

# TANZANIA

## GEITA



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#### About this report:

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to reporting to a broad range of stakeholders. In addition to its operational and financial performance the company also reports on its economic, social and environmental performance – the so-called triple bottom line.

This country profile forms part of a broader group Report to Society, which is available on the company's website, or from the contacts detailed below.

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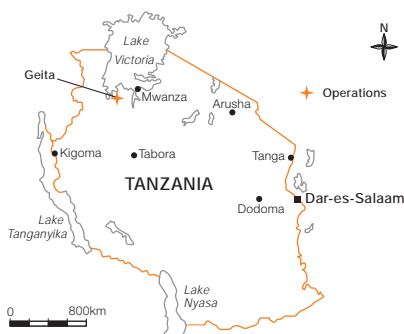
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### Message from Ulrich Sibilski

The most significant development at Geita Gold Mine during 2005 was undoubtedly the change from contractor to owner mining which started in April and was completed in August. The motivation for this was our wish to be the managers of our own risks and to have greater control in terms of managing costs and improving productivity. Since certain aspects of the project have still to be completed – the development of new infrastructure, for instance – it is too early for a proper assessment. We are confident, however, that owner mining will have a positive effect on both production and costs.

Artisanal or small-scale mining is an issue at Geita as it is at many mines in Africa. While we appreciate that this is a source of subsistence for communities, these miners use unsafe practices, posing dangers to mine employees and operations, and often doing harm to the environment. Matters came to a head in April when thousands of people invaded the mining area after it was rumoured that artisanal miners had found a large nugget of gold. More details of this episode can be found elsewhere in this report, but the outcome of the episode was that Geita was asked by the then President of Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa, to assist government in working out how to manage artisanal mining. A workshop was held and the mine is now the site of a pilot project. We are very pleased to be involved in a venture that could well lead the way in dealing with artisanal mining and miners that is fair to all concerned.

Safety remains a priority at Geita and we are proud to report that 2005 ended with a lost-time injury rate of 0.79 per million man-hours (1.0 in 2004). This is a great achievement and shows that all employees are committed to our safety drives and values.

We also have high standards of environmental management and testament to this is the fact that the mine has been the recipient of a Certificate of Merit by the Tanzanian President's Award for Environmental Excellence for the second consecutive year.

Although the area is experiencing a severe drought, 180,000 trees were planted and some 100 hectares of disturbed ground rehabilitated in 2005.

Our annual Kilimanjaro climb has become a national event and we are pleased that it was, once again, a great success, raising \$150,000 which was distributed to eight charities. Geita mine sees itself as an integral part of the local community. Through our support for infrastructural development, health, education and economic growth, we believe that we make a meaningful difference to the lives of those living around our mine.

We look forward the challenges that 2006 will present.

**Ulrich Sibilski**

**Managing Director: Geita Gold Mine**

## Introduction

Geita, which began production in 2000, is the largest of AngloGold Ashanti's eight open-pit mines in Africa.

Prior to April 2004, Geita was managed under the joint venture agreement between Ashanti and AngloGold. Since the business combination between the two companies, Geita is now a wholly owned subsidiary.



## Geita

**Ownership:** 100% ownership by AngloGold Ashanti

**Location:** The Geita mine is located 80 kilometres south-west of the town of Mwanza.

**Geology:** Geita is an Archaean mesothermal, mainly Banded Ironstone Formation (BIF)-hosted, deposit. Mineralisation is found where auriferous fluids, which are interpreted to have moved along shears often on BIF-diorite contacts, reacted with the BIF. Some lower grade mineralisation can occur in the diorite as well (usually in association with BIF-hosted mineralisation), and approximately 20% of the gold is hosted in the diorite.

**Mining and processing:** Mining at Geita is undertaken by standard open-pit mining methods, using drill and blast followed by loading of 100-tonne trucks by ten hydraulic excavators. This multi-pit operation has a 6-million-tonne-per-annum carbon-in-leach (CIL) plant.

**Performance in 2005:** Gold production decreased to 613,000 ounces, largely as a result of a 16% decline in yield to 3.14g/t as the high-grade ore in the current cutback was depleted. The high-grade ore of the next phase of mining in the Nyankanga pit is likely to be accessed by the end of September 2006.

A change from contract to owner mining was implemented in order to address spiralling contractor mining costs, and this change was successfully completed by the end of July 2005. Total cash costs increased by 19% to \$298 per ounce as a result of reduced production, low contractor efficiencies and higher fuel costs.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of unrealised non-hedge derivatives declined to \$9 million. Capital expenditure of \$78 million reflected the cost of the ore haulage fleet purchased as a result of the transition to owner mining, ongoing exploration and tailings dam upgrades.

**Growth prospects:** Exploration will continue to focus on the identification and generation of resources to the inferred category as

well as the conversion of resources into reserves. Current inferred resources are expected to add four years to life-of-mine reserves but significant further brownfields potential is expected, both surface and underground.

**Government remittances:** Royalties of \$7 million were paid in 2005.

**Outlook:** Gold production is set to decline to between 562,000 and 585,000 ounces in 2006, at an expected total cash cost of between \$297 and \$309 per ounce. Capital expenditure of between \$86 and \$89 million is planned, to be spent mainly on mining equipment, workshop facilities, road construction, grid power studies and ongoing exploration.

† Throughout this report \$ refers to US\$.

### Geita

		2005	2004
Gold production – 100%	000oz	613	692
Gold production – 100% attributable from May 2004	000oz	613	570
Total cash costs	TSh/oz	334,040	275,000
Total cash costs	\$/oz	298	250
Total production costs	TSh/oz	409,850	360,800
Total production costs	\$/oz	387	328
Capital expenditure	TSh million	88,119	15,400
Capital expenditure – 100%	\$ million	78	14
Capital expenditure – 100% attributable from May 2004	TSh million	100,153	14,300
Capital expenditure – 100% attributable from May 2004	\$ million	78	13
Total number of employees		2,280	2,256
Employees		1,066	661
Contractors		1,214	1,595



## Mineral resources and ore reserves

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are reported in accordance with the minimum standard described by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2004 edition), and also conform to the standards set out in the South African Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the Samrec Code). Mineral Resources include the Ore Reserve component.

AngloGold Ashanti had Mineral Resources of 175.8 million ounces and Ore Reserves of 63.3 million ounces as at 31 December 2005. Of these, Geita accounted for Mineral Resources of 13.3 million ounces and Ore Reserves of 8.5 million ounces.



		Metric			Imperial		
		Tonnes million	Grade g/t	Contained gold tonnes	Tons million	Grade oz/t	Contained gold million oz
<b>Mineral resources</b> (as at 31 December 2005)							
Geita	Measured	25.8	3.40	87.7	28.4	0.099	2.8
	Indicated	63.0	4.56	287.1	69.4	0.133	9.2
	Inferred	7.5	5.23	39.1	8.2	0.152	1.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>413.9</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>0.125</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b>Ore reserves</b> (as at 31 December 2005)							
Geita	Proved	22.1	3.40	75.1	24.3	0.099	2.4
	Probable	40.4	4.69	189.2	44.5	0.137	6.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>264.3</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>0.123</b>	<b>8.5</b>

## Community

A fundamental philosophy of the company is that its operations and activities should contribute towards long-term sustainable development and that communities should be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there. Total corporate social investment expenditure in 2005 was \$8,752,407, of this amount \$680,336 was spent in Tanzania.

In accordance with AngloGold Ashanti's business principles, Geita mine holds community workshops in surrounding villages to improve relationships, establish a community profile and promote an understanding of the mine's business. The mine has close relationships with educational institutions, and students from vocational schools, universities and other higher learning institutions receive more field training at Geita than at any other mining operation in the country. The mine also works closely with the departments of geology and mining engineering at the University of Dar es Salaam by providing software and training facilities.

### Community development programmes

Geita mine liaises with local communities and district authorities in the formulation and implementation of development projects and is part of a district consultative committee which formulates and co-ordinates the implementation of donor-funded projects. The focus is on the key areas of health, education, water and economic development.

### Caring for orphans and orphanages – a mission for Geita

AngloGold Ashanti has placed HIV/AIDS high on its list of community initiatives at Geita. Since 2002 the mine has been raising funds for HIV/AIDS through its Mount Kilimanjaro Challenge, an annual climb to the top of the country's highest point, Uhuru Peak. The annual climb was initiated in response to former President Benjamin Mkapa's 1999 call to the entire nation, including the private sector, to commit itself to the fight against HIV/AIDS in the country.

Each year the mine adopts a national theme as its focus for the affectionately named 'Kili Climb'. In 2004 the slogan was 'Care for the orphans and the orphanages'. AIDS is responsible for leaving vast numbers of children orphaned. In sub-Saharan Africa, an AVERT (international AIDS charity providing information on HIV/AIDS) 2003 report estimated that Tanzania's orphaned children numbered 980,000, the country with the third largest number of AIDS orphans after Nigeria (1.8 million) and South Africa (1.1 million). It is estimated that of Geita district's population of approximately 758,000, there are about 3,000 orphans, due to the death of one or both parents from AIDS, accidents or illness.

The 2005 Kili Climb slogan galvanised 44 climbers to make it to the top, thus raising 150 million Tanzanian Shillings (\$150,000) for the cause. Funds were distributed among a number of organisations that care for orphans including the African Medical Research



Foundation (AMREF), Christian Children's Fund (CCF) Worldwide, the Good Samaritan Mission, Shalom Care House, Family Care Foundation and Geita Orphans. A portion was also allocated to the regional administrative secretary of the Kilimanjaro region.

Following a decision by the Geita District Authority that all the orphanages be amalgamated into one single orphanage, Geita mine allocated \$50,000 from the money raised in 2004 towards the construction and furnishing of a Geita orphanage, which was named the Moyo Wa Huruma (Golden Heart) Orphanage Centre. Six hectares of land were provided by the Geita District Authority for the construction of the orphanage, which took place between June and December 2005. The newly completed centre has four dormitories which can house up to 40 children. It is anticipated that recreational facilities will be built in the next phase of construction. Children will attend the nearest primary school so that they are well-integrated

into the community. Clothing has been donated by mine employees and by the Mchauru Village community.

The orphanage will ultimately be fully managed by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Geita, but a key requirement of both the mine and the Geita District Authority is that the centre be strictly non-denominational and that children be admitted from any religious background, in accordance with the national government's orphan selection criteria.

In the meantime, Geita mine will assist in the management handover phase, until the diocese takes over completely at the end of 2006. By this time it is anticipated that the diocese will have attracted a number of donors to assist in funding the orphanage. However, Geita mine will continue to provide support through monies raised from its annual Kili Climbs.



### Artisanal mining

Through AngloGold Ashanti's presence in Tanzania, Mali, Ghana and Guinea, the company has become familiar with artisanal and small-scale mining. Such mining has been practised for centuries and has become an important and traditional source of subsistence livelihood for many communities. Because of the nature of their operations, these miners operate in dangerous circumstances, frequently using unsafe methods of tunnelling, mining and processing, which are often detrimental to the health and the environment of their surrounding communities.

Large-scale mining companies are frequently met with community resistance as these traditional miners perceive their livelihoods to be threatened by formal operations. On the other hand, mining operations and personnel are at risk from illegal miners encroaching on to the lease areas. Third-party fatalities through unsafe mining practices are also a concern, along with an increase in unlawful behaviour as new arrivals are lured by word of mouth to apparently gold-rich sites.

As artisanal and small-scale mining is difficult to regulate, governments are turning to large mining companies to assist in managing, structuring and/or reducing the industry, through sustainable development, business and employment opportunities. AngloGold Ashanti has developed an inclusive and holistic approach that facilitates legal and responsible artisanal mining around its own operations in support of the company's view that communities should be better off as a result of the company having being there.

#### Episode at Geita in April 2005

Problems associated with artisanal mining came to the fore at Geita mine in April 2005 when some 7,000 gold seekers invaded the area after word spread that a large nugget of gold had been found by artisanal miners. While the majority of the miners left of their own accord after appeals from management to vacate the lease area, the police had to be summoned to remove those who resisted.

### Workshop held

The then President of Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa, requested Geita to assist with the management of artisanal mining and the mine is now the site of a pilot project. The first step, taken in April 2005, was to hold a workshop which was attended by 95 artisanal miners. A joint initiative between the mine and the UK's Department for International Development, the workshop addressed all issues associated with artisanal mining. During discussions it emerged that the miners wanted more information on topics like access to small business loans, technology, safe working conditions and better mining techniques.

### Trade fair

As a result of this, a trade fair took place on 28 July 2005 at Nyarugusu Village, 32 kilometres from the town of Geita. The fair was aimed at providing greater information on the topics raised at the workshop. In order to transcend language, educational and cultural barriers, concepts and messages were conveyed through industrial theatre, and later converted into pictorial form for reinforcement.

Says Charles Loots, AngloGold Ashanti's Local Economic Development Manager, "We realised we had to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach and include as many parties as possible. Also essential to successfully tackling the problem was buy-in from local and national government."

### Follow ups

Follow-up awareness campaigns have been planned and the mine is looking to establish a working partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation's (UNIDO) Global Mercury Project, aimed at reducing mercury pollution by artisanal mining through introducing cleaner technologies. Tanzania is one of six countries participating in this project, which has offered to supply equipment to artisanal and small-scale miners in the Geita area.

AngloGold Ashanti believes that elements of the Geita approach can be transferred to the company's other operations.

## Labour practices

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to upholding the Fundamental Rights Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and endeavours to ensure the implementation of fair employment practices by prohibiting forced, compulsory or child labour. The ILO Conventions 128, dealing with child labour, and 29, dealing with forced and compulsory labour, are governed by law in Tanzania.

### Freedom of association

In line with the company's upholding of human rights conventions, freedom of association is encouraged and collective bargaining structures are recognised in the regions where these structures commonly exist. At Geita, 5% of employees are represented by unions or collective bargaining agreements.

### Localisation of workforce

Legislation in many African countries, including Tanzania, governs the recruitment of expatriate employees and promotes the localisation of the workforce. AngloGold Ashanti has policies in place to give preference to the employment of local citizens. There are also plans to increase employment of local citizens and reduce the number of expatriates (particularly at a management level) at the operations in these countries. The plans entail the identification and training of local citizens to replace expatriate staff once they have the requisite skills.

### Employee benefits

A housing loan scheme (for home ownership) is available for senior employees at Geita mine; other employees receive a housing allowance.

Health care is provided for employees and their dependants at an on-site mine clinic and through local health care structures. The mine supports the upgrading of the facilities at the local Geita hospital and offers technical support to its staff. Facilities at the mine health clinic have also recently upgraded.

AngloGold Ashanti's policy is to provide Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) to ensure that all employees can become literate and numerate and study assistance programmes are available at all its operations.

### Transition from contractor to owner mining

Mining at Geita was carried out on a contract basis until April 2005 when the AngloGold Ashanti board gave the go-ahead for the move from contractor to owner mining.



"Managing our risks, particularly cost increases and low productivity, was the main driver for the move," says project manager Henk Fourie. "We gave notice of termination to the contractor in April, and took over operations on 1 August. From a safety perspective, it is notable that no injuries were recorded during the three-month handover period."

All the Tanzanian nationals (approximately 900) employed by the contractor were engaged by the mine.

"This involved exit and take-on medical examinations for all transferring employees," says Fourie "as well as implementing procedures for taking over the stores and mining machinery. This was achieved without a negative impact on production."

A number of functions remain outsourced, either because of expanding production requirements (such as ore haulage from the satellite pits to the plant) or because they are specialised in nature.

The owner-mining project comprises three principal phases:

- the take-over of the contractor's employees and equipment;
- the acquisition of a fleet of new large trucks and a shovel; and
- the development of new infrastructure such as additional housing, shift change and workshop facilities.

"We are adding 240-tonne trucks to the fleet of 100-tonne trucks used by the contractor," explains Fourie. The last truck was commissioned in mid-February 2006. The development of the new infrastructure is expected to be completed by October 2006, and the refurbishment of existing mining equipment is scheduled for completion in mid-2007.

"The impact of the change will only be evident after project completion, but we are confident that we will meet world benchmark standards for machine utilisation and availability. This will naturally have a positive impact on production and costs. Mining costs are expected to drop from \$1.95 per tonne mined to approximately \$1.40 per tonne," says Fourie.



Capital expenditure for the changeover to owner mining is planned to total \$81 million while a further \$41 million is being spent on larger equipment fleets in the first two years.

The new equipment has required extensive operator and technical training and the training department at Geita, under Chris Britz, is continuing to give refresher training to all operators who were taken over from the contractor. It is planned to instal a truck simulator in the near future.

The change to owner mining has resulted in improved occupational health services for employees. Previously the contractor's employees were given an inclusive package out of which they had to fund the provision of health care; now that they are Geita employees, they and

their dependants are able to access the clinic at the mine as well as the health facility built by the mine in the neighbouring town of Geita, both free of charge.

"Employee feedback has shown a positive response to the change, and an appreciation of the improved skills development opportunities offered by a long-term working relationship," says Fourie.

An accommodation facility in the town of Geita, which can cater for 85 single local employees, is being refurbished.

Fourie is confident that the move to owner mining at Geita will help develop a skills base for AngloGold Ashanti's African operations, providing opportunities for inter-mine and inter-country transfers for local as well as expatriate workers.



## Occupational safety and health

No fatalities were reported at Geita during 2005 and the lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) decreased to 0.79 per million man-hours from 1.00 in 2004.

### Managing safety and health

Until now Geita has used the National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA) systems for safety management and external auditing and certification. NOSA went into liquidation in May 2005 and the mine, along with other AngloGold Ashanti operations, will use an alternative specification in the form of the Occupational Health and Safety Series (OHSAS 18001). OHSAS does not state specific occupational health and safety criteria but rather encourages operations to set their own management system in accordance with their specific requirements.

At Geita mine emphasis in 2006 will be placed on:

- development and training of safety representatives;
- compliance with site driving regulations;
- increased drug and alcohol awareness and testing;
- investigation and implementation of behaviour-based safety systems;
- worker fatigue reduction; and
- succession planning in respect of safety.

### Dealing with risks and incidents

AngloGold Ashanti conducts risk assessments to anticipate, minimise and control occupational hazards and promotes initiatives to continually reduce the safety and health risks associated with its

business activities.

A major quantitative risk assessment was undertaken during 2005 by a combined corporate office and on-site team. The outcomes included recommendations for pit slope design, highwall stability monitoring, and the implementation of emergency evacuation procedures and training.

Geita's emergency response team trains twice a week after hours and for one full day every month. They also receive training in all aspects of emergency response from external agencies.

### Health care

Geita has its own on-mine clinic to cater for employees. Medical surveillance is carried out regularly on employees and pre-employment medical examinations were performed on all new employees in 2005 as part of a move to owner mining.

Overseen by the mine's health services manager, the clinic employs four doctors and associated medical care staff. The nurses are trained to conduct visual acuity, spirometry, audiometry tests and to operate the X-ray machine; a qualified radiographer visits the facility for three hours per day. The doctors conduct the physical medical examinations and issue certificates of fitness to the employees. The clinic is equipped with a five-bed ward, digital X-ray unit, audiometer with a booth, sperometer and lung function test equipment, and Snellens chart for visual acuity testing.

The clinic plays an important part both in preventing work-related injuries and illnesses, and in diagnosing and treating these when they do occur.

## Employee participation

Geita communicates openly on safety and health issues with employees and other stakeholders. There are a number of forums which discuss issues of common interest with community stakeholders. Contractors have also been brought into monthly meetings with senior staff to discuss safety and health issues.

## Regional health threats

### Malaria

Malaria is a significant health threat in East Africa and prevention programmes are in place at Geita in an effort to reduce the incidence of the disease. During 2005, 2,289 cases of malaria were reported at Geita and the malaria lost-time injury frequency rate (MLTIFR) averaged 244.7 per million man hours. The MLTIFR allows the rate to be compared with the conventional LTIFR and clearly demonstrates the negative impact malaria has on productivity and health in the workforce.

AngloGold Ashanti aims to implement integrated malaria control programmes at all its operations in Africa. The programme comprises:

- vector control, which involves mosquito identification and insecticide susceptibility tests, as well as indoor residual house spraying, house screening and the provision of insecticide-impregnated bed nets;
- disease management, which relates to effective diagnosis and treatment;
- surveillance and monitoring of both the vectors and parasites (for drug resistance) and the compilation of accurate records; and
- information, education, communication and health promotion.

A set of indicators has been developed to monitor the disease and its effects on local communities and the AngloGold Ashanti workforce, and also to establish baselines against which the outcomes of regional malaria control programmes can be assessed.

One of AngloGold Ashanti's objectives for 2006 is to implement an integrated malaria campaign at Geita.

## HIV/AIDS management

Programmes for the prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are provided in a combined effort between the company and the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF). Based on a cross-sectional survey conducted by AMREF in 2004, the prevalence level is in the region of 9.4% for male mine workers and 16.2% for female mine workers.

AMREF's brief is to provide services to both mine employees and their dependants and community members. On-mine activities include:

- a peer health education scheme;
- HIV/AIDS awareness workshops for employees; and
- distribution of educational material.

Community-based activities include:

- a peer health education scheme;
- awareness workshops;
- focused interventions for high-risk women;
- provision of sexual and reproductive health services at the Geita HIV Centre. Services (available to mine employees and community members) include voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), management of STIs, family planning, basic medical follow-up and counselling;
- home-based care of HIV-infected individuals; and
- training and supervision of district health workers.

The AMREF-operated HIV centre is located in the centre of the town of Geita in an old bus station building. Its services are promoted within the company through the peer health educator network and awareness workshops.

The provision of anti-retroviral treatment (ART) at Geita District Hospital started in June 2005 and about 80 people are currently on treatment. The cost of the ART programme is borne by the Tanzanian government as part of its national roll-out of ART. However, the initial funding related to the roll-out, capacity building and equipment for the hospital in the town of Geita to be certified as an ART centre, was provided by Geita mine as part of the annual Kilimanjaro Challenge.

## Awards and achievements

- Geita retained its ISO 14001 certification for the second time
- The mine also retained its NOSA 4-Star rating
- 3.4 million LTI-free hours were recorded in August 2005
- 25 million fatality-free hours had been achieved by the end of 2005





## Environment

AngloGold Ashanti's environmental philosophy and practice are guided by the company's business principles and environmental policy. Operations are subject to the environmental laws, rules and regulations of the countries in which they are situated. Where no such laws exist or where these laws are perceived to be inadequate, the operations are guided by the company's business principles, environmental policy and the tenets of good practice.

The company's environmental policy and strategy is overseen by the board Committee on Safety, Health and Sustainable Development and driven at the corporate level. Within each region, the environmental manager provides advice to the relevant management teams. At most operations, on-site environmental professionals are responsible for implementing the mine's environmental programme and advising the general manager. Regional environmental offices and the operations themselves may engage specialists who consult to the operations.

During 2005 a 'major incident' environmental reporting system was implemented and notable improvements have been made to environmental data collection and reporting systems. A series of environmental guidelines are being developed to provide appropriate guidance to operations in terms of their impact on the environment.

No major incidents occurred at Geita in the year. The mine

### AngloGold Ashanti Tanzania – environmental statistics 2005

Total environmental liability	\$ million	44.1
Cyanide use	kg	2,497,400
Water usage	m <sup>3</sup>	4,268,816
Energy use	GJ	1,896,088

obtained ISO 14001 certification – adopted as AngloGold Ashanti's standard for its environmental management system – in July 2001 and this is valid until July 2007.

The use of cyanide in the recovery of gold is a core concern for the gold mining industry and is critical to its viability. AngloGold Ashanti was a party to the development of the International Cyanide Management Code and was one of the first signatories announced in November 2005. The code is a voluntary industry programme for companies that use cyanide in the production of gold. Its codes and principles commit signatories to manage cyanide in a responsible manner.

Tanzania has a President's Award for Environmental Excellence and in 2005 Geita was once again the recipient of a Certificate of Merit for Environmental Management.

#### About ISO 14001

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a voluntary not-for-profit network of national standards institutes from 146 countries with a Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, that co-ordinates the system. ISO 14001 focuses specifically on environmental management systems, and was first published in 1996. It applies to those environmental

aspects over which the organisation has control and over which it can reasonably be expected to have an influence.

ISO 14001 certification is the only ISO 14000-series standard against which it is currently possible to be certified by an external certification authority. Based on regular auditing by an appropriately accredited external body, an organisation may state that it is ISO 14001 certified.