

Module: Introduction

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0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

AngloGold Ashanti, one of the world's leading gold producers, has a portfolio of long-life, relatively low-cost assets with a variety of orebody types in key gold-producing regions around the world. AngloGold Ashanti produced 3.94 million ounces of gold in 2012 - making it the third largest gold producer in the world. AngloGold Ashanti has 21 operations located in 10 countries on four continents, together with a substantial project pipeline and a focused, global exploration programme. AngloGold Ashanti currently operates in South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ghana, the Republic of Guinea, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania and the United States. The bulk of its production came from deep level underground operations (30%) and surface operations (1%) in South Africa. Contributions from other countries were Ghana (12%), Australia (7%), Brazil (13%), Mali (8%), Guinea (6%), Tanzania (14%), USA (6%), Argentina (6%) and Namibia (2%). Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti's primary listing is on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (ANG). It is also listed on the following securities exchanges: New York (AU), London (AGD), Australia (AGG) and Ghana (AGA).

0.2

Reporting Year

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

Enter the period that will be disclosed.

Sun 01 Jan 2012 - Mon 31 Dec 2012

0.3

Reporting Boundary

Please indicate the category that describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water-related impacts are reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

0.4

Exclusions

Are there any geographies, facilities or types of water inputs/outputs within this boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

0.4a

List of Exclusions

Please describe any exclusion(s) in the following table.

Exclusion	Please explain why you have made the exclusion
Exploration activities and administration offices located in urban centres	The water consumed at administration offices and during exploration activities is estimated to comprise less than 1% of the company's total water consumption.

Module: Water-Governance

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1.1

Does your company have a water policy, strategy or management plan?

Yes

1.1a

Please describe your policy, strategy or plan, including the highest level of responsibility for it within your company and its geographical reach.

Country or region	Description of policy, strategy or plan	Position of responsible person
Company-wide	<p>AngloGold Ashanti has an Integrated Environment and Community Policy, which includes commitments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Manage efficiently and safely the resources under its stewardship and respect the values, traditions and cultures of the local and indigenous communities in which we operate;- Work to prevent pollution and minimise waste from our activities;- Undertake initiatives in partnership with the societies in which we operate with the aim of contributing to a sustainable future for host communities;- Ensure financial resources are available to meet our closure obligations;- Establish, maintain, continually improve and audit management systems to identify, monitor; and- Control the environmental and community aspects of our activities. <p>The company also has a Water Management Standard, which sets specific requirements for all operations in regard to water management, including a requirement to have a water management programme. This management programme includes, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- measured withdrawals and/or consumption of water; and measured water discharge volumes and/or quality;- engagement with local communities on water quality impacts;- engagement with authorities on water supply, security and access;- improvement of water use efficiency by increasing reuse of water, thus reducing abstraction of fresh water.	Board/executive board

1.1b

Does the water policy, strategy or plan specify water-related targets or goals?

Yes

1.1c

Please describe these water-related targets or goals and the progress your company has made against them.

Country or region	Category of target or goal type	Description of target or goal	Progress against target or goal
Company-wide	Direct operations	A target to maintain water accounting accuracy of 90% or better.	Key water data is being collected on a monthly basis at all operations. Teething difficulties are being ironed out.
Company-wide	Direct operations	Maintain effluent discharge compliance within applicable parameters.	No exceedances of regulatory effluent discharge limits were reported during 2012.

1.2

Do you wish to report any actions outside your water policy, strategy or management plan that your company has taken to manage water resources or engage stakeholders in water-related issues?

Country or region	Category of action	Description of action and outcome
Company-wide	Community engagement	For new projects, the company engages with local communities on water use and supply (for operational and community purposes). Consideration is given to the sensitivity of receiving catchments in siting, design and management of facilities.
Company-wide	Public policy	As water supply is critical to the company's operations and employee and community health, we engage with public policy makers in each country in which we operate in order to influence policy direction. Where water is scarce or water management is controversial this has particular emphasis.
Company-wide	Public policy	The company is actively engaged in the International Council on Mining and Metals Water Working Group, which is developing a Water Strategy and engaging internationally on issues related to water and mining. The working group has investigated water accounting standards, which have assisted the company's approach to this issue across diverse geographies and legal systems.

Module: Water-RisksOpps

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2.1

Are any of your operations located in water-stressed regions?

Yes

2.1a

Please specify the method(s) you use to characterize water-stressed regions (you may choose more than one method).

Method used to define water stress	Please add any comments here:
WBCSD Water Tool	This index compares the total water availability to total water use (domestic, industrial and agricultural use). The measure was done using the Mean Annual Relative Water Stress Index (WSI) (Source: UNH, 2000).

2.1b

Please list the water-stressed regions where you have operations and the proportion of your total operations in that area.

Country or region	River basin	Proportion of operations located in this region (%)	Further comments
South Africa	Orange	11 – 20	Using the WSI (UNH, 2000), the West Wits operations, which border the Gauteng and the North West provinces, are in an area that experiences a Medium Level water stress.
United States of America	Mississippi	1 – 10	Using the WSI (UNH, 2000), the CC&V operation is in an area that experiences a Medium Level water stress.
Australia	Other: Lake Carey	1 – 10	Using the WSI (UNH, 2000), the Sunrise Dam operation is in an area that is Water Scarce.
Namibia	Other: Swakop	1 – 10	Using the WSI (UNH, 2000), the Navachab operation is in an area that is Water Scarce.
South Africa	Orange	11 – 20	Using the WSI (UNH, 2000), the Vaal River operations are in an area that is Water Scarce.

2.2

Are there other indicators (besides water stress) which you wish to report that help you to identify which of your operations are located in regions subject to water-related risk?

Yes

2.2a

Please list the regions at risk where you have operations, the relevant risk indicator and proportion of your total operations in that area.

Country or region	River basin	Risk Indicator	Proportion of operations located in this region (%)	Further comments
South Africa	Orange	Flooding	11-20	AngloGold Ashanti has identified a flooding and future pollution risk posed by deep groundwater in the Klerksdorp and Far West Rand goldfields. AngloGold Ashanti's Vaal River operations are part of the Klerksdorp goldfield and its West Wits operations are part of the Far West Rand goldfield. Various studies have been undertaken by AngloGold Ashanti since 1999. Due to the interconnected nature of underground mining operations in South Africa, any proposed solution needs to be a combined one supported by all the companies owning mines located in these goldfields. As a result, the South African Department of Mineral Resources and affected mining companies are now involved in the development of a Regional Mine Closure Strategy.
South Africa	Orange	Poor water quality	11-20	Deep groundwater contamination is a significant issue in South Africa, where groundwater in some older mining regions has infiltrated mined-out workings. It becomes acidic if exposed to sulphide minerals, presenting a potential contamination risk to shallow groundwater and eventually surface water resources if allowed to spread.
Australia	Other: Lake Carey	Poor water quality	1-10	Hypersaline groundwater is the only source water available for mining and refining operations. As such, the groundwater level is reduced and salt is added to the surface environment.
Australia	Other: Lake Carey	Flooding	1-10	Massive storms result in 100 mm+ water events which result in severe mine flooding, affecting operations, but also requiring water pumping, discharge.

2.3

Please specify the total proportion of your operations that are located in the regions at risk which you identified in questions 2.1 and/or 2.2.

43%

2.4

Please specify the basis you use to calculate the proportions used for questions 2.1 and/or 2.2.

Basis used to determine proportions	Please add any comments here
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Number of facilities	The company has 21 operations.
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Further Information

Most of the operations named here do not draw water from the river system named. The river basin therefore serves as a geographic locator, not an indicator of where water is drawn from.

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2.5

Do any of your key inputs or raw materials (excluding water) come from regions subject to water-related risk?

Yes

2.5a

Please state or estimate the proportion of your key inputs or raw materials that come from regions subject to water-related risk.

Country or region	River basin	Input or material	Proportion of key input or raw material that comes from region at risk (%)	Unit used for calculating percentage	Further comments
Other: Namibia, South Africa and the USA	Other: Swakop, Orange, Mississippi	Grid electricity	51 – 60	Value of material purchased	There are limited or no options in regard to changing the supplier of grid electricity in the countries concerned.

Page: water-3-riskassess-op

3.1

Is your company exposed to water-related risks (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure?

Yes

3.1a

Please describe (i) the current and/or future risks to your operations, (ii) the ways in which these risks affect or could affect your operations before taking action, (iii) the estimated timescale of these risks, and (iv) your current or proposed strategies for managing them.

Country or region	River basin	Risk type	Potential business impact	Estimated timescale (years)	Risk management strategies
South Africa	Orange	02. Physical: Flooding	Current flooding risk owing to the ingress of underground water into mine workings from adjacent higher level mines that cease pumping.	Current	AngloGold Ashanti's Vaal River operations are part of the Klerksdorp goldfield and its West Wits operations are part of the Far West Rand goldfield. Various studies have been undertaken by AngloGold Ashanti since 1999. Due to the interconnected nature of underground mining operations in South Africa, any proposed solution needs to be a combined one supported by all the companies owning mines located in these goldfields. As a result,

Country or region	River basin	Risk type	Potential business impact	Estimated timescale (years)	Risk management strategies
					the South African Department of Mineral Resources and affected mining companies are now involved in the development of a Regional Mine Closure Strategy.
Ghana	Other: Pra and Ankobra	16. Other: Inadequate infrastructure	Inadequate infrastructure leading to disruption of production.	Current	Process water treatment plants are being constructed to enable better management of excess water at the mines.
Mali	Senegal	03. Physical: Increased water stress or scarcity	Increased water stress or scarcity leading to disruption of operations.	Current	Maximising recirculation of process water and the re-use of mine pit water in the processing areas in order to reduce dependence on groundwater abstraction.
South Africa	Orange	03. Physical: Increased water stress or scarcity	Increased water stress or scarcity leading to disruption of operations.	11 – 20	Maximising recirculation and reuse of processing and mine water in order to reduce dependence on water supplied by the local utilities, or abstracted from the Vaal River.
Australia	Other: Lake Carey	02. Physical: Flooding	Halt to operations as a result of flooding.	Current	Unprecedented heavy rains in February and March 2011 flooded the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine and forced a temporary shutdown of operations. The flood event impacted underground production for approximately four months and open pit production for approximately six months. Full costs were incurred despite the shutdown, as the mining contractors worked on remedial activities to repair damage and rehabilitate flooded areas. The considerable remedial work required adversely impacted cash costs per ounce and the impact of the flood event and the pit wall failure together significantly reduced planned production at the plant. In order to prevent recurrences, the operation has undertaken extensive surface drainage mitigation and upgraded its underground pumping and protection system.
United States of America	Mississippi	03. Physical: Increased water stress or scarcity	Increased water stress or scarcity leading to disruption of operations.	Current	Obtain additional water allocation, maximise recirculation of process water in order to reduce dependence on groundwater abstraction.

3.2

What methodology and what geographical scale (e.g. country, region, watershed, business unit, facility) do you use to analyze water-related risk across your operations?

Risk methodology	Country or geographical scale
<p>There is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks and internal controls (including water-related risks of all kinds),. Where weaknesses are identified these are promptly addressed as risk mitigation processes are part of the group's overall risk management framework. The group has a sound system of internal control for all identified risks (including water), based on policies and guidelines, in all material subsidiaries and joint ventures under its control. The risk management system has been designed to ensure that the requirements of the South African King Code and the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act are met. In conducting its annual review of the effectiveness of risk management, the board considers the key findings from the ongoing monitoring and reporting process, management assertions and independent assurance reports. The board also takes account of material changes and trends in the risk profile, and considers whether the control system, including reporting, adequately supports the board in achieving its risk management objectives. The board also receives assurance from its Audit and Corporate Governance Committee, which derives its information, in part, from regular internal and external audit reports and, where considered necessary, from other reports on risk and internal control throughout the group. Full reviews of risk control and disclosure processes are undertaken regularly.</p>	Facility

Page: water-riskassess-sc

3.3

Do you require your key suppliers to report on their water use, risks and management?

No

3.4

Is your supply chain exposed to water-related risks (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure?

Yes

3.4a

Please describe (i) the current and/or future risks to your supply chain, (ii) the ways in which these risks affect or could affect your operations before taking action, (iii) the estimated timescale of these risks and, (iv) your current or proposed strategies for managing them.

Country or region	River basin	Risk type (to supplier)	Potential business impact (to responding company)	Estimate timescale (years)	Risk management strategies (by responding company)
Company-wide	Other: All basins in which the company operates	15. Other: Reputational damage	If the company's suppliers (e.g. cyanide supplier) were to pollute water on a large scale, this could raise those company's costs and even affect their ability to survive.	Current	If one of the company's suppliers was affected, there are many alternative suppliers that we could choose from.
Company-wide	Other: All basins in which the company operates	07. Regulatory: Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permit	Constrained operations.	11 – 20	We are exploring options for water-neutral technologies. Additionally, we are seeking to find alternative suppliers for potentially affected products and services.
Company-wide	Other: All basins in which the company operates	03. Physical: Increased water stress or scarcity	Constrained operations as a result of reduced grid electricity availability.	Current	We are exploring options for securing future energy supplies for our operations and neighbouring communities.

Page: Water-4-Impacts

4.1

Has your business experienced any detrimental impacts related to water in the past five years?

Yes

4.1a

Please describe these detrimental impacts including (i) their financial impacts and (ii) whether they have resulted in any changes to company practices.

Country	Impact indicator	Description of impact	Response strategy
Ghana	Inadequate water infrastructure	Discharge of cyanide and arsenic into the environment led the Ghanaian Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue an Enforcement Notice for the closure of tailings storage facilities for a period of 12 days in 2007 and to an extended Enforcement Notice requiring remediation by June 2008. (This deadline was subsequently extended to June 2009).	The company has increased expenditure on water retention and treatment capacity over the past several years. This has resulted in decreased abstraction of raw water, increased reuse of process water, increased separation of 'clean' and 'dirty' water, and better effluent control by treating water before releasing it to public water courses.
Australia	Flooding	Unprecedented heavy rains in February and March 2011 flooded the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine and forced a temporary shutdown of operations. The flood event impacted underground production for approximately four months and open pit production for approximately six months. Full costs were incurred despite the shutdown, as the mining contractors worked on remedial activities to repair damage and rehabilitate flooded areas. The considerable remedial work required adversely impacted cash costs per ounce and the impact of the flood event and the pit wall failure together significantly reduced planned production at the plant.	In order to prevent recurrences, the operation has undertaken extensive surface drainage mitigation and upgraded its underground pumping and protection system.
United States of America	Water Stress	Production at the Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company's Cresson Project continued to be affected by a severe drought in 2011-2012. The lack of water reduced percolation through the heap-leach pad, which curtailed, and continues to curtail, production and productivity.	Obtain additional water allocation, maximise recirculation of process water in order to reduce dependence on additional water imports.

Page: Water-5-Opportunities

5.1

Do water-related issues present opportunities (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure?

Yes

5.1a

Please describe (i) the current and/or future opportunities, (ii) the ways in which these opportunities affect or could affect your operations (iii) the estimated timescale and (iv) your current or proposed strategies for exploiting them.

Country or region	Opportunity type	Potential business impact	Estimated timescale	Strategy to exploit opportunity
Company-wide	Cost savings	Reducing the volume of water consumed has cost advantages as well as improved water security and capital expenditure implications.	Current	There are various projects under way across the company to reuse process water and reduce fresh water consumption.
Company-wide	Other: Improving relationships with local communities	Improved relationships with regulators and communities by improving the quality of water released from operations leading to reduced business disruptions. This may require increases in capital and operating costs required to install infrastructure. Also, water competition is becoming critical ,and so necessary to provide water for local communities, not compete for resources	Current	Water treatment capacity has been increased and is being further increased. Additional water containment structures have been installed. As described above, the ability to reuse process water and reduce fresh water consumption is also being improved.
Company-wide	Other: Capacity building	Enhancing the company's reputation through providing assistance, technology and knowledge transfer to communities, resulting in them being able to improve the quality of their available water and sanitation. Where neighbouring communities are able to sustain improved levels of water quality and sanitation, improved living conditions and health are ensured. This has reputational benefits for the company and improved goodwill between the company, regulators and the community. It also results in potentially fewer disruptions by communities to operations in remote areas.	Current	Opportunities to build water supply dams and/or provide water reticulation are evaluated regularly, as are communities' and local governments' capacity to maintain them in the long term.
Company-wide	Cost savings	Improving quality of process water can dramatically decrease operating cost in terms of chemicals reduction/ other, as well as extend life of mining/refining assets.	Current	There are various projects under way across the company to improve quality of process water and reduce chemical / reagent usage.

Page: Water-6-tradeoffs

6.1

Has your company identified any linkages or trade-offs between water and carbon emissions in its operations or supply chain?

Yes

6.1a

Please describe the linkages or trade-offs and the related management policy or action.

Linkage or trade-off	Policy or action
Linkage	In South Africa, pumping water from deep underground mines which ingresses to the workings via cracks and fissures from higher aquifers requires considerable electrical energy. More than 90% of South Africa's grid electricity is generated from coal and the country has one of the world's highest emissions factors. For several years, the South African operations have had in place a load shifting management process to phase evacuation pumping, as far as practicable, outside of peak electricity demand periods. In addition, where technically feasible, grouting of the major inflow pathways of aquifer water ingress into underground workings is undertaken.
Linkage	Ice storage- South Africa: The implementation of this project not only reduces electricity (and therefore carbon emissions) but also water usage is reduced. To assist with the peak demand periods that the local electricity supplier Eskom experiences, AngloGold Ashanti implemented an ice storage unit at Moab Khotsong mine. This is then used to switch off fridge plants during the evening peaks of 18h00 to 20h00. Through the implementation of this project both electrical energy (and therefore carbon emissions) and water usage are reduced.

Module: Water-Accounting

Page: Water-7-Withdrawals

7.1

Are you able to provide data, whether measured or estimated, on water withdrawals within your operations?

Yes

7.1a

Please report the water withdrawals within your operations for the reporting year.

Country or region	River basin	Withdrawal type	Quantity (megaliters/year)	Proportion of data that has been verified (%)	Comments
Argentina	Other: Rio Seco	Groundwater	923	76-100	Groundwater only in used at the operations. No

Country or region	River basin	Withdrawal type	Quantity (megaliters/year)	Proportion of data that has been verified (%)	Comments
					specific river basin in this arid area of Patagonia.
Australia	Other: Lake Carey	Other: Ground + utility water.	3104	76-100	No specific river basin in this section of the Western Australia desert.
Brazil	Other: Sao Francisco and Tocantins	Other: Surface + ground water	4672	76-100	Minor surface water sources are withdrawn from. Mostly groundwater draining into mine workings provides for operational water needs.
Ghana	Other: Ankobra and Pra	Other: Ground and surface water	4402	76-100	A minor surface water source is withdrawn from at one operation, Groundwater draining into mine workings and precipitation onto operational areas mostly provides for operational water needs.
Guinea	Niger	Surface	4650	76-100	
Mali	Senegal	Other: Surface and ground water	8444	76-100	
Namibia	Other: Swakop	Municipal water	989	76-100	Municipal water is from a mix of sources.
South Africa	Orange	Other: Surface, ground and utility water	23813	76-100	
Tanzania	Other: Lake Victoria	Surface	3675	76-100	Municipal water is from a mix of sources.
United States of America	Mississippi	Municipal water	1860	76-100	Municipal water is from a mix of sources.

7.2

Are you able to provide data, whether measured or estimated, on water recycling/reuse within your operations?

No

7.2b**Please explain why you are not able to provide data for water recycling/reuse within your operations.**

There are significant volumes of water in constant re-use in the typically closed circuits of mining and metallurgical processing operations of the company and this source makes up a large proportion of the day-to day operational water requirement that would otherwise be satisfied by greater water imports. For example, heap leach operations cycle water continuously while using minimal volumes of water to top up for evaporative losses, relative to the total water requirement.

While some operations traditionally have a good understanding water volumes reused in some of the process areas e.g.; water volumes returned from tailings facilities, there are many other important points of water re-use that have not been quantified, e.g. water reused in milling circuits or recycled in underground mine refrigeration circuits.

AngloGold Ashanti believes this indicator is a useful water use performance metric and has developed a common approach on which to base calculations for recycling/reuse. However, given the complex mixing of re-used and newly imported water in reticulation circuits, calculating these volumes comprehensively and accurately whilst avoiding double accounting, has proved a difficult task. This was demonstrated by a trial run during the latter half of 2012 with most operations only partly managing to quantify the total onsite water recycling. Work on accurately determining the total water being recycled/ reused at all company sites will continue during 2013

7.3**Please use this space to describe the methodologies used for questions 7.1 and 7.2 or to report withdrawals or recycling/reuse in a different format to that set out above.**

AngloGold Ashanti operations have functional water balances focussed on production activities and infrastructure, this includes determination of water volumes actively imported from external sources to sustain mining and processing operations. Precipitation levels are measured and the inventory effects of rainfall and evaporation on operational areas are considered for designing and maintaining overtopping risk mitigation controls at process water facilities.

7.4**Are any water sources significantly affected by your company's withdrawal of water?**

No

7.4b

You may explain here why your company's withdrawal of water does not significantly affect any water sources.

AngloGold Ashanti's operations utilise water under host country licence arrangements, or water is purchased directly from utilities. Those licences are typically the culmination of extensive studies into the carrying capacities of water supply systems or sources, whereafter limits are typically imposed to which the company works e.g.; maximum annual abstraction limits from groundwater. This ensures that the offtake volumes are well within the aquifer or river carrying capacity. The system not only ensures that other users and the environment are not detrimentally affected, but also that a sustainable supply is available for the continued production operations for the life of mine.

Further Information

External assurance provider's statement is attached, as is a PDF version of our online sustainability report in which confirms the reasonable assurance verification of water withdrawals by source on pg 111.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/sites/2013/79/779/CDP Water Disclosure 2013/Shared Documents/Attachments/CDPWaterDisclosure2013/7.WithdrawalsandRecycling/AGA-online-sustainability-report-2012.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/sites/2013/79/779/CDP%20Water%20Disclosure%202013/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/CDPWaterDisclosure2013/7.WithdrawalsandRecycling/AGA-online-sustainability-report-2012.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/sites/2013/79/779/CDP Water Disclosure 2013/Shared Documents/Attachments/CDPWaterDisclosure2013/7.WithdrawalsandRecycling/external-assurance-report.htm](https://www.cdproject.net/sites/2013/79/779/CDP%20Water%20Disclosure%202013/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/CDPWaterDisclosure2013/7.WithdrawalsandRecycling/external-assurance-report.htm)

Page: Water-8-Discharges

8.1

Are you able to identify discharges of water from your operations by destination, by treatment method and by quantity and quality using standard effluent parameters?

Yes

8.2

Did your company pay any penalties or fines for significant breaches of discharge agreements or regulations in the reporting period?

No

8.3

Are any water bodies and related habitats significantly affected by discharges of water or runoff from your operations?

No

8.3b

You may explain here why your company's discharge of water does not significantly affect any water bodies or associated habitats.

Many of AngloGold Ashanti's operations are net importers of water and do not have discharges. Operations that are permitted by host country regulators to discharge water into a water course, do so within approved parameters that typically are determined after considering the potential impact on receiving water bodies.

In previous CDP water responses, operations in two countries were reported as having a significant impact from discharged water in the normal course of operations. These were the Vaal River operations in South Africa (on groundwater) and the Obuasi and Iduapriem mines in Ghana on surface water.

Re-assessing the contribution from groundwater seepage at the Vaal River operations in terms of the definition of significance provided, it is clear that none of the criteria for significance is met. This operation has therefore been declassified as significantly impacting on a water body or associated habitat.

In Ghana, both the operations previously indicated as impacting on water resources through discharges, have installed and successfully commissioned water treatment plants which have during 2012 consistently produced effluent water well within regulatory water quality limits.

These operations have therefore been declassified as significantly impacting on a water body or associated habitat.

9.1

Please provide any available financial intensity values for your company's water use across its operations.

Country or region	River basin	Financial metric	Water use type (megaliters)	Currency	Financial intensity (Currency/mega-liter)	Please provide any contextual details that you consider relevant to understand the units or figures you have provided.
Argentina	Other: Rio Seco	Revenue	Withdrawals	USD(\$)	428600	Direct water withdrawals– includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Australia	Other: Lake Carey	Revenue	Withdrawals	USD(\$)	137200	Direct water withdrawals– includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Brazil	Other: Tocantins and Sao Francisco	Revenue	Withdrawals	USD(\$)	170600	Direct water withdrawals– includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Ghana	Other: Pra and Ankobra	Revenue	Withdrawals	USD(\$)	175400	Direct water withdrawals– includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Guinea	Niger	Revenue	Withdrawals	USD(\$)	98200	Direct water withdrawals– includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Mali	Senegal	Revenue	Withdrawals	USD(\$)	63000	Direct water withdrawals– includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Namibia	Other: Swakop	Revenue	Withdrawals	USD(\$)	124300	Direct water withdrawals– includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
South Africa	Orange	Revenue	Withdrawals	USD(\$)	84500	Direct water withdrawals– includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Tanzania	Other: Lake Victoria	Revenue	Withdrawals	USD(\$)	246500	Direct water withdrawals– includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
United States of America	Mississippi	Revenue	Withdrawals	USD(\$)	219800	Direct water withdrawals– includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production

9.2

Please provide any available water intensity values for your company's products or services across its operations.

Country or region	River basin	Product	Product unit	Water unit	Water intensity (Water unit/product unit)	Water use type	Please provide any contextual details that you consider relevant to understand the units or figures you have provided.
Argentina	Other: Rio Seco	Gold produced	Other: ounces	Other: Kilolitre	4	Withdrawals	Direct water withdrawals/ imports – includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Australia	Other: Lake Carey	Gold produced	Other: ounces	Other: Kilolitre	12	Withdrawals	Direct water withdrawals/ imports – includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Brazil	Other: Tocantins and Sao Francisco	Gold produced	Other: ounces	Other: Kilolitre	9	Withdrawals	Direct water withdrawals/ imports – includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Ghana	Other: Pra and Ankobra	Gold produced	Other: ounces	Other: Kilolitre	9.6	Withdrawals	Direct water withdrawals/ imports – includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Guinea	Niger	Gold produced	Other: ounces	Other: Kilolitre	16	Withdrawals	Direct water withdrawals/ imports – includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Mali	Senegal	Gold produced	Other: ounces	Other: Kilolitre	26.6	Withdrawals	Direct water withdrawals/ imports – includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Namibia	Other: Swakop	Gold produced	Other: ounces	Other: Kilolitre	13.5	Withdrawals	Direct water withdrawals/ imports – includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
South Africa	Orange	Gold produced	Other: ounces	Other: Kilolitre	19.6	Withdrawals	Direct water withdrawals/ imports – includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
Tanzania	Other: Lake Victoria	Gold produced	Other: ounces	Other: Kilolitre	6.9	Withdrawals	Direct water withdrawals/ imports – includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production
United States of America	Mississippi	Gold produced	Other: ounces	Other: Kilolitre	7.5	Withdrawals	Direct water withdrawals/ imports – includes all water imported for use in the process of gold production

Module: Sign Off

Page: Sign Off

Please enter the name of the individual that has signed off (approved) the response and their job title

Andrew Parsons, Vice President Sustainability: Environment.

CDP 2013 CDP Water Disclosure 2013 Information Request