



# Cyanide Code for Gold and Silver Mining

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# Agenda

**1** How about Cyanide?

**2** Who is ICMI?

**3** What is “The Code“?

**4** ICMI Requirements

**5** Types of Certifications

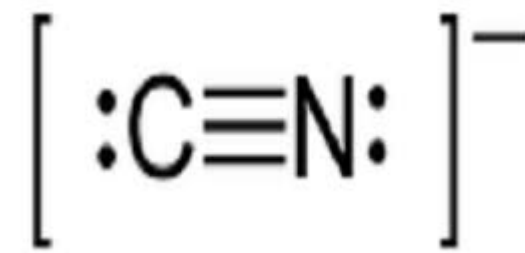
# How About Cyanide?

- Cyanide = singularly charged anion consisting of a C-atom and N-atom joined with a triple bond, CN<sup>-</sup>.
- Most toxic form is “free cyanide” = cyanide anion & hydrogen cyanide (HCN), gaseous or aqueous state.
- pH = 9.3 - 9.5 CN<sup>-</sup> and HCN are in equilibrium, with equal amounts of each present.
- pH = 11, >99% remains in solution as CN<sup>-</sup>.
- pH = 7, > 99% cyanide exists as HCN.
- HCN is highly soluble in water;
- Solubility decreases with temp increase & highly saline conditions.
- Both HCN gas and liquid are colorless; odor of bitter almonds, although not all can detect odor.

## POISON CHEMISTRY - CYANIDE COMPOUNDS

Cyanide is a fast-acting, bitter-tasting poison, and one of the deadliest known. Its compounds have famously been utilized in suicide pills over the years.

HISTORY	HCN KCN NaCN	TREATMENT
<p><b>Example:</b> has been used for centuries as a preservative, but was first identified as HCN by the Swedish chemist Carl Wilhelm Scheele in 1782. It's thought Scheele's death may have been unintentionally self-inflicted.</p> <p><b>During WWII,</b> the French attempted to use hydrogen cyanide to assassinate Hitler in a plane as he flew over the Rhine. The plane was shot down, and the cyanide failed to detonate in the intended target.</p> <p><b>Hydrogen cyanide (and its salts)</b> are used for pest control, and in the production of plastics and other materials.</p>	<p><b>HCN KCN NaCN</b></p> <p>HYDROGEN CYANIDE POTASSIUM CYANIDE SODIUM CYANIDE</p> <p><b>MECHANISM OF ACTION:</b> Cyanide binds to iron in the heme group of cytochrome c oxidase, blocking the electron transport chain and preventing cellular respiration.</p>	<p><b>TREATMENT:</b> Hydroxocobalamin binds to cyanide, forming a stable complex that is excreted in the urine. Sulfhydryl compounds like sodium thiosulfate and sodium nitrite are also used.</p>
EFFECTS		DETECTION
<p><b>Effects:</b> Rapid onset of symptoms including headache, dizziness, and respiratory distress. Death occurs within minutes.</p> <p><b>Signs:</b> Cherry red skin, bitter almond odor.</p>		<p><b>DETECTION:</b> Cyanide can be detected using a Prussian blue test. The test involves adding a solution of potassium ferricyanide to a sample containing cyanide, resulting in a blue precipitate.</p>

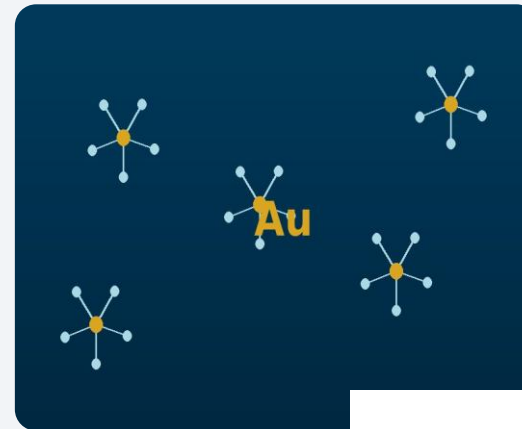


# Cyanidation

- Process of extracting gold from ore with CN.
- Reaction, known as Elsner's Equation:



- Affinity of CN for gold: extracts it preferentially
- CN also forms complexes with other metals from ore, including Cu, Fe and Zn. Will tie up CN otherwise available to dissolve gold.
- Cyanide chemistry is complex.



# Physical Forms of Cyanide Used in Gold Mining

- Variety of physical and chemical forms:
  - solid briquettes,
  - flake cyanide
  - liquid cyanide
- Strength of bulk CN reagents vary:
  - 98% NaCN briquettes,
  - 44-50% for flake CaCN,
  - 28-33% for liquid NaCN,
  - 5-18% for liquid CaCN



# Areas & Tasks for potential CN exposures in Gold Mining Ops

- Reagent unloading & storage
- Mixing facilities
- Carbon stripping, washing & regeneration
- Tops of process tanks indoors
- CIL screen-cleaning
- CN treatment, destruction & recovery
  - (tailings)



# ICMI = International Cyanide Management Institute

The Institute is governed by Board of Directors responsible for establishing policies, standard operating procedures, and approving Cyanide Code revisions



# ICMC = International Cyanide Management Code

- “Code” for the Manufacture, Transport, and Use of Cyanide In the Production of Gold and Silver.
- “The Code” is an industry voluntary performance-driven global program for gold and silver mining companies.
  - Supply chain management of CN in gold mining ops
- Based on Principles and Standards of Practice, the Cyanide Code provides a management system for the safe management of cyanide throughout its use cycle, including production, transport, handling, use, recycling and disposal of the chemical at the mine site.

# As of January 1, 2025

**48**

countries are home to participating operations

**>230**

signatory companies

**>270**

Certified Operations

**58**  
gold mining companies

**33**  
CN producers

**143**  
CN transporters

**142**  
gold mines

**40**  
CN production facilities

**134**  
CN transporters

# Partial List from ICMC Website

## Mining Operations

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, Canada  
AK Altynalmas JSC, Republic of Kazakhstan  
AMG, French Guiana  
AngloGold Ashanti, South Africa  
Asanko Gold Ghana Limited, Ghana  
Asante Gold Corporation, Ghana  
Aura Minerals Inc., Canada  
Barberton Mines (Pty) Ltd., South Africa  
Barrick Mining Corporation, Canada

## Production Operations

AfriChem Ghana Limited, Ghana  
Almacenera Pacifico S.A.C., Peru  
Anhui Anqing Shuguang Chemical Co., Ltd., China  
Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd., Australia  
Centroquimica S.A.C., Peru  
Cesari Logística Ltda., Brazil  
ChemQuest Ghana Ltd., Ghana  
CyPlus Idesa S.A.P.I. de C.V., Mexico  
CyPlus, Germany

## Transportation Operations

Action Resources Inc., United States  
Africa Global Logistics, France (formerly Bolloré Transport & Logistics)  
Africa Transport, Republic of Guinea  
Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, Canada  
Alaska West Express Inc., United States  
Alistair Group, Tanzania  
Allship Logistics Limited, Ghana  
Alpha Services Limited, Mauritania  
AMA Guinée, Republic of Guinea

# ICMC = International Cyanide Management Code, continued

- Focuses exclusively on safe management of cyanide and cyanidation mill tailings and leach solutions.
- Companies become 'signatory' to adopt "the Code" & must have mining operations audited by an independent 3rd party to determine the status of Code implementation.
- Operations that meet the Code requirements can be "certified".
- Unique trademark symbol utilized by the certified operation.
- Audit results made public to inform stakeholders of status of cyanide management practices at certified operation.

The Cyanide Code is amongst the most established certification programs in the mining sector. This voluntary industry program is focused on the safe management of cyanide by companies producing gold and/or silver and by companies producing and transporting cyanide.

# Auditing the Cyanide Code

HOME > AUDITORS & AUDITING > AUDITING THE CYANIDE CODE

## Auditing the Cyanide Code

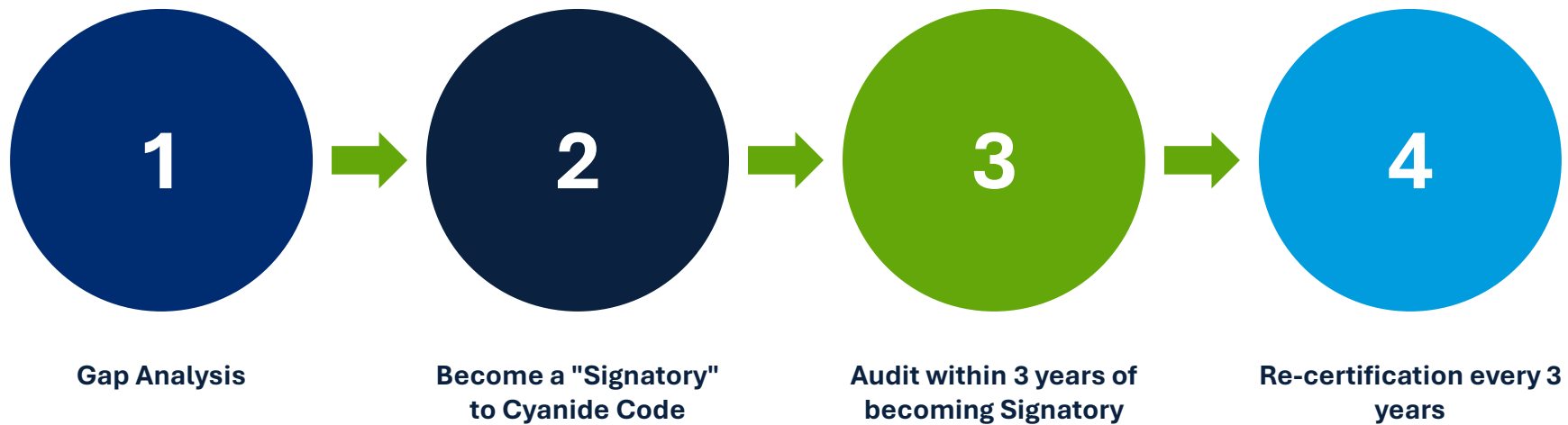
Auditors conducting Code Verification Audits must use ICMI's Verification Protocols (or equivalent), and submit a Detailed Audit Findings Report, a Summary Audit Report Form, and, if necessary, a Corrective Action Plan to ICMI within 90 days of completion of the site visit.

Copies of these documents, as well as guidance for auditors, can be viewed and downloaded through the following links. (You will require [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#) to view these documents):

- Verification Protocols
  - [Gold Mining Verification Protocol](#) (PDF)
  - [Gold Mining Pre-operational Verification Protocol](#) (PDF)
  - [Cyanide Production Verification Protocol](#) (PDF)
  - [Cyanide Production Pre-operational Verification Protocol](#) (PDF)
  - [Cyanide Transportation Verification Protocol](#) (PDF)
  - [Cyanide Transportation Pre-operational Verification Protocol](#) (PDF);
- [Corrective Action Plan](#) (PDF)
- [Auditor Guidance for Gold Mines](#) (PDF)
- [Auditor Guidance for Cyanide Transportation](#) (PDF)

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# Usual Steps



# 9 Principles for ICMI Gold Mining Operations Audit

1

Production and Purchasing

2

Transportation

3

Handling and Storage

4

Operations

5

Decommissioning

6

Worker Safety

7

Emergency Response

8

Training

9

Dialogue and Disclosure

# 5 Principles for ICMI CN Production Audit

1

Production  
Operations

2

Production Worker  
Safety

3

Monitoring

4

Production Training

5

Production  
Emergency  
Response

# 3 Principles for ICMI CN Transportation Audit

1

Transport

2

Interim Storage

3

Emergency Response

# 3 Principles of Transportation Audit with detailed Standards of Practice

- 1. Transport** (Transport CN to minimize accidents & releases):
  - Cyanide transport routes
  - Personnel CN handling & transport equipment
  - Suitability of transport equipment for CN
  - Safety program for CN transport
  - Track CN shipments
- 2. Interim Storage** (Design, construct & operate CN shipping depots & interim storage sites to prevent releases & exposures):
  - Store CN to prevent accidental releases
- 3. Emergency Response** (Protect communities & environment through emergency response strategies & capabilities):
  - Detailed ERP for potential CN releases
  - Designate response personnel & resources
  - Procedures: internal & external emergency notification & reporting
  - Procedures for releases remediation; add'l hazards of CN treatment
  - Periodically evaluate response procedures & capabilities & revise

# Chronology of a Transport & Convoy of NaCN

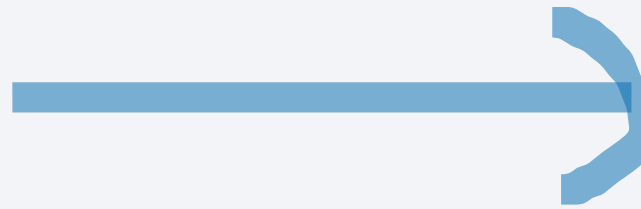


# Chronology of a Transport & Convoy of NaCN



# Audit Findings

- Full Compliance
- Substantial Compliance
- Non-compliance



- Good faith effort to comply
- Deficiency readily correctable
- No immediate or substantial risk to health, safety or environment

- Specific scope specified for each Principle and each Standard of Practice
- Verification Protocols
- Auditor Guidance
- Risk and Management System based

# Next Steps after Feet-on-Ground Audit

- Draft DAFR (Detailed Audit Findings Report) & SAR (Summary Audit Report) & Auditor Qualifications must be submitted to ICMI within 90 days of audit.
- A typical audit schedule:
  - 5 days on site, with 2 accredited auditors
  - Draft DAFR sent to mine for review <60 days
  - Close potential CARs within 50 days for full compliance
  - Comments from mine <70 days
  - Draft SAR sent to mine for review <80 days
  - Auditors send draft DAFR & SAR to ICMI within 90 days
  - ICMI performs “completeness review” in 30-60 days
  - Certification posted to ICMI website ~ 1 month later.

# ACGIH TLV Documentation for Hydrogen Cyanide and Cyanide Salts

Recommended TLV's intended to minimize potential for headache, nausea, nasal, throat, & pulmonary irritation, & enlargement of thyroid gland, which can result from prolonged low concentration exposure.



# Aspects of an Audit – Neato!



# How to Become a CN Code Auditor

## Auditor Criteria & Auditor Credentials

- 7 years experience (in the operation) for at least 1 auditor; > 3 years experience for others
- In 7 years: > 3 EHS audits
- Need Lead & Technical EHS auditors
- “Certified” lead auditor by self-regulating professional organization
- Recognized Auditor: Lead, Mining, Production, Transportation
- No conflict of interest
- No auditor or company derives >30% revenue avg 5 years

# ICMI Requirements

- Independent 3rd party auditor(s)
- Auditor rotation fosters independence
- Integral to Cyanide Code Program
- Individual not more than 2 consecutive audits for a particular gold mine, CN production or CN transport
- Audit firms can do 3 consecutive audits



# Thank You

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

Find out more on ICMI Cyanide Code: [The Cyanide Code](#)

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