

Responsible Mining

2012 CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY REPORT



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About Barrick

ABOUT BARRICK

Barrick Gold Corporation is engaged in the production and sale of gold, as well as related activities such as exploration and mine development. Barrick also produces significant amounts of copper, principally from the Zaldivar and Lumwana mines and holds other interests, including a nickel development project located in Africa and a copper-gold project in Pakistan. The Company also produces oil and gas through its Barrick Energy business unit in Canada, which was formed as part of Barrick's long-term strategy to economically hedge its exposure to fuel prices by providing natural offsets to changes in energy prices. The Company manages its business through seven primary business units: three regional gold business units; Barrick's 73.9 percent equity interest in ABG, which includes Barrick's previously held African gold mines and exploration properties; a copper business unit; its Barrick Energy oil and gas business unit; and a Capital Projects unit. Our corporate headquarters is in Toronto, Canada. ABG's regional offices are located in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Johannesburg, South Africa. Its corporate headquarters is in London, United Kingdom. As well, Barrick's regional business unit offices are located in Perth, Australia, Salt Lake City, United States, and Santiago, Chile.

At the end of December 2012, the company (including ABG) had 21 wholly-owned mines, six joint venture mines (four of which we manage), a number of advanced exploration and development projects, along with closure and legacy properties. In 2012, the company had mines and development projects in 11 countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, 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 27,000 employees. Financial 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.

IN THIS SECTION

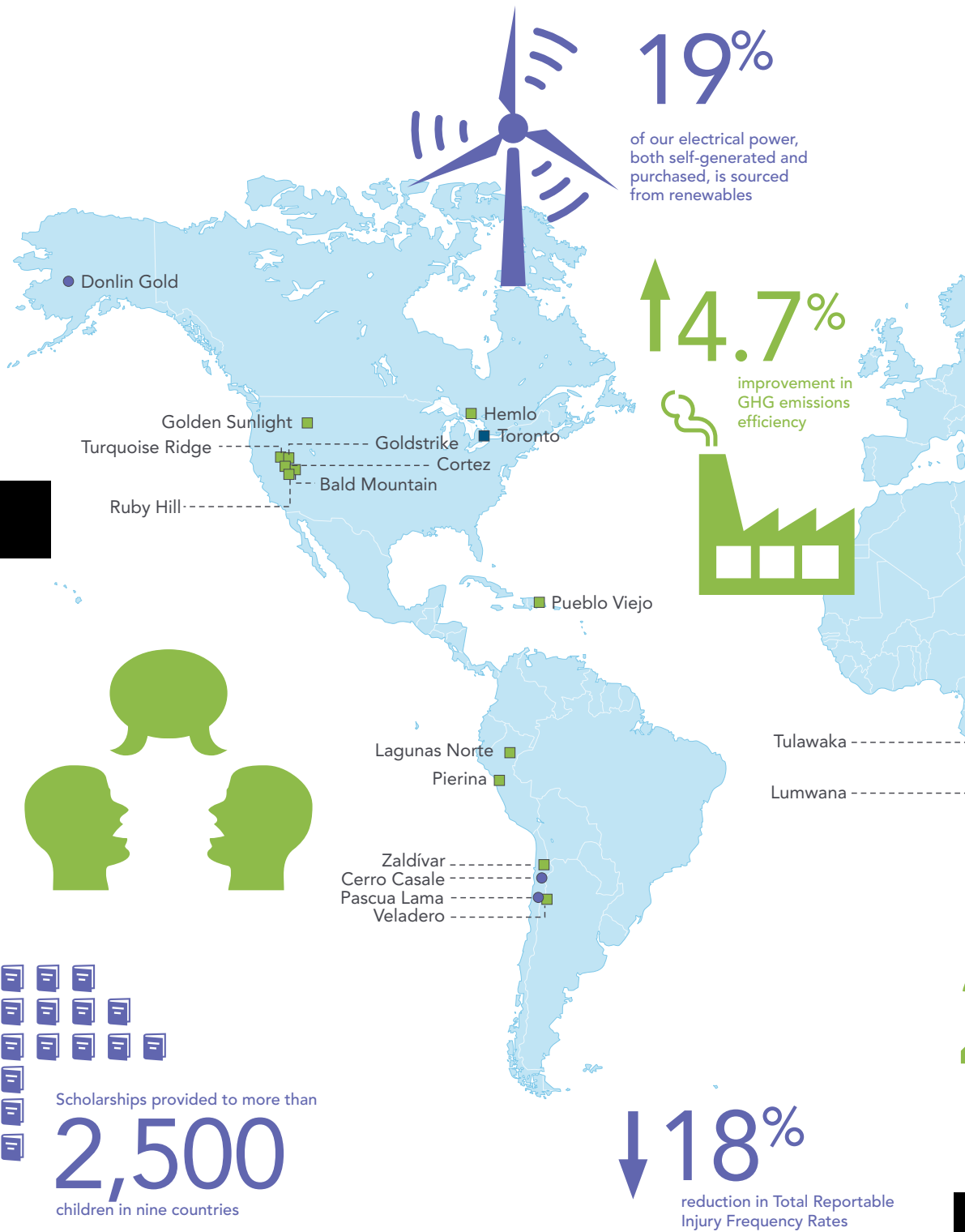
- About Barrick
- Significant Changes to the Company in 2012
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Barrick Gold Corporation is the world's leading gold producer with a portfolio of 25 owned and operated mines and numerous advanced exploration and development projects in five continents. We also hold large land positions on some of the most prolific and prospective mineral trends in the world. In 2012, Barrick produced 7.4 million ounces of gold and 468 million pounds of copper.



70%

of operations are zero discharge sites with all water recycled and reused



Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes

Member 2012/13

In 2012, Barrick was listed on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index for the fifth consecutive year

In 2012, 87% of our purchases were sourced from local and regional suppliers in areas where we operate

\$9 billion spent on local and regional purchases



56%

of operations are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management system standard



56%

of our Tier 1 suppliers were certified under Barrick's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

2.2 million hours of employee and contractor training

Employees and contractors received safety, environmental and emergency response training at our operations and projects



- Properties under development
- Properties in production
- Head Office

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO THE COMPANY
IN 2012

Barrick sold its entire shareholding of approximately 20.4% in Highland Gold Mining Limited in April, 2012.

Jamie Sokalsky was appointed Chief Executive Officer in June 2012, replacing Aaron Regent.

The Pueblo Viejo mine in the Dominican Republic achieved first gold production in August 2012, with ore being processed through the first two of four autoclaves. It achieved full commercial production in early January 2013.

RESTATEMENT OF INFORMATION

There were minor corrections made to some of the 2009 - 2011 environmental data in the on-line data tables due to receiving additional information in 2012.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Barrick reports according to the Global Reporting Initiative’s (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, using 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 (UNGC) and the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Principles.

Barrick has changed the format for reporting on our responsible mining performance for 2012. We have produced a smaller 2012 Responsibility Report focused on our progress managing the material issues affecting our social licence to operate. This Responsibility Report is available on the Responsible Mining website. The additional information required of a GRI-compliant report can be found as Supplemental Information links on the Responsible Mining website. The Responsibility Report and the Supplemental Information sections can be printed - as separate reports or as one document - in PDF format, from the website. We welcome your feedback on this new format at responsiblemining@barrick.com.

2012 RESPONSIBILITY REPORT	SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND LINKS
Description of CSR strategy	CSR information that changes minimally year-to-year e.g. governance, policies
Identification of Material Issues for 2012	Detailed tables of CSR performance data
Discussion on developments, successes, and challenges regarding Material Issues	Additional information on material topics
Key performance indicators for the Material Issues	Employee awards
Main forward looking goals and objectives for Material Issues	GRI index, plus ICMM Sustainability Principles and UNGC report
Links to more information	External Assurance

REPORTING PERIOD

Our 2012 Responsibility Report is an annual report, consistent with previous reports. It covers the 2012 calendar year, which corresponds to Barrick’s financial year. Reference may be made in this report to an activity that occurred early in 2013, if it helps to clarify a particular issue. Barrick’s previous Responsibility Reports have also been annual reports; the latest was published in April 2012. These reports are available on the Barrick [website](#).

REPORT PARAMETERS

Report Boundary and Limitations

The 2012 Responsibility Report and accompanying data tables contain information on all of our wholly-owned and joint-venture operations*, regional and corporate offices and our affiliate, African Barrick Gold. We also provide limited information on our closure properties and advanced exploration and development projects. We provide information, when material, on subsidiaries, provided they have been under our operational control for at least one year. 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 collected at 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 occur at the site, regional and corporate levels.

Greenhouse Gas calculation methods vary from country to country, depending on country-level calculation guidelines and 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.

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 [here](#) 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 precision 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 2012 Responsibility 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, our stakeholder interests and global concerns. Twelve material issues were identified for 2012 and are reported on in the Responsibility Report. Additional GRI indicators are addressed in the Supplemental Information links. For more information on our Materiality Process, click [here](#).

For additional information regarding the 2012 Responsibility Report please contact:

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* 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 a property, we report on 100 percent of the data and significant issues, whether or not our joint venture partner does the same.

CEO Letter

Reflecting on the past year, one thing is clear: Mining remains a highly rewarding and increasingly complex business. We continue to develop and operate world class assets, to make significant contributions to our host communities and countries, and to contribute to the professional development of our more than 27,000 employees. We are also faced with dynamic political contexts, changing standards and regulations, fragile ecosystems, and a scarcity of human and financial capital. In this environment, having a clearly defined vision and sense of purpose is critical to ensure that we not only manage but thrive.

Since its inception, Barrick's vision has been clear: To be the world's best gold mining company by operating in a safe, profitable and responsible manner. At Barrick, responsible mining means managing our impacts on and interactions with our employees, the environment, and society, to help ensure we create long-term value and sustain stakeholder support for our activities.

One of the first things I did when becoming CEO in 2012 was to reposition the company around a disciplined capital allocation framework, which includes a strong focus on delivering superior returns to our shareholders, optimizing our portfolio, and undertaking an aggressive cost management program. Throughout this process, I have emphasized that we cannot and will not cut costs in areas that might jeopardize our social license to operate.

To that end, I continue to fully support Barrick's commitment to responsible mining. Our operations and projects exist to create value not only for our shareholders, but also for our employees and host communities and countries. Sustaining this value depends on creating safe and respectful workplaces; managing the environmental impacts of our operations; complying with all regulations; committing to revenue transparency; living up to our social and environmental commitments; and ensuring communities see long-term benefits from our operations. I am convinced that our commitment to responsible mining provides a strategic platform to ensure this happens.

In 2012, we took a number of important steps to continue to deliver on this strategic priority, including a greater focus on biodiversity, climate change and water management;



Jamie Sokalsky
President & Chief Executive Officer

continued roll-out of our Community Relations Management System, including the implementation of grievance mechanisms and social obligations registers at all sites; physical demands analysis to better match current and prospective employees with job positions; and, with the introduction of our global human rights compliance program, additional emphasis on respecting human rights everywhere we operate.

I am pleased our performance in this regard has been recognized in 2012. Barrick retained its listing on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index and the NASDAQ Global Sustainability Index. We were also named to Corporate Knights' Global 100 list of most sustainable corporations. And, once again, we were named a Canadian Carbon Disclosure Leader by the Carbon Disclosure Project. These recognitions give me confidence that our commitment to responsible mining is backed by good performance on the ground.

While we again saw a downward trend in our total reportable injury frequency rate, a trend that has continued for the past 12 years, regrettably, we had four fatalities in 2012. Three contractors and one employee lost their lives at Barrick operations. These fatalities profoundly impacted

the company and me personally. On behalf of everyone at Barrick, I extend our sympathies to these workers' families and their communities.

Businesses, even ones that strive to act responsibly, can contribute to negative human rights impacts. As part of our response to confront the serious problem of violence against women at the Porgera mine and in the Porgera Valley in Papua New Guinea, we implemented a framework of remediation initiatives in October 2012, which is aligned with the UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights. At the North Mara mine in Tanzania, our affiliate African Barrick Gold is working with Search for Common Ground (SFCG), a leading international non-governmental organization, in a number of areas including human rights training for local police, aligned with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. And as part of our global human rights compliance program, we have made a number of important steps across the business: conducted human rights training for our employees; strengthened due diligence in relevant hiring practices; and undertaken site-based human rights assessments, which will continue over a three-year period at all of our operations and projects. Together, these programs and partnerships reinforce our commitment to respect human rights everywhere we operate.

A number of mining projects and operations around the world, including our own, are facing social conflicts and there are many reasons behind them. Now more than ever, communities, mining companies, civil society, and governments need to come together in open and respectful dialogue. We do this in a number of ways, including through community roundtables, the implementation of grievance mechanisms at all of our sites, and multi-stakeholder initiatives such as our Alto Chicama Commitment in Peru. Our Community Relations and Environmental Management Systems, which include comprehensive reviews of both our social and environmental impacts on surrounding communities, also drive the development of mutually beneficial relationships with host communities and facilitate operational stability.

In 2012, we continued to work with a number of external organizations, including the Devonshire Initiative, Trace International, the White Ribbon Campaign, Care, World Vision, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, and

the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. We also formed a new partnership with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, collaborating on the development of human rights tools for business and to further enhance Barrick's human rights performance globally. Our relationships with these organizations provide important feedback and guidance to help improve our social performance on the ground.

Looking ahead, my priority is to ensure we have the systems in place to meet our social and operational commitments, and can continue to develop respectful and collaborative relationships with communities, governments, civil society and others, wherever we operate.

Our Responsibility Report demonstrates how Barrick is performing in this regard, focusing on issues that stand to most impact our social license to operate. It provides not only a performance report on our progress, but also looks at our priorities for 2013 and beyond. Specifically, we will continue to focus on safeguarding the health and wellness of our employees through our ergonomics and fitness for work programs; maintain fundamental respect for human rights wherever we do business through continued implementation of the global human rights compliance program; ensure major suppliers share our respect for ethical behaviour through implementation of Trace International's TRAC program; and enhance our water management and energy conservation programs through a greater focus on tracking and reporting.

I have been fortunate to assume leadership of a company that already has in place such a strong culture of and commitment to responsible mining. And most importantly, to count as colleagues the more than 27,000 Barrick employees around the world who deliver on our commitment to mining responsibly every day, ensuring we continue to create long-term value for all of our stakeholders.



Jamie Sokalsky
President & Chief Executive Officer

Our Approach to Responsible Mining

At Barrick, responsible mining refers to the values, management systems, and practices we have in place to manage our impacts on, and interactions with, our employees, the environment, and society generally. We have made responsible mining a core pillar of our strategy, integrating it into our day-to-day work, planning, and decision-making everywhere we operate.

To do this, we are guided by our corporate values – integrity, respect & open communications, responsibility & accountability, teamwork, and creating shareholder value – which provide a common sense of purpose for our more than 27,000 employees around the world. We also have in place a robust governance framework that defines expectations of how Barrick employees, suppliers, and contractors are expected to conduct themselves in their daily work, from a community, health, environmental, safety, security, and ethical perspective. This framework is complemented by Board- and executive-level oversight and accountability to ensure we are monitoring and making progress in fulfilling our commitment to corporate responsibility. We describe each of these governance elements in greater detail below.

A CULTURE OF RESPONSIBILITY

At Barrick, our commitment to responsible mining defines who we are as a company and drives our way of doing business. That was true 30 years ago when Barrick first began mining and it is true today. In practice, responsible mining translates into bringing long-term benefits to the communities where we operate, protecting the environment, and fostering a culture of safety, excellence, and collaboration among our employees. By upholding this commitment in everything we do we open up opportunities to earn the trust of our stakeholders and to remain welcome partners wherever we operate.

GOVERNANCE APPROACH

Policies & Management Systems: Our [Corporate Code of Business Conduct & Ethics](#) (the Code) is at the core of our responsible mining practices, committing all employees and directors to conduct themselves in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, and to the highest ethical standards wherever we operate.

In addition to the Code, a number of policies guide employees as they interact with their colleagues, people in communities, government officials, the physical environment, and others. A number of management systems – from environment to security to community relations – accompany these policies, setting expectations, defining performance standards, and providing the necessary tools to manage and improve upon our environmental, workplace, and community interactions and impacts. Together, these help ensure that our commitment to responsible mining practices are embedded across our business and translate into on-the-ground performance.

Leadership & Oversight: Board- and executive-level accountability and responsibility help ensure we are delivering on our commitment to corporate responsibility. Barrick's Board of Directors, which is responsible for the stewardship of the company and for oversight of the management of its business affairs, includes a Corporate Responsibility Committee. This committee is composed of one independent board member and two non-independent board members. Meeting four times per year, the committee is responsible for reviewing Barrick's environmental, safety, health, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies and programs, and to ensure the executive management team is monitoring and managing current and emerging trends in these areas. More information on this committee's mandate can be found [here](#).

IN THIS SECTION

- Our Approach to Responsible Mining
- Governance Approach
- Stakeholder Engagement

SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES	
Management Systems & Programs	Corporate Policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption • Community Relations • Environment • Human Rights • Safety & Health • Security • Supplier Code of Ethics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Fraud • Community Relations • Disclosure • Environmental • Insider Trading • Safety & Health

Barrick also has an Executive Community, Health, Environment, Safety, and Security (CHESS) committee, which is composed of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and the company's most senior executives. This committee provides leadership and sets policy and strategic direction to strengthen responsible and sustainable mining practices both for the CHESS functions and other functional areas that help sustain our license to operate. Each CHESS function is led by a Vice President, who reports to a member of the executive management team. For more detailed information on each functional area and its respective management system and approach, please see [Our Management Approach](#).

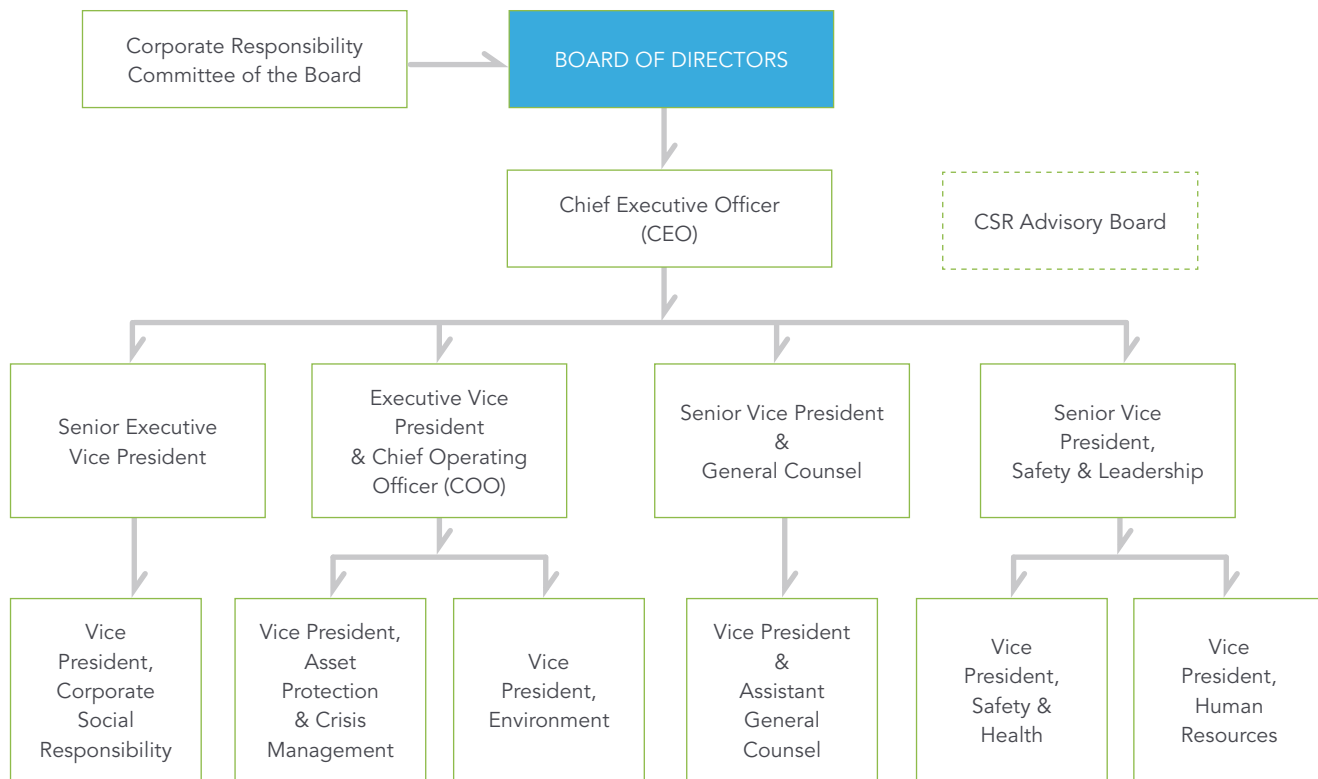
Our responsible mining performance also benefits from the advice and guidance of our recently established external CSR Advisory Board. In 2012, the inaugural Advisory Board consisted of five highly respected individuals, including [Aron Cramer](#), [Elizabeth Dowdeswell](#), [Robert Fowler](#), [Edward Liebow](#), and [Gare Smith](#), with [John Ruggie](#) serving as a special consultant to the Board. Convened twice per year and chaired by the CEO, Advisory Board meetings provide a forum for the Board to interact with senior executives at Barrick, provide insight on emerging CSR trends and issues that could affect the company's business, and provide critical feedback on the company's corporate responsibility performance. Summaries of the first two meetings are posted on Barrick's [website](#), and plans are underway to convene another two meetings in 2013.

Embedding responsible mining into our strategy and day-to-day work is designed to deliver a number of significant advantages to Barrick: it ensures we apply consistently



In 2012, Barrick's inaugural CSR Advisory Board included, from left to right, Edward Liebow, Gare Smith, Aron Cramer, Elizabeth Dowdeswell, John Ruggie (Special Consultant to the Advisory Board) and Robert Fowler.

high operational and management standards across all of our operations; improves the quality of our engagement with host governments, communities, and employees; and enhances innovative thinking in our management practices. As a result, we are in a stronger position to protect and sustain broad stakeholder support for our operations – that is, our license to operate – enabling us to create long-term value for our key stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, and host communities and governments wherever we operate.



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

From exploration to mine closure, we deal with a broad group of [stakeholders](#) ranging from people in local communities and host governments to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and shareholders. Our interactions with these groups provide important feedback and guidance to help improve our social performance and strengthen our overall commitment to responsible mining. And while the nature of our engagement can vary, from an ad hoc meeting to a long-term partnership, the way we engage is always consistent and driven by our core values – with integrity, respect, and a commitment to open communications.

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, formal and informal question and answer sessions, and one-on-one discussions. When needed, we also 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 open to all. During active mining 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.

We also engage regularly with stakeholders outside of communities, including our shareholders, international NGOs, and Socially Responsible Investor groups (SRIs), through one-on-one meetings, teleconferences, participation in multi-stakeholder initiatives, and participation in industry associations such as the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM) and the World Gold Council. This engagement not only informs our [Materiality Process](#), but also helps us better manage those issues facing our business and society as a whole; such as poverty, human rights, social conflicts, and water management.

As part of our ICMM Assurance process, independent, third-party consultants complete annual external corporate and site-level stakeholder interviews in the regions where we operate. Corporate level stakeholders include institutional investors, international NGOs, sustainable development research groups, and trade and mining associations. Site level stakeholders include community members, local landowners, local business people, indigenous peoples, local government officials, and women's groups. Each year, results of these stakeholder interviews and the recommendations of our assurance consultants are presented to the senior leadership team and the CHES executives.

Material Issues



In 2012, Barrick identified twelve material issues, of high importance to our licence to operate and to our stakeholders, on which to report.

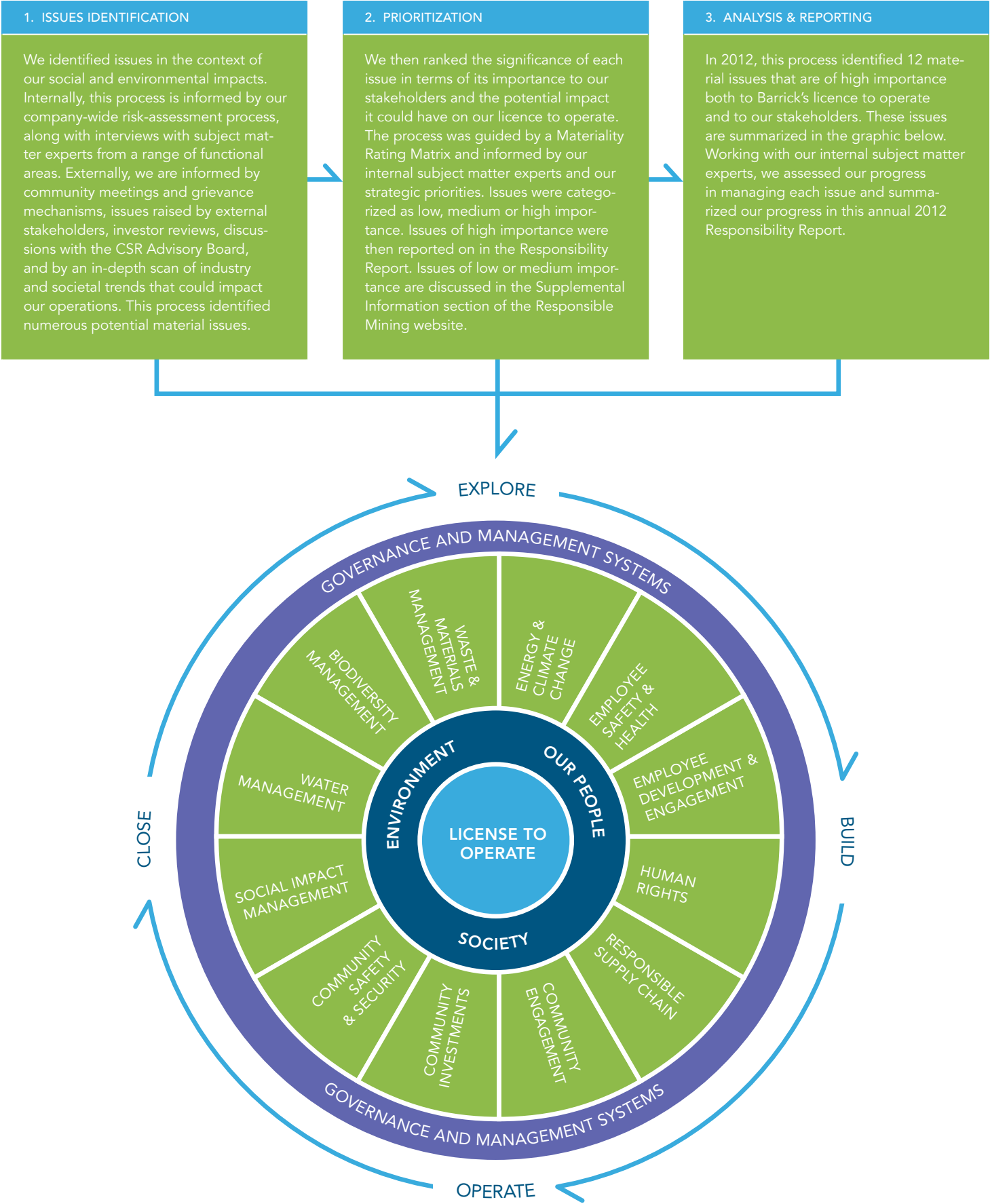
MATERIALITY PROCESS

In order to help 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 a myriad of social, environmental, and economic issues on which it could report. We therefore have a process to identify those issues that are material to our business; that is, important to Barrick's stakeholders and society, and that stand to impact our social licence to operate. For this 2012 Responsibility Report, we identified these material issues through a three step process. Each of the material issues has been covered in detail in the remainder of this report.



IN THIS SECTION

- Materiality Process
- Water Management
- Biodiversity Management
- Waste & Materials Management
- Energy & Climate Change
- Employee Safety & Health
- Employee Development & Engagement
- Human Rights
- Responsible Supply Chain
- Social Impact Management
- Community Engagement
- Community Safety & Security
- Community Investments



Water Management



Barrick believes that water should be managed as a community resource and that water conservation is critical.

Water is a vital resource and one we share with others. We understand that water availability is a critical concern for Barrick and for our host communities. We are, therefore, 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 four years ago through the introduction of a 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.

WATER RELATED RISKS

Global trends in population growth, along with urbanization and land-use changes, demand a strategic response to water risks. One of the most significant characteristics of water-related risks is that the impacts of our water use vary at each site. These impacts depend on the local hydrological (water) cycle, along with 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.

We are in the process of updating our current research on Barrick sites and water stress and plan to have a GIS product in the near future that will provide more clarity as to which of our properties are located in water stressed areas. This will help inform our site specific water management activities.

Going forward, our water management strategy will place more focus on mining in extreme environments, which often have higher risks related to water. An emerging issue is weather variability related to climate change and the design of channels, spillways and other water containment structures to be used for mine closure that may be decades away.

An additional risk includes accidental spills of mine solutions or reagents which may enter the environment and nearby water bodies. We protect the environment from accidental spills and discharges with secondary containment structures and by directing streams and stormwater away from our operations. However spills and accidental discharges can sometimes occur. See [Significant Environmental Incidents](#) for a description of our spill response procedures and a list of significant spills in 2012.

WATER CONSUMPTION

Water is essential to our mining activities. It is used for ore processing, dust suppression, rock drilling, and other activities. Barrick operates in some regions where there is a scarcity of water, and in other areas where there is abundant water. However, whether water is scarce or abundant, its use is closely monitored at all our operations and conservation opportunities are actively pursued.



Barrick's Water Conservation Standard has increased our focus on responsible water management.

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 2012, Barrick used 99.3 million cubic

meters of make-up water at our mining operations; 47.1 million cubic meters sourced from groundwater (wells and pit and underground dewatering) and 49.5 million cubic meters sourced from surface water (lakes, rivers, captured rainwater, etc.). We also used 2.7 million cubic meters of purchased water.

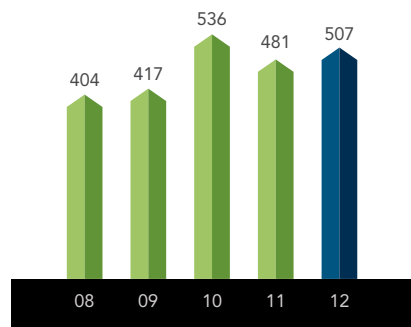
Withdrawals from a water system can lower the water table, reduce biodiversity, cause land surface disturbance, and reduce the volume of water available for others to use. We therefore manage our water withdrawals to take only the minimum water needed. As well as recycling water through our processing systems, we use brackish or saline water when available, and either make use of the water pumped out of open pits and from underground operations or, if it is not impacted by operations, return that water to the local aquifer.

Some of our mines require dewatering – removal or draining of groundwater or surface water by pumping – to allow access to the ore bodies. Dewatering results in a temporary depression of the water table adjacent to the mine. Potential environmental impacts from dewatering have been identified in the environmental assessment processes at each site and measures have been implemented to mitigate impacts.

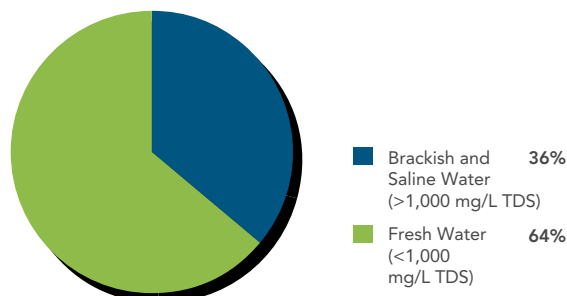
WATER CONSERVATION

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 re-circulated 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

Water Consumption Intensity
Liters/Tonne of Ore Processed



Water Use By Type





We operate in areas of water scarcity as well as in areas with abundant water.

then recycled to the processing facilities. Approximately 70 percent of our operations do not discharge any processing water into the environment.

Along with recycling and reusing, we also look for innovative ways to reduce water use at our operations. For example, our affiliate African Barrick Gold (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 of its water. In 2009, our Hemlo mine in Canada initially 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 we try to use brackish or saline water to meet our water needs when it is available. 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 2012, approximately 36 percent of our make-up water was brackish or saline, from 15 sites in seven countries.



Water use and water quality is closely monitored at all our operations.

WATER DISCHARGES

Barrick recycles and reuses water at most sites, with 17 owned and operated mines that are zero-discharge sites. However, we do have eight operations and eight other sites that release mine-impacted water to the environment once it meets water quality standards or permit conditions. To confirm 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 confirm we are not having a negative impact on the local environment. In 2013, we began developing corporate geochemistry guidelines, which will include water quality management.

In 2012, 75.9 million cubic meters of water were discharged from operating mines once the water met water quality standards. Seven closed properties and one project also discharged treated water to the environment. The total water discharged under permit from these properties in 2012 was 22.1 million cubic meters.

At some sites we have community participatory water monitoring to assure community members that their water systems have not been impacted by our operations. Over the past few years, participatory water monitoring programs have been implemented in South America and, last year, in Zambia as well. Additional programs will be developed going forward. These programs demonstrate our commitment to transparency and help build further trust by bringing communities into the water monitoring process.

Biodiversity Management



Barrick's goal is to safeguard sensitive species and minimize the footprint of our operations.

PROTECTING AND RESTORING ECOSYSTEMS

Ecosystem Management

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 protecting 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 protecting biodiversity and enhancing the environment.

Our goal for ecosystem management is to minimize the footprint of our operations and safeguard the environment, for current inhabitants and for future generations. By developing a mine we impact the biodiversity of the immediate areas around our operations. To access the ore we remove both vegetation and topsoil, and we dig large open pits or access underground ore bodies through tunnelling. We construct waste 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.

When possible during operations, disturbed areas are contoured and revegetated after they are no longer required for active mining. At closure, we remove the 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, most often with native species. It is not usually possible to restore a mine site exactly as it was prior to mining, but it is possible to create a healthy, thriving ecosystem with lands that support productive post-mining land use. For more information regarding our activities to minimize our impacts during mining and through closure, see [Land and Wildlife Management](#).

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Biological diversity, or biodiversity, is the variability and diversity among living organisms and the ecosystems in which they live. It encompasses the variety and variability of all life on Earth. Biodiversity is also the basis of the many "ecosystem services" that keep us and the natural environment alive, such as fresh water, raw materials, climate regulation, and recreational services. These ecosystem services are classified as the supporting, provisioning and regulating functions that sustain plants, animals and people. In addition to these three functions, ecosystem services are also of value to people for spiritual, aesthetic, educational, and recreational reasons.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

PROVISIONING	REGULATING	CULTURAL	SUPPORTING
Providing Direct Value to People, Plants & Animals	Regulation of Natural Processes	Spiritual and Religious Aspects	Natural Processes
Food	Climate regulation	Aesthetic	Nutrient cycling
Fresh water	Flood regulation	Spiritual	Primary production
Wood and fiber	Disease regulation	Educational	Soil formation
Fuel	Water & air purification	Recreational	

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

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. However, careful planning, as required by our EMS and our Biodiversity Standard, endeavors to minimize impacts during mining.

In 2012, our corporate environment department began development of a system to track our performance with a focus on biodiversity values. No net loss is not considered to be a realistic goal for most of our established operations. Recognizing this limitation, we are now focusing on ways to achieve a no net loss or a net positive impact on biodiversity (i.e. combining avoidance, mitigation, and restoration with biodiversity offsets or other conservation actions to ensure no net loss or a gain in biodiversity) for key biodiversity values at new projects and major expansions.

In the Dominican Republic, where our newly commissioned Pueblo Viejo mine is located, a Biodiversity Action Plan was developed during the project stage. In 2008, we began working towards a goal of no net loss at this site to offset the impacts of the tailings facility. This offset program is based on habitat equivalency and supporting captive breeding programs to ensure long-term sustainability of threatened frog populations. At our Pascua-Lama project in the Chilean-Argentine Andes, we are developing a management plan to address gains and losses to biodiversity at this high altitude location.

Going forward, along with revising the Biodiversity Standard and developing a guidance document for implementation, we are focusing on risk assessments that will look at three key areas; habitats, species, and ecosystem services, using Barrick's Formal Risk Assessment (FRA) process. We completed our preliminary FRA at the Lumwana mine in Zambia in 2012.

With The Nature Conservancy, we are currently finalizing a report on the Development by Design project undertaken at our Kanowna mine in Western Australia over the past two years. This report will identify opportunities on how we may be able to achieve no net loss on our pastoral leases in Australia.

We are also actively involved in the ICMM-IPECA-Equator Principles Association Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative. The initiative was created to develop and share good practices and practical tools to apply the new International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standard 6 on biodiversity conservation. IFC's performance standards have become globally recognized as a benchmark for environmental and social risk management in the private sector. This forum will work towards developing best practice for extractive industries by following the Mitigation Hierarchy.

MITIGATION HIERARCHY

AVOID: measures taken to avoid creating impacts from the outset in order to completely avoid impacts on certain components of biodiversity.

MINIMISE: measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity and/or extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided, as far as is practically feasible.

REHABILITATE/RESTORE: measures taken to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems or restore cleared ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided and/or minimised.

OFFSET: measures taken to compensate for any residual significant, adverse impacts that cannot be avoided, minimised and/or rehabilitated or restored, in order to achieve no net loss, or a gain of biodiversity.

Source: Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme



Llamas and alpaca are commonly seen near our operations in the Andes Mountains.

Protected Areas

Barrick has two properties located near World Heritage sites, another in a UNESCO-protected area and seven located in or near sensitive habitats in Tanzania, Argentina, the United States and Australia.

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). One operation located near a World Heritage site is the 8,000 hectare North Mara mine, positioned 20 kilometres west of the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania. The second is the 5,000 hectare Pierina mine, positioned approximately 10 kilometres west of the Huascarán World Heritage site in Peru. We follow Barrick's Biodiversity Standard that requires we neither explore nor initiate mining within World Heritage sites and that we respect the requirements of legally designated protected areas.

The 14,400 hectare 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, flamingos and many others. This reserve is a UNESCO-protected site and its nucleus 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 has set up a \$7.5 million fund to support monitoring and controls within the Reserve.

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

Waste & Materials Management



Wherever we operate, we are focused on minimizing the impacts of materials used and wastes generated.

Barrick's Environmental Policy and Environmental Management System Standard require that an environmental management program be in place at each site to ensure our processes, the materials we use, and the wastes we generate do not harm the environment, and that we can mitigate any negative environmental impacts that might occur during mining, processing, and waste handling. For a discussion on wastewater, please see [Water Management](#).

WASTE

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 scrap metals, waste oils, cans and bottles, tires, and office and camp waste. While we

try to recycle these wastes as much as possible, this is not always feasible at some of our remote sites or at operations located in countries where recycling is not available. Non-hazardous waste that is not recycled is usually landfilled (either in municipal landfills or landfills constructed on the mine property) or incinerated, on- or off-site.

Processing Waste – Waste Rock Management

Mining involves the removal of ore, the rock containing economically-recoverable amounts of desired metals. To access the ore deposits, waste rock – the rock that does not contain economically recoverable amounts of desired metals – must be removed. Because waste rock may contain variable concentrations of harmful elements, such as arsenic or mercury, that are naturally present in minerals, it must be properly managed to reduce the risk of pollution through acid rock drainage and metals leaching. Waste rock can be placed into engineered facilities, which are then re-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 may be used to construct road beds or dams. And, at other sites, we co-dispose waste rock in tailings storage facilities. In 2012, we stored over 525 million metric tons of waste rock in engineered facilities, underground workings, or open pits.

Processing Waste – Heap Leach Management

Depending on the type of ore, the minerals in the ore and other geologic properties, ore may be crushed, placed on large, HDPE liners to protect the environment and chemically leached to extract the desired metals (called heap leaching), or the ore may be crushed further, mixed with

78

million metric tons
of tailings stored

Tailings are stored in engineered facilities which are reclaimed during mine closure.





We design heap leach facilities with HDPE liners and internal pipes which collect the gold bearing solution and directs it to the processing facilities.

water and chemicals, including cyanide, 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; this material remains after the desired metals have been extracted and all the leach solution has been recovered. At the end of operations, these heap leach facilities are normally re-contoured and capped with a multi-layered soil cover that prevents rainwater infiltration and allows revegetation. The HDPE geo-membrane liners underlying the heap leach facilities are designed to prevent seepage into the natural ground. Any residual seepage, captured by the liners after closure, is treated to meet water quality standards before being released to the environment.

Processing Waste – Tailings Management

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 an engineered 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 TSFs for re-use in processing. In 2012, we stored 78.7 million metric tons of tailings in these storage facilities. Most of our operations have multiple tailings facilities, and the company is also



Quality control testing of the HDPE liners is standard practice during leach pad construction.

responsible for tailings impoundments at our closed sites. We are responsible for approximately 160 TSFs across all of our closed sites and operations globally.

We are developing, and have in place at several operations, 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 government permit and regulation, and our own close internal oversight. More information about Porgera and our approach to riverine tailings disposal is available on our website at [Porgera Operations](#).

In past years we have followed the strict requirements of the Mining Association of Canada's (MAC) guide to the management of tailings facilities. In 2011, we developed a corporate Tailings Management Standard, informed by the MAC guidance, which applies to Barrick properties globally. It was implemented at our sites in 2012 and now directs the design, construction, and management of our tailings facilities. The Standard requires audits every two years and has established a checklist for all sites regarding daily TSF management.

Processing Waste – Facility Design

Barrick designs, operates, and closes waste rock storage facilities, heap leach facilities, and tailings storage facilities aligned with international standards and practices, 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.

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.

Processing Waste – ARD Management

Barrick has implemented preventative management processes at its operations where the waste rock, heap leach and/or tailings materials have demonstrated the potential to generate acid rock drainage (ARD) or metals leaching. We are a member of the International Network for Acid Prevention (INAP), which works to address this global mining issue. Since 2011, we have 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 its development. The GARD Guide will be updated periodically as knowledge increases. This first update was completed in the spring of 2012 and will now inform Barrick's development of an ARD Standard and Guidance, which will address our management of the potential for ARD at all stages of mining.

At some sites, including Lumwana and Lagunas Norte, we have identified potentially acid generating (PAG) rock and are following the GARD guidance in developing our management strategy.

Processing Waste – Mercury Management

Mercury is a naturally occurring element that 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.



Process materials include chemicals and reagents used to free precious metals from the ores we mine.

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 (e.g. 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 2012, we produced 157.9 metric tons of elemental mercury from nine operations.

Changing regulations regarding the export and transportation of mercury may soon require new ways of handling mercury sourced from our sites. For example, the UN sponsored Minamata Convention on Mercury, which addresses mercury releases, was agreed to early in 2013 and now needs ratification to proceed. We anticipate that in the future mercury will be stored in secure storage under Barrick's control or in government repositories, if available. Barrick currently chairs the ICMM Mercury Working Group that is focused on developing storage solutions for mercury. The Working Group is currently engaging with governments, and gathering data for the future when it will work on the development of Best Available Technology (BAT) for our industry. In 2012, we also engaged with the US EPA in developing the Gold Mines Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) for US gold mines, which will be finalized in April 2013.



Cyanide is used to extract gold from the ore we mine. There are strict procedures in place at all operations for the safe handling of cyanide.

MATERIALS

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

Process materials include consumables and reagents used in the extraction of the metals from the ores we mine. Most process materials are consumed in mining and processing applications. Key materials include fuels, explosives, cyanide, nitric acid, caustic, lime, and grinding media. We have strict procedures in place for the safe storage, handling, and disposal (if required) of our process materials.

Materials Management – Cyanide Management

Cyanide and an oxidant (such as oxygen) in solution are required to dissolve gold from ore-bearing rock. Cyanide is used at 22 of the 25 gold mining operations that we either own or that are joint ventures operated by us. The remaining three operations do not use cyanide; one does not process ore and two are copper operations. 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. Sites are required to be re-certified by ICMI every three years.

By the end of 2012 Barrick had achieved Cyanide Code certification or re-certification at 20 of the 22 Barrick operations that use cyanide. Of the remaining two, Pueblo Viejo began operating at the end of 2012 and will pursue certification in the future and Buzwagi is currently pursuing certification.

Materials Management – Hazardous Waste

We also generate a small amount of hazardous waste each year. These wastes include batteries, fluorescent lights, certain oils, solvents, electronic waste, and laboratory assay wastes. As with process materials, the types of hazardous wastes vary among our sites; however, all are recycled or disposed of according to the appropriate regulation in the countries where we operate.

Energy and Climate Change



Barrick is focused on reducing energy consumption through conservation and efficiency improvements.

ENERGY

Responsible energy use benefits the company's bottom line, the environment and the communities where we operate. The energy used at our operations 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 fuels used at our wholly-owned operations, our joint ventures where we are the operator, and other sites and offices.

Direct Energy Consumption (Scope 1)

Direct energy is energy that is produced and consumed by our company within the boundaries of our operations, projects, and offices. It includes fuels to run mobile equipment, to produce power and heat on-site, 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 been making a concerted effort to source more of our energy from renewables, including wind, solar power, and biodiesel. In 2012, Barrick's direct energy consumption was 51.3 million gigajoules.

Indirect Energy Consumption (Scope 2)

Indirect energy is energy that is produced outside the company's boundaries, purchased by Barrick, and consumed on our sites. Indirect energy can include electricity and steam. 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 in 2012 was 14.0 million gigajoules or 3.9 million megawatt hours.

Other Energy Consumption (Scope 3)

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 most Scope 3 emissions because of the difficulty in collecting the information from our operations and all other sites, globally. However, in 2012 we began to collect and report emissions from business travel and hope to expand this project next year.

Conservation and Energy Efficiency

Barrick is committed to reducing energy consumption; we are focused on saving energy through conservation and efficiency improvements. All operations have conducted energy self-assessments and have identified areas for improvement in energy consumption. In 2006, we set a six year target of a 5 percent improvement in energy efficiency by the end of 2012. We are pleased that we met our target, and are considering extending the 2006 baseline target with an aim of achieving a greater improvement in energy efficiency against business as usual by the end of 2018.

We have energy champions at all of our operations who promote energy efficiency projects and programs. These



Solar panels provide clean energy at our Western 102 power facility in Nevada.

projects and programs 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 30 new projects in 2012, to bring the total energy efficiency projects currently in place at our operations to 146. For example, in the Australia Pacific region we have 21 new projects, including solar pump and heat pump installations, paste plant upgrades and oxygen plant upgrades. In the North America region we instituted an energy improvement plan at Hemlo, and in the South America region we developed a photovoltaic pilot plant at Veladero.



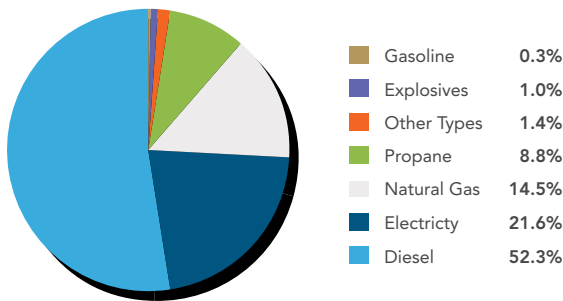
We are installing wind turbines in South America as part of our global investment in renewable energy technologies.

Going forward, our Goldstrike operation in Nevada will be building a natural gas pipeline in 2013 in order to replace the use of propane for heating at the mine. And they have plans to partner with Komatsu Equipment and Shell in piloting a Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) study at the Goldstrike site in 2015. Two haul trucks will be retrofitted to use a 50/50 mixture of LNG and diesel. These and other initiatives will put us in a stronger position to achieve our target in the future.

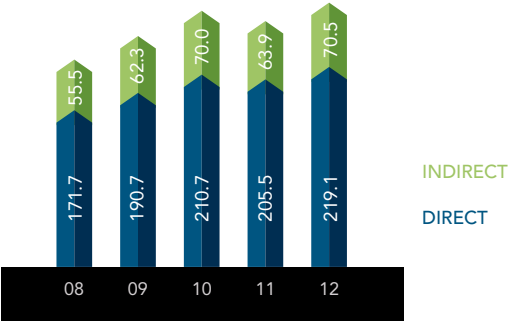
Renewable Energy

As part of Barrick's efforts to become more energy efficient we are also working on innovative renewable energy strategies. In 2012, 19.4 percent of our electrical power,

Energy Profile 2012



Energy Use Intensity
Megajoules/Tonne of Ore Processed



both self-generated and purchased, was sourced from renewables.

Our growing investment in clean power has resulted in a number of initiatives. These include our solar farm in Nevada, USA, 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 composed of 10 wind turbines, two megawatts capacity each. The wind farm is connected to Chile's power grid through a Barrick-built substation. A transmission line, from the substation, will feed power from the grid to our Pascua-Lama project once construction is completed.

We continue to look for additional clean energy opportunities wherever we operate. Going forward, we are partnering with the Argentinean government to develop a geothermal plant near the Veladero operation. This project, if successful, could potentially displace two thirds of the diesel presently used at Veladero. We are also investigating the potential of increasing our solar energy footprint in all regions.

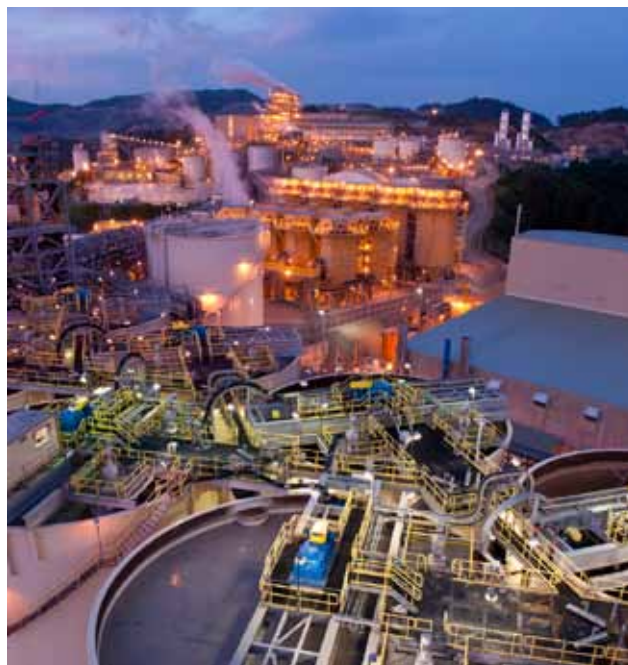
CLIMATE CHANGE

We understand that energy and climate change are fundamentally linked, and we are aware 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 global problem. At Barrick, we are addressing the implications of climate change to protect our shareholders and society by tracking our greenhouse gas emissions, investing in renewable energy technologies, and working to achieve energy efficiency improvements and greenhouse gas emissions reductions across our operations.

Risks and Opportunities

We have identified both regulatory and physical risks related to climate change. These risks include the financial costs associated with 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 events, rising sea levels, increased drought conditions, and thawing permafrost. These physical changes could require more stringent design and construction standards to ensure our facilities can withstand these 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



At all operations, including Pueblo Viejo above, we look for opportunities to use renewable energy, thereby reducing our carbon footprint.

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 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. We are also working with our industry associations, in the jurisdictions where we operate and explore, to understand the impacts of policy and regulations.

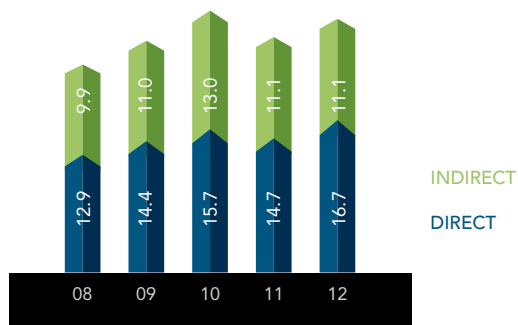
Our goal is twofold: to provide for Barrick's long-term competitiveness in a carbon-constrained economy and to mitigate impacts.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Direct GHG emissions are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by a 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 a different 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, since 2008, from our other sites (e.g.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity
Kilograms CO₂e / Tonne of Ore Processed



office locations, closure properties, development projects and ancillary sites). We have been reporting on GHG emissions from our operations for the past nine 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; we believe energy efficiency will serve to minimize GHG emissions. Due to the numerous energy efficiency projects now in place at our operations, including a number of new projects initiated in 2012, we reduced our greenhouse gas emissions this year by over 294,000 metric tons from business as usual. Due to these energy projects, we also reduced our energy use by 3.5 million gigajoules. In 2012, direct GHG emissions from our mining operations were 3.2 million metric tons and indirect GHG emissions totalled 2.2 million metric tons. Direct emissions from our other sites were 537,100 metric tons and indirect emissions were 72,700 metric tons. Scope 3 emissions from business travel, booked through our corporate office travel centre, resulted in an additional 7,600 metric tons of CO₂e emissions in 2012. Going forward, we will track business travel from our regional offices as well.



Creative ideas for clean energy projects often come from our employees.

Our long-term target, set in 2006, was to improve GHG emissions efficiency by five percent in the six-year period ending December 2012. We did not achieve this target, instead reaching a 4.7 percent improvement. We are considering extending the 2006 baseline target with an aim of achieving a greater improvement in GHG emissions efficiency against business as usual by the end of 2018. We will continue to look for ways to reduce our emissions.

Employee Safety and Health



Our Safety Vision is:
Every person
going home
safe and healthy
every day.

For Barrick to be successful, we must ensure that we promote a safe and healthy environment for employees and contractors. Nothing is more important than the safety, health and well-being of our workers and their families. Our safety vision supports this commitment to a safe and healthy workplace. We believe that all injuries and occupational illnesses are preventable, and that there is no job worth doing in an unsafe way. Therefore, we strive for a zero incident culture at Barrick.

SAFETY CRITICAL RISKS

Over the past 12 years, we have seen a substantial improvement in our reportable injury frequency rate and other [safety statistics](#). Although we are pleased with this trend, we know we must continue to increase our efforts so that we can improve even further. Our goal remains zero incidents. In 2010, through our annual risk analysis, we identified 15 critical risk categories that continue to be our focus for improvement going forward. The top four categories for 2013 include mobile equipment, overhead lifting (cranes or lifting devices), fall from heights, and ground falls.

Safe operation of mobile equipment remains Barrick's highest safety priority category. Therefore, we continued our focus on safe driving in 2012. Our IVMS project, where real-time driver improvement devices were installed in company vehicles worldwide over the past two years, has proven to be very successful in coaching drivers and encouraging safe driving behaviours in our light vehicles (vans and pick-up trucks, for example). We will continue to track light vehicle



Our goal is a zero incident culture at all Barrick sites.

incidents going forward to ensure this initial success continues. We have now turned our attention to larger mobile equipment such as haul trucks and large loaders. Due to their size and limited visibility challenges, large vehicle accidents continue to happen. We are now beginning a collision avoidance technology study and will pilot Proximity Detection Devices at one site in 2013.

Managing ground falls (surface and underground) is also a top safety risk. A number of fatal accidents from falling ground continue to occur in the mining industry, including four fatalities at Barrick sites since 2010. We believe that falling ground hazards can be controlled in a safe manner. Working with technical expertise within the company, we have now developed a Ground Control Standard, and are currently working on a related Paste Fill Standard. The Ground Control Standard is based on a set of principles and expectations that all sites must meet. Audits for compliance with the Standard were completed in 2012 to ensure continued compliance with the Standard. Because of the additional focus and controls put in place, we have seen a steady reduction in ground fall related incidents.

In 2013, we will analyze near-miss incidents in our top risk categories for possible trends.

SAFETY PERFORMANCE

For detailed information on safety performance, see [Safety & Health Performance and Programs](#).

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

As we continue to focus efforts on the reduction of serious injuries and fatalities, we must also consider the long-term health of our workforce. Occupational health management refers to the identification and control of the risks arising from physical, chemical and other workplace hazards. It is a systematic approach to anticipating, identifying, evaluating and controlling these health hazards and exposures. Our sites carry out specific occupational health activities and programs, depending on the particulate exposures at each site.

Through data collection and monitoring, we identified ergonomics, respiratory illness, fatigue, and poor lifestyle health as the top health risks within the company. We have put in place a number of programs to address these risks.

Ergonomics

Ergonomics is the study of how work is done and how to work better by designing products and processes that make work comfortable and efficient.

Ergonomic issues are currently the second leading cause of injuries within Barrick. We recognize that placement of employees in positions that they are not physically or mentally capable of fulfilling can cause many of these injuries. To keep people safe, our workers must be physically and mentally able to do the job they have been hired to do.

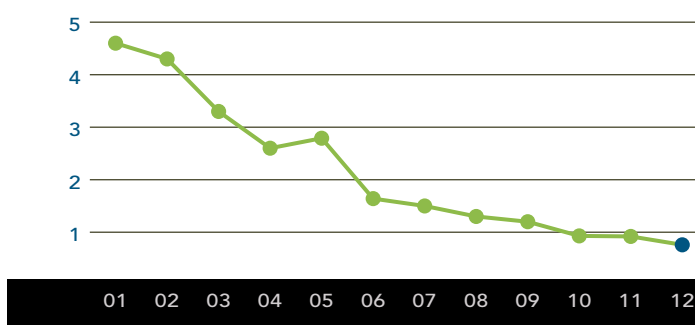
Through our continuing Fit for Work programs, we are currently evaluating job positions within the company for both physical and mental requirements. Once completed, these Physical Demand Analysis (PDA) studies will be added as an addendum to each job description. The PDAs include RULA (Rapid Upper Limb Assessment) measurements, REBA (Rapid Entire Body Assessment) measurements, sensory demands, physiological demands, environmental conditions, tool usage analysis and more.

Along with implementing the PDA studies, Barrick is currently developing an ergonomics awareness and training package, and improving our pre-employment screenings to include minimum physical requirements. By 2015, all employees at mine sites or in at-risk positions will be tested prior to receiving an offer of employment to ensure that they are physically and mentally capable of completing the required tasks in a safe manner.

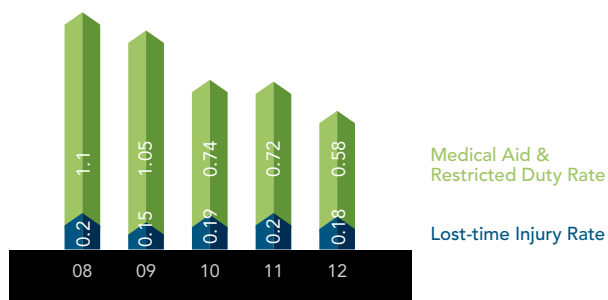
Respiratory Illness

Respiratory illness is a concern within the mining industry and, without proper controls in place, is difficult to detect since symptoms are often not present until years after exposure. Barrick has robust industrial hygiene programs that identify exposure agents such as dust, gases and fumes that are tracked and trended in a database management system (Medgate). We are determined to control these exposures

Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)



Total Medical Treatment Injury Rate



with engineering controls such as dust collection systems and ventilation systems. When systems are being installed or repaired Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), such as respirators, are used to protect our workers. We developed and implemented a Respiratory Protection Standard in 2012 and, starting in 2013, sites will be audited according to this Standard. This will help us to better identify exposure to agents, and will allow us to develop controls to mitigate these exposures. In addition, through our Fit for Work programs, we are conducting periodic medical checks for employees who have a high risk for respiratory illness (e.g. employees who are frequently exposed to silica or lead).

Fatigue

Fatigue is inherent in any operation where employees work late into the night, start early in the morning, or work long hours. It is generally believed that fatigue can negatively affect 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. We turned our attention to fatigue in 2011 and began to develop a Fatigue Risk Management System (FRMS) using the science of circadian physiology. We recently completed a three-month pilot study at Bald Mountain in Nevada and are in the process of piloting two additional studies at Zaldívar (Argentina) and Lumwana (Zambia). The pilot studies include a specific training course for shift workers called 'Managing a Mining Lifestyle'. The four-hour course focuses on personal changes a worker can make in

his lifestyle to improve both family time and work time. The study also looks at sleep/wake times, hours of sleep during the day and night, and includes an employee survey to better understand commute times, sleep schedules, and worker preferences.

We also investigated how we could identify fatigue episodes on the job. In past years, some 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. The project was completed in 2012. Results showed that the fatigue measurement devices were not effective in correctly identifying the small percentage of employees exhibiting fatigue issues. As a result, we have decided to focus on that percentage of employees who have trouble working night shifts and getting adequate rest. Through the 'Managing a Mining Lifestyle' course and working with our management teams, we hope to develop a culture where employees are comfortable reporting fatigue.

Lifestyle and Health

Poor lifestyle health, including poor eating habits and lack of regular exercise, can increase safety risks. That is why, a few years ago, the North American regional business unit began to look at what it could do to help employees become healthier. We developed a biometric screening program (offered free to employees and their families), which includes on-site health check-ups and review of results, along with advice from a wellness coach if desired. The program tries to combat such health related issues as increased musculoskeletal conditions and lifestyle diseases brought on by lack of exercise, aging and poor nutrition. In 2012, incentives were offered to employees to take advantage of this program, which increased participation from the previous years. The focus of the biometric program is to encourage employees to take ownership of their own and their families' health, before serious health issues arise. The program has been growing each year as more employees and their families participate.

Employee Development and Engagement



Barrick employees are remarkable people and our success as a company depends on them.

EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT AND ENGAGEMENT

Barrick's success is built upon the ongoing professionalism, commitment, and engagement of our more than 27,000 employees worldwide. As key stakeholders in the company, employees expect, and have a right, to be treated with dignity and respect. We are committed to providing a safe, positive and [respectful work environment](#). We emphasize teamwork and collaboration to achieve outstanding results and continuous improvement in all areas of our business activity. Doing so helps us attract and retain a highly skilled and engaged workforce, an important competitive advantage in today's environment, and be a partner in the professional development of our employees across the world.

ACCESS TO TALENT

The mining industry has faced a significant shortage of skilled and specialized talent over the past few years. Although we saw an improvement in access to talent in some regions in 2012, the industry is still in need of skilled geologists, mining engineers and workers with metallurgical, chemical, electrical, and environmental expertise.

For this reason, Barrick stepped up its efforts not only to attract employees with world-class capabilities in these areas, but also to invest in the development of future employees by contributing to and partnering with schools such as the Mackay School of Mines in Nevada and the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. And over the

past five years, we have contributed nearly \$20 million for scholarships, helping more than 15,000 students around the world improve their access to education at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND RETENTION

There are a number of factors that drive employees' sense of well-being and therefore sense of engagement in the workplace. Among the most significant are feeling recognized and valued for work performed, fair pay, and developing skills and knowledge that will facilitate employability for a lifelong career*. We work to address these factors through our employee development programs and through the benefits we provide, briefly described below and elaborated in the next section. Our work in this area is one of continuous improvement. We are pleased that our turn-over rate has continued a downward trend over the past five years, down to eight percent in 2012.

Recognition & Performance Feedback

Each year, executives and senior and middle managers undertake an annual formal performance planning and assessment process at the corporate and regional offices. At site, supervisors and non-management individuals participate in a similar performance review process for professional and skilled employees. And employees in work crews at our operations have regular key performance indicator assessments, often in a team format. Each of these provide

* Centre for Creative Leadership; www.ccl.org



Skills development, vocational training and apprenticeships are available at Barrick sites.

an opportunity for employees at all levels both to be recognized for good performance and to set goals to help improve performance.

Wages & Benefits

We provide wages and benefits relative to regional economics, matching or exceeding 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. Our benefits programs are regionally focused, and partially determined by local practices and employee needs, but may also include access to many corporate programs. Benefits provided include a core group of health care benefits at all operations, as well as non-core regional benefits. Non-core benefits 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 benefits available in their region, while part-time and contract employees receive a smaller number of these benefits.

Barrick also has a number of instruments that 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).

Professional Development

As a global business with diversified operations, Barrick can provide a variety of opportunities for our people to develop their careers. Many employees, as part of their development, are provided 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. Along with e-learning programs, access to industry conferences and seminars, and others, these opportunities help keep our employees current in their thinking and help improve their overall engagement at work. We elaborate our extensive training and development program in the next section.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

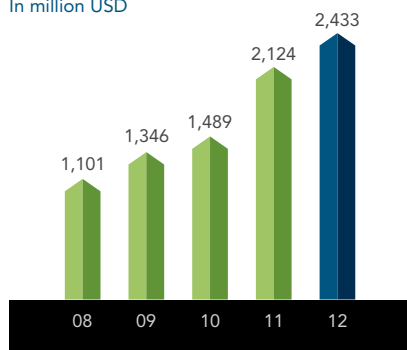
Barrick is focused on creating a learning organization so that our people can develop and refine their skills. Doing so not only contributes to our employees' career potential but also ensures we are investing in the talent we need to be the best in the industry. In 2012, over 250,000 hours of education and training opportunities were provided to our employees; in addition, we provided over 1.4 million hours of safety, environmental and emergency response training to site employees at both operations and projects.

We believe in life-long learning and that our employees can have multiple careers within our organization. To that end, skills development, vocational training, and apprenticeship programs are often available at our operations and offices. Barrick has also developed role-based, in-house skills development programs to advance employee capabilities.

Most of our programs are self-directed, often on-line as e-module programs, 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 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.

Wages & Benefits

In million USD



We also have several partnerships in place with universities around the world to facilitate the development of our people, including with the University of Nevada. This program provides management skills training to supervisors and managers from our sites across northern Nevada. Future plans include expansion of this public-private partnership to cover other subjects and new groups of students. In addition, professionals who participate in continuing professional development programs, offered through universities or professional organizations, are eligible for company reimbursement. And employees everywhere may be eligible for company-sponsored short courses, business seminars, and technical or vocational training to advance their career paths.

Barrick invests significant effort in developing our employees into future company leaders. Our Touchstone Leadership Development System combines core and specialized programs, as well as experiential assignments and ongoing assessment for most leadership levels in the organization. Programs such as the Frontline Supervisor Training Program and the upcoming General Managers Leadership



Frontline Supervisor Training helps employees develop skills for managing and motivating high performance teams.

Program are designed to strengthen the skills of our supervisors and managers and to maintain the required depth of leadership capability for some of Barrick's most critical roles. These programs build the necessary skills for leaders at multiple levels to develop the capability of their employees, monitor the development and coaching of future leaders, and manage employee performance.

Human Rights



At Barrick, respect for people and human rights is fundamental to our approach to responsible mining.

Barrick places significant efforts on operating according to the highest ethical principles, with 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 top priority. To help ensure that we meet that priority, in 2010 we began developing a comprehensive, global human rights compliance program. The program philosophically seeks to ensure that every functional unit, in every place we operate, is aware of how they may improve human rights, and how they might possibly be creating or contributing to negative human rights impacts. The discussion below is limited to two aspects of our global human rights program; our compliance program and security at our operations and projects. For information on our employees and our supply chain, see [Employees and Human Rights](#) and [Responsible Supply Chain](#). For more information on our human rights programs more generally, please see our [website](#).

GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

The global human rights compliance program has numerous components, which include: an updated Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; a Human Rights Policy and a labour policy (Policy with Respect to the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work), along with procedures and standards to support those policies: a global human rights training initiative; human rights certifications ensuring compliance with our standards; human rights assessments at our sites and advanced projects; a focus on third parties who may create negative human rights impacts; and efforts to communicate with employees our expectations on human rights before they enter employment. The compliance program extends across numerous functional units, and across all of Barrick's operations. It effectively seeks to embed human rights throughout our functions.

One part of our compliance program focuses on training. Our human rights training program was developed in 2011 and is being rolled out to employees across the company. The focus of the training program is to increase awareness

OUR HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH OPERATES WITH THREE KEY PRINCIPLES IN MIND:

- First, we seek to act responsibly and improve human rights in every location where we operate.
- Second, we acknowledge our responsibility to respect the human rights of stakeholders.
- Third, where we create or contribute to negative human rights impacts, we strive to remediate them fairly and effectively.



It is our policy to respect the rights of all individuals impacted by our operations, including employees and community members.

of human rights and the positive and negative impacts we may have on them, and ensure that employees and relevant third parties understand their obligations under our policies and procedures. The training program as designed includes multiple elements, including induction information, on-line training, and tailored live training to functional units that pose the highest risk of identifying or creating negative human rights impacts.

In 2012, more than 10,000 employees received training that focuses on human rights in some capacity. In 2013, the priorities will focus on conducting live training for all relevant employees of functional units at our higher risk sites, and creating a global induction video for all employees entering the company. In 2014, we will seek to expand our training.

THE OLGETA MERI IGAT RAITS (ALL WOMEN HAVE RIGHTS) REMEDIATION FRAMEWORK

When negative human rights impacts are identified, Barrick works to take a culturally appropriate and thoughtful approach to remediation. We are sensitive to the importance of collaborative stakeholder and victim input, and the potential need for independence, in circumstances where remediation may be appropriate.

In response to specific incidents of sexual violence perpetrated by men who were employed at the Porgera mine against women residing in the Porgera Valley in Papua New Guinea, we have developed and implemented a human rights remediation program, the Olgeta Meri Igat Raits, a framework of remediation initiatives. Over the past 18 months, we consulted extensively with local and international stakeholders and experts on violence against women and human rights to develop the framework. For more information about this remediation program, click [here](#).



In locations where we operate or plan to operate, we engage with local stakeholders to identify, discuss and address human rights concerns.

In 2011, we began developing a human rights risk and impact assessment program. 2012 served as a pilot, or pre-audit year for the program, which is being led by an external consultancy. It is planned that the external consultancy will assess every Barrick operation over a three year span.

We also are participants in a number of multi-lateral initiatives and partnerships, which address human rights, including the [Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights](#) (the Voluntary Principles), the [Fund for Peace](#) human rights roundtable, the [White Ribbon Campaign](#), [Canada's UN Global Compact](#) local network and the [Danish Institute for Human Rights](#).

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 have developed a global [Security Policy](#) and a comprehensive [Security Management System](#). Although for several years we adhered to the Voluntary Principles but were not members, in 2010 we formally joined the initiative, which now provides us with a forum to engage with leading NGOs, companies, and governments in areas related to security and human rights. We currently sit on the Board of the Voluntary Principles. At Barrick, 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.



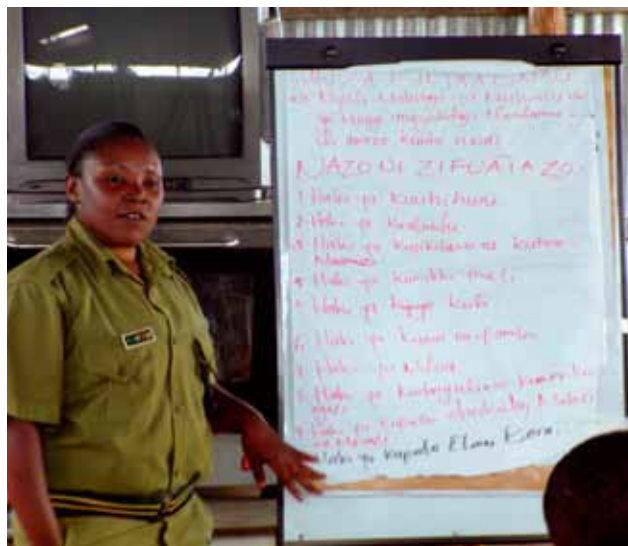
Maintaining an effective security function is critical to the protection of our employees and the communities in which we operate.

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 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 completed; this can be challenging where central records are not held or are 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. In 2012, we supported additional training for public security forces in Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Tanzania (through our affiliate African Barrick Gold (ABG)).

As a member of the Voluntary Principles, we are also committed to engaging with local police in a number of areas where we operate, including negotiating the development of Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) and providing human rights training to police where appropriate.

We have categorized our operations according to the security risk in the region; i.e. Level 1, 2 or 3 sites, with level 3 identifying the highest risk. Procedures, infrastructure, and protective equipment are employed to different extents at different operations, based on the perceived security threats. In some instances, security personnel may carry



The focus of our Human Rights Training Program is to increase awareness of human rights among our employees.

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.

We continue to conduct Voluntary Principles audits, internal and external, focusing on Level 3 sites each year and Level 2 sites every second year. We have, since 2011, engaged a third party to conduct external ICMC assurance audits on the Voluntary Principles at some sites, including Zaldívar, Pierina, Buzwagi, Porgera, and Golden Sunlight.

Barrick is now moving towards an increased focus on engagement with governments on the Voluntary Principles. In 2013, we expect to participate in a Working Group that includes the Peruvian national government, various mining companies, and the Embassies of Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands to discuss how to further implement the Voluntary Principles at a government level.

For more information on Human Rights and Security, please see our [website](#).

Responsible Supply Chain



Barrick is committed to doing business with suppliers that share our global commitment to ethical business conduct.

At Barrick, we promote ethical conduct and respect human rights wherever we do business and recognize the equality and dignity of the people with whom we interact each day. We also expect the same ethical behaviour from our suppliers. We strive to do business only with those suppliers who share our respect for ethical behaviour and for human rights.

SUPPLIERS, ETHICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Barrick's approach to working with suppliers is based on the principles of fair-minded competition, total cost of ownership, continuous improvement, and a mutual focus on ethical conduct. As part of our commitment to these principles, we developed and implemented a Supplier Code of Ethics in 2008. The Code is designed to create value for all stakeholders by governing the conduct of suppliers and contractors doing business with Barrick. It covers important issues such as anti-bribery, anti-corruption, human rights, health, safety, and environmental protection.

As a part of Barrick's ongoing effort to promote sustainability and streamline processes with our business partners, in 2012 we enhanced our Supplier Code of Ethics and sourcing standard, by moving to an online platform with TRACE International's reviewed access code system called TRAC. The TRAC system captures a range of compliance information submitted on-line by applicant suppliers. This information is then screened against international watch lists and verified to help ensure anti-bribery compliance, as well as compliance with emerging cross-border government regulations, conflict minerals reporting requirements,

anti-money laundering laws, and forced labour trafficking laws. TRAC will allow for the efficient sharing of supplier baseline due-diligence information with Barrick, and other stakeholders and customers, through a secure and private portal. It pursues a "collective action" approach to supplier due diligence, thus contributing to larger efforts to ensure respect for human rights and promote transparency.

In 2013, we will sit as an inaugural member of the TRAC Leadership Group, a group of global companies that are participating in benchmarking research and sharing experiences and lessons learned with the TRAC compliance system.

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

Once Barrick agrees to do business with a supplier, relevant contracts, especially with our most significant suppliers, may contain human rights compliance provisions and we may provide focused human rights training to certain suppliers. Under our Human Rights Policy, suppliers are expected to report human rights issues once they become aware of them; we may ask relevant suppliers to periodically provide certifications stating they are not aware of any unreported human rights allegation in their work. We are currently working on the development of a Contract Standard.

LOCAL PROCUREMENT

We believe that responsible economic development can and should improve the lives of stakeholders in the regions where we operate. Where done responsibly, economic



More than half of our Tier 1 suppliers are certified under Barrick's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

development is a contributor to a broad spectrum of positive impacts. Through local procurement, for example, the presence of our operations can directly help host communities and individuals enjoy the rights to work, to food and property, and to an adequate standard of living. For more information on our activities regarding local procurement practices, see [Community Investments](#).

Along with buying locally wherever possible, we often work with regional government economic development committees, where they exist, to help our suppliers diversify, so that the eventual closure of a mine will not impose undue hardships on local businesses. For more information on mine closure, click [here](#).



We believe that contracting with local suppliers, such as Juan Hernandez (above) in the Dominican Republic, can lead to a broad spectrum of positive impacts in a community.

CONFLICT-FREE GOLD STANDARD

As the largest member company of the World Gold Council, Barrick was instrumental in developing the Conflict-Free Gold Standard which was finalized and released in 2012 after extensive consultation with industry, governments, civil society, and supply chain participants. Implementation of the Standard demonstrates that gold is extracted by a company in a manner that does not cause, support, or benefit unlawful armed conflict or contribute to serious human rights abuses. Barrick is implementing the Conflict-Free Gold Standard in 2013 as part of our commitment to responsible mining. Conformance with the Standard will be independently assured and publicly reported in 2013.

Social Impact Management



Barrick considers the management of our economic, social and environmental impacts on local communities to be vital to the success of our operations.

Barrick's operations can have significant economic, social and environmental impacts on the people who reside in the communities that surround our mines. The management of our impacts on these communities is as important to us as any part of the business and is 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.

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 to guide how we develop our impact mitigation plans and responsibly manage our risks. By understanding the impacts of our presence in host communities, we can take steps to prevent or reduce negative impacts and provide opportunities for people to benefit from our presence, both while we operate and after we leave.

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Leaving a positive and sustainable legacy requires a strong understanding of the social and economic relationships between a mine and the surrounding communities. That understanding begins with an assessment of our potential impacts. Barrick has historically completed Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) at new projects and for major expansions of existing projects as a government and/

or financial requirement. We have now expanded these EIAs to include a social component. We now complete Environmental & Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) or equivalent studies 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 the environment and the communities located on transport routes or near power plants, for example, are also included.

Our Community Relations Standard (CR Standard) includes specific requirements for Social Impact Assessments (SIA) to ensure we are following international best practice in undertaking SIAs. We are currently updating the CR Standard to ensure that all SIAs address the following key areas: impacts on ecosystem services upon which stakeholders' livelihoods are dependent; the potential for community exposure to water-related, vector-borne (e.g. ticks or mosquitoes), and communicable diseases that could result from site activities or influx of temporary and permanent labour; and the identification of individuals and groups that may be directly or disproportionately affected by the site because of disadvantage or vulnerability. Barrick's CR Standard requires all sites to develop mitigation plans to address all significant social impacts and to review these plans on an annual basis to



Direct benefits to local communities include local procurement and local employment opportunities.

ensure we are addressing changing and emerging impacts on host communities.

UNDERSTANDING OUR IMPACTS: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

Barrick's presence brings positive economic opportunities to the communities around our mine sites and projects. The economic contributions of our operations are a powerful catalyst for sustainable long-term development in our host communities and the regions where we operate. Direct benefits to communities include local employment, local procurement opportunities, investments in community infrastructure and initiatives, as well as direct financial payments to governments in the form of taxes, royalties and

other payments. In addition to the direct benefits, indirect economic benefits are an important part of our economic influence. See [Community Investments](#) for more information on direct and indirect benefits.

The presence of mining operations may also have potentially negative impacts on our host communities. These negative impacts may include: a rapid increase in population movement into the area surrounding the mine (in-migration); an increase in crime and anti-social behaviour; a strain on community infrastructure and resources; inflation in prices; wage disparity within the community; an increase in HIV/AIDS or other diseases brought in by workers; and disruption to traditional livelihoods. Barrick is committed to understanding and addressing these issues if they arise. We work in consultation with local community members and other stakeholders to develop proactive actions to mitigate negative impacts. See [Community Safety and Security](#) for more information on Barrick's approach to community safety, law and order, illegal mining, and resettlement. Also, see [Safety & Health Performance and Programs](#) for more information on HIV/AIDS and malaria programs.

Barrick's role in contributing to the long-term sustainability of the communities surrounding our mines continues through the entire lifecycle of our operations, including into closure. Mine closure brings changes to communities and is, therefore, an important issue for governments, for the mining industry and for local communities. Comprehensive planning for mine closure not only helps mitigate negative impacts but can also create opportunities to bring positive benefits to local communities. Ideally, mine closure planning that addresses both the social and environmental aspects should begin as early as possible in the mine life cycle. See [Mine Closure](#) for more information.

Community Engagement



Everywhere we operate, we work together with communities for mutual long term success.

Barrick's stakeholders and our host communities grant us our social licence to operate. We sustain this licence through effective engagement. We remain committed to understanding and addressing the issues facing our host communities, as well as their concerns, needs, and interests. We believe that building strong relationships and maintaining those relationships demands a rigorous and proactive consultation process with all community members, including the vulnerable and disadvantaged. Our Community Relations Management System (CRMS) provides guidance on community engagement and requires that our operations and projects develop formal Stakeholder Engagement Plans to strengthen the work the community relations teams are already doing on the ground. The CRMS defines the minimum requirements for planning, implementing, and monitoring engagement activities.

SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS AND GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

We believe in starting consultation as early as possible in the mine life cycle. By doing this, we allow our community stakeholders adequate time for questions and discussion and we are able to clarify expectations and commitments. Once this is done, we enter our agreed-upon commitments into a Social Obligations Register, where they can be managed over time. If further commitments are made at a later stage in the operations, the procedure is still the same.

As part of Barrick's ongoing community engagement, Grievance Mechanisms were established at all sites in 2012 to ensure our operations and projects can identify and

understand community concerns and resolve grievances as they materialize. Establishing these Grievance Mechanisms ensures that all community members – including women, youth, and other vulnerable groups – have access to redress for any issue that may emerge.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The hallmarks of good community engagement include trust, mutual respect, transparency, and mutual understanding. Good community engagement makes sense on a practical level – it improves decision making, enables us to identify issues, including emerging impacts and risks, and ultimately, it can enhance outcomes for ourselves and our stakeholders. Community engagement can be considered a 'live' process that may need to change or evolve as projects develop; it also needs to be flexible and transparent in order to respond to changing community needs over time. Therefore, the engagement approach taken by an operation or project will vary according to the nature of the project, the level of impact, and the degree of community interest.

At some mines, regular meetings between community members and mine personnel take place over the life of the mine. At Ruby Hill in Nevada, for example, the community has formed a liaison committee which meets at the mine two to four times each year to discuss matters of interest. Other sites distribute newsletters in the community, and sites such as KCGM in Australia, establish a liaison office within the community itself. Some engagement occurs more frequently. At the Veladero mine in Argentina, CR teams engage regularly with the communities near the mine. This



Community engagement is an ongoing process, adapting and responding to changing community needs over time.

includes activities such as daily door-to-door visits and mine tours. The CR teams at this site are currently conducting a community campaign to educate residents about the newly established Grievance Mechanism.

In Papua New Guinea, the CR team uses the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) engagement methodology. In 2011 the Porgera CR team visited 21 villages located near the mine and began a dialogue on population, health and nutrition, education, sanitation and governance. The next step is the completion of formal community development plans. These plans aim to be implemented across the villages in collaboration with local stakeholders. The Porgera team is looking to expand the PRA methodology to the broader Porgera District in 2013.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ENGAGEMENT

Barrick respects the connection that Indigenous peoples have to their traditional lands and we recognize that our activities can have both positive and negative impacts on these lands and the Indigenous way of life. 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 the provision of information in a format that is accessible to them. When planning and designing mining projects, we take into consideration the priorities and concerns of Indigenous peoples directly affected by our activities. Our community relations teams engage and consult with Indigenous peoples in a fair, timely and culturally appropriate manner throughout the mine life cycle. We work to foster good faith negotiations and strive to reach mutually beneficial agreements.



We believe that building strong relationships requires a rigorous and proactive consultation process with all community members.

As with non-Indigenous communities, relationships between mining companies and Indigenous peoples are multi-faceted and ever evolving. Each community is different. Constructive engagement between Barrick and Indigenous peoples is, therefore, an important activity throughout the life of the mine. We promote economic development 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 our workforce, to help build their skills base, expand their career options and increase their economic participation in our activities.

Our engagement with Indigenous peoples includes the Wiradjuri Condobolin community near the Cowal mine in Australia; Western Shoshone tribes in rural Nevada; the Aboriginal communities near the Granny Smith mine in Western Australia; the Diaguita communities of the Huasco Alto near our Pascua-Lama project in Chile; the Colla communities near our Cerro Casale project in Chile; 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. For more information on these communities and our relationships with them, see [Indigenous Peoples](#).

Community Safety and Security



Barrick is focused on ensuring the safety and security of local community members and our employees.

Although some of our mining operations are located in uninhabited areas where our employees must be flown in and out, many of Barrick's operations are located on or near lands already occupied or used by other people. Our presence near these communities can bring with it both positive and negative impacts. We are focused on reducing the negative impacts and ensuring the safety and security of local community members and our employees.

LAW AND ORDER: MANAGING IN-MIGRATION AND ILLEGAL MINING

In-migration: Disadvantaged people living in developing countries are often motivated to move closer to large-scale mining operations by economic and social incentives such as perceived or real opportunities for employment, or other opportunities for social or economic benefit. As a company, it is very difficult to control this influx of people, so our focus is on managing the impacts. The migrant population tends to concentrate in villages or towns in the immediate vicinity of the mining operation or project, resulting in crowding that can often overwhelm the capacity of services in these places. In-migration is a concern at only a few of our operations. These include the African Barrick Gold (ABG) mines in Tanzania, the Lumwana mine in Zambia and the Porgera operation in Papua New Guinea. At these sites, we put in place measures to mitigate the impacts and, where possible, remove incentives to move to the area.

The issue of in-migration is of most concern at Porgera, North Mara and Lumwana. In 2012, we hired an in-migration management expert to advise the community relations function during the development of a specific in-migration management plan for the Lumwana operation, where the in-migration issue is at an early stage, but could potentially be a significant problem in the long term.

Illegal mining: Illegal miners are people who enter a mine property without permission and with the intention of stealing gold ore. They are trespassers and are breaking the law. This differs from [artisanal miners](#), who generate income from labour-intensive mining activities, often nearby large-scale mining operations. Illegal miners are a significant problem at the Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea and the North Mara mine in Tanzania. Illegal miners may at times be an issue, to a lesser extent, at the other ABG mines in Tanzania.

The issue of illegal miners is directly related to safety. By entering unsafe areas of the mines (such as open pit walls, ore stockpiles and active mining areas), they put their own lives and the lives of mine employees at risk. Barrick's security function, in collaboration with community relations staff, is focused on defusing challenging situations regarding illegal miners where this is an issue. Dialogue with these groups is the first step in dealing with illegal miners. Mine employees, community relations staff and security staff engage with many of them on a regular basis. However, dangerous situations continue to occur. Regular incursions by illegal miners are common at some sites and our security personnel, who have been trained in the Voluntary Principles

on Security and Human Rights, must engage and encourage them to leave. In accordance with the Voluntary Principles, defensive force is to be used only as a last resort. At North Mara and Porgera we are currently installing additional perimeter fencing and walls to keep these illegal miners out and protect the safety and security of all concerned.

TRAFFIC CONCERNS WITHIN COMMUNITIES

In some communities, mine trucks and/or supplier trucks travel through local villages to and from the mining operation. Traffic accidents and injuries to pedestrians involving these vehicles can be a significant risk if not managed. Barrick's community relations staff and the safety and risk group are currently supporting sites to develop Community Safety Plans. These plans will typically focus on traffic safety but may also address other risks to community safety that may be present. We are also conducting risk assessments in communities where traffic has been identified as an issue through our Grievance Mechanism, along with providing road safety and traffic awareness sessions for community members.

RESETTLEMENT

Resettlement – voluntary and involuntary – may entail both the physical displacement of people and the disruption of their livelihoods. In alignment with the International Finance Corporation (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. Community concerns about resettlement include loss of land and subsequent inability to earn a living, especially for farming communities, along with the breakup of neighbourhoods and extended families. Disputes are most often resolved through dialogue and negotiation.

We seek to apply the same rigour to resettlement and compensation that we apply to developing and operating the rest of our business. Our approach is guided by our Community Relations Standard along with the IFC's Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

When, after exploring feasible alternatives, resettlement cannot be avoided, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared by our community relations teams, sometimes with the assistance of third-party experts, and always with



Road safety is a concern in some communities near Barrick operations.

ongoing input from the affected communities. A comprehensive RAP includes an entitlement framework, comprehensive compensation standards, livelihoods development programs, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation. These activities help to deliver on our commitment to improve or at least restore the livelihoods and living standards of displaced families and communities.

In 2012, Barrick's corporate community relations team and the legal department formed a working group with third party experts to develop formal guidance for resettlement. The guidance is expected to be finalized in 2013.

The Pueblo Viejo mine in the Dominican Republic (DR) facilitated a RAP, involving communities around our operations, which was carried out by the DR government in 2011.

ABG's North Mara mine has a number of legacy issues relating to land compensation and resettlement, the majority of which relate to land acquisitions made prior to Barrick's purchase of the mine. These issues have contributed to violence and security concerns at that site. The North Mara Co-existence Plan, created in late 2011, is focused on regaining community trust and credibility by fulfilling outstanding commitments and addressing legacy issues with all seven surrounding villages. It's a comprehensive approach consisting of key programs and initiatives, including the development of appropriate and sustainable alternative livelihoods; enhanced community investment targeting tangible and equitable village benefits; and aligning resettlement and land acquisition to best practice.

The Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea has an ongoing relocation program for landowners. This program prioritizes relocations where there are safety issues involved or when our mining operations impact to an unacceptable degree.

Each case is evaluated individually and consultation with the landowner is a critical part of this process. The relocation program addresses both physical and economic displacement and provides fair and complete compensation for all assets, based on international standards.

2012 SIGNIFICANT COMMUNITY ISSUES

1. Demonstrations Related to the Pueblo Viejo Mine, Dominican Republic

In 2012, there were several organized demonstrations originating from the town of Cotui, located approximately 20 kilometers from the Pueblo Viejo mine in the Dominican Republic. Most of these protests were related to concerns for expected levels of local employment at Pueblo Viejo. The largest demonstration occurred on September 27, where a violent confrontation took place between police and a group of demonstrators, resulting in one serious injury. The demonstrator received medical attention to treat the injury. As a member of the local community, Barrick was deeply concerned by the violent events that took place on that day.

Barrick is committed to resolving differences through peaceful and constructive dialogue. We are committed to promoting local employment at all Barrick operations. At Pueblo Viejo, 88 percent of the workforce is from the Dominican Republic, and of those employees more than 50 percent are from the two closest provinces of Sanchez Ramirez and Monseñor Nouel. We understand the desire of people in the area to have employment and to improve the lives of their families and communities. We are doing our utmost to help build the local economy and will continue to focus our efforts on creating local socio-economic opportunities.

2. Demonstrations Related to the Pierina Mine, Peru

On September 19, a violent confrontation between police and protesters took place at the Pierina mine in Peru. Regrettably, one person died and four others were injured. This event was the culmination of a protest and road block over water supply by a group of members of the Mareniyoc community, which began on September 14. Protesters forced open the main gate to the site and entered the property, which led to a confrontation with members of the national police force. The circumstances surrounding the fatal shooting are under investigation and details have not been confirmed by police.

Following the incident, the company helped initiate a process for peaceful and constructive dialogue with the communities near the mine. Our focus is on continuing to improve engagement with host communities and playing a

meaningful role in helping to resolve community conflicts. Peruvian President Ollanta Humala has urged mediation to avert social conflicts between communities and companies nationwide over royalties, water supplies and other issues.

A Peace Commission was established in Lima, led by the Government of Peru, with the participation of community and local leaders, water and other government authorities, and Barrick representatives. We are very supportive of the Commission process and are pleased to participate in a peaceful and constructive dialogue with members of our host communities. The mandate of the Commission's working group encompasses water resources, environmental stewardship and sustainable development initiatives/planning for the region. We recognize the need for ongoing dialogue and engagement with all parties to understand their concerns, while at the same time ensuring we meet our commitment to achieve a high level of social and environmental performance.

3. Incidents at the Porgera Mine, Papua New Guinea

Two significant incursions occurred in March 2012 at the Porgera mine. The first incident took place when five intruders died after illegally entering the site during a scheduled blast. We deeply regret the loss of life. Tragically, this incident underscores the dangers of unauthorized persons illegally entering the mine site. Later in the month, another incident occurred in the open pit when an estimated 1,000 illegal miners unlawfully entered the site. Three mine employees were held, then released, and a fourth suffered minor injuries. There was also significant damage to mine equipment and production was temporarily halted.

Initially, given the risks to persons and property, the Porgera mine made a request (in writing and via public statement) that the Papua New Guinea (PNG) government intervene to deal specifically with the problem of illegal mining directly at the site. Subsequently, following meetings with the community, the detrimental impact of lawlessness on employees and on law-abiding residents re-emerged as a central consideration. At the request of the community, the PNG government added law enforcement resources with deployment to both Enga province and the Southern Highlands. The extra resources engaged in a range of community policing actions from alcohol enforcement to seizing weapons and imposing curfews. The government incurred most of the costs, with Barrick and the Porgera mine providing in-kind services, such as meals and accommodation, at the request of the PNG government and with the community's support. Barrick provides this support on the condition that police activities comply with PNG law and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

The company is seeking to assist the government in providing effective policing services to the Porgera Valley in various ways. The Restoring Justice Initiative is an important component in our commitment to strengthen and support the law and justice sector in PNG. The Restoring Justice Initiative was developed in response to the unique circumstances in the Porgera Valley, so is only applicable in this region. Partners in the initiative include the Porgera mine, the Lagaiaip and Porgera district administrations, the Enga provincial government, the national government, and community stakeholder groups. The initiative's objectives include: strengthening human resources, infrastructure, equipment and training in the legal and justice system; enhancing local capacity to deal with law and justice issues; and re-connecting police and other government services to communities.

The Porgera mine continues to advance the adoption and implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and in all relevant formal agreements with the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary. To learn more about the Porgera mine's commitment to human rights, please see the Barrick [website](#).

4. Incidents at the North Mara Mine, Tanzania

Barrick is majority owner of an independent affiliate, African Barrick Gold (ABG), which in turn owns the North Mara mine. The North Mara mine operates under particularly challenging and complex social and economic circumstances. It is located in a very remote, underdeveloped part of Tanzania in close proximity to the Kenyan border, with limited law enforcement capacity, resulting in law and order challenges, 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. As a result of these combined social and economic factors, there are regular incidents of trespass at the mine site, which often entail theft and vandalism involving illegal intruders, who may be armed and aggressive. In 2012, ABG operations, including North Mara, experienced an increase in illegal mining activity and related incidents of trespass in the latter half of the year, however incidents returned to normal levels by the end of 2012.

ABG is committed to promoting effective dialogue to strengthen law and order and community safety in the communities where they operate. ABG promotes adherence to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and provides a number of training programs in this area. In 2012, ABG assisted with the training of approximately 6,360 individuals on the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, 6,570 individuals on use of force practices, and 5,925 individuals on the detection and prevention of sexual harassment. Participants in ABG training programs included members of the Tanzanian Policing Unit assigned by the government to provide security to ABG operations, ABG security employees and contractors, and community watchmen.

ABG continued to progress wider conflict management initiatives with local communities through its partnership with Search for Common Ground, an internationally recognised NGO, aimed at facilitating conflict resolution to help strengthen trust and improve collaboration between the mine and local communities. To learn more about ABG, please see the company [website](#).

Community Investments



Barrick's presence in a community has the potential to significantly benefit local populations.

Since Barrick entered the gold mining business in 1983 we have contributed to the economic and social development of our host communities and governments around the world. At the community level, our presence has the potential to significantly benefit local populations by creating direct and indirect employment, along with skills transfer, enhancing the capacity for health and education services, improving infrastructure, supporting community programs, and providing small business opportunities. At the country level, our direct benefits may include infrastructure improvements along with taxes, royalties, and other payments to governments.

Continuing engagement with local community members, including community leaders and local entrepreneurs, as well as vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, provides us with an ongoing sense of what these communities need over time, and allows us to tailor our investments to local requirements.

DIRECT BENEFITS

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 the recruitment, accommodation and transportation that might be required for non-local employees. 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.

Although we have been focused on local employment in many areas for a number of years, we began development of a global Local Employment Standard in 2012, which we will be piloting in 2013 at Pascua-Lama. Our Pueblo Viejo operation in the Dominican Republic has had a Local Employment Plan in place for several years, and the Porgera operation in Papua New Guinea is focused on hiring local residents. In Peru, approximately 99 percent of our employees are Peruvian nationals.

If qualified people are not available locally, we initially hire outside the region while endeavoring to build local capacity through mentoring programs and skills development. Across the company we have developed programs, such as adult literacy programs and skills training, to help local community members gain the skills necessary for employment in and outside of the mining industry.

Local Procurement: As a large-scale mining company, we must purchase high cost capital equipment (trucks, excavating equipment, mills, etc.) and most bulk reagents where they are available. This is most often outside the local or regional area of operation in developing countries. However, Barrick gives preference to purchasing local or regional goods and services when possible, and has been doing so for many years. During the past two years Barrick's community relations and supply chain functions developed

a global Local Procurement and Contracting Standard, which was finalized and piloted in 2012. It will be rolled out across the company in 2013, and we will begin collecting data to measure our success. In 2012, we also continued expansion of our local supplier development programs, which are aimed at stimulating economic growth and creating business opportunities in communities and countries where few economic opportunities previously existed. Local supplier programs are designed to generate business benefits and sustainable development for local communities by increasing the capacity of local suppliers. This capacity building can increase the economic sustainability of local businesses beyond the life of the mine. For example, we have had a Local Procurement Plan in place at the Pueblo Viejo operation for many years, and have seen an increase in small business development in local communities.

Community Development: Barrick provides support for both community infrastructure development and community programs and initiatives in all areas where we operate. How we invest depends on the needs of local communities and on the needs of regional governments.

For Barrick, infrastructure funding and development includes the building of schools and medical clinics and the construction of local services such as water supply, power, and sewer projects. These infrastructure projects help provide stable, healthy, and safe environments for local communities. For example, in 2012 the Lumwana Development Trust Fund, a major initiative funded by our Lumwana operation in Zambia, contributed approximately \$1.4 million to help build 22 separate projects near the site. Projects included schools, staff houses and health centres, along with production centres that provide employment opportunities for women. As well, our affiliate African Barrick Gold (ABG) is financing the two-year construction of a science-focused, public secondary school in the Mara region in Tanzania.

\$1.4

million to support
22 separate
projects near
Lumwana.

Projects in Zambia included schools, staff houses, health centres, and production centres.



Funding for **Malaria No More** and
Bridge2Aid (Tanzania)

Funding for **neo-natal ward**
at Princess Margaret Hospital (Australia)

Funding for **women's cancer** screening
at the San Roque Hospital (Argentina)

Oral hygiene programs
(Tanzania and Argentina)

Funding for **child** and
maternal health programs (Peru)

We support numerous community health programs near our operations.

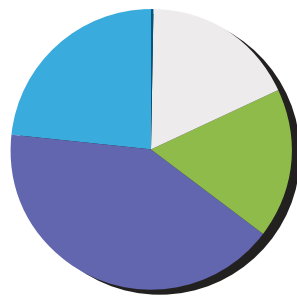
Education is one of the most significant benefits that a community can receive from the presence of a mine. Everywhere we operate, we provide support for education in a number of ways: building schools; providing scholarships; donating classroom materials, books and computers; and developing adult literacy programs and small business training. For example, in 2012, ABG donated over 1,000 desks to 10 primary schools near the North Mara mine, relieving hundreds of students from sitting on dusty classroom floors. Small projects, such as the 2012 donation from Nevada's Turquoise Ridge operations for the purchase of dozens of much needed calculators at a local high school, can be as important to local communities as large projects, such as the \$1.2 million donation to the Great Basin College Foundation's Vision 2020 campaign in Nevada. Both contribute notably to communities.

In many of the developing 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 potential capacity of a community. Barrick also provides scholarships for high school graduates to attend college, university or vocational training in all countries where we operate.

Another positive impact on communities surrounding our operations is our support of numerous, wide-ranging community health programs. These programs help promote health and wellness among our employees, their families and the wider communities in which they live.

Value Added North America

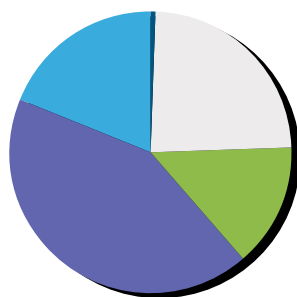
In millions of dollars



Community Benefits	16.2
Royalties & Taxes	959.2
Wages and Benefits	924.5
Regional Goods & Services	2,220.8
Local Goods & Services	1,238.2

Value Added South America

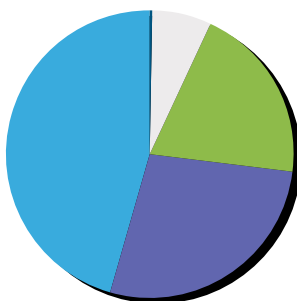
In millions of dollars



Community Benefits	22.2
Royalties & Taxes	887.6
Wages and Benefits	520.5
Regional Goods & Services	1,567.4
Local Goods & Services	688.0

Value Added Australia-Pacific

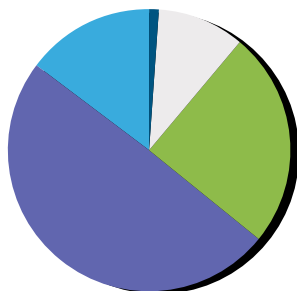
In millions of dollars



Community Benefits	4.7
Royalties & Taxes	264.6
Wages and Benefits	774.1
Regional Goods & Services	1,058.5
Local Goods & Services	1,754.4

Value Added African Barrick Gold¹

In millions of dollars



Community Benefits	11.3
Royalties & Taxes	84.6
Wages and Benefits	213.6
Regional Goods & Services	425.7
Local Goods & Services	124.8

1 Community investments data do not include overhead costs, and therefore may differ from the data reported in the African Barrick Gold Contribution Report.



We provide support for education – by building schools, providing textbooks and school equipment and more - wherever we operate.

To assess community health issues and risks and to map out mitigation strategies, Barrick completes Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) and/or baseline Health Surveys at relevant projects and operations. In 2012, HIAs were completed in communities surrounding Buzwagi and Tulawaka, and began in Bulyanhulu and North Mara, all in Tanzania. HIAs or health surveys were also completed in 2012 at Donlin Gold in Alaska.

Our focus is on small, targeted interventions specific to the regions where we operate. For example, in 2012 we funded HIV/AIDS awareness programs and clinics near our mines in Tanzania and Papua New Guinea, an oral hygiene program for children in Argentina, and the distribution of bed nets to combat malaria in Tanzania. In developed countries such as Australia, Canada and the United States our community health investments consist mainly of targeted donations to such organizations as the Colorectal Cancer Association in Canada, the Northern Nevada Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, and health education for children through a mobile learning centre in Australia.

Payments to Governments: Direct economic benefits to communities and countries also include the taxes, royalties and other payments we make to governments. These payments provide benefits to the host countries where we do business. In 2012, we contributed \$2,196 million globally in royalties and taxes to governments.



We helped finance a housing development in Chile which has provided new homes for 125 families.

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 by reporting our taxes and other government payments and encouraging the countries where we operate to do so as well. EITI country-level validation is a multi-year, multi-stakeholder process. Through our active participation in the process, Barrick constructively engages with other stakeholders in civil society and government who are also committed to anti-corruption. For more information on the EITI and our contributions, please see [Public Policy, Corruption and Transparency](#).

INDIRECT BENEFITS

Direct economic impacts are measured as the monetary 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



With the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), we are co-funding a CARE project in Peru to help local farmers improve productivity.

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 employees of our supplier industries, along with the improvements in community health and livelihoods in communities where we provide clean water, medical support, and education facilities.

As one example of the value of indirect impacts, a World Gold Council study of the economic contributions of large scale mining in Peru, completed in 2012, concluded that a multiplier of from 1.9 to 3.8 could be factored into mining's contribution to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). A 1.9 multiplier can also be factored into employment statistics, which means by directly employing a Peruvian worker at one of our two Peruvian operations, an additional 1.9 jobs are created within the country.

"We recognize that our ongoing success is tied to the success and stability of our host communities, and to our reputation as a responsible partner in resource development. In all locations, we work diligently to manage the impacts of our operations, provide a safe workplace for our employees, and ensure that communities and society derive long-term benefits from our mining activities."

— Kelvin Dushnisky, *Senior Executive Vice President*



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Responsible Mining

2012 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION



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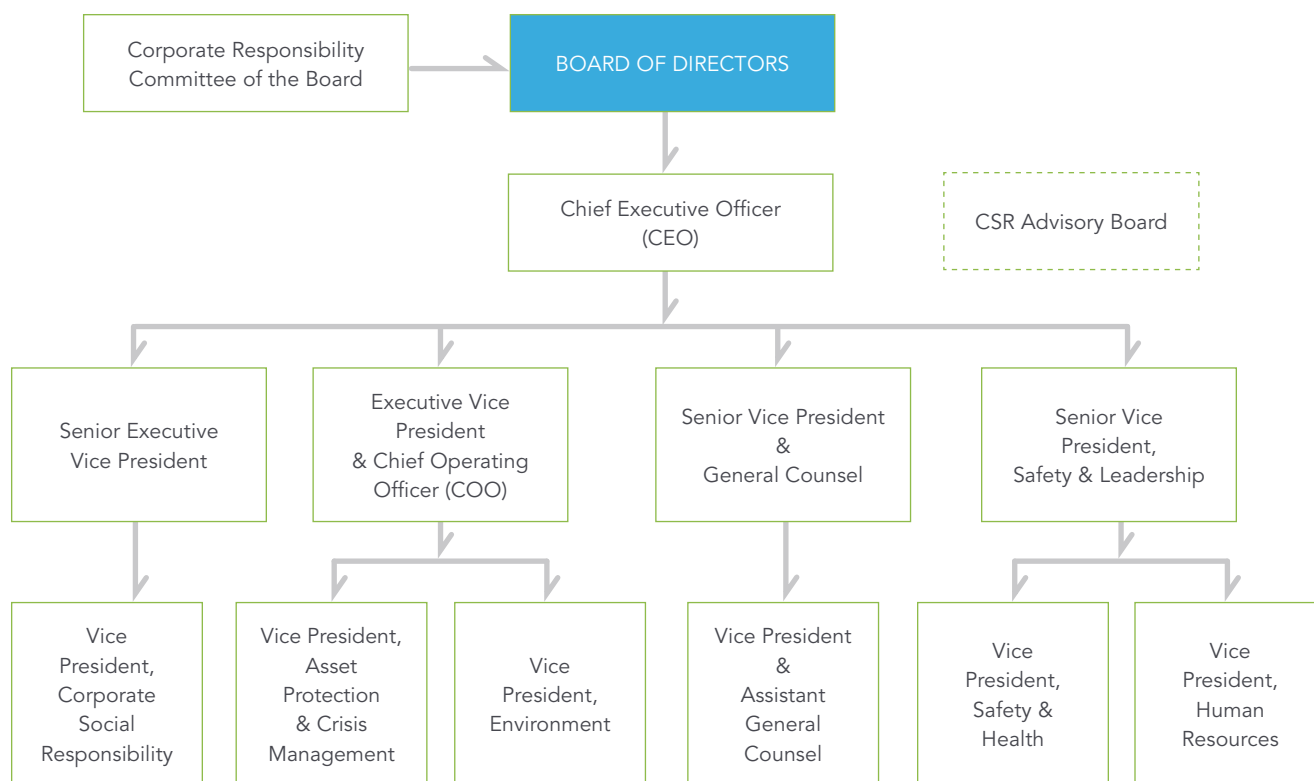
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Supplemental Information: Governance

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Effective governance is a foundation of our performance and success as a publicly traded international gold mining company. Our obligations, expectations, and intentions are codified in our Vision, our Values, and our Code of Business

Conduct and Ethics, and reinforced regularly at all levels of the company. 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 management is responsible for the management and day-to-day operation of the company.



Board of Director Overview of Corporate Responsibility

Barrick's Board of Directors consists of 13 directors, seven of whom are independent. The Chair of the Board of Directors is also an officer of the company. The independent directors elect a Lead Director from among their members. At each regular meeting of the Board there are scheduled sessions in which the independent directors meet in the absence of the non-independent directors and management. These independent sessions are presided over by the Lead Director. The Lead Director facilitates the functioning

IN THIS SECTION

- Governance Structure
- Vision, Values and Code of Conduct
- Our Management Approach
- Public Policy, Corruption and Transparency

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. The Board of Directors has a number of [committees](#) to guide its activities, including an Audit Committee, a Finance Committee, a Compensation Committee, a Governance and Nominating Committee, and a Corporate Responsibility Committee. To promote the effective functioning of the Board of Directors and its Committees, the Board has also adopted a set of corporate governance guidelines and formal Board and Committee [mandates](#) setting out their roles and responsibilities.

Corporate Responsibility Committee

The Board's Corporate Responsibility Committee is responsible for reviewing Barrick's corporate social responsibility, environmental, and safety & health policies and programs. The Committee also oversees performance, monitors current and future regulatory issues, and makes recommendations to the Board, where appropriate, on significant matters in respect of environmental, safety, health, and corporate social responsibility. The Committee is comprised of three directors, one independent director and two non-independent directors. Each year, the Committee receives presentations from management on the company's environmental performance and initiatives, reclamation and closure costs, safety and health performance and initiatives, permitting and government approvals of the company's projects, security matters, and CSR programs.

CSR Advisory Board

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 provides input and advice to Barrick's senior executives on the complex social, political, and environmental issues affecting us and the mining industry as a whole. In addition, [John Ruggie](#), author of the U.N. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, serves as a special consultant to the Board.

Senior Executive Overview of Corporate Responsibility

Barrick also has an Executive Community, Health, Environment, Safety, and Security (CHESS) committee. The CHESS Committee reviews CSR performance, trends, and issues and approves CHESS policies and business plans. The Executive CHESS Committee is comprised of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and the company's most senior executives. The 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, non-government organization initiatives, and government affairs. The Executive CHESS Committee meets on a regular basis, up to four times each year.

Senior Executives and Performance-based Compensation

Barrick's performance-based compensation system for senior executives sets out the performance measurement categories, metrics, weightings, performance goals, etc. for the annual performance incentive plan (i.e. annual bonus). Compensation is determined in part by the performance of the Community Relations, Safety and Health, Environment, and Security functions; the CHESS functions. This system applies to the corporate Senior Leadership Team, the Regional Presidents, the Operations/Project Directors, and site General Managers. In 2012, the performance incentive for the CHESS category was 25 percent of the total scorecard.

VISION, VALUES AND CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

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

- Integrity
- Respect and Open Communication
- Responsibility and Accountability
- Teamwork
- Create Shareholder Value

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

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, Safety and Occupational Health Policy, and 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 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.

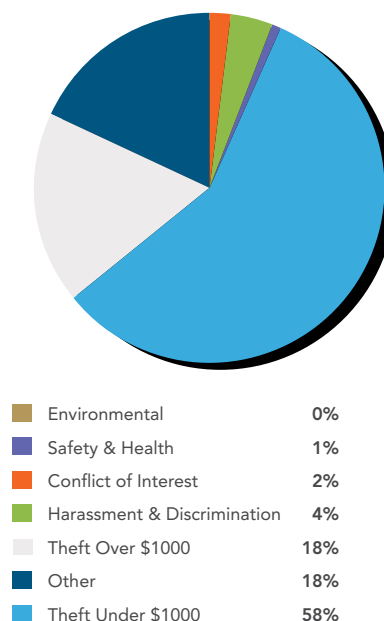
Violations of the Code and associated policies are grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. In 2012, the majority of inquiries in connection with violations of the Code were related to petty theft at our operating sites. While not all the investigations relating to the complaints received in 2012 have been closed, we do not consider any of the inquiries respecting violations of the Code in 2012 to have a significant adverse effect on Barrick's ethical culture.

OUR MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Barrick's vision is to be the world's best gold mining company by operating in a safe, profitable, and responsible manner. Barrick has an overarching Corporate Social Responsibility Charter and a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which direct our efforts. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines govern the functioning of the Board of Directors. Together, these documents define our overall commitment to responsible mining. They are supported by our corporate policies, programs, standards, and systems which define a common standard of performance and provide a framework to ensure continuous improvement. Most of these documents are available on the Barrick [website](#).

Barrick's management systems and standards help ensure that effective systems are in place at all our operations to ensure responsible performance in ethics, human rights, environment management, health and safety, community engagement activities, and employee relations. Our senior executives are responsible for the direction and performance of our various functions related to responsible mining.

Code of Conduct Inquiries 2012
Percent



Management Approach: Our People

OUR PEOPLE



Labour-Management Relations, Safety & Health, Training & Education, Employee Demographics, Diversity

Barrick is 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. We strive for a work environment that stresses safety, first of all, along with positive teamwork and collaboration as a way to achieve outstanding results and continuous improvement in all areas of our business activity.

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

SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES	
Management Systems & Programs	Corporate Policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption• Community Relations• Environment• Human Rights• Safety & Health• Security• Supplier Code of Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Fraud• Community Relations• Disclosure• Environmental• Insider Trading• Safety & Health

potential, globally mobile employees, providing them with a variety of assignments to help them advance their careers.

At Barrick, 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.

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: Vice President, Human Resources

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.

Our Safety & Health Policy and Safety & Health Management System require safety and occupational health evaluation, planning, and design to be fully integrated into our business development strategies. Safe production is

always our goal and we are committed to improving our safety performance at every site.

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. Along with safety committees, safety training programs are conducted for contractors and employees at all Barrick operations and projects, as well as at our office locations.

Barrick also maintains emergency response teams at all its sites. 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.

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 identify the root causes underlying these deficiencies so that effective corrective actions can be implemented.

Responsible: Vice President, Safety & Health

Management Approach: the Environment

THE ENVIRONMENT



Materials, Energy, Water, Waste, Biodiversity, Emissions & Effluents, Products

At Barrick, responsible environmental management is central to our success as a leading gold mining company. We seek to continually improve our performance. Our goal is to minimize our footprint and safeguard the environment, for current inhabitants 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 Standard applies to Barrick activities at all properties, including joint ventures where we are the operator.

The EMS Standard provides the threshold for an operation to move to ISO14001 certification. Many of Barrick's operations are ISO certified and others are working towards certification. We are also members of the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) which, through the Cyanide Code, provides best practices for transporting, storing, using, and disposing of cyanide. The ICMI monitors adherence to the Code. Our sites are either Code certified or pursuing Code certification. These certifications are an important aspect of Barrick's responsible environmental management.

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, Barrick is committed to using a precautionary approach throughout the life of a mine – from development through closure – by first assessing potential environmental 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.

Employees and contractors at all operations and projects receive environmental training which provides them with an understanding of their environmental responsibilities, while our environmental professionals at each site receive additional training throughout the year, often in the form of off-site classes, on-line courses or seminars.

We conduct regular 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 standards. When audits identify deficiencies, our investigations attempt to recognize the fundamental causes underlying these deficiencies so that effective corrective and preventative actions can be implemented.

OUR PRODUCTS

Barrick's main product is gold. Silver is recovered as a secondary product at some operations. In addition, we have two copper mines, one in Chile and one in Zambia.

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 (upwards of 85 percent) of our products occurs widely.

The company sells its production through three primary distribution channels: in the gold spot market, under gold sales contracts between Barrick and various third parties, 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.

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 2012.

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.

Responsible: Vice President, Environment

Management Approach: Human Rights and Ethics

HUMAN RIGHTS AND ETHICS



Security Practices, Human Rights and Employees, Corruption, Public Policy, Anti-competitive Behaviour, Compliance with Regulations

We have a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which sets out the ethical behaviour required of all Barrick employees. The Code, which has been adopted by the Board of Directors, 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, Human Rights Policy, Insider Trading Policy, Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, Safety and Occupational Health Policy, and Environmental Policy.

Upholding our responsibility for respecting human rights is fundamental to our management approach. Barrick has a comprehensive Human Rights Program, which includes a Human Rights Policy that specifies what is expected of all employees, affiliates, suppliers, and contractors working with us globally. This policy is supported by Human Rights Procedures and global human rights training.

We are committed to ensuring that our employees respect human rights and are trained to recognize and report human rights violations. We are also committed to providing equal opportunity and freedom from discrimination for all employees, to upholding the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour, and to supporting the effective abolition of child labour.

We recognize the need for an effective security program to protect people, products, assets, and reputation. While security challenges may vary by location, our Security Policy applies to all locations, globally. Our security approach is described in the Barrick Security Management System. It consists of six elements:

- Security risk assessment process
- Information gathering and analysis
- Alignment with international norms
- Control frameworks
- Critical incident management
- Investigations

Responsible: Vice President & Assistant General Counsel and Vice President, Asset Protection & Crisis Management

Management Approach: Society

SOCIETY



Artisanal and Small-scale Mining, Indigenous Peoples, Resettlement, Mine Closure, Community Engagement, Grievance Procedures, Value Distributed, Local Spend/Hiring

Barrick's operations, located across five continents, can have a significant impact on the lives of people who reside in the communities near these mines. The management of our impact on local 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 licence to operate and it is critical that we adopt consistent and proactive approaches in managing our impacts – both positive and negative – and working with these communities for mutual long-term success.

We have a 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 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. It establishes minimum standards of 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 cornerstone of our management approach 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.

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 critical element of how we

do business; ensuring that the potential impacts of mining are adequately addressed, while fostering community empowerment and self-sufficiency.

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.

Responsible: Vice President, Corporate Social Responsibility

PUBLIC POLICY, CORRUPTION AND TRANSPARENCY

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 but are not limited to the following:

- 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 Analysis, Training 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. In those areas, and all others where we operate, we follow the company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code) which outlines our obligations, as a company and individually, to comply with all applicable laws and prevent and report corruption wherever we work. The Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy (the Corruption Policy) and the Code set 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. Our Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Program ensures compliance with these laws. In general, we do not contribute to politicians or political parties except as allowed by the Code and the Corruption Program.

GOVERNMENT DIALOGUE

In 2012, our activities focused on working with our industry associations to assure that Barrick's position on important issues was represented. All lobbying activities are compliant with regulations and reported to authorities as required.

Internally, 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.

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.

Transparency

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 three countries which are EITI compliant – Peru, Zambia, and Tanzania – all designated fully compliant in 2012. Barrick actively promotes this initiative along with other mining companies and stakeholders.

Supplemental Information: Environment



Wise environmental stewardship is based on careful work planning, diligent implementation, thoughtful assessment of performance, and a desire to improve over time.

AIR EMISSIONS

Barrick reports on releases of emissions to air through a number of government emissions programs. In the United States we report through the Toxic Release Inventory, in Canada through the National Pollutant Release Inventory, and in Australia through the National Pollutant Inventory.

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_x and NO_x emissions is routinely collected in Canada, Australia, and the USA and submitted to the national databases identified in the introduction to this section. In other jurisdictions, our mines, while controlling these emissions, may not routinely collect 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 included measuring emissions and the installation of greater controls to significantly reduce or eliminate them. In 2012, 3.8 metric tons of mercury emissions were released to air. Over 98 percent of these emissions come from four operations; one in North America and three in the Australia-Pacific region.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂e) are discussed in [Energy and Climate Change](#).

Ozone Depleting Substances and Other Greenhouse Gases

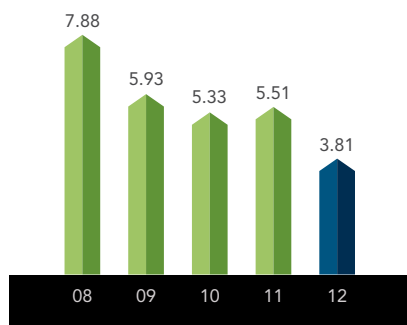
Barrick operations do not manufacture ozone depleting substances (ODS), nor equipment that would use them. We also do not use materials that contain ozone depleting substances, except for fire extinguishers and some refrigerants and machine shop solvents, therefore emissions of these substances are minimal.

IN THIS SECTION

- Air Emissions
- Land and Wildlife Management
- Significant Environmental Incidents

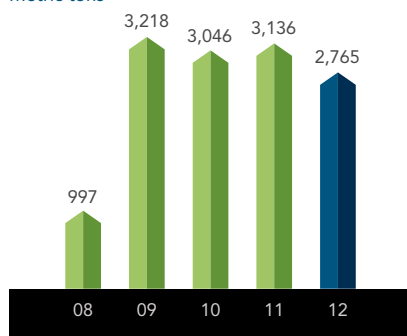
Mercury Air Emissions

Metric tons



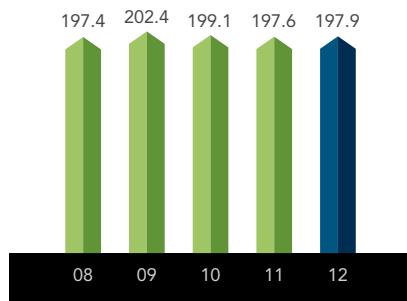
PM10 Emissions

Metric tons



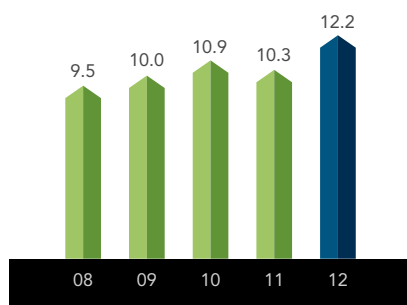
SOx Emissions

Metric tons



NOx Emissions

Metric tons



Emissions to the atmosphere are managed by filters, scrubbers and other equipment.

We have just begun the process for asking our sites to report other greenhouse gases, such as HFCs and SF₆ (ODS substitutes), which can leak from fire extinguishers, electrical equipment, and air conditioners. In 2012, only some of our operations tracked these emissions. Those operations reported a total of 150 kilograms of HFC emissions and 3.4 kilograms of sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) emissions. We expect to have more accurate figures in the future.

↓ 48%

decrease in
mercury emissions
over the past
five years

Mercury emissions continue a decreasing trend due to greater controls.



LAND AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Land Management

Barrick manages large areas of land, either owned or leased (including exploration leases, surface rights and/or mineral rights) in the countries where we operate. The total area of land owned, leased, or managed by Barrick at the end of 2012 was 6.7 million hectares; about the size of West Virginia or slightly smaller than Ireland. Of this land, only one percent has been disturbed over the years by our operations. The rest has been left in its natural state or utilized for agriculture and livestock grazing. At the end of 2012, our current disturbance for active mining was 36,500 hectares. Over 29,000 hectares had been reclaimed (rehabilitated) to the agreed post-mining land use.

Barrick's Environmental Policy outlines our commitment to pollution prevention, safeguarding the lands where we operate, educating our employees and communities about our environmental commitments, and applying proven management practices to prevent or mitigate negative environmental impacts. Application of the Barrick Environmental Management System (EMS) Standard at each of our operations helps us realize these policy commitments. The EMS Standard applies to Barrick activities at all properties, including joint ventures where we are the operator. It specifies the systems, practices, procedures, and tasks that are, at a minimum, necessary to meet our commitment to responsible mining. Barrick also has a Mine Closure Standard that requires we close our properties in a manner that is timely and cost-effective and that restores an ecosystem which can support productive post-mining land use.

Mine Operations, Closure and Reclamation

Our mining activities create impacts on biodiversity throughout the life cycle of a mine. 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 rock storage areas, heap leach facilities, tailings storage impoundments, and dams. We also use large amounts of water in processing, sourcing it from rivers, lakes, and aquifers.

A number of activities carried out during active mining help to minimize these impacts. These include stockpiling topsoil, establishing nurseries to grow local vegetation, preventing animals from entering the active part of a mining operation, undertaking erosion control, minimizing water use, 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).



Reclamation activities at the Pueblo Viejo property stabilize a disturbed slope.

A key component of our commitment to environmental protection is mine closure planning. During project development, closure planning is considered and conceptual closure plans are developed. All our operations have closure plans in place which are reviewed and revised regularly. Budgets have been developed for concurrent reclamation activities, along with money put aside for final reclamation after closure. Barrick has also developed corporate guidance for closure cost estimation in an effort to lead the industry in accurately estimating closure costs.

At closure, in order to return disturbed lands 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 have taken a leading role in the design and construction of evaporative covers for both waste rock facilities and tailings impoundments, and have also won awards for our reclamation activities. Post-mining land use may differ from an area's prior condition and is the result of negotiation and agreement among various parties including governments, local communities, and our operations.



Barrick is working with experts in the Dominican Republic to protect endangered frog species.

Wildlife Management

We have 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 of animals and birds do manage to come into contact with process solutions at a few of our sites. We continue to work to prevent these incidents.

At many sites, we have projects specifically designed to protect rare or significant wildlife; at others, habitat enhancement projects are underway. For example, at the Pueblo Viejo mine in the Dominican Republic, we are working with locally and internationally renowned scientists to protect several frog species that have been identified on or near the project site. In Nevada we are working to protect sage grouse habitat in areas near our mines.



Everywhere we operate, Barrick works to safeguard wildlife from mining activities.

IUCN Red Listed Species

The [International Union for Conservation of Nature \(IUCN\)](#) 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 risk of global extinction and those plants and animals that are close to meeting the threatened threshold. 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 2012, we identified 126 species on the Red List. The categories ranged from those of least concern (76 species) to those endangered/critically endangered (10 species – seven flora and three fauna). In most cases, protection of these species is addressed in the Environmental Impact Assessments/Environmental Impact Statements for our sites, or through special programs such as the captive frog breeding program in the Dominican Republic.

SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS

Our goal is to operate in full compliance with all environmental regulatory requirements and permits. Any written directive from a regulatory agency is considered by us to be a regulatory action. In 2012, we received 35 regulatory actions at six sites, and received two fines, one at the Cortez mine in Nevada and the second at the Veladero mine in Argentina.

Environmental incidents at our mining 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 2012, there were 26 reportable spills, totalling 37,500 cubic meters, that escaped secondary containment from 12 of our 25 operations. Most were spills of hydrocarbons or process solutions. They were cleaned up and the areas remediated. None of these spills flowed off the mine property.

Protection of wildlife is a priority at our operations. 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 2012, there were 107 wildlife mortalities, at three sites, involving chemical and process solutions. The table below provides information on these 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 Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board. These incidents are investigated and measures put in place, where appropriate, to prevent a recurrence.

WILDLIFE MORTALITY	
Buzwagi, Tanzania	There were 22 separate wildlife mortality incidents in 2012, resulting in 99 bird deaths; including cattle egrets, storks, and herons.
Lagunas Norte, Peru	One fox was found near the leach pad.
Tulawaka, Tanzania	There were 5 separate mortality incidents in 2012, resulting in 7 stork deaths.

Supplemental Information: Our People



We commit to create and sustain a respectful workplace for our employees that is challenging and fulfilling.

AWARDS

Barrick Gold Corporation Awards

Barrick won the award for Best Practice of Corporate Social Responsibility in the 2012 IR Magazine Canada Awards in February 2012.

Barrick was listed on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index in September 2012. This is the fifth consecutive year the Company has been listed on the World Index and the sixth year that we have been included on the DJSI North American Index.

Barrick was named to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Canada 200 Carbon Disclosure Leadership Index in October 2012.

Barrick was named the top-performing company in a sustainability ranking of Canadian mining companies by Corporate Knights in November 2012.

Barrick was named to the Global 100, a listing of the most sustainable corporations in the world, by Corporate Knights, early in January 2013.

Barrick was listed on the NASDAQ Global Sustainability Index as one of the top 100 companies in the world for sustainability reporting and performance. This is the second year we have been included on the Index.

Barrick was named 'Corporation of the Year' by the Latin Chamber of Commerce of Las Vegas in December 2012.

This award recognized our commitment to and support of Hispanic organizations and issues across Nevada, USA.

Employee Awards

Each year Barrick recognizes employees who demonstrate leadership, whether through caring for the environment, contributing to a culture of safety, promoting social responsibility, or by workplace improvement and innovation. For a detailed list, see the links below.

[Security](#)

[Environment](#)

[Continuous Improvement](#)

[Community Relations](#)

[Safety](#)

IN THIS SECTION

- Awards
- Emergency Response
- Employees and Human Rights
- Labour Organizations
- Safety & Health: Performance and Programs



We employ highly skilled emergency response and security personnel to ensure a safe workplace for our employees and contractors.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Barrick maintains emergency response teams at all 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 each year to ensure they are well prepared to respond to emergencies. In 2012, 122,000 hours of training were completed, both at Barrick sites and at speciality emergency response and firefighting schools. We also provide emergency response training to contractors (in 2012, 16,000 hours of training were completed). 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.

All sites have emergency response plans and procedures in place. In addition, Emergency Preparedness audits are performed at least every two years. Incident Command and Crisis Management systems are in place at most sites and in development at others.



Emergency response training is provided to specialized teams at all our operations.

Our site-specific emergency response plans cover (among others) the following:

- Regular testing of emergency procedures
- Identification of emergency scenarios
- List of population and residential centres at risk
- List of environmental/wildlife populations at risk
- List of functions of key people
- Procedure for internal communication
- Procedure for external communication
- Criteria for determining levels of alerts
- On-site and external resources available (e.g. mutual aid agreements)
- Toxicity testing facilities (gas, water)
- Post-emergency evaluation of effectiveness of plan and response
- Ongoing communications plan in relation to progress of clean-up/remediation

EMPLOYEES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights, as they relate to our employees, are a critical consideration for Barrick. Our [Code of Business Conduct and Ethics](#) (the Code) and our [Human Rights Policy](#) set the tone for the maintenance of a safe and ethical workplace at all Barrick operations and offices. We require that our work environment be free from discrimination and harassment. We also support freedom of association, diversity in our workforce, and women's equal role in mining. At Barrick, there is no tolerance for child labour or forced labour. We provide both Code and human rights training to our employees and we have established a confidential Compliance Hotline whereby employees can anonymously report Code violations. Along with internal procedures through which employees can notify management of potential human rights violations, employees are also encouraged to use the Compliance Hotline to report any potential human rights violations they might see or suspect.

Human Rights Training

We are committed to ensuring that our employees respect human rights and are trained to recognise and report human rights violations. 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 can also ensure that our employees implement and support our specific [Human Rights Policy](#) and procedures. As part of our Human Rights Compliance Program, human rights training is being rolled out to our regions and sites. Employees will receive basic human rights training at induction and



Comprehensive human rights training occurs in all regions.

relevant employees will receive annual refresher training and focused human rights training pertaining to their areas of work. Certain employees will be required to certify that they are not aware of any potential unreported human rights violations and that they will abide by Barrick's Human Rights Policy.

Non-Discrimination

Barrick is committed to fair employment practices and a workplace in which all individuals are treated with dignity and respect. We will not tolerate discrimination. Our Code and Human Rights Policy both cover employee harassment and discrimination and require us to deal fairly with employees and third parties. We are currently finalizing a Global Harassment and Violence Standard which focuses on this issue. 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 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 merit. Merit is the basis upon which decisions affecting employment and career development are made. The fundamental criteria for career advancement 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.

Freedom of Association

Barrick respects the rights of employees to freedom 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. Due to our practice of communicating regularly with these associations, we have had few significant labour relations issues involving our unions. For more information, see [Labour Organizations](#).

Child Labour 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 [International Labour Organization](#) definition of child labour. Barrick's minimum age for employment is 18, which we verify with potential employees; therefore, we have no significant risks of violating child labour norms through our own employees, and we take steps to monitor our suppliers.

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.

Diversity and Women's Role in Mining

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 also 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. Over the past few years, the number of expatriates at our operations varied regionally, but globally they have totalled approximately four 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.



More women are working at our operations in technical and professional positions.

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.

↑ 24%

Increase in
female employees
from 2011

Barrick strives to be welcoming to women as they look for a good career fit.



SAFETY & HEALTH: PERFORMANCE AND PROGRAMS

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.

Twenty-five of our reporting locations, including operations, projects and exploration sites, completed the entire year with no lost time injuries. This, in itself, is not an easy task. However, seventeen of those locations celebrated the entire year with zero reportable injuries. This achievement and exemplary performance demonstrates our employees’ dedicated safety leadership and focus on “doing things the right way”.

In 2012, we decreased our lost-time injury frequency rate from 2011 (0.20 to 0.18) and had an improvement in the total reportable injury frequency rate (TRIFR). We continued a twelve-year trend of improving our TRIFR; since 2001, there has been an 83 percent improvement in the TRIFR (4.60 to 0.76).

Despite these achievements, regrettably, four fatalities occurred at our operations in 2012. We are deeply saddened by these fatal accidents. Three contractors and one employee lost their lives at Barrick’s sites. Fatalities are unacceptable and an area of great concern to everyone at Barrick. 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, have been applied globally.

Regulation Actions and Fines

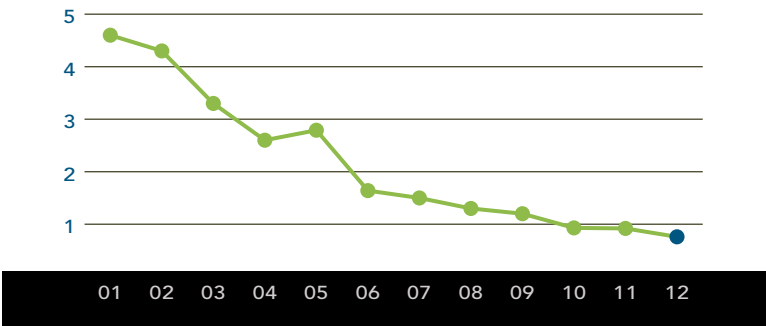
Any written directive received from a regulatory agency, even those relating to minor housekeeping issues (e.g. rag



At Barrick we believe there is no job worth doing in an unsafe way.

bin overflowing, inadequate lighting), is considered by us to be a regulatory action. In 2012, we received 660 regulatory actions at 18 sites, including citations for noise control, ground instability, 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 2012 we received a total of \$407,025 in fines at six properties.

Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)



Ongoing Safety and Health Programs

Safety Committees, Safety Meetings: Barrick believes that everyone is responsible for workplace safety. Therefore, we have safety committees at all sites. These committees conduct regular safety meetings to fit the needs 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.

Courageous Leadership: Barrick's highly successful Courageous Leadership program continued in 2012. This program is a fundamental building block of Barrick's Safety and Health Management System. We held regular training sessions in each region for new workers and for all workers at new projects. Refresher training courses continued as well.

Visible Felt Leadership: VFL is critical for success and was a focus in 2012. Managers and supervisors were 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 on making sure things are right and, when things are not right, helping people make them right.

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

- Hearing conservation
- Respiratory protection
- Biological monitoring for mercury, arsenic, and lead
- Ergonomic assessments
- Wellness programs

Industrial Hygiene: Industrial hygienists use environmental monitoring and analytical methods to detect the extent of worker exposure to contaminants, and employ engineering work practice controls, and other methods to control potential health hazards. Our hygienists have developed a global database to collect exposure data, which is helping us identify areas where controls are lacking or inadequate.

For example, we conducted a Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) study at several operations in the Australia-Pacific Region in 2011 to identify controls for equipment to reduce diesel emissions. These controls were implemented in 2012.



Health and wellness are important aspects of "going home safe and healthy every day".

We also conducted a pilot study to determine the effectiveness of diesel particulate filters, and are currently exploring ways to eliminate DPM in our underground operations. With the announcement, in 2012, by the International Agency for Research in Cancer, that diesel exhaust is a human carcinogen, Barrick formed a task force to review existing technologies and strategies to reduce diesel exhaust. Both our North America and Australia-Pacific business units are working actively on reducing diesel equipment emissions by replacing engines, using bio-diesel fuels, and retrofitting filters. Work will continue throughout 2013.

HIV/AIDS and Malaria: HIV/AIDS 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. These programs have both on-site and community components. One hundred percent of at-risk employees and their families (with regard to HIV/AIDS and/or malaria) are currently eligible to receive preventative initiatives or testing. As well, 100 percent of affected employees and their families are receiving treatment, free of charge or easily affordable.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Trade Unions

Barrick respects the rights of employees to freedom 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 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 2012, employees in eight countries and from 19 properties (both operations and projects) were covered by collective bargaining agreements. This represents 30 percent of our total workforce. There were no strikes or work stoppages in 2012.

Depending on the requirements of the labour union or association, 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.

Communication

Good communication with our employees is essential for effective management of our global organization. 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 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 communication of operational changes. We believe that keeping the lines of communication open between management and labour is the most effective way to avoid a work stoppage.



Union membership is a right for all employees. Over 30 percent of our employees belong to a union or other labour organization.

Supplemental Information: Society



Society grants us our social licence to operate, therefore it is critical that we adopt consistent and proactive approaches to social issues.

EXTERNAL CODES, INITIATIVES, NGO RELATIONSHIPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Codes and Initiatives

In keeping with Barrick's commitment to responsible mining, we recognize the importance of addressing a range

of economic, social and environmental issues. We have adopted a number of voluntary codes and initiatives, and have become a participating member of various associations/organizations that advance a social responsibility agenda, summarized below.

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.

IN THIS SECTION

- External Codes, Initiatives, NGO Relationships and Partnerships
- Mine Closure
- Our Stakeholders
- Artisanal Mining
- Indigenous Peoples

ORGANIZATION	DATE OF ADOPTION / MEMBERSHIP	FOCUS
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.
Danish Institute for Human Rights	2012	The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) is an independent, national human rights institution modelled in accordance with the UN Paris Principles. The Institute was established 2002. The chief objective of DIHR is to promote and develop knowledge about human rights on a national, regional and international basis, predicated on the belief that human rights are universal, mutually interdependent and interrelated.
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 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 ICMM Sustainable Development Framework.
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.

ORGANIZATION	DATE OF ADOPTION / MEMBERSHIP	FOCUS
International Network for Acid Prevention	1998	<p>Acid drainage is one of the most serious and potentially enduring environmental problems for the mining industry.</p> <p>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.</p>
Transparency International – Canada	2006	<p>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.</p>
Trace International Inc.	2011	<p>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.</p>
United Nations Global Compact	2005	<p>The UN Global Compact provides a framework for businesses to align their operations and strategies with 10 universally accepted Principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption.</p>
Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights	2010	<p>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.</p>
World Gold Council	1987	<p>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, while stimulating and sustaining demand for gold.</p>

NGO RELATIONSHIPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Barrick has also developed relationships and/or partnerships with a number of non-government organizations (NGOs), both local and international to further our social and environmental activities in the regions where we operate. We

engage with NGOs at the corporate, regional, and site level across the company. The list below includes some, but not all, of these organizations.

Abbot Fund	Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (Tanzania)
Ademi Foundation (Dominican Republic)	Nature Conservancy (USA)
Agualimpia (Peru)	One Drop (USA)
Aid for AIDS in Nevada (USA)	Population Service International
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	Search for Common Ground (Tanzania)
Canadian Council for Africa (Canada)	Shidepha (Tanzania)
CARE Canada	South African Institute of International Affairs
Children's Book Project for Africa (Tanzania)	Tanzania Education Authority
Communities in Schools (USA)	Tanzania Medical Students Association
Conservation International (PNG)	Tanzanian House of Talent
Council of Alaska Producers (USA)	Tanzania National Malaria Control Program
Dar Independent Schools League (Tanzania)	Touch Foundation (Tanzania)
Ducks Unlimited (USA)	Trout Unlimited (USA)
EnGender Health (Tanzania)	US Agency for International Development – USAID
Fundación Cisneros (Latin America)	United Way of the Great Basin (USA)
Fundación Teletón (Chile)	Un Techo para Chile
Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Tanzania)	Un Techo para mi País
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)	White Ribbon Campaign (Canada)
Makutano (Tanzania)	Wild Turkey Federation (USA)
Malaria No More (Tanzania)	World Vision Canada

MINE CLOSURE

Barrick's role in contributing to the long-term sustainability of the communities surrounding our mines continues through the entire life cycle of our operations, including closure. Mine closure brings changes to communities and countries and is, therefore, an important issue to governments, to the mining industry, and to local communities. Comprehensive planning for mine closure not only helps mitigate negative impacts but can also create opportunities to bring further benefits to local communities.

Environmental Closure

A key component of our commitment to environmental protection is mine closure planning. During project development, closure planning is considered and conceptual Mine Closure Plans are developed. All our operations have closure plans in place which are reviewed and revised regularly. Budgets have been developed for concurrent reclamation activities (reclamation of disturbed lands during the operations stage when they are no longer needed for active mining), along with money put aside for final reclamation after closure. Barrick has also developed corporate guidance for closure cost estimation in an effort to lead the industry in accurately estimating closure costs.

At closure, in order to return disturbed lands 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 have taken a leading role in the design and construction of evaporative covers for both waste rock facilities and tailings impoundments, and have also won awards for our reclamation activities. Post-mining land use may differ from an area's prior use and is the result of negotiation and agreement among various parties including governments, local communities, and our operations.

Social Closure

Social closure involves aspects of closure that could affect our host communities and other local stakeholders, making collaboration with local communities and governments essential in this process and planning.

Barrick's Community Relations Management System (CRMS) and the Community Relations Standard address the social aspects of mine closure in a dedicated section. Sites are required to plan for the social aspects of closure from the development stage of mining, in order to avoid creating unsustainable dependency on the mine during operations.



Concurrent reclamation spreads the cost of mine closure over many years.



Reclaimed lands provide an environment capable of sustaining a vibrant ecosystem.

The CR Standard also requires that the Mine Closure Plan, as part of the pre-feasibility study prior to mine development, considers and includes social issues. At least three years prior to anticipated closure, all sites must undertake a Social Closure Impact Assessment (SCIA) and a Social Closure Risk Assessment, and complete a Social Closure Plan (SCP). SCIA's focus on identifying the social risks and potential impacts to a community from mine closure and are followed by the development of mitigation plans to address these risks and impacts. In addition, all sites approaching closure develop a closure-focused Stakeholder Engagement Plan, updated annually to support the closure process.

Most closure planning activities take place during 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.



Mine closure planning involves consultation with local communities and host governments.

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Identification and Selection of Stakeholders

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

We undertake initial stakeholder identification during the exploration phase of a project. We have a community relations expert dedicated to the exploration group to assist in this task. We complete detailed stakeholder identification as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) at the outset of each 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 one of the many keys to identifying all relevant stakeholders, including possible vulnerable and minority groups.

Corporate stakeholders, including our shareholders, governments, academics, international NGOs, SRI investor groups, and ESG research analysts, are identified through contacts within our investor relations team and other functional groups; through contacts in our industry associations; through outreach by our corporate social responsibility team; and by direct contact by stakeholders interested in learning more about our CSR performance.

Barrick's Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholders are people or groups that have an interest in, and influence on, 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 (NGOs)
- international non-governments organizations (NGOs)
- socially responsible investment (SRI) groups
- academic institutions
- environmental, social, governance (ESG) research analysts
- regulatory authorities
- professional and industry 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 address the key issues associated with our business. We hold both regular and ad hoc meetings in all regions with members of our host communities, local and regional governments, local NGOs, and other interested stakeholders. We also engage with non-community stakeholders, including our shareholders and international NGOs, ESGs and SRI groups, through one-on-one meetings, teleconferences, participation in multi-stakeholder initiatives, and through our industry associations.

Each year, as part of our ICMM Assurance process, independent, third-party consultants complete external corporate and site-level stakeholder interviews in the regions where we operate. Corporate stakeholders include corporate financial interests, pension funds and investor groups, NGOs, sustainable development and ESG research groups, and trade and mining associations. Site level stakeholders include community members, local landowners, local business people, indigenous peoples, local government officials, and women's groups. Results of these stakeholder interviews and our assurance consultant's recommendations are reviewed at a senior level within the company each year. The recommendations cover key areas, including stakeholder engagement and transparency regarding the CSR challenges we face. We make an effort to follow-up on these recommendations each year. Please see the [Material Issues](#) section for our recent engagement activities and current areas of stakeholder interest.

ARTISANAL 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 ABG mines in Tanzania and for our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea. 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.

The presence of ASM operations is sometimes associated with challenges, including poor environmental, health and safety practices, the spread of communicable disease, heightened security risks to neighbouring communities and operations, child and forced labour, inequitable distribution of benefits in communities, and an illegal trade in minerals.

We are committed to contribute to the social, economic, and institutional development of the communities in which we operate. ASM miners and their dependants constitute a unique part of these communities. The challenge is how to help legitimize what is sometimes an illegal activity, and which is often conducted in poor and unsafe working conditions, but which drives the local economy.

Over the course of 2012, our affiliate ABG has worked towards implementation 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 ASM and community trust and credibility, enhancing investment programs, and developing realistic and sustainable alternative livelihoods in the regions. The commencement of Village Benefits Agreements and Village Benefit Implementation Agreements with all seven villages surrounding the mine, during the first half of the year, represented a significant step in the identification and resolution of key social legacy issues within these communities. The initial investment under these agreements has been estimated at \$8.5 million over the first three years. ABG estimates that it could take a further three years to fully implement the agreements, with a similar financial commitment over the second three-year period.



ASM activities occupy a spectrum from small, informal subsistence activities through to organized, formal, small commercial mining activities.

The form of investment in each of the villages differs, but includes the development of school infrastructure, improvements in access to water supply, the upgrading of the Sungu-Sungu Clinic, so that it may qualify for ongoing government hospital funding, rehabilitation of village offices, and improvements to road and electricity supply infrastructure. The remaining components of the North Mara Co-Existence Plan have been combined with the North Mara Social Management Plan and will go forward as part of this plan. For more information, see the ABG [website](#).

There are ASM mining communities near our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea as well. Barrick has an interest in a mutually respectful and peaceful co-existence with lawful artisanal and small scale miners. However, since the mine began operation in 1990, there has been significant in-migration to the Porgera Valley, including a rise in the number of illegal miners, and an escalation in crime and violence. Regular incursions by illegal miners into the Porgera open pit, ore stockpiles and waste areas are now common. The issue of illegal miners at Porgera relates directly to safety and is of great concern to Barrick. For more information, please see our [website](#). We also address in-migration and illegal mining [Community Safety and Security](#).

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

We respect the connection Indigenous peoples* have to their traditional lands. Barrick aims to mitigate or minimize any negative impacts our activities may have on Indigenous peoples' cultural resources. For planning and design of mining projects, we strive to ensure that decisions are made upon mutual agreement with local populations, with dialogue that is free from coercion, manipulation, or intimidation, and sufficiently in advance of any commencement of major impacts. Barrick endorses the ICMM Position Statement on [Indigenous Peoples and Mining](#), which includes specific commitments and obligations related to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Barrick is committed to implementing the Position Statement globally.

Our community relations teams around the world engage and consult with Indigenous peoples in a fair, timely, and culturally appropriate manner throughout the mining cycle; from exploration, to construction and operations, and through closure. We are committed to providing information to these communities in a way that is understandable and accessible. We work with Indigenous peoples directly affected by our activities to foster good faith negotiations and strive to reach mutually beneficial agreements.

We are committed to providing socio-economic opportunities for Indigenous peoples directly affected by our activities. Barrick promotes the representation of Indigenous peoples in our workforce by helping to build their skills base, expand their career options, and increase their economic participation in our activities.

Barrick works collaboratively with Indigenous peoples directly affected by our activities to identify, record, and manage culturally significant sites and artifacts. We recognize that we have a role to play in fostering cross-cultural learning between Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees and creating opportunities for non-Indigenous employees to appreciate and respect Indigenous cultures, customs, and values.



Western Shoshone Communities and Nevada Operations (USA)

Barrick has a long record of constructive engagement with the Western Shoshone communities near our Nevada mines, including the Duckwater Tribe, Ely Tribe, Duck Valley Western Shoshone Committee, Yomba Tribe, and the four Bands of the TeMoak Tribe; South Fork, Wells, Elko, and Battle Mountain. Since 2005, quarterly dialogue meetings with Western Shoshone tribal leaders and community representatives have included senior company managers, such as the President of Barrick's North America Region. 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, and the Elko Band signed in 2012. The Collaborative Agreement is aimed at maintaining regular, on-going engagement

* 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; 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; and, resolved to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and distinctive identities.



between Barrick and these Western Shoshone communities and sharing a spectrum of benefits derived from Barrick's operations with this important stakeholder group. The Collaborative Agreement establishes a common vision of long-term collaboration between specific Western Shoshone communities and Barrick. Programs implemented under this framework are focused on the Western Shoshone Tribes and Bands in the area of influence of our Nevada operations. While the formal dialogue meetings are a regular occurrence, less formal interaction with the Tribes and Bands is much more frequent and is nearly a daily occurrence.

The Collaborative Agreement established the Western Shoshone Educational Legacy Fund, a registered non-profit foundation which is funded by regular donations derived from Barrick's Nevada operations. The foundation currently has assets of \$2.9 million and funds higher education scholarships for a large number Western Shoshone students who attend universities and colleges throughout the United States. Over 100 scholarships were awarded in 2012. The Legacy Fund has paid out more than \$933,000 to date and will continue to grow to serve future generations of Western Shoshone. Foundation assets are expected to reach \$7 to \$10 million over the next several years.

In 2012, we continued our efforts to increase Western Shoshone employment at Barrick operations. Barrick's human resources and corporate social responsibility groups have formalized internal company systems for this purpose.

Company staff regularly visit remote Western Shoshone communities to educate residents about employment opportunities and to identify qualified candidates for open positions with Barrick's operations. As a result of this effort, Western Shoshone recruitment increased significantly in 2012.

In 2010, under the Collaborative Agreement, Western Shoshone communities and Barrick established a Western Shoshone Cultural Advisory Group (WSCAG) to provide input on early stage mining projects and operations. The Advisory Group is comprised of elders and members of several Western Shoshone tribes and meets monthly. This group provides another forum for shared understanding between Barrick management and the Western Shoshone, and will continue into the future. The WSCAG is currently working to develop Western Shoshone Cultural Awareness Training for all levels of Barrick staff and its contractors.

As we have for many years, Barrick supported cultural preservation and a broad range of community development initiatives benefiting Western Shoshone communities during 2012. These include Summer Youth Employment Programs for tribal youth in a number of communities; health initiatives focused on issues such as diabetes; elder care programs; sports and recreation activities; business management mentoring for tribal businesses; maintenance programs for tribal infrastructure including housing, cemeteries and roads; and education initiatives including computer equipment, facilities utilized for education-related activities, Head Start program support, and partnership with Communities in Schools, an education NGO implementing programs that provide support and mentoring for Western Shoshone students at Adobe Middle School in Elko. Barrick supports traditional cultural activities undertaken by the communities including pine nut harvests, pow-wows, and other traditional gatherings.

Barrick provided the impetus and continued support for the operation of a ground-breaking program for language revitalization in Western Shoshone communities, through the University of Utah, known as the Shoshone Youth Language Apprenticeship Program. Barrick has contributed nearly \$1,000,000 to this program over the last six years. This program brings youth from Western Shoshone communities to the University every summer for a six week residency program of language instruction and related cultural activities.

Pic Mobert First Nation and Pic River First Nation and the Hemlo Mine (Canada)

At the Hemlo mine in northern Ontario, Barrick continues to fulfill the terms of the socioeconomic agreement with the Pic Mobert First Nation, signed 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 an innovative Environmental Monitoring/Mining Essential Program for First Nation peoples located near the Hemlo mine and surrounding area. This program is the first of its kind in Canada and has proven to be very successful, with all graduates seeking employment within our operation or other mining contractors or companies.

The Environmental Monitoring/Mining Essential Program, along with ongoing environmental dialogue, led 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 community relations team, we are providing assistance to Pic Mobert First Nation in researching the traditional ecological knowledge of their established territory. This is an ongoing project that will continue through 2013. It is intended to provide the local First Nation communities with the expertise needed to research and collect this information.

Wiradjuri People and the Cowal Mine (Australia)

The Wiradjuri people are recognized as the Traditional Owners of the Lake Cowal area, the land upon which the Cowal mine is located. 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 mine development activities, over 60 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, which were removed during construction and ongoing operations, to culturally appropriate locations.

Also under the Agreement, the Wiradjuri Scholarship Program has supported a total of 19 young Wiradjuri people to attend university. In 2012, two scholarships were awarded in collaboration with the WCC. Cowal's total investment in the Wiradjuri scholarships to date is almost \$75,000. 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. In 2012, two young Wiradjuri trainees completed their traineeships and received qualifications in their chosen fields.

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 awareness 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 socio-economic opportunities for Wiradjuri people through employment and training programs in a culturally appropriate manner. The Wiradjuri Study Centre was established as a direct result of the Native Title Agreement and continues to play a vital role in showcasing the capacity of the WCC and the broader Wiradjuri community.

Aboriginal Communities and the Granny Smith Mine (Australia)

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 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.



Alaska Native Communities and the Donlin Gold Project (USA)

Throughout 2012, the Donlin Gold project team continued their extensive meetings with community members from 56 remote native villages in the Yukon- Kuskokwim (YK) region of southwestern Alaska, and 14 villages in the neighbouring Doynon region. These communities need to be addressed as individual cultural and indigenous entities. Not all speak the same language; some are very isolated.

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 (HIA) which was initiated in 2010. The community health baseline report was completed at the end of January 2012, and the impact assessment will commence after scoping is completed at the end of March 2013. The Environmental Impact Study (EIS) will also include an impact assessment for community health and incorporate the state's HIA as an appendix. Additional primary data collection efforts, including hair sampling for mercury baseline data and survey data collection from local grocery stores, was completed in summer 2012.

The project began the permitting process in the summer of 2012. 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. The multi-phase study will last three years and include 24 communities. Phases 1 and 2 are complete. 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, as well as 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 2012, 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 \$60,000. 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.

Donlin also contributed \$50,000 to the Tundra Women's Coalition in support of the regional domestic violence shelter for women and children, and \$50,000 to the Kuskokwim River Watershed Council to provide travel scholarships for environmental workers from Kuskokwim villages to attend training on invasive species and water monitoring.



The Tahltan First Nation (Canada)

The Eskay Creek mine, operated from 1994 to 2008, 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. Barrick has demonstrated a long term commitment to creating a positive legacy for the Tahltan First Nation. This commitment has been sustained throughout closure and will continue for years to come.

The Eskay Creek operation made it a priority to focus on employment and training for local communities and on economic opportunities for Tahltan-led contractors. A Collaborative Agreement was signed in 2004 by the Tahltan and Iskut Bands, the Tahltan Central Council, and Barrick. Barrick provided financing to the Tahltan Nation Development Corporation (TNDC) and helped with support in later years. During operation, 34 percent of employees were First Nations and, since closure, all long term contractors are hired through TNDC, which represents 25 percent of the current work force. From 1994-2008, the mine contributed over \$130 million to local communities through wages and donations to community initiatives. 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.



In 2008, the year the mine closed, Barrick contributed \$1 million to the Tahltan First Nation to help support the establishment of a Community Wellness Centre. 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. The relationship between Barrick and the Tahltan First Nation continues to be collaborative and positive.

Diaguita Communities and the Pascua-Lama project (Chile)

The Diaguita people in the Province of Huasco in the Atacama Region are mainly concentrated in the area of Alto del Carmen, in the villages closest to the Pascua-Lama project. Since 2006, Barrick has created initiatives contributing to Diaguita communities' sustainable development by providing technical support in ranching to livestock-dependant families (known as *crianceros*). In 2012, Barrick continued to support these multi-year programs, ensuring access to shepherding areas, fostering sustainable agricultural activity, upgrading the livestock quality, and providing financial support to preserve a range of traditional agricultural activities of the Diaguita culture.



In 2012, Barrick also launched a partnership with Fundación Artesanías de Chile entitled "Generation of Opportunities for Diaguita Men and Women Artisans". Through a participatory process, the program involves men and women artisans at Alto del Carmen valleys and Vallenar, identifying the most important artisanal skills in the Diaguita culture, and evaluating the most feasible market alternatives for their handicrafts. The program continues in 2013 and will maximize opportunities for Diaguita artisans to increase their livelihood and preserve ancestral cultural expressions in textiles, pottery, and metalwork.

Colla Communities and the Cerro Casale project (Chile)

In 2012, Barrick continued to engage with the Colla communities located near the Cerro Casale project; the Colla Community of Jorquera River and its Tributaries, and the Pai Ote Colla Community. This engagement was maintained throughout the revision of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) for the Cerro Casale Project, which was approved by the Chilean government in January 2013.

Data Tables

NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
REGULATORY ACTION AND INCIDENTS				
Number of Regulatory Actions				
Total (Company) ¹	35	57	62	70
Total (North America) ²	2	3	10	26
Bald Mountain	0	0	2	1
Cortez	2	0	0	0
Golden Sunlight	0	2	2	8
Goldstrike	0	0	1	0
Hemlo	0	0	0	3
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	1
Turquoise Ridge	0	1	5	13
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)				
Total (Company) ¹	120,800	75,812	31,344	13,761
Total (North America) ²	28,000	2,500	2,000	1,550
Bald Mountain	0	0	2,000	0
Cortez	28,000	0	0	0
Golden Sunlight	0	0	0	0
Goldstrike	0	2,500	0	0
Hemlo	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	0	1,550
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Chemical Spills Escaping Second Level Containment (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	37,558,982	333,815	989,010	5,037,725
Total (North America) ²	7,785	154,480	4,440	585,225
Bald Mountain	0	0	0	1,514
Cortez	0	0	600	578,979
Golden Sunlight	0	0	0	4,732
Goldstrike	3,785	139,720	600	0
Hemlo	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Viejo ³	4,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	0	11,360	3,240	0
Other properties ⁴	0	3,400	0	0

Continued on following page

NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Chemical Spills Escaping Mine Property (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	0	11,506,200	809,200	77,826,870
Total (North America) ²	0	0	658,000	2,270
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
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	583,000	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	75,000	2,270
Chemically-related Wildlife Mortalities				
Total (Company) ¹	107	83	210	131
Total (North America) ²	0	4	0	2
Bald Mountain	0	4	0	1
Cortez	0	0	0	1
Golden Sunlight	0	0	0	0
Goldstrike	0	0	0	0
Hemlo	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
ENERGY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS				
Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (direct)				
Total (Company) ¹	51,303,969	42,533,981	38,177,763	38,067,527
Total (North America) ²	15,631,032	14,308,087	13,201,687	13,172,568
Bald Mountain	1,405,264	1,302,907	744,086	538,765
Cortez	2,230,174	2,673,881	2,556,272	2,508,430
Golden Sunlight	398,890	560,845	567,600	396,903
Goldstrike	5,057,928	4,578,182	4,529,494	5,441,567
Hemlo	576,046	554,729	502,961	490,906
Pueblo Viejo ³	2,051,510	1,475,754	865,458	486,129
Ruby Hill	539,244	545,989	684,160	592,052
Turquoise Ridge	156,442	171,420	173,510	153,052
Other properties ⁴	3,215,535	2,444,380	2,578,145	2,564,763
Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (purchased electricity)				
Total (Company) ¹	14,030,937	11,874,780	11,435,621	11,692,203
Total (North America) ²	6,767,196	5,648,465	5,086,525	5,817,601
Bald Mountain	86,876	68,179	58,274	47,047
Cortez	935,244	944,386	885,416	858,821
Golden Sunlight ⁸	272,225	250,954	29,316	101,300
Goldstrike	3,312,069	3,149,529	3,092,943	3,587,460

Continued on following page

NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Hemlo	733,750	736,330	736,428	720,022
Pueblo Viejo ³	864,976	0	0	0
Ruby Hill	36,323	36,210	36,720	37,057
Turquoise Ridge	189,574	159,666	157,972	147,650
Other properties ⁴	336,159	303,211	89,455	318,243

Energy Consumption MJ / Tonne of Ore Processed

Total (Company) ¹	289.6	269.4	280.7	253.0
Total (North America) ²	478.7	437.0	675.9	398.5
Bald Mountain	107.0	114.4	216.0	63.5
Cortez	353.5	346.8	780.6	231.3
Golden Sunlight ⁸	305.2	386.2	n/a	785.6
Goldstrike	1117.9	1092.4	1051.2	1037.6
Hemlo	425.1	422.3	412.6	479.3
Pueblo Viejo ³	3941.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	223.7	594.2	236.2	206.1
Turquoise Ridge	885.0	883.0	830.0	599.1

Greenhouse Gas Emissions – direct & indirect (tonnes)

Total (Company) ¹	6,013,548	5,030,713	4,919,691	4,880,935
Total (North America) ²	2,404,342	2,009,293	2,014,415	2,178,224
Bald Mountain	109,462	99,933	59,702	43,803
Cortez	329,859	359,285	339,593	333,245
Golden Sunlight	74,386	82,165	45,081	45,651
Goldstrike	1,273,629	1,067,171	1,182,060	1,362,215
Hemlo	73,320	71,729	82,824	80,677
Pueblo Viejo ³	219,710	106,102	62,174	34,878
Ruby Hill	42,533	42,870	52,994	46,318
Turquoise Ridge	41,923	37,755	37,539	33,815
Other properties ⁴	239,519	142,284	152,448	197,622

Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Kilograms / Tonne of Ore Processed

Total (Company) ¹	27.8	25.8	28.7	25.4
Total (North America) ²	55.0	48.9	82.4	49.6
Bald Mountain	7.8	8.3	16.1	4.8
Cortez	36.8	34.4	77.0	22.9
Golden Sunlight ⁸	33.8	39.1	n/a	72.0
Goldstrike	170.1	150.9	163.0	156.5
Hemlo	23.8	23.5	27.6	31.9
Pueblo Viejo ³	296.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	16.5	43.8	17.4	15.2
Turquoise Ridge	107.2	100.7	94.0	67.4

AIR EMISSIONS

NOx Emissions (kilograms)

Total (Company) ¹	12,242,037	10,346,866	10,866,190	10,032,174
Total (North America) ²	1,034,551	725,266	769,618	651,394
Bald Mountain ⁹	1	148	79	112

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NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Cortez	4,587	5,474	4,312	6,621
Golden Sunlight	296,352	477,256	482,211	378,324
Goldstrike	115,341	110,451	95,038	98,062
Hemlo	45,000	43,366	41,465	39,936
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	0	0	0
Ruby Hill	481,088	1,197	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	547	701	197	633
Other properties ⁴	91,636	86,673	146,316	127,706
SOx Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	197,939,197	197,659,161	199,129,283	202,421,247
Total (North America) ²	471,384	924,521	940,464	911,069
Bald Mountain	0	0	0	0
Cortez	156	174	171	118
Golden Sunlight	32,257	52,014	56,639	41,435
Goldstrike	32,332	25,057	20,729	21,482
Hemlo	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	0	0	0
Ruby Hill	12,350	73	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	139	105	23	98
Other properties ⁴	394,149	847,098	862,902	847,935
PM10 Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	2,765,330	3,135,892	3,046,656	3,218,542
Total (North America) ²	751,285	1,067,368	918,437	946,071
Bald Mountain	83	300	176	0
Cortez	30,680	30,935	29,729	267,264
Golden Sunlight	514,266	866,549	713,933	478,336
Goldstrike	135,018	128,912	129,348	154,097
Hemlo	33,000	32,547	34,930	38,029
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	29,777	1,905	2,265	1,905
Turquoise Ridge	2,682	1,825	3,366	2,604
Other properties ⁴	5,779	4,395	4,690	3,836
Mercury Air Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	3,811	5,513	5,329	5,927
Total (North America) ²	166	317	193	299
Bald Mountain	1	0	2	127
Cortez	2	3	2	0
Golden Sunlight	0	0	0	0
Goldstrike	163	309	170	166
Hemlo	0	0	4	4
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	0	4	15	3
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0

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NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
WATER				
Water Consumed by Mining & Processing (cubic meters)				
Total (Company) ¹	99,318,833	87,871,445	86,867,503	76,817,434
Total (North America) ²	23,321,799	17,388,875	15,285,177	19,040,661
Bald Mountain	1,291,650	1,217,753	739,288	568,809
Cortez	4,333,849	3,423,618	3,160,430	4,273,516
Golden Sunlight	1,178,802	1,015,252	314,722	429,939
Goldstrike	7,107,596	8,778,369	9,498,847	11,411,245
Hemlo	618,402	497,826	559,898	1,029,797
Pueblo Viejo ³	6,761,026	254,472	12,189	n/a
Ruby Hill	1,025,994	1,065,693	575,125	952,038
Turquoise Ridge	713,842	614,400	424,677	375,317
Other properties ⁴	290,638	521,492	0	0
Water Consumption in liters / Tonne of Ore Processed⁵				
Total (Company) ¹	507.3	481.4	536.1	416.9
Total (North America) ²	585.0	461.4	699.7	485.7
Bald Mountain	92.6	101.6	199.1	61.7
Cortez	484.0	328.1	716.8	293.5
Golden Sunlight ⁸	536.1	483.0	n/a	678.0
Goldstrike	949.3	1,240.9	1,310.0	1,311.4
Hemlo	200.7	162.8	186.4	407.6
Pueblo Viejo ³	9,136.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	398.8	1,087.7	188.5	311.8
Turquoise Ridge	1,825.7	1,638.5	1,063.3	747.7
Total Water Discharged Under Permit (cubic meters)				
Total (Company) ¹	97,979,020	95,677,688	63,453,952	62,845,437
Total (North America) ²	20,273,904	20,653,804	14,445,885	18,786,434
Bald Mountain	0	0	0	0
Cortez	0	0	0	0
Golden Sunlight	0	0	0	0
Goldstrike	0	0	0	0
Hemlo	2,733,160	3,288,163	3,354,804	3,257,346
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	0	0	0
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	548	0
Other properties ⁴	17,540,744	17,365,641	11,090,533	15,529,088
MATERIAL STEWARDSHIP				
Cyanide Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	29,528	30,050	32,316	30,311
Total (North America) ²	8,750	8,242	9,278	11,241
Bald Mountain	547	1,976	1,766	1,777
Cortez	3,697	2,903	4,168	5,476
Golden Sunlight ⁸	1,000	872	0	484
Goldstrike	1,741	1,663	2,484	2,601

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NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Hemlo	393	370	472	495
Pueblo Viejo ³	868	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	505	457	387	408
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Explosives Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	202,235	171,922	159,129	166,777
Total (North America) ²	63,754	65,184	71,429	62,398
Bald Mountain	11,983	11,552	6,082	4,297
Cortez	20,298	20,387	34,005	24,364
Golden Sunlight	1,922	4,086	4,902	4,702
Goldstrike	17,946	18,042	18,882	20,554
Hemlo	3,074	3,442	3,069	2,807
Pueblo Viejo ³	5,376	3,386	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	2,364	3,826	3,712	5,428
Turquoise Ridge	790	463	778	246
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Nitric Acid Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,228,765	1,144,125	1,147,785	1,131,833
Total (North America) ²	1,152,889	1,064,718	1,085,318	1,051,283
Bald Mountain	60	19	32	90
Cortez	753	940	870	610
Golden Sunlight	625	0	0	0
Goldstrike	732,871	729,496	849,764	755,921
Hemlo	296,235	322,026	218,304	273,337
Pueblo Viejo ³	122,165	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill ¹⁰	3	12,057	16,218	21,215
Turquoise Ridge	108	120	100	110
Other properties ⁴	70	60	30	0
Copper Sulfate Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,140	1,069	1,111	695
Total (North America) ²	64	36	80	98
Bald Mountain	0	0	0	0
Cortez	0	0	0	0
Golden Sunlight	0	12	0	4
Goldstrike	23	24	80	94
Hemlo	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Viejo ³	41	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Caustic Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	14,430	14,938	14,593	14,220
Total (North America) ²	3,044	2,777	2,798	3,377

Continued on following page

NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Bald Mountain	11	65	48	64
Cortez	307	319	348	394
Golden Sunlight	216	258	22	57
Goldstrike	2,119	1,867	2,139	2,656
Hemlo	237	238	187	159
Pueblo Viejo ³	128	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill ¹¹	0	14	46	35
Turquoise Ridge	26	17	8	12
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Lime Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	292,638	251,024	208,094	204,939
Total (North America) ²	98,559	50,353	22,835	37,390
Bald Mountain	24,030	21,376	7,102	14,709
Cortez	22,046	19,053	11,779	14,864
Golden Sunlight	5,422	7,862	0	3,683
Goldstrike	0	0	0	0
Hemlo	1,365	1,181	1,129	951
Pueblo Viejo ³	42,838	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	2,858	881	2,825	3,171
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	12
Grinding Media Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	73,052	56,126	57,256	1,319,894
Total (North America) ²	18,158	14,745	15,528	1,280,039
Bald Mountain	0	0	0	0
Cortez	933	1,304	1,714	1,568
Golden Sunlight ⁸	2,434	1,867	0	1,264,120
Goldstrike	8,806	7,694	9,376	10,524
Hemlo	4,263	3,880	4,438	3,827
Pueblo Viejo ³	1,722	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Chlorine Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	3,926,236	3,018,493	3,370,678	3,385,415
Total (North America) ²	3,666,188	2,743,052	3,126,989	3,214,273
Bald Mountain	0	0	0	0
Cortez	95	80	100	130
Golden Sunlight	114	45	0	5
Goldstrike	3,066,765	2,351,929	2,712,134	2,830,406
Hemlo	2,255	2,665	2,255	2,271
Pueblo Viejo ³	144	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	401	1,003	100	401
Turquoise Ridge	596,414	387,330	412,400	377,459
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	3,600

Continued on following page

NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Anti-freeze Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,607,275	1,440,545	1,379,862	1,293,343
Total (North America) ²	388,715	440,343	335,279	363,851
Bald Mountain	68,675	77,930	13,480	14,074
Cortez	77,143	133,656	111,056	138,724
Golden Sunlight	15,516	18,755	6,700	16,182
Goldstrike	131,649	104,715	121,420	115,775
Hemlo	31,587	55,145	39,750	25,585
Pueblo Viejo ³	24,475	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	26,320	26,797	24,310	23,458
Turquoise Ridge	10,019	18,349	15,232	24,223
Other properties ⁴	3,331	4,996	3,331	5,830
Lubricating Oil Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	20,370,102	17,989,200	15,804,643	18,756,917
Total (North America) ²	5,920,782	4,796,538	4,093,783	6,406,914
Bald Mountain	1,538,482	816,807	298,400	2,551,027
Cortez	1,363,024	1,068,117	850,811	1,057,224
Golden Sunlight	187,013	316,017	195,000	246,708
Goldstrike	1,343,010	1,454,760	1,659,464	1,569,237
Hemlo	328,186	344,026	339,993	341,740
Pueblo Viejo ³	491,520	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	247,454	378,116	250,405	259,611
Turquoise Ridge	344,469	366,078	395,839	303,232
Other properties ⁴	77,624	52,617	103,872	78,135
Tires Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	15,819	14,066	17,753	11,897
Total (North America) ²	4,777	4,110	4,213	4,959
Bald Mountain	1,207	894	301	149
Cortez	949	1,462	1,564	1,688
Golden Sunlight	195	279	252	1,305
Goldstrike	1,896	946	1,613	1,537
Hemlo	170	146	143	132
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	297	305	267	131
Turquoise Ridge	63	77	73	17
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
NON-PROCESSING AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL				
Scrap Metal Recycled (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	27,932	20,444	43,852	24,190
Total (North America) ²	9,547	7,183	36,620	16,135
Bald Mountain	452	293	98	109
Cortez	2,303	2,261	1,085	1,420
Golden Sunlight	929	222	357	452
Goldstrike	4,359	3,753	5,543	3,466

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NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Hemlo	188	269	228	209
Pueblo Viejo ³	545	0	0	7,059
Ruby Hill	90	91	98	97
Turquoise Ridge	500	135	706	436
Other properties ⁴	180	159	28,503	2,887
Used Oil Recycled (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	12,581,889	11,081,533	8,860,327	9,531,953
Total (North America) ²	3,245,714	2,839,773	1,824,509	2,012,305
Bald Mountain	342,830	359,304	206,536	160,525
Cortez	857,677	868,760	136,207	626,849
Golden Sunlight	154,807	185,862	193,849	183,611
Goldstrike	947,161	681,075	887,807	675,083
Hemlo	126,300	127,300	145,500	122,500
Pueblo Viejo ³	514,920	264,949	0	38,824
Ruby Hill	177,475	193,624	109,198	121,712
Turquoise Ridge	106,169	124,905	132,013	57,963
Other properties ⁴	18,376	33,995	13,400	25,238
Other Waste Recycled (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	5,228,327	4,331,530	3,418,171	4,579,699
Total (North America) ²	2,370,124	2,006,513	1,517,667	2,643,141
Bald Mountain	12,587	6,504	2,519	119,506
Cortez	52,307	34,124	21,818	129,564
Golden Sunlight	72,680	202,887	122,295	271,862
Goldstrike	1,992,862	1,652,550	1,224,155	514,978
Hemlo	38,403	18,159	46,604	38,892
Pueblo Viejo ³	51,533	19,049	0	436,199
Ruby Hill	6,997	6,166	1,570	5,012
Turquoise Ridge	14,609	1,633	5,880	0
Other properties ⁴	128,148	65,440	92,826	1,127,128
Non-hazardous Waste Disposal (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	97,787,211	77,445,502	41,855,775	54,903,299
Total (North America) ²	20,262,291	48,017,103	21,725,575	19,722,396
Bald Mountain	3,792,941	4,489,690	10,068,056	388,644
Cortez	4,182,351	4,442,607	706,689	478,204
Golden Sunlight	699,051	396,572	429,280	1,015,112
Goldstrike	4,390,090	3,734,371	3,733,827	6,820,563
Hemlo	2,945,600	2,405,200	2,469,600	3,628,600
Pueblo Viejo ³	1,101,854	27,948,612	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	428,266	401,683	372,046	1,407,043
Turquoise Ridge	2,713,388	2,242,577	3,513,576	5,917,672
Other properties ⁴	8,751	1,955,792	432,500	66,558

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NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	9,189,342	5,757,034	5,652,936	4,335,603
Total (North America) ²	1,286,941	1,155,101	996,353	806,055
Bald Mountain	7,685	8,997	2,472	3,055
Cortez	80,295	76,660	84,624	75,200
Golden Sunlight	19,433	16,793	119	5,869
Goldstrike	183,412	303,233	176,140	166,786
Hemlo	834,117	610,750	704,550	516,557
Pueblo Viejo ³	125,668	90,200	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	3,450	1,252	2,327	1,508
Turquoise Ridge	32,814	28,816	22,274	25,917
Other properties ⁴	67	18,400	3,847	11,164
Hazardous Liquid Waste Disposal (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	4,672,068	3,698,497	3,269,036	3,701,828
Total (North America) ²	51,457	70,890	105,968	91,115
Bald Mountain	1,060	776	208	0
Cortez	4,645	4,031	5,799	897
Golden Sunlight	9,958	7,244	7,655	9,841
Goldstrike	1,637	4,580	43,698	584
Hemlo	1,450	23,050	23,400	62,550
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	5,500	0	0
Ruby Hill	0	0	132	0
Turquoise Ridge	908	208	76	0
Other properties ⁴	31,800	25,500	25,000	17,243
MINING AND PROCESSING WASTE DISPOSAL				
Ore Processed (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	194,100,810	180,905,749	162,017,934	182,507,097
Total (North America) ²	39,372,298	36,005,256	21,829,255	39,198,958
Bald Mountain	13,947,293	11,982,298	3,714,077	9,221,688
Cortez	8,954,064	10,434,614	4,408,992	14,559,653
Golden Sunlight ⁸	2,199,000	2,101,982	0	634,133
Goldstrike	7,487,122	7,074,346	7,251,250	8,701,862
Hemlo	3,081,000	3,057,264	3,003,739	2,526,552
Pueblo Viejo ³	740,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	2,572,819	979,776	3,051,821	3,053,134
Turquoise Ridge	391,000	374,976	399,377	501,935
Tailings Material Stored (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	78,710,654	57,055,902	58,408,326	52,382,521
Total (North America) ²	18,904,841	16,785,411	17,335,269	15,332,124
Bald Mountain	0	0	0	0
Cortez	4,128,856	3,806,244	3,410,165	3,396,130
Golden Sunlight ⁸	2,414,033	2,659,093	0	634,267
Goldstrike	8,363,602	7,643,344	11,359,232	9,086,003
Hemlo	2,774,020	2,676,730	2,565,872	2,215,724

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NORTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Pueblo Viejo ³	1,224,330	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Waste Rock Stored (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	524,529,611	451,112,111	396,563,789	424,195,671
Total (North America) ²	180,776,951	204,259,663	187,970,960	250,844,067
Bald Mountain	49,328,023	46,258,733	32,802,147	15,219,105
Cortez	97,698,627	102,359,946	71,549,450	95,017,991
Golden Sunlight	6,271,157	16,518,107	22,834,561	43,115,713
Goldstrike	4,479,515	12,651,370	34,236,413	63,625,847
Hemlo	5,175,106	4,689,531	4,157,456	4,701,853
Pueblo Viejo ³	1,829,649	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	15,775,624	21,617,255	22,219,297	29,010,987
Turquoise Ridge	219,250	164,721	171,636	152,571
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0

NORTH AMERICA REGION

SAFETY & HEALTH	2012	2011	2010	2009
Number of Regulatory Actions				
Total (Company) ¹	659	568	723	794
Total (North America) ²	466	495	666	625
Bald Mountain	20	43	21	33
Cortez	47	105	127	103
Golden Sunlight	55	20	25	49
Goldstrike	221	160	260	232
Hemlo	30	62	63	44
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	19	12	15	13
Turquoise Ridge	74	93	155	151
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)				
Total (Company) ¹	407,025	688,867	364,718	157,562
Total (North America) ²	407,025	688,867	363,334	148,834
Bald Mountain	13,865	70,436	4,985	34,220
Cortez	5,030	93,511	16,274	21,998
Golden Sunlight	8,671	2,444	7,876	8,683
Goldstrike	346,276	504,496	116,226	48,406
Hemlo	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ruby Hill	3,879	1,307	5,973	5,237
Turquoise Ridge	29,304	16,673	212,000	30,290
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0

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NORTH AMERICA REGION

SAFETY & HEALTH	2012	2011	2010	2009
Fatalities				
Total (Company) ¹	4	2	6	4
Total (North America) ²	0	0	2	0
Bald Mountain	0	0	0	0
Cortez	0	0	0	0
Golden Sunlight	0	0	0	0
Goldstrike	0	0	2	0
Hemlo	0	0	0	0
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	0	0	0
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Lost Time Injury Rate				
Total (Company) ¹	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.15
Total (North America) ²	0.23	0.31	0.57	0.28
Bald Mountain	0.63	0.54	0.26	0.46
Cortez	0.57	0.77	1.14	0.32
Golden Sunlight	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goldstrike	0.40	0.16	0.67	0.17
Hemlo	0.63	0.41	0.43	0.91
Pueblo Viejo ³	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.00
Ruby Hill	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00
Turquoise Ridge	0.00	0.30	0.54	0.67
Total Medical Injury Rate				
Total (Company) ¹	0.77	0.92	0.93	1.20
Total (North America) ²	0.87	1.48	1.59	1.47
Bald Mountain	0.84	1.45	1.30	1.39
Cortez	1.62	2.05	2.42	0.83
Golden Sunlight	0.36	2.70	0.88	3.43
Goldstrike	1.35	0.91	1.42	1.25
Hemlo	1.64	3.02	2.17	3.51
Pueblo Viejo ³	0.41	0.40	0.29	0.58
Ruby Hill	2.08	1.07	1.83	0.00
Turquoise Ridge	1.53	1.05	1.44	2.67

NORTH AMERICA REGION

COMMUNITY	2012	2011	2010	2009
Wages and Employee Benefits in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	2,432,785,772	2,123,775,170	1,489,267,059	1,346,233,720
Total (North America) ²	924,563,377	868,548,583	706,057,064	610,156,958
Bald Mountain	41,719,795	42,091,518	21,676,452	17,020,436
Cortez	131,803,952	143,936,265	104,745,395	81,884,227
Golden Sunlight	19,017,878	21,921,641	13,997,629	12,126,190
Goldstrike	197,527,935	200,937,947	173,197,511	168,333,257
Hemlo	76,700,697	92,710,100	69,795,835	47,053,994
Pueblo Viejo ³	89,160,750	66,815,306	22,670,349	15,400,399
Ruby Hill	14,982,139	16,291,870	12,724,732	9,919,942
Turquoise Ridge	44,711,776	56,522,373	36,489,992	37,126,398
Other properties ⁴	308,938,455	227,321,563	250,759,169	221,292,113
Local Purchases of Goods & Services in US\$⁶				
Total (Company) ¹	3,805,415,211	4,715,395,365	2,260,794,240	2,411,598,867
Total (North America) ²	1,238,229,292	2,628,344,834	1,353,029,837	1,501,014,663
Bald Mountain	19,823,943	34,441,779	49,744,450	52,092,505
Cortez	118,206,694	178,072,174	190,362,122	245,375,448
Golden Sunlight	47,084,288	43,610,761	25,199,404	34,134,755
Goldstrike	187,971,314	545,434,194	566,849,092	692,206,308
Hemlo	188,319,579	45,657,753	34,677,001	38,008,227
Pueblo Viejo ³	10,833,473	1,086,198,733	13,048,919	3,747,190
Ruby Hill	10,471,508	202,076,821	9,202,006	172,537,280
Turquoise Ridge	30,687,489	44,495,236	67,640,238	101,089,670
Other properties ⁴	624,831,005	448,357,383	396,306,605	161,823,281
Regional/National Purchases of Goods & Services in US\$⁷				
Total (Company) ¹	5,272,532,043	4,197,092,118	3,993,104,565	3,508,705,203
Total (North America) ²	2,220,879,832	2,073,800,784	2,000,043,231	1,658,745,876
Bald Mountain	126,133,276	151,453,340	81,851,372	37,137,245
Cortez	577,492,178	392,811,686	265,844,420	416,912,035
Golden Sunlight	29,980,590	29,106,231	17,538,199	46,805,407
Goldstrike	555,746,952	530,395,180	566,416,384	685,030,573
Hemlo	1,470,618	133,238,797	147,584,651	79,203,613
Pueblo Viejo ³	474,306,643	510,195,482	356,435,470	206,351,975
Ruby Hill	57,570,164	57,270,923	14,005,605	39,253,511
Turquoise Ridge	139,837,962	89,828,594	55,630,689	62,377,053
Other properties ⁴	258,341,450	179,500,552	494,736,442	85,674,464
Royalties and Taxes in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	2,196,071,726	2,369,685,847	1,767,249,654	1,072,492,945
Total (North America) ²	959,213,889	802,679,185	529,612,337	353,264,025
Bald Mountain	24,769,111	13,716,459	13,598,320	5,189,254
Cortez	142,534,378	142,208,208	102,542,758	62,378,576
Golden Sunlight	646,186	3,070,565	345,000	1,175,710
Goldstrike	143,309,573	130,247,891	118,196,910	96,321,650
Hemlo	15,297,279	8,907,832	7,850,117	7,732,431

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NORTH AMERICA REGION

COMMUNITY	2012	2011	2010	2009
Pueblo Viejo ³	4,807,262	13,843,401	0	0
Ruby Hill	4,456,857	12,850,311	6,225,729	6,626,824
Turquoise Ridge	11,655,670	6,475,740	4,967,990	3,474,412
Other properties ⁴	611,737,573	471,358,777	275,885,513	170,365,168
Donations (cash and in-kind) in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	14,107,178	14,135,906	9,754,718	6,692,201
Total (North America) ²	9,067,082	7,021,366	3,810,512	1,750,105
Bald Mountain	10,739	5,774	42,965	5,075
Cortez	24,892	17,220	18,976	18,734
Golden Sunlight	49,186	46,456	0	0
Goldstrike	2,750	0	0	0
Hemlo	273,550	311,563	649,147	182,857
Pueblo Viejo ³	822,255	16,384	293,830	26,811
Ruby Hill	12,000	48,176	11,700	13,302
Turquoise Ridge	64,041	60,303	37,852	37,022
Other properties ⁴	7,807,668	6,515,490	2,756,042	1,466,304
Community Investments in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	34,978,831	29,360,483	30,137,390	13,724,794
Total (North America) ²	4,206,958	11,865,759	7,673,255	2,062,600
Bald Mountain	0	406,406	510,664	50,000
Cortez	0	0	0	750
Golden Sunlight	0	0	41,313	45,550
Goldstrike	0	0	0	0
Hemlo	0	0	0	904,761
Pueblo Viejo ³	2,969,870	10,140,598	5,999,946	354,286
Ruby Hill	0	0	0	0
Turquoise Ridge	27,003	0	19,925	2,246
Other properties ⁴	1,210,085	1,318,755	1,101,408	705,007
Scholarships in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	5,281,359	4,614,079	3,395,055	3,516,305
Total (North America) ²	2,914,157	2,046,878	1,695,302	1,766,068
Bald Mountain	100,725	102,400	39,200	37,567
Cortez	1,452,674	193,900	224,933	184,567
Golden Sunlight	79,800	91,000	96,600	93,300
Goldstrike	352,567	405,767	530,600	485,333
Hemlo	184,500	180,300	153,000	185,715
Pueblo Viejo ³	0	0	0	0
Ruby Hill	27,300	31,800	43,200	16,100
Turquoise Ridge	53,900	80,244	70,700	51,800
Other properties ⁴	662,691	961,467	537,069	711,686

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1. Total Company includes African Barrick Gold, the Australia Pacific region, the North America region, and the South America region. Corporate development projects may be included.
 2. North America may include operations, development projects, closed properties, exploration groups, reclamation activities, ancillary properties, and regional/corporate offices.
 3. Pueblo Viejo began production in August 2012 and achieved full production in early 2013.
 4. Other properties may include Donlin Gold, closed properties, exploration groups, reclamation activities, ancillary properties, and regional/corporate offices.
 5. Water consumed by mining and processing includes water abstracted from ground and surface sources and purchased water.
 6. The local area varies by site/region and may include local villages or even an entire province/state.
 7. Regional/national purchases include the country where a site located. Local purchases and purchases from outside the country are excluded.
 8. Golden Sunlight did not process ore during 2010 resulting in lower energy use, waste deposited and materials used.
 9. Bald Mountain decommissioned their refinery in 2012 resulting in lower NOx emission.
 10. Starting in 2012, Ruby Hill ships ore requiring nitric acid to Goldstrike. Nitric acid is now only used in lab work.
 11. Ruby Hill decommissioned their refinery in 2012, eliminating caustic use.

Note: Some previous years' data have changed due to errors in calculations or changes to conversion factors.

SOUTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
REGULATORY ACTION AND INCIDENTS				
Number of Regulatory Actions				
Total (Company) ¹	35	57	62	70
Total (South America) ²	31	48	48	36
Lagunas Norte	0	8	13	7
Pierina	8	1	6	4
Veladero	21	38	29	25
Zaldívar	2	1	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)				
Total (Company) ¹	120,800	75,812	31,344	13,761
Total (South America) ²	92,800	73,312	25,844	11,211
Lagunas Norte	0	0	0	0
Pierina	0	58,312	25,844	11,211
Veladero	92,800	0	0	0
Zaldívar	0	15,000	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Chemical Spills Escaping Second Level Containment (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	37,558,982	333,815	989,010	5,037,725
Total (South America) ²	36,402,000	40,000	197,000	563,500
Lagunas Norte	35,950,000	0	0	0
Pierina	2,000	0	38,000	275,000
Veladero	0	0	0	2,150
Zaldívar	450,000	40,000	159,000	286,350
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Chemical Spills Escaping Mine Property (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	0	11,506,200	809,200	77,826,870
Total (South America) ²	0	0	0	0
Lagunas Norte	0	0	0	0
Pierina	0	0	0	0
Veladero	0	0	0	0
Zaldívar	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Chemically-related Wildlife Mortalities				
Total (Company) ¹	107	83	210	131
Total (South America) ²	1	1	0	1
Lagunas Norte	1	0	0	1
Pierina	0	1	0	0
Veladero	0	0	0	0
Zaldívar	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0

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SOUTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
ENERGY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS				
Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (direct)				
Total (Company) ¹	51,303,969	42,533,981	38,177,763	38,067,527
Total (South America) ²	13,091,061	9,037,268	7,091,900	6,807,447
Lagunas Norte	2,036,130	1,122,845	848,646	853,877
Pierina	650,227	1,456,780	1,113,792	994,815
Veladero	3,660,768	3,601,518	3,080,580	3,121,708
Zaldívar	1,591,323	1,484,058	1,503,402	1,715,669
Other properties ³	5,152,613	1,372,066	545,480	121,379
Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (purchased electricity)				
Total (Company) ¹	14,030,937	11,874,780	11,435,621	11,692,203
Total (South America) ²	2,456,153	2,410,976	2,396,353	2,323,067
Lagunas Norte	290,548	261,322	231,623	232,700
Pierina	197,197	231,311	220,778	238,493
Veladero	0	0	0	0
Zaldívar	1,962,170	1,912,534	1,938,108	1,845,333
Other properties ³	6,238	5,809	5,843	6,542
Energy Consumption MJ / Tonne of Ore Processed				
Total (Company) ¹	289.6	269.4	280.7	253.0
Total (South America) ²	106.5	94.0	88.1	84.7
Lagunas Norte	113.3	71.5	54.0	47.3
Pierina	230.0	145.5	131.7	102.1
Veladero	132.2	113.6	100.4	110.5
Zaldívar	77.9	76.5	84.8	82.9
Greenhouse Gas Emissions - direct & indirect (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	6,013,548	5,030,713	4,919,691	4,880,935
Total (South America) ²	1,347,875	1,047,739	999,580	748,193
Lagunas Norte	145,437	84,754	65,004	64,013
Pierina	49,615	108,050	83,808	74,653
Veladero	261,585	256,465	218,911	221,598
Zaldívar	552,021	497,693	591,690	378,276
Other properties ³	339,217	100,777	40,167	9,654
Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Kilograms / Tonne of Ore Processed				
Total (Company) ¹	27.8	25.8	28.7	25.4
Total (South America) ²	10.3	8.8	9.5	7.0
Lagunas Norte	7.1	4.4	3.2	2.8
Pierina	13.5	9.3	8.3	6.2
Veladero	9.4	8.1	7.1	7.8
Zaldívar	12.1	11.2	14.6	8.8
AIR EMISSIONS				
NOx Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	12,242,037	10,346,866	10,866,190	10,032,174
Total (South America) ²	191,331	516,008	302,107	192,896
Lagunas Norte	130	97	100	1,619

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SOUTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Pierina	0	15	6	0
Veladero	191,201	515,896	302,000	191,277
Zaldívar	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
SOx Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	197,939,197	197,659,161	199,129,283	202,421,247
Total (South America) ²	496	849	358	624
Lagunas Norte	0	0	0	0
Pierina	0	70	0	0
Veladero	496	779	358	624
Zaldívar	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
PM10 Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	2,765,330	3,135,892	3,046,656	3,218,542
Total (South America) ²	1,384,133	1,654,922	1,602,033	1,847,490
Lagunas Norte	3,199	1,033	372	2,801
Pierina	971	410	435	1,689
Veladero	0	0	0	0
Zaldívar	1,379,964	1,653,480	1,601,227	1,843,000
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Mercury Air Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	3,811	5,513	5,329	5,927
Total (South America) ²	14	239	79	45
Lagunas Norte	0	9	2	5
Pierina	4	6	14	19
Veladero	10	224	64	21
Zaldívar	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
WATER				
Water Consumed by Mining & Processing (cubic meters)				
Total (Company) ¹	99,318,833	87,871,445	86,867,503	76,817,434
Total (South America) ²	10,385,386	9,430,154	9,020,474	7,908,466
Lagunas Norte ⁷	662,186	324,680	302,156	1,872
Pierina	152,431	153,721	704,427	279,480
Veladero	1,720,142	1,797,789	1,901,864	1,642,684
Zaldívar	7,293,340	7,153,556	6,112,027	5,984,431
Other properties ³	557,288	408	0	0
Water Consumption in liters / Tonne of Ore Processed				
Total (Company) ¹	507.3	481.4	536.1	416.9
Total (South America) ²	100.8	88.1	88.9	74.4
Lagunas Norte	32.2	16.8	15.1	0.1
Pierina	41.4	13.3	69.5	23.1
Veladero	62.1	56.7	62.0	58.2
Zaldívar	159.9	161.0	150.5	139.3

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SOUTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total Water Discharged Under Permit (cubic meters)				
Total (Company) ¹	97,979,020	95,677,688	63,453,952	62,845,437
Total (South America) ²	13,981,056	10,367,261	10,021,072	8,802,811
Lagunas Norte	6,575,197	3,295,884	2,139,315	1,517,851
Pierina	2,805,151	2,924,643	678,269	781,066
Veladero	51,198	228,004	252,954	233,372
Zaldívar	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	4,549,509	3,918,731	6,950,534	6,270,522
MATERIAL STEWARDSHIP				
Cyanide Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	29,528	30,050	32,316	30,311
Total (South America) ²	4,919	5,389	5,366	4,861
Lagunas Norte	1,822	1,741	1,900	1,206
Pierina	2,196	2,694	2,731	2,738
Veladero	901	953	735	918
Zaldívar	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Explosives Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	202,235	171,922	159,129	166,777
Total (South America) ²	64,480	64,641	46,301	53,159
Lagunas Norte	15,140	13,079	10,492	10,605
Pierina	1,946	5,499	4,451	5,126
Veladero	32,525	33,386	24,325	25,419
Zaldívar	13,568	11,340	7,033	11,966
Other properties ³	1,301	1,337	0	43
Nitric Acid Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,228,765	1,144,125	1,147,785	1,131,833
Total (South America) ²	1,944	1,866	2,614	2,394
Lagunas Norte	650	575	650	800
Pierina	619	662	784	769
Veladero	0	0	480	200
Zaldívar	675	629	700	625
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Copper Sulfate Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,140	1,069	1,111	695
Total (South America) ²	0	0	0	0
Lagunas Norte	0	0	0	0
Pierina	0	0	0	0
Veladero	0	0	0	0
Zaldívar	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0

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SOUTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Caustic Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	14,430	14,938	14,593	14,220
Total (South America) ²	2,134	2,465	2,368	2,382
Lagunas Norte	16	16	5	4
Pierina	1	0	14	17
Veladero	14	8	5	3
Zaldívar	2,104	2,442	2,344	2,358
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Lime Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	292,638	251,024	208,094	204,939
Total (South America) ²	67,712	69,821	50,615	51,642
Lagunas Norte	31,376	23,747	18,231	21,707
Pierina	22,044	31,446	20,867	20,857
Veladero	14,178	14,557	11,380	8,995
Zaldívar	113	71	137	83
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Grinding Media Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	73,052	56,126	57,256	1,319,894
Total (South America) ²	613	687	580	642
Lagunas Norte	0	0	0	0
Pierina	19	97	41	18
Veladero	594	590	539	624
Zaldívar	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Chlorine Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	3,926,236	3,018,493	3,370,678	3,385,415
Total (South America) ²	207,113	234,722	174,399	101,768
Lagunas Norte	10,900	7,250	6,200	5,600
Pierina	1,683	2,391	2,303	2,472
Veladero	188,320	219,240	157,160	82,036
Zaldívar	6,210	5,841	8,736	6,240
Other properties ³	0	0	0	5,420
Anti-freeze Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,607,275	1,440,545	1,379,862	1,293,343
Total (South America) ²	843,128	745,624	741,681	676,872
Lagunas Norte	47,672	49,338	43,927	41,219
Pierina	31,225	73,919	69,356	69,520
Veladero	582,200	472,000	474,600	411,936
Zaldívar	182,030	150,368	153,798	154,197
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Lubricating Oil Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	20,370,102	17,989,200	15,804,643	18,756,917
Total (South America) ²	4,908,638	4,252,752	4,652,042	3,967,552
Lagunas Norte	462,140	611,082	454,776	507,752

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SOUTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Pierina	218,218	549,997	523,275	545,494
Veladero	3,379,847	2,290,426	2,823,140	2,254,753
Zaldívar	848,433	801,247	850,851	659,519
Other properties ³	0	0	0	34
Tires Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	15,819	14,066	17,753	11,897
Total (South America) ²	2,284	2,676	2,392	1,662
Lagunas Norte	291	324	172	194
Pierina	515	404	570	197
Veladero	819	994	871	704
Zaldívar	658	955	779	556
Other properties ³	0	0	0	10
NON-PROCESSING AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL				
Scrap Metal Recycled (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	27,932	20,444	43,852	24,190
Total (South America) ²	8,352	5,693	2,979	3,654
Lagunas Norte	405	289	288	303
Pierina	954	404	442	542
Veladero	1,080	4,627	2,250	1,860
Zaldívar	4,204	0	0	949
Other properties ³	1,710	373	0	0
Used Oil Recycled (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	12,581,889	11,081,533	8,860,327	9,531,953
Total (South America) ²	4,081,820	3,418,975	2,815,204	2,724,186
Lagunas Norte	360,267	415,978	339,658	320,779
Pierina	172,992	433,729	485,546	483,407
Veladero	2,445,300	2,057,000	1,989,000	1,920,000
Zaldívar	0	2,468	1,000	0
Other properties ³	1,103,261	509,800	0	0
Other Waste Recycled (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	5,228,327	4,331,530	3,418,171	4,579,699
Total (South America) ²	672,567	1,283,878	1,495,988	1,225,348
Lagunas Norte	66,284	205,347	58,254	10,974
Pierina	119,840	649,102	748,524	618,336
Veladero	273,260	355,840	610,100	573,800
Zaldívar	79,618	20,170	64,838	16,960
Other properties ³	133,565	53,420	14,272	5,278
Non-hazardous Waste Disposal (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	97,787,211	77,445,502	41,855,775	54,903,299
Total (South America) ²	54,648,707	11,321,645	5,299,635	6,039,987
Lagunas Norte	2,316,208	1,354,084	1,237,235	1,287,247
Pierina	339,071	481,215	463,273	417,706
Veladero	3,306,600	2,073,600	2,419,200	2,871,400
Zaldívar	1,456,028	1,496,146	1,179,927	1,463,634
Other properties ³	47,230,800	5,916,600	0	0

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SOUTH AMERICA REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	9,189,342	5,757,034	5,652,936	4,335,603
Total (South America) ²	7,232,275	4,107,640	4,087,738	3,105,439
Lagunas Norte	452,554	392,368	220,066	278,661
Pierina	95,400	154,000	128,147	126,795
Veladero	2,300,008	2,040,980	3,384,505	2,378,500
Zaldívar	322,800	205,190	355,020	279,600
Other properties ³	4,061,513	1,315,102	0	41,883
Hazardous Liquid Waste Disposal (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	4,672,068	3,698,497	3,269,036	3,701,828
Total (South America) ²	3,595,520	2,994,433	2,933,928	3,121,024
Lagunas Norte	6,920	30	571	374,266
Pierina	182,758	382,429	400,507	396,858
Veladero	2,717,000	2,057,000	1,989,000	1,920,000
Zaldívar	678,572	548,973	543,850	409,500
Other properties ³	10,270	6,000	0	20,400
MINING AND PROCESSING WASTE DISPOSAL				
Ore Processed (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	194,100,810	180,905,749	162,017,934	182,507,097
Total (South America) ²	97,530,140	107,078,631	101,434,032	106,229,490
Lagunas Norte	20,534,000	19,354,205	20,005,574	22,963,954
Pierina	3,684,140	11,601,274	10,133,424	12,078,460
Veladero	27,695,000	31,694,846	30,696,926	28,238,414
Zaldívar	45,617,000	44,428,306	40,598,107	42,948,662
Tailings Material Stored (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	78,710,654	57,055,902	58,408,326	52,382,521
Total (South America) ²	561,992	589,464	557,749	562,831
Lagunas Norte	0	0	0	0
Pierina	0	0	0	0
Veladero	0	0	0	0
Zaldívar	561,992	589,464	557,749	562,831
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Waste Rock Stored (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	524,529,611	451,112,111	396,563,789	424,195,671
Total (South America) ²	103,093,856	115,301,120	81,555,698	82,061,046
Lagunas Norte	7,528,720	5,188,486	4,213,016	1,748,158
Pierina	6,796,216	19,085,942	21,849,573	13,111,502
Veladero	56,943,679	58,948,192	43,147,787	61,211,803
Zaldívar	31,825,241	32,078,500	12,345,322	5,905,909
Other properties ³	0	0	0	83,674

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SOUTH AMERICA REGION

SAFETY & HEALTH	2012	2011	2010	2009
Number of Regulatory Actions				
Total (Company) ¹	659	568	723	794
Total (South America) ²	81	38	20	48
Lagunas Norte	9	6	5	12
Pierina	0	0	0	11
Veladero	27	22	11	19
Zaldívar	45	10	4	6
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)				
Total (Company) ¹	407,025	688,867	364,718	157,562
Total (South America) ²	0	0	1,384	8,728
Lagunas Norte	0	0	0	0
Pierina	0	0	0	2,684
Veladero	0	0	0	0
Zaldívar	0	0	1,384	6,044
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Fatalities				
Total (Company) ¹	4	2	6	4
Total (South America) ²	3	1	0	1
Lagunas Norte	0	0	0	0
Pierina	0	0	0	1
Veladero	0	0	0	0
Zaldívar	1	0	0	0
Other properties ³	2	1	0	0
Lost Time Injury Rate				
Total (Company) ¹	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.15
Total (South America) ²	0.14	0.12	0.18	0.08
Lagunas Norte	0.08	0.03	0.32	0.00
Pierina	0.33	0.12	0.19	0.21
Veladero	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.05
Zaldívar	0.62	0.40	0.28	0.15
Total Medical Injury Rate				
Total (Company) ¹	0.77	0.92	0.93	1.20
Total (South America) ²	0.39	0.31	0.42	0.34
Lagunas Norte	0.24	0.20	0.45	0.19
Pierina	0.82	0.29	0.56	0.35
Veladero	0.42	0.29	0.31	0.43
Zaldívar	0.67	0.53	0.52	0.35

SOUTH AMERICA REGION

COMMUNITY	2012	2011	2010	2009
Wages and Employee Benefits in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	2,432,785,772	2,123,775,170	1,489,267,059	1,346,233,720
Total (South America) ²	520,467,985	365,458,644	195,991,075	170,986,644
Lagunas Norte	70,845,215	58,274,432	27,253,701	34,903,682
Pierina	48,150,369	55,143,617	26,829,600	36,083,248
Veladero	174,552,490	71,496,611	46,979,397	31,661,048
Zaldívar	83,039,997	71,109,508	48,795,542	42,296,722
Other properties ³	143,879,914	109,434,476	46,132,835	26,041,944
Local Purchases of Goods & Services in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	3,805,415,211	4,715,395,365	2,260,794,240	2,411,598,867
Total (South America) ²	687,978,305	793,406,938	473,326,398	383,629,838
Lagunas Norte	24,116,553	14,582,815	15,091,502	11,900,843
Pierina	10,213,880	23,544,523	16,844,863	24,087,231
Veladero	249,103,088	190,035,317	178,924,172	171,012,050
Zaldívar	279,655,812	235,145,168	198,809,285	149,878,860
Other properties ³	124,888,972	330,099,115	63,656,576	26,750,854
Regional/National Purchases of Goods & Services in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	5,272,532,043	4,197,092,118	3,993,104,565	3,508,705,203
Total (South America) ²	1,567,414,205	1,440,745,104	832,618,110	695,702,479
Lagunas Norte	227,299,423	155,356,263	109,462,239	129,071,985
Pierina	78,072,102	95,792,068	81,305,939	140,540,166
Veladero	256,817,322	237,700,050	190,293,076	149,963,082
Zaldívar	249,703,328	216,004,529	179,673,029	190,694,882
Other properties ³	755,522,030	735,892,194	271,883,827	85,432,364
Royalties and Taxes in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	2,196,071,726	2,369,685,847	1,767,249,654	1,072,492,945
Total (South America) ²	887,645,038	1,108,695,946	949,876,199	470,477,830
Lagunas Norte	378,553,238	360,896,231	305,117,249	307,989,562
Pierina	18,005,627	96,311,538	69,824,947	71,075,256
Veladero	341,089,093	420,496,233	366,134,006	72,101,729
Zaldívar	115,976,339	159,067,850	136,264,807	6,501,258
Other properties ³	34,020,741	71,924,095	72,535,190	12,810,025
Donations (cash and in-kind) in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	14,107,178	14,135,906	9,754,718	6,692,201
Total (South America) ²	1,467,320	4,469,267	1,982,746	2,445,311
Lagunas Norte	0	460,725	267,531	1,128,540
Pierina	0	1,035,350	789,683	1,210,088
Veladero	437,081	893,377	1,700	6,330
Zaldívar	286,817	305,561	125,755	30,761
Other properties ³	743,422	1,774,254	798,077	69,592

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SOUTH AMERICA REGION

COMMUNITY	2012	2011	2010	2009
Community Investments in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	34,978,831	29,360,483	30,137,390	13,724,794
Total (South America) ²	19,284,624	9,648,910	14,966,195	3,055,129
Lagunas Norte	4,049,222	706,480	348,567	0
Pierina	7,750,451	1,390,890	463,338	0
Veladero	973,578	1,145,098	641,260	369,426
Zaldívar	857,551	765,228	1,349,760	1,253,945
Other properties ³	5,653,822	5,641,214	12,163,270	1,431,758
Scholarships in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	5,281,359	4,614,079	3,395,055	3,516,305
Total (South America) ²	1,408,934	1,666,677	1,428,856	1,430,931
Lagunas Norte	0	0	0	0
Pierina	14,400	0	0	0
Veladero	0	292,457	189,300	159,789
Zaldívar	1,249,416	1,059,997	1,128,373	1,061,845
Other properties ³	145,118	314,223	111,183	209,297

1. Total Company includes African Barrick Gold, the Australia Pacific region, the North America region, and the South America region. Corporate development projects may be included.
2. South America may include operations, development projects, closed properties, exploration groups, and regional offices.
3. Other properties may include Pascua-Lama, Cerro Casale, closed properties, exploration groups, and regional offices.
4. Water consumed by mining and processing includes water abstracted from ground and surface sources and purchased water.
5. The local area varies by site/region and may include local villages or even an entire province/state.
6. Regional/national purchases include the country where a site located. Local purchases and purchases from outside the country are excluded.
7. Lagunas Norte 2009 water number does not include captured rainwater. Rainwater is included from 2010 forward.

Note: Some previous years' data have changed due to errors in calculations or changes to conversion factors.

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
REGULATORY ACTION AND INCIDENTS				
Number of Regulatory Actions				
Total (Company) ¹	35	57	62	70
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	2	6	2	4
Cowal	0	0	0	0
Darlot	0	0	0	0
Granny Smith	0	4	2	1
Kanowna	0	1	0	2
KCGM	0	1	0	0
Lawlers	0	0	0	0
Lumwana ³	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	1
Porgera	1	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)				
Total (Company) ¹	120,800	75,812	31,344	13,761
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	0	0	0	1,000
Cowal	0	0	0	0
Darlot	0	0	0	0
Granny Smith	0	0	0	0
Kanowna	0	0	0	0
KCGM	0	0	0	0
Lawlers	0	0	0	0
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	1,000
Chemical Spills Escaping Second Level Containment (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	37,558,982	333,815	989,010	5,037,725
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	596,117	139,335	786,550	3,728,000
Cowal	6,150	2,335	2,050	0
Darlot	7,000	20,000	0	3,603,000
Granny Smith	125,000	2,000	545,500	100,000
Kanowna	0	0	0	0
KCGM	0	0	0	0
Lawlers	0	40,000	0	0
Lumwana ³	399,867	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	5,900	73,000	239,000	25,000
Porgera	52,200	2,000	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Chemical Spills Escaping Mine Property (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	0	11,506,200	809,200	77,826,870
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	0	11,506,200	0	40,000,100
Cowal	0	0	0	0

Continued on following page

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Darlot	0	0	0	0
Granny Smith	0	0	0	0
Kanowna	0	0	0	0
KCGM	0	0	0	0
Lawlers	0	0	0	0
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	11,506,200	0	40,000,100
Chemically-related Wildlife Mortalities				
Total (Company) ¹	107	83	210	131
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	0	0	6	27
Cowal	0	0	2	2
Darlot	0	0	0	7
Granny Smith	0	0	4	0
Kanowna	0	0	0	2
KCGM	0	0	0	0
Lawlers	0	0	0	16
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
ENERGY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS				
Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (direct)				
Total (Company) ¹	51,303,969	42,533,981	38,177,763	38,067,527
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	17,741,211	16,406,582	15,403,030	15,285,820
Cowal	1,078,159	973,474	942,584	1,042,502
Darlot ⁵	*	*	*	*
Granny Smith ⁵	*	*	*	*
Kanowna	371,198	397,058	478,170	511,322
KCGM	3,019,703	3,852,657	3,160,954	3,503,307
Lawlers ⁵	*	*	*	*
Lumwana ³	2,237,771	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	1,208,760	1,245,479	1,299,094	1,277,550
Porgera	7,289,909	8,095,325	7,929,267	7,694,255
Yilgarn South ⁵	2,133,530	1,798,315	1,573,522	1,234,169
Other properties ⁴	402,180	44,274	19,440	22,716
Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (purchased electricity)				
Total (Company) ¹	14,030,937	11,874,780	11,435,621	11,692,203
Total (Australia-Pacific)	3,893,115	2,762,473	2,812,446	2,798,387
Cowal	892,419	842,822	881,135	879,815
Darlot ⁵	*	*	*	*
Granny Smith ⁵	*	*	*	*
Kanowna	476,250	450,019	442,206	458,658

Continued on following page

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
KCGM	1,321,553	1,339,596	1,370,663	1,348,782
Lawlers ⁵	*	*	*	*
Lumwana ³	1,085,486	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	0	0	0	0
Yilgarn South ⁵	113,045	127,301	115,949	108,913
Other properties ⁴	4,363	2,735	2,493	2,219
Energy Consumption MJ / Tonne of Ore Processed				
Total (Company) ¹	289.6	269.4	280.7	253.0
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	429.5	631.4	601.9	594.1
Cowal	270.3	258.2	252.9	260.0
Darlot ⁵	*	*	*	*
Granny Smith ⁵	*	*	*	*
Kanowna	492.1	513.9	533.4	574.8
KCGM	369.7	431.6	372.8	411.7
Lawlers ⁵	*	*	*	*
Lumwana ³	175.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	754.5	730.6	744.3	725.5
Porgera	1,395.2	1,514.9	1,528.5	1,421.6
Yilgarn South ⁵	764.9	761.9	767.6	569.6
Greenhouse Gas Emissions – direct & indirect (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	6,013,548	5,030,713	4,919,691	4,880,935
Total (Australia-Pacific) ^{2,6}	1,831,461	1,681,148	1,627,777	1,624,292
Cowal ⁶	294,793	277,625	284,631	291,373
Darlot ^{5,6}	*	*	*	*
Granny Smith ^{5,6}	*	*	*	*
Kanowna ⁶	135,914	128,005	136,939	146,959
KCGM ⁶	518,861	559,658	542,737	573,505
Lawlers ^{5,6}	*	*	*	*
Lumwana ^{3,6}	160,834	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic ⁶	65,816	67,628	70,670	69,762
Porgera ⁶	451,233	455,665	445,415	434,855
Yilgarn South ^{5,6}	173,519	181,109	141,731	105,682
Other properties ^{4,6}	30,490	11,458	5,654	2,156
Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Kilograms / Tonne of Ore Processed				
Total (Company) ¹	27.8	25.8	28.7	25.4
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	36.4	55.1	53.7	53.4
Cowal	40.4	39.5	39.5	39.4
Darlot ⁵	*	*	*	*
Granny Smith ⁵	*	*	*	*
Kanowna	78.9	77.7	79.4	87.1
KCGM	44.2	46.5	44.7	48.7
Lawlers ⁵	*	*	*	*
Lumwana ³	8.5	n/a	n/a	n/a

Continued on following page

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Plutonic	41.1	39.7	40.5	39.6
Porgera	86.4	85.3	85.9	80.3
Yilgarn South ⁵	59.1	71.7	64.4	44.8
AIR EMISSIONS				
NOx Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	12,242,037	10,346,866	10,866,190	10,032,174
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	11,016,155	9,105,591	9,794,465	9,187,885
Cowal	638,207	620,791	528,006	634,806
Darlot	271,454	272,275	235,000	233,950
Granny Smith	1,185,184	895,431	986,154	699,452
Kanowna	159,054	188,229	196,100	240,435
KCGM	1,613,970	2,235,836	1,825,097	2,062,984
Lawlers	121,686	158,329	171,680	169,444
Lumwana ³	2,654,518	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	481,854	516,700	521,779	519,558
Porgera	3,890,228	4,218,000	5,330,649	4,167,228
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	460,027
SOx Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	197,939,197	197,659,161	199,129,283	202,421,247
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	197,467,318	196,733,791	198,188,461	201,509,554
Cowal	449	428	391	432
Darlot	315	1,001	870	802
Granny Smith	722	1,866	1,516	1,236
Kanowna	24,033,191	25,628,000	27,048,000	25,414,980
KCGM	173,061,571	170,761,007	170,763,053	175,793,544
Lawlers	89	708	706	586
Lumwana ³	44,872	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	576	1,369	1,513	1,125
Porgera	325,533	339,413	372,412	296,302
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	547
PM10 Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	2,765,330	3,135,892	3,046,656	3,218,542
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	629,912	413,602	526,185	424,981
Cowal	44,081	40,666	37,100	44,463
Darlot	9,175	5,961	3,640	4,260
Granny Smith	65,503	62,400	54,390	40,160
Kanowna	18,370	9,741	20,500	18,186
KCGM	165,665	145,721	170,600	139,986
Lawlers	7,640	10,336	10,880	11,113
Lumwana ³	188,158	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	7,091	8,100	7,884	8,025
Porgera	124,229	130,676	221,191	135,404
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	23,383

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AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Mercury Air Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	3,811	5,513	5,329	5,927
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	3,631	4,957	5,057	5,583
Cowal	0	0	0	0
Darlot	0	0	0	0
Granny Smith	0	0	0	0
Kanowna	38	68	142	48
KCGM	3,499	4,795	4,804	5,535
Lawlers	0	0	0	0
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	94	94	111	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
WATER				
Water Consumed by Mining & Processing (cubic meters)⁷				
Total (Company) ¹	99,318,833	87,871,445	86,867,503	76,817,434
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	62,849,715	56,674,349	57,456,388	46,558,141
Cowal	2,086,262	2,516,573	3,164,990	3,727,440
Darlot	*	*	*	*
Granny Smith	*	*	*	*
Kanowna	2,942,151	2,555,832	842,960	1,791,443
KCGM	9,944,808	8,127,585	4,533,225	2,586,741
Lawlers	*	*	*	*
Lumwana ³	4,777,433	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	2,469,041	3,124,527	3,936,840	3,052,163
Porgera	29,652,110	29,369,102	33,108,642	32,391,718
Yilgarn South	10,977,910	10,980,731	11,869,730	2,269,743
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	738,893
Water Consumption in liters / Tonne of Ore Processed				
Total (Company) ¹	507.3	481.4	536.1	416.9
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	1,271.7	1,871.2	1,901.0	1,507.3
Cowal	286.2	357.8	438.9	504.1
Darlot ⁵	*	*	*	*
Granny Smith ⁵	*	*	*	*
Kanowna	1,708.6	1,550.5	488.5	1,061.7
KCGM	846.9	675.6	373.0	219.5
Lawlers ⁵	*	*	*	*
Lumwana ³	252.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	1,541.2	1,833.0	2,255.5	1,733.3
Porgera	5,675.0	5,495.8	6,382.2	5,984.7
Yilgarn South ⁵	3,737.8	4,344.6	5,393.2	962.6

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AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total Water Discharged Under Permit (cubic meters)				
Total (Company) ¹	97,979,020	95,677,688	63,453,952	62,845,437
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	63,724,061	64,656,622	38,986,994	35,219,142
Cowal	0	0	0	0
Darlot	0	0	0	0
Granny Smith	5,162,678	5,277,880	6,438,311	5,413,988
Kanowna ¹⁰	1,926,228	1,992,016	3,291,993	248,370
KCGM	0	0	0	0
Lawlers	0	0	0	0
Lumwana ³	966,405	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	55,668,750	57,386,726	29,256,690	29,556,784
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Material Stewardship				
Cyanide Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	29,528	30,050	32,316	30,311
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	11,401	11,239	11,808	10,564
Cowal	2,784	2,864	2,701	2,447
Darlot	278	285	244	333
Granny Smith	769	661	1,002	470
Kanowna	775	806	1,051	1,005
KCGM	5,158	5,024	5,129	4,614
Lawlers	250	221	234	268
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	746	740	756	798
Porgera	642	639	691	630
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Explosives Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	202,235	171,922	159,129	166,777
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	55,044	30,057	30,231	38,811
Cowal	5,770	6,745	5,261	7,659
Darlot	584	727	614	543
Granny Smith	1,570	991	1,089	965
Kanowna	1,711	1,016	1,559	1,556
KCGM	16,729	15,722	16,363	20,691
Lawlers	602	639	797	576
Lumwana ³	19,962	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	1,014	827	944	512
Porgera	7,100	3,389	3,605	5,501
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	807
Nitric Acid Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,228,765	1,144,125	1,147,785	1,131,833
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	70,330	73,940	59,850	78,155
Cowal	0	0	0	0

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AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Darlot	0	0	0	200
Granny Smith	0	0	0	0
Kanowna	69,240	72,760	58,660	40,200
KCGM	0	0	0	0
Lawlers	210	435	430	270
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	300	165	110	45
Porgera	580	580	650	640
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	36,800
Copper Sulfate Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,140	1,069	1,111	695
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	1,061	1,022	1,016	577
Cowal	35	37	40	55
Darlot	125	0	0	0
Granny Smith	0	0	0	0
Kanowna	116	100	109	112
KCGM	328	340	282	270
Lawlers	0	0	0	0
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	457	544	585	139
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Caustic Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	14,430	14,938	14,593	14,220
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	8,535	8,851	8,684	7,840
Cowal	2,356	2,139	1,932	1,884
Darlot	118	0	0	148
Granny Smith	531	512	471	261
Kanowna	411	343	315	347
KCGM	4,314	4,859	5,302	4,581
Lawlers	118	172	161	208
Lumwana ³	28	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	150	222	150	114
Porgera	508	604	353	295
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	1
Lime Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	292,638	251,024	208,094	204,939
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	116,816	122,865	124,929	104,912
Cowal	2,727	2,620	5,409	9,516
Darlot	587	897	829	834
Granny Smith	7,252	4,514	5,845	1,960
Kanowna	12,051	12,487	12,991	10,184
KCGM	39,180	45,544	45,035	37,492
Lawlers	502	466	353	517

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AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	1,758	1,597	1,599	1,343
Porgera	52,759	54,741	52,869	42,455
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	611
Grinding Media Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	73,052	56,126	57,256	1,319,894
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	40,396	27,689	26,729	27,701
Cowal	7,118	7,438	7,651	7,276
Darlot	562	725	614	666
Granny Smith	3,965	3,247	2,486	995
Kanowna	1,460	1,335	1,423	1,553
KCGM	6,216	8,783	8,339	7,525
Lawlers	361	355	427	440
Lumwana ³	15,796	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	806	906	704	661
Porgera	4,112	4,900	5,085	6,457
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	2,128
Chlorine Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	3,926,236	3,018,493	3,370,678	3,385,415
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	32,395	13,605	52,750	54,429
Cowal	0	0	0	0
Darlot	180	0	0	0
Granny Smith	0	0	0	0
Kanowna	0	0	0	0
KCGM	0	0	0	0
Lawlers	3,030	1,155	1,380	209
Lumwana ³	14,740	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	2,615	620	1,000	3,000
Porgera	11,830	11,830	50,370	50,370
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	850
Anti-freeze Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,607,275	1,440,545	1,379,862	1,293,343
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	248,092	156,698	227,109	226,570
Cowal	59,000	56,000	46,000	38,000
Darlot	11,000	5,048	5,375	16
Granny Smith	24,400	36,650	23,050	26,218
Kanowna	25,000	23,000	23,000	14,000
KCGM	80,812	0	82,753	104,424
Lawlers	1,486	1,012	515	272
Lumwana ³	476	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	17,483	11,988	11,186	11,640
Porgera	28,435	23,000	35,230	24,000
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	8,000

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AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Lubricating Oil Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	20,370,102	17,989,200	15,804,643	18,756,917
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	6,774,076	6,476,304	4,349,779	5,388,256
Cowal	415,139	473,517	470,969	449,443
Darlot	288,908	337,338	281,141	327,911
Granny Smith	331,176	318,041	247,742	227,754
Kanowna	351,205	383,712	175,400	204,410
KCGM	1,773,187	1,708,009	719,501	841,000
Lawlers	188,385	154,971	126,884	45,678
Lumwana ³	1,379,420	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	289,370	344,017	292,000	396,459
Porgera	1,757,286	2,756,699	2,036,142	2,819,842
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	75,759
Tires Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	15,819	14,066	17,753	11,897
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	6,864	5,245	8,909	4,791
Cowal	417	450	542	290
Darlot	46	27	18	11
Granny Smith	653	146	96	24
Kanowna	150	135	29	29
KCGM	1,540	1,894	800	1,649
Lawlers	73	78	136	154
Lumwana ³	1,935	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	131	140	146	124
Porgera	1,921	2,375	7,142	2,431
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	79
NON-PROCESSING AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL				
Scrap Metal Recycled (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	27,932	20,444	43,852	24,190
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	6,060	3,427	2,665	2,287
Cowal	284	225	165	180
Darlot	490	34	123	56
Granny Smith	270	478	114	44
Kanowna	533	666	186	164
KCGM	2,167	1,624	1,842	1,447
Lawlers	183	59	58	75
Lumwana ³	1,946	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	163	134	135	199
Porgera	0	207	20	17
Other properties ⁴	24	0	23	106
Used Oil Recycled (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	12,581,889	11,081,533	8,860,327	9,531,953
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	4,240,855	3,797,000	3,352,454	3,924,110
Cowal	366,700	337,710	296,380	292,220
Darlot	124,350	73,400	23,388	107,290

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AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Granny Smith	260,300	197,650	194,250	222,300
Kanowna	278,290	217,440	820	0
KCGM	1,195,165	1,091,175	1,172,545	1,058,700
Lawlers	102,600	73,200	105,750	2,000
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	190,900	175,750	177,100	99,200
Porgera	1,662,550	1,625,550	1,382,221	1,937,200
Other properties ⁴	60,000	5,125	0	205,200
Other Waste Recycled (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	5,228,327	4,331,530	3,418,171	4,579,699
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	1,182,797	733,007	332,881	506,417
Cowal	32,950	21,493	21,070	25,991
Darlot	41,932	47,867	32,260	34,563
Granny Smith	37,161	9,440	0	850
Kanowna	36,903	378,420	56,020	52,240
KCGM	38,020	105,250	73,180	313,086
Lawlers	25,963	67,057	42,884	40,320
Lumwana ³	775,520	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	51,390	59,191	61,640	16,293
Porgera	34,068	32,699	29,847	6,800
Other properties ⁴	108,890	11,590	15,980	16,274
Non-hazardous Waste Disposal (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	97,787,211	77,445,502	41,855,775	54,903,299
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	20,007,618	14,427,498	11,255,928	24,208,916
Cowal	1,556,100	4,000,000	1,946,500	2,268,500
Darlot	219,530	1,475,390	418,100	530,000
Granny Smith	36,820	41,580	88,000	48,000
Kanowna	825,900	2,800	1,350	0
KCGM	4,032,300	2,568,624	2,057,478	11,279,416
Lawlers	177,000	216,000	1,058,500	1,073,000
Lumwana ³	7,003,668	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	681,300	648,104	211,000	24,000
Porgera	5,475,000	5,475,000	5,475,000	5,475,000
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	3,511,000
Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	9,189,342	5,757,034	5,652,936	4,335,603
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	658,940	423,768	270,589	416,465
Cowal	232,940	65,463	46,810	37,306
Darlot	365	10,019	410	10
Granny Smith	149,918	115,771	122,500	143,900
Kanowna	51,000	5,450	777	46,500
KCGM	41,200	40,930	51,840	116,815
Lawlers	178,040	186,080	48,000	42,000
Lumwana ³	5,127	n/a	n/a	n/a

Continued on following page

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Plutonic	288	0	187	313
Porgera	62	56	65	94
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	29,527
Hazardous Liquid Waste Disposal (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	4,672,068	3,698,497	3,269,036	3,701,828
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	634,290	326,705	229,125	298,609
Cowal	28,816	14,190	9,325	38,000
Darlot	192	20,650	23,888	0
Granny Smith	12,200	36,650	19,800	0
Kanowna	11,600	228,440	97,100	121,600
KCGM	20,534	25,975	61,470	29,815
Lawlers	0	0	6,356	93,750
Lumwana ³	544,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	1,600	800	11,186	15,444
Porgera	15,348	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
MINING AND PROCESSING WASTE DISPOSAL				
Ore Processed (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	194,100,810	180,905,749	162,017,934	182,507,097
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	49,423,000	42,827,575	30,224,547	32,453,356
Cowal	7,290,000	7,033,522	7,210,426	7,393,680
Darlot ⁵	*	*	*	*
Granny Smith ⁵	*	*	*	*
Kanowna	1,722,000	1,648,382	1,725,494	1,687,392
KCGM	11,742,000	12,029,472	12,154,666	11,786,342
Lawlers ⁵	*	*	*	*
Lumwana ³	18,905,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	1,602,000	1,704,629	1,745,453	1,760,875
Porgera	5,225,000	5,343,885	5,187,642	5,412,446
Yilgarn South ⁵	2,937,000	2,527,459	2,200,867	2,357,813
Tailings Material Stored (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	78,710,654	57,055,902	58,408,326	52,382,521
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	49,423,000	30,287,349	30,224,547	30,398,548
Cowal	7,289,478	7,033,339	7,210,335	7,393,147
Darlot	852,844	769,022	644,017	750,506
Granny Smith	3,365,562	3,191,263	3,432,064	1,346,819
Kanowna	1,298,487	1,199,550	1,257,054	1,286,716
KCGM	11,757,477	12,454,730	12,708,297	11,786,482
Lawlers	645,345	568,268	556,447	757,248
Lumwana ³	19,554,251	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	1,506,648	1,414,974	1,745,532	1,767,336
Porgera	5,224,169	5,343,659	5,200,752	5,430,659
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	1,889,743

Continued on following page

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Waste Rock Stored (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	524,529,611	451,112,111	396,563,789	424,195,671
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	200,984,808	98,887,152	100,926,614	64,147,958
Cowal	25,523,820	25,114,972	27,044,657	22,281,729
Darlot	0	200,893	51,265	115,182
Granny Smith	0	0	0	0
Kanowna	716,745	1,563,616	285,284	445,516
KCGM	56,001,394	47,938,386	47,070,073	11,618,680
Lawlers	0	0	0	0
Lumwana ³	97,956,324	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	20,786,525	24,069,285	26,475,335	28,529,687
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	1,157,164

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

SAFETY & HEALTH	2012	2011	2010	2009
Number of Regulatory Actions				
Total (Company) ¹	659	568	723	794
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	34	31	36	51
Cowal	0	0	0	2
Darlot	10	12	15	6
Granny Smith	6	0	4	2
Kanowna	12	8	12	0
KCGM	0	9	1	8
Lawlers	4	0	0	8
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	2	2	4	2
Porgera	0	0	0	23
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)				
Total (Company) ¹	407,025	688,867	364,718	157,562
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	0	0	0	0
Cowal	0	0	0	0
Darlot	0	0	0	0
Granny Smith	0	0	0	0
Kanowna	0	0	0	0
KCGM	0	0	0	0
Lawlers	0	0	0	0
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0

Continued on following page

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

SAFETY & HEALTH	2012	2011	2010	2009
Fatalities				
Total (Company) ¹	4	2	6	4
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	0	0	0	2
Cowal	0	0	0	0
Darlot	0	0	0	0
Granny Smith	0	0	0	0
Kanowna	0	0	0	1
KCGM	0	0	0	1
Lawlers	0	0	0	0
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	0	0	0	0
Other properties ⁴	0	0	0	0
Lost Time Injury Rate				
Total (Company) ¹	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.15
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	0.35	0.21	0.16	0.27
Cowal	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.20
Darlot	1.67	0.47	0.72	0.99
Granny Smith	0.58	0.39	0.34	0.24
Kanowna	0.29	0.93	0.23	0.35
KCGM	0.33	0.20	0.07	0.28
Lawlers	0.49	0.00	0.50	0.31
Lumwana ³	0.01	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0.50	0.95	0.18	0.58
Porgera	0.23	0.08	0.04	0.07
Total Medical Injury Rate				
Total (Company) ¹	0.77	0.92	0.93	1.20
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	1.27	0.89	1.09	1.65
Cowal	0.89	0.69	0.99	0.79
Darlot	2.39	1.65	2.64	4.95
Granny Smith	2.45	1.55	2.20	4.84
Kanowna	1.66	2.79	1.94	3.38
KCGM	1.52	1.29	1.45	2.21
Lawlers	2.72	1.92	3.22	4.36
Lumwana ³	0.25	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	2.51	3.15	2.32	3.69
Porgera	0.66	0.26	0.22	0.27

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

COMMUNITY	2012	2011	2010	2009
Wages and Employee Benefits in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	2,432,785,772	2,123,775,170	1,489,267,059	1,346,233,720
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	774,102,848	584,583,043	443,390,887	423,634,783
Cowal	51,145,357	36,451,441	33,071,222	24,554,910
Darlot	39,942,042	38,765,808	39,682,513	18,699,816
Granny Smith	66,781,055	57,555,269	38,243,480	26,094,461
Kanowna	70,759,218	73,755,491	25,001,182	54,103,880
KCGM	141,474,326	122,837,612	97,196,446	101,543,361
Lawlers	40,649,968	38,311,341	27,136,918	19,976,780
Lumwana ³	93,000,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	59,861,615	56,576,945	40,866,482	36,912,130
Porgera	125,384,286	121,215,337	91,911,574	79,649,000
Other properties ⁴	85,104,981	39,113,799	50,281,070	62,100,445
Local Purchases of Goods & Services in US\$⁸				
Total (Company) ¹	3,805,415,211	4,715,395,365	2,260,794,240	2,411,598,867
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	1,754,357,429	1,267,380,233	373,521,888	477,630,889
Cowal	128,318,899	118,234,385	8,204,137	29,322,831
Darlot	65,193,819	89,236,795	35,803,484	26,549,758
Granny Smith	196,377,926	89,236,795	35,803,484	29,965,287
Kanowna	223,566,165	200,570,339	63,724,281	66,340,456
KCGM	138,346,259	352,787,646	75,149,543	75,716,118
Lawlers	62,733,229	89,236,795	35,803,484	30,201,457
Lumwana ³	546,000,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	76,009,081	89,236,795	34,153,176	40,631,368
Porgera	232,901,845	216,097,716	70,774,348	77,280,386
Other properties ⁴	84,910,206	22,742,966	14,105,951	101,623,228
Regional/National Purchases of Goods & Services in US\$⁹				
Total (Company) ¹	5,272,532,043	4,197,092,118	3,993,104,565	3,508,705,203
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	1,058,500,816	629,799,409	903,135,658	939,917,263
Cowal	88,061,457	82,218,254	124,207,366	123,282,843
Darlot	13,270,522	26,646,008	66,286,880	25,825,568
Granny Smith	43,980,419	26,646,008	66,286,880	47,243,709
Kanowna	23,782,602	15,672,623	89,204,188	78,993,663
KCGM	515,434,214	302,995,849	259,139,341	271,508,674
Lawlers	15,427,003	26,646,008	66,286,880	27,261,565
Lumwana ³	59,000,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	21,054,036	26,646,008	50,047,176	52,079,080
Porgera	153,870,917	95,600,948	155,670,710	166,227,555
Other properties ⁴	124,619,646	26,727,702	26,006,237	147,494,606

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AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

COMMUNITY	2012	2011	2010	2009
Royalties and Taxes in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	2,196,071,726	2,369,685,847	1,767,249,654	1,072,492,945
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	264,620,057	358,426,050	202,415,810	208,707,130
Cowal ¹¹	0	12,956,613	10,716,683	5,307,083
Darlot ¹¹	0	3,176,723	2,608,587	2,501,074
Granny Smith ¹¹	0	8,512,441	7,052,085	4,200,147
Kanowna ¹¹	0	10,292,592	10,267,193	10,438,057
KCGM ¹¹	0	21,010,582	11,670,873	8,407,956
Lawlers ¹¹	0	3,676,682	2,429,800	2,078,701
Lumwana ³	46,967,855	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic ¹¹	0	4,430,835	4,033,875	3,457,909
Porgera	22,865,049	82,230,806	63,580,649	90,077,677
Other properties ^{4,11}	194,787,153	212,138,775	90,056,065	82,238,526
Donations (cash and in-kind) in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	14,107,178	14,135,906	9,754,718	6,692,201
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	1,479,683	1,466,868	2,599,761	1,275,518
Cowal	52,371	65,431	970,462	79,155
Darlot	74,918	15,953	1,004	11,445
Granny Smith	101,134	73,455	569,131	47,520
Kanowna	91,614	76,755	60,867	3,321
KCGM	142,599	117,982	148,631	91,492
Lawlers	24,716	43,423	1,844	51,485
Lumwana ³	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	44,983	4,534	35,000	2,140
Porgera	266,675	602,727	660,574	861,819
Other properties ⁴	680,674	466,608	152,248	127,142
Community Investments in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	34,978,831	29,360,483	30,137,390	13,724,794
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	2,503,124	5,497,452	5,424,202	5,680,092
Cowal	1,040,203	1,121,563	198,980	772,322
Darlot	16,000	0	0	0
Granny Smith	0	0	0	64,848
Kanowna	147,820	30,000	247,918	85,778
KCGM	210,036	372,002	372,804	182,080
Lawlers	0	2,000	0	0
Lumwana ³	284,652	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	804,413	3,971,887	4,569,212	4,510,564
Other properties ⁴	0	0	35,288	64,500

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AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC REGION

COMMUNITY	2012	2011	2010	2009
Scholarships in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	5,281,359	4,614,079	3,395,055	3,516,305
Total (Australia-Pacific) ²	740,873	598,559	251,307	294,463
Cowal	90,633	97,351	98,106	162,442
Darlot	0	0	0	0
Granny Smith	0	0	0	500
Kanowna	3,000	17,098	0	0
KCGM	36,000	34,344	18,324	26,646
Lawlers	0	0	0	0
Lumwana ³	1,075	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plutonic	0	0	0	0
Porgera	375,676	375,676	134,876	94,875
Other properties ⁴	234,489	74,090	0	10,000

1. Total Company includes African Barrick Gold, the Australia Pacific region, the North America region, and the South America region. Corporate development projects may be included.
2. Australia Pacific may include operations, development projects, explorations groups, reclamation activities, and regional offices.
3. Barrick acquired Lumwana in July 2011 and began collecting data from the operation in 2012.
4. Other properties may include Jabal Sayid, exploration groups, reclamation activities, regional offices, and properties divested in 2009.
5. Darlot, Granny Smith and Lawlers are managed as one property, called Yilgarn South. Some of their data is now reported collectively under the name Yilgarn South.
6. Data for greenhouse gas emissions reported in the 2012 Responsibility Report may differ from the data reported to NGER due to variations in emission factors.
7. Water consumed by mining and processing includes water abstracted from ground and surface sources and purchased water.
8. The local area varies by site/region and may include local villages or even an entire province/state.
9. Regional/national purchases include the country where a site located. Local purchases and purchases from outside the country are excluded.
10. Kanowna water discharged in 2009 was lower due to variations in dewatering.
11. For 2012, taxes for all Australian operations are included in 'Other properties'.

Note: Some previous years' data have changed due to errors in calculations or changes to conversion factors.

AFRICA BARRICK GOLD

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
REGULATORY ACTION AND INCIDENTS				
Number of Regulatory Actions				
Total (Company) ¹	35	57	62	70
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0	0	2	4
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	2
North Mara	0	0	1	2
Tulawaka	0	0	1	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)				
Total (Company) ¹	120,800	75,812	31,344	13,761
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0	0	3,500	0
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	0
North Mara	0	0	0	0
Tulawaka	0	0	3,500	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Chemical Spills Escaping Second Level Containment (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	37,558,982	333,815	989,010	5,037,725
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	553,080	0	1,020	161,000
Bulyanhulu	0	0	1,020	160,000
Buzwagi	553,080	0	0	0
North Mara	0	0	0	1,000
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Chemical Spills Escaping Mine Property (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	0	11,506,200	809,200	77,826,870
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0	0	151,200	37,824,500
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	0
North Mara	0	0	151,200	37,824,500
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Chemically-related Wildlife Mortalities				
Total (Company) ¹	107	83	210	131
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²²	106	78	204	101
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	14
Buzwagi	99	78	204	81
North Mara	0	0	0	4
Tulawaka	7	0	0	2
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0

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AFRICA BARRICK GOLD

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
ENERGY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS				
Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (direct)				
Total (Company) ¹	51,303,969	42,533,981	38,177,763	38,067,527
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	4,840,665	2,762,158	2,451,349	2,770,948
Bulyanhulu	305,540	256,118	238,843	243,423
Buzwagi ⁷	2,974,980	903,366	676,290	816,687
North Mara	1,224,825	1,099,888	995,421	1,419,680
Tulawaka	326,666	493,473	538,092	260,163
Other properties ³	8,655	9,313	2,703	30,995
Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (purchased electricity)				
Total (Company) ¹	14,030,937	11,874,780	11,435,621	11,692,203
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	914,473	1,052,866	1,140,297	753,148
Bulyanhulu	610,725	566,986	504,659	499,357
Buzwagi ⁷	76,088	291,496	391,904	240,376
North Mara	227,660	193,803	243,579	12,194
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	580	156	1,221
Energy Consumption MJ / Tonne of Ore Processed				
Total (Company) ¹	289.6	269.4	280.7	253.0
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	739.1	505.0	420.7	522.7
Bulyanhulu	905.2	779.6	718.4	774.6
Buzwagi	821.4	399.2	276.1	395.8
North Mara	521.6	421.4	401.1	549.8
Tulawaka	1,238.0	1,187.3	999.4	583.0
Greenhouse Gas Emissions - direct & indirect (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	6,013,548	5,030,713	4,919,691	4,880,935
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	429,870	291,096	275,738	327,996
Bulyanhulu	75,091	67,769	61,048	101,186
Buzwagi	221,865	90,514	82,466	100,070
North Mara	108,470	96,313	92,993	105,216
Tulawaka	23,818	35,771	39,026	19,059
Other properties ³	627	729	205	2,463
Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Kilograms / Tonne of Ore Processed				
Total (Company) ¹	27.8	25.8	28.7	25.4
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	55.2	38.5	32.3	48.7
Bulyanhulu	74.2	64.2	59.0	105.5
Buzwagi	59.7	30.2	21.3	37.5
North Mara	39.0	31.4	30.1	40.4
Tulawaka	90.3	86.1	72.5	42.7
Air Emissions				
NOx Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	12,242,037	10,346,866	10,866,190	10,032,174
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0	0	0	0
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0

Continued on following page

AFRICA BARRICK GOLD

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Buzwagi	0	0	0	0
North Mara	0	0	0	0
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
SOx Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	197,939,197	197,659,161	199,129,283	202,421,247
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0	0	0	0
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	0
North Mara	0	0	0	0
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
PM10 Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	2,765,330	3,135,892	3,046,656	3,218,542
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0	0	0	0
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	0
North Mara	0	0	0	0
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Mercury Air Emissions (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	3,811	5,513	5,329	5,927
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0	0	0	0
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	0
North Mara	0	0	0	0
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
WATER				
Water Consumed by Mining & Processing (cubic meters)				
Total (Company) ¹	99,318,833	87,871,445	86,867,503	76,817,434
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	2,761,932	4,378,067	5,105,464	3,310,166
Bulyanhulu	1,135,116	890,749	900,513	734,457
Buzwagi ⁸	1,404,160	1,764,341	2,294,771	1,226,277
North Mara	0	1,399,321	1,584,187	1,054,298
Tulawaka	222,656	323,657	325,992	295,134
Water Consumption in liters / Tonne of Ore Processed				
Total (Company) ¹	507.3	481.4	536.1	416.9
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	355.2	581.1	598.5	495.5
Bulyanhulu	1,121.5	843.7	870.2	765.9
Buzwagi ⁸	378.0	589.5	593.2	459.1
North Mara	0.0	455.8	512.9	404.8
Tulawaka	843.8	778.7	605.5	661.3

Continued on following page

AFRICA BARRICK GOLD

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total Water Discharged Under Permit (cubic meters)				
Total (Company) ¹	97,979,020	95,677,688	63,453,952	62,845,437
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0	0	0	37,050
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	0
North Mara	0	0	0	37,050
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
MATERIAL STEWARDSHIP				
Cyanide Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	29,528	30,050	32,316	30,311
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	4,458	5,180	5,863	3,644
Bulyanhulu	565	668	637	809
Buzwagi	3,225	3,491	4,332	2,002
North Mara	484	780	662	635
Tulawaka	184	241	233	199
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Explosives Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	202,235	171,922	159,129	166,777
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	18,959	12,040	11,168	12,410
Bulyanhulu	1,699	1,594	1,399	3,730
Buzwagi	11,991	4,841	4,174	4,302
North Mara	4,823	5,271	5,265	4,117
Tulawaka	445	335	331	261
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Nitric Acid Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,228,765	1,144,125	1,147,785	1,131,833
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	3,601	3,601	3	1
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	1	1	3	1
North Mara	3,600	3,600	0	0
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Copper Sulfate Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,140	1,069	1,111	695
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	15	11	15	21
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	3
North Mara	0	0	0	0
Tulawaka	15	11	15	17
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Caustic Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	14,430	14,938	14,593	14,220
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	717	845	743	621
Bulyanhulu	111	97	101	147

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AFRICA BARRICK GOLD

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Buzwagi	334	427	311	218
North Mara	211	206	242	176
Tulawaka	61	115	90	80
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Lime Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	292,638	251,024	208,094	204,939
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	9,552	7,985	9,716	10,994
Bulyanhulu	2,214	1,694	2,033	1,892
Buzwagi	4,908	3,491	5,275	6,668
North Mara	2,151	2,362	1,965	1,799
Tulawaka	279	438	442	635
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Grinding Media Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	73,052	56,126	57,256	1,319,894
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	13,885	13,005	14,419	11,512
Bulyanhulu	1,785	1,824	1,466	1,729
Buzwagi	6,188	5,145	6,200	3,548
North Mara	5,220	5,190	6,140	5,580
Tulawaka	692	846	613	654
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Chlorine Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	3,926,236	3,018,493	3,370,678	3,385,415
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	20,541	27,114	16,541	14,945
Bulyanhulu	884	1,291	1,338	725
Buzwagi	287	172	212	
North Mara	4,770	8,890	4,800	2,240
Tulawaka	14,600	16,760	10,190	11,980
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Anti-freeze Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	1,607,275	1,440,545	1,379,862	1,293,343
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	127,340	97,880	75,793	26,050
Bulyanhulu	35,220	32,880	27,670	26,050
Buzwagi	48,920	20,000	29,043	0
North Mara	43,200	45,000	19,080	0
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Lubricating Oil Used (litres)				
Total (Company) ¹	20,370,102	17,989,200	15,804,643	18,756,917
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	2,766,606	2,463,606	2,709,038	2,994,196
Bulyanhulu	1,501,804	1,041,236	1,066,260	1,044,864
Buzwagi	829,817	861,778	1,254,765	1,353,097
North Mara	407,798	522,180	362,573	572,035
Tulawaka	27,187	38,412	25,440	24,200
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0

Continued on following page

AFRICA BARRICK GOLD

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Tires Used (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	15,819	14,066	17,753	11,897
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	1,894	2,034	2,238	485
Bulyanhulu	233	240	136	186
Buzwagi	1,614	1,037	713	0
North Mara	13	745	1,381	159
Tulawaka	33	12	9	140
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
NON-PROCESSING AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL				
Scrap Metal Recycled (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	27,932	20,444	43,852	24,190
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	3,973	4,140	1,588	2,114
Bulyanhulu	1,707	1,737	1,568	2,055
Buzwagi	1,770	1,763	0	33
North Mara	432	598	0	0
Tulawaka	64	42	20	27
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Used Oil Recycled (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	12,581,889	11,081,533	8,860,327	9,531,953
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	1,013,500	1,020,835	868,160	866,152
Bulyanhulu	216,790	223,670	201,520	308,466
Buzwagi	456,910	469,700	398,000	177,105
North Mara	321,100	305,565	236,440	343,221
Tulawaka	18,700	21,900	32,200	37,360
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Other Waste Recycled (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	5,228,327	4,331,530	3,418,171	4,579,699
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	1,002,839	308,132	71,635	133,209
Bulyanhulu	240,186	177,160	59,040	122,400
Buzwagi	621,642	42,870	5,040	3,089
North Mara	103,488	76,800	0	0
Tulawaka	37,523	11,302	5,580	7,720
Other properties ³	0	0	1,975	0
Non-hazardous Waste Disposal (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	97,787,211	77,445,502	41,855,775	54,903,299
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	2,868,595	3,679,256	3,574,638	4,932,000
Bulyanhulu	749,560	792,732	894,643	1,052,431
Buzwagi	1,555,650	2,136,890	2,283,473	2,710,459
North Mara	76,505	75,024	1,482	1,123,650
Tulawaka	486,880	674,610	395,040	45,460
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0

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AFRICA BARRICK GOLD

ENVIRONMENT	2012	2011	2010	2009
Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal (kilograms)				
Total (Company) ¹	9,189,342	5,757,034	5,652,936	4,335,603
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	11,186	70,524	298,256	7,644
Bulyanhulu	3,880	2,647	16,325	5,200
Buzwagi	6,788	8,943	3,225	542
North Mara	14	0	0	0
Tulawaka	505	58,934	278,706	1,902
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Liquid Waste Disposal (liters)				
Total (Company) ¹	4,672,068	3,698,497	3,269,036	3,701,828
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	390,800	306,470	16	191,081
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	191,062
North Mara	378,800	306,465	0	0
Tulawaka	12,000	5	16	19
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
MINING AND PROCESSING WASTE DISPOSAL				
Ore Processed (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	194,100,810	180,905,749	162,017,934	182,507,097
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	7,775,372	7,534,513	8,530,100	6,680,102
Bulyanhulu	1,012,179	1,055,740	1,034,871	958,910
Buzwagi	3,714,479	2,992,901	3,868,183	2,670,797
North Mara	2,784,844	3,070,240	3,088,654	2,604,571
Tulawaka	263,870	415,632	538,392	445,824
Tailings Material Stored (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	78,710,654	57,055,902	58,408,326	52,382,521
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	7,749,560	7,706,222	7,760,810	4,078,911
Bulyanhulu	886,294	914,135	746,189	777,330
Buzwagi	3,633,405	2,943,825	3,455,939	0
North Mara	2,786,456	3,074,754	2,833,497	2,604,747
Tulawaka	443,405	773,508	725,185	696,834
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Waste Rock Stored (tonnes)				
Total (Company) ¹	524,529,611	451,112,111	396,563,789	424,195,671
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	39,673,996	32,664,176	26,110,517	27,142,601
Bulyanhulu	507,304	548,376	548,836	524,107
Buzwagi	20,095,014	12,850,396	8,088,433	15,534,688
North Mara	18,770,763	18,389,065	17,375,168	10,984,570
Tulawaka	300,915	876,339	98,080	99,236
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0

AFRICA BARRICK GOLD

SAFETY AND HEALTH	2012	2011	2010	2009
Number of Regulatory Actions				
Total (Company) ¹	659	568	723	794
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	78	4	1	0
Bulyanhulu	1	4	1	0
Buzwagi	77	0	0	0
North Mara	0	0	0	0
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)				
Total (Company) ¹	407,025	688,867	364,718	157,562
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0	0	0	0
Bulyanhulu	0	0	0	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	0
North Mara	0	0	0	0
Tulawaka	0	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Fatalities				
Total (Company) ¹	4	2	6	4
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	1	1	4	1
Bulyanhulu	0	1	4	0
Buzwagi	0	0	0	1
North Mara	0	0	0	0
Tulawaka	1	0	0	0
Other properties ³	0	0	0	0
Lost Time Injury Rate				
Total (Company) ¹	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.15
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.06
Bulyanhulu	0.10	0.07	0.14	0.11
Buzwagi	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.03
North Mara	0.21	0.08	0.06	0.03
Tulawaka	0.30	0.20	0.09	0.00
Total Medical Injury Rate				
Total (Company) ¹	0.77	0.92	0.93	1.20
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	0.83	1.20	1.02	1.64
Bulyanhulu	1.02	1.41	1.81	3.24
Buzwagi	0.57	1.43	0.25	0.71
North Mara	0.71	0.51	0.59	0.31
Tulawaka	1.38	2.15	1.26	2.75

AFRICA BARRICK GOLD

COMMUNITY	2012	2011	2010	2009
Wages and Employee Benefits in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	2,432,785,772	2,123,775,170	1,489,267,059	1,346,233,720
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	213,651,562	295,481,900	137,942,047	138,277,280
Bulyanhulu	76,738,871	103,420,628	57,350,079	60,372,475
Buzwagi	32,371,578	43,831,248	16,290,726	15,399,863
North Mara	42,767,485	54,692,423	27,397,107	29,846,202
Tulawaka	16,086,762	28,478,501	11,618,326	12,698,483
Other properties ³	45,686,866	65,059,100	25,285,809	19,960,257
Local Purchases of Goods & Services in US\$⁵				
Total (Company) ¹	3,805,415,211	4,715,395,365	2,260,794,240	2,411,598,867
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	124,850,185	25,716,360	60,414,000	48,668,224
Bulyanhulu	30,233,009	3,115,573	3,400,000	12,006,058
Buzwagi	27,017,887	9,828,143	32,000,000	4,619,374
North Mara	49,848,235	12,319,966	17,000,000	17,737,525
Tulawaka	13,744,197	0	8,014,000	10,467,084
Other properties ³	4,006,857	452,678	0	3,838,183
Regional/National Purchases of Goods & Services in US\$⁶				
Total (Company) ¹	5,272,532,043	4,197,092,118	3,993,104,565	3,508,705,203
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	425,737,190	51,174,820	252,736,083	199,378,972
Bulyanhulu	95,345,026	6,887,394	59,705,828	69,858,043
Buzwagi	136,677,133	4,558,968	62,121,849	23,635,224
North Mara	92,679,605	6,712,189	82,738,450	88,854,971
Tulawaka	33,195,936	5,605,737	38,169,956	17,030,734
Other properties ³	67,839,490	27,410,532	10,000,000	0
Royalties and Taxes in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	2,196,071,726	2,369,685,847	1,767,249,654	1,072,492,945
Total (African Barrick Gold) ²	84,592,741	99,884,666	85,129,251	39,608,648
Bulyanhulu	22,929,401	20,460,396	23,932,636	11,677,773
Buzwagi	34,570,328	17,720,802	27,043,310	13,015,099
North Mara	21,072,641	16,260,797	25,477,363	9,832,405
Tulawaka	5,085,856	44,452,775	8,675,942	3,126,422
Other properties ³	934,515	989,896	0	1,956,950
Donations (cash and in-kind) in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	14,107,178	14,135,906	9,754,718	6,692,201
Total (African Barrick Gold) ^{2,9}	2,093,093	1,171,870	1,348,520	1,083,682
Bulyanhulu ⁹	60,694	72,856	813,644	744,067
Buzwagi ⁹	477,674	46,524	6,534	25,500
North Mara ⁹	883,921	118,140	201,727	7,000
Tulawaka ⁹	13,333	9,507	3,248	127,274
Other properties ^{3,9}	657,471	924,843	323,368	179,841

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AFRICA BARRICK GOLD

COMMUNITY	2012	2011	2010	2009
Community Investments in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	34,978,831	29,360,483	30,137,390	13,724,794
Total (African Barrick Gold) ^{2,9}	8,984,125	2,188,663	1,626,121	2,888,125
Bulyanhulu ⁹	350,136	122,787	1,016,724	355,283
Buzwagi ⁹	246,314	1,059,015	413,685	2,175,320
North Mara ⁹	6,397,191	530,592	50,300	21,231
Tulawaka ⁹	776,316	196,299	117,599	107,941
Other properties ^{3,9}	1,214,167	279,970	27,813	228,350
Scholarships in US\$				
Total (Company) ¹	5,281,359	4,614,079	3,395,055	3,516,305
Total (African Barrick Gold) ^{2,9}	217,396	301,640	19,590	12,149
Bulyanhulu ⁹	3,774	130,155	826	0
Buzwagi ⁹	1,898	19,738	0	0
North Mara ⁹	54,331	131,276	10,128	0
Tulawaka ⁹	7,271	0	8,635	12,149
Other properties ^{3,9}	150,122	20,471	0	0

1. Total Company includes African Barrick Gold, the Australia Pacific region, the North America region, and the South America region. Corporate development projects may be included.
2. African Barrick Gold may include operations, exploration groups, and offices.
3. Other properties may include exploration groups and African Barrick Gold offices.
4. Water consumed by mining and processing includes water abstracted from ground and surface sources and purchased water.
5. The local area varies by site/region and may include local villages or even an entire province/state.
6. Regional/national purchases include the country where a site located. Local purchases and purchases from outside the country are excluded.
7. In 2012, Buzwagi increased their self-generated electricity produced on-site, thereby decreasing purchased electricity.
8. North Mara did not abstract water from ground or surface sources in 2012. The mine used water from an open pit to meet the operational water requirements.
9. Data for donations, community investments and scholarships reported in the 2012 Responsibility Report do not include overhead costs and therefore may differ from the data reported in the African Barrick Gold Contribution Report.

Note: Some previous years' data have changed due to errors in calculations or changes to conversion factors.

EMPLOYEES		2012
Number of Employees		
Total (Company) ¹		27,333
African Barrick Gold ²		5,743
Australia-Pacific ³		8,813
North America ⁴		7,462
South America ⁵		4,996
Corporate ⁶		319
Number of Contractors		
Total (Company) ¹		36,898
African Barrick Gold ²		4,311
Australia-Pacific ³		8,899
North America ⁴		7,266
South America ⁵		16,329
Corporate ⁶		93
Female Employees (% of total employees)		
Total (Company) ¹		11.6
African Barrick Gold ²		8.9
Australia-Pacific ³		12.7
North America ⁴		12.9
South America ⁵		9.3
Corporate ⁶		32.5
Ratio: Male to Female Wages		
Total (Company) ¹		1.2
African Barrick Gold ²		1.2
Australia-Pacific ³		1.3
North America ⁴		1.2
South America ⁵		1.1
Corporate ⁶		1.2
Union Membership (% of total employees)		
Total (Company) ¹		24.5
African Barrick Gold ²		35.6
Australia-Pacific ³		51.6
North America ⁴		1.5
South America ⁵		2.0
Corporate ⁶		0.0
Expatriates (%)		
Total (Company) ¹		4.8
African Barrick Gold ²		9.0
Australia-Pacific ³		7.8
North America ⁴		1.7
South America ⁵		0.0
Corporate ⁶		5.4

EMPLOYEES		2012
Layoffs (% of total employees)		
Total (Company) ¹		3.3
African Barrick Gold ²		0.0
Australia-Pacific ³		6.9
North America ⁴		0.0
South America ⁵		5.8
Corporate ⁶		3.6
Turnover by Sex and Age Group (number of employees)⁷		
18 - 30 Female		92
31 - 50 Female		137
50+ Female		48
18 - 30 Male		413
31 - 50 Male		1,157
50+ Male		490
Health and Safety Training (hours)		
Total (Company) ¹		1,676,728
African Barrick Gold ²		93,227
Australia-Pacific ³		1,045,629
North America ⁴		194,721
South America ⁵		342,350
Corporate ⁶		801
Emergency Response Training (hours)		
Total (Company) ¹		137,890
African Barrick Gold ²		12,185
Australia-Pacific ³		50,382
North America ⁴		44,354
South America ⁵		30,970
Corporate ⁶		0
Environmental Training (hours)		
Total (Company) ¹		134,760
African Barrick Gold ²		2,088
Australia-Pacific ³		13,795
North America ⁴		28,673
South America ⁵		90,204
Corporate ⁶		0

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1. Total Company includes African Barrick Gold, the Australia Pacific region, the North America region, the South America region, and corporate offices/projects.
 2. African Barrick Gold may include operations, exploration groups, and offices.
 3. Australia Pacific may include operations, development projects, explorations groups, reclamation activities, and regional offices.
 4. North America may include operations, development projects, closed properties, exploration groups, reclamation activities, ancillary properties, and regional offices.
 5. South America may include operations, development projects, closed properties, exploration groups, and regional offices.
 6. Corporate may include corporate offices and corporate development projects.
 7. Turnover represents workers who voluntarily leave their jobs during the year.

Note: Some previous years' data have changed due to errors in calculations or changes to conversion factors.

2012 Performance Snapshot

	2012 TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES	2012 PERFORMANCE	2013 TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES
SAFETY AND HEALTH	Zero fatalities	Four fatalities	Zero fatalities
	10% reduction in TRIFR from 2011	18% reduction achieved	10% reduction in TRIFR from 2012
	Continue Courageous Leadership (CL) training	Completed	Continue Courageous Leadership (CL) training
	Revise the CL program to align with CHES functions (CSR, Health, Environment, Safety, Security)	CL program revision 25% complete	Realignment of CL program with CHES to be completed & pilot rolled out in third quarter
	Develop and implement Risk Assessment Facilitators (RAF) training course	Completed	Complete RAF training in the North America and South America regions
	Enhance Visible Felt Leadership quality and track regional targets	Completed	
	Audit against 15 critical risk categories	Completed	
	Develop Ergonomic Assessment Tool and continue awareness campaign	Deferred until 2013	Develop Ergonomic Assessment Tool and continue awareness campaign
	Develop and standardize new health definitions in management reporting tool	Completed	Track reporting against new health definitions
	Continue to enhance potential fatal incident investigation process	Completed	Continue to enhance potential fatal incident investigation process with focus on trend analysis
	Continue to monitor & track driving incidents and driving behaviours	Completed	Continue monitoring performance of vehicles with Inthinc installed to ensure good driving behaviours continue
	Implement and audit compliance of Ground Control Standard	Completed	Track compliance of Ground Control Standard
	Implement S&H Compass program to increase S&H talent	Phase 1 is 75% complete	Complete Phase 1 of S&H Compass program and move into Phase 2
	Complete fatigue study and collision avoidance technology study	Completed: decision made to focus on collision avoidance	Complete a pilot study of proximity detection technology at one site
	Develop and implement Fatigue Management Standard	Development completed	Implement the Fatigue Management Standard
	Implement Respiratory Protection Standard	Completed	

	2012 TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES	2012 PERFORMANCE	2013 TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES
SAFETY AND HEALTH	Develop Fitness for Duty job descriptions followed by development of FFD Standard	Job descriptions completed	
	Develop a Critical Risk Construction Standard for projects	25% complete	Complete development of a Critical Risk Construction Standard for projects
			Review and revise the Contractor Safety Policy
			Using health risk assessments (HRA), identify, understand and prioritize occupational exposures Develop an industrial hygiene sampling plan
ENVIRONMENT	Update Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Design, Operation and Management Guidelines for review and approval	On track	Continue refinement and implementation of TSF Management Guidelines
	Implement Tailings Management Standard	On track	Complete implementation of the Tailings Management Standard
	Complete 21 audits with various combinations of environmental (17) safety (14) and, starting this year, community relations (4)	Completed 14 audits: 12 environment, 9 safety, and 3 community relations. Remaining audits were rescheduled for 2014	Complete 20 audits with various combinations of environmental (10) safety (18) and community relations (9)
	Focus on biodiversity pilot projects to gain a greater understanding of risks and opportunities	The 2009 Biodiversity Standard was revised and the risk assessment process was piloted at one site	The revised Biodiversity Standard and guidance manual will be released and the risk assessment process tested
	Continue working with INAP to develop the GARD Guide	Completed: GARD Guide finalized in May 2012	Continue working with INAP on other initiatives
EMPLOYEES	Complete Annual training for employees in 'positions of trust' on the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Program	Completed	Continue annual training – goal is 100% compliance
	Develop Capital Projects <i>Compass Development Program</i> (CDP)	Deferred: focus will shift to developing rising leaders & high potential (HP) employees	
	CDP1: 319 participants, 70 graduates CDP2: 59 participants, first graduates in 2013	On track: 45 CDP1 graduates	CDP2: 7 graduates Add CDP1 Hydrology & Maintenance programs
	Integrate Talent Management (TM) and Learning Management System (LMS) platforms by the end of 2013	On track: completed groundwork for TM/LMS integration	TM/LMS integration complete Revise training program on integrated TM/LMS Complete training on the use of the TM/LMS system
	Implement the new Leadership Development Program (LDP) to start in 1st quarter 2012. Top 300 people in the company will complete this program in 2012	Partially complete: enrolled top 50 leaders in the program	Roll out LDP to top 300 global leaders

	2012 TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES	2012 PERFORMANCE	2013 TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES
EMPLOYEES	<p>Implement TM and succession planning improvements in 2012</p> <p>Complete global talent reviews for all critical roles</p> <p>Develop and implement pipeline concept for new hires</p> <p>Develop and implement university co-op strategy</p>	<p>Implemented talent segmentation</p> <p>Conducted global talent councils</p>	<p>Implement regional talent councils</p> <p>Implement assessment validation of HP employees</p> <p>Identify development needs for HP employees</p> <p>Validate that development plans and progress meetings are in place for HP employees</p>
GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS	<p>Strengthen the ethical culture of the company on a global basis</p> <p>Complete annual training and certification process on the Code of Conduct and Ethics (the Code)</p> <p>Conduct in-person training on Human Rights (HR) Policy</p> <p>Conduct pre-audit phase of global HR Assessment Project</p> <p>Continue to enhance supporting procedures for HR Policy</p>	<p>On track</p> <p>Completed: 10,000 employees were trained and certified</p> <p>On track</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>On track</p>	<p>Strengthen the ethical culture of the company on a global basis</p> <p>Complete annual training and certification process on the Code</p> <p>Conduct tailored training on Human Rights (HR) Policy</p> <p>Conduct HR assessments at pre-designated high risk sites</p> <p>Continue to enhance supporting procedures for HR Policy</p> <p>Enhance anti-corruption compliance program</p>
SOCIETY & COMMUNITY RELATIONS	<p>All sites develop CRMS implementation plans.</p> <p>All sites establish Social Obligations Registers (SOR) and Grievance Mechanisms (GM) by end 2012</p> <p>Develop and implement company-wide CR capacity building strategy and plan, including training</p> <p>Finalize and implement the Community Relations (CR) Compass program</p> <p>Develop CR audit program and undertake initial site audits at priority sites during 2012</p> <p>Develop a dedicated Exploration CR program (XCR) to support company-wide exploration activities</p> <p>Provide Human Rights (HR) training to CR employees</p>	<p>Completed: 100% of sites developed SORs and GMs</p> <p>Completed: strategy & plan developed & training developed for Barrick managers and to address site CR team competency gaps.</p> <p>Completed: competency profiles and learning objectives developed</p> <p>Completed: CR audit program and protocol developed and staffed with Lead Auditor.</p> <p>Three CR audits completed in 2012</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>On track: developed HR training toolkit tailored for delivery to CR teams</p>	<p>Review and update the CR Standard based on lessons learned during the first year of implementation</p> <p>Deliver training as per CR capacity building plan to address remaining key competency gaps.</p> <p>Roll out CR induction training for all Barrick managers</p> <p>Finalize CR Compass program structure and associated course descriptions aimed at less experienced site CR staff</p> <p>Complete nine audits in 2013</p> <p>Finalize XCR guide books and training.</p> <p>Provide training courses to exploration staff</p> <p>Provide HR training to all high risk site CR teams</p>

2012 Independent Assurance Statement

Bureau Veritas North America was engaged by Barrick Gold Corporation to provide independent external assurance for Barrick's 2012 Responsibility Report. The assurance process also included an assessment of Barrick's performance and progress on a range of corporate social responsibility (CSR) issues.

Building on the previous three 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 International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Principles and Position Statements. Barrick's assurance program has evolved to also include the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, the World Gold Council (WGC) Conflict-Free Gold Standard and the Carbon Disclosure Project.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSURANCE PROCESS

1. Provide reasonable assurance over the stated content of the 2012 Responsibility Report including representations on the Barrick website;
2. Provide impartial commentary on Barrick's alignment with ICMM 10 Sustainable Development Principles and Position Statements;
3. Assess implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and provide limited assurance over implementation of the WGC Conflict-Free Gold Standard.
4. Provide reasonable assurance on the 2012 submission to the Carbon Disclosure Project;
5. Acknowledge improvements from previous reporting years;
6. Propose recommendations for future development.

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 Barrick's regional leadership teams, functional leads and corporate senior leadership team.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

1. Review relevant activities undertaken by Barrick over the reporting period January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012 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 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 ICMM Sustainable Development Principles and Position Statements;
5. Interview employees and external stakeholders with respect to Barrick's CSR performance during the reporting period;
6. Assess implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights at the relevant visited mine sites using the key performance indicators (KPIs) developed by Voluntary Principles members to measure performance;
7. Assess implementation of the WGC Conflict-Free Gold Standard as of 1st quarter 2013, as reported in the 2013 Conflict Free Gold Report;
8. Assess Barrick's reported greenhouse gas emissions to the Carbon Disclosure Project for 2012.

To conduct the assurance, we undertook the following activities:

- Detailed review of the 2012 Responsibility Report;
- Source verification of performance data and factual information contained within the Report and the supplemental information on the Barrick website;

- Review of processes for identification and collation of relevant information, report content and performance data from global operations;
- Interviews and follow-up communication with corporate senior leadership team and functional leads in Toronto (Canada) and Salt Lake City (USA), and with regional leadership teams at the Australia-Pacific Regional Business Unit in Perth (Australia), the South America Business Unit in Santiago (Chile), the North America Business Unit in Salt Lake City (USA), and the offices of African Barrick Gold (ABG) in London (UK), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania);
- Site visits to five operating mines, including Buzwagi (Tanzania), Golden Sunlight (USA), Porgera Joint Venture (Papua New Guinea), Pierina (Peru) and Zaldivar (Chile);
- Interviews with local stakeholders at each visited site.

Our work was planned and executed in a manner designed to produce a reasonable level of assurance and to provide a sound basis for our conclusions. Our assurance process is aligned with, and informed by the following international protocols:

- ICMM Sustainable Development Framework – Assurance Procedure
- GRI G3 Reporting Guidelines
- International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*
- ISO 14064-3:2006: *Greenhouse gases - Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions*
- WGC's *Conflict Free Gold Standard – Guidance for Assurance Providers*

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:

2012 Responsibility Report

- The 2012 Responsibility Report format has been substantially revised to provide a clear and straightforward presentation of Barrick's material issues and their underlying management systems and controls.
- Material issues have been appropriately identified in a comprehensive risk assessment process that is fully described.
- The Report provides a fair representation of Barrick's performance over the reporting period and provides readers with a balanced perspective of its material issues and operations.
- The Report advances Barrick's ongoing public communication about its operations, environmental and social impacts, and related programs to manage these impacts.
- The Barrick website includes updated responses to some of the key challenges it faces, providing readers with continued understanding and context for Barrick's operational realities.
- The corporate senior leadership team and regional leadership teams continue to support a company-wide commitment to responsible mining practices at operations and projects.
- The information and data in the Report is accurate, reliable and free from material mistakes or misstatements. It is clearly presented and understandable.
- Barrick has appropriate systems in place for the collection, aggregation and analysis of relevant information and has implemented adequate internal assurance practices.

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

Barrick is committed to the implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights based on the interviews we conducted and the review of relevant documents. The sites we visited have instituted appropriate systems and procedures to ensure they are adhering to the principles.

WGC Conflict-Free Gold Standard

Barrick has prepared and presented a Conflict-Free Gold Report for the 1st quarter of 2013 in accordance with the requirements of the Conflict-Free Gold Standard. We

conclude that Barrick does not produce gold from conflict-affected or high risk areas as defined by the Standard.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G3 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines

The 2012 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 G3 Application Level A+.

Carbon Disclosure Project

Barrick's greenhouse gas assertion for its 2012 company-wide emissions inventory was verified as correct and complete within the bounds of materiality.

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 provided adequate information in the report to address all five of the ICMM Subject Matters and we observed supporting evidence for each.

OBSERVED IMPROVEMENTS

- The revised format of the 2012 Report emphasizes the identified material issues and provides a clearer explanation for how these issues are managed. This change represents a positive development in Barrick's approach to reporting.
- The Community Relations Management System (CRMS) is being implemented across the company. The sites visited have grievance mechanisms in place which are accessible to stakeholders. Social obligations registers are in place and are being updated with historical and new social obligations. Systems are in place to manage grievances and the company's progress in meeting its social obligations.
- The Corporate Social Responsibility Advisory Board is engaged with the corporate senior leadership team and interacts with corporate functional leads from Community, Health, Environment, Safety, Security, and Legal, on an as needed basis.

- Transparent processes have been established for reporting, investigating and addressing human rights allegations and there is increased emphasis on respect for human rights throughout Barrick.
- Training in the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights is extensive and ongoing for public and private security personnel. Awareness of the principles continues to grow among community and regional stakeholders.
- Barrick's Conflict-Free Gold Standard Report for the 1st quarter of 2013 was issued and independently assured. We verified that the report satisfies the requirements of WGC's Conflict-Free Gold Standard.
- The in-vehicle monitoring system (IVMS) and a continued emphasis on safe driving resulted in fewer vehicular accidents.
- Company sponsored research on fatigue management demonstrates a commitment to continual safety and health improvements.
- Notable progress in data collection and processing continue to improve the completeness and accuracy of the Carbon Disclosure Report for greenhouse gas emissions.
- Previous assurance recommendations have been considered and actions plans have been put in place to address most recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consider expanding Barrick's role in human rights issues where local institutions managed by the state are not aligned with the company's human rights policies and international human rights standards and norms.
- Reconsider the decision to include information on African Barrick Gold (ABG) in future Responsibility Reports given their growing independence and evolving corporate identity.
- Consider improving methods for communicating the revised Barrick Vision and Values to employees and stakeholders. The level of awareness among those we interviewed was low.
- Consider increased communication with stakeholders about mine closure plans at the more mature mines regarding closure planning, from both the social and environment perspectives.

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 185 years of history in providing independent assurance and certification services.

Bureau Veritas has implemented a Code of Ethics across its business which ensures that our staff maintains high standards in their day to day business activities. We are vigilant in the detection and prevention of any actual or perceived conflict of interest.

Our assurance team is not involved in any other Barrick projects outside those of the independent assurance scope and we do not consider there to be a conflict for any other services provided by Bureau Veritas.

The independent assurance team completing the work for Barrick has extensive knowledge of conducting assurance over environmental, social, security, safety, health 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
May 2013

CSR Indexes

For our 2012 Responsibility Report, we have combined our GRI (G3) – based sustainability reporting with the requirements for the annual UN Global Compact Communication on Progress and the ICMM Sustainable Development Principles, in the table below. We will also post an electronic version of this table and a link to the 2012 Responsibility Report on the Global Compact website.

Barrick Gold Corporation UN Global Compact Communication on Progress 2012/2013

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 five 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 2012 key achievements and objectives for 2013, 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
Senior Executive Vice President

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION GRI INDICATOR TABLE AND UNGC COMMUNICATION OF PROGRESS FOR 2012				
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 UNGC (above)	Principle 2	CEO Letter
	1.2 Strategy		Principles 2 and 4	CEO Letter
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	About Barrick
	2.2 Products			Annual Report, pg 32-33
	2.3 Operational structure			About Barrick
	2.4 Headquarters			Our Management Approach
	2.5 Countries of operation			Annual Report pg, 32-33
	2.6 Nature of ownership			Annual Report pg, 32-33

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BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION GRI INDICATOR TABLE AND UNGC COMMUNICATION OF PROGRESS FOR 2012				
GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Organizational Profile (Continued)	2.7 Markets served		Principles 2 and 4	Annual Report, pg 32-33
	2.8 Scale of organization			Annual Report, pg 32-33
	2.9 Significant changes		Principle 10	About Barrick
	2.10 Awards received			Awards
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 Barrick
	3.2 Date of most recent report		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.3 Reporting cycle		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.4 Contact point		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.5 Defining report content		Principles 4 and 10	About Barrick Materiality Process
	3.6 Report Boundary		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.7 Limitations		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.8 Joint ventures and subsidiaries		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.9 Data		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.10 Restatements of information		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.11 Significant changes		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.12 GRI content index		Principle 10	CSR Indexes
	3.13 Assurance		Principle 10	Independent Assurance
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	Our Approach to Responsible Mining Management Proxy Circular, pg 16-17 Governance Structure
	4.2 Board independence		Principle 1	Governance Structure Management Proxy Circular, pg 16-17
	4.3 Board structure		Principle 1	Governance Structure Management Proxy Circular, pg 18
	4.4 Shareholder and employee communication		Principle 1	Annual Report, pg 173 Management Proxy Circular, pg 22
	4.5 Executive compensation and performance		Principles 1 and 2	Management Proxy Circular, pg 30-68
	4.6 Conflicts of interest		Principle 1	Management Proxy Circular, pg 16-22
	4.7 Board qualifications		Principle 1	Management Proxy Circular, pg 16-22
	4.8 Vision, values and code of conduct	Barrick's statement of commitment is aligned with the UNGC Principles.	Principles 1 and 2	Vision, Values and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

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BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION GRI INDICATOR TABLE AND UNGC COMMUNICATION OF PROGRESS FOR 2012

GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Governance, Commitments and Engagement (Continued)	4.9 Board overview of sustainability	These indicators describe Barrick's mechanisms for high-level oversight.	Principle 1	Governance Structure Management Proxy Circular, pg 16-23
	4.10 Review of board performance		Principle 1	Management Proxy Circular, pg 13, 24-29
	4.11 Precautionary approach	Actions taken to implement Principle 7.	Principle 2	Our Management Approach
	4.12 External codes and initiatives	Barrick's participation in other CSR initiatives is consistent with its commitment to the UNGC.	Principle 1	External Codes, Initiatives, NGO Relationships and Partnerships
	4.13 Memberships		Principle 1	External Codes, Initiatives, NGO Relationships and Partnerships
	4.14 Barrick's stakeholder groups identified	Barrick has shared progress on implementation of the UNGC Principles with stakeholders throughout this report.	Principle 10	Our Stakeholders
	4.15 Basis for identification of stakeholders		Principle 10	Our Stakeholders
	4.16 Stakeholder engagement		Principles 1 and 10	Our Stakeholders Community Engagement Stakeholder Engagement
	4.17 Key topics and concerns raised by stakeholders		Principles 4 and 10	Our Stakeholders Materiality Process
Economic	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 4, 6 and 7.	Principle 1	Our Approach to Responsible Mining Our Management Approach
	EC1 Economic performance	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 9	Community Investments Annual Report, pg 21, 93-97 Data Tables
	EC2 Financial implications of Climate Change	Actions taken to implement Principle 7.	Principle 6	Energy and Climate Change
	EC3 Defined benefit plans	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 9	Management Proxy Circular, pg 68 Employee Development and Engagement
	EC4 Government financial assistance			Annual Report, pg 93-97
	EC5 Ratio of Wages	Outcomes of implementing Principle 1.	Principle 9	Employee Development and Engagement Employees and Human Rights
	EC6 Local purchases	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 2	Community Investments Data Tables

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BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION GRI INDICATOR TABLE AND UNGC COMMUNICATION OF PROGRESS FOR 2012				
GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Economic (Continued)	EC7 Local employment	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 6.	Principle 9	Community Investments Data Tables
	EC8 Infrastructure development	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 9	Community Investments Data Tables
	EC9 Indirect economic impacts		Principle 4	Community Investments
Environmental	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principle 1	Our Management Approach
	EN1 Materials used	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 9	Waste and Materials Management Data Tables
	EN2 Recycled materials		Principles 6, 8 and 9	Waste and Materials Management Data Tables
	EN3 Direct energy consumption	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 6	Energy and Climate Change Data Tables
	EN4 Indirect energy consumption		Principle 6	Energy and Climate Change Data Tables
	EN5 Conservation and energy efficiency	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 8	Energy and Climate Change
	EN6 Energy efficiency initiatives	Actions taken to implement Principles 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 8	Energy and Climate Change
	EN7 Renewable energy		Principles 6 and 8	Energy and Climate Change
	EN8 Water use	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principle 6	Water Management Data Tables
	EN9 Significant effects on water sources		Principle 6	Water Management
	EN10 Water conservation, reuse, recycle		Principles 6 and 8	Water Management
	EN11 Land management	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 7	Land and Wildlife Management
	EN12 Significant impacts on biodiversity		Principle 7	Biodiversity Management
	EN13 Protection and restoration of habitats		Principle 7	Biodiversity Management Land and Wildlife Management Mine Closure
	EN14 Managing impacts on biodiversity	Actions taken to implement Principle 8.	Principle 7	Biodiversity Management Land and Wildlife Management

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BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION GRI INDICATOR TABLE AND UNGC COMMUNICATION OF PROGRESS FOR 2012

GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Environmental (Continued)	EN15 IUCN Red Listed species	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 7	Land and Wildlife Management
	EN16 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions		Principle 6	Energy and Climate Change Data Tables
	EN17 Other relevant GHG emissions		Principle 6	Air Emissions
	EN18 GHG emission reduction initiatives	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 8	Energy and Climate Change
	EN19 Ozone depleting substances	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 6	Air Emissions
	EN20 Other significant air emissions		Principle 6	Air Emissions
	EN21 Water discharges		Principle 6	Water Management
	EN22 Non-processing waste disposal		Principles 6 and 8	Waste and Materials Management Data Tables
	EN23 Significant environmental spills and incidents		Principle 6	Significant Environmental Incidents
	EN24 Hazardous waste		Principles 6 and 8	Waste and Materials Management Data Tables
	EN 25 Significant environmental impacts from discharges and runoffs		Principle 6	Significant Environmental Incidents
	EN26 Significant environmental impacts of products	Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principles 6, 8 and 9	Our Management Approach
	EN27 Product recycling	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principle 6	Our Management Approach
	EN28 Fines for environmental non-compliance	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 6	Significant Environmental Incidents Data Tables
	EN29 Significant environmental impacts of transportation		Principle 8	Our Management Approach
	EN30 Environmental protection expenditures	Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principle 6	Annual Report, pg 73-74

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BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION GRI INDICATOR TABLE AND UNGC COMMUNICATION OF PROGRESS FOR 2012				
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	Our Management Approach
	LA1 Workforce statistics	No specific COP requirement.		Employee Development and Engagement Employees and Human Rights Data Tables
	LA2 Workforce turnover	Outcomes from implementing Principle 6.		Employee Development and Engagement Data Tables
	LA3 Benefits	No specific COP requirement.		Employee Development and Engagement
	LA4 Trade union representation	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 3.	Principle 3	Labour Organizations
	LA5 Communication regarding operational changes	Outcomes from implementing Principle 3.	Principle 4	Labour Organizations
	LA6 Safety and health committees	Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.	Principles 4 and 5	Safety & Health: Performance and Programs
	LA7 Safety and health performance		Principles 4 and 5	Employee Safety and Health Safety & Health: Performance and Programs Data Tables
	LA8 Assistance to workforce, families and communities regarding serious diseases	Actions taken to implement Principle 1.	Principle 5	Safety & Health: Performance and Programs Social Impact Management
	LA9 Trade unions and safety and health		Principle 3 and 8	Labour Organizations
	LA10 Training	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 2	Employee Development and Engagement Emergency Response Data Tables
	LA11 Skill management and life-long learning		Principle 9	Employee Development and Engagement
	LA12 Career development		Principle 9	Employee Development and Engagement

Continued on following page

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION GRI INDICATOR TABLE AND UNGC COMMUNICATION OF PROGRESS FOR 2012

GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Labour Practices (Continued)	LA13 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 6.	Principle 3	Employee Development and Engagement Employees and Human Rights
	LA14 Equality of wages		Principle 3	Employee Development and Engagement Data Tables
Human Rights	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principle 1	Our Management Approach
	HR1 Human rights and investment agreements	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principles 1 and 3	Responsible Supply Chain
	HR2 Human rights and suppliers	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principles 1 and 3	Responsible Supply Chain
	HR3 Human rights training for employees	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principle 3	Human Rights Employees and Human Rights
	HR4 Discrimination	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2 and 6.	Principle 3	Employees and Human Rights Data Tables
	HR5 Freedom of association	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 3.	Principle 3	Employees and Human Rights
	HR6 Child labour	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 5.	Principle 3	Employees and Human Rights
	HR7 Forced labour	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 4.	Principle 3	Employees and Human Rights
	HR8 Security personnel and human rights training	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 2.	Principle 3	Human Rights
	HR9 Incidents of violation of rights of Indigenous people	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 2.	Principle 3	Community Safety and Security Indigenous Peoples

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BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION GRI INDICATOR TABLE AND UNGC COMMUNICATION OF PROGRESS FOR 2012				
GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Society	Management Approach	Action taken to implement Principle 10.	Principle 1	Our Management Approach
	SO1 Community development programs and practices	No specific COP requirement.	Principles 2, 3, 4 and 9	Community Investments Community Engagement
	SO2 Corruption analysis	Outcomes from implementing Principle 10.	Principle 1	Public Policy, Corruption and Transparency
	SO3 Anti-corruption training		Principle 1	Public Policy, Corruption and Transparency
	SO4 Actions taken in response to corruption	Actions taken to implement Principle 10.	Principle 1	Public Policy, Corruption and Transparency
	SO5 Public policy development and lobbying	Actions taken to implement Principles 1 to 10.	Principle 1	Public Policy, Corruption and Transparency
	SO6 Contributions to political parties	Outcomes from implementing Principle 10.	Principle 1	Public Policy, Corruption and Transparency
	SO7 Anti-competitive behaviour	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 1	Public Policy, Corruption and Transparency
	SO8 Significant fines for non-compliance		Principle 1	Annual Report, pg 158-162
Product Responsibility	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1 and 8.	Principle 1	Our Management Approach
	PR1 Product life-cycle	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 1.	Principle 8	Our Management Approach
	PR2 Non-compliance with product safety regulations	Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.	Principle 8	Our Management Approach
	PR3 Labelling	Action taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 8	Our Management Approach
	PR4 Non-compliance regarding product labelling	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 8	Our Management Approach
	PR5 Non-compliance regarding customer satisfaction	No specific COP requirement.		Our Management Approach
	PR6 Marketing			Our Management Approach
	PR7 Non-compliance regarding marketing			Our Management Approach
	PR8 Customer privacy breaches	Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.		Our Management Approach
	PR9 Fines for non-compliance regarding products	No specific COP requirement.		Our Management Approach

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BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION GRI INDICATOR TABLE AND UNGC COMMUNICATION OF PROGRESS FOR 2012

GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Metals & Mining Sector Supplement	MM1 Amount of land disturbed and rehabilitated	Actions and outcomes from implementing Principles 7 and 8.	Principle 7	Land and Wildlife Management
	MM2 Biodiversity management plans		Principle 7	Biodiversity Management
	MM3 Mining and processing waste disposal	Actions and outcomes from implementing Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principle 8	Waste and Materials Management Data Tables
	MM4 Number of strikes and lockouts exceeding one week	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 3.	Principle 3	Labour Organizations
	MM5 Operations adjacent to Indigenous people's territories	Actions taken and outcome from implementing Principles 1 and 2.	Principle 3	Indigenous Peoples Community Engagement
	MM6 Disputes and resolutions involving local communities or Indigenous people		Principle 3	Indigenous Peoples Community Engagement Community Safety and Security
	MM7 Grievance mechanisms used to settle disputes with communities or Indigenous peoples		Principle 3	Community Engagement
	MM8 Artisanal mining		Principles 3 and 9	Artisanal Mining
	MM9 Resettlement		Principles 3 and 9	Community Safety and Security
	MM10 Social aspects of mine closure		Principle 9	Mine Closure
	MM11 Materials stewardship	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 8	Waste and Materials Management Our Management Approach

"We recognize that our ongoing success is tied to the success and stability of our host communities, and to our reputation as a responsible partner in resource development. In all locations, we work diligently to manage the impacts of our operations, provide a safe workplace for our employees, and ensure that communities and society derive long-term benefits from our mining activities."

— Kelvin Dushnisky, *Senior Executive Vice President*



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