

Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2021

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

AngloGold Ashanti is a multinational 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 3.047 million ounces of gold in 2020 - an estimated 2.8% of global production - making it the third largest gold producer in the world. AngloGold Ashanti operates 14 gold-producing operations located in 8 countries on three continents, and a group of greenfield projects in Colombia is supported by a focused exploration programme. These comprise mid to 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, Ghana, the Republic of Guinea, Mali and Tanzania. Several of these assets are strongly leveraged to energy costs and currencies. In addition, AngloGold Ashanti holds a material interest in 2 non-managed mines which are operated by Randgold Resources. 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).

At the end of September 2020, our South African operations transitioned to a new future with Harmony Gold. Our Obuasi Gold mine in Ghana has ramped up production from January 2020 and is included in this reporting year.

W-MM0.1a

(W-MM0.1a) Which activities in the metals and mining sector does your organization engage in?

Activity	Details of activity
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Mining	Gold
Processing	Gold

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

- Argentina
- Australia
- Brazil
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Mali
- South Africa
- United Republic of Tanzania

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

- USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

- Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

- No

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Neutral	Not very important	<p>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 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.).</p>
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Not important at all	<p>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.).</p>

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	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. Measuring withdrawals volumes is critical in identifying sudden and unexpected changes in the site water balance. In many jurisdictions, water withdrawals into the organisation are also closely tracked and require reporting to regulators.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	All company facilities report withdrawal by source in accordance with GRI G4-EN8 on a monthly basis. Rainwater is excluded from internal definitions of withdrawal and accounted for elsewhere. The data is reported externally on an annual basis. Measuring withdrawal volumes by source, or by water type is critical in identifying sudden and unexpected changes in the site water balance. Targets are often set to reduce importation from fresher, constrained or more expensive water sources. In many jurisdictions, water withdrawals into the organisation are also closely tracked and require reporting to regulators.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	100%	Estimated by calculation at company aggregation level. The data is collated and reported externally on an annual basis.
Water withdrawals quality	100%	A core set of water quality parameters are monitored. The data is collated and reported externally on an annual basis.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	All company facilities that discharge water account for discharged water volumes in accordance with GRI G4-EN22, on a monthly basis. The data is collated and reported

		externally on an annual basis. Volumes of water discharged, e.g. through a water treatment plant are required to maintain the operational site water balance and closely manage costs of water treatment. In addition, discharges are regulated and require reporting to regulators.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Water discharge permits or licenses issued by regulators typically indicate the permissible location of discharge, which has been determined through a process of scientific study and stakeholder consultation. For example, our Sunrise Dam operation discharges hypersaline water onto a salt lake. Typically, these destinations remain fixed and confirmation of water discharge at the permitted points is provided in reports to regulators along with other pertinent discharge information. The data is collated and reported externally on an annual basis.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Water discharge permits or licenses issued by regulators typically indicate the type of treatment to be applied and/or water quality objectives that have to be met. The data is collated and reported externally on an annual basis.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Water discharge permits or licenses issued by regulators indicate the permissible thresholds of various standard effluent parameters e.g. pH, conductivity and parameters of potential concern such as dissolved metals. Monitoring of these parameters is typically obligatory, as is provision of this information to regulators. The pH and conductivity data are collated and reported externally on an annual basis.
Water discharge quality – temperature	51-75	Water discharge permits or licenses issued by regulators indicate the permissible thresholds of various standard effluent parameters e.g. pH, conductivity and parameters of potential concern such as dissolved metals. Monitoring of these parameters is typically obligatory, as is provision of this information to regulators. It

		is not however common to require temperature readings, hence this is not globally applied. The percentage reported is an estimate.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	2020 Consumption data includes estimates of tailings facility water entrainment and evaporation aggregated at the company level. This was a change in approach and the second year of measurement.
Water recycled/reused	100%	All active operational facilities account for recycled water volumes in accordance with the ICMM methodology (based on the MCA Water Accounting Framework). The data is collated and reported externally on an annual basis.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	We believe that these are fundamental 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.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	47,405	Lower	We have aligned our reporting with the ICMM Consistent Water Reporting Guide. As such, this does not include harvested rainwater. Furthermore, at the end of September 2020, our South African operations transitioned to a new future with Harmony Gold. Our Obuasi Gold mine in Ghana however, has ramped up production from January 2020 and is included in this reporting year.
Total discharges	12,473	Lower	The discharge figure does not include Water Diversions as defined in the ICMM Water Reporting Guideline. This number includes

			diffuse discharges to groundwater (other task losses).
Total consumption	39,947	Much lower	At the end of September 2020, our South African operations transitioned to a new future with Harmony Gold. Furthermore, this number excludes other consumptive task losses (to groundwater).

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	11-25	About the same	WWF Water Risk Filter	The % of production plants in water-stressed areas has decreased in 2020 due to the change in methodology being used. We have since migrated from using the Global Water Tool to using the WWF Water Risk Filter and accordingly, two of our operating sites are in areas that are classified as having high water stress. Both of these operations have a significant proportion of extraneous fissure water draining into the operations, reducing the need to import water from surface sources and water supply utilities.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
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Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	44,593	Lower	Includes directly and indirectly harvested rainwater.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant			The water quality of our water withdrawals at our operating sites is not in exceedance of 10,000 mg/l TDS.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	18,250	Higher	Includes high and low quality groundwater.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant			We do not tap into water at these depths and we currently do not have a need to.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant			The sources of water entrained with the ore arriving at a processing plant can include a proportion of naturally occurring water and a proportion of the recirculating process water stream. The extents can vary significantly, depending on the geology and mining type. For example hard rock mining tends to have very limited naturally occurring water, with most being added through mining activities. We do not presently have the level of resolution required to quantify the volume of water in ore that is withdrawn from the environment. We however include estimates of groundwater withdrawals from mining zones, in our groundwater withdrawal numbers.

Third party sources	Relevant	7,903	Much lower	This was mostly due to the sale of the remaining South African assets at the end of September 2020 which, contributes to the bulk of third party water utilized by AGA.
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W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	3,292	Higher	A large determinant is the rainfall received in 2020 which contributed to the higher volume.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	2,724	Lower	A large determinant is the rainfall received in 2020 which contributed to the lower volume.
Groundwater	Relevant	6,458	Lower	A large determinant is the rainfall received in 2020 which contributed to the lower volume.
Third-party destinations	Not relevant			Our operations water discharge permits do not allow for discharge to third-party destination.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	2,411	This is our first year of	11-20	Reverse osmosis-

			measurement		related water treatment technology, managing excess process water to regulatory requirements
Secondary treatment	Relevant	3,605	This is our first year of measurement	1-10	Chemical precipitation-based water treatment and pH adjustment technologies treating excess process water to regulatory requirements
Primary treatment only	Not relevant				None of our water discharges for 2020 involved the physical removal of suspended solids and floating material, typically by sedimentation - as per the CDP definition of Primary treatment.
Discharge to the natural	Not relevant				Discharge to the natural environment

environment without treatment					are reported as Diversions in accordance with the ICMM Consistent Water Reporting Guide.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant				Firstly, we do not discharge to third parties. Discharge without treatment therefore not applicable.
Other	Relevant	6,458	This is our first year of measurement	1-10	These constitute diffuse task losses from mine infrastructure, calculated by difference in site water balances.

W-MM1.3

(W-MM1.3) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Yes

W-MM1.3a

(W-MM1.3a) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Product	Numerator: Water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
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Gold	Total water use	Ton of ore processed	Higher	Owing to the conclusion of the sale of the remaining South African assets which contributed significantly to ore tonnages.
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W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Physical

Flooding

Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

The company was forced to step in and pump underground mine water that would have drained into one of its underground mine workings from 3 shallower neighbouring (upstream) mines that went into liquidation, including some poor quality (acidic) water.

The neighbouring mines had not made provision for post-closure pumping and regulators had not forced it to do so. If AngloGold Ashanti did not pump the additional water, our operations would be flooded, making continued mining impossible.

Primary response

Develop flood emergency plans

Total financial impact

7,963,201

Description of response

A wholly owned subsidiary was set up to maintain and operate the infrastructure required to continue pumping the volumes of mine water at source (at the liquidated

neighbouring mines). Pumping is continuing under a directive from the national water resources regulator. An average of US\$7.9m per annum (at 19July 2021 exchange rates - R14.52) is required to sustain pumping and infrastructure.

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

Yes, fines

W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines

2

Total value of fines

153,265

% of total facilities/operations associated

17

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Higher

Comment

1. Our Serra Grande mine in Brazil was issued with a fine of USD 9,560 on the 07th July 2020 following a spillage from a tailings pipeline that reached a creek downstream. The fine was appealed on the 21 July 2021 and and the site currently awaits a response from the environmental agency.

2. Our Cuiaba mine in Brazil was issued with a fine to the amount of USD 143,705 following a tailings pipeline spill that reached a creek downstream. The fine has been appealed and the site currently awaits a response from the environmental agency.

W2.2b

(W2.2b) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

Type of penalty

Fine

Financial impact

9,560

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Tocantins

Type of incident

Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Our Serra Grande mine in Brazil was issued with a fine of USD 9,560 on the 07th July 2020 following a spillage from a tailings pipeline that reached a creek downstream. The fine was appealed on the 21 July 2021 and the site currently awaits a response from the environmental agency.

Type of penalty

Fine

Financial impact

143,705

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Tocantins

Type of incident

Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Our Cuiaba mine in Brazil was issued with a fine to the amount of USD 143,705 following a tailings pipeline spill that reached a creek downstream. The fine has been appealed and the site currently awaits a response from the environmental agency.

W3. Procedures

W-MM3.2

(W-MM3.2) By river basin, what number of active and inactive tailings dams are within your control?

Country/Area & River basin

Argentina
Other, please specify
GHAAS Basin 974

Number of tailings dams in operation

1

Number of inactive tailings dams

0

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Australia
Other, please specify
GHAAS Basin 174

Number of tailings dams in operation

2

Number of inactive tailings dams

1

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil
Sao Francisco

Number of tailings dams in operation

7

Number of inactive tailings dams

0

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil
Tocantins

Number of tailings dams in operation

1

Number of inactive tailings dams

0

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

GHAAS Basin 1184

Number of tailings dams in operation

1

Number of inactive tailings dams

1

Comment

The TSF disclosure forced us to define dormant dams as inactive, previously, we only considered operating dams as being active or inactive. In Ghana, there are 2 operating TSF's, one is active and the other is inactive. In addition to these, there are 5 dormant TSF's that have been defined as inactive in the disclosure.

Country/Area & River basin

Guinea

Niger

Number of tailings dams in operation

1

Number of inactive tailings dams

0

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Mali

Senegal

Number of tailings dams in operation

1

Number of inactive tailings dams

0

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Number of tailings dams in operation

5

Number of inactive tailings dams

10

Comment

A few of the facilities classified as inactive, are being re-mined (refer to AGA's Tailings Disclosure).

Country/Area & River basin

United Republic of Tanzania
Other, please specify
Lake Victoria

Number of tailings dams in operation

1

Number of inactive tailings dams

1

Comment

W-MM3.2a

(W-MM3.2a) Do you evaluate and classify the tailings dams under your control according to the consequences of their failure to human health and ecosystems?

Row 1

Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure

Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure

Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Ordinance 70.389/17 - Mining National Agency, Brazil
Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)
South Africa (SANS) 10286
Company-specific guidelines

Tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'

Yes, tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' (or equivalent)

Please explain

Please see link below to AGA's Tailings Disclosure:
https://thevault.exchange/?get_group_doc=143/1560011239-AngloGoldAshantiMineTailingsDisclosurerecertifiedbytheChairmanandChiefExecutiveOfficer.pdf

W-MM3.2b

(W-MM3.2b) Provide details for all dams classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'.

Tailings dam name/identifier

CVSA TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Argentina
Other, please specify
GHAAS Basin 974

Latitude

68.236944

Longitude

48.390277

Hazard classification

High / High C

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

14,800

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

20,310

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

CDS II TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Sao Francisco

Latitude

43.472222

Longitude

19.983055

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ordinance 70.389/17 - Mining National Agency, Brazil

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

8,600

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

9,670

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

CDS 1 TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Sao Francisco

Latitude

43.49388

Longitude

20.019166

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ordinance 70.389/17 - Mining National Agency, Brazil

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

260

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

260

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Cuiaba TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Sao Francisco

Latitude

43.726666

Longitude

19.868888

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ordinance 70.389/17 - Mining National Agency, Brazil

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

7,610

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

10,000

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Open Pit

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Sao Francisco

Latitude

43.746944

Longitude

19.864444

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ordinance 70.389/17 - Mining National Agency, Brazil

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

1,400

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

2,700

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Calcine TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Sao Francisco

Latitude

43.839444

Longitude

19.961944

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ordinance 70.389/17 - Mining National Agency, Brazil

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

2,970

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

3,205

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Cocoruto TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Sao Francisco

Latitude

43.831111

Longitude

19.974444

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ordinance 70.389/17 - Mining National Agency, Brazil

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

4,240

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

4,240

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Rapaunha TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Sao Francisco

Latitude

43.843333

Longitude

19.965

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ordinance 70.389/17 - Mining National Agency, Brazil

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

13,700

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

13,700

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

MSG TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Tocantins

Latitude

49.958055

Longitude

14.561666

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ordinance 70.389/17 - Mining National Agency, Brazil

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

16,300

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

20,300

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Geita TSF

Country/Area & River basin

United Republic of Tanzania

Other, please specify

Lake Victoria

Latitude

32.195

Longitude

2.848055

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

76,714

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

91,000

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Geita Old TSF

Country/Area & River basin

United Republic of Tanzania

Other, please specify
Lake Victoria

Latitude

32.181388

Longitude

2.865555

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

1,900

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

1,900

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

I TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

GHAAS Basin 1184

Latitude

2.053888

Longitude

5.246388

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

3,400

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

3,400

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Block 1 Pit

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

GHAAS Basin 1184

Latitude

2.031111

Longitude

5.243333

Hazard classification

Not applicable.

Guideline(s) used

Other, please specify

Not applicable

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

5,300

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

5,300

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Block 2 Pit

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify
GHAAS Basin 1184

Latitude

2.053888

Longitude

5.246388

Hazard classification

Not applicable.

Guideline(s) used

Other, please specify
Not applicable

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

12,000

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

12,000

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

GTSF

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana
Other, please specify
GHAAS Basin 1184

Latitude

2.053888

Longitude

5.246388

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

32,439

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

41,480

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Kokotesua TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

GHAAS Basin 1184

Latitude

1.665555

Longitude

6.221111

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

3,400

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

3,400

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Pompora TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify
GHAAS Basin 1184

Latitude

1.653111

Longitude

6.221666

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

24,000

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

24,000

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

STSF

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

GHAAS Basin 1184

Latitude

1.718611

Longitude

6.194444

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

39,037

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

39,700

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Siguiri TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Mali

Other, please specify

Niger

Latitude

9.408055

Longitude

11.518611

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

119,591

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

158,000

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Sadiola TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Mali
Senegal

Latitude

11.650277

Longitude

13.863888

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

40,142

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

51,400

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

CTD TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

GHAAS Basin 174

Latitude

-29.115247

Longitude

122.459198

Hazard classification

ANCOLD - Low

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

46,000

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

54,241

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

TSF 1

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

GHAAS Basin 174

Latitude

-29.078111

Longitude

122.446415

Hazard classification

ANCOLD - Low

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

5,900

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

5,900

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Tropicana

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

GHAAS Basin 174

Latitude

-29.232247

Longitude

124.552143

Hazard classification

ANCOLD - High C

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

39,000

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

89,300

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Kareerand

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Latitude

26.893888

Longitude

26.888055

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

157,000

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

244,000

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Buffelsfontein 1

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Latitude

26.805277

Longitude

26.914166

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

10,300

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

0

Please explain

A few of the facilities classified as inactive, are being re-mined (refer to AGA's Tailings Disclosure).

Tailings dam name/identifier

Buffelsfontein 5

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Latitude

26.786666

Longitude

26.918611

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

34,900

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

0

Please explain

A few of the facilities classified as inactive, are being re-mined (refer to AGA's Tailings Disclosure).

Tailings dam name/identifier

Hartebeesfontein 1 & 2

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.769166

Longitude

26.880555

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

25,576

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

0

Please explain

This formerly inactive tailings facility is currently being hydraulically mined for reprocessing.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Hartebeesfontein 5 & 6

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.754444

Longitude

26.877222

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

23,598

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

0

Please explain

A few of the facilities classified as inactive, are being re-mined (refer to AGA's Tailings Disclosure).

Tailings dam name/identifier

MWS 4

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.800833

Longitude

26.811111

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

19,200

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

19,200

Please explain

A few of the facilities classified as inactive, are being re-mined (refer to AGA's Tailings Disclosure).

Tailings dam name/identifier

MWS 5

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Latitude

26.7725

Longitude

26.818611

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

69,200

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

69,200

Please explain

A few of the facilities classified as inactive, are being re-mined (refer to AGA's Tailings Disclosure).

Tailings dam name/identifier

East Complex

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.769722

Longitude

26.917222

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

17,044

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

0

Please explain

This formerly inactive tailings facility is currently being hydraulically mined for reprocessing.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Sulphur Pay Dam

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.765555

Longitude

26.904722

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

0

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

0

Please explain

This formerly inactive tailings facility was hydraulically mined for reprocessing and completed in 2020.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Southeast

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Latitude

26.747777

Longitude

26.905277

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

13,321

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

0

Please explain

This formerly inactive tailings facility is currently being hydraulically mined for reprocessing.

Tailings dam name/identifier

West Complex

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.685833

Longitude

26.943333

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

141,971

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

16,300

Please explain

Compartment 4 in the West Complex is "Active". The other compartments of this complex are inactive.

A few of the facilities classified as inactive, are being re-mined (refer to AGA's Tailings Disclosure).

Tailings dam name/identifier

West Extension

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.708333

Longitude

26.934444

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

36,914

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

41,500

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Mponeng TSF

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

27.401111

Longitude

26.455277

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

45,897

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

50,200

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Savuka New Complex

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

27.358888

Longitude

26.433888

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

60,056

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

70,500

Please explain

Tailings dam name/identifier

Savuka Old Complex

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

27.380833

Longitude

26.423611

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

35,814

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

0

Please explain

There are Reclamation activities on Compartments 4B & 6 of the Savuka Old TSF. A few of the facilities classified as inactive, are being re-mined (refer to AGA's Tailings Disclosure).

Tailings dam name/identifier

CTSF 1

Country/Area & River basin

Latitude

3.131053

Longitude

29.598067

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

5,000

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

33,000

Please explain

This is a Joint Venture and is operated by Barrick Gold.

Tailings dam name/identifier

CTSF 2

Country/Area & River basin

Latitude

3.127811

Longitude

29.605878

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

7,000

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

33,000

Please explain

This is a Joint Venture and is operated by Barrick Gold.

Tailings dam name/identifier

FTSF

Country/Area & River basin

Latitude

3.119041

Longitude

29.605928

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

13,000

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

60,000

Please explain

This is a Joint Venture and is operated by Barrick Gold.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Morila TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Mali
Senegal

Latitude

11.69565

Longitude

-6.840917

Hazard classification

Low

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

Please explain

This is a Joint Venture and is operated by Barrick Gold.
This is a Reclamation site.

W-MM3.2c

(W-MM3.2c) To manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailings dams in your control, what procedures are in place for all of your dams?

Procedure	Detail of the procedure	Please explain
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<p>Life of facility plan</p>	<p>A life of facility plan that identifies minimum specifications and performance objectives for the operating and closure phases</p> <p>A life of facility plan that includes an identification of potential chemical and physical risks from the design and construction phases</p> <p>A life of facility plan that considers post-closure land and water use</p> <p>A life of facility plan that details the financial and human resources needed</p>	<p>AGA has developed a Tailings Management Framework which provides guidance and standards for the different phases of development of Tailings facilities.</p>
<p>Acceptable risk levels</p>	<p>Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels based on an evaluation of potential chemical and physical risks</p> <p>Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels for third party safety in consultation with potentially affected communities, employees and relevant government bodies</p> <p>Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels across all life stages, including post-closure</p> <p>Establishment of company-wide standards for acceptable risk levels that follow a company policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams</p>	<p>AGA has developed a comprehensive tailings management system to ensure that all of our tailings storage facilities meet company-wide criteria.</p> <p>The system is fleshed out in AGA's Tailings Management Framework which provides guidance and standards for the different phases of development of Tailings facilities.</p>
<p>Operating plan</p>	<p>An operating plan that is aligned with your established acceptable risk levels and critical controls framework</p> <p>An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method</p>	<p>AGA has developed a Tailings Management Framework which provides guidance and standards for the different phases of development of Tailings facilities.</p>

	<p>An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating constraints of the dam</p> <p>An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials</p> <p>An operating plan that evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management measures and whether performance objectives are being met</p>	
Assurance program	<p>An assurance program for the operating phase of the facility that details the procedures for the inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the frequency of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the scope of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program that details the competence requirements for the persons undertaking the inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program that includes an external audit covering the life of facility or the operating plans</p>	Only professional geotechnical consultants are used for expert inspections, audits and reviews of AGA's tailings facilities.
Change management process	<p>Inclusion of a formal change management process for the construction phase of the facility</p> <p>Inclusion of a formal change management process for the operating phase of the facility</p> <p>Inclusion of a formal change management process for the</p>	Each phase of Tailings facility development is documented to provide direction for design, construction, operation, decommissioning, closure and post closure.

	<p>closure and decommissioning phase of the facility</p> <p>Inclusion of a change management process in the assurance program</p> <p>Inclusion of the results from external audits of operating plans or life of facility plans into the change management process</p>	
Approval	<p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Regional & Corporate Tailings Engineers.</p>	<p>The EHS and C-suite managers are not required to approve the operating plan, the life of facility plan, the assurance programme and the change management process.</p> <p>The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by the Regional and Corporate Tailings Engineers.</p> <p>The results of the assurance programme and change management process are presented to the Executives and C-suite managers annually.</p> <p>The Global Industry standard on Tailings management was published in 2020. AGA through the membership of the ICMM have committed to complying to the standard by 2023. The standard requires the appointment of an accountable executive for TSFs.</p>
Other management procedure		<p>AGA has developed a Tailings Management Framework which provides guidance and standards for the different phases of development of Tailings facilities.</p> <p>The AGA Tailings Management process incorporates four levels of review.</p> <p>At the most basic level, Tailings facility managers at each operation are responsible for day to day operations and adherence to the operating plan. Tailings management experts at Regional level are responsible for providing geotechnical advice to the operations.</p> <p>Each tailings facility is reviewed on a two to five year basis by an independent third party geotechnical consultant.</p> <p>The operational and regional tailings facility management is audited by the corporate tailings engineer to check compliance against the AGA Tailings management framework.</p>

		<p>The Global Industry standard on Tailings management was published in 2020. AGA through the membership of the ICMM have committed to complying to the standard by 2023. The standard requires the appointment of independent TSF reviewers.</p>
<p>Other management procedure</p>		<p>AGA has developed and published their Mine Tailings Disclosure, following the attention on tailings facilities that resulted from the Brumadonha TSF failure in Brazil.</p> <p>AGA has a detailed framework that sets principles, standards and guidelines for the construction, management and oversight of its TSFs. The aim is to protect and maintain human health and safety, the environment, and to enable efficient and responsible production. The framework, overseen by experienced TSF engineers, focuses on the sound management of all phases of the TSF lifecycle, recognizes that each TSF is unique and that there is no single design or operating technique that can be adopted universally. Therefore, the specific, detailed elements of each TSF would be covered in regional codes of practice and site-specific operations manuals.</p>

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Other, please specify

Internal risk management standard

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

Tools and methods used

ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

Comment

Supply chain

Coverage

None

Comment

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.

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

None

Comment

Not applicable.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Which of the following contextual issues are considered in your organization’s water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Current water availability is always included in current and forward-looking risk.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Current availability and quality of water resources are important to operations and stakeholders.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water	Relevant, always included	In mining, and at virtually all company operations, we compete as a stakeholder for limited water resources.

resources at a basin/catchment level		Therefore, risk assessment includes local stakeholder impacts and perspectives.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	Water is a critical requirement for conducting mining and refining operations. Mining of ore is directly related to water availability.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always 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.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always 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.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always 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.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Relevant, always included	Our mining operations are part of the local ecosystem. Mining operations, and related water management, potentially affects the local ecosystem and habitat. As such, these are always part of risk assessments.

W3.3c

(W3.3c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	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, always 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, always included	Investors rate the sustainability value 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 while demonstrating responsible water stewardship.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	Water is a key consideration where there are communities surrounding our mining operations. We sometimes share water resources with communities, as well as potentially impacting the water quality of the local environment.
NGOs	Relevant, always 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 basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water consumers in a catchment are potentially affected by our operations and are therefore considered in risk assessments.
Regulators	Relevant, always 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, always 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, always included	Mining and processing licenses and permits are predicated upon having strong positive relationships with all government and quasi-government organizations and these must be included in risk and impact assessments.
Suppliers	Relevant, not 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 at a local level	Relevant, always included	Local utilities may compete with our company for water sources and quality. In most cases we are the customer of local water utilities. As such, they are always considered in risk assessments.

Other stakeholder, please specify	Not considered	Not applicable.
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W3.3d

(W3.3d) Describe your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

The company incorporates water management risk within the company's Enterprise Risk management system (AuRisk). Internal company knowledge gained over many years, comprising site knowledge and understanding and the experience and knowledge of internal, regional and corporate staff, are utilised in the AuRisk assessments. Water risks include environmental, operational, stakeholder (where applicable) and regulatory perspectives. All are evaluated per site, with risk information being captured and updated in AuRisk, with related risk mitigation actions being captured and tracked. Additionally, the company utilises the BowTie Risk assessment methodology and appropriate management systems e.g. ISO 14001 to aid in the understanding and management of specific risks (e.g. water pollution).

Supply chain risks from water have been assessed as low, so suppliers are not covered in the detailed risk assessment process. 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.

In aligning our water reporting to the ICMM Consistent Water Reporting guide, we undertook an analysis of our operating sites’ water context using the WWF Water Risk filter. The results of this analysis were adapted with local site knowledge and a Group overview is summarized in our 2020 Sustainability Report under the Environmental Stewardship section. Sites water risk by type (as well as sites water risk by opportunity) is defined in the report as part of water related risks.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, only within our direct operations

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

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. 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.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	1	1-25	This risk currently applies to one mining operation in South Africa.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

408,670,000

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

The above production value estimate is based on the affected mine's 2020 production and 2020 average gold price per ounce.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical
Flooding

Primary potential impact

Impact on company assets

Company-specific description

Some of AngloGold Ashanti's mining operations are located adjacent to mining operations of other mining companies. The closure of an underground mining operation may have an impact upon the continued operations at adjacent mines if appropriate preventative steps are not taken, including the ingress of extraneous underground water when pumping operations at the closed mine are suspended. This happened in 2013 when a mining company adjacent to one of our operations went into liquidation and threatened to suspend pumping of underground water because it had not made provision for post-closure pumping and had not been forced to do so by regulators. If unaddressed, there is a risk that the contaminated extraneous underground water will drain downwards and potentially flood deeper-lying operations.

Timeframe

Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

It is not possible to assign a reasonable estimate of the potential financial impact if the risk were to be realised and the company's efforts have gone into mitigating the risk at source. The worst case scenario is that mining operations would be suspended in a Force Majeure event or until capital equipment is installed to deal with the volumes of extraneous water.

Primary response to risk

Other, please specify
Take over pumping infrastructure

Description of response

AngloGold Ashanti secured a court order for access rights to the liquidated mining company's infrastructure to keep pumping going. AngloGold Ashanti also incorporated Covalent Water Company, which purchased rights of access and electricity to the 4 and 6 shafts as well as the relevant infrastructure, to continue pumping underground water. This has reduced the risk of flooding at the company's West Wits Operations, but flooding in the future could pose an unpredicted "Force Majeure" type event. At the end of September 2020, AGA's remaining assets in South Africa were sold to Harmony Gold mine.

Cost of response

7,963,201

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of response is to maintain infrastructure and pumping per annum (at 19 July 2021 US\$ exchange rates).

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	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.).

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Other

Primary water-related opportunity

Other, please specify

Groundwater treatment

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

AngloGold Ashanti is rolling out a novel in-situ water remediation project at the Geita mine in Tanzania, working with a local Tanzanian/German joint venture partner that will use a process where naturally occurring bacteria directly remediates sulphate in groundwater. The technology – known as In-situ TSF Bioremediation – is groundbreaking. The AngloGold Ashanti team worked to adapt it to the mining context, making them the first to introduce it on a mine site. The fact that the remediation takes place at the site of contamination is key, as it means the process has a very low environmental impact. It can be used instead of more intrusive water remediation solutions such as constructing a water processing plant, digging trenches and pumping the water back to a TSF.

With a successful concept study completed in 2020, the project is to be rolled out in three phases at Geita. This in-situ remediation approach has scope to be applied at other sites where it could be used not only at TSFs, but around pits as part of decommissioning. The process uses naturally occurring bacteria in the ground water to remove contaminants such as sulphate and nitrate and because the bacteria is in-situ, the process, once established, will become self-sustaining after a few years. For the process to work, a carbon source – in this instance, vegetable oil – is introduced to the impacted area, providing food for the micro bacteria. A combination of sulphur, sulphate and nitrate reducing bacteria carry out the remediation.

After acclimatising, the bacteria convert the nitrates to nitrogen gas and precipitate the sulphates to physical sulphides. Vegetable oil is added over the course of a few months, while the team determines how much, and how often, this needs to take place in order to sustain the contamination busting bacteria. This process will, over time, build a barrier that prevents the spread of sulphate enriched water beyond the reaction zone.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

We are mitigating the regulatory risk, not having to pay possible fines that may arise as a result of the pollution plume which has been affecting downstream farmers.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

In Brazil, there has been an upgrade of the prior two years Site Wide Water Balances (SWWB) in preparation to transitioning from conventional to Filter tailings (Cuiaba/Lamego, Queiroz, Corrego do Sitio and Mineracao Serra Grande). Presently, all the mine sites have updated and signed-off SWWB in spreadsheet format. These are fine for daily and monthly water accounting, but have limitations for complex modelling applications and forward predictive analyses. All mines in Brazil are currently introducing the GoldSim water balance software (a dynamic simulation software) to move beyond the spreadsheet and make it easy to build and maintain forward predictive interactive dynamic models. This initiative will provide probabilistic analyses to assist with the transition from conventional to filtered tailing and the decommissioning of all existing conventional tailing dams in Brazil. The future cost savings are not immediately quantifiable, but are expected to be substantial due to improved water management efficiency and higher recycling volumes.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

During 2020, the AngloGold Ashanti operations in Brazil completed updates to their water accounting systems. In addition, water balance scenarios were run to simulate the effects of decommissioning existing TSFs, in response to new legal requirements, and transitioning to TSF filtering and dry stacking technology. This work is essential in informing the future water use needs at each mine site.

Future cost savings are expected to be substantial due to improved water management efficiency as well as overall higher water recycling volumes.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Project: Tropicana Gold Mine Site Wide Water Optimization

Our Tropicana Gold Mine in Australia embarked on a site wide water optimization project which aimed to use less water from aquifers and included the utilization of water by preference i.e. water from higher efficiency bores that have a lower energy consumption but still higher water yields. The site also embarked on using variable speed technology for the pumps which resulted in a reduction in energy usage and the ability to switch off most of the direct diesel generator bores. At the moment, bores on the electricity supply grid are only being used.

The strategy used the site water balance to focus on making the site water usage more efficient from both a demand and supply perspective with an additional focus on lowering maintenance. This was done by:

- 1) Removing low efficiency bores from water supply borefields, resulting in lower energy consumption and lower maintenance.
- 2) Equipping all water supply bores with variable speed technology to optimize water yields and using less energy.
- 3) Increasing the pumping from bore fields with a preferred water quality, which is more efficient for processing plant extractive chemistry (lower chemical dosage and higher pH levels).
- 4) Increasing water recovery from the recovery bores for a recycling perspective.
- 5) Increasing water recovery from TSF decant pumps for a recycling perspective.

The above has resulted in:

- a) recycled water increases of >25%
- b) a reduction of low efficiency bores by >50%
- c) a reduction in cyanide dosage in the plant by ~35%
- d) a reduction in diesel consumption up to 35% in variable speed drive bores.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1,836,100

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

3,304,980

Explanation of financial impact

In financial terms, savings estimates are derived from the following:

- 1) Reduction in cyanide dosing in the Processing Plant.
- 2) Reduction in diesel consumption for pumping water.
- 3) Reduction in generator services for 'mothballed' generators.
- 4) Reduction in bore pump maintenance for replacing pumps and infrastructure.

(Note: Exchange from AUD to USD as at 28 July 2021 exchange rate).

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

West Wits

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.4384

Longitude

27.4019

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,725

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

899

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

1,826

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

367

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

367

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,725

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The total consumption is very similar to that of the 2019 volume for the West Wits operation.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been externally verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Data was verified through an external audit company - Ernst & Young.
The Independent Assurance report can be accessed on the following link (pages 68 - 77):
<https://www.aga-reports.com/20/>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Data was verified through an external audit company - Ernst & Young.
The Independent Assurance report can be accessed on the following link (pages 68 - 77):
<https://www.aga-reports.com/20/>

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Data was verified through an external audit company - Ernst & Young.
The Independent Assurance report can be accessed on the following link (pages 68 - 77):
<https://www.aga-reports.com/20/>

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Data was verified through an external audit company - Ernst & Young.
The Independent Assurance report can be accessed on the following link (pages 68 - 77):
<https://www.aga-reports.com/20/>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Data was verified through an external audit company - Ernst & Young.
The Independent Assurance report can be accessed on the following link (pages 68 - 77):
<https://www.aga-reports.com/20/>

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Data was verified through an external audit company - Ernst & Young.
The Independent Assurance report can be accessed on the following link (pages 68 - 77):
<https://www.aga-reports.com/20/>

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Data was verified through an external audit company - Ernst & Young.
The Independent Assurance report can be accessed on the following link (pages 68 - 77):
<https://www.aga-reports.com/20/>

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified

Not verified

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Data was verified through an external audit company - Ernst & Young.
The Independent Assurance report can be accessed on the following link (pages 68 - 77):
<https://www.aga-reports.com/20/>

Water recycled/reused

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Data was verified through an external audit company - Ernst & Young.
The Independent Assurance report can be accessed on the following link (pages 68 - 77):
<https://www.aga-reports.com/20/>

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	<p>Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Incorporated within group Environmental and, Health & Safety policies.</p>	<p>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 minimum standard across the entire organisation. We have an Environment policy that includes water, and then a water management standard that sets out specific requirements regarding water management.</p>

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
<p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Board Social, Ethics and Sustainability</p>	<p>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 2020, all Board committees were chaired by independent non-executive directors.</p>

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance	Water use and intensity performance data and surface & groundwater quality risks for the company, its operating regions and important

		Setting performance objectives	developments in the sphere of water (such as legislation changes) are standard content in the reports tabled before the Board Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee. The reports outline the rationale for observed trends in performance data and discuss any developments in the water management that may impact on the company, including management’s planned response. The Committee may in its review of the information presented and its deliberations, direct the company along a course of action.
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W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Other, please specify
Executive Committee

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

As important matters arise

Please explain

The company's Executive Committee is the top tier of management and are accountable to the Board of Directors. Executive Committee members include the CEO, the CFO and the Executive Vice Presidents (EVPs) responsible for Operations (COOs), Sustainability, Technical matters, Human Resources, Strategy & Business Development and Legal & Governance. Some EVPs have more direct accountability for tracking and/or managing water-related issues such as implementing projects and/or tracking legislation or other developments and shaping the company strategies to mitigate water management risk(s).

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment

Row 1	Yes	The annual Bonus and Deferred Share Plan scheme for C-Suite and senior managers across the company incorporates a zero target for significant environmental incidents, which include water-related incidents (spills).
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W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Other, please specify Water-related spills and incidents.	The annual Bonus and Deferred Share Plan scheme for C-Suite and senior managers across the company incorporates a zero target for significant environmental incidents, which include water-related incidents (spills).
Non-monetary reward	Other, please specify Across our operating sites.	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program Implementation of water-related community project	This is implemented across all of our ISO 14001:2015 certified operations and forms part of their certification process implementation and maintenance, representing 94% of our operations. Furthermore, please see section 4.3a for projects that were implemented as they are applicable for the checked boxes.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?


No

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

 2020 AGA Annual Financial Statement.pdf

 AGA's Annual Financial Statement for 2020, has information about the organization's groundwater as well as deep groundwater pollution.

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Assessing risks and opportunities related to water are a critical part of feasibility study approvals by the Board for greenfield mine development(s) and brownfields site expansion projects. This typically spans over aspects of licensing, hydrogeology, water balance changes (shortages or excesses) and the potential need to either import additional water or to treat and release excess water.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	In achieving the company's long-term business objectives, it is imperative to constantly review water risks and opportunities to the enterprise. This includes review of the physical weather changes forecasted as a result of climate change. During 2020, physical climate risk assessments were undertaken across all operations using the RCP 8.5 climate scenario. In addition, high level climate adaptation plans were developed.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Following the 2020 physical climate risk assessments, all operations are developing more detailed adaptation measures, in so far as these relate to water management requirements. The costs of these measures will be included in the company's financial planning for the next few years.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

Please explain

Routine Opex costs are directly related to water treatment activities which were not materially changed in 2020 from 2019. It is not possible to cleanly extract "water-related expenditure" from our accounting systems since water management is integral to many business activities. We are unable to meaningfully forecast changes in water-related Capex expenditure as these are subject to approval(s) of feasibility studies. Opex expenditure is estimated to be materially unchanged.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	No, but we anticipate doing so within the next two years	The company has started with the process of framing and adopting the TCFD recommendations which will entail undertaking scenario analyses to test the sensitivity of our business strategies from a climate perspective, with a focus on water availability assumptions (oversupply and undersupply). The inaugural TCFD report will be released later this year.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

Please explain

The relevance of an internal water price has not been assessed, principally because water is recognized as being an environmental and social good that is strongly governed by the basin, regulatory and social context. As such, the 'value' of water is unique to each location (and context) and does not lend itself to being valued with a common 'price' across the organisation.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level	All operations are required to account for their water use to a maximum inaccuracy of 10%. Accounting system accuracy outside of that range requires investigation and correction. Annually, the company has a target of Zero environmental incidents categorised as 'Reportable' namely; High, Major or Extreme severity, as defined by the company's environmental incident classification system. This includes incidents of non-compliance to host country discharge water quality limits.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water pollution reduction

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

Annually, the company has a target of Zero environmental incidents categorised as 'Reportable' namely; High, Major or Extreme severity, as defined by the company's environmental incident classification system. This includes incidents of water-related spills and non-compliance to host country discharge water quality limits.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify
Zero significant water-related incidents

Baseline year

2020

Start year

2020

Target year

2020

% of target achieved

0

Please explain

Regrettably, 6 Reportable process water-related spills occurred during 2020.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
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W1 Current state	Water withdrawals	ISAE 3000	Limited assurance is provided by an external assurer annually, testing alternate sites over a period of time.
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W10. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Vice President: Environment, Group Sustainability	Other, please specify Group Vice President/Head of Discipline

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response	Investors	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms