July 2011

INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT CODE RECERTIFICATION AUDIT

Minera Yanacocha S.R.L Gold Mine Recertification 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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REPORT

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SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT
FOR OPERATIONAL GOLD MINES

Name of Mine:	Minera Yanacocha S.R.L. Gold Mine.
Name of Mine Owner:	Minera Yanacocha S.R.L., a joint venture project owned by Newmont Mining Corporation (51.35%), Compania de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A owning 43.65%, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), owns 5%.
Name of Mine Operator:	Newmont Mining Corporation
Name of Responsible Manager:	Trent Tempel, Operations Manager
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LOCATION DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION:

Newmont Mining Corporation is primarily a gold producer, with significant assets or operations in the United States, Australia, Peru, Indonesia, Ghana, Canada, New Zealand and Mexico. Founded in 1921 and publicly traded since 1925, Newmont is one of the world's largest gold producers and is the only gold company included in the S&P 500 Index and Fortune 500 Headquartered near Denver, Colorado, the company has over 34 000 employees and contractors worldwide.

In 2007, Newmont became the first gold company selected to be part of the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index. Newmont's industry leading performance is reflected through high standards in environmental management, health and safety for its employees and by creating value and opportunity for host communities and shareholders.

Yanacocha is the largest gold producer in South America and its' mining and processing operations are located at elevations ranging from 3 500 to 4 100 meters in the Andes Mountains, 48 kilometers (30 miles) north of the city of Cajamarca, and 603 kilometers (375 miles) north of Lima. Yanacocha is within the Province and Department of Cajamarca. Newmont Mining Corporation holds a 51.35% ownership interest, with the Peruvian mining firm, Compania de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A owning 43.65%. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an arm of the World Bank, holds the remaining 5%. Newmont began exploring in Peru in 1982 and identified the first of many deposits at Yanacocha in 1986. Gold production began in late 1993.

The Yanacocha operations are comprised of six open pit mines, five waste rock storage areas, four areas of geomembrane-lined heap leaching facilities, four cyanide unloading and storage facilities, a Gold Mill Plant

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and a mills sands storage facility, comprehensive storm water channel and sedimentation pond network, administration building, acid rock drainage treatment plant, five reverse osmosis (RO) modules and five excess water treatment plants (EWTPs), two carbon plant precious metals recovery plants, and two Merrill Crowe processing plants. The auxiliary facilities required for the mining operation include administration offices and buildings, laboratories, warehouses, maintenance shops, emergency facilities, electric power distribution, water supply, roads, fuel and reagent storage tanks, drainage structures, and explosive storage areas.

The open pits have been developed by conventional mining methods using trucks and loaders to extract gold-bearing ore. The waste is transported by trucks to adjacent waste rock storage areas designed specifically for this purpose. Ore is blended with lime and placed on the heap leach facilities by truck. Dilute cyanide solution (ranging from 30 to 50 mg/L Free cyanide) is applied through drip and spray irrigation to the heap leach surface.

The Yanacocha operations are divided into four major areas known as (from west to east) La Quinua, Yanacocha Norte, Pampa Larga (the leach facilities adjacent to the Pampa Larga process facilities are referred to as the Carachugo pad), and Maqui Maqui. The Gold Mill Sands Storage Facility is contained in the south central portion of La Quinua leach Pad. The four heap leach facilities at Yanacocha is all constructed with similar components including the fully lined geomembrane heap leach pads, operational ponds for collection of pregnant leach solution (PLS), two minor event ponds to collect and store storm water related to a 100-year, 24-hour storm. The operations ponds at each heap leach facility and the Gold Mill Sands Storage Facility are constructed with triple geomembrane liners with two leak collection and recovery systems (LCRS). All the heap leach facilities and Gold Mill Sands Storage Facility are constructed with underdrain systems to collect and convey shallow groundwater. The underdrain flows are collected in sumps for identification and control of any process solution leak. The operation ponds and the Gold Mill Tailings solution contain PLS with WAD cyanide concentrations below levels toxic to wildlife and livestock.

Understanding and managing the process water balance is a critical function at Yanacocha because of the relatively high precipitation occurring in a well-defined rainy season. Yanacocha has integrated the water management process between the four separate operating units by interconnecting the different operational process ponds and processing plants with pipelines. Yanacocha has a water monitoring system that includes real time automated flow and level monitoring and telemetry to report the information on an hourly basis to the Water Management Group within the Process Department. The system allows real time data collection from process ponds, leach rates, recirculation rates, inter-operational pump flow rates, and climatic data from the four weather stations. The system is monitored and evaluated by a full time Water Management Group within the Process Department that notifies any potential changes required in water management. All changes in process water flow rates must be reviewed by the Water Management Group to prevent the potential for overtopping. Yanacocha has the ability to convey process solutions between all four operations enabling them to more effectively balance their water use. Operators have information from the operations plan related to response actions required as the pond levels rise.

Yanacocha has developed and implemented a comprehensive process water balance program that includes monitoring and regular updates to track and plan water management activities. To manage the positive water balance during the rainy season, Yanacocha operates five EWTPs and five RO units to destroy cyanide and remove metals. The plants are located at Yanacocha Norte and Pampa Larga. The treated water is conveyed to the Buffer Pond located at Pampa Larga for monitoring prior to discharge to the Quebrada Honda, Quebrada Ocuchomachay or San Jose Reservoir. The EWTPs use a multiple step treatment system including alkaline chlorination for cyanide destruction, hydrogen sulfide for metals precipitation, and ferric chloride addition for polishing. Reverse osmosis works as an independent system from the EWTPs, where only additional chlorination is needed to neutralize CN concentrations. Yanacocha Norte also has an acid water treatment plant to manage acidic drainage from mine water facilities.

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Yanacocha operates three separate recovery systems: 1) a Carbon Plant at La Quinua, 2) a Carbon Plant and a Merrill Crowe Plant at Yanacocha Norte, and 3) a Merrill Crowe plant at Pampa Larga to recover the gold and silver from the pregnant leach solution. Yanacocha receives solid sodium cyanide briquettes in both one-ton "bag-in-box" composite Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) and Isocontainers for onsite sparging of the solid sodium cyanide. The IBC containers are stored in four locations on the Yanacocha mine property in secure, concrete lined pads with curbing and with roofs. The solid sodium cyanide storage facilities are all aluminum warehouse buildings secured by locked fence gates and doors. At each of the four areas, both mixing tanks and storage tanks are present. Yanacocha primarily uses sparge systems at all four of the plants and in the Gold Mill, but retains the IBC system as backup at the four process areas.

Yanacocha has developed and implemented a number of operational procedures for the safe storage, handling and mixing of solid sodium cyanide briquettes as well as the sparging into high-strength cyanide solution. The cyanide sparging, mixing and storage tanks are located within concrete containments with spill collection sumps. The areas have appropriate ventilation and hydrogen cyanide (HCN) monitoring, and high-level alarms to prevent overfilling. Yanacocha stores and manages sodium cyanide in engineered tanks, pipelines and lined ponds constructed under appropriate quality control and quality assurance programs. All pipelines are color coded to identify the content with the flow directions marked.

Yanacocha employees are trained in cyanide hazards and first aid, first response, emergency response, and specific operational tasks. Yanacocha has a perimeter fencing around facilities to prevent wildlife, livestock and unauthorized personnel access to the property. Within the property, key facilities are fenced to preclude wildlife and livestock from entering cyanide process areas. Yanacocha employs comprehensive inspection and preventive maintenance programs to assure that all cyanide equipment and facilities are functioning as designed and to monitor process solutions. Yanacocha has developed closure and reclamation plans and procedures to complete the appropriate management of cyanide solutions and solids, and the decontamination of cyanide tanks, pipelines, liners and equipment.

Yanacocha receives solid sodium cyanide from Orica Australia Pty Ltd (Orica) delivered to the site in the original sea containers and as isocontainers. The Orica sodium cyanide supply chain has been audited for due diligence and compliance with the Cyanide Code by qualified Code auditors. The sodium cyanide supply chain is managed by Orica, a signatory company to the Code and certified as compliant with the Code by third-party auditors. Yanacocha has sufficient warehouse storage capacity to limit the number of cyanide deliveries during the rainy season. Yanacocha has an emergency response team that is trained to respond to onsite fires, chemical spills and worker exposures to cyanide. Yanacocha works with local community emergency responders to assure that adequate resources are available to address both offsite and onsite emergencies.

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AUDITORS FINDINGS

The Yanacocha S.R.L. Gold Mine is:

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with

☐ not in compliance with

The International Cyanide Management Code

No significant cyanide incidents or cyanide exposures and releases were noted as occurring during the audit period.

Audit Company: Golder Associates

Audit Team Leader: Edward Clerk, CEnvP (112), RABQSA (105995)

Email: eclerk@golder.com.au

Name and Signatures of Other Auditors:

Name	Position	Signature	Date
Edward Clerk	Lead Auditor and Technical Specialist		5 July 2011
Ivon Aguinaga	Technical Specialist		5 July 2011
Kent Johnejack	Technical Specialist		5 July 2011

Dates of Audit:

The Certification Audit was undertaken over four days (12 person-days) between 13 and 17 February 2011.

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's *Gold Mining Operations Verification Protocol* and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

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Date

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PRINCIPLE 1 – PRODUCTION

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

Standard of 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.**

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 1.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.1, requiring the operation 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.

Yanacocha purchases its sodium cyanide from Orica Australia Pty Ltd (Orica) under a Purchase and Sales Agreement (Purchase Agreement). The Purchase Agreement requires Orica to remain a signatory to the ICMC and comply with the ICMC's Production and Transportation Principles and Standards of Practice.

Yanacocha purchases two solid cyanide products from manufactured at Orica's Yarwun Facility in Australia:

- Solid cyanide packaged with IBC's. Twenty IBCs are transported within a 20 foot shipping container.
- Solid cyanide packaged within sparge isocontainers.

The containerised IBCs are transported from Orica's Yarwun Facility in Australia to Orica's Bag to Bulk Transfer Facility in Ventanilla, Peru. At this facility the majority of the cyanide required by Yanacocha is repackaged into sparge isocontainers.

Orica's Yarwun Facility was re-certified under the Code on 17 March 2010 and the Ventanilla Bag to Bulk Transfer Facility was certified under the code on 7 August 2008.

The operation has access to a copy of an audit of the cyanide production facility demonstrating that it implements programs, practices and procedures consistent with ICMI's Cyanide Production Audit Protocol.

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PRINCIPLE 2 – TRANSPORTATION

Protect Communities and the Environment During Cyanide Transport

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

☒ **in full compliance with**

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 2.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 2.1, requiring that the operation establish clear lines of responsibility for safety, security, release prevention, training and emergency response in written agreements with producers, distributors and transporters.

Yanacocha purchases its sodium cyanide from Orica Australia Pty Ltd (Orica) under a Purchase and Sales Agreement (Purchase Agreement). Orica is both the cyanide producer and transporter, and the Purchase Agreement requires Orica to remain a signatory to the ICMC and comply with the ICMC's Production and Transportation Principles and Standards of Practice.

The written agreement specifies that the designated transportation responsibilities extend to any subcontractors used by the producer (and transporter) or the operation for transportation-related activities.

Cyanide is supplied to Yanacocha along Orica's Australia Supply Chain and Orica's Latin America Supply Chain. Orica's Australia Supply Chain and Latin America Supply Chain were certified under the Code on 5 October 2010 and 14 April 2011 respectively.

The certification of Orica's Australia Supply Chain and Orica's Latin America Supply Chain assures that the designation of responsibilities during transport has been adequately addressed.

Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 2.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 2.2, requiring that cyanide transporters implement appropriate emergency response plans and capabilities and employ adequate measures for cyanide management.

Yanacocha's Purchase Agreement with its cyanide supplier (and transporter) requires that the cyanide be transported by a transporter certified under the Code.

Cyanide is supplied to Yanacocha along Orica's Australia Supply Chain and Orica's Latin America Supply Chain. Orica's Australia Supply Chain and Latin America Supply Chain were certified under the Code on 5 October 2010 and 14 April 2011 respectively.

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With the exception of the marine leg between the Port of Brisbane, Australia and port of Callao, Peru, all components of the supply chain used by Orica to supply cyanide to Yanacocha has been fully compliant with the Code during the Yanacocha recertification period. An assessment of the shipping leg was contained within a third party code equivalent audit covering the supply of cyanide between the Port of Brisbane, Australia and Yanacocha (April 2007). Since that time, elements of the supply chain were individually certified within the required three year period with the exception of the marine leg between the Port of Brisbane, Australia and port of Callao, Peru. This component was not assessed as part of a valid Code audit until Orica's Latin America Supply Chain was certified as being fully compliant with the Code in April 2011. This represents a period of approximately one year during which Yanacocha was technically receiving cyanide from a non-certified transporter.

The gap in certification for this aspect of the supply chain was not in direct control of Yanacocha. Once aware of the situation, Newmont Mining Corporation corresponded with its supplier and transporter to enquire about the certification status and Orica's planned course of action. Orica also advised that it made contact with the ICMI to inform it about the issue and advise it of measures introduced to prevent a similar reoccurrence.

The operation has chain of custody records identifying all elements of the supply chain (producer, transporter(s), interim storage facilities) that handle the cyanide brought to its site.

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PRINCIPLE 3 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

Standard of Practice 3.1: **Design and construct unloading, storage and mixing facilities consistent with sound, accepted engineering practices, quality control/quality assurance procedures, spill prevention and spill containment measures.**

☒ **in full compliance with**

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 3.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.1, requiring that cyanide handling and storage facilities are designed and constructed consistent with sound, accepted engineering practices, quality assurance/quality quality (QA/QC) procedures, spill prevention and spill containment measures.

All facilities for cyanide unloading, storage, and mixing have been designed and constructed in accordance with local jurisdictional rules and sound and accepted engineering practices. The new Gold Mill received authorization to operate from the Peruvian government as evidence of proper design and construction.

All cyanide unloading and storage areas are within fenced areas with security, as well as within locked areas that require supervisor permission for entry. There are no towns or cities in the vicinity of the mine, and the security measures minimize the potential for exposure by the few dispersed residents. The unloading and storage areas are located away from surface waters.

All solid and unloading pads are constructed of reinforced concrete as a barrier to seepage, as well as with concrete secondary containments with sumps. Yanacocha sparges cyanide on concrete pads that minimize seepage to the subsurface, in accordance with their Civil Design Manual and are adequate barriers to minimize seepage.

Yanacocha has designed and constructed the cyanide unloading areas to contain and recover any leakage from tanker trucks. The Initial Verification Audit Report concluded that loading and unloading areas for the Isocontainers were constructed with concrete floors that drain to sumps.

Yanacocha has a method to prevent the overfilling of cyanide storage tanks, including level indicators and high-level alarms. The Yanacocha Norte, La Quinua, Maqui Maqui, and Pampa Larga plants have automatic or manual level sensors with high and low level alarms in the control rooms, and depending on the plant, high level alarms set at 60% to 95% of the tank volume.

Yanacocha has constructed all cyanide mixing and storage tanks on a concrete surface that prevents seepage to the subsurface. Yanacocha has constructed cyanide mixing and storage tanks on reinforced concrete pads at the Yanacocha Norte, Pampa Larga, La Quinua, and Maqui Maqui Plants for that were adequate barriers to minimize seepage.

Yanacocha has constructed the secondary containments for cyanide mixing and storage tanks of reinforced concrete that is a competent barrier to leakage. Yanacocha has constructed secondary containments of reinforced concrete at the Yanacocha Norte, Pampa Larga, La Quinua, and Maqui Maqui Plants that were competent barriers to leakage.

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Yanacocha stores cyanide in warehouses at the four plants, but the Gold Mill uses only sparge system and there is no warehouse. Yanacocha stores cyanide:

a) *With adequate ventilation to prevent the build-up of HCN gas.*

Solid cyanide in wooden boxes is stored in warehouses with adequate ventilation. Ventilation, depending on which warehouse, consists of louvered or chain link panels at the top of walls, vents, louvered windows, and chain link entry gates. Liquid reagent strength cyanide at all plants and the Gold Mill is stored in outdoor tanks with negligible potential for gas buildup.

b) *Under a roof, off the ground, or with other measures to minimize the potential for contact of solid cyanide with water.*

The cyanide storage warehouses at the four plants have sheet metal roofs to prevent contact with water. The surfaces adjacent to the warehouses are graded away from the warehouses to prevent ponding of water near the walls. The newer Gold Mill only uses a sparge system and therefore does not have a warehouse.

c) *In a secure area where public access is prohibited via a gated fence around the cyanide storage area.*

The cyanide storage warehouses for solid cyanide, as well as the cyanide storage tanks for reagent cyanide, at all plants and the Gold Mill are located with fenced areas with active security (e.g., manned guard gates). In addition, the warehouses and storage tank areas are locked and permission is required from a supervisor for entry.

d) *Separately from incompatible materials such as acids, strong oxidisers and explosives and apart from foods, animal feeds, and tobacco products with berms, bunds, walls or other appropriate barriers that will prevent mixing.*

Cyanide is stored separately from incompatible materials at all the plants and the Gold Mill. For example, chlorine used in the treatment systems is stored in locked areas within the plants away from the cyanide storage areas. Cyanide is not stored near foods, feeds, or tobacco because there products are not stored at the plants or mill, and their use is limited to certain areas within office spaces.

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Standard of Practice 3.2: **Operate unloading, storage and mixing facilities using inspections, preventive maintenance and contingency plans to prevent or contain releases and control and respond to worker exposures.**

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 3.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.2 requiring that cyanide handling and storage facilities are operated using inspections, preventive maintenance and contingency plans to prevent or contain releases and control and respond to worker exposures.

Yanacocha primarily uses sparge systems at all four of the plants and in the Gold Mill, but retains the former box system as backup at the four mills. Consequently, the box system is used intermittently. Yanacocha has developed and implemented plans or procedures to prevent exposures and releases during cyanide unloading and mixing activities.

Procedure ENV-ENV-PR-015 prescribes the management of empty wooden boxes and plastic bags such that they are not reused for any purpose. Procedure ENV-ENV-PR-015 prescribes the management of plastic bags from inside the boxes (drums are not used at Yanacocha). This procedure requires that the bags are rinsed and packed within another bag until properly disposed in the leach pads. Procedure ENV-ENV-PR-015 prescribes the disposal of empty wooden boxes. This procedure requires that empty boxes must be disassembled and properly disposed at the site's industrial landfill. The Environmental Specialist stated that the landfill is approved by the Peruvian government and located in a waste stockpile.

Yanacocha does not return any wooden boxes to the vendor. However, the isocontainers from the sparge systems are returned to the vendor. Procedure P-M01-I01 and Procedure P-M01-I04 describe in detail, with photographs and diagrams, the draining and washing of the isocontainers after unloading, including washing down the valves used in the transfer.

For box mixing, Procedure P-M01-I02 describes the safe operation of valves, as well as tank level checks, solution pH checks, HCN sensor checks, and piping checks. For sparge system mixing, Procedure P-M01-I01 and Procedure P-M01-I04 describe in detail, with photographs and diagrams, which valves to operate and how to operate them safely. These procedures also describe tank level checks, solution pH checks, HCN sensor checks, and piping checks for safe operation of the sparge system.

Procedure SCM-ACI-PST-002 prescribes the safe unloading and stacking of boxes for all of Yanacocha's warehouses. Procedure P-M01-I01for box mixing cross references the unloading procedure for use in transporting the boxes from a warehouse to the mixing area. Procedure SCM-ACI-PST-002 limits the stacking of boxes to three layers high, and specifies a "first in, first out" approach to use of the boxes.

Procedure MA -PA-001 governs the cleanup of spills, whether they be from cyanide or other chemicals. Procedure P-M01-I01 specifically addresses spills and leaks from the sparge systems. For box mixing, Procedure P-M01-I02 prescribes the PPE. For sparge system mixing, Procedure P-M01-I01 and Procedure P-M01-I04 prescribe the PPE.

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PRINCIPLE 4 – OPERATIONS

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

Standard of Practice 4.1: **Implement management and operating systems designed to protect human health and the environment including contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.**

☒ **in full compliance with**

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.1, requiring that the operation implement management and operating systems designed to protect human health and the environment including contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.

Yanacocha has developed written management and operating plans or procedures for cyanide facilities including unloading and storage facilities, leach plants, tailings impoundments, treatment facilities, and regeneration systems.

Yanacocha has plans and procedures that identify the assumptions and parameters on which the facility design was based and applicable regulatory requirements as necessary to prevent or control cyanide releases and exposures consistent with applicable requirements.

Yanacocha has plans or procedures that describe the standard practices necessary for the safe and environmentally sound operation of the facility including the specific measures needed for compliance with the Code, such as inspections and preventative maintenance activities. The procedures do not specifically address preventative maintenance.

The operation has a procedure to identify when changes in a site's processes or operating practices may increase the potential for the release of cyanide and to incorporate the necessary release prevention measures.

Yanacocha has developed and implemented a Change Management Procedure that provides a structured approach for describing, assessing, and identifying associated risks of any operational changes or modifications proposed at Yanacocha. This procedure also includes instructions for following-up and monitoring any approved operational changes in the field. The change management process allows for proposed changes to be reviewed for their potential impacts on the environment and worker health and safety by appropriate personnel.

The operation has developed various plans and manuals that address contingency procedures for situations when inspections and monitoring identify a deviation from design or standard operating procedures. The Contingency Plan for Solution Management prescribes the manipulation of the process solution system during large precipitation events. The plan defines three situations (normal, serious, and extreme), each with a defined set of actions to move process water around the site. The plan covers four areas: La Quinua, Yanacocha Norte, Carachugo, and Maqui-Maqui. The OMS Manual prescribes contingency actions for two types of events for the Mill Sands Facility within the Carachugo Heap Leach Pad.

The Emergency Response Manual contains to specific plans for spills, transportation emergencies, and pond overflows. In addition, Yanacocha has a specific procedure for spill management.

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Yanacocha inspects the cyanide facilities on an established frequency sufficient to assure and document that they are functioning within design parameters.

The auditors observed examples of enough completed forms and spreadsheets from 2008, 2009, and 2010 to confirm that Yanacocha conducts the inspections on a regular basis.

Yanacocha inspects the following at unloading, storage and mixing process areas:

- Tanks holding cyanide solutions for structural integrity and signs of corrosion and leakage through a contract with ADEMINSAC to perform non-destructive testing (NDT) of tanks and associated valves and piping at the Gold Mill, Pampa Larga Plant, La Quinua Plant, Maqui Maqui Plant, and Yanacocha Norte Plant.
- Secondary containments for their integrity, the presence of fluids and their available capacity, and to ensure that any drains are closed and, if necessary, locked, to prevent accidental releases to the environment. Monthly visual inspections cover these, and in 2009 a comprehensive inspection was conducted. Yanacocha repeated the comprehensive inspections in 2011.
- Leak detection and collection systems at leach pads and ponds.
- Pipelines, pumps and valves for deterioration and leakage.
- Ponds and impoundments for the parameters identified in their design documents as critical to their containment of cyanide and solutions and maintenance of the water balance, through monthly inspections.

Inspections are documented, including the date of the inspection, the name of the inspector and observed deficiencies. The nature and date of corrective actions are documented. The type of documentation varies from field forms to spreadsheets. The documentation contains the name of the inspector, the reviewer of the inspection form, and the date (and sometimes the time) of the inspection. The spreadsheets also contain the "Fotocheck ID #" of the inspector. The field forms document deficiencies with photographs and include a description of the deficiency and immediate corrective action.

Preventive maintenance program are implemented and activities documented to ensure that equipment and devices function as necessary for safe cyanide management. Yanacocha uses an Ellipse database to manage and document preventative maintenance activities. Yanacocha also conducts corrective maintenance via the Red Tag system.

Yanacocha maintains emergency power resources at each plant to operate pumps and other equipment to prevent unintentional releases and exposures in the event its primary source of power is interrupted. Yanacocha inspects the backup power installations monthly. Inspections include lights, extinguishers, fuel tanks, generators, motors, cables, alternators, and electrical panels. Inspections also check for refrigerant leaks, oil leaks, and roof leaks. Caterpillar, on behalf of Yanacocha, checks the fluid levels and conditions monthly.

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Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 4.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.2, requiring that the operation limit the use of cyanide to that optimal for economic recovery of gold so that the waste tailings material has as low a cyanide concentration as practical.

Yanacocha did not provide evidence of pre-startup testing for the Gold Mill. However, Yanacocha has developed strategies for optimizing cyanide addition and recovery. Yanacocha conducts a program to determine appropriate cyanide addition rates in the mill and evaluate and adjust addition rates as necessary when ore types or processing practices change cyanide requirements. Yanacocha has implemented a strategy to control its cyanide addition. Yanacocha tracks cyanide addition at the mill with daily production reports and operator log sheets with 2-hour readings. The operator log sheets show cyanide addition being adjusted throughout each shift.

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

☒ **in full compliance with**

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.3, requiring the operation to implement a comprehensive water management program to protect against unintentional releases.

Yanacocha has developed two water balances for process water management. The first is a comprehensive life of mine plan which serves as comprehensive probabilistic water balance to be used as a forecasting tool. The second model is a site-specific computer model tied to a site wide data collection and telemetry system.

The two models cover all cyanide facilities (including Maqui Maqui, Pampa Larga, Yanacocha Norte, La Quinua and the Gold Mill Plant) and all the elements required by the Code. The life of mine model is updated by Knight Piesold every 3 years or when a process change occurs. The site-specific model is updated on a daily basis.

Yanacocha's process ponds are designed and operate as a single management unit with adequate freeboard above their allowable operational volume to accommodate the 100-year, 24-hour storm and a 10.8 hr draindown. The design storm event is periodically reassessed based on recent climatic data collected at the project weather stations. Yanacocha has included all relevant portions of the facility designs that may affect water balance.

The water balance utilizes regional climatic information as well as the approximately thirteen year record of high quality site-specific data. Precipitation, evaporation, temperature, and wind speed and direction are recorded at Yanacocha's six meteorological stations.

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Yanacocha has a water monitoring system that includes real time monitoring and telemetry to report the information on an hourly basis to the Water Balance Group within the Process Department. The system allows real time data collection from process ponds, leach rates, recirculation rates, inter-operational pump flow rates, and climatic data. The system is monitored and evaluated by a full time Water Balance Group that notifies any potential changes required in water management.

Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 4.4**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.4, requiring the operation implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.

The operation has implemented measures to restrict access by wildlife as it has constructed fencing for wildlife and livestock around all process ponds and processing facilities. Yanacocha's approach for protection of wildlife and livestock is to maintain the WAD cyanide levels below 50 mg/L in all process ponds.

Yanacocha monitors WAD cyanide water quality on a monthly basis in the underdrain and LCRS sumps. The process ponds (Pregnant, Minor Event, and Major Event Stormwater Ponds) are monitored for free cyanide on a regular basis. WAD cyanide was only monitored in the process ponds on a regular basis until June 2009. Both Free cyanide and WAD cyanide are monitored in the Gold Mill Tailings solution on a daily basis since November 2009.

An analysis to determine a relationship between WAD and Free cyanide and then estimate WAD cyanide concentrations based on Free cyanide concentrations collected in the process ponds from August 2009 to February 2011 was conducted to demonstrate compliance with the Code. In addition to the results obtained from the analysis conducted and describe above, all WAD cyanide data collected in the process ponds (2008 – June 2009), underdrain and LCRS systems (2008 – January 2011) and the Gold Mill Tailings solution (November 2009 – March 2011) were reviewed and indicated values below 50 mg/L. All WAD cyanide data as well as results from the analysis conducted for the process ponds indicated a consistent demonstration open water is below 50 mg/L at Yanacocha. Yanacocha has started monitoring WAD cyanide again in all process ponds since March 2011.

Maintaining a WAD cyanide concentration of 50 mg/L or less in open water appears to be effective in preventing significant wildlife mortality. Yanacocha maintains a comprehensive record of wildlife and livestock mortalities noting cause and location. Review of the database indicated that no cyanide related mortalities have occurred since the Initial Certification Audit.

Yanacocha applies solution in a manner designed to avoid ponding, prevent runoff of leach solution down ramps and overspray. Berms are set up around the active leach areas to prevent solution moving on to roads. Written procedures are in place to respond to ponding and include reducing flow and turning off valves and fluffing up areas of the heap using an excavator.

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Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 4.5**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.5, requiring the operation implement measures to protect fish and wildlife from direct or indirect discharges of cyanide process solutions to surface water.

Yanacocha's direct discharges are below 0.5 mg/L WAD cyanide. Yanacocha discharges treated process water from five EWTPs and five RO treatment units to the surface water. The approved discharge limitation for WAD cyanide is 0.2 mg/L and for Free cyanide is 0.1 mg/L. Review of discharge data from these compliance points indicates that the maximum WAD cyanide value from January 2008 through February 2011 was 0.065 mg/L (December 2008) at DCPLSJ2 with most values below detection (<0.004 or <0.002 mg/L depending on method detection limit).

MEM has determined several Points of Interest (regulatory compliance points) downstream of the operations. These points are monitored quarterly (for MEM) and bi-weekly (for DIGESA and for internal monitoring program). Review of water quality sample results from January 2008 through February 2011 indicated that all samples for Free cyanide were below the detection limit (<0.004 or <0.002 mg/L). Data also indicates that the maximum WAD cyanide value was 0.040 mg/L (January 2010) at QOM (CP8) with most values below detection (<0.004 or <0.002 mg/L). The approved discharge limitation for WAD cyanide is 0.1 mg/L (Class III for irrigation of vegetables and livestock). All WAD cyanide values were below this limit.

Review was also completed of monitoring stations located below process facilities. This data was collected generally monthly and indicated WAD and Free cyanide was below detection limits (<0.004 or <0.002 mg/L depending on method detection limit

Based on review of data from sampling stations located downstream of key cyanide facilities such as the heap leach pad and ponds, there is no indirect discharge. Yanacocha conducts monitoring to characterize the LCRS, underdrains systems and surface water and groundwater quality.

Yanacocha does not have indirect discharge of cyanide solutions to surface waters.

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Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 4.6**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.6, requiring the operation implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater.

Yanacocha employs a number of specific water management and control measures to protect beneficial use of groundwater. These measures include composite soil (300 mm compacted low permeability compacted soil) and geomembrane (80-mil LLDPE) liners under all cyanide heap leach facilities and the Gold Mill Sands Storage Facility. The process ponds are constructed with triple HDPE liners with two interlayered LCRS. All of the heap leach facilities, the Gold Mill Sands Storage Facility and ponds are constructed with LCRS and underdrains to collect and manage shallow groundwater. The collected underdrain and LCRS waters are contained in sumps and conveyed back into the process. The heap leach facilities are designed and operated to minimize the head on the liner systems. All pipelines that contain cyanide are within secondary containments in lined ditches (80 mil HDPE) or pipe-in-pipe configurations.

Yanacocha completes weekly (flow) and monthly (quality) monitoring of the LCRS, monthly monitoring of the underdrain sumps and quarterly water quality sampling and analysis of a groundwater monitoring network.

Regulatory numerical groundwater quality standards have not been established for cyanide in Peru. Yanacocha compares its groundwater monitoring results for cyanide to the Peruvian surface water numerical standards for Class III (0.1 mg/L for WAD cyanide in water for irrigation of vegetables and livestock) as a reference. Peru has established a Class VI (Aquatic life standard) of 0.022 mg/L for Free cyanide.

Review of the Yanacocha groundwater monitoring data from January 2008 through February 2011 indicates that the operation has not exceeded the above referenced numerical standard for WAD cyanide and Free cyanide at the groundwater downgradient of the operation, and that operation is protective of the designated beneficial use of groundwater.

Yanacocha does not use mill tailings as underground backfill.

Yanacocha has not caused cyanide concentrations in groundwater to rise above levels protective of beneficial use.

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Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 4.7**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.7 requiring that the operation Provide spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines.

Yanacocha has provided secondary containments with sufficient capacity for all plant process areas. These secondary containments drain to sumps with automatic pumps or by gravity to process ponds, thereby preventing discharges to the environment. Yanacocha has evaluated cyanide pipelines for risks to surface water and has concluded that there are none requiring special protection. Yanacocha has constructed tanks and pipelines containing cyanide solutions out of carbon steel, stainless steel, and HDPE, all of which are compatible with cyanide and high pH solutions.

Yanacocha has put into place and implemented procedures to prevent discharge to the environment of any cyanide solution or cyanide-contaminated water that is collected in the secondary containment area. There are not containments that do not report back to the process circuit.

There are no cyanide process tanks without secondary containment at Yanacocha.

Yanacocha has provided secondary containment measures for all cyanide process solution pipelines to collect leaks and prevent releases to the environment.

Yanacocha has evaluated pipelines with respect to surface water for special protection needs. Yanacocha has evaluated the major drainage basins around the facilities for special risks. The conclusion was that there were no surface water bodies requiring special protection above and beyond the secondary containment already provided for all pipelines.

Yanacocha has constructed tanks and pipelines of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions. The materials used include carbon steel, stainless steel, and high-density polyethylene (HDPE). There are no cyanide solution-bearing tanks or pipelines without secondary containment.

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

The operation is

- ☒ **in full compliance with**
- ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.8**
- ☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.8 requiring that operations implement quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures to confirm that cyanide facilities are constructed according to accepted engineering standards and specifications.

Yanacocha does implement quality control and quality assurance programs for cyanide facilities. These facilities included cyanide storage facilities, pipelines, conveyance ditches process ponds, and heap leach facilities.

The initial certification audit documented the suitability of materials and adequacy of earthworks for cyanide facilities in existence at that time. These earthworks included tank foundations, compacted subgrades, clay liners, and geomebrane liners for ponds and heap leach pads. The reports included information on subgrade preparation, grading, soil liner material properties, compaction characteristics, underdrain construction, LCRS construction, solution collection piping, and geomembrane testing. Yanacocha has continued these programs for expansions and new cyanide facilities since the initial certification. The suitability of materials and adequacy of earthworks was verified via permits to operate from the Peruvian government

Yanacocha has retained the quality control and quality assurance records from the initial certification, as well as from the expansions and new cyanide facilities since that time of initial certification. Yanacocha maintains these records digitally in their GoldNet document database.

Yanacocha retained qualified engineering personnel to oversee construction and document that facilities were built as designed and approved.

Compliance with Questions 4.8.1, 4.8.2, and 4.8.4 was verified by Peruvian government approval to operate new facilities and expansions of existing facilities. These government approvals are contained in a series of resolutions (“Resoluciones Directorales”) and letter reports (“Informes”) issued by MEM after government staff inspected the site and reviewed information.

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Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 4.9**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.9 requiring that operations implement monitoring programmes to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, surface and groundwater quality.

Yanacocha has prepared and implemented written standard procedures for all water and soil monitoring activities ("Manual of the Water Quality Monitoring Network" and "Water and Soil Monitoring"). Yanacocha has developed a procedure to protect Flora, Wild Fauna and Domestic Animals found within the mine property. This procedure also makes reference to the "Dead, Injured and Sick Animals" SOP. The procedure requires employees to report any incidents related to flora, fauna and domestic animals.

The sampling and analytical plans have been periodically updated and approved by qualified environmental engineers. The labaratories all have an internal quality assurance program, and issues reports with each sampling event documenting internal quality controls and results.

The Water and Soil Monitoring SOP (MYSRL, Revised October 2010) specifies the standard operating procedures for surface water, process water and groundwater including sampling methodologies, cyanide species to be analyzed, sample frequency and sample preservation requirements. Chain of Custody procedures are also included. Locations of sampling sites and sampling frequencies are specified in the Manual of the Water Quality Monitoring Network.

The Water and Soil Monitoring SOP (MYSRL, Revised October 2010) presents the requirements for documenting sampling conditions and procedures.

Yanacocha has a comprehensive sampling program to monitor for cyanide in treated discharge water to surface and in downgradient groundwater. The LCRS and underdrain systems are monitored weekly for flow and monthly for quality. Discharges of treated process water are monitored on a weekly basis or as required by permit. Surface water samples are collected and analyzed on a bi-weekly basis (at internal monitoring points) and on a quarterly basis (at MEM compliance points). Groundwater samples are collected and analyzed on a quarterly basis.

Yanacocha provides wildlife mortality training to all Operators with an annual refresher. Each employee is responsible for contacting the Environmental Department should they encounter wildlife mortality. Yanacocha maintains a comprehensive record of wildlife and livestock mortalities noting cause and location. Review of the database indicated no cyanide related mortalities from 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Yanacocha conducts monitoring at frequencies adequate to characterize the surface water, groundwater, underdrains, leak detection systems, wildlife and process solutions.

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PRINCIPLE 5 – DECOMMISSIONING

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

Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 5.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.1 requiring that operations plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife and livestock.

Yanacocha has developed a comprehensive reclamation and closure plan for the entire site. The plan describes specific closure plans for the decommissioning of the cyanide facilities

The August 2006 Closure Plan and the August 2010 Updated Closure Plan have implementation schedules for each cyanide component of the operation. In general terms, these implementation schedules lay out the Progressive Closure (closure and reclamation activities completed while operating), Final Closure (decommissioning, water treatment and final reclamation), and Post Closure (water treatment and monitoring).

Yanacocha is required to update its closure and reclamation plan every five years as a regulatory requirement (MEM, Law 28090 promulgated in October 2003, regulates the operations and procedures for complete activities of mining including closure). Also, Newmont internally requires an annual update of the closure plan and cost estimate for Asset Retirement Obligations reporting and financial audits.

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Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 5.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.2 requiring that the operation establish an assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide related decommissioning activities.

Yanacocha as part of the August 2006 Closure Plan has prepared an estimate of the costs required to fully fund a third party implemented closure. The cost estimate has been reviewed and approved by MEM. The total reclamation estimate was approved in February 2009 and is approximately $346.6 million (M). Yanacocha has updated the August 2006 cost estimate in their August 2010 Updated Closure Plan to $358.9M. This cost estimate is under review by MEM and had not been approved at the time of the audit. The cost estimate includes decontamination and demolition of processing structures, treatment and management of process solution (including leach pad draindown), rehabilitation of leach pad, rehabilitation of other impacted facilities in mine operations and construction and operation of water treatment systems. Cyanide decommissioning cost was estimated to be $8M.

Interview with environmental personnel revealed that cost escalators are applied to the estimates prepared to account for a third-party contractor to implement the closure plan (e.g. project administration, general overhead and contractor profit).

The operation does review and update the cost estimate. Yanacocha is required to update its closure and reclamation plan (including the estimated costs) every five years as a regulatory requirement. Also, Yanacocha is required to update the closure plan and estimated costs on an annual basis per Newmont's internal requirements. Yanacocha has established financial guarantee (Bond Letter approved by MEM) to cover the estimated costs for cyanide related decommissioning activities. In addition, Yanacocha provided documentation from an external financial auditor verifying its compliance for a self-guarantee mechanism to cover the estimated costs for cyanide-related decommissioning activities. The letter includes financial auditor's certification number and signature as well as results from the financial test.

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PRINCIPLE 6 – WORKER SAFETY

Protect Workers' Health and Safety from Exposure to Cyanide

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 6.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.1 requiring an operation to identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce and control them.

The operation has developed procedures describing how cyanide-related tasks such as unloading, mixing, plant operations, entry into confined spaces, and equipment decontamination prior to maintenance should be conducted to minimise worker exposure.

The procedures require, where necessary, the use of PPE and addresses pre-work inspections. In addition to procedures, PPE is specified by signage at the entrance to each operational area as well as at the security entrance to each operational area. MSDS are located at strategic locations around the site and these documents details PPE requirements. Meetings are held at beginning of the shift to discuss the day's activities including safety issues. At the conclusion of the pre-start meeting and prior to commencing any task, Operators are required to undertake a prestart field level risk assessments.

The operation has implemented procedures to review proposed process and operational changes and modifications for their potential impacts on worker health and safety, and incorporate the necessary worker protection measures. Yanacocha has developed and implemented a Change Management Procedure that provides a structured approach for describing, assessing, and identifying associated risks of any operational changes or modifications proposed at Yanacocha. This procedure also includes instructions for following-up and monitoring any approved operational changes in the field.

The operation does solicit and actively consider worker input in developing and evaluating health and safety procedures. The operation solicits worker input through several means:

- PSI (Pre-Shift Information)
- Loss Committee Meetings

In addition, to PSIs, extraordinary monthly meetings are scheduled to discuss health and safety issues related to new task-specific or procedural changes.

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Standard of Practice 6.2: **Operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.**

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 6.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.2 requiring Yanacocha to operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluates the effectiveness of health and safety measures.

The operation has determined the appropriate pH for limiting the evolution of HCN gas during mixing and production activities. Each of the operational areas have determined specific pH set points, and at the time of the audit this was generally around 10 or greater. For each operation the pH is automatically at key locations within the processing circuits and the results are displayed to Operators via the distributed control system (DCS).

Yanacocha uses monitoring at each of its processing facilities to confirm that controls are adequate to limit worker exposure to hydrogen cyanide gas to 10 parts per million on an instantaneous basis and 4.7 parts per million continuously over an 8-hour period. In addition to fixed HCN monitors, personal monitors (Quest Technologies – SafeCheck 100) are worn for specific tasks where procedures indicate the monitors are required. Fixed monitors and personal monitors were observed during the audit.

The operation has identified areas and activities where workers may be exposed to cyanide in excess of 10 parts per million on an instantaneous basis and 4.7 parts per million continuously over an 8-hour period and do require use of personal protective equipment in these areas or when performing these activities. A risk assessment was undertaken to identify high risk areas where workers have the potential to be exposed to HCN gas which was then used to select the number and location of fixed HCN monitors.

Hydrogen cyanide monitoring equipment is maintained, tested and calibrated as directed by the manufacturer, and records are retained for at least one year. The Specialist Hygienist is responsible for the servicing and calibration of all fixed and personal HCN monitors at Yanacocha. All fixed and personal monitors are serviced on site every 30 and 15 days respectively site by the Specialist Hygienist. The Specialist Hygienist has been trained by MSA del Peru S.A.C in use, maintenance and calibration of TOXGARD monitors. Records are maintained for a minimum of one year.

Warning signs have been placed where cyanide is used, advising workers that cyanide is present, and that smoking, open flames and eating and drinking are not allowed, and that, if necessary, suitable PPE must be worn.

Showers, low-pressure eyewash stations and dry powder or non-acidic sodium bicarbonate fire extinguishers are located at strategic locations throughout the operation and are maintained, inspected and tested on a regular basis. The Loss Prevention Specialist advised that showers and eyewash facilities are tested every shift and observed problems are reported to the General Foreman for corrective action. An inspection by the Auditors confirmed that the showers and eyewash stations are functional and that the pressure in the eyewash stations is adequate.

The operation has identified unloading, storage, mixing and process tanks and piping containing cyanide to alert workers of their contents. A site inspection showed that cyanide lines were painted lilac, contained a process description such as barren solution and had the direction of flow indicated. In some instances, the

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entire lengths were not painted or labeled, however it was possible to ascertain the contents by tracing the line a short distance. All tanks containing cyanide solution were labeled with a tank number and label as it its use.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and first aid procedures on cyanide safety were available in the language of the workforce (Spanish) in areas where cyanide is managed.

First aid instructions for cyanide exposure including MSDS are located in each first aid kit /emergency response cabinet, which are placed in areas where reagent grade cyanide is handled and in the process control room.

Procedures are in place, to investigate and evaluate cyanide exposure incidents to determine if the operations programs and procedures to protect worker health and safety, and to respond to cyanide exposures, are adequate or need revising. Yanacocha has an Incident Investigation Procedure that is used to guide the incident reporting and investigation process for health and safety incidents. An additional Procedure is used for environmental incidents. The Environmental Incidents Procedures describes a system to be used to classify an environmental incident based on potential physical, biological, legal and social impacts and consequences that an environmental incident may generate (Appendixes 1 and 2 of this procedure).

Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 6.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.3 requiring an operation develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

The operation has the necessary equipment to respond in the event of a worker's exposure to cyanide. All Supervisors have immediate access to radios and telephones while Operators work in pairs. Depending on the task performed, Operators may be issued with radios for the duration of the task. Fixed HCN detectors alarm locally and within the Control Room. Control Room Operators have access to a public announcement (PA) system covering the process areas and surrounding buildings and general alarm system. There is an adequate water supply, if required, for cyanide decontamination (showers and eyewash) stations.

The operation conducts inspections of its first aid equipment regularly to ensure that it is available when needed and materials such as cyanide antidotes are stored and/or tested as directed by their manufacturer and replaced on a schedule to ensure that they will be effective when needed. Before any cyanide unloading and mixing activities occur, the Operator checks the first aid and cyanide antidote kits. Emergency response cabinets including cyanide antidote kits are inspected every four days while medical equipment at the clinics and within the ambulances are inspected every week. Records of these inspections are maintained by medical personnel and were also reviewed, however, due to a change in medical providers in 2010, records of clinic inspections conducted by the previous medical provider were unable to be located for the period 2008 and 2009. The Loss Prevention Specialist stated that the inspections were completed as planned.

The operation has developed specific written emergency response plans and procedures to respond to cyanide exposures. Yanacocha has developed a procedure to guide the onsite treatment of cyanide

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exposure victims. The procedure covers the process to follow for cyanide ingestion, eye contact, skin contact, and inhalation. The cyanide antidote procedure is also detailed.

The operation does have its own on-site capability to provide First Aid or medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide. The site has four fully equipped clinics and four ambulances. The clinics are staffed with one Doctor, one Nurse and a Clinic Technician on night shift and two Doctors, one Nurse and a Clinic Technician on day shift. In addition to treating workers, the Doctors and Nurses also actively train staff in first response capabilities.

The operation has developed procedures to transport workers exposed to cyanide to locally available qualified off-site medical facilities. Yanacocha has developed a site instruction detailing the process to transfer patients from site to offsite medical treatment facilities, as well as a procedure describing the process for transferring patients to offsite primary and secondary health care facilities. The procedure notes that cyanide exposure victims are transported to the Cajamarca Hospital located less than one hour away.

The operation has made formalised arrangements with a local hospital so that the provider is aware of the potential need to treat patients for cyanide exposure. The operation is confident that the medical facilities have adequate, qualified staff, equipment and expertise to respond to cyanide exposures. Yanacocha has a contract with Emergencia S.A for evacuation service and on-site medical service. Yanacocha has also a contract with the Cajamarca Regional Hospital via Emergencia S.A to assist a worker exposed to cyanide.

Mock emergency drills are conducted periodically to test response procedures for various cyanide exposure scenarios. ERP-20.01 Drills Procedure and Annual Plan requires that a meeting is held following each drill to review the performance and develop a 3 W (What When Why). Identified deficiencies and subsequent corrective actions are placed in the Corrective Action Register. A review of the Corrective Action Register showed that all corrective actions developed for each drill were closed.

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PRINCIPLE 7 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Standard of Practice 7.1: **Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.**

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.1 requiring an operation prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

The operation has developed and implemented an emergency response capability to address potential accidental releases of cyanide.

At a corporate level Newmont has implemented a Rapid Response System (RRS) for all Newmont operations, including Yanacocha. The RRS aims to mitigate and prevent the escalation of adverse consequences in the event that existing risk management controls fail. When an incident or issue occurs that can have the potential to seriously threaten Newmont's operations, reputation and the safety and well-being of its employees a decision is made by the Site Emergency Controller whether to implement the RRS. Yanacocha has developed and implemented an integrated emergency management system specific to its operations. This system is comprised of the Emergency Response Manual (ERM), Emergency Response Procedures and supplementary documents to the EMP.

The ERM and associated documentation consider a number of cyanide failure scenarios appropriate for the operations site-specific environmental and operating circumstances.

Yanacocha purchases its sodium cyanide from Orica under a Purchase Agreement. Orica is both the cyanide producer and transporter. The Purchase Agreement requires Orica to remain a signatory to the ICMC and comply with the ICMC's Production and Transportation Principles and Standards of Practice. Section 8 of the Purchase Agreement notes that the title to, risk of loss, and responsibility for cyanide is only passed from Orica to Yanacocha once the cyanide has been transferred to site storage facilities.

The ERM does describe specific response actions (as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situations) such as clearing site personnel from the area of exposure, use of cyanide antidotes and First Aid measures. Yanacocha has also developed procedure to guide the onsite treatment of cyanide exposure victims. Yanacocha has developed a site instruction detailing the process to transfer patients from site to offsite medical treatment facilities, as well as a procedure describing the process for transferring patients to offsite primary and secondary health care facilities.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.2, requiring an operation involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation has involved its workforce and stakeholders in the cyanide emergency response planning process.

Section 00.02 (ERP-00.02 Presentation and Index) of the ERM describes the purpose of the document and request employees provide comment and feedback on the document to allow it to be refined and improved. In addition to general solicitation, Yanacocha solicits the input of their workforce via direct communication to Supervisors or during daily meetings where emergency response issues can be discussed during daily meetings at all process areas of the mine. Monthly meetings are also scheduled to discuss health and safety issues related to new task-specific change. The ERP is a controlled document and has been reviewed and updated annually according to Yanacocha's Document Control Procedures.

The operation has partly made potentially affected communities aware of nature of their risks associated with accidental cyanide releases. Yanacocha provides information on cyanide in written format (i.e. reports available on-line to public and at the Yanacocha information center) and oral form (i.e. videos available to the public at the Yanacocha information center and workshops provided to urban and rural communities). In addition, Newmont's corporate website has a link titled Management of Cyanide at Newmont that provides information on cyanide use and management practices at Newmont's operations. The internal newsletter called Yanacochito also includes articles on mine activities, process descriptions and community interactions.

Yanacocha has involved the onsite medical contractor and local hospitals in the cyanide emergency planning and response process. Yanacocha does not anticipate the involvement of other local response agencies for cyanide emergencies as Yanacocha has on-site capabilities for fire-fighting, and HAZMAT cleanup. The operation has made formalised arrangements with local hospitals so that these providers are aware of the potential need to treat patients for cyanide exposure.

The operation has engaged in consultation or communication with stakeholders to keep the *Emergency Response Plan* current.

The Operation's workforce is identified as the main stakeholder as they are the main group at risk from an on-site cyanide emergency.

Yanacocha also solicits the input of their workforce via direct communication to Supervisors or during daily meetings where emergency response issues can be discussed during daily meetings at all process areas of the mine. Yanacocha also solicits the input of various stakeholders during the emergency response mock drills evaluation process.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.3 requiring an operation designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.

The elements of the emergency response systems in place at Yanacocha do:

a) *Designate primary and alternate emergency response coordinators whom have explicit authority to commit the resources necessary to implement the Plan.* The emergency response systems in place at Yanacocha designate Incident Commanders and the establishment of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

b) *Identify Emergency Response Teams.* The ERT Roster identifies the ERT members, their contact details including mobile phone number and the ERT team they belong to.

c) *Require appropriate training for emergency responders*. Section 19.01 (ERP-19.01 Annual Emergency response Training Program) of the ERM details the training program required for all employees, managers and officials, transport carriers, and ERT members.

d) *Include call-out procedures and 24-hour contact information for the coordinators and response team members.* Section 02.03 (ERP-02.01 Communication in Case of Emergency) of the ERM details the communication process and general contact numbers necessary for an effective response. The ERT Roster identifies the ERT members, their contact details including mobile phone number and the ERT team they belong to.

e) *Specify the duties and responsibilities of the coordinators and team members.* Section 03.01 (ERP-03.01 Responsibilities Before, During and After an Emergency) of the ERM details the duties and responsibilities.

f) *List emergency response equipment, including personal protection gear, available along transportation routes and/or on-site.* The ERT and Hazmat Superintendent maintains inspection sheets detailing the inventory of emergency response equipment and is responsible for ensuring checks are completed.

g) *Include procedures to inspect emergency response equipment to ensure its availability.* Refer to 7.3.1h

h) *Describe the role of outside responders, medical facilities and communities in the emergency response procedures*. The ERM describes the communication process to contact medical facilities in the event of an emergency.

The operation has made outside entities included in the emergency response plan aware of their involvement and has included them as necessary in mock drills or implementation exercises. Yanacocha has a contract with Emergencia S.A for evacuation service and on-site medical service. Emergencia S.A were involved in numerous mock drills during the audit period.

Section 20.01 (ERP-20.01 Drills Procedure and Annual Plan) of the ERM details types and schedule of Emergency Drills. The Section notes that one Level 2 Drill shall be conducted annually and one Level 3 Drill shall be conducted every two years. A review of the Drill evaluation reports confirmed this schedule was achieved during the reporting period.

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

☒ **in full compliance with**

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.4**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.4 requiring the development of procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The ERM includes procedures and contact information for notifying management, regulatory agencies, outside response providers and medical facilities of the cyanide emergency. Section 02.03 (ERP-02.01 Communication in Case of Emergency) of the ERM details the communication process and general contact numbers necessary for an effective response. Section 02.03 (ERP-02.03 Emergency Response Organization) of the ERM details the emergency response system organizational chart.

The ERM indirectly includes procedures and contact information for notifying potentially affected communities of the cyanide related incident and any necessary response measures, and for communication with the media. The Environmental and Social Responsibility Department is listed on the organizational chart for the purposes of notifying communities and liaising with the media.

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.**

☒ **in full compliance with**

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.5**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.5, requiring an operation develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The ERM does describe specific remediation measures as appropriate for the likely cyanide release scenarios, such as:

- Recovery or neutralisation of solutions or solids
- Decontamination of soils or other contaminated media
- Management and/or disposal of spill clean-up debris
- Provision of an alternate drinking water supply

Section 5.3.2 of the Spill Handling Procedure (Env-Env PR-001) prohibits the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulphate and hydrogen peroxide to treat cyanide that has been released into surface water.

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Section 40.01 (ERP-40.01 Contingency Plan for Sodium Cyanide Transportation) of the ERM prohibits the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulphate and hydrogen peroxide to treat cyanide that has been released into surface water.

The Spill Handling Procedure (Env-Env PR-001) does address the potential need for environmental monitoring to identify the extent and effects of a cyanide release, and include sampling methods, parameters and, where practical, possible sampling locations.

Section 40.01 (ERP-40.01 Contingency Plan for Sodium Cyanide Transportation) of the ERM prohibits the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulphate and hydrogen peroxide to treat cyanide that has been released into surface water.

The Spill Handling Procedure (Env-Env PR-001) does address the potential need for environmental monitoring to identify the extent and effects of a cyanide release, and include sampling methods, parameters and, where practical, possible sampling locations.

Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 7.6**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.6 requiring an operation periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

Section 01.01 of the ERM (ERP 01.01 Introduction, Policy, objective and Definition of an Emergency) requires the ERM to be reviewed annually and reviewed after all levels of emergency.

The ERM reviewed as evidence during the recertification Audit was noted as being Revision 9 dated 26 November 2010.

Mock cyanide emergency drills are conducted periodically as part of the emergency response plan evaluation process.

Section 20.01 (ERP-20.01 Drills Procedure and Annual Plan) of the ERM details types and schedule of Emergency Drills. The Section notes that one Level 2 Drill shall be conducted annually and one Level 3 Drill shall be conducted every two years. A review of the Drill evaluation reports confirmed this schedule was achieved during the reporting period.

Provisions are in place to evaluate and revise the emergency response plan after any cyanide related emergency.

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PRINCIPLE 8 – TRAINING

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

Standard of Practice 8.1: **Train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.**

☒ **in full compliance with**

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 8.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.1 requiring an operation train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

The operation does train all personnel who may encounter cyanide in cyanide hazard recognition. All employees who have the potential to contact cyanide are required to be trained in the Sodium Cyanide Handling and Sodium Cyanide Poisoning courses.

Training material describes routes of cyanide entry, symptoms of cyanide exposure, emergency equipment locations and first aid procedures. In addition to the general training, all employees working in process areas are required to undergo task-specific training (e.g. cyanide preparation procedure).

Cyanide hazard recognition and refresher training has been completed for all required personnel.

The Sodium Cyanide Handling and Sodium Cyanide Poisoning courses is conducted for every contractor and employee who has the potential to encounter cyanide. This training is refreshed periodically.

The operation does retain cyanide training records. Records are retained throughout an individual's employment documenting the training they receive. The records include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and if the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials. Training records were reviewed against the Training Plan for the recertification audit period and employees interviewed confirmed the occurrence of training and a knowledge of the training materials.

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.**

☒ **in full compliance with**

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 8.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.2 requiring that an operation trains appropriate personnel to operate the facility according to systems and procedures that protect human health, the community and the environment.

The operation trains workers to perform their normal production tasks, including unloading, mixing, production and maintenance, with minimum risk to worker health and safety and in a manner that prevents unplanned cyanide releases.

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All personnel in job positions that involve the use of cyanide and cyanide management receive training on how to perform their assigned tasks with minimum risk to worker health and safety. Individual training is provided for each specific task an operator will perform related to cyanide management.

Training elements for each specific job are identified in the employee's job chart. The job chart is a form that will be filled out by the employee's supervisor to verify compliance with training requirements.

Appropriately qualified personnel provide task training related to cyanide management activities. Training is provided by Plan Vital (the current medical provider) and Yanacocha. Plan Vital is in charge of the training in "Cyanide Kit Management" and Yanacocha provides the training in "Cyanide Management."

Mill Personnel and other personnel that have the potential to be exposed to cyanide are also trained in cyanide hazards through their job based operational training, including training manuals and standard operation procedures. Training is also provided in hazard assessment through SANDRA (refer 6.1.2). The SANDRA process requires workers to be competent in cyanide awareness training to be effective.

Yanacocha requires all employees to have an annual refresher in training modules related to loss and prevention. For example, SANDRA meetings are conducted twice a week in pampa larga. In other process plants SANDRA formats are used prior to any work tasks.

Yanacocha requires and provides annual refresher courses for cyanide management. In addition, cyanide-related health and safety topics are discussed during daily 5-minute meetings at process areas. Environmental personnel also provide monthly training that includes chemical product management, spill management, waste management and cyanide management.

Yanacocha requires written tests to evaluate the effectiveness of cyanide training. Records of written quizzes are retained and were reviewed. In addition, operators who perform cyanide-related tasks are observed by their supervisors to evaluate their performance.

Records are retained throughout an individual's employment documenting the training they receive. The records do include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and if the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials.

Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 8.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.3 requiring an operation train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.

Cyanide unloading, mixing, production and maintenance personnel trained in the procedures to be followed if cyanide is released. All employees who have the potential to contact cyanide are required to be trained in the Sodium Cyanide Handling and Sodium Cyanide Poisoning courses.

Cyanide unloading, mixing, production and maintenance personnel trained in the procedures to be followed if cyanide is released. All employees who have the potential to contact cyanide are required to be trained in the Sodium Cyanide Handling and Sodium Cyanide Poisoning courses. The Sodium Cyanide Handling course summarizes the procedure to be followed in the event of a cyanide release while the Sodium Cyanide

Poisoning course summarizes the procedure to be followed in the event of cyanide exposure including information on cyanide antidotes.

Emergency Response Coordinators and members of the Emergency Response Team are trained in the procedures included in the *Emergency Response Plan* regarding cyanide, including the use of necessary response equipment. Section 19.01 (ERP-19.01 Annual Emergency response Training Program) of the ERM details the training program required for ERT members. ERT team members are trained by an external training consultant (ICMA) for the Hazardous Materials Training.

The operation has made the onsite medical contractor and local hospitals familiar with relevant elements of the ERM related to cyanide. Yanacocha has a contract with Emergencia S.A for evacuation service and on-site medical service. Yanacocha has also a contract with the Cajamarca Regional Hospital via Emergencia S.A to assist a worker exposed to cyanide.

Refresher training for response to cyanide exposures and releases is conducted regularly. All employees who have the potential to contact cyanide are required to be trained in the Sodium Cyanide Handling and Sodium Cyanide Poisoning courses. Training in these courses is refreshed every periodically. Section 19.01 (ERP-19.01 Annual Emergency response Training Program) of the ERM details the training program required for all employees, managers and officials, transport carriers and ERT members.

Simulated cyanide emergency drills are periodically conducted for training purposes. Drills have covered worker safety and environmental release. Section 20.01 (ERP-20.01 Drills Procedure and Annual Plan) of the ERM details types and schedule of Emergency Drills. The Section notes that one Level 2 Drill shall be conducted annually and one Level 3 Drill shall be conducted every two years. A review of the Drill evaluation reports confirmed this schedule was achieved during the reporting period.

Cyanide emergency drills are evaluated from a training perspective to determine if personnel have the knowledge and skills required for effective response, and training procedures are revised if deficiencies are identified.

Records are retained throughout an individual's employment documenting the training they receive. The records include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and if the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials. Training records are retained throughout an individual's employment, documenting the training received. Yanacocha uses the Ellipse® system to keep a training database.

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PRINCIPLE 9 – DIALOGUE

Engage in Public Consultation and Disclosure

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

☒ **in full compliance with**

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 9.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.1 requiring an operation provide stakeholders the opportunity to communicate issues of concern.

Yanacocha provides many avenues of opportunity for stakeholders to communicate issues of concern regarding the cyanide use and management at the mine. This is done at an operational and corporate level. Yanacocha sponsors and conducts community communication sessions where the members of the general public and government leaders are encouraged to attend and discuss issues related to the mining operation including the use of cyanide. Yanacocha has a Cultural and Information Center located in Cajamarca. This office was specifically created for public service and has a library where people can review cyanide-related materials.

Yanacocha through its website provides information on the use of cyanide (e.g., gold extraction process) and has provisions for stakeholders to communicate issues of concern. The site is provided with a 'Contact Us' tab that allows an individual to contact the company via email. In addition, Newmont maintains a website that allows stakeholders to contact the company regarding cyanide use and management.

Standard of 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 **Standard of Practice 9.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.2 requiring an operation initiate dialogue describing cyanide management procedures and responsively address identified concerns.

Yanacocha has a number of programs where they initiate dialogue with the communities related to cyanide management procedures. Yanacocha sponsors and conducts community communication sessions where the members of the general public are encouraged to attend and discuss issues related to the mining operation including the use of cyanide. Workshops to discuss modifications to existing Environmental Impact Assessments with the communities were also conducted.

Yanacocha provides public site tours that include a visit to the process areas, environmental labs, Rio Rejo dam and water treatment plants. Visitors receive information on the mine production process (including the use of cyanide), environmental management and social responsibility.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 9.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yanacocha is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.3 requiring an operation make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

Yanacocha has developed written descriptions of how their activities are conducted and how cyanide is managed, and made these descriptions available to communities and stakeholders. Newmont has a link that describes 'Management of Cyanide at Newmont' that provides information on cyanide use and management practices at Newmont's operations. The link includes the controls taken by Newmont to meet each Code Principle's requirements.

Yanacocha has develops and implements the procedure entitled 'Environmental Incidents'. This procedure requires the company to report a cyanide spills and releases classified as Level 3 (moderate impact) or higher to OEFA. No cyanide related incidents classified as Level 3 or higher have occurred since the Initial Certification Audit. Reports sent to regulators are available on request. Yanacocha is also required to report fatalities and loss of time incidents to the MEM (Supreme Decree 055-2010-EM), where it is then publically available via their website. No cyanide related fatalities or worker's exposure resulting in hospitalisation have occurred since the Initial Certification Audit.

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APPENDIX A

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LIMITATIONS

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