Nevada Site Tour

September 2017

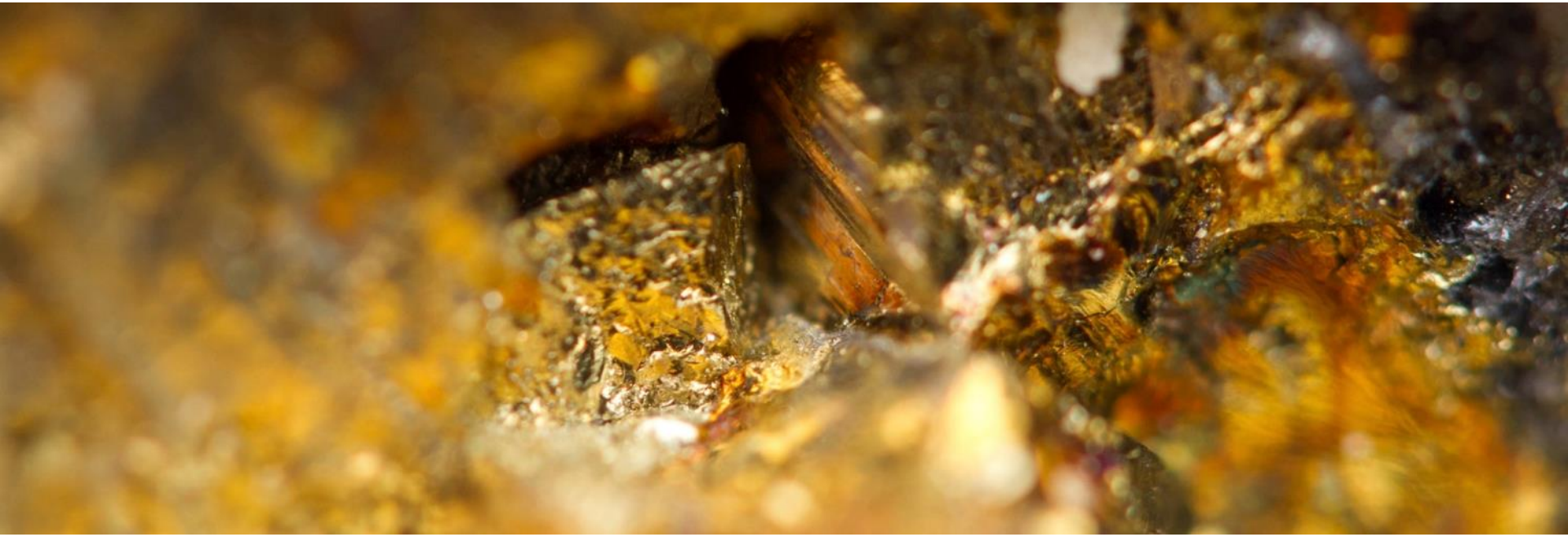


Cautionary statement

Cautionary statement regarding forward looking statements:

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 investments, including, without limitation, returns, IRR, schedule, decision dates, mine life, commercial start, first production, capital average production, average AISC and upside potential; (vi) expectations regarding future debt repayments and reductions; (vii) expectations regarding future Free Cash Flow generation, liquidity and balance sheet strength; (viii) estimates of future closure costs and liabilities; and (ix) expectations of future dividends and returns to shareholders. 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; (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; and (viii) other assumptions noted herein. Potential additional risks include other political, regulatory or legal challenges and community and labor issues. 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 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 21, 2017, with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) 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 July 25, 2017 with the SEC (also available at www.newmont.com).

North American Regional Office



Strategic imperative to improve and grow business

Improve the underlying business

- Step-change in safety
- Increase value through improved integration
- Improve costs and commercial culture
- Leverage fit-for-purpose technology

Strengthen the portfolio

- Advance profitable projects and prospects
- Value accretive build of Reserve base

Enable the strategy

- Improve leadership pipeline and diversity
- Strategically leverage stakeholder relationships



Leading safety and sustainability performance

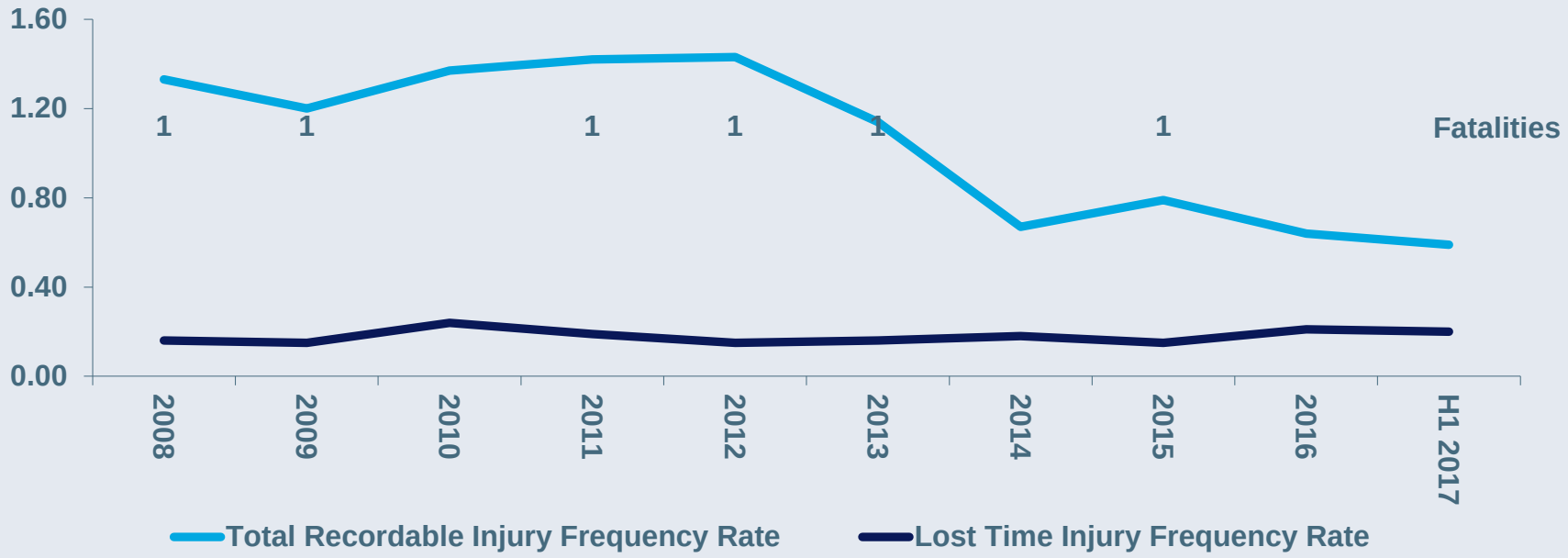
Total injury rates down 70% over last 9 years

- Front line leadership visibility and engagement
- Fatality Risk Management is top priority
- Deploying technology to improve safety performance (e.g., fatigue detection)

Recognized sustainability leadership

- Mining industry leader in DJSI for last 3 years
- Superior land position and long-term access through landmark conservation agreement
- Social focus on partnering with stakeholders to maintain license to operate, enable growth

North America safety performance (injury rates per 200,000 hours worked)

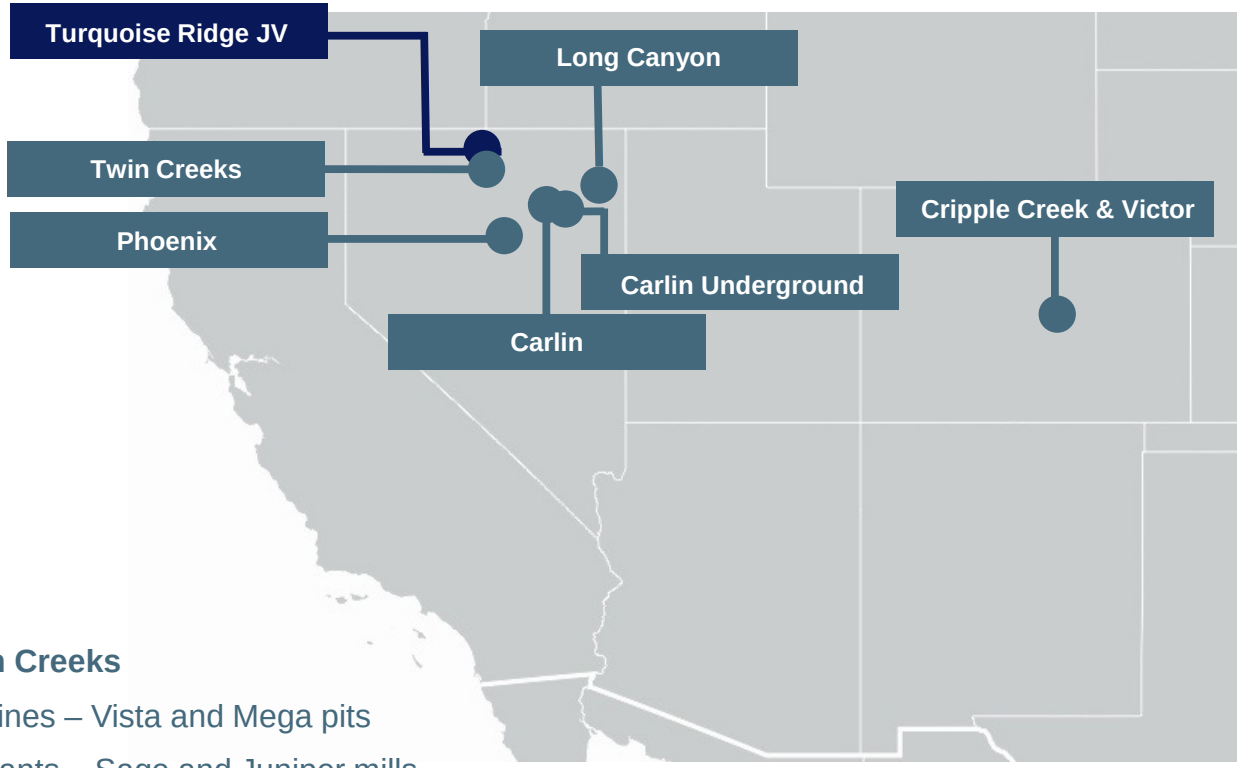


Strong operational performance and outlook

- 2017 guidance[1] improved for gold production (2.1 to 2.2Moz) and AISC[2] ($855 to $930/oz) on:
  - Lower cost production at new operations: Long Canyon, CC&V outperforming as ramp-up continues
  - Mine plan improvements at Carlin and Phoenix
  - Blend management improvements at Twin Creeks
  - Full Potential cost and efficiency improvements across portfolio
- Outperformance more than offsets impacts of geotechnical issues in H1



Cornerstone asset with significant land position



Carlin

- Open pit mines
  - Silverstar
  - Goldstar
  - Gold Quarry
  - Emigrant
- Underground mines
  - Exodus
  - Leeville/Turf
  - Pete Bajo
  - Chukar
- Plants
  - Mill 5
  - Mill 6
  - South Area Leach
  - North Area Leach
  - Emigrant Area Leach
- Projects
  - Northwest Exodus

Twin Creeks

- Mines – Vista and Mega pits
- Plants – Sage and Juniper mills
- JVs – Turquoise Ridge
- Projects – Twin UG – first production in Q4

Cripple Creek & Victor

- Mines – Cresson and WHEX pits
- Plants – Mill, Valley Leach Facility 1, Valley Leach Facility 2

Phoenix

- Mines – Fortitude, Bonanza, Lone Tree
- Plants – Phoenix Mill, Copper Leach

Long Canyon

- Mine & plant – Phase I pit and leach

Full Potential drives significant 2017 improvement

- Global FP Program has delivered >$1B[3] in cost and efficiency improvements since 2012
- North America FP on track to deliver substantial savings in 2017; improvement is exceeding budget; year to date >$85M FP savings delivered from 94 initiatives, including:
  - >$35M from **surface mining** optimization (haulage, maintenance, mine plan, ore control). E*xample: improvements in Carlin ore control routing logic to optimize recovery through improved sampling of blast-hole data*
  - >$25M in **processing** improvement (down time, recovery & circuit optimization). *Example: reducing cycle time in the CC&V filter press by optimizing circuit*
  - >$10M in **underground operation** savings (payload & haulage, fleet productivity, contract services). *Example: in-sourcing mine development and production at Leeville*
  - ~$10M in **supply chain and capital**. *Example: renegotiated contract for grinding media combined with lower consumption*
- FP historic focus was site-based; now FP focuses on unlocking value regionally (and globally) and shifting gears in terms of value delivery

Going forward: Improving costs and margin outlook

Full Potential, assisted by technology, on track to deliver major improvements:

- Continuing to optimize costs and apply capital discipline
  - *Examples: improving TSF planning & construction methods across Carlin and Phoenix; improved vendor agreements and regional rebuild criteria*
- Redesigning the way we work
  - *Examples: deploying new technologies including automation & drones; improved assay processes*

Strategic game changers being assessed:

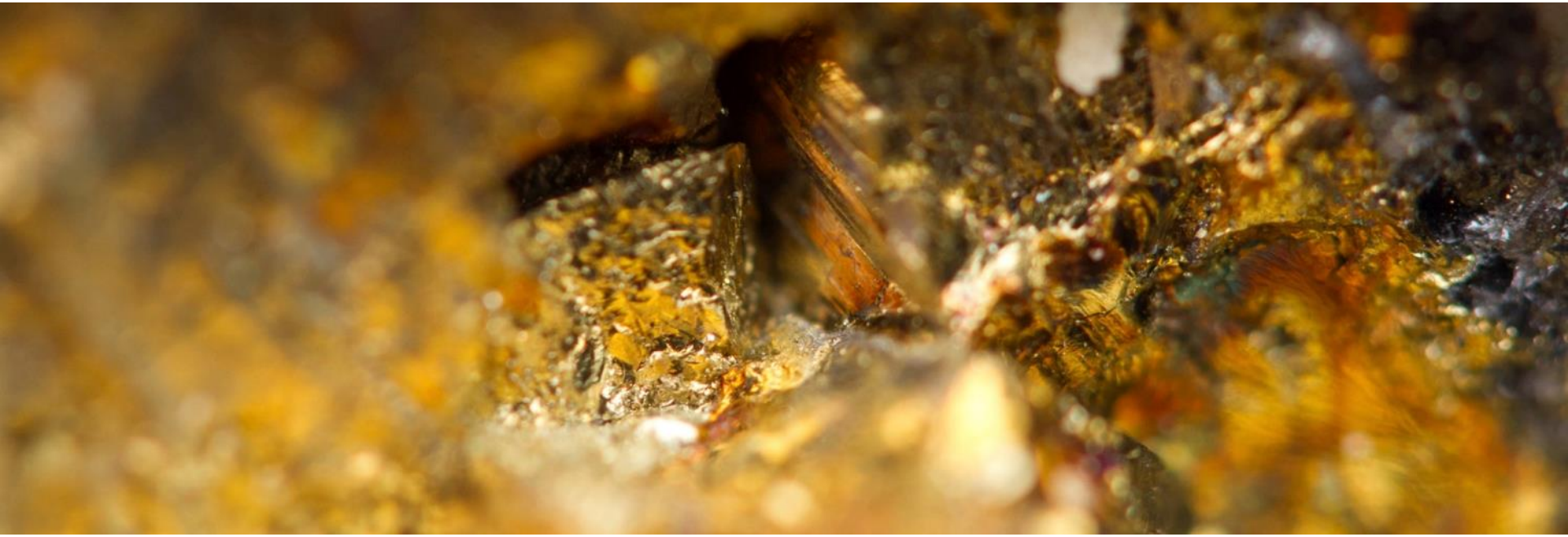
- Leveraging ‘big data’ and technology adoption
- Driving regional and global synergies
  Examples: regional asset health center, mobile fleet asset strategies
- Asset and resource optimization
- Processing and logistics



Demonstration

Asset Management Discussion & Centralized Health Monitoring System Demonstration

Jason Hill, Regional Asset Management Director



Centralized Asset Management - Purpose

The purpose of the Regional Asset Management Team is to maximize the life cycle value of the North American Asset Base



- Optimizing/Aligning Asset Strategies throughout organization
  - Reliability Engineering/Modeling
  - Life Cycle Cost Modeling



- Providing Centralized Planning support to sites
  - Common work instructions
  - Common and accurate Bill of Materials
  - Common and accurate labor and skills estimations



- Provide Centralized Asset Health Monitoring
  - Analysts generate recommended actions via Dingo/SAP integration
  - Analysts determine major component replacements based on condition
  - Provides SME support to sites for critical decision making

Centralized Asset Management – Value Proposition

“One common approach to managing our asset base”

Integrate asset strategy optimization through centralized planning on a Regional basis with site involvement

Reduce replication of activities being executed site-by-site

Develop maintenance planners into mature asset management practitioners supporting a commercial culture

Evaluate the strategies currently in place at different sites and align on “one best approach” throughout our asset base

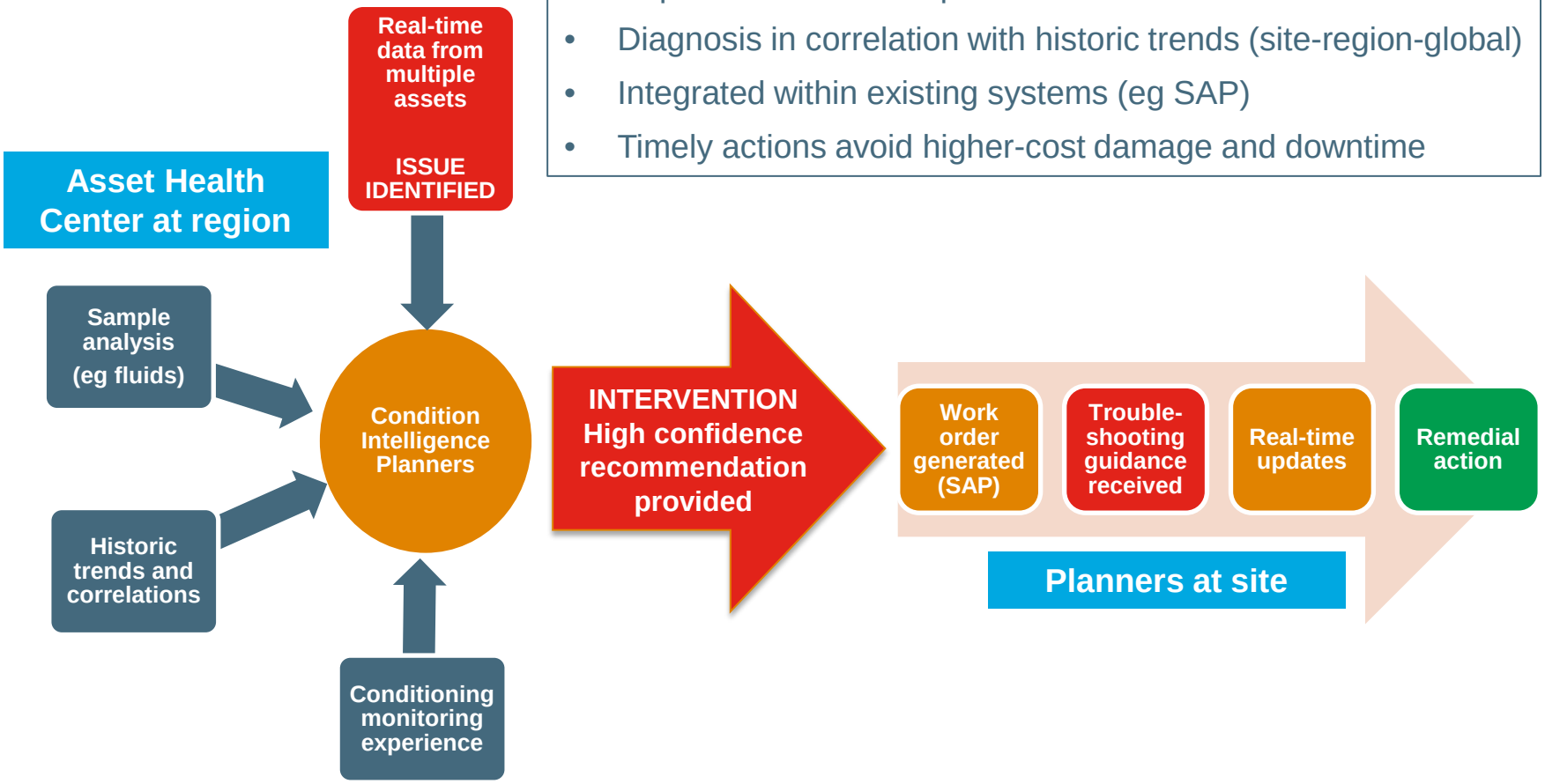
Focus on the condition and performance of our assets, moving toward a higher level of planned and scheduled work

Sustain and improve the asset performance by developing people, process and systems that lock-in value

Asset Health Center – rapid resolutions

Providing next-generation asset health management

- Rapid identification of potential issues
- Diagnosis in correlation with historic trends (site-region-global)
- Integrated within existing systems (eg SAP)
- Timely actions avoid higher-cost damage and downtime



Scenario

- On Thursday 08/31, haul truck HT929 at Carlin was monitored by the AHC as showing a high L to R exhaust gas temperature differential
    - When combined with oil sample analysis data such as soot and iron levels as well as oil viscosity, this combination exhibited typical tell-tale signs of a potential cylinder top-ring issue
    - In the past this scenario has resulted in major damage to haul truck engines when left unchecked
- With detailed analysis and timely intervention, high-cost damage and unscheduled downtime can be minimized and avoided
- The key to this is having the time, data sources, and experience to analyze data and make recommendations and interventions; *site based resources do not always have these readily available*

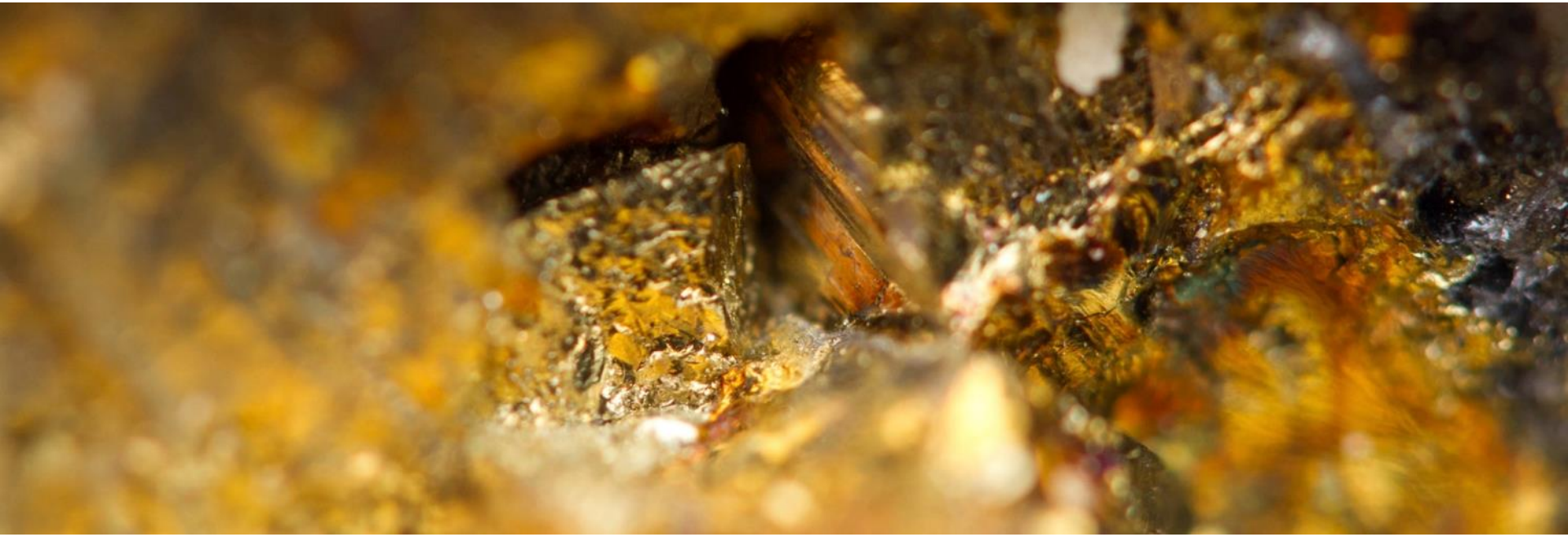




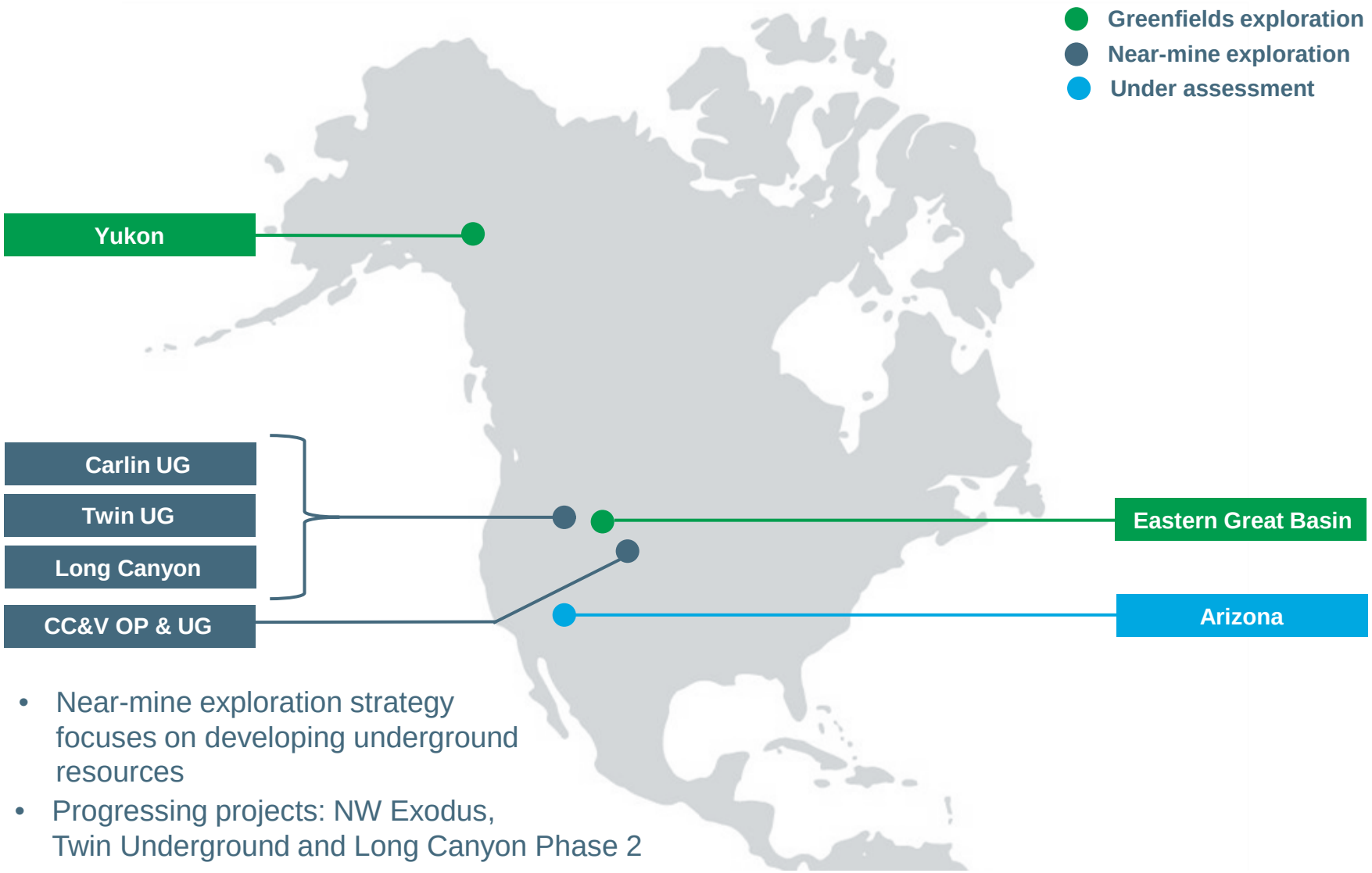
Images: damage to HT929 top ring identified prior to engine failure

Advancing growth prospects

Wayne Trudel, Regional Group Executive Exploration

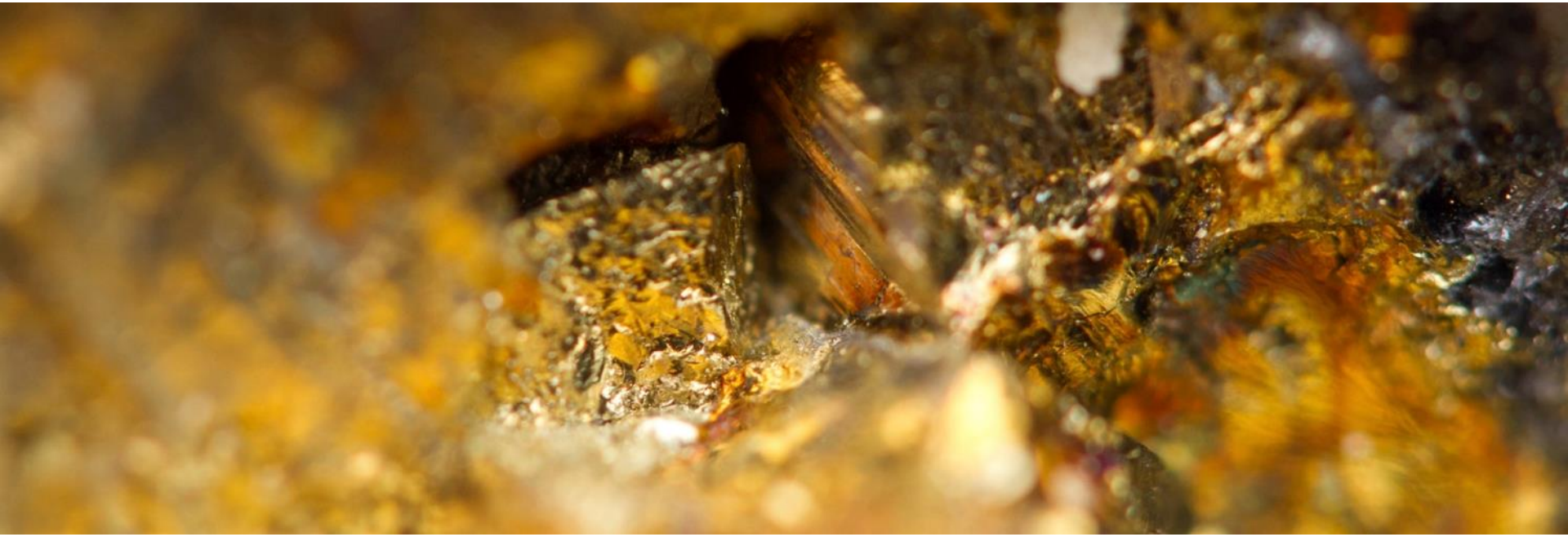


Pursuing prospects across broader region

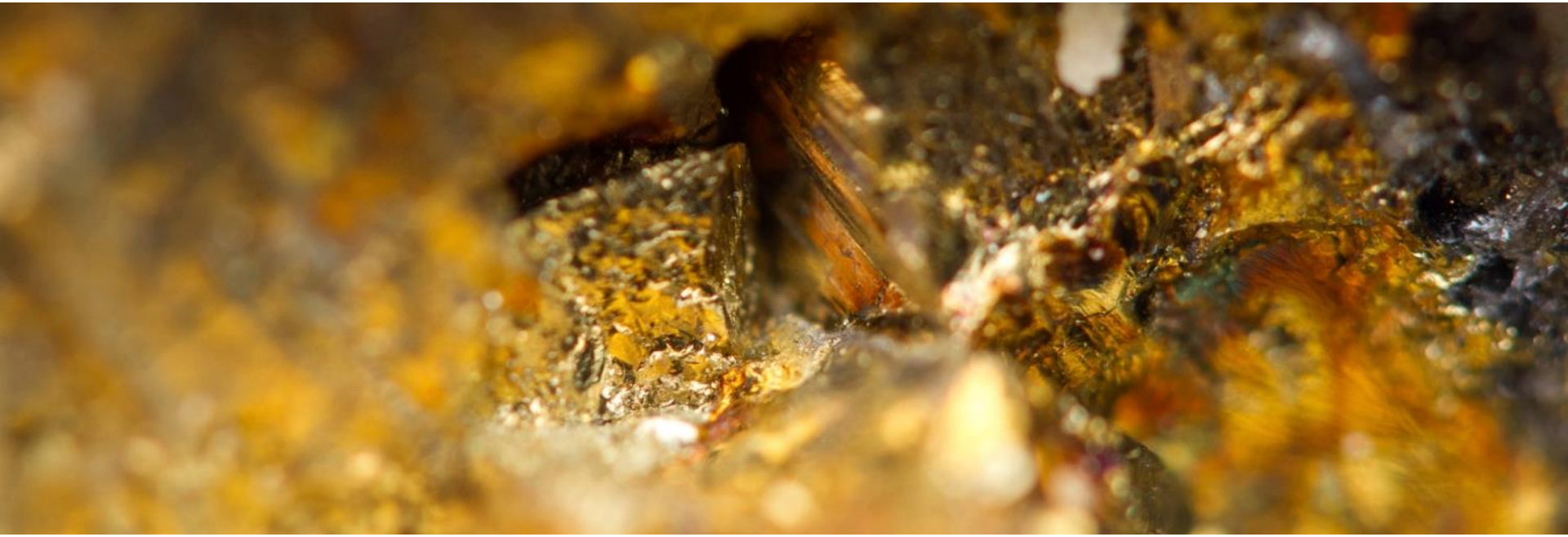


- Near-mine exploration strategy focuses on developing underground resources
- Progressing projects: NW Exodus, Twin Underground and Long Canyon Phase 2

Q&A



Appendix



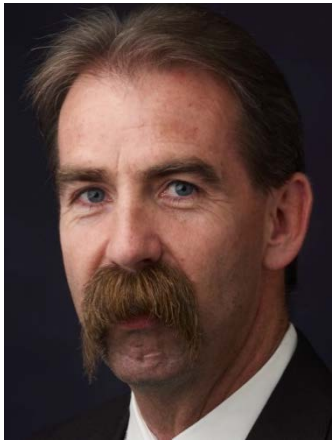
Background on North America regional leadership



Andrew Woodley, Regional Senior Vice President – North America

Mr. Woodley joined Newmont in January, 2017 as the Regional Senior Vice President for our North America operations. He brings more than 20 years of mining sector experience across a diverse array of commodities including gold, copper, silver, molybdenum, coal and aluminum. He spent the past 19 years with Rio Tinto, where he held a variety of leadership roles, most recently as CEO of their Oyu Tolgoi copper business in Mongolia.

Prior to Rio Tinto he worked in exploration in Canada, as well as management consulting in the mining and manufacturing industries. He holds a Bachelors degree in Mining Engineering from the University of New South Wales in Australia, as well as a Masters in Business Administration from Wilfred Laurier University in Canada.



Wayne Trudel, Regional Group Executive, Exploration – North America

Mr. Trudel was named Group Executive Exploration North America in 2010. He served previously as the Director of Geology for North America and as the Carlin Trend Geology Manager for both Surface and Underground operations. Mr. Trudel first joined Newmont as a Staff Geologist for the Bluestar Subdistrict in May 1995. For 10 years prior he worked for Amax Gold, where he held several geology positions, including Senior Mine Geologist for the Sleeper Mine in Northeastern Nevada.

Mr. Trudel's mining and exploration experience spans more than three decades, with many of those years spent in the Great Basin region of the U.S. and in South America. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the University of Montana, and is a Certified Professional Geologist through AIPG.

Background on North America regional leadership



Gary Dowdle, General Manager Operations Services – North America

Mr. Dowdle has worked in various operational roles during his 22 years with Newmont. He joined the company in 1994 as a General Foreman for Carlin Surface Operations and progressed through various leadership roles including Mine Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Mine Manager Operations, General Manager Operations, and Vice President of Operations. In his current role as General Manager Operations Services, he has primary responsibility for Health, Safety, and Loss Prevention; Security; Asset Management; Energy; and Capital Projects. Prior to Newmont, Mr. Dowdle worked in numerous surface and underground operations throughout the Western United States including Selland Construction and Mining Company, Gilbert Western Mining Corporation, and Harrison Western Corporation. He began his mining career in 1977 at the Colorado School of Mines when he had the opportunity to work for the Earth Mechanics Institute.



Daniel Janney, General Manager, Integration & Optimization

Mr. Janney joined Newmont in May, 2017 as the General Manager Integration and Optimization for the North America region. He brings more than 25 years of international mining sector experience across a diverse array of commodities including gold, copper, molybdenum, uranium and coal. The bulk of his career was spent with Rio Tinto where he held a variety of roles, most recently as the Head of Productivity Delivery for the global business based in Canada. Prior to joining Newmont he worked as a consultant for a gold operation in Turkey. He holds a Bachelors degree in Metallurgical Engineering from the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology along with a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Utah.



Jason Hill, Regional Asset Management Director

Mr. Hill joined Newmont in February, 1991 as a diesel mechanic at our Twin Creeks mine. He moved into maintenance planning in 1998 and progressed to Superintendent in 2001. Over the next 15 years, he has served in various mine operations and maintenance leadership roles throughout the North America Region. In 2015, he was named Director of Asset Management for North American Operations. He has since built a highly capable centralized team of Asset Management professionals with the primary goal of increasing the region's Asset Management maturity, skills, processes and systems to deliver sustainable asset cost performance and reliability improvements.

Background on Long Canyon leadership



Gordon Mountford, General Manager

- Time in position – 1.5 years
- Total tenure at Newmont – 24.5 years
- Bachelor of Science, Mine Engineering from Montana Tech



Randy Walund, Mine Manager

- Time in position – 5 years
- Total tenure at Newmont – 25 years
- Bachelor of Science, Mine Engineering from Montana Tech



Clayton Prothro, Process Manager

- Time in position – 6 years
- Total tenure at Newmont – 21 years
- 31 years in the Mining industry



Temby Lawrence, Manager, Health, Safety and Loss Prevention

- Time in position – 2 years
- Total tenure at Newmont – 14 years
- Bachelor of Fine Arts in Graphic Design from Montana State University; Masters in Occupational Health and Safety currently in progress from Columbia Southern University

Background on Carlin leadership



Mike Schaffner, General Manager, Carlin

- Time in position – 2 years
- Total tenure at Newmont – 12.5 years
- Bachelor of Science, Geological Engineering from Montana Tech



Nathan Bennett, Chief Engineer, Carlin

- Time in position – 4.5 years
- Total tenure at Newmont – 12 years
- Bachelor of Science, Mining Engineering from Colorado School of Mines; MBA from Weber State University



Dave Thornton, General Manager, Underground Operations

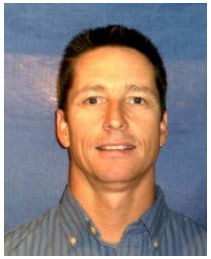
- Time in position – 4 months
- Total tenure at Newmont – 1.5 years
- Bachelor of Science, Mine Engineering from Western Australia School of Mines



William Newman, Engineer, Chief Mine, UG – Portal Mines

- Time in position – 2 years
- Total tenure at Newmont – 10.5 years
- Bachelor of Science, Mine Engineering from University of Nevada Reno

Background on Carlin leadership



Clinton Van Der Westhuizen, Manager, Carlin Process Operations

- Time in position – 2 years
- Total tenure at Newmont – 7.5 years
- Bachelor of Science, Chemical Engineering from the University of the Witwatersrand



Mike McGlynn, Chief Metallurgist, Carlin

- Time in position – 3 years
- Total tenure at Newmont – 6 years
- Bachelor of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering from Colorado School of Mines



Graden Colby, Mining Manager, Leeville

- Time in position – 3 months
- Total tenure at Newmont – 11 years
- Bachelor of Science, Mine Engineering from Colorado School of Mines



Tim Webber, Chief Engineer, Leeville

- Time in position – 1.5 years
- Total tenure at Newmont – 13 years
- Bachelor of Science, Mining Engineering from Colorado School of Mines; Master of Science, Engineering & Technology Management

Strong operational performance and outlook

	2015	2016	H1 2017	2017 Guidance[1]
Gold Production (Koz)	1,643	2,024	1,082	2,080 – 2,240
Gold CAS ($/oz)	758	702	688	675 – 725
Gold AISC[2] ($/oz)	979	869	869	855 – 930
Copper Production (Kt)	21	19	9	10 – 20
Copper CAS ($/lb)	1.97	2.48	1.70	1.75 – 1.95
Copper AISC[2] ($/lb)	2.30	2.88	2.05	2.20 – 2.40
Capital Expenditures* ($M)	545	419	141	280 – 360

** Capital Expenditures presented on an accrual basis*



Carlin site details



2016 Reserves[5]:
15.0 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
5.5 Moz Gold

Ownership: 100%

Located: West of Elko on the Carlin Trend

Operations: Four open pits and four underground mines

Process: High grade refractory ore processed through a roaster (Mill 6); high grade oxide and transitional ore processed through conventional milling, flotation and cyanide leaching at Mill 5, with concentrates further treated at Mill 6 and Twin Creek's Sage mill; low grade material of suitable cyanide solubility treated by heap leach

Key statistics[4]	2015	2016	H1 2017	2017 Outlook[1]
Gold production (Koz)	886	944	432	935-1,000
Gold CAS ($/oz)	$891	$844	$844	$775 - $825
Gold AISC ($/oz)	$1,134	$1,048	$1,093	$980 - $1,040
Capex ($M)	$270	$173	$96	$165 - $185

**Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (4.3Moz) and inferred (1.2Moz), and may not sum due to rounding. See Endnote 5 and slides 35 – 37.*

Phoenix site details



2016 Reserves:
4.4 Moz Gold
572 Ktonnes Copper

2016 Resources*:
3.5 Moz Gold
415 Ktonnes Copper

Ownership: 100%

Located: Near the town of Battle Mountain

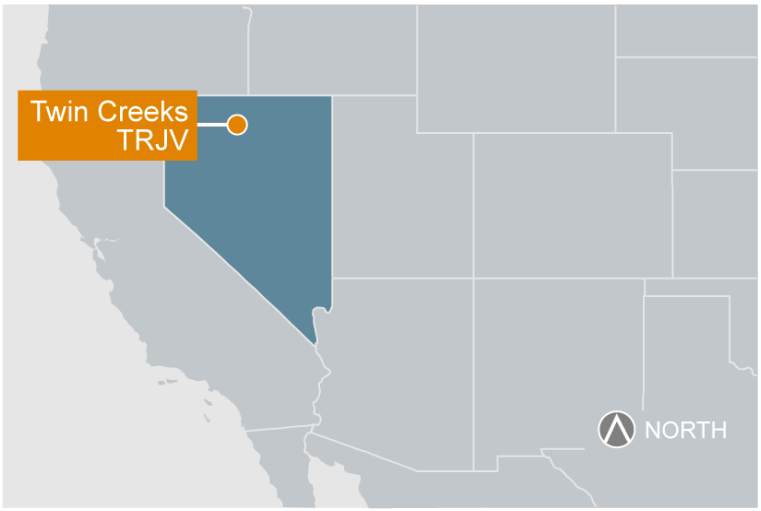
Operations: Phoenix open pit and Lone Tree

Process: Mill produces gravity gold concentrate and copper/gold flotation concentrate, additional gold recovered from cyanide leaching of flotation tails; copper leaching and solvent extraction electro-winning (SXEW) facilities produce copper cathode; Lone Tree consists of residual leaching operations and ongoing reclamation

Key statistics	2015	2016	H1 2017	2017 Outlook[1]
Gold production (Koz)	205	209	111	200 – 220
Gold CAS ($/oz)	$821	$802	$881	$875 - $925
Gold AISC ($/oz)	$980	$937	$1,069	$1,070 - $1,130
Copper production (Kt)	21	19	9	10 – 20
Copper CAS ($/lb)	$1.97	$2.48	$1.70	$1.75 - $1.95
Copper AISC ($/lb)	$2.30	$2.88	$2.05	$2.20 - $2.40
Capex ($M)	$25	$22	$10	$25 - $35

**Gold Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (2.7Moz) and inferred (0.8Moz), and may not sum due to rounding. Copper Resource as used on this page includes measured and indicated (303Ktonnes) and inferred (113Ktonnes), and may not sum due to rounding. See Endnote 5 and slides 35 – 37.*

Twin Creeks site details



2016 Reserves:
4.9 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
4.1 Moz Gold

Ownership: 100% Twin Creeks; 25% TRJV

Located: Located 35 miles northeast of Winnemucca

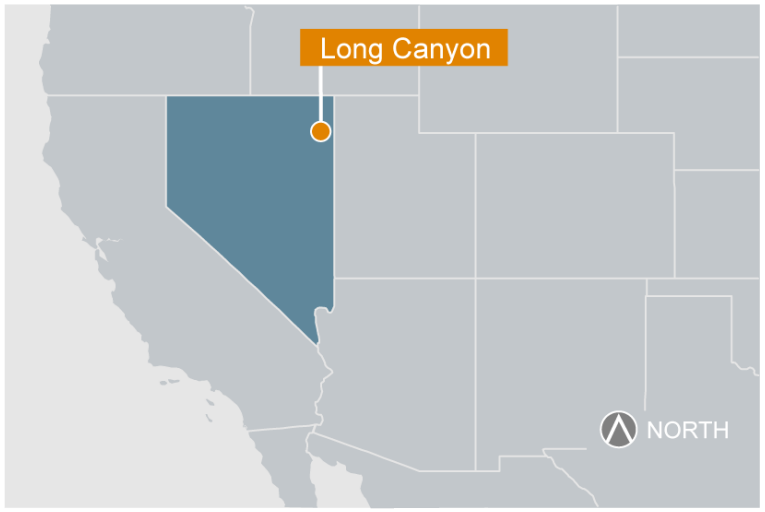
Operations: Open pit and Turquoise Ridge underground mine

Process: High grade refractory ore processed through the Sage autoclaves; high grade oxide ore processed through conventional milling and cyanide leaching at the Juniper mill; low grade material of suitable cyanide solubility treated on heap leach pads

Key statistics	2015	2016	H1 2017	2017 Outlook[1]
Gold production (Koz)	471	453	205	370 – 400
Gold CAS ($/oz)	$521	$514	$537	$560 - $610
Gold AISC ($/oz)	$653	$613	$657	$675 - $725
Capex ($M)	$48	$37	$17	$45 - $55

**Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (3.1Moz) and inferred (1.0Moz), and may not sum due to rounding. See Endnote 5 and slides 35 – 37.*

Long Canyon site details



2016 Reserves:
1.2 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
2.0 Moz Gold

Ownership: 100%

Located: Located along the eastern flank of the Pequop mountains in NE Nevada, Elko County

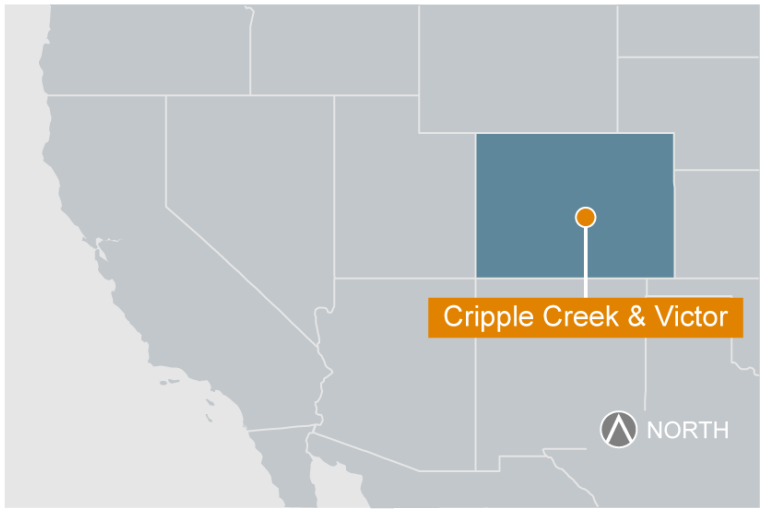
Operations: Surface

Process: Heap leach

Key statistics	2015	2016	H1 2017	2017 Outlook
Gold production (Koz)	-	22	77	130 – 170
Gold CAS ($/oz)	-	$186	$325	$380 - $430
Gold AISC ($/oz)	-	$227	$351	$405 - $455
Capex ($M)	$128	$119	$7	$10 - $20

**Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (1.6Moz) and inferred (0.4Moz), and may not sum due to rounding. See Endnote 5 and slides 35 – 37..*

CC&V site details



2016 Reserves:
3.4 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
2.5 Moz Gold

Ownership: 100%

Located: Near the towns of Cripple Creek and Victor

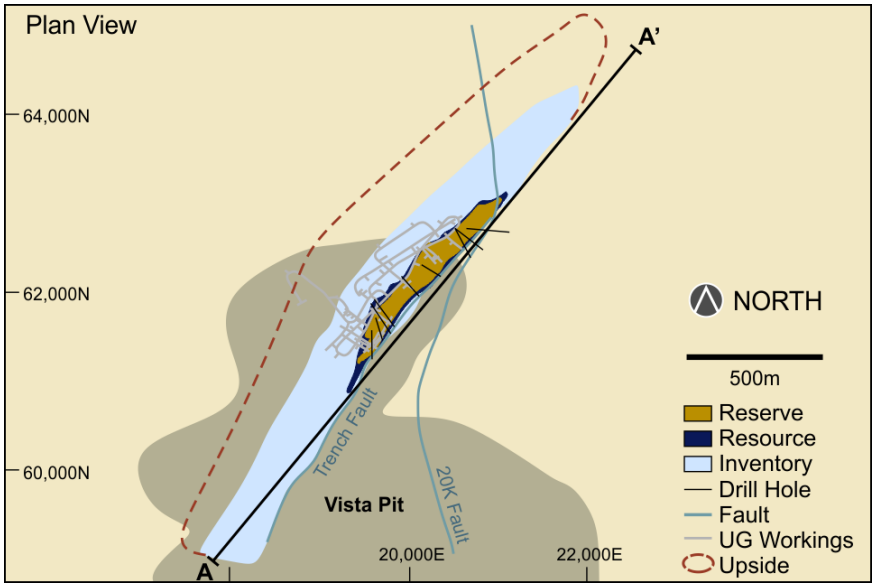
Operations: 4 open pits

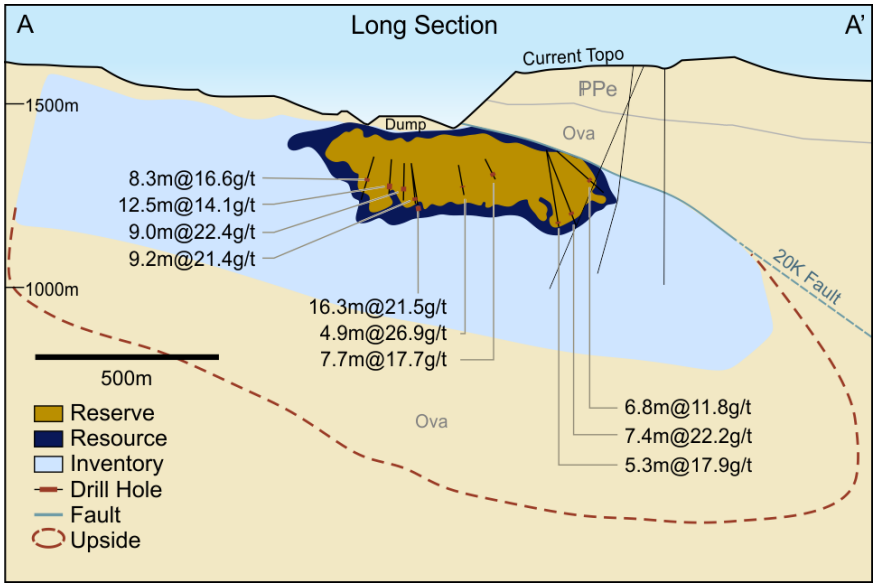
Process: Historically a valley leach facility; new 2Mtpa mill and second valley leach commissioned

Key statistics	2015	2016	H1 2017	2017 Outlook[1]
Gold production (Koz)	81	396	257	420 – 470
Gold CAS ($/oz)	$532	$553	$574	$560 - $610
Gold AISC ($/oz)	$683	$621	$645	$680 - $730
Capex ($M)	$66	$59	$8	$30 - $40

**Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (2.2Moz) and inferred (0.4Moz), and may not sum due to rounding. See Endnote 5 and slides 35 – 37.*

Twin Creeks develops Twin Underground





Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

- Reserves: 0.2 Moz (1 Mt @ 6.6 g/t Au)
- Resource: 0.04 Moz (0.3 Mt @ 5.0g/t Au)

Upside Potential

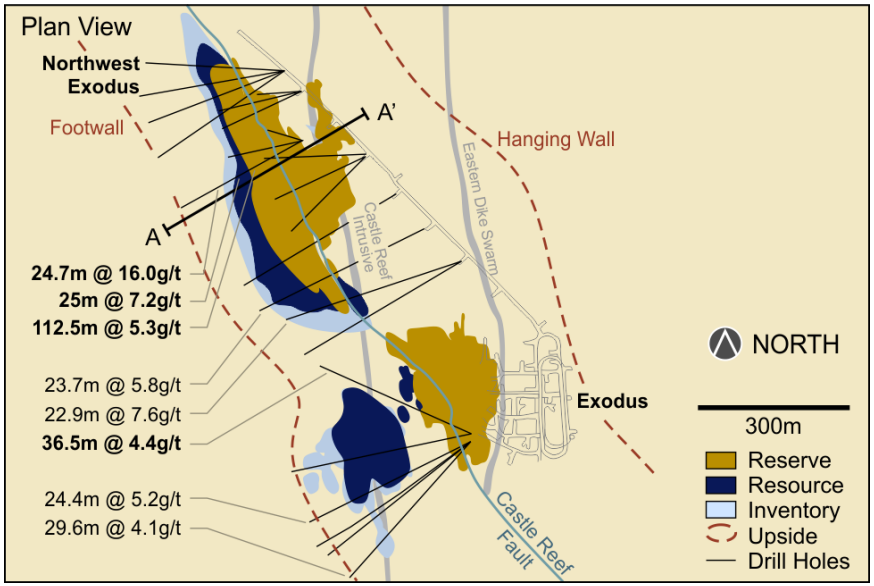
- 60% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Mineralization over 2.3km strike length

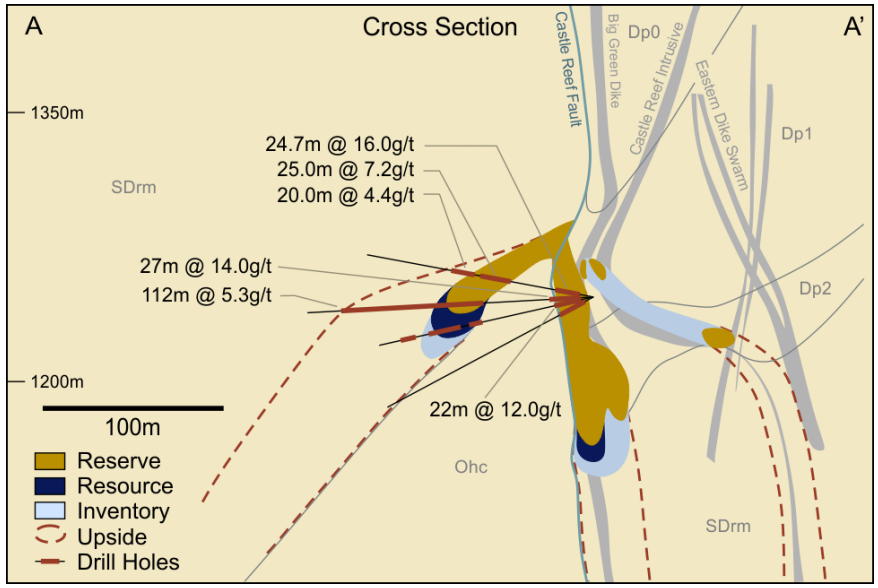
Highlights

- 0.1 Moz Reserves additions in 2016
- Completion of successful test stoping
- Provides sulfide sulfur feed to Twin Creeks autoclave bringing forward high carbonate stockpile material

For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Resource as used on the page includes primarily inferred.

NW Exodus – growing into major high grade deposit





Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

- Reserves: 0.8 Moz (3 Mt @ 8.1 g/t Au)
- Resource: 0.3 Moz (2 Mt @ 6.1 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

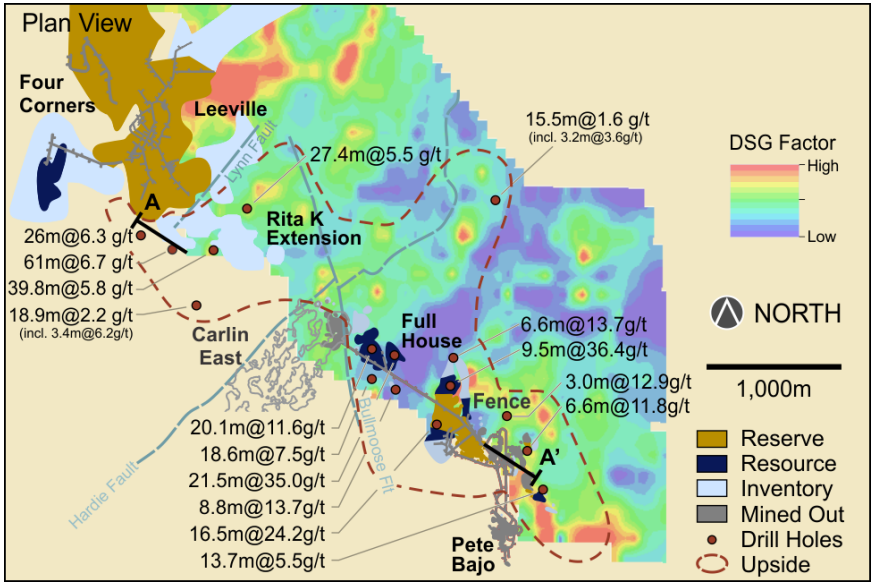
- 45% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Half of +4.0km target drill tested

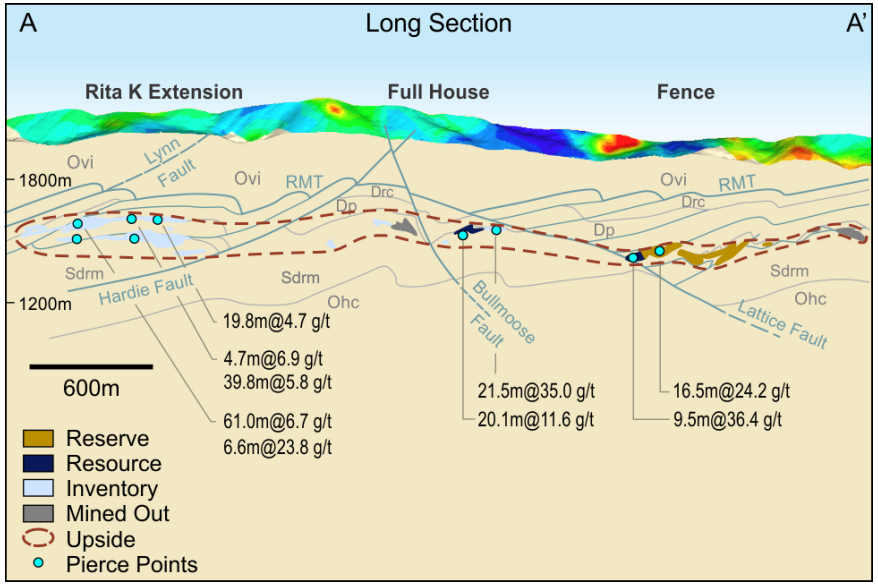
Highlights

- 0.1 Moz Reserves and 0.2 Moz Resource additions in 2016
- Larger than expected footwall intercepts
- First footwall stopes successfully mined

For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Resource base includes Exodus. Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (0.2 Moz) and inferred (0.2 Moz), and may not sum due to rounding.

Developing Carlin's multimillion-ounce underground





Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

- Reserves: 0.4 Moz (1.5 Mt at 7.9 g/t)
- Resource: 0.5 Moz (2.1 Mt at 7.4 g/t)

Upside Potential

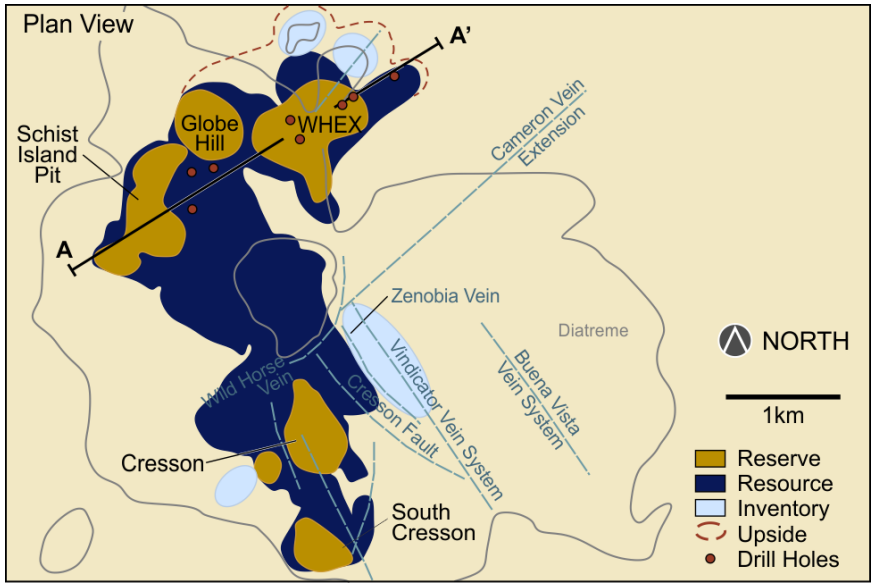
- 20% of Inventory converted to R&R
- 3.0km by 1.0km corridor only partially drill tested

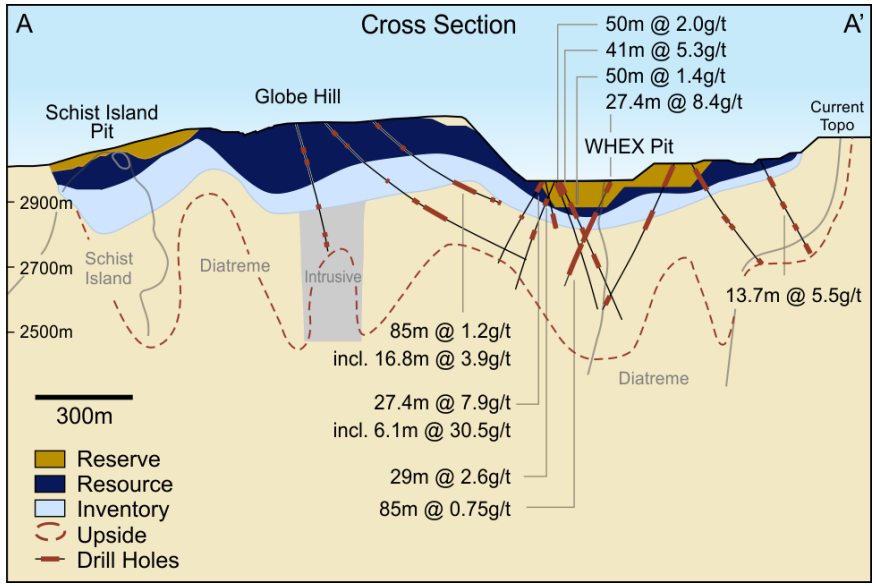
Highlights

- 0.2 Moz Reserves and 0.2 Moz Resource additions in 2016
- Extended mineralization around Rita K, Full House, Fence and Pete Bajo
- Drilling confirm mineralization on the Full House Deep Sensing Geochemistry NE trend 1.0 km to the N

For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated. R&R base includes Pete Bajo, Full House and Fence. Resource in the R&R base includes measured and indicated (0.2 Moz) and inferred (0.3 Moz).

CC&V – building long term value





Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

- Reserves: 3.4 Moz (129 Mt @ 0.8 g/t Au)
- Resource: 2.5 Moz (137 Mt @ 0.6 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

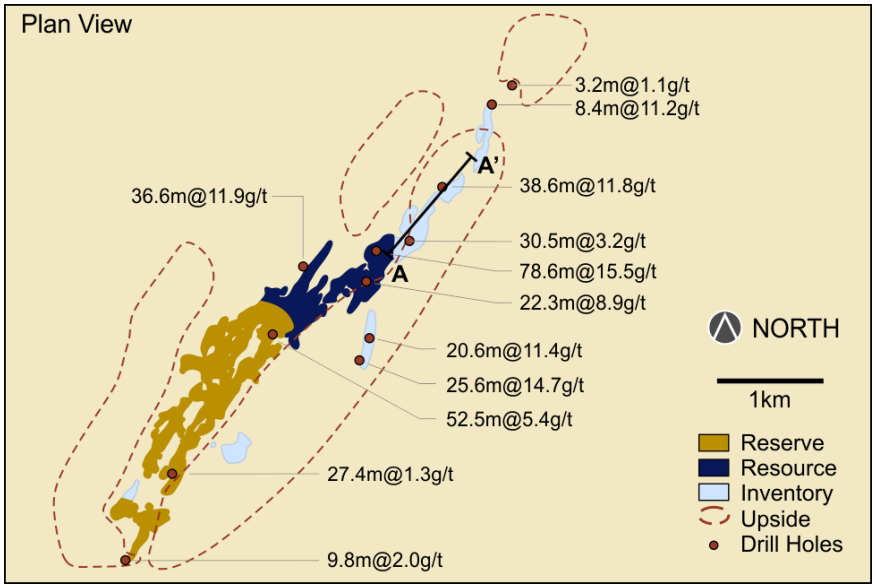
- Along vertical contacts and hydrothermal pipes
- Below current pits

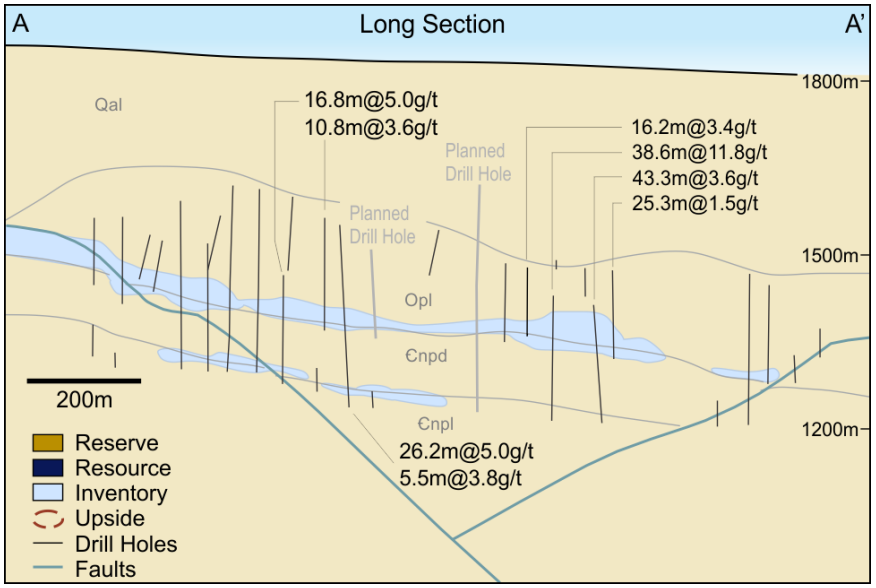
Highlights

- 2016 drilling focused on Inventory: Mineralized zones below WHEX pit (up to 29m @ 2.6 g/t Au)
- Mineralization extended in the NE portion of WHEX pit (13.7m @ 5.5 g/t Au)
- Mineralization at favourable horizon between Globe Hill and WHEX pits (85m @ 1.2 g/t Au)

For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (2.2 Moz) and inferred (0.3 Moz).

Long Canyon – promising potential





Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

- Reserves: 1.2 Moz (17 Mt @ 2.1 g/t Au)
- Resource: 2.0 Moz (21 Mt @ 3.0 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

- 75% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Mineralization over 5.0km strike length

Highlights

- Reserves and Resource additions expected by 2018
- Additional Deep Sensing Geochemistry (DSG) providing guidance on the largely untested Eastern Zone
- Access to the Eastern zone in 2017

For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (1.6 Moz) and inferred (0.4 Moz).

North America Gold Reserves

Attributable Proven, Probable, and Combined Gold Reserves[1], Metric Units

Deposits/Districts by Reporting Unit	Newmont Share	December 31, 2016										December 31, 2015		
		Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery[3]	Proven + Probable Reserves		
		Tonnage[2] (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (g/tonne)	Gold[3] (x1000 ozs)	Tonnage[2] (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (g/tonne)	Gold[3] (x1000 ozs)	Tonnage[2] (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (g/tonne)	Gold[3] (x1000 ozs)		Tonnage[2] (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (g/tonne)	Gold[3] (x1000 ozs)
North America														
Carlin Open Pits[4]	100%	61,600	2.00	3,960	170,000	0.83	4,540	231,600	1.14	8,500	63%	234,300	1.24	9,350
Carlin Stockpiles [5]	100%	19,200	2.14	1,330	-	-	-	19,200	2.14	1,330	81%	20,700	2.01	1,330
Carlin Underground [6]	100%	10,900	10.25	3,580	6,000	8.24	1,590	16,900	9.53	5,170	85%	20,800	9.10	6,100
Total Carlin, Nevada		91,700	3.01	8,870	176,000	1.08	6,130	267,700	1.74	15,000	72%	275,800	1.89	16,780
Phoenix [7]	100%	4,400	0.86	120	228,400	0.57	4,220	232,800	0.58	4,340	76%	262,600	0.60	5,060
Lone Tree [8]	100%	2,300	0.25	20	1,100	0.68	20	3,400	0.39	40	57%	5,100	0.38	70
Total Phoenix, Nevada		6,700	0.65	140	229,500	0.57	4,240	236,200	0.58	4,380	76%	267,700	0.60	5,130
Turquoise Ridge [9]	25%	1,500	15.55	710	1,200	15.70	630	2,700	15.62	1,340	92%	2,900	15.31	1,400
Twin Creeks [10]	100%	3,300	1.57	180	23,800	1.85	1,410	27,100	1.82	1,590	77%	29,000	1.86	1,740
Twin Creeks Stockpiles [5]	100%	29,000	2.15	2,000	-	-	-	29,000	2.15	2,000	74%	32,300	2.19	2,280
Total Twin Creeks, Nevada		33,800	2.66	2,890	25,000	2.54	2,040	58,800	2.61	4,930	80%	64,200	2.62	5,420
Long Canyon, Nevada [11]	100%	-	-	-	17,500	2.09	1,170	17,500	2.09	1,170	76%	16,300	2.28	1,200
CC&V [12]	100%	65,700	0.74	1,560	16,300	0.58	310	82,000	0.71	1,870	62%	91,500	0.83	2,440
CC&V Stockpiles [5]	100%	2,500	3.83	310	-	-	-	2,500	3.83	310	70%	2,500	2.88	230
CC&V Leach Pad [13]	100%	-	-	-	44,000	0.86	1,210	44,000	0.86	1,210	57%	41,700	0.86	1,160
Total CC&V, Colorado		68,200	0.85	1,870	60,300	0.78	1,520	128,500	0.82	3,390	61%	135,700	0.88	3,830
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA		**200,400**	**2.14**	**13,770**	**508,300**	**0.92**	**15,100**	**708,700**	**1.27**	**28,870**	**73%**	**759,700**	**1.32**	**32,360**

1) See cautionary statement regarding reserves and resources on slide 42 hereof. 2016 reserves were calculated at a gold price of $1,200 or A$1,600 per ounce unless otherwise noted. 2015 reserves were calculated at a gold price of $1,200 or A$1,500 per ounce unless otherwise noted.
2) Tonnages include allowances for losses resulting from mining methods. Tonnages are rounded to the nearest 100,000.
3) Ounces are estimates of metal contained in ore tonnages and do not include allowances for processing losses. Metallurgical recovery rates represent the estimated amount of metal to be recovered through metallurgical extraction processes. Ounces are rounded to the nearest 10,000.
4) Cut-off grades utilized in 2016 reserves were as follows: oxide leach material not less than 0.21 grams per tonne; oxide mill material not less than 0.51 grams per tonne; flotation material not less than 0.55 grams per tonne; and refractory mill material not less than 2.74 grams per tonne.
5) Stockpiles are comprised primarily of material that has been set aside to allow processing of higher grade material in the mills. Stockpiles increase or decrease depending on current mine plans. Stockpile reserves are reported separately where ounces exceed 100,000 and are greater than 5% of the total site-reported reserves.
6) Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 1.51 grams per tonne.
7) Gold cut-off grade varies with level of copper and silver credits.
8) Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 0.21 grams per tonne.
9) Reserve estimates provided by Barrick, the operator of the Turquoise Ridge joint venture.
10) Cut-off grades utilized in 2016 reserves were as follows: oxide leach material not less than 0.21 grams per tonne; oxide mill material not less than 0.51 grams per tonne; and refractory mill material not less than 1.17 grams per tonne.
11) Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 0.24 grams per tonne.
12) Cut-off grades utilized in 2016 reserves were as follows: oxide mill material not less than 1.71 grams per tonne and leach material not less than 0.17 grams per tonne.
13) Leach pad material is the material on leach pads at the end of the year from which gold remains to be recovered. In-process reserves are reported separately where ounces exceed 100,000 and are greater than 5% of the total site-reported reserves.

North America Gold Resources

Attributable Gold Mineral Resources[1][2] - December 31, 2016, Metric units													
		Gold Measured Resource			Gold Indicated Resource			Gold Measured + Indicated Resource[3]			Gold Inferred Resource		
Deposits/Districts by Reporting Unit	Newmont Share	Tonnage (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (g/tonne)	Au (x1000 ozs)	Tonnage (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (g/tonne)	Au (x1000 ozs)	Tonnage (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (g/tonne)	Au (x1000 ozs)	Tonnage (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (g/tonne)	Au (x1000 ozs)
North America													
Carlin Trend Open Pit	100%	30,700	1.69	1,670	60,300	1.01	1,950	91,000	1.24	3,620	12,600	0.93	380
Carlin Trend Underground	100%	800	6.90	180	2,100	7.93	540	2,900	7.64	720	3,000	8.05	780
Total Carlin, Nevada		31,500	1.82	1,850	62,400	1.24	2,490	93,900	1.44	4,340	15,600	2.29	1,160
Phoenix	100%	700	0.52	10	160,900	0.47	2,410	161,600	0.47	2,420	53,000	0.39	680
Phoenix Stockpiles [4]	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	1.48	100
Lone Tree Complex	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buffalo Valley	70%	-	-	-	14,100	0.65	290	14,100	0.65	290	400	0.38	-
Total Phoenix, Nevada		700	0.52	10	175,000	0.48	2,700	175,700	0.48	2,710	55,500	0.44	780
Twin Creeks	100%	1,000	2.48	80	27,600	2.12	1,890	28,600	2.14	1,970	15,100	1.49	720
Twin Creeks Stockpiles [4]	100%	7,000	2.02	460	-	-	-	7,000	2.02	460	-	-	-
Sandman	100%	-	-	-	1,200	1.23	50	1,200	1.23	50	1,000	1.85	60
Turquoise Ridge [5]	25%	800	16.43	420	500	14.90	220	1,300	15.86	640	400	16.68	230
Total Twin Creeks, Nevada		8,800	3.37	960	29,300	2.29	2,160	38,100	2.54	3,120	16,500	1.91	1,010
Long Canyon, Nevada	100%	500	3.84	60	14,000	3.50	1,580	14,500	3.52	1,640	6,400	1.86	380
CC&V, Colorado	100%	76,100	0.60	1,470	39,200	0.56	710	115,300	0.59	2,180	21,600	0.50	350
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA		**117,600**	**1.15**	**4,350**	**319,900**	**0.94**	**9,640**	**437,500**	**0.99**	**13,990**	**115,600**	**0.99**	**3,680**

1) Resources are reported exclusive of reserves.
2) Resources are calculated at a gold price of $1,400 or A$1,750 per ounce for 2016. Tonnage amounts have been rounded to the nearest 100,000, and ounces have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.
3) Measured and Indicated Resources (combined) are equivalent to Mineralized Material disclosed in Newmont's 10-K filing.
4) Stockpiles are comprised primarily of mineralized material that has been set aside during mining activities. Stockpiles can increase or decrease depending on changes in metal prices and other mining and processing cost and recovery factors. Stockpile reserves are reported separately where tonnage exceeds 100,000 and is greater than 5% of the total site-reported resources.
5) Resource estimates provided by Barrick, the operator of the Turquoise Ridge Joint Venture.

North America Copper Reserves and Resources

Attributable Copper Reserves[1] Metric Units

		December 31, 2016										December 31, 2015		
		Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven + Probable Reserves				Proven + Probable Reserve		
Deposits/Districts by Reporting Unit	Newmont Share	Tonnage [2] (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper [3] (Tonnes)	Tonnage [2] (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper [3] (Tonnes)	Tonnage [2] (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper [3] (Tonnes)	Metallurgical Recovery	Tonnage [2] (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper [3] (Tonnes)
North America														
Phoenix, Nevada[4]	100%	17,200	0.21%	36,980	341,500	0.16%	535,480	358,700	0.16%	572,460	62%	478,400	0.17%	796,480
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA		**17,200**	**0.21%**	**36,980**	**341,500**	**0.16%**	**535,480**	**358,700**	**0.16%**	**572,460**	**62%**	**478,400**	**0.17%**	**796,480**

1) See footnote (1) to the Gold Reserves table above. Copper reserves for 2016 were calculated at a copper price of $2.50 or A$3.35 per pound. Copper reserves for 2015 were calculated at a copper price of $2.75 or A$3.45 per pound unless otherwise noted.
2) See footnote (2) to the Gold Reserves table above. Tonnages are rounded to nearest 100,000.
3) See footnote (3) to the Gold Reserves table above.
4) Copper cut-off grade varies with level of gold and silver credits.

Attributable Copper Mineral Resources[1][2] Metric Units

		December 31, 2016											
		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Measured + Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources		
Deposits/Districts by Reporting Unit	Newmont Share	Tonnage (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper (tonnes)	Tonnage (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper (tonnes)	Tonnage (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper (tonnes)	Tonnage (x1000 tonnes)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper (tonnes)
North America													
Phoenix, Nevada	100%	600	0.10%	680	232,500	0.13%	301,880	233,100	0.13%	302,560	79,000	0.14%	112,560
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA		**600**	**0.10%**	**680**	**232,500**	**0.13%**	**301,880**	**233,100**	**0.13%**	**302,560**	**79,000**	**0.14%**	**112,560**

1) Resources are reported exclusive of reserves. Measured and Indicated Resources (combined) are equivalent to Mineralized Material disclosed in Newmont's Form 10-K filing.
2) Resources are calculated at a copper price of $3.00 or A$3.75 per pound for 2016 unless otherwise noted. Tonnage amounts have been rounded to the nearest 100,000.

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 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 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 4 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 gold and copper 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 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, research and development and exploration. Includes incurred expenses related to projects that are designed to increase or enhance current production and 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 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 production, but rather related to support our corporate structure and fulfill 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 certain 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 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* on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Sustaining capital. We determined sustaining capital as those capital expenditures that are necessary to maintain current 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 production or reserves, are generally 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 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

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Costs Applicable to Sales [1][2][3]	Reclamation Costs [4]	Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration [5]	General and Administrative	Other Expense, Net [6]	Treatment and Refining Costs	Sustaining Capital [7]	All-In Sustaining Costs	Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions) Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
Gold										
Carlin	$ 363	$ 3	$ 8	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ 95	$ 470	430	$ 1,093
Phoenix	89	3	4	—	—	6	6	108	101	1,069
Twin Creeks	108	2	4	1	—	—	17	132	201	657
Long Canyon	25	1	—	—	—	—	1	27	77	351
CC&V	144	2	7	1	—	—	8	162	251	645
Other North America	—	—	17	—	3	—	2	22	—	—
North America	729	11	40	3	3	6	129	921	1,060	869
Yanacocha	253	32	7	2	3	—	20	317	268	1,183
Merian	112	—	8	—	—	—	8	128	228	561
Other South America	—	—	24	6	1	—	—	31	—	—
South America	365	32	39	8	4	—	28	476	496	960
Boddington	269	3	1	—	—	9	26	308	395	780
Tanami	108	1	1	—	—	—	24	134	174	770
Kalgoorlie	107	1	3	—	—	—	8	119	174	684
Other Australia	—	—	11	4	—	—	2	17	—	—
Australia	484	5	16	4	—	9	60	578	743	778
Ahafo	136	3	11	—	2	—	19	171	183	934
Akyem	135	6	1	—	1	—	10	153	258	593
Other Africa	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	17	—	—
Africa	271	9	24	5	3	—	29	341	441	773
Corporate and Other	—	—	26	93	5	—	3	127	—	—
Total Gold	$ 1,849	$ 57	$ 145	$ 113	$ 15	$ 15	$ 249	$ 2,443	2,740	$ 892
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 34	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ 5	$ 41	20	$ 2.05
Boddington	49	1	—	—	—	6	3	59	38	1.55
Total Copper	$ 83	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 7	$ 8	$ 100	58	$ 1.72
Consolidated	$ 1,932	$ 59	$ 145	$ 113	$ 15	$ 22	$ 257	$ 2,543		

1) Excludes *Depreciation and amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation*.
2) Includes by-product credits of $29.
3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $27 at Carlin, $11 at Twin Creeks, $30 at Yanacocha, $13 at Ahafo and $5 at Akyem.
4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $42 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $17.
5) *Advanced projects, research and development* and *Exploration* of $10 at Long Canyon, $5 at Ahafo, $8 at Tanami, $5 at Yanacocha and $5 at Akyem are recorded in “Other” of the respective region for development projects.
6) *Other expense, net* is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of $8, acquisition costs of $5 and write-downs of $3.
7) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and changes in accrued capital, totaling $106. The following are major development projects: Merian, Long Canyon, Tanami expansions, Subika Underground and Ahafo mill expansion.

All-in sustaining costs

Years Ended December 31, 2016	Costs Applicable to Sales [1][2][3]	Reclamation Costs [4]	Advanced Projects, Research and Development 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	$ 797	$ 5	$ 19	$ 5	$ —	$ —	$ 163	$ 989	944	$ 1,048
Phoenix	164	5	1	1	1	8	12	192	205	937
Twin Creeks	234	3	8	1	—	—	33	279	455	613
Long Canyon [7]	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	22	227
CC&V	216	4	11	2	—	—	10	243	391	621
Other North America	—	—	32	—	5	—	7	44	—	—
North America	1,415	17	71	9	6	8	226	1,752	2,017	869
Yanacocha	493	57	35	7	—	—	82	674	637	1,058
Merian [8]	34	—	3	—	—	—	—	37	99	374
Other South America	—	—	57	6	—	—	—	63	—	—
South America	527	57	95	13	—	—	82	774	736	1,052
Boddington	530	6	1	—	—	22	51	610	787	775
Tanami	238	3	13	—	—	—	85	339	459	739
Kalgoorlie	257	5	5	—	—	7	19	293	378	775
Other Asia Pacific	—	—	8	15	5	—	6	34	—	—
Asia Pacific	1,025	14	27	15	5	29	161	1,276	1,624	786
Ahafo	313	6	28	—	1	—	54	402	349	1,152
Akyem	235	8	8	—	1	—	24	276	473	584
Other Africa	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	7	—	—
Africa	548	14	38	5	2	—	78	685	822	833
Corporate and Other	—	—	51	190	3	—	10	254	—	—
Total Gold	$ 3,515	$ 102	$ 282	$ 232	$ 16	$ 37	$ 557	$ 4,741	5,199	$ 912
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 99	$ 3	$ —	$ 1	$ —	$ 3	$ 9	$ 115	40	$ 2.88
Boddington	126	1	—	—	—	13	12	152	76	2.00
Total Copper	$ 225	$ 4	$ —	$ 1	$ —	$ 16	$ 21	$ 267	116	$ 2.30
Consolidated	$ 3,740	$ 106	$ 282	$ 233	$ 16	$ 53	$ 578	$ 5,008		

1) Excludes *Depreciation and amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation*.
2) Includes by-product credits of $50.
3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $117 at Yanacocha, $77 at Carlin, $71 at Ahafo and $18 at Twin Creeks. Total stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments at Yanacocha of $151 were adjusted above by $32 related to a significant write-down of recoverable ounces at the La Quinua Leach Pad in the third quarter of 2016.
4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $75 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $31.
5) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of $32 and acquisition costs of $10.
6) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest, and the increase in accrued capital, totaling $555. The following are major development projects during the period: Merian, Long Canyon and the CC&V and Tanami expansions.
7) Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration incurred at Long Canyon prior to reaching commercial production in November 2016 of $20 is included in Other North America.
8) Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration incurred at Merian prior to reaching commercial production in October 2016 of $21 is included in Other South America.

All-in sustaining costs

Years Ended December 31, 2015	Costs Applicable to Sales [1][2][3]	Reclamation Costs [4]	Advanced Projects, Research and Development 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	$ 790	$ 4	$ 16	$ 7	$ —	$ —	$ 188	$ 1,005	886	$ 1,134
Phoenix	163	4	2	2	1	8	15	195	199	980
Twin Creeks	246	4	8	2	2	—	47	309	473	653
CC&V [7]	44	2	3	—	—	—	7	56	82	683
Other North America [8]	—	—	30	—	3	—	8	41	—	—
North America	1,243	14	59	11	6	8	265	1,606	1,640	979
Yanacocha	564	97	37	15	3	—	97	813	924	880
Other South America [9]	—	—	58	4	2	—	—	64	—	—
South America	564	97	95	19	5	—	97	877	924	949
Boddington	570	9	2	—	—	24	47	652	816	799
Tanami	225	3	7	1	—	—	78	314	434	724
Waihi [10]	55	2	3	—	—	—	3	63	116	543
Kalgoorlie	272	5	3	1	—	5	21	307	318	965
Other Asia Pacific	—	—	5	17	14	—	6	42	—	—
Asia Pacific	1,122	19	20	19	14	29	155	1,378	1,684	818
Ahafo	206	7	24	1	1	—	57	296	332	892
Akyem	212	6	8	—	—	—	44	270	472	572
Other Africa	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	11	—	—
Africa	418	13	34	10	1	—	101	577	804	718
Corporate and Other	—	—	72	181	10	—	10	273	—	—
Total Gold	$ 3,347	$ 143	$ 280	$ 240	$ 36	$ 37	$ 628	$ 4,711	5,052	$ 933
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 91	$ 3	$ 1	$ 1	$ —	$ 3	$ 9	$ 108	47	$ 2.30
Boddington	140	2	1	—	—	15	11	169	82	2.06
Total Copper	$ 231	$ 5	$ 2	$ 1	$ —	$ 18	$ 20	$ 277	129	$ 2.15
Consolidated	$ 3,578	$ 148	$ 282	$ 241	$ 36	$ 55	$ 648	$ 4,988		

1) Excludes *Depreciation and amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation*.
2) Includes by-product credits of $45.
3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $116 at Carlin, $14 at Twin Creeks, $77 at Yanacocha and $19 at Boddington.
4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $74 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $74.
5) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring costs and other of $34, the Ghana Investment Agreement payment of $27 and acquisition costs of $19.
6) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest, and the decrease in accrued capital, totaling $663. The following are major development projects during the period: Turf Vent Shaft, Merian, Long Canyon and the CC&V expansion project.
7) The Company acquired the CC&V gold mining business on August 3, 2015.
8) Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration incurred at Long Canyon of $22 is included in Other North America.
9) Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration incurred at Merian of $12 were previously included in Corporate and Other is included in Other South America.
10) On October 29, 2015, the Company sold the Waihi mine.

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 or about February 21, 2017, and Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 25, 2017, and disclosure in the Company's other recent SEC filings.

1. 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 July 25, 2017. Outlook is based upon certain assumptions, including, but not limited to, metal prices, oil prices, certain exchange rates and other assumptions. For example, 2017 Outlook assumes $1,200/oz Au, $2.50/lb Cu, $0.75 USD/AUD exchange rate and $55/barrel WTI; AISC and CAS estimates do not include inflation, for the remainder of the year. Production, AISC and capital estimates exclude projects that have not yet been approved. 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. 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.

2. Historical AISC or All-in sustaining cost is a non-GAAP metric. See slides 38 to 41 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), reclamation 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 1 above.

3. Full Potential cost savings or Full Potential improvements as used in this presentation are considered operating measures provided for illustrative purposes, and should not be considered GAAP or non-GAAP financial measures. Global Full Potential savings/improvements amounts are estimates utilized by management that represent estimated cumulative incremental value realized as a result of Full Potential projects implemented and are based upon both cost savings and efficiencies that have been monetized for purposes of the estimation. Because Full Potential savings/improvements estimates reflect differences between certain actual costs incurred and management estimates of costs that would have been incurred in the absence of the Full Potential program, such estimates are necessarily imprecise and are based on numerous judgments and assumptions.

4. Key statistics included on slides 25-29 in the Appendix represent attributable production, consolidated unit CAS and AISC, and consolidated total capital expenditures on an accrual basis.

5. Reserves and Resources included on slides 25-29 in the Appendix represent Proven and Probable Reserves, Measured and Indicated and Inferred Resources. See also note 6 below.

6. 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 21, 2017 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, 2016. See slides 35 – 37 for Reserves and Resource tables.

Tour participants are reminded that the cautionary note on slide 2 and the endnotes listed above on this slide should also be considered in connection with the poster board presentation at the tour stops, which follows.

Long Canyon Site Tour

Storyboards

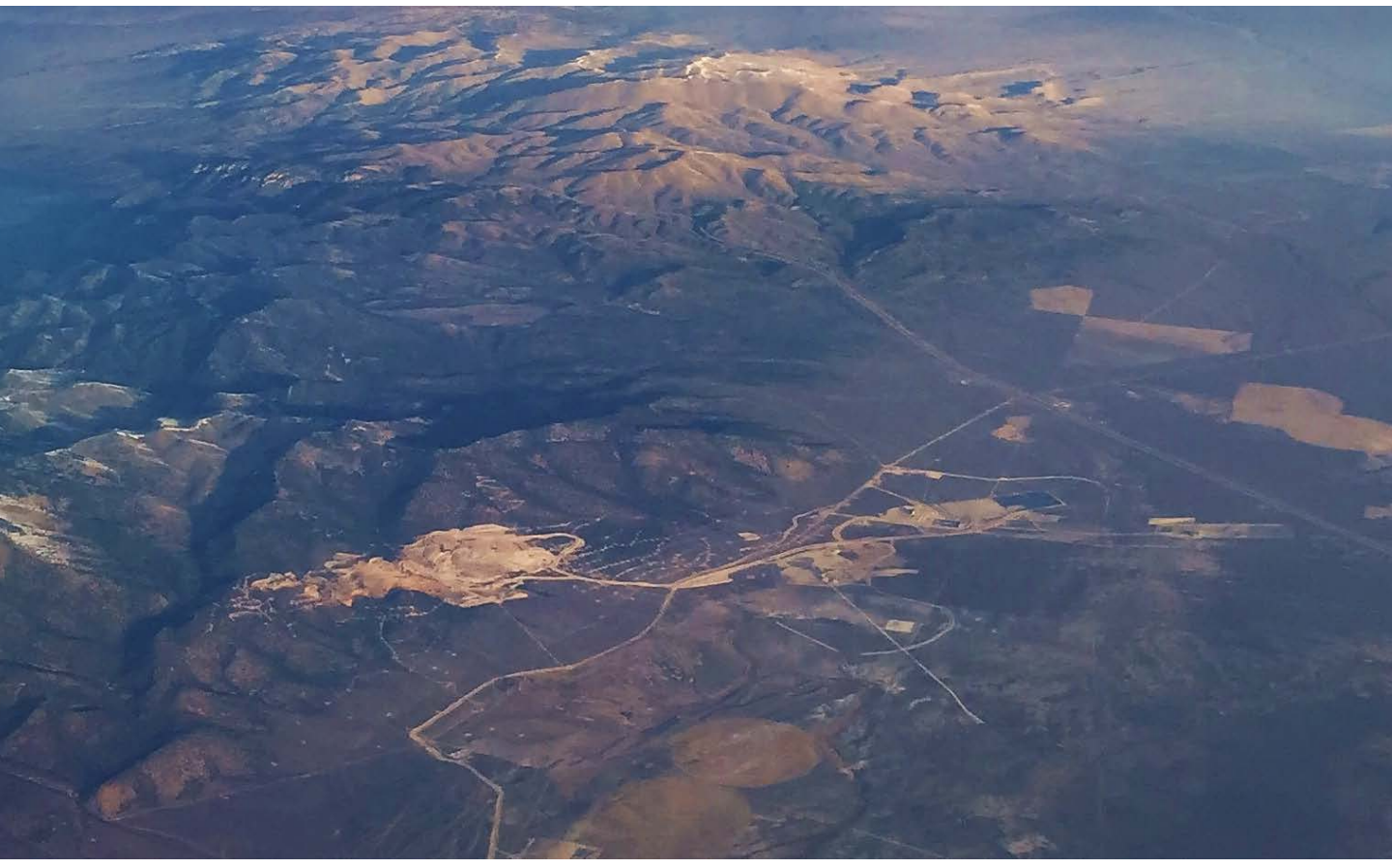


September 2017

North America overview

Clear strategic priorities set to safely improve value

- Step change in underlying safety culture and performance
- Arresting unit cost increases and improving commercial culture
- Harnessing fit-for-purpose technology to enhance productivity & sustainability
- Delivering efficiencies by operating assets as an integrated business
- Adding value-accretive reserves to secure a robust long-term profile
- Improving leadership effectiveness, succession planning and diversity
- Leveraging stakeholder relationships to benefit value and risk management



Long Canyon Phase 1

Delivered on time and below budget – value exceeds business case

How we got started

- Business case ~17% IRR*
- Feb 2015 – funding approved
- May 2016 – first ore on heap leach
- Nov 2016 – commercial production

Where we are now

- Current case >26% IRR*
- Zero harm to date
- Exceeding cost and production targets
- Strong sustainability performance

Opportunities

- Full Potential improvements progressing on several fronts
  - Mine: reduced sample, haulage optimization, pit re-sequencing
  - Plant: lime and cyanide optimization, leach pad modeling software



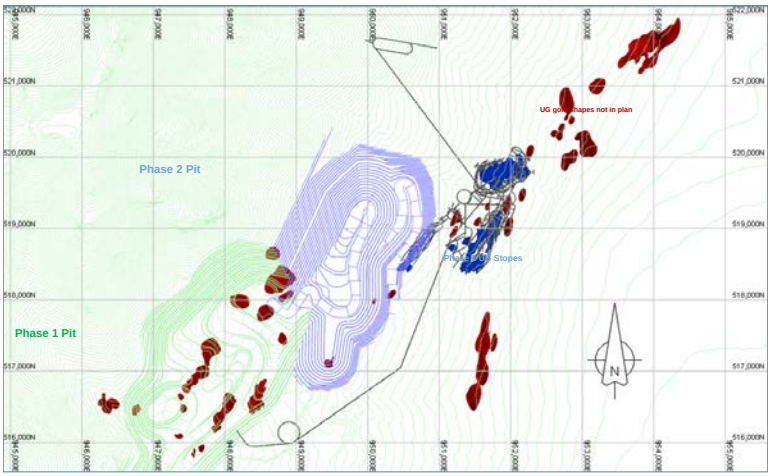
** IRRs stated at $1200/oz gold*

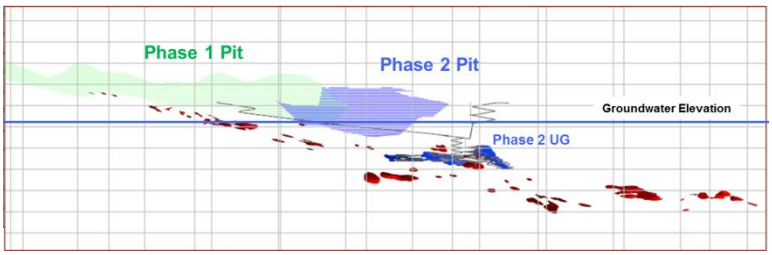
Long Canyon Phase 2

Next phase develops deeper extensions and reaches below water table

Stage 1 – scoping:

- Open pit (OP) expansion
- Start of underground (UG)
- Continued heap leaching
- Potential for small oxide mill
- Power supply options
- Phase 2 production split between open pit and underground
- Development in early 2020s





Sustainability considerations

- Managing regional water impacts
- Optimizing power supply
- Protecting native fish species
- Strong stakeholder engagement
- Positive permitting track record

Opportunities

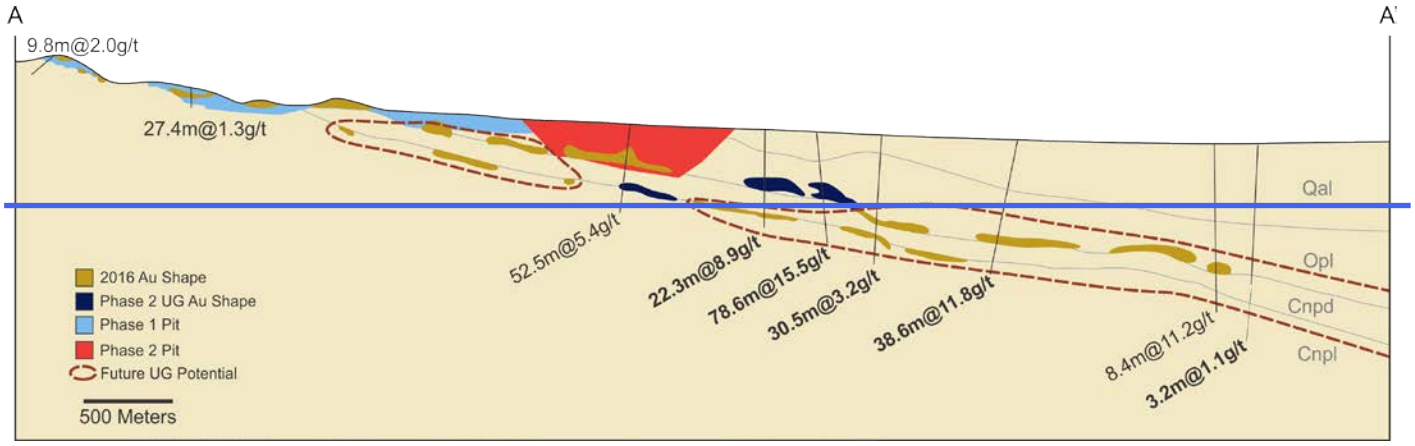
- Optimizing the business case – capital, schedule, production, costs
- Leveraging existing personnel and infrastructure
- Accelerating Reserve & Resource addition via UG drilling platforms

Long Canyon district potential

Realizing the investment case

- Reserves and Resources of 3.2*Moz - with strong exploration upside
- Numerous district targets; active exploration focused on most prospective
- Phase 2 surface/UG; East Zone; additional NE UG zones
- Mineralization open in all directions
- Phase 2 surface/UG allows transition to Phase 3/4 UG





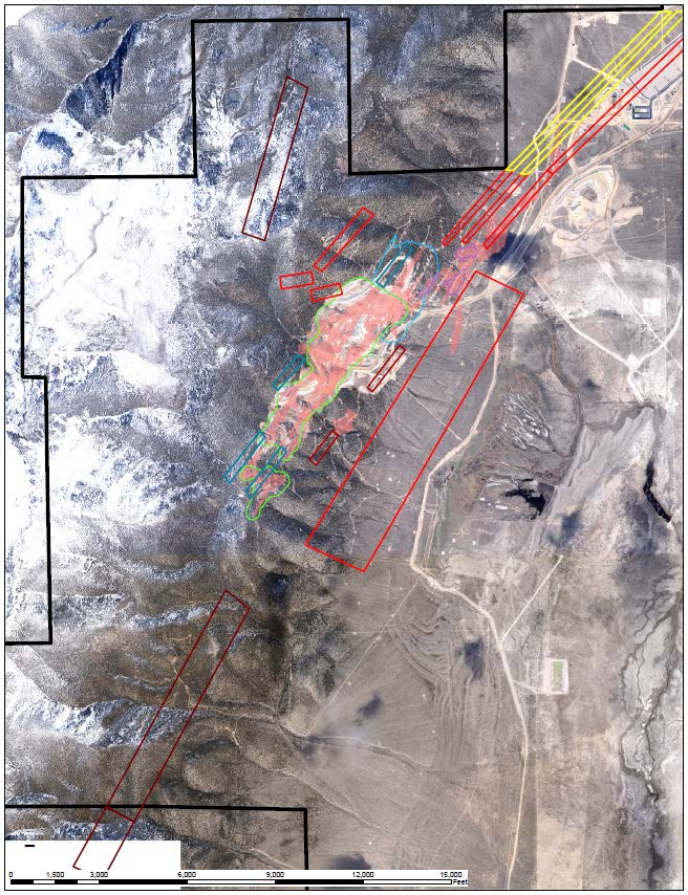
Comprising 1.17 Moz Proven & Probable Reserves of 17.5 Mt at 2.09 g/t; Resources are 1.64 Moz Measured & Indicated of 14.5 Mt at 3.52 g/t and 0.38 Moz Inferred of 6.4 Mt at 1.86 g/t; Please refer to Endnote 6

Long Canyon district potential

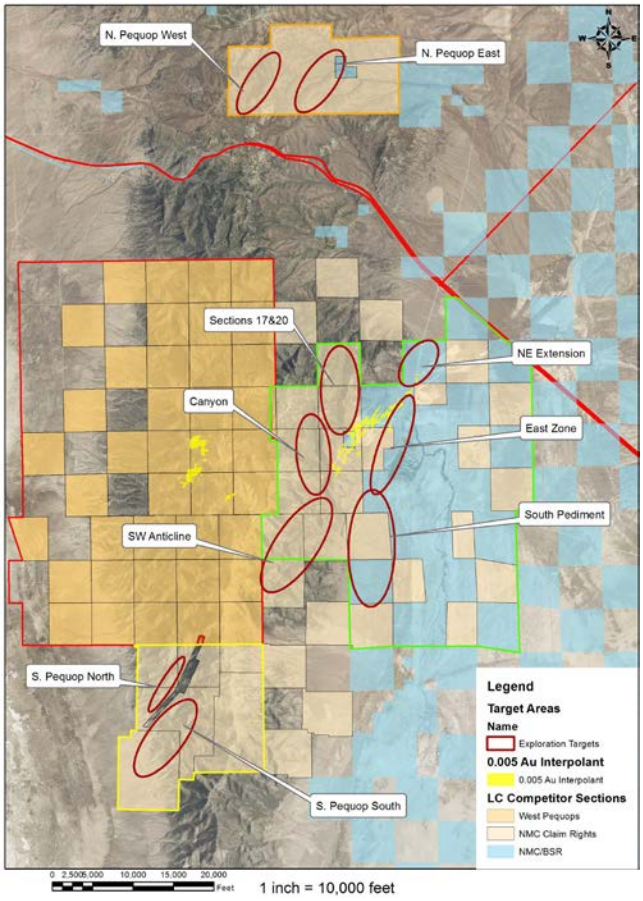
Leveraging Newmont's exploration expertise

- Targeting leverages expertise in geophysics, geochemistry and geologic modeling
- Drilling in-progress or planned for all perimeter and outboard targets
- Current mineralization over 5 km with additional drilling planned for NE extensions

Phase 2 – the bridge to the future



Developing regional targets



Mining overview



Vital Statistics	
Phase 1 pit bottom (meters)	1,737
Permitted area (acres)	3,380
Employees	250
Current mine life	2021
Current process life	2024
Concurrent reclamation	ongoing

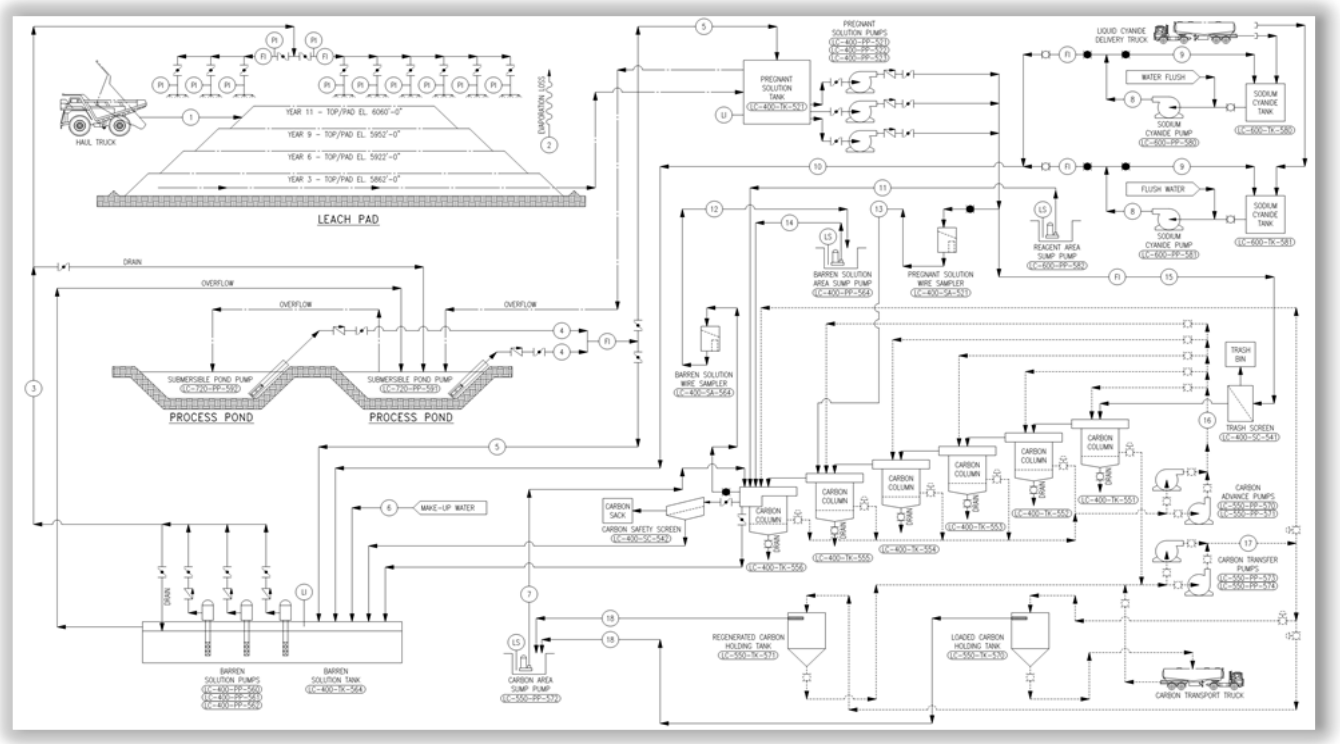
Mining	H1-2017
Total open pit (Mtonnes)	**15.9**
Leach (Mtonnes)	**2.3**
Waste (Mtonnes)	**13.7**
Production (Koz)	**77**
LOM grade (g/t)	**2.09**
LOM strip ratio	**7.5:1**





Equipment	
CAT Minestar fleet dispatch	
DSS fatigue monitoring	
Equipment condition monitoring	
12	CAT 793 haul trucks
2	Hitachi EX3600 shovels
4	Atlas Copco DML drills

Processing overview



Vital Statistics	
Throughput (liters/sec)	**~160**
LOM recovery	**~77%**
Plant efficiency	**>98%**
CN concentration (Kg/t soln)	**0.15**
Carbon handling / processing at Carlin	



Carlin
Site Tour

Storyboards



September 2017

Carlin overview

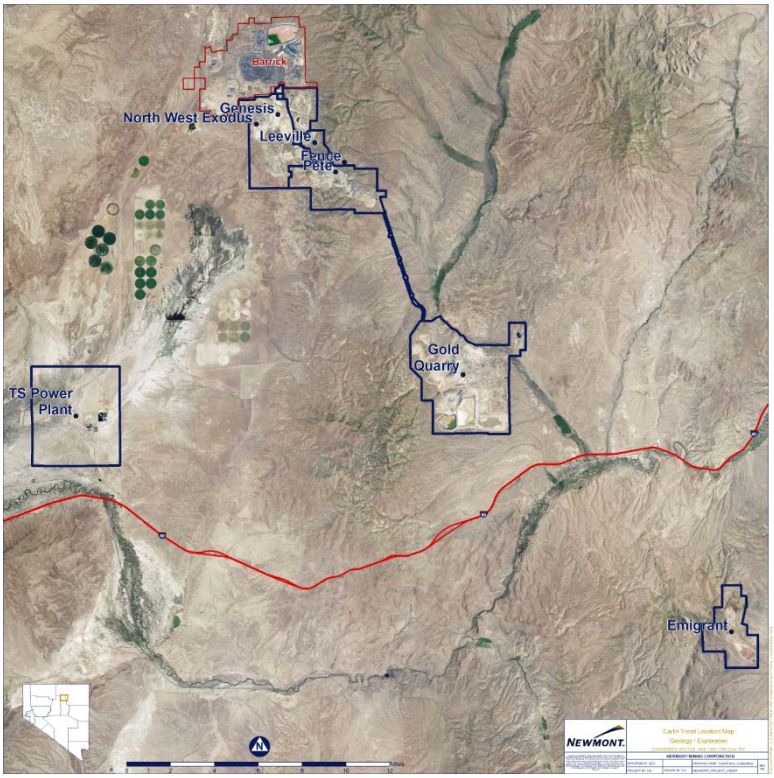
Region's largest operating complex operating profitably since 1965

Overview

- 3 open pit (OP) mines
- 4 underground (UG) mines
- Mill 5 – medium grade and transitional ore
- Mill 6 – high grade refractory ore
- Heap leach – lower grade ore
- Superior land position – 250k acres
- Innovative ground control solutions

Opportunities

- Ongoing Full Potential improvements
  - Mine planning and ore control
  - Processing efficiency and CC&V cons
  - Autonomous/remote operations
  - Centralized asset health monitoring
- Profitable growth
  - UG (e.g., NW Exodus) and laybacks



Mining overview



Vital Statistics	
Permitted area (acres)	33,554
Employees	2,028
Current mine life	2028
Current process life	2035
Concurrent reclamation	ongoing

Mining	H1-2017
Total (Mtonnes)	**39.2**
Leach (Mtonnes)	**12.5**
Waste (Mtonnes)	**25.2**
Production (Koz)	**432**
LOM grade (g/t)	**1.12**
LOM strip ratio	**3:1**



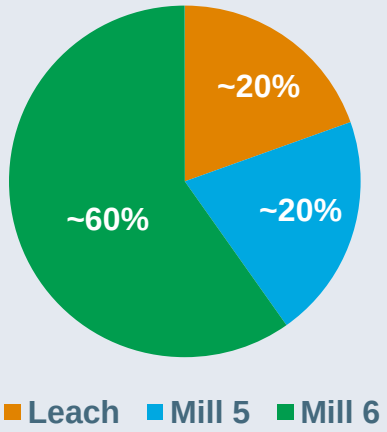


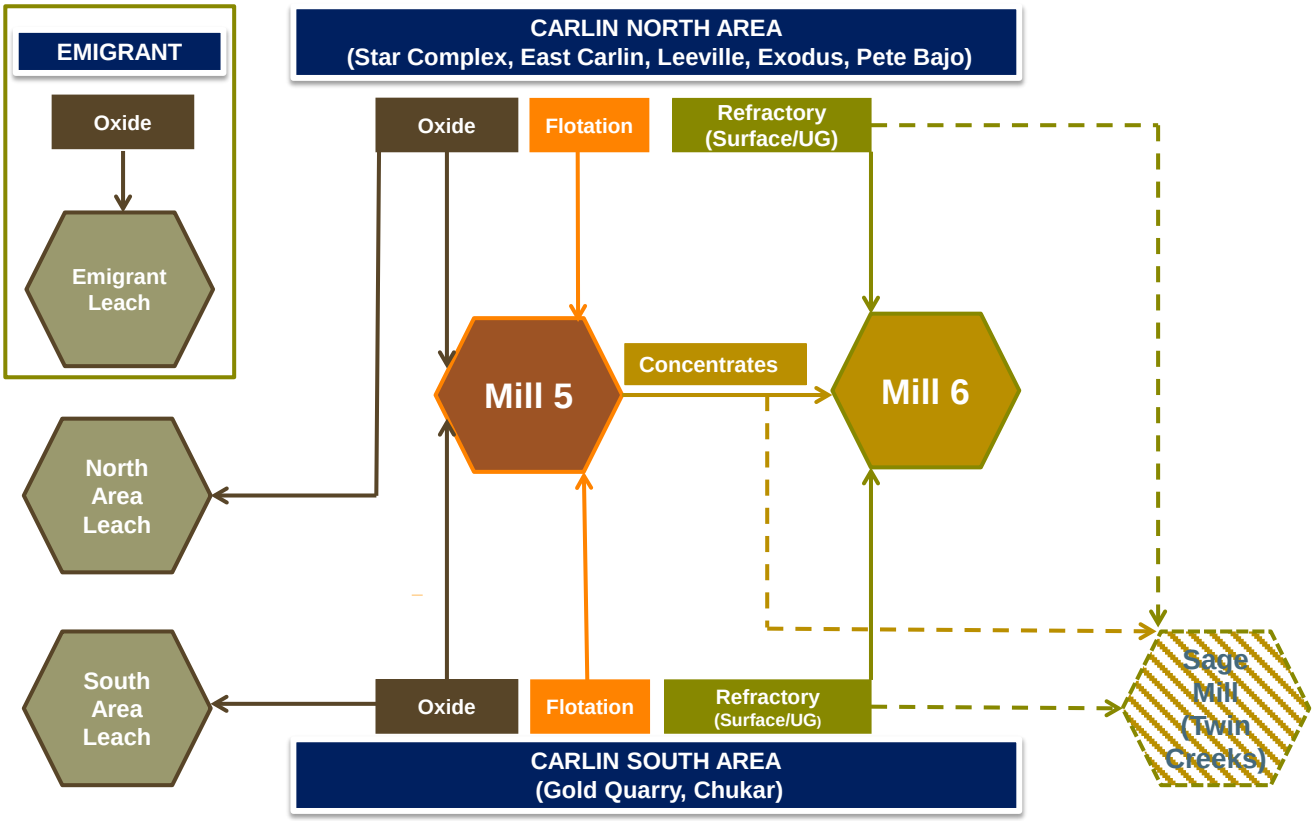
Equipment	
CAT Minestar fleet dispatch	
DSS fatigue monitoring	
3	Loaders
53	Haul trucks
6	Shovels
9	Drills

Processing overview

Vital Statistics H1 2017	Mill 5	Mill 6
Leach ore to pad (Mtonnes)	12.5	
Mill throughput (Mtonnes)	2.1	1.5
Feed grade (g/t)	1.5	7.1
Recovery	49%	86%
Plant availability	94%	85%

Production by process (Koz)



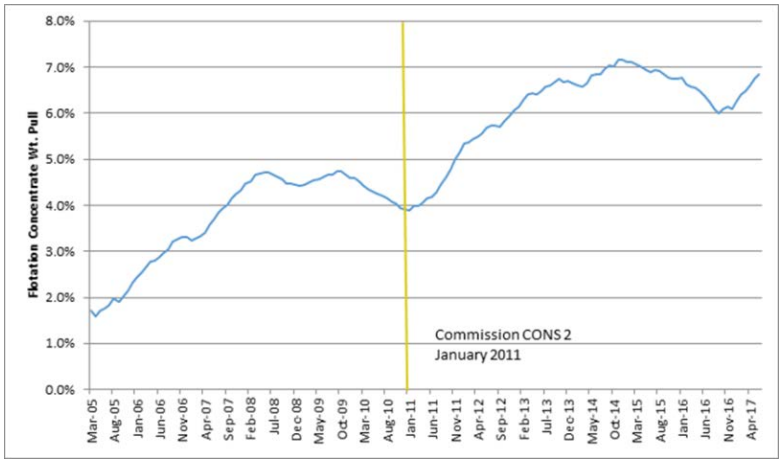


Mill 5 concentrate production

Mill 5 is a flotation plant which produces gold-containing sulfide-sulfur concentrate, which is fuel for the roaster (Mill 6) and the autoclave (Twin Creeks)

Flotation plant improvement

- Flotation plant commissioned in 2005
- Plant output reached a ceiling in 2008-09; more concentrate was needed
- Filter Plant Expansion was completed in Q1/2011
- Concentrate production has steadily increased



Nine years of continuous improvement

Current Full Potential projects

- Upgrade Visiofroth Flotation Control
- Inert Gas Flotation
  - Based on Newmont's N2TEC flotation technology
  - Plant trials showing promising results with N_2/CO_2 blend
  - Determining business case for future implementation

Mill 6 continues to outperform

A history of continuous improvement since start-up

History

- Plant Design: 2.4 Mtonnes
- 2016 Production: 3.0 Mtonnes

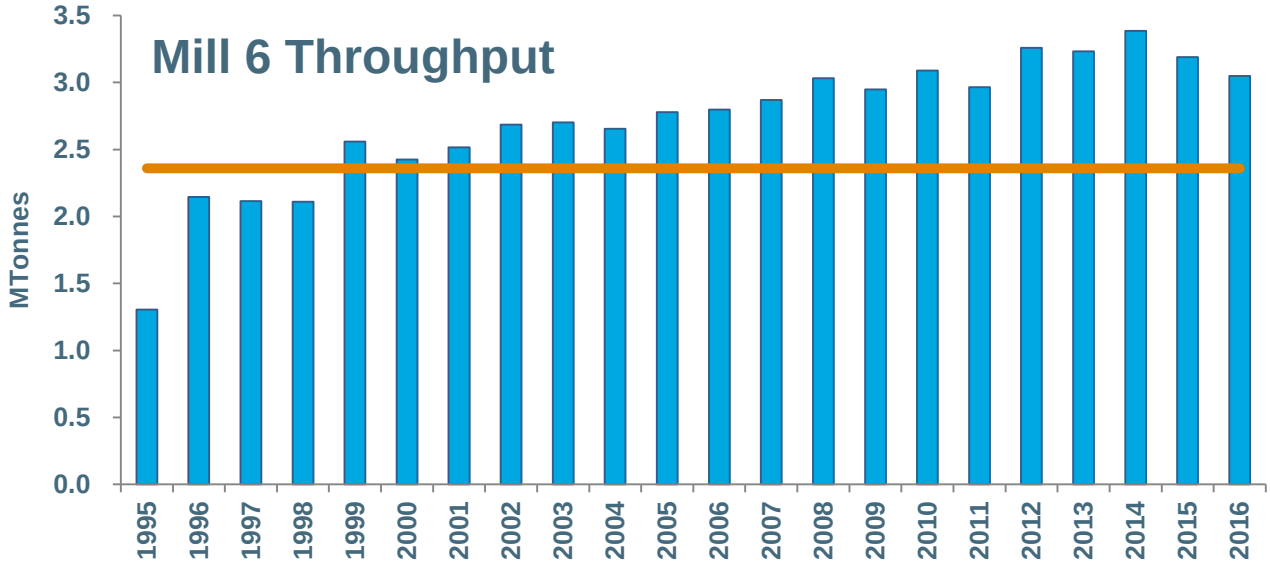
Ongoing Improvements

- Grinding Improvements
- Crushing (Size Camera – Equipment)
- Grit chute
- Fan



Future Full Potential Projects

- Calcine Coolers throughput
- Resolve quench system scaling
- Increase oxygen plant capacity
- Modify permits for throughput and fan capacity



Carlin Underground

Storyboards



September 2017

Mining overview – underground



Vital Statistics	FY 2016
Total Employees	800
Mine Life	2028
UG drift (Km)	229

	FY 2016	H1 2017
Ore (Mtonnes)	2.4	1.2
Waste (Mtonnes)	1.2	0.7
Production (Koz)	540	276
Average grade (g/t)	8.5	8.7
Development (Km)	25	13
Backfill (Mtonnes)	2.0	1.0



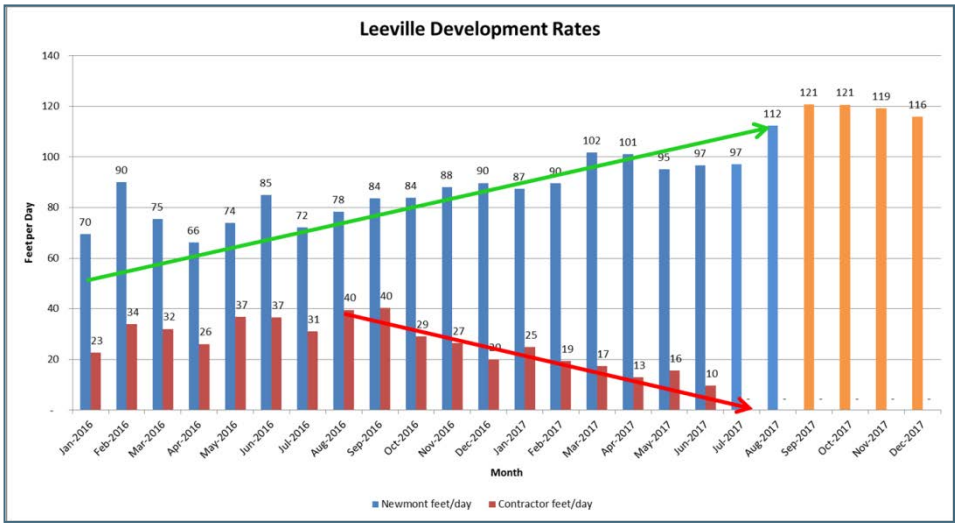


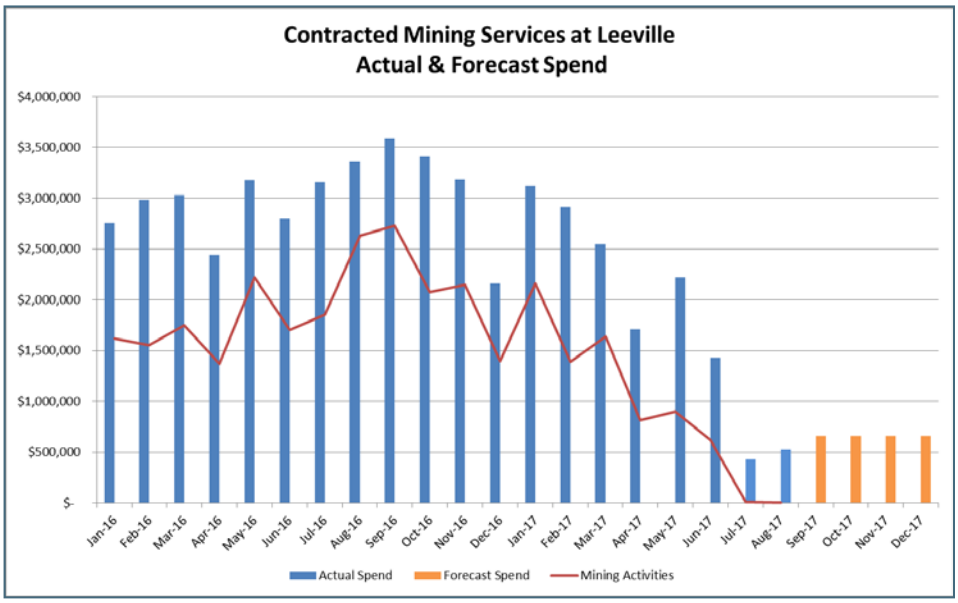
Equipment	
PITRAM dispatch system	
18	Loaders (total)
4	Semi-autonomous loaders
24	Haul trucks
7	Production drills
17	Bolters
7	Jumbos

Full Potential – Carlin UG

Example – Leeville used Full Potential to focus on underground development and contract mining spending

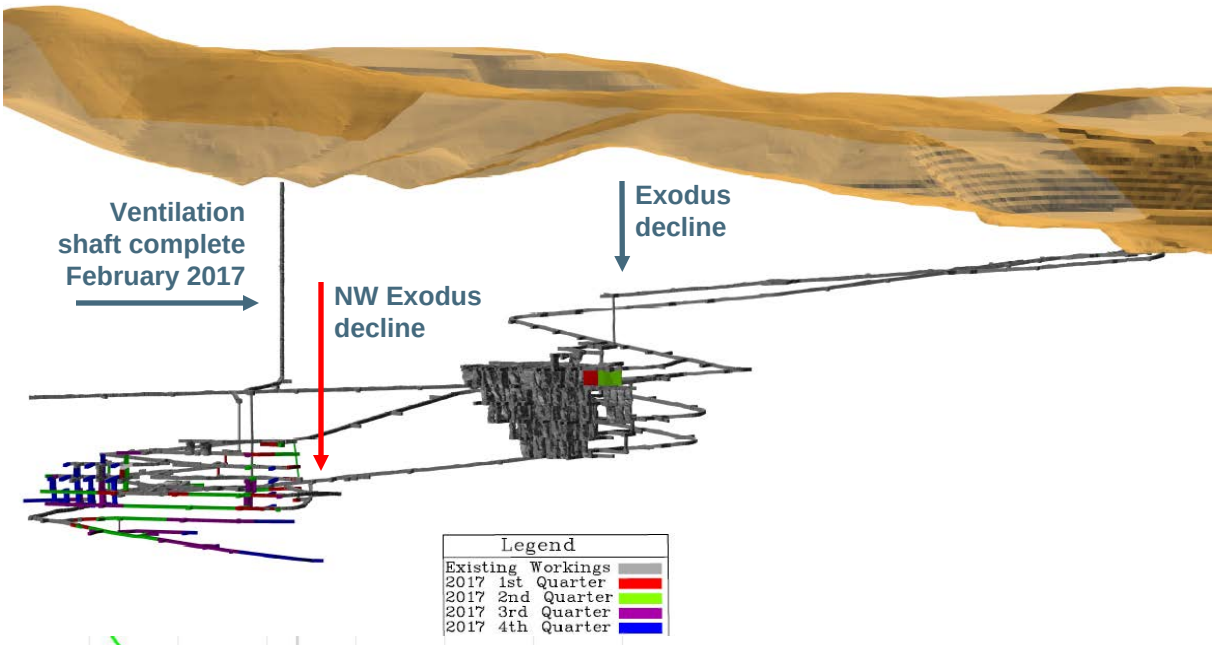
- In the last 12 months (Sep 2016 to Aug 2017), Newmont increased self-performed development rates by 33%
- Reduction in contractor development and associated spending
- Expected 2017 total annual savings ~$20 million

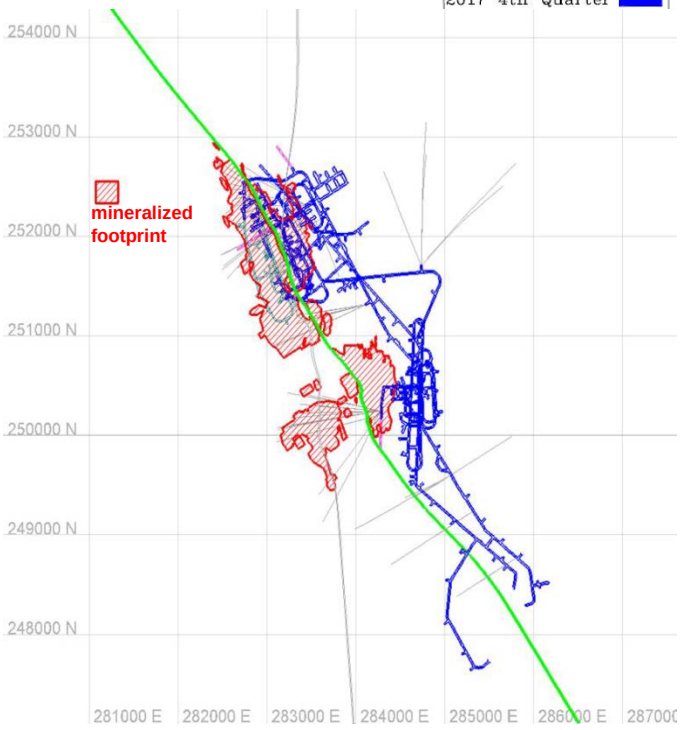




Northwest Exodus progressing on track

Fans commissioned – designed for autonomous equipment





Key to growth strategy

- Extends mine life by 7+ years
- Improves Carlin AISC
- ~90% complete by end of 2017
- Revision to mine plan advances ore into 2017 and improves Mill 6 feed

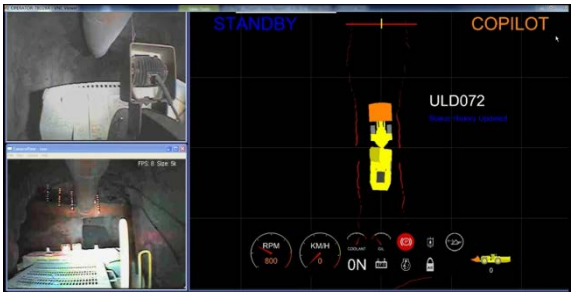
Opportunities

- Expansion in multiple directions
- Drifting and drilling planned for 2018

Mine monitoring & control – Carlin UG

Semi–autonomous equipment

- Significant safety, ergonomics, and health improvements
- 10-20% productivity gains
- Reduction in equipment & drift damage





Successful Pilot trials

- NW Exodus designed & setup to accommodate semi-autonomous operations
- Successfully operated from the surface
- Successfully operated two machines with one operator
- Transitioning Leeville to Semi-Autonomous stope production

Technology – looking forward

- Semi-autonomous drilling
- Fleet / Task Management Systems
- Assisted-Guidance Haulage
- Ventilation-on-Demand
- Underground Asset Health
- Centralized control stations

Leeville rehabilitation nearly complete

Predictive approach to challenging geotechnical issues

- Drilling data reinterpreted to better predict conditions, requirements
- Updated mining methods, designs, and sequence
- Installed micro seismic monitoring system



Leading in innovation

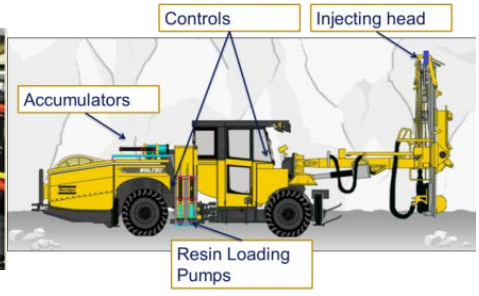
- Designed and implemented long-term ground support systems
- Designed and developed new Nevada bolts (Newmont patent)
- New coating developed for inflatable bolts
- Cable bolts and mechanized cable bolter
- Developing new resin injection system; next step – mechanization
- SchoGun Head (Newmont patent)

What's next

- ~14 miles of rehabilitation completed; backlog complete in Q3 2017
- New structural geology models under development
- Ongoing monitoring and maintenance







Carlin Trend potential

Developing the next generation of underground operations

Rita-K /Pete Bajo

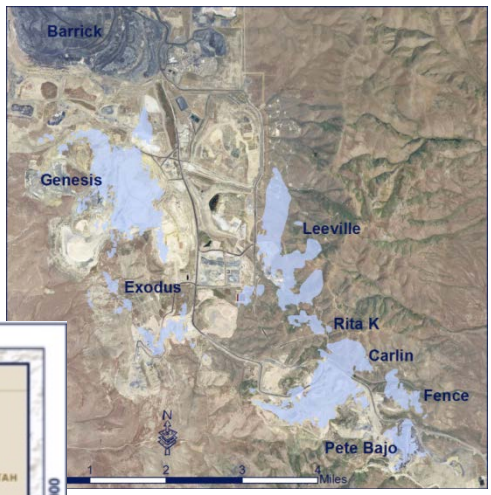
- Carlin's next multi-million ounce underground

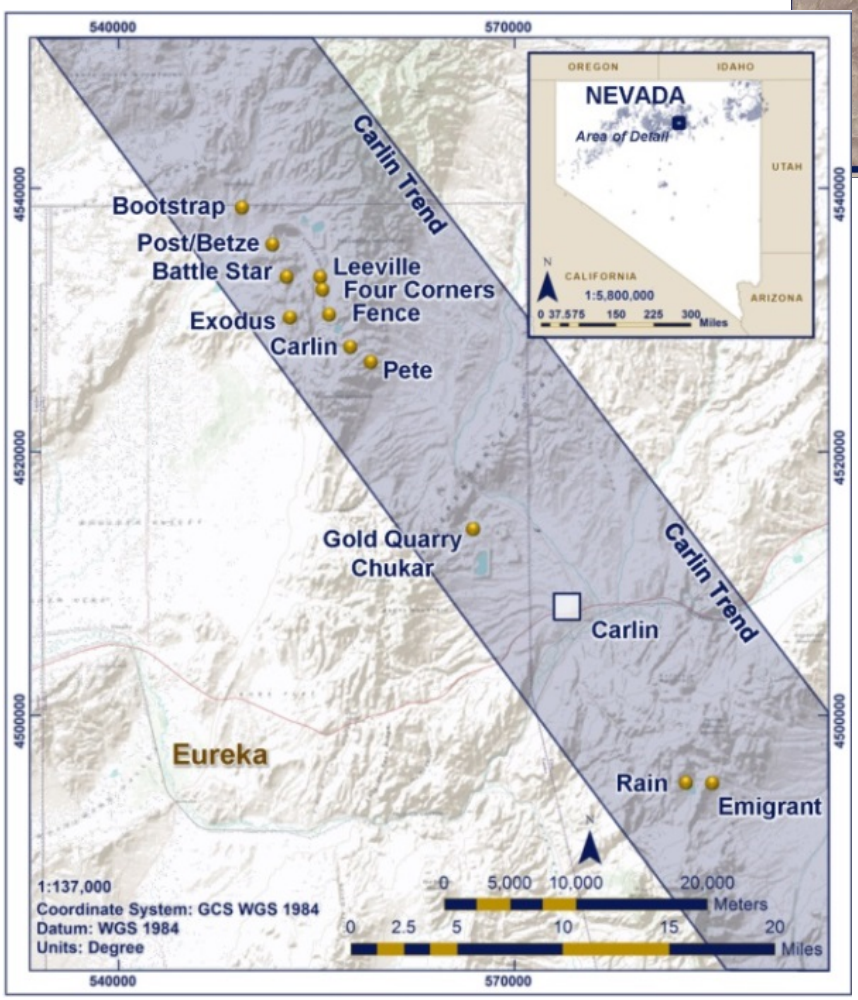
Northwest Exodus

- Developing a major high grade deposit

Leeville

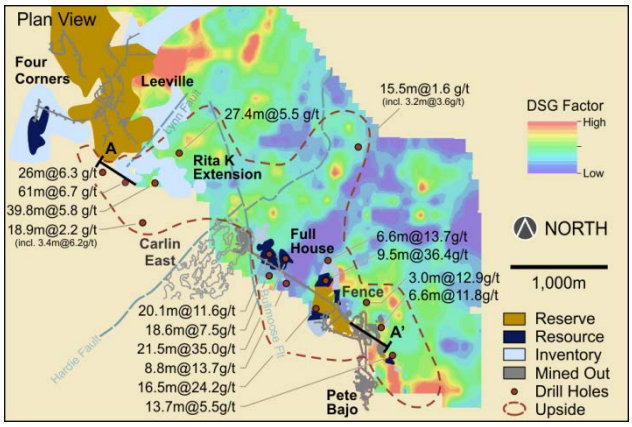
- Mineralization remains open

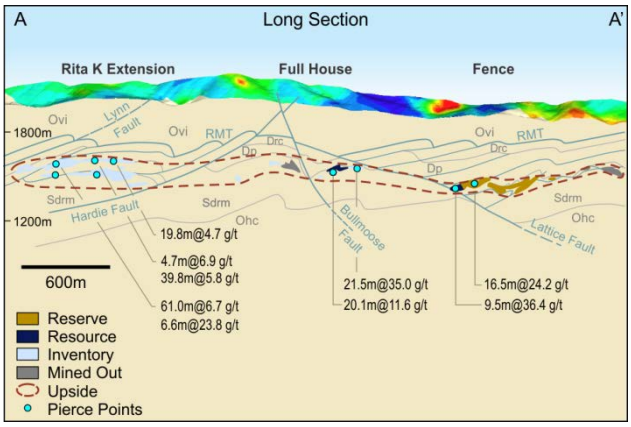




Next generation UG resource

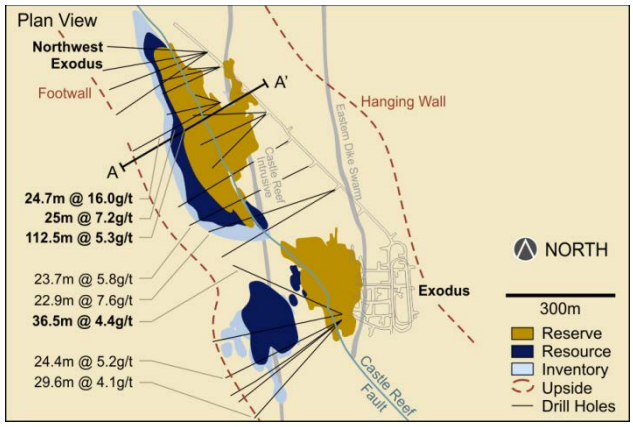
Developing the next multimillion-ounce underground

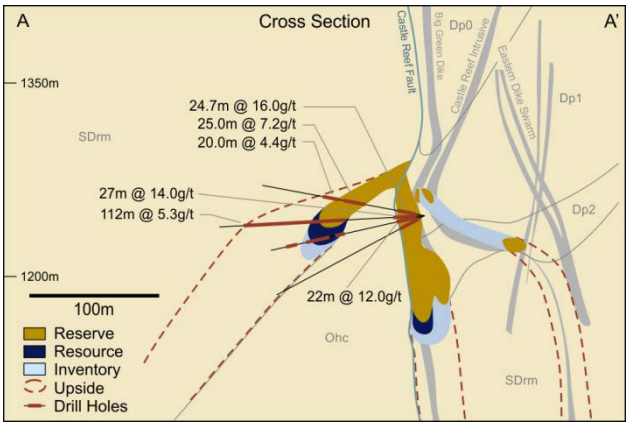




- *Reserves: 0.4 Moz (1.5 Mt at 7.9 g/t); Resource: 0.5 Moz (2.1 Mt at 7.4 g/t)
- 0.2 Moz Reserves and 0.2 Moz Resource additions in 2016
- Extended mineralization around Rita K, Full House, Fence and Pete Bajo

NW Exodus – growing into major high grade deposit





- **Reserves: 0.8 Moz (3.2 Mt @ 8.1 g/t Au); Resource: 0.3 Moz (1.7 Mt @ 6.1 g/t Au)
- 0.1 Moz Reserves and 0.2 Moz Resource additions in 2016
- 45% of Inventory converted to R&R; half of +4.0km target drill tested

For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6
**Reserves & Resources for Pete Bajo, Full House and Fence. Resource represents measured & indicated (0.2Moz) and inferred (0.3Moz)*
***Represents Reserves & Resources for Exodus complexder*