



The CODE

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

4th Quarter 2024 Edition

Whats Inside

[ICMI to Hold Training Workshop
in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania,
February 10-11, 2025](#)

[Mansfield Minera SA Becomes
Latest Mining Company to Become
a Signatory to the International
Cyanide Management Code](#)

[Industry Participation in Cyanide
Code Continued to Grow in 2024](#)

[Craig Ford and Louise Laverdure
have been elected to the Board
of Directors of the International
Cyanide Management Institute.](#)

[Auditor's Corner: Administration
of Cyanide Antidotes](#)

Welcome to the 4th Quarter 2024 edition of *The Code*.

ICMI to Hold Training Workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, February 10-11, 2025

The International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) will conduct a workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on February 10-11, 2025, on best practices in cyanide management, with a focus on implementing and auditing the Cyanide Code.

This one and a half-day workshop is intended to assist gold mining companies, cyanide transporters, companies manufacturing and warehousing cyanide, and other stakeholders in understanding the Code's expectations for responsible management of cyanide. The workshop is also intended to instruct compliance auditors on how to evaluate mining operations and cyanide transporters to properly report their findings.

A further goal is to provide an opportunity for companies that have not yet become signatories to learn about the Cyanide Code first-hand, and for workshop participants to discuss with ICMI officials those issues of greatest importance to them. The Cyanide Code has been widely adopted across the gold sector and is amongst the most established certification programs in the mining sector.

The Cyanide Code currently is being implemented at 142 gold mines, 49 cyanide production, warehousing, and repackaging facilities and 193 transport operations in 51 countries.

The training will be conducted in English by Eric Schwamberger, PhD, Senior Vice President of the ICMI. Prior to joining the ICMI team in 2013, he was Manager, Environmental Affairs for Kinross Gold Corporation, and previously worked on the environment team at BHP. He brings 30 years of success in managing Environmental, Health & Safety programs at mining and other industrial facilities throughout the world, including the United States, Canada, Africa, South America and the South Pacific.

The fee for the workshop is US\$385 per person and includes lunch both days. Companies registering seven or more participants will receive a 10% discount. The workshop will be held at the Delta Hotel Dar es Salaam; their telephone is +255 779 000 007. Workshop participants are responsible for making their own arrangements for lodging.

A detailed agenda for the workshop and registration information are available online using the following links.

[Dar es Salaam Workshop Information](#)

[Dar es Salaam Workshop Registration Form](#)

Mansfield Minera SA Becomes Latest Mining Company to Become a Signatory to the International Cyanide Management Code

Mansfield Minera SA, located in Argentina, is the latest mining company to become a Signatory to the Cyanide Code. The company, which is a subsidiary of [Fortuna Mining](#), operates the Lindero Mine in Salta, Argentina.

The Lindero Mine is an open-pit operation where crushed ore is placed on a leach pad to extract gold from the ore. The operation produced 101,238 ounces of gold in 2023.

Lindero Mine becomes the fourth mine in Argentina actively implementing the Cyanide Code; the other three are all certified. By becoming a Cyanide Code signatory, Mansfield Minera SA has committed to follow the Cyanide Code's Principles and implement its Standards of Practice, and to have certification audits of the Lindero Mine conducted by independent third-party auditors within three years of its initial application, and every three years thereafter.

Industry Participation in Cyanide Code Continued to Grow in 2024

Industry participation in the Cyanide Code continued to expand in 2024, rising 11% with the total number of companies registered as signatories reaching 239, a gain of 25 for the year. This is a record high for total signatories.

Significantly, nine mining companies joined during the year, which boosted the number of mines in the Cyanide Code to 142.

In addition to 58 mining companies in the Cyanide Code, at year-end 34 companies are in the cyanide producer category, which not only includes manufacturers of cyanide, but also companies that are distributors of cyanide, as well as operations that warehouse cyanide or facilities that incinerate cyanide. The total number of transporters stands at 147.

With the growth in signatories comes growth in the number of Code-certified operations, which total 309 on December 31, a record high. This total includes 114 certified mines, 42 certified producer operations, and 153 transport operations – all record highs for each signatory category.

The Institute has announced 98 certifications in 2024, the highest level of certifications since 2018, reflecting the growing implementation of the Cyanide Code worldwide.



Craig Ford, PhD

Craig Ford and Louise Laverdure have been elected to the Board of Directors of the International Cyanide Management Institute.

Craig Ford is a seasoned industry executive with nearly 30 years of experience as a corporate responsibility mining executive. Currently, Craig is the President of Corporate Responsibility Solutions Inc., an advisory firm providing advice to the resource development industry in the areas of strategic planning, and the design

and implementation of management systems. Craig was Senior Vice President, Health, Safety and Sustainable Development at Yamana Gold, Inc. from 2021 until its acquisition by Pan American Silver Corp. in March 2023. In this role Craig had executive-level oversight of safety, health, security, environmental affairs, community relations and development, human rights, tailings management, ESG reporting and government relations. From 2015 to 2020 Craig was a member of the three-person Independent Expert Review Panel for the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), which assesses prospective member companies' appropriateness for ICMM membership. Craig was also Vice-President, Corporate Responsibility at Inmet Mining Corporation for 13 years until it was acquired by First Quantum Minerals in March 2013. Under his leadership, Inmet established a strong reputation for excellence in a range of corporate responsibility issues to create clear business value for the enterprise. Craig was recently recognized by the Mining Association of Canada for, among other things, his contributions in developing the Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) initiative by being elected a Life Member of the Board. A geologist by training, Craig completed his Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Geology and Geochemistry at the Colorado School of Mines.



Louise Laverdure, PhD

Louise Laverdure worked for more than 30 years for the Canadian federal Government. At the end of her career, she was Director General of the Science Branch with the department of Fisheries and Oceans where she provided advice to science and policy decision makers.

Before that, she held a number of positions with the department of Natural Resources Canada. As an Acting Director General and Director for the Geological Survey of Canada, for example, she developed a collaborative agreement with the department of Environment Canada for the integration of groundwater and surface water to evaluate the overall impacts of Climate Change for long-term water availability. She also had the opportunity to lead the Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) to bring Northern Canada to a modern standard of geological knowledge in support of mining exploration

activities and land-use decisions.

Louise began her career with CANMET-Mining where she occupied a number of senior positions: A/Director General, Director of the Green Mining Programs, Director-Mineral Processing and Environmental, and Director of Mining Research programs. Her responsibilities included recommendations and liaising with senior government (DM, ADM, federal and provincial), industry (e.g.: VP Operation Vale, Cameco, Imperial Oil Limited), non-governmental organizations and mining associations on shared issues such as the Green Mining Initiative.

Drs. Ford and Laverdure will each serve four-year terms beginning January 1, 2025.

Auditor's Corner: Administration of Cyanide Antidotes

Antidotes for cyanide toxicity are a key component of emergency response. Common antidotes include hydroxycobalamin (the chemical in Cyanokits), sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulfate, either individually or in a "Tri-Pac" kit along with amyl nitrite. Hydroxycobalamin, sodium nitrite, and sodium thiosulfate are all administered intravenously, and thus require specific expertise and authorization for administering to cyanide exposure victims.

The availability and locations of responders qualified to administer an antidote intravenously is an important consideration in emergency response planning. Facilities should consider designating locations of antidotes, accounting for response times from cyanide exposure to antidote application, and planning for transportation to offsite medical facilities when necessary. Personnel qualified to intravenously administer an antidote may be

onsite - the operation's medical professionals or emergency response team members - or offsite such as external response personnel accompanying an ambulance service, medical professionals at an external clinic or at a hospital to which exposure victims are transported.

Auditors should address in audit reports whether an operation relies on its own trained personnel to administer antidotes, or whether the operation relies on external personnel. This is typically discussed under Standard of Practice 6.3 for mining operations, as part of the response to Verification Protocol Question 6.3.4.

Carrying antidotes such as Cyanokits is an increasingly common practice among cyanide transporters, in particular for transporters that use convoys and escorts during cyanide transportation. When antidotes are carried during road transportation, auditors should discuss responsibilities for antidote administration, for example, if the convoy or escort includes a person with the necessary qualifications, or whether the antidote would be transported with an exposure victim for application at a clinic or hospital. For transporters carrying antidotes, this discussion is typically included under Transport Practice 3.2, as part of the response to Transport Verification Protocol Question 3.2.4.

Finally, production operations also should identify who would administer antidotes in the event of a cyanide exposure. Although cyanide manufacturing operations are expected to have responders trained for intravenous antidote administration, warehouses might not have personnel qualified to administer antidotes. In these cases, the operation should identify any external responders who would be responsible for administering antidote. Responsibilities for administering any antidotes kept at a warehouse should be included in discussions under Production Practice 2.2.

ICMI thanks both operations and auditors in advance for providing clarity regarding the availability and locations of responders qualified to administer cyanide antidotes.