Investor Presentation

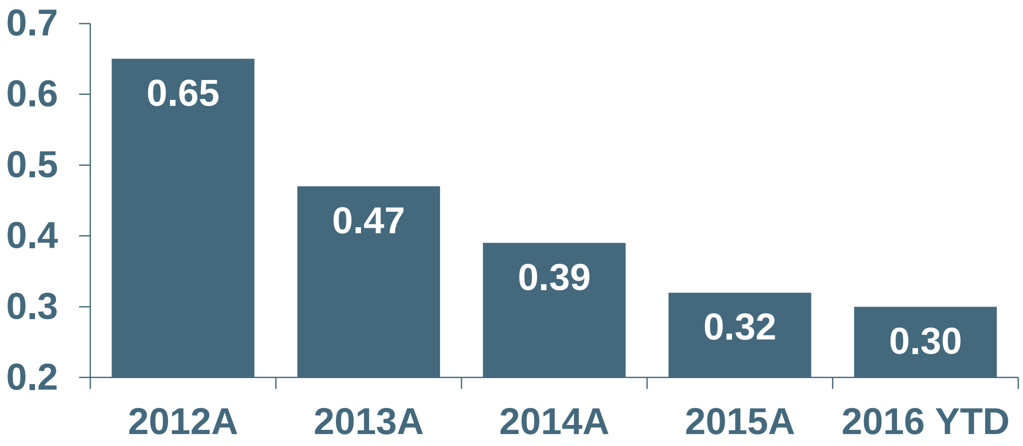
October/November 2016

Cautionary statement

This presentation contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbor created by such sections and other applicable laws. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation: (i) estimates of future production and sales; (ii) estimates of future costs applicable to sales and All-in sustaining costs; (iii) estimates of future capital expenditures; (iv) estimates of future cost reductions and efficiencies; (v) expectations regarding the development, growth and potential of the Company’s operations, projects and investment, including, without limitation, returns, IRR, schedule, commercial start and first production and upside; (vi) expectations regarding future debt repayments and reductions; (vii) expectations regarding future free cash flow generation, liquidity and balance sheet strength; and (viii) expectations regarding the completion of the sale the Company’s interest in PTNNT, including, without limitation, the timing of closing, anticipated receipt of sale consideration and contingent payments, expected use of proceeds, expected accounting impacts resulting from the proposed transaction, future operation and transition of Batu Hijau (including Phase 7) and future development of Elang. Estimates or expectations of future events or results are based upon certain assumptions, which may prove to be incorrect. Such assumptions, include, but are not limited to: (i) there being no significant change to current geotechnical, metallurgical, hydrological and other physical conditions; (ii) permitting, development, operations and expansion of the Company’s operations and projects being consistent with current expectations and mine plans, including without limitation receipt of export approvals; (iii) political developments in any jurisdiction in which the Company operates being consistent with its current expectations; (iv) certain exchange rate assumptions for the Australian dollar to the U.S. dollar, as well as other the exchange rates being approximately consistent with current levels; (v) certain price assumptions for gold, copper and oil; (vi) prices for key supplies being approximately consistent with current levels; (vii) the accuracy of our current mineral reserve and mineralized material estimates; (viii) the acceptable outcome of negotiation of the amendment to the Contract of Work and/or resolution of export issues in Indonesia; and (ix) other assumptions noted herein. Investors are cautioned that no assurances can be made with respect to the closing of the pending sale of the Company’s interest in PTNNT, which remains contingent on the conditions precedent, including, without limitation, maintenance of valid export license at closing, the concurrent closing of the PTMDB sale of its 24 percent stake to the buyer, and no occurrence of material adverse events that would substantially impact the future value of Batu Hijau. Potential additional risks include other political, regulatory or legal challenges and community and labor issues. The amount of contingent payment will also remain subject to risks and uncertainties, including copper prices and future production and development at Batu Hijau and Elang. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by the “forward-looking statements”. Other risks relating to forward looking statements in regard to the Company’s business and future performance may include, but are not limited to, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, political and operational risks, community relations, conflict resolution and outcome of projects or oppositions and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company’s 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 17, 2016, with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and the Company’s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, filed with the SEC on October 26, 2016, as well as the Company’s other SEC filings. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly revisions to any “forward-looking statement,” including, without limitation, outlook, to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. Investors should not assume that any lack of update to a previously issued “forward-looking statement” constitutes a reaffirmation of that statement. Continued reliance on “forward-looking statements” is at investors' own risk. Investors are reminded that this presentation should be read in conjunction with Newmont’s Form 10-Q which has been filed on October 26, 2016 with the SEC (also available at www.newmont.com).

Sustainability performance supports long-term value

Injury rates (total recordable injuries per 200,000 hours worked)



Down ~54% since 2012

Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes

- Overall sustainability
- Health and safety
- Climate strategy
- Water management
- Corporate citizenship
- Risk and crisis management
- Asset closure management
- Environmental management systems

Mining industry leader for second year running

Delivering strategy for long-term value creation

- **Improve the underlying business** – first mover in optimizing costs and portfolio
- **Strengthen the portfolio** – industry-leading organic growth pipeline and track record
- **Create shareholder value** – outperforming sector in free cash flow and returns

Continuing to improve performance and portfolio

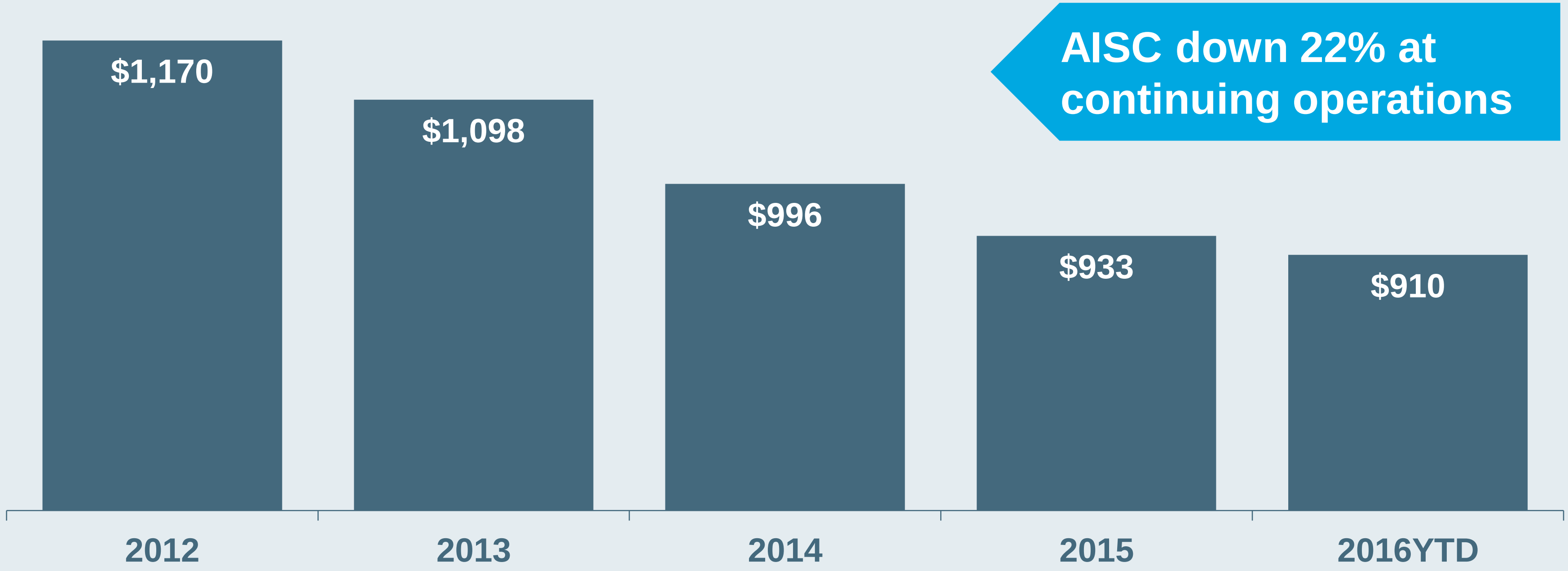
Improve the underlying business	**12% reduction in total injury rates** from prior year quarter
	$925/oz AISC[1] remains within guidance
	1.25 Moz of attributable gold production up 3% from prior year quarter
Strengthen the portfolio	**Merian reached commercial production** safely, on time and $150M below budget
	Long Canyon to begin producing gold next month, two months ahead of schedule
	$2.8B in non-core asset sales with pending completion of PTNNT sale
Create value for shareholders	**$240M free cash flow**[2] **up 50%; $666M adj EBITDA**[3] **up 30%** from prior year quarter
	13% reduction in net debt from prior year quarter
	Dividend doubled in Q4; **2017 policy higher across the cycle**

Cripple Creek & Victor

Improving underlying business and outlook

- YTD gold production of 3.6 Moz – on track to meet guidance of 4.8 – 5.0Moz
- YTD AISC of $910/oz – on track to meet guidance of $870 – $930/oz
- YTD CapEx of $832M – on track to meet guidance of $970 – $1,150M

Gold all-in sustaining costs ($/oz) – without Batu Hijau



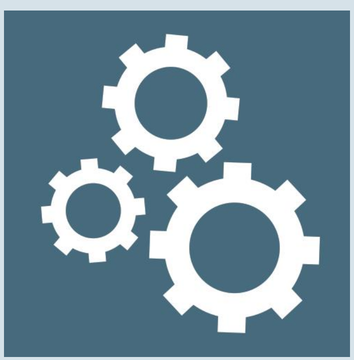
Systems support sustainable improvement

Regional Structure
fit for purpose operating model

Investment System
disciplined capital allocation

Technical Fundamentals
Industry leading practices

Full Potential
continuous improvement



Resource reliability
Orebody model accuracy

Compensation
aligned with strategy

Growing value by enhancing mine life and margins

	Divested	Reinvested
Assets	Batu Hijau[6], Midas, Jundee, Penmont, Waihi	Merian, Long Canyon, CC&V
Costs[1]	$800–$900/oz	Below $700/oz
Production	630Koz/year	~800Koz/year
Mine life	Less than ~5 years	More than 10 years
Risk	Higher technical and social risk	Lower technical and social risk

AISC down by >$100/oz

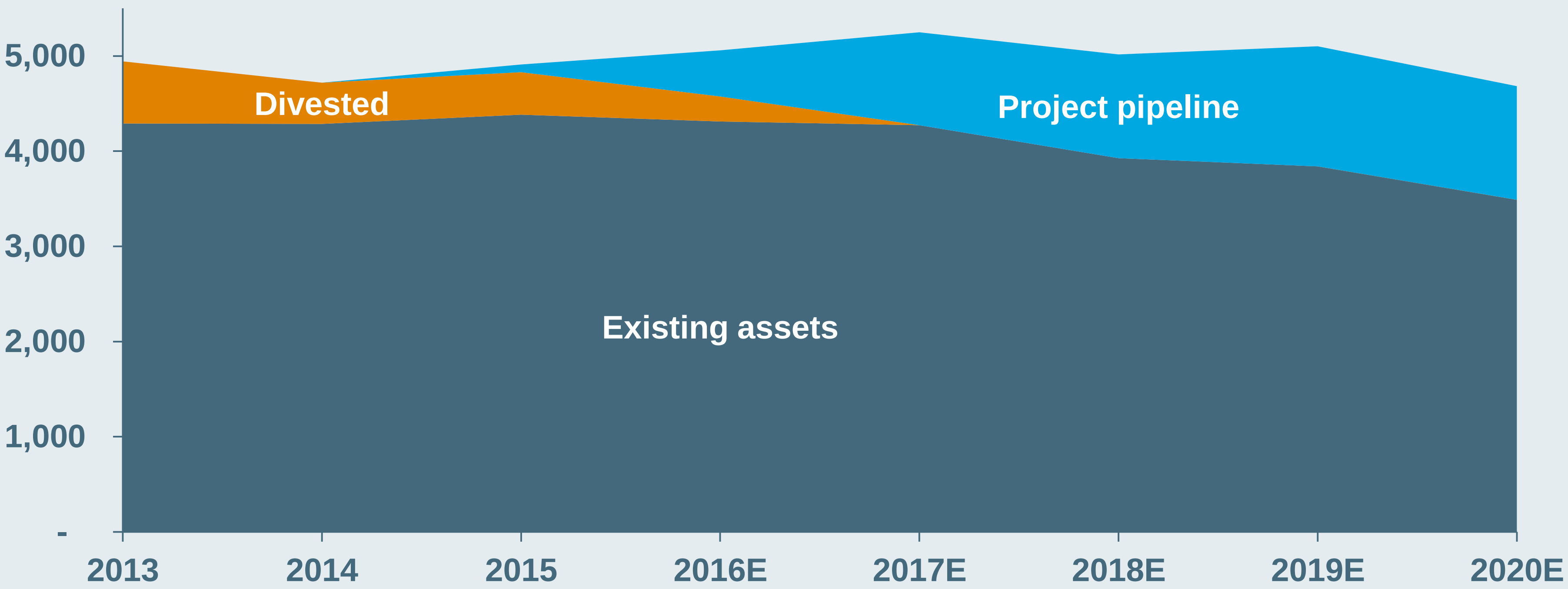
Mine life doubled

**Production and cost data represent expected weighted average calculation based on 5-year outlook estimates. See Endnote 4.*

Strengthening the portfolio

- **Counter-cycle investment –** in profitable organic growth and opportunistic acquisition
- **Project execution** – consistently favorable to budget and schedule
- **Near-mine exploration focus** – delivering highest margin ounces

Projected production profile (Koz)[4]



Project pipeline projections include approved development projects, Ahafo Mill Expansion and Subika Underground.

All projects provide more than 15% IRR

Project	**Capital** ($M)	**Cost** (AISC/oz)	**Gold** (Koz/yr)	**First production**
Merian (75%)	**~$525**	**$650 – $750**	**300 – 375 Koz**	**October 2016**
Long Canyon	**$250 – $300**	**$500 – $600**	**100 – 150 Koz**	**Q4 2016**
Tanami expansion	**$100 – $120**	**$700 – $750**	**~ 80 Koz**	**Mid-2017**
CC&V expansion	**~$185**	**$600 – $650**	**350 – 400 Koz**	**July 2016**
Northwest Exodus	**$50 – $75**	**~$25 lower**	**50 – 75 Koz**	**August 2016**

AISC/oz and Koz/year represent first 5-year averages except for Long Canyon (LOM average) and CC&V expansion (2016 production) – see Endnotes 1 and 4

Merian delivered on schedule, $150M under budget

- Optimized approach improves returns and risk profile
- Achieved commercial production on schedule and $150M below budget
- Expected to deliver more than a decade of profitable production

First gold pour at Merian

Long Canyon to reach commercial production in 2016

- Optimized approach improves returns and payback period
- Expected to reach commercial production ahead of schedule
- High grade oxide deposit with mineralization open in all directions

Ahafo projects unlock major underground resource

Ahafo Mill Expansion	
Production	75 – 100Koz
Capital	$140 – $180M
Decision	Q4 2016

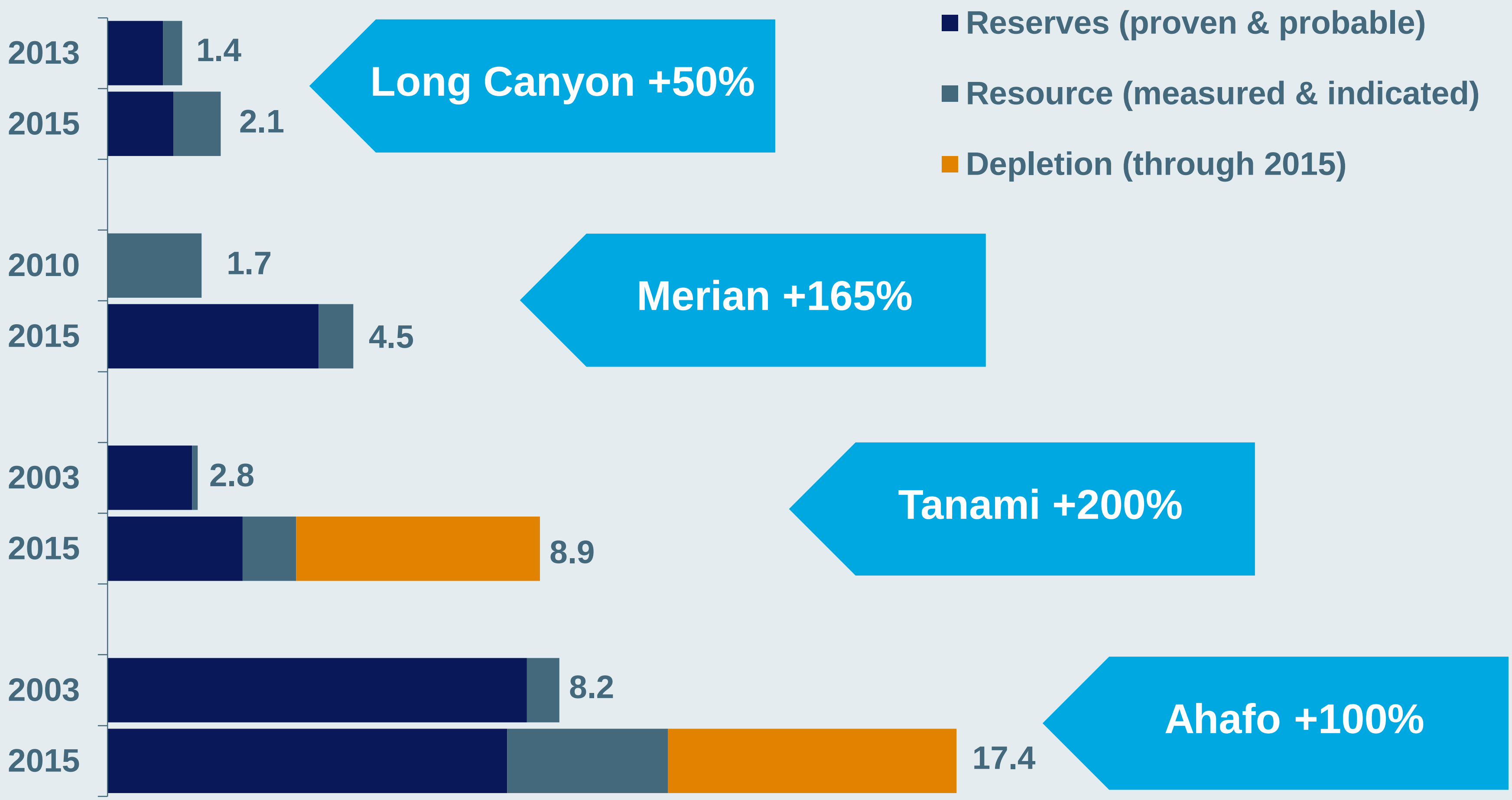
Expected average for first five years of production. See Endnote 4.

Subika Underground	
Production	150 – 200Koz
Capital	$150 – $200M
Decision	Q4 2016

Expected life of mine average. See Endnote 4.

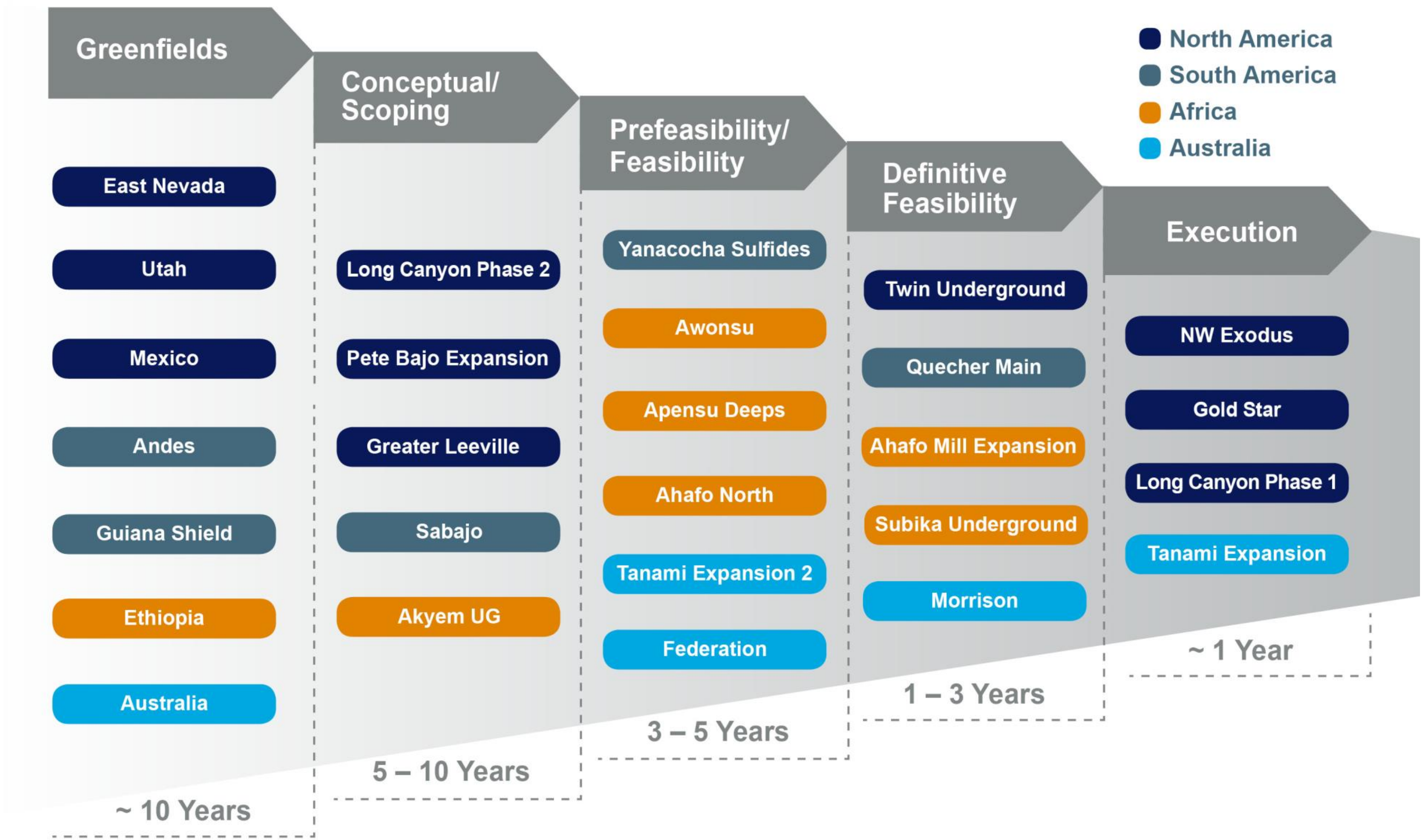
Exploration delivers 123 Moz @ $23/oz since 2001

Recent development trends (Moz)[5]

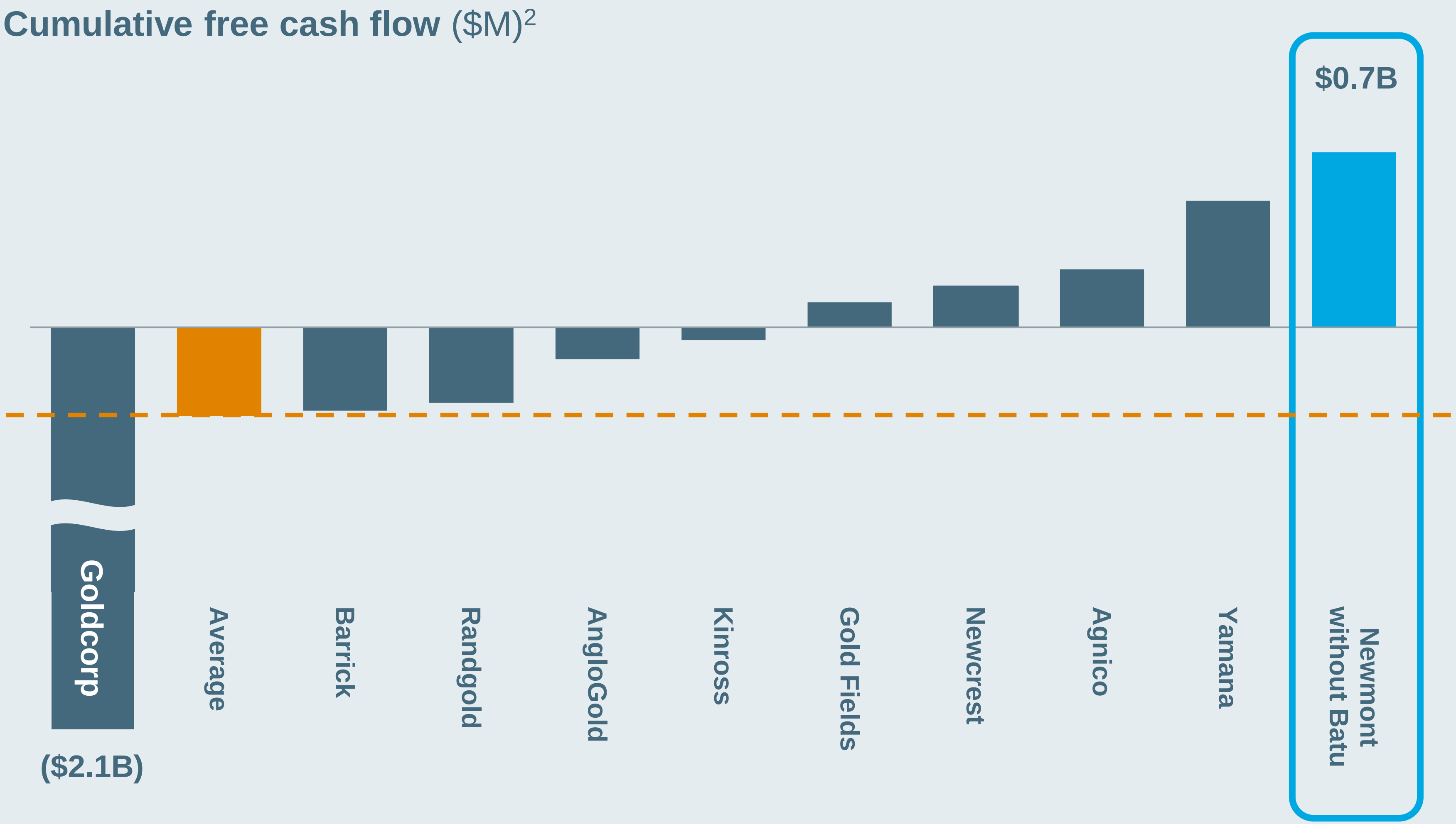


See Endnote 5 for disclosure on Reserves and Resource figures. Merian 2010 reserves are shown on an attributable 75% basis for comparison purposes.

Superior pipeline spans four regions



Leading free cash flow generation



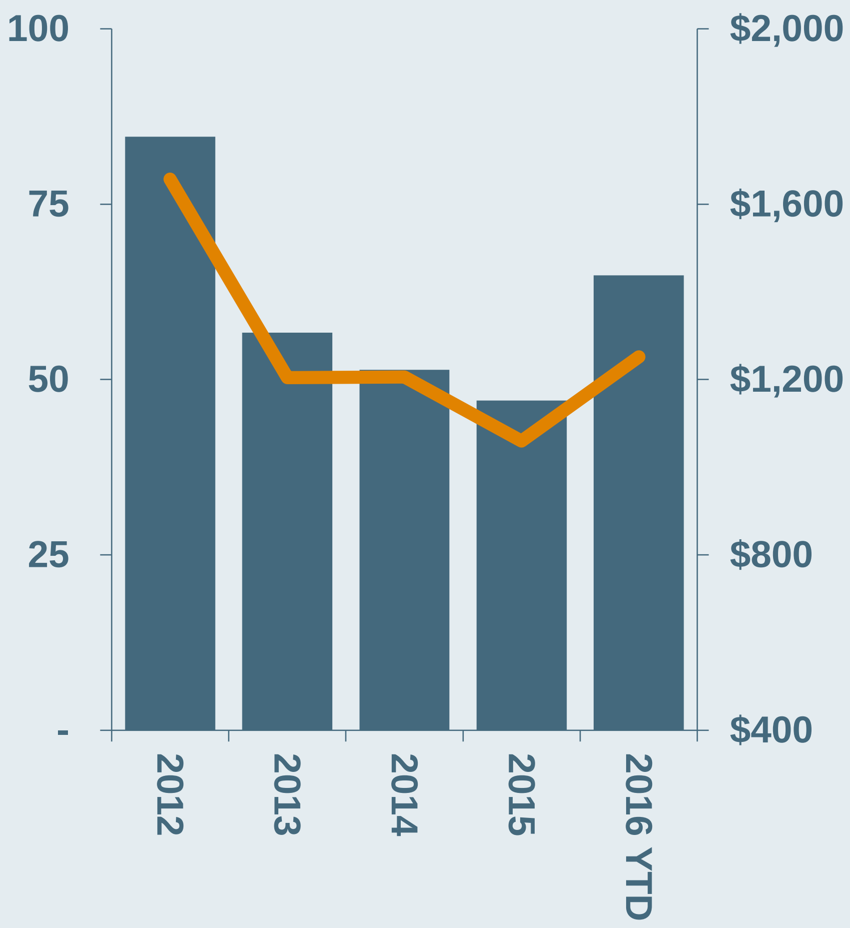
* 2013 to 2015 – *Competitors represent enterprise value weighted averages for Agnico Eagle, Anglogold Ashanti, Barrick, Goldcorp, Gold Fields, Kinross, Newcrest, Randgold and Yamana; sourced from Thomson Reuters Eikon; enterprise values as of 30 September 2016. See Endnote 4.*

Investors turning to gold as safe haven

Real interest rates (%) & **gold price** ($/oz)

**US real rates based on 10-year TIPS; Source: MacroBond*

Gold ETF holdings (Moz) **& gold price** ($/oz)



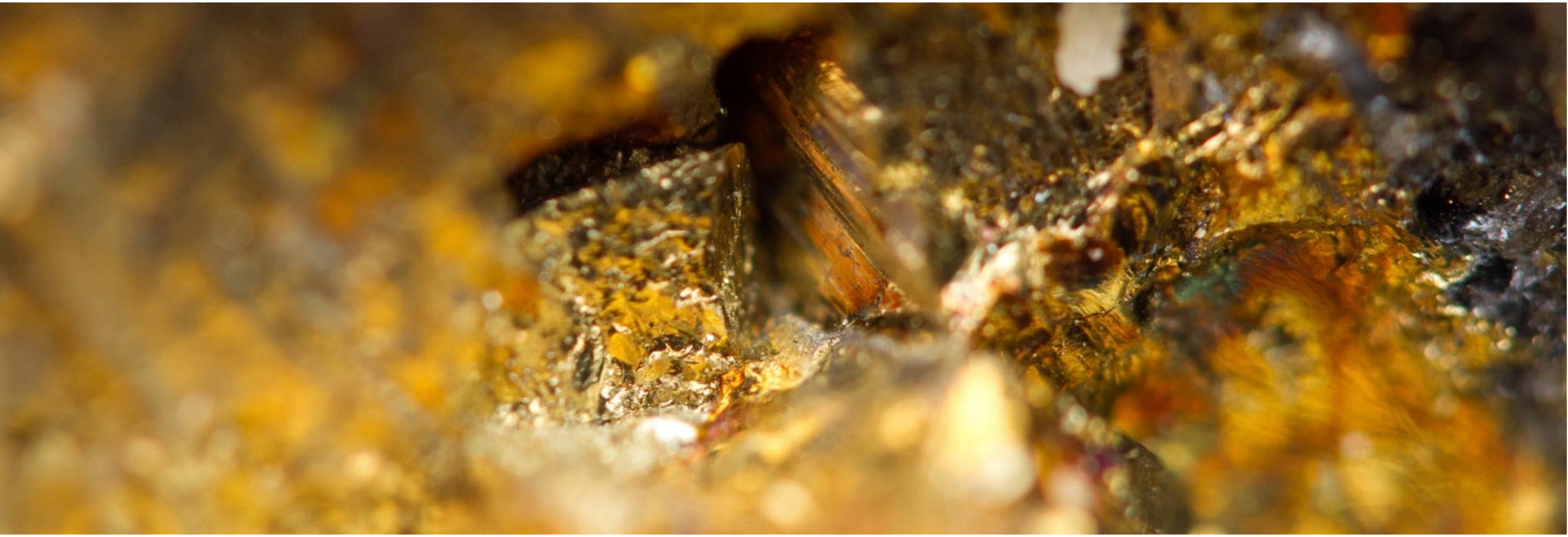
Source: Bloomberg

Positioned for long-term value creation

	Where are we today?	Where are we heading?
Safety & sustainability	Industry leaders	World class performance
Costs	AISC down 22% since 2012	First quartile costs
Portfolio	$2.8B in asset sales since 2013*	Superior value and risk profile
Production	Profitable growth	Highest margin ounces
Free cash flow	~$1.2B since 2012	Self-fund projects and dividends
Returns	Maximize risk-adjusted returns	First quartile TSR
Balance sheet	Pro forma net debt down 56% since 2013*	Superior financial flexibility

** Includes proceeds from potential sale of PTNNT. See Endnote 6.*

Appendix



Strategy map drives alignment

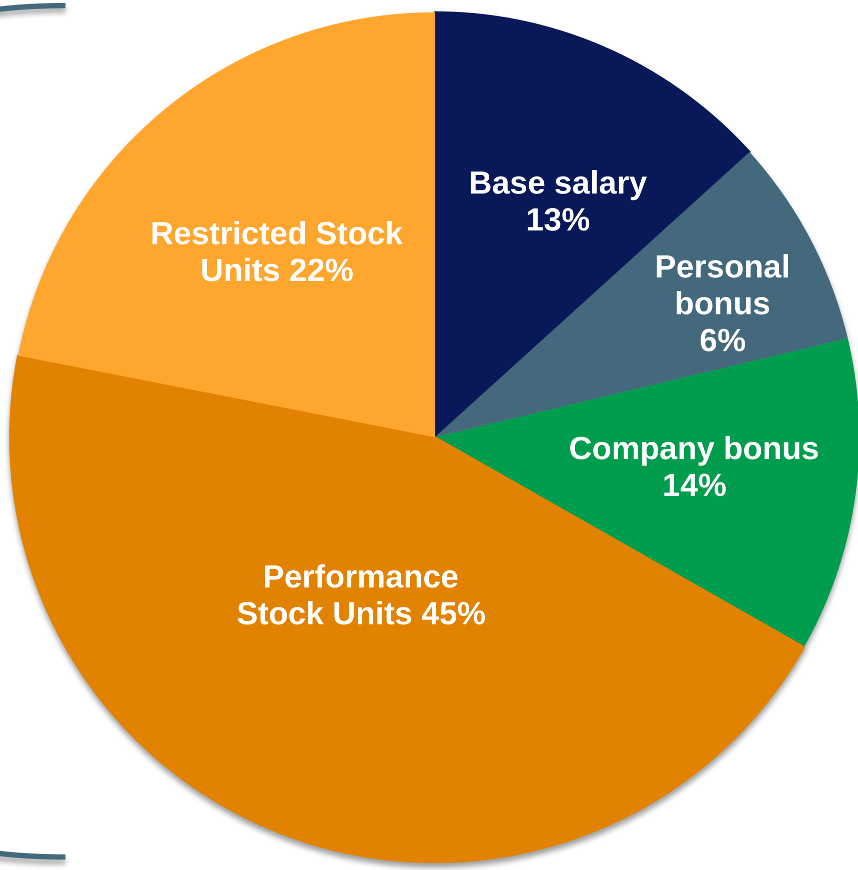
2017 Strategy Map

Purpose	**Our purpose is to create value and improve lives through sustainable and responsible mining**				
Strategy	• **Secure the gold franchise – by running our existing business more efficiently and effectively** • **Strengthen the portfolio – by building a longer-life, lower-cost asset portfolio** • **Enable the strategy – through capabilities and systems that create competitive advantage**				
Elements	**Health & Safety**	**Operational Excellence**	**Growth**	**People**	**Sustainability & External Relations**
Strategic Objectives	• Culture of zero harm • Industry-leading health and safety performance	• Culture of continuous improvement • Cost improvements more than offset inflation	• Value-accretive growth • Industry-leading return on capital employed (ROCE)	• Competitive advantage through people • Industry-leading engagement, leadership and diversity	• Access to land, resources and approvals • Reputation conveys competitive advantage
Drivers	• Safety leadership • Fatality prevention • Employee engagement • Health and wellness	• Business Improvement • Portfolio optimization • Technical Foundations	• Projects, exploration and M&A that improve portfolio value, longevity, cost and risk profile	• Employee Engagement • Management Effectiveness • Global Inclusion and Diversity	• Performance • Risk management • Reputation
2017 BP Objectives	• Eliminate fatalities by implementing critical controls for fatal risks • Link critical controls to employee Vital Behaviors • Improve quality of safety interactions and lessons learned from significant potential events • Reduce health exposures by implementing critical controls for key risks	• Meet EBITDA targets • Meet cash sustaining cost per gold equivalent ounce targets • Meet gold and copper production targets • Achieve planned Full Potential cost and efficiency improvements • Deliver measurable benefits on OT/IT and cyber security	• Long Canyon Phase 1 and Tanami expansion on time and budget • Begin development of Ahafo Mill Expansion and Subika Underground • Achieve gold Reserves, Resource and Inventory targets by the drill bit • Deliver to agreed targets in technology & innovation	• Achieve measurable progress towards targeted global employee survey action plans • Progress inclusive environment and diverse representation to achieve multi-year objectives • Increase focus on bench strength, employee and manager development • Broaden workforce understanding of employee value proposition and brand	• Implement Phase 2 of the Integrated Management System • Measurably improve perceptions of Newmont's transparency performance and stakeholders' willingness to act as advocates • Secure permits required to execute business strategy • Achieve 2017 public S&ER targets • Improve supplier risk management
Values	**Safety**	**Integrity**	**Sustainability**	**Inclusion**	**Responsibility**

Executive compensation tied to shareholder returns

Say on pay approval of >90% since 2012

Two-thirds of compensation based on stock performance



*CEO target compensation

Incentives plan aligned to strategic objectives

Health and Safety	• Effective critical controls (leading) • Total injury rates (lagging)	20%
Operational excellence	• Value creation (EBITDA)	30%
	• Efficiency (production costs)	30%
Growth	• Project execution (timing and spend)	10%
	• Exploration success (Reserves and Resources)	5%
S&ER	• Access (public targets) • Reputation (DJSI rating)	5%
TOTAL		**100%**

Sustainability program aligned to best practice

Active participation in leading organizations and initiatives

Industry leader in setting and meeting public sustainability targets

Current Targets	
Complaints and Grievances	Close 90% of Tier 1 complaints and grievances within 30 days
Water	Achieve 80% of water targets in site Water Strategy
Closure and Reclamation	Achieve 80% of concurrent final reclamation annual plan
Community Commitments	Implement auditable commitment register at 100% of sites
Local Employment	Achieve target % determined by site
Local Procurement	Achieve spend target determined by region
Security and Human Rights	Complete risk assessment, conduct training at 100% of sites
Diversity and Inclusion	Increase enterprise-wide representation of women to 13% by 2018

Building on a solid platform

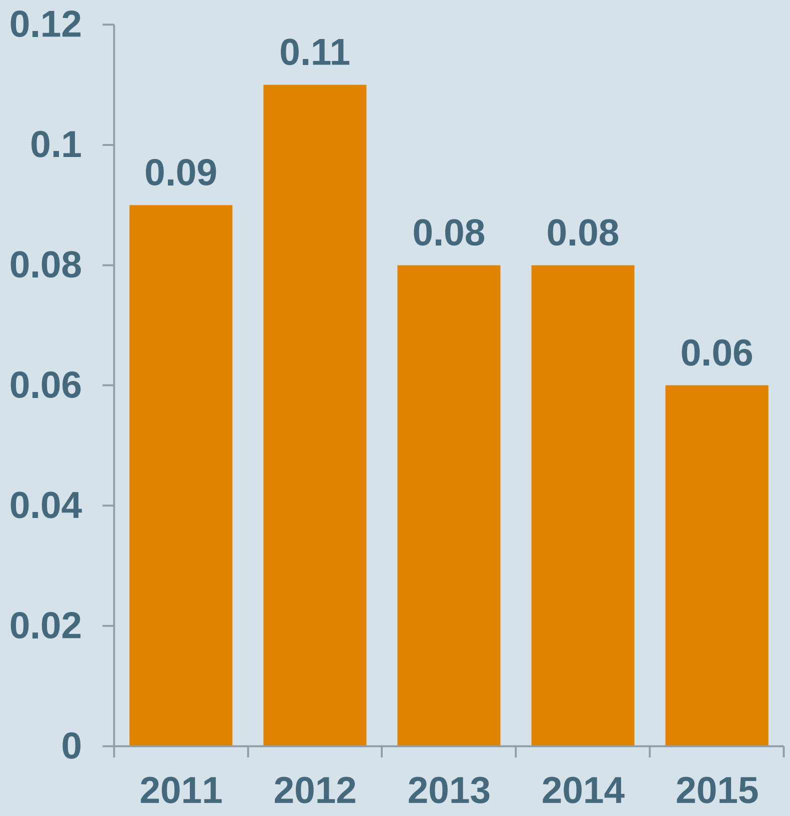
- Proactive strategy and strong performance contribute to business success and reputation
- Changing context requires vigilance and the ability to anticipate and respond to threat and opportunity
- Maintaining and building reputation requires continued performance on the ground
- Social acceptance requires authentic engagement and willingness to own mistakes
- Top priorities aligned to key risks and opportunities – systems, water, energy, permitting, advocacy

Responsible water and energy management

- Water intensity down ~ 50% since 2011 by using treated and recycled water
- Energy intensity down over 66% since 2011; evaluating biofuels and renewable energy sources

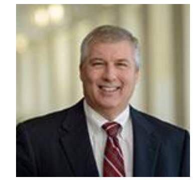
Water intensity (l/t)

Energy intensity (Gj/t)

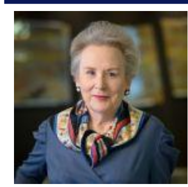
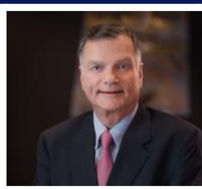
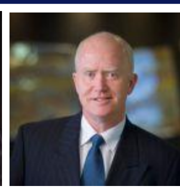
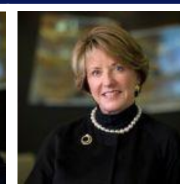
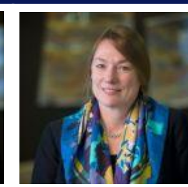
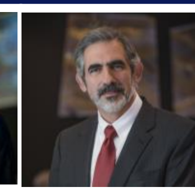


Broad management experience

Executive Leadership Team

								
Gary Goldberg President and CEO	**Nancy Buese** EVP and CFO	**Elaine Dorward-King** EVP. S&ER	**Randy Engel** EVP, Strategic Development	**Steve Gottesfeld** EVP & General Counsel	**Susan Keefe** VP, Strategic Relations	**Scott Lawson** EVP and CTO	**Bill MacGowan** EVP Human Resources	**Tom Palmer** EVP and COO

Board of Directors

								
Noreen Doyle Chair	**Greg Boyce**	**Bruce R. Brook**	**J. Kofi Bucknor**	**Vincent A. Calarco**	**Joseph A. Carrabba**	**Veronica Hagen**	**Jane Nelson**	Julio **Quintana**

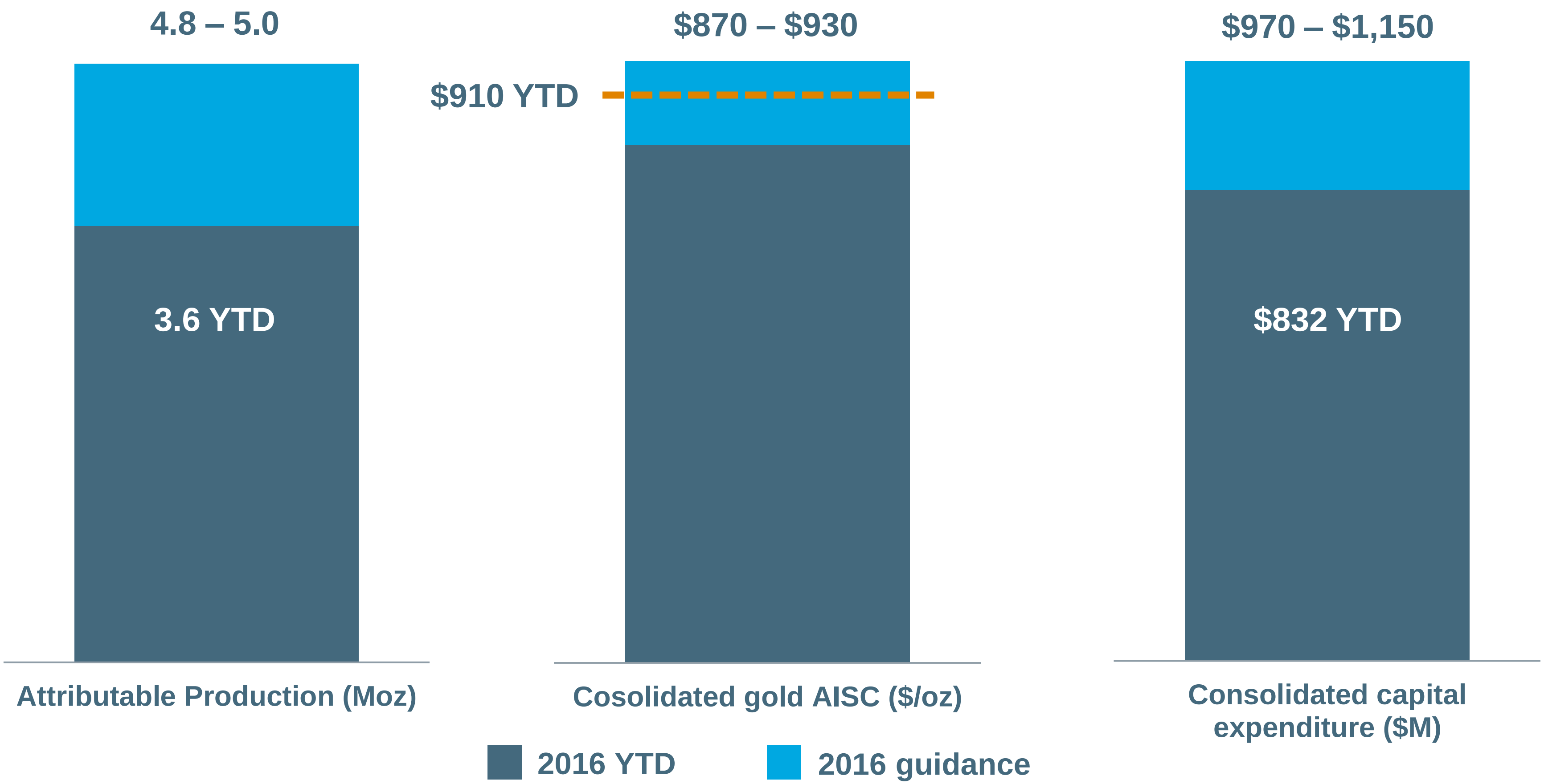
Top investors (as of 27 October 2016)*

BlackRock (12.8%)	**The Vanguard Group, Inc.** (9.1%)	**Van Eck Associates Corp** (5.2%)	**State Street Corp** (4.9%)	**Carmignac Gestion** (2.5%)

**Top investors sourced from Bloomberg on 27 October 2016*

Improving production and capital outlook

On track to meet full year 2016 guidance*

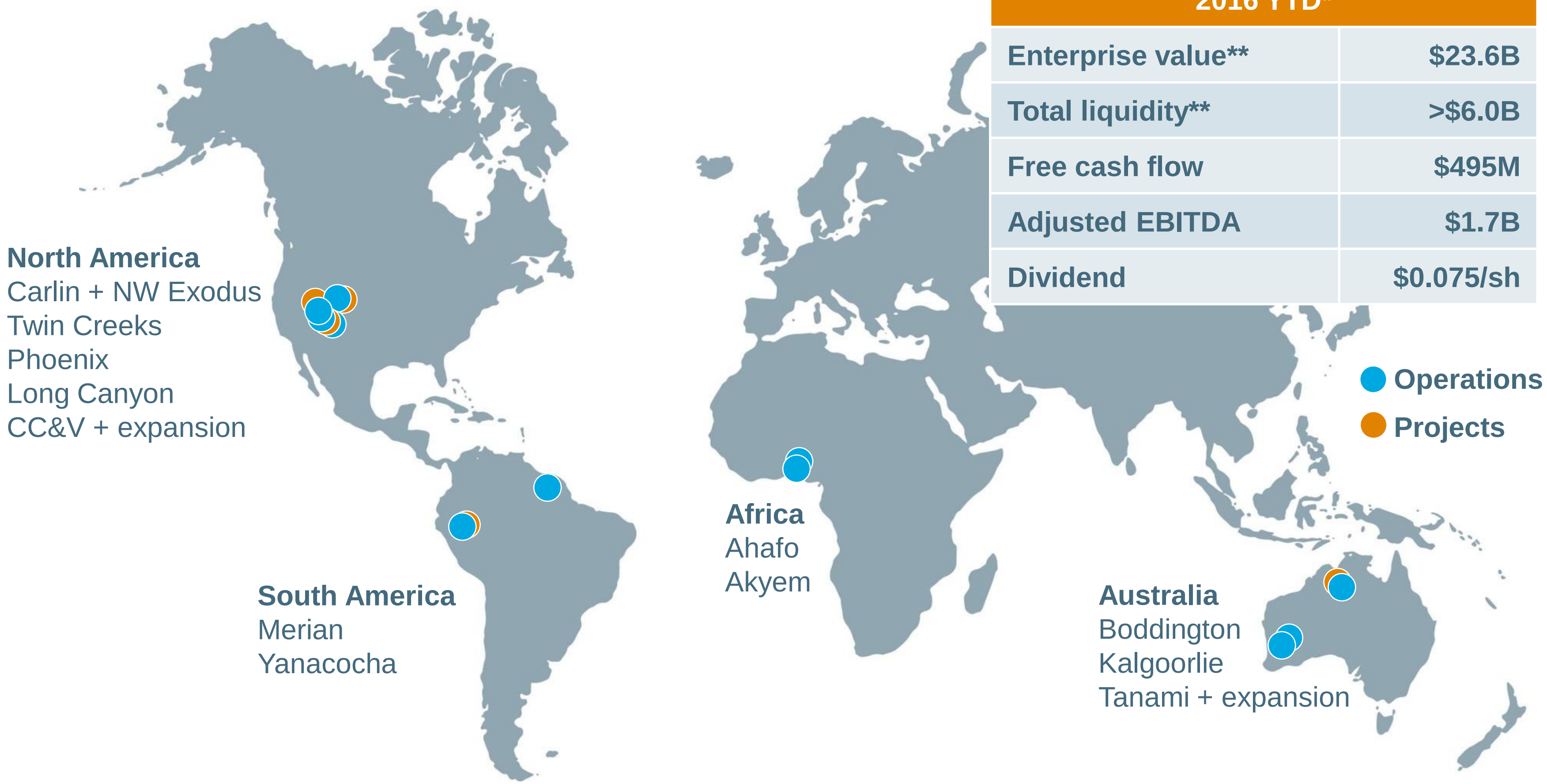


On track to deliver stronger 2016 free cash flow

**Outlook presented excludes Batu Hijau. See Endnotes 4 and 6.*

Maximizing returns from existing assets

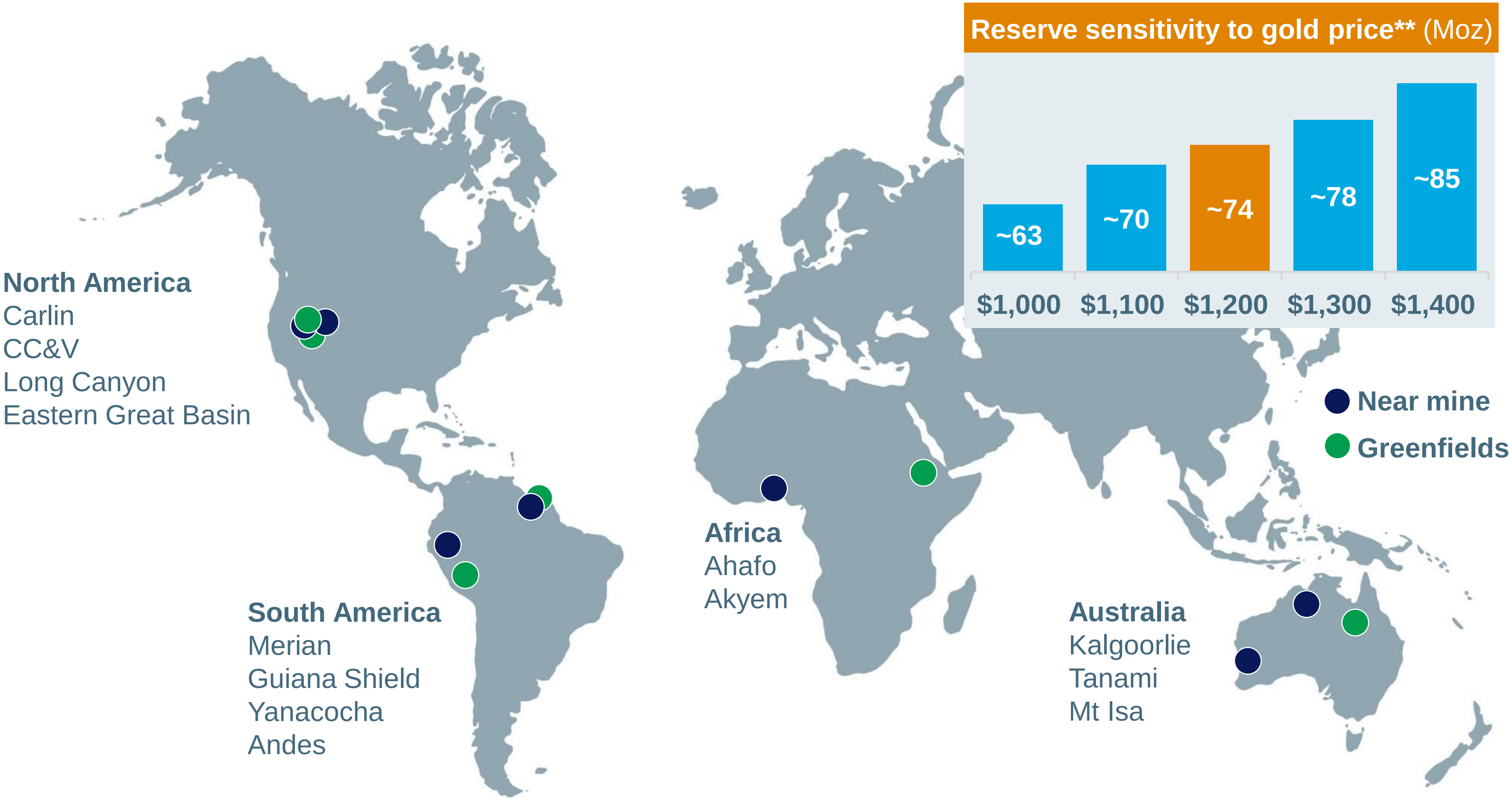
2016 YTD*	
Enterprise value**	$23.6B
Total liquidity**	>$6.0B
Free cash flow	$495M
Adjusted EBITDA	$1.7B
Dividend	$0.075/sh



2016E gold production**	North America	South America	Africa	Australia
	42%	8%	17%	33%

** Through 27 October 2016   ** Pro forma for the sale of Batu Hijau. See Endnote 6.*

Higher grade, near-mine exploration prospects



2015A gold reserves*	North America	South America	Africa	Australia
	46%	9%	18%	27%

**Excludes Batu Hijau. See Endnote 6. **Assumes USD/AUD rate of $0.80, WTI of $75/bbl and uses risk-adjusted country specific discount rates. See Endnote 5..*

Long Canyon opens prospective new district

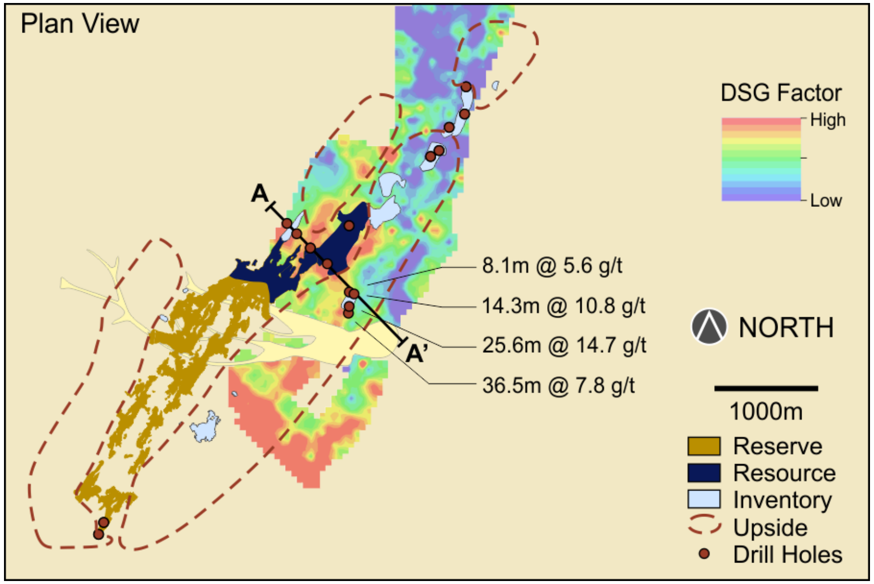
- High grade oxide deposit, with trend potential and mineralization open in all directions
- Optimized to lower capital, improve returns
- >90% complete; on schedule and on budget

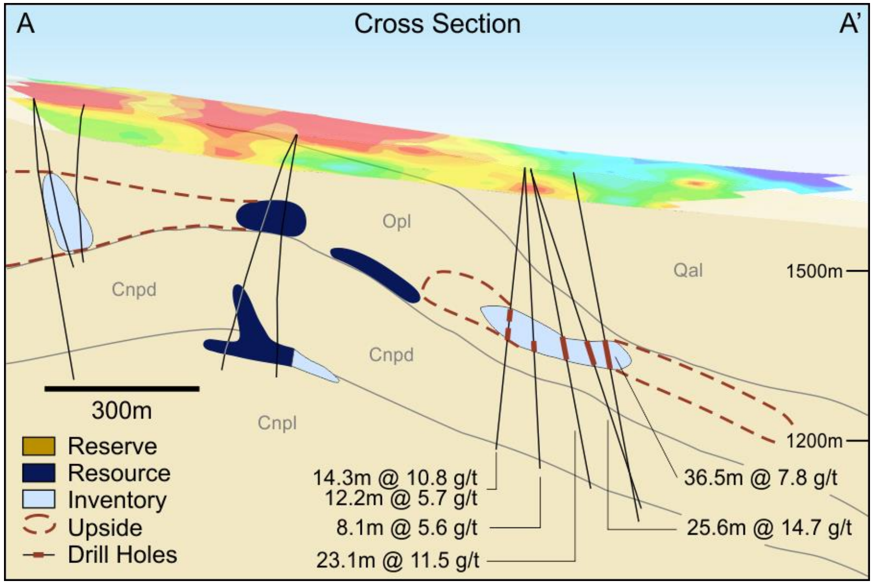
Production	**100 – 150 Koz**
AISC	**$500 – $600/oz**
Capital	**$250 – $300M**
First production	**Q4 2016**

Production and AISC calculated as life of mine average

Mining at Long Canyon

Long Canyon – promising potential





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base

- Reserves: 1.2 Moz (16.3Mt @ 2.3 g/t Au)
- Resource*: 2.2 Moz (22.1Mt @ 3.1 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

- 75% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Mineralization over 4.5km strike length is open

Highlights

- East zone discovery (up to 25.6m @ 14.7 g/t Au) identified by Deep Sensing Geochemistry (DSG)

**For all graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 5. Resources as used on the page include measured and indicated (0.9Moz) and inferred (1.3Moz) resources.*

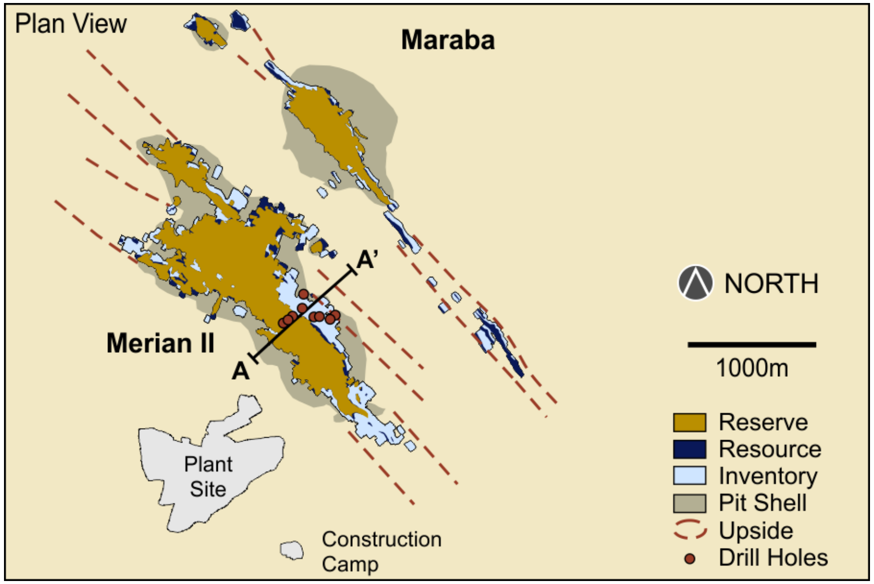
Merian completed on schedule, below budget

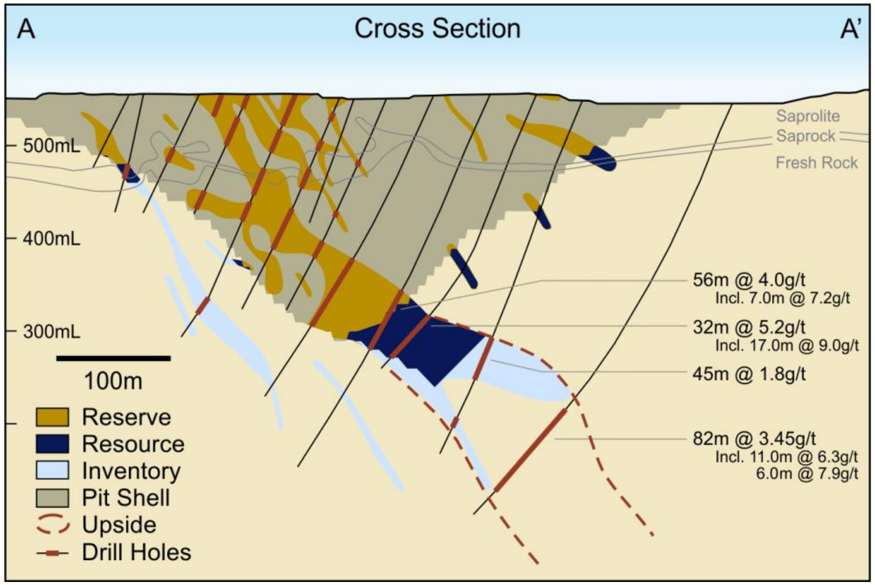
- Optimized approach, partnership and broad engagement lower cost and risk
- Completed; ~$150M below initial budget
- First ore grades are favorable to model

Production	400 – 500 Koz
AISC	$650 – $750/oz
Capital	~$700M
First production	October 2016

Production and capital on a 100% basis; production and AISC calculated as first full five year average

Merian – doubled the Reserves & Resource base





Reserves and Resource base (R&R) 100% EOY 2015

- Reserves: 5.1 Moz (133Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au)
- Resource: 2.3 Moz (78Mt @ 0.9 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

- 75% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Extensions and brownfields saprolite, underground

Highlights

- Doubled the Reserves & Resource base over the past 5 years; Reserves and Resource additions in 2016
- Saprolite additions expected from Merian extensions, South Maraba and Merian I district targets
- Confirmed 500m strike length UG potential at Merian II, mineralization remaining open along strike and at depth

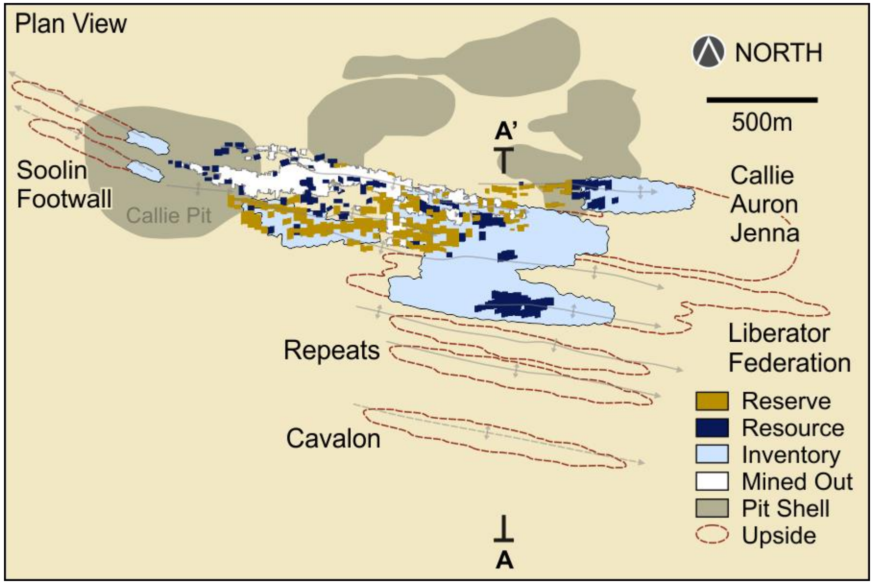
Tanami Expansion adds profitable ounces, mine life

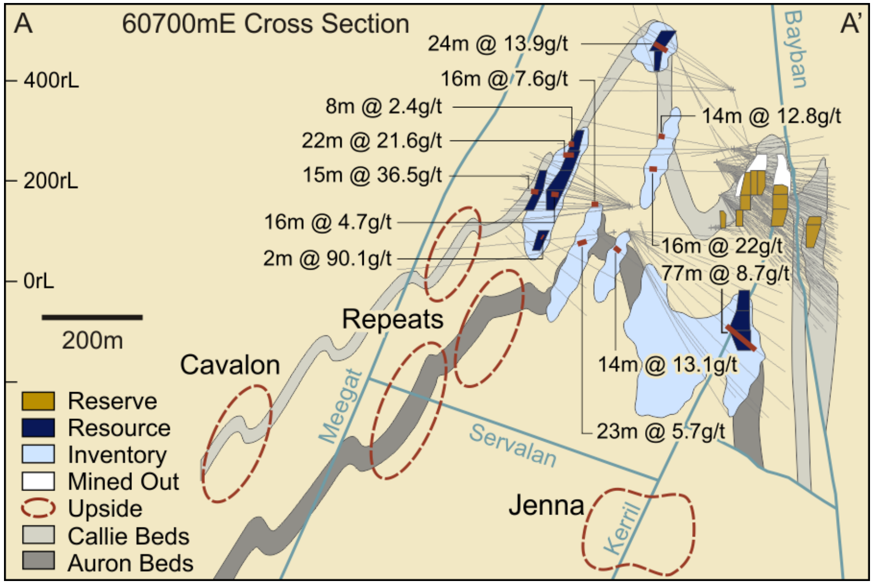
- Option maximizes IRR, cash flow and value
- Expansion improves costs and mine life
- Platform for growth – potential to double Reserves & Resources at comparable grades

Production	**To 425 – 475 Koz**
AISC/oz	**$700 – $750**
Capital	**$100 – $120M**
First production	**Mid-2017**

Production and AISC calculated as first full five year average for Tanami, including the expansion

Tanami UG – 10Moz growth through new discoveries





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base

- Reserves: 3.5 Moz (18.7Mt @ 5.8 g/t Au)
- Resource*: 2.1 Moz (11.3Mt @ 5.9 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

- 66% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Extensions and repeating structures

Highlights

- 0.8Moz Reserves and 0.7Moz Resource additions in 2015
- New Liberator and Federation Discoveries (up to 16m @ 29.4 g/t Au and 6m @ 52 g/t Au)
- Auron (up to 52m @ 9.5 g/t Au); West Auron (up to 22m @ 18.8 g/t Au); Soolin (up to 20m @ 8.6 g/t Au)

**Resources as used on the page include measured and indicated (1.0Moz) and inferred (1.1Moz) resources.*

CC&V adds significant cash flow and upside potential

- Expansion construction complete as of Q3 2016
- First gold at new valley leach facility in Q1
- Completed mill modifications

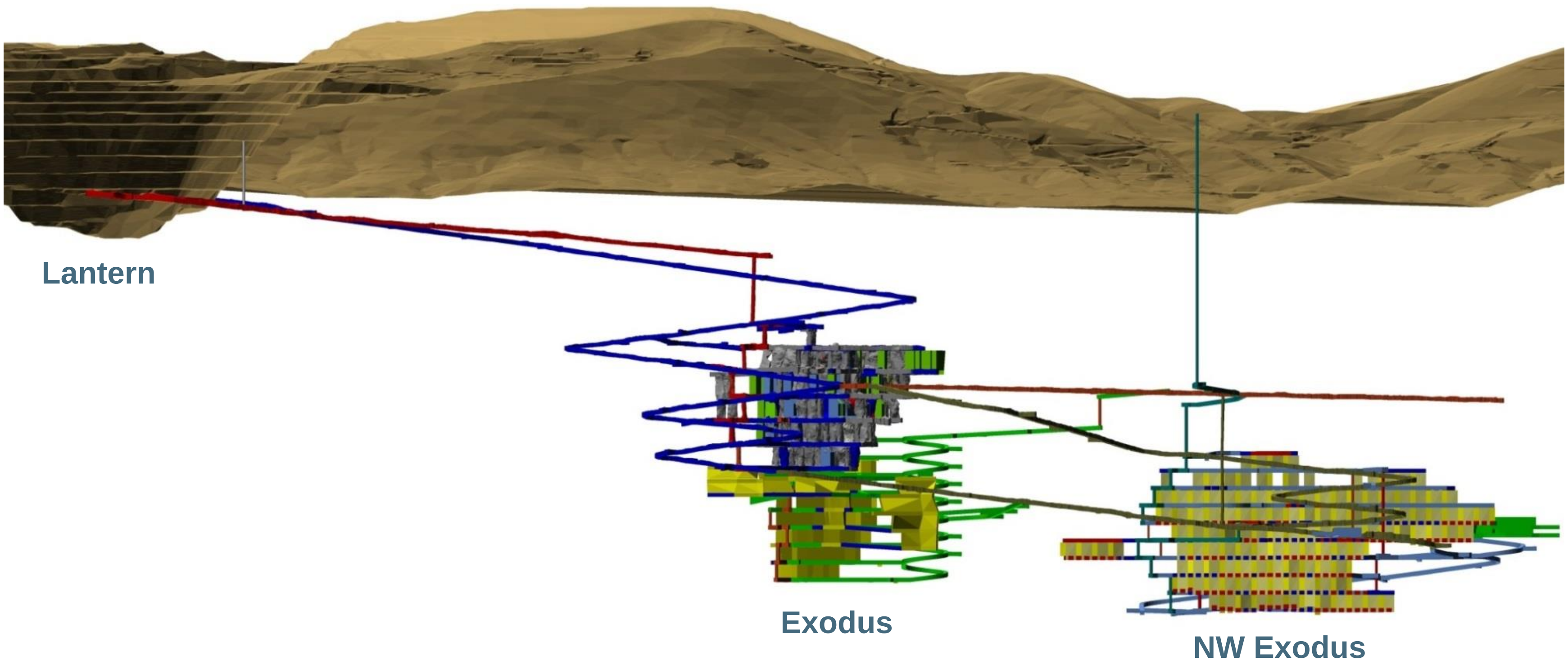
2016E production	**350 – 400 Koz**
2016E AISC	**$600 – $650/oz**
Capital*	**~$185M**
Completion*	**Q3 2016**

**Estimated development capital to complete expansion and estimated completion date*

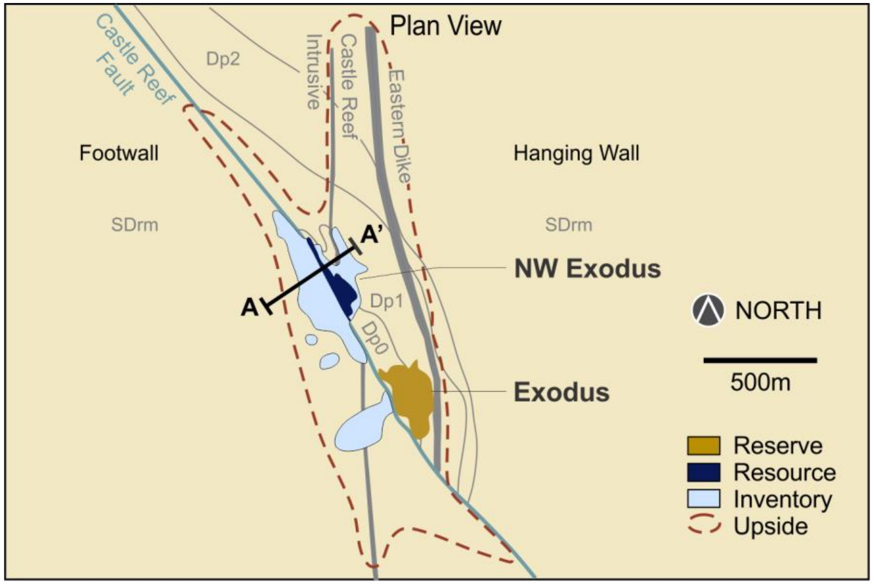
New valley leach expansion at Cripple Creek & Victor

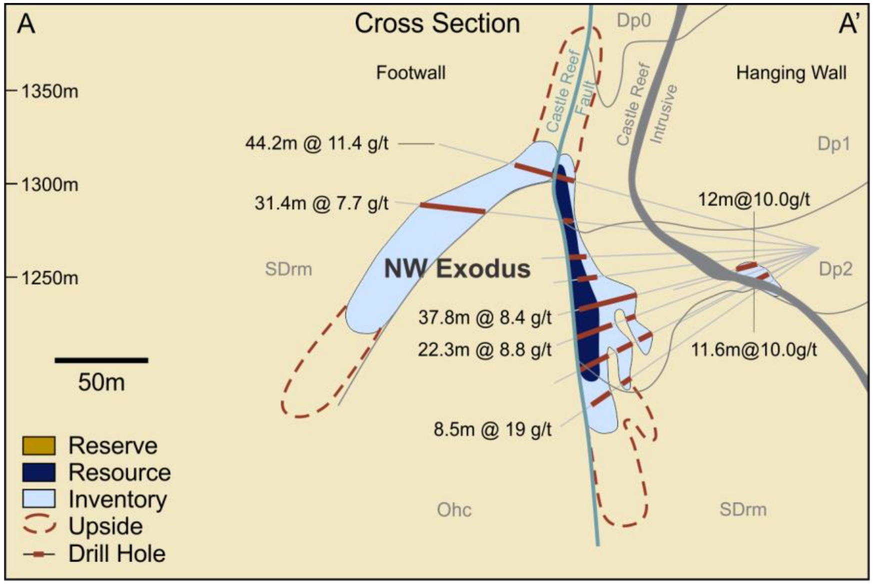
Northwest Exodus extends life and access

- Extends mine life by 7 years, produces 700Koz, lowers Carlin AISC by $25/oz
- IRR of >30% at flat $1,200/oz gold price
- Creates platform for future growth in highly prospective Carlin underground



NW Exodus – growing into major high grade deposit





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base

- Reserves: 0.7 Moz (2.3Mt @ 9.8 g/t Au)
- Resource*: 0.2 Moz (0.7Mt @ 7.1 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

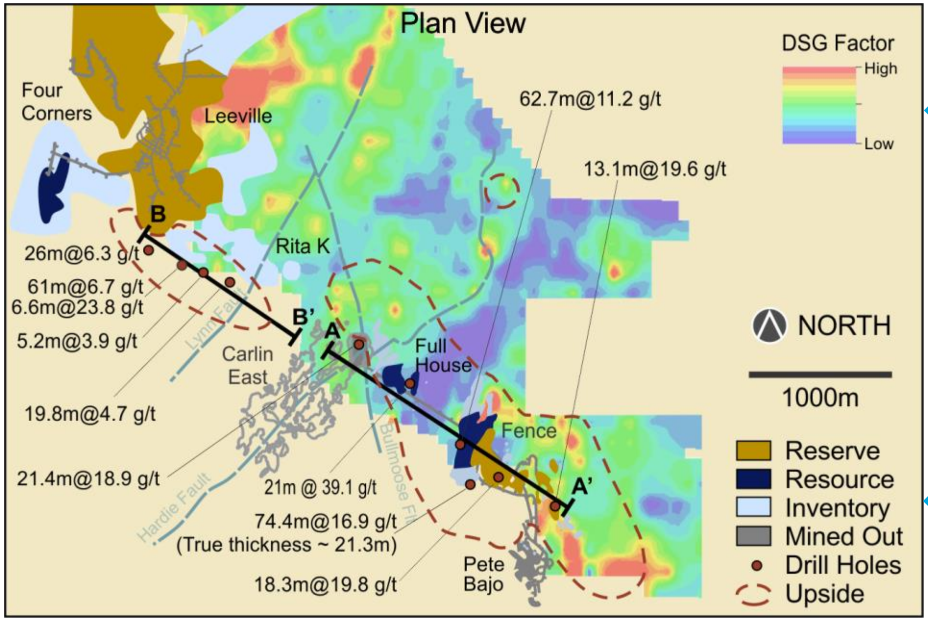
- 50% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Half of +4.0km target drill tested

Highlights

- 0.7Moz Reserves and 0.2Moz Resource additions in 2015
- Exodus Footwall discovery (up to 51m @ 12.5 g/t Au); continuity between Exodus and NW Exodus

**Resource as used on the page include measured and indicated (0.1Moz) and inferred (0.1Moz) resources.*

Developing Carlin's multimillion-ounce underground



Identifying new trends through Deep Sensing Geochemistry (DSG)

Increased 2015 Resource by 130% – improved grade by 16%

3km Rita K – Pete Bajo mineralized corridor

- 0.3 Moz produced; 0.3 Moz Reserves; 0.4 Moz Resource*
- Only 30% of Inventory converted to R&R; significant percentage still to be drill tested
- Mineralization open in all directions

**Resources as used on the page include measured and indicated (0.1Moz) and inferred (0.3Moz) resources.*

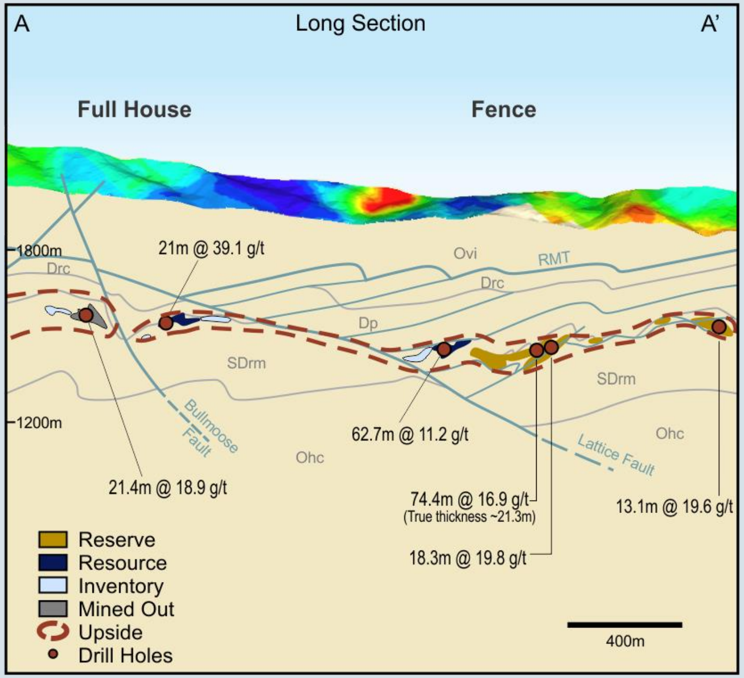
Mineralization open in all directions

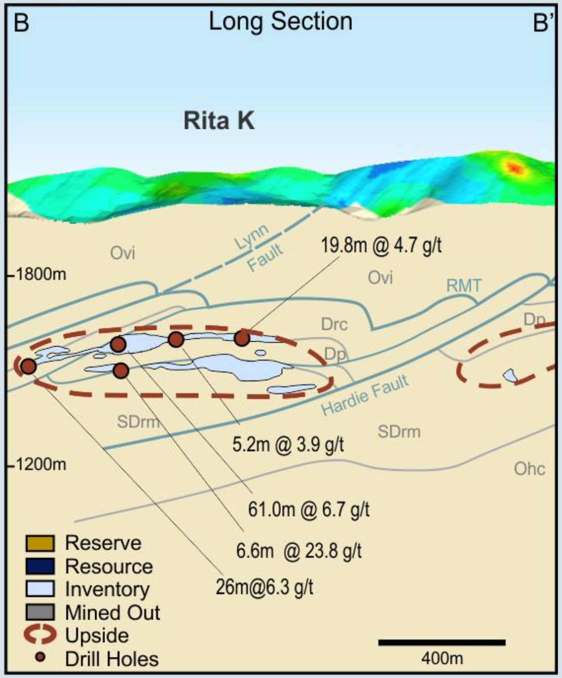
Fence/Full House

- Reserve of 0.3 Moz (0.9 Mt at 8.9 g/t)
- Resource* of 0.4 Moz (1.5 Mt at 9.3 g/t)
- 10,500m drilling planned for 2016

Rita K discovery

- New host discovered
- 100% Inventory; first Resource in 2018
- 850m drill tested, 9,500m drilling planned for 2016





Fence/Full House drill intercepts typically vary in thickness from 3 to 40 meters with grade from 5 to 40 grams per tonne; select intercepts at Fence and Full House shown on far left

Rita K drill intercepts typically vary in thickness from 5 to 30 meters with grade from 3 to 30 grams per tonne; select intercepts at Rita K shown on near left

**Resources as used on the page include measured and indicated (0.1Moz) and inferred (0.3Moz) resources.*

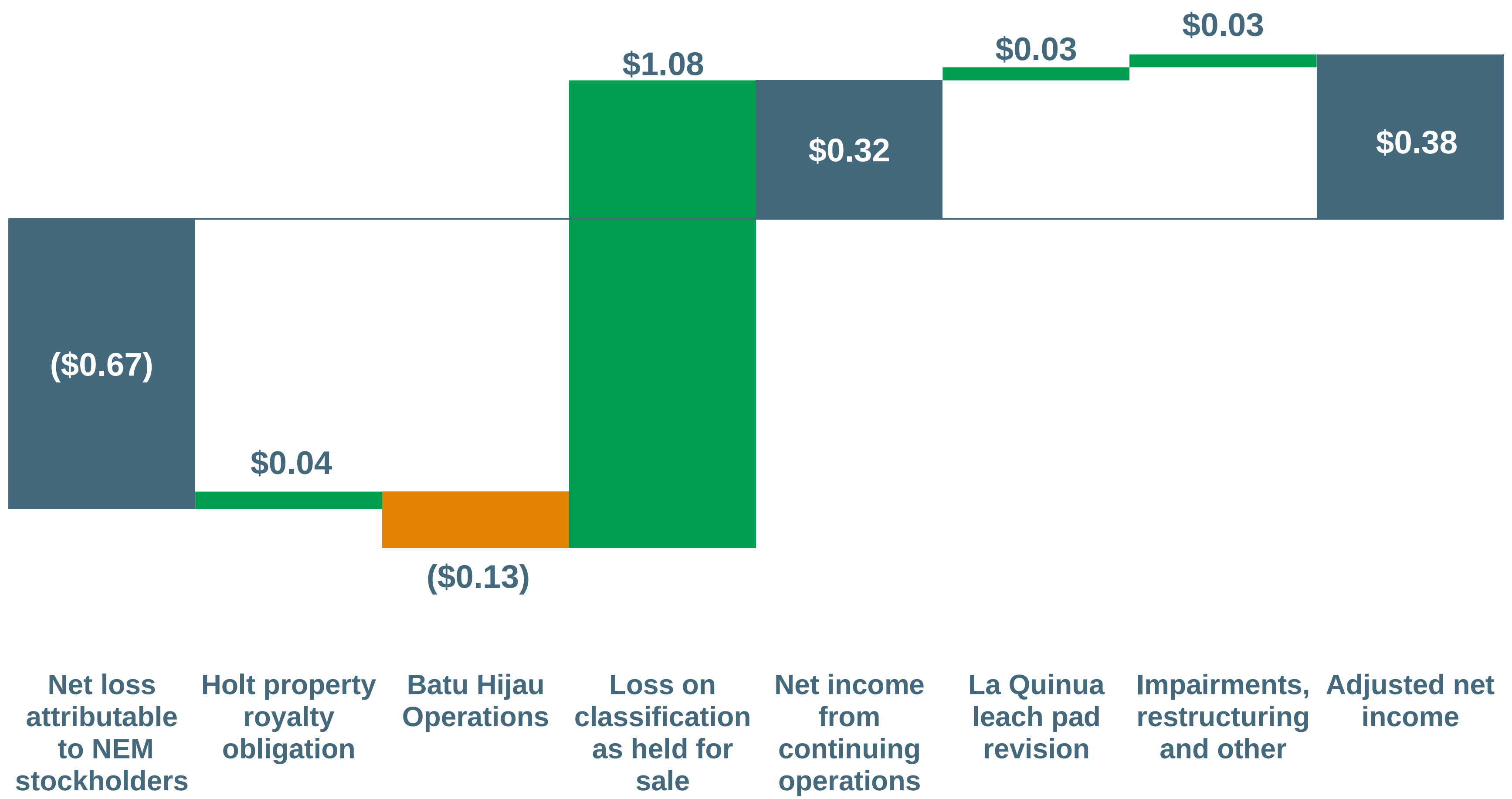
Assessing options to profitably extend Yanacocha

- Quecher Main oxides extend life to 2024 with ~200Koz average annual production
- Prefeasibility studies underway to further optimize sulfide development (Estudio Integral)
- Potential to extend profitable production starting in 2022 (pending IRR of +15%)

Chaquicocha decline

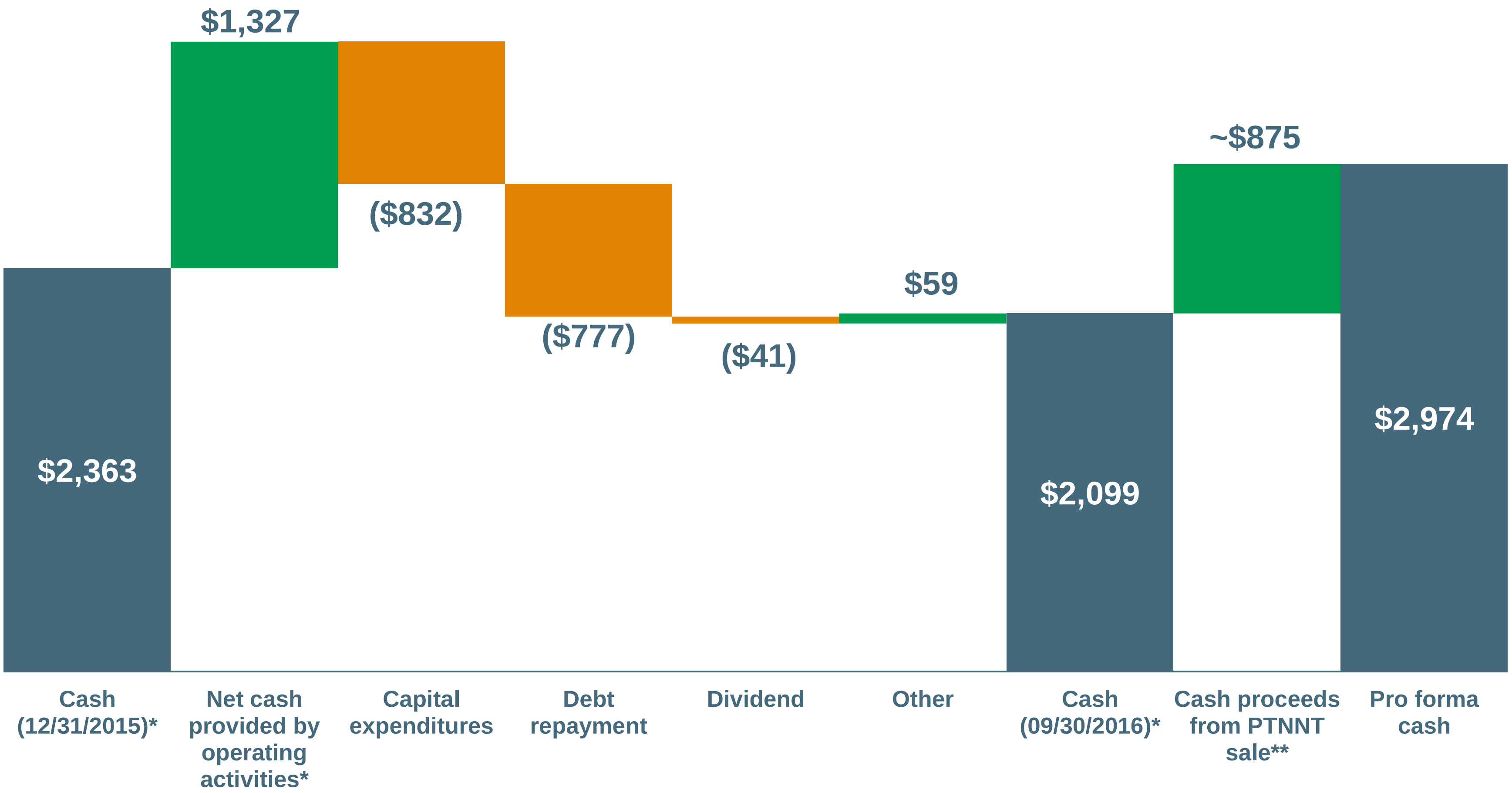
Strong Q3 adjusted net income

GAAP to adjusted net income ($/share)[6]



Executing capital priorities

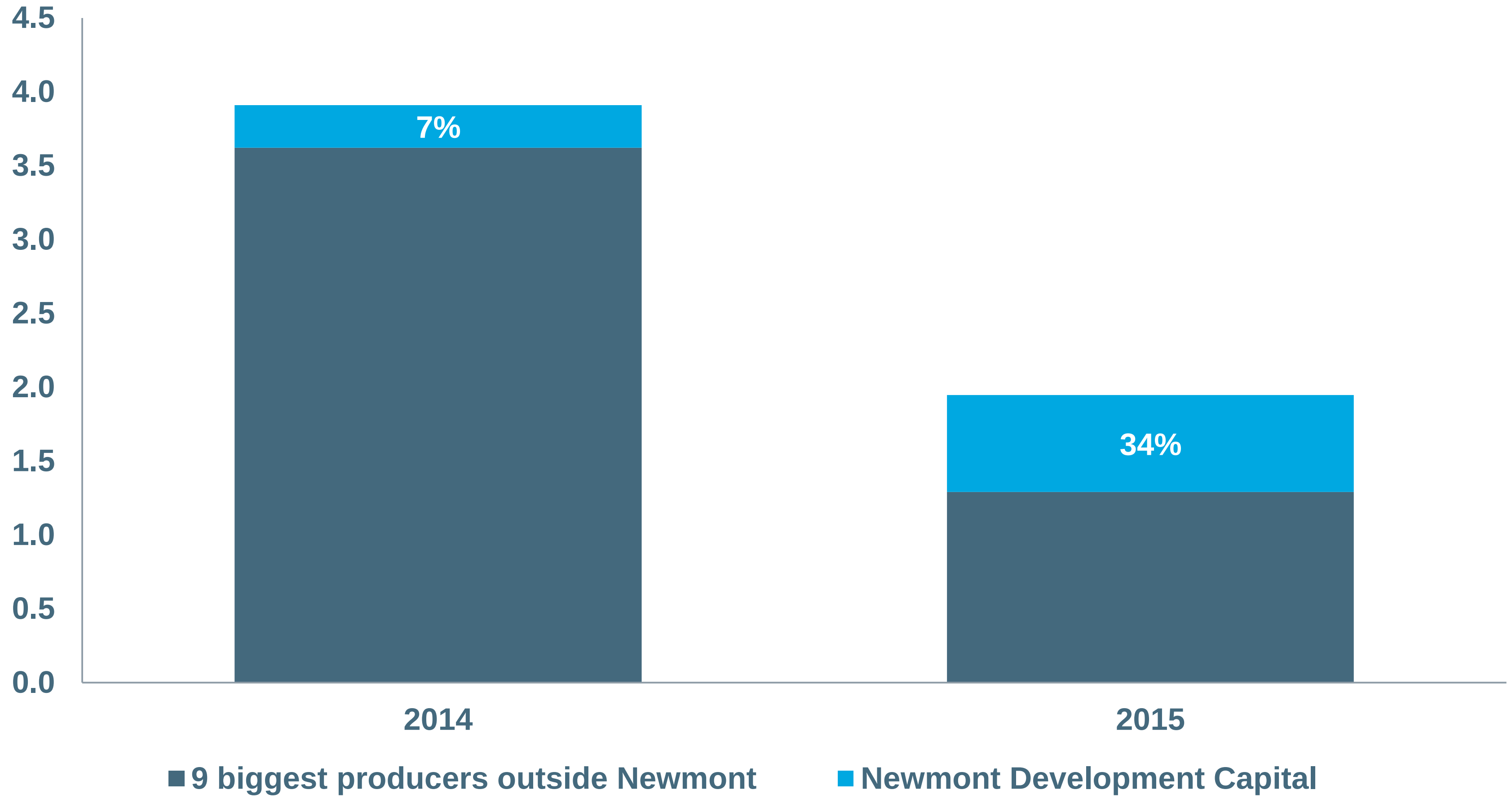
Year to date change in ending consolidated cash balance ($M)



** From continuing operations*
*** Expected cash proceeds to Newmont excluding deposits received as of 30 September 2016. Excludes transaction costs.*

Maximizing opportunities throughout the gold cycle

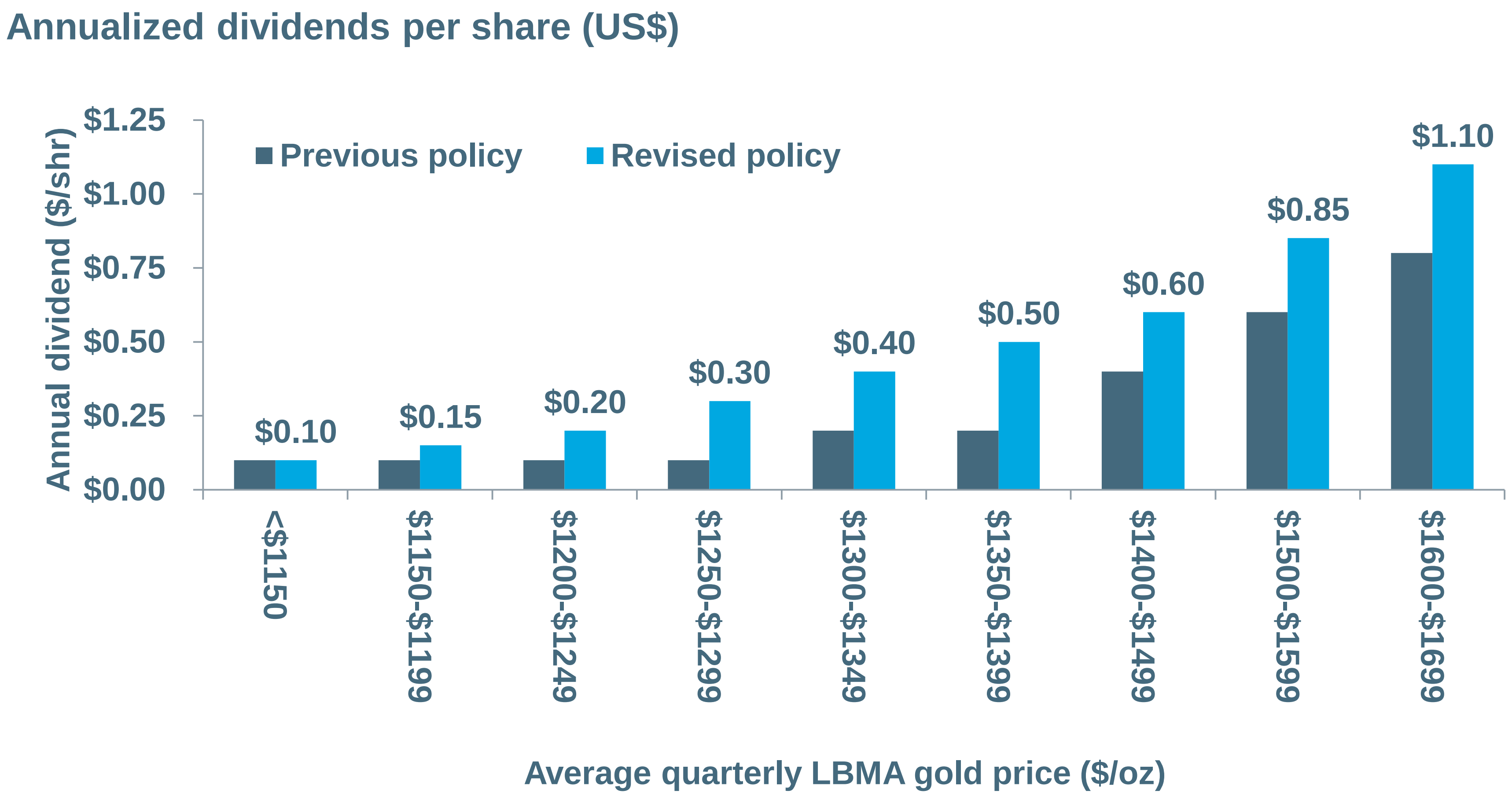
Development Capital Expenditure* ($ billions)



Newmont increased development spending in 2015 while others cut budgets

** Competitor data sourced from Wood Mackenzie*

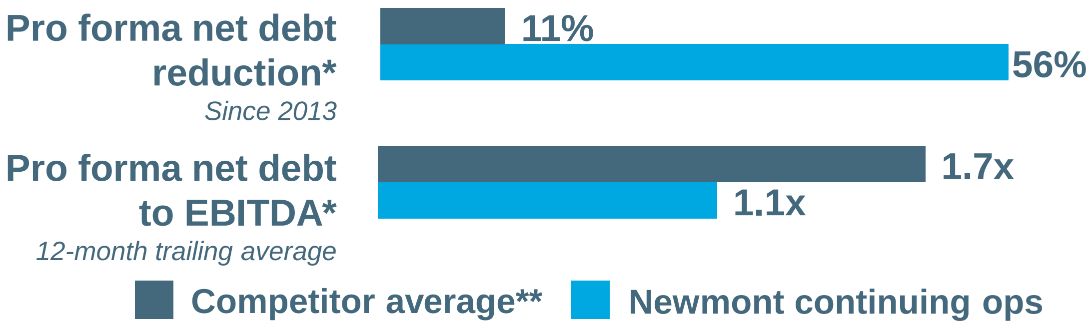
Enhanced gold price linked dividend



Dividend triples at current gold price

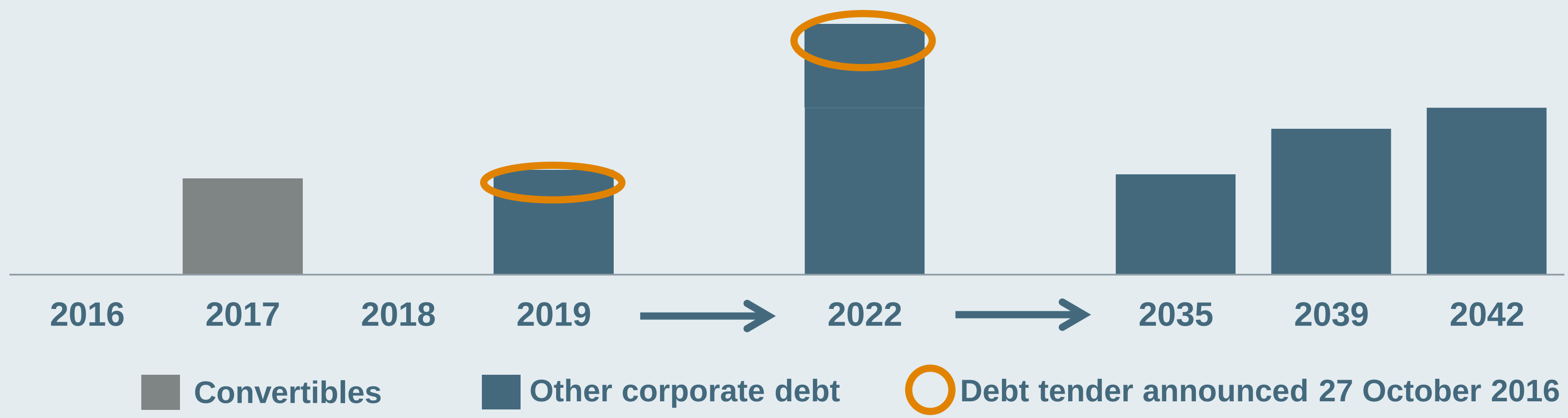
**The declaration and payment of dividends remains at the discretion of the Board of Directors*

Leading balance sheet



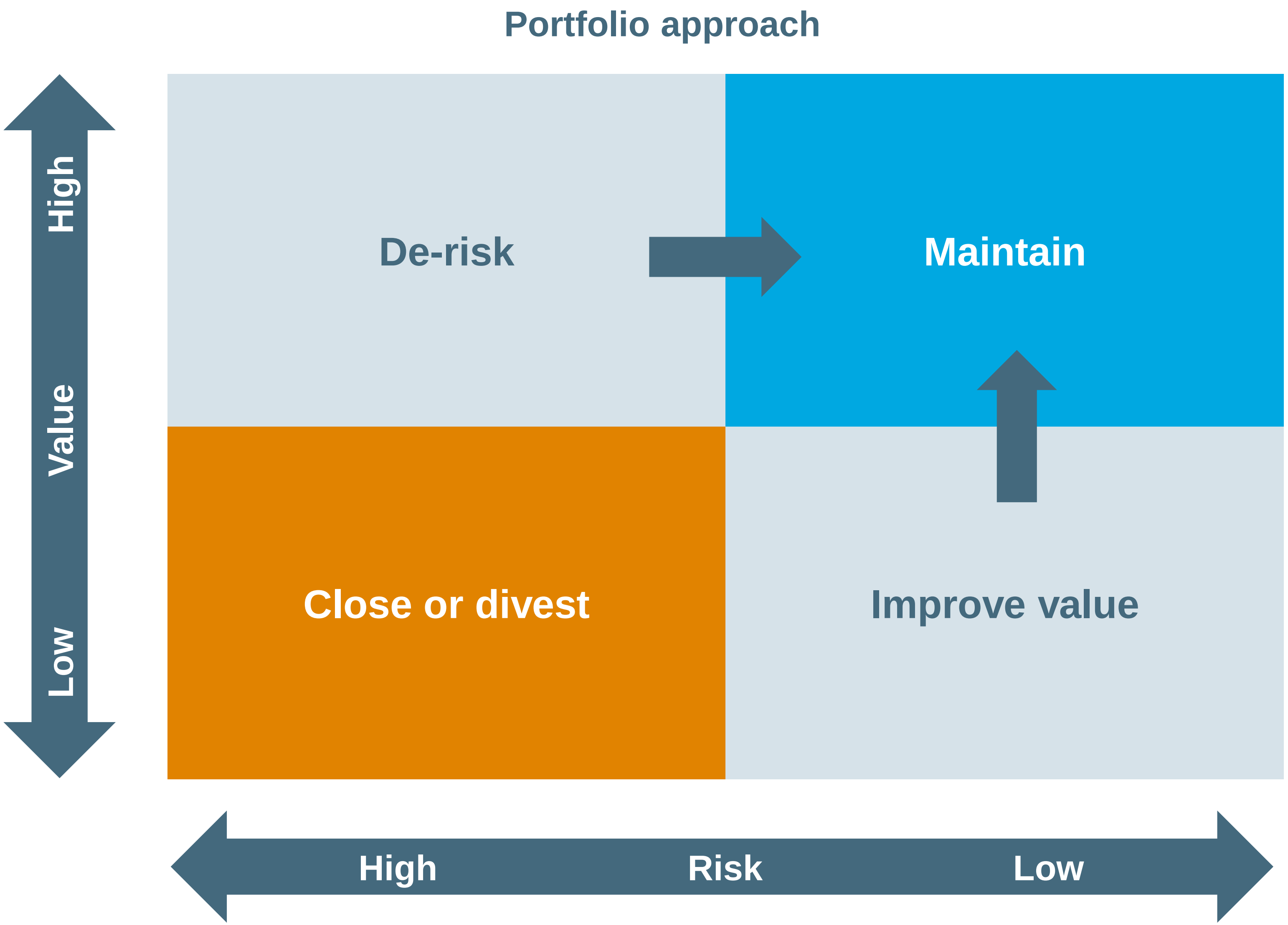
2016 Debt Repayments YTD	
$274M	5.125% Senior Notes due 2019
$226M	6.25% Senior Notes due 2039
$275M	Term Loan due 2019
$330M	PTNNT Revolver
$1.1B	Debt Repayments YTD

Debt Schedule as of September 30, 2016



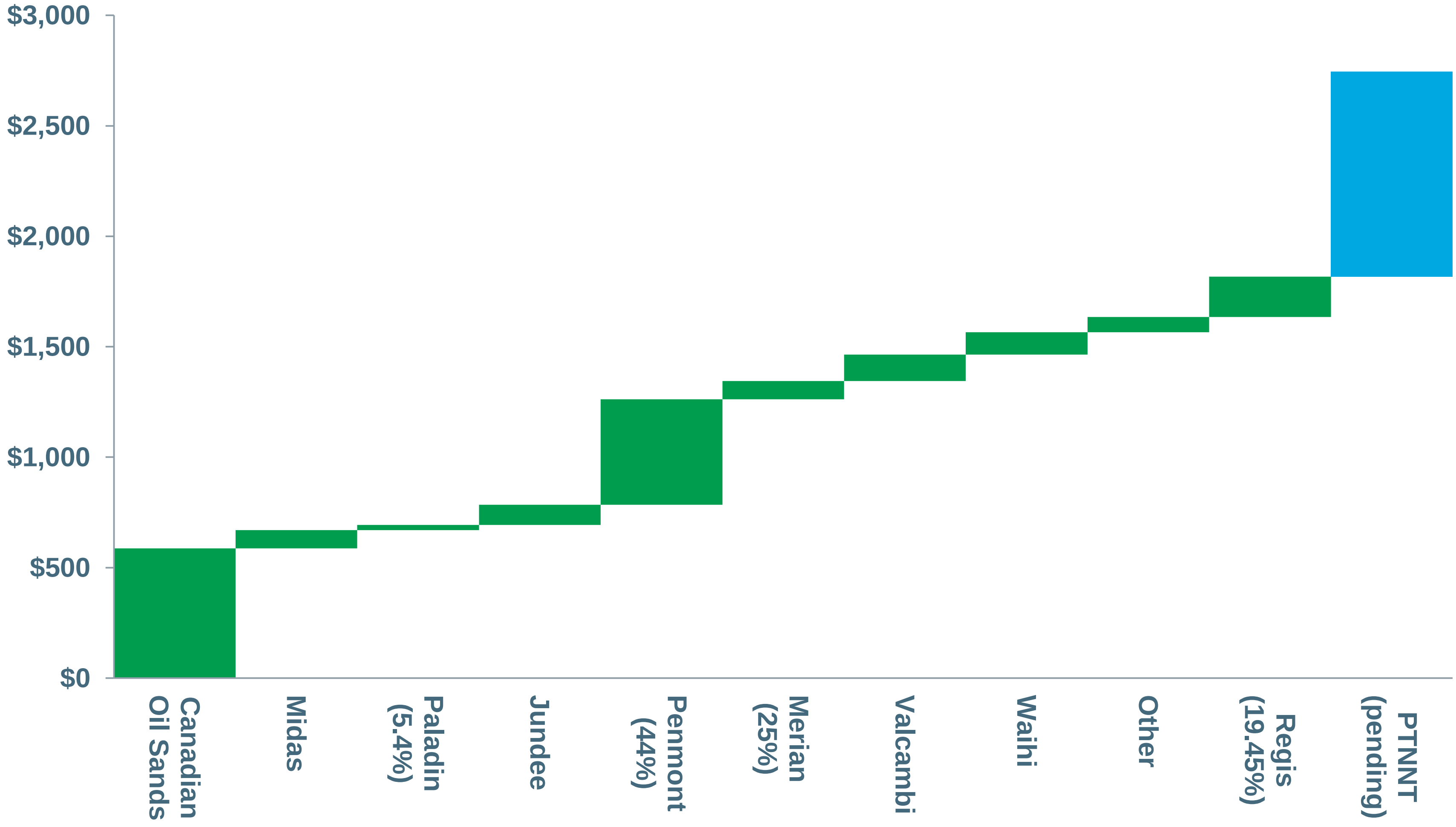
** Pro forma net debt is calculated as total debt less cash and equivalents at 30 September 2016 less anticipated cash proceeds from the sale of PTNNT; see Endnote 6.*
*** Competitor average represents the enterprise value weighted average for Agnico Eagle, AngloGold Ashanti, Barrick, Goldcorp, Gold Fields, Kinross, Newcrest, and Yamana; sourced from Thomson Reuters as of 30 September 2016 and represent most recent financial period reported on this date; enterprise value weighted as of 30 September 2016.*

Disciplined approach to portfolio optimization



Portfolio optimization nets ~$2.8B cash to date

Cumulative cash generated through asset sales at fair value since 2013 ($M)*



**Other divestments include the sale of equipment at Conga and the sale of McCoy Cove in 2014 and the sale of equity interest in Levon Resources, Hemlo mineral rights and Relief Canyon mining claims in 2015. PTNNT sale subject to closing conditions: see Endnote 6.*

PTNNT sale proceeding on course

- Aligns with strategic goals; monetizes cash flow
- Total consideration of $1.3B including $403M contingent payments
- $920M gross cash proceeds to Newmont at close
- Post-close position – 92% of reserve base is gold[5]

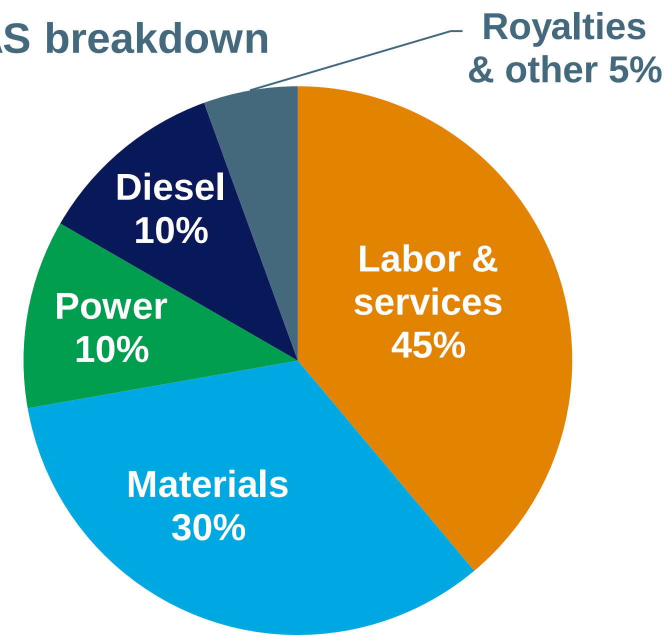
Batu Hijau

PTNNT sale expected to close in Q4

Structure	• Newmont to sell its 48.5% economic interest in PTNNT
Use of proceeds	• Advancing Newmont's highest margin projects • Debt repayment
Accounting impacts	• No expected cash taxes • Reported as discontinued operations effective Q3 2016 • Realized non-cash loss of $577M in Q3 2016
Conditions precedent	• Indonesian government approvals (received) • Valid export permit • Concurrent closure of 24% PTMDB sale to buyers • Material adverse events clause

Conservative plan with upside leverage

2016 CAS breakdown



Potential upside includes:

- Further cost and efficiency improvements
- FX and oil tailwinds
- Projects that are not yet approved

Annualized 2016 sensitivities	2016 Price	Change	**FCF** (US$M)	**Attributable FCF** (US$M)
Gold ($/oz)	$1,300	+$100	+$335	+$300
Copper ($/lb)	$2.00	+$0.25	+$20	+$20
Australian Dollar	$0.75	-$0.05	+$60	+$60
Oil ($/bbl)	$50	-$10	+$30	+$30

**All other variables held constant (i.e. FCF for flexed gold price does not include changes to Cu price, AUD or WTI). Economics assume 35% portfolio tax rate. Excludes hedges. CAS pie chart excludes inventory changes.*

Prepared for opportunities and challenges

Downside

- Reduce stripping and increase stockpile processing
- Complete current projects
- Mothball lowest margin operations
- Reduce exploration
- Discontinue early debt repayments
- Re-evaluate dividend

$1,200 gold price

- Optimize costs & capital
- Finish current projects; progress projects with best returns
- Pursue high grade, near-mine exploration prospects
- Reduce support costs across business
- Evaluate early debt repayment
- Pay dividend at Board's discretion

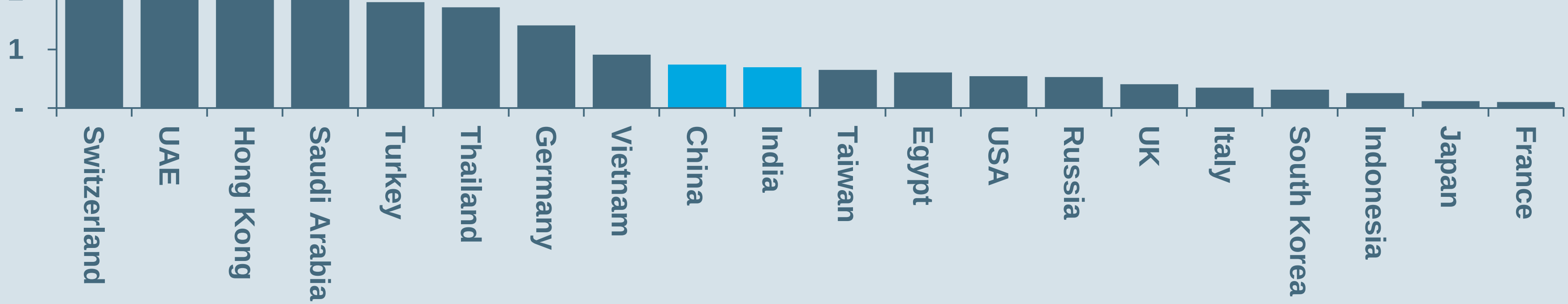
Upside

- Maintain cost and capital discipline
- Pursue profitable growth
  - Highest return projects
  - Most promising exploration prospects
- Accelerate debt repayment
- Pay higher dividends in line with policy

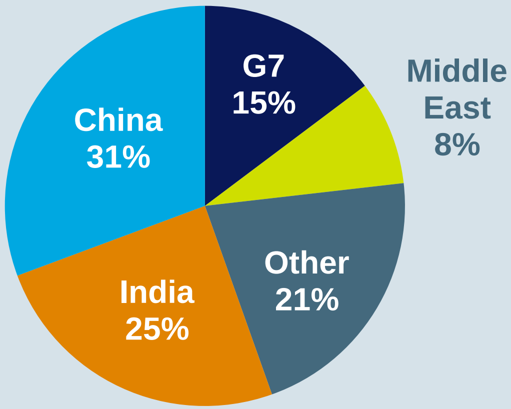
Capacity for demand growth in China and India

- China and India represent ~55% of global consumer gold demand
- Per capita consumption relatively low – economic growth, increasing wealth support demand growth

Per capita gold consumption (average grams per capita)



2015 consumption

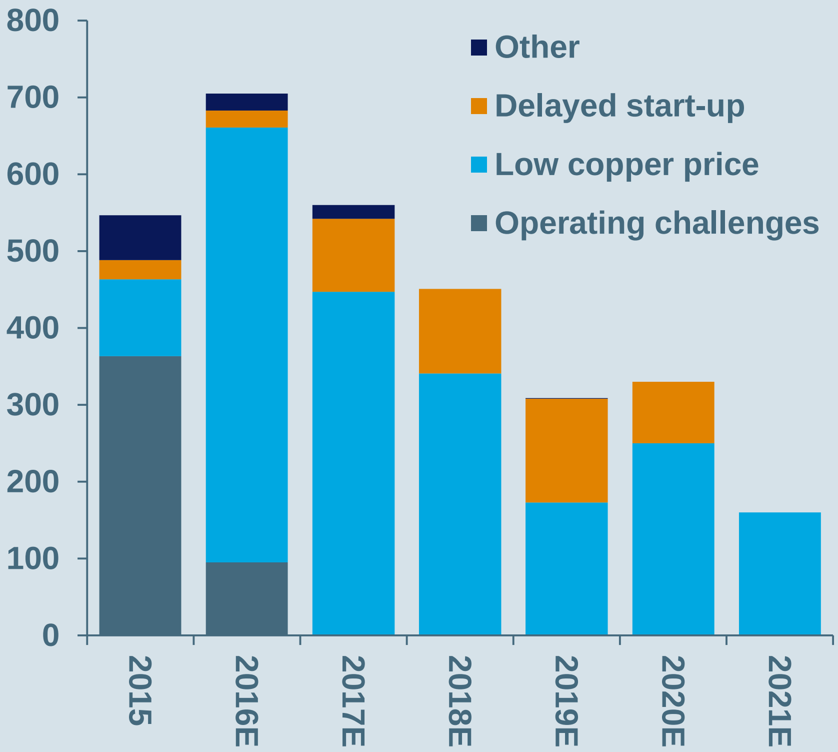


Consumer gold demand (jewelry, bars and coins); average consumption from 2013 through 2015 (Source: World Gold Council)

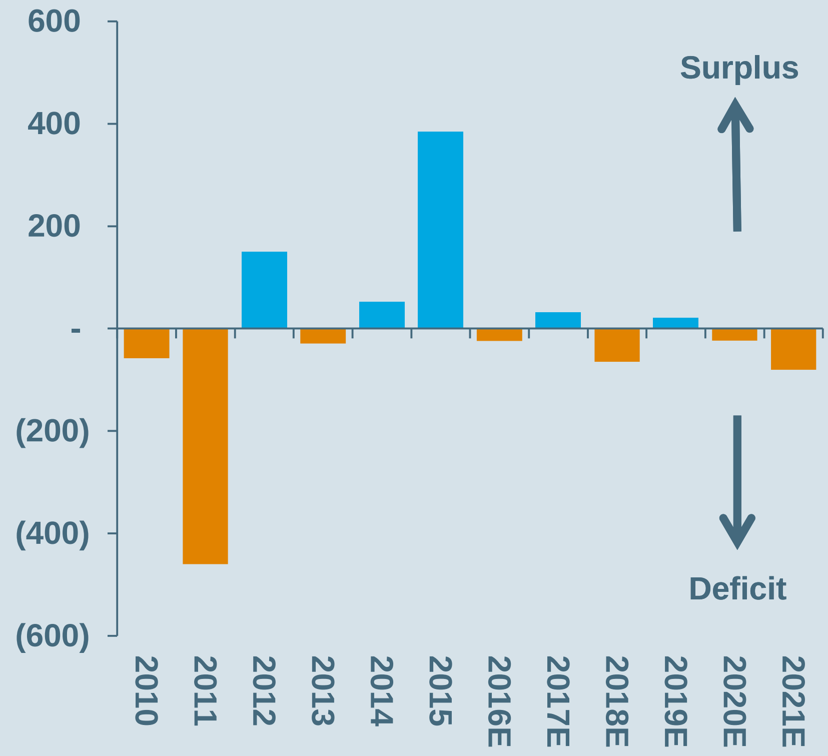
Balanced copper fundamentals

- Price and operating challenges expected to reduce 2016 copper production by ~700Kt
- Relatively balanced market conditions expected through 2021

Announced production cutbacks (Kt)



Copper market balance (Kt)



Source: Incomare Ltda. (March 2016)

2016 Outlook[a]

	Consolidated Production (Koz, Kt)	Attributable Production (Koz, Kt)	Consolidated CAS ($/oz, $/lb)	Consolidated All-in Sustaining Costs[b] ($/oz, $/lb)	Consolidated Total Capital Expenditures ($M)
North America					
Carlin	970 – 1,030	970 – 1,030	$775 – $825	$960 – $990	$150 – $170
Phoenix[c]	190 – 210	190 – 210	$775 – $825	$900 – $950	$20 – $30
Twin Creeks[d]	410 – 440	410 – 440	$500 – $550	$600 – $650	$25 – $35
CC&V	375 – 425	375 – 425	$500 – $550	$600 – $650	$80 – $90
Long Canyon	10 – 20	10 – 20	$300 – $350	$350 – $400	$100 – $120
Other North America					$5 – $15
Total	**1,970 – 2,130**	**1,970 – 2,130**	**$670 – $720**	**$800 – $875**	**$375 – $425**
South America					
Yanacocha[e]	630 – 660	310 – 350	$820 – $870	$1,100 – $1,170	$70 – $90
Merian	90 – 110	70 – 80	$430 – $460	$475 – $525	$210 – $250
Total	**720 – 770**	**380 – 430**	**$760 – $810**	**$1,050 – $1,150**	**$280 – $340**
Asia Pacific					
Boddington	750 – 800	750 – 800	$660 – $700	$750 – $800	$60 – $70
Tanami	400 – 475	400 – 475	$500 – $550	$750 – $800	$150 – $160
Kalgoorlie[f]	350 – 400	350 – 400	$650 – $700	$725 – $775	$10 – $20
Other Asia Pacific					$5 – $15
Total	**1,500 – 1,675**	**1,500 – 1,675**	**$600 – $650**	**$760 – $820**	**$225 – $265**
Africa					
Ahafo	330 – 360	330 – 360	$820 – $860	$1,025 – $1,090	$60 – $80
Akyem	440 – 470	440 – 470	$490 – $530	$575 – $625	$20 – $25
Total	**770 – 830**	**770 – 830**	**$625 – $675**	**$780 – $830**	**$80 – $105**
Corporate/Other					$10 – $15
Total Gold[g]	**5,100 – 5,350**	**4,800 – 5,000**	**$640 – $690**	**$870 – $930**	**$970 – $1,150**
Phoenix	15 – 25	15 – 25	$2.50 – $2.70	$3.00 – $3.20	
Boddington	25 – 35	25 – 35	$1.60 – $1.80	$1.95 – $2.15	
Total Copper	**40 – 60**	**40 – 60**	**$1.90 – $2.10**	**$2.30 – $2.50**	

Consolidated Expense Outlook[h]	
General & Administrative	$ 225 – $ 275
Interest Expense	$ 260 – $ 280
DD&A	$ 1,200 – $ 1,275
Exploration and Projects	$ 275 – $ 300
Sustaining Capital	$ 550 – $ 600
Tax Rate	30% – 34%

[a] Outlook projections used in this presentation are considered "forward-looking statements" and represent management's good faith estimates or expectations of future production results as of October 26, 2016. Outlook is based upon certain assumptions including, but not limited to, metal prices, oil prices, certain exchange rates and other assumptions. For example, 2016 Outlook assumes $1,300/oz Au, $2.00/lb Cu, $0.75 USD/AUD exchange rate and $50/barrel WTI; AISC and CAS cost estimates do not include inflation, for the remainder of the year. Production, AISC and capital estimates exclude any results from Batu Hijau and projects that have not yet been approved, (Twin Underground, Ahafo Mill Expansion and Subika Underground). The potential impact on inventory valuation as a result of lower prices, input costs, and project decisions are not included as part of this Outlook. Such assumptions may prove to be incorrect and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated. See cautionary note on slide 2.

[b] All-in sustaining costs as used in the Company's Outlook is a non-GAAP metric defined as the sum of cost applicable to sales (including all direct and indirect costs related to current gold production incurred to execute on the current mine plan), remediation costs (including operating accretion and amortization of asset retirement costs), G&A, exploration expense, advanced projects and R&D, treatment and refining costs, other expense, net of one-time adjustments and sustaining capital. See reconciliation on slide 36.

[c] Includes Lone Tree operations.

[d] Includes TRJV operations.

[e] Consolidated production for Yanacocha is presented on a total production basis for the mine site; attributable production represents a 51.35% interest.

[f] Both consolidated and attributable production are shown on a pro-rata basis with a 50% ownership for Kalgoorlie.

[g] Production outlook does not include equity production from stakes in TMAC (29.2%) or La Zanja (46.94%).

[h] Consolidated expense outlook is adjusted to exclude extraordinary items. For example, the tax rate outlook above is a consolidated adjusted rate, which assumes the exclusion of certain tax valuation allowance adjustments. Beginning in 2016, regional general and administrative expense is included in total general and administrative expense (G&A) and community development cost is included in CAS.

Free cash flow

Management uses Free Cash Flow as a non-GAAP measure to analyze cash flows generated from operations. Free Cash Flow is Net cash provided by operating activities plus Net cash used in operating activities of discontinued operations less Additions to property, plant and mine development as presented on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow. The Company believes Free Cash Flow is also useful as one of the bases for comparing the Company's performance with its competitors. Although Free Cash Flow and similar measures are frequently used as measures of cash flows generated from operations by other companies, the Company's calculation of Free Cash Flow is not necessarily comparable to such other similarly titled captions of other companies. The presentation of non-GAAP Free Cash Flow is not meant to be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income as an indicator of the Company's performance, or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity as those terms are defined by GAAP, and does not necessarily indicate whether cash flows will be sufficient to fund cash needs. The Company's definition of Free Cash Flow is limited in that it does not represent residual cash flows available for discretionary expenditures due to the fact that the measure does not deduct the payments required for debt service and other contractual obligations or payments made for business acquisitions. Therefore, the Company believes it is important to view Free Cash Flow as a measure that provides supplemental information to the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow. The following table sets forth a reconciliation of Free Cash Flow, a non-GAAP financial measure, to Net cash provided by operating activities, which the Company believes to be the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to Free Cash Flow, as well as information regarding Net cash used in investing activities and Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 857	$ 810	$ 2,153	$ 1,873
Plus: Net cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operations	(348)	(335)	(826)	(569)
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	509	475	1,327	1,304
Less: Additions to property, plant and mine development	(269)	(316)	(832)	(889)
Free Cash Flow	$ 240	$ 159	$ 495	$ 415
Net cash used in investing activities (1)	$ (297)	$ (1,113)	$ (702)	$ (1,652)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	$ (467)	$ (37)	$ (1,245)	$ 361

(1) Net cash used in investing activities includes Additions to property, plant and mine development, which is included in the Company's computation of Free Cash Flow.

Free cash flow

Cumulative free cash flow; 2013 to 2015

	Three Months Ended		
	12/31/2015	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 2,145	$ 1,438	$ 1,543
Less: Net cash used in discontinued operations	12	13	18
Net cash provided by continuing operations	2,157	1,451	1,561
Less: Additions to property, plant and mine development	(1,401)	(1,110)	(1,900)
Free Cash Flow	756	341	(339)
Less: Batu Hijau Free Cash Flow	504	(41)	(384)
Free Cash Flow adjusted for Batu Hijau	$ 252	$ 382	$ 45
Cumulative free cash flow (2013 to 2015)	$ 679		

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

Management uses Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") and EBITDA adjusted for non-core or certain items that have a disproportionate impact on our results for a particular period ("Adjusted EBITDA") as non-GAAP measures to evaluate the Company's operating performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not represent, and should not be considered an alternative to, net earnings (loss), operating earnings (loss), or cash flow from operations as those terms are defined by GAAP, and does not necessarily indicate whether cash flows will be sufficient to fund cash needs. Although Adjusted EBITDA and similar measures are frequently used as measures of operations and the ability to meet debt service requirements by other companies, our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA is not necessarily comparable to such other similarly titled captions of other companies. The Company believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operating results in the same manner as our management and board of directors. Management's determination of the components of Adjusted EBITDA are evaluated periodically and based, in part, on a review of non-GAAP financial measures used by mining industry analysts. Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders is reconciled to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ (358)	$ 219	$ (283)	$ 474
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax				
Continuing operations	(34)	—	(62)	11
Batu Hijau operations	79	66	229	177
	45	66	167	188
Loss (income) from discontinued operations, net of tax (1)				
Holt property royalty obligation	19	(17)	72	(34)
Batu Hijau operations	(148)	(109)	(424)	(342)
Loss on classification as held for sale	577	—	577	—
	448	(126)	225	(376)
Equity loss (income) of affiliates	(2)	18	8	34
Income and mining tax expense (benefit)	90	61	555	302
Depreciation and amortization	335	292	892	792
Interest expense, net	64	74	204	226
EBITDA	$ 622	$ 604	$ 1,768	$ 1,640
Adjustments:				
Impairment of investments (2)	$ —	$ 29	$ —	$ 102
Impairment of long-lived assets (3)	—	3	4	6
Restructuring and other (4)	7	12	26	26
Acquisition costs (5)	9	7	11	15
Gain on deconsolidation of TMAC (6)	—	(76)	—	(76)
Loss on debt repayment (7)	1	—	4	—
La Quinua leach pad revision (8)	32	—	32	—
Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales (9)	(5)	(66)	(109)	(109)
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 666	$ 513	$ 1,736	$ 1,604

(1) Loss (income) from discontinued operations relates to (i) adjustments in our Holt property royalty, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of $(9), $7, $(32) and $15, respectively, (ii) the operations of Batu Hijau, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of $90, $90, $258 and $194, respectively, and (iii) the loss on classification as held for sale, which has been recorded on an attributable basis. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 3 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Impairment of investments, included in Other income, net, represents other-than-temporary impairments on equity and cost method investments and does not relate to our core operations.

(3) Impairment of long-lived assets, included in Other expense, net, represents non-cash write-downs that do no impact our core operations.

(4) Restructuring and other, included in Other expense, net, represents certain costs associated with the Full Potential initiative announced in 2013, accrued legal costs in our Africa region during 2016 as well as system integration costs related to our acquisition of CC&V.

(5) Acquisition costs, included in Other expense, net represents adjustments made in 2016 to the contingent consideration liability from the acquisition of Boddington, and costs associated with the acquisition of CC&V in 2015.

(6) Gain on deconsolidation of TMAC, included in Other income, net, resulted from the determination that TMAC should no longer be considered a variable interest entity during the third quarter of 2015.

(7) Loss on debt repayment, included in Other income, net, represents the impact of the debt tender offer on our 2019 Notes and 2039 Notes during the first quarter of 2016 and our Term Loan paydown in the third quarter of 2016.

(8) La Quinua leach pad revision, included in Costs applicable to sales, represents a significant write off of the estimated recoverable ounces in our South America segment during the third quarter of 2016.

(9) Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales, included in Other income, net, primarily represents the sale of our holdings in Regis Resources Ltd. in the first quarter of 2016, income recorded in the third quarter of 2016 associated with contingent consideration from the sale of certain properties in our North America segment during 2015, land sales of Hemlo mineral rights in Canada and the Relief Canyon mine in Nevada during the first quarter of 2015 and a gain related to the sale of our holdings in EGR in the third quarter of 2015.

All-in sustaining costs

Newmont has worked to develop a metric that expands on GAAP measures such as cost of goods sold and non-GAAP measures, such as Costs applicable to sales per ounce, to provide visibility into the economics of our mining operations related to expenditures, operating performance and the ability to generate cash flow from our continuing operations.

Current GAAP-measures used in the mining industry, such as cost of goods sold, do not capture all of the expenditures incurred to discover, develop, and sustain gold production. Therefore, we believe that all-in sustaining costs is a non-GAAP measure that provides additional information to management, investors, and analysts that aid in the understanding of the economics of our operations and performance compared to other producers and in the investor's visibility by better defining the total costs associated with production.

All-in sustaining cost ("AISC") amounts are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under GAAP. Other companies may calculate these measures differently as a result of differences in the underlying accounting principles, policies applied and in accounting frameworks such as in International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), or by reflecting the benefit from selling non-gold metals as a reduction to AISC. Differences may also arise related to definitional differences of sustaining versus development capital activities based upon each company's internal policies.

The following disclosure provides information regarding the adjustments made in determining the all-in sustaining costs measure:

Costs Applicable to Sales - Includes all direct and indirect costs related to current gold production incurred to execute the current mine plan. We exclude certain exceptional or unusual amounts from Costs applicable to sales ("CAS"), such as significant revisions to recovery amounts. CAS includes by-product credits from certain metals obtained during the process of extracting and processing the primary ore-body. CAS is accounted for on an accrual basis and excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation, which is consistent with our presentation of CAS on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. In determining AISC, only the CAS associated with producing and selling an ounce of gold is included in the measure. Therefore, the amount of gold CAS included in AISC is derived from the CAS presented in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations less the amount of CAS attributable to the production of copper at our Phoenix and Boddington mines. The copper CAS at those mine sites is disclosed in Note 5 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines is based upon the relative sales value of copper and gold produced during the period.

Reclamation Costs - Includes accretion expense related to Asset Retirement Obligation ("ARO") and the amortization of the related Asset Retirement Cost ("ARC") for the Company's operating properties. Accretion related to the ARO and the amortization of the ARC assets for reclamation does not reflect annual cash outflows but are calculated in accordance with GAAP. The accretion and amortization reflect the periodic costs of reclamation associated with current gold production and are therefore included in the measure. The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

Advanced Projects and Exploration - Includes incurred expenses related to projects that are designed to increase or enhance current gold production and gold exploration. We note that as current resources are depleted, exploration and advanced projects are necessary for us to replace the depleting reserves or enhance the recovery and processing of the current reserves. As this relates to sustaining our gold production, and is considered a continuing cost of a mining company, these costs are included in the AISC measure. These costs are derived from the Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration amounts presented in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations less the amount attributable to the production of copper at our Phoenix and Boddington mines. The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

General and Administrative - Includes costs related to administrative tasks not directly related to current gold production, but rather related to supporting our corporate structure and fulfilling our obligations to operate as a public company. Including these expenses in the AISC metric provides visibility of the impact that general and administrative activities have on current operations and profitability on a per ounce basis.

Other expense, net - Includes administrative costs to support current gold production. We exclude certain exceptional or unusual expenses from Other expense, net, such as restructuring, as these are not indicative to sustaining our current gold operations. Furthermore, this adjustment to Other expense, net is also consistent with the nature of the adjustments made to Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders as disclosed in the Company's non-GAAP financial measure Adjusted net income (loss). The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

Treatment and Refining Costs - Includes costs paid to smelters for treatment and refining of our concentrates to produce the salable metal. These costs are presented net as a reduction of Sales.

Sustaining Capital - We determined sustaining capital as those capital expenditures that are necessary to maintain current gold production and execute the current mine plan. Capital expenditures to develop new operations, or related to projects at existing operations where these projects will enhance gold production or reserves, are considered development. We determined the classification of sustaining and development capital projects based on a systematic review of our project portfolio in light of the nature of each project. Sustaining capital costs are relevant to the AISC metric as these are needed to maintain the Company's current gold operations and provide improved transparency related to our ability to finance these expenditures from current operations. The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

All-in sustaining costs

Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	Costs Applicable to Sales [1][2][3]	Reclamation Costs [4]	Advanced Projects and Exploration	General and Administrative	Other Expense, Net [5]	Treatment and Refining Costs	Sustaining Capital [6]	All-In Sustaining Costs	Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions) Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
Gold										
Carlin	$ 212	$ 2	$ 7	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ 36	$ 258	272	$ 949
Phoenix	30	1	—	—	—	2	3	36	47	766
Twin Creeks	52	—	2	1	—	—	8	63	96	656
Long Canyon	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
CC&V	65	1	3	—	—	—	4	73	113	646
Other North America	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	5	—	—
North America	359	4	19	3	1	2	51	439	528	831
Yanacocha	116	15	6	2	—	—	27	166	146	1,137
Merian	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Other South America	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	10	—	—
South America	116	15	21	4	—	—	27	183	146	1,253
Boddington	139	1	—	—	—	6	13	159	220	723
Tanami	57	1	4	—	—	—	24	86	112	768
Kalgoorlie	57	1	1	—	—	1	5	65	91	714
Other Asia Pacific	—	—	2	4	1	—	1	8	—	—
Asia Pacific	253	3	7	4	1	7	43	318	423	752
Ahafo	95	2	8	—	1	—	13	119	86	1,384
Akyem	63	2	4	—	1	—	5	75	117	641
Other Africa	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
Africa	158	4	13	2	2	—	18	197	203	970
Corporate and Other	—	—	13	50	1	—	1	65	—	—
Total Gold	$ 886	$ 26	$ 73	$ 63	$ 5	$ 9	$ 140	$ 1,202	1,300	$ 925
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 32	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 4	$ 37	9	$ 4.11
Boddington	33	1	—	—	—	3	3	40	21	1.90
Total Copper	$ 65	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 3	$ 7	$ 77	30	$ 2.57
Consolidated	$ 951	$ 28	$ 73	$ 63	$ 5	$ 12	$ 147	$ 1,279		

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
(2) Includes by-product credits of $13.
(3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $8 at Carlin, $1 at Twin Creeks, $17 at Yanacocha and $34 at Ahafo. Total stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments at Yanacocha of $49 were adjusted above by $32 related to a significant write off of recoverable ounces at the La Quinua Leach Pad.
(4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $19 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $9.
(5) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of $7 and acquisition costs of $9.
(6) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and the increase in accrued capital of $122. The following are major development projects: Merian, Long Canyon, and the CC&V and the Tanami expansion.
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All-in sustaining costs

Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	Costs Applicable to Sales (1)(2)(3)	Reclamation Costs (4)	Advanced Projects and Exploration	General and Administrative	Other Expense, Net (5)	Treatment and Refining Costs	Sustaining Capital (6)	All-In Sustaining Costs	Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions) Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
Gold										
Carlin	$ 208	$ 1	$ 5	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ 49	$ 265	231	$ 1,147
Phoenix	48	1	—	1	—	3	3	56	59	949
Twin Creeks	67	2	2	—	—	—	7	78	119	655
Long Canyon	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
CC&V	10	1	1	—	—	—	1	13	33	394
Other North America	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—
North America	333	5	15	4	2	3	60	422	442	955
Yanacocha	160	24	9	4	1	—	25	223	257	868
Merian	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other South America	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
South America	160	24	22	4	1	—	25	236	257	918
Boddington	131	2	—	—	—	5	10	148	208	712
Tanami	55	—	2	—	—	—	18	75	126	595
Waihi (7)	12	1	1	—	—	—	1	15	29	517
Kalgoorlie	68	2	1	—	—	1	3	75	86	872
Other Asia Pacific	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	8	—	—
Asia Pacific	266	5	5	6	—	6	33	321	449	715
Ahafo	52	1	5	—	—	—	11	69	79	873
Akyem	54	3	2	—	—	—	11	70	116	603
Other Africa	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Africa	106	4	7	2	—	—	22	141	195	723
Corporate and Other	—	—	15	43	2	—	1	61	—	—
Total Gold	$ 865	$ 38	$ 64	$ 59	$ 5	$ 9	$ 141	$ 1,181	1,343	$ 879
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 27	$ 1	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ 3	$ 2	$ 34	14	$ 2.43
Boddington	33	—	—	—	—	3	3	39	19	2.05
Total Copper	$ 60	$ 1	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ 6	$ 5	$ 73	33	$ 2.21
Consolidated	$ 925	$ 39	$ 65	$ 59	$ 5	$ 15	$ 146	$ 1,254		

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2) Includes by-product credits of $12.

(3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $35 at Carlin, $20 at Yanacocha and $7 at Twin Creeks.

(4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $19 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $20.

(5) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of $12, acquisition costs of $7 and write-downs of $3.

(6) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and the increase in accrued capital of $170. The following are major development projects: Merian, Turf Vent Shaft, Long Canyon, and the CC&V expansion project.

(7) On October 29, 2015, the Company sold the Waihi mine.

All-in sustaining costs

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	Costs Applicable to Sales (1)(2)(3)	Reclamation Costs (4)	Advanced Projects and Exploration	General and Administrative	Other Expense, Net (5)	Treatment and Refining Costs	Sustaining Capital (6)	All-In Sustaining Costs	Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions) Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
Gold										
Carlin	$ 585	$ 4	$ 14	$ 4	$ —	$ —	$ 106	$ 713	683	$ 1,044
Phoenix	118	3	1	1	—	7	8	138	150	920
Twin Creeks	170	2	6	1	—	—	26	205	347	591
Long Canyon	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
CC&V	156	3	7	1	—	—	6	173	283	611
Other North America	—	—	9	1	3	—	3	16	—	—
North America	1,029	12	54	8	3	7	149	1,262	1,463	863
Yanacocha	364	43	26	7	2	—	66	508	479	1,061
Merian	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Other South America	—	—	24	4	—	—	—	28	—	—
South America	364	43	71	11	2	—	66	557	479	1,163
Boddington	391	4	—	—	—	16	32	443	581	762
Tanami	180	2	10	—	—	—	58	250	357	700
Kalgoorlie	189	3	4	—	—	4	13	213	275	775
Other Asia Pacific	—	—	5	12	4	—	2	23	—	—
Asia Pacific	760	9	19	12	4	20	105	929	1,213	766
Ahafo	212	5	20	—	1	—	39	277	264	1,049
Akyem	174	6	8	—	1	—	17	206	347	594
Other Africa	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	6	—	—
Africa	386	11	30	4	2	—	56	489	611	800
Corporate and Other	—	—	38	143	2	—	6	189	—	—
Total Gold	$ 2,539	$ 75	$ 212	$ 178	$ 13	$ 27	$ 382	$ 3,426	3,766	$ 910
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 76	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2	$ 7	$ 87	30	$ 2.90
Boddington	89	1	—	—	—	9	7	106	54	1.96
Total Copper	$ 165	$ 3	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 11	$ 14	$ 193	84	$ 2.30
Consolidated	$ 2,704	$ 78	$ 212	$ 178	$ 13	$ 38	$ 396	$ 3,619		

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
(2) Includes by-product credits of $35.
(3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $51 at Carlin, $11 at Twin Creeks, $71 at Yanacocha and $34 at Ahafo. Total stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments at Yanacocha of $103 were adjusted above by $32 related to a significant write off of recoverable ounces at the La Quinua Leach Pad.
(4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $57 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $21.
(5) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of $26, acquisition costs of $11 and write-downs of $4.
(6) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and the increase in accrued capital of $436. The following are major development projects: Merian, Long Canyon, and the CC&V and the Tanami expansion.

All-in sustaining costs

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Costs Applicable to Sales [(1)(2)(3)]	Reclamation Costs [(4)]	Advanced Projects and Exploration	General and Administrative	Other Expense, Net [(5)]	Treatment and Refining Costs	Sustaining Capital [(6)]	All-In Sustaining Costs	Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions) Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
Gold										
Carlin	$ 573	$ 3	$ 12	$ 6	$ —	$ —	$ 124	$ 718	662	$ 1,085
Phoenix	121	4	2	2	—	6	12	147	154	955
Twin Creeks	190	3	7	2	—	—	37	239	366	653
Long Canyon	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
CC&V	10	1	1	—	—	—	1	13	33	394
Other North America	—	—	6	—	5	—	3	14	—	—
North America	894	11	41	10	5	6	177	1,144	1,215	942
Yanacocha	405	73	22	14	2	—	59	575	707	813
Merian	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Other South America	—	—	32	1	—	—	—	33	—	—
South America	405	73	62	15	2	—	59	616	707	871
Boddington	411	7	1	—	—	17	34	470	585	803
Tanami	172	2	5	—	—	—	55	234	341	686
Waihi [(7)]	49	2	3	—	—	—	2	56	103	544
Kalgoorlie	206	5	2	—	—	3	14	230	233	987
Other Asia Pacific	—	—	3	11	8	—	3	25	—	—
Asia Pacific	838	16	14	11	8	20	108	1,015	1,262	804
Ahafo	151	5	16	—	1	—	40	213	251	849
Akyem	151	5	6	—	1	—	30	193	352	548
Other Africa	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	9	—	—
Africa	302	10	24	7	2	—	70	415	603	688
Corporate and Other	—	—	60	136	9	—	5	210	—	—
Total Gold	$ 2,439	$ 110	$ 201	$ 179	$ 26	$ 26	$ 419	$ 3,400	3,787	$ 898
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 69	$ 2	$ 1	$ 1	$ —	$ 2	$ 7	$ 82	36	$ 2.28
Boddington	101	1	—	—	—	10	8	120	57	2.11
Total Copper	$ 170	$ 3	$ 1	$ 1	$ —	$ 12	$ 15	$ 202	93	$ 2.17
Consolidated	$ 2,609	$ 113	$ 202	$ 180	$ 26	$ 38	$ 434	$ 3,602		

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
(2) Includes by-product credits of $36.
(3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $86 at Carlin, $42 at Yanacocha, $19 at Boddington and $12 at Twin Creeks.
(4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $55 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $58.
(5) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of $26, acquisition costs of $15 and write-downs of $6.
(6) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and the increase in accrued capital of $455. The following are major development projects: Merian, Turf Vent Shaft, Long Canyon, and the CC&V expansion project.
(7) On October 29, 2015, the Company sold the Waihi mine.

All-in sustaining costs – 2016 outlook

Similar to the historical AISC amounts presented above, AISC outlook is also a non-GAAP financial measure. A reconciliation of the 2016 Gold AISC outlook range to the 2016 CAS outlook range is provided below. The estimates in the table below are considered "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbor created by such sections and other applicable laws. See the Cautionary Statement on slide 2 for additional information.

2016 Outlook - Gold	**Outlook range**	
	Low	**High**
Costs Applicable to Sales [1,2]	$ 3,275	$ 3,540
Reclamation Costs [3]	90	110
Advanced Projects and Exploration	275	300
General and Administrative	225	275
Other Expense	10	25
Treatment and Refining Costs	25	50
Sustaining Capital [4]	550	600
All-in Sustaining Costs	$ 4,525	$ 4,840
Ounces (000) Sold	5,100	5,350
All-in Sustaining Costs per oz	$ 870	$ 930

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
(2) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments.
(3) Remediation costs include operating accretion and amortization of asset retirement costs.
(4) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and increase in accrued capital.

Endnotes

Investors are encouraged to read the information contained in this presentation in conjunction with the following notes, the Cautionary Statement on slide 2 and the factors described under the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on February 17, 2016, Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on October 26, 2016, and disclosure in the Company's other recent SEC filings.

1. Historical AISC or All-in sustaining cost is a non-GAAP metric. See slides 31 to 36 for more information and a reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric. All-in sustaining cost ("AISC") as used in the Company's Outlook is a non-GAAP metric defined as the sum of cost applicable to sales (including all direct and indirect costs related to current gold production incurred to execute on the current mine plan), remediation costs (including operating accretion and amortization of asset retirement costs), G&A, exploration expense, advanced projects and R&D, treatment and refining costs, other expense, net of one-time adjustments and sustaining capital. See also note 6 below.

2. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP metric and is generated from *Net cash provided from continuing operations* less *Additions to property, plant and mine development. See slide 27 for more information and for a reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric. Newmont's Free Cash Flow Per Share is calculated using company disclosures and competitors' Free Cash Flow Per Share is calculated using Cash From Operations less Capital Expenditures as sourced from Thomson Reuters.*

3. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure calculated as Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization. The EBITDA figures for competitors used in this presentation were calculated by Thomson Reuters. For management's EBITDA calculations and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric, please see slide 28 for more information. Adjusted EBITDA is also a non-GAAP metric. Please refer also to slide 28 for a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to the nearest GAAP metric.

4. Outlook projections used in this presentation are considered ―forward-looking statements‖ and represent management's good faith estimates or expectations of future production results as of October 26, 2016. Outlook is based upon certain assumptions, including, but not limited to, metal prices, oil prices, certain exchange rates and other assumptions. For example, 2016 Outlook assumes $1,300/oz Au, $2.00/lb Cu, $0.75 USD/AUD exchange rate and $50/barrel WTI; AISC and CAS cost estimates do not include inflation, for the remainder of the year. Production, AISC and capital estimates exclude projects that have not yet been approved (Twin Underground, Ahafo Mill Expansion and Subika Underground). The potential impact on inventory valuation as a result of lower prices, input costs, and project decisions are not included as part of this Outlook. Unless otherwise indicated, Outlook also does not include Batu Hijau, the sale of which remains pending. Assumptions used for purposes of Outlook may prove to be incorrect and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated. Consequently, Outlook cannot be guaranteed. As such, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance upon Outlook and forward-looking statements as there can be no assurance that the plans, assumptions or expectations upon which they are placed will occur

5. U.S. investors are reminded that reserves were prepared in compliance with Industry Guide 7 published by the SEC. Whereas, the term resource, measured resource, indicated resources and inferred resources are not SEC recognized terms. Newmont has determined that such resources would be substantively the same as those prepared using the Guidelines established by the Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration and defined as Mineral Resource. Estimates of resources are subject to further exploration and development, are subject to additional risks, and no assurance can be given that they will eventually convert to future reserves. Inferred resources, in particular, have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and their economic and legal feasibility. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable. Inventory and upside potential have a greater amount of uncertainty. Investors are cautioned that drill results illustrated in certain graphics in this presentation are not necessarily indicative of future results or future production. Even if significant mineralization is discovered and converted to reserves, during the time necessary to ultimately move such mineralization to production the economic and legal feasibility of production may change. As such, investors are cautioned against relying upon those estimates. For more information regarding the Company's reserves, see the Company's Annual Report filed with the SEC on February 17, 2016 for the Proven and Probable Reserve tables prepared in compliance with the SEC's Industry Guide 7, which is available at www.sec.gov or on the Company's website. Investors are further reminded that the reserve and resource estimates used in this presentation are estimates as of December 31, 2015.

6. Investors are cautioned that no assurances can be made with respect to the closing of the pending sale of the Company's interest in PTNNT, which remains contingent on conditions precedent – certain of which are outside of the control of the Company. Conditions precedent include maintenance of a valid export licensing at closing, closing of PTMDB's sale of its stake in PTNNT, the absence of any material adverse events, and the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions precedent in other transaction and finance-related agreements. See the Company's Form 10-Q for additional information. The amount of contingent payment will also remain subject to risks and uncertainties, including copper prices and future production and development at Batu Hijau and Elang. Gross cash proceeds to Newmont from PTNNT represents total cash to be received upon closing of the transaction and is not intended to represent cash proceeds net of closing costs. See also slide 2 for the cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements.