The CODE

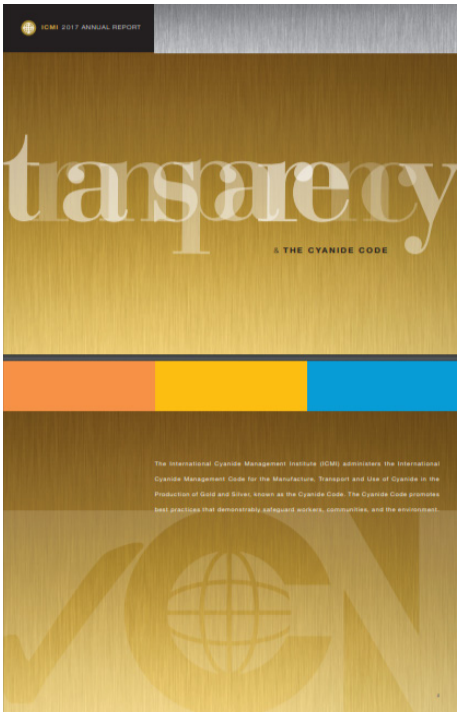
The Newsletter of
the International Cyanide
Management Institute
www.cyanidecode.org

2nd Quarter 2018 Edition

What's Inside

Welcome to the 2nd Quarter 2018 edition of *The Code*.

2017 Annual Report



The International Cyanide Management Institute has published its 2017 annual report, titled *Transparency*. The report focuses on the theme of transparency, a characteristic that differentiates the Cyanide Code from most other voluntary industry certification programs. The report identifies milestones that the Cyanide Code has achieved and provides statistics on its continued growth. The report also notes the program's evolution during 2017, discusses benefits the Cyanide Code brings to its participating companies and stakeholders, and presents the Institute's financial statement. The report can be viewed here.

Signatory Fees for 2019 To Remain at 2017 Level

ICMI is largely sustained by the annual signatory fees paid by the Cyanide Code's participating companies. The fees are set by the organization's Board of Directors. At its May meeting the Board decided to leave the fee rates unchanged for 2019 from the rate set for 2017. Consequently, for 2019, gold mining companies participating in the Cyanide Code will continue to be assessed US$0.042 per ounce of gold produced by cyanidation in 2017, with a minimum of US$2,000. Silver mining companies will continue to be assessed at US$0.042 of gold equivalent ounces produced by primary silver mines in 2017. The flat fees for signatory cyanide producers and transporters will remain at US$6,300 and US$1,100 respectively.

Critical Controls Workshop

ICMI's Industry Advisory Group (IAG) has recently formed a working group to examine how 'critical control management' can be applied to prevent worker fatalities in cyanide-related operations. Critical control management was developed by the International Council on Mining and Metals to foster better

management controls over unlikely but potentially catastrophic events.

The working group is currently comprised of representatives from Barrick Gold Corp, Detour Gold, Goldcorp, Kinross Gold Corp, Newmont Mining Corporation, AGR, Chemours and Cyanaco. The group met June 26 and 27 for a workshop at Newmont's Denver office.

The aim of ICMI's Industry Advisory Group is to provide a forum to advance the education, communication and discussion about the implementation of the Cyanide Code amongst the program's participating signatory companies.

A potential outcome of this work will be to identify areas in the Code's guidance documents that might be strengthened. Other outcomes may be the production of materials for broader industry use and information sharing.

Michael Rae Elected to Board of Directors

Michael Rae has been elected a Director of the International Cyanide Management Institute. Mr. Rae served two previous terms as a Director, and after a year-long absence from the board he was re-elected to serve. Mr. Rae is a consultant, specializing in sustainability and certification policy. For seven years, he was Chief Executive Officer of the Responsible Jewellery Council, a standards initiative for the jewelry supply chain. Earlier, he worked for almost 17 years with WWF (formerly the World Wildlife Fund), leading its international work on mining. Mr. Rae led the WWF Mining Certification Evaluation Project and has been a member of several global mining and minerals initiatives including the IUCN Working Group on Extractive Industry and Biodiversity, the IUCN/International Council on Mining and Metals Advisory Group, and the Working Group for the GRI Mining and Metals Sector Supplement. Mr. Rae was a member of the international stakeholder group that developed the Cyanide Code.

Michael Rae

ICMI to Develop Additional Support Documents for Auditing Cyanide Production Facilities

ICMI has separate Verification Protocols for mining operations, transporters, and production facilities. Auditors use these Verification Protocols to assess compliance with the Cyanide Code Operations and also to prepare for certification and to ensure continuous compliance.

The Production Verification Protocol is employed to evaluate compliance of operations that produce sodium cyanide. This includes evaluation of facilities that transload cyanide from one primary container to another, such as facilities where cyanide is removed from bag-in-box containers and placed in isotanks for further transport. As the Cyanide Code program evolved, ICMI began to receive applications for warehouses and transloading facilities, so it has defined these operations as production facilities although no production of cyanide is occurring at these locations. To determine compliance with the Cyanide Code, the Production Verification Protocol is also used for cyanide storage warehouses where cyanide remains stored in sealed boxes, drums, or isotanks, and is not removed from one primary container to another.

Use of the Production Verification Protocol for cyanide storage warehouses has resulted in audit reports with high numbers of "not applicable" responses because some questions designed for manufacturing facilities do not apply to warehouse facilities. Complicating this issue is that ICMI does not have in place an Auditor Guidance for the Production Verification Protocol, similar to the Auditor Guidances in place for the Mining Verification Protocol and the Transportation Verification Protocols.

To correct these deficiencies, ICMI will develop an Auditor Guidance for use of the Production Verification Protocol, and it will evaluate whether a separate Verification Protocol for cyanide storage warehouses would clarify auditing requirements for such facilities, or whether the desired clarity can be achieved through developing the proposed Auditor Guidance.

ICMI to Relax Requirement for Hard Copies of Audit Documents

ICMI currently requires for certification both hard and electronic copies of the final Summary Audit Report (SAR) and the Detailed Audit Findings Report (DAFR). As technology has evolved in this digital age, the requirement for submission of both hard and electronic copies of the SAR and DAFR no longer appears to serve a purpose. Only electronic copies of these documents are reviewed and posted on the website, while hard copies are filed and stored. Therefore, ICMI will eliminate the requirement for submission of hard copies of these two documents and require only electronic copies effective August 1, 2018.

Removal of the requirement for hard copies of the SAR and DAFR should accelerate the certification process by removing much of the current waiting time between ICMI's acceptance of the final electronic copies and ICMI's receipt of the hard copies. This waiting time averages about a month.

ICMI currently also requires either a hard or electronic copy of the signatory company's Letter of Authorization for posting the Summary Audit Report on the website. ICMI will now only require an electronic copy.

The only audit document that ICMI receives bearing an ink signature is the Auditor Credential Form, which must be notarized. Both an electronic and an original hard copy of the notarized Auditor Credential Form will continue to be required. Most auditors have these prepared at the time of submission of the draft audit documents, so waiting for receipt of these does not typically delay the certification process.

Cyanide Code Website to Be Revamped

ICMI is beginning the process of redesigning its website to improve its look, navigation and functionality while enhancing its content and updating the online training section. You can help determine the future of the Cyanide Code website by giving us your feedback. Please take a 3-minute survey on your thoughts and experiences with the Cyanide Code website. Your insight will directly go into making the website better for users like you. Click here to begin the survey.

Nose Spray Antidote for Cyanide Poisoning Enters Non-Clinical Trials

Manufacturing has begun on an intranasal (nose spray) treatment for the life-threatening effects of cyanide poisoning which is being developed under an agreement between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and Emergent BioSolutions of Gaithersburg, Maryland.

"As a BARDA (Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, a component of ASPR) contractor, Emergent has initiated nonclinical studies," says Miko B. Neri, Senior Director, Corporate Communications for the company. "Clinical safety and nonclinical efficacy studies are planned for the future based on an Investigational New Drug submission in 2019."

Neri adds: "The remainder of the contract includes all associated regulatory, quality assurance, management work, and administrative activities necessary to further the development of both the drug and device closer towards regulatory approval."

When the contract was announced last year, Rick Bright, Ph.D., director of BARDA said: "Cyanide is easily obtained, and exposure to high levels of the chemical can cause death within minutes. All currently approved cyanide antidotes are administered intravenously, which takes time, training, and medical resources. To save lives, first responders need a treatment they can administer easily within seconds in the field."

Under the 17-month, $12.7 million agreement, Emergent is developing an intranasal, stabilized form of isoamyl nitrite. Studies have shown amyl nitrite to be an effective treatment for cyanide poisoning, although the drug is not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration specifically for this use. The company will develop a reformulated active ingredient, isoamyl nitrite, along with an intranasal delivery device, with the goal of gaining FDA approval. The contract can be extended up to a total of approximately $63 million over 5 years.