

**Module: Introduction****Page: W0. Introduction****W0.1****Introduction**

**Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.**

AngloGold Ashanti is a global gold mining company with a geographically diverse, world-class portfolio of operations and projects. Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti is the third largest gold mining company in the world, measured by production. AngloGold Ashanti produced 4.4 million ounces of gold in 2014 - an estimated 4% of global production - making it the third largest gold producer in the world. AngloGold Ashanti has 20 operations located in 10 countries on four continents, and a group of greenfield projects in Colombia is supported by a focused exploration programme. It comprises long-life, relatively low-cost assets with differing ore body types located in key gold-producing regions. AngloGold Ashanti currently operates in South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, the DRC, Ghana, the Republic of Guinea, Mali, Tanzania and the United States. Several of these assets are strongly leveraged to energy costs and currencies. We work across the full spectrum of the mining value chain and are concerned with the impact of our activities on the varied and many communities and environments in which we operate. Our goal is to create sustainable value for our shareholders, employees, and social partners through safe and responsible mining practices and capital discipline. 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), Australia (AGG) and Ghana (AGA).

**W0.2****Reporting year**

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

**Period for which data is reported**

Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014

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**W0.3****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

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**W0.4****Exclusions**

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

No

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**Module: Current State****Page: W1. Context**

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**W1.1**

Please rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your organization

Water quality and quantity	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Not very important	DIRECT USE: There are only a few production processes in operating mines that require good quality freshwater. These include air cooling and ventilation systems in underground mines, the gold elution circuits in gold extraction plants and WASH services for employees. The bulk of the water requirements can be met with poorer quality water. Often however, where there are limited poorer quality sources available, freshwater must be imported into the organisation to sustain operations, either in untreated form directly from rivers, lakes or potable quality freshwater water is imported from utility water suppliers. INDIRECT USE: There are immaterial volumes of water contained in purchased products, being limited to liquid reagents that are purchased and where water is used as a carrier (e.g. acids, peroxide, liquid cyanide, etc.).

Water quality and quantity	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital for operations	Not important at all	DIRECT USE: The bulk of operational water needs at our operations are met by recycled water (up to 70%) within closed systems. Most operational processes can use very poor quality water and as a result, water losses incurred due to evaporation, phreatic water entrainment in tailings and seepage are preferentially made up by brackish and/or saline groundwater water sources. Where insufficient poor quality water is available to counter losses, fresh water must be imported. INDIRECT USE: There are immaterial volumes of water contained in purchased products, being limited to liquid reagents that are purchased and where water is used as a carrier (e.g. acids, peroxide, liquid cyanide, etc.).

## W1.2

For your total operations, please detail which of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored and provide an explanation as to why or why not

Water aspect	% of sites/ facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals- total volumes	76-100	All company facilities report water withdrawal in accordance with GRI G4-EN8 on a monthly basis. The data is reported externally on an annual basis.
Water withdrawals- volume by sources	76-100	All company facilities report withdrawal by source in accordance with GRI G4-EN8, with the exception of rainwater, on a monthly basis. The data is reported externally on an annual basis.
Water discharges- total volumes	76-100	All company facilities that discharge water report discharge water volumes in accordance with GRI G4-EN22, on a monthly basis. The data is reported externally on an annual basis.
Water discharges- volume by destination	76-100	All company facilities that discharge water report discharge water volumes in accordance with GRI G4-EN22, on a monthly basis. The data is reported externally on an annual basis.
Water discharges- volume by treatment method	76-100	All company facilities that discharge water report discharge water volumes in accordance with GRI G4-EN22, on a monthly basis. The data is reported externally on an annual basis.
Water discharge quality data- quality by standard effluent parameters	76-100	All company facilities that discharge water report discharge water volumes in accordance with GRI G4-EN22, on a monthly basis. The data is reported externally on an annual basis.
Water consumption- total volume	Less than 1%	We do not report water consumption as per Ceres' definition for water consumption.
Facilities providing fully-functioning WASH services for all workers	76-100	We agree that these are human rights and are committed to complying with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, International Bill of Human Rights and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards.

W1.2a

**Water withdrawals: for the reporting year, please provide total water withdrawal data by source, across your operations**

Source	Quantity (megaliters/year)	How does total water withdrawals for this source compare to the last reporting year?	Comment
Fresh surface water	22192.23	Lower	A 14% (percent) drop in freshwater abstraction. Contributed by reduced fresh groundwater abstraction at Yatela mine which went into closure during the year, and a substantial drop in surface water abstraction at Iduapriem mine as a result of a very wet rainfall season.
Brackish surface water/seawater	0	Not applicable	No brackish surface water is imported to AGA, only brackish and hypersaline groundwater.
Rainwater	0	Not applicable	Although rainfall and evaporation levels are tracked at the individual site level and form part of the site water balance, accurately quantifying the volume of rainfall captured onto facilities over very large areas is challenging. Moreover, since evaporation losses typically exceed the volume of rainwater captured at the majority of our operations, the net rainfall/evaporation volumes are negative. We have therefore resolved not to report rainfall as 'abstracted water' within AGA.
Groundwater - renewable	19726.89	Much higher	A 25% increase in total brackish and hypersaline groundwater usage. This is primarily due to the ramping up to full production levels at Tropicana mine which uses hypersaline groundwater as its source water.
Groundwater - non-renewable	0	Not applicable	No non-renewable aquifers are abstracted from.
Produced/process water	0	Not applicable	Not applicable.
Municipal supply	23065.01	About the same	Only a 1% drop on the 2013 withdrawal volume.
Wastewater from another organization	0	Not applicable	Not applicable.
Total	64983.13	About the same	Less than a 1% change on 2013 total usage.

**W1.2b**

**Water discharges: for the reporting year, please provide total water discharge data by destination, across your operations**

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Quantity (megaliters/ year)</b>	<b>How does total water discharged to this destination compare to the last reporting year?</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Fresh surface water	14360.01	About the same	A 5% increase in discharged freshwater volume.
Brackish surface water/seawater	1198.44	Much higher	A 17% decrease in the volume of discharged hypersaline water from the Sunrise Dam operation to the Lake Carey salt lake.
Groundwater	0	Not applicable	No water is intentionally released to groundwater through soakaways, injection wells etc.
Municipal treatment plant	0	Not applicable	No water is released to municipal treatment plants.
Total	15558.44	About the same	Approximately 3 % increase in water discharged, mainly the result of an increase in discharged fresh water.

**W1.2c**

**Water consumption: for the reporting year, please provide total water consumption data, across your operations**

<b>Consumption (megaliters/ year)</b>	<b>How does this consumption figure compare to the last reporting year?</b>	<b>Comment</b>
0	Not applicable	We do not report water consumption as per Ceres' definition for water consumption.

**W1.4**

**Has your organization experienced any detrimental impacts related to water in the reporting period?**

Yes

W1.4a

Please describe the detrimental impacts experienced by your organization related to water in the reporting year

Country	River basin	Impact indicator	Impact	Description of impact	Length of impact	Overall financial impact	Response strategy	Description of response strategy
South Africa	Orange	Phys-Flooding Reg-Poor enforcement of water regulation	Higher operating costs	The company was forced to take over the pumping of groundwater that drains into the underground mine workings of a neighbouring, upstream mine that went into liquidation. The neighbouring mine had not made provision for post-closure pumping and regulators had not forced it to do so. If AngloGold Ashanti does not pump the water, our operations will be flooded.	Ongoing		Infrastructure maintenance	The company has taken over the groundwater pumping activity at the neighbouring mine site and has applied for a licence to discharge the water.
Australia	Other: Lake Raison	Phys-Inadequate infrastructure	Water supply disruption	Short-term water supply constraints were experienced, leading to a small production impact	6 Months.	AUD 20M (2014 and 2015)	Infrastructure investment	Regulatory approvals were sought and received to complete an expansion of the process water supply borefield that provides water to the operation. By the end of the first quarter of 2015, an additional 27 bores had been installed and commissioned.

**Module: Risk Assessment**

**Page: W2. Procedures and Requirements**

W2.1

Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Water risks are assessed

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**W2.2**

Please select the options that best describe your procedures with regard to assessing water risks

Risk assessment procedure	Coverage	Scale	Please explain
Comprehensive company-wide risk assessment	Direct operations	All facilities	The company incorporates water management risk within the company's global AuRisk risk management program. Water risks include operational and regulatory risks. All are routinely evaluated per site, with risk information updated in AuRisk, and specific risks identified, with corrective actions. Supply chain risks from water have been assessed as low, so suppliers are not covered in the detailed risk assessment process.

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**W2.3**

Please state how frequently you undertake water risk assessments, what geographical scale and how far into the future you consider risks for each assessment

Frequency	Geographic scale	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Annually	Business unit	3 to 6 years	We consider annual assessments to be sufficiently frequent. Assessments at facility level risk missing catchment-level risks.

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**W2.4**

Have you evaluated how water risks could affect the success (viability, constraints) of your organization's growth strategy?

Yes, evaluated over the next 5 years

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**W2.4a**

Please explain how your organization evaluated the effects of water risks on the success (viability, constraints) of your organization's growth strategy?

Business plans, including production of minerals and consumption of water, are reviewed at each of our operations. Water availability at each site has been reviewed, as well as projected water quality, to create a go forward sustainable mining plan.

**W2.5**

**Please state the methods used to assess water risks**

Method	Please explain how these methods are used in your risk assessment
Internal company knowledge Regional government databases	The company's risk assessment procedure is described in question 2.2: we incorporate water management risk within the company's global AuRisk risk management program. Water risks include operational and regulatory risks. All are routinely evaluated at each operating and exploration site, with risk updated in AuRisk, and specific risks identified, with corrective actions. Internal company knowledge gained over many years, comprising site knowledge and understanding and the experience and knowledge of internal regional and corporate staff, are combined in the AuRisk assessments. Government databases, at the local, regional and national levels, are usually very useful and are drawn upon to the extent that we can, considering that many of our operations are in remote parts of underdeveloped countries.

**W2.6**

**Which of the following contextual issues are always factored into your organization's water risk assessments?**

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
Current water availability and quality parameters at a local level	Relevant, included	Current water availability is always included in current and forward looking risk. Current availability and quality are critical to operations
Current water regulatory frameworks and tariffs at a local level	Relevant, included	The regulatory environment is critical at all facilities, and has been shown in the past to have a significant economic impact on operations. Loss of an operation's permit due to water issues would be unacceptable. Water tariffs, where applicable, can be a significant component of costs and so are monitored closely.
Current stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a local level	Relevant, included	In mining, and at virtually all company operations, we compete as a stakeholder for limited water resources. Therefore risk assessment always includes local stakeholder involvement.
Current implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, included	Water is a critical requirement for conducting mining and refining operations. Mining of ores is directly related to water availability.
Current status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level	Relevant, included	Our mining operations are part of the local ecosystem. Mining operations, and related water management, affects the local ecosystem and habitat. As such, these are always part of risk assessments.
Current river basin management plans	Relevant, included	The regulatory environment, including basin management plans, is critical at all facilities, and has been shown in the past to have a significant economic impact on operations. Loss of an operation's permit due to water issues, including incompatibilities with catchment/basin management plans, would be unacceptable.

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
Current access to fully-functioning WASH services for all employees	Relevant, included	Most employees work shifts of 8 hours or more outside of an office environment so require potable water for drinking and water for sanitation. Water for these purposes and for cooking are provided in all company-supplied residential quarters. Access to WASH services by all employees is a human right and we are committed to complying with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, International Bill of Human Rights and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards.
Estimates of future changes in water availability at a local level	Relevant, included	Because water availability is directly related to revenue generation in mining, ie., extraction of mining reserves, estimating future water availability is critical to business plan projections.
Estimates of future potential regulatory changes at a local level	Relevant, included	The company evaluates potential governmental and regulatory changes, with a view toward business impact. As regulatory risk is often the largest risk faced, reviews are continuous.
Estimates of future potential stakeholder conflicts at a local level	Relevant, included	The makeup of the company's stakeholders is complex and varies by mine site. Given the disparity in stakeholder makeup, conflicts are always possible and are monitored and the potential is assessed on an ongoing basis.
Estimates of future implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, included	Water is critical for mining and minerals processing and an integral part of the underground ore body. As such, any change affects mining and refining economics, and is monitored and assessed at all operations. In addition, most operations use software to model the impact of different water scenarios and such software is being rolled out at the remaining operations.
Estimates of future potential changes in the status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level	Relevant, not yet included	Estimates of potential changes in ecosystems are relevant, but are a secondary effect. As such, potential changes are monitored and assessed, but are not typically part of the risk review.
Scenario analysis of availability of sufficient quantity and quality of water relevant for your operations at a local level	Relevant, included	Water is a critical ingredient / raw material in mining and minerals processing. As such various scenarios of availability are routinely evaluated. Most operations use software to model the impact of different water scenarios and such software is being rolled out at the remaining operations.
Scenario analysis of regulatory and/or tariff changes at a local level	Relevant, included	Because regulatory change is the largest single risk to our operations, regulatory changes, including tariff changes, are routinely monitored and modelled.
Scenario analysis of stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a local level	Relevant, included	Stakeholder impacts and potential impacts are a standard input to the ongoing modelling of water availability.
Scenario analysis of implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, included	Scenario analysis is routine and ongoing. Water is a key raw material as well as enabler for mining and processing operations.
Scenario analysis of potential changes in the status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level	Relevant, not yet included	Ecosystem change is a long term, secondary effect. As such, changes are not typically modelled, but are monitored and evaluated.
Other		

W2.7

Which of the following stakeholders are always factored into your organization's water risk assessments?

Stakeholder	Choose option	Please explain
Customers	Not relevant, explanation provided	Gold is an internationally traded commodity, the price of which is set internationally and over which AngloGold Ashanti has no control. The impact of water is to the cost of production, which is not related to the price paid by customers. Also, there are no quality issues from water with regard to our product. Therefore, customers are not typically considered.
Employees	Relevant, included	Employee experience is correlated to water risks to a limited extent. WASH issues are clearly important but water requirements for operations are orders of magnitude greater than employee requirements so supplying sufficient water for employees is readily achieved.
Investors	Relevant, included	Investors rate sustainable operation of their investments as a critical criterion in selection of their investment. As such, it's critical that we manage operations responsibly, including ensuring a sustainable water supply.
Local communities	Relevant, included	Water is a key consideration of the communities surrounding our mining operations. We compete for water with those communities, as well as potentially impacting the water quality of the local environment.
NGOs	Relevant, included	NGOs are proactive in interfacing with governments and communities. As such, they are important to maintaining both strong government and community relationships. Water is typically one of their top issues. We have seen it growing in importance in recent years, both at the international and local levels.
Other water users at a local level	Relevant, included	All water consumers in a catchment are potentially affected by our operations and are therefore considered in all risk assessments.
Regulators	Relevant, included	Regulators set regulatory and permit conditions so they are the most critical stakeholders of all. We are generally required by law to consult with them.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, included	As relatively large water users, our mines are usually key participants in catchment/basin management forums and it is therefore important that we participate in such forums and consult their management authorities in all risk assessments.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, included	Mining and processing licences and permits are predicated upon having strong positive relationships with all government and quasi-government organisations and these must be included in risk assessments.
Suppliers	Relevant, not yet included	Suppliers are evaluated in regard to sustainability issues, but this does not currently include their water consumption. Our focus is on human rights, safety and environmental management systems.
Water utilities/suppliers at a local level	Relevant, included	Local utilities may compete with our company for water sources and quality. In most cases we are the customer of local water utilities and in some cases we supply water utilities. As such, they are always considered in risk assessments.
Other		

## Module: Implications

### Page: W3. Water Risks

#### W3.1

**Is your organization exposed to water risks, either current and/or future, that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure?**

Yes, direct operations only

#### W3.2

**Please provide details as to how your organization defines substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure from water risk**

The company's risk matrix defines 6 levels of potential consequence and 6 levels of potential likelihood. There are also 6 types of risk category including financial. Potential threats with a risk index of 25 and higher are considered significant. In financial terms, this translates as a threat with a consequence of between \$1m and \$10m and a Likelihood of 66% or greater (Very Likely or Almost Certain).

Water is required to sustain gold recovery operations at the company's gold plants which process ore from mining operations. If water supply becomes constrained, gold production volumes could be affected in roughly equal proportions measure. The water risks considered are those with a potential risk index of 25 or greater, principally with a potential financial impact of between \$1m and \$10m.

#### W3.2a

**Please provide the number of facilities\* per river basin exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure and the proportion of total operations this represents**

Country	River basin	Number of facilities	Proportion of total operations exposed to risk within river basin (%)	Comment
Brazil	Sao Francisco	4	11-20	All four facilities (defined as gold recovery plants) in the river basin are exposed to the risk of having a 30% reduction in their water abstraction allowance. The threat is most likely to materialise towards the end of the dry season and will automatically kick in should the river levels reach pre-defined critical levels. These comprise 14% of the company's gold processing facilities.

**W3.2b**

Please provide the proportion of financial value that could be affected at river basin level associated with the facilities listed in W3.2a

Country	River basin	Financial reporting metric	Proportion of chosen metric that could be affected within the river basin	Comment
Brazil	Sao Francisco	% global production volume	Less than 1%	Should the threat of a 30% reduction in authorised water abstraction volumes materialise, gold production ounces could be reduced from immaterial levels up to 0.5% of total corporate gold ounces produced. This translates to a potential revenue impact of between \$1m and \$10m.

**W3.2c**

Please list the inherent water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure, the potential impact to your direct operations and the strategies to mitigate them

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
Brazil	Sao Francisco	Physical-Drought	Reduction in revenue	Minas Gerais state legislators have passed a regulation that automatically invokes a 30% reduction in authorised river abstraction allowances. This could occur over 2-3 months towards the end of	Current-up to 1 year	Probable	Low-medium	Establish site-specific targets Infrastructure maintenance Greater due diligence Promote best practice and awareness	Less than US\$100,000	Established senior management team to develop, introduce and track water consumption levels against a reduced 30% abstraction target. Enhanced the reuse of process water and commenced recycling of permitted effluent water in the place of

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				the 2015 dry season, potentially affecting revenue due to marginally reduced gold production rates at gold processing plants located within the river basin.						newly abstracted water. Made gold process plant adjustments to reduce water losses and enhance recycling. Where technically feasible, switched from hydraulic to mechanically sealed pumps. Promoting best practice and awareness of water use efficiency amongst staff and communities. Currently the cost of strategy implementation is below US\$100,000.

W3.2f

Please choose the option that best explains why you do not consider your organization to be exposed to water risks in your supply chain that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure

Primary reason	Please explain
Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	

W4.1

Does water present strategic, operational or market opportunities that substantively benefit/have the potential to benefit your organization?

Yes

W4.1a

Please describe the opportunities water presents to your organization and your strategies to realize them

Country or region	Opportunity	Strategy to realize opportunity	Estimated timeframe	Please explain
Tanzania	Improved community relations	Generation of drinking water for local communities near mining operations that do not have potable water available represents improved sustainability for the community, region and company. We take into account whether the community or local government will be able to sustain the water supply and do not proceed if this is not the case. We assess suitability according to the local conditions. The work represents a substantial cost to the company, with the benefits being intangible - improved reputation and enhanced community relationships.	Current-up to 1 year	AngloGold Ashanti is very active in providing local community benefits from water, including development/ providing drinking water to local communities and water utilities. In Tanzania we have partnered with the local authority, national government and international agencies to provide water to the community adjacent to our mine there.
South Africa	Improved water efficiency	Use of polluted water from liquidated neighbouring operations presents an opportunity to reduce our use of municipal water and to remove a source of pollution of the environment. We are currently undertaking a prefeasibility study to determine whether the opportunity is economically viable, and if so which is the best technology option. The financial opportunity will only be known once the project has been put out to tender and the tenders evaluated.	1-3 years	As Gauteng's water supplies are forecast to be insufficient to meet demand in the coming years, purifying polluted water for industrial use and/or human consumption will become increasingly important.

**Module: Accounting**

**Page: W5. Facility Level Water Accounting (I)**

**W5.1**

**Water withdrawals: for the reporting year, please complete the table below with water accounting data for all facilities included in your answer to W3.2a**

Facility reference number	Country	River basin	Facility name	Total water withdrawals (megaliters/ year) at this facility	How does the total water withdrawals at this facility compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain the change if substantive
Facility 1	Brazil	Sao Francisco	AGA Corrego do Sitio Mineraçao	6233	About the same	No Change. 2014 only saw a 1.8% drop in water withdrawn into the facilities when compared to 2013.

**Page: W5. Facility Level Water Accounting (II)**

**W5.1a**

**Water withdrawals: for the reporting year, please provide withdrawal data, in megaliters per year, for the water sources used for all facilities reported in W5.1**

Facility reference number	Fresh surface water	Brackish surface water/ seawater	Rainwater	Groundwater (renewable)	Groundwater (non-renewable)	Produced/ process water	Municipal water	Wastewater from another organization	Comment
Facility 1	5053.17	0.00	0.00	1178.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Owing to the difficulties in accurately quantifying the volume of rainwater and intercepted on large operational areas and the fact the annual evaporation typically exceeds annual rainfall at most company's sites, AGA has resolved not to report rainfall as 'abstracted water'.

**W5.2**

**Water discharge: for the reporting year, please complete the table below with water accounting data for all facilities included in your answer to W3.2a**

Facility reference number	Total water discharged (megaliters/ year) at this facility	How does the total water discharged at this facility compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain the change if substantive
Facility 1	3935.35	Much lower	An approximate 50% reduction in discharged water compared to the 2013 period owing to much lower seasonal rainfall that resulted in substantially less treatment and release of excess water. Additionally, water conservation initiatives resulted in increased recycling of water that would otherwise have been discharged.

**W5.2a**

**Water discharge: for the reporting year, please provide water discharge data, in megaliters per year, by destination for all facilities reported in W5.2**

Facility reference number	Fresh surface water	Municipal Treatment Plant	Seawater	Groundwater	Comment
Facility 1	3935.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	Water is discharged from the facilities under regulatory authorisation and is within applicable water quality limits.

**W5.3**

**Water consumption: for the reporting year, please provide water consumption data for all facilities reported in W3.2a**

Facility reference number	Consumption (megaliters/ year)	How does this compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain the change if substantive
Facility 1	0.00		AngloGold Ashanti does not calculate water consumption as per the CERES definition.

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**W5.4**

For all facilities reported in W3.2a what proportion of their water accounting data has been externally verified?

Water aspect	% verification	What standard and methodology was used?
Water withdrawals- total volumes	76-100	ISAE 3000. A random sampling approach was used to provide Reasonable Assurance.
Water withdrawals- volume by sources	76-100	ISAE 3000. A random sampling approach was used to provide Reasonable Assurance.
Water discharges- total volumes	76-100	ISAE 3000. A random sampling approach was used to provide Reasonable Assurance.
Water discharges- volume by destination	76-100	ISAE 3000. A random sampling approach was used to provide Reasonable Assurance.
Water discharges- volume by treatment method	Not verified	The scope of the Assurance audit did not include the treatment method.
Water discharge quality data- quality by standard effluent parameters	76-100	ISAE 3000. A random sampling approach was used to provide Reasonable Assurance.
Water consumption- total volume	Not verified	AngloGold Ashanti does not calculate water consumption as per the CERES definition.

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**Further Information**

Independent Assurance report attached.

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**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/79/779/Water 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2015/W5.FacilityLevelWaterAccounting\(II\)/K1\\_AGA\\_Assurance Report\\_20150331.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/79/779/Water%202015/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2015/W5.FacilityLevelWaterAccounting(II)/K1_AGA_Assurance%20Report_20150331.pdf)

## Module: Response

### Page: W6. Governance and Strategy

#### W6.1

Who has the highest level of direct responsibility for water within your organization and how frequently are they briefed?

Highest level of direct responsibility for water issues	Frequency of briefings on water issues	Comment
Individual/Sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board	Scheduled-quarterly	The Board Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee has this responsibility. It has an overview of sustainability policy and strategy, including water. The committee is one of five committees that assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities. The functioning of the committees is guided by their terms of reference which are approved by the Board and reviewed annually or as required. During 2014, all Board committees were chaired by independent non-executive directors.

#### W6.2

Is water management integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

#### W6.2a

Please choose the option(s) below that best explain how water has positively influenced your business strategy

Influence of water on business strategy	Please explain
Establishment of sustainability goals	Specific and attainable sustainability goals are established and part of AngloGold Ashanti's operational plans. As water is a high risk issue for the company it was essential to incorporate water into our sustainability goals. Having already worked through some of the complex challenges associated with water management provided very useful context and experience in other sustainability areas. Water is also a challenge that everyone in the organisation can identify with so it was easy to move from a discussion of water to other less well understood issues. Incorporating sustainability goals into the business strategy has highlighted to the entire company that sustainability issues, including water, are critical to the business and not just "soft issues".

Influence of water on business strategy	Please explain
Introduction of water management KPIs	Operational adherence to established standards are managed via established water KPIs. Each facility tracks and has responsibility for meeting KPIs, which enables them to meet cost targets critical to business survival and growth.
Tighter operational performance standards	Each operation has a plan for improved performance which includes specific improvements in water management. This reduces both costs and risks, which contribute to company performance. Water is a critical risk, hence attainment of performance standards makes a significant contribution to overall operations.

#### W6.2b

Please choose the option(s) below that best explains how water has negatively influenced your business strategy

Influence of water on business strategy	Please explain
Increased capital expenditure	Access to water of the appropriate quality and volume, as well as management of wastewater has led, and continues to lead, to significant increases in both capital and operational costs.
Increased insurance cover	Due to more stringent insurance requirements, meeting insurance cover requires additional capital.

#### W6.3

Does your organization have a water policy that sets out clear goals and guidelines for action?

Yes

#### W6.3a

Please select the content that best describes your water policy (tick all that apply)

Content	Please explain why this content is included
Publicly available Company-wide Performance standards for	We make all our company policies and standards available on our website as a result of our commitment to transparency and so that stakeholders can keep us accountable to our commitments. Our policies and performance standards apply across the entire company because people are the same everywhere. They incorporate scope for more stringent local requirements, but set a

Content	Please explain why this content is included
direct operations Incorporated within group environmental, sustainability or EHS policy	minimum standard across the entire organisation. We have an overarching integrated company environmental and community policy that includes water, and then a water management standard that sets out specific requirements in regard to water management.

#### W6.4

How does your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) during the most recent reporting period compare to the previous reporting period?

Water CAPEX (+/- % change)	Water OPEX (+/- % change)	Motivation for these changes
-35	+3.2	Owing to the sharp fall in the gold price and the company's high debt levels, capex costs were reduced drastically in 2014. Opex costs were reduced per unit of production (ounces of gold) but increased in absolute terms owing to significantly higher production. Because it is not possible to define exactly what is "water-related expenditure" as water management is integral to many business activities, the percentages given are for the most closely aligned categories of capex and opex.

#### Page: W7. Compliance

#### W7.1

Was your organization subject to any penalties, fines and/or enforcement orders for breaches of abstraction licenses, discharge consents or other water and wastewater related regulations in the reporting year?

No

**Page: W8. Targets and Initiatives**

**W8.1**

**Do you have any company wide targets (quantitative) or goals (qualitative) related to water?**

Yes, targets and goals

**W8.1a**

**Please complete the following table with information on company-wide quantitative targets (ongoing or reached completion during the reporting period) and an indication of progress made**

Category of target	Motivation	Description of target	Quantitative unit of measurement	Base-line year	Target year	Proportion of target achieved, % value
Absolute reduction of water withdrawals	Shared value	5% reduction in annual withdrawal, which leads to both cost reduction as well as improved benefits to community and ecosystem	Other: % reduction in water withdrawn	2013	2014	0%

**W8.1b**

**Please describe any company wide qualitative goals (ongoing or reached completion during the reporting period) and your progress in achieving these**

Goal	Motivation	Description of goal	Progress
Strengthen links with local community	Shared value	Engagement of local public officials and communities at all company locations to ensure mutual understanding of the mine's and stakeholders' water needs and expectations. This is an ongoing activity because expectations evolve over time. Water is a potentially explosive issue - AngloGold Ashanti has experienced community conflict over water in the past - so it is critically important not to lose touch with communities' expectations and to communicate the details of company operating requirements. All communities and local officials must be consulted at least annually on water issues.	All operations communicate progress on stakeholder communications on a quarterly basis (at least). All local communities were consulted on water issues during 2014.

**Module: Linkages/Tradeoff**

**Page: W9. Managing trade-offs between water and other environmental issues**

**W9.1**

**Has your organization identified any linkages or trade-offs between water and other environmental issues in its value chain?**

Yes

**W9.1a**

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

Environmental issues	Linkage or trade-off	Policy or action
Climate change	Trade-off	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. Pumping is critically important to prevent flooding of underground operations, including safeguarding the safety of those working there. 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.
Climate change	Linkage	Ice storage- South Africa: The implementation of this project not only reduces electricity consumption (and therefore carbon emissions) but also water use is reduced. To assist with the peak demand periods that the local electricity supplier Eskom experiences, AngloGold Ashanti installed an ice storage unit at Moab Khotsong mine. This is used to switch off refrigeration plants for cooling the underground operations during the evening peaks of 18h00 to 20h00. Through the implementation of this project both electrical energy (and therefore carbon emissions) and water use are reduced.

**Module: Sign Off**

**Page: Sign Off**

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**W10.1**

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Andrew Parsons	Vice President: Group Environmental Systems and Integration	Environment/Sustainability manager

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**W10.2**

Addressing water risks effectively, in many instances, requires collective action. CDP would like to support you in finding potential partners that are also working to tackle water challenges in the river basins you report against. Please select if your organization would like CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed risk and impact drivers and response strategy data from questions W1.4a, W3.2b, W3.2c, W4.1a and W8.1b to the United Nations Global Compact Water Action Hub.

Yes

**CDP**