

GRI ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR COMPARISON MATRIX

AngloGold Ashanti and its various operating mines are in the process of improving its data gathering and reporting systems in accordance with GRI requirements. Some operations are more advanced than others. The results of this data gathering exercise are reflected below and are presented in the interests of transparency and its commitment to continual improvement. The quality of the data has not been audited and reflects the contributions from each of the various regions. Within the company, additional work is required to produce a common and consistent understanding and interpretation of GRI and stakeholder reporting requirements. Comments aimed at assisting us in this process are welcome.

GRI performance indicator	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Ghana	Guinea	Mali	Namibia	South Africa	Tanzania	USA	TOTAL
Materials											
EN1. Total materials use other than water, by type.	AngloGold Ashanti uses a wide variety of materials at its operations and it is therefore not possible to report all of this information. The company would be pleased to receive suggestions from stakeholders regarding specific materials of interest.										
Cyanide (kg)	560,000	1,671,551	1,037,000	5,954,000	3,354,000	6,873,000	814,441	7,182,330	2,497,400	1,995,806	31,939,528
Calcium hydroxide (hydrated lime) (kg)	1,496,393	16,548,722	1,188,000	24,602,000	6,064,000	15,160,000			7,023,000	9,347,510	
Calcium Oxide (kg)			470,689								
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) (kg)	1,062,965	485,874	49,500	537,000	852,000						
Hydrochloric Acid (kg)		540,263		1,288,000	143,000	1,020,000	38,638		288,900		
Sulphuric acid (kg)						5,200					
Hydrogen peroxide (kg)				154,000	337,000	1,927,000					
Cement (kg)						26,509,000					
Lead nitrate (kg)	3,400	112,404	3,000								
Ammonium nitrate (kg)										6,979,213	
EN2. Percentage of materials used that are wastes (processed or unprocessed) from sources external to the reporting organisation.		Grinding Media = 6.85% of the 3,600,544kg of grinding media (second hand mill balls) used was wastes from external sources.		33.5% of material was old tailings used at Obuasi (48.9%) and at Bibiani (7.5%).				ERGO treated 4.4 million tonnes of old tailings material.		About 76,401 tonnes of detoxified leach pad material was recycled and used for blast hole stemming, road safety berms and in other approved manners. Approximately 516,017 litres of used oil were used as a fuel source for boilers that heat the truck shop.	
Energy											
EN3. Direct energy use segmented by primary source.											
Purchased electricity			203,984	2,138,473			79,310	14,189,980		202,961	
Diesel GJ		2,140,092		1,004,323	699,432	1,890,458	149,039	305,495	1,896,088	1,024,649	
Heavy fuel oil GJ					335,845						
Coal GJ								272,169			
Natural Gas/LPG GJ	725,822	9,889.13								89,107	

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Energy <i>(continued)</i> EN3. (continued) Gasoline Hydro generation GJ Total direct energy GJ	725,822	2,149,981	500,400 704,384	3,142,796	1,035,277	1,890,458	228,349	112,497 14,880,141	1,896,088	11,584 1,328,301	27,981,597
EN4. Indirect energy use. Hydro Sources GJ Petroleum Products sources GJ Coal sources GJ Nuclear sources GJ				2,473,460 2,314,997				43,279,440 3,405,595			
Water EN5. Total water use. Total fresh water withdrawal and use m ³	1,200,000	2,989,962	3,827,904	15,670,000	3,717,191	20,859,109	1,031,554	27,086,783	4,268,816	1,573,411	82,224,730
Biodiversity EN6. Location and size of land owned, leased, or managed in biodiversity rich habitats		None	Total land area in biodiversity rich habitats is 10,857ha, made up as follows: City of Raposos, 3500ha; City of Sabará, 3,750ha; City of Rio Acima, 2,400ha & City of Santa Bárbara, 1,207ha	In Ghana, the company's total land holdings are 83,570ha, comprising Obuasi 67,000 ha, Iduapriem is 11,000ha & Bibiani 5,570ha. At Iduapriem 0.64ha is demarcated as Forest Reserve and at Obuasi 5.7ha are demarcated as forest reserve.				Biodiversity Management Units (BMUs), which are areas with homogenous biodiversity aspects for vegetation, terrestrial and aquatic fauna, were identified. These are made up of three overall high perceived biodiversity value (BV): and three medium to high overall BV for the Vaal River area, while four overall high perceived BV and three medium to high overall biological units have been identified for the West Wits area.	The Geita special mining licence area (SML) is 17,509ha, of which 12,905ha are in the Geita forest reserve. Forest reserves were originally established for the commercial exploitation of timber. More recent mine sponsored research and management plans now focus attention on the conservation of their BVs.	Grassy slope sedge (Carex oreocharis), a special status plant species, was previously identified in certain habitats within the 2,366ha permit area at CC&V. Field surveys and literature searches also identified this plant species outside the permit area and elsewhere in Colorado as well as in parts of Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Coahuila state in Mexico.	

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<p>Biodiversity (continued) EN7. Description of the major impacts on biodiversity associated with activities and/or products and services in terrestrial, fresh water and marine environments.</p>	<p>During 2005, no serious impacts have been recorded. Our most significant potential impacts are: dust generation from the mining and crushing plant areas, erosion within the mining areas, the reduction in groundwater levels and soil contamination through accidental oil and chemical spills.</p>		<p>No relevant impacts during 2005. All authorised land clearing is carried out under the close supervision of a biologist. For every hectare of land cleared within the Atlantic Forest biome, the company rehabilitates twice the equivalent area.</p>	<p>Ecosystems of the Kwabrafo and Nyam Rivers are impacted upon by discharges from the Obuasi operations.</p>				<p>Specific risks to, and impacts on, biodiversity as a result of the operations' activities, products and/ or services will be assessed in 2006.</p>	<p>Mine activities include tree clearing within the lease area for construction of a new air strip and a new workshop. Unfortunately, illegal logging and charcoal-making activities carried out by local communities has had an impact on forest resources. Geita's rehabilitation programmes offer not only an opportunity to rehabilitate to natural conditions, but also to establish important woodlot fuel sources, food and medicinal plants to relieve these pressures.</p>	<p>A considerable amount of the area where CC&V operates has been previously disturbed by historical mining activities over the past 115 years. Trees within and adjacent to the district were also harvested in connection with the historical mining activities for construction materials and a source of firewood. As such, much of the existing tree cover is secondary regrowth.</p>	
<p>Emissions, effluents and waste EN8. Greenhouse gas emissions. (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆).</p>	<p>CO_x of chemical plant and oil burning-generator was an average of 26 mg/Nm³ with a max. permissible level of 100 mg/Nm³.</p>	<p>The results list the total CO₂ equivalent (CO₂-e) tonnes for each emission source type at the Sunrise Dam facility. Full fuel cycle values relate to emissions from the extraction/refining process for fuel used on site.</p>	<p>Fugitive emissions from the sulphuric acid plant, smelting house and mine ventilation system.</p>	<p>CO₂ emissions relate mainly to exhaust emissions from mobile equipment and emergency generator sets.</p>	<p>CO₂ emission sources are from mobile equipment exhausts and from the combustion of heavy fuel in power plants.</p>						

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Emissions, effluents and waste <i>(continued)</i>											
Direct Emissions t CO ₂ -e		216,684	631	122,720	118,235	113,262	11,162	700,790	141,958	81,338.00	1,506,780
Indirect Emissions t CO ₂ -e		128,924	1,001,685	94,394				1,868,454		32,643	3,126,100
Total Emissions t CO₂-e		345,608	1,002,316	217,114	118,235	113,262	11,162	2,569,244	141,958	113,981	4,632,880
EN9. Use and emissions of ozone-depleting substances.	None		None	0,55 tonnes ODP of R11, R12 and R134a substances used at Obuasi				Of CFC 11, 12 & equivalents, there are a total of 29.4 tonnes in use and 72 tonnes in stock. Emissions of ozone-depleting substances reduced by 37% compared to 2004. During 2005, 16 tonnes of CFC-12 were reclaimed and returned to the supplier.		Not quantified.	
EN10. NO_x, SO_x, and other significant air emissions by type.	Monthly monitoring is carried out at the lab, smelting house furnace, and electrical generators. No exceedances were recorded in 2005.		Emissions of stationary sources originated from the smelting house, sulphuric acid plant and Cuiabá ventilation system. The air quality around the mines is monitored twice a year for PM20 and SO _x . The emissions from mines are monitored twice a year for PM20, SO _x , NO _x and ammonia. The air quality into the mine and process area is monitored monthly for CO, CO ₂ , NO ₂ , SO ₂ .	Fugitive emissions of NO _x and SO _x exist but there are no active monitoring mechanisms.	NO _x and SO _x emissions originate from the power plant burning heavy fuels but monitoring has not yet taken place.			Two significant incidents involving dust and a number of SO ₂ exceedances were observed .		The application of water and dust suppressants to haul roads, conveyor enclosures and water sprays at transfer points, bin vents/baghouses on silos, scrubbers, pH control of process solution, and other effective measures are used to control emissions. No exceedances of applicable air quality standards occurred in 2005. Testing of stationary sources was also conducted in 2005	

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Emissions, effluents and waste (continued) EN10. (continued)											
NOx (kg)	NOx, monthly average data 21mg/Nm ³ , with a max permissible level of 450mg/Nm ³ .	1,230,000							13.5 µg/m ³	with no reported exceedances. CC&V did not receive any citizens' complaints regarding air emissions in 2005.	
SOx (kg)		53,700	SO ₂ approximately 1,89kg/tonne H ₂ SO ₄ produced. Maximum permissible limit is 2kg/tonne of H ₂ SO ₄ produced. SO ₃ approximately 0,055kg/tonne H ₂ SO ₄ produced. Maximum permissible limit is 0,075kg/tonne of H ₂ SO ₄ produced.						10.6 µg/m ³	SOx emissions from regulated stationary sources at CC&V are estimated at approximately seven tonnes.	
PM10 (kg)	Dust levels averaged 19 mg/Nm ³ with a max of 38.3 mg/Nm ³ and a max permissible level of 250 mg/Nm ³ .		PM20 maximum value obtained in 2005 was 19,32mg/Nm ³ . Maximum permissible limit is 150mg/Nm ³ PM20 maximum value was obtained around 130 µg/m ³ in air. Maximum permissible limit is 240 µg/m ³ once a year.			1,202 mg/m ² /dy				Particulate matter monitoring is conducted every three days for 24 continuous hours a location corresponding to the maximum modelled impact.	

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Emissions, effluents and waste <i>(continued)</i> EN11. Total amount of waste by type and destination. Scrap metal (tonnes); sold to dealers Cyanide Boxes (tonnes); on-site burning Waste Oil (m ³); off-site disposal/reuse Solid domestic waste (tonnes); land-filling on-site Liquid Domestic waste (m ³); on/off-site treatment Building rubble tonnes; borrow pit filling		346.59	681.95						67.3		
				2,318		30	21,063	77		3.06	
		493.1	52.92	381		803.98			857	516.02	
		Not quantified					136				
				18,382					4,204		
								38,445			
EN12. Significant discharges to water by type.	Hypersaline water from the pit onto Lake Carey = 780,827 kL	Cuiabá Mine discharged 246,664 m ³ effluent, while Queiroz Plant discharged 6,234,072 m ³ effluent.	4,047,255 m ³ of discharge from Sansu holding pond into Nyam River.	1,176,324 m ³ of process water discharged. Quality of discharge meets national legal requirements.				Total discharge from West Wits dam 69,809 m ³ , while Vaal River operations: discharged from the Vaal River Boating Club (373.5 m ³) and from the Eye Water Dam (641.1 m ³): 1,0145 m ³ to Vaal River			
EN13. Significant spills of chemicals, oils and fuels in terms of total number and total volume. Significance is defined in terms of both the size of the spill and impact on the surrounding environment.		No significant spill has occurred.	Tailings material spilled from a dam into third party property at Obuasi but quantity not determined.	10 occurrences of pipe bursts were recorded with spillage of tailings material but no quantity of spillage was determined.	Spillage of 1,000 litres of high CN waters. There was spillage of 31,000 litres of fuel. At Yatela 371,000 litres of water were spilled into the environment.	One incident in which 6,300 litres of used grease caught fire.	Total number of 249 incidents within SA Region occurred. These included 12 high level incidents of eight clean and four dirty water and four air pollution issues. There were also 50 medium level incidents involving blocked drains (1),	Sixteen occurrences of diesel fuel spills amounting to 2,200 litres were recorded. There were 13 oil spills with quantities not determined. One spill of heavy fuel oil amounting to 1,200 litres. Ten spills of hydraulic oil amounting to	No significant spills of chemicals, oils, or fuels occurred at CC&V in 2005.		

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Emissions, effluents and waste (continued) EN13. (continued)								clean/dirty water (9), legal non-compliance (5), tailings pipe burst (15), oil spills (13) and air pollution (7). The rest were low level incidents (187).	130 litres. One spill of slurry from the mill but quantity was not determined.		
Products and services EN14. Significant environmental impacts of principal products and services.	Gold bullion: There are no significant environmental impacts associated with direct production of gold bullion. Uranium is a hazardous substance, which can impact on soil, water, air and the health of individuals if not managed appropriately. No significant incidents, associated with the uranium product, occurred that could result in significant environmental impacts. Sulphuric acid is a hazardous substance with corrosive properties, which can impact on soil, water, air and the health of individuals if not managed appropriately. No significant incidents, associated with the sulphuric acid product, occurred that could result in significant environmental impacts.										
EN15. Percentage of the weight of products sold that is reclaimable at the end of the products' useful life and percentage that is actually reclaimed.	Gold is not used or consumed, but rather because of its rarity and value, the product is cherished and re-used. Almost all the gold available on surface is potentially available for re-use. Uranium is sold into the international markets by Nufcor International. All sulphuric acid produced is re-used in the metallurgical process.										
Compliance EN16. Incidents of, and fines for, non-compliance with all applicable international declarations/conventions/treaties, and national, subnational, regional, and local regulations associated with environmental issues.			In all, 141 environmental non-compliances were reported from employees. 2.2% were related to exceedances of water quality standards. 2.1% were related to small spills and the rest of the cases were related to internal procedures that were not followed, but had environmental potential.	One each of category II type incidents occurred at Obuasi and Bibiani respectively. At Obuasi there was discharge of slurry from a tailings dam into third party property. Although the incident was not in compliance with national legislation it was not of material significance and no fine was issued. At Bibiani, a spill resulted when a tailings discharge				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were no incidents of, and fines for, non-compliance with international declarations, conventions or treaties. Although incidents of non-compliance with national and provincial legislative requirements occurred, these were of no material significance and therefore did not 		There were no incidents or fines associated with non-compliance at CC&V in 2005.	

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Compliance (continued) EN16. (continued)				pump tripped and there was no standby pump available.				result in fines or legal action from the relevant authorities.			
Additional indicators:											
GRI performance indicator	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Ghana	Guinea	Mali	Namibia	South Africa	Tanzania	USA	TOTAL
Energy EN17. Initiatives to use renewable energy sources and to increase energy efficiency.			The boiler was substituted with an alternative heat system for gold elution. This system provided a 50% reduction in energy consumption. The operational cost was reduced by approx. US\$117,000p.a.					AngloGold Ashanti embarked on a campaign to reduce its energy footprint. A comprehensive study was made to identify potential areas of reduction and projects are in various stages: Moab Khotsong will be installing a three-chamber-pipe feeder system that will reduce the energy for pumping about 12-fold; work is in progress to reduce the compressed air usage and the first mine, Kopanang Mine, has already reaped the benefit of an 18% reduction in usage; contributions of lesser magnitude are efficient lighting projects and efforts to design energy efficiency into the new corporate office. With regards to renewable energy, at Mponeng		Not quantified.	

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Water EN20. Water sources and related ecosystems/habitats significantly affected by use of water. Include Ramsar-listed wetlands and the overall contribution to resulting environmental trends.	Water is extracted from boreholes on the property and no adverse impacts have been detected.	Hypersaline waters are used for processing, and drinking waters are extracted from boreholes on the property .No adverse impacts have been detected.	Process waters are obtained from dams and municipal supplies with no reported adverse impacts.	Process waters are obtained from dams and municipal supplies with no reported adverse impacts.	Water is extracted from tributaries of the Niger River with no reported adverse impacts.	Water is extracted from tributaries of both the Senegal and the Niger Rivers with no reported adverse impacts. Groundwater is extracted from boreholes around the mine pits and results in localised lowering of the groundwater table.	Water is obtained from a combination of dams, boreholes and municipal supplies with no reported adverse impacts.	Water is obtained primarily from registered water supply bodies and a variety of other sources including groundwater. The Vaal River is the main water source in the region and is supplemented with water from the Lesotho Highlands area. No significant effect on the water sources and the related ecosystems/habitats.	Water is extracted from Lake Victoria with no reported adverse impacts.	Water use agreements are in place with the Cities of Victor and Cripple Creek.	
EN21. Annual withdrawals of ground and surface water as a percentage of annual renewable quantity of water available from the sources.											
EN22. Total recycling and reuse of water (m ³)			1,261,551		5,241,751	14,147,733	432,256	19,093,138	13,690	25,564,103	
Biodiversity EN23. Total amount of land owned, leased, or managed for production activities or extractive use. Total land managed (Ha) Total land disturbed and not yet rehabilitated – opening balance (Ha)	54,328 948	9,700	10,538 127	83,570 1,500 (Iduapriem		6,136	3,652 30	16,532 6,212	176,000	2,366 1,624	

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GRI performance indicator	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Ghana	Guinea	Mali	Namibia	South Africa	Tanzania	USA	TOTAL
Biodiversity (continued) EN23. (continued) Total amount of land newly disturbed within the reporting year (ha) Total amount of land newly rehabilitated within the reporting year (ha) Total amount of land disturbed and not yet rehabilitated – closing balance (ha) Total amount of land rehabilitated to date (ha)				only)							
	34	72	23	0 (Iduapriem only)				0		0	
	0		95	10 (Iduapriem only)		8		98	100	7	
				1,490 (Iduapriem only)		4,230				1,617	
						107			2,533		
									330		
EN24. Amount of impermeable surface as a percentage of land purchased or leased.	5ha; 0.009%	57,3ha which includes Queiroz Plant, Cuiabá Mine and Serra Grande.					Amount of impermeable surface as a percentage of land purchased and leased: 2% (287ha)		Approximately 8% (187ha) of the area within the CC&V permit boundary is impermeable. Most of this is associated with the synthetically lined VLF with the remainder being a tank farm, external storage pond and leach facilities undergoing decommissioning.		
EN25. Impacts of activities and operations on protected and sensitive areas	None							No formally defined protected areas or sensitive areas exist in the Vaal River or West Wits operations. The Ramsar-listed wetland system, the Blesbokspruit, is in close proximity to the ERGO operations. All aquatic	Geita special mining licence (SML) is 17,509ha and of this 12,905ha is in the Geita Forest Reserve.	No protected or sensitive species were disturbed in 2005.	

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Biodiversity (continued) EN25. (continued)								ecosystems, such as rivers, are, however, generally classified as being sensitive areas. The Vaal River traverses the Vaal River			
EN26. Changes to natural habitats resulting from activities and operations and percentage of habitat protected or restored. Identify type of habitat affected and its status.								operations' area. Amount of privately protected area (ha): Kraalkop Game park = 678 Amount of restored (rehabilitated) = 98 Percentage of habitat protected or restored (within the reporting period) = 6%		Not quantified.	
EN27. Objectives, programmes and targets for protecting and restoring native ecosystems and species in degraded areas	Topsoil is stripped for rehabilitation use, and may be stockpiled if it cannot be immediately used. Studies have been carried out to promote the use of indigenous plants in rehabilitation.		During land clearing procedures, a rescue operation is established to collect nests, eggs and small animals that are later relocated to an area of similar ecosystem. Top soil is stored and returned to the area when rehabilitation starts. Rehabilitation makes use of mostly native species. Contractors include the expertise of biologists, hydrologists and others in the coordination of the various rehabilitation programmes.	Topsoil is stripped for rehabilitation use, and may be stockpiled if it cannot be immediately used. Various trials have been carried out to promote the use of indigenous plants in rehabilitation (see previous case studies).		Topsoil is stripped for rehabilitation use, and may be stockpiled if it cannot be immediately used. Various rehabilitation trials have been carried out to determine best rehabilitation practices (see case studies).		Rehabilitation practices and research have been highlighted in previous case studies (e.g. Woodlands Project). The first phase biodiversity assessment provided an overview of the expected biodiversity status of the operational areas and identified draft Biodiversity Management Units. The following phase, commencing 2006, will identify specific objectives, programmes and targets for the management of biodiversity		A reclamation and closure plan with accompanying financial warranty estimates have been prepared, submitted and approved. This addresses topsoil management, recontouring, facility removal and measures to detoxify the ore on the VLF and other process components. Revegetation measures aim to return disturbed areas to stable and productive post-mining conditions that are harmonious with the surrounding	

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Biodiversity (continued) EN27. (continued)								(compilation of a Biodiversity Management Action Plan).		uses. A mix of predominantly native species is utilised in the revegetation efforts to enhance biodiversity and ensure compatibility with the designated post-mining land uses of grazing land and wildlife habitat. It includes an indigenous seed collection programme for bristlecone pine, ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce and aspen. After greenhouse propagation they are returned and planted on site. At times, mature trees are transplanted from mining to reclamation areas.	
EN28. Number of IUCN Red List species with habitats in areas affected by operations.			Most Anglogold Ashanti operations in Brazil are situated in biodiversity rich areas such as Atlantic Forest and Cerrado (Cuiabá Mine, Lamego and Córrego do Sitio). There is a large number of species that inhabit these areas. Some species living around our operation are classified as endangered, while others are	The forests and associated forest reserves contain a number of special animal species incl. European swifts (Apus apus), Black and white columbus (Colombus polykomos), Olive columbus (Columbus nevus), Diana monkey (Cercopithecus diana), Mona monkey (Cercopithecus mona), among others.				IUCN red listed species to be identified by detailed survey in 2006.			

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<p>Emissions, effluents and waste <small>(continued)</small></p> <p>EN32. Water sources and related ecosystems/ habitats significantly affected by discharges of water and runoff.</p>											
<p>Suppliers</p> <p>EN33. Performance of suppliers relative to environmental component of programmes and procedures described in response to Governance Structure and Management Systems section</p>	<p>As an ISO certified unit, we are required to deal with only environmental company-certified suppliers. Before any new contracts are signed the contractors that will work inside our operations are briefed about our Environmental and Safety Policies.</p>		<p>As an ISO certified unit, we are required to deal with only environmental company-certified suppliers. Before any new contracts are signed the contractors that will work inside our operations are briefed about our Environmental and Safety Policies.</p>	<p>All major suppliers to ISO 14001 certified operations are included in the regular site audits to ensure compliance with environmental management practices and procedures. Smaller suppliers are made to comply with the operational site contractor control procedures.</p>				<p>All site and capital contractors sign contracts, which contain environmental conditions, including a requirement to comply with applicable legal requirements. Due diligence audits, which include environmental conditions, are conducted on all site work contractors. All site and capital contractors complete site inductions prior to the commencement of site work. Induction addresses environmental issues. New supplier applications include a section on environmental requirements.</p>		<p>CC&V requires contractors and vendors working on site to comply with established environmental polices, programmes, and procedures.</p>	

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Transport EN34. Significant environmental impacts of transportation used for logistical purposes.	Insignificant	Insignificant						There were no significant environmental incidents related to transportation used for logistical purposes. The following environmental impacts related to transport for logistical purposes are deemed significant: waste generation – 467 tyres were generated as a result of transport for logistic purposes. At the Vaal River operations, tyres are retreaded and used to reduce consumptive use and consequent waste generation. Energy usage from coal resources – unleaded fuel, leaded fuel, diesel and oil. Emissions – greenhouse gas emissions as a result of energy usage. Petrol (unleaded and leaded fuel) usage = 1,006 tonnes CO ₂ ; Diesel usage= 3,660 tonnes CO ₂ ; Oil usage = 3 tonnes CO ₂ .		Not quantified.	

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<p>Overall</p> <p>EN35. Total environmental expenditure by type.</p>	US\$680,000		Approx. US\$870,000	US\$830,000 made up of roughly 50% operational and 50% capital expenditure.				<p>Expenditure, excluding a contribution of R161.6m to the rehabilitation (closure) trust fund, amounted to R168.6 million (which is approx. US\$26.5 million). This was broken down as follows: legacy rehabilitation (R77.8m); research & development (R3.0m); EMIP & other environmental projects (R4.0m); labour(R13.8m); financial contribution (R45.1m); environmental monitoring (R1.9m); pollution prevention (R5.0m); authorisations (R0.4m); water pumping (R17.56m).</p>	Approx. US\$700,000 (excl. provisions for closure)	Not quantified.	

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New environmental indicators for the Mining and Metals sector:

GRI Performance Indicators	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Ghana	Guinea	Mali	Namibia	South Africa	Tanzania	USA	TOTAL
<p>Biodiversity MM3. The number/ percentage of sites identified as requiring biodiversity management plans, and the number/ percentage of sites with plans in place. Also include criteria for deciding that a biodiversity management plan is required and the key components of a plan.</p>			<p>AngloGold Ashanti has approximately 1,000 ha that are considered protected under Natural Property Private Resource status. Management is carried out by a group of forest guards. The Federal University was contracted to undertake the limnological study in NPPR Samuel de Paula. The biodiversity survey of the new NPPR Cuiabá will be carried out by an NGO (AMDA).</p>							<p>Biodiversity management plans are not required beyond the reclamation and closure plan.</p>	
<p>Materials MM4. Percentage of product(s) derived from secondary material. This includes both post-consumer recycled material and waste from industrial sources (eg new scrap from fabricators and old scrap from end-of-life equipment), but excludes internal recycling within facility.</p>										<p>Some residual gold and silver may be recovered over time on the VLF from the 76,401 tonnes of detoxified leach pad material that was recycled and used for blast hole stemming, road safety berms, and in other approved manners. Gold and silver were recovered off site in 2005 from the 133,483 kg of</p>	

GRI ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR COMPARISON MATRIX

GRI performance indicator	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Ghana	Guinea	Mali	Namibia	South Africa	Tanzania	USA	TOTAL
Materials (continued) MM4. (continued)										carbon fines and 6,423 kg of carbon slag.	
Materials stewardship MM5. Describe policies for assessing the eco-efficiency and sustainable attributes of products (e.g. recyclability, material use, energy use, toxicity etc).	Gold is not used or consumed, but rather because of its rarity and value, the product is cherished and re-used. Almost all the gold on surface is potentially available for re-use.										
			All environmental management is based on ISO14001. AngloGold Ashanti also has a written environmental policy. The policy includes product sustainability and recycling for waste. During environmental interventions in preserved areas, all the aspects, impacts and control measures for each activity must be considered. The Environmental Management System follows all the controls. These controls include waste management, monitoring and natural resource preservation. Goals and targets are set at the beginning of each year considering waste, monitoring, natural resource and Brazilian environmental legislation. Internal and external auditing are performed to check compliance to ISO 14001 and local environmental legislation.							As previously indicated, the value of gold and silver typically results in recycling and reuse being maximised.	

GRI ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR COMPARISON MATRIX

GRI performance indicator	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Ghana	Guinea	Mali	Namibia	South Africa	Tanzania	USA	TOTAL
<p>Large volume mining and processing waste</p> <p>MM6. Describe the approach to management of overburden, rock, tailings and sludges/residues including: assessment of risks; structure stability of storage facilities; metal leaching potential; and hazardous properties.</p>	AngloGold Ashanti has a corporate tailings management and heap leach facilities guideline. Regular audits are carried out and the results presented to senior management.										
			<p>Every year, goals and targets are established. All hazardous wastes have specific management requirements, taking into account the quantity, disposal, transport, and storage requirements.</p>	<p>Facilities are assessed for the risk posed to the environment. Mitigation measures are identified and built into the stability of structures. Leaching of metals such as As and other heavy metals are assessed for heap leach, tailings and rock dumps. Assessment of acid generation potential of reactive waste dumps and tailings is on-going.</p>							<p>A rigorous geochemical and geotechnical analysis of overburden, rock and ore is conducted in connection with the environmental permitting process and continues during operations. The information generated from these analyses is used to design, construct, maintain, operate and close facilities in an effective and responsible manner. Monitoring during operations and closure is used to validate and/or modify plans accordingly.</p>