairs, Department of Metallic Mines to discuss cyanide management and the Cyanide Code. The ICMI team also had the opportunity to meet with the leadership of the Turkish Gold Miners Association and several of its member companies to discuss ways the organizations can work co-operatively to advance the Code's adoption in Türkiye by the broader gold and silver mining sectors.

While in Türkiye, ICMI management and Board of Directors had the opportunity to visit Tümad Madencilik's Lapseki mine and discuss the operation's experience with implementation of the Cyanide Code. ICMI thanks Tümad Madencilik and the Lapseki operation for the discussions and for hosting the mine visit.

An Article published in *MAPEG Dergi*

In January 2023 ICMI President Paul Bateman authored an [article on the Cyanide Code](#), that was featured in MAPEG Dergi, the semi-annual magazine published by Türkiye's General Directorate of Mining and Petroleum Affairs.

Cyanide Code program documents translated to Turkish

To foster greater interest in the Cyanide Code by the Turkish gold mining industry, ICMI commissioned the Turkish language translation of the Cyanide Code's program documents. This is the fifth language translation of the Code, and is available on [the Code website](#).

Hosting a cyanide management conference

Early in 2023, ICMI and the Turkish Gold Miners Association jointly hosted a one-day conference in Türkiye's capital city of Ankara. The January 11 conference had nearly 300 registered participants and included presentations by government ministers, industry officials, and ICMI leadership. The focus of the conference was on safe cyanide management, and how the Cyanide Code can elevate performance at mining operations using cyanide in their processes.

Opening remarks were given by Turkish Gold Miners Association President Mehmet Yilmaz; CEVAT GENÇ, Managing Director of the General Directorate of Mining and Petroleum Affairs of The Republic of Türkiye, and ICMI President Paul Bateman. ICMI Senior Vice President, Dr. Eric Schwamberger, and Vice President for Standards Assurance Mark Montoya, led discussions on the practical issues associated with cyanide management at gold and silver mines and how the Cyanide Code addresses those issues. The conference program also provided the registered attendees with the knowledge and understanding of the Cyanide Code's expectations for performance and the measures typically necessary to achieve that performance.





Reported Incidents in 2022

Ongoing evidence that the Cyanide Code is working

Cyanide Incidents

Ongoing evidence that the Cyanide Code is working

Signatory companies have always been required to report to ICMI any cyanide incidents that meet ICMI's specific definition of "significant."

ICMI requires this reporting in order to continually evaluate and strengthen the effectiveness of the Code's standards, expectations, and guidance in terms of preventing incidents, and responding to incidents.

This in turn improves how cyanide is produced, transported, used and managed. And this accounts for the number of incidents remaining low even as the number of operations in the program continues to grow.

Since the first Code certified operations in 2006, significant incidents reported among Code-certified have resulted in

ZERO Fatalities.



During 2,900 certification years* the annual average number of significant incidents among Code-certified operations is only

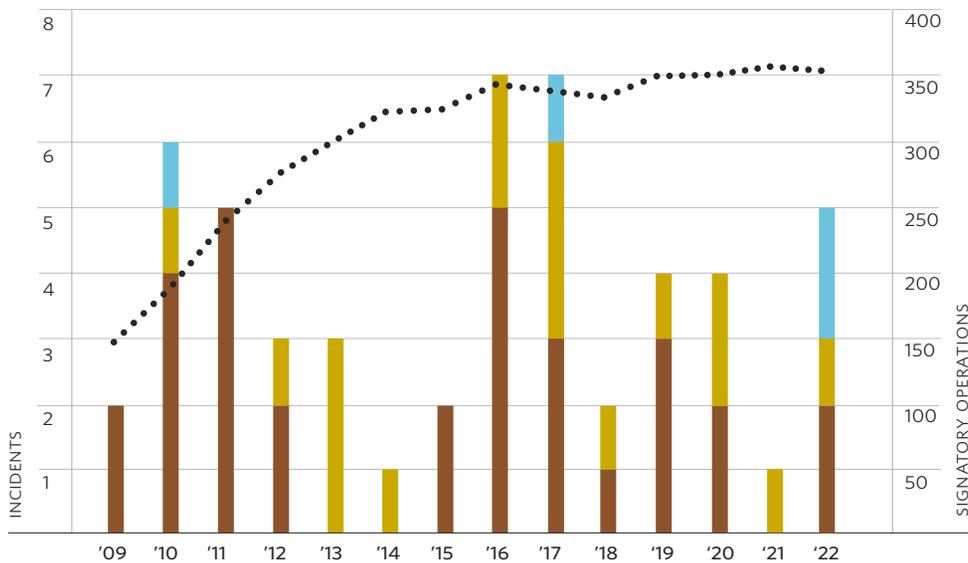
0.018 Incidents

* A "certification year" is one year of certification by an operation, for example an operation that has been certified 5 years represents five certification years. The total time that all certified operations have been certified is 2,900 years.

Scan or click below to learn more about the Cyanide Code's criteria for a "significant" cyanide incident.



Reported Incidents in 2022



Reported Cyanide Incidents & Operations in the Program, 2009 – 2022



5 Significant Incidents reported to ICMI in 2022

1. Release of solid cyanide briquettes during transport
2. Release of cyanide solution from a valve into secondary containment at a production operation
3. Exposure of a transport driver to cyanide crystals while unloading
4. Exposure of a maintenance worker to cyanide solution at a production facility
5. Five fish deaths downstream of an effluent treatment system at a mining operation

In every case protocols for emergency response were followed. These included activation of emergency response teams, medical treatment, notification of government agencies and other stakeholders, remediation, and ongoing monitoring.

Follow-up actions included root cause analysis of the incident, retraining, evaluating the response to the incident, and reviewing and revising emergency response plans and procedures.

In every case these significant incidents were managed effectively — and with no further consequences for people or the environment.

Expanding Engagement

with digital tools for achieving
ever-evolving accountability

With a growing global call for accountability, the Cyanide Code continues to expand digital access to tools all stakeholders can use to improve how producers, transporters and mining operations manage cyanide.

NEW in 2022

CodeCast Podcast Series: *Season 2*



These short podcasts explore and explain specific topics and expectations within the Cyanide Code. The podcasts are designed to supplement other forms of training that ICMI offers. Season 3 will be produced in 2023.

Five new episodes were added to the podcast library in 2022.

Topics include pipeline spill prevention and containment, use of the Cyanide Code framework and system to manage dangerous goods other than cyanide, interim audits, and situations requiring ICMI to be notified, such as cyanide-related incidents, or changes in cyanide suppliers.

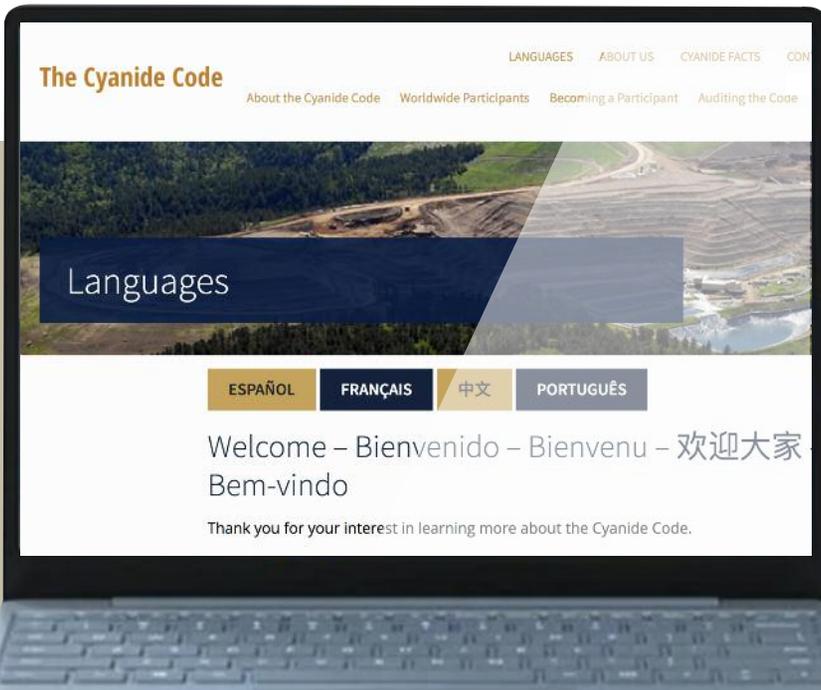
CodeCast episodes are available on cyanidecode.org (under [Cyanide Training](#)) or from iTunes and Spotify.

The Cyanide Code website content continues to get refreshed to become more accessible.

Cyanide Code program documents are now available in 5 languages – English, Spanish, Chinese, French and, as of November 2022, Portuguese. Turkish and Russian translations are planned for 2023.

All documents are available on the Cyanide Code website and provide guidance, administrative requirements and instructions to participating operations preparing for certification and to auditors assessing compliance.

While ICMI will continue to offer document translations, the official language of the program is English, and all documents submitted to ICMI must be written in English.



The Code quarterly newsletter reaches a broad audience.

During 2022, we continued to publish The Code, ICMI’s digital newsletter. Each quarter, The Code provides a variety of information of interest to signatories, auditors, and other stakeholders.



Social Media channels help to accelerate communications and foster dialogue.



In 2022 the Cyanide Code established social media presences on Twitter (@Cyanide_Code) and LinkedIn in order to deliver news, announcements and other timely and important messages, and enhance communications to all those involved with the Cyanide Code community.

Financial Statement

Notes

- i. The summary to the right is based on audited financial statements issued by Kosciw & Associates, LLC. Their financial statements were prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.
- ii. ICMI is not a membership organization, and the corporation has no members. Companies choosing to participate in the program become signatories to the Cyanide Code and are assessed an annual fee. For 2022, the annual fees for signatories were: US\$1,100 for transporters, \$6,300 for cyanide producers, and gold mining companies were assessed \$0.042 per ounce of gold produced by cyanidation in 2021, and \$0.042 per ounce of gold equivalent ounces produced by primary silver mines in 2021.
- iii. ICMI files annual information returns with the State of California, where it is incorporated, and with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

	2022	2021
Receipts		
Signatory Fees	1,394,536	1,381,651
Signatory Fees for Future Year	190,171	174,365
Training Workshop Fees	–	3,800
Miscellaneous Income	2,720	147
Investment Income	32	1,973
Total Receipts	1,587,459	1,561,936
Expenditures		
Communications	29,019	84,036
General Office Expenses	154,408	150,151
Legal Services and Audit Fees	16,700	18,475
Outreach and Training	112,057	46,974
Staffing and Overhead	1,310,492	1,183,500
Travel Expense	50,245	–
Total Expenditures	1,672,921	1,483,136
Change in Net Assets	(85,462)	78,800
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	2,054,772	1,975,972
Net Assets at End of Year	1,969,310	2,054,772

Leadership

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To become a Cyanide Code signatory and be able to display this symbol, email the International Cyanide Management Institute at info@cyanidecode.org or visit www.cyanidecode.org.

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