

1 | GRI Environmental performance indicator comparison matrix

GRI environmental performance indicator	Australia Region	South Africa Region	South America Region	North America Region	East & West Africa Region	Ashanti Region
	(Sunrise Dam & Exploration)	MINES (Great Noligwa, Kopanang, Tau Lekoa, Moab Khotsong, Savuka, TauTona and Mponeng), METALLURGICAL PLANTS (West (No1) Gold Plant, East Gold, Acid & Flotation Plant, West Float, Acid & Uranium Plant, Great Noligwa Gold Plant, Kopanang Gold Plant, South Uranium Plant, Savuka Gold Plant, Mponeng Gold Plant, Mponeng Smelthouse, Tailings & Land Management VR, Tailings & Land Management WW & Brakpan Plant) and OTHER (Ergo Reclamation Operations, SARBS - Engineering VR, SARBS - Engineering WW, SARBS - Properties VR, SARBS - Properties WW, SARBS - Commercial Services VR & SARBS - Commercial Services WW)(These figures do not include exploration activities).	AngloGold Ashanti Mineração includes Cuibá mine, Queiroz plant and Córrego do Sítio. Serra Grande is also located within Brazil, while Cerro Vanguardia is in Argentina. (These figures do not include exploration activities).	Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company (CC&V). (These figures do not include the closed Big Springs operation or exploration activities.)	Sadiola, Yatela and Morila mines are situated in Mali. Geita is in Tanzania, and Navachab is in Namibia. (These figures do not include exploration activities.)	Obuasi, Bibiani and Idupriem mines are situated in Ghana. Siguiri is in Guinea. Environmental reporting systems are not sufficiently integrated to include data at this point.
Materials	Materials	Materials	Materials	Materials	Materials	Materials
<p>EN1. Total materials use other than water, by type.</p> <p>Provide definitions used for types of materials. Report in tonnes, kilograms, or volume.</p>	<p>Cyanide 1,535,842 kg @ 0.418 kg/t of ore treated</p> <p>Lime 12,926,054 kg @ 3.518 kg/t of ore treated</p> <p>Steel Mill Balls 3,490,549 kg @ 0.95 kg/t of ore treated</p>	<p>Cyanide 16,851,000 kg</p> <p>Alkalies 71,898,000 kg</p> <p>Acids 154,139,000 kg</p> <p>Timber 71,596,975</p>	<p>Cyanide 1,478,000 kg</p> <p>Not quantified.</p>	<p>Cyanide 2,189,254 kg @ 0.12 kg per tonne of ore placed on the heap.</p> <p>CC&V does not import waste from others for use; however, an intensive recycling programme exists. A total of about 74,483 tonnes detoxified leach pad material was recycled and used for blast hole stemming, road berms, and in other approved manners during 2004. Approximately 665,665 litres(l) of used oil were used as the fuel source for boilers that heat the truck shop.</p>	<p>Cyanide 10,157,000 kg</p> <p>Not quantified.</p>	
<p>EN2. Percentage of materials used that are wastes (processed or unprocessed) from sources external to the reporting organisation.</p> <p>Refers to both post-consumer recycled material and waste from industrial sources. Report in tonnes, kilograms, or volume.</p>	<p>Mill balls – nil</p>	<p>Ergo operations are recovering gold from old tailings deposits distributed across the East Rand. In 2004 Ergo treated 28.6 million tonnes of material which is 7.2% of the total gold produced at the South African operations. However, the depletion of economically viable waste dumps means that Ergo operations are currently winding down. The retreatment of old tailings material, in addition to economic benefits, has allowed the environmental clean-up of a number of problematic areas on the East Rand and after rehabilitation of the treated areas, has provided for a number of alternative land uses (such as residential development). (See Ergo closure case studies).</p>				

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Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy
<p>EN3. Direct energy use segmented by primary source.</p> <p>Report on all energy sources used by the reporting organisation for its own operations as well as for the production and delivery of energy products (e.g. electricity or heat) to other organisations. Report in joules.</p>	<p>Total = 2,294,075 GJ (made up as follows...)</p> <p>2,282,787 GJ derived from the use of diesel for the generation of electricity, earthmoving equipment and other.</p> <p>11,239 GJ from the use of LPG in the mill and other activities</p> <p>49 GJ from the use of propane.</p>	<p>Total = 17,099,157 GJ (made up as follows...)</p> <p>16,141,531 GJ of electricity are purchased from the national grid (South Africa's electricity is predominantly from coal-fired power stations, supplemented by hydro and nuclear).</p> <p>320,434 GJ from petroleum based energy.</p> <p>510,049 GJ of coal-derived power is used at the South Uranium plant.</p> <p>127,142 GJ of hydro-derived power is used at the Mponeng plant, while that used at the Kopanang and Tao Lekoa shafts is not currently measured.</p>	<p>3,115,907 GJ, which includes all AngloGold Ashanti operations in Brazil (but excludes Argentina). Hydroelectricity is the predominant form of energy used in all Brazilian operations. (At Cerro Vanguardia in Argentina, electricity is derived from conventional fossil fuel sources).</p>	<p>Total = 1,241,179 GJ (3,772 MJ/oz gold produced or 2,350 MJ/oz gold and silver produced or 68 MJ/tonne ore placed) (made up as follows...)</p> <p>Commercial electricity = 200,520,000 MJ (609 MJ/oz gold produced or 380 MJ/oz gold and silver produced).</p> <p>Natural Gas = 95,114,444 MJ (289 MJ/oz gold produced or 180 MJ/oz gold and silver produced).</p> <p>Propane = 7,764,546 MJ (24 MJ/oz gold produced or 15 MJ/oz gold and silver produced).</p> <p>Diesel Fuel = 924,858,170 MJ (2,811 MJ/oz gold produced or 1,751 MJ/oz gold and silver produced).</p> <p>Unleaded Gasoline = 12,921,967 MJ (39 MJ/oz gold produced or 24 MJ/oz gold & silver produced).</p>	<p>Total = 7,453,150 GJ</p> <p>Electricity = approx. 450,000,000kWhr (which is 1,620,000 GJ). Most of this is generated from diesel power stations, except at Navachab which purchases 45,000,000kWhr from the grid.</p> <p>Diesel = approx. 200,000,000 litres (which is 7,291,150 GJ).</p>	
<p>EN4. Indirect energy use.</p> <p>Report on all energy used to produce and deliver energy products purchased by the reporting organisation (e.g. electricity or heat). Report in joules.</p>	Not quantified.	49,231,672 GJ from coal sources and 3,873,967 GJ from nuclear sources.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	
Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water
<p>EN5. Total water use.</p>	3,025,041 m ³ /y at Sunrise Dam (of which 88% is saline – over 10,000TDS) and 600m ³ /y for exploration	Total = 49,629,937 m ³ /y. This represented 420 l/kg gold produced at Vaal River and 154 l/kg gold produced at West Wits.	3,341,824 m ³ /y Queiroz Plant - Brazil and 286,340 m ³ /y Cuiabá Mine - Brazil	Total = 1,638,830 m ³ /y of fresh water (4,975l/oz gold produced or 3,100l/oz gold & silver produced).	Total = 32,440, 460m ³ /y	
Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Biodiversity
<p>EN6. Location and size of land owned, leased, or managed in biodiversity-rich habitats.</p>	Nil	Not quantified.	Raposos, Brazil -3,500ha, Sabará, Brazil - 3,750ha and Rio Acima, Brazil - 2,400ha.	A special status species, grassy-slope sedge (Carex oreocharis), was identified within the natural grassland vegetation type inside the 5,847 acre permit area during 1999. Surveys and records searches for this plant species identified it outside the permit area and elsewhere in Colorado as well as in parts of Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Coahuila state in Mexico. CC&V may supplement the 1999 information in the event of major future permitting.	The Geita special mining licence (SML) area is 17,509ha, of which 12,905ha is situated in the Geita Forest Reserve.	

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Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)
EN7. Description of the major impacts on biodiversity associated with activities and/or products and services in terrestrial, freshwater, and marine environments.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Major impacts are related to landscape, soil disturbance and vegetation clearance.	CC&V operates within a 115-year old mining district. As such, a considerable amount of the area has been previously disturbed by historic mining related activities. In addition, trees within and adjacent to the district were harvested for construction materials and a source of firewood. As such, the existing tree cover is predominantly secondary regrowth. The on-going surface mining operations at CC&V remove many of the historic mining disturbances and some of the trees. Concurrent reclamation is conducted in operational areas that are no longer active. The reclamation operations are designed to return disturbed areas to stable and productive post-mining conditions that are harmonious with the surrounding uses and adjacent terrain. A mix of predominantly native species is utilised in the revegetation efforts at CC&V to meet these objectives and enhance biodiversity. The plant species selected for revegetation are compatible with the designated post-mining land uses of grazing land and wildlife habitat. In addition, CC&V has instituted an indigenous seed collection programme for bristlecone pine, ponderosa pine, Englemann spruce and aspen. After these species have been grown to a suitable size in a greenhouse, they are returned to the site and planted. Front-end loaders are also used at times to transplant trees from areas being prepared for disturbance to reclamation areas.	Not quantified.	
Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste
EN8. Greenhouse gas emissions. (CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆). Report separate subtotals for each gas in tonnes and in tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the reporting entity - indirect emissions from imported electricity heat or steam. See WRI-WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol. 	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Carbon dioxide, NOx.	Not quantified.	Carbon dioxide, NOx	

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Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)
<p>EN9. Use and emissions of ozone-depleting substances.</p> <p>Report each figure separately in accordance with Montreal Protocol Annexes A, B, C, and E in tonnes of CFC-11 equivalents (ozone-depleting potential).</p>	Not quantified.	212 tonnes of CFC-11 equivalent are currently in use, and 43 tonnes CFC-11 equivalents are in stock.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	
<p>EN10. NOx, SOx, and other significant air emissions by type.</p> <p>Include emissions of substances regulated under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local laws and regulations - Stockholm POPs Convention (Annex A, B, and C) - persistent organic pollutants - Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) - Helsinki, Sofia, and Geneva Protocols to the Convention on Long-Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution 	NOx 2203 tonnes and SOx 140 tonnes	N/A	SO ₂ emission from the sulphuric acid plant, are within legal limits, and NOx are predominantly from vehicles and stationary motors.	SOx emissions from regulated stationary sources at CC&V are estimated at 9 tonnes for 2004.	Not quantified	
<p>EN11. Total amount of waste by type and destination.</p> <p>"Destination" refers to the method by which waste is treated, including composting, reuse, recycling, recovery, incineration, or landfilling. Explain type of classification method and estimation method.</p>	<p>Waste Oil = 641,405L to off-site recycler</p> <p>Vehicle Tyres = 808 disposed of onsite</p>	<p>Used oil = 75,567 tonnes recycled</p> <p>Rubber & plastic = 304 tonnes recycled</p> <p>Copper = 2,195 tonnes recycled Timber = 1,906 tonnes recycled</p> <p>Glass = 1 tonne recycled</p> <p>Steel = 16,141 tonnes recycled</p>	<p>Used Oil: 6,213 litres/year</p> <p>Grease and oil sludge: 3.6 t/year Rubber: 28.6 kg/year</p> <p>Used tyres: 364 kg/year Fluorescent bulbs: 3,760 units Contaminated PPE: 8.9 t/year Personal protection equip. (PPE): 2.5 t/year Plastics: 8.5 t/year Contaminated plastic: 20 t/year Copper wire: 2 t/year Wood: 39,02 t/year Wood contaminated by cyanide: 11.64 t/year Steel wire: 11.61 t/year Rubber conveyor belt: 500 t/year Glass: 670 kg/year HDPE tubes: 21.7 t/year PVC tubes: 1.8 t/year Glass wool: 10.7 t/year Stainless Steel sheet: 13.3 t/year Manganese: 24.35 t/year Medical services waste: 135.3 kg/year</p>	<p>Used oil = approx. 665,665 litres were used as the fuel source for boilers that heat the truck shop.</p> <p>Oil/Water Separator & Fuel Island Sludge = 200 kg landfilled offsite. Vehicle Grease = 416l landfilled offsite.</p> <p>Heavy Equipment Tyres = 27 shipped offsite for conversion into water troughs or wind breaks. Fluorescent Tubes = 170 kg recycled offsite</p>	Not quantified.	

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	<p>Printer Cartridges = 69.13kg to off-site recycler</p> <p>Aluminium Cans = 479 kg to off-site recycler</p> <p>Batteries = 187 units for off-site disposal</p> <p>Off-site Recycler = 742,080 kg</p> <p>General Waste disposed of on-site = unquantified</p>	<p>Paper = 132 tonnes recycled</p> <p>Industrial waste = 22,700 tonnes to landfill</p> <p>Building rubble = 21,057 tonnes to landfill</p> <p>Garden refuse = 21,446 tonnes to landfill</p> <p>Domestic waste = 8,810 tonnes to landfill</p>	<p>Paper: 13.4 t/year</p>	<p>Aluminium Cans = 47 kg recycled offsite.</p> <p>Lead Acid Batteries = 45 kg recycled offsite.</p> <p>Dry Cell Batteries = 19 kg recycled offsite.</p> <p>Cardboard = 7,598 kg recycled offsite.</p> <p>Newspaper = 286 kg recycled offsite.</p> <p>White Paper = 2,472 kg recycled offsite.</p> <p>Used Antifreeze = 3,634l recycled offsite.</p> <p>Carbon Fines = 317,840 kg for gold/silver recovery offsite.</p> <p>Carbon Slag = 8,051 kg for gold/silver recovery offsite.</p> <p>Filter Press Filters = 204 kg for gold/silver recovery offsite.</p> <p>Laboratory Wastes (cupels and crucibles) = 11,004 kg microencapsulated and landfilled offsite.</p> <p>Waste Oxidising Liquid = 7 kg vitrified offsite.</p> <p>Sulfuric Acid = 20 kg neutralised offsite.</p> <p>Waste Liquids, Organics, etc. = 29 kg neutralised offsite.</p> <p>Waste Flammable Liquids = 203 kg combusted/incinerated offsite.</p> <p>Tar = 2 kg combusted/incinerated offsite.</p> <p>Waste Paints, Solvents, etc. = 181 kg combusted/incinerated offsite.</p> <p>Waste Cyanides & Inorganic Solids = 5 kg neutralised/deactivated offsite.</p> <p>Waste Flammable Solids = 45 kg neutralised/deactivated offsite.</p> <p>Waste Zinc Powder = 45 kg neutralised/deactivated offsite.</p>		

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Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)	Emissions, Effluents and Waste (continued)
EN12. Significant discharges to water by type. See GRI Water Protocol.	1,783,187 m ³ of hypersaline water from the pit to Lake Carey	26,184,009 m ³ /yr. (A further 9,635,920 m ³ was lost due to consumption, evaporation, etc.) (excl. Ergo).	Industrial Effluent Cuiabá Mine 471,475 m ³ /year and Queiroz Plant Effluent 258,008 m ³ /year	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	
EN13. Significant spills of chemicals, oils and fuels in terms of total number and total volume. Significance is defined in terms of both the size of the spill and impact on the surrounding environment.	None	42 spills of tailings and slurry material from pipeline breakages. (14 of these occurred at Ergo, which amounted to 26,540m ³ of material).	No significant spills have occurred.	No significant spills of chemicals, oils, or fuels occurred at CC&V in 2004.	One category 1 incident involving a spill of tailings from a ruptured pipeline at Sadiola.	
Products and Services	Products and Services	Products and Services	Products and Services	Products and Services	Products and Services	Products and Services
EN14. Significant environmental impacts of principal products and services. Describe and quantify where relevant.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Soil and landscape disturbance.	There were no significant environmental impacts attributable to the principal products or services associated with CC&V in 2004.	Not quantified.	
EN15. Percentage of the weight of products sold that is reclaimable at the end of the products' useful life and percentage that is actually reclaimed. "Reclaimable" refers to either the recycling or reuse of the product materials or components.	Gold is not 'used' in the process of consumption. Rather, because of its rarity and value, the product is cherished and re-used. Almost all the gold available on surface is potentially available for re-use.	Gold is not 'used' in the process of consumption. Rather, because of its rarity and value, the product is cherished and re-used. Almost all the gold available on surface is potentially available for re-use.	Gold is not 'used' in the process of consumption. Rather, because of its rarity and value, the product is cherished and re-used. Almost all the gold available on surface is potentially available for re-use.	Ownership of the gold and silver produced by CC&V is transferred to the refinery, where it enters commerce for a variety of potential intermediate and end uses. Due to the value of these commodities, recycling and reuse is typically maximised.	Gold is not 'used' in the process of consumption. Rather, because of its rarity and value, the product is cherished and re-used. Almost all the gold available on surface is potentially available for re-use.	
Compliance	Compliance	Compliance	Compliance	Compliance	Compliance	Compliance
EN16. Incidents of and fines for non-compliance with all applicable international declarations/ conventions/ treaties, and national, sub-national, regional, and local regulations associated with environmental issues. Explain in terms of countries of operation.	None	None	None	There were no incidents or fines associated with non-compliance at CC&V in 2004.	None	
Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators
Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy
EN17. Initiatives to use renewable energy sources and to increase energy efficiency.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	There is an ongoing programme directed at energy saving and efficiency procedures in place throughout the operations in South America.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	
EN18. Energy consumption footprint (i.e. annualised lifetime energy requirements) of major products. Report in joules.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	N/A	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	

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Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators	Additional Indicators
Energy (continued)	Energy (continued)	Energy (continued)	Energy (continued)	Energy (continued)	Energy (continued)	Energy (continued)
EN19. Other indirect (upstream/downstream) energy use and implications, such as organisational travel, product lifecycle management, and use of energy-intensive materials.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	
Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water
EN20. Water sources and related ecosystems/habitats significantly affected by use of water. Include Ramsar-listed wetlands and the overall contribution to resulting environmental trends.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	
EN21. Annual withdrawals of ground and surface water as a percent of annual renewable quantity of water available from the sources. Breakdown by region.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	In Brazil, insignificant with regard to sources, ground and surface waters. In Argentina, the entire operation supply comes from groundwater.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	
EN22. Total recycling and reuse of water. Include wastewater and other used water (e.g. cooling water).	Not quantified.	43,625,329 m ³ /yr (excl. Ergo)	860,611 m ³ /y at the Queiroz Plant, Brazil.	Approximately 27,321,000m ³ of water within the Valley Leach Facility (VLF) were recycled in 2004. Assuming a two percent evaporation loss, 546,000m ³ approximately were evaporated. CC&V initiated a programme in 2004 to bury the drip lines on the relatively flat surfaces of the VLF, which should reduce evaporative losses to negligible levels in the future.	18,361,325m ³ /y	
Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Biodiversity
EN23. Total amount of land owned, leased, or managed for production activities or extractive use.	For exploration 796,000ha of leased land, with 72ha disturbed and nil rehabilitated. For Sunrise Dam Gold Mine, 9,700ha of land with 1,672ha disturbed.	17,595ha is under management, with 8,409ha currently disturbed or developed (excluding Ergo).	5,663ha	A total of 2,366ha are included within the CC&V permit boundary. Up to 1,693ha are authorised for future disturbance.	Not quantified.	
EN24. Amount of impermeable surface as a percentage of land purchased or leased.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	In Brazil, 57.3ha which includes the Queiroz Plant, Cuiabá Mine and Serra Grande Mine.	At the end of 2004, there were approximately 184ha of synthetically lined impermeable areas at CC&V. This represents approximately eight percent of the area within the CC&V permit boundary. Most of the impermeable area is associated with the zero discharge VLF. The remainder of the area is associated with a tank farm, external storage pond and leach facilities undergoing decommissioning.	Not quantified.	

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Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)
<p>EN25. Impacts of activities and operations on protected and sensitive areas. (e.g. IUCN protected area categories 1-4, world heritage sites, and biosphere reserves).</p> <p>EN26. Changes to natural habitats resulting from activities and operations and percentage of habitat protected or restored. Identify type of habitat affected and its status.</p> <p>EN27. Objectives, programmes, and targets for protecting and restoring native ecosystems and species in degraded areas.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Not quantified.</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Not quantified.</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>None. In Brazil such areas (parks, natural reserves etc) are protected by law and no industrial development is allowed in or around 10 km of them.</p> <p>None</p> <p>In areas where forest clearance is necessary, samples of plants and seeds are saved for later rehabilitation. Top soil is also saved during the intervention process when the soil is stripped out. During the rehabilitation of degraded areas, care is taken to use only native species. Rehabilitation work is done by a certified field biologist.</p>	<p>No protected or sensitive areas were disturbed in 2004.</p> <p>Not quantified.</p> <p>A reclamation and closure plan with accompanying financial warranty estimates have been prepared, submitted and approved for the CC&V operations. The reclamation plan addresses recontouring, facility removal, soil redistribution, and revegetation in a manner designed to return disturbed areas to stable and productive post-mining conditions that are harmonious with the surrounding uses and adjacent terrain. The closure component describes the measures that will be used to detoxify the ore on the VLF and other process components. A mix of predominantly native species is utilised in the revegetation efforts at CC&V to meet these objectives and enhance biodiversity. The plant species selected for revegetation are compatible with the designated post-mining land uses of grazing land and wildlife habitat. In addition, CC&V has instituted an indigenous seed collection programme for bristlecone pine, ponderosa pine, Englemann spruce and aspen. After these species have been grown to a suitable size in a greenhouse, they are returned to the site and planted. Front-end loaders are also used at times to transplant trees from areas being prepared for disturbance to reclamation areas.</p>	<p>Not quantified.</p> <p>Not quantified.</p> <p>Indigenous plants are used for rehabilitation in all areas. Each mine has a seed collection system and runs a nursery to supply plants for rehabilitation.</p>	

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Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)	Biodiversity (continued)
EN28. Number of IUCN Red List species with habitats in areas affected by operations.	N/A	N/A	Most of the AngloGold Ashanti operations in Brazil are in biodiversity-rich areas such as the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado (Cuiabá Mine, Lamego and Córrego do Sítio). There is a large number of species that inhabit the areas. A number of species around our operations have been classified as endangered, vulnerable or at lower risk. An endangered species is the fourth in a list of criteria which starts with extinct, extinct in the wild, and critically endangered. The definition is given below: ENDANGERED (EN) A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future. VULNERABLE (VU) A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future. LOWER RISK (LR) A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, but does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.	No IUCN Red List species or their habitats are known nor expected to be present within the area to be affected by CC&V.	None have been identified to date.	
EN29. Business units currently operating or planning operations in or around protected or sensitive areas.	N/A	Ergo is situated next to the Ramsar-listed Blesbokspruit wetlands (see case study 7.18).	All South American operation areas are around sensitive areas.	No sensitive areas are known to exist within the currently approved operational areas at CC&V.	Geita operates adjacent to the Geita Forest Reserve.	
Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Emissions, Effluents and Waste
EN30. Other relevant indirect greenhouse gas emissions. (CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆). Refers to emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting entity, but occur from sources owned or controlled by another entity. Report in tonnes of gas and tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent. See WRI-WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified beyond response to EN8.	Not quantified.	
EN31. All production, transport, import, or export of any waste deemed "hazardous" under the terms of the Basel Convention Annex I, II, III, and VIII.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	

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EN32. Water sources and related ecosystems/habitats significantly affected by discharges of water and runoff. Include Ramsar-listed wetlands and the overall contribution to resulting environmental trends. See GRI Water Protocol.	N/A	N/A	None	Not quantified.	None	
Suppliers	Suppliers	Suppliers	Suppliers	Suppliers	Suppliers	Suppliers
EN33. Performance of suppliers relative to environmental components of programmes and procedures described in response to Governance Structure and Management Systems section (Section 3.16).	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	As an ISO certified unit, we are required to deal only with environmentally certified suppliers. Following the signature of contracts, the suppliers that will work inside our operations and plants are briefed as to our Environmental and Safety Policy.	Not quantified.	At Geita, contractors' performance is audited as part of the ISO 14001 audit. Not quantified for the other mines.	
Transport	Transport	Transport	Transport	Transport	Transport	Transport
EN34. Significant environmental impacts of transportation used for logistical purposes.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not significant.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	
Overall	Overall	Overall	Overall	Overall		
EN35. Total environmental expenditures by type. Explain definitions used for types of expenditures.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	Not quantified.	