

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

W0.1**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 4.11 million ounces of gold in 2013 - an estimated 4% of global production - making it the third largest gold producer in the world. AngloGold Ashanti has 21 operations located in 11 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, the DRC, Ghana, the Republic of Guinea, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania and the United States. The bulk of its production came from deep level underground operations (26%) and surface operations (6%) in South Africa. Contributions from other countries were Ghana (11%), Australia (8%), Brazil (13%), Mali (4%), Guinea (7%), Tanzania (11%), USA (6%), Argentina (6%), Namibia (2%) and DRC (1%). 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).

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
Tue 01 Jan 2013 - Tue 31 Dec 2013

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

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

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

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	Importance rating	Please explain
Direct use: sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use across your own operations	Vital for operations	Mining and refining operations require high levels of water. In many of our operations, little water is available.
Direct use: sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use across your own operations	Vital for operations	Because many operations have limited source water, recycled water is critical to maximize use of available water. As for brackish water, several of our operations have only brackish water available.
Indirect use: sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use across your value chain	Not important at all	Very little water is used in our value chain that is outside of our direct control.

Water quality and quantity	Importance rating	Please explain
Indirect use: sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use across your value chain	Not important at all	Very little water is used in our value chain that is outside of our direct control.

W1.2

Have you evaluated how water quality and water quantity affects /could affect the success (viability, constraints) of your organization's growth strategy?

Yes, evaluated over the next 5 years

W1.2a

Please explain how your organization evaluated the effects of water quality and water quantity 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 the various global operations. Water availability at each site has been reviewed, as well as projected water quality, to create a go forward sustainable mining plan.

W1.3

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

Yes

W1.3a

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

Country	River basin	Impact indicator	Impact	Description of impact	Overall financial impact	Response strategy	Description of response strategy
Ghana	Other: Ankobrah	Physical-Flooding	Higher operating costs	High rains at Iduapriem mine results in increased wastewater treatment costs.	\$ 1-5 million	Infrastructure investment	Installation of increased clean-dirty water separation infrastructure.
United States of America	Mississippi	Physical-Drought	Higher operating costs	Production at the Cripple Creek & Victor mine was adversely affected by a severe drought from 2010 through 2013 when the lack of water reduced percolation through the heap-leach pad which curtailed production and productivity.		Engagement with other stakeholders in the watershed	Obtain additional water allocation, maximise recirculation of process water in order to reduce dependence on groundwater abstraction.

Module: Risk Assessment**Page: W2. Procedures and Requirements**

W2.1

Please select the option that best describes your procedures with regard to assessing water risks and provide an explanation as to why this option is suitable for your organization

Water is integrated into a comprehensive, company-wide risk assessment process incorporating both direct operations and supply chain

W2.1a**You may provide additional information about your approach to assessing water risks here**

AGA incorporates water management risk within the company's global AuRisk risk management program. Water risks include operational, regulatory, and supply chain. All are routinely evaluated per site, with risk updated in AuRisk, and specific risks identified, with corrective actions.

W2.2**Please state how frequently you undertake water risk assessments, what geographical scale and how far into the future you consider**

Frequency	Geographic scale	Timeframe
Annual risk reviews are conducted, both globally and at each individual site.	Business unit	Annual review, with risk being considered over a 3-5 year forward period.

W2.3**Please state the methods used to assess water risks**

Method
Internal company knowledge
Regional government databases

W2.4

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	Regulatory environment is critical at all facilities, and has been shown in the past to have a significant economic impact on operations. Loss of operation's permit due to water issues would be unacceptable.
Current stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a local level	Relevant, included	In mining, and in virtually all AGA operations, AGA competes as a stakeholder for limited water resources. This is true at virtually every mine site, and so, risk management 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	AGA 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 the risk assessment.
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	AGA routinely evaluates potential governmental and regulatory changes, with a view toward business impact. As regulatory risk is the largest risk faced, reviews are continuous.
Estimates of future potential stakeholder conflicts at a local level	Relevant, included	Stakeholder make up in AGA is complex, and varies by mine site. Given the disparity in stakeholder makeup, conflicts are always possible, and are monitored.
Estimates of future implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, included	Water is an integral part of the ore body in mining operations. As such, any change affects mining and refining economics, and is monitored.
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 ecosystem are relevant, but are a secondary effect. As such, any potential change is monitored, but is 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. As such various scenarios of availability are routinely evaluated.
Scenario analysis of regulatory and/or tariff changes at a local level	Relevant, included	Because regulatory posture is the largest single risk to AGA operations, routine monitoring and evaluation of changes is monitored and modelled.
Scenario analysis of stakeholder conflicts concerning	Relevant,	Stakeholder impacts, and potential impacts are a standard input to the ongoing modelling

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
water resources at a local level	included	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 refining operations.
Scenario analysis of potential changes in the status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level	Relevant, not yet included	Ecosystem change is more long term, a secondary effect. As such, changes are not typically modelled, but are monitored and evaluated.

W2.4a

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

Stakeholder	Choose option	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, not yet included	Gold, silver, uranium are commodities. The effect of water is cost in production, which is not typically related to price to customers. Also, there are no quality issues with regard to the commodity products from water. Therefore, customers are not typically considered.
Employees	Relevant, not yet included	Employee experience is not directly correlated to water risks. Other than having sufficient drinking water, there isn't a strong correlation of water risk and employee life quality.
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 AGA manage operations responsibility, including sustainable water operations.
Local communities	Relevant, included	Water is very much a key consideration of the communities surrounding AGA mining operations. AGA competes for water with those communities, as well as is a major contributor to the water quality in the ecosystem.
NGOs	Relevant, included	NGOs are proactive in interface with governments for sustainable operations. As such, they are important to maintaining both strong government relationships, as well as strong community relationships. Water is typically one of their top issues.
Other water users at a local level	Relevant, included	Any and all water consumers are affected by AGA operations, and are therefore, considered in any and all risk assessments.
Regulators at a local level	Relevant, included	Local relationships with the public are absolutely critical for a healthy mining environment. Water is typically the number one factor under consideration.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, included	Mining and operating licenses and permits are predicated upon having strong positive relationships with all government and quasi-government organizations.
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 and their having an environmental management system.
Water utilities/suppliers at a local level	Relevant, included	Local utilities compete with AGA for water source and quality. As such, they are always considered in risk analyses.

W2.5

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

Yes

W2.5a

Please provide the proportion of key suppliers you require to report on their water use, risks and management and the proportion of your procurement spend this represents

Proportion of key suppliers %	Total procurement spend %	Rationale for this coverage
1-25	1-25	Assessment of suppliers is in its infancy in the company. They are not assessed in regard to water specifically, but only on whether they have an audited environmental management system.

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**

Water is necessary for mining and processing of metals within AngloGold Ashanti. As such there are several global operations which would be limited if source water becomes problematic or unavailable. Further, processing of metals requires generation of potentially hazardous chemicals. If those chemicals were to enter the water ecosystem surrounding one or more mining operations, those mining operations would face severe community and governmental pressure to reduce / curtail operations.

W3.2a

Please complete the table below providing information as to the number of facilities in your direct operations exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure. Please also provide either the proportion of cost of goods sold, global revenue or global production capacity that could be affected across your entire organization at the river basin level

Country	River basin	Number of facilities within the river basin exposed to water risk	Reporting metric	Proportion of chosen metric that could be affected within the river basin
United States of America	Mississippi	1	% cost of goods sold	6-10
Australia	Other: Lake Carey	1	% cost of goods sold	6-10
South Africa	Orange	2	% cost of goods sold	21-30
Australia	Other: Lake Raison	1	% cost of goods sold	1-5

W3.2b

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
United States of America	Mississippi	Physical-Drought	Constraint to future growth	Water is required for mining production. Decreased water availability means lower revenue	Current-up to 1 year	Highly probable	High	Water management incentives	High	Access of additional water supply, coupled with minimization of current usage
Australia	Other: Lake Carey	Physical-Declining water quality	Higher operating costs	The only available water source is underground hypersaline water. The corrosive nature of the water severely affects operations, cost and limited options for processing	Current-up to 1 year	Highly probable	High	Infrastructure investment	High	Use of hypersaline water requires improved materials of construction, much high maintenance costs, accelerated equipment replacement cycles.
South Africa	Orange	Physical-Flooding	Higher operating costs	Severe underground flooding, from existing mines as well as neighborhood mines, result in reduction/ closed operations, plus high operating costs	1-3 years	Highly probable	High	Engagement with public policy makers	High	Engagement with government to create basin-wide water management response plans to minimize underground water impact on operations
Australia	Other: Lake	Physical-Declining	Higher operating	The only available water source is	Current-up to 1 year	Highly probable	High	Infrastructure investment	High	Use of hypersaline water

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
	Raison	water quality	costs	underground hypersaline water. The corrosive nature of the water severely affects operations, cost and limited options for processing						requires improved materials of construction, much high maintenance costs, accelerated equipment replacement cycles.

W3.2e

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	Mining operations essentially control much of their own supply chain, the ore body. Other than ore, the only significant supply chain issues are mining equipment, whose delivery is not generally constrained by water issues.

Page: W4. Water Opportunities

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
South Africa	Increased brand value	Generation of drinking water for local communities near mining operations represents improved sustainability for the community and region	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
Ghana	Cost savings	Through process modifications, there are opportunities to both reduce water usage as well as decrease overall cost of production of metals, thereby adding profitability	Current-up to 1 year	Process modifications allow 1) decreased generation of wastewater, 2) reuse of existing water consumed, thereby decreasing overall cost of operations

Module: Accounting**Page: W5. Water Accounting (I)**

W5.1

Please report the total withdrawal, discharge, consumption and recycled water volumes across your operations for the reporting period

Water use	Quantity (megaliters)
Total volume of water withdrawn	35000
Total volume of water discharged	3000
Total volume of water consumed	
Total volume of recycled water used	

W5.2

For those facilities exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure, the number of which was reported in W3.2a, please detail which of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored and an explanation as to why or why not

Water aspect	% of facilities	Please explain
Water withdrawals- total volumes	76-100	All AGA facilities report water withdrawal in accordance with GRI G4-EN8 on a routine basis.
Water withdrawals- volume by sources	76-100	All AGA facilities report withdrawal by source in accordance with GRI G4-EN8, with the exception of rainwater.
Water discharges- total volumes	76-100	All AGA facilities report discharge water volume in accordance with GRI G4-EN22, where applicable.
Water discharges- volume by destination	76-100	All AGA facilities report discharge water volume in accordance with GRI G4-EN22, where applicable.
Water discharges- volume by treatment method	76-100	All AGA facilities report discharge water volume in accordance with GRI G4-EN22, where applicable.
Water discharge quality data- quality by standard effluent parameters	76-100	All AGA facilities report discharge water volume in accordance with GRI G4-EN22, where applicable.
Water consumption- total volume	Less than 1%	AGA facilities do not report water consumption as per Ceres' definition for water consumption.
Water recycling/reuse-total volume	1-25	AGA facilities do not currently report water recycling using a common methodology, i.e. the GRI G4-EN10 definition.

W5.3

Water withdrawals: for the reporting period, 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 period?	Please explain the change if substantial
Facility 1	United	Mississippi	Cripple Creek &	3000	Higher	Expansion in mining

W5.4

Water discharge: for the reporting period, please provide the water accounting data for all facilities reported in W5.3

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 period?	Please explain the change if substantive
Facility 1	0	About the same	This facility does not discharge water.
Facility 2	1440	Lower	No a substantive change. Typically variation in pumped volumes is a factor of the rainfall season, as water discharged water is captured and evacuated hyper-saline water from the mine pit.
Facility 3	1500	Higher	These water discharges comprise treated sewage effluent, which in times of water shortages can be recycled into the process water system as a source of make-up water. Seasonal rainwater was more abundant during 2013 resulting in a reduced need for reuse of treated sewage effluent water. This in turn resulted in increased discharge volumes of treated effluent.
Facility 4	0	This is our first year of estimation	This facility does not discharge water.

W5.4a

Water discharge: for the reporting period, please provide water discharge data, in megaliters per year, by destination for all facilities reported in W5.3

Facility reference number	Surface water	Municipal Treatment Plant	Saltwater	Injection for production/disposal	Aquifer recharge	Storage/waste lagoon
Facility 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility 2	1440	0	0	0	0	0
Facility 3	1500	0	0	0	0	0
Facility 4	0	0	0	0	0	0

W5.5

Water consumption: for the reporting period, please provide water consumption data for all facilities reported in W5.3

Facility reference number	Consumption (megaliters/year)	How does this compare to the last reporting period?	Please explain the change if substantive
Facility 1	0	About the same	Water consumption in accordance with the Ceres definition is not calculated.
Facility 2	0	About the same	Water consumption in accordance with the Ceres definition is not calculated.
Facility 3	0	About the same	Water consumption in accordance with the Ceres definition is not calculated.
Facility 4	0	About the same	Water consumption in accordance with the Ceres definition is not calculated.

W5.6

For the reporting period, please provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services across its operation

Country	River basin	Product name	Product unit	Water unit	Water intensity (Water unit/ Product unit)	Water use type	Comment
South Africa	Orange	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	0.69	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
Ghana	Pra	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	2.14	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
Ghana	Other: Ankobrah	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	0.17	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
Guinea	Niger	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	0.54	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.

Country	River basin	Product name	Product unit	Water unit	Water intensity (Water unit/ Product unit)	Water use type	Comment
Mali	Senegal	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	0.62	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
Namibia	Other: Swakop	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	0.71	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
Tanzania	Other: Lake Victoria	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	1.11	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
Australia	Other: Lake Carey	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	0.79	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
Australia	Other: Lake Raison	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	1.71	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
United States of America	Mississippi	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	0.15	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
Brazil	Sao Francisco	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	2.77	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
Brazil	Tocantins	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	1.10	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.
Argentina	Other: Rio Seco	Gold	Kilogram	Liters	0.40	Withdrawals	The intensity figure refers to the litres of water withdrawn per kg of rock treated in producing the final product, gold.

W5.7

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

Water aspect	% verification	What standard was used?
Water withdrawals- total volumes	76-100	ISAE 3000
Water withdrawals- volume by sources	76-100	ISAE 3000
Water discharges- total volumes	1-25	ISAE 3000
Water discharges- volume by destination	1-25	ISAE 3000
Water discharges- volume by treatment method	1-25	ISAE 3000
Water discharge quality data- quality by standard effluent parameters	1-25	ISAE 3000
Water consumption- total volume	Not verified	
Water recycling/reuse-total volume	Not verified	

Further Information

Question 5.3a: Note that the water withdrawn at facilities 2 and 4, which are both in Western Australia, is hypersaline renewable groundwater, so the volumes could be entered (except for a small volume of Municipal water at facility 2) in either the Groundwater (renewable) column or the Brackish/salt water column - we have entered them in the latter column.

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	Scheduled-	The Board Safety, Health and Environment Committee has this responsibility. It has an overview of

Highest level of direct responsibility for water issues	Frequency of briefings on water issues	Comment
Board or other committee appointed by the Board	quarterly	environmental policy and strategy, including water. Seven committees 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 2013, 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
Alignment of public policy positions with water stewardship goals	AngloGold Ashanti water policy is aligned with all relevant public policy positions, including those in all operating countries.
Establishment of sustainability goals	Specific and attainable sustainability goals are established and part of AngloGold Ashanti operational plans.
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
Tighter operational performance standards	Each operation has a plan for improved performance which includes specific improvements in water management

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 source water, as well as management of wastewater has led, and continues to lead, to significant increases in both capital and operation 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, a publicly available company-wide water policy with performance standards for direct operations including supplier, procurement and contracting best practice and acknowledges the human right to water and sanitation

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-related spending: % of total CAPEX during this reporting period compared to last reporting period	Water-related spending: % of total OPEX during this reporting period compared to last reporting period	Motivation for these changes
75%	85 %	Decreased global operations has resulted in reduced CapEx and OpEx for water management as well. Further, improvements in water efficiency/ usage result in spending reductions

W7.1

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

Yes, not significant

W7.1a

Please describe the penalties and/or fines for breaches of abstraction licenses, discharge consents or other water and wastewater related regulations and your plans for resolving them

Facility name	Incident description	Financial penalty or fine	Currency	Incident resolution
Geita Gold Mine	The National Environment Management Council conducted a site inspection that resulted in the issue of an Environmental Protection Order and fine. The fine was subsequently suspended and is still under review. The activities included water impacts as well as other environmental impacts.	0	TZS	The Environmental Protection Order was complied with. The fine is still under review.

W7.1b

Please indicate the total of all penalties and/or fines for breaches of abstraction licenses, discharge consents or other water and wastewater related regulations as a percentage of total operating expenditure (OPEX) compared to last year

Lower

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	
Other: Improved water management	Increased revenue	Elimination of lost mining days due to flooding and/ or lack of water	Other: % reduction of days lost as a result of water	2013	2014	
Other: Improved water management	Increased revenue	Improved sustainable operation, with each site not limited by water availability or discharge issues	Other: % decrease of production as a result of water	2013	2014	

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
Engagement with public policy makers to	Shared	Global engagement with local public officials, community to	Routine and continuous

Goal	Motivation	Description of goal	Progress
advance sustainable water policies and management	value	develop/ meet a no harm standard with respect to mining operations	progress at most global sites

Module: Sign Off

Page: Sign Off

W9.1

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 Sustainability: Environment	Environment/Sustainability manager

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