



JANUARY 2015

**ICMC RECERTIFICATION
SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT**

**YANACOCHA MINE
CAJAMARCA, PERU**

Submitted to:

International Cyanide Management
Institute
888 16th Street, NW-Suite 303
Washington, DC 20006
United States of America

Minera Yanacocha SRL
Av. Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147
Vía Principal 103
Edificio Real Diez – Piso 4 San Isidro,
Lima, Perú

Submitted by: Golder Associates Inc.
4730 N. Oracle, Suite 210
Tucson, AZ 85705

Project Number: 1400900

Distribution:

ICMI – 1 copy (pdf)
Yanacocha – 1 copy (pdf)





Table of Contents

1.0 SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT FOR GOLD MINING OPERATIONS 1

2.0 LOCATION DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION 2

 2.1 Mine Location 2

 2.2 Background 2

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT 5

 Auditors Findings 5

 Name of Other Auditors 5

 Dates of Audit..... 6

PRINCIPLE 1 – PRODUCTION 7

PRINCIPLE 2 – TRANSPORTATION..... 8

PRINCIPLE 3 – HANDLING AND STORAGE..... 10

PRINCIPLE 4 – OPERATIONS 12

PRINCIPLE 5 – DECOMMISSIONING 21

PRINCIPLE 6 – WORKER SAFETY..... 23

PRINCIPLE 7 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE 27

PRINCIPLE 8 – TRAINING..... 31

PRINCIPLE 9 – DIALOGUE 34

FIGURES

Figure 1: Regional Location Map 2

Figure 2: General Site Layout 4



1.0 SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT FOR GOLD MINING OPERATIONS

Name of Mine: Yanacocha Mine

Name of Mine Owner: Minera Yanacocha SRL, a joint venture project owned by Newmont Mining Corporation (51.35 percent), Compania de Minas Buenaventura SAA owning 43.65 percent, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), owning 5 percent.

Name of Mine Operator: Newmont Mining Corporation

Name of Responsible Manager: Trent Tempel

Address: Minera Yanacocha SRL
Av. Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147 – Vía Principal 103
Edificio Real Diez – Piso 4 San Isidro

State/Province: Lima

Country: Peru

Telephone: 51-1-215-2600

Fax: 51-1-215-2610

E-Mail: Trent.Tempel@newmont.com

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



2.0 LOCATION DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

2.1 Mine Location

The Yanacocha Mine (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 (Figure 1). Yanacocha is within the Province and Department of Cajamarca.

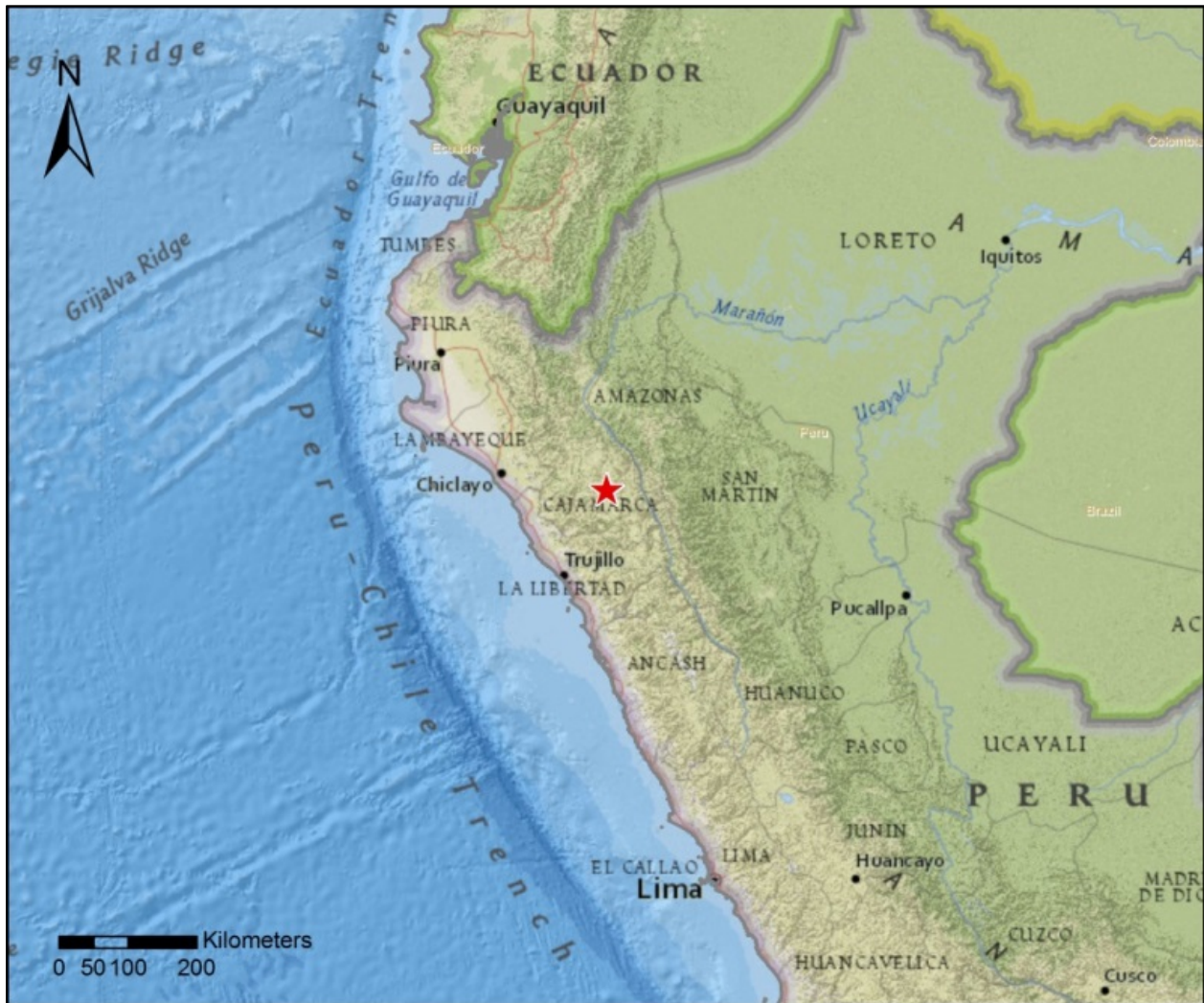



Figure 1: Regional Location Map

2.2 Background

Newmont Mining Corporation holds a 51.35 percent ownership interest with the Peruvian mining firm, Compania de Minas Buenaventura SAA owning 43.65 percent. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an arm of the World Bank, holds the remaining 5 percent. Newmont began exploring in Peru in 1982 and identified the first of many deposits at Yanacocha in 1986. Gold production began in late 1993.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility


Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

The Yanacocha operations comprise open pit mines, waste rock storage areas, heap leach facilities, cyanide offloading facilities, process plants (carbon in columns and Merrill Crowe), mill, tailings storage facility, comprehensive storm water channel and sedimentation pond network, run-on diversions, acid rock drainage treatment plants, and water treatment plants for cyanide destruction. 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 general site layout is shown on Figure 2.

Yanacocha receives solid sodium cyanide from Orica Australia Pty Ltd. (Orica) delivered to the site in the isotainers. The Orica supply chain is certified as compliant with the Code by third-party auditors. The isotainers are delivered by Transaltista SA de CV (Transaltista), a trucking company under contract to Orica. The isotainers are staged at a secured parking area on the northeast corner of the La Quinoa pad while awaiting sparging or awaiting return to the vendor. Transaltista provides drivers to deliver the full isotainers to the plants and return the empty isotainers to the staging area. Isotainer offloading facilities are located at the Gold Mill, Yanacocha Norte Plant, and the Pampa Larga Plant.

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 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 Quinoa, 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 heap leach facilities at Yanacocha are all constructed with similar components including the fully lined geomembrane heap leach pads, operational ponds for collection of pregnant leach solution (PLS), and 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 are constructed with triple geomembrane liners with two leak collection and recovery systems (LCRS). All the heap leach facilities 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 Gold Mill includes crushing, grinding, and tank leaching. The tailings are sent to the Mill Sands Storage Facility, located in the south-central portion of La Quinoa Pad. This tailings facility is geomembrane-lined with underdrains. In 2013, Yanacocha made improvements to the sulfurization, acidification, recirculation, and thickening (SART) circuit. The acidification, volatilization, and reneutralization (AVR) circuit was not operating at the time of the audit.

Yanacocha operates three separate recovery systems to recover the gold and silver from the pregnant leach solution: 1) a Carbon Plant at La Quinoa, 2) a Carbon Plant and a Merrill Crowe Plant at Yanacocha Norte, and 3) a Merrill Crowe plant at Pampa Larga. The Maqui Maqui leach facility sends its pregnant solution to the Pampa Larga Plant and the Gold Mill sends its pregnant solution to the La Quinoa Plant.

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

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility



Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

from process ponds, leach rates, recirculation rates, inter-operational pump flow rates, and climatic data from onsite weather stations. 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.

To manage the positive water balance during the rainy season, Yanacocha operates two Excess Water Treatment Plants (EWTPs) and five reverse osmosis (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 Ocuchomachay or San Jose Reservoir. The EWTPs use a multiple step treatment system including alkaline chlorination for cyanide destruction, sodium hydrosulfide for metals precipitation, and ferric chloride addition for coagulation. Chlorine is also added at the end to further reduce cyanide concentrations. Yanacocha Norte also has an acid water treatment plant (AWTP) to manage acidic drainage from mine water facilities.

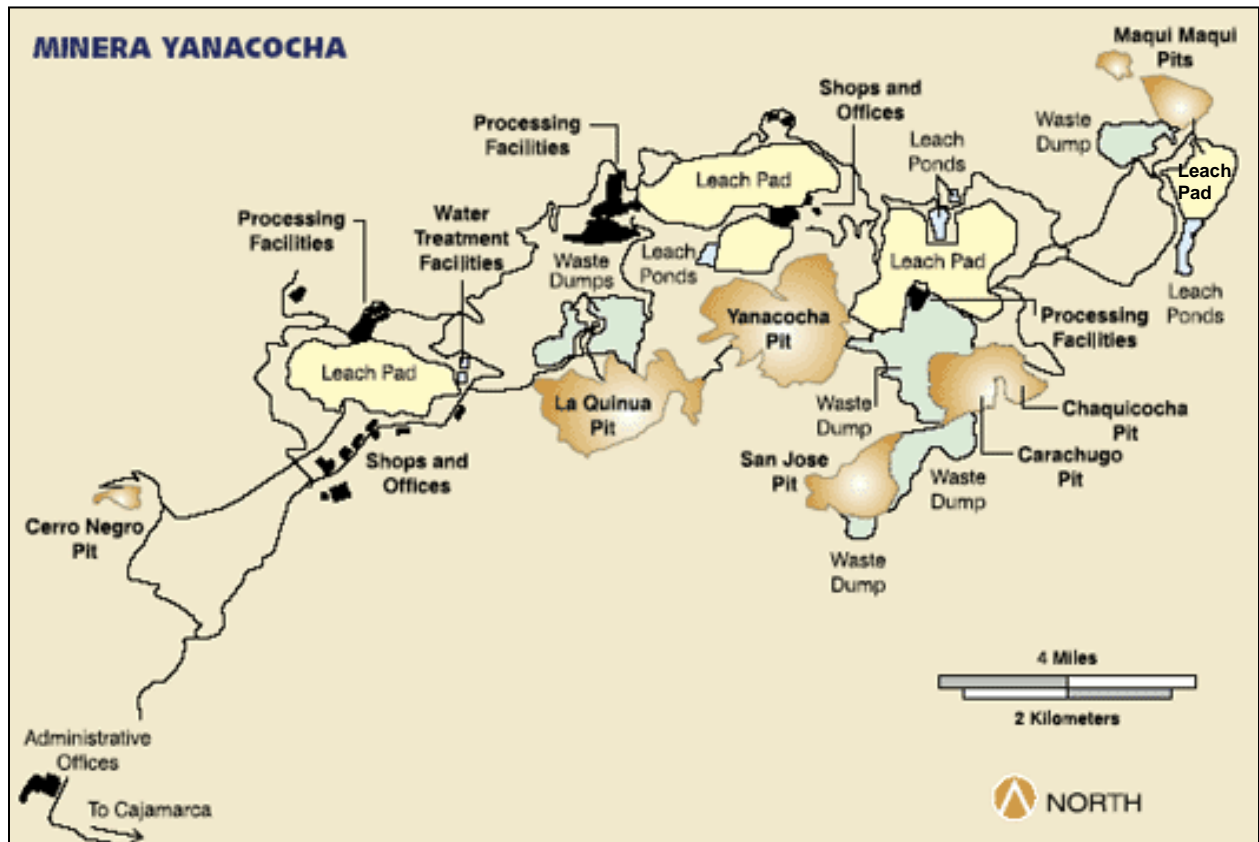


Figure 2: General Site Layout

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

[Signature]
Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT
Auditors Findings

Yanacocha is: [X] in full compliance with The International Cyanide Management Code
[] in substantial compliance with
[] not in compliance with

No significant cyanide incidents or cyanide exposure incidents were noted as occurring during the audit period.

Audit Company: Golder Associates
Audit Team Leader: Kent R. Johnejack, Lead Auditor and Mining Technical Specialist
Email: kjohnejack@golder.com

Name of Other Auditors

Table with 2 columns: Name, Position and Signature. Rows include Bruno Pizzorni (Golder) and Mark Montoya (Visus Consulting Group Inc.).

Mr. Mark Montoya, Visus Consulting Group Inc., was contracted by Golder as an independent third-party auditor due to the conflict of interest from Golder's involvement with the site-wide Yanacocha water balance (Standard of Practice 4.3).

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

[Signature]
Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date







Dates of Audit

The recertification audit was undertaken over 5 days between June 9 and 13 of 2014.

I attest that I meet the criteria for knowledge, experience and conflict of interest for Code Verification Audit Team Leader, established by the International Cyanide Management Institute and that all members of the audit team meet the applicable criteria established by the International Cyanide Management Institute for Code Verification Auditors.

I attest that this Summary Audit Report accurately describes the findings of the verification audit. I further attest that the verification audit was conducted in a professional manner in accordance with the International Cyanide Management Code Verification Protocol for Cyanide Gold Mine Operations and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

<u>Yanacocha Mine</u>		<u>January 16, 2015</u>
Name of Facility	Signature of Lead Auditor	Date

<u>Yanacocha Mine</u>		<u>January 16, 2015</u>
Name of Facility	Signature of Lead Auditor	Date





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

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 1.1

not in compliance with

Summarize 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 cyanide manufactured by Orica Australia Pty. Ltd. (Orica) at the Yarwun Plant. Section 8.1(a) of the current contract requires that the cyanide manufacturer comply with the Code. Orica's Yarwun Plant has been certified since 2006 and was most recently recertified in 2013. Orica's Ventanilla bag-to-bulk transfer facility in Lima, Peru has been certified since 2008 and was most recently recertified in 2012. The auditors reviewed bills of lading showing that Yanacocha purchased cyanide from only Orica during the recertification period. In addition, the auditors observed only cyanide from Orica during the site visit.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





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.

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 2.1

[] not in compliance with

Summarize 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 cyanide manufactured by Orica Australia Pty. Ltd. (Orica) at the Yarwun Plant. Clause 8.1(c) of the current contract specifically mentions compliance with Standard of Practice 2.1 and lists all of the supplier requirements. The current contract refers to "Orica and its employees, agents, and contractors" throughout the document, thus designating responsibilities to any subcontractors used by the producer, distributor, transporter or the operation for transportation related activities.

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

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 2.2

[] not in compliance with

Summarize 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 purchases cyanide manufactured by Orica Australia Pty. Ltd. (Orica) at the Yarwun Plant. Yanacocha purchased cyanide under three agreements (i.e., 2006-2012, 2012-2013, and 2013-2017) during the recertification period. The 2006 contract was reviewed and found compliant during the previous audit cycle. The 2012 addendum maintains all of the provisions of the 2006 contract, and is therefore also compliant. Although the current contract does not explicitly state that the transporter must be certified under the Code, it is implied in Section 6.2(b), Delivery, which references the ICMI Cyanide Transportation Protocol issued October 2009.

Yanacocha is in full compliance because the entire Orica supply chain from their plant in Yarwun, Australia to the mine site has been certified throughout the recertification period. The supply chain consists of two components: the Australia Supply Chain and the Latin America Supply Chain. Transaltista SA de CV is the last step in the supply chain hauling cyanide by truck from Lima to the mine.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Transaltista provides drivers to deliver the full isotainers to the plants and return the empty isotainers to the staging area. Isotainer offloading facilities are located at the Gold Mill, Yanacocha Norte Plant, and the Pampa Larga Plant.

The auditors reviewed the supply chain audit reports on the ICMI website to confirm compliance. Transaltista was most recently recertified in 2013. The auditors also reviewed bills of lading provided by Yanacocha to confirm that they only received cyanide via the certified Orica supply chain throughout the mine's recertification period.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date

January 2015
Project No. 1400900



PRINCIPLE 3 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect Workers and the Environment during Cyanide Handling and Storage

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

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 3.1

[] not in compliance with

Summarize 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 control (QA/QC) procedures, spill prevention and spill containment measures.

Yanacocha transitioned from the use of a mixture of wood boxes and isotainers in the previous audit cycle to the sole use of isotainers during the current audit cycle. Yanacocha converted solely to isotainers in early 2013 with the current isotainer unloading facilities located at the Gold Mill, the Pampa Larga Plant, and the Yanacocha Norte Plant.

The cyanide warehouses and box mixing facilities used until early 2013 were found compliant in the 2011 audit cycle. Similarly, the isotainer offload facilities at Gold Mill and the Yanacocha Norte Plant were found compliant in the 2011 audit cycle. The only conversion from wood boxes to isotainers during the current audit cycle has been at the Pampa Larga Plant. This offload system was designed and constructed by Fluor Inc. in accordance with the Yanacocha Civil Design Manual and construction quality program.

Yanacocha receives solid cyanide in isotainers; they do not receive liquid cyanide in tanker trucks. However, all of the isotainers are parked on a curbed concrete pad at each plant to prevent seepage to the subsurface and to direct leakage to secondary containment and/or sumps.

Yanacocha has installed level sensors with alarms to prevent the overfilling of reagent-grade cyanide tanks. Each tank has a high and high-high level set point with alarms that trigger in their respective plant control rooms. The auditors verified compliance by review of sensor maintenance records for the level sensors from throughout the recertification period, as well as by viewing the tank levels on the control room computer screens at each plant.

Yanacocha has installed all cyanide mixing and storage tanks on concrete bases within concrete secondary containments to prevent seepage to the subsurface and provide a competent barrier to leakage. The majority of these were the same facilities as found compliant in the 2011 audit cycle and that the auditors observed to be in reasonable condition. There was one new reagent-grade tank installed since the last audit cycle: WOX pumping station day tank (not in use). The auditors reviewed engineering drawings to confirm that this tank was installed on concrete and observed that it was installed within its own secondary containment.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

All the cyanide storage warehouses that were used until early 2013 are now inactive. Yanacocha temporarily stages isotainers, both full and empty, at a parking area on an inactive area of the La Quinoa pad. Isotainers are intended for outdoor use. They are stored outside within a fenced area with 24-hour security; the isotainer valves are locked. The parking area is isolated away from people and incompatible materials.

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

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 3.2

not in compliance with

Summarize 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.

Since early 2013, Yanacocha has received cyanide only via isotainers. Yanacocha has implemented written procedures that describe the operation of valves and couplings, cleaning up cyanide residue. The procedures also cross reference spill cleanup procedures and define PPE and observation requirements. Two operators are required for offloading. The auditors observed examples of completed checklists from the plants to verify use of the isotainer procedures. The auditors also inspected the empty isotainers in the parking area on the La Quinoa pad to confirm that there was no cyanide residue.

Prior to 2013, Yanacocha also received cyanide via wooden boxes. Yanacocha has implemented written procedures that describe the management and disposal of empty bags and boxes, operation of valves and couplings, and cleaning up spilled cyanide. The procedures define PPE and observation requirements. Two operators are required for mixing. The auditors observed examples of completed checklists from the plants to verify use of the box procedures. Given that Yanacocha no longer used boxes in 2014, the auditors were unable to observe the box stacking in the warehouses or a box mixing event during the site visit.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



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 preventative maintenance procedures.

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 4.1

[] not in compliance with

Summarize 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 high-level management systems relevant to cyanide and/or environmental management with the goal of preventing or controlling releases to the environment and exposures to the workers and communities: ISO 14001 Environmental Management; OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management; and ISO 17025 Laboratory Management. In addition to those high-level programs, Yanacocha has implemented generalized management software programs for maintenance and EHS issue tracking: SAP, CINTELLATE, and SIMA. The auditors reviewed numerous manuals, plans, procedures, instructions, forms used by the engineering, mine, environmental, health and safety, process, hydrogeology, surveying, and other departments to implement the overarching management systems. These documents 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.

Yanacocha has a procedure to manage change in facilities, processes or operating practices. The auditors reviewed six examples of completed evaluations from throughout the recertification period, including signoff by appropriate EHS staff, to verify compliance.

Yanacocha 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 Quinoa, Yanacocha Norte, Carachugo, and Maqui Maqui. The Operation, Maintenance, and Surveillance Manual prescribes contingency actions for two types of events for the Mill Sands Facility within the La Quinoa Heap Leach Pad. The Emergency Response Manual contains specific plans for spills, transportation emergencies, and pond overflows. In addition, Yanacocha has a specific procedure for spill management. Temporary cessation of operations is discussed in the third modification of the site-wide closure plan.

Yanacocha inspects the cyanide facilities on an established frequency sufficient to assure and document that they are functioning within design parameters. In a site as large and complex as Yanacocha, the number of inspections conducted by the various departments is large and overlapping. The inspection

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

program covers pads, ponds, plants, the tailings impoundment, and pipelines. The inspections are daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and random depending on the department in charge. Yanacocha also inspects the isotainer offloading areas each time an offload occurs. The isotainer parking area on the La Quinoa pad is inspected weekly by the logistics department, monthly by the environment department, and randomly by managers. Inspections are documented on a variety of forms, spreadsheets, and Powerpoint presentations. The auditors reviewed enough examples of these items to confirm that Yanacocha conducted inspections on a regular basis throughout the recertification period.


Yanacocha inspects unloading, storage, mixing, and process areas as follows:

- Structural integrity through a contract with ADEMINSAC to perform annual non-destructive testing (NDT) of tanks and associated valves and piping at the Gold Mill, Pampa Larga Plant, La Quinoa Plant, and Yanacocha Norte Plant.
- Secondary containments are inspected on a weekly to quarterly basis depending on the department in charge. Yanacocha also conducts comprehensive evaluations approximately every 2 years (i.e., 2009, 2011, and 2014). The 2014 evaluation identified repairs and improvements; implementation schedules were developed and work is underway. This effort represents continuous improvement rather than simply repairing containments to their original condition, as many of the containments will be upgraded (e.g., epoxy coating where originally there was no concrete coating).
- LCRS systems are monitored weekly for flow rates and field parameters and quarterly sampling for analysis of cyanide concentrations. Data are compiled in a spreadsheet. In 2013, Yanacocha commissioned a consultant to evaluate the LCRS monitoring data and identify ponds needing attention. Yanacocha developed an implementation plan for maintenance activities that considers operational and seasonal constraints. Yanacocha has been completing the maintenance activities according to that plan.
- Pipelines, pumps, and valves are inspected by various departments on daily to quarterly schedules. In addition, pumps and metal pipelines in each plant are subject to annual NDT evaluations.
- Ponds and impoundments are inspected on a daily to quarterly basis depending on the department in charge. Pond water levels are monitored continuously via level sensors with telemetry. Diversions are inspected on a weekly to monthly basis, again depending on the department involved. The Mills Sands Storage Facility has industry standard monitoring consisting of piezometers, prisms, and monuments, as well as monthly surveys of tailings volumes. The engineering department issues periodic geotechnical reports evaluating these data.

Inspections are documented using forms, spreadsheets, and Powerpoint presentations. 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 documentation identifies deficiencies with photographs and includes descriptions and corrective actions.

Yanacocha has implemented a preventative maintenance program to ensure equipment and devices function as necessary for safe cyanide management. The program is guided by a written procedure and Yanacocha uses the SAP software to ensure activities are scheduled and documented. The program includes planned (proactive) maintenance and unplanned (reactive) maintenance. The auditors reviewed maintenance schedules, closed work orders, and maintenance registers from throughout the recertification period to verify compliance.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility



Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

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 has installed 31 generators with an approximate capacity of 31 megawatts (MW). Yanacocha maintains, tests, and operates these generators in accordance with three written procedures. The maintenance and inspection program consists of external inspection, startup testing, and maintenance. The auditors reviewed examples of the maintenance records and generation reports from throughout the recertification period to verify compliance.

Standard of Practice 4.2: Introduce management and operating systems to minimize 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

Summarize 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 has developed strategies for optimizing cyanide addition and recovery. Yanacocha processes three classifications of ore with varying amounts of copper content as of 2014: Oxide Ore (approximately 250 ppm copper); Transitional Ore (between approximately 250 and 500 ppm copper); and Deep Transitional Ore (greater than approximately 500 ppm copper). The operation conducts a program to determine appropriate cyanide addition rates in the mill and to 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 and tracks cyanide addition at the Gold Mill via daily production reports and operator log sheets with 2-hour readings. The operator log sheets show cyanide addition being adjusted throughout each shift. Additionally, in 2012, Yanacocha installed an online analyzer to automatically monitor cyanide concentrations at the pre-leach thickener overflow.

Metallurgical testing is ongoing to determine appropriate cyanide addition rates in anticipation of higher copper concentrations expected in 2015/2016 as Deep Transitional Ore is encountered.

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

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

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.

In the past, the operation utilized two water balance models for process water management; however, as of early 2012, Yanacocha began using a model developed with Goldsim© software almost exclusively. The water balance considers appropriate parameters in a reasonable manner according to the facilities and environment, such as leach rates, tailings deposition rates, design storms, climatic data, and water treatment systems; and the water management system utilizes real-time monitoring and telemetry to report information on an hourly basis to a full-time Water Planning Group.

Yanacocha actively manages its water balance and routinely completes annual water management update reports as well as weekly and/or daily update reports as needed to accommodate any changes to the process or facilities. As warranted during the rainy season, daily reports are sometimes generated to communicate the status of the water management facilities. Generally, the objective is to have an updated model at the beginning of each year consistent with Life-of-Mine (LOM) planning; however, Yanacocha does not complete annual updates if there are no changes to the LOM plan. Comprehensive updates are also made to accommodate planned process or facility changes.

The operating procedures incorporate inspection and monitoring activities to implement the water balance and prevent overtopping of ponds and impoundments and unplanned discharge of cyanide solutions to the environment. The procedures also outline "Pre-Event" and "Post-Event" activities for each situation. Pre-Event activities are actions to prevent process solution overflows. The Water Planning Group performs routine visual inspections of water management facilities (primarily pond water levels).

The process ponds at Yanacocha are designed and operated 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-hour draindown period. The total storage capacity in the combined process pond system is approximately 2.9 million (M) cubic meters. During both the rainy and dry seasons, Yanacocha tries to operate the combined pond system between 1 and 1.5 M cubic meters volume. If the allowable operational volumes exceed this specific range, process water is sent to the associated water treatment plants.

The water balance utilizes data collected from four meteorological stations individually located at the Maqui Maqui, Carachugo, Yanacocha and La Quinoa process areas. These stations provide daily records (with hourly updates) for precipitation, temperature, wind velocity, pan evaporation and humidity. Yanacocha performs periodic reviews and updates the climatic data set accordingly.

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

Summarize 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.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Yanacocha has installed chain-link fencing around process ponds and processing facilities to protect terrestrial wildlife and livestock and, in lieu of open solution channels, utilizes pipelines situated within lined containment channels for conveyance of process solution to and from the heap leach pads. The operation's method to protect avian wildlife is to maintain the WAD cyanide concentrations below 50 mg/L in open waters (i.e., the process ponds and the supernatant pond at the tailings dam).

In December 2013, the Gold Mill began receiving ore containing a higher copper content than previous ore types; necessitating increased cyanide concentrations in the leach circuit for gold recovery. This requirement for increased cyanide concentrations in the leach circuit temporarily resulted in higher WAD cyanide concentrations (greater than 50 mg/L) in open waters at the La Quinoa Operations Pond and Minor Events Pond, the La Quinoa 8 Operations Pond and Minor Events Pond, and the supernatant pond at the tailings dam. Additionally, higher copper concentrations in the mill feed require utilization of the SART Plant for the removal of copper from the pregnant solution before it reports to the La Quinoa carbon plant. Consequently, the cyanide concentrations in the pregnant solution reporting to the La Quinoa carbon plant are elevated following the SART process, which precipitates copper and liberates cyanide.

In preparation and prior to receiving the higher-copper ore, Yanacocha evaluated options to destroy the cyanide and reduce concentrations in the tailings slurry, and accordingly, proactively installed a hydrogen peroxide dosing circuit at the Mill Sands Tank (tailings box) to reduce cyanide concentrations prior to discharge to the tailings dam. Full implementation of the hydrogen peroxide circuit was completed in August 2014. Yanacocha provided evidence from September to December 2014 showing the effectiveness of the hydrogen peroxide circuit in maintaining WAD cyanide concentrations less than 50 mg/L. The evidence consisted of time-series graphs for weekly samples from a tailings spigot, the supernatant pool, and a sump. The WAD cyanide results were less than 50 mg/L. This evidence was accepted as fully compliant.

At the time of the site visit, Yanacocha was implementing piping and process changes to redirect barren and pregnant solution flows in order to reduce WAD cyanide concentrations in the La Quinoa Operations Pond, the La Quinoa Minor Events Pond, the La Quinoa 8 (aka "WOX") Operations Pond, and La Quinoa 8 (aka "WOX") Minor Events Pond. Full implementation of these process changes was completed in late August of 2014. Yanacocha provided evidence from September to December 2014 showing the effectiveness of the piping changes in maintaining WAD cyanide concentrations less than 50 mg/L. The evidence consisted of time-series graphs for weekly samples from each of the four ponds. The WAD cyanide results were less than 50 mg/L. This evidence was accepted as fully compliant.


Yanacocha uses drip emitters to apply leach solution in a manner designed to limit ponding and prevent overspray and runoff of leach solution down ramps, and implements written procedures, which provide measures to prevent prolonged exposure of wildlife to cyanide solution on the surface of the heaps if ponding does occur.

There have been no cyanide-related wildlife mortalities over the period between the 2011 ICMC recertification audit and this 2014 audit.

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

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility



Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

The operation is in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.5**
 not in compliance with

Summarize 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 has a Discharge Permit with the Autoridad Nacional del Agua (ANA) and discharges treated process water to surface water. The permit was formerly with the General Directorate of Environmental Health (DIGESA). The approved end-of-pipe discharge limitations for cyanide are 0.2 mg/L WAD, 1.0 mg/L Total, and 0.1 mg/L Free.

Yanacocha monitors at 17 effluent discharge control points (DCPs) on a routine basis. These monitoring points are authorized by the ANA and considered by the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) in respective Environmental Impact Studies. Quarterly monitoring reports submitted to MEM and Organismo de Evaluacion y Fiscalizacion Ambiental (OEFA) were reviewed for the period 2011 through the first quarter of 2014. These reports present results of water quality collected by Yanacocha at the DCPs for treated effluent. Water quality data demonstrate that end-of-pipe WAD cyanide concentrations at all DCPs were below 0.5 mg/L and in most cases at or below the detection limit (i.e., <0.002 mg/L).

Additionally, Yanacocha conducts routine monitoring at 10 compliance points for receiving water bodies downstream of the DCPs. The Class III (Irrigation and Livestock) in-stream discharge limitation is 0.1 mg/L WAD cyanide. The Class II (Treated Domestic Supply) in-stream discharge limitation is 0.08 mg/L WAD cyanide. Quarterly monitoring reports submitted to ANA were reviewed for the period 2011 through the first quarter of 2014. These reports present the average flow rates and volumes of water discharged and the quality of water flowing into receiving water bodies located downstream of the DCPs, as established by the directorial resolution adopted by the ANA. These reports, along with the quarterly reports for the DCPs, provide water quality data demonstrating that direct discharges to surface water are below 0.022 mg/L Free cyanide.

There are no established mixing zones for the Yanacocha Mine and the operation has not had indirect discharges to surface water causing cyanide concentrations in surface water to rise above levels protective of the designated beneficial uses.

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

Summarize 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 Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Yanacocha employs a number of specific water management and control measures to protect groundwater, including composite liner systems at all cyanide heap leach facilities and the tailings facility. Heap leach facilities are designed and operated to minimize the hydraulic head on the liner systems and the process operations ponds and the storm event ponds are triple-lined and double-lined with geomembrane, respectively. Furthermore, all of the heap leach facilities, the tailings facility and the process ponds are constructed with LCRS and underdrains to collect and manage shallow groundwater. The process plants and Gold Mill facilities are constructed on concrete containment to eliminate seepage and pipelines containing cyanide process solution are situated within concrete secondary containments, within geomembrane-lined channels, or constructed with pipe-in-pipe configurations.

In total, Yanacocha currently monitors for cyanide in groundwater at 38 wells and the required monitoring frequency for groundwater is quarterly. Peru has not established regulatory numerical groundwater quality standards for cyanide nor beneficial uses of groundwater beneath and/or immediately downgradient of the Yanacocha Mine. Therefore, as a reference, Yanacocha compares its groundwater monitoring results for cyanide to Peru's Class III (Irrigation and Livestock) numerical standard for surface water, which is 0.1 mg/L WAD cyanide. Yanacocha has not caused cyanide concentrations in groundwater to rise above levels protective of this standard. Water quality data reviewed for the period 2011-2013 demonstrate that WAD cyanide concentrations at the wells over the entire period were generally at or below the detection limit (i.e., <0.002 mg/L), and significantly below the reference standard, with a few minor and isolated exceptions that do not affect compliance.

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

Summarize 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 containment for all cyanide unloading, storage, mixing and process solution tanks at the operation, including process areas at Pampa Larga, Yanacocha Norte, La Quinoa, Maqui Maqui, the Gold Mill and the new WOX pumping station. Secondary containments for tanks are constructed of reinforced concrete and have automated pumps for return of solutions to the process circuit; or alternatively, have drains for gravity flow to process solution ponds. The large process tanks (e.g., the leach and pre-leach tanks) at the Gold Mill have an impermeable barrier between the tank bottoms and the ground (environment). Continuous reinforced concrete slabs lie beneath the ring-beam foundations for these large tanks. Smaller process tanks set on solid concrete foundations (aka "plataformas").

Yanacocha provides secondary containment measures for all cyanide process solution pipelines, which serve to collect leaks and prevent releases to the environment. Pipelines containing cyanide process solution are either: 1) situated within concrete secondary containment; 2) situated within geomembrane-lined channels; or 3) constructed with pipe-in-pipe configurations. There are no buried process pipelines; although, process pipelines running below grade are routed through concrete box culverts/tunnels having removable covers and within pipe culverts and/or concrete box culverts at road and other grade

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

crossings. There has been no change in conditions since the 2011 ICMC recertification audit that warrant special protection measures for pipelines beyond those currently implemented.

Yanacocha has constructed tanks and pipelines of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions, including carbon steel, stainless steel, HDPE and PVC.

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.

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 4.8

not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

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

Yanacocha has implemented an engineering and construction program governed by an Engineering Manual. This manual has three main sections: Administration, Document Control, and Field Engineering. Yanacocha requires design criteria, design reports, specifications, design drawings, as-built drawings, QA/QC plans, QA/QC dossiers, QA reports, construction reports, and master punch lists under their engineering and construction program. The program is administered by a Supervisor of Civil Quality Assurance and information is controlled by a Supervisor of Document Control.

Yanacocha provided QA/QC documentation for the new or modified cyanide facilities since the last audit cycle. These facilities are Carachugo Pad 10C and Pad 10D, Mill Sands Storage Facility Lift to 3,660 meters, Margot Pond No.1, La Quinoa Pad 8A, WOX Pumping Station, and the Gold Mill Upgrade. The QA/QC program addresses the suitability and adequacy of borrow sources, grading, compaction, geomembrane liners, HDPE piping, concrete, tanks, metal piping, electrical components, instrumentation, and mechanical components. Yanacocha ensures that their facilities have been built as proposed by conducting construction walk-throughs ("caminatas") accompanied by a formal punch list. The auditors reviewed the punch lists for the new or modified facilities to verify that Yanacocha engineers participated in the walkthroughs and that the punch lists were signed by a qualified Yanacocha supervisor.

Yanacocha manages its engineering and construction information under a document control procedure. The auditors observed screen shots of the retained documents, as well as selected hard copies, to verify compliance.

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

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

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

Yanacocha has implemented written standard procedures for water and soil monitoring activities, prepared by qualified personnel. The Monitoring of Water and Soil Procedure is based on MEM guidelines, Newmont corporate standards, and Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water by American Public Health Association (1988) and defines the program for water quality monitoring. The Manual of the Water Quality Monitoring Network describes water quality monitoring locations and sampling frequencies.


Additionally, Yanacocha has prepared and implemented written standard procedures for monitoring, protection and management of wildlife. The Biodiversity Sampling Protocols establish the methods and guidelines for sampling of flora and fauna and fish and provide guidance and instruction on standardized methods and sampling techniques according to internal requirements and legal commitments. Among other measures, the Protection and Management of Biodiversity Procedure (ENV-PR-09) establishes measures to contribute to the conservation, protection and sustainable use of flora and fauna resources within the area of influence of Yanacocha, generate environmental awareness among employees regarding the conservation, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, and establish guidelines for treatment concerning accidents with wildlife.

Yanacocha enters water sampling and analysis information into an Electronic Data Management System (EDMS), and comprehensive information for sampling events resides on the system, including Chain of Custody records, field data, etc. Currently, Yanacocha uses two external laboratories for regulatory water analyses; SGS del Peru SAC and Environmental Laboratories Peru SAC, both certified laboratories.

Yanacocha implements a comprehensive sampling program to monitor for cyanide in treated discharge water to surface drainages and in downgradient groundwater. Yanacocha currently monitors discharge of treated effluent at 17 DCPs weekly, biweekly, and monthly (as required by permit) and conducts monthly monitoring at 10 compliance points for receiving water bodies located downstream of the DCPs. Additionally, Yanacocha currently monitors for cyanide in groundwater at 38 wells on a quarterly basis, the majority of which are located downgradient of the cyanide facilities. The LCRS and underdrain systems are monitored weekly for flow and monthly for quality.

Beginning in 2014, Yanacocha implemented new procedures to document the presence or absence of wildlife in process areas, primarily near open waters such as the process ponds, tailings dam, as well as the heap leach pads. During this 2014 ICMC recertification audit, Yanacocha provided samples of completed checklists used to record wildlife observations in the various process areas over the period January through May 2014. Subsequent to the field component of this recertification audit, Yanacocha continued to provide inspection checklists demonstrating that the presence or absence of wildlife (which would include any wildlife mortalities) is documented at all open ponds and impoundments where WAD cyanide concentrations exceed 50 mg/L.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility



Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



PRINCIPLE 5 – DECOMMISSIONING

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

Standard of Practice 5.1: Plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife and livestock.

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 5.1

[] not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 5.1 requiring that the site plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife and livestock.

Yanacocha has developed a Mine Closure Plan for the entire site, which describes specific temporary, progressive and final closure plans for closure and reclamation of the entire mine including processing facilities, waste management facilities, water management facilities, mining facilities, and ancillary facilities. The Mine Closure Plan describes specific closure activities for the decommissioning of the cyanide facilities.

The Mine Closure Plan has implementation schedules for closure activities. In general terms, implementation schedules are provided for progressive closure (closure and reclamation activities completed while operating), final closure (decommissioning, water treatment, and final reclamation), and post-closure (water treatment, maintenance, and monitoring) phases.

Yanacocha has updated this plan over the years to incorporate new facilities and as necessary to fulfill regulatory requirements. The most current version of this plan (Amendment IV of the Yanacocha Mine Closure Plan, SVS Ingenieros SA, February 2014) provides the up to date cost estimate for closure activities.

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

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 5.2

[] not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 5.2 requiring that the site establish an assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide related decommissioning activities.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Yanacocha has updated the Mine Closure Plan over the years to incorporate new facilities, and as necessary, to fulfill regulatory requirements. The current version of the plan (Amendment IV of the Yanacocha Mine Closure Plan, SVS Ingenieros SA, February 2014) provides the up to date cost estimate for closure activities, which include decommissioning of cyanide facilities. During this 2014 ICMC recertification audit, interviews with EHS personnel indicated that cost factors are applied to direct costs to account for a third-party contractor implementation of the closure activities (e.g. project administration, general overhead, contractor profit and contingencies). Additionally, a General Sales Tax is applied to all components of the closure costs. As verification, the auditor confirmed that these add-on costs are included in the cost tables for Amendment IV of the Mine Closure Plan.

Yanacocha has established approved financial mechanisms to cover the estimated closure and decommissioning costs as required by MEM. During this 2014 ICMC recertification audit, Yanacocha provided documentation demonstrating that Yanacocha has posted the current (2014) approved bond amount via separate financial instruments with four banks.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



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.

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 6.1

[] not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

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

The operation has developed multiple procedures (SOPs) for cyanide-related activities which cover all activities related to cyanide management at the process plants, leach pads, ponds and pumping stations. The SOPs cover activities of unloading, mixing, plant operations, confined spaces, decontamination, and many other cyanide-related activities. Procedures have been developed for the unloading and mixing of solid cyanide, confined space entry, and decontamination previous to maintenance activities. For the plant operations multiple plans and procedures have been developed.

Yanacocha’s SOPs contain sections on the selection and use of proper PPE. Areas where cyanide is used also have signs listing the PPE requirements. In addition, the cyanide training materials contain information on PPE requirements. The SOPs address pre-work inspections where needed, as for cyanide offloading, which includes the condition of the truck, PPE, sealed connections, showers/eyewashes, cyanide antidote/oxygen, initial and final solution pH, and the name of the supervisor that completed the checks. The level of PPE is increased for tasks involving cyanide. The hazards associated with the task and the PPE required form an integral part of the procedures. Process Operators were observed to be wearing the appropriate PPE for the relevant tasks.

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 addresses the potential impacts of proposed changes on worker safety and control measures, also includes instructions for following-up and monitoring any approved operational changes in the field. The auditors reviewed six completed change management forms related to the cyanide facilities for the 3-year recertification period. In all cases, the risk assessment was performed and approvals obtained according to the change management procedure.

Yanacocha solicits worker input in developing and evaluating health and safety procedures through several means: monthly HSE area meetings, monthly HSE Committee meetings, and the daily 5-minute meetings (PSI) which are a forum to discuss health and safety matters at all process areas of the mine.

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.

[X] in full compliance with

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

The operation is in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 6.2**
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.2 requiring that the site operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate 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 for its process plants: Pampa Larga, Yanacocha Norte, La Quinoa, and Gold Mill. Each of the operational areas has determined their pH set point as indicated in the respective plant SOPs as 10 or greater. Yanacocha monitors the solution pH with in-line pH meters at the operational areas that report to the control rooms, but can also be read manually at their locations. The in-line meters are calibrated periodically.

Yanacocha uses monitoring devices at each of its processing facilities to confirm that controls are adequate to limit worker exposure to hydrogen cyanide gas. Stationary HCN monitors (TOXGARD) are located at the cyanide mixing areas, carbon plants, and Merrill Crowe systems. HCN sensors are set at 4.7 ppm high level alarm and 10 ppm high-high level alarm. Yanacocha stated that within each process area 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. Maps for each processing area were viewed highlighting the areas and activities where workers may be exposed to cyanide.

Yanacocha has placed warning signs where they have determined HCN formation is the highest at the process plants. The procedures and work instructions define the activities where HCN monitoring and appropriate PPE are required.


HCN cyanide monitoring equipment is maintained, tested, and calibrated as directed by the manufacturer, and records are retained for at least 4 years. Fixed HCN monitors are maintained internally every 6 months according to frequency and instruction of the manufacturer by means of the MED GATE corporative software program for preventive maintenance program and instrumentation. Portable monitors are sent to the supplier for maintenance and calibration according to schedule; the supplier delivers a certificate.

The auditors observed that Yanacocha has good signage 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. Signs stating that smoking, eating, and drinking are not allowed are erected at entrances, near pads, and near cyanide warehouse and unloading areas. The use of open flames is controlled through a Hot Work Procedure.

The auditor observed that eyewashes, showers, and dry power fire extinguishers were present at strategic locations throughout the plant. The auditors randomly tested the eyewashes and showers to verify they worked and that the eyewashes did not have high pressure. The auditors reviewed inspection records from the 3-year recertification period that showed the eyewashes, showers, and fire extinguishers were inspected weekly by the operations staff and H&S personnel. Eye wash stations operate on reduced pressure to prevent contaminants from being forced into the eye.

Yanacocha has properly labelled all their cyanide storage tanks and distribution tanks. Likewise, pipelines with high-strength cyanide solution between the distribution tanks and the plants are properly

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility



Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

labelled with their contents and direction of flow. Pipelines to and from the pads are also labelled as containing cyanide with the direction of flow. Cyanide lines were painted purple, contained a process description such as barren solution and had the direction of flow indicated. Those lines containing high concentration of cyanide in addition are labelled with a red dot.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) 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 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. MSDS are located in cabinets near to these ones.

Yanacocha has developed written procedures for investigation of incidents, non-conformities, corrective actions, and preventative actions, both for H&S and environmental events. The procedures apply to all mine workers as well as to contractors. They are applicable to all types of incidents, including cyanide-related incidents.

There have been 21 recorded cyanide-related environmental incidents during the audit 3-year period. Of these, none were related to cyanide exposure incidents and all were minor in nature. Corrective actions from the incident investigations have been addressed.

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

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.3 which requires that the site 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. There is an adequate water supply for cyanide decontamination (showers and eyewash) stations. Emergency cabinets are located at each facility near the unloading and mixing areas. They contain oxygen, cyanide antidote kits, and the procedure to use the equipment for first aid. There are also cyanide antidote kits including resuscitators (defibrillators) and oxygen, located at the on-site medical facilities and ambulances.

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. Control room operators have access to a public announcement (PA) system covering the process areas and surrounding buildings and general alarm system.

Yanacocha inspects the cyanide kits, the emergency equipment, and the ambulances regularly to ensure that equipment and supplies are present and functioning. Before any cyanide unloading and mixing activities occur, the operator checks the first aid and cyanide antidote kits. The auditors reviewed the operator checklists located at the process areas.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Emergency response cabinets including cyanide antidote kits are inspected every 4 days while medical equipment at the clinics and within the ambulances is inspected every week by medical personnel. The emergency brigade leader inspects the emergency response equipment monthly.

The auditors observed that none of the cyanide kits antidotes were expired and that they were all stored at the correct temperature. The auditors also observed that oxygen tanks in the emergency cabinets, in the clinic, and the ambulances were full and operable. The auditors inspected two ambulances to ensure their operability. The inspections were regularly conducted and documented during the 3-year audit period.

To respond to cyanide exposures, Yanacocha has developed the procedure "Treatment for cyanide poisoning" to guide the first aid for cyanide exposure victims. The procedure covers the process to follow for cyanide ingestion, eye contact, skin contact, and inhalation. Yanacocha has also developed the SOP "Emergency response" 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.

Yanacocha has onsite capability to respond with first aid and medical assistance to cyanide exposures. There are seven medical centers and if transfer to a local hospital is needed, Yanacocha has a specialized medical care unit (UCE) at the Limatambo Clinic, a 45-minute drive from the mine. Yanacocha has six ambulances at the mine site, eight resuscitators (defibrillators), an electrocardiograph, a mechanical blowhole, a rescue truck and a pumper fire truck for the brigades which are full equipment. The auditors reviewed examples of the maintenance records for the medical equipment and checklists for ambulance operation and emergency equipment inspections covering the 3-year audit period.


Yanacocha clinics are staffed with one doctor and one nurse on day shift and a clinic technician on night shift. The doctor resides at the La Quinoa medical center. Every process shift has a first responder trained to administer amyl nitrite and oxygen at each process area.

The procedure "Medical transfers from Level I to Level II specialized health care" describe the actions to transfer patients from site to offsite medical treatment facilities at Cajamarca. Also, procedures to treat cyanide poisoning cases describe the patient evacuation. In case of an emergency, Plan Vital will provide an evacuation service using a Yanacocha ambulance. Specialist staff from Plan Vital, Yanacocha's contractor, will accompany the worker exposed to cyanide to Limatambo Clinic in Cajamarca.

As of 2013, Yanacocha had formalized arrangements with the local hospital, Limatambo Clinic via Plan Vital. The operation is confident that the medical facilities have adequate, qualified staff as they have been trained by Yanacocha's medical personnel, and is confident about its equipment and expertise to respond to cyanide exposures. The auditors reviewed copies of Yanacocha's 2013 contracts with Limatambo Clinic and with Plan Vital. Prior to 2013, Yanacocha contracted with Emergencia Médica SA and the Hospital Regional de Cajamarca.

Yanacocha performed six mock emergency drills related to cyanide during the 3-year audit period to test response procedures for various cyanide exposure scenarios. The drills covered cyanide exposures and cyanide spills. Corrective actions were identified during each mock drill and incorporated into response planning within the required timeframe. The auditors reviewed the drill reports and the Corrective Action Register showing that all corrective actions were closed.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility



Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



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.

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 7.1

[] not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.1 which requires that the site prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

Yanacocha has developed and implemented the ERP "Preparedness plan and emergency response" which is a compendium of emergency response plans to facilitate the flow of information, support, and assistance during emergencies including accidental releases of cyanide in the mine site or during transportation.

At a corporate level, Yanacocha has implemented Newmont's Rapid Response System (RRS). 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.

The Yanacocha's ERP contains guidelines and policies established to preserve the safety of employees. This plan deals with the general information on the coordination of emergency responses including the types of emergencies, communication flowcharts, responsibilities, response team structures. Yanacocha has also developed several plans and manuals that supplement the ERP, among them a HSE Manual and spill handling procedures.

The emergency response procedures and plans in the ERP have been prepared for different scenarios, and are appropriate for the operations site-specific environmental and operating circumstances. The ERP covers cyanide catastrophic releases, transportation accidents, releases during unloading, releases during fires and explosions, ruptures of tanks, pipes, and valves, overtopping of ponds, power outages and pump failures, uncontrolled seepage, treatment system failure, and slope failures for the heap leach pad.

The first responder for transportation-related incidents will be Transaltisa, Orica's transporter. Additional responders may include Emergency Response Solutions, a specialized emergency response company contracted by Yanacocha since 2011, and the Yanacocha ERT.

The ERP describes actions for evacuation of the site and coordination with surrounding communities. The ERP describes first aid measures for cyanide exposure, medical treatment, and use of antidotes. The control of cyanide releases is covered in the ERP, as well as assessment and cleanup of cyanide releases.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





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

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 7.2

not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.2 which requires that the site involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation has involved its workforce and stakeholders in the cyanide emergency response planning process. Among the mechanisms used by Yanacocha to obtain input from their workers are: meetings after each emergency drill, monthly meetings of the H&S Committee and the monthly H&S meetings with contractors (every third Thursday) and direct communication to supervisors during daily meetings. This input is taken into account for the ERP annual update during a staff meeting. The auditors reviewed examples of the H&S meetings records where emergency response is discussed.

Yanacocha does involve potentially affected communities along the cyanide transportation route, providing instruction in the ERP and the risks associated due to cyanide use. Emergency Response Solutions, Yanacocha’s contractor, periodically meets with community members and emergency response agencies such as firefighters and hospitals along the transportation route. Besides explaining the ERP, they inform about mine activities, hazards, and control measures.

Yanacocha has involved the onsite medical contractor and local hospitals in the cyanide emergency planning and response process. For onsite emergencies, Yanacocha does not anticipate the involvement of other local response agencies as Yanacocha has onsite capabilities for firefighting and HAZMAT. For emergencies in inland cyanide transport, Yanacocha has involved outside responders such as firefighting companies and local authorities along the cyanide transportation route by means of Emergency Response Solutions, a specialized emergency response company who is communicating with and training outside responders along the cyanide transportation route to the mine.

Yanacocha solicits the input of their workforce via direct communication to supervisors or during daily meetings where emergency response issues can be discussed at all process areas of the mine. Monthly meetings are scheduled to discuss health and safety issues related to new task-specific change. Changes to the ERP would be discussed at this meeting.

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

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 7.3

not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.3 which requires that the site designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

The ERP contains sections that designate an emergency committee and emergency coordinators; that identify the brigade members and their callout information; that specify duties and responsibilities for the brigade members; that list all emergency response equipment; that describe the inspection program for emergency equipment; and that describe the role of outside entities.

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. Municipal guards and civil defense authorities participated in the APELL mock drill in May 2014 at Cajamarca. In 2012, Yanacocha performed emergency drills with the regional government authorities. Yanacocha involves potentially affected communities by means of Emergency Response Solutions, the contractor for emergency response, who meets and trains community authorities, hospitals, and firefighters along the cyanide transportation route.

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

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.4 which requires that the site develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The ERP-02.01 Communication in Case of Emergency and the ERP-02.02 Newmont Rapid Response System, detail the communication process and general contact numbers. The ERT Roster identifies the ERT members, their contact details including mobile phone numbers, and the ERT team they belong to. The Security Control Center maintains a detailed emergency contact list of all stakeholders. The ERP-02.03 Emergency response system organization, details the emergency response system organizational chart.

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

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

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

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

The ERP describes specific remediation measures for the likely cyanide release scenarios, such as: recovery or neutralization of solutions or solids, decontamination of soils or other contaminated media, management and/or disposal of spill clean-up debris, and provision of an alternate drinking water supply.

Section 5.3.2 of the spill management procedure (ENV-PR-001), as well as ERP for sodium cyanide transportation (ERP-40.01), prohibits the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulfate, and hydrogen peroxide to treat cyanide that has been released into surface water.

The spill management procedure (ENV-PR-001) addresses the potential need for environmental monitoring to identify the extent and effects of a cyanide release. The water and soil monitoring procedure (ENV-PR-042) includes 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

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.6, which requires that the site periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

ERP 01.01 Introduction, policy, objective, and definition of an emergency, requires the ERP to be reviewed annually and after all cyanide emergencies. The final page of each section of the ERP is a document control sheet that shows two revisions during the recertification period. Yanacocha provided versions of the ERP from 2010 to 2013, supporting that this document is reviewed and updated periodically.

Yanacocha conducts cyanide emergency drills periodically as part of the emergency response plan evaluation process. The ERP-20.01 Drills procedure and annual plan, details types and schedule of emergency drills. Yanacocha performed six mock emergency drills related to cyanide during the 3-year audit period to test response procedures for various cyanide exposure and release scenarios. The drills covered both spills and exposures.

The ERP-20.01 related to drill procedure requires that a meeting be held following each drill to review the performance and develop a three W (What Who When) plan. Deficiencies and corrective actions are placed in the Corrective Action Register. A review of the Corrective Action Register showed that all corrective actions were closed.

Provisions are in place to evaluate and revise the emergency response plan after any cyanide related emergency; Yanacocha requires the plan to be reviewed annually and reviewed after all levels of cyanide emergencies. During the 3-year audit period the ERP was not activated for any incidents, so no changes to the ERP were made as a result of an emergency.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



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.

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 8.1

[] not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 8.1 which requires that the site train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

Yanacocha trains all personnel in cyanide hazard recognition. This is a pre-requisite for entry into the operation and applies to all mine workers, contractors, suppliers, visitors and authorities.

Since 2012, HSE instruction in Yanacocha was outsourced to three contractors: EMD, Setemin, and HOSAS Auditing and Consulting. Instruction in cyanide handling and cyanide poisoning takes 4 hours and all personnel must attend, including managers and supervisors. In this instruction, among others themes, participants learn to recognize cyanide hazards, intoxication symptoms, and first aid, including how to use the cyanide kits.

Cyanide hazard recognition refresher training is provided annually at Yanacocha for all required personnel. The training procedure (PP-E-05-01) addresses refresher instruction in H&S. The refresher training on cyanide handling and cyanide poisoning is given by the supervisors at each area.

Yanacocha retains the cyanide training records throughout an individual's employment documenting the training each worker receives. The records include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and understanding tests of the training. The auditors reviewed examples of initial induction training and refresher training covering the audit period to verify compliance.

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.

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 8.2

[] not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 8.2 which requires that the site train appropriate personnel to operate the facility according to systems and procedures that protect human health, the community and the environment.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

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. Individual training is provided for each specific task an operator will perform related to cyanide management. By observation, the supervisor evaluates the operator worker performance. Task-specific training includes cyanide preparation, cyanide solution dose rate, washing procedures for filters with cyanide solution, clarification filter preparation, maintenance and washing procedures for clarification filters, gold precipitation, Merrill Crowe plant start-up, cyanide spill inspections after cyanide preparation, equipment operation and maintenance, safety procedures, emergency response procedures, waste disposal, chemical product management, communication and reports, and inspections.

The training elements necessary for each job involving cyanide management are identified in the employee’s job chart for task training where the supervisor identifies the training requirements, notes the job hazards, and lists the PPE required. The supervisors use the work procedures as training materials. Training is provided by experienced supervisors at each area of the process plants.

Yanacocha provides task training to staff prior to working with cyanide and the staff must successfully complete the training before they work independently. Before that time, new staff must be accompanied by more experienced staff. The auditors reviewed the tracker chart for task training. This spreadsheet showed the start date and completion date for staff and confirmed that Yanacocha provides training shortly after new staff arrives, in most cases the same week. The auditors confirmed by interview that staff receive task training prior to being allowed to work independently.

Annual refresher training on cyanide management has been provided to all employees that work with cyanide. Yanacocha’s annual training program includes 4 hours instruction in cyanide handling, cyanide poisoning, and task training for all workers.

The operation evaluates the effectiveness of cyanide training by testing and observation. Yanacocha has written tests to evaluate the effectiveness of cyanide training. For task training evaluation, supervisors report to Human Resources about the employee’s performance after 3 months, including the worker’s understanding in specific task training.

Records of training are retained throughout an individual’s employment documenting the training they receive: general induction records and job charts for task training. 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.

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

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 8.3 which requires that the site train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Yanacocha trains all cyanide unloading, mixing, production, and maintenance personnel 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 first responder courses. The auditors reviewed the quarterly process plant training programs and examples of training records on cyanide handling and response to cyanide poisoning via the tracker charts covering the 3-year audit period.

Yanacocha's site cyanide response personnel, including unloading, mixing, production, and maintenance workers are trained in decontamination and first aid procedures. Personnel have taken part in drills to test and improve their response skills. Yanacocha requires that all personnel receive first aid training within 15 days after work began, that the supervisors receive training within 3 months of being appointed as supervisor, and that supervisors familiarize workers in the preparation for and response to emergencies.

Yanacocha's ERT is trained in emergency response procedures and equipment. The brigade is capable of responding to all types of mine emergencies, not just cyanide-related emergencies. Training incorporates emergency response plans, pre-incident plans, rapid response program, standard work procedures, and equipment installations. The auditors reviewed the ERT training records and confirmed that training was conducted for the 3-year audit period.

Yanacocha has made the off-site emergency responders familiar with the elements of the ERP related to cyanide. Community members, firefighters, civil defense, police and medical providers are familiar with the ERP, although for onsite emergencies, Yanacocha does not anticipate the involvement of other local response agencies for cyanide emergencies as Yanacocha has onsite capabilities for firefighting and HAZMAT. For emergencies in inland cyanide transport, Yanacocha has involved outside responders such as firefighting companies, hospitals and local authorities along the cyanide transportation route. Yanacocha's onsite medical provider Plan Vital was selected after a bidding process which included qualifications on cyanide emergency response.


At Yanacocha, refresher training for response on cyanide is conducted annually. The auditors reviewed the excel spreadsheets where refresher training is documented covering the 3-year audit period. Interviews with site personnel confirmed they had completed cyanide management training and that refresher training is undertaken.

Simulated cyanide emergency drills are periodically conducted for training purposes. Drills have covered worker safety and environmental release. Yanacocha performed six mock emergency drills related to cyanide during the 3-year audit period to test response procedures for various cyanide exposure and release scenarios.

Yanacocha has evaluated the mock drills with respect to training needs to determine if personnel have the knowledge and skills required for effective response, and training procedures have been revised when deficiencies are identified. For example, action plans resulting from the mock drills included feedback for staff in first response, certification or recertification of the process plant personnel in HAZMAT training, and training for more plant staff in the use of the SCBA equipment.

Yanacocha retains the cyanide training records throughout an individual's employment documenting the training each worker receives. 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. Until 2012, Yanacocha used the Ellipse® system to keep a training database. At present, the training contractors report the HSE training performed on a monthly basis. In addition, process areas retain task-specific training records of their employees.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility



Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



PRINCIPLE 9 – DIALOGUE

Engage in Public Consultation and Disclosure

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

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 9.1

[] not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 9.1 which requires that the site provide stakeholders the opportunity to communicate issues of concern.

Yanacocha provides many opportunities for stakeholders to communicate issues of concern regarding cyanide use and management at the mine. The operation has a formal procedure for public relations that addresses incidents, complaints and concerns related to communities located within the mine influence area. The annual complaints reports include information on how these have been addressed.

Yanacocha provides public site tours to the mine where the visitors can express concerns about the operation. The auditors reviewed records that showed approximately 12,500 people visited the site during the recertification period.

Yanacocha, with the participation of the Civil Defense committee, provided APELL (Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level) training to communities, where stakeholders can communicate issues.

Yanacocha’s social networks and website, as well as Newmont’s website, provides information on the use of cyanide and have provisions for stakeholders to communicate issues of concern. The site is provided with a ‘Contact Us’ tab.

Yanacocha’s workers can communicate concerns through internal weekly and monthly H&S meetings, during refresher and new training. The auditors reviewed examples of these opportunities covering the 3-year audit period.

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

[X] in full compliance with

The operation is

[] in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 9.2

[] not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 9.2 which requires that the site initiate dialogue describing cyanide management procedures and actively address identified concerns

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date





ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Yanacocha creates opportunities to interact with stakeholders through Social Coordinators in local communities, the Cajamarca office, public site tours, the APELL training program, social networks, and the Newmont and Yanacocha websites. For internal stakeholders, Yanacocha creates opportunities during workers' and contractors' meetings and during training. Other opportunities include Yanacocha's conferences for local universities, round table discussions, school contests, and the employee's engagement campaign.

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

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 9.3

not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this finding/deficiencies identified:

Yanacocha is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 9.3 which requires that the site make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

Yanacocha has written descriptions of how their activities are conducted and how cyanide is managed. These descriptions are available to communities and stakeholders in presentations during tours, newsletters, annual sustainability reports, and the Yanacocha and Newmont websites.

Yanacocha provides information on cyanide in verbal form during tours, via presentations and videos. Yanacocha's radio station, La Beta, broadcasts weekly interviews about water management in the mine, as this is one of the public's main concerns.

Yanacocha is required to report fatalities and lost time incidents to local authorities, where this information is then publically available via their website. No cyanide related fatalities or worker exposure resulting in hospitalization have occurred during the 3-year audit period.

Yanacocha has developed a procedure called Environmental Incidents to report and evaluate incidents. This procedure requires the company to report cyanide spills and releases classified as Level 3 (moderate impact) or higher to the Organismo of Evaluation and Environmental Control. Incidents are categorized on five levels based on their potential environmental impact (from Level 1 with no or very low potential impact, through Level 5 with potentially severe impact). The auditors reviewed incident reports to verify that no cyanide related incidents classified as Level 3 or higher were reported during the 3-year audit period.

Yanacocha Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

January 16, 2015
Date



Report Signature Page

GOLDER ASSOCIATES INC.

Kent R. Johnejack, PE
Lead Auditor

Bruno Pizzorni
Mining Technical Specialist

Mark Montoya, PE (Visus Consulting Group Inc.)
Independent Auditor and Mining Technical Specialist

Date: January 16, 2015

KJ/SW/sj

x:\tucson\projects\14proj\1400900 yanacocha\rp\recert audits\icmi submittal\rev 1\1400900_yanacocha sar_rpt_rf1_20150116.docx

Established in 1960, Golder Associates is a global, employee-owned organization that helps clients find sustainable solutions to the challenges of finite resources, energy and water supply and management, waste management, urbanization, and climate change. We provide a wide range of independent consulting, design, and construction services in our specialist areas of earth, environment, and energy. By building strong relationships and meeting the needs of clients, our people have created one of the most trusted professional services organizations in the world.

Africa	+ 27 11 254 4800
Asia	+ 852 2562 3658
Australasia	+ 61 3 8862 3500
Europe	+ 356 21 42 30 20
North America	+ 1 800 275 3281
South America	+ 56 2 2616 2000

solutions@golder.com

www.golder.com

Golder Associates Inc.
4730 N. Oracle, Suite 210
Tucson, AZ 85705
Tel: (520) 888-8818



Engineering Earth's Development, Preserving Earth's Integrity

Golder, Golder Associates and the GA globe design are trademarks of Golder Associates Corporation