

USA

CC&V

- 1 Message from Peter O'Connor and Ron Largent
- 2 Introduction
Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V)
- 3 Mineral resources and
ore reserves
Community
- 5 Labour practices
Environment
- 8 Occupational safety and health

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.

Chuck Rech

Tel: +303 889 1437

Fax: +303 889 0707

E-mail: crech@anglogoldashantiNA.com

General e-mail enquiries:

investors@anglogoldashanti.com

Website www.anglogoldashanti.com



Message from Peter O'Connor and Ron Largent

AngloGold Ashanti currently has one operating property in the United States, known as the Cresson Project, which is operated by the Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company (CC&V). Production started in 1994 and, under its current permits, mining of the project is expected to continue into early 2013, with leach recovery continuing for at least two years thereafter, followed by final reclamation and closure.

AngloGold Ashanti is in the final closure stages at the Big Springs operation in Nevada. All major reclamation activities have been completed and the ongoing efforts are limited to minor maintenance and finishing work as well as monitoring and agency reporting.

The company is currently assessing the gold potential within specific target areas in Alaska. Geological work to date has identified a number of gold occurrences as well as new concepts for existing anomalies. Further exploration is needed before feasibility determinations are warranted.

CC&V's gold production was 330,000 ounces for the year with 19.2 million tonnes placed on the leach pad in 2005. Total cash costs were \$230 per ounce, 5% higher than in 2004, as a result of increased equipment maintenance costs combined with higher materials and supplies costs, particularly diesel fuel. Gross profit adjusted for the effect of unrealised non-hedge derivatives increased to \$17 million.

Capital expenditure of \$8 million was markedly down compared with 2004, with the majority being spent on exploration, pit development, and major mine equipment rebuilds.

In 2003 CC&V implemented the DuPont Safety Training Programme (STOP), a behaviour-based programme that trains employees in observation skills for unsafe acts in their work areas. Given the success of the programme throughout 2004, the mine decided to take the next step in accident prevention and evaluated a risk-based safety management system that appeared to be a natural extension of STOP.

CC&V's adoption of the STOP programme in 2003 and the risk-based safety management system in 2005 has been very successful. In November the mine reached the milestone of operating for 24 months without a lost-time injury. CC&V's safety record was acknowledged by the Colorado State Senate, which passed a resolution recognising CC&V's achievement of a million hours worked without a lost-time injury. At the end of the year, the mine had reached 1,527,278 man-hours without a lost-time injury and received an award from the State of Colorado for its safety achievements in 2005.

Work continues on the development and implementation of an ISO 14001-compliant Environmental Management System that will allow certification by the end of 2006. CC&V is also preparing for International Cyanide Management Code certification. An internal audit showed that existing cyanide management practices, formulated to comply with the State of Colorado's strict mining and reclamation regulations, will involve only minor modifications to meet certification requirements at the mine site.

Voluntary reclamation of the majority of the old Portland mine site was completed in 2005. The State of Colorado's Division of Minerals and Geology recently honoured CC&V with a reclamation award for this project. CC&V and the Denver office also received awards in 2005 for pollution prevention (P2) practices that have been instituted.

Peter O'Connor
Chief Administrative Officer

Ron Largent
Vice President/General Manager

Introduction

In March 1999 AngloGold Ashanti acquired the Pikes Peak Mining Company, and interests in the Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company (CC&V) and the Jerritt Canyon Joint Venture. The stake in the Jerritt Canyon Joint Venture was sold to Queenstake in mid-2003.

AngloGold Ashanti also owns the Big Springs property in Nevada, which is no longer in operation and is currently in the final stages of reclamation and closure.



Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V)

Ownership: AngloGold Ashanti (Colorado) Corp. holds a 67% interest in CC&V with a 100% interest in gold produced until loans extended to the joint venture are repaid.

Location: CC&V is located south-west of Colorado Springs in the state of Colorado in the United States.

Geology: The Cripple Creek mining district is centred on an intensely altered alkaline, tertiary-aged, diatreme-volcanic, intrusive complex, approximately circular in shape covering 18.4 square kilometres, surrounded by older Precambrian rocks. The Precambrian rocks consist of biotite gneiss, granodiorite and quartz monzonite intrusions which were in turn intruded by the 1 GA Pikes Peak granite.

The intersection of these four units and regional tectonic events formed an area of regional dilation which subsequently facilitated the formation of the tertiary-aged volcanic complex. Most of the complex then infilled with the eruptive phase Cripple Creek Breccia host rock. This complex was subsequently intruded by a series of tertiary-aged intrusive dykes and sills ranging in composition from syenite to phonolite/phonotephrite to lamprophyre. These intrusives occupy all of the dominant district structural orientations as well as laccoliths, cryptodomes and surficial flows. District structures are generally near vertical and strike north-north-west to north-east.

These structures are commonly intruded by phonolite dykes which appear to have also acted as primary conduits for the late-stage mineralising solutions. Higher grade pods of mineralisation occur at structural intersections and/or as sheeted vein zones along zones of strike deflection. High-grade gold mineralisation is associated with K-feldspar + pyrite +/- carbonate alteration and occurs adjacent to the major structural and intrusive dyke zones. The broader zones of disseminated mineralisation occur primarily as micro-fracture halos around the stronger alteration zones in the more permeable Cripple Creek Breccia wall rocks.

The average depth of oxidation is 120 metres and is also developed along major structural zones to even greater depths. Individual orebodies can be tabular, pipe-like, irregular or massive. Individual gold particles are generally less than 20 microns in size and occur as broad zones of low-grade gold-pyrite mineralisation or as fracture zones containing high-grade, gold-silver tellurides. Gold occurs within hydrous iron and manganese oxides and as gold-silver tellurides. Silver is present but is economically unimportant. Gold mineralisation can be encapsulated by iron and manganese oxides, pyrite, K-feldspar alteration and quartz.

Mining and processing: The Cripple Creek Mining District was mined initially by multiple underground operations until the 1960s. Mining activity then ceased for a decade. Small-scale surface mining using the heap-leach method began in 1971 and in 1991 large-scale surface mining began and grew with the start of production at the CC&V Cresson Project in 1994. Today, CC&V is a low-grade, open-pit operation. The ore is treated using a valley-type, heap-leach process with activated carbon used to recover the gold. The resulting doré buttons are shipped to a refinery for final processing.

Performance in 2005: In 2005 the mine produced 330,000 ounces of gold at a total cash cost of \$230 per ounce. Gross profit adjusted for the effect of unrealised non-hedge derivatives rose to \$17 million, principally as a result of higher gold prices realised although these were partially offset by higher production costs. Capital expenditure of \$8 million was markedly down on that for the previous year and was spent mainly on exploration, pit development and major mine equipment rebuilds.

Government remittances: Property tax of \$1.4 million and Colorado severance tax (effectively a royalty payment) of \$0.7 million were paid in 2005.

Growth prospects: The expansion project completed in 2003 has increased average annual gold production by 40% and extended the life of mine to at least 2013, and should yield an additional 2.8 million ounces of production over this period.

Outlook: Gold production in 2006 is expected to be between 323,00 and 337,000 ounces, with expected total cash costs of between \$238 and \$248 per ounce. Capital expenditure is planned to rise to \$12 million and will be used for exploration, haul truck purchase, major mine equipment rebuilds and engineering for load-out bin relocation.

CC&V

		2005	2004
Gold production	000oz	330	329
Total cash costs	\$/oz	230	220
Total production costs	\$/oz	333	300
Capital expenditure	\$ million	8	16
Total number of employees		357	387
Employees		313	313
Contractors		44	74

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, the United States accounted for Mineral Resources of 6.8 million ounces and Ore Reserves of 3.3 million ounces.



		Metric			Imperial		
		Tonnes million	Grade g/t	Contained gold tonnes	Tonnes million	Grade oz/t	Contained gold million oz
Ore reserves (as at 31 December 2005)							
CC&V	Proved	87.4	0.86	75.4	96.3	0.025	2.4
	Probable	31.8	0.86	27.4	35.0	0.025	0.9
	Total	119.1	0.86	102.7	131.3	0.025	3.3
Mineral resources (as at 31 December 2005)							
CC&V	Measured	146.0	0.95	138.2	161.0	0.028	4.4
	Indicated	72.9	0.91	66.1	80.4	0.026	2.1
	Inferred	8.2	0.73	6.0	9.1	0.021	0.2
	Total	227.2	0.93	210.3	250.5	0.027	6.8



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 \$172,000 was spent in the United States. Funds are made available at both corporate and operational level.

CC&V an integral part of its community

The cities of Cripple Creek and Victor in Colorado owe their existence to historical mining operations and, in many ways, this historical relationship has helped CC&V to remain an integral part of its community. Since the start-up of current mining operations 11 years ago, AngloGold Ashanti has sought to play a pivotal role in developing constructive community relationships by raising its profile in the community and becoming a point of contact for community members and leaders. The intention has been to create

a relationship of trust between the community and the mine, and a positive climate for mine personnel to discuss with the community, matters which may have an impact on the area and its people.

CC&V's community affairs department has sought to develop these relationships by encouraging employees to participate actively in community initiatives and in local structures, and to interact with other local groups.

Southern Teller County Focus Group

Through this close interaction CC&V seeks to develop a good understanding of community priorities, and to learn how its assistance and support can have an optimal impact. In particular, mine management has sought to develop a productive relationship with the Southern Teller County Focus Group (STCFG). This is a group of local community leaders and others interested in the continuing development of Southern Teller County, where CC&V's operations are located.

The STCFG conducted a review to determine how best to

achieve its goal of continuing development of Southern Teller County and determined that tourism could have a long-term sustainable impact. In conjunction with CC&V, the group is providing a forum for education about historical mining activities, thus creating economic development opportunities for the region, and promoting the protection of historic areas.

In co-operation with the STCFG, six hiking trails have been established around CC&V's active mining operations, which provide access to historic mining sites, along with interpretive signage. The trails have proved to be popular and attract some 10,000 people annually.

The STCFG also works together with property owners to gain and administer grants for the assessment and preservation of historic structures. Through this association, CC&V has sought to play a meaningful role in identifying historically significant structures which are then moved out of the path of mining operations. The Hull City Placer ore sorting house and headframes have been temporarily moved, and will be replaced after the completion of reclamation; the Joe Dandy ore sorting house and headframes have been reinstalled on Globe Hill within view of the city of Cripple Creek.

Colorado Festival of World Theatre

An important focus area is sustainability after the cessation of mining. One such venture is the Colorado Festival of World Theatre which was launched in 2005.

"It was a particularly proud moment for me when the AngloGold Ashanti Choir from South Africa was invited to contribute the final performance for the inaugural season of the Colorado Festival of World Theatre. The choir proved to be excellent ambassadors for CC&V and for AngloGold Ashanti," comments Jane Mannon, CC&V community affairs manager.

Plans are in place to grow and expand the festival by including an educational component for the youth.

Other initiatives

Other CC&V community projects include sponsorship of little league baseball and soccer. The mine also encourages its employees to become involved as volunteers in the community, rewarding them by treating volunteer time as paid leave. It is hoped that through these activities and its participation in local chambers of commerce, economic development groups and other community structures, CC&V has successfully become integrated in this community.

"By contributing time, resources and funds, we believe we have made some positive strides in developing key groups for a sustainable community," says Jane.

Farm to Table Project

The spirit of volunteerism is thriving at CC&V, where mine maintenance supervisor Paul Douglas is working with a project to provide fresh farm produce to those in need. The Farm to Table Project which runs outside Salida, west of Cripple Creek, was undertaken almost single-handedly by Tony Madone. On donated land, Tony works the project with the objective of expanding from year to year. A large group of volunteers assist him.

CC&V has been able to support Farm to Table with the donation of fuel, oil, and a surplus pick-up truck. A cash donation helped pay for seed and fertiliser. The 2005 vegetable crop was distributed to facilities throughout the State of Colorado in such communities as Salida, Buena Vista, Leadville, Westcliffe, Denver, Alamosa, and Montrose. As the project gains stability, Tony and the other volunteers look forward to expanding the acreage under cultivation and the amount of produce distributed. They have already received requests for produce from Canon City, Woodland Park, and Colorado Springs. CC&V volunteers and support will help these dedicated people to reach their goal of making a positive contribution throughout the region.



Pikes Peak Regional Medical Center update

The Pikes Peak Regional Medical Center Association was formed in 1999 with the aim of establishing a comprehensive health care delivery system to serve the needs of Teller County, where a growing and ageing population was placing increased pressure on the existing health care system.

CC&V has been involved in the association since its inception and, since 2000 – when the fund-raising campaign started for the construction of a hospital – has donated \$25,000 a year. This finance was enhanced by grants from the State of Colorado totalling \$750,000.

The goal of the association was to have full funding in place during 2005 and in October it was announced that the United

States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development Facilities Program had granted \$10 million in loan guarantees for loans from Matrix Capital Bank, and \$4 million as a direct loan to the Association.

Construction is expected to start in the spring of 2006. Brim Healthcare, a hospital management firm, has been selected as managing partner for the hospital. Brim has extensive experience in managing small rural hospitals.

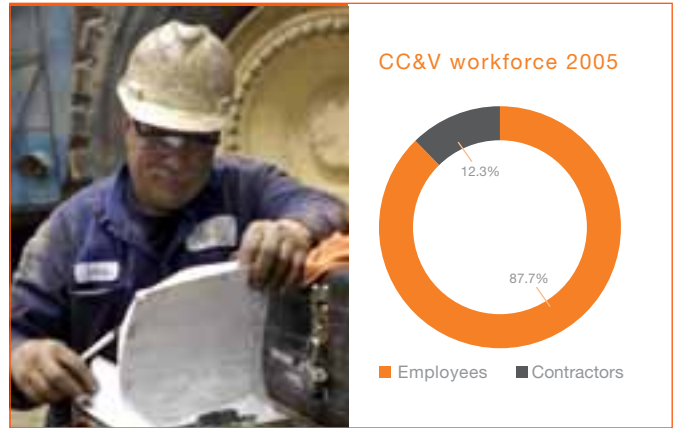
CC&V will remain a partner in this project, which will continue to provide a beneficial service for the community long after mining operations have ceased. This development is indicative of the positive developments which can flow from the careful selection of projects and the leveraging of initial strategic donations.

Labour practices

The United States has a comprehensive legal regime that addresses discrimination. CC&V, which is non-unionised, has developed an equal employment opportunity policy that prohibits discrimination on the basis of age, race, sexual orientation, colour, religion, national origin, marital status, disability, or any other status protected by law.

Committed to the development of employees, AngloGold Ashanti provided reimbursement for tuition fees to those wishing to pursue a degree in a discipline related to their work. The amount spent on this initiative in 2005 was some \$14,500. The company also offers scholarships to the eligible dependants of employees for assistance with their college education. About \$67,500 was spent on this programme in 2005.

Employees have access to health care through a self-insured medical plan administered by a third-party administrator.



Environment

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to complying with all legislation and regulations pertaining to the environment. During 2005 the company formally adopted ISO 14001 as the standard for its environmental management system and has set itself the target of achieving certification of its operating mines by the end of 2006.

Community and agency outreach and education are routinely undertaken by CC&V through site tours, formal and informal presentations, meetings, fact sheets, brochures and other written materials addressing particular subjects.

Briefings of elected and appointed officials are conducted when needed to answer questions and provide information. Presentations are made to other interested parties upon request or in response to particular issues.

No major environmental incidents occurred at CC&V during 2005.

Using cyanide responsibly at CC&V

There has been much focus on the responsible use of cyanide worldwide owing to a number of high-profile and negative cyanide-related environmental incidents in recent years, and increased vocal and visible non-governmental organisations (NGOs), such as Greenpeace and Oxfam, calling for the banning of cyanide use.

Cyanide is used around the world to recover low concentrations of gold that could otherwise not be extracted, from its host rock through a leaching step. Though there is frequent public contention that the mining industry is a major user of cyanide, globally this industry accounts for only 20% of consumption a year (source: www.cyanidecode.org).

AngloGold Ashanti is acutely aware of the potential impact of cyanide on both people and the environment and the importance of the correct management of cyanide. The company was actively involved in the development of the International Cyanide Management Code and was one of its first signatories in 2005.

Yet cyanide remains an issue of high-profile debate, particularly in North America where its responsible use is critical to the viability of many North American operations, CC&V included.

The cyanide issue came to the fore in North America in 1992, when major problems were discovered at the Summitville Mine in Colorado, the same state in which CC&V is located. The Summitville Mine was a surface mining operation for gold and silver that used heap leaching with cyanide ore-processing reagents. The site had been permitted (or licensed) in the 1980s in an area of south-western Colorado at a high altitude known for deep snow accumulation. Problems encountered during construction continued and magnified into the operational phase, which culminated in abandonment of the site in December 1992. Federal and state agencies have been dealing with various closure activities since abandonment of the site.

AngloGold Ashanti USA – environmental statistics 2005

Total environmental liability	\$ million	22.3
Cyanide use	kg	1,995,806
Water usage	m ³	1,573,411
Energy use	GJ	1,328,301



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.

In 1993 the state, environmental NGOs, and the mining industry co-operated through the development and later enactment of new legislation and regulations designed to significantly strengthen the mining and reclamation requirements with the goal of avoiding a reoccurrence of Summitville. The revised laws are amongst the strongest mining and reclamation laws in the United States. Shortly after enactment, CC&V voluntarily sought licensing of those portions of the operations associated with the Valley Leach Facility (VLF) under the new, more stringent requirements and its Cresson mine became the first heap-leach gold mine licensed in Colorado under the new law.

CC&V remains committed to the responsible use of cyanide and uses the latest containment technologies to assure that cyanide solution does not escape and the zero discharge status of the gold recovery operations is maintained. The VLF and Adsorption, Desorption and Recovery (ADR) facility are the primary zero discharge facilities involving complete containment of dilute cyanide solutions. The VLF features a double- and, where solution is collected in the internal ponding structures, a triple-lined design. Solution collection and detection systems are also included in the design.

In addition to these sophisticated design features, a quality control and quality assurance (QC/QA) programme was instituted to achieve compliance with the stringent 1993 legal requirements. Intensive monitoring conducted since the facility's activation has verified the zero discharge status of the VLF and other facilities. In addition, groundwater monitoring wells have been installed around the Cresson Project and are routinely monitored.

CC&V believes that its record shows that the Cresson represents the state-of-the-art in cyanide solution facility design, construction quality assurance and operation.

Big Springs reclamation

AngloGold Ashanti (Nevada) Corp. continues with environmental closure activities at Big Springs in north-eastern Nevada approximately 60 miles north of the town of Elko and 30 miles south of the Idaho border. The mine area is situated within the Independence Mountains on public lands inside the Humboldt-Toiyabee National Forest, which is administered by the US Forest Service. Heavy snowfalls and severe winter conditions resulted in the mine operating on a seasonal basis, typically from March/April to October/November. Big Springs had a relatively short operating life from mid-1987 to mid-1993. The roaster system was shut down in 1994. During the life of the mine, gold ore was extracted from 12 relatively small surface mining areas scattered around the site using conventional loader-truck methods.

Environmental mitigation measures

Environmental mitigation measures at Big Springs started early, during the construction phase, when the dirt road along the North Fork of the Humboldt River was replaced with a gravel road higher up the hillside outside the riparian corridor to reduce the impact on the resident and threatened fish species, the Lahontan cutthroat trout. Other mitigation measures to protect the trout were the construction of a five-mile fence to protect the riparian corridor along the North Fork of the Humboldt River from livestock; structural improvements



to the channel; riparian plantings; and numerous sediment control measures. These collective mitigation measures contributed to the 'good' classification of the North Fork of the Humboldt River and were recognised in the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 1995 Recovery Plan for the cutthroat trout. This classification remains today.

Developments in 1992

In 1992 certain constituent concentrations appeared to be increasing in the North Fork of the Humboldt River and its tributaries within and near the mine areas, supposedly due to above normal rainfall after a prolonged drought. As a precautionary measure a third-party expert consulting firm was retained to determine if the changes were exclusively attributable to the flushing of dissolved salts that had accumulated during the drought years. Rigorous water quality sampling and geochemical testing were conducted. It was determined that cover systems for the rock storage areas and a series of diversion channels for surface run-off were warranted as a precaution. Cover system and diversion installation started in 1995 as part of mine closure and reclamation, and continued on a seasonal basis through to the end of 1997. Improvements and repairs to the diversions continued until 2000.

At the same time seven of the 12 surface mines were partially backfilled. Three of the surface mines had been backfilled during active mining operations. The partially backfilled surface mines were covered with soil and re-vegetated. The two remaining surface mines contain water, one of which supports a fish population.

Reviews in 2005

In August and September 2005 the company conducted

field reviews of the mine areas with government agency representatives. During these site visits, a good cover of vegetation was observed on all of the reclaimed areas with the exception of the disturbances apparently caused by a junior exploration company in the area.

Water quality monitoring indicates that the covers, diversions, backfilling and establishment of vegetation have had a beneficial effect.

Finally, ongoing aquatic studies involving the trout and aquatic insects have demonstrated that no long-term adverse effects have resulted from the mining activities.

AngloGold Ashanti will continue to work with the agencies to monitor water quality and evaluate the effectiveness of the mine area reclamation and closure strategies. The company is implementing a new permit that calls for continued monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the water bodies within and near the mine area for the next five years. The valuable experience in reclamation gained at Big Springs will stand the AngloGold Ashanti team in good stead for future planned closures.

During 2005 Great Basin Mine Watch appealed against the renewal of the Water Pollution Control Permit at Big Springs. AngloGold Ashanti (Nevada) Corp. filed a petition to intervene, and representatives of the Nevada Division of Environment Protection toured the Big Springs site during September in preparation for future legal proceedings. Briefs have been filed by the relevant parties and a hearing to resolve the appeal has been scheduled to go before the Nevada State Environmental Commission in March 2006.

Occupational safety and health

CC&V has operated without a lost-time injury since November 2003, earning the mine several accolades (see accompanying section on awards).

Risk assessment

The safety and health risk assessment was rolled out to operating departments at the end of the second quarter, along with risk rankings and the risk index matrix.

Verification of the risk assessment baseline was determined and commitments for action plans on higher rated risks were implemented in operating departments. The first quarterly review of risk reduction efforts, completed at the end of September 2005, reflected an improvement in about 60% of the higher rated risks.

In June a risk assessment undertaken by Zurich North America – CC&V's insurer with regard to workers' compensation, business interruptions and general liability – recommended that a defensive driving course be conducted by drivers of company-owned transportation. As a result, approximately 75% of the drivers had completed the course by the end of the third quarter.

Emergency procedures

CC&V has several emergency response plans in place:

- a waste management plan;
- a spill countermeasure and contingency (SPCC) plan;

- a cyanide emergency response plan; and
- the code 90 procedures to provide a medical response to injuries and accidents.

The first two are carried out by on-site personnel who are trained to deal with a particular emergency. The last two are handled by members of CC&V's mine rescue team, who provide specialised medical assistance for injuries and cyanide exposures.

Safety management

Although safety and health performance is overseen at corporate level, individual regions and operations are encouraged to develop their own safety management system and culture.

Although no formal agreements are in place and operations are not unionised, as is the case at all AngloGold Ashanti's operations, participation by employees is encouraged to promote individual responsibility for safety and health.

Regular communication of health and safety issues is effected via a number of communication tools: safety meetings conducted by line supervision in a bottom-up approach, from crew supervisor, general foreman and superintendent up to the vice president and general manager; formal notification of on-site and international incidents via e-mail; site-wide bulletin boards; and an employee handbook which contains personal safety messages from the vice president and general manager.



Awards for AngloGold Ashanti in the USA

- On 6 May 2005, the Colorado State Senate recognised the outstanding achievement made at CC&V for its 'exemplary record of over 1 million hours without a lost-time accident'. Senator Tom Wiens introduced and read the resolution on behalf of the 65th General Assembly.
- CC&V received an award from the Colorado Mining Association for recognition of 24 months without a lost-time injury.
- General foreman Harvey Haley received a safety award at the annual Colorado Mining Association Awards for his outstanding role in championing the DuPont STOP programme and the recently introduced Risk Assessment and Management Process.
- The Southern Teller County Focus Group (STCFG), which CC&V helped to establish, received an award from the Colorado Preservation Society for historical preservation initiatives.
- CC&V and STCFG were awarded with the Wirth Chair Community Award in recognition of sustainable community development projects, and STCFG received two land reclamation awards from the State of Colorado for its activities in the surrounding areas.