BARRICK GOLD CORP
Form 40-F
May 16, 2003

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

o Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

þ Annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For Fiscal year ended: December 31, 2002 **Commission File number: No. 1-9059**

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ontario	**1041**	**Not Applicable**
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary standard industrial classification code number, if applicable)	(I.R.S. employer identification number, if applicable)

BCE Place
TD Canada Trust Tower
Suite 3700
161 Bay Street, P.O. Box 212
M5J 2S1 Canada
(800) 720-7415
(Address and telephone number of registrant s principal executive office)

Barrick Goldstrike Mines Inc.
P.O. Box 29, Elko, Nevada 89803
(702) 738-8043
(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common Shares	**New York Stock Exchange**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:	**None**
Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:	**None**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this form:

þ Annual Information Form þ Audited Annual Financial Statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer s classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

Common Shares 541,398,522

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by filing the information contained in this form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). If Yes is marked, indicate the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with such rule.

Yes o No þ

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13(d) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the proceeding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports); and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements in the past 90 days.

Yes þ No o

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION

BCE Place
Canada Trust Tower, Suite 3700
P.O. Box 212
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 2S1

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the year ended December 31, 2002

Dated as of May 14, 2003

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Assay

The chemical test of rock samples to determine the mineral content.

Autoclave system

Oxidation process in which high temperatures and pressures are applied to convert refractory sulphide mineralization into amenable oxide ore.

Ball mill

A large steel cylinder containing steel balls into which crushed ore is fed. The ball mill is rotated, causing the balls to cascade and grind the ore.

Bench

Successive steps/horizontal increments mined as an open pit progresses deeper.

By-product

A secondary metal or mineral product recovered in the milling process such as copper and silver.

Carbonaceous

Containing carbon or coal, especially shale or other rock containing small particles of carbon distributed throughout the whole mass.

Carbon-in-leach (C-I-L)

A process step wherein granular activated carbon particles much larger than the ground ore particles are introduced into the ore pulp. Cyanide leaching and precious metals adsorption onto the activated carbon occurs simultaneously. The loaded activated carbon is mechanically screened to separate it from the barren pulp, processed to remove the precious metals and finally prepared for reuse.

Carbon-in-pulp (C-I-P)

A precious metals leaching technique in which granular activated carbon particles much larger than the ground ore particles are added to the cyanidation pulp after the precious metals have been solubilized. The activated carbon and pulp are agitated together to enable the solubilized precious metals to become adsorbed onto the activated carbon. The loaded activated carbon is mechanically screened to separate it from the barren pulp, processed to remove the precious metals and finally prepared for reuse.

Concentrate

A very fine, powder-like product containing the valuable ore mineral from which most of the waste mineral has been eliminated.

Contained ounces

Represents ounces in the ground before reduction of ounces not able to be recovered by the applicable metallurgical process.

Contango

The positive difference between the spot market gold price and the forward market gold price. It is often expressed as an interest rate quoted with reference to the difference between inter-bank deposit rates and gold lease rates.

Crushing and grinding

The process by which ore is broken into small pieces to prepare it for further processing.

Cyanidation

A method of extracting gold or silver by dissolving it in a weak solution of sodium cyanide.

Deferred stripping costs

Mining costs associated with waste rock removal that are deferred and amortized to operating costs over the life of an open pit mine.

Development

Work carried out for the purpose of opening up a mineral deposit. In an underground mine this includes shaft sinking, crosscutting, drifting and raising. In an open pit mine, development includes the removal of overburden.

Dilution

The effect of waste or low-grade ore which is unavoidably included in the mined ore, lowering the recovered grade.

Doré

Unrefined gold and silver bullion bars usually consisting of approximately 90 percent precious metals that will be further refined to almost pure metal.

Drift

A horizontal tunnel generally driven alongside an ore deposit, from a shaft, to gain access to the deposit.

Drilling

Core: drilling with a hollow bit with a diamond cutting rim to produce a cylindrical core that is used for geological study and assays. Used in mineral exploration.

Reverse circulation: drilling that produces rock chips rather than core. The chips are forced by air to surface through a double-walled drill pipe and are collected for examination.

Conventional rotary: drilling that produces rock chips similar to reverse circulation except that the sample is collected through a single-walled drill pipe.

In-fill: any method of drilling intervals between existing holes, used to provide greater geological detail and to help establish reserve estimates.

Geotechnical: diamond drilling targeted and utilized specifically for the collection of information used for mine engineering purposes.

Exploration

Prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond-drilling and other work involved in searching for ore.

Flotation

A process by which some mineral particles are induced to become attached to bubbles and float, and other particles to sink, so that the valuable minerals are concentrated and separated from the uneconomic or valueless gangue or waste.

Grade

The amount of mineral in each ton of ore, expressed as troy ounces per ton or grams per tonne for precious metals and as a percentage for most other metals.

Cut-off grade: the minimum metal grade at which an orebody can be economically mined (used in the calculation of ore reserves).

Mill-head grade: metal content of mined ore going into a mill for processing.

Recovered grade: actual metal content of ore determined after processing.

Reserve grade: estimated metal content of an orebody, based on reserve calculations.

Heap leaching

A process whereby gold is extracted by heaping broken ore on sloping impermeable pads and continually applying to the heaps a weak cyanide solution which dissolves the contained gold. The gold-laden solution is then collected for gold recovery.

Layback

The amount of material which must be mined for the slope of a pit wall to be at a safe angle.

LIBOR

The London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for deposits.

Lode

A mineral deposit, consisting of a zone of veins, veinlets or disseminations, in consolidated rock as opposed to a placer deposit.

Long-hole open stoping

A method of mining involving the drilling of holes up to 30 meters or longer into an ore bearing zone and then blasting a slice of rock which falls into an open space. The broken rock is extracted and the resulting open chamber is not immediately filled with supporting material.

Metric conversion

Troy ounces	×	31.10348	=	Grams
Troy ounces per short ton	×	34.28600	=	Grams per tonne
Tons	×	0.90718	=	Tonnes
Feet	×	0.30480	=	Meters
Miles	×	1.60930	=	Kilometers
Acres	×	0.40468	=	Hectares
Fahrenheit		(°F-32) × 5 ÷ 9	=	Celsius

Mill

A processing facility where ore is finely ground and thereafter undergoes physical or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals.

Mineral reserve

See Narrative Description of the Business Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources.

Mineral resource

See Narrative Description of the Business Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources.

Mining claim

That portion of applicable mineral lands that a party has staked or marked out in accordance with applicable mining laws to acquire the right to explore for and exploit the minerals under the surface.

Net profits interest royalty

A royalty based on the profit remaining after recapture of certain operating, capital and other costs.

Net smelter return royalty

A royalty based on a percentage of valuable minerals produced with settlement made either in kind or in currency based on the spot sale proceeds received less all of the offsite smelting, refining and transportation costs associated with the purification of the economic metals.

Open pit

A mine where the minerals are mined entirely from the surface.

Ore

Rock, generally containing metallic or non-metallic minerals, which can be mined and processed at a profit.

Orebody

A sufficiently large amount of ore that can be mined economically.

Ounces

Troy ounces of a fineness of 999.9 parts per 1,000 parts.

Oxide ore

Mineralized rock in which some of the original minerals have been oxidized. Oxidation tends to make the ore more amenable to cyanide solutions so that minute particles of gold in the interior of the minerals will be readily dissolved.

Qualified Person

See Scientific and Technical Information .

Ramp

An inclined underground tunnel that provides access to and throughout an orebody for exploration, ventilation or exploitation purposes in an underground mine.

Reclamation

The process by which lands disturbed as a result of mining activity are reclaimed back to a beneficial land use. Reclamation activity includes the removal of buildings, equipment, machinery and other physical remnants of mining, closure of tailings impoundment, leach pads and other mine features, and contouring, covering and re-vegetation of waste rock piles and other disturbed areas.

Reclamation and Closure Costs

The cost of reclamation plus other costs, including without limitation certain personnel costs, insurance, property holding costs such as taxes, rental and claim fees, and community programs associated with closing an operating mine.

Recovery rate

A term used in process metallurgy to indicate the proportion of valuable material physically recovered in the processing of ore. It is generally stated as a percentage of the material recovered compared to the total material originally present.

Reef

A South African term for a continuous mineral deposit, especially gold bearing quartz.

Refining

The final stage of metal production in which impurities are removed from the molten metal.

Refractory material

Gold mineralized material in which the gold is not amenable to recovery by conventional cyanide methods without any pre-treatment. The refractory nature can be either silica or sulphide encapsulation of the gold or the presence of naturally occurring carbons which reduce gold recovery.

Roasting

The treatment of ore by heat and air, or oxygen enriched air, in order to remove sulphur, carbon, antimony or arsenic.

Semi-autogenous grinding (SAG)

A method of grinding rock into fine sand, in which the grinding media consist of larger chunks of rock and steel balls.

Shaft

A vertical passageway to an underground mine for moving personnel, equipment, supplies and material including ore and waste rock.

Spot deferred contract

See Narrative Description of the Business Premium Gold Sales Program .

Stope

An area in an underground mine where ore is mined.

Strike length

The longest horizontal dimension of an orebody or zone of mineralization.

Tailings

The remnants or waste material that remains after all metals have been economically removed from the ore during processing.

Tailings dam

A natural or man-made confined area suitable for depositing the material that remains after the treatment of ore.

Tons

Short tons (2,000 pounds).

Total cash costs

Total cash costs include site costs for all mining (excluding deferred stripping costs), processing and administration, royalties and production taxes, but are exclusive of amortization, reclamation, financing costs, capital costs and exploration costs.

REPORTING CURRENCY AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

All currency amounts in this Annual Information Form are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated. References to C$ are to Canadian dollars. References to A$ are to Australian dollars. For Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars, the average exchange rate for 2002 and the exchange rate at December 31, 2002 were one Canadian dollar per 0.6368 and 0.6331 U.S. dollars, respectively. For Australian dollars to U.S. dollars, the average exchange rate for 2002 and the exchange rate at December 31, 2002 were one Australian dollar per 0.5440 and 0.5662 U.S. dollars, respectively.

Total cash and production costs in this Annual Information Form are calculated in accordance with The Gold Institute Production Cost Standard and are net of by-product credits.

Barrick prepares its primary financial statements in accordance with the United States generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP). Accordingly, unless otherwise indicated, financial information in this Annual Information Form is presented in accordance with US GAAP. Canadian law requires that Barrick also prepare financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP). The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, for the year ended December 31, 2002 were prepared in accordance with US GAAP and those prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP are incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form.

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form, including the information set forth as to the future financial or operating performance of the Company, constitutes forward-looking statements . All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words believe , expect , anticipate , contemplate , target , plan , intends , continue , estimate , may , will , schedule and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency market; fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as silver, copper, diesel fuel and electricity) and currencies (such as the Canadian and Australian dollars versus the US dollar); changes in US dollar interest rates or gold lease rates that could impact the mark to market value of outstanding derivative instruments and ongoing payments/receipts under interest rate swaps and variable rate debt obligations; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit-risk, market liquidity risk and mark to market risk); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, Australia, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Tanzania or Barbados or other countries in which the Company may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; ability to successfully integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in the Company s credit rating; and contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect the Company s actual results and could cause its actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Annual Information Form are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to Narrative Description of the Business Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources and Risk Factors and to the Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results for the year ended December 31, 2002 (US GAAP) and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results for the year ended December 31, 2002

(Canadian GAAP) incorporated by reference herein for a discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements.

The Company may, from time to time, make oral forward-looking statements. The Company strongly advises that the above paragraph and the risk factors described in this Annual Information Form and in the Company s other documents filed with the Canadian securities commissions and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission should be read for a description of certain factors that could cause the actual results of the Company to materially differ from those in the oral forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any oral or written forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Scientific or technical information in this Annual Information Form relating to mineral reserves or mineral resources, or describing the geology of particular properties, is based on information prepared under the supervision of, or has been reviewed by, Alan R. Hill, P. Eng., Executive Vice President, Development of Barrick, and/or Alexander J. Davidson, P. Geo., Senior Vice President, Exploration of Barrick.

Unless otherwise noted, exploration programs described in this Annual Information Form are designed and carried out under the supervision of Alexander J. Davidson, P. Geo., Senior Vice President, Exploration of Barrick.

Each of Messrs. Hill and Davidson is a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. A Qualified Person means an individual who is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these, has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project, and is a member in good standing of a professional association.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Incorporation

Barrick Gold Corporation (Barrick or the Company) is a corporation governed by the *Business Corporations* Act (Ontario) resulting from the amalgamation, effective July 14, 1984 under the laws of the Province of Ontario, of Camflo Mines Limited, Bob-Clare Investments Limited and the former Barrick Resources Corporation. By articles of amendment effective December 9, 1985, the Company changed its name to American Barrick Resources Corporation. Effective January 1, 1995, as a result of an amalgamation with a wholly-owned subsidiary, the Company changed its name from American Barrick Resources Corporation to Barrick Gold Corporation. On December 7, 2001, in connection with its acquisition of Homestake Mining Corporation (Homestake), the Company amended its articles to create a special voting share, which has special voting rights designed to permit holders of Homestake Canada Inc. (HCI) exchangeable shares to vote as a single class with the holders of Barrick common shares. For a description of Barrick s acquisition of Homestake, see General Information General Development of the Business .

Market for Securities

Barrick s common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the Toronto Stock Exchange, the London Stock Exchange, the Swiss Exchange and the Paris Bourse.

Subsidiaries

A significant portion of Barrick s business is carried on through subsidiaries. A chart showing the names of the significant subsidiaries of Barrick as at December 31, 2002 and their respective jurisdictions of incorporation is set

out at the end of this General Information section. All subsidiaries referred to in the chart are 100% owned unless otherwise noted. Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references to Barrick or the Company in this Annual Information Form include Barrick and, where appropriate, its predecessor corporations and its subsidiaries.

Areas of Interest

For a map showing Barrick s principal mining operations and projects, see the end of this General Information section.

General Development of the Business

Barrick entered the gold mining business in 1983 and is now one of the largest gold mining companies in the world in terms of production and reserves. The Company has operating mines or development projects in Canada, the United States, Australia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Tanzania. At December 31, 2002, proven and probable mineral reserves for Canadian reporting purposes stood at 86.9 million ounces of gold and mineral resources stood at 25.4 million ounces of measured and indicated gold and 16.2 million ounces of inferred gold. For a breakdown of reserves and resources by category, see Summary of Mineral Reserves and Resources . For the year-ended December 31, 2002, Barrick produced 5.7 million ounces at total cash costs of $177 per ounce (see Non-GAAP Measures). Gold production is targeted at between 5.4 and 5.5 million ounces in 2003 at total cash costs of $180 to $190 per ounce of gold.

During its first ten years, Barrick focused on acquiring and developing properties in North America, notably the Company s flagship Goldstrike property on the Carlin Trend in Nevada. Barrick has transformed Goldstrike from a small heap-leach operation to a property with 19.9 million ounces of gold reserves and two producing mines the Betze-Post and Meikle Mines. Goldstrike produced 2.05 million ounces of gold in 2002 and is expected to produce 2.11 million ounces of gold in 2003. Since 1994, Barrick has strategically expanded beyond its North American base to ensure growth in reserves and production and now operates in South America, Tanzania and Australia.

Barrick has employed a growth strategy that involves disciplined acquisitions, a district development program and early stage exploration. The acquisition strategy is illustrated by the acquisitions noted below. The district development program involves focusing exploration on and around existing properties. Through this program, the Company discovered and brought into production the Meikle mine and related mineral deposits on the Goldstrike property. Given the world s changing economic conditions over the past five years, exploration spending across the industry, particularly among junior companies, has decreased significantly. Barrick, however, has increased its exploration activities and is engaged in early stage exploration in four major areas: Peru, Tanzania, Australia and Chile/Argentina. This program resulted in the grassroots discovery on the Alto Chicama property in Peru.

In 1994, Barrick acquired Lac Minerals Ltd., an international gold mining company with operating mines in Canada, the United States and Chile. The acquisition gave Barrick control of what is now known as the Pascua-Lama Property, which now hosts proven and probable reserves of 16.9 million ounces of gold and 584 million ounces of silver.

In 1996, Barrick acquired Arequipa Resources Ltd., a natural resources company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Peru, including the Pierina early stage exploration property. The property commenced production in November 1998 and, since production began, has produced, in aggregate, over 3.5 million ounces of gold to December 31, 2002 at an average total cash cost of $51 per ounce.

In 1999, Barrick acquired Sutton Resources Ltd., an exploration company with mineral properties in Tanzania, including the Bulyanhulu Gold Project. At the time of acquisition, gold reserves at Bulyanhulu were 3.6 million ounces. At year-end 2002, proven and probable reserves were 11.6 million ounces. Mine construction began in the third quarter of 1999 and production commenced in April 2001. For the year-ended December 31, 2002, its first full year of production, the mine produced 356,000 ounces of gold at an average total cash cost of $198 per ounce.

In December 2001, Barrick acquired Homestake Mining Corporation whose operations included mining operations in the United States, Canada, Australia and Chile, development projects in Argentina and Australia, and exploration projects in the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina and Chile. The assets acquired included the Eskay Creek mine, the interests in the Kalgoorlie, Round Mountain and Hemlo operations, the Plutonic, Lawlers and Darlot mines, the Cowal project, and the remaining 60 percent interest in the Veladero project.

The following table summarizes Barrick s interest in its principal producing mines and its share of production from these mines:

Mines	Ownership[1]	2002	2001	2000
Goldstrike Property, Nevada				
Betze-Post Mine	100%	1,409,985	1,549,975	1,646,640
Meikle Mine	100%	640,336	712,688	805,718
Goldstrike Property total		2,050,321	2,262,663	2,452,358
Round Mountain Mine, Nevada[2] [3] [4]	50%	377,747	373,475	243,734
Hemlo Property, Ontario [2] [3]	50%	269,057	307,514	304,882
Eskay Creek Mine, British Columbia[2]	100%	358,718	320,784	333,167
Yilgarn District, Western Australia[2]				
Plutonic Mine	100%	307,377	288,360	253,643
Darlot Mine	100%	145,443	125,024	127,099
Lawlers Mine	100%	113,291	103,915	101,144
Yilgarn District total		566,111	517,299	481,886
Kalgoorlie Mine, Western Australia [2] [3]	50%	360,025	384,362	393,794
Pierina Mine, Peru	100%	898,228	911,076	821,614
Bulyanhulu Mine, Tanzania [5]	100%	356,319	241,575	
Other Properties [2] [3]		458,351	805,348	918,236
Company total		5,694,877	6,124,096	5,949,671

(1) *Barrick s interest is subject to royalty obligations at certain mines.*

(2) *Acquired through the acquisition of Homestake in December 2001 (excluding Other Properties Holt-McDermott mine, Bousquet mine, El Indio and Tambo mines). Production reflects Homestake s interest prior to the acquisition (excluding Other Properties Holt-McDermott mine, Bousquet mine and El Indio mine).*

(3) *Barrick s proportional share.*

(4) *Effective July 1, 2000, the interest in the Round Mountain Mine was increased from 25% to 50%.*

(5) *The Bulyanhulu mine commenced production in April 2001.*

See the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Company s operating and geographic segments.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

At the beginning of 2003, Barrick s total proven and probable gold mineral reserves for Canadian reporting purposes were 86.9 million ounces. During 2002, Barrick produced approximately 5.7 million ounces of gold (6.8 million contained ounces) and added approximately 11.4 million contained ounces to reserves for a net increase of approximately 4.6 million contained ounces (see - Reconciliation of Mineral Reserves). The addition to reserves of 11.4 million contained ounces is primarily attributable to the Alto Chicama project, the Goldstrike property and the Plutonic mine.

2002 reserves have been calculated using an assumed gold price of $300 per ounce and a silver price of $4.75 per ounce, except with respect to the Kalgoorlie mine which has been calculated using an assumed gold price of $297 (A$550) per ounce. Barrick s proven and probable gold reserves would increase to approximately 89.4 million ounces if calculated using a $325 per ounce gold price and decrease to approximately 82.6 million ounces at a $275 per ounce gold price.

Reserves and resources have been calculated as at December 31, 2002 (except with respect to Alto Chicama, where reserves and resources have been calculated as at January 31, 2003) in accordance with definitions adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and incorporated into National Instrument 43-101 (see Definitions below). Calculations have been prepared by employees of Barrick under the supervision of Alan R. Hill, P. Eng., Executive Vice President, Development of Barrick, and/or Alexander J. Davidson, P. Geo., Senior Vice President, Exploration of Barrick. Such calculations incorporate current and/or expected mine plans and cost levels at each property. Varying cut-off grades have been used depending on the mine and type of ore contained in the reserves. Mineral resource metal grades and material densities have been estimated using industry-standard methods appropriate for each mineral project with support of various commercially available mining software packages. For the cut-off grades used in the calculation of reserves, see Notes to the Reserves, Resources and Reconciliation Tables . Barrick s normal data verification procedures have been employed in connection with the calculations. Sampling, analytical and test data underlying the stated mineral resources and reserves have been verified by Mr. Hill or Mr. Davidson, employees under their supervision, and/or independent Qualified Persons. Verification procedures include industry-standard quality control practices. For details of data verification and quality control practices at each material property, see Properties .

Barrick reports its reserves in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For United States reporting purposes, Industry Guide 7 (under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as interpreted by the Staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission), applies different standards in order to classify mineralization as a reserve. Accordingly, for U.S. reporting purposes, the mineralization at the Alto Chicama and Veladero projects is classified as mineralized material.

Although the Company has carefully prepared and verified the mineral reserve figures presented below and elsewhere in this Annual Information Form, such figures are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the indicated level of gold will be produced. See Risk Factors .

Definitions

A ***mineral resource*** is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth s crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into inferred, indicated and measured categories.

An ***inferred mineral resource*** is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence, limited sampling and reasonably assumed but not verified geological

and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

An ***indicated mineral resource*** is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

A ***measured mineral resource*** is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.

A ***mineral reserve*** is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined. Mineral reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into probable mineral reserves and proven mineral reserves.

A ***probable mineral reserve*** is the economically mineable part of an indicated and, in some circumstances, a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

A ***proven mineral reserve*** is the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

Gold Mineral Reserves[(1), (3), (4), (7), (10), (11)]

	PROVEN			PROBABLE			TOTAL		
Based on attributable ounces	**Tons (000 s)**	**Grade[(8)] (oz/ton)**	**Ounces[(9)] (000 s)**	**Tons (000 s)**	**Grade[(8)] (oz/ton)**	**Ounces[(9)] (000 s)**	**Tons (000 s)**	**Grade[(8)] (oz/ton)**	**Ounces[(9)] (000 s)**
OPERATING MINES									
Betze-Post	60,229	0.132	7,924	46,901	0.173	8,127	107,130	0.150	16,051
Meikle	2,641	0.512	1,352	7,129	0.356	2,536	9,770	0.398	3,888
Goldstrike Property Total	62,870	0.148	9,276	54,030	0.197	10,663	116,900	0.171	19,939
Round Mountain (50%)	47,282	0.017	815	48,775	0.022	1,060	96,057	0.020	1,875
Eskay Creek	575	1.483	853	858	0.672	577	1,433	0.998	1,430
Hemlo (50%)	11,708	0.116	1,359	8,018	0.095	759	19,726	0.107	2,118
Pierina	29,232	0.068	1,994	41,111	0.039	1,608	70,343	0.051	3,602
Plutonic	2,983	0.146	436	10,993	0.191	2,097	13,976	0.181	2,533
Lawlers	1,456	0.134	195	1,951	0.161	314	3,407	0.149	509
Darlot	3,776	0.133	501	4,426	0.174	768	8,202	0.155	