Responsible Mining

2014 Responsibility Report
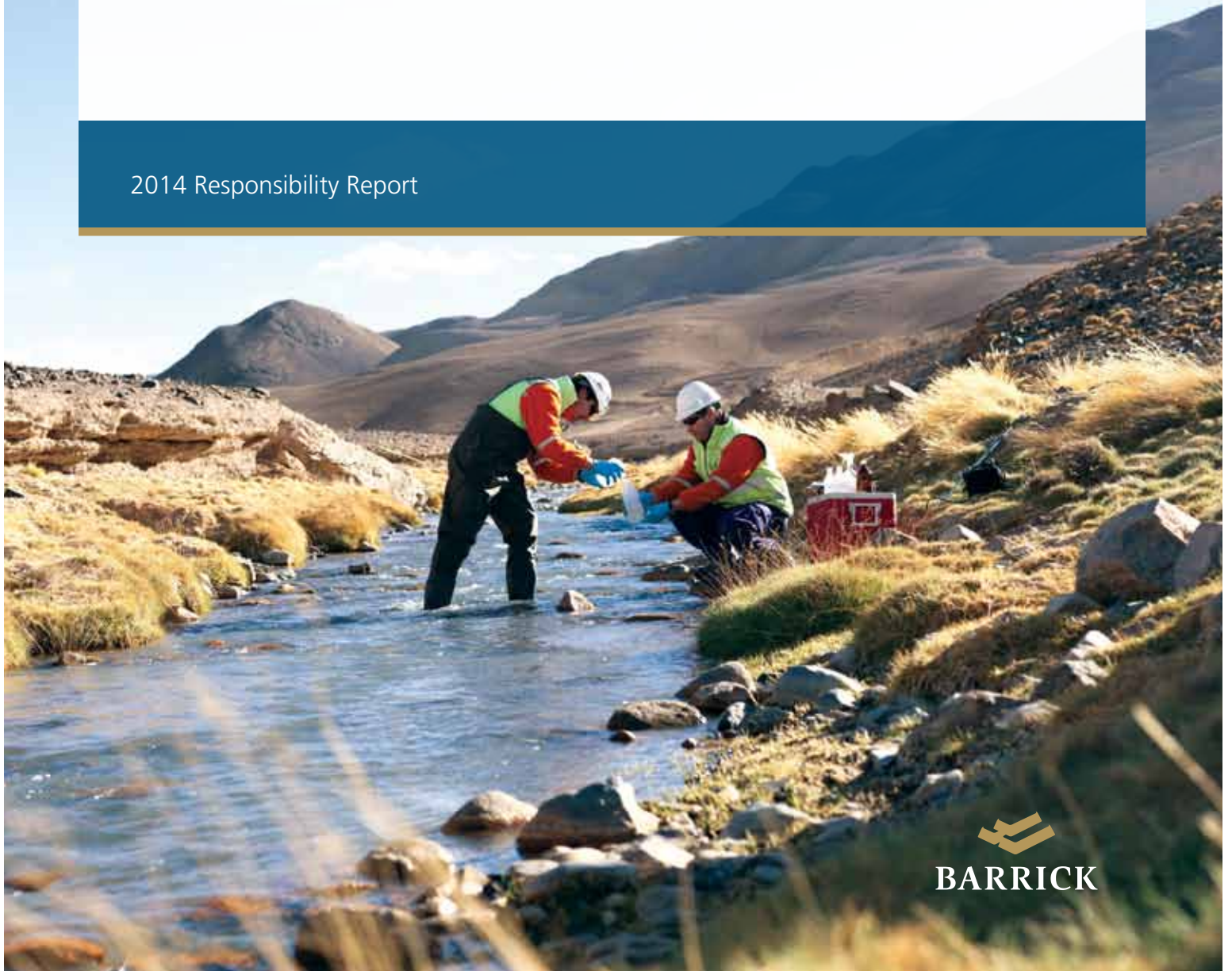
BARRICK

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SECTION 1 About Our 2014 Responsibility Report

Barrick reports according to the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, using GRI-G3, the third version of the guidelines. Our annual Responsibility Report, based on the GRI framework and Mining & Metals Supplement, can be used by us, and by our stakeholders, to benchmark our performance against others in our industry.

The 2014 Responsibility Report provides information on Barrick's management of significant issues affecting our license to operate, including environmental, workplace, and social issues. The Responsibility Report, including a small Material Issues Summary Report, is located at the Responsibility tab on the Barrick website. Both reports can be printed in PDF format.

The GRI Content Index table is located on the website. We have included a reference index for the 10 Principles of the UN Global Compact and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Principles in the table.

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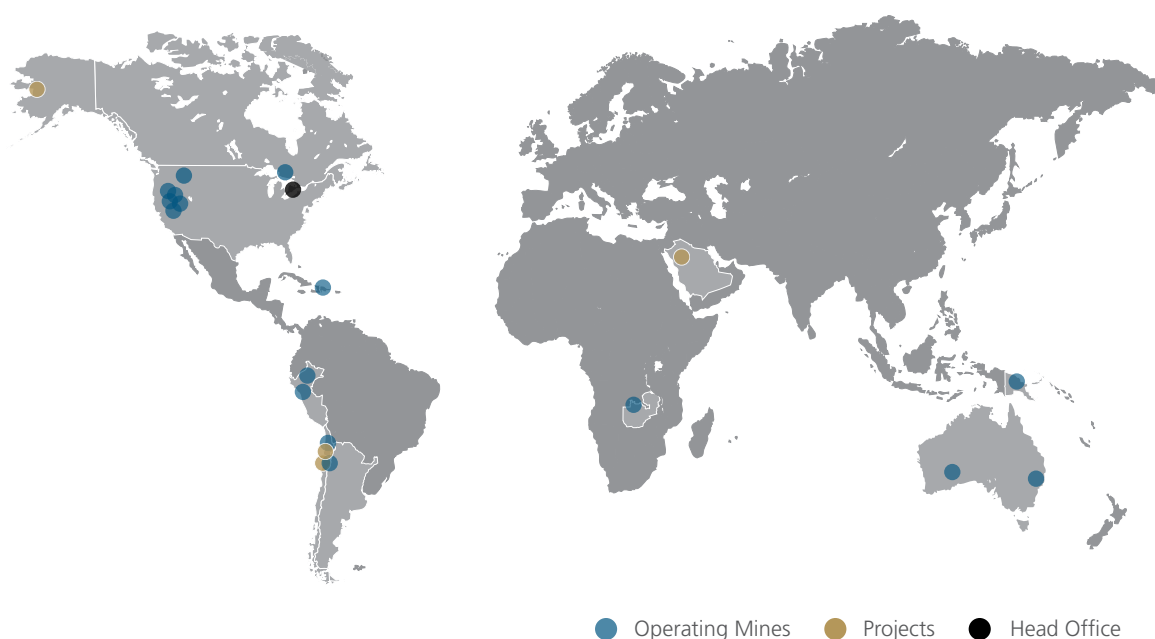</table>

1.1   Report Parameters

Reporting Period

The Responsibility Report is an annual report, consistent with previous reports. It covers the 2014 calendar year which corresponds to Barrick's financial year. Reference may be made in this report to an activity that occurred early in 2015, if it helps to clarify a particular issue. Barrick's previous Responsibility Reports have also been annual reports; the latest was published in May 2014. These reports are available on the Barrick website.

Report Boundary and Limitations

This annual report and accompanying data tables contain information on all our wholly-owned and joint-venture operations[1], country and corporate offices. We also provide limited information on our closure properties and advanced exploration and development projects. We provide information, when material, on subsidiaries, provided they have been under our operational control for at least one year.

● Operating Mines   ● Projects   ● Head Office

OWNERSHIP	MINES
WHOLLY-OWNED MINES (12)	Bald Mountain, Cortez, Cowal, Golden Sunlight, Goldstrike, Hemlo, Lagunas Norte, Lumwana, Pierina, Ruby Hill, Veladero, Zaldívar
JOINT VENTURE MINES (4)	KCGM (50%), Porgera (95%), Pueblo Viejo (60%), Turquoise Ridge (75%)
JOINT VENTURE MINES WE DO NOT OPERATE (1)	Round Mountain (50%)
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (4)	Cerro Casale, Donlin Gold, Jabal Sayid, Pascua-Lama

1   We report on 100 percent of the data and significant issues from our joint-venture operations where we are the operator. We no longer report on joint venture properties where we are not the operator. Where we have a 50 percent interest and jointly operate the property, we report on 100 percent of the data and significant issues, whether or not our joint venture partner does the same. Currently, KCGM is the only operation in that category.

Barrick and Acacia Mining plc (formerly African Barrick Gold) are parties to a relationship agreement that regulates various aspects of the ongoing relationship between the two companies to ensure that Acacia is capable of carrying on its business independently of Barrick. Consistent with this agreement, Acacia independently manages its CSR programs and issues its own annual CSR Report. As such, effective as of year-end 2013, our annual Responsibility Report no longer includes Acacia.

There are no specific limitations on the scope or boundary of our report, except as reported above.

Report Data

Barrick's data is sourced from our sites using a variety of data measurement techniques. Much of the information is entered directly into a global data management system. Data review occurs at the site, country and corporate levels.

In order to provide consistency in reporting across our global operations, for this report and on our website data tables we calculate and report all Scope 1 GHG emissions using Environment Canada's emission factors. Thus, our Scope 1 numbers might vary from those reported for the same operation under that operation's national reporting requirements. Scope 2 emissions (purchased electricity) are calculated using country or electricity provider emission factors.

All currency amounts in this report are expressed in US dollars, unless otherwise indicated. Data are reported using the metric system.

Most data are aggregated within the report. However, data tables, which have four years of data, separated by each country of operation, are available in this PDF report. Due to organizational changes in 2013, we moved from reporting data by region to reporting by country. Data are often presented in two ways; as absolute data and as intensity metrics. Data collection continues to improve each year. Any significant errors will be acknowledged when identified or in the next Responsibility Report.

⌄ 1.2   Defining Report Content and Ensuring Quality

In compiling this report we were guided by our Corporate Social Responsibility Charter, the International Council on Mining and Metals sustainable development framework and principles, the UN Global Compact 10 Principles, as well as the GRI-G3 indicators, and current CSR issues and trends. Seven material issues were identified for 2014 and are reported on in this report, along with other important corporate responsibility issues. A 2014 Material Issues Report, which provides specific information on our management of the seven material issues, is also available on our website. For more information on our Materiality Process, see the Material Issues Report.

⌄ 1.3   Restatement of Information

Due to the decision to exclude Acacia Mining plc from the 2014 Responsibility Report, Tanzania is not included in our 2014 data. However, Acacia data for 2011-2013 are included in the global totals for each data set.

1.4   Significant Developments in 2014

- From January through April, 2014, Barrick completed the sale of its Plutonic and Kanowna mines in Australia and its minority interest in the Marigold mine in Nevada.In March 2014, Barrick completed the divestment of a portion of its equity interest in Acacia Mining plc (formerly African Barrick Gold). Barrick's equity interest in Acacia was reduced to 63.9 percent.

- In the third quarter of 2014, Barrick implemented an executive management structure that places a greater emphasis on operational excellence and the acceleration of portfolio optimization and cost reduction initiatives, while fostering a partnership culture. As part of the new executive management structure, Barrick appointed two Co-Presidents, reflecting the interconnected nature and strategic importance of jointly managing day-to-day mining operations and Barrick's relationships with host governments, local communities, and other external stakeholders. As part of this restructuring, Barrick eliminated the Chief Executive Officer role.

- In December 2014, Barrick completed a joint venture agreement with Saudi Arabian Mining Company (Ma'aden), which is 50 percent owned by the Saudi Arabian government, to operate the Jabal Sayid project.

1.5   Contact Information

For additional information regarding the 2014 Responsibility Report, please contact

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1.6   Recognition for Responsible Mining Practices in 2014

- Barrick was listed on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index in September 2014 for the seventh consecutive year. We were recognized as the industry leader in 2014. This is also the eighth year that we have been included on the DJSI North American Index.

- Barrick was listed on the NASDAQ Global Sustainability Index as one of the top 100 companies in the world for sustainability reporting and performance. We have been included in the Index since November 2010.

SECTION 2 Responsible Mining

At Barrick, we are committed to building, operating, and closing our mines in a safe and responsible manner. To do this, we put a priority on developing long-term and mutually-beneficial relationships with host governments and communities while working to minimize and mitigate the social and environmental impacts of our activities.

When we deliver on this commitment, it helps us earn and maintain our license to operate throughout the life of a mine, which in turn helps us create sustained value for all of our stakeholders, including our employees, the communities and countries where we operate, and our shareholders. Responsible mining is therefore a business imperative and defines the way we operate at Barrick.

As a company and as individuals, we must guide our conduct by the highest standards of honesty, integrity, and ethical behavior.

⌄ 2.1 Responsible Mining Governance

Our commitment to responsible mining is supported by a robust governance framework, setting out the company's approach to employees, suppliers, and contractors in the conduct of their daily work.[2]

This includes the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code) and the management systems, programs, and policies that provide a common standard by which all sites are expected to operate, from a community, health, environmental, safety, security, human rights and ethical perspective, and which provide a framework to ensure continuous improvement. These systems and programs are complemented by Board- and executive-level oversight, as well as expert advice from our CSR Advisory Board (described in further detail below), to ensure we are monitoring and making progress toward fulfilling our commitment to mining in a responsible manner.

Our Approach

Barrick's Board of Directors is responsible for the stewardship of the company and for oversight of the management of its business affairs, while our senior management is responsible for the management and day-to-day operation of the company. Our obligations, expectations and intentions are codified in our Vision and Values, and the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and they are reinforced regularly at all levels of the company.

Our Vision

Our vision is the generation of wealth through responsible mining – wealth for our owners, our people, and the countries and communities with which we partner. We aim to be the leading mining company focused on gold, growing our cash flow per share by developing and operating high quality assets through disciplined allocation of human and financial capital and operational excellence.

Our Values

- People
- Urgency
- Responsibility and Accountability
- Partnerships
- Operational Excellence
- Shareholder Value
- Execution

The Code

As a company and as individuals, we must guide our conduct by the highest standards of honesty, integrity, and ethical behavior. Barrick's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics embodies Barrick's commitment to conduct business in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, and the highest ethical standards throughout our organization. The Code has been adopted by the Board of Directors and applies to every Barrick employee, including the Co-Presidents and other senior executive and financial officers, and to our Board of Directors. All employees and directors are required to read and comply with the Code and associated policies. Barrick provides mandatory training on the Code and related policies to all new employees, and all management and supervisory personnel are required to annually recertify their compliance. All Barrick employees and directors are accountable for adhering to the Code, and we are responsible for reporting behavior that violates the Code.

Policies and Management Systems

Barrick has in place specific policies that direct employees as they interact with their colleagues, people in communities, government officials, the physical environment and others. To implement these policies, the company has put in place management systems – from community relations to environment to security– setting expectations, defining performance standards and providing the necessary tools to manage our social and environmental impacts. Every employee and director must also comply with portions of Barrick's Anti-Fraud Policy, Disclosure Policy, Insider Trading Policy, Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, Human Rights Policy, Policy with Respect to the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at

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2   Acacia Mining plc. is excluded from this discussion. For information on Acacia please go to **www.acaciamining.com**.

Work, Safety and Health Policy, Environmental Policy, and his/her particular country policies applicable to such employee or director. Together, these help ensure that our commitment to responsible mining practices are embedded across our business and translate into on-the-ground performance.

Leadership and Oversight

Oversight of Barrick's responsible mining approach is provided at both a Board and executive level. The Board's Corporate Responsibility Committee is responsible for overseeing Barrick's policies, programs and performance relating to the environment, safety and health, corporate social responsibility (including sustainable development, community relations, and security matters), and human rights. The Committee also makes recommendations to the Board, where appropriate, on significant matters relating to the environment, safety and health, corporate social responsibility, and human rights. In 2014, the Committee was (and in 2015 continues to be) comprised of four directors, three of whom are independent and one who is non-independent. Each quarter, the Committee receives presentations from management on the company's environmental performance and initiatives, reclamation and closure costs, safety and health performance and initiatives, permitting and government approvals at the company's mines and projects, security matters, human rights issues, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs.

Our responsible mining performance also benefits from the advice and guidance of our external Corporate Social Responsibility Advisory Board. Barrick's CSR Advisory Board was formed in 2012 and acts as an external sounding board on a range of corporate responsibility issues, including community relations, sustainable development, water, energy, climate change, security and human rights. The group currently includes

Aron Cramer, Robert Fowler and Gare Smith. John Ruggie, author of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, serves as a Special Consultant to the Board. More information and summaries from the twice-yearly CSR Advisory Board meetings can be found on our website.

Senior Executives and Performance-Based Compensation

Barrick's performance-based compensation system for senior executives is comprised of incentives that are both short-term and long-term in nature.

Annual Performance Incentives for Senior Executives are based on short term functional and operational priorities. Each Senior Executive has an individual scorecard with measures that relate to Barrick's strategic principles and priorities. Weightings and goals vary by role. In 2014, all other employees had a portion of their annual incentive compensation tied to Barrick's short term company scorecard that included a 'Reputation and License to Operate' component, comprised of safety, environment, community relations and compliance measures, accounting for 25% of the overall scorecard.

Long term incentives for Senior Executives are determined by a company scorecard that tracks both financial and non-financial measures, including a 'Reputation and License to Operate' component. This category accounts for 15% of the overall scorecard and is qualitatively assessed based on considerations including our overall compliance record, independent assessments of our corporate social responsibility related performance (e.g. International Council on Metals and Mining Assurance review, Dow Jones Sustainability Index listing), success in building and maintaining strong relationships with core stakeholders, and the quality of license to operate risk assessments.

Our Performance

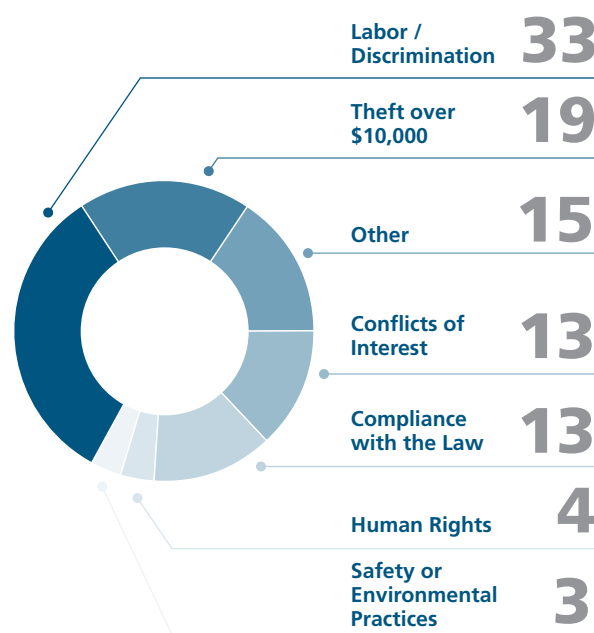- **Code of Conduct Violations**
  In the past year, through our confidential communication framework, our employees raised concerns about potential violations of the Code either through local channels or through our formal reporting channels, including the confidential hot-line. The majority of these were related to labor/discrimination issues at our operating sites. The 'other' category in the chart below includes incidents of theft of private property from another employee, rather than theft from the company, or breaches of Barrick policies or procedures not otherwise caught in the remaining categories.

- **Code of Conduct Training**
  To ensure our high expectations in ethical behavior remain as clear as possible, Barrick continued to provide mandatory training on the Code to all new employees in 2014. In addition, all employees in administrative offices and supervisors or above at mine or project sites are required to undertake annual refresher training on the Code. In 2014, approximately 2,000 employees also received focused anti-corruption training.

Code of Conduct Inquiries Received in 2014
Percent

Category	Percent
Labor / Discrimination	33
Theft over $10,000	19
Other	15
Conflicts of Interest	13
Compliance with the Law	13
Human Rights	4
Safety or Environmental Practices	3

2.2   Ethical Business Conduct

At Barrick, we demand that all of our interactions be conducted in an ethical, honest, and accountable manner and in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. With thousands of employees, suppliers and contractors, working in highly-diverse countries, our exposure to potential incidents of bribery and corruption is real and can present business risks to companies like ours that operate around the globe. Not only is corruption contrary to our values of integrity and responsibility, it also erodes the social fabric of the communities where we operate.

Our Approach

Barrick's approach to anti-corruption and ethical business conduct is outlined in the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code) which identifies our obligations, as a company and as individuals, to comply with all applicable laws and to avoid and report bribery and corruption wherever we work. Our Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy and the Code set out Barrick's commitment to compliance with Canada's Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and applicable anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws in other countries where we operate. Our comprehensive, global Anti-Corruption Compliance Program helps ensure that our conduct adheres to these laws. The Program seeks consistency with the Department of Justice and Securities and Exchange Commission Resource Guide to the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. It is overseen by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and it includes

- Detailed procedures and guidance materials in key areas (including risk assessments, invoice red flags, onboarding and monitoring intermediaries, asset acquisitions and joint ventures, and government-related support);

- Focused training and education activities;
- Due diligence of employees and relevant vendors;
- Scrutiny of government intermediaries and agents;
- Frequent communications from company leaders and through company newsletters;
- Dedicated risk assessments and systems and process testing; and
- Diligence associated with joint ventures and acquisitions.

Reporting and Escalation

Barrick expects all employees, officers, and directors to identify and raise concerns about unethical business conduct, including potential bribery or corruption issues. In support of this, we have established a clear and confidential reporting framework that

- Ensures that employee concerns can be raised properly;
- Includes internal procedures surrounding potential Code violations - reporting to appropriate levels of management and the Audit Committee of the Board as appropriate; and
- Includes a strong anti-retaliation statement for those who do raise concerns in a timely and good faith manner.

Under our procedures, we may voluntarily report information regarding corruption or fraud concerns and the results of an investigation we carry out to law enforcement, regulatory authorities or others, and cooperate with investigations that public authorities may undertake. We also will undertake appropriate disciplinary action up to and including terminations of employees and third parties involved in unethical business conduct.

Transparency

Barrick believes that revenue transparency and reporting on our relevant programs, whether through the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the Dodd-Frank Act, or the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), can be a powerful tool against corruption and in support of ethical business conduct.

We were the first Canadian mining company to be a signatory to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We provide detailed country-by-country information, including environmental performance, benefits to communities, and the taxes and royalties paid to governments, on our website. We also

report on our programs and performance to the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM), the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), through the CDP Climate Change and Water Disclosure process, and in our annual GRI-compliant Responsibility Report.

Our Performance

- In 2014, Barrick's Anti-Corruption Program benefited from the creation of an internal cross-functional committee to set global standards for relevant functional units, provide guidance, and help drive more effective local implementation of the Program. In 2014, the Program featured several performance highlights:

  » Nearly 100 percent of relevant employees, identified on a risk-tiered basis, received live anti-corruption training.
  » In total, more than 6,600 employees received anti-corruption training (live or on-line) overall.
  » Enhanced processes for employee and vendor on-boarding.
  » Anti-corruption baseline and risk assessments at seven Barrick locations.
  » Enhanced standards and processes for finance and accounting.
  » Extensive messaging (tone from the top) from corporate and local leaders about following the Code, Anti-Bribery Policy and relevant procedures.
  » Creation of an anti-bribery handbook.
  » Induction video for all employees when entering the workforce.
  » Key performance indicators added to bonus metrics for all employees related to the company's overall anti-corruption performance, plus additional bonus metrics for individual sites.
  » Due diligence activities throughout existing and new vendor pool.
  » New on-line hotline reporting processes and case tracking materials.

- Collective action with industry peers, local governments and civil society is an important way to make progress on challenging societal issues. To this end, we continue to participate in a number of multi-stakeholder groups, including the World Economic Forum's Partnering Against

Corruption Initiative, the Business for Peace Initiative, and the UN Global Compact's Global Supply Chain Working Group, and Human Rights & Labour Working Group. We also helped form an anti-corruption working group for the mining industry with TRACE International, and we actively participate in panels and conferences.

- Consistent with our commitment to transparency, over the past two years we have advocated for legislation in Canada requiring mining companies to disclose their payments to governments around the world.

2.3 Supply Chain

At Barrick, we promote ethical conduct and respect human rights wherever we do business and recognize the equality and dignity of the people with whom we interact each day. We also expect the same ethical behavior from our suppliers. We strive to do business only with those suppliers who share our respect for ethical behavior and for human rights.

Our Approach

Barrick's approach to working with suppliers is based on the principles of fair-minded competition, total cost of ownership, continuous improvement, and a mutual focus on ethical conduct. As part of our commitment to these principles, our Supplier Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is designed to create value for all stakeholders by governing the conduct of suppliers and contractors doing business with Barrick. It covers important issues such as anti-bribery, anti-corruption, and human rights. It is our intent to deal with suppliers who have accepted and self-certified against the Code.

Once Barrick agrees to do business with a supplier, relevant contracts will contain human rights compliance provisions; we may also provide focused training to certain suppliers. Under our Human Rights Policy, suppliers are expected to report human rights issues of which they become aware, and we will ask relevant suppliers to periodically provide certifications that they are not aware of any unreported human rights allegations in their work. Where appropriate, we investigate the behavior of existing suppliers and contractors related to human rights issues.

Supplier Code of Ethics

As part of our commitment to human rights, we developed and implemented a Supplier Code of Business Conduct and Ethics in 2008 and produced an enhanced Code in 2014. The Code is designed to create value for all stakeholders by governing the conduct of suppliers and contractors doing business with Barrick. It covers important issues such as anti-bribery, anti-corruption, human rights, health, safety, and environmental protection. It is our intent to deal with suppliers who have accepted and self-certified against the Code. We also understand that low-value transactions, non-repetitive transactions in low-risk areas and some transactions with local suppliers do not make sense for a full certification against the Code.

Vendor Onboarding Standard

Barrick has developed a Vendor Onboarding Standard that defines the requirements for our onboarding process for all suppliers and vendors. The Standard requires all new suppliers and current suppliers renewing or renegotiating contracts to be assessed by the supply chain function regarding ethics, corruption, and human rights risks prior to being added to our Approved Vendor Register. This assessment process may include internal and external questionnaires, a search of the World Check[3] database, a request that the vendor register with TRACE International's due diligence system, TRAC[4], and vendor self-certification of its willingness to comply with Barrick's Supplier Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

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3   World Check is a database that is used to help to identify and manage financial, regulatory and reputational risk. World Check research identifies hidden risk, and reveals connections and associations between illicit parties, to provide a comprehensive view of risk across the global financial crime landscape.

4   The TRAC system captures a range of due-diligence/compliance information submitted online by applicant suppliers. This information is then screened against international watch lists and verified to help ensure anti-bribery compliance, as well as compliance with emerging cross-border government regulations, conflict minerals reporting requirements, anti-money laundering laws, and forced labour trafficking laws.

Local Procurement

We believe that responsible economic development can and should improve the lives of stakeholders in the regions where we operate. When done responsibly, economic development is a contributor to a broad spectrum of positive impacts. Through local procurement, for example, the presence of our operations can directly help host communities and individuals enjoy the rights to work, to food and property, and to an adequate standard of living. We developed a Local Procurement Standard in 2013. The Standard was implemented in 2014 under the direction of the Community Relations group. For more information on our activities regarding local procurement practices, see the Social and Economic Development section.

Along with buying locally when possible, we often work with regional government economic development committees, where they exist, to help our suppliers diversify so that the eventual closure of a mine will not impose undue hardships on local businesses. See the Mine Closure section for more information.

Our Performance

- The Supplier Code of Business Conduct and Ethics was revised in 2014, enhancing our approach to anti-corruption and human rights considerations.

- We updated and revised our Contract Administration Standard in 2013 to enhance anti-corruption and human rights considerations. After development of training and certification materials, the revised Standard will be implemented in 2015.

- We developed and approved our Vendor Onboarding Standard in 2014.

2.4 Government Affairs

Mining is a heavily regulated industry. From exploration to construction, operation, and closure, our activities are significantly impacted by the political and regulatory environment of our host countries. Barrick's country executive directors and head office government affairs team work to build relationships and regularly engage with regulators, public-policy makers, and non-governmental organizations, either on a face-to-face basis or through our industry associations.

Our Approach

We take a partnership approach with all our stakeholders, including with our home and host governments. This means we work to balance our own interests and priorities with those of our government partners, working to ensure that everyone derives real value from our operations. Through an open and transparent approach we believe we are building enduring, mutually beneficial relationships that will lead to sustained value and stability in the long-term.

As part of this approach, we work closely with international NGOs and advocacy organizations to develop appropriate standards and guidelines for our industry.

In general we do not contribute to politicians or political parties, except as allowed by Barrick's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and our Anti-Corruption Program.

Government Dialogue

In 2014, our public policy activities focused on working with our industry associations to ensure that Barrick's position on important issues was represented. All lobbying activities are compliant with regulations and reported to authorities as required.

Our Performance

- As partners with our host governments, we may work on issues identified as urgent public policy concerns within local and national jurisdictions. For example, in Nevada, where education is high on the public agenda, we are playing a meaningful role by supporting programs aimed at improving the delivery of education and ensuring children stay in school.

- In Canada, where we are based, the issue of transparency in mining companies' payments to governments worldwide is a priority for our government partners. Barrick has joined with our industry peers, NGOs, and the Canadian government to advocate for and develop comprehensive legislation in Canada.

Industry Associations

Industry associations (national and international) include the following:
- Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy
- Cámara Argentina de Empresarios Mineros
- Cámara Minera de San Juan (Argentina)
- Cámara Minera y Petrolera de la República Dominicana
- Consejo Minero (Chile)
- Chamber of Mines – Zambia
- International Council on Mining and Metals
- Minerals Council of Australia
- Mining Association of Canada
- Nevada Mining Association
- Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada
- Sociedad Nacional de Mineria (Chile)
- Sociedad Nacional de Mineria, Petroleo y Energia (Peru)
- World Gold Council

2.5 Risk Management

Risk is an inherent component of business. Delivery on our vision and strategic objectives depends on our ability to understand the uncertainties, threats and opportunities in our business and to respond effectively. We believe that as part of our vision to generate wealth through responsible mining, we must understand and manage the risks associated with our business. To do so, we have implemented programs to identify, assess, respond to, and monitor the issues that either threaten the achievement of our strategic objectives or represent opportunities for competitive advantage.

Our Approach

Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, risks, such as those impacting our operations (including safety & health and technical risks), license to operate (including environment, permitting, and government affairs), and financial performance in locations where we operate are assessed and appropriate controls are implemented. Whether it is at the early stages of

a project development or in the processing of our financial transactions, Barrick employees take responsibility to assess and modify risk. All employees are trained in ethics, and many receive specific training in anti-corruption policies and procedures, and all of our sites and operations have been analyzed for risks related to corruption.

Risk management (RM) is focused on top-level business risks and provides a framework to
- Identify, assess, and communicate sources of uncertainty and residual risk;
- Embed RM responsibilities into all important decision-making processes;
- Integrate risk responses into strategic priorities and business plans; and
- Provide assurance to Barrick's Executive Committee and relevant Committees of the Board of Directors on the effectiveness of control activities.

2.6   Our Stakeholders and External Commitments

Barrick's business depends on partnerships – with governments, communities, suppliers, civil society, other companies, and employees. This means balancing our own interests and priorities with those of others, enabling both Barrick and our partners to derive real value from working together. It also means embracing a shared sense of responsibility. Getting this balance right helps us sustain the support and confidence of our key stakeholders, which is essential for our business success.

Our Approach

We strive to engage our stakeholders in an open, transparent manner. This means communicating in an honest and timely fashion, as well as actively listening to and responding to our stakeholders' concerns and interests.

Identification and Selection of Stakeholders

Stakeholder- and issues-mapping helps identify our stakeholders and their concerns and interests. A stakeholder is any person or group that has an interest in the activities of Barrick, such as a local community member, civil society organizations, investor groups, host governments, Barrick employees, or others. Our mining activities create both positive and negative impacts on these stakeholders, who, in turn, can also significantly affect our business success. Identifying, categorizing, and mapping the relationships between stakeholders helps ensure we are talking about the issues that matter and with the people that care most about them.

Community stakeholders are identified by our local site community relations teams. Corporate and country stakeholders, including shareholders, home and host governments, academics, international non-government organizations (NGOs), Socially Responsible Investors (SRIs), and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) research analysts, are identified through contacts within our investor relations team and other functional groups, contacts in our industry associations, outreach by our corporate social responsibility team, and direct contact by stakeholders interested in learning more about our social, environmental, and operational performance.

Continuous Engagement

By seeking open, transparent, and respectful relationships, our understanding of each other's priorities, concerns, and interests is improved, thereby enhancing our ability to work constructively together on issues of mutual concern and interest. This puts us in a better position to contribute to what matters to our stakeholders while better managing the impacts of our activities.

We hold both regular and ad-hoc meetings in all countries with members of our host communities, local and regional governments, local NGOs, and other interested stakeholders. We also engage with non-community stakeholders – including our shareholders, international NGOs, and sustainable development research groups – through one-on-one meetings, teleconferences, participation in multi-stakeholder initiatives, and our industry associations.

Each year, as part of our annual assurance process for the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), independent, third-party consultants complete site-level stakeholder interviews in many of the countries where we operate. Site-level stakeholders include community members, local landowners, local business people, indigenous peoples, local government officials, and women's groups. Results of these stakeholder interviews and our assurance consultants' recommendations are reviewed at a senior level within the company each year.

External Commitments

Today's complex operating and social environment lends itself more than ever to coalitions of diverse individuals and sectors working together toward solving a common issue or problem. Therefore, we interact with a wide range of organizations and individuals – whether through the UN Global Compact, the Voluntary Principles plenary or the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and its multi-stakeholder working groups – to succeed in these endeavors.

Also, in keeping with Barrick's commitment to responsible mining, we have adopted a number of voluntary codes and initiatives and have become a partner or participating member of various associations and organizations that advance a social responsibility agenda.

ORGANIZATION	DATE OF ADOPTION/ MEMBERSHIP	FOCUS
BSR	2007	BSR is a US-based, not-for-profit organization focused on sustainability and business. BSR works with its global network of more than 250 member companies to develop sustainable business strategies and solutions through consulting, research, and cross-sector collaboration.
CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project)	2005	The CDP is an independent not-for-profit organization holding the largest database of primary corporate climate change information in the world. Thousands of organizations from across the world's major economies measure and disclose their greenhouse gas emissions and climate change strategies through CDP; and their water management strategies through CDP-Water Disclosure.
Clinton Global Initiative	2007	Established in 2005 by President Bill Clinton, the CGI convenes global leaders to devise and implement innovative solutions to some of the world's most pressing challenges. CGI gathers government officials, business leaders, and non-profit directors from all over the world, creating opportunities for them to collaborate, share ideas, and forge partnerships that enhance their work.
Danish Institute for Human Rights	2012	The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) is an independent, national human rights institution modelled in accordance with the UN Paris Principles. The Institute was established in 2002. The chief objective of DIHR is to promote and develop knowledge about human rights on a national, regional and international basis, predicated on the belief that human rights are universal, mutually interdependent, and interrelated. Barrick was a partner in the DIHR through 2014.
Devonshire Initiative	2007	The DI is a forum for leading Canadian international development NGOs and mining companies to come together in response to the emerging social agenda surrounding mining and community development. Members believe that a collaborative presence between the Canadian private sector and NGOs in emerging markets can be a force for positive change. The ultimate objective of the DI is improved social and community development outcomes wherever Canadian mining companies operate overseas. Barrick has been a member of the Steering Committee since the DI's inception.
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	2006	The EITI is a coalition of governments, companies, civil society groups, investors, and international organizations. It supports improved governance in resource-rich countries by the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining.
Global Reporting Initiative	2005	GRI developed the world's most widely used sustainability reporting framework. The framework sets out the principles and indicators that organizations can use to measure their economic, environmental, and social performance.
International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM)	2006	The ICMM was formed by the world's leading mining companies. ICMM members believe that by acting collectively, the mining, minerals, and metals industry can best ensure its continued access to land, capital, and markets as well as build trust and respect by demonstrating its ability to contribute successfully to sustainable development. As members we are committed to implementing the ICMM Sustainable Development Framework.
International Cyanide Management Code	2005	The "International Cyanide Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide In The Production of Gold" (the Code) is a voluntary program for the gold mining industry to promote responsible management of cyanide use in gold mining, enhance the protection of human health, and reduce the potential for environmental impacts. Companies that become signatories to the Code must have their operations audited by an independent third party to demonstrate their compliance with the Code.

ORGANIZATION	DATE OF ADOPTION/ MEMBERSHIP	FOCUS
International Network for Acid Prevention	1998	Acid drainage is one of the most serious and potentially enduring environmental problems for the mining industry. Left unchecked, it can result in such long-term water quality impacts that it could well be this industry's most harmful legacy. Effectively dealing with acid drainage is a formidable challenge for which no global solutions currently exist. INAP is an industry group created to help meet this challenge.
Transparency International – Canada	2006	Transparency International is a global network of more than 90 national chapters to fight corruption in the national arena in a number of ways. They bring together relevant players from government, civil society, business and the media to promote transparency in elections, in public administration, in procurement, and in business. TI's global network of chapters and contacts also use advocacy campaigns to lobby governments to implement anti-corruption reforms.
TRACE International Inc.	2011	TRACE International Inc. is a non-profit membership association that pools resources to provide practical and cost-effective anti-bribery compliance solutions for multi-national companies and their commercial intermediaries.
United Nations Global Compact	2005	The UN Global Compact provides a framework for businesses to align their operations and strategies with 10 universally accepted Principles in the areas of human rights, labor, the environment, and anti-corruption. Barrick is currently a participant in the Business for Peace Platform and is a member of the Human Rights and Labor Working Group.
Global Compact Network Canada	2013	The Global Compact Network Canada (GCNC) offers the Canadian business and non-business sectors a unique opportunity to learn and exchange best practices in corporate responsibility within the network and among global peers. Barrick was among the companies that helped establish and launch the Canadian Network in June 2013 and currently sits on the GCNC Board.
Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights	2010	The Voluntary Principles were developed out of a multi-stakeholder process involving companies and NGOs as a means of providing guidance to companies in the extractive sector on maintaining the security of their operations in a manner that respects human rights and fundamental freedoms.
World Gold Council	1987	The World Gold Council is the market development organization for the gold industry. Working within the investment, jewelry and technology sectors as well as engaging in government affairs, its purpose is to provide industry leadership while stimulating and sustaining demand for gold.

Barrick has also developed relationships with a number of non-government organizations (NGOs) to further our social and environmental activities in the regions where we operate. We engage with NGOs at the corporate, country, and site levels across company. The list below includes some, but not all, of these organizations.

Dominican Republic

Bright Island Outreach Foundation
CEFORMOMALI
Cibao Sur Business Incubator
Cotuí Lions Club
CUERPO DE PAZ
ENDA Dominicana
Hatillo Fishermen Association
INFOTEP
Montilla Foundation
OLPC Foundation
San Isidro Labrador Church
Zambrana-Chacuey Peasant Federation

United States and Canada

American Cancer Society
Anti-Defamation League
Boys and Girls Clubs
British Council
Canadian Council for Africa
CARE Canada
Communities in Schools
Conservation International
Friends of Nevada Wilderness
Great Basin College
Hawkwatch International
I Have a Dream Foundation
Immigration Workers Citizenship Project
Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance
Legal Aid Foundation
Mule Deer Foundation
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Nevada Ballet
Nevada Museum of Art
Nevada Public Radio
Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital
Northeastern Nevada Stewardship
    Group
OneDrop
Opportunity Village
Outside Las Vegas Foundation

PACE Coalition
Public Education Foundation
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Ronald McDonald House
Rotary Clubs of Elko and Winnemucca
Shoshone Language Project
Spread the Word Nevada
STORM-OV
The Brookings Institution
The Nature Conservancy
Three Square Food Bank
TORONTO 2015 Pan Am/Parapan Am
    Games
UNICEF
White Ribbon
Wild Turkey Federation
World Vision Canada

Australia and Papua New Guinea (PNG)

Born to Read Condobolin
Conservation International
Events West Wyalong
Forbes Wiradjuri Dreaming Centre
    Corporation
Ipatas Foundation
Lake Cowal Foundation
Many Rivers Microfinance
Porgera District Women's Association
Porgera Environmental Advisory
Komiti Porgera Remedy Framework
    Association (PRFA)
Restoring Justice Initiative Association
    (RJIA)
Rotary Australia
West Wyalong and District Country
    Education Fund
Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation
Wiradjuri Council of Elders
Yawarra Aboriginal Corporation

Zambia

Balunda – Basketry Training
Children with Future in Zambia
District AIDS Taskforce
Entry Point Africa (EPA)
IDE-WIN Program (Agri-Food Innovators)
Lumwana Agriculture Cooperative
    Union
Lumwana Community AIDS Taskforce
Lumwana Community Business
    Association
Lumwana Community Development
    Trust: Mukumbi, Mumena, Matebo
Nsabo Yetu Federation
Solwezi Department of Water Affairs
Solwezi District Water Sanitation
    Hygiene Education
Solwezi Empowerment Forum
Southern Africa Innovation Support
    (SAIS)

South America

ADEX – Asociación de Exportadores del
    Perú
AMACHIC Asociación de Mineros
    Artesanales Alto Chicama (La
    Libertad – Perú)
CARE (Perú)
Futbol para Todos (Chile)
Municipalidad de Jangas (Huaraz –
    Ancash – Perú)
PRODEMU (Chile)
SOCODEVI
Un Techo para Chile
World Vision (Perú)

SECTION 3 Community

At Barrick, we believe that how we conduct ourselves in communities is just as important as how we operate at our mine sites. Our mining operations have the unique ability to transform resources into significant wealth and value for local communities, host governments, and our employees and shareholders. The better we perform as a responsible miner – by managing our impacts and working to develop long-term, mutually-beneficial relationships with host governments and communities – the more we ensure that this value can be sustained for the long term.

Working together with local communities for mutual long-term success.

To ensure our interactions with communities are consistent and professional across all our sites, Barrick has a Community Relations Policy that outlines our commitment to build stronger relationships in the communities where we operate. The Policy is supported by the Community Relations Standard, community relations procedures, guidelines, and toolkits, as well as comprehensive assurance reviews. Together, these form Barrick's Community Relations Management System (CRMS). Through the CRMS, our sites have the tools and access to training and support to help ensure that community members are treated with respect everywhere we operate; that social risks are appropriately identified and plans are established to manage them; and that communities near our operations are sharing in the benefits of mining.

3.1   Community Engagement

Barrick's operations can have both positive and negative impacts on the lives of people who live in the communities near our mines. By seeking open, transparent, and respectful relationships with local communities, we improve our understanding of local cultures, priorities, and concerns, and are in a better position to effectively share the benefits of mining. As such, effectively engaging with – as well as managing our impacts on – local communities is as important to us as any part of the business as it helps us to protect and maintain our license to operate.

Our Approach

Our business depends on developing and maintaining stable and respectful relationships with the communities near our mines. Barrick's Community Relations Management System (CRMS) facilitates this by providing our sites with guidance and tools on engagement best practices so that our sites can build stronger relationships.

This includes
- Mapping stakeholders and assessing their priorities and concerns;
- Establishing a culturally appropriate way for people to communicate directly to the company;
- Developing two-way dialogue in order to build trust;
- Providing methods for stakeholders to raise concerns and grievance; and
- Documenting engagement activities for internal and external audiences.

As community engagement is a dynamic process, the CRMS is designed to enable sites to adjust their approach as local relationships change and evolve over the life of the mine. Assurance and verification are important parts of our approach, providing sites with feedback and opportunities for improvement. Embedding community engagement within a corporate management system gives us confidence that we are working with communities in a consistent, comprehensive, and transparent manner everywhere we operate.

Exploration and Community Engagement

Barrick has created guidance for community engagement tailored specifically for our exploration teams. Our *Exploration Community Relations Guidebook* provides the exploration teams with the tools and knowledge they need to engage with communities in a professional and transparent manner. Respectful engagement is critical at all stages of a mine's operation, particularly in the initial exploration phase. Not only does it help ensure we receive a license to explore, it also establishes a positive relationship with the local community if mine development occurs.

Stakeholder Engagement Plans

Comprehensive stakeholder engagement throughout the life of our mines is the cornerstone to establishing and maintaining long-term community support for the company's operations. Listening to and having ongoing dialogue with our community stakeholders are the most effective tools we have to address social risk. To ensure a consistent approach across all our mine sites, Barrick's CRMS requires all sites to develop and implement stakeholder engagement plans. These plans must, at a

2014 Grievances
Percent

Land — 26

Other — 11

Property Damage — 4

Noise / Light / Vibrations — 5

Resettlement — 18

Local Procurement — 9

Local Employment — 9

Contractor Issues — 14

Water — 2

Dust / Emissions — 3
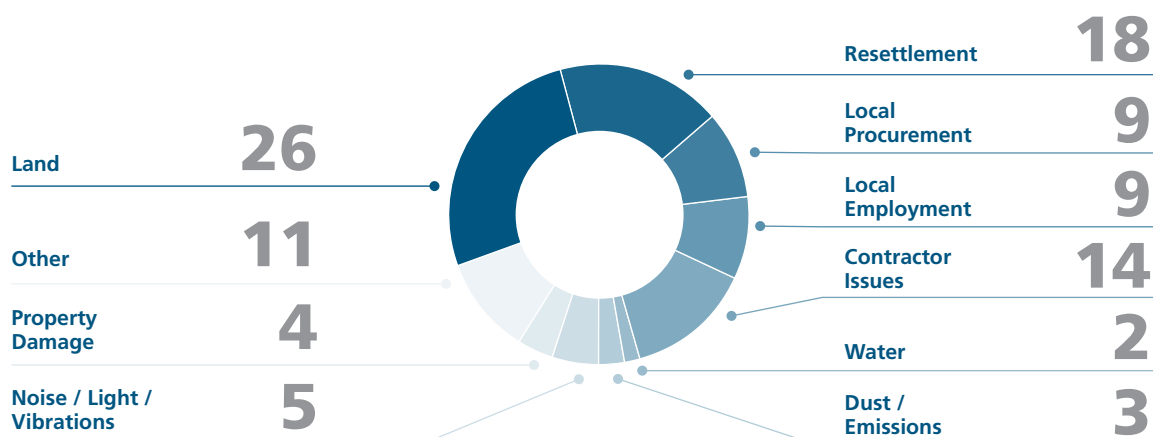
minimum, include: stakeholder identification, mapping and analysis; planned engagement and communication activities; objectives, responsibilities, and monitoring mechanisms for effective implementation; among other requirements.

Grievance Mechanisms

Providing communities with a culturally-appropriate method to voice their concerns directly to the mine site is an important part of building trust and engagement with local stakeholders. Our CRMS specifies mandatory requirements related to the implementation and management of grievance mechanisms and we have committed to having an operating grievance mechanism at all of our sites. We achieved this goal in 2012 and are now focused on strengthening and improving the effectiveness of these grievance mechanisms.

In general, the types and number of grievances vary significantly between sites. At the majority of our sites, grievances are primarily related to employment and procurement opportunities, potential impacts on water, contractor conduct in the community, dust and noise. At the Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea, however, there are a significant number of grievances related to land, driven by ongoing discussions about resettlement and compensation.

Our Performance

- In 2014 we finalized a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with a group of 15 Indigenous Diaguita communities and associations in Chile's Huasco province, where

part of the Pascua-Lama project is located. The MoU marks a significant step forward in establishing more constructive dialogue and working to build trust with this important stakeholder group.

- A community information center was opened in Mukumbi, Zambia, near our Lumwana mine. We now have four community centers near Lumwana that provide local community members information on mine activities, including procurement and employment opportunities. Community relations personnel from the mine regularly staff the information centers in order to answer questions, encourage conversation, and informally engage with local community members.

- Through our ongoing partnership with White Ribbon (an NGO that works to prevent gender-based violence), we supported two community conferences with the Western Shoshone in Nevada, started a financial literacy/violence prevention project In Lumwana, and introduced seven community organizations at Porgera to the Gender-Based Violence Prevention Project.

- We conducted a facilitated workshop in Peru to improve informal stakeholder engagement amongst our community relations teams. Informal engagement is distinct from formal engagement, which can include formal meetings with community leaders or town halls. Informal engagement includes more unstructured engagement activities that can improve relationships and build trust with community members. Additional workshops will be conducted in the future.
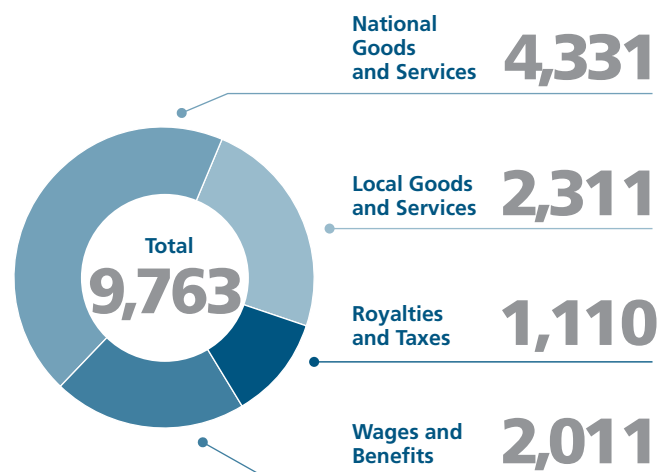
3.2   Social and Economic Development

Barrick has an opportunity to significantly contribute to social and economic development in the communities and countries where we operate by creating jobs, buying locally, and investing in local priorities. Not only do communities and host governments expect this of us, their expectations have never been higher. When we get this right, we are partners with host governments and communities in their own development, contributing to a more stable and prosperous society and a more secure license to operate.

Our Approach

We contribute in a number of ways to social and economic development in the countries where we operate: through buying and hiring locally, making smart investments in local communities, and paying our fair share of taxes. Expectations that mining companies will contribute to the social and economic development of the countries and communities where they operate will continue to be high, and rightly so. By meeting these expectations, we are actively contributing to sustainable social and economic development.

Local Procurement

As Barrick spends billions of dollars each year in goods and services, even a small increase in the percentage of good and services we buy locally can mean that additional millions of dollars are invested into a local economy. We therefore purchase local goods and services whenever possible. The supply chain group's Local Procurement and Contracting Standard guides our community relations and supply chain teams to develop local and regional suppliers and increase their access to supply opportunities. By integrating local suppliers into broader procurement systems not only do we have the opportunity to help diversify local economies, but we also have the potential to lower costs for the goods and services we use at our mines.

Local Employment

Creating employment opportunities for local community members is one of the more tangible and significant ways we can contribute to social and economic development. Our sites hire locally whenever possible. Recruiting talent locally increases

Total Value Added 2014
(in million US$)

National Goods and Services **4,331**

Local Goods and Services **2,311**

Total **9,763**

Royalties and Taxes **1,110**

Wages and Benefits **2,011**

Keeping Jobs In-Country:
Percent of Nationals Working at Barrick Operations/Projects

Number of Barrick operations/projects

Category	Value
< 90%	1
90%-94%	3
95%-99%	4
100%	12
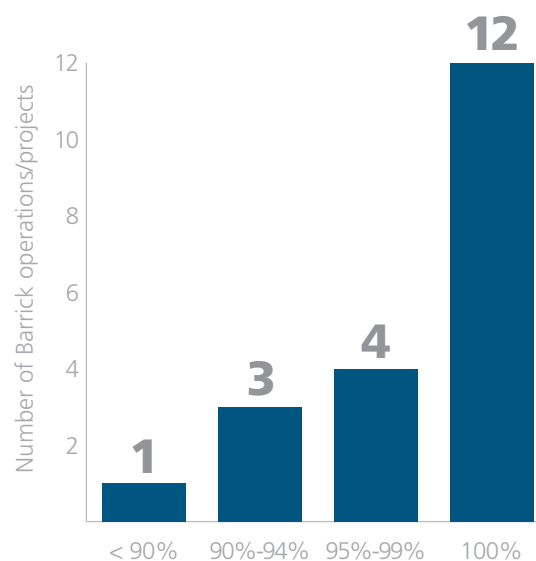
the positive benefits to host communities by helping build new skills and creating new sources of income. Barrick also benefits: local hiring can potentially provide us with significant cost savings on recruitment, accommodation, and transportation that might be required for non-local employees.

Barrick requires applicable sites to develop plans to guide local employment efforts over the life of the mine. At these sites, the human resources teams develop and lead the local employment plan, supported by community relations teams. In general, these plans integrate recruitment and retention of local employees into the broader human resources approach. This approach includes an assessment of the skills and capabilities available in the local community, the development of recruitment and retention programs targeted specifically at local communities, guidance on helping address skills shortages, and the creation of a culturally-appropriate work environment.

Payments to Governments

The tax and royalty payments Barrick makes to national and sub-national governments are a significant source of revenue. At Barrick, we do not see these payments just as costs but rather as investments in the countries where we operate. This revenue can help governments build infrastructure and fund social programs, driving both their economic growth and social development as well as contributing to our license to operate.

We publicly report on these payments on our website as part of our commitment to transparency and as a signatory to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

As we have operations and projects in ten countries, we are accordingly subject to various tax regimes. The taxes we pay can be affected by a number of factors on an annual basis, including the distribution of income and revenue across our countries of operation, varying rates, mining allowances, foreign currency exchange rates, and changes in the tax laws.
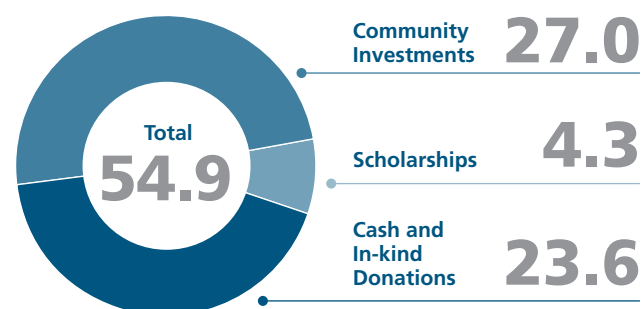
Community Development

Communities have unique social, economic, and infrastructure challenges, some of which pre-date the mine and others that are a result of our activities. Our community relations teams therefore create community development plans based on extensive stakeholder engagement to understand local priorities and

the social impacts associated with our activities. Doing so directs our community investments to where they are most needed and where they stand to make the most sustainable impact.

Community Benefits 2014
(in million US$)

Total	**54.9**
Community Investments	**27.0**
Scholarships	**4.3**
Cash and In-kind Donations	**23.6**

Partnerships

Over the years, a wide range of organizations, agencies, and institutions have become important partners with Barrick in supporting the social and economic development of our host communities. These partnerships vary greatly, from grassroots NGOs to global organizations. Whether local, national, or international, we value the expertise our partners bring, which often complements our own programs in such areas as health, education, economic development, and poverty alleviation.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect economic impacts are the result of the interactions we have with stakeholders and are an important part of our economic contribution. While difficult to precisely quantify, they include the impacts of our employees, contractors, and the employees of our supplier industries spending their wages and salaries. They also reflect economic impacts associated with improvements in community health and livelihoods (e.g. access to clean water, medical support, and education facilities). A 2012 study by the World Gold Council in Peru found that a multiplier of 1.9 to 3.8 could be factored into mining's contribution to a country's gross domestic product. The same study identified a 1.9 employment multiplier. This means that every job we create at one of our Peruvian mines, for example, contributes to an additional 1.9 jobs in Peru.

Our Performance

- We implemented a Local Procurement Standard in 2014. In 2015, we will begin a quarterly review process regarding local procurement plans and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

- We spent $6.6 billion in purchases from local and national businesses in the countries where we operate, which is 50 percent more than Canada's Official Development Assistance in 2014.

- More than 95 percent of our employees are nationals of the countries in which we operate.

- 100% of employees at Barrick's Peruvian operations are local or national, including senior mine managers.

- In 2014, we concluded a three-year partnership with World Vision and the government of Canada, which sought to improve economic opportunities for communities around our Lagunas Norte mine in Peru. It did this in a number of ways, including: training small business owners in better business management and administration;

helping farmers improve the productivity of their crops; and encouraging women entrepreneurs by establishing micro-finance opportunities. The successful partnership was recognized by the Inter-American Development Bank as one of the most innovative development projects in Peru in 2014.

- The Lumwana mine in Zambia continued its efforts to increase local procurement through its Local Contractor Development (LCD) program. The program trains local contractors in a number of areas, including business management, safety, human rights and environmental protection. As local entrepreneurs upgraded their capabilities through the LCD program, they began winning larger and more complex contracts from the mine. For Barrick, this can help reduce the costs of working with non-local service providers (e.g., through lower transportation and fuel charges, accommodation requirements, etc.). Contracts currently include construction, solid waste management and recycling. The mine now partners with a number of organizations, including the Lumwana Local Business Association, to continue the development of entrepreneurs near Lumwana.

3.3   Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous Peoples often have profound and special connections to the environment where Barrick operates. These connections are tied to their physical, spiritual, cultural, and economic well-being. We aim to mitigate or minimize any negative impacts our activities may have on Indigenous Peoples' culture and cultural resources along with sharing the benefits of mining. We work to engage with Indigenous communities respectfully and transparently.

Our Approach

Our community relations teams engage and consult with Indigenous Peoples in a fair, timely and culturally appropriate manner throughout the life of mine. In doing so, we recognize and respect that not all Indigenous groups near our mine sites may want to engage with us. All sites where Indigenous Peoples have rights over or special connections to the land

where mining-related activities are located are required to develop Indigenous Peoples Plans. These plans must, at a minimum, assess the impacts of Barrick's presence on local Indigenous communities, include consultation and engagement, and address any impacts, risks, or obligations. All activities relating to Indigenous peoples must be aligned to the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 7.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

The International Labor Organization's Convention 169 defines FPIC as "the right of communities to exercise control, to the extent possible, over their own economic, social, and cultural development." The principles of FPIC are evolving through international debate to help define appropriate consultation and consent. In 2013, the International Council of Mining & Metals (ICMM) updated their 2008 position statement on FPIC.

ABOUT
REPORT   RESPONSIBLE
MINING   **COMMUNITY**   SAFETY /
HEALTH   ENVIRONMENT   EMPLOYEES   HUMAN
RIGHTS   SECURITY   PRODUCTS   ASSURANCE
STATEMENT   DATA
TABLES   GRI
INDEX

The revised position statement articulates a progressive set of commitments related to Indigenous Peoples and FPIC that apply to all ICMM member companies. As a member company, Barrick participated in this process, along with other member companies, and is in agreement with the position statement. We are committed to implementing the position statement wherever we operate.

3.3.1 Western Shoshone Communities (USA)

Most of Barrick's mining operations in northern Nevada exist within what was the traditional territory of the Western Shoshone people. While ownership of nearly all of this traditional territory now resides with the United States government, Barrick has committed to ensure that the Western Shoshone tribes and bands that are located near our operations realize long term benefits from the development of mineral resources on these lands. For this reason, Barrick entered into a "Collaborative Agreement" with a group of Western Shoshone Tribes and Bands in 2008. The Collaborative Agreement is aimed at maintaining regular, on-going engagement between Barrick and these Western Shoshone communities and sharing a spectrum of benefits derived from Barrick's operations with this important stakeholder group.

Collaborative Agreement

The Collaborative Agreement between Barrick and the leaders of four Western Shoshone Tribes (Duckwater, Ely, Yomba and Duck Valley) was signed in 2008. The South Fork and Wells Bands of the Te-Moak Tribe subsequently signed in 2011, the Elko Band signed in 2012, and the Te-Moak Tribe signed in 2013. While the Battle Mountain Band has not yet signed the Agreement, this community is included in nearly all of the Western Shoshone programs that Barrick implements or supports. All of the signatories agreed to an Update of the Agreement which was finalized in 2014.

The Collaborative Agreement establishes a common vision of long-term engagement and collaboration between Barrick and the eight Western Shoshone communities near Barrick's Nevada operations. Under the Agreement, Barrick shares benefits with these communities through support of socio-economic development programs that benefit community members. The Agreement does not require signatory tribes and bands to give up their rights to challenge or oppose any of Barrick's current or proposed mining operations. Additionally,

the Collaborative Agreement does not give Barrick any rights to exploration, development or operation of mineral deposits or mines, or access related to these activities. Barrick does not conduct any activities on tribally-owned lands in Nevada.

Ongoing Engagement

Barrick maintains a program of frequent engagement with the eight Western Shoshone communities in its area of influence. This includes formal quarterly dialogue meetings hosted by one of the tribes and bands; these are open meetings that include council members and general community members from Western Shoshone communities and Barrick staff, including senior company management. Barrick community relations staff also engage informally with the eight Western Shoshone communities on a frequent basis. This includes attendance at open council meetings to provide updates and discuss concerns or interests, meetings with council leadership, meetings with managers of and beneficiaries of tribal programs that Barrick supports, participation in and attendance at community programs and functions, and other tribal activities.

Western Shoshone Scholarship Foundation

The Collaborative Agreement established the Western Shoshone Scholarship Foundation, a registered non-profit foundation which is funded by regular donations derived from Barrick's Nevada operations. The foundation currently has assets of over $4 million and funds higher education scholarships for a large number of Western Shoshone students who attend universities and colleges throughout the United States. The Legacy Fund has paid out more than $2 million since it was established and will continue to grow to serve future generations of Western Shoshone. Foundation assets are expected to reach $7 to $10 million over the next several years.

Western Shoshone Cultural Advisory Group (WSCAG)

Under the Collaborative Agreement, Western Shoshone communities and Barrick also established a cultural advisory group to provide input on early-stage mining projects and operations. The WSCAG is comprised of elders and members of the eight Western Shoshone communities and meets monthly. This group also acts as another forum for shared understanding between Barrick management and the Western Shoshone. As part of its work, the WSCAG has developed a Western Shoshone Cultural Awareness Training module and a program to provide this training to Barrick senior management. This training module was also used in 2014 as a basis for providing

cultural awareness training to approximately 400 additional Barrick supervisors, superintendents, and managers at our mine sites in Nevada.

Community Development Initiatives

Barrick supports a broad range of community development initiatives benefiting Western Shoshone communities, including programs focused on education, health, family welfare, and economic advancement.

Educational programs include summer youth employment programs for tribal youth, computer equipment, library facilities, after-school programs that include tutoring and mentoring, supplementary nutrition, family counseling on educational opportunities, support-group establishment, internship programs for scholarship recipients, youth leadership events, and support for educational infrastructure in the communities.

Health initiatives focus on diabetes, nutrition, elder care, Americans with Disabilities Act access improvements, sports, exercise, and recreation.

Family welfare support has included programs aimed at child welfare, seniors, domestic violence, substance abuse, and community healing.

Economic development initiatives include business management mentoring and consulting for tribal businesses, community comprehensive planning, maintenance programs for tribal infrastructure including tribal buildings, housing, roads, communications and internet access, and the development of additional infrastructure.

Barrick supports traditional cultural activities undertaken by the communities, including pine nut harvests, Pow-Wows, Fandangos, Sun Dances, and other traditional gatherings. Barrick also supports Shoshone language programs in the communities, the teaching of traditional crafts such as cradle board and basket making, and traditional dancing and drumming groups.

Shoshone Youth Language Apprenticeship Program (SYLAP)

Barrick provided the impetus, and continues to provide support, for the establishment and operation of a ground-breaking program for language revitalization in Western Shoshone communities, known as the Shoshone Youth Language Apprenticeship Program (SYLAP), implemented through the

University of Utah. This program brings high school-aged youth from Western Shoshone communities to the university every summer for a six-week residency program of language instruction and related cultural activities. In addition, the youth work with university staff to create Shoshone language resources such as children's books illustrating traditional stories in the Shoshone language, a talking dictionary, a Shoshone language video game, and short videos telling traditional stories in Shoshone. These resources are made available to Western Shoshone communities for their use in community-level language and cultural programs. SYLAP staff also provide teacher training for those teaching Shoshone in the communities. The SYLAP program was awarded the 2013 William Demmert Cultural Freedom Award by the National Indian Education Association for the accomplishments of the program since its formalization in 2009.

3.3.2 Diaguita Communities (Chile)

The Diaguita are the main Indigenous group in the area of Chile where the Pascua-Lama project is located. They comprise nearly six percent of the regional population, amounting to some 10,000 Diaguita in the region. Pascua-Lama is located 80 kilometers from the nearest Diaguita settlement, making them the company's closest neighbors. Barrick is focused on continuing to engage with the Diaguita and other local communities around the Pascua-Lama project to establish dialogue and build greater trust with a focus on transparent and open communication.

Memorandum of Understanding

On May 29, 2014, Barrick announced a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with a group of 12 Diaguita communities and three Diaguita associations in Chile's Huasco province. While a number of these Diaguita communities have supported legal challenges against the project in Chile, the MoU marked a significant step forward in establishing dialogue and working to build trust with this important stakeholder group.

As part of the agreement, Barrick made technical and environmental information about the Pascua-Lama project available to the communities and provided financial resources and materials required to support analysis of this information. This approach is in line with the company's commitment to engage with stakeholders in an open and transparent manner while allowing the communities to study and better understand the

project, its impacts and its environmental controls. Under the agreement, a technical committee comprised of representatives selected by the MoU signatories oversaw the analysis. An independent mediator was also appointed. In April 2015, the Technical Committee of the MoU approved the final report. Along with a social fund, the agreement was to develop further review in some aspects of the project of special relevance to the Diaguita people, including the glacier monitoring program, water management system, anthropological and archeological information, and ancestral territory. These analyses will be undertaken during 2016.

While this marks a positive step forward in our relationship with Diaguita communities, roughly 30 percent of the Diaguita people organized in communities in the province did not participate in the MoU. At this time, Barrick continues to engage with these communities and the process will remain open to additional Diaguita communities and associations who wish to participate.

As part of these efforts to be transparent and engage openly with our host communities, the project team has been working to improve and enhance our community engagement practices. The local community relations (CR) team submits regular monitoring reports on impacts and mitigation plans to authorities, including quarterly monitoring reports (traffic, water, glaciers, social investment), an annual public account to local communities and authorities on social and environment performance, and regular reporting on compliance against commitments to regulators, including grievances and engagement activities with communities. The team also uses a variety of methods, including a grievance mechanism, public meetings, door-to-door visits, and offices located in the communities, to directly engage with local stakeholders. On average in 2014, the CR team engaged with over 650 stakeholders monthly – including over 900 door-to-door visits in July alone.

Barrick will continue to work with local communities around the Pascua-Lama project to establish dialogue and build greater trust with a focus on transparent and open communication.

For more information, please see the **Diaguita factsheet** on our **website**.

3.3.3 Pic Mobert First Nation, Pic River First Nation (Canada)

Barrick's Hemlo mine in northern Ontario is within close proximity of both Pic Mobert and Pic River First Nations. Barrick has developed strong relationships with both communities and actively engages with them on a number of issues, including skills development and environmental stewardship. The relationship provides both First Nations with opportunities for labor contracts, monthly implementation meetings, site closure planning, and training and educational opportunities.

Environmental Monitoring / Mining Essential Program (EMMEP)

Barrick provides ongoing support for both First Nations to employ environmental monitors, one from each local First Nation community. As well as engaging first-hand with Hemlo's environmental department in our sampling program and environmental monitoring system, they attended local colleges and also participated in other aspects of our business. One of the environmental monitors is continuing employment – half of the time with Barrick and half of the time with the local First Nation community. The other is employed full time within the First Nation community.

3.3.4 Wiradjuri (Australia)

The Wiradjuri people are the traditional owners of the Lake Cowal area, the land upon which Barrick's Cowal mine is located in Australia. Barrick has worked collaboratively with the Wiradjuri Council of Elders and the Registered Native Title Applicants to develop the Native Title Agreement (signed in 2003) and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). Under the terms of the Agreement, Barrick supports the Wiradjuri community in areas of environmental and cultural heritage, employment, training and education, and business development. The Agreement also established the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation (WCC) to facilitate business, education, and employment opportunities for the Wiradjuri people.

Wiradjuri Cultural Heritage Company

The WCC created the Wiradjuri Cultural Heritage Company, which Barrick has engaged to manage Wiradjuri heritage protection activities during the mine's development and ongoing operation.

Cross-cultural understanding is an important element for encouraging employment opportunities for Indigenous Peoples at our sites and for fostering a culturally sensitive work environment for Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees. Through the Wiradjuri Cultural Heritage Company, a comprehensive cultural awareness induction course is provided for all new Barrick employees and contractors at the Cowal mine. The training is designed to help employees and contractors understand the issues linked to Indigenous Peoples and to assist them in understanding the importance of the partnership, with the Wiradjuri people to the Cowal mine's ongoing operations.

Ground Disturbance Procedure (GDP)

Through the CHMP, Barrick developed a Ground Disturbance Procedure (GDP) for the Cowal mine. This GDP is a comprehensive process that facilitates Wiradjuri people visiting the site to complete on-the-ground assessments, ensuring no cultural heritage materials are damaged. At the height of the mine's development activities, over 60 Wiradjuri cultural heritage field officers, working with qualified archaeologists, were responsible for identifying and preserving many artifacts found at the site. At completion of the mine's operation, we are committed to working with the Wiradjuri cultural heritage officers and archaeologists to return the artifacts, which were removed during the mine's construction and ongoing operations, to culturally appropriate locations.

Wiradjuri Study Center

The Wiradjuri Study Center (WSC) opened in September 2011. The WSC is an inclusive center that aims to develop socio-economic opportunities for Wiradjuri people through employment and training programs in a culturally appropriate manner. The Wiradjuri Study Center was established as a direct result of the Native Title Agreement and continues to play a vital role in showcasing the capacity of the WCC and the broader Wiradjuri community.

Scholarships

Also under the Native Title Agreement, the Wiradjuri Scholarship Program has supported a total of 31 young Wiradjuri people attending university. In 2014, six scholarships were awarded in collaboration with the WCC. Cowal's total investment in the Wiradjuri scholarships to date now exceeds $85,000. This investment has supported education in the fields of teaching, nursing, human movement and exercise science, community service, media and communication, and aged care.

3.3.5 Alaskan Native Communities (USA)

The Donlin Gold project is located in rural Alaska, approximately 450 kilometers northwest of Anchorage. There are nearly 70 distinct communities near the Donlin Gold project site and along the route of a proposed natural gas pipeline that would supply power to the mine. The project's community relations teams work to engage each of these communities to build and maintain strong working relationships as the project progresses through development. This engagement includes village meetings, tours of the Donlin Gold camp, and presentations to groups and individuals.

Ongoing Engagement

Donlin Gold has been recognized as an exemplary project in demonstrating best practice in stakeholder engagement from the earliest stage of the project. For many years, the Donlin Gold project team has conducted extensive meetings with community members from the 56 remote native villages in the Yukon- Kuskokwim (YK) region of southwestern Alaska and the 14 villages in the neighboring Doyon region.

The Donlin Gold project team has prioritized engaging with the local communities with due consideration for their language and culture. This includes:

- The majority of the Community Relations team members are Alaska Natives, two of whom speak Yup'ik;
- The project presentation is available in English and Yup'ik; and
- The project summary booklet, which is distributed throughout the region, is available in English & Yup'ik.

This has been a tremendous benefit in explaining technical aspects of the project, such as tailings management and mercury controls, to rural native communities who may not be fluent in English.

A project newsletter is distributed every other month to thousands of stakeholders in the region and has been produced and disseminated widely since the early exploration phase in 2005. This newsletter provides stakeholders accessible information on the project's progress, responds to frequently asked questions and concerns of stakeholders, highlights community events and upcoming activities, and features local employees or people from the region making a difference. The newsletter has also been an effective forum for conveying the company's

values and commitment to community health and safety, environmental stewardship, cultural preservation, constructive community engagement, and the project team's commitment to the local communities of the region.

Donlin Gold has also made a concerted effort to prepare regulatory agencies for the permitting phase of the project by ensuring they have extensive information on the cultural history of the region. Yup'ik employees developed a glossary of Yup'ik mining terms which is being used by the third-party contractor working on the project's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the US Army Corps of Engineers (the lead permitting agency) and is also being used by the cooperating agencies as part of their public involvement efforts during the multi-year permitting process.

Donlin Gold continued to support community activities in 2014. Significant contributions included $22,500 to four village search and rescue programs for operating expenses; $40,000 to support spring clean-up efforts in 46 villages, with incentives for children to participate in environmental stewardship activities; $30,000 for a summer safety program, including delivering life vests and safety messages to subsistence fish camps along the Kuskokwim River; and $20,000 for an elder mentors program in the schools.

Health Impact Assessment

The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services is currently completing a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) in conjunction with the Donlin Gold Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). When completed, the HIA will be incorporated into the EIS and included as an appendix.

Cultural Heritage

At Donlin Gold in Alaska, the project team is dedicating significant resources to study the subsistence traditions and cultural heritage of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region, including funding Traditional Knowledge Harvest Surveys in conjunction with the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Division of Subsistence.

The multi-phase study will last three years and include 24 communities. Phases 1 and 2 are complete. This research will provide baseline information about contemporary subsistence uses of fish, wildlife and plant resources, and traditional knowledge

about these resources along the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers. Traditional knowledge documentation will focus on identifying what resources are harvested, and where and when they are harvested.

Systematic documentation of this information will help to address long-term data gaps in the Kuskokwim River area regarding the role of wild resources in the lives of residents of the area. This information may also be used as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review of the proposed Donlin Gold project. Each community surveyed must have the approval of the local governing bodies before the research begins, and the community has the opportunity to review the data and analysis prior to finalization.

Donlin Gold is also supporting regional efforts for effectively managing subsistence resources. Over the last three years, the project has contributed $60,000 to the Bering Sea Elders Advisory Group (BSEAG). Their mission is to enable the coastal tribes to fully participate in the federal fishery management process affecting their area, and to achieve policy outcomes that protect subsistence-use areas from bottom trawling impacts, including habitat disruption, overharvesting, and salmon by-catch.

3.3.6 Tahltan First Nation (Canada)

Operated from 1994 to 2008, the Eskay Creek mine is located in north-western British Columbia in the region identified as the traditional territory of the Tahltan First Nation. The Tahltan First Nation is comprised of the Tahltan Indian Bands and the Iskut First Nation. Barrick has long been committed to creating a positive legacy for the Tahltan First Nation. This focus has been sustained throughout closure and will continue for years to come.

Local Employment

During operations, Eskay Creek made it a priority to focus on employment and training for local communities and on economic opportunities for Tahltan-led contractors. A Collaborative Agreement was signed in 2004 by the Tahltan and Iskut Bands, the Tahltan Central Council, and Barrick. We provided financing to the Tahltan Nation Development Corporation (TNDC) and helped with support in later years. During operations, 34 percent of employees were First Nations and, since closure, all long-term contractors are hired through TNDC. This represents 25 percent of the current work-force.

From 1994 to 2008, the mine contributed over $130 million to local communities through wages and donations to community initiatives. Barrick contracted TNDC for access-road maintenance and haulage of both backfill and waste rock disposal. Spatsizi-Sodexho, a Tahltan joint venture, provided catering and housekeeping services.

Closure

In 2008, the year the mine closed, Barrick contributed $1 million to the Tahltan First Nation to help support the establishment of a Community Wellness Center. A further $500,000 was donated in 2011. During the closure phase, TNDC and additional private Tahltan owner/operators have provided equipment for a long-haul clean-up project from Kitwanga to Albino Lake. In the coming years, TNDC will continue to participate with on-site requirements such as road maintenance, reclamation, labor, and material movement. Currently, TNDC maintains an agreement to provide catering, level-three first aid coverage, and a fulltime contract operating position on site. This represents $300,000 annually and 50 percent of the on-site personnel. The relationship between Barrick and the Tahltan First Nation continues to be collaborative and positive.

3.3.7 Colla Communities (Chile)

The Cerro Casale project in northern Chile is located near Indigenous Colla communities. As part of Barrick's ongoing engagement with these communities, we have implemented a plan to help provide local communities with the tools to generate sustainable, local development.

We have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Colla Rio Joquera and the Pai-Ote Colla Indigenous communities outlining the consultation process for the project. Barrick's MoU is a consultation agreement that provides guidelines for consultation processes and includes the provision of independent consultation to support the Colla communities as they review the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Cerro Casale project.

⌄ 3.4 Community Safety

Although many of Barrick's mining operations are located in uninhabited areas, other operations are on or near lands already occupied or used by other people. Our presence near these communities can bring with it adverse impacts, including increased traffic and in-migration. We are focused on reducing these impacts by ensuring the safety and security of local community members and our employees.

Our Approach

Where there are significant risks to the safety of host communities, Barrick's Community Relations Management System (CRMS) requires all sites to collaborate with these communities in developing a community safety program. A community safety program identifies the activities required to mitigate all significant potential community safety risks, including, at a minimum, those related to road safety, emergency response and preparedness, and hazardous material transport. These programs are developed and implemented collaboratively with

local external stakeholders, including the local community. In addition, obligations for community safety are often included in permitting and regulatory requirements.

Safety

Barrick's safety and health and community relations teams have developed guidance materials that help sites and communities collaboratively identify and manage community safety risks, through the development of a community safety management plan. We have implemented these guidance materials at sites where community safety has been identified as a high risk, such as Pueblo Viejo (in the Dominican Republic), Lumwana (in Zambia), and Veladero (in Argentina).

At our Lumwana mine, where traffic has been identified as a particular concern by the community, we have collaboratively developed with local stakeholders a program to provide road safety and traffic awareness classes for community members.

The Cowal mine, in rural New South Wales, Australia has developed an annual road safety program called RoadSafe September. This program involves a variety of local stakeholders including police, schools, and local governments in educating and promoting road safety in the community.

In-Migration

Disadvantaged people living in developing countries often move closer to large-scale mining operations, attracted by economic and social incentives, such as perceived opportunities for direct or indirect employment or increased accessibility and availability of mineral resources. It is extremely difficult to control this influx of people. The migrant population tends to concentrate in villages or towns in the immediate vicinity of the mining operation or project, resulting in crowding and often overwhelming the capacity of services in these communities. In-migration is a concern at only a few of our operations, including the Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea and the Lumwana mine in Zambia.

In-migration in the Porgera region has been a concern for many years. When the mine was initially constructed in 1990, several thousand people lived in the area; now the population has expanded to over 50,000, largely as a result of the in-migration of individuals and families seeking to benefit from the mining operation.

Our Performance

- In 2014, Lumwana completed a Community Safety Risk Assessment in collaboration with members of the community, including representatives from the chiefdoms, educators, community members, and non-profit organizations involved in implementing the Community Road Safety Program. In the past year, Lumwana also reviewed its initial In-Migration Management Plan to assure it was aligned with the roles and responsibilities of the operation as related to the Memorandum of Understanding with the Solwezi municipal council.

3.5   Artisanal Mining

Millions of people around the world maintain their livelihoods through artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM). Barrick has operations that are adjacent to thriving ASM communities, primarily in Papua New Guinea and Peru. The individuals and groups engaged in ASM near our operations are important local stakeholders and we work with them toward a safer, healthier, and more profitable relationship.

Our Approach

At Barrick, we have an opportunity to contribute to the social, economic, and institutional development of the communities in which we operate. ASM miners and their dependents constitute a unique part of these communities. However, the presence of ASM operations is sometimes associated with significant challenges, including poor environmental, health, and safety practices; heightened security risks to neighboring communities and operations; child and forced labor; inequitable distribution of benefits in communities; and an illegal trade in minerals. Given these complexities, our approach is to support efforts to legitimize what is sometimes an illegal activity – often

conducted in poor and unsafe working conditions – but which drives the local economy.

Papua New Guinea

There are small ASM mining groups near our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea. Barrick has an interest in a mutually respectful and peaceful coexistence with these lawful artisanal and small-scale miners. However, since the mine began operating in 1990, there has been significant in-migration to the Porgera Valley, including a rise in the number of illegal miners.

Peru

It has been estimated that approximately 50,000 families are involved in ASM in Peru, most of them in rural areas, including the area near our Lagunas Norte mine. Historically, artisanal mining in Peru has often been unregulated and challenging. As part of our community engagement activities, we are supporting the artisanal mining formalization process launched by the Peruvian government. The development and

legalization of artisanal miners through this formalization process will provide access for the ASM community to credit and markets, along with safer working conditions. To start this process, Barrick developed a socio-economic baseline with the ASM communities near Lagunas Norte and, in 2013, signed an Exploitation Agreement. Currently (in 2015), the ASM groups are requesting their formal permit approval from the Peruvian Government.

3.6   Illegal Mining

Illegal miners are people who enter a mine property without permission with the intention of stealing gold-bearing ore. This differs from artisanal miners, who generate income from labor-intensive mining activities, often alongside large-scale mining operations. Safety is a very important issue associated with illegal mining. By entering unsafe areas of the mines (such as open pit walls, ore stockpiles, and active mining areas), illegal miners put their own lives and the lives of our employees at risk.

Our Approach

Our response to illegal mining is primarily driven by safety concerns –for both our employees and the trespassers themselves. The level of criminal and violent behavior often displayed by illegal miners can threaten both the local community and our employees, the vast majority of whom are also from local communities. When incursions by illegal miners occur, our security personnel, who have been trained in the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, are the first to engage in a dialogue with them, to encourage them to leave.

We also believe there is a clear need to adopt community development strategies alongside and in coordination with improved security measures. The ultimate goal is to eliminate confrontation and work in harmony with local communities by supporting viable, sustainable livelihoods.

Porgera Operation

At our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea, our attention is focused on preventing entry to the active mine areas through more effective engagement with local leaders, education of young people about the safety risks involved, and improved coordination between mine security staff and public authorities. We also have completed the construction of a fence around the active areas of the operation in order to ensure the safety of all concerned. Barrick continues to explore a range of options to further minimize the risks associated with illegal mining, including economic alternatives that may be offered to the local population.

As part of this approach, the mine has an Illegal Mining Control Unit (IMCU), which deploys to the areas where illegal miners are working to speak with them about the dangers of their activities. The IMCU also engages with villages surrounding the operational areas and provides information pertaining to the impacts and risks of illegal mining. While still in the early stages, this approach has been effective in ensuring local villages and landowners are well informed about the impacts of illegal mining. We are even starting to see some landowners, of their own accord, stop illegal miners traveling through their villages.

Barrick has also developed a program whereby the IMCU, supported by Community Relations staff, visit local schools and speak about the risks associated with illegal mining. The program involves showing a video, "The Thomas Petale Story" about an illegal miner who lost his leg when engaging in illegal mining at Porgera. Mr. Petale now works with Barrick to educate young people about the hazards of illegal mining and the negative impacts it can have on people's lives.

For related information, see the Security section.

3.7   Resettlement

Construction or expansion of mines may lead to resettlement of local communities, which can entail both the physical displacement of people and, at times, disruption of their livelihoods. Barrick seeks to avoid resettlement whenever we can by exploring alternative project designs. When resettlement cannot be avoided, Barrick's community relations teams work together with affected households, communities, and host governments to manage resettlement in a manner that strives to be aligned with local laws and international best practice.

Our Approach

Our approach to resettlement is guided by our Community Relations Management System (CRMS) and Community Relations Standard along with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

When faced with resettlement, sites are required to develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). RAPs are always developed with input from the affected communities and local authorities. A comprehensive RAP includes an entitlement framework, comprehensive compensation standards, livelihoods development programs, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation. These activities, complemented by continuous engagement, help us to deliver on our commitment to improve or, at a minimum, restore the livelihoods and living standards of displaced families and communities.

Pueblo Viejo

In 2011, the government of the Dominican Republic facilitated a resettlement project associated with the development of the Pueblo Viejo mine. The resettlement project has been substantially completed, pending finalization of a Livelihood Restoration Program. The project activities included

- The formation of a Community Consultation Committee comprising local community members;
- The selection of a new location by these communities after visiting over 28 different locations;
- The involvement of community members in the design of their new houses;
- A transparent process for selecting each family's lot; and
- Additional compensation above the baseline established by the government.

Porgera

The Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea continues to implement existing relocation programs. The mine, with support from Barrick's head office, has also undertaken a strategic review of their relocation activities, including proposed changes to the current relocation program, along with piloting a new resettlement model.

Our Performance

- The Pueblo Viejo team continues to engage with the Dominican Republic government on the Livelihood Restoration Program, and in 2014, the mine also assumed other supplementary support initiatives such as the ENDA (the UN Environmental Development Action in the Third World) program, a Business Incubator, and selected training programs through INFOTEP (the National Institute of Technology and Vocational Training).

- Barrick's corporate community relations team and the legal department with the assistance of third-party experts have developed a draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) procedure and LAR guidance for sites to use when developing their own site-specific procedure. These documents specify mandatory requirements pertaining to all land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihoods restoration activities, and they align with Barrick and IFC standards.

SECTION 4 Safety and Health

Barrick is committed to achieving a zero-incident work environment with a safety culture that is based on team-work and safety leadership. Nothing is more important to Barrick than the safety, health, and well-being of our workers and their families.

The company has implemented important safety and health programs and activities, including systems and policies, training for all employees, special training for emergency response teams, performance measurement, risk-assessment processes, recognition programs for safety achievement, and a steady flow of information that keeps people focused on continuous safety improvement.

Our approach is outlined in the Safety and Health Management System, which identifies nine elements for building a safe workplace and creating a strong safety culture.

For Barrick, nothing is more important than the safety, health and well-being of our workers and their families. We will continue to work towards achieving our goal of zero incidents.

4.1 Workplace Safety

4.2 Occupational Health and Wellness

4.3 Emergency Preparedness

4.1   Workplace Safety

For Barrick, nothing is more important than the safety, health and well-being of our workers and their families. We believe that all injuries and occupational illnesses are preventable, and that there is no job worth doing in an unsafe way. Our goal of a zero-incident work environment is driven by a vision of "every person going home safe and healthy every day" and a safety culture based on teamwork, safety leadership and caring for one another. A strong safety record is an important driver in being an employer of choice for our workers and a partner of choice for host governments and communities.

Our Approach

Barrick's Safety & Health Policy and Safety & Health Management System are the primary tools that guide our work in achieving zero incidents. They require safety and occupational health evaluation, planning, and design to be fully integrated into our business development strategies. Safe production is always our goal and these tools ensure every site stays committed to continuous improvement in its safety performance.

Barrick has implemented key safety programs and activities, training for all employees, special training for emergency response teams, performance measurement, risk-assessment processes, recognition programs for safety achievement, and a steady flow of information that keeps people focused on continuous safety improvement. Regular corporate assurance reviews at our operations help ensure that safety and occupational health hazards have been identified and that effective controls are in place and monitored to ensure continued improvement and effectiveness. When safety and health assurance reviews identify deficiencies, our investigations identify the root causes underlying these deficiencies so that effective corrective actions can be implemented.

Safety Committees, Safety Meetings, Safety Training

Barrick believes that everyone is responsible for workplace safety. Therefore, we have safety committees at all sites and regular safety meetings to fit the needs of each site. Many of our operations conduct daily safety meetings, while others conduct meetings on a weekly basis. Joint representation of managers, supervisors, and workers on our safety committees ensures that we hold each other accountable for superior safety and health practices and provide the leadership and resources needed to achieve our vision. Safety interactions, using tools such as visible felt leadership and task observation programs, are also conducted by functional areas within each operation to involve all workers in eliminating unsafe conditions in the work environment. Along with safety committees, safety training programs are conducted for contractors and employees at all Barrick operations and projects, as well as at our office locations.

Courageous Leadership

Any mining activity carries an element of risk, and we have worked diligently to develop a culture of leadership through our Courageous Safety Leadership program. In place for over a decade, this training program is offered to every site employee and has been instrumental in fostering Barrick's safety culture and making it a safer place to work. It encourages all employees to be safety leaders by speaking up about any safety concerns and by taking personal responsibility for their safety and the well-being of co-workers. We hold regular one- and two-day training sessions in each country for new workers and for all workers at new projects, along with one-day refresher training courses for current employees. To date, more than 30,000 Barrick employees have participated in the program.

Visible Felt Leadership

Barrick's safety culture is the driving force in our everyday activities. The Visible Felt Leadership (VFL) program is a critical aspect of this. This company-wide program encourages managers and supervisors to be active in the field daily, coaching and mentoring employees and discussing safety to reinforce the message that "no job is worth doing in an unsafe way."

Identifying Fatal Risks

Over the past ten years, we have seen a substantial improvement in our total reportable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) and other safety statistics. Although we are pleased with this trend, we know we must continue to increase our efforts so that we can improve even further. Our goal remains zero incidents.

Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)
Rate

2.79

0.58

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 **2014**
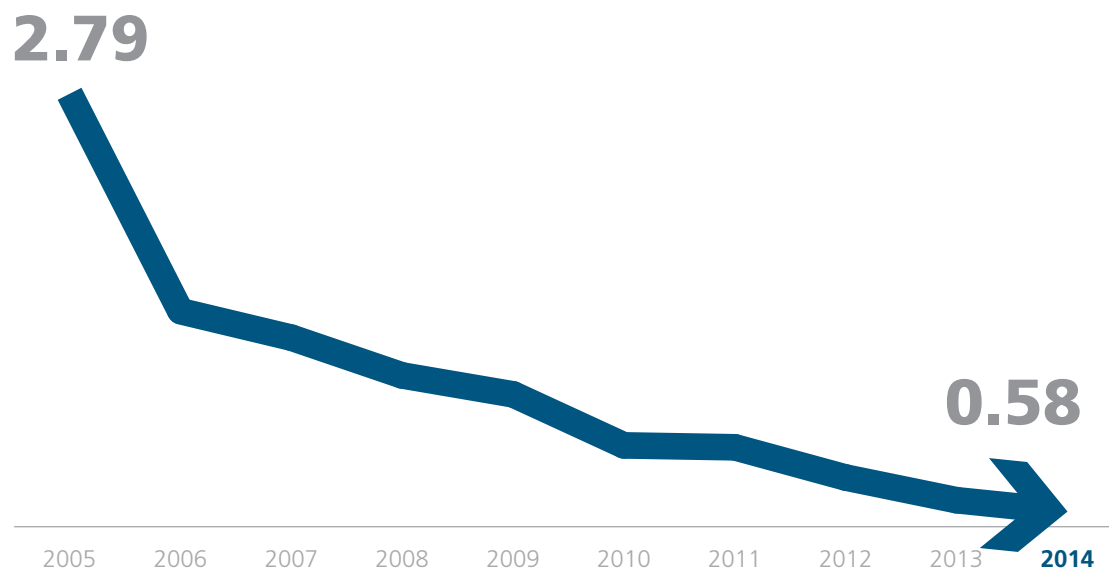
Through our annual risk analysis, we have identified 15 fatal risk categories that continue to be our focus for improvement going forward. The top five risk categories include mobile equipment, stored energy, fires (fixed and mobile equipment), overhead lifting (cranes or lifting devices), and machine guarding and barricading. Trending analysis helps to identify emerging risks as well as to show where progress is being made toward reducing fatal risk related incidents.

Our Performance

- Regrettably, we had one fatality in 2014. An employee died at the Zaldívar mine in an accident at a stockpile area near the mine's ore stacker. We are deeply saddened by this fatal accident. Fatalities are unacceptable and an area of great concern to everyone at Barrick.

- Safety performance metrics are key measures toward our goal of a zero incident culture. These performance metrics are substantiated by internal assurance reviews and inspections. In 2014, 16 of our 35 sites, including operations, projects, offices and exploration sites, completed the entire year with no lost-time injuries. Also, 14 of those locations celebrated the entire year with zero reportable injuries.

- A culture of teamwork and courageous safety leadership contributed to our mines having the safest year on record. In 2014, we continued a ten-year trend of improving our total reportable injury frequency rate (TRIFR). Since 2005, there has been a 79 percent improvement in the TRIFR (from 2.79 to 0.58). Our target is to achieve a TRIFR of less than 0.64 in 2015.

- In 2014, the focus of our Safety and Health Strategy continued to be on the top five most frequently occurring fatal risk category incidents; most importantly, large mobile equipment incidents. This included additional corporate scrutiny of assurance reviews and VFL interactions to focus on fatal risks activities. A four-year analysis, beginning in 2011, shows a downward trend in incidents involving the identified 15 fatal risk categories.

- We are studying Collision Avoidance Technology (CAT) in an attempt to reduce accidents and near misses involving our large mobile equipment. In 2014, we assessed available CATs that might effectively help mitigate heavy equipment collisions. One technology was selected to test in 2015.

Total Medical Treatment Injury Rate (TMTIR)
Rate

Year	Medical Aid & Restricted Duty Rate	Lost-time Injury Rate
2011	0.72	0.2
2012	0.58	0.18
2013	0.47	0.16
2014	0.36	0.21
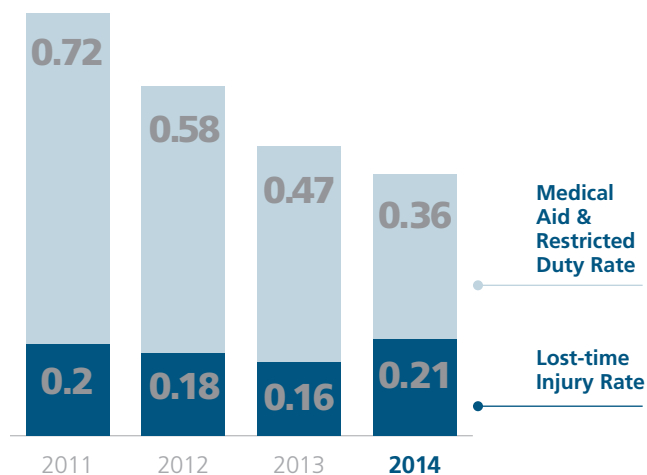
We performed safety risk assessments within select communities and developed plans to assist communities with mitigation. Safety Plans developed in 2014, based on these risk assessments, focused on transportation hazards. The Turquoise Ridge mine in Nevada has worked to implement a cultural shift from management down to improve its safety performance after a string of incidents. Mine supervisors at Turquoise Ridge constantly stress the importance of good safety habits and make a point of being visible and available to their respective teams. Knowing that their supervisors have their best interests at heart translates into a more engaged workforce with people who aren't afraid to speak up when they have a safety concern. The decrease in injuries has also seen an increase in production. Not only did Turquoise Ridge have its best safety year ever in 2014, it also had its best production year. We believe this is because workers are thinking more analytically about their jobs. They're getting into a pattern of thinking about what they're about to do before they do it on the safety side and we're seeing that approach on the production side as well.

4.2 Occupational Health and Wellness

A healthy work environment is critical for the achievement of Barrick's safety vision of "every person going home safe and healthy every day." We aim to optimize employee health and well-being because poor health can decrease productivity and may increase the risk of injury and illness. We seek to identify and manage the risks arising from physical, chemical, and other workplace hazards by anticipating, identifying, evaluating and controlling these health hazards and exposures. To accomplish this, our sites carry out specific occupational health activities and programs, depending on the exposure at each site.

Barrick monitors all sites to work to ensure they are meeting industrial hygiene standards, including regulations on dust, noise control, and ergonomics. Barrick also promotes wellness, including stop-smoking programs, fatigue management, travel security training, and other initiatives. Through data collection and monitoring, we have identified respiratory illness, improper body positioning that contributes to sprains and strains, fatigue, and poor lifestyle health as the top health risks within the company. We have put in place a number of programs to address these risks.

Our Approach

Barrick's Safety & Health Policy and Safety & Health Management System are the primary tools that guide our efforts toward achieving zero incidents. They require safety and occupational health evaluation, planning, and design to be fully integrated into our business development strategies.

Respiratory Illness

Respiratory illness is a concern within the mining industry and, without proper controls in place, is difficult to detect since symptoms are often not present until years after exposure. Barrick has robust industrial hygiene programs that identify exposure agents such as dust, gases, and fumes, which are tracked and trended in a database management system. This helps us to better identify exposure to agents and allows us to

develop measures to mitigate these exposures. We do so with engineering controls such as dust collection systems and ventilation systems. When systems are being installed or repaired, or where engineering controls simply aren't enough, Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) such as respirators, are used to protect our workers.

Barrick implemented a Respiratory Protection Standard across the company in 2012 and we conduct periodic assurance reviews against the Standard, at a minimum of every two years at each site. In addition, through our Fit for Work program we conduct periodic medical checks for employees who have a high risk for respiratory illness (such as employees who are frequently exposed to silica or lead).

Sprains and Strains

Sprains and strains are currently the second leading cause of injuries within Barrick. We recognize that placement of employees in positions that they are not physically or mentally capable of fulfilling can cause many of these injuries. To keep people safe, our workers must be physically able to do the job they have been hired to do.

Through our Fit for Work program (renamed in 2014 as the Health and Productivity Management Program) we evaluate job positions within the company for physical requirements. We have also identified the ten most physically demanding jobs, as well as those that were associated with the most sprains and strains, across each of our sites. Each site has an annual target of reducing the heavy physical demands of the job to reduce the risk of injury.

Along with physical demand studies, we are focused on ergonomics awareness and training for our employees in order to reduce sprains and strains. By 2016, all employees at mine sites or in at-risk positions will be tested upon receiving an offer of employment to ensure that they are physically capable of completing the required tasks in a safe manner.

Fatigue Studies

Fatigue is inherent in any operation where employees work late into the night, start early in the morning, or work long hours. It is generally believed that fatigue can negatively affect an operation in many ways: fatigued employees are less productive,

more prone to health problems, more likely to quit, and, most important, more likely to be in an accident. We turned our attention to fatigue in 2011 and began to develop a Fatigue Risk Management Standard (FRMS) using the science of circadian physiology. This Standard has now been implemented across the company and provides a consistent structure and approach to program components such as training, work scheduling, and monitoring across the company.

At the same time, we investigated how we could identify fatigue episodes on the job. In past years, some individual Barrick mines purchased their own devices for fatigue measurement, primarily based on the manufacturer's testimonial. Barrick's in-house research and development team conducted an independent study of fatigue measurement devices at three sites. Results showed that fatigue was a problem for only a small percentage of employees, usually due to lifestyle or a medical condition. More importantly, many of the devices tested were less than accurate at identifying fatigue episodes. As a result, we have decided to focus on the percentage of employees who have trouble working night shifts and getting adequate rest.

To this end, Barrick is currently evaluating the use of "Wearable Wellness" technology that will provide information such as heart rate, oxygen saturation, and how well the individual may have slept the previous night. This feedback can help workers identify ways to help combat fatigue and improve their overall health. In addition, Barrick has a specific training course for shift workers called Managing a Mining Lifestyle. This four-hour course focuses on personal changes a worker can make in his or her lifestyle to improve both family time and work time. It also looks at sleep/wake times and hours of sleep during the day and night and includes an employee survey to better understand commute times, sleep schedules, and worker preferences. Through the Managing a Mining Lifestyle course and working with our management teams, our aim is to develop a culture where employees are comfortable reporting fatigue.

Biometric Screening

Poor lifestyle health can increase the risk of injury and illness. That is why a few years ago we began to look at what we could do to help employees in North America become healthier. We developed a biometric screening program, offered free to employees and their families, which includes on-site health check-ups and review of results, along with advice from a

wellness coach, if desired. The program tries to combat such health-related issues as increased obesity and cardiovascular diseases brought on by aging and lifestyle choices, such as lack of exercise, smoking, and poor nutrition. Incentives are offered to employees to take advantage of this program, which has resulted in increased participation. The focus of the biometric program is to encourage employees to take ownership of their health, and their families' health, before serious health issues arise. The program has been growing each year as more employees and their families participate.

HIV/AIDS and Malaria

HIV/AIDS and malaria remain a health problem for employees and community members in Zambia and Papua New Guinea. We have programs in place, often in collaboration with NGO partners, to address these illnesses, including HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), HIV/AIDS awareness, peer educators, anti-retroviral therapy (ART), and mosquito abatement. These programs have both on-site and community components. One hundred percent of at-risk employees and their families (with regard to HIV/AIDS and/or malaria) are currently eligible to receive preventative initiatives or treatment. As well, 100 percent of affected employees and their families are receiving treatment, highly subsidized or free of charge.

In addition, Barrick jointly published key quantitative results from our collaborative "Acceptability of Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention in Papua New Guinea" study. Many of the results from the study have been presented at various conferences, workshops and policy forums over the past two years; however, this is the first time they have been published together in a peer-reviewed journal article in BMC Public Health, an open access journal.

Industrial Hygiene

Industrial hygienists use environmental monitoring and analytical methods to detect the extent of worker exposure to contaminants and employ engineering work practice controls and other methods to control potential health hazards. Our hygienists have developed a global database to collect exposure data, which is helping us identify areas where controls are lacking or inadequate.

With the announcement in 2012 by the International Agency for Research in Cancer that diesel exhaust is a human carcinogen, Barrick formed a task force to review existing technologies and strategies to reduce diesel exhaust. We conducted a Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) study at several operations in Australia in 2012 and 2013 to identify controls for equipment to reduce diesel emissions. During this time we also conducted a pilot study to determine the effectiveness of diesel particulate filters, and we are currently exploring ways to eliminate DPM in our underground operations. In both North America and Australia we are working actively on reducing diesel equipment emissions by replacing engines, retrofitting cabins on underground equipment, using bio-diesel fuels, and retrofitting new filters.

At the end of 2014, Barrick initiated a review of our internal Occupational Exposure Limits through a third-party professional consultant. The objective is to review peer-reviewed scientific studies related to hazardous agents and through recommendations and toxicological models establish the most appropriate Exposure Limit Values to ensure our workers will not suffer adverse effects associated with exposure to these substances. In addition to establishing an Exposure Limit (in workplace air), the review will also provide "good practice" guidance on the most up to date procedures for biological monitoring of certain blood or urine metabolites associated with the substance to ensure the substance does not exist or is at a safe level that would not cause any adverse effect. The review is expected to be complete by June 2015.

Our Performance

- In 2014, through our Health and Productivity Management Program, we completed physical demands analysis for most jobs at our mine sites. Beginning in 2015, for new hires we will begin using specific evaluation criteria to determine an employee's ability to perform required tasks before he or she starts a job. Sites will also evaluate heavy workload jobs to see where the most demanding tasks can be eliminated.

- In 2014, we completed gap assessments and implementation of the Fatigue Risk Management Standard. Late in the year, we conducted a trial of the latest wearable technology at one site in South America in order to validate the accuracy of this technology in identifying sleep quality and quantity at sea level and high altitude. Results are

still pending. If successful, a larger-scale evaluation will continue into 2015. We will begin conducting assurance reviews to test compliance with this Standard in 2015.

- We have also developed occupational health performance indicators and, in 2014, we reviewed how to monitor and track these indicators. We will develop our baseline performance in 2015 and then set performance targets in 2016.

4.3 Emergency Preparedness

Barrick's Safety and Health Management System and programs are designed with the ultimate goal to prevent all incidents. At the same time, the company maintains a high degree of emergency preparedness with appropriate plans, resources, and training to minimize the impact on workers, families, the community, and operations should an emergency occur.

Our Approach

Based on site risk assessments, Barrick sites develop appropriate plans and provide the resources and training required to respond effectively to potential emergencies. Regular drills and simulations test emergency readiness. Visitors to sites must take part in a safety induction program so they are informed about safety precautions and emergency measures during their visit.

In addition, Barrick maintains trained emergency response teams at every site. These highly trained, skilled professionals are the first responders to any mine emergency. They are experts at first aid, firefighting, dealing with hazardous chemicals, and emergency rescues.

Emergency Response Plans and Procedures

Barrick emergency response teams complete intensive training to ensure they are well prepared to respond to emergencies. Each year, our emergency response teams complete over 100,000 hours of emergency response training, both at Barrick sites and at special emergency response and firefighting schools. We also provide emergency response training to contractors. To support their training, our teams regularly compete in various mine rescue competitions with other mining companies. Many of our emergency response teams have earned awards at these competitions.

All sites have emergency response plans and procedures in place. In addition, Emergency Preparedness audits are performed at least every two years. Incident Command and Crisis Management systems are in place at each Barrick mine site and operating unit office.

Our site-specific emergency response plans cover (among others) the following:

- Regular testing of emergency procedures;
- Identification of emergency scenarios;
- List of population and residential centers at risk;
- List of environmental/wildlife populations at risk;
- List of functions of key people;
- Procedure for internal communication;
- Procedure for external communication;
- Criteria for determining levels of alerts;
- On-site and external resources available (e.g. mutual aid agreements);
- Toxicity testing facilities (gas, water);
- Post-emergency evaluation of effectiveness of plan and response; and
- Ongoing communications plan in relation to progress of clean-up/remediation.

Our Performance

- In 2014, we provided over 115,000 hours of emergency response training to employees and over 12,000 hours of emergency response training to contractors.

- In 2014, the Cortez mine rescue crews received training in wildland firefighting from the Nevada Division of Forestry and Elko County Firefighters. Forty hours of training

resulted in the 34 participants earning their certification for wildland firefighting. Now both the Cortez mine and the communities surrounding the mine will have extra help in the battle against wildfires.

- There was a state of emergency in Chile in April 2015 due to high rainfall and flooding. Our Pascua-Lama emergency response team worked non-stop to assist the government of Chile with emergency evacuation and relief efforts. In many instances the team was directly responsible for saving the lives of our neighbors in local communities. We are proud of our emergency response teams for making these relief efforts "priority one".

SECTION 5 Environment

Building and operating a mine will affect the physical environment around a mine site, including the land, air and water. This is why we are committed to minimizing or mitigating these impacts wherever possible, by applying innovative technology and being driven by a company-wide commitment to environmental stewardship and compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Barrick has an Environmental Policy that outlines our commitment to pollution prevention, safeguarding the environment, educating our employees and communities about our environmental commitments, and applying proven management practices to prevent or mitigate any potentially negative environmental impacts. The Policy is supported by our Environmental Management System (EMS), a variety of environmental standards and guidelines, and regular internal and third-party assurance reviews.

Barrick believes that wise environmental stewardship is based on careful work planning, diligent implementation, thoughtful assessment of performance, and a desire to improve over time.

By managing and reducing our impacts on the environment, we better protect resources for future generations, instill a sense of pride in our employees, and protect our license to operate.

Our Precautionary Approach

Since there may be significant impacts to the environment due to our operations, Barrick is committed to using a precautionary approach throughout the life of a mine. When contemplating changes to mine plans, we first assess potential environmental impacts, then evaluate how to avoid, control, or mitigate these impacts, even when there is a lack of scientific certainty as to the likelihood or magnitude of the impacts.

5.1   Water Management

Global water use continues to increase in support of growing economies and populations – including use for industrial, agricultural, and domestic activities. While water is essential to the mining process, Barrick also understands that it is a shared, vital resource. Therefore, everywhere we operate, we see it as a business imperative to manage water as a global resource. Throughout the mine life cycle, we focus our efforts on limiting our water use wherever possible, controlling any impacts we have on water quality, and engaging with other water users to pursue sustainable management of water resources.

Our Approach

Through every stage of the mining process we follow guidance provided by our internal Environmental Management System and associated Standards, along with guidance provided by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), to determine how to manage water-related issues. Our approach is primarily guided by Barrick's Water Conservation Standard, which emphasizes water monitoring, risk assessment, and continuous improvements in water use efficiency, site water balance within our operations, and identifying and managing water-related risks "outside the fence." This ensures our operations carry out proper water management activities that are appropriate for site-specific conditions.

Water Conservation

Barrick operates in a number of arid and semi-arid regions where we preferentially use brackish or saline water to meet our water needs. Along with reducing costs and maximizing the availability of fresh water for other community uses, using saline water also reduces soil salinity, often a problem for farmers and ranchers in arid areas. For example, our Zaldívar mine in Chile uses 100 percent saline water.

We also reduce capital and operating costs at many sites by recycling and reusing water. This occurs either when a water outflow from one process is used for another – such as wash-bay water being used for dust suppression following necessary treatment – or when gold-laden processing water is stripped of the gold and the water is then re-circulated back through the processing system. Barrick has made significant efforts in advancing metallurgical technologies for the gold and copper concentration process to reduce freshwater demand and reduce the costs associated with water.

Barrick developed and patented a new technology – an Air-Metabisulfite treatment (AMBS) – that does not use cyanide and enables the copper flotation process to use saline or brackish water with minimal metallurgical impact. This improves metallurgy significantly (compared to a lime process) and also allows us to reduce potential energy requirements, if water treatment was previously required.

Water Discharge

At some of our operations, water used for processing and mining is treated and discharged back to the environment under permit. These properties carefully monitor the discharged water for quality and quantity. Most often permit limits or standards are imposed as to the amount of certain constituents that can be discharged in the water. Barrick reports incidents when water quality exceeds permit limits to relevant government agencies.

To ensure that discharged water meets local legal, regulatory and permitting requirements, we monitor water quality and quantity prior to discharge. We also monitor groundwater and surface waterways downstream of our operations to ensure we are not having a negative impact on the local environment.

63 percent of Barrick operations are zero-discharge sites where most water is recycled or reused, thereby reducing our draw on local water supplies.

Community Water Monitoring

Barrick actively engages with local communities on water-related matters through community participatory water-monitoring programs and other forms of communication. In participatory monitoring programs, community members are engaged in monitoring water quality around our mines and their communities. These programs increase transparency in our processes,

underscore our confidence in the measures and systems we have in place to maintain water quality, and, ultimately, help us build trust with those who share this essential resource with us. We have water-monitoring programs with communities located near our operations in Chile, Peru, Argentina, Zambia, Canada and the Dominican Republic.

In some communities where a lack of clean water may be an issue, we have programs in place whereby we maintain fresh water supplies for local communities.

Our Performance

- The Water Conservation Standard was reviewed and updated in 2014. Further assessment and refinement of the Standard will occur in 2015.

- We began developing corporate Acid Rock Drainage Standard and Guidelines in 2013, which support the management of mine-impacted water quality. The Standard and Guidelines were completed in draft in 2014. The documents are being piloted at a number of sites in 2015, and it is planned that the Standard will be implemented globally in 2016.

- A small number of communities near the Pueblo Viejo mine have historically faced difficulties accessing clean water due to drought conditions. Barrick has been supplying tanks and bottled water to these communities since

Water Use By Type 2014
Percent

Fresh Water (<1,000 mg/L TDS*) **79**

Saline and Brackish Water (>1,000 mg/L TDS*) **21**
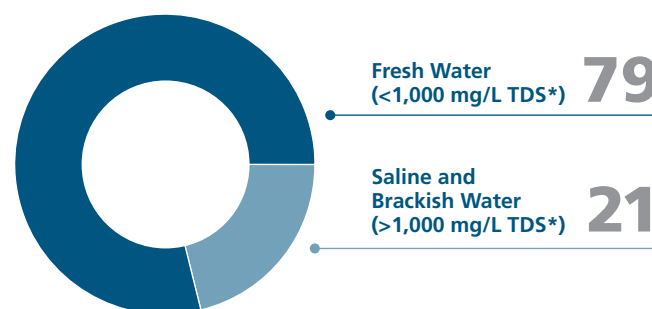
*TDS = Total Dissolved Solids

Water Consumption Intensity
(Liters / Tonnes Ore Processed)

Year	Value
2011	465.2
2012	501.3
2013	475.0
2014	488.8

mid-2012 as a short-term solution. In 2014, the mine, with the support of an external consultant, determined that the best solution would be to construct four groundwater wells to be integrated into the current water supply system. Construction of the wells began in early 2015.

- In our effort to preferentially use saline or brackish water, in 2014, approximately 21 percent of the water used at our properties was brackish or saline.

- At twelve sites (including six operations and six closed properties), we discharged mine-impacted water to the environment once it met stringent water quality permit limits. This year, 127.6 million cubic meters were discharged back to surface waters.

5.2 Energy Use and Climate Change

Mining is an energy-intensive business. At Barrick, we believe responsible energy use benefits the environment and society through reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, along with benefiting host countries and communities by reducing the energy we use from local energy grids, thereby freeing it for other users. As energy represents a significant proportion of our direct mining costs, responsibly managing our energy use is also vital to ensuring our profitability.

Our Approach

Energy management affects every aspect of our business – costs, environmental impacts (including GHG emissions), safety, production, license to operate, and shareholder value. Therefore, we are committed to operational excellence and continuous improvement in energy management. Conservation, energy efficiency, and alternative energy sources form our core energy strategies. Throughout every stage of the mining process, our approach to managing energy use and climate change is informed by our Environmental Management System and associated Standards, along with guidance provided by the International Council on Mining and Metals
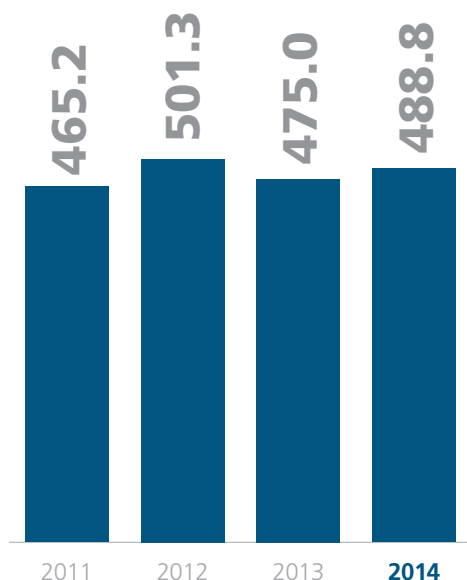
(ICMM), including its Position Statement on Climate Change. Barrick's new Energy Management Policy, finalized at the end of 2014, establishes requirements for the effective administration and control of all energy sources (fuel, power, explosives) used by Barrick.

Barrick understands the fundamental link between energy use and climate change and sees climate change as a company, community, and global concern. We realize that effective energy management, including energy efficiency programs, will result in GHG reductions, so our climate change efforts are also focused on energy management.

Risk Assessments

To ensure our economic assessments include the potential financial risks associated with GHG emissions, we consider carbon emissions in material decision-making. The evaluation of carbon emissions will depend on the type of decision being made. For acquisitions, environmental due diligence may include the calculation of a carbon footprint. For new projects, an energy study is performed and includes optimization of

project energy efficiencies and an assessment of carbon emissions associated with potential power supply options. We are also working with our industry associations in the jurisdictions where we operate and explore to understand the impacts of emerging and changing climate-related policy and regulations.

Energy Assessments

Over the past several years, all of our operations have conducted energy self-assessments and identified areas for improvement in energy efficiency and conservation. These opportunities are reflected in a wide range of energy efficiency projects and programs in place at our sites, including energy awareness education, the use of solar-powered water heating and high-efficiency lighting at some of our mine camps, compressor controls, ventilation fan monitoring, and fuel management programs, among others.

We are also looking at applying technologies that are more energy efficient, including replacing diesel haul trucks with electric-based options such as conveyors and rails at some operations.

We continue to analyze the impacts of transportation and energy decisions on financial performance and shareholder value. For example, Barrick is evaluating the possibility of converting its haul trucks in Nevada from diesel to Liquid Natural Gas (LNG), while in the Dominican Republic the Pueblo Viejo mine is evaluating the conversion of the power plant from heavy fuel oil to LNG. Each of these would reduce operating costs while lowering our GHG emissions.

The Goldstrike mine in Nevada completed a new natural gas system in 2014. Natural gas is a less carbon intensive fuel source than propane, which was previously used to power Goldstrike's fixed production equipment. Natural gas is also less expensive than propane and the switch is expected to deliver an annual energy savings between of about $25 million throughout the life of mine.

We are also looking for opportunities to develop energy efficient, "low-carbon" mines, which can similarly drive down costs and emissions. For example, current diesel haul truck technology for moving materials has a high energy intensity compared to electric-based options like conveyors and rail (up to 75 percent in potential savings).

Our Performance

Energy Profile 2014
Percent

Diesel	44
Electricity	20
Natural Gas	18
Other Types	18
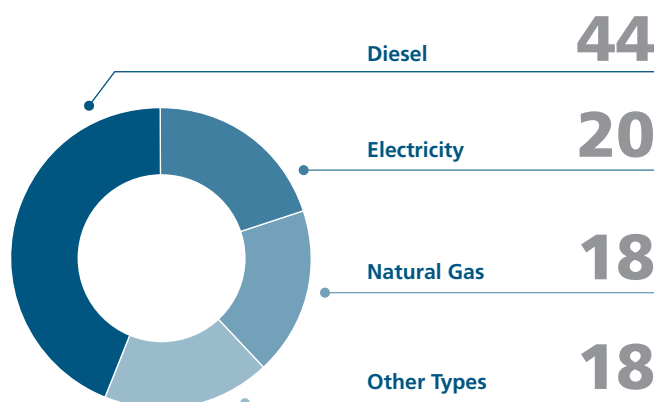
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity
(Kilograms CO2e / Tonnes Ore Processed)

Year	Indirect	Direct
2011	11.1	14.7
2012	11.1	16.7
2013	10.5	15.3
2014	9.2	17.1
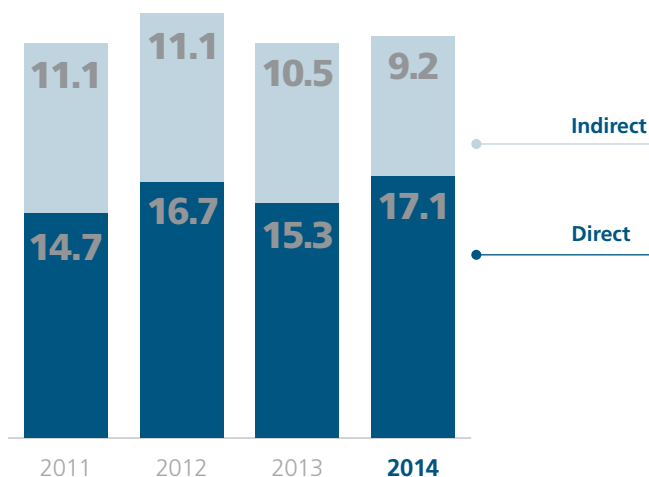
- In 2014, 17 percent of our electrical power, both self-generated and purchased, was sourced from renewables.

- In 2014, we developed a five-year energy plan with the goal of reducing energy costs by at least 10 percent. We are exploring energy initiatives for the short, medium, and long term, including fuel substitution, renewable energy opportunities, and waste heat recovery.

- We worked with Hatch, an external consultant, to evaluate the existing GHG sequestration potential of Barrick-owned or -leased land in the Americas and Australia, with the goal of defining a baseline for our carbon sequestration potential. An interim project report was finalized in December 2014. Barrick will now review the report conclusions and evaluate opportunities for GHG sequestration going forward.

- Our Hemlo mine in Ontario, through its integrated energy efficiency strategy, has implemented a suite of energy-reducing projects at the operation since 2011 that are now garnering industry attention and awards. Over the past four years, the mine has identified 10,000 megawatt hours per year in energy savings and increased revenue by more than $5.7 million per year. In recognition of these efforts, the operation received a Canadian Industry Program of Energy Conservation (CIPEC) Leadership Award in 2014, which recognizes companies that have made a significant and innovative contribution to energy efficiency.

- The Veladero mine installed a 5 kW Photovoltaic (PV) solar plant as a pilot project which produced about 12,000 kWh/year of energy. The pilot plant operation offset 3,324 liters of diesel fuel required by the mine camp, which reduced costs, and also reduced GHG emissions by about 9.5 tonnes in 2014.

- Barrick also developed a unique mass-energy balance pilot program at the Pueblo Viejo mine that leverages Pi (OsiSoft) data, providing us with the ability to

Energy Use Intensity
(Megajoules / Tonnes of Ore Processed)

Year	Indirect	Direct
2011	63.9	205.4
2012	70.5	219.0
2013	72.1	200.1
2014	55.0	211.2
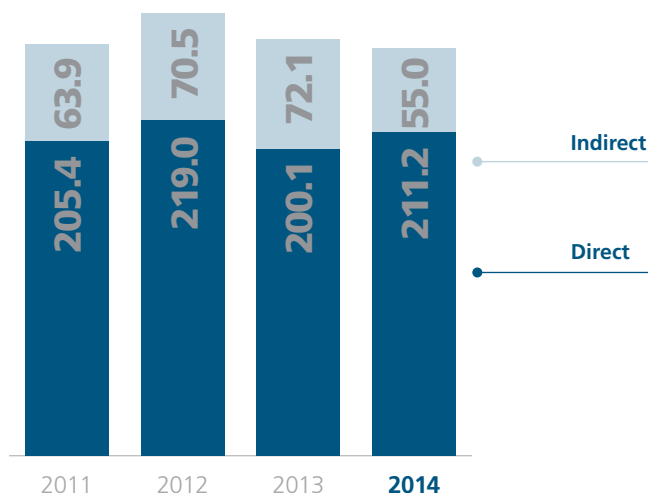
» Access detailed information on where and how energy is being used;
» Identify potential areas for improvement;
» Track GHG emissions from specific systems or processes; and
» Validate the impact of energy and GHG reduction projects.

Lessons learned from this pilot project will be applied to our other mine sites to create a new, dynamic Energy Management Information System (EMIS).

- Barrick is investigating non-capital based strategies (e.g., shared savings, ESCOs, PPA, ESA, Operating Leases, Tolling, rolling capital costs into fuel costs) and partnerships that utilize the energy savings stream from a project to finance the project. These progressive strategies will reduce the need for capital, expedite the implementation of projects, provide new resources, address hurdle rate constraints (payback periods less than two years), and increase the number of projects that can be implemented to reduce energy costs and GHG emissions.

5.3   Air Emissions

Barrick's mining and processing activities release a number of emissions into the air. These emissions include, but are not limited to, dust, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and mercury. Since these may have an impact on people and the environment, we aim to control emissions and reduce contaminants through the use of a variety of controls, including dust suppression, dust collection systems, and scrubbers. We also report on releases of our emissions through applicable government emissions reporting programs.

COUNTRY	EMISSIONS PROGRAM
United States	Toxic Release Inventory
Canada	National Pollutant Release Inventory
Australia	National Pollution Inventory

Our Approach

As mining activities produce some airborne emissions, we design facilities and conduct our operations in ways that suppress dust, control emissions, and reduce contaminants that may affect air quality. All Barrick operations have air control plans and activities in accord with local laws, regulations, and stringent permit requirements. Air emission performance is regularly reported to Barrick management with auditable reports that include performance and progress toward meeting specific, measurable control targets. We also believe in supporting voluntary initiatives to innovate and advance emissions control rather than waiting for regulatory requirements to drive our actions.

Dust

Dust is the most common air emission at Barrick operations. We suppress dust emissions from roads, crushers, and conveyor belt systems through the application of water to roads, the operation of mist sprays and dust collection systems at point sources, and the application of natural or synthetic dust suppression products where suitable.

Sulphur and Nitrogen Oxides

Sulphur and Nitrogen Oxide (SOx and NOx) emissions are most often controlled by the use of filters, scrubbers, and other pollution control devices. Information on SOx and NOx emissions is routinely collected in Canada, Australia, and the United States and submitted to the national databases identified in the table above. In other jurisdictions, our mines may not routinely collect this data where there are no permit requirements to do so.

Mercury

There are potential environmental and human health risks associated with mercury. As such, Barrick is actively engaged in closely monitoring and managing these emissions, as well as finding ways to reduce them. At a number of operations, the ore we process contains mercury that is released as a vapor during processing. The amount of mercury released can vary over time as the geochemistry of the ore changes. Using a risk-based approach for each operation, we place controls on equipment to trap most mercury emissions to air where needed. These controls combine various methods, such as scrubbers and cooling towers for particulates and oxidized mercury, wet gas condensers for elemental mercury, and activated carbon filters or beds for all remaining gaseous mercury.

A five-year mercury abatement program at sites with substantial mercury emissions included a comprehensive process to measure emissions and the installation of greater controls on our equipment to significantly reduce or eliminate them. This program has successfully reduced mercury emissions at most of these operations.

See the Waste section for information on elemental mercury and mercury compounds.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2e) are discussed in the **Energy Use and Climate Change** section.

Ozone Depleting Substances and other Greenhouse Gases

Barrick operations do not manufacture ozone depleting substances (ODS), or equipment that would use them. We also do not use materials that contain ozone depleting substances, except for fire extinguishers and some refrigerants and machine shop solvents; therefore emissions of these substances are minimal.

Our Performance

NOx Emissions
Tonnes

Year	Value
2011	10,347
2012	12,211
2013	16,412
2014	15,532

Mercury Air Emissions
Tonnes

Year	Value
2011	5.5
2012	3.8
2013	3.2
2014	4.2

PM10* Emissions
Tonnes

Year	Value
2011	2,274
2012	2,256
2013	2,512
2014	2,528
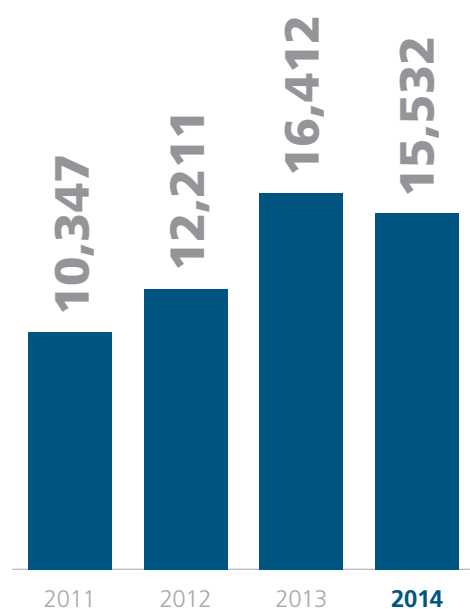
*Particulate Matter up to 10 micrometers in size
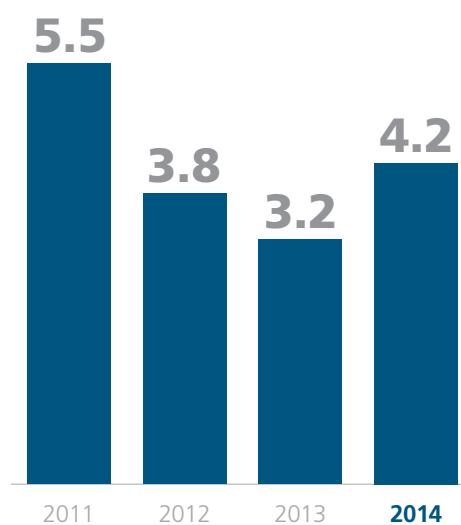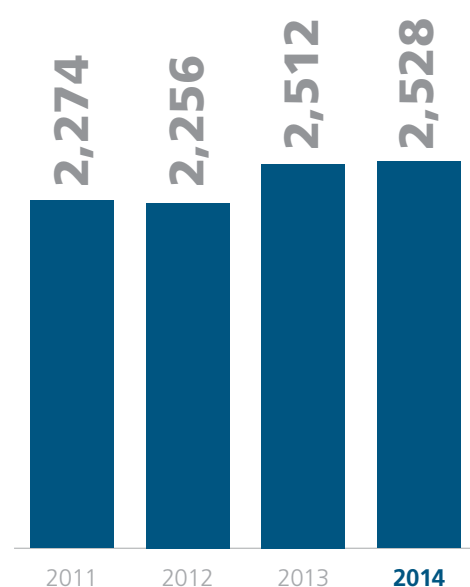
SOx Emissions
Tonnes

Year	Value
2011	197,659
2012	197,939
2013	194,951
2014	167,897

- In 2012, we began asking our sites to report other greenhouse gases, such as HFCs and SF6 (ODS substitutes), which can leak from fire extinguishers and air conditioners. In 2012, only a small number of our operations tracked these emissions; in 2014 the data captured has been much more extensive. For 2014, our operations reported a total of 829 kilograms of HFC emissions, and 53 kilograms of sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) emissions. We expect to have more accurate figures in the future as more sites are able to report.

- At our Veladero mine in Argentina, even with the installation of state-of-the-art controls, emissions of mercury to air have increased due to the change in geochemistry of the ore. Additional mercury management plans are being implemented, including temporary storage facilities and ventilation and retort improvements, including a scrubber, that are expected to continue reducing emission rates in 2015.

5.4 Biodiversity

Mining has the potential to affect biodiversity throughout the life cycle of a project, both directly and indirectly. We see biodiversity loss, resulting from possible habitat loss, degradation, pollution, or water scarcity, as a clear risk to our business, both as a regulatory risk and as a risk to our relationships with our host communities. We are therefore committed to conserving and protecting the lands and waters we manage and the many varieties of plant and animal life that inhabit them wherever we operate. Our goal for biodiversity management is to safeguard, manage, and eventually reclaim lands, with a focus on protecting biodiversity and enhancing the environment.

Biodiversity is the term used to describe the diversity of plants and animals and the places or ecosystems where they live. Biodiversity forms the basis of the many ecosystem services – including the provision of fresh water and raw materials such as food and fuel, climate regulation, soil formation, recreational services, etc. - that keep people, and the natural environment, alive and healthy.

Our Approach

Throughout every stage of the mining process we follow the guidance provided by our internal Environmental Management System and associated Standards, along with guidance provided by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), to determine how to manage our impacts on biodiversity. We are committed to engaging with local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, regarding these impacts.

We have determined that a "no net loss" approach would be difficult to demonstrate at our older, established mine sites, where original baseline data is not always available. Recognizing this limitation, we are focused on ways to achieve beneficial outcomes for potentially impacted key biodiversity features at new projects and major expansions of existing properties. This includes combining the elements of the Mitigation Hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation, and restoration programs with biodiversity offsets and/or other conservation actions to ensure landscapes in the regions benefit over time from our presence.

As part of our commitment to look for opportunities to improve conservation at our sites and the landscapes in which we operate, we continue to support, both financially and through active participation, such groups as the Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative, ICMM's Biodiversity Working Group, The Nature Conservancy's Business Council, Proteus (UNEP-WCMC), and BSR's Ecosystem Services Working Group. Each partnership and working group supports the continued growth of good practice among industry leaders and exposes us to the most current thoughts to consider as we work toward our improvement goals.

MITIGATION HIERARCHY	
Avoid	Avoid impacts on certain components of biodiversity.
Minimize	Reduce the duration, intensity and/or extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided.
Rehabilitate/ restore	Rehabilitate degraded ecosystems or restore cleared ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided and/ or minimized.
Offset	Compensate for any residual significant, adverse impacts that cannot be avoided, minimized, and/or rehabilitated or restored.

Land Management

Land disturbance is an inevitable consequence of mining. Barrick manages large areas of land, either owned or leased, in the countries where we operate. Our aim is to minimize our footprint, mitigate our impacts, and, once mining is finished, leave behind land that will support productive uses for future generations. Careful planning during development and operations helps to reduce the area affected by mining activities as well as the environmental effects of disturbance. Barrick also has a Mine Closure Standard that requires that we close our properties in a manner that is timely and cost-effective and that restores an ecosystem that can support a productive post-mining land use.

Land Status

Percent

Land Undisturbed **96**

Land Disturbed **2**

Land Reclaimed **2**
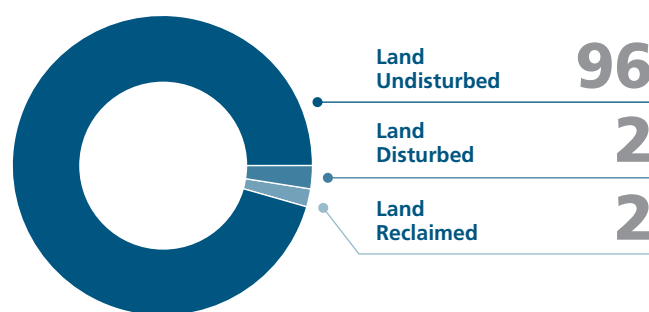
Total land holdings: 1,535,000 hectares

Amount disturbed: for mining 64,400 hectares or just over 4% of total land owned or managed

The total area of surface land owned, leased or managed by Barrick at the end of 2014 was 1.5 million hectares, down from 2.1 million hectares in 2013. The reduction in these lands was due to a change in our reporting boundary along with the divestiture of a number of properties in 2014. Of the 1.5 million hectares, just over four percent has been disturbed over the years by our operations. The rest has been left in its natural state or utilized for other activities including agriculture and livestock grazing. At the end of 2014, our current disturbance for active mining was just over 37,800 hectares. Also, at the end of the year, 26,600 hectares had been reclaimed to the agreed post-mining land use.

Protected and Other Sensitive Areas

Barrick has one property located near a World Heritage site, two near a Man and Biosphere Reserve and one near an IUCN protected area. Other operations located in sensitive habitats include the Dominican Republic, Peru, the United States, Zambia, Papua New Guinea and Australia.

In Peru, the 2,400-hectare Pierina mine (now entering closure) is located 10 kilometers across the valley south-west of the Huascaran National Park and World Heritage site. World Heritage sites are properties that have outstanding universal cultural or natural value as identified by the World Heritage Committee. Members of the Committee are elected from the countries that are Parties to the World Heritage Convention (established by UNESCO). Barrick follows the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) position statement on mining and protected areas. Therefore, we neither explore nor initiate mining within World Heritage sites and we respect the requirements of legally designated protected areas.

The 14,400- hectare Veladero mine, as well as the Lama side of the Pascua-Lama project, are located within the multi-use area of the San Guillermo Man and Biosphere Reserve (San Guillermo MAB) in Argentina. The San Guillermo MAB, comprising 990,000 hectares, is one of the Andes Mountains' most sensitive and pristine natural areas – a thriving ecological micro-region, home to diverse migrating species such as condors, vicuñas, llamas, pumas, flamingos, and many others. MABs are places where UNESCO seeks to reconcile conservation and cultural diversity with economic and social development through partnerships between people and nature. The San Guillermo MAB has a nucleus, buffer, and multi-use areas. Mining is one of the many human uses permitted in the

multi-use area of the San Guillermo MAB. Barrick supports the creation of a management plan for the San Guillermo MAB, which is an important requirement to maintaining biosphere reserve status according to the UNESCO principles.

Barrick has set up a $7.5 million fund to support monitoring and controls within the San Guillermo MAB. By the end of 2014, $2.98 million had been distributed. The money is intended for a number of projects including the purchase of vehicles to support biological monitoring and water management programs, along with the construction of two mountain shelters in the biosphere reserve area.

We also have operations located in areas identified as having sensitive habitats, including a sage grouse and Lahontan cut-throat trout habitat in the western United States and the Lake Cowal wetland habitat in Australia. Our operation in Papua New Guinea is located in a High Biodiversity Wilderness Area and our operation in Zambia is located within 10 kilometers of an unclassified IUCN protected area. The Dominican Republic, where we have one operation, is considered within the Caribbean Island Biodiversity Hotspot, and our two operations in Peru border the Tropical Andean Biodiversity Hotspot spanning through the Andes Mountains of Peru. We also have a number of operations located within Global 200 ecoregions (see the table below). Our EMS directs our employees to heed their responsibility to protect these sensitive habitats.

SITE	PROTECTED AREAS	AREAS OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE
Cowal	Within Lake Cowal Wetland Habitat	Within Global 200 – Eastern Australia Temperate Forest/Eastern Australia Rivers and Streams
KCGM		Within Global 200 – Southwestern Australia Forest and Scrub
Lagunas Norte		a) Within Global 200 – Northern Andean Paramo b) Bordering Tropical Andean Biodiversity Hotspot
Lama	Within the multi-use area of the San Guillermo Man and Biosphere Reserve	
Lumwana	Within 10 km of Acres Forest Reserve (IUCN unclassified Protected Area)	Within Global 200 – Central and Eastern Miombo Woodlands
Pierina	Within 10 km of Huascaran National Park and World Heritage Site	a) Within Global 200 – Atacama-Sechura Deserts b) Bordering Tropical Andean Biodiversity Hotspot
Porgera		a) Within Global 200 – Central Range Subalpine Grassland/New Guinea Rivers and Streams/New Guinea Montane Forest b) Within High Biodiversity Wilderness Area
Pueblo Viejo		Within Caribbean Island Biodiversity Hotspot
Veladero	Within the multi-use area of the San Guillermo Man and Biosphere Reserve	
Zaldívar		Within Global 200 – Atacama-Sechura Deserts

Reclamation

An important element of our environmental management approach is the development of closure and reclamation plans as a part of initial project planning and design. These plans are routinely updated during the life of each operation to ensure that environmental impacts are effectively addressed and financial obligations for closure have been identified. Where practical, we have implemented native seed collection and soil management projects even prior to mine development. Barrick has also established nurseries at a number of sites to grow local plant species for reforestation and replanting once mining is complete. At some locations, including Nevada and Australia, we are re-vegetating areas off our property that were disturbed by other land users or processes.

During operations, whenever possible, disturbed areas are contoured and re-vegetated after they are no longer required for active mining. At closure, in order to return the remaining disturbed land to a stable state for post-mining land use, we remove, relocate, demolish, or transfer ownership of buildings and physical infrastructure; close pits and shafts; stabilize underground workings; treat tailings and waste water appropriately; and slope, contour, cap or cover, and vegetate our waste rock dumps and tailings impoundments. Barrick has taken a leading role in the design and construction of evaporative covers for both waste rock dumps and tailings impoundments and has also won industry and government awards for its reclamation activities (see below in 'Our Performance'). It is not usually possible to restore a mine site exactly as it was prior to mining, but it is possible to restore a healthy, thriving ecosystem, with lands that support productive post-mining land use.

For additional information, see the **Mine Closure** section.

Wildlife Management

We have implemented controls at our operations to safeguard wildlife from mine processes and chemical exposure. These controls include barriers such as fencing and netting, the use of "bird balls" and other covers for ponds and tanks, and cyanide destruction processes at operations where cyanide is used. Also, at many sites, we have projects specifically designed to protect key wildlife species; at others, projects are underway to enhance habitats.

Barrick partners with government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including Trout Unlimited, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, and other organizations, in our efforts to better understand and enhance plant and animal habitats on or near our sites.

Each year, in spite of these controls, a number of animals and birds do manage to come into contact with process solutions and other chemicals at a few of our sites. We continue to work to prevent these incidents.

WILDLIFE MORTALITIES		
OPERATION	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT
Bald Mountain	1 elk	Found deceased on the heap leach pad.
Cortez	2 mule deer and 1 seagull	Found deceased in separate incidents in the Tailings Storage Facility.
Cowal	10 spotted marsh frogs	Found deceased in one incident in diesel contaminated water within the diesel storage containment structure.
	8 welcome swallows	Found deceased in two incidents in the Tailings Thickener.

At many sites, we have projects specifically designed to protect rare or key wildlife; at others, we strive to enhance habitats. For example, at the Pueblo Viejo mine in the Dominican Republic, we are working with locally and internationally renowned scientists to protect several frog species that have been identified on the project site. In Nevada we support fire management programs to protect sage grouse and mule deer habitat.

In 2015, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (the Service) is expected to issue a final decision regarding the status of the greater sage grouse under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Greater sage grouse are wide ranging and can be found across much of the western United States. To support the conservation of habitat required to sustain sage grouse, we worked with state and federal agencies in 2014 to identify mitigation options.

Threatened Species

Many national conservation organizations, along with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), have developed inventories of plant and animal species listed by conservation status. The main purpose of the IUCN's Red List and other national and international conservation lists is to catalogue and highlight those plants and animals that are facing a high risk of local and/or global extinction or are close to meeting the threatened thresholds. Since 2008, Barrick's environmental professionals have been identifying plants and animals located on or near our mine sites and projects that are included on the IUCN Red List and other national and international conservation lists. Barrick's support in the development and use of additional conservation data tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) is now providing easier access to protected area information and the potential presence of Red-Listed species for our operations and projects to consider in mine development.

In 2014, we identified approximately 250 species on the IUCN Red List and other Conservation Lists. The categories ranged from those of least concern (164 species) to those endangered/critically endangered (eight species; four flora and four fauna). By identifying these species we are able to develop appropriate management plans to avoid harm.

Our Performance

- The Biodiversity Standard was updated in 2014 and is now in final draft. Training against the Standard is being implemented in 2015.

- Barrick was honored with a Nevada Excellence in Mine Reclamation Award for our accomplishments at Squaw Valley Ranch (SVR). Thanks to Barrick's efforts over the past 15 years, an area known as Willow Creek has gone from a "functioning at risk" designation by the Bureau of Land Management to "proper functioning." SVR, which is about 60 kilometers north-west of the Goldstrike mine, was purchased by Barrick in 1999. The positive ecological impact along the 10 kilometer area has been dramatic. The Willow Creek effort is just one of several projects ongoing at SVR. The award is a cooperative effort by the Nevada Division of Minerals, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Nevada Department of Wildlife, the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Forest Service.

5.5   Mine Closure

Barrick's role in contributing to the long-term sustainability of the communities and environment surrounding our mines occurs throughout the entire life cycle of our operations, including closure. As mine closure brings about significant changes, we know it is an important issue for our stakeholders, especially the communities near our operations. Barrick therefore starts planning for mine closure even before beginning construction of a new mine. We integrate this planning into our decision making by embedding closure considerations into both our Community Relations and Environmental Management Systems.

Our Approach

Our mine closure planning – both the social and environmental aspects – begins early in the mine life cycle. In support of

this, we have developed a Mine Closure Management System (MCMS) which incorporates the requirements of a number of foundational Barrick policies, procedures and guidelines, including the Corporate Social Responsibility Charter, Environmental Policy, Mine Closure Standard, Environmental Management System, Community Relations Management System, and the Community Relations Standard.

Over the life of a mine, reclamation and closure technologies evolve, regulations can expand, stakeholder expectations can change, and our knowledge expands with lessons learned from around the world. Therefore, the MCMS has been designed to reflect and adapt to changing conditions, including by requiring periodic checks, corrections, and risk assessments.

Environmental Closure

Mine closure planning is an important part of our commitment to environmental protection. During project development, closure planning is considered and conceptual Mine Closure Plans are developed. All of our operations have environmental closure plans in place, which are reviewed and revised regularly. Budgets are developed for concurrent reclamation activities (progressive reclamation of disturbed lands during the operations stage when they are no longer needed for active mining), along with, in some jurisdictions, financial assurance instruments for final reclamation after closure. Barrick has also developed corporate guidance for closure cost estimation in an effort to accurately estimate closure costs.

At closure, in order to return disturbed lands to a stable state for post-mining land use, we remove, relocate, demolish, or transfer ownership of buildings and physical infrastructure; close pits and shafts; stabilize underground workings; treat tailings and process waters appropriately; and slope, contour, cap or cover, and re-vegetate our waste rock facilities, leach pads, and tailings impoundments. We also protect water resources and other environmental media. The post-mining land use of a property may differ from its prior condition and is the result of negotiation and agreement among various parties including governments, local communities, and our operations. In all cases, it is our goal to protect the long-term viability of the land once mining ceases.

Social Closure

The social aspects of mine closure will affect the future of local stakeholders we have partnered with, the communities who have welcomed us, and our integrity as a responsible mining company. Social closure planning in collaboration with local communities and governments is therefore essential. Barrick's Community Relations Management System and the Community Relations Standard ensure our community relations teams are considering the social aspects of mine closure. We are committed to planning for the social aspects of closure from the outset of any mining operation. In all the programs and initiatives we undertake, we strive to work with multiple partners to limit their dependence on Barrick and ensure sustainability post-closure.

The CR Standard requires that the Mine Closure Plan, as part of the pre-feasibility study prior to mine development, considers and includes social issues. Three years prior to anticipated closure, all sites must undertake a Social Closure Impact Assessment (SCIA) and a Social Closure Risk Assessment (SCRA) and complete a Social Closure Plan (SCP). SCIAs focus on identifying the social risks and impacts to a community from mine closure and are followed by the development of mitigation plans to address these risks and impacts. In addition, all sites approaching closure need to develop a closure-focused Stakeholder Engagement Plan, updated annually to support the closure process.

Most social closure planning activities take place during development and operations and focus on promoting local capacity building. We support education and skills development and work in close collaboration with local economic diversification programs where they exist, in order that a healthy, sustainable community can continue to flourish once closure is complete.

As well as addressing the needs of local communities, Barrick provides employee assistance during closure to identify new potential career opportunities. Where possible, our goal is to offer continuing employment opportunities at other Barrick operations. We also offer out-placement services for employees who are not able to relocate.

Our Performance

Currently, a few of our mines are nearing planned closure within three to five years. At these sites, work is already underway to prepare the local communities for eventual closure.

- At the Ruby Hill mine in Nevada, social closure planning has been completed. The site is presently still in production through mid-summer of 2015 for completion of residual heap leach operations. The mine will then be placed on "care and maintenance."

- At our Hemlo mine in Ontario, a community advisory committee for closure has been formed to discuss mine closure impacts with the local community. Over the past year, the committee has met with local communities of interest. These dialogues are continuing in 2015.

- A decision was made in August 2013 to accelerate closure at the Pierina mine. Both internal and external communication plans were developed and communication to employees and local communities began in 2014. Closure plans for the physical closure of the open pit and other facilities have also been developed, and Barrick has commissioned an Acid-Rock Drainage treatment plant for the effluent from the pit and waste rock facilities. Closure activities will continue into 2015 and beyond.

- Barrick's Golden Sunlight mine in Montana is continuing its work to clean up environmental contamination at historic mine sites while supporting the local economy. The

state has many improperly closed tailings impoundments and waste-rock piles requiring clean-up. The mine offered to accept these tailings from independent operators and re-process and store the material in its own modern facilities. This project has helped save the state and taxpayers millions of dollars it would have had to otherwise pay in clean-up costs, while stimulating the local economy by creating jobs for small operators that are collecting and trucking the material to the Golden Sunlight mine. Since 2010, the mine has received more than 450,000 metric tons of tailings and paid out approximately $44.4M to local operators who collect and transport the material. The project has also generated $5.3M revenue for Barrick.

5.6   Materials

In all areas of our business, Barrick is committed to safety and environmental protection systems. Our sites use a wide range of materials – including explosives, chemicals, and fuels – in their day-to-day operations and during construction. We manage and transport these materials with a focus on ensuring human safety, protecting the environment, and recycling and reusing materials whenever possible. Continuous improvement programs at our operations also allow us to identify opportunities for more efficient use of these materials.

Our Approach

Our commitment is to manage all chemicals and materials at our operations in a safe and responsible manner. We are guided in our approach by the Standards included in our Environmental Management System and Safety and Health Management System. Use of cyanide, explosives, electricity, and fuels at our mining operations is closely monitored based on global best practices. We regularly assess and rank risks, including those posed by use of hazardous materials, and then institute controls to manage those risks.

Materials Management – Process Materials

We use consumables and reagents in the extraction of gold and copper from the ores we mine. Key consumables include fuels, explosives, cyanide, nitric and sulphuric acids, sodium hydroxide, and lime, among others. Our key process materials

are consumed in our mining and processing applications; therefore, we buy them new and are not able to recycle them. Our Environmental Management System requires that we have programs and procedures in place to handle these materials responsibly throughout the mining process.

Explosives

In any construction or mining activity, explosives are used to break down rock that is too hard to excavate without being fractured first. Rigorous safety procedures and controls are in place at all of our operations related to storage, transportation, handling, and use of explosive materials such as ammonium nitrate fuel oil (ANFO) and emulsions.

Cyanide

Cyanide and an oxidant (such as oxygen) in solution are generally required to dissolve gold from ore-bearing rock. After 100 years of use and research, cyanide remains the predominant means by which gold is extracted from ore. It is a hazardous substance that can be harmful to people and animals. Therefore, at each of our operations, we have rigorous procedures in place for the safe transport, storage, handling, and disposal of cyanide.

Cyanide is used at 13 of our owned or operated mining operations. The remaining three operations do not use cyanide: one does not process ore and two are copper operations. The Cyanide Code, developed by the International Cyanide

Management Institute (ICMI), of which Barrick is a member, provides best practices for transporting, storing, using and disposing of cyanide. Developed under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program, the Code is the product of multi-stakeholder input and is supported by environmental advocacy groups from around the world.

The ICMI monitors adherence to the Code through independent third-party audits. Sites are required to be re-certified by ICMI every three years. As of 2014, all Barrick sites that use cyanide are Code certified.

Electricity and Fuels

Barrick's operations use energy in the form of electricity and liquid fossil fuels, primarily diesel. Most of our electricity is purchased from utilities or other generators or from regional and national grids. A few of our more remote mines generate their own electricity using either diesel- or natural gas-fired generators. We are engaged in ongoing programs to optimize energy efficiency and are committed to increasing our use of renewable energy where practical.

We use a variety of different fuels at our operations around the world, including diesel, gasoline, propane, natural gas, and fuel oil. We have measures in place to prevent fuel spills and to contain fuels should spills happen in order to protect people and the environment. These measures include designing appropriate storage and piping, the use of multiple levels of spill containment, appropriate training of employees and contractors, and routine inspection and monitoring of storage facilities. As a result, spills and leaks are detected quickly, the fuels are most often captured within containment, and long-term environmental impacts are prevented.

Materials Transportation

Materials are transported to and from our mines most often by contractors. Our Supplier Code of Ethics requires suppliers to mitigate the risk for environmental and safety and health impacts. Transporters must have emergency procedures in place to anticipate, assess, and respond to emergency situations in order to minimize any environmental impacts and protect people.

Recycling and Reuse

The company's focus on materials conservation has led to the establishment of recycling and reuse programs at our operations. A variety of materials are recycled, depending on the recycling facilities available near each location, and can include scrap metals, used oil, batteries, tires, antifreeze, wooden pallets, drums, paper products, plastic, and glass. Re-use programs such as tire re-treading and burning used oil for energy are in place at several operations. Our business is resource extraction and does not involve manufacturing. Therefore, we do not have the opportunity to use materials that are wastes from external sources to create our products.

Our Performance

- By the end of 2014, Barrick had achieved Cyanide Code certification or re-certification at all operations that use cyanide, with the exception of our newly commissioned Pueblo Viejo in the Dominican Republic. In 2014, following a third-party Cyanide Code certification audit conducted at Pueblo Viejo, the operation was found to be in full compliance and achieved certification in March 2015.

5.7   Waste

Mining produces a large variety of wastes, including, but not limited to, used tires, lab and shop wastes, processing waste, and waste-rock. While the management of these wastes is heavily regulated, if not properly managed, they can pose a significant legal and financial risk to our business. Even more important, mismanagement of waste can have a negative impact on the environment and communities surrounding our mine sites. We therefore put programs in place to ensure that all varieties of waste are properly managed at our operations.

Our Approach

Barrick's Environmental Policy and Environmental Management System (EMS) require that an environmental management program be in place at each site to help us identify, prioritize, and control our waste products so that they do not negatively interact with the environment. These programs also enable us to mitigate negative environmental impacts to land and water that might occur during waste handling.

Processing and Mining Wastes – Facility Design

Barrick designs, operates and closes open pits, waste rock storage facilities, heap leach facilities, and tailings storage facilities aligned with international standards and practices. We also comply with regulatory requirements for safety and environmental protection.

All design components and the overall designs of our storage facilities are subject to detailed risk assessments and critical review by qualified engineers, scientists, and socio-economic experts. In addition to daily inspections by fully-trained site staff, our active tailings facilities are inspected annually by the Engineer of Record or a similarly qualified professional engineer. We also conduct regular corporate inspections and contract internationally recognized experts to provide independent performance reviews of our operating and closed tailings facilities.

Processing Waste – Mercury Management

Mercury is a naturally-occurring element that is present, at some operations, in the ore we process. As a result of processing, mercury is released (as a gas or liquid) from the ore. Using a risk-based approach for each operation, we place controls on equipment to collect elemental mercury and to trap most mercury emissions to air where needed. Please see the Air Emissions section for more information on mercury emissions. Mercury requires effective management due to potential environmental and human health risks. We promote responsible management of mercury by following our Environmental Management System and the ICMM position statement on mercury risk management. Barrick has a cross-functional Mercury Task Force that is currently focusing on developing a greater understanding of the company's mercury balance and current production.

It is our practice to ship elemental mercury and mercury compounds to a reputable refiner or stabilizer or to store it securely on site. For mercury shipments, strict handling, packaging, and transportation procedures are in place to protect both people and the environment.

Changing regulations and international agreements regarding the export and transportation of mercury will soon require new ways of handling the mercury sourced from our sites. For

example, the United Nations-sponsored Minamata Convention on Mercury, which addresses mercury releases, was signed by 93 countries in October 2013 and ratified by the United States in November 2013. By the end of 2014 there were 128 signatories and 11 ratifications globally.

We anticipate that any of our elemental mercury and mercury compounds will be stored in secure storage under the company's control or in government repositories, if available. Consistent with US law, we ceased the export of elemental mercury from US facilities in January 2013. We are in the permitting stage of a project to build a facility to treat and store elemental mercury in the United States.

Barrick chairs the ICMM Mercury Working Group, which is currently focused on the development of best available technology (BAT) for mercury air emissions. The Working Group is also engaging with governments and gathering data to determine mercury waste thresholds that would be acceptable to the industry.

Processing Waste – Heap Leach Management

Depending on mineralogy and other geological and geotechnical properties, the ore may be crushed to approximately the size of large gravel particles and placed on a large, high-density polyethylene (HDPE) lined area for heap leach extraction of the desired metals. Heap leaching is carried out by irrigating the stacked ore with a chemical solution, typically cyanide (for gold recovery) or sulphuric acid (for copper recovery). The common system of an HDPE geomembrane liner overlying a clayey barrier soil allows for the recovery of the leach solution that is carrying the dissolved metals and also protects the environment by restricting seepage losses into the underlying ground.

After the desired metals have been extracted and the leach solution recovered, the spent crushed ore (referred to as ripios) in our heap leach facilities is either left in place or removed to another lined facility for permanent storage. These ripios storage facilities are normally re-contoured and capped with a multi-layered soil cover that restricts rainwater infiltration and allows revegetation. Any residual seepage after closure is captured by the HDPE liner system and transferred to a treatment facility to meet water-quality standards before being released to the environment.

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Processing Waste – Tailings Management

Instead of heap leaching, the mined ore may be crushed and ground to approximately the size of fine sand and silt, mixed with water and chemicals – such as sulphuric acid or cyanide – to form a slurry, and sent through a processing plant to extract the desired metals. Tailings are the finely-ground rock particles that remain in the slurry at the end of the processing stage. Tailings slurry is most often pumped to an engineered tailings storage facility (TSF). We try to recover as much of the process water and residual chemicals as possible. We also recover water from these facilities for reuse in processing. Most of our operations have multiple TSFs, and the company is also responsible for tailings impoundments at our closed sites. We are responsible for over 60 TSFs across all of our closed sites and operations globally.

We are developing, and have in place at several operations, practices to reduce the water content used to process and pump our tailings and to decrease our mine footprint. These practices currently include thickening tailings to the consistency of paste or extracting even more fluid in filter presses to produce a damp, sand-like material for delivery to the TSF; storing tailings in completed open pits; and mixing tailings with cement for use as structural backfilling in underground workings. At one of our operations, currently in closure, tailings were blended with crushed ore and sent to the heap leach facility for additional metals recovery.

At our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea, we deposit the majority of tailings material into a nearby river under stringent government permit and regulation and our own close internal oversight. More information about Porgera and riverine tailings disposal is available on our website at Porgera Operations.

We follow the direction of international recommendations and requirements, such as in the United States, Canada, and Australia, in our management of our tailings facilities. We also have a corporate Tailings Management Standard, developed with consideration of international tailings management guidelines, which applies to Barrick properties globally. The Standard outlines the minimum performance requirements and technical criteria for the design, construction, operation, and closure of our TSFs. The Standard sets out a schedule for formal reviews at all tailings sites and establishes requirements for all key aspects of daily tailings storage facility management.

TCM Technology

Barrick is pioneering a new process that will allow treatment of carbonaceous material through autoclaves. This material could previously only be processed in roasters. This Total Carbonaceous Material (TCM) technology uses thiosulphate to leach the gold after pressure oxidation, rather than cyanide, and resin to collect the dissolved gold, rather than carbon. This will allow Barrick to process double refractory ore (ore that resists processing by cyanide), thereby accelerating cash flow from stockpiled ore. The tailings of the thiosulphate circuit are benign – in fact, thiosulphate is commonly used as fertilizer. Our Goldstrike mine in Nevada, USA retrofitted existing leach circuits in 2014 to begin using this TCM technology. This is the only commercial use of TCM technology for gold processing in the world.

Mining Waste – Waste Rock Management

Mining involves the extraction of ore – the rock containing economically-recoverable amounts of desired metals – from the host rock, either by open pit or underground mining methods. In extracting the ore, waste rock – the rock that does not contain economically-recoverable amounts of desired metals – must also be removed. Mining plans try to reduce as much as possible the amount of waste rock relative to extracted ore. Because waste rock may contain variable concentrations of potentially harmful elements that are naturally present in minerals, the material must be properly managed to reduce the risk of pollution associated with acid rock drainage (ARD) and/or metals leaching (ML). Waste rock can be placed into engineered waste rock storage facilities which, once full, can be re-contoured, covered with soil, and revegetated, or the material can be returned to completed open pits or underground mines for permanent storage. At some sites, non-reactive waste rock – material that does not have the potential to generate ARD/ML – may be used to construct road beds or tailings dams. At other sites, waste rock may be co-disposed in tailings storage facilities and submerged to significantly limit geochemical reaction rates, thus minimizing ARD-ML.

Processing Waste – Water and Effluent Discharges

For information on water and effluent discharge, see the Water section.

ARD-ML Management

Barrick has implemented mitigation management at its operations where the waste rock, heap leach, and/or tailings have demonstrated the potential to generate acid rock drainage and metals leaching (ARD-ML).

We are a member of the International Network for Acid Prevention (INAP), which works to address this global mining issue. We have participated in the ongoing revisions of the INAP Global Acid Rock Drainage (GARD) Guide, a worldwide reference for ARD prevention and mitigation. Experts from Barrick and several countries contributed their knowledge to the Guide's development and revision. The GARD Guide will continue to be updated as knowledge increases. INAP is also currently working on identifying key areas for further research, including waste rock cover guidance and a focus on biogeochemistry.

Non-Processing Waste Disposal

A number of non-process wastes are generated each year at our operations. These wastes may differ by country and by operation but typically include scrap metals, waste oils, cans and bottles, spent tires, and office and camp waste. While we try to recycle these wastes as much as possible, this is not always feasible at some of our remote sites or at operations located in countries where recycling is not available. Non-hazardous waste that is not recycled is usually landfilled (either in municipal landfills or landfills constructed on the mine property) or incinerated, on or off site.

We also generate a relatively small amount of hazardous waste each year. These wastes include batteries, fluorescent lights, certain oils, solvents, electronic waste, and laboratory assay wastes. As with process materials, the types of hazardous wastes vary among our sites; however, all are recycled or disposed of according to the appropriate regulation in the countries where we operate.

Our Performance

- Total carbonaceous matter (TCM) technology was introduced at Goldstrike late in 2014. We retrofitted existing leach circuits at Goldstrike to use thiosulphate, rather than cyanide, to leach the gold after pressure oxidation.

- Barrick developed an ARD-ML Standard and a Guidance document in 2013. These documents, which address our management of the potential for ARD-ML at all stages of mining, were reviewed at the corporate level in 2014 and are being introduced on selective projects in 2015, which is considered an assessment, training and education year. This activity will continue into 2016.

- 2014 Significant Spills – Offsite or Into Water Bodies: Environmental incidents at our operations most often involve small spills of oils, fuels, and chemical or process solutions. Spill response includes clean-up and recovery, rehabilitation of the impacted areas, and investigation and action to prevent subsequent incidents. In 2014 we had three spills that flowed off mine property or into a watercourse. These spills and remediation activities are described in the table below.

OFF-PROPERTY SPILLS		
OPERATION	SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT
Porgera	Slurried ore and concentrate	In March 2014, a slurry pipeline failed and discharged 2,700 m3 of slurry. The spilled material flowed into the rainfall runoff drainage system and approximately 900 m3 was discharged into Kogai Creek. Inspection showed minor quantities of solids deposited along the drainage line leading to Kogai Creek. The grinding circuit was shutdown to stop slurry flow and repair the pipeline. No additional mitigation efforts were needed, as the spill had minimal impact on the creek.
Porgera	Slurried ore and concentrate	In April 2014, a slurry pipeline failed and discharged 600 m3 of slurry. The spilled material flowed into the rainfall runoff drainage system and approximately 240 m3 was discharged into Kogai Creek. An earth dam was put in place to contain the spill and the pipeline was repaired. No additional mitigation efforts were needed as the spill had minimal impact on the creek.
Lumwana	Tailings slurry	In July 2014, a pipe failure occurred on one of the three process plant tailings discharge lines. This caused tailings slurry to discharge into the internal Tailings Storage Facility (~7,000 m3 total) with approximately 150 m3 discharging into the external diversion channel that carries raw fresh water around the TSF and eventually meets other fresh river sources of water. An earth dam was placed in the inlet to the diversion channel, and cleanup activities commenced immediately. When cleanup was completed, the earth dam was removed and inflow commenced.

5.8 Environmental and Social Impact Assessments

Barrick's operations can have significant economic, social, and environmental impacts on the environment and the people who reside in the communities that surround our mines. The management of these impacts is as important to us as any part of the business and is vital to the success and sustainability of our operations. By understanding the impacts of our presence on the environment and on local communities, we can take steps to prevent or reduce negative impacts and provide more opportunities for people to benefit, both while we operate and after we leave.

Our Approach

Host communities grant us our license to operate and it is critical that we adopt consistent and proactive approaches in managing our impacts on communities, both positive and negative. Throughout the life cycle of a mine, Barrick's environmental and community relations employees are dedicated to understanding the issues facing our host communities as well as their concerns, needs, and interests. All Barrick projects and operations complete Environmental Impact Assessments or Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, prior to the initiation of project development or prior to any significant modification to an existing mining operation, to identify potential impacts and present proposed actions for managing these impacts to communities and regulators.

Impact Assessments

Depending on the requirements of regulatory authorities and the scope of proposed activities at an operation or a development project, a variety of different assessment documents may be used to assess potential impacts before the activity is undertaken. These can include an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Environmental Assessment (EA), or a Social Impact Assessment (SIA).

EIA/EIS/EAs are detailed studies used to identify the potential environmental impacts of a project or an expansion to an operation. An EIA/EIS/EA describes how project or expansion activities will interact with the local environment and presents the proposed actions for managing these impacts to decision-makers and the public.

Leaving a positive and sustainable legacy also requires a strong understanding of the social and economic relationships between the mine and the surrounding communities. We therefore undertake SIAs early in a mine development process to assess the potential social impacts. We take the findings from these assessments into account during mine planning and operations.

At Barrick, many EIA/EIS/EAs and SIAs are completed as combined Environmental & Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) to concurrently identify potential environmental and social impacts and provide in-depth analysis on managing both the intended and unintended environmental and social consequences of our projects. The ESIA process includes consultation with community stakeholders, local businesses, and non-government organizations (NGOs) and gathering baseline information – both quantitative, such as community demographics, employment, wildlife counts, and soils analysis, and qualitative, such as host governments and community perceptions of the project and the company. The scope of an ESIA includes ancillary facilities as well, so the environment and communities located on transport routes or near power plants, for example, are also included.

The ESIAs may address the following potential impact areas:
- Wildlife, air quality, water quality, and local vegetation including on threatened or endangered species;
- Ecosystem services upon which stakeholders' livelihoods are dependent;
- Community exposure to water-related, vector-borne, and communicable diseases that could result from site activities or the influx of temporary and permanent labor; and
- Individuals and groups that may be directly or disproportionately affected by the site because of disadvantage or vulnerability.

The ESIA must include an environmental management plan that incorporates monitoring, compliance, enforcement, and environmental verification programs.

The ESIA process is supported by Barrick's Community Relations Standard, which requires all sites to develop mitigation plans to address all significant social impacts and to review these on an annual basis to ensure we are addressing changing and emerging impacts on host communities.

Our Performance

- In 2014, six EIA/ESIAs were completed and submitted to authorities. Six additional EIS/EAs were in development. Of these 12 assessments, 10 were/are being developed primarily due to permit modifications, amended plans, and expansions at operating sites. Two projects were also involved in this process, with one EIS completed and submitted and one still in development.

SECTION 6 Employees

Barrick's success is built upon the ongoing professionalism, commitment, and engagement of our more than 17,500 employees worldwide. We are committed to providing a safe, positive, and respectful work environment for all employees. We emphasize teamwork and collaboration to achieve outstanding results, along with continuous improvement in all areas of our business activity. Doing so helps us attract, retain, and develop a highly skilled and engaged workforce – an important competitive advantage.

6.1 Employee Development

The skills and expertise of our diverse workforce drive our business forward. When we invest in their skills and develop their talents, we are investing in both their future and ours. For this reason, Barrick is focused on being a learning organization, working with our people around the world to develop their existing skills and discover and acquire new ones. Doing so not only contributes to our employees' career potential, but also ensures we are investing in the talent we need to be the industry leader.

Our Approach

Due to the geographic and cultural diversity of our workforce, we have developed a blend of global, regional, and site-based human resources policies and programs. We take a global approach to senior leadership development, performance, and talent management. We take a regional approach to compensation and benefits, training and employee relations to address the unique labor markets and social conditions in the countries where we operate. This approach has allowed us to implement targeted local programs that attract, retain, and motivate our staff while reflecting local norms. Although our policies do not apply to our long-term contractors, we do review contractor policies for alignment with ours prior to retaining them.

Access to Talent

We have processes and programs to provide on-the-job learning, coaching and mentoring, education and other development opportunities for employees throughout their careers at Barrick. We leverage technology such as webinars and e-learning modules to improve the learning experience and to mitigate the challenges of remote operating environments. We use our talent management process to identify and develop high-potential, globally mobile employees, providing them with a variety of assignments to help them advance their careers.

Employee Engagement and Retention

There are a number of factors that drive employees' sense of well-being and therefore sense of engagement in the workplace. Among the most significant are feeling recognized and valued for work performed, receiving fair pay, and developing skills and knowledge that will facilitate employability for a lifelong career. We work to address these factors through performance

feedback, employee development programs and education opportunities, and through the wages and benefits we provide.

Recognition and Performance Feedback

At Barrick, we recognize and reward people for good work and for the contributions they make to the organization. Barrick offers awards to recognize excellence in specific areas that are directly aligned with our priorities. The company offers monetary rewards and career advancement for good performance. Moreover, the company promotes visible felt leadership as a way to provide employees with ongoing feedback, coaching, and recognition. We understand that fair and proper recognition drives engagement and strengthens our culture.

Each year, executives and senior and middle managers undertake an annual formal performance planning and assessment process at the corporate and country-level offices. At sites, supervisors and non-management individuals participate in a similar performance review process for professional and skilled employees. Employees in work crews at our operations have regular key performance indicator assessments, often in a team format. Each of these performance review scenarios provides an opportunity for employees at all levels both to be recognized for good performance and to set goals to help improve performance.

Professional Development and Training

We believe in life-long learning and that our employees can have multiple careers within our organization. To that end, skills development, vocational training, and apprenticeship programs are often available at our operations and offices. Barrick has also developed role-based, in-house skills development programs to advance employee capabilities. Most of our programs are self-directed, often online as e-module programs, and utilize on-the-job assignments and mentoring. Regionally, other programs complement our global curriculum and are designed to address local market capabilities and legislative requirements. Examples of regional programs include the Supervisors for Success in North America and the Intermediate Management Program in South America.

We also have several partnerships in place with universities around the world to facilitate the development of our people. One example is our relationship with the University of Nevada-Reno. This program provides management skills-training to

supervisors and managers from our sites across northern Nevada. Future plans include expansion of this public-private partnership to cover other subjects and new groups of students. In addition, professionals who participate in continuing professional development programs, offered through universities or professional organizations, are eligible for company reimbursement. And employees everywhere may be eligible for company-sponsored short courses, business seminars, and technical or vocational training to advance their career paths.

Barrick also invests significant effort in developing our employees into future company leaders. Our global leadership development strategy combines core and specialized programs, as well as experiential assignments and ongoing assessment, for all leadership levels in the organization. Programs such as the Frontline Supervisor Training Program and the General Managers Leadership Program are designed to strengthen the skills of our supervisors and managers and to maintain the required depth of leadership capability for some of Barrick's most critical roles. These programs build the necessary skills for leaders at multiple levels to develop the capability of their employees, monitor the development and coaching of future leaders, and manage employee performance. We review and revise our programs on a regular basis and ensure, where required, refresher training is provided.

The Compass Level 1 program is an apprenticeship development program designed for early career professionals to equip them with the knowledge and practical skills necessary for their technical roles. It offers cross-functional modules in areas like exploration geology, mine geology, metallurgy, mining, processing, and safety and health, to increase the technical proficiency of graduates and entry-level staff. The program is experiential, with participants advancing their capabilities by completing structured, on-the-job assignments coupled with mentoring guidance to support their career progression in the industry.

Wages and Benefits

We provide wages and benefits relative to regional economics, matching or exceeding average wages in the countries where we operate. Men and women employed in the same job category receive the same remuneration, according to their level of experience and length of employment. Our benefits programs are regionally focused and partially determined by local practices and employee needs, but they may also include access to many corporate programs. Benefits provided include

a core group of health-care benefits at all operations as well as non-core regional benefits. Non-core benefits may include pension and other retirement programs, maternity or parental leave, life and accidental death insurance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs. In general, full-time employees receive our full complement of benefits available in their region, while part-time and contract employees receive a smaller number of these benefits.

Barrick also has a number of instruments that provide post-retirement benefits to employees. We have qualified defined benefit pension plans (a defined benefit plan promises a specified monthly benefit at retirement) that cover some of our Canadian, American, and Australian employees and provide benefits based on employees' years of service. We have non-qualified defined benefit pension plans covering other employees and former directors of the company. As well, certain employees take part in defined contribution employee benefit plans (examples of defined contribution plans include 401(k) plans, 403(b) plans, RRSPs, employee share ownership plans, and profit-sharing plans).

Our Performance

- In 2014, Barrick began implementation of a career mapping and skill-paths program for each position in all job categories. Two functions (Safety & Health and Community Relations) have adopted the program. We intend to continue advancing this program in 2015 to include other functions.

- In 2014, at sites where this is tracked, over 1,000,000 hours of career training were provided to our employees; in addition, we provided 550,000 hours of safety, environmental and emergency response training to site employees and contractors at both operations and projects.

- Barrick has also stepped up its efforts to invest in the development of future employees by contributing to and partnering with schools such as the Mackay School of Mines in Nevada. And over the past seven years, we have contributed more than $27 million for scholarships, helping more than 21,000 students around the world improve their access to education at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, in turn creating a larger potential workforce in the areas around our mines.

Employee Turnover 2014
Percent

Argentina 2.2 | Australia 6.3 | Canada 5.2 | Chile 5.6 | Dominican Republic 2.1 | Papua New Guinea 5.6 | Peru 10.7 | Saudi Arabia 11.2 | United States 17.3 | Zambia 4.8
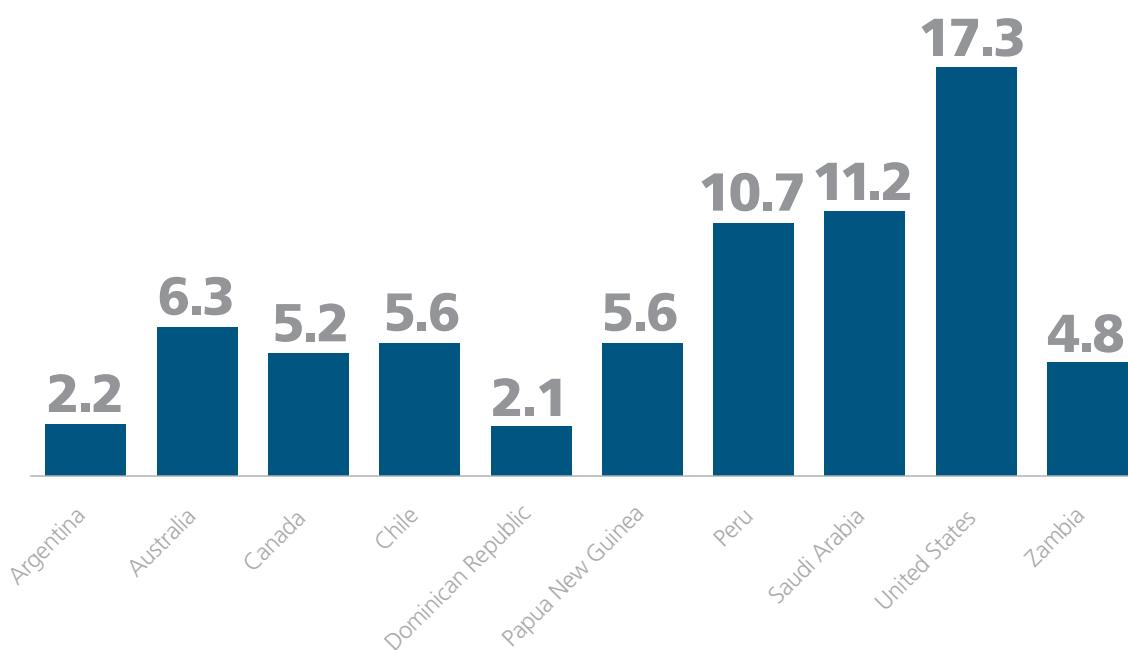
Expatriates 2014
Percent

Argentina 0.2 | Australia 1.0 | Canada 0.0 | Chile 0.7 | Dominican Republic 8.0 | Papua New Guinea 8.1 | Peru 0.0 | Saudi Arabia 24.2 | United States 0.8 | Zambia 5.5

Ratio: Male to Female Wages 2014

Argentina	Australia	Canada	Chile	Dominican Republic	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Saudi Arabia	United States	Zambia
0.82	1.18	1.21	1.27	0.92	1.61	1.13	2.00	1.07	0.76

Female Employees 2014
Percent

Argentina	Australia	Canada	Chile	Dominican Republic	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Saudi Arabia	United States	Zambia
6.7	25.3	19.5	8.6	11.6	8.6	8.2	0.6	12.8	10.7

6.2   Labor Organizations

Barrick respects employees' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining. This includes the right of each individual employee to join a union or other labor association. We have a number of sites around the world where our employees are members of labor unions or collective bargaining associations.

Our Approach

We work closely with labor unions or collective bargaining associations to develop and manage effective labor relations programs. Depending on the requirements of the labor union or association, sites with union membership often have safety topics included in labor agreements. Activities and actions conducted by site safety and health committees are essential to embedding a culture of safety within the company.

Communications

Good communication with our employees is essential for effective management of our global organization. Our employees can access our company intranet and read our internal newspaper (Barrick News) for daily and quarterly updates on company affairs. During major changes to our operations, we keep our employees informed through Barrick News, targeted announcements, online information sessions, the company intranet, and face-to-face meetings at sites and offices as necessary. For those operations where there are collective bargaining agreements in place, we respect minimum notice periods regarding communicating operational changes. We believe that keeping the lines of communication open between management and labor is the most effective way to avoid a work stoppage.

Our Performance

- In 2014, employees in seven countries were covered by collective bargaining agreements. This represents over 35 percent of our total workforce.

- In 2014 we did not experience any work stoppages longer than one week's duration.

Union Employees 2014
Percent

Country	Percent
Argentina	64.9
Australia	61.2
Canada	0.0
Chile	65.8
Dominican Republic	21.6
Papua New Guinea	50.9
Peru	33.0
Saudi Arabia	0.0
United States	0.0
Zambia	71.8
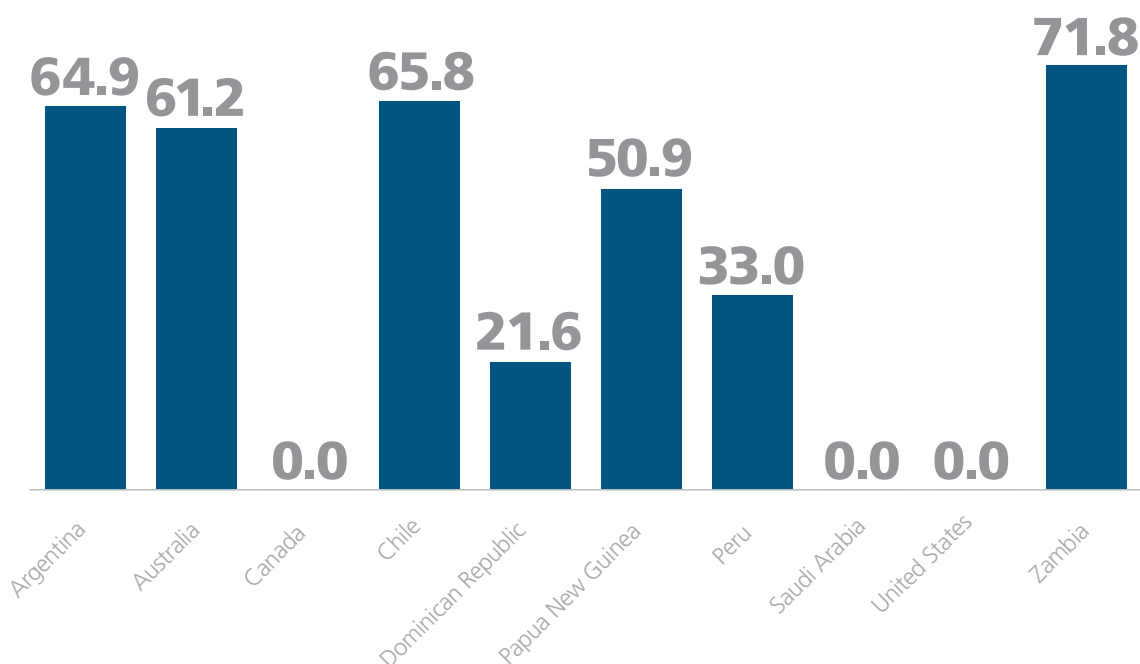
6.3 Labor and Human Rights

Barrick is committed to ensuring that our employees respect human rights and are trained to recognize and report human rights violations. We are also committed to providing equal opportunity and freedom from discrimination for all our employees, to upholding the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor, and to supporting the effective abolition of child labor.

Our Approach

Barrick's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code), our Human Rights Policy, and our Policy with Respect to the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, which is closely aligned with the International Labor Organization's declaration, set the tone for the maintenance of a safe and ethical workplace at all Barrick operations and offices. We require that our work environment be free from discrimination and harassment, and we also support freedom of association, diversity in our workforce, and women's equal role in mining. At Barrick, there is no tolerance for child labor or forced labor.

Barrick is committed to ensuring that our employees respect human rights and are trained to recognize and report human rights violations. We provide both Code and human rights training to our employees, and we have established a confidential Compliance Hotline and an internet site whereby employees and suppliers can anonymously report Code violations. Along with internal procedures through which employees can notify management of potential human rights violations, employees and suppliers are also encouraged to use the Compliance Hotline to report any potential human rights violations they might see or suspect.

We are also committed to providing equal opportunity and freedom from discrimination for all our employees, to upholding the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor, and to supporting the effective abolition of child labor.

Non-Discrimination

Barrick is committed to fair employment practices and a workplace in which all individuals are treated with dignity and respect. We will not tolerate discrimination. Our Code and Human Rights Policy both cover harassment and discrimination and require us to deal fairly with employees and third parties.

We believe that every individual within the company must be accorded equal treatment, and we are each responsible for ensuring that the workplace is free from all forms of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation.

The company expects that all relationships among employees in the workplace will be professional and free of bias and harassment. We are committed to promoting equal opportunity in the workplace and ensuring all people – both employees and potential employees – are treated based on their merit. Merit is the basis upon which decisions affecting employment and career development are made. The fundamental criteria for career advancement are work performance, qualifications, competence, abilities, skills, knowledge and experience relevant to the job.

Any employee, supervisor, or manager who is found, after appropriate investigation, to have engaged in unlawful discrimination, victimization, or harassment of another employee will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, which, depending on the circumstances, may include dismissal. In all cases, the action will be designed to ensure that there is no repetition of the conduct.

Freedom of Association

Barrick respects the rights of employees to freedom of association and collective bargaining. This includes the right of each individual employee to join a union or other labor association. We have a number of facilities around the world with unions or bargaining associations. Due to our practice of communicating regularly with these associations, we have had few significant labor relations issues involving our unions. For more information, see the Labor Organizations section.

Child Labor

Child labor is the employment of children that is economically exploitive, likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or likely to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. The legal age at which young people may work varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Barrick does not knowingly employ a person who is under the legal age of employment or where that employment would contravene the International Labor Organization's convention for age of employment. Barrick's minimum age for

employment is 18; therefore, our hiring policies preclude child labor at our sites in all countries where we operate.

ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) sets the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions). It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed.

Our most significant contributions to the effective abolition of child labor are our global investments in education, such as our partnerships with Life Education in Australia, the Public Education Foundation in Nevada, and our community infrastructure development projects that support schools, community centers, and recreational areas. See the Social and Economic Development section for more information on our investments in the communities where we operate.

Forced Labor

Forced and compulsory labor is any work or service, not voluntarily performed, which is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. This includes bonded or indentured labor, slavery or similar coerced labor arrangements. Barrick does not engage in any type of forced or compulsory labor at any of our operations.

Diversity

A diverse workforce encourages creativity and innovation. We draw our workforce from many countries around the world, including each country where we operate, with the result that our global workforce is extremely diverse in terms of national and ethnic backgrounds. We are also committed to the localization of our workforce. To this end, we first recruit the bulk of candidates for employment from the local and regional areas near our operations before searching further afield. Over the

past few years, the number of expatriates at our operations varied regionally, but globally they have totalled approximately four percent of our employees. Senior executives in our corporate offices are recruited from employees in all our regions as well as externally. By bringing together women and men from diverse backgrounds and giving each person the opportunity to contribute his or her skills, experience, and perspectives, we believe we are able to deliver the best solutions to our challenges.

Women's Role in Mining

The workforce in the mining industry is predominantly male, and many women see this as a barrier to gaining employment in the industry. At Barrick, our focus is to employ the best person for the job – to choose people on merit. Our objective is to ensure that we are welcoming to women so that we can employ the best among a wide candidate base. We continue to introduce policies and flexible work practices to encourage higher participation rates of women in the workforce.

We consider men and women equally in our search for new employees, and people of either sex are encouraged to apply for employment in all job categories. Men and women employed in the same job category receive the same remuneration, according to their level of experience and length of employment. However, there may be a gender bias that is predominant in different labor categories. For example, outdoor manual labor may have a higher hourly pay than inside office workers, and there may be a bias of males in the first category and females in the second. Where this is so, there may be a perceived gender bias in salary. This may actually reflect a gender bias in the choice of work categories rather than in the rates of pay.

Our Performance

- A number of actions related to our Labor Policy continued in 2014. Work is being done to convey our human rights expectations before an individual is employed by Barrick, its affiliates, or subsidiaries. All potential employees will receive pre-screening questions that could result in disqualification for employment based on past human rights violations, and background checks will be conducted for employees in positions that can potentially cause significant negative impacts on human rights. In addition, all job applications and/or accepted employment letters will contain statements expressing Barrick's human rights expectations, and

Female Employees 2014
Percent

Country	Percent
Argentina	6.7
Australia	25.3
Canada	19.5
Chile	8.6
Dominican Republic	11.6
Papua New Guinea	8.6
Peru	8.2
Saudi Arabia	0.6
United States	12.8
Zambia	10.7

Ratio: Male to Female Wages 2014

Country	Ratio
Argentina	0.82
Australia	1.18
Canada	1.21
Chile	1.27
Dominican Republic	0.92
Papua New Guinea	1.61
Peru	1.13
Saudi Arabia	2.00
United States	1.07
Zambia	0.76

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all employment contracts will contain clauses mandating compliance with Barrick's human rights requirements.

- In 2013, we drafted a Global Harassment and Violence Standard. Implementation and training will begin in 2015.

6.4   Employee Awards

Each year the Barrick Excellence Awards recognize employees for outstanding achievements in Safety, Environment, Security, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Continuous Improvement. Winners are nominated by their peers and selected by a group of representatives from the respective business functions.

For a detailed list of the 2014 award winners, see our website.

SECTION 7 Human Rights

Barrick Gold Corporation respects human rights wherever we do business and recognizes the equality and dignity of the people with whom we interact every day. Respect for our stakeholders is part of our core values, which guide us in all we do.

At Barrick, we believe that responsible economic development can and should improve the human rights of affected stakeholders, particularly in developing regions. When done responsibly, economic development is a contributor to a broad spectrum of human rights. Through employment and local procurement, development can directly help individuals enjoy the rights to work, food, property, an adequate standard of living, adequate housing, and other key human rights. Responsible economic development can also contribute to a State meeting its responsibility to protect human rights through the provision of health care, education, safety, respect for the rule of law, and other means. Indeed, we believe that the more a community experiences respect for the rule of law and protection of human rights, the more it will demand such respect and protection. Responsible economic development thus has the potential to contribute to the demand for and elevation of human rights on a global level.

At the same time, we are deeply cognizant that businesses, even ones that strive to act responsibly, can cause and contribute to negative human rights impacts. We are not immune from that regrettable reality.

Our human rights approach operates with three key principles in mind. First, we seek to act responsibly and work to improve human rights in every location where we operate. That may be directly, through employment, creating a stable tax base, or community engagement and programs, or indirectly, by engaging with the State to fulfill its obligation

⌄ 7.1   Our Commitment to Human Rights

⌄ 7.2   Human Rights Compliance Program

to protect human rights. Second, we acknowledge our responsibility to respect the human rights of stakeholders. We have developed a global human rights compliance program as well as management systems in salient areas (discussed below) that may impact human rights, which are designed to ensure that the company, its suppliers, and others who may act in connection with its operations meet that responsibility. Third, where we create or contribute to negative human rights impacts, we strive to remediate them fairly and effectively.

7.1 Our Commitment to Human Rights

Barrick's Human Rights Policy contains the underlying principle behind our human rights approach: Barrick will respect the human rights of all stakeholders impacted by our operations. The policy clearly states, "Barrick does not tolerate violations of human rights committed by its employees, affiliates, or any third parties acting on its behalf or related to any aspect of a Barrick operation."

To ensure our commitment to human rights is put into practice, respect for human rights has been embedded into Barrick's values, governance frameworks, and corporate management systems. From supply chain and human resources to security and community relations, Barrick considers our responsibility to respect human rights throughout the business. We have developed a human rights program that is robust and comprehensive, consistent with the UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) and tailored to the issues and circumstances in every location where we operate.

Our Approach

Barrick maintains a fundamental respect for the human rights of its employees and every individual and community affected by its operations. We will not tolerate violations of human rights committed by employees, affiliates, or any third parties acting on our behalf or related to any aspect of a Barrick operation.

These are our core principles and values that guide us in our decisions and activities. They are the foundation of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Human Rights Policy, and Corporate Social Responsibility Charter. These principles define who we are as a company and how we do business.

We strive at all times to be consistent with leading industry standards, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

In 2005, we became a signatory to the UN Global Compact. This initiative promotes corporate citizenship by directly involving business in tackling some of the major social and environmental challenges that arise from increasing globalization. The ten principles of the Global Compact are based on internationally recognized norms and conventions in four critical areas: Human Rights, Labor Standards, the Environment, and Anti-Corruption. By signing on to the Global Compact, Barrick signaled its commitment to integrate the ten principles into its culture, strategy, and day-to-day operations. We are active participants in Global Compact Working Groups and Initiatives, and in 2013, we joined the Board of Directors of the Global Compact Network in Canada.

As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), we are committed to conducting business in accordance with that organization's Sustainable Development Principles. The Principles include a commitment to "uphold fundamental human rights and respect culture, customs, and values in dealing with employees and others who are affected by our activities." As part of this commitment, Barrick will

- Institute and implement appropriate policies and procedures to ensure that human rights are being fully respected;
- Promote human rights through engagement with host governments, local communities, civil society, and our employees and contractors;
- Engage with local stakeholders to understand the local context, mitigate the impacts of our operations and ensure human rights are respected;

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- Support the investigation and appropriate remediation for human rights violations;
- Ensure that grievance mechanisms and whistleblower programs are in place at all sites to allow effective reporting of human rights concerns, and protect all employees who report suspected human rights violations; and
- Provide culturally appropriate human rights education, training, and guidance to all relevant staff.

Barrick engages Bureau Veritas to conduct independent assurance activities to verify that we comply with those principles.

Human Rights Policy

Our global Human Rights Policy contains the philosophical premise behind our human rights approach: that we will respect the human rights of all stakeholders impacted by our operations. It clearly states, "Barrick does not tolerate violations of human rights committed by its employees, affiliates, or any third parties acting on its behalf or related to any aspect of a Barrick operation." This means that the Human Rights Policy applies to all employees (on or off duty) and third-party contractors or any affiliate or subsidiary of a Barrick-operated entity. It further declares that under the Policy, a human right is one recognized by the International Bill of Human Rights, and it mandates adherence to the International Labor Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

The Policy contains numerous specific requirements, including training of employees and third parties; due diligence for employees, suppliers, and sites; contract provisions regarding human rights; investigations of allegations; and remediation. In addition, the Policy is supported by and incorporates area-specific policies and multiple procedures and standards. These include the Supplier Code of Ethics, the Policy with Respect to the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the Security Management System, the Community Relations Management System, the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, the Safety and Health Management System, the Environmental Management System, as well as procedures related to reporting, escalating, and investigating human rights allegations.

Voluntary Memberships, Codes, Initiatives and Partnerships

Barrick's commitment to respect human rights encompasses a range of economic, social, and environmental issues. We have adopted a number of voluntary codes and initiatives and have become a participating member of various associations and organizations that advance a social and environmental responsibility agenda.

Signatory
- UN Global Compact (2005)
- International Cyanide Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport, and Use of Cyanide In the Production of Gold (2005)
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (2006)

Member
- International Council on Mining & Metals – Sustainable Development Principles (2006)
- TRACE International (2011)
- BSR Human Rights Working Group (2012)
- Partnership Against Corruption Initiative (2013)
- UN Global Compact Human Rights and Labor Working Group (2013)
- UN Global Compact Supply Chain and Sustainability Working Group (2014)
- International Code of Conduct Association for Private Security Providers (formal observers, 2015)

Board/Steering Committee Member
- Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (2010)
- Global Compact Network Canada (2013)
- UN Global Compact Business For Peace Initiative (2013)
- ABA Advisory Committee on Human Rights (2015)

Supporter/Partner/Adoptee
- Transparency International – Canada (2006)
- Danish Institute for Human Rights (2012)

⌄ 7.2   Human Rights Compliance Program

Barrick has put in place a human rights compliance program to enforce our corporate policies and ensure human rights are respected everywhere we operate. The compliance program applies on a global basis to all of our employees and the sites that we operate. It is grounded primarily in ensuring that our corporate values are followed at all of our operating locations.

Accountability and Governance

Based on the belief that human rights reflect a set of international legal rights, and consistent with Principle 23 (c) of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, our legal department currently provides general oversight of the human rights program, although the program is primarily implemented on a local basis, where accountability for conduct consistent with our human rights requirements also rests. The program seeks to be consistent with leading international standards, including the UN Guiding Principles.

Barrick strives to ensure compliance with our human rights obligations by approaching human rights as a form of governance. Specifically, we believe that every functional unit, office, and site plays a role in ensuring that we respect human rights. Under our program, the legal department works with relevant internal groups and local operating units to help them consider international human rights norms in their conduct, and in developing policies, procedures and management systems. In this way, we try to operationalize human rights in ways most relevant to each area of the business, and maximize the manner in which human rights are integrated into our daily practices. These policies are reinforced through training programs, visible management support, third-party due diligence, external assurance, and a disciplinary approach that does not tolerate human rights violations.

Through this approach, Barrick seeks to carry out its commitment to employ a workforce that respects human rights and is trained to recognize and report human rights violations. We are also committed to providing equal opportunity and freedom from discrimination for employees, working to eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labor, and supporting the effective abolition of child labor.

Formal corporate oversight of the program begins at the Board of Directors. The Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors, composed of three independent and one non-independent board members, includes within its mandate oversight of the human rights program. The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) provides an update on the human rights program to the Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board each quarter.

Barrick also has a Business Process Review (BPR) meeting every two weeks, a reporting session that includes all corporate functional units and sites. The BPRs are overseen by Barrick's Co-Presidents. As part of each BPR, the OGC reports on how the human rights program is progressing against its relevant goals and on issues that might prevent the program from achieving its objectives. Each site and advanced project also must report on license to operate issues, which are defined to include the human rights program. The BPRs provide a transparent approach to identifying progress, challenges and concerns, including with respect to human rights, which can be understood and addressed by the executive senior leadership.

In 2012, we also established a Corporate Social Responsibility Advisory Board to provide Barrick's senior executives with external advice and guidance on emerging CSR issues and trends and feedback on our performance. The board includes highly respected figures from different disciplines: Aron Cramer, Robert Fowler, and Gare Smith, with John Ruggie serving as a special consultant. Chaired by the Co-Presidents, the board convenes twice per year, and as part of its mandate it receives updates on issues related to human rights matters at Barrick. Advisory Board member biographies and Advisory Board meeting summaries are available on Barrick's website.

Assessing Impacts on Human Rights

Assurance and verification are important tools to ensure that Barrick's human rights program is working effectively. Given Barrick's size and the diverse locales in which it operates, no single process can provide a full picture of the company's human rights impacts at any given location, much less around the world. We therefore take a holistic approach to gaining a robust view of our overall human rights footprint. We conduct

a variety of internal and external audit and assurance activities regarding the human rights program and examine the results over a multi-year period, in conjunction with information generated by other processes, such as through our enterprise risk management process, internal audits, grievances, hotline reports, our third-party annual social assurance process and community engagement programs, engagements with internal and external stakeholders, and our investigations into incidents.

Human Rights Assessment Methodology

One of the cornerstones of our assessment efforts is an independent, stand-alone human rights assessment program. The assessments are conducted by Avanzar, a highly respected independent consulting organization that focuses on human rights-related assessments. Avanzar assesses the actual, potential, and perceived human rights risks and impacts at every high-risk Barrick operation and advanced project. Fund for Peace, a well-regarded NGO that works to prevent conflict and human rights abuses, has served as an external and independent advisor to the company in this project. Their role has included reviewing and editing the assessment tool being used, providing guidance on the assessment plan, reviewing the reports, and discussing follow-up priorities. Professor John Ruggie, former UN Secretary General Special Representative for Business and Human Rights, may also provide advice and guidance on discrete issues associated with the assessments. Finally, several years ago, we developed a partnership with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, from which we have received detailed assessments of applicable country-level laws and the extent to which those laws are implemented, which has further informed our assessment approach in the locations in which we operate.

These assessments are conducted in reference to an assessment tool that covers dozens of individual human rights and hundreds of individual indicators. The tool is far more extensive than any commercial tool currently available. The tool focuses on seven categories, which pertain to the most salient global human rights risks that we and Avanzar have identified, and which are common for large mining companies: (1) labor and working conditions; (2) indigenous peoples and land rights; (3) economic, social and cultural rights; (4) environment; (5) health and safety; (6) security; and (7) anti-corruption. Issues related to supply chain and third parties also are embedded throughout these seven categories.

Avanzar's methodology consists of documentary and desktop reviews to identify areas of greatest risk and concern at a country and site level, determining the assessment scope for each site, semi-structured interviews with Barrick employees (on-site and by phone), semi-structured interviews with key external stakeholders (on site and by phone), and draft report preparation for the OGC. The process includes substantial internal and external stakeholder engagement to gather information regarding perceived human rights impacts and to verify human rights risks and impacts identified. Avanzar's engagement methodology applies recognized qualitative research methods that include interviews, focus groups, and observation to capture stakeholder concerns and issues related to Barrick's operations. Key providers of information include specific external rights-holders whose rights may be impacted by the mine, such as communities living near the operation, individuals who have been resettled, local employees of mine contractors, and individuals who have lodged grievances with human rights implications.

After information is gathered and assessed against the tool, the OGC shares a draft report with the external independent reviewer and issues a final report and proposed action plan to management and other relevant personnel. Once finalized, the process calls for action plan items to be included in a data system that automatically follows up with the assigned personnel and ensures accountability for executing each item in the plan. Presentations on the reviews and follow-up may be reported during BPR sessions and quarterly to the Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors. Responses and feedback to issues and concerns identified by local external stakeholders are most often addressed by community relations personnel, management, and others at each individual site.

At this point in the human rights assessment program (early 2015), all high-risk sites have been assessed at least once.

Integrated Approach

Our human rights assessment program is distinguished from one-time "stand-alone" assessments, such as predictive assessments conducted during the feasibility and pre-feasibility stages of a project, and functional unit management system assessments designed to ensure compliance with policies and procedures at mine sites. However, consistent with our holistic approach, we increasingly seek to create synergies with other assessments that relate to human rights, to help identify most

accurately and effectively our human rights impacts and risks. Our compliance with the Voluntary Principles, for instance, is assessed regularly through multiple review channels, with the outcomes considered by the company and Avanzar. Internal assurance work for functional areas whose activities present salient human rights risks, including community relations, health, safety, and environment, also occur regularly.

2014 Assessment Program

In 2014, Avanzar conducted human rights assessments at four locations. Two of these were conducted at high-risk sites – Porgera in Papua New Guinea, and Lumwana in Zambia. The other two assessments were conducted at medium-risk sites – Pierina and Lagunas Norte in Peru. The four assessments were conducted simultaneously with, and to some extent in conjunction with, internal Community, Health and Safety, Environment, and Security audits, which were conducted by auditors from the corporate office.

At the Lagunas Norte mine, Barrick and Avanzar also worked with UNICEF and the NGO twentyfifty in a pilot project that aimed to gain a deeper understanding of how children's rights may be impacted by the mining sector. That work led to an enhanced focus in the assessment tool regarding children's rights, and the recognition of a greater need for data disaggregated by age and other factors.

In 2014, we determined that the human rights with the greatest potential to be negatively impacted, whether caused or contributed to by, or directly linked to, Barrick's operations, include: the Right to a Healthy Environment, the Right to Water, the Right to Just and Favorable Conditions of Work, the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living, the Right to Adequate Health, the Right to Life, Liberty, and Security of Person, the Right to Property, and the Right to a Safe Working Environment. The assessments reduced identified risk levels for several areas, including the Right to Rest and Leisure, and the Right to Freedom of Association.

The 2014 assessments identified a total of 34 specific human rights risks or impacts, of which 19 were repeat risks previously identified and 15 were new. Repeat findings included those related to impacts on the quality and quantity of water, community awareness of environmental risks and impacts, use of force by security personnel, and negative impacts related to in-migration at certain locations. Other identified concerns include those

related to: contractors and suppliers, including their awareness of site grievance mechanisms and their respect for the rights of workers to form unions; unequal treatment between nationals and expatriates; and industrial hygiene programs at most sites still maturing. Overall, the negative risks and impacts identified do not seem to indicate broader policy or procedural weaknesses but rather weak implementation in isolated areas and concerns related to in-migration at several locations.

The 2014 assessment process also identified examples of good practice and improvements in areas related to Barrick's salient risks, including in relation to resettlement and consultations, training and vetting of security personnel, participatory water monitoring initiatives, and working with governments to increase access to potable water.

Other identified steps to address noted risks include

- Automating corrective action plans so that appropriate personnel receive timely notifications if the action plans are delayed;
- Strengthening the supplier due diligence programs and onboarding process;
- Enhancing awareness and trust in the implementation of site grievance mechanisms;
- Providing human rights training for grievance officers;
- Conducting certain health impact assessments;
- Continuing a partnership with the White Ribbon Campaign to address gender-based violence at our mine sites;
- Providing third-party training for public security forces;
- Working with international partners to help strengthen the judicial system;
- Increasing the use of alternative screening methods during employment onboarding;
- Improvements to the training of security guards in ways that include a stepped up use of scenarios;
- Strengthening the culture of whistle blowing, transparency, and responsibility; and
- Improving the approach of the Community, Health, Environment, Safety, Security (CHESS) assurance work related to health and safety.

A summary report of the 2014 assessments, which contains more detail about Barrick's assessments, is available by request to s.jimenez@barrick.com.

Human Rights Education and Training

Tone from the top matters when it comes to deepening a culture of respect for human rights and compliance. Executive management seeks to reinforce the importance of respecting human rights by championing the human rights compliance program, and ethical behavior more generally through different avenues, such as executive addresses, town hall meetings, and global emails. Senior managers have introduced and attended training sessions, and we try to use internal avenues – newsletters, flyers, posters, and social media – to discuss different aspects of our human rights program on a regular basis.

We attempt to begin educating employees on our human rights approach before employment begins, including references to our Human Rights Policy in job applications, and conducting due diligence and vetting, including through asking questions related to human rights issues on our global employment questionnaires. Employees in positions where human rights risks may be most prevalent, such as security, receive heightened vetting and due diligence. New Barrick employees also will have human rights clauses built into their contracts and offer letters and are to receive basic human rights training as part of their onboarding process.

In 2014, the OGC created a *Guidance for Employee Mapping*, a document that helps sites identify employees who may be more exposed to certain human rights risks and who should receive enhanced, in-person human rights training on an annual basis. Certain employees are required to sign annual certifications stating that they are not aware of potential unreported human rights violations and that they will abide by Barrick's Human Rights Policy. We also developed "train the trainer" materials in 2011 and have held numerous workshops that allow regional and mine-site employees to deliver effective human rights training in their areas.

Finally, Barrick's online Code of Conduct training includes a dedicated human rights component. More than 7,500 Barrick employees received training in 2014, either online or through dedicated, live training. Training is targeted to ensure functional groups, such as security, receive more extensive training in areas where human rights risks are found to be present. For certain functional areas, such as security and community relations, Barrick tracks the effectiveness of this training through internal assurance processes and other means.

Increasing Stakeholder Awareness

Barrick has pledged to be transparent about its human rights program. We continue working to improve external awareness of our performance through updates to our website, in our annual Responsibility Reports, in presentations at conferences and workshops, in multi-stakeholder initiatives, and in specific communications with impacted and interested stakeholders.

Examples of these communications include

- Distributing booklets regarding human rights to local community members and government entities;
- Performing community surveys on violence to gain feedback on how to improve security arrangements;
- Engaging public officials and community authorities on how to promote respect for law and order, reduce conflict, enhance and strengthen justice service delivery;
- Providing education on the impacts of land purchase and sales;
- Presenting on our programs at business and human rights conference;
- Sharing information during business and human rights working groups and roundtables;
- Participating in industry and multi-stakeholder initiatives;
- Including key aspects of our human rights performance in our Responsibility Report;
- Publishing updates on key aspects of our program through reports and other materials; and
- Engaging with external stakeholders in response to specific questions and concerns.

Security and Human Rights

Barrick has developed a comprehensive Security Policy and Security Management System designed in significant part to ensure that we respect human rights while protecting persons and property associated with our mines. On a global level, as with many other extractive companies, we consider security-related human rights impacts to be among our most salient risks.

The Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (Voluntary Principles) guide and dictate our overall approach to the provision of security on a global basis. That includes our engagement with host nation military and police representatives who provide external security and response assistance, as well as private security providers, ensuring that human rights

principles are reinforced in contractual requirements. The Voluntary Principles also help our formulation of guidelines and training on the use of force. In geopolitically complex regions, Barrick's security personnel receive mandatory human rights training and training in the requirements of the Voluntary Principles. From 2012 to 2014, Barrick was a board member of the Voluntary Principles.

For more information about Barrick's in-depth approach to security and our use of the Voluntary Principles, see the **Security** section.

Suppliers and Human Rights

Barrick expects consistently ethical behavior from our suppliers. We strive to do business only with those third parties who share our respect for human rights and seek to educate potential suppliers on our human rights expectations before we enter into a relationship with them. We include human rights due diligence as part of our global onboarding standard for vendors, and request that suppliers abide by the Barrick Supplier Code of Ethics, which incorporates many elements of Barrick's Human Rights Policy. Where we determine it is appropriate, we conduct enhanced due diligence on prospective suppliers related to human rights and have developed extensive materials to conduct due diligence using a variety of methods.

Once Barrick agrees to do business with a supplier, relevant contracts may contain human rights compliance provisions, and we may provide focused training to certain suppliers. Under our Human Rights Policy, suppliers are expected to report human rights issues of which they become aware, and we may ask relevant suppliers to periodically provide certifications that they are not aware of any unreported human rights allegations in their work. Where appropriate, we investigate the behavior of existing suppliers and contractors related to human rights issues.

For more information about Barrick's supply chain practices, see the **Supply Chain** section.

Labor and Human Rights

Barrick is committed to ensuring that our employees respect human rights and are trained to recognize and report human rights violations. We are also committed to providing equal opportunity and freedom from discrimination for all our employees, to upholding the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor, and to supporting the effective abolition of child labor.

Barrick's Policy with Respect to the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, which is closely aligned with the International Labor Organization's declaration, was adopted in 2012. Barrick also created a global sexual harassment standard to further underscore the company's steadfast position against sexual harassment in the workplace.

Work is being done to convey our human rights expectations before an individual is employed by Barrick, including through questions on global questionnaires and employment applications, through vetting and/or background checks for employees in positions that can potentially cause significant negative impacts on human rights, and through employment letters and contracts that contain reference to our expectations. Barrick also has created dedicated programs at a number of sites to address sexual harassment.

For more information about Barrick's policies toward labor and human rights, see the **Employees** section.

Environment and Human Rights

The link between protection of human rights and protection of the environment has long been recognized. Barrick's Environmental Management System aims to reduce potential environmental impacts by establishing and applying proven management practices. Barrick´s Environmental Policy clearly sets requirements to communicate our environmental commitments to employees and host communities. Our Environmental Management System is primarily based on a compliance and risk-based approach in which we first assess potential impacts and environmental consequences, and then evaluate how to avoid, mitigate, or control these impacts. Barrick typically puts in place several layers of environmental protection and engages in advanced planning against possible future events.

For more information about Barrick's environmental stewardship, see the **Environment** section.

Community Development and Human Rights

Barrick recognizes that the scope and breadth of human rights is far reaching. As stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services," and "everyone has the right to education." Barrick makes an active and positive contribution to human rights through programs that provide access to education, clean water, and health services for the communities neighboring our mines. We are also committed to promoting health and safety practices for our employees. For full details on our contributions to the socio-economic development of the communities where we operate, see the Social and Economic Development section.

Grievance Mechanisms, Investigation and Remediation

We are deeply aware that even businesses that strive to act responsibly can contribute to negative impacts on human rights. At Barrick, we have developed readily accessible tools by which both employees and local communities can notify Barrick of their concerns, including those related to human rights.

Barrick has internal global procedures that outline the mechanisms that employees can use to notify local and corporate management of potential human rights violations, and specify how alleged violations are to be investigated. Employees are routinely encouraged to use Barrick's Compliance Hotline to report information related to any potential human rights violations they might see or hear about.

We also have policies and procedures to ensure that every community in which we operate has simple, accessible grievance mechanisms through which to provide feedback and request remediation for legitimate concerns. Grievance channels vary by site, and include message boxes, telephone hotlines, town hall meetings, supervisors, and direct contact with Barrick employees.

Our human rights assessments include a review of how effectively the grievance mechanisms escalate potential human rights concerns. We also have our grievance mechanisms internally audited for implementation and effectiveness during regular audits of our Community Relations Management System (CRMS) and externally assessed against the UNGPs effectiveness criteria.

Mandatory Reporting and Investigation

Barrick employees are required to report all potential human rights risks or impacts of which they become aware, regardless of whether they believe the allegations to be true. Our procedures also require that all human rights allegations be investigated, with the nature and extent of the investigation dependent on the circumstances. Typically, for serious potential human rights breaches at our sites, we strive to ensure independence in our investigations. Those investigations may be conducted by retaining external investigators or through our corporate investigations unit, which is located at corporate headquarters. This unit is jointly supervised by the OGC and Vice President of Asset Protection and Risk Management and may report on investigative activity to the Board of Directors. Regardless of the result of the investigation, the company strives to respond to the complainant and provide him or her with progress updates.

Remediation

When negative human rights impacts are identified, we strive to take a culturally appropriate and thoughtful approach to communication and remediation. We are sensitive to the importance of collaborative stakeholder and victim input in the development of appropriate remedies, and the potential need for independence in circumstances where remediation may be appropriate. Finally, a distinct human rights remediation program has been developed in response to specific incidents of sexual violence at the Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea. This program is in addition to the site operational level grievance mechanism.

2014 Grievance Program Performance

In 2014, we sought to strengthen the accessibility of our grievance program in a number of important ways. We created an online portal through which employees can lodge concerns. We promoted internal awareness of our telephone hotline and intranet portal through posters, wallet cards, and stickers, and we introduced a new case management system to track internal allegations more efficiently. We also created a guidance document to help company Grievance Officers accurately identify human rights grievances lodged by external stakeholders, so they may escalate them to the appropriate channels.

In 2015, we are discussing development of a cross-functional corporate Human Rights committee, which will work with the functional areas to integrate human rights into their processes and develop a human rights Responsibility and Accountability matrix.

For more information on community engagement and site grievance mechanisms, see the **Community** section.

Our Progress

As our human rights program continues to mature, its key elements continue to be adjusted based on experience, learnings, new business opportunities, and changes to operations. We continue to confront new challenges and seek to learn from those situations where our practices do not match the standards that we have set.

During 2014, Barrick further decentralized its operational approach, and our program has focused on integrating human rights commitments more deeply into our day-to-day procedures and processes – across our workforce, functional departments and mine sites – with the goal of making sure that human rights responsibilities are truly "owned" on a local basis.

Other 2014 activities as part of the program included:

Strengthening processes
- Updated policies and procedures to further reflect alignment with the UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights;
- Developed and implemented a new case management system for tracking allegations;
- Facilitated online process for reporting and obtaining updates to grievances;
- Improved human rights requirements for employee and vendor onboarding and due diligence policies and procedures; and
- Enhanced our Supplier Code of Ethics.

Expanding awareness of human rights
- Provided some 7,500 employees with human rights training (live and online);
- Ensured that communications from senior leaders included human rights messages;
- Enhanced training and programs at several sites related to sexual harassment;
- Launched an internet portal as an additional channel for employees to report potential human rights violations or file grievances;
- Engaged in a variety of public awareness and thought leadership efforts, including leading working groups on supply chain and assurance for security and human rights programs for the Global Compact Canada Network;
- Completed an induction video for all employees that includes human rights content;
- Began a program to provide local education and empowerment to community members in and around Porgera in relation to sexual harassment and violence; and
- Partnered with UNICEF and the NGO twentyfifty in a pilot project that aimed to gain a deeper understanding of how children's rights may be impacted by the mining sector.

Implementing programs to manage actual and potential impacts
- Completed the individual assessment phase of a stand-alone human rights remediation framework; and
- Continued the partnership with nonprofit White Ribbon1 to implement gender-based violence-prevention programming at several sites and communities.

SECTION 8 Security

Barrick explores and operates in diverse places in the world where security contexts may vary greatly. Given these challenges, Barrick recognizes the need for an effective security program to protect people, products, assets and reputation. The protection of people is first and foremost. However, we also produce a precious commodity – gold – and our mine sites house valuable plant, equipment, vehicles, commodities and materials that must also be safeguarded.

Our Approach

Barrick explores and operates in places in the world where our employees and assets must be protected from various security threats. Security challenges vary greatly by location. To address these challenges, we developed a global Security Policy and a comprehensive Security Management System. At Barrick, we believe that effective security controls, standards, policies, and procedures contribute to the safety and protection of employees as well as the communities in which we operate.

Security Management System

Barrick's security approach is based on respect for people and human rights, and is guided by the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (Voluntary Principles). These Principles are integrated into our Security Policy and operationalized by our Security Management System, which consists of six elements: Security Risk Assessment Process and Reviews; Information Gathering and Analysis; Alignment with International Norms; Control Frameworks; Critical Incident Management; and Investigations.

After adhering for several years to the Voluntary Principles, in 2010 we joined the Initiative, providing a forum for us to engage with leading NGOs, companies, and governments in areas related to security and human rights. Barrick served on the Board of Directors of the Voluntary Principles from 2012 until June 2014 and served as the chair of the Corporate Pillar of the initiative in 2013/2014.

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

The Voluntary Principles guide and dictate our overall approach to the provision of security on a global basis. That includes our engagement with host nation military and police representatives who provide external security and response assistance as well as private security providers, ensuring that human rights principles are reinforced in contractual requirements. The Voluntary Principles also help our formulation of guidelines and training on the use of force. In geopolitically complex regions, Barrick's security personnel receive mandatory human rights training and training in the requirements of the Voluntary Principles.

Under the revised Barrick Operating Model we have categorized our operations according to the security risk in the region and provided management and oversight from the corporate office. Procedures, infrastructure, and protective equipment are employed to different extents at different operations, based on the security threat. At locations in developing countries where security risks are often elevated, we may employ or contract with a significant number of security officers. Effective security is a combination of physical security measures and strong community support. Competent security personnel play an essential role in these areas.

In some instances, security personnel may carry defensive weapons or use trained dogs to provide protection. Barrick has focused on the use of less-than-lethal munitions as a part of its security approach. All security managers and security have received specific training on human rights, the Voluntary Principles and Barrick's Use of Force Procedure, which is aligned with the United Nations Guidelines for the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (as required by the Voluntary Principles). Personnel who carry firearms are required to be trained in and sign off on this procedure on an annual basis.

Before employing or contracting security personnel, background checks are completed – which can be challenging where central records are not held or not reliable. Therefore, we have developed a pre-employment procedure whereby we can use expanded searches and different forms of identity documentation, if needed, during background checks. As part of our security system, all security employees and security contractor personnel are instructed in relevant human rights norms and the Voluntary Principles, and the company's commitment to adhere to them; these include undertaking annual human rights training approved by Barrick, along with the Use of Force training where indicated.

We continue to conduct audits of both the Voluntary Principles (both internal audits and third-party audits) and all related policies and procedures, such as the Security Code of Conduct, Use of Force procedure, pre-employment screening, and related requirements. We have also, since 2011, engaged a third-party to conduct annual external ICMM assurance audits on the Voluntary Principles at some sites, resulting in a public Assurance Letter. Bureau Veritas again completed these audits in 2014.

As the Voluntary Principles Initiative matures, the importance of participation by governments who host extractive companies becomes increasingly important. Voluntary Principles participants are now moving toward an increased focus on engagement with governments. We believe that participation by host governments will promote good business practices by companies and help governments undertake their duty to protect human rights.

As a member of the Voluntary Principles, we are also committed to engaging with local police in a number of areas where we operate, including negotiating the development of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and providing human rights training to police where appropriate.

Barrick is a member of the Steering Committee of the United Nations Global Compact Business for Peace initiative. Launched by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Business for Peace (B4P) is a business leadership platform that aims to expand and deepen private sector action in support of peace - in the workplace, marketplace and local communities. The platform assists companies to implement responsible business practices aligned with the UN Global Compact Ten Principles in conflict-affected and high-risk areas and catalyze action to advance peace. We are currently leading the development of a Security and Human Rights assessment tool to be rolled out across the Business for Peace global network.

Going forward, we look to continue strengthening assurance using internal and external assurance mechanisms and to be a meaningful contributor to the Voluntary Principles' four-year strategic plan.

Our Performance

- In 2014, over 3,500 training packages on human rights-related subject matter were delivered to Barrick and contract security personnel.

- In 2014, we completed 42 audits across security-related subject areas.

- In 2013, we drafted an MOU for Zambia, where our Lumwana mine is located. The regional police signed the agreement early in 2014. Also, in 2014 we achieved an MOU with the Zambian National Police, which includes

international human rights obligations. This is the first time a private company has achieved this type of agreement with the Zambian police.

- In 2014, Barrick participated in a Voluntary Principles Verification Working Group, which included the US State Department, Swiss Government Department of Foreign Affairs, UK Foreign Office, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Government of Columbia, together with the NGOs PAX Christie, Fund for Peace, Lite-Africa, and several large extractives companies. The purpose of this group was to develop verification/assurance processes for the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

- In Papua New Guinea, in addition to thousands of hours of training on security and human rights provided to security teams, contractors, and police, training was also provided in the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence to local police who are members of the Family and Sexual Violence Unit. This training was undertaken through our partnership with the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre. Also in Papua New Guinea the international, Washington-based NGO Fund for Peace was integrated into the monitoring program of the PNG police special operation in the Porgera Valley. This special operation involved approximately 100 PNG police and 40 members of the PNG military. In 2014 Barrick supported an independent monitor (the ex-Chief Ombudsman of PNG) and further strengthened this independent monitoring with the international NGO Fund for Peace.

SECTION 9 Products

Barrick's main product is gold. In addition, we have two copper mines, one in Chile and one in Zambia, and one copper project in Saudi Arabia. Silver is recovered as a by-product at some operations.

When mining gold bearing ore, we produce gold concentrate, gold and silver concentrate, or doré bars. Once refined, gold and silver are stable (they do not react chemically) in the environment and are non-hazardous metals. Copper is produced as a concentrate or is processed into copper cathodes. Copper, although necessary for biological functioning, may be hazardous to plants and animals if ingested in large amounts. Recycling of gold, silver and copper occurs widely – upwards of 85 percent.

Barrick's gold is refined to market delivery standards by several refiners throughout the world. The gold is sold to various gold bullion dealers at market prices. Certain of Barrick's operations also produce gold concentrate, which is sold to various smelters. At the Zaldívar mine, copper cathode is sold to copper product manufacturers and copper traders in Europe, North America, South America and Asia, while concentrate is sold to a local smelter in Chile. At the Lumwana mine, copper concentrate is sold to Zambian smelters. We do not have customers in the usual sense and neither package nor label products for retail sale, nor advertise or market our products.

As Barrick does not advertise, sell or provide its products to the public, the doré bars, gold and copper concentrate and copper cathodes we produce do not carry public labelling. There were no incidents of non-compliance with regulations concerning product information and labelling, or concerning health and safety impacts, customer satisfaction or marketing communications in 2014.

Barrick is a member of the World Gold Council (WGC) which works to promote the use of gold in jewelry and industrial applications, as well as to improve access to gold for investors. The WGC also maintains an active investor education program.

For more information on gold, please click here.

For more information on silver, please click here.

For more information on copper, please click here.

SECTION 10 Assurance Statement

Bureau Veritas North America

2014 Independent Assurance Statement

Bureau Veritas North America was engaged by Barrick Gold Corporation to provide independent external assurance for Barrick's 2014 Responsibility Report. The assurance process also included an assessment of Barrick's performance and progress on a range of corporate social responsibility (CSR) issues.

Building on the previous five years, the assurance process is designed to further our understanding of how Barrick identifies its material risks and emerging issues in a changing environment, and to assess Barrick's performance against the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Framework.

Objectives of the Assurance Process

1. Provide reasonable assurance over the stated content of the 2014 Responsibility Report including representations on the Barrick website;
2. Provide impartial commentary on Barrick's alignment with ICMM's 10 Sustainable Development Principles and six Position Statements;
3. Assess implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights;
4. Provide reasonable assurance over the 2014 Conflict-Free Gold Report;
5. Provide reasonable assurance over the 2014 greenhouse gas emissions inventory report to CDP;
6. Provide reasonable assurance over the 2014 water withdrawal report to CDP;
7. Acknowledge improvements from previous reporting years;
8. Propose recommendations for future development.

Barrick recognizes the need for a robust, transparent assurance process to ensure continued credibility with stakeholders and to act as a tool to drive continual performance improvement. Therefore, in addition to our commentary on the reporting processes, we provide further recommendations based on this period's assurance in a separate detailed report to Barrick's functional leads and corporate senior leadership team.

Scope of Assurance

1. Review relevant activities undertaken by Barrick over the reporting period January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014;
2. Review the robustness of underlying reporting systems and processes used to collect, analyze and report relevant information;
3. Evaluate the 2014 Responsibility Report against the principles of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Reporting Framework as defined in the GRI G3 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines and the Mining and Metals Sector Supplement;
4. Evaluate evidence provided to support Barrick's alignment with ICMM's 10 Sustainable Development Principles and six Position Statements;
5. Interview employees and external stakeholders with respect to Barrick's CSR performance during the reporting period;

6. Assess implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR) at one mine site;

7. Assess implementation of the World Gold Council (WGC)'s Conflict-Free Gold Standard as described in the 2014 Conflict-Free Gold Report for Barrick;

8. Verify Barrick's water withdrawal reported to CDP for 2014;

9. Verify Barrick's reported GHG emissions inventory to CDP for 2014.

To conduct the assurance, we undertook the following activities:

- Detailed review of the 2014 Responsibility Report including source verification of performance data and factual information contained within the Report and the supplemental information on the Barrick website;

- Review of processes for identification and collation of relevant information, report content and performance data from mining operations;

- Interviews and follow-up communication with the corporate senior leadership team and functional leads in Toronto (Canada) and Salt Lake City (USA), and with mine and country level managers at the two mines we visited (see below);

- Site visits to two operating mines, including Lagunas Norte (Peru) and Turquoise Ridge (USA);

- Interviews with local stakeholders at each visited mine.

Our work was planned and executed in a manner designed to produce a reasonable level of assurance and to provide a sound basis for our conclusions. Our assurance process is aligned with and informed by the following international protocols:

- ICMM Sustainable Development Framework – Assurance Procedure

- GRI G3 Reporting Guidelines and Mining and Metals Sector Supplement

- International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*

- ISO 14064-3:2006: *Greenhouse gases - Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions*

- WGC's *Conflict Free Gold Standard – Guidance for Assurance Providers*

Limitations and Exclusions

Excluded from the scope of our work is information relating to:

- Activities outside the defined reporting period and scope;

- Statements of commitment to, or intention to undertake future actions by Barrick;

- Statements of position, opinion, belief and/or aspiration by Barrick;

- Financial data audited by an external third party.

Our Findings

On the basis of our methodology and the activities described above, we provide reasonable assurance that:

- The 2014 Responsibility Report format has been revised to provide a clear and straightforward presentation of Barrick's material issues and their underlying management systems and controls.

- The information and data in the Report is accurate, reliable and free from material misstatements. It is clearly presented and understandable.

- Material issues have been appropriately identified in a comprehensive risk assessment process that is fully described.

- The Report provides a fair representation of Barrick's CSR performance over the reporting period and provides readers with a balanced perspective of its material issues and operations.

- The Report advances Barrick's ongoing public communication about its operations, environmental and social impacts, and related programs to manage these impacts.

- Barrick has appropriate systems in place for the collection, aggregation and analysis of relevant information and has implemented adequate internal assurance practices.

- The corporate senior leadership team and country and site leadership teams continue to support a company-wide commitment to responsible mining practices at operations and projects.

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

Barrick maintained its commitment to the implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. The high-risk site in our sample, Lagunas Norte, has instituted appropriate systems and procedures to ensure adherence to the principles.

WGC Conflict-Free Gold Standard

Barrick has prepared and presented a Conflict-Free Gold Report for 2014 in accordance with the requirements of the Conflict-Free Gold Standard. We conclude that Barrick does not produce gold from conflict-affected or high risk areas as defined by the Standard.

Global Reporting Initiative GRI (G3) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines

The 2014 Responsibility Report has been prepared in accordance with the Mining and Metals Sector Supplement of the GRI (G3) Guidelines, including appropriate consideration of the Reporting Principles, profile disclosures, management approach disclosures and performance indicators to meet the requirements of GRI G3, Application Level A.

CDP

Barrick's greenhouse gas assertion for its 2014 company-wide emissions inventory was verified to be correct and complete within the bounds of materiality. A separate verification statement was issued for CDP.

Barrick's company-wide water withdrawal assertion for 2014 was verified to be correct and complete within the bounds of materiality. A separate verification statement was issued for CDP.

ICMM Sustainable Development Framework

Barrick maintained its alignment with the ICMM Sustainable Development Framework, including ICMM's 10 Sustainable Development Principles and the applicable mandatory requirements of the six Position Statements.

Observed Improvements

- The 2014 Responsibility Report appropriately defines Barrick's material sustainable development issues and provides a clear explanation for how these issues are managed.

- The Community Relations Management System (CRMS) continues to be implemented across the company. The sites in our sample have grievance mechanisms in place which are accessible to stakeholders. Social obligations registers are in place and are being updated with historical and new social obligations. Stakeholder engagement plans were reviewed at these sites.

- At all sites where applicable, community safety programs are being implemented in accordance with the Community Relations Standard, which provide local stakeholders with useful information and support.

- An increased emphasis on community relations at the Lagunas Norte Mine has resulted in improved relations with local stakeholders.

- The focus on human rights training resulted in a growing awareness of the issue among Barrick employees and contractors. The procedures for reporting and investigating alleged incidents are robust.

- The Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights are fully integrated with site security personnel and procedures. There is evidence of growing awareness about the principles among local stakeholders.

- The Barrick Gold Conflict-Free Gold Report for 2014 was independently assured.

- The planning and process of the consolidated CHESS internal audit program has been revised to be more efficient and useful for both the mines and corporate management.

- The new Energy Management Policy and Five-Year Energy Plan indicates an increased focus on reducing energy costs and consumption, with the by-product being future reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

- Previous assurance recommendations have been considered and actions plans have been put in place to address most recommendations.

Recommendations

- We observed progress toward the planned adoption of the GRI G4 protocols for reporting in 2015. Consider how the leaner corporate structure may affect meeting GRI G4 reporting requirements.

- Consider how the leaner corporate structure may affect community relations management and reporting in accordance with ICMM and GRI requirements, and make appropriate plans to continue to achieve community relations goals.

- Consider the funding of community development projects at mature mines to align more closely with community member expectations for post-closure sustainable development.

Statement by Bureau Veritas of independence, impartiality and competence

Bureau Veritas is an independent professional services company that specializes in quality, health, safety, social and environmental management advice and compliance with 187 years of history in providing independent assurance and certification services.

Bureau Veritas has implemented a Code of Ethics across its business which ensures that our staff maintains high standards in their day to day business activities. We are vigilant in the detection and prevention of any actual or perceived conflict of interest.

Our assurance team is not involved in any other Barrick projects outside those of the independent assurance scope and we do not consider there to be a conflict for any other services provided by Bureau Veritas.

The independent assurance team completing the work for Barrick has extensive knowledge of conducting assurance over environmental, social, security, safety, health and ethical information and systems, and through its combined experience in this field, an excellent understanding of good practice in corporate responsibility reporting and assurance.

Bureau Veritas North America, Inc.

July 2015

SECTION 11 Data Tables

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
REGULATORY ACTIONS AND INCIDENTS					
Number of Regulatory Actions					
Total Company[1]		**53**	65	35	57
Argentina[2]		**47**	37	21	38
Australia		**0**	1	0	6
Canada		**0**	2	0	0
Chile[2]		**0**	10	2	1
Dominican Republic[3]		**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**0**	0	1	0
Peru		**4**	14	8	9
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**2**	1	2	3
Zambia[5]		**0**	0	1	n/a
Fines Paid (US$)					
Total Company[1]		**1,486,680**	16,357,125	120,800	75,812
Argentina[2, 10]		**1,200,000**	0	92,800	0
Australia		**0**	0	0	0
Canada		**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2, 9]		**0**	16,000,000	0	15,000
Dominican Republic[3]		**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**0**	0	0	0
Peru		**134,000**	79,125	0	58,312
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**152,680**	278,000	28,000	2,500
Zambia[5]		**0**	0	0	n/a
Chemical Spills Escaping Second-Level Containment (liters)					
Total Company[1]		**78,200**	280,956	1,606,982	333,815
Argentina[2]		**2,500**	0	0	0
Australia		**0**	0	144,050	137,335
Canada		**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]		**10,000**	4,800	450,000	40,000
Dominican Republic[3]		**3,800**	0	4,000	0
Papua New Guinea		**0**	240,000	52,200	2,000
Peru		**32,400**	21,500	0	0

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY	EMPLOYEES		
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Saudi Arabia[4]		**n/a**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**29,500**	6,057	3,785	154,480
Zambia[5]		**0**	8,599	399,867	n/a
Chemical Spills Escaping Mine Property (liters)					
Total Company[1]		**1,290,000**	1,459,800	35,952,000	11,506,200
Argentina[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Australia		**0**	0	0	11,506,200
Canada		**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]		**0**	1,200,000	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**1,140,000**	247,800	0	0
Peru		**0**	12,000	35,952,000	0
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**0**	0	0	0
Zambia[5]		**150,000**	0	0	n/a
Chemically-Related Wildlife Mortalities					
Total Company[1]		**22**	42	107	83
Argentina[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Australia		**18**	0	0	0
Canada		**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]		**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**0**	0	0	0
Peru		**0**	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	0
United States		**4**	0	0	4
Zambia[5]		**0**	0	0	n/a
ENERGY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS					
Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (direct)					
Total Company[1]		**43,246,347**	50,338,747	51,293,863	42,527,737
Argentina[2]		**3,322,154**	3,657,977	3,660,768	3,601,518
Australia		**3,799,793**	5,275,813	7,943,919	8,311,337
Canada		**695,340**	1,290,214	1,265,545	1,294,773
Chile[2]		**2,147,893**	7,713,227	6,743,936	2,856,125
Dominican Republic[3]		**10,437,935**	4,706,404	2,051,510	1,475,754
Papua New Guinea		**7,061,421**	7,494,922	7,290,239	8,095,325
Peru		**1,586,953**	1,893,509	2,686,357	2,579,625
Saudi Arabia[4]		**144,705**	n/a	265,604	n/a
United States		**12,343,706**	12,756,116	12,307,549	11,531,236
Zambia[5]		**1,706,447**	1,502,020	2,237,771	n/a

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (purchased electricity)					
Total Company[1]		**10,481,869**	14,931,774	14,030,937	11,874,780
Argentina[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Australia		**2,251,766**	2,696,828	2,807,629	2,762,473
Canada		**715,964**	775,333	1,030,472	996,451
Chile[2]		**1,673,861**	1,962,832	1,968,408	1,918,343
Dominican Republic[3]		**0**	2,083,503	864,976	0
Papua New Guinea		**0**	0	0	0
Peru		**451,766**	528,688	487,745	492,633
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**4,461,512**	4,696,383	4,871,748	4,652,014
Zambia[5]		**926,999**	1,232,706	1,085,486	n/a
Energy Consumption MJ/Tonne of Ore Processed[6]					
Total Company[1]		**266.2**	272.3	289.5	269.3
Argentina[2]		**112.6**	125.8	132.2	113.6
Australia		**318.8**	367.1	419.5	442.1
Canada		**438.9**	443.0	425.1	422.3
Chile[2]		**81.7**	78.3	77.9	76.5
Dominican Republic[3]		**1,555.2**	1,533.2	3,941.2	n/a
Papua New Guinea		**1,201.4**	1,329.8	1,395.3	1,514.9
Peru		**91.9**	85.0	131.1	99.2
Saudi Arabia[4]		**n/a**	n/a	n/a	n/a
United States		**300.9**	419.6	411.1	438.1
Zambia[5]		**167.2**	124.8	175.8	n/a
Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Direct (tonnes)					
Total Company[1]		**3,411,861**	3,722,013	3,783,421	3,007,647
Argentina[2]		**232,197**	254,570	261,585	256,465
Australia[7]		**268,035**	354,922	552,705	602,122
Canada		**46,233**	89,133	77,395	78,960
Chile[2]		**141,181**	506,895	451,252	205,790
Dominican Republic[3]		**1,009,235**	482,746	171,439	106,102
Papua New Guinea		**419,993**	467,024	451,259	455,665
Peru		**104,666**	124,988	181,504	179,119
Saudi Arabia[4]		**10,404**	n/a	19,470	n/a
United States		**1,061,162**	1,050,626	1,107,030	923,017
Zambia[5]		**118,755**	104,898	159,929	n/a
Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Indirect (tonnes)					
Total Company[1]		**1,752,700**	2,166,052	2,229,368	2,026,218
Argentina[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Australia[7]		**527,907**	629,274	646,928	627,004
Canada		**15,966**	17,323	100,286	41,206
Chile[2]		**374,307**	438,326	439,986	392,681

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Dominican Republic[3]		0	116,271	48,270	0
Papua New Guinea		0	0	0	0
Peru		12,549	14,686	13,548	13,684
Saudi Arabia[4]		0	n/a	0	n/a
United States		821,198	865,539	899,428	859,517
Zambia[5]		772	1,027	905	n/a
Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Kilograms/Tonne of Ore Processed[6]					
Total Company[1]		26.3	25.8	27.8	25.9
Argentina[2]		7.9	8.8	9.4	8.1
Australia[7]		41.9	45.3	47.0	49.1
Canada		18.6	18.7	23.8	23.5
Chile[2]		12.1	11.8	12.1	11.2
Dominican Republic[3]		150.4	135.3	296.9	n/a
Papua New Guinea		71.5	82.9	86.4	85.3
Peru		5.3	4.9	8.1	6.2
Saudi Arabia[4]		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
United States		36.7	49.9	52.6	51.3
Zambia[5]		7.6	4.8	8.5	n/a
AIR EMISSIONS					
NOx Emissions (kilograms)					
Total Company[1]		15,531,843	16,412,088	12,211,494	10,346,866
Argentina[2]		323,001	446,207	191,201	515,896
Australia		2,366,824	3,007,877	4,440,866	4,887,591
Canada		35,938	39,017	117,145	117,366
Chile[2]		0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]		56,482	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea		3,733,000	3,871,568	3,890,228	4,218,000
Peru		136	145	130	112
Saudi Arabia[4]		0	n/a	0	n/a
United States		7,343,708	7,300,520	917,406	607,900
Zambia[5]		1,672,754	1,746,754	2,654,518	n/a
SOx Emissions (kilograms)					
Total Company[1]		167,897,314	194,951,100	197,939,197	197,659,161
Argentina[2]		38,963	28,804	496	779
Australia		167,496,585	194,537,109	197,096,913	196,394,378
Canada		0	0	386,230	842,000
Chile[2]		0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]		22,706	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea		237,000	259,425	325,533	339,413
Peru		0	0	0	70
Saudi Arabia[4]		0	n/a	0	n/a
United States		81,756	99,313	85,154	82,521
Zambia[5]		20,303	26,449	44,872	n/a

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
PM10 Emissions (kilograms)					
Total Company[1]		**2,527,822**	2,511,807	2,256,431	2,273,976
Argentina[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Australia		**295,726**	268,889	317,525	282,926
Canada		**31,899**	42,600	33,000	34,547
Chile[2]		**1,834,456**	1,753,456	1,379,964	1,653,480
Dominican Republic[3]		**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**102,000**	114,577	124,229	130,676
Peru		**999**	3,187	4,170	1,442
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States[11]		**163,762**	198,581	209,386	170,905
Zambia[5]		**98,980**	130,517	188,158	n/a
Mercury Air Emissions (kilograms)					
Total Company[1]		**4,222**	3,236	3,811	5,513
Argentina[2]		**95**	7	10	224
Australia		**3,803**	3,001	3,537	4,863
Canada		**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3, 12]		**44**	29	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**17**	17	94	94
Peru		**147**	4	4	15
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**116**	179	166	317
Zambia[5]		**0**	0	0	n/a
WATER					
Water Consumed for Mining Activities (cubic meters)[8]					
Total Company[1]		**93,884,043**	99,135,704	98,073,838	84,919,014
Argentina[2]		**1,508,326**	1,473,383	1,720,142	1,797,789
Australia		**11,123,057**	16,638,664	26,441,290	25,340,355
Canada		**741,725**	1,042,374	718,550	825,573
Chile[2]		**6,955,971**	7,849,096	7,794,578	7,153,597
Dominican Republic[3, 13]		**20,867,352**	18,484,173	6,761,026	254,349
Papua New Guinea		**32,177,940**	32,409,628	29,652,110	29,369,102
Peru		**1,253,534**	698,046	803,041	478,390
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**16,668,878**	15,439,860	17,346,799	16,072,542
Zambia[5]		**2,587,260**	2,728,760	4,777,433	n/a

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Water Consumption in Liters/Tonne of Ore Processed[6, 8]					
Total Company[1]		**488.8**	475.0	501.3	465.2
Argentina[2]		**51.1**	50.7	62.1	56.7
Australia		**586.2**	766.5	1,045.4	1,015.9
Canada		**254.4**	335.2	200.7	162.8
Chile[2]		**154.8**	145.0	159.9	161.0
Dominican Republic[3, 13]		**3,109.1**	4,173.8	9,136.5	n/a
Papua New Guinea		**5,474.4**	5,750.4	5,675.0	5,495.8
Peru		**56.5**	24.5	33.2	15.5
Saudi Arabia[4]		**n/a**	n/a	n/a	n/a
United States		**339.0**	422.2	482.9	482.5
Zambia[5]		**164.3**	124.5	252.7	n/a
Total Water Discharged under Permit (cubic meters)					
Total Company[1]		**127,633,726**	122,818,652	97,979,020	95,677,688
Argentina[2]		**0**	0	51,198	228,004
Australia		**0**	2,371,184	7,088,906	7,269,896
Canada		**12,453,345**	11,051,668	19,591,079	19,571,721
Chile[2]		**4,727,122**	4,663,544	4,549,509	3,918,731
Dominican Republic[3, 13]		**16,783,275**	17,537,439	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**60,310,500**	62,154,925	55,668,750	57,386,726
Peru		**9,074,493**	7,406,856	9,380,348	6,220,527
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**769,041**	736,189	682,825	1,082,084
Zambia[5]		**23,515,951**	16,896,847	966,405	n/a
MATERIAL STEWARDSHIP					
Cyanide Used (tonnes)					
Total Company[1]		**27,001**	29,972	29,813	29,969
Argentina[2]		**784**	668	901	953
Australia		**8,879**	10,273	10,759	10,600
Canada		**421**	450	393	370
Chile[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]		**4,697**	2,748	868	0
Papua New Guinea		**750**	685	642	639
Peru		**1,707**	3,656	4,018	4,436
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**9,762**	6,658	7,774	7,791
Zambia[5]		**0**	0	0	n/a

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Explosives Used (tonnes)					
Total Company[1]		**170,457**	194,228	200,446	171,922
Argentina[2]		**32,309**	33,406	32,525	33,386
Australia		**25,236**	31,614	26,192	26,668
Canada		**4,050**	3,457	3,074	3,442
Chile[2]		**12,004**	12,155	14,869	12,677
Dominican Republic[3]		**7,188**	4,533	5,376	3,386
Papua New Guinea		**1,891**	4,098	7,100	3,389
Peru		**20,731**	18,974	17,086	18,578
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**51,374**	54,317	55,303	58,356
Zambia[5]		**15,673**	17,396	19,962	n/a
Nitric Acid Used (liters)					
Total Company[1]		**1,059,072**	1,910,777	1,228,765	1,144,125
Argentina[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Australia		**0**	48,385	69,750	73,360
Canada		**404,864**	339,433	296,305	322,086
Chile[2]		**2,485**	800	675	629
Dominican Republic[3]		**0**	839,552	122,165	0
Papua New Guinea		**500**	580	580	580
Peru		**189,007**	34,425	1,269	1,237
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**462,216**	643,088	734,419	742,632
Zambia[5]		**0**	0	0	n/a
Copper Sulfate Used (tonnes)					
Total Company[1]		**1,199**	307,043	1,140	1,069
Argentina[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Australia		**454**	513	604	478
Canada		**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]		**332**	212	41	0
Papua New Guinea		**374**	349	457	544
Peru		**0**	5	0	0
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**39**	26	23	36
Zambia[5]		**0**	0	0	n/a

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH		SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Caustic Used (tonnes)					
Total Company[1]		**13,319**	13,896	14,430	14,938
Argentina[2]		**0**	6	14	8
Australia		**8,742**	8,652	7,999	8,247
Canada		**267**	226	237	238
Chile[2]		**0**	222	2,104	2,442
Dominican Republic[3]		**1,832**	1,364	128	0
Papua New Guinea		**471**	471	508	604
Peru		**145**	95	17	16
Saudi Arabia4		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**1,834**	2,131	2,679	2,539
Zambia[5]		**28**	23	28	n/a
Lime Used (tonnes)					
Total Company[1]		**653,721**	487,602	292,638	251,024
Argentina[2]		**6,683**	15,872	14,178	14,557
Australia		**30,759**	47,577	64,057	68,124
Canada		**1,189**	1,415	1,365	1,181
Chile[2]		**117**	204	113	71
Dominican Republic[3]		**444,968**	260,067	42,838	0
Papua New Guinea		**53,180**	54,300	52,759	54,741
Peru		**36,921**	63,218	53,420	55,193
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**79,905**	36,306	54,356	49,172
Zambia[5]		**0**	0	0	n/a
Grinding Media Used (tonnes)					
Total Company[1]		**45,038**	376,780	73,052	56,126
Argentina[2]		**519**	906	594	590
Australia		**13,110**	16,032	20,488	22,789
Canada		**2,761**	3,715	4,263	3,880
Chile[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]		**7,234**	4,401	1,722	0
Papua New Guinea		**3,250**	4,440	4,112	4,900
Peru		**0**	0	19	97
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**7,546**	9,784	12,172	10,865
Zambia[5]		**10,618**	13,747	15,796	n/a

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Chlorine Used (liters)					
Total Company[1]		**3,510,787**	3,750,155	3,946,415	3,018,493
Argentina[2]		**97,350**	147,320	188,320	219,240
Australia		**0**	1,278	5,825	1,775
Canada		**1,430**	1,845	2,255	2,665
Chile[2]		**8,422**	10,942	6,210	5,841
Dominican Republic[3]		**0**	14,113	20,323	0
Papua New Guinea		**20,150**	18,960	11,830	11,830
Peru		**15,096**	11,204	12,583	9,641
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**3,350,789**	3,494,640	3,663,789	2,740,387
Zambia[5]		**17,550**	15,275	14,740	n/a
Anti-Freeze Used (liters)					
Total Company[1]		**1,650,875**	1,935,228	1,607,275	1,440,545
Argentina[2]		**797,840**	763,400	582,200	472,000
Australia		**114,900**	195,264	219,181	133,698
Canada		**34,015**	34,275	31,587	55,145
Chile[2]		**156,034**	151,615	182,030	150,368
Dominican Republic[3]		**0**	142,047	24,475	0
Papua New Guinea		**19,367**	10,478	28,435	23,000
Peru		**106,771**	90,452	78,898	123,256
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**366,193**	368,050	332,653	385,198
Zambia[5]		**55,755**	8,956	476	n/a
Lubricating Oil Used (liters)					
Total Company[1]		**15,337,770**	18,789,576	20,370,102	17,989,200
Argentina[2]		**2,083,793**	3,135,118	3,379,847	2,290,426
Australia		**2,226,962**	2,897,485	3,637,370	3,719,605
Canada		**220,127**	295,829	328,186	344,026
Chile[2]		**813,294**	844,643	848,433	801,247
Dominican Republic[3]		**1,012,992**	665,483	491,520	0
Papua New Guinea		**1,745,538**	839,680	1,757,286	2,756,699
Peru		**939,337**	1,220,453	680,358	1,161,079
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**4,174,343**	4,141,053	5,101,076	4,452,512
Zambia[5]		**2,121,384**	2,028,417	1,379,420	n/a

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY	EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Tires Used (tonnes)					
Total Company[1]		**24,953**	17,424	15,819	14,066
Argentina[2]		**681**	172	819	994
Australia		**1,866**	2,794	3,008	2,870
Canada		**238**	145	170	146
Chile[2]		**926**	1,029	658	955
Dominican Republic[3]		**902**	336	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**803**	1,490	1,921	2,375
Peru		**777**	596	807	728
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**16,313**	5,936	4,607	3,964
Zambia[5]		**2,449**	2,050	1,935	n/a
NON-PROCESSING AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL					
Scrap Metal Recycled (tonnes)					
Total Company[1]		**909,787**	21,544	28,039	20,444
Argentina[2]		**1,488**	841	1,080	4,627
Australia		**1,882**	2,694	4,197	3,220
Canada		**2,523**	197	188	388
Chile[2]		**1,525**	2,335	5,914	373
Dominican Republic[3]		**2,546**	3,453	545	0
Papua New Guinea		**0**	0	0	207
Peru		**1,433**	1,098	1,358	693
Saudi Arabia[4]		**61**	n/a	24	n/a
United States		**898,330**	8,236	8,813	6,796
Zambia[5]		**0**	0	1,946	n/a
Used Oil Recycled (liters)					
Total Company[1]		**12,995,587**	14,489,979	12,581,889	11,081,533
Argentina[2]		**2,809,000**	2,075,600	2,445,300	2,057,000
Australia		**1,358,160**	1,872,660	2,518,305	2,171,450
Canada		**105,755**	98,720	127,800	148,800
Chile[2]		**225,421**	916,981	1,103,261	512,268
Dominican Republic[3]		**1,349,651**	596,785	514,920	264,949
Papua New Guinea		**3,893,455**	4,147,200	1,662,550	1,625,550
Peru		**739,863**	695,520	533,259	849,707
Saudi Arabia[4]		**4,200**	n/a	60,000	n/a
United States		**2,510,082**	2,688,896	2,602,994	2,426,024
Zambia[5]		**0**	0	0	n/a

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Other Waste Recycled (kilograms)					
Total Company[1]		**1,850,230**	3,047,815	5,380,985	4,331,530
Argentina[2]		**319,299**	324,586	273,260	355,840
Australia		**328,741**	340,641	426,627	700,308
Canada		**258,166**	289,577	150,338	78,114
Chile[2]		**51,181**	483,577	213,183	73,590
Dominican Republic[3]		**109,160**	102,434	51,533	19,049
Papua New Guinea		**4,000**	24,000	34,068	32,699
Peru		**166,340**	363,363	186,124	854,449
Saudi Arabia[4]		**66,600**	n/a	99,240	n/a
United States		**342,613**	423,671	2,168,254	1,909,350
Zambia[5]		**204,130**	220,000	775,520	n/a
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal (kilograms)					
Total Company[1]		**53,230,354**	125,624,866	96,197,538	77,445,502
Argentina[2]		**2,012,800**	2,208,000	3,306,600	2,073,600
Australia		**7,314,817**	9,858,466	5,939,277	8,952,498
Canada		**3,507,270**	2,984,800	2,945,600	4,329,740
Chile[2]		**2,562,976**	23,904,988	48,686,828	7,412,746
Dominican Republic[3]		**3,767,402**	21,233,358	1,101,854	27,948,612
Papua New Guinea		**4,320,000**	12,883,200	5,475,000	5,475,000
Peru		**3,418,544**	3,024,170	2,655,279	1,835,299
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**22,089,505**	20,181,479	16,214,838	15,738,751
Zambia[5]		**4,237,040**	7,375,000	7,003,668	n/a
Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal (kilograms)					
Total Company[1]		**6,580,642**	12,552,427	9,704,142	6,111,104
Argentina[2]		**3,224,156**	3,260,108	2,300,008	2,040,980
Australia		**232,129**	1,193,725	1,168,551	777,783
Canada		**950,105**	876,153	834,117	629,110
Chile[2]		**897,972**	5,976,403	4,384,313	1,520,292
Dominican Republic[3]		**145,160**	85,581	125,668	90,200
Papua New Guinea		**115**	200	62	56
Peru		**643,335**	680,986	547,954	546,368
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**477,978**	426,257	327,157	435,791
Zambia[5]		**9,692**	6,778	5,127	n/a

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Hazardous Liquid Waste Disposal (liters)					
Total Company[1]		**4,327,112**	3,940,571	4,628,868	3,675,684
Argentina[2]		**2,809,000**	2,075,000	2,717,000	2,057,000
Australia		**38,305**	60,645	74,942	303,892
Canada		**2,450**	17,950	1,450	23,050
Chile[2]		**581,860**	504,614	688,842	554,973
Dominican Republic[3]		**70,199**	8,479	0	5,500
Papua New Guinea		**6,413**	1,000	15,348	0
Peru		**171,936**	208,804	189,678	382,460
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**24,647**	31,969	50,007	42,340
Zambia[5]		**622,302**	690,000	544,000	n/a
ORE PROCESSED AND MINING WASTE DISPOSAL					
Ore Processed (tonnes)[6]					
Total Company[1]		**189,444,290**	205,897,429	194,100,810	193,445,975
Argentina[2]		**29,500,000**	29,086,646	27,695,000	31,694,846
Australia		**18,976,000**	21,707,481	25,293,000	24,943,464
Canada		**2,916,000**	3,109,882	3,081,000	3,057,264
Chile[2]		**39,827,000**	47,733,235	45,617,000	44,428,306
Dominican Republic[3]		**6,711,700**	4,428,648	740,000	0
Papua New Guinea		**5,877,890**	5,636,099	5,225,000	5,343,885
Peru		**22,183,000**	28,489,709	24,218,140	30,955,479
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**47,704,700**	35,880,666	35,551,298	32,947,992
Zambia[5]		**15,748,000**	21,910,694	18,905,000	12,540,226
Tailings Material Stored (tonnes)[6]					
Total Company[1]		**65,392,926**	83,150,574	78,710,654	57,055,902
Argentina[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Australia		**18,850,234**	21,643,784	26,715,841	26,631,146
Canada		**2,369,248**	2,737,586	2,774,020	2,676,730
Chile[2]		**423,533**	692,642	561,992	589,464
Dominican Republic[3]		**10,711,137**	7,472,549	1,224,330	0
Papua New Guinea		**5,398,294**	5,618,492	5,224,169	5,343,659
Peru		**0**	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**12,373,399**	14,165,867	14,906,491	14,108,681
Zambia[5]		**15,267,081**	21,660,720	19,554,251	n/a

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Waste Rock Stored (tonnes)[6]					
Total Company[1]		**433,089,156**	476,615,612	523,049,770	451,112,111
Argentina[2]		**38,040,891**	50,031,464	56,943,679	58,948,192
Australia		**77,773,386**	81,003,151	82,241,959	74,817,867
Canada		**5,540,711**	5,015,914	5,175,106	4,689,531
Chile[2]		**36,044,988**	25,477,808	31,825,241	32,078,500
Dominican Republic[3]		**16,900,000**	2,971,476	1,829,649	0
Papua New Guinea		**4,302,349**	13,050,711	20,786,525	24,069,285
Peru		**29,869,063**	19,686,375	14,324,936	24,274,428
Saudi Arabia[4]		**0**	n/a	0	n/a
United States		**162,645,301**	185,660,584	172,292,355	199,570,132
Zambia[5]		**61,972,467**	50,659,375	97,956,324	n/a

1. Total company data includes Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, United States, and Zambia. It may also include ancillary properties located in other countries. Due to the decision to exclude Acacia Mining plc from the 2014 Responsibility Report, Tanzania is not included in our 2014 data. However, Acacia data for 2011-2013 is included in the total company data.

2. For environment data, both Pascua (Chile) and Lama (Argentina) are included in Chile totals.

3. Pueblo Viejo began production in August 2012 and achieved full production in early 2013.

4. Barrick acquired the Jabal Sayid project in July 2011 and began collecting data from the project in 2012. Jabal Sayid was placed on care and maintenance in 2013, with no environmental data collected from the project during that year.

5. Barrick acquired the Lumwana operation in July 2011 and began collecting data from the site in 2012.

6. Only includes operating mines.

7. Data for greenhouse gas emissions reported in the 2014 Responsibility Report may differ from the data reported to NGER due to variations in emission factors.

8. Water consumed by mining activities includes water abstracted from ground and surface sources.

9. The $16,000,000 fine in 2013 is related to the Pascua-Lama project. For more information, please see www.barrick.com.

10. The $1,200,000 fine in 2014 was for fluid exceedence in the Veladero heap leach faciltiy but there was no discharge to the environment.

11. This year the 2013-2011 PM10 emissions data for Golden Sunlight were adjusted to correct previous errors in the calculations.

12. This year the 2013 mercury emissions data for Pueblo Viejo were adjusted to correct previous errors in the calculations.

13. Pueblo Viejo withdraws fresh water, from the Hatillo Reservoir, and returns treated clean water to the reservoir via the historically contaminated Margajita stream to form a closed water circulation. With this closed loop, the net annual water extraction is equivalent to 0.4% of the water consumption numbers listed here.

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Number of Regulatory Actions					
Total Company[1]		**522**	604	659	568
Argentina[2]		**65**	32	27	22
Australia		**11**	7	34	31
Canada		**26**	22	30	62
Chile[2]		**87**	12	45	10
Dominican Republic		**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**0**	0	0	0
Peru		**1**	0	9	6
Saudi Arabia[3]		**0**	0	0	n/a
United States		**331**	520	436	433
Zambia[4]		**1**	0	0	n/a
Fines Paid (US$)					
Total Company[1]		**235,456**	805,566	407,025	688,867
Argentina[2]		**0**	0	0	0
Australia		**0**	0	0	0
Canada		**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]		**24,268**	19,500	0	0
Dominican Republic		**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**0**	0	0	0
Peru		**0**	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia[3]		**0**	0	0	n/a
United States		**206,564**	786,066	407,025	688,867
Zambia[4]		**4,624**	0	0	n/a
Fatalities					
Total Company[1]		**1**	4	4	2
Argentina[2]		**0**	1	0	0
Australia		**0**	0	0	0
Canada		**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]		**1**	2	2	1
Dominican Republic		**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea		**0**	0	0	0
Peru		**0**	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia[3]		**0**	1	0	n/a
United States		**0**	0	0	0
Zambia[4]		**0**	0	0	n/a

Lost-Time Injury Rate				
Total Company[1]	**0.21**	0.15	0.18	0.20
Argentina[2]	**0.02**	0.11	0.14	0.03
Australia	**0.24**	0.29	0.30	0.50
Canada	**0.28**	0.08	0.42	0.27
Chile[2]	**0.24**	0.05	0.15	0.51
Dominican Republic	**0.05**	0.13	0.08	0.05
Papua New Guinea	**0.20**	0.21	0.23	0.08
Peru	**0.34**	0.12	0.14	0.06
Saudi Arabia[3]	**0.00**	0.14	0.10	n/a
United States	**0.40**	0.45	0.34	0.36
Zambia[4]	**0.10**	0.04	0.02	n/a
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate				
Total Company[1]	**0.58**	0.64	0.76	0.92
Argentina[2]	**0.34**	0.61	0.42	0.29
Australia	**1.02**	1.17	1.41	1.71
Canada	**1.00**	0.33	1.09	1.95
Chile[2]	**0.31**	0.29	0.67	1.30
Dominican Republic	**0.51**	0.69	0.41	0.40
Papua New Guinea	**0.52**	0.47	0.68	0.25
Peru	**0.47**	0.36	0.37	0.23
Saudi Arabia[3]	**0.00**	0.43	0.55	1.13
United States	**0.99**	1.27	1.40	1.51
Zambia[4]	**0.38**	0.24	0.25	0.31

1. Total company data includes Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, United States, and Zambia. It may also include ancillary properties located in other countries. Due to the decision to exclude Acacia Mining plc from the 2014 Responsibility Report, Tanzania is not included in our 2014 data. However, Acacia data for 2011-2013 is included in the total company data.

2. For safety and health data, both Pascua (Chile) and Lama (Argentina) are included in Chile totals.

3. Barrick acquired the Jabal Sayid project in July 2011 and began collecting data from the project in 2012.

4. Barrick acquired the Lumwana operation in July 2011 and began collecting data from the site in 2012.

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY		EMPLOYEES	
		2014	2013	2012	2011
Employee Wages and Benefits in US$					
Total Company[1]		**2,011,254,686**	2,333,232,190	2,432,785,772	2,123,775,170
Argentina		**91,428,568**	137,510,467	174,552,490	71,496,611
Australia		**222,445,654**	360,577,837	526,235,745	463,367,706
Canada		**234,324,498**	240,655,108	247,011,716	222,733,677
Chile		**166,474,638**	191,596,448	204,225,993	180,543,984
Dominican Republic		**129,630,149**	73,124,238	89,160,750	66,815,306
Papua New Guinea		**150,747,214**	171,673,017	125,384,286	121,215,337
Peru		**94,035,555**	125,088,898	141,689,502	113,418,049
Saudi Arabia[2]		**19,407,664**	26,797,900	29,482,817	n/a
United States		**784,651,264**	662,294,735	588,390,911	578,999,601
Zambia[3]		**118,109,483**	125,943,969	93,000,000	n/a
Local Purchases of Goods and Services in US$[4]					
Total Company[1]		**2,311,095,114**	3,519,277,722	3,805,415,211	4,715,395,365
Argentina		**139,396,466**	341,990,635	249,103,088	190,035,317
Australia		**476,351,797**	666,112,313	931,839,384	1,051,282,517
Canada		**386,446,129**	169,767,526	616,671,248	342,481,075
Chile		**291,196,084**	324,641,404	404,544,784	565,244,283
Dominican Republic		**16,039,429**	2,945,216	10,833,473	1,086,198,733
Papua New Guinea		**294,438,750**	238,122,266	232,901,845	216,097,716
Peru		**9,388,610**	9,767,811	34,330,433	38,127,338
Saudi Arabia[2]		**455,804**	674,396	43,616,200	n/a
United States		**690,877,555**	1,607,717,181	610,724,570	1,199,665,026
Zambia[3]		**6,504,489**	45,960,044	546,000,000	n/a
National Purchases of Goods and Services in US$[5]					
Total Company[1]		**4,331,077,578**	7,627,729,095	5,272,532,043	4,197,092,118
Argentina		**676,593,300**	821,486,961	256,817,322	237,700,050
Australia		**554,845,762**	817,410,521	755,806,737	534,198,461
Canada		**34,347,849**	235,024,377	255,572,166	294,391,951
Chile		**337,125,115**	672,071,904	1,005,225,358	951,896,723
Dominican Republic		**232,460,119**	2,741,687,914	474,306,643	510,195,482
Papua New Guinea		**156,501,008**	181,138,896	153,870,917	95,600,948
Peru		**335,725,078**	159,589,260	305,371,525	251,148,331
Saudi Arabia[2]		**26,251,982**	79,029,762	89,823,162	n/a
United States		**1,595,547,751**	1,242,554,286	1,491,001,023	1,269,213,351
Zambia[3]		**381,679,614**	341,028,760	59,000,000	n/a

Payments to Governments (Royalties and Taxes) in US$				
Total Company[1]	**1,021,482,332**	1,570,859,956	2,060,010,249	2,231,092,606
Argentina	**216,798,169**	219,025,400	341,089,093	420,496,233
Australia	**25,818,516**	231,590,731	193,659,635	274,231,492
Canada	**2,958,277**	17,936,677	59,661,587	85,235,167
Chile	**91,806,216**	79,431,677	146,497,508	230,991,945
Dominican Republic	**309,716,733**	297,965,492	4,807,262	13,843,401
Papua New Guinea	**15,739,855**	17,214,238	22,865,049	67,180,786
Peru	**202,439,580**	186,023,658	397,058,437	457,207,769
Saudi Arabia[2]	**33,351**	965,768	1,127,518	n/a
United States	**115,332,611**	387,829,494	765,478,781	589,866,465
Zambia[3]	**40,839,024**	81,167,722	46,967,855	n/a
Community Development in US$				
Total Company[1]	**54,941,194**	80,831,117	54,367,368	48,110,468
Argentina	**5,467,929**	15,588,663	1,410,659	2,330,932
Australia	**2,116,834**	1,990,330	2,756,700	2,612,589
Canada	**5,106,193**	5,202,256	5,496,955	3,899,330
Chile	**4,093,436**	6,603,523	8,936,145	9,860,477
Dominican Republic	**4,597,834**	3,392,762	3,792,125	10,156,982
Papua New Guinea	**3,938,059**	4,721,871	1,446,764	4,950,290
Peru	**13,486,855**	18,282,841	11,814,073	3,593,445
Saudi Arabia[2]	**0**	53,333	234,489	n/a
United States	**14,773,676**	11,825,000	6,899,117	6,877,691
Zambia[3]	**1,360,379**	1,703,876	285,727	n/a

1. Total company data includes Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, United States, and Zambia. It may also include ancillary properties located in other countries. Due to the decision to exclude Acacia Mining plc from the 2014 Responsibility Report, Tanzania is not included in our 2014 data. However, Acacia data for 2011-2013 is included in the total company data.

2. Barrick acquired the Jabal Sayid project in July 2011 and began collecting data from the project in 2012.

3. Barrick acquired the Lumwana operation in July 2011 and began collecting data from the site in 2012.

4. The local area varies by site and may include local villages or even an entire province/state.

5. National purchases include the country where a site is located. Local purchases and purchases from outside the country are excluded.

ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY AND HEALTH	SOCIETY	EMPLOYEES	
				2014
Number of Employees				
Total Company[1]				**17,656**
Argentina[2]				**1,310**
Australia				**1,262**
Canada				**741**
Chile[2]				**1,416**
Dominican Republic				**2,228**
Papua New Guinea				**2,729**
Peru				**1,351**
Saudi Arabia				**177**
United States				**4,594**
Zambia				**1,837**
Number of Contractors				
Total Company[1]				**18,216**
Argentina[2]				**3,525**
Australia				**1,546**
Canada				**219**
Chile[2]				**2,128**
Dominican Republic				**1,841**
Papua New Guinea				**1,370**
Peru				**1,703**
Saudi Arabia				**108**
United States				**3,967**
Zambia				**1,806**
Female Employees (% of total employees)				
Total Company[1]				**11.70%**
Argentina				**6.68%**
Australia				**25.26%**
Canada				**19.47%**
Chile				**8.56%**
Dominican Republic				**11.58%**
Papua New Guinea				**8.58%**
Peru				**8.24%**
Saudi Arabia				**0.56%**
United States				**12.83%**
Zambia				**10.67%**

Ratio: Male to Female Wages	
Total Company[1]	**1.24**
Argentina	**0.82**
Australia	**1.18**
Canada	**1.21**
Chile	**1.27**
Dominican Republic	**0.92**
Papua New Guinea	**1.61**
Peru	**1.13**
Saudi Arabia	**2.00**
United States	**1.07**
Zambia	**0.76**
Union Membership (% of total employees)	
Total Company[1]	**35.21%**
Argentina	**64.92%**
Australia	**61.17%**
Canada	**0.00%**
Chile	**65.84%**
Dominican Republic	**21.57%**
Papua New Guinea	**50.88%**
Peru	**33.03%**
Saudi Arabia	**0.00%**
United States	**0.00%**
Zambia	**71.77%**
Expatriates (% of total employees)	
Total Company[1]	**3.49%**
Argentina	**0.23%**
Australia	**0.97%**
Canada	**0.00%**
Chile	**0.68%**
Dominican Republic	**7.96%**
Papua New Guinea	**8.14%**
Peru	**0.00%**
Saudi Arabia	**24.16%**
United States	**0.79%**
Zambia	**5.53%**

Layoffs (% of total employees)	
Total Company[1]	7.16%
Argentina	8.47%
Australia	2.78%
Canada	11.95%
Chile	17.51%
Dominican Republic	6.93%
Papua New Guinea	14.38%
Peru	20.08%
Saudi Arabia	11.16%
United States	0.18%
Zambia	0.05%
Turnover by Sex and Age Group (number of employees)[3]	
Total Company[1]	1,473
18-30 Female	132
31-50 Female	127
50+ Female	31
18-30 Male	346
31-50 Male	566
50+ Male	271
Health and Safety Training (hours)	
Total Company[1]	459,631
Argentina[2]	68,495
Australia	66,761
Canada	2,457
Chile[2]	46,083
Dominican Republic	33,274
Papua New Guinea	20,882
Peru	83,211
Saudi Arabia	10,477
United States	121,628
Zambia	6,364
Emergency Response Training (hours)	
Total Company[1]	129,292
Argentina[2]	5,564
Australia	11,662
Canada	3,196
Chile[2]	8,195
Dominican Republic	21,909
Papua New Guinea	1,926
Peru	9,377
Saudi Arabia	12,627
United States	53,412
Zambia	1,425

Environmental Training (hours)	
Total Company[1]	**78,771**
Argentina[2]	**16,302**
Australia	**2,180**
Canada	**970**
Chile[2]	**4,315**
Dominican Republic	**6,603**
Papua New Guinea	**1,316**
Peru	**10,312**
Saudi Arabia	**350**
United States	**35,839**
Zambia	**585**

1. Total company data includes Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, United States, and Zambia. It may also include ancillary properties located in other countries.

2. For number of employees, number of contractors, and training data, both Pascua (Chile) and Lama (Argentina) are included in Chile totals.

3. Turnover represents workers who voluntarily leave their jobs during the year.

SECTION 12 GRI Index

For our 2014 Responsibility Report, we have combined our Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G3-based sustainability reporting with the requirements for the annual United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Communication on Progress and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Principles in the Table below. We will also post an electronic version of this table and a link to the 2014 Responsibility Report on the UNGC website.

Barrick Gold Corporation UNGC Communication on Progress 2014

Barrick has long been committed to the principles articulated in the UNGC. We have been proud signatories to this international voluntary initiative since 2005. Barrick continues to integrate best practices in human rights, labor standards, environment and anti-corruption into its culture and day-to-day operations. For the past seven years, Barrick has been ranked as a world leader in social and environmental responsibility by the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index, and has been part of the North America Index since 2007.

The following Communication on Progress provides an overview of Barrick's 2014 key achievements and objectives for 2015, aligned with the UNGC principles and the indicators corresponding with the GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, Mining and Metals Sector Supplement. As Barrick is a member of the ICMM, we have also linked this annual update with ICMM's Sustainable Development principles.

I hope you will find this Communication on Progress informative and I invite you to view the Barrick website, our annual Responsibility Reports, and the Beyond Borders stakeholder publications for further detailed information on our commitment to corporate social responsibility and the principles of the UNGC.

Kelvin Dushnisky
Co-President

Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2014

GRI DISCLOSURE SECTION	GRI (G3) MMSS DISCLOSURE & INDICATORS	UN GLOBAL COMPACT: COP ADDRESSED	ICMM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	LOCATION IN RESPONSIBILITY REPORT
STRATEGY AND ANALYSIS	1.1 Executive viewpoint	Barrick's Statement of Continuing Support for the UNGP	Principle 2	• Material Issues Report, pg 4-5
	1.2 Strategy		Principles 2 and 4	• Material Issues Report, pg 4-5 • Our Approach • Annual Report, pg 16
ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE	2.1 Name of organization	No specific COP requirement. Description of Barrick's size, nature and locations provide the context for understanding our actions and performance on UNGC Principles.	Principles 2 and 4	• Material Issues Report, pg 1 • Annual Report, pg 16, 103
	2.2 Products			• Material Issues Report, pg 1 • Products • Annual Report, pg 16, 103
	2.3 Operational structure			• Material Issues Report, pg 1 • About our Report • Annual Report, pg 16, 103-104
	2.4 Headquarters			• Material Issues Report, pg 1 • Annual Report, pg 103
	2.5 Countries of operation			• Material Issues Report, pg 1 • Annual Report, pg 16, 104
	2.6 Nature of ownership			• Material Issues Report, pg 1 • About our Report • Annual Report, pg 16, 103-104
	2.7 Markets served			• Annual Report, pg 16, 104
	2.8 Scale of organization			• Annual Report, pg 16, 103
	2.9 Significant changes		Principle 10	• About our Report • Annual Report, pg 25-27
	2.10 Awards received			• Employees
REPORT PARAMETERS	3.1 Reporting period	No specific COP requirement. Descriptions of the scope of the report provide the opportunity to see how Barrick defines its 'sphere of influence'.	Principle 10	• About our Report
	3.2 Date of most recent report		Principle 10	• About our Report
	3.3 Reporting cycle		Principle 10	• About our Report
	3.4 Contact point		Principle 10	• About our Report
	3.5 Defining report content		Principles 4 and 10	• About our Report • Material Issues Report, pg 3
	3.6 Report Boundary		Principle 10	• About our Report
	3.7 Limitations		Principle 10	• About our Report
	3.8 Joint ventures and subsidiaries		Principle 10	• About our Report
	3.9 Data		Principle 10	• About our Report
	3.10 Restatements of information		Principle 10	• About our Report
	3.11 Significant changes		Principle 10	• About our Report
	3.12 GRI content index		Principle 10	• Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2014
	3.13 Assurance		Principle 10	• Assurance Letter

GRI DISCLOSURE SECTION	GRI (G3) MMSS DISCLOSURE & INDICATORS	UN GLOBAL COMPACT: COP ADDRESSED	ICMM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	LOCATION IN RESPONSIBILITY REPORT
GOVERNANCE, COMMITMENTS AND ENGAGEMENT	4.1 Governance structure	4.1 to 4.7 describe how Barrick is structured to meet its CSR commitments, including the UNGC Principles.	Principle 1	• CSR Governance • AIF, pg 120-131 • Annual Report, pg 10-11
	4.2 Board independence		Principle 1	• CSR Governance • Information Circular, pg 8-11 • AIF, pg 120-131
	4.3 Board structure		Principle 1	• CSR Governance • Information Circular, pg 6-11
	4.4 Shareholder and employee communication		Principle 1	• Annual Report, pg 171-172 • Information Circular, pg 11
	4.5 Executive compensation and performance		Principles 1 and 2	• Information Circular, pg 36 - 73
	4.6 Conflicts of interest		Principle 1	• Information Circular, Schedule A, pg. A7
	4.7 Board qualifications		Principle 1	• Information Circular, Schedule A • Corporate Governance Guidelines
	4.8 Vision, values and code of conduct	Barrick's statement of commitment is aligned with the UNGC Principles.	Principles 1 and 2	• CSR Governance
	4.9 Board overview of sustainability	These indicators describe Barrick's mechanisms for high-level oversight.	Principle 1	• CSR Governance • Information Circular, pg 26 - 27
	4.10 Review of board performance		Principle 1	• Information Circular, pg 6-28
	4.11 Precautionary approach	Actions taken to implement Principle 7.	Principle 2	• Environment
	4.12 External codes and initiatives	Barrick's participation in other CSR initiatives is consistent with its commitment to the UNGC.	Principle 1	• Partnerships and External Commitments
	4.13 Memberships		Principle 1	• Partnerships and External Commitments
	4.14 Barrick's stakeholder groups identified	Barrick has shared progress on implementation of the UNGC Principles with stakeholders throughout this report.	Principle 10	• Our Stakeholders
	4.15 Basis for identification of stakeholders		Principle 10	• Our Stakeholders
	4.16 Stakeholder engagement		Principles 1 and 10	• Our Stakeholders • Government Affairs • Community Engagement
	4.17 Key topics and concerns raised by stakeholders		Principles 4 and 10	• Material Issues Report, pg 3

GRI DISCLOSURE SECTION	GRI (G3) MMSS DISCLOSURE & INDICATORS	UN GLOBAL COMPACT: COP ADDRESSED	ICMM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	LOCATION IN RESPONSIBILITY REPORT
ECONOMIC	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 4, 6 and 7.	Principle 1	• Our Approach • Socio-Economic Development
	EC1 Economic performance	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 9	• Socio-Economic Development • Annual Report, pg 98-102 • Data Tables
	EC2 Financial implications of Climate Change	Actions taken to implement Principle 7.	Principle 6	• Energy Use and Climate Change
	EC3 Defined benefit plans	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 9	• Annual Report, pg 115-116 • Employee Development
	EC4 Government financial assistance			• Annual Report, pg 141
	EC5 Ratio of Wages	Outcomes of implementing Principle 1.	Principle 9	• Employee Development • Labor and Human Rights • Data Tables
	EC6 Local purchases	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 2	• Socio-Economic Development • Data Tables
	EC7 Local employment	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 6.	Principle 9	• Socio-Economic Development • Data Tables
	EC8 Infrastructure development	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 9	• Socio-Economic Development • Data Tables
	EC9 Indirect economic impacts		Principle 4	• Socio-Economic Development
ENVIRONMENTAL	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principle 1	• Environment
	EN1 Materials used	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 9	• Materials • Data Tables
	EN2 Recycled materials		Principles 6, 8 and 9	• Waste • Data Tables
	EN3 Direct energy consumption	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 6	• Energy Use and Climate Change • Data Tables
	EN4 Indirect energy consumption		Principle 6	• Energy Use and Climate Change • Data Tables
	EN5 Conservation and energy efficiency	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 8	• Energy Use and Climate Change
	EN6 Energy efficiency initiatives	Actions taken to implement Principles 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 8	• Energy Use and Climate Change
	EN7 Renewable energy		Principles 6 and 8	• Energy Use and Climate Change
	EN8 Water use	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principle 6	• Water • Data Tables
	EN9 Significant effects on water sources		Principle 6	• Water
	EN10 Water conservation, reuse, recycle		Principles 6 and 8	• Water

GRI DISCLOSURE SECTION	GRI (G3) MMSS DISCLOSURE & INDICATORS	UN GLOBAL COMPACT: COP ADDRESSED	ICMM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	LOCATION IN RESPONSIBILITY REPORT
ENVIRONMENTAL	EN11 Land management	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 7	• Land Management
	EN12 Significant impacts on biodiversity		Principle 7	• Biodiversity • Land Management • Wildlife Management
	EN13 Protection and restoration of habitats		Principle 7	• Biodiversity • Land Management • Wildlife Management • Mine Closure
	EN14 Managing impacts on biodiversity	Actions taken to implement Principle 8.	Principle 7	• Biodiversity • Land Management • Wildlife Management • Mine Closure
	EN15 IUCN Red Listed species	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 7	• Wildlife Management
	EN16 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions		Principle 6	• Energy Use and Climate Change • Data Tables
	EN17 Other relevant GHG emissions		Principle 6	• Air Emissions
	EN18 GHG emission reduction initiatives	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 8	• Energy Use and Climate Change
	EN19 Ozone depleting substances	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 6	• Air Emissions
	EN20 Other significant air emissions		Principle 6	• Air Emissions • Data Tables
	EN21 Water discharges		Principle 6	• Water • Data Tables
	EN22 Non-processing waste disposal		Principles 6 and 8	• Waste • Data Tables
	EN23 Significant environmental spills and incidents		Principle 6	• Waste
	EN24 Hazardous waste		Principles 6 and 8	• Waste • Data Tables
	EN 25 Significant environmental impacts from discharges and runoffs		Principle 6	• Water • Waste
	EN26 Significant environmental impacts of products	Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principles 6, 8 and 9	• Products
	EN27 Product recycling	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principle 6	• Products
	EN28 Fines for environmental non-compliance	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 6	• Data Tables
	EN29 Significant environmental impacts of transportation		Principle 8	• Data Tables
	EN30 Environmental protection expenditures	Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principle 6	• Annual Report, pg. 67

GRI DISCLOSURE SECTION	GRI (G3) MMSS DISCLOSURE & INDICATORS	UN GLOBAL COMPACT: COP ADDRESSED	ICMM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	LOCATION IN RESPONSIBILITY REPORT
LABOUR PRACTICES	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 3 and 6.	Principle 1	• Employees • Employee Development • Labor Organizations • Labor and Human Rights • Workplace Safety • Occupational Health and Wellness
	LA1 Workforce statistics	No specific COP requirement.		• Employee Development • Labor and Human Rights • Data Tables
	LA2 Workforce turnover	Outcomes from implementing Principle 6.		• Employee Development • Data Tables
	LA3 Benefits	No specific COP requirement.		• Employee Development
	LA4 Trade union representation	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 3.	Principle 3	• Labor Organizations • Data Tables
	LA5 Communication regarding operational changes	Outcomes from implementing Principle 3.	Principle 4	• Labor Organizations
	LA6 Safety and health committees	Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.	Principles 4 and 5	• Workplace Safety
	LA7 Safety and health performance		Principles 4 and 5	• Workplace Safety • Occupational Health and Wellness • Data Tables
	LA8 Assistance to workforce, families and communities regarding serious diseases	Actions taken to implement Principle 1.	Principle 5	• Occupational Health and Wellness • Socio-Economic Development
	LA9 Trade unions and safety and health		Principle 3 and 8	• Labor Organizations
	LA10 Training	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 2	• Employee Development • Workplace Safety • Emergency Response • Data Tables
	LA11 Skill management and life-long learning		Principle 9	• Employee Development
	LA12 Career development		Principle 9	• Employee Development
	LA13 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 6.	Principle 3	• Information Circular, pg 12-28 • AIF, pg 120-126 • Employee Development • Labor and Human Rights
	LA14 Equality of wages		Principle 3	• Employee Development • Labor and Human Rights • Data Tables

GRI DISCLOSURE SECTION	GRI (G3) MMSS DISCLOSURE & INDICATORS	UN GLOBAL COMPACT: COP ADDRESSED	ICMM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	LOCATION IN RESPONSIBILITY REPORT
HUMAN RIGHTS	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principle 1	• Human Rights • Our Commitment to Human Rights
	HR1 Human rights and investment agreements	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principles 1 and 3	• Supply Chain
	HR2 Human rights and suppliers	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principles 1 and 3	• Supply Chain • Human Rights Compliance Program
	HR3 Human rights training for employees	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principle 3	• Human Rights Compliance Program
	HR4 Discrimination	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2 and 6.	Principle 3	• Human Rights Compliance Program • Labor and Human Rights
	HR5 Freedom of association	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 3.	Principle 3	• Labor and Human Rights
	HR6 Child labour	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 5.	Principle 3	• Our Commitment to Human Rights • Labor and Human Rights
	HR7 Forced labour	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 4.	Principle 3	• Labor and Human Rights
	HR8 Security personnel and human rights training	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 2.	Principle 3	• Human Rights Compliance Program • Security
	HR9 Incidents of violation of rights of Indigenous people	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 2.	Principle 3	• Indigenous Peoples • Community Engagement
SOCIETY	Management Approach	Action taken to implement Principle 10.	Principle 1	• Community • Community Engagement • Socio-Economic Development
	SO1 Community development programs and practices	No specific COP requirement.	Principles 2, 3, 4 and 9	• Socio-Economic Development • Community Engagement
	SO2 Corruption analysis	Outcomes from implementing Principle 10.	Principle 1	• Ethical Business Conduct
	SO3 Anti-corruption training		Principle 1	• Ethical Business Conduct
	SO4 Actions taken in response to corruption	Actions taken to implement Principle 10.	Principle 1	• Ethical Business Conduct
	SO5 Public policy development and lobbying	Actions taken to implement Principles 1 to 10.	Principle 1	• Government Affairs
	SO6 Contributions to political parties	Outcomes from implementing Principle 10.	Principle 1	• Government Affairs
	SO7 Anti-competitive behaviour	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 1	• Ethical Business Conduct
	SO8 Significant fines for non-compliance		Principle 1	• Data Tables

GRI DISCLOSURE SECTION	GRI (G3) MMSS DISCLOSURE & INDICATORS	UN GLOBAL COMPACT: COP ADDRESSED	ICMM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	LOCATION IN RESPONSIBILITY REPORT
PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1 and 8.	Principle 1	• Products
	PR1 Product life-cycle	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 1.	Principle 8	• Products
	PR2 Non-compliance with product safety regulations	Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.	Principle 8	• Products
	PR3 Labelling	Action taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 8	• Products
	PR4 Non-compliance regarding product labelling	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 8	• Products
	PR5 Non-compliance regarding customer satisfaction	No specific COP requirement.		• Products
	PR6 Marketing			• Products
	PR7 Non-compliance regarding marketing			• Products
	PR8 Customer privacy breaches	Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.		• Products
	PR9 Fines for non-compliance regarding products	No specific COP requirement.		• Products
METALS & MINING SECTOR SUPPLEMENT	MM1 Amount of land disturbed and rehabilitated	Actions and outcomes from implementing Principles 7 and 8.	Principle 7	• Land Management
	MM2 Biodiversity management plans		Principle 7	• Biodiversity
	MM3 Mining and processing waste disposal	Actions and outcomes from implementing Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principle 8	• Waste
	MM4 Number of strikes and lockouts exceeding one week	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 3.	Principle 3	• Labor Organizations
	MM5 Operations adjacent to Indigenous people's territories	Actions taken and outcome from implementing Principles 1 and 2.	Principle 3	• Indigenous Peoples
	MM6 Disputes and resolutions involving local communities or Indigenous people		Principle 3	• Indigenous Peoples
	MM7 Grievance mechanisms used to settle disputes with communities or Indigenous peoples		Principle 3	• Community Engagement • Indigenous Peoples
	MM8 Artisanal mining		Principles 3 and 9	• Artisanal Mining
	MM9 Resettlement		Principles 3 and 9	• Resettlement
	MM10 Social aspects of mine closure		Principle 9	• Mine Closure
	MM11 Materials stewardship	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 8	• Materials • Data Tables

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About Barrick

Barrick Gold Corporation is engaged in the production and sale of gold, as well as related activities such as exploration and mine development. We also produce significant amounts of copper, principally from the Zaldívar and Lumwana mines. The company's head office is located in Toronto, Canada.

At the end of December 2014, the company had over 17,500 employees, with mines and development projects in 10 countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, the United States, and Zambia.* We have 12 wholly-owned mines, five joint ventures mines (four of which we operate), and four development projects, along with a number of closure and legacy properties and exploration sites. Barrick is a public company listed on the Toronto and New York stock exchanges.

● Operating Mines   ● Projects   ● Head Office

OWNERSHIP	MINES
WHOLLY-OWNED MINES (12)	Bald Mountain, Cortez, Cowal, Golden Sunlight, Goldstrike, Hemlo, Lagunas Norte, Lumwana, Pierina, Ruby Hill, Veladero, Zaldívar
JOINT VENTURE MINES (4)	KCGM (50%), Porgera (95%), Pueblo Viejo (60%), Turquoise Ridge (75%)
JOINT VENTURE MINES WE DO NOT OPERATE (1)	Round Mountain (50%)
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (4)	Cerro Casale, Donlin Gold, Jabal Sayid, Pascua-Lama

* Acacia Mining is excluded from this report. Please go to **www.acaciamining.com** for information on Acacia.

About this Report

This summary report provides information on Barrick's management of the most material issues affecting our license to operate in 2014. Along with a letter from our co-presidents, it includes a description of the process by which we identified our most material sustainability issues, a section on our management approach, and highlights of our performance for each of the seven issues identified.

Barrick reports annually according to the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines using GRI-G3, the third version of the Guidelines. Along with this summary report, we have produced a comprehensive, GRI compliant report and extensive data tables. To access the full report, see www.barrick.com/responsibility.

Commitment to Responsible Mining

At Barrick, we are committed to building, operating, and closing our mines in a responsible manner. To do this, we put a priority on developing long-term and mutually-beneficial relationships with host governments and communities, while working to minimize and mitigate the social and environmental impacts of our activities.

Our commitment to responsible mining is supported by a robust governance framework, which defines the company's expectations as to how employees, suppliers, and contractors will conduct themselves in their daily work. This includes management systems, programs, and policies that provide a common standard by which we expect all sites to operate from a community, health, environmental, safety, security, human rights, and ethical perspective, and which provide a framework to ensure continuous improvement. These systems and programs are complemented by board- and executive-level oversight to ensure we are monitoring and making progress in fulfilling our commitment to mining in a responsible manner.

Delivering on this commitment helps us earn and maintain our license to operate throughout the life of a mine, which in turn helps us create sustained value for all of our stakeholders, including our employees, the communities and countries where we operate, and our shareholders. Responsible mining is therefore a business imperative and defines the way we strive to operate at Barrick.

Transparency

Barrick believes that transparency, whether through disclosing payments to governments, reporting on our energy and water use, voluntarily opening ourselves to third-party scrutiny, or otherwise, can be a powerful tool against corruption.

What does this look like in action? We were the first Canadian mining company to be a signatory to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We report detailed country-by-country information, including environmental and social data and the taxes and royalties paid to governments. We participate in the CDP Climate Change and Water Disclosure process, providing investors and other interested stakeholders with detailed information on our water and energy use and emissions data. We participate in third-party assessments of our social and environmental performance, including the ISO 14001 re-certification process, International Cyanide Management Code audits, annual human rights impact assessments, and an annual assurance against the International Council on Mining and Metal's Sustainable Development Framework.

Materiality Process

To ensure a balanced and reasonable presentation of our responsible mining performance, we must first determine what to cover in this report. A company of Barrick's size is faced with a myriad of social, environmental, and economic issues on which it could report; therefore, we need a process to identify those issues that are most material. We identify these issues through the following three-step process:

1. **Issues Identification**

   We identify a range of potential issues in the context of our social, economic, and environmental impacts, based on input from internal and external sources.

   External Sources
   - CSR Advisory Board
   - Industry and societal trends
   - External reporters and media scans
   - Peer companies
   - Regulatory context
   - Stakeholder feedback

   Internal Sources
   - Corporate priorities and objectives
   - Enterprise risk assessments
   - Internal audits and assurance processes
   - Subject matter experts
   - Previous responsibility reports

2. **Prioritization**

   We rank each issue on a Materiality Matrix in terms of its importance to our stakeholders and the potential impact to Barrick's License to Operate. We rank the issues in terms of low, medium, and high importance.

   Reported in the 2014 Material Issues Report

   Reported in the 2014 Responsibility Report on the Barrick website

   Issues Not Material for Reporting in 2014

   IMPORTANCE TO STAKEHOLDERS — LOW / HIGH

   IMPACT ON BARRICK'S BUSINESS — LOW / HIGH
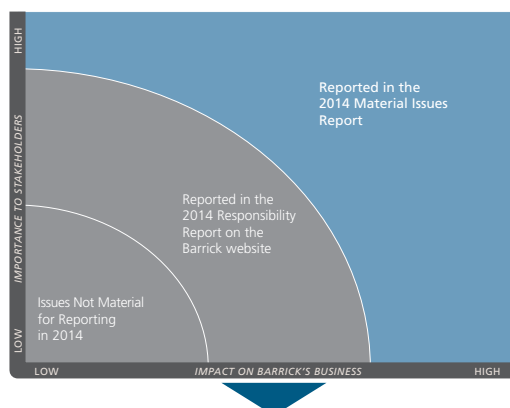
3. **Analysis and Reporting**

   The materiality process identified seven Material Issues of high importance to both our stakeholders and our business. We report our management approach and performance in this 2014 Material Issues Report, with additional information on our website.

   Material Issues

   EXPLORE · BUILD · OPERATE · CLOSE

   Governance and Management Systems

   ENVIRONMENT · SOCIETY · OUR PEOPLE

   2014 License to Operate

   - Workplace Safety
   - Community Engagement
   - Socio-economic Development
   - Human Rights
   - Ethical Business Conduct
   - Energy Use & Climate Change
   - Water Management
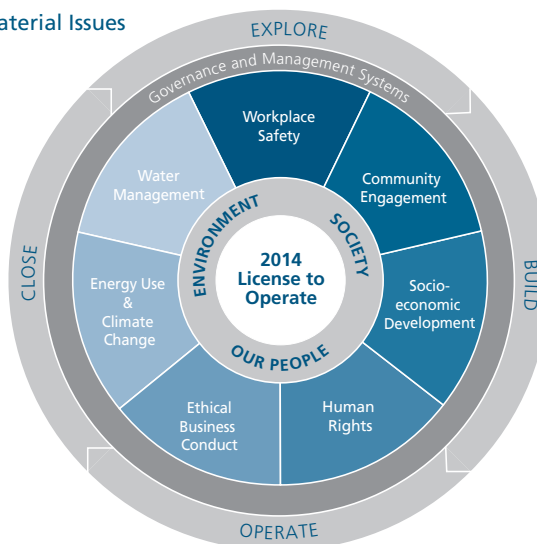
Co-Presidents' Letter

Last year, we set out to take Barrick "back to the future" by restoring the partnership culture that helped us become the world's leading gold company. This cultural shift is underpinned by the values that drove our early success – values like trust and transparency, accountability and social responsibility, and collaboration and the pursuit of excellence in everything we do.

As part of this transition, last year we revitalized our operating and leadership structure, refocused our portfolio of mines, and lowered our costs. We also continued to make important strides in our responsible mining performance. At Barrick, this means developing long-term, mutually-beneficial relationships with host governments and communities, caring for our employees, and seeking to manage and mitigate the social and environmental impacts of our activities.

Our mining operations have the ability to transform resources into significant wealth and value for our shareholders, host governments, communities, and employees. We believe that the better we perform as a responsible miner, the more this value can be sustained over the long term for all of our stakeholders. As we reflect on our performance in this regard over the past year, there are clearly areas where the company has made substantial change and improvements; in other areas, we recognize there is still work ahead of us.

Changing and improving

Establishing the new co-presidents structure was a particularly important change implemented in 2014, as it gave operational and license to operate issues equal prominence in the organization under a shared accountability. This reinforced Barrick's long-standing belief that the way we conduct ourselves in communities is just as important as the way we operate at our mine sites. The new structure also helps us more naturally integrate principles of responsible mining into all facets of our business — from workplace safety, security, and environmental stewardship to community relations, human resources, and supply chain management.

We are also pleased with the progress made on the global Human Rights Compliance Program and the Community Relations Management System (CRMS) in 2014, two substantial initiatives that seek to improve how we manage our social impacts and relationships. On the Human Rights Compliance Program, we continued to undertake extensive employee training and we conducted human rights impact assessments at four of our operations. The program has also benefited from more regular communications from Barrick's senior leaders, who take very seriously their role in ensuring that Barrick respects human rights wherever we operate. We are pleased to report that the CRMS is nearing full implementation across all of our sites, reflecting several years of development and collaboration across diverse functional groups. Sites now have the necessary tools and access to training and support to ensure that communities are treated with respect everywhere we operate, that social risks are appropriately identified, that plans are established to manage those risks, and that communities near our operations are actively sharing in the benefits of mining.

Our mining activity continued to create significant opportunities for host governments and communities. Our operations spend billions of dollars annually, with nearly 90 percent of this money staying in the countries where the money is generated. These investments come in a number of forms, including $2.0 billion in salaries paid to our more than 17,500 employees worldwide in 2014; $1.0 billion in taxes and royalties paid to host governments; and more than $6.6 billion in materials and services purchased from local and national suppliers. With our local procurement standard now implemented at all of our operations, local businesses have an even greater opportunity to leverage the important investments we make.

Barrick is also at the forefront of the mining industry when it comes to innovation. After more than two decades of research, our strategic technology solutions group has developed a patented processing method that replaces the use of cyanide for processing certain types of ore. This new technology is now in use at our Goldstrike mine in Nevada, and we hope to apply it elsewhere in the future. We will also continue to invest in

additional ways to manage our carbon footprint. We have reduced our greenhouse gas emissions by nearly 100,000 metric tons over the past eight years.

These and other achievements, including being recognized as the industry leader in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index in 2014, provide encouraging feedback that we are living up to our commitment to be a responsible mining company.

Work still to do

A culture of teamwork and courageous safety leadership contributed to our mines reducing their total reportable injury frequency rate to 0.58 in 2014, the safest year in company history. However, this achievement was overshadowed by a fatality at our Zaldívar mine in May. Nothing is more important than the safety and well-being of our employees and their families. We will continue to work toward achieving our goal of zero incidents. This year's Responsibility Report elaborates the steps we are taking to prevent such regrettable incidents from happening in the future, including programs that keep our people focused on working safely.

We know that our operating success depends on respectful relationships with host governments and communities. At Pascua-Lama, we have spent the past year working to re-establish our relationships with the people who live in the project's vicinity. An important step in this process was developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in May 2014 with members of the Diaguita community, an indigenous group living throughout Chile's Huasco province. The MoU provides the Diaguita with access to detailed information about the Pascua-Lama project, as well as access to technical experts, so that the Diaguita can conduct their own independent due diligence on the environmental, social, and economic aspects of the project. The process will continue in 2015 and is a good-faith effort, on both sides, to engage in constructive dialogue and arrive at a shared understanding of the project.

Today's complex operating and social environment lends itself more than ever to coalitions of diverse individuals and sectors working together to address a common issue or problem. Internally, we are better positioned than we have been to

Co-Presidents James Gowans and Kelvin Dushnisky

understand these varied points of view. Externally, we continue to interact with a wide range of organizations and individuals – whether through the UN Global Compact, the Voluntary Principles plenary, or the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and its multi-stakeholder working groups – to succeed in this complex environment.

As the significant organizational changes we have put in place begin to take root in 2015, our attention is refocused on execution and delivery. This includes improving our productivity while achieving our goal of zero safety incidents and entrenching a culture of partnership across our business. We want to be the partner of choice with host governments and communities, suppliers, and our industry peers; doing so will rely on transparency and openness as well as taking responsibility and accountability for our actions on the ground.

We encourage you to read this year's Responsibility Report, which is a candid assessment of our social and environmental performance and brings to life the work of Barrick's 17,500+ employees around the world. It is these remarkable people who on a daily basis turn our commitment to responsible mining into action.

Kelvin Dushnisky, Co-President   James Gowans, Co-President

Material
Issues

Ethical Business Conduct

At Barrick, we demand that all of our interactions are conducted in an ethical, honest, and accountable manner and in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Corruption is contrary to our values of integrity and responsibility and erodes the social fabric of the communities where we operate.

Approach

Barrick's approach to ethical conduct is outlined in the **Code of Business Conduct and Ethics** (the Code), which identifies our obligations, as a company and as individuals, to comply with all applicable laws and to avoid and report bribery and corruption wherever we work. Our **Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy** and the Code set out Barrick's commitment to compliance with Canada's Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and applicable anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws in other countries where we operate. Our **Anti-Corruption Compliance Program** helps us align our conduct with our policies and core values.

2014 Performance Highlights

In 2014, Barrick's Anti-Corruption Compliance Program benefited from the creation of an internal corporate cross-functional committee to help set global standards for relevant functional units, provide guidance, and help drive more effective local implementation of the Program. Performance highlights of the Program in 2014 include:

- Live training delivered to nearly 100 percent of identified employees on a risk-tiered basis, with some 6,600 individuals receiving live or online training company-wide;
- Enhanced processes for employee and vendor onboarding;
- Anti-corruption baseline and risk assessments at seven locations;
- Enhanced standards and processes for finance and accounting;
- Extensive messaging (tone from the top) from corporate and local leaders about following the Code of Conduct, Anti-Bribery Policy, and relevant procedures;
- Creation of an anti-bribery handbook;

Regular training helps ensure employees are aware of Barrick's anti-bribery and anti-corruption expectations and obligations.

- Induction video for all employees upon entering the workforce;
- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) added to bonus metrics for all employees related to the company's overall anti-corruption performance, plus additional bonus metrics for individual sites;
- Due diligence activities throughout existing and new vendor pool; and
- New online hotline reporting processes and case-tracking materials.

Collective action with industry peers, host governments, and civil society is an important way to make progress on this challenging societal issue. To this end, we continue to participate in a number of multi-stakeholder groups, including the World Economic Forum's Partnership Against Corruption Initiative, and the UN Global Compact's Global Supply Chain Working Group, Human Rights and Labour Working Group, and Business for Peace Initiative, as well as in industry fora and panels.

Workplace Safety

For Barrick, nothing is more important than the safety, health, and well-being of our workers and their families. We believe that all injuries and occupational illnesses are preventable and that there is no job worth doing in an unsafe way. Our goal of a zero-incident work environment is driven by a vision of "every person going home safe and healthy every day" and a safety culture based on teamwork, safety leadership, and caring for one another.

Approach

Barrick's **Safety & Health Policy** and **Safety & Health Management System** are the primary tools that guide our work in achieving zero incidents. They require safety and occupational health evaluation, planning, and design to be fully integrated into our business development strategies. Safe production is always our goal, and these tools ensure every site stays committed to continuous improvement in their safety performance.

Any mining activity carries an element of risk, and we have worked diligently to develop a culture of leadership through our Courageous Safety Leadership program. In place for over a decade, this training program is offered to every site employee and has been instrumental in fostering Barrick's safety culture and making it a safer place to work. To date, more than 30,000 workers have participated in the program.

To mitigate the risk of injury, we have invested considerable resources to identify the most significant potentially fatal risk categories and are now focused on reducing incidents in the top five risk categories: mobile equipment; stored energy; fires (fixed and mobile equipment); overhead lifting (cranes or lifting devices); and falls from height. In 2014, our safety strategy continued to focus on the top five fatal risk categories, with the most emphasis on large mobile equipment incidents. We are studying collision avoidance technology in an attempt to reduce accidents and near misses involving our large mobile equipment.

Teamwork and Courageous Safety Leadership are the cornerstones of Barrick's safety culture.

2014 Performance Highlights

- We were very pleased to realize a 79 percent reduction in our Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate from 2005 through 2014, a ten-year decreasing trend.
- Regrettably, we had one fatality in 2014. An employee died at the Zaldívar mine in Chile. We are deeply saddened by this. Fatalities are unacceptable and an area of great concern to everyone at Barrick. A team of investigators, led by the VP of Safety & Health, was mobilized for this incident. The lessons learned and many of the corrective actions, including a review of critical systems and tasks, have been applied globally.
- As part of our focus on large mobile equipment, we completed and implemented the Fatigue Management Standard and revisions to the Mobile Equipment Standard in 2014.
- A four-year analysis, beginning in 2011, shows a downward trend in incidents involving the fatal risk categories.

Nothing is more important than the safety, health, and well-being of our workers and their families.

Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate*

79% improvement

3.00
2.50
2.00
1.50
1.00
0.50
0.00

*This rate reflects the number of reportable injuries per 200,000 hours worked

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
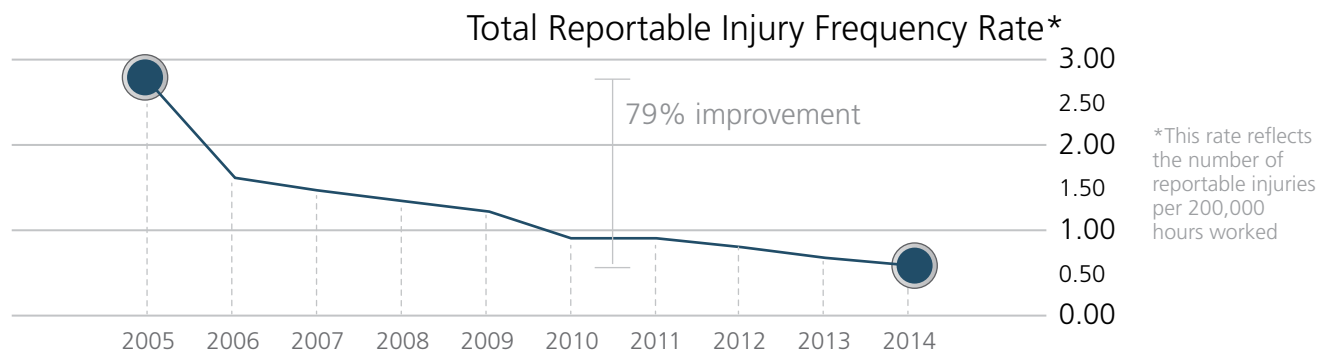
A culture of teamwork and courageous safety leadership contributed to our mines having the safest year on record in 2014.

47%
of our sites had no lost time injuries in 2014

Safety Standards

SAFETY RECORD

Committed to Safety

Contractors on our sites must meet the same high safety standards as our own employees

Barrick employees and contractors received over

580,000

hours of safety and emergency response training in 2014

Community Engagement

Barrick's operations have both positive and negative impacts on the people who live in the communities near our mines. When we seek open, transparent, and respectful relationships with local communities, we improve our understanding of local cultures, priorities, and concerns and are in a better position to effectively share the benefits of mining. As such, effectively engaging with local communities is as important to us as any part of the business and is vital to the success and sustainability of our operations.

Approach

Our business depends on developing and maintaining stable and respectful relationships with the communities near our mines. Barrick's Community Relations Management System (CRMS) facilitates this by providing our sites with guidance and tools on engagement best practices, so that our sites can build strong relationships.
This includes:

- Mapping stakeholders and assessing their priorities and concerns;
- Establishing a culturally appropriate way for people to communicate directly to the company;
- Developing mechanisms for two-way dialogue in order to build trust;
- Providing appropriate channels for stakeholders to raise concerns and grievances; and
- Documenting engagement activities for internal and external audiences.

Barrick employs a variety of methods to engage with local communities, ranging from formal meetings to informal conversations.

As community engagement is a dynamic process, the CRMS is designed to enable sites to adjust their approach as local relationships change and evolve over the life of the mine. Assurance and verification are important parts of our approach, providing sites with feedback and opportunities for improvement. Embedding community engagement within a corporate management system gives us confidence that we are taking a consistent, comprehensive, and transparent approach everywhere we operate.

2014 Performance Highlights

- We signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 15 Diaguita communities and associations in Chile's Huasco province, where the Pascua-Lama project is located. The MoU is a significant step in establishing a new, more transparent and constructive relationship between Barrick and Diaguita communities on the Chilean side of the Pascua-Lama project.
- We developed a facilitated workshop to teach informal stakeholder engagement to Community Relations employees in order to complement our formal engagement process.
- One community information center was opened in Mukumbi, bringing to four the total number of community centers we have established in the communities near our Lumwana mine in Zambia.
- Through our ongoing partnership with White Ribbon (an NGO that works to prevent gender-based violence), we supported two community workshops with the Western Shoshone in Nevada, started a financial literacy/violence prevention project In Lumwana, and introduced seven community organizations in Papua New Guinea to the Gender-Based Violence Prevention Project.

Engaging with local communities is as important to us as any part of the business and is vital to the success and sustainability of our operations.
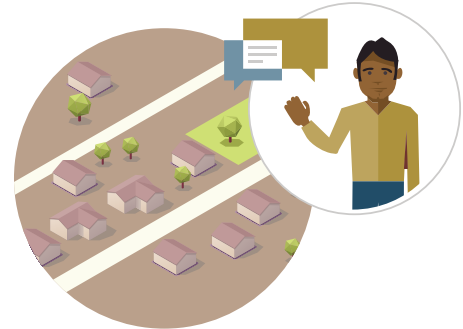
We have in place a **Community Relations Management System** to ensure we develop open, transparent, and respectful relationships with local communities.

CR Standard, Guidance, and Toolkits

Internal Assurance

Training and Support

200+

Community relations professionals globally

Through ongoing dialogue, our community relations teams build relationships with local communities. This includes:

GRIEVANCE FORM

Speaking with community members door-to-door, at town halls, and at dialogue tables

Listening to people when they have grievances, and responding appropriately

Being visible and available to have informal discussions with community members

Working together with local communities for mutual, long-term success

Socio-Economic Development

Barrick has an opportunity to significantly contribute to social and economic development in the communities and countries where we operate by creating jobs, buying locally, and investing in local priorities. Not only do communities and host governments expect this of us, their expectations have never been higher. When we get this right, we are partners with host governments and communities in their own development, contributing to a more stable and prosperous society and a more secure license to operate.

Approach

We contribute in a number of ways to social and economic development in the countries where we operate.

Buying locally: As Barrick spends billions of dollars each year in goods and services, increasing the percentage of goods and services we buy locally can mean adding millions of dollars into a local economy. We therefore purchase local goods and services whenever possible, with our community relations and supply chain teams collaborating closely to understand the local supplier context, including the identification of opportunities to buy locally and to invest in supplier capacity building.

Hiring locally: Our sites also strive to hire locally whenever possible. Our community relations and human resources teams work together to assess the local skills base, develop appropriate recruitment and retention programs, and invest in initiatives to help upgrade local skills. Hiring locally saves us money while creating new sources of income and skills for communities near our mines.

Smart investments: Local communities often have unique social, economic, and infrastructure challenges, some of which pre-date the mine and others as a result of our activities. Sites therefore create community development plans, based on extensive stakeholder engagement, to understand local priorities and the social impacts associated with our activities. Doing so directs us to where we are most needed and stand to make the most sustainable impact.

Paying our fair share: Our payments to governments are another important way we support economic and social development where we operate and beyond. As a signatory to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, we work closely with host governments, civil society, and peer companies to

Our community investments are focused on contributing to lasting social and economic development.

strengthen resource revenue transparency and monitor how these funds are distributed. Barrick's payments to governments in 2014 are available on our **website**.

Expectations that mining companies will contribute to the social and economic development of the countries and communities where they operate will continue to be high, and rightly so. By meeting these expectations, we are sustaining our license to operate and, more importantly, actively contributing to sustainable social and economic development.

2014 Performance Highlights

- Implementation of a Local Procurement Standard. We anticipate developing a quarterly review process regarding local procurement plans and key performance indicators within the next year or two.
- $6.6 billion spent in purchases from local and regional businesses in the countries where we operate, which is 50 percent more than Canada's Official Development Assistance in 2014.
- Globally, more than 95 percent of our employees are nationals of the countries where we operate.

Barrick significantly contributes to the social and economic development of the communities and countries where we operate.

89% of total company spend stays in the countries where the money is generated

$9.7 BILLION in economic value was added to our host countries

More than **95%** of Barrick employees are nationals of the countries where we operate

Employee salaries and benefits: **$2.0B**

Local and national purchases: **$6.6B**

Support for community development: **$54.9M**

Payments to goverments through taxes and royalties: **$1.0B**
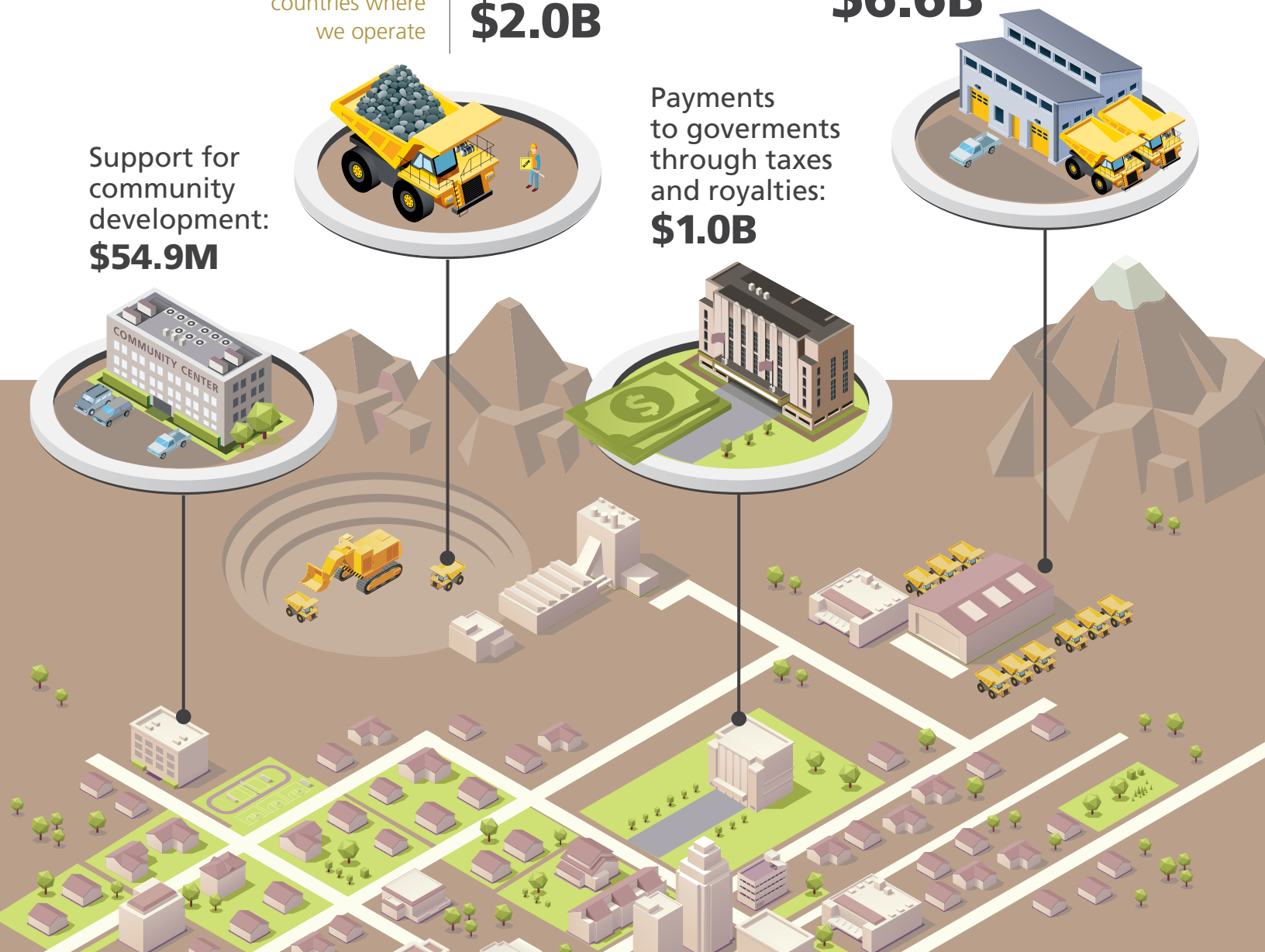
Human Rights

Barrick respects human rights wherever we operate and recognizes the equality and dignity of the people with whom we interact. Respect for our stakeholders is part of our core values, which guide us in all we do. We believe that responsible economic development can and should improve a spectrum of human rights in developing regions and contribute to a state meeting its obligation to protect human rights. In our view, the more a community experiences respect for the rule of law and human rights, the more the community will demand such respect. At the same time, we are deeply cognizant that businesses, even ones that strive to act responsibly, can cause and contribute to negative human rights impacts. We are not immune from that regrettable reality.

Approach

Three principles guide our approach:

- We seek to act responsibly and improve human rights wherever we operate.
- We acknowledge our responsibility to respect the human rights of stakeholders.
- Where we cause or contribute to negative human rights impacts, we strive to remediate them fairly and effectively.

We have instituted a global human rights compliance program to reinforce these principles. The program seeks to comply with the **UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs)**, and other leading initiatives.

The program's central tenet is that every functional unit, office, and site plays a role in ensuring we respect human rights. To this end, our legal department works with each internal group to ensure they consider and try to abide by human rights norms in their conduct and in developing their policies and

We respect the human rights of all who come into contact with Barrick, including employees, suppliers, and communities.

procedures. We strive to operationalize human rights in ways most relevant to each business area and maximize integrating human rights into our daily practices.

These policies and procedures are reinforced through training, management support, due diligence, verification, grievance mechanisms, and a disciplinary approach that does not tolerate human rights violations. More detailed information about the program is available on our **website**.

2014 Performance Highlights

- Provided human rights training for more than 7,500 employees.
- Developed induction video for new employees.
- Enhanced sexual harassment training and programs at multiple sites.
- Added enhanced human rights due diligence questions to Vendor Onboarding Standard.
- Enhanced our Supplier Code of Ethics.
- Human rights assessments were completed at four sites by an independent third-party.[1]
- Pilot project with UNICEF to assess children's rights indicators.
- Communications from company leaders to underscore the program's importance.
- Continued participation in industry and multi-stakeholder fora, including the VPs, the Fund for Peace Human Rights Roundtable, the BSR Human Rights Working Group, the Global Compact Canada Network (board member), and the UN Global Compact's Business for Peace Initiative and Human Rights and Labour Working Group.

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1   An annual report for the program is available by request to **s.jimenez@barrick.com**

THREE PRINCIPLES GUIDE OUR HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH:

1 We seek to act responsibly and work to improve human rights in every location where we operate

2 We acknowledge our responsibility to respect the human rights of stakeholders

3 Where we cause or contribute to negative human rights impacts, we strive to remediate them fairly and effectively

> " Respect for the human rights of individuals and communities figures prominently within our core values. A fully engaged human rights program is critical to our operational performance, as well as to recruiting and retaining top talent. "

Rich Haddock
Senior Vice President and General Counsel

Energy Use & Climate Change

Mining is an energy-intensive business. At Barrick, we believe responsible energy use benefits the environment and society through reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Responsible energy use also benefits host countries and communities by reducing the energy we use from local energy grids, thereby freeing it for other users. Responsible energy use benefits our bottom line by lowering our energy costs. As energy represents a significant proportion of our direct mining costs, responsibly managing energy use is also vital to ensuring our profitability.

Approach

Throughout every stage of the mining process, our approach to managing energy use and climate change is informed by our internal **Environmental Management System** and associated Standards, along with guidance provided by the International Council on Mining and Metals, including its **Position Statement on Climate Change**.

Energy management affects every aspect of our business — cost, environment (including GHG emissions), safety, reputation, production, licence to operate, and shareholder value. Therefore, we are committed to operational excellence and continuous improvement in energy management. Conservation, energy efficiency, and alternative energy sources form our core energy strategies. Barrick's new **Energy Management Policy**, finalized at the end of 2014, establishes requirements for the effective administration and control of all energy sources (fuel, power, explosives) used by Barrick.

Barrick understands the fundamental link between energy use and climate change and sees climate change as a company, community, and global concern. We realize that effective

Investing in alternative energy sources is an important way we can reduce our carbon footprint.

energy management, including renewables and fuel switching programs, will result in sustainable GHG reductions.

2014 Performance Highlights

Barrick developed a five-year Energy Plan in 2014, with the goal of reducing energy costs by at least 10 percent. We are exploring energy initiatives for the short, medium, and long term, including fuel substitution, renewable energy opportunities, and waste heat recovery. For example, we expect to proceed with a liquid natural gas pilot project in 2015.

We worked with Hatch, an external consultant, to evaluate the existing GHG sequestration potential of Barrick owned or leased land in the Americas and Australia, with the goal of defining a baseline for our carbon sequestration potential. An interim project report was finalized in December 2014. Barrick will now review the report conclusions and evaluate opportunities for GHG sequestration going forward.

Barrick developed a mass-energy balance pilot program at Pueblo Viejo that leverages Pi (OsiSoft) data, providing us with access to detailed information on where and how energy is being used, potential areas for improvement, the ability to track GHG emissions from specific systems or processes, and to validate the success of energy and GHG reduction projects. Lessons learned from this pilot project will be applied to our other mine sites to create a new, dynamic Energy Management Information System.

We are also investigating non-capital based and partnership strategies that can use the energy savings stream from a project to finance the project. These progressive strategies can reduce the need for up-front capital, provide new resources, accelerate the implementation of projects, and increase the number of projects that can be implemented to reduce energy costs and GHG emissions.

Mining is an energy-intensive business. Responsible energy use benefits both society and our bottom line.

266
Megajoules
per metric ton of ore processed

Energy represents a significant proportion of direct mining costs. Barrick is therefore focused on looking for innovative, creative ways to lower our energy use.

$1.1B
spent on energy

44%	20%	18%	18%
Diesel	Electricity	Nat. Gas	Other

2014 Energy Profile

17%
Renewables
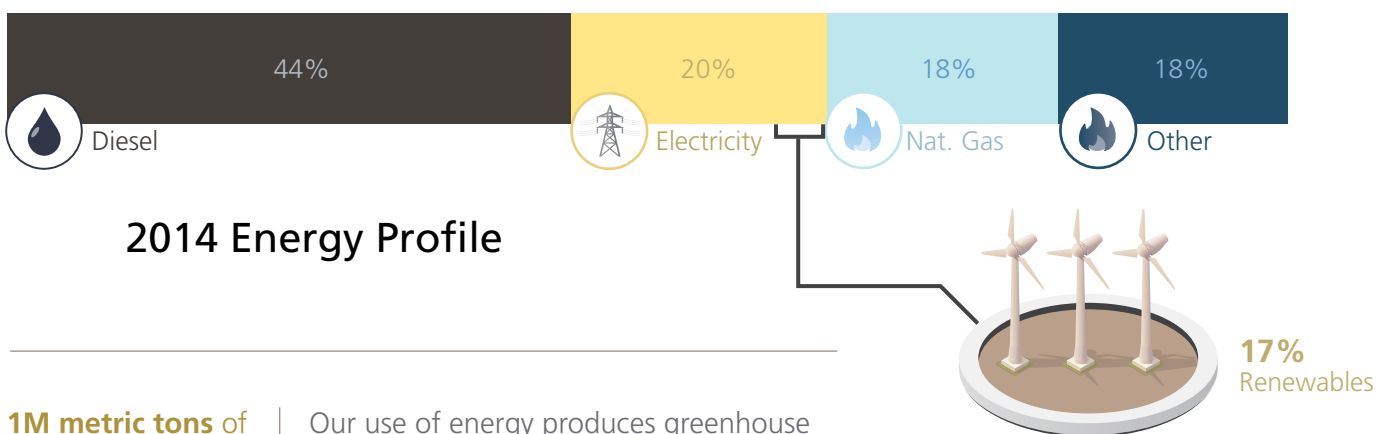
Over **1M metric tons** of GHG emissions saved since 2009 through energy reduction programs.

Our use of energy produces greenhouse gas emissions. Increasing our energy efficiency is an important way that we can reduce our impact on climate change.

20.0 kg
of CO_2e per metric ton of ore processed

SCOPE 1
GHG Emissions
from direct energy use

SCOPE 2
GHG Emissions
from purchased electricity

9.2 kg
of CO_2e per metric ton of ore processed

Water Management

Water use continues to increase in support of growing economies and populations — including use for industrial, agricultural, and domestic activities. While water is essential to the mining process, Barrick also understands that it is a shared, vital resource. Therefore, everywhere we operate, we see it as a business imperative to manage our water as an asset and more importantly as a community resource. We focus on disciplined water risk management throughout the mine life cycle, conserving water, controlling our impacts on water quality, and engaging with other water users to pursue sustainable management of water resources.

Approach

Our approach is primarily guided by Barrick's **Water Conservation Standard**, which emphasizes water monitoring, risk assessment, and continuous improvements in water use efficiency, site water balance within our operations, and identifying and managing water-related risks "outside the fence." This ensures our operations carry out proper water management activities that are appropriate for site-specific conditions.

Barrick operates in a number of arid and semi-arid regions where we preferentially use brackish or saline water to meet our water needs. Along with reducing costs and maximizing the availability of fresh water for other users, using saline water also reduces soil salinity, often a problem for farmers and ranchers in arid areas.

We have been able to reduce capital and operating costs at many sites by recycling and reusing water. This occurs either when a water outflow from one process is used for another — such as wash-bay water being used for dust suppression following necessary treatment — or when gold-laden processing water is stripped of the gold and the water is re-circulated back through the processing system.

Barrick actively engages with local communities on water-related matters, including through community participatory water monitoring programs. These programs help increase transparency in our processes, underscore our confidence in the measures and systems we have in place to maintain water quality, and ultimately help us build trust with those who share this essential resource with us.

2014 Performance Highlights

- The Water Conservation Standard was reviewed and updated in 2014. Further assessment and refinement of the Standard will occur in 2015.
- Approximately 21 percent of the water used at our properties was brackish or saline.
- We recycled or reused 71 percent of the water we withdrew from the environment.
- We conducted water monitoring programs with communities located near our operations in South America, Papua New Guinea, Canada, and the Dominican Republic.

Local communities participate in water monitoring near the Pueblo Viejo mine in the Dominican Republic.

We consider water to be a shared, vital resource and see it as a business imperative to manage our water use in a responsible way.

71%
water recycled at
Barrick operations

93.9 Mm³
water used for
mining activites

21% of water
used at our
properties was
brackish or
saline

127.6 Mm³
water discharged back
to the environment
once it met water
quality permit limits

63%
of Barrick's operations
did not discharge water.
Instead, most water was
recycled or reused

We have **water monitoring programs** with local communities near our operations, including in Argentina, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, and Peru

Performance Summary Snapshot

MATERIAL ISSUE	COMMITMENT	YES	PARTIALLY
ETHICAL BUSINESS CONDUCT	Support transparency legislation being developed in the US and Canada	✔	
	Continue focused training for employees	✔	
	Complete rollout of the risk assessment program developed in 2013	✔	
WORKPLACE SAFETY	Develop the Compass program for safety & health employees	✔	
	Complete gap assessments and implementation of the Fatigue Management Standard, Mobile Equipment Standard, the Construction Standard, and the Contractor Safety Policy		✔
	Identify, assess, and prioritize all site occupational health exposures.	✔	
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	Fully implement Community Relations Management System (CRMS) by the end of 2014		✔
	Continue CRMS assurance and verification at 11 sites		✔
	Complete a third-party review of sites' Grievance Mechanisms	✔	
	Conduct gap assessments on the Exploration Community Relations Guidelines	✔	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Implement community development plans at all development projects and operations	✔	
	Implement the Local Employment and Local Procurement and Contracting Standards at applicable sites		✔
HUMAN RIGHTS	Complete implementation of the Human Rights Compliance Program (HRCP)	✔	
	Complete Human Rights Impact Assessments at four sites	✔	
	Strengthen grievance mechanisms on human rights	✔	
ENERGY USE & CLIMATE CHANGE	Develop an energy and GHG emissions reduction plan that includes mid- and long-term targets	✔	
	Continue to look for additional clean energy opportunities	✔	
	Implement the LNG pilot project in Nevada		
WATER MANAGEMENT	Update the Water Conservation Standard	✔	
	Update research on site-level water risk assessment methods	✔	
	Research additional ways to recycle and reuse water	✔	
	Begin to evaluate the physical risk of climate change related to water		✔

NO	COMMENTS AND 2015 PLANS
	Consistent with our commitment to transparency, we advocated for legislation in Canada requiring mining companies to disclose their payments to governments around the world.
	Anti-Corruption training was completed for 6,600 employees. Nearly 100% of employees who were identified for focused live training received it. Training efforts will continue in 2015.
	Anti-Corruption baseline studies and risk assessments for seven sites were completed in 2014. In 2015, we will focus on implementing recommendations from the 2014 assessments, conducting follow-up assessments to those completed in 2014, and conducting full assessments at three sites and a baseline assessment at one location.
	Completed the Compass employee development program. The program will be implemented in 2015.
	Fatigue Management & Mobile Equipment Standards have been implemented. The Construction Standard & Contractor Safety Policy are complete but have not been implemented. We will develop a strategy for implementation in 2015. In 2015 we will also revise a number of current standards.
	Assessments were completed. The focus for 2015 will be on mitigation of at-risk exposures based on Industrial Hygiene sampling results.
	92% of all applicable requirements have been implemented at operating sites. In 2015, the focus will be on final implementation of the CRMS.
	Audits were completed at six sites. Audits will be completed at remaining high-risk sites in 2015.
	Completed the review. In 2015, an internal cross-site working group will be established and training will be provided to address challenges identified in the review. The Grievance Mechanism procedure will also be updated based on the review.
	Gap assessments were completed. In 2015, internal assurance reviews for high-risk sites will be completed.
	All sites where community development plans are applicable have met the requirements of the Standard.
	Sites have made progress in implementing Local Employment and Local Procurement programs. A standard Local Employment approach has been developed and is now being reviewed internally. The Local Procurement Standard was implemented and we will continue to review opportunities for improvement in 2015.
	Completed initial rollout. In 2015, we will continue to implement and adjust the program based on feedback and experience as well as operational changes and emerging best practices.
	Completed independent assessments at four sites. All high- and medium-risk sites operated by Barrick have now been assessed. In 2015, we will focus on instituting recommendations from 2014, including adjusting key policies and programs and engaging with stakeholders on identified issues.
	Provided detailed and specific guidance to grievances officers regarding handling human rights grievances. Completed the individual claims component of the Porgera Remedy Framework. In 2015, we will consider adjusting the guidance to grievance officers around human rights related grievances based on our 2014 experience and will commission an independent assessment of the Porgera Remedy Framework against the UN Guiding Principles.
	Developed an Energy Management Policy in 2014. Also developed a five-year Energy Plan with the goal of reducing energy costs by 10% in five years.
	Ongoing. Now linked to the five-year Energy Plan.
✓	Extended the program to look at fuel-switching opportunities (diesel to LNG, HFO to LNG) at all mines. Therefore, LNG pilot project has been delayed until late 2015.
	An updated Standard was released in the first quarter of 2015.
	Ongoing.
	Ongoing.
	Applied to one capital project — Pascua-Lama.

Barrick is committed to leadership in corporate social responsibility reporting because it gives our stakeholders transparent, comparable, and externally assured information on our commitment to, and progress on, mining responsibly.

For more information on Barrick's responsible mining activities, please see the complete 2014 Responsibility Report at **barrick.com.**

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