Environmental, Health, Safety and Social Responsibility Report

2003



BARRICK GOLD

About this report

This responsibility report describes Barrick's environmental, health, safety and social (EHSS) programs, practices and performance at its operations worldwide, including development projects and joint ventures (JV). We look forward to your comments and suggestions. For this purpose, a reader response card has been included in the back of the report and you are encouraged to provide your comments.

Reliability and accuracy are important objectives of this report. Data collection improvements were made in 2003 to enhance data accuracy for the report. Additionally, Environmental Resources Management Inc. (ERM) was asked to provide an independent assessment of Barrick's reporting efforts. The independent assessment by ERM is included on page 36 of this report.

Barrick commissioned Stratos Inc., a leading Canadian consultancy focused on sustainable development and reporting, to benchmark the 2002 Responsibility Report with other Canadian and international reporting leaders. Stratos' findings have been carefully considered and our reporting has been expanded in many areas. For example, this year Barrick has expanded web-based reporting to include reports for our operating and development properties. These web-based performance reports afford the reader the ability to obtain additional trend and performance data on a site-by-site basis in key areas, from water management to social contributions. To view the site reports and for more information about Barrick, please visit our website at **www.barrick.com**

About Barrick Gold Corporation

Barrick is a leading international gold mining company with operating mines and development projects in the United States, Canada, Australia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Tanzania. The Company produced 5.5 million ounces of gold in 2003. Please see Barrick's Annual Report to Shareholders for financial performance information (available at www.barrick.com).

Throughout the Responsibility Report, the currency used is U.S. dollars, gold production is reported in ounces, and other measures are metric. A conversion table has been included in the Glossary for your reference.

2003 HIGHLIGHTS

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

- **Environmental Award**
  Lawlers Mine awarded *2003 Golden Gecko* by the Western Australia government for environmental excellence.
- **Improved Energy Efficiency**
  13 percent reduction in energy used per ounce of gold produced compared to past three-years' average.
- **Reclamation Awards**
  three North American closure sites received awards for outstanding reclamation achievements.
- **New Project Approvals**
  Environmental Impact Statements approved for Veladero and Tulawaka.

page 11

HEALTH & SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY

- **New Safety and Health System**
  the Barrick Safety and Health System, incorporating best practices from Barrick sites and industry, was developed in 2003 for implementation Company-wide in 2004.
- **Reduced Total Medical Injury Frequency**
  23 percent lower than 2002.
- **Health and Safety Training**
  84 percent increase in health and safety training hours compared to past two years' average.
- **Health and Safety Awards**
  three mines received external awards for their health and safety performance.

page 22

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- **Code of Business Conduct and Ethics**
  developed and approved by the Board of Directors in 2003.
- **Social Responsibility**
  development work in 2003 led to establishment of Steering Committee in early 2004 to oversee Barrick's policies and practices. (see page 7)
- **Social Contributions**
  $6.5 million contributed for community infrastructure and charitable causes.
- **Cultural Heritage Protection**
  agreement reached with the Wiradjuri Condobolin Registered Native Title Claimants Group in New South Wales, Australia to promote and protect cultural heritage.
- **World Vision Partnership**
  Barrick established a long-term partnership in 2003 to promote the health care and well-being of children in Peru.

page 28

Executive Viewpoint

Responsibility is sound business practice that goes to the core of who we are and what we do at Barrick Gold Corporation.

GREGORY C. WILKINS
President and
Chief Executive Officer

PETER J. KINVER
Chief Operating Officer

Responsible behavior, including bringing long-term benefits to the communities where we operate, has always guided us as we have developed mines around the world. This commitment will continue as we build the next generation of mines as well. Our performance record is both our legacy and our calling card, opening up opportunities to create shared value.

We view this record as a base for improvements. Public expectations are rising worldwide about responsible corporate behavior. Governments and communities justifiably expect that the development of mineral resources will generate lasting societal benefits, through infrastructure development, improved health care, education and economic well-being. We agree. This report documents our efforts to live up to that commitment through what we say, what we do, and our work to continually improve our performance in environmental, health, safety, and social (EHSS) responsibility.

Leadership at the executive and Board level is fundamental to our efforts to achieve company-wide excellence in EHSS performance. During the past year, we have moved on several fronts to strengthen and codify that leadership.

BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

In our view, responsibility requires that we are honest, fair, and open in our relations with our communities of interest, including our employees, neighboring communities, host countries and shareholders. While our record is strong, our initiatives to ensure that Barrick fulfills this requirement include a new **Code of Business Conduct and Ethics** that sets out high ethical standards for officers, directors and employees. This code not only confirms our obligations

"Barrick's mission is to be the world's best gold company by finding, developing and producing quality gold reserves in a profitable and socially responsible manner."

Greg Wilkins

with regard to such issues as disclosure, insider trading and doing business abroad, but also requires adherence to our environmental, safety and human rights related policies, such as those prohibiting discrimination and harassment. The Code is being communicated to all employees, who are required to read and live up to its standards.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Likewise, we are providing greater corporate guidance to the social responsibility programs that have long been a priority at our sites. In early 2004, we established a Corporate Social Responsibility Steering Committee chaired by John Carrington, Vice-Chairman. This Steering Committee is charged with formalizing Barrick's activities and communications in this critical area. John is the ideal leader for this effort having served Barrick as COO for nearly a decade and having led the Mining Association of Canada in its Towards Sustainable Mining Initiative when he chaired that Association.

SAFETY AND HEALTH SYSTEM

Worker safety and health are fundamental values in our business, and our belief is that any work-related injury or illness is unacceptable. However, over the past several years, our performance has not met our expectations. Workplace fatalities underscored the need to do things differently. During 2003, our safety professionals, general managers, and executives drew upon best practices at our sites and benchmarking studies of top performing companies to revise our safety and health approach. The resulting Barrick Safety and Health System clearly defines our expectations, provides the tools and resources to meet them, and holds every individual accountable for performance. We are currently

implementing the System at each of our operations, with the expectation of seeing marked progress in overall safety and health performance in 2004.

REORGANIZATION

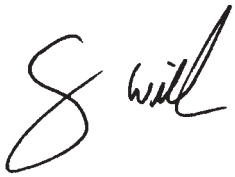
Accountability and responsibility across the Company are key to our drive to improve EHSS performance. These efforts should benefit from the reorganization of the Company into three regions, each with increased accountability and responsibility for results and performance, including EHSS. The regions are: North America, Australia/Africa, and South America. The new organizational design aims to support Barrick's global industry leadership through clear vision, having the right leaders in place at all levels and maintaining a culture of communication and engagement.

OUR EHSS OBJECTIVES

Our EHSS commitments are integral to our mission to create shareholder value. They are essential to our success in coming years, as we embark on a growth phase through 2007 that involves the completion of four new mines, increasing our expected production by about 40 percent to 6.8 to 7 million ounces in 2007. As of this time, in early 2004, all four of these projects have commenced construction: Veladero in Argentina, Cowal in Australia, Alto Chicama in Peru and Tulawaka in Tanzania. As we proceed with construction and operation, we remain committed to:

- **Responsible development**
  Proactively engaging the communities of interest around our development projects and producing mines is a priority, reflecting our commitment to development that brings sustainable benefits to the surrounding communities.
- **Safe operations**
  Safe operations are critical for business success. No job is worth doing in an unsafe way. Zero injuries is the only acceptable goal.
- **Full compliance**
  Compliance with all regulatory and permit requirements is a minimum standard for all business activities. Non-compliance will not be tolerated and every effort will be made to ensure that there are no exceptions at our operations.
- **Environmental protection**
  Stewardship of the environment is a fundamental requirement at all Barrick operations. We are committed to protecting environmental quality for our children and the children in the communities in which we operate. We do not assume this responsibility lightly.
- **Achieving our targets**
  Meeting our goals for production, costs, and earnings can only be done by mining responsibly. Environmental protection, outstanding safety performance, and social responsibility go hand in hand with production performance. Combined, they provide the essential underpinnings for successful operations.

At Barrick, we have a track record of mining responsibly. As the scope of our operations and activities grows, we intend to build on that track record. Creating value is what Barrick is all about, for our shareholders, for our employees and for our communities of interest.



GREGORY C. WILKINS
President and
Chief Executive Officer

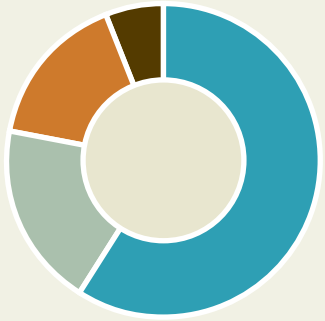
PETER J. KINVER
Chief Operating Officer

Corporate Overview

Since entering the gold mining business in 1983, Barrick Gold Corporation has grown into the third largest gold company in the world, with operations and development projects on four continents and exploration activities worldwide.

2003 REGIONAL PRODUCTION

5.5 million ounces of gold produced



North America	59%
Australia	19%
South America	16%
Africa	6%

During 2003, Barrick produced 5.5 million ounces of gold, or 6.6 percent of world gold production. Headquartered in Toronto, Canada, the Company has embarked on a new phase of growth, with four new mines under development: Alto Chicama in Peru, Veladero in Argentina, Cowal in Australia, and Tulawaka in Tanzania. A fifth project is being planned at Pascua-Lama, straddling the border of Chile and Argentina.

MANAGEMENT

With Barrick's continued growth as a global corporation, the Company reorganized in 2003 with three core elements. The reorganization is designed to:

- Consolidate responsibility for life-of-mine decision-making under the Chief Operating Officer to ensure an integrated approach to our sustainable development effort;
- Establish regional business units, with bottom line responsibility and accountability in each of three regions where Barrick has its principal interests – North America, Australia/Africa, and South America; and
- Build a corporate center that supports the global enterprise.

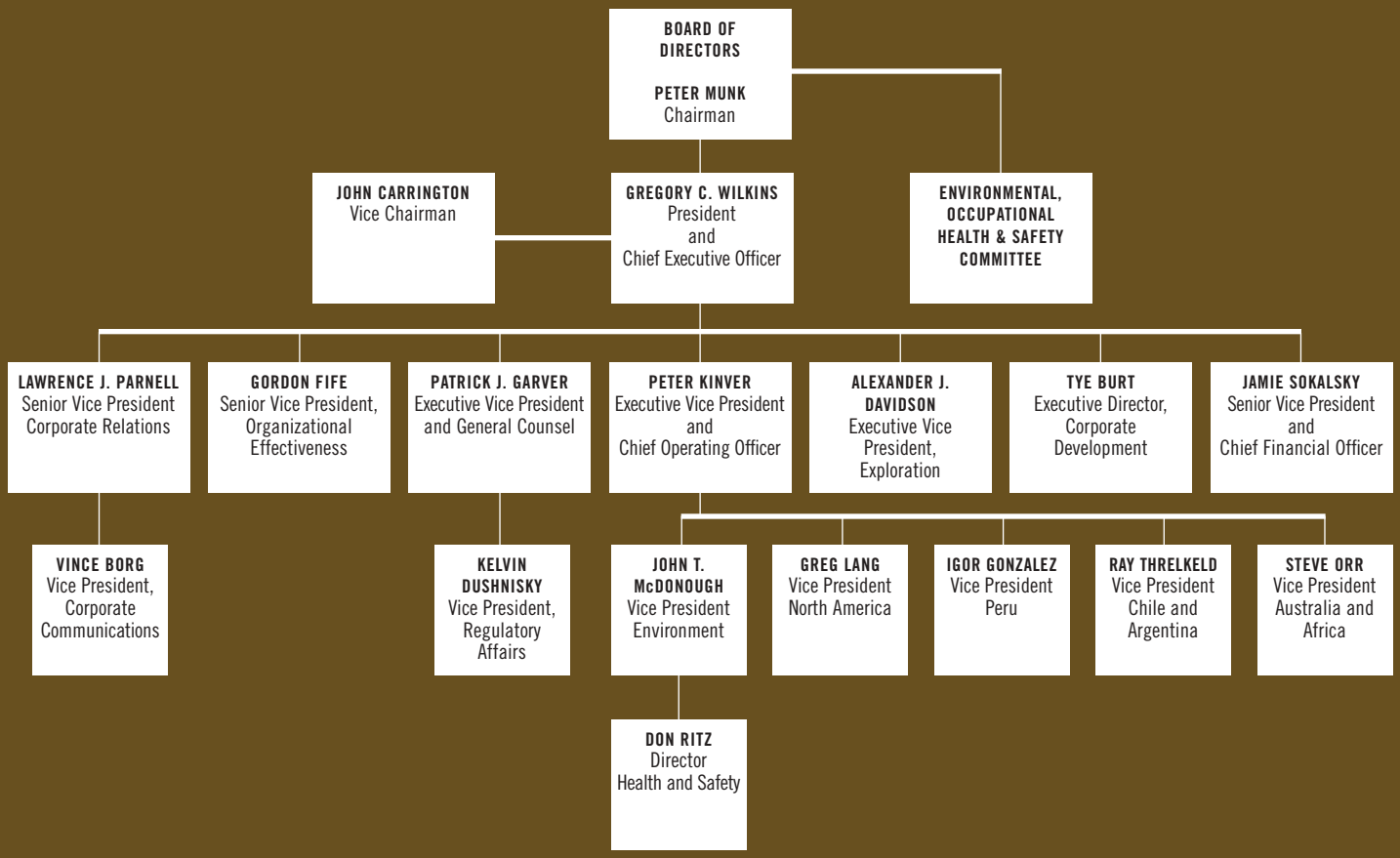
Barrick's senior management, in addition to providing operational, financial, legal and exploration oversight, is responsible for providing strategic direction, business plans and financial budgets to the Board of Directors for approval[1]. Management's due diligence on each mining venture characterizes the project's financial, operational, environmental, and social sustainability. All major acquisitions, dispositions and investments are subject to approval by the Board. Barrick's Board of Directors is currently comprised of 13 directors, seven of whom are independent and "unrelated"[2] to the Company. An Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Committee of the Board provides direction concerning the Company's policies[3] and programs, as well as oversight of performance in these important areas. The Committee is comprised of four members of the Board of Directors.

1 Barrick's financial information including description of risks, liabilities, taxes and royalties can be found on our website www.barrick.com

2 See Glossary for definition of "unrelated directors".

3 Barrick's Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety Policies can be found on our website www.barrick.com

Environmental, Health, Safety and Social Responsibility Organization



Where We Are

Barrick's Safety and Health System was developed in 2003 with input from site personnel, health and safety professional staff, and the executive group.

"Our EHSS commitments are integral to our mission to create shareholder value. They are essential to our success in coming years, as we embark on a growth phase that involves the completion of four new mines."

Gregory C. Wilkins,
President and CEO

RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES

Social responsibility has long been a priority at each of Barrick's sites. In early 2004, this priority received additional support when management established a Social Responsibility Steering Committee charged with the formalization of Barrick's social responsibility activities and communications, including publication of this report. This Committee is chaired by John Carrington, Vice Chairman.

During 2003, the Board of Directors approved a **Safety and Health System**, which focuses Barrick's safety programs and policies on a company-wide basis. The System builds on Barrick's existing corporate Safety and Occupational Health Policy by setting comprehensive standards of excellence and the practices to achieve them. Safety is one of the five key performance dimensions represented in the formal, annual performance commitments made by all senior leaders of Barrick, from the CEO on down.

Barrick's Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee in 2003 approved a **Code of Business Conduct and Ethics**, applicable to all directors, officers and employees of Barrick and its subsidiaries. This Code reflects Barrick's commitment to conduct business in accordance with high ethical standards and all applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Code is available on Barrick's website at www.barrick.com

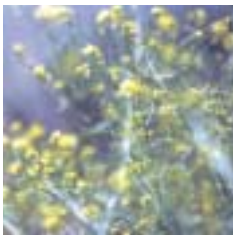
In addition, the Board of Directors adopted in 2003 a set of Corporate Governance Guidelines to promote the effective functioning of the Board and its Committees and set forth a common set of expectations how the Board should manage its affairs and perform its responsibilities. Among other things, the Guidelines establish minimum attendance requirements and minimum share ownership requirements for directors.

Producing Operations Overview

PRODUCING OPERATIONS	MANAGER AND ADDRESS	2003 PRODUCTION[1]
BULYANHULU 100% owned and operated by Barrick	Neil Whitaker Kahama Mining Corporation Limited International House Level 2, Garden Avenue PO Box 1081 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	889,248 tonnes of ore processed 313,553 ounces of gold produced 210,717 ounces of silver produced 3,715 tonnes of copper produced
DARLOT 100% owned and operated by Barrick	Richard Hay P.O. Box 127 Leonora, Western Australia 6438 Australia	804,183 tonnes of ore processed 154,977 ounces of gold produced
ESKAY CREEK 100% owned and operated by Barrick	John Kinyon *(Acting GM)* No. 1 Airport Way Smithers, British Columbia V0J 2N0 Canada	115,050 tonnes of ore processed 352,070 ounces of gold 16,968,376 ounces of silver produced
GOLDSTRIKE 100% owned and operated by Barrick	Mike Feehan P.O. Box 29 Elko, Nevada 89803 USA	9,258,986 tonnes of ore processed 2,111,125 ounces of gold produced 203,325 ounces of silver produced
HEMLO JV[3] 50% owned by Barrick; operated by Teck-Corona and Williams Operating Companies	Vern Baker Williams Operating Corp. P.O. Bag 500 Marathon, Ontario P0T 2E0 Canada	3,576,065 tonnes of ore processed 535,775 ounces of gold produced
HOLT-MCDERMOTT 100% owned and operated by Barrick	Brian Grebenc P.O. Box 278 Kirkland Lake, Ontario P2N 3H7 Canada	1,051,769 tonnes of ore processed 170,073 ounces of gold and 18,219 ounces of silver produced
KALGOORLIE JV 50% owned by Barrick; operated by Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines	Russell Cole *(Acting GM)* KCGM Private Mail Bag 27 Kalgoorlie, Western Australia 6430 Australia	13,298,493 tonnes of ore processed 872,196 ounces of gold produced 187,034 ounces of silver produced
LAWLERS 100% owned and operated by Barrick	Mark Le Messurier PMB 47 Leinster, Western Australia 6437 Australia	751,000 tonnes of ore processed 99,000 ounces of gold produced
MARIGOLD JV 33% owned by Barrick; operated by Glamis Gold Ltd.	Dave Cook P.O. Box 160 Valmy, Nevada 89438 USA	7,405,481 tonnes of ore processed 142,188 ounces of gold produced 2,122 ounces of silver produced
PIERINA 100% owned and operated by Barrick	Robert Collier Minera Barrick Misquichilca S. A. Psje Los Delfines 159, 3er. Piso Urb. Las Gardenias, Surco Lima 33, Peru	14,368,941 tonnes of ore processed 911,723 ounces of gold produced 1,670,740 ounces of silver produced
PLUTONIC 100% owned and operated by Barrick	Michael Hulmes PMB 46 Meekatharra, Western Australia 6642 Australia	2,730,923 tonnes of ore processed 333,947 ounces of gold produced
ROUND MOUNTAIN JV 50% owned by Barrick; operated by Smoky Valley Common Operation	Michael Iannacchione P.O. Box 480 Round Mountain, Nevada 89045 USA	56,667,120 tonnes of ore processed 785,299 ounces of gold produced 765,583 ounces of silver produced

1 Represents 100% of operation's production 2 Average for year 3 JV – Joint Venture

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS	PERSONNEL[2]
Located approximately 56 kilometers south of Lake Victoria and 153 km from the city of Mwanza in northwestern Tanzania, East Africa. Mine and processing facilities were commissioned in March 2001. The mine produces gold and copper via gravitation and flotation circuits and utilizes third-party smelters and refineries for gold-copper concentration.	1200 employees and 341 contractors, including 14 health and safety specialists and 5 environmental specialists.
Located 113 kilometers north of Leonora, Western Australia. Underground mine operations began in 1996 following completion of surface mining. Ore processing by milling and leaching.	154 employees and 44 contractors, including 3 health and safety specialists and 1 environmental specialist.
Located 82 kilometers north of Stewart, British Columbia. Underground mine operations began in 1995. The mine produces both direct ship ore and concentrates that are sold to third-party smelters and refineries.	144 employees and 201 contractors, including 3 health and safety specialists and 1 environmental specialist.
Located 40 kilometers north of the City of Carlin, Nevada. Goldstrike includes both the Betze-Post open pit mine and the Meikle underground mine. Production began in 1986. Ore is processed via autoclaving or roasting facilities with subsequent cyanidation.	1600 employees and 200 contractors, including 12 health and safety specialists and 12 environmental specialists.
Located 350 kilometers east of Thunder Bay, Ontario. Hemlo includes the Williams and David Bell mines, primarily underground operations that began in 1985. Surface mining at Williams also produces ore and backfill for underground operations. Ore is processed at the Williams mill by cyanidation and leaching.	781 employees and 156 contractors, including 9 health and safety specialists and 2 environmental specialists.
Located 48 kilometers northeast of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Canada. Underground mine operations began in 1988. Ore processing is carbon in leach. Almost half of the ore processed is custom milled for nearby mine operators.	210 employees and 53 contractors, including 1 health and safety specialist and 1 environmental specialist.
Located adjacent to Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Western Australia, approximately 483 kilometers northeast of Perth. Mining began in 1893. Ore is mined using surface and underground methods. All ore is processed via milling or roasting with subsequent cyanidation.	442 employees and 594 contractors, including 7 health and safety specialists and 6 environmental specialists.
Located 120 kilometers northwest of Leonora, Western Australia. Mining operations began in 1985. In 1998 surface mining concluded and underground mining commenced. Ore is processed by milling and leaching.	133 employees and 90 contractors, including 2 health and safety specialists and 1 environmental specialist.
Located 64 kilometers southeast of Winnemucca, Nevada. Surface mining began in 1989. Ore is processed by heap leaching.	82 employees and 163 contractors, including 2 health and safety specialists and 1 environmental specialist.
Located in the Callejón de Huaylas in the Peruvian Andes, approximately 10 kilometers north of Huaraz, Peru. Surface mining began in 1998. Ore is processed by valley fill heap leaching.	405 employees and 780 contractors, including 3 health and safety specialists and 6 environmental specialists.
Located 177 kilometers northeast of Meekatharra, Western Australia. Mining operations began in 1990. Ore is mined with both surface and underground methods. Ore processing by milling and leaching.	344 employees and 305 contractors, including 8 health and safety specialists and 2 environmental specialists.
Located 100 kilometers north of Tonopah, Nevada. Surface mining operations began in 1977. While most of the ore is heap leached, higher grade sulfide ore is processed by milling.	644 employees and 26 contractors, including 4 health and safety specialists and 5 environmental specialists.



2002 RESPONSIBILITY REPORT RECOGNITION

Barrick's 2002 Responsibility Report received the following recognition:

- **Winner, 2003 Bronze Sabre Award for best in class, Annual Reports, Holmes Organization, New York City, (see www.holmesreport.com).**
- **Finalist Award Certificate, The 2004 International Business Awards (Stevie Awards), New York City, 2004.**
- **Finalist, 2004 ACCA-CERES North American Sustainability Reporting Awards.**

LEADERSHIP

Barrick participates in numerous organizations and initiatives aimed at enhancing the performance of the Company in all aspects of sustainable development. Primary among these efforts are national- and state-based organizations such as the Mining Association of Canada, the National Mining Association (USA), the World Gold Council, the Chamber of Minerals and Energy (Western Australia), the Australian Mining Industry Council, the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, the Tanzanian Chamber of Minerals and Energy, the Instituto de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú, the Sociedad Nacional de Mineria, Petroleo y Energia (Peru), Cámara Argentina de Empresarios Mineros, and the Nevada Mining Association. Each entity uniquely shapes the face of mining in its respective country and Barrick, in turn, assists in this process through participation in new initiatives and issues management. Typically, issues addressed include taxation, labor, human rights, worker health and safety, environmental management, mineral access, and sustainable development. An example of this is Barrick's on-going participation in the Mining Association of Canada's Towards Sustainable Mining Initiative.

VOLUNTARY INITIATIVES

Barrick participates in a number of voluntary environmental initiatives. The Company is a signatory to the Australian Minerals Industry Code for Environment Management and the Mining Association of Canada's Environmental Policy. Barrick has been a key sponsor in efforts to establish an International Cyanide Management Code for improved cyanide management of gold operations around the world. Additionally, Barrick operations participate in initiatives such as the Canadian Greenhouse Gases Voluntary Challenge Registry through the Mining Association of Canada, the Nevada Governor's Sage Grouse Initiative, and the Nevada Voluntary Mercury Emissions Program.

RECOGNITION

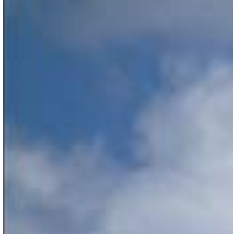
In recognition of its efforts, Barrick was named "Company of the Year in Canada for 2003" by *The Banker*, a publication of the Financial Times Group based in London, England. Barrick was chosen by the Financial Times Group for this honor based on four key achievements: measurable improvements achieved through the Barrick Operating System[1], the new global reorganization, the decision to prioritize grassroots exploration, and the publication of its first annual Responsibility Report.

1 See page 35 for a description of the Barrick Operating System.

Environmental Responsibility

Barrick believes that anything short of best management is unacceptable. Environmental excellence is a strategic business objective.

An important aspect of Barrick's environmental responsibility efforts is reclamation of lands disturbed by mining activities. Concurrent reclamation, as shown here at the Lawlers Mine in Western Australia, reduces the environmental footprint of the mine and accelerates restoration of post-mining land use.



Barrick is committed to protecting the environment wherever the Company is exploring for new resources, or developing, operating or closing mines.

This involves integrating environmental priorities into decision-making throughout the mining life cycle. Early in the project planning, Barrick engages external experts and experienced corporate staff to complete baseline studies of flora and fauna, water and air quality, and cultural sites to ensure that development proceeds, and management systems are designed, with their protection in mind. Throughout a mine's life and after, Barrick aims to meet or surpass its regulatory requirements, and measures its performance with regular site audits. Other priorities include conserving resources, such as water and energy, recycling materials, such as scrap metal and batteries, training for employees and contractors, and reclaiming land to restore it to productive alternative land use. Through its comprehensive environmental management activities, Barrick is committed to ensuring that:

- Environmental effects are being adequately addressed;
- Controls are in place to ensure compliance with corporate environmental policies and obligations;
- Environmental management activities are supported by adequate resources and financial provisions; and
- Plans are in place to ensure that the environment is protected for future generations and that the sustainability of nearby communities is safeguarded.

The following sections address Barrick's environmental management activities and outline the Company's environmental record for 2003.

AUDITS AND BENCHMARKING

Verification of Barrick's management and performance commitments is accomplished by regular environmental audits of all operations. Where audits identify performance deficiencies, root cause analysis assists investigators in targeting management system improvements. A third-party review of Barrick's audit program was completed during 2003 by Environmental Resources Management, and improvements, including streamlined reporting, were implemented based on ERM recommendations.

During 2003, 10 corporate environmental audits were performed at Barrick operations: six at producing operations and four at closed sites. Three emergency response audit-drills were completed at producing operations to test their preparedness in the event of a hazardous material spill.

During 2004, corporate environmental audits are planned for 12 sites: five development projects, three producing operations, and four closed sites. Additional audits of reclamation and closure plans and costs are planned at seven sites: six producing operations and one closed site.

In addition to audits, Barrick conducts a number of geotechnical reviews of key facilities (eg. tailings storage) to verify their long-term stability and integrity. During 2003, geotechnical reviews, using international standards, were performed at two producing operations, Holt-McDermott and Kalgoorlie JV. Third-party geotechnical reviews were performed at four sites: two development projects, one producing operation and one closed site. During 2004, geotechnical reviews are planned at five sites: four producing operations and one closed site.

Through technology exchange and participation in professional associations, Barrick benchmarks its environmental activities against other mining companies and industry leaders in such areas as reclamation success, closure planning, and emissions management. At the 2003 Barrick Environmental Conference in Huaraz, Peru, environmental professionals from Barrick operations worldwide

As part of Barrick's comprehensive environmental baseline studies, archeological investigations identify and assess the significance of cultural sites in proximity to proposed mine developments. Based upon these investigations, knowledge of historical cultures is expanded. An example is the rock-sheltered hearth site near Barrick's Alto Chicama development project in Peru, shown above, during investigation.

reviewed the Company's progress in these areas, exchanged ideas and discussed strategies for improvement.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

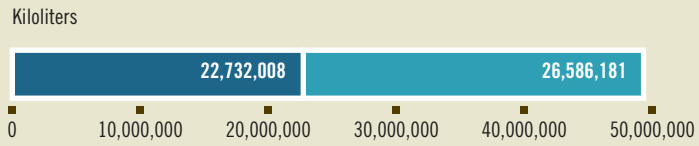
Barrick's objective is to operate in full compliance with all regulatory requirements and permits. While this was largely achieved in 2003, Barrick received nine environmental regulatory actions[2] at its properties during the year. The one fine received in 2003 involved improper management of waste material by contractors in late 2002 at Barrick's Pascua-Lama development property, located on the Chile-Argentina border. This incident resulted in two regulatory actions and a fine of $57,000. Mitigation involved removal and appropriate disposal of waste materials. More rigorous controls have been put in place to make certain that contractors comply with requirements.

Many of Barrick's operations are zero-discharge facilities. However, operations in higher precipitation areas often must discharge water. Four Barrick operations and five closure properties discharged water, under permit, to the environment in 2003. Total water discharged for the year was 16,417,064 kiloliters. Although three of four operating properties had no discharge permit excursions, the Eskay Creek Mine in Canada exceeded permit limits on four occasions: two pH excursions, one iron excursion and one bacteria excursion. The Eskay Creek Mine has had occasional water quality excursions in past years and continues to work to find solutions that will prevent further incidents. While these excursions were unacceptable, their short duration and low levels did not result in significant environmental effects, and no fines were received.

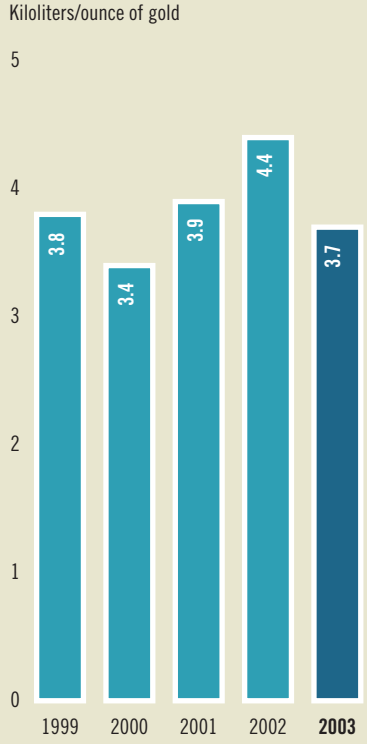
Management of air emissions is a priority at Barrick's mine sites. Dust suppression is an operational requirement at the Company's mining operations and includes the use of dust suppression products or water sprays to control dust on roads and around crushers and conveyer belt systems. Most other air emissions at Barrick's mining operations involve releases to air from ore processing activities. Due to their roaster operations, Barrick's largest emission sources are Goldstrike in the USA and the Kalgoorlie operation in Australia. In 2003, Kalgoorlie operated the roaster without exceeding its permit limits while Goldstrike reported exceeding its air emission limits 12 times. These involved short-term excursions of sulphur dioxide (six incidents), nitric oxides (three incidents), particulates (two incidents) and carbon monoxide (one incident). Corrective actions, including throughput adjustments and modifications to controls, were implemented and no fines were levied by the regulatory authorities. Because of the minor level and short duration of these excursions, no significant environmental effect resulted.

2 See Glossary for definition.

WATER RECYCLE PERCENTAGE = 53.9%



WATER USE INTENSITY



The prevention of chemical spills is an important component of Barrick's environmental management and operational design. At each operation, spill prevention measures and spill response plans are in place and are periodically tested and updated. Multiple levels of spill containment, such as double-walled tanks or lined and bermed containment cells, provide assurance that most accidental releases neither impact the environment nor leave the mine site.

Barrick's largest spill in 2003 involved the failure of a tailings pipeline flange at Goldstrike, causing an accidental release of approximately 700 kiloliters of tailings slurry. The slurry flowed down a dry stream bed and off the property. The spilled material was recovered and the stream bed was rinsed and revegetated. Because the stream was dry and the tailings removed, environmental effects are minimal.

TRAINING

Environmental training is provided to all employees. Company policies and regulatory obligations, as well as each employee's environmental responsibilities are reviewed. Additional training is provided employees having specialized environmental responsibilities to ensure they have the skills and understanding to effectively perform their responsibilities. In 2003 Barrick provided over 12,000 hours of environmental training to employees (a 64 percent increase over the previous three-year average). The Company also provided 6,200 hours of environmental training to contractors working on Barrick properties (a 47 percent increase over the previous three-year average).

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Responsible use of resources requires careful engineering, management and conservation measures. Information on four major resource inputs to Barrick's operations; energy, water, sodium cyanide, and explosives, are presented on page 20.

Energy consumption at Barrick's mining operations includes purchased electricity, natural gas, diesel fuel, gasoline, and propane. Total energy use intensity (energy use per ounce of gold produced) decreased by 13 percent in 2003 as compared to the previous three-year average (see chart on page 15).

Water is required in mineral processing and recycling measures are in place at the Company's operations to control water consumption. Barrick's total water recycle percentage, as well as water use intensity, are shown in the charts on this page. Fifty-four percent of the water used in mine processing in 2003 was recycled through the processing circuits. Total water use intensity (water use per ounce of gold produced) decreased by five percent in 2003 as compared to the previous three year average.

Barrick's sustainable development programs include post-mining land use projects. At Barrick's Pierina Mine in Peru, a demonstration project has re-introduced alpaca to the area near the mine and is educating local citizens on alpaca care and management.

Sodium cyanide is used in ore processing at 10 of Barrick's producing operations. At each of these operations, Barrick has procedures in place for the safe management, handling and transportation of sodium cyanide. In addition to routine corporate audits, Barrick has completed more extensive analysis of cyanide handling at its operations in anticipation of certification under the International Cyanide Management Code, once the certification process is finalized. In 2003, sodium cyanide intensity (cyanide consumed for each ounce of gold produced) remained virtually unchanged compared with the previous three-year average.

Mining requires the use of explosives. Explosive materials must be managed for safety and to prevent accidental release to the environment. Rigorous procedures are in place for the transport, storage and handling of explosive materials at all Barrick operations. In addition, because explosives represent a significant cost for production, their use is closely monitored and engineered. Barrick's total explosives use intensity was 10 kg per ounce of gold produced in 2003.

Continued focus on improved material usage across the Company has led to initiatives such as Barrick's tire life improvement project. The aim of this project is to obtain higher quality tires to meet specific design standards and to improve tire maintenance and utilization. This project is expected to lead to greater tire life, thereby reducing tire supply and disposal requirements, as well as reducing tire replacement costs. For example, at Goldstrike new tire models, plus a number of procedural changes introduced in 2002, resulted in a 45 percent increase in tire life by mid-2003.

Barrick has had recycling programs at its operations for many years. Key materials recycled are batteries, used oil, and scrap metal. Additional materials recycled at some operations include paper and cardboard, solvents, fluorescent tubes, aluminum cans, and tires.

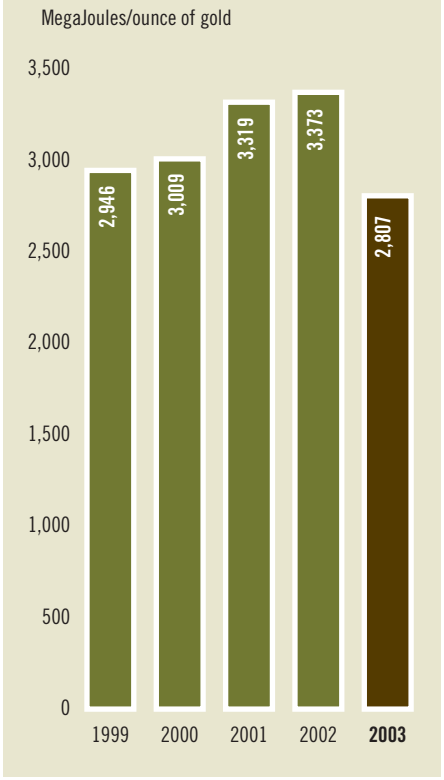
SECONDARY PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

During the course of producing gold and silver, some Barrick properties produce secondary products. Copper concentrate is produced at Bulyanhulu and shipped to offsite refiners. Mercury is produced at Goldstrike, Pierina, and Hemlo. Rigorous procedures are in place at Barrick's operations to ensure the safe packaging, handling, storage, and transport of mercury to a US-based, fully regulated commercial facility. Barrick had no accidental releases of mercury again in 2003.

AIR EMISSIONS REDUCTION

Barrick began to consolidate information from its operations on emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) and ozone depleting substances in 2003. This information will be used in 2004 to identify opportunities for emission reductions, as well as to develop appropriate policies and programs.

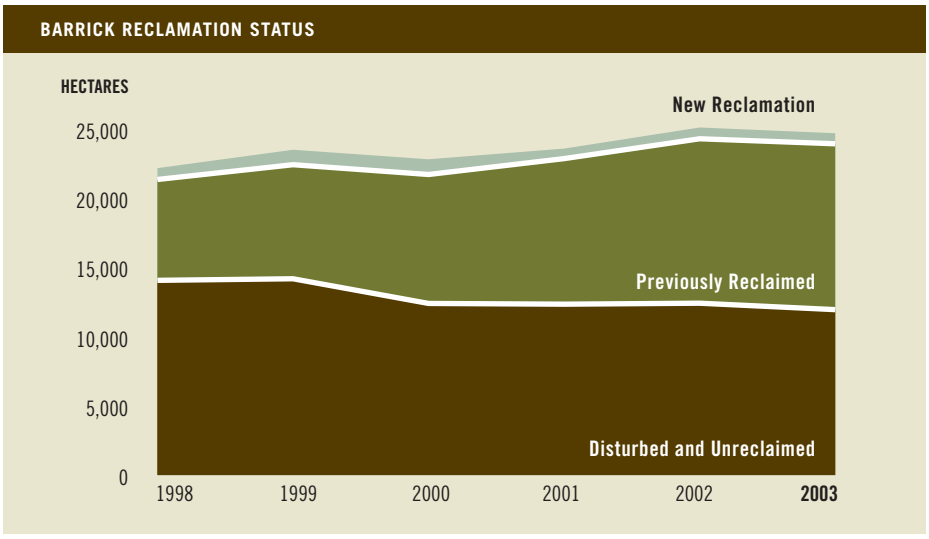
ENERGY USE INTENSITY



The Lawlers Mine in Western Australia received the Golden Gecko Award in 2003 for their innovative landfill design (shown) that prevents wind-blown debris.

RECLAMATION ACTIVITIES

Barrick incorporates reclamation and closure requirements into the engineering and design phase of mine development, so that a mine is planned with reclamation in mind. Disturbed areas are reclaimed as soon as they are no longer required for active mining. Following reclamation, these areas are monitored and managed to ensure that they are returned to productive post-mining land uses. Reclamation at Barrick properties involves resloping and recontouring disturbed lands, covering with top soil and revegetating. Other activities include revegetation studies, construction of permanent water diversion channels, sensitive habitat management, and native species nurseries. At the Alto Chicama project in Peru, for example, a nursery for testing the suitability of a variety of plant species was established more than a year before mine development began. Similar nurseries are in place at Kalgoorlie in Australia and Bulyanhulu in Tanzania.



Barrick monitors the progress of reclamation at its operations. In 2003, 762 hectares of mine disturbed lands were reclaimed. In 2003 the total area affected by mining operations was reduced when Barrick sold four closed properties totaling over 6,300 hectares. Of this area only 2,064 hectares of land had been affected by mining, of which 1,066 hectares had been reclaimed.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION

Barrick has implemented programs to protect and enhance natural habitats and sensitive species. Habitat enhancement is included in reclamation efforts and includes, for example, construction of small-mammal refuges on reclaimed areas, installation of elevated perches for raptors, establishment of water sources for desert wildlife, and planting of forage crops.

Each mine site has programs in place to protect wildlife from chemical exposure. Management controls include cyanide destruction where required, spill prevention measures, and netting or other covers for ponds and tanks. At Barrick's properties in 2003, chemical-related wildlife mortalities were limited to seven.

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS

Barrick's properties received a number of government and industry sponsored environmental awards in 2003. The Lawlers Mine in Australia received both the *Golden Gecko Award* and the *Certificate of Merit* for environmental projects. Presented by the Western Australian Department of Industry and Resources, the Golden Geckos recognize environmental excellence across the whole resource sector. Elsewhere, three closure properties won awards for their reclamation activities. Ruby Hill in Nevada received an Excellence in Mine Reclamation Award from the state and federal governments, Snip in British Columbia won a Citation for Outstanding Reclamation Achievement from the provincial government, and Milton Limestone in Ontario received an industry award for Outstanding Achievement in Property Rehabilitation.

		RECLAMATION		STEWARDSHIP	RECOGNITION
Producing Operations	Area Disturbed & Unreclaimed (hectares)	Area Reclaimed During 2003 (hectares)	Total Area Reclaimed (hectares)	Habitat Stewardship Initiatives	External Awards and Recognition
BULYANHULU	238	3	11		
DARLOT	229	24	241	Cue Grevillea (rare shrub) Management Program	
ESKAY CREEK	18	0	9		
GOLDSTRIKE	2,956	37	294	Sage Grouse and Mule Deer Management Programs	
HEMLO JV[1]	415	3	176		
HOLT-McDERMOTT	253	0	74		
KALGOORLIE JV	903	56	901		
LAWLERS	395	87	433	Rescue Program for Injured Wedgetailed Eagles	Golden Gecko Award; Golden Gecko Certificate of Merit
MARIGOLD JV	471	0	142		
PIERINA	569	5	68	Propagation of Endangered Cacti (2 Quenua and 1 Oroya species)	
PLUTONIC	1,730	220	2,400	Mulgara (vulnerable marsupial) Habitat Protection (habitat is listed as critical)	
ROUND MOUNTAIN JV	1,866	50	338	Sage Grouse Management Program and Wildlife Water Source Construction	
TOTAL PRODUCING OPERATIONS	10,042	485	5,087		
TOTAL NON-PRODUCING OPERATIONS[2]	1,887	277	7,634		3 awards for reclamation activities at North American closed properties
TOTAL COMPANY[3]	11,929	762	12,721		

1 JV – Joint Venture.

2 Closed properties and development properties.

3 Includes producing and non-producing operations.

		TRAINING		SPILLS		
Producing Operations	Year	Employee Environmental Training Hours	Contractor Training Hours	Reportable Spills Escaping First Level Spill Containment[1] (kiloliters)	Reportable Spills Escaping Second Level Spill Containment[1] (kiloliters)	Reportable Spills Leaving Site Boundary (kiloliters)
BULYANHULU	**2003**	**1,845**	**365**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.[3]	506	417	0	0	0
DARLOT	**2003**	**170**	**262**	**27.0**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	199	51	9.7	9.7	0
ESKAY CREEK	**2003**	**79**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	23	1	5.5	0.5	0.1
GOLDSTRIKE	**2003**	**1,840**	**100**	**1,339.2**	**700.3**	**700.3**[7]
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	1,724	0	188.2	0	0
HEMLO JV[4]	**2003**	**814**	**81**	**2.1**[6]	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	429	188	99.6	0	0
HOLT-McDERMOTT	**2003**	**134**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	76	0	0.6	0	0
KALGOORLIE JV	**2003**	**992**	**172**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	135	9	0	0	0
LAWLERS	**2003**	**176**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	47	50	43.3	3.3	0
MARIGOLD JV	**2003**	**158**	**0**	**3.2**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	108	10	4.3	0	0
PIERINA	**2003**	**1,311**	**2,800**	**11.7**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	1,161	1,150	9.3	9.3	0.2
PLUTONIC	**2003**	**1,285**	**480**	**1.0**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	303	768	1.7	0	0
ROUND MOUNTAIN JV	**2003**	**1,715**	**5**	**281.9**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	1,041	701	16.4	0	0
TOTAL PRODUCING OPERATIONS	**2003**	**10,518**	**4,295**	**1,666.2**	**700.3**	**700.3**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	5,753	3,346	378.5	22.8	0.3
TOTAL COMPANY[5]	**2003**	**12,166**	**6,222**	**1,675.8**[8]	**700.3**	**700.3**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	7,416	4,216	462.0	58.1	19.3

1 See Glossary for definitions.

2 Short-term breach of one or more permitted limits.

3 Because Bulyanhulu went into production during 2001, only a previous 2 year average is applicable.

4 JV – Joint venture.

5 Includes producing and non-producing operations, development properties, and exploration sites. The 3-year average does not include exploration or development properties.

6 In addition, Hemlo reported one 20L diesel fuel spill from a vehicle that was not within the site boundary.

7 A description of this spill is available on page 14 of this report.

8 Included in this total is a spill at the Ruby Hill closure property in Nevada. This process solution spill was estimated to be 9,240 liters which was captured within second level containment and cleaned up. No environmental effect resulted.

9 A $57,000 fine was received as the result of a contractor's improper management of waste materials at the Pascua-Lama development property (see page 13).

WILDLIFE MORTALITY	WATER		AIR	AUDITS	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	
Number of Chemical-Related Wildlife Mortalities	Total Water Discharged (Kiloliters)	Number of Water Discharge Excursions[2]	Number of Air Emission Excursions[2]	Corporate Environmental Audits	Number of Regulatory Actions[1]	Fines Paid (US$)
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
0	3,547	1	0	1.3	0	0
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0
0	**1,382,426**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
0	3,370,994	3	0	0.3	1	0
0	**0**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**
0	0	0	49	0.7	0	0
0	**2,185,044**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
0	2,193,525	0	0	0.7	0	0
0	**2,698,145**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
0	2,168,892	0	0	0.7	0	0
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
4	0	0	0	0.3	3	0
0	**288,500**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
0	0	0	0	0.3	3	0
4	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2	0	0	0	0.3	1	0
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
0	67,665	0	0	1.0	0	0
1	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**
9	0	0	0	0.3	0	0
1	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2	0	0	0	0.7	1	$ 1,020
6	**6,554,115**	**4**	**12**	**6**	**4**	**0**
17	7,804,623	3	49	7.0	10	$ 1,020
7	**16,417,064**	**5**	**12**	**10**	**9**	**$ 57,000**[9]
21	17,910,966	4	49	10.0	12	$ 1,020

		ENERGY CONSUMPTION		WATER CONSUMPTION		
Producing Operations	Year	MegaJoules	MJ/ounce[2]	Raw Water (Kiloliters)	Recycle Percentage[1]	Kiloliters/ Ounce[2]
BULYANHULU	**2003**	**617,263,650**	**1,969**	**347,619**	**41.9%**	**1.1**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.[4]	607,480,029	2,002	315,967		1.0
DARLOT	**2003**	**533,973,847**	**3,446**	**894,629**[5]	**12.6%**	**5.8**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	469,968,965	3,550	n/a		n/a
ESKAY CREEK	**2003**	**451,657,995**	**1,283**	**109,417**	**24.7%**	**0.3**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	358,898,071	1,063	144,849		0.4
GOLDSTRIKE	**2003**	**7,994,914,322**	**3,787**	**8,992,620**	**53.6%**	**4.3**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	8,990,487,794	3,976	7,660,817		3.4
HEMLO JV[6]	**2003**	**1,581,661,000**	**2,952**	**2,156,731**	**67.3%**	**4.0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	1,452,360,589	2,531	1,559,342		2.7
HOLT-McDERMOTT	**2003**	**366,205,000**	**2,153**	**413,622**	**60.2%**	**2.4**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	338,288,120	1,807	497,245		2.7
KALGOORLIE JV	**2003**	**4,282,718,040**	**4,910**	**6,068,362**	**52.6%**	**7.0**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	3,663,829,228	4,829	4,696,421		6.2
LAWLERS	**2003**	**252,759,000**	**2,553**	**417,614**	**65.9%**	**4.2**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	306,987,386	2,887	548,750		7.6
MARIGOLD	**2003**	**556,031,000**	**3,911**	**598,859**	**0%**	**4.2**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	292,506,601	3,733	595,130		7.6
PIERINA	**2003**	**1,058,731,300**	**1,161**	**446,372**	**21.0%**	**0.5**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	904,191,875	1,031	304,816		0.3
PLUTONIC	**2003**	**1,387,759,103**	**4,156**	**2,286,163**	**57.2%**	**6.8**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	1,451,467,141	5,129	2,485,665		8.8
ROUND MOUNTAIN JV	**2003**	**2,398,852,000**	**3,055**	**5,945,662**	**n/a**	**7.6**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	2,440,965,684	3,418	6,076,371		8.5
TOTAL PRODUCING OPERATIONS	**2003**	**21,482,526,257**	**2,807**	**28,677,670**	**53.9%**	**3.7**
	Prev. 3 yr. avg.	21,074,938,140	3,236	25,189,187		3.9

1 Recycle percentage is the percentage of total process water that is recirculated in the processing system. Because this is the first year collecting this information, a 3-year average is not available.

2 Intensity – Consumption rates have been normalized using ounces of gold produced during the year.

3 Because this is the first year collecting this information, a 3-year average is not available.

4 Because Bulyanhulu went into production during 2001 only a previous 2-year average is applicable. Water consumption for 2001-02 has been corrected since previously reported.

5 Previous water consumption reporting was in error, making a previous 3-year average unavailable.

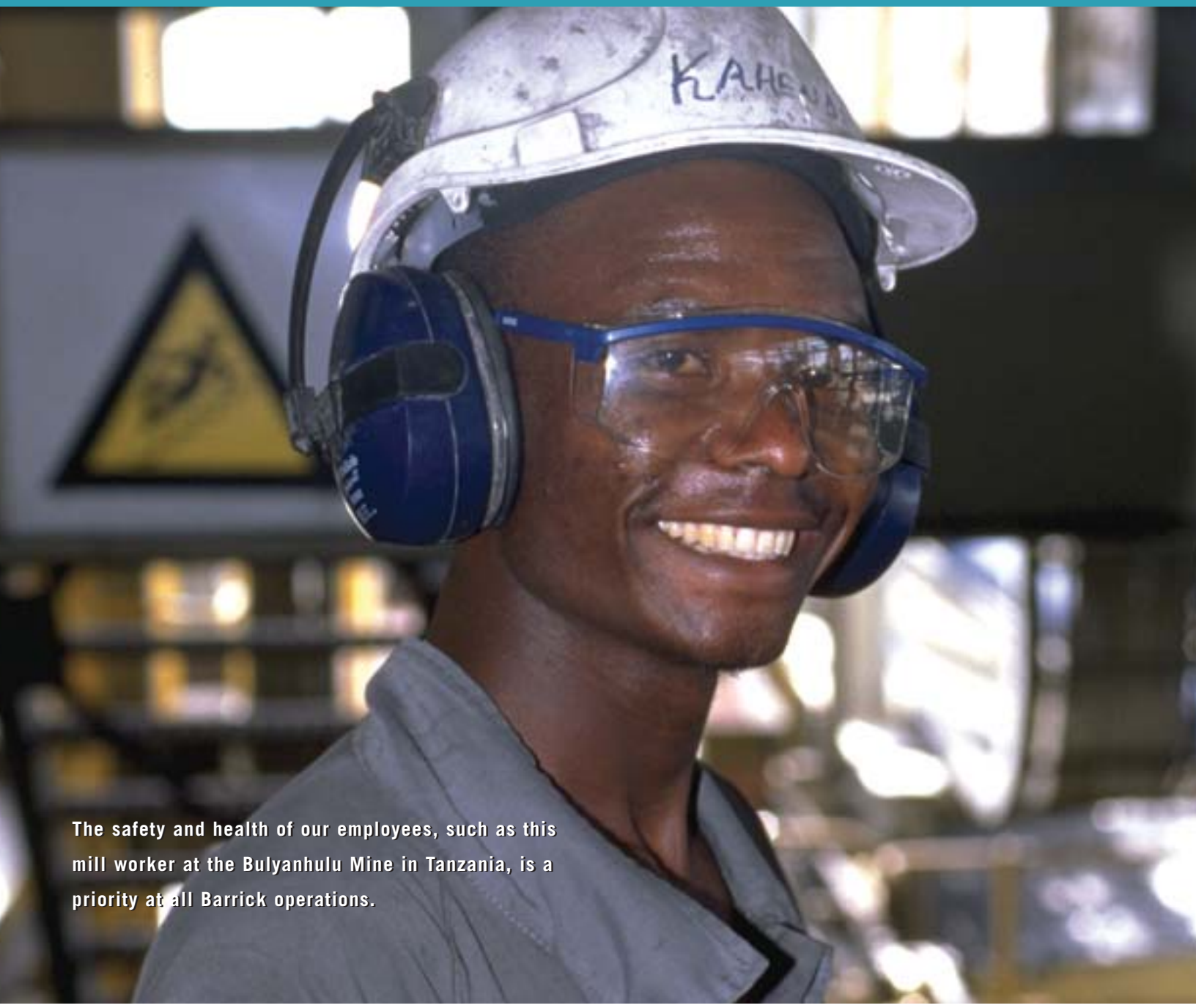
6 JV – Joint Venture.

n/a not available.

SODIUM CYANIDE CONSUMPTION		EXPLOSIVES CONSUMPTION[3]				RECYCLING
Kilograms (kg)	Kg/Ounce[2]	Kilograms (kg)	Kg/Ounce[2]	Scrap Metal (kg)	Used Oil (liters)	Batteries (kg)
0	**0**	**7,409,850**	**24**	**1,094,381**	**348,970**	**10,350**
0	0			524,210	131,274	1,980
411,000	**3**	**624,000**	**4**	**5,369**	**51,200**	**200**
360,632	3			40,859	65,350	556
0	**0**	**585,800**	**2**	**415,000**	**67,912**	**359**
0	0			261,576	60,272	2,322
4,530,663	**2**	**3,943,485**	**2**	**2,986,094**	**1,170,910**	**25,394**
4,095,181	2			1,441,994	729,530	16,637
873,213	**2**	**3,884,734**	**7**	**291,818**	**209,100**	**9,977**
979,755	2			973,535	252,988	12,133
310,315	**2**	**637,350**	**4**	**179,516**	**14,555**	**4,000**
336,363	2			182,996	14,908	1,260
6,693,000	**8**	**21,068,000**	**24**	**456**	**965,240**	**2,000**
6,375,988	8			144,002	486,175	1,400
197,000	**2**	**627,000**	**6**	**70,160**	**50,415**	**500**
290,702	3			918,082	22,549	627
607,270	**4**	**9,238,000**	**65**	**43,546**	**246,713**	**4,137**
559,045	7			31,147	96,998	2,841
2,640,700	**3**	**5,849,000**	**6**	**127,100**	**385,149**	**5,320**
2,475,675	3			288,873	350,324	3,735
1,675,360	**5**	**2,488,600**	**7**	**6,000**	**266,600**	**8,730**
1,827,350	6			39,001	165,749	4,798
9,024,321	**11**	**9,947,448**	**13**	**40,174**	**859,364**	**7,322**
8,465,408	12			282,070	791,288	7,755
26,962,842	**4**	**66,303,267**	**9**	**5,259,614**	**4,636,128**	**78,289**
25,766,099	4			4,953,608	3,123,648	55,384

Health & Safety Responsibility

For Barrick, the only acceptable health and safety goal is to eliminate every injury and job-related illness. We believe that this goal is achievable, and progress toward it enhances both the well-being of employees and the success of our operations.



The safety and health of our employees, such as this mill worker at the Bulyanhulu Mine in Tanzania, is a priority at all Barrick operations.

Barrick's philosophy:

We are committed to performing every job in a safe and healthy manner. Work-related injury or illness is unacceptable and we are committed to the identification, elimination or control of workplace hazards for the protection of ourselves and others. Everyone is responsible for workplace safety. No job is worth doing in an unsafe way. None!

THE BARRICK SAFETY AND HEALTH SYSTEM

Barrick has moved to focus the entire organization on the key elements of safety and health. Much of 2003 was devoted to developing the Barrick Safety and Health System, and its implementation beginning in 2004 is expected to have a marked, positive effect on Barrick's safety performance.

The Barrick Safety and Health System draws on best practices inside and outside the Company. Barrick safety professionals participated in several program development sessions throughout 2003. Major benchmarking studies and top performing companies were reviewed. Together with input from the executive group and site managers across the Company, core program elements were defined, and proactive measures were developed to monitor and enhance safety performance.

Leadership and personal commitment to a common vision are key to the Barrick Safety and Health System. Achieving a safe and reliable operation requires establishing clear roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for individuals and teams, at all levels of the organization.

Leaders demonstrate commitment through personal actions. The values leaders live by are often the deciding factor between excellent and mediocre performance.

Implementation of the Safety and Health System includes regular measurement of key performance indicators and accountability for progress against action plans. Priorities for 2004 include self assessment and the implementation of leadership and risk management training at every site.

THE BARRICK SAFETY AND HEALTH SYSTEM IS COMPRISED OF NINE ELEMENTS

- Leadership and Personal Commitment
- Training and Competence
- Risk Management
- Operational Controls and Procedures
- Occupational Health and Wellness
- Contractor Controls
- Incident Investigation
- Emergency Preparedness
- Performance Measurement and Assessment

Barrick's Safety and Health System emphasizes safe work practices for all tasks such as underground diamond drilling at the Plutonic Mine in Western Australia.

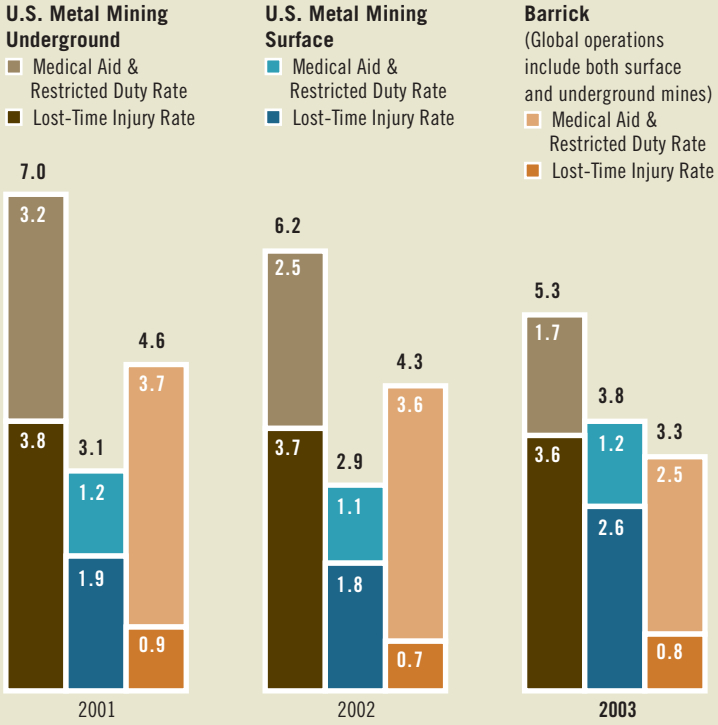
PERFORMANCE

In 2003, total Company safety performance showed mixed results when compared to the average of the previous two years[1]. The overall Company lost-time injury rate in 2003 was virtually unchanged in comparison with the previous two years, while the total medical injury rate decreased by 25 percent over the same period.

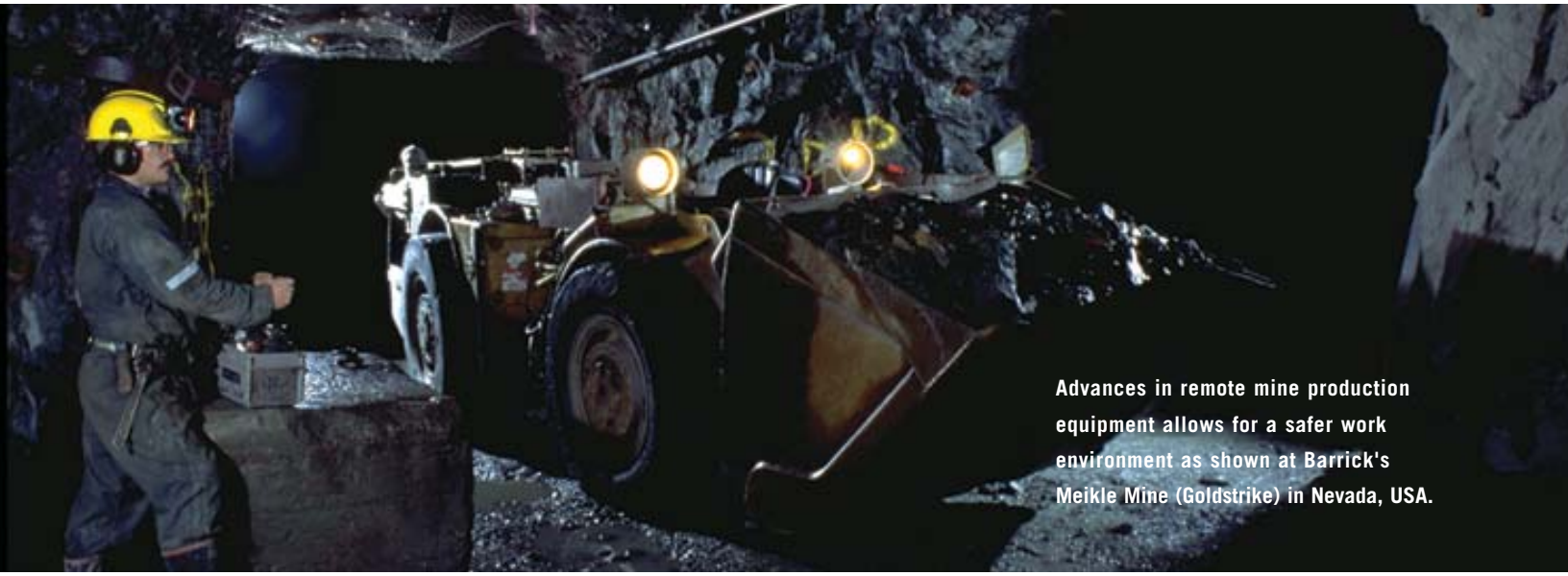
During 2003, seven employees and contractors were fatally injured at Barrick's operations. At the Lawlers Mine in Australia an ore control technician was fatally injured when an open pit highwall failed. At the Goldstrike Mine in the USA an employee was fatally injured during a scheduled maintenance shutdown of the roaster. There were four fatalities at the Bulyanhulu Mine in Tanzania in 2003, including a contractor truck operator involved in an underground accident, two security guards fatally injured during an armed robbery, and an underground employee who died when a hanging wall collapsed. A contract geologist was fatally injured during an armed robbery at an exploration camp in Peru. Any fatality is unacceptable and the Company is committed to improving its safety performance and eliminating any further tragedies.

The 2003 injury severity rate – largely due to the seven fatalities – increased over the previous two-year average[2].

TOTAL MEDICAL INJURY RATE – 2001-2003
BARRICK COMPARED TO U.S. UNDERGROUND AND SURFACE METAL MINING INDUSTRY RATES



Total Medical Injury Rate is the total of lost-time plus medical aid and restricted duty rates.



Advances in remote mine production equipment allows for a safer work environment as shown at Barrick's Meikle Mine (Goldstrike) in Nevada, USA.

Barrick received 367 regulatory actions (a 32 percent increase) in 2003, resulting in $21,157 in fines. Sixty percent of the citations were issued at Goldstrike in the USA. In all cases, corrective measures were promptly taken to prevent a recurrence.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS

Occupational health and wellness entails the identification, evaluation, control, and monitoring of workplace health hazards and exposures. Barrick's occupational health programs ensure that exposures are characterized and controlled within acceptable limits while taking into account emerging health protection standards. During 2004, Barrick will complete a corporate-wide assessment of practices and develop programs to enhance occupational health and wellness management systems.

AUDITS

To help ensure that health and safety management satisfies regulatory requirements and meets corporate objectives, Barrick regularly measures health and safety performance at its operations. Corporate health and safety audits were completed at seven producing sites and four closure properties during 2003. Emergency response audits, in the form of actual drills, were conducted at three Barrick operations. Each of these drills involved chemical release scenarios with hypothetical health, safety and environmental effects. During 2004, corporate health and safety audits are planned for 12 sites: five development projects, three producing operations, and four closure properties. In addition, two emergency response audit-drills are planned at producing operations.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergency Response Teams and Plans are in place at all operations and appropriately coordinated with external emergency response services. Emergency response training is provided for workers who volunteer to serve as first aid or emergency response personnel in addition to their regular jobs. Barrick provided over 111,000 hours of specialized emergency response training in 2003, an increase of over 100 percent from 2002.

HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING

Barrick conducts health and safety training at all its operations. All employees receive general mine safety training, as well as focused training in health and safety issues specific to their particular work area. The Company's health and safety programs and each employee's individual responsibilities are reviewed during this training. In 2003, Barrick provided over 156,500 hours of health and safety training to employees, an increase of 73 percent from the previous year. The Company also provided 50,000 hours of health and safety training to contractors working on Barrick properties.

SAFETY AWARDS

A number of Barrick properties won health and safety awards in 2003. The David Bell Mine, at Hemlo, Canada, received the *Award of Excellence for Safety*, an Ontario industry award for the lowest total medical injury frequency. Goldstrike was recognized by the State of Nevada as 2003 Safe Mine of the Year in the Large Open Pit category. Eskay Creek Mine, Canada, won the *Regional J.T. Ryan Award*, an industry award presented for lowest lost-time accident frequency.

1 Only previous 2 years of data are available for health and safety due to different record-keeping systems from years prior to 2001, primarily at acquired operations.

2 Definitions of rates are in the Glossary.

Producing Operations	Year	Number of Fatalities	Lost-Time Injury Rate[1]	Total Medical Injury Rate[1]	Injury Severity Rate[1]	Number of Regulatory Actions	Fines Paid (US$)
BULYANHULU	**2003**	**4**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**897**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.[2]	1	0.3	1.1	105	0	0
DARLOT	**2003**	**0**	**0.7**	**2.4**	**10**	**2**	**0**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	0	0.6	7.5	7	0	0
ESKAY CREEK	**2003**	**0**	**4.5**	**7.8**	**134**	**12**	**0**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	0	2.1	6.7	110	34	0
GOLDSTRIKE	**2003**	**1**	**0.5**	**4.5**	**404**	**221**	**$ 10,827**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	1	0.7	6.4	351	115	$ 7,206
HEMLO JV[3]	**2003**	**0**	**0.7**	**4.5**	**23**	**33**	**0**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	0	1.3	6.8	61	45	0
HOLT-McDERMOTT	**2003**	**0**	**0.4**	**12.4**	**70**	**6**	**0**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	0	1.7	17.5	266	9	0
KALGOORLIE JV	**2003**	**0**	**0.2**	**3.0**	**46**	**7**	**0**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	0	0.3	5.8	53	0	0
LAWLERS	**2003**	**1**	**2.1**	**8.7**	**2,268**	**30**	**0**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	0	1.0	8.1	30	10	0
MARIGOLD JV	**2003**	**0**	**1.6**	**4.8**	**19**	**14**	**$ 440**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	0	1.0	3.9	66	5	$ 235
PIERINA	**2003**	**0**	**0.7**	**1.5**	**43**	**0**	**0**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	0	0.5	1.3	32	0	0
PLUTONIC	**2003**	**0**	**1.4**	**4.3**	**21**	**14**	**0**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	0	0.8	2.1	20	0	0
ROUND MOUNTAIN JV	**2003**	**0**	**0.3**	**5.4**	**36**	**14**	**$ 590**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	0	0.4	4.4	37	4	$ 266
TOTAL PRODUCING OPERATIONS	**2003**	**6**	**0.8**	**3.5**	**374**	**353**	**$ 11,857**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	2	0.7	4.4	134	221	$ 7,707
TOTAL COMPANY[4]	**2003**	**7**	**0.8**	**3.3**	**285**	**367**	**$ 21,157**
	Prev. 2 yr. avg.	2	0.8	4.5	122	251	$ 12,787

Reporting includes contractors except for fines paid.

1 Definitions for health and safety injury rates are located in the Glossary.

2 Due to different record keeping systems, health and safety data from years prior to 2001 is not comparable and therefore not included in this report.

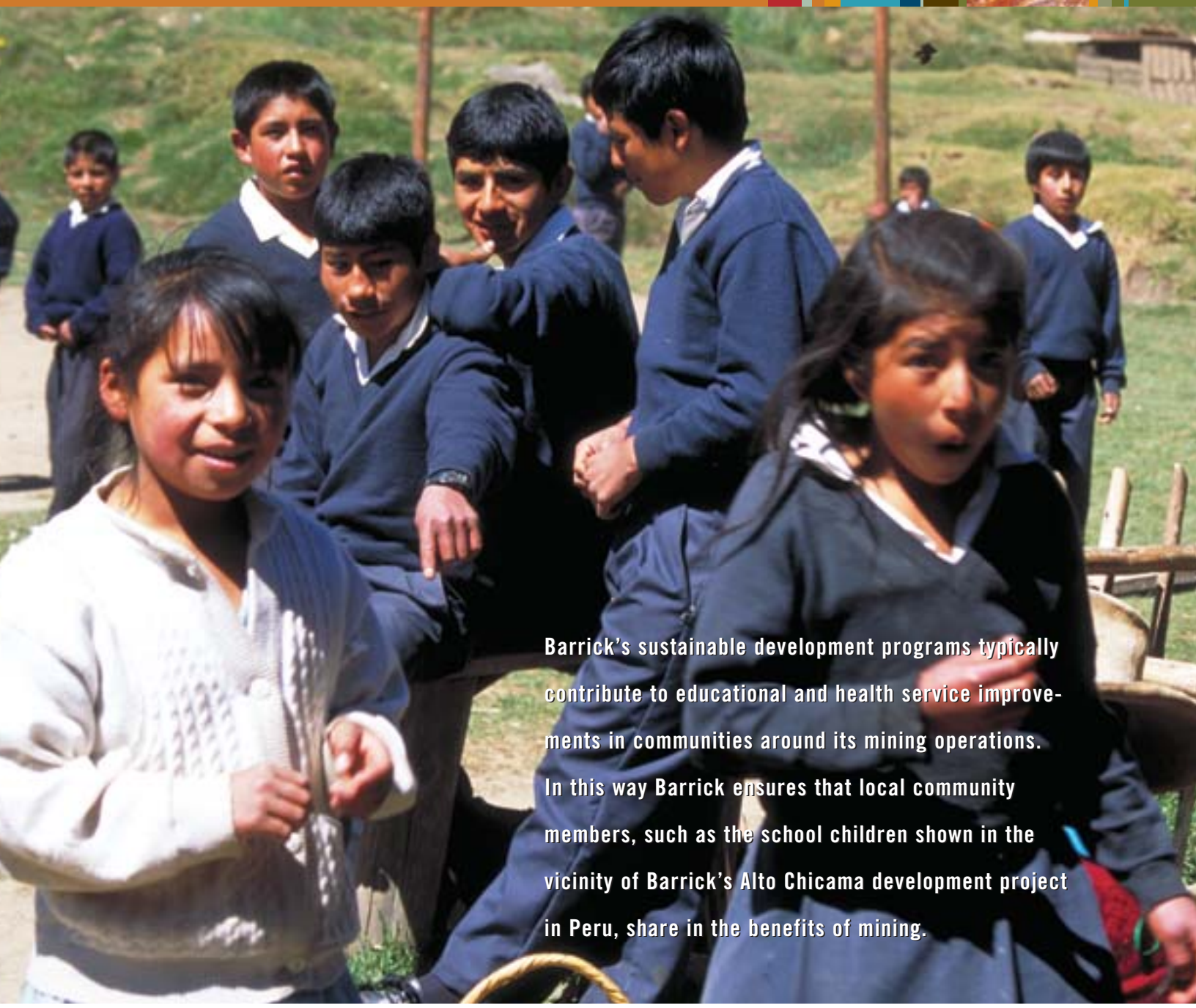
3 JV – Joint Venture.

4 Total Company includes producing, non-producing, exploration, development and corporate management activities.

Corporate Occupational Health and Safety Audits	Corporate Emergency Response Audits	Employee Health and Safety Training Hours	Contractor Health and Safety Training Hours	Emergency Response Training Hours	External Awards
0	**0**	**15,790**	**1,400**	**2,860**	
1	0	10,754	1,196	5,205	
1	**0**	**1,950**	**809**	**4,614**	
0.5	0.5	2,604	875	3,756	
0	**0**	**4,248**	**480**	**680**	**Regional J.T. Ryan Award (Industry award)**
1	0	7,151	1,175	2,567	Regional John T. Ryan Award (Industry Award)
1	**0**	**86,727**	**4,075**	**28,421**	**Safe Mine of the Year (State of Nevada)**
0	0.5	28,345	1,580	9,214	Safe Mine of the Year (State of Nevada)
1	**0**	**7,056**	**2,525**	**4,304**	**Award of Excellence (Industry Award)**
0.5	0	8,922	2,222	4,711	Award of Excellence (Industry Award)
0	**1**	**3,566**	**706**	**1,100**	
0.5	0.5	3,050	780	1,426	
0	**1**	**7,342**	**1,445**	**3,550**	
0.5	0	11,566	2,610	2,278	
1	**0**	**6,222**	**72**	**45,648**	
0.5	0.5	233	387	4,122	
0	**0**	**2,290**	**0**	**198**	
0.5	0	1,600	30	135	Holmes Safety Achievement
1	**0**	**3,275**	**5,482**	**5,804**	
0	0.5	2,003	2,921	4,049	Safety Audit Recognition; Award for Safety Record (Peruvian Government)
1	**0**	**2,276**	**1,017**	**6,521**	
0.5	0.5	2,721	3,150	6,908	
1	**1**	**7,965**	**1,058**	**357**	
0.5	0	8,818	496	3,012	Safe Large Surface Mine Award (Industry Award)
7	**3**	**148,707**	**19,069**	**104,057**	
5	3	87,764	17,419	47,381	
11	**3**	**156,626**	**50,243**	**111,172**	
9	4	90,063	22,400	48,951	

Social Responsibility

For Barrick, social responsibility involves open dialogue, fair dealing and sharing the benefits of mining development with our neighbors.



Barrick's sustainable development programs typically contribute to educational and health service improvements in communities around its mining operations. In this way Barrick ensures that local community members, such as the school children shown in the vicinity of Barrick's Alto Chicama development project in Peru, share in the benefits of mining.

Barrick's mission statement identifies mining in a socially responsible manner as an essential part of being the world's best gold company.

In 2003, Barrick and World Vision Canada launched a long-term joint initiative (opening ceremony shown above) to support sustainable development in Peru, with a focus on the needs of children.

Social responsibility at Barrick includes an array of programs and initiatives involving dialogue, communications, social effects assessments, community infrastructure development and charitable giving. This comprehensive approach aims to ensure that the benefits generated through mining are shared, leading to lasting social and economic benefits for the communities, regions and countries where the Company operates.

DIALOGUE/COMMUNICATIONS

Barrick actively engages with a wide range of communities of interest or stakeholders to address environmental, health, safety and social responsibility issues stemming from its activities. This dialogue begins in the exploration stage and continues through the life of each mining project and into closure. Continuing a dialogue enables the Company to gain and sustain the trust and understanding of its communities of interest.

Community relations staff play an active role in the consultation process, typically meeting with local community members on an on-going basis to discuss their concerns as well as to identify their health care, education, infrastructure, and development priorities. For example, at the Goldstrike Property in Nevada, Barrick is represented on the Board of Directors of the local Elko County Economic Diversification Authority, where it contributes both time and financial assistance.

Barrick looks to form partnerships with non-governmental organizations, such as its work with CARE International to address health care needs in Tanzania, and its partnership with World Vision in Peru to promote the health care and well-being of children.

Barrick has also taken a partnership approach with aboriginal communities such as the Tahltan First Nations group, which comprises approximately 35 percent of the work force at the nearby Eskay Creek Mine in British Columbia. At the Cowal Project in New South Wales, Barrick and the Wiradjuri Condobolin Registered Native Title Claimants Group reached a Native Title Agreement in 2003 that

TANZANIA

In Tanzania, the Bulyanhulu Mine has developed a comprehensive health care program for employees and the surrounding communities. Renovations and equipment donations support nearby government facilities – including a medical dispensary, health center and hospital. The mine also supports off-site community health programs and has built an on-site medical clinic for employees and their families.

promotes and protects their cultural heritage and delivers a wide range of benefits to the community. This agreement ensures that dialogue between the Wiradjuri community and Barrick will continue as the mine is built and operated. (see case study, page 33.)

SOCIAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

As a major part of its development efforts, the Company routinely identifies the potential social effects of its projects. These social effects assessments play a key role in ensuring that the projects will contribute positively to local communities, as well as promote a healthy, satisfied, skilled and stable workforce. These assessments are comparable to the comprehensive environmental assessments that are routinely carried out before development begins. Together they lay an important foundation for the long-term success of each project.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Based on priorities and needs identified by communities through dialogue and Barrick's social effects assessment, community development initiatives are identified. Initiatives range from new schools, classroom supplies and scholarships, to new ambulances and hospital facilities, such as the new pediatrics room at the Rodeo hospital in Argentina (see page 34).

New mine developments are often located in remote, undeveloped regions, where basic infrastructure development is required. Barrick's efforts supply both the mine and the local communities with power lines, water, roads and housing. For example, at the Bulyanhulu Mine, Barrick has developed infrastructure that provides drinking water and electricity to villagers.

Barrick supports the development of local business capacity by providing financial assistance, expert consultation and training to entrepreneurs and farmers. In 2003, these businesses ranged from a goat milk and cheese operation near the Veladero Project in Argentina (see case study, page 34), to furniture making near the Pierina Mine in Peru, to mosquito-net making near the Bulyanhulu Mine in Tanzania.

ARGENTINA

In Argentina, as part of Barrick's social development program for the region near the Veladero Project, the Company provided internet access to local communities. The service has been installed in the towns of Las Flores, Rodeo, and Jacha, where it is available at public libraries and community centers. This service precedes mine development, which is anticipated to commence production in late 2005.

Fresh water from Lake Victoria is supplied by Barrick's Bulyanhulu Mine through a storage and pipeline system, shown here under construction, to nearby communities. Improved water supply is a fundamental component of community development.

2003 SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

$6.5 million in Community Infrastructure Development and Charitable Donations

Community Infrastructure Development
$3.5 million
(in thousands)

South America	$ 1,358.0
Australia	858.6
North America	730.0
Africa	572.4

Charitable Donations
$3.0 million
(in thousands)

Corporate Office	$ 877.0
South America	729.0
Australia	493.5
Africa	484.5
North America	391.4

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

As well as providing jobs, training, taxes and royalties, Barrick sites promote regional economic growth through hiring services or buying goods from local suppliers wherever possible. An example is the Kalgoorlie operation in Western Australia, where 1,000 of 1,400 active suppliers have offices and personnel in the adjacent community.

Barrick takes EHSS performance and standards into account in its procurement/contracting activities. For example, the Cowal Project, includes requirements for the respect for aboriginal rights in all contracts.

CHARITABLE GIVING

Barrick's Heart of Gold Fund is dedicated to caring for neighbors and building better communities. The fund supports charities and causes globally. Barrick's policy is to give one percent of annual pre-tax income to charitable activities. Recipients range from street-based outreach programs, to arts and cultural events, to major research

AUSTRALIA

In Australia, the Kalgoorlie Mine made a large donation in 2003 to the Goldfields Nursing Home. This contribution, with other local support, will enable the area's elderly to remain in their home community while they receive the care they need.

initiatives. Barrick works closely with community representatives to identify and support local programs in health care and education, along with sponsorship of recreation and social activities. Barrick's worldwide charitable donations, combined with community infrastructure development, including housing, schools and hospital facilities, totaled approximately $6.5 million in 2003.

EMPLOYEE VOLUNTEERISM

Barrick employees are actively involved in countless volunteer activities throughout its operations. A typical example is the initiative undertaken by the Company's pilots in Peru, who regularly fly Barrick personnel and supplies to the Alto Chicama Project in the Peruvian Andes. Led by chief pilot, Jorge Pinillos, clothing and household supplies are collected and delivered to villagers near the landing strip.

UNITED STATES

At the Homestake Mine in South Dakota, the ownership of the community water collection and distribution system was transferred from Barrick to the Lead-Deadwood Sanitary District in 2003. This action assures local authority and control over this critical utility, now that the 125-year-old mining operation has closed. Additionally, Barrick and the South Dakota Legislature entered into an agreement whereby Barrick will donate the underground mine to the State for the construction and operation of an underground scientific research facility, provided the necessary funding and federal approvals are acquired by the State. For more information on this project please see **www.state.sd.us/homestake**

Barrick's social responsibility efforts at the Cowal Project in New South Wales began more than two years before the January 2004 start of construction.

In keeping with Barrick's project development commitments, arising from the Environmental Impact Statement, the Cowal Project Team engaged in dialogue with the local communities to identify and address priorities for cultural heritage, environmental protection and community development.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

In 2003, Barrick signed a Native Title Agreement with the Wiradjuri Condobolin Native Title Claim Group that provides for the promotion and protection of Wiradjuri cultural heritage in the Cowal area while ensuring a wide range of benefits for the Wiradjuri community. Key elements of the Agreement are:

- Establishment of the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation to provide cultural heritage and other services to companies throughout the Wiradjuri Condobolin country.
- Protection and promotion of cultural heritage.
- Scholarships and apprenticeships for degrees and trades, to be provided by Barrick, relating to mining and business.
- An annual grant by Barrick for the creation of a Center for Wiradjuri studies to promote their culture.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Lake Cowal Foundation was established in 2002 to protect and enhance the environment in the Lake Cowal area. The Foundation is supported largely by Barrick. The first major project involved the planting of some 20,000 native trees (as shown at left) in the areas around the lakeshore. As part of broader habitat improvement, the Foundation aims to operate in harmony with regional farming practices.

The Company also established a Game Reserve, replacing an existing reserve that will be disturbed by mining activity. The land for the reserve was gifted by Barrick to the State.

Responsible project design and management systems that protect the area's flora and fauna, water, and air quality will ensure that environmental values are protected throughout the life of the mine. Independent monitoring, including arms-length experts, will verify that the Cowal Project meets its commitments, and that any unforeseen environmental effects are addressed.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Cowal Project Team has worked with local businesses to ensure that mine development will benefit the local economy. Salaries related to the project are expected to total (AUS) $15 million a year. In addition, direct mine expenditure will be approximately (AUS) $7 million per year.

"The Agreement represents a new beginning for the Wiradjuri community and supports its desire for self-determination through education, training, job and business opportunities, and ensures the preservation of our timeless culture."

Percy Knight,
Chief Executive Officer,
Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation

"The project is already providing a significant boost to our economy; it will be one of the biggest employers in the shire, injecting money into the area and providing good jobs for locals." Garry Shaw, local businessman

Community support is key to the successful development of a new mine.

That is why, over two years prior to construction, Barrick actively engaged local community members in discussion about the Veladero project, located in the San Juan province of Argentina. Through this dialogue the Veladero team developed a clear understanding of the community's priorities, concerns and aspirations and worked to address those issues through its project planning. Veladero's Community Relations Team reached out to establish dialogue, invested in the development of a socio-economic baseline, and began to contribute to sustainable development.

DIALOGUE

Dialogue involves participation in community events as well as community meetings. During 2003 Veladero's Community Relations Team met with hundreds of community members and leaders, ranging from farmers, teachers and merchants, to craftsmen, religious groups and gauchos (cowboys). The purpose: to hear their concerns and share ideas regarding how mine development can contribute to sustainable development.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

Baseline assessments of community social and economic conditions have provided focus to Veladero's planning and dialogue. These assessments identified improved health care and educational opportunities as long-standing community needs. Initiatives to meet them will strengthen the social fabric of local communities, while benefiting Barrick as well, since strong, stable communities are an essential foundation for successful mine development. Examples of Veladero's efforts in 2003 include first-aid instruction in small towns far from the provincial hospital, an ambulance for the County of Iglesia, construction of pediatrics facilities at the provincial hospital (shown in the above photographs), and the introduction of well-child and gynecological health care programs. Veladero's on-going monitoring and communications efforts will ensure that growth and development benefits continue to be shared with local communities through the life of the mine.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Other areas addressed by Veladero's sustainable development efforts include agriculture, local trades and tourism. Development intiatives in 2003 included advisory assistance to a local bean-producing cooperative, a marmalade business, and a goat cheese and milk-producing cooperative.

Through their demonstrated commitment to sharing the benefits of mine development with the local community, the Community Relations Team has helped turn uncertainty about the Veladero Project into support. The Team has discussed, listened, and taken action to address local priorities, needs and expectations as a part of Barrick's approach to mine development. Consequently, well before the Veladero Project produces its first ounce of gold, the communities will already have begun to reap benefits from mine development.

Our Employees

BARRICK OPERATING SYSTEM IS...

a system of continuous improvement and employee development, introduced across the Company in 2002.

The Barrick Operating System (BOS) is based on three pillars:

» **Change Leadership**
"The right people in the right jobs..."

Barrick is developing *change leadership* capabilities in all its employees by identifying performance gaps, establishing performance targets, and rewarding those who accept the challenges of closing those gaps. Safety and environmental protection are standard performance dimensions imbedded in the model used to assess and develop future leadership talent, as well as being a consideration when determining annual performance bonuses.

» **Performance Management**
"driven and committed to improving the right things..."

Performance management places an emphasis on continuous improvement throughout the organization. Performance targets are established along with appropriate metrics to track progress.

» **Learning Organization**
"enabled with the right support and mindset."

Organizational learning involves using standardized diagnostic tools to identify areas of operating weakness and the best ways to close those gaps. By sharing best practices across all operations solutions can be generated and implemented in a timely manner.

Barrick places a strong focus on programs to attract, develop and retain exceptional employees. These efforts include competitive wages and benefits, extensive education and training opportunities, and policies to provide a workplace that is free from discrimination, harassment or other violations of human rights. During 2003, Barrick had approximately 9,000 employees worldwide.

HEALTH CARE

Barrick conducts business in many countries and generally provides to all its employees a core group of healthcare benefits, such as medical, dental and life insurance. Benefit programs are tailored to meet local needs. For example, at the Bulyanhulu Mine in Tanzania, as well as providing medical services, Barrick provides employee health education, with a focus on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, silicosis, and malaria.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Barrick provides employees with job training and skill development, including on-site training, off-site education programs, and tuition reimbursement programs. The Company also supports the educational development of employee's children by providing scholarships for post-secondary education. Hundreds of children have benefitted from these scholarships.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND FREEDOM FROM HARASSMENT

Barrick is committed to fair employment practices and a workplace in which all individuals are treated with dignity and respect. The Company does not tolerate or condone any type of discrimination prohibited by law. These principles are codified in the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which has been approved by the Board of Directors.

ETHICAL CONDUCT

The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics affirms Barrick's high ethical standards. The Code includes policies that prohibit bribery of public officials, corrupt practices, and insider trading, and provides an anonymous "compliance hotline" for all employees.

LABOR RIGHTS

Barrick respects the rights of employees to freedom of association and collective bargaining, and has mining operations with both associations and collective bargaining groups. Unions represent approximately 285 persons at Barrick's operations. Also, the Company prohibits the practice of child labor at its operations, or by contractors in the employ of its operations.

WORKFORCE DIVERSITY

Barrick's workforce is extremely diverse, both nationally and ethnically. Barrick focuses on hiring locally. Where skilled workers are not available, Barrick provides training and apprenticeship programs. Where applicable, Barrick has specific policies in place to promote the hiring of indigenous peoples. For example, 35 percent of Eskay Creek employees are local Tahltan First Nations people.

Independent Assessment of Barrick Gold Corporation's 2003 Corporate Responsibility Report

Environmental Resources Management (ERM), a global provider of environmental consulting services, was retained by Barrick Gold Corporation to review its 2003 Environmental, Health, Safety and Social (EHSS) Responsibility Report.

ERM's review focused on the content of the report as well as the reliability of the data compilation process. While there are no formal international standards on corporate social responsibility reporting, ERM's review was informed by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (2002). GRI is the principal guide for corporate social responsibility reporting and is well regarded by industry professionals, governmental entities and non-governmental organizations.

As part of this review, ERM interviewed several EHSS professionals within Barrick as well as the consultant involved in the data compilation and report development process. ERM reviewed the data collection spreadsheet and has reviewed, in past years, the environmental, health and safety management systems at several Barrick facilities. ERM is generally familiar with Barrick's EHSS issues and the management systems in place to address them.

In ERM's opinion, the 2003 Responsibility Report reflects ERM's understanding of Barrick's EHSS performance, systems and challenges. Barrick has put in place systems to ensure the accuracy of data presented in the report. Specific strengths of the Barrick 2003 Responsibility Report include the following:

- Barrick continues to provide performance metrics on individual sites as well as the Company as a whole in the Responsibility Report. Barrick is in the process of developing site-specific 2003 reports, to be accessible on the Internet. These reports will provide stakeholders with even greater access to locally relevant information, including more detail on performance and measures for improvement.
- Barrick has appropriately rigorous quality assurance and verification processes in place to assure the integrity of data reported. Additionally, Barrick plans to implement an enterprise-wide EHSS information system in 2004 that will further improve the quality and effectiveness of data and performance management across the Company.
- Barrick covers many of the reporting parameters set forth in the GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, including open discussion of negative as well as positive performance and challenges.

ERM also identified some opportunities for improvement in the report and report development process. These include:

- Developing and communicating progress on interim targets to help drive the company toward its stated EHSS objectives;
- Providing more comprehensive discussion of Barrick's systems and programs for managing social performance, including the identification and reporting of social performance indicators;
- Improving the quality of data generation at the site level through ongoing coaching of key site personnel and by integrating data review into the scope of corporate EHS audits; and
- Specifying the actions planned or taken to address areas where performance is below expectations.

ERM recommends that Barrick continue to engage with its stakeholders and carefully consider their feedback in the Company's operations and plans, including future reporting.

Environmental Resources Management
April 2004

Glossary

COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST » people or groups of people that have an interest in the activities of the Company, including shareholders, employees and their families, contractors, the communities near mining operations, legislative representatives, regulatory personnel and non-government organizations.

CONCURRENT RECLAMATION » the process of timely restoration of lands disturbed by mining to productive alternative land uses when they are no longer required for mining.

EXCURSION » a breach of one or more permitted water discharge or air emission limits.

HEAP LEACHING » a process whereby gold is extracted by "heaping" broken ore on sloping impermeable pads and applying to the heaps a weak sodium cyanide solution, which dissolves the gold content. The gold-laden solution is then collected for gold recovery.

INFRASTRUCTURE » the basic structures and systems that support human habitation and activities, e.g. power, transportation, communication, sanitation, water supply, medical and school systems.

INJURY SEVERITY RATE » the number of workdays lost, including restricted duty workdays and charged workdays (i.e. 6,000 days charged per fatality) for every 200,000 hours worked.

INTENSITY » the rate of consumption of materials (water, energy, etc.) per ounce of gold produced.

LOST-TIME INJURY RATE » the number of work-related injuries that result in days away from work for every 200,000 hours worked.

MEGAJOULE » 1,000,000 joules. A unit of energy having the following equivalents:
1 kilowatt hour = 3.60 MegaJoules
1 British thermal unit (Btu) = 0.001055 MegaJoules

RECLAMATION » the process of converting lands disturbed by mining activities to other productive land uses. This process typically involves reshaping areas to a stable configuration, establishment of drainage systems, placement of topsoil or plant growth media and revegetation through planting or seeding.

REGULATORY ACTION » written directions from a regulatory agency specifying that certain conditions must be corrected. Due to varying degrees of regulatory oversight, a common definition of regulatory action is used by Barrick for consistent reporting purposes.

REPORTABLE SPILL » chemical spills which are required to be reported to the regulatory authority.

REVEGETATION » the process of reestablishing vegetation on disturbed lands.

SECONDARY PRODUCTS » additional metals (e.g. copper) recovered as a result of the production of the primary target metals (gold and silver).

SENSITIVE HABITATS » any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable. Sensitive habitat areas include, but are not limited to, riparian corridors, wetlands, marine habitats, sand dunes, sea cliffs, and other habitats supporting rare and unique species. In some jurisdictions the term sensitive habitat has a legal definition.

SODIUM CYANIDE » the chemical reagent used in the liberation of gold and silver from ore.

SPILL CONTAINMENT STRUCTURES » curbs, berms, sumps, ponds and other spill collection structures. First level containment refers to structures around tanks and piping (typically referred to as secondary containment). Second level containment backs up first level containment should it be overfilled.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT » development that meets the needs of today's generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Bruntland Commission, 1987).

TOTAL MEDICAL INJURY RATE » the number of work-related injuries (the combination of fatal, lost-time, restricted duty and medical treatment injuries) for every 200,000 hours worked excluding first-aid.

UNRELATED DIRECTOR » has the meaning attributed to that term in the Toronto Stock Exchange Company Manual, being a director who is independent of management and is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with the director's ability to act with a view to the best interests of the Company, other than interests and relationships arising solely from shareholdings. In assessing the status of each director, the independence criteria set out in the NYSE Standards and all relevant facts and circumstances have also been applied and considered, meaning each "unrelated director" would be considered independent under the NYSE Standards.

UNIT CONVERSION TABLE » metric measures are used in this report. To convert to non-metric units, the following factors apply:
1 tonne = 1.1025 tons (short)
1 liter = 0.2642 gallons (U.S.)
1 hectare = 2.4691 acres
1 kilometer = 0.6215 miles
1 kilogram = 2.2046 pounds

You can contact us toll-free within
Canada and the United States: (800) 720-7415

Or write to our corporate office
Barrick Gold Corporation
BCE Place, Canada Trust Tower
161 Bay Street, Suite 3700
P.O. Box 212
Toronto, Canada M5J 2S1

Fax to (416) 861-1509

E-mail us at responsibility@barrick.com

For inquiries contact:
Vince Borg
Vice President Corporate Communications
(416) 307-7477 or vborg@barrick.com

Visit our website at www.barrick.com

Printed on recycled paper containing 100% post-consumer waste, elemental chlorine free, using vegetable-based inks.