

Module: Introduction**Page: W0. Introduction**

W0.1**Introduction**

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Barrick is engaged in the production and sale of gold, as well as related activities such as exploration and mine development. Barrick also produces significant amounts of copper, principally from its Zaldivar joint venture and Lumwana mine. The company's head office is located in Toronto, Canada. At the end of December 2015, the company had over 14,000 employees, with mines and development project in 10 countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, the United States and Zambia. Barrick has 8 wholly-owned mines, five joint ventures mines and six 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.

The company's gold is sold to various gold bullion dealers at market prices. Copper is sold to smelters and copper product manufacturers and copper traders. Responsible environmental management is central to our success as a leading gold mining company and we seek to continually improve our performance. Water Management transparency is very important to Barrick and information on Barrick's approach to water risk and opportunities, including Water Conservation is readily available to the public and third parties through our annual Responsibility Report website: <http://www.barrick.com/responsibility/environment>.

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 Corporate Social Responsibility programs and external reporting. As such, effective as of year-end 2013, our annual CDP Questionnaire no longer includes Acacia.

SEE FURTHER INFORMATION BOX FOR CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

W0.2

Reporting year

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

Period for which data is reported
Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015

W0.3

Reporting boundary

Please indicate the category that describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water-related impacts are reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.4

Exclusions

Are there any geographies, facilities or types of water inputs/outputs within this boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

W0.4a

Exclusions

Please report the exclusions in the following table

Exclusion	Please explain why you have made the exclusion
Advanced exploration projects are not included until they proceed to the development phase and are considered a development project.	Exploration projects are not sufficiently advanced to collect and provide comprehensive data. Water use at these properties is examined as part of Barrick's risk assessment process and through the Environmental Management System and through supporting standards, (i.e. Water Conservation Standard). Water use associated with exploration projects is primarily for drilling and tends to be significantly lower when compared to operating sites. Barrick focuses its efforts on sites with greater impact and therefore does not include water used for exploration in this report.
Joint venture properties where we are not the operator are not included.	This report contains information on all of our wholly-owned operations (Cortez, Golden Sunlight, Goldstrike, Hemlo, Lagunas Norte, Lumwana, Pierina (in closure) and Veladero) and joint ventures where we are the operator (Pueblo Viejo and Turquoise Ridge), projects (Cerro Casale, Donlin Gold, Jabal Sayid, Pascua-Lama, Alturas, and Goldrush) and closure sites. We report on 100 percent of the data and significant issues from our joint-venture operations where we are the operator. Although it is no longer operated by Barrick, we have decided to report on data from the Porgera joint venture in the 2015 Carbon Disclosure Response. The Porgera joint venture is operated by Barrick (Niugini) Limited ("BNL"), the joint venture entity, on behalf of Barrick and Zijin Mining Group Company ("Zijin"). Barrick completed the sale of 50% of its interest in the Porgera mine to Zijin on August 31, 2015. Accordingly, all information related to Porgera in this report for the period from September 1, 2015, to December 31, 2015, is based on data provided by BNL.
Acacia Mining PLC	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 Corporate Social Responsibility programs and external reporting. As such, effective as of year-end 2013, our annual CDP Questionnaire no longer includes Acacia
Divested Properties	Sites in which Barrick has divested its interest, or has ceased operational control, prior to the date of this report, December 31, 2015, (i.e., Round Mountain, Ruby Hill, Cowal, KCGM and Zaldivar) are not included in this report. Barrick's Bald Mountain mine was sold to Kinross Gold Corporation on January 11, 2016. Although Barrick owned the mine at year-end 2015, the property is not included in this response because Barrick did not receive the required environmental data prior to the closing of this transaction.

Further Information

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION Certain information contained in this response to the Water CDP 2016 Information Request (the "Response"), including any information as to Barrick's strategy, projects, plans or future financial or operating performance constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "objective", "intend", "project", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "schedule", "potential", "may", "will", "likely," "unlikely," "more likely than not", "about as likely as not", "virtually certain", and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the company in light of management's experience and perception of current conditions and expected developments, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors

could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold, copper or certain other commodities (such as silver, diesel fuel, natural gas and electricity); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations including with respect to environmental matters and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices, expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in jurisdictions in which the company does or may carry on business in the future; failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits and approvals; increased costs and physical risks, including extreme weather events and resource shortages, related to climate change; increased costs, delays, suspensions and technical challenges associated with the construction of capital projects; the impact of global liquidity and credit availability on the timing of cash flows and the values of assets and liabilities based on projected future cash flows; adverse changes in our credit rating; the impact of inflation; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical challenges and disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems; damage to the company's reputation due to the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including negative publicity with respect to the company's handling of environmental matters or dealings with community groups, whether true or not; risks associated with working with partners in jointly controlled assets; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; fluctuations in the currency markets; litigation; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, or over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; and business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the company. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mining. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Barrick. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Response are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the SEC and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities for a discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements. The company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Module: Current State

Page: W1. Context

W1.1

Please rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your organization

Water quality and quantity	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater	Important	Neutral	We value freshwater and use recycled/saline water as much as possible. Direct use: Water is used in mine processing. The majority of these usages do not require high quality freshwater therefore we

Water quality and quantity	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
available for use			have ranked the importance as “important” to our operations. We utilize the fit for use principle to conserve freshwater by prioritizing the usage of water with poor quality such as recycled & waters potentially in contact with mining disturbed areas for operational demands. We believe freshwater is a valuable resource and only consume it when necessary for demands such as reagent mixing & domestic water supply. Currently we use 62% recycled water at our sites. Indirect use: Wide ranges of supplies, heavy equipment, grinding media, tires to explosives & chemical agents, are needed for our operations. The production of these involves complex processes, various industries & multi-level supply chains. Requirements for good quality freshwater vary significantly thereby ranked neutral.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital for operations	Neutral	Direct Use: Water is used for dust & cleaning equipment, wet grinding, physical separation, flotation, leaching, pumping tailings, power generation & cooling, etc. We utilize fit for use principle to conserve freshwater by prioritizing the usage of recycled & waters potentially in contact with mining disturbed areas for operational water demands. The majority of the above demand is met by brackish water coming from recycling & saline water sources & is ranked “vital for operations.” Currently we use 62% recycled water. To enhance the level of water supply security, we establish alternative water supply sources should upset conditions occur. Indirect use wide ranges of supplies, heavy equipment, grinding media, tires, explosives to chemical agents, are needed. The production of these goods involves complex processes, various industries & multi-levels of supply chains. The amount of recycled/brackish water needed for these purposes varies significantly and is therefore ranked neutral.

W1.2

For your total operations, please detail which of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored and provide an explanation as to why or why not

Water aspect	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals- total	76-100	Barrick reports water management as per GRI reporting requirements and monitors and measures this

Water aspect	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
volumes		water aspect at 100%.
Water withdrawals- volume by sources	76-100	Barrick reports water management as per GRI reporting requirements and monitors and measures this water aspect at 100%.
Water discharges- total volumes	76-100	Barrick reports water management as per GRI reporting requirements and monitors and measures this water aspect at 100%
Water discharges- volume by destination	76-100	Barrick reports water management as per GRI reporting requirements and monitors and measures this water aspect at 100%.
Water discharges- volume by treatment method	76-100	We employ a variety of techniques to control the volume and improve the quality of effluent by engineering water containment and treatment facilities prior to discharge to the environment. In general, it is expected that the quality of effluent generated by any operation will be variable based on site-specific factors, including, but not limited to local effluent water quality standards, baseline water quality facilities present on site, the operating status of the site (e.g., closed, producing, etc.), and the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock. However, given the common ore processing steps, effluent at the operations will share some similarities. As a company with global operations, we regularly share available technologies and talents across our organization to improve the effluent treatment efficiency. We monitor and measures this water aspect at 100%.
Water discharge quality data- quality by standard effluent parameters	76-100	We track the quality by our discharge based on site specific permit/license requirements. We monitor and measure this water aspect at 100%.
Water consumption- total volume	76-100	Barrick reports water management as per GRI reporting requirements and monitors and measures this water aspect at 100%.
Facilities providing fully-functioning WASH services for all workers	76-100	Camp services such as accommodation, catering, laundry, and healthcare are mostly provided by our contractors. These services require fully functioning WASH services to all workers. We monitor and measure this water aspect at 100%.

W1.2a

Water withdrawals: for the reporting year, please provide total water withdrawal data by source, across your operations

Source	Quantity (megaliters/year)	How does total water withdrawals for this source compare to the last reporting year?	Comment
Fresh surface water	48608	Lower	Barrick used less water in 2015 due to divestments of mines and removal of certain properties from its operational control.
Brackish surface water/seawater	826.4	Lower	Due to divestment of Cowal mine and 1/3 less withdrawals at Veladero.
Rainwater	0	Not applicable	We do not purposely harvest rainwater for water supply.
Groundwater - renewable	16994	Not applicable	We do not track groundwater as renewable versus nonrenewable at this time. Therefore, we have reported total groundwater abstraction as "groundwater renewable". We will investigate the potential to disaggregate this data in future years. Number is significantly lower than 2014 (32,807) due to removal of Australian properties (KCGM and Cowal) and Zaldivar from scope of this report.
Groundwater - non-renewable	0	About the same	We do not track groundwater as renewable versus nonrenewable at this time. Therefore, we have reported total groundwater abstraction as "groundwater renewable". We will investigate the potential to disaggregate this data in future years.
Produced/process water	0	Not applicable	Applies to oil and gas industry.
Municipal supply	103.4	Lower	We purchase municipal water mainly for potable water consumption. Removal of Australian properties from report (KCGM) resulted in significant decrease in municipal water used.
Wastewater from another organization	157	Higher	The Jabal Sayid JV uses treated municipal waste water as operational water supply.
Total	66689	Lower	Divestment of Cowal and removal of KCGM and Zaldivar from report has caused this number to be lower than 2014 (95,596).

W1.2b

Water discharges: for the reporting year, please provide total water discharge data by destination, across your operations

Destination	Quantity (megaliters/year)	How does total water discharged to this destination compare to the last reporting year?	Comment
Fresh surface water	120783	About the same	All of water discharge is to the surface locations.
Brackish surface water/seawater	6458	About the same	At our Pueblo Viejo operation in the Dominican Republic, the treated clean water is discharged to a historically (prior to Barrick ownership) contaminated Margajita stream, could not previously support aquatic habitat. Since 2012, treated effluent has been discharged to the stream, and the re-establishment of the aquatic habitat has shown significant progress.
Groundwater	0	Not applicable	At this time, we are not submitting renewable groundwater numbers.
Municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant	0	Not applicable	We do not discharge to municipal treatment plant.
Wastewater for another organization	0	Not applicable	We do not have wastewater for another organization.
Total	127241	About the same	The discharged volumes include the treated runoff from the operations.

W1.2c

Water consumption: for the reporting year, please provide total water consumption data, across your operations

Consumption (megaliters/year)	How does this consumption figure compare to the last reporting year?	Comment
66428	Lower	Significantly less due to divestments and exclusion of KCGM and Zaldivar

W1.3

Do you request your suppliers to report on their water use, risks and/or management?

Yes

W1.3a

Please provide the proportion of suppliers you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management and the proportion of your procurement spend this represents

Proportion of suppliers %	Total procurement spend %	Rationale for this coverage
Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Barrick has greater than 10,000 suppliers for all our operations. For this assessment, we selected 23 major suppliers who are the current Tier 1 supplier facilities in our primary direct spend categories, such as heavy equipment, tires, and grinding media for our mining operations. We have finished a screening level risk assessment by plotting the locations of these major suppliers on the global monthly average blue water scarcity map produced by the Water Footprint Network to identify suppliers located in water stress area (see attached map). Further to the screening level assessment, Barrick has also obtained and evaluated water management information regarding water risk assessment and water management strategies for 13 suppliers from publicly available information, including CDP disclosure and other databases. Over 40% of our main suppliers have responded to CDP water disclosure in 2015. For the remainder suppliers who do not disclose water data publicly, we reached out to them directly such as Dupont and Magotteaux in the USA. The information request includes information on total water withdraw, water management strategy, and current water risk and mitigation etc. We use this information to assess the reliability of the supplier's production and pricing. Maintaining the key supplier status is the main incentive for reporting.

W1.3b

Please choose the option that best explains why you do not request your suppliers to report on their water use, risks and/or management

Primary reason	Please explain
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W1.4

Has your organization experienced any detrimental impacts related to water in the reporting year?

Yes

W1.4a

Please describe the detrimental impacts experienced by your organization related to water in the reporting year

Country	River basin	Impact indicator	Impact	Description of impact	Length of impact	Overall financial impact	Response strategy	Description of response strategy
Argentina	Other: Taguas, Palca, Blanco River systems	Phys-Declining water quality	Fines/penalties	On September 13, 2015, a valve on a leach pad pipeline at Veladero failed, resulting in a release of cyanide-bearing process solution into a nearby waterway through a diversion channel gate that was open at the time of the incident. MAGSA	Approximately 12 hours on Sep 13 2016	On March 11, 2016, the Provincial mining authority announced its intention to impose an administrative fine against MAGSA in connection with the incident. On April 14, 2016, MAGSA paid the approximately \$10 Million fine. Also on March 11, 2016, a San	Strengthen links with local community Other: Promote best practice and awareness and additional environmental monitoring	Environmental monitoring conducted by MAGSA and independent third parties immediately following the incident, and in the months following, demonstrates that the solution release did not pose risks to the health of communities or cause adverse environmental

Country	River basin	Impact indicator	Impact	Description of impact	Length of impact	Overall financial impact	Response strategy	Description of response strategy
				notified regulatory authorities of the release. Mine operations have returned to normal. Monitoring and inspection of the mine site will continue in accordance with a court order.		Juan Provincial court laid criminal charges based on alleged negligence against nine current and former MAGSA employees in connection with the incident.		impacts downstream from the mine. A temporary restriction on the addition of new cyanide to the mine's processing circuit was lifted on September 24, 2015, and mine operations have returned to normal.

W1.4b

Please choose the option below that best explains why you do not know if your organization experienced any detrimental impacts related to water in the reporting year and any plans you have to investigate this in the future

Primary reason	Future plans
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Further Information

Module: Risk Assessment

Page: W2. Procedures and Requirements

W2.1

Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Water risks are assessed

W2.2

Please select the options that best describe your procedures with regard to assessing water risks

Risk assessment procedure	Coverage	Scale	Please explain
Comprehensive company-wide risk assessment	Direct operations and supply chain	All facilities and some suppliers	Barrick's Water Conservation Standard addresses water-related risks. Operations must report key water management parameters related to water supply, storage & usage, to our network monthly. The Standard complements our Risk Management Process (RM), which ensures risks are assessed, reported, managed, & monitored at all levels and all operational life cycle phases. This annual process evaluates water-related risks & mitigating controls. Barrick has more than 10,000 suppliers. We selected 23 major suppliers from our Tier 1 supplier facilities in our primary direct spend categories, (heavy equipment, tires, etc.) media for our operations. We have finished a screening level risk assessment by plotting the locations of these suppliers on the global monthly average blue water scarcity map produced by the Water Footprint Network to identify suppliers located in water stress area (see attached). Barrick has obtained & evaluated water management information regarding water risk assessment & management strategies for 13 suppliers from publicly available information, including CDP. Over 40% of our main suppliers responded to CDP in 2015. For the remainder, we reached out to them directly such as Dupont & Magotteaux. The request includes total water withdraw, water management strategy, & current water risk mitigation etc. We use this information to assess the reliability of the supplier's production & pricing. Maintaining the key supplier status is the main incentive for reporting

W2.3

Please state how frequently you undertake water risk assessments, what geographical scale and how far into the future you consider risks for each assessment

Frequency	Geographic scale	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Annually	River basin	>6 years	Assessments are carried out at least annually. The minimum annual frequency is selected to reflect the close linkage between the local climate pattern & mine water management system. The longer timeframe is determined on the complex nature of large scale mining operation where long-term is critical. For expansion study&permit assessment, detailed water risk assessment & mitigation measures are carried out during prefeasibility & feasibility study,if applicable,an environmental impact assessment.

W2.4

Have you evaluated how water risks could affect the success (viability, constraints) of your organization's growth strategy?

Yes, evaluated over the next 1 year

W2.4a

Please explain how your organization evaluated the effects of water risks on the success (viability, constraints) of your organization's growth strategy?

We have developed the Barrick Development System (BDS) technical standards and Authorization of Expenditures (AFE) processes for capital projects that may involve environmental components. Among other requirements, the technical framework specifies the need for a life of mine (LOM) (construction, operation, closure and post-closure) assessment of water demand, water supply, and water related business risk, and risk control strategies. Water related business risks often include, but are not limited to, security of water supply, changing regulatory discharge quality standards and community concerns over water impacts, etc. The BDS is applied to align the project design and operational objectives with our risk management methodology and Barrick Water Conservation Standard. Among various requirements, BDS specified the design and risk assessment criteria for water management systems including the projection of water supply, consumption, impact to the environment and water related business risks. These require project developers to provide detailed financial models that take into account capital expenditures, operating expenditures, offsets, sensitivities and risk analysis, environmental credits, government incentives and other factors to provide financial values for the project. Environmental operations are then tracked as part of an operating budget. Currently, this information is tracked at the site or country level and is not available at the corporate level. All project development must incorporate robust estimation of capital and operational costs of the water management systems. If the business risks and projected financial return do not meet Barrick certain key objectives, the project will not go ahead as designed.

W2.4b

What is the main reason for not having evaluated how water risks could affect the success (viability, constraints) of your organization's growth strategy, and are there any plans in place to do so in the future?

Main reason	Current plans	Timeframe until evaluation	Comment

W2.5

Please state the methods used to assess water risks

Method	Please explain how these methods are used in your risk assessment
Internal company knowledge Water Footprint Network WBCSD Global Water Tool WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter Other: Barrick's Water Conservation Standard, Development System, Assurance & Verification Process, Independent Studies, IBAT 4 Database	After applying the WBCSB Global Water Tool to identify high & medium risk sites at country level, we plot our operations on the Global Monthly Water Scarcity map which is linked to Water Footprint Network to assess stress at watershed level (attached); evaluate social water risk using the WWF Water Risk Filter; & biodiversity water risk with IBAT4(Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool)database. Barrick's Water Conservation Standard requires projects, operations & closure sites to 1. develop & implement a water management plan, identify key water risks & opportunities, & support water planning; 2.establish minimum criteria for monitoring, analysis & reporting of water data; 3.establish a consistent approach for maintaining a sustainable site water balance; 4.establish a consistent approach to conduct water management risk assessments annually, analyze community relations, social & biodiversity information. We also monitor regional or local drought conditions if applicable. We closely follow the National Integrated Drought Information System for Nevada, USA as part of site level water risk analysis. We also look for any potential linkage to mine water usage. Barrick's Community Relations Standard requires all high risk sites to annually complete a Social Risk Assessment based on Barrick's Formal Risk Assessment Process. Sites with high social risks related to water are able to assess inherent risks, review the effectiveness of current controls & develop additional controls if necessary. The Social Risk Assessment informs Community Relations annual work plan which is documented in a Site Social Management

Method	Please explain how these methods are used in your risk assessment
	<p>Plan. Outcomes from the Social Risk Assessment are reported to site & corporate senior management quarterly. High risks are also reported to the Board of Directors through the Community Relations & Corporate Social Responsibility Board Report. Barrick has secure tenure of water use in most locations as we have government permits or enforceable rights for water withdrawal for our sites. Due to our secure tenure, future regulatory changes could be unlikely to affect pricing for existing operations. Also, we evaluate & manage the risk of increasing compliance costs driven by changes of regulation of discharge quality/volumes. We apply conservative design assumptions & implement robust water treatment technologies to design & operate our water treatment systems. Barrick's Development System (BDS) technical standards guide all capital project development, specifying need for life of mine assessment of water demand/supply & water related environmental risk. Barrick has a robust risk assessment system in place as well as assurance & verification to ensure systems to manage stakeholder conflicts are effective. Operations undergoing expansion study & permit assessment, detailed water risk assessment & mitigation measures are carried out during pre/feasibility study & if applicable, an environmental impact assessments carried out by external parties.</p>

W2.6

Which of the following contextual issues are always factored into your organization's water risk assessments?

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
Current water availability and quality parameters at a local level	Relevant, included	<p>Sustainable water supply is a critical aspect of our operation. At the site level, our water monitoring program includes water quality and quantity of water abstraction, discharge, recycle, and water consumptions at operating mines. Each site must collect all water monitoring data and analyze as internal company knowledge to support the risk assessment. In addition, Barrick applies the water risk assessment process to all the sites that consist of the following methods: Water Footprint Network WBCSD Global Water Tool, WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter, Other: Barrick's Water Conservation & Community Relations Standard, Development System, Assurance & Verification Process, and site level independent studies using internal company knowledge. In addition to evaluating the risk of operating in water-stressed areas, which risk is mainly caused by unsustainable consumption/pollution of local water resources, we also monitor regional or local drought conditions if applicable. Drought is considered as a condition with abnormally low precipitation in a prolonged period (with an onset and end time), resulting in</p>

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
		<p>economical and ecosystem damages. For example, we closely follow the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) for Nevada, USA (where we have operations) as part of site level water risk analysis.”</p>
<p>Current water regulatory frameworks and tariffs at a local level</p>	<p>Relevant, included</p>	<p>Sustainable water supply and discharge permits are critical for all our operations. Each site must collect relevant water monitoring data and analyze as internal company knowledge to support the risk assessment. We evaluate and monitor the potential for regulatory changes related to water in each of the jurisdictions where we operate, not just water-stressed areas. We use scenarios to assess potential outcomes. In addition, we conduct site level independent studies using internal company knowledge to analyze the current water regulatory frameworks. For example, our operations in Peru are closely analyzing and evaluating strategies to comply with effluent water quality regulations. The operations are developing plans to upgrade the existing water treatment systems to meet the more stringent water quality requirements.</p>
<p>Current stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a local level</p>	<p>Relevant, included</p>	<p>Response to stakeholder concerns over water supply and quality are one of the key aspects of our community relations efforts at site level. As a form of internal company knowledge to monitor and assess this issue,“Barrick’s Community Relations Management System (CRMS) facilitates the creation of strong partnerships by providing our sites with guidance and tools on engagement best practices. In addition, an effective grievance mechanism allows local communities to communicate their concerns and issues directly to Barrick so that they may be resolved. This allows our sites to take early action to resolve any issues before they grow into a serious social incident. Since 2012, all our sites have had operating grievance mechanisms. We are now focused on strengthening and improving the effectiveness of these grievance mechanisms. Barrick Community Relations Standard and Risk Management System tracks/monitors existing stakeholder conflicts, estimates future potential conflicts and discusses scenario analysis related to water and stake holder conflicts. Also we completed an assessment of operating mine sites using the Basin Related Risk portion of the WWF Water Risk Filter to determine where there is high potential for stakeholder conflicts around water. For example, we maintain community participatory water monitoring programs at our operations in Peru, Argentina and Dominican Republic. Representatives of communities attend regular water sampling program and review observation results.</p>
<p>Current implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials</p>	<p>Relevant, included</p>	<p>Barrick includes supply chain in water risk assessment. Barrick has more than 10,000 suppliers for all our operations. For this assessment, we selected 23 major suppliers who are the current Tier 1 supplier facilities in our primary direct spend categories. We have finished a screening level risk assessment by plotting the locations of these suppliers on the global monthly average blue water scarcity map produced by the Water Footprint Network to identify suppliers located in water stress area (see attached map). Further to the screening level assessment, Barrick has also obtained and evaluated water management information regarding water risk assessment and water management strategies for 13 suppliers from publicly available information, including CDP disclosure and other databases. Over 40% of our main suppliers have responded to CDP water disclosure in 2015. For the reminder suppliers who do not disclose water data publicly, we reached out to them directly such as Dupont and Magotteaux in the USA.</p>

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
		The information request includes information on total water withdraw, water management strategy, and current water risk and mitigation etc. We use this information to assess the reliability of the supplier's production and pricing. Maintaining the key supplier status is the main incentive for reporting.
Current status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level	Relevant, included	Protection of ecosystem is an essential environmental objective for all our operations. Each site must monitor relevant ecosystem indicators and analyze as internal company knowledge to support the risk assessment process. We identify linkages between the potential impacts of mine on local water resources to the local sensitive and/or endangered species prior to the development of the mine. Mitigation strategies and site specific indicators must be determined. As part of the on-going site environmental monitoring program, the status of the ecosystems and the mitigation effort are continuously monitored. Adjustments of the mitigation strategies maybe required to optimize the results. In addition, all sites follow/select the water risk assessment process that consists of the following methods: Water Footprint Network WBCSD Global Water Tool, WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter, and biodiversity related water risk with IBAT4 database.We conduct site level independent studies using internal company knowledge. For example, we reached agreement with the U.S. Department of the Interior and The Nature Conservancy to be partners to carry out sage-grouse habitat mitigation projects. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management and Barrick have all agreed to use The Nature Conservancy's science-based Sage-grouse Conservation Forecasting Tool to quantify the benefits of habitat conservation projects on the company's ranch lands and adjacent public lands as well as the impacts of Barrick's future proposals for mining activities in the area.
Current river basin management plans	Relevant, included	We respect the need of other water users and protection of the ecosystem in river basins where we operate. Each site must collect relevant water monitoring data and analyze as internal company knowledge to support the risk assessment process. A local level river basin management plan, if it exists, is the starting point for us to develop a site water management strategy that not only secure the need of water supply and discharge but also ensure that the local water resource is sustainable. In addition, all sites follow/select the water risk assessment process that consists of the following methods: Barrick's Water Conservation Assurance & Verification Process, and site level independent studies using internal company knowledge. In addition to analysis and assessment, we also collaborate with various groups who are leaders in ecosystem protection of watershed conservation. For example, we are long-time partner of the Nature Conservancy in Nevada which protect important lands and waters in Nevada. Successful river basin protection projects include the Truckee River – the main water supply for communities in northern Nevada including the cities of Reno and Sparks, Barrick's support has made a positive impact on the land, water and quality of life in Nevada.
Current access to fully-functioning WASH services for all employees	Relevant, included	We believe that water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services are a fundamental requirement for our staff in all our operations. Each site must collect relevant WASH water supply and consumption data as internal company knowledge to support the risk assessment process. WASH facilities at our operations must also meet the local workplace health and safety regulations. Potable water requirements are maintained and included in future water demand estimation at all operations For example, the WASH

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
		services are provided at the Pascua Lama employee camp located in the remote mountainous area of the high Andes in Chile with no local municipal water infrastructure. The site must collect the freshwater supply, provide potable water and wastewater treatment to the WASH service (Section W5.1 a).
Estimates of future changes in water availability at a local level	Relevant, included	Sustainable water supply is a critical aspect of our operations. We develop site specific water balance models to forecast site water supply, storage and consumption, which are used to support the short-term and long-term water management planning. Each site must collect relevant water monitoring data and analyze as internal company knowledge to support the risk assessment. Operations located in climate zones that are experiencing noticeable climate changes, water balance models can be used to project water management system functionality under various future climate scenarios. We conduct site level independent studies using internal company knowledge to evaluate the future change at the local level. For example, at our operations in Peru, we prepared a risk assessment and management plan to address the forecasted 2015-2016 El Niño episode which generally associated with an increase in precipitation along the Pacific coastal region of the country.
Estimates of future potential regulatory changes at a local level	Relevant, included	Permits of water supply and discharge are critical for continuous operation. The Barrick Development System (BDS) for capital project development specifies life of mine assessment of water demand, water supply, and water related environmental risk, and risk control strategies. Each site must collect regulatory information and analyze water as internal company knowledge to be used for risk assessment. We secure tenure of water use in most locations as we have government permits for water withdrawal and discharge for the life of the mine. However, in some cases, future regulatory changes may affect pricing for existing operations if the permits conditions can be altered due to external factors, such as drought and social conflicts. In addition, we conduct site level independent studies using internal company knowledge to evaluate the potential regulatory changes at the local level. For example, our operations in Peru are closely analyzing and evaluating strategies to comply with effluent water quality regulations. The operations are developing plans to upgrade the existing water treatment systems to meet the more stringent water quality requirements.
Estimates of future potential stakeholder conflicts at a local level	Relevant, included	Response to stakeholder concerns over water supply and quality are one of the key aspects of our community relation efforts at site level. Each site must collect relevant information on local stakeholders related to water supply and usage as internal company knowledge. Operations located in climate zones that are experiencing noticeable climate changes, or locations with developing local governments and regulation on water supply, may experience increases in social conflict related to water. Barrick's Risk Management System, which is part of the internal company knowledge, tracks/monitors existing stakeholder conflicts, estimates future potential conflicts and discusses scenario analysis related to water and stakeholder conflicts. Stakeholder concerns related to water are also tracked/monitored through site grievance mechanisms. Also, we conduct site level independent studies using internal company knowledge to estimate the likelihood and consequence of potential stakeholder conflicts at a local level.
Estimates of future implications of water on your key commodities/raw	Relevant, included	We evaluated current/ future water stress conditions at our supplier locations. If water information is not available in the public domain, we reach out to our major suppliers to understand their water management

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
materials		<p>system to be used as internal company knowledge for risk assessment purpose. Over 40% of our main suppliers have responded to CDP water disclosure in 2015. For the reminder suppliers who do not disclose water data publicly, we reached out to them directly such as Dupont and Magotteaux in the USA To manage risk of climate related supply interruption, we instituted a practice of multiple sources for all critical supply items. Supply continuity is planned for by dealing with suppliers who have a number of production points, or by dealing with several different suppliers for the same commodity. This provides redundancy of supply and a variety of flexible supply options in case of water-related disruption. In addition, all sites follow/select the water risk assessment process that consists of the following methods: Water Footprint Network WBCSD Global Water Tool, and WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter.</p>
<p>Estimates of future potential changes in the status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level</p>	<p>Relevant, included</p>	<p>Protection of ecosystem is an essential objective for all operations. Each site must monitor relevant ecosystem indicators and analyze as internal company knowledge to support the risk assessment process. We identify linkages between potential impacts of mine on local water resources to the local sensitive and/or endangered species prior to the development. Mitigation strategies and site specific indicators must be determined. As part of the site environmental monitoring program, the status of the ecosystems and mitigation effort are continuously monitored. Future potential changes in the status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level are tracked by analyzing trends of historical and current monitoring records. Adjustments of the mitigation strategies may be required based on the observed trends to optimize future outcome. Also, all sites select the water risk assessment process of the following methods: Water Footprint Network, WBCSD Global Water Tool, WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter, Other: Barrick's Water Conservation and Community Relations Standard, Development System, Assurance and Verification Process, and site level independent studies using internal company knowledge. In addition to analysis and assessment, we also collaborate with various groups who are leaders in ecosystem protection of watershed conservation. For example, we are long-time partner of the Nature Conservancy in Nevada which protect important lands and waters in Nevada. Successful river basin protection projects include the Truckee River – the main water supply for communities in northern Nevada including the cities of Reno and Sparks, Barrick's support has made a positive impact on the land, water and quality of life in Nevada.</p>
<p>Scenario analysis of availability of sufficient quantity and quality of water relevant for your operations at a local level</p>	<p>Relevant, included</p>	<p>Sustainable water supply is a critical aspect of our operation. As internal company knowledge, every Barrick operation is required to develop a site specific water balance model to forecast site water supply, storage and consumption, which are used to support the short-term and long-term water management planning. At operations located in climate zones that are experiencing noticeable climate changes, water balance models can be used to project water management system functionality under various future climate scenarios. In addition, we follow the Project Development System, Assurance and Verification Process, and site level independent studies using internal company knowledge to estimate the risks of water availability for our operations.</p>
<p>Scenario analysis of regulatory and/or tariff changes at a local level</p>	<p>Relevant, included</p>	<p>Sustainable water supply and discharge permits are critical for all our operations. As part of the internal company knowledge, we evaluate and monitor the potential for regulatory changes related to water in</p>

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
		<p>each of the jurisdictions where we operate, not just water-stressed areas. We use scenarios to assess potential outcomes. We secure tenure of water use in most locations as we have government permits for water withdrawal and discharge for the life of the mine. However, in some cases, future regulatory changes may affect pricing for existing operations if the permits conditions can be altered due to external factors, such as drought and social conflicts. In addition, we conduct site level independent studies using internal company knowledge to estimate the regulatory risks at a local level.</p>
<p>Scenario analysis of stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a local level</p>	<p>Relevant, included</p>	<p>Response to stakeholder concerns over water supply and quality are one of the key aspects of our community relation efforts at site level. As part of the internal company knowledge, we monitor and collect information related to the local stakeholders and their concerns on water resources. Operations located in climate zones that are experiencing noticeable climate changes, or locations with developing local governments support and regulation on water supply, may experience increases in social conflict related to water. We use scenario analysis to establish contingency plans to maintain our license to operate. In addition, we conduct site level independent studies using internal company knowledge to analyze the potential risk related to stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a local level. An example of Barrick operations located in climate zones that are experiencing noticeable climate changes is the Andes in Chile, where we factored in the long-term climate trend of warming temperature and fast snowmelt, hence less melt water during the growing season.</p>
<p>Scenario analysis of implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials</p>	<p>Relevant, included</p>	<p>We evaluate current/ future water stress conditions at our supplier locations. If water information is not available in the public domain, we reach out to our major suppliers to understand their water management system to be used as internal company knowledge for risk assessment purposes. Over 40% of our main suppliers have responded to CDP water disclosure in 2015. For the reminder suppliers who do not disclose water data publicly, we reached out to them directly such as Dupont and Magotteaux in the USA. For example, to manage risk of climate related supply interruption, we have instituted a practice of multiple sourcing for all critical supply items. Supply continuity is planned for by dealing with suppliers who have a number of production points, or by dealing with several different suppliers for the same commodity. This provides redundancy of supply and a variety of flexible supply options in case of water-related disruption. In addition, we conduct site level independent studies using internal company knowledge to estimate the risk related to supply chain.</p>
<p>Scenario analysis of potential changes in the status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level</p>	<p>Relevant, included</p>	<p>Protection of ecosystem is an essential objective for all operations. Each site must monitor relevant ecosystem indicators and analyze as internal company knowledge to support the risk assessment process. For example, we identify linkages between potential impacts of mine on local water resources to local stakeholder aspects and biological resources, including sensitive and/or endangered species prior to development. Mitigation strategies and site specific indicators must be determined. Under some conditions, we use scenario analysis to formulate mitigation plan and adjust mine operation and design. For example, in recent Environmental Impact Study at our Lagunas Norte Mine, potential impacts and mitigation strategies on the aquatic species are assessed based on various scenarios of population trends of selected species. Also, all sites follow the water risk assessment process that consists of the</p>

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
		following methods: Water Footprint Network WBCSD Global Water Tool, WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter, and site level independent studies using internal company knowledge.
Other	Relevant, included	Climate change is important to mining operation especially for mine closure which generally span more than 50 years. Operations located in climate zones that are experiencing noticeable climate changes, such as the Andes in Chile, long-term climate trends can have significant impact on the facility design and operation. We factored in the long-term climate trend of warming temperature and fast snowmelt in the consideration of sizing the proposed water management system. These aspects of the assessment are mainly based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) regional climate projections (2015) and site level independent studies using internal company knowledge.

W2.7

Which of the following stakeholders are always factored into your organization's water risk assessments?

Stakeholder	Choose option	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, included	Assessed as part of the broader external stakeholders who have general interests for sustainable practices toward water resource management. To engage our general stakeholders on water issues, we report on water management data to our stakeholders publicly in various international platforms, such as Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), CDP water disclosure and Barrick's annual Responsibility Report. Barrick is engaged in the production and sale of gold. We also produce significant amounts of copper, principally from the Zaldívar and Lumwana mines. The company's gold is sold to various bullion dealers at market prices. Copper is sold to smelters or copper product manufacturers and copper traders. We do not sell directly to retail customers. In addition to the formal water data disclosure, we actively engage the stakeholders using various forms of communication materials, such as web based social media, and handout booklets etc., on Barrick's water management methods, initiatives, and news.
Employees	Relevant, included	Assessed as part of the broader external stakeholders who have general interests for sustainable practices toward water resource management. To engage our employees on water issue, we have developed various forms of communication materials, such as web based social media, and handout booklets etc., on Barrick's water management methods, initiatives, news. To reach all our employees, the electronic copy of the annual Responsibility Report is delivered directly to all our employees in both English and Spanish language.

Stakeholder	Choose option	Please explain
Investors	Relevant, included	Assessed as part of the broader external stakeholders who have general interests for sustainable practices toward water resource management. To engage our general stakeholders on water issues, we report on water management data to our stakeholders publicly in various international platforms, such as Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), CDP water disclosure and Barrick Annual Sustainability Report. To reach broader audiences in the locations we operate, our annual Responsibility Report is in both English and Spanish language. In addition to the formal water data disclosure, we have developed various forms of communication materials, such as web based social media, and handout booklets etc., on Barrick's water management methods, initiatives, and news.
Local communities	Relevant, included	Response to stakeholder concerns over water supply and quality are one of the key aspects of our community relation efforts at site level. The factor of local communities is included in our site level water risk assessment study which evaluates the potential localized impact from the operation on local water resources, environment and water supply to communities. Barrick Community Relations Standard and Risk Management System tracks/monitors existing stakeholder conflicts, estimates future potential conflicts and discusses scenario analysis related to water and stakeholder conflicts. We completed an assessment of operating mine sites using the Basin Related Risk portion of the WWF Water Risk Filter to determine where there is high potential for stakeholder conflicts around water. Stakeholder concerns related to water are also tracked/monitored through site grievance mechanisms. For example, we maintain community participatory water monitoring programs at our operations in Peru, Argentina and Dominican Republic.
NGOs	Relevant, included	Assessed as part of the broader external stakeholders who have general interests for sustainable practices toward water resource management. For example, we are long-time partner of the Nature Conservancy in Nevada which protect important lands and waters in Nevada. Successful river basin protection project include the Truckee River – the main water supply for communities in northern Nevada including the cities of Reno and Sparks, Barrick's support has made a positive impact on the land, water and quality of life in Nevada.
Other water users at a local level	Relevant, included	We respect the need of other water users and protection of the ecosystem in river basins where we operate. The factor of local water users is included in our site level water risk assessment study which evaluates the potential localized impact from the operation on local water resources, environment and water supply to communities. For example, at the Pierina Gold Mine in Peru, we have built water treatment plant to supply water to the local communities.
Regulators	Relevant, included	Sustainable water supply and discharge permits are critical for all our operations. We evaluate and monitor the potential for regulatory changes related to water in each of the jurisdictions where we operate, not just water-stressed areas. We factor regulators in our regulatory water risk assessment at the regional and site level. Barrick has secure tenure of water use in most locations (water-stressed or not) as we have government permits for water withdrawal (either surface or groundwater) for each of our sites. Because we have secure tenure, future regulatory changes may not affect the pricing for existing operations. In addition to secure long-term water supply, we also evaluate and manage the risk of increasing compliance costs driven by changes of regulation of discharge quality/volumes. We apply conservative design assumptions and implement robust water treatment technologies to design and operate our water treatment systems." We engage regulators proactively and timely following the local regulatory framework to ensure all necessary water related permits and licenses are in place throughout the mine life cycle.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, included	We respect the need of other water users and protection of the ecosystem in river basins where we operate. River basin management authorities are the local level representative for establishing and maintaining river basin water

Stakeholder	Choose option	Please explain
		management plans. Our permits for water abstraction and discharge not only need to be maintained according to the national, regional regulation but also be supported at the local level. We factor in the river basin authorities, if applicable, in our site level water risk assessment. For example, we communicate with authorities such as the Departamento de Hidráulica (DH) of the San Juan Province in Argentina, and the Division of Water Resources in the State of Nevada, USA regarding the operations of the water management facilities and systems in place to protect the local water resources.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, included	We respect all stakeholder's rights and concerns for sharing local water resources. Response to stakeholder concerns over water supply and quality are one of the key aspects of our community relation efforts at site level. The statutory special interest groups, if applicable, are included in our site level water risk assessment study which evaluates the potential localized impact from the operation on local water resources, environment and water supply to communities. Local groups interested in water issues can contact our site community relations personnel. Barrick's Community Relations Management System (CRMS) facilitates the creation of strong partnerships by providing our sites with guidance and tools on engagement best practices. In addition, an effective grievance mechanism allows local communities to communicate their concerns and issues directly to Barrick so that they may be resolved. This allows our sites to take early action to resolve any issues before they grow into a serious social incident. Since 2012, all our sites have had operating grievance mechanisms. We are now focused on strengthening and improving the effectiveness of these grievance mechanisms.
Suppliers	Relevant, included	Assessed as part of the corporate water risk assessment. Barrick's Water Conservation Standard addresses water-related risks Operations must report and upload key water management parameters related to water supply, storage and usages, to the company on-line data reporting network monthly. The Standard complements our Risk Management (ERM) Process, which ensures risks are assessed, reported, managed, and monitored at all levels with effective risk management processes. Our ERM applies during all operational life cycle phases. The High Level Risk Assessment (HLRA) process identifies the highest-level risks. This annual process evaluates water-related risks and mitigating controls in place. We have finished a screening level risk assessment by plotting the locations of 23 of our major suppliers on the global monthly average blue water scarcity map produced by the Water Footprint Network to identify suppliers located in water stress area (see attached map). Further to the screening level assessment, Barrick has also obtained and evaluated water management information regarding water risk assessment and water management strategies for 13 suppliers from publicly available information, including CDP disclosure and other databases. Over 40% of our main suppliers have responded to CDP water disclosure in 2015. For the reminder suppliers who do not disclose water data publicly, we reached out to them directly such as Dupont and Magotteaux in the USA. The information request includes information on total water withdraw, water management strategy, and current water risk and mitigation etc. We use this information to assess the reliability of the supplier's production and pricing. Maintaining the key supplier status is the main incentive for reporting.
Water utilities/suppliers at a local level	Relevant, included	If applicable, included in our site level water risk assessment study which evaluate the potential localized impact from the operation on local water resources, environment and water supply to communities. For example, at our Jabal Sayid project, joint venture with Saudi Arabian Mining Company (Ma'aden), we use treated municipal wastewater as the main water supply for mining and ore process water consumption. The water is transported to the operation by road. We

Stakeholder	Choose option	Please explain
		must include the reliability of long-term water availability and transportation access in the operational risk assessment process.
Other	Relevant, included	Barrick also factors regulators at the national level and general public at the national level into our water risk assessments. Relevant national policies and laws that govern the environmental protection and the use of natural water resources have direct impact on the permitting and operation of our operations. We actively engage with the authorities and monitor the policy changes which can potentially alter our operations.

W2.8

Please choose the option that best explains why your organisation does not undertake a water-related risk assessment

Primary reason	Please explain

Further Information

Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/1536/Water 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2016/W2.ProceduresandRequirements/Water Stress-2015.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/1536/Water%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2016/W2.ProceduresandRequirements/Water%20Stress-2015.pdf)
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/1536/Water 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2016/W2.ProceduresandRequirements/Water Stress-2015 Supply chain.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/1536/Water%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2016/W2.ProceduresandRequirements/Water%20Stress-2015%20Supply%20chain.pdf)

Module: Implications

Page: W3. Water Risks

W3.1

Is your organization exposed to water risks, either current and/or future, that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure?

Yes, direct operations and supply chain

W3.2

Please provide details as to how your organization defines substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure from water risk

For the purposes of previous CDP reports, any long-term or medium-term deviation with a magnitude of greater than \$200 M cash flow impact or 10% of the life of mine (LOM) key parameters, such as production rate, waste management, and increase in capital/operational cost etc., were considered substantive change. In the reporting year of 2015, our risk assessment process has become more robust and is now considering more components beyond dollar factors and has now advanced to include the following.

Mining operations generally requires years of exploration, engineering design, environmental impact study, permit application and construction to be developed. Once constructed, every operation follows a LOM plan that schedules the annual production rate, waste management and environmental remediation etc. from operation to closure and post closure. We consider a wide range of risk factors in our corporate level risk monitoring and assessment, aligning strategy, processes, people, technology and knowledge in order to evaluate and manage uncertainties the company faces.

Risks are understood and evaluated using the Barrick qualitative risk analysis process, including cash flow impact, life-of-mine key parameters, such as production rate, waste management, and increase in capital/operational cost etc. License to operate components are also included in the assessment. Environmental risks could trigger water related consequences. Barrick's Water Conservation Standard requires each operation and site to perform a water risk assessment on an annual basis. As part of this exercise, in 2015, the risk thresholds were reviewed in light of developments in the business to ensure they are meaningful, and amended as appropriate. Barrick is also developing a comprehensive Water Management Framework to support assessment and mitigation of water related risks, including consideration of:

- Water Location
- Water Scarcity
- Environmental Impacts to water
- Regulatory compliance on water
- Water Quality
- Water Quantity
- Water Management on Closure
- Community perception

W3.2a

Please provide the number of facilities* per river basin exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure and the proportion this represents of total operations company-wide

Country	River basin	Number of facilities exposed to water risk	Proportion of total operations (%)	Comment
Chile	Other: Rio de Estrecho	1	Less than 1%	In May 2013, Barrick was fined approx \$16 million & in Q4 2013 Barrick announced the temporary suspension of construction at the Pascua-Lama project in Chile/ Argentina, except for those activities required for environmental®ulatory compliance. A decision to restart development will depend on improved economics & more certainty related to legal&permitting matters. Construction activities on the Chilean side of the project continue to be suspended until the non-contact water management system is completed in accordance with the environmental permit. In 2016, Barrick anticipates expenditures of approximately \$80 to \$100 million for the project, primarily related to water management monitoring activities as part of the temporary suspension plan. Implementation of the temporary suspension plan could require adjustments resulting from regulatory/legal actions & weather conditions, which could increase costs. We consider the project to be exposed to regulatory water risks.

W3.2b

Please provide the proportion of financial value that could be affected at river basin level associated with the facilities listed in W3.2a

Country	River basin	Financial reporting metric	Proportion of chosen metric that could be affected within the river basin	Comment
Chile	Other: Rio de	Other:	6-10	The Pascua Lama project is currently under care and maintenance. Due to uncertainty

Country	River basin	Financial reporting metric	Proportion of chosen metric that could be affected within the river basin	Comment
	Estrecho			related to permitting, financial impact of the project is uncertain. (For the purpose of this report, we will focus on the Chilean side of the project)

W3.2c

Please list the inherent water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure, the potential impact to your direct operations and the strategies to mitigate them

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
Chile	Other: Rio de Estrecho	Regulatory-Poor coordination between regulatory bodies Regulatory-Regulation of discharge quality/volumes leading to higher compliance costs	Delays in permitting	Because Barrick has an operation in the Rio de Estrecho river basin , Barrick could experience impacts from: 1)Tension with a community due to sharing of water resources; (2) higher costs, (3) brand	>6 years	Highly probable	High	Alignment of public policy positions with water stewardship goals Cost increase management through regulated tariff-setting process Engagement	In 2016, Barrick anticipates expenditures of approximately \$80 to \$100 million for the project, primarily related to water management and	In late 2015, a temporary suspension plan for Pascua- Lama was approved by the mining authorities in Chile and Argentina. In 2016, Barrick anticipates expenditures of approximately

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
		Regulatory-Regulatory uncertainty Regulatory-Unclear and/or unstable regulations on water allocation and wastewater discharge Reputational-Community opposition Reputational-Cultural and religious values Reputational-Litigation Reputational-Negative media coverage		damage leading to decrease in shareholder value, (4) Fines/Penalties, (5) Loss of license to operate.				with community Engagement with public policy makers Engagement with other stakeholders in the river basin Establish site-specific targets Infrastructure investment Infrastructure maintenance Greater due diligence Increased capital expenditure Increased investment in new technology River basin restoration Re-siting of facilities Promote best practice and awareness Strengthen	monitoring activities as part of the temporary suspension plan.	\$80 to \$100 million for the project, primarily related to water management and monitoring activities as part of the temporary suspension plan. Implementation of the temporary suspension plan could require adjustments resulting from regulatory and legal actions and weather conditions, which could increase costs associated with the plan. Barrick is preparing new business and execution plans to optimize remaining construction

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
								links with local community		<p>activities at the Pascua-Lama project. If that plan aligns with Barrick's capital allocation objectives and demonstrates an acceptable return on invested capital of at least 15% (see "General Information – General Development of the Business" in Annual Information Form), the Company will consider resuming development of Pascua-Lama. A decision to re-start development will also depend on more certainty regarding legal and permitting matters. For more</p>

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										<p>information about these matters, see the following sections of our Annual Information Form, “Legal Matters – Legal Proceedings”: “ – Pascua-Lama – SMA Regulatory Sanctions” and “ – Pascua-Lama – Constitutional Protection Action.” Certain additional permits and authorizations will be required for the construction, operation and/or closure of project facilities at Pascua-Lama in both countries.</p>

W3.2d

Please list the inherent water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure, the potential impact to your supply chain and the strategies to mitigate them

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
Chile	Other: Rio de Estrecho	Regulatory-Higher water prices Regulatory-Increased difficulty in obtaining withdrawals/operations permit Regulatory-Regulation of discharge quality/volumes leading to higher compliance costs Regulatory-Regulatory uncertainty Regulatory-Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation Regulatory-Unclear and/or unstable regulations on water allocation and wastewater discharge	Higher operating costs	Suppliers could be subjected to water permitting restrictions. As a result, some of our suppliers could risk competitive and physical positioning changes due to regulatory risks. Regulatory risks could affect the pricing of supplier commodities. These costs would be passed on to Barrick and could increase operating costs at the sites. As well, costs would be	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Engagement with community Greater due diligence		Barrick has one significant commodity supply point in a water stressed area in Chile. This is backed up by redundant supply points in Chile and elsewhere in the globe. Frequent competitive and operational planning reviews of major and critical supplies and supply chains provide warning of pending water

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				incurred through changing suppliers, if required.						stress related regulatory and cost situations. This allows various options for supply continuity planning to take place before the situation becomes urgent. Costs include minimal increase for staff time to implement logistics of response strategy.

W3.2e

Please choose the option that best explains why you do not consider your organization to be exposed to water risks in your direct operations that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure

Primary reason	Please explain
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W3.2f

Please choose the option that best explains why you do not consider your organization to be exposed to water risks in your supply chain that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure

Primary reason	Please explain
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W3.2g

Please choose the option that best explains why you do not know if your organization is exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure and discuss any future plans you have to assess this

Primary reason	Future plans
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Further Information

Page: W4. Water Opportunities

W4.1

Does water present strategic, operational or market opportunities that substantively benefit/have the potential to benefit your organization?

Yes

W4.1a

Please describe the opportunities water presents to your organization and your strategies to realize them

Country or region	Opportunity	Strategy to realize opportunity	Estimated timeframe	Please explain
Company-wide	Cost savings	Reduced capital and operating costs by increasing the use of recycled water onsite instead of discharging it, thereby reducing water treatment requirements, water withdrawals and associated costs. In 2015, six Barrick operations were zero discharge sites with all water recycled and reused. The remaining 50%, mostly located in wet climates, released treated water to the environment. Sites which are operated as zero discharge reuse all water that potentially come in contact with the mine disturbed areas. This removes the cost to construct and operate additional water extraction or water treatment facilities for discharge. For example, Barrick's Veladero mine in Argentina has become a zero discharge facility since 2013 by recycling treated domestic wastewater for operational water usage.	Current-up to 1 year	This is a strategic evaluation for us as much of the water used for ore processing is recycled or reused at our operations.
Company-wide	Cost savings	Continue to invest in R&D of new technologies using alternative water sources for metal extraction processing with the objective to reduce the need for capital and operational costs for water treatment and water supply. This will position Barrick to be a leader in mineral processing technologies	4-6 years	Develop new technologies to incorporate sea water into processing. We developed a new technology, an Air-Metabisulfite treatment (AMBS), which enables the copper flotation process to use seawater, saline or brackish water with minimal metallurgical impact compared to fresh or desalinated water. This improves metallurgy significantly (compared to a lime process) and allows us to reduce potential energy requirements, if

Country or region	Opportunity	Strategy to realize opportunity	Estimated timeframe	Please explain
				water treatment was previously required." The cost saving for eliminating the need for water treatment facilities could cost tens or hundreds of millions US dollars as CAPEX and OPEX.

W4.1b

Please choose the option that best explains why water does not present your organization with any opportunities that have the potential to provide substantive benefit

Primary reason	Please explain
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W4.1c

Please choose the option that best explains why you do not know if water presents your organization with any opportunities that have the potential to provide substantive benefit

Primary reason	Please explain
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Further Information

Module: Accounting

Page: W5. Facility Level Water Accounting (I)

W5.1

Water withdrawals: for the reporting year, please complete the table below with water accounting data for all facilities included in your answer to W3.2a

Facility reference number	Country	River basin	Facility name	Total water withdrawals (megaliters/year) at this facility	How does the total water withdrawals at this facility compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain
Facility 1	Chile	Huasco	Pascua Lama	362.2	Much lower	The site used more recycled water in 2015 and reduced the water abstraction.

Further Information

Page: W5. Facility Level Water Accounting (II)

W5.1a

Water withdrawals: for the reporting year, please provide withdrawal data, in megaliters per year, for the water sources used for all facilities reported in W5.1

Facility reference number	Fresh surface water	Brackish surface water/seawater	Rainwater	Groundwater (renewable)	Groundwater (non-renewable)	Produced/process water	Municipal water	Wastewater from another organization	Comment
Facility 1	361.7	0	0	0	0	0	.54	0	The water is used for potable water consumption and WASH services at the site.

W5.2

Water discharge: for the reporting year, please complete the table below with water accounting data for all facilities included in your answer to W3.2a

Facility reference number	Total water discharged (megaliters/year) at this facility	How does the total water discharged at this facility compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain
Facility 1	240.63	Much higher	Pascua increased water treatment plant capacity in 2015.

W5.2a

Water discharge: for the reporting year, please provide water discharge data, in megaliters per year, by destination for all facilities reported in W5.2

Facility reference number	Fresh surface water	Municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant	Seawater	Groundwater	Wastewater for another organization	Comment
Facility 1	240.63	0	0	0	0	Collected contact water is treated and discharged to the Estrecho river.

W5.3

Water consumption: for the reporting year, please provide water consumption data for all facilities reported in W3.2a

Facility reference number	Consumption (megaliters/year)	How does this compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain
Facility 1	361.67	Much lower	We collect contact/brackish water generated from snow melt for site dust control and only excess water requires treatment before discharge to the environment.

W5.4

For all facilities reported in W3.2a what proportion of their water accounting data has been externally verified?

Water aspect	% verification	What standard and methodology was used?
Water withdrawals- total volumes	76-100	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information
Water withdrawals- volume by sources	76-100	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements

Water aspect	% verification	What standard and methodology was used?
		Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information
Water discharges- total volumes	76-100	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information
Water discharges- volume by destination	Not verified	Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information
Water discharges- volume by treatment method	Not verified	Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information
Water discharge quality data- quality by standard effluent parameters	Not verified	Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information
Water consumption- total volume	76-100	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information

Further Information

Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/1536/Water 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2016/W5.FacilityLevelWaterAccounting\(II\)/Water Barrick 2015 - CDP Verification Statement Reasonable.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/36/1536/Water%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2016/W5.FacilityLevelWaterAccounting(II)/Water%20Barrick%202015%20-%20CDP%20Verification%20Statement%20Reasonable.pdf)

Module: Response

Page: W6. Governance and Strategy

W6.1

Who has the highest level of direct responsibility for water within your organization and how frequently are they briefed?

Highest level of direct responsibility for water issues	Frequency of briefings on water issues	Comment
Board of individuals/Sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board	Scheduled- quarterly	Barrick has identified water subject matter specialists within its Corporate Environment department, including hydrologists, geochemists and biologists who support water management programs across the company. Our President oversees water management, given his responsibilities related to projects, operations, and closure sites. The VP Environment is responsible for advising on the Environmental Policy and all related standards. Both positions report progress to the Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board on a regular basis.

W6.2

Is water management integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

W6.2a

Please choose the option(s) below that best explain how water has positively influenced your business strategy

Influence of water on business strategy	Please explain
Publicly demonstrated our commitment to water	In the Dominican Republic, we observed a significant improvement of water quality in the Margajita River located near our Pueblo Viejo mine. The river used to flow dark red due to uncontrolled acidic drainage discharged by the previous owner of the mine. Barrick reclaimed previously-disturbed landscapes, built a network of channels and storage ponds to collect the acidic runoff, and built a water treatment plant to treat the acidic drainage prior to discharging to the river. These comprehensive efforts have improved the water quality

Influence of water on business strategy	Please explain
	of the river, returning the water to its natural colour. The water flow has increased, and local communities can once again catch fish in the river. See Beyond Borders for additional information (http://barrickbeyondborders.com/environment/2013/11/the-metamorphosis-of-the-margajita-river/). This has increased our credibility & external recognition allowing us to enhance our license to operate.

W6.2b

Please choose the option(s) below that best explains how water has negatively influenced your business strategy

Influence of water on business strategy	Please explain
Other: Temporary Suspension of Construction	In May 2013, Barrick was fined approximately \$16 million and in Q4 2013 Barrick announced the temporary suspension of construction at the Pascua-Lama project in Chile/ Argentina, except for those activities required for environmental and regulatory compliance. A decision to restart development will depend on improved economics and more certainty related to legal and permitting matters. Construction activities on the Chilean side of the project continue to be suspended until the non-contact water management system is completed in accordance with the environmental permit. In 2016, Barrick anticipates expenditures of approximately \$80 to \$100 million for the project, primarily related to water management and monitoring activities as part of the temporary suspension plan. Implementation of the temporary suspension plan could require adjustments resulting from regulatory and legal actions and weather conditions, which could increase costs associated with the plan

W6.2c

Please choose the option that best explains why your organization does not integrate water management into its business strategy and discuss any future plans to do so

Primary reason	Please explain
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W6.3

Does your organization have a water policy that sets out clear goals and guidelines for action?

Yes

W6.3a

Please select the content that best describes your water policy (tick all that apply)

Content	Please explain why this content is included
Company-wide Performance standards for direct operations Performance standards for supplier, procurement and contracting best practice Commitment to customer education Incorporated within group environmental, sustainability or EHS policy Acknowledges the human right to water, sanitation and hygiene	Barrick's Water Conservation Standard addresses performance standards for projects, operations & closure sites to 1) develop & implement a water management plan, identify water related risks & opportunities, & support water related planning; 2) establish minimum criteria for consistent monitoring, analysis & reporting of water related data; 3) establish a consistent approach for maintaining a sustainable site water balance; & 4) establish a consistent approach to conduct water management risk assessments, identify water management challenges, mitigation activities & define a basis for water management improvements. Key water management parameters must be quantified & uploaded to our reporting network. Our Water Conservation Standard is set to minimize potential impact on water resources, it is a standard practice for our operations & is not suitable for general public. As such, the standard is distributed company-wide but is not publicly available. We believe the above requirements are core elements to operate a sustainable water management system that consists of water quality/quantity monitoring, environmental & social impact analysis, water supply, water storage, efficient water usage, water treatment and system evaluation/ improvement. We continue to work to improve our water management strategy, including initiatives to improve its ability to assess & mitigate water related risks, improve efficiency in its treatment systems, & increase transparency to stakeholders.

W6.4

How does your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) during the most recent reporting year compare to the previous reporting year?

Water CAPEX (+/- % change)	Water OPEX (+/- % change)	Motivation for these changes
		Responsible water management will continue to be an important industry and global issue. Going forward, we will be placing more focus on integrating site-level water management within various site functions, including mining, processing, environmental and community relations, in order to optimize the decision making process regarding water management. We are currently developing a comprehensive water management framework to guide the improvement process.

Further Information

Page: W7. Compliance

W7.1

Was your organization subject to any penalties, fines and/or enforcement orders for breaches of abstraction licenses, discharge consents or other water and wastewater related regulations in the reporting year?

Yes, significant

W7.1a

Please describe the penalties, fines and/or enforcement orders for breaches of abstraction licenses, discharge consents or other water and wastewater related regulations and your plans for resolving them

Facility name	Incident	Incident description	Frequency of occurrence in reporting year	Financial impact	Currency	Incident resolution
Veladero	Fine	On September 13, 2015, a valve on a leach pad pipeline at Veladero failed, resulting in a release of cyanide-bearing process solution into a nearby waterway through a diversion channel gate that was open at the time of the incident. MAGSA notified regulatory authorities of the release. Mine operations have returned to normal. Monitoring and inspection of the mine site will continue in accordance with a court order.	1	10000000	USD(\$)	Environmental monitoring conducted by MAGSA and independent third parties immediately following the incident, and in the months following, demonstrates that the solution release did not pose risks to the health of communities or cause adverse environmental impacts downstream from the mine. A temporary restriction on the addition of new cyanide to the mine's processing circuit was lifted on September 24, 2015, and mine operations have returned to normal. Related judicial and regulatory processes are also currently underway.

W7.1b

What proportion of your total facilities/operations are associated with the incidents listed in W7.1a

10%

W7.1c

Please indicate the total financial impacts of all incidents reported in W7.1a as a proportion of total operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year. Please also provide a comparison of this proportion compared to the previous reporting year

Impact as % of OPEX	Comparison to last year
0.13	Higher

Further Information

Page: W8. Targets and Initiatives

W8.1

Do you have any company wide targets (quantitative) or goals (qualitative) related to water?

Yes, targets and goals

W8.1a

Please complete the following table with information on company wide quantitative targets (ongoing or reached completion during the reporting period) and an indication of progress made

Category of target	Motivation	Description of target	Quantitative unit of measurement	Base-line year	Target year	Proportion of target achieved, % value
Other: Internal tracking	Risk mitigation	All operations completed a formal environmental risk assessment process, including water related risks, in 2015. Water use continues to increase in support of growing economies and populations – including use for business, manufacturing, agricultural, and domestic activities. While water is essential to the mining process, Barrick also understands that it is a shared, vital	Other: % sites completing Risk Assessment	2014	2015	100%

Category of target	Motivation	Description of target	Quantitative unit of measurement	Base-line year	Target year	Proportion of target achieved, % value
		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. As an on-going effort to improve site water management and minimize water related risks, we updated the Barrick Water Conservation Standard in 2015 and expect further modifications in 2016. The updates are focused on establishing the minimum criteria for consistent monitoring, analysis and reporting of water related data, a consistent approach for maintaining site water balance, and a consistent approach to conduct water management risk assessments. All sites must report and upload the results of all parameters listed in the Water Conservation Standard on to the company data reporting network (RIMS).				

W8.1b

Please describe any company wide qualitative goals (ongoing or reached completion during the reporting period) and your progress in achieving these

Goal	Motivation	Description of goal	Progress
Strengthen links with local community	Shared value	Continue to maintain and improve the established development of community water monitoring programs which is a collaborative process of collecting and analyzing water related monitoring data and communicating the results with the local community. Barrick strives to not only generate credible data and information with the participation of the communities, but also to build trust and help resolve or avoid conflict surrounding perceived or actual water related impacts. Barrick believes successful participatory monitoring programs at the site level can become an essential instrument for generating trust with our hosting communities.	All established programs are on-going in 2015. We have water monitoring programs with local communities near our operations in Argentina, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Peru. At our Pueblo Viejo (PVDC) mine in Dominican Republic, we have successfully established and maintained a community water monitoring program that regularly conducts water sampling four times annually since 2012.

Goal	Motivation	Description of goal	Progress
Other: Reduce water use	Water stewardship	Barrick actively pursues innovative water conservation opportunities. In addition to developing long-term solutions to address freshwater shortage, 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. This will position Barrick to be a leader in mineral processing technologies.	We developed a new technology, an Air-Metabisulfite treatment (AMBS), which enables the copper flotation process to use saline or brackish water with minimal metallurgical impact compared to fresh or desalinated water. This improves metallurgy significantly (compared to a lime process) and allows us to reduce potential energy requirements, if water treatment was previously required.

W8.1c

Please explain why you do not have any water-related targets or goals and discuss any plans to develop these in the future

Further Information

Module: Linkages/Tradeoff

Page: W9. Managing trade-offs between water and other environmental issues

W9.1

Has your organization identified any linkages or trade-offs between water and other environmental issues in its value chain?

Yes

W9.1a

Please describe the linkages or trade-offs and the related management policy or action

Environmental issues	Linkage or trade-off	Policy or action
Climate Change	Linkage	Climate change is important to mining operation especially for mine closure which generally span more than 50 years. At Barrick, mine closure plans that successfully achieve the physical and chemical stability of disturbed lands under current climate conditions may require adjustment to cope with various long-term climate trends. For example, species used for re-vegetation suitable for certain precipitation and temperature today may not be successful under a dryer and warmer future climate. What has given rise to this linkage is that Barrick has operations located in climate zones that are experiencing noticeable climate changes, such as the Andes in Chile, long-term climate trends can have significant impact on the facility design and operation. We factored in the long-term climate trend of warming temperature and fast snowmelt in the consideration of sizing the proposed water management system.

Further Information

Module: Sign Off

Page: Sign Off

W10.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Fernando Rodriguez	Environmental Director for Latin America Barrick Gold Corp.	Environment/Sustainability manager

W10.2

Please select if your organization would like CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed response strategy from questions W1.4a, W3.2c and W3.2d to the CEO Water Mandate Water Action Hub.

No

Further Information

CDP