

AngloGold Ashanti and its operating mines are in the process of incrementally improving data gathering and reporting systems in accordance with GRI Environmental Indicator reporting requirements. Some operations remain more advanced than others. The results of the 2006 data gathering exercise are reflected below and are presented according to the GRI (2002 version) indicator reporting framework. The quality of the data has not been audited externally and reflects contributions from each of the various regions. During 2007, the company will convert its Environmental Indicator reporting framework to the third version issued by the GRI, commonly known as G3. As a result of this change, comparability to past reporting will be affected. Currently, work is underway to produce a common and consistent understanding and interpretation of the G3 reporting requirements across the operations. Comments aimed at assisting us in this process are welcome.

GRI Performance Indicator	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Ghana	Guinea	Mali	Namibia	South Africa	Tanzania	USA
<b>Materials</b> EN1. Total materials use other than water, by type. Cyanide (kg) Calcium hydroxide (hydrated lime) (kg) Calcium Oxide (kg) Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) (kg) Hydrochloric Acid (kg) Sulphuric acid (kg) Hydrogen peroxide (kg) Cement (kg) Lead nitrate (kg) Ammonium nitrate (kg)	533,333	1,720,074	<sup>1</sup> 657,000	6,052,014	1,461,000	6,136,800	908,000	5,322,802	2,965,870	2,562,821
	1,496,000	14,934,799	1,159 4,039,611	34,658,255		<sup>3</sup> 11,266,800		52,636,639	9,830,925	<sup>9</sup> 97,650,235
	1,062,965	388,784	151,700	<sup>2</sup> 260,000		<sup>4</sup> 345,515	78,625	2,373,430	1,273,400	
	127,446		77,070	1,072,148		<sup>5</sup> 837,606	19,599	2,992,404	509,358	
	1,882,795							57,790,760		
	74,305		293,256	276,834		4,876,562	53,966		262,487	
		129,595	1,700,360			<sup>6</sup> 61,184,000				
	2,727,500		2,500			<sup>7</sup> 346,654				7,240,088
<b>EN2. Percentage of materials used that are wastes (processed or unprocessed) from sources external to the reporting organisation.</b>	Nil	15.85% of the 3,369,460kg of grinding media used were from external sources (second hand mill balls).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Energy</b> EN3. Direct energy use segmented by primary source. Purchased Electricity GJ Diesel GJ Heavy fuel oil GJ Coal GJ Natural Gas/LPG GJ Hydro generation GJ			<sup>9</sup> 221,004	1,927,453 304,260	357,306 745,849 856,332	<sup>11</sup> 467,114 3,219,260 1,014,217	148,939 87,032	12,862,035 <sup>12</sup> 293,729	1,973,313 565,022	196,722 <sup>13</sup> 1,026,222 <sup>14</sup> 13,657
	208,599	2,258,455						426,306		62,657
		16,942	<sup>10</sup> 499,693					155,368		

<sup>1</sup> AGA Brazil Mineracao and Serra Grande Mineracao

<sup>2</sup> Iduapriem only.

<sup>3</sup> Sadiola and Morila.

<sup>4</sup> Morila only.

<sup>5</sup> Sadiola and Morila.

<sup>6</sup> Yatela only.

<sup>7</sup> Sadiola and Morila.

<sup>8</sup> Correction: Lime Usage was incorrectly published in 2005. Actual use in 2005 was 93,475,100kg.

<sup>9</sup> Serra Grande Mineracao

<sup>10</sup> AGA Brazil Mineracao.

<sup>11</sup> Morila only.

<sup>12</sup> Includes all fossil fuel products (Unleaded Petrol and Diesel).

<sup>13</sup> Includes Gasoline.

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Total direct energy GJ	208,599	2,275,397	720,697	2,231,714	1,959,489	4,700,591	235,961	13,737,438	2,538,335	1,299,258
EN4. Indirect energy use. Hydro Sources GJ Petroleum Products sources GJ Coal sources GJ Nuclear sources GJ	Nil Nil Nil Ni	Nil Nil Nil Nil						39,229,206 3,086,888	Nil Nil Nil	
Water EN5. Total water use. Total fresh water withdrawal and use m <sup>3</sup>	939,647	2,254,970	3,739,375	<sup>15</sup> 13,720,000	2,939,059	23,644,476	938,000	<sup>16</sup> 27,119,031	2,348,666	2,031,631
Biodiversity EN6. Location and size of land owned, leased, or managed in biodiversity rich habitats	None	None	RPPN Samuel de Paula 147 há - Nova Lima. RPPN Serra da Piedade 726 há - Sabará .	In Ghana, the company's total land holdings are 78,000ha, comprising Obuasi 67,000 ha, Iduapriem is 11,000ha. At Iduapriem 0.64ha is demarcated as Forest Reserve and at Obuasi 5.7ha are demarcated as forest reserve.				The Biodiversity assessment project, being conducted at the Vaal River and West Wits Operations, is currently in its second phase, which will be completed during 2007. To date, the assessment has not quantified size of areas of biodiversity-rich value.	The Geita special mining licence area (SML) is 17,509ha of which 12,905ha is in the Geita forest reserve. Forest reserves were originally established for the commercial exploitation of timber. More recent mine sponsored research and management plans now focus attention on conservation.	Grassy slope sedge (Carex oreocharis), a special status plant species, was previously identified in certain habitats within the 2,366ha permit area at CC&V. Field surveys and literature searches also identified this plant species outside the permit area and elsewhere in Colorado as well as in parts of Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Coahuila state in Mexico.
EN7. Description of the major impacts on biodiversity associated with activities and/or products and services in terrestrial, fresh water and marine environments.			No relevant impacts during 2006. All authorised land clearing is carried out under the close supervision of a biologist. For every hectare of land cleared within the Atlantic Forest biome, the company rehabilitates twice the equivalent area.	Ecosystems of the Kwabrafo and Nyam Rivers are impacted upon by discharges from the Obuasi operations.		Disturbance of Fauna and Flora during the establishment of the Sadiola mine infrastructure.		Biodiversity assessments in progress at the Vaal River and West Wits Operations, are scheduled to be complete after 4 seasons of monitoring, in June 2007. Bio-monitoring assessments (SASS5 index) at Vaal River showed that: there is no definite trend in downstream deterioration in biotic integrity between	The impacts include vegetation loss through clearing of land for mining purposes, but this is done after compensation for the trees to be felled.	A considerable amount of the area where CC&V operates has been previously disturbed by historical mining activities over the past 115 years. Trees within and adjacent to the district were also harvested in connection with the historical mining activities for construction materials and a source of firewood. As such, much of the existing tree

<sup>14</sup> Energy derived from secondary use of oil for heating.

<sup>15</sup> Iduapriem and Obuasi.

<sup>16</sup> Includes 20,857m<sup>3</sup> used at Sustainable Development Operations- East Rand (previously ERGO).

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								upstream and downstream sites in the Vaal River and that a slight improvement may even have occurred. At West Wits the Aquatic dam Water released from the Aquatic Dam towards the Elandsfontein-spruit may be of low risk to the sensitive aquatic biota of the system. Water released from the North Boundary Dam towards the Wonderfontein-spruit may be of some risk to the sensitive aquatic biota of the system.		cover is secondary regrowth.
<b>Emissions, effluents and waste</b> <sup>17</sup> EN8. Greenhouse gas emissions. (CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, HFCs, PFCs, SF <sub>6</sub> ). Direct Emissions t CO <sub>2</sub> -e Indirect Emissions t CO <sub>2</sub> -e Total Emissions t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	11,694	168,098	5,233	25,113	121,395	317,035	6,461	115,099	189,721	<sup>19</sup> 80,410
		26,061	Nil	44,717	41,655	54,456	1,128	<sup>18</sup> 3,494,186	Nil	46,414
	11,694	194,159	5,233	69,830	163,050	371,492	7,589	3,609,285	189,721	126,824
EN9. Use and emissions of ozone-depleting substances.	None		None	During 2006, 255 kilograms of CFC-11e were lost at Obuasi.		During the period, 48 kilograms of CFC-11e were lost at Sadiola.		During 2006, 1530 kilograms of CFC-11e was lost from the operations in South Africa.		
EN10. NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> , and other significant air emissions by type. NO <sub>x</sub> (kg) SO <sub>x</sub> (kg) PM10 (kg)	160,000 1,200	1,350,000 26,600	261,915					<sup>20</sup> 2,522,000		5,500 (est) Applicable particulate air quality std was not exceeded in 2006.

<sup>17</sup> CO<sub>2</sub>-e emissions according to the WRI/ WBCSD GHG Protocol calculation tools, see: <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/templates/GHG5/layout.asp?type=p&MenuId=OTAx> and including CO<sub>2</sub>-e value of all refrigerant emissions.

<sup>18</sup> Indirect CO<sub>2</sub>-e emissions according to most recent emission factor as provided by the South African electrical utility, see: <http://www.eskom.co.za/annreport06/tables4.htm>

<sup>19</sup> From all energy sources as reported in EN3, but excluding purchased electricity.

<sup>20</sup> Total emissions, i.e. from point and fugitive sources.

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EN11. Total amount of waste by type and destination. Scrap metal (tonnes); sold to dealers Cyanide Boxes (tonnes); on-site burning Waste Oil (m <sup>3</sup> ); offsite disposal/reuse Solid domestic waste (tonnes); land-filling on-site Liquid Domestic waste (m <sup>3</sup> ); on/offsite treatment Non-hazardous industrial waste landfilled on site, incl. building rubble (t).	<sup>21</sup> 1,200  37.8  1,378  2,450  96	562.49  582.2  Not Quantified  Not Quantified	542  18.5  69  302  182	<sup>22</sup> 239    7,030  45,739	   254  742	<sup>23</sup> 160  <sup>24</sup> 2,867  <sup>25</sup> 542  <sup>26</sup> 1511  <sup>27</sup> 286,200  0	205   46  52  285  0	<sup>28</sup> 9,233   2,772  <sup>29</sup> 4,005  7,551	857.5  4.2  3	357.5 (reused for heating).
EN12. Significant discharges to water by type.	No discharge to surface water from site.	Hypersaline water from the pit onto Lake Carey = 742,648KL	BOD from domestic water treatment.	2,525,840m <sup>3</sup> of water was discharged from the Sansu holding pond into the Nyam River			No discharge from site.	West Wits Operations: Aquatic dam discharge of 712,073 m <sup>3</sup> to the Elandsfontein-spruit and an overflow of 112,086 m <sup>3</sup> from the North Boundary Dam to the Wonderfontein-spruit. Vaal River Operations: A discharge of 85,755 m <sup>3</sup> from the Vaal River Boating Club and 164,000m <sup>3</sup> from the Eye Water Dam. An estimated 12,000 m <sup>3</sup> overflowed from Bokkamp dam to the Vaal River.	No water discharges from site. Geita Gold Mine is a Zero Discharge site.	
EN13. Significant spills of chemicals, oils and fuels in terms of total number and total volume. Significance	There were no significant spillages impacting on the surrounding environment		None		A significant spillage of slurry occurred from the gold plant when a CIP tank and overtopped the	One significant Tailings slurry spillage occurred at Sadiola which amounted to a volume of 2.5 m <sup>3</sup> .	One incident of hazardous chemical spillage occurred when during offloading some bags were	A total of 31 high significance incidents occurred during 2006. A number of these were	Five events of oil spillage occurred, 2 incidents of diesel spillage and 1 each of lime, residue and	No significant spills of chemicals, oils, or fuels occurred at CC&V in 2006.

<sup>21</sup> Corresponds to 5 years of accumulation, which was dispatched during 2005 & 2006. The long build-up and dispatch time is a factor of the remoteness of the site.

<sup>22</sup> Iduapriem only.

<sup>23</sup> Yatela.

<sup>24</sup> Sadiola.

<sup>25</sup> Sadiola and Morila.

<sup>26</sup> Sadiola and Yatela.

<sup>27</sup> Sadiola.

<sup>28</sup> Includes only Vaal River, West Wits and Mponeng salvage yards.

<sup>29</sup> Includes disposal to Vaal River Domestic landfill site only.

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is defined in terms of both the size of the spill and impact on the surrounding environment.	during 2006.				bund and reached the surrounding environment.		damaged and the chemical spilled on a tarred floor. Flocculant was spilled burried along the access road after the transporting vehicle overturned. Oil spillages occurred at both the drill Rigs and Compressor area.	reportable to the Corporate Office in terms of the relevant criteria.	waste rock. The latter resulted from the washout of soft waste rock material from a mine residue deposit.	
<b>Products and services</b> EN14. Significant environmental impacts of principal products and services.	Gold bullion: There are no significant environmental impacts associated with direct production of gold bullion. Uranium is a hazardous substance, which can impact on soil, water, air and the health of individuals if not managed appropriately. No significant incidents, associated with the uranium product, occurred that could result in significant environmental impacts. Sulphuric acid is a hazardous substance with corrosive properties, which can impact on soil, water, air and the health of individuals if not managed appropriately. No significant incidents, associated with the sulphuric acid product, occurred that could result in significant environmental impacts.									
EN15. Percentage of the weight of products sold that is reclaimable at the end of the products useful life and the percentage that is actually reclaimed.	Gold is not used or consumed, but 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. Uranium is sold into the international markets by Nufcor International. All sulphuric acid produced is re-used in the metallurgical process									
<b>Compliance</b> EN16. Incidents of, and fines for, noncompliance with all applicable international declarations/conventions/treaties, and national, subnational, regional, and local regulations associated with environmental issues.	None	None	There were no incidents of, or fines as a result of noncompliance in Brazil, during 2006.	There were no incidents of noncompliance at Iduapriem. Although 3 incidents of noncompliance with local legislative requirements occurred at Obuasi, these did not result in fines or legal action from the relevant authorities.	An incident of slurry spillage occurred, which reported to the external environment. This incident did not result in legal action from the relevant authority.	At Sadiola, a slurry pipeline leak resulted in an area of approximately 20 sq. meters being covered with tailings outside of the tailings facility fence. This incident did not result in legal action from the relevant authority.	There were no incidents or fines associated with non-compliance at NGM in 2006	There were no incidents of, and fines for, noncompliance with international declarations, conventions or treaties. Although 9 incidents of noncompliance with local legislative requirements occurred, these did not result in fines or legal action from the relevant authorities.	There were no incidents or fines associated with non-compliance at GGM in 2006.	There were no incidents or fines associated with non-compliance at CC&V in 2006.
<b>Energy</b> EN17. Initiatives to use renewable energy sources and to increase energy efficiency.	To not consume more than 55,000 m3/ day of Natural gas. To seek alternatives to the natural gas for some applications, such as the generation of electricity from wind.	For detail, see Case Studies on LNG and Wind Power in Australia.	There is an ongoing study to explore the potential for producing energy from the waste heat from the Sulphur Roasting process at the Queiroz Plant. HydroPower is currently utilised as a significant component of the total energy supply AGA Minercao.			To achieve a least 5% energy savings by December 2007 at Sadiola. This will be achieved through a series of measures to be put in place on the bulk storage tank, on Bowser equipment and on mobile equipment using fuel.		At Mponeng 47,440 Giga Joules of energy was derived from hydropower. At Tau Lekoa Mine, hydropower is used to drive drills and do cleaning following blasting. At Kopanang Mine, the cold water going down the mine drives turbines, which are coupled to pumps that pump the warm water out from	Optimization of the use of all the power generated. Regularly servicing of the electrical generating machines to minimise power loss.	

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								underground. (No measured value of the hydropower contribution at Tau Lekoa Mine and Kopanang Mine is available).		
<b>EN18.</b> Energy consumption footprint (i.e. annualized lifetime energy requirements) of major products. Report in joules.	Impractical to quantify.									
<b>EN19.</b> Other indirect upstream/downstream energy use and implications, such as organisational travel, product lifecycle management, and use of energy intensive materials.	Impractical to quantify.									
<b>Water</b> <b>EN20.</b> Water sources and related ecosystems/habitats significantly affected by use of water. Include Ramsar-listed wetlands and the overall contribution to resulting environmental trends.	Water is extracted from boreholes on the property and no adverse impacts have been detected.	Hypersaline waters are used for processing, and drinking waters are extracted from boreholes on the property. No adverse impacts have been detected.	None	Process waters are obtained from dams & municipal supplies with no reported adverse impacts.	Water is abstracted from the Niger river with no reported adverse impacts.	Fresh water (85% of all utilization) is abstracted from the Senegal River, which is located about 50 km from the Sadiola mine. Hence this river may be the water source most significantly affected by water abstraction and use although no impact assessment of this source has been carried out as yet. There is no known Ramsar site near the operation.	None	Water is obtained primarily from water supply companies and a variety of other sources including groundwater. The Vaal River is the main water source in the region and is supplemented with water from the Lesotho Highlands area. No significant effect on the water sources and related ecosystems/habitats is reported.	Lake Victoria is the main water source for fresh water at this operation. No ecosystems or habitats are reportedly affected by this use. Water from Lake Victoria is temporarily stored at a Water reservoir Dam built by the mine (Nyankanga Dam). The use of water from Nyankanga dam has minimal effect to the ecosystem.	Water use agreements are in place with the Cities of Victor and Cripple Creek.
<b>EN21.</b> Annual withdrawals of ground and surface water as a percentage of annual renewable quantity of water available from the sources.								Total annual withdrawals as a percentage of annual renewable quantity of water will only be available from 2009 as source data will then be available from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.	42%	
<b>EN22.</b> Total recycling and reuse of water (m.)	480,000	1,577,557	1,128,032	<sup>30</sup> 6,840,000	10,960,726	19,061,719	6,139,000	15,865,984	2,470,094	27,544,336

<sup>30</sup> Iduapriem operation.

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<b>Biodiversity</b> <b>EN23. Total amount of land owned, leased, or managed for production activities or extractive use.</b> Total land managed (Ha) Total land disturbed and not yet rehabilitated – opening balance (Ha) Total amount of land newly disturbed within the reporting year (ha) Total amount of land newly rehabilitated within the reporting year (ha) Total amount of land disturbed and not yet rehabilitated – closing balance (ha) Total amount of land rehabilitated to date (ha)	51,400	9,700	19,241	<sup>31</sup> 11,000	882	21,117	6,152.6	17,752	17,509	2,366
	2,900	-	70	1,500	440	3,001	263.9	6,669	2,239	1,649
	0	11	34	0	0	100	39.5	62.5	0	25
	4.4	-	17	9.2	38	19	17	296	110	7
	2,880	-	87	1,280	285	2,915	286	6,274	2,129	1,642
	20	-	171	220	155	87	77.9	-	440	-
<b>EN24. Amount of impermeable surface as a percentage of land purchased or leased.</b>	5ha; 0.009%		Insignificant ± 0.3%				Amount of impermeable surface as a percentage of land purchased and leased: 5%.	Amount of impermeable surface as a percentage of land purchased and leased: 2% (287ha)		Approximately 8% (187ha) of the area within the CC&V permit boundary is impermeable. Most of this is associated with the synthetically lined VLF.
<b>EN25. Impacts of activities and operations on protected and sensitive areas</b>	None		As most of the Brazilian operations are within sensitive ecosystems, operations always cause some disturbance in these areas.	No gold production operations on sensitive or protected areas.	None	None	None	No formally defined protected areas or sensitive areas exist in the Vaal River or West Wits operations. The Ramsar-listed wetland system, the Blesbokspruit, is in close proximity to the former ERGO operation where production has ceased. All aquatic ecosystems, such as rivers, are, however, generally classified as being sensitive areas. The Vaal River	Some mining activities conducted within the Geita Forest Reserve under permits from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Bee Keeping. The impacts include vegetation loss through clearing of land for mining purposes, but this is only done after compensation for the trees to be felled. GGM has a progressive rehabilitation program for all disturbed lands. This covers all areas including	No protected or sensitive species were disturbed in 2006.

<sup>31</sup> All EN23 data is for Iduapriem operation only and excludes Obuasi.

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								traverses the Vaal River operations' area.	the portion falling under the Forest Reserve.	
<b>EN26.</b> <i>Changes to natural habitats resulting from activities and operations and percentage of habitat protected or restored.</i> Identify type of habitat affected and its status.			Changes have occurred in the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado ecosystems as a result of habitat disturbance by operations.			A biodiversity survey has not yet been conducted on Sadiola.		Biodiversity assessments are in progress. Soil studies are being undertaken and will be used to determine the possible changes on the flora and the fauna.		
<b>EN27.</b> <i>Objectives, programmes and targets for protecting and restoring native ecosystems and species in degraded areas</i>	Specific objectives relate to monitoring of flora and fauna. With regard to fauna, numbers of individuals of every species are monitored annually by investigators from the local university, such as; guanacos (camelidos) Nandú, small reptiles, foxes Pumas and migratory birds.		Deforestation and undergrowth clearance is preceded by rescuing the flora and the fauna. Our rehabilitation work for 2007 includes the reintroduction of native species. The fauna is released in adjacent locations of similar nature and the flora is reintroduced in the region during our rehabilitation programmes. For 2007, our aim is to reintroduce some species at the Lessa Park.	At Iduapiem: Ecologically sustainable mine development including progressive land restoration (as far as economically feasible) of disturbed lands and enhancement of biodiversity planning.		The objective for restoration of degraded areas is progressive rehabilitation. Degraded areas are rehabilitated as soon as no active operation is anticipated in the area rather than waiting till mine closure. The target is to rehabilitate at least 16 hectares annually at Sadiola.	An indigenous plant nursery has been established at Navachab and is used to rehabilitate disturbed land.	The second phase of the biodiversity assessments (commenced 2006), will identify specific objectives, programmes and targets for protecting and restoring native ecosystems and species in areas identified as requiring such interventions. The main objective of this phase is to conduct detailed biodiversity assessments of the ecosystems associated with the Vaal River and West Wits operation areas under the mine's control. This will be achieved through conducting specialist soil, vegetation and fauna studies. The assessment will also define specific management actions that can be taken to protect the biodiversity aspects of concern within each BMU.	Only local species are used for rehabilitation programs. Restoration of native ecosystems is enhanced by regular research and development using available Expertise, both from within and outside Tanzania. Species from the local area are collected and stored. A herbarium is maintained at Geita Gold Mine to house the specimens collected from and around the mining lease area. Identification of the species is done in-situ and verification is done in collaboration with the other herbaria, such the one at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, the herbarium at Kew in UK and the Royal Botanical Garden Herbarium in Adelaide, Australia.	Reclamation & closure plans have been approved for the CC&V operations. The reclamation plan is designed to return disturbed areas to stable and productive post-mining conditions, harmonious with the surrounding uses and adjacent terrain. The closure component describes measures to be used to detoxify the ore on the VLF and other process components. The plant species selected for revegetation are compatible with the designated post-mining land uses of grazing land and wildlife habitat. CC&V has instituted an indigenous seed collection program for bristlecone and ponderosa pine, Englemann spruce and aspen. These species are grown in a greenhouse and returned to site and planted. Front-end loaders are sometimes used to transplant trees from areas being prepared for disturbance to reclamation sites.



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EN32. <i>Water sources and related ecosystems/ habitats significantly affected by discharges of water and runoff.</i>	There is no ecosystem habitat negatively affected by discharges or runoff from Cerro Vanguardia SA. All process water is contained within the mine site.			Kwabrafo River is on occasion impacted upon by run-off water from Pompora tailings facility. Nyam River is impacted upon by decant water from Sansu tailings dam.		There is no ecosystem/habitat significantly affected by discharges or run offs from Sadiola. The water bodies around Sadiola are small perennial streams that may flow in the four months rainy season within the year and then are dry for the rest of the year.	No discharges.	Bio-monitoring is currently ongoing bi-annually to determine the impact of water and runoff discharged to various water resources. More conclusive and detailed results will be available at the end of 2007.		
<b>Suppliers</b> EN33. <i>Performance of suppliers relative to environmental component of programmes and procedures described in response to Governance Structure and Management Systems section</i>	By virtue of our own ISO14001 certification requirements, we are required to deal with only environmentally certified suppliers. Before any new contracts are signed the contractors that will work inside our operations is briefed about our Environmental and Safety Policies and is required to adhere to them.		By virtue of our own ISO14001 certification requirements, we are required to deal with only environmentally certified suppliers. Before any new contracts are signed the contractors that will work inside our operations is briefed about our Environmental and Safety Policies and is required to adhere to them.					All site and capital contractors sign contracts, which contain environmental conditions, including a requirement to comply with applicable legal requirements. Due diligence audits, which include environmental conditions, are conducted on all site work contractors. All site and capital contractors complete site inductions prior to the starting work. Induction addresses environmental issues. Supplier applications include a section on environmental requirements.		CC&V requires contractors and vendors working on site to comply with established environmental polices, programmes, and procedures.
<b>Transport</b> EN34. <i>Significant environmental impacts of transportation used for logistical purposes.</i>	Insignificant	Insignificant						The following environmental impacts related to transport for logistical purposes are deemed significant: 244 used tyres were produced as a result of transport for logistic purposes. At the Vaal River operations, tyres are retreaded and re-used to minimise waste generation. Tyres		

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								of heavy duty vehicles are retreaded three times before being scrapped. Energy usage unleaded fuel, diesel create greenhouse gas emissions. There were no significant environmental incidents related to transportation used for logistical purposes.		
<b>Overall</b> EN35. Total environmental expenditure by type.			Expenditure totaled US\$3,509,536 consisting of US\$1,310,016 in liability contributions, US\$682,100 in licensing costs, US\$326,760 in monitoring and waste treatment costs and US\$1,190,660 in re-vegetation expenses.	US\$ 302,975 at Obuasi and US\$177,700 on revegetation at Iduapriem.		Overall environmental expenditure at Sadiola amounted to US\$1,602,611. This comprised Environmental Monitoring of US\$112,754 re-vegetation programme US\$65,395. Dust suppression cost US\$77,603 And closure fund contributions US\$619,576. Miscellaneous environmental expenses amounted to US\$377,083 and Capital expenses to US\$350,200.  Annual environmental expenditure at Yatela totaled US\$3,000,366.	N\$7.9 million for rehabilitation of the old TSF.	<sup>32</sup> Expenditure, excluding a contribution of US\$3,677,665 to the closure trust funds, amounted to US\$17,445,574 This was broken down as follows: ERGO closure & rehabilitation - US\$12,332,733; VR & WW legacy rehabilitation - US\$576,020; R&D - US\$384,013; EMIP & other environmental projects - US\$480,017; labour - US\$1,624,671; environmental monitoring - US\$807,905; pollution prevention - US\$28,801; authorisations - US\$28,801; KOSH water pumping - US\$1,107,730.		
<b>Biodiversity</b> MM3. The number/ percentage of sites identified as requiring biodiversity management plans, and the number/ percentage of sites with plans in place. Also include criteria for deciding that a biodiversity			RPPN (Forest Reserve) Serra da Piedade comprising 729 ha and 2ha on Parque do Lessa.			A biodiversity survey has not yet been carried out at Sadiola and hence no biodiversity management plans are in place.		At Vaal River and West Wits, the biodiversity assessments have identified biodiversity management units (BMU's). There are graded from high to low perceived biodiversity value. Currently, there are 8 BMU's at	All disturbed areas require biodiversity management plans. A programme for minimising unnecessary land clearing for mining and related purposes as, well as enhancing forest management at	Biodiversity management plans are not required beyond the reclamation and closure plan.

<sup>32</sup> Converted at R6.7706 to US\$1.

GRI Performance Indicator	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Ghana	Guinea	Mali	Namibia	South Africa	Tanzania	USA
management plan is required and the key components of a plan.								VR and 9 BMU's at WW classified in the Medium to High perceived biodiversity value range. Once the confirmatory Phase 2 of the biodiversity assessment project is completed in 2007, these ratings will be confirmed and biodiversity management plans will be integrated into the relevant site ISO14001 EMS.	the local level, is in place. The Geita Forest Reserve area that falls within the GGM Mining Lease is regularly patrolled by GGM Security Guards. Non-compliance is reported to government authorities for further action. GGM has a progressive rehabilitation program for all disturbed lands; including the portion falling under the Forest Reserve.	
<b>Materials</b> MM4. <i>Percentage of product(s) derived from secondary material.</i> This includes both post-consumer recycled material and waste from industrial sources (eg new scrap from fabricators and old scrap from end-of-life equipment), but excludes internal recycling within facility.								529 tons of used winder rope was sent to the Vaal River Central salvage yard. The destranding plant makes meshing and lacing cable for underground support from the winder rope.		Some residual gold and silver may be recovered over time on the VLF from the 47,577 tonnes of detoxified leach pad material that was recycled and used for blast hole stemming, road safety berms, and in other approved manners. Gold and silver were recovered off site in 2006 from the 55,654 kg of carbon fines and 1,361 kg of carbon slag.
<b>Materials stewardship</b> MM5. <i>Describe policies for assessing the eco-efficiency and sustainable attributes of products (e.g. recyclability, material use, energy use, toxicity etc).</i>			There is a significant focus on recycling in Brazil. An imitative to introduce reductions in non-recyclable and non-reusable waste products generated at each site will be introduced in 2007, so as to achieve targets set for 2008.			A new procedure has been put in place to control the purchase and use of certain materials at Sadiola. It requires the Environmental Department to certify the level of acceptable toxicity of products before being ordered. A Hazardous Substances Controller has been appointed to manage this process and assist the purchasing		Ensuring hydrocarbon balance around the entire site. Ensuring a chain of custody is maintained for all off-site recycling. Ensuring treatment of all contaminated wastes. Rinsing of all containers that might contain any residual contaminants.	As previously indicated, the value of gold and silver typically results in recycling and reuse being maximized.	

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						<p>department in sourcing viable substitutes. The procedure may in time expand in application to other product attributes, such as recyclability and energy efficiency.</p>				
<p><b>Large volume mining and processing waste</b>  MM6. Describe the approach to management of overburden, rock, tailings and sludges/residues including: assessment of risks; structure stability of storage facilities; metal leaching potential; and hazardous properties</p>								<p>Mine residues are managed in accordance with the "MANDATORY CODE OF PRACTICE FOR MINE RESIDUE DEPOSITS" as prescribed in section 9(2) and (3) of the mine health and safety act. Baseline risk assessments evaluate activities against predetermined hazards and are reviewed bi-annually. Slope stability of tailings storage facilities is influenced by the phreatic surface. This is monitored in monthly intervals. Dam stability is managed to exceed a 1.3 factor of safety.</p>		<p>A geochemical and geotechnical analysis of overburden, rock and ore is conducted in connection with the environmental permitting process and continues during operations. The information generated from these analyses is used to design, construct, maintain, operate and close facilities in an effective and responsible manner. Monitoring during operations and closure is used to validate and/or modify plans accordingly.</p>