

# Responsible Mining



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## ABOUT BARRICK

Barrick Gold Corporation entered the gold mining business in 1983 and has since focused on three key, complementary strategies: a consistent investment in exploration and development; a district development approach aimed at optimizing reserves on highly prospective gold belts; and disciplined acquisitions and mergers. Today, these strategies are working to position Barrick for a future of sustained, profitable growth.

The global company has a successful track record of mine development, having completed the development of the Tulawaka, Lagunas Norte and Veladero mines in 2005, the Cowal mine in early 2006, the re-opening of the Ruby Hill mine in 2007, and the opening of the Buzwagi mine in 2009 and Cortez Hills in 2010. Barrick also has a new generation of projects that advanced significantly in 2011, including the Pueblo Viejo project in the Dominican Republic and Pascua-Lama, our Chile-Argentina cross border project, each of which were well into the construction phase by the end of 2011. Our Cerro Casale project in Chile is currently in the permitting stage.

Barrick's corporate headquarters are located in Toronto, Canada. For gold, Barrick manages its business using a geographical business unit approach, with producing mines organized in three regions (Australia Pacific, North America and South America), each with a regional office. These regional offices are located in Perth, Australia, Salt Lake City, Utah and Santiago, Chile. We also hold a 73.9 percent interest in African Barrick Gold (ABG) which operates four gold mines and several exploration projects in Tanzania. ABG's regional offices are in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Johannesburg, South Africa. The corporate headquarters are in London, UK. In April 2011, we announced that we had signed an agreement with Equinox Minerals



Limited (Equinox) pursuant to which we agreed to make an offer to acquire all of Equinox's issued and outstanding common shares. We acquired control of Equinox in July 2011. Equinox's assets included the Lumwana copper mine in Zambia and the Jabal Sayid copper project in Saudi Arabia.

The copper business unit is responsible for managing the company's copper business in a manner that maximizes the value of our copper assets, including our two copper mines (in Zambia and Chile) and one copper project (in Saudi Arabia). At the end of December 2011, the company (including ABG) had 20 wholly-owned mines, six joint venture mines (four of which we manage), seven advanced exploration and development projects, along with a number of closure and legacy properties, and exploration sites.

| Wholly-owned mines<br>(Including ABG) | Joint-venture mines<br>(percent ownership in parentheses) |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Bald Mountain                         | Kalgoorlie (50%)  |
| Bulyanhulu                            | Marigold (33.3%)  |
| Buzwagi                               | Porgera (95%)   |
| Cortez                                | Round Mountain (50%)                                      |
| Cowal                                 | Tulawaka (70%)  |
| Darlot                                | Turquoise Ridge (75%)                                     |
| Golden Sunlight                       |   |
| Goldstrike                            |   |
| Granny Smith                          |   |
| Hemlo                                 |   |
| Kanowna                               |   |
| Lagunas Norte                         |   |
| Lawlers                               |   |
| Lumwana                               |   |
| North Mara                            |   |
| Pierina                               |   |
| Plutonic                              |   |
| Ruby Hill                             |   |
| Veladero                              |   |
| Zaldívar                              |   |

#### Advanced exploration and development projects (joint-venture percent ownership in parentheses)

|                    |
|--------------------|
| Cerro Casale (75%) |
| Donlin Gold (50%)  |
| Jabal Sayid        |
| Kabanga (50%)      |
| Pascua-Lama        |
| Pueblo Viejo (60%) |
| Reko Diq (37.5%)   |

*Barrick is committed to Responsible Mining which includes providing a safe and healthy workplace for all our employees, mitigating the environmental impacts of our operations and sharing the benefits of mining with local communities and host nations.*

Barrick operates mines and has exploration and development projects in 12 countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, the United States and Zambia. We are a public company listed on the Toronto and New York Stock Exchanges. The company's stock symbol is ABX.

The company's gold and silver products are sold to smelters or on the world-wide gold and silver market. Copper is sold to smelters or on copper markets. We do not sell directly to retail customers.

Barrick is an international company with over 26,000 employees. Financial and operating information, including revenues, net earnings, assets, shareholder equity and annual production, can be found in our [Annual Report](#) to shareholders, available on the Barrick [website](#) or by requesting a printed copy from the Toronto office.

Barrick's commitment to Responsible Mining is an ongoing process and, in 2011, our CSR efforts, performance and programs were recognized by a number of external organizations:

- Recognized by the Mining Association of Canada with a "Towards Sustainable Mining Leadership Award" for our 'ongoing commitment to responsible mining'.
- Named a "Carbon Disclosure Leader" by the Carbon Disclosure Project. Barrick ranked in the top five companies in Canada for its approach to climate change strategy and disclosure practices.
- Received an award from the Chilean Ministry of Planning and Cooperation for its efforts to reduce poverty in the country's Antofagasta and Atacama regions.
- Received an award from the American Chamber of Commerce of the Dominican Republic for its community development practices in the communities around the Pueblo Viejo project.

- Listed on the Dow Jones and NASDAQ sustainability indexes.
- Received 'Americas Mining Deal of the Year' designation by Project Finance International (PFI) Magazine for our Pueblo Viejo project financing.
- Recognized by Peru 2021, a non-profit organization that promotes corporate social responsibility. The award is presented to companies in Peru that improve the quality of life of their employees, and are committed to the environment, business ethics and developing sustainable communities.
- Recognized by the Peruvian Canadian Chamber of Commerce as 'Business of the Year' for our community development and poverty reduction programs.

- And, in February 2012, Barrick was recognized with the "Best Practice of Corporate Social Responsibility" award by IR Magazine. The IR Magazine Awards are leading international awards honouring excellence and leadership in investor relations.

### **Significant Changes to the Company**

During 2011, there was one significant change to the company.

- Acquisition of Equinox Minerals Limited, which was completed in July 2011 and included its two properties; the Lumwana copper operation in Zambia and the Jabal Sayid copper project in Saudi Arabia.

## ABOUT THIS REPORT

Barrick has chosen to report according to the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines for the past eight years and for the past five years, we have used GRI-G3, the third version of the guidelines. Our annual Responsibility Report, based on the GRI framework and Mining & Metals Supplement, can be used by us, and by our stakeholders, to benchmark our performance against others in our industry. The GRI Content Index table is located [here](#). We have also included a reference index for the UN Global Compact and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Principles.

The GRI vision is that reporting on economic, environmental and social performance by organizations is as routine and comparable as financial reporting. The GRI pioneered the development of the world's most widely used, voluntary sustainability reporting framework and is committed to its continuous improvement and application worldwide. This framework sets out the principles and indicators that organizations can use to measure and report their economic, environmental, and social performance.

The 2011 Responsibility Report (the Report) covers the 2011 calendar year which corresponds to Barrick's financial year. Reference may be made in the Report to an activity that occurred early in 2012, if it helps to clarify a particular issue. Barrick's previous Responsibility Reports have also been annual reports; the latest was published in April 2011. These reports are available on the Barrick [website](#).

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### Report Boundary and Limitations

This report and accompanying [data tables](#) in Appendix 6 contain information on all our wholly-owned and joint-venture operations, regional and corporate offices and African Barrick Gold (ABG). \* ABG is an independent, public company listed on the London Stock Exchange that owns gold mines and exploration properties in Africa. Barrick holds a 73.9 percent equity interest in ABG.

This report provides limited information on our closure properties and advanced exploration and development projects. We also provide information, when material, on subsidiaries, provided they have been under our operational control for at least one year. We acquired Equinox Minerals Limited in 2011; we have not included the two properties from this acquisition in this year's report, unless specifically identified, as we do not have one year of data and other information on these properties. We will include them in the 2012 Responsibility Report. The Responsibility Report is a non-financial document. Discussion in the Governance and Materiality sections relate to the company's corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. For information on financial performance and material issues, please see Barrick's [2011 Annual Report](#). There are no specific limitations on the scope or boundary of our report, except as reported above. We report on all material issues and impacts.

### Report Data

Barrick's data is sourced from our sites using a variety of data measurement techniques. Much of the information is entered directly into a global data management system. Data review and verification occurs at the site, regional and corporate levels.

Greenhouse gas calculations vary from country to country, depending on country-level calculation guidelines or requirements. In order to provide consistency in reporting across our global company, for this report and on our website [data tables](#), we calculate and report all Scope 1 GHG emissions using Environment Canada's emission factors. Scope 2 emissions (purchased electricity) are calculated using country or electricity provider emission factors.

Currency is reported in US Dollars. Data are reported using the metric system.

\*We report on 100 percent of the data and significant issues from our joint-venture operations where we are the operator. We no longer report on joint venture properties where we are not the operator. Where we have a 50 percent interest and jointly operate the property (currently KCGM is the only operation in that category) we report on 100 percent of the data and significant issues, whether or not our joint venture partner does the same. Nothing in this Report should be construed to suggest that Barrick maintains effective or legal control over ABG, any of its operations, or any of the areas discussed herein.

Most data are aggregated within the report as this is a corporate report. However, data tables, which have four years of data separated by each operation or region, are available in Appendix 6 and on our website. Data are often presented in two ways; as absolute data and as intensity metrics against tonnes of ore processed. Most numbers are rounded to provide an approximation due to a concern about a lack of precision in some aspects of our data collection systems. Data collection continues to improve each year. Significant errors will be acknowledged when identified or in the next Responsibility Report.

### **Defining Report Content and Ensuring Quality**

In compiling our 2011 report, we were guided by our Corporate Social Responsibility Charter, the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) [Sustainable Development Framework and Principles](#), the UN Global Compact [10 Principles](#), as well as the GRI-G3 indicators and stakeholder interests. Material issues were identified, then material core and sector supplement GRI indicators were addressed in the report, along with a number of additional indicators.

### **Restatement of Information**

There were minor corrections to some of the 2008 – 2010 environmental data in the on-line data tables due to receiving additional information in 2011.

## EXECUTIVE VIEWPOINT

### Responsibility at Barrick

Within the mining industry today, stakeholder expectations have increased and the range of issues affecting the industry continues to expand. At Barrick, we are meeting this challenge and have made corporate social responsibility (CSR) an integral part of our global business strategy.

We have 26 operations and 11 projects in our pipeline, a number of which are in developing and emerging regions. At all locations, our aim is to conduct our activities to the highest social, environmental and safety standards and successfully manage the impact of mining activities.

Each year, we take steps to improve our practices and performance. In 2011, we continued to strengthen our responsible mining practices across all functional areas, commencing at earliest exploration through to mine closure. We are guided in these efforts by leading industry standards including the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), the International Cyanide Management Code, the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and ISO 14001.

As CEO, I recognize that Barrick's success depends on our ability to earn and maintain the support of the communities in which we operate. Our strategy is to be responsive to the needs and aspirations of these communities and our host countries, while continuing to create value for our shareholders. This approach ensures we remain a trusted partner in resource development across five continents.

These are some of the significant steps we have taken:

- **Human Rights:** Ongoing implementation of a comprehensive, global human rights compliance program, aligned with the UN Framework for Business and Human Rights. This includes the adoption of a new human rights policy, which underscores our zero tolerance for human rights abuses and applies to all employees, contractors and suppliers. We have also implemented a global human rights training initiative and have begun a program to conduct human rights assessments at all of our sites and projects.
- **CSR Advisory Board:** Establishment of a CSR Advisory Board and the naming of five distinguished individuals to serve as inaugural members. The Advisory Board will provide a sounding board on a wide range of issues, including community relations, the environment, human rights and stakeholder engagement.



Aaron Regent  
President and Chief Executive Officer

- **Community Relations:** Implementation of a Community Relations Policy and a Community Relations Management System (CRMS), which sets out a systematic and disciplined approach across all sites. The new CRMS provides clear standards for stakeholder engagement and procedures to achieve best practice in this critical area. We are also strengthening grievance mechanisms at our sites to ensure community members have an effective mechanism to voice their concerns and complaints.
- **Environmental Stewardship:** Barrick's environmental management system (EMS) has been successfully implemented at the majority of our sites (21), with full implementation at all operations expected in 2012. Barrick's EMS is aligned with ISO 14001 and, to date all North American business units and South American operations have achieved ISO certification. We continue to make important progress meeting rigorous company standards in such areas as water, energy and biodiversity conservation. To reduce our carbon footprint, we are increasing our reliance on renewable power, reflected by the inauguration of our \$50 million Punta Colorada wind farm in Chile.

I am proud that our performance has been recognized. Barrick is ranked as a global leader in corporate responsibility by the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index and the NASDAQ Global Sustainability Index, two of the world's most respected sustainability rankings. In Canada, Barrick was named a Carbon Disclosure Leader and our Hemlo operation received a special

Towards Sustainable Mining Leadership Award from the Mining Association of Canada.

We also faced our share of challenges in 2011 and are taking concrete and appropriate actions to resolve them.

At all locations, we put the safety and health of our people first. Through our Safety and Health Management System and our network of safety professionals at every site, we have training, standards and initiatives in place to continually improve our practices and build a safety culture across the organization. Over the past 10 years, we have steadily reduced our incident frequency rates, but will not be satisfied until we reach our goal of zero incidents.

Despite improving statistics on many levels, regrettably, we had two fatalities in 2011, one from a ground fall and the other a driving incident. In response, we have instituted new standards for ground control to prevent ground falls and avoid injuries. Driving incidents account for a high proportion of all company safety incidents. To address this challenge, we are conducting safe driver training programs and installed driver mentoring systems in all light vehicles in 2011. This program has helped reduce driving incidents by 68 percent compared to 2010.

At the North Mara mine in Tanzania, owned and operated by our affiliate African Barrick Gold (ABG), ABG encountered human rights allegations and security challenges. Working with the international NGO Search for Common Ground, ABG has been moving forward with a comprehensive strategy to address issues at this operation and develop conflict resolution and human rights training in the region. This strategy, which features increased community investment, supports greater social and economic development. It builds on efforts to address legacy issues, increase awareness of human rights and improve community infrastructure in such areas as education and access to water. ABG has tripled its investment in community development initiatives to \$10 million annually in Tanzania and, most recently, signed agreements valued at \$8.5 million with seven villages surrounding the North Mara mine.

At our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea, we are implementing a comprehensive framework of human rights initiatives in response to allegations of violence against women in 2010. This includes a remediation program and specific initiatives to combat gender violence.

Barrick's operations are a powerful engine of economic growth and social development in 11 countries. We make significant investments in our host communities that create opportunities

for many thousands of people, often providing a level of prosperity and stability that would not otherwise exist. In 2011, Barrick's global economic value-added was approximately \$13 billion. This figure includes good-paying jobs, revenue to governments and local businesses, improvements to health care and education, as well as clean water and electricity. At our Pueblo Viejo project in the Dominican Republic, for example, we employed about 9,000 people during construction phase, conducted extensive skills training programs, and worked with communities and organizations to build the capacity of the region to profit from our business.

When working with communities, governments, and other stakeholders, our objective is to understand their most pressing needs and priorities and align our efforts accordingly. In less developed regions, where more complex social and economic conditions exist, we strive to be a catalyst for positive change. We recognize it is in our best interests as a company to do our part to support improvements to law and order, respect for human rights and poverty alleviation.

We are also engaging in a more open dialogue on the issues affecting our company and our industry, through our memberships on the Steering Committee on the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, the ICMM, the UN Global Compact and other multilateral forums. Barrick's CSR Advisory Board, which I will chair, will also provide valuable input to the company on these matters.

Looking to the future, our strategy is to have consistent performance management systems in place that provide our sites with the tools to manage our social and environmental risks and maintain broad stakeholder support. We expect to achieve full implementation of Barrick's CRMS and have an Indigenous People's plan in place at all relevant sites by 2013.

As enhancements to our human rights compliance program continue, we are also ensuring that anyone acting on behalf of Barrick is aware of their obligation to do their utmost to respect human rights.

Over the past year, I believe that we have made important progress and have strengthened our ability to manage challenging issues affecting our industry. We have demonstrated our strong commitment to meet ever higher levels of corporate responsibility and better the lives of the people impacted by operations. This commitment is making Barrick a better company, creating a positive legacy and building brighter futures.

**Aaron Regent**

President and Chief Executive Officer

## MATERIAL ISSUES

In order to ensure a balanced and reasonable presentation of our responsible mining performance, we must first determine what to cover in this report. A company of Barrick's size is faced with myriad social, environmental, and economic issues on which to report each year. To help identify the most salient issues on which to focus our annual Responsibility Report, we conduct the following three-step materiality process:

1. **Issues identification.** Issues are identified through both internal and external sources. Internally, issues are identified via Barrick's risk register, which is updated through a company-wide risk assessment process on a quarterly and annual basis. Externally, issues are raised via community meetings, investor calls, at the Annual Shareholder's Meeting, during the third-party assurance process, and other forums. In addition, we review the Global Reporting Initiative's list of topics and related indicators, monitor issues raised in the media, as well as review more general industry and societal trends that could impact our operations.
2. **Prioritization.** The next step is to rate the significance of each issue both in terms of its importance to our stakeholders and the potential impact the issue can have on our business. Through this process we categorize issues as low, medium, or high importance. In 2011, this prioritization process was complemented by an external survey of over 600 NGO, academic, government, and industry stakeholders across 10 countries, conducted by a third-party consultant. This survey asked stakeholders to assess both the importance of several issues facing Barrick, as well as their perceptions of how we are managing these issues.
3. **Review & reporting.** Working with functional leads across the business, our third step is to review and finalize the issues that will ultimately be reported on in the annual Responsibility Report. Over the course of developing the report, these issues are refined and grouped into common themes, which are summarized below.

Those issues that are highly important to stakeholders and have the potential to significantly impact our business are included in this report. We do not publicly report on all topics, but omission from our report does not mean that an issue is not managed by Barrick.



## INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE

Since 2003, Barrick has contracted a third-party consultancy to provide an independent external review and opinion on the credibility of the Responsibility Report content and the reliability of the data compilation process.

Since 2008, instead of a 'review' we have externally 'assured' our reporting using the ICMM Assurance Procedure. Assurance is an evaluation method that uses a specific set of principles and standards to assess the quality of a reporting organization's subject matter and the systems, processes and competencies that underlie its performance. The annual assurance process aims to increase transparency and stakeholder confidence in our performance and practices in the areas of governance, community relations, environment, safety and health, security and risk management. For the Report, we retained Bureau Veritas to provide a detailed external assurance, including assurance against ICMM's five subject matters:

- the alignment of our company's sustainability policies and procedures to ICMM's 10 Sustainable Development Principles and mandatory requirements set out in ICMM position statements;
- the company's self-declared application level of the G3 Guidelines;
- the company's material sustainable development risks and opportunities;
- the existence and status of implementation of systems that the company is using to manage the identified material sustainable development risks and opportunities; and
- the company's performance during the reporting period for the identified material sustainable development risks and opportunities.

During the 2011 assurance process, Bureau Veritas interviewed employees at all levels of the company, completed five site visits and conducted stakeholder interviews. Bureau Veritas' assurance statement is available in [Appendix 3](#).

### ICMM Sustainable Development Principles

1. Implement and maintain ethical business practices and sound systems of corporate governance.
2. Integrate sustainable development considerations within the corporate decision-making process.
3. Uphold fundamental human rights and respect cultures, customs and values in dealings with employees and others who are affected by our activities.
4. Implement risk management strategies based on valid data and sound science.
5. Seek continual improvement of our health and safety performance.
6. Seek continual improvement of our environmental performance.
7. Contribute to conservation of biodiversity and integrated approaches to land use planning.
8. Facilitate and encourage responsible product design, use, re-use, recycling and disposal of our products.
9. Contribute to the social, economic and institutional development of the communities in which we operate.
10. Implement effective and transparent engagement, communication and independently verified reporting arrangements with our stakeholders.

## GOVERNANCE

Barrick's approach to responsible mining is framed by our [Corporate Social Responsibility Charter](#). It confirms that, wherever we work in the world, we work with integrity. Our [Code of Business Conduct and Ethics](#) represents our commitment to uphold ethical business practices wherever we operate. Together, the Charter and the Code define our ethical, social, environmental and economic responsibilities and shape our behaviour.

Responsible mining is a company-wide priority and central to our business strategy. Our goal is to create mutual benefits, both for our company and our host countries and communities. We engage proactively with our stakeholders and pursue collaborative partnerships with communities, governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This approach helps ensure we maintain our social licence to operate in countries around the world.

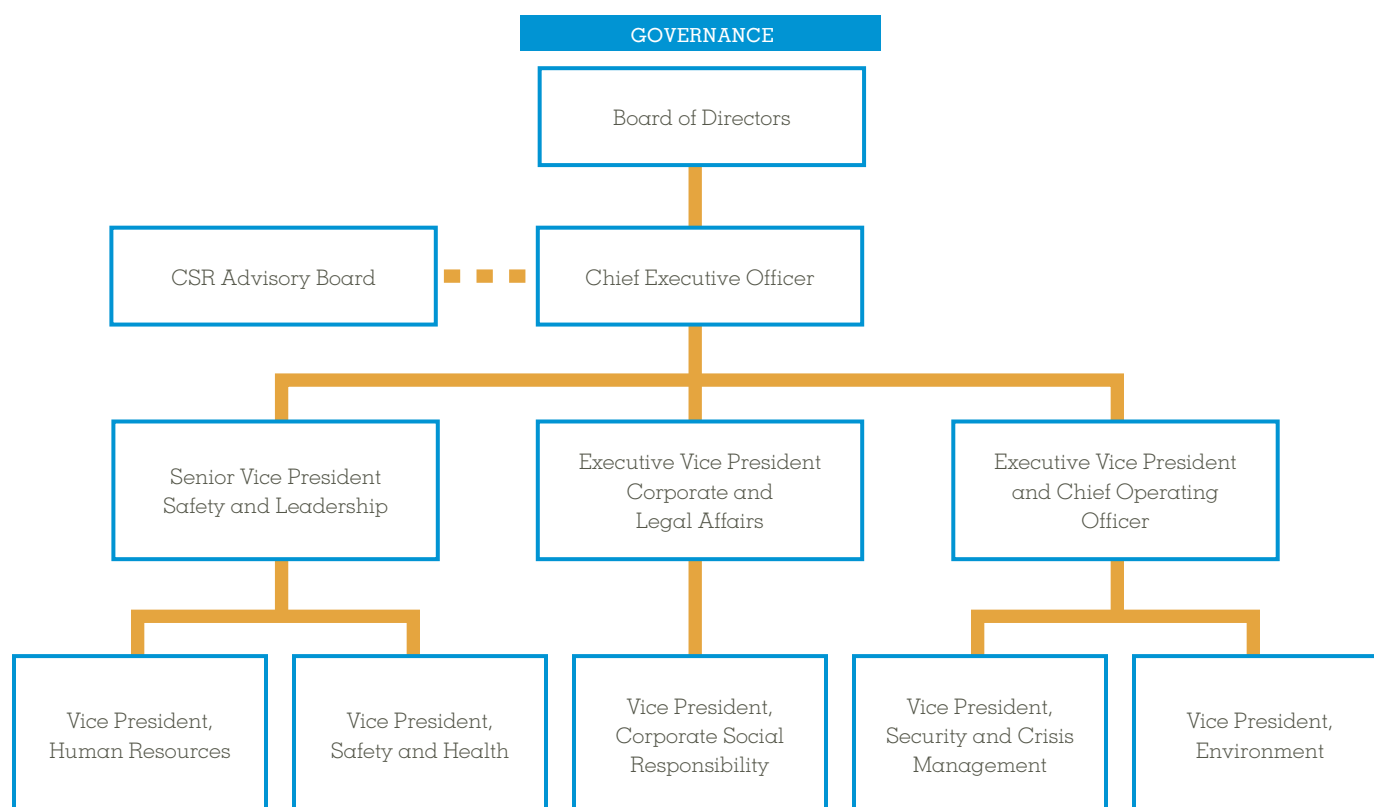
Barrick's board of directors is responsible for the stewardship of the company and for oversight of the management of its business affairs, while our senior executives are responsible for the management and day-to-day operation of the company. For a

description of the board's structure and governance processes, please see Appendix 2.

The board has a Corporate Responsibility Committee which is responsible for reviewing Barrick's environmental, safety, health, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies and programs. The Corporate Responsibility Committee has three members who are independent board members and two members who are on the Barrick executive management team.

Barrick recently established an external CSR Advisory Board comprised of five men and women with broad-ranging expertise in social responsibility issues. The Advisory Board will provide input and advice on the complex social, political and environmental issues affecting us, and the mining industry as a whole.

Barrick also has an Executive Community, Health, Environment, Safety and Security (CHESS) committee, comprised of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and the company's most senior executives. The CHESS Committee reviews performance, trends and issues and approves CHESS policies and business plans.



## Board Overview of Corporate Responsibility

The purpose of the board Corporate Responsibility Committee is to assist the board in overseeing the company's environmental, safety and health, and CSR policies, programs and performance. The Corporate Responsibility Committee meets four times a year.

The committee's responsibilities with respect to environmental, safety and health and CSR matters include:

- reviewing and making recommendations in regard to the company's environmental and safety and health management programs, including corporate policies and procedures,
- reviewing and making recommendations in regard to environmental and safety and health compliance issues, if any,
- satisfying itself that the management of the company monitors trends and reviews current and emerging issues in the areas of environment and safety and health, and evaluates their impact on the company,
- reviewing incident reports to assess whether environmental and safety and health management procedures were effective in such incidents, and to make recommendations for improvement, and to determine if such incidents are of significance to report to the board,
- reviewing the scope of potential environmental liabilities and the adequacy of the environmental management system to manage these liabilities,
- reviewing the company's safety and health performance to assess the effectiveness of safety and health programs and to make recommendations for improvement, and determine if any safety and health issues that may be identified as a result of such review are of significance to report to the board,
- receiving reports from management on the company's CSR program, including significant sustainable development, community relations and security policies and procedures; receiving reports from management on the company's CSR performance to assess the effectiveness of the CSR program, and
- satisfying itself that management of the company monitors trends and reviews current and emerging issues in the CSR field and evaluates the impact on the company.

In all cases, the Corporate Responsibility Committee will, where appropriate, report to the board and make recommendations to the management of the company and/or to the board.

### Vision

Our vision is to be the world's best gold company by finding, acquiring, developing and producing quality reserves in a safe, profitable and socially responsible manner.

### Values

- Behave like an owner
- Act with a sense of urgency
- Be a team player
- Continually improve
- Deliver results

### Senior Executives and Performance-based Compensation

In order to drive improvements and increase the profile of CSR-related performance, in 2011 Barrick initiated changes to the performance-based compensation system for senior executives. The system sets out the performance measurement categories, metrics, weightings, performance goals, etc. for the annual performance incentive plan (i.e. annual bonus). Moving forward, performance-based compensation for Barrick's senior management will be determined in part by the performance in the areas of Community Relations, Safety and Health, Environment, and Security. This system will apply to the corporate Senior Leadership Team, the Regional Presidents, the Operations/Project Directors and site General Managers. Each of the four functions has chosen a metric by which to measure performance for 2012. For example, the Community Relations target for 2012 is the implementation of a Social Obligation Register and Grievance Mechanism at every site by the end of the year; the Environmental target relates to the implementation of the Environmental Management System.



Barrick's success is built on a foundation of personal and professional integrity and a commitment to excellence.

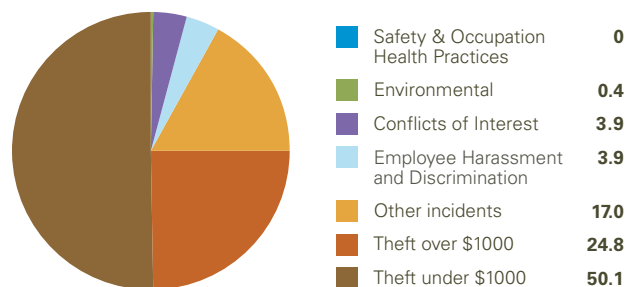


Adding stickers to phones and posting information on walls increases awareness of Barrick's Code of Conduct and Confidential Hotline.

### Executive Overview of Corporate Responsibility

The Executive CHES Committee's mandate is to provide leadership, set policy and strategic direction, and ensure that an appropriate and integrated organizational structure exists across the company in the areas of environment, health, safety and the broader functions associated with maintaining our license to operate - including community relations, human rights, security, non-government organization initiatives and government affairs. The Executive CHES Committee meets on a regular basis.

#### Code of Conduct Inquiries Received in 2011 (percent)



### Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Barrick's success is built on a foundation of personal and professional integrity and commitment to excellence. As a company, and as individuals, we must guide our conduct by the highest standards of honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour. Barrick's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code) embodies the commitment of Barrick to conduct business in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, and the highest ethical standards throughout our worldwide organization. The Code has been adopted by the board of directors and applies to every Barrick employee, including the CEO and other senior executive officers, and to members of our board of directors.

In addition to the Code, every employee, officer and director must also comply with the associated Anti-Fraud Policy, Disclosure Policy, Insider Trading Policy, Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, Human Rights Policy, Safety and Occupational Health Policy, Environmental Policy, as well as with the policies of each particular business unit.

All employees are required to read the Code and associated policies, and all management, administrative and supervisory personnel are required to complete training sessions on the Code and associated policies, and annually recertify their compliance. As well, all Barrick employees, officers and directors are accountable for adhering to the Code and we are each responsible for reporting behaviour that violates the Code.

When applying the Code to our actions, each employee should seek full compliance, not only with the letter of the Code, but also with the spirit of its rules.

Violations of the Code and associated policies are grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. In 2011, more than 50 percent of inquiries in connection with potential violations of the Code were related to petty theft at our operating sites. While not all the investigations relating to the complaints received in 2011 have been closed, we do not consider any of the inquiries respecting violations of the Code in 2011 to have a significant adverse effect on Barrick's ethical culture. Violations of our Code related to events at North Mara and Porgera are discussed in the Community section of the Report, in [Significant Community Issues](#).

### Public Policy, Anti-Corruption and Compliance

Barrick is committed to the highest standards of corporate governance and professional integrity. We believe that business should be conducted in an ethical, honest and accountable manner and in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. We are committed to transparency in our business practices, consistent with good governance and commercial confidentiality.

**Public Policy:** Mining is a heavily regulated industry and Barrick maintains a continuing dialogue with governments and regulators at all levels regarding regulatory issues and other items of business interest. We belong to a wide range of industry associations and also work closely with international non-government organizations and advocacy organizations to develop appropriate standards and guidelines for our industry.

Industry associations (national and international) include the following:

### Government Dialogue

In 2011, our activities focused on working with our industry associations to assure that Barrick's position on important issues was represented. Any lobbying activities are compliant with regulations and reported to authorities as required.

### Conflict-free Gold

Conflict-free gold is gold which is produced in a way that does not enable, fuel or maintain conflict. Barrick believes that gold mining can be a powerful source of economic and social development wherever it occurs, and that any possibility that gold mining could contribute to armed conflict must be eradicated. Barrick is a member of the World Gold Council (WGC) which represents the world's leading gold mining companies and strongly supports the responsible production of gold. The WGC is currently working with its member companies and a range of other stakeholders to draft an industry Conflict-free Gold Standard. The Standard will establish a common approach by which gold producers can demonstrate that their gold has been extracted in a manner that does not fuel conflict or the abuse of human rights typically associated with such conflicts.

- Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy
- Cámara Argentina de Empresarios Mineros
- Cámara Minera de San Juan (Argentina)
- Cámara Minera y Petrolera de la República Dominicana
- Consejo Minero (Chile)
- International Council on Mining and Metals
- Minerals Council of Australia
- Mining Association of Canada
- National Mining Association (USA)
- Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada
- Sociedad Nacional de Minería (Chile)
- Sociedad Nacional de Minería, Petróleo y Energía (Peru)
- Tanzanian Chamber of Mines
- World Gold Council

### Anti-Corruption, Anti-Competition and Compliance:

Corruption is the misuse of public power for private profit, or the misuse of entrusted power for private gain. Barrick expects all employees, officers and directors to take all responsible steps to identify and raise potential corruption issues before they lead to problems.

Barrick operates in many countries across the globe, including areas where there is a definite risk of exposure to corruption. At those sites, and all others where we operate, we follow the company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which outlines our obligations, as a company and individually, to comply with all applicable laws and prevent and report corruption wherever we work. The associated Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy sets out Barrick's commitment to compliance with Canada's Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and applicable local anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws. Barrick has a comprehensive compliance program to support the Policy.

Anti-competitive behavior involves practices by business or governments that prevent or reduce competition in a market. Barrick does not engage in anti-competitive behavior.

We have established a clear, confidential communication framework to ensure that concerns about ethical issues, including issues of corruption, are reported appropriately. To support compliance with the Code and associated policies, we have an Anti-Fraud Escalation Policy to ensure that suspected violations of the Code are reported to the appropriate levels of management up to and including the audit committee of the board.

In 2011, there were no significant actions or fines related to anti-competitive behaviour or corrupt practices by the company or our employees.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

### Global Human Rights Compliance Program

Barrick seeks to operate according to the highest ethical principles, with ample respect for all stakeholders. Barrick demands the same from its employees, affiliates, suppliers, contractors and partners. Ensuring that we, and all who represent us or work on our behalf, respect the human rights of all who are impacted by our operations is a significant priority. To help ensure that we meet that priority, since 2010, we have been developing a comprehensive, global human rights compliance program. Among the recent actions have been a new Human Rights Policy, adopted in mid-2011, a global human rights training initiative, planned human rights certifications ensuring compliance with our standards, new procedures to support our Human Rights Policy, conducting human rights assessments at our sites and advanced projects, and other efforts. The Policy extends across numerous functional units and across all of Barrick's operations and applies to employees on- or off-duty. We also are participants in a number of multi-lateral initiatives, including the [Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights](#) (the Voluntary Principles).

#### Key Aspects of Barrick's Human Rights Policy

- Any employee implicated in human rights violations will face disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.
- All employees and contractors have a duty to report any suspected misconduct.
- Any employee who knows or suspects but fails to report a human rights violation may face discipline up to and including termination.
- Any employee who misleads or hinders investigators inquiring into human rights violations or serious criminal acts may face termination.
- Any contractor implicated in human rights violations, or who fails to report human rights abuse allegations or criminal acts may face termination.
- The company will conduct training of relevant employees, ensure training of relevant contractors, perform relevant background checks, audit and assess aspects of compliance with the Policy, seek to remediate negative human rights impacts where they occur and report on its human rights program.

### Human Rights and Security

Barrick explores and operates in places in the world where our employees and assets must be protected from various security threats. Security challenges vary greatly by location. To address these challenges, we developed a global [Security Policy](#) and a comprehensive [Security Management System](#). Although for several years we adhered to the [Voluntary Principles](#), in 2010 we joined the initiative, providing a forum for us to engage with leading NGOs, companies and governments in areas related to security and human rights. We believe that effective security controls, standards, policies, and procedures contribute to the safety and protection of employees as well as the communities in which we operate.

We employ security staff or retain security contractors to protect our employees, products and company assets at most of our operations. At locations in developing countries where security risks are often elevated, we may employ or contract with a significant number of public or private security officers. Effective security is a combination of physical security measures and strong community support. Competent security personnel play an essential role in these areas.

Before employing or contracting security personnel, background checks are done; this is often challenging where central records are not held or not reliable. As part of our security system, all security employees and security contractor personnel are instructed in relevant human rights norms and the Voluntary Principles, and the company's commitment to adhere to them; this includes undertaking specific human rights training approved by Barrick.

We have categorized our operations according to the security risk in the region. Procedures, infrastructure and protective equipment are employed to different extents at different operations, based on the security threats. In some instances, security personnel may carry defensive weapons or use trained dogs to provide protection. Barrick has focused on the use of less-than-lethal munitions as a part of its security approach at most locations. All security managers and security officers who carry firearms have received specific training on human rights, the Voluntary Principles and Barrick's Use of Force Procedure which is aligned with the United Nations Guidelines for the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (as required by the Voluntary Principles). Personnel who carry firearms are required to be trained in, and sign off on, this procedure on an annual basis.

Security and human rights issues at our North Mara mine in Tanzania and our Porgera mine in PNG, and the actions taken by us to address these, are explained in more detail in [Significant Community Issues](#).

### Human Rights and Suppliers

Barrick developed a Supplier Code of Ethics (the Code) which was implemented in 2008. The Code is designed to help suppliers understand the business and ethical standards they should follow in any business dealings with, or on behalf of, Barrick. In all business dealings with Barrick, we expect that suppliers shall comply with the principles of the [UN Global Compact](#) which include human rights and anti-corruption, along with all applicable local laws and the suppliers own ethics policies. We are developing processes to ensure suppliers meet our requirements and encourage suppliers to self-certify to our Code. By the end of 2011, 64.7 percent of our significant suppliers, comprising 80 percent of spend, had self-certified or were in the process of certifying with our Supplier Code of Ethics. A number of suppliers who have not self-certified have their own robust ethical codes

### Human Rights and Employees

Among the various employment-related human rights issues, we focus in this report on training, equality of wages, freedom of association, preventing child and forced labour, support for diversity and women's role in mining.

#### Discrimination, Diversity and Equality of Wages

Discrimination involves the act of treating a person unequally on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, nationality or social origin. At Barrick, we believe that every individual must be accorded equal treatment and that everyone in the company is responsible for ensuring that the workplace is free from all forms of discrimination, harassment and retaliation.

The company is committed to fair employment practices and a workplace in which all individuals are treated with dignity and respect. We will not tolerate discrimination. The company expects that all relationships among employees in the workplace will be professional and free of bias and harassment. We are committed to ensuring that both the letter and the spirit of the law are recognized with respect to promoting equal opportunity in the workplace and ensuring all people (both employees and potential employees) are treated based on their merit.



Barrick is committed to fair employment practices and a workplace in which all individuals are treated with dignity and respect.

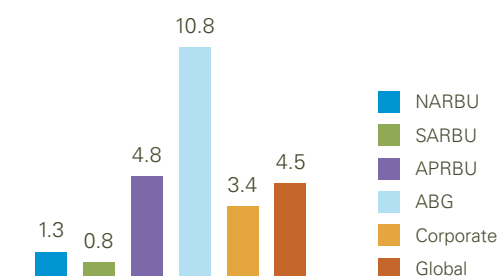
Merit is the basis upon which decisions affecting employment and career development are made. The fundamental criteria are work performance, qualifications, competence, abilities, skills, knowledge and experience relevant to the job.

Any employee, supervisor, or manager who is found, after appropriate investigation, to have engaged in unlawful discrimination, victimization or harassment of another employee will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, which, depending on the circumstances, may include dismissal. In all cases, the action will be designed to ensure that there is no repetition of the conduct.

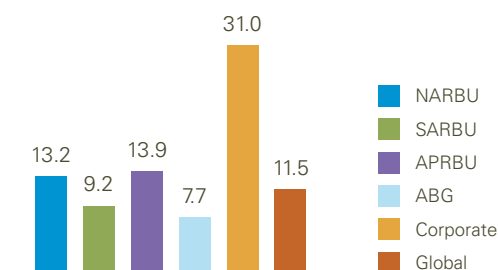
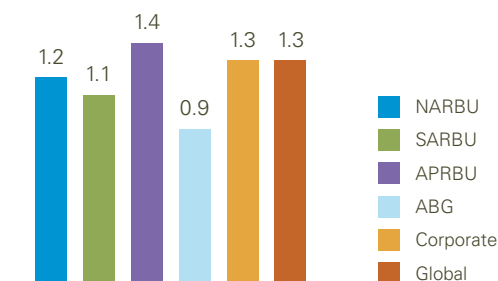
A diverse workforce encourages creativity and innovation. We draw our workforce from many countries around the world, including each country where we operate, with the result that our global workforce is extremely diverse in terms of national and ethnic backgrounds. However, we are committed to the localization of our workforce. To this end, we first recruit the bulk of candidates for employment from the local and regional areas near our operations before searching further afield.

**Expatriates 2011**

(in percent of total employees by region)

**Female Employees 2011**

(in percent of total employees by region)

**Ratio: Male to Female Wages 2011**

Barrick sponsored an event in Perth celebrating the achievements of women in the resource sector.

In 2011, the number of expatriates at our operations varied regionally, but globally they represented just over four and a half percent of our employees. Senior executives in our corporate offices are recruited from all our regions. By bringing together women and men from diverse backgrounds and giving each person the opportunity to contribute his or her skills, experience and perspectives, we believe we are able to deliver the best solutions to our challenges.

The workforce in the mining industry is predominantly male, and many women see this as a barrier to gaining employment in the industry. At Barrick, our focus is to employ the best person for the job; to choose people on merit. Our objective is to ensure that we are welcoming to women so that we can employ the best among a wide candidate base. We continue to introduce policies and flexible work practices to encourage higher participation rates of women in the workforce. Currently, 11.5 percent of our employees are female. At the end of 2011, approximately 18 percent of our executive positions were held by women, including four vice presidents, two mine general managers and one woman on the senior leadership team.

We consider men and women equally in our search for new employees, and both sexes are encouraged to apply in all job categories. Men and women employed in the same job category receive the same remuneration, according to their level of experience and length of employment. However, there may be a gender bias that is predominant in different labour categories. For example, outdoor manual labour may have a



higher hourly pay than inside office workers and there may be a bias of males in the first category and females in the second. Where this is so, there may be a perceived gender bias in salary. However, this more correctly reflects a gender bias in the choice of work categories rather than in the rates of pay.

### **Freedom of Association**

Barrick respects employees' rights of association and collective bargaining. This includes the right of each individual employee to join a union or other labour association. We have a number of facilities around the world with unions or bargaining associations. In 2011, approximately 26 percent of our employees, from 15 properties, were covered by collective bargaining agreements. Of these, approximately 75 percent are located in Tanzania and South America.

### **Child and Forced Labour**

Child labour is employment of children that is economically exploitive, likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or likely to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. The legal age at which young people may work varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Barrick does not knowingly employ a person who is under the legal age of employment, or where that employment would contravene the IFC definition of child labour. Barrick's minimum age for employment is 18; therefore, there are no significant risks concerning the employment of children at any of our operations.

Our most significant contributions to the effective abolition of child labour are our global investments in education, such as our partnerships with Life Education, Australia and the Public Education Foundation in Nevada, and our community infrastructure development projects that support schools, community centers and recreational areas.

Forced and compulsory labour is all work or service, not voluntarily performed, which is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. This includes bonded or indentured labour, slavery or similar coerced labour arrangements. Barrick does not engage in any type of forced or compulsory labour at any of our operations.

### **Human Rights Training**

Barrick has a global human rights compliance program which includes mandatory human rights training for certain employees, contractors and suppliers. Training employees on human rights issues can help to raise general internal understanding as to why such issues may be relevant to our business and also to ensure that our employees implement and support our specific human rights policy and procedures. Focused human rights training commenced at our sites in 2011.

## COMMITMENTS

### External Charters, Principles and Initiatives

In keeping with our commitment to social responsibility, Barrick has joined or adopted a number of voluntary codes and initiatives that address a range of economic, social and

environmental issues. We recognize the importance of responding to these issues and are members of various associations / organizations or multi-stakeholder initiatives that advance the responsible mining agenda.

| Organization  | Date of Adoption / Membership | Focus  |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Business for Social Responsibility                              | 2007                          | BSR is a US-based, not-for-profit organization focused on sustainability and business. BSR works with its global network of more than 250 member companies to develop sustainable business strategies and solutions through consulting, research and cross-sector collaboration.   |
| Carbon Disclosure Project                                       | 2005                          | The CDP is an independent not-for-profit organization holding the largest database of primary corporate climate change information in the world. Thousands of organizations from across the world's major economies measure and disclose their greenhouse gas emissions and climate change strategies through CDP; and now water management strategies through CDP-Water Disclosure.   |
| Clinton Global Initiative                                       | 2007                          | Established in 2005 by President Bill Clinton, the CGI convenes global leaders to devise and implement innovative solutions to some of the world's most pressing challenges. CGI gathers government officials, business leaders and non-profit directors from all over the world, creating opportunities for them to collaborate, share ideas and forge partnerships that enhance their work.  |
| Devonshire Initiative   | 2007                          | The DI is a forum for leading Canadian international development NGOs and mining companies to come together in response to the emerging social agenda surrounding mining and community development. Members believe that a collaborative presence between the Canadian private sector and NGOs in emerging markets can be a force for positive change. The ultimate objective of the DI is improved social and community development outcomes wherever Canadian mining companies operate overseas. |
| Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative                   | 2006                          | The EITI is a coalition of governments, companies, civil society groups, investors and international organizations. It supports improved governance in resource-rich countries by the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining.  |
| Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria | 2005                          | The GBC brings together the private sector's special capabilities and drive for measurable results to the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.  |
| Global Reporting Initiative                                     | 2005                          | GRI developed the world's most widely used sustainability reporting framework. The framework sets out the principles and indicators that organizations can use to measure their economic, environmental and social performance.  |
| International Council on Mining & Metals                        | 2006                          | The ICMM was formed by the world's leading mining companies. ICMM members believe that by acting collectively, the mining, minerals and metals industry can best ensure its continued access to land, capital and markets as well as build trust and respect by demonstrating its ability to contribute successfully to sustainable development. As members, we are committed to implementing the <a href="#">ICMM Sustainable Development Framework</a> .   |

| Organization                                      | Date of Adoption / Membership | Focus  |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| International Cyanide Management Code             | 2005                          | The “International Cyanide Management Code For The Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide In The Production of Gold” (the Code) is a voluntary program for the gold mining industry to promote responsible management of cyanide use in gold mining, enhance the protection of human health and reduce the potential for environmental impacts. Companies that become signatories to the Code must have their operations audited by an independent third party to demonstrate their compliance with the Code. |
| International Network for Acid Prevention         | 1998                          | Acid drainage is one of the most serious and potentially enduring environmental problems for the mining industry. Left unchecked, it can result in such long-term water quality impacts that it could well be this industry’s most harmful legacy. Effectively dealing with acid drainage is a formidable challenge for which no global solutions currently exist. INAP is an industry group created to help meet this challenge.  |
| Trace International Inc.                          | 2011                          | Trace International Inc. is a non-profit membership association that pools resources to provide practical and cost effective anti-bribery compliance solutions for multi-national companies and their commercial intermediaries.   |
| Transparency International – Canada               | 2006                          | Transparency International is a global network of more than 90 national chapters to fight corruption in the national arena in a number of ways. They bring together relevant players from government, civil society, business and the media to promote transparency in elections, in public administration, in procurement and in business. TI’s global network of chapters and contacts also use advocacy campaigns to lobby governments to implement anti-corruption reforms.                                  |
| United Nations Global Compact                     | 2005                          | The UN Global Compact provides a framework for businesses to align their operations and strategies with 10 universally accepted <a href="#">Principles</a> in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption.  |
| Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights | 2010                          | The Voluntary Principles were developed out of a multi-stakeholder process involving companies and NGOs as a means of providing guidance to companies in the extractive sector on maintaining the security of their operations in a manner that respects human rights and fundamental freedoms.  |
| World Gold Council                                | 1987                          | The World Gold Council is the market development organisation for the gold industry. Working within the investment, jewellery and technology sectors, as well as engaging in government affairs, its purpose is to provide industry leadership, whilst stimulating and sustaining demand for gold.   |

### Precautionary Approach

We recognize that there may be significant impacts to the existing natural environment, both temporary and long-lasting, due to the presence of our mining operations. As a result, we are committed to using a precautionary approach throughout the life of a mine – from development through closure – by first assessing potential impacts, then evaluating how to avoid, control or mitigate these impacts, even when there is a lack of scientific certainty as to the likelihood or magnitude of the impacts.

#### Precautionary Approach in Action at Pueblo Viejo

Barrick agreed to develop an offset program for the frogs in the upper Llagal Valley in the absence of full knowledge about their true conservation status.

## NGO Relationships and Partnerships

Barrick has developed relationships and/or partnerships with a number of non-government organizations (NGOs), both

local and international in order to further enhance the social and environmental benefits in the regions where we operate.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Abbot Fund (Tanzania)                              | Malaria No More (Tanzania)                                    |
| Ademi Foundation (Dominican Republic)              | Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (Tanzania) |
| Agualimpia (Peru)                                  | Nature Conservancy (USA)                                      |
| Aid for AIDS in Nevada (USA)                       | Population Service International (Tanzania)                   |
| AIDS Business Coalition (Tanzania)                 | Porgera District Women's Association (PNG)                    |
| América Solidaria (Chile)                          | Porgera Environmental Advisory Komiti (PNG)                   |
| Asian Development Bank – HIV/AIDS                  | Public Education Foundation (USA)                             |
| Association of Private Health Hospitals (Tanzania) | Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (USA)                           |
| Bighorns Unlimited (USA)                           | Rotary Australia (PNG)  |
| Bridge2Aid (Tanzania)                              | Search for Common Ground (Tanzania)                           |
| Canadian Council for Africa (Canada)               | Shidepha (Tanzania)   |
| Children's Book Project for Africa (Tanzania)      | South African Institute of International Affairs              |
| Conservation International (PNG)                   | Tanzania Education Authority                                  |
| Council of Alaska Producers (USA)                  | Tanzania Medical Students Association                         |
| Dar Independent Schools League (Tanzania)          | Tanzanian House of Talent                                     |
| Ducks Unlimited (USA)                              | Tanzania National Malaria Control Program                     |
| EnGender Health (Tanzania)                         | Touch Foundation (Tanzania)                                   |
| Fiji Women's Crisis Center (PNG)                   | Trout Unlimited (USA)   |
| Habitat for Humanity (International)               | US Agency for International Development – USAID               |
| Fundación Cisneros (Latin America)                 | United Way of the Great Basin (USA)                           |
| Fundación Teletón (Chile)                          | Un Techo para Chile   |
| Fund for Peace (International)                     | Un Techo para mi País (Peru)                                  |
| Instituto Argentino de RSE – IARSE (Argentina)     | Vocational Education & Training Authority (Tanzania)          |
| Kainantu District AIDS Council (PNG)               | Volunteer Surgical Missions (Australia-Tanzania)              |
| Lake Cowal Foundation (Australia)                  | Wild Turkey Federation (USA)                                  |
| Makutano (Tanzania)                                | World Vision Canada   |

## ENGAGEMENT

### Identification and Selection of Stakeholders

Barrick has a variety of stakeholder groups, at the global, regional and site level. Through stakeholder and issues mapping, we identify who our stakeholders are and what the key issues are for each stakeholder group. This process of identifying, categorizing and mapping relationships between stakeholders, at each location where we operate, assists us in setting strategic priorities for engagement and consultation. Stakeholder mapping forms the basis for our community engagement programs.

We undertake preliminary stakeholder identification during the exploration phase and have recently hired a community relations expert dedicated to the exploration group to assist in this task at our exploration sites around the world. We complete detailed stakeholder identification as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) at the outset of a development project. Throughout the operational phase of our mines, stakeholder identification and issues mapping continues and results are reviewed and updated annually. Cultural awareness is critical to identifying relevant stakeholders, including possible vulnerable and minority groups.

#### Barrick's Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholders are people or groups that have an interest in the activities of our company. They include:

- employees
- employees' families
- prospective employees
- communities near our operations
- shareholders
- local, regional and national governments
- suppliers and contractors
- non-government community-based organizations
- international non-government organizations
- socially responsible investment (SRI) groups
- faith-based organizations
- academic institutions
- regulatory authorities
- professional organizations
- peer companies
- labour unions and other collective bargaining associations

### Stakeholder Engagement

Ongoing dialogue with stakeholders is one of the most effective tools to help us understand and address the key issues associated with our business. In 2011, Barrick continued to hold meetings in all regions with members of our host communities, local and regional governments, local NGOs and other interested stakeholders. We also engaged with global stakeholder organizations, including international NGOs, SRIs and other investors, through one-on-one meetings, teleconferences, and participation in multi-stakeholder initiatives and industry associations.

For community stakeholders, dialogue starts at an early stage in the life of a mine – well before actual mining begins. We establish active outreach programs in host communities including local village meetings, open houses, site tours, community newsletters, town-hall meetings, both formal and informal question and answer sessions, and one-on-one discussions. We often establish community liaison offices in the local towns and communities in order to provide easier access for community members to discuss issues with company representatives. We make a concerted effort to ensure these offices are community friendly, culturally appropriate and accessible to all. During active operations and through mine closure, we keep the lines of communication open by continuing with public meetings and, in many cases, with the formation of local community advisory groups. For example, at our North Mara mine in Tanzania, we conduct monthly tours of the mine to allow community members to familiarize themselves with the mining operations and also to encourage relationship building between the community and the mine.

In 2011, to improve our understanding of the issues and concerns for our corporate and regional stakeholders, we conducted a baseline survey of nearly 600 external stakeholders, including NGOs, government, industry and investment organizations, as well as close to 3,000 employees. The results of this survey broaden our understanding and assessment of materiality, improve our communications with internal and external audiences and identify performance improvements over time, as well as identify any gaps between perceived versus on-the-ground performance.

For the past four years (2008 – 2011), as part of our annual ICMM Assurance process, independent, third-party consultants completed external stakeholder interviews in all regions where we operate. Corporate stakeholders included NGOs, SRIs, pension funds and investor groups, academics, governments,

sustainable development research organizations and trade and mining associations. Site level stakeholders included community members, local landowners, local business people, indigenous peoples, government officials and women's groups. Results of these stakeholder interviews and our assurance consultant's recommendations are reviewed by regional leadership, functional leads and senior management each year. The recommendations cover key areas, including stakeholder engagement and transparency regarding the CSR challenges we face. In 2011, we made progress on a number of the recommendations from the 2010 assurance process, including forming a CSR Advisory Board and strengthening corporate stakeholder outreach.

Also, in 2011, we contracted with a third-party consultancy to conduct a survey of corporate stakeholders to identify opportunities for improving our annual Responsibility Report. The results of that survey have informed the structure and content of this current report. We have provided more data, targets and performance metrics in the report, and more discussion on current risks and management of those risks.

#### Recommendations from the Responsibility Report Stakeholder Survey

- Provide more in-depth information on strategy for key CSR issues, i.e. water and human rights.
- Set forward-looking quantitative targets and report on performance measures.
- Use the Responsibility Report to engage stakeholders globally.
- Describe challenges and complexities in operating regions and how Barrick is managing those issues.

#### Improvements and Significant Recommendations from the 2010 / 2011 Assurance Process

##### Improvements:

- In 2010, Barrick implemented a High Level Risk Assessment process, with the result that material issues have been fully documented and are discussed in the 2010 Responsibility Report.
- Barrick established a CSR Advisory Board in 2011.
- The Barrick website now includes updated information about material issues.
- Corporate stakeholder outreach has been strengthened.
- Community relations efforts have expanded and are more proactive.
- Corporate communication about material issues is more open and transparent.
- Barrick became a member of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights in 2010.
- Barrick is implementing formal company-wide grievance procedures at all sites.

##### Recommendations:

- Site level communications could be improved to include more information on material issues, community support and how Barrick uses stakeholder feedback in the planning, development and operation of mining activities.
- Consider adding biodiversity experts to corporate and regional staff and at mines where there is greater need for this expertise.
- Increase the visibility and value of stakeholder input to the risk assessment process at all levels.
- Increase transparency for material issues in African Barrick Gold.

## PERFORMANCE SNAPSHOT

|                       | 2011 Targets and Objectives   | 2011 Performance   | 2012 Targets and Objectives   |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the ethical culture of the company</li> <li>Complete annual training and certification process on the Code of Conduct and Ethics (the Code)</li> <li>Complete annual training for employees in “positions of trust” on the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy</li> <li>Develop a Human Rights (HR) compliance initiative in alignment with the UN Guiding Principles for Business &amp; Human Rights (the Guiding Principles)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On track</li> <li>Completed: 5,000 employees were trained and certified</li> <li>Completed: Renewed emphasis on in-person training along with enhanced supporting procedures and documents</li> <li>Developed an HR compliance initiative in alignment with the Guiding Principles, including a global HR Policy and a Reporting and Escalation Procedure for HR allegations</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the ethical culture of the company on a global basis</li> <li>Complete annual training and certification process on the Code</li> <li>Amend Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy and the Code to extend prohibition against bribery of any person (not limited to government officials). Enhance anti-corruption procedures</li> <li>Develop new refresher on-line training courses for designated employees on the Code and Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy</li> <li>Conduct in-person training on HR Policy</li> <li>Conduct pre-audit phase of global HR Assessment Project</li> <li>Continue to enhance supporting procedures for HR Policy</li> </ul> |
| EMPLOYEES             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete Level 1 Compass Development Program (CDP) and continue to establish Level 2 programs for key areas</li> <li>Enhance participation in CDP by 10% (Level 1 and 2 to 310 and 55 respectively)</li> <li>Complete Learning Management System (LMS) roll-out to remaining regions (Australia and North America)</li> <li>Design and launch a new Leadership Development Program (LDP) based on revised leadership model</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New HR, Environment and Safety CDP programs established. Initial Level 2 program pilot completed</li> <li>2011 CDP participation numbers: Level 1 – 317 and Level 2 - 63</li> <li>LMS implementation continued in North America and commenced in Australia. Also implemented at the corporate office</li> <li>LDP designed and initial pilot program completed</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Capital Projects CDP program</li> <li>CDP1: 319 participants, with 70 graduates by 2013<br/>CDP2: 59 participants, first graduates by 2013</li> <li>Integrate LMS and Talent Management (TM) platforms by the end of 2013</li> <li>Implement the new LDP to start in 1st quarter 2012. Up to 300 people in the company will complete this program in 2012</li> <li>Implement TM and succession planning improvements in 2012</li> <li>Complete global talent reviews for all critical roles</li> <li>Develop and implement pipeline concept for new hires</li> <li>Develop and implement university co-op strategy</li> </ul>  |

*continued on following page*

|             | 2011 Targets and Objectives   | 2011 Performance   | 2012 Targets and Objectives  |
|-------------|---|--|--|
| COMMUNITY   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement improved planning and monitoring of Community Relations (CR) activities through a phased implementation of the Community Relations Management System (CRMS)</li> <li>Update and improve the CR component of the Barrick Development System (BDS)</li> <li>Continue development of the Compass program for CR teams</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant progress in development of CRMS: CR Policy and Standard issued; a global CRMS Taskforce formed to guide site implementation; sites commenced a 2 year implementation program</li> <li>Updating of the BDS was deferred to 2012 pending the finalization of the CRMS</li> <li>CR Compass program initiated in 2011</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sites develop CRMS implementation plans with a commitment to establish Social Obligations Registers and Grievance Mechanisms by end 2012</li> <li>Advance CRMS with development of a suite of supporting tools and resources</li> <li>Update the CR Component of BDS based on final CR Standard requirements</li> <li>Finalize and implement CR Compass program</li> <li>Develop CR Audit program and undertake initial site audits at priority sites during 2012</li> <li>Develop a dedicated CR program to support company-wide exploration activities</li> </ul> |
| ENVIRONMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a tailings storage facility (TSF) performance review mechanism</li> <li>The Tailings and Waste Rock Environmental Standard will be approved and implemented</li> <li>The audit program will focus on compliance with 21 environmental audits and 16 safety audits conducted in 2011 – 10 will be combined EHS audits</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed development of an internal Audit protocol and associated Corrective Action Plan (CAP) protocol for operating TSFs</li> <li>Completed development and approval of Tailings Management Standard (TMS); implementation rescheduled to 2012</li> <li>Completed 16 environmental audits and 15 safety audits. Nine were combined EHS audits</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approve and implement CAP for active TSFs</li> <li>Update TSF Design, Operation and Management Guidelines for review and approval</li> <li>Implement Tailings Management Standard</li> <li>Complete 21 audits with various combinations of environmental (17) safety (14) and, starting this year, community relations (4)</li> <li>Focus on biodiversity pilot projects to gain a greater understanding of risks and opportunities</li> <li>Continue working with INAP to develop the GARD Guide</li> </ul>  |

continued on following page

| SAFETY AND HEALTH | 2011 Targets and Objectives  | 2011 Performance   | 2012 Targets and Objectives  |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
|                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero fatalities</li> <li>• 10% reduction in TRFR</li> <li>• Continue Courageous Leadership (CL) training and roll-out Version 3</li> <li>• Identify and formally assess risks associated with significant / major pieces of infrastructure</li> <li>• Focused application of risk management, Visible Felt Leadership (VFL) principles and audit of 15 critical risk categories</li> <li>• Focus on mitigation strategies for ergonomic risks</li> <li>• Continued refinement of Barrick data collection system and key health risks</li> <li>• Sharpen investigation focus on potential fatal incidents</li> <li>• Complete implementation of vehicle monitoring devices</li> <li>• The ground support performance review will be finalized and implemented</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 fatalities</li> <li>• 1 % reduction in TRFR</li> <li>• Completed 2011 CL training: new CL training occurs each year to match strategic priorities</li> <li>• On track</li> <li>• On track</li> <li>• On track</li> <li>• On track</li> <li>• On track</li> <li>• Completed: realized a 65% reduction in vehicle incidents 2011 vs. 2010</li> <li>• A Ground Control Standard was developed</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero fatalities</li> <li>• 10% reduction in TRFR</li> <li>• Continue CL training</li> <li>• Revise the CL program to align with CHES functions (Community, Health, Environment, Safety, Security)</li> <li>• Barrick's Maintenance function has taken over this objective</li> <li>• Develop and implement Risk Assessment Facilitators training course</li> <li>• Enhance VFL quality and track regional targets</li> <li>• Audit against 15 critical risk categories</li> <li>• Develop Ergonomic Assessment Tool and continue awareness campaign</li> <li>• Develop and standardize new health definitions in management reporting tool</li> <li>• Continue to enhance potential fatal incident investigation process</li> <li>• Continue to monitor &amp; track driving incidents and driving behaviours</li> <li>• Implement and audit compliance of Ground Control Standard</li> <li>• Implement S&amp;H Compass program to increase S&amp;H talent</li> <li>• Fatigue and collision avoidance technology study</li> <li>• Develop and implement Fatigue Management Standard</li> <li>• Implement Respiratory Protection Standard</li> <li>• Develop Fitness for Duty job descriptions followed by development of FFD Standard</li> <li>• Develop a Critical Risk Construction Standard for projects</li> </ul> |



## OUR PEOPLE

Barrick's success is the result of the expertise, professionalism and commitment of employees. We are committed to providing a positive work environment to attract and retain the highest quality people and to developing leaders to ensure our future success. Employees are key stakeholders in the company. They expect, and have a right, to be treated with respect through open, honest and timely communication.



Our vision and values, as well as our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and the company's Leadership Competencies, define how we should interact with each other in the workplace and at all levels of the organization. We strive for a work environment that stresses positive teamwork and collaboration as a way to achieve outstanding results and continuous improvement in all areas of our business activity.

Respecting our people helps the company build a highly skilled and engaged workforce that delivers superior results. The shared benefit is in personal satisfaction and career development for employees and a sustainable competitive advantage for Barrick.

We generally prefer to develop internal talent rather than hire from outside the organization. We have processes and programs to provide on-the-job learning, coaching and mentoring, education and other development opportunities for employees throughout their careers at Barrick. We leverage technology such as webinars and e-learning modules to improve the learning experience and to mitigate the challenges of remote operating environments. We use our talent management process to identify and develop high potential, globally mobile employees, providing them with a variety of assignments to help them advance their careers.

We recognize and reward people for good work and for the contributions they make to the organization. Barrick offers company awards programs to recognize excellence in specific areas that are directly aligned with our priorities. The company offers monetary rewards and career advancement for good performance. Moreover, the company promotes visible felt leadership as a way to provide employees with ongoing feedback, coaching and recognition. We understand that fair and proper recognition drives engagement and strengthens our culture.

Nothing is more important to Barrick than the safety, health and well-being of workers and their families. Barrick makes safety and health the first priority at all its operations. This is a fundamental aspect of our Responsible Mining approach. We understand that a safe team is a highly engaged team.

Due to the geographic and cultural diversity of our workforce, we have developed a blend of global, regional and site-based Human Resources policies and programs. We take a global approach to senior leadership development, performance and talent management. We take a regional approach to compensation and benefits, training and employee relations to address the unique labour markets and social conditions in the countries where we operate. This combined approach has allowed us to implement targeted local programs that attract, retain and motivate our staff, while reflecting local norms. Although our policies do not apply to our long-term contractors, we do review contractor policies for alignment with ours prior to retaining them.

**Responsible Person:**

Vice President, Human Resources

## ABOUT OUR EMPLOYEES

The key to success for Barrick employees is personal initiative, collaboration and passion.



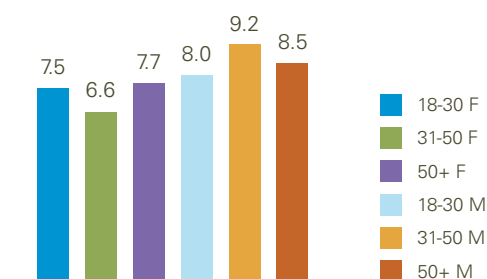
The mining industry is complex and competitive. It also faces a significant skills shortage. Companies are desperate for geologists, mining engineers and workers with metallurgical, chemical, electrical and environmental expertise. The reasons for the skills shortage are numerous, but most directly relate to the cyclical nature of the industry, with its periods of expansion and contraction. That's why we are stepping up our efforts to attract employees with world-class capabilities. Stable, healthy and enjoyable working conditions are the best way for us to attract and retain the best people. At the end of December 2011, we



There is a history of women being under-represented in the resource sector. Barrick is actively seeking to recruit more women.

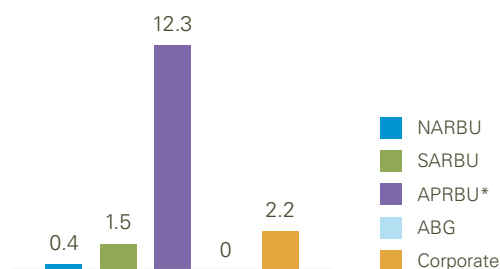
### Turnover by Sex & Age Group 2011

(in percent of total employees by category)



### Lay-offs 2011

(in percent of total employees by region)



\*91% of these layoffs occurred at the Porgera mine, PNG

employed over 26,000 people globally, including employees at the recently acquired Equinox properties. Another 37,000 contractors worked at our sites, including over 15,000 construction workers at our Pueblo Viejo, Pascua Lama and Jabal Sayid projects. Barrick's turn-over rate (the rate at which employees voluntarily leave their jobs) was between 6 and 9 percent in 2011. Most of our turn-over came from ABG and the Australia Pacific region where severe skill shortages in the industry resulted in a more mobile workforce.



At Barrick, we look for people with curiosity and passion, and with a commitment to do their best.

## LABOUR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

### Communication

Good communication with our employees is essential for effective management of our global company. Our employees can access our company intranet and read our internal newspapers (Barrick News and Courageous News) for daily and quarterly updates on company affairs. During major changes to our operations, we keep our employees informed through the Barrick News, targeted announcements, on-line information sessions, the company intranet and face-to-face meetings at sites and offices as necessary. For those operations where there are collective bargaining agreements in place, we respect minimum notice periods regarding communicating operational changes.

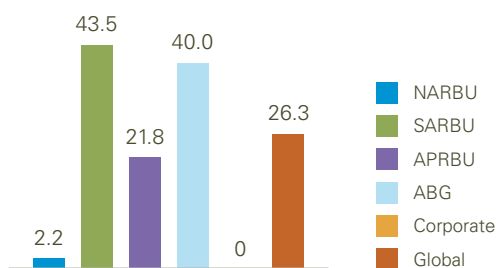
### Trade Unions

Barrick has a number of facilities around the world where our employees are members of labour unions or collective bargaining associations. We work closely with these organizations to develop and manage effective labour relations programs. In 2011, employees from 15 properties were covered by collective bargaining agreements.

We believe that keeping the lines of communication open between management and labour is the most effective way to avoid a work stoppage. Barrick did not experience any employee strikes or lockouts exceeding one week's duration in 2011.

#### Union Employees 2011

(in percent of total employees by region)



Barrick ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in the Randstad Award Rankings of Canada's Most Attractive Employers in 2011.

Randstad Canada is a leading recruitment and human resource service provider.

### Mine Closure and Employees

A mining operation can have a limited life or can, in a few cases, continue longer than a century, employing three or even four generations of miners. But, whether short- or long-term, all mines eventually close. Mine closure results in layoffs and transfers; it can be disruptive to employees and their families. In order to help employees weather this transition, closure planning at our operations includes employee assistance to identify new career opportunities and transition plans as appropriate. Where possible, we may be able to offer continuing employment opportunities at other Barrick operations. In some regions, we can offer out-placement services or help with resumes and job hunting strategies.

## EMPLOYEE BENEFITS



Our employees, the heart of our business.

### Benefits

Barrick conducts business in many countries and provides wages and benefits relative to regional economics. We match or exceed average wages in the countries where we operate. Men and women employed in the same job category receive the same remuneration, according to their level of experience and length of employment. Benefits provided are in line with cultural sensitivities and include a core group of health care benefits at all operations, as well as non-core regional benefits. Non-core benefits are partially determined by local competitive practices and needs, and may include pension and other retirement programs, maternity or parental leave, life and accidental death insurance, wellness programs and employee assistance programs. In general, full-time employees receive our full complement of the benefits available in their region, while part-time

### Global Corporate Challenge

Barrick has been named one of the most active Canadian-based companies in the Global Corporate Challenge (GCC), a 16-week competition that challenges participants to walk, run, or bike the equivalent of 10,000 steps a day to improve personal health. About 14,000 employees from around the world formed 199 teams to help Barrick win the GCC silver award for most active Canadian company. Barrick was one of 1,000 organizations from 83 countries that participated in the 2011 Corporate Challenge.

For each corporate participant, the GCC organization sponsors a child in a children's version of the corporate challenge as a way to encourage young people to be more active. This year, thanks in part to Barrick, 120,000 children had the opportunity to participate in the challenge.

and contract employees receive fewer benefits. Since this is locally determined, global information is not available.

Barrick has a number of instruments which provide post-retirement benefits to employees. We have qualified defined benefit pension plans (a defined benefit plan promises a specified monthly benefit at retirement) that cover some of our Canadian, United States and Australian employees and provide benefits based on employees' years of service. We have non-qualified defined benefit pension plans covering other employees and former directors of the company. As well, certain employees take part in defined contribution employee benefit plans (examples of defined contribution plans include 401(k) plans, 403(b) plans, RRSPs, employee share ownership plans, and profit-sharing plans).

### Career Development

Personal career development opportunities are an important benefit we provide to our employees. Barrick provides a professional development program for engineers and geoscientists who have joined the company directly from post-secondary education. This program is designed to accelerate the learning curve and advance the careers of our technical employees through active mentoring from more experienced professionals, targeted learning and individualized work assignments.



Our employees, competent and highly engaged.

### COMPASS TRAINING PROGRAM

The Compass Level 1 program is a professional development course designed to guide entry level technical employees through their first few years at Barrick. The course, made up of five levels, uses various delivery methods to help employees work through different learning objectives. Level 2 provides advanced training for employees with three to five years experience. Level 3, 4 and 5 focus on leadership development as employees reach 20 or more years with Barrick.



Megan Jackson became the first graduate of Barrick's new Compass training program for exploration geologists.

### Barrick Skills Development Programs

- Courageous Safety Leadership
- Supervisor Development Program
- Compass Technical and Professional Programs
- Drive Safe
- Continuous Improvement e-Learning
- Project Management in Action

We believe in life-long learning and that our employees can have multiple careers within our organization. Skills development and apprenticeship programs are often available at our sites. Barrick has developed role-based, in-house skills development programs to advance employee capabilities. Most of our programs are self-directed and utilize on the job assignments and mentoring.

Regionally, other programs complement our global curriculum and are designed to address local market capabilities and legislative requirements. Examples of regional programs that reflect a gap in skills by level or a legislative requirement include the Mining Supervisor and Manager Certificate Program in Western Australia, the Graduate Engineer Gap Program in Argentina and the Intermediate Management program in Africa.

*"I believe that short-term assignments are a great way to develop people and give them a more global perspective of the company, while also serving an important business need."*

– Don Ritz, Senior Vice President,  
Safety and Leadership.

Additionally, professionals who participate in continuing professional development programs, offered through universities or professional organizations, are eligible for company reimbursement.

Barrick invests significant effort in maintaining a leadership pipeline including programs like the Frontline Supervisor Training Program, designed to strengthen the skills of our supervisors and managers. This program builds skills for front-line personnel who are responsible for coaching and managing employee performance. Frontline Supervisor Training helps employees develop skills for providing feedback and coaching, leading change, delegating, resolving conflict, managing performance problems and motivating high performance teams.

Many employees are part of our Global Succession Planning Program, which provides employees with an opportunity to increase their knowledge and skills by transferring into short- and long-term assignments of greater complexity at other Barrick sites, both regionally and internationally. Short-term assignments allow mine sites to fulfill specific business needs and provide a unique professional development opportunity for participants. In the fall of 2010, when the Buzwagi mine in Tanzania had a sudden need for trained people, a group of 25 employees from other sites and regions went to fill the gap and train local employees during an eight-week assignment. This worked so well that a second group of 15 employees took eight week short-term assignments at Buzwagi during early 2011.



**Mentoring and on-the-job training help Barrick retain good employees .**

We currently have performance review and career management processes in place for employees at our operations and offices. Since Barrick has grown through acquisition and inherited different systems, processes may vary from site to site; however, we are working to align these processes. One hundred percent of executives, senior and middle managers are covered by an annual formal performance planning and assessment process. Supervisors and non-management individuals participate in site specific performance review processes for professional and skilled employees. Employees in work crews at our operations have regular key performance indicator assessments, often in a team format.



# SAFETY AND HEALTH

Nothing is more important to Barrick than the safety, health and well-being of our workers and their families. Our safety and health vision of “Every person going home safe and healthy every day,” supports this commitment to a safe and healthy workplace. We believe that all injuries and occupational illnesses are preventable, and there is no job worth doing in an unsafe way. Therefore, we strive for a zero incident culture at Barrick.



We believe that sound safety and occupational health practices are in the best interests of our employees, their families, our business, our shareholders and the communities in which we operate. The Barrick [Safety and Health Management System](#) and the Courageous Leadership for Safety and Health program support the Barrick [Safety and Health Policy](#) and endorse our vision.

*WE PROMISE:*  
*To keep safety and health as a value that drives overall performance.*

As a leader within the mining industry, Barrick has, and continues to implement operational improvements that result in superior safety and occupational health performance. Our management practices fully integrate safety and occupational health evaluation, planning and design into our business development strategies. Safe production is always our goal and we are committed to improving our safety performance at every site.

Regular corporate audits at our operations help ensure that safety and occupational health hazards have been identified and that effective controls are in place and monitored to ensure continued improvement and effectiveness. When safety and health audits identify deficiencies, our investigations determine the root causes underlying these deficiencies so that effective corrective actions can be implemented.

**Responsible Person:**  
Vice President, Safety, Health and Risk

## SAFETY

Barrick's safety and health policy, management system, standards and practices apply to all employees. They also apply to the contractors who work at our sites. All contractors are required to provide and maintain a safe and healthy work environment and are responsible, at a minimum, for performing work to Barrick's safety and health standards. There are nine elements in the Safety and Health Management System; they work together to ensure high performance, to measure that performance and to facilitate continuous improvement.

All of our operations have safety and health committees and conduct regular safety meetings that fit the needs and requirements of each individual site. Many of our operations conduct daily safety meetings, while others conduct meetings on a weekly basis. Joint representation of managers, supervisors, and workers on our safety committees ensures that we hold each other accountable for superior safety and health practices and provide the leadership and resources needed to achieve our vision. Ad-hoc safety meetings are also conducted throughout the various functional areas, within each operation, to involve all workers in eliminating unsafe conditions in the work environment. Depending on the requirements of the labour union, sites with union membership often have safety topics included in labour agreements. Activities and actions conducted by site safety and health committees are essential to embedding a culture of safety within the company.

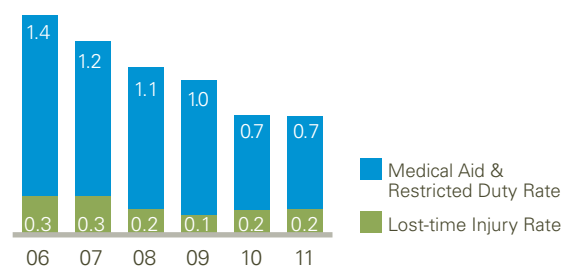
### Safety Performance

Safety performance metrics (both leading and lagging indicators) are key measures towards our goal of a zero incident culture. These performance metrics are substantiated by audits and inspections. In 2011, while we experienced a slight increase in our lost-time injury frequency rate (0.198 vs 0.193) we had, overall, a slight improvement in the total injury frequency rate over 2010 (0.923 vs 0.926). Additional improvement was not achieved primarily due to an increase in exploration activities, two major construction projects and the acquisition of the Equinox properties. These additional activities required a stretch on the resources needed to continue implementation of the Barrick Safety Management System. Even with these challenges, we continued an eleven year trend of improving our total reportable injury frequency rate. Since 2001, there has been an 80 percent improvement in Barrick's safety performance in total reportable injury frequency rates (4.6 vs 0.92); there has also been a 27 percent reduction in total injuries (205 fewer injuries per year), resulting in a healthier workforce and a 52 percent reduction in costs.

Although we feel that the substantial improvement in our incident rate is a milestone, we know we must continue to increase our efforts so that we can improve even further. Our goal remains zero incidents.

Twenty-five reporting locations, including six operating mines and five of Barrick's eight exploration sites, completed the year with no lost time injuries. Seventeen reporting locations completed the entire year with zero recordable injuries. Other properties also achieved significant milestones: the African Barrick Gold (ABG) and Australia-Pacific exploration groups, Barrick Technology Centre and the Western 102 power plant all exceeded five years with no lost time injuries.

### Total Medical Treatment Injury Rate



Two fatalities occurred at our operations in 2011. We are deeply saddened by these fatal accidents. Fatalities are unacceptable and an area of great concern to everyone at Barrick. One employee died at Bulyanhulu, an ABG property, when he was struck by a falling rock. A contractor died at our Pascua-Lama project in Chile/Argentina when he lost control of the tractor-trailer he was driving and the vehicle left the road and rolled several times. Teams of investigators were mobilized for these incidents. The lessons learned and many of the corrective actions, including a review of critical systems and critical tasks, are being applied globally.

Any written directive received from a regulatory agency, even those relating to minor housekeeping issues (e.g. rag bin overflowing, inadequate lighting), is considered by us to be a regulatory action. In 2011 we received 568 regulatory actions at 15 sites, including citations for noise control, ground instability,

Safety improves with the installation of driver coaching systems. The Inthinc device coaches drivers on safe driving behaviours.



and lack of safety barriers. At the time of this report, all regulatory actions had been corrected or were in the process of being addressed as required. Fines were received for a small number of these regulatory actions; in 2011 we received a total of \$689,000 in fines at five properties. We also received a fine of \$150,000 at our Kanowna property in Australia related to the death of an employee from a fall in 2009.

### Safety Programs

Barrick's highly successful Courageous Leadership program continued in 2011. This program is a fundamental building block of Barrick's Safety and Health Management System. Regular training sessions were held in each region for new workers and for all workers at new projects. Refresher training courses continued as well.

Visible Felt Leadership is critical for success and was a focus in 2011. Managers and supervisors are active in the field, coaching and mentoring employees and discussing safety to reinforce the message that "no job is worth doing in an unsafe way". The focus is making sure things are right and, when things aren't right, helping people get it right.

Operating mobile equipment remains Barrick's highest safety incident category. Therefore, we continued our focus on safe driving in 2011. Barrick invested \$16 million to install real-time driver improvement devices, called Inthinc, in company vehicles worldwide. By year end, implementation was over 80 percent complete. The driver coaching devices alert the driver with a voice message if a vehicle operates unsafely or outside a set of parameters, giving the driver up to 15 seconds to correct the unsafe behaviour before reporting the activity to a supervisor. The devices also alert a driver if the seatbelt is not in use, as well as if the vehicle is operated in an aggressive manner (hard turns, abrupt starts or stops). The devices have proven to be useful

for coaching drivers and encouraging safe driving behaviours. In 2011, sites with the Inthinc device installed had an 80 percent decrease in speeding events in company vehicles. Overall, there was a 65 percent decrease in high potential driving incidents from 2010, after installation of the coaching devices.

We have also identified ground falls as one of Barrick's top safety risks. A number of fatal accidents from falling ground have occurred in the mining industry, including one within Barrick this year and three at a Barrick site in 2010. A Ground Control Standard has now been developed. The Standard is based on a set of principles and expectations that set the standards all sites must meet. Audits for compliance with the Standard are scheduled throughout 2012.

*"An annual risk assessment at each site IDENTIFIES RISKS and describes the controls put in place to mitigate them."*

### Risk Management for Safety and Health

Risk management at every level of the organization is critical to our ultimate safety and health success. Hazard identification, risk assessment and management of change are pro-active approaches to managing concerns and issues that have the potential to create unplanned, unexpected or undesirable consequences. We have instituted risks assessments at the individual level (personal field level risk assessment), group level (team field level risk assessment) and site level (annual site level risk assessments). Risks which pose a significant threat to a site or region must be reported to the regional president or vice president for action.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Barrick maintains emergency response teams at all its sites throughout the world. These highly trained, skilled professionals are the first responders to any mine emergency. They are experts at first aid, fire-fighting, dealing with hazardous chemicals and emergency rescues. The teams log many hours of intensive training to ensure they are well prepared to respond to emergencies. In 2011, our teams completed over 100,000 hours of emergency response training. We also provided 12,600 hours of emergency response training to contractors.

In 2011, Barrick hosted its second Global Rescue Summit where rescue team members from our mines worldwide received advanced training in fire-fighting and rescue techniques at the University of Nevada's Fire Science Academy. They also received a full day of instruction at the University of Utah's Medical Center on assessing and treating critical injuries. To support their training, our teams regularly compete in various mine rescue competitions with other mining companies. Many of our emergency response teams have earned awards at these competitions for rescue and fitness challenges.

Our emergency response teams reach out in times of need to the communities where we operate. The Aviation Rescue Team (ART) from Porgera was the first on the scene to a civilian aircraft crash in the highlands of Papua New Guinea (PNG) in 2009. This response team is recognized as the only team with air rescue capability in Papua New Guinea. Emergency response teams in Tanzania and in remote areas of Australia have routinely responded to vehicle accidents in the community and, in Tanzania, have also responded to underground artisanal mining accidents.



Emergency Response training focuses on injuries, accidents, spills and fires.

Early in 2010, our teams responded, first to Haiti and shortly afterward to Chile, when significant earthquakes struck these areas. Although our operations were not affected in either case, we played an active role in the relief efforts.

Mirroring our response to the 2009 Papua New Guinea tragic aircraft crash, Porgera's ART responded to a helicopter crash in a remote area on the north coast of PNG in August 2011. PNG Air Service Search and Rescue Centre requested ART's assistance, as their search and rescue teams would need three days to reach the crash site on foot. The Porgera ART, using emergency repelling and roping techniques, reached the downed helicopter, secured the site and cleared the area so a Search and Rescue helicopter could land the next day. Unfortunately, the three passengers in the downed helicopter did not survive the crash.

## OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Occupational health management refers to the identification and control of the risks arising from physical, chemical, and other workplace hazards. These hazards may include chemical agents, dusts and solvents, heavy metals such as lead and mercury, and physical agents such as loud noise or vibration. Occupational health management is a systematic approach to anticipating, identifying, evaluating, and controlling these health hazards and exposures.

In 2008, Health Risk Assessments (HRAs) were conducted at most of our sites to identify potential health risks, and the current controls in place to reduce or eliminate those risks while also providing a healthier work environment for our employees. The HRAs included efforts to ensure the work environment met the best exposure standards related to risk factors such as dust, silica, noise, or the presence of chemicals. In 2009, we improved our capability to conduct exposure monitoring, at a number of sites, by building industrial hygiene capacity and training key health and safety personnel in industrial hygiene principles and techniques. Most sites now use a dedicated database that allows the capture and analysis of this sampling data in order to better understand hazards and mitigate the risks. Our Safety and Health Management System requires all sites to periodically review their HRAs in order to make improvements. In 2011, all regions updated their Risk Assessments.

Through our Health Risk Assessments, we have confirmed that the highest risk areas in occupational health at Barrick's operations are, consistent with the industry as a whole, silicosis, noise-induced hearing loss, and physical strains. To that end, we have directed most of our energy to these areas in terms of data collection and mitigation strategies. In 2011, our sites made significant strides in improving their data collection methods and implementing controls.

Along with reviewing safety programs, Barrick's corporate audit teams also include the evaluation of health programs during an audit. This includes evaluating worksites, including projects and development sites, to ensure that health hazards have been identified and appropriately addressed, along with evaluating on-site and off-site wellness program opportunities (shift/sleep schedules, fatigue, diet cycles, pre-work preparation/warm-up, etc.) to enhance worker wellness and reduce incidents.

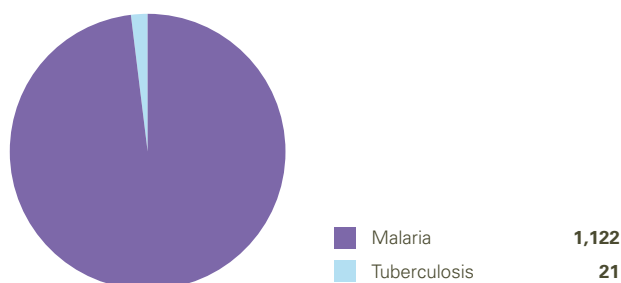
### Occupation Health Performance

In 2007, we began to gather data on the causes for absenteeism due to illness and have identified the top causes of days lost to illness; musculoskeletal strains and sprains, upper respiratory infections and off the job injuries. These three continue to be the main causes of days lost.

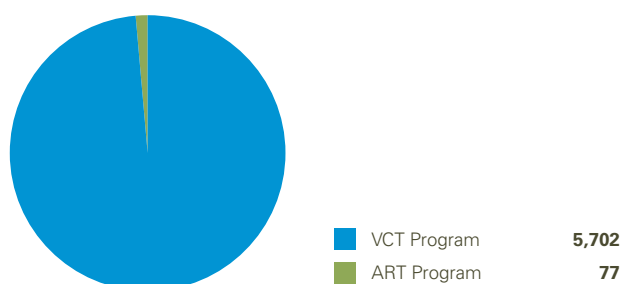
HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria remain a health problem for employees and community members in Africa and Papua New Guinea. We have programs in place, often in collaboration with NGO partners, to address these illnesses, including HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), HIV/AIDS awareness programs, peer educator programs, anti-retroviral therapy (ART) programs and mosquito abatement programs.

Barrick now tracks, company-wide, a number of work-related illnesses.\* In 2011, there were 16 new cases of hearing loss,

**TB and Malaria Cases –  
PNG and Tanzania 2011**



**HIV/AIDS Program Participants –  
PNG and Tanzania 2011**



\*see World Health Organization (WHO) for definitions of work-related illnesses. Information on work-related illnesses for ABG is not available for 2011.



Welders at Buzwagi learn how to use a sampling pump to test for welding fumes.

three new cases of hand-arm vibration syndrome and 20 new cases of musculoskeletal syndrome.

### Occupational Health Programs

Our sites carry out specific occupational health activities and programs, depending on the exposure at each site. These can include:

- Noise monitoring, audiometric testing, and use of hearing protection
- Respiratory fitness, including pulmonary function tests, and use of respiratory protection
- Mercury, arsenic and lead biological monitoring
- Ergonomic assessments
- Wellness programs
- Global Corporate Challenge

**Fit for Duty:** To keep people safe, they must be able to do the job they have been hired to do. We are currently evaluating job positions within the company for both physical and mental requirements. Once completed, these Physical Demand Analysis (PDA) studies will be added as an addendum to each job description. The PDAs include RULA (Rapid Upper Limb Assessment) measurements, REBA (Rapid Entire Body Assessment) measurements, sensory demands, physiological demands, environmental conditions, tool usage analysis and more. A PDA study is being piloted at one Barrick mine and will result in a PDA profile for each job position at that site.

### Food Safety

In 2010, through our risk assessment process, Barrick identified that food safety at our sites with catering services was an area of potential risk. As a result, we commissioned a third party consultant to travel to all sites in Africa, Australia, PNG, the Dominican Republic and South America to conduct a food safety assessment and to make recommendations on food hygiene standards. Subsequent to this consultation, we developed a corporate Food Safety Standard for all on-site catering services. The Standard follows the worldwide Hazard Analysis & Critical Control Points (HACCP) protocols. We also developed a scoring system to compare ourselves with the food services industry globally. The Standard includes internal audits at regular intervals and a process of external audits if minimal scores are not met or a significant food related incident occurs. The Standard was implemented in 2011. Food safety inspections were completed at all sites with catering services and provided an on-the-spot training opportunity for site staff, along with benchmarking of HACCP scores. Subsequent inspections resulted in much higher scores. As required in the Standard, these inspections will continue on a regular basis.



These profiles can then be added to job descriptions at all of our mines. Along with the PDA studies, Barrick is currently developing an ergonomics-awareness and training package, and improving our pre-employment screenings to include minimum physical requirements.

**Industrial Hygiene:** Industrial hygiene is the science of anticipating, recognizing, evaluating, and controlling workplace conditions that may cause workers' injury or illness. Industrial hygienists use environmental monitoring and analytical

### Kanowna's SafeSpine Program

The Kanowna operation in Australia introduced the SafeSpine Program in 2010 and the latest review has shown a 60 percent reduction in physical strain injuries. Kanowna employees participate in a stretching routine prior to heading off to work and at various times during the day.



methods to detect the extent of worker exposure and employ engineering, work practice controls and other methods to control potential health hazards. Barrick added more resources to the Industrial Hygiene teams in 2011. We hired two Certified Industrial Hygienists (CIH's) for corporate positions and are continuing to hire regional industrial hygienists to lead regional occupational health and hygiene programs. We have also developed a global database to collect exposure data, which is helping us identify areas where controls are lacking or not adequate.

For example, we conducted a Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) study at several operations in the Australia-Pacific Region in 2011 to identify controls to place on equipment for reducing diesel emissions. These controls have now been implemented. We also conducted a pilot study to determine the effectiveness of diesel particulate filters, and are exploring ways to eliminate DPM in our underground operations. Noise produced during arc welding was also identified as a health issue. Using current technology, we explored how to implement noise controls for arc welding and, in 2011, developed a modified nozzle for the air arc tool that significantly reduces the noise produced during welding. The modified nozzles have now been adopted by our



operations. Dust is a significant occupational health risk and to address this issue we have developed a Respiratory Protection Standard, which is being implemented across the company. All sites must achieve compliance with the Standards in 2012.

**Fatigue Risk Management System (FRMS):** Fatigue is inherent in any operation where employees work late into the night, start early in the morning, or work long hours. Fatigue negatively affects an operation in many ways: fatigued employees are less productive, more prone to health problems, more likely to quit and, most importantly, more likely to be in an accident. Barrick is currently developing a FRMS using the science of circadian physiology. As part of the development of the FRMS, one of our North American mines piloted a study in 2011 reviewing incident reports looking at the probability that fatigue is involved in safety incidents.

**Fatigue Measurement Technology:** In past years, individual Barrick mines purchased their own devices for fatigue measurement, primarily based on the manufacturer's testimonial. In 2011, Barrick's in-house research and development team conducted an independent study of fatigue measurement devices at three sites to determine which devices delivered what they promised. The project will be completed in early 2012, with results released shortly afterwards.



Since Barrick entered the gold mining business in 1983, we have contributed to the economic and social development of communities around the world. With over two dozen operations and development projects across five continents, Barrick has worked with a range of host communities, each of them unique. Barrick’s operations can have a significant impact on the lives of people who reside in the communities around our mines. The management of our impact on these communities is as important to us as any part of the business, and vital to the success and sustainability of our operations. Host community members grant us our social license to operate and it is critical that we adopt consistent and proactive approaches in managing our impacts – both positive and negative – and working with host communities for mutual long-term success.



Throughout the life-cycle of a mine, Barrick’s community relations employees are dedicated to understanding the issues facing our host communities, as well as their concerns, needs and interests. We are committed to building trust and mutually beneficial relationships which guide how we develop our mitigation

plans and responsibly manage our risks. This engagement is a fundamental element of how we do business; ensuring that the potential impacts of mining are adequately addressed, while fostering community empowerment and self-sufficiency.

2011 has been a turning point for us, as we have taken significant steps forward in our management approach to community relations. We have developed a new Community Relations Policy which outlines our commitment to building strong relationships in the communities where we operate. The Policy is supported by the Community Relations Standard, and the Community Relations Procedures, Guidelines and Toolkits which together will form Barrick’s Community Relations Management System (CRMS).

The CRMS ensures we consistently employ robust approaches to understanding and managing the impacts of our activities and in how we leverage the positive opportunities our presence can bring to host communities. It establishes minimum standards of

| The CRMS has 18 Elements   |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Management Plan</li> <li>• Stakeholder Engagement</li> <li>• Community Development</li> <li>• Community Security, Health, Safety</li> <li>• Cultural Heritage</li> <li>• Mine Closure</li> <li>• Local Employment</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and Reporting</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Social Risk and Impact Assessment</li> <li>• Social Obligations</li> <li>• Local Procurement</li> <li>• Social Performance Audit</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigenous Peoples</li> <li>• Land Access, Acquisition, Resettlement</li> <li>• Grievance Management</li> <li>• Contractor Management</li> <li>• Leadership, Governance, Collaboration</li> </ul> |

high performance in social impact management and community relations, while enabling us to be responsive to the uniqueness of the many different communities that host our operations. The CRMS has eighteen elements, which are applied based on the context and social risk at each site.

Our local procurement and local employment programs are a CRMS priority, for example, aimed at supporting a stable business environment including the development of local supplier industries and a skilled, educated and healthy workforce. In addition, mine closure is a key planning consideration in our management approach so we can ensure that our actions during operations contribute to our ability to leave a lasting positive legacy after we depart.

A fundamental cornerstone of our management approach, and the new management system, is stakeholder engagement. We remain committed to understanding and addressing the issues facing our host communities, as well as their concerns, needs and interests.

In addition, we engage with stakeholders nationally and internationally, who support our commitment to Responsible Mining. We proactively seek to partner with stakeholders – locally and globally – to support our commitments to economic and social development in the areas we operate. See our section on [Stakeholder Engagement](#) for more detail on our local and global engagement and collaboration.

2011 also saw the development of a company-wide Grievance Management Procedure to ensure our sites can identify and understand community concerns and resolve grievances that emerge. Our approach to establishing this Procedure ensures that all community members – including women, youth and any vulnerable groups – have access to redress for issues that may emerge. As part of our company-wide commitment to implementing the CRMS, we will ensure all sites have a locally appropriate and functional grievance procedure in place by the end of 2012.

While we are proud of our many positive achievements to date, we recognize our management approach, as in all aspects of our business, involves continuous improvement. The CRMS is a key part of this management approach as we continue to grow and strengthen the ability of our global community relations teams, and in fact all employees, to deliver on our commitments and strengthen the relationships with host communities.

Barrick actively participates in the following ICMM committees: Community and Social Development Task Force; Artisanal Mining Working Group; Resource Endowment Initiative Working Group; Indigenous Peoples Working Group; and the Business and Human Rights Working Group.

**Responsible Person:**

Vice President, Corporate Social Responsibility

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

It is often through sustainable programs and initiatives, created with our community partners, that development in a community is sustained beyond the life of the mine. Over the last 27 years, Barrick has seen many of our host communities prosper, showing visible signs of an improved quality of life and standard of living.

Leaving a positive and sustainable legacy requires a strong understanding of the social and economic relationships between the mine and the surrounding communities. A sustainable legacy also represents a shift from a traditional philanthropy approach to strategic social investment and partnership development. Barrick focuses on sustainable development to benefit local communities over the long term. Our mines may operate in communities for 20 years or more in some cases, so we strive to provide opportunities for people to increase their skills and capabilities during that time. This can bring lasting benefits to the community while we operate and after we leave.

Providing opportunities at the community level includes local employment, local procurement, and community development projects. Associated with these opportunities are our efforts to develop lasting capacities, which will continue after mine closure.

### Community Relations Vision

Working together with local communities for mutual long-term success.



Barrick supports students from local communities by building schools, donating textbooks and computers, and providing scholarships.

### Capacity Building, Community Initiatives and Infrastructure

Capacity building is a long-term, continuing process involving activities which strengthen the knowledge, abilities, skills and behaviour of individuals. These activities can improve institutional structures and processes such that a community or region can efficiently meet its sustainable development goals and objectives.

For Barrick, capacity building activities are tailored to local needs and can include infrastructure development (e.g. building roads, power sources, schools, medical clinics and water wells),

### Impact Assessments

Environmental & Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) or equivalent studies are completed at each project prior to development, and during major expansions to existing operations. The ESIA process includes gathering baseline information (both quantitative – demographics, employment, wildlife counts, soils analysis – and qualitative – perceptions of the project and the company), consultation with community stakeholders, and consultation with local organizations and NGOs. The scope of an ESIA includes ancillary facilities as well, so transport routes, power plants, etc. are also included. The ESIA baseline information helps

us to ensure that marginalized and vulnerable community members are included in community consultation.

To assess community health issues and risks and to map out mitigation strategies, Barrick now completes Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) and/or Baseline Health Surveys at relevant projects and operations. In 2012, HIAs will be completed in communities surrounding Buzwagi and Tulawaka, and will commence in Bulyanhulu and North Mara in Tanzania. HIAs or health surveys will also be completed at Donlin Gold in Alaska and in the communities surrounding the Porgera mine, in Papua New Guinea.

Capacity building is a long-term, continuing process which strengthens knowledge, abilities and skills.



apprenticeship programs, support for community initiatives, training and education opportunities, and scholarships for community members.

One way we create and implement integrated development programs is through the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) engagement methodology. The PRA methodology enables our community relations teams, government officials, consultants and local people to work together to plan context-appropriate development programs. For example, in 2011 the Porgera mine community relations team visited 21 villages located near the mine and began a dialogue on the issues of population, health and nutrition, education, sanitation and governance. The next step will be the completion of formal community development plans, designed by the communities, the Porgera mine, local government and NGOs. These plans will then be implemented across the villages. The Porgera team is looking to expand the PRA methodology to the broader Porgera District in 2012.

The Porgera mine also supports the Porgera District Women's Association (PDWA) by providing financial and infrastructure support on a number of initiatives. One such initiative is the micro-credit scheme which enables women to establish their own business enterprises, in turn creating independent financial capacity and a sustainable source of income. The PDWA Social Development group will be granting \$57,000 to 60 new recipients early in the second quarter of 2012.

In emerging markets with limited infrastructure, gold mining in particular has been identified as an industry which can be an early-stage catalyst for longer-term development.

### Mutual Benefits in Tanzania

In the Motongo village in Tanzania, a small group of residents have joined forces in a local farming project to supply fresh produce to the



North Mara mine. The mine has now become a reliable market for their produce, feeding around 1,700 employees and contractors, and the main source of their livelihood. African Barrick Gold (ABG) provided the seeds and training in modern farming techniques. Sodexo, ABG's catering service provider, is also working closely with the farmers to increase output by expanding farmland and advising on methods to improve the produce quality and quantity.

The North Mara project builds on the success of a larger initiative to support farmers at the company's Bulyanhulu mine, also located in Tanzania. At Bulyanhulu, hundreds of former subsistence farmers have been able to benefit. By learning to operate as a business, monthly revenue for local farmers has increased 50 percent. Today, Sodexo is able to supply more than 20 percent of the fruit and vegetables needed at Bulyanhulu from local sources, which translates into savings of as much as \$15,000 per month for the operation.

In total, 91 percent of Sodexo's purchasing for ABG's four Tanzanian mines is in-country.

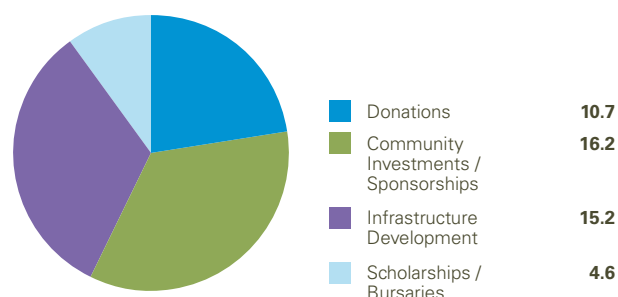
In the Dominican Republic, our Pueblo Viejo project promotes sustainable economic development by supporting small business groups in local communities. In July 2011, the Pueblo Viejo community relations team funded a booth at a business fair to allow local small businesses to market their products to wholesalers interested in placing major orders. As a result, several of the vendors made arrangements with wholesalers, allowing them to expand their reach beyond local markets.

The Pueblo Viejo project is also contracting services with local businesses. In one case, the vehicle fleet of Transporte Hernandez Vargas Co. has tripled in size since first contracting with Barrick at the beginning of project construction.

At the North Mara mine in Tanzania, we sponsored an entrepreneurship course for villagers near the mine in 2006. The training has enabled a number of villagers to start their own businesses.

### Community Benefits

(In millions of dollars)



### Support for Education in 2011

Barrick has a strong interest in supporting education. Some examples of this focus include:

**Alto del Carmen, Chile** – Barrick provided construction materials and employees from the Zaldivar mine and Pascua-Lama project donated their time to repair and update a library room at a local school.

**Nevada** – Barrick contributed \$150,000 to the Great Basin College in Elko for their endowment fund which will be used to develop and support new college programs.

**Nevada** – Barrick donated \$50,000 to the non-profit Public Education Foundation to help launch a state-wide academy to train school principals in leadership.

**New South Wales, Australia** – Barrick donated \$45,000 to Life Education Australia's Mobile Learning Centre, an innovative mobile learning facility. The Life Education program provides health and lifestyle education to primary school children in the shires located near the Cowal mine.

**Tanzania** – The Bugarama Secondary School was built by Barrick in 2005. In 2011 the school celebrated its fourth graduating class. Barrick continues to support the school, with building improvements and student sponsorships, along with support for technical school training once high school is complete.



Barrick has provided ongoing support to the Great Basin College in Nevada for 25 years.

**Ontario** – Barrick donated \$150,000 to Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, \$35,000 for a student bursary at the Northern Ontario School of Medicine (NOSM) and a further \$100,000 for general support of NOSM.

**Peru** – Barrick invests more than \$900,000 a year to implement and support educational programs aimed at improving math skills and reading comprehension for more than 45,000 elementary school children.

One such business, Kiribo Construction Limited, has grown over the past five years, and in 2011, employed 150 workers, with the majority of them being youth from nearby villages. The company continues to grow and has had a number of contracts with the mine as well as within the local communities.

Support for community health is an important component of our capacity building activities. Barrick supports numerous, wide-ranging health programs in communities near our mines. These programs include funding HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis awareness programs and clinics in Tanzania, Papua New Guinea and North America; health education for children through a mobile learning centre in Australia; an oral hygiene program for children in Argentina; and the distribution of bed nets in Tanzania to combat malaria.

One way to share the benefits of mining is to contribute to the construction and maintenance of local infrastructure. For Barrick, significant areas of infrastructure development and investment include building schools and medical clinics and the construction of local services such as water supply, power, and sewer projects. What we build depends on the needs of local communities. In 2011, we invested, globally, over \$46.7 million in community benefits.

As an example, over the past few years, ABG has invested over \$100 million extending the Tanzanian national electrical grid to our mine sites, thereby providing access to electricity for neighbouring villages and those located along the route. The introduction of electricity has helped to bolster basic services such as health care and education in local communities and has led to an increase in small businesses in the villages. In the small town of Kakola for example, electricity used to come from expensive and dirty diesel generators. Power was considered a luxury. Now reliable, clean electricity means that shopkeepers can stay open for longer hours and sell more sophisticated electronic equipment and appliances, including televisions, refrigerators and music systems, to local residents. Business now flourishes and the quality of life for community residents has improved.

Also in Tanzania, the Bulyanhulu mine is committed to providing up to \$2 million in support for the construction of a water pipeline that will deliver fresh water to three nearby districts. A 60 kilometre water pipeline will pass through communities located in the Geita, Kahama and Shinyanga districts providing residents with a reliable source of fresh water. Currently, lack of access to

### New Directions Training

In November 2011, Donlin Gold, in partnership with the local health services provider in rural southwestern Alaska—the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation—co-sponsored two 5-day substance abuse healing workshops. The first week was held for Donlin Gold employees and family members, with the second week devoted to residents within the Donlin Gold project area. New Directions Training Group, of the Alkali Lake community in British Columbia, led the healing workshops at the Donlin Gold Campsite. Alkali Lake is a small community that overcame extreme substance abuse and social devastation through rediscovery of their spirituality and culture. The New Direction Training Group uses a culturally appropriate approach and integrates evidence-based strategies for North American Indigenous Peoples, such as deliberate efforts to foster reconnection of the community and extended families and reintroduce cultural resources such as sweat lodges.

clean, safe drinking water is the leading cause of health issues facing the residents of the area.

The Bugando Medical Centre, the only referral hospital for over 14 million people from six Lake Victoria regions in Tanzania, has been in dire need of expansion. In 2011, Barrick pledged \$300,000 to fund two of the five new operating rooms needed and the purchase of an endoscopy machine.

In Tudcum, a small town near Barrick's Veladero mine in Argentina, we are contributing \$325,000 towards the construction of the new Tudcum Community Center. The new facility, expected to open early in 2012, will replace the aging building currently used by the community. Another example of Barrick's commitment to providing local infrastructure.

### Partnerships

There are people in many of the areas where we mine who need access to clean water, food, health care, housing, and education. We have dedicated significant resources to helping host communities improve their quality of life in these areas. In order to do this effectively, our community relations teams often partner with governments, non-government organizations,

## Partnerships in Peru

In Peru, where the Lagunas Norte and Pierina mines are located, Barrick formed a partnership with the Farming Alternative Institute to implement the Productive Highlands Program. This program is helping farmers in the community of Cahuide manage the challenges of farming more than 4,000 metres above sea level. The Productive Highlands Program is teaching local farmers how to use new farming technology and water conservation techniques to increase productivity. Two years later, all technologies have been implemented and improvement in living conditions is evident among local farming families. Barrick has also received two awards for this program, which recognize its positive influences.

The Poverty Reduction and Alleviation (PRA) Project was created in 1998 by USAID to reduce poverty in rural regions across Peru. It connects small businesses directly to potential buyers for their products. This process is facilitated by economic service centres set up by the PRA Project at strategic locations across Peru. In 2011, Barrick signed agreements with the PRA Project to create two economic service centers in north-western Peru. One is in La Libertad, near our Lagunas Norte mine and the second is in the Ancash region, where our Pierina mine is located. We are matching USAID's \$590,000 investment over a three-year period to establish and operate the La Libertad Economic Service Centre. The Ancash agreement runs 18 months and involves a \$270,000 commitment by Barrick. Both agreements have targets for sales, job creation and third-party investments. Connecting producers to markets is the key to the success of these projects, as is shown by the \$1,200,000 in incremental sales achieved during 2011 by the Economic Service Centre.

Also in Peru, Barrick is partnering with A Roof for My Country (Un Techo Para Mi Pais) to provide emergency housing for families living in poverty in the Huaraz province.



Barrick employees directly participated in the construction of homes in Peru, while Barrick provided funding.

Volunteers for this international NGO, including some Barrick employees, assist the families to build their homes. Over the next three years, 355 homes will be built in communities around the Pierina mine. Barrick will contribute \$400,000 to build 135 of these homes.

Another Peruvian partnership involves the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Barrick and World Vision in a project to improve economic and social development in the district of Quiruvilca. Barrick and CIDA will each contribute \$490,000 over the life of the project, which aims to convert mining revenue into sustainable development initiatives that help diversify the local economy. This project is the third collaboration between Barrick and World Vision in the past eight years. Since 2003, Barrick and World Vision have partnered to build the capacity of community leaders and mothers from impoverished families to address the urgent health needs of children living in rural communities where malnutrition is common.

donor agencies, and multi-lateral agencies. Our most successful partnerships are with organizations whose focus complements our existing community development programs.

In collaboration with our partners, we are able to provide access to clean water, health care, housing and education for thousands of people in the communities where we operate. These stronger communities contribute positively to our competitiveness through their ability to host thriving supplier industries, create a stable business environment, attract and retain a skilled base of employees and provide essential services to their residents (which, in most cases, include our workers).

As an example, in rural Tanzania, ABG teamed up with Bridge2Aid, a non-governmental dental organization based in the United Kingdom (UK), to increase access to emergency dentistry by training local health workers to provide simple but vital dental procedures. In the past five years, Bridge2Aid's global training programs have increased access to dental care for more than one million people worldwide.

The first Bridge2Aid program at Bulyanhulu began in May 2009 and was a great success. The Bridge2Aid program was extended to the Buzwagi and Tulawaka mines in 2010, where additional clinical officers were trained. In 2011, Bridge2Aid delivered eight additional training programs to health workers in the area of our mines, with logistical and accommodation support from the mine sites themselves for six of these programs, along with over \$100,000 in funding from AGB. The success of the program has resulted in plans for expansion of the training model for 2012 in the regions around our operations as well as other jurisdictions in the country.

The Cowal mine and the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation (WCC) have partnered together since signing a formal agreement in 2003. Over the years, this partnership has benefited both the Wiradjuri people – the traditional owners of the land on which the Cowal mine is located – and the Cowal mine. Their most recent initiative, the Wiradjuri Study Centre (WSC), opened in September 2011. The WSC is an inclusive centre that aims to develop socio-economic opportunities for Wiradjuri people through employment and training programs in a culturally appropriate manner. The centre also welcomes non-Aboriginal people through tourism, language classes and a range of other programs and initiatives. The WSC provides a cultural heritage Keeping Place, a Wellness Centre, conference facilities, a 'men's shed' meeting place and an educational facility where people can participate in a wide range of programs.

## Stakeholder Oversight

### Citizen's Environmental Oversight Committee at Pascua-Lama

For our cross-border Pascua-Lama project in Chile and Argentina, a Citizens' Environmental Oversight Committee has been established. The objective of the Committee is to provide community-based oversight and monitoring for the project, as well as a forum to enable the community to channel concerns to the company and, if needed, for conflict resolution. This Committee is comprised of local authorities, community leaders and Barrick representatives. In Argentina, there is a comprehensive integrated monitoring plan which includes active participation by the community.

### Community Environmental Monitoring Group at Cowal

Barrick's Cowal mine in Australia has a Community Environmental Monitoring Consultative Committee (CEMCC), which was established to ensure compliance with the social and environmental requirements of the project permit. This Committee meets quarterly and consists of representatives from local government, communities, business and local farmers. The Committee is provided with project updates and with the opportunity to ask questions on behalf of local communities and relevant stakeholders. Outcomes from the meetings are published in the local newspaper and the minutes of the meetings are provided to the local Council for distribution on their website.

### Pueblo Viejo Community Biodiversity Monitoring Program

The Pueblo Viejo project's Community Biodiversity Monitoring program was initiated in July 2010, in collaboration with local communities. The overall objective of the first field program was to obtain baseline data on bird species variety and population densities and to establish a monitoring program that would allow understanding of the effects of mining on bird communities and populations over time. In order to achieve this goal, 296 point count stations have been established within and around the project area. Two leaders, from each community involved, joined the bird monitoring program to establish identified sampling points. The community members were instructed on the objectives, methods, and scope of the study and continue to participate actively in the bird count and the characterization of habitats, and provide information on plant species and plant phenology.

### The PEAK Committee at Porgera

At the Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Porgera Environmental Advisory Komiti (PEAK) monitors and advises

on the social and environmental performance of the mine and comments on its reports and activities. PEAK was established in 1997 in response to community concerns over the environmental impact of the Porgera mine.

PEAK's activities were expanded in 2003 to incorporate the key social and economic issues that will affect the Porgera Valley and surrounding areas following mine closure. PEAK continues to focus its activities on waste discharge, tailings disposal, social issues surrounding mine closure, long term sustainability of relocated communities, community health and education, law and order, and capacity building. In 2010, PEAK published its first annual [Report Card](#) on the health of the Porgera/Strickland river system. In 2011, PEAK sponsored tertiary research examining the direct impact on women's lives due to the introduction of mining to the Porgera area.

### **The Porgera Community Issues Committee**

The Porgera mine, in conjunction with local landholding clans, has also established a group known as the Community Issues Committee. This group, which is comprised of representatives of the 24 local landholding clans, together with representatives of the mine, meets regularly to deal with concerns and issues that arise within the mine-associated communities. The Committee also assists in the development of agreements and contracts such as relocation agreements, and ensures that local communities have a strong voice in managing any mine-related issues that may affect them.

## ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Barrick's direct economic contributions to host communities and governments are sizable. In addition to extensive capacity building, community investments and infrastructure development, these include employee wages and benefits, taxes and royalties paid to governments, purchases of goods and services from local and regional suppliers, charitable donations and scholarships. In 2011, Barrick contributed a total of \$13 billion to the local and regional/national economies of our host countries.

### Local Procurement

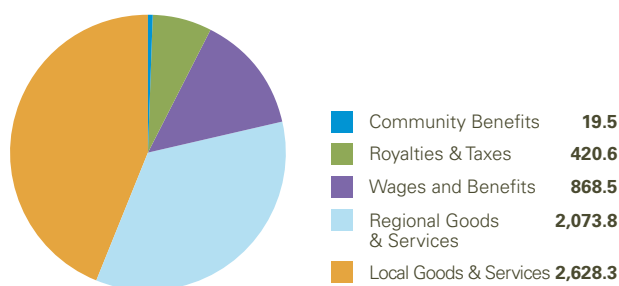
Barrick gives preference to purchasing local or regional goods and services when possible. However, as a mining company, we must purchase high cost capital equipment (trucks, shovel, mills, etc.) and most bulk reagents where they are available. This is most often outside local or regional areas in developing countries. In 2011, we spent 8.9 billion on local and regional goods and services.

In 2011, we continued expansion of our local supplier development programs aimed at stimulating economic growth and creating business opportunities in communities where few economic opportunities previously existed. These programs are designed to generate business benefits and sustainable development for local communities by increasing the capacity of local suppliers.

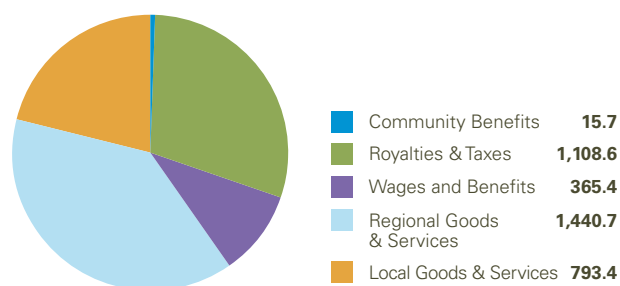
Supporting capacity building of our local and regional suppliers can increase the economic sustainability of local businesses beyond the life of the mine. For example, the IPI Group in Papua New Guinea has successfully grown from a limited supplier to the Porgera mine to become a national company, now commercially diversified into food service and catering, warehousing and storage, and transportation and haulage.

And in Chile, Security Express Ltd. was founded over five years ago in order to provide security services to the Pascua-Lama project. The company, located in Vallenar, started with a staff

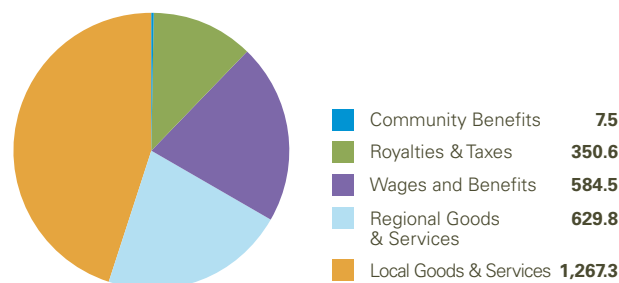
**Value Added North America**  
(In millions of dollars)



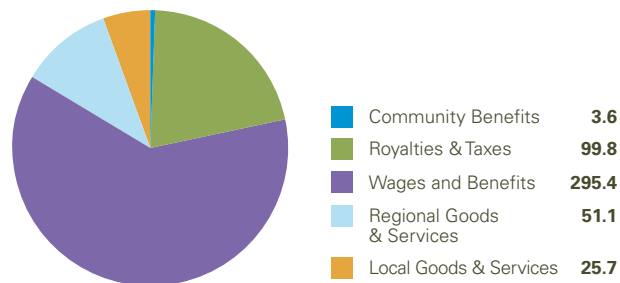
**Value Added South America**  
(In millions of dollars)



**Value Added Australia-Pacific**  
(In millions of dollars)



**Value Added African Barrick Gold\***  
(In millions of dollars)



\*In addition to the \$3.6 million spent on direct community investments during 2011, African Barrick Gold allocated \$4.7 million to projects which will be completed under the ABG Development (Maendeleo) Fund. Investments made by the Maendeleo Fund focus on community development, health, education, environment, water projects, skills and training programs.

## Coconut-fiber Mats Help Local Women and the Environment in the Dominican Republic

In the small rural town of Hatillo in the Dominican Republic, Eunices Romero Franco is generating an income for her family, while helping the local environment. Franco is a member of the Club de Madres (or Mothers' Club), a group of 38 women who operate a thriving mat-weaving micro-enterprise. The biodegradable mats, made of locally available coconut fiber, are sold to the Pueblo Viejo project and used for environmental remediation purposes.

Each woman can weave 72 square meters of mats over a four-month period. Barrick employees then use the mats around the project site. "We use the mats in the revegetation process, mainly on slopes where soil has been exposed and we need to protect the seeds from the rain, birds and other environmental factors," says Daniel Rosario, an agronomist working on the reforestation projects at Pueblo Viejo. "These mats have a positive impact and grass re-growth has been very successful."

The mine chose to use the coconut-fiber mats for their ecological characteristics, and to create a business opportunity for local women. This was deemed a priority, given that in some rural areas poverty rates can be as high as 50 percent. One of the entrepreneurs, Margairis Franco, talks about her pride in the project. "We can see how the environment is improving significantly. With the use of the mats we're supplying, Barrick is making the ground very green."



Local women produce coconut fiber mats for reclamation work at the Pueblo Viejo project in the Dominican Republic.

of six people. Today, 157 Security Express employees work at Barrick's 15 offices and sites in Chile, and the company was recently awarded the contract to provide security services for a leading copper producer. The growth and success of the IPI Group and Security Express are examples of the positive impact that Barrick has on local business development.

## Local Employment

Employment is a potential benefit of a mining operation and often a key expectation of local communities. Local employment increases the net positive benefits to host communities by enhancing skills and providing income. Barrick also reaps positive benefits; local hiring can potentially provide us with significant cost savings on recruitment, accommodation and transportation that might be required for non-local employees. Barrick is committed to the localization of our workforce; local employment is one of the priority elements of the newly created CRMS. We recruit the bulk of candidates for employment from the local and regional areas near our operations and are putting in place mechanisms to enable the maximization of local employment opportunities.

For example, Bulyanhulu's local community cooperative (IBUKA) creates short-term job opportunities at the mine (lasting between two months to one year) for its 5,000 members. A skills inventory, created by IBUKA, allows the cooperative to match local skills with potential opportunities at the mine.

Across the company we are developing programs to help local community members gain the skills necessary for employment in and outside of the mining industry. In 2011, ABG conducted an initial adult education basic literacy program in the communities around the Buzwagi mine, where basic literacy is a requirement for employment. As well, the Veladero mine in Argentina has developed a training course in plumbing skills for the local community. These basic skills allow community members to fill vacancies at local plumbing companies and with contractors.

Regional senior management staff is hired as often as possible from the host communities or host nations. However, if qualified people are not available locally, we initially hire outside of the region while trying to build local capacity through mentoring programs and skills development. In 2011, the number of expatriates at our operations varied regionally, but globally they represented four and a half percent of our employees.

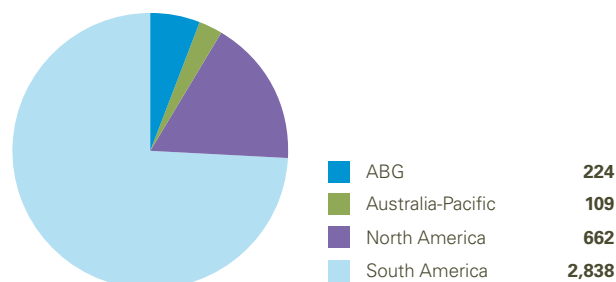
Barrick generally provides wages and benefits relative to regional economics. We exceed average wages in the countries

where we operate, and our entry level wage for full-time workers is much higher than the minimum wage in each country. Benefits provided are in line with cultural norms and include a core group of health care benefits at all operations, as well as non-core regional benefits. Non-core benefits are partially determined by local competitive practices and needs, and may include superannuation and other retirement programs, maternity or parental leave, and employee assistance programs. Wages and benefits totalled 2.1 billion in 2011.

### Charitable Donations and Scholarships

In addition to our community initiatives and infrastructure projects, our sites, regional offices and corporate offices allocate funds for broader philanthropic contributions – these are not typically tied to our site-level impacts or opportunities, but rather are available to support charitable causes based on priority focus areas and occasionally linked to employees. Philanthropy and donations are intended to increase Barrick's profile as a good corporate citizen in the communities where employees live and work. Supporting education, recreation, health facilities and special projects in local communities is in keeping with our Vision of operating in a socially responsible manner. In 2011 for example, we donated \$250,000 to the Boys & Girls Clubs of Elko, Nevada to assist with their construction of a new club facility. In Ontario Canada, we donated \$20,000 to support the construction of an interactive mining tunnel at the University of Waterloo. The passageway will connect the university's Earth Science – Chemistry building to the Centre for Environment & Technology. It replicates a historic underground tunnel from a local silver mine, and will contain mining equipment, miner's gear, ore samples, computer modules and interactive explosive simulations. In Chile, Barrick donated more than \$600,000 to renovate a sports facility near our closed El

**Number of Scholarships by Region**  
(In 2011)



### The Donlin Gold Project Supports Local Communities and Organizations in Southwestern Alaska

In 2011, Donlin Gold contributed to Yup'ik community dance festivals and cultural celebrations, Native Youth Olympics and World Eskimo Indian Olympics, Kuskokwim Native Association fisheries summer program, the Alaska Federation of Natives Convention, the First Alaskan's Youth and Elders convention, ANCSA Village CEO Association Conference and the Association of Village Council Presidents convention. Donlin Gold has also partnered with ten local communities in their "clean-up green-up" events. Bicycles and other prizes are awarded to youth who help communities clean up after the winter snow melt.

We have provided support for the Alaska SeaLife Center, Alaska Native Heritage Center, Quinhagak Heritage Foundation, Yupiit Piciryarait Museum (Bethel), Marshall Traditional Council exhibit, US Fish and Wildlife Migratory Bird calendar, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, the Bethel Community Foundation's swimming pool, Bethel Search and Rescue and the Aniak Dragon Slayers (fire fighters), and youth organizations such as Girl Scouts of Alaska Rural Program, Big Brothers Big Sisters Bethel program, and Boys and Girls Clubs.



Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program (ANSEP) students tour the Donlin Gold site.

### The ABG Development (Maendeleo) Fund

In 2011, ABG launched the Maendeleo Fund as part of its commitment to promoting sustainable development. ABG will make an ongoing annual contribution to the Fund of \$10 million, making it the largest community development fund of its kind in Tanzania. The Fund will be used to support ABG's community investment programs and has already provided support for a number of important community and social projects. During 2011, ABG allocated \$4.7 million to projects under the Fund.



Indio mine. The facility includes a soccer field, a basketball court and an athletic track for the benefit of the local community and Barrick employees. Plans for the future include a heated swimming pool, a barbeque area and multipurpose rooms. The renovated facility will help to promote physical activity and recreation for area residents.

Barrick reaches out to local communities during times of disaster as well. Early in 2011, Barrick's Australia office donated \$100,000 to the Queensland Premier's Flood Relief Appeal after severe flooding in Queensland damaged houses and cost lives. We also supported fundraising activities for the relief of the victims of the Carnarvon, Western Australia floods which occurred late in December 2010. ABG donated \$37,000 to a disaster relief fund for families of more than 200 people killed when a ferry sank off the coast of Zanzibar in September. During a flood in May 2011, which devastated the Crooked Creek village near the Donlin Gold project site, the efforts of employees saved lives and provided emergency relief support to the flood victims. Donlin Gold assisted the village's restoration effort throughout 2011.

Another way we strengthen local communities is by providing scholarships to community children and the children of our employees. Education is one of the most significant and lasting benefits that a community can receive from the presence of a mine. In all areas where we operate, we provide support for education; whether by building schools, providing classroom materials, books and computers, by developing adult literacy programs and small business training, or by providing scholarships. In many of the countries where we operate, a child's education is not free. Families must pay school fees for primary and secondary education, which are often out of reach for the very poor. By providing scholarships we can increase the number of children

attending school, thereby increasing the capacity of the community. Barrick also provides scholarships for high school graduates to attend college, university or vocational training. In 2011, we provided 3,800 scholarships for students in eight countries.

### Taxes, Royalties and Other Payments

Along with hiring and purchasing locally, providing donations and scholarships and supporting community initiatives, direct economic benefits to communities and countries also include the taxes, royalties and other payments to governments. These payments provide benefits to the countries where we do business. In 2011, we contributed \$2.0 billion globally, in payments to governments.

Barrick joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2006, the first Canadian mining company to do so. By being EITI signatories, we contribute to an improved business environment and reduced political risk in countries where we operate. EITI country-level validation is a multi-year, multi-stakeholder process and, through our active participation in the process, we support the overarching goals of the EITI and endorse its 12 principles. The principles form the cornerstone of the initiative and demonstrate a commitment to anti-corruption and ethical business practices. We disclose our taxes, royalties and other payments to governments on our website and in this report. Barrick complies in all material respects with our EITI-related obligations.

Barrick supports implementation of EITI in the countries where we operate. We have operations in one country which is EITI compliant; Peru, designated fully compliant in February 2012. Barrick was actively involved in the validation process in Peru and promoted this initiative among other mining companies and

stakeholders. Peru is the first country in Latin America to obtain this designation. We also have operations in two EITI candidate countries; Zambia (candidate country since 2009) and Tanzania (candidate country since 2009).

### Indirect Economic Impacts

Direct economic impacts are measured as the value of transactions between a company and its stakeholders, while indirect economic impacts are the results – sometimes non-monetary – of these transactions. Indirect economic impacts are an important part of our economic influence in the context of community sustainability. They will vary depending on local circumstances, and are difficult to quantify. They include impacts from the spending of wages and salaries by our employees and contractors, as well as the employees of our supplier industries, along with the improvements in community health and livelihoods in communities where we provide clean water, medical and education facilities.

A study, by Consultora Malthus, of the socio-economic impact of Barrick's Veladero mine in the San Juan Province, Argentina, was completed in 2009 and explores both the direct and indirect impacts on local communities. The study identified clear trends of socio-economic improvement in such indicators as the percent of the population living in poverty conditions and general mortality rates. Also of note was both an absolute and relative increase in employment in San Juan Province versus the rest of the country. A second study, also by Consultora Malthus, was completed in 2010. It looked at development in areas adjacent to the Pierina mine in Peru and identified evidence of the relationship between Pierina's presence and the considerable reduction in poverty in the surrounding area.

The University of Queensland's Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining conducted a study in 2010 and 2011 to analyze the main economic and social effects of the Pueblo Viejo mining project on neighbouring communities, and to investigate the project's potential to improve human development in the Dominican Republic. The study included estimates of Pueblo Viejo's contribution to the country's gross domestic product, exports, tax revenue and local job creation. The study concludes that it is possible that the construction and operation of Pueblo Viejo can (within the project's area of influence) improve the social conditions of the 47,000 residents living below the national poverty line and the 21,000 living in extreme poverty. It also states that this improvement will only be achieved with the implementation of effective CSR strategies and actions from the mine and both local and state governments.

### Barrick Employees Volunteer in their Communities



Barrick encourages employees to volunteer within their communities and provides time off with pay to do so. In September 2011, employees from the Salt Lake City office volunteered with Habitat for Humanity to help construct homes in a Salt Lake neighbourhood

that will benefit two single mothers and their children. At the end of a successful day of construction activities, the volunteers came together to donate their safety and work equipment to Habitat for Humanity.

In Australia, Canada and the United States our employees raised both money and awareness in the fight against prostate cancer. During November each year, the Movember campaign is responsible for the sprouting of moustaches on men's faces around the world. By growing their Mo's, our employees raised vital funds and awareness for men's health, specifically prostate cancer and other cancers that affect men. The money raised in each country stays in the country and is used by the various cancer groups involved in the Movember campaign.

Also in November, employees from the Toronto office helped the Daily Bread Food Bank by participating in the annual Food Sort challenge. The competition challenges teams to sort and pack food into specific categories for distribution. The food items collected by the Daily Bread support approximately 170 neighbourhood food programs that offer food hampers for people in need, and support meal programs that offer prepared meals such as soups and casseroles.

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Barrick respects the connection that Indigenous peoples have to the traditional lands where they live and use for their livelihoods and cultural heritage. We recognize that our activities can have both positive and negative impacts on the land and neighbouring communities. We have a responsibility to avoid, mitigate or minimize the negative impacts our activities may have on Indigenous communities, and maximize the sharing of benefits and socio-economic opportunities.

Barrick's engagement with Indigenous peoples, wherever we operate, is based on honest, open dialogue and provision of information in a format that is accessible to them. For planning and design of mining projects, we take into consideration the priorities and concerns of Indigenous peoples directly affected by our activities. Our community relations teams around the world engage and consult with Indigenous peoples in a fair, timely and culturally appropriate manner throughout the project cycle. We work with Indigenous peoples directly affected by our activities to foster good faith negotiations, and strive to reach mutually beneficial agreements.

Relationships between mining companies and Indigenous peoples are multi-faceted and ever evolving. Constructive engagement between Barrick and Indigenous peoples can greatly benefit local communities, leading to improved infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water, power, roads), support for education and health services, cultural heritage preservation, employment and business opportunities, increased income flows through royalty streams and compensation payments, and environmental restoration and protection (e.g. through reforestation initiatives, improved fire management, etc.). Barrick promotes economic self reliance among Indigenous communities near our operations through employment opportunities, business enterprise support, economic diversification and where possible, through preferential contract consideration for Indigenous-owned suppliers. We strive to maximize the representation of Indigenous peoples in Barrick's workforce, to help build their skills base, expand their career options and increase their economic participation in our activities.

Our most extensive and rewarding engagement with Indigenous peoples has been with the Wiradjuri Condobolin community near the Cowal mine in Australia; Western Shoshone tribes in rural Nevada; Diaguita communities of the Huasco Alto near our Pascua-Lama project in Chile; the Colla communities near our Cerro Casale project in Chile; the Aboriginal communities near the Granny Smith mine in Western



A vase and bowl crafted by local Wiradjuri women.

Australia; the Tahltan First Nation at the recently closed Eskay Creek mine in British Columbia; Alaska Native communities neighbouring the Donlin Gold project; and the First Nation communities near the Hemlo mine in Ontario.

### Agreements, Capacity Building and Cultural Preservation

#### First Nation Engagement in Ontario

At the Hemlo mine in northern Ontario, Canada, Barrick continues to fulfill the terms of the socioeconomic agreement signed with the Pic Mobert First Nation in 2008. The agreement creates new opportunities for the Pic Mobert people to develop skills for current and future mining opportunities, along with support for the development of First Nation-led businesses and involvement in environmental stewardship.

In the fall of 2010, Barrick, in collaboration with Anishinabek Employment and Training Services, Confederation College, Pic Mobert First Nation and Pic River First Nation launched the innovative Environmental Monitoring / Mining Essential Program for First Nation peoples living near the Hemlo mine and in the surrounding area. This program is the first of its kind in Canada and has proven to be very successful, with all graduates seeking

employment at our Hemlo mine or at other mining contractors or companies.

The Environmental Monitoring / Mining Essential Program, along with ongoing environmental dialogue, lead us to the decision to employ First Nation environmental monitors at Hemlo. We currently have two environmental monitors in place, one from each local First Nation community. They are gaining an education at local colleges and engaging first hand with Hemlo's environmental department in our sampling program and environmental monitoring system, and also participating in other aspects of our business.

Dialogue continues on a regular basis as we continue to discuss new opportunities for partnerships. We are pleased to be a part of the Suboxone program (a treatment program for drug-related dependencies) and we continue to focus on health and wellness initiatives which incorporate community well-being.

Through Hemlo's lands and resource department, we are providing assistance to the First Nation communities in researching the traditional ecological knowledge of their established territory. This is an ongoing project that will continue through 2012. It is intended to provide the local First Nation communities with the expertise needed to research and collect this information.

### **Australian Aboriginal Communities**

The Wiradjuri people are recognized as the traditional owners of the Lake Cowal area, near the Cowal mine in Australia. We worked collaboratively with the Wiradjuri Council of Elders and the Registered Native Title applicants to develop the Native Title Agreement (signed in 2003) and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). Under the terms of the Agreement, Barrick supports the Wiradjuri community in areas of environmental and cultural heritage, employment, training and education, and business development. As a result of the Agreement, the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation (WCC) was established to facilitate the business, education and employment opportunities for the Wiradjuri people.

The WCC established the Wiradjuri Cultural Heritage Company that Barrick has engaged to manage Wiradjuri heritage protection activities during the mine's development and ongoing operation. The CHMP facilitated the development of a Ground Disturbance Procedure (GDP) for the Cowal mine. This GDP is a comprehensive process that facilitates Wiradjuri people visiting the site to complete on-the-ground assessments, ensuring no cultural heritage materials are damaged. At the height of the

development activities, over sixty Wiradjuri cultural heritage field officers, working with qualified archaeologists, were responsible for identifying and preserving many artefacts found at the site. At completion of the mine's operation, we are committed to work with the Wiradjuri cultural heritage officers and archaeologists to return the artefacts to culturally appropriate locations.

Also under the Agreement, the Wiradjuri Scholarship Program has supported a total of 17 young Wiradjuri people to attend university. In 2011, five scholarships were awarded in collaboration with the WCC. Cowal's total investment in the Wiradjuri scholarships to date is approximately \$65,000. This investment has supported education in the fields of teaching, nursing, human movement and exercise science, community service, media and communication and aged care.

The Wiradjuri Traineeship Program, launched in 2010, is aimed at building the capacity of young Wiradjuri people living in the local community. The program was expanded in 2011 through the development of partnerships with local industry. Cowal's partnership with the Lachlan Catchment Management Authority lead to the employment of a local Wiradjuri trainee, who completed a Certificate III program in Land Management. We plan to develop additional partnerships with local industries in 2012 to further grow the program.

Cross-cultural understanding is an important element for encouraging employment opportunities for Indigenous peoples at our sites and for fostering a culturally-sensitive work environment for Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees. Through the Wiradjuri Cultural Heritage Company, a comprehensive cultural heritage induction course is provided for all new Barrick employees and contractors at the Cowal mine. The training is designed to help employees and contractors understand the issues linked to Indigenous peoples and assist them in understanding the importance of the partnership with the Wiradjuri people, to the Cowal mine's ongoing operations.

The Wiradjuri Study Centre (WSC), opened in September 2011. The WSC is an inclusive centre that aims to develop culturally appropriate socio-economic opportunities for Wiradjuri people through employment and training programs. See the Partnerships section for more information.

Barrick has also developed strong relationships with Aboriginal communities near the Granny Smith mine in Western Australia. The mine joined forces with community leaders and two other nearby gold mining companies in 1997 to create the Leonora

Laverton Leonora Cross Cultural Association (LLCCA). The prime purpose of the LLCCA is to provide, promote and enhance the employment, training, economic development and retention of Indigenous peoples in the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The association was founded as a coordinated regional approach and includes government (state and local) involvement. The LLCCA has four facilities, an art gallery, a classroom equipped with computers, a workshop and an office to support local people in training and job searches. The art gallery trades locally produced artefacts and craft work, paintings, silk scarves and bush medicine. It operates on a non-profit basis to support the local Aboriginal communities. The LLCCA also employs and manages the Laverton Patrol, which is a support network for the local police.

### The Diaguita Community

In Chile, the Diaguita community is highly concentrated in the Alto del Carmen municipality near the Pascua-Lama project. Throughout 2011, we continued to advance sustainable development initiatives that benefit Diaguita communities, including a sustainable farming program and a livestock improvement program which supports families dependant on crianceros (livestock, typically goats). This program ensures access to the Diaguita's shepherding areas, which is an important part of their traditional life style. We also provided in-kind technical assistance to help the Diaguita access funding from the National Corporation for Indigenous Development, which supports cultural preservation efforts for traditional loom weavers of El Carmen Valley - Las Breas region. These cultural preservation projects complemented the Diaguita Ancestral Recovery Program (Rescate Ancestral Diaguita) which Barrick has supported for many years.

### Colla Communities

In 2011, Barrick reached two consultation agreement protocols with the Colla communities located near the Cerro Casale project in Chile; the Colla Community of Jorquera River and the Pai Ote Colla Community. The consultation agreements are based on ILO Convention No. 169. Article 6 provides a guideline as to how consultation with Indigenous people should be conducted: it should be undertaken through appropriate processes, in good faith and through the representative institutions of the community. The community members should have the opportunity to participate freely at all levels. These agreements allow for a consultation and engagement process in both communities which is resulting in increased participation by community members. Independent consulting firms were retained to



Tununak public information meeting on Donlin Gold.

provide support for the Colla communities as they review Cerro Casale's Environmental Impact Assessment.

### Alaska Natives

At the Donlin Gold project in southwestern Alaska, we have a land lease agreement with the Calista Corporation, an Alaska Native corporation, which has the sub-surface land rights as per the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. The agreement provides Calista with royalties, employment, scholarships and preferential contract considerations for supplier companies owned by Calista Natives. Donlin Gold also has a land lease agreement with the Kuskokwim Corporation which has surface land rights (as per ANCSA), and is working with the Kuskokwim Corporation to finalize an amendment and extension to that agreement to make it better align with a recent amendment to the agreement with the Calista Corporation.

Throughout 2011, the Donlin Gold project team continued their extensive meetings with community members from 56 remote native villages in the Yukon- Kuskokwim (YK) region of Southwest Alaska, and 14 villages in the neighbouring Doyon region. These communities need to be addressed as individual cultural and Indigenous entities. Not all speak the same language; some are very isolated. Insufficient education, job skills, and employment opportunities can hinder the ability of job seekers from these communities to find work. Dealing with substance abuse is also a critical issue, as is helping employees plan for leaving home at each job rotation. To address these issues the Donlin project conducted cultural sensitivity training

for both Alaska Native and non-Native employees. Worker rotation was adjusted, so employees could return to their villages more frequently. A counsellor is now on-site to help employees deal with family stress and substance abuse issues, and to teach skills such as forward planning.

Donlin developed a partnership with the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation, the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium and the State of Alaska to conduct a Health Impact Assessment which was initiated in 2010. The community health baseline report was completed at the end of January 2011, and the impact assessment will commence once a proposed project is formalized through submission of federal and state permits, expected by the mid-year, 2012. Some additional primary data collection activities have just received final Institutional Review Board approval and will begin in March 2012. These include hair sampling for mercury baseline data and survey data collection from local grocery stores.

At this early stage of the project, the Donlin team are dedicating significant resources to study the subsistence traditions and cultural heritage of the YK region, including funding Traditional Knowledge Harvest Surveys in conjunction with the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Division of Subsistence. Phase one was completed in 2011, phase two is underway and phase three is in the planning stage. Each phase studies eight communities, for a total of 24 communities by the conclusion of the third phase. This research will provide baseline information about contemporary subsistence uses of fish, wildlife and plant resources, and traditional knowledge about these resources along the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers. Traditional knowledge documentation will focus on identifying what resources are harvested, from where and when they are harvested. Systematic documentation of this information will help to address long-term data gaps in the Kuskokwim River area regarding the role of wild resources in the lives of residents of the area. This information may also be used as part of the NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) review of the proposed Donlin Gold project. Each community surveyed must have the approval of the local governing bodies before the research begins and the community has the opportunity to review the data and analysis prior to finalization.

In 2011, a \$10,000 contribution was made to the Bering Sea Elders Advisory Group (BSEAG), which brings our total donation over the past three years to \$50,000. The BSEAG's mission is to enable the coastal tribes to fully participate in the federal fishery management process affecting their area. Its goal is to achieve

policy outcomes that protect subsistence use areas from bottom trawling impacts, including habitat disruption, overharvesting and salmon by-catch. One of the most pressing issues before the BSEAG in the near term is where the North Pacific Fishery Management Council will decide to set the northern boundary for the commercial factory trawlers. We are pleased to support such important policy work. The BSEAG mission falls within the parameters of all three of our primary community investment funding categories: environmental, subsistence/cultural, and community wellness.

The Donlin team continues to travel to about 30 villages per year to provide a project update and projected project timeline. The presentation is now provided in the Yup'ik language for the communities that request it, which has been a tremendous benefit in explaining such things as tailings and mercury controls. We also provide project site tours to Donlin Gold for community leaders from about 20 villages per summer. In 2011, five groups of regional stakeholders toured Barrick projects in Montana and Nevada to see modern open pit mining operations.

### **The Western Shoshone**

Barrick has a long record of constructive engagement with the Western Shoshone people of the western United States. Barrick is the only large private organization providing significant benefits to the Shoshone communities of central and eastern Nevada. Since 2005, quarterly dialogue meetings with Western Shoshone tribal leaders and community representatives have included senior company managers, including the President of Barrick's North America Regional Business Unit, who has attended every meeting since 2006. All Western Shoshone are welcome at these meetings. The Tribal communities take turns hosting the meetings and develop each agenda in collaboration with Barrick representatives.

As a result of this constructive engagement, a Collaborative Agreement between Barrick and the leaders of four Western Shoshone Tribes was signed in 2008. The South Fork and Wells Bands of the Te-Moak Tribe signed in 2011. The Agreement has led to increased economic and employment opportunities for Western Shoshone people. The Agreement also established the Western Shoshone Educational Legacy Fund, which now valued at \$2 million and is funding the higher education of dozens of Shoshone students of all ages, who are now attending universities and colleges throughout the United States. More than 110 scholarships were awarded in 2011. The Legacy Fund has paid out more than \$780,000 to date and will continue to grow to

serve future generations. It is expected to reach \$7 to 10 million over the next several years.

In 2011, we continued our efforts to increase Western Shoshone employment at Barrick operations. A Western Shoshone consultant was hired in 2009 to recruit potential employees in remote Shoshone communities, providing coaching on filling out job applications, interview training and clearly outlining the expectations of employment at Barrick. This outreach work continues with the development of in-house resources and recruiting staff. Through this program, all self-identified Native Americans are guaranteed an interview for employment with Barrick. We have hired approximately 40 Shoshone people over the past two to three years.

In 2010, Barrick established a Western Shoshone Cultural Advisory Group (WSCAG) to provide input on early stage mining projects and operations. The WSCAG is comprised of elders and members of several Western Shoshone tribes and meets monthly. This group also provides another forum for shared understanding between Barrick employees and the Western Shoshone, and will continue into the future.

As we have for many years, Barrick supported cultural preservation and community initiatives benefiting Western Shoshone tribes in rural Nevada during 2011. These include the Summer Youth Employment Program for tribal youth of both the Duckwater Shoshone and Yomba Shoshone Tribes, Adult Basic Education classes provided by Great Basin College for the Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribe, and Duck Valley/Owyhee Combined School's efforts to preserve the Shoshone language program in this public school. Owyhee is the only public school in Nevada that offers instruction in the Shoshone language. In 2010/2011, the Ely Shoshone Elders' Center was constructed with \$198,000 in funding from Barrick. The Center is a partnership between Barrick and Western Shoshone communities and will enable the Ely tribe to provide a range of social services to a growing number of Shoshone elders in the community. The project also created much-needed employment for tribal members. The building was dedicated on February 17, 2012.

Barrick has been the primary supporter of the University of Utah Shoshone Language Preservation Program, contributing over \$840,000 to this program over the last five years.

### **The Tahltan First Nation**

Throughout the life of the Eskay Creek mine in Canada, Barrick demonstrated a commitment to corporate social responsibility and to creating a positive legacy for the Tahltan First Nation and the communities where employees lived and worked. This commitment has been sustained throughout closure and will continue for years to come.

The Eskay Creek mine operated from 1994 to 2008 - the site is located in north western British Columbia in the region identified as the traditional territory of the Tahltan First Nation. The Tahltan First Nation is comprised of the Tahltan Indian Bands and the Iskut First Nation. Throughout its operational history, the relationship between the Eskay Creek mine and the Tahltan First Nation was collaborative and positive, focusing on employment and training for local communities and on economic opportunities for local contractors. While the mine was in operation, 34 percent of employees were First Nations and, since closure, all long term contractors are hired through the Tahltan Nation Development Corporation (TNDC), which represents 25 percent of the current work force. During its operation, the mine contributed over \$130 million to local communities through wages and donations to community initiatives.

Barrick made it a priority at Eskay Creek to hire Tahltan members and provide skills training and subsidies to support the creation of Tahltan-led businesses. A Collaborative Agreement was signed in 2004 by the Tahltan and Iskut Bands, the Tahltan Central Council, and Barrick. Barrick provided financing to the TNDC and helped with support in later years. This initiative, along with social programs to benefit the community, was included in the Collaborative Agreement. In 2008, Barrick contributed \$1 million to the Tahltan First Nation, which helped support the establishment of a Community Wellness Centre. In 2011, we continued to support the Tahltan First Nation by making a \$500,000 donation to the Iskut Community Centre Renovation Project. Throughout the life of the mine, Barrick contracted TNDC for access road maintenance and haulage of both backfill and waste rock disposal. Spatsizi-Sodexho, a Tahltan joint venture, provided catering and housekeeping services. During the closure phase, TNDC and additional private Tahltan owner/operators have provided equipment for a long haul clean-up project from Kitwanga to Albino Lake. In the coming years, TNDC will continue to participate with on site requirements such as road maintenance, reclamation, labour and, material movement. Since closure in 2008, TNDC has received over \$1 million in contracts from Eskay Creek.

## ARTISANAL AND ILLEGAL MINING

### Artisinal Mining

Many people around the world maintain their livelihoods through artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM). Using techniques that have changed little since ancient times, ASM communities, globally, provide a source of direct or indirect employment for millions of people. As a result, ASM has a legitimate and significant role to play in the social and economic development of many countries. ASM and large-scale mining operations often operate side-by-side and that is true for some Barrick mines in Tanzania. The individuals and groups engaged in ASM near our operations are key stakeholders and we engage with them with a view to a safe, healthy and profitable coexistence.

Currently, ABG has embarked on the creation of a comprehensive Co-Existence Plan for the Mara region in Tanzania, where the North Mara mine is located. The plan is focused on solidifying community trust and credibility, enhancing investment programs and developing realistic and sustainable alternative livelihoods in the regions. As part of these initiatives, ABG is looking at opportunities to develop an artisanal and small-scale mining project to provide both immediate and sustainable benefits to ASM communities within the vicinity of the North Mara mine. The objective is to identify a low entry project concept, with definable resources and obligations to meet all stakeholder expectations.

### Illegal Mining

Illegal mining is a complex and difficult issue to manage and one of the principal challenges of mining at both the Porgera mine (PNG) and the North Mara mine (Tanzania). Illegal miners are people who evade the perimeter security around a mine and enter the mine property without permission with the intention of stealing gold-bearing ore. Those involved in illegal mining are trespassers and are breaking the law. Their actions put hundreds of lives at risk, including those of our employees and members of local communities.



**ASM communities, globally, provide a source of direct or indirect employment for over 100 million people.**

Illegal mining differs from artisanal and small-scale miners, who generate income from labour-intensive mining activities, based on either formal legal or informal mining rights. This type of mining activity uses limited technology and often involves traditional panning and sluicing methods to recover gold from creek beds, river benches and other locations. Barrick has an interest in a mutually respectful and peaceful coexistence with lawful artisanal and small-scale miners.

For more information on illegal mining at Barrick properties, please visit our [website](#).

## RESETTLEMENT

Resettlement – voluntary and involuntary – may entail both the physical displacement of people and, at times, the disruption of their livelihoods. In alignment with the IFC standards on resettlement, we seek to avoid, or at least minimize, involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative project designs. When resettlement cannot be avoided, Barrick's community relations teams work together with communities and host governments to manage resettlement, in a manner consistent with local laws and international best practice. Engagement of affected communities is the cornerstone of Barrick's commitment and the key to successful resettlement programs.

When resettlement cannot be avoided, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared by our community relations professionals, sometimes with the assistance of third-party experts, and always with ongoing input from the affected communities and local authorities. A comprehensive RAP includes an entitlement framework, comprehensive compensation standards, livelihoods development programs, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation. These activities help us to deliver on our

commitment to improve or, at least, restore the livelihoods and living standards of displaced families and communities.

Resettlement activities continued at Porgera in 2011, along with follow-up activities at the Pueblo Viejo project and at the Buzwagi mine related to previous resettlement (livelihood restoration, monitoring, etc). North Mara has a number of legacy issues relating to land compensation and resettlement, the majority of which relate to land acquisitions made prior to Barrick acquiring the mine. As part of wider initiatives which support the progression of stakeholder relations at North Mara, we are developing a Resettlement Action Plan for land acquisition, compensation and relocation in accordance with international standards for resettlement. As part of this activity, we are developing a town plan in collaboration with government and other stakeholders, including the community, to secure a land footprint for the remaining mine life, for all future resettlement programs in the area.

## MINE CLOSURE AND COMMUNITY

Mining operations can have a significant impact on communities and landscapes. When a mine closes, the environmental challenges of reclaiming disturbed landscape and the social challenges affecting a community when a main source of local revenue disappears can be profound. In order to address these potential impacts, Barrick plans mine reclamation from the onset.

In the past, closure planning has been the responsibility of operation management and had focused primarily on employees, reclamation efforts and environmental stewardship. However, we have now placed a greater focus on social closure planning. The social aspects of mine closure will affect the future of the stakeholders we have partnered with, the communities who have welcomed us and our integrity as a socially responsible company. Social closure planning in collaboration with the local communities and governments is, therefore, essential.

The social aspects of mine closure are addressed in a dedicated section of Barrick's Community Relations Standard. We are committed to planning for the social aspects of closure from the outset of the mining operations, and we want to avoid creating unsustainable dependency on the mine during operations.

The CR Standard requires that social issues are considered and included in the Mine Closure Plan as part of the Pre-feasibility Study. All sites must undertake a Social Closure Impact Assessment (SCIA) and a Social Closure Risk Assessment, and complete a Social Closure Plan (SCP) three years prior to anticipated closure. SCIA's focus on identifying the social risks and impacts to a community from mine closure and are followed by the development of mitigation plans to address these risks and impacts. Also, all sites approaching closure develop a

*"A mine begins to close from the day it opens."*

closure-focused Stakeholder Engagement Plan, updated annually to support the closure process.

Most closure planning activities take place during mine development and operations and focus on promoting local capacity building. We support education and skills development, and work in close collaboration with local economic diversification programs where they exist, in order that a healthy, sustainable community can continue to flourish once closure is complete.

At our Pierina mine in Peru, exploration efforts extended the life of the mine for several years; however, social closure planning had begun years earlier in response to the original date for closure. Stakeholder consultation is critical during this pre-closure phase, and the community relations team at Pierina continued to engage with local communities on closure issues even with the extended life of the mine. Consultation continues today. At our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea, closure is likely to be more than 10 years away, yet integrated closure planning has already commenced with a detailed examination of the potential social impacts and risks to the communities in the Porgera valley following mine closure.

## SIGNIFICANT COMMUNITY ISSUES

### Human Rights and Porgera

Based on communications with Human Rights Watch (HRW) regarding claims of violence against women in and around the Porgera mine site in Papua New Guinea (PNG), by employees of the PJV Asset Protection Department (the unit responsible for ensuring the security of the mine and its employees), Barrick began conducting extensive inquiries into these allegations in 2010. We also commissioned outside legal counsel to oversee a thorough independent investigation, led by external investigators. Overall, nearly 700 company employees were interviewed. These extensive inquiries revealed evidence suggesting possible criminal conduct, including some instances of sexual assaults. Barrick also contacted the PNG Commissioner of Police, urged that a full criminal investigation be conducted, and provided relevant information to police. A PNG Special Police Task Force conducted its own in-depth investigation, and made several arrests.

Following these investigations, the Porgera mine terminated employees who were found to have violated Barrick's Code of Conduct. In addition, the mine terminated those who had knowledge of, but did not report, misconduct by others.

Violence against women is a serious crime and will not be tolerated at any Barrick workplace. We are unwavering in our commitment to respect human rights at all of our operations and those of our affiliates. We have zero tolerance for human rights violations and will investigate all reports, suspicions or rumors of human rights abuses and take strong and appropriate action. Our policy is clear; any employee implicated in serious human rights violations or other serious crimes, or who has direct knowledge of but fails to report such incidents, will be terminated.

While challenging conditions exist at the Porgera mine, these disturbing allegations, and the investigations that followed, led the company to take concrete, meaningful actions and strengthen processes, particularly with respect to security, human rights and women's welfare. Through this response, we hope to demonstrate our determination to prevent acts of violence against women and improve our performance.

### Improving Security at Porgera

Following a comprehensive review of the security function at Porgera, numerous improvements to the way security operates were made in 2011 in order to ensure alignment with international human rights standards. These include:

- Mandatory human rights training for PJV security personnel has been upgraded to encompass sexual violence and harassment issues. This enhanced training has now been completed by all Porgera security personnel and has been rolled out to third-party security contractors working for Barrick in other parts of PNG.
- All security operating procedures and training modules have been updated to reflect a greater emphasis on the protection of human rights.
- A plan to increase supervision of security personnel in the field on a 24-hour basis has been implemented.
- New digital radios featuring GPS tracking have been installed, and are now the primary means of communications for security personnel. GPS tracking functionality allows for better supervision and coordination of security personnel at the mine.
- The installation of in-car cameras in all PJV Asset Protection Department security vehicles operating at the Porgera mine is now complete. The application of these cameras will be assessed and improved, where required, in 2012.
- The mine's CCTV security camera network is currently being expanded to provide coverage of the mine's major waste dump areas and other potentially sensitive locations. This expanded CCTV network consists of high resolution thermal imagery cameras, capable of providing coverage even in poor weather and at night.
- Additional female security guards have been hired, including a number in supervisory roles, bringing the total number of female security staff at Porgera to 27.

In addition, Barrick became a member of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights in November 2010 and is formally engaging with participating governments, civil society, and other extractive companies, as the company seeks further ways to improve security and human rights at all of its locations.

### Community Initiatives to Combat Gender Violence

We recognize that violence against women can be a pervasive problem in PNG and in other developing nations where Barrick operates. Barrick is working with a range of partners in PNG to raise awareness of women's rights, build the capacity of community-based organizations and improve resources and services available to women affected by violence in the communities in which we work.

- We have provided funding to the Porgera District Women's Association (PDWA) to hire a women's welfare liaison officer to provide support and assistance to victims of sexual and domestic violence. The women's welfare officer is providing services to women in crisis and has established a network of local leaders and organizations to engage in advocacy, awareness and training on women's issues.
- We have partnered with the Fiji Women's Crisis Center to provide training for PNG-based practitioners in women's welfare and human rights to better assist women affected by violence in PNG. Twelve individuals from relevant local institutions, including the Porgera hospital and PDWA, participated in four-week training programs during 2011. The Center's Regional Training Program, which was developed in conjunction with UNIFEM (now UN Women) and the Australian Government's Agency for International Development (AUSAID), covers such areas as welfare services, support and legal redress for survivors of violence.
- A partnership with the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary – PNG's police force – has been developed. It will ensure a further 16 individuals from the RPNGC's Family and Sexual Violence Unit (the "FSVU") are sponsored to attend the Fiji program during 2012.
- As part of that partnership, the FSVU will be establishing a permanent presence of FSVU officers within the Porgera Valley, commencing in the first half of 2012.
- As part of the development of a major new Women's Center in Porgera, due for construction in 2012, Barrick will help establish a Sexual Assault Referral Center servicing the women of the Porgera District. This Center will help women who have suffered sexual abuse gain access to a range of services, including health, welfare and justice services. The Center will also house advocacy activities that are designed to raise awareness of women's rights and issues.

### **Porgera Violence Against Women (VAW) Remediation Framework**

The right to remedy is a critical element in addressing human rights violations, in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights and international human rights norms. Barrick recognizes the need to provide remediation for human rights violations that may have been caused by mine employees at Porgera and is currently developing an independent remediation program which aims to provide remediation and reparations for women who have been subjected to sexual violence perpetrated by mine employees.

Final details of the program will be confirmed in early 2012, following the conclusion of the design and consultation phase of the project.

Engagement sessions were held during 2011 with expert advisors and key government and non-government stakeholders within PNG to finalize the remediation process, and to help plan the proposed community-based initiatives that are part of the longer-term outcomes of the project. This consultation process aims to ensure that the initiative both meets international standards, and is practical in the local context.

Progress has been made in improving grievance mechanisms at the Porgera mine so that community members have a safe and effective mechanism through which to lodge their concerns or complaints. This includes any victim of a crime or human rights violation, or person or employee who has information about such matters and wishes to make an anonymous report. Progress includes:

- A third-party assessment of grievance mechanisms was completed.
- A dedicated grievance officer has been hired and will assist in strengthening the operation of these systems.
- The women's welfare liaison officer employed by the PDWA is now also available as an independent, third-party means by which grievances can be registered.
- Plans are underway to improve public outreach in order to explain complaint mechanisms, and efforts to reduce the backlog of existing grievances have been redoubled. Enhanced outreach will include upcoming Community Relations/Security visits to the communities surrounding the mine site.

A research program into the complex nature and causes of sexual assault and violence against women in Papua New Guinea was undertaken during 2011. The research aims to:

- Enhance our understanding and awareness of the challenging circumstances associated with this problem,
- Identify the scale and nature of the problem of violence against women in the Porgera community, and within Papua New Guinea more broadly,
- Ensure company-supported interventions are appropriate to meet the specific characteristics of the problem within the Porgera Valley, and
- Recommend methods by which the company can effectively interact with relevant government agencies and civil society organizations working in the field to address gender violence in PNG.

A final report outlining findings by external researchers will be published during 2012.

Barrick has also developed a network of expert advisors comprising organizations and professionals with experience in dealing with violence against women in Papua New Guinea to:

- Provide high level advice as required to the company on matters relating to violence against women and women's welfare issues specific to Papua New Guinea and Porgera,
- Assist in developing measures that seek to reduce violence, and in particular, sexual violence against women in the mining area that can be adopted by the Porgera community, mine, or state agencies, and,
- Assist in developing methods to oversee and monitor implementation of current and proposed initiatives regarding the above.

A three-year work program for the expert advisors will be developed in the second quarter of 2012.

### Human Rights and North Mara

Barrick and its affiliates and subsidiaries operate in some of the most challenging environments in the world. Among Barrick's operations, the Mara region of Tanzania, where African Barrick Gold (ABG) owns and operates the North Mara mine, is especially challenging.

The North Mara mine operates under a number of complex social and economic circumstances. It is located in a very remote, underdeveloped part of the country in close proximity

to the Kenyan border, with limited law enforcement capacity, resulting in break-downs in law and order and the presence of organised crime and criminal syndicates from outside the region. Civil unrest due to poverty is also a particular problem in the area, a fact widely recognized by Tanzanian authorities. The vast majority of people living near North Mara share the same desire for security and safety as ABG and its employees. To that end, ABG is working with the Tanzanian authorities and other stakeholders throughout the Mara region, including village leadership, religious leaders and representatives of local government, to address a variety of issues to help promote social and economic integration. The end goal is to create an environment that provides for improved law, order and safety for all concerned.

It is against this backdrop that, during 2011, ABG learned of disturbing allegations of sexual assaults, by police and mine security, around the North Mara mine. After conducting preliminary inquiries, ABG launched a full investigation and urged Tanzanian police to do the same. To date, ABG investigators have conducted more than 200 interviews and have provided relevant information to police. Police investigations remain ongoing.

Both Barrick and ABG are unwavering in our commitment to respect human rights at all operations and we have a zero-tolerance approach to human rights violations. This applies not only to our employees, but also affiliates or any third party acting on our behalf. ABG and Barrick introduced a number of initiatives in 2011 to underline this commitment and further progress our existing policies and procedures. This included the adoption of a specific human rights policy based on international best practices.

To further this commitment, ABG is implementing an updated human rights compliance program. Progress is underway in numerous areas, including:

- New procedures for reporting and investigating allegations of human rights violations,
- Human rights training for employees, relevant contractors and other stakeholders,
- New procedures related to employee hiring and due diligence requirements for certain employees and third party suppliers, and
- Human rights assessments to be conducted by third party experts at all operations and projects, encompassing leading human rights indicators, including sexual violence.

In addition to progressing initiatives under the compliance program, ABG has also established a partnership with an internationally recognised NGO, Search for Common Ground, to facilitate conflict resolutions and to help strengthen trust and improve collaboration at all ABG operations and in the local communities as part of its efforts to support the progression of law and order generally. ABG is also developing a remedy program to address past human rights issues that may have occurred.

Barrick will also:

- Commit to conducting human rights assessments at Barrick operations and projects, including those of its affiliates and subsidiaries. ABG sites will be included in this process, under the direction of ABG. The assessments will be conducted by third-party experts and encompass leading human rights indicators, including sexual violence.
- Commission a study by third-party experts to identify best practices in preventing and dealing with human rights abuses, including sexual violence, which may occur in conjunction with multi-national company operations.
- Continue to institute Barrick's new, global human rights compliance program. The program will encompass all Barrick operations and sites, and cover all employees and third party suppliers. Among its numerous elements are:
  - > new human rights and labour policies,
  - > new procedures for reporting and investigating human rights allegations,
  - > new procedures related to employee hiring,
  - > due diligence requirements for certain employees and third party suppliers,
  - > new mandatory terms for employment and third party contracts, and
  - > human rights training for employees, suppliers and others.

### **Intruders and Police Action at North Mara**

In May 2011, a large group of intruders, many of them armed with machetes, stones and mining implements, stormed the ore stockpile at North Mara, with the intent of stealing ore. Initial reports put this number at 800, but following further reviews, the number is likely to have been more than 1,500. Given the extremely large number of aggressive intruders and

the escalating threat of violence, ABG contacted the Tanzanian police for protection. Faced with over a thousand armed intruders, the mine's main duty was to ensure the safety of its employees.

The Tanzanian police reported that upon arriving at the scene, they tried to contain the situation. Police fired warning shots into the air and used tear gas to try to stop the attackers from advancing; however, the organized mob of armed intruders refused to turn back. A violent confrontation ensued as the intruders engaged in a sustained attack on police. A number of intruders were injured in the confrontation, several fatally. The police reported that five intruders were killed and a number of their officers were injured.

Situations like this are deeply troubling to Barrick, ABG and to the people who live and work around the mine. The vast majority of people living near North Mara share the same desire for security and safety as we do. Both police and company initiated investigations into the fatal shootings, which involved Tanzanian police. ABG security was not involved in these fatal incidents and, generally, does not deal with incursions of this magnitude and level of organization.

As noted in the previous section, the North Mara mine operates under particularly challenging and complex circumstances, primarily associated with the law and order environment. The operation regularly faces illegal intruders, who may be armed and aggressive. These actions put hundreds of lives at risk, including ABG employees.

ABG is actively engaging with the Tanzanian government to address the severe law and order issues and lack of police resources around North Mara and in the wider community. ABG continues to make improvements to physical security at the site and engage with local community leaders. Its objective is to engage proactively with the community in long-term solutions to these challenges, to improve relations and resolve legacy issues, and to increase community investment expenditures aimed at improving quality of life in the area.

Barrick and ABG remain committed to the long-term future of North Mara and to the stability and security of the communities surrounding this operation. We are continuing to focus our efforts on re-establishing a constructive dialogue with the local community and also continuing our efforts to work together to improve the situation in the area surrounding our property.



**At Barrick, responsible environmental management is central to our success as a leading gold mining company and we endeavour to continually improve our performance. Our goal is to minimize our footprint and safeguard the environment, now and for future generations.**

We are governed in our approach to environmental management by our corporate Environmental Policy. The Policy outlines our commitment to pollution prevention, safeguarding the environment, educating our employees and communities about our environmental commitments and applying proven management practices to prevent or mitigate negative environmental impacts. Performance indicators help us measure how well we are performing.

Application of the Barrick Environmental Management System (EMS) Standard at each of our operations helps us realize these policy commitments. The EMS applies to Barrick activities at all properties, including joint ventures where we are the operator. It consists of 16 elements. Each element contains a statement of the standard of environmental conduct that Barrick expects, followed by a list of Management System Requirements. The requirements represent the specific systems, practices, procedures or tasks that are, at a minimum, necessary to meet the EMS Standard.

The EMS also provides the threshold for an operation to move to ISO14001 certification. Barrick's South American mines have been ISO14001 certified for a number of years and, in 2011, the North America Region achieved certification. Several operations in our other regions are currently pursuing certification.

By the end of 2011, we had achieved Cyanide Code certification or re-certification at 22 of the 23 Barrick mines which use cyanide. One of our operations was conditionally re-certified in 2011 and is pursuing improvements to achieve full re-certification in 2012. These certifications are an important aspect of Barrick's responsible environmental management.

We conduct environmental audits at our operations and projects to verify that management systems are adequate to ensure performance commitments are achieved, and that our operations are in compliance with government regulations and internal

**MATERIAL ISSUES**

- Energy and Climate Change
- Water Management
- Impacts to Biodiversity and Ecosystems

**ENVIRONMENT**

standards. When audits identify deficiencies, our investigations determine the fundamental causes underlying these deficiencies so that effective corrective and preventative actions can be implemented.

In the following sections we report on 100 percent of data for our wholly-owned operations and our joint ventures where we are the operator or where there is joint management.

Barrick actively participates in the following ICMM committees: Environmental Stewardship Task Force; Climate Change Task Force; Water & Mining Working Group; IUCN & Biodiversity Working Group; Integrated Mine Closure Working Group; Materials Stewardship Task Force; and Mercury Working Group. Barrick currently chairs the Environmental Stewardship Task Force and the Mercury Working Group.

**Responsible Person:**  
Vice President, Environment

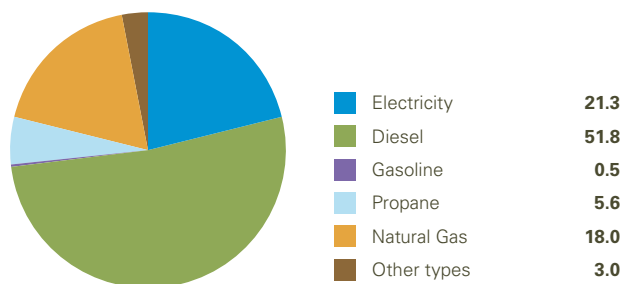
## ENERGY USE

Responsible energy use benefits the company's bottom line, the environment and the communities where we operate, and involves an ongoing focus on the efficiency of our operations. Our energy comes mainly from fossil fuels and purchased electricity. We also source power from our renewable energy projects which include solar farms, biodiesel and wind power projects. We report on 100 percent of energy and fuel use at our wholly-owned operations, our joint ventures where we are the operator and other sites and offices.

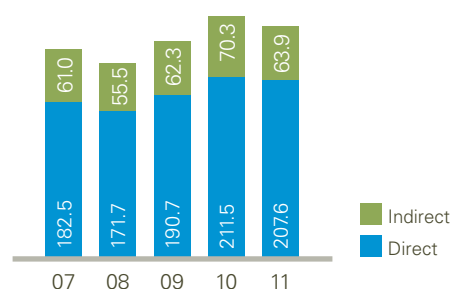
### Direct Energy Consumption

Direct energy is energy that is produced and consumed by our company with the boundaries of our operations, projects and offices. It includes fuels to run mobile equipment, to produce power and heat on-site and for Barrick-owned aircraft and explosives used to mine the ore. We use large quantities of diesel, both to power our mining fleets and, in some cases, to generate on-site electricity. Over the past few years we have

**Energy Profile 2011**  
(Percent)



**Energy Use Intensity**  
(Megajoules /Tonne of Ore Processed)



The Punta Colorado wind farm in northern Chile is comprised of 10 wind turbines which will generate 20 megawatts of power.

been sourcing more of our energy from renewables, including wind, solar power and biodiesel. In 2011, Barrick's direct energy consumption from fuels at our operations, joint ventures where we are the operator and other sites and offices was 43.0 million gigajoules.

### Purchased Energy Consumption

Purchased energy is energy that is produced outside the company's boundaries, purchased by Barrick and consumed on our sites. Purchased energy can include electricity and steam; however, Barrick purchases only electricity, which is drawn from national grids in the countries where we operate. At many sites, a percentage of the electricity we purchase comes from renewable sources. The total purchased electricity consumed by Barrick at our operations, joint ventures and other sites in 2011 was 11.7 million gigajoules or 3.25 million megawatt hours.

### Conservation and Energy Efficiency

Barrick is committed to reducing energy consumption; we are saving energy due to conservation and efficiency improvements. All operations have conducted energy self-assessments and have identified areas for improvement in energy consumption. We are now setting annual energy efficiency improvement targets against business as usual. In 2011, our annual target for energy efficiency was a 3.8 percent improvement; we achieved the target with a 4.6 percent improvement.

We have energy champions at our operations who promote energy efficiency projects and programs. These include energy awareness education, the use of solar powered water heating and high efficiency lighting at some of our mine camps, compressor controls, ventilation fan monitoring and fuel management programs, among others. We introduced over 40 new projects in 2011, to bring the total energy efficiency projects currently in place at our operations to 149. In Australia, for example, we modified the waste haulage distances at the Cowal mine in 2011 and saved almost 14,000 gigajoules of energy in the first year. Improving the efficiency of the air-conditioning system at the Granny Smith mine saved 21,000 gigajoules of energy and 1,500 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions. In Chile, electrowinning efficiency efforts at Zaldívar saved 57,000 gigajoules of energy. In 2011, new and ongoing energy efficiency programs saved us, globally, over 2.6 million gigajoules in energy and reduced greenhouse gas emissions from business as usual by over 238,000 metric tons.

## Renewable Energy

As part of Barrick's efforts to become more energy efficient we are also working on innovative renewable energy strategies. Our growing investment in clean power has resulted in a number of initiatives. These include our one megawatt solar farm in Nevada and a high altitude wind turbine in Argentina that supplies 10 percent of the needs of our Veladero mine. In November 2011, we opened the first phase of the Punta Colorada wind farm in northern Chile. The project is comprised of 10 wind turbines, two megawatts capacity each, which will generate 20 megawatts of power, enough to supply the energy needs of 10,000 homes. The wind farm is connected to Chile's power grid through a Barrick-built substation. A transmission line, starting at the substation, will feed power to our Pascua-Lama project once construction is completed in 2013. Barrick intends, in the near future, to expand the wind turbine facility to 18 turbines with a total capacity of 36 megawatts of power. The wind park is one of five projects Barrick is carrying out in this region of Chile. We are also looking for additional solar energy opportunities in all regions. In 2011, 14.0 percent of our electrical power, both self-generated and purchased, was sourced from renewables.

## CLIMATE CHANGE

Barrick understands that climate change is both a global and community concern. While uncertainties still exist as to the rate and magnitude of the impacts of climate change, these uncertainties should not delay effective action to counter the effects of this problem. In light of the risks, we must address the implications of climate change to protect our shareholders and society. Therefore, we are tracking our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, investing in renewable energy technologies, and working to achieve energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions improvements across our operations.

To provide corporate oversight of these programs and to more directly address the issue of climate change, we developed a global climate change program in 2007 and a Climate Change Standard in 2010 which has been introduced in all our regions. Both a six-year target and annual targets for GHG efficiency improvements are now in place.

### Greenhouse Gas Emissions

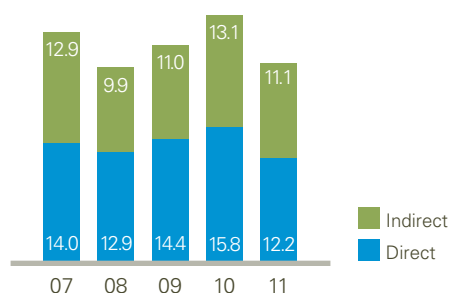
The weight of the scientific evidence links greenhouse gas emissions to global climate change. Climate change is a global problem and requires a global solution. While the actions of a single company will not solve the problem, we will do our part.

Direct GHG emissions are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. At Barrick, direct emissions originate from burning fuel for energy and from explosives use. Indirect GHG emissions are generated at sources owned or controlled by another organization, where the energy is then used by Barrick. This includes purchased electricity.

Barrick has tracked GHG emissions from our mining operations since 2004 and, starting in 2008, from our other sites (office locations, closure properties, development projects and ancillary sites) as well. We have been reporting on GHG emissions from our operations for the past eight years, starting with 2004 data provided to the Carbon Disclosure Project in 2005.

Barrick's Energy Group has been assisting our operations in implementing energy efficiency programs and initiatives; energy efficiency will serve to minimize GHG emissions. Innovative energy strategies implemented or underway include: solar and wind farms; energy awareness education; the use of solar water heating and high efficiency lighting at some of our mine

**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity**  
(Kilograms CO<sub>2</sub>e / Tonne of Ore Processed)



camps; biodiesel use at our North American underground mines; compressor controls; and fuel management programs. Due to the 149 energy efficiency projects now in place at our operations, including over 40 new projects initiated in 2011, we reduced our greenhouse gas emissions this year by over 238,000 metric tons from business as usual. See the [Energy Use](#) section of this report for more information.

Our long-term goal, revised from eight percent in 2008, is to improve GHG emissions efficiency by five percent in the six-year period ending December 2012. In 2011, our annual target for GHG emissions efficiency improvement was 4.3 percent. We achieved a 4.6 percent improvement against business as usual, thereby exceeding our target. In 2011, direct GHG emissions from our mining operations were 2.7 million metric tons and indirect GHG emissions totalled 2.0 million metric tons. Direct emissions from our other sites were 349,000 metric tons and indirect emissions were 13,500 metric tons.

Transport-related activities such as business travel, employee commuting, delivery of goods and materials, transportation of our products, along with waste disposal activities and use and disposal of our products are known as Scope 3 emissions. Barrick does not currently track Scope 3 emissions because of the difficulty collecting the information from our operations and all other sites, globally. We are investigating the possibility of collecting certain Scope 3 emissions in the future.

## Risks and Opportunities

We have identified both regulatory and physical risks related to climate change. These include the financial impact associated with legislation / regulation relating to emission levels and energy efficiency, along with significant risk to our energy supplies due to temperature changes, more frequent and severe weather, rising sea levels, increased drought and thawing permafrost. These physical changes could require more stringent design and construction standards to ensure our facilities can withstand severe weather events.

To ensure that potential financial risks associated with greenhouse gas emissions are considered in our economic assessments, carbon emissions are being considered in all material decision-making. The evaluation of carbon emissions will depend on the type of decision being made. For acquisitions, environmental due diligence will include the calculation of a carbon footprint and the development of a carbon mitigation plan. For new projects, an energy study will be performed and will

Barrick was recognized as a Carbon Disclosure Leader in Canada by the Carbon Disclosure Project in 2010 and 2011.

Barrick was ranked by the Chile Foundation and Capital Magazine as one of the top 30 companies in Chile taking steps to fight climate change.

include optimization of project energy efficiencies, an assessment of carbon emissions associated with potential power supply options, the climate change-related risks, mitigation and residual risks, and the development of a mitigation plan. This evaluation will promote consideration of energy alternatives to mitigate economic risks and minimize Barrick's carbon footprint. Our goal is twofold; to provide for Barrick's long-term competitiveness in a carbon-constrained economy and to mitigate impacts.

## WATER MANAGEMENT

Barrick operates in some regions where there is a scarcity of water and in other areas where there is abundant water. However, regardless of where we operate, we understand that water availability is a critical concern for Barrick and for our stakeholders. Global trends in population growth, urbanization and land-use changes demand a strategic response to water risks. We are focused on using water wisely and believe that water should be managed as a community resource, respecting the rights of other water users.

We increased our focus on responsible water use, three years ago, through introduction of a new global Water Conservation Standard. Building on the company's existing monitoring programs, the Standard has now established water conservation criteria and regular management review procedures at our sites. At a minimum, the Standard requires our operations to conduct risk assessments related to water, to implement systematic monitoring programs of water supply, storage, usage and discharge, to develop and maintain site-wide water balances, and to institute water conservation programs that address significant risks at all stages of the mine life cycle. One of the

In 2011, for the second consecutive reporting year, Barrick participated in the CDP Water Disclosure.

Our commitment to transparency was recognized in 2010, when Barrick tied for 3rd out of 100 companies benchmarked in a multi-industry study entitled "Murky Waters? Corporate Reporting on Water Risk, A Benchmarking Study of 100 Companies," ranking water reporting practices of publicly traded companies, conducted by Ceres, a Boston-based coalition of investors.

### Rainwater Harvesting

At our Buzwagi operation in Tanzania, to avoid using ground water from the aquifer, we developed an industrial rainwater harvesting system. This system is a 75 hectare 'giant lined bowl' which collects rainwater and funnels it into reservoirs that can store up to 1.5 million cubic meters of water for use in the mine. The rainwater harvester now supplies the majority of the mine's annual water requirements. The system is performing as designed and is a success story for this property.

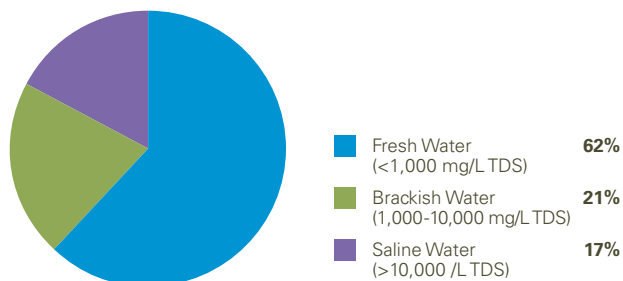


The rainwater harvester at Buzwagi collects rainwater and funnels it into reservoirs. Water management is a global issue for Barrick.

most significant characteristics of water-related risks is that the impacts of our use vary depending on local hydrological, social, economic and political factors. Therefore, although our Standard provides for consistency in management and reporting across the company, our water management activities need to be site specific.

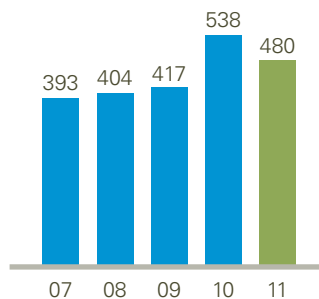
### Make-up Water By Type

(Ground and surface sources)



### Water Consumption Intensity

(Litres /Tonne of Ore Processed)



## Water and the Pascua-Lama Project

We are committed to protecting water quality around all our operations. At our Pascua-Lama project, located in the high Andes on the border between Argentina and Chile, we have installed 30 automated water-monitoring stations at strategic points along the watercourses located within the project's area of influence. The monitoring stations provide real-time information about key water-quality metrics, which will allow us to respond immediately to any anomaly in the data.

We are installing a cut-off wall at Pascua-Lama that will prevent water exposed to the mine's waste dump from flowing into the local river system. Mine-impacted water will flow instead into two collection ponds and, if testing shows elevated levels of heavy metals or acidity, the water will be treated at an on-site treatment plant.

We also built two diversion canals at Pascua-Lama to prevent water from the upper basin of the Estrecho River from flowing into the site's waste dump.

The cut-off wall, collection ponds and canals at the Pascua-Lama project are examples of innovative methods to conserve water in this arid landscape.

For information on the icefields/glaciers located near the vicinity of the Pascua-Lama project, please see our [website](#).



Construction of a water canal near the Pascua-Lama project.



## Water Consumption

Water is essential to our mining activities. Water is used for ore processing, dust suppression, drilling rock and other activities. Use is closely monitored at all our operations and conservation opportunities are actively pursued. We obtain water from surface sources such as lakes and streams, from water captured on-site (rainwater or water pumped from an open pit, for example) or from groundwater sources. For all new projects, we review water availability options with numerous experts in the field, identifying alternative water sources and developing contingency plans, should water availability change over time.

Much of the water we use is recycled through our process facilities but some is lost through entrapment in tailings, evaporation in process ponds, through use as a dust suppressant and in other mining activities. We therefore have to add water to our process circuits. This water is called make-up water. In 2011, Barrick used 83.9 million cubic meters of make-up water at our mining operations; 44.0 million cubic meters sourced from groundwater (wells and pit and underground dewatering) and 39.8 million cubic meters sourced from surface water (lakes, rivers, captured rainwater, etc.). We also used 3.8 million cubic meters of purchased water, for both domestic and mine use.

Withdrawals from a water system can lower the water table, reduce biodiversity, cause land surface disturbance, and reduce the volume of water available for others. We manage our water withdrawals to take only the minimum water needed. Our operations also recycle water through our processing systems, use saline water preferentially in arid areas when available, and either use the water pumped out of open pits and underground or, if not impacted by operations, return it to the local aquifer.

Water conservation is a critical issue for Barrick and water use is carefully controlled at all sites.



Some of our mines require dewatering operations (pumping water out of open pits or underground tunnels) to allow access to the ore bodies. Dewatering results in a temporary depression of the water table adjacent to the mine, therefore we return the water to the same hydrographic basin from which it was removed. Potential environmental impacts from dewatering have been identified in the environmental assessment processes at each site, and measures have been implemented to mitigate impacts.

### Water Conservation

Much of the water used for ore processing is recycled or reused at our operations. This occurs either when water from one process is then used for another, such as wash bay water used for dust suppression, or when gold-laden processing water is stripped of the gold and the water recirculated back through the processing system. At Veladero in Argentina, we pump treated wastewater from the site's mine camp to the processing facilities, to be reused in the closed circuit leaching process. And at the Zaldívar mine in Chile, wastewater is treated using micro-organisms, and is then recycled to the processing facilities. Only six of our operations, most located in areas with an excess of water, discharge any processing water.

Along with recycling and reusing, we also look for innovative ways to reduce water use at our operations. For example, ABG currently uses surficial paste tailings technology at the Bulyanhulu mine in Tanzania. This filtering process removes additional water from tailings slurry. The water is then reused in the process plant and the dewatered tailings are placed in an engineered tailings impoundment. Bulyanhulu was the first gold mine of its size to use this process which allows the plant to recycle more than 70 percent its water. In 2009, our Hemlo mine in Canada reduced, by 75 percent, the use of fresh water from a nearby creek by installing a pumping system which recycles dewatering water and storm water runoff back to the process system. The mine is now using less than four percent of the creek water allowed by its permit.

Barrick operates in a number of arid regions where, if available, we preferentially use brackish or saline water to meet our water needs. This practice maximizes the availability of fresh water for other community uses. It also reduces soil salinity, often a problem for farmers and ranchers in arid areas. In 2011, approximately 38 percent of our make-up water was brackish or saline.

## BIODIVERSITY AND LAND USE

Barrick operates on five continents, from near sea level to over 4,000 meters above sea level, and our lands include a wide variety of ecosystems. We are committed to conserving and managing these lands, and the many varieties of plant and animal life that inhabit them, by working in consultation with local communities, regulators and environmental NGOs. Our sites worldwide are engaged in efforts to protect, manage and reclaim lands with a focus on enhancing the environment.

### Managing Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

An ecosystem is the dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit. Swamps, deserts, coral reefs and forests are all examples of ecosystems. Ecosystem services are the functions of ecosystems that provide benefits to people, such as fresh water, raw materials, climate regulation and recreational services. Biological diversity, or biodiversity, is the variability and diversity among living organisms (within species and between species) and the ecosystems where they live. Biodiversity has both intrinsic value and it has value to people in its role ensuring the functioning of ecosystems and their ability to provide ecosystem services. Biodiversity allows ecosystems to maintain oxygen in the air, enrich the soil, provide a habitat for plants, animals and people, protect against storm damage and regulate the climate.

Human caused biodiversity loss is an issue of global concern and we are committed to actively contributing to conservation and biodiversity protection. Our mining activities create impacts on biodiversity. To develop a mine we remove both vegetation and topsoil. To access the ore we dig large open pits or access underground ore bodies through tunnelling. We construct waste

### Ecosystem Services

The benefits that people obtain from an ecosystem include:

- Production of goods – food, fibre, water, fuel, pharmaceuticals, etc.
- Regeneration processes – purification of air and water, seed dispersal, etc.
- Stabilizing processes – erosion control, moderating influence on weather, etc.
- Life-Fulfilling functions – aesthetic beauty, cultural value, recreation, etc.
- Conservation of options – maintenance of ecological systems for the future.

rock storage areas, heap leach facilities and tailings storage impoundments and dams. We also use large amounts of water in processing, sourcing it from rivers, lakes and aquifers.

Therefore, by developing a mine, we impact the biodiversity of the immediate areas around our operation. However, careful planning at our operations, as required by our EMS, aims to minimize impacts during mining. Minimizing our impacts involves a number of activities, such as stockpiling topsoil, establishing nurseries to grow local plant species, preventing animals from entering the active part of a mining operation, undertaking erosion control, treating water prior to returning it to the environment and practicing concurrent reclamation (where, during operations, we reclaim disturbed lands once we are no longer mining them). Our goal is to mitigate long-term impacts on biodiversity, and to leave behind (upon closure) restored lands that will support productive post-mining land uses. It is not usually possible to restore a mine site exactly as it was prior to mining, but it is possible to restore a healthy, thriving ecosystem.

Barrick has implemented controls at our operations to safeguard wildlife from mine processes and chemical exposure. These controls include barriers such as fencing and netting, the use of 'bird balls' and other covers for ponds and tanks, as well as cyanide destruction processes at some operations. Each year, in spite of these controls, a number animals and birds do manage to come into contact with process solutions at a few of our sites. See our [Wildlife Mortality table](#) for a description of these incidents.



## Biological Diversity

## Healthy Ecosystem

## Ecosystem Services

At many sites, we have projects specifically designed to protect rare or significant plant and animal life; at others, habitat enhancement projects are underway. Where possible, we implement native seed collection and soil management projects prior to mine development. Barrick has also established nurseries at a number of sites to grow local plant species for reforestation and revegetation during operations and once mining is complete. For example, at the Pueblo Viejo project in the Dominican Republic, we are working with locally and internationally renowned scientists to protect several frog species that have been identified on the project site.

Barrick's Biodiversity Standard, developed in 2009, formalizes our stewardship activities and environmental management strategy. It requires us to integrate biodiversity into project planning and decision-making, to assess the direct and indirect impacts of new projects (and expansions of existing projects) on ecosystem services, to design projects that avoid potentially significant impacts on biodiversity, to exploit opportunities to protect and enhance biodiversity, to consult with stakeholders and to engage in partnerships that address scientific and practical challenges relating to biodiversity protection or enhancement. The Standard applies from exploration through mine closure and requires the application of the mitigation hierarchy: where significant impacts to biodiversity cannot be avoided, sites minimize, mitigate or compensate with the goal of no net loss to biodiversity. The Standard is now being implemented across the company. In 2011, several operations participated in a pilot project designed to test the Standard's Implementation Guidance. The goal of the pilot project was to determine if the Guidance section of the Standard is an effective tool to allow our operations to fully implement the Standard. The pilot project is still underway and the Guidance document is undergoing final revision. It will be introduced to our operations, along with conservation data tools and training, in 2012.

Specific biodiversity strategies and programs have already been implemented at operations where biodiversity has been identified as an important or material issue. We have specific programs at Bulyanhulu, Cowal, Goldstrike, KCGM, Lagunas Norte, Pierina, Plutonic, Tulawaka and Veladero. Additionally, all our sites have procedures in place to protect wildlife and sensitive habitats.

## IUCN Red Listed Species

The International Union for Conservation of Nature is a non-profit organization that is committed to providing the world with objective, scientifically-based information on the current status of globally threatened plants and animals. The main purpose of the IUCN Red List is to catalogue and highlight those plants and animals that are facing a high risk of global extinction and those plants and animals that are close to meeting the threatened thresholds. Since 2008, Barrick's environmental professionals have been identifying plants and animals located on or near our mine sites and projects that are included on the IUCN Red List. Barrick's recent use of additional conservation data tools is now providing easier access to the Red List for our operations and projects.

In 2011, we identified 86 species on the Red List. The categories ranged from those of least concern (40 species) to those endangered / critically endangered (nine species: one plant and two amphibians in the Dominican Republic and five plants and one amphibian in Peru). In most cases, protection of these species is addressed in the Environmental Impact Assessments / Environmental Impact Statements for our sites. In all cases,

## Development by Design

Barrick piloted the Nature Conservancy's Development by Design conservation and mitigation program at the Kanowna mine in Australia in 2011. This science-based program blends landscape-level conservation planning with the mitigation hierarchy – avoid, minimize, restore, compensate (offset). It was intended to reduce conflicts between development needs and conservation, increase cost-effectiveness of mitigation efforts and direct funding to higher-value conservation. The pilot project is still underway and the final document is now under review. Many of the Nature Conservancy's offset recommendations reflect activities already undertaken at the mine. Kanowna's environmental team is evaluating their ability to comply with additional offset recommendations given the complex land tenure in Western Australia.



they are protected from the impacts of mining through the environmental management systems in place at our operations.

### Land Management and Protected Areas

Barrick manages large areas of land, either owned or leased (including surface rights and/or mineral rights). Only a small percentage of this land – less than 1.5 percent – has been disturbed for mining activities. The rest is left in its natural state or utilized for agriculture and livestock grazing. In 2011, Barrick began developing plans to improve wildlife habitat and livestock forage on our extensive landholding in Nevada.

World Heritage sites are properties having outstanding universal cultural or natural value which have been identified by the World Heritage Committee. Members of the Committee are elected from the countries that are Parties to the World Heritage Convention (established by UNESCO). We have one operation located near a World Heritage site: the North Mara mine is located 20 kilometres west of the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania. Barrick's Biodiversity Standard requires that we neither explore nor initiate mining within World Heritage sites and that we respect the requirements of legally designated protected areas.

The Veladero mine is located within the multi-use area of the San Guillermo Man and Biosphere Reserve (San Guillermo MAB) in Argentina. The San Guillermo MAB, comprising 990,000 hectares, is one of the Andes Mountain's most sensitive and pristine natural areas, a thriving ecological micro-region, home to diverse migrating species such as condors, vicuñas, llamas, pumas, flamencos and many others. This reserve is a

UNESCO-protected site and is managed in Argentina by the National Park Service. The multi-use area in a MAB is a place where UNESCO seeks to reconcile conservation and cultural diversity with economic and social development through partnerships between people and nature. Mining is one of the many human uses permitted in the multi-use area of the San Guillermo MAB.

Barrick supports the creation of a management plan for the San Guillermo MAB, which is an important requirement to maintain biosphere reserve status according to the UNESCO principles. Barrick will create a \$7.5 million fund to support monitoring and controls within the Reserve, and will develop a Biodiversity



Mule deer enjoy the sunshine on a reclaimed waste rock dump at Golden Sunlight mine.

## Biodiversity Projects in the Dominican Republic

Before construction commenced at our Pueblo Viejo project in the Dominican Republic (DR), a survey of the area identified 193 native species of plants, including six protected species. Barrick has created a nursery to propagate these plant species, including the protected species. The plants are now being transplanted and relocated around the site. As well, almost 320,000 palm trees have been moved as part of an environmental site plan that includes species recovery and habitat protection and research. Significant reforestation around the property is underway, with more than 2,000 native trees being reintroduced monthly. Soil and erosion management are carefully planned to factor in rainfall, which can reach up to two meters annually in the area. After soil preparation and the planting of native seeds, the slopes around the operation are covered with coconut mats, which adhere and adapt to the terrain. They help retain moisture and then biodegrade and become compost, further enriching the soil.



**Barrick is funding a biodiversity project to preserve and study several tree frog species in the Dominican Republic.**

Barrick is funding a biodiversity project to preserve and study several tree frog species in the DR. We are spending over \$2 million on the project, which began in 2008 after we determined that several tree frog species would be impacted by our Pueblo Viejo project. Two of the tree frog species are classified as endangered by the IUCN, while a third is listed as vulnerable. The biodiversity project includes several components that will help preserve the frogs and also build capacity in the DR about how to protect tree frogs and other amphibians. A captive breeding program is one component that will allow researchers, which include Barrick employees, to collect valuable information on frogs from the impacted region. The project also includes surveys to help researchers understand the living patterns of the tree frogs.

Barrick's goal is to protect the environment and wildlife around Pueblo Viejo.

Offset Program to address any losses to biodiversity resulting from project impacts. The offset program will include research initiatives to target species and / or ecosystems of conservation concern in the region based on the results of biodiversity assessments.

We also have operations located in areas identified as having sensitive habitats, including sage grouse and Lahontan trout habitat in the western United States, high Andes habitat in Argentina, Kapoche forest habitat in Tanzania and the Lake Cowal wetland habitat in Australia. Our employees are mindful of their responsibility to protect these sensitive habitats.

As an example of Barrick's commitment to the environment, in 2011 Barrick donated \$100,000 to help fund a major habitat restoration project located near the Bald Mountain mine in the Ruby Mountains of Nevada. The 1,400 hectare project will be coordinated by state and federal environmental departments along with the nearby Goicoechea Ranches. These partners will thin and remove pinon and juniper trees that have encroached

into sagebrush habitat that is crucial to mule deer and sage grouse. By thinning and removing the trees in key areas, sagebrush and other browse species, as well as forbs and other grasses, will create nesting and brood rearing habitat for sage grouse and browse for mule deer.

## Mine Closure and the Environment

A key component of our commitment to environmental protection is mine closure planning. All our operations have closure plans in place and budgets have been developed for concurrent reclamation, along with money put aside for final reclamation after closure.

Barrick developed a Mine Closure Standard in 2009 to promote closure of our properties in a manner that is timely and cost-effective, to demonstrate our commitment to sustainable resource management and responsibility and to provide a basis for continual improvement for all Barrick properties. All our operations have reclamation plans in place which cover the environmental aspects of closure. These plans are produced

during the initial project planning and design of each site. They are reviewed and updated during operations to ensure that environmental effects are addressed and financial obligations are satisfied. Barrick has also developed corporate guidance for closure cost estimation in an effort to lead the industry in accurately estimating closure costs.

During operations, when possible, disturbed areas are contoured and revegetated after they are no longer required for active mining (this is known as concurrent reclamation). At closure, in order to return the remaining disturbed land to a stable state for post-mining land use, we remove, relocate, demolish or transfer ownership of buildings and physical infrastructure; close pits and shafts; stabilize underground workings; treat tailings and process waters appropriately; and slope, contour, cap or cover, and revegetate our waste rock facilities, leach pads and tailings impoundments. We also protect water resources and other environmental media to the extent necessary. The post-mining land use may differ from its prior condition and is the result of negotiation and agreement among various parties including governments, communities and our operations.

Barrick has taken a leading role in the design and construction of evaporative covers for both waste rock facilities and tailings impoundments, and has also won awards for its reclamation activities.

The total area of land owned, leased or managed by Barrick's operations increased in 2011 due to the acquisition of the Equinox properties, and totalled approximately four million hectares at the end of 2011. Of this land, 63,500 hectares (or only 1.5 percent) have been disturbed over the years by our operations. At the end of 2011, 34,600 hectares were disturbed for active mining and 28,900 hectares had been reclaimed (rehabilitated) to the agreed post-mining land use.

### Pueblo Viejo and Environmental Cleanup

Barrick has an agreement with the government of the Dominican Republic (DR) to rehabilitate pre-existing disturbed lands in the area of the Pueblo Viejo project. In addition to rehabilitating these damaged areas – originally disturbed by a mining operation that closed without proper remediation in 1999 – we have now agreed to clean up surrounding areas and to take on the full cost of this additional reclamation. With this additional clean-up project, Pueblo Viejo becomes the country's largest environmental clean-up project.



Soil and erosion management are carefully planned to factor in rainfall which can reach up to 2 meters annually at the Pueblo Viejo project.



Barrick is rehabilitating the environment around the Pueblo Viejo project during the construction stage and will continue with concurrent reclamation throughout operations.

## EMISSIONS, EFFLUENTS AND WASTES

Please see [Climate Change](#) for a discussion on our greenhouse gas emissions.

### Other Emissions to Air

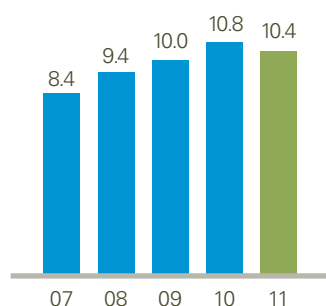
**Dust and Particulate Matter:** Dust is the most common air emission at Barrick's operations. We suppress dust emissions from roads, crushers and conveyor belt systems through the application of water to roads, the operation of mist sprays and dust collection systems at point sources, and the application of chemical surfactants at some locations.

**Sulphur and Nitrogen Oxides:** These emissions are most often controlled by the use of filters, scrubbers and other pollution control devices. Information on SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions is routinely collected in Canada, Australia, and the USA and submitted to national databases. In other jurisdictions, our mines may not routinely collect these data where there are no permit requirements to do so.

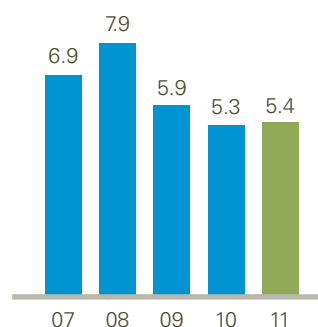
**Mercury:** At a number of operations, mercury air emissions are released during the processing of mercury-containing ore. These emissions are controlled by filters and scrubbers. We are now closing out a five-year mercury abatement program at those sites, which has included a comprehensive program to measure emissions, and the installation of greater controls to significantly reduce or eliminate them. In 2011, 5.4 metric tons of mercury emissions were released to air. Over 98 percent of these emissions come from four operations; one in North America, one in South America and two in the Australia-Pacific region.

**Ozone Depleting Substances:** Barrick operations do not manufacture ozone depleting substances, nor equipment that would use them. We also do not use materials that contain ozone depleting substances, except for fire extinguishers and some refrigerants and machine shop solvents, therefore emissions of these substances are minimal.

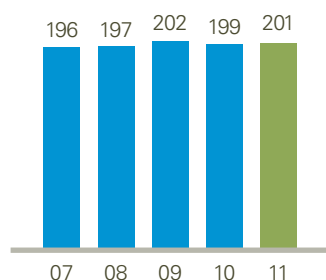
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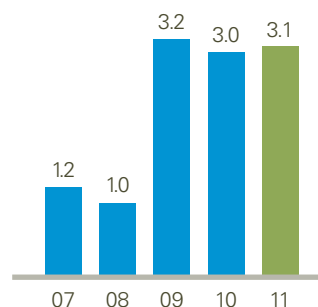
**Mercury Air Emissions**  
(Tonne)



**SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions**  
(Tonne)



**PM10 Emissions**  
(Tonne)



## Water Discharges

Barrick recycles and reuses water at most sites. We have 19 operations that are zero-discharge sites. However, we do have seven operations and nine other properties that release mine-impacted water to the environment once it meets water quality standards or permit conditions. To ensure that discharged water meets local legal, regulatory and permitting requirements we use sophisticated technology to monitor water quality and quantity prior to discharge. We also monitor groundwater and surface waterways downstream of our operations to ensure we are not having a negative impact on the local environment.

Water is discharged under permit at seven operating mines. In 2011, 73.1 million cubic meters of water was discharged from these properties once it met water quality standards. Eight closed properties and one project also discharge treated water to the environment. The total water discharged under permit from these properties in 2011 was 21.4 million cubic meters.



Water sampling ensures that we only discharge water when it meets permit requirements or water quality standards.

## Non-Processing Waste Disposal

A number of non-process wastes are generated each year at our operations. These wastes may differ by region and by operation, but typically include laboratory assay waste, scrap metals, waste oils, cans and bottles, tires and office and camp waste. As much as possible, we try to recycle these wastes, however this is not always possible at some of our remote sites or at operations located in countries where recycling is not available.

Non-hazardous waste which is not recycled is usually landfilled (either in municipal landfills or landfills constructed on the mine property) or incinerated. In 2011, 76,400 tonnes of non-hazardous waste were landfilled and 397,000 tonnes (mostly scrap metals) were recycled. Hazardous waste is addressed below.

## Mining and Processing Waste Disposal

Mining involves the removal of ore, the rock which contains economically-recoverable amounts of desired metals. To access the ore deposits, waste rock – the rock which does not contain economically recoverable amounts of desired metals – must be removed. As waste rock may contain various amounts of metals that are naturally present in minerals, it must be properly managed to reduce the risk of pollution, such as acid rock drainage and metals leaching. Waste rock can be placed into engineered facilities which can be contoured, covered with soil and revegetated, or it can be returned to completed open pits or underground mines for permanent storage. At some sites, non-reactive waste rock can be used to construct road beds or dams. In 2011, we deposited over 450 million metric tons of waste rock into engineered facilities, underground workings or into open pits.

Depending on the type of rock, the minerals in the rock and other geologic properties, the ore may be crushed, placed on large, leak-proof liners and chemically leached to extract the desired metals (called heap leaching), or it may be crushed further, mixed with water and chemicals to form a slurry and sent through a processing plant to extract the desired metals. Some of our mines contain both heap leach and process plant operations to recover gold, silver and copper.

The crushed ore in our heap leach facilities is usually the size of gravel, and this material remains after the desired metals have been extracted and all the leach solution has been recovered. At the end of operations, these facilities are normally recontoured and capped with a multi-layered soil cover that prevents rain-water infiltration and allows revegetation. The leak-proof liners underlying the heap leach facilities prevent seepage into the natural ground, and any residual seepage, captured by the liners after closure, is treated to meet water quality standards before being released to the environment.

Tailings are the finely-ground rock particles, usually the size of fine sand and silt, which remain after the crushed and slurried ore has been sent through our processing plants for removal of the desired metals. Tailings slurry is most often pumped to a

tailings storage facility (TSF). We try to recover as much of the process water and residual chemicals as possible beforehand for re-use in our processing plants. We also recover water from our tailings storage facilities for re-use in processing. In 2011, we deposited 57 million metric tons of tailings into engineered storage facilities.

Barrick designs, operates and closes waste rock storage facilities, heap leach facilities and tailings storage facilities to internationally-accepted current best available practice, and complies with regulatory requirements for safety and environmental protection. We ensure that the technical, social, environmental and economic requirements of the site and materials are met, and that we honour the commitments made to our stakeholders. We developed a Tailings Management Standard in 2011. It will be implemented at our sites in 2012 and will, in future, direct the design, construction and management of our tailings facilities.

All design components and the overall designs of our storage facilities are subject to detailed risk assessments and critical review by fully-qualified engineers, scientists and socio-economic experts. In addition to daily inspections by fully-trained site staff, our active tailings facilities are inspected annually by the Engineer of Record or a similarly-qualified professional engineer. We also conduct regular corporate inspections and contract internationally recognized experts to provide independent performance reviews of our operating and closed tailings facilities.

We are developing, and have in place at several mines, processes to reduce the water content in our tailings and to lessen our mine footprint. These processes currently include thickening tailings to the consistency of paste before delivering to the tailings storage facility, storing tailings in completed open pits and mixing tailings with cement before backfilling in underground workings. At one of our operations, tailings are blended with crushed ore and sent to the heap leach facility for additional metals recovery.

At our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea, we deposit tailings material into a nearby river under permit. More information about Porgera and riverine tailings disposal is presented in [Significant Environmental Issues](#).

Barrick has implemented preventative management processes at its operations where the waste rock, heap leach and / or tailings have demonstrated the potential to generate acid rock

### Third-party Mine Waste Clean-up

Our Golden Sunlight mine in Montana initiated a program to remove and process gold and silver bearing materials from non-Barrick abandoned mine sites near its operation. Currently they have seven contracts for the transportation of historic mine materials to the plant for processing and they have completed contracts with many other public land ore sources. Several of the projects were on priority clean-up schedules for various state and federal agencies. Removing these materials reduces the environmental impact to groundwater from the legacy sites and the additional processing increases mine production, which supports jobs and economic activity in the area. The program has also saved taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars in environmental cleanup.

drainage (ARD) and metals leaching. We are a member of the International Network for Acid Prevention (INAP), an organization which works to address this global mining issue. In 2011, we participated in the ongoing revision of the INAP Global Acid Rock Drainage (GARD) Guide which aims to be a world-wide reference for ARD prevention. Consolidating the vast global knowledge on ARD management into a single document was not an easy undertaking and occurred over several years. In order to create a truly global guide, experts from several countries contributed their knowledge to the development of the Guide. The GARD Guide will be updated periodically as knowledge increases. The first revision is focusing on four specific chapters: Characterization, Prediction, Prevention and Mitigation, and Treatment. The update will be completed by spring, 2012.

### Hazardous Waste Disposal

Barrick generates hazardous waste from our operations. These wastes include batteries, fluorescent lights, oils, solvents and laboratory assay wastes. The types of hazardous wastes vary among our sites; however all are recycled or disposed of in licensed waste facilities. In 2011, 14,800 cubic meters of liquid hazardous waste and 6,500 metric tons of solid hazardous wastes were disposed of or recycled according to the appropriate regulation.

## MATERIALS STEWARDSHIP

Barrick's Environmental Policy and Environmental Management System Standard require that an environmental management program be in place at each site to ensure that our processes, and the materials that we use, do not harm the environment and that we can mitigate any negative environmental impacts that might occur during mining and processing.

The materials that we use can be broadly separated into two categories; raw materials (the ore from which we extract gold and copper) and process materials which include the chemical reagents and other supplies used in the production of metals but are not part of our final products.

### Raw Materials

Barrick mines gold and copper ore, with silver as a by-product, from both underground and open pit mines. The ore is processed on site by heap leaching or milling and chemical processing, to produce gold and copper concentrate, gold doré, and copper cathodes. In 2011, we processed over 181 million metric tons of ore at our mines. Once the precious metals have been removed from the ore, the resulting tailings material is carefully managed so that it does not impact the environment. See Mining and Processing Waste Disposal for more information.

### Process Materials

We use consumables and reagents in the extraction of the metals from the ores we mine. Key consumables in 2011 included fuels (discussed in [Energy Use](#)), along with 170,500 metric tons of explosives, 30.0 million kilograms of cyanide, 1.1 million litres of nitric acid, 14.9 million kilograms of caustic, 251.0 million kilograms of lime and 56,500 kilograms of grinding media. We have strict procedures in place for the safe storage and handling of our process materials.

These process materials cannot be recycled. They are consumed in mining and processing applications; therefore we buy them new. We do recycle a variety of materials from our mine sites, depending on the region. These materials include, among others, paper and cardboard, scrap steel and other metals, used oil, fluorescent lights, aluminum cans, metal drums, tires and batteries.

### Cyanide Management

Cyanide is used at 23 of our operations. Cyanide and an oxidant (such as oxygen) in solution are required to dissolve gold from ore-bearing rock. The Cyanide Code, developed by the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) of which Barrick is a member, provides best practices for transporting, storing, using and disposing of cyanide. The ICMI monitors adherence to the Code through independent third-party audits.

By the end of 2011, Barrick had achieved Cyanide Code certification or re-certification at 22 of the 23 Barrick mines which use cyanide. One of our operations was conditionally re-certified in 2011 and is pursuing improvements to achieve full re-certification in 2012.

### Mercury Management

Mercury is a naturally occurring element which is present at some operations in the ore that we process. As a result of processing, mercury is released from the ore. Pollution controls at these sites collect this mercury as a by-product. There are potential environmental and human health risks associated with mercury and it requires effective management. It is our practice to ship elemental mercury to a reputable refiner (Bethlehem Apparatus in the United States). For mercury shipments, strict handling, packaging and transportation procedures are in place to protect both people and the environment. In 2011, we produced 118 metric tons of elemental mercury from eight operations; 90 percent of that amount came from two mines, one in North America and one in South America.

We are committed to reducing mercury emissions to air. See [Mercury Air Emissions](#) for more information.

Rapidly changing regulations regarding the export and transportation of mercury may soon require new ways of handling mercury sourced from our sites. We anticipate that, in the future, mercury will be contained in secure storage under Barrick's control or in government repositories if available. Barrick currently chairs the ICMM Mercury Working Group which is focused on developing storage solutions for mercury.

## PRODUCTS

Barrick's main product is gold. Silver is recovered as a by-product at some operations. In addition, our Zaldívar mine in Chile and the recently acquired Lumwana operation in Zambia are copper mines.

The company sells its production through two primary distribution channels: in the gold spot market or to independent refiners of gold and copper concentrates. We do not have customers in the usual sense and neither package nor label products for retail sale, nor advertise or market our products.

When mining gold bearing ore, we produce a gold concentrate, gold and silver concentrate or doré bars. Once refined, gold and silver are stable (they do not react chemically) in the environment and are non-hazardous metals. Copper is produced as a concentrate or is processed into copper cathodes. Copper, although necessary for biological functioning, may be hazardous to plants and animals if ingested in large amounts. Recycling of our products occurs widely.

### Product Life Cycle

**Gold:** Gold has been used as jewellery for over 6,000 years and its value as an adornment and token of affection remains strong. In some societies, gold jewellery is used as a family store of wealth in addition to adornment. Gold functions as an inflation hedge, an effective portfolio diversifier, and a currency reserve.

While jewellery and investment continue to be the primary uses of gold, thanks to its unique metallurgical properties, gold is used for medical innovations, the computer industry, the transportation and aerospace industries, and for communications. Among the many uses of gold are:

- Lasers used for delicate medical procedures
- Critical electronic circuitry for vehicle air-bags and telecommunication equipment
- Pharmaceutical applications
- Dentistry

Because of its high value, gold has been recycled through the ages. It is estimated that over 85 percent of all gold historically mined is still in circulation. Additional information about gold is available at [www.gold.org](http://www.gold.org).

**Copper:** Copper is a critical component in electronic equipment, in building construction and in transportation equipment. Along with gold and silver, copper is also used in jewellery design.

Naturally occurring levels of copper are not harmful to the environment or to animals. In fact, metabolisms of animals and humans require a certain level of copper to maintain good health. The amount of copper found in the human body is tiny, but it plays a critical role in a variety of biochemical processes. However, chronic exposure to excessive amounts of copper can cause liver and brain damage in animals, hence it is important to monitor copper concentrations. We routinely monitor the copper concentrations in the environment at our copper mines.

Scientists, metallurgists and product developers are continually discovering new and beneficial uses for copper and copper compounds.

Current recycling rates for copper average over 85 percent. In fact, copper's recycling rate is higher than that of any other engineering metal. Additional information about copper is available at <http://minerals.usgs.gov>.

**Silver:** Silver is produced as a by-product at many Barrick operations. Silver has a number of unique properties including its strength, malleability and ductility, its electrical and thermal conductivity and the ability to endure extreme temperature ranges. These properties make it a valuable element in our modern lives. Demand for silver comes from industrial uses, photography, jewellery and silverware. Together, these categories represent more than 95 percent of global annual silver consumption.

Industrial and photographic silver are the most important sources of silver recycling, where silver is recovered from industrial and photographic waste water. The recycling efficiency for silver scrap is approximately 97 percent. Additional information about silver is available at <http://minerals.usgs.gov>.

### Impacts from Products

Barrick sells into the worldwide wholesale market and to smelters and, as a result, we are not dependent upon public purchasing with regard to the sale of our gold, copper, and silver. We do not market our products. Barrick is a member of the World Gold Council (WGC) which works to promote the use of gold in jewellery and industrial applications, as well as to improve access to gold for investors. The WGC also maintains an active investor education program.

As Barrick does not advertise, sell or provide its products to the public, the doré bars, gold and copper concentrate and copper cathodes we produce do not carry public labelling. There were no incidents of non-compliance with regulations concerning product information and labelling, or concerning health and safety impacts, customer satisfaction or marketing communications in 2011.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURES

Environmental protection expenditures include the cost of environmental monitoring, mitigation of environmental contamination, purchase of equipment to reduce emissions, and the disposal of hazardous waste. Reclamation activities at our closure sites contribute significantly to these costs each

year. Environmental protection costs are included in general operating costs and, at many sites, are not tracked separately; therefore one global number is not available. However, at a minimum, environmental protection expenditures for 2011 totaled over \$77 million.

## SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

### Porgera and Riverine Tailings Disposal

The Porgera mine operates under a comprehensive permit issued by the Government of Papua New Guinea (PNG). Under this permit, Porgera is required to follow a stringent government-approved environmental management and monitoring program.

Riverine tailings and erodible waste rock disposal were in place before Barrick acquired its interest in the mine in 2006. During the planning and development phase of the mine, the PNG Government approved the practice of riverine tailings in 1989.

Given the limited practical and feasible alternative approaches to riverine tailings disposal, Barrick has taken significant steps to improve environmental performance and ensure that the Porgera mine deposits fewer tailings in the river system. These actions are in keeping with Barrick's commitment to a responsible course of action at Porgera, as well as the "precautionary principle" and OECD Guidelines' commentary, which calls for "continual improvement of the system" of environmental management.

Progress to date includes:

- A new \$42 million tailings paste plant commissioned in mid-2011, which has had a significant positive impact on the tailings stream. The plant process removes significant portions of the coarser content of the tailings mixture. Cement is then added to these coarser solids and the mixture is used to fill the voids in the underground mine, a process known as "cemented paste backfill."
- The environmental benefits of this process are two-fold: it reduces the total quantity of the tailings solids discharged by approximately eight percent and it creates a finer tailings mix in general, which tends not to settle onto the riverbed, and is more likely to be carried through the river system as washload, rather than being retained in natural accumulation zones. Porgera plans to use this tailings paste plant to produce paste in the maximum amount that can be stored in available underground areas. Additionally, plans to increase ore production from the underground mine will result in an opportunity to store more tailings in the underground voids in the mine as backfill, thus diverting further tailings from the river.
- In November 2009, Porgera was officially certified under the International Cyanide Management Code for safe and responsible management of cyanide use and disposal. This

achievement is consistent with Barrick's commitment to implement the Code, worldwide, at its operations that use cyanide. The cyanide destruct circuit commissioned by the mine in 2008 has reduced cyanide discharge concentrations four-fold. Significantly, the use of the cyanide destruct circuit has also resulted in reductions in dissolved metal concentrations detected at our downstream monitoring point.

- Porgera is implementing Barrick's global Environmental Management System (EMS), a framework of policies and obligations that govern environmental performance and is aligned with international standards. In 2012, the operation will pursue International ISO 14001 standard certification. To achieve this certification, an EMS must be formally certified by a third-party to meet all requirements. Meeting ISO 14001 is an important tool that confirms the operation's ability to control environmental impacts, improve environmental performance, and systematically set, manage and achieve environmental objectives. The standard can also provide assurances to stakeholders.

### Impacts from Transportation and Discharges

Potential impacts of transportation of products, goods and materials used at our operations and transportation of the workforce to and from our sites include an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, the potential for traffic accidents and increased exposure of employees to dust from travel on unpaved roads.

At many of our operations we provide bus transportation for our employees to and from a site which reduces the risk of accidents, decreases the amount of dust and reduces our carbon footprint. Other operations have camp facilities so daily transportation of people is not required. Teleconferencing and video-conferencing have contributed to a reduction in employee plane travel over the past few years.

We discharge mine impacted water after treatment to the environment at 15 of our sites; six operations, eight closure sites and one project. At these sites, we monitor the discharged water quality to ensure that discharged effluents meet permit compliance limits, and we monitor the receiving water quality to ensure no impacts. Biological monitoring at some sites also ensures that we are not having a negative impact. In 2011, there were no significant environmental impacts from the permitted global discharge of 91.6 million cubic meters of water. For a discussion on our riverine tailings disposal at the Porgera mine, please see Porgera and Riverine Tailings Disposal (above).

At our operations, we direct storm water runoff and local streams away from the active mine areas so this water does not come into contact with mine chemicals. If runoff water does contact process solutions or chemicals, we can capture and treat it or use it in our processing activities.

### Spills and Wildlife Mortality Incidents

Barrick has in place an Environment Incident Reporting Standard which is a critical part of our environmental management process. Significant spills and wildlife incidents are reported to

regulatory authorities, the corporate environmental department, and then to the EHS Committee of the Board. These incidents are investigated and measures put in place, where appropriate, to prevent a recurrence.

Environmental incidents at our operations most often involve small spills of oils, fuels, and chemical or process solutions. Spill response includes cleanup and recovery, rehabilitation of the impacted area, and investigation and action to prevent subsequent incidents. In 2011, there were 15 corporate reportable spills at ten operations and three at our closed properties. Most

| Off-property Spills                |                    |                  |   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| Operation                          | Substance          | Amount           | Description of Incident   |
| Lumwana, Zambia                    | Diesel Fuel        | 6,200 litres     | A diesel tanker delivering fuel to the mine overturned en route to the site. Fuel leaked from the tanker compartments. Spilled fuel was pumped into storage drums. Contaminated soil taken to the site bio-farm for remediation.  |
| Kidston closed property, Australia | Seepage Pond Water | 5,000,000 litres | Following above average rainfall, the seepage pond and reclaim pond reached capacity and discharged seepage water to the environment. All seepage collection and pumpback systems were fully operational at the time of the release. Receiving water compliance monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the government requirements.   |
| Croydon closed property, Australia | Pit Water          | 6,500,000 litres | Following above average rainfall, the mine pit reached capacity and discharged mine pit water to the environment. Receiving water compliance monitoring and macro invertebrate population sampling was undertaken both upstream and downstream of the release in accordance with government requirements. Barrick is undertaking regular monitoring of the pit lake water levels and water quality and continuing hydrogeological investigations to guide the long-term management requirements for the site. |

| Wildlife Mortalities |          |   |
|----------------------|----------|---|
| Operation            | Species  | Description of Incident   |
| Bald Mountain        | 4 birds  | Found in the Truck Wash Bay sediment cells, coated in oil       |
| Buzwagi              | 43 birds | Found in the Tailings Storage Facility in 20 separate incidents |
|                      | 20 birds | Exposed to HCN gas in one incident at the Process Plant         |
|                      | 15 birds | Found in the Process Plant area                                 |
| Pierina              | 1 cow    | Broke through fence into Tailings Storage Facility              |

were spills of hydrocarbons or process solutions which flowed out of containment. They were cleaned up and the areas remediated. Three of these spills flowed off the mine property. They are described in the table above.

Protection of wildlife is a priority at our operations. We exclude animals and birds from our operations by such activities as netting and covering liquids, and by fencing our active mine areas. However, each year we have a number of incidents where wildlife come into contact with chemical and process solutions or mine machinery. Investigation of these wildlife incidents promotes the opportunity for improvements. In 2011, there were 83 wildlife mortalities, at three sites, involving chemical and process solutions. The table below provides information on these incidents.

**Fines for Environmental Non-Compliance**

One of our goals is to operate in full compliance with all environmental regulatory requirements and permits. Any written directive from a regulatory agency, even those relating to minor housekeeping issues, is considered by us to be a regulatory action. In 2011, we received 57 regulatory actions at six sites. By the end of 2011, most of these actions had been addressed, with corrections underway for the remainder. We received a total of three fines at three operations totaling \$75,800 for environmental non-compliance.

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## APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY

**Anti-Competitive Behaviour:** Anti-competitive practices are business or government practices that prevent or reduce competition in a market.

**Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM):** A distinction is made between artisanal mining which may involve only individuals and families using labour-intensive, pre-industrial techniques, and small-scale mining which may be more extensive and more mechanized. They both share some or all of the following characteristics: exploration of small or marginal deposits, low capital input, labour-intensive, poor access to markets and support services, low standards of occupational health and safety, and significant environmental impact.

**Basic salary:** A fixed amount paid to an employee for performing his / her duties. This does not include any additional remuneration such as that based on years of service, overtime work, bonuses, benefits payments, or any additional allowances (e.g. transportation allowances).

**Biodiversity:** The variability among living organisms and the ecosystems of which they are part – this includes diversity within species, between species and within ecosystems.

**By-product:** A secondary metal or mineral product, such as silver found with gold ore, recovered in the milling process.

**Capacity building:** Activities and initiatives which strengthen the knowledge and skills of individuals and improve structure and processes such that communities can grow and develop in a sustainable way.

**Collective bargaining agreement:** Agreements between one or more representative workers' organizations, or, in absence of such organizations, the representatives of the workers duly elected and authorized by them in accordance with national laws and regulations.

**Corporate Social Responsibility:** Corporate Social Responsibility is the commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development – working with employees, their families, the local community and society at large to improve the quality of life, in ways that are both good for business and good for development.

**Corruption:** 'The abuse of entrusted power for private gain'... this includes such corrupt practices as bribery, fraud, extortion, collusion, conflict of interest, and money laundering. In this context, it includes an offer or receipt of any gift, loan, fee, reward, or other advantage to or from any person as an inducement to

something that is dishonest, illegal, or a breach of trust in the conduct of the enterprise's business. This may include gifts other than money, such as free goods and holidays, or special personal services provided for the purpose of, or liable to result in, an improper advantage or that may result in moral pressure to receive such an advantage.

**Discrimination:** The act and the result of treating a person unequally by imposing unequal burdens or denying benefits rather than treating the person fairly on the basis of individual merit. Discrimination can also include harassment, defined as a course of comments or actions that are unwelcome, or should reasonably be known to be unwelcome, to the person towards whom they are addressed.

**Doré:** Gold extracted from ore during processing is melted into doré bars containing up to 90 percent gold. The other 10 percent contain metals such as silver or copper. Doré bars are usually sent to an external refinery to be refined to bars of 999.9 parts-per-thousand pure gold.

**Ecosystem services:** The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.

**Environmental protection expenditures:** All expenditures on environmental protection by the reporting organization, or on its behalf, to prevent, reduce, control, and document environmental aspects, impacts, and hazards. It also includes disposal, treatment, sanitation, and clean-up expenditures.

**Forced or compulsory labour:** All work and services which are exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the person has not offered her / himself voluntarily (ILO Convention 29, Forced Labour Convention). The most extreme examples are slave labour, prison labour, and bonded labour, but debts can also be used as a means of maintaining workers in a state of forced labour. Withholding identity papers, requiring compulsory deposits, or compelling workers, under threat of firing, to work extra hours to which they have not previously agreed, are all examples of forced labour.

**Freedom of association:** Workers and employees may establish and join organizations of their own choosing without the need for prior authorization.

**Governance bodies:** The committees or boards responsible for the strategic guidance of the organization, the effective monitoring of management, and the accountability of management to the broader organization and its stakeholders.

**Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** Gaseous emissions to the atmosphere that contribute to climate change. Direct emissions are from sources owned by the company or operated on our properties. Indirect emissions are from sources not owned by us, but occur as a result of our activities (purchased electricity).

**Human rights:** A human right is a right to which all human beings are entitled. These rights are internationally defined and recognized, and identified in international conventions such as the International Bill of Human Rights.

**ICMM:** The International Council on Mining and Metals. ICMM was established in 2001 to act as a catalyst for performance improvement. Today, the Council brings together 19 mining and metals companies, as well as 30 national and regional mining associations and global commodity associations. ICMM's activities are aimed at strengthening performance and enhancing our contribution to sustainable development.

**IFC:** International Finance Corporation. IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, fosters sustainable economic growth in developing countries by financing private sector investment, mobilizing capital in the international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments. The goal of the IFC is to improve lives, especially for the people who most need the benefits of growth.

**Indigenous Peoples:** There is no universally accepted definition of "Indigenous Peoples". Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as "Indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," "first nations," or "tribal groups." "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- self-identification as indigenous
- historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies
- a common experience of colonialism and oppression
- occupation of or a strong link to specific territories
- distinct social, economic and political systems

- distinct language, culture and beliefs
- from non-dominant sectors of society
- resolved to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and distinctive identities.

**IUCN Red Listed Species:** The IUCN Red List is a global list of threatened plants and animals provided by the International Union of Conservation of Nature.

**Joint venture:** The partnership of two or more companies in a specific operation, each agreeing to share (according to ownership percentage) profit or loss. Operational control often depends on ownership percentage.

**Lobbying:** Refers to efforts to persuade or influence persons holding political office, or candidates for such office, to sponsor policies, and / or to influence the development of legislation or political decisions. This can relate to lobbying governments at any level.

**No net loss:** The application of mitigation measures (such as biodiversity offsets) that should achieve measurable conservation outcomes and that can reasonably be expected to result in no net loss of biodiversity.

**Occupational disease:** A disease arising from the work situation or activity (e.g. stress or regular exposure to harmful chemicals), or from a work-related injury.

**Open pit:** A mine where the minerals are mined entirely from the surface.

**Post closure land use:** The condition of a mine property after the cessation of all mining and mine closure activities relative to the activities that the property can then support (e.g. wildlife habitat, agriculture, etc.).

**Protected area:** A geographically defined area that is designated, regulated, or managed to achieve specific conservation objectives.

**Public policy development:** Organized or coordinated activities to effect government policy formation.

**Reclamation:** The process by which lands disturbed as a result of mining activity are modified to support beneficial land use once mining is complete. Reclamation activities may include the removal of buildings, and other physical remnants of mining, closure of tailings storage facilities, leach pads and other mine facilities, and contouring, covering, and revegetating disturbed

areas.

**Regulatory action:** Written directives from a regulatory agency specifying that existing conditions must be corrected. Due to varying degrees of regulatory oversight, a common definition of regulatory action is used by Barrick for consistent reporting purposes.

**Renewable energy:** Renewable energy is derived from natural processes that are replenished constantly. This includes electricity and heat generated from solar, wind, ocean, hydropower, biomass, geothermal resources, biofuels, and hydrogen derived from renewable resources.

**Riparian:** An area around a stream or another watercourse which has distinctive vegetation and other characteristics which separate it from the land beyond the riparian zone. Healthy riparian zones provide a variety of important ecosystem services and they are often important habitats for wildlife.

**Security personnel:** Individuals employed for the purpose of guarding the property of an organization, crowd control, loss prevention, and escorting persons, goods, and valuables.

**Significant impact:** An impact that may adversely affect the integrity of a geographical area / region, either directly or indirectly. This occurs by substantially changing the ecological features, structures, and functions across the whole area and over the long term. This means that the habitat, its population level, and/or the particular species that make the habitat important cannot be sustained.

**Social inclusion:** The active or demonstrable engagement with disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

**Turnover:** Number of employees who leave the organization voluntarily or due to dismissal, retirement, or death in service.

**World Heritage sites:** World Heritage Sites are a list of sites (such as a forest, mountain, lake, desert, monument, building, complex, or city) maintained by the international World Heritage Program and administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. The program catalogues, names and conserves sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity.

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## APPENDIX 2: BARRICK'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In 2011, Barrick's board of directors was comprised of 14 members, eight of whom were considered independent, pursuant to the applicable corporate governance standards of securities regulatory authorities and stock exchanges.

The board of directors has approved a set of corporate governance guidelines and formal board and committee [mandates](#) to promote the effective functioning of the board of directors and its committees and to set forth a common set of expectations as to how the board should manage its affairs and perform its responsibilities. Barrick has also adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that is applicable to all directors, officers and employees of Barrick. In conjunction with the adoption of the Code, Barrick established a toll-free compliance hotline to allow for anonymous reporting of any suspected Code violations, including concerns regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or other auditing matters.

The Chair of the board of directors is also an officer of the company. The board holds regularly scheduled sessions throughout the year during which the independent directors meet in the absence of the non-independent directors and management. The independent sessions are presided over by the Lead Director. The Lead Director was elected by the independent directors to preside at the independent sessions and to perform such other duties as the board may determine. The Lead Director facilitates the functioning of the board independent of management, serves as an independent leadership contact for directors, and assists in maintaining and enhancing the quality of the company's corporate governance.

Barrick's Compensation Committee is comprised entirely of independent directors. The committee is responsible for assisting the board in monitoring, reviewing and approving Barrick's compensation policies and practices, and administering our share compensation plans. The committee reviews and makes recommendations to the board with respect to corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). It also evaluates the performance of the CEO in light of those goals and objectives, and recommends to the board the compensation level of the CEO based on this evaluation. Please see the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" section of Barrick's [2012 Management Proxy Circular](#) for a description of Barrick's compensation policies and links between compensation and performance for our board of directors and executive officers in 2011.

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee is comprised entirely of independent directors. The committee is responsible for assisting the board in establishing Barrick's corporate governance policies and practices generally, reviewing the composition of the board and its committees and evaluating the function of the board and its committees. The committee is also responsible for identifying and recommending to the board individuals qualified to become members of the board. The board then recommends director nominees to the shareholders for election at each annual meeting. In considering nominees to the board of directors, the committee assesses the ability of candidates to contribute to the effective oversight of the management of the company, taking into account the needs of the company and the individual's background, experience, perspective, skills, and knowledge that are appropriate and beneficial to Barrick.

The Corporate Responsibility Committee is responsible for reviewing Barrick's environmental, safety, health, security and corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies and programs. The committee has three members who are independent board members and two members who are on the Barrick executive management team. The purpose of the committee is to assist the board in overseeing the company's environmental, safety and health, and CSR policies and programs and performance.

Copies of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the corporate governance guidelines, and the mandates of the board of directors and each of the committees of the board, including the Corporate Responsibility Committee, Compensation Committee, and Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, are posted on Barrick's [website](#) and are available in print from the company to any shareholder upon request.

Shareholders, employees and other interested parties may communicate directly with the board by sending correspondence, marked to the attention of the Lead Director or the Chairman of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, to the following address:

Barrick Gold Corporation,  
Brookfield Place, Canada Trust Tower  
161 Bay Street, Suite 3700  
Toronto, ON M5J 2S1  
Canada

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## APPENDIX 3: INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE STATEMENT

Bureau Veritas North America was engaged by Barrick Gold Corporation to provide independent external assurance for stakeholders over its 2011 Responsibility Report and Barrick's progress on corporate responsibility issues.

Building on the previous two years, the assurance process is designed to further our understanding of how Barrick identifies its material risks and emerging issues in a changing environment, and to assess Barrick's implementation of, and performance against the ICMM Sustainable Development Principles, Subject Matters and Position Statements.

### Objectives of the Assurance Process

1. Provide reasonable assurance over the stated content of the published 2011 Responsibility Report including representations on the Barrick website;
2. Provide impartial commentary on Barrick's alignment with ICMM 10 Sustainable Development Principles, Subject Matters and Position Statements;
3. Acknowledge improvements from previous reporting years;
4. Propose recommendations for future improvements.

Barrick recognizes the need for a robust, transparent assurance process to ensure continued credibility with stakeholders and to act as a tool to drive continual performance improvement. Therefore, in addition to our commentary on the reporting processes, we provided further recommendations based on this period's assurance in a separate detailed report to the management of Barrick.

### Scope and methodology

1. Review relevant activities undertaken by Barrick over the reporting period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011 as reported;
2. Review the appropriateness and robustness of underlying reporting systems and processes used to collect, analyze and report relevant information;
3. Evaluate the Responsibility Report against the principles of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Reporting Framework as defined in the GRI G3 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines;
4. Evaluate Barrick's alignment with the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Principles, Subject Matters and Position Statements;
5. Interview internal staff and external stakeholders who have relevant input or opinions about Barrick's corporate responsibility performance during the reporting period;

6. Assess the implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights across regions and mine sites, where relevant.

7. Verify the company's annual submission to the Carbon Disclosure Project.

To conduct the assurance, we undertook the following in 2012:

- Source verification of performance data and factual information contained within the 2011 Responsibility Report and the online information from the Barrick website;
- Interviews and follow-up communication with management staff from Barrick corporate offices in Toronto and Salt Lake City, and with regional management staff in Dar es Salaam (African Barrick Gold), Perth (Barrick Australia-Pacific Regional Business Unit), Santiago (South America Business Unit) and Salt Lake City (North America Business Unit);
- Visits to five operating mines, including Bulyanhulu (Tanzania), Hemlo (Canada), Lagunas Norte (Peru), Veladero (Argentina) and Kalgoorlie (Australia);
- Interviews with local stakeholders at each visited site;
- Review of processes for identification and collation of relevant information, report content and performance data from global operations.
- Assessment of the company's implementation of the Voluntary Principles for Security and Human Rights using the draft assessment tool.

Our work is planned and executed in a manner designed to produce a reasonable level of assurance and to provide a sound basis for our conclusions. Since 2010 we have visited thirteen Barrick sites, several more than once. We have visited the Regional Business Unit offices and the corporate headquarters on numerous occasions.

### Limitations and Exclusions:

Excluded from the scope of our work is information relating to:

- Activities outside the defined reporting period and scope;
- Statements of commitment to, or intention to undertake future actions by Barrick;
- Statements of position, opinion, belief and/or aspiration by Barrick;
- Financial data audited by an external third party.

## Our Findings

On the basis of our methodology and the activities described above, it is our opinion that:

- The information and data in the 2011 Responsibility Report is accurate, reliable and free from material mistakes or misstatements. It is clearly presented and understandable. Material issues have been appropriately identified in a comprehensive risk assessment process and are discussed in the Responsibility Report.
- The Responsibility Report provides a fair representation of Barrick's corporate responsibility performance over the reporting period and provides readers with a balanced perspective of its activities and material issues.
- The Responsibility Report advances Barrick's ongoing public communication about its operations, impacts, and programs for corporate responsibility.
- The Barrick website includes updated responses to some of the key challenges it faces, providing stakeholders with continued understanding and context on the complex issues the company is managing.
- Barrick has appropriate systems in place for the collection, aggregation and analysis of relevant information and has implemented adequate internal assurance practices.
- The corporate Senior Leadership Team and regional leadership teams continue to support a company-wide commitment to responsible mining practices at Barrick operations and projects.
- The interviews and document review conducted confirmed the company is committed at all levels to the implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. The sites reviewed were focused on operating in accordance with the Voluntary Principles and all were found to be actively implementing the principles.

### Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G3 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines

The Responsibility Report has been prepared in accordance with the Final Mining and Metals Sector Supplement of the GRI (G3) Guidelines, including appropriate consideration of the Reporting Principles, profile disclosures, management approach disclosures and performance indicators to meet the requirements of GRI Application Level A+.

## ICMM Sustainable Development Framework

Barrick maintained its alignment the ICMM Sustainable Development Framework, including the ICMM 10 Sustainable Development Principles and the applicable mandatory requirements of the ICMM Position Statements. Barrick includes information in the report to address all five of the ICMM Subject Matters and we observed supportive evidence for each.

## Observed Improvements

- Previous assurance recommendations have been considered and actions on many are completed.
- The High Level Risk Assessment process includes appropriate consideration of stakeholder views and concerns at all levels.
- Barrick has established a Corporate Social Responsibility Advisory Board.
- Grievance procedures were implemented and observed to be effective at all visited sites.
- Awareness of the biodiversity standard is improving and new resources are in place to ensure ongoing development of the program.
- Mercury management practices at mine sites are under review to ensure ongoing compliance with disposal and emission reduction requirements.
- Senior management commitment and awareness of responsible mining practices are clearly evident in decision making processes.

## Recommendations

- Site level communications with stakeholders have improved but can be further enhanced in order to provide more transparency about site operations, environmental concerns and social responsibility.
- Consider more effective "hand off" and transition processes for senior leadership turnover at mine sites.
- Consider processes to maintain the continuity and momentum of social programs during management transitions at mine sites.
- Review the understanding and implementation of the Supplier Code of Ethics in all regions.
- Consider the development of strategies to enhance cultural awareness and acceptance of diversity among employees and contractors.

- Consider the development of objectives and strategies for carbon reduction and energy conservation programs.

**Statement by Bureau Veritas of independence, impartiality and competence**

*Bureau Veritas is an independent professional services company that specializes in quality, health, safety, social and environmental management advice and compliance with over 180 years history in providing independent assurance and certification services.*

*Bureau Veritas has implemented a Code of Ethics across its business which ensures that all our staff maintains high standards in their day to day business activities. We are particularly vigilant in the prevention of conflicts of interest.*

*Bureau Veritas has no other commercial contracts with Barrick. Our assurance team does not have any involvement in any other projects with Barrick outside those of an independent assurance scope and we do not consider there to be a conflict between the other services provided by Bureau Veritas and that of our assurance team.*

*The assurance team completing the work for Barrick has extensive knowledge of conducting assurance over environmental, social, health, safety and ethical information and systems, and through its combined experience in this field, an excellent understanding of good practice in corporate responsibility reporting and assurance.*

**Bureau Veritas North America**

April 2012

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## APPENDIX 4: EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION

Each year Barrick recognizes sites, teams and individuals that demonstrate leadership, whether through caring for the environment, contributing to a culture of safety or by promoting social responsibility, both on and off the job. We have highlighted, below, a few of our outstanding employees.

### SAFETY

**Pablo Enrique Bermudez-Dobbertin***Multifunctional Technician Mine Maintenance, Pierina*

Pablo regularly makes suggestions to improve safety, such as his suggestion to relocate water pump switches closer to the users. This allows users to shut off power to the pumps in an emergency. Paul has keen observation skills that help him identify potential hazards related to housekeeping, use of tools, and use of personal protective equipment. He immediately communicates corrective action when he observes improper use of equipment or when people don't follow procedures. He also records incidents to ensure that issues are investigated and resolved.

**Eduardo Gomez Castillo***Camp Assistant, Cerro Casale*

Eduardo is involved in Winter Operation preparation and training of contractors on high potential activities. He trains drivers how to properly install snow chains on tires, and he coaches them on winter driving techniques. He spends most of his time in the field interacting with contractors. He provides positive reinforcement when he observes safe behaviors, and provides assistance to correct activities that may pose risks. Eduardo is also a member of the Cerro Casale Health and Safety Committee and the site's Emergency Response team.

**Frey Quicaño Chipana***Multifunctional Operator, Pierina*

Frey is a good risk evaluator. He constantly checks the work area and reports hazards. For example, when he saw a truck parked too close to a moving tractor, he immediately asked the driver of the truck to park it somewhere safe. Frey also checks safety equipment on a regular basis and has informed the safety group when his spill kits do not have all the necessary materials so they can replenish them and keep others safe.

**Reynaldo Claveria***Construction Superintendent, Pascua- Lama*

Reynaldo actively looks for ways to integrate safety into every aspect of site activity. He works closely with contractors to prepare them for working safely. He promotes a safety culture by providing all workers with safety tools, training on operating procedures, and the site's safety guidelines. Reynaldo also serves as the head of Winter Operations in Pascua. In this role, he is responsible for ensuring that working conditions are safe during the winter, which includes clearing roads and assessing whether it is safe to work.


**Bill Cleveland**

*Zone Captain, Cortez Hills Mine*

Bill works closely with his colleagues to develop safe work habits. He regularly coaches and mentors his teammates on workplace safety in the underground mine. To promote safety, he is currently developing a safety video featuring Cortez Hills' employees and their views about workplace safety. For this video, Bill interviewed employees about their opinions on safety, the importance of safety activities such as workplace exams and pre-operation inspections and what motivates them to maintain a high level of safety while at work.


**Pio Veliz Corrales**

*Metallurgist Technician, Lagunas Norte*

Pio's attention to detail helps him to quickly identify risks and make recommendations to prevent incidents. He is a regular contributor to the Suggestion System which has led to improvements in safety and ergonomics. Pio also promotes personal health among his colleagues. He organized a marathon to encourage his colleagues to exercise more in efforts to improve their physical condition. He arranged regular workouts at the gym where they would get together and train for the marathon.


**Edward Gervais Daniel**

*Plant Operator, Tulawaka*

Before starting work, Edward performs field level risk assessments to make that he has a clear understanding of the task and any associated risks. He uses the Safe Work Procedure as his guideline for performing his job and does not hesitate to contact his supervisor when he thinks he needs more information or has identified a significant risk or change. Edward demonstrated Courageous Leadership when he refused to perform a task on a 60-ton crane because he felt he needed additional training. He requested that a more experienced operator assist him to help prevent an incident or accident.


**George Freemantle**

*Maintenance Planner, Ausdrill, KCGM*

George led KCGM's maintenance division to implement a 5S program. He has been creative in finding ways to bring attention to their achievements such as displaying pictures and information on how 5S improves productivity, working conditions, safety, discipline and efficiency. His passion and drive motivate the rest of the team. He has been instrumental in fabricating new storage solutions for steel racks and lifting equipment, and has supported others in the design and development of an innovative hose reel delivery system.


**Giles Gillett**

*Site Electrical Advisor, Cowal Mine*

Giles worked with a colleague to deliver Electrical Safety Awareness training to employees at Cowal. He also helped develop an Electrical Safety booklet to provide information about shocks and other electricity related accidents. This has helped Cowal achieve 11 months without an electrical shock incident. Giles also sourced and installed a high-voltage circuit breaker remote controlled racking device. This device eliminates the need for workers to be in the high-voltage substation when racking out breakers.


**Chad Herman**
*Goldstrike*

Chad Herman, along with his wife Whitnie and her father, Troy Sill, found and facilitated the rescue of Rita Chretien, a Canadian who had been stranded in her minivan after she and her husband got lost on a deserted back road in Nevada. The story made national headlines in Canada and the United States. Chretien made a full recovery.


**Zachery Hibdon**
*Project Geologist, North America Exploration – Cortez*

Zach sets a high standard through his proactive and enthusiastic leadership, especially with respect to safety performance. Under his leadership, the Hilltop drill program has achieved triple zero safety performance to date while drilling on a new project. He ensured that the emergency response plan was updated for the site. He led the formal risk assessment process before start-up and shared the results with the contract workforce. He communicates regularly with employees and provides regular coaching and feedback in addition to sharing relevant on- and off-the-job safety shares.


**Matt Hope**
*Exploration Project Geophysicist, Perth*

Matt's focus on safety helps to ensure all workers are operating in a safe environment. When representatives of the Geotech Airborne South America team first arrived in Perth, Matt met with the crew and went through a formal risk assessment in detail to confirm that they understood the identified risks and controls that needed to be in place to keep the crew safe. He also went over the Flight Following and Search and Rescue Procedures, and identified routes to respond to a helicopter accident in the survey area. Matt and his team had also driven on all of the routes to ensure that they were all accessible by vehicles.


**Alex Jackson**
*Logistics Officer, Lumwana*

Alex has helped improve safety at the Fabrication Shop, traditionally one of the more high risk areas of the camp. Alex promotes the safety benefits of good housekeeping. He demonstrates leadership in this area by maintaining a clean work space that is free of potential hazards, and encourages his colleagues to do the same. His commitment and dedication has helped create a safety culture within his team.


**Martin Johnson**
*Electrician, Golden Sunlight*

Martin demonstrates leadership in safety and health on a regular basis. Recently, while working on an excavation project, he insisted on shutting off the natural gas line that was located near the project. Although the gas line did not pose a direct threat, he asked for it to be shut down to avoid the chance of an incident. He is also a champion of the Global Lightning Standard. He helped develop a site policy for Golden Sunlight, and trains crew members on the risks associated with lightning strikes. He was also a representative and participant in the Barrick Global Mine Rescue Summit.


**Robert Jones**

*Mine Operations Lead Supervisor, Cortez*

Robert championed the development of a new post blast procedure to prevent workers from falling into voids created by a blast. He worked with his team and other groups that needed access to the blast area to develop the new procedure. Robert led the implementation and training of the new procedure to ensure that personnel were safe when accessing these areas.


**Shakil Ahmed Khan**

*Light Vehicle Mechanic, Jabal Sayid*

Shakil was instrumental in setting up the temporary light vehicle workshop at Jabal Sayid. He helped manage the set up of various equipment, including the vehicle hoist, plumbing and lube pumps, hose reels, and tire-changing and wheel-balancing equipment. His emphasis on safety from the beginning of the project resulted in zero reportable incidents during the set-up of the workshop. His commitment to safety has created a safety culture.


**Mary Lehmann**

*Office Administrator, Johannesburg*

Mary initiated area inspections that revealed serious deficiencies in the fire escape and routes in the office building. She arranged for to have all the fire escapes cleared and arranged for installation of signage for all emergency exits. Mary organized the appointment of fire wardens and provided them with training. She has also organized periodic fire drills and conducts regular inspections of safety equipments such as firefighting equipment and alarms.


**Chola Mfula**

*Geotechnical Superintendent, Bulyanhulu*

Chola personally inspects all active longholes, sill stopes and both waste and ore development headings. He provides support to section supervisors and operators and responds to requests when miners require his assistance or advice. Chola recognized the need for more qualified geotechnical engineering expertise on site. To achieve this, he arranged for a junior engineer to travel to South Africa for geotechnical training.


**Stephen Miles**

*Construction Superintendent, Buzwagi Mine*

Stephen researched and implemented a sustainable polymer dust suppressant at Buzwagi that has yielded excellent results. The wet-weather-resistant product seals road surfaces and reduces dust. It also increases grip for light vehicles which improves safety on the roads.


**Arron Moon**

*Mine Operations Operator, Ruby Hill*

Arron regularly contributes safety shares and discusses issues or concerns from the crew during safety meetings. He is a First Responder and is in the process of obtaining his Emergency Medical Technician status. Arron works closely with his peers to generate new safety ideas. One suggestion was to install one-way swing gates at the top of the emergency exit ladders of 785C haul trucks to prevent operators from accidentally falling off.


**Leah Moore**

*Mine Geologist, Granny Smith*

Leah is a Drill Area Manager who plays an active role in promoting safety. She attends and contributes to department and contractor safety toolbox meetings, and she interacts with mining personnel to reinforce safety messages. She demonstrated the importance of placing safety first during an inspection of the underground diamond drill site. After performing a ground inspection, she halted drilling until ground conditions were safe.


**Marcelo Morales**

*Truck Mechanic, Veladero Mine*

Marcelo suggested development of a new tool to improve safety while removing a truck chassis. Removing a chassis involves the use of a crane to lift the frame off the ground while workers remove tires, axles and other parts. The chassis is unstable and moves around, creating a safety risk for workers. The new tool lifts the frame and supports it at three different points. It is stable and allows operators to work safely without exposure to a suspended load.


**Derrick Mukasa**

*Dump Truck Operator, Lumwana*

Derrick is a Health and Safety Executive representative in the Mining Operations group and he is involved in random inspections, task observations, incident investigations and risk assessments. He works closely with his colleagues. He takes the time to coach them on matters related to safety and health, monitoring and reporting hazards, and other workplace safety related issues.


**Jason New**

*Mine Operations Shift Supervisor, Bald Mountain*

Jason's focus on creating a safe working environment includes encouraging and empowering colleagues to shut down a job if they believe there is a safety or health issue. He encourages employee interaction during meetings to raise concerns and share safety tips. He puts a safety share on the back of the line-out cards to raise awareness. Jason has a strong grasp of Barrick's Safety standards. For example, when there was safety concern at the pit, Jason was able to apply tools in the Barrick Safety and Health System to address the problem.


**Robert Alexander Nunez-Cruz**

*IT Technician, Pueblo Viejo*

Robert is a member of the emergency response unit at Pueblo Viejo. He prepares and tests the communications equipment to ensure it is ready in case of emergency. Robert works closely with contractors, and he has completed the certification for working at height requirements so he can support contractors working on communication towers. He requires all contractors to perform a field level risk assessment before beginning work. He also checks and verifies that all department vehicles have wheel chocks, cones, first aid kits and fire extinguishers.


**Raul Orjuela**

*Field Assistant, Exploration Colombia*

Raul is constantly looking for ways to improve work conditions and reduce risk of injuries for exploration personnel. He introduced the use of a trolley to carry rock sample boxes that reduces strain and the risk of muscle and skeletal injuries from carrying the samples. The trolley also reduces the risk of being injured by pieces of the samples breaking while being carried.


**Héctor Segundo Araya Rivera**

*Operations Instructor, Wet Plant, Zaldivar*

Hector introduced a series of new training sessions to improve safety at the wet plant. The training sessions are held weekly in conjunction with the Hygiene and Safety Joint Committee meeting. The training sessions cover a variety of safety issues including basic first aid, how to use and handle a fire extinguisher, the importance of wearing a seatbelt, identifying danger and risk controls and how to use appropriate personal protection equipment, among others. The training has helped decrease frequency rates by 100 per cent compared with 2010 levels and decrease severity rates by 384 per cent within the same time period.

## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY


**Bill Bieber**

*Operations Manager, Donlin Gold*

Bill Bieber has dedicated more than 16 years to developing strong relationships with the Alaska Native communities of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region surrounding the Donlin Gold project. Bill's respect for the residents of these remote rural villages and deep commitment to cross-cultural understanding led him to develop a Native hire program that is regarded as best practice in the mining industry. Bill's actions have laid the foundation for Donlin Gold's approach to community engagement, emphasizing community wellness, local workforce development, education and cultural preservation. During a flood in May 2011 which devastated the Crooked Creek village near the Donlin Gold camp site, Bill's outstanding leadership, and the efforts of the employees he has mentored over the years, saved lives and provided emergency relief support to the flood victims.


**Mónico Abréu De la Cruz**

*Community Relations Coordinator, Pueblo Viejo*

Mónico has played a key role in increasing the support of 34 communities near Pueblo Viejo (PV) since 2010. Due to his hard work, project construction is progressing without significant community relations problems, and with the communities' trust in PV's commitment to responsible mining. Previously, community residents expressed concerns about the lack of employment opportunities, and a lack of information about the construction process. As a result, there were frequent strikes. Mónico worked diligently to resolve grievances in a timely manner and stakeholders know the mechanism is available and well-managed. Mónico has exceptional leadership and organizational skills, and a great sense of loyalty, responsibility and optimism. As a life-long resident of communities near the site, he has the respect of Barrick's most important stakeholders.


**Sarah Hinton**

*Environmental Coordinator, Cortez*

Sarah Hinton is an active member of the Lander County Committee Against Domestic Violence, where she volunteers to organize local events and is on the organization's board. She coordinates activities with Battle Mountain High School and several other organizations to raise awareness about domestic violence in the Battle Mountain community. Sarah is also a member of the Lander County Sustainable Development Committee and is involved with the Future Industrial Needs Project (FIND) in Battle Mountain, which won a national sustainable development award in Washington D.C. in 2010. She is also on the Lander County Economic Development Authority board. Sarah takes an active role in all these groups and communicates with Barrick staff on their activities. Her involvement contributes to a positive image for Barrick in the Battle Mountain community.


**Tracy Lineker**

*Administration Supervisor, Barrick Technology Centre*

The Barrick Technology Centre is located in an economically depressed part of the City of Vancouver. It is an industrial area with little green space. Tracy worked with the City to build a new garden in front of the Barrick facility to help improve landscaping in the community and provide some green space around the facility. Tracy issued a contract to a local charity, Mission Possible, to have their members take care of the garden. Members of Mission Possible are homeless people or those with health or addiction issues. This opportunity provides them with ongoing employment and training. The long-term contract supports a local charity dedicated to helping people achieve a renewed sense of dignity and purpose through meaningful work.


**Basie Maree**

*General Manager, North Mara*

Basie has implemented numerous changes to resolve conflicts and improve relationships with the local communities. He arrived at North Mara in March 2011, when the relationship between the mine and the communities was extremely negative. As a result of his empathy, honesty, hard work and countless meetings, Basie has gained the communities' trust and respect. Basie has implemented projects in the villages surrounding North Mara: improvements to the hospital, with mine doctors assisting with emergencies; an emphasis on local hiring; and improvement of local roads, electricity, clean water supply and other infrastructure. When the Tanzanian prime minister visited, the locals praised Basie as a "good man" and North Mara as a "good neighbour."


**Brian Mason**

*Environmental Superintendant, Ruby Hill Mine*

Brian's knowledge of Western Shoshone history, traditions and their natural connections to the land has been integral to the planning, permitting and construction of the Cortez Hills project, along with continuing operations at Ruby Hill. Brian's efforts are important to engagement with Western Shoshone communities in rural Nevada. His contributions include planning and managing the pine tree harvest project at Cortez Hills, the first of its kind in Nevada, which provides essential firewood to elders and members of several Shoshone communities. He organizes and escorts groups of Western Shoshone elders for traditional pine nut picking in remote areas, on Barrick property and public lands. Brian has coordinated and transported groups of Western Shoshone to native language forums and workshops in Salt Lake City as part of a major cultural preservation program funded by Barrick.


**Greg (Brow) McIntyre**

*Plant Operator, Cowal Mine*

Greg initiated the Brower's Charity Walk in 2007 to raise funds for local community charities. More than \$100,000 has been raised to date through these annual walks. Each of the five walks is approximately 45 kilometres from start to finish, with 60 walkers participating annually. Local charities depend on community fund raising to support those in need of medical, accommodation or transport assistance during times of illness. Greg and, by association, Barrick are viewed by the West Wyalong community as deeply caring about the local community and the people within it.


**Moses Msofe**

*Community Liaison Officer, Buzwagi*

Moses Msofe launched the Rafiki Surgical Mission project in 2009. It provides health support to community members who suffer from cleft lip and palate, burn scarring and other serious conditions. Over 50 community members have benefited to date. With support from General Manager Boyd Timler, Moses took a collaborative approach, engaging the community through a series of meetings, including personal visits to assess the most critical community requirements. A rollout plan involved key government medical experts to ensure correct screening procedures were established and conducted prior to treating patients. Moses ensured that hospitalized patients received quality care during their medical procedures and conducted follow-up visits to ensure they were recovering properly. The Rafiki surgical mission has helped demonstrate ABG's commitment to host communities.


**Julie Shuttleworth**

*General Manager, Granny Smith*

Julie has demonstrated strong leadership with a focus on corporate social responsibility. Granny Smith was recently recognized with a gold award by the Volunteer Employee Recognition Program in support of the local Fire and Emergency Services Authority. Julie identified a need for outreach to the Laverton School, where absenteeism and other social issues are a problem. Working with school staff and local police, Julie involved the site in several initiatives resulting in improved school attendance and sporting opportunities for children. She encourages educational visits to the mine and regularly speaks at seminars, career fairs, and educational events in Perth and Kalgoorlie. She continued an initiative to send used books to Tanzanian schools, is personally sponsoring the Prize in Mineral Processing at Murdoch University, and is a mentor with WIMWA (Women in Mining WA).


**Joe Westhuizen**

*Project Manager, Lumwana*

Joe collaborates closely with the Community Relations office, and has worked diligently with small-scale farmers, schools, homes for the aged and other groups in the local community. Joe led a two month practical training project for local community members, which could potentially lead to employment at the mine. He has helped farmers improve their production of fresh vegetables. This has increased the amount of produce the mine is now ordering locally. Joe has increased both cash purchases and the number of local suppliers, and this has strengthened relationships with the local community.

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Dave Adams**

*Manager Power Generation, Anawe MV Capacitor Bank, Porgera*

Dave led an energy efficiency project which began in 2008 and was completed in 2011 following the progressive installation of meters to measure power usage and report energy savings. Less gas fuel is consumed to produce power and less diesel fuel is burned to make up a shortfall at the receiving end. This saves diesel otherwise used to create electricity, and also saves significant amounts of fuel expended to import and transport diesel. This project improved site efficiency, with significant energy and greenhouse gas savings achieved. The project represents a win for both the environment and the bottom line.


**Bart Beatty**

*Roaster Maintenance General Supervisor, Goldstrike*

Bart went above and beyond to lead a number of initiatives resulting in broad savings and efficiencies, contributing to enhanced environmental performance. Bart managed the repair and maintenance of a capsized barge while still performing his duties overseeing maintenance at the roaster facility. He led the effort to reduce water levels in the tailings pond facilities, as well as the redesign of the roaster booster fans, which were negatively affecting production and environmental compliance. His suggestion to improve the functionality of the 30-inch crossover vent resulted in the development of a new design. This ensured that structural issues were addressed, and automated controls were designed correctly.


**Ben Fiddler**

*Equipment Operator, Cortez Hills*

Ben recommended the installation of portable spill-containment kits on heavy equipment to reduce the environmental impact of fuel spills and hydraulic hose ruptures. The spill kits allow the operator to quickly contain a fuel or oil leak to prevent an environmental incident.


**Jesse Holland**

*Metallurgical Technician, Goldstrike*

Jesse has been instrumental in the evolution of the electronic tracking system (control room smart board) used by the Goldstrike Roaster operators so they can quickly detect concerns and react to reduce the risk of permit deviations or excess emissions. He spends time each day with the control room operators to address their questions or concerns. He uses the information to construct new data points or modifies existing ones to provide the group with more accurate information. The tracker has helped the Roaster plant improve its environmental compliance performance since it was implemented three years ago.


**Elio Pomar de Ledesma**

*Multifunctional Operator, Pierina*

Recognized with an award for the second time, Elio helped reduce the amount of waste oil generated by mining equipment by implementing the use of a magnetic filter to capture iron in the oil. Previously, frequent oil changes were necessary because of high iron contamination in the engine oil. This resulted in higher maintenance costs, high oil consumption and more waste that had to be safely stored. The magnetic filter helped reduce oil changes by 75 percent for each piece of equipment, and reduced oil usage from 27,300 litres to 1,100 litres a year.

**SECURITY**

**Charlie Bryers**

*Exploration Security Manager*

For a decade and a half, Charlie Bryers has been a quiet achiever in mining security around the globe. Renowned for his strong work ethic and ability to communicate with people from every walk of life, Charlie pioneered many self-set initiatives in developing relationships with community figures which today are key programs that help ensure Barrick's license to operate. He is held in high esteem by the various community and policing leaders with whom he developed key relationships. In 2011, he received a Barrick CSR Excellence Award for outstanding achievement in his efforts to improve relationships between the North Mara community and local law enforcement. His work laid the foundation for further collaboration on Community Policing and has improved local security as well as benefitting our employees who live and work near ABG mines in Tanzania. At Buzwagi, a security wall has been named after him in recognition of his efforts in establishing effective security at that site. Since leaving Tanzania, Charlie has been instrumental in creating and developing Barrick's Global Exploration Security function.


**John Bwana**

*Senior Security Supervisor, Barrick Exploration Africa Limited (BEAL)*

John handles very difficult conflict situations with poise and tact. He goes above and beyond in building relationships with the local communities and stakeholders. In May 2011, he was instrumental in recovering stolen diesel fuel and in the identification and arrest of suspects. He worked with village leaders in July after Exploration vehicles were targeted by thieves, and his work has since made the area safer for convoys. In October, he recovered a stolen storage tank and identified the personnel involved without community conflict. John epitomizes Barrick's core values and delivers consistent results.


**Carlos Javier Carrizo**

*Security Supervisor, Veladero*

Carlos leads a team of more than 250 security officers. He is responsible for overseeing the operations of a traffic monitoring station on the mine access road. He is also responsible for overseeing security at the Veladero camps, the mine road and checkpoints and at the Barrick office in San Juan. He has achieved the designation of Inspector, the highest rank permitted by private security providers. He has become a model to his peers by following standard operating procedures, by his respect for people and his compliance with the Barrick Security Code of Conduct.


**Alejandro Cuadra**

*Senior Analyst, Veladero Mine*

Alejandro took on the task of installing video cameras to monitor and record the dispatch and loading of fuel to help Veladero meet requirements of the Fuel Security Standard. He created dedicated data connections capable of carrying the video signals to a recorder that can store up to six months of continuous operations. He also developed a security system that only permits access to the files with proper authorization and allows access to the video files from computers on the network. The recorded images are used to monitor fuel dispensing and can potentially be used as evidence for insurance claims.


**Pedro Nolasco**

*Junior Supervisor, Pueblo Viejo*

Pedro is an inspector on the Pueblo Viejo Security Team, and is now assigned to the 3,000-man camp, where he is responsible for managing the contract security forces. He is always available to provide assistance and advice to security personnel, and is a role model for other security personnel. His vast knowledge of the site and its operations is always in demand, and he has taken on the role of training new security personnel. In recognition of his professionalism, dedication and leadership, Pedro was promoted to Junior Supervisor in Sept. 2011.


**Tim Pruess**

*Emergency Response and Security Officer, Cowal Mine*

Tim is a courageous security leader who always acts in a sensitive and professional manner. His thoroughness in conducting random personnel and vehicle searches helps protect company assets. During these searches, Tim has discovered material leaving the site on several occasions, including potential ore-bearing rocks, site radios and other store stock items. His ongoing commitment to proactive security countermeasures includes thorough security patrols where he regularly highlights and addresses potential risks, such as unlocked containers, offices and other exposed assets.


**Sandro Esquivel Roa**

*Geological Assistant, Exploration, Colombia*

Sandro is proactive about security. His keen observation skills help him identify security issues and suggest corrective actions. He treats everyone with respect, and he has very good relationships with people on site and with local authorities. He is always seeking ways to improve site safety and ensures that his recommendations are clear, concise and complete. If he notices a potential security threat, he immediately looks for ways to eliminate the risk.


**Sylvester Rugaba**

*Senior Security Specialist Trainer, Buzwagi*

Sylvester is a true professional who epitomizes Barrick's core values. He is a skilled instructor, motivator and coach. He has sound trade knowledge and he consistently meets or exceeds the standards expected of him. In 2011, Sylvester managed and taught three Basic Security Officer Courses to 86 students and a Security Supervisor course to 13 students. He also facilitates the Courageous Leadership module for all Basic Security Officer Courses and has helped the Buzwagi Security Department by conducting compliance training for Buzwagi Security staff, contractors and the Tanzanian police.


**Steven Shoo**

*Plant Security Coordinator, North Mara*

Steven Shoo demonstrated exceptional commitment and heroic action in the line of duty on Sept. 27. With tensions running high in the surrounding village at that time, he responded bravely to a report that trespassers were on site. He arrived at the scene and pursued a trespasser. The intruder, from a distance of about 10 meters, hurled a rock that hit Steven on the helmet. He was wearing one of our new-issue ballistic helmets. The blow from the rock cracked his skull, but the special helmet probably saved his life. Steven fell to the ground, and rolled down a berm. He was taken to the mine clinic and then flown to Dar es Salam for further treatment. He is still recovering and is currently assigned to light security duties.


**Dwight Teed**

*Senior Manager, Asset Protection and Crisis Management, Toronto*

Dwight has developed systems and processes that have significantly improved the Security function. He designed and implemented the Security reporting database, providing a single registry for all incidents worldwide. He initiated the Security Online Operations Manual, a digital library that provides team members with ready access to documents, forms and templates, making their work easier and promoting consistency in approaches across the company. He developed the Travel Security Program, which has provided training to more than 300 people and reduced travel risk by helping individuals understand and mitigate dangers of international travel. He has taken an important role in several major investigations and field assignments. Through his commitment to collaboration and good communications he has helped to promote a security culture within the company.


**Boyd Timler**

*General Manager Buzwagi*

Boyd leads by example when it comes to issues related to mine security and safety. Since arriving at Buzwagi, he has supported the Security function in its efforts to improve security measures. He helps set the tone about the importance of security and this has cascaded down to everyone at the site. He has a firm understanding of the security function. He regularly interacts with employees around the site to get their input and insight on matters related to mine security. He provides positive feedback to employees helping them better perform their jobs and help create a professional working environment.


**Martin Tremblay**

*Security Guard, Hemlo*

Martin has been instrumental in developing the training material and communication with employees for most of the recent security changes at Hemlo. These include the Keyscan card access entry system, the Mettler Toledo scale, traffic signs and road closure at both Marathon and Manitouwadge. Martin has made many suggestions about the card access system and these have now been implemented. His efforts have assisted the operation with its efforts to meet the requirements of the Barrick Gold Security Standards.

## APPENDIX 5: GRI, UNGC INDEXES, ICMM PRINCIPLES

For our 2011 Responsibility Report, we have combined our GRI (G3) - based sustainability reporting with the requirements for the annual Global Compact Communication on Progress in the Table below. We will also post an electronic version of this table and a link to the 2011 Responsibility Report on the Global Compact [website](#).

### United Nations Global Compact

#### Barrick Gold Corporation Communication on Progress 2011/2012

Barrick has long been committed to the principles articulated in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). We have been proud signatories to this international voluntary initiative since 2005. Barrick continues to integrate best practices in human rights, labour standards, environment and anti-corruption into its culture and day-to-day operations. For the past four years, Barrick has been ranked as a world leader in social and environmental responsibility by the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index, and has been part of the North America listing since 2007.

The following Communication on Progress provides an overview of Barrick's 2011 key achievements and objectives for 2012, aligned with the UNGC principles and the indicators corresponding with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. As Barrick is a member of the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM), we have also linked this annual update with ICMM's Sustainable Development principles.

I hope you will find this Communication on Progress informative and I invite you to view the Barrick [website](#), annual Responsibility Reports and Beyond Borders stakeholder publications for further detailed information on our commitment to corporate social responsibility and the principles of the UNGC.

Kelvin Dushnisky  
Executive Vice President, Corporate & Legal Affairs

| Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2011 |                                  |  |   |   |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| GRI Disclosure Section   | GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators | UN Global Compact: COP Addressed   | ICMM Sustainable Development Principles | Location in Responsibility Report                   |
| Strategy and Analysis  | 1.1 Executive viewpoint          | Barrick's Statement of Continuing Support for the UNGP   | Principle 2                             | <a href="#">About Barrick – Executive Viewpoint</a> |
|  | 1.2 Strategy                     |  | Principles 2 and 4                      | <a href="#">About Barrick – Executive Viewpoint</a> |
| Organizational Profile   | 2.1 Name of organization         | No specific COP requirement. Description of Barrick's size, nature and locations provide the context for understanding our actions and performance on UNGC Principles. | Principles 2 and 4                      | <a href="#">About Barrick</a>                       |
|  | 2.2 Products                     |  |   | <a href="#">About Barrick, Products</a>             |
|  | 2.3 Operational structure        |  |   | <a href="#">About Barrick</a>                       |
|  | 2.4 Headquarters                 |  |   | <a href="#">About Barrick</a>                       |
|  | 2.5 Countries of operation       |  |   | <a href="#">About Barrick</a>                       |
|  | 2.6 Nature of ownership          |  |   | <a href="#">About Barrick</a>                       |
|  | 2.7 Markets served               |  |   | <a href="#">About Barrick</a>                       |
|  | 2.8 Scale of organization        |  |   | <a href="#">About Barrick</a>                       |
|  | 2.9 Significant changes          |  | Principle 10                            | <a href="#">About Barrick</a>                       |
|  | 2.10 Awards received             |  |   | <a href="#">About Barrick</a>                       |

*continued on following page*

| GRI Disclosure Section                 | GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators           | UN Global Compact: COP Addressed   | ICMM Sustainable Development Principles | Location in Responsibility Report  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Report Parameters                      | 3.1 Reporting period                       | No specific COP requirement. Descriptions of the scope of the report provide the opportunity to see how Barrick defines its 'sphere of influence'. | Principle 10                            | About this Report  |
|  | 3.2 Date of most recent report             |  | Principle 10                            | About this Report  |
|  | 3.3 Reporting cycle                        |  | Principle 10                            | About this Report  |
|  | 3.4 Contact point                          |  | Principle 10                            | About this Report  |
|  | 3.5 Defining report content                |  | Principles 4 and 10                     | About Barrick – <i>Material Issues</i>   |
|  | 3.6 Report Boundary                        |  | Principle 10                            | About this Report  |
|  | 3.7 Limitations                            |  | Principle 10                            | About this Report  |
|  | 3.8 Joint ventures and subsidiaries        |  | Principle 10                            | About this Report  |
|  | 3.9 Data                                   |  | Principle 10                            | About this Report  |
|  | 3.10 Restatements of information           |  | Principle 10                            | About this Report  |
|  | 3.11 Significant changes                   |  | Principle 10                            | About this Report  |
|  | 3.12 GRI content index                     |  | Principle 10                            | About this Report, Appendix 5  |
|  | 3.13 Assurance                             |  | Principle 10                            | Independent Assurance, Appendix 3  |
| Governance, Commitments and Engagement | 4.1 Governance structure                   | 4.1 to 4.7 describe how Barrick is structured to meet its CSR commitments, including the UNGC Principles.  | Principle 1                             | Governance   |
|  | 4.2 Board independence                     |  | Principle 1                             | Governance, Appendix 2   |
|  | 4.3 Board structure                        |  | Principle 1                             | Governance, Appendix 2   |
|  | 4.4 Shareholder and employee communication |  | Principle 1                             | Appendix 2   |
|  | 4.5 Executive compensation and performance |  | Principles 1 and 2                      | Appendix 2, 2012 Management Proxy Circular   |
|  | 4.6 Conflicts of interest                  |  | Principle 1                             | Governance – <i>Code of Business Conduct and Ethics</i> , 2012 Management Proxy Circular |
|  | 4.7 Board qualifications                   |  | Principle 1                             | Website – <i>Guidelines and Mandates</i>   |
|  | 4.8 Vision, values and code of conduct     | Barrick's statement of commitment is aligned with the UNGC Principles.   | Principles 1 and 2                      | Governance   |
|  | 4.9 Board overview of sustainability       | These indicators describe Barrick's mechanisms for high-level oversight.   | Principle 1                             | Governance – <i>Board Overview of Corporate Responsibility</i>                           |
|  | 4.10 Review of board performance           |  | Principle 1                             | 2012 Management Proxy Circular   |

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| <b>GRI Disclosure Section</b>          | <b>GRI (G3) Disclosure &amp; Indicators</b>         | <b>UN Global Compact: COP Addressed</b>  | <b>ICMM Sustainable Development Principles</b> | <b>Location in Responsibility Report</b>  |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Governance, Commitments and Engagement | 4.11 Precautionary approach                         | Actions taken to implement Principle 7.  | Principle 2                                    | Commitments – <i>Precautionary Approach</i>   |
|  | 4.12 External codes and initiatives                 | Barrick's participation in other CSR initiatives is consistent with its commitment to the UNGC.                | Principle 1                                    | Commitments – <i>External Charters, Principles and Initiatives</i>  |
|  | 4.13 Memberships                                    |  | Principle 1                                    | Commitments – <i>External Charters, Principles and Initiatives</i> and <i>NGO Relationships and Partnerships</i>                        |
|  | 4.14 Barrick's stakeholder groups identified        | Barrick has shared progress on implementation of the UNGC Principles with stakeholders throughout this report. | Principle 10                                   | Engagement – <i>Identification and Selection of Stakeholders</i>  |
|  | 4.15 Basis for identification of stakeholders       |  | Principle 10                                   | Engagement – <i>Identification and Selection of Stakeholders</i>  |
|  | 4.16 Stakeholder engagement                         |  | Principles 1 and 10                            | Engagement – <i>Stakeholder Engagement</i>  |
|  | 4.17 Key topics and concerns raised by stakeholders |  | Principles 4 and 10                            | Engagement – <i>Stakeholder Engagement, Community – Significant Issues, Environment – Significant Issues</i>                            |
| Economic                               | Management Approach                                 | Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 4, 6 and 7.   | Principle 1                                    | Our People, Community, Environment – <i>Management Approach</i>   |
|  | EC1 Economic performance                            | No specific COP requirement.   | Principle 9                                    | Community – <i>Economic Contributions</i> and <i>Indirect Economic Impacts</i> , 2012 Annual Report, Data Tables                        |
|  | EC2 Financial implications of Climate Change        | Actions taken to implement Principle 7.  | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Climate Change – Risks and Opportunities</i>   |
|  | EC3 Defined benefit plans                           | No specific COP requirement.   | Principle 9                                    | Our People – <i>Benefits</i>  |
|  | EC4 Government financial assistance                 |  |  | 2012 Annual Report  |
|  | EC5 Wages   | Outcomes of implementing Principle 1.  | Principle 9                                    | About Barrick – <i>Human Rights – Discrimination, Diversity and Equality of Wages, Community – Economic Contributions</i> , Data Tables |
|  | EC6 Local purchases                                 | No specific COP requirement.   | Principle 2                                    | Community – <i>Economic Contributions</i> , Data Tables   |

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| <b>GRI Disclosure Section</b> | <b>GRI (G3) Disclosure &amp; Indicators</b> | <b>UN Global Compact: COP Addressed</b>                   | <b>ICMM Sustainable Development Principles</b> | <b>Location in Responsibility Report</b>   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Economic                      | EC7 Local employment                        | Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 6. | Principle 9                                    | About Barrick – <i>Human Rights – Discrimination, Diversity and Equality of Wages, Community – Economic Contributions, Data Tables</i> |
|                               | EC8 Infrastructure development              | No specific COP requirement.                              | Principle 9                                    | Community – <i>Community Development</i> and <i>Economic Contributions, Data Tables</i>  |
|                               | EC9 Indirect economic impacts               |   | Principle 4                                    | Community – <i>Economic Contributions</i>  |
| Environmental                 | Management Approach                         | Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.         | Principle 1                                    | Environment  |
|                               | EN1 Materials used                          | Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.            | Principles 6 and 9                             | Environment – <i>Materials Stewardship</i>   |
|                               | EN2 Recycled materials                      |   | Principles 6, 8 and 9                          | Environment – <i>Materials Stewardship and Products</i>  |
|                               | EN3 Direct energy consumption               | Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.                   | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Energy Use, Data Tables</i>   |
|                               | EN4 Indirect energy consumption             |   | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Energy Use, Data Tables</i>   |
|                               | EN5 Conservation and energy efficiency      | Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.            | Principles 6 and 8                             | Environment – <i>Energy Use</i>  |
|                               | EN6 Energy efficiency initiatives           | Actions taken to implement Principles 8 and 9.            | Principles 6 and 8                             | Environment – <i>Energy Use and Climate Change</i>   |
|                               | EN7 Renewable energy                        |   | Principles 6 and 8                             | Environment – <i>Energy Use and Climate Change</i>   |
|                               | EN8 Water use                               | Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.            | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Water Management, Data Tables</i>   |
|                               | EN9 Significant effects on water sources    |   | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Water Management</i>  |
|                               | EN10 Water conservation, reuse, recycle     |   | Principle 6 and 8                              | Environment – <i>Water Management</i>  |
|                               | EN11 Land management                        | Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.                   | Principle 7                                    | Environment – <i>Biodiversity and Land Use</i>   |
|                               | EN12 Significant impacts on biodiversity    |   | Principle 7                                    | Environment – <i>Biodiversity and Land Use</i>   |
|                               | EN13 Protection and restoration of habitats |   | Principle 7                                    | Environment – <i>Biodiversity and Land Use</i>   |
|                               | EN14 Managing impacts on biodiversity       | Actions taken to implement Principle 8.                   | Principle 7                                    | Environment – <i>Biodiversity and Land Use</i>   |

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| <b>GRI Disclosure Section</b> | <b>GRI (G3) Disclosure &amp; Indicators</b>                         | <b>UN Global Compact: COP Addressed</b>                             | <b>ICMM Sustainable Development Principles</b> | <b>Location in Responsibility Report</b>                          |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Environmental                 | EN15 IUCN Red Listed species  | Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.                             | Principle 7                                    | Environment – <i>Biodiversity and Land Use</i>                    |
|                               | EN16 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions                                 |   | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Climate Change, Data Tables</i>                  |
|                               | EN17 Other relevant GHG emissions                                   |   | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Climate Change, Data Tables</i>                  |
|                               | EN18 GHG emission reduction initiatives                             | Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 7, 8 and 9. | Principles 6 and 8                             | Environment – <i>Climate Change</i>                               |
|                               | EN19 Ozone depleting substances                                     | Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.                             | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Emissions, Effluents and Wastes</i>              |
|                               | EN20 Other significant air emissions                                |   | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Emissions, Effluents and Wastes</i>              |
|                               | EN21 Water discharges   |   | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Emissions, Effluents and Wastes, Data Tables</i> |
|                               | EN22 Non-processing waste disposal                                  |   | Principles 6 and 8                             | Environment – <i>Emissions, Effluents and Wastes, Data Tables</i> |
|                               | EN23 Significant environmental spills and incidents                 |   | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Significant Issues</i>                           |
|                               | EN24 Hazardous waste  |   | Principles 6 and 8                             | Environment – <i>Emissions, Effluents and Wastes</i>              |
|                               | EN 25 Significant environmental impacts from discharges and runoffs |   | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Significant Issues</i>                           |
|                               | EN26 Significant environmental impacts of products                  | Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.                   | Principles 6, 8 and 9                          | Environment – <i>Products</i>                                     |
|                               | EN27 Product recycling  | Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.                      | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Products</i>                                     |
|                               | EN28 Fines for environmental non-compliance                         | Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.                             | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Significant Issues</i>                           |
|                               | EN29 Significant environmental impacts of transportation            |   | Principle 8                                    | Environment – <i>Significant Issues</i>                           |
|                               | EN30 Environmental protection expenditures                          | Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.                   | Principle 6                                    | Environment – <i>Environmental Protection Expenditures</i>        |

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| GRI Disclosure Section | GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators   | UN Global Compact: COP Addressed                  | ICMM Sustainable Development Principles | Location in Responsibility Report   |
|------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Labour Practices       | Management Approach  | Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 3 and 6. | Principle 1                             | <a href="#">Our People</a>  |
|                        | LA1 Workforce statistics   | No specific COP requirement.                      |   | <a href="#">Our People – About our Employees</a>  |
|                        | LA2 Workforce turnover   | Outcomes from implementing Principle 6.           |   | <a href="#">Our People – About our Employees</a>  |
|                        | LA3 Benefits   | No specific COP requirement.                      |   | <a href="#">Our People – Employee Benefits</a>  |
|                        | LA4 Trade union representation   | Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 3.    | Principle 3                             | <a href="#">Our People – Labour-Management Relations</a>  |
|                        | LA5 Communication regarding operational changes                                  | Outcomes from implementing Principle 3.           | Principle 4                             | <a href="#">Our People – Labour-Management Relations</a>  |
|                        | LA6 Safety and health committees   | Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.           | Principles 4 and 5                      | <a href="#">Safety and Health – Safety</a>  |
|                        | LA7 Safety and health performance  |   | Principles 4 and 5                      | <a href="#">Safety and Health – Safety Performance and Occupational Health Performance, Data Tables</a> |
|                        | LA8 Assistance to workforce, families and communities regarding serious diseases | Actions taken to implement Principle 1.           | Principle 5                             | <a href="#">Safety and Health – Occupational Health</a>   |
|                        | LA9 Trade unions and safety and health   |   | Principle 3 and 5                       | <a href="#">Safety and Health – Safety</a>  |
|                        | LA10 Training  | No specific COP requirement.                      | Principle 2                             | <a href="#">Safety and Health – Emergency Response, Data Tables</a>                                     |
|                        | LA11 Skill management and life-long learning                                     |   | Principle 9                             | <a href="#">Our People – Employee Benefits – Career Development</a>                                     |
|                        | LA12 Career development  |   | Principle 9                             | <a href="#">Our People – Employee Benefits – Career Development</a>                                     |
|                        | LA13 Diversity of governance bodies and employees                                | Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 6.    | Principle 3                             | <a href="#">About Barrick – Human Rights – Discrimination, Diversity and Equality of Wages</a>          |
|                        | LA14 Equality of wages   |   | Principle 3                             | <a href="#">About Barrick – Human Rights – Discrimination, Diversity and Equality of Wages</a>          |

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| <b>GRI Disclosure Section</b> | <b>GRI (G3) Disclosure &amp; Indicators</b>               | <b>UN Global Compact: COP Addressed</b>                                      | <b>ICMM Sustainable Development Principles</b> | <b>Location in Responsibility Report</b>  |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Human Rights                  | Management Approach                                       | Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.                   | Principle 1                                    | About Barrick – Human Rights  |
|                               | HR1 Human rights and investment agreements                | Outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.                   | Principles 1 and 3                             | About Barrick – Human Rights  |
|                               | HR2 Human rights and suppliers                            | Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. | Principles 1 and 3                             | About Barrick – Human Rights  |
|                               | HR3 Human rights training for employees                   | Outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.                   | Principle 3                                    | About Barrick – Human Rights – Human Rights Training,<br>About Barrick – Human Rights – Human Rights and Security |
|                               | HR4 Discrimination  | Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2 and 6.          | Principle 3                                    | About Barrick – Human Rights – Discrimination, Diversity and Equality of Wages                                    |
|                               | HR5 Freedom of association                                | Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 3.                            | Principle 3                                    | About Barrick – Human Rights  |
|                               | HR6 Child labour  | Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 5.                            | Principle 3                                    | About Barrick – Human Rights  |
|                               | HR7 Forced labour   | Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 4.                            | Principle 3                                    | About Barrick – Human Rights  |
|                               | HR8 Security personnel and human rights training          | Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 2.                               | Principle 3                                    | About Barrick – Human Rights – Human Rights and Security  |
|                               | HR9 Incidents of violation of rights of Indigenous people | Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 2.             | Principle 3                                    | Community – Indigenous Peoples  |
| Society                       | Management Approach                                       | Action taken to implement Principle 10.                                      | Principle 1                                    | Community   |
|                               | SO1 Community development programs and practices          | No specific COP requirement.   | Principles 2, 3, 4 and 9                       | Community – Community Development   |
|                               | SO2 Corruption analysis                                   | Outcomes from implementing Principle 10.                                     | Principle 1                                    | About Barrick – Public Policy, Anti-Corruption and Compliance   |
|                               | SO3 Anti-corruption training                              |  | Principle 1                                    | About Barrick – Public Policy, Anti-Corruption and Compliance   |
|                               | SO4 Actions taken in response to corruption               | Actions taken to implement Principle 10.                                     | Principle 1                                    | About Barrick – Public Policy, Anti-Corruption and Compliance   |

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| GRI Disclosure Section            | GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators                      | UN Global Compact: COP Addressed                              | ICMM Sustainable Development Principles               | Location in Responsibility Report                                    |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Society                           | SO5 Public policy development and lobbying            | Actions taken to implement Principles 1 to 10.                | Principle 1   | About Barrick – <i>Public Policy, Anti-Corruption and Compliance</i> |
|                                   | SO6 Contributions to political parties                | Outcomes from implementing Principle 10.                      | Principle 1   | About Barrick – <i>Public Policy, Anti-Corruption and Compliance</i> |
|                                   | SO7 Anti-competitive behaviour                        | No specific COP requirement.                                  | Principle 1   | About Barrick – <i>Public Policy, Anti-Corruption and Compliance</i> |
|                                   | SO8 Significant fines for non-compliance              |   | Principle 1   | About Barrick – <i>Public Policy, Anti-Corruption and Compliance</i> |
| Product Responsibility            | Management Approach                                   | Actions taken to implement Principles 1 and 8.                | Principle 1   | Environment – <i>Products</i>  |
|                                   | PR1 Product life-cycle                                | Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 1.     | Principle 8   | Environment – <i>Products – Product Life Cycle</i>                   |
|                                   | PR2 Non-compliance with product safety regulations    | Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.                       | Principle 8   | Environment – <i>Products – Impacts from Products</i>                |
|                                   | PR3 Labelling   | Action taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 8.      | Principle 8   | Environment – <i>Products – Impacts from Products</i>                |
|                                   | PR4 Non-compliance regarding product labelling        | Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.                       | Principle 8   | Environment – <i>Products – Impacts from Products</i>                |
|                                   | PR5 Non-compliance regarding customer satisfaction    | No specific COP requirement.                                  |   | Environment – <i>Products – Impacts from Products</i>                |
|                                   | PR6 Marketing   |   |   | Environment – <i>Products – Impacts from Products</i>                |
|                                   | PR7 Non-compliance regarding marketing                |   |   | Environment – <i>Products – Impacts from Products</i>                |
|                                   | PR8 Customer privacy breaches                         | Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.                       |   | Environment – <i>Products – Impacts from Products</i>                |
|                                   | PR9 Fines for non-compliance regarding products       | No specific COP requirement.                                  | Environment – <i>Products – Impacts from Products</i> |  |
| Metals & Mining Sector Supplement | MM1 Amount of land disturbed and rehabilitated        | Actions and outcomes from implementing Principles 7 and 8.    | Principle 7   | Environment – <i>Biodiversity and Land Use</i>                       |
|                                   | MM2 Biodiversity management plans                     |   | Principle 7   | Environment – <i>Biodiversity and Land Use</i>                       |
|                                   | MM3 Mining and processing waste disposal              | Actions and outcomes from implementing Principles 7, 8 and 9. | Principle 8   | Environment – <i>Emissions, Effluents and Wastes</i>                 |
|                                   | MM4 Number of strikes and lockouts exceeding one week | Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 3.                | Principle 3   | Our People – <i>Labour-Management Relations</i>                      |

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| <b>GRI Disclosure Section</b>     | <b>GRI (G3) Disclosure &amp; Indicators</b>   | <b>UN Global Compact: COP Addressed</b>                         | <b>ICMM Sustainable Development Principles</b> | <b>Location in Responsibility Report</b>                              |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Metals & Mining Sector Supplement | MM5 Operations adjacent to Indigenous people's territories                              | Actions taken and outcome from implementing Principles 1 and 2. | Principle 3                                    | <i>Community – Indigenous Peoples</i>                                 |
|                                   | MM6 Disputes and resolutions involving local communities or Indigenous people           |   | Principle 3                                    | <i>Community – Indigenous Peoples, Community – Significant Issues</i> |
|                                   | MM7 Grievance mechanisms used to settle disputes with communities or Indigenous peoples |   | Principle 3                                    | <i>Community – Indigenous Peoples, Community – Significant Issues</i> |
|                                   | MM8 Artisanal mining  |   | Principles 3 and 9                             | <i>Community – Artisanal Mining</i>                                   |
|                                   | MM9 Resettlement  |   | Principles 3 and 9                             | <i>Community – Resettlement</i>                                       |
|                                   | MM10 Social aspects of mine closure   |   | Principle 9                                    | <i>Community – Mine Closure and Community</i>                         |
|                                   | MM11 Materials stewardship  | Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 8.       | Principle 8                                    | <i>Environment – Materials Stewardship</i>                            |

## APPENDIX 6: DATA TABLES

### North America

| Environmental Performance   | 2011       | 2010       | 2009       | 2008       |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Number of Regulatory Actions</b>                               |            |            |            |            |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 57         | 62         | 70         | 71         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (North America)                                | 3          | 10         | 26         | 12         |
| Bald Mountain   | 0          | 2          | 1          | 0          |
| Cortez  | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Golden Sunlight   | 2          | 2          | 8          | 0          |
| Goldstrike  | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          |
| Hemlo   | 0          | 0          | 3          | 12         |
| Ruby Hill   | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 1          | 5          | 13         | 0          |
| <b>Fines Paid (US\$)</b>  |            |            |            |            |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 75,812     | 31,344     | 13,761     | 56,960     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                                | 2,500      | 2,000      | 1,550      | 13,800     |
| Bald Mountain   | 0          | 2,000      | 0          | 0          |
| Cortez  | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Golden Sunlight   | 0          | 0          | 0          | 13,800     |
| Goldstrike  | 2,500      | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Hemlo   | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Ruby Hill   | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 0          | 0          | 1,550      | 0          |
| <b>Chemical Spills Escaping Second Level Containment (liters)</b> |            |            |            |            |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)                                      | 333,815    | 989,010    | 5,037,725  | 9,969,343  |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (North America)                                | 154,480    | 4,440      | 585,225    | 27,443     |
| Bald Mountain   | 0          | 0          | 1,514      | 8,138      |
| Cortez  | 0          | 600        | 578,979    | 0          |
| Golden Sunlight   | 0          | 0          | 4,732      | 1,136      |
| Goldstrike  | 139,720    | 600        | 0          | 5,678      |
| Hemlo   | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Ruby Hill   | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 11,360     | 3,240      | 0          | 12,491     |
| <b>Chemical Spills Escaping Mine Property (liters)</b>            |            |            |            |            |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 11,506,200 | 809,200    | 77,826,870 | 9,403,600  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                                | 0          | 658,000    | 2,270      | 0          |
| Bald Mountain   | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Cortez  | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Golden Sunlight   | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Goldstrike  | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Hemlo   | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Ruby Hill   | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 0          | 583,000    | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (direct)</b>                 |            |            |            |            |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 43,049,313 | 38,216,776 | 38,067,527 | 38,190,136 |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                                | 14,308,064 | 13,201,010 | 13,172,568 | 13,929,261 |
| Bald Mountain   | 1,302,907  | 744,086    | 538,765    | 656,401    |
| Cortez  | 2,673,881  | 2,556,272  | 2,508,430  | 2,596,922  |
| Golden Sunlight   | 560,845    | 567,600    | 396,903    | 252,168    |
| Goldstrike  | 4,578,182  | 4,529,494  | 5,441,567  | 5,589,780  |
| Hemlo   | 554,729    | 502,961    | 490,906    | 532,570    |
| Ruby Hill   | 545,989    | 684,160    | 592,052    | 604,405    |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 171,420    | 173,510    | 153,052    | 288,967    |

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**North America**

| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                                     | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (purchased electricity)</b>     |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 11,663,976  | 11,435,325  | 11,692,203  | 11,125,087  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                                   | 5,437,661   | 5,086,229   | 5,817,601   | 5,719,137   |
| Bald Mountain  | 68,179      | 58,274      | 47,047      | 51,300      |
| Cortez   | 944,386     | 885,416     | 858,821     | 673,121     |
| Golden Sunlight  | 250,954     | 29,316      | 101,300     | 298,927     |
| Goldstrike   | 3,149,529   | 3,092,943   | 3,587,460   | 3,645,516   |
| Hemlo  | 736,330     | 736,428     | 720,022     | 778,095     |
| Ruby Hill  | 36,210      | 36,720      | 37,057      | 36,176      |
| Turquoise Ridge  | 159,666     | 157,972     | 147,650     | 155,579     |
| <b>Energy Consumption in MJ / Tonne of Ore Processed</b>             |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)   | 272         | 282         | 253         | 227         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (North America)                                   | 437         | 676         | 399         | 240         |
| Bald Mountain  | 114         | 216         | 64          | 88          |
| Cortez   | 347         | 781         | 231         | 81          |
| Golden Sunlight  | 386         | n/a         | 786         | 219         |
| Goldstrike   | 1,092       | 1,051       | 1,038       | 876         |
| Hemlo  | 422         | 413         | 479         | 472         |
| Ruby Hill  | 594         | 236         | 206         | 223         |
| Turquoise Ridge  | 883         | 830         | 599         | 1,267       |
| <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions – direct and indirect (tonnes)</b>       |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 5,030,689   | 4,919,668   | 4,880,935   | 4,773,729   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                                   | 2,009,293   | 2,014,415   | 2,178,224   | 2,193,794   |
| Bald Mountain  | 99,933      | 59,702      | 43,803      | 58,042      |
| Cortez   | 359,285     | 339,593     | 333,245     | 309,230     |
| Golden Sunlight  | 82,165      | 45,081      | 45,651      | 68,433      |
| Goldstrike   | 1,067,171   | 1,182,060   | 1,362,215   | 1,355,075   |
| Hemlo  | 71,729      | 82,824      | 80,677      | 103,568     |
| Ruby Hill  | 42,870      | 52,994      | 46,318      | 50,963      |
| Turquoise Ridge  | 37,755      | 37,539      | 33,815      | 56,654      |
| <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Kilograms / Tonne of Ore Processed</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)   | 26          | 29          | 25          | 23          |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (North America)                                   | 49          | 82          | 50          | 30          |
| Bald Mountain  | 8           | 16          | 5           | 7           |
| Cortez   | 34          | 77          | 23          | 8           |
| Golden Sunlight  | 39          | n/a         | 72          | 27          |
| Goldstrike   | 151         | 163         | 157         | 129         |
| Hemlo  | 23          | 28          | 32          | 37          |
| Ruby Hill  | 44          | 17          | 15          | 18          |
| Turquoise Ridge  | 101         | 94          | 67          | 162         |
| <b>Water Consumed by Mining &amp; Processing (cubic meters)</b>      |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 87,685,564  | 86,867,503  | 76,817,434  | 81,570,916  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                                   | 18,012,483  | 15,285,177  | 19,040,661  | 22,579,188  |
| Bald Mountain  | 1,780,155   | 739,288     | 568,809     | 567,997     |
| Cortez   | 3,423,618   | 3,160,430   | 4,273,516   | 5,394,382   |
| Golden Sunlight  | 1,015,252   | 314,722     | 429,939     | 1,165,736   |
| Goldstrike   | 8,841,358   | 9,498,847   | 11,411,245  | 13,132,964  |
| Hemlo  | 497,826     | 559,898     | 1,029,797   | 904,259     |
| Ruby Hill  | 1,065,693   | 575,125     | 952,038     | 847,446     |
| Turquoise Ridge  | 614,400     | 424,677     | 375,317     | 535,247     |

continued on following page

**North America**

| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                            | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Water Consumption in liters / Tonne of Ore Processed</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)                                | 480         | 538         | 417         | 404         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (North America)                          | 479         | 700         | 486         | 334         |
| Bald Mountain   | 149         | 199         | 62          | 71          |
| Cortez  | 328         | 717         | 294         | 134         |
| Golden Sunlight   | 483         | n/a         | 678         | 463         |
| Goldstrike  | 1,250       | 1,310       | 1,311       | 1,246       |
| Hemlo   | 163         | 186         | 408         | 326         |
| Ruby Hill   | 1,088       | 188         | 312         | 294         |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 1,639       | 1,063       | 748         | 1,526       |
| <b>Total Water Discharged Under Permit (cubic meters)</b>   |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                | 94,555,524  | 63,526,287  | 62,845,437  | 59,656,763  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                          | 20,791,875  | 14,518,220  | 18,786,434  | 18,949,883  |
| Bald Mountain   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Cortez  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Golden Sunlight   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Goldstrike  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Hemlo   | 3,288,163   | 3,354,804   | 3,257,346   | 2,566,482   |
| Ruby Hill   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 0           | 548         | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Chemically-related Wildlife Mortalities</b>              |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                | 83          | 210         | 131         | 32          |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                          | 4           | 0           | 2           | 3           |
| Bald Mountain   | 4           | 0           | 1           | 1           |
| Cortez  | 0           | 0           | 1           | 1           |
| Golden Sunlight   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 1           |
| Goldstrike  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Hemlo   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Ruby Hill   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Cyanide Used (tonnes)</b>                                |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                | 30,050      | 32,316      | 30,311      | 30,867      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                          | 8,242       | 9,278       | 11,241      | 14,989      |
| Bald Mountain   | 1,976       | 1,766       | 1,777       | 1,552       |
| Cortez  | 2,903       | 4,168       | 5,476       | 7,093       |
| Golden Sunlight   | 872         | 0           | 484         | 1,469       |
| Goldstrike  | 1,663       | 2,484       | 2,601       | 3,976       |
| Hemlo   | 370         | 472         | 495         | 552         |
| Ruby Hill   | 457         | 387         | 408         | 347         |
| Turquoise Ridge   |             | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Explosives Used (tonnes)</b>                             |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                | 170,469     | 156,289     | 166,777     | 144,427     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                          | 65,184      | 71,429      | 62,398      | 54,209      |
| Bald Mountain   | 11,552      | 6,082       | 4,297       | 3,840       |
| Cortez  | 20,387      | 34,005      | 24,364      | 18,396      |
| Golden Sunlight   | 4,086       | 4,902       | 4,702       | 781         |
| Goldstrike  | 18,042      | 18,882      | 20,554      | 21,289      |
| Hemlo   | 3,442       | 3,069       | 2,807       | 3,574       |
| Ruby Hill   | 3,826       | 3,712       | 5,428       | 6,088       |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 463         | 778         | 246         | 240         |

*continued on following page*

**North America**

| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                        | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Scrap Metal Recycled</b> (tonnes)                    |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 392,589     | 43,852      | 24,190      | 70,740      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                      | 7,183       | 36,620      | 16,135      | 5,429       |
| Bald Mountain   | 293         | 98          | 109         | 243         |
| Cortez  | 2,261       | 1,085       | 1,420       | 156         |
| Golden Sunlight   | 222         | 357         | 452         | 559         |
| Goldstrike  | 3,753       | 5,543       | 3,466       | 3,300       |
| Hemlo   | 269         | 228         | 209         | 248         |
| Ruby Hill   | 91          | 98          | 97          | 0           |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 135         | 706         | 436         | 0           |
| <b>Used Oil Recycled</b> (liters)                       |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 11,028,783  | 8,860,327   | 9,531,953   | 8,962,828   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                      | 2,839,773   | 1,824,509   | 2,012,305   | 2,249,717   |
| Bald Mountain   | 359,304     | 206,536     | 160,525     | 199,013     |
| Cortez  | 868,760     | 136,207     | 626,849     | 629,480     |
| Golden Sunlight   | 185,862     | 193,849     | 183,611     | 111,922     |
| Goldstrike  | 681,075     | 887,807     | 675,083     | 898,591     |
| Hemlo   | 127,300     | 145,500     | 122,500     | 125,700     |
| Ruby Hill   | 193,624     | 109,198     | 121,712     | 170,739     |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 124,905     | 132,013     | 57,963      | 88,685      |
| <b>Offsite Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal</b> (tonnes)  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 6,289       | 5,355       | 4,310       | 4,423       |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                      | 1,155       | 996         | 806         | 864         |
| Bald Mountain   | 9           | 3           | 3           | 2           |
| Cortez  | 77          | 85          | 75          | 66          |
| Golden Sunlight   | 17          | 0           | 6           | 12          |
| Goldstrike  | 303         | 176         | 167         | 128         |
| Hemlo   | 611         | 705         | 517         | 619         |
| Ruby Hill   | 1           | 2           | 2           | 0           |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 29          | 22          | 26          | 35          |
| <b>Offsite Hazardous Liquid Waste Disposal</b> (liters) |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 3,722,992   | 3,257,835   | 3,686,366   | 3,198,277   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                      | 65,390      | 105,968     | 91,115      | 71,993      |
| Bald Mountain   | 776         | 208         | 0           | 0           |
| Cortez  | 4,031       | 5,799       | 897         | 2,782       |
| Golden Sunlight   | 7,244       | 7,655       | 9,841       | 2,022       |
| Goldstrike  | 4,580       | 43,698      | 584         | 8,623       |
| Hemlo   | 23,050      | 23,400      | 62,550      | 19,125      |
| Ruby Hill   | 0           | 132         | 0           | 0           |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 208         | 76          | 0           | 984         |
| <b>Environmental Training</b> (hours)                   |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 126,001     | 79,752      | 81,218      | 50,905      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                      | 22,121      | 16,556      | 14,464      | 12,430      |
| Bald Mountain   | 1,170       | 305         | 330         | 374         |
| Cortez  | 8,433       | 2,373       | 3,091       | 1,338       |
| Golden Sunlight   | 1,525       | 1,380       | 601         | 276         |
| Goldstrike  | 1,929       | 1,385       | 1,443       | 5,000       |
| Hemlo   | 1,136       | 1,138       | 761         | 1,082       |
| Ruby Hill   | 1,063       | 841         | 230         | 139         |
| Turquoise Ridge   | 1,020       | 740         | 302         | 262         |

**North America**

| <b>Safety &amp; Health Performance</b> | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Number of Regulatory Actions</b>    |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)           | 568         | 723         | 794         | 556         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (North America)     | 495         | 666         | 625         | 458         |
| Bald Mountain                          | 43          | 21          | 33          | 33          |
| Cortez                                 | 105         | 127         | 103         | 110         |
| Golden Sunlight                        | 20          | 25          | 49          | 22          |
| Goldstrike                             | 160         | 260         | 232         | 195         |
| Hemlo                                  | 62          | 63          | 44          | 25          |
| Ruby Hill                              | 12          | 15          | 13          | 5           |
| Turquoise Ridge                        | 93          | 155         | 151         | 68          |
| <b>Fines Paid (US\$)</b>               |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)           | 688,867     | 364,718     | 157,562     | 200,100     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)     | 688,867     | 363,334     | 148,834     | 199,950     |
| Bald Mountain                          | 70,436      | 4,985       | 34,220      | 77,374      |
| Cortez                                 | 93,511      | 16,274      | 21,998      | 4,045       |
| Golden Sunlight                        | 2,444       | 7,876       | 8,683       | 6,324       |
| Goldstrike                             | 504,496     | 116,226     | 48,406      | 9,680       |
| Hemlo                                  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Ruby Hill                              | 1,307       | 5,973       | 5,237       | 2,819       |
| Turquoise Ridge                        | 16,673      | 212,000     | 30,290      | 99,708      |
| <b>Fatalities</b>                      |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)           | 2           | 6           | 4           | 3           |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)     | 0           | 2           | 0           | 3           |
| Bald Mountain                          | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Cortez                                 | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Golden Sunlight                        | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Goldstrike                             | 0           | 2           | 0           | 0           |
| Hemlo                                  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Ruby Hill                              | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Turquoise Ridge                        | 0           | 0           | 0           | 2           |
| <b>Lost Time Injury Rate</b>           |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)           | 0.20        | 0.19        | 0.15        | 0.20        |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)     | 0.31        | 0.57        | 0.28        | 0.42        |
| Bald Mountain                          | 0.54        | 0.26        | 0.46        | 0.00        |
| Cortez                                 | 0.77        | 1.14        | 0.32        | 0.60        |
| Golden Sunlight                        | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Goldstrike                             | 0.16        | 0.67        | 0.17        | 0.50        |
| Hemlo                                  | 0.41        | 0.43        | 0.91        | 0.00        |
| Ruby Hill                              | 0.00        | 0.61        | 0.00        | 0.60        |
| Turquoise Ridge                        | 0.30        | 0.54        | 0.67        | 1.30        |
| <b>Total Medical Injury Rate</b>       |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)           | 0.92        | 0.93        | 1.20        | 1.30        |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)     | 1.48        | 1.59        | 1.47        | 1.65        |
| Bald Mountain                          | 1.45        | 1.30        | 1.39        | 2.20        |
| Cortez                                 | 2.05        | 2.42        | 0.83        | 1.70        |
| Golden Sunlight                        | 2.70        | 0.88        | 3.43        | 1.30        |
| Goldstrike                             | 0.91        | 1.42        | 1.25        | 1.10        |
| Hemlo                                  | 3.02        | 2.17        | 3.51        | 1.80        |
| Ruby Hill                              | 1.07        | 1.83        | 0.00        | 3.10        |
| Turquoise Ridge                        | 1.05        | 1.44        | 2.67        | 4.50        |

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**North America**

| <b>Safety &amp; Health Performance</b>     | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Health and Safety Training (hours)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 1,518,269   | 1,316,937   | 439,710     | 582,714     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)         | 208,464     | 166,279     | 163,783     | 89,897      |
| Bald Mountain                              | 7,380       | 4,000       | 3,366       | 8,820       |
| Cortez                                     | 32,564      | 24,784      | 24,530      | 7,115       |
| Golden Sunlight                            | 9,321       | 4,697       | 4,476       | 3,840       |
| Goldstrike                                 | 57,208      | 55,726      | 55,873      | 55,836      |
| Hemlo                                      | 2,464       | 1,744       | 5,853       | 3,024       |
| Ruby Hill                                  | 8,004       | 2,258       | 4,150       | 3,750       |
| Turquoise Ridge                            | 10,014      | 7,280       | 10,024      | 0           |
| <b>Emergency Response Training (hours)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 112,767     | 71,839      | 96,035      | 114,513     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)         | 38,977      | 31,877      | 30,535      | 25,097      |
| Bald Mountain                              | 3,600       | 1,200       | 1,180       | 3,444       |
| Cortez                                     | 4,342       | 4,960       | 4,400       | 4,200       |
| Golden Sunlight                            | 3,380       | 1,025       | 2,156       | 1,373       |
| Goldstrike                                 | 16,700      | 13,894      | 13,902      | 11,109      |
| Hemlo                                      | 3,120       | 1,702       | 3,484       | 3,818       |
| Ruby Hill                                  | 1,578       | 865         | 800         | 205         |
| Turquoise Ridge                            | 3,200       | 4,232       | 1,920       | 0           |

**North America**

| <b>Community Performance</b>             | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Donations (US\$)</b>                  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)             | 10,702,544  | 9,644,809   | 6,458,564   | 6,325,836   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)       | 5,104,853   | 3,810,062   | 1,750,105   | 1,992,555   |
| Bald Mountain                            | 5,774       | 42,965      | 5,075       | 77,767      |
| Cortez                                   | 12,850      | 18,976      | 18,734      | 2,825       |
| Golden Sunlight                          | 46,456      | 0           | 0           | 49,186      |
| Goldstrike                               | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Hemlo                                    | 311,563     | 649,147     | 182,857     | 150,270     |
| Ruby Hill                                | 48,176      | 11,700      | 13,302      | 9,790       |
| Turquoise Ridge                          | 60,303      | 37,852      | 37,022      | 39,273      |
| <b>Infrastructure Development (US\$)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)             | 15,196,462  | 10,192,943  | 7,665,884   | 2,958,943   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)       | 2,790,915   | 590,414     | 1,245,925   | 242,556     |
| Bald Mountain                            | 406,406     | 506,664     | 0           | 4,100       |
| Cortez                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Golden Sunlight                          | 0           | 0           | 24,000      | 0           |
| Goldstrike                               | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Hemlo                                    | 0           | 0           | 904,761     | 0           |
| Ruby Hill                                | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Turquoise Ridge                          | 0           | 750         | 0           | 0           |

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**North America**

| <b>Community Performance</b>   | <b>2011</b>   | <b>2010</b>   | <b>2009</b>   | <b>2008</b>   |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Community Investments (US\$)</b>                                  |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 14,164,021    | 19,944,447    | 6,058,910     | 10,255,606    |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                                   | 9,074,844     | 7,082,842     | 816,676       | 1,437,475     |
| Bald Mountain  | 0             | 4,000         | 50,000        | 8,950         |
| Cortez   | 0             | 0             | 750           | 0             |
| Golden Sunlight  | 0             | 41,313        | 21,550        | 7,150         |
| Goldstrike   | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Hemlo  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Ruby Hill  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Turquoise Ridge  | 0             | 19,175        | 2,246         | 5,250         |
| <b>Promotions and Sponsorships (US\$)</b>                            |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 2,069,358     | 109,459       | 233,637       | 251,711       |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                                   | 552,510       | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Bald Mountain  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Cortez   | 4,370         | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Golden Sunlight  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Goldstrike   | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Hemlo  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Ruby Hill  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Turquoise Ridge  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Scholarships (US\$)</b>   |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 4,614,079     | 3,395,055     | 3,516,305     | 3,672,750     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                                   | 2,046,878     | 1,695,302     | 1,766,068     | 1,228,924     |
| Bald Mountain  | 102,400       | 39,200        | 37,567        | 55,433        |
| Cortez   | 193,900       | 224,933       | 184,567       | 150,500       |
| Golden Sunlight  | 91,000        | 96,600        | 93,300        | 92,800        |
| Goldstrike   | 405,767       | 530,600       | 485,333       | 415,217       |
| Hemlo  | 180,300       | 153,000       | 185,715       | 17,280        |
| Ruby Hill  | 31,800        | 43,200        | 16,100        | 21,700        |
| Turquoise Ridge  | 80,244        | 70,700        | 51,800        | 43,400        |
| <b>Regional Purchases of Goods &amp; Services<sup>5</sup> (US\$)</b> |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 8,912,487,482 | 6,253,898,805 | 5,920,304,070 | 6,038,084,572 |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (North America)                                   | 4,702,145,619 | 3,353,073,068 | 3,159,760,539 | 2,742,890,382 |
| Bald Mountain  | 185,895,119   | 131,595,822   | 89,229,750    | 120,275,000   |
| Cortez   | 570,883,860   | 456,206,542   | 662,287,483   | 458,727,000   |
| Golden Sunlight  | 72,716,992    | 42,737,603    | 80,940,162    | 45,010,000    |
| Goldstrike   | 1,075,829,374 | 1,133,265,476 | 1,377,236,881 | 1,336,088,000 |
| Hemlo  | 178,896,550   | 182,261,652   | 117,211,840   | 131,928,000   |
| Ruby Hill  | 259,347,744   | 23,207,611    | 211,790,791   | 209,650,000   |
| Turquoise Ridge  | 134,323,830   | 123,270,927   | 163,466,723   | 120,361,000   |

<sup>1</sup> Total Company numbers include operations plus, in some cases, other sites and offices

<sup>2</sup> Total Region numbers include operations plus, in some cases, other sites and offices

<sup>3</sup> Total Company includes operations ONLY

<sup>4</sup> Total Region includes operations ONLY

<sup>5</sup> Regional Purchases include local/regional/national purchases of goods and services. Purchases from outside the country are excluded

Note: Some previous years' data have changed due to errors in calculations or changes to conversion factors. Also numbers have been adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures

**South America**

| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                                  | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Number of Regulatory Actions</b>                               |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 57          | 62          | 70          | 71          |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (South America)                                | 48          | 48          | 36          | 46          |
| Lagunas Norte   | 8           | 13          | 7           | 11          |
| Pierina   | 1           | 6           | 4           | 5           |
| Veladero  | 38          | 29          | 25          | 30          |
| Zaldivar  | 1           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Fines Paid (US\$)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 75,812      | 31,344      | 13,761      | 56,960      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                | 73,312      | 25,844      | 11,211      | 0           |
| Lagunas Norte   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Pierina   | 58,312      | 25,844      | 11,211      | 0           |
| Veladero  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Zaldivar  | 15,000      | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Chemical Spills Escaping Second Level Containment (liters)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)                                      | 333,815     | 989,010     | 5,037,725   | 9,969,343   |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (South America)                                | 40,000      | 197,000     | 563,500     | 21,450      |
| Lagunas Norte   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 5,000       |
| Pierina   | 0           | 38,000      | 275,000     | 0           |
| Veladero  | 0           | 0           | 2,150       | 950         |
| Zaldivar  | 40,000      | 159,000     | 286,350     | 15,500      |
| <b>Chemical Spills Escaping Mine Property (liters)</b>            |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 11,506,200  | 809,200     | 77,826,870  | 9,403,600   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Lagunas Norte   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Pierina   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Veladero  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Zaldivar  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (direct)</b>                 |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 43,049,313  | 38,216,776  | 38,067,527  | 38,190,136  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                | 9,037,268   | 7,091,900   | 6,807,447   | 6,121,826   |
| Lagunas Norte   | 1,122,845   | 848,646     | 853,877     | 779,149     |
| Pierina   | 1,456,780   | 1,113,792   | 994,815     | 1,066,825   |
| Veladero  | 3,601,518   | 3,080,580   | 3,121,708   | 2,816,972   |
| Zaldivar  | 1,484,058   | 1,503,402   | 1,715,669   | 1,379,388   |
| <b>Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (purchased electricity)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 11,663,976  | 11,435,325  | 11,692,203  | 11,125,087  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                | 2,410,976   | 2,396,353   | 2,323,067   | 2,238,556   |
| Lagunas Norte   | 261,322     | 231,623     | 232,700     | 225,736     |
| Pierina   | 231,311     | 220,778     | 238,493     | 245,917     |
| Veladero  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Zaldivar  | 1,912,534   | 1,938,108   | 1,845,333   | 1,759,285   |
| <b>Energy Consumption MJ / Tonne of Ore Processed</b>             |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)                                      | 272         | 282         | 253         | 227         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (South America)                                | 94          | 88          | 85          | 85          |
| Lagunas Norte   | 72          | 54          | 47          | 44          |
| Pierina   | 146         | 132         | 102         | 89          |
| Veladero  | 114         | 100         | 111         | 133         |
| Zaldivar  | 76          | 85          | 83          | 81          |

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|  |             |             |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>South America</b>   |             |             |             |             |
| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                                     | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
| <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions – direct &amp; indirect (tonnes)</b>     |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 5,030,689   | 4,919,668   | 4,880,935   | 4,773,729   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 1,047,739   | 999,580     | 748,193     | 689,971     |
| Lagunas Norte  | 84,754      | 65,004      | 64,013      | 59,454      |
| Pierina  | 108,050     | 83,808      | 74,653      | 81,144      |
| Veladero   | 256,465     | 218,911     | 221,598     | 200,115     |
| Zaldivar   | 497,693     | 591,690     | 378,276     | 342,449     |
| <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Kilograms / Tonne of Ore Processed</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)   | 26          | 29          | 25          | 23          |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (South America)                                   | 9           | 9           | 7           | 7           |
| Lagunas Norte  | 4           | 3           | 3           | 3           |
| Pierina  | 9           | 8           | 6           | 5           |
| Veladero   | 8           | 7           | 8           | 9           |
| Zaldivar   | 11          | 15          | 9           | 9           |
| <b>Water Consumed by Mining &amp; Processing (cubic meters)</b>      |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 87,685,564  | 86,867,503  | 76,817,434  | 81,570,916  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 9,560,372   | 9,020,474   | 7,908,466   | 7,476,899   |
| Lagunas Norte <sup>6</sup>   | 324,680     | 302,156     | 1,872       | 94,722      |
| Pierina <sup>7</sup>   | 283,939     | 704,427     | 279,480     | 1,305,971   |
| Veladero   | 1,797,789   | 1,901,864   | 1,642,684   | 647,754     |
| Zaldivar   | 7,153,556   | 6,112,027   | 5,984,431   | 5,428,452   |
| <b>Water Consumption in liters / Tonne of Ore Processed</b>          |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)   | 480         | 538         | 417         | 404         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (South America)                                   | 89          | 89          | 74          | 77          |
| Lagunas Norte  | 17          | 15          | 0           | 4           |
| Pierina  | 24          | 70          | 23          | 88          |
| Veladero   | 57          | 62          | 58          | 31          |
| Zaldivar   | 161         | 151         | 139         | 141         |
| <b>Total Water Discharged Under Permit (cubic meters)</b>            |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 94,555,524  | 63,526,287  | 62,845,437  | 59,656,763  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 10,367,261  | 10,021,072  | 8,802,811   | 6,637,515   |
| Lagunas Norte  | 3,295,884   | 2,139,315   | 1,517,851   | 625,085     |
| Pierina <sup>8</sup>   | 2,924,643   | 678,269     | 781,066     | 0           |
| Veladero   | 228,004     | 252,954     | 233,372     | 179,216     |
| Zaldivar   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Chemically-related Wildlife Mortalities</b>                       |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 83          | 210         | 131         | 32          |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 1           | 0           | 1           | 0           |
| Lagunas Norte  | 0           | 0           | 1           | 0           |
| Pierina  | 1           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Veladero   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Zaldivar   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Cyanide Used (tonnes)</b>   |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 30,050      | 32,316      | 30,311      | 30,867      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 5,389       | 5,366       | 4,861       | 5,294       |
| Lagunas Norte  | 1,741       | 1,900       | 1,206       | 1,227       |
| Pierina  | 2,694       | 2,731       | 2,738       | 3,468       |
| Veladero   | 953         | 736         | 918         | 598         |
| Zaldivar   | 0.06        | 0.02        | 0.02        | 0.01        |

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|   |             |             |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>South America</b>                                    |             |             |             |             |
| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                        | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
| <b>Explosives Used</b> (tonnes)                         |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 170,469     | 156,289     | 166,777     | 144,427     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                      | 64,641      | 46,301      | 53,159      | 49,190      |
| Lagunas Norte   | 13,079      | 10,492      | 10,605      | 9,182       |
| Pierina   | 5,499       | 4,451       | 5,126       | 5,940       |
| Veladero  | 33,386      | 24,325      | 25,419      | 23,494      |
| Zaldivar  | 11,340      | 7,033       | 11,966      | 10,575      |
| <b>Scrap Metal Recycled</b> (tonnes)                    |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 392,589     | 43,852      | 24,190      | 70,740      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                      | 377,838     | 2,979       | 3,654       | 2,178       |
| Lagunas Norte   | 289         | 288         | 303         | 585         |
| Pierina   | 404         | 442         | 542         | 582         |
| Veladero  | 4,627       | 2,250       | 1,860       | 1,011       |
| Zaldivar  | 0           | 0           | 949         | 0           |
| <b>Used Oil Recycled</b> (liters)                       |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 11,028,783  | 8,860,327   | 9,531,953   | 8,962,828   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                      | 3,418,975   | 2,815,204   | 2,724,186   | 2,294,313   |
| Lagunas Norte   | 415,978     | 339,658     | 320,779     | 344,723     |
| Pierina   | 433,729     | 485,546     | 483,407     | 539,590     |
| Veladero  | 2,057,000   | 1,989,000   | 1,920,000   | 1,410,000   |
| Zaldivar  | 2,468       | 1,000       | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Offsite Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal</b> (tonnes)  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 6,289       | 5,355       | 4,310       | 4,423       |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                      | 4,570       | 4,075       | 3,082       | 3,044       |
| Lagunas Norte   | 377         | 207         | 255         | 187         |
| Pierina   | 154         | 128         | 127         | 115         |
| Veladero  | 2,518       | 3,385       | 2,379       | 2,456       |
| Zaldivar  | 205         | 355         | 280         | 286         |
| <b>Offsite Hazardous Liquid Waste Disposal</b> (liters) |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 3,722,992   | 3,257,835   | 3,686,366   | 3,198,277   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                      | 2,994,433   | 2,933,928   | 3,121,024   | 2,838,430   |
| Lagunas Norte <sup>9</sup>                              | 30          | 571         | 374,266     | 431,339     |
| Pierina   | 382,429     | 400,507     | 396,858     | 581,591     |
| Veladero  | 2,057,000   | 1,989,000   | 1,920,000   | 1,410,000   |
| Zaldivar  | 548,973     | 543,850     | 409,500     | 415,500     |
| <b>Environmental Training</b> (hours)                   |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 126,001     | 79,752      | 81,218      | 50,905      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                      | 92,359      | 49,803      | 52,094      | 28,474      |
| Lagunas Norte   | 11,918      | 11,090      | 28,133      | 12,064      |
| Pierina   | 6,777       | 6,935       | 4,703       | 5,886       |
| Veladero  | 21,205      | 9,761       | 9,960       | 5,494       |
| Zaldivar  | 706         | 1,480       | 811         | 626         |

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**South America**

| <b>Safety &amp; Health Performance</b>     | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Number of Regulatory Actions</b>        |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 568         | 723         | 794         | 556         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (South America)         | 38          | 20          | 48          | 67          |
| Lagunas Norte                              | 6           | 5           | 12          | 18          |
| Pierina                                    | 0           | 0           | 11          | 5           |
| Veladero                                   | 22          | 11          | 19          | 43          |
| Zaldivar                                   | 10          | 4           | 6           | 1           |
| <b>Fines Paid (US\$)</b>                   |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 688,867     | 364,718     | 157,562     | 200,100     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)         | 0           | 1,384       | 8,729       | 150         |
| Lagunas Norte                              | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Pierina                                    | 0           | 0           | 2,684       | 0           |
| Veladero                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Zaldivar                                   | 0           | 1,384       | 6,044       | 150         |
| <b>Fatalities</b>                          |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 2           | 6           | 4           | 3           |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)         | 1           | 0           | 1           | 0           |
| Lagunas Norte                              | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Pierina                                    | 0           | 0           | 1           | 0           |
| Veladero                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Zaldivar                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Lost Time Injury Rate</b>               |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 0.20        | 0.19        | 0.15        | 0.20        |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)         | 0.12        | 0.18        | 0.08        | 0.14        |
| Lagunas Norte                              | 0.03        | 0.32        | 0.00        | 0.10        |
| Pierina                                    | 0.12        | 0.19        | 0.21        | 0.00        |
| Veladero                                   | 0.03        | 0.03        | 0.05        | 0.20        |
| Zaldivar                                   | 0.40        | 0.28        | 0.15        | 0.30        |
| <b>Total Medical Injury Rate</b>           |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 0.92        | 0.93        | 1.20        | 1.30        |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)         | 0.31        | 0.42        | 0.34        | 0.49        |
| Lagunas Norte                              | 0.20        | 0.45        | 0.19        | 0.30        |
| Pierina                                    | 0.29        | 0.56        | 0.35        | 0.30        |
| Veladero                                   | 0.29        | 0.31        | 0.43        | 1.10        |
| Zaldivar                                   | 0.53        | 0.52        | 0.35        | 0.40        |
| <b>Health and Safety Training (hours)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 1,518,269   | 1,316,937   | 439,710     | 582,714     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)         | 295,518     | 236,044     | 131,467     | 130,817     |
| Lagunas Norte                              | 133,074     | 69,125      | 50,808      | 51,986      |
| Pierina                                    | 36,258      | 25,436      | 22,262      | 10,328      |
| Veladero                                   | 41,286      | 31,094      | 21,320      | 46,776      |
| Zaldivar                                   | 8,386       | 13,186      | 10,371      | 6,974       |
| <b>Emergency Response Training (hours)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 112,767     | 71,839      | 96,035      | 114,513     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)         | 23,102      | 10,772      | 16,605      | 21,183      |
| Lagunas Norte                              | 7,204       | 7,332       | 5,707       | 7,478       |
| Pierina                                    | 6,768       | 1,595       | 3,236       | 3,552       |
| Veladero                                   | 5,321       | 1,467       | 3,950       | 6,500       |
| Zaldivar                                   | 1,812       | 378         | 2,228       | 1,431       |

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| <b>South America</b>   |               |               |               |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Community Performance</b>   | <b>2011</b>   | <b>2010</b>   | <b>2009</b>   | <b>2008</b>   |
| <b>Donations (US\$)</b>  |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 10,702,544    | 9,644,809     | 6,458,564     | 6,325,836     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 3,231,095     | 1,873,287     | 2,211,674     | 2,026,997     |
| Lagunas Norte  | 410,204       | 217,601       | 1,054,704     | 831,121       |
| Pierina  | 917,582       | 730,154       | 1,050,287     | 846,747       |
| Veladero   | 630,493       | 1,700         | 6,330         | 36,767        |
| Zaldivar   | 250,437       | 125,755       | 30,761        | 156,620       |
| <b>Infrastructure Development (US\$)</b>                             |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 15,196,462    | 10,192,943    | 7,665,884     | 2,958,943     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 7,049,099     | 4,306,383     |               |               |
| Lagunas Norte  | 706,480       | 348,567       | Included in   |               |
| Pierina  | 1,390,890     | 463,338       | Community     |               |
| Veladero   | 407,228       | 55,237        | Investments   |               |
| Zaldivar   | 0             | 0             |               |               |
| <b>Community Investments (US\$)</b>                                  |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 14,164,021    | 19,944,447    | 6,058,910     | 10,255,606    |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 2,599,811     | 10,659,812    | 3,055,129     | 6,009,225     |
| Lagunas Norte  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Pierina  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Veladero   | 737,870       | 586,023       | 369,426       | 401,866       |
| Zaldivar   | 765,228       | 1,349,760     | 1,253,945     | 435,739       |
| <b>Promotions and Sponsorships (US\$)</b>                            |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 2,069,358     | 109,459       | 233,637       | 251,711       |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 1,238,172     | 109,459       | 233,637       | 251,711       |
| Lagunas Norte  | 50,521        | 49,930        | 73,836        | 85,214        |
| Pierina  | 117,768       | 59,529        | 159,801       | 166,497       |
| Veladero   | 262,884       | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Zaldivar   | 55,124        | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Scholarships (US\$)</b>   |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 4,614,079     | 3,395,055     | 3,516,305     | 3,672,750     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 1,666,677     | 1,428,856     | 1,430,931     | 1,262,121     |
| Lagunas Norte  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Pierina  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Veladero   | 292,457       | 189,300       | 159,789       | 133,269       |
| Zaldivar   | 1,059,997     | 1,128,373     | 1,061,845     | 950,600       |
| <b>Regional Purchases of Goods &amp; Services<sup>5</sup> (US\$)</b> |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 8,912,487,482 | 6,253,898,805 | 5,920,304,070 | 6,038,084,572 |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (South America)                                   | 2,234,152,042 | 1,305,944,508 | 1,079,332,317 | 862,473,302   |
| Lagunas Norte  | 169,939,078   | 124,553,741   | 140,972,828   | 91,432,126    |
| Pierina  | 119,336,591   | 98,150,802    | 164,627,397   | 93,386,965    |
| Veladero   | 427,735,367   | 369,217,248   | 320,975,132   | 277,735,150   |
| Zaldivar   | 451,149,697   | 378,482,314   | 340,573,742   | 386,696,563   |

1 Total Company numbers include operations plus, in some cases, other sites and offices

2 Total Region numbers include operations plus, in some cases, other sites and offices

3 Total Company includes operations ONLY

4 Total Region includes operations ONLY

5 Regional Purchases include local/regional/national purchases of goods and services.

Purchases from outside the country are excluded

6 Lagunas Norte 2009 water number did not include rainwater

7 Pierina water consumption for 2009 decreased as less water was needed for processing

8 Pierina - there was no water discharge in 2008 as it was not required

9 Lagunas Norte hazardous waste disposal was lower in 2010 as waste was stored on site for later disposal

Note: Some previous years' data have changed due to errors in calculations or changes to conversion factors. Also numbers have been adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures

**Australia-Pacific**

| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                                  | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Number of Regulatory Actions</b>                               |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 57          | 62          | 70          | 71          |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                            | 6           | 2           | 4           | 16          |
| Cowal   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Darlot  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 7           |
| Granny Smith  | 4           | 2           | 1           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna  | 1           | 0           | 2           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 1           | 0           | 0           | 1           |
| Lawlers   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 4           |
| Plutonic  | 0           | 0           | 1           | 4           |
| Porgera   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Fines Paid (US\$)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 75,812      | 31,344      | 13,761      | 56,960      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                            | 0           | 0           | 1,000       | 43,160      |
| Cowal   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Darlot  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Granny Smith  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 21,580      |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 21,580      |
| Lawlers   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Plutonic  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Porgera   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Chemical Spills Escaping Second Level Containment (liters)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)                                      | 333,815     | 989,010     | 5,037,725   | 9,969,343   |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                            | 139,335     | 786,550     | 3,728,000   | 784,850     |
| Cowal   | 2,335       | 2,050       | 0           | 15,000      |
| Darlot  | 20,000      | 0           | 3,603,000   | 500         |
| Granny Smith  | 2,000       | 545,500     | 100,000     | 5,650       |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 1,000       |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Lawlers   | 40,000      | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Plutonic  | 73,000      | 239,000     | 25,000      | 761,700     |
| Porgera   | 2,000       | 0           | 0           | 1,000       |
| <b>Chemical Spills Escaping Mine Property (liters)</b>            |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 11,506,200  | 809,200     | 77,826,870  | 9,403,600   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                            | 11,506,200  | 0           | 40,000,100  | 274,000     |
| Cowal   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Darlot  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Granny Smith  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Lawlers   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Plutonic  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Porgera   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (direct)</b>                 |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 43,049,313  | 38,216,776  | 38,067,527  | 38,190,136  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                            | 16,921,936  | 15,442,721  | 15,285,820  | 15,095,125  |
| Cowal   | 973,852     | 942,584     | 1,042,502   | 852,226     |
| Darlot <sup>6</sup>   | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Granny Smith <sup>6</sup>   | *           | *           | *           | *           |

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| <b>Australia-Pacific</b>   |             |             |             |             |
| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                                     | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna   | 397,058     | 478,170     | 511,322     | 307,967     |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM  | 3,685,901   | 3,140,366   | 3,503,307   | 3,136,824   |
| Lawlers <sup>6</sup>   | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Plutonic   | 1,245,479   | 1,299,094   | 1,277,550   | 1,537,310   |
| Porgera  | 8,094,926   | 7,928,886   | 7,694,255   | 7,757,866   |
| Yilgarn South <sup>6</sup>   | 2,354,073   | 1,573,522   | 1,234,169   | 1,502,932   |
| <b>Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (purchased electricity)</b>     |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 11,663,976  | 11,435,325  | 11,692,203  | 11,125,087  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                               | 2,762,473   | 2,812,446   | 2,798,387   | 2,733,057   |
| Cowal  | 842,822     | 881,135     | 879,815     | 859,856     |
| Darlot <sup>6</sup>  | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Granny Smith <sup>6</sup>  | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna   | 450,019     | 442,206     | 458,658     | 432,840     |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM  | 1,339,596   | 1,370,663   | 1,348,782   | 1,332,125   |
| Lawlers <sup>6</sup>   | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Plutonic   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Porgera  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Yilgarn South <sup>6</sup>   | 127,301     | 115,949     | 108,913     | 106,568     |
| <b>Energy Consumption MJ / Tonne of Ore Processed</b>                |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)   | 272         | 282         | 253         | 227         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                               | 644         | 601         | 594         | 589         |
| Cowal  | 258         | 253         | 260         | 236         |
| Darlot <sup>6</sup>  | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Granny Smith <sup>6</sup>  | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna   | 514         | 533         | 575         | 443         |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM  | 418         | 371         | 412         | 384         |
| Lawlers <sup>6</sup>   | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Plutonic   | 731         | 744         | 726         | 1,371       |
| Porgera  | 1,515       | 1,528       | 1,422       | 1,286       |
| Yilgarn South <sup>6</sup>   | 982         | 768         | 570         | 630         |
| <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions – direct and indirect (tonnes)</b>       |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 5,030,689   | 4,919,668   | 4,880,935   | 4,773,729   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                               | 1,681,124   | 1,627,754   | 1,624,292   | 1,595,916   |
| Cowal  | 277,625     | 284,631     | 291,373     | 272,953     |
| Darlot <sup>6</sup>  | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Granny Smith <sup>6</sup>  | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna   | 128,005     | 136,939     | 146,959     | 125,998     |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM  | 559,658     | 542,737     | 573,505     | 544,716     |
| Lawlers <sup>6</sup>   | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Plutonic   | 67,628      | 70,670      | 69,762      | 84,534      |
| Porgera  | 455,641     | 445,392     | 434,855     | 443,784     |
| Yilgarn South <sup>6</sup>   | 181,109     | 141,731     | 105,682     | 123,528     |
| <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Kilograms / Tonne of Ore Processed</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)   | 26          | 29          | 25          | 23          |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                               | 55          | 54          | 53          | 53          |
| Cowal  | 39          | 39          | 39          | 38          |
| Darlot <sup>6</sup>  | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Granny Smith <sup>6</sup>  | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna   | 78          | 79          | 87          | 75          |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM  | 47          | 45          | 49          | 47          |

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**Australia-Pacific**

| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                                | <b>2011</b>    | <b>2010</b>    | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lawlers <sup>6</sup>  | *              | *              | *           | *           |
| Plutonic  | 40             | 40             | 40          | 75          |
| Porgera   | 85             | 86             | 80          | 74          |
| Yilgarn South <sup>6</sup>                                      | 72             | 64             | 45          | 48          |
| <b>Water Consumed by Mining &amp; Processing</b> (cubic meters) |                |                |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                    | 87,685,564     | 86,867,503     | 76,817,434  | 81,570,916  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                          | 55,734,642     | 57,456,388     | 46,558,141  | 49,920,400  |
| Cowal   | 3,511,280      | 3,164,990      | 3,727,440   | 3,847,800   |
| Darlot <sup>6</sup>   | *              | *              | *           | *           |
| Granny Smith <sup>6</sup>                                       | *              | *              | *           | *           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna  | 865,835        | 842,960        | 1,791,443   | 775,686     |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 8,127,585      | 4,533,225      | 2,586,741   | 2,590,539   |
| Lawlers <sup>6</sup>  | *              | *              | *           | *           |
| Plutonic  | 3,124,527      | 3,936,840      | 3,052,163   | 3,755,221   |
| Porgera   | 29,369,102     | 33,108,642     | 32,391,718  | 35,500,000  |
| Yilgarn South <sup>6</sup>                                      | 10,736,314,000 | 11,869,730,000 | 2,269,743   | 2,284,078   |
| <b>Water Consumption Liter/ Tonne of Ore Processed</b>          |                |                |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)                                    | 480            | 538            | 417         | 404         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                          | 1,840          | 1,901          | 1,507       | 1,611       |
| Cowal   | 499            | 439            | 504         | 531         |
| Darlot <sup>6</sup>   | *              | *              | *           | *           |
| Granny Smith <sup>6</sup>                                       | *              | *              | *           | *           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna  | 525            | 489            | 1,062       | 464         |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 676            | 373            | 219         | 223         |
| Lawlers <sup>6</sup>  | *              | *              | *           | *           |
| Plutonic  | 1,833          | 2,255          | 1,733       | 3,349       |
| Porgera   | 5,496          | 6,382          | 5,985       | 5,884       |
| Yilgarn South <sup>6</sup>                                      | 4,248          | 5,393          | 963         | 894         |
| <b>Total Water Discharged Under Permit</b> (cubic meters)       |                |                |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                    | 94,555,524     | 63,526,287     | 62,845,437  | 59,656,763  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                          | 63,396,388     | 38,986,994     | 35,219,142  | 33,909,148  |
| Cowal   | 0              | 0              | 0           | 0           |
| Darlot <sup>6</sup>   | *              | *              | *           | *           |
| Granny Smith <sup>6</sup>                                       | *              | *              | *           | *           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna <sup>7</sup>                                 | 731,782        | 3,291,993      | 248,370     | 2,529,013   |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 0              | 0              | 0           | 0           |
| Lawlers <sup>6</sup>  | *              | *              | *           | *           |
| Plutonic  | 0              | 0              | 0           | 0           |
| Porgera   | 57,386,726     | 29,256,690     | 29,556,784  | 26,169,600  |
| Yilgarn South <sup>6</sup>                                      | 5,277,880      | 6,438,311      | 5,413,988   | 3,643,848   |
| <b>Chemically-related Wildlife Mortalities</b>                  |                |                |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                    | 83             | 210            | 131         | 32          |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                          | 0              | 6              | 27          | 21          |
| Cowal   | 0              | 2              | 2           | 0           |
| Darlot  | 0              | 0              | 7           | 1           |
| Granny Smith  | 0              | 4              | 0           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna  | 0              | 0              | 2           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 0              | 0              | 0           | 0           |
| Lawlers   | 0              | 0              | 16          | 15          |
| Plutonic  | 0              | 0              | 0           | 5           |
| Porgera   | 0              | 0              | 0           | 0           |

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| <b>Australia-Pacific</b>                               |             |             |             |             |
| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                       | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
| <b>Cyanide Used (tonnes)</b>                           |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                           | 30,050      | 32,316      | 30,311      | 30,867      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                 | 11,239      | 11,808      | 10,564      | 9,221       |
| Cowal  | 2,864       | 2,701       | 2,447       | 2,078       |
| Darlot   | 285         | 244         | 333         | 274         |
| Granny Smith <sup>a</sup>                              | 661         | 1,002       | 470         | 400         |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                                     | 806         | 1,051       | 1,005       | 864         |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM  | 5,024       | 5,129       | 4,614       | 3,787       |
| Lawlers  | 221         | 234         | 268         | 229         |
| Plutonic   | 740         | 756         | 798         | 771         |
| Porgera  | 639         | 691         | 630         | 670         |
| <b>Explosives Used (tonnes)</b>                        |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                           | 170,469     | 156,289     | 166,777     | 144,427     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                 | 28,604      | 27,391      | 38,811      | 34,715      |
| Cowal  | 6,745       | 5,261       | 7,659       | 5,060       |
| Darlot   | 727         | 614         | 543         | 497         |
| Granny Smith   | 991         | 1,090       | 965         | 853         |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                                     | 1,016       | 1,558       | 1,556       | 3,804       |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM  | 14,269      | 13,524      | 20,691      | 16,695      |
| Lawlers  | 639         | 797         | 576         | 511         |
| Plutonic   | 827         | 944         | 512         | 448         |
| Porgera  | 3,389       | 3,605       | 5,501       | 5,430       |
| <b>Scrap Metal Recycled (tonnes)</b>                   |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                           | 392,589     | 43,852      | 24,190      | 70,740      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                 | 3,427       | 2,665       | 2,287       | 4,047       |
| Cowal  | 225         | 165         | 180         | 166         |
| Darlot   | 34          | 123         | 56          | 19          |
| Granny Smith   | 478         | 114         | 44          | 167         |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                                     | 666         | 186         | 164         | 317         |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM  | 1,624       | 1,842       | 1,447       | 2,924       |
| Lawlers  | 59          | 58          | 75          | 50          |
| Plutonic   | 134         | 135         | 199         | 153         |
| Porgera  | 207         | 20          | 17          | 0           |
| <b>Used Oil Recycled (liters)</b>                      |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                           | 11,028,783  | 8,860,327   | 9,531,953   | 8,962,828   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                 | 3,744,250   | 3,352,454   | 3,924,110   | 3,998,366   |
| Cowal  | 337,710     | 296,380     | 292,220     | 306,530     |
| Darlot   | 20,650      | 23,388      | 107,290     | 158,779     |
| Granny Smith   | 197,650     | 194,250     | 222,300     | 140,089     |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                                     | 217,440     | 820         | 0           | 148,200     |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM  | 1,091,175   | 1,172,545   | 1,058,700   | 977,570     |
| Lawlers  | 73,200      | 105,750     | 2,000       | 69,000      |
| Plutonic   | 175,750     | 177,100     | 99,200      | 188,950     |
| Porgera  | 1,625,550   | 1,382,221   | 1,937,200   | 1,783,528   |
| <b>Offsite Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal (tonnes)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                           | 6,289       | 5,355       | 4,310       | 4,423       |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                 | 567         | 271         | 416         | 503         |
| Cowal  | 63          | 47          | 37          | 20          |
| Darlot   | 10          | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Granny Smith   | 116         | 123         | 144         | 120         |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                                     | 5           | 1           | 47          | 8           |

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|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| <b>Australia-Pacific</b>                                |             |             |             |             |  |
| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                        | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |  |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 41          | 52          | 117         | 109         |  |
| Lawlers   | 328         | 48          | 42          | 42          |  |
| Plutonic  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 150         |  |
| Porgera   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| <b>Offsite Hazardous Liquid Waste Disposal (liters)</b> |             |             |             |             |  |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 3,722,992   | 3,257,835   | 3,686,366   | 3,198,277   |  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                  | 356,705     | 217,939     | 283,165     | 287,855     |  |
| Cowal   | 14,190      | 9,325       | 38,000      | 47,000      |  |
| Darlot  | 20,650      | 23,888      | 0           | 0           |  |
| Granny Smith  | 36,650      | 19,800      | 0           | 106,000     |  |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                                      | 258,440     | 97,100      | 121,600     | 400         |  |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 25,975      | 61,470      | 29,815      | 55,710      |  |
| Lawlers   | 0           | 6,356       | 93,750      | 48,750      |  |
| Plutonic  | 800         | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| Porgera   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| <b>Environmental Training (hours)</b>                   |             |             |             |             |  |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 126,001     | 79,752      | 81,218      | 50,905      |  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                  | 9,632       | 8,974       | 9,438       | 4,758       |  |
| Cowal   | 1,592       | 1,565       | 1,285       | 1,325       |  |
| Darlot  | 16          | 40          | 183         | 29          |  |
| Granny Smith  | 670         | 470         | 0           | 0           |  |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                                      | 110         | 262         | 3,334       | 130         |  |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 366         | 152         | 149         | 76          |  |
| Lawlers   | 160         | 50          | 232         | 14          |  |
| Plutonic  | 409         | 121         | 76          | 165         |  |
| Porgera   | 6,052       | 6,035       | 3,200       | 2,200       |  |
| <b>Australia-Pacific</b>                                |             |             |             |             |  |
| <b>Safety &amp; Health Performance</b>                  | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |  |
| <b>Number of Regulatory Actions</b>                     |             |             |             |             |  |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 568         | 723         | 794         | 556         |  |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                  | 31          | 36          | 51          | 31          |  |
| Cowal   | 0           | 0           | 2           | 0           |  |
| Darlot  | 12          | 15          | 6           | 2           |  |
| Granny Smith  | 0           | 4           | 2           | 0           |  |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                                      | 8           | 12          | 0           | 13          |  |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 9           | 1           | 8           | 11          |  |
| Lawlers   | 0           | 0           | 8           | 4           |  |
| Plutonic  | 2           | 4           | 2           | 0           |  |
| Porgera   | 0           | 0           | 23          | 1           |  |
| <b>Fines Paid (US\$)</b>                                |             |             |             |             |  |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 688,867     | 364,718     | 157,562     | 200,100     |  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| Cowal   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| Darlot  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| Granny Smith  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                                      | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| Lawlers   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| Plutonic  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |
| Porgera   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |  |

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| <b>Australia-Pacific</b>                   |             |             |             |             |
| <b>Safety &amp; Health Performance</b>     | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
| <b>Fatalities</b>                          |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 2           | 6           | 4           | 3           |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)     | 0           | 0           | 2           | 0           |
| Cowal                                      | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Darlot                                     | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Granny Smith                               | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                         | 0           | 0           | 1           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM                            | 0           | 0           | 1           | 0           |
| Lawlers                                    | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Plutonic                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Porgera                                    | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Lost Time Injury Rate</b>               |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 0.20        | 0.19        | 0.15        | 0.20        |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)     | 0.21        | 0.16        | 0.27        | 0.23        |
| Cowal                                      | 0.17        | 0.00        | 0.20        | 0.00        |
| Darlot                                     | 0.47        | 0.72        | 0.99        | 0.70        |
| Granny Smith                               | 0.39        | 0.34        | 0.24        | 0.80        |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                         | 0.93        | 0.23        | 0.35        | 0.10        |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM                            | 0.20        | 0.07        | 0.28        | 0.00        |
| Lawlers                                    | 0.00        | 0.50        | 0.31        | 0.50        |
| Plutonic                                   | 0.95        | 0.18        | 0.58        | 0.70        |
| Porgera                                    | 0.08        | 0.04        | 0.07        | 0.10        |
| <b>Total Medical Injury Rate</b>           |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 0.92        | 0.93        | 1.20        | 1.30        |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)     | 0.89        | 1.09        | 1.65        | 1.54        |
| Cowal                                      | 0.69        | 0.99        | 0.79        | 2.50        |
| Darlot                                     | 1.65        | 2.64        | 4.95        | 2.40        |
| Granny Smith                               | 1.55        | 2.20        | 4.84        | 1.90        |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                         | 2.79        | 1.94        | 3.38        | 2.70        |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM                            | 1.29        | 1.45        | 2.21        | 1.10        |
| Lawlers                                    | 1.92        | 3.22        | 4.36        | 1.90        |
| Plutonic                                   | 3.15        | 2.32        | 3.69        | 3.00        |
| Porgera                                    | 0.26        | 0.22        | 0.27        | 0.40        |
| <b>Health and Safety Training (hours)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 1,518,269   | 1,316,937   | 439,710     | 582,714     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)     | 924,583     | 873,184     | 129,501     | 175,832     |
| Cowal                                      | 22,587      | 9,810       | 11,167      | 16,831      |
| Darlot                                     | 2,900       | 5,348       | 2,488       | 6,650       |
| Granny Smith                               | 829,450     | 795,434     | 7,262       | 1,851       |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                         | 30,575      | 10,716      | 30,401      | 12,359      |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM                            | 21,488      | 33,938      | 38,060      | 14,383      |
| Lawlers                                    | 5,860       | 5,330       | 4,847       | 35,500      |
| Plutonic                                   | 796         | 657         | 4,024       | 20,140      |
| Porgera                                    | 2,940       | 8,149       | 15,283      | 14,767      |
| <b>Emergency Response Training (hours)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 112,767     | 71,839      | 96,035      | 114,513     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)     | 42,292      | 24,596      | 44,206      | 52,354      |
| Cowal                                      | 7,160       | 833         | 4,496       | 4,259       |
| Darlot                                     | 1,020       | 1,110       | 650         | 4,800       |
| Granny Smith                               | 13,544      | 13,200      | 9,760       | 6,400       |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                         | 5,850       | 4,250       | 3,888       | 2,606       |

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**Australia-Pacific**

| <b>Safety &amp; Health Performance</b> | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM                        | 3,050       | 1,007       | 2,850       | 3,220       |
| Lawlers                                | 6,044       | 576         | 6,500       | 6,900       |
| Plutonic                               | 1,400       | 1,020       | 7,256       | 7,510       |
| Porgera                                | 2,704       | 2,600       | 1,676       | 4,246       |

**Australia-Pacific**

| <b>Community Performance</b>              | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Donations (US\$)</b>                   |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)              | 10,702,544  | 9,644,809   | 6,458,564   | 6,325,836   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)    | 1,268,631   | 2,599,761   | 1,275,518   | 1,467,246   |
| Cowal                                     | 26,234      | 970,462     | 79,155      | 400,366     |
| Darlot                                    | 15,953      | 1,004       | 11,445      | 23,394      |
| Granny Smith                              | 73,455      | 569,131     | 47,520      | 26,031      |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                        | 59,657      | 60,867      | 3,321       | 8,870       |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM                           | 117,982     | 148,631     | 91,492      | 174,073     |
| Lawlers                                   | 43,423      | 1,844       | 51,485      | 0           |
| Plutonic                                  | 4,534       | 35,000      | 2,140       | 25,287      |
| Porgera                                   | 602,727     | 660,574     | 861,819     | 733,000     |
| <b>Infrastructure Development (US\$)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)              | 15,196,462  | 10,192,943  | 7,665,884   | 2,958,943   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)    | 3,914,294   | 4,510,206   | 3,913,920   | 940,537     |
| Cowal                                     | 0           | 0           | 13,920      | 38,893      |
| Darlot                                    | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Granny Smith                              | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                        | 0           | 0           | 0           | 1,940       |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM                           | 36,422      | 0           | 0           | 7,769       |
| Lawlers                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Plutonic                                  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Porgera                                   | 3,877,872   | 4,500,206   | 3,900,000   | 866,935     |
| <b>Community Investments (US\$)</b>       |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)              | 14,164,021  | 19,944,447  | 6,058,910   | 10,255,606  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)    | 1,583,158   | 913,996     | 1,766,172   | 1,701,812   |
| Cowal                                     | 1,121,563   | 198,980     | 758,402     | 446,103     |
| Darlot                                    | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Granny Smith                              | 0           | 0           | 64,848      | 47,923      |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                        | 30,000      | 274,918     | 85,778      | 104,650     |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM                           | 335,580     | 372,804     | 182,080     | 107,373     |
| Lawlers                                   | 2,000       | 0           | 0           | 501         |
| Plutonic                                  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 500         |
| Porgera                                   | 94,015      | 69,006      | 610,564     | 614,000     |
| <b>Promotions and Sponsorships (US\$)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)              | 2,069,358   | 109,459     | 233,637     | 251,711     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)    | 198,237     | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Cowal                                     | 39,198      | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Darlot                                    | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Granny Smith                              | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna                        | 17,098      | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM                           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Lawlers                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Plutonic                                  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Porgera                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |

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**Australia-Pacific**

| <b>Community Performance</b>                                  | <b>2011</b>   | <b>2010</b>   | <b>2009</b>   | <b>2008</b>   |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Scholarships (US\$)</b>                                    |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                  | 4,614,079     | 3,395,055     | 3,516,305     | 3,672,750     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                        | 598,559       | 251,307       | 294,463       | 725,258       |
| Cowal   | 97,351        | 98,106        | 162,442       | 71,626        |
| Darlot  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Granny Smith  | 0             | 0             | 500           | 0             |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna  | 17,098        | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 34,344        | 18,324        | 26,646        | 0             |
| Lawlers   | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plutonic  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Porgera   | 375,676       | 134,876       | 94,875        | 621,000       |
| <b>Regional Purchases of Goods &amp; Services<sup>5</sup></b> |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                  | 8,912,487,482 | 6,253,898,805 | 5,920,304,070 | 6,038,084,572 |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (Australia-Pacific)                        | 1,897,179,642 | 1,276,657,546 | 1,417,548,152 | 2,064,740,996 |
| Cowal   | 200,452,640   | 132,411,503   | 152,605,674   | no data       |
| Darlot  | 115,882,803   | 102,090,364   | 52,375,326    | no data       |
| Granny Smith  | 115,882,803   | 102,090,364   | 77,208,996    | no data       |
| Kalgoorlie-Kanowna  | 216,242,962   | 152,928,469   | 145,334,119   | no data       |
| Kalgoorlie-KCGM   | 655,783,495   | 334,288,884   | 347,224,792   | no data       |
| Lawlers   | 115,882,803   | 102,090,364   | 57,463,022    | no data       |
| Plutonic  | 115,882,803   | 84,200,352    | 92,710,448    | no data       |
| Porgera   | 311,698,664   | 226,445,058   | 243,507,941   | 377,852,000   |

1 Total Company numbers include operations plus, in some cases, other sites and offices

2 Total Region numbers include operations plus, in some cases, other sites and offices

3 Total Company includes operations ONLY

4 Total Region includes operations ONLY

5 Regional Purchases include local/regional/national purchases of goods and services.

Purchases from outside the country are excluded

6 Darlot, Lawlers and Granny Smith were managed as one property - Yilgarn South – starting in 2007. Much of their data are now reported as Yilgarn South.

7 Kalgoorlie-Kanowna water discharged in 2009 was lower due to variations in dewatering

8 Granny Smith cyanide use increased in 2010 due an increase in tonnes of ore processed

Note: Some previous years' data have changed due to errors in calculations or changes to conversion factors. Also, numbers have been adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures

**African Barrick Gold**

| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                                  | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Number of Regulatory Actions</b>                               |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 57          | 62          | 70          | 71          |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (ABG)  | 0           | 2           | 4           | 0           |
| Bulyanhulu  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Buzwagi   | 0           | 0           | 2           | –           |
| North Mara  | 0           | 1           | 2           | 0           |
| Tulawaka  | 0           | 1           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Fines Paid (US\$)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 75,812      | 31,344      | 13,761      | 56,960      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)  | 0           | 3,500       | 0           | 0           |
| Bulyanhulu  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Buzwagi   | 0           | 0           | 0           | –           |
| North Mara  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Tulawaka  | 0           | 3,500       | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Chemical Spills Escaping Second Level Containment (liters)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)                                      | 333,815     | 989,010     | 5,037,725   | 9,969,343   |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (ABG)  | 0           | 1,020       | 161,000     | 9,135,600   |
| Bulyanhulu  | 0           | 1,020       | 160,000     | 1,000       |
| Buzwagi   | 0           | 0           | 0           | –           |
| North Mara  | 0           | 0           | 1,000       | 9,134,600   |
| Tulawaka  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Chemical Spills Escaping Mine Property (liters)</b>            |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 11,506,200  | 809,200     | 77,826,870  | 9,403,600   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)  | 0           | 151,200     | 37,824,500  | 9,129,600   |
| Bulyanhulu  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Buzwagi   | 0           | 0           | 0           | –           |
| North Mara  | 0           | 151,200     | 37,824,500  | 9,129,600   |
| Tulawaka  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (direct)</b>                 |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 43,049,313  | 38,216,776  | 38,067,527  | 38,190,136  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)  | 2,762,158   | 2,451,349   | 2,770,948   | 3,043,925   |
| Bulyanhulu  | 256,118     | 238,843     | 243,423     | 351,558     |
| Buzwagi   | 903,366     | 676,290     | 816,687     | –           |
| North Mara  | 1,099,888   | 995,421     | 1,419,680   | 1,685,253   |
| Tulawaka  | 493,473     | 538,092     | 260,163     | 472,717     |
| <b>Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (purchased electricity)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                                      | 11,663,976  | 11,435,325  | 11,692,203  | 11,125,087  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)  | 1,052,866   | 1,140,297   | 753,148     | 434,337     |
| Bulyanhulu  | 566,986     | 504,659     | 499,357     | 431,715     |
| Buzwagi   | 291,496     | 391,904     | 240,376     | –           |
| North Mara  | 193,803     | 243,579     | 12,194      | 0           |
| Tulawaka  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Energy Consumption – MJ / Tonne of Ore Processed</b>           |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)                                      | 272         | 282         | 253         | 227         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (ABG)  | 505         | 457         | 523         | 778         |
| Bulyanhulu  | 780         | 780         | 775         | 1,038       |
| Buzwagi   | 399         | 301         | 396         | –           |
| North Mara  | 421         | 433         | 550         | 637         |
| Tulawaka  | 1,187       | 1,109       | 583         | 1,236       |

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**African Barrick Gold**

| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                                     | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions - direct &amp; indirect (tonnes)</b>     |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 5,030,689   | 4,919,668   | 4,880,935   | 4,773,729   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 291,096     | 275,738     | 327,996     | 294,047     |
| Bulyanhulu   | 67,769      | 61,048      | 101,186     | 98,058      |
| Buzwagi  | 90,514      | 82,466      | 100,071     | –           |
| North Mara   | 96,313      | 92,993      | 105,216     | 122,328     |
| Tulawaka   | 35,771      | 39,026      | 19,059      | 34,262      |
| <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Kilograms / Tonne of Ore Processed</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)   | 26          | 29          | 25          | 23          |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (ABG)   | 39          | 35          | 49          | 67          |
| Bulyanhulu   | 64          | 64          | 106         | 130         |
| Buzwagi  | 30          | 23          | 37          | –           |
| North Mara   | 31          | 33          | 40          | 46          |
| Tulawaka   | 86          | 80          | 43          | 90          |
| <b>Water Consumed by Mining &amp; Processing (cubic meters)</b>      |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 87,685,564  | 86,867,503  | 76,817,434  | 81,570,916  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 4,378,067   | 5,105,464   | 3,310,166   | 1,594,429   |
| Bulyanhulu   | 890,749     | 900,513     | 734,457     | 516,778     |
| Buzwagi  | 1,764,341   | 2,294,771   | 1,226,277   | –           |
| North Mara   | 1,399,321   | 1,584,187   | 1,054,298   | 780,356     |
| Tulawaka   | 323,657     | 325,992     | 274,132     | 297,295     |
| <b>Water Consumption - Liters / Tonne of Ore Processed</b>           |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>3</sup> (Company)   | 480         | 538         | 417         | 404         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (ABG)   | 581         | 650         | 495         | 422         |
| Bulyanhulu   | 844         | 944         | 766         | 685         |
| Buzwagi  | 590         | 646         | 459         | –           |
| North Mara   | 456         | 554         | 405         | 295         |
| Tulawaka   | 779         | 672         | 661         | 778         |
| <b>Total Water Discharged Under Permit (cubic meters)</b>            |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 94,555,524  | 63,526,287  | 62,845,437  | 59,656,763  |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 0           | 0           | 37,050      | 160,217     |
| Bulyanhulu   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Buzwagi  | 0           | 0           | 0           | –           |
| North Mara   | 0           | 0           | 37,050      | 160,217     |
| Tulawaka   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Chemically-related Wildlife Mortalities</b>                       |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 83          | 210         | 131         | 32          |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 78          | 204         | 101         | 8           |
| Bulyanhulu   | 0           | 0           | 14          | 3           |
| Buzwagi  | 78          | 204         | 81          | –           |
| North Mara   | 0           | 0           | 4           | 0           |
| Tulawaka   | 0           | 0           | 2           | 5           |
| <b>Cyanide Used (tonnes)</b>   |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 30,050      | 32,316      | 30,311      | 30,867      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 5,180       | 5,863       | 3,644       | 1,363       |
| Bulyanhulu   | 668         | 637         | 809         | 337         |
| Buzwagi 6  | 3,491       | 4,332       | 2,002       | –           |
| North Mara   | 780         | 662         | 635         | 759         |
| Tulawaka   | 241         | 233         | 199         | 267         |

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**African Barrick Gold**

| <b>Environmental Performance</b>                        | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Explosives Used (tonnes)</b>                         |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 170,469     | 156,289     | 166,777     | 144,427     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                                | 12,040      | 11,168      | 12,410      | 6,312       |
| Bulyanhulu  | 1,594       | 1,399       | 3,730       | 982         |
| Buzwagi   | 4,841       | 4,174       | 4,302       | –           |
| North Mara  | 5,271       | 5,265       | 4,117       | 4,900       |
| Tulawaka  | 335         | 331         | 261         | 430         |
| <b>Scrap Metal Recycled (tonnes)</b>                    |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 392,589     | 43,852      | 24,190      | 70,740      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                                | 4,140       | 1,588       | 2,114       | 59,086      |
| Bulyanhulu  | 1,737       | 1,568       | 2,055       | 56,962      |
| Buzwagi   | 1,763       | 0           | 33          | –           |
| North Mara  | 598         | 0           | 0           | 2,120       |
| Tulawaka  | 42          | 20          | 26          | 4           |
| <b>Used Oil Recycled (liters)</b>                       |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 11,028,783  | 8,860,327   | 9,531,953   | 8,962,828   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                                | 1,020,835   | 868,160     | 866,152     | 420,432     |
| Bulyanhulu  | 223,670     | 201,520     | 308,466     | 222,532     |
| Buzwagi   | 469,700     | 398,000     | 177,105     | –           |
| North Mara  | 305,565     | 236,440     | 343,221     | 151,500     |
| Tulawaka  | 21,900      | 32,200      | 37,360      | 10,400      |
| <b>Offsite Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal (tonnes)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 6,289       | 5,355       | 4,310       | 4,423       |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                                | 0           | 13          | 6           | 12          |
| Bulyanhulu  | 0           | 11          | 5           | 12          |
| Buzwagi   | 0           | 0           | 0           | –           |
| North Mara  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Tulawaka  | 0           | 2           | 1           | 0           |
| <b>Offsite Hazardous Liquid Waste Disposal (liters)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 3,722,992   | 3,257,835   | 3,686,366   | 3,198,277   |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                                | 306,465     | 0           | 191,062     | 0           |
| Bulyanhulu  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Buzwagi   | 0           | 0           | 191,062     | –           |
| North Mara  | 306,465     | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Tulawaka  | 0           | 0           | 180         | 0           |
| <b>Environmental Training (hours)</b>                   |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)                            | 126,001     | 79,752      | 81,218      | 50,905      |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                                | 1,867       | 4,093       | 5,116       | 5,243       |
| Bulyanhulu  | 52          | 224         | 112         | 1,560       |
| Buzwagi   | 1,250       | 912         | 1,419       | –           |
| North Mara  | 130         | 214         | 560         | 0           |
| Tulawaka  | 415         | 2,443       | 3,025       | 454         |

*continued on following page*

**African Barrick Gold**

| <b>Safety &amp; Health Performance</b>     | <b>2011</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2008</b> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Number of Regulatory Actions</b>        |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 568         | 723         | 794         | 556         |
| Total <sup>4</sup> (ABG)                   | 4           | 1           | 0           | 0           |
| Bulyanhulu                                 | 4           | 1           | 0           | 0           |
| Buzwagi                                    | 0           | 0           | 0           | –           |
| North Mara                                 | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Tulawaka                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Fines Paid (US\$)</b>                   |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 688,867     | 364,718     | 157,562     | 200,100     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Bulyanhulu                                 | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Buzwagi                                    | 0           | 0           | 0           | –           |
| North Mara                                 | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Tulawaka                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Fatalities</b>                          |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 2           | 6           | 4           | 3           |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                   | 1           | 4           | 1           | 0           |
| Bulyanhulu                                 | 1           | 4           | 0           | 0           |
| Buzwagi                                    | 0           | 0           | 1           | –           |
| North Mara                                 | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Tulawaka                                   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Lost Time Injury Rate</b>               |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 0.20        | 0.19        | 0.15        | 0.20        |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                   | 0.10        | 0.08        | 0.06        | 0.22        |
| Bulyanhulu                                 | 0.07        | 0.14        | 0.11        | 0.30        |
| Buzwagi                                    | 0.07        | 0.00        | 0.03        | –           |
| North Mara                                 | 0.08        | 0.06        | 0.03        | 0.10        |
| Tulawaka                                   | 0.20        | 0.09        | 0.00        | 0.30        |
| <b>Total Medical Injury Rate</b>           |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 0.92        | 0.93        | 1.20        | 1.30        |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                   | 1.20        | 1.02        | 1.64        | 2.27        |
| Bulyanhulu                                 | 1.41        | 1.81        | 3.24        | 3.20        |
| Buzwagi                                    | 1.43        | 0.25        | 0.71        | –           |
| North Mara                                 | 0.51        | 0.59        | 0.31        | 1.80        |
| Tulawaka                                   | 2.15        | 1.26        | 2.75        | 0.90        |
| <b>Health and Safety Training (hours)</b>  |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 1,518,269   | 1,316,937   | 439,710     | 582,714     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                   | 88,067      | 40,504      | 14,047      | 186,169     |
| Bulyanhulu                                 | 1,704       | 1,560       | 2,712       | 156,000     |
| Buzwagi                                    | 25,769      | 20,174      | 0           | –           |
| North Mara                                 | 30,453      | 14,150      | 7,787       | 8,095       |
| Tulawaka                                   | 29,461      | 4,320       | 3,548       | 2,700       |
| <b>Emergency Response Training (hours)</b> |             |             |             |             |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)               | 112,767     | 71,839      | 96,035      | 114,513     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)                   | 8,160       | 4,594       | 4,396       | 15,879      |
| Bulyanhulu                                 | 493         | 420         | 420         | 6,240       |
| Buzwagi                                    | 4,160       | 1,142       | 0           | –           |
| North Mara                                 | 1,876       | 1,752       | 3,404       | 2,180       |
| Tulawaka                                   | 1,441       | 1,280       | 572         | 1,579       |

continued on following page

**African Barrick Gold**

| <b>Community Performance<sup>7</sup></b>                             | <b>2011</b>   | <b>2010</b>   | <b>2009</b>   | <b>2008</b>   |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Donations (US\$)</b>  |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 10,702,544    | 9,644,809     | 6,458,564     | 6,325,836     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 1,091,430     | 1,348,520     | 1,083,682     | 839,038       |
| Bulyanhulu   | 64,856        | 813,644       | 744,067       | 61,852        |
| Buzwagi  | 46,524        | 6,534         | 25,500        | –             |
| North Mara   | 118,140       | 201,727       | 7,000         | 444,981       |
| Tulawaka   | 9,507         | 3,248         | 127,274       | 42,861        |
| <b>Infrastructure Development (US\$)</b>                             |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 15,196,462    | 10,192,943    | 7,665,884     | 2,958,943     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 1,438,242     | 775,228       | 2,476,396     | 1,775,851     |
| Bulyanhulu   | 122,787       | 232,975       | 213,733       | 191,808       |
| Buzwagi  | 419,784       | 389,860       | 2,131,000     | –             |
| North Mara   | 528,935       | 16,012        | 21,231        | 189,648       |
| Tulawaka   | 196,299       | 108,567       | 102,941       | 352,101       |
| <b>Community Investments (US\$)</b>                                  |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 14,164,021    | 19,944,447    | 6,058,910     | 10,255,606    |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 750,421       | 850,894       | 411,729       | 1,107,093     |
| Bulyanhulu   | 0             | 783,749       | 141,550       | 76,678        |
| Buzwagi  | 639,231       | 23,825        | 44,320        | –             |
| North Mara   | 1,657         | 34,288        | 0             | 607,346       |
| Tulawaka   | 0             | 9,032         | 5,000         | 306,966       |
| <b>Promotions and Sponsorships (US\$)</b>                            |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 2,069,358     | 109,459       | 233,637       | 251,711       |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 80,440        | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Bulyanhulu   | 8,000         | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Buzwagi  | 0             | 0             | 0             | –             |
| North Mara   | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Tulawaka   | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Scholarships (US\$)</b>   |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 4,614,079     | 3,395,055     | 3,516,305     | 3,672,750     |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 301,640       | 19,590        | 12,149        | 436,074       |
| Bulyanhulu   | 130,155       | 826           | 0             | 1,167         |
| Buzwagi  | 19,738        | 0             | 0             | –             |
| North Mara   | 131,276       | 10,128        | 0             | 425,147       |
| Tulawaka   | 0             | 8,635         | 12,149        | 9,760         |
| <b>Regional Purchases of Goods &amp; Services<sup>5</sup> (US\$)</b> |               |               |               |               |
| Total <sup>1</sup> (Company)   | 8,912,487,482 | 6,253,898,805 | 5,920,304,070 | 6,038,084,572 |
| Total <sup>2</sup> (ABG)   | 76,891,180    | 313,150,083   | 248,047,196   | 367,979,892   |
| Bulyanhulu   | 10,002,967    | 63,105,828    | 81,864,101    | 148,258,832   |
| Buzwagi  | 14,387,111    | 94,121,849    | 28,254,598    | –             |
| North Mara   | 19,032,155    | 99,738,450    | 106,592,496   | 201,272,297   |
| Tulawaka   | 5,605,737     | 46,183,956    | 27,497,818    | 18,448,763    |

1 Total Company numbers include operations plus, in some cases, other sites and offices

2 Total Region numbers include operations plus, in some cases, other sites and offices

3 Total Company includes operations ONLY

4 Total Region includes operations ONLY

5 Regional Purchases include local/regional/national purchases of goods and services.

Purchases from outside the country are excluded

6 Buzwagi cyanide use increased in 2010 due an increase in tonnes of ore processed

7 In addition to the \$3.6 million spent on direct community investments during 2011, African Barrick Gold allocated \$4.7 million to projects which will be completed under the ABG Development (Maendeleo) Fund

Note: Some previous years' data have changed due to errors in calculations or changes to conversion factors. Also numbers have been adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures