

# RESPONSIBILITY

ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, SAFETY  
AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORT 2002

**BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION**

# About Barrick

Barrick Gold Corporation is a leading international gold company with operating mines and development projects in the United States, Canada, Australia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Tanzania.

Barrick produced 5.7 million ounces of gold in 2002. The Company has an A-rated balance sheet and gold mineral reserves of 86.9 million ounces.

The Company manages a number of mines in the closure and reclamation stages located in Australia, Canada, Chile and the United States.

## About this report

This report describes Barrick's environmental, health, safety and social responsibility activities at its operations worldwide, including joint ventures. The report openly describes our policies and performance, and serves to reinforce Barrick's culture of commitment to responsible mining at all levels of the organization.

Accuracy, completeness and reliability are important objectives for this report. As a result of the 2001 merger with Homestake Mining Company, some historical data between business units are not comparable and limit our reporting capability at this time. While not a serious shortcoming, data comparability is being improved for future reporting.

Environmental Resources Management Inc. (ERM) was asked to provide independent assessments of Barrick's 2002 audit and reporting efforts. ERM's summary assessments are included on page 38 of this report.

A reader response card has been included in the back of this report and readers are encouraged to provide their thoughts on the report and how it could be more informative. For more information about Barrick please visit our website at [www.barrick.com](http://www.barrick.com).

Throughout this 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.

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# Barrick's history of mining responsibly

**B**arrick entered the gold business 20 years ago in May 1983, with a listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange, and in the intervening years has become one of the world's largest gold producers, with operations on four continents. Early on, environmental protection, employee safety and health, and community development were central elements of our approach. This reflected the deep-set integrity and common-sense leadership of our first president, Bob Smith. Likewise, Barrick's record of charitable giving reflects the philanthropic principles of Peter Munk, founder and Chairman. Acting responsibly both inside and outside the mine gates was not seen as anything special over the years. It was only a matter of common sense and good business – and still is.

## Historical Role

Our operations have played an important role in such areas as the reclamation of mining lands, the restoration of riparian habitat and contribution to the sustainability of the communities surrounding our sites. All these activities, of course, are now embraced by the term "sustainable development."<sup>1</sup>

But in the 1980s and '90s, long before the term was widely used, Barrick was putting the principle into practice at our mines such as Camflo in Quebec, Mercur in Utah and Goldstrike in Nevada. At Goldstrike, community-building plans were in the works at the same time as we were drawing up mine development plans. Barrick recognized the shortage of housing, schools, teachers, roads and hospitals for the thousands of employees and their families that would move to the area, and began to address those needs, starting with housing for employees. By the 1990s, Barrick was donating about \$1 million a year to community causes around Goldstrike, and spending another \$200 million on goods and services in Nevada. Today, Barrick's community contributions continue, totaling about \$700,000 at Goldstrike last year and \$3 million Company-wide.

## Worldwide Commitment

We are currently applying the same principles of responsibility at our operations globally. Whether at Pierina in Peru, Kalgoorlie in Australia, Bulyanhulu in Tanzania, or elsewhere, our objective is for our mining operations to contribute positively to sustainable development.

<sup>1</sup> "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Bruntland Commission, 1987.

**1986** – Robert M. Smith Scholarship Program founded to provide financial assistance for children of employees to pursue post-secondary education.

**1988** – The Mercur Foundation established at Mercur Mine in Utah to support community causes.

**1988** – Barrick began house-building program, with financing for employees, in Elko, Nevada near Goldstrike.

**1994** – Environmental Committee of the Board established; Vice President Environment appointed.

**1995** – Goldstrike's Meikle Mine received the Governor's Industry Appreciation Award for contribution to the Nevada economy.

**1995** – Corporate Environmental Policy Statement approved by Board.

**1998** – Corporate Occupational Health and Safety Policy approved by Board.

**2000** – Pierina Mine given Mining Development of the Year Award by independent panel in Peru.

**2001** – Sustainable Development Award, presented to the Bullfrog Mine in Nevada by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

**2001** – Australian operations awarded the Golden Gecko Award for environmental excellence by Western Australian government.

**2003** – Environmental Award presented to Goldstrike by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, for its Voluntary Mercury Air Emissions Program.



## environmental RESPONSIBILITY

“We are incorporating closure criteria at the front-end, during the engineering and design of new projects. Comprehensive environmental reviews document existing conditions including hydrological systems, vegetation and wildlife communities, and cultural/archeological resources. The protection of these resources is incorporated into the planning and design of these projects.”

Bob Ingersoll,  
Manager,  
U.S. Environmental Services



## health & safety RESPONSIBILITY

“Coming from the Pierina Mine in Peru I now have a broader view of what Barrick does to meet its worldwide responsibilities. As part of the corporate Health and Safety (HS) Audit team, I can attest to Barrick’s outstanding efforts to establish a HS auditing process and to check that HS policies and standards are being applied Company-wide.”

Adrian Carrasco,  
Senior Health and Safety Auditor,  
Salt Lake City



## social RESPONSIBILITY

“It’s not only an investment in mining; it’s an investment in jobs, education, health services, environmental protection and community infrastructure. It’s an investment in people.”

Aida Kiangi,  
Community Development Manager,  
Bulyanhulu Mine, Tanzania

# Where we stand

**W**e are pleased to introduce Barrick's Responsibility Report, which documents our performance and principles in the areas of environmental, health, safety and social responsibility.

It is our most comprehensive effort to date to document our performance in these areas, where we have always believed that policies are important, but results are the best proof of resolve. The intent is to provide meaningful metrics on a Company-wide basis that will serve as a base for us to build on in future years, as we refine our reporting capabilities. The scope of the report also reflects our response to rising public expectations, worldwide, about responsible corporate behavior.

## Mining Responsibly, Sharing Benefits

Where once mining responsibly was measured exclusively in terms of environmental, health and safety performance, the focus has shifted to include the community or social dimension. Governments and communities justifiably expect that development of mineral resources should bring enduring social and economic benefits that continue after mining operations cease. We agree. Our actions are guided by a simple conviction – that by mining responsibly and sharing the benefits with communities and countries, we contribute to sustainable development.

## Informed Dialogue

From our experience, sustainable development begins with engaging in dialogue and cooperating with local communities; developing trust with those groups based on shared ethical principles; exchanging ideas and concerns; and taking action to address those concerns. It's about personal commitment and, ultimately, it's about good business, because pursuing sustainable development is far more than a public relations exercise for our industry – it's vital to our ability to maintain our social license to operate. To succeed, it is imperative that decisions be based on science, informed dialogue, commonly held ethics and sound economics.



GREGORY WILKINS



JOHN CARRINGTON



## Where we stand

Profitability and corporate responsibility go together. Whether it is financial performance or social performance, the public, including shareholders and other parties affected by corporate behavior, looks carefully at a business's public statements and measures these against actual performance.

Let us give you an idea of where we stand on three spheres of sustainable development: environment, health and safety, and social responsibility.

### Environment

Operating in a manner that protects the environment is a basic tenet of corporate responsibility. Barrick is committed to demonstrating responsible environmental stewardship – before, during and after mining operations. Wherever we are developing new mines, we complete comprehensive environmental reviews to identify potential effects with the aim of eliminating or reducing them. During mining, environmental responsibility includes concurrent land reclamation, water management, conservation and recycling. As an example, during 2002 Barrick operations reclaimed 243 hectares more than they disturbed.

Another major area of effort involves the closure and reclamation of non-producing operations. Barrick is committed to returning these operations to productive post-mining land uses.

### Health and Safety

Our philosophy at Barrick is: No job is worth doing in an unsafe way. None. We are committed to operating in a safe and healthful manner. We believe that any work-related injury or illness is unacceptable and we are committed to the identification and elimination of workplace hazards. We encourage a culture where there is only one way to work: the safe way.

Over the past few years, we have taken a number of steps to more clearly communicate and implement our expectations. During 2002, these steps included expansion of our health and safety staff, provision of additional training opportunities, and the introduction of a corporate-wide health and safety audit program.

### Social

Our mines offer opportunities for significant community development. We believe that mining development, working with local communities and host countries, can create lasting, shared benefits while respecting cultural heritage. Barrick is committed to engaging with communities, recognizing opportunities and implementing effective strategies to realize community improvements.

## Barrick's vision

"To be recognized as one of the most responsible companies in the world with regard to protecting the environment, ensuring the health and safety of our workforce, and contributing in a lasting way to the quality of life in the communities and countries where we operate."

Gregory C. Wilkins,  
President and Chief Executive Officer

### Public Recognition

During 2002, we continued to earn public recognition for our achievements. In the safety area, the Eskay Creek Mine in British Columbia won the John T. Ryan Award for best safety performance in the B.C. and Yukon region and the Ruby Hill Mine was similarly honored in Nevada. The year before, the Bullfrog Mine in Nevada won the first Sustainable Development Award presented by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Our operations have been recognized in recent years with dozens of awards for environmental, safety and social performance. Credit for all such achievements goes first and foremost to our employees. Their professional dedication and voluntary efforts are second to none in the industry.

At Barrick we have a track record of mining responsibly. Our goal for the future is to continue to improve on this record.



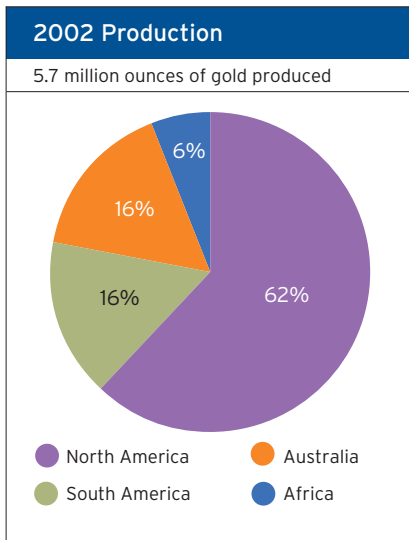
Gregory C. Wilkins,  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer



John K. Carrington,  
Vice Chairman and  
Chief Operating Officer

# Corporate overview

Sixteen producing and development operations in seven countries; more than 5,000 employees worldwide.



Over the past two decades, Barrick has grown through acquisitions and discoveries into one of the largest gold mining companies in the world. New mining projects are currently being planned and permitted at Alto Chicama in Peru, Cowal in Australia, Veladero in Argentina and Pascua-Lama in Chile and Argentina.

## Corporate Management

Barrick's corporate headquarters are located in Toronto, Canada. Barrick's management is responsible for the Company's day-to-day operations, for proposing its strategic direction, and presenting budget and business plans to the Board of Directors for approval. All major acquisitions, dispositions, and investments are subject to approval by the Board. Barrick's Board is currently comprised of 13 directors, five of whom are unrelated to the Company. Review of the Company's environmental and occupational health and safety policies and programs, oversight of performance, and monitoring of current and future regulatory issues are provided by an Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Committee. The Committee is comprised of four members of the Board of Directors, two of whom are unrelated to the Company.

In December 2002, the Board established a separate Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Prior to that time, the corporate governance and nominating functions had been performed by the Compensation Committee. As part of its mandate, the new committee is developing a set of corporate governance principles for Barrick and also intends to develop a code of business conduct and ethics.

During 2002, Barrick had approximately 5,000 employees worldwide as well as approximately 1,800 employees at operations jointly owned by Barrick. Unions represent approximately 500 persons at the Company's operations.



# Where we are



For more information about Barrick's operating mines please see page 36.

## NORTH AMERICA

- Eskay Creek, British Columbia, Canada
- Goldstrike, Nevada, United States
- Hemlo JV<sup>1</sup>, Ontario, Canada
- Holt-McDermott, Ontario, Canada
- Marigold JV, Nevada, U.S.
- Round Mountain JV, Nevada, U.S.

## SOUTH AMERICA

- Alto Chicama, Peru
- Pascua-Lama, Chile and Argentina
- Pierina, Peru
- Veladero, Argentina

## AFRICA

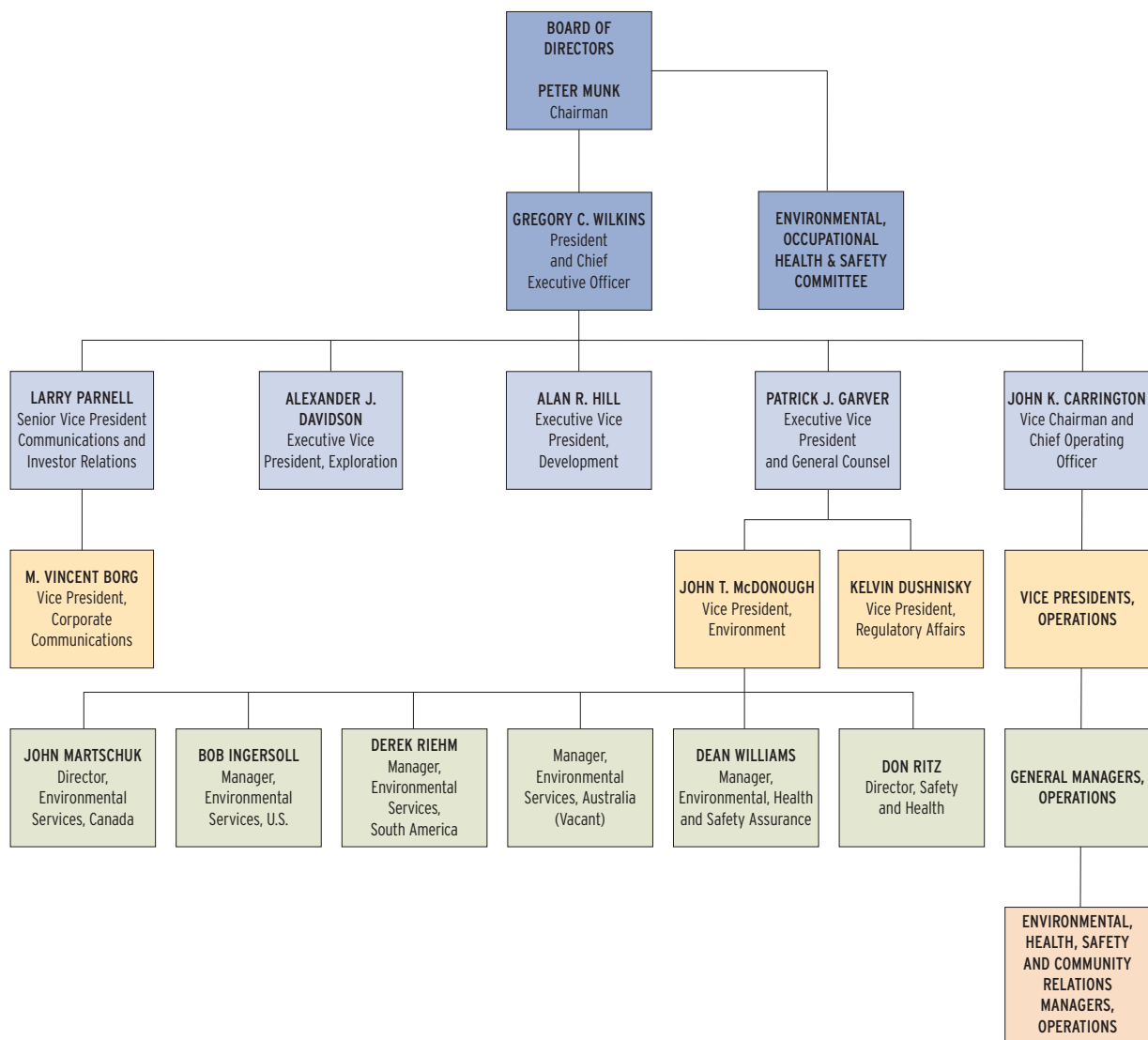
- Bulyanhulu, Tanzania

## AUSTRALIA

- Cowal, New South Wales
- Darlot, Western Australia
- Kalgoorlie JV, W. Australia
- Lawlers, W. Australia
- Plutonic, W. Australia

<sup>1</sup> Joint venture.

### Environmental, Health, Safety and Social Responsibility Organization



This chart depicts Barrick’s environmental, health, safety and social (EHSS) responsibility organization. Barrick’s management is generally organized regionally, with vice presidents responsible for oversight and management reporting to John Carrington, Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer. Each producing operation has personnel that have been assigned responsibility for oversight and direction of EHSS programs.





Pedro Tolentino, a contract employee from the community of Shecta, near the Pierina Mine, prepares seedlings for transplanting to a reclamation area.

# Environmental RESPONSIBILITY

# Environmental responsibility

“Outstanding environmental performance requires commitment from all levels of the Company.”



John T. McDonough,  
Vice President, Environment

Barrick's long-held policy is to begin land reclamation during mining operations and regularly update closure planning to ensure that the environment is protected and to maximize opportunities for post-mining land use.

Wherever Barrick is operating, developing, or closing mines, environmental responsibility is integral to our activities. The Company's objective is to conduct its mining activities so that the environment is protected and, where possible, enhanced by various means, such as improved wildlife habitats and land management. The Company not only seeks to meet or surpass regulatory requirements, it has been among the leaders in such areas as riparian restoration, the creation of wildlife habitat and development of improved reclamation.

Environmental management begins during exploration and continues through the life of the mine and afterward; that is, from planning, permitting, and construction, to operation and closure. This is accomplished through assessment of the potential effects of our activities followed by improved planning and design. For example, before mine development begins, Barrick routinely carries out baseline studies of hydrology, flora, fauna and climate, and then designs management systems to span the mine's life cycle. Ongoing monitoring and inspection programs track the effectiveness of our efforts as well as identify opportunities for further improvement.

## Training

Outstanding environmental performance requires commitment from all levels of the Company. While corporate staff provide guidance, each mine site is staffed with qualified environmental professionals responsible for establishing and maintaining effective environmental management systems. In addition, employees are provided environmental training at all producing operations, as well as at many development, closure and corporate offices.



Personnel having specific environmental responsibilities are provided additional training. Environmental training for employees and contractors exceeded 7,500 and 3,900 hours, respectively, during 2002. Environmental personnel from Barrick operations on four continents convened in Deadwood, South Dakota in September 2002 to share innovations and new approaches.

### Audits and Benchmarking

As part of Barrick's continuous improvement effort, environmental management systems are routinely benchmarked against internationally accepted best practices and codes of practice. For example, Barrick conducts internal as well as external audits and reviews during the design, operation and closure life cycle of our mines to confirm that operations meet or exceed local and international standards. As an example, during 2002 water and tailings containment structures were reviewed at nine operations. During 2002, 13 environmental management system audits were conducted, including seven at producing operations, five at non-producing properties and one at a development project.

### 2002 Performance

Following the merger with Homestake Mining Company in 2001, additional environmental staff joined the Barrick team and routine internal reporting was expanded. Also, because the merger coincided with the planned closure of several operations, reclamation and closure activities were expanded significantly.

Mine operations are managed to control environmental effects and maintain compliance with corporate policies, best practices and regulatory requirements. For this reason, operations typically have redundant controls, such as secondary and tertiary spill containment, to prevent spillage of chemicals to the environment.

During 2002, Barrick operations received two notices from regulatory agencies requiring environmental corrective action. Both notices were received by Barrick's Kalgoorlie joint venture (JV) and involved the need for capping historic drill holes and cleanup of petroleum-contaminated soils at a contractor's yard. The holes, remaining from mining activities prior to the joint venture, were capped and the areas revegetated. Petroleum-contaminated soils were removed and the areas rehabilitated. In addition, more frequent inspections of contractor work areas were implemented. No fines were received or are expected associated with these notices.



Serge Smolonogov, exploration driller, checks drilling water holding tanks at Cowal, New South Wales. Removable holding tanks eliminate the requirement for excavated sumps at this drill site.

Barrick has been a key sponsor of efforts to establish an International Cyanide Management Code. This Code, developed with the support of the UN Environmental Program, numerous non-government organizations, as well as many mining and chemical companies around the world, was introduced in 2002.

### Discharges and Emissions

While most of Barrick's mines have no discharges to surface waters, those operations in higher rainfall areas must discharge treated waters to maintain internal water balances. As shown on page 16, water discharge limits were exceeded on three occasions at the Eskay Creek Mine and once at the Bulyanhulu Mine. The three incidents at Eskay Creek were of short duration and resulted in negligible environmental effect. The discharge at Bulyanhulu was also of a short duration and occurred during a very wet period when the capacity of the site containment systems was exceeded.

Controlling dust is always a priority at Barrick's mining operations. Dust suppression measures, including regular road watering and mist sprays on crushers, are in place to control air emissions. Roaster operations at Kalgoorlie JV and Goldstrike are Barrick's two largest air emission sources. Kalgoorlie operated the Gidji roaster during 2002 with no incidents of noncompliance with its permit limits. The Goldstrike roaster is equipped with continuous emissions monitoring systems. During 2002, Goldstrike recorded nine minor incidents when the roaster exceeded hourly emission limits. These incidents totaled 9.3 hours of the 8,510 hours that the roaster operated and resulted in 108 kilograms of emissions compared to a permitted annual limit of 581 tonnes, which was not exceeded. Various corrective measures, accepted by the regulatory authority, were implemented. These incidents did not result in violations.

### Conservation

Mining and ore processing are resource-intensive activities. Fuel, chemicals and water are major costs of operations and are carefully managed. Page 18 presents energy, water and sodium cyanide usage, in addition to information on recycling, for each of Barrick's producing operations. While energy conservation progress was made at the Bulyanhulu, Lawlers, Plutonic and Round Mountain mines, overall energy use per ounce of gold produced increased in comparison to the previous three-year average by eight percent. Similarly, water conservation progress was made at the Darlot, Eskay Creek, Lawlers, Marigold, Pierina and Plutonic mines during the year. However, overall water use per ounce of gold produced in 2002 increased in comparison to the previous three-year average by almost four percent. Usage of sodium cyanide, the major chemical used in ore processing, was virtually unchanged in comparison with the previous three-year average.



Barrick has taken measures at each of its operations that use sodium cyanide to ensure its safe management, handling and transport. Barrick has been a key sponsor of efforts to establish an International Cyanide Management Code. This Code, developed with the support of the UN Environmental Program, numerous non-government organizations, as well as many mining and chemical companies around the world, was introduced in 2002. John Carrington, Vice Chairman and COO, introduced the Code at an international meeting of mining ministers in Toronto in February 2002. In anticipation of finalization of a Code certification process, Barrick conducted four internal analyses at its operations during 2002 and will complete analyses of each of its sites that use sodium cyanide by the end of 2003.

Secondary products from gold and silver processing include mercury, copper and other metals. Barrick has long been aware of the environmental and public health effects of mercury that is released into the environment. For this reason, the Company has all by-product mercury delivered to a U.S.-based, fully regulated commercial facility. In addition, rigorous procedures for the safe transport of mercury are in place.

As a participant in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Voluntary Mercury Air Emission Reduction Program, the Goldstrike Property installed mercury emission controls that go beyond regulatory requirements. Under this program, many of Goldstrike's mercury emission control devices constituted maximum available control technology (MACT). New MACT-equivalent controls were installed on other sources. The EPA presented Goldstrike with an environmental award for this voluntary program in 2003.

Protection of wildlife is a priority at all operations. Because some process solutions used in gold recovery are potentially harmful to wildlife, Barrick takes special measures to prevent wildlife from coming into contact with these materials. These measures include maintaining low chemical concentrations where wildlife might have access, or where this is not possible, covering or netting these facilities. During the year, there were a total of 42 wildlife fatalities related to chemical exposure at our operations. Additional protection measures, such as the installation of noise guns, have been put in place at these mines to prevent recurrence.



Melissa Monk and Rocky Chase, environmental staff, collect a monitoring filter used to verify the effectiveness of air quality controls.



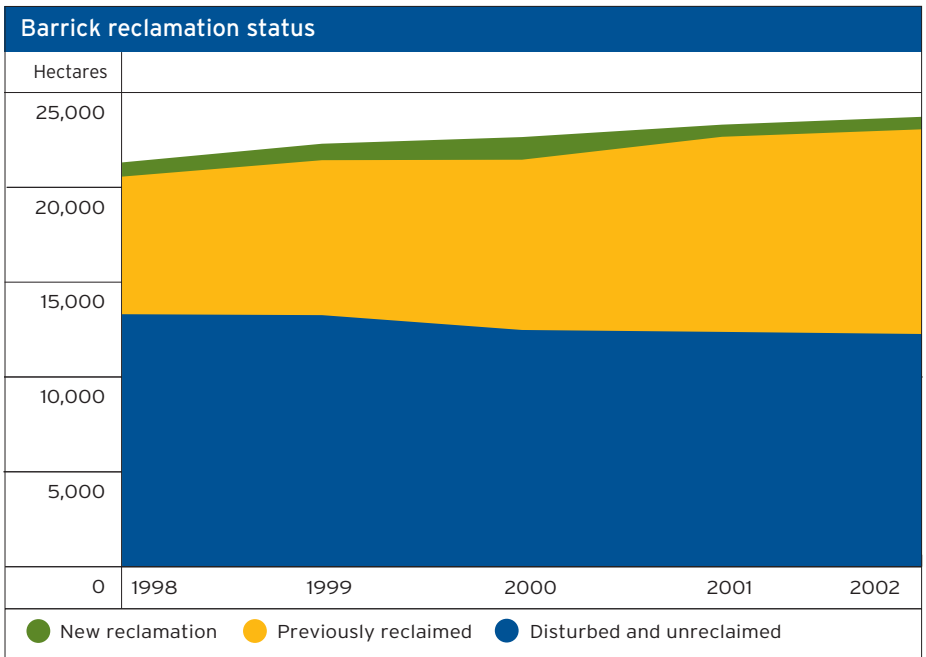
Environmental technicians conduct water quality tests below the Pierina Mine as part of the mine's routine monitoring program.

### Reclamation

Barrick is committed to restricting the amount of land disturbed during mining and to reclaiming disturbed areas. Reclamation planning begins with initial mine planning and is updated during the life of the mine to ensure that reclamation and closure plans are well conceived and financially supported. Barrick monitors the status of all lands affected by its operations and tracks the progress of reclamation on these lands. During 2002, 660 hectares were reclaimed at producing and closed operations while 417 new hectares were disturbed. (Further data on page 20.)

### Habitat Enhancement

The Company has participated in numerous habitat enhancement and wildlife stewardship projects. Examples of those programs during 2002 included protection of bear populations near the Eskay Creek Mine, protection of sensitive habitat near the Darlot, Pierina and Plutonic Mines, as well as programs at the closing McLaughlin Mine in California.



## New project development

In many regions, Barrick's first opportunity to demonstrate its commitment to high standards of environmental, health, safety and social responsibility is during its exploration efforts. Early in the exploration process, Barrick seeks open dialogue with nearby communities. These communications aim to increase understanding and address local concerns about the Company's activities. This serves to establish a foundation of trust between the Company and local communities.

Additionally, Barrick initiates environmental and socio-economic baseline investigations. These investigations aim to fully characterize the existing environment so that operations can be planned that will be protective of it. In many cases, such as Barrick's Veladero and Alto Chicama projects, baseline investigations occur alongside advanced exploration.

Working closely with project engineers, environmental professionals evaluate design alternatives. This process prevents many environmental effects and, at the same time, identifies designs and measures to limit and manage those that are unavoidable. In many cases, measures are identified to offset social effects that cannot be avoided. An example of these efforts is the construction of wells, water storage and conveyance systems within communities surrounding the Pierina Mine that more than replace water supply losses that resulted from mine development.

The entire mining life cycle is considered during the planning and design process. In addition to detailed planning for construction and development, mine closure and reclamation requirements are considered and plans are prepared. The identification of potential effects provides an opportunity to consider alternatives and management requirements. Whether it involves housing for construction workers or long-term water quality following mine closure, Barrick takes pride in careful planning.

Ongoing communications with community representatives ensure that Barrick's plans are responsive to local concerns. The dialogue established during mine planning with communities of interest forms the foundation for ongoing communications throughout the life of the mine. As demonstrated at operations around the world, Barrick aims to contribute positively to the quality of life in communities surrounding its mines.

As demonstrated at operations around the world, Barrick aims to contribute positively to the quality of life in communities surrounding its mines.

# Environmental management

PRODUCING OPERATIONS	YEAR	ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING		CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS	SPILL MANAGEMENT (LITERS)		
		EMPLOYEE TRAINING HOURS	CONTRACTOR TRAINING HOURS		VOLUME ESCAPING FIRST LEVEL SPILL CONTAINMENT	VOLUME ESCAPING SECOND LEVEL SPILL CONTAINMENT	VOLUME OF REPORTABLE SPILLS ESCAPING SITE BOUNDARY
Bulyanhulu	2002	649	111	0	0	0	0
	2001 <sup>1</sup>	750	1,000	1	0	0	0
Darlot	2002	281	67	0	0	0	0
	Prior 3-year avg.	123	49	0.7	23,540	9,663	0
Eskay Creek	2002	No data	No data	0	946	757	378
	Prior 3-year avg.	42	No data	0.7	5,157	269	0
Goldstrike	2002	1,650	0	1	180,437	0	0
	Prior 3-year avg.	1,722	0	0.7	176,546	0	0
Hemlo JV <sup>4</sup>	2002	388	144	1	1,143	0	0
	Prior 3-year avg.	504	194	0.7	100,140	0	0
Holt-McDermott	2002	30	0	0	662	0	0
	Prior 3-year avg.	66	0	1	434	0	0
Kalgoorlie JV	2002	280	0	0	0	0	0
	Prior 3-year avg.	54	9	0.7	73,167	73,167	73,167
Lawlers	2002	60	150	0	0	0	0
	Prior 3-year avg.	73	0	0.7	43,322	3,332	0
Marigold JV	2002	120	0	1	10,362	0	0
	Prior 3-year avg.	85	12	0.3	839	0	0
Pierina	2002	1,332	2,100	1	999	999	696
	Prior 3-year avg.	1,155	669	1	8,931	8,931	0
Plutonic	2002	220	156	0	2,471	0	0
	Prior 3-year avg.	240	813	0.7	908	0	0
Round Mountain JV	2002	1,139	577	1	12,284	0	0
	Prior 3-year avg.	1,035	567	0.3	21,448	0	0
<b>Total Company</b> <sup>5</sup>	<b>2002</b>	<b>7,585</b>	<b>3,977</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>308,270</b>	<b>100,467</b>	<b>57,918</b> <sup>6</sup>
	<b>Prior 3-year avg.</b>	<b>7,276</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>555,524</b>	<b>97,771</b>	<b>73,167</b>

<sup>1</sup> Because Bulyanhulu went into production during 2001, a prior three-year average is not applicable.

<sup>2</sup> Kiloliters (1,000 liters = 1 kiloliter).

<sup>3</sup> Short-term breach of one or more permitted limits.

<sup>4</sup> Joint venture.

<sup>5</sup> Includes non-producing operations.

<sup>6</sup> The largest spill during 2002 occurred at the closed Homestake Mine when a pipeline broke at the water treatment plant. Approximately 57,000 liters of water escaped the site. Monitoring confirmed that there was no environmental effect from the release. The pipeline was subsequently replaced.

<sup>7</sup> See discussion on page 12.

<sup>8</sup> See discussion on page 12.

<sup>9</sup> The Gidji Roaster emitted 190,000 tonnes of sulfur dioxide during 2002. Monitoring of surrounding soils and vegetation has not identified any environmental effect from emissions.

NUMBER OF CHEMICAL-RELATED WILDLIFE MORTALITIES	WATER DISCHARGES			AIR EMISSIONS		ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	
	NUMBER OF PERMITTED WATER DISCHARGE POINTS	TOTAL KILOLITERS <sup>2</sup> WATER DISCHARGED	NUMBER OF WATER DISCHARGE EXCEEDENCES <sup>3</sup>	NUMBER OF AIR EMISSION POINTS	NUMBER OF AIR EMISSION EXCEEDENCES <sup>3</sup>	NUMBER OF REGULATORY ACTIONS	FINES PAID (U.S.\$)
0	2	7,093	1 <sup>7</sup>	8	0	0	0
0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	3	1,246,177	3 <sup>8</sup>	2	0	0	0
0	2	3,479,659	3	2	0	3	0
0	1	0	0	384	9	0	0
0	1	115,811	0	281	47	0	0
0	3	2,224,017	0	74	0	0	0
0	3	2,223,274	1	93	0	0	0
0	1	2,572,146	0	55	0	0	0
0	1	2,150,420	0	51	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1 <sup>9</sup>	0	2	0
4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	11,586	0	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	19	0	1	0
0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0
0	1	79,647	No data	5	0	0	0
23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	97	0	0	0
2	0	67	0	97	0	1	1,020
42	34	16,672,562	4	824	9	2	0
14	26	26,989,278	6	737	47	13	1,020

# Conservation and recycling

PRODUCING OPERATIONS	YEAR	ENERGY CONSUMPTION		WATER CONSUMPTIVE USE	
		Megajoules (MJ)	MJ/Ounce <sup>2</sup>	Liters (L)	L/Ounce <sup>2</sup>
Bulyanhulu	2002	545,731,000	1,532	510,000	1
	2001 <sup>1</sup>	669,229,000	2,671	371,000	1
Darlot	2002	546,866,000	3,771	422,975,000	1,750
	Prior 3-year avg.	443,697,000	3,659	396,665,000	3,264
Eskay Creek	2002	433,850,000	1,209	139,670,000	389
	Prior 3-year avg.	298,207,000	928	156,188,000	487
Goldstrike	2002	9,088,109,000	4,433	9,620,178,000	4,693
	Prior 3-year avg.	8,433,857,000	3,705	8,342,264,000	3,648
Hemlo JV <sup>3</sup>	2002	1,324,384,000	2,461	1,753,860,000	3,259
	Prior 3-year avg.	1,304,624,000	2,209	1,312,905,000	2,219
Holt-McDermott	2002	367,694,000	3,057	487,925,000	2,613
	Prior 3-year avg.	318,780,000	2,419	480,764,000	2,529
Kalgoorlie JV	2002	4,052,588,000	5,628	5,499,135,000	7,637
	Prior 3-year avg.	3,200,965,000	4,210	4,539,002,000	6,000
Lawlers	2002	299,285,000	2,627	458,658,000	4,026
	Prior 3-year avg.	350,461,000	3,399	627,024,000	6,096
Marigold JV	2002	398,980,000	4,788	390,449,000	4,686
	Prior 3-year avg.	223,002,000	2,977	747,782,000	10,050
Pierina	2002	928,906,000	1,034	296,028,000	330
	Prior 3-year avg.	821,850,000	960	304,954,000	357
Plutonic	2002	1,288,946,000	4,199	2,510,929,000	8,179
	Prior 3-year avg.	1,509,718,000	5,879	2,643,778,000	10,408
Round Mountain JV	2002	2,424,314,000	3,209	6,466,178,000	8,559
	Prior 3-year avg.	2,314,527,000	3,622	5,283,577,000	8,250
<b>Total Company</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>21,699,654,000</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>27,708,113,000</b>	<b>4,254</b>
	<b>Prior 3-year avg.</b>	<b>19,422,765,000</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>25,629,939,000</b>	<b>4,076</b>

<sup>1</sup> Because Bulyanhulu went into production during 2001, a prior three-year average is not applicable.

<sup>2</sup> Consumption rates are normalized using ounces of gold produced during period.

<sup>3</sup> Joint venture.



SODIUM CYANIDE CONSUMPTION		RECYCLING		
Kilograms (KG)	KG/Ounce <sup>2</sup>	SCRAP METAL Kilograms	USED OIL Liters	BATTERIES Kilograms
0	0	712,000	147,000	0
0	0	337,000	116,000	4,000
360,000	2	50,000	102,000	1,500
375,000	3	36,000	55,000	No data
0	0	298,000	68,000	1,000
0	0	257,000	49,000	3,000
4,400,000	2	4,326,000	714,000	26,500
3,578,000	2	No data	737,000	23,000
901,000	2	1,357,000	220,000	14,500
907,000	2	1,017,000	249,000	11,000
384,000	2	174,000	17,000	3,500
301,000	2	181,000	12,000	500
6,818,000	9	200,000	490,000	1,000
5,750,000	8	743,000	641,000	11,000
197,000	2	19,000	11,000	500
226,000	2	934,000	28,000	500
598,000	7	35,000	147,000	2,000
535,000	7	30,000	69,000	3,000
2,757,000	3	543,000	336,000	3,000
2,443,000	3	162,000	325,000	4,000
1,765,000	6	15,000	280,000	5,000
1,798,000	7	34,000	147,000	4,500
8,773,000	12	666,000	891,000	7,500
7,308,000	11	90,000	734,000	7,000
<b>26,953,000</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,395,000</b>	<b>3,422,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>
<b>23,221,000</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,529,000</b>	<b>2,835,000</b>	<b>52,500</b>

# Reclamation and stewardship

PRODUCING OPERATIONS	YEAR	AREA (HECTARES)			HABITAT STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVES	EXTERNAL AWARDS AND RECOGNITION
		DISTURBED & UNRECLAIMED	TOTAL RECLAIMED	RECLAIMED DURING YEAR		
Bulyanhulu	2002	201	8	2	Protection of wildlife refuge	Tanzanian Presidential Certificate of Merit
	2001 <sup>1</sup>	195	6	6		
Darlot	2002	243	217	50	Protection of priority-listed flora, construction of rock habitat	
	Prior 3-year avg.	244	132	9	Protection of priority-listed flora	
Eskay Creek	2002	18	9	2	Bear protection	
	Prior 3-year avg.	18	7	0	Bear protection	
Goldstrike	2002	2,929	257	24	Critical habitat restoration at Mary's River, habitat development and restoration	
	Prior 3-year avg.	2,845	165	47		
Hemlo JV <sup>2</sup>	2002	378	173	48	Stream flow management	
	Prior 3-year avg.	304	119	11	Stream flow management, fish habitat improvement	
Holt-McDermott	2002	327	74	0		
	Prior 3-year avg.	262	25	25		
Kalgoorlie JV	2002	959	845	16	Kalgoorlie-Boulder Landcare Gr.	Golden Gecko Award finalist, Kalgoorlie Boulder Garden Beautiful Award
	Prior 3-year avg.	981	777	57	Bird habitat construction, propagation of rare shrubs, native vegetation monitoring	
Lawlers	2002	405	347	13		
	Prior 3-year avg.	366	323	29	Feral animal control	
Marigold JV	2002	452	142	20	Bat survey prior to closing old underground adit	
	Prior 3-year avg.	488	101	0		Wildlife Enhancement Award – State of Nevada, U.S. BLM, U.S.F.S.
Pierina	2002	569	63	1	Sensitive habitat protection	
	Prior 3-year avg.	562	37	21		
Plutonic	2002	784	771	119	Mulgara habitat protection	Golden Gecko Certificate of Merit – W. Australia Department of Minerals and Petroleum
	Prior 3-year avg.	645	713	146	Mulgara habitat protection, feral animal control	
Round Mountain JV	2002	1,872	288	43	Sage Grouse Initiative	Excellence in Mine Reclamation – Nevada Division of Minerals
	Prior 3-year avg.	1,968	188	23	Sage Grouse Initiative, Toyabe Spotted Frog conservation	
<b>Total Company</b> <small>(Includes non-producing and reclaimed operations)</small>	2002	12,266	10,794	660		<b>Sustainable Development Award – U.S. BLM; Golden Gecko Award</b>
	Prior 3-year avg.	12,705	9,147	901		

<sup>1</sup> Because Bulyanhulu went into production during 2001, a prior three-year average is not applicable.

<sup>2</sup> Joint venture.



Jerry Goodale, Underground Supervisor, surveying at the Mickle shaft, Goldstrike Property.

# Health & Safety RESPONSIBILITY

# Health and safety responsibility

“I believe that everyone, from the CEO to the miner at the production face, has a responsibility for workplace safety. No job is worth doing in an unsafe way. None.”



John K. Carrington,  
Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer

- All new employees and contractors receive site orientation training with a focus on health and safety considerations.
- Employees and contractors receive annual training.
- Specific tasks and equipment require advanced training. For example, during 2002 emergency response training exercises included four site drills.

**A**t Barrick, safety is a defining value rather than just another priority among others. Safety management begins with empowering personnel to establish safe work areas and procedures. Employees receive training with the necessary equipment to conduct their jobs safely as well as safeguard their workmates. Monitoring and inspection processes are in place to ensure that safety management systems are effective.

## Improvement Efforts

Hazard assessments and health and safety performance reviews by site health and safety staff are part of the Company's continuous improvement activities. Reviews are supplemented by corporate audits of operations. Audit teams are drawn from different Barrick operations, thereby increasing their effectiveness and promoting the communication of best practices and innovations.

When incidents occur, investigations identify failure modes and root causes with a focus on preventing recurrence. To prevent similar incidents, investigation results and preventative measures are shared with all operations. Additionally, emergency response planning aims to ensure that, if an incident should occur, staff will be prepared to respond effectively to minimize the magnitude of the incident while addressing worker and community health and safety. Plans and facilities are regularly tested to ensure readiness.

Health and safety improvement efforts include a number of initiatives, training programs and conferences of health and safety personnel. One of the initiatives continued during 2002 involved implementation of consequence management systems at the Hemlo and Eskay Creek mines. These systems encourage management reinforcement of safe work behaviors and have proved successful



The Plutonic Mine Emergency Response Team performs a drill.



in other companies. Training programs, along with regular meetings of health and safety personnel, ensure that Barrick's personnel are knowledgeable about the latest methods, tools and processes. Safety co-ordinators from operations on four continents convened in Salt Lake City, Utah in April 2002, where innovations and new approaches were shared, with the aim of improving Barrick's safety performance.

## 2002 Performance

Health and safety programs and staffing were expanded during 2002 following the Company's merger with Homestake Mining Company. Additional personnel were added to the corporate staff, performance reporting from all operations was expanded and occupational health and safety auditing of all operations was initiated. During the year, occupational health and safety audits were conducted at 11 locations: five producing operations, five non-producing operations and one development project.

Our objective is to improve overall health and safety performance at all operations. During 2002, eight of 12 producing operations reduced their lost-time injury rate and seven reduced their total medical aid injury rate. Barrick's overall lost-time rate, including exploration, development and reclamation activities, was reduced 22 percent to 0.7, compared with 0.9 for 2001. The total medical injury aid rate was reduced seven percent to 4.3, compared with 4.6 for 2001.

While improvement in safety performance occurred, our resolve to move to a zero incident culture was reinforced during 2002 by several significant incidents. Three personnel lost their lives through unfortunate circumstances – a contractor at the Bulyanhulu Mine and two emergency response personnel at the Goldstrike Property. No workplace injury is acceptable, much less a fatality. These fatalities strengthened our commitment to eliminate incidents through preventative and investigative actions.

During 2002, Barrick operations received 187 notices of health and safety noncompliance and paid \$11,811 in fines. All notices and fines were for operations in Canada and the United States. Corrective measures were taken in all cases to re-establish compliance and minimize the potential for recurrence.

Barrick operations received a number of awards for superior health and safety performance. In addition, Barrick began a corporate award program and awarded the Chief Executive Officer's Award to Ruby Hill Mine for best safety performance during 2001 and the Chief Operating Officer's Award to the Bulyanhulu Mine for most improved safety performance during 2001. The 2002 winners of the awards, respectively, were the Plutonic Mine and Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines.

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Barrick's worldwide safety performance is compared with U.S. metal mining performance (underground and surface mining). The U.S. mining industry is considered to be among the world's safest.

# Health and safety management<sup>1</sup>

PRODUCING OPERATIONS	YEAR <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF FATALITIES	LOST-TIME INJURY RATE <sup>5</sup>	TOTAL MEDICAL INJURY RATE <sup>5</sup>	INJURY SEVERITY RATE <sup>5</sup>	NUMBER OF REGULATORY ACTIONS	FINES PAID (U.S.\$)
Bulyanhulu	2002	1	0.2	0.9	207	0	0
	2001	0	0.3	1.3	2	0	0
Darlot	2002	0	0.4	10.1	6	0	0
	2001	0	0.8	4.8	8	0	0
Eskay Creek	2002	0	1.4	6.2	79	23	0
	2001	0	2.8	7.2	140	45	0
Goldstrike	2002	2	0.6	5.8	688	101	3,625
	2001	0	0.7	6.9	13	129	10,787
Hemlo JV <sup>3</sup>	2002	0	0.7	4.9	9	33	0
	2001	0	1.8	8.7	112	56	0
Holt-McDermott	2002	0	2.9	20.6	463	10	0
	2001	0	0.5	14.3	68	7	0
Kalgoorlie JV	2002	0	0.1	3.5	46	0	0
	2001	0	0.5	8.1	60	0	0
Lawlers	2002	0	1.2	7.4	56	0	0
	2001	0	0.9	8.8	5	20	0
Marigold JV	2002	0	0.0	2.7	9	4	0
	2001	0	2.0	5.0	124	6	470
Pierina	2002	0	0.7	1.6	64	0	0
	2001	0	0.2	1.0	0	0	0
Plutonic	2002	0	1.0	2.8	40	0	0
	2001	0	0.5	1.4	0	0	0
Round Mountain JV	2002	0	0.3	5.0	13	3	150
	2001	0	0.5	3.7	61	11	381
<b>Total Company<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>11,811<sup>7</sup></b>
	<b>2001</b>	<b>1<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>13,762</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reporting includes contractors except for fines paid.

<sup>2</sup> Due to different record keeping systems within Barrick and Homestake, health and safety data from years prior to 2001 are not comparable and therefore not included in this report.

<sup>3</sup> Joint venture.

<sup>4</sup> Total Company includes producing, non-producing, exploration, development and corporate management activities.

<sup>5</sup> See definitions of rates on page 40.

<sup>6</sup> The single fatality in 2001 occurred at the now closed El Indio Mine, Chile.

<sup>7</sup> The largest fine, \$7,000, was paid by the closed Homestake Mine, U.S.



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 AND RECOGNITION
1	0	9,715	1,080	4,702	
0	0	11,792	1,311	5,708	
0	1	1,450	685	4,672	
1	0	3,758	1,064	2,839	
1	0	3,131	1,850	4,107	John T. Ryan Safety Award
1	0	11,170	500	1,026	
0	0	31,089	1,659	9,692	
0	1	25,600	1,500	8,736	Safe Mine of Year in Nevada
0	0	8,914	1,826	5,210	
1	0	8,930	2,617	4,212	Award of Excellence – Ontario Mines & Aggregates Safety & Health Ass.
1	0	3,185	936	1,568	Angus Campbell Trophy
0	1	2,914	624	1,283	
1	0	11,441	1,239	2,600	
0	0	11,691	3,981	1,956	
0	1	200	240	7,488	
1	0	266	533	755	
1	0	1,200	0	120	
0	0	2,000	60	150	Holmes Safety Achievement
0	1	2,285	2,997	3,922	Safety Audit Recognition – Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mines
0	0	1,720	2,845	4,176	Award for Safety Record – Peruvian Mine Safety Institute
0	1	4,270	696	5,839	
1	0	1,172	5,603	7,976	
0	0	8,815	232	1,344	
1	0	8,820	760	4,680	Safest Large Surface Mine Award – Nevada Mining Association
<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>85,695</b>	<b>13,440</b>	<b>51,264</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>89,833</b>	<b>21,398</b>	<b>43,497</b>	



Local residents at a water well constructed by the Bulyanhulu Mine.

# Social RESPONSIBILITY



# Social responsibility

“Barrick’s reputation is based upon our responsibility. As a business, we have both a financial responsibility to our investors as well as a social responsibility in the areas where we operate. Outstanding corporate citizenship and integrity is a calling card that precedes us wherever opportunities might arise in the world.”



Peter Munk,  
Founder and Chairman

**F**or Barrick, corporate citizenship includes an array of programs and initiatives involving dialogue, communications, social effects assessment, community development, environmental initiatives and charitable giving.

## Dialogue/Communications

Beginning with exploration, Barrick seeks open dialogue with community residents, local and regional governments, indigenous peoples and other key stakeholders. This allows the Company to respond to concerns and develop a long-term perspective on the potential benefits of its activities. By maintaining this dialogue over the life of Barrick’s operations, the Company is able to establish trust and understanding and address issues early.

## Social Effects Assessment

As a major part of its development efforts, the Company routinely identifies the potential social effects of its projects. These assessments play a key role in planning to ensure that operations will contribute positively to local communities, as well as promoting a healthy, satisfied, skilled and stable workforce. Ongoing communications with community leaders help us to monitor the effectiveness of our efforts and identify new social issues throughout the life of each operation.



Dotto Albinus, Nursing Officer,  
at the Bulyanhulu Mine clinic, which  
is accessible to both mine employees  
and the surrounding communities.

## Social responsibility

Barrick looks for community development opportunities surrounding each of its operations based on local priorities and needs. These opportunities range from funding new hospitals, schools and employee housing to small business development, environmental causes, youth-oriented sports and other social programs.

### Community Development

New mine developments are very often in remote, undeveloped regions, where basic infrastructure development is required. In these areas in particular, Barrick's infrastructure building efforts provide both the mine project and the communities in the region with power lines, water, roads and housing. For example, around the Pierina and Bulyanhulu mines, Barrick has sponsored projects that provide local people with water for irrigation and drinking, houses to live in and roads to take their goods to town markets and children to school.

Barrick's efforts to purchase or hire goods and services locally further support the development of a skilled local workforce and service industry. This focus builds local capacity for other industries and community sustainability.

Barrick works in partnerships with leading non-governmental organizations such as CARE International, the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) in Tanzania and World Vision in Peru, where Barrick and World Vision have launched a 12-year, child-centered development initiative.

Community affairs efforts at producing operations are described on page 32.

### Charitable Giving

Barrick's Heart of Gold Fund supports charitable programs that are fine-tuned to suit local priorities that vary by operation and continent. Our experience has shown that community building is most effective when it is tailored to meet local needs and priorities as defined by the communities themselves. For 2002, Barrick donated about \$3 million to charitable endeavors. These include significant donations at the corporate level. Major recipients of corporate donations in 2002 included: the Munk Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto; the United Way; Montreal Heart Institute Research Foundation; and the YMCA.

Bulyanhulu received negative publicity in recent years associated with unsubstantiated allegations of improper actions by the previous owner of the property that led to the death of artisanal miners in 1996.

Numerous investigations by Tanzanian authorities and subsequently by Barrick, had found no basis for the allegations. During 2002, the allegations were further discredited by a report by the ombudsman's office of the World Bank.

For further information please see our website at [www.Barrick.com](http://www.Barrick.com) or read the Ombudsman's "Bulyanhulu Summary Assessment Report" at [www.ifc.org/cao/](http://www.ifc.org/cao/).

## Employee viewpoint

# Community building in Peru

**A**t the Pierina Mine we describe our community relations program as 'social investment.' When you get away from old-style paternalism and the hand-out mentality it creates, when instead you work with the communities to decide priorities for their area and sign agreements with them to carry out those decisions – the result is a true investment in social well-being. Our projects are designed to enable people to support themselves.

"I joined Barrick because I love working with communities. I'm very comfortable with them. At the same time, I face new challenges here. People in the south of Peru are of Inca descent, but here at Pierina the culture is Chavín, so they have a different history and attitude, and poverty is high.

"The area has a high infant mortality rate and many respiratory and parasite-related illnesses. Only 52 percent of the children are in school and less than 30 percent of the population is literate. About 90 percent work on the land and they barely earn enough to live. They barter a lot.

### Social investment

"In response, Barrick has funded the construction of health care facilities, built homes, roads, power systems and constructed drinking water as well as sanitary systems. Education is a priority. For example, Barrick built the Robert M. Smith School, named after the Company's former president, to provide children in the area with quality education, from kindergarten through secondary graduation.

"Currently, three projects illustrate the range of our activities. This March saw the official opening of two new classrooms, built and equipped by Barrick. Additionally, under agreement with the community of Mataquita and the Ministry of Education, a technical high school was created to teach trades.

"In early April, we signed an agreement with local authorities for a two-year electrification project in the Jangas district. Imagine what it means, to have electricity. Imagine what it makes possible. This first year, we will contribute \$65,000 and the local government will put in \$65,000. Local people will do the manual labor.

"The largest project is the integrated rural development program, being carried out under agreement with the community of Cuncashca. Components include improving water storage tanks, irrigation canals, introducing better grasses to grow as feed for their animals and better livestock as well.

"This is a matter of social responsibility. We share our profits with the communities who make those profits possible. Why? It means we operate with their support. It shows that mining and agriculture can co-exist."

– Guillermo Manrique, Community Relations Coordinator, Pierina Mine



GUILLELMO MANRIQUE

"This is a matter of social responsibility. We share our profits with the communities who make those profits possible. Why? It means we operate with their support. It shows that mining and agriculture can co-exist."



Students at the Robert M. Smith School, Pierina, Peru, which offers classes to local residents from kindergarten through secondary graduation.

## Employee viewpoint

# Community building in Africa

AIDA KIANGI



"Bulyanhulu is not only an investment in mining; it's an investment in jobs, education, health services, environmental protection and community infrastructure. It's an investment in our people."

"The story of Bulyanhulu and how our community works together is one I'm particularly proud to be part of because it is a unique model of corporate social responsibility in Tanzania, where a private company has partnered with communities, government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The funds we provide to various NGOs go directly to the communities.

### Community Health Program

"Our Community Health Program works with the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), an African NGO headquartered in Nairobi. With \$300,000 in funding from Kahama Mining Corporation, the Barrick subsidiary that operates Bulyanhulu, AMREF has worked in partnership with our District Health Management Team to develop and implement a sustainable program of health promotion, disease prevention and improved treatment for mine workers and communities surrounding the mine. We place particular focus on HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis and malaria.

"We have established a Peer Health Educator Scheme; we have encouraged the social marketing of health products such as condoms and insecticide-treated bed nets; we focus on interventions for high-risk women; and we operate a voluntary counseling and HIV testing center.

"Another part of the program has been the rehabilitation of a dispensary at Bugarama through a contribution by Kahama of \$91,700. Kahama has also built a privately run clinic on the mine site itself, which is accessible to both the mine employees and the surrounding communities. In addition, starting this year Kahama will be assisting in the rehabilitation of the Lunguya Health Center and Kahama District Hospital.

### Water Program

"A 47-kilometer water pipeline has been constructed by Kahama from Lake Victoria to the mine site. Along this pipeline there are 15 community water points, which the communities manage.

"Before the pipeline was built, local people were relying on contaminated water sources and traveling long distances each day to collect water. In 1999, almost 14,000 cases of waterborne disease incidences were reported in the area, but we expect that this will now change drastically for the better.



“The company has also assisted various communities by building a piped water system and by drilling deep wells, in collaboration with the Water and Environment Development Company (WEDECO), an NGO based in Shinyanga town.

## Education Program

“Our education program places emphasis on teacher training and strengthening the school committees (which enhances community involvement). Other areas we focus on include:

- Improving the quality of primary education;
- Providing access to basic adult education;
- Assisting our communities in improving the physical infrastructure – building, repairing and renovating classrooms and teacher housing;
- Assisting in the establishment of resource centers; and
- Advocacy for children’s rights.

“Our main partner in this work is CARE International, to which Kahama has awarded a contract valued at \$1.9 million. In addition, Kahama supports our District Education Fund and has teamed up with CODE, a Canadian NGO and the Children’s Book Project of Tanzania to fund literacy work in Tanzania.

## Housing Program

“A \$5.6 million housing program helps miners relocate to our region with their families. Mine employees can borrow interest-free to purchase their homes and Kahama also subsidizes their purchase. About 300 homes have already been built and up to 300 additional houses are currently planned.

## Micro-Enterprise Development

“Small businesses are sprouting up around the mine, particularly in Bugarama and Llogi villages, where mine workers and their families are moving into new houses. Carpenters, furniture makers, restaurants, food vendors, hair salons, tailoring marts, groceries and pharmacies all cater to a growing population.

“Building skills for women is also an important focus. More than 200 women have taken part in a training program organized by Kahama, where they learn skills such as animal husbandry, cooking, pot-making and tailoring.”

– Aida Kiangi, Community Development Manager, Bulyanhulu Mine



(Top) Mosquito-net making businesses are sprouting up around the mine, particularly in Bugarama and Llogi villages, where mine workers and their families are moving into new houses.

(Bottom) Health clinic at the mine site offers care, health promotion, disease prevention and improved treatment.

# Community affairs

OPERATIONS	COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
<b>Bulyanhulu</b>	<p>The Bulyanhulu Mine is located in a remote area of northern Tanzania. Approximately 90 percent of employees and contractors are Tanzanian. Most employees and contractors live in adjacent communities. With the assistance of 12 community development specialists, the mine has developed a housing scheme in two villages and employees, through interest-free loans, are able to purchase homes. Over 340 employees have taken advantage of this program so far. Infrastructure, including roads and a 47-km water supply line from Lake Victoria, has been developed for the benefit of all in the area. Development activities are done after consultation with employees, local communities, local and district government, as well as with NGO partners, in many cases. Projects have focused on health, including HIV and malaria, education facilities and teacher training and small business development. Specifically, a new HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing Center was opened in a village close to the Bulyanhulu Mine during 2002.</p>
<b>Darlot</b>	<p>Due to the mine's remote location in the northeastern goldfields of Western Australia, the mine is a fly-in, fly-out operation with all personnel accommodated at a Barrick camp. Barrick owns and manages pastoral leases covering 243,000 hectares on which the mine is located. The mine maintains close communications with indigenous and other local communities and uses local service providers wherever possible. Darlot supports and provides financial contributions to local welfare groups, including the Princess Margaret Hospital for Children.</p>
<b>Eskay Creek</b>	<p>Due to the mine's remote location in northwestern British Columbia, all personnel are accommodated at a Barrick camp. The mine is located on First Nations' (indigenous) land claims. Approximately 35 percent of mine employees are members of the Tahltan Nation and several service contracts have been entered into with the Tahltan National Development Corporation. The mine supports economic and education programs for the Tahltan Nation through employment, apprenticeship programs and contributions to local community improvement projects.</p>
<b>Goldstrike</b>	<p>Employees live in nearby communities such as Elko and Carlin, Nevada. The mine supports many community programs and activities, with a primary focus on education and sustainable development. The mine has provided significant support for higher education in Nevada as well as local elementary and high school educational programs. The mine actively supports the sustainable development efforts of the Elko County Economic Diversification Authority.</p>
<b>Hemlo JV<sup>1</sup></b>	<p>Employees live in adjacent communities such as the town of Marathon, Ontario. The Hemlo Mines provide direct and indirect support to the regional economy through the purchase of a variety of goods, services and contributions to local community activities.</p>
<b>Holt-McDermott</b>	<p>Holt-McDermott is situated in a remote area north of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The mine offers employment opportunity to several local communities. The mine also contributes to various programs and activities in the area. For example, during 2002, Holt-McDermott teamed with another local mining company and co-sponsored the Relay-for-Life race, which raised \$76,000 for community cancer research and survival programs.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Joint venture.

OPERATIONS	COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
<b>Kalgoorlie JV</b>	Employees live in the adjacent communities of Kalgoorlie and Boulder in Western Australia. The mine supports many programs and activities within the Kalgoorlie-Boulder area including educational facilities and programs, civic activities and sporting facilities. The mine continues to support various services such as the Wongatha Health and Family Services Patrol. To reduce the safety hazards associated with historic mining, the operation, for the past 10 years, has had a program of closing orphaned mine openings and removing associated wastes.
<b>Lawlers</b>	Due to its remote location in Western Australia, the mine is a fly-in, fly-out operation with all personnel accommodated at a Barrick camp. The mine supports local communities through the purchase of goods and services as well as contributions to the Royal Flying Doctor Service. The mine, through a partnership with Perth high schools, supports the education and awareness of students and faculty about the mining industry. This activity includes flying 11th and 12th grade students from Perth high schools to the mine for a first-hand experience.
<b>Marigold JV</b>	Employees live in nearby communities such as the town of Winnemucca, Nevada. The mine supports the local community through the purchase of goods and services, as well as funding sporting activities and providing emergency response.
<b>Pierina</b>	Employees live in nearby communities such as the city of Huaraz, Peru. In addition, approximately 25 percent of employees live in a Barrick housing development located in the town of Tarica. Ninety-nine percent of employees and contractors are Peruvian. The mine supports sustainable development programs for 11 communities around the mine as well as Huaraz, with a primary focus on health, education and economic development. One example of the mine's efforts is a tree nursery that provides locally grown and acclimatized tree saplings, of common and threatened or endangered native species, for mine and community utilization.
<b>Plutonic</b>	Due to its remote location in Western Australia, the mine is a fly-in, fly-out operation with all personnel accommodated at a Barrick camp. Barrick owns and manages the adjacent Three Rivers pastoral station, comprising 486,000 hectares, on which the mine is located. The mine supports local communities through the purchase of goods and services and provides emergency assistance in the event of accidents on the Great Northern Highway.
<b>Round Mountain JV</b>	Employees live in nearby communities including the mine-built subdivision of Hadley in the town of Round Mountain, Nevada. The mine supports adjacent communities to become economically sustainable and has donated community services and infrastructure. An example during 2002 was the opening of new medical facilities to provide additional medical services for its employees and their families.

# Employee benefits, training and development

Across the Company, employees are receiving training in the Barrick Operating System, a system of continuous improvement and employee development that was introduced in 2002. It has three pillars:

## **Change Leadership**

**"The right people in the right jobs..."**

The status quo is not an option. Barrick seeks to develop change leadership capabilities in all its employees and challenges and rewards those who demonstrate it.

## **Performance Management**

**"...driven and committed to improving the right things..."**

Performance targets are established along with appropriate metrics to track progress.

## **Learning Organization**

**"...enabled with the right support and mindset."**

Standardized diagnostic and problem-solving tools are being used to identify areas of operating weakness and the best ways to close those gaps. All Barrick's people and stakeholders are involved in generating ideas and the results, good and bad, are shared across the Company.

**B**arrick has always placed a priority on programs to develop the full potential and entrepreneurial spirit of its employees through competitive benefits, incentives, training, opportunities for advancement and a good work environment. The goal is to be the employer of first choice, thereby attracting and developing exceptional employees.

## **Employee Benefits**

Barrick conducts business in many countries and our benefits offerings are partly determined by local competitive practices. As well, Barrick generally provides a core group of benefits pertaining to health care (medical/dental/life), regardless of the country in which we operate.

Programs are tailored to meet local needs. For example, at the Bulyanhulu Mine, Barrick employs medical staff to increase employee education on the risks of HIV/AIDS, as well as providing medical support for those who have this illness.

## **Training and Education**

Barrick provides employees with job training and skill development, which can also extend into the classroom for specific training. An example is the training associated with the Barrick Operating System. (See sidebar.)

Barrick also supports the educational development of employees' children through the Robert M. Smith Scholarship Program. This program offers funding for post-secondary education. Since its inception in 1986, the Program has awarded more than 5,200 scholarships worth about \$10.5 million.

## **Housing**

Believing that home ownership is a key to community stability, Barrick provides housing support for employees. In the Elko area near Goldstrike, Barrick built nearly 700 homes at a cost of \$44 million and provided mortgage guarantees to help many employees buy their first homes. These efforts helped Elko win the accolade "Best Small Town in America" in a nationwide survey during the 1990s.

At the Pierina Mine, Barrick has constructed a housing complex with modern amenities and sports facilities for employee families. As well, at the Bulyanhulu Mine, Barrick has built more than half of a planned total of 600 homes for employees and provides interest-free loans for their purchase.

## Equal Opportunity and Freedom from Harassment

Barrick is committed to providing a working environment where all employees are treated with respect and dignity. Barrick believes that every employee has the right to work in an atmosphere that promotes equal opportunity and is free from discrimination and harassment.

For example, at the Goldstrike Property, policies forbid discrimination and harassment “by or against employees or applicants on the basis of race, sex, color, national origin, age, religion, or disability.” The policy states that “offenders will be subject to discipline up to and including immediate discharge.”

Similarly, the stated purpose of the Goldstrike policy on Equal Employment Opportunity is designed to:

- Provide equal opportunity to all individuals without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or handicap;
- Prohibit harassment based on these factors; and
- Prohibit retaliation or discrimination if an employee reports a violation of federal, state, or local laws.

## Labor Rights

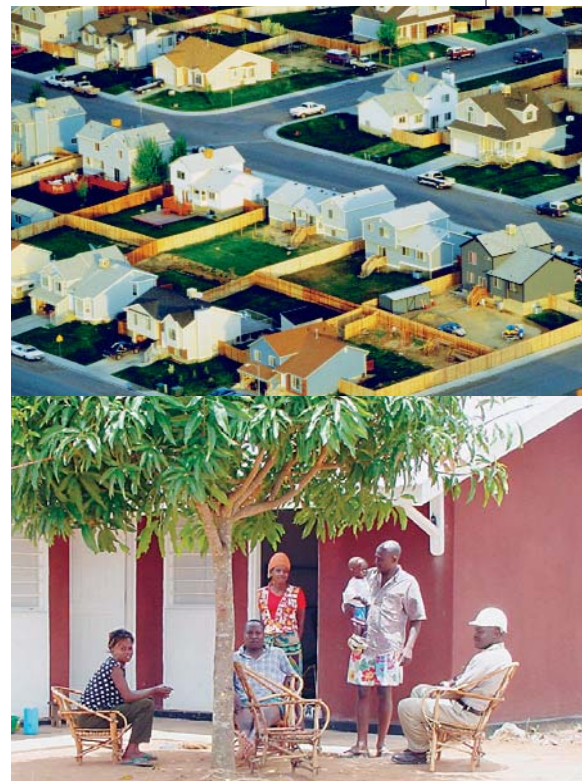
Barrick respects the rights of employees to freedom of association and collective bargaining. The Company has operations with both associations and collective bargaining groups. In addition, in the majority of countries where Barrick operates, the ability to form associations and/or collective bargaining units is inherently protected by government labor law.

Barrick prohibits the employment of child labor at its operations, or by contractors in the employ of its operations.

## Workforce Diversity/Indigenous Rights

Barrick draws its workforce from every country in which it operates, with the result that the workforce is extremely diverse in terms of national and ethnic backgrounds. At the Pierina Mine in Peru, for example, the management and workforce are primarily Peruvian. At Bulyanhulu in Tanzania, where there was no existing base of mining expertise, extensive training programs are underway to increase the participation of Tanzanians in the hourly and managerial ranks.

Barrick seeks positive working relationships with indigenous peoples at its operations and has specific policies to promote the hiring of indigenous peoples.



(Top) In the Elko area near Goldstrike, Barrick built nearly 700 homes.

(Bottom) Near the Bulyanhulu Mine, Tanzania, Barrick has completed more than half of a planned 600 new homes for employees and their families, which they can purchase with the help of interest-free loans.



# Operations overview

PRODUCING OPERATIONS	2002 PRODUCTION <sup>1</sup>	PERSONNEL <sup>2</sup>
<b>Bulyanhulu</b> 100% owned and operated by Barrick	975,000 tonnes of ore processed; 356,000 ounces of gold, 243,000 ounces silver and 4,223 tonnes copper produced.	1,200 employees and 325 contractors, including 21 health and safety, four environmental, and 12 community relations specialists.
<b>Darlot</b> 100% owned and operated by Barrick	770,000 tonnes of ore processed; 145,000 ounces of gold produced.	163 employees and 78 contractors, including one environmental and three health and safety staff specialists.
<b>Eskay Creek</b> 100% owned and operated by Barrick	232,000 tonnes of ore processed; 359,000 ounces of gold and 17,763,000 ounces of silver produced.	144 employees and 201 contractors, including one environmental and three health and safety specialists.
<b>Goldstrike</b> 100% owned and operated by Barrick	10,848,000 tonnes of ore processed; 2,050,000 ounces of gold and 341,000 ounces of silver produced.	1,601 employees and 153 contractors on site, including one community relations, 12 health and safety and 12 environmental specialists.
<b>Hemlo JV</b> <sup>3</sup> 50% owned; operated by Teck-Corona and Williams Operating Companies	3,457,000 tonnes of ore processed; 538,000 ounces of gold produced.	781 employees and 156 contractors on site, including nine health and safety and two environmental specialists.
<b>Holt-McDermott</b> 100% owned and operated by Barrick	472,000 tonnes of ore processed; 84,000 ounces of gold and 16,000 ounces silver produced.	210 employees and 53 contractors on site, including one health and safety, one environmental staff and one community relations specialist.
<b>Kalgoorlie JV</b> 50% owned; operated by Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines	12,770,000 tonnes of ore processed; 720,000 ounces gold produced.	441 employees and 211 contractors, including seven health and safety, five environmental, and two community relations specialists.
<b>Lawlers</b> 100% owned and operated by Barrick	657,000 tonnes of ore processed; 113,000 ounces of gold produced.	82 employees and 163 contractors, including one environmental and two health and safety specialists.
<b>Marigold JV</b> 33% owned; operated by Glamis Gold Ltd.	4,335,000 tonnes of ore processed; 83,000 ounces of gold produced.	97 employees, including one health, safety and environmental specialist.
<b>Pierina</b> 100% owned and operated by Barrick	12,167,000 tonnes of ore processed; 898,000 ounces of gold produced	405 employees and 780 contractors, including three health and safety, five environmental staff, and eight community relations specialists.
<b>Plutonic</b> 100% owned and operated by Barrick	3,204,000 tonnes of ore processed; 307,000 ounces of gold produced.	125 employees and 533 contractors, including two health and safety, two environmental staff and three community relations specialists.
<b>Round Mountain JV</b> 50% owned; operated by Round Mountain Gold Corporation	56,435,000 tonnes of ore processed; 755,000 ounces of gold and 628,000 ounces of silver produced.	619 employees and 48 contractors, including one community relations, seven health and safety and four environmental specialists.

<sup>1</sup> 100% operation basis. <sup>2</sup> Average for year. <sup>3</sup> Joint venture.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS	MANAGER/ADDRESS
<p>Located approximately 56 kilometers south of Lake Victoria and 153 kilometers from the city of Mwanza in northwestern Tanzania, East Africa. Barrick purchased the property through its acquisition of Sutton Resources Ltd. in 1999. Construction of the underground mine and processing facilities commenced in 1999. Commissioned in 2001, the mine produces gold and copper concentrate via gravitation and flotation circuits.</p>	<p>René Marion Kahama Mining Corporation Limited, International House Level 2, Garden Avenue, P.O. Box 1081 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</p>
<p>Located 113 kilometers north of Leonora, Western Australia. Underground mine operations began in 1996 following completion of surface mining. Ore processing by milling and carbon-in-pulp (CIP) leaching. Approximately 30 percent of recovered gold reports to a gravity circuit.</p>	<p>Barry Mitchell P.O. Box 127, Leonora, WA 6438 Australia</p>
<p>Located 82 air 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.</p>	<p>Steve Job, No. 1 Airport Way, Smithers, British Columbia, VOJ 2N0 Canada</p>
<p>Located 40 kilometers north of the City of Carlin, Nevada. Acquired at the end of 1986, Goldstrike has both an open pit mine (Betze-Post) and an underground mine (Meikle), as well as associated ore processing facilities. All ore is processed using autoclaving or roasting facilities.</p>	<p>Steve Lang P.O. Box 29, Elko Nevada, 89803 U.S.</p>
<p>Located 350 kilometers east of Thunder Bay, Ontario. Hemlo includes the Williams and David Bell underground mines that began in 1985. Surface mining at Williams also produces ore and backfill for underground operations. All ore is processed at the Williams mill by cyanidation and CIP leaching.</p>	<p>Vern Baker Williams Operating Corp., P.O. Bag 500, Marathon, Ontario, POT 2E0 Canada</p>
<p>Located 48 kilometers northeast of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, 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.</p>	<p>Brian Grebenc P.O. Box 278, Kirkland Lake, Ontario P2N 3H7 Canada</p>
<p>Located adjacent to Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Western Australia, 600 kilometers northeast of Perth. Mining began in 1893 and Homestake Mining Company acquired its original joint venture interest in 1975, with Barrick subsequently acquiring Homestake in 2001. Ore is mined using surface and underground methods. Ore processing by milling, carbon-in-pulp and refractory sulfide flotation. Sulfide concentrates are processed by the Gidji roaster complex, 19 kilometers to the north.</p>	<p>John Shipp KCGM, Private Mail Bag 27, Kalgoorlie, WA 6430 Australia</p>
<p>Located 120 kilometers northwest of Leonora, Western Australia. Mining operations began in the mid-1890s. In 1998, surface mining concluded and underground mining commenced. Ore processing through gravity and carbon-in-pulp leaching.</p>	<p>Barry Mitchell PMB 47, Leinster, WA 6437 Australia</p>
<p>Located 64 kilometers southeast of Winnemucca, Nevada. Surface mining began in 1989. Ore is processed by heap leaching.</p>	<p>Dave Cook P.O. Box 9, Valmy, Nevada, 89438 U.S.</p>
<p>Located in the Callejón de Huaylas in the Peruvian Andes, approximately 10 air kilometers north of Huaraz at an elevation of 4,100 meters. Surface mining began in 1998. Ore is processed by valley fill heap leaching.</p>	<p>I. Gonzales, Minera Barrick Misquichilca, S.A., Pasaje Los Delfines, 159 3<sup>er</sup> Piso, Urb. Las Gardenias, Surco, Lima 33 Peru</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Michael Hulmes PMB 46, Meekatharra, WA 6642 Australia</p>
<p>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 through milling, gravity and carbon-in-leach circuits.</p>	<p>Mike Doyle P.O. Box 480, Round Mountain, Nevada, 89045 U.S.</p>

# Independent assessments

## 2002 Environmental, Health and Safety Audit Program

Environmental Resources Management reviewed the environmental, health and safety (EHS) audit program at Barrick Gold Corporation for calendar year 2002. ERM evaluated the audit program design and implementation against well-established criteria, including guidance and standards published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Justice, the Auditing Roundtable and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO 14010-12). The review included interviews with key personnel, document reviews and participation in one field audit (at the Company's largest producing site, Goldstrike).

In ERM's opinion, Barrick's EHS audit program was designed and implemented in a manner that was generally consistent with and in some instances exceeded, international EHS auditing standards. It provided reliable and objective information to management on the Company's EHS performance and management systems. Further, Barrick management was responsive in correcting deficiencies identified by the audit program.

As part of ERM's review, the primary opportunities for improvement in the audit program were related to the clarity of text in some of the audit reports and the corrective/preventative action plans and status reports that were developed by the sites in response to audit findings. Management was already aware of these issues and has been taking action to address them.

Environmental Resources Management, May 2003

ERM has conducted thousands of EHSS compliance and management systems audits on every major continent, including both large and small companies, and in a full range of industry sectors. ERM developed and improved audit programs for scores of

clients and has conducted various related benchmarking projects. In addition to Barrick, ERM has conducted third-party audit program critiques, including formal externally published opinion statements, for companies in Europe, Asia and the Americas.

ERM has produced corporate responsibility, sustainability and environmental reports for recognized industry leaders since 1993, including developing reports using the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines since their inception.

## 2002 Environmental, Health, Safety and Social Responsibility Report

Environmental Resources Management was retained by Barrick Gold Corporation to review its 2002 Environmental, Health, Safety and Social (EHSS) Responsibility Report. The review focused on the content of the report, as well as the adequacy and quality of the data compilation process. While there are no formally established international standards on public reporting, ERM considered the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (2002). GRI is the principal guide for EHSS reporting and is well regarded by industry professionals and non-governmental organizations.

As part of this review, ERM interviewed several plant managers, site environmental, health and safety staff, corporate management and consultants involved in the data compilation and report development process. ERM also reviewed the data collection spreadsheet. ERM has reviewed the environmental, health and safety management systems in place at several of Barrick's facilities over the last few years as part of ERM's annual review of the corporate audit program. As a result, ERM is familiar with Barrick's environmental, health and safety issues and the management systems in place to address them.

In ERM's opinion, the report content reflects ERM's understanding of Barrick's EHSS performance, systems and challenges. In addition, systems are in place to ensure the accuracy of data presented in the report. Specific strengths include:

- Reporting of detailed information and performance metrics on individual sites as well as the Company as a whole;
- Coverage of many reporting parameters set forth in GRI;
- Identification and discussion of key stakeholder issues;
- Open discussion of negative as well as positive performance and challenges.

Recognizing this is Barrick's first year of public EHSS reporting, ERM identified some opportunities for improvement in the report and report development process. Primarily, these include:

- Developing and communicating EHSS performance targets;
- Increased automation and internal coaching to support the data compilation process;
- Providing additional information on actions being taken to address areas where performance to date is below expectations.

Additionally, ERM recommends that Barrick carefully consider suggestions that may be provided by report readers concerning future reporting.

Environmental Resources Management, May 2003

# Glossary

**Air Emission Point** – A conveyance of dust, gases, vapors, etc. generated by the mining process to ambient air that has been approved by the regulatory authority.

**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 interested non-governmental organizations.

**Containment Structures** – Curbing, collection areas and berms designed to collect and contain solution spills. Barrick operations are typically designed with redundant spill containment to ensure that spillage does not escape the site.

**Exceedance** – A short-term 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.

**Indigenous Peoples** – Human populations having originated in a particular region or country.

**Infrastructure** – The basic facilities and systems serving a country, city, or area, including transportation, communication, power and water distribution, sanitation, medical and school systems.

**Injury Severity Rate** – Calculated as the number of workdays lost, restricted-duty workdays and charged workdays for every 200,000 hours worked. Additionally, 6,000 days are charged for each fatal injury.

**Lost-Time Injury** – Any work-related injury that results in workdays away from work. Lost-time incidents rate is calculated as the number of incidents for each 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

**Sodium Cyanide** – The chemical reagent used in the liberation of precious metals (gold and silver) from mined rock.

**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 existing 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.

**Revegetation** – The process of reestablishing vegetation on disturbed lands.

**Riparian** – Biological systems living or located along riverbanks or water courses.

**Secondary Products** – Other metals or metal-bearing materials (e.g. copper) recovered as a result of the production of the primary target metals (e.g. gold and silver).

**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** – All work-related injuries excluding first-aid (the combination of fatal, lost-time, restricted duty and medical treatment injuries). Total medical injury rate is calculated as the number of incidents for each 200,000 hours worked.

**Water Discharge Point** – A conveyance of water from the mining site to surface waters that has been approved by the regulatory authority.

**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





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