



The CODE

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

2nd Quarter 2025 Edition

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Welcome to the Second Quarter 2025 edition of *The Code*.

ICMI Annual Report Available

Highlights the Code's Nearly 20 Years of Growth, Accomplishments, Safety

ICMI has published its 2024 Annual Report with the theme *Established. Trusted. Proven.* The 41-page report highlights many milestones achieved in 2024, and over the nearly 20 years since the Code's launch.

The report highlights the growth of the Code. In 2024, for example, new and recertified signatories spurred the number of code-certified operations to a record high of 309. This included 114 certified mines, 42 certified cyanide producer operations, and 153 certified transport operations — records for each category.

The report notes that the “Cyanide Code’s success is also demonstrated by the continued recognition this trusted assurance system is receiving from governments, non-governmental organizations, and financial institutions. It is also being incorporated into other health and environmental initiatives.” Most important, there have been no catastrophic incidents during the Cyanide Code’s nearly 20 years at work at Code-certified operations.

In addition, the report states that the Code serves all levels of mining operations. “Most major international mining companies are signatories, but most mining signatories are mid-tier and smaller producers, including companies with a single mine producing as little as 30,000 ounces of gold per year.”

For a complimentary copy of the Annual Report, [click here](#).

INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE 2024 REPORT



ICMI Welcomes Eight New Signatories in Second Quarter 2025

In the second quarter, the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) accepted the applications of eight companies to become signatories to the Cyanide Code. These companies include transporters in Africa, Asia and South America, and cyanide manufacturers in China, and warehousing operations in Africa.

The transport signatories include: MLL Logistics CI, based in the Côte d'Ivoire; [Barbex Africa Projects Ltd.](#), in Ghana; [Waja General Company Ltd.](#), in Tanzania; [ChemQuest Ghana Ltd.](#), based in Ghana; Japan-based [ITOCHU Corporation](#), and [Ransa Comercial in Peru](#). Ransa had previously been a Code signatory from 2017 to 2023, and its transport operation achieved Cyanide Code certification in 2017 and 2022.

In the Code's producer category, two cyanide manufacturers in China joined as signatories: [Hebei Shanli Chemical Co., Ltd.](#) and [Weifang Binhai Petro-Chem Co., Ltd.](#) The Code's cyanide producer category includes operations that warehouse cyanide, and two operations became signatories during the second quarter as well as being transport signatories: ChemQuest Ghana Ltd and Waja General Company Ltd., in Tanzania.

By becoming signatories to the Cyanide Code these companies have committed to follow the Cyanide Code's Principles and implement its Standards of Practice, and to have certification audits of their respective operations, which they have designated for certification, conducted by independent third-party auditors within three years of their initial applications, and every three years thereafter. The operations will be certified if found in compliance with the Cyanide Code, and may be de-certified if it is determined that they no longer comply.

US Army Develops Injectable Cyanide Antidote

Licensed to Life Sciences Company

The [US Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense](#) has developed a new injectable cyanide antidote that has been licensed to [Defender Pharmaceuticals](#), a St. Louis, Missouri-based company, for further development, according to the Army.

"This would be the first non-intravenous cyanide countermeasure approved by the US Food and Drug Administration, which is very exciting," said Dr. Gary A. Rockwood, a research biologist in the institute's Medical Toxicology Division who pioneered the development of the antidote. In a prepared statement he added: "We are envisioning the antidote being delivered by autoinjector, similar to an EpiPen, that could quickly and easily be administered into a muscle mass by a medic or even a battle buddy."



Dr. Gary A. Rockwood (center) a research biologist in the Medical Toxicology Division of the US Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense, observes Laboratory Manager Melissa Rhoomes (left) and Medical Laboratory Specialist Sgt. Cody Raleigh

Source: US Army

Auditors Corner

Elimination of Requirement for a Hard Copy of a Notarized Auditor Credentials Form

At its March meeting, ICMI's Board of Directors decided that submission of a hard copy of the notarized [Auditor Credentials Form](#) is no longer necessary. It concluded that the electronic copy, which is the copy published on the Cyanide Code website, is sufficient evidence of the auditor's credentials. Eliminating the requirement for a hard copy will also lessen the administrative burden on ICMI, as the hard copies are tracked, recorded, filed, and ultimately sent to long-term storage. Additionally, the cost to the auditor of sending the form, which is frequently done by express delivery services, can be expensive. This change is now in effect.

Previously, Cyanide Code auditors had been required to submit both a hard copy and an electronic copy of a notarized Auditor Credentials Form for each audit that an auditor conducted. The Auditor Credentials Form included an attestation that the auditor has no conflicts of interest with the operation being audited. It also included auditor contact details and a summary of the auditor's qualifications as lead auditor, relevant technical expert auditor, or both.

Prior to 2018, all required audit documents were submitted in both hard copy and electronic copy. This included the finalized Summary Audit Report, the Detailed Audit Findings Report, a letter from the audited company granting ICMI permission to publish the Summary Audit Report on the ICMI website, and the notarized Auditor Credentials Form. In 2018, ICMI ceased requiring submission of hard copies of the Summary Audit Report, Detailed Audit Findings Report, and the Letter of Authorization, asking only for electronic copies of those documents.