

Corporate Responsibility

Report 2017



KINROSS 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report
2017 Corporate Responsibility Report

Main Sections



This report chronicles our progress over the past two years in delivering on our commitment to responsible mining. Our goal is to provide a transparent account of our impacts, our performance, and our relationships with the communities where we work, our employees and contractors, host governments, and non-profit and non-governmental organizations. This report includes our [2017 Performance Highlights](#), [2017 CR Data Tables](#), [2017 Communication on Progress](#) and our [GRI Index](#).

25 years of responsible mining.

2018 marks our 25th year. To learn more about our history, visit our 25th anniversary microsite at 25anniversary.kinross.com.



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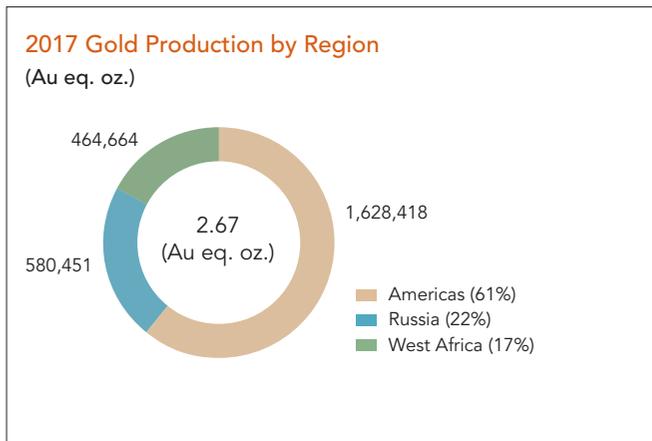
Contact Information

Cautionary Statement

Kinross Gold Profile

Founded in 1993, Kinross Gold Corporation is a senior gold mining company with a diverse portfolio of mines and projects in the United States, Brazil, Chile, Ghana, Mauritania, and Russia. Kinross produces gold in the form of doré that is shipped to refineries for final processing. Headquartered in Toronto, Canada, Kinross has approximately 8,850 employees worldwide. The Company is focused on delivering value through operational excellence, balance sheet strength, disciplined growth, and responsible mining.

2017 2.67 million Au eq. oz. PRODUCTION	\$3.3 billion REVENUE	8,849 EMPLOYEES WORLDWIDE	\$4.6 billion TOTAL EQUITY	\$5.4 billion TOTAL MARKET CAPITALIZATION
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TSX: K Toronto Stock Exchange

NYSE: KGC New York Stock Exchange

Kinross Gold is a publicly traded company listed on the Toronto and the New York stock exchanges.



For more information about Kinross' operational and financial performance, see our **2017 Annual Report**.

Message from the Chief Executive Officer

This Corporate Responsibility report marks the 10th anniversary of our formal CR reporting program, and it is being published as Kinross celebrates its 25th anniversary. During the past 25 years, we have grown from a small gold producer with annual gold production of 83,000 gold equivalent ounces to a global senior gold producer with approximately 2.5 million Au eq. oz. in annual production. We have also evolved our Corporate Responsibility programs during this time and I am proud of the successes that we have achieved.

At the heart of our success is our people, and our four core values: Putting People First; High Performance Culture; Rigorous Financial Discipline; and Outstanding Corporate Citizenship. These core values provide a common ground for everything we do, and help us harness the breadth of cultures, traditions and viewpoints of our diverse global workforce.

I'm proud to work for Kinross, and of our accomplishments – not only in terms of our operational and financial performance, but also in terms of the livelihoods we create and the benefits we are able to generate in host countries and communities where our operations are located.

It takes a lot of effort and focus to achieve these results, and this report documents in comprehensive detail our approach and performance on a wide range of material issues, from ethics to supply chain, to employee

engagement and reclamation. In its simplest terms our approach is distilled into four main areas:

- **Being protective of our environment** – we have to manage our operations in a way that protects our workforce, the environment, and our host communities from negative impacts
- **Making a Positive Contribution** – we go beyond avoiding negative impacts and also make a positive contribution by creating opportunities for meaningful livelihoods for our employees, opportunities for our suppliers, and improvements in our communities
- **Acting ethically and transparently** – as important as what we do is how we do it – ethically, with respect for human rights, and in engagement with stakeholders
- **Continuous Improvement** – we strive to continuously improve our approach to corporate responsibility

Looking back on our performance over the two years, safety, as always, remains our top priority. While we have achieved some of the lowest injury frequency rates we have ever had as a company, it was overshadowed by the fatality of one of our employees at our Kupol mine in November 2017. This was the first employee fatality since 2012 at one of our mine sites – and it drives home the importance of always keeping safety as our first priority. We value the health and safety of our employees above all other priorities, and, as described in the Health and



J. Paul Rollinson
President and Chief Executive Officer

Safety section of this report, we are taking steps to leverage the success in reducing injury frequency rates to prevent serious injuries and fatalities from happening.

In other areas of performance, this report documents a wide range of success stories in all aspects of our Corporate Responsibility programs. I would highlight a few examples:

- Our partnership at our Mineral Hill reclamation site with Trout Unlimited and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation stands apart as a leading example of Kinross' commitment to achieve positive benefits for the environment and local community by protecting an important fish and wildlife habitat near Yellowstone National Park

Watch the video. 

CEO Message

- In Paracatu, we work closely with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local farmers to improve water conservation, delivering cleaner water and greater stream flow rates, enabling irrigation and providing more water for local households

Watch the video. 

- In Mauritania, our Tasiast mine is a leading example of how Kinross is contributing positively to improved well-being and prosperity in host communities through our benefit footprint. Our studies show significant positive changes in a wide range of key socio-economic indicators since 2011. To learn more, see [Contributing to Sustainable Development in Rural Mauritania](#) (page 44)
- At our operations in Chile and Russia, we work closely with local indigenous communities to help them strengthen and preserve

indigenous culture. In Russia, we are supporting programs directed to indigenous youth living in the far northeast which are opening up new career opportunities and enabling young people to stay and thrive in the region

Watch the video. 

We also recognize that we face challenges as a normal part of our business, and we are working to manage them. This includes managing ongoing issues pertaining to water availability in Brazil and Chile, and stakeholder expectations in Mauritania. We strive to continuously improve how we address these issues, and we provide comprehensive and transparent information in how we do this in the body of this report.

We have also made improvements in our Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility, updated our approach for independent review of tailings dam safety, and

we have articulated eight People Commitments to strengthen and evolve our Company's culture.

I am confident that the exceptional people we have at Kinross will continue to achieve strong results in our Corporate Responsibility programs and that we will continue to manage and address new issues that will inevitably arise by remaining true to our core values.

As always, I am deeply grateful to the communities where we operate for their continuing co-operation, partnership and support. I pledge that we will continue to work hard to maintain and earn the respect and trust of our stakeholders worldwide, and to meet the highest standards of responsible mining.



J. Paul Rollinson

President and Chief Executive Officer

Performance Highlights

Each year, we track our progress across priority key performance indicators that are aligned to our business strategy and our Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility.

( Favourable  Unfavourable  Neutral)¹

Do No Harm

Kinross' Guiding Principle	Metrics	2016	2017		2017 Highlights
1. Safety We value the occupational health and safety of our workforce above all other priorities.	• Zero fatalities	0	1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regrettably, experienced a single employee fatality at our Kupol operation, the first for Kinross since 2012 • Achieved the lowest reported TRIFR for the Company, remaining one of the top performers in the industry
	• Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)	0.35	0.32		
2. Environment We protect the environment by proactively managing the environmental risks associated with our operations, in compliance with the more stringent of local regulations or Kinross standards.	• Water intensity (L/tonne of ore processed)	385	432		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water consumed, energy used, and greenhouse gas emissions all decreased in absolute terms; however, due to a decrease in tonnes of ore processed, the intensities for all three increased • Divested two reclamation sites, reducing the total disturbed land at closed reclamation sites by 66% • Became the first company to participate in the Nevada Conservation Credit System, receiving credits for sage-grouse protection at Bald Mountain
	• Energy intensity (MJ/tonne of ore processed)	139	154		
	• GHG intensity rate (kgCO ₂ e/tonne of ore processed)	11	12.2		
	• Waste recycling	54%	52%		
	• Land unreclaimed at closed sites (ha)	18	6		
	• Biodiversity (% of sites with Biological Resource Plans)	100	100		
3. Community – Life of Mine We evaluate the social, environmental, economic and post-closure impacts of our operations on communities and work with stakeholders to ensure we understand and account for their perspectives.	• Grievance investigations (number)	9	7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievances in 2017 were evenly spread across sites and were all resolved successfully using our site policies and procedures
	• Grievance (% resolved within target time frame)	100%	100%		

Make a Positive Contribution

4. Employment We provide a rewarding and meaningful livelihood to our employees and strive to be an employer of choice.	• Turnover – involuntary	13.7 %	12.0 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cessation of mining operations at Kettle River-Buckhorn in 2017 contributed to overall turnover rate • Continued to prioritize host country employment • Maintained 33% female diversity at the Board of Directors
	• Turnover – voluntary	5.9%	6.5%		
	• Workforce from host country	97.4%	97.7%		
	• Gender diversity – men	89%	89%		
	• Gender diversity – women	11%	11%		
5. Local Benefit We seek to maximize employment, business and economic opportunities for local communities from our existing operations and projects.	• Host country procurement spend, % of total spend	84%	79%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceeded internal target of 75%

¹ Based on year over year performance except where performance against targets is noted.

Performance Highlights

( Favourable  Unfavourable  Neutral)

Make a Positive Contribution

Kinross' Guiding Principle	Metrics	2016	2017		2017 Highlights
6. Community Development We provide lasting benefits to the communities where we work by supporting sustainable initiatives to develop their social, economic, and institutional fabric. We recognize that every community is unique and we work with our community partners to ensure that our support matches their priorities.	• Local ² component of total benefit footprint (value distributed locally)	23%	23%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local component of total benefit footprint compares with 13% for regional, 40% national, and 15% international • Over 80% of donations had identified key performance indicators (KPIs) and, where possible, measurable community-based outcomes
	• Community contributions including cash and estimated in-kind (millions, as a % of EBITDA (excluding impairment))	\$10.1 1.0%	\$ 10.0 0.8%	 	

Act Ethically and Transparently

7. Ethics We adhere to the highest standards of business conduct and ethics in all of our dealings and operate in compliance with the law; we expect those with whom we do business to do the same.	• Corporate, regional and site management anti-corruption training in the last two years	100%	100%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and distributed a new Working with Integrity guide to support Code of Business Conduct and Ethics • Continued in-person compliance training focused on anti-corruption, bribery and fraud
	• Substantiated cases of corruption (number)	0	0		
8. Human Rights We respect internationally recognized human rights, and implement best practices particularly with regard to security, indigenous peoples, and grievances.	• Substantiated allegations of human rights violations	0	0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responded to non-governmental organization (NGO) reports through the Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (business-humanrights.org/en/kinross-gold)
	• Percentage of security workforce that completed Human Rights Adherence and Verification Program training	100%	98%		
9. Engagement We engage with stakeholders in the communities where we operate and maintain ongoing dialogue in a spirit of transparency, respect and good faith.	• Stakeholders engaged per day per operation	37	37		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We recorded 112,300 interactions with stakeholders in 2017 through active dialogue and community consultation • Stakeholder feedback was overwhelmingly positive • The Buckhorn operation received high positive feedback in 2016, driving the higher total for the year
	• Community feedback – positive expressions (number)	7,097	4,639		
	• Community feedback – negative expressions (number)	492	489		

Continuous Improvement

10. Continuous Improvement We work to improve our corporate responsibility performance through actions that reduce our environmental impacts, enhance our contribution to development, and keep us at the forefront of evolving expectations and practices.	• Continuous Improvement (CI) events, including CR, safety and sustainability, and other related site audits, training workshops and off-site sessions (number of events per site)	n/a	n/a		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated the Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility • Updated policies for Health and Safety, Environment, and Community Relations • Changed the Safety and Sustainability audit system to a risk-based approach • Moved from single reviewer to three-person panel for tailings facilities • Initiated Critical Control Management
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² "Local" refers to the appropriate "local" administrative unit (this varies by site but generally corresponds to municipality, county, or district).

About this Report

About this Report

This report documents Kinross' socio-economic, health and safety, social and environmental performance across our global operations over fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017. We have also reported on subsequent material events which have occurred in early 2018, up to the publication of this report. Prior to this report, we published a 2016 Corporate Responsibility Supplement and a comprehensive GRI G4 2015 Corporate Responsibility Report.

We report on our material topics and management approach biennially given that they are consistent from year to year. In the intervening years, we publish a Corporate Responsibility Supplement to report annually on compliance, socio-economic, workforce, community, environmental, and safety

performance and to provide an update on stakeholder issues facing the Company.

Kinross follows the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework for its corporate responsibility reporting. Our 2017 CR Report is the first Kinross report based on the new GRI Standards and has been prepared to be largely in accordance with the Core option of reporting.

Readers familiar with GRI may want to use the [GRI Index](#) at: 2017corporateresponsibilityreport.kinross.com to access this report. This report also fulfils our reporting commitment as a participant in the UN Global Compact (UNGC), serving as our Communication on Progress (COP). The [COP Index](#) identifies report content pertinent to the UNGC principles.

Report Scope and Quality

Performance data is reported for our nine mining operations on an equity basis where Kinross held a 50% or greater ownership position, and where Kinross was the operating partner responsible for management and operational performance. We have also reported on some initiatives undertaken at our exploration, reclamation and development properties.

The following key changes have occurred since we published our 2015 report:

- Kinross acquired 100% of the Bald Mountain mine and the remaining 50% of the Round Mountain mine it did not already own, bringing its total ownership in that operation to 100%. Data for FY2016 onward includes Bald Mountain and 100% of Round Mountain



About This Report

- Mining and crushing activities were suspended at our Maricunga mine in 2016. While Maricunga's performance is reported for both 2016 and 2017, there was no ore mined and processed at Maricunga in 2017, which is reflected in the data
- Due to the completion of mining activities, the Kettle River-Buckhorn mine ceased operations in 2017. Performance for 2016 and 2017 have been included in this report and results are reflected in the data. Kettle River-Buckhorn is now a reclamation site and the mill is in care and maintenance

As a result of ongoing efforts to improve reporting, some minor changes to previously reported data have been made, and are noted throughout the report and in the 2017 Data Tables. Except where specifically noted, these changes have had no material impact on reported performance characterization.

Throughout this report, the terms "Kinross" and the "Company" refer to Kinross Gold Corporation and/or its applicable subsidiaries and affiliates. Where this report includes references to performance information that is reported in other publications, or is available on our websites, these disclosures should also be considered an integrated part of this report.



Assurance

Kinross has elected not to seek external assurance of this CR Report or material performance data for the fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Kinross sought external limited assurance of our material performance data in 2013 and for our energy and greenhouse gas metrics in 2014.

In 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, Kinross engaged KPMG to undertake independent assurance of its [Conflict-Free Gold Report](#). Their independent assurance report

can be found in the CR Report downloads section on Kinross.com.

Kinross will continue to consider options for independent assurance of non-financial data for future reporting years.

If you require more information on this report, please contact:

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Materiality

Materiality¹

In preparation for this report, we carried out a review of the issues of greatest importance to Kinross through a three-step process of issue identification, prioritization and validation. See our [GRI Index](#) at [2017CorporateResponsibilityReport.Kinross.com](#).

1. We identified issues using several inputs. These included:

- **Sector-level** issues that stakeholders have determined are material for the mining sector as a whole. Sector-level material issues have been defined over many years by a wide range of organizations, including NGOs; sustainability indexing initiatives such as Dow Jones Sustainability Index, Vigeo, and Sustainalytics; industry organizations such as the International Council on Mining and Minerals (ICMM); international organizations such as the UN Global Compact; and the GRI Standards and related Guidelines, including the Mining and Metals Sector Disclosures
- **Site-level** issues that are pertinent at specific operations, in our local host context, identified through our ongoing stakeholder engagement efforts. At the site level, specific issues identified as important to stakeholders through our stakeholder engagement and survey program or that potentially impact our licence to operate are identified through our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process,

our internal management systems audits, review of site-level grievance topics, and ongoing discussion with host governments and/or communities. In keeping with past reports, we have included a table of Key Stakeholder Issues at our sites

- **Corporate-level Environment, Social and Governance (ESG)** issues that are of importance to critical stakeholder groups and where we have sought specific input on our communication/reporting practices pertaining to ESG licence to operate. This includes Kinross' annual shareholder engagement process. In 2016 and 2017, Kinross reached out to our shareholders, in aggregate representing 40% and 50% of our issued and outstanding shares. Alongside ongoing interest in governance and compensation issues, there is rising interest in Company positions and actions relating to climate change and license to operate. This outreach has been accounted for and reflected in the material topics identified

2. We prioritized topic-specific indicators through internal consultation with functional leads and leaders with responsibility for these areas at Kinross. Through this process, we confirmed the ten broad areas and topic-specific indicators of most importance to the Company. These topics are considered material based on the direct, indirect and

potential impacts arising from our mining activities over the life of mine and which occur both within Kinross and externally.

3. Our CR team validated the material issues and topics identified to ensure alignment against our updated Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility, approved by the Corporate Responsibility and Technical Committee (CRTC) of the Board of Directors in early 2018. The outcome of this process confirmed that the issues identified are priorities for Kinross. Mapped against related GRI topics, they inform the content and topic-specific indicators reported.

As part of our review and reporting process, we also established the boundaries for the ten material issues. From an enterprise perspective, the boundary for all material issues encompasses all Kinross operations, and these issues primarily impact our host communities where we have operations and projects. For certain issues, such as workplace safety, business ethics and conduct, human rights and environment, the boundaries extend to our suppliers and partners, which are required to meet Kinross' standards for performance and conduct

See our [Overview of Material Corporate Responsibility Issues and Topics for Kinross](#) (pages 10-11).

¹ Throughout this Report, references to "material" and "materiality" refer to GRI Standards pertaining to materiality, specifically that "The report shall cover topics that i) reflect the organization's significant economic, environmental and social impacts; or ii) substantively influence the assessments and decisions of stakeholders." GRI 101: Foundation 2016, Section 1.3, p. 10, www.globalreporting.org/standards.

Materiality

Overview of Material Corporate Responsibility Issues and Topics

Material Issue	Importance to Kinross	Importance to Stakeholders	Kinross Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility	Material Topic
Workforce Safety	No job is too important, no task too urgent that it can be done in an unsafe manner. As a Company, we must create a culture where we never, under any circumstances, compromise on safety.	There is nothing more important to our employees and their families than the health and safety of workers. As friends and neighbours, and involved members and leaders in the community, employee health and safety is also paramount in our communities.	1. Safety: We value the occupational health and safety of our workforce above all other priorities.	Occupational Health and Safety 403-1, 403-2, 403-3, 403-4 Emergency Preparedness
Environmental Stewardship	We ensure that environmental impacts from our operations are managed responsibly, minimizing effects on other stakeholders during operations and implementing active reclamation within a post-mining land use strategy.	It is a fundamental expectation that Kinross development projects and operations mitigate the risks and potential impacts arising from exploration, mining and processing activities, as well as closure and reclamation.	2. Environment: We protect the environment by proactively managing the environmental risks associated with our operations, in compliance with the more stringent of local regulations or Kinross standards.	Materials 301-1 Energy and Climate Change 302-1, 302-3, 302-4 Water 303-1, 303-3 Biodiversity 304-1, 304-3, 304-4, MM1, MM2 Emissions 305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4, 305-5, 305-7 Effluents & Waste 306-1, 306-2, 306-3, MM3 Environmental Compliance 307-1
Life of Mine	A strong and stable licence to operate over life of mine is essential to our business success.	Our stakeholders expect Kinross to ensure that investment decisions reflect our CR principles and that our words are backed by action over the life of mine.	3. Community: We evaluate the social, environmental, economic and post-closure impacts of our operations on communities and work with stakeholders to ensure we understand and account for their perspectives.	Land Use MM6 Grievance Mechanisms MM7 Artisanal and Small Scale Mining MM8 Resettlement MM9 Closure Planning MM10
Workforce	Our success as a business relies on a motivated, diverse, engaged and skilled workforce.	Creating meaningful livelihoods is one of the most powerful impacts of Kinross' business, especially in remote areas with limited alternatives. Stakeholders expect local jobs, skills development and direct and indirect economic impacts.	4. Employment: We provide a rewarding, meaningful livelihood to our employees and promote a diverse, engaged workforce.	Employment 401-1 Labour and Management Relations 402-1, MM4 Training & Education 404-1, 404-2, 404-3 Diversity & Equal Opportunity 405-1, 405-2 Child Labour 408-1 Forced Labour 409-1
Benefit Footprint	Our goal is to maximize the economic value of our business which, in turn, generates in-country social and economic benefits through job creation, procurement, and taxes.	Stakeholders expect that we develop employability skills and diversify local business capacity, ensuring fair access to opportunities at Kinross and in the wider economy.	5. Local Benefit: We ensure access to employment, business and economic opportunities for local communities from our operations and projects.	Economic Performance (Economic value) 201-1, (Climate change risks) 201-2 Market Presence (Local employment) 202-2 Procurement Practices (Local spending) 204-1

Materiality

Overview of Material Corporate Responsibility Issues and Topics

Material Issue	Importance to Kinross	Importance to Stakeholders	Kinross Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility	Material Topic
Local Sustainable Development	It is critical that our life of mine business approach translates into development that is sustainable lasting beyond the life of mine.	Host communities expect mining to make a positive contribution to their quality of life, which continues after mine closure.	6. Community Development: We work with stakeholders to ensure our operations make a positive contribution to host communities and their sustainable development.	Indirect Economic Impacts 203-1, 203-2 Local Communities 413-1
Ethics and Business Conduct	Our values, Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics provide a unified framework for all our employees across our global operations, with clear expectations of ethical behaviour.	Stakeholders rely upon the proper control functions of government officials and regulators, together with responsible corporate behaviour, and expect to receive fair value from mining with transparent disclosure of tax and royalty streams.	7.Ethics: We adhere to the highest standards of business conduct and ethics in all our dealings and operate in compliance with the law; we expect those with whom we do business to do the same.	Anti-corruption 205-1, 205-2, 205-3 Socio-economic Compliance 419-1 Supplier Social Assessment 414-1 Supplier Environmental Assessment 308-1
Human Rights & Indigenous Peoples	Respect and consideration for the human rights of our stakeholders is central to our licence to operate. We develop specific engagement plans for indigenous peoples around our operations.	Stakeholders expect that their rights will be respected, that their concerns and grievances will be listened to, and remedy given where relevant.	8.Human Rights: We respect internationally recognized human rights and implement best practices particularly with regard to security, indigenous peoples, and grievances.	Human Rights Assessment 412-1, 412-2 Non discrimination 406-1 Rights of Indigenous Peoples 411-1, MM5, MM6, MM7 Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 407-1 Security Practices 410-1
Stakeholder Engagement	Maintaining transparent, meaningful and productive relationships with stakeholders in the communities where we operate is fundamental to understanding our operating context, our impacts, and measures we can take to improve.	Stakeholders rely upon accurate, transparent information about our activities, and have the right to participate in a meaningful way in matters that affect them, with their perceptions and feedback being taken into consideration.	9.Engagement: We engage with stakeholders in the communities where we operate and maintain an ongoing dialogue in a spirit of transparency, respect and good faith.	Local Communities 413-1
Continuous Improvement	It is important not only to track global developments and trends that may affect our business, but to participate actively in discussions that have the potential to improve our performance as a Company and as an industry.	Our stakeholders and interested parties look to us to engage on sectoral and global issues and trends facing the industry and play a corresponding leadership role as a responsible mining company.	10. Continuous Improvement: We work to improve our corporate responsibility performance through actions that reduce our environmental impacts, enhance our contribution to development, and keep us at the forefront of evolving expectations and best practices.	Public Policy 415-1



Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

As responsible miners, we are committed to managing our impacts while leveraging economic opportunities to generate sustainable long-term benefits for host communities at all stages of the mine life cycle.

In this section:

- Our Corporate Responsibility Vision 13**
- Our Corporate Responsibility Strategy 13**
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Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Our Corporate Responsibility Vision

We conduct our operations in a manner that is safe for our employees, protective of the environment, and beneficial to the host countries and communities where our operations are located.

This helps us maintain our licence to operate and open opportunities to develop new deposits. This also allows us to attract investment from equity markets increasingly sensitive to risk factors associated

with environmental and social performance. Our commitment to outstanding corporate citizenship is a core value shared by all of our employees, and is something we take pride in as a company.

Our Corporate Responsibility Strategy

We integrate Corporate Responsibility into our core business in how we conduct our operations, how we attract and retain our workforce, and how we interact with our suppliers and our stakeholders. This approach is embodied in cross-discipline policies and systems that apply to everything we do, including:

- Kinross' Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility
- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
- Our approach to human rights
- Supplier Standards of Conduct
- Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system
- Our Corporate Responsibility Management System (CRMS)

- Corporate Responsibility governance structure through the CRTC of the Board of Directors.

Our approach in each of these areas, along with key performance highlights, are described in the sections below.

Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility

Our Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility establish the structure and framework of our approach to corporate responsibility, setting actionable guidelines for decision-making that apply at all operations regardless of local context.

The Principles were established in 2007, and served as the backbone for the establishment of our CR programs. In 2016, we began a cross-discipline review of the Principles, and have updated them to incorporate advancements in the general state of the practice as it has evolved since 2007.

The Guiding Principles cover four main areas:

Do No Harm – we must manage our operations in a way that protects our workforce, the environment, and our host communities from negative impacts

Make a Positive Contribution – beyond impact mitigation, we strive to make a positive contribution, creating opportunities for meaningful livelihoods for our employees, our suppliers, and our communities

Act Ethically and Transparently – as important as what we do is how we do it – ethically, with respect for human rights, and in engagement with stakeholders

Continuous Improvement – just as we do in other areas of our business, we strive to continuously improve our approach to corporate responsibility

These Principles define what “doing the right thing” means to Kinross and are central to how we conduct our business. They are implemented through specific policies, operational guidelines,

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

and programs, such as training and audits. Operational accountability for each of these areas is assigned to the relevant function, with metrics to track performance against each principle. The Performance Highlights in this report (pages 5-6) are tied to the Guiding Principles.

In addition to updating the Guiding Principles, during the reporting period 2016-2017, we also updated our Health and Safety Policy and Environmental Policy, as well as formalized our commitment to host communities in a new Community Relations Policy.

We have also implemented a risk-based audit program for our health and safety, environment, and community relations programs (see [Enhancing our Audit Program](#) (page 28)).

Guiding Principles for corporate responsibility

At **Kinross**, we have a responsibility to operate in a manner that is safe for our employees, protective of the environment, and beneficial to the host countries and communities where our operations are located.

Our **Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility** define this responsibility in specific terms that guide how we conduct our business. These principles are implemented and measured through detailed policies, standards, and programs in areas such as health and safety, environmental stewardship, and business conduct and ethics. We regularly measure our performance in each of these areas at a corporate, site and individual management level.

Do No Harm

1 Safety

We value the occupational health and safety of our workforce above all other priorities.

2 Environment

We protect the environment by proactively managing the environmental risks associated with our operations, in compliance with the more stringent of local regulations or Kinross Standards.

3 Community

We evaluate the social, environmental, economic, and post-closure impacts of our operations on communities and work with stakeholders to ensure we understand and account for their perspectives.

Make a Positive Contribution

4 Employment

We provide a rewarding, meaningful livelihood to our employees and promote a diverse, engaged workforce.

5 Local Benefit

We ensure access to employment, business and economic opportunities for local communities from our operations and projects.

6 Community Development

We work with stakeholders to ensure our operations make a positive contribution to host communities and their sustainable development.

Act Ethically and Transparently

7 Ethics

We adhere to the highest standards of business conduct and ethics in all of our dealings and operate in compliance with the law; we expect those with whom we do business to do the same.

8 Human Rights

We respect internationally recognized human rights and implement best practices, particularly with regard to security, indigenous peoples, and grievances.

9 Engagement

We engage with stakeholders in the communities where we operate and maintain an ongoing dialogue in a spirit of transparency, respect and good faith.

Continuous Improvement

10 Continuous Improvement

We work to improve our corporate responsibility performance through actions that reduce our environmental impacts, enhance our contribution to development, and keep us at the forefront of evolving expectations and best practices.

KINROSS

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Advancing the Sustainable Development Goals

Kinross recognizes the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) as important societal goals. As a responsible mining company, our core purpose is to generate value through responsible mining, and we are able to demonstrate many ways in which our business activities make significant contributions to advancing the goals of the SDGs.

Kinross' 2015 Corporate Responsibility Report provided a short commentary on the initial mapping of the SDGs to our business. At that time, we noted the SDGs to which our core business makes the most direct positive contribution (SDG 8 and 9) and

those to which we make broad contributions through our approach to responsible mining (SDG 3 and 4 in particular). We also noted our policies, standards, and procedures in place to avoid negative impacts to clean water (SDG 6) and life on land (SDG 15).

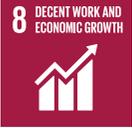
In early 2018, we participated in a benchmarking exercise conducted by a third-party company which recognized initial commentary by Kinross on the SDGs and indicated that Kinross was on par with its peers regarding reporting. It recommended that we expand coverage of the SDGs and link them more closely to our business performance. The result has

been a more detailed mapping of the SDGs to our business, considering our Values and Guiding Principles plus our material issues as reported on pages 10-11. This exercise has allowed us to prioritize and rank the SDGs based on: a) alignment with our material issues and guiding principles; b) measures in place to mitigate potential negative impacts; c) direct positive contributions from our core business activities; and d) contributions as a responsible company.

Based on our prioritization analysis, we have only reported on those SDGs which are of high relevance to our business.

Sustainable Development Goals	Kinross Guiding Principle	Material Corporate Responsibility Issues	Impact Mitigation	Positive Contributions from Core Operations	Approach to Responsible Mining	Goals in Action in this report
 <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	1 – Safety	Workforce Safety	We prioritize the health and overall well-being of our employees and their families	Our intense focus on safety combined with health-care benefits and other well-being programs contribute to healthy lives	Providing support for community health programs and facilities is a priority across our sites	Round Mountain: Health Center Chirano: Health Centers Chirano: Malaria Control Program West Africa: Project C.U.R.E.
 <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	4 – Employment 6 – Community Development	Workforce Local Sustainable Development		Our workforce training and other career development programs provide for personal and professional growth and learning	We work with local authorities to improve the quality of education through better infrastructure, teaching, extra-curricular programs, plus apprentice programs for youth	Paracatu: Integrar Program Chirano: Teacher Support Magadan: Arts School Round Mountain: MTC Scholarship; JAG Program
 <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	4 – Employment	Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples Stakeholder Engagement	We dialogue with women in the workforce and in communities to understand their specific concerns and take measures to address them	We promote inclusion in the workforce, providing an opportunity for women to realize their career goals and contributing to equality	We work with women's groups in local communities, supporting programs which contribute to improved control over personal health and entrepreneurial empowerment	Paracatu: Sao Domingos Community Business Chirano: Women's Health Tasiast: Women's Co-ops and Small Businesses Kupol: Indigenous Women's Business

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Sustainable Development Goals	Kinross Guiding Principle	Material Corporate Responsibility Issues	Impact Mitigation	Positive Contributions from Core Operations	Approach to Responsible Mining	Goals in Action in this report
 <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	2 – Environment	Environmental Stewardship Local Sustainable Development	Our water strategy is aimed at improved measurement and understanding of our water consumptive activities. We conduct detailed studies and water balance modelling to avoid negatively impacting the ecological flow within local watersheds	We provide modern sanitation facilities at our mine sites and ensure that any discharged water is treated at a minimum to required standards before returning it to the environment	We contribute in local communities through construction of sanitation infrastructure, hygiene training, and potable water systems and supply	Chirano: Water Boreholes and Pumps Small-town Water Distribution Systems Paracatu: Spring Protection Project
 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	4 – Employment 5 – Local Benefit 6 – Community Development	Stakeholder Engagement Local Sustainable Development	Our policies incorporate principles of inclusiveness, non-discrimination, and meaningful wages in line with local market practices	Local hiring and local procurement generates direct economic growth and decent work, which induce further economic opportunities in host communities	We engage with local authorities to understand their community development plans and contribute to progress on their goals	Paracatu: Paracatu 2030 Development Plan Tasiast: Chami Town Development Plan
 <p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>	2 – Environment 10 – Continuous Improvement	Stakeholder Engagement Life Cycle Approach	Through our Corporate Responsibility Management System, and environmental impact studies we identify and put in place actions to ensure operational eco-efficiency and to reduce and recycle waste, including correct treatment and disposal of hazardous waste	We maintain a mineral reserve base to ensure sustainability of our gold production, all the while prioritizing the protection of the environment	We work with local authorities in host communities to promote organized waste allocation and management	Kupol and La Coipa: Indigenous Community Environmental Monitor Training All Sites: International Cyanide Management Code (ICMI)
 <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>	2 – Environment	Environmental Stewardship Life Cycle Approach	As part of environmental assessment for our projects, we assess potential impacts to ecosystems services and biodiversity, and develop management plans as appropriate	We consider active reclamation as a core activity and take actions to ensure sustainable use of lands after mine closure	During life of mine we organize and adapt mine infrastructure to protect wildlife. We look for opportunities to return mined lands and water rights to protected status	Kettle River-Buckhorn: Reclamation Plan Bald Mountain: Reclamation Plan Mineral Hill: Water Rights and Land Donation Bald Mountain: Birds and Bats Protection Bald Mountain: Nevada Sage-Grouse Conservation Credits
 <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	7 – Ethics 8 – Human Rights 9 – Engagement	Ethics and Business Conduct Benefit Footprint	We have a zero tolerance policy for corruption and bribery, and are transparent in reporting our tax strategies and payments to governments We conduct due diligence to ensure we do not contribute to abuses of human rights	The long-term contribution of our mining operations and revenue streams to governments, suppliers, and employees contribute to economic and social stability	We participate in constructive, open dialogue which leads to strengthening of local institutions and, with time, transformation in relations	Kettle River-Buckhorn: Social Closure Planning La Coipa Phase 7: Early Engagement (Free, Prior and Informed Consent)

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Ethical Business Conduct

We adhere to the highest standards of business conduct and ethics in all of our dealings, and operate in compliance with the law; we expect those with whom we do business to do the same.

The Kinross Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (“The Code”) defines in detail what ethical conduct means to us. The Code applies to all Kinross employees regardless of location or job level and would also extend to any Kinross-operated joint ventures, when applicable.

The Code addresses workplace conduct, environment, health and safety issues, third-party relationships, legal compliance, confidentiality, the use of Kinross assets and intellectual property, donations and gifts, and procedures for reporting violations. The Code prohibits corruption, including participation in any bribes, kickbacks, or improper inducements or payments to any public official. It articulates our respect for human rights by prohibiting any kind of discrimination or harassment in the workplace, at Company-related events, or through electronic media.

Our Whistleblower Policy provides employees and non-employees with mechanisms to seek advice about ethical and lawful behaviour, organizational integrity and to confidentially report actual or suspected improper activities regarding the Company’s accounting, internal controls or auditing matters, human rights, environment, health and safety, and any other violations of the Code, including but not



limited to violations of applicable laws and Kinross policies. Enquiries can be made by traditional mail, submitted online, or by 24-hour “Integrity Hotline”.

Kinross’ Supplier Standards of Conduct conveys the Company’s expectations that our suppliers, among other things, must comply with the Code, including applicable anti-corruption laws. These requirements are formalized as contractual obligations in the applicable supplier agreements. For more information, see [Managing Our Supply Chain](#) (pages 22-23) in this report.

Quarterly sign-off on the Code, the Disclosure, Confidentiality and Insider Trading Policy and the Whistleblower Policy is required for all members of the Senior Leadership Team, and their direct reports, all other management level personnel, the Corporate Legal

Department lawyers and Regional General Counsel. All employees are required to sign the Code upon hiring, and in some jurisdictions management roles are required to acknowledge by signature on an annual basis that they have read and understood, have not violated, and are not aware of any violations of the Code. The sign-off process is managed by Kinross Human Resources. The Code, and accompanying policies and reporting procedures, are available in all six Kinross languages.

The Company’s Vice-President, Compliance provides dedicated leadership and oversight of the Company’s global compliance with the Code and other core policies, including the management of Kinross’ Whistleblower Policy and program, reporting quarterly to the Board of Directors and/or applicable committees.

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Our Performance

Kinross had zero substantiated cases of corruption in 2016 and 2017. Over the past two years, five operations (50%) were assessed for corruption risk and, in the past four years, 100% of operations have been assessed.

We carry out regular compliance training and education programs with all sites and regions to ensure employees understand and respect Company expectations for ethical behaviour and compliance, and are informed of the consequences of non-compliance with the Code. During the reporting period, key initiatives included:

- Conducted in-person compliance training focused on anti-corruption, bribery and fraud in Toronto, Spain, Ghana, Mauritania, the USA and Russia; 222 employees attended live training sessions in 2016
- Published the “Working with Integrity” guide across the Company to help employees better understand the Code and related policies and reporting procedures, including the Kinross Integrity Hotline
- Approximately 5,000 employees representing 56% of our total workforce and 100% of corporate, regional and site management have been informed about anti-corruption policies as part of our ongoing training
- Delivered in-person compliance training focused on key requirements of Kinross’ Supply



Ensuring Compliance

In 2017, we took steps to strengthen the oversight and governance for donations spending at the local level. Each of our sites has a Local Donations Committee in place, comprised of the General Manager, CR Manager and other senior managers, to ensure that policy is followed and that decision making is objective, fair and equitable. Regional legal counsels are also included in the donations approval process, and a compliance review against the Code is undertaken where required. Any site-level donation of over \$50,000, which is out-of-budget, requires approval from the Corporate Donations Committee. To support stakeholder engagement and participation in our community consultation meetings, some of our sites, such as Chirano, have implemented per diems to cover expenses pertaining to travel, meals and accommodation, if required. In 2017, we took steps to strengthen our approvals process and issued a per diem protocol to ensure compliance with the site’s Donations and Sponsorship Policy and the Code.

Chain Policy in all three regions in 2017. In total, 270 supply chain and affiliated professionals participated in the training

Compliance training will continue in 2018, including the proposed roll-out of a new online training module to supplement face-to-face training

- The Code, Whistleblower Policy and Disclosure, Confidentiality and Insider Trading Policy were all updated in 2016

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Human Rights

We respect internationally recognized human rights and implement best practices particularly with regard to security, indigenous peoples, and grievances. We are participants in the UN Global Compact, and support the Voluntary Principles for Security and Human Rights. Kinross uses the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights (GPBHR) to help identify priorities based upon the context of the host countries where we operate, and the list of human rights as defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Labour Organization Core Conventions, Convention on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, and Convention on Civil and Political Rights.

The key topics and corresponding Kinross policies that govern our conduct in these areas are shown on page 20. The main policies and programs we implement to address human rights are:

- Kinross Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (see [Ethical Conduct](#) (page 17))
- The Kinross Human Rights Adherence and Verification Protocol for security and human rights
- Our internal practices and procedures, such as our Corporate Responsibility Management System (CRMS) (including health and safety, environment, and community



relations), labour policies, and our standards for project permitting and consultation

Responsibility for human rights currently resides within two functions at Kinross, specifically the Vice-President, Safety and Sustainability, a position that reports directly to the Chief Operating Officer, and the Chief Legal Officer, who reports directly to the Chief Executive

Officer. In addition, our supplier pre-qualification criteria also identifies and addresses potential impacts in our supply chain, including human rights. For more information, see [Managing Our Supply Chain](#) (pages 22 and 23) of this report.

Grievances pertaining to alleged human rights violations are received, tracked and reported through our Whistleblower reporting mechanism, available at [kinross.com](#).

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Rights Topic	Potential Area of Risk	Applicable Kinross Policies/ Standards
Workplace Rights	As with any multinational company, respect for workers' rights is an important focus in all jurisdictions. This includes workplace standards for our contractors. Through our participation in the UN Global Compact, Kinross is committed to promoting the core International Labour Standards (ILO).	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; Supplier Standards of Conduct; Health and Safety Policy and Standards
Non-discrimination	Working in multiple cultures requires a strict commitment to building a Kinross culture of non-discrimination.	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; Supplier Standards of Conduct
Human trafficking, coerced labour, and child labour	According to the UPR*, these practices exist in some of our host countries. Company policies ensure this does not occur at our operations, and our Supplier Standards of Conduct are designed to address the potential for these practices in our supply chain.	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; Supplier Standards of Conduct
Clean water, clean environment, health	Kinross implements world-class practices for environmental management in order to minimize our impact on host community natural resources. Community engagement plays an important role in keeping the public well-informed regarding the Company's management of environmental impacts, addressing any real or perceived areas of concern, and supporting community health initiatives.	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; Supplier Standards of Conduct; Environmental Policy and Standards; Site Responsibility Plans
Arbitrary arrest, torture	According to the UPR* framework, the actions of public security forces in some host countries sometimes deviate from accepted norms. Diligence is required to ensure security programs at our operations, whether public or private, are conducted in a way that respects human rights, consistent with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR).	Human Rights Adherence and Verification Program
Corruption	Corruption may compromise the proper control functions of government officials or regulators, or prevent host communities from receiving value generated by mining. The UPR* cites corruption in areas such as judiciary, police, and general bureaucracy in some host countries. Kinross has a zero-tolerance policy for bribery and is a Supporter of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; Supplier Standards of Conduct; Foreign Officials Payment Protocol
Indigenous Peoples	In some areas, indigenous peoples have been historically disadvantaged and may experience discrimination and other forms of political and social disadvantage that hinder their self-determination. When undertaken responsibly and in consultation, in accordance with the Company's guidelines for indigenous relations, mining can be a strong source of positive benefits for indigenous communities.	Environmental Policy and Standards; Site Responsibility Plans
Life, Liberty, Security of Person	Host communities often have strong negative perceptions and fears that mining will impact their lives, and those of their children. Kinross strives for transparency and strong community engagement during project permitting and throughout the mine life.	Environmental Policy and Standards; Site Responsibility Plans

* UPR – Universal Periodic Review conducted by the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Security and Human Rights

The Human Rights Adherence and Verification Program (HRA & VP) is our internal program to ensure we adhere to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. The HRA & VP program includes training at all Kinross operating mines on an annual basis to help ensure that all security personnel, as well as key site management, understand and are consistently compliant with human rights best practices and standards as related to security. The training is required for all private security personnel and Kinross management teams. Public security forces are invited and encouraged to attend.

Through the HRA & VP, we also monitor the human rights records of security providers (private and public) used by the Company.

The HRA & VP also includes comprehensive annual audits to assess risks and measure private and public security compliance across all Kinross sites. Human Rights Risk Assessments are carried out as part of our site security audits at each site, consistent with the Verification Program from the Voluntary Principles on Human Rights and Security guidelines.

The HRA & VP includes robust systems for allegation reporting and verification, investigation and resolution, monitoring of investigations by public officials, and other essential elements of security oversight. Grievances pertaining to security and human rights are managed through our Whistleblower reporting mechanism.

In 2016 and 2017, 751 and 908 security people, respectively, were trained, representing 100% and 98% of Kinross' security personnel, respectively, and an average of 2,500 training hours each year. As noted above, for the reporting period there were zero substantiated human rights allegations and zero human rights grievances filed through formal grievance mechanisms.

Also in 2016, through our active participation in the International Social Responsibility Committee of the Mining Association of Canada (MAC), Kinross was part of a public declaration made by MAC regarding a commitment to implement a human rights and security approach consistent with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

Human Rights Due Diligence

As noted above, our environmental and community policies are important mechanisms to identify and avoid impacts to human rights. In particular, our Site Responsibility Plan (SRP) outlines best practices that we undertake, as appropriate, to conduct due diligence to understand where our activities may impact the lands, rights, or interests of indigenous peoples. See [Working with Indigenous Peoples](#) (page 77). We take proactive steps to consult with indigenous peoples in order to identify mutually acceptable solutions to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts prior to

beginning any activities that would cause those impacts. See [Voluntary Agreements with Colla Communities for La Coipa Phase 7](#) (page 79).

Our SRP also establishes minimum requirements for community grievance mechanisms. See [Site Responsibility Plans](#) (page 64). We recorded nine grievances in 2016 and seven grievances in 2017. All of these grievances were resolved within the time frame required by our grievance mechanisms. None of these grievances were associated with potential human rights impacts. In 2016 and 2017, two grievances

received through our Whistleblower policy were associated with security and human rights and were found to be unsubstantiated.

In certain high-risk areas, and/or for specific high-risk issues, we also conduct independent human rights impact assessments, which are used to define action plans to reduce the risk of impacts. During the reporting period, we did not conduct any independent human rights assessments.

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Managing Our Supply Chain

At Kinross, we recognize the impact our suppliers and contracts can have on our business, the communities where we work and our reputation.

We expect our partners to support our sustainability efforts, including ethical business conduct and respect for the environment and social governance issues. It is our objective to do business with those suppliers who share these principles.

Our priorities remain Supplier Code of Conduct compliance and completing appropriate due diligence on high-risk suppliers.

We believe the right approach to working with suppliers is following the principles of partnership, and that by working collaboratively we can consistently create value for all stakeholders by pursuing open and fair competition, continuous improvement, and a mutual focus on ethical conduct and corporate responsibility.

Our corporate Supply Chain team is responsible for the oversight and management of supply chain with a focus on managing global spend categories, process improvements and to provide oversight and ensure compliance with policies. Our regional offices and sites are responsible for procurement of goods and services to meet operational needs. Overall responsibility for procurement resides at the Senior Leadership Team through Kinross' Senior Vice-President and Chief Technical Officer.

Kinross wants to do business with suppliers that acknowledge and maintain compliance with the principles outlined in our Supplier Standards of Conduct (SSoC). By acknowledging our SSoC, suppliers



Critical Suppliers

We define critical suppliers as the 305 suppliers that make up the top 80% of our spend, or that provide goods and services that are essential to our operations and/or that are highly proprietary and not readily available from other suppliers. Examples of critical products and services from the 305 critical suppliers include:

- Cyanide
- Mining equipment
- Giant off-road tires
- Energy
- Diesel fuel
- Process plant reagents
- Explosives
- Maintenance, repairs and operating spares
- Construction and mining contractors

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

confirm their understanding and commitment to conduct their operations safely and uphold the Kinross Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, including applicable anti-corruption laws, as well as the fundamental principles of the UN Global Compact respecting human rights, labour standards, environmental protection and anti-corruption.

We follow a graduated approach to assess suppliers, based on risk indicators, to confirm that each supplier of goods or services to Kinross is a reliable commercial business partner and that their conduct is consistent with the expectations of our SSoC. We segment suppliers into low, medium and high risk, and conduct a deeper due diligence on higher risk suppliers. We also periodically monitor supplier compliance with the SSoC for low and medium risk

suppliers through pre-arranged visits and supplier audits, including interviews with management and employees on site.

From a sustainability perspective, the health and safety and environmental stewardship performance of our supply chain is of profound importance, demonstrated by the following examples:

- We screen the occupational health and safety record of all contractors who perform work at our operations.
- As a signatory to the ICMI, Kinross requires all cyanide manufacturers and their contracted logistics providers, ports of entry and other partners to be ICMI certified.
- Explosive manufacturers must meet specific safety requirements pertaining to manufacturing, handling and use

- At our operations in Chile, our Supply Chain and Community Relations teams are working together to incorporate CR parameters in the evaluation of bids for supply chain contracts

In 2017, we conducted compliance training on key requirements of Kinross' Supply Chain Policy in all three Kinross regions. Training included policy requirements for competitive sourcing and supplier due diligence, and appropriate handling of compliance challenges. In total, 270 supply chain and affiliated professionals took part in such training in 2017.

In the event of grievances pertaining to supply chain matters, these would be received via the Whistleblower system. During the reporting period, there were no grievances related to supply chain.



Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Managing Risks

Kinross manages risk by setting high performance standards, allocating the necessary resources, assigning clear responsibilities and accountabilities, and routinely reviewing performance, improvement opportunities and mitigation activities. We consider risks to our operations, risks to our communities, as well as risks of particular interest to our stakeholders.

The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process at Kinross is overseen by the Corporate ERM function and is comprised of several risk identification and management activities. Each operating site, regional office, corporate function and capital project team undertakes a process of identifying, assessing and addressing risks from all sources that threaten the achievement of their strategic business objectives. Risks are identified and aggregated under a broad range of categories through a variety of activities, including:

- Engineering Risk Assessments (ERAs), a comprehensive review of potential environmental, permitting, safety and operational risks that could arise as the result of failures of engineered systems, such as pumps, pipelines, dams and structures, conducted during the mine design phase and periodically over the life of the operations
- Political risk assessments
- Security and human rights risk assessments
- Fraud risk assessments

- Insurance Inspections
- Risk audits, including Safety and Sustainability, which cover health, safety, environment and community
- Project stage gate reviews

For each identified and assessed risk, a formal mitigation plan is developed by the responsible management function. Risk mitigation activities are reviewed and audited internally on a regular basis, as part of the Safety and Sustainability and Internal Audit Programs.

Each of our operating sites has a Risk Champion responsible for its respective risk management program. Consistent risk identification, assessment and evaluation criteria and tools are provided to the Site Risk Champions by the Corporate ERM function, and ongoing discussions are scheduled to assist the operating business units in effectively managing and enhancing their ERM process.

At the corporate level, an Executive Risk Management Committee meets quarterly with leaders of corporate functional areas to review and validate significant risks and mitigation plans of existing and emerging risks for the Corporation. Site-specific risks are also discussed as appropriate as part of Quarterly Business Reviews within each of our geographical regions.

Every quarter, an update on the status of the principal enterprise risks affecting Kinross' business, including management updates on their mitigation, is provided to the Senior Leadership Team. The review is also provided to the Audit and Risk Committee and to the Corporate Responsibility and Technical Committee of the Board of Directors, who review the specific risk issues relevant to the Committees' mandates.

A detailed review of risk factors is outlined in the Company's [2017 Annual Information Form](#) (pages 70-86) and is available on our website.

Precautionary Approach

Kinross' Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility commit us to conduct our activities in a manner that is protective of the health and safety of our workforce, the environment, and our communities by proactively managing all potential risks associated with our operations. Our commitment to "do no harm" applies to all stages of the mine life cycle and across all of our sites, and we work to understand, prevent and mitigate any potential risks arising from our mining activities. Kinross' commitment is reinforced by our participation in the UN Global Compact (UNGC). Through our annual Communication on Progress, we reaffirm our support of the Ten Principles of the UNGC, including Principle No. 7, which states, "Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges." The precautionary approach is fundamental to our commitment to responsible mining and is supported by our enterprise-wide risk management process.

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Crisis Management

Our Kinross Crisis Management System (KCMS) is a web-based tool to support efficient and co-ordinated responses to issues and events that could affect our operations. Hosted by a third party on Kinross' behalf, the system includes a secure management platform that allows simultaneous communication and enables immediate updates in quickly evolving situations. The system includes contact information for key stakeholders and crisis management team members at the corporate, regional and site level.

As part of the KCMS, "tabletop" drills are carried out annually at each site and at the regional level. An audit of the KCMS system has recently been completed and recommended that a corporate-level crisis training exercise be implemented biannually.

In 2016 and 2017, a total of 17 tabletop crisis management drills were conducted at all mine sites. Crisis scenarios spanned a broad range of business, environmental, community and health and safety scenarios including, for example, cyberattack, wildfires, and food-borne illness at mine sites. Over the past two years, the KCMS was used effectively to support a range of situations such as the diesel spill at Maricunga and ongoing artisanal mining issues at Tasiast. See [Key Stakeholder Issues](#) (page 76).

Emergency Response

All of our operations have formal emergency plans in place for all probable situations, including hazardous chemical spills and exposures. As part of our



compliance with the ICMI, all of our sites evaluate emergency preparedness as part of their Code certification. Our Round Mountain and Paracatu operations, and Kettle River-Buckhorn reclamation site, have implemented the Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level (APELL) program, which involves co-ordination of our emergency response planning with a local community's emergency response capabilities and plans. In 2017, the Paracatu mine worked closely with local emergency resources to simulate an emergency arising from a tailings dam failure. To learn more about the drill, see [Emergency Response Training in Paracatu](#) (page 38) in this report.

In the case of our Round Mountain and Bald Mountain mines, both located in remote parts of Nevada, the mine plays a critical role in providing trained emergency responders, equipment and fire fighters to the local community.

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Training certifications are updated annually. Each site has a properly trained rescue team that works with local response personnel to ensure mutual capability to respond to an emergency situation. Procedures are tested and reinforced regularly through simulation exercises. Emergency response is part of Kinross' Safety and Sustainability audit protocol.

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Corporate Responsibility Management System

In the areas of Health and Safety, Environment, and Community we take a management system approach to ensure our Corporate Responsibility Principles are implemented across our various jurisdictions and operating contexts. This includes:

- Establishing common corporate standards applied across all operations and projects

- Assigning operational responsibility for conformance with these corporate standards
- Establishing reporting and performance metrics as part of the **Corporate Responsibility Performance Metric** (page 27) and to monitor progress towards site-level targets
- Conducting comprehensive audits, over a three-year cycle,

to confirm that site-level CR risks are managed and mitigated and to identify opportunities for continuous improvement

- Providing grievance mechanisms for internal and external stakeholders

Our management approach for health and safety, environment, and community engagement is discussed in detail in this report.



Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Corporate Responsibility Performance Metric

The Corporate Responsibility Performance Metric (CRPM) is a comprehensive measure of site-level performance in the areas of health and safety, environment, and community relations. Performance in these areas is tracked as part of the Company's "First Priorities" as part of the Four Point Plan, which drives the Company's performance management and Short-term Incentive compensation program. These metrics are reported as a combined metric for the CRTC of the Board of Directors. Specific indicators included in the metric include:

Health and Safety

- Leading indicators measure activities that motivate safe performance, including field safety engagements by management, and the number of hazards identified and corrected
- Lagging indicators include performance compared with corporate, regional and site targets for total reportable injury frequency rate and injury severity rate

Environment

- Leading indicators include internal inspections, environmental training, water balance, long-term planning, and strategic focus on water strategy



- Lagging indicators include enforcement and regulatory notices, major releases, and status of compliance with all performance and reporting obligations
 - Status of Environmental Management Systems (EMS) and audits, including EMS and risk-based audits, Engineered Risk Assessments (ERAs), International Cyanide Management Code recertification, and Tailings Reviews
- ### Community Relations
- Leading indicators include the frequency of stakeholder interactions, resolved grievances, in-country procurement spend as a percentage of total procurement, site benefit footprint, community investments and in-kind contributions, and number of beneficiaries
 - Lagging indicators consist of media mentions (positive, neutral and negative), stakeholder feedback, including both positive appreciation and negative comment plus complaints and grievances. Also included are major community incidents and stakeholder issues. Community outcomes indicators measure the quality of Company-stakeholder relationships and the effectiveness of community investment projects. These data are acquired through periodic perception and socio-economic surveys, along with targeted studies to measure program outcomes.
 - Status of SRP implementation, audit, and progress against site-specific annual objectives.

Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Enhancing Our Audit Program

Kinross conducts regular audits of our health and safety, environmental, and community programs to ensure that our sites are operating in a manner that is consistent with corporate expectations. Historically, these audits have been conducted separately, and focused on compliance with corporate-wide standards.

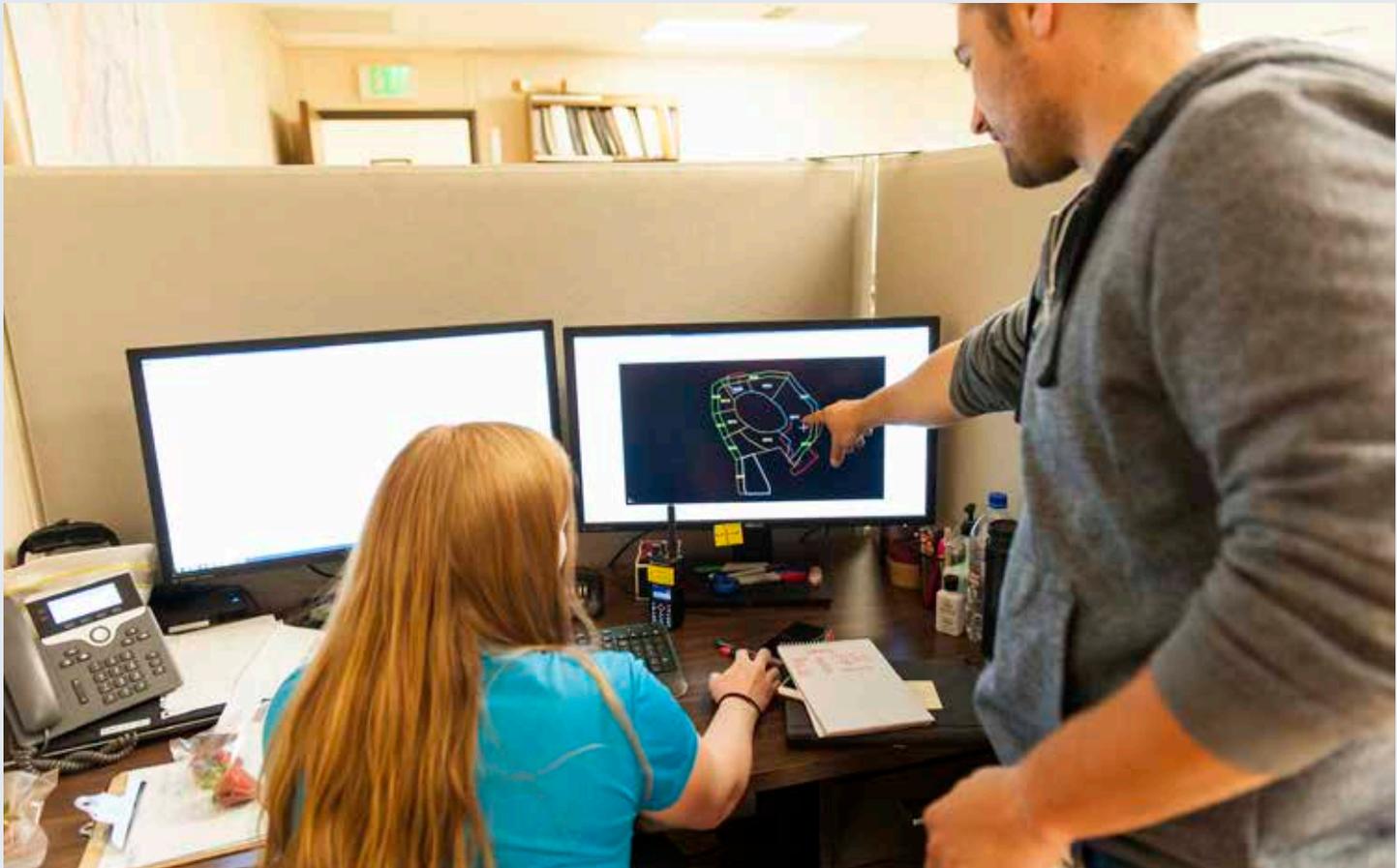
With the formation of the Safety and Sustainability group under Operations in 2015, we reviewed several programs and policies, including the audit program. Based

on that review, we have developed a new risk-based approach. Rather than taking the corporate standards as a starting point, the risk-based approach takes the specific risks and business challenges facing the site as the starting point, and assesses whether a site's strategies, systems, procedures and personnel are adequate to address the issue or risk effectively.

The scope of each audit is determined in a collaborative process between site management and the Safety and Sustainability group, and defines the specific site risks and challenges that will be reviewed. The audit team then tests the site's management systems, reviewing field procedures as well

as data and records, to identify aspects where improvement is required. The audit team and site team work together to define Corrective Action Plans that address those gaps.

To date, the new audit framework has been well-received. From the sites' point of view, the audits provide a useful "fresh eyes" perspective on issues they face. Integration of health and safety, environment, and community also reduces the overall audit burden on sites. From the corporate governance point of view, the audits provide assurance that the priority areas are being addressed in a manner consistent with corporate standards.



Our Approach to Managing Corporate Responsibility

Corporate Responsibility Governance and Organizational Structure

Our organizational structure integrates the governance and management of corporate responsibility at the highest levels of the Company, acknowledging the crucial importance of CR in maintaining our licence to operate.

Responsibility for CR at Kinross resides:

- At the Board of Directors through the Corporate Responsibility and Technical Committee (CRTC). This Committee oversees the development of policies relating to health and safety, environment, and social performance and implementation of programs to ensure compliance with applicable environmental laws and Kinross' CR guidelines and policies.
- At the Senior Leadership Team, with the Chief Operating Officer (COO) who reports to the Chief Executive Officer.
- At the functional level with the Vice-President, Safety and Sustainability, who is responsible for execution of Kinross' CR strategy and leads the Company's Safety and Sustainability team with responsibility for health and safety, environment, and community engagement.
- Regional Vice-Presidents are responsible for CR performance regionally and each General Manager is responsible for CR performance at the site level. Each operation has designated teams for health and safety, environment, and community relations. Performance in all areas of CR, including safety, social and environmental performance, is tied to short-term incentives for compensation.

The COO and the Vice-President, Safety and Sustainability meet quarterly with the CRTC of the Board to seek input, advice and counsel to ensure that Board members are informed of developments in Kinross' strategy, stakeholder matters, health and safety, environment, community performance, and risks and opportunities.

Corporate Responsibility and Technical Committee of the Board

The CRTC is comprised of independent Directors who bring knowledge and experience in the topics that are germane to the work of the CRTC, including health and safety, environmental, corporate responsibility, project permitting, as well as exploration.

As specified in the CRTC Charter, the Committee is responsible for assisting the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to due diligence of the Company's overall approach to corporate responsibility, including the development and implementation of related strategies, policies and management systems.

Specifically, the CRTC seeks to ensure that the Company consistently exhibits and promotes



ethical, transparent and responsible behaviour, meaningfully engages key stakeholders and communities, and contributes, where possible, to the development and growth of healthy and sustainable communities wherever it operates. The CRTC also reviews Kinross' CR Report prior to publication.

The CRTC met six times in 2016 and six times in 2017 and, on each occasion, met "in camera" and independent from management.

For additional information on the activities of the CRTC in 2017, see the [Management Information Circular 2018](#) (page 24) and the [CRTC Charter](#) on Kinross.com.



Ian Atkinson

Catherine McLeod-Seltzer

Kelly Osborne

Una M. Power



Putting People First – Health and Safety

At Kinross, health and safety is our number one priority – among employees, partners, contractors and suppliers, and in the communities in which we operate. There is nothing more important to Kinross, our employees and their families than the health and safety of our people.

In this section:
Health and Safety **31**
Health and Wellness **36**

SDG



0.32 TRIFR IN 2017
EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS

100% OF SITES
JOINT OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY COMMITTEE

0.07 LOST-TIME
INJURY FREQUENCY RATE 2017
EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS

Health and Safety

Mining and mineral processing is a heavy industry relying upon heavy equipment, handling of large volumes of materials, and milling and production processes. Like any industrial workplace, the potential health and safety impacts arising at our operating sites and projects, and in the local community, must be managed. We value the occupational health and safety of our workforce above all other priorities.

Our Approach

No job is too important, no task too urgent that it can be done in an unsafe manner. For Kinross, this means moving beyond regulatory compliance, embedding a performance-based safety culture throughout our entire organization and in each and every employee. Our health and safety strategy focuses on proactive, leading actions based on direct employee engagement, preventative actions, and open reporting and sharing of learnings across all sites.

Our Corporate Responsibility Management System (CRMS) includes the following key components for health and safety:

- Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility
- Health and Safety Policy
- Management framework and performance standards
- Regular and comprehensive employee training
- Leading and lagging performance indicators



- Annual site-level and corporate targets
- Monthly reporting mechanisms
- Corporate level internal audits
- Board level oversight

Our health and safety management system applies equally to employees and contractors and across all operations, development and exploration projects, reclamation sites and offices. Across all of our operating sites, we have joint management-worker Occupational Health and Safety Committees representing 100% of workers.

Our Chief Operating Officer is accountable for health and safety at the Senior Leadership Team level. Site-level accountability for safety performance resides with the General Manager of each operation and is reported monthly. Oversight and governance rests with the CRTC of the Kinross Board of Directors. Health and safety performance is reported to the Board quarterly.

Health and safety is evaluated through the CRMS risk-based audit program. See [Enhancing Our Audit Program](#) (page 28). Grievances pertaining to health and safety are reported via the Kinross Integrity Hotline, under our Whistleblower Policy.

Putting People First – Health and Safety

Our Performance

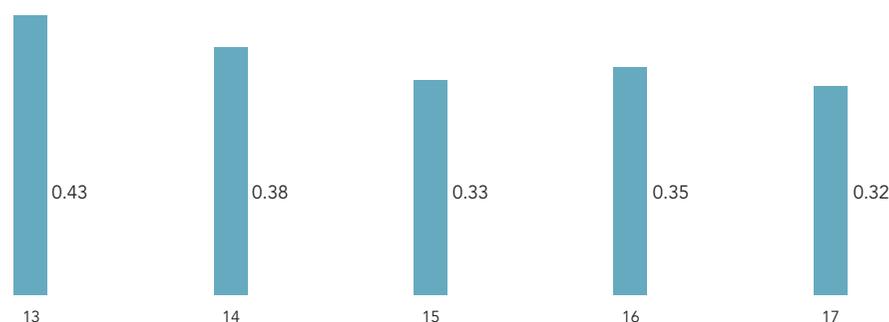
We achieved strong safety performance in 2016 and 2017, with year-over-year improvements in key metrics of total reportable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) and severity rate. We reported TRIFR of 0.32 for employees and contractors which includes 0.33 for employees and 0.31 for contractors (workers) in 2017, which compares favourably with low-risk sectors. See [Benchmarking Safety Performance](#). However, this performance was overshadowed by an employee fatality in 2017, the first for Kinross since 2012. The tragic incident took place at our Kupol operation on November 5, 2017 when hydrometallurgist Alexander Syutin fell into the mix tank of a processing plant thickener while in operating mode, resulting in his death. Root cause investigation resulted in implementation of measures at Kupol and other sites to reduce the risk of another high potential incident.

In 2016 and 2017, we reinforced our commitment and management of health and safety through a number of key measures.

- Changed how we track leading indicators focused on employee field engagement and hazard identification with corrections. See [Building a Proactive Safety Culture through Leading Indicators](#) (page 33)
- Changed how we report and review high potential incidents that have the potential to cause a serious injury or fatality
- Introduced and piloted a new [Critical Risks Controls Program](#) (page 35)
- Continued participation in the Mining Safety Round Table to share best practices and benchmark performance among our peers

Five-Year Safety Performance

(Total reportable injury frequency rate includes all employees and contractors per 200,000 hours worked)

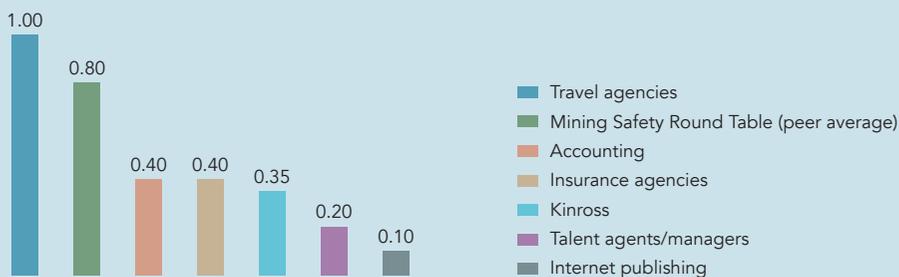


Benchmarking Safety Performance

Benchmarking is an important part of understanding our safety performance. In addition to ongoing benchmarking of Kinross' safety performance relative to our mining industry peers, we also benchmark our Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) against other sectors of the broader economy. The results demonstrate that Kinross' Company-wide TRIFR is similar to businesses operating in low-risk non-industrial environments.

Benchmarking TRIFR, 2016

(per 200,000 hours worked)



Sources: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Incidence rates of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types): Kinross, 2016.

- Rolled out an enterprise system for incident management in late 2017, strengthening our internal reporting pertaining to health and safety incidents across our global operations
- Completed corporate level Health and Safety audits at all Kinross operating sites in 2016 and 2017
- Received [CORESafety independent safety certification](#) (page 34) by the National Mining Association
- Maintained record of zero Tier 1 process-related safety events

There were also notable accomplishments at our operating sites. See [Awards and Recognitions](#) (page 131).

Building a Proactive Safety Culture through Leading Indicators

Over the past five years, Kinross has consistently achieved safety performance in the top quartile of our peer group. While ongoing improvements in lagging indicators such as injury and severity rates serve as benchmarks of day-to-day safety performance, Kinross also relies on leading indicators to measure safety performance. Site-defined leading indicators such as completion of planned inspections, corrective actions, field safety engagements, and safety meetings have been tracked and reported as “% of plan” on a rolled-up basis for several years by Kinross. For some time, sites have regularly achieved 100% of plan or higher so, in 2017, we took a hard look at our leading indicators to identify ways to reinvigorate their use as a motivating factor in enhancing our safety performance.

Based on our review, we made three key changes in how we track leading indicators. First, we determined that all sites should track and report the same indicators – field safety engagements, and hazard identification and correction of



site-specific hazards. Second, we defined clear criteria for all sites to use when tracking these indicators. The first indicator – employee engagements – requires that every site employee will receive a minimum of one “personal” one-on-one engagement on safety with a supervisor or manager, underscoring the intimate connection of every employee to a safe workplace. The second indicator – hazard identification and correction of site-specific hazards – engages and requires cross-functional teams at each site to proactively identify and correct site-specific hazards, such as machinery guarding, isolation of

energy standards, lifting and blocking, etc. that pose a risk to safety. Finally, instead of tracking these indicators as “% of plan”, we are tracking these as raw totals and benchmarking against the number of employees on a site basis. Conceptually, this is expected to help gauge the number of safety engagements, and the number of corrected hazards, that an employee is involved in, on average, over the course of a year. These indicators have been integrated into Kinross’ Four Point Plan, as well as into the Corporate Responsibility Performance Metric (CRPM) and short-term compensation.

Health and Safety Innovation Award

The U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the U.S. National Mining Association (NMA) recognized Kinross for the Mine Safety and Health Technology Innovations Award. The award recognizes companies which have made significant advancements in mining technology to make mining safer and more productive. A Kinross hygienist recognized an exposure risk to employees while pouring metal (gold and captive metals) and hammering slag, which becomes fractured and could potentially release airborne contaminants or injure technicians. Working with the fire assay technicians and process maintenance millwrights, a solution evolved by redesigning the strike hammers with a protective shield to mitigate this potential health safety hazard.



Top Safety Certification Received

In 2017, Kinross took the decision to seek certification of its U.S. mines under the National Mining Association's (NMA) independent safety certification under the CORESafety system. A voluntary program, the CORESafety system is designed to go beyond regulatory

requirements as a risk-based mine safety and health management system anchored in leadership, management and assurance to emphasize accident prevention.

This work culminated in a favourable third-party audit and in early 2018, Kinross received the certification. Kinross is only the eighth NMA member company to complete each step of the CORESafety system process. "We congratulate Kinross on starting out 2018 with this noteworthy accomplishment

in health and safety," said Hal Quinn, President and CEO, National Mining Association. "Kinross' efforts have more than proven that putting people first is a true core value for the Company, and that it goes above and beyond to make sure every employee returns home safe and healthy each night."



Beyond Mitigation: Managing Critical Risks

Over the past several years, researchers have observed an alarming trend in global workplace safety data: while the overall frequency of workplace injuries has decreased steadily, the frequency of fatal injuries has not decreased at the same rate. In late 2016, Kinross was experiencing similar trends: despite having low frequency rates, and having gone several years without a fatal injury, we noted an increase in the severity of injuries and several non-injury incidents that could have resulted in a fatality.

Early in 2017, the operations group began discussing this trend, and how to address it. In May, we held our first-ever Safety Roundtable for site General Managers. In June, all site safety managers attended a conference in Toronto. Coming out of these discussions, we decided to pilot a program focused on critical risk management.

Critical risk management tracks the presence and effectiveness of controls, rather than the absence of incidents, as the primary focus of safety performance. Rather than waiting for an incident to occur to take corrective action, these programs establish regular, measurable field verification that controls are in place, and performance thresholds to take action before an incident occurs.

After a successful pilot project at Tasiast in late 2017, Kinross is implementing the program over the course of 2018 at all operations. Having benchmarked approaches to implementation at several peer companies, we have selected a bottom-up, site-based approach that embeds the approach within existing operating systems.

The program has been very well received; not only have our people had “eyes opened” to gaps in systems and controls that were thought to be 100% effective, they have identified ways to do things differently to address risks that had been accepted for years.



Health and Wellness

In 2016 and 2017, there were one and three reported cases of occupational disease among Kinross employees and contractors, consisting of repetitive strain injuries and noise exposure, per approximately 20 million hours worked. Our Occupational Illness Frequency Rate (OIFR) in 2016 and 2017 for employees was 0.01 and 0.03, respectively.

We implement several programs to address potential occupational health risks.

Our employees receive training instructions on proper procedures, and protective equipment to address a range of issues related to hazardous substances, noise, dust, musculoskeletal disorders, thermal stress, industrial hygiene, ergonomics, and occupational health. We regularly monitor our employees and contractors, as well as our workplace environment for exposure to occupational health hazards.

Each of our sites is required to engage a qualified industrial hygienist and conduct regular risk assessments of potential health issues. When significant risks are identified, formal occupational health and industrial hygiene programs are developed and implemented.

We conduct personal, full-shift monitoring of workplace air quality, supported by biological monitoring campaigns for employees and workers with duties that potentially increase their risk of exposure to workplace contaminants. Unless more conservative exposure limits are listed in regulatory requirements, our standard is to meet American



Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH®) recommended exposure limits.

Disease Prevention

In Ghana, malaria is a leading cause of death among women and pregnant women despite the fact that it is preventable and treatable. Since 2008, we have implemented an integrated vector control program at the Chirano mine and in nearby communities. The Chirano Malaria Control Program (CMCP) has led to an 88% reduction of overall malaria incident rates among our employees, their dependants, and on-site contractors and a 45% reduction in reported cases of malaria in the nine beneficiary communities. To date through 2017, Chirano had invested more than \$8.4 million in malaria control.

In Brazil, mosquito-borne illnesses such as dengue fever and yellow fever have been on the rise in recent years. With over 1,600 employees based in Paracatu, we have collaborated with local and state medical officials in

support of mosquito control and education campaigns, as well as actively contributed to the critical elimination of breeding grounds at site and in the community. We have an extensive monitoring program in place to track the number of cases of mosquito-borne illnesses, notably dengue and yellow fever, across our workforce.

Other than mosquito-borne illnesses, tuberculosis is endemic to the areas around Chirano and Tasiast. We carry out basic testing on a regular basis in these areas.

With operations located in four continents, many of our employees travel internationally as part of their scope of work. To ensure that Kinross' employees are kept well-informed of potential health risks arising from travel to our operations, we continuously monitor the potential health risks in different parts of the world, drawing upon the expertise of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.S. Center for Disease Control. Travel advisories are in place for employees travelling to all regions of the world.

Enhancing Vision in the Community

Our Chirano operation has partnered with the NGO Sefwi Health Initiative (SHI) to offer free eye screening for students at local schools in the Bibiani and Wiawso districts, together with Third Eyecare, a Ghanaian medical NGO.

Over a two-day period, 600 students and 50 teachers had their vision checked for impairments in order to reduce the risk of vision disorders in the communities. While Chirano provides simple eye exams to employees upon hiring, and as part of annual medical examinations, some members of the community had never visited an optician for an eye exam. Eye examinations were carried out by Third Eyecare and Vision Centre, which provided sophisticated screening equipment used by eye specialists.

Early detection and treatment of vision impairments are critical – apart from affecting students' studies, impairments can also lead to vision loss.

Visual functioning is a strong predictor of a student's academic performance in school-age children, and vision disorders in childhood could affect the long-term well-being of the individual.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 45% of 1.4 million blind children had preventable or avoidable



impairments that had been left untreated. The partnership between Chirano and SHI is intended to identify cases of impairment in communities lacking health-care resources, and treat them before they become severe.

As part of the program, Chirano provided the support for treatment of identified eye conditions and glasses for the participants, including:

- 52 spectacles were distributed (36 for pupils and 16 for teachers)
- 20 pupils were also referred to the Sefwi Wiawso Government Hospital for further examinations to be conducted to confirm

whether they had glaucoma

- another eight pupils were also referred to the Sefwi Wiawso Government Hospital for further assessment of the retina and management of their retinal conditions.

Through the SHI, Third Eyecare returned to the community in June 2018 to follow up with students who received treatment and glasses.

This initiative contributes to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education).

Emergency Response Training in Paracatu

Following the 2015 failure of the Samarco tailings dam in Mariana, Brazil, a great deal of attention has been paid to tailings dam safety by communities, authorities, and legislators. Kinross has been proactive in our response, and our approach to organizing and conducting emergency preparedness drills has been used by some other companies in the design of their own programs.

An important component of this was to conduct emergency evacuation drills with the participation of the communities. To prepare for these drills, we held multiple rounds of dialogue with the communities. This dialogue was critical to help us, and the communities, prepare for the drills.

The simulation was executed in late 2016 in partnership with the Civil Defense/PAM (Municipal Mutual Assistance Plan), Military, Environmental and Federal Highway Police, Municipal Secretariats and the Fire Department. About 1,000 local residents and 100 people from Kinross and municipal organizations participated in the simulation.

Some residents were trained as Community Brigadiers to help with mobilization and efficient action during the drills. During the simulation, several key elements were evaluated, including: organization, mobilization of residents, accessibility, time taken for the residents' evacuation, and response times for ambulances and support teams. The outcome of the



Local residents participating in the community emergency response drill.

"It was a great moment, because people talk a lot about the dam and, with what happened in Mariana, people were more scared. It was very important to learn and participate in the simulation, to see children and elderly people participating. It allows you to see that the Company has a lot of capacity in the event that something happens." **Leader of the community of Lagoa de Santo Antônio**

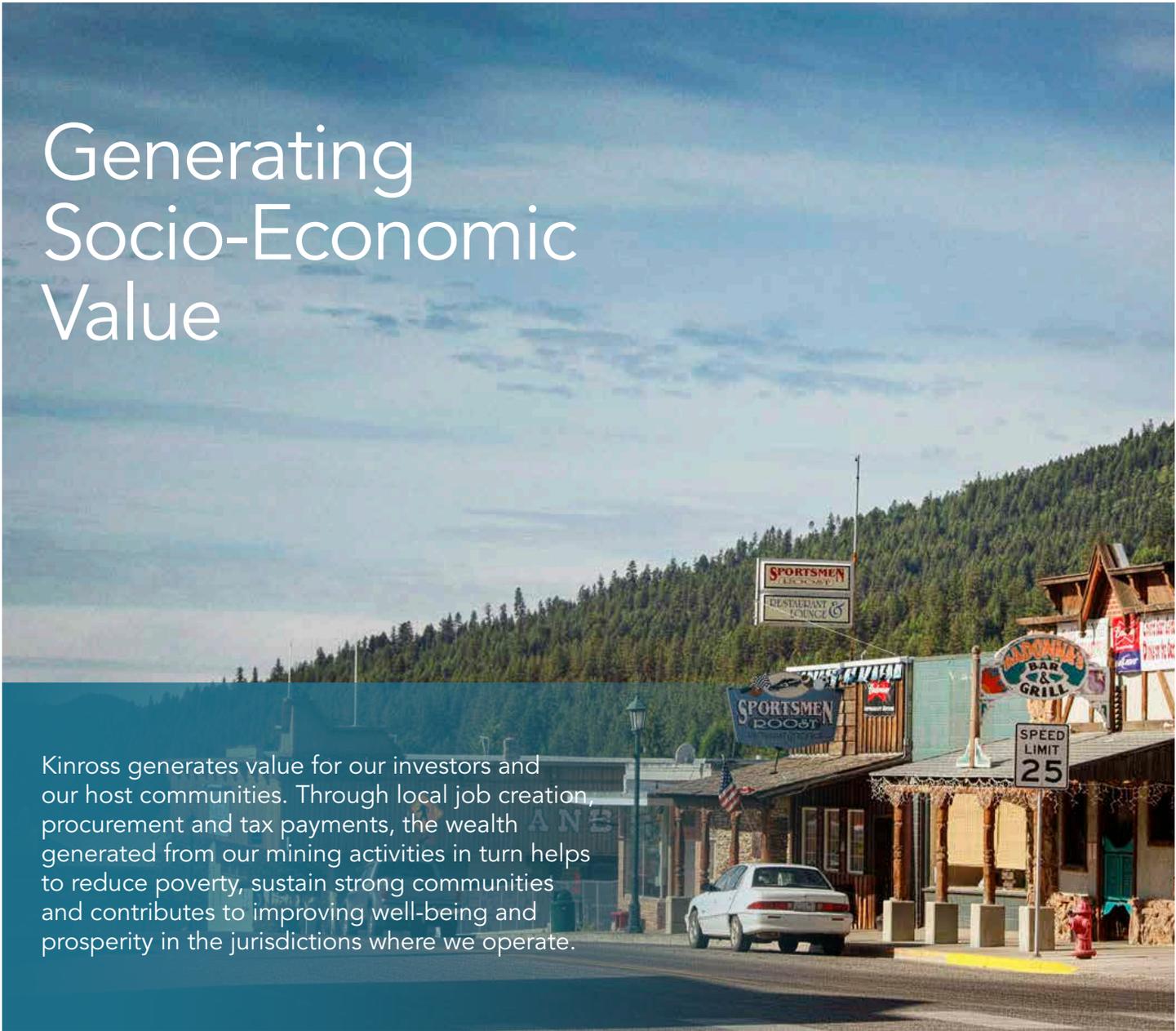
"I felt really good with the implementation of the simulations. I was very scared that the dams could break and so, before the simulation, I visited the dams and learned all about the process of monitoring and control. I felt a lot more confident, and with the simulation exercise my fears went away. I saw the concern that the Company has for the community." **Local resident of community**

"I was impressed with all the actions taken by the company, and that it really showed how much it is concerned for its neighbours. I look forward to the next ones [simulations]." **Resident of Santa Rita**

emergency drill was positive with residents commenting on greater confidence and stronger trust in the Company. Emergency training will be repeated annually, and updated as regulations evolve.

This initiative contributes to SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

Generating Socio-Economic Value



Kinross generates value for our investors and our host communities. Through local job creation, procurement and tax payments, the wealth generated from our mining activities in turn helps to reduce poverty, sustain strong communities and contributes to improving well-being and prosperity in the jurisdictions where we operate.

In this section:

- Our Strategy for Value Distribution **40**
- Measuring our Benefit Footprint **40**
- Local Employment **42**
- Local Procurement **42**
- Tax Transparency **46**

SDG



97.7% EMPLOYEES
 HIRED FROM IN-COUNTRY

\$2.8 BILLION
 SPENT IN HOST COUNTRIES
 (\$842 million in local area around sites)

\$369.8 MILLION
 IN PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENTS
 (taxes, royalties and duties)

Our Strategy for Value Distribution

Our Approach

For Kinross, generating economic value consists of two complementary strategies: first, by maximizing value generated through rigorous financial discipline and a high-performance operating culture and, second, through careful consideration of our recruitment, procurement, and community investment activities to ensure host countries and communities have opportunities to benefit from that value.



For six consecutive years, we have met or exceeded our guidance for production, costs and capital expenditures, demonstrating our focus on operational excellence across the Company. Our financial strength, another strategic priority, was further reinforced in 2017. Our operations generated adjusted operating cash flow of \$1.2 billion, while our adjusted net earnings almost doubled year-over-year.

Our strong liquidity of \$2.6 billion gives us a solid foundation for advancing our portfolio of low-risk, high-quality organic development projects. Our consistent operating performance and financial strength,

together with our portfolio of growth projects, provides a solid foundation for sustainability for Kinross and brings long-term, positive benefits to communities where we operate.

For a detailed account of Kinross' 2016 and 2017 financial and operational performance, see our Annual Reports including audited financial statements on Kinross.com/newsandinvestors.

Measuring our Benefit Footprint

Operational excellence generates a significant benefit footprint, our metric for tracking the distribution of our direct economic impact. The benefit footprint captures our contributions to host countries in terms of wages and benefits, procurement, and payments to governments. It is divided where possible into Local, Regional, National, and International components. The amount is significant: in 2016 and 2017, we spent approximately \$2.6 billion and \$2.8 billion in host countries, respectfully, representing 74% and 86% of the total revenue we generated in each reporting year.

Understanding our benefit footprint helps inform our strategies for community engagement, community investment, and procurement and recruitment within host countries. In addition, the benefit footprint, viewed annually and over time, provides important context for stakeholders to understand the significant contribution that responsible mining makes to host countries. In 2017, spending on goods and services accounted for 70% of revenue from metal sales and net corporate investment, while payments for wages and benefits and to governments represented 20% and 10%, respectively.

This distribution highlights the importance of in-country procurement (\$2.0 billion in 2017), using more than 3,690 suppliers) as a means of leveraging the benefits of our investments across society.

Spending on community programs, while of high value for local stakeholders, is a very small part of the overall benefit footprint, representing 0.2% in 2017.

KINROSS 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report
Generating Socio-Economic Value

We continue to work on improving our understanding of the social impact of the benefit footprint through socio-economic and perception surveys, combined with contextualizing the benefit footprint

within standard socio-economic and human development parameters. See [Contributing to Sustainable Development in Rural Mauritania](#) (page 44).

In 2017, the Company also made payments of \$80.9 million to providers of capital.

2017 Distribution of Economic Value
 (\$ millions, as of December 31, 2017)

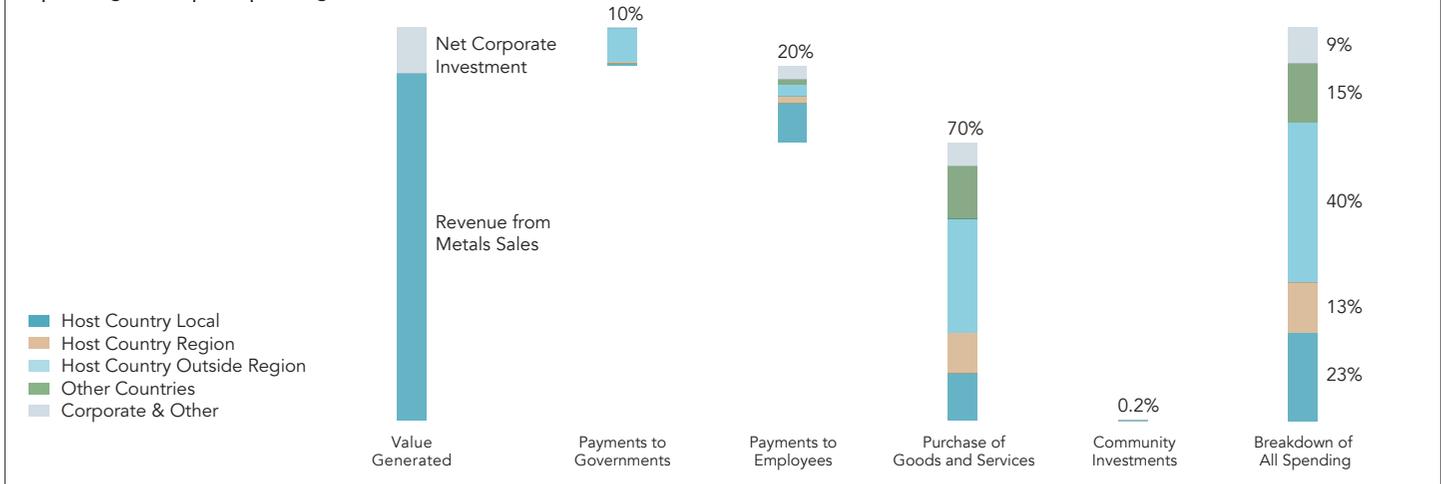
2017	Revenue	Payments to Governments				Total to Governments	In-Country Suppliers	In-Country Employee Wages ³	Community	Out-of-Country Suppliers	Economic Value Retained
		Royalties & Fees	Income & Corporate Tax	Duties, Other							
Brazil	447.0	4.7	0.2	7.0	11.9	463.5	71.0	0.5	107.1	(207.0)	
Chile	52.0	2.1	4.3	0.5	6.9	69.0	26.7	1.2	2.0	(53.8)	
Ghana	317.6	18.6	11.4	0.2	30.2	154.5	53.1	0.9	58.2	20.7	
Mauritania	298.4	10.5	2.7	36.7	49.9	206.6	38.1	1.8	284.3	(282.3)	
Russia	726.9	50.1	113.5	(3.0) ¹	160.6	208.2	88.9	0.8	50.8	217.6	
USA	1,461.1	3.6	96.7	2.4	102.7	811.5	276.5	1.1	12.9	256.4	
Corporate	–	0.5	5.7	1.4	7.6	99.2	177.8 ²	0.8	110.7	(396.1)	
Total	3,303.0	90.1	234.5	45.2	369.8	2,012.5	732.1	7.1	626.0	(444.5)	

1 Received \$8.4 million of tax relief and credits.

2 Corporate wages shown here include all wages paid at corporate and other offices, as well as \$65.1 million in expatriate wages.

3 Gross salaries and benefits paid, includes amounts paid to government institutions on behalf of employees, pensions, insurance, and private health, as well as other employee support.

2017 Kinross Benefit Footprint
 Operating and capital spending



For this report, "local" refers to payments made within the appropriate "local" administrative unit (this varies by site but generally corresponds to municipality, county or district), as "regional" within the subnational administrative unit (generally corresponding to state or provincial level), and as "outside region" for all other spending within the national host country.

Local Employment

Creating meaningful livelihoods for our employees is one of the most powerful positive social impacts of our business, especially when we are able to create new opportunities for women, youth, and residents of remote areas with limited alternatives. Local employment is an important objective and the majority of our operations

have established practices that encourage and promote the hiring of qualified local candidates. At the end of 2016 and 2017, 97.4% and 97.7% of our workforce were local hires from the host community, region, state, province or country. In 2017, 79.8% of managers were hires from within the host country.

2017 Local Employee Hiring By Country

Percentage of employees that are nationals from the country of operations

	Workforce	Management
Brazil	99.3%	88.4%
Chile	98.9%	94.7%
Ghana	98.2%	72.3%
Mauritania	91.1%	38.7%
Russia	98.4%	83.9%
USA	99.7%	99.2%
Total	97.7%	79.8%

Local Procurement

Host country procurement is a key performance indicator for Kinross. In-country procurement spend of goods and services was 84% in 2016 and 79% in 2017 against our corporate target of between 75% and 80% of total procurement spend. We also track procurement at the “local” level, defined as the applicable local administrative unit within the mine’s area of influence, such as a municipality, county, or district.

Local procurement depends greatly on the relative availability of services and mining goods in the local market. For example, our Chile operations show the highest percentage (54%) of local procurement, reflecting the well developed mining supplier base in the Atacama region. In contrast, most of the procurement for our Chirano operation in Ghana occurs at the national level where mining suppliers are located. Nevertheless, our total local spending in the area around Chirano is a significant economic driver. We spent more than \$12 million in the local catchment area in 2017, representing on average \$422 per person compared to \$8 per person at the national level.

In Mauritania, we do not yet separate wages and procurement

2017 Local Procurement¹

	Local ²	Total In-Country ³	Imported
Brazil	13%	81%	19%
Chile	54%	97%	3%
Ghana	<1%	73%	27%
Mauritania	see note 4	42%	58%
Russia	24%	80%	20%
USA	33%	98%	2%
Kinross	18%	79%	21%

1 Procurement includes total spending on goods and services, including capital expenditures.

2 “Local” is defined as the applicable “local” administrative unit (this varies by site but generally corresponds to municipality, county, or district) associated with the mine’s area of influence.

3 “In-country” spending includes payments to commercial enterprises if the commercial enterprise is registered in the country for tax purposes.

4 In Mauritania, Kinross’ local procurement program encompasses all suppliers domiciled in the country.

at the local and regional levels. Currently, Mauritania has our highest percentage of international procurement, although this is steadily decreasing in favour of in-country procurement, which is up by 44% since 2015. We are making significant efforts to increase in-country procurement through unbundling of larger contracts, increased engagement with local suppliers, and introduction of local procurement metrics in contracts. In the local area around Tasiast, our spending on community projects and taxes amounts to an average of \$117 per person.

Across all mine sites, our local community business program

is focused on areas where local suppliers have the capacity to effectively compete and win business from Kinross while meeting the Company’s standards for ethical conduct, due diligence, quality, health, environment and safety. The site community relations team works with the supply chain team to identify suppliers that are potentially eligible for the local business program, identify goods and services that are preferentially purchased locally (i.e., a “buy local first” list) and develop procedures to review all requests to determine whether they fit within the scope of the local business program and Kinross policy.

Understanding the Benefit Footprint in Mauritania

The Tasiast operation has made a significant contribution to the Mauritanian economy through royalties and taxes, as well as the broader economic impacts of procurement and employment.

Since 2010, Kinross has contributed approximately \$580.0 million to the government through royalties and

taxes (payroll, income, duties). In the same period, more than \$320.0 million was spent on wages for Mauritanian employees and \$1.7 billion on in-country procurement with approximately 300 suppliers.

In 2017, Tasiast represented 6% of Mauritania's GDP of \$4.7 billion and its payments to the government represented approximately 5% of annual government expenditure.

Gold production from Tasiast is approximately 15% of Mauritania's exports. Average wages and benefits paid at Tasiast are significantly greater than the average per capita national income

and the official minimum wage. Since 2010, \$25.0 million has been spent on technical and professional training for employees.

These macro-economic data highlight the country-level impact of the Tasiast mining operation. When combined with the micro-economic and social data for the region around Tasiast (reported on page 44), they demonstrate that long-life, stable mines contribute directly to changing people's lives for the better and help to build sustainable development in parts of the world where it is most needed. See [Community Contributions in Mauritania](#) (page 101).



Contributing to Sustainable Development in Rural Mauritania

Kinross commissions periodic socio-economic surveys in the areas around its operations; for Tasiast, these were done in 2011, 2013 and in late 2017. While from 2011-2013 improvements were limited to villages within a 30 km radius of Tasiast, by 2017 these had extended further out with positive changes in household expenditure, percent of the population living on <\$1/day, and self-perceptions of poverty. Declines in the percentage of people living on less than \$1/day are particularly dramatic, from 25-28% in 2011 to 6-7% in 2017, as are the drops in perception of being in poverty from levels of 50-60% to 20-30%.

A broader range of metrics reflecting quality of life also shows significant positive change between 2013 and 2017 in the study area, with declines in unemployment and illiteracy, improvements in housing and related facilities, a significant increase in residents with post-secondary education, and a remarkable increase in income-generating activity/micro-business.

The increase in the number of small businesses relates to the natural growth of Chami, the Tasiast mine, and also the artisanal and small-scale mining which grew in the area since 2016.

INDICATOR	2013	2017
Residents who have attended university	66	112
Attending secondary school	20%	24%
Illiteracy rate	19%	10%
Literate in both French and Arabic	13%	16%
Unemployment	35%	29%
Living in ordinary houses (as opposed to tents / huts)	52%	63%
Access to pipe-borne water	46%	64%
Access to electricity	51%	67%
Own refrigerators	21%	45%
Own TV	48%	62%
Own mobile phone	96%	99%
Own camels	34%	24%
Own goats	63%	58%
Income generating activities (IGA)	164	502

Beyond Zero Harm INDICATOR	STUDY AREA (%)	REST OF COUNTRY (%)
Immunization coverage rate	85	75
Adult literacy	89	69
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – Primary	105	77
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – Secondary	54	44
Distribution of households with toilet facility	72	48
Proportion of population using improved drinking water source	96	65
Distribution of households by main source of energy		
Electricity	67	39
Solar	17	0
Proportion of population using telecommunications network	99	80

The 2017 study also measured indicators from the Beyond Zero Harm framework (<http://devonshireinitiative.org/beyond-zero-harm/>), for which data were available. Comparison of the study area with the country as a whole shows that, on many metrics, the area around Tasiast is advancing at a faster rate than the country, especially in education and basic services.

Results of these studies demonstrate the often underreported positive impact of responsible mining

on development, the social determinants of health and overall human well-being.

These measured outcomes reflect contributions to a broad range of the SDG, principally to SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Community Health and Well-Being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Kinross' Sustainable Legacy in Washington State

The Buckhorn mine ceased operations in 2017, after over eight years of gold production. During that period, the site provided an annual average of nearly 450 direct, indirect and induced local jobs, representing over \$190 million in cumulative payroll.

Considering the rural, remote nature of the region, the jobs generated and associated wages were an economic boon to northeast Washington state. In addition, the Company purchased local goods and services from approximately 200 vendors in excess of \$96 million over the life of mine. Together, local employment and local spending allowed the rest of the community the opportunity to benefit and thrive. As one vendor stated, "We were able to give to the community through our business, because Kettle River-Buckhorn gave business to us."

Public infrastructure has been improved in the area as a result of the Kettle River-Buckhorn operation – infrastructure that will continue to benefit the community even after mine closure. For example, the Company provided funding to improve and maintain state and county roads, facilitated improved telecommunications coverage throughout the region, installed weather-related data gathering systems, and donated over \$1.5 million to local community programs. Surveys of donation recipients



"Kinross, through employment, tax revenue, and charitable contributions, is truly an economic engine for this region. Kinross provides a common thread upon which this community can hang. It provides a common mindset and therefore creates a communal sense of purpose and action that helps to define Ferry County." **Republic School District Superintendent**

conducted in 2015 and 2016 indicate that 55% of programs that received Kinross donation funding would not have been possible without the Company's initial investment and, moreover, an overwhelming 77% of donation recipients plan to continue with alternative funding after mine closure.

Ten million dollars paid in local taxes contributed to improved public services and infrastructure, including improvements to libraries, emergency medical services, schools, roads, fire departments and hospital districts. "They donated a lot to the community. You would be hard-pressed to find any place that Kettle River-Buckhorn did not help," stated a stakeholder. "I want them to know that I appreciated them all these years. They helped our community out and employed our people and supported our community projects. I am very appreciative and thankful and hope

they might be able to come back at some point."

Over the mine life, Kinross provided \$5 million to support local environmental stewardship programs, as well as annual support of \$370,000 for mitigation projects. Reclamation and closure activities at the mine site will continue over the next several years, until the company and agency stakeholders collaboratively determine that the site has been successfully closed.

"Kettle River-Buckhorn is top-notch. They were reasonable, and sometimes beyond reasonable in being a good neighbour... [Kinross] will benefit any community they go into," announced one stakeholder.

The legacy of Kettle River-Buckhorn contributes to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3).

Tax Transparency

With mines and offices in eight countries, Kinross is subject to various taxes, as determined under the tax laws of the countries in which we operate. In keeping with our commitment to ethical business conduct, we are compliant with both the spirit and the letter of tax laws and regulatory frameworks in these jurisdictions and committed to transparent reporting on tax matters. We operate on the principles of compliance with, and adherence to, the appropriate tax legislation.

Kinross' corporate tax obligations are the joint responsibility of our corporate office and the local Kinross subsidiary and are managed within the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Guidelines and all relevant tax codes and mining conventions. We actively monitor these guidelines and tax laws to keep abreast of changes in the tax regime and to ensure continued compliance with the tax laws in the countries where we operate.

Tax matters are overseen at the Board of Directors level by the Audit and Risk Committee, as outlined in the Committee's Charter. Some of our operating properties are held directly

through subsidiaries organized under the laws of and domiciled in Canada, or the jurisdiction in which our operations and offices are located. All of these countries are listed on the OECD "white list" (May 2012) of countries that are implementing the internationally agreed tax standard as endorsed by G20 Finance Ministers at their Berlin Meeting in 2014 and by the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its October 2008 meeting.

Corporate transactions with and through these subsidiaries are fully disclosed to all relevant tax authorities. According to accepted international practice, all transfers of goods and services between companies within the Company are conducted on an arm's-length basis. The transfer pricing of such transactions between our companies is documented as and in compliance with all legislation and is based on fair market terms and reflects the commercial nature of the transactions.

Our Performance

Company tax matters for 2017 are detailed in our [2017 Annual Report](#), (pages MDA29 and FS50-

52). Kinross' combined federal and provincial statutory tax rate was 26.5% for each of 2016 and 2017.

In keeping with increasing regulatory and stakeholder expectations for greater tax transparency, in 2017, Kinross submitted its inaugural report under the Extractives Sector Transparency Measures Act (ESTMA) detailing our payments to governments on a country-by-country/per payee basis. At the end of 2017, we also met the new Country-by-country tax reporting requirements, filed with the Canada Revenue Agency and aligned with the OECD reports.

Kinross became a member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2011. In support of EITI's work and to contribute to the global dialogue on tax transparency, we sponsored an international workshop "Evaluating EITI: Building on what we know to identify knowledge gaps" in Toronto, Canada in May 2017.



Engaging Our Workforce

Our people – their talent, skills, motivation and leadership qualities – are critical to our success and future growth. We provide a rewarding, meaningful livelihood to our employees and promote a diverse, engaged workforce.

In this section:

- Engaging our Workforce **48**
- Workforce Metrics **50**
- Workforce Metrics **51**
- Diversity **52**
- Employee Development **54**
- Managing Kinross Talent **56**
- Compensation **58**
- Labour Rights **58**

8,849 FULL-TIME
EMPLOYEES

17% WOMEN
IN MANAGEMENT

6.5% VOLUNTARY
TURNOVER RATE

SDG



Engaging Our Workforce

Engaging our Workforce

The jobs created through our activities create meaningful opportunities for personal growth and development for our employees. This is one of the most powerful economic and societal impacts in our host communities.

Our Approach

Engaging our workforce begins with Kinross' Four Core Values: Putting People First; High Performance Culture; Rigorous Financial Discipline; and Outstanding Corporate Citizenship. These Core Values provide a common ground for everything we do, and help us harness the breadth of cultures, traditions and viewpoints of our diverse global workforce.

This values-driven approach creates a strong workplace culture that engages our employees and drives our success. In 2017, we gathered our leaders from around the globe to describe that culture and to define what makes Kinross unique. The result is captured in our eight **People Commitments** (page 57), which articulate Kinross' promise to our employees and our priorities as an "employer of choice" among our global mining peers.

Given the unique nature and specific requirements of each of our three operating regions, each region sets its own human resources strategy within the framework of the Company's overall performance standards and expectations in the following areas:

Diversity: We respect and value people of all backgrounds and encourage diversity to unlock greater value for our business.



Employee Engagement: We value our people and provide a workplace which encourages commitment to the organization and a fulfilling work experience for our employees.

Employee Development: We provide opportunities and challenge each other to grow to our full potential. We recognize and reward each other's contributions through a series of Talent Management programs.

Local Hiring: We ensure access to employment opportunities for our host communities and implement programs and policies at the local level that are appropriate for that context. See discussion in **Local Employment** (page 42).

Compensation: We regularly review local market compensation data to ensure that our total remuneration

package is fair, competitive and well positioned to attract and retain the best talent, targeting compensation in the 75th percentile. In all of our operating jurisdictions, compensation levels are above the minimum living wage. We also ensure equal pay for equal responsibility.

Labour Rights: We recognize the Core Principles outlined by the International Labour Organization (ILO), including freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of all forms of compulsory labour, the effective abolition of child labour, and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Engaging Our Workforce

Overall corporate responsibility for Kinross' human resources strategy and performance resides with the Senior Vice-President, Human Resources, a member of the Kinross Senior Leadership Team.

Human resources and compensation matters are discussed quarterly with the Human Resource and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. Due diligence pertaining to human resources, including hiring practices, is carried out by external auditors on a regular basis.

Employees' grievances are received via Kinross' Integrity Hotline and are treated as confidential according to the Whistleblower Policy.

Our Performance

Kinross employs 8,849 people in eight countries. We consider voluntary turnover to be a key indicator of our performance in the area of engaging our workforce. In the past two years, overall voluntary turnover rates for the Company remain below 10%, indicating a high level of employee engagement and satisfaction. Factors affecting employee turnover include:

- Involuntary turnover was higher in 2016 and 2017 due to closure of Kettle River-Buckhorn in Washington state, and a reduction in workforce at our Chirano mine in Ghana
- Voluntary turnover was slightly higher in 2017 due to increased turnover in the Toronto office



- As expected, turnover is higher among younger employees
- Turnover among women is generally in line with their overall representation in the workforce; among new hires, there were slightly more women compared with their representation in the workforce

There are approximately 7,000 contractors (workers) at Kinross' operating mines and development

projects. The majority of the contractors are engaged in non-core business services; for example, security and camp organization. This number of contractors is in line with industry standards for contractors.

Performance in specific areas is described in more detail in the following sections.

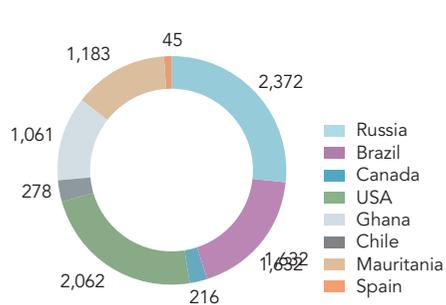
Workforce Metrics



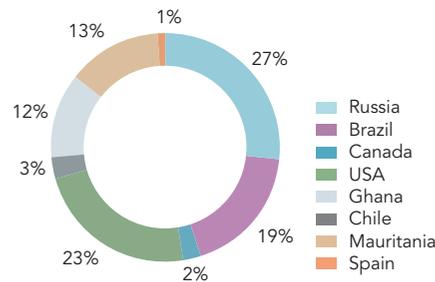
2017 Total Workforce By Employment Type

	Americas		Russia		West Africa		Total		Total Workforce
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Director	135	21	51	3	49	5	235	29	264
Operator	2,971	302	1,563	47	1,738	83	6,272	432	6,704
Staff	403	251	214	148	341	60	958	459	1,417
Temporary	57	5	298	40	7	0	362	45	407
VP & Above	37	6	7	1	4	2	48	9	57
Total	3,603	585	2,133	239	2,139	150	7,875	974	8,849

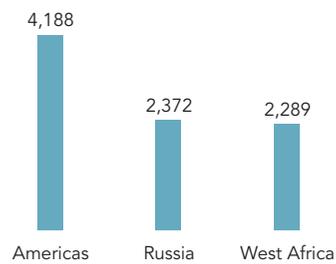
2017 Total Employees by Country



2017 Total Employees by Country (%)



2017 Total Employees by Region



1 Kinross had only six part-time employees in 2017, two men and four women. They are reported in the Staff and Operator category of the 2017 Total Workforce by Employment Type in the table above.

Workforce Metrics



¹ In 2017, there were 1,172 new hires globally and 1,623 employees left the company of which 599 were voluntary and 1,062 were involuntary.

2017 Total Workforce, Turnover and New Hires by Gender (%)		2017 Total Workforce, Turnover and New Hires by Gender			
	Total Workforce by Gender				
	Turnover by Gender				
	New Hires by Gender				
		Total Workforce	Turnover	New Hires	
		Male	7,875	1,424	993
		Female	974	199	179
		Totals	8,849	1,623	1,172
2017 Total Workforce, Turnover and New Hires by Age (%)		2017 Total Workforce, Turnover and New Hires by Age			
	Total Workforce by Age				
	Turnover by Age				
	New Hires by Age				
		Total Workforce	Turnover	New Hires	
		Under 30	1,574	460	540
		30-50	5,599	843	528
		Over 50	1,676	320	104
		Totals	8,849	1,623	1,172
2017 Total Workforce, Turnover and New Hires by Region (%)		2017 Total Workforce, Turnover and New Hires by Region			
	Total Workforce by Region				
	Turnover by Region				
	New Hires by Region				
		Total Workforce	Turnover	New Hires	
		Americas	4,188	777	629
		West Africa	2,289	525	283
		Russia	2,372	321	260
		Totals	8,849	1,623	1,172

Diversity

We respect and value people of all backgrounds and encourage diversity to unlock greater value for our business.

Our commitment to inclusion and diversity is embodied in a variety of Kinross policies and initiatives. In 2015, we approved the Kinross Way for Diversity and Inclusion, a set of guiding principles and expectations that sets the standard for diversity and inclusion across the Company. In 2017, we established our People Commitments, which include “Champion Diversity”. Other policies and initiatives to support diversity and inclusion include:

- Kinross’ Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which covers inclusion and non-discrimination based on race/ethnicity, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, including pregnancy, disabilities, and age
- The Board of Directors’ Board Diversity Policy
- The Kinross Way of Talent Resourcing, our global recruitment policy which reinforces our role as an equal opportunity employer and commitment to fair employment
- Kinross’ Diversity and Inclusion Committee which is sponsored by the highest levels of the organization, the Senior Leadership Team and the Board

- Kinross’ Living Our Values Awards (LOVA), which celebrate diversity in thought, behaviour and problem solving among employees globally

Corporately, we remain focused on strengthening diversity through recruitment and retention of management candidates. At the site level, senior operations leaders are working to improve the engagement and retention of women in technical roles. Regional Vice-Presidents, with the support of our cross-functional Diversity and Inclusion Committee, are accountable for advancing gender diversity at our operations.

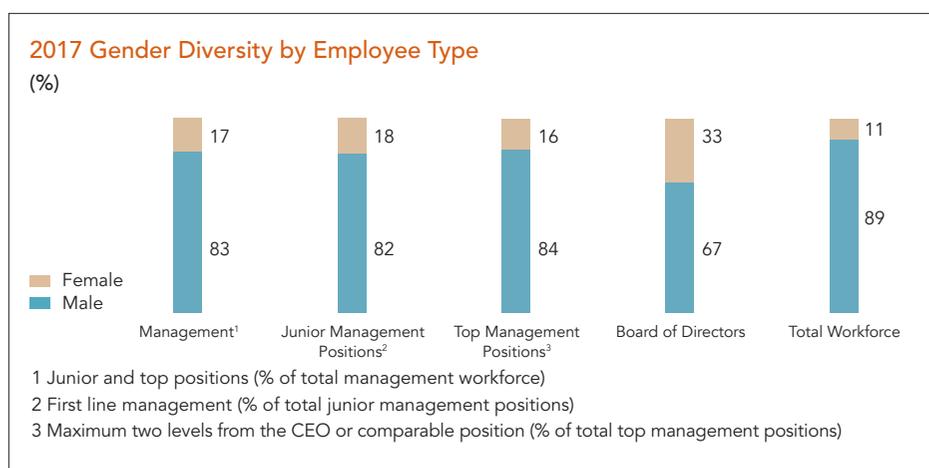
At the Board level, while several changes were made to the composition of our Board, we maintained 33% female representation in both 2016 and 2017, aligned to our 33% gender diversity target. Kinross stands apart in the industry with its gender

diversity at the Board level. The average age of Kinross’ Directors is 61 and all are above 50 years of age.

In 2017, Kinross joined Catalyst, an organization dedicated to “creating workplaces that work for women”. Kinross also became a member of the 30% Club in support of the belief that it is good business practice to have women holding at least 30% of board seats and share the aspiration to collectively reach this goal.

At the executive leadership level, one member of our Senior Leadership Team is female representing 17% and 83% is male. 83% of the Senior Leadership Team is over 50 years of age, and 17% is between 30 to 50 years of age.

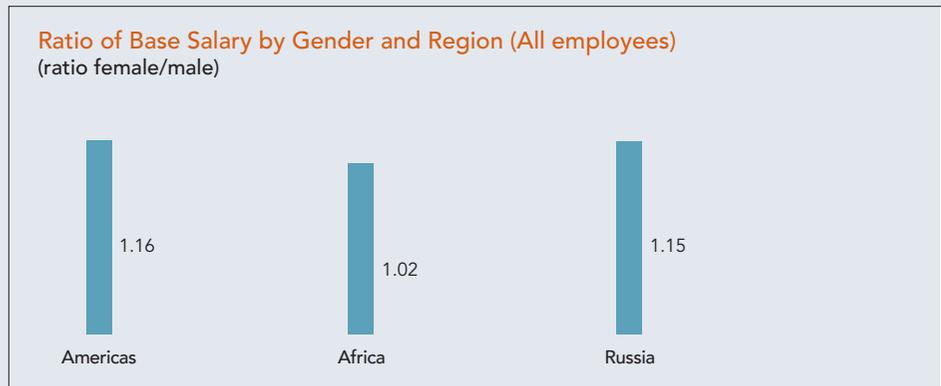
In 2017, Kinross hired 1,172 people across all three regions, of which 15% were female and 85% male.



Equal Pay for Equal Responsibility

Kinross is committed to equal pay for equal responsibility.

Previously, Kinross has reported equal remuneration using a job level compa-ratio, comparing salaries within each market where we have operations. It included executive, management, technical, professional and administrative roles. Over the reporting period, we have adopted a new methodology for assessing our performance which compares the average annual salary for all female employees (F) in the region to the average annual salary for male employees (M), and expresses it as a ratio (F/M). Results show that average annual salaries are slightly higher for females than males. This reflects the higher number of men in operator and skilled trade roles which have a different remuneration structure from the executive, management, technical, professional, and



administrative roles. This new method is consistent with gender pay gap analysis globally.

In addition, in 2017, we conducted a Kinross-wide compensation review of all employees at a professional level and above (i.e., excluding operators and skilled trades) in our Kinross global compensation programs to better understand the impact of gender on pay. The results showed that:

- Salaries for similar jobs are generally aligned between men and women with little difference in compa-ratios between men and women, indicating both

are compensated equitably and competitively in the local market

- Annual compensation awards, including merit increases and incentive awards, are similar between men and women
- Average salary across all employees at a professional level and above (i.e., excluding operators and skilled trades) was higher for men than women, reflecting the higher proportion of men in management and executive roles than women



Employee Development

We provide opportunities and challenge each other to grow to our full potential. We recognize and reward each other's contributions.

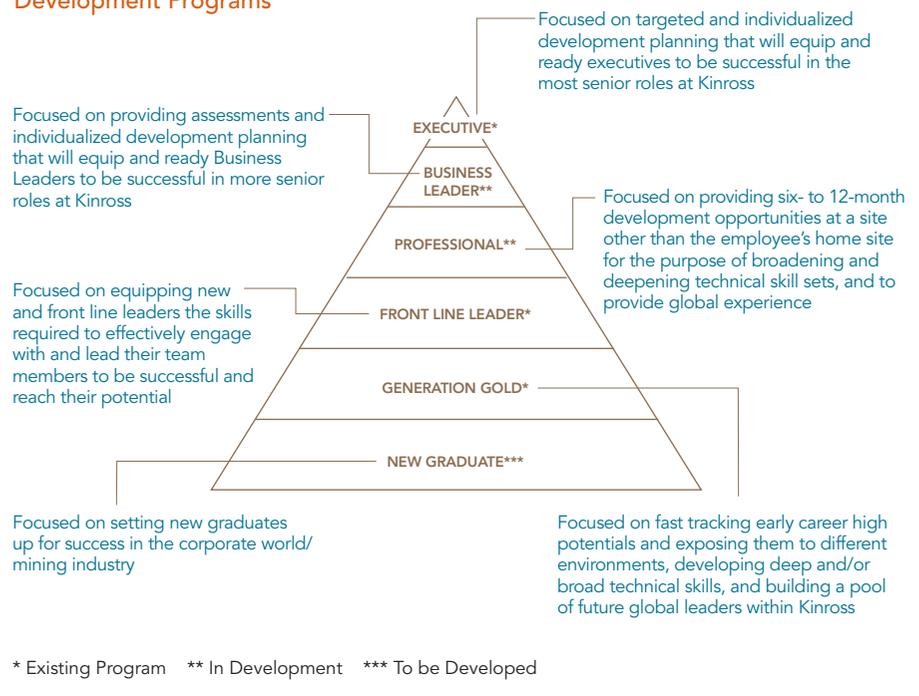
Our success as a business depends upon the retention of a skilled and engaged workforce. In keeping with our Core Values of Putting People First and High Performance Culture, we provide our employees with access to a broad range of training and development programs. Through our leadership program, sharing of best practices and programs to upgrade skills, technical knowledge and professional competency, we provide our employees with rewarding opportunities for personal growth. Through these development programs, we aim to strengthen employee engagement, measured in part by voluntary turnover, to enhance overall productivity — a key imperative for Kinross' overall business success.



Employee Training and Development

All of our global operations provide training and education programs. Our employees are offered a broad range of training opportunities to support mining, mineral processing and maintenance operations. All sites have full-time internal trainers. At the regional level, unique training programs are offered to address specific workplace needs, such as literacy, language skills and technical training, and to deliver additional skills training to support employability and to help employees manage retirement or termination of employment. Altogether, and in addition to Kinross' mandatory training programs, our employees received

Development Programs



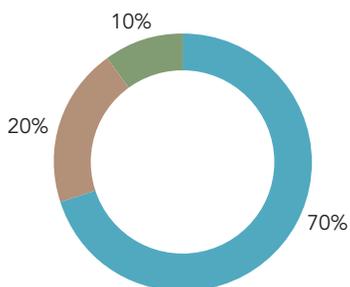
an average of 32 hours of training at a cost of \$427 per employee in 2016 and an average of 36 hours of training per employee at a cost of \$767 per employee in 2017.

Our bespoke Generation Gold Program was also refreshed and revamped in 2017 to focus on internal talent rather than recruiting external university graduates. The first intake of three candidates to the refreshed program occurred in Q4 2017. This program is focused on three streams of early career, high-potential professionals with two years of Kinross experience in one of the following disciplines: metallurgy, mine planning and geology. Designed to be a three-year, fast-track development program, Generation Gold exposes participants to multiple sites and ore bodies, and provides them with global experience across our diverse mine sites. In addition, they will spend two to three weeks at our corporate office in Toronto working alongside their respective colleagues in their key disciplines and learning about supporting functions in the business. Through this experience, our goal is to broaden their technical skills, refine their professional skills, and contribute to building a global pool of potential future leaders for Kinross.

In addition, we introduced the Professional Development Program in 2017 and, to date, there are five participants. This program targets employees with ~10 years of professional experience. We provide participants with a 6- to 18-month development opportunity at a location other than their "home" operation. The objective is to provide a new experience, deepen their expertise and offer international exposure in keeping with Kinross' global reach.



Leadership Development Model



- 70% Hands-on Experience**
 Short- and long-term development assignments as well as horizontal and vertical movement throughout the organization for the purpose of broadening and/or deepening one's skill set and experience
 Special assignments and projects
 Interim leadership assignments and filling in for leaders during periods of absence
 Individual Development Plans that translate assessment results into specific action items
- 20% Coaching, Mentoring, and Networking**
 Formal and informal coaching relationships
 Formal and informal mentoring relationships
 Meetings, conferences, cross-functional projects and professional associations
- 10% Training**
 Classroom and online courses
 Degree and certification programs

Developing a Leadership Culture

Employee development programs to build better leaders are a cornerstone of leadership training and education at all levels of our organization. Our Leadership Development Model combines hands-on experience with coaching and mentoring, and classroom education. Our goal is to equip employees to manage

effectively, lead at their level of the organization, and drive operational excellence and business success. Launched in 2016, Leadership – The Kinross Way is comprised of 12 Leadership Capabilities, outlined in our Leadership Handbook. In 2017, we published and distributed the handbook to Kinross employees, articulating what is expected from them at their respective Leadership

Level and what they can expect from their leaders. The expectations and behaviours are tied to the four Kinross core values.

In addition, Kinross University was launched in 2017, providing online learning to support the 12 Leadership Capabilities. An online platform dedicated to advancing employee development and leadership skills, Kinross University allows employees to work through various activities that teach new capabilities, sharpen skills and broaden knowledge. Through the various modules, Kinross University is available in five languages (English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian) to enable employees to grow as professionals and as leaders. Since Kinross University was launched, there have been approximately 1,600 active users worldwide.

Kinross University provides a wide variety of content and topics from leading providers like Harvard Business School, Cornell University, London Business School



“Kinross University helps employees to improve themselves professionally, while enhancing the quality of their performance. The program offers various modules that drive positive change in the organization. KinrossU has everything needed for an organization to succeed – from high performance results to putting people first content, the modules teach employees how to holistically better their performance as an individual and in a team.” **Employee from Kupol**

and Gartner, along with Kinross’ departmental specific modules.

In 2017, we also developed our three-year Learning and Development strategy supported by a Corporate

Learning Development Manager as well as a Learning Systems Specialist. A Learning Management System will be set up as the online learning hub for the organization.

Managing Kinross Talent

All full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), male and female, receive individual performance appraisals based on management by objectives; 24% of FTEs fall within our Integrated Talent Management program. This program, which was launched in 2015 and rolled out globally in 2016, contains a simplified, unified process that combines Talent Management, Performance Management and Reward at Kinross. Among our key objectives was to transition from a

“human resources heavy” process of performance appraisal to a more “leader-led” approach. With Integrated Talent Management, Kinross has moved away from traditional ratings and the “Performance Curve” and moved towards appraisals based on skills, results, behaviour and potential. Leaders are equipped with the relevant training and a suite of tools to assist them in conducting meaningful one-on-one meetings with their employees.

Regular face-to-face communications play a pivotal role in Integrated Talent Management, and leaders are encouraged to hold quarterly one-on-one discussions with individual team members for the purpose of providing support and guidance in their day-to-day job, as well as coaching and developing for success in future potential roles. It creates agile discussion and review of performance on an ongoing basis rather than at set points during the year.

Developing a Leadership Culture

In May 2017, Kinross hosted a Leadership Forum bringing together 70 leaders from across Kinross. Representing varying roles, responsibilities and disciplines from across our global organization, participants devoted their perspectives and creative energy to two key objectives.

The first objective was to understand and articulate our Kinross culture. We invited employees at all levels of the Company, from all sites and regions, to submit cultural artifacts that in some way represented what Kinross culture meant to them.

The second objective was to use the collective wisdom and experience of the leaders attending to identify and articulate “People Commitments” that define what Kinross’ culture looks like when put into practice and to set the standard for how we work together as an organization.

The Leadership Forum played an instrumental role in identifying and defining our eight People Commitments which were then rolled out across the Company in late 2017 and early 2018. A workshop was held at each site, in which employees from various levels in the organization had the opportunity to comment on our culture as they see it at their site and region. Each site was required

KINROSS

People Commitments

- Work SAFELY**
We work safely and are accountable for each other’s safety.
- Act RESPONSIBLY**
We protect the environment, support host communities, and maintain the highest standards of ethics and integrity.
- Champion DIVERSITY**
We respect and value people of all backgrounds and encourage diversity to unlock greater value for our business.
- Deliver EXCELLENCE**
We hold each other accountable to deliver to the highest standards.
- Promote INNOVATION**
We continually improve the work that we do. We encourage creativity and innovation to improve our business.
- Provide SUPPORT**
We provide appropriate resources and flexibility to support each other’s needs for work and family, so that each of us can give our best.
- Encourage DEVELOPMENT**
We provide opportunities and challenge each other to grow to our full potential. We recognize and reward each other’s contributions.
- Be PROUD**
We work hard. We are passionate, resilient and proud of what we do.

Human Resources
Investing in our people.

to describe what each commitment looks like if executed perfectly, and to assess its core strengths, opportunities for growth and to

identify one of the eight People Commitments to focus on for the next 12 to 18 months.

Compensation

We regularly review local market compensation data to ensure that our total remuneration package is fair, competitive and well positioned to attract and retain the best talent, targeting compensation in the 75th percentile. In all of our operating jurisdictions, compensation levels are above the minimum living wage. We also ensure equal pay for equal responsibility.

Kinross paid \$699.9 million and \$732.1 million in wages and benefits in 2016 and 2017, respectively.

The majority of our employees receive some form of performance-based awards. For our employees in executive, management, technical, professional, and administrative roles (the approximate 24% of our workforce who are covered by Integrated Talent Management), total compensation is linked to individual, site and Company performance through the use of cash and equity. For the majority of our employees, such as operators, the achievement of site performance measures is generally the key driver of performance-related awards.

For our approach to Executive Compensation, see the 2018 Management Information Circular (page 49). In 2016 and 2017, we conducted shareholder consultation regarding Executive Compensation, reaching out to shareholders holding, in aggregate, 40% and 50% of our shares, respectively.



Labour Rights

We recognize the Core Principles outlined by the International Labour Organization (ILO), including freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of all forms of compulsory labour, the effective abolition of child labour, and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Non-Discrimination

Kinross is an equal opportunity employer. As established in our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and demonstrated in practice, we do not tolerate any discrimination on the basis of race, colour, religion, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, age or disability, or according to any other applicable laws and regulations in the jurisdictions where we operate. We are committed to fair employment including equal treatment in hiring, promotion, training, compensation, termination and corrective action. In the last

two years, Kinross received one employee grievance (in 2016) related to discrimination, which was resolved within the required time frame.

Retrenchment

From time to time, we are faced with the need to reduce our workforce. Whether these reductions arise from difficult market conditions, adjustments in business strategy, or end of mine life, Kinross has adopted an approach to retrenchment based on the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Guidelines for Retrenchment. To support our sites through the closure process, Kinross has developed guidance for human resources professionals: the Mine Closure Planning Best Practices Guide for Human Resources. In all cases, we adhere to Kinross' values to ensure that our employees are treated fairly, with dignity and respect, in a manner consistent with international, national and local laws and regulations as a minimum standard.

Over the past several years, our focus has been at the Kettle River-Buckhorn mine as it approached the end of its mine life. Mining operations came to an end in 2017, two years later than originally planned. While reclamation work is underway at the site, mine closure and the cessation of milling operations at Buckhorn contributed to a reduction of 170 jobs. While the majority of Kettle River-Buckhorn employees preferred to stay in Washington state, 16 employees were successfully redeployed to other Kinross operations as part of the closure planning process.

As part of the closure process for the mine, a series of interviews with community stakeholders in Ferry and Okanogan counties were conducted by a third-party consultancy. The majority of the interviewees spoke positively of the process and how we worked and communicated transparently with the local community.

At Maricunga, following the suspension of mining activities, approximately 330 people were retrenched in 2016.

At our Chirano mine, and based on current mineral reserves, production is estimated to continue until 2020. With the end of open-pit operations in 2017, 213 people were retrenched. Extensive dialogue occurred with local village chiefs to minimize the impact in the local area.

Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining

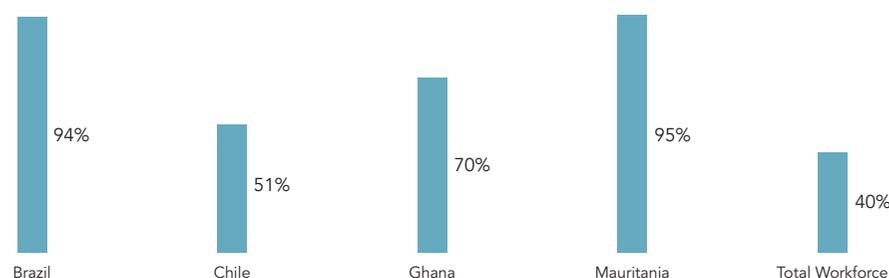
Responsibility for collective bargaining resides in Kinross' regions.

In February 2017, a new collective agreement was signed for Paracatu and two new collective agreements were signed for Maricunga.



Employees Covered by Collective Bargaining Agreements

(as of December 31, 2017)



In West Africa, employees at the Chirano and Tasiast mines are represented by unions. On May 24, 2016, unionized employees at Tasiast initiated a strike action. Striking employees began returning to work on June 11, 2016. A new collective agreement was signed in Mauritania in October 2016 and is valid until November 2019.

In Ghana, new collective agreements for junior staff and senior staff at Chirano were signed in January 2017. In Russia, a union was registered at Kupol in February 2012, but there are

currently no union members. At Dvoynoye, a union was registered in 2015, which currently has two members. Collective bargaining is not required until a majority of Dvoynoye employees have joined the union. All of Kinross' employees in the United States and Canada are non-unionized.

At the end of 2016, 34.8% of our workforce was represented by collective agreements. In 2017, 40% of our workforce was represented by collective agreements. Kinross experienced zero strikes, lockouts and labour disruptions in 2017.

*"Kinross did the best job they could do to place people in other venues, including to other Kinross operations elsewhere." **Community member, near Kettle River-Buckhorn***

Empowering Local Communities



Responsible mining generates sustainable value in host countries and host communities. This is important to us, and we engage with stakeholders to work in partnership to enhance overall well-being in a manner that is measurable and sustainable beyond the life of mine.

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866,560
BENEFICIARIES OF
COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

112,000
STAKEHOLDER INTERACTIONS
AT OPERATING SITES

100%
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
AT ALL MINES AND PROJECTS

SDG



Our Strategy for Empowering Local Communities

Our Approach

For Kinross, empowering local communities begins with a corporate-wide commitment expressed in our Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility and Community Relations Policy, which was formalized in December 2017. Our Site Responsibility Plan (SRP) puts these principles into a management system based on the “Plan-Do-Check-Review” framework which, in a community context for Kinross, translates into engagement, assessment, strategic action, and monitoring. See [Site Responsibility Plans](#) (page 64).

All of our operations implement this system, as do all of our major development projects. Exploration sites implement an abridged version of the SRP system, and a

similar concise guideline is being developed for use at Kinross reclamation sites.

Our performance in the area of community relations is considered one of our First Priorities and is a part of Kinross’ Corporate Responsibility Performance Metric (CRPM). Our key performance indicators include Community Perception, Stakeholder Engagement, and Distribution of Economic Benefits metrics. Site performance in this area is linked to short-term incentives for compensation through the Four Point Plan process; each site reports quarterly on its SRP performance to the Corporate Vice- President, Community Relations. The Vice-President, Safety and Sustainability reports on CR performance within the Chief Operating Officer’s

Quarterly Business Review. Overall SRP results for mine sites and the Corporation are reported quarterly to the Corporate Responsibility and Technical Committee of the Board.

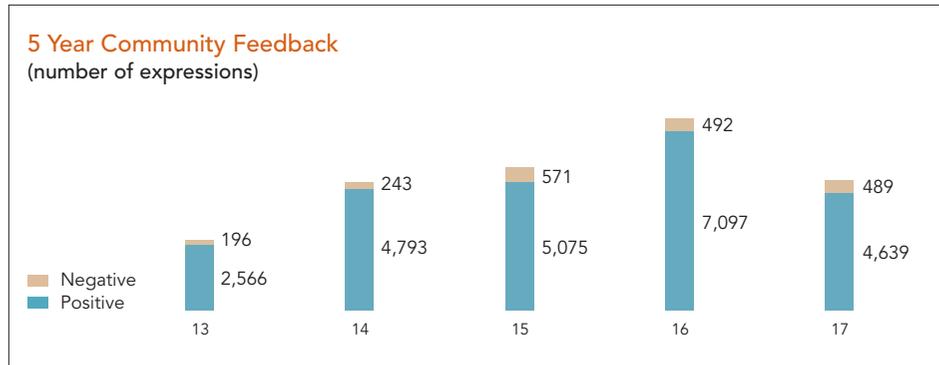
In order to improve our performance, site CR teams conduct regular training for managers and other staff who are in contact with stakeholders. Our global CR team, including corporate and site CR managers, gathers regularly at Kinross CR conferences to share knowledge and best practices in key areas of SRP implementation, measurement and reporting. Through these conferences, workshops and courses, training in areas such as stakeholder engagement, community development and capacity building is ongoing.



Our Performance

All nine operating Kinross sites have the SRP management system fully implemented. Our operations recorded approximately 123,000 stakeholder interactions in 2016 and 112,000 interactions in 2017. Overwhelmingly, these interactions are positive. In 2016 and 2017, we also received over 7,000 and 4,600 positive expressions of community feedback and 492 and 489 expressions of negative feedback respectively. The decline in the number of positive expressions in 2017, as compared to previous years, was expected due to the closure of our Kettle River-Buckhorn mine which historically was a recipient of much positive feedback.

All nine operating sites (100%) have active mechanisms in place for community consultation and dialogue and all five (100%) of our development projects have engaged in community consultation, either as required by law, or voluntarily. At our sites where we have close engagement with indigenous peoples, four out of five (80% of our sites) have formal agreements in place; the fifth site, Bald Mountain, the newest Kinross site, is developing an action plan.



Positive expressions include: Positive media mentions and expressions of appreciation received. Negative expressions include: Negative media mentions, expressions of dissatisfaction received (complaints), and community issues.

See the [Key Stakeholder Issues](#) (pages 68 to 76) for additional information on stakeholder engagement.

Our sites spent \$6.3 million on community programs and donations in 2017, together with \$3.0 million of in-kind contributions and 6,895 employee volunteer hours, reaching approximately one million beneficiaries. Over 80% of donations had identified KPIs, reflecting efforts across all sites to pinpoint and, where possible, measure the community-based outcomes of our operations and community programs.

Resettlement

There have been zero cases of resettlement and relocation at Kinross operations since 2009. For cases of this nature, the Company applies the International Finance Corporation’s Performance Standard 5 pertaining to Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. At the Chirano operation, Kinross is working with the community of New Obreyeko, which was resettled in 2006, to assist in obtaining formal property titles.

Community perception studies at Paracatu

Understanding stakeholder perceptions is a critical component of Kinross' SRP system. In addition to the feedback we receive through direct dialogue with stakeholders, we conduct regular independent perception surveys which help us understand how we are seen as a company within the broader community.

At our mine in Paracatu, Brazil, these studies have been carried out (on average) every two years since 2009, providing invaluable guidance on the concerns of our stakeholders. Our most recent study, conducted in 2017, showed that while trust in Kinross was steady since 2010 (37% in 2017 vs. 38% in 2010), perception of overall Kinross performance fell below 2009 levels (54% in 2017 vs. 58% in 2009) and well below the 71% measured in 2014. This decline, expressed in a number of metrics, reflects a country-wide decline in trust in institutions and companies due to political and business scandals and negative views about the mining sector.

Overall familiarity with Kinross remained steady at 72% in 2017 vs. 76% in 2009. In 2017, 18% of stakeholders surveyed felt well informed about the company vs. 34% in 2009, highlighting a need for greater engagement and communication. For example, an adult in the focus group interviews commented, "I think the Company should create some points of contact in each neighbourhood



to hear from the population. They could invest more in research, through a team conversing with the people. They should always be inviting the population". In response to this type of feedback, Kinross has opened a new office and cultural centre "Casa Kinross" in the centre of Paracatu. See [Casa Kinross – Engagement and Outreach in the Heart of Paracatu](#) (page 86).

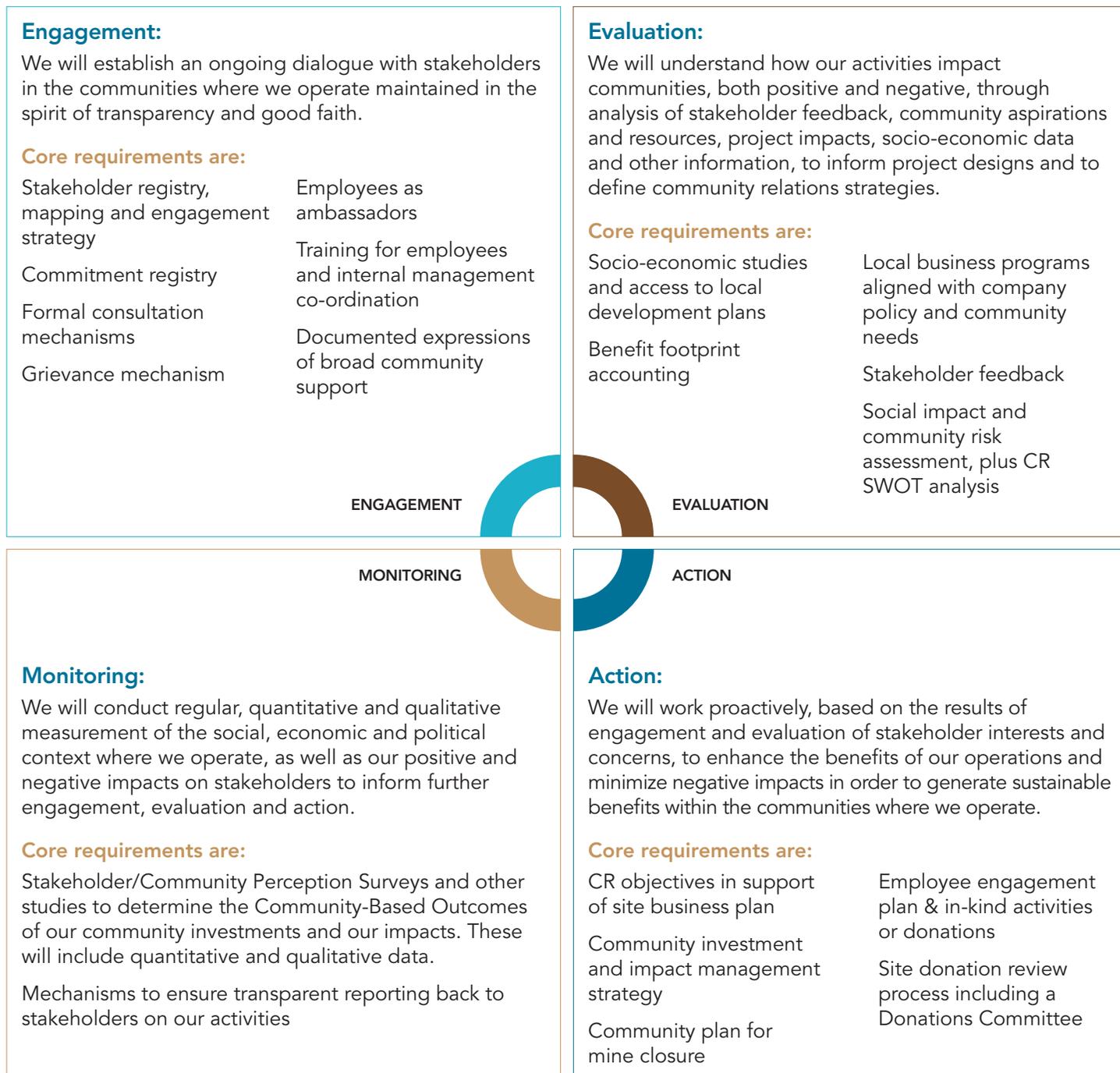
Since the first survey in 2009, jobs, business opportunities, and social programs have been the most recognized positive contributions of the Company, while top negative concerns are related to environmental impacts and the future of the city after eventual mine closure. "The greatest feeling I have is of uncertainty. Uncertainty about the future, uncertainty with what is happening today, things aren't so clear and people don't know. There is a lot I hear said, both on the good side and on the bad side. So, more clarity is needed, I think. For me there is a lack of clarity about their [Kinross] real role

here, on what is going to happen when they finish." To address these perceptions, we are developing actions and strategies for the next two years, including:

- A public awareness campaign about our environmental responsibility, including adaptation of the site tour program to include environmental features. Site visits are used to discuss subjects such as arsenic, vibrations, dust, water, tailings dams and noise, as well as eventual mine closure and what we are doing to mitigate environmental impacts
- Engagement in Paracatu's Sustainable Development Council to discuss plans for the city's future
- Employee engagement program, including mine visits for employees and their families, reflecting that survey results show employees as the top source of information about the Company's activities in the city.

Site Responsibility Plans

The Kinross SRP system includes the following key components:



Stakeholder Identification Cycle



Stakeholder Identification is a continuous process that begins with well-established reference points and is further informed by the results of engagement. We promote an ongoing dialogue with our stakeholders, in a spirit of transparency and good faith.

Stakeholder engagement is central to the SRP framework. It is the means by which relationships are developed, and is our primary way of understanding how our operations affect local communities and how the local context affects our operations. Stakeholder engagement includes ongoing stakeholder identification, engagement planning, and a variety of formal and informal engagement channels. Depending on the context, this could include consultation meetings with representatives of local government and other community leaders, formal dialogue tables and stakeholder committees with regular planned meetings,

annual (or more often) public update meetings, partnerships including community environmental monitoring, and participation in important community calendar events. Many of our sites offer tours for the public and special groups, such as employees’ families and schools. These examples of planned engagement and dialogue are complemented by daily informal conversations.

All site-level stakeholder engagements are tracked and analyzed in order to inform the Company’s actions:

- Trends in the frequency and tone of interactions with stakeholders

- Trends in media coverage of the site, including social media
- Analysis of issues raised by stakeholders, and how Company actions can/cannot address those issues
- Specific attention to grievance resolution, to ensure that these are resolved within specified time frames, and with the stakeholders’ confirmation that the grievance has been resolved

In addition, each site tracks community perceptions through regular surveys.

Community Planning for Mine Closure

As part of our Site Responsibility Framework, all operating sites are required to develop and maintain a Community Plan for Closure. This planning helps to ensure that the positive socio-economic influence of our operations creates benefits for local communities which are expected to endure post-closure, reducing the impact associated with job loss, supplier contracts, community investment and tax revenues. A social closure plan at one of our sites typically includes:

- Socio-economic study to map the impact of the loss of the mine's economic presence from the local economy
- Perception studies to determine awareness of what closure means
- Stakeholder mapping and engagement specific to closure
- Social closure impact assessment prior to closure
- Integration with closure planning in other functional areas, in particular Human Resources and Supply Chain
- Leveraging the development of local capacity during operations for post-closure
- Collaboration with economic diversification programs with local partners and regulators during mine operation
- In cases where a sustainable development entity, such as a Foundation, is in place during mine operations, development of a plan for its post-closure viability



- An action plan containing workshops, training sessions, support for specific programs, and ongoing dialogue

Outcomes expected from implementation of a social closure plan include:

- Community understanding, acceptance, and ownership of its future
- Active community discussion groups and dialogue around social and business initiatives which can be developed
- Mitigation of impacts of closure

- Positive feedback from stakeholders regarding a transparent and inclusive process by the company for managing closure

To learn more, see our [Kinross Sustainable Legacy in Washington State](#) (page 45).

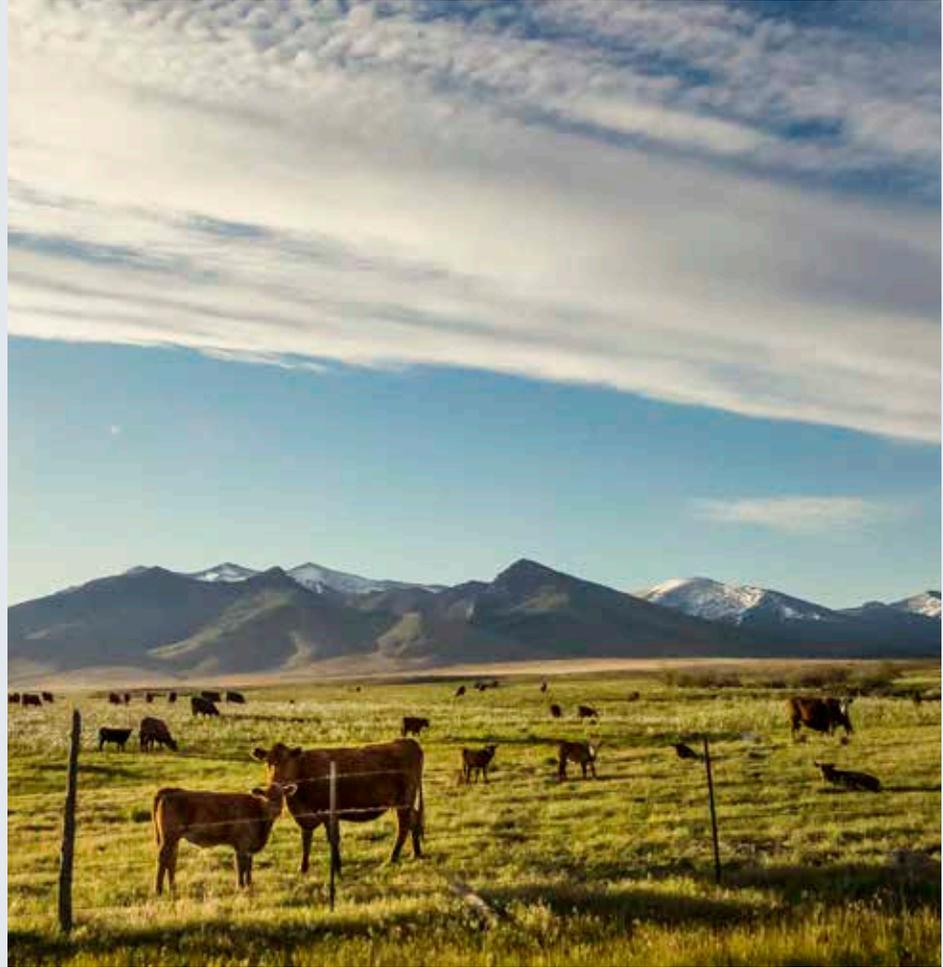
Addressing Stakeholder Concerns at Bald Mountain

At Kinross, we understand that engagement is ultimately about transparency: this includes a clear process for managing complaints and grievances. In fact, how we deal with complaints and grievances can actually help strengthen relationships and build trust.

For example, at our Bald Mountain mine in Nevada, the public road used to access the mine crosses several ranches, some of which have open range.

When a local rancher called the mine to voice concerns about the number of cattle that were being struck by automobiles on the access road, the Bald Mountain team initiated a process to investigate the concern and develop a plan. Although the investigation was unable to determine if all incidents were caused by mine employees, the team recognized that the mine could have a significant, positive impact on the situation.

An action plan was developed that included outreach and education to employees (the General Manager spoke directly to the workforce



to reinforce the importance of following posted speed limits) and the implementation of tangible speed controls (better signage and speed monitors). Throughout the process, we maintained contact with the rancher, and made sure he understood our action plan before it was implemented.

In the end, the rancher was very pleased with how we handled the situation and how promptly it was addressed, and that speeding incidents and cattle fatalities reduced as a result of our actions.

Key Stakeholder Issues

Alongside our quantitative performance and other performance indicators, our approach to addressing and managing stakeholder issues is an important measure of our performance. In 2016 and 2017, significant issues raised by stakeholders included ethical conduct, indigenous people's land rights, operational impacts, illegal mining and land remediation.



Corporate

Key stakeholders: Investors

Regulatory Review of West African Operations (Completed)

In March and December 2014, and July 2015, Kinross received subpoenas from the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) seeking information and documents related to allegations of improper payments made to government officials and certain internal control deficiencies at the Company's West African mining operations. In December 2014, Kinross received similar requests for information from the United States Department of Justice (DOJ). Kinross fully co-operated in these investigations.

On November 7, 2017, the DOJ notified Kinross that it had closed its investigation and was declining to pursue further the matter against the Company. The DOJ also noted the Company's full co-operation during the inquiry. On March 26, 2018, Kinross announced that the SEC investigation had been resolved, and that the Company entered into an agreed-upon cease and desist order with the SEC without admitting or denying the findings of the order. The order contained no findings of bribery by the Company, but instead was premised on alleged deficiencies in Kinross' internal accounting controls and practices. As part of the settlement, the Company paid a \$950,000 civil penalty to the SEC. In addition, the Company has taken steps to improve and strengthen its compliance program and internal accounting controls.

Empowering Communities

Americas

Paracatu, Brazil

Key stakeholders: Neighbouring communities, including Quilombolas

Quilombola Communities

During the reporting period, two reports were published on this issue by separate entities. One was published by *Above Ground* in Canada and the other by *Justiça Global* in Brazil. Information on these reports and responses from Kinross may be found at <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/kinross-gold>. In essence, the reports allege that Kinross did not respect the rights of Quilombola communities during land acquisition and permitting for the construction of the new tailings dam.

The courts in Brazil have ruled that Kinross' purchase of the lands, and ongoing use of these lands as mining facilities, are legal and consistent with the Constitution and laws of Brazil. In 2010, Kinross voluntarily entered into a mediation process led by the State of Brazil and including the federal land agency (INCRA) and the Palmares Foundation; this led to signed terms of agreement between the parties in 2011. The mediation was closed by the State of Brazil in 2017. In 2014, Kinross proposed a voluntary land donation of 116 hectares for the Amaros community in line with the terms of agreement. Kinross is working with the environmental agency, SUPRAM, to engage the support of INCRA and the Palmares Foundation in order to complete this process.

In addition, the conditions of the operating permit for the Paracatu mine require Kinross to implement social investment plans with three Quilombola communities. Various social and cultural programs have already been implemented in the community of São Domingos.

To learn more, see [Social Investment and the Quilombola of São Domingos](#) (page 86) in this report.

Trespassers at Paracatu

In line with its support of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights Kinross has continued to apply its internal Human Rights Adherence and Verification Program (HRA&VP) in all aspects of its security operations.

At Paracatu, there have been recurring incidents involving criminal trespassers entering clearly identified industrial areas to attempt to steal gold from flotation tailings, putting themselves and our employees at risk. Unfortunately, there have been cases of trespassers who died after entering confined spaces such as the tailings pipeline.

In response, the Company continues to enhance its onsite security measures, which include numerous physical barriers such as fencing, lighting, patrols, and other measures to limit access to this area, combined with close co-operation with local law enforcement officials. In addition, Kinross has been keeping our Paracatu employees and the local community informed of any major incidents involving criminal trespassers at the mine. These actions have significantly reduced the number of incidents in 2016 and 2017.

Kinross is also supporting ongoing community efforts to tackle underlying problems of crime in Paracatu and has implemented programs such as Integrar Jovem with vulnerable youth in several parts of the city and rural areas. To learn more, see [Community Contributions in Brazil](#) (pages 84 to 86) in this report.

Dust, Noise and Vibration at Paracatu

As previously reported, Kinross has developed extensive programs to manage dust, noise and vibration from pit operations in Paracatu. Specialized blasting techniques are used which decrease the noise and vibration from blasting; operations are managed to take into consideration time of day, wind direction, and proximity to the edge of the pit. There have been no cases where vibration or noise levels have exceeded the regulatory limits (15 mm/s for vibration and 134 decibel (dB) for acoustic pressure) during the blasting period. At community monitoring stations, the average vibration level from blasting during 2016 and 2017 was 1.43 mm/s and the maximum single event was 5.98 mm/s. The average acoustic pressure was 102.7 dB and the highest single event was 124 dB.

Dust levels are monitored hourly at five online stations around the mine and are submitted automatically to the environmental agency. For the reporting period, all the stations presented annual average results below Brazilian standards (80 micrograms per cubic metre ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for total suspended particulates and PM_{10} respectively).

Stakeholders can use a 24-hour hotline, and immediate steps are taken when complaints about dust or noise are received, which may include relocation of equipment or temporary stoppage of activity. In 2016 and 2017, 190 complaints were registered, of which only one was for dust. Almost all were for noise and 126 were from the same individual, who was an employee between 2012 and 2015.

Community Health at Paracatu

Kinross has been reporting on issues pertaining to the environment and human health in the Paracatu community since 2007. World-renowned experts in arsenic toxicology have conducted extensive studies over many years, and found there is no increase in employee or community health risk from arsenic due to Kinross' mining activities. The results of an independent six-year research program, including a Human Health Risk Assessment, concluded that exposure to arsenic in Paracatu is low and that the risk to human health is low. Kinross also performs mandatory testing of employees in the smelting area on site, and offers voluntary testing. More than 7,000 employee tests over five years (2012 - 2016) have not found one result that is above the Brazilian occupational exposure guidelines for arsenic. For more information on the studies, see <http://kinross.com.br>.

In February 2018, the court in Paracatu closed the original lawsuit filed in 2009 by the Acangaú Foundation which gave rise to the above studies and research on arsenic. Kinross has included arsenic in various aspects of its environmental monitoring and plans to advance further studies on the issue.



Empowering Communities

Maricunga, Chile

Stakeholders: Rural and urban indigenous Colla community, neighbouring community of Tierra Amarilla

Maricunga Wetlands

As previously reported, the Maricunga mine was placed into suspension at the end of July 2016 after a resolution issued by the Chile environmental enforcement agency (SMA) alleging that pumping from groundwater wells had impacted wetlands. The Company had previously planned to suspend mining in Q4 2016 due to other capital priorities in its global portfolio. At this time, the mine remains in care and maintenance, as residual rinsing and management of heap drain down is occurring.

Compañía Minera Maricunga (CMM), a Chilean subsidiary of Kinross and operator of the Maricunga mine, has vigorously defended itself in light of this allegation. CMM has submitted legal and extensive expert analysis of wetland vegetation and long-term satellite imagery and groundwater hydrology which criticize the evidence relied upon by the SMA, and concluding that the current data does not support the assertion that CMM's pumping negatively impacts water levels seven kilometres downgradient from the Valle Ancho wetlands. To date, there has been no ruling on the technical facts of the case. Hearings were held before the Environmental Tribunal on October 11, 2016, and on August 7, 2017, which upheld the SMA's actions on purely procedural grounds. No findings were made by the Tribunal on the issue of whether pumping by the site caused damage to area wetlands, as alleged by the SMA. On September 27, 2017, CMM appealed the matter to the Supreme Court of Chile, which accepted the appeal on December 14, 2017 and held a hearing on June 4, 2018. The timing of any substantive decision by the Supreme Court is uncertain.

In June 2016, CMM was also served with two separate lawsuits filed by the Chilean State Defense Counsel (CDE). One action relates to the Valle Ancho wetland, and is largely based upon the same contested assertions at issue in the SMA sanction proceedings described above. The other action relates to the Pantanillo wetland, a 9.5 hectare wetland located near the mine's pumping wells. These lawsuits seek, among other things, to require CMM to cease pumping from the groundwater wells, finance various investigations, and conduct restoration activities. On June 20, 2016, CMM filed its defenses. Evidentiary hearings before the Environmental Tribunal occurred in 2016 and early 2017 and closing arguments occurred in November 2017.

Easement agreement with the Colla indigenous community of Rio Jorquera

In December 2013, CMM and the Rio Jorquera Colla community signed an addendum to a previous 2008 agreement, including life of mine easements for the power line to the mine, widening of the mine access road, and a bypass on the mine camp access road. This agreement was the result of dialogue following a large claim by the community for use of its lands and resolution of historical grievances. The easement agreement was sent to CONADI, the agency responsible for indigenous matters, to obtain its approval, as a condition according to the country's Indigenous Law. However, CONADI made changes to the agreement, including a penal clause for potential environmental infractions, and a final resolution has not yet been reached.

Empowering Communities

Diesel spill and the Colla indigenous community of Rio Jorquera

In May 2017, a valve on a fuel line for the generators at the Maricunga mine camp was left open, leading to a spill of approximately 15,000 litres of diesel fuel. About 30% of the fuel left the generator pad area, and some fuel entered lands of the Colla community of Rio Jorquera, including a stream.

Upon discovery of the spill, the mine moved quickly to establish containment dykes, install sorbent booms, and otherwise contain the spill. The relevant government authorities and the Colla community were notified immediately, and were kept informed on a continuous basis throughout the ongoing clean-up efforts. Dialogue with the leadership of the Rio Jorquera community on the issue of the spill was difficult and it took several months to establish a notarized agreement between CMM and the Colla community regarding coordination of clean-up work, including involvement of community environmental monitors.

Clean-up efforts were successful in containing the spill and all monitoring data showed no detectable diesel in water more than two kilometres downstream of the collection dykes, which are located more than 20 kilometres upstream from the community. CMM and the community conducted joint, participative water and soil sampling with each party using its own laboratory for sample analysis. Several meetings have been held to discuss sample results. On November 6, 2017, based on the work completed and the results of monitoring, the SMA closed the incident with the requirement that monitoring be continued. Following the SMA's closure of the incident, CMM removed some of the containment dykes and other infrastructure, while final close out of the response action requires access to infrastructure on community lands, which is currently being denied. CMM continues to engage with the leadership and members of the Colla community, along with the relevant authorities, in order to close out the response action. On June 1, 2018 CMM was notified by the regulatory agency for electricity and fuel (the SEC) of a charge, based on three alleged compliance violations. CMM submitted its response on July 4, 2018. It should be noted that the SEC had originally filed a charge against CMM in November 2017, but closed it following the response from CMM.

In May 2017, shortly after the spill had occurred, the Rio Jorquera community filed a criminal case against CMM. On June 27, 2018, the Public Prosecutor visited the Maricunga camp as part of the ordinary course of process, to determine the next steps with this case.

La Coipa, Chile

Stakeholders: Rural and urban indigenous Colla communities

Pai-Ote Colla Community

Voluntary, prior consultation was conducted with six local (within 50 kilometres) Colla communities as part of the permitting for La Coipa Phase 7. The La Coipa mine is owned by Compania Minera Mantos de Oro (MDO), a Chilean subsidiary of Kinross. The permit for Phase 7 was issued on September 14, 2016. Each community signed an agreement in advance of the consultation outlining the key terms and conditions of the process. One community, Pai-Ote, terminated its consultation agreement and subsequently challenged the permit for Phase 7 in the courts. This challenge was itself challenged by the other communities in the court and was eventually rejected by the Copiapó Court of Appeals on January 13, 2017. The Plaintiff had five days to appeal and did not do so. The leader of this community had previously filed a claim against MDO for environmental damage; this claim was also dismissed by the court.

In April 2018 a Chilean NGO, Observatorio Ciudadano, advised Kinross that it was conducting a human rights impact assessment of its La Coipa and La Coipa Phase 7 mining projects, with particular focus on the Colla communities; this work is being supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. The Company is working closely with five Colla communities in the implementation of programs agreed to as a result of the consultation for La Coipa Phase 7. These programs include literacy, job skills, and environmental monitor training.

Empowering Communities

Managing groundwater contamination

Prior to Kinross' acquisition of MDO in 2007, mercury was detected in groundwater and containment activities were implemented. After MDO was acquired by Kinross, MDO submitted a comprehensive Declaration of Environmental Impact to the Service for Environmental Evaluation describing the containment systems including recirculation of water through a processing plant where mercury was recovered. This was approved in 2007.

MDO has made additional improvements over time, and in 2015 received permission to add a second water treatment plant. Monitoring data from wells at the Company's property line show that water with mercury levels greater than 1 part per billion (ppb) has never been detected exiting the property and that the water that leaves the Company's boundaries does not represent a risk to human health.

As well, MDO is implementing a compliance plan which was approved by the SMA. The measures contained in this plan include further controls to ensure safe management of mercury at La Coipa. In addition, La Coipa has evaluated a range of options being used for overall treatment of mercury in groundwater and has advanced several for further study. This plan will have to enter the environment assessment system.

Kettle River – Buckhorn, U.S.A

Water Quality

As reported previously, in early 2014, the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) issued a renewed permit for the Buckhorn mine that is more restrictive than the original permit. Under the new permit conditions, the mine was forced into a state of persistent non-compliance. Crown Resources Corp. (Crown), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary and owner/operator of the Buckhorn mine, has been challenging the terms of the renewed permit since 2014 with the Washington Pollution Control Hearings Board and in the courts, noting that the permit is unreasonable, based on flawed assumptions and did not properly consider the natural background levels nor previously permitted mine activities.

During the operation of the mine, and continuing into closure, Crown's environmental commitment has included advanced water treatment technologies, stormwater controls, dewatering wells, and a comprehensive monitoring system, all resulting in discharge from the water treatment plant to permitted outfalls meeting drinking water standards.

These numerous procedural and technical improvements in the mine's water management system over the years have complied with the stringent water quality requirements at Buckhorn. However, the issue remains unresolved and the WDOE has issued Administrative Orders (AO) and Notices of Violation (NOV) asserting that the mine has failed to comply with limits in the renewed permit. Crown has made all filings and submittals required by the permit, the AO, and the NOVs, and continues to seek resolution of the matter. The NOVs are almost exclusively related to chloride, nitrate, and sulfate and do not represent a risk to aquatic life and human health. For further details on the NOVs and the appeals process, see Kinross' most recent [2018 Management's Discussion and Analysis](#).

At the end of Q2 2017, mining operations were completed at Kettle River-Buckhorn and mine reclamation activities are proceeding pursuant to approved closure plans. The mill facility has been placed in care and maintenance while regional exploration activities are ongoing. Crown is committed to upholding environmental standards and will continue to work with the WDOE during reclamation and closure to meet final closure criteria.

Sunnyside Gold Corporation, Silverton, Colorado

Bonita Peak Mining District

The Sunnyside mine is an inactive mine situated in the so-called Bonita Peak Mining District (District) near Silverton, Colorado. Sunnyside Gold Corporation (SGC) operated the mine from 1985 through 1991 and subsequently conducted various reclamation and closure activities at the mine and in the surrounding area. SGC became a Kinross subsidiary in 2003. On August 5, 2015, while working in another mine in the District known as the Gold King, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) caused a release of approximately three million gallons of contaminated water into a tributary of the Animas River. Subsequent to the spill, the States of New Mexico and Utah and the Navajo Nation initiated litigation relating to the spill and the District against EPA, SGC, Kinross and others.

In Q3 2016, the EPA listed the District, including SGC's operations and closure activities, on the National Priorities List pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). In Q3 2017, the EPA notified SGC that SGC is a potentially responsible party under CERCLA and may be jointly and severally liable for cleanup of the District or clean-up costs incurred by the EPA in the District. In Q2 2018, the EPA issued to SGC a Unilateral Administrative Order requiring SGC to prepare and perform a remedial investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination within the Bonita Peak Groundwater System.

SGC asserts that it is not the cause of water quality issues in the Animas River. However, it has spent over \$30 million on reclamation and remediation efforts in the District, much of the spending on properties that SGC never owned or operated. SGC's mine closure was carried out in full accordance with the law, and in full compliance with an EPA-endorsed 1996 Consent Decree with the State of Colorado.

For further details, see Kinross' most recent [2018 Management's Discussion and Analysis](#).



Russia

Key stakeholders: Communities, indigenous peoples, regulators and elected authorities

Water discharge

In May 2015, the tailings dam at Kupol was raised to its final design height. As a result of the discovery of additional ore reserves, and extension of the mine life related to processing ores from Dvoynoye, September Northeast and Moroshka, several options were reviewed to provide additional tailings storage capacity. In 2016, construction began of a filter cake plant that will allow for storage of tailings for all the currently known mine reserves, in a dry stack configuration within the existing tailings area. Extensive community consultations were conducted in parallel with the design, permitting, and construction of the filter cake plant, and community environmental monitors have been involved in the process. The plant was commissioned in July 2017.

While the tailings facility was designed to be operated as a zero-discharge facility, the closure plan for the tailings anticipated eventual discharge of water from the tailings pond. With construction of the filter cake plant, an analysis was conducted to determine the optimal water management strategy for the extended design life of the facility, which concluded that the mine should not wait until final closure to begin decreasing the amount of water stored in the facility.

As a result, a water treatment plant has been designed and permitted to begin treating and discharging treated, clean water from the plant, rather than continuing to accumulate water in the tailings pond. The water treatment plant has now been installed and will be generating baseline treatment water quality data during the remainder of 2018.

The water treatment strategy has been the subject of significant consultation and dialogue with stakeholders, with a total of 18 events held since 2015, including response to one grievance which was registered with concerns on environmental contamination. At the same time, training of community environmental monitors is continuing to ensure that our stakeholders are able to make their own assessment of our environmental procedures and then report back to their communities.

“We were very concerned about the water discharge. Our rivers are our lives. Fishing and hunting are vital for us. We drink water from the rivers. That is why it is so important for us. The Kupol specialists were very detail-oriented when describing the water management system at the mine. Step- by- step and with visits to the production sites, the environmental manager told us about all the processes: the first is the closed cycle of the mill with reuse of the mill waters, and the second one is the water treatment system when the water is treated and only then discharged into our rivers,” a representative from the nearby Lamutskoye settlement.

Tasiast, Mauritania

Key stakeholders: Communities, governments, local chiefs and elected authorities

Illegal mining

In 2016 and 2017, there was a significant influx of people onto Kinross' concessions looking for gold in the concession areas to the north and south of the main Tasiast mine area. Although many of these people have permits to mine gold, these permits are not valid on Tasiast concessions. The government has taken steps to limit the presence of these miners on our concessions, and to prevent impacts to our operations. Our mine security personnel receive annual training, and agreements are in place with the local police to help ensure that all parties conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

Due to the nature of the illegal mining activities, unfortunately, there have been a number of road accidents and cave-ins, resulting in injuries and deaths. Some of these incidents have occurred near Tasiast and, at the request of the authorities, Kinross has provided support on multiple occasions, including emergency medical support, air medical evacuations, and reclamation of some impacted areas.

To date, the influx of people looking for gold has been variable and transient. Areas that see intense activity for a period of time, are then abandoned as the gold seekers move from area to area. There are no permanent settlements or ore processing conducted near Tasiast; it appears most of the mined material is taken to the town of Chami for processing, where the authorities have established a designated area for ore processing.



Working with Indigenous Peoples

Kinross is committed to working with indigenous peoples who live near our mines and projects. It is important to us that we develop our projects and operate our mines in a manner that respects indigenous rights and brings long-term benefits to their communities. We work to avoid all potential negative impacts on the land rights and interests of indigenous communities. We believe that, when undertaken with appropriate safeguards and in consultation with indigenous peoples, mining contributes positively to indigenous communities as it does with other communities.

Our Approach

Our Guiding Principles for Corporate Responsibility articulate our commitment to indigenous peoples through respect for internationally recognized human rights and a pledge to implement best practices with regard to indigenous peoples. As part of that commitment, we recognize the unique considerations of indigenous peoples, including:

- The unique histories, languages, cultures, knowledge, traditions and values of indigenous peoples and their contribution to the cultural and social diversity of the countries where we have a presence
- The cultural importance of connections with the natural environment, including land, water, wildlife, and plants; and



- The distinct nature and importance of indigenous institutions in realizing the aspirations of indigenous peoples for their own development

Consistent with the laws regarding the rights of indigenous peoples in the countries where we operate, our SRP outlines best practices that we undertake, as appropriate, to engage indigenous peoples. These include:

- Conducting due diligence to identify indigenous peoples and understand where our activities may impact their lands, rights, or interests

- Designing our projects to avoid any physical relocation of indigenous peoples from their customary lands, and following international standards, such as International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard Five, for relocation when it cannot be reasonably avoided
- Early and voluntary free, prior and informed consultation to seek mutually acceptable solutions to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts prior to beginning any activities that would cause those impacts

Empowering Communities

- Ongoing engagement with indigenous communities near our operations to understand the economic, social, and development aspirations of those communities and to endeavour to contribute to their self-sustainable capacity to attain those aspirations
- Encouraging opportunities for training and local business development that enhance indigenous people's participation in our activities as employees and suppliers
- Providing training to employees and contractors interacting with indigenous peoples to promote cross-cultural understanding and respect for traditional languages, customs, and practices
- Local, community-level grievance mechanism as per our SRP system

Responsibility for engagement with indigenous peoples resides at the site level, while overall governance is provided by our Guiding Principles and Community Relations Policy.

Our Performance

Our sites in Chile, Nevada and Russia are all located in areas adjacent to indigenous communities and maintain interactions and programs which reflect the context of each location.

Chile

Our sites at La Coipa and Maricunga in Chile are located approximately 150 km from the urban centre of Copiapó with a



population of 155,000, comprised of over 18% indigenous peoples of which almost half are of the Colla ethnic group. The mines are accessed by public roads that run along valleys that encompass the customary lands of Colla indigenous people hence, the communities along the valleys are direct stakeholders. The La Coipa mine property does not overlap with any existing titles. Near the Maricunga mine, the Rancho de Gallo camp facility is very close to Rio Jorquera community lands which were affected by the diesel spill, as described in [Key Stakeholder Issues](#) (page 72). For both La Coipa and Maricunga, access roads and power lines have easement agreements with Colla communities, either approved or pending approval.

There is no overarching organization representing all of the Colla people in the area, so Kinross has established framework agreements

addressing engagement and cooperative programs with all of the communities except Pai-Ote, which decided to break away in 2016. An essential part of these agreements relate to consultation regarding our mining activities, described in previous reports (see [Kinross' 2013 and 2015 CR Reports](#)). We have supported ethnocartographic mapping of the communities and have donated water rights to some of the other communities. We also provided support in 2015 and 2017 when torrential rains led to significant mudslides that severely impacted Colla lands and families (see [2015 CR Report](#)), plus regular support during winter weather providing satellite phones and occasional air rescue.

Voluntary Agreements with Colla Communities for La Coipa Phase 7

In our previous report, we wrote about the best-practice example of consultation conducted for the La Coipa Phase 7 project, which went well beyond regulatory requirements. While the project has not yet started development, we have already begun implementing the programs agreed to in the voluntary agreements, covering education, training, and local business development.

Two new local development programs are already in place. The first program focuses on education and helping adults from the communities to go back to school. Five communities are involved in this program, which was designed to take into account the cultural traditions and way of life of the local Colla communities. During 2017, three Colla adults graduated from high school, having returned after a gap of many years.

A second program is also underway to train community members as environmental monitors. Currently, 10 people (representatives of five communities) are engaged in this program and have completed two modules of monitoring, including visits to points of interest for the



“Restarting my studies is a dream which is becoming a reality. I set myself the challenge and it has been an excellent experience. The teacher has had a lot of patience since many years have passed since I last studied. I feel that I have developed myself.” **A leader of one of the communities**

communities. The involvement of trained community environmental monitors is a feature at several Kinross mine sites, including Kupol and Paracatu, and is an important part of our transparency

around our operations and their potential impacts.

This program supports SDG 4 (Quality Education).

Empowering Communities

Russia

There are several indigenous peoples (including Chukchi, Inuit, Even, and others) in the Chukotka Autonomous Region where our Kupol and Dvoynoye operations are located. Indigenous peoples are represented by the Chukotka Regional Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East (RAIPON) and its local affiliates. Government programs associated with indigenous peoples, including reindeer herding in the areas surrounding the mines, are overseen by the Department of Indigenous Affairs.

Agreements were signed in 2008 by Kupol, and supported by Dvoynoye in 2013, with RAIPON to help ensure that the benefits arising from our Kupol and Dvoynoye operations reach the region's indigenous peoples. We maintain regular communications and meet regularly to discuss items of mutual interest. The agreements include the establishment of the Kupol Foundation and a permanent seat on the Foundation's selection committee for a representative of RAIPON. One-third of the Kupol Foundation's annual grants are directed to indigenous people's initiatives. Since it was established in 2009, more than 120 projects have received Foundation support and, by 2020, Kinross will have contributed about \$4 million to supporting the Foundation.

Continuing priorities span local employment, training and support for traditional livelihoods, environmental monitoring, capacity building through local business, and active engagement with youth through programs such as the



"For several years we have been co-leading the program for our youth with Kinross and we are impressed with its results. Young indigenous people are not only actively leading the IP Association but implement their own projects for the good of Chukotka. They see the potential of their land and are willing to stay here and bring up their children in Chukotka. We are aware of the company's student internship program and support of IP employment. Employment in Kinross is very prestigious and the company's culture goes far beyond the mining site – our people take safety culture back home to their families and homes." **First Vice-President of the Regional public "Association of Indigenous Small-Numbered People of Chukotka"**

School of Young Business leaders project (see our [2013 CR Report](#)). We have trained 26 community members, representing eight cities and settlements of Chukotka, to participate in our Environmental Awareness and Monitoring Program. As of early 2018, about 120 of our employees in Russia are from indigenous peoples of the northeast and they are present at all levels of the operation. Every year, the North-Eastern Federal University sends students to Kupol and Dvoynoye for job training. In the workplace, we also support the efforts of indigenous employees to preserve their cultural identity, including hosting

the 2017 Indigenous Peoples Games at Kupol (see [Strengthening Indigenous Culture in Russia](#) (page 81) and instituting programs focused specifically on indigenous languages.

Kinross was asked to co-sponsor the International Forum of (RAIPON), held in March 2017 in Salekhard, Russia. Participants discussed a broad range of issues of concern for indigenous peoples, and outlined further work for resolving important social and economic tasks, raising the quality of life, and protecting the natural environment and unique cultures and traditions.

Case Study

Strengthening Indigenous Culture in Russia

Outside of the career opportunities, consultation, and environmental training associated with our operations in Chukotka, Kinross supports a broad range of social development initiatives to help local indigenous peoples strengthen and preserve their culture. Many of these are focused on revitalizing native languages of the Chukotka indigenous peoples. With support from the Kupol Foundation, educational and teaching aids, dictionaries and fiction books have been published in the Chukchi, Eskimo and Even languages. Key results from projects supported by the Kupol Foundation in 2016 and 2017 include:

- A learning guide publication for the Chukchi language that has been delivered to schools in all settlements of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug to implement Chukchi language courses
- Two public organizations – the Rodnoye Slovo (native word) society and the Inuit Subpolar Union of Chukotka – that conduct courses in the Chukchi and Eskimo languages. An Eskimo video lesson DVD was released as part of the Learning to Speak Eskimo project
- The compilation of various dictionaries was completed in co-operation with Russian universities, the Linguistics Research Institute at the Russian Academy of Sciences and linguistic experts from different



“Chukotka residents have become very interested in the Eskimo (Naukan) language courses. Those who signed up for the course attended it with great enthusiasm, and they successfully mastered a very difficult curriculum.” **A project participant**

countries. These include Chukchi, Eskimo, Russian, French, and English languages, in both physical and online formats (<http://chukdict.com/>)

- Three books were awarded prizes at the Yuri Rytkeu XII open literature contest: the “Publicist” for the section first prize won the Alexander Nefedkin award with a historical study of Chukotka; the second award “Spring at Oloy” was won by Grigory Tynankergav; and, in the “Prose” section, the third award was given to “The Polar Bear genus” by Sergey Kovry
- The “Erakor” reindeer herders festival has become an annual Chukotka event uniting 1,000 participants from all across Chukotka for trade between herders and sea hunters,

exchange of experience and traditional reindeer races. The 2018 meeting had 67 participants in the races

- A mini-factory for the manufacture of traditional clothes was started in the Keperveem settlement. Providing employment for three people, the factory is processing reindeer skins for sale and produces winter clothes for farmers, herders and hunters. In 2018, an expansion is planned for the facility and it will employ more people as the market demand for the clothes is high. “We are the only business sewing clothes of reindeer skins in more or less commercial quantities and volumes. There are no businesses such as this across Chukotka,” says Viktoriya Sitarova. To learn more (Russian only) see <http://prochukotku.ru/20180413/5821.html>.

Empowering Communities

On the 2017 International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, the first-ever Northern Games Competition was held at the Kupol mine, organized by the Committee of Indigenous Peoples at the site.

The Northern Games are hugely popular across the region and feature various disciplines, including axe throwing, pole pulling, triple jump, chaat (leather lasso) throwing, wrestling and jumping over a sledge. The Games were attended by

distinguished guests including elders from Ilirney village and herders of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. These educational and cultural programs help to preserve and promote the indigenous cultures of the North, contributing to good health and well-being (SDG 3), and demonstrate the inclusion of indigenous peoples within the Company.

"We are very honoured and excited to take part in this event. I am glad to see so many contestants

and fans. Northern Games are a tradition of our people, our region; it is very important to preserve them for future generations," said Konstantin Kautvu, special guest, elder from Ilirney village.

"The fact that Kinross Gold employs indigenous peoples, such as Chukchi, Eveny, Chuvans, and Eskimos, makes me proud." Indigenous employee

[Watch the video.](#) 

Nevada, USA

Kinross has co-operative relationships with the Western Shoshone Native Americans living in proximity to our Round Mountain and Bald Mountain mines, defined by ongoing engagement and transparent communication.

The Round Mountain mine operates on traditional Shoshone Land, and Kinross signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Western Shoshone Descendants of the Big Smoky Valley in 2007.

Positive outcomes arising from the MOU include the relocation of the proposed access road to address indigenous concerns, support for extending mine life and provisions to ensure monitors are present to identify any ancestral markers during development work, such as the Phase W expansion that began in late 2017. Our university scholarship program continued in 2016 and 2017, awarding eight scholarships to Western Shoshone students, of whom three are currently attending university studying nursing, electrical instrumentation, and psychology.



Round Mountain has also recently partnered with the Yomba Shoshone Tribe for a donation to help fund their Youth Summer Learning Program. This free program for Yomba Shoshone youth provides a structured educational program, focusing on diversity and inclusion, for 10 weeks during the summer holiday.

Following acquisition of the Bald Mountain mine in early 2016, Bald Mountain has had constructive initial engagement with Western Shoshone stakeholders. This has included visits to tribal meetings as well as site visits. Bald Mountain is developing an engagement plan along the lines of what was done successfully at Round Mountain. Bald Mountain

is also promoting employment opportunities through attending Western Shoshone job fairs.

Indigenous Peoples in Alaska and Washington State

The Fort Knox mine and Kettle River-Buckhorn site consider indigenous peoples as stakeholders even though they do not operate on land owned by tribal organizations. At Kettle River-Buckhorn, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation is a stakeholder with which Kinross maintains a relationship, primarily on environmental matters.

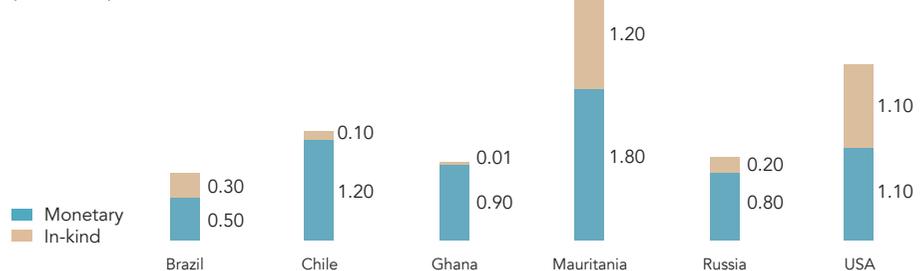
Community and Social Development

At Kinross, creating opportunities for sustainable benefits for local communities where we live and work is a cornerstone of responsible mining. Although in economic terms by far the greatest contribution to host communities is our operational benefit footprint – job creation, local procurement, and tax payments to local governments – we continuously evaluate opportunities to leverage that benefit footprint into long-term development through our support of a broad range of local community development programs.

Our cash and in-kind support is directed principally at community activities and civic organizations, health and nutrition, environment, and education. In total, our global social and community investments reached over 866,560 beneficiaries in our host communities.

More than 90% of funds for our Company-wide donations, community investments, sponsorships, and partnership funding are implemented at our sites. The remainder is spent from our corporate offices where 2017 donations totalled \$758,595 and reached more than 70 organizations, including universities and a broad range of groups which support community needs in Toronto and other locations, including the homeless, youth, and health and education programs.

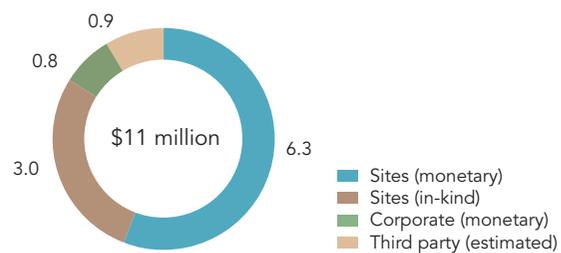
2017 Community Investments by Country
 (\$ millions)



2017 Community Investments by Category

Category	Monetary (%)	In-kind (%)	Beneficiaries (%)
Civic Organizations and Non-Profit Organizations	13.4	3.2	8.1
Community Activities and Services	30.7	29.9	31.1
Education	11.0	5.7	6.5
Environment	18.2	10.0	22.6
Health and Nutrition	10.7	35.1	20.4
Humanitarian	6.2	5.2	3.8
Local Business and Alternate Livelihoods	6.6	0.8	2.7
Local Infrastructure Development	1.7	7.0	2.6
Youth	1.4	3.2	2.4

2017 Distribution of Community Investments
 (\$ millions)



Kinross Community Focus

As part of our SRP system, we identify community-based outcomes (CBOs) to measure the effectiveness of specific community programs and to ensure individual actions are aligned with strategic goals. Our CBOs support our corporate-wide focus areas of education, youth, environment, health and nutrition, local business and alternative livelihoods, and local infrastructure development.



Americas

Community Contributions in Brazil

At Paracatu, our Social Investment strategy is aligned with the goals of the municipality sustainable development plan *Paracatu 2030*. With a large presence in the community, our goal is to be a good neighbour and build and maintain solid relationships locally, through both direct engagement and full involvement in the city's social and cultural life. Our principal social and community development program, known as "Integrar," spans four primary areas: education, culture, environment and generation of income and jobs.

In late 2017, the Paracatu Sustainable Development Council was reconstituted and composed of representatives of local government, civil society, and business. Kinross is participating in this group with a view to being involved in strategic discussions about the future of the city.

In 2016 and 2017, we provided support for a wide range of community initiatives:

- Increased Kinross' presence in the community, fostering more opportunities for interaction and open dialogue through the new Kinross House in the centre of Paracatu. To learn more, see [Casa Kinross – Engagement and Outreach in the Heart of Paracatu](#) (page 86)

- Supported Integrar Jovem, a youth citizenship and leadership program directed at young people from the most vulnerable and at-risk groups in Paracatu. Feedback from youth following the program showed that: 88% felt more self-confident, 82% were better at managing conflict, 85% believed their relationships improved, and 88% thought more about the future. Teachers involved in the program noted that 100% of students were more flexible and managed conflict better and 75% were thinking more about the future

- The Integrar education and culture program, instituted in 17 schools in the city, contributed to improved Basic Education Development Index (IDEB) scores, greater family participation at school, improved teacher motivation, and strengthened management skills of school principals. All teachers who participated feel that Integrar promotes youth to stay in school and improves their interpersonal skills. From 2011 to 2016, schools supported by Integrar, presented an average increase of 6% (early years) and 9% (final years) in the IDEB score. This compares with 4% (early years) and 1% (final years) for similar schools not supported by Integrar
- Introduced a program with a local community to grow tree seedlings, in part to supply our reclamation efforts. Twenty families generated an additional \$1,200 each in extra income in 2017 and gained understanding and greater trust in our reclamation process
- Developed an embroidery business for 20 local women, with designs based on the Cerrado region. The women now have their own income and have seen improved self-esteem, becoming role models for other women in the community
- Improved the site visitor program, attracting more than 2,000 participants; 75% of those who visited the mine report a positive



As part of the city's annual cultural festival, Kinross hosted the Minas Gerais Philharmonic Orchestra for its first-ever performance in Paracatu with more than 4,000 in attendance. The orchestra provided master classes for youth and contributed to new awareness of the importance of classical music.

experience and 60% said that the visit changed their perceptions of mining in a positive sense

- Hosted an "Environment Week" which raised awareness among employees, their families, and the broader community about the environmental footprint arising from everyday activities
- Provided in-kind and volunteer support to the Municipality of Paracatu in campaigns to reduce the incidence of dengue and zika, both mosquito-borne illnesses. These efforts led to a reduction of more than 85% in cases of dengue in Paracatu between 2016 and 2017

2017 Socio-Economic Benefits in Brazil



1,632
employees



\$71.0 million
wages and benefits paid



\$463.5 million
spent on goods and services



\$11.9 million
in payments to governments



96,600
beneficiaries of community programs

Social Investment and the Quilombola of São Domingos

São Domingos is an important stakeholder due to its close proximity to the mine and its status as a Quilombola community. The Company engages with both the elected leadership of the community and with community members, some of whom work at the mine. Under its operating permit conditions, Kinross developed a social investment plan which, in 2016, the community reviewed and approved. It includes community business initiatives,

cultural revival, infrastructure and environmental monitoring. Key outcomes include:

- Successful development and startup of a biscuit and pastry factory, owned by the community and operated by women from the community
- Recovery of traditions such as the "Caretada," "Dança dos balaaios," "Folia de Reis," and "Festa dos Santos"



As part of the recent operating permit renewal, Kinross is required to continue the social investment plan with the São Domingos community and to extend it to the communities of Amaros and Machadinho.

Casa Kinross – Engagement and Outreach in the Heart of Paracatu

Although the Paracatu mine is right next to the city of Paracatu, the offices of the mine are located at the processing area, and are difficult for the general public to access. The original goal of the "Casa Kinross" was to locate a Kinross office in the heart of the city for walk-in access but this evolved into something far stronger, combining an office with a new cultural asset for the city.

Casa Kinross presents the economic, social, and cultural history of Paracatu

from the 18th century through to the present, using modern interactive displays and oral testimonies developed by the highly renowned "Museo da Cidade" group.

Since opening in October 2017, Casa Kinross has received more than 1,500 visitors, including community and city leaders, students of all ages, journalists, diplomats, and many others. Comments from visitors have been very positive with a 97% positive evaluation rate.



The Casa Kinross contributes to SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

"I am 17 years old, a third-year student in Electronics at the Federal Institute of the Mining Triangle. I adored the experience of visiting the Casa Kinross. It is very modern and well equipped and brings a perspective of Paracatu that the people have never had before. The people will come to know more about our history; our experience was really great today." **Visitor to Casa Kinross**

"I am really passionate about the Casa Kinross. The exhibitions are excellent and the black and Quilombola representation of the city also is marvelous. I'm very emotional! For me, as a researcher, it's the first time that I see the black culture of Paracatu in cultural spaces of the city being valued in this permanent form. You are to be congratulated, breaking the institutional racism which rules in the city." **Researcher on Quilombola culture from the federal University of Uberlandia**

Community Contributions in Chile

Although mining operations are in suspension at both Maricunga and La Coipa, we have continued community consultation and implementation of the Voluntary Agreements established with the local indigenous communities and have maintained our activities in Copiapó, in particular in the local community of Paipote where our office is located.

In addition to our work with Colla communities, detailed in Working with Indigenous Peoples (pages 77-78), we supported a range of partnerships to support skills training and education, capacity building, particularly among vulnerable groups, and cultural initiatives in the community.



In 2016 and 2017, key programs focused in the following areas:

- Implementation of Voluntary agreements in support of the La Coipa Phase 7 development project, including an employability guide for the Colla community. See [Voluntary Agreements with Colla communities, La Coipa](#) (page 79)
- Strengthened relationships with the Proyecto Ser Humano Foundation by focusing on cultural strategies and programs, including an art school for local people. To learn more, see [Strengthening Well-being and Culture in Paipote - A Vulnerable Urban Community in Copiapó](#) (page 88) of this report
- Provided the community of Copiapó with access to the “Kinross Complex for Cultural Activities” through the “Culturarte” program. Events

held at the venue provide cultural benefit to the community and a cost-free space for local artists, musicians, and actors. Positive outcomes include development of local artists and the local audience. “I think that this helps the children to expand their learning and language; it’s a big support because the kids have a broader vision of the world. I’m grateful they do these activities and think they should do even more,” community member

- Continued our support for the Regional Ministry for the Arts (Ministerio de Cultura Región de Atacama) to deliver cultural programming to the two communities of Tierra Amarilla and Copiapó. These programs are a valued contribution to the local cultural scene, bringing national-level artists, and are extremely well attended by the local community

2017 Socio-Economic Benefits in Chile



278
employees



\$26.7 million
wages and benefits paid



\$69.0 million
spent on goods and services



\$6.9 million
in payments to governments



84,400
beneficiaries of community programs

- Developed a Social Closure Plan designed to mitigate the social impacts of mine closure in the communities related to the Maricunga mine

Strengthening Well-being and Culture in Paipote – A Vulnerable Urban Community in Copiapó

The community of Paipote was seriously affected by the mud flows in 2015. Right after the disaster, Kinross, whose office compound is in Paipote, formed a partnership with the “Proyecto Ser Humano” foundation, a Copiapó non-profit organization which uses culture as a means to promote social change and development. The program focuses on women and children, and covers inclusion, mental health, self-care, community support networks, and socio-economic development. An

independent qualitative evaluation, conducted in late 2017, showed positive social outcomes, with participants reporting a greater sense of belonging and care for their community, appreciation of a safe space for women and kids, improved integration within the community

and building of trust, and, finally, a positive effect on mental well-being and self-confidence.

These programs benefit more than 9,000 people per year and support SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being).

“What one had normally seen from mining, or at least what I had seen, was compensation programs or donations, but these never achieved anything. When there is a serious program associated with a particular territory and with an educational-cultural objective, then the benefits are permanent in time.” **A local leader**



Community Contributions in Alaska, USA

Kinross' Fort Knox mine is a respected leading employer in the Fairbanks North Star Borough in the State of Alaska and, together with our employees and families who live and work in the area, a major socio-economic contributor to the local community. The mine delivered a range of socio-economic benefits in Alaska in 2017 through employment, in-state procurement and taxes, royalties and other payments to governments in Alaska.



Fort Knox's community investment strategy is focused on the development of a Social Closure Plan as well as addressing priority community issues of youth health and community safety through partnerships. In 2016 and 2017, program highlights include:

- Enhanced educational partnerships including supporting four advanced degree engineering students at the University of Alaska Fairbanks per year, local training for vocational education students, and in-state summer internship programs. The first of these University of Alaska students graduated in May 2018
- Continued our partnership with Volunteers in Policing to provide bike helmets to local children with a specific focus on targeting lower income populations. See [Promoting safe cycling for kids and youth in the Fairbanks region](#) (page 91)
- Worked in partnership with local groups to support recreational trail use in the greater community, including Running Club North which for 52 years has hosted the Gold Run, celebrating the discovery of gold in the Fort Knox

area; an ongoing partnership with Nordic Ski Club of Fairbanks to provide no-cost registrations for hundreds of children; and historic Creamer's Field Refuge bird conservation efforts. "We achieve our mission by providing free and low-cost educational, historical and interpretive programs, which are only possible through the generous, ongoing support from community partners, such as Kinross Fort Knox." Director, Creamer's Field

- Initiated Holiday Hearts of Gold, an annual community matching partnership with the local food bank that covers all warehouse supply needs, allowing for the annual collection of 2.3 million pounds of donated food and distribution of 365,000 meals to people in need. Alaska has the highest unemployment rate in the country and the food bank provided more meals in 2016-2017 than it has in its history, with 10% of recipients being food insecure
- Continued to be the largest contributor in revenue to the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority. Trust beneficiaries include those suffering with traumatic brain injuries, chronic

2017 Socio-Economic Benefits in Alaska¹



625
employees



\$79.1 million
wages and benefits paid



\$188.4 million
spent on goods and services



\$16.0 million
in payments to governments



62,100
beneficiaries of community programs

substance abuse disorders, development disabilities, mental illness, Alzheimer's, and dementia. In 2016 alone, the Trust awarded some \$17.9 million in grants which help beneficiaries with gaining meaningful employment, obtain adequate housing, develop micro-enterprises, and achieve other goals

¹ Figures represent local and regional spending only.

Teaching Life Skills to Save Lives

When a person has a cardiac arrest, survival depends on immediately getting Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) from someone nearby. According to the American Heart Association (AHA), close to 90% of people who experience out-of-hospital cardiac arrests die. CPR, especially when delivered in the first few minutes of cardiac arrest, can double or triple a person's chance of survival.

Our Emergency Response Team at Fort Knox partnered with the local school district and the AHA to train teachers, and hence students, to

perform hands-on CPR. With Fort Knox – purchased training materials, teachers are bringing this training into the classroom and teaching students how to save lives through hands only CPR.

Alaska is one of only 13 states that does not make CPR curriculum mandatory. Kinross' partnership with the AHA, makes it possible for students to have access to this training that is otherwise unavailable. Our goal is to train all students in this life-saving technique. People who witness a cardiac arrest often feel afraid to

act and help. This training will help build confidence in the potential lifesavers who are much more likely to volunteer help when needed. In 2017, the first year for the program, 750 students received CPR training. With the purchase of a second training kit in 2018, the number of students trained is expected to double.

This program supports SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education).



Promoting Safe Cycling for Kids and Youth in the Fairbanks Region

One of the most important aspects of safely riding a bicycle is wearing a helmet, as it is estimated that 75% of bicycle-related fatalities among children could be prevented through use of helmets.

According to the Alaska Trauma Registry, bicycle accidents are one of the leading causes of injuries requiring hospitalization for youth ages 5-19.

Volunteers in Policing entered into a partnership with Kinross Fort Knox to provide brand new helmets to kids who need them. Since 2014, 7,150 helmets have been distributed in the Fairbanks area. At Youth Safety Day events, volunteers check the helmets

to make sure they fit properly and are free of cracks or dents. This is important since children who wear their helmets tipped back have a 52% greater risk of head injury if involved in a crash.

A parent whose child received a helmet at a school shared her story: "As an avid cycling family, we always make a point of wearing our helmets. My daughter received a new helmet from Kinross in replacement of her old helmet. Later that day, she had a crash on her bicycle and endured minor injuries on her body; however, her head was fine and doctors applauded her for wearing a safe helmet. Thank you Kinross for keeping our children's heads safe!"

The kids have a variety of helmet styles and colours to choose from so the kids are able to find a helmet that they like and will want to wear every time they are riding their bike. This program has been effective in changing behaviour, essential to the success of any safety initiative. "My son always thought he was too cool to wear a helmet but, after learning about how important it is to wear a helmet to stay safe and seeing all his buddies with their new helmets too, he decided it's pretty cool to wear a helmet after all." (Parent)

This program supports SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being).



Community Contributions in Washington State

Kinross Kettle River-Buckhorn mine reached the end of its mine life in mid-2017, two years later than scheduled and after producing 200,000 more ounces than originally planned. During its life of mine, Kettle River-Buckhorn generated a range of socio-economic benefits in the local region through employment, local procurement of goods and services, and taxes, royalties and payments to governments.

In 2016 and 2017, our strategic priority was achieving successful social closure, with a focus on community engagement, and transparent and honest communications as the site moved from active mining operations into the reclamation phase. Kinross undertook an assessment of the social implications of closure in order to have an informed dialogue with the community, thereby raising awareness of impending closure and providing the information, training, and tools for the community to adapt and evolve the local economy to a new, post-mining reality.

One of the most important outcomes of the social closure process was that it generated a self-sustaining dialogue in the community about its own future, with awareness and ownership assumed by a key group of community representatives.

Ongoing meetings, plus an active Facebook community, are evidence of the active discussion. Through meetings with local community organizations, as well as Kettle River-Buckhorn sponsored Department of Commerce Business workshops, we compiled a list of ideas that could be developed by local communities. The list included a variety of ideas, such as producing a strategic development plan, developing a “Think Local First” campaign, leveraging local tourism opportunities, continuing small business trainings, developing infrastructure which will directly support tourism and other business, doing a feasibility study for a beef processing plant, and providing retraining opportunities for veterans. See [Kinross’ Sustainable Legacy in Washington State](#) (page 45).

Community Contributions in Washington State¹



Kettle River-Buckhorn is proceeding with land reclamation to return the land back for public use. To learn more, read [Reclamation at Kettle River-Buckhorn](#) (page 129).

“Businesses come and go all the time. Many businesses aren’t as transparent as KRB (Kettle River-Buckhorn) – they stayed engaged until the very end. They held meetings and had newspaper ads with explanations of next steps. They still supported community events and schools. It was nice to see they did what they could to buffer the transition.”
Local community member



¹ Figures represent local and regional spending only.

Community Contributions in Nevada, USA

Bald Mountain

For the Bald Mountain mine in rural north-eastern Nevada, the communities of Elko, Spring Creek, and Jiggs in Elko county, Ely in White Pine county, and Eureka in Eureka county, are key stakeholders. Bald Mountain contributes to these communities through employment and local procurement and is a significant contributor to Nevada’s economy through state taxes, royalties and government programs.

As part of the integration of Bald Mountain into the Kinross portfolio, implementation of the Kinross SRP has been a priority to align the site’s community engagement strategy with Kinross standards for social performance and reporting.

The mine has established a stakeholder engagement plan and system to track stakeholder interactions. A site donations committee was also established, with a donations register to track distribution of funds between the various local communities, and the implementation of an in-kind volunteer log to track employees’ time contributions. “The best part about being on the committee is witnessing the significance we play in the lives of our neighbours. Whether it’s watching children play on new, safe playground equipment at the local non-profit, helping historic buildings get refurbished, or supporting young leaders in their endeavours, it gives us a sense of belonging to the community.” (Kinross employee). Through this



process, several opportunities to support local communities were identified, including:

- Supporting the ranching community, who represent significant stakeholders of the mine, through support of local 4-H livestock auctions. These programs teach young adults about raising livestock for market, and are a cultural mainstay of our local communities. Bald Mountain purchased a prize-winning steer in 2017 and donated half of the beef to a local charity, Friends in Service Helping, to serve at the local soup kitchen. The other two quarters were raffled off to two employees who had perfect safety records throughout the year

2017 Socio-Economic Benefits in Nevada (Bald Mountain)¹

	547 employees
	\$75.9 million wages and benefits paid
	\$118.9 million spent on goods and services
	\$4.0 million in payments to governments
	194,600 beneficiaries of community programs

¹ Figures represent local and regional spending only.

- Providing support for community safety through a substantial donation to enhance the Elko County 911 emergency call system. The funding support has already allowed for a technical consultant review, the preparation of a technology plan, and a show of support from the community. The support fostered a favourable review for a larger government grant to purchase new equipment. Once fully built out, the new program will enable public safety dispatchers to utilize GPS to identify the location of callers. Prior to the implementation of this system, callers were required to identify their location, which caused delays in response efforts. Callers will also be able to communicate with Public Safety Dispatchers via text messaging, allowing for the transmission of digital photos, video, and audio files. "It is a long-term technology project, tying together three dispatch centres in Elko County – Elko, West Wendover, and Owyhee and significantly upgrading their technology. It may be another year or two until all is operational, however, the donations allowed us to execute several steps already. (Elko Police Chief)
- Initiating support and funding to the University of Nevada, Reno Foundation Sagebrush Restoration Fund throughout 2017, 2018 and 2019. The purpose of this program is to advance the research and development of degraded sagebrush rangelands, either through disturbance or fires. This donation will benefit rangeland rehabilitation efforts by improving the effectiveness of rehabilitation techniques, further establishing Bald Mountain's dedication to environmental stewardship



- During the holiday season, Bald Mountain purchased and delivered 173 holiday food boxes to numerous local area non-profits, providing much needed nutrition to underprivileged members of the local communities
- In 2017, Bald Mountain purchased a rangeland fire truck for the White Pine County Fire District, where wildland fires represent one of the greatest risks to ranches and the mine. The fire truck is located at the Cold Creek man camp fire station, which is located inside the man camp operated by Bald Mountain, and most of the crew are volunteers from the mine. Continued support includes

providing maintenance on the fire truck at no cost to the fire department or community

In addition, Bald Mountain works closely with environmental agencies at the local, state and federal level. Recently, the mine worked in conjunction with the office of the Governor of Nevada to establish a sage-grouse credit transfer program, paving the way for other Nevada mines. See [Bald Mountain Receives Conservation Credits for Sage-Grouse Protection](#) (page 123).

Round Mountain

Kinross is the leading employer in the Big Smoky Valley, the remote rural region in Nye County, Central Nevada where our Round Mountain mine is located. Socio-economic benefits from the mine include providing jobs, procurement from local and Nevada suppliers, and taxes, royalties and payments to the state government. As the largest employer in Nye County, the Round Mountain mine contributes about 30% of the county's tax base.

Nearer to the mine, Round Mountain makes significant contributions to the local community of Hadley, to a large extent through in-kind donations of skills and expertise. Employee volunteers play a critical role in enhancing the education and extra-curricular opportunities for students, teaching trades and coaching sports teams to maintain a vibrant extra-curricular program and contribute to community well-being.

Other focus areas include:

- The mine clinic is the only health-care facility within nearly 200 miles, and is open seven days a week for employees and their families, including elderly parents. Although, due to insurance and billing issues, the clinic cannot receive non-employees, the clinic is used by individual providers such as a massage therapist, chiropractor, a service that provides mammograms, and, hopefully soon, a dentist. All of these additional services are open to the public because the individual providers can bill insurance themselves

- In 2017, Round Mountain started a partnership with Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG) Nevada to bring their proven and successful career readiness program to the Round Mountain Middle and High Schools. The JAG model prepares students for employment and post-secondary success by teaching practical employment readiness skills, career exploration, employment and skills attainment. During the next academic year, the JAG class at Round Mountain will have a total of 68 students, up from 38 students in 2017. The senior class will be made up of 13 students, all of whom will be enrolled in the JAG program, unique in the state. Across Nevada, JAG students have a graduation rate of 92%
- Round Mountain has supported the MTC (Maintenance Training Co-operative) scholarship at Great Basin College since 1994. The mine only takes applications from the local area and this year awarded five scholarships, one of which was for a valedictorian female graduate of Round Mountain high school, who will study diesel mechanics at Great Basin College. This is the first time all five scholarships have been awarded, a direct outcome of improved engagement in local schools. Round Mountain students benefit from practical agricultural mechanics courses while at school, which prepare them for further vocational training and employment. The courses are supported by volunteers from the mine maintenance group. "I feel like our students are at a huge advantage because, through their three years in agricultural mechanics, they will have the opportunity to work with true professionals from Round

2017 Socio-Economic Benefits in Nevada (Round Mountain)¹



Mountain who instil in them a good work ethic and a respect for safety in the profession."
 (High School Agricultural Mechanics teacher)

Round Mountain holds annual community town hall meetings as an opportunity for the mine and the community to come together to discuss the current status of the mine, as well as future plans. Following feedback received at the 2017 town hall, a local business dialogue group was established, meeting monthly. The following outcomes have been achieved:

- The local NAPA store meets with the Round Mountain purchasing department twice per quarter to collaborate on creative avenues for increasing business between the mine and NAPA. This has led to other local businesses re-evaluating their purchasing practices and working to source their products locally as well

¹ Figures represent local and regional spending only.

- Smoky Valley Internet met with the Round Mountain IT department to understand how changes in mine operations might benefit their business
- The owner of Smoky Valley Tire began producing and stocking survey stakes for Round Mountain. Previously, the survey crew was producing the stakes which was costly and time consuming
- The business dialogue group is organizing multiple events including “Small Business Month” as well as an off-road event in the Smoky Valley which is expected to draw backroad enthusiasts from around the state to the community

Contributing to Employee and Family Well-Being at Round Mountain

Given its remote location, one of the challenges that faced Round Mountain was the lack of access to quality child care services. Without child care, one parent was often forced to put their career on hold in order to care for their children – a major factor in creating single-income families in the community. To address this need, Round Mountain opened the Smoky Valley Child Care Center (SVCCC).

Since its conception in 1983, SVCCC has blossomed into much more than a traditional daycare facility. The Centre provides specialized lesson plans and care tailored to children from six weeks to 12 years of age. It also offers drop-off and pick up services to the local school, as the working hours of most mine employees fall during the school day. SVCCC provides the children with valuable social and educational lessons, and provides the families they serve with peace of mind and the ability to remain in the workforce, all contributing to improved family well-being. The



“Not only is daycare good for developing social skills, but their programs have and continue to prepare my girls for school. They [the caregivers] are able to work with kids on developmental skills for their particular age groups,” said a parent.

SVCCC currently has 98 children enrolled from 72 families, 45 of which have both guardians working at the mine, and is a key factor in employee retention.

The World Health Organization recognizes that early childhood development is one of the primary social determinants of health. The early childhood period (prenatal through eight years) is considered to be the single most important developmental phase throughout an individual's lifespan. Economists also argue that effective investments in the early years are a cornerstone of human

development and are central to the successfulness of society.

Round Mountain understands the value of the investment. The average cost of child care in Nevada is \$5/hour per child, while SVCCC charges only \$2/hour per child. The low rates, coupled with the fact that it provides care for approximately 90 children each month, makes SVCCC one of Round Mountain's most long-standing community in-kind contribution projects.

This program contributes to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education).

Russia



Community Contributions in Russia

Kinross has been operating in Russia for over 22 years, with an operating presence in the Chukotka region since the opening of the Kupol mine in 2008. Socio-economic benefits for the local community are created through jobs, local procurement of goods and services, and contributions through taxes, royalties and payments to government in Chukotka as well as our program of social investment.

Our community sustainability strategy is focused on developing capacity in the region of Chukotka. The Kupol Foundation is the mainstay of our social investment strategy in Russia with a significant focus on indigenous peoples, education, health and small business. To learn more, see [Case Study: Strengthening Indigenous Culture in Russia](#) (page 81) in this report. Beyond the Foundation, our Kupol and Dvoynoye mines, and Magadan regional office support a range of community initiatives focused primarily on skills development and development of youth.

2017 Socio-Economic Benefits in Russia



2,372
employees



\$88.9 million
wages and benefits paid



\$208.2 million
spent on goods and services



\$160.6 million
in payments to governments



17,700
beneficiaries of community programs

Kinross – a Good Neighbour in Magadan

Kinross is a good neighbour and true supporter of numerous initiatives in the city of Magadan, where our Russian regional office is located. Developing youth is a strategic focus of our social investment program in Magadan. We support bright and talented students at the municipal level in the all-Russian school Olympiads, scientific conferences for schools, robotics tournaments, and environmental programs for children, along with various other programs.

A Kinross career orientation program for high school students is led by employees from both the regional office and our mines, providing an overview of mining careers and teaching presentation and public speaking skills, leadership and teambuilding. To date, the program has engaged over 120 students. "This is an important program that keeps the students engaged and motivated. They were encouraged to have open dialogue about their career opportunities, personal development and defining their future," said the school principal.

In 2017, Kinross invested in the façade renovation of the Arts Hall for Children and Youth, a city platform for cultural and artistic events. During 2017, there were 2,200 students



"For many years, Kinross has undertaken large-scale and multi-faceted efforts for implementation of a range of social projects in our city. It is inconceivable that many improvements and development projects are delivered without partnering with Kinross. Through our partnership with Kinross, Magadan obtains contemporary athletics facilities for youth recreation and sports activities. The Company's support of talented students, winners of competitions and participants of scientific conferences is truly invaluable. I am deeply grateful to the Company for its engagement in life of our city." **Magadan City Mayor**

attending over 50 different classes in arts, music, theatre, and robotics.

We have established a long-standing relationship with North-Eastern State University. For several years, Kinross senior managers have served as expert judges for the students' Case-In engineering championship. Top students are also invited for internships at Kupol and Dvoinoeye.

In October 2017, Claude Schimper, *Regional Vice-President, Russia*, met with the students to talk about leadership and career choices. It was an interesting and open conversation. "Claude came across

as frank and open despite his status. He talked about a lot of interesting things from his life and tried to motivate us to set goals for ourselves and work hard to achieve them," said one of the students.

Development of sport infrastructure and support of the healthy lifestyle is another priority. Kinross hosts the "Streetball Cup" event in late summer where over 200 athletes and numerous fans can participate in day long sports festivities.

This program contributes to SDG 4 (Quality Education).

West Africa

Community Contributions in Ghana

Our Chirano mine is located in a remote rural area of the western region of Ghana, which has historically suffered from lack of access to health care and education.

Over the past two years, we have contributed to local community priorities of education and skills development, as well as community health, training and sanitation infrastructure. In 2016 and 2017, Chirano provided support to a broad range of initiatives, including:

- Enhanced access to potable water. Over the years, we have provided boreholes for most of the communities within the catchment area, while, in the Akoti/Etwebo and Paboase communities, small-town water systems were built to improve access to mechanized potable water. 93% of people in the catchment area report having access to pipe-borne or borehole water and comment on a drastic reduction in cases of stomach-borne illnesses compared to five years ago
- Contributed to improvements in health-care resources and infrastructure. Over the years, Chirano has teamed with the Ghana Health Service to build clinics in each of the communities within the catchment. Our three-year partnership agreement with Project C.U.R.E. has also



equipped these facilities and existing hospitals with medical supplies and equipment. Now, most communities have community-based Health Planning and Services compounds which serve as advance first aid centres before referrals are made to the district hospitals. An evaluation report done by Project C.U.R.E. in 2016, identified the positive impacts of medical staff having equipment and medicines to properly do their work, while at the same time highlighting opportunities for improvement in distribution of supplies, equipment maintenance, and inventory control

- Contributed to increased awareness of reproductive cancers, one of the silent killer diseases in Ghana among women. Chirano, together with the Municipal Health Directorates of Wiawso and Bibiani, organized

2017 Socio-Economic in Ghana



1,061
employees



\$53.1 million
wages and benefits paid



\$154.5 million
spent on goods and services



\$30.2 million
in payments to governments



212,500
beneficiaries of community programs

training for 20 midwives and 10 nurses to sensitize women in our catchment communities on the existence of cervical cancer. The

aim of this exercise was to help the nurses and midwives detect the illness at the early stage. After the sensitization program in the 12 communities, 627 women took part in a screening exercise in early 2018

- Collaborated with the Ghana education service to fund extra classes for schoolchildren and support for teachers to motivate performance. In the junior high schools that were supported by this program, 100% of students

obtained scores allowing them to continue to senior high versus 80% in schools in the region not involved in this program.

While production is expected to continue at Chirano until 2020, we moved forward with the development of a Social Closure Plan in 2017. To keep the community informed about the anticipated life of mine, we met with the Community Consultative and the Select Stakeholder Committees to review the plan, seek input, discuss post-mine land use options

and help ensure that the action plan accounts for key issues of importance to the community. In consultation with the community, Chirano will be establishing a Foundation with a robust governance framework to support future social investment and a sustainable legacy. The administration and funding of a new scholarship program, co-funded by Chirano and the Community Consultative Committee will be an important component of the Foundation's focus as the community moves to a post-mining environment.

Ghana – Road Maintenance at Chirano Gold Mine

From its inception, our Chirano mine has been committed to improving the quality of lives of the local people within the catchment of the mine. One area of particular importance is road maintenance which reduces dust in the dry season and ensures access in the rainy season. Good roads allow local farmers to get their crops to market, and provides access to schools and local health care for the local population.

Chirano has worked to re-shape and re-grade access roads, fix culverts, and ensure regular dust suppression with water trucks. Since 2012, more than \$2 million has been invested in road works. The positive impact of this work is recognized by the community – in the 2017 Perception Study, over 97% of respondents acknowledged the positive contribution of Chirano to improving area roads and reducing



"Nowadays, I restock my shop at least once a month when hitherto it was once every three to four months. Now there are more people in town and that is good for business." **Grocery shop owner in Etwebo**

travel times. In particular, members of the local transport union note an increase in the number of passengers, year-round use, lower vehicle maintenance costs, and a rise in their incomes.

Ultimately, improved roads contribute to economic growth.

Overall employment levels in the catchment area have increased from the 2010 percentage of less than 50% to about 74% in 2017.

This program contributes to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

Community Contributions in Mauritania

At our Tasiast mine, our activities contributed to a range of socio-economic benefits in Mauritania, creating local jobs, local purchases of goods and services, and payments of taxes, royalties and other payments to governments. We supplement our direct economic contributions through strategic partnerships and direct investments in community development.

While our total benefit footprint impacts Nouakchott and other areas far from the mine, our community investment strategy supports development of neighbouring towns and communities within the regions of Inchiri and Dakhlet Nouadibhou, in line with government development plans. In 2016 and 2017, Tasiast supported a broad range of initiatives and social investment programs, including:

- Worked in partnership with the community of Chami to support sustainable development against a backdrop of high growth. Located approximately 60 km from Tasiast along the N2 highway, the new town of Chami was built by the government in 2015 and has grown from a local population of 3,000 to over 20,000 people since 2016, mainly due to the rapid rise of artisanal and small-scale mining in the region. Tasiast provided the resources for a strategic planning study in Chami, implemented in collaboration with the authorities, the Community Co-ordination Committee, local NGOs, and



other stakeholders. Outcomes included identification of priority projects which Tasiast could help support, including a fish market, an ice factory, and a public square. The government land agency has authorized the land for these projects to be developed.

- Provided an ambulance and medical materials to the Chami Health Centre to help it cope with pressing demands from the rising population, and leveraged the health centre’s capabilities through continuation of a mobile clinic service, which delivers free consultations and medicines to semi-nomadic populations around Tasiast

2017 Socio-Economic Benefits in Mauritania



1,183
employees



\$38.1 million
wages and benefits paid



\$206.6 million
spent on goods and services



\$49.9 million
in payments to governments



144,900
beneficiaries of community programs

Case Study

Improving the Lives of Women and Children in West Africa

In West Africa, where Kinross operates its Chirano mine in Ghana and Tasiast mine in Mauritania, helping women develop income-generating abilities, supporting maternal and paediatric health, and providing access to valuable mentorship is all part of Kinross' approach to mining responsibly and contributing to long-term community well-being.

In Benichab, Mauritania, Kinross is helping local women establish economic opportunities through small business training and funding for micro-projects with its Programme D'appui aux Initiatives Locales (PAIL) initiative, implemented by a Mauritanian NGO. PAIL 1 started in 2012 with 49 micro-projects, of which 71% were run by women and 26% were dedicated to unemployed youth. Of these, 25 micro-projects were located in Benichab and Asma. A detailed assessment in 2016 found that 40% had become sustainable and that the financial capital of at least six of the projects had increased. The businesses include carpentry, butchery, and bakery shops, and women's co-operatives selling consumer goods. Positive outcomes reported by program beneficiaries include growth in their business; in particular, the increase in working capital allowing them to expand their activities. Recommendations for improvement to the program include more continuous accompaniment by experts, broad communication about the program and provision



of better quality machinery with the development program funds. Seven micro-projects, including five PAIL 1 beneficiaries, have been assessed for implementation in the second phase of the local development plan.

In Ghana, the Chirano Women's Club is dedicated to empowering women through support, advice and mentorship. Made up of approximately 180 women, including employees and contractors at Chirano, and women and students from the local community, the Club encourages women to advance their skills and ideas, discuss women's health issues and further establish

their independence. Local children are mentored and encouraged to pursue their education. Through Kinross' donation of meeting space, transportation and human resources, and the commitment of the leaders of the Chirano Women's Club, local children will continue to be encouraged to pursue their dreams – whatever they may be.

These initiatives contribute to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 3 (Community Health and Well-Being), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

[Watch the video.](#) 

"We realize that women are few in this organization, and therefore in order for us to be visible and effective, we needed to go an extra mile, so we decided to come together to share best practices and also encourage each other to strive for excellence." **Founder and President, Chirano Gold Mine Women's Club**

"This is the first co-operative that has succeeded in the Inchiri region. Kinross is the only company here which provides grants and interest-free loans to Benichab women." **President, El Vows Women's Co-operative (Benichab, Mauritania)**

"I arrived in this commune three months ago I am new like you, but I appreciated the emancipation and the determination of the women of Benichab by their actions. They are the ones who supply the city with vegetables, fish and various businesses." **The Harem of Benichab**

Empowering Communities

- To raise the level of knowledge and awareness in the field of hygiene for red meats, 18 butchers were trained by Tasiast in partnership with the National Office for Research and Development of Livestock
- Provided educational supplies and materials to the Chami primary school, helping to gain acceptance from parents of the value of sending their children to school
- In 2017, expanded the geographical scope of the mobile clinic program, bringing much needed health care to remote regions of Mauritania. Following severe storms in the Brakna region in southeast Mauritania, we responded by sending a medical caravan composed of 21 doctors who treated more than 1,400 survivors. "I thank God first and thank Kinross Tasiast for your coming to help us. Each patient has been checked and provided with prescriptions for free. We thank you and wish you a long life." (81-year-old local resident)
- Continued support for semi-nomadic communities in the desert around the Tasiast mine through water, health, transportation and pastoralism programs. The pastoralism work is done in partnership with the National Centre for Livestock and Veterinary Research (CNREV) and has contributed to improved animal health, with livestock population increasing by 12% from 2014 to 2016. Seven local people have been trained as



veterinary assistants or in animal husbandry, to ensure sustainability of program results

- Completed our second three-year partnership with the American NGO Project C.U.R.E. at the end of 2017. Since 2012, 11 containers of medical supplies have been delivered to 37 medical facilities across Mauritania. Impact evaluation responses show improved quality and quantity of services, resulting in increased patient capacity and improved staff morale. In the final year of this agreement, the third "Helping Babies Breathe" workshop was held in collaboration with the Ministry of Health in Mauritania, with 79 midwives trained, six of whom have become master trainers to allow these life-saving skills to be taught and be leveraged by others
- In Benichab, located in the Inchiri region some 30 km southeast of Tasiast, the Company provided funding for the mobile health clinic, the herding program, the Festival of Benichab, and sanitation materials. The 2017 Benichab Sahara Ocean Festival was used to introduce the health campaigns of the Mobile Clinic in the town, with 550 consultations provided in three days by a specialized team of five doctors. Also, Tasiast conducted a detailed evaluation of the sustainability of development programs implemented in Benichab from 2012 onwards, through a local NGO and supported by Tasiast. See [Case Study: Improving the Lives of Women and Children in West Africa](#) (page 102).

Engaging on Public Policy

The political and regulatory environment in the countries in which we explore and operate our mines has a significant impact on our business. We can only be successful if we earn and maintain the confidence of all of our stakeholders, including our host governments.

Our Approach

Kinross engages in dialogue with government regulators, public policy makers and NGOs directly and through our memberships of local industry and trade associations, as well as through our support for the work of relevant independent think tanks, such as Canada's C.D. Howe Institute. We seek to develop partnerships, based on mutual trust and transparency.

Political Contributions

Kinross makes limited political donations as permitted by applicable law and governed by the Code, the Kinross Gold Corporation Donations and Sponsorship Policy and anti-corruption compliance protocol.

Engagement with Government

Engagement in dialogue about public policy is a valuable way to contribute to our host countries, to share technical expertise and to advance the goals of the Company. We participate in public policy dialogue in a variety of ways, in order to positively impact the environment in which we operate through improved regulation, to increase the likely success of our operations, and to enhance our future opportunities.

In 2017, our public policy activities primarily focused on working with our industry associations globally to ensure that our position on important issues was represented.



All lobbying activities are compliant with regulations and reported to authorities as required.

Our Performance

Key areas of activity in 2017 included:

- Working with the Brazilian Mining Association (IBRAM) to provide industry input to the proposed reform of mining legislation in the country. Legislation to increase royalties and create a national mining agency (ANM) was enacted in December 2017
- Participating in the International Social Responsibility working group of the Mining Association of Canada (MAC) in supporting MAC's engagement with the Government of Canada on the subject of responsible enterprise
- Providing the Russian subsoil agency (Rosnedra) with a proposal on how to increase private sector involvement in performing early-stage subsoil geological studies
- Engagement with the relevant authorities in the United States

to support the transfer of land adjacent to our Fort Knox operation from the Federal Government to the State of Alaska, following which Kinross existing mining claims on this land came into effect

- Regular engagement with key officials from our host governments for the purpose of managing regulatory and permitting applications, providing information about specific elements of our operations or our Company's performance, or answering specific requests for information from the government
- In 2016, contributed \$9,000 in political donations, primarily to local political candidates in the state of Nevada. In 2017, Kinross made political donations of \$11,680, all in the United States (\$10,000 to the Nevada Mining Association Political Action Committee, \$1,000 to a Nevada-based re-election campaign and an in-kind donation of \$680 for a ballot initiative in Alaska).



Managing Our Environmental Footprint

Managing and minimizing our environmental impacts is critical to our business and to all of our stakeholders. As responsible miners, we are committed to managing our business to prevent potential environmental impacts where they could occur — in the workplace, local communities and the surrounding natural environment.

In this section:

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SDG



82%
OF WATER FROM
OPERATIONS RECYCLED

100%
OF SITES CYANIDE
CODE CERTIFIED

100%
OF SITES WITH BIOLOGICAL
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
PLANS

Our Strategy for Environmental Stewardship

Wherever we operate, and during all stages of the mine's life cycle, we focus on meeting or surpassing environmental regulatory requirements and managing our most material impacts: air emissions, effluent and water quality, water consumption, materials and energy use, waste, biodiversity, and land use.

Our Approach

Our corporate environmental governance program is based on international standards for environmental management (ISO14001) and embodied in our Corporate Responsibility Management System (CRMS). Our Environmental Policy and supporting management system applies equally to all employees and contractors (workers) across all operations, development projects, exploration reclamation sites and offices.

Our management system includes:

- Kinross Environmental Policy
- Management standards in material areas of environmental risk
- Environmental assessments and engineered risk assessments
- Employee training
- Monthly, quarterly and annual reporting requirements

Environmental performance is an integral component of the Corporate Responsibility Performance Metric (CRPM). Through Kinross' First Priorities, environmental performance against site-level and corporate targets for leading and lagging indicators across the Company is tied to employee compensation and short-term incentives for compensation.



Environmental performance is supported and evaluated through Kinross' Safety and Sustainability audit program. To learn more about our audit program, see [Enhancing Our Audit Program](#) (page 28).

Grievances pertaining to environmental topics are reported via the Kinross Integrity Hotline and locally, via site-level community grievance mechanisms.

Our Chief Operating Officer is accountable for environmental performance across all areas of environmental management. At

the senior level, day-to-day corporate responsibility rests with the Vice-President, Safety and Sustainability for all environmental areas, except energy and climate change, which fall within the mandate of the Chief Technology Officer. Site-level accountability resides with the General Manager of each operation, and site reclamation and environmental performance is reported monthly and quarterly. Oversight and governance rests with the CRTC of the Kinross Board of Directors.

Managing Our Environmental Footprint

Our Performance

Over the past two years, performance highlights include:

- Met or exceeded site-level environmental targets for permitting, water management and concurrent reclamation
- Maintained International Cyanide Management Code certification at all operating sites with the certification of Tasiast in 2016 and recertification in 2016 and 2017 at

Kettle River-Buckhorn, Maricunga, Bald Mountain, Round Mountain and Kupol

- Completed Safety and Sustainability audits at Bald Mountain and Paracatu in 2016, and Round Mountain, Tasiast, Chirano, Kupol and Dvoinoye in 2017
- Pursued opportunities to improve energy efficiency through continuous improvement initiatives

- Further strengthened our Tailings Management Program to include an external geotechnical review panel and an internal, dedicated, geotechnical expert corporately.
- Proceeded with concurrent reclamation, including capping of tailings facilities at Paracatu, Tasiast and Chirano, surface and underground reclamation and closure at Kettle River-Buckhorn, and concurrent reclamation of waste rock at Bald Mountain.



Environmental Compliance

Kinross' activities are subject to a large number of environmental laws and regulations with a complex variety of permit conditions, environmental obligations, and reporting deadlines.

To manage environmental compliance, each site maintains an obligations register that contains all specific requirements and assigns responsibilities for all tasks required to manage and maintain compliance with

those requirements. Each site's compliance record is included in the CRPM, and performance against a compliance indicator directly affects a site's annual performance evaluation.

Kinross received one Notice of Violation (NOV) and zero fines in 2016. In 2017, we received three NOVs and one in early 2018. Two NOVs pertain to third-party transportation of materials at Paracatu and included a fine of

\$43,548 pertaining to one of the incidents. The other two NOVs pertain to exceedances under the water discharge permit at Kettle River-Buckhorn and required the filing of corrective action plans, which were done. For more information, see the most recent Kinross [2018 Management's Discussion and Analysis and Key Stakeholder Issues](#) (page 73) in this report.

Spills and Releases

All Kinross operations are designed and operated to minimize the potential consequences associated with accidental chemical spills and unplanned releases of untreated water.

Emergency plans are in place, together with trained personnel, to enable our operations to respond quickly and effectively to: 1) protect personnel and the environment, 2) reduce the size and potential consequences of the incident, and 3) promptly clean up and remediate the area.

In 2017, we experienced a single reportable spill of approximately 15,000 litres of diesel fuel at Maricunga, affecting the surrounding soil and a nearby stream. The spill was immediately contained and there was no fuel detected downstream from the incident. See Key Stakeholder Issues, Diesel spill and the Colla indigenous community of Rio Jorquera (page 72).



Water Management

Water is vital for life and for every aspect of our mining operations.

All of our operating sites are required to develop and implement water strategies that:

- Recognize stakeholder locations, needs, issues, and concerns pertaining to water
- Consider available and at-risk water supplies, physical water scarcity, and excess water scenarios
- Include appropriate operational and conservation strategies to manage water

In 2016-2017, compared with the previous CR-reporting period, the absolute volume of water consumed increased due to the 2016 acquisition of Bald Mountain and the remaining 50% of Round Mountain mine. Nevertheless, total consumption in 2016 and 2017 was below our five-year average, and almost 20% below our highest consumption levels registered in 2013.

All of our operations are designed to recycle processed water. In 2016 and 2017, our operations recycled 79% and 82% of the volume of water consumed, respectively.

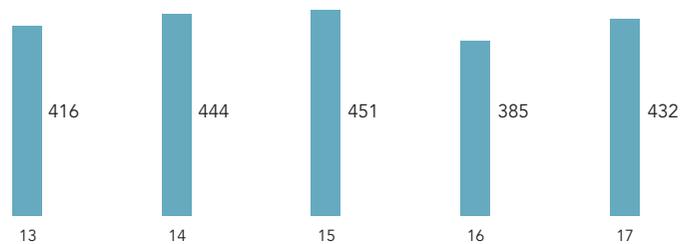
Other changes to our water management systems at the site level include construction of water treatment plants at Kupol and Fort Knox. Both of these operations have completed the final lift of their tailings storage facilities, and construction of water treatment serves the dual purpose of managing water inflows for the remainder of operations and preparing for eventual dewatering of the tailings facilities at closure.

Water Value

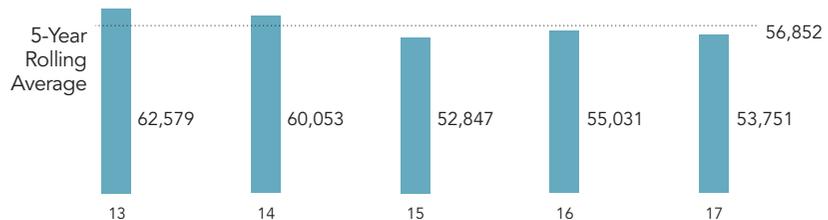
Each Kinross site determines the value of water based on four key drivers:

- the importance of water to key stakeholders
- the costs of water supply and meeting discharge standards
- identifiable risks to reliable water supply and acceptable discharge water qualities
- the magnitude of our “water footprint” or impact

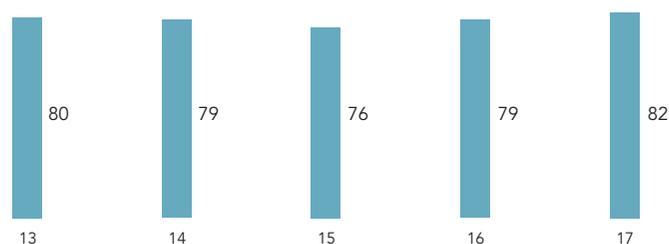
Water Intensity Rates¹
 (litres/tonne of ore processed)



Total Water Consumed¹
 (000 m³)



Water Recycling Rates¹
 (recycled water) (%)



¹ As a result of regular data review, it was determined that evaporation had been excluded from water consumption totals for Paracatu for previous reporting years. The previous years have been corrected in the graphs, and in the 2017 data tables.

Managing Our Environmental Footprint

Water at Paracatu

Overall water consumption at Kinross is heavily influenced by our Paracatu operation in Brazil which accounts for, on average, 57% of Kinross' total water consumption. Since 2014, the area around Paracatu has experienced a drought. Because our operation relies on rainfall and stream withdrawals, the drought impacted the amount of water available for our operations. Compared with water consumption in 2013, a pre-drought year, our water consumption at Paracatu has been lower by almost 25% over the past three years. The on-going drought contributed to a temporary 16-day production curtailment in the third quarter of 2016, and a three-month production curtailment in 2017.

There was no material impact on Kinross' total 2016 gold production, but the curtailment in 2017 resulted in a 20% decrease in the tonnes of ore processed over the prior year. The decrease in tonnes of ore processed is reflected in higher calculations of litres of water per tonne of ore processed for both Paracatu and the Company.

In response to the drought, the Paracatu operation has enacted numerous water conservation measures on site. A significant amount of water has been recovered as part of tailings reprocessing from the Santo Antonio tailings facility, for example. Kinross has also begun developing groundwater extraction wells to reduce our reliance on streamflow capture.

We also took steps to support the community during the drought. Our mine does not use any water from the watershed that serves as the municipal water supply, and does not impact the water supply for the



city of Paracatu. Nevertheless, at the height of the drought, the city also experienced water shortages. Kinross supplied what water it could to the city, at a time when ore processing was curtailed. We have also worked with local farmers and NGOs over the past several years to help the community protect local water resources. See [Case Study: Spring Protection Project and Paracatu](#) (page 111).

In October 2017, at the start of the rainy season, rainfall returned to more normal levels in areas around Paracatu.

Managing Water Scarcity

Kinross has two operations located in regions characterized as "water-stressed": Maricunga and Tasiast. In 2016 and 2017, gold production from water-stressed regions (based on fresh water consumption only) represented 6.3% and 3.4% of Kinross' total gold production, respectively.

Our Tasiast mine, located in the water-stressed region of Mauritania, uses brackish water and does not withdraw water from potable or freshwater sources. In 2017, Tasiast received government permits extending the use of the Sondage aquifer, which is expected to provide required water supplies over the life of mine.

Our Maricunga mine, located in Chile's water-stressed Atacama region, has experienced drought conditions over many years. Historically Kinross' most water-efficient operation, mining activities were suspended at Maricunga in July 2016 due to the imposition of a water curtailment order by Chile's environmental enforcement authority (SMA) and remained suspended throughout 2017. To learn more, see [Key Stakeholder Issues](#) (page 71). While no ore was mined or processed at Maricunga, the site continued to process heap leach solutions to recover gold.

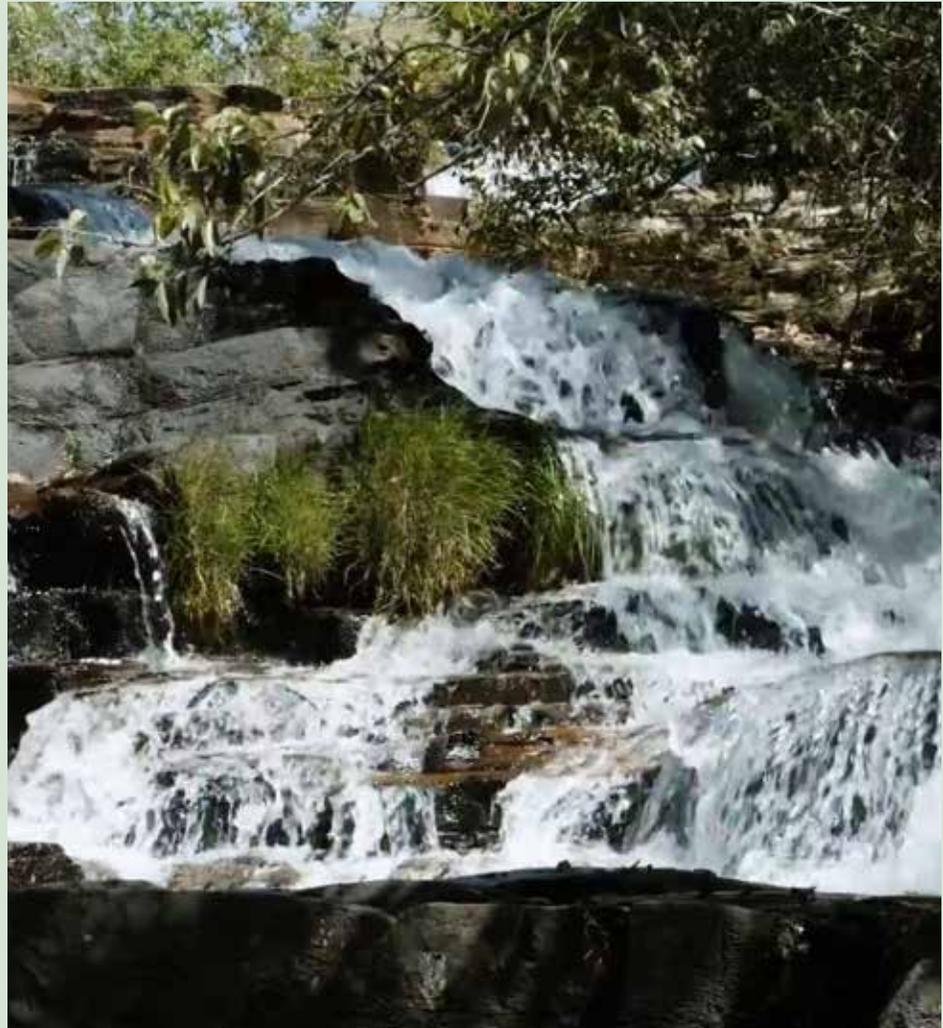
Case Study

Paracatu Water Resource Protection with Local Farmers

Paracatu is part of the Cerrado, the second biggest savanna in Brazil, with a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. Increased deforestation and growth in agriculture and livestock in the region have coincided with water shortage generally and a reduction in the flow from local springs. In 2009, Kinross entered into a partnership with the State Forestry Agency (IEF) and a local environmental organization (MOVER) to work with local farmers and communities on practical solutions for water conservation, with the goal of ensuring sustainable water resources for the local area.

The partnership focused on preservation and restoration of natural water springs, which were being damaged by livestock. Through the partnership, we built fences to keep livestock away from the springs, allowing natural revegetation of the area and regeneration of the springs.

Together with MOVER, we mapped properties, registered the rural producers, built fences and assisted with obtaining the necessary equipment. The results of this are already being realized with cleaner water and greater flow rates, allowing for irrigation of crops, orchards and also providing for general household use.



Since the inception of the project, 1,500 hectares of land have been protected, more than 100 rural producers have been helped, around 300 water springs and paths protected and many springs that had dried up now have water. In 2016, Kinross Paracatu won a prestigious environmental conservation award in Brazil for the Spring Protection Project in the category of "Best Example of Water, Air, Flora and Fauna." The

project is an important contribution to sustainable management of water resources in the Paracatu region and will help ensure that the natural biodiversity of the Cerrado is maintained. While this project contributes directly to SDG 6 (Clean Water) it also has a direct positive impact on Community Health and Well-Being (SDG 3).

[Watch the video.](#) 

Managing Our Environmental Footprint

Materials Use

Our mining operations use a broad range of materials during the mining and production process, including fuels, reagents, and blasting materials. Responsible consumption of these materials over the life of mine is important for operational efficiency and to mitigate any potential safety and environmental impacts in the workplace, the environment and the host community.

All of our sites have studied and implemented continuous improvement projects including the optimization of inputs such as reagents, blasting materials and energy. Both cyanide and lime consumption are optimized based on the type of ore and site production targets. Diesel and other fuel consumption are optimized through planning and identifying the shortest haulage routes at each



mine. For details on our energy use and efficiency initiatives, see [Energy and Climate Change](#) (page 114).

At the same time, our mining operations are committed to recycling and reusing materials, where possible.

See the [2017 Data Tables](#) (pages 132-145) for materials used.

Managing Cyanide

Cyanide is the most efficient reagent available for the dissolution and extraction of gold. However, due to its hazardous characteristics, using cyanide requires stringent control at all times to safeguard people and the environment.

Kinross was one of 14 initial signatory companies to the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMI) in 2005.

All Kinross operations use cyanide and all Kinross operations are certified under the ICMI, representing 100% of our gold production. Compliance with the ICMI is a key part of Kinross' commitment to protect our workers, communities and the environments in which we operate.

We integrate the Code's requirements into the design of all new or expanded facilities, and routinely engage with stakeholders regarding our cyanide management practices at all of our sites. Among the requirements, all Kinross sites understand and constantly adjust the addition of cyanide to avoid excessive use and consumption.

In 2017, we maintained Cyanide Code certification at all operating sites, including recertification at Chirano, Bald Mountain, Round Mountain and Kupol. In 2016, our Tasiast operation achieved initial certification as well.

Air Emissions

Mining activities produce air emissions which, left unchecked, could have potential impacts on people and the environment.

All sites operate in accordance with Kinross' management standards on air emissions control and to meet or exceed regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions where we operate. Our primary particulate matter emissions consist of dust from blasting, mining, hauling, dumping, crushing, and stockpiling rock. Our corporate-wide standards apply the North American standard for these dust emissions of 20% opacity. Our employees are trained to visually measure opacity and to recognize when particulate controls, which include baghouses, water sprays and watering/treating roadways, are needed.

Regarding point source emissions, we put particular emphasis on potential mercury emissions from thermal processes associated with refining, carbon regeneration and retorting. Trace amounts of mercury minerals can occur naturally in some types of gold deposits. At sites where mercury is present in ore in appreciable amounts (Fort Knox, Round Mountain, Kettle River-Buckhorn, Bald Mountain), we have implemented best practice controls for mercury.

In addition, each operating site monitors and reports on possible pollutants, including carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, sulphur dioxide, particulate, and a broad range of metals, including lead, cobalt, manganese, nickel and selenium.



Managing Noise and Vibration

Kinross uses explosives in its mining operations, which can create dust, noise and vibration. We work closely with our local stakeholders to address and minimize the noise and seismic impacts caused by blasting using sophisticated monitoring controls and by adjusting operations. To learn more, see Key Stakeholder Issues, Dust, Noise and Vibration at Paracatu, (page 70).

Other common air emissions are the result of hydrocarbon combustion in trucks and heavy equipment, mobile generators and other power generation sources. These emissions include nitrogen oxide (NOx) and sulphur oxide (SOx). Kinross estimated emissions of NOx were 2,096 metric tonnes in

2016 and 2,159 metric tonnes in 2017. Estimated SOx emissions were 621 metric tonnes in 2016 and 721 metric tonnes in 2017. All sites also maintain an inventory of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). Total volumes of ODS are low and they are not considered material for Kinross.

Energy and Climate Change

We recognize that climate change is one of the most important issues on the global sustainability agenda. In that context, we believe that the global mining industry can contribute positively to global efforts to mitigate the risks arising from climate change through responsible energy consumption and emissions reduction.

For our part, we continuously review our energy supply matrix to identify opportunities to diversify sources of non-renewable and renewable energy and reduce both cost and emissions. We incorporate energy efficiency into the design of our operations from the outset, including life-cycle assessment, and assess climate change as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for permitting new mine projects.

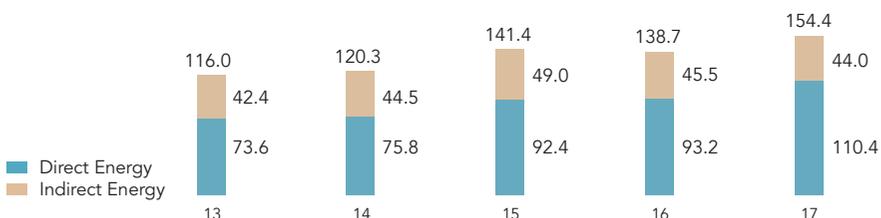
Our Senior Director, Energy Strategy co-ordinates and leads our efforts with respect to energy and GHG emissions reduction at all sites and reports to Kinross' Chief Technology Officer, a member of Kinross' Senior Leadership Team.

We take a disciplined, proactive and sustainable approach to energy management. Through performance, continuous improvement initiatives, process and mine planning optimization, each Kinross operating site strives to reduce direct energy consumed.

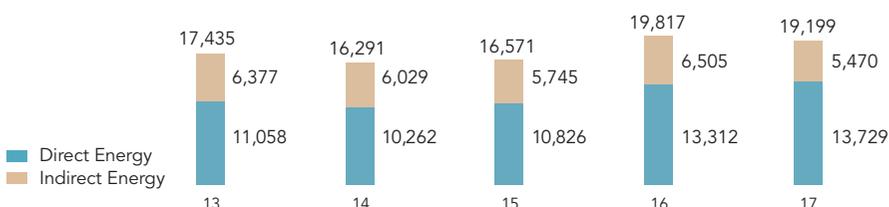
Over the last two years, our performance included:

- Energy use increased due to longer haul routes and deeper pits at some sites. Energy consumption at Tasiast increased due to the

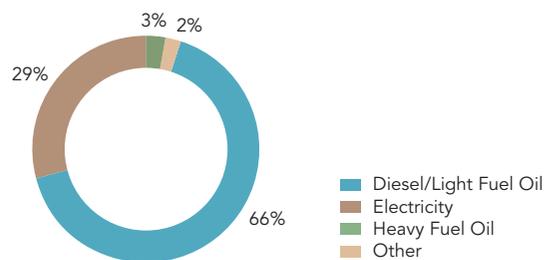
Energy Direct and Indirect Intensity Rates
 (megajoules/tonne of ore processed)



Total Energy Consumption
 (gigajoules x 1,000)



2017 Total Energy Consumption by Type



Historically, benchmarking against our peers in the industry has shown that our greenhouse gas intensity (emissions per tonne of ore processed) is among the lowest in the sector.

reduction in heap leach, increased milling and more waste rock

- Correspondingly, there was an increase in our greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) intensity (Scope 1, 2, and 3 using the Greenhouse

Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard)

- Energy efficiency projects completed in 2016 and 2017 resulted in savings of 34.8 million

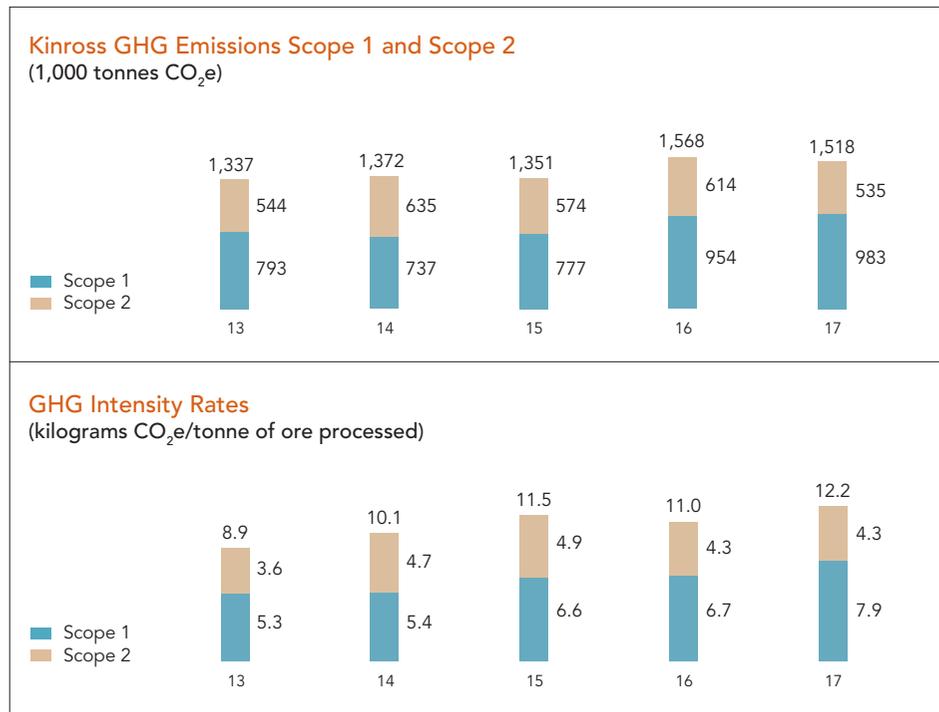
KINROSS 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report
Managing Our Environmental Footprint

kilowatt (kWh)/year of electricity and 4.65 million litres/year of fuel oil. This results in GHG savings of 19,535 tCO₂/year which represents a 1.4% reduction over 2015, above and beyond the 34,000 tCO₂/year (2.9%) reduction between 2013 and 2015

- Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3) relate to the combustion of fuels, and from indirect emissions of purchased lime and cyanide. Scope 3 emissions in 2016 and 2017, were 169 ktonnes and 161 ktonnes, respectively

In early 2018, we announced the acquisition of two hydroelectric power plants (155 MW installed capacity) in Brazil, which is expected to provide sustainable, renewable energy for our Paracatu operation.

Kinross has reported to the CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) since 2005. The CDP is an important global disclosure database for environmental management and performance, representing a network of investors and purchasers



of over \$100 trillion. For Kinross, participating in the CDP's annual energy and emissions response supports our commitment to transparency and to helping investors make informed decisions about

the Company. Please see Kinross' submissions (cdp.net) to the Carbon Disclosure Project for base year (2005) emissions for both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Innovation Opportunity Fund

In early 2018, Kinross launched the Innovation Opportunity Fund. A global initiative, its goal is to facilitate the sharing of best practices across all and any area of our business, to look at successful ideas for innovation, and to consider them in a global context. The Fund is designed to encourage and engage all employees to submit innovative ideas that could improve Kinross operations.

"At Kinross, we believe our people on the ground have the first-hand knowledge that can better our business," said Lauren Roberts, Chief Operating Officer. "This fund is designed to encourage all employees to submit ideas that can improve our business and operations, and make us an even safer and more efficient Company." With a broad mandate, Kinross expects submissions to explore innovations in all parts of the Company and every area of activity. From early stage concept ideas to proven technologies used in other industries, topics to be addressed can focus on specific operational challenges, or explore new ways to improve global energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The top ideas will be evaluated and implemented following approval. Once implemented, ideas will be considered for sharing at other Kinross sites to leverage best practices and further this global initiative.

Energy Efficiency Projects

At our existing operations, we are focused on optimization of haulage conditions and driver training since these lead to fuel savings, cost reductions, and reduced emissions.

Route optimization work at the Bald Mountain mine has saved more than 15,000 hours of haulage time since January 2017, while, at the Fort Knox mine in Alaska, more than 10% time savings have been achieved on the haul truck cycles to the heap leach pads. The operators of haul trucks are trained with simulators to develop

optimum driving skills, in particular for ramps and hills, in order to economize fuel consumption.

At our Paracatu mine in Brazil, the mine dispatch system is used to create grader work plans to prioritize the areas with the worst road conditions.

Optimization of the drill and blast process is another way to reduce emissions per tonne of ore processed. This has been used at the Paracatu mine to reduce equipment time in pushing blast material and improve the efficiency of the crusher and SAG mill in ore processing. These examples of operational excellence and continuous improvement result in significant cost savings through reduced fuel use and contribute directly to reduced emissions.

Other energy efficiency initiatives include optimizing of the mine fleet, automated process controls, and heat recovery from air compressors.

Kinross is in the construction phase of several projects including: Bald Mountain Vantage Complex Project, Round Mountain Phase W, and Gilmore. Incorporating energy efficiency into the design of our operations from the outset is an integral element of our energy strategy. Examples include mine planning, reducing haul distances, metallurgical process optimization, sizing of pumps to operate at optimal efficiency, efficient lighting, fuel management systems, and higher efficiency engines for power generation. These energy management projects are expected to contribute to further GHG savings.



Climate Change Risks and Opportunities

Climate change risks are identified through Kinross' Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program and then managed by their respective risk owners. At the corporate level, ownership of climate change risk resides with the Vice-President, Safety and Sustainability. The ERM program provides a business management tool to enhance risk-informed decision making at all levels of management, covering operations, projects, regions and corporate functions. The risks and opportunities arising from climate change will only become apparent as the impacts of climate change manifest themselves.

We have identified broad climate change risks and their potential impact. These include risks driven by changes to regulations due to climate change and, risks driven by change in the physical climate. Examples include the potential impact of warmer weather on ice roads, water scarcity due to less rainfall, and other extreme precipitation events.

Given the uncertainty in terms of the timing, extent and location of these climate-change-impacts, the full extent of these impacts is not known. As a result, Kinross has embraced an adaptive and flexible approach to try to understand



and predict these risks and opportunities. For a more detailed overview of risks and opportunities

arising from climate change, see Kinross' submission to the [Carbon Disclosure Project](#) at [cdp.net](#).

Waste Management

Our mining operations produce mineral wastes, such as waste rock and tailings, and a comparatively small amount of non-mineral wastes. The amount of mineral waste, tailings and waste rock is directly related to the amount of ore processed and, as such, data related to the amount of mineral waste are not meaningful indicators of performance. Our focus for responsible stewardship of these wastes is to ensure that the environmental effects are minimized and potential impacts do not pose a risk to people, the environment and wildlife at our operations and in the local community.

Our tailings management programs incorporate best-in-class tailings management standards, aligned with the Mining Association of Canada's guidance on tailings management and the International Commission on Large Dams, and incorporating best practices such as periodic independent reviews and detailed Operating, Maintenance and Surveillance (OMS) Manuals.

Kinross' tailings management standard applies to 100% of our tailings facilities at all stages of the mine life cycle. Our standards are applied from the outset, beginning with site selection, and require that the design, construction, operation and closure of tailings facilities are:

- Robust and physically stable under all anticipated climatic and operational conditions
- Designed, constructed and managed to meet or exceed regulatory and international standards of best practice. Our criteria for site selection and for



protecting the environment would exclude submarine or riverine tailings disposal

- Chemically stable so that the quality of the seepage or surface run-off does not endanger groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment
- Ready for closure at the end of mine life and can be reclaimed in a manner that ensures safety over many decades with a minimum of ongoing maintenance and in compliance with the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction where they are located.

Our program includes a quarterly Tailings Scorecard to monitor performance, and reporting and review of all site-specific key performance indicators related to surveillance, design, construction, closure, water management and

tailings disposition. The Scorecard is reported to Kinross' Chief Operating Officer and reviewed by the CRTC of the Board of Directors.

Oversight, accountability and independent review are essential components of our tailings management system and program. The General Manager of each Kinross site is responsible for the safe and timely design, construction, and operation of the tailings facility. Reporting to the site General Manager, the "Responsible Person" leads in the daily management of tailings facilities, including tailings disposal, water management, construction, monitoring, reclamation and closure. Kinross' Director, Environmental Affairs, has responsibility for updating the Kinross Tailings Management Standard and independent reviews (audit and assessment) of tailings facilities.

Managing Our Environmental Footprint

In 2017, we further strengthened our tailings program by expanding the external tailings dam review to a third-party panel of three geotechnical experts to provide additional expertise and multiple opinions adding to the depth of review. We also added a full-time, in-house geotechnical expert in tailings facilities to manage the program at the corporate level.

At Paracatu, given the proximity to the community, independent assessment of Paracatu's tailings facilities is conducted annually. Tailings reviews are conducted every two years at Fort Knox and every three years at all other Kinross operations.

Key indicators of performance in tailings management include:

- Zero incidents associated with our 10 operating and 13 closed tailings facilities
- 100% of our active tailings facilities have undergone independent third-party review in the last three years
- No issues identified in site Tailings Scorecards that would indicate potential increased risk

Waste Rock

For waste rock, our focus is on physical and chemical stability. From exploration, pre-feasibility and feasibility through to closure, we conduct extensive studies to characterize the geologic materials that will be exposed to weathering by our activities and the potential for acid rock drainage (ARD) and metals leaching. Geological Materials Management Plans are in place for



all sites. Regular monitoring and inspection are required to verify that design expectations are being met. Reclamation plans are also developed to eliminate or minimize the potential for acid generation.

At the end of 2017, an estimated 17.5% of Kinross' mineral waste was geochemically reactive. Over the period 2016-2017, we had zero incidents related to physical instability, or unexpected/uncontrolled ARD/metals leaching.

In 2017, Paracatu was awarded International Network for Acid Prevention (INAP) 2017 international award for Best Practices in Acid Rock Drainage Prevention at a mining site. The mine was recognized for its mine-planning model to control and effectively manage for potential ARD. The site has over 100 water quality monitoring stations in place to meet Brazilian standards, and specific disposal tanks and criteria to manage and reduce the risk of ARD and ensure high water quality.

Non-Mineral Waste

In contrast with management of mineral wastes described above, for non-mineral wastes, our focus is on seeking opportunities to reduce the volume of waste produced and to identify opportunities for recycling and reuse. Non-mineral wastes could include:

- used batteries
- fluorescent light bulbs
- cupels and crucibles
- waste oils and spent solvents
- grinding media and mill liners
- truck tires
- reagent packaging

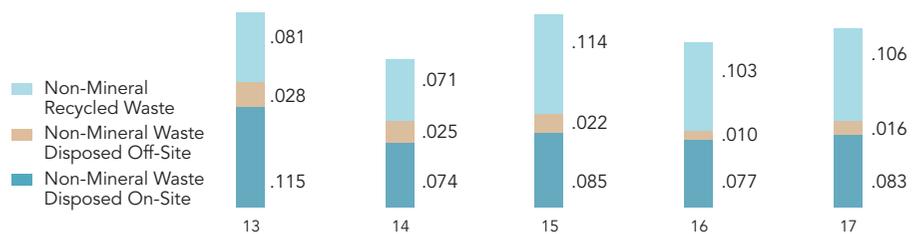
We dispose of materials that cannot be recycled or reused in a manner that is environmentally acceptable, in compliance with regulations and using safe handling and storage procedures. Disposal methods include bioremediation cells, incineration, composting and donations of reusable waste. All of our operations have recycling programs in place.

Over the past two years, ongoing efforts to reduce and divert waste to recycling programs have contributed to improvements in the volume of waste recycled. In 2016 and 2017, Kinross achieved a waste recycling rate of 54% and 52%, respectively. We achieved a significant 66% reduction in total hazardous waste from 2016 to 2017, due to a project at Maricunga to clean up and reduce the volume of waste stored on site.

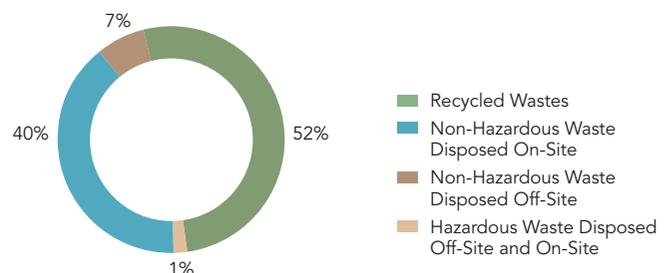
At Tasiast, we initiated the development of a waste management strategy to support composting and off-site recycling. At Chirano, nearly all non-mineral wastes generated are sold at a low price to local communities for recycling and use.



Non-Mineral Waste Intensities
 (kilograms/tonne of ore processed)



2017 Non-Mineral Wastes by Category
 (% of tonnes)



Biodiversity

Globally, Kinross operations control 122,360 ha of land. We have a responsibility to protect natural habitats and biodiversity close to our mining activities and to do so in consultation with local stakeholders.

Our activities are focused on preserving designated habitat areas and ensuring that our mining activities do not disturb protected and unprotected species living in protected areas. We work to ensure that our activities will not lead to the extinction of International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) listed endangered species.

Key elements include:

- Baseline surveys to identify and assess potential impacts and biodiversity risks associated with proposed activities
- Characterization includes, at a minimum, the IUCN Red Listed Category of all species identified and the presence and extent of their sensitive or critical habitat, their status under local law, and all species and habitat having special protection or status under national or local regulations
- Local stakeholder consultation, including local communities, NGOs, indigenous peoples and other community members in the development of site-specific biodiversity strategies and stewardship plans
- Preparation of Biological Resource Management Plans (BRMPs), and training to support their implementation



100%
 OF KINROSS SITES
 WITH BIODIVERSITY
 MANAGEMENT PLANS

100%
 OF KINROSS SITES
 ASSESSED FOR
 BIODIVERSITY
 RELATED RISKS

70
 IUCN RED-LISTED
 SPECIES AT KINROSS
 SITES IN 2017

- Monitoring programs and protection of both biodiversity and biological habitat
- Regular review of BRMPs over the mine life cycle, including expansion phases and closure, and regular updates to ensure achievement of biological stewardship objectives
- Site-level risk-based corporate audits, including biodiversity risks

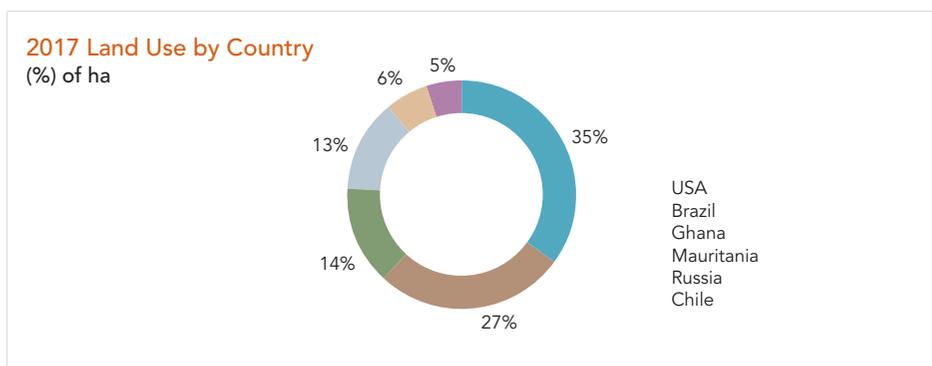
Managing Our Environmental Footprint

Best management practices such as netting, fencing, covers, piping, as well as policy measures related to fishing and hunting for all land within Kinross’ control are applied to protect biological resources, including aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna, from potentially harmful effects of mine operations and related infrastructure.

Kinross does not operate, explore, mine or drill in World Heritage areas of IUCN Category 1-IV protected areas. Two sites, Bald Mountain and Paracatu, are located in areas of high biodiversity value, with both implementing additional measures to protect the environment (see pages 123 and 124). Our Paracatu mine is located in the Cerrado Bioma, an area of national biodiversity significance protected under federal Brazilian law.

Biological Resource Management (BRMP) plans were in place at all Kinross operating sites in 2016 and 2017, covering all potentially impacting activities within our mining concessions. Our Nevada operations account for 60% of the total land area of Kinross’ mining concessions. Other sites with significant land positions, include Paracatu, Tasiast and Maricunga. There were 70 IUCN red-listed species present at our sites (in Brazil, Russia, and Nevada). All sites have active ongoing programs.

At the Bald Mountain mine, Kinross became the first company to participate in the Nevada Conservation Credit System for sage-



2017 Biodiversity Assessment

Operations (#)	9
Total land area (ha)	122,360
Operations with BRMP (#)	9
Total land area of sites with BRMP (ha)	122,360
Total land occupied by mining facilities (ha)	17,781
Sites Assessed (#)	9
Sites Assessed for Biodiversity (%)	100
Land Area Protected by Kinross (ha)	4,396
IUCN Red-Listed Species (#)	70

2017 IUCN Species by Level of Extinction Risk

Threat Level	Paracatu	Bald Mtn	Kupol	Totals
Least Concern	11	34	3	48
Near Threatened	8	5	–	13
Vulnerable	4	4	1	9
Totals	23	43	4	70

grouse habitat conservation. Under the program, Bald Mountain received conservation credits for its work to protect the sage-grouse habitat. To learn more about this innovative program, see [Bald Mountain – Nevada Sage-Grouse Conservation Credit System](#) (page 123).

At the Mineral Hill reclamation property, we donated permanent water rights and a conservation easement to Trout Unlimited and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation. See [Trout Unlimited Partnership at Mineral Hill](#) (page 125).

Bald Mountain Receives Conservation Credits for Sage-Grouse Protection

Kinross is the first company to be a part of the sage-grouse credit transaction under the Nevada Conservation Credit System Programs (CCS) which protects sage-grouse, classified as “Near Threatened” on the IUCN red list. It is anticipated that this transaction will protect nearly 4,047 ha of primary sage-grouse habitat in northeast Nevada. We believe that this program will continue to provide benefits to the bird through the preservation of habitat, as well as to industry by providing a clear path forward for future projects on public lands.

The CCS program was created by the State of Nevada, in partnership with stakeholders, to preserve and enhance sage-grouse habitats by trading conservation credits to offset potential environmental impacts from land use. It is a performance-driven and market-based approach to species conservation that quantifies benefits from enhancement and protection of habitat (credits) and negative impacts to habitat from anthropogenic disturbances (debits), operationalizes market transactions, and reports net benefit from all transactions processed by the Credit System.

Kinross’ Bald Mountain mine enrolled in the CCS program to meet its voluntary compensatory



“This is an excellent example of partnership and stewardship by federal, state and private sector stakeholders to conserve sagebrush habitat.” **Marci Todd, acting Nevada State Director of the Federal Bureau of Land Management**

mitigation obligations to offset potential sage-grouse effects due to its mining activities. A total of 5,251 life of mine credits are required to cover all of the facilities currently authorized in Bald Mountain’s South and North operation areas. Kinross sought to utilize the Tumbling JR Ranch (TJR), located adjacent to Bald Mountain and owned by a Kinross subsidiary, to develop credits. The TJR encompasses 5,024 ha privately owned acres from which it entered 3,946 ha of sage-grouse habitat into the CCS. In all, 4,177 credits are being generated by the TJR, and Kinross will be transferring approximately 2,500 of those credits to offset effects to sage-grouse habitat at Bald Mountain. To foster the long-term viability of the TJR’s sage-grouse population and habitat, management, monitoring and reporting will occur for the duration of the 30-year term.

The project includes limiting new disturbance and infrastructure on the ranch property, prohibiting conversion of the properties from rangeland to cropland, maintaining fencing, and implementing grazing management practices to preserve and conserve sage-grouse habitat and ensure long-term environmental stewardship that will benefit the species.

Kinross and Bald Mountain are committed to responsible mining and sound environmental stewardship, and this transaction is a significant example of that commitment in action.

This environmental initiative and support for habitat protection and biodiversity in the area contributes to advancing SDG 15 (Life on Land).

Supporting Conservation of Birds and Bats in Nevada

At Bald Mountain, there are a number of bird and bat species that utilize the landscape both in and around the mine for foraging and breeding purposes. Some of these species are year-round residents, but many of them are migratory in nature.

There are hazards at the mine that, if not controlled or mitigated, have the potential to impact birds and bats. In an effort to reduce these impacts, Bald Mountain has worked with the local Department of Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to implement management plans, including a Bird and Bat Conservation Strategy and an Eagle Conservation Plan. Some of the practices include monitoring of raptor nest locations and conducting additional nesting surveys during breeding season prior to commencing with any new ground disturbance activities. If breeding birds are observed in areas where mining or construction activities will occur, the mine takes measures to reduce noise or establish buffers around nests to lessen the potential impacts. We also manage other aspects, such as process solution, power distribution lines, and vehicle collisions, to reduce the potential for bird and bat mortalities.

Bald Mountain is located in an arid high-desert environment, where water attracts wildlife, including birds and bats. As such, it is important that we take measures to ensure that wildlife cannot access



To protect birds from entering areas containing process solution, bird ball floating covers provide a barrier to entry.

cyanide-laden process solution. All areas with open process solution have high fences and bird ball floating covers.

All newly constructed power lines at Bald Mountain meet standards to eliminate electrocution risks and the mine is implementing a plan to retrofit older power lines that do not meet these new standards. Lastly, in areas in which there are nesting birds, speed limits may be reduced from

35 mph to 15 mph when there is a likelihood that newly fledged young could be present on roadways.

The site had zero avian/bat-related mortalities in 2017 compared to four in 2016, demonstrating progress made to strengthen the co-existence of responsible mining and wildlife.

This project contributes directly to SDG 15 (Life on Land).

Case Study

Trout Unlimited Partnership at Mineral Hill

Responsible environmental stewardship is important to Kinross and this includes finding creative ways to make good use of reclaimed mining properties. The Mineral Hill property was mined until 1996 by TVX Mineral Hill, Inc., and then acquired in 2003 by Kinross Gold USA. Kinross continued the reclamation already underway at the site earning the U.S. Bureau of Land Management's Hard Rock Mineral Environmental Award in 2011.

The property is located just a few miles north of the world renowned Yellowstone National Park. In August 2017, we announced a unique partnership with the U.S.-based non-profit conservation groups Trout Unlimited and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, including donations of water rights and a land conservation easement.

Kinross donated water rights in Pine Creek and Bear Creek, two Yellowstone River tributaries, which represent about 3 billion gallons of water per annum, to Trout



Unlimited. The donation will protect in-stream flows, enhancing the resiliency of the Yellowstone River ecosystem for the benefit of the Yellowstone cutthroat trout, other fish species, wildlife, recreation, and the State of Montana. We also donated a 222 ha conservation easement to the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation to permanently protect an important elk migration corridor, and to protect vital wildlife habitat for deer, wolves, moose and bear.

For Kinross, Trout Unlimited, and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, these significant donations represent the realization of true partnerships between a mining company and two leading conservation groups to protect critical water and land habitats.

This project contributes directly to SDG 6 (Clean Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

[Watch the video.](#) 

Reclamation and Closure

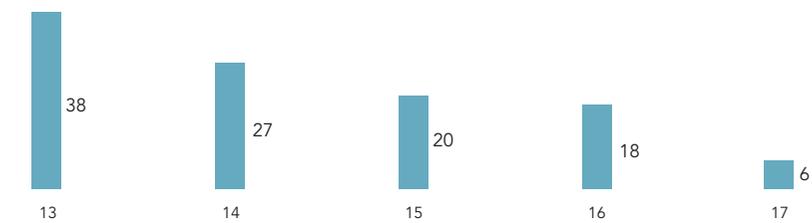
Returning land disturbed by mining to stable and productive post-mining land uses is fundamental to our business strategy, responsible environmental stewardship, and to meeting stakeholder expectations for land use, addressing short- and long-term environmental and community development objectives.

All Kinross sites develop and maintain reclamation and closure plans that meet our corporate Reclamation and Closure Standards and deliver on our reclamation obligations. Key elements include:

- Mine closure planning beginning in the pre-feasibility phase of a new mining project, before construction, and updated throughout the life of each mining operation
- Reclamation test plots, as well as engineering and environmental studies and impact assessments during operation to verify and optimize site reclamation strategies and plans
- Ongoing review and update of site closure plans, including consultation with local stakeholders to support changes arising from permitting or mine expansion over the life of mine
- Regular review and update of comprehensive closure and post-closure plans as new information and technologies become available
- Reclamation and closure liabilities annual review internally and by external auditors



Disturbed Area at Closed Sites
 (as at December 31) (ha)



- Formal agreements to support responsible divestment between Kinross and the purchaser of a site to ensure that closure requirements,

both environmental and financial, are met and that Kinross is protected from future liability

Managing Our Environmental Footprint

During operations, responsibility for closure planning resides with the General Manager of each site. Post-closure, the Kinross Reclamation Business Unit, working with the General Manager of each reclamation property, is responsible for the implementation, closure and eventual divestiture of each Kinross reclamation property.

Kinross sites are also required to develop and maintain a Community Plan for Closure. To learn more about our social closure requirements, see [Community Planning for Mine Closure](#) in the community section of this report.

In 2016 and 2017, we made progress in a number of key areas of our reclamation program.

Highlights include:

- Advanced the reclamation of Kettle River-Buckhorn including earthworks, construction of underground bulkheads, and installation of a larger water treatment plant. For more information, see [Reclamation of Buckhorn Mine](#) (page 129).
- Divested Mineral Hill and DeLamar reclamation sites in 2017
- Announced and completed a partnership with Trout Unlimited and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation at the Mineral Hill reclamation site to protect and conserve important fish and wildlife habitat adjacent to Yellowstone National Park. The agreement includes water rights and a conservation easement. To learn more, see the [Case Study: Trout Unlimited Partnership at Mineral Hill](#)
- Completed 2017 with four reclamation sites, including: Kettle River-Buckhorn, Hayden Hill, Sunnyside, and Champagne, all based in the United States
- Advanced capping of tailings dams at Paracatu, Chirano and Tasiast
- Reclaimed deer habitat at Bald Mountain, earning an award sponsored by the Nevada Department of Wildlife (see page 128)
- Carried out backfilling of one of the open pits at Chirano



Best Practices in Concurrent Reclamation at Bald Mountain

Bald Mountain is one of the largest mine sites by area in North America. Located at the south end of the Ruby Mountain Range, the land surrounding the mine acts as a wildlife and wild horse habitat, rangeland for livestock, and is also used for a multitude of recreation activities, such as wildlife viewing, hunting, and hiking.

Bald Mountain's concurrent reclamation program is designed to provide stable post-mining landforms that support wildlife habitat and domestic grazing, blend existing topography with final slopes to minimize visual resource impacts, establish erosional stability and protect water resources, regenerate a stable and diverse plant community, and maintain public safety.

The inherent connection of our employees to the outdoors is additional impetus to ensure that mining impacts are minimized and reclamation projects are sufficiently completed. In 2017, the mine was awarded the Nevada Department of Wildlife's 2017 Excellence in Mine Reclamation



Award for Concurrent Reclamation and Wildlife Habitat Restoration for performing approximately 445 ha of reclamation, which reduced disturbance within, and adjacent to, an important mule deer migration corridor.

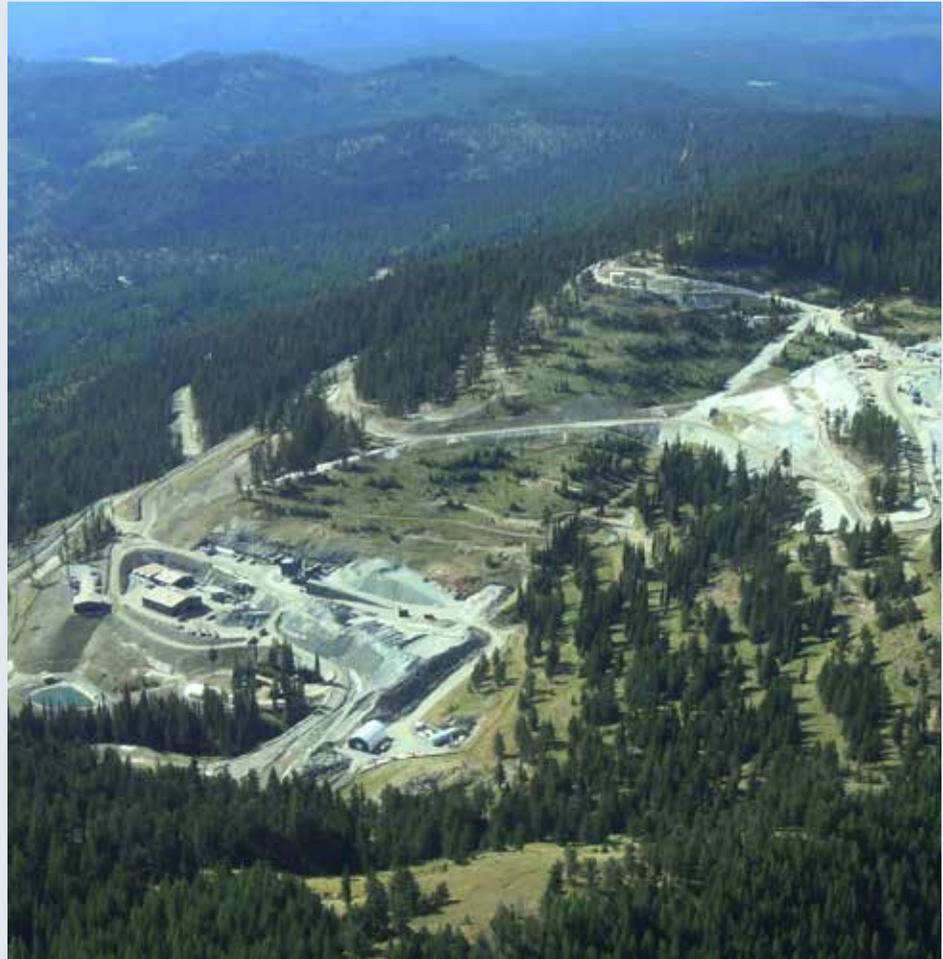
Examples of the concurrent reclamation measures undertaken include backfilling pits to minimize disturbance, sloping landform

features to allow for wildlife and livestock movement, blending and shaping mine landforms to match the surrounding topography, leaving islands of native vegetation intact, and, when required, bringing in outside experts to assist in the reclamation of mining features that are complex, or in difficult topography to ensure the long-term stability of those features.

Reclamation of the Buckhorn Mine

The reclamation plans for the Buckhorn mine were put in place right at the start of mine construction in late 2006, and the first concurrent reclamation work started in 2011. This approach, which included the slopes along the 13 km access road and borrow pits, was successful in ensuring minimal visual impact of our operations plus rapid return of impacted areas to the natural environment.

During mining, other work was done to prepare for reclamation of the site. Construction fill and development rock were placed underground as part of reclamation as well as for operational needs. By the end of mining, very little development rock remained on surface. After mining ended, a campaign was performed to excavate construction fill and place it underground, with approximately 150,000 tonnes of construction fill being removed and managed. During the same period, surface buildings and facilities were dismantled, after which the cleared areas were reclaimed. This involved continuing the removal of remaining construction fill, filling in against highwalls, and re-contouring slopes to final natural-looking grades. Topsoil was then placed and spread out, and erosion control structures were installed. Bulkheads were designed and installed



progressively in mine openings including portals and ventilation/escape raises.

Between July and late October 2017, approximately 60% of the mine site was reclaimed before work stopped for the winter. In 2018, the

last bulkhead will be poured and re-contouring work will continue to finish the last reclamation at the site. Re-vegetation will take place as soon as possible afterwards. The reclamation work at the Buckhorn mine contributes to Life on Land (SDG 15).

When mining finished at Buckhorn at the end of Q2 2017, the reclamation of the access road, according to state and federal agency standards, was completed in less than two months.

Voluntary Commitments and Memberships

Voluntary Commitments and Memberships

Corporate

- Business for Social Responsibility
- Carbon Disclosure Project
- Devonshire Initiative
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- International Cyanide Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold
- International Network for Acid Prevention
- United Nations Global Compact
- Voluntary Principles for Security and Human Rights*
- World Gold Council

Canada

- Canada Council for the Americas
- Canadian Business for Social Responsibility
- Canadian Mining Innovation Council
- C.D. Howe Institute
- Mining Association of Canada
- Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada
- The Fraser Institute

United States

- Alaska Chamber of Commerce
- Alaska Miners Association
- American Exploration and Mining Association
- Colorado Mining Association
- Council of Alaska Producers
- Elko Area Chamber of Commerce
- Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce

- Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation
- National Mining Association
- Nevada Mining Association
- Nevada Taxpayers Association
- Nye Communities Coalition
- Republic Chamber of Commerce
- Resource Development Council
- Rotary Club of Fairbanks
- Tri-County Economic Development District
- White Pine County Chamber of Commerce
- Women's Mining Coalition

Brazil

- Associação Mineira de Defesa do Ambiente (Minas Gerais Association for Environmental Protection)
- Brazilian Association of Corporate Communication (ABERJE)
- Brazilian Association of Large Energy Consumers (ABRACE)
- Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce
- Brazilian Mining Institute (Instituto Brasileiro de Mineração)
- Commercial and Industrial Association of Paracatu
- Minas Gerais Association of Commerce – Mining Commission
- Minas Gerais State Industry Federation (FIEMG)
- Movimento Verde de Paracatu
- National Confederation of Industries (CNI)
- Sustainable Development Agency of Paracatu
- Union of Extractive Industries of Minas Gerais State (SINDIEXTRA)

Chile

- Chile-Canada Chamber of Commerce
- Consejo Minero de Chile
- Corporación Pro Atacama (CORPROA)
- CORESMIN (Regional Council of Mining & Safety)
- SONAMI (National Mining Society of Chile)
- Fundación PROhumana Chile (PROhumana Foundation Chile)

Russia

- American Chamber of Commerce in Russia (Amcham)
- Canada Eurasia Russia Business Association (CERBA)
- Foreign Investment Advisory Council (FIAC)
- International Council for Co-operation and Investment (ICCI)
- Mining Advisory Council, Russian Gold Producers' Union

Ghana

- Ghana Chamber of Mines

Mauritania

- Fédération des Industries de Mauritanie (FIM)

*Kinross supports the Voluntary Principles but, as at December 31, 2017, was not a formal signatory.

Awards and Recognitions

Awards and Recognitions

- Awarded RobecoSam Sustainability Award, 2018 Industry Mover
- Named among the Best 50 Corporate Citizens in Canada by Corporate Knights (2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)
- Achieved the top ranking among gold mining companies and a ranking of 26 out of 231 companies in the *Globe and Mail* 2016 annual corporate governance survey. In 2017, Kinross tied for the top gold mining company, and achieved a ranking of 32 out of 242 companies
- Listed on the Jantzi Social Index® since 2007
- Named as a constituent of the MSCI Global Sustainability Index for 2016 and 2017

Health and Safety

Chirano

- At the Ghana Mining Industry Awards, held by the Ghana Chamber of Mines, Chirano received awards for Best Mine Team for Safety & First Aid, Best Mine Safety & First Aid Team Manager, Best Improved Mine, Third Best Mine based on Occupational Injury Statistics, and Third Best Mine Based on Health, Safety and Environmental Audit

Bald Mountain

- Received the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the U.S. National Mining Association Mine Safety and Health Technology Award
- Awarded 1st Place amongst Nevada's Large Metal Mines as the Safest Large Surface Mine by the Nevada Mining Association (2018)

Kettle River-Buckhorn

- The Buckhorn Mine received the National Mining Association's prestigious 2017 Sentinels of Safety Award for Outstanding Safety Performance in the Small Underground Metals Group

Round Mountain

- Round Mountain received second place in 2016 and 2017 as the Safest Large Surface Mine by the Nevada Mining Association

Tasiast

- Tasiast received a "Remote Healthcare" award from the International SOS Foundation in which Tasiast ranked 3rd out of 25 entries in June 2017

Maricunga

- Received the CORESMIN Atacama Award for Mining Safety in 2017 from the Atacama Regional Committee for Safe Mining, for promoting risk prevention and workplace safety

Environment

Brazil

- Received the prestigious environmental conservation Hugo Werneck Award in 2016 in the category of "Best Example in Water, Air, Flora, and Fauna" for Paracatu's work on the Spring Protection Project
- Received the 2016 International Award of the International Network for Acid Prevention (INAP) for the implementation of best practice identification, planning and management of potentially reactive geologic materials at a mining site

Bald Mountain

- Received the Nevada Department of Wildlife 2017 Excellence in Mine Reclamation Award for Concurrent Reclamation and Wildlife Habitat Restoration for excellence in reclamation

Russia

- Named the top gold mining company in the 2016 World Wildlife Fund Russia rating of companies in Russia and second among all mining companies in environmental responsibility
- Awarded first place in the 2017 World Wildlife Fund Russia rating, in both environmental management, public disclosure and transparency with communities, and second in the impact on the environment category

Community and Workplace

Brazil

- Awarded Best Place to Work (One of the 150 best companies to work) by Você SA in 2016
- Paracatu was named the 2017 "Company of the Year" (Mining Sector) from *Brazil Mineral Magazine*
- Received in 2017 the Compliance Brazil for Excellence in Social Responsibility Management from Grupo Verde Ghaia
- Received in 2017 a Merit Award for Business from Casa do Empresário

Kettle River-Buckhorn

- Received the prestigious U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) 2016 Hardrock Mineral Community Outreach and Economic Security Award in recognition of the Kettle River-Buckhorn mine's social closure plan



In this section:

Aggregate Corporate Performance Data **133**
Site Performance Data **135**

2017 CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY DATA TABLES

Aggregate Corporate Performance Data^{1,2,3,4}

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Ore Processed (Tonnes)	124,408,000	142,889,000	117,113,000	135,285,000	150,251,000
Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces)	2,673,533	2,789,150	2,594,652	2,710,390	2,631,092
Safety⁵ (100% basis)					
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.08
Fatal Injuries	1	0	0	0	0
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate	0.32	0.35	0.33	0.38	0.43
Occupation Illness Frequency Rate	0.02	0.01	n/r	n/r	n/r
Environmental					
General (100% basis)					
Number of Regulatory Actions	3	1	4	0	8
Fines (US\$)	43,548	0	7,600	116,000	107,000
Number of Major Spills	1	0	1	1	6
Energy/Greenhouse Gas					
Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	19,199,000	19,817,000	16,571,000	16,291,000	17,435,000
Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	13,729,000	13,312,000	10,826,000	10,262,000	11,058,000
Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	5,470,000	6,505,000	5,745,000	6,029,000	6,377,000
Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne)	154	139	141	120	116
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) ⁶ (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	1,518,000	1,568,000	1,351,000	1,372,000	1,337,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne)	12.2	11.0	11.5	10.1	8.9
Water Use					
Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³)	16,734,000	17,743,000	11,306,000	11,859,000	10,860,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³)	21,149,000	17,727,000	12,639,000	16,759,000	20,756,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³)	22,705,000	26,826,000	24,537,000	34,440,000	51,823,000
Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³) ⁷	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³)	3,664,000	2,726,000	3,026,000	4,206,000	5,671,000
Total Water Withdrawn (m ³)	64,253,000	65,022,000	51,508,000	67,264,000	89,110,000
Net Changes in Water Storage ⁸ (m ³)	1,417,000	3,383,000	(6,638,000)	1,425,000	21,395,000
Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³)	4,453,000	4,814,000	2,025,000	2,244,000	2,096,000
Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³)	4,631,000	4,712,000	4,857,000	3,542,000	3,040,000
Total Water Discharge (m ³)	9,085,000	9,526,000	6,882,000	5,786,000	5,136,000
Total Water Consumed ⁹ (m ³)	53,751,000	55,031,000	52,847,000	60,053,000	62,579,000
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne)	432	385	451	444	416
Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed) ¹⁰	82	79	76	79	80
Significant Materials Use					
Diesel Fuel (m ³)	334,600	339,400	257,000	241,000	260,800
Heavy Fuel Oil (m ³)	14,700	4,400	18,000	19,000	10,000
Cyanide (CN) (Tonnes as CN)	33,800	38,400	34,200	31,800	27,100
Lime (Tonnes)	112,900	168,800	161,800	222,700	189,000
Blasting Agents (Tonnes)	69,270	66,400	60,600	51,500	77,000

n/r = not reported

1 All figures are reported from continuing operations unless otherwise noted.

2 All figures are reported based on Kinross' percent of ownership (Chirano 90% and Round Mountain 50% for years 2012-2015). Figures for Round Mountain for 2016 are reported at 100% following the acquisition of the remaining 50% not already owned.

3 Figures shown are rounded and may not add up due to rounding.

4 Aggregated data from 2012-2013 includes La Coipa.

5 Frequency rates in all safety data are for 200,000 hours worked and represent data for both employees and contractors.

6 Scope 3 emissions for 2017 were 161,378 tonnes CO₂e.

7 Because of the remote location, our operations do not use municipal water.

8 As a result of regular data review, it was determined that evaporation had been excluded from water consumption totals for Paracatu for previous reporting years. The previous years have been corrected in the graphs, and in the 2017 data tables.

9 The methodology consists of total water withdrawn less discharges and changes in on-site water storage.

10 In 2014, Kinross modified the Water Recycled calculation. Water Recycled Percentage is the water recycled as a percentage of the sum of the water consumed plus recycled. Data for 2013 has been revised accordingly.

KINROSS 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report
2017 CR Data Tables

Aggregate Corporate Performance Data

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Environmental (continued)					
Wastes					
Mineral Wastes					
Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes)	193,732,000	201,289,000	129,401,000	98,563,000	135,466,000
Tailings Produced (Tonnes)	59,191,000	71,369,000	68,047,000	73,628,000	83,251,000
Non-Mineral Wastes					
Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	19	486	377	492	497
Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	357	616	601	579	616
Total Hazardous Waste	376	1,102	978	1,071	1,113
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	10,272	10,500	9,586	9,485	16,824
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	1,660	792	1,985	2,865	3,567
Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	11,932	11,292	11,571	12,350	20,391
Recycled Wastes (Tonnes)	13,204	14,700	13,329	9,622	12,239
Non-Mineral Recycled Wastes ¹¹ (Tonnes)	0.106	0.103	0.114	0.071	0.081
Non-Mineral Wastes Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	0.016	0.010	0.022	0.025	0.028
Non-Mineral Wastes Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	0.083	0.077	0.085	0.074	0.115
Land Status ¹² (100% basis)					
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year	17,781 ¹³	17,390	15,615	15,118	14,855
Land newly disturbed during reporting period (ha)	563	640	528	554	448
Land reclaimed during reporting year (ha)	175	249	46	57	185
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha)	18,169	17,781	16,097	15,615	15,118
Protected Habitat (ha)	4,396	4,396	4,396	7,801	7,791

¹¹ Non-mineral recycled wastes includes oil that is burned on Kinross' sites for heating. It also includes tires that are sent off site to be recycled.

¹² Land status reporting was modified to show the current balance of land disturbed.

¹³ Total land disturbed at the beginning of 2016 increased due to the acquisition of Bald Mountain and a correction to 2015 data at Paracatu.

Other Performance Data

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Environmental					
General - South America					
Number of Regulatory Actions ¹⁴	0	1	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)	0	0	0	2,510	0
Land Status - North America Closed Sites					
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year	18	20	27	38	44
Disturbance during reporting year (ha)	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation during reporting year (ha)	0	2	7	11	6
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) ¹⁵	6	18	20	27	38

¹⁴ Regulatory action is for Kinross' closed operation at La Coipa.

¹⁵ Previously closed sites, DeLamar and Mineral Hill, were divested in 2017, reducing the total land disturbed at the end of 2017 to 6 ha.

KINROSS 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report
2017 CR Data Tables

Site Performance Data - Fort Knox, USA

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Operations					
Mining Method: Open Pit					
Processing Method: Carbon-in-pulp (CIP), gravity, heap leach					
Employees	625	656	665	649	625
Ore Processed (Tonnes)	32,736,000	42,360,000	38,664,000	39,386,000	42,419,000
Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces)	381,115	409,844	401,553	379,453	421,641
Safety					
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate	0.24	0.11	0.00	0.12	0.00
Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate	0.85	0.00	0.56	0.84	1.07
Occupation Illness Frequency Rate	0.00	0.00	n/r	n/r	n/r
Environmental					
General					
Number of Regulatory Actions	0	0	0	0	1
Fines Paid (US\$)	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Major Spills	0	0	0	0	0
Energy/Greenhouse Gas					
Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	3,432,000	3,757,000	3,508,000	3,396,000	3,208,000
Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	2,317,000	2,651,000	2,465,000	2,366,000	2,204,000
Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	1,115,000	1,106,000	1,043,000	1,030,000	1,005,000
Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne)	105	89	91	86	76
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	435,000	457,000	423,000	455,000	417,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne)	13.3	10.8	10.9	11.5	9.8
Water Use					
Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³)	4,326,000	4,495,000	4,156,000	4,558,000	2,555,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³)	0	0	46,000	1,659,000	2,449,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³)	2,449,000	2,284,000	2,264,000	5,506,000	2,732,000
Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn (m ³)	6,774,000	6,779,000	6,466,000	11,723,000	7,736,000
Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) ¹⁶	144,000	601,000	923,000	4,822,200	(633,022)
Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³)	1,412,000	745,000	441,000	0	0
Total Water Discharged (m ³)	1,412,000	745,000	441,000	0	0
Total Water Consumed (m ³)	5,218,000	5,434,000	5,103,000	6,901,000	8,369,000
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne)	159	128	132	175	197
Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed)	87	87	85	88	83
Significant Materials Use					
Diesel Fuel (m ³)	58,900	68,100	63,100	60,300	55,700
Cyanide (Tonnes as CN)	2,300	2,200	2,000	1,664	1,318
Lime (Tonnes)	10,100	12,800	10,200	11,805	10,625
Blasting Agents (Tonnes)	10,991	13,200	13,000	9,651	12,991
Wastes					
Mineral Wastes					
Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes)	25,278,000	27,433,000	32,450,000	29,783,000	35,772,000
Tailings Produced (Tonnes)	10,184,000	11,933,000	12,621,000	11,892,000	12,668,000
Non-Mineral Wastes					
Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	2	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	0	2	4	2	3
Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	2	2	4	2	3
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	527	798	606	276	427
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	72	60	97	60	232
Total Non-Hazardous Waste	599	857	703	336	659
Recycled Wastes	1,628	1,443	2,346	n/r	n/r
Land Status (100% basis)					
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year	1,701	1,665	1,651	1,627	1,551
Disturbance during reporting year (ha)	25	36	14	24	76
Reclamation during reporting year (ha)	0	0	0	0	0
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha)	1,726	1,701	1,665	1,651	1,627
Protected Habitat (ha)	0	0	0	0	0

¹⁶ Significant increase in water stored during 2014 due to a record rainfall season.

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Site Performance Data - Round Mountain, USA

(Since 2016: 100% ownership: 2012-2015: 50% ownership unless otherwise noted.)

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Operations					
Mining Method: Open Pit					
Processing Method: Heap leach, carbon-in-leach (CIL), gravity					
Employees	804	809	875	899	871
Ore Processed (Tonnes)	23,270,000	23,713,000	11,042,000	13,013,000	10,797,000
Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces)	436,932	378,264	197,818	169,839	162,826
Safety (100% basis)					
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate	0.30	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.09
Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate	0.41	0.47	0.66	1.25	0.85
Occupation Illness Frequency Rate	0.00	0.00	n/r	n/r	n/r
Environmental					
General (100% basis)					
Number of Regulatory Actions	0	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Major Spills	0	0	0	0	0
Energy/Greenhouse Gas					
Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	2,667,000	2,753,000	1,296,000	1,279,000	1,263,000
Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	2,063,000	2,092,000	1,008,000	999,000	948,000
Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	604,000	661,000	288,000	280,000	315,000
Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne)	115	116	117	98	117
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	193,000	214,000	104,000	109,000	127,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne)	8.3	9	9.4	8.4	11.7
Water Use					
Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³)	10,413,000	10,395,000	4,906,000	4,747,000	5,411,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³)	371,000	473,000	390,000	656,000	566,000
Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn (m ³)	10,784,000	10,868,000	5,296,000	5,403,000	5,977,000
Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³)	2,700	(3,165)	(7,703)	(298)	1,455
Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³)	4,204,000	4,630,000	1,954,000	2,254,000	1,513,000
Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Discharged (m ³)	4,204,000	4,630,000	1,954,000	2,254,000	1,513,000
Total Water Consumed (m ³)	6,576,000	6,241,000	5,103,000	3,149,000	4,463,000
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne)	283	263	303	242	413
Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed)	89	90	84	90	83
Significant Materials Use					
Diesel Fuel (m ³)	50,700	52,300	25,500	25,100	11,200
Cyanide (Tonnes as CN)	16,200	15,700	8,200	6,997	4,145
Lime (Tonnes)	54,000	87,000	37,900	38,473	15,071
Blasting Agents (Tonnes)	10,400	14,422	7,500	4,071	6,568
Wastes					
Mineral Wastes					
Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes)	33,263,000	32,316,000	18,109,000	15,623,000	26,614,000
Tailings Produced (Tonnes)	3,045,000	3,682,000	1,352,000	1,640,000	1,812,000
Non-Mineral Wastes					
Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	3	1	2	2	0
Total Hazardous Waste	3	1	2	2	0
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	3,817	3,628	3,265	2,534	2,534
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	31	28	23	21	3
Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	3,848	3,656	3,288	2,555	2,537
Recycled Wastes (Tonnes)	1,328	1,013	1,334	1,553	662
Land Status (100% basis)					
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year	3286	3,286	3,092	3,052	3,027
Disturbance during reporting year (ha)	68	0	194	40	25
Reclamation during reporting year (ha)	0	0	0	0	0
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha)	3354	3,286	3,286	3,092	3,052
Protected Habitat (ha)	0	0	0	0	0

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Site Performance Data - Bald Mountain, USA

	2017	2016
Operations		
Mining Method: Open Pit		
Processing Method: Heap leach		
Employees	547	543
Ore Processed (Tonnes)	21,615,000	10,656,000
Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces)	282,715	130,144
Safety		
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate	0.00	0.00
Fatal Injuries	0	0
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate	0.91	1
Occupation Illness Frequency Rate	0.00	0.00
Environmental		
General		
Number of Regulatory Actions	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)	0	0
Number of Major Spills	0	0
Energy/Greenhouse Gas		
Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	2,178,000	1,792,000
Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	2,053,000	1,678,000
Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	125,000	114,000
Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne)	101	168
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	156,000	132,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne)	7.2	12
Water Use		
Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³)	748,000	785,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³)	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³)	35,000	44,000
Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0
Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³)	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn (m ³)	783,000	829,000
Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³)	(33,000)	(29,700)
Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³)	0	0
Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³)	0	0
Total Water Discharged (m ³)	0	0
Total Water Consumed (m ³)	816,000	858,000
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne)	38	81
Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed)	99	98
Significant Materials Use		
Diesel Fuel (m ³)	52,700	43,300
Cyanide (Tonnes as CN)	5,100	3,600
Lime (Tonnes)	23,600	4,300
Blasting Agents (Tonnes)	10,600	14,500
Wastes		
Mineral Wastes		
Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes)	81,590,000	71,723,000
Tailings Produced (Tonnes)	0	0
Non-Mineral Wastes		
Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	0	0
Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	22	13
Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	22	13
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	0	0
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	6	4
Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	6	4
Recycled Wastes (Tonnes)	831	n/r
Land Status (100% basis)		
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year	1,816	1,855
Disturbance during reporting year (ha)	117	62
Reclamation during reporting year (ha)	34	101
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha)	1,899	1,816
Protected Habitat (ha)	0	0

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Site Performance Data - Kettle River-Buckhorn, USA

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Operations					
Mining Method: Underground					
Processing Method: Carbon-in-leach					
Employees	53	167	191	214	229
Ore Processed (Tonnes)	234,000	441,000	437,000	394,000	404,000
Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces)	76,570	112,274	97,368	123,382	150,157
Safety					
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate	0.65	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate	2.59	0.82	0.70	0.35	0.54
Occupation Illness Frequency Rate	1.94	0.41	n/r	n/r	n/r
Environmental					
General					
Number of Regulatory Actions	1	0	0	0	1
Fines Paid (US\$)	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Major Spills	0	0	0	0	0
Energy/Greenhouse Gas					
Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	203,000	336,000	330,000	346,000	355,000
Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	107,000	178,000	170,000	186,000	193,000
Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	96,000	158,000	160,000	160,000	162,000
Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne)	867	763	757	877	880
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	8,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne)	33	29	28.6	34.4	34.7
Water Use					
Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³)	39,000	218,000	184,000	166,000	232,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³)	26,000	133,000	100,000	130,000	99,000
Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn (m ³)	64,000	351,000	284,000	296,000	331,000
Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³)	52,000	(30,800)	(6,600)	11,200	(58,500)
Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³)	0	0	17,000	0	145,000
Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) ¹⁸	0	190,000	109,000	93,000	0
Total Water Discharged (m ³)	0	190,000	126,000	93,000	145,000
Total Water Consumed (m ³)	13,000	192,000	164,000	192,000	245,000
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne)	54	436	376	488	606
Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed)	94	66	56	57	82
Significant Materials Use					
Diesel Fuel (m ³)	1,400	2,800	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cyanide (Tonnes as CN)	600	1,100	1,100	1,012	846
Lime (Tonnes)	600	890	900	661	684
Blasting Agents (Tonnes)	100	400	500	613	625
Wastes					
Mineral Wastes					
Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes)	32,000	67,000	153,000	184,000	136,000
Tailings Produced (Tonnes)	234,000	441,000	437,000	434,000	404,000
Non-Mineral Wastes					
Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	15	4	5	7	5
Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	15	4	5	7	5
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	322	271	280	300	334
Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	322	271	280	300	334
Recycled Wastes (Tonnes)	730	491	437	913	504
Land Status					
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year	78	80	82	82	80
Disturbance during reporting year (ha)	0	0	0	0	3
Reclamation during reporting year (ha)	14	2	2	0	1
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha)	64	78	80	82	82
Protected Habitat (ha)	223	223	223	223	223

17 Buckhorn entered into a Settlement Agreement and Consent Order (Agreement) on June 29, 2013 with the Washington Department of Ecology for alleged compliance matters in 2011 through the date of the Agreement related to water management. The Agreement includes a fine of \$80,000 and \$180,000 of supplemental environmental remediation projects within the Buckhorn vicinity. The Agreement also stipulates other procedural and water quality protection activities.

18 Water discharges at Kettle River were reclassified as "surface water discharges" by Washington state authorities in 2014.

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Site Performance Data - Paracatu, Brazil

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Operations					
Mining Method: Open Pit					
Processing Method: Flotation, carbon-in-leach, gravity					
Employees	1,632	1,519	1,461	1,422	1,391
Ore Processed (Tonnes)	37,623,000	46,816,000	45,277,000	51,397,000	55,699,000
Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces)	359,959	483,014	477,662	521,026	500,380
Safety					
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate	0.03	0.17	0.03	0.07	0.06
Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate	0.18	0.48	0.20	0.33	0.44
Occupation Illness Frequency Rate	0.00	0.00	n/r	n/r	n/r
Environmental					
General					
Number of Regulatory Actions	2	0	3	0	3
Fines Paid (US\$)	43,548	0	7,600	62,700	67,634
Number of Major Spills	0	0	0	0	0
Energy/Greenhouse Gas					
Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	3,848,000	4,743,000	4,544,000	4,653,000	4,485,000
Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	978,000	1,053,000	940,000	896,000	847,000
Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	2,870,000	3,690,000	3,604,000	3,757,000	3,638,000
Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne)	102	101	100	91	81
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	229,000	280,000	310,000	303,000	159,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne)	6.1	6	6.8	5.9	2.9
Water Use					
Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³)	325,000	196,000	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³)	20,565,000	17,095,000	11,771,000	14,200,000	17,455,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³)	17,950,000	21,827,000	19,695,000	25,403,000	46,706,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn (m ³)	38,840,000	39,118,000	31,466,000	39,603,000	64,161,000
Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) ¹⁹	1,084,000	523,000	(9,380,000) ²⁰	(4,987,000) ²⁰	21,136,600
Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³)	2,736,000	3,344,000	4,108,000	3,053,000	2,973,000
Total Water Discharged (m ³)	2,736,000	3,344,000	4,108,000	3,053,000	2,973,000
Total Water Consumed (m ³)	35,020,000	35,250,000	37,738,000	41,538,000	40,051,000
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne)	931	753	811	808	719
Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed)	60	65	58	68	71
Significant Materials Use					
Diesel Fuel (m ³)	25,600	31,300	24,900	23,477	22,200
Cyanide (Tonnes as CN)	2,200	2,900	2,600	2,696	2,064
Lime (Tonnes)	2,800	3,600	3,400	4,647	5,866
Blasting Agents (Tonnes)	13,589	18,300	14,400	12,593	11,978
Wastes					
Mineral Wastes					
Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes)	6,645,000	13,604,000	10,097,000	8,762,000	3,386,000
Tailings Produced (Tonnes)	37,623,000	46,816,000	45,277,000	51,397,000	55,699,000
Non-Mineral Wastes					
Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	0	0	0	156	143
Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	233	427	289	265	255
Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	233	427	289	421	398
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	331	313	612	681	480
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	369	336	0	511	855
Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	700	649	612	1,192	1,335
Recycled Wastes (Tonnes)	3,506	7,700	5,615	1,724	3,185
Land Status					
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year	3,413 ²¹	3,153	2,178	2,131	2,181
Disturbance during reporting year (ha)	153	335	200	84	125
Reclamation during reporting year (ha)	80	75	31	37	175
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha)	3,486	3,413	2,347	2,178	2,131
Protected Habitat (ha)	4,034	4,034	4,034	7,439	7,439

¹⁹ As a result of regular data review, it was determined that evaporation had been excluded from water consumption totals for Paracatu for previous reporting years.

The previous years have been corrected in the graphs, and in the 2017 data tables.

²⁰ Severe drought conditions at Paracatu resulted in significantly less water sent to storage.

²¹ A correction to 2015 data is reflected in the 2016 total land disturbed at the beginning of the reporting year.

KINROSS 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report
2017 CR Data Tables

Site Performance Data - Maricunga, Chile

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Operations ²²					
Mining Method: Open Pit					
Processing Method: Heap Leach					
Employees	177	210	689	698	640
Ore Processed (Tonnes)	0	6,508,000	12,790,000	16,018,000	15,058,000
Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces)	91,127	175,532	212,155	247,216	187,815
Safety					
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate	0.00	0	0	0.13	0.12
Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate	0.00	0	0.42	0.40	0.18
Occupation Illness Frequency Rate	0.00	0.00	n/r	n/r	n/r
Environmental					
General					
Number of Regulatory Actions	0	0	1	0	1
Fines Paid (US\$)	0 ²³	0	0	51,113	38,180
Number of Major Spills	1	0	0	0	5
Energy/Greenhouse Gas					
Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	319,000	750,000	1,236,000	1,263,000	1,274,000
Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	130,000	436,000	1,008,000	841,000	888,000
Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	189,000	314,000	228,000	422,000	385,000
Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne)	n/a	115	97	79	85
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	32,000	69,000	99,000	111,000	111,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne)	n/a	10.6	7.8	7.0	7.4
Water Use					
Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³)	486,000	1,275,000	1,911,000	2,253,000	2,399,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn (m ³)	486,000	1,275,000	1,911,000	2,253,000	2,399,000
Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³)	14,000	14,400	37,600	(15,000)	4,273
Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³) ²⁴	0	0	54,000	53,000	37,445
Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) ²⁵	0	20,000	67,000	82,000	64,000
Total Water Discharged (m ³)	0	20,000	121,000	135,000	101,445
Total Water Consumed (m ³)	471,000	1,240,000	1,752,000	2,133,000	2,293,000
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne)	n/a	191	137	133	152
Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed)	98	62	92	89	91
Significant Materials Use					
Diesel Fuel (m ³)	2,500	10,300	24,500	20,125	21,500
Cyanide (Tonnes as CN)	n/a	6,300	11,500	10,667	9,348
Lime (Tonnes)	2,800	44,100	91,900	133,313 ²⁶	96,631
Blasting Agents (Tonnes)	0	2,100	4,100	4,037	12,168
Wastes					
Mineral Wastes					
Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes)	0	2,629,000	7,851,000	1,082,000	6,245,000
Tailings Produced (Tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Mineral Wastes ²⁷					
Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	0	479	345	313	292
Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	18	139	212	290	193
Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	18	618	557	603	485
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	2,059	2,036	2,313	3,255	7,569
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	18	93	161	501	1,053
Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	2,077	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Recycled Wastes (Tonnes)	2,172	109	365	455	n/r
Land Status					
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year	972	971	968	967	925
Disturbance during reporting year (ha)	0	1	3	1	42
Reclamation during reporting year (ha)	0	0	0	0	0
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha)	972	972	971	968	967
Protected Habitat (hectares)	27	27	27	27	27

²² Mining activities were suspended in Q3 2016.

²³ Fines paid relate to SMA sanctions in 2016 were based on their resolution recorded in 2015.

²⁴ Treated water discharged to septic leach fields.

²⁵ Irrigation water for the Vega Pantanillo Ancho wetlands.

²⁶ Changes in ore type, pH control, and stockpiling caused an increase in lime purchases.

²⁷ Amount of non-mineral waste at Maricunga in 2013 was affected by a one-time disposal of scrap metal and other waste as part of a focused campaign to clean up contractors' work areas.

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Site Performance Data - Kupol and Dvoinoye, Russia

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Operations					
Kupol and Dvoinoye					
Mining Method: Underground					-
Processing Method: Merrill-Crowe					-
Employees	2,372	1,919	2,187	2,094	1,500
Ore Processed (Tonnes)	1,733,000	1,710,000	1,680,000	1,665,000	1,435,000
Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces)	580,451	734,143	758,563	751,101	550,188
Safety					
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate					
Kupol	0.16	0.10	0.17	0.06	0.11
Dvoinoye	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fatal Injuries					
Kupol	1	0	0	0	0
Dvoinoye	0	0	0	0	0
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate					
Kupol	0.32	0.21	0.17	0.11	0.23
Dvoinoye	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.14	0.15
Occupation Illness Frequency Rate					
Kupol	0.00	0.00	n/r	n/r	n/r
Dvoinoye	0.00	0.00	n/r	n/r	n/r
Environmental					
General					
Number of Regulatory Actions					
Kupol	0	0	0	0	0
Dvoinoye	0	0	0	0	na
Fines Paid (US\$)					
Kupol	0	0	0	0	0
Dvoinoye	0	0	0	0	na
Number of Major Spills					
Kupol	0	0	0	0	0
Dvoinoye	0	0	0	0	na
Energy/Greenhouse Gas					
Kupol and Dvoinoye ²⁸					
Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	2,545,000	2,393,000	2,264,000	2,161,000	2,031,000
Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	2,545,000	2,393,000	2,264,000	2,161,000	2,031,000
Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	0	0	0	0	0
Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne)	1,468	1,400	1,347	1,298	1,416
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	181,000	170,000	160,000	153,300	144,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne)	104.2	99.2	95.5	92.1	100.2

²⁸ All of the ore from Kupol and Dvoinoye is processed at Kupol, therefore, data for energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for both mines are reported together.

KINROSS 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report
2017 CR Data Tables

Site Performance Data - Kupol and Dvoynoye, Russia

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Environmental (continued)					
Water Use					
Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³)					
Kupol	236,000	214,000	17,000	37,000	39,000
Dvoynoye	73,000	64,000	29,000	0	na
Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³)					
Kupol	130,000	122,000	138,000	315,000	315,000
Dvoynoye	2,000	2,000	43,000	43,000	na
Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³)					
Kupol	556,000	524,000	608,000	537,000	534,000
Dvoynoye	2,000	0	0	0	na
Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³)					
Kupol	0	n/r	n/r	n/r	na
Dvoynoye	0	n/r	n/r	n/r	na
Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³)					
Kupol	0	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Dvoynoye	0	n/r	n/r	n/r	na
Total Water Withdrawn (m ³)					
Kupol	922,000	860,000	763,000	889,000	888,000
Dvoynoye	77,000	66,000	72,000	43,000	na
Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³)					
Kupol	(401,000)	(639,000)	25,000	18,000	570,000
Dvoynoye	0	0	0	0	
Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³)					
Kupol	0	0	0	0	0
Dvoynoye	0	0	0	0	na
Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³)					
Kupol	419,000	354,100	1,900	153,000	2,600
Dvoynoye	64,000	58,800	62,000	32,000	
Total Water Discharged (m ³)					
Kupol	419,000	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Dvoynoye	64,000	n/r	n/r	n/r	na
Total Water Consumed (m ³) ²⁹					
Kupol and Dvoynoye	917,000	1,151,000	747,000	729,000	315,000
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne) ²⁹					
Kupol and Dvoynoye	529	673	445	438	220
Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed)					
Kupol and Dvoynoye	66	61	70	71	86
Significant Materials Use					
Kupol and Dvoynoye ³⁰					
Diesel Fuel (m ³)	65,300	60,900	58,000	55,000	43,000
Cyanide (Tonnes as CN)	2,000	1,900	1,900	1,860	1,720
Lime (Tonnes)	8,100	4,800	7,100	8,776	9,749
Blasting Agents (Tonnes)	3,200	2,700	2,600	2,944	1,907

²⁹ Dvoynoye's ore is processed at Kupol, so the total water consumed, rate of water consumed per tonnes of ore processed and recycled water are reported for both sites together.

³⁰ Ore from Dvoynoye is processed at Kupol, so significant material use data is reported for both sites together.

KINROSS 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report
2017 CR Data Tables

Site Performance Data - Kupol and Dvoinoye, Russia

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Environmental (continued)					
Wastes					
Mineral Wastes					
Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes)					
Kupol	753,000	706,000	694,000	245,000	1,118,000
Dvoinoye	239,000	243,000	300,000	272,000	na
Tailings Produced (Tonnes)					
Kupol and Dvoinoye	1,593,000	1,646,000	1,680,000	1,640,000	1,363,000
Non-Mineral Wastes					
Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)					
Kupol	9	0	17	17	57
Dvoinoye	1	1	0	0	
Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)					
Kupol	16	30	14	13	0
Dvoinoye	0	0	0	0	
Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)					
Kupol	25	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Dvoinoye	1	n/r	n/r	n/r	na
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)					
Kupol	1,628	1,874	1,218	1,247	2,175
Dvoinoye	245	279	251	205	
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)					
Kupol	842	0	1,334	1,472	1,090
Dvoinoye	0	0	0	0	na
Total Non-Hazardous Waste(Tonnes)					
Kupol	2,470	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Dvoinoye	245	n/r	n/r	n/r	na
Recycled Wastes (Tonnes)					
Kupol	1,328	1,480	1,723	1,861	375
Dvoinoye	50	41	105	148	na
Land Status					
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year					
Kupol	1,037	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,052
Dvoinoye	280	250	256	0	0
Disturbance during reporting year (ha)					
Kupol	5	0	0	0	17
Dvoinoye	14	32	0	261	0
Reclamation during reporting year (ha)					
Kupol	0	32	0	0	0
Dvoinoye	6	2	6	5	0
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha)					
Kupol	1,042	1,037	1,069	1,069	1,069
Dvoinoye	0	280	250	256	0
Protected Habitat (ha)					
Kupol	0	0	0	0	0
Dvoinoye	0	0	0	0	na

KINROSS 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report
2017 CR Data Tables

Site Performance Data - Chirano, Ghana

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Operations					
Mining Method: Open Pit and Underground					
Processing Method: Carbon-in-leach					
Employees	1,061	1,291	1,185	1,195	1,050
Ore Processed (Tonnes) ³¹	3,094,000	3,112,000	3,143,000	2,829,000	3,024,000
Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces) ³¹	246,027	190,758	230,488	257,888	247,862
Safety (100% basis)					
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate	0.25	0.32	0.29	0.28	0.27
Occupation Illness Frequency Rate	0.00	0.00	n/r	n/r	n/r
Environmental					
General (100% basis)					
Number of Regulatory Actions	0	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Major Spills	0	0	0	0	0
Energy/Greenhouse Gas					
Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	855,000	843,000	821,000	724,000	730,000
Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	406,000	417,000	412,000	344,000	320,000
Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	449,000	426,000	409,000	380,000	409,000
Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne)	276	271	261	256	241
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	56,000	55,000	54,000	47,000	47,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne)	18.1	17.7	17.1	16.7	15.7
Water Use					
Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³)	90,000	91,000	102,000	98,000	123,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³)	452,000	458,000	641,000	542,000	537,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³)	1,317,000	1,384,000	1,474,000	2,202,000	585,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn (m ³)	1,859,000	1,933,000	2,217,000	2,842,000	1,245,000
Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³)	552,000	216,000	216,700	1,453,000	78,171
Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³)	0	0	69,000	66,000	0
Total Water Discharged (m ³)	0	0	69,000	66,000	0
Total Water Consumed (m ³)	1,307,000	1,717,000	1,931,000	1,324,000	1,167,000
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne)	422	552	615	468	386
Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed)	68	60	62	69	73
Significant Materials Use					
Diesel Fuel (m ³)	10,700	11,000	10,800	9,000	8,400
Heavy Fuel Oil (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Cyanide (Tonnes as CN)	500	540	600	442	509
Lime (Tonnes)	2,600	2,700	3,200	2,528	3,133
Blasting Agents (Tonnes)	2,000	1,300	1,000	1,295	1,310
Wastes					
Mineral Wastes					
Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes)	4,026,000	6,449,000	5,313,000	4,624,000	4,038,000
Tailings Produced (Tonnes)	4,189,000	4,391,000	4,391,000	4,069,000	4,241,000
Non-Mineral Wastes					
Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	50	0	75	0	0
Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	50	0	75	0	0
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	320	348	335	324	362
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	0	0	90	0	0
Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	320	348	425	324	362
Recycled Wastes (Tonnes)	348	418	245	283	724
Land Status (100% basis)					
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year	2,699	2,668	2,661	2,659	2,660
Disturbance during reporting year (ha) ³²	56	40	7	6	2
Reclamation during reporting year (ha)	17	9	0	4	3
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) ³²	2,738	2,699	2,668	2,661	2,659
Protected Habitat (hectares)	112	112	112	112	112

³¹ Attributable based on Kinross' 90% ownership.

³² Land disturbance data for Chirano has been updated and corrected for previous reporting years, based on an internal review of land status.

KINROSS 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report
2017 CR Data Tables

Site Performance Data - Tasiast, Mauritania

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Operations					
Mining Method: Open Pit					
Processing Method: Carbon-in-leach, heap leach					
Employees ³³	1,183	1,107	1,199	1,419	1,495
Ore Processed (Tonnes) ³⁴	4,101,000	7,227,000	4,080,000	10,584,000	16,890,000
Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces)	243,240	175,176	219,045	260,485	247,818
Safety					
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.10
Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate	0.23	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.58
Occupation Illness Frequency Rate	0.00	0.00	n/r	n/r	n/r
Environmental					
General					
Number of Regulatory Actions	0	0	0	0	0
Fines Paid (US\$)	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Major Spills	0	0	1	1	1
Energy/Greenhouse Gas					
Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	3,110,000	2,393,000	2,523,000	2,469,000	3,403,000
Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	3,110,000	2,393,000	2,523,000	2,469,000	3,403,000
Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules)	0	0	0	0	0
Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne)	758	331	618	233	201
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	225,000	172,000	184,000	180,000	246,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne)	55	23.8	45.0	17.0	14.6
Water Use					
Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³) ³⁵	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³)	0	3,800	6,400	5,000	600,000
Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³)	3,664,000	2,726,000	3,026,000	4,206,000	4,605,000
Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Withdrawn (m ³)	3,664,000	2,729,800	3,032,400	4,211,000	5,205,000
Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³)	2,708	(210,600)	(30,606)	123,185	270,328
Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³)	249,000	184,000	0	0	0
Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Discharged	249,000	184,000	0	0	0
Total Water Consumed (m ³)	3,413,000	2,756,000	3,063,000	4,088,000	4,935,000
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne)	832	381	751	386	292
Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed)	71	61	72	64	60
Significant Materials Use					
Diesel Fuel (m ³)	66,400	58,300	45,700	45,100	79,100
Heavy Fuel Oil (m ³)	14,700	4,400	17,900	18,800	9,900
Cyanide (Tonnes as CN)	4,900	4,100	6,200	6,470	5,628
Lime (Tonnes)	7,900	8,300	7,100	22,522	31,190
Blasting Agents (Tonnes)	18,483	13,500	17,500	16,322	23,708
Wastes					
Mineral Wastes					
Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes)	41,906,000	46,118,000	54,433,000	37,988,000	55,044,000
Tailings Produced (Tonnes)	2,322,000	2,459,000	2,288,000	2,556,000	2,503,000
Non-Mineral Wastes					
Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes)	7	6	15	6	5
Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	7	6	15	6	5
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) ³⁶	1,345	1,185	986	963	2,551
Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)	1,345	1,185	986	963	2,551
Recycled Wastes (Tonnes)	1,283	1,045	1,159	942	2,033
Land Status					
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year	2,499	2,393	3,631	3,493	3,335
Disturbance during reporting year (ha)	125	134	110	138	158
Reclamation during reporting year (ha)	24	28	0	0	0
Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha)	2,600	2,499	3,741	3,631	3,493
Protected Habitat (ha)	0	0	0	0	0

³³ Includes employees located at the regional office in Las Palmas, Spain.

³⁴ Ore processed in 2015 and 2017 was lower than prior years due to a reduction in the construction of heap leach pads.

³⁵ For Tasiast groundwater withdrawal, please refer to Salt/Brackish water category.

³⁶ Tasiast began tracking this data in 2013.

Glossary

Glossary

75th percentile

A point on a rank-ordered scale which indicates that 75% of the comparators are ranked lower.

Air Emissions

Air emissions are defined as gases, dust, fumes or odour in harmful amounts, i.e., amounts which could be harmful to the health or comfort of humans and animals or which could cause damage to plants and materials, contained in the air. E.g., SO_x (Sulfur Oxides), greenhouse gases, etc.

APELL

The Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) program is a process that helps people prevent, prepare for and respond appropriately to accidents and emergencies. APELL was developed by the United Nations Environment Program, in partnership with industry associations, communities and governments following several major industrial accidents that had serious impacts on human health and the environment. APELL is now being implemented in over 30 countries around the world.

Area Reclaimed

Areas, in hectares (ha), which have been converted from active or available for mining to the post-mining land use either by re-vegetation, conversion to wildlife habitat, etc.

Benefit Footprint

A measure through which Kinross seeks to measure and optimize the net benefits of our activities to the communities and host countries where we operate.

Biodiversity

The variation of life forms within a given ecosystem. Biodiversity is often used as a measure of the health of biological systems.

Blasting Agents

Amount of explosives, in metric tonnes (tonne), used in the mining process, including powder and emulsions explosives.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)

Amount of greenhouse gas measured under the functionally equivalent amount in metric tonnes (tonne) of carbon dioxide (CO₂). (ref. IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR – 100 years).

Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)

An independent not-for-profit organization aiming to create a lasting relationship between shareholders and corporations regarding the implications for shareholder value and commercial operations presented by climate change. Its goal is to facilitate a dialogue, supported by quality information, from which a rational response to climate change will emerge.

Carbon-in-Leach (CIL)

The technique of recovering dissolved gold from ore that has undergone milling and agitated leaching by introducing activated carbon directly into the leach tanks.

Carbon-in-Pulp (CIP)

The technique of recovering dissolved gold from ore that has undergone milling and agitated leaching by absorbing the gold onto activated carbon in separate tanks after leaching.

Cyanide

A chemical compound that consists of a carbon atom triple-bonded to a nitrogen atom. It is used in diluted form to liberate gold or silver from its host rock.

Cyanide Code (ICMI)

Voluntary code for the gold mining industry that focuses on the safe management of cyanide that is produced, transported, and used as part of gold mining operations.

Decibel (dB)

A unit of measurement expressing the intensity of a sound

Doré

An unrefined gold intermediate product that generally may contain minor amounts of other metals.

EBITDA

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, depletion and amortization, excluding impairment charges and reversals.

Energy Consumption

Total energy consumed by Kinross operating mine sites, direct and indirect, in gigajoules (GJ) or GJ x 1,000.

Glossary

Energy Consumption (Direct)

Amount of energy consumed by Kinross' activities based on fuel consumption, in gigajoules (GJ), e.g. diesel, light fuel oil (LFO), heavy fuel oil (HFO), gasoline, etc.

Energy Consumption (Indirect)

Amount of energy consumed by Kinross' activities based on the purchase of electricity, in gigajoules (GJ).

Energy Intensity Rate

Total energy consumed (direct and indirect) per tonne of ore processed, expressed in megajoules/tonne processed (MJ/tonne).

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

A global coalition of governments, companies and civil society working together to improve openness and accountable management of revenues from natural resources.

Gini

Is a measurement of the income distribution of a country's residents.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

The GRI is a not-for-profit organization developing a sustainability reporting framework for companies across industries.

Grade

Quantity of gold in grams or ounces in one metric tonne of ore material (g/t) (oz./t).

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2)

Measures the greenhouse gas emissions generated from direct emissions through combustion of fuels and indirect emissions through electricity consumption, i.e., Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (Scope 3)

Measures the greenhouse gas emissions generated from indirect emissions in the supply chain related to combustion of fuels used by contractors and from indirect emissions of purchased lime and cyanide.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Intensity Rate

Total amount of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions per tonne of ore processed, expressed as kg of CO₂ equivalent/tonne.

Grievance

Any complaint or grievance submitted through Kinross' stakeholder grievance mechanisms. Does not only refer to grievances in a labour dispute.

Heap Leach

The technique of recovering dissolved gold from ore that has undergone crushing by placing the crushed ore into piles that are sprayed with a cyanide solution. The gold and cyanide solution is then collected and processed to recover the gold.

Hectare (ha)

A metric unit of square measure, equal to 10,000 square metres or 2.471 acres

International Finance Corporation Sustainability Framework

IFC's framework for companies operating in a sustainable way. It promotes sound environmental and social practices, encourages transparency and accountability, and contributes to positive development impacts. IFC's Performance Standards, which are part of the Sustainability Framework, have become globally recognized as a benchmark for environmental and social risk management in the private sector.

Incident

An undesired event which results in harm to people, damage to property, and/or loss to process.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector in developing countries.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

A United Nations agency dealing with labour issues, particularly international labour standards and decent work for all.

Glossary

International Standards Organization (ISO)

An international standard-setting body composed of representatives from various national standards organizations. ISO14001 is a standard for environmental management systems that has been developed by ISO.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

A comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of biological species.

Involuntary Turnover

The percentage of employees who involuntarily ceased being employed by Kinross.

Life of mine or mine life cycle

The period of time during which mining activities will take place on a property beginning with exploration, then development, through production, up until final closure of the remediated and reclaimed mine site.

Lime

A chemical used to maintain the pH of the processing solution during gold processing. It maintains the cyanide solution in the liquid form preventing the release of hydrogen cyanide gas. Measured in metric tonnes (tonne).

Local

Characterized as "local" within the appropriate administrative unit for each Kinross site, i.e., municipality, county or district.

Lost-time Injury (LTI)

A work-related injury where the injured employee cannot return to work their next scheduled workday, due to the nature and/or severity of the injury; only regularly scheduled workdays are included in "lost days".

Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

The number of lost-time injuries per total work hours normalized to 200,000 hours worked (which represents the typical number of hours worked by 100 people during a year).

Major Spills

Kinross major spills are those that escaped secondary containment and meet any of the following: 1) leave the site; 2) enter a flowing waterway; 3) the quantity released exceeds Company-established thresholds.

Material/Materiality

Refers to GRI Standards pertaining to materiality, specifically that "The report shall cover topics that i) reflect the organization's significant economic, environmental and social impacts; or ii) substantively influence the assessments and decisions of stakeholders."

Merrill-Crowe

The technique of recovering dissolved gold from ore that has undergone milling and agitated leaching by introducing zinc to the solution.

Microgram (µg)

One millionth of a gram; µg/m³ is micrograms per cubic metre

Net Changes in Water Storage

The net change in the volume of water stored over the reported year and measured in cubic metres (m³) calculated as the volume of water stored at year end less the volume of water stored at the beginning of the year. This does not include water that is in tailing pore space, water in heap leach pore space, evaporation from the storage facilities, sublimation of ice and snow, or unrecovered seepages from storage facilities.

New Reclamation

Any new area, in hectares (ha), reclaimed during the reporting year.

New Disturbance

Any new area, in hectares (ha), disturbed during the reporting year.

Non-Mineral Waste Intensity Rate

Total non-mineral waste (hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposed on- and off-site and recycled waste) per tonne of ore processed, expressed as kilograms/tonne.

Notice of Violation

An official written notification from a regulatory agency stating that a violation of a regulation or permit condition has occurred.

Occupational Illness Frequency Rate (OIFR)

The sum of all occupational illnesses whether or not they have resulted in deaths, permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities, lost workday cases, or restricted workday cases per million working hours during the reporting period.

Ore

Metal-bearing rock or mineral that can be mined and processed for a profit under current economic conditions.

Ore Processed

The amount of ore that is crushed, in metric tonnes (tonne), separated from mineral waste and sent to the stockpiles.

Previously Disturbed and Unreclaimed

All areas, in hectares (ha), disturbed and unreclaimed during the life of the operation (does not include new disturbance).

Glossary

Previously Reclaimed

All areas, in hectares (ha), reclaimed during the life of the operation (does not include new reclamation).

Procurement

Host country spending characterized as “local”, “in-country”, or “imported”. Local procurement refers to procurement within the “local” geographic area of a site and may extend to regional and national geographies. In-country procurement refers to purchases made from businesses registered in the country of operation. Other procurement is characterized as “imported”.

Protected Habitat

Areas that are protected from any harm during operational activities, and the environment remains in its original state with a healthy functioning ecosystem.

Ramsar Convention

The Convention on Wetlands is an intergovernmental treaty that embodies the commitments of its member countries to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance.

Reclamation

The process of restoring land disturbed by mining activities to other productive uses. It typically includes demolition and salvage of structures, disposal of wastes, re-contouring and re-vegetation, water treatment and property management, and maintenance.

Regulatory Action

Any legal action pertaining to environmental legislation from a self-reported issue to a formal legal notification of violation.

Reportable Injury

Work-related injuries including fatalities, lost-time injuries, restricted work activity cases, and medical treatment cases.

Site-Specific

Items or practices that pertain to the activities taking place at a specific Kinross operation, i.e., specific to one mine site’s conditions including, but not limited to, its unique community, unique climate and unique environment.

Stakeholders

People or groups of people who have an interest in, or are impacted by, the activities of Kinross, including shareholders, employees and their families, contractors, suppliers, customers, the communities near mining operations, legislative representatives, regulatory personnel and communities near mining operations, legislative representatives, regulatory personnel and interested non-governmental organizations.

Tailings

Spent ore material that is produced after the gold has been extracted and that is disposed of in storage facilities designed, built, operated and closed to meet regulatory and environmental standards.

Tailings produced

Tailings measured in metric tonnes (tonne).

Tonne

Metric tonne or 1,000 kilograms.

Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)

The frequency rate of all medical, restricted duty, lost-time and fatal injuries per total work hours normalized to 200,000 hours worked. Data reported include all employees, contractors and visitors. Injury classifications are based on the definitions specified by the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

Turnover

The percentage of Kinross employees who have voluntarily or involuntarily left their employment with Kinross during the reporting year.

UN Global Compact (UNGC)

A strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with 10 universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights (GPBHR)

A global standard for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights linked to business activity.

Unplanned Water Discharge

An occurrence where an amount of treated or untreated water is unexpectedly discharged to a surface or groundwater source.

Voluntary Principles for Security and Human Rights (VPSHR)

A set of principles designed to guide companies in maintaining the safety and security of their operations within an operating framework that encourages respect for human rights.

Glossary

Voluntary Turnover

The percentage of employees who have voluntarily left their employment during the year.

Wages

Employee salaries, including amounts paid to government institutions on behalf of employees (employee taxes, levies, and unemployment funds).

Waste Rock Mined

Mineral waste, i.e., host rock that is uneconomic, that is produced as a result of the mining process. Includes both capital and operating waste and is measured in metric tonnes (tonne).

Waste (hazardous)¹

As defined by national legislation. Measured at the point of disposal for hazardous waste disposed on-site. Measured at the point of pick up for hazardous waste disposed off-site. Expressed in metric tonnes (tonne).

Waste (non-hazardous)

Includes all forms of solid or liquid waste, in metric tonnes (tonne), other than waste rock mined, tailings produced or hazardous waste as defined by national legislation. Measured at the point of disposal for waste disposed on-site. Measured at the point of pick up for waste disposed off-site. The waste disposed on-site and off-site excludes waste water and the waste disposed on-site excludes any wastes that are burned on-site.

Waste (recycled) or Non-Mineral Recycled Waste

Materials sent for recycling either on or off the mine site, measured in metric tonnes (tonne). Recycled materials include tires, scrap metal, used oil, cardboard, wood, electronics, light bulbs, batteries, antifreeze. This does not include recycled materials that are brought to the site for use.

Water (groundwater)

Water withdrawn from underground aquifers. Measured in cubic metres (m³).

Water (rain) or Precipitation

Water captured on the mine site from rainfall or snow and ice melt. Measured in cubic metres (m³).

Water (salt/brackish)

Water withdrawn from oceans, or salty underground and surface sources. Measured in cubic metres (m³).

Water (surface)

Water withdrawn from wetlands, rivers, streams, and lakes. Measured in cubic metres (m³).

Water Consumption or Total Water Consumed

Amount of water consumed in cubic metres (m³). It is calculated as the difference between all source water withdrawals and water discharges minus any change in the water inventory, i.e., total water withdrawn less total water discharges less net changes in water storage. Note that the net change in inventory may be positive or negative depending on the storage situation over the reported year.

Water Discharged

Includes planned and unplanned water discharges. Planned discharges include treated water and water not requiring treatment that is discharged into the environment. Unplanned discharges include extraordinary events and not controlled by management. Measured in cubic metres (m³).

Water Intensity Rate

Total water consumed per tonne of ore processed, expressed as litres/tonne.

Water Management

The procedures and systems in place to handle all water in contact with Kinross' mining activities, including groundwater, surface water, rainwater, saltwater, water content in the tailings, and water in the pit.

Water Recycled

Recycled water consists of the total volume of water used for processing (measured as the amount of water through the carbon columns for heap leach operations, and the amount of water in tailings slurry sent to the tailings storage facility for milling operations) which is then reused in the process, measured in cubic metres (m³).

Water Recycling Rate

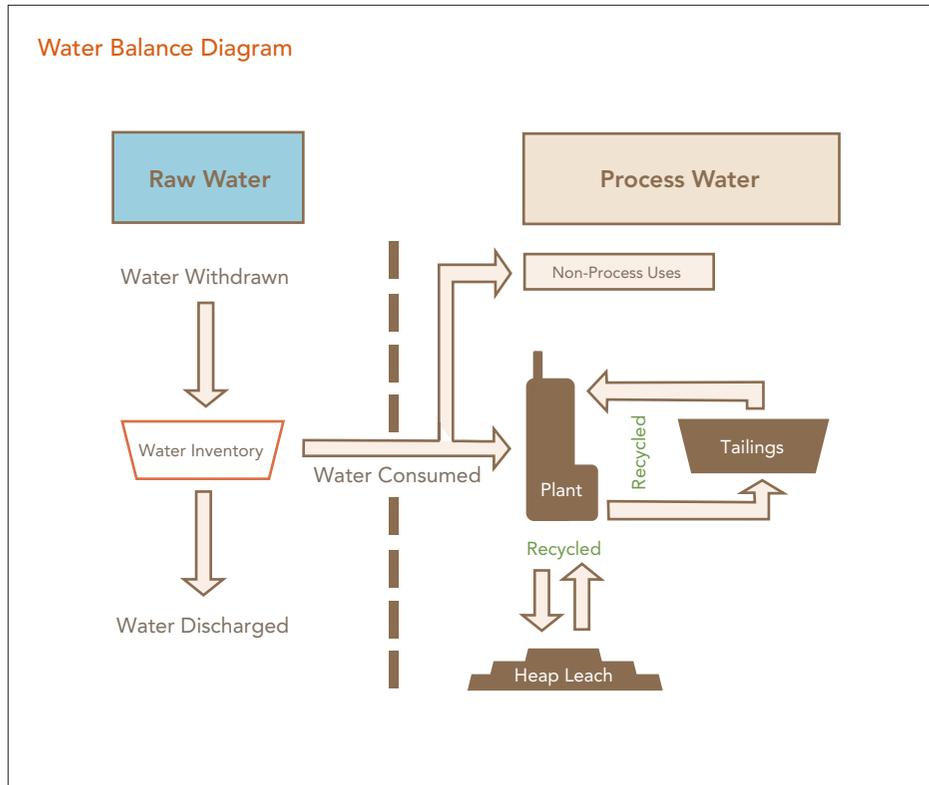
Total water recycled as a percentage of total water consumed.

¹ Excludes metallurgical waste from the milling process for Paracatu although its national legislation defines this waste as hazardous. This waste has been reclassified as tailings produced for comparability purposes with other sites.

Glossary

Water Stored or Water Inventory

Amount of water stored, in cubic metres (m³), on a mine site in all water storage facilities (ponds, tanks, tailings facilities, etc.). This does not include water that is lost in tailing pore space, water lost in heap leach pore space, evaporation from the storage facilities, sublimation of ice and snow, or unrecovered seepages from storage facilities (these constitute water consumption).



Water Withdrawn

Includes groundwater withdrawn from underground aquifers, surface water withdrawn from wetlands, rivers, streams and lakes, salt/brackish water withdrawn from oceans and salty underground or surface water, and precipitation captured on-site. This does not include water already in on-site storage (i.e., ponds, tanks, heaps and tailings storage facilities (TSF) prior to the reporting year. Measured in cubic metres (m³).

Whistleblower Policy

A Policy which provides direction to current and former employees, volunteers and Board members regarding the communication of events/occurrences or concerns, with respect to issues of integrity and honesty and, in particular, of questionable financial or operational matters.

World Gold Council (WGC)

A market development organization for the gold industry. This organization developed and manages the Conflict-Free Gold Standard (CFG or the "Standard").

Contact Information

Contact Information

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Publications

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Feedback

Kinross welcomes your feedback regarding our 2017 Corporate Responsibility Report. To provide us with your comments, please email us at info@kinross.com.



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Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, contained or incorporated by reference in this report, including any information as to the future performance of Kinross, constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities laws, including the provisions of the Securities Act (Ontario) and the provisions for "safe harbor" under the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this report. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, possible or future events, statements with respect to possible or future events, estimations and the realization of such estimates (including but not limited to associated timing, amounts and costs), expected expenditures and activities, timelines, requirements for additional capital, government regulation, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, and title disputes or claims. The words "anticipate", "believe",

"budget", "expect", "efforts", "estimate", "focus", "initiative", "plan", "potential", "pursue", "schedule", "strategy", "study", or "target", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might", or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" 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 Kinross as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect, and could cause, Kinross' actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Kinross. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. All of the forward-

looking statements made in this report are qualified by these cautionary statements, and those made in the "Risk Factors" section of our most recently filed Annual Information Form and 40-F, the "Risk Analysis" section of our FY 2017 and Q1 2018 Management's Discussion and Analysis to which readers are referred and which are incorporated by reference in this report, all of which qualify any and all forward-looking statements made in this report. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect Kinross. Kinross disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements or to explain any material difference between subsequent actual events and such forward-looking statements, except to the extent required by applicable law.

Other information

Where we say "we", "us", "our", the "Company", or "Kinross" in this report, we mean Kinross Gold Corporation and/or one or more or all of its subsidiaries, as may be applicable.

