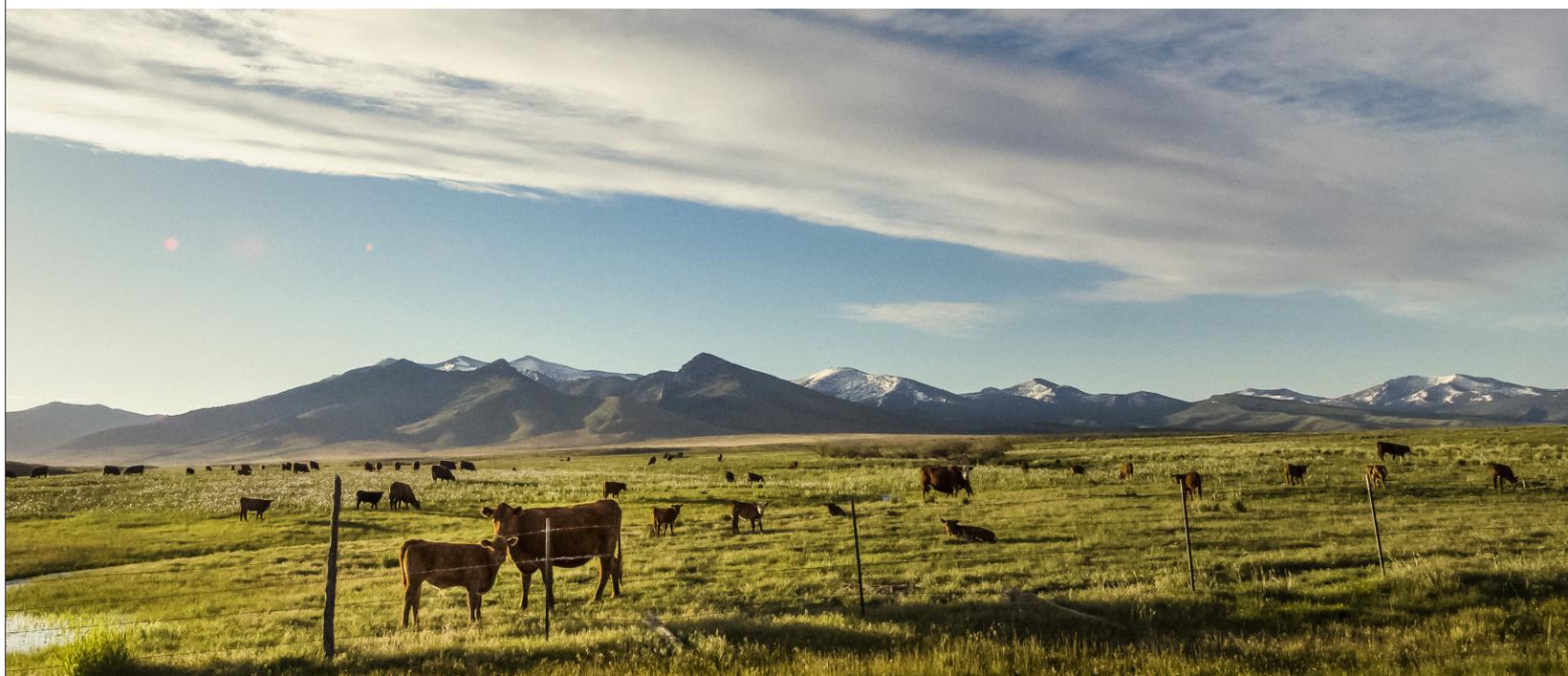


Corporate Responsibility Supplement

Communication on Progress 2018



Message to Our Stakeholders

We are pleased to publish our Corporate Responsibility Supplement for 2018. As a companion disclosure to our comprehensive 2017 [Corporate Responsibility Report](#), this supplement provides an update of our environmental, social and governance performance over the past year. It also serves as our Communication on Progress to fulfill our annual commitments under the United Nations (UN) Global Compact.

Mining responsibly is fundamental to our business strategy and to our operational success. For Kinross, it begins with our steadfast commitment to ethical conduct and respect for the people, laws and cultures wherever we operate. It means maximizing the economic opportunity for our shareholders, managing our impacts at each stage of the mine life cycle, and contributing to the sustainable prosperity and well-being of host communities.

Throughout 2018, we continued to advance our commitment to the [Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact](#) in the areas of human rights, labour standards, environment, anti-

corruption and community. Through our business activities, we are also contributing to the advancement of the [UN's Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) where we can make the most direct and positive contribution and those SDGs where our approach to responsible mining is contributing more broadly.

Human Rights

- We delivered annual training at all sites covering 100% of Kinross' security workforce as part of our Human Rights Adherence and Verification Program and consistent with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. Training includes an overview of internationally recognized human rights supported by Kinross, security responsibilities and use of force.
- We continued our ongoing assessment of human rights risks with a focus on those Kinross sites with higher risk. At Paracatu, we conducted independent reviews of different aspects of security and human rights.



J. Paul Rollinson
President and Chief Executive Officer

Labour Standards

- We maintained one of the best safety performance records in the industry achieving a total reportable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) of 0.27 (per 200,000 hours), a record for Kinross and an 18% improvement over 2017.
- All Kinross sites exceeded operational targets for leading safety indicators. In 2018, we achieved approximately 28,000 field engagements at an average rate of 4.6 per employee. In the area of

2018 Highlights

We set a new Kinross record for safety performance and remained one of the safest companies in our sector

Continued to embed a safety culture through leading indicators focused on "on-the-ground" employee engagement and awareness and proactively identifying high-potential critical risks to avoid possible occurrence of an incident

We advanced our commitment to responsible procurement updating our Supplier Code of Conduct, Supply Chain Policy and introducing a new supplier due diligence process and tool, all of which went into effect on June 1, 2019

We received the top ranking from the World Wildlife Fund Russia's Environmental Transparency Ranking of Russian mining and metals companies for environmental management and transparency

Delivered on all site level targets for permitting, water management and concurrent reclamation

Our CO₂ emissions intensity in 2018 was 11.6 kg/tonne of ore processed, in line with previous years and well below our peers which reported an average of 52.1 kg/tonne of ore processed (average of 10 peer companies)

Received third-party reviews, including a panel of tailings experts, confirming the safety of all Kinross' active and inactive tailings facilities

Achieved the highest ranking among mining companies in the *Globe and Mail* 2018 annual corporate governance survey, placing 19th out of 242 companies with a top score of 92 out of 100 points

Maintained our listing on the Jantzi Social Index® for the 11th consecutive year and was reconfirmed for inclusion in the Ethibel Excellence Investment Register

Scored 91% in RobecoSAM's 2018 Corporate Sustainability Assessment, placing 6th out of 68 metals and mining companies

corrected potential safety hazards, our employees identified and corrected hazards at an average rate of 4.7 per employee.

- We rolled out our critical controls program across the Company requiring all of our sites to identify and establish critical controls in three select focus areas per site. In early 2019, we held two Safety Summits for upper level management across all three Kinross regions to further embed this program.
- At the end of the year, 40% of our global workforce was represented by collective agreements. We have collective bargaining agreements at all mines that are unionized, including new agreements in Brazil and Ghana.
- Kinross is an equal opportunity employer and does not tolerate discrimination of any form in the workplace. In 2018, we reported zero substantiated employee grievances pertaining to discrimination.
- We were recognized as one of the best 150 companies to work for in Brazil for the fourth consecutive year and as a top employer in the Greater Toronto Area.

Environment

- We improved our [tailings management program](#), expanding our independent technical review from one expert to three. The program includes independent design review for new facilities and expansions; periodic comprehensive reviews by experts from the panel; and quarterly reporting to the Board on the status of all key performance indicators for all active facilities.
- We completed the year with zero production impacts arising from environmental performance.

- Energy efficiency projects implemented in 2018 resulted in an annualized reduction of CO₂ of 10 kt/year. For example, at Tasiast, mine road redesign reduced the length of the hauls resulting in lower diesel fuel use.
- We completed the acquisition of two hydroelectric power plants in Brazil advancing our commitment to renewable, low-cost energy.

Anti-Corruption

- We implemented online anti-corruption training to support compliance with Kinross' [Code of Business Conduct and Ethics](#) (Code).

Community

- Across our global operations, we continued to provide meaningful employment in our host communities with 98% of our workforce comprised of people living within the host country. Due to a concerted program to develop in-country talent, the percentage of in-country management hires across Kinross' operations reached 85%, a significant increase over 80% in 2017.
- We contributed to a broad range of community programs, initiatives and events reaching an estimated 834,000 beneficiaries living in our host communities.
- Through local procurement, wages and tax payments, we spent over \$3 billion in our host countries, of which 20% was spent at the local¹ level and 79% was spent in-country.
- In keeping with our commitment to openness and collaboration, we carried out over 94,000 stakeholder interactions in our host communities through community consultation and dialogue, receiving significantly more positive expressions of community support than negative expressions.

- Our Chirano mine was recognized as the best company in Partnership of Community Development and Best Company in Stakeholder Engagement by Ghana's 2018 Sustainability and Social Investment Awards.

Public Policy

- In the area of public policy, we make very limited political donations as permitted by applicable law and governed by our Code. In 2018, political contributions of \$12,000 were made primarily to local political candidates in the U.S. In Alaska, Kinross participated in a public policy debate regarding a ballot initiative through its membership of an industry association.

A deep commitment to environmental and social responsibility is a core cultural value at Kinross and a key strength of our business. In keeping with this commitment, we will continue to advance the spirit and the principles of the UN Global Compact across our Company.

Looking ahead, we will continue to advance our performance in key areas of health, safety, responsible procurement, environment and community. We will strive to exceed Kinross' high standards for corporate responsibility excellence across our operations while working to be at the forefront of the evolving expectations of our investors, our stakeholders, our employees and the host communities where we operate.



J. Paul Rollinson

President and Chief Executive Officer

¹ 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.

Performance Highlights (Favourable Unfavourable Neutral)²

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

Do No Harm

| Kinross' Guiding Principle | Metrics | 2017 | 2018 | | 2018 Highlights |
|--|---|------|------|---|--|
| 1. Safety We value the occupational health and safety of our workforce above all other priorities. | • Zero fatalities (number) | 1 | 0 |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved the lowest reported TRIFR for the Company, an 18% improvement over the previous year, remaining one of the top performers in the industry All sites exceeded our field engagement target of one field engagement per employee, achieving approximately 28,000 employee field engagements, above expectations for the first year New leading indicators were introduced at all sites and integrated into our Four Point Plan. All sites exceeded our total hazard identification target of one corrected potential safety hazard per employee, above expectations for the first year |
| | • Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate (per 200,000 hours worked) | 0.32 | 0.27 |  | |
| | • Total Employee Field Engagements (per employee/per year) | n/a | 4.6 |  | |
| | • Total corrected hazards (per employee/per year) | n/a | 4.7 |  | |
| 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) | 438 | 428 |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On an intensity basis, we improved our performance across KPIs of operational eco-efficiency in energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as well as water Maintained record of zero reportable incidents at 9 active and 5³ inactive/open tailings facilities See our Tailings Management Report Total land unreclaimed at closed sites includes land for Kettle River-Buckhorn. In 2018, we advanced the reclamation of the Kettle River-Buckhorn mine following closure in 2017, reclaiming 12 ha of land during the year and leaving 58 ha of land unreclaimed at the end of 2018 |
| | • Energy intensity (MJ/tonne of ore processed) | 154 | 151 |  | |
| | • GHG intensity rate (kgCO ₂ e/tonne of ore processed) | 12.2 | 11.6 |  | |
| | • Waste recycling (% of non-hazardous, non-mineral waste recycled) | 48% | 39% |  | |
| | • Tailings facilities incidents (number) | 0 | 0 |  | |
| | • Land unreclaimed at closed sites (ha) | 6 | 58 |  | |
| | • 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) | 7 | 5 |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall grievances declined year-over-year and were spread evenly across sites. All five grievances received were resolved successfully, but resolution of one grievance within the required time frame was not feasible due to difficulties associated with contacting the stakeholder |
| | • Grievance (% resolved within target time frame) | 100% | 80% |  | |

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 (% of total workforce) | 12.0 % | 4.3% |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched Kinross' 8 people commitments across our global workforce to strengthen Kinross culture Continued to prioritize host country employment Increased the percentage of management from within host country to 85% from 80%, primarily reflecting the strides made in Kinross' Mauritanization program Maintained 33% female diversity at the Board of Directors and Chair of the Board is a woman There were no retrenchments at Kinross sites and offices in 2018 |
| | • Turnover – voluntary (% of total workforce) | 6.5% | 5.7% |  | |
| | • Workforce from within host countries (% of in country-workforce) | 98% | 98% |  | |
| | • Gender diversity – men (% of total workforce) | 89% | 89% |  | |
| | • Gender diversity – women (% of total workforce) | 11% | 11% |  | |

² Based on year-over-year performance except where performance against targets is noted.

³ Facilities that have been reclaimed are not included.

Performance Highlights (Favourable Unfavourable Neutral)

Make a Positive Contribution

| Kinross' Guiding Principle | Metrics | 2017 | 2018 | | 2018 Highlights |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|--|--|
| 5. Local Benefit We seek to maximize employment, business and economic opportunities for local communities from our existing operations and projects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host country procurement spend (% of total spend) | 79% | 80% |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exceeded internal target of 75% |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local component of total benefit footprint (value distributed locally) | 23% | 20% |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local component of total benefit footprint compares with 17% for regional, 42% national, and 15% international Over 87% of donations had identified KPIs and, where possible, measurable community-based outcomes |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community contributions including cash and estimated in-kind (millions, as a % of EBITDA⁴ excluding impairment) | \$ 9.3 0.7% | \$ 8.1 0.9% |   | |

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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate, regional and site management anti-corruption training in the last two years (% of management) | 100% | 77% |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed and launched an online training program on anti-corruption, bribery and fraud |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantiated allegations of human rights violations (number) | 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) Conducted an independent review of human rights and security at Paracatu |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of security workforce that completed Human Rights Adherence and Verification Program training (%) | 98% | 100% |  | |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders engaged per day per operation (number of people) | 35 | 33 |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recorded 94,000 interactions with stakeholders in 2018. While stakeholder feedback continued to be overwhelmingly positive, the decline in the number of positive expressions is due to the reduction in the number of stakeholders associated with our operating mines following the closure of Kettle River-Buckhorn. We have maintained a five-year average of 33 stakeholder engagements per day, consistently exceeding our target of three per day per site |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community feedback – positive expressions (number) | 4,639 | 3,498 |  | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community feedback – negative expressions (number) | 496 | 389 |  | |

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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous Improvement 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"> Advanced our CR management system strengthening the role of leading indicators to proactively improve and measure performance in core areas of safety and community Embedded our safety focus on Critical Control Management following a successful pilot program Contributed to the development of the World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining initiative, principles and assurance framework |
|---|---|-----|-----|---|---|

⁴ EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure and is defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

Performance Overview

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.

In 2018, the Company also made interest payments of \$96.1 million to providers of capital.

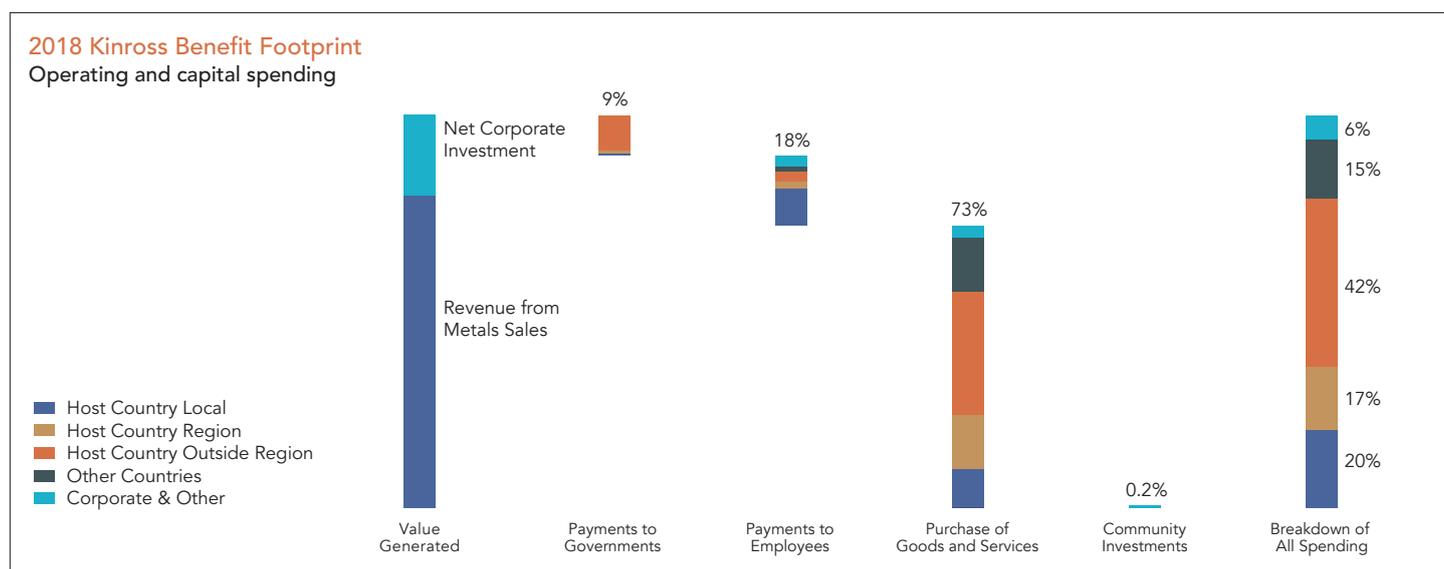
2018 Distribution of Economic Value
(\$ millions, for the year ended December 31, 2018)

| 2018 | Revenue | Payments to Governments | | | | Total to Governments | In-Country Suppliers | In-Country Employee Wages ² | Community | Out-of-Country Suppliers | Economic Value Retained |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Royalties & Fees | Income & Corporate Tax | Duties, Other | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 663.1 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 10.7 | 24.6 | 719.7 | 62.3 | 0.5 | 64.5 | (208.5) | |
| Chile | 113.6 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 82.2 | 20.7 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.7 | |
| Ghana | 286.0 | 13.2 | 21.1 | 22.1 | 56.4 | 118.4 | 46.4 | 0.4 | 27.6 | 36.8 | |
| Mauritania | 307.8 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 102.1 | 115.0 | 222.3 | 44.0 | 1.0 | 411.9 | (486.4) | |
| Russia | 627.7 | 39.7 | 71.2 | (33.9) ¹ | 77.0 | 230.9 | 87.2 | 2.6 | 34.2 | 195.8 | |
| US | 1,214.4 | 3.5 | 51.4 | 1.4 | 56.3 | 862.7 | 290.0 | 0.8 | 7.0 | (2.4) | |
| Corporate | – | 0.7 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 7.7 | 95.7 | 167.3 ³ | 0.7 | 30.0 | (301.4) | |
| Total | 3,212.6 | 76.6 | 159.6 | 106.1 | 342.1 | 2,331.9 | 717.9 | 6.8 | 577.1 | (763.4) | |

1 Received \$13.1 million of tax relief and credits and \$28.8 million of value-added tax refunds.

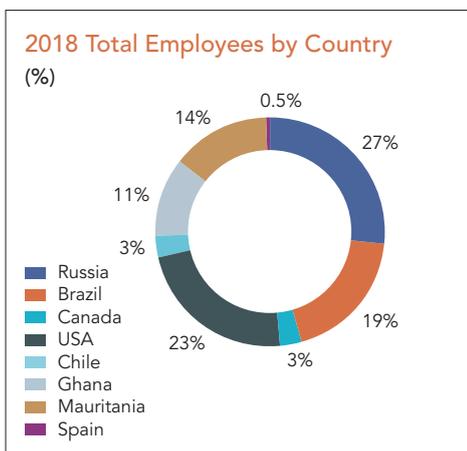
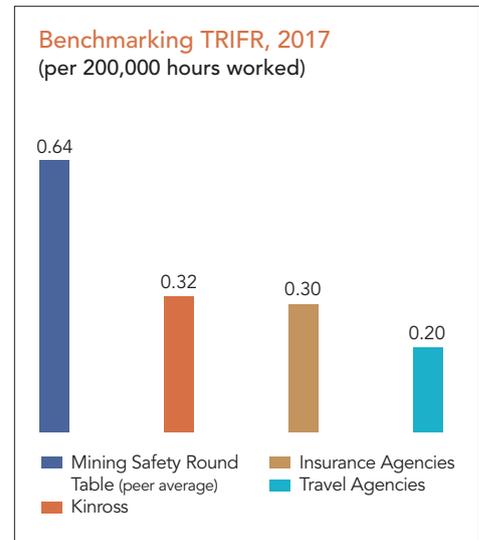
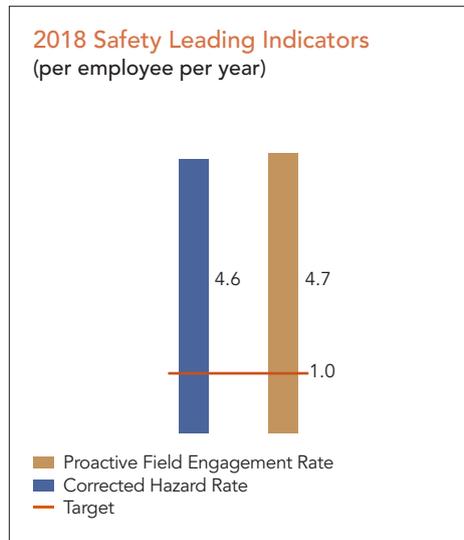
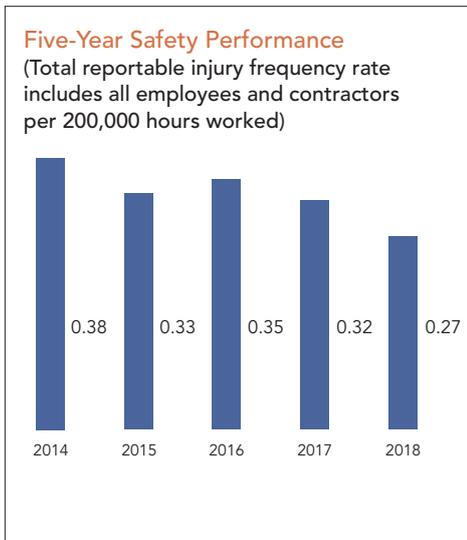
2 Gross salaries and benefits paid, includes amounts paid to government institutions on behalf of employees, pensions, insurance, and private health, as well as other employee support.

3 Corporate wages shown here include all wages paid at corporate and other offices, as well as \$57.0 million in expatriate wages.



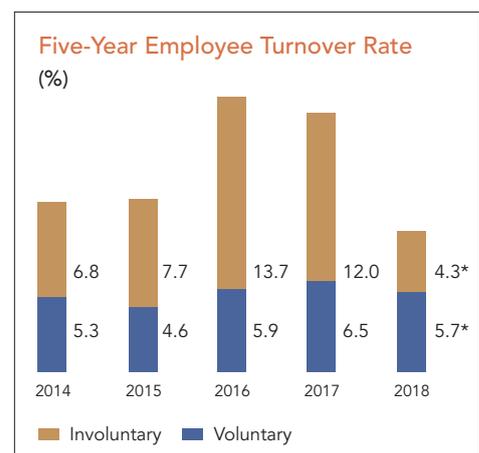
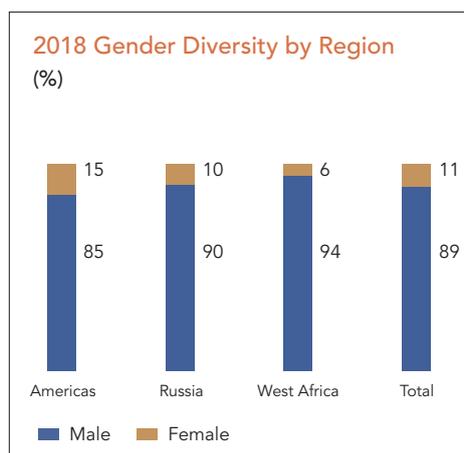
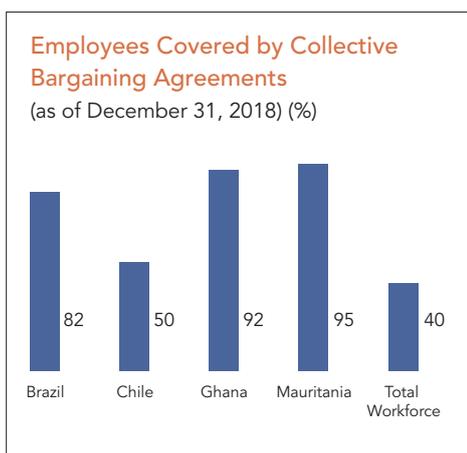
Performance Overview

Workforce



2018 Local Employee Hiring By Country
(% of employees that are nationals from the country of operations)

| Country | Management | Total Workforce |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Brazil | 93.2% | 99.7% |
| Chile | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Ghana | 82.9% | 98.8% |
| Mauritania | 51.9% | 94.9% |
| Russia | 85.5% | 98.5% |
| USA | 97.3% | 99.8% |
| Total | 84.7% | 98.2% |

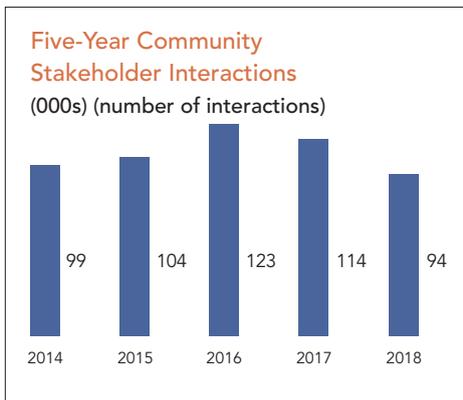
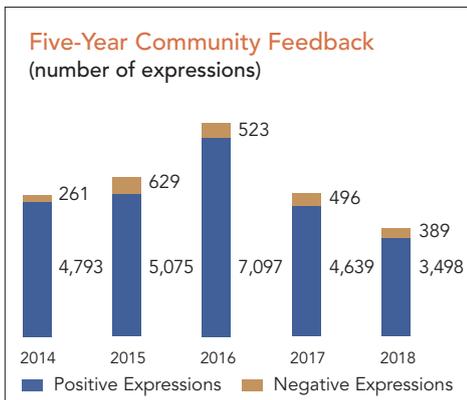


* In 2018, we revised our turnover methodology to exclude all fixed-term contracts and temporary summer student interns.

All graphs reflect Kinross data except benchmarking TRIFR.

Performance Overview

Community



2018 Local Procurement¹

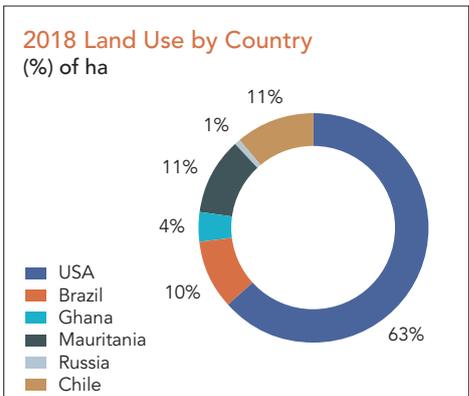
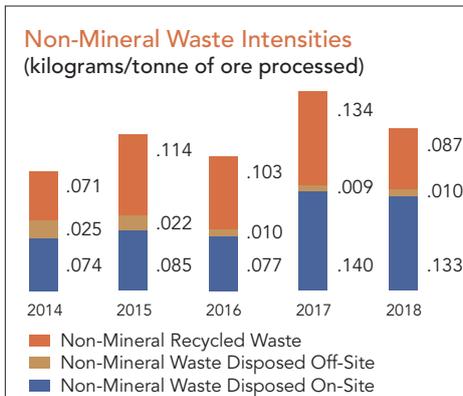
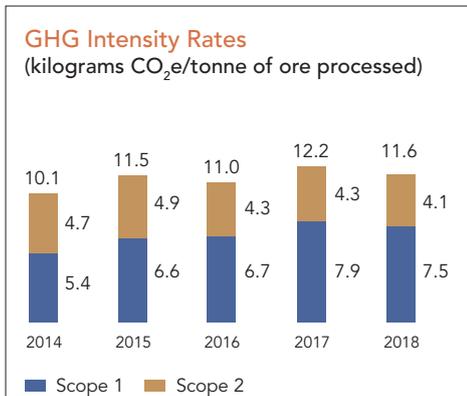
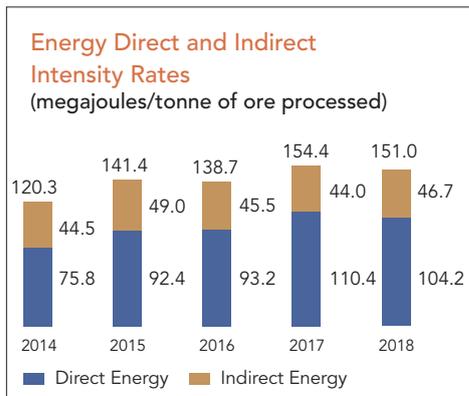
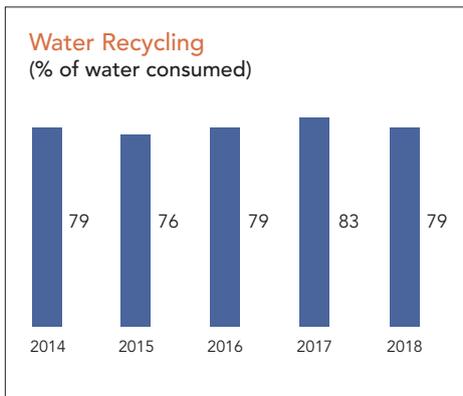
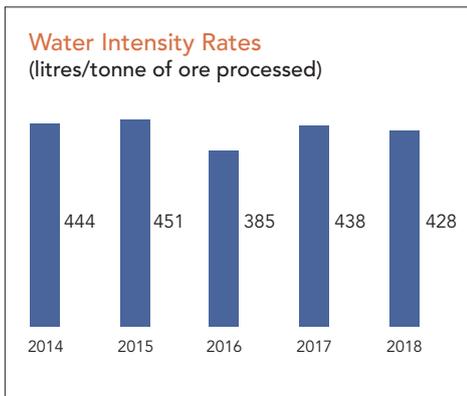
| | Local | Total In-Country ² | Imported |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Brazil | 5% | 92% | 8% |
| Chile | 40% | 98% | 2% |
| Ghana | 0.6% | 81% | 19% |
| Mauritania | n/a ³ | 35% | 65% |
| Russia | 25% | 87% | 13% |
| US | 31% | 99% | 1% |
| Kinross: All Sites | 15% | 80% | 20% |

1 Local refers to procurement in the local community area around the mine site. Procurement includes total spending on goods and services, including capital expenditures.
 2 "In-country" spending includes payments to commercial enterprises if the commercial enterprise is registered in the country for tax purposes.
 3 In Mauritania, Kinross' local procurement program encompasses all suppliers domiciled in the country.

2018 Community Investments by Category (%)

| Category | Monetary | In-kind | Beneficiaries |
|--|----------|---------|---------------|
| Civic Organizations and Non-Profit Organizations | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Community Activities and Services | 21 | 34 | 38 |
| Education | 12 | 22 | 13 |
| Environment | 6 | 4 | 15 |
| Health and Nutrition | 10 | 8 | 11 |
| Humanitarian | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| Local Business and Alternate Livelihoods | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Regional Development and Grants | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Local Infrastructure Development | 36 | 10 | 8 |
| Youth | 2 | 3 | 2 |

Environment



Key Stakeholder Issues

In addition to our quantitative and qualitative performance indicators, Kinross believes our approach to addressing key stakeholder issues is an important gauge of our performance. Our 2017 [Corporate Responsibility Report](#) (pages 68-76) provides a transparent and comprehensive review of the most significant stakeholder issues facing our operations and projects. Significant developments since that report include:

Paracatu, Brazil

Quilombolas

As previously reported, in 2013 and 2014, the federal Brazilian courts ruled in favour of the Company in lawsuits filed by the Federal Public Prosecutor (“FPA”) alleging that Kinross’ land purchases impact the human rights of the Quilombola communities in the mine area. The FPA appealed the court’s decisions but the appeal was denied. The decision in support of Kinross became final in early 2018. Kinross continues to engage with the São Domingos Quilombola community, implementing various joint social and cultural investment programs. At the same time, it continues to seek support from authorities to be able to implement additional programs with two other communities.

Trespassers

Kinross has continued to apply an approach consistent with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights in all aspects of its security operations in response to recurring incidents involving trespassers entering industrial areas to attempt to steal gold from flotation tailings. These efforts successfully reduced the number of trespassing events in 2018 to zero. Given community concerns about the overall crime situation in the city, Kinross is also working with local stakeholders to implement programs focused on teaching life skills to youth.

Community Health

Despite the comprehensive scientific research and independent evidence confirming that the Company’s mining activities do not increase the overall human health risk related to arsenic, some individuals continue to make allegations to the contrary. Five of eleven lawsuits filed against the Company by residents of the village of Santa Rita were denied and the Company continues to work on resolution of the remaining cases. The Company has finished a comprehensive regional study of water quality with results showing a correlation between poor water quality and old “garimpeiro” (artisanal miner) workings. Detailed information, including copies of studies and links to scientific references, is available at <http://arsenio.kinross.com.br/en/>.

Maricunga, Chile

Maricunga Wetlands

In response to a sanction by the Chile environmental enforcement agency (SMA), the Company placed the mine into care and maintenance at the end of July 2016. In October 2018, the Supreme Court of Chile upheld the ruling by the environmental tribunal and dismissed the Company’s appeal.

In 2016, the Chile State Defense counsel filed lawsuits against Maricunga for alleged damage to two wetlands, Valle Ancho and Pantanillo. In November 2018 the Environmental Tribunal ruled for Maricunga on Pantanillo and against on Valle Ancho. Maricunga has appealed the latter ruling to the Supreme Court. At this time, the mine remains in care and maintenance, as residual rinsing and management of heap drain down is occurring.

Key Stakeholder Issues

Maricunga, Chile

Diesel spill, easements and the Colla community of Rio Jorquera

Following a diesel spill in May 2017 at Maricunga's Rancho del Gallo camp, the Colla community of Rio Jorquera filed a lawsuit with the public prosecutor which is ongoing. In November 2018, members of the Colla community of Rio Jorquera blocked access to Maricunga's Rancho del Gallo camp; the Company evacuated the camp and filed an injunction to regain access. The Court of Appeal in Copiapó and the Supreme Court of Chile ruled in favour of the Company. While the environmental agency determined that no environmental harm had been caused by the spill, the Company has been prevented from completing the clean-up on community lands due to lack of agreement from the community leadership. Legal action filed by the Company in 2018 against the community leadership for failure to implement its obligations under a 2013 easement agreement is ongoing.

Kettle River-Buckhorn, U.S.A.

Water Quality

An Administrative Order issued in July 2016 has been stayed, most recently on January 30th, 2018, while other associated court decisions are pending. Further details are available in the [2018 Annual Information Form](#) (page 89).

Sunnyside Gold Corporation, Silverton, Colorado

Remediation

Sunnyside Gold Corporation (SGC) was formed and acquired the Sunnyside Mine, near Silverton, Colorado, in 1985 and mined it from 1986 until 1991 using modern techniques and under the modern era of environmental regulation. SGC closed the Mine in accordance with the law, its permits and a court-approved Consent Decree. SGC's five years of responsible mining and subsequent successful reclamation improved water quality in the area, and SGC became a Kinross subsidiary in 2003. However, in 2015, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) caused a spill at a nearby property that was never owned or operated by SGC. This in turn resulted in the EPA listing the entire area on the National Priorities List pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and multiple legal actions by third parties. For additional detail, see the [2017 Corporate Responsibility Report](#) (page 74) and the [2018 Annual Information Form](#) (pages 86-87).

Tasiast, Mauritania

Illegal Mining

In 2016, there was a significant movement of people onto Kinross concessions looking for gold; since then the level of illegal mining activity has fluctuated, decreasing in 2018. Although this has not directly impacted mine operations, there have been a number of injuries and other incidents among these artisanal miners due to unsafe working practices, and extensive environmental impacts. Kinross' ambulance, paramedics, and Emergency Response Teams have been deployed on many occasions to provide support as requested by local authorities. In order to prevent trespass onto the active industrial site, Kinross' security works under established protocols with the Mauritanian police force in a manner consistent with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and Kinross' Human Rights Adherence and Verification Program.

2018 Corporate Responsibility Data Tables

Aggregate Corporate Performance Data^{1,2,3}

| | 2018 | 2017 ⁴ | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ore Processed (Tonnes) | 141,231,000 | 124,408,000 | 142,889,000 | 117,113,000 | 135,285,000 |
| Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces) | 2,452,398 | 2,673,533 | 2,789,150 | 2,594,652 | 2,710,390 |
| Safety^{5,6} (100% basis) | | | | | |
| Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Fatal Injuries | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.38 |
| Occupation Illness Frequency Rate | 0.0 | 0.02 | 0.01 | n/r | n/r |
| Workforce (100% basis) | | | | | |
| Employees (full-time equivalent) | 9,093 | 8,849 | 9,117 | 9,107 | 9,000 |
| Male (full-time equivalent) | 8,062 | 7,875 | n/r | 8120 | n/r |
| Female (full-time equivalent) | 1,031 | 974 | n/r | 987 | n/r |
| Male (% of workforce) | 89 | 89 | 91 | 89 | 90 |
| Female (% of workforce) | 11 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| Male (% of management) | 84 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 85 |
| Female (% of management) | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 15 |
| Workforce from within host countries (full-time equivalent) | 8,932 | 8,642 | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Management from within host-countries (full-time equivalent) | 602 | 514 | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Workforce from within host countries (as % of total workforce) | 98.2 | 97.7 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 98.0 |
| Management from within host countries (as % of total management) | 84.7 | 79.8 | n/r | 83.2 | n/r |
| Turnover Rate | | | | | |
| Voluntary turnover (full-time equivalent) | 486 | 599 | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Involuntary turnover (full-time equivalent) | 367 | 1,062 | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Voluntary turnover (rate) | 5.7 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| Involuntary turnover (rate) | 4.3 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 7.7 | 6.8 |
| New hires (full-time equivalent) | 1,565 | 1,172 | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Contractors | 8,068 | n/r | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Environmental | | | | | |
| General (100% basis) | | | | | |
| Number of Regulatory Actions | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Fines (US\$) ⁷ | 78,849 | 43,548 | 0 | 7,600 | 116,000 |
| Number of Major Spills | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Energy/Greenhouse Gas | | | | | |
| Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 21,321,000 | 19,199,000 | 19,817,000 | 16,571,000 | 16,291,000 |
| Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 14,720,000 | 13,729,000 | 13,312,000 | 10,826,000 | 10,262,000 |
| Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 6,602,000 | 5,470,000 | 6,505,000 | 5,745,000 | 6,029,000 |
| Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne) | 151 | 154 | 139 | 141 | 120 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) ⁸ (Tonnes CO ₂ e) | 1,641,000 | 1,518,000 | 1,568,000 | 1,351,000 | 1,372,000 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne) | 11.6 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 10.1 |
| Water Use | | | | | |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³) | 27,405,000 | 18,659,000 | 17,743,000 | 11,306,000 | 11,859,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³) | 16,220,000 | 13,911,000 | 17,727,000 | 12,639,000 | 16,759,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³) | 33,483,000 | 27,731,000 | 26,826,000 | 24,537,000 | 34,440,000 |
| Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³) ⁹ | 131,000 | 128,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³) | 4,365,000 | 3,664,000 | 2,726,000 | 3,026,000 | 4,206,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn (m ³) | 81,603,000 | 64,093,000 | 65,022,000 | 51,508,000 | 67,264,000 |
| Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) | 10,487,000 | 1,219,000 | 3,383,000 | (6,638,000) | 1,425,000 |
| Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³) | 5,227,000 | 4,470,000 | 4,814,000 | 2,025,000 | 2,244,000 |
| Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) | 5,383,000 | 3,916,000 | 4,712,000 | 4,857,000 | 3,542,000 |
| Total Water Discharge (m ³) | 10,610,000 | 8,386,000 | 9,526,000 | 6,882,000 | 5,786,000 |
| Total Water Consumed (m ³) ¹⁰ | 60,506,000 | 54,487,000 | 55,031,000 | 52,847,000 | 60,053,000 |
| Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne) | 428 | 438 | 385 | 451 | 444 |
| Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed) ¹¹ | 79 | 83 | 79 | 76 | 79 |
| Significant Materials Use | | | | | |
| Diesel Fuel (m ³) ¹² | 353,300 | 334,200 | 339,400 | 257,000 | 241,000 |
| Heavy Fuel Oil (m ³) | 23,400 | 14,700 | 4,400 | 18,000 | 19,000 |
| Cyanide (Tonnes as CN) | 34,200 | 33,800 | 38,400 | 34,200 | 31,800 |
| Lime (Tonnes) | 105,800 | 112,500 | 168,800 | 161,800 | 222,700 |
| Blasting Agents (Tonnes) | 80,200 | 69,400 | 66,400 | 60,600 | 51,500 |

n/r = not reported

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Aggregate Corporate Performance Data

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Environmental (continued) | | | | | |
| Wastes | | | | | |
| Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes) | 244,904,000 | 192,827,000 | 201,289,000 | 129,401,000 | 98,563,000 |
| Tailings Produced (Tonnes) | 76,557,000 | 61,859,000 | 71,369,000 | 68,047,000 | 73,628,000 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 20 | 7 | 486 | 377 | 492 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 809 | 480 | 616 | 601 | 579 |
| Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 830 | 487 | 1,102 | 978 | 1,071 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 18,722 | 17,430 | 10,500 | 9,586 | 9,485 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 558 | 674 | 792 | 1,985 | 2,865 |
| Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 19,279 | 18,104 | 11,292 | 11,571 | 12,350 |
| Recycled Wastes (Tonnes) ¹³ | 12,306 | 16,684 | 14,700 | 13,329 | 9,622 |
| Non-Mineral Recycled Wastes (Kilograms/Tonne of Ore Processed) | 0.087 | 0.134 | 0.103 | 0.114 | 0.071 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes Disposed Off Site (Kilograms/Tonne of Ore Processed) | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.022 | 0.025 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes Disposed On Site (Kilograms/Tonne of Ore Processed) | 0.133 | 0.140 | 0.077 | 0.085 | 0.074 |
| Land Status ¹⁴ (100% basis) | | | | | |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year (ha) | 17,695 | 17,185 | 17,390 | 15,615 | 15,118 |
| Land newly disturbed during reporting period (ha) | 915 | 709 | 640 | 528 | 554 |
| Land reclaimed during reporting year (ha) | 303 | 135 | 249 | 46 | 57 |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) | 18,330 | 17,759 | 17,781 | 16,097 | 15,615 |
| Protected Habitat (ha) | 4,563 | 4,396 | 4,386 | 4,386 | 7,801 |

Other Performance Data

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Land Status - North America Closed Sites | | | | | |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year (ha) ¹⁵ | 70 | 18 | 20 | 27 | 38 |
| Disturbance during reporting year (ha) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reclamation during reporting year (ha) | 12 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 11 |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) ¹⁶ | 58 | 6 | 18 | 20 | 27 |

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Site Performance Data - Fort Knox, USA

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Operations | | | | | |
| Mining Method: Open Pit | | | | | |
| Processing Method: Carbon-in-pulp (CIP), gravity, heap leach | | | | | |
| Employees | 621 | 625 | 656 | 665 | 649 |
| Contractors | 36 | n/r | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Ore Processed (Tonnes) | 28,097,000 | 32,736,000 | 42,360,000 | 38,664,000 | 39,386,000 |
| Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces) | 255,569 | 381,115 | 409,844 | 401,553 | 379,453 |
| Safety | | | | | |
| Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| Fatal Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate | 0.13 | 0.85 | 0.00 | 0.56 | 0.84 |
| Occupation Illness Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Energy/Greenhouse Gas | | | | | |
| Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 3,328,000 | 3,432,000 | 3,757,000 | 3,508,000 | 3,396,000 |
| Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 2,295,000 | 2,317,000 | 2,651,000 | 2,465,000 | 2,366,000 |
| Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 1,033,000 | 1,115,000 | 1,106,000 | 1,043,000 | 1,030,000 |
| Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne) | 118 | 105 | 89 | 91 | 86 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e) | 435,000 | 435,000 | 457,000 | 423,000 | 455,000 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne) | 15.5 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.5 |
| Water Use | | | | | |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³) | 5,457,000 | 4,171,000 | 4,495,000 | 4,156,000 | 4,558,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46,000 | 1,659,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³) | 3,336,000 | 2,136,000 | 2,284,000 | 2,264,000 | 5,506,000 |
| 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) | 8,794,000 | 6,307,000 | 6,779,000 | 6,466,000 | 11,723,000 |
| Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) ¹⁷ | 3,847,000 | (121,000) | 601,000 | 923,000 | 4,822,000 |
| Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) | 995,000 | 762,000 | 745,000 | 441,000 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged (m ³) | 995,000 | 762,000 | 745,000 | 441,000 | 0 |
| Total Water Consumed (m ³) | 3,951,000 | 5,666,000 | 5,434,000 | 5,103,000 | 6,901,000 |
| Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne) | 141 | 173 | 128 | 132 | 175 |
| Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed) | 89 | 86 | 87 | 85 | 88 |
| Significant Materials Use | | | | | |
| Diesel Fuel (m ³) | 58,700 | 58,900 | 68,100 | 63,100 | 60,300 |
| Cyanide (Tonnes as CN) | 1,800 | 2,300 | 2,200 | 2,000 | 1,700 |
| Lime (Tonnes) | 8,100 | 10,100 | 12,800 | 10,200 | 11,800 |
| Blasting Agents (Tonnes) | 17,300 | 11,000 | 13,200 | 13,000 | 9,700 |
| Wastes | | | | | |
| Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes) ¹⁸ | 39,221,000 | 28,481,000 | 27,433,000 | 32,450,000 | 29,783,000 |
| Tailings Produced (Tonnes) | 10,154,000 | 12,470,000 | 11,933,000 | 12,621,000 | 11,892,000 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 661 | 592 | 798 | 606 | 276 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 75 | 151 | 60 | 97 | 60 |
| Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 736 | 743 | 857 | 703 | 336 |
| Recycled Wastes (Tonnes) | 1,943 | 1,633 | 1,443 | 2,346 | n/r |
| Land Status (100% basis) | | | | | |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year (ha) | 1,711 | 1,701 | 1,665 | 1,651 | 1,627 |
| Disturbance during reporting year (ha) | 19 | 10 | 36 | 14 | 24 |
| Reclamation during reporting year (ha) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) | 1,730 | 1,711 | 1,701 | 1,665 | 1,651 |
| Protected Habitat (ha) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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Site Performance Data - Round Mountain, USA

(2016 onward: 100% ownership; 2014-2015: 50% ownership unless otherwise noted.)

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Operations | | | | | |
| Mining Method: Open Pit | | | | | |
| Processing Method: Heap leach, carbon-in-leach (CIL), gravity | | | | | |
| Employees | 861 | 804 | 809 | 875 | 899 |
| Contractors | 415 | n/r | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Ore Processed (Tonnes) | 24,770,000 | 23,270,000 | 23,713,000 | 11,042,000 | 13,013,000 |
| Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces) | 385,601 | 436,932 | 378,264 | 197,818 | 169,839 |
| Safety (100% basis) | | | | | |
| Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.10 |
| Fatal Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate | 0.59 | 0.41 | 0.47 | 0.66 | 1.25 |
| Occupation Illness Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 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) | 2,867,000 | 2,667,000 | 2,753,000 | 1,296,000 | 1,279,000 |
| Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 2,142,000 | 2,063,000 | 2,092,000 | 1,008,000 | 999,000 |
| Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 725,000 | 604,000 | 661,000 | 288,000 | 280,000 |
| Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne) | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 98 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e) | 220,000 | 193,000 | 214,000 | 104,000 | 109,000 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne) | 8.8 | 8.3 | 9 | 9.4 | 8.4 |
| Water Use | | | | | |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³) | 11,210,000 | 9,890,000 | 10,395,000 | 4,906,000 | 4,747,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³) | 856,000 | 1,109,000 | 473,000 | 390,000 | 656,000 |
| 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) | 12,066,000 | 10,999,000 | 10,868,000 | 5,296,000 | 5,403,000 |
| Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) | (250) | 2,000 | (3,165) | (7,703) | (298) |
| Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³) | 5,074,000 | 4,221,000 | 4,630,000 | 1,954,000 | 2,254,000 |
| Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged (m ³) | 5,074,000 | 4,221,000 | 4,630,000 | 1,954,000 | 2,254,000 |
| Total Water Consumed (m ³) | 6,992,000 | 6,776,000 | 6,241,000 | 5,103,000 | 3,149,000 |
| Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne) | 282 | 253 | 263 | 303 | 242 |
| Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed) | 90 | 90 | 90 | 84 | 90 |
| Significant Materials Use | | | | | |
| Diesel Fuel (m ³) | 53,300 | 50,700 | 52,300 | 25,500 | 25,100 |
| Cyanide (Tonnes as CN) | 16,100 | 16,200 | 15,700 | 8,200 | 7,000 |
| Lime (Tonnes) | 49,000 | 54,000 | 87,000 | 37,900 | 38,500 |
| Blasting Agents (Tonnes) | 5,500 | 10,400 | 14,400 | 7,500 | 4,100 |
| Wastes | | | | | |
| Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes) ¹⁹ | 54,806,000 | 25,574,000 | 32,316,000 | 18,109,000 | 15,623,000 |
| Tailings Produced (Tonnes) | 3,652,000 | 3,659,000 | 3,682,000 | 1,352,000 | 1,640,000 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 3,705 | 3,817 | 3,628 | 3,265 | 2,534 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 18 | 31 | 28 | 23 | 21 |
| Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 3,723 | 3,848 | 3,656 | 3,288 | 2,555 |
| Recycled Wastes (Tonnes) | 1,048 | 1,328 | 1,013 | 1,334 | 1,553 |
| Land Status (100% basis) | | | | | |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year (ha) | 3,354 | 3,286 | 3,286 | 3,092 | 3,052 |
| Disturbance during reporting year (ha) | 218 | 68 | 0 | 194 | 40 |
| Reclamation during reporting year (ha) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) | 3,572 | 3,354 | 3,286 | 3,286 | 3,052 |
| Protected Habitat (ha) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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Site Performance Data - Bald Mountain, USA

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Operations | | | |
| Mining Method: Open Pit | | | |
| Processing Method: Heap leach | | | |
| Employees | 578 | 547 | 543 |
| Contractors | 499 | n/r | n/r |
| Ore Processed (Tonnes) | 23,654,000 | 21,615,000 | 10,656,000 |
| Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces) | 284,646 | 282,715 | 130,144 |
| Safety | | | |
| Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Fatal Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate | 0.49 | 0.91 | 1.00 |
| Occupation Illness Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Environmental | | | |
| General | | | |
| Number of Regulatory Actions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fines Paid (US\$) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of Major Spills | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Energy/Greenhouse Gas | | | |
| Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 1,798,000 | 2,178,000 | 1,792,000 |
| Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 1,673,000 | 2,053,000 | 1,678,000 |
| Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 124,100 | 125,000 | 114,000 |
| Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne) | 76 | 101 | 168 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e) | 133,000 | 156,000 | 132,000 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne) | 5.6 | 7.2 | 12 |
| Water Use | | | |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³) | 1,510,000 | 748,000 | 785,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³) | 25,800 | 34,600 | 44,000 |
| Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn (m ³) ²⁰ | 1,536,000 | 783,000 | 829,000 |
| Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) | 195,000 | (33,100) | (29,700) |
| Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Consumed (m ³) | 1,341,000 | 816,000 | 858,000 |
| Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne) | 57 | 38 | 81 |
| Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed) | 96 | 99 | 98 |
| Significant Materials Use | | | |
| Diesel Fuel (m ³) | 43,000 | 52,700 | 43,300 |
| Cyanide (Tonnes as CN) | 3,600 | 5,100 | 3,600 |
| Lime (Tonnes) | 21,500 | 23,600 | 4,300 |
| Blasting Agents (Tonnes) | 13,400 | 10,600 | 14,500 |
| Wastes | | | |
| Mineral Wastes | | | |
| Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes) | 43,686,000 | 45,699,000 | 71,723,000 |
| Tailings Produced (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes | | | |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 252 | 22 | 13 |
| Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 252 | 22 | 13 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Recycled Wastes (Tonnes) | 459 | 831 | 1,007 |
| Land Status (100% basis) | | | |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year (ha) | 2,059 | 1,816 | 1,855 |
| Disturbance during reporting year (ha) | 439 | 243 | 62 |
| Reclamation during reporting year (ha) | 24 | - | 101 |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) | 2,498 | 2,059 | 1,816 |
| Protected Habitat (ha) | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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Site Performance Data - Paracatu, Brazil

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operations | | | | | |
| Mining Method: Open Pit | | | | | |
| Processing Method: Flotation, carbon-in-leach, gravity | | | | | |
| Employees | 1,701 | 1,632 | 1,519 | 1,461 | 1,422 |
| Contractors | 2,023 | n/r | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Ore Processed (Tonnes) | 54,141,000 | 37,623,000 | 46,816,000 | 45,277,000 | 51,397,000 |
| Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces) | 521,575 | 359,959 | 483,014 | 477,662 | 521,026 |
| Safety | | | | | |
| Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.17 | 0.03 | 0.07 |
| Fatal Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.48 | 0.20 | 0.33 |
| Occupation Illness Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | n/r | n/r |
| Environmental | | | | | |
| General | | | | | |
| Number of Regulatory Actions | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Fines Paid (US\$) | 43,849 | 43,548 | 0 | 7,600 | 62,700 |
| Number of Major Spills | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Energy/Greenhouse Gas | | | | | |
| Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 5,721,000 | 3,848,000 | 4,743,000 | 4,544,000 | 4,653,000 |
| Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 1,621,000 | 978,000 | 1,053,000 | 940,000 | 896,000 |
| Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 4,100,000 | 2,870,000 | 3,690,000 | 3,604,000 | 3,757,000 |
| Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne) | 106 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 91 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e) | 304,000 | 229,000 | 280,000 | 310,000 | 303,000 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne) | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 5.9 |
| Water Use | | | | | |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³) ²¹ | 8,684,000 | 2,902,000 | 196,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³) | 15,296,000 | 13,309,000 | 17,095,000 | 11,771,000 | 14,200,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³) | 26,686,000 | 22,520,000 | 21,827,000 | 19,695,000 | 25,403,000 |
| Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³) | 131,000 | 128,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn (m ³) | 50,797,000 | 38,859,000 | 39,118,000 | 31,466,000 | 39,603,000 |
| Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) | 5,622,000 | 1,115,000 | 523,000 | (9,380,000) | (4,987,000) |
| Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) | 3,754,000 | 2,736,000 | 3,344,000 | 4,108,000 | 3,053,000 |
| Total Water Discharged (m ³) | 3,754,000 | 2,736,000 | 3,344,000 | 4,108,000 | 3,053,000 |
| Total Water Consumed (m ³) | 41,421,000 | 35,007,000 | 35,250,000 | 37,738,000 | 41,538,000 |
| Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne) ²² | 765 | 930 | 753 | 811 | 808 |
| Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed) | 66 | 59 | 65 | 58 | 68 |
| Significant Materials Use | | | | | |
| Diesel Fuel (m ³) | 42,600 | 25,600 | 31,300 | 24,900 | 23,500 |
| Cyanide (Tonnes as CN) | 3,000 | 2,200 | 2,900 | 2,600 | 2,700 |
| Lime (Tonnes) | 3,100 | 2,800 | 3,600 | 3,400 | 4,600 |
| Blasting Agents (Tonnes) | 18,400 | 13,600 | 18,300 | 14,400 | 12,600 |
| Wastes | | | | | |
| Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes) | 26,435,000 | 18,860,000 | 13,604,000 | 10,097,000 | 8,762,000 |
| Tailings Produced (Tonnes) | 54,141,000 | 37,623,000 | 46,816,000 | 45,277,000 | 51,397,000 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 156 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 358 | 357 | 427 | 289 | 265 |
| Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 358 | 357 | 427 | 289 | 421 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 302 | 295 | 313 | 612 | 681 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 413 | 146 | 336 | 0 | 511 |
| Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 715 | 441 | 649 | 612 | 1,192 |
| Recycled Wastes (Tonnes) | 5,311 | 7,038 | 7,700 | 5,615 | 1,724 |
| Land Status | | | | | |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year (ha) | 3,486 | 3,413 | 3,153 | 2,178 | 2,131 |
| Disturbance during reporting year (ha) | 153 | 153 | 335 | 200 | 84 |
| Reclamation during reporting year (ha) | 127 | 80 | 75 | 31 | 37 |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) | 3,511 | 3,486 | 3,413 | 2,347 | 2,178 |
| Protected Habitat (ha) | 4,434 | 4,034 | 4,034 | 4,034 | 7,439 |

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Site Performance Data - Maricunga, Chile

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Operations²³ | | | | | |
| Mining Method: Open Pit | | | | | |
| Processing Method: Heap Leach | | | | | |
| Employees | 169 | 177 | 210 | 689 | 698 |
| Contractors | 542 | n/r | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Ore Processed (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 6,508,000 | 12,790,000 | 16,018,000 |
| Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces) | 60,066 | 91,127 | 175,532 | 212,155 | 247,216 |
| Safety | | | | | |
| Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.13 |
| Fatal Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.42 | 0.40 |
| Occupation Illness Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | n/r | n/r |
| Environmental | | | | | |
| General | | | | | |
| Number of Regulatory Actions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Fines Paid (US\$) | 35,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51,113 |
| Number of Major Spills | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Energy/Greenhouse Gas | | | | | |
| Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 234,000 | 319,000 | 750,000 | 1,236,000 | 1,263,000 |
| Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 87,800 | 130,000 | 436,000 | 1,008,000 | 841,000 |
| Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 146,000 | 189,000 | 314,000 | 228,000 | 422,000 |
| Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne) | n/a | n/a | 115 | 97 | 79 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e) | 24,000 | 32,000 | 69,000 | 99,000 | 111,000 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne) | n/a | n/a | 10.6 | 7.8 | 7.0 |
| Water Use | | | | | |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³) | 288,000 | 486,000 | 1,275,000 | 1,911,000 | 2,253,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn (m ³) | 288,000 | 486,000 | 1,275,000 | 1,911,000 | 2,253,000 |
| Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) | 46,500 | 14,400 | 14,400 | 37,600 | (15,000) |
| Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54,000 | 53,000 |
| Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 67,000 | 82,000 |
| Total Water Discharged (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 121,000 | 135,000 |
| Total Water Consumed (m ³) | 242,000 | 471,000 | 1,240,000 | 1,752,000 | 2,133,000 |
| Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne) | n/a | n/a | 191 | 137 | 133 |
| Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed) | 98 | 98 | 62 | 92 | 89 |
| Significant Materials Use | | | | | |
| Diesel Fuel (m ³) | 1,600 | 2,500 | 10,300 | 24,500 | 20,100 |
| Cyanide (Tonnes as CN) | n/a | n/a | 6,300 | 11,500 | 10,700 |
| Lime (Tonnes) | 2,700 | 2,800 | 44,100 | 91,900 | 133,300 |
| Blasting Agents (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 2,100 | 4,100 | 4,000 |
| Wastes | | | | | |
| Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 2,629,000 | 7,851,000 | 1,082,000 |
| Tailings Produced (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 479 | 345 | 313 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 94 | 18 | 139 | 212 | 290 |
| Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 94 | 18 | 618 | 557 | 603 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 2,296 | 2,059 | 2,036 | 2,313 | 3,255 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 45 | 18 | 93 | 161 | 501 |
| Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 2,342 | 2,077 | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Recycled Wastes (Tonnes) | 204 | 2,172 | 109 | 365 | 455 |
| Land Status | | | | | |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year (ha) | 972 | 972 | 971 | 968 | 967 |
| Disturbance during reporting year (ha) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 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 | 972 | 971 | 968 |
| Protected Habitat (ha) ²⁴ | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |

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Site Performance Data - Kupol and Dvoynoye, Russia

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Operations | | | | | |
| Kupol and Dvoynoye | | | | | |
| Mining Method: Underground | | | | | |
| Processing Method: Merrill-Crowe | | | | | |
| Employees ²⁵ | 2,186 | 2,372 | 1,919 | 2,187 | 2,094 |
| Contractors | 256 | n/r | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Ore Processed (Tonnes) | 1,721,000 | 1,733,000 | 1,710,000 | 1,680,000 | 1,665,000 |
| Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces) | 489,947 | 580,451 | 734,143 | 758,563 | 751,101 |
| Safety | | | | | |
| Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0.06 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.06 |
| Dvoynoye | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Fatal Injuries | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dvoynoye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0.22 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.11 |
| Dvoynoye | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.29 | 0.14 |
| Occupation Illness Frequency Rate | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | n/r | n/r |
| Dvoynoye | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | n/r | n/r |
| Environmental | | | | | |
| General | | | | | |
| Number of Regulatory Actions | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dvoynoye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fines Paid (US\$) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dvoynoye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of Major Spills | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dvoynoye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Energy/Greenhouse Gas | | | | | |
| Kupol and Dvoynoye ²⁶ | | | | | |
| Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 2,594,000 | 2,545,000 | 2,393,000 | 2,264,000 | 2,161,000 |
| Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 2,594,000 | 2,545,000 | 2,393,000 | 2,264,000 | 2,161,000 |
| Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne) | 1,507 | 1,468 | 1,400 | 1,347 | 1,298 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e) | 183,900 | 181,000 | 170,000 | 160,000 | 153,300 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne) | 106.9 | 104.2 | 99.2 | 95.5 | 92.1 |

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Site Performance Data - Kupol and Dvoynoye, Russia

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Environmental (continued) | | | | | |
| Water Use | | | | | |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 75,000 | 261,000 | 214,000 | 17,000 | 37,000 |
| Dvoynoye | 85,000 | 73,000 | 64,000 | 29,000 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 142,000 | 147,000 | 122,000 | 138,000 | 315,000 |
| Dvoynoye | 0 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 43,000 | 43,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 719,000 | 586,000 | 524,000 | 608,000 | 537,000 |
| Dvoynoye | 2,300 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Salt Water/Brackish (m ³) ²⁷ | | | | | |
| Kupol | 154,000 | n/r | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Dvoynoye | 0 | n/r | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Waste Water Withdrawn (m ³) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 0 | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Dvoynoye | 0 | 0 | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Municipal Water Withdrawn (m ³) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 0 | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Dvoynoye | 0 | 0 | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Total Water Withdrawn (m ³) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 1,090,000 | 995,000 | 860,000 | 763,000 | 889,000 |
| Dvoynoye | 87,000 | 77,000 | 66,000 | 72,000 | 43,000 |
| Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 80,000 | (365,000) | (639,000) | 25,000 | 18,000 |
| Dvoynoye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dvoynoye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 562,000 | 354,000 | 354,000 | 1,900 | 153,000 |
| Dvoynoye | 72,000 | 64,000 | 59,000 | 62,000 | 32,000 |
| Total Water Discharged (m ³) ²⁸ | | | | | |
| Kupol | 562,000 | 354,000 | 354,000 | 1,900 | 153,000 |
| Dvoynoye | 72,000 | 64,000 | 59,000 | 62,000 | 32,000 |
| Total Water Consumed (m ³) ²⁹ | | | | | |
| Kupol and Dvoynoye | 463,000 | 1,019,000 | 1,151,000 | 747,000 | 729,000 |
| Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne) | | | | | |
| Kupol and Dvoynoye | 269 | 588 | 673 | 445 | 438 |
| Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed) | | | | | |
| Kupol and Dvoynoye | 80 | 66 | 61 | 70 | 71 |
| Significant Materials Use | | | | | |
| Kupol and Dvoynoye ³⁰ | | | | | |
| Diesel Fuel (m ³) | 66,100 | 65,300 | 60,900 | 58,000 | 55,000 |
| Cyanide (Tonnes as CN) | 1,900 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| Lime (Tonnes) | 6,900 | 8,100 | 4,800 | 7,100 | 8,800 |
| Blasting Agents (Tonnes) | 2,900 | 3,200 | 2,700 | 2,600 | 2,900 |

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Site Performance Data - Kupol and Dvoinoye, Russia

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Environmental (continued) | | | | | |
| Wastes | | | | | |
| Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 616,000 | 646,000 | 706,000 | 694,000 | 245,000 |
| Dvoinoye | 445,000 | 1,943,000 | 243,000 | 300,000 | 272,000 |
| Tailings Produced (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Kupol and Dvoinoye | 1,721,000 | 1,733,000 | 1,646,000 | 1,680,000 | 1,640,000 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| Dvoinoye | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 11 | 8 | 30 | 14 | 13 |
| Dvoinoye | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 11 | 8 | 30 | 31 | 30 |
| Dvoinoye | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 8,859 | 8,842 | 1,874 | 1,218 | 1,247 |
| Dvoinoye | 159 | 160 | 279 | 251 | 205 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,334 | 1,472 |
| Dvoinoye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 8,859 | 8,842 | 1,874 | 2,552 | 2,719 |
| Dvoinoye | 159 | 160 | 279 | 251 | 205 |
| Recycled Wastes (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 1,494 | 1,513 | 1,480 | 1,723 | 1,861 |
| Dvoinoye | 156 | 156 | 41 | 105 | 148 |
| Land Status | | | | | |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year (ha) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 464 | 459 | 1,069 | 1,069 | 1,069 |
| Dvoinoye | 311 | 262 | 250 | 256 | 0 |
| Disturbance during reporting year (ha) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 41 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dvoinoye | 19 | 49 | 32 | 0 | 261 |
| Reclamation during reporting year (ha) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Dvoinoye | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 504 | 464 | 1,037 | 1,069 | 1,069 |
| Dvoinoye | 330 | 311 | 280 | 250 | 256 |
| Protected Habitat (ha) | | | | | |
| Kupol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dvoinoye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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Site Performance Data - Chirano, Ghana

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Operations | | | | | |
| Mining Method: Open Pit and Underground | | | | | |
| Processing Method: Carbon-in-leach | | | | | |
| Employees | 1,037 | 1,061 | 1,291 | 1,185 | 1,195 |
| Contractors | 896 | n/r | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Ore Processed (Tonnes) ³¹ | 3,156,000 | 3,094,000 | 3,112,000 | 3,143,000 | 2,829,000 |
| Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces) ³¹ | 204,029 | 246,027 | 190,758 | 230,488 | 257,888 |
| Safety (100% basis) | | | | | |
| Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Fatal Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.28 |
| Occupation Illness Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 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) | 740,000 | 855,000 | 843,000 | 821,000 | 724,000 |
| Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 288,000 | 406,000 | 417,000 | 412,000 | 344,000 |
| Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 452,000 | 449,000 | 426,000 | 409,000 | 380,000 |
| Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne) | 234 | 276 | 271 | 261 | 256 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e) | 48,000 | 56,000 | 55,000 | 54,000 | 47,000 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne) | 15.1 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 16.7 |
| Water Use | | | | | |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³) | 95,000 | 90,000 | 91,000 | 102,000 | 98,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³) | 782,000 | 452,000 | 458,000 | 641,000 | 542,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³) | 1,855,000 | 1,317,000 | 1,384,000 | 1,474,000 | 2,202,000 |
| 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) | 2,731,000 | 1,859,000 | 1,933,000 | 2,217,000 | 2,842,000 |
| Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) | 754,000 | 552,000 | 216,000 | 217,000 | 1,453,000 |
| Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69,000 | 66,000 |
| Total Water Discharged (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69,000 | 66,000 |
| Total Water Consumed (m ³) | 1,977,000 | 1,307,000 | 1,717,000 | 1,931,000 | 1,324,000 |
| Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne) | 627 | 422 | 552 | 615 | 468 |
| Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed) | 56 | 68 | 60 | 62 | 69 |
| Significant Materials Use | | | | | |
| Diesel Fuel (m ³) | 7,600 | 10,700 | 11,000 | 10,800 | 9,000 |
| Heavy Fuel Oil (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cyanide (Tonnes as CN) | 500 | 500 | 500 | 600 | 400 |
| Lime (Tonnes) | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,700 | 3,200 | 2,500 |
| Blasting Agents (Tonnes) | 1,400 | 2,000 | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Wastes | | | | | |
| Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes) | 451,000 | 3,065,000 | 6,449,000 | 5,313,000 | 4,624,000 |
| Tailings Produced (Tonnes) | 3,156,000 | 3,094,000 | 4,391,000 | 4,391,000 | 4,069,000 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 82 | 50 | 0 | 75 | 0 |
| Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 82 | 50 | 0 | 75 | 0 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 399 | 320 | 387 | 335 | 324 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 |
| Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 399 | 320 | 387 | 425 | 324 |
| Recycled Wastes (Tonnes) | 406 | 387 | 464 | 272 | 314 |
| Land Status (100% basis) | | | | | |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year (ha) | 2,738 | 2,699 | 2,668 | 2,661 | 2,659 |
| Disturbance during reporting year (ha) | 3 | 56 | 40 | 7 | 6 |
| Reclamation during reporting year (ha) | 45 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) | 2,696 | 2,738 | 2,699 | 2,668 | 2,661 |
| Protected Habitat (ha) | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |

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Site Performance Data - Tasiast, Mauritania

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Operations | | | | | |
| Mining Method: Open Pit | | | | | |
| Processing Method: Carbon-in-leach, heap leach | | | | | |
| Employees | 1,293 | 1,183 | 1,107 | 1,199 | 1,419 |
| Contractors | 2,692 | n/r | n/r | n/r | n/r |
| Ore Processed (Tonnes) | 5,692,000 | 4,101,000 | 7,227,000 | 4,080,000 | 10,584,000 |
| Attributable Gold Production (Gold equivalent ounces) | 250,965 | 243,240 | 175,176 | 219,045 | 260,485 |
| Safety | | | | | |
| Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| Fatal Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate | 0.28 | 0.23 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.34 |
| Occupation Illness Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 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 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Energy/Greenhouse Gas | | | | | |
| Total Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 3,994,000 | 3,110,000 | 2,393,000 | 2,523,000 | 2,469,000 |
| Direct Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 3,994,000 | 3,110,000 | 2,393,000 | 2,523,000 | 2,469,000 |
| Indirect Energy Consumption (Gigajoules) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Megajoules/Tonne) | 702 | 758 | 331 | 618 | 233 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Tonnes CO ₂ e) | 289,000 | 225,000 | 172,000 | 184,000 | 180,000 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (Kilograms CO ₂ e/Tonne) | 50.8 | 54.9 | 23.8 | 45.0 | 17.0 |
| Water Use | | | | | |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Groundwater (m ³) ³² | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Surface Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Precipitation Captured (m ³) | 3,000 | 0 | 3,800 | 6,400 | 5,000 |
| Total Water Withdrawn - Salt/Brackish Water (m ³) | 4,210,000 | 3,664,000 | 2,726,000 | 3,026,000 | 4,206,000 |
| 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) | 4,213,000 | 3,664,000 | 2,730,000 | 3,032,000 | 4,211,000 |
| Net Changes in Water Storage (m ³) | (57,800) | 2,700 | (210,600) | (30,600) | 123,000 |
| Total Water Discharged - Groundwater (m ³) | 153,000 | 249,000 | 184,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged - Surface Water (m ³) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Discharged | 153,000 | 249,000 | 184,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Water Consumed (m ³) | 4,118,000 | 3,413,000 | 2,756,000 | 3,063,000 | 4,088,000 |
| Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (Litres/Tonne) | 723 | 832 | 381 | 751 | 386 |
| Recycled Water Percentage (% of Water Consumed) | 62 | 71 | 61 | 72 | 64 |
| Significant Materials Use | | | | | |
| Diesel Fuel (m ³) | 80,400 | 66,400 | 58,300 | 45,700 | 45,100 |
| Heavy Fuel Oil (m ³) | 23,400 | 14,700 | 4,400 | 17,900 | 18,800 |
| Cyanide (Tonnes as CN) | 7,200 | 4,900 | 4,100 | 6,200 | 6,500 |
| Lime (Tonnes) | 12,100 | 7,900 | 8,300 | 7,100 | 22,500 |
| Blasting Agents (Tonnes) | 21,400 | 18,500 | 13,500 | 17,500 | 16,300 |
| Wastes | | | | | |
| Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Waste Rock Mined (Tonnes) | 79,245,000 | 68,554,000 | 46,118,000 | 54,433,000 | 37,988,000 |
| Tailings Produced (Tonnes) | 3,734,000 | 3,044,000 | 2,459,000 | 2,288,000 | 2,556,000 |
| Non-Mineral Wastes | | | | | |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 20 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 6 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 20 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 6 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed On Site (Tonnes) | 2,340 | 1,345 | 1,185 | 986 | 963 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed Off Site (Tonnes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Non-Hazardous Waste (Tonnes) | 2,340 | 1,345 | 1,185 | 986 | 963 |
| Recycled Wastes (Tonnes) | 1,286 | 1,283 | 1,045 | 1,159 | 942 |
| Land Status³³ | | | | | |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at beginning of reporting year (ha) | 2,600 | 2,499 | 2,393 | 2,283 | 2,145 |
| Disturbance during reporting year (ha) | 24 | 125 | 134 | 110 | 138 |
| Reclamation during reporting year (ha) | 107 | 24 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Total land disturbed and not yet reclaimed at end of reporting year (ha) | 2,517 | 2,600 | 2,499 | 2,393 | 2,283 |
| Protected Habitat (ha) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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Endnotes

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 2014-2015).
3. Figures shown are rounded and therefore may not add up.
4. Following a review of 2017 site data pertaining to water, waste and land use, the data for 2017 and some metrics for previous years have been restated.
5. Frequency rates in all safety data are 200,000 hours worked and represent the data for both employees and contractors.
6. Kinross maintained its record of zero Tier 1 process-related safety events in 2018.
7. Kinross also received a fine of \$274,000 in 2018 for a 2012 sanction regarding irregularities at the Rancho de Gallo camp, Maricunga. The 2016 regulatory action pertains to Kinross' closed operation at La Coipa.
8. Scope 3 emissions for 2018 were 137,919 tonnes and include diesel fuel used by contractors.
9. Due to the remote locations of our operations, most sites do not use municipal water. The figures shown reflect municipal water consumption for drinking and cooking in the commissary at Paracatu.
10. The methodology consists of total water withdrawn less discharges and changes in on-site water storage.
11. Water recycled percentage is the water recycled as a percentage of the sum of the water consumed plus recycled.
12. Excludes the diesel fuel consumed by contractors.
13. 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.
14. Total land disturbed at the beginning of 2016 increased due to the acquisition of Bald Mountain and a correction to 2015 data at Paracatu.
15. The increase in the total land disturbed at closed sites in 2018 includes land at Kettle River-Buckhorn following planned closure of that mine in 2017.
16. Previously closed sites, DeLamar and Mineral Hill, were divested in 2017, reducing the total land disturbed at the end of 2017.
17. Net changes in water storage are attributable to excess water supply at site.
18. The volume of waste rock mined for 2018 is related to stripping activities relating to the Fort Knox Gilmore project.
19. The volume of waste rock for 2018 is related to stripping activities relating to Round Mountain Phase W.
20. The increase in total water withdrawn at Bald Mountain is attributed to new heap leach pads leading to an increase in surface requiring water application and higher volumes of stacked ore year over year.
21. In response to drought conditions in 2016 and 2017, Paracatu has increased the extraction of groundwater through the addition of new wells and reduced its reliance on stream flow capture.
22. Water consumed per tonne of ore processed is based upon 54,141,000 tonnes of primary ore processed and does not include the reprocessing of 1,661,000 tonnes of tailings from the Eustaquio tailings facility.
23. Mining activities were suspended in Q3 2016.
24. The area of land protected has been restated for all reporting years.
25. Figures for 2018 represent employees at Kupol and Dvoinoye. Prior years include all employees in Russia.
26. 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.
27. Represents water extracted from underground operations.
28. Following changes in water management at Kupol, water is discharged to water treatment plant.
29. Ore from Dvoinoye is processed at Kupol, as a result water consumed data is reported for both sites together.
30. Ore from Dvoinoye is processed at Kupol, as a result significant material use data is reported for both sites together.
31. Attributable based on Kinross' 90% ownership.
32. For Tasiast groundwater withdrawal, please refer to Salt/Brackish category.
33. Tasiast total land disturbance was adjusted in 2016 based on aerial survey.

