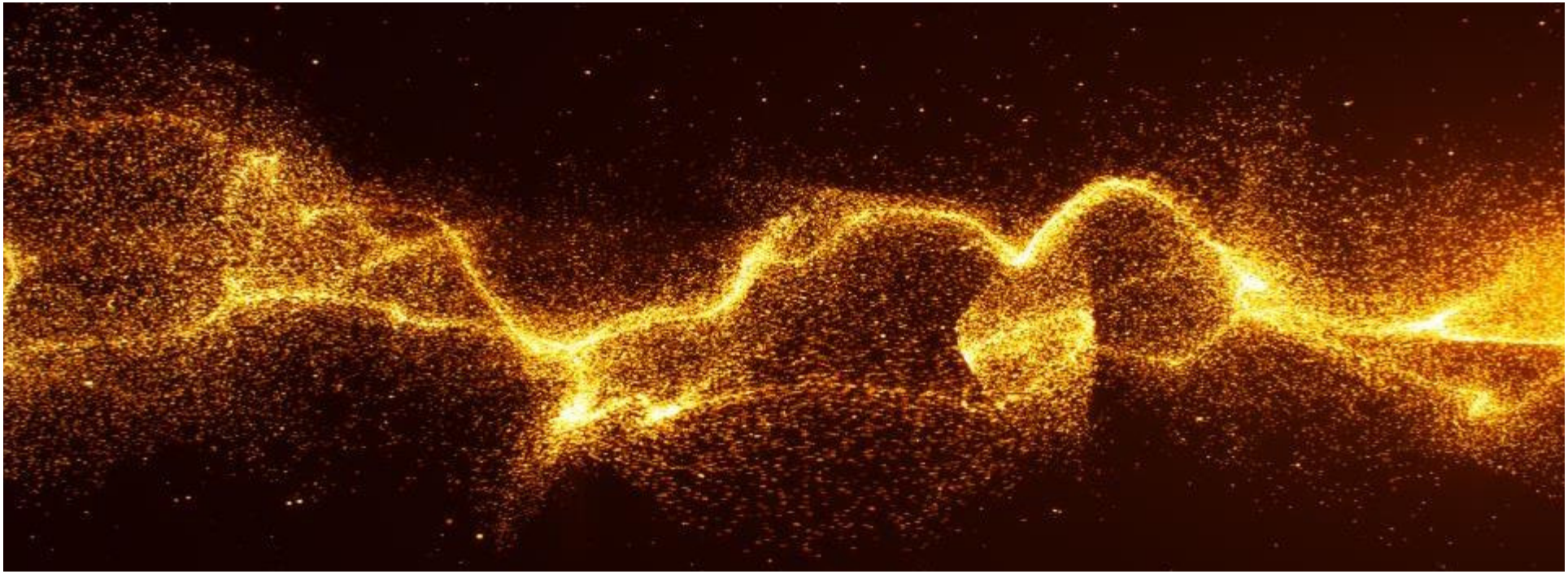
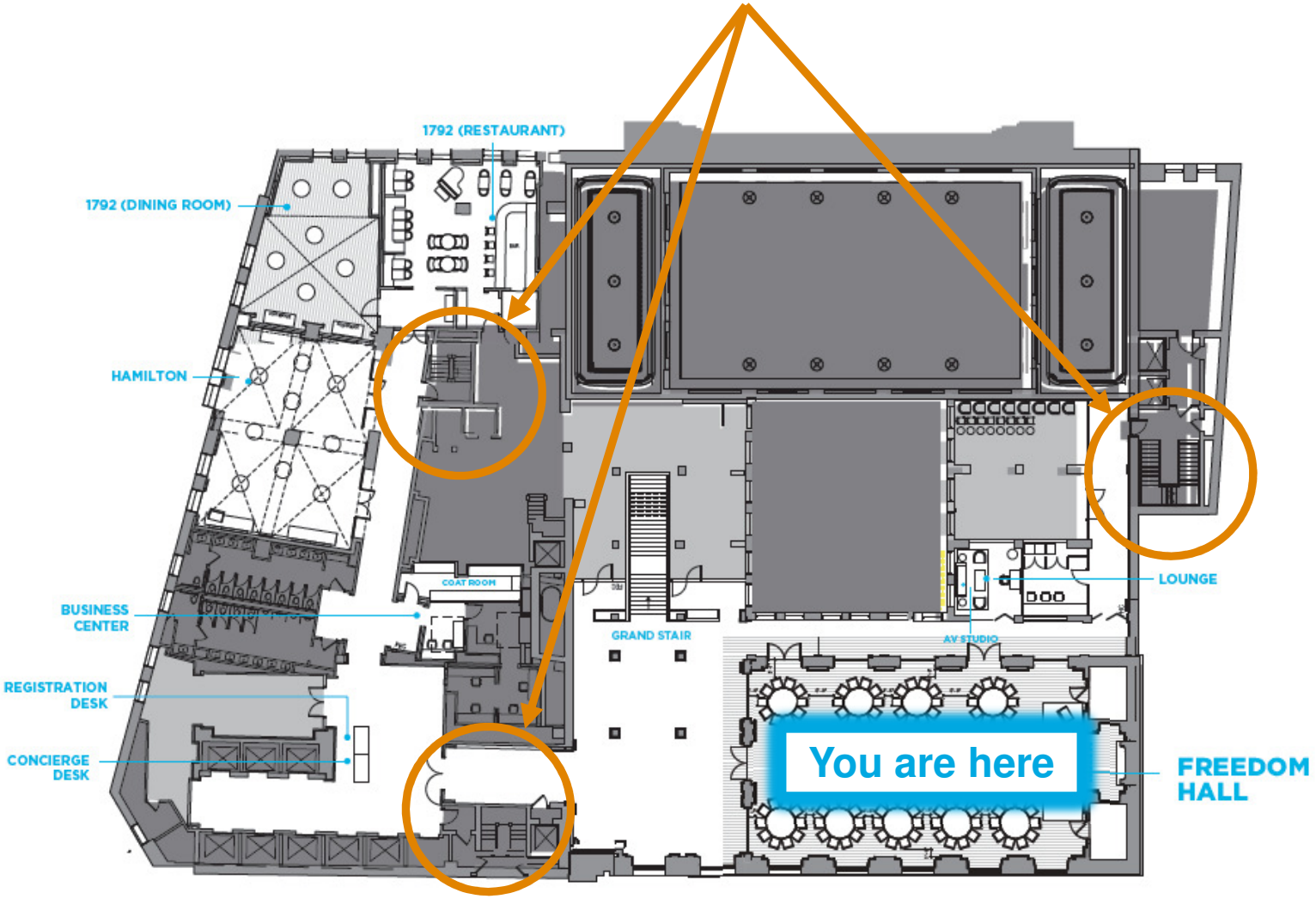
Newmont Investor Day

December 6, 2017



Safety briefing

New York Stock Exchange Floor 7 – emergency exits

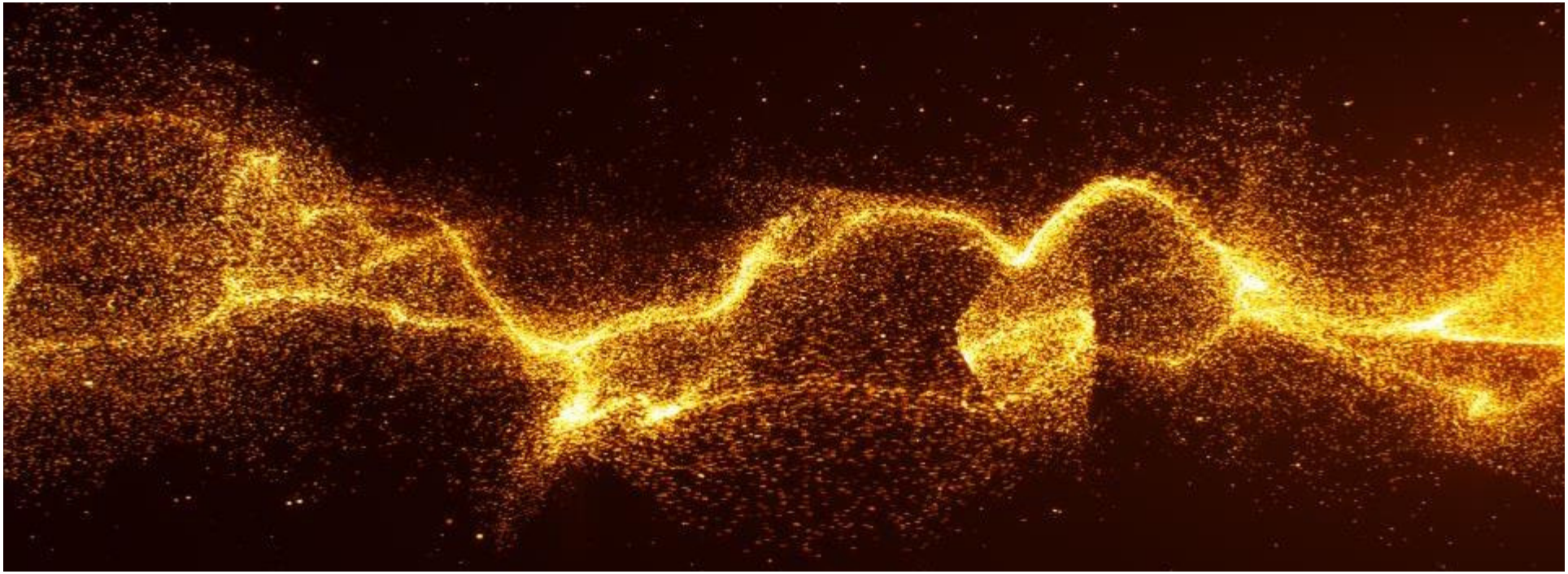


Cautionary statement

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. Forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance and financial condition, and often contain words such as "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seek," "see," "will," "would," “estimate,” “future,” “forecast,” “outlook,” “guidance,” “potential,” “possible”, "target," “preliminary,” or “range”. 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, development capital and sustaining capital; (iv) estimates of future cost reductions, value improvements, and efficiencies, including, without limitation, in connection with full potential and innovation; (v) expectations regarding the development, growth, profitability, and potential of the Company’s operations, projects and investments, including, without limitation, profitability, returns, IRR, schedule, decision dates, mine life, commercial production, first production, development capital, average production, average CAS and AISC, upside potential, other outlook and future approvals; (vi) expectations regarding future free cash flow generation, future cash flow profile, liquidity and balance sheet strength; (vii) estimates of future closure costs and liabilities; (viii) expectations of future dividends and returns to shareholders; and (ix) expectations regarding future investments and transactions. 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 to refer to the Endnotes at the back of this presentation and that historical safety performance, reserve statistics and financial results (including AISC and production figures) referenced herein exclude results from the Company’s former Batu Hijau operation, which was divested by the Company in 2016. *Investor Day attendees participating in the Technology Gallery Walk or viewing the related Technical Services videos are reminded that this cautionary and the endnotes to this slide presentation should be referenced in connection with the gallery walk and videos.*

Gary Goldberg

President and Chief Executive Officer



Agenda

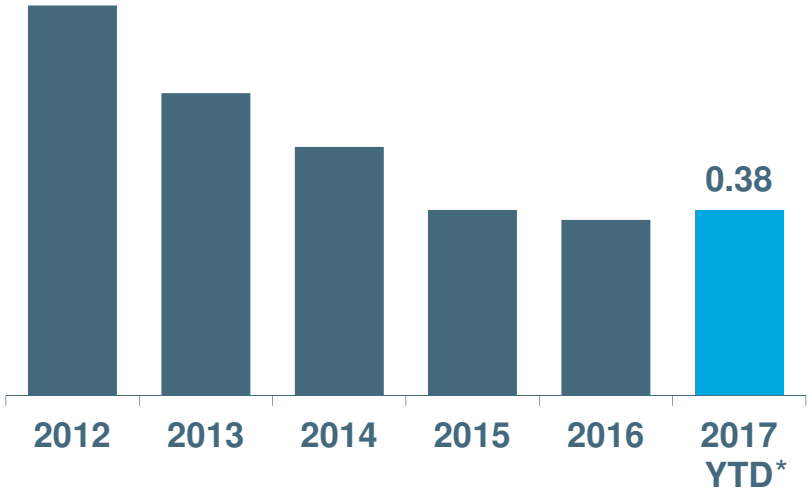
Business outlook 8:30am – 9:30am	Technical outlook 9:30am – 10:15am	Operational outlook 10:15am – 12:30pm
Welcome and safety share • Gary Goldberg **Newmont outlook** • Gary Goldberg **Market outlook** • Randy Engel **Financial outlook** • Nancy Buese **Q&A**	**Technical fundamentals** • Scott Lawson **Technology gallery walk** • Grigore Simon • Marcelo Godoy • Lauren Hafla • Mike Wundenberg	**Operational outlook** • Tom Palmer • Andrew Woodley • Alwyn Pretorius • Alex Bates • Dean Gehring **Q&A** **Exploration outlook** • Grigore Simon **Q&A and closing remarks** • Gary Goldberg

Proven strategy for long-term value creation

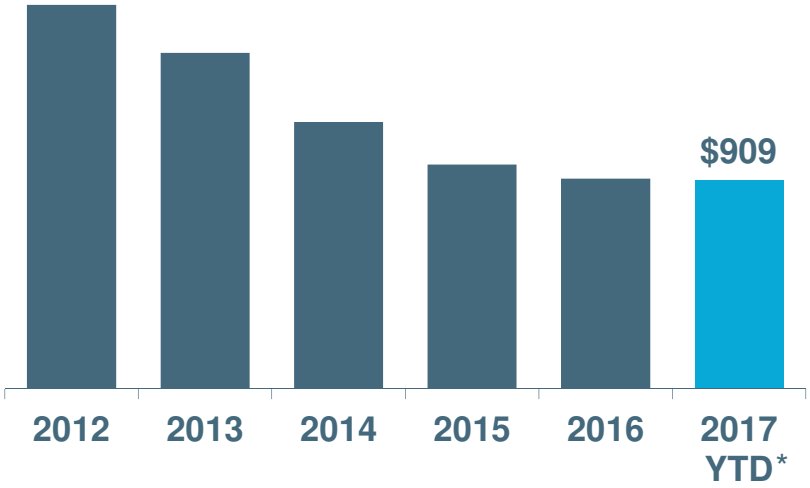


Leading performance relies on operational execution

Total injury rates down 53%



All-in sustaining costs[1] down 22%



Top sustainability performance in mining sector for three consecutive years

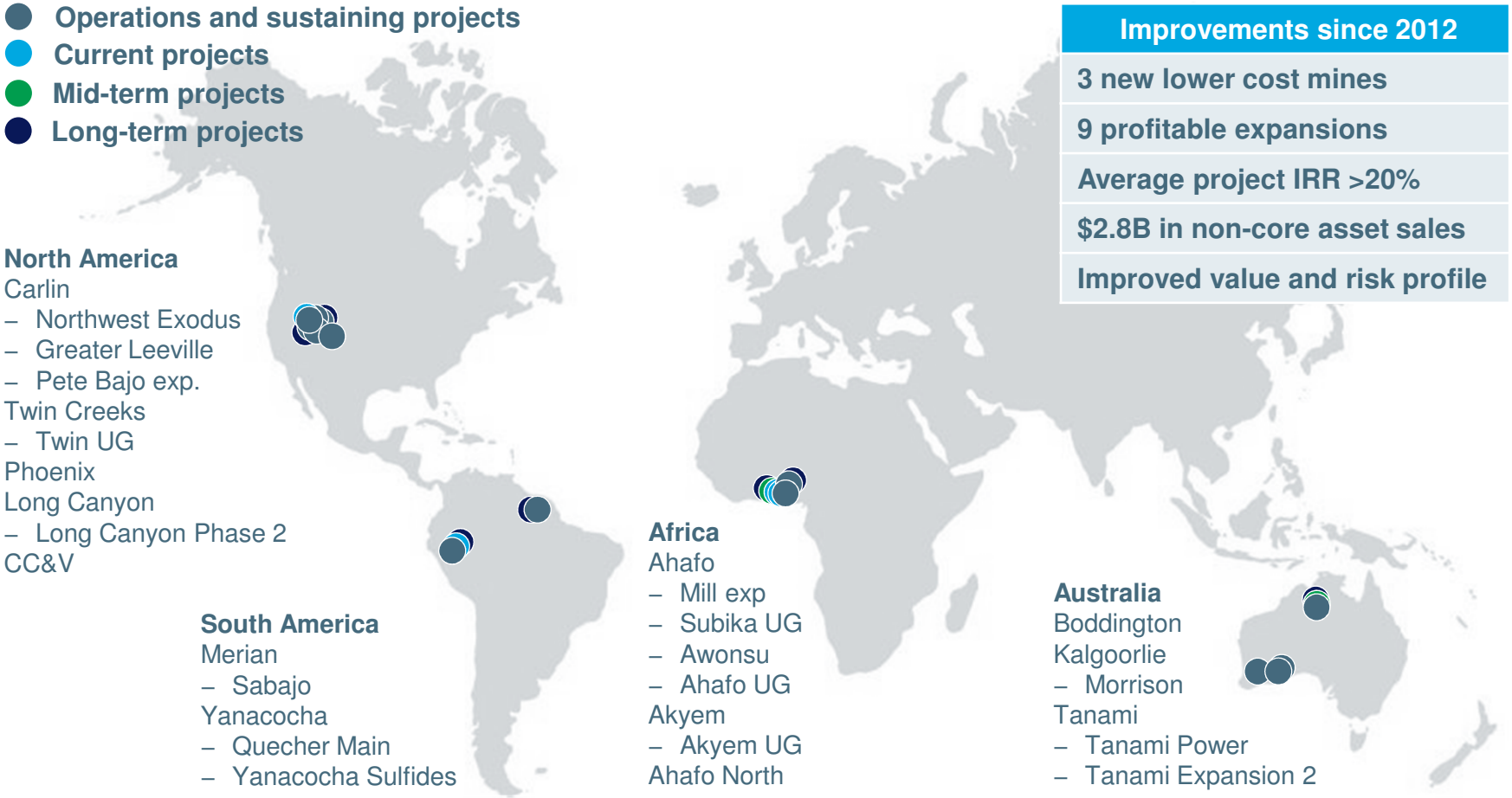
Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes

** YTD figures used in this presentation are nine months ended September 30, 2017*

Global portfolio of long-life assets

- Operations and sustaining projects
- Current projects
- Mid-term projects
- Long-term projects

Improvements since 2012
3 new lower cost mines
9 profitable expansions
Average project IRR >20%
$2.8B in non-core asset sales
Improved value and risk profile



North America
Carlin
– Northwest Exodus
– Greater Leeville
– Pete Bajo exp.
Twin Creeks
– Twin UG
Phoenix
Long Canyon
– Long Canyon Phase 2
CC&V

South America
Merian
– Sabajo
Yanacocha
– Quecher Main
– Yanacocha Sulfides

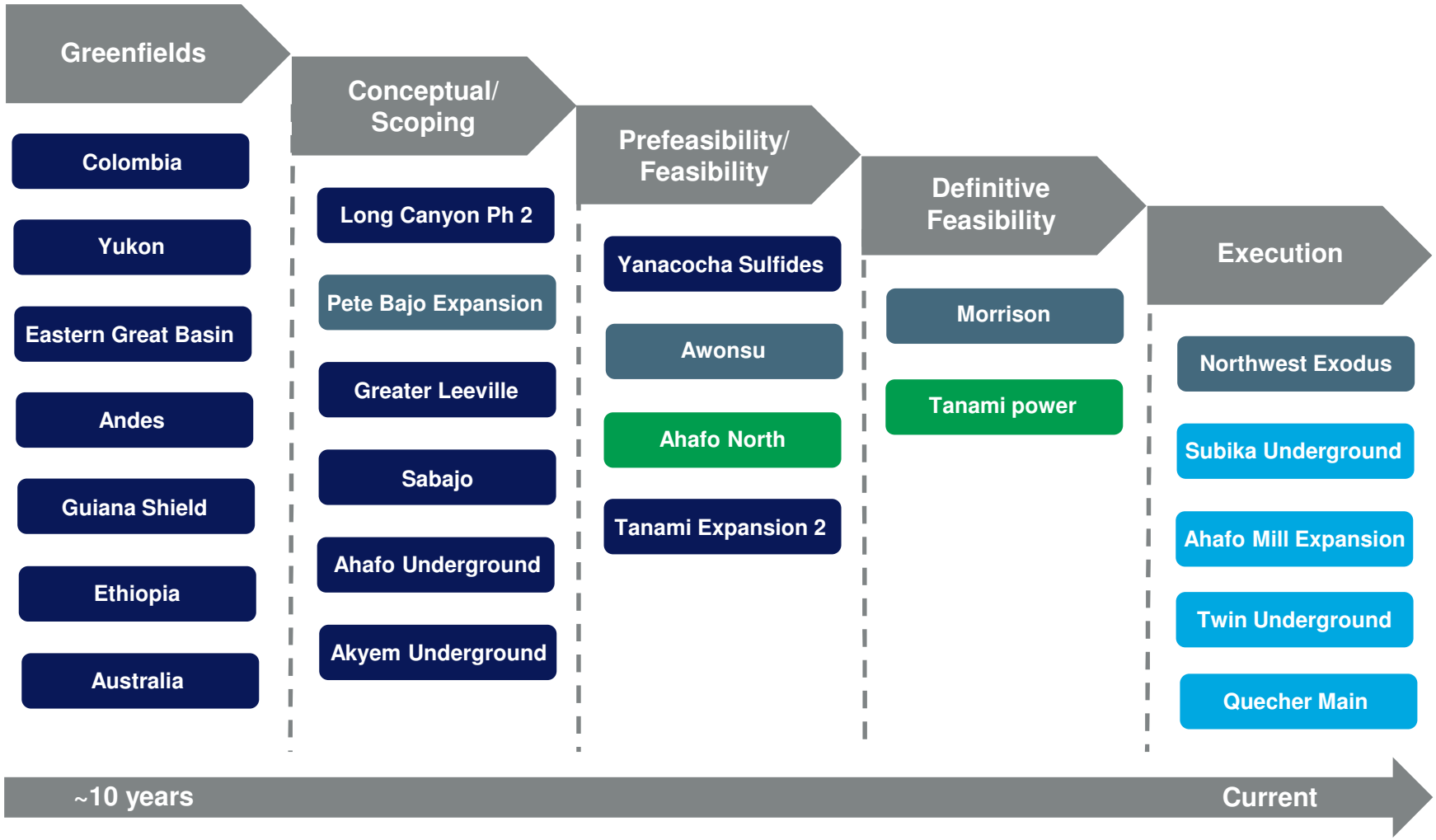
Africa
Ahafo
– Mill exp
– Subika UG
– Awonsu
– Ahafo UG
Akyem
– Akyem UG
Ahafo North

Australia
Boddington
Kalgoorlie
– Morrison
Tanami
– Tanami Power
– Tanami Expansion 2

2018E gold production*	North America	South America	Africa	Australia
	41%	12%	16%	31%

** Estimated attributable gold production; see Endnote 2*

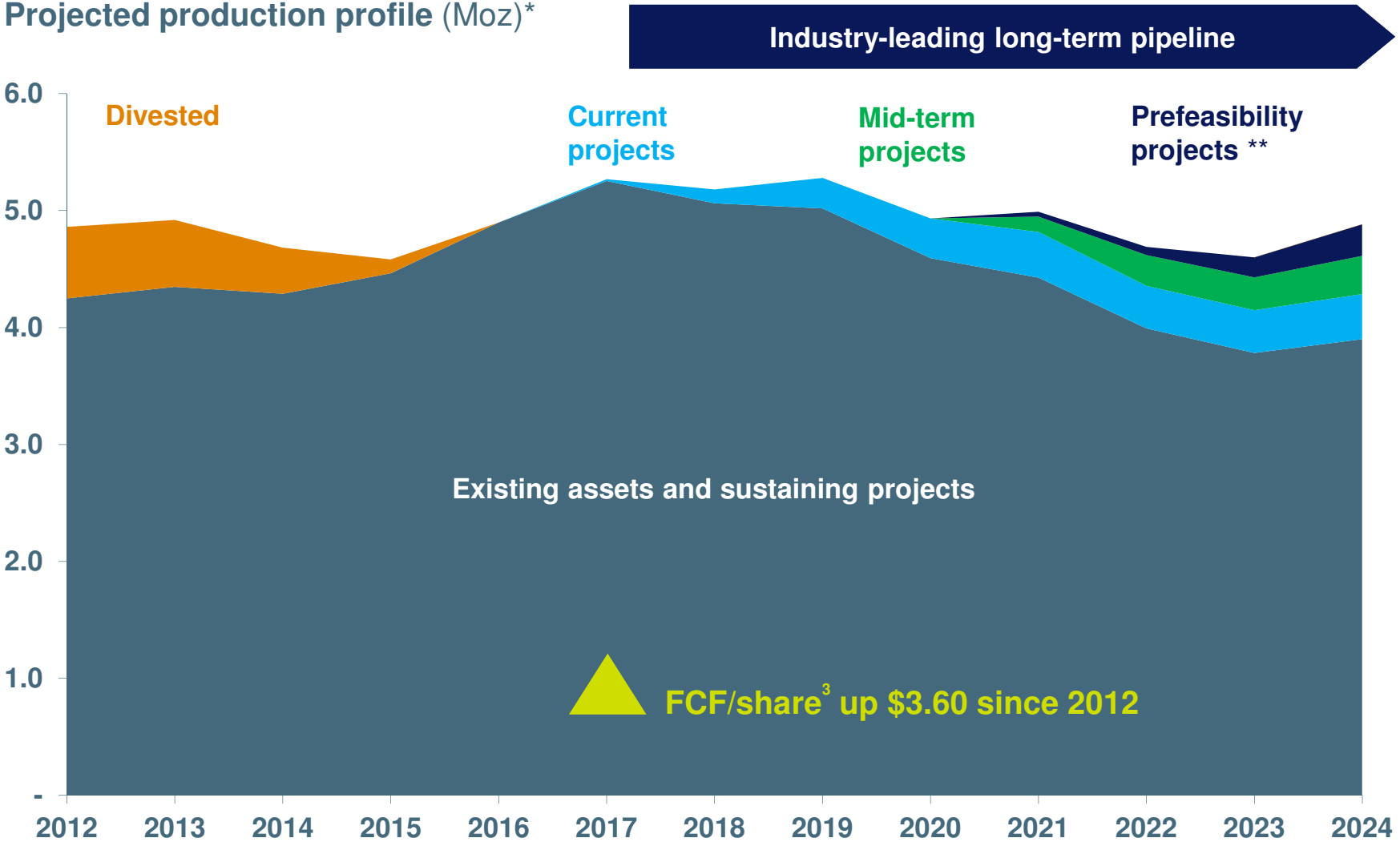
Leading project pipeline and track record



- **Long-term projects** (>3 years; not in outlook)
- **Mid-term projects** (<3 years; not in outlook)
- **Sustaining projects** (in outlook)
- **Current projects** (in outlook)

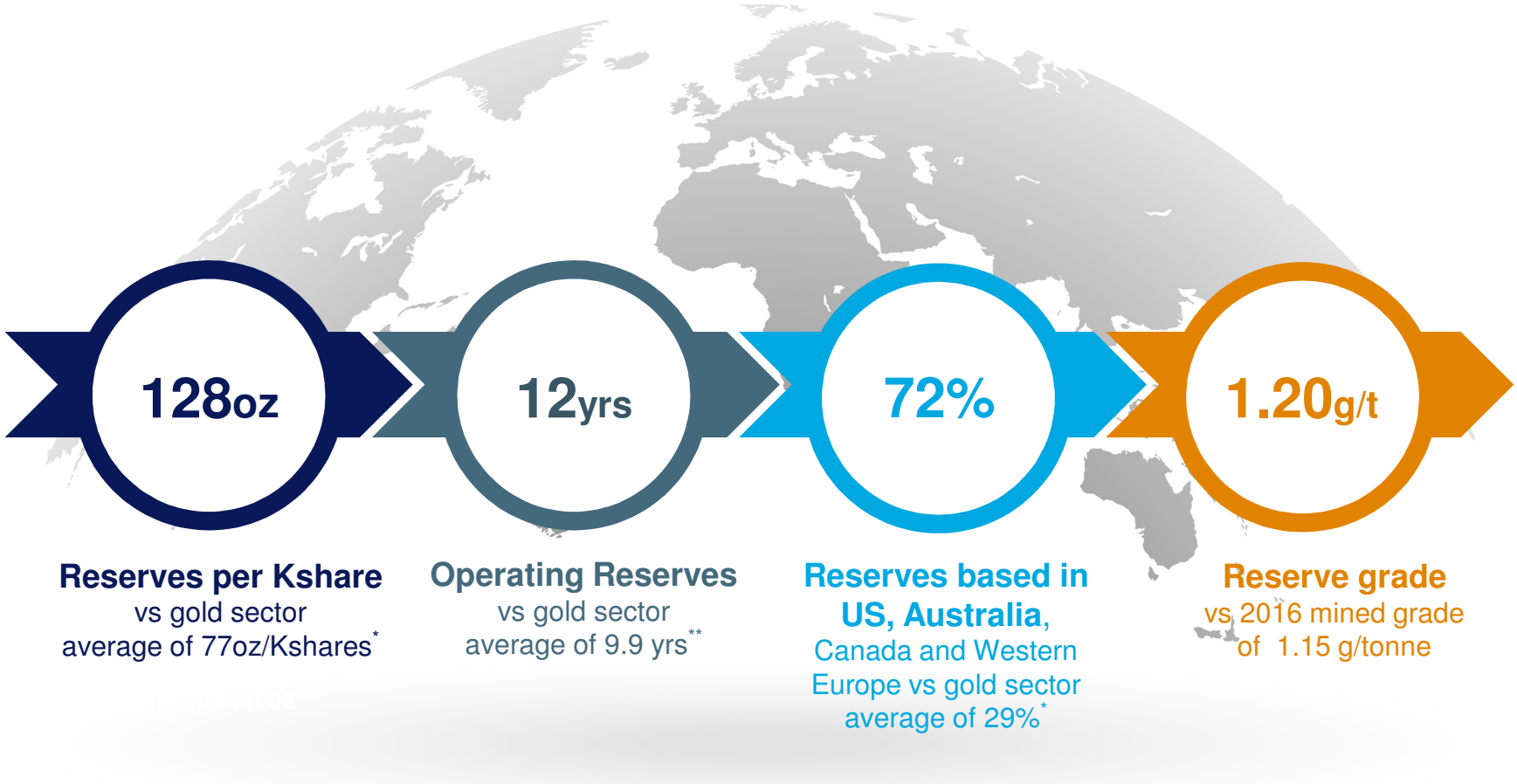
Stability extends beyond five year outlook

Projected production profile (Moz)*



** Estimated attributable gold production; see Endnote 2*
*** Prefeasibility projects include Yanacocha Sulfides and Tanami Expansion 2*

Superior Reserves and returns



Reserves per Kshare
vs gold sector average of 77oz/Kshares*

Operating Reserves
vs gold sector average of 9.9 yrs**

Reserves based in US, Australia, Canada and Western Europe vs gold sector average of 29%*

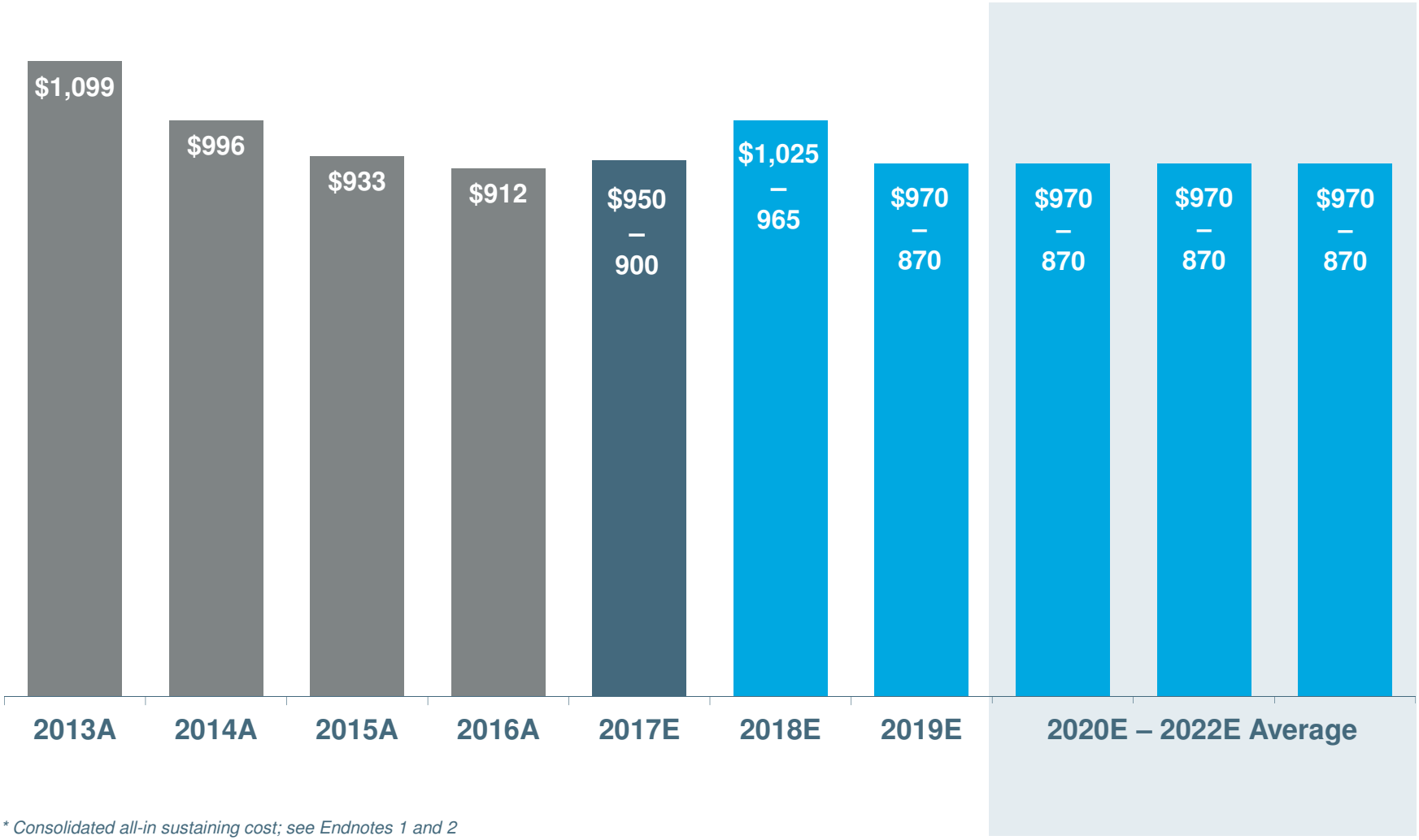
Reserve grade
vs 2016 mined grade of 1.15 g/tonne

Top quartile Total Shareholder Returns delivered since 2014

** Competitor average includes Agnico Eagle, AngloGold, Barrick, Gold Fields, Goldcorp, Kinross, Newcrest, Randgold and Yamana; Reserves weighted as of 12/31/2016; see Endnote 5*
*** Sourced from RBC Capital research report – competitor average includes Agnico Eagle, Barrick, Goldcorp and Kinross*

Costs improve on productivity and portfolio gains

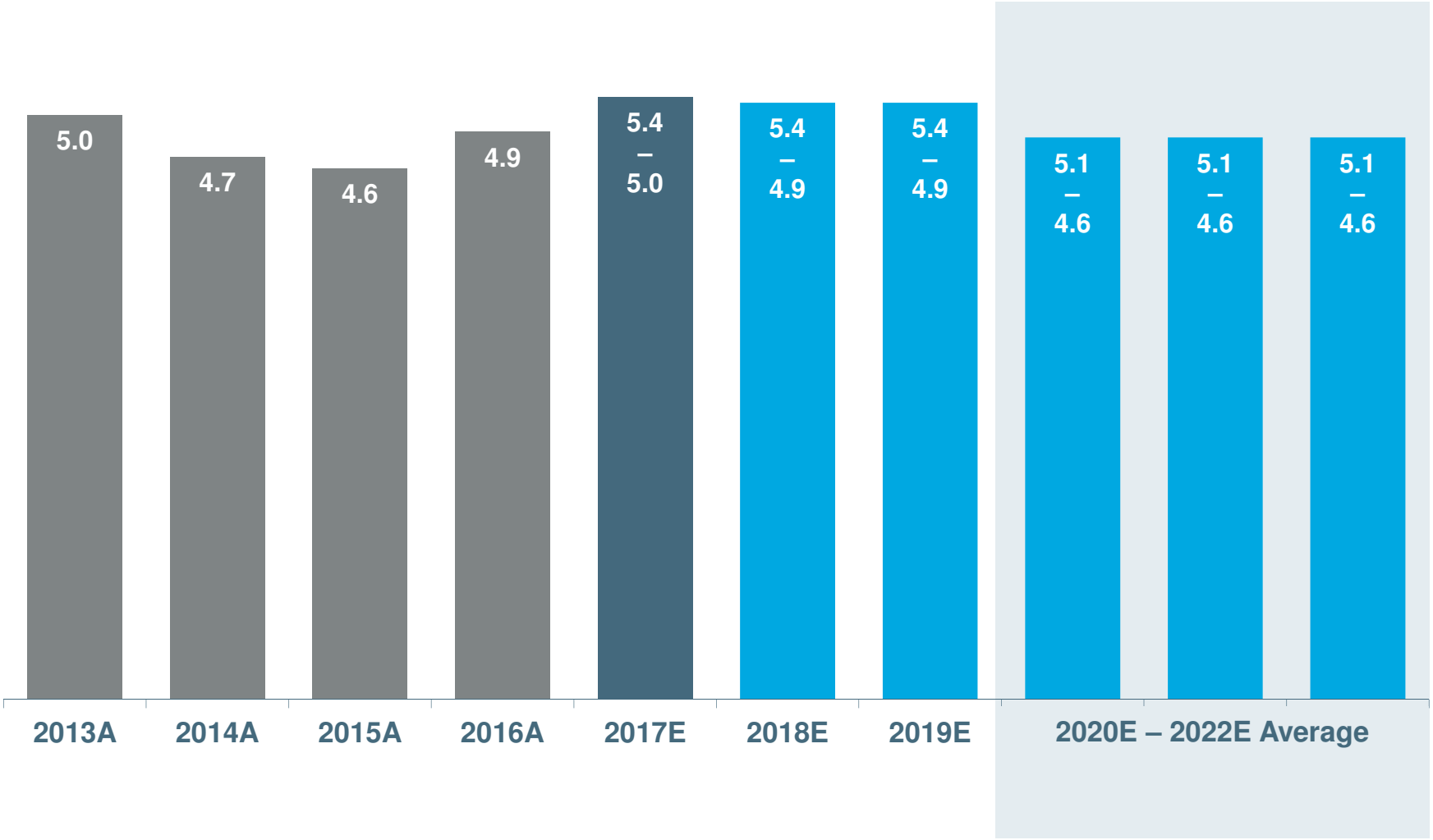
Gold all-in sustaining cost outlook ($/oz)*



** Consolidated all-in sustaining cost; see Endnotes 1 and 2*

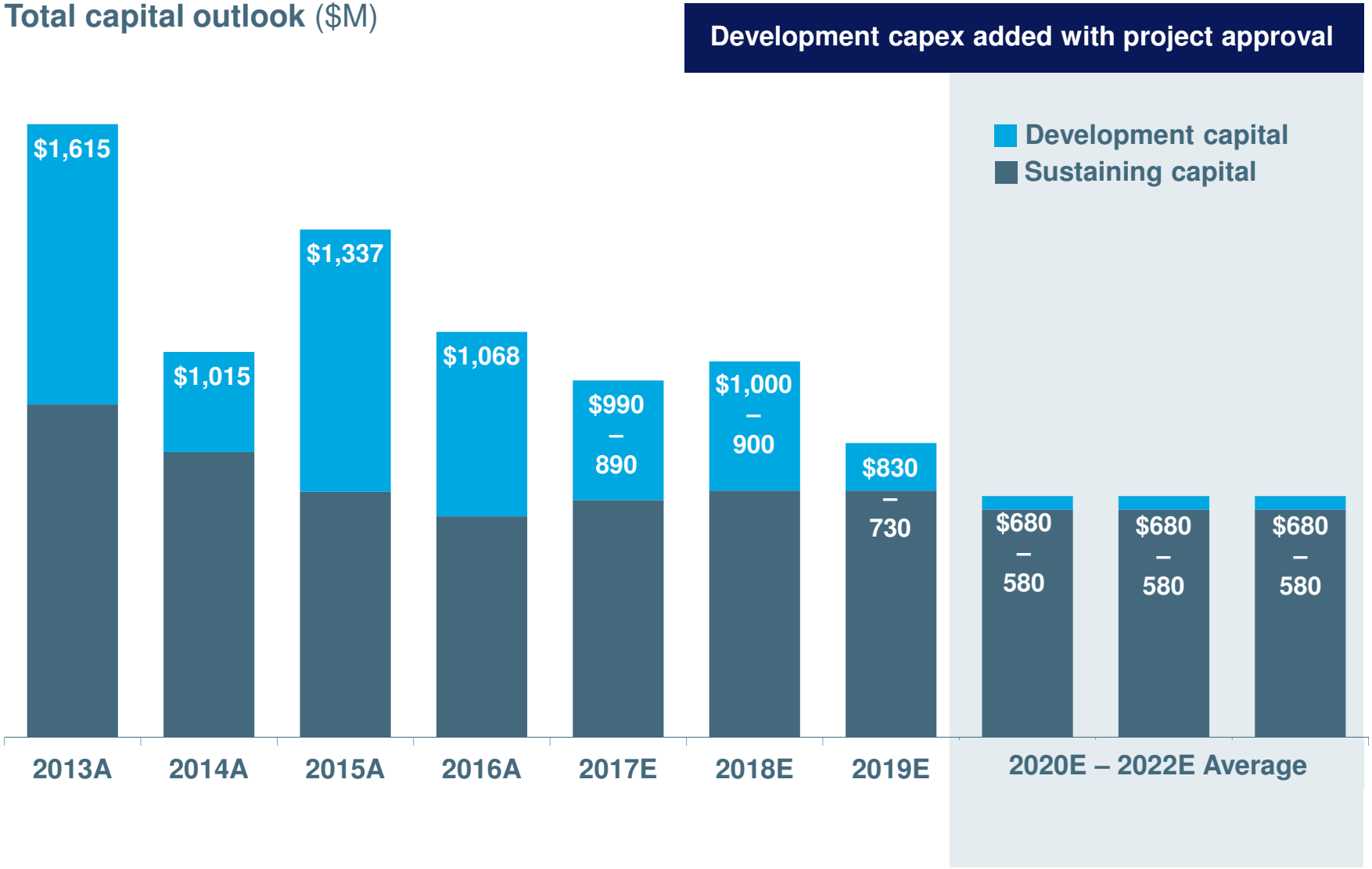
Mine and mill improvements boost production

Attributable gold production outlook (Moz)



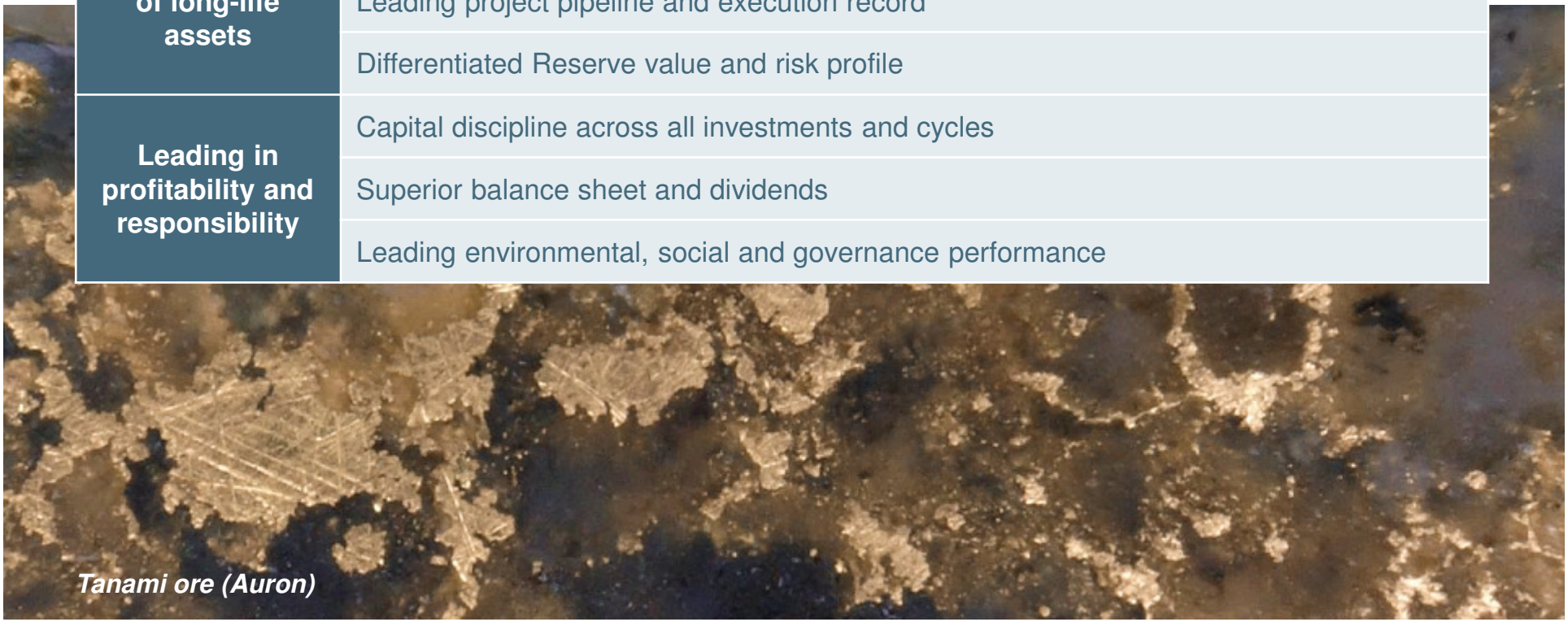
Capital discipline maintained

Total capital outlook ($M)



Leading in profitability and responsibility

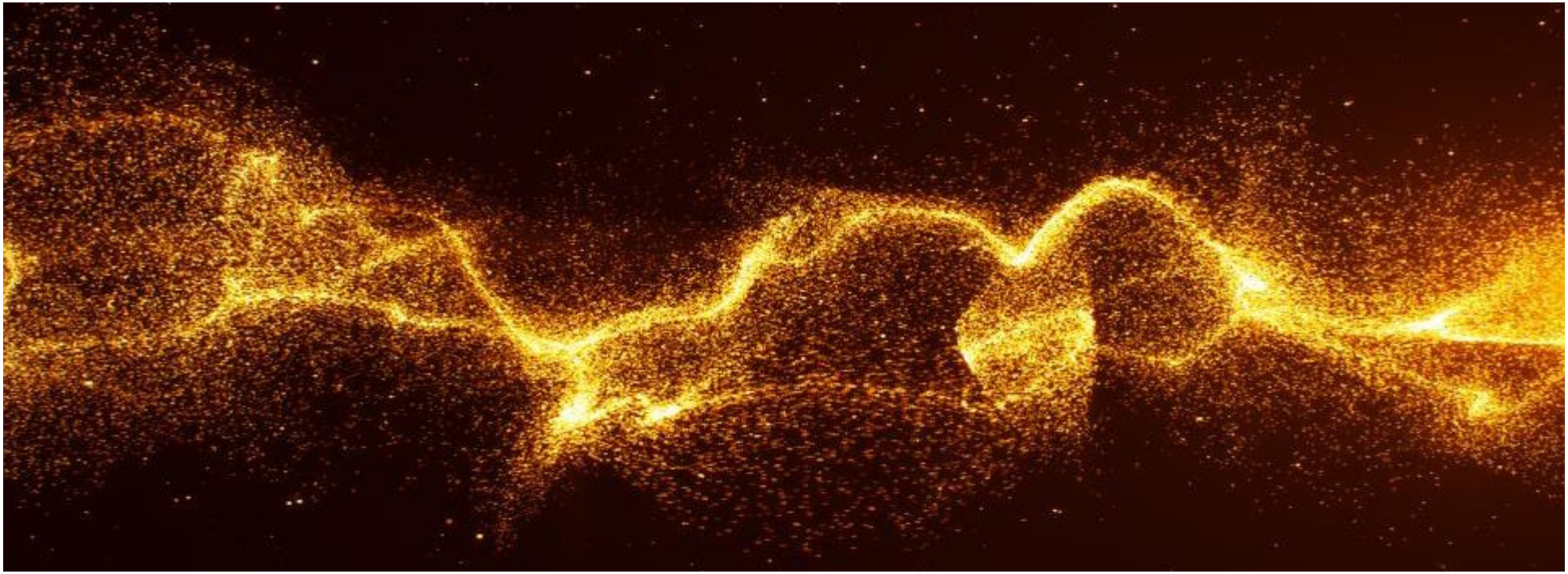
Superior operational execution	Safe, stable and profitable gold production over longer horizon
	Continuous cost and productivity improvement through Full Potential
	Leading talent and robust and diverse leadership pipeline
Global portfolio of long-life assets	Ongoing margin growth across four anchor regions
	Leading project pipeline and execution record
	Differentiated Reserve value and risk profile
Leading in profitability and responsibility	Capital discipline across all investments and cycles
	Superior balance sheet and dividends
	Leading environmental, social and governance performance



Tanami ore (Auron)

Randy Engel

Executive Vice President, Strategic Development



Global presence conveys competitive advantage

- Global footprint in stable jurisdictions
- Financial flexibility to invest in most promising growth options
- Technical expertise to develop profitable operations in broad range of gold districts
- Superior environmental, social and governance performance underpins license to operate



Improved portfolio mine life, costs and risk profile

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

AISC down >$100/oz

Mine life doubled

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

Global dynamics affecting the market

- Geopolitical conflict – impacting economies, security and migration patterns
- New paradigm for investors – greater accountability; sharper focus on long-term value creation
- Demographic shifts – continued urbanization and wealth trends in Asia
- Technology transformation – more change predicted in the next 10 years than the last 100*
- Resource competition – by 2030, demand rises for food (+35%), water (+40%), energy (+50%)**



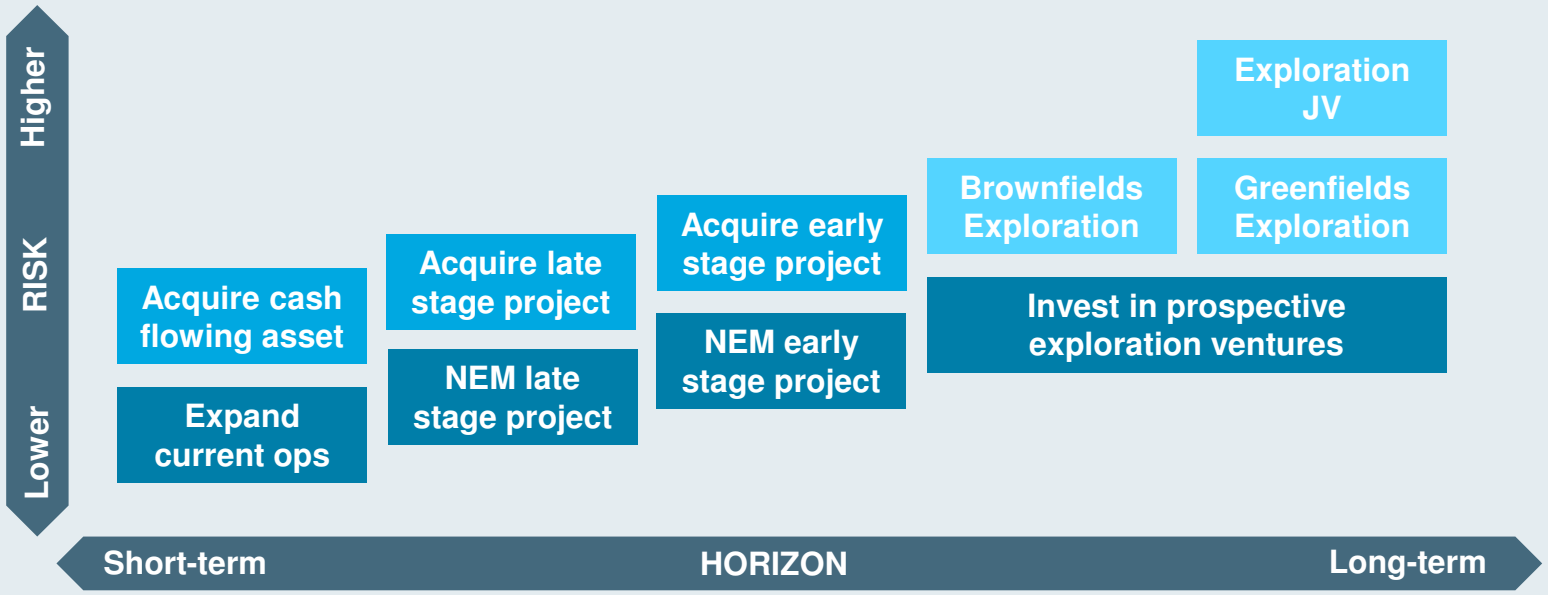
** Source: National Intelligence Council*
*** Fortune 500 company consensus*

Disciplined approach to growth

Priorities:

- Grow margins, Reserves & Resources through coordinated exploration, projects, transactions
- Leverage strong balance sheet and stable cash flow profile through 2024
- Set stage for longer-term growth for 2025 and beyond

Integrated approach



Advancing exploration agreements in key districts

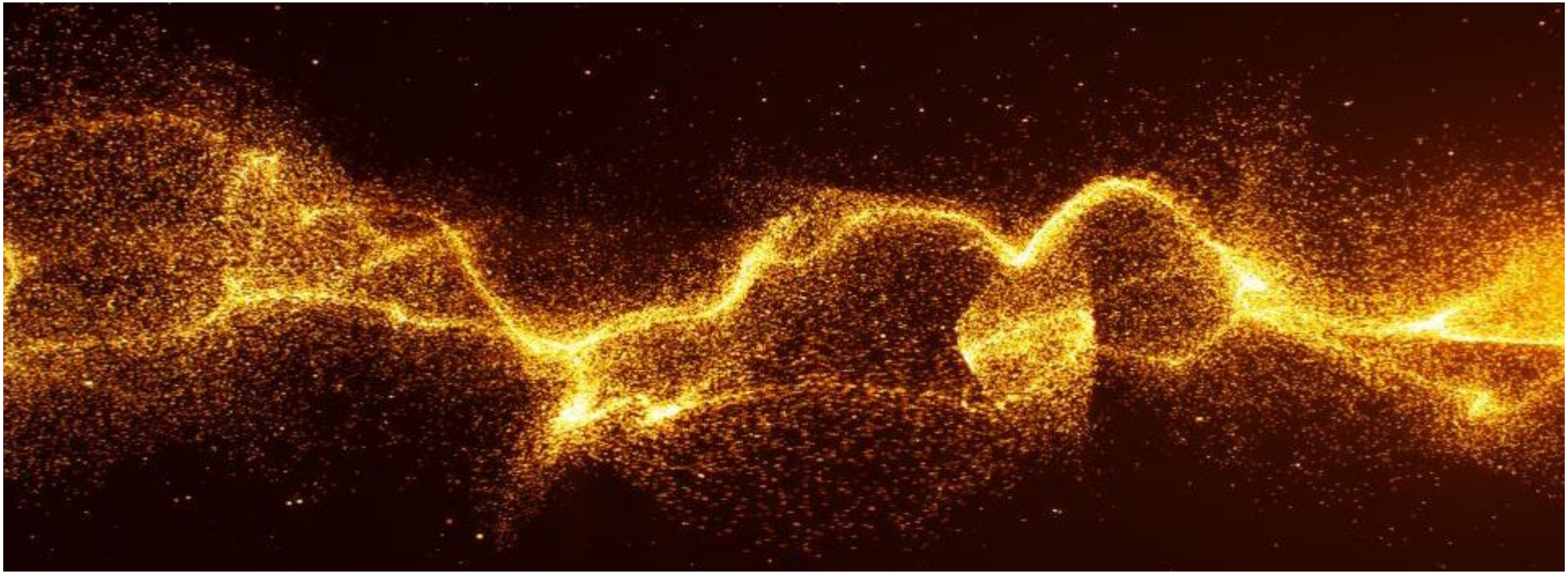
- **Plateau** (Canadian Yukon) – 2,973m of diamond drilling, stake enlarged to 662km^2 in 2017
- **Continental** (Colombia) – refining project approach, resource confidence and exploration upside
- **Esperance** (French Guiana) – exploring promising mineralized trend and extending license
- **Katterfeld** (Chile) – recent investment in new prospective area



Airborne geophysical surveying at Plateau

Nancy Buese

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer



Balance sheet among the best in the gold sector

Growing margins, Reserves and Resources

- ~$6.7B invested into profitable growth*

Net debt to adjusted EBITDA of 0.4x

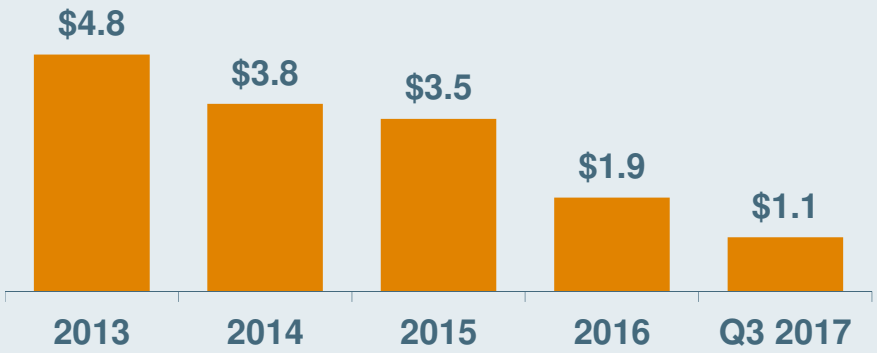
- $2.8B of gross debt repaid*

Maintaining investment grade balance sheet

- Liquidity of $5.9B as of Q3 2017

Returning cash to shareholders

Net debt ($B)



** January 1, 2013 through September 30, 2017*



Investing in profitable projects across the cycle

Project	Mine life (yrs)	Cost (AISC/oz)	Production (Koz/yr)	Capital ($M)	IRR (%)
Merian (75%)	15	$650 – $750	300 – 375	~$525	>25%
Long Canyon Phase 1	8	$500 – $600	100 – 150	~$225	>25%
Tanami expansion	+3	$700 – $750	~ 80	~$120	>35%
Northwest Exodus	+7	~$25 lower	50 – 75	$50 – $70	>30%
Ahafo Mill expansion		reduced by $250 – $350**	75 – 100	$140 – $180	>20%
Subika Underground	11		150 – 200	$160 – $200	>20%
Twin Underground	13*	$650 – $750	30 – 40	$45 – $55	~20%
Quecher Main***	8	$900 – $1,000	~200	$250 – $300	>10%



*Merian attributable; AISC/oz & Koz/year represent first 5-year project averages except for Long Canyon (LOM average), Quecher Main (see *** below)*
** Represents processing life for Twin Underground*
*** Average annual improvement to Ahafo compared to 2016*
**** Production represents Yanacocha (100%) from 2020-2025; AISC represents incremental unit costs 2020-2025*

Continuing to exercise capital discipline

Rigorous risk management approach aligns decision making

- Anticipate and manage sociopolitical, governance, execution and cyber risk
- Regional hurdle rates based upon proprietary country risk model

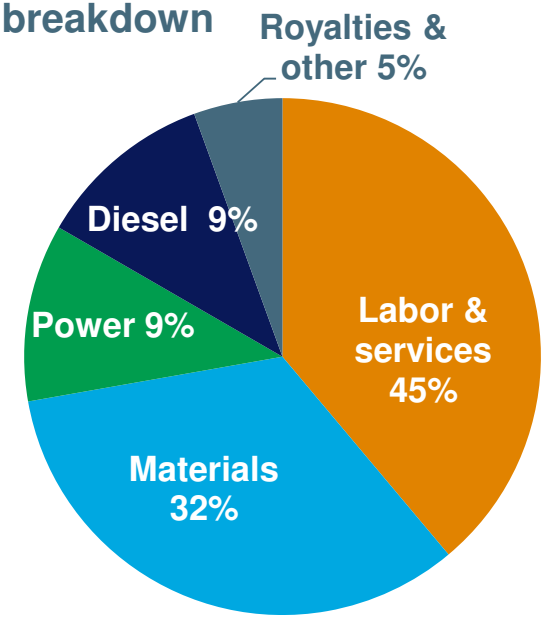
All investments subject to independent valuation process

- Assess technical, economic and sociopolitical risk
- Post investment reviews conducted, lessons applied to future investments



Conservative plan with upside leverage

2018 CAS breakdown



Conservative and robust planning process

- Plans built-up from $800/oz case to maximize value, optionality

Potential upside includes:

- Further cost and efficiency improvements
- FX and oil tailwinds

Annualized 2018 sensitivities	2018 Price	Change	FCF ($M)	Attributable FCF ($M)
Gold ($/oz)	$1,200	+$100	+$360	+$335
Copper ($/lb)	$2.50	+$0.25	+$20	+$20
Australian Dollar	$0.75	-$0.05	+$45	+$45
Oil ($/bbl)	$55	-$10	+$30	+$25

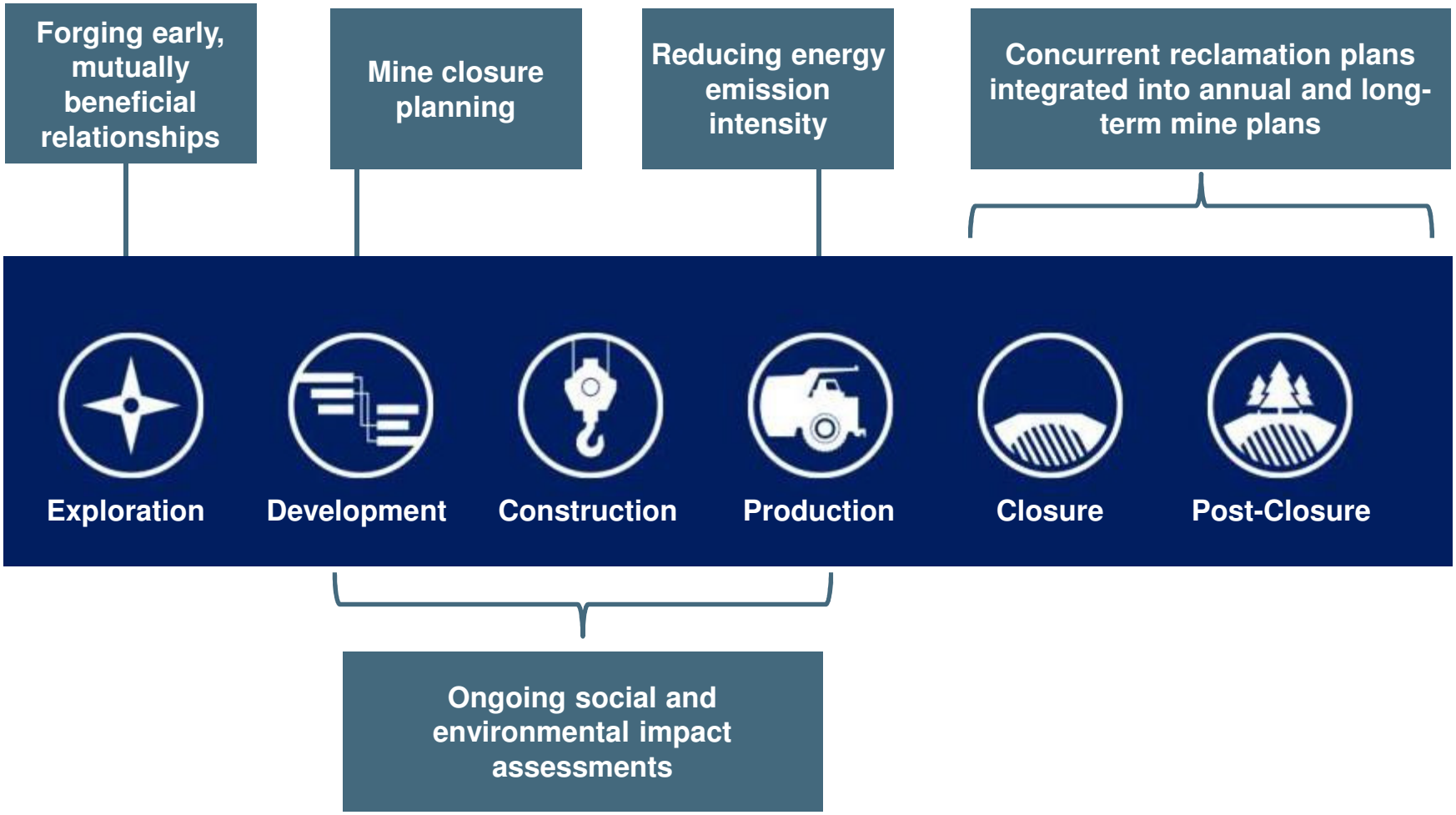
All other variables held constant (i.e. FCF for flexed gold price does not include changes to Cu price, AUD or WTI); economics assume 35% portfolio tax rate; excludes hedges; CAS pie chart excludes inventory changes. See Endnote 2

Lower interest expense, higher investments in future

Guidance metric	2017E[2]	2018E[2]
G&A ($M)	215 – 240	215 – 240
Interest Expense ($M)	210 – 250	175 – 215
DD&A ($M)	1,225 – 1,325	1,225 – 1,325
Exploration & Advanced Projects ($M)	325 – 375	350 – 400
Sustaining Capital ($M)	575 – 675	600 – 700
Tax Rate ($M)	28% – 34%	28% – 34%



Responsible, sustainable value creation



Values based company committed to transparency

Financial strength paves way for value creation

Committed to investment grade balance sheet

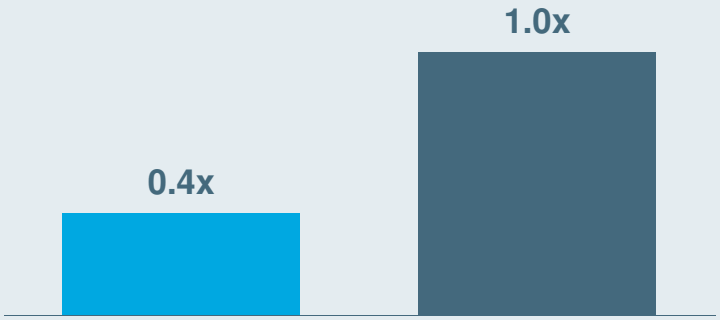
Manageable debt maturities

- Next tranche of $626M due in October 2019
- Weighted average cost of debt ~5%

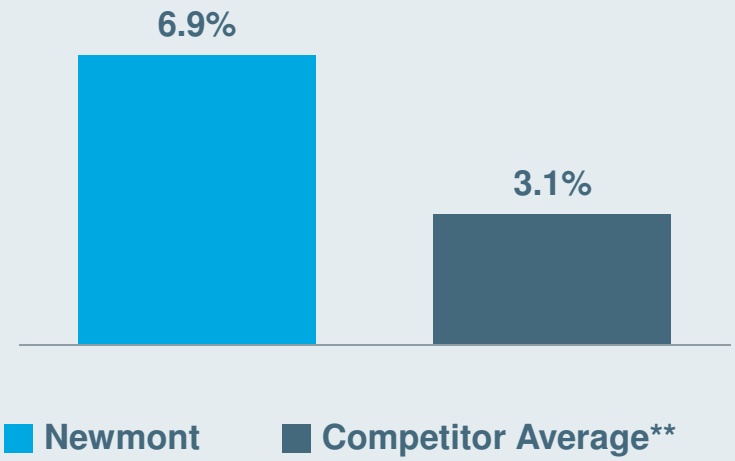
Focused on sustainable returns

- ~$2.5B of free cash flow generated since 2013
- ROCE* more than doubled to 8.6% since 2013

Net debt to adjusted EBITDA*



Free cash flow yield (%)*



** Figures represent trailing twelve months from September 30, 2017.*
***Competitor Average includes Agnico Eagle, AngloGold, Barrick, Gold Fields, Goldcorp, Kinross, Newcrest, Randgold and Yamana and is enterprise value weighted as of November 15, 2017. See Endnotes 3, 4 and 6*

Dividend aligned to long-term value creation

Stable and sustainable dividend

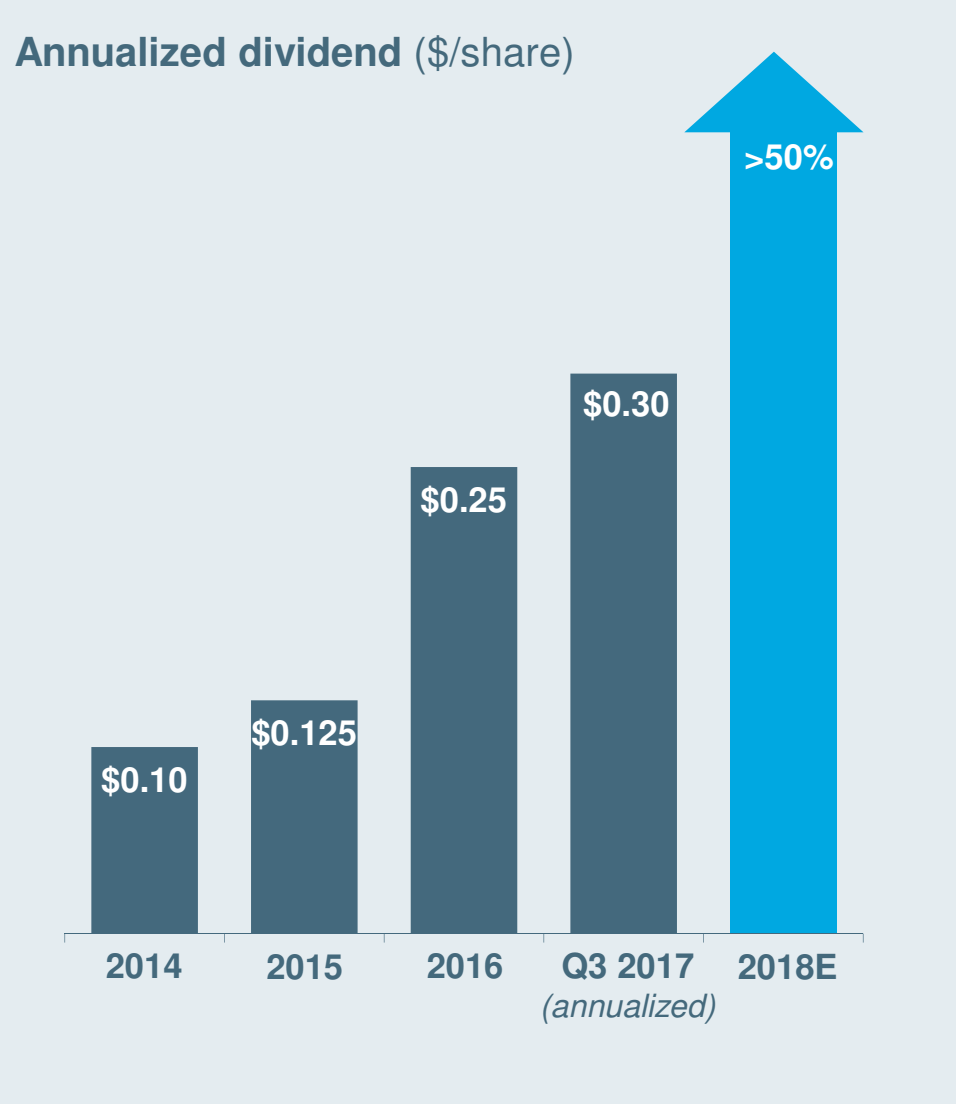
- Reflects stable long-term production
- Reiterates confidence in cash flow stability
- Removes gold price-link

Aligns with capital priorities

- Incorporates ongoing investment in growth
- Maintains investment grade balance sheet

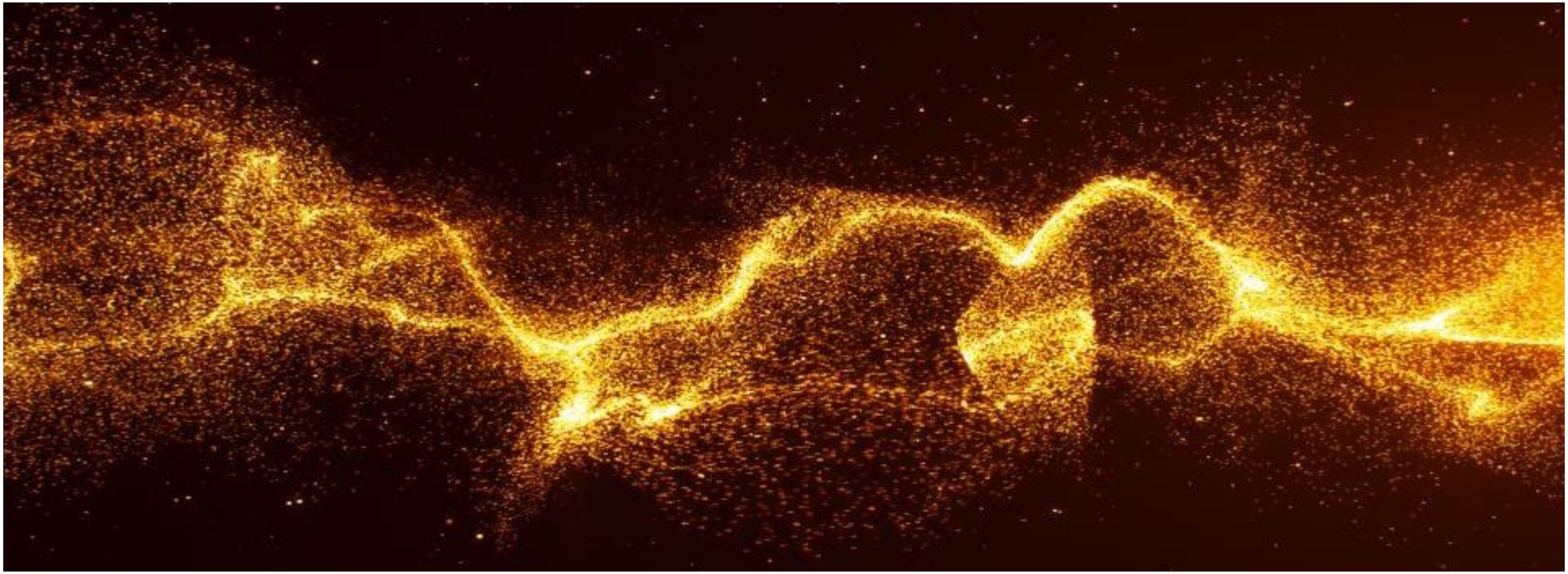
2018 annual dividend expected to be at least 50% more than current dividend

- Expected for Q4 2017
- To be announced and payable in Q1 2018
- Subject to Board review with price fluctuations



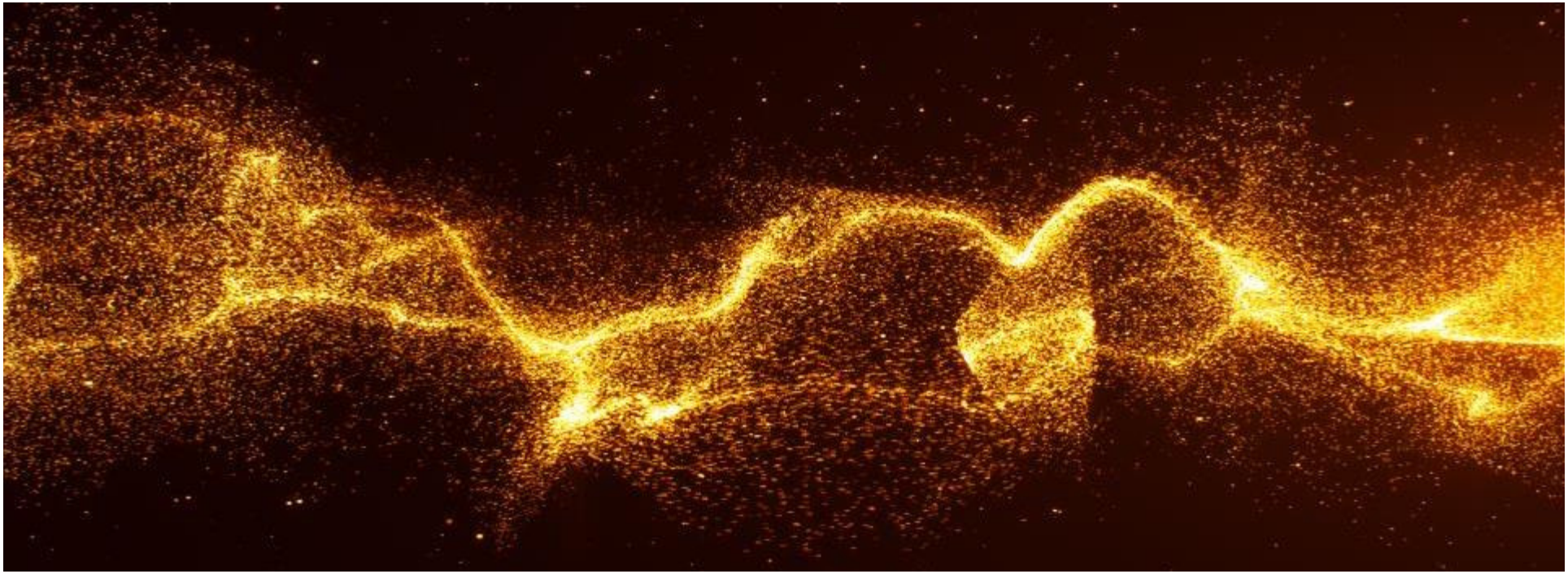
Reflects management's current expectations; 2018 dividends have not yet been declared by the Board; see Endnote 7

Questions?



Scott Lawson

Executive Vice President & Chief Technology Officer



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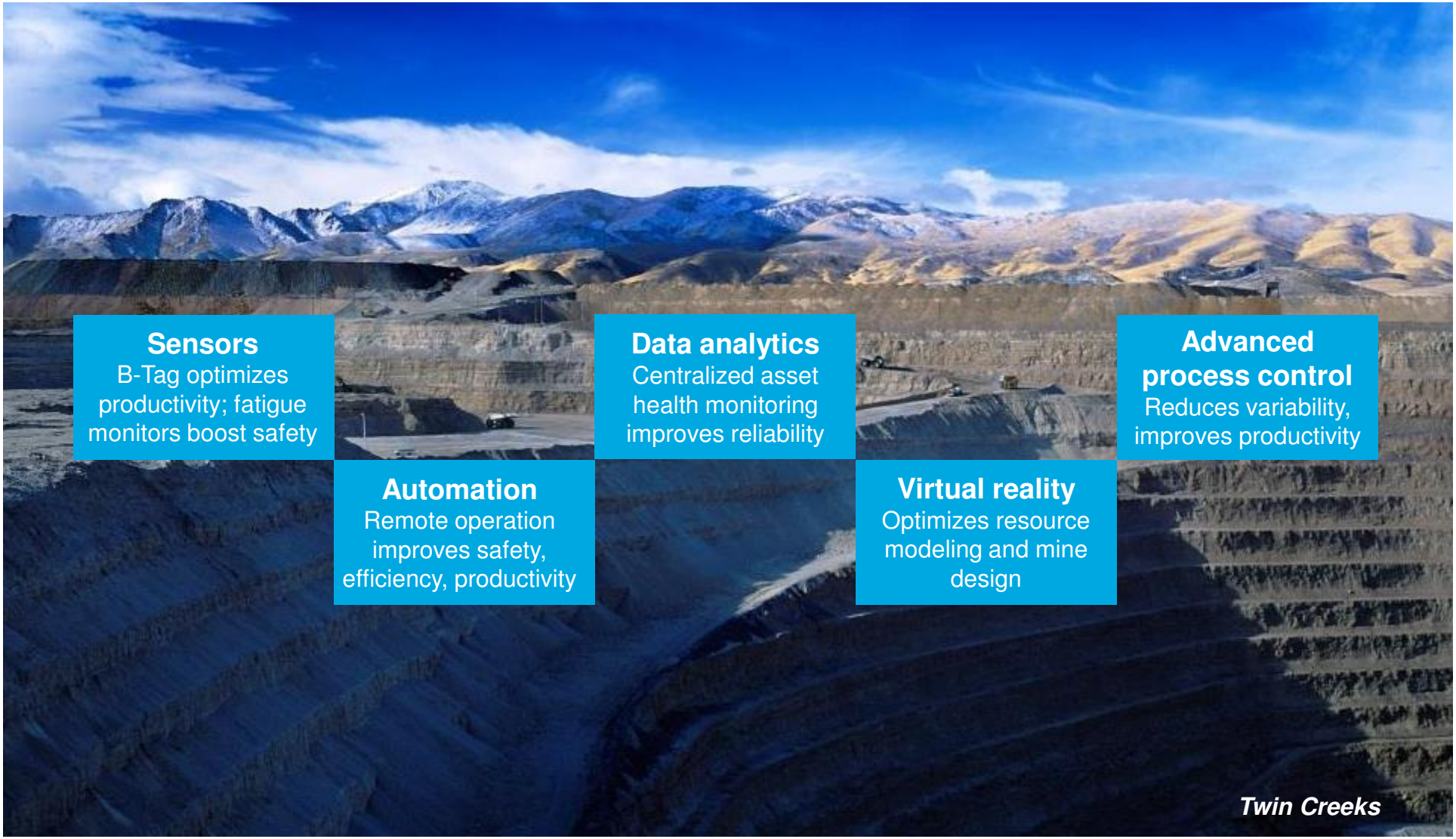
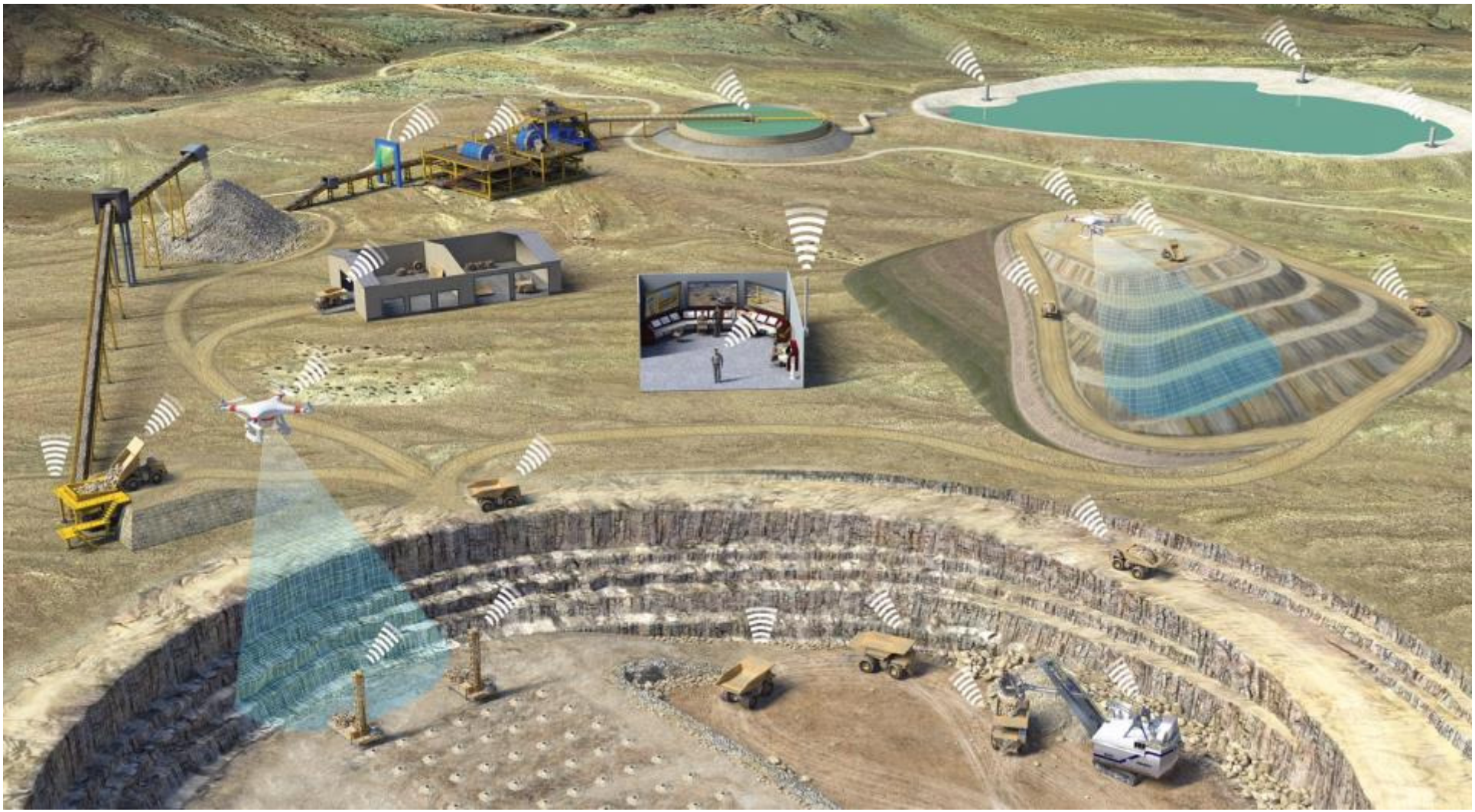
Investing in technologies based on value and viability



Digital assessments guide fit-for-purpose approach

Autonomous fleet	Advanced process control	Centralized support	Connected worker	Advanced analytics	Smart Mine
					
Apply control logic & AI to improve safety, accuracy, consistency & efficiency	**Provide a consistent site framework to sustain process control improvement**	**Enable improved consistency, collaboration & decision-making through connected hubs**	**Leverage wearable technology for safety and operational efficiency**	**Provide insight & foresight through statistics, machine learning & reasoning**	**Maximize use of production data in real time to optimally mine and process ore**
• OP automation • UG automation • Infrastructure	• Advanced process control • Alarm management • Loop monitoring • Change Management	• Centralized support • Centralized asset health	• Safety • Time & attendance • Mobile/in-field tools • Workforce planning & optimization	• Predictive analytics • Prescriptive analytics • Cognitive computing	• Multi-source geological database • Smart Models • Automated revenue-based dig lines • Stochastic mine planning
IT infrastructure and architecture					

Data quality drives differentiation



Talent is key competitive advantage



Grigore Simon
Senior Vice President, Exploration



Marcelo Godoy
Vice President, Resource Evaluation and Mine Planning



Lauren Hafla
Director, Metallurgical Services

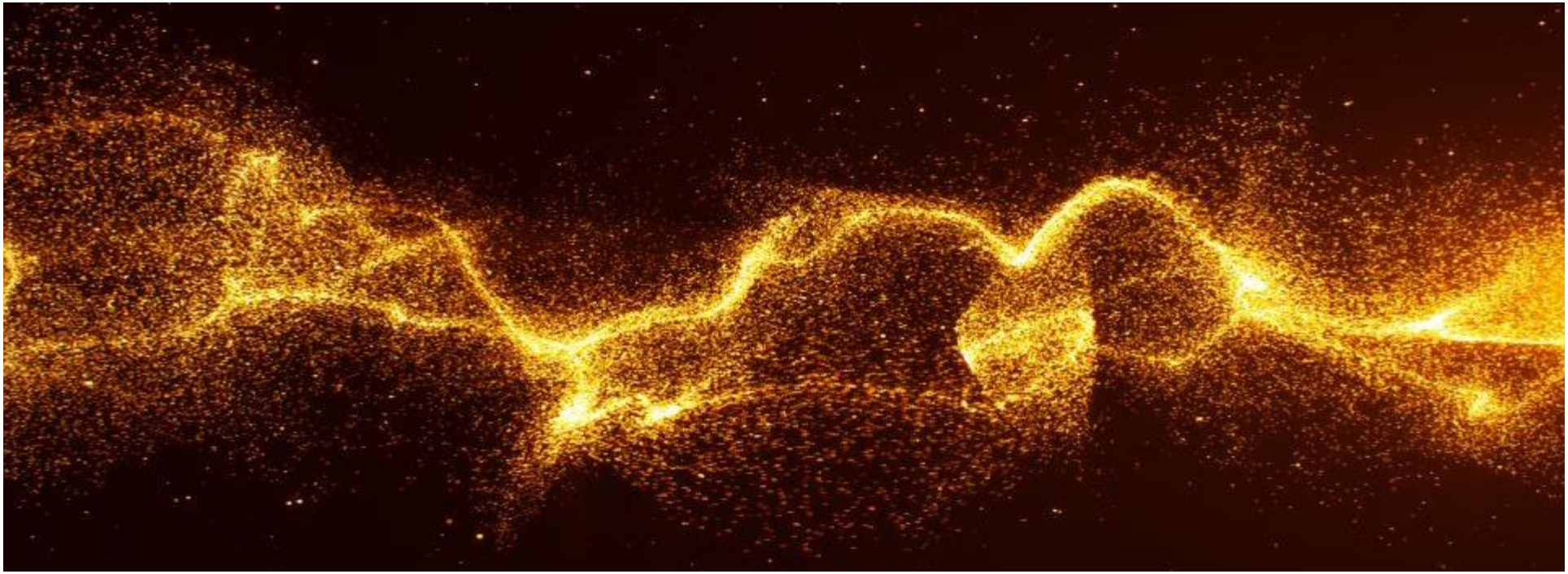


Mike Wundenberg
Group Executive, Asset Management, Business Improvement

Gallery walk spotlights differentiated talent and technology

- Technical Services team represents +2,000 years of experience, nearly half at Newmont
- Exploration leadership team represents 270 years of experience, nearly 70% at Newmont
- Leaders are recognized industry experts

Technology gallery walk



Mine Monitoring & Control

Overview

- People delivering globally consistent, fully integrated technology solutions
- Structured, agile approach aligned with priorities of digital roadmap
- Value focused improvements in safety, reliability, efficiency & performance



Achievements to date

- Autonomous UG loaders operated from the surface to improve safety, utilization & productivity
- Fatigue monitoring technology deployed in 300 haul trucks as a safety control





Remotely operated autonomous equipment at Leeville UG. One operator controlling multiple machines.

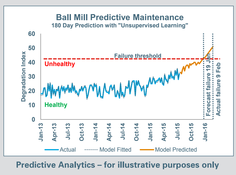
- Asset Health Center established; monitors equipment health and makes recommendations for 5 regional mines
- Technology deployed at multiple sites to improve fuel efficiency & reduce emissions
- Machine learning predictive analytics challenge test completed for asset maintenance
- Digital assessments completed at Twin Creeks and Boddington with results built into roadmap and prioritization
- Close, collaborative relationships formed with IT & key vendors



North America Asset Health Center



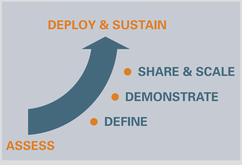
Boddington Ball Mill Gear Box (Predictive Analytics Test)



Predictive Analytics – for illustrative purposes only

Next steps

- Expand centralized mobile and fixed plant health scope and scale
  – Built on quality data, consistent systems and predictive maintenance
- Further leverage and advance automation along the MM&C pipeline into the business
  – Priority areas: mucking, drilling and haulage



Path to consistent and integrated technology solutions



Strategic Mine Planning

Overview

- **Proprietary optimization tools customized for specific mining complexes and value drivers**
- **Optimization through the value chain flexing mining, processing and projects simultaneously**
- **Leveraging advanced combinatorial optimization algorithms and know-how**

Which resource should be mined?

What is the correct size of the operation?

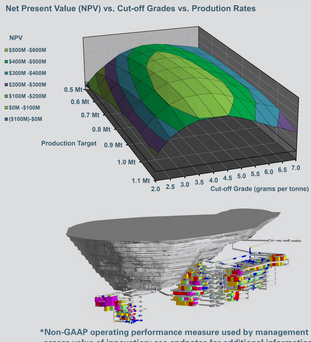
When and at **what** rate should the resource be mined and processed?

How should we mine and process the resource? **How** should we reclaim and close the operation?

Deliver reliable, sustainable strategic mine plans.

Achievements to date

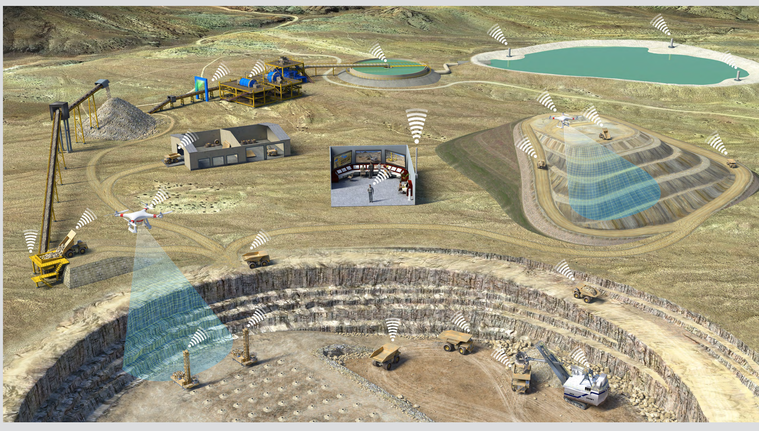
- **Strategic planning process achieved over $1.5 billion NPV* improvement across the portfolio since 2013**
- **Ability to maximize value of mining complexes and regional portfolios simultaneously**
- **Resource risk management process results in more reliable business plans**
- **Best in class optimization tools for underground mines**



*Non-GAAP operating performance measure used by management to assess value of innovation; see endnotes for additional information.

Next steps: Smart Mine technologies delivering sustainable cost reduction, productivity and safety performance improvements

- **Real-time sensors, monitoring and optimization tools**
- **Uncertainties taken into account to optimize value and reduce risk**
- **Decisions based on real time assessment of the whole value chain**

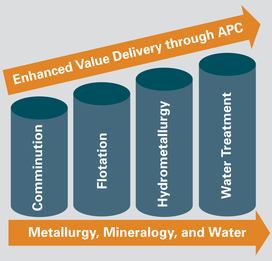


NEWMONT®

Competitive Advantage through Technology

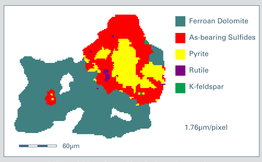
Overview

- **World class expertise in four technical pillars**
  - Comminution, Flotation, Hydrometallurgy, Water
- **Success underpinned by:**
  - State of the art laboratory capabilities
  - Industry leading Technical Services team
  - Optimized Advanced Process Control (APC) platforms

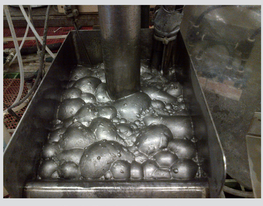


Achievements to date

- **In-house mineralogy capabilities –** enable flowsheet optionality and more efficient project economics
  - Laser Ablation for gold associated by mineral type
  - Scanning Electron Microscope technology for rapid, high-volume ore characterization
- **Comminution and Flotation** – new technology assessment, advanced test work competencies, and integrated modelling
  - Portable Hardness Device and Simple Kinetic Testing improves efficiency and accuracy during process development
- **Hydrometallurgy –** bench-scale continuous autoclave capacity reduces dependency on costly, time consuming pilot plant testing
- **Water Treatment *supports Newmont's Global Water Strategy***
  - Waste Rock characterization and modelling
  - Membrane technology and proprietary membrane cleaning
  - Metals precipitation and slurry effluent treatment

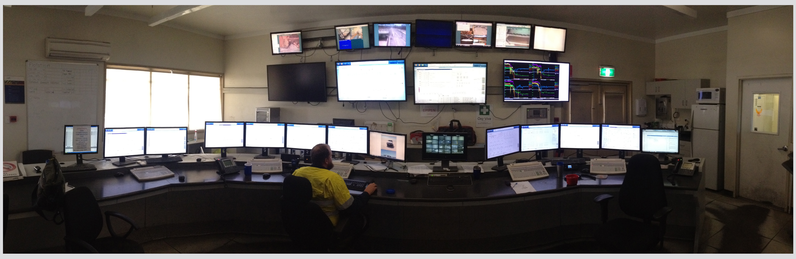


Mineral Map from North America region


Kinetic Flotation Testing in Nevada

Next steps: Central Support Centers

- **Global Process Control Strategy**
  - Delivers consistent and sustainable monitoring and automation of our processing facilities
  - Reduces variation; resulting in higher throughput, metal recoveries and lowers costs


Central Support Centers will leverage expertise over multiple sites (Boddington pictured above)

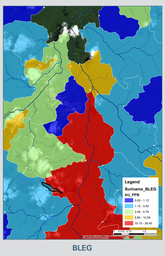
NEWMONT®

Exploration Technology

Overview

Build competitive advantage in exploration through integrated proprietary technologies leading to increased discovery rates and reduced exploration costs

- **Area selection**
- **Area screening and fingerprinting**
- **Undercover Exploration Targeting**
- **3D Mineralization Vectoring**
- **Data mining**



BLEG


Airborne Platform

Achievements to date

Cost efficient state-of-the-art technology anytime and anywhere in the world

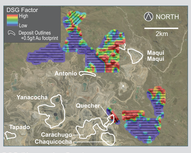
- **Area selection**
  - Global Domain Ranking
  - 2D Prospectivity Analysis

- **Area screening and fingerprinting**
  - BLEG
  - Airborne platform: NEWTEM/Mag/Rad

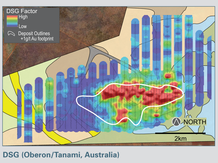
- **Undercover Exploration Targeting**
  - Deep Sensing Geochemistry (DSG)
  - 3D Distributed Acquisition System (NEWDAS)
    - ~1km of cover, various regolith profile, climate

- **3D Mineralization Vectoring**
  - Integrated spectral analysis and geochemistry

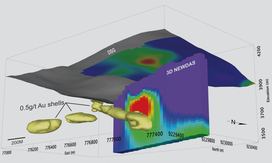
- **Data mining/Global Exploration Database 20TB**
  - 1.2 million drill holes for 173 million meters
  - 9.8 million surface samples
  - 15 thousand property files



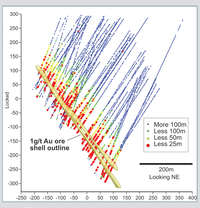
DSG (Yanacocha, Peru)



DSG (Oberon/Tanami, Australia)



NEWDAS & DSG (Antonio/Yanacocha, Peru)



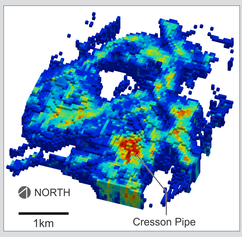
3D Mineralization Vectoring (Ahafo, Ghana)

Next steps

- **Undercover Exploration Targeting**
  - Continuous development of proprietary technologies
  - Increased depth of investigation and resolution
  - Accurate mineralization footprint and fingerprinting

- **3D Prospectivity Analysis/Targeting**
  - Technologies integration

- **Breakthrough technologies**
  - Airborne IP

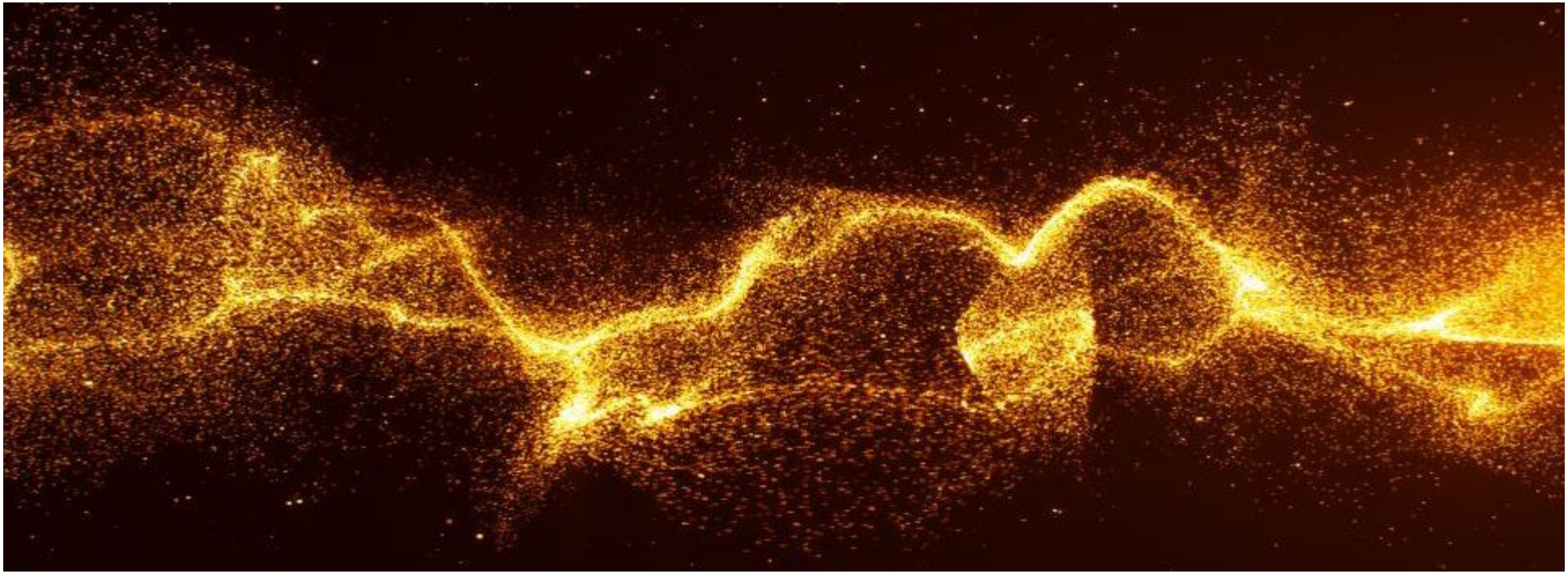


3D Prospectivity Analysis (CC&V, USA)



Tom Palmer

Executive Vice President & Chief Operating Officer



Agenda

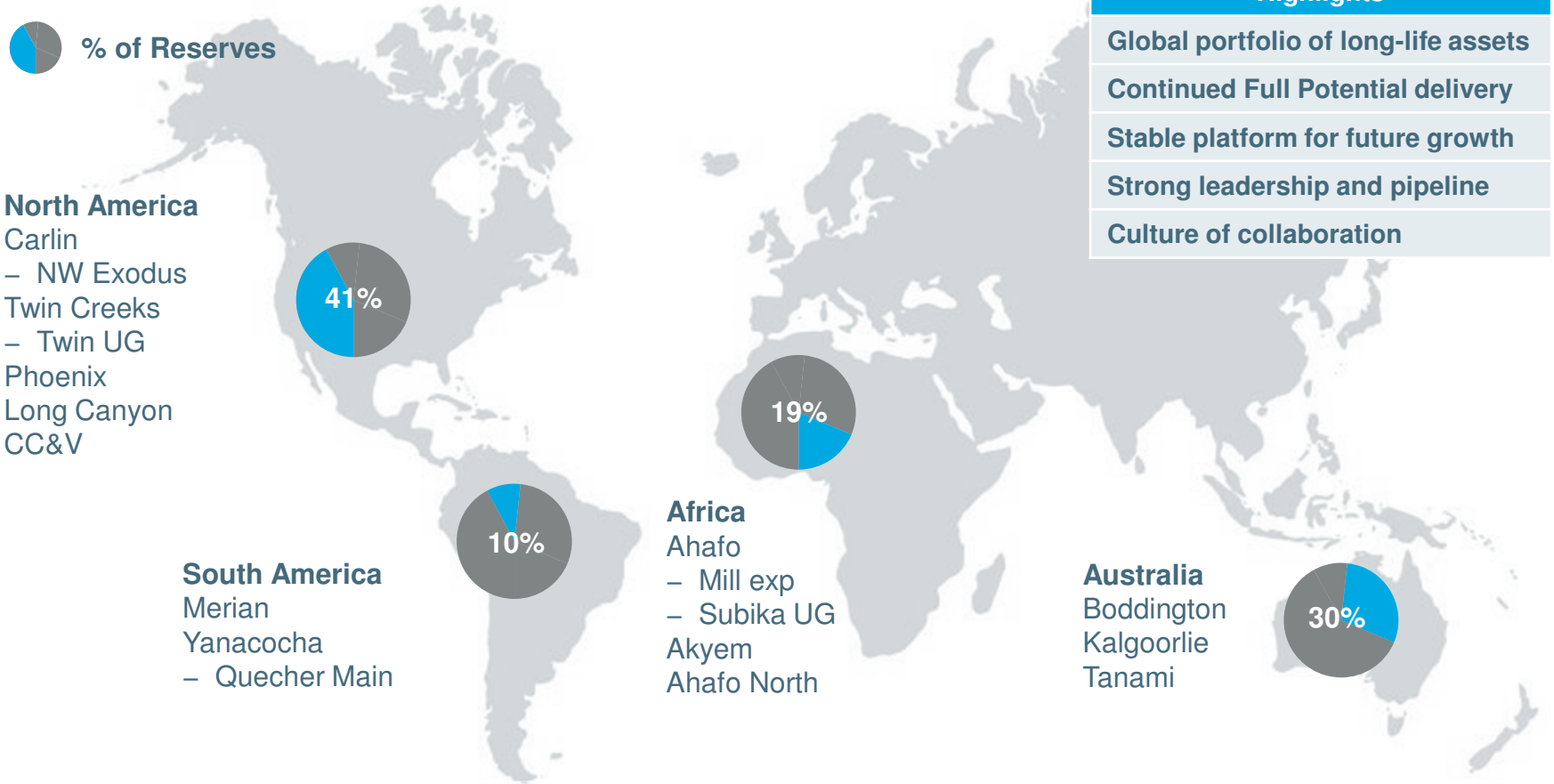
Business outlook 8:30am – 9:30am	Technical outlook 9:30am – 10:15am	Operational outlook 10:15am – 12:30pm
Welcome and safety share • Gary Goldberg **Newmont outlook** • Gary Goldberg **Market outlook** • Randy Engel **Financial outlook** • Nancy Buese **Q&A**	**Technical fundamentals** • Scott Lawson **Technology gallery walk** • Grigore Simon • Marcelo Godoy • Lauren Hafla • Mike Wundenberg	**Operational outlook** • Tom Palmer • Andrew Woodley • Alwyn Pretorius • Alex Bates • Dean Gehring **Q&A** **Exploration outlook** • Grigore Simon **Q&A and closing remarks** • Gary Goldberg

Global portfolio of long-life assets

68.5 million ounces in total Reserves

% of Reserves

Highlights
Global portfolio of long-life assets
Continued Full Potential delivery
Stable platform for future growth
Strong leadership and pipeline
Culture of collaboration



North America
Carlin
– NW Exodus
Twin Creeks
– Twin UG
Phoenix
Long Canyon
CC&V

South America
Merian
Yanacocha
– Quecher Main

Africa
Ahafo
– Mill exp
– Subika UG
Akyem
Ahafo North

Australia
Boddington
Kalgoorlie
Tanami

Health & Safety	Op Excellence	Growth	People	Sustainability

Strong bench of experienced operators



Andrew Woodley
RSVP, North America

- 20 years' experience
- Mining engineer
- Former President and CEO of Oyu Tolgoi copper and gold mine



Alwyn Pretorius
RSVP, Africa

- 20 years' experience
- Mining engineer
- Former COO of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited



Alex Bates
RSVP, Australia

- 25 years' experience
- Civil engineer
- Led world's first fully-automated mine in Western Australia



Dean Gehring
RSVP, South America

- 25 years' experience
- Mining engineer
- Former President and CEO of Rio Tinto Minerals

Targeting differentiation across all strategic pillars

Strategic pillar	Focus	Target
Health & Safety	Leverage collective experience and controls to lower risks and exposures	Leading safety performance and culture with zero fatalities
Op Excellence	Improve the value and risk profile of each site and portfolio as a whole	Leading productivity, capital discipline and technical execution
Growth	Deliver value accretive projects, exploration programs and transactions	Leading margins, Reserves and Resources
People	Improve diversity, leadership development and succession planning	Leading engagement, talent pipeline and diversity
Sustainability	Leverage strong performance and perceptions for advocacy and access	Leading access to resources, approvals, social acceptance

Laying the foundation for ongoing success

Consistent operating site organization, culture and work management systems

- Developing broader capabilities and commercial acumen among operating leaders
- Improved talent management systems, succession planning and diversity
- Culture of trust – speaking up, sharing lessons learned and replicating success rewarded



Boddington rescue team

Accelerating Full Potential to improve margins

Sustainable improvements consistently outstrip targets; $1.5B in improvements to date[8]

- Benefits include globally consistent metrics and reporting, communities of practice
- Outlook reflects advanced projects only; forecast to more than offset inflation
- Accelerated program shifts focus to replicating success and leveraging regional synergies



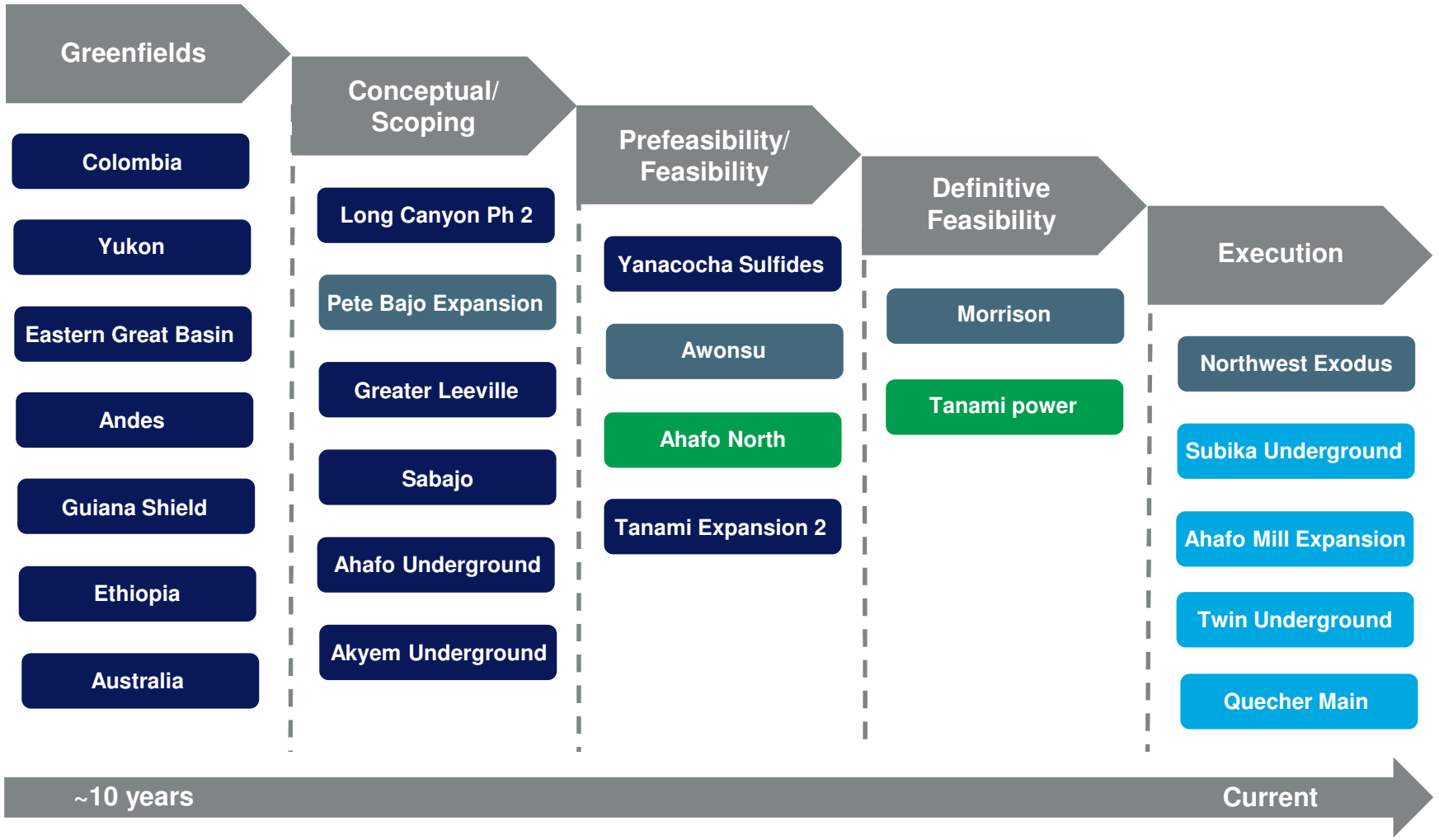
2018 earnings and cash flow weighted to Q4

- North America – higher stripping in first half; Silverstar production in second half
- Australia – stable production with Tanami and KCGM offsetting Boddington stripping campaign
- South America – mine sequencing in first three quarters; reaching higher grade ores in Q4
- Africa – H2 benefits from higher grades in Ahafo surface mines, Subika UG ramp-up



Subika Underground

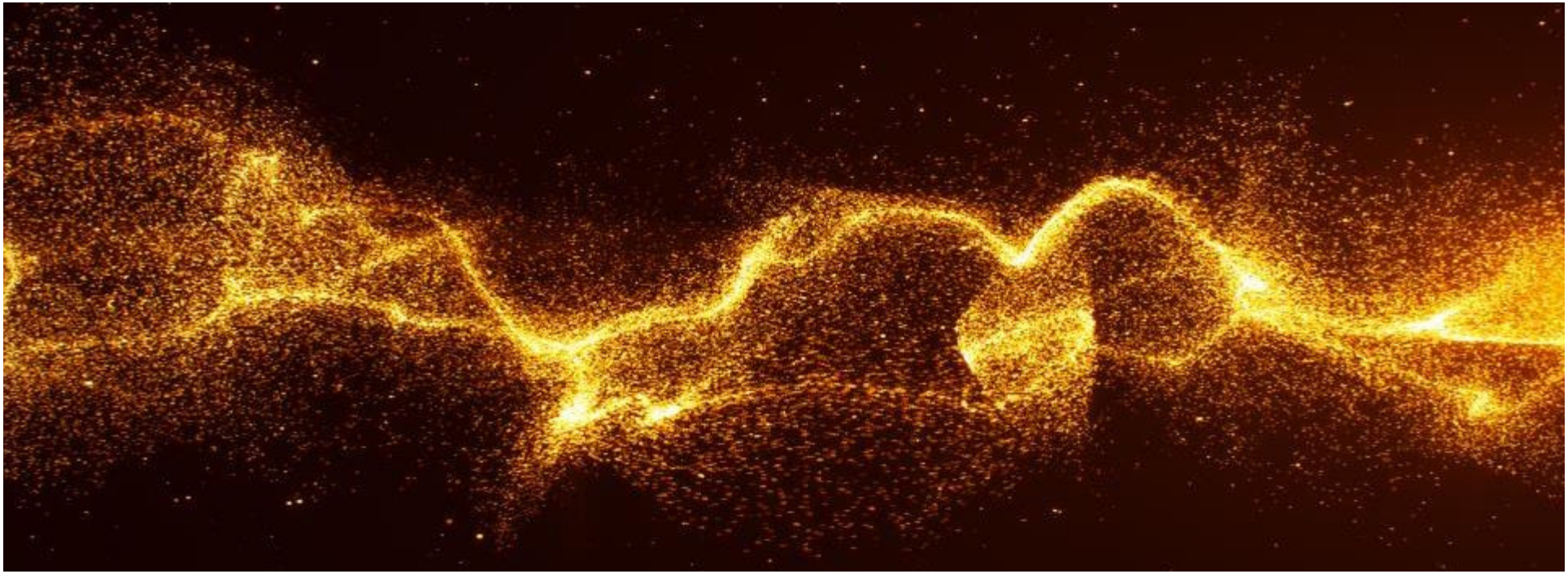
Optimizing projects to improve long-term delivery



- **Long-term projects** (>3 years; not in outlook)
- **Mid-term projects** (<3 years; not in outlook)
- **Sustaining projects** (in outlook)
- **Current projects** (in outlook)

Andrew Woodley

Regional Senior Vice President, North America

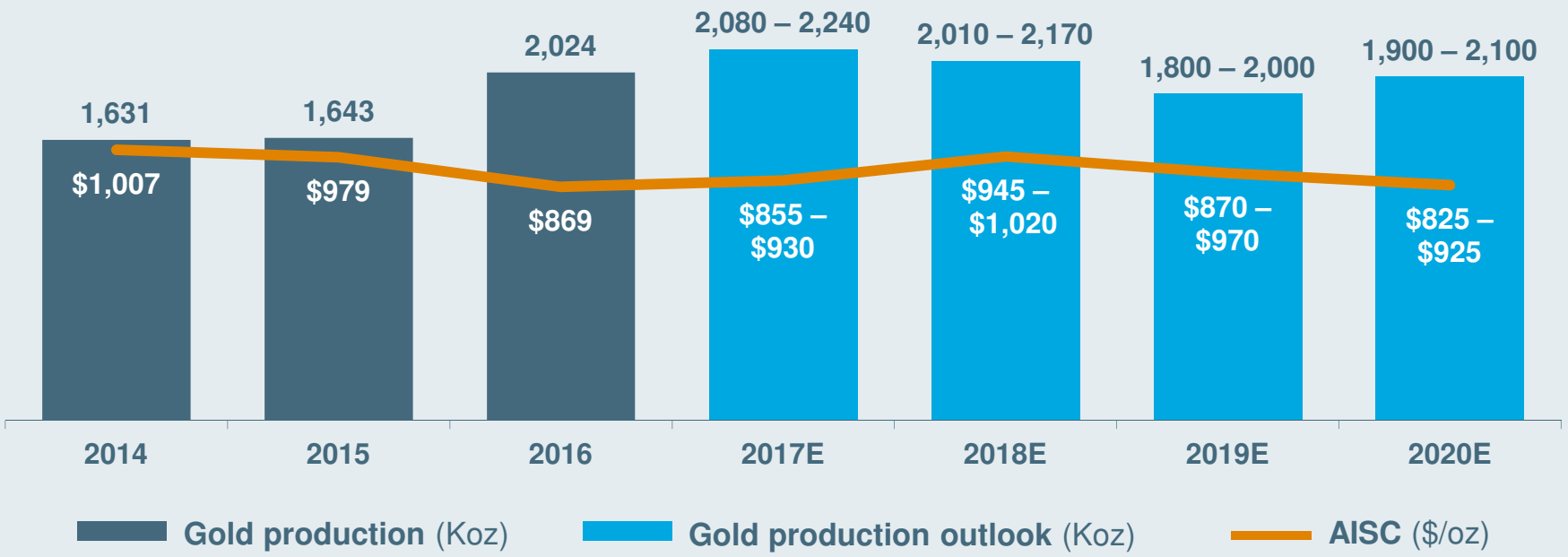


North America continues as cornerstone

Five operating complexes and 50-year track record of profitability and innovation

- Higher stripping at Twin, Carlin partly offset by new underground production
- Pursuing profitable longer-term growth at Carlin, Long Canyon, Plateau
- Increasing value through fit-for-purpose technology, improved regional integration

Attributable gold production and AISC trends and outlook (Koz and $/oz)



Carlin refining mine plans and growth prospects

Largest complex has 3 surface, 4 UG mines

- Surface mine plans modified to improve value
- Silverstar production included in 2018 and 2019
- Semi-autonomous mining at Leeville/NW Exodus

>$10M savings[8] in UG mines

Via payload and haulage, fleet productivity, contract service improvements in 2017



Northwest Exodus

Twin Creeks maximizing asset value

Oxide and refractory ores from 2 pits and TRJV

- Stripping campaign from 2018 to 2020
- Resequencing laybacks to improve value
- Twin UG commercial production in mid-2018

>$35M savings[8] in surface mines

Via haulage, maintenance, mine plan and ore control improvements in 2017



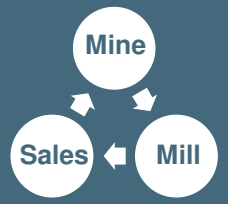
Twin Underground

Phoenix optimizing mine sequencing

Complex deposit with gold, copper, silver ores

- Revised concentrate contracting strategy
- Focus on gold zones drives improvements in 2018
- Higher grade copper phases begin in 2020

>$9M in value creation[8]



Via value chain strategy in 2017



Long Canyon accelerating production

Phase 1 completed early, 20% under budget

- Optimizing mine plans and leach pad expansion
- Phase 2 studies and permitting underway
- Mineralization open in all directions

~$10M savings[8] in supply chain



Via renegotiated contracts and lower consumption in 2017



Long Canyon

Cripple Creek & Victor leveraging regional synergies

Ore processed via valley leach, high-grade mill

- Working to offset lower leach, mill grade in 2018
- Secure value by shipping concentrates to Nevada
  - Expected to improve recoveries and add FCF

>$25M in value creation[8]

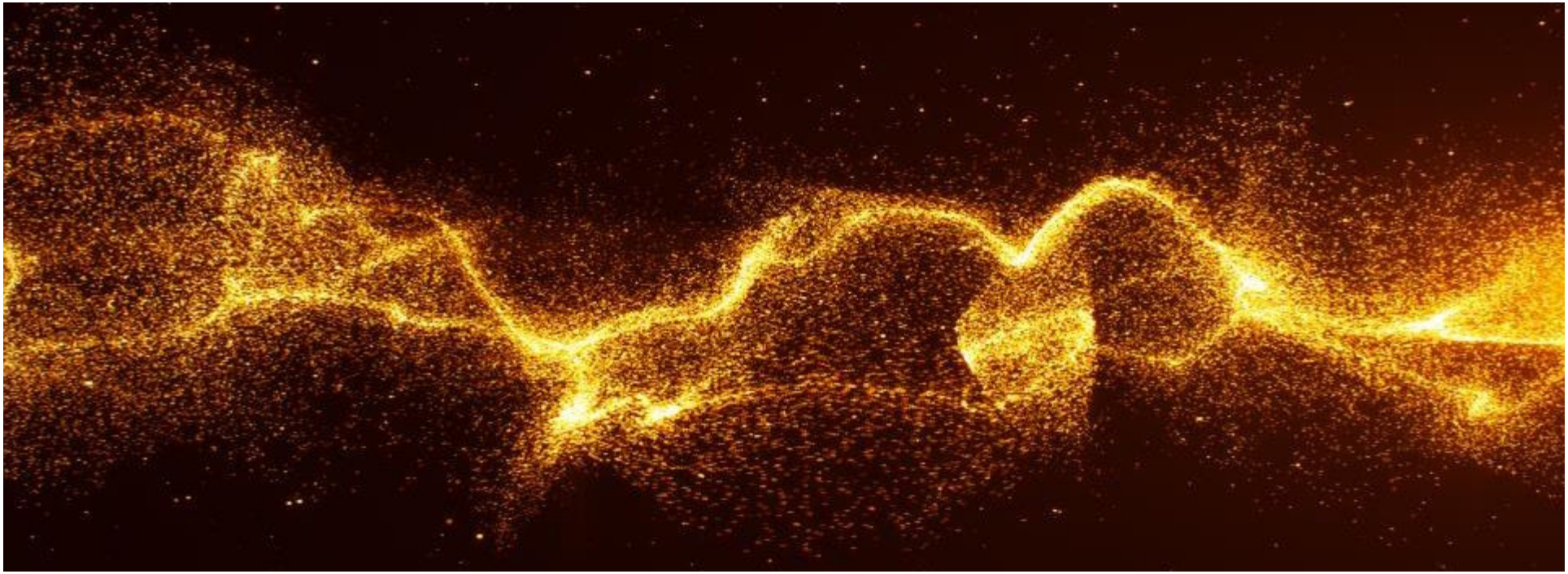
Via downtime, recovery and circuit optimization in 2017



Cripple Creek & Victor

Alwyn Pretorius

Regional Senior Vice President, Africa

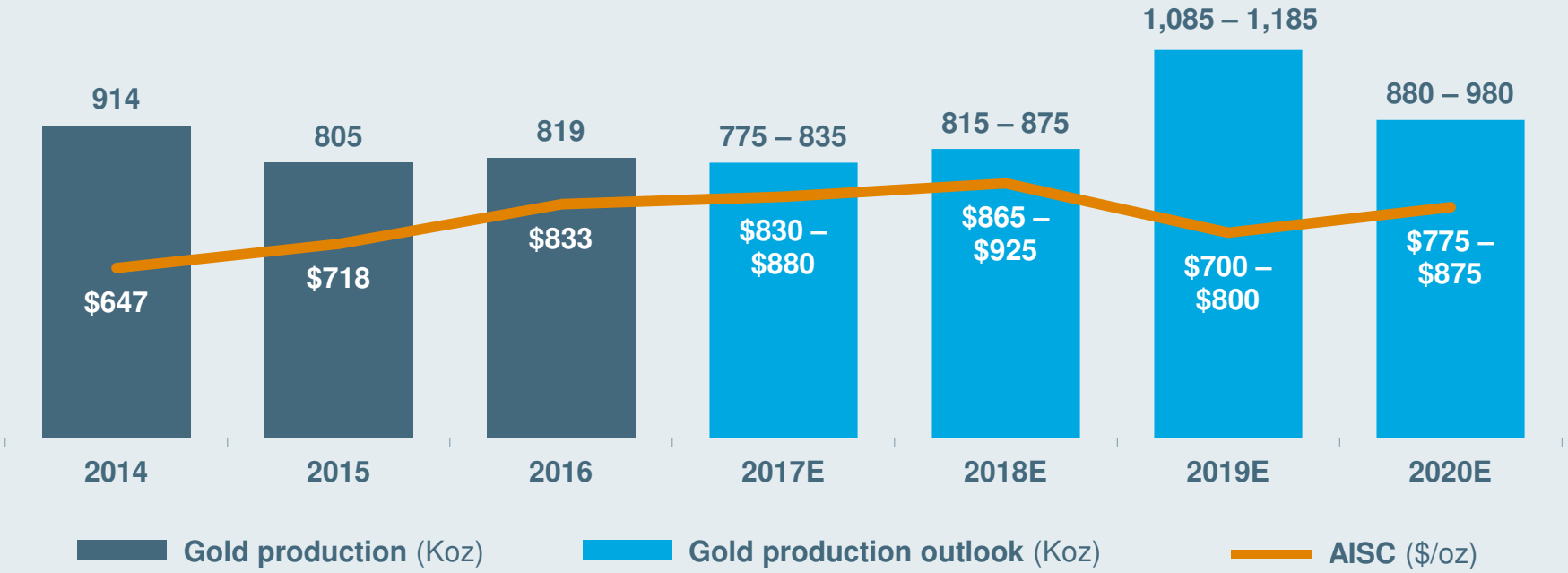


Africa delivering improved performance and growth

Ghana's largest gold producer, responsible for 32% of country's total production

- Mine plan optimization, improved mill throughput and recovery delivering lower unit costs
- Subika Underground and Ahafo Mill Expansion progressing on course
- Advancing regional growth studies – prospective opportunities at surface and underground

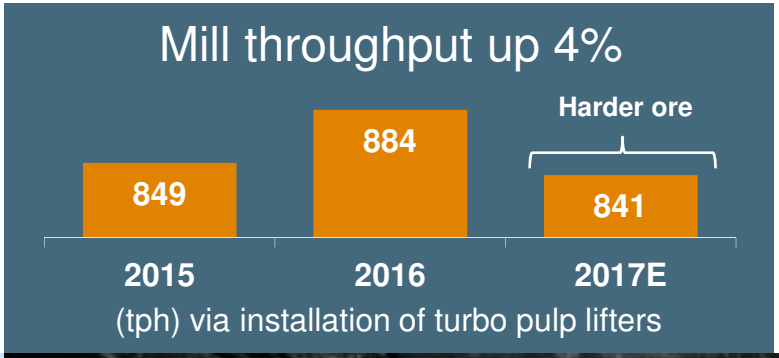
Attributable gold production and AISC trends and outlook (Koz and $/oz)



Ahafo expansions are gateway to UG district

OP/UG mines feed conventional process plant

- Improved costs via mine design, mill throughput
- Commercial production – Subika UG (H2 2018); Ahafo Mill Expansion (H2 2019)
- Drilling underway to evaluate UG district



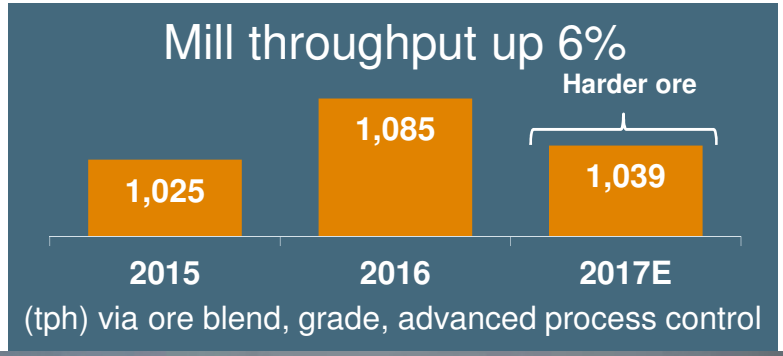

Ahafo Mill Expansion


Subika Underground

Akyem offsetting lower grades, harder ore

Surface mine feeds conventional process plant

- Harder primary ore in 2018 impacts costs
- Advanced process control system enabling increased throughput and recovery rates
- Drilling below existing pit to evaluate UG resource

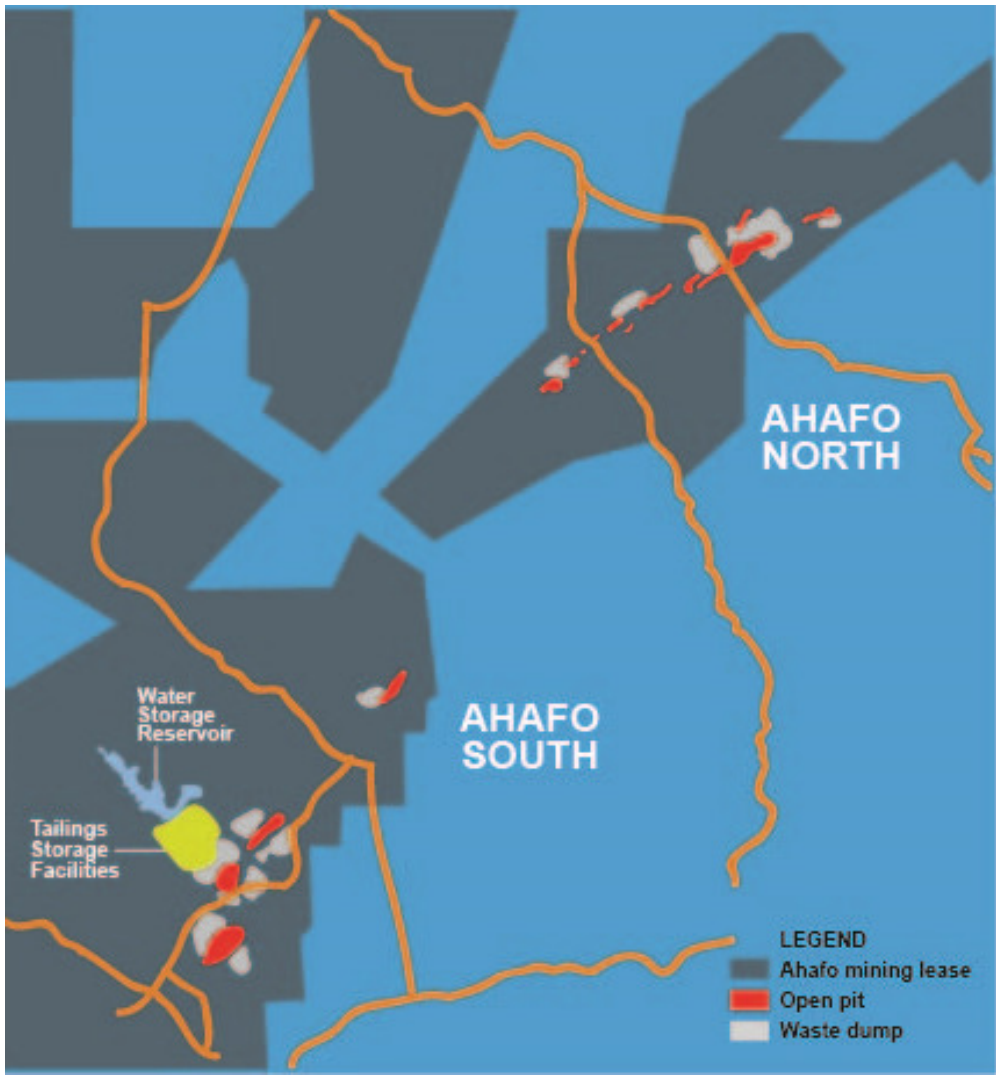




Ahafo North represents prospective new district

9 surface deposits along 14 km strike length

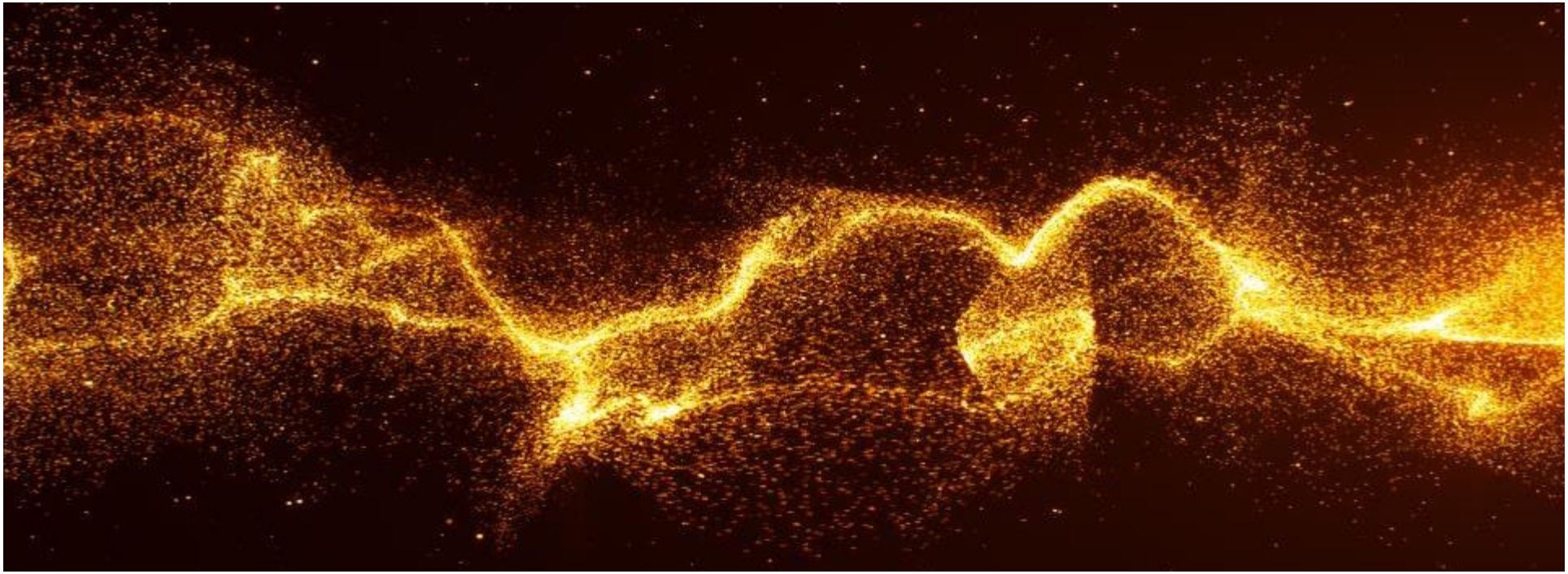
- Located 30 km north of Ahafo
- 3.3Moz Reserve and 1Moz Resource*
- Stand-alone mill to process ~3.5 to 4Mt/yr
- Permitting and outreach underway
- Decision expected in H2 2019 with 3-year development schedule



** 2016 Newmont Reserve and Resource declaration. Measured 2Mt @ 1.2g/t (0.1Moz), Indicated 7Mt @ 1.7g/t (0.4Moz), and Inferred 10Mt @ 1.8g/t (0.6Moz)*

Alex Bates

Regional Senior Vice President, Australia

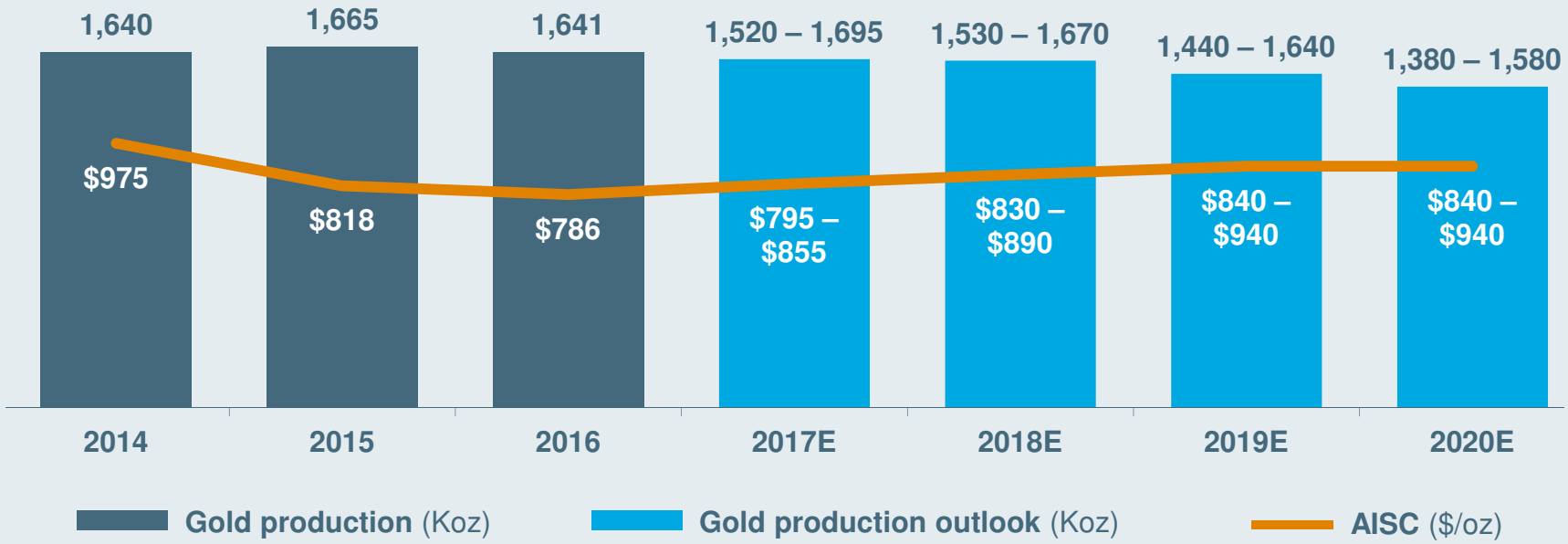


Australia growing margins and reserves

Australia's largest gold producer, responsible for 17% of country's total production

- Full Potential eliminates mill constraints, sets new standards for maintenance practices
- Advancing profitable underground expansions and surface mine laybacks
- Leveraging expertise, best practices across region

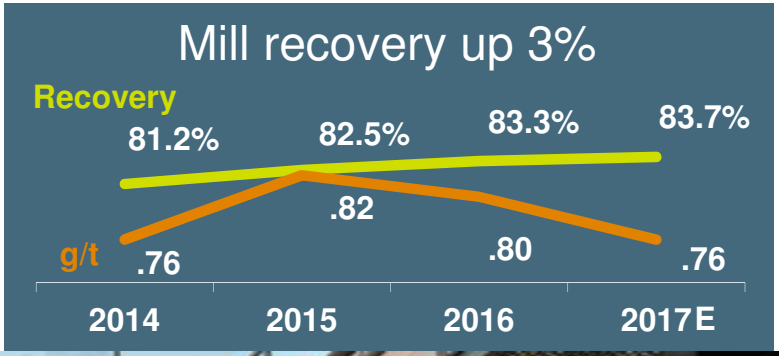
Attributable gold production and AISC trends and outlook (Koz and $/oz)



Boddington improvements extend life

2 pits feed flotation process, produce concentrate

- Higher stripping from 2018 to 2020
- Multiple mill utilization and recovery records set
- Mine re-sequencing accelerates laybacks

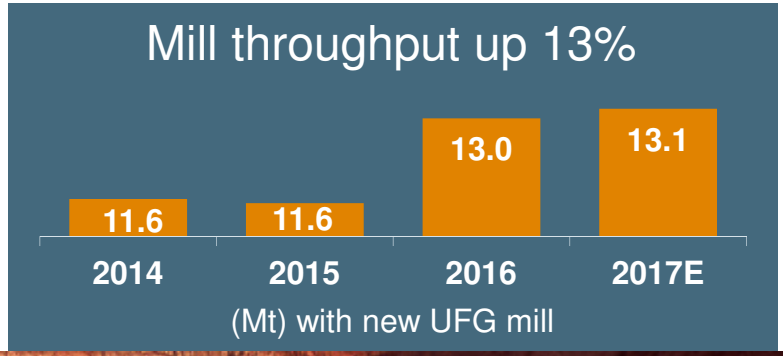




KCGM advancing mine life and growth prospects

Newmont's leadership improves profitability

- Remediating impact of west wall slip
- Higher grades, throughput and recoveries
- Morrison layback expected to add 1.8Moz and extend life by 5 years – decision in Q1 2018

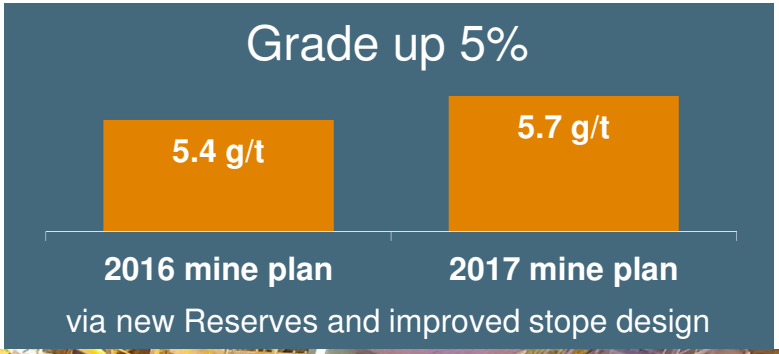




Tanami entering next phase of profitable growth

First expansion delivered on time and budget

- Optimized stope designs result in higher grades
- Lower mining costs >offset increased development
- Advancing resource definition for next expansion





Tanami Power improves performance and risk

Progressing Tanami Power project to improve costs, reliability and environmental impact

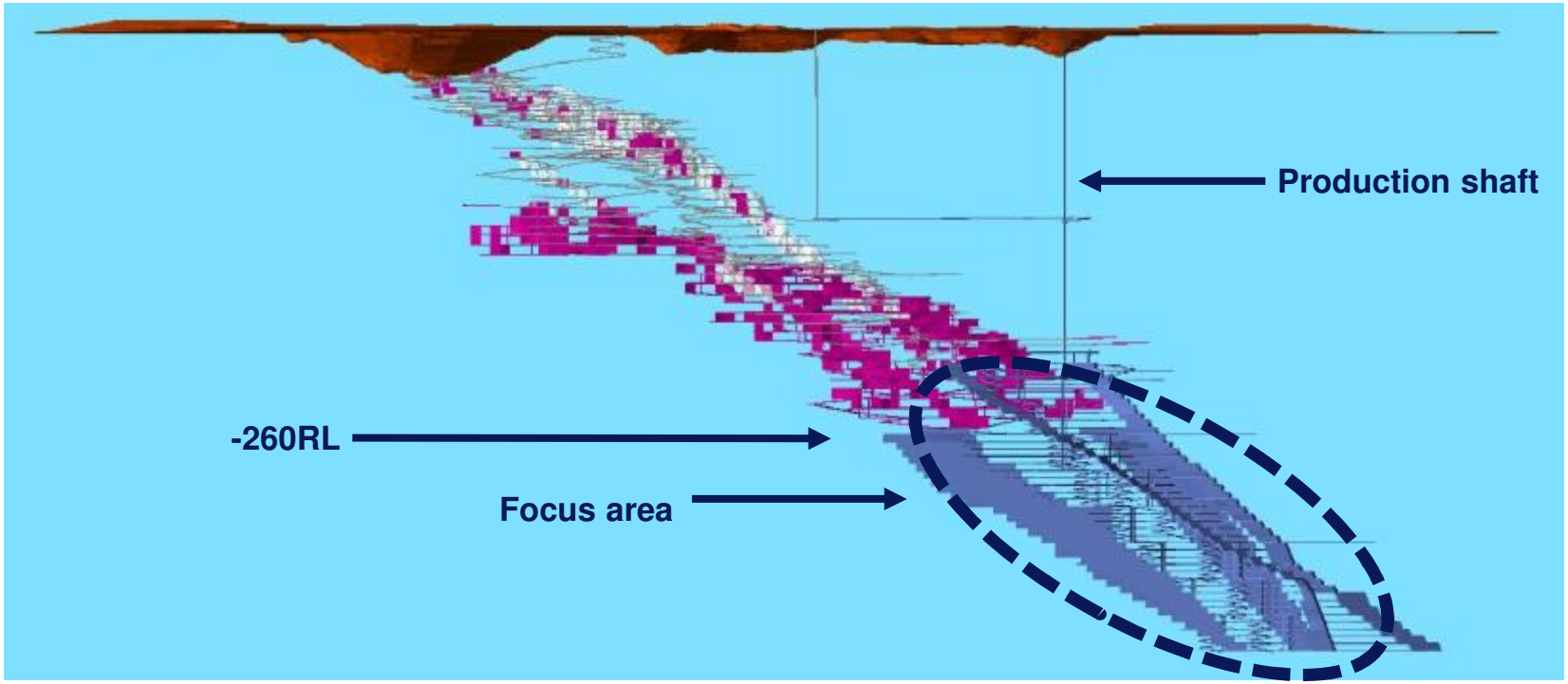
- Switching to natural gas expected to lower CO_2 emissions by up to 20%
- Includes construction and operation of 450km natural gas pipeline and 2 power stations
- Expected to reduce power costs by >20%



Tanami's Expansion 2 taps new discoveries

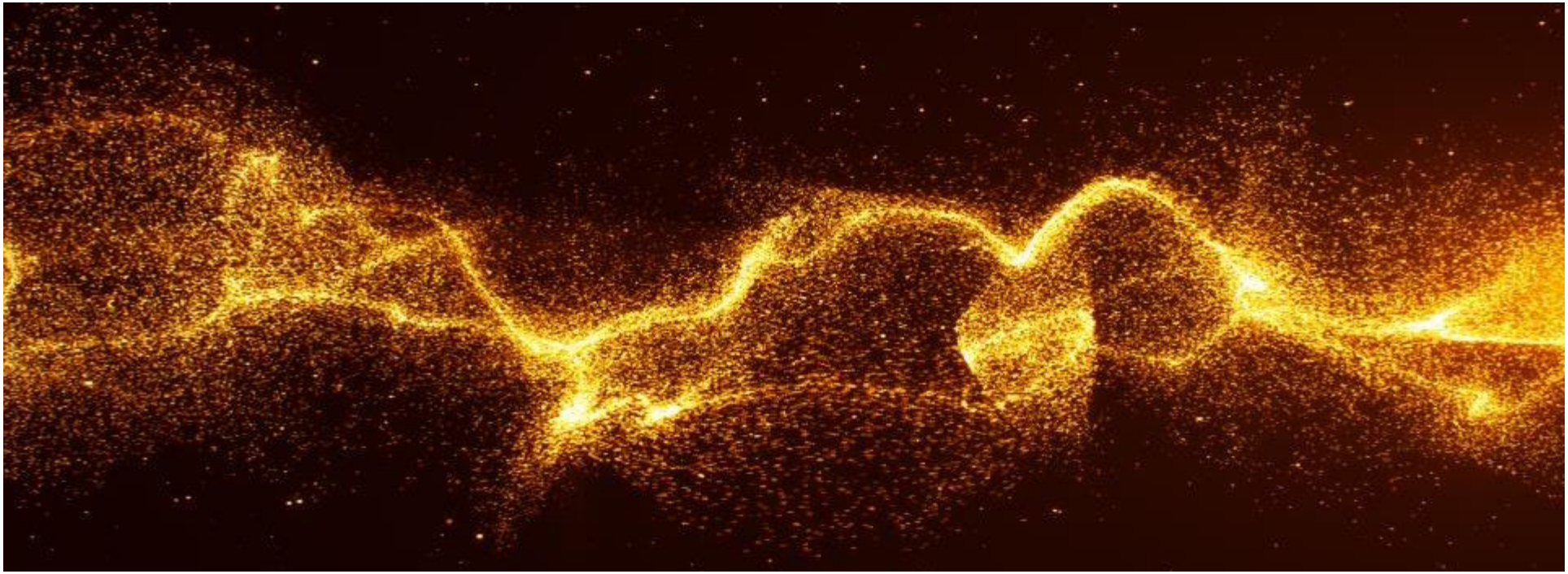
Increases profitable production and extends mine life

- Includes production shaft to maximize value from 1,200 – 2,600m below surface; optimizing processing capacity
- Staged investment; develop while continuing to optimize resource risk at depth
- Decision expected in H2 2019 with a two year construction period



Dean Gehring

Regional Senior Vice President, South America

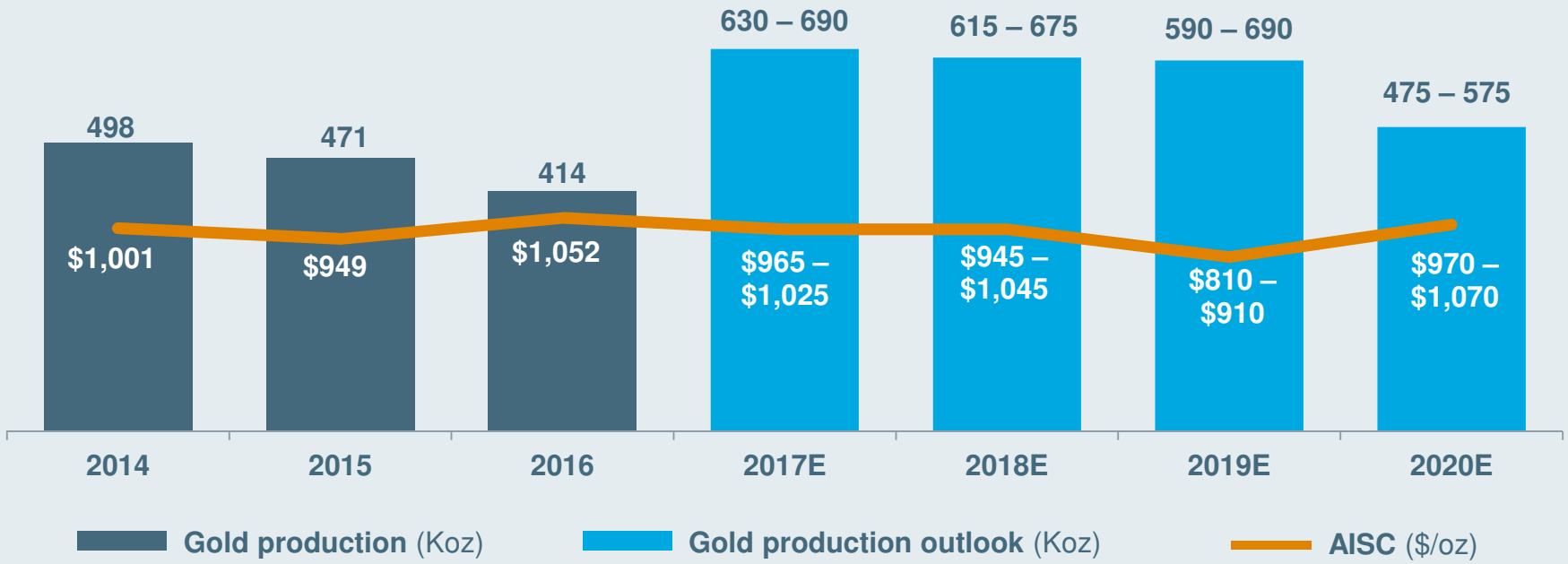


South America balancing profitability and growth

Source of profitable production and growth for nearly 25 years with expanding scope

- Lower cost production from Merian offsetting declining oxide profile at Yanacocha
- Focus on maximizing profitability and optimizing growth projects
- Advancing near-mine expansions and early-stage prospects across Andes and Guiana Shield

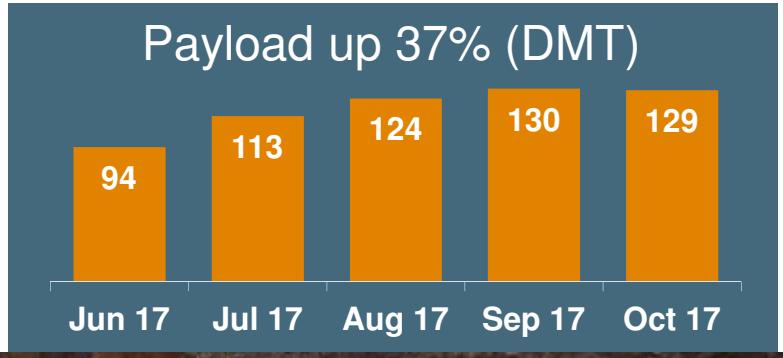
Attributable gold production and AISC trends and outlook (Koz and $/oz)



Merian establishes foothold in prospective district

Improving mine productivity, growing oxide base

- Full Potential delivering improvements in 2018
- Primary crusher advancing on track
- Advancing growth through Sabajo and Amazonia

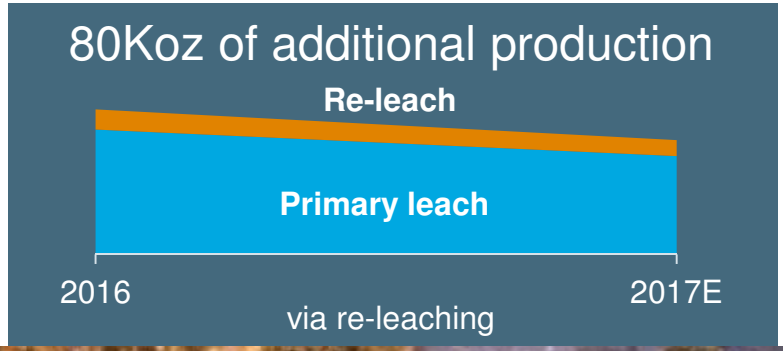


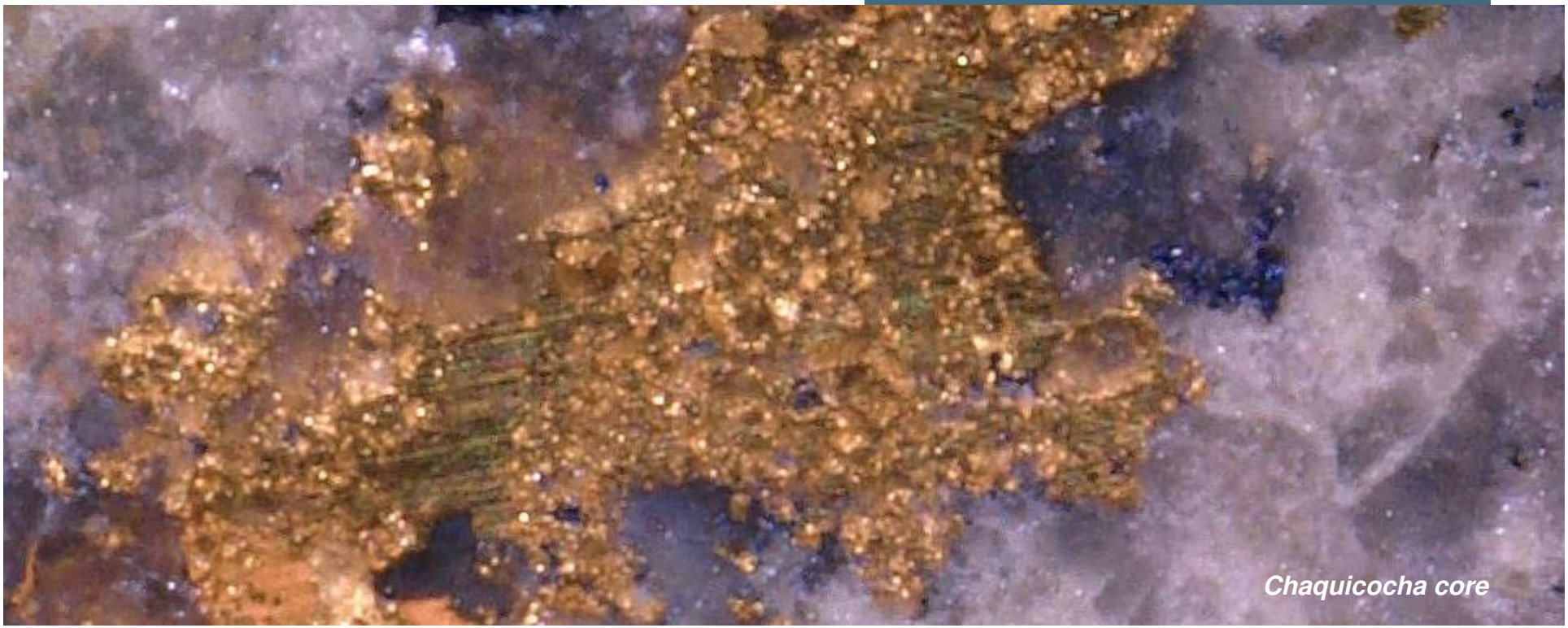


Yanacocha focused on maintaining profitability

Advancing Quecher Main as bridge to sulfides

- Accelerating Full Potential to maintain profitability
- Higher processing/stockpile costs forecast in 2018
- High grade satellite deposits represent upside

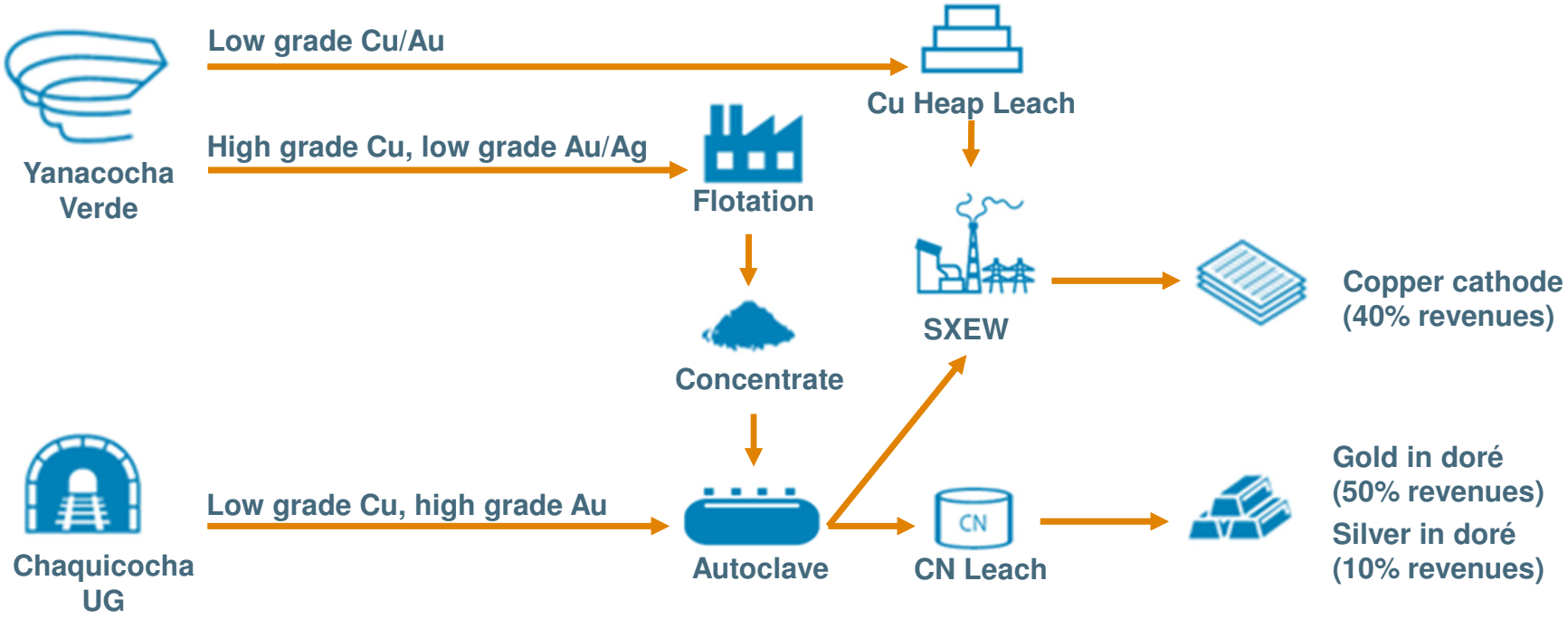




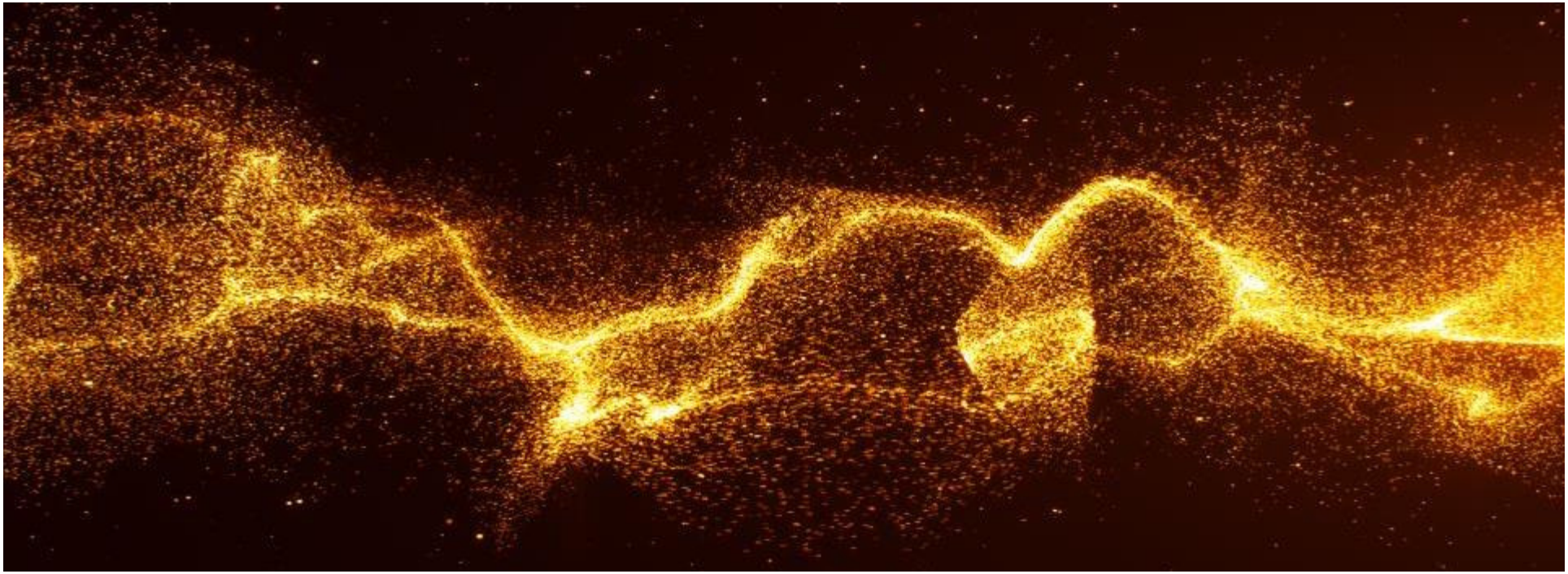
Optimizing approach to sulfide development

Project to develop Yanacocha's sulfide deposits reaches feasibility study in late 2018

- Potential to extend operational life to 2039
- First phase focuses on developing most profitable deposits to optimize risk and returns
- Favorable drilling and process test results continue
- ~$2B investment for ~350Kgeo annual production with decision expected in 2019



Questions?

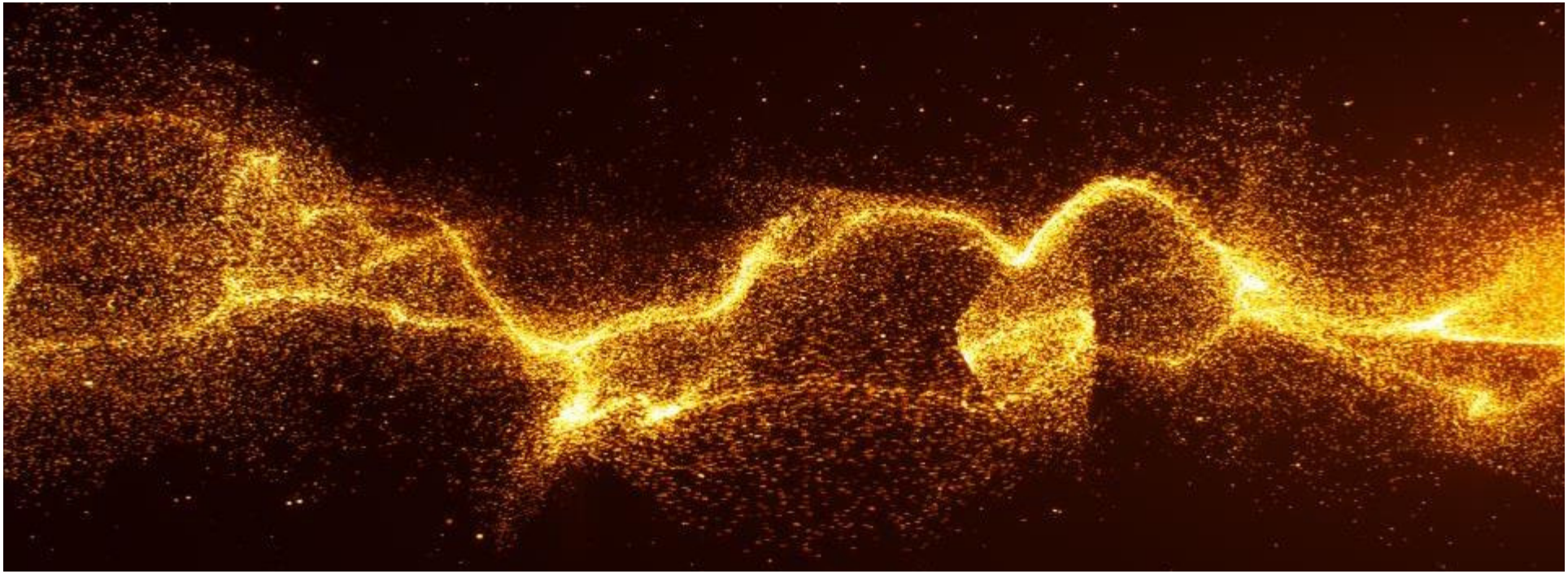


Agenda

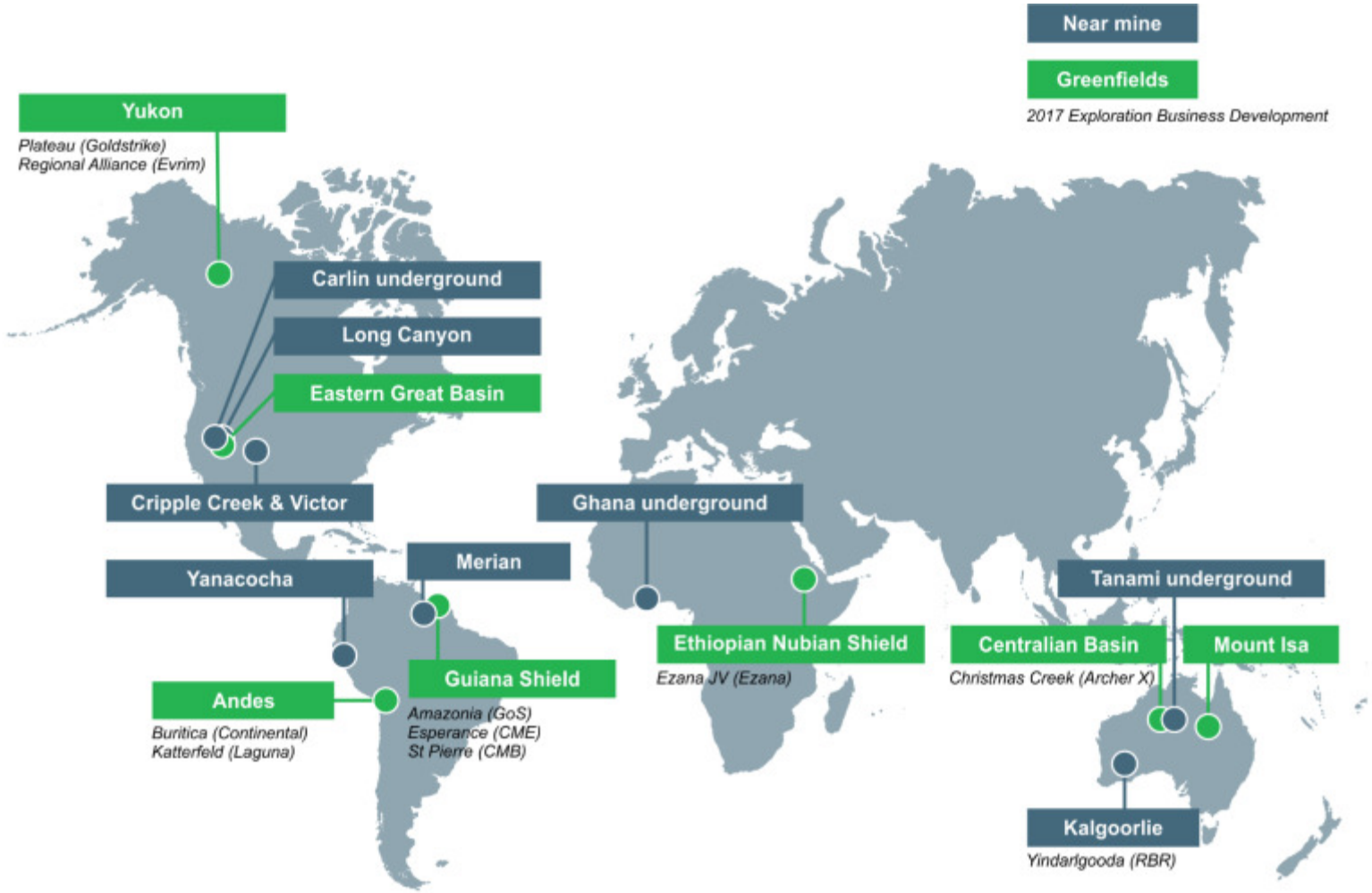
Business outlook 8:30am – 9:30am	Technical outlook 9:30am – 10:15am	Operational outlook 10:15am – 12:30pm
Welcome and safety share • Gary Goldberg **Newmont outlook** • Gary Goldberg **Market outlook** • Randy Engel **Financial outlook** • Nancy Buese **Q&A**	**Technical fundamentals** • Scott Lawson **Technology gallery walk** • Grigore Simon • Marcelo Godoy • Lauren Hafla • Mike Wundenberg	**Operational outlook** • Tom Palmer • Andrew Woodley • Alwyn Pretorius • Alex Bates • Dean Gehring **Q&A** **Exploration outlook** • Grigore Simon **Q&A and closing remarks** • Gary Goldberg

Grigore Simon

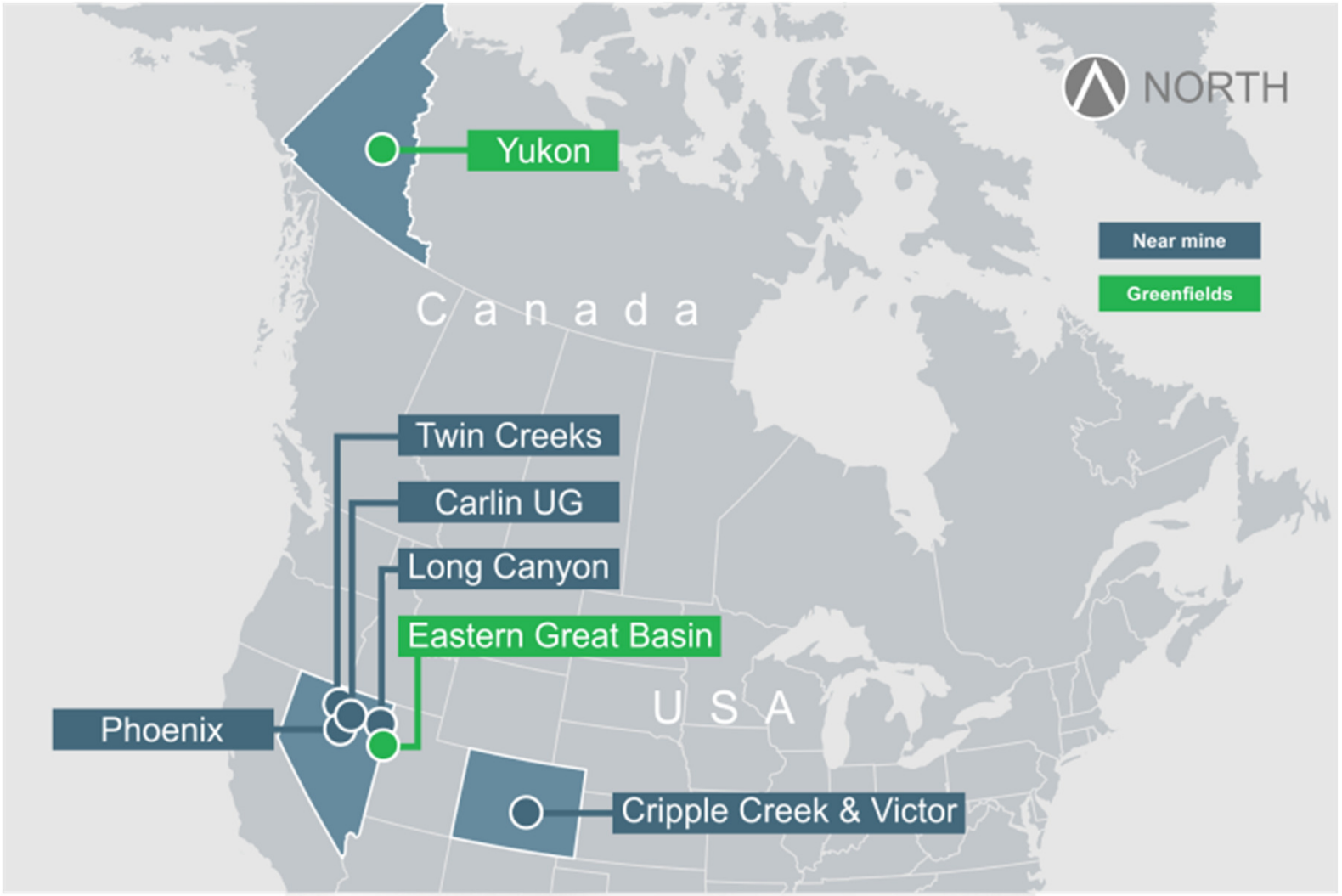
Senior Vice President, Exploration



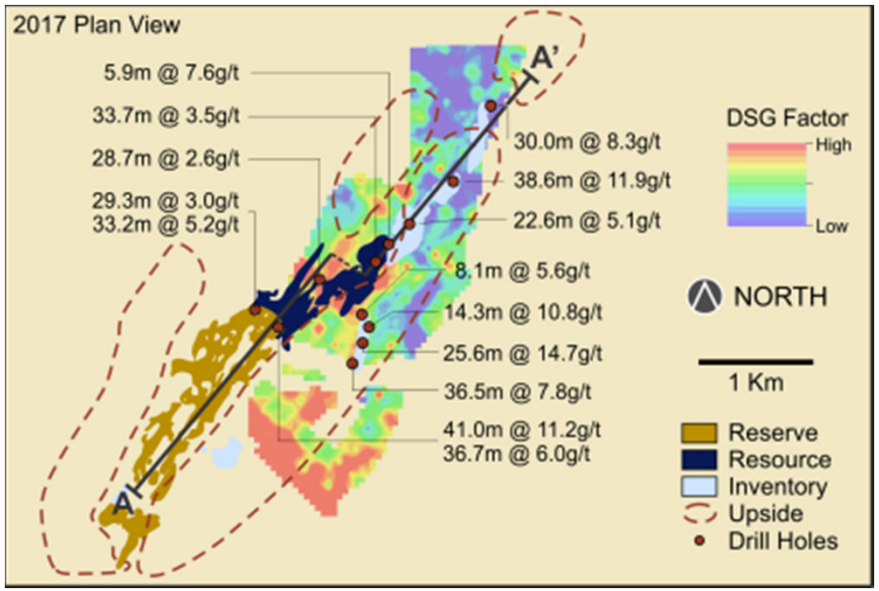
Focused on high value, near mine options

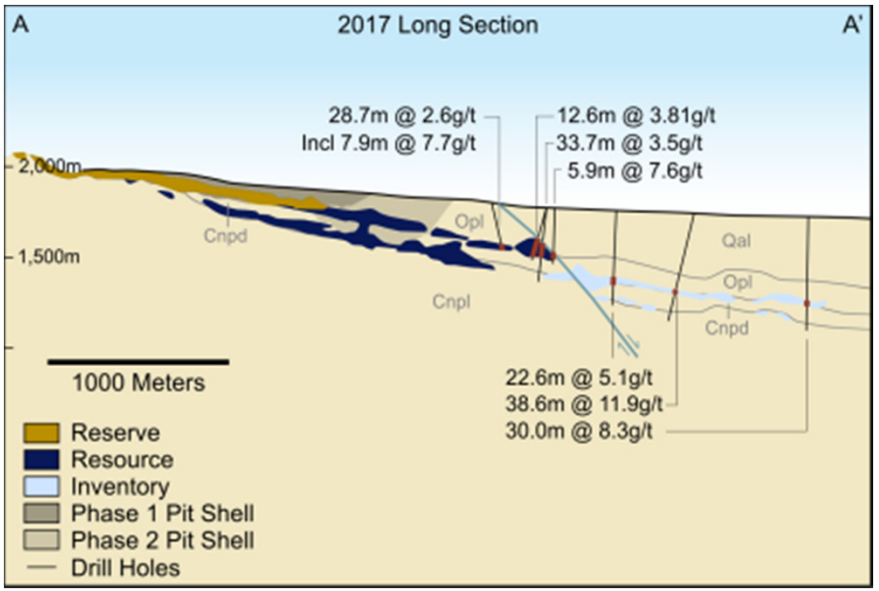


North America remains a core growth area



Long Canyon – advancing Phase 2





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base

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

Upside Potential

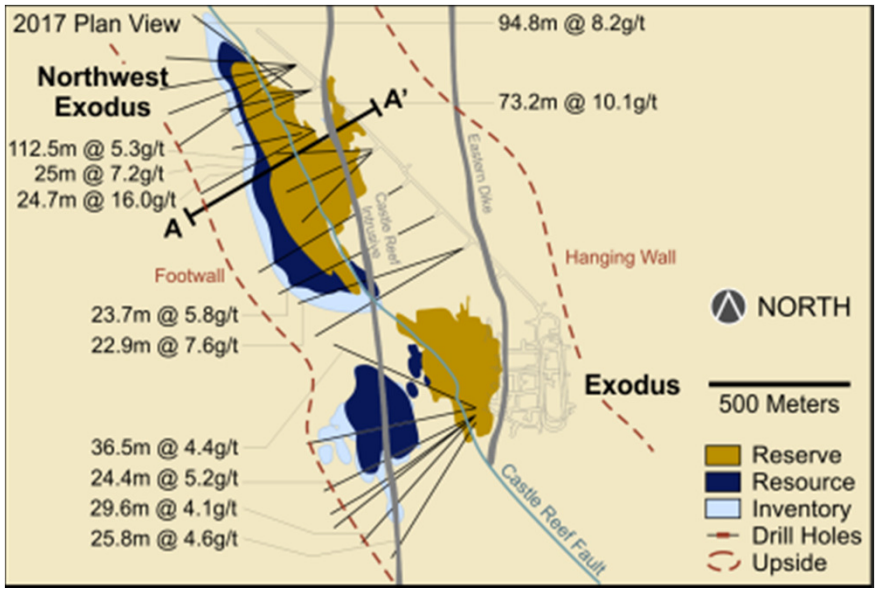
- 75% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Mineralization over 5.0km strike length is open

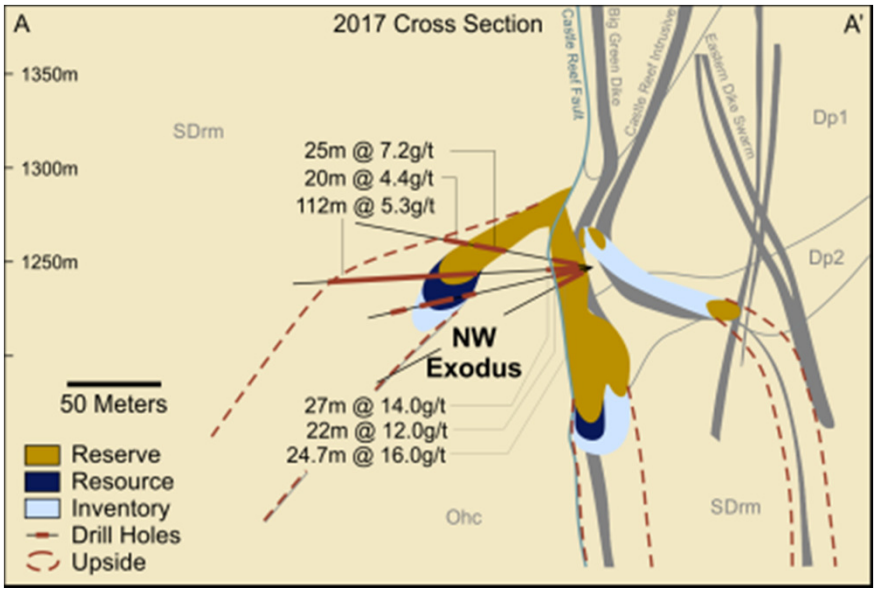
Highlights

- Resource drilled to Reserves spacing; Reserves and Resource additions pending hydrological study
- Shift focus from support Phase 2 to Resource growth
- Deep Sensing Geochemistry providing guidance on the Eastern Zone

*For all graphics and mineralization representations on slides 76 - 88, please refer to Endnote 5. * Primarily Indicated 14Mt @ 3.5 g/t Au (1.6Moz), Inferred 6Mt @ 1.9 g/t Au (0.4Moz)*

Exodus – growing into major underground deposit





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base

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

Upside Potential

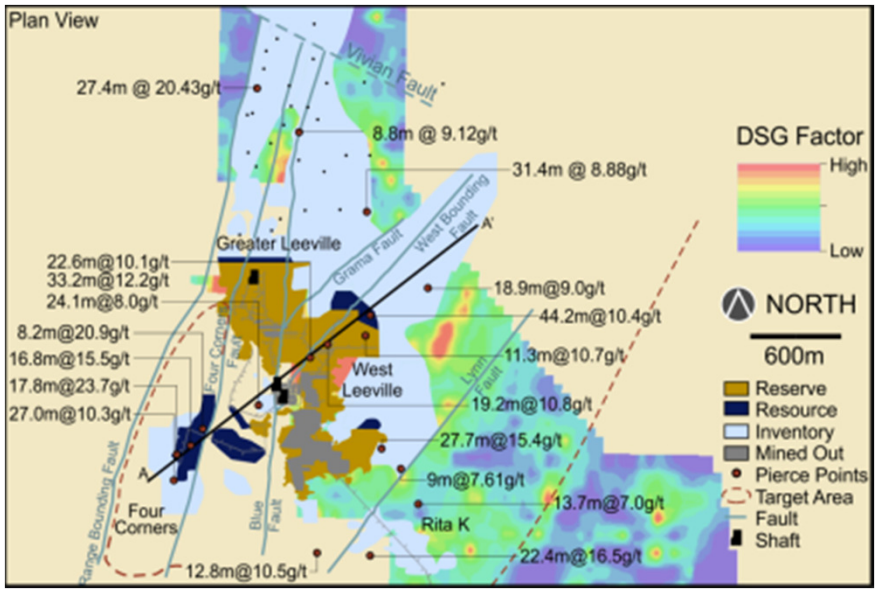
- 45% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Half of +4.0km target drill tested

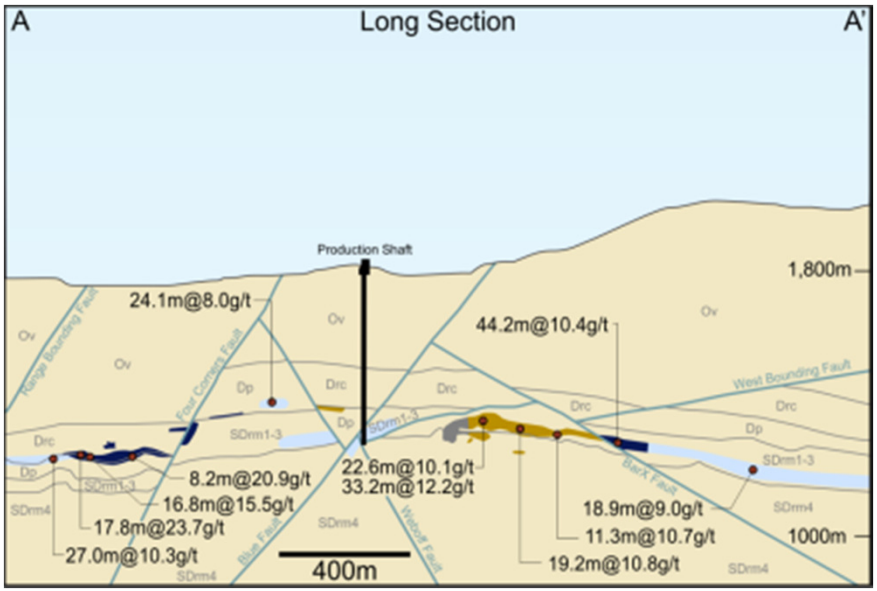
Highlights

- 0.8Moz Reserves and 0.5Moz Resource** additions since 2015 Investor Day
- Additional Reserves expected in 2017
- Larger than expected Footwall intercepts; first footwall stopes successfully mined

** Primarily Indicated 0.9 Mt @ 6.0 g/t Au (0.2Moz), Inferred 0.8Mt @ 6.2 g/t Au (0.2Moz). ** Includes NW Exodus; includes Inferred, refer to Appendix C and Endnote 5.*

Leeville – growing high grade underground deposit





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base

- Reserves: 3.8 Moz (12Mt @ 10.3 g/t Au)
- Resource*: 0.6 Moz (2Mt @ 10.4 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

- 45% of Inventory converted to R&R
- 2.6km of exploration drift over the next 3 years

Highlights

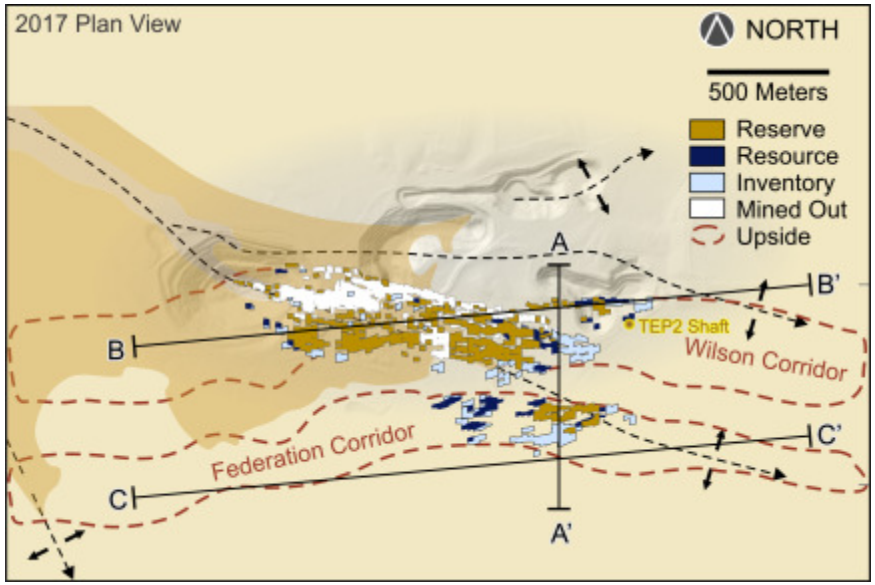
- 0.2Moz Reserves and 0.3Moz Resource** additions since 2015 Investor Day
- Additional Reserves and Resource expected in 2017
- Strong results South and West of Four Corners; NE upside potential subparallel to West Bounding Fault

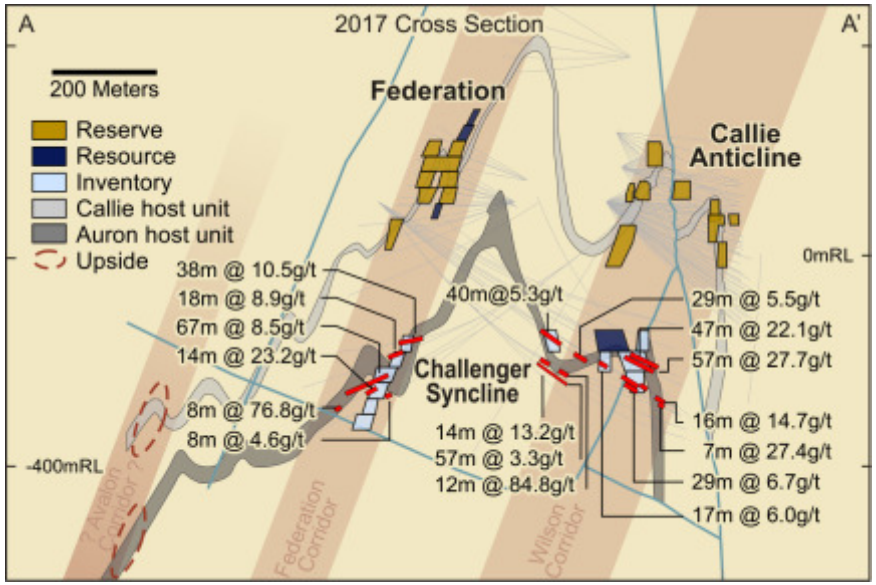
** Measured 0.5Mt @ 7.2g/t (0.1Moz), Indicated 0.6Mt @ 11.7 g/t Au (0.2Moz), Inferred 0.8Mt @ 11.4 g/t Au (0.3Moz). ** Includes Inferred, refer to Appendix C and Endnote 5.*

Delivering on promise in Australia



Tanami UG – advancing Tanami Expansion 2





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base

- Reserves: 4.5 Moz (23Mt @ 6.0 g/t Au)
- Resource*: 1.1 Moz (6Mt @ 4.7 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

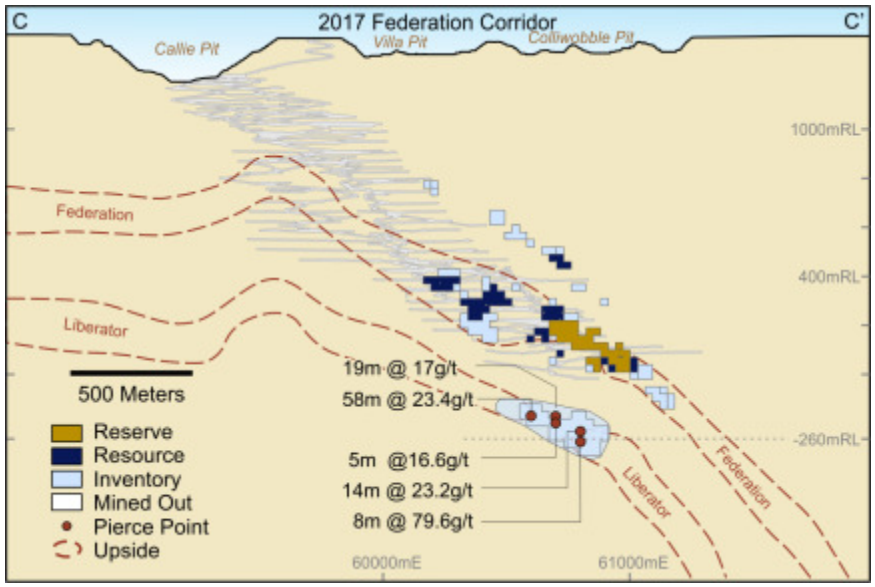
- 70% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Extensions and repeating structures

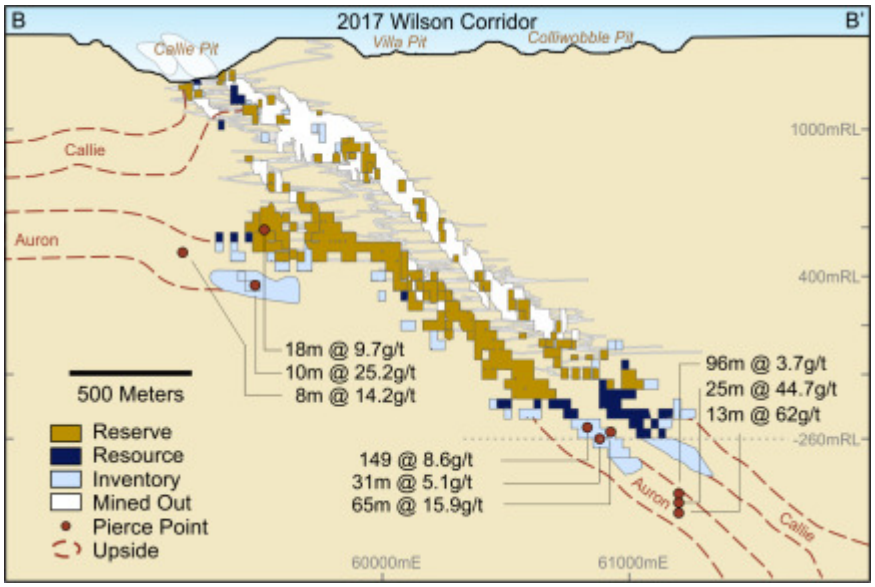
Highlights

- 2.2 Moz Reserves and 1.2 Moz Resource** additions since 2015 Investor Day
- First Reserves at Federation and Auron West discoveries
- Maiden Resource at Liberator in 2017/2018 (up to 58m @ 23.4 g/t Au; 38m @ 10.5 g/t Au)

** Primarily Indicated 3Mt @ 5.5 g/t Au (0.5Moz), Inferred 3Mt @ 5.9 g/t Au (0.6Moz). ** Includes Inferred, refer to Appendix C and Endnote 5.*

Tanami UG – advancing Tanami Expansion 2





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base

- Reserves: 4.5 Moz (23Mt @ 6.0 g/t Au)
- Resource*: 1.1 Moz (6Mt @ 4.7 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

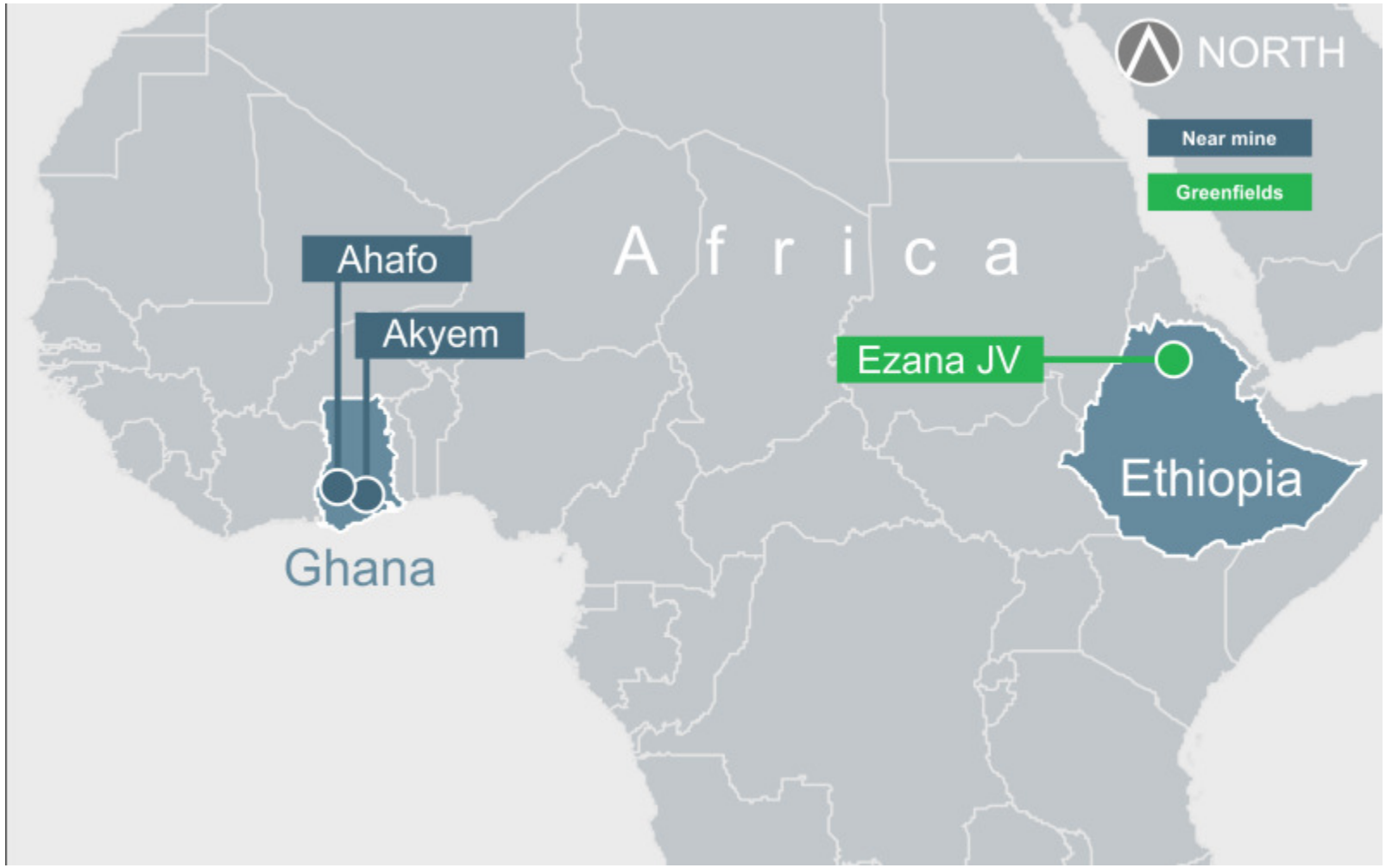
- 70% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Extensions and repeating structures

Highlights

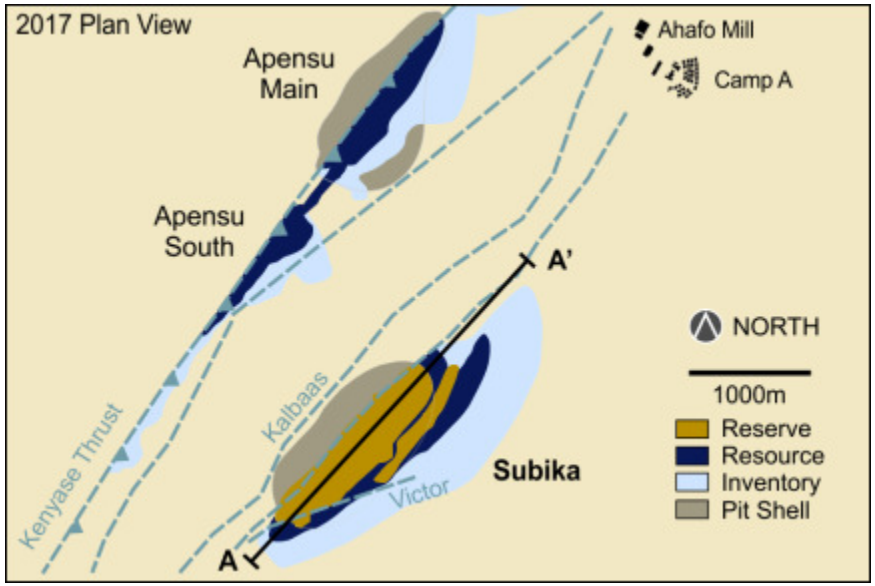
- 2.2 Moz Reserves and 1.2 Moz Resource** additions since 2015 Investor Day
- First Reserves at Federation and Auron West discoveries
- Maiden Resource at Liberator in 2017/2018 (up to 58m @ 23.4 g/t Au; 38m @ 10.5 g/t Au)

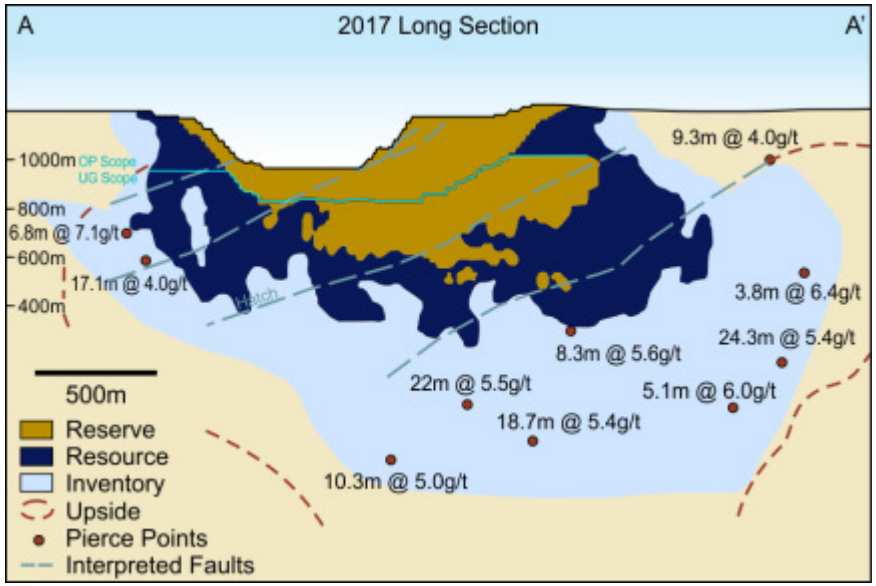
** Primarily Indicated 3Mt @ 5.5 g/t Au (0.5Moz), Inferred 3Mt @ 5.9 g/t Au (0.6Moz). ** Includes Inferred, refer to Appendix C and Endnote 5.*

Growing the underground resource in Africa



Subika - unlocking major underground resource





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base UG only

- Reserves: 1.5 Moz (11Mt @ 4.5 g/t Au)
- Resource*: 1.5 Moz (11Mt @ 4.1 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

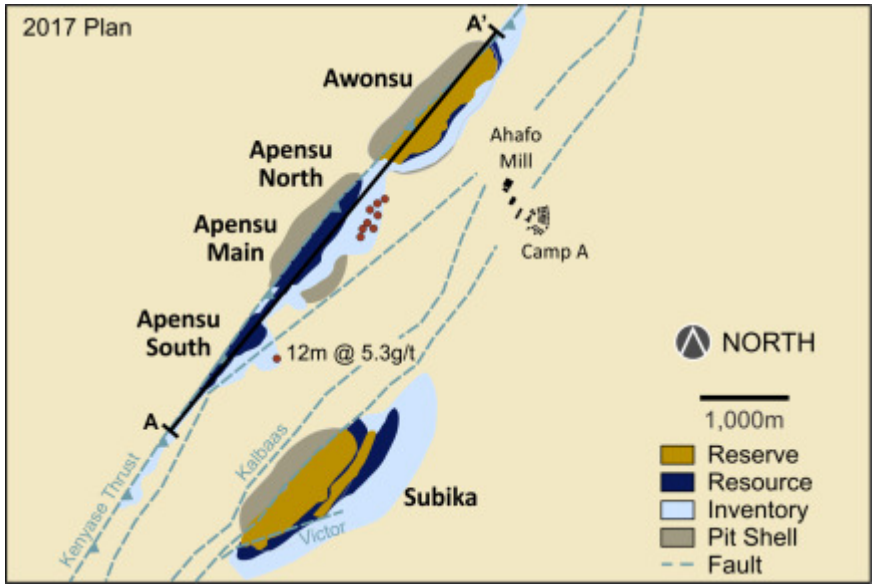
- 65% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Four ore shoots, all open at depth

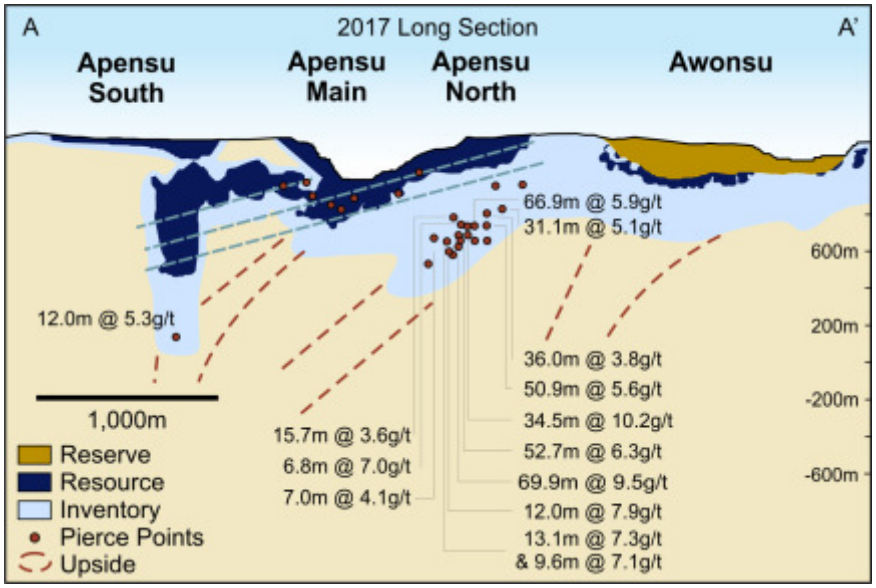
Highlights

- 0.9Moz Reserves and 1.2Moz Resource** additions since 2015 Investor Day
- Mineralization extended 800m below existing Reserves to ~1.4km depth
- Updated geological model leading to better targeting

** Indicated 2Mt @ 4.3 g/t Au (0.3Moz), Inferred 9Mt @ 4.1 g/t Au (1.2Moz). ** Includes Inferred, refer to Appendix C and Endnote 5.*

Ahafo UG - potentially major new blind discovery





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base UG only

- Reserves: N/A
- Resource*: 1.1Moz (9Mt @ 3.9 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

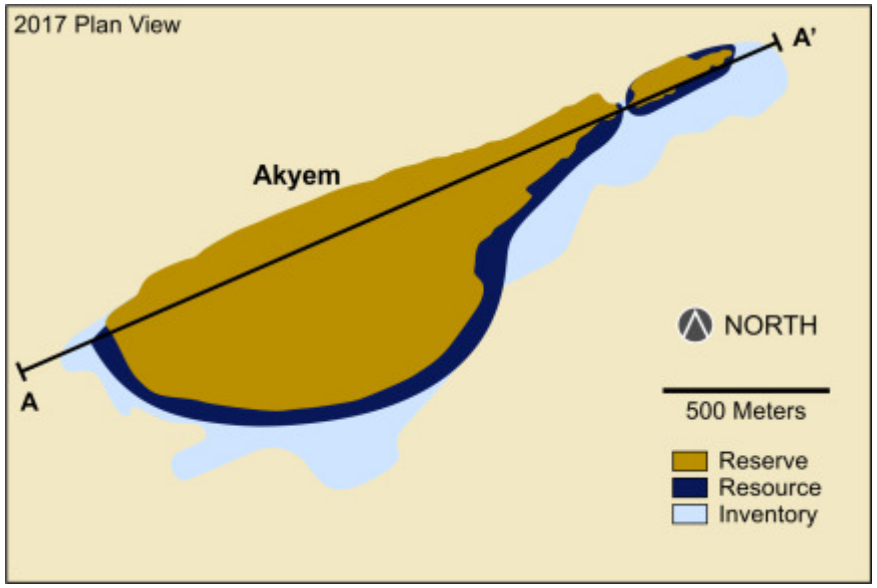
- 44% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Multiple ore shoots open at depth

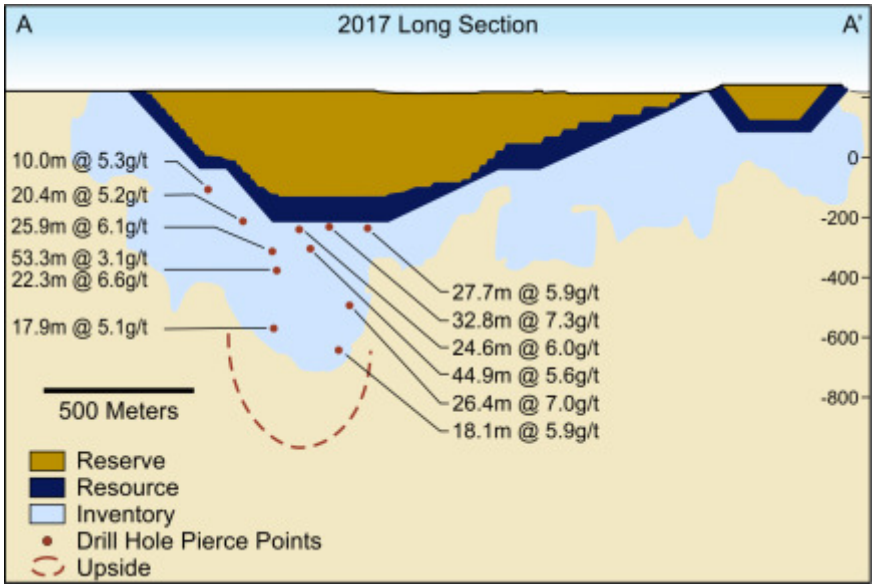
Highlights

- 0.4Moz Resource** additions since 2015 Investor Day
- New Brownfields Discovery at Apensu North with first Resource expected in 2017
- Mineralization extended 400m below existing Apensu South Resource to ~1.0km depth

** Indicated 6Mt @ 4.2 g/t Au (0.8Moz), Inferred 3Mt @ 3.4 g/t Au (0.4Moz). ** Includes Inferred, refer to 2015 and 2016 10K for details*

Akyem UG – maiden underground Resource in 2017





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base UG only

- Reserves: N/A
- Resource: N/A

Upside Potential

- 0% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Mineralization open at depth

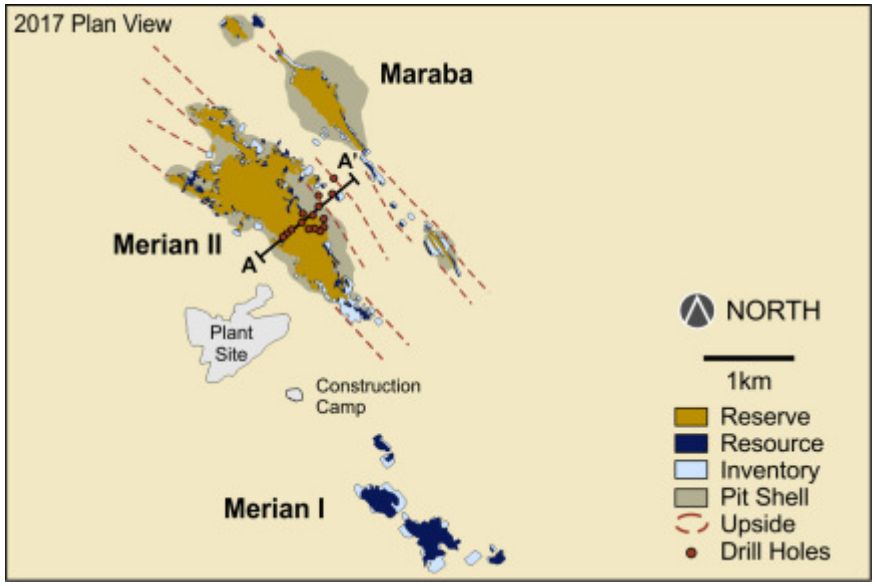
Highlights

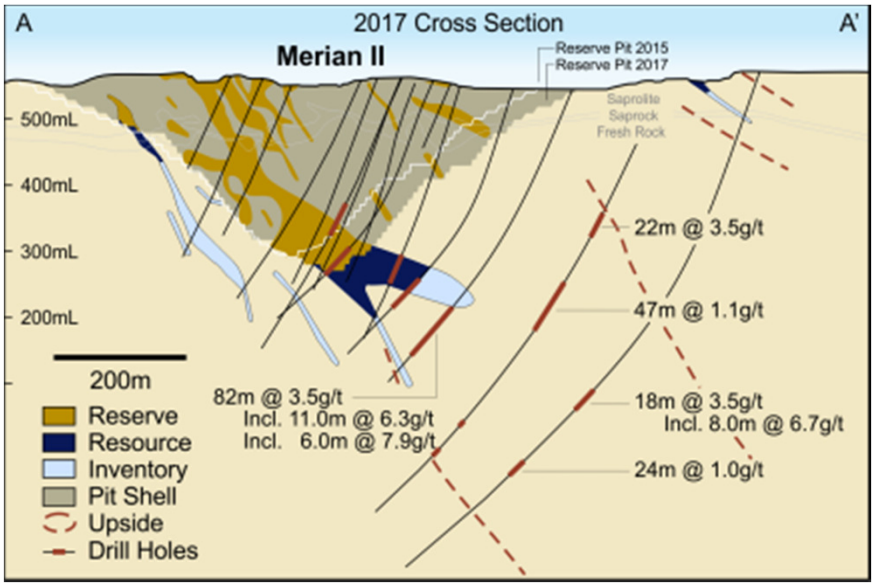
- Maiden Resource expected in 2017
- Mineralization extended ~500m below ultimate pit (up to 44.9m @ 5.6 g/t Au) down to ~800m depth
- Project entered Stage gates

Extending mine life in South America



Merian – further oxide and UG potential





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base 100%

- Reserves: 5.7 Moz (141Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au)
- Resource*: 2.7 Moz (75Mt @ 1.1 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

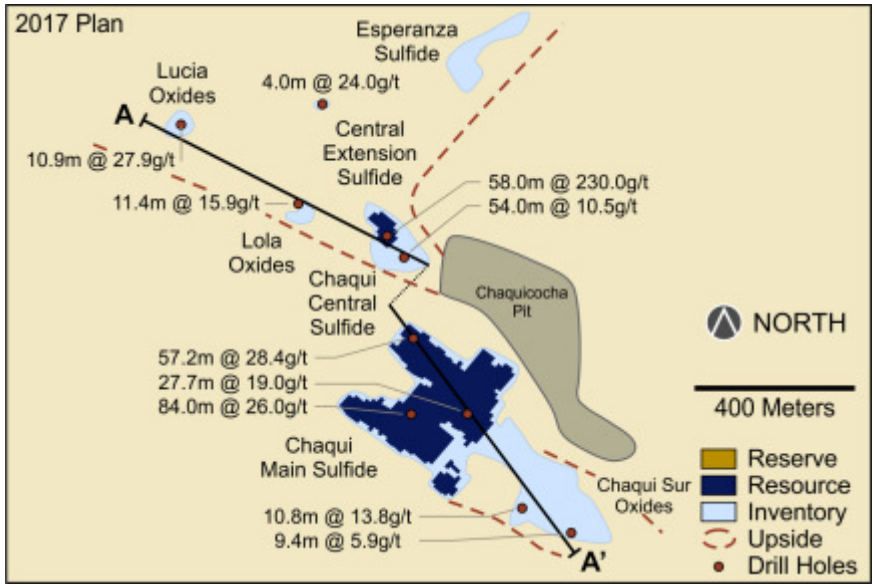
- 65% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Extensions, high grade UG, brownfields saprolite

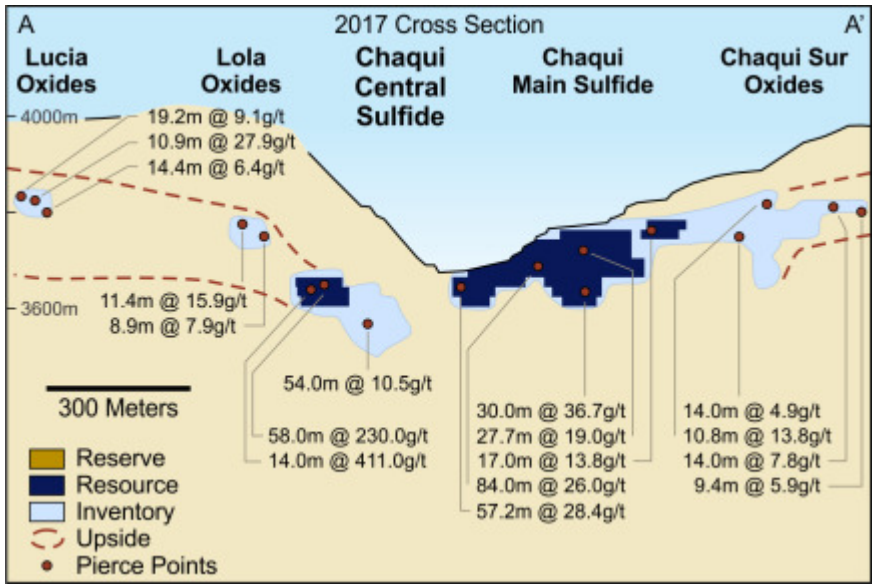
Highlights

- 1.2Moz Reserves and 1.9Moz Resource** additions since 2015 Investor Day
- Additional Reserves and Resource expected in 2017
- Developing additional saprolite at Merian I and UG potential at Merian II

** Measured & Indicated 26Mt @ 1.1 g/t Au (0.9Moz), Inferred 49Mt @ 1.1 g/t Au (1.7Moz). ** Includes Inferred, refer to Appendix C and Endnote 5.*

Chaquicocha Central – new high grade discovery





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base 100%

- Reserves: N/A
- Resource*: 2.3 Moz (11Mt @ 6.3 g/t Au)

Upside Potential

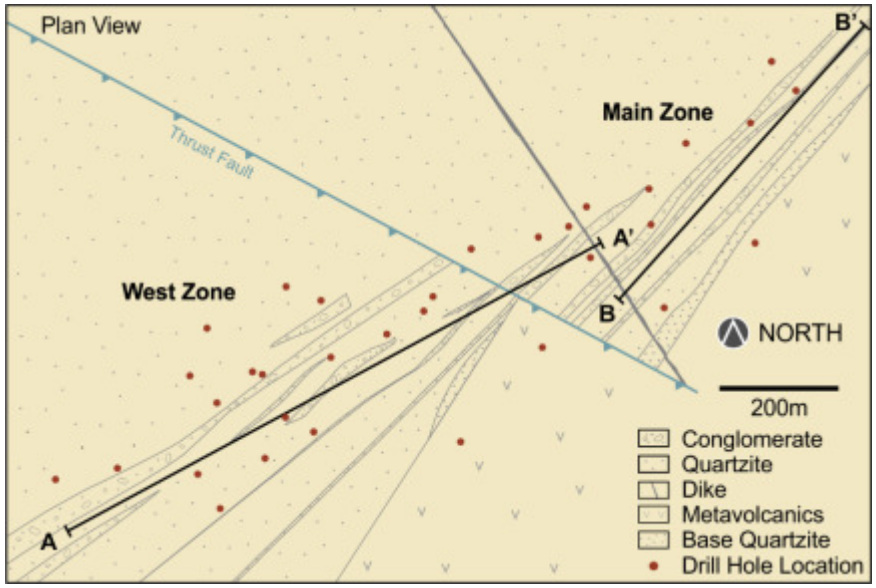
- 70% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Extensions to the E and NNW; Chaqui Sur Oxides

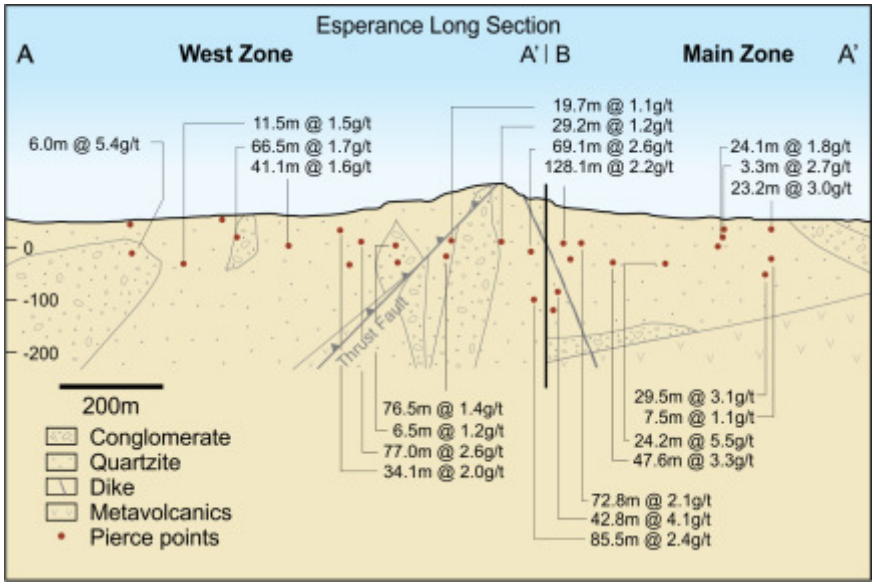
Highlights

- 2.3 Moz Resource additions and 1.5Moz (79Mt @ 0.6 g/t Au) at Yan Verde since 2015 Investor Day
- High grade discovery at Chaqui Central (up to 58m @ 230 g/t Au, 34m @ 278 g/t Au; 14m @ 411 g/t Au)
- More high grade pods possible (i.e., Lola: 11.4m @ 15.9 g/t Au; Lucia: 10.9m @ 27.9 g/t Au; Central Ext)

** Chaqui: Indicated 5Mt @ 7.0 g/t Au (1.1Moz), Inferred 6Mt @ 5.8 g/t Au (1.2Moz), Yan Verde Indicated 71Mt @ 0.65g/t (1.5Moz), Inferred 2Mt @ 0.35g/t (0.03Moz)*

Esperance – new business development in Fr. Guiana





Reserves and Resource (R&R) base 100%

- Reserves: N/A
- Resource: N/A

Upside Potential

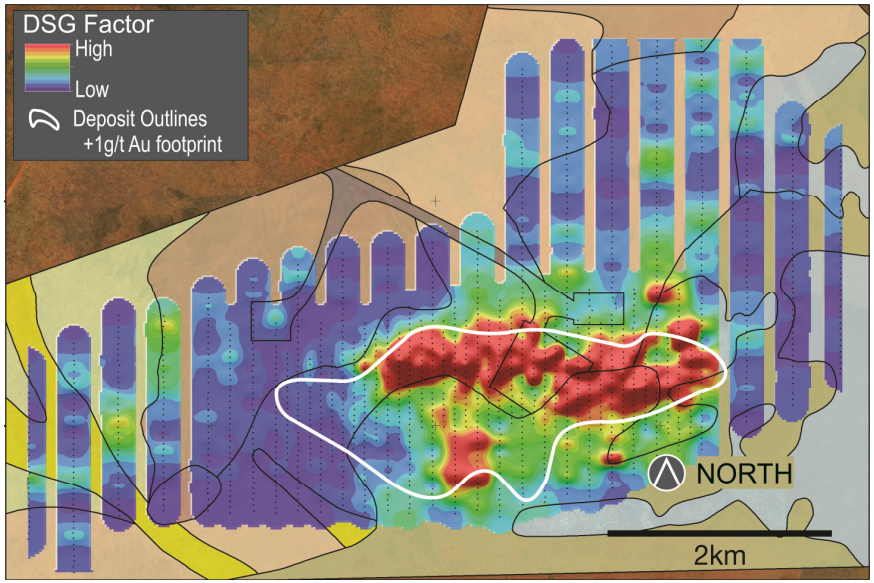
- 0% of Inventory converted to R&R
- semi-continuous untested soil anomalies over +20km

Highlights

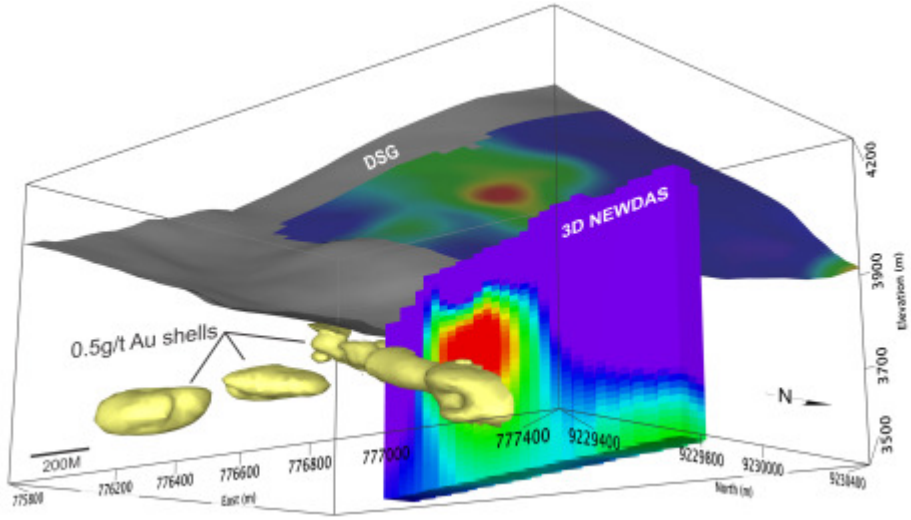
- Joint Venture earn-in agreement with CME 60km SE of Merian
- Mineralization over 1km strike length drilled down to ~150m depth (up to 128.1m @ 2.2 g/t Au)
- 33 drill holes out of which 20 of them above 100 gram meters.

Proprietary technologies drive discovery program

Oberon/Tanami, Australia, DSG footprint



Antonio/Yanacocha NEWDAS and DSG integrated targeting



Deep Sensing Geochemistry (DSG)

- State-of-the-art proprietary technology
- Depth of investigation +500m

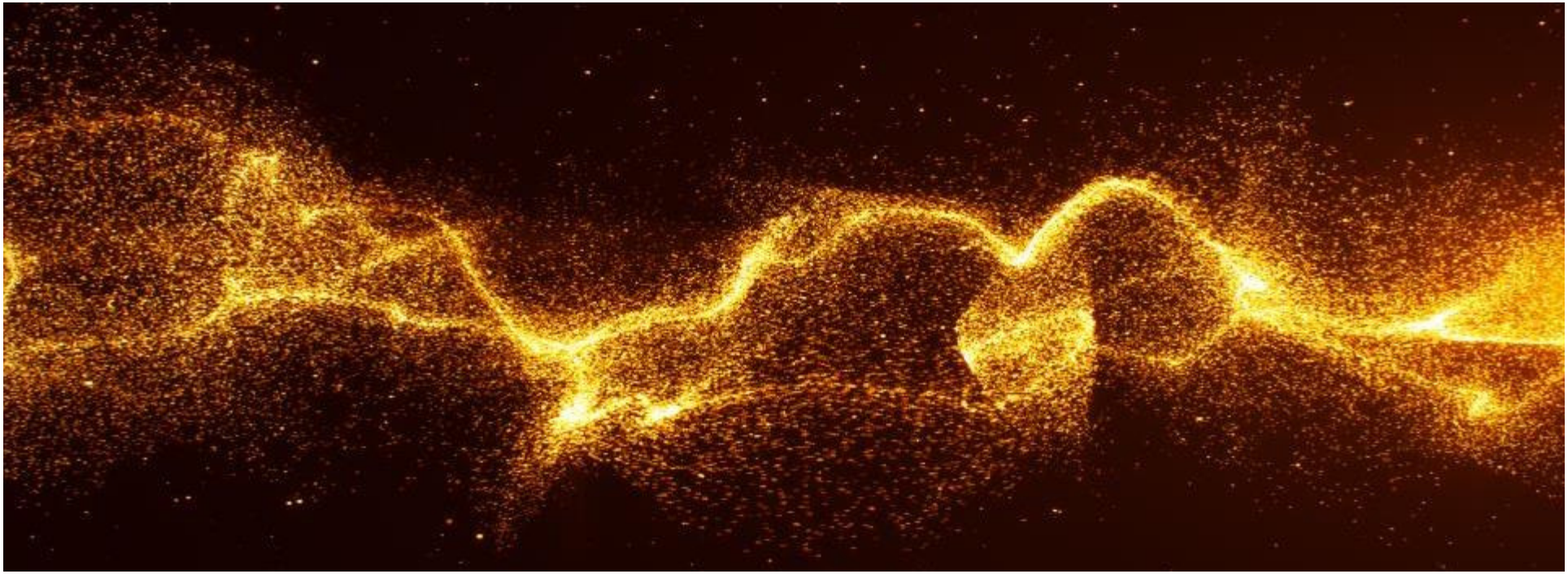
3D Distributed Acquisition System (NEWDAS)

- 3D data acquisition system
- Depth of Investigation ~1,000m

Technology-driven undercover exploration success

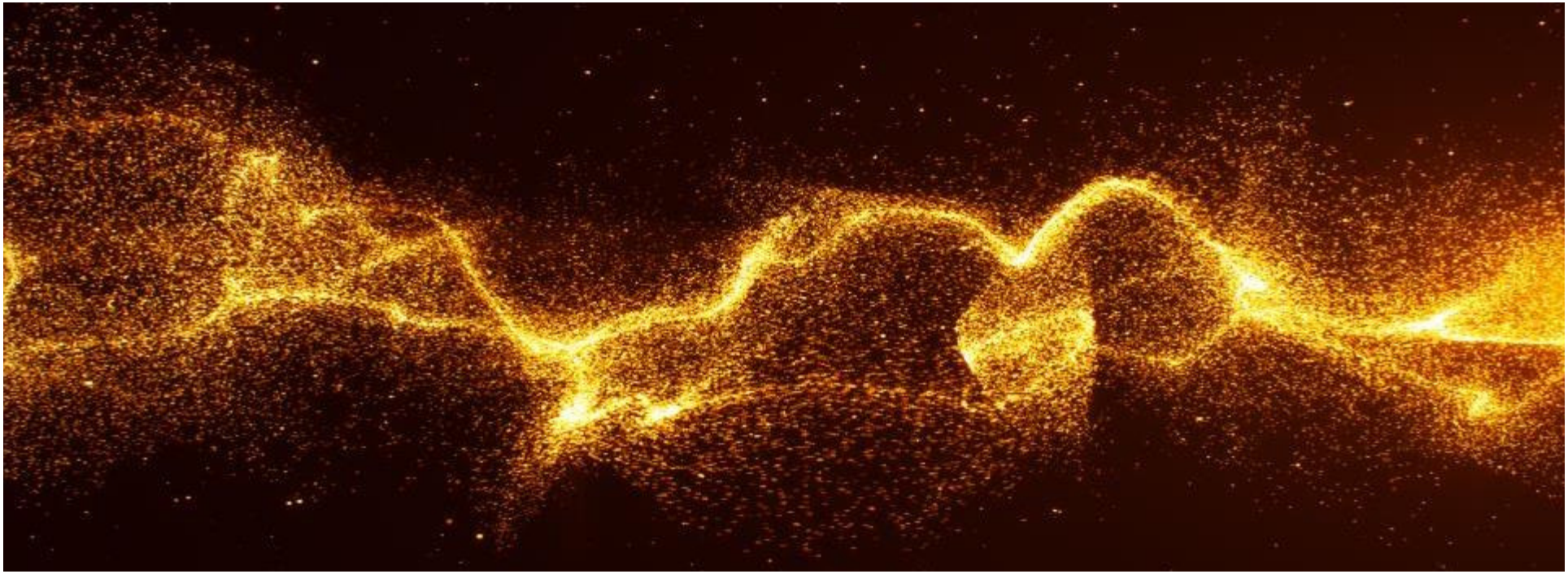
- DSG: Long Canyon E (36.5m @ 7.8 g/t Au); Leeville N (31.4m @ 8.9 g/t Au); Rita K (39.8m @ 5.8 g/t Au); Fence (6.6m @ 13.7 g/t Au); Pete Bajo (6.6m @ 11.8 g/t Au)
- 3D NEWDAS & DSG: Antonio/Yanacocha (43.0m @ 5.7 g/t Au; 28.0m @ 10.2 g/t Au)

Questions?



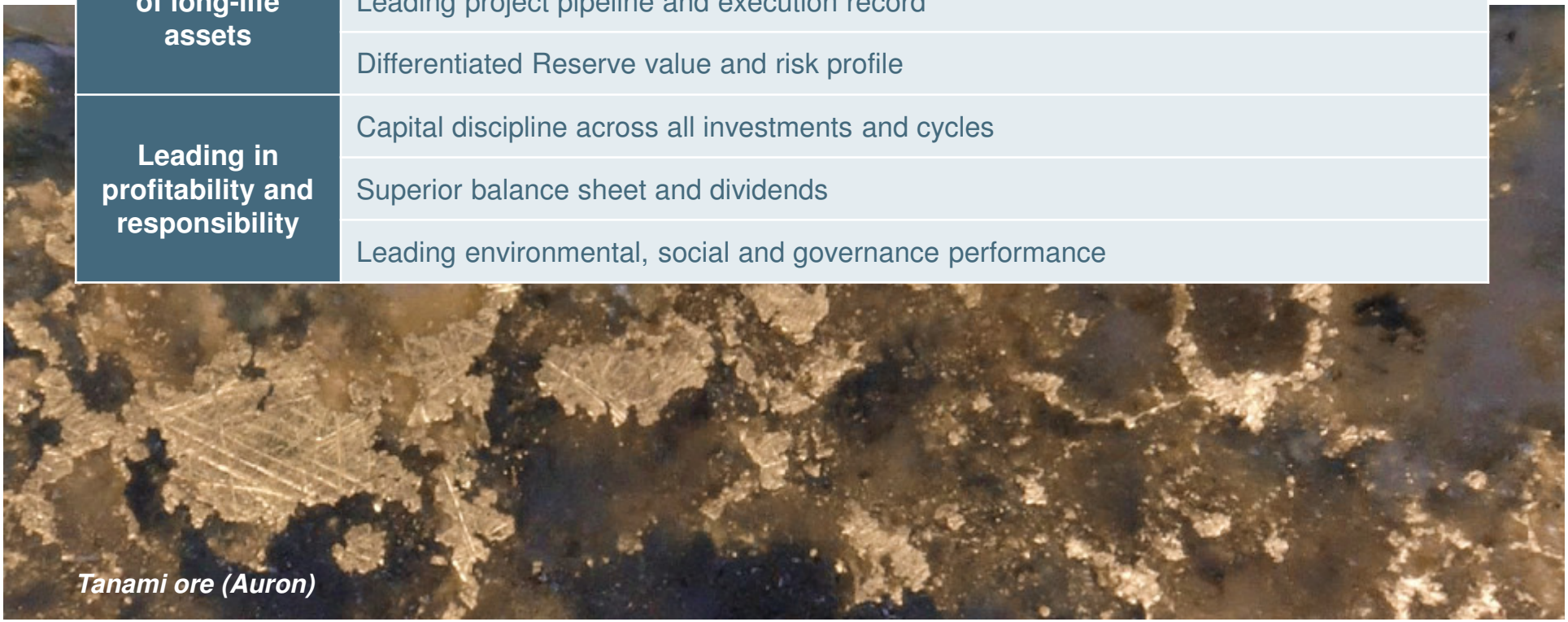
Gary Goldberg

President and Chief Executive Officer



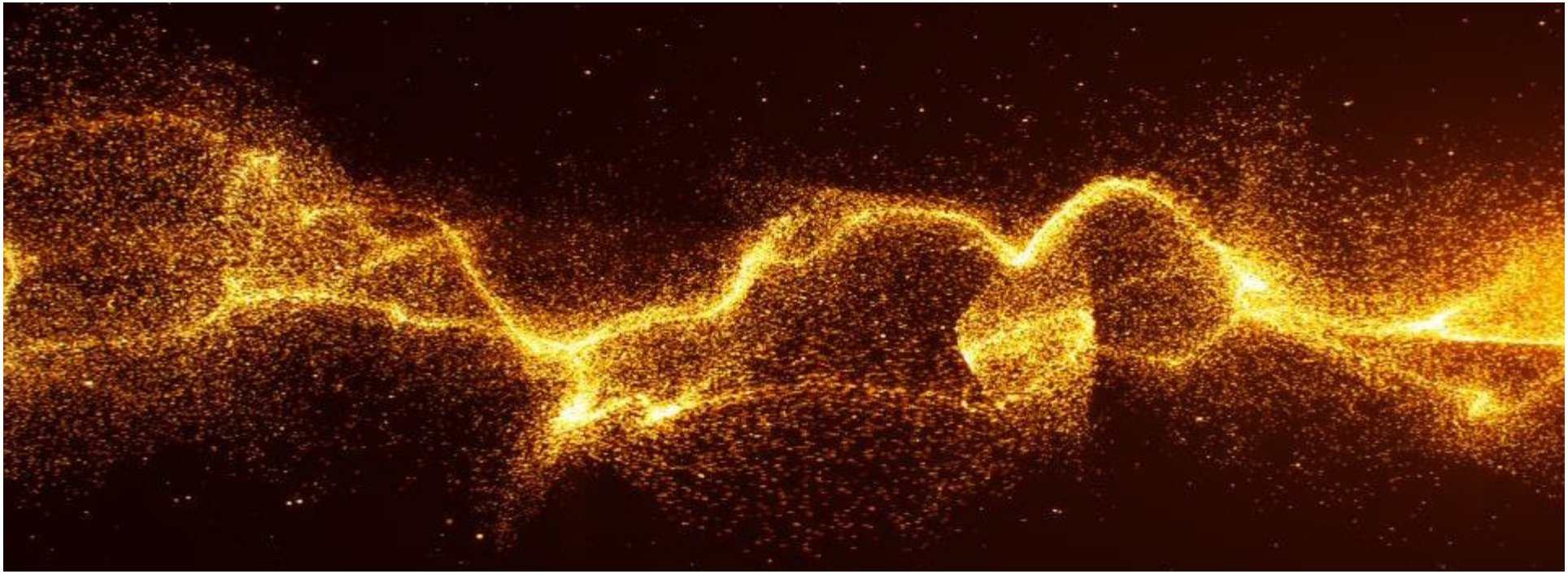
Leading in profitability and responsibility

Superior operational execution	Safe, stable and profitable gold production over longer horizon
	Continuous cost and productivity improvement through Full Potential
	Leading talent and robust and diverse leadership pipeline
Global portfolio of long-life assets	Ongoing margin growth across four anchor regions
	Leading project pipeline and execution record
	Differentiated Reserve value and risk profile
Leading in profitability and responsibility	Capital discipline across all investments and cycles
	Superior balance sheet and dividends
	Leading environmental, social and governance performance



Tanami ore (Auron)

Appendix A: Site fact sheets



Carlin site details



2016 Reserves:
15.0 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
5.5 Moz Gold

Ownership: 100%

Location: West of Elko, Nevada on the Carlin Trend

Operations: Four open pits and four underground mines

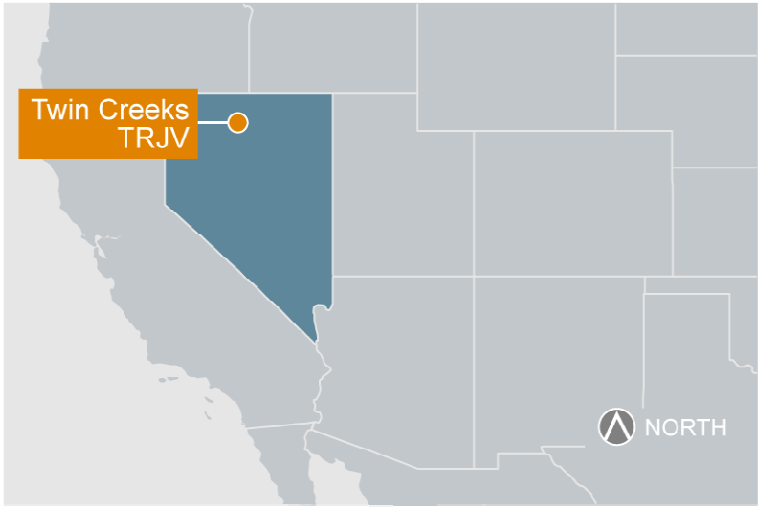
Process: High grade refractory ore processed through a roaster (Mill 6); high grade oxide and transitional ore processed through conventional milling, flotation and cyanide leaching at Mill 5, with concentrates further treated at Mill 6 and Twin Creek's Sage mill; low grade material of suitable cyanide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

Products: Gold

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	886	944	935 – 1,000	950 – 1,105
Gold CAS ($/oz)	891	844	775 – 825	775 – 825
Gold AISC ($/oz)	1,134	1,048	980 – 1,040	980 – 1,040
Capex ($M)	270	173	165 – 185	155 – 190

** Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Twin Creeks site details



2016 Reserves:
4.9 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
4.1 Moz Gold

Ownership: 100% Twin Creeks; 25% TRJV

Location: Located 35 miles northeast of Winnemucca, Nevada

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

Products: Gold

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	471	453	370 – 400	340 – 370
Gold CAS ($/oz)	521	514	560 – 610	675 – 725
Gold AISC ($/oz)	653	613	675 – 725	835 – 885
Capex ($M)	48	37	45 – 55	55 – 65

** Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Phoenix site details



2016 Reserves:
4.4 Moz Gold
1.3 Blbs Copper

2016 Resources*:
3.5 Moz Gold
0.9 Blbs Copper

Ownership: 100%

Location: Near the town of Battle Mountain, Nevada

Operations: Phoenix open pit and Lone Tree

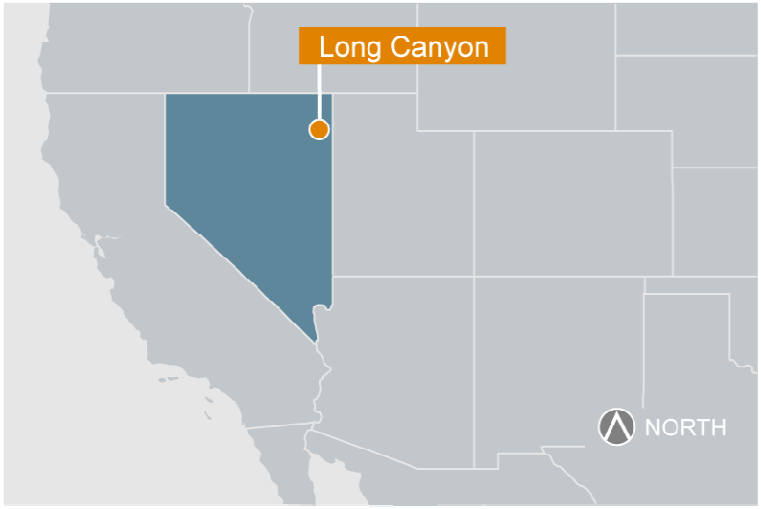
Process: Mill produces gravity gold concentrate and copper/gold flotation concentrate, additional gold recovered from cyanide leaching of flotation tails; copper leaching and solvent extraction electro-winning (SXEW) facilities produce copper cathode; Lone Tree consists of residual leaching operations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

Products: Gold, Copper

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	205	209	200 – 220	210 – 230
Gold CAS ($/oz)	821	802	875 – 925	810 – 860
Gold AISC ($/oz)	980	937	1,070 – 1,130	990 – 1,050
Attributable copper production (Kt)	21	19	10 – 20	10 – 20
Copper CAS ($/lb)	1.97	2.48	1.75 – 1.95	1.50 – 1.70
Copper AISC ($/lb)	2.30	2.88	2.20 – 2.40	1.85 – 2.05
Capex ($M)	25	22	25 – 35	20 – 30

** Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Long Canyon site details



2016 Reserves:
1.2 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
2.0 Moz Gold

Ownership: 100%

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

Operations: Surface

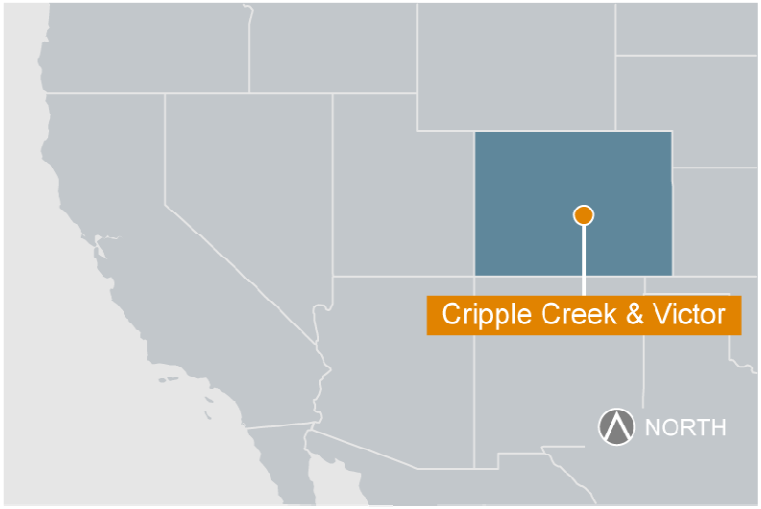
Process: Heap leach

Products: Gold

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	-	22	130 – 170	130 – 170
Gold CAS ($/oz)	-	186	380 – 430	510 – 560
Gold AISC ($/oz)	-	227	405 – 455	605 – 655
Capex ($M)	128	119	10 – 20	10 – 20

** Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

CC&V site details



2016 Reserves:
3.4 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
2.5 Moz Gold

Ownership: 100%

Location: Near the towns of Cripple Creek and Victor, Colorado

Operations: 4 open pits

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

Products: Gold

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	81	396	420 – 470	345 – 395
Gold CAS ($/oz)	532	553	560 – 610	875 – 935
Gold AISC ($/oz)	683	621	680 – 730	965 – 1,025
Capex ($M)	66	59	30 – 40	20 – 30

** Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Merian site details



2016 Reserves*:
5.7 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
2.7 Moz Gold

Ownership: 75%

Location: 66 kilometers south of Moengo, Suriname

Operations: Surface

Process: conventional mill and standard carbon-in-leach circuit for processing ore

Products: Gold

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	-	78	350 – 390	365 – 405
Gold CAS ($/oz)	-	342	500 – 540	455 – 495
Gold AISC ($/oz)	-	374	560 – 610	580 – 630
Consolidated capex ($M)	356	221	85 – 125	55 – 95

** Reserves and Resources shown on a 100% basis. Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Yanacocha site details



2016 Reserves*:
4.4 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
9.2 Moz Gold
1.6 Blbs Copper

Ownership: 51.35%

Location: 375 miles north of Lima, Peru in Cajamarca region

Operations: 7 open pit mines

Process: Four leach pads, three processing facilities and one mill

Products: Gold

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	471	336	260 – 300	240 – 280
Gold CAS ($/oz)	607	824	945 – 995	975 – 1,025
Gold AISC ($/oz)	880	1,058	1,200 – 1,270	1,205 – 1,275
Consolidated capex ($M)	100	83	35 – 55	110 – 140

** Reserves and Resources shown on a 100% basis. Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Ahafo site details



2016 Reserves:
6.2 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
4.6 Moz Gold

Ownership: 100%

Location: 180 miles northwest of Accra, Ghana

Operations: Four open pits; underground mine in development

Process: Conventional mill and standard carbon-in-leach circuit for processing ore; mill expansion under construction

Products: Gold

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	332	349	315 – 345	435 – 465
Gold CAS ($/oz)	620	895	820 – 875	710 – 765
Gold AISC ($/oz)	892	1,152	965 – 1,045	875 – 955
Capex ($M)	92	87	150 – 185	195 – 240

** Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Akyem site details



2016 Reserves:
3.3 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
1.2Moz Gold

Ownership: 100%

Location: 80 miles northwest of Accra, Ghana

Operations: One open pit mine

Process: Conventional mill and standard carbon-in-leach circuit for processing ore

Products: Gold

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	473	470	455 – 485	380 – 410
Gold CAS ($/oz)	449	497	535 – 575	640 – 680
Gold AISC ($/oz)	572	584	655 – 705	765 – 815
Capex ($M)	45	22	30 – 40	30 – 40

** Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Tanami site details



2016 Reserves:
4.5 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
1.1 Moz Gold

Ownership: 100%

Location: 342 miles northwest of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory

Operations: One underground mine

Process: The processing plant current consists of a crushing plant, a grinding circuit, gravity carbon in pulp tanks and a conventional tailings disposal facility.

Products: Gold

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	436	459	405 – 480	440 – 515
Gold CAS ($/oz)	519	518	575 – 645	535 – 605
Gold AISC ($/oz)	724	739	785 – 855	705 – 775
Capex ($M)	98	145	110 – 120	95 – 120

** Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Boddington site details



2016 Reserves:
11.6 Moz Gold
1.2 Blbs Copper

2016 Resources*:
6.0 Moz Gold
0.8 Blbs Copper

Ownership: 100%

Location: 81 miles southeast of Perth, Western Australia

Operations: Two open pits

Process: The milling plant includes a three-stage crushing facility, four balls mills, a flotation circuit and a carbon-in-leach circuit. The flotation circuit process recovers copper concentrate and portion of the gold in a copper concentrate before the material is then processed by a traditional carbon-in-leach circuit where the remaining gold is recovered.

Products: Gold, Copper

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	794	800	735 – 785	665 – 715
Gold CAS ($/oz)	699	673	700 – 750	820 – 870
Gold AISC ($/oz)	799	775	820 – 870	950 – 1,000
Attributable copper production (Kt)	36	35	30 – 40	30 – 40
Copper CAS ($/lb)	1.71	1.67	1.30 – 1.50	1.75 – 1.95
Copper AISC ($/lb)	2.06	2.00	1.60 – 1.80	2.05 – 2.25
Capex ($M)	58	65	75 – 85	60 – 75

** Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Kalgoorlie site details



2016 Reserves:
8.3 Moz Gold

2016 Resources*:
0.9 Moz Gold

Ownership: 50%

Location: 373 miles east of Perth, Western Australia

Operations: Fimiston pit (commonly referred to as the Super Pit) and Mt. Charlotte underground mine

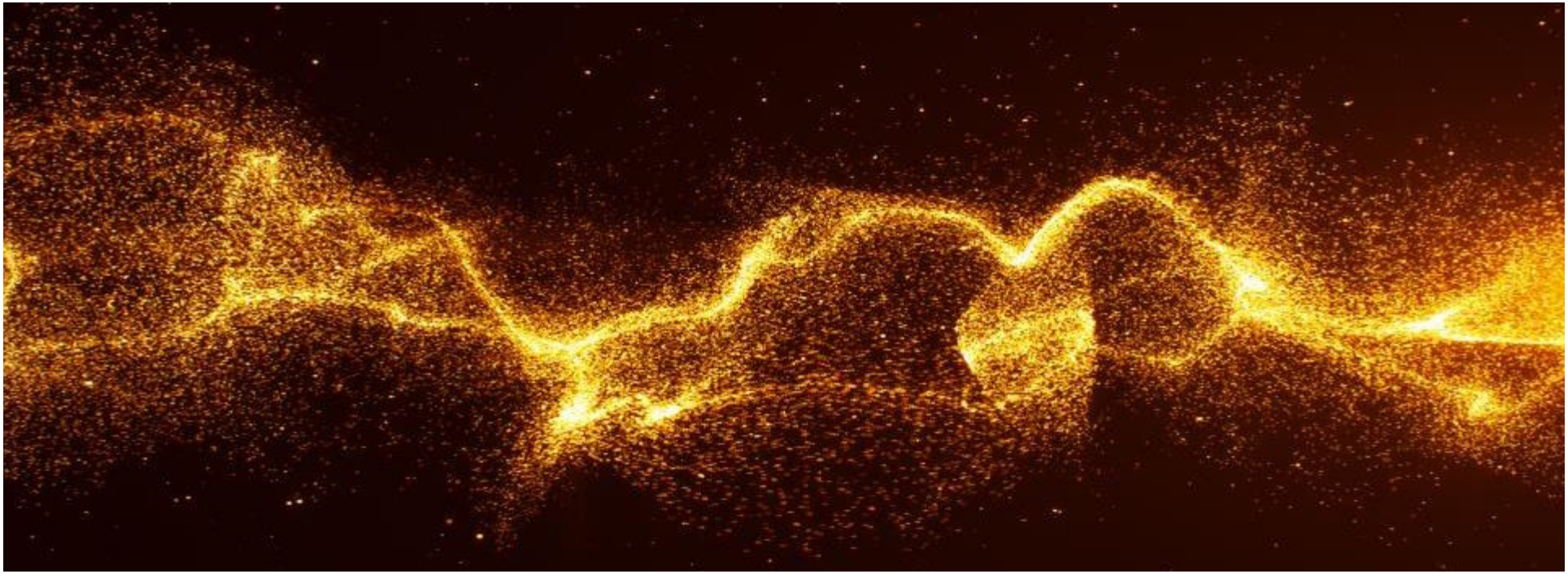
Process: Two SAG and associated ball mills, as well as a gravity and flotation circuit where the majority of gold reports to a pyrite concentrate, concentrate is fed into an ultra-fine grind mill with gold then recovered by conventional carbon-in-leach circuit

Products: Gold

Key statistics	2015	2016	2017 Outlook	2018 Outlook
Attributable gold production (Koz)	316	382	375 – 425	390 – 440
Gold CAS ($/oz)	855	680	585 – 635	580 – 630
Gold AISC ($/oz)	965	775	665 – 715	695 – 745
Capex ($M)	21	20	15 – 25	20 – 30

** Reserves and Resources shown on a 100% basis. Resources include Inferred. See Endnote 5.*

Appendix B: Biographies



Management team biographies



Gary Goldberg, President and Chief Executive Officer

Gary J. Goldberg was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer and joined the Board of Directors of Newmont Mining Corporation on March 1, 2013. He had served as President and Chief Operating Officer since July 2012, and served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since December 2011. Prior to joining Newmont, Mr. Goldberg was President and Chief Executive Officer of Rio Tinto Minerals, and served in leadership roles in Rio Tinto's coal, gold, copper and industrial minerals businesses. Mr. Goldberg has 30 years of experience in the mining industry and served as Chairman of the National Mining Association in the United States from 2008 to 2010. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering from the University of Wisconsin–Platteville and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Utah.



Tom Palmer, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

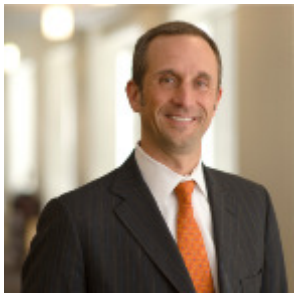
Tom Palmer became the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer for Newmont on May 1, 2016. Previously, Mr. Palmer was elected Senior Vice President, Asia Pacific in February 2015 after serving as Senior Vice President, Indonesia since March 2014. Prior to joining Newmont, he was the Chief Operating Officer, Pilbara Mines at Rio Tinto Iron Ore. Over a 20-year career with Rio Tinto, Mr. Palmer worked in a variety of roles across a number of commodities, including General Manager, Technology for the Bauxite and Alumina business; General Manager, Operations at Hail Creek coal mine; and General Manager, Asset Management at Palabora Mining Company in South Africa. Mr. Palmer brings extensive experience leading teams and delivering production while implementing safety culture programs and improving diversity. He earned a Master of Engineering Science degree and a Bachelor of Engineering degree from Monash University in Melbourne, Australia.



Nancy Buese, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Nancy K. Buese was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer effective October 31, 2016. Ms. Buese brings 25 years of experience in finance leadership roles and joins Newmont having most recently served as Executive Vice President and CFO for MPLX, a publicly traded energy company formed by Marathon Petroleum Corporation. Prior to MPLX's acquisition of MarkWest Energy Partners in 2015, Ms. Buese served for 11 years as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of MarkWest. Having worked in public accounting for 12 years, Ms. Buese also is a former Partner with Ernst & Young. She earned her degree in Accounting and Business Administration from University of Kansas and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Management team biographies



Randy Engel, Executive Vice President Strategic Development

Randy Engel was elected Executive Vice President, Strategic Development in September 2008, after having served as Senior Vice President, Strategy and Corporate Development since 2007. Mr. Engel has been with the Company since 1994, and has served in various capacities in the areas of business planning, corporate treasury and human resources. Mr. Engel holds a Master of Science degree in Finance from the University of Denver, and a Bachelor degree in Business Administration from the University of Colorado.



Scott Lawson, Executive Vice President, Technical Services

Scott P. Lawson was elected Executive Vice President, Technical Services in March 2015 having previously served as Senior Vice President, Technical Services since December 2012. Prior to joining Newmont, Mr. Lawson served as Senior Vice President, Engineering Services at Peabody Energy, responsible for global engineering and technical services support. Mr. Lawson spent 22 years with international miner Rio Tinto including executive roles and as Vice President, Engineering and Technical Services for Kennecott Utah Copper. He has also served on the Utah Air Quality Board and the Utah Safety Council Board. Mr. Lawson holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Utah and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Phoenix in Salt Lake City. He is also a member of the University of Utah Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering Industrial Advisory Board.



Grigore Simon, Senior Vice President, Exploration

Grigore Simon was elected Senior Vice President, Exploration in February 2012, after having served as Vice President, Exploration since April 2009. Previously, he served as General Manager, Generative Exploration from 2007 to 2009, and as Chief Geoscientist of the Global Exploration Solutions group from 2004 to 2007. Prior to joining Newmont, Mr. Simon had exploration management positions with Shell International in Angola and Saudi Arabia since 1998. He also worked as an exploration geologist for several mining firms and as Assistant Professor of Economic Geology at the University of Bucharest. He holds an Engineering degree in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Bucharest, Romania; a Master's degree and Ph.D. in Geology from the University of Michigan; and Master of Business Administration degrees from the University of Rochester and the University of Nyenrode, Netherlands.

Management team biographies



Elaine Dorward-King, Executive Vice President, Sustainability and External Relations

Dr. Elaine Dorward-King was elected Executive Vice President, Sustainability and External Relations in March 2013. Prior to joining Newmont, Dr. Dorward-King served as Managing Director of Richards Bay Minerals in South Africa from December 2010 through February 2013. Dr. Dorward-King previously served as the Global Head of Health, Safety and Environment at Rio Tinto from 2002 through 2010 and also held leadership positions with Rio Tinto's copper and borates businesses. Prior to that, she worked for Ebasco Environmental and for Monsanto Company as a chemist, research specialist and product manager. Dr. Dorward-King brings 25 years of leadership experience in creating and implementing sustainable development, safety, health and environmental strategy and programs in the mining, chemical and engineering consulting sectors. She holds a Bachelor of Science magna cum laude from Maryville College and a Ph.D. in Analytical Chemistry from Colorado State University.



Stephen P. Gottesfeld, Executive Vice President and General Counsel

Stephen P. Gottesfeld serves as Executive Vice President and General Counsel after having been elected Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary in February 2013. He previously served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since February 2012 and Vice President and General Counsel since 2010. Mr. Gottesfeld was the Vice President of Communications and Public Affairs from 2006 to 2010. He served as Newmont's Associate General Counsel from 2004 to 2006, responsible for Newmont's Latin American, African and Central Asian legal offices. From 2002 to 2004, Mr. Gottesfeld was Newmont's Associate General Counsel and General Manager of Newmont Peru S.R.L., spending three years of his career with Newmont working in Lima, Peru. Prior to joining Newmont in 1997 as Senior Counsel, Mr. Gottesfeld was an Associate at Holland & Hart LLP. He earned a law degree and a Master's degree in International Affairs from the University of Denver in 1993 and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from The Colorado College in 1989.

Management team biographies



Bill MacGowan, Executive Vice President, Human Resources

Bill MacGowan serves as Executive Vice President, Human Resources after having been elected Executive Vice President, Human Resources and Communications in 2010. Prior to joining Newmont, Mr. MacGowan served as Chief Human Resources Officer and Executive Vice President, People and Places, for Sun Microsystems, where he oversaw a staff of 750 and an annual operating budget of $600 million. In addition, Mr. MacGowan was responsible for Sun's $1.2 billion real estate portfolio, encompassing five campuses and 12.5 million square feet.

With more than 30 years of human resources experience, Mr. MacGowan has a history of aligning people strategies with business results and creating a diverse, engaging and collaborative culture. In 2007, he received the Diversity Best Practices Legacy Award for lifetime achievements on behalf of women, minorities and people of color in the workplace. Mr. MacGowan earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from Claremont McKenna College.



Susan Keefe , Vice President, Strategic Relations

Susan Keefe was elected Vice President, Strategic Relations in March 2013. Prior to joining Newmont in October 2012, Ms. Keefe served with Rio Tinto for 19 years, most recently as General Manager, Communications and External Relations for Rio Tinto's Diamonds and Minerals product group, and prior to that as Vice President, Communications at Rio Tinto Minerals. Before joining Rio Tinto, Ms. Keefe was Managing Director of a leading international communications agency. Ms. Keefe has more than 25 years of experience creating and executing communications, stakeholder engagement and brand and reputation management strategies. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Human Biology from Stanford University.

Regional Senior Vice President biographies



Andrew Woodley, Senior Vice President, North America

Andrew Woodley became the Regional Senior Vice President North America in January 2017. Prior to joining Newmont, Andrew worked with Rio Tinto for 21 years holding a range of commercial, operational and senior executive roles in mining, minerals processing, smelting. These roles included President and CEO of Oyu Tolgoi copper/gold operations in Mongolia, Managing Director of Rio Tinto Coal Mozambique, General Manager Operations of the Hail Creek coking coal mine in Queensland. Prior to Rio Tinto, Andrew worked in exploration and as a mining and manufacturing consultant in Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and the USA. Andrew has a Mining Engineering degree (University of NSW, Australia) and an MBA (Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada).



Alwyn Pretorius, Senior Vice President, Africa

In March of 2016, Alwyn Pretorius joined Newmont as Senior Vice President for the Africa region, bringing 20 years of gold sector experience to his role. Alwyn has served in leadership roles at Harmony and ARMgold, managing portfolios of up to 10 mines with annual production of 1.3 million ounces of gold. He has also led targeted programs that delivered substantial safety, sustainability and productivity improvements, and brings special expertise in government and labor relations to his new role. He earned Bachelor of Science degrees in Industrial Engineering and Mining Engineering from the University of Pretoria, and was Chairman of the South African Mines Rescue Services Board.



Alex Bates, Senior Vice President, Australia

Alex Bates was appointed Regional Senior Vice President of Newmont Australia in April 2017. Alex joined Newmont in 2015 as General Manager of Newmont Boddington Gold. Prior to joining Newmont, Alex was General Manager of Rio Tinto Iron Ore's Brockman Region. He started in iron ore as General Manager Yandicoogina Operations in February 2011 after many years of experience in leadership roles across the resources industry all over the world including Phalaborwa, Cape Town, London, Montreal and Brisbane. Alex has 25 years of experience in the resources industry and served as a Director on the Board of the Gumala Aboriginal Corporation. Alex is a member of the Board of the Minerals Council of Australia.



Dean Gehring, Senior Vice President, South America

Dean was appointed Regional Senior Vice President South America in June 2017 bringing 25 years of diverse mining experience to the role. Prior to joining Newmont, he worked with Rio Tinto in a variety of leadership roles. During his tenure with Rio Tinto, Dean served as Global Head of Safety and Security and Vice President of Operations for Rio Tinto Minerals, in addition to roles as General Manager of Boron Operations in California, Project Development at Oyu Tolgoi in Mongolia, and Resource Development at Kennecott Copper in Utah. He also held managerial roles in engineering, projects and mining operations with PT Freeport Indonesia, BHP-Billiton, Hecla Mining, and Magma Copper. Dean earned his Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering from the University of Idaho and his Master of Science in Project Management from the University of Aberdeen in the United Kingdom.

Technical Services biographies



Marcelo Godoy, Vice President, Resource Evaluation and Mine Planning

With over 20 years of experience, Marcelo holds a PHD in Strategic Mine Planning from the WH Bryan Mining Geology Research Centre in Australia. As the regional leader of Ore Evaluation Services at Golder Associates, he previously led the provision of Resource and Reserve Estimation for the mining industry in South America. He served on their board and managed a series of mining feasibility studies for clients such as BHPB. Codelco, and Antofagasta Minerals. Marcelo and his team lead the development of resource models and ore control strategies that maximize ore body value and consistently deliver predictable outcomes to the business across the Newmont value chain.



Lauren Halfa, Director, Metallurgical Services

Lauren Hafla holds a B.S. degree in Metallurgical Engineering from Montana Tech and has 18 years of experience in process engineering, operations, and management roles of increasing capacity and breadth. With increased productivity and improved costs at the forefront, as Full Potential Manager, Carlin in 2015 and 2016 Lauren headed continuous improvement work recording $95M in revenue and cost savings. In early 2017 she was selected as the Director of Newmont Metallurgical Services where she is accountable for leading R&D portfolio advancement and managing metallurgical testing in support of Newmont's operations and studies & projects. She is an active member of Newmont's Woman and Allies Business Resource Group focused on advancing the Inclusion and Diversity Journey.



Mike Wundenberg, Group Executive, Asset Management and Business Improvement

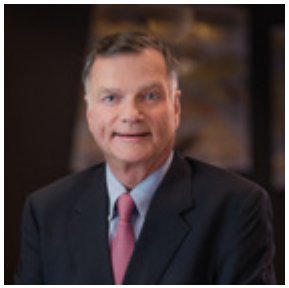
Mike has over 20 years of experience in mining and has held various management positions both within the company and as a supporting contractor. He has been associated with Newmont since 1998 working at Batu Hijau, Yanacocha and APAC. Mike worked for BHP Billiton on the Olympic Dam Expansion project for two years and held the position of Manager, Mining prior to rejoining Newmont. Mike's team provides global Asset Management support as well as providing program management for Full Potential, and support for Global Operations Metrics.

Board of Directors biographies



Noreen Doyle, Chair of Board of Directors

Noreen Doyle currently serves as Chair of Newmont's Board of Directors. She was the First Vice President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development from 2001 to 2005. Ms. Doyle also serves as the Vice Chair and Lead Independent Director of the Board of Credit Suisse Group and has previously been a Board member of QinetiQ plc and Rexam PLC. She is a former member of advisory panels for Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund and Macquarie Russia and CIS Infrastructure Fund and has served as the Chair of the Budapest Bank Supervisory Board. Ms. Doyle has been with Newmont since 2005 and previously served as Newmont's independent Vice Chair of the Board of Directors and the Chair of Newmont's Audit Committee..



Greg Boyce

Mr. Boyce brings extensive operations and global mining experience to Newmont's Board. Mr. Boyce currently serves as Executive Chairman of Peabody Energy. He joined Peabody in 2003 as Chief Operating Officer, and assumed responsibility for the company as Chief Executive Officer from 2006-2015. His previous leadership roles also include Chief Executive Officer, Energy for Rio Tinto; President and Chief Executive Officer of Kennecott Energy Company; and President of Kennecott Minerals Company. Mr. Boyce holds a Bachelor of Science degree in mining engineering from the University of Arizona and an Advanced Management Program degree from Harvard University's Graduate School of Business. Mr. Boyce serves as the Chairman of the Coal Industry Advisory Board of the International Energy Agency and is a former Chairman of the National Mining Association. He serves on the Board of Directors of the U.S.-China Business Council, and is a member of The Business Council, Business Roundtable and the National Coal Council. Mr. Boyce is a member of the Boards of Directors of Marathon Oil Corporation and of Monsanto Company.



Bruce Brook

Bruce R. Brook currently serves as Chairman for Programmed Group and as a Director for CSL Limited. He served as a Director of Boart Longyear from 2007 to 2015. He served as Chief Financial Officer of WMC Resources Limited from 2002 to 2005, and has held key executive roles including Deputy CFO of ANZ Banking Group Limited, Group Chief Accountant of Pacific Dunlop Limited, and General Manager, Group Accounting positions at CRA Limited and Pasminco Limited. Mr. Brook formerly served as a Director and Chairman of the Audit Committees of Lihir Gold Limited, Consolidated Minerals Limited and Energy Developments Limited. In addition, Mr. Brook retired in 2012 after six years of services as a member of the Financial Reporting Council in Australia and in 2013 was appointed to the Director Advisory Panel of the Australian Securities Investments Commission, the Australian Corporate Regulator. Mr. Brook has been with Newmont since 2011 and currently serves as Chair of Newmont's Audit Committee.

Board of Directors biographies



J. Kofi Bucknor

J. Kofi Bucknor is the Chief Executive Officer of J. Kofi Bucknor & Associates, a Ghanaian corporate finance advisory and propriety investing firm established in 2000. He currently serves on the boards of ARM (Nigeria) and Saham Assurances Limited (Morocco) and Consolidated Infrastructure Group (South Africa). Mr. Bucknor is the former Chairman of Ghana's Investment Advisory Committee, which advises on the management of part of the country's oil revenues. Mr. Bucknor formerly served as a Director of Chirano Gold Mines, Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, National Investment Bank (Ghana) and Ecobank Transnational Corporation. He was a member of the International Advisory Board of Normandy Mining Corporation (Australia). Mr. Bucknor is also a former Chairman of the Ghana Stock Exchange.



Vincent Calarco

Vincent A. Calarco is the former Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Crompton Corporation, a specialty chemical company. He is a current director and chairman of the Audit Committee of Consolidated Edison and a former director of CPG International Inc. and Asarco Corporation. Mr. Calarco served as Newmont's independent Chairman of the Board from 2008 through the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.



Joseph A. Carrabba

Joseph A. Carrabba is the retired Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Cliffs Natural Resources (formerly Cleveland-Cliffs Inc.). Prior to joining Cleveland-Cliffs in 2005, Mr. Carrabba held various senior operating positions with Rio Tinto PLC, including President and Chief Operating Officer of Diavik Diamond Mines. Mr. Carrabba is a Director of KeyCorp, Aecon, TimkenSteel and NioCorp Developments Ltd. (a TSX:V listed company).

Board of Directors biographies



Veronica Hagen

Veronica Hagen is the former President and Chief Executive Officer of Polymer Group, Inc. Ms. Hagen was President and CEO of Sappi Fine Paper North America from 2004 to 2007. Prior to working for Sappi, she served in various executive roles with Alcoa and with Alumax before its acquisition by Alcoa. She currently serves as Lead Director for Southern Company and on the Board of Directors of American Water Works Company, Inc. She is a former director of Jacuzzi Brands, Inc.



Sheri Hickok

Sheri E. Hickok brings significant engineering and technology experience, including autonomous vehicle and renewable energy development, to Newmont's Board. She is currently General Manager – Global Product Development, Onshore Wind at GE Renewable Energy where she leads GE's largest renewable energy portfolio. Prior to this role, Ms. Hickok served in several senior leadership roles at General Motors (GM) over her 22-year tenure, most recently as Executive Chief Engineer – Autonomous Partnerships and Fleets, where she led development of GM's first autonomous vehicle fleet. Other leadership roles included Chief Engineer, Next Generation Full-Size Trucks; Executive Director, Global Supplier Quality & Development; and Chief Engineer on the Buick LaCrosse and Cadillac XTS. Ms. Hickok has been recognized as an industry leader by Motor Trend, Automotive News and Fortune magazines, and is a member of the World Economic Forum Young Global Leaders. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from Kettering University, a Master's degree in Engineering from Purdue University, and Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Michigan.



Jane Nelson

Jane Nelson is the founding Director of the Harvard Kennedy School's Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative. Ms. Nelson is also a nonresident senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and a former senior associate of Cambridge University's Programme for Sustainability Leadership. She serves on ExxonMobil's External Citizenship Advisory Panel; GE's Sustainability Advisory Council and on the Independent Advisory Panel, International Council on Mining and Metals Resource Endowment initiative. Ms. Nelson is a former external adviser to World Bank Group on social impacts in mining, oil and gas sector. Ms. Nelson also worked for the Business Council for Sustainable Development in Africa, for FUNDES in Latin America and as a Vice President at Citibank working in Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

Board of Directors biographies



Julio Quintana

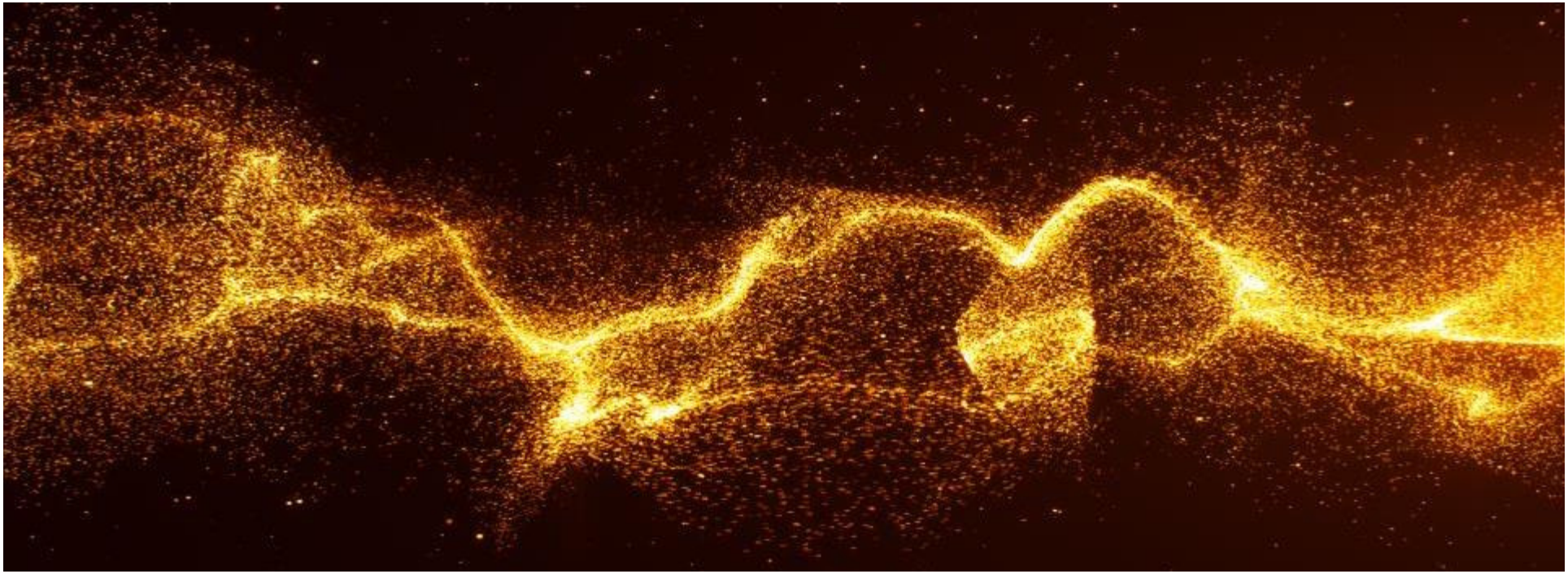
Julio Quintana formerly served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Tesco Corporation, which supplies oilfield drilling technology, services and equipment, and prior to that served as Tesco's Chief Operating Officer. He served in various executive roles for Schlumberger Technology Corporation, including Vice President of Integrated Project Management, Vice President of Exploitation and Vice President of Marketing. Mr. Quintana spent nearly 20 years in the oil and gas exploration and production business in various operational roles for Unocal Corporation. Mr. Quintana currently serves on the Board of SM Energy and previously was a member of the Board of Tesco Corporation.



Molly Zhang

Dr. Molly P. Zhang brings extensive multinational experience to Newmont's Board from the mining services, chemical and industrial sectors. She currently serves as a director of Cooper Standard Automotive and XG Sciences as a supervisory board member at GEA Group in Germany. Dr. Zhang's experience includes several senior executive roles for Orica until her retirement in 2016, including as Vice President, Asset Management; Vice President, Initiation Systems and Packaged Emulsions Manufacture; Manufacturing Executive, Mining Systems; and General Manager, Global Manufacturing and Supply Chain for Orica's mining services business. Prior to her tenure at Orica, Dr. Zhang held diverse executive positions at The Dow Chemical Company, including Managing Director, SCG-Dow Group; Country General Manager, Dow Thailand; Business Vice President for Dow Technology Licensing and Catalyst Business; Regional Manufacturing Director, Asia Pacific; and Global Technology Director. Dr. Zhang has been profiled for her successful business leadership in several international news publications. Born and raised in Shanghai, Dr. Zhang has worked in Germany, China, the U.S., Thailand and Singapore. She holds a Master of Science degree in Chemistry and a Ph.D.in Chemical Engineering from Technical University of Clasthal, Germany.

Appendix C: Reserves & Resources



Attributable Gold Reserves, U.S. Units

Attributable Proven, Probable, and Combined Gold Reserves[1], U.S. Units

		December 31, 2016										December 31, 2015		
		Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery[3]	Proven + Probable Reserves		
Deposits/Districts by Reporting Unit	Newmont Share[23]	Tonnage[2] (x1000 tons)	Grade (oz/ton)	Gold[3] (x1000 ozs)	Tonnage[2] (x1000 tons)	Grade (oz/ton)	Gold[3] (x1000 ozs)	Tonnage[2] (x1000 tons)	Grade (oz/ton)	Gold[3] (x1000 ozs)		Tonnage[2] (x1000 tons)	Grade (oz/ton)	Gold[3] (x1000 ozs)
North America														
Carlin Open Pits [4]	100%	67,900	0.058	3,960	187,400	0.024	4,540	255,300	0.033	8,500	63%	258,300	0.036	9,350
Carlin Stockpiles [5]	100%	21,200	0.063	1,330	-	-	-	21,200	0.063	1,330	81%	22,800	0.059	1,330
Carlin Underground [6]	100%	12,000	0.299	3,580	6,600	0.240	1,590	18,600	0.278	5,170	85%	23,000	0.266	6,100
Total Carlin, Nevada		101,100	0.088	8,870	194,000	0.032	6,130	295,100	0.051	15,000	72%	304,100	0.055	16,780
Phoenix [7]	100%	4,800	0.025	120	251,800	0.017	4,220	256,600	0.017	4,340	76%	291,500	0.017	5,100
Lone Tree [8]	100%	2,600	0.007	20	1,200	0.020	20	3,800	0.011	40	57%	3,700	0.007	30
Total Phoenix, Nevada		7,400	0.019	140	253,000	0.017	4,240	260,400	0.017	4,380	76%	295,200	0.017	5,130
Turquoise Ridge [9]	25%	1,500	0.453	710	1,400	0.458	630	2,900	0.455	1,340	92%	3,100	0.446	1,400
Twin Creeks [10]	100%	3,700	0.046	180	26,200	0.054	1,410	29,900	0.053	1,590	77%	32,100	0.054	1,740
Twin Creeks Stockpiles [5]	100%	32,000	0.063	2,000	-	-	-	32,000	0.063	2,000	74%	35,600	0.064	2,280
Total Twin Creeks, Nevada		37,200	0.078	2,890	27,600	0.074	2,040	64,800	0.076	4,930	80%	70,800	0.077	5,420
Long Canyon, Nevada [11]	100%	-	-	-	19,200	0.061	1,170	19,200	0.061	1,170	76%	18,000	0.067	1,200
CC&V [12]	100%	72,500	0.022	1,560	17,900	0.017	310	90,400	0.021	1,870	62%	100,800	0.024	2,440
CC&V Leach Pad [13]	100%	-	-	-	48,500	0.025	1,210	48,500	0.025	1,210	57%	46,000	0.025	1,160
CC&V Stockpiles [5]	100%	2,800	0.112	310	-	-	-	2,800	0.112	310	70%	2,700	0.084	230
Total CC&V, Colorado		75,300	0.025	1,870	66,400	0.023	1,520	141,700	0.024	3,390	61%	149,500	0.026	3,830
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA		**221,000**	**0.062**	**13,770**	**560,200**	**0.027**	**15,100**	**781,200**	**0.037**	**28,870**	**73%**	**837,600**	**0.039**	**32,360**
South America														
Yanacocha Open Pits [14]	51.35%	17,900	0.018	310	81,400	0.018	1,500	99,300	0.018	1,810	69%	113,200	0.017	1,940
Yanacocha Leach Pad [13]	51.35%	8,600	0.020	170	-	-	-	8,600	0.020	170	67%	12,600	0.019	240
Yanacocha Stockpiles [5]	51.35%	5,800	0.044	260	-	-	-	5,800	0.044	260	63%	7,800	0.052	410
Total Yanacocha, Peru		32,300	0.023	740	81,400	0.018	1,500	113,700	0.020	2,240	69%	133,600	0.019	2,590
Merian, Suriname [15]	75%	-	-	-	116,800	0.037	4,290	116,800	0.037	4,290	93%	110,600	0.035	3,840
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA		**32,300**	**0.023**	**740**	**198,200**	**0.029**	**5,790**	**230,500**	**0.028**	**6,530**	**85%**	**244,200**	**0.026**	**6,430**
Asia Pacific														
Boddington Open Pit [16]	100%	226,400	0.022	5,020	241,200	0.022	5,280	467,600	0.022	10,300	84%	511,700	0.020	10,450
Boddington Stockpiles [5]	100%	15,800	0.016	250	83,800	0.013	1,090	99,600	0.013	1,340	77%	93,400	0.014	1,280
Total Boddington, Western Australia		242,200	0.022	5,270	325,000	0.020	6,370	567,200	0.021	11,640	83%	605,100	0.019	11,730
Tanami, Northern Territory [17]	100%	6,300	0.153	960	19,300	0.182	3,520	25,600	0.175	4,480	96%	20,500	0.168	3,460
Kalgoorlie Open Pit and Underground [18]	50%	9,800	0.060	580	30,400	0.064	1,950	40,200	0.063	2,530	84%	45,200	0.059	2,650
Kalgoorlie Stockpiles [5]	50%	70,100	0.023	1,610	-	-	-	70,100	0.023	1,610	76%	66,000	0.023	1,500
Total Kalgoorlie, Western Australia		79,900	0.027	2,190	30,400	0.064	1,950	110,300	0.038	4,140	81%	111,200	0.037	4,150
TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC		**328,400**	**0.026**	**8,420**	**374,700**	**0.032**	**11,840**	**703,100**	**0.029**	**20,260**	**86%**	**736,800**	**0.026**	**19,340**
Africa														
Ahafo South Open Pits [19]	100%	13,900	0.066	920	50,600	0.051	2,580	64,500	0.054	3,500	90%	72,800	0.054	3,950
Ahafo Underground [20]	100%	-	-	-	11,700	0.131	1,530	11,700	0.131	1,530	94%	9,300	0.143	1,330
Ahafo Stockpiles [5]	100%	42,000	0.028	1,190	-	-	-	42,000	0.028	1,190	87%	44,800	0.030	1,360
Total Ahafo South, Ghana		55,900	0.038	2,110	62,300	0.066	4,110	118,200	0.053	6,220	90%	126,900	0.052	6,640
Ahafo North, Ghana [21]	100%	-	-	-	47,900	0.069	3,330	47,900	0.069	3,330	91%	36,900	0.071	2,620
Akyem Open Pit [22]	100%	17,200	0.049	840	43,500	0.047	2,040	60,700	0.047	2,880	89%	67,100	0.049	3,260
Akyem Stockpiles [5]	100%	10,800	0.035	370	-	-	-	10,800	0.035	370	89%	10,000	0.040	400
Total, Akyem, Ghana		28,000	0.043	1,210	43,500	0.047	2,040	71,500	0.045	3,250	89%	77,100	0.048	3,660
TOTAL AFRICA		**83,900**	**0.040**	**3,320**	**153,700**	**0.062**	**9,480**	**237,600**	**0.054**	**12,800**	**90%**	**240,900**	**0.054**	**12,920**
TOTAL NEWMONT CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**665,600**	**0.039**	**26,250**	**1,286,800**	**0.033**	**42,210**	**1,952,400**	**0.035**	**68,460**	**81%**	**2,059,500**	**0.035**	**71,050**
Batu Hijau Open Pit [23]	48.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	134,500	0.015	2,030
Batu Hijau Stockpiles [5][23]	48.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	184,800	0.003	640
TOTAL NEWMONT WORLDWIDE		**665,600**	**0.039**	**26,250**	**1,286,800**	**0.033**	**42,210**	**1,952,400**	**0.035**	**68,460**	**81%**	**2,378,800**	**0.031**	**73,720**

See Footnotes on next slide

Attributable Gold Reserves, U.S. Units (continued)

1) See cautionary statement regarding reserves and resources on page 10 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 0.006 ounce per ton; oxide mill material not less than 0.015 ounce per ton; flotation material not less than 0.016 ounce per ton; and refractory mill material not less than 0.080 ounce per ton.
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 0.044 ounce per ton.
7) Gold cut-off grade varies with level of copper and silver credits.
8) Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 0.006 ounce per ton.
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 0.006 ounce per ton; oxide mill material not less than 0.015 ounce per ton; and refractory mill material not less than 0.034 ounce per ton.
11) Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 0.007 ounce per ton.
12) Cut-off grades utilized in 2016 reserves were as follows: oxide mill material not less than 0.050 ounce per ton and leach material not less than 0.005 ounce per ton.
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.
14) Cut-off grades utilized in 2016 reserves were as follows: oxide leach material not less than 0.003 ounce per ton; and oxide mill material not less than 0.013 ounce per ton.
15) Gold cut-off grades utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 0.011 ounce per ton.
16) Gold cut-off grade varies with level of copper credits.
17) Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 0.070 ounce per ton.
18) Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 insitu reserves not less than 0.026 ounce per ton.
19) Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 0.018 ounce per ton.
20) Project is partially developed with ongoing studies being completed prior to a full-development decision. Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 0.090 ounce per ton.
21) Includes undeveloped reserves at six pits in the Ahafo trend totaling 3.3 million ounces. Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 0.014 ounce per ton.
22) Cut-off grade utilized in 2016 reserves not less than 0.017 ounce per ton.
23) Newmont divested its interest in the Batu Hijau mine on November 2, 2016. As such, Newmont share percentage was zero as of December 31, 2016. The percentage figure above for Batu Hijau represent Newmont interest as of December 31, 2015 of 48.5%.
24) Newmont share percentage reflects Newmont's economic interest as of December 31, 2016 (other than Batu Hijau; see note 23 above).

Attributable Gold Reserves, Metric Units

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

		December 31, 2016										December 31, 2015		
		Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery[3]	Proven + Probable Reserves		
Deposits/Districts by Reporting Unit	Newmont Share[23]	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	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	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	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	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	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	100%	-	-	-	17,500	2.09	1,170	17,500	2.09	1,170	76%	16,300	2.28	1,200
CC&V	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**
South America														
Yanacocha Open Pits	51.35%	16,200	0.60	310	73,800	0.63	1,500	90,000	0.63	1,810	69%	102,700	0.59	1,940
Yanacocha Stockpiles [5]	51.35%	5,300	1.52	260	-	-	-	5,300	1.52	260	63%	7,100	1.79	410
Yanacocha Leach Pad [13]	51.35%	7,800	0.68	170	-	-	-	7,800	0.68	170	67%	11,400	0.66	240
Total Yanacocha, Peru		29,300	0.79	740	73,800	0.63	1,500	103,100	0.68	2,240	69%	121,200	0.67	2,590
Merian, Suriname	75%	-	-	-	106,000	1.26	4,290	106,000	1.26	4,290	93%	100,300	1.19	3,840
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA		**29,300**	**0.79**	**740**	**179,800**	**1.00**	**5,790**	**209,100**	**0.97**	**6,530**	**85%**	**221,500**	**0.90**	**6,430**
Asia Pacific														
Boddington Open Pit	100%	205,400	0.76	5,020	218,800	0.75	5,280	424,200	0.76	10,300	84%	464,300	0.70	10,450
Boddington Stockpiles [5]	100%	14,400	0.55	250	76,000	0.44	1,090	90,400	0.46	1,340	77%	84,800	0.47	1,280
Total Boddington, Western Australia		219,800	0.75	5,270	294,800	0.67	6,370	514,600	0.70	11,640	83%	549,100	0.66	11,730
Tanami, Northern Territory	100%	5,700	5.26	960	17,500	6.23	3,520	23,200	6.00	4,480	96%	18,700	5.76	3,460
Kalgoorlie Open Pit and Underground	50%	8,900	2.04	580	27,600	2.19	1,950	36,500	2.16	2,530	84%	41,000	2.01	2,650
Kalgoorlie Stockpiles [5]	50%	63,600	0.79	1,610	-	-	-	63,600	0.79	1,610	76%	59,900	0.78	1,500
Total Kalgoorlie, Western Australia		72,500	0.94	2,190	27,600	2.19	1,950	100,100	1.29	4,140	81%	100,900	1.28	4,150
TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC		**298,000**	**0.88**	**8,420**	**339,900**	**1.08**	**11,840**	**637,900**	**0.99**	**20,260**	**86%**	**668,700**	**0.90**	**19,340**
Africa														
Ahafo South Open Pits	100%	12,600	2.25	920	45,900	1.75	2,580	58,500	1.86	3,500	90%	66,100	1.86	3,950
Ahafo Underground	100%	-	-	-	10,600	4.50	1,530	10,600	4.50	1,530	94%	8,500	4.89	1,330
Ahafo Stockpiles [5]	100%	38,100	0.97	1,190	-	-	-	38,100	0.97	1,190	87%	40,600	1.04	1,360
Total Ahafo South, Ghana		50,700	1.29	2,110	56,500	2.27	4,110	107,200	1.80	6,220	90%	115,200	1.79	6,640
Ahafo North, Ghana	100%	-	-	-	43,500	2.38	3,330	43,500	2.38	3,330	91%	33,500	2.44	2,620
Akyem Open Pit	100%	15,600	1.68	840	39,400	1.61	2,040	55,000	1.63	2,880	89%	60,800	1.67	3,260
Akyem Stockpiles [5]	100%	9,800	1.19	370	-	-	-	9,800	1.19	370	89%	9,100	1.39	400
Total, Akyem, Ghana		25,400	1.49	1,210	39,400	1.61	2,040	64,800	1.56	3,250	89%	69,900	1.63	3,660
TOTAL AFRICA		**76,100**	**1.36**	**3,320**	**139,400**	**2.12**	**9,480**	**215,500**	**1.85**	**12,800**	**90%**	**218,600**	**1.84**	**12,920**
TOTAL NEWMONT CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**603,800**	**1.35**	**26,250**	**1,167,400**	**1.12**	**42,210**	**1,771,200**	**1.20**	**68,460**	**81%**	**1,868,500**	**1.18**	**71,050**
Batu Hijau Open Pit [23]	48.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	122,100	0.52	2,030
Batu Hijau Stockpiles [5][23]	48.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	167,700	0.12	640
TOTAL NEWMONT WORLDWIDE		**603,800**	**1.35**	**26,250**	**1,167,400**	**1.12**	**42,210**	**1,771,200**	**1.20**	**68,460**	**81%**	**2,158,300**	**1.06**	**73,720**

See Footnotes under Gold Reserves U.S. units table. Note that cut off grades in such footnotes are represented in U.S. units

Attributable Gold Mineral Resources, U.S. Units

Attributable Gold Mineral Resources[1][2] - December 31, 2016, U.S. Units

Deposits/Districts	Newmont Share	Gold Measured Resource			Gold Indicated Resource			Gold Measured + Indicated Resource[3]			Gold Inferred Resource		
		Tonnage (x1000 tons)	Grade (oz/ton)	Au (x1000 ozs)	Tonnage (x1000 tons)	Grade (oz/ton)	Au (x1000 ozs)	Tonnage (x1000 tons)	Grade (oz/ton)	Au (x1000 ozs)	Tonnage (x1000 tons)	Grade (oz/ton)	Au (x1000 ozs)
North America													
Carlin Trend Open Pit	100%	33,800	0.049	1,670	66,500	0.029	1,950	100,300	0.036	3,620	13,900	0.027	380
Carlin Trend Underground	100%	900	0.201	180	2,300	0.231	540	3,200	0.223	720	3,300	0.235	780
Total Carlin, Nevada		34,700	0.053	1,850	68,800	0.036	2,490	103,500	0.042	4,340	17,200	0.067	1,160
Phoenix	100%	700	0.015	10	177,400	0.014	2,410	178,100	0.014	2,420	58,500	0.012	680
Phoenix Stockpiles[4]	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	0.043	100
Lone Tree Complex	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buffalo Valley	70%	-	-	-	15,500	0.019	290	15,500	0.019	290	400	0.011	-
Total Phoenix, Nevada		700	0.015	10	192,900	0.014	2,700	193,600	0.014	2,710	61,200	0.013	780
Twin Creeks	100%	1,100	0.072	80	30,500	0.062	1,890	31,600	0.062	1,970	16,700	0.043	720
Twin Creeks Stockpiles[4]	100%	7,700	0.059	460	-	-	-	7,700	0.059	460	-	-	-
Sandman	100%	-	-	-	1,300	0.036	50	1,300	0.036	50	1,100	0.054	60
Turquoise Ridge[5]	25%	900	0.479	420	500	0.435	220	1,400	0.463	640	500	0.487	230
Total Twin Creeks, Nevada		9,700	0.098	960	32,300	0.067	2,160	42,000	0.074	3,120	18,300	0.056	1,010
Long Canyon, Nevada	100%	600	0.112	60	15,400	0.102	1,580	16,000	0.103	1,640	7,100	0.054	380
CC&V, Colorado	100%	84,000	0.018	1,470	43,200	0.016	710	127,200	0.017	2,180	23,700	0.015	350
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA		**129,700**	**0.034**	**4,350**	**352,600**	**0.027**	**9,640**	**482,300**	**0.029**	**13,990**	**127,500**	**0.029**	**3,680**
South America													
Conga, Peru	51.35%	-	-	-	392,700	0.019	7,490	392,700	0.019	7,490	130,500	0.011	1,480
Yanacocha, Peru	51.35%	6,300	0.013	80	64,800	0.025	1,620	71,100	0.024	1,700	99,000	0.030	3,000
Merian, Suriname	75%	1,500	0.039	60	19,800	0.032	630	21,300	0.032	690	40,400	0.032	1,300
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA		**7,800**	**0.018**	**140**	**477,300**	**0.020**	**9,740**	**485,100**	**0.020**	**9,880**	**269,900**	**0.021**	**5,780**
Asia Pacific													
Boddington, Western Australia	100%	119,700	0.014	1,690	270,700	0.015	4,140	390,400	0.015	5,830	8,300	0.017	140
Tanami, Northern Territory	100%	-	0.039	-	2,800	0.161	460	2,800	0.161	460	3,500	0.171	610
Kalgoorlie, Western Australia	50%	3,500	0.020	70	12,100	0.028	330	15,600	0.026	400	600	0.072	40
TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC		**123,200**	**0.014**	**1,760**	**285,600**	**0.017**	**4,930**	**408,800**	**0.016**	**6,690**	**12,400**	**0.064**	**790**
Africa													
Ahafo	100%	1,200	0.017	20	32,200	0.035	1,140	33,400	0.035	1,160	16,900	0.047	790
Ahafo Underground	100%	-	-	-	8,600	0.124	1,070	8,600	0.124	1,070	13,900	0.114	1,580
Total Ahafo, Ghana		1,200	0.017	20	40,800	0.054	2,210	42,000	0.053	2,230	30,800	0.077	2,370
Ahafo North, Ghana	100%	2,600	0.034	90	7,800	0.050	390	10,400	0.046	480	11,100	0.052	570
Akyem, Ghana	100%	1,100	0.047	50	9,200	0.033	300	10,300	0.034	350	18,100	0.044	810
TOTAL AFRICA		**4,900**	**0.032**	**160**	**57,800**	**0.050**	**2,900**	**62,700**	**0.049**	**3,060**	**60,000**	**0.062**	**3,750**
TOTAL NEWMONT WORLDWIDE		**265,600**	**0.024**	**6,410**	**1,173,300**	**0.023**	**27,210**	**1,438,900**	**0.023**	**33,620**	**469,800**	**0.030**	**14,000**

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 and $1,400 or A$1,650 per ounce for 2015. 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.

Attributable Gold Mineral Resources, Metric Units

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	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**
South America													
Conga, Peru	51.35%	-	-	-	356,300	0.65	7,490	356,300	0.65	7,490	118,400	0.39	1,480
Yanacocha, Peru	51.35%	5,700	0.45	80	58,800	0.86	1,620	64,500	0.82	1,700	89,800	1.04	3,000
Merian, Suriname	75%	1,400	1.34	60	17,900	1.09	630	19,300	1.11	690	36,700	1.10	1,300
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA		**7,100**	**0.62**	**140**	**433,000**	**0.70**	**9,740**	**440,100**	**0.70**	**9,880**	**244,900**	**0.73**	**5,780**
Asia Pacific													
Boddington, Western Australia	100%	108,700	0.48	1,690	245,500	0.53	4,140	354,200	0.51	5,830	7,500	0.58	140
Tanami, Northern Territory	100%	-	1.32	-	2,600	5.53	460	2,600	5.53	460	3,200	5.85	610
Kalgoorlie, Western Australia	50%	3,100	0.67	70	11,000	0.95	330	14,100	0.89	400	600	2.47	40
TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC		**111,800**	**0.49**	**1,760**	**259,100**	**0.59**	**4,930**	**370,900**	**0.56**	**6,690**	**11,300**	**2.18**	**790**
Africa													
Ahafo	100%	1,200	0.59	20	29,200	1.22	1,140	30,400	1.19	1,160	15,300	1.60	790
Ahafo Underground	100%	-	-	-	7,800	4.26	1,070	7,800	4.26	1,070	12,600	3.90	1,580
Total Ahafo, Ghana		1,200	0.59	20	37,000	1.86	2,210	38,200	1.82	2,230	27,900	2.64	2,370
Ahafo North, Ghana	100%	2,300	1.16	90	7,100	1.73	390	9,400	1.59	480	10,000	1.78	570
Akyem, Ghana	100%	1,000	1.61	50	8,300	1.12	300	9,300	1.17	350	16,500	1.52	810
TOTAL AFRICA		**4,500**	**1.11**	**160**	**52,400**	**1.72**	**2,900**	**56,900**	**1.68**	**3,060**	**54,400**	**2.14**	**3,750**
TOTAL NEWMONT WORLDWIDE		**241,000**	**0.83**	**6,410**	**1,064,400**	**0.80**	**27,210**	**1,305,400**	**0.80**	**33,620**	**426,200**	**1.02**	**14,000**

See footnotes in Gold Resources U.S. units table.

Attributable Copper Reserves, U.S. Units

Attributable Copper Reserves[1] U.S. Units

		December 31, 2016										December 31, 2015		
		Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven + Probable Reserves				Proven + Probable Reserve		
Deposits/Districts	Newmont Share	Tonnage [2] (x1000 tons)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper [3] (million pounds)	Tonnage [2] (x1000 tons)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper [3] (million pounds)	Tonnage [2] (x1000 tons)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper [3] (million pounds)	Metallurgical Recovery [3]	Tonnage [2] (x1000 tons)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper [3] (million pounds)
North America														
Phoenix, Nevada [4]	100%	19,100	0.21%	80	376,400	0.16%	1,180	395,500	0.16%	1,260	62%	527,400	0.17%	1,750
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA		**19,100**	**0.21%**	**80**	**376,400**	**0.16%**	**1,180**	**395,500**	**0.16%**	**1,260**	**62%**	**527,400**	**0.17%**	**1,750**
Asia Pacific														
Boddington Open Pit, Western Australia [5]	100%	226,400	0.11%	480	241,200	0.12%	580	467,600	0.11%	1,060	79%	511,700	0.11%	1,160
Boddington Stockpiles, Western Australia[6]	100%	15,800	0.09%	30	83,800	0.08%	140	99,600	0.09%	170	72%	93,400	0.08%	150
TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC		**242,200**	**0.10%**	**510**	**325,000**	**0.11%**	**720**	**567,200**	**0.11%**	**1,230**	**78%**	**605,100**	**0.11%**	**1,310**
TOTAL NEWMONT CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**261,300**	**0.11%**	**590**	**701,400**	**0.14%**	**1,900**	**962,700**	**0.13%**	**2,490**	**70%**	**1,132,500**	**0.14%**	**3,060**
Batu Hijau Open Pit, Indonesia[7]	48.5%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	0%	134,500	0.50%	1,340
Batu Hijau Stockpiles, Indonesia [6][7]	48.5%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	0%	184,800	0.34%	1,270
TOTAL NEWMONT WORLDWIDE		**261,300**	**0.11%**	**590**	**701,400**	**0.14%**	**1,900**	**962,700**	**0.13%**	**2,490**	**70%**	**1,451,800**	**0.20%**	**5,670**

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. Pounds are rounded to the nearest 10 million.
4) Copper cut-off grade varies with level of gold and silver credits.
5) Copper cut-off grade varies with level of gold credits.
6) 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. Stockpiles are reported separately where pounds exceed 100 million and are greater than 5% of the total site reported reserves.
7) Newmont divested its interest in the Batu Hijau mine on November 2, 2016. As such, Newmont share percentage was zero as of December 31, 2016. The percentage figure above for Batu Hijau represents Newmont interest as of December 31, 2015 of 48.5%.

Attributable Copper Reserves, Metric Units

Attributable Copper Reserves[1] Metric Units

		December 31, 2016										December 31, 2015		
		Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven + Probable Reserves				Proven + Probable Reserve		
Deposits/Districts	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	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**
Asia Pacific														
Boddington Open Pit, Western Australia	100%	205,400	0.11%	216,720	218,800	0.12%	263,710	424,200	0.11%	480,430	79%	464,300	0.11%	523,670
Boddington Stockpiles, Western Australia[6]	100%	14,400	0.09%	12,650	76,000	0.08%	64,530	90,400	0.09%	77,180	72%	84,800	0.08%	71,380
TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC		**219,800**	**0.10%**	**229,370**	**294,800**	**0.11%**	**328,240**	**514,600**	**0.11%**	**557,610**	**78%**	**549,100**	**0.11%**	**595,050**
TOTAL NEWMONT CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**237,000**	**0.11%**	**266,350**	**636,300**	**0.14%**	**863,720**	**873,300**	**0.13%**	**1,130,070**	**70%**	**1,027,500**	**0.14%**	**1,391,530**
Batu Hijau Open Pit, Indonesia [7]	48.5%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	0%	122,100	0.50%	606,500
Batu Hijau Stockpiles, Indonesia [6][7]	48.5%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	0%	167,700	0.34%	576,300
TOTAL NEWMONT WORLDWIDE		**237,000**	**0.11%**	**266,350**	**636,300**	**0.14%**	**863,720**	**873,300**	**0.13%**	**1,130,070**	**70%**	**1,317,300**	**0.20%**	**2,574,330**

See footnotes under Copper Reserves U.S. units table.

Attributable Copper Mineral Resources

Attributable Copper Mineral Resources[1][2] U.S. Units

December 31, 2016													
Deposits/Districts	Newmont Share	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Measured + Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources		
		Tonnage (x1000 tons)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper (million Pounds)	Tonnage (x1000 tons)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper (million Pounds)	Tonnage (x1000 tons)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper (million Pounds)	Tonnage (x1000 tons)	Grade (Cu%)	Copper (million Pounds)
North America													
Phoenix, Nevada	100%	700	0.10%	-	256,300	0.13%	670	257,000	0.13%	670	87,100	0.14%	250
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA		**700**	**0.10%**	**-**	**256,300**	**0.13%**	**670**	**257,000**	**0.13%**	**670**	**87,100**	**0.14%**	**250**
South America													
Conga, Peru	51.35%	-	0.00%	-	392,700	0.26%	2,040	392,700	0.26%	2,040	130,500	0.19%	480
Yanacocha, Peru	51.35%	-	0.00%	-	57,000	0.67%	760	57,000	0.67%	760	5,700	0.35%	40
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA		**-**	**0.00%**	**-**	**449,700**	**0.31%**	**2,800**	**449,700**	**0.31%**	**2,800**	**136,200**	**0.19%**	**520**
Asia Pacific													
Boddington, Western Australia	100%	119,700	0.09%	220	270,700	0.11%	590	390,400	0.10%	810	8,300	0.10%	20
TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC		**119,700**	**0.09%**	**220**	**270,700**	**0.11%**	**590**	**390,400**	**0.10%**	**810**	**8,300**	**0.10%**	**20**
TOTAL NEWMONT WORLDWIDE		**120,400**	**0.09%**	**220**	**976,700**	**0.21%**	**4,060**	**1,097,100**	**0.19%**	**4,280**	**231,600**	**0.17%**	**790**

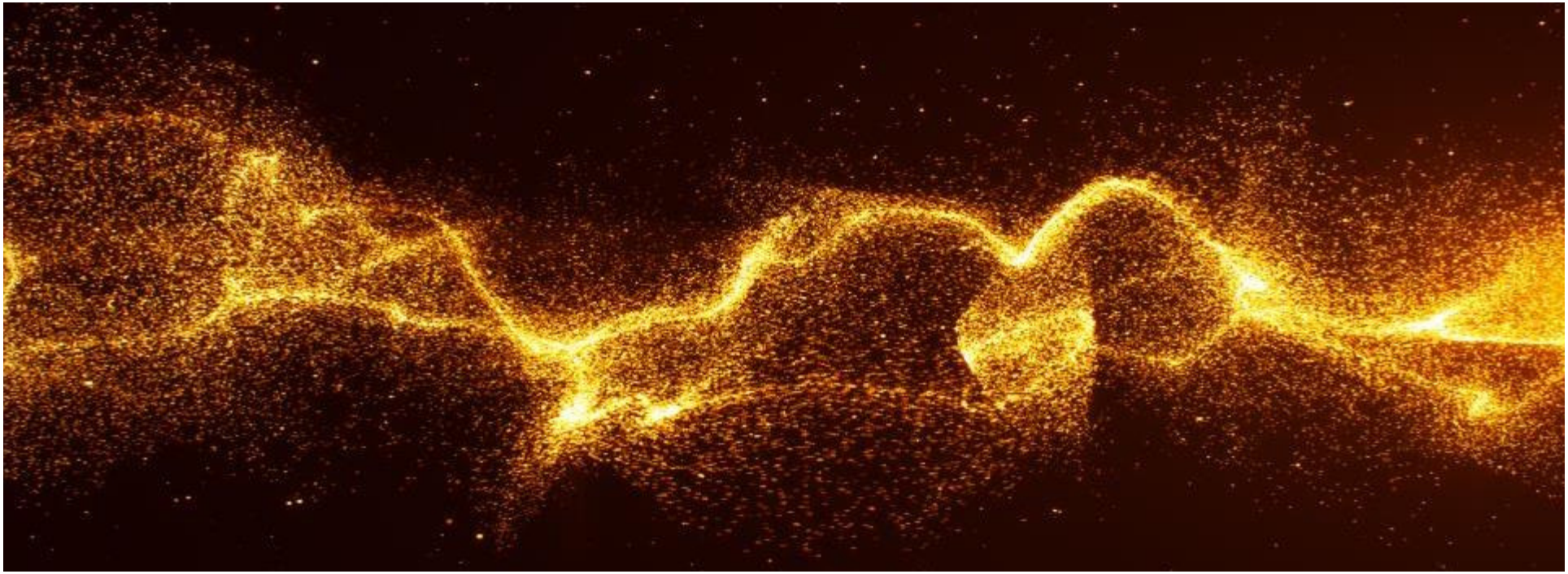
1) Resources are reported exclusive of reserves. Measured and Indicated Resources (combined) are equivalent to Mineralized Material disclosed in Newmont's Form 10-K filing.
2) Resources are calculated at a copper price of $3.00 or A$3.75 per pound for 2016 and at a copper price of $3.50 or A$4.15 per pound for 2015 unless otherwise noted. Tonnage amounts have been rounded to the nearest 100,000, and pounds have been rounded to the nearest 10 million.

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

December 31, 2016													
Deposits/Districts	Newmont Share	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Measured + Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources		
		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**
South America													
Conga, Peru	51.35%	-	0.00%	-	356,300	0.26%	924,370	356,300	0.26%	924,370	118,400	0.19%	221,040
Yanacocha, Peru	51.35%	-	0.00%	-	51,700	0.67%	344,000	51,700	0.67%	344,000	5,200	0.35%	18,130
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA		**-**	**0.00%**	**-**	**408,000**	**0.31%**	**1,268,370**	**408,000**	**0.31%**	**1,268,370**	**123,600**	**0.19%**	**239,170**
Asia Pacific													
Boddington, Western Australia	100%	108,700	0.09%	100,180	245,500	0.11%	268,600	354,200	0.10%	368,780	7,500	0.10%	7,690
TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC		**108,700**	**0.09%**	**100,180**	**245,500**	**0.11%**	**268,600**	**354,200**	**0.10%**	**368,780**	**7,500**	**0.10%**	**7,690**
TOTAL NEWMONT WORLDWIDE		**109,300**	**0.09%**	**100,860**	**886,000**	**0.21%**	**1,838,850**	**995,300**	**0.19%**	**1,939,710**	**210,100**	**0.17%**	**359,420**

See footnotes under Copper Resources U.S. units table.

Endnotes



2017 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	935 – 1,000	935 – 1,000	775 – 825	980 – 1,040	165 – 185
Phoenix[c]	200 – 220	200 – 220	875 – 925	1,070 – 1,130	25 – 35
Twin Creeks[d]	370 – 400	370 – 400	560 – 610	675 – 725	45 – 55
CC&V	420 – 470	420 – 470	560 – 610	680 – 730	30 – 40
Long Canyon	130 – 170	130 – 170	380 – 430	405 – 455	10 – 20
Other North America					15 – 25
Total	**2,080 – 2,240**	**2,080 – 2,240**	**675 – 725**	**855 – 930**	**280 – 360**
South America					
Yanacocha[e]	530 – 560	260 – 300	945 – 995	1,200 – 1,270	35 – 55
Merian	470 – 520	350 – 390	500 – 540	560 – 610	85 – 125
Other South America					
Total	**1,000 – 1,080**	**630 – 690**	**725 – 775**	**965 – 1,025**	**120 – 175**
Australia					
Boddington	735 – 785	735 – 785	700 – 750	820 – 870	75 – 85
Tanami	405 – 480	405 – 480	575 – 645	785 – 855	110 – 120
Kalgoorlie[f]	375 – 425	375 – 425	585 – 635	665 – 715	15 – 25
Other Australia					
Total	**1,520 – 1,695**	**1,520 – 1,695**	**640 – 690**	**795 – 855**	**205 – 240**
Africa					
Ahafo	315 – 345	315 – 345	820 – 875	965 – 1,045	150 – 185
Akyem	455 – 485	455 – 485	535 – 575	655 – 705	30 – 40
Other Africa					
Total	**775 – 835**	**775 – 835**	**655 – 705**	**830 – 880**	**180 – 220**
Corporate/Other					**15 – 20**
Total Gold[g]	**5,400 – 5,800**	**5,000 – 5,400**	**675 – 715**	**900 – 950**	**890 – 990**
Phoenix	10 – 20	10 – 20	1.75 – 1.95	2.20 – 2.40	
Boddington	30 – 40	30 – 40	1.30 – 1.50	1.60 – 1.80	
Total Copper	**40 – 60**	**40 – 60**	**1.45 – 1.65**	**1.85 – 2.05**	

Consolidated Expense Outlook[h]	
General & Administrative	$ 215 – $ 240
Interest Expense	$ 210 – $ 250
Depreciation and Amortization	$ 1,225 – $ 1,325
Advanced Projects & Exploration	$ 325 – $ 375
Sustaining Capital	$ 575 – $ 675
Tax Rate	28% – 34%

[a]2017 Outlook in the table are considered "forward-looking statements" and are 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, CAS, 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. Such assumptions may prove to be incorrect and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated. See cautionary note on slide 3.

[b]All-in sustaining costs or AISC as used in the Company's Outlook is a non-GAAP metric defined as the sum of costs applicable to sales (including all direct and indirect costs related to current 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 reconciliation on slide 134.

[c]Includes Lone Tree operations.

[d]Includes TRJV operations.

[e]Consolidated production for Yanacocha and Merian is presented on a total production basis for the mine site; attributable production represents a 51.35% interest for Yanacocha and a 75% interest for Merian.

[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 (28.8%) 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.

2018 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	950 – 1,015	950 – 1,015	775 – 825	980 – 1,040	155 – 190
Phoenix[c]	210 – 230	210 – 230	810 – 860	990 – 1,050	20 – 30
Twin Creeks[d]	340 – 370	340 – 370	675 – 725	835 – 885	55 – 65
CC&V	345 – 395	345 – 395	875 – 935	965 – 1,025	20 – 30
Long Canyon	130 – 170	130 – 170	510 – 560	605 – 655	10 – 20
Other North America					10 – 20
Total	**2,010 – 2,170**	**2,010 – 2,170**	**760 – 810**	**945 – 1,020**	**270 – 350**
South America					
Yanacocha[e]	470 – 545	240 – 280	975 – 1,025	1,205 – 1,275	110 – 140
Merian	485 – 540	365 – 405	455 – 495	580 – 630	55 – 95
Other South America					
Total	**970 – 1,070**	**615 – 675**	**705 – 765**	**945 – 1,045**	**170 – 230**
Australia					
Boddington	665 – 715	665 – 715	820 – 870	950 – 1,000	60 – 75
Tanami	440 – 515	440 – 515	535 – 605	705 – 775	95 – 120
Kalgoorlie[f]	390 – 440	390 – 440	580 – 630	695 – 745	20 – 30
Other Australia					5 – 15
Total	**1,530 – 1,670**	**1,530 – 1,670**	**675 – 725**	**830 – 890**	**185 – 230**
Africa					
Ahafo	435 – 465	435 – 465	710 – 765	875 – 955	195 – 240
Akyem	380 – 410	380 – 410	640 – 680	765 – 815	30 – 40
Other Africa					
Total	**815 – 875**	**815 – 875**	**680 – 730**	**865 – 925**	**225 – 275**
Corporate/Other					**10 – 15**
Total Gold[g]	**5,300 – 5,800**	**4,900 – 5,400**	**700 – 750**	**965 – 1,025**	**900 – 1,000**
Phoenix	10 – 20	10 – 20	1.50 – 1.70	1.85 – 2.05	
Boddington	30 – 40	30 – 40	1.75 – 1.95	2.05 – 2.25	
Total Copper	**40 – 60**	**40 – 60**	**1.65 – 1.85**	**2.00 – 2.20**	

2018 Consolidated Expense Outlook[h]	
General & Administrative	$ 215 – $ 240
Interest Expense	$ 175 – $ 215
Depreciation and Amortization	$ 1,225 – $ 1,325
Advanced Projects & Exploration	$ 350 – $ 400
Sustaining Capital	$ 600 – $ 700
Tax Rate	28% – 34%

[a]2018 Outlook in the table are considered "forward-looking statements" and are based upon certain assumptions, including, but not limited to, metal prices, oil prices, certain exchange rates and other assumptions. For example, 2018 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. Production, CAS, 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. Such assumptions may prove to be incorrect and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated. See cautionary note on slide 3.

[b]All-in sustaining costs or AISC as used in the Company's Outlook is a non-GAAP metric defined as the sum of costs applicable to sales (including all direct and indirect costs related to current 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 reconciliation on slide 135.

[c]Includes Lone Tree operations.

[d]Includes TRJV operations.

[e]Consolidated production for Yanacocha and Merian is presented on a total production basis for the mine site; attributable production represents a 51.35% interest for Yanacocha and a 75% interest for Merian.

[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 (28.8%) 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.

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. 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

Nine Months Ended September 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	$ 579	$ 5	$ 14	$ 3	$ —	$ —	$ 126	$ 727	689	$ 1,055
Phoenix	137	4	4	1	1	8	9	164	155	1,058
Twin Creeks	167	3	7	2	1	—	27	207	282	734
Long Canyon	42	1	—	1	—	—	1	45	132	341
CC&V	219	3	9	1	—	—	17	249	361	690
Other North America	—	—	33	—	2	—	4	39	—	—
North America	1,144	16	67	8	4	8	184	1,431	1,619	884
Yanacocha	403	49	13	3	4	—	29	501	406	1,234
Merian	174	1	11	—	—	—	18	204	353	578
Other South America	—	—	41	9	—	—	—	50	—	—
South America	577	50	65	12	4	—	47	755	759	995
Boddington	399	5	1	—	—	16	38	459	582	789
Tanami	180	2	3	—	—	—	41	226	289	782
Kalgoorlie	171	2	6	—	—	1	12	192	269	714
Other Australia	—	—	18	7	(1)	—	3	27	—	—
Australia	750	9	28	7	(1)	17	94	904	1,140	793
Ahafo	193	5	14	—	2	—	28	242	261	927
Akyem	202	9	3	—	1	—	17	232	372	624
Other Africa	—	—	16	5	—	—	—	21	—	—
Africa	395	14	33	5	3	—	45	495	633	782
Corporate and Other	—	—	39	139	7	—	4	189	—	—
Total Gold	$ 2,866	$ 89	$ 232	$ 171	$ 17	$ 25	$ 374	$ 3,774	4,151	$ 909
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 45	$ 1	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ 5	$ 53	27	$ 1.96
Boddington	74	1	1	—	—	8	6	90	57	1.58
Total Copper	$ 119	$ 2	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ 9	$ 11	$ 143	84	$ 1.70
Consolidated	$ 2,985	$ 91	$ 234	$ 171	$ 17	$ 34	$ 385	$ 3,917		

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 $48 at Carlin, $21 at Twin Creeks, $52 at Yanacocha, $13 at Ahafo and $12 at Akyem.
4. Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $63 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $28.
5. *Advanced projects, research and development* and *Exploration* of $16 at Long Canyon, $10 at Yanacocha, $13 at Tanami, $8 at Ahafo and $6 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 $10, acquisition costs of $2 and write-downs of $3.
7. Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and changes in accrued capital, totaling $172. The following are major development projects: Merian, Long Canyon, Tanami expansions, Subika Underground and Ahafo mill expansion.

All-in sustaining costs

	Year ended December 31, 2012		
	Consolidated	Batu Hijau	Adjusted AISC
Costs applicable to sales [1][2]	$ 3,739	$ 71	$ 3,668
Reclamation costs [3]	80	2	78
Advanced projects and exploration	668	5	663
General and administrative	212	-	212
Other expense, net	191	8	183
Treatment and refining costs	36	7	29
Sustaining capital [4]	1,505	23	1,482
All-in sustaining costs	$ 6,431	$ 116	$ 6,315
Ounces (000) sold	5,466	67	5,399
All-in sustaining costs per oz [5]	$ 1,177	$ 1,731	$ 1,170

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 change in accrued capital.
5. The reconciliation to the left is provided for illustrative purposes in order to better describe management's estimates of the components of the calculation. A reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP measure has been provided for 2012 Gold AISC on a consolidated basis, both including and excluding our Batu Hijau operation (which was sold on November 2, 2016). A reconciliation on an individual site-by-site basis is provided in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 filed February 20, 2015.

All-in sustaining costs – 2017 outlook

Similar to the historical AISC amounts presented above, AISC outlook is also a non-GAAP financial measure. A reconciliation of the 2017 Gold AISC outlook range to the 2017 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.

2017 Outlook - Gold	Outlook range	
	Low	High
Costs Applicable to Sales [1] [2]	$ 3,715	$ 4,065
Reclamation Costs [3]	110	130
Advanced Projects and Exploration	325	375
General and Administrative	215	240
Other Expense	5	30
Treatment and Refining Costs	20	40
Sustaining Capital [4]	575	675
All-in Sustaining Costs	$ 4,930	$ 5,430
Ounces (000) Sold	5,400	5,800
All-in Sustaining Costs per oz [5]	$ 900	$ 950

(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 change in accrued capital.

(5) The reconciliation to the left is provided for illustrative purposes in order to better describe management's estimates of the components of the calculation. Ranges for each component of the forward-looking All-in sustaining costs per ounce are independently calculated and, as a result, the total All-in sustaining costs and the All-in sustaining costs per ounce may not sum to the component ranges. While a reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP measure has been provided for 2017 AISC Gold Outlook on a consolidated basis, a reconciliation has not been provided on an individual site-by-site basis or for longer-term outlook in reliance on Item 10(e)(1)(i)(B) of Regulation S-K because such reconciliation is not available without unreasonable efforts. See the Cautionary Statement at the end of this news release for additional information.

All-in sustaining costs – 2018 outlook

Similar to the historical AISC amounts presented above, AISC outlook is also a non-GAAP financial measure. A reconciliation of the 2018 Gold AISC outlook range to the 2018 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.

2018 Outlook - Gold	**Outlook range**	
	Low	**High**
Costs Applicable to Sales [1,2]	$ 3,700	$ 4,250
Reclamation Costs [3]	130	150
Advance Projects and Exploration	350	400
General and Administrative	215	240
Other Expense	5	30
Treatment and Refining Costs	20	40
Sustaining Capital [4]	600	700
All-in Sustaining Costs	$ 5,100	$ 5,800
Ounces (000) Sold	5,300	5,800
All-in Sustaining Costs per Oz	$ 965	$ 1,025

(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 change in accrued capital.

(5) The reconciliation to the left is provided for illustrative purposes in order to better describe management's estimates of the components of the calculation. Ranges for each component of the forward-looking All-in sustaining costs per ounce are independently calculated and, as a result, the total All-in sustaining costs and the All-in sustaining costs per ounce may not sum to the component ranges. While a reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP measure has been provided for 2018 AISC Gold Outlook on a consolidated basis, a reconciliation has not been provided on an individual site-by-site basis or for longer-term outlook in reliance on Item 10(e)(1)(i)(B) of Regulation S-K because such reconciliation is not available without unreasonable efforts. See the Cautionary Statement at the end of this news release for additional information.

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 (used in) operating activities* less *Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations* less *Additions to property, plant and mine development* as presented on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. 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 Flows. The following table sets forth a reconciliation of Free Cash Flow, a non-GAAP financial measure, to *Net cash provided by (used in) 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 provided by (used in) investing activities* and *Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities*.

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	Nine months ended Sep 30, 2017	Twelve months ended Dec 31, 2012 [1]
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 1,584	$ 2,372
Less: Net cash used in (provided by) operating actvities of discontinued operations	(12)	(16)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	1,596	2,388
Less: Additions to property, plant and mind development	(557)	(3,210)
Free Cash Flow	$ 1,039	$ (822)
Weighted average diluted common shares (millions)	534	499
Free Cash Flow per Share	$ 1.95	$ (1.65)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities [2]	$ (627)	$ (3,264)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	$ (748)	$ 689

1) Results include Batu Hijau operations
2) *Net cash provided by (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 yield

Management uses Free Cash Flow Yield as a non-GAAP financial measure to compare the cash flows generated from operations relative to the market valuation of the company. Free Cash Flow Yield is Free Cash Flow (as defined above on slide 60) divided by Newmont's total market capitalization. Market capitalization is computed by multiplying the end of period stock price by the end of period shares outstanding. Management believes Free Cash Flow Yield is also useful as one of the bases for comparing the Company's performance and valuation with its competitors. Although Free Cash Flow Yield and similar measures are frequently used as valuation measures, the Company's calculation of Free Cash Flow Yield is not necessarily comparable to such other similarly titled captions of other companies. The presentation of Free Cash Flow Yield is not meant to be considered in isolation, 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. Additionally, Free Cash Flow Yield is also not a measure of cash flow which accrues directly to the benefit of common stock share owners.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of Free Cash Flow Yield, a non-GAAP financial measure, to Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, which the Company believes to be the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to Free Cash Flow Yield, as well as information regarding Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities and Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities.

	Three Months Ended			
	Sep 30, 2017	Jun 30, 2017	Mar 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
	(in millions, except per share amounts)			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 685	$ 526	$ 373	$ 633
Less: Net cash used in (provided by) operating activities of discontinued operations	3	3	6	(43)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	688	529	379	590
Less: Additions to property, plant and mine development	(194)	(183)	(180)	(301)
Free Cash Flow	$ 494	$ 346	$ 199	$ 289
12 month trailing Free Cash Flow	$ 1,328			

	Nov 15, 2017
Stock price on 15 November 2017 ($ per share)	$ 36.08
Common stock outstanding	533
Market capitalization	$ 19,231
12 month trailing Free Cash Flow Yield	6.9%

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 income (loss), operating income (loss), or cash flow from operations as those terms are defined by GAAP, and do 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,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 206	$ (358)	$ 429	$ (283)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(8)	45	(22)	167
Net loss (income) from discontinued operations [1]	7	448	45	225
Equity loss (income) of affiliates	(1)	(2)	4	8
Income and mining tax expense (benefit)	72	90	349	555
Depreciation and amortization	327	335	928	892
Interest expense, net	56	64	187	204
EBITDA	$ 659	$ 622	$ 1,920	$ 1,768
Adjustments:				
Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales [2]	$ (5)	$ (5)	$ (21)	$ (109)
Restructuring and other [3]	2	7	10	26
Reclamation and remediation charges [4]	—	—	3	—
Impairment of long-lived assets [5]	—	—	3	4
Acquisition cost adjustments [6]	(3)	9	2	11
La Quinua leach pad revision [7]	—	32	—	32
Loss on debt repayment [8]	—	1	—	4
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 653	$ 666	$ 1,917	$ 1,736

1. Net loss (income) from discontinued operations relates to (i) adjustments in our Holt royalty obligation, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of $(4), $(9), $(25) and $(32), respectively, and (ii) Batu Hijau operations, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of $-, $90, $- and $258, 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. Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales, included in *Other income, net*, primarily represents a gain from the exchange of our interest in the Fort á la Corne joint venture for equity ownership in Shore Gold in June 2017, the sale of our holdings in Regis in March 2016, income recorded in September 2016 associated with contingent consideration from the sale of certain properties in Nevada during the first quarter of 2015 and other gains or losses on asset sales.
3. Restructuring and other, included in *Other expense, net*, primarily represents certain costs associated with severance and outsourcing costs, accrued legal costs in our Africa region in 2016 and system integration costs in 2016 related to our acquisition of CC&V in August 2015.
4. Reclamation and remediation charges, included in *Reclamation and remediation*, represent revisions to remediation plans at the Company's former historic mining operations.
5. Impairment of long-lived assets, included in *Other expense, net*, represents non-cash write-downs of long-lived assets.
6. Acquisition cost adjustments, included in *Other expense, net*, represent net adjustments to the contingent consideration and related liabilities associated with the acquisition of the final 33.33% interest in Boddington in June 2009.
7. La Quinua leach pad revision, included in *Costs applicable to sales*, represents a significant write-down of the estimated recoverable ounces at Yanacocha in September 2016.
8. Loss on debt repayment, included in *Other income, net,* represents the impact from the debt tender offer on our 2019 Senior Notes and 2039 Senior Notes in March 2016 and our Term Loan paydown in August 2016.

Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)

Management uses Return on Capital Employed ("ROCE") as a non-GAAP measure to evaluate the Company's operating performance. ROCE does 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 ROCE and similar measures are frequently used as measures of operations by other companies, our calculation of ROCE is not necessarily comparable to such other similarly titled captions of other companies. The Company believes that ROCE 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 ROCE 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 ROCE as follows on the next slide.

TTM Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)

	Three Months Ended			
	Sep 30, 2017	Jun 30, 2017	Mar 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
	(in millions, except per share amounts)			
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 206	$ 177	$ 46	$ (344)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(8)	(26)	12	(463)
Net loss (income) from discontinued operations	7	15	23	(92)
Equity loss (income) of affiliates	(1)	3	2	5
Income and mining tax expense (benefit)	72	167	110	8
Depreciation and amortization	327	308	293	328
Interest expense, net	56	64	67	69
EBITDA	$ 659	$ 708	$ 553	$ (489)
Depreciation and amortization	$ 327	$ 308	$ 293	$ 328
Other income	10	31	(9)	(24)
EBIT	$ 322	$ 369	$ 269	$ (793)
Adjustments:				
Restructuring and other	$ 2	$ 1	$ 7	$ 6
Reclamation and remediation charges	-	-	3	88
Impairment of long-lived assets	-	-	3	973
Acquisition costs	(3)	3	2	(1)
Adjusted EBIT	$ 321	$ 373	$ 284	$ 273
12 month trailing Adjusted EBIT	$ 1,251			

	Sep 30, 2017	Sep 30, 2016
Newmont stockholders equity	$ 11,138	$ 11,102
Non-controlling Interest	1,093	1,662
Total Debt	4,050	5,116
Total Capital	$ 16,281	$ 17,880
Less: Cash and equivalents	2,969	2,099
Capital employed	$ 13,312	$ 15,781
Average capital employed	$ 14,547	

12 month trailing Adjusted EBIT divided by Average Capital Employed (ROCE)	8.6%

2013 Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)

	Year Ended Dec 31, 2013
	(in millions, except per share amounts)
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ (2,534)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(261)
Net loss (income) from discontinued operations	(61)
Equity loss (income) of affiliates	5
Income and mining tax expense (benefit)	(755)
Depreciation and amortization	1,362
Interest expense, net	303
EBITDA	$ (1,941)
Depreciation and amortization	$ 1,362
Other income	349
EBIT	$ (3,652)
Adjustments:	
Restructuring and other	$ 67
Boddington contingent consideration (gain) loss	(18)
Impairment of long-lived assets	4,352
TMAC transaction costs	45
Adjusted EBIT	$ 794
12 month trailing Adjusted EBIT	$ 794

	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Newmont stockholders equity	$ 9,993	$ 13,773
Non-controlling Interest	2,916	3,175
Total Debt	6,740	6,298
Total Capital	$ 19,649	$ 23,246
Less: Cash and equivalents	1,555	1,561
Capital employed	$ 18,094	$ 21,685
Average capital employed	$ 19,890	

12 month trailing Adjusted EBIT divided by Average Capital Employed (ROCE)	4.0%

Endnotes

Investors are encouraged to read the information contained in this presentation in conjunction with the following notes, the Cautionary Statement on slide 3 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 October 26, 2017, 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 131 to 135 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 2 below.

2. 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 December 6, 2017. Outlook is based upon certain assumptions, including, but not limited to, metal prices, oil prices, certain exchange rates and other assumptions. For example, current 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. Production, CAS, 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. See slides 129 – 130 for more information.

3. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP metric and is generated from *Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations* less *Additions to property, plant and mine development.* See slide 136 for more information and for a reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric. Free Cash Flow yield is a non-GAAP metric and is generated from Free Cash Flow divided by Newmont's market capitalization. See slide 137 for more information and for a reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric. The Free Cash Flow Yield figures for competitors used in this presentation were calculated by Bloomberg.

4. 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 Bloomberg. For management's EBITDA calculations and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric, please see slide 138 for more information. Adjusted EBITDA is also a non-GAAP metric. Please refer also to slide 138 for a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to the nearest GAAP metric.

5. Investors are further reminded that the reserve and resource estimates used in this presentation are as of December 31, 2016. 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 at www.sec.gov or on the Company's website. For additional information on reserves and resources see slides 120 – 127.

6. Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) is a non-GAAP metric and is generated from 12 month trailing Earnings before interest and tax divided by average capital employed. 2016 balances exclude Batu Hijau. See slides 139 – 141 for more information and for reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric.

Endnotes – continued

7. Statements of management's expectations with respect to future dividends on slide 30 are "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. Investors are cautioned that such statements with respect to future dividends are non-binding. The declaration and payment of future dividends remain at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will be determined based on Newmont's financial results, balance sheet strength, cash and liquidity requirements, future prospects, gold and commodity prices, and other factors deemed relevant by the Board. The Board of Directors reserves all powers related to the declaration and payment of dividends. Consequently, in determining the dividend to be declared and paid on the common stock of the Company, the Board of Directors may revise or terminate the payment level at any time without prior notice. As a result, investors should not place undue reliance on such statements.

8. Full Potential cost savings, Full Potential improvements, FP savings, value creation or related savings identified with this endnote 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.

Investor Day attendees participating in the Technology Gallery Walk or viewing the related Technical Services videos are reminded that the cautionary statement on slide 3 and these endnotes should be considered in connection with the gallery walk and videos.

9. Innovation NPV improvements are used in the Strategic Mine Planning poster board of the Technology Gallery Walk is an operating measure provided for illustrative purposes, and should not be considered to be either a GAAP or non-GAAP financial measure. Innovation NPV improvements estimates are utilized by management to assess the value of innovation improvements and initiatives, such estimate represents anticipated incremental value resulting from mine planning optimization. These amounts are calculated using an investment evaluation model that considers the life of mine NPV estimate before and after improvement under the same economic assumptions for purpose of assessing the value of the improvement. Such estimates are necessarily imprecise and are based on numerous judgments and assumptions. These improvements have already been considered and taken into account in the Company's published one, three and five-year guidance outlook.

10. Similarly, the potential annual savings, annual value creation, reduction in sample costs, recovery increases, processing cost avoidance and anticipated technology and innovation improvements discussed in the gallery walk and videos have also been considered and taken into account in the Company's outlook.