NEWMONT

# Investor Presentation

November 2017



# Cautionary statement

## Cautionary statement regarding forward looking statements:

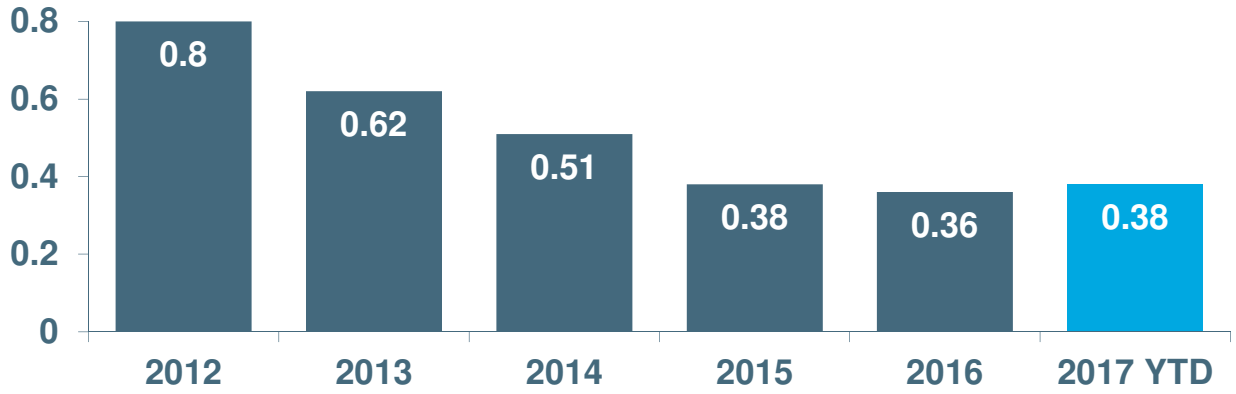
This presentation contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbor created by such sections and other applicable laws. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation: (i) estimates of future production and sales; (ii) estimates of future costs applicable to sales and All-in sustaining costs; (iii) estimates of future capital expenditures; (iv) estimates of future cost reductions and efficiencies; (v) expectations regarding the development, growth and potential of the Company’s operations, projects and investments, including, without limitation, profitability, returns, IRR, schedule, decision dates, mine life, commercial production, first production, development capital, average production, average AISC and upside potential; (vi) expectations regarding future free cash flow generation, liquidity and balance sheet strength; (vii) estimates of future closure costs and liabilities; and (viii) expectations of future dividends and returns to shareholders. Estimates or expectations of future events or results are based upon certain assumptions, which may prove to be incorrect. Such assumptions, include, but are not limited to: (i) there being no significant change to current geotechnical, metallurgical, hydrological and other physical conditions; (ii) permitting, development, operations and expansion of the Company’s operations and projects being consistent with current expectations and mine plans; (iii) political developments in any jurisdiction in which the Company operates being consistent with its current expectations; (iv) certain exchange rate assumptions for the Australian dollar to the U.S. dollar, as well as other the exchange rates being approximately consistent with current levels; (v) certain price assumptions for gold, copper and oil; (vi) prices for key supplies being approximately consistent with current levels; (vii) the accuracy of our current mineral reserve and mineralized material estimates; and (viii) other assumptions noted herein. Potential additional risks include other political, regulatory or legal challenges and community and labor issues. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by the “forward-looking statements”. Other risks relating to forward looking statements in regard to the Company’s business and future performance may include, but are not limited to, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, political and operational risks, community relations, conflict resolution and outcome of projects or oppositions and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company’s 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 21, 2017, with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as well as the Company’s other SEC filings. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly revisions to any “forward-looking statement,” including, without limitation, outlook, to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. Investors should not assume that any lack of update to a previously issued “forward-looking statement” constitutes a reaffirmation of that statement. Continued reliance on “forward-looking statements” is at investors' own risk. Investors are reminded that this presentation should be read in conjunction with Newmont’s Form 10-Q which has been filed on October 26, 2017 with the SEC (also available at www.newmont.com). Investors are also 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.

# Proven strategy for long-term value creation

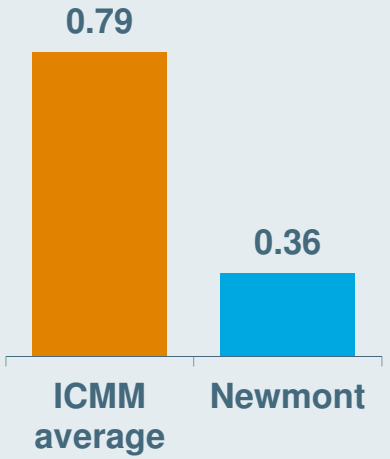


# Leading safety and sustainability performance

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




**2016 injury rates**

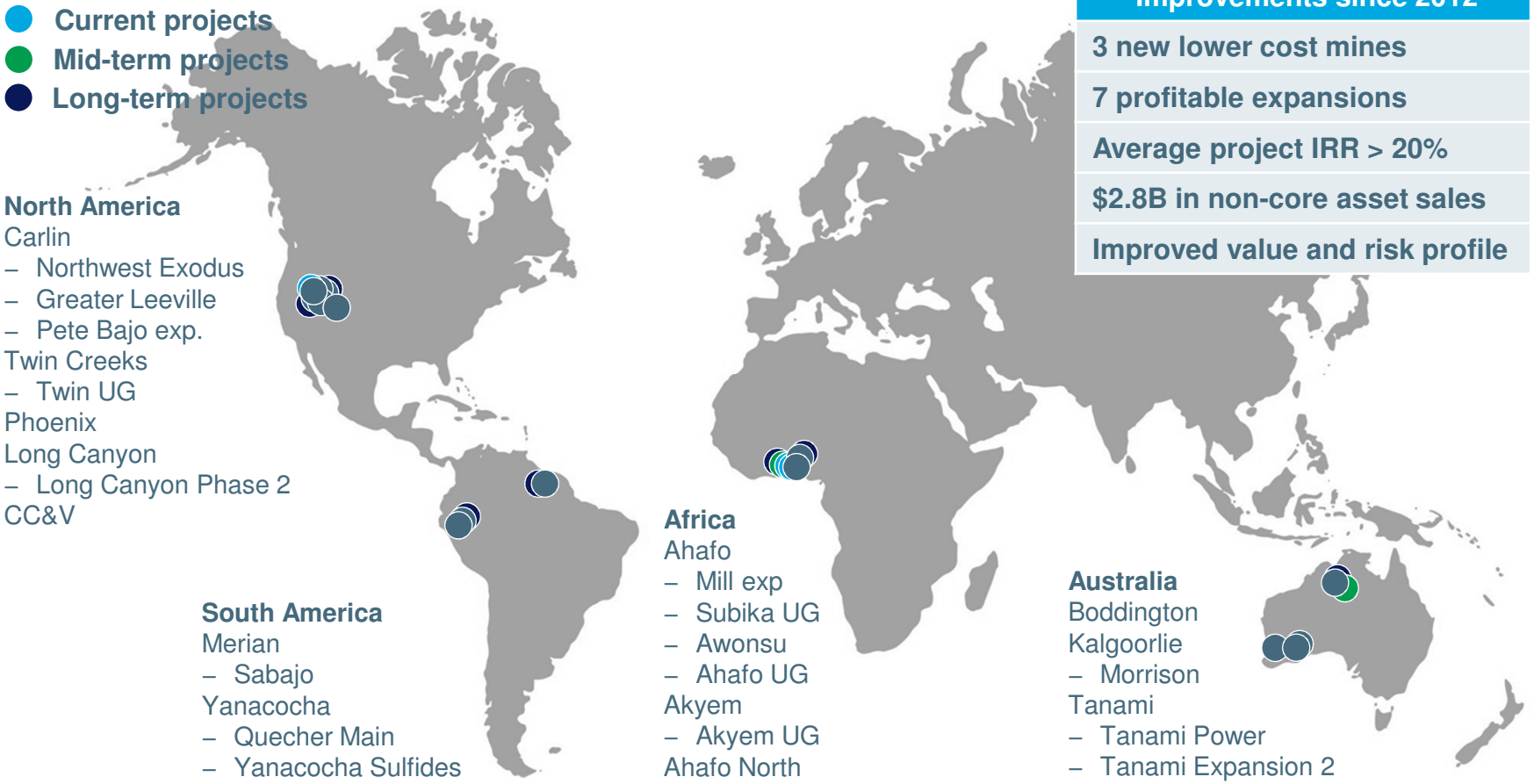



**Top sustainability performance in mining sector for three consecutive years**

Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes

# Global portfolio of long-life assets

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



**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

| Improvements since 2012 |
|---|
| 3 new lower cost mines |
| 7 profitable expansions |
| Average project IRR > 20% |
| $2.8B in non-core asset sales |
| Improved value and risk profile |

| 2017E gold production | North America | South America | Africa | Australia |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 41% | 13% | 15% | 31% |

**Estimated attributable gold production split; see Endnote 1*

# Quecher Main to extend Yanacocha life to 2027

From 2020 – 2025, Quecher Main delivers:

- Yanacocha production ~200 Koz/year*
- Average CAS of $750 – $850/oz**
- Average AISC of $900 – $1,000/oz**
- Bridge to development of Yanacocha sulfides

| Metrics | Quecher Main |
|---|---|
| Production* | 200 Koz |
| Development capital | $250 – $300M |
| First production | early 2019 |
| Commercial production | Q4 2019 |
| Internal Rate of Return | >10% |

** Production represents Yanacocha (100%) from 2020-2025; ** CAS & AISC represent incremental unit costs 2020-2025. See Endnotes 1 and 2.*



*Early Works for Quecher Main*

# Investing in profitable growth across the cycle

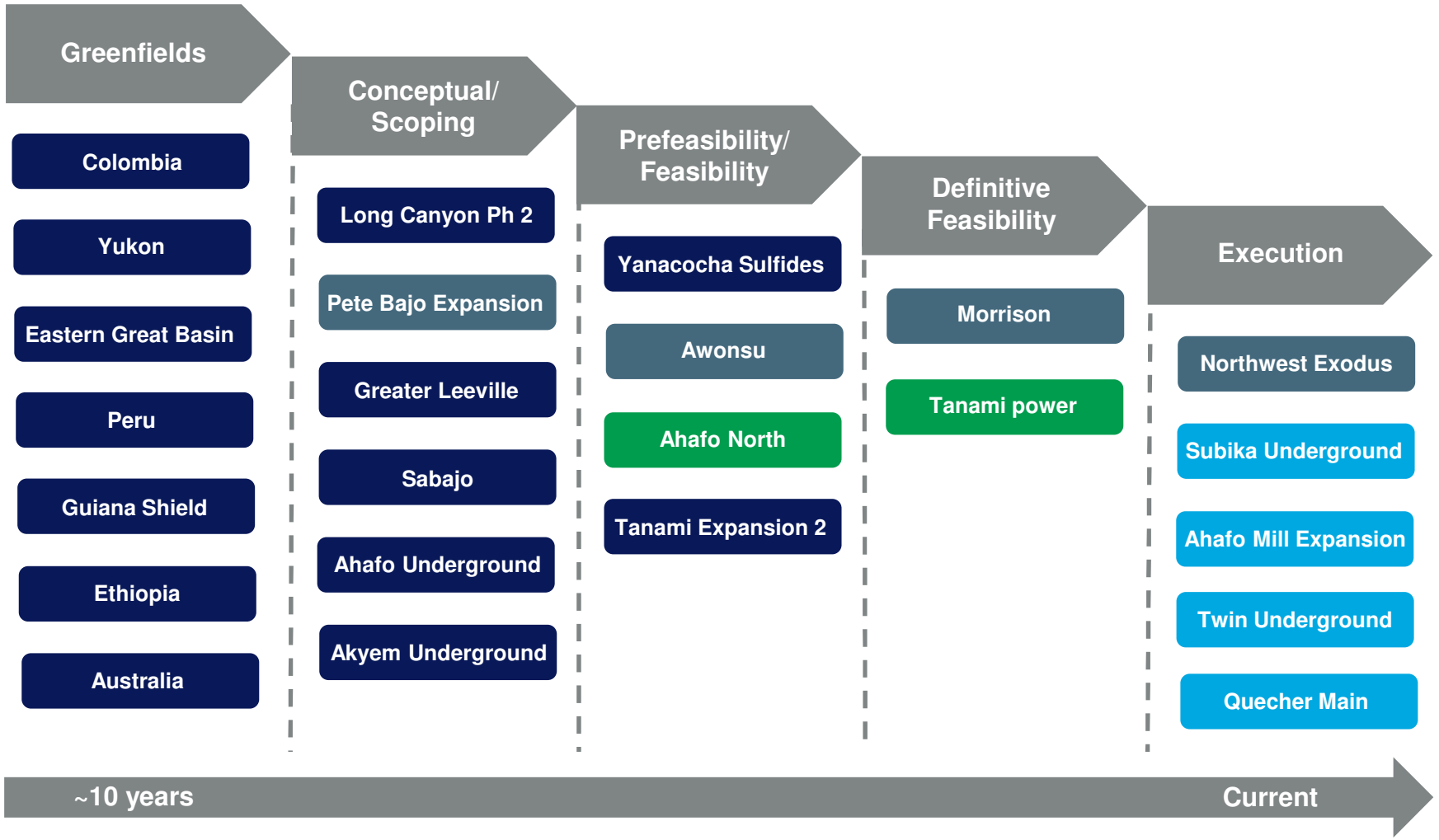
| Project | Mine life* (yrs) | Cost (AISC/oz) | Production (Koz/yr) | Capital ($M) | IRR (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest Exodus | +7 | ~$25 lower | 50 – 75 | $50 – $70 | >30% |
| Tanami Expansion | +3 | $700 – $750 | ~ 80 | ~$120 | ~35% |
| Ahafo Mill Expansion | | reduced by $250 – $350** | 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% |



*AISC/oz & Koz/year represent first 5-year project averages except for Quecher Main (see ***) – see Endnotes 1 and 2*
** 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*

***Ghana***

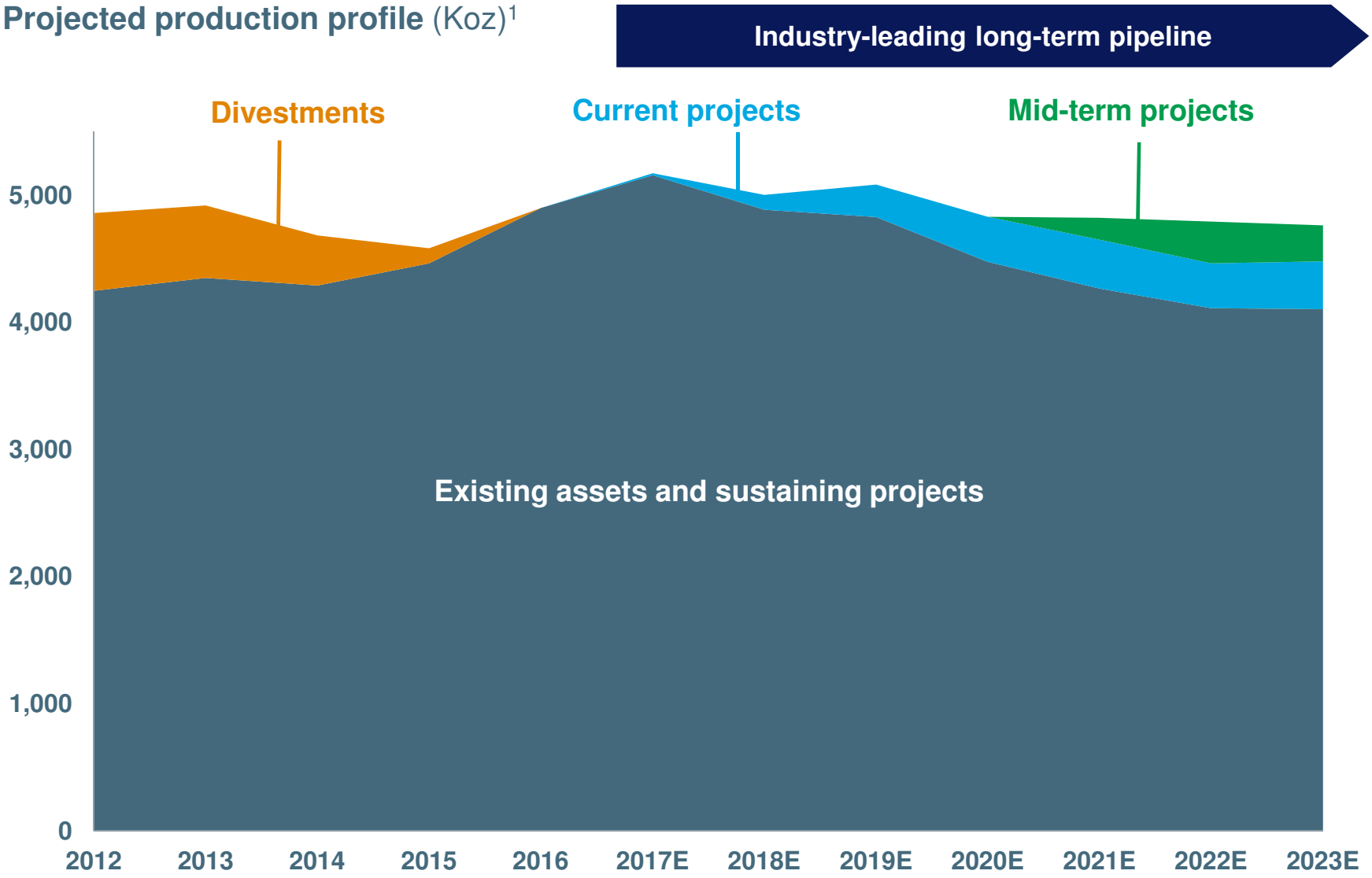
# Leading growth pipeline and track record




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

# Differentiated long-term production profile

**Projected production profile** (Koz)[1]



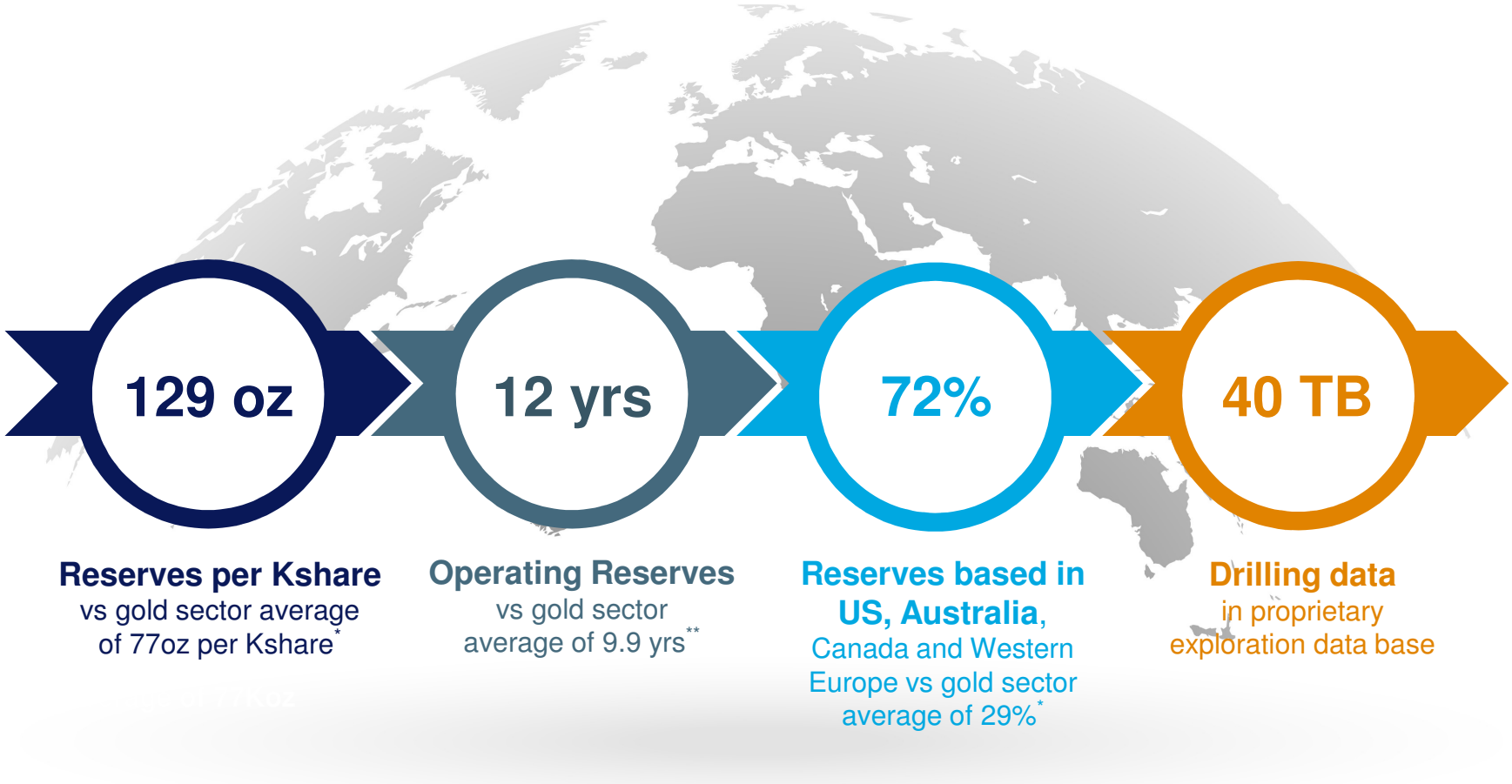
# Progressing long-term growth options

- **North America** – UG expansions (Carlin, Twin, Long Canyon); Greenfields (Canada, US)
- **South America** – Expansions (Yanacocha, Sabajo); Greenfields (Colombia, Peru, Guiana Shield)
- **Africa** – UG expansions (Ahafo, Akyem); Greenfields (Ethiopia)
- **Australia** – UG expansions (Tanami); Greenfields (Australia)



***Airborne geologic mapping in Ethiopia***

# Superior Reserves and returns




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

**Operating Reserves**
vs gold sector average of 9.9 yrs**

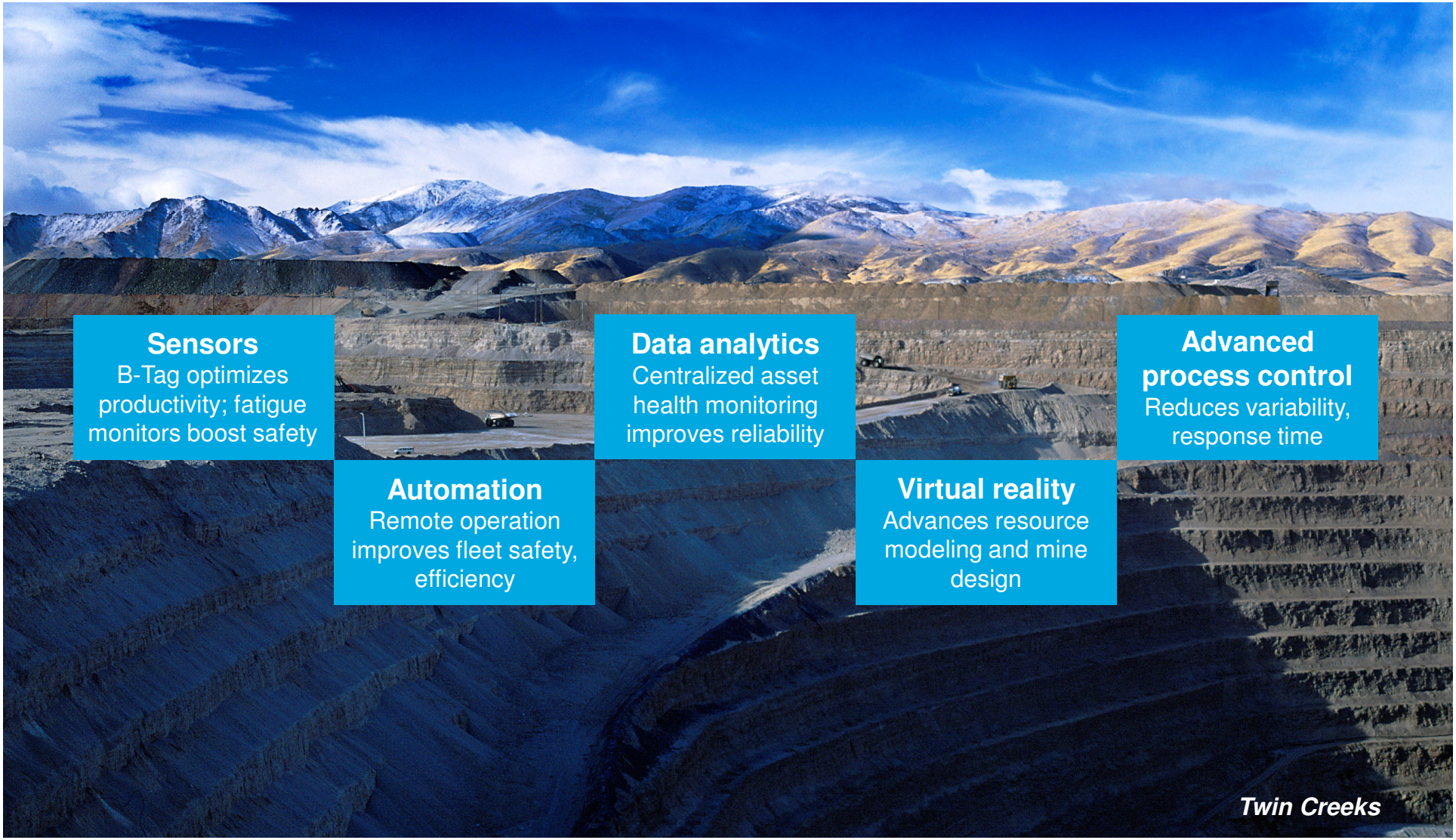
**Reserves based in US, Australia,** Canada and Western Europe vs gold sector average of 29%*

**Drilling data**
in proprietary exploration data base

**Top quartile Total Shareholder Returns delivered since 2014**

** Competitor average includes Agnico Eagle, AngloGold, Barrick, Gold Fields, Goldcorp, Kinross, Newcrest, Randgold, Yamana; Reserve weighted as of 31 Dec 2016; see Endnote 6*
*** Sourced from RBC Capital research report – competitor average includes Agnico Eagle, Barrick, Goldcorp and Kinross*

# Investing in technologies based on value and viability



# Financial flexibility to execute capital priorities

**Investing in profitable growth**

- Growing margins, Reserves and Resources

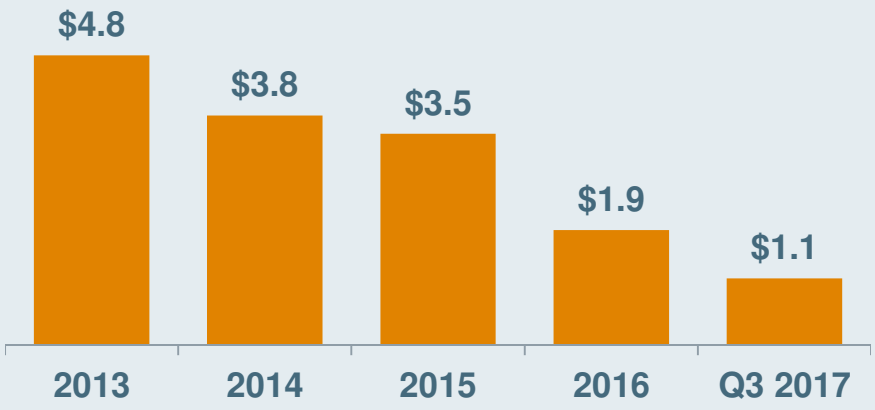
**Returning cash to shareholders**

- Q3 dividend increases 50% to $0.075

**Strong balance sheet; liquidity of $5.9B**

- Net debt to Adjusted EBITDA[4] of 0.4x
- Investment grade credit rating

**Net debt** ($B)





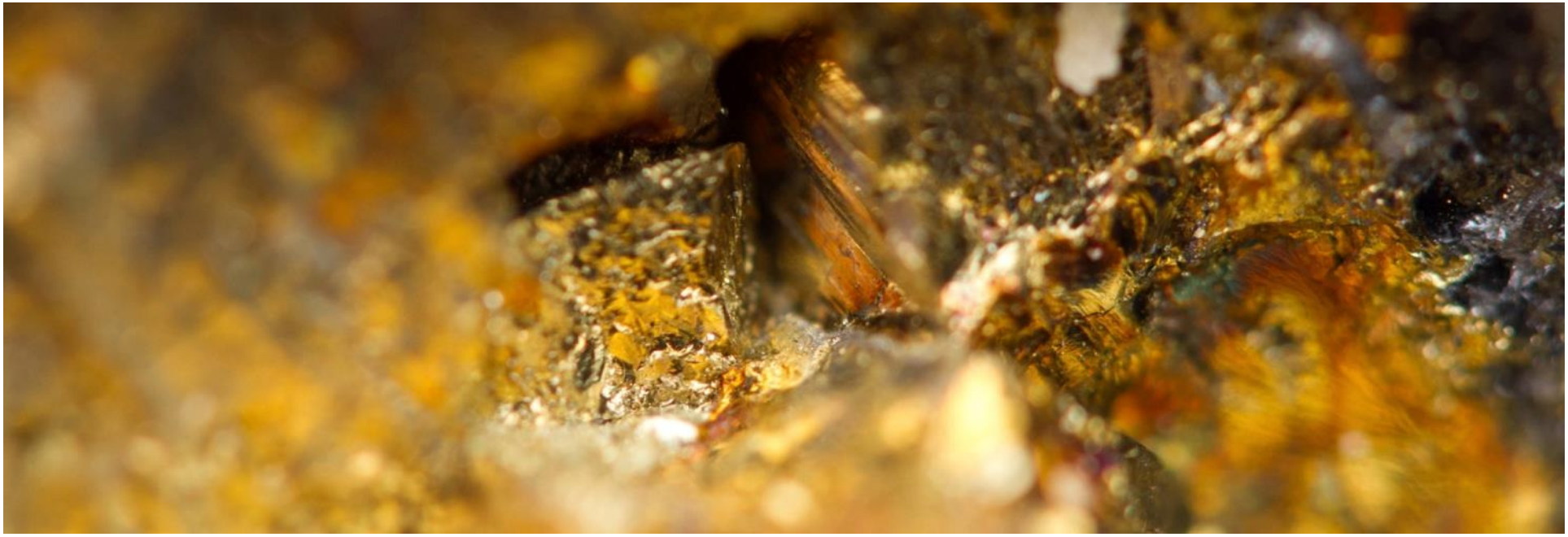

# Leading in profitability and responsibility

| | |
|---|---|
| **Superior operational execution** | Safe, stable and profitable gold production over longer horizon |
| | Continuous cost and productivity improvement through Full Potential |
| | Industry 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

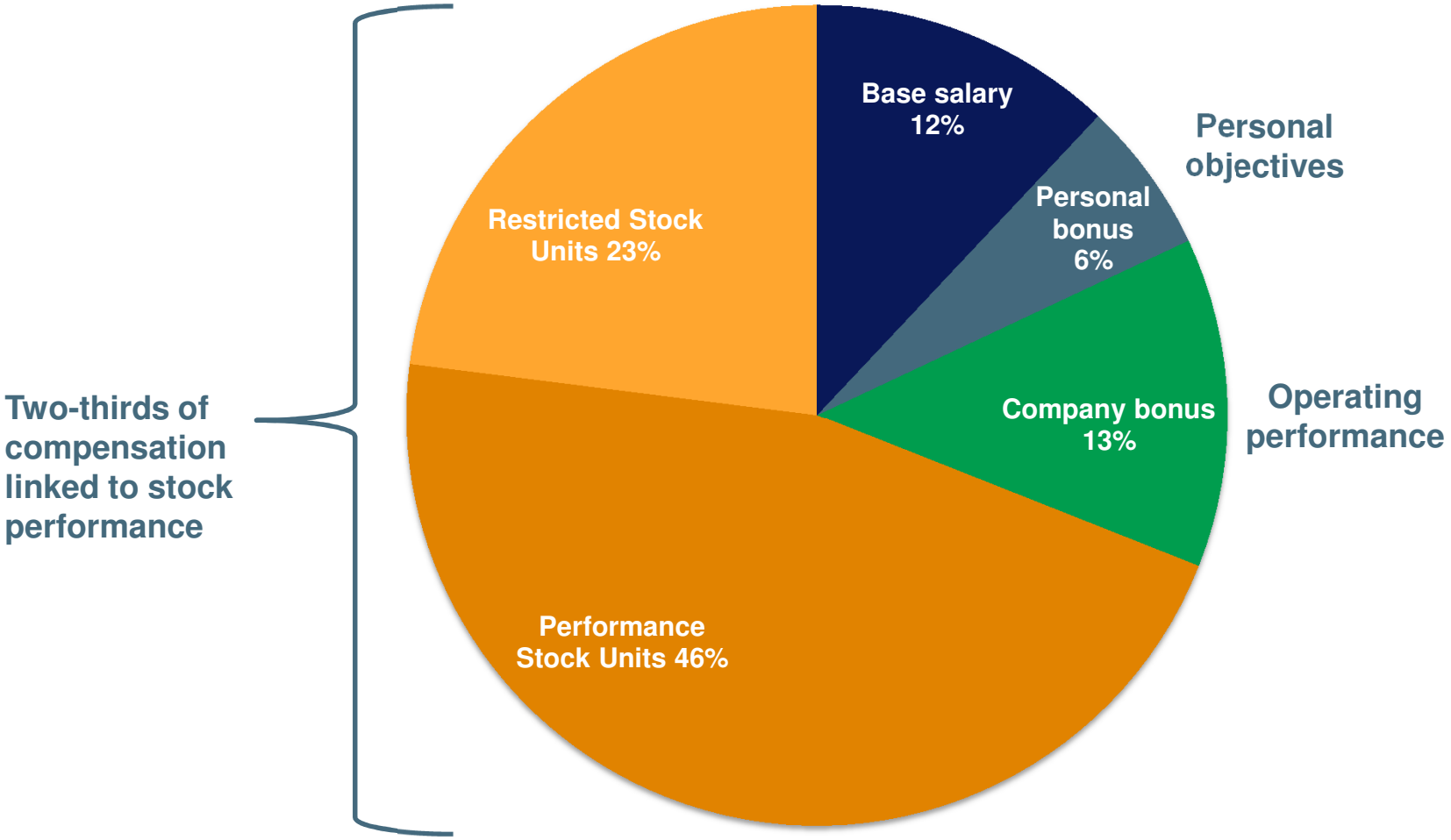


# Strategy map drives alignment

## 2017 Strategy Map

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

# Executive compensation tied to shareholder returns




*CEO target compensation*

# Incentives plan aligned to strategic objectives

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

**Adjusted EBITDA per share represents Corporate Performance Bonus EBITDA per share to be defined in Annex A of Proxy Statement*

# Sustainability program aligned to best practice

## Active participation in leading organizations and initiatives

## Industry leader in setting and meeting public sustainability targets

| Current Targets | |
|---|---|
| **Complaints and Grievances** | Close 100% of Tier 1 complaints and grievances within 30 days |
| **Water** | Achieve 80% of site water strategy targets and 100% completion of actions |
| **Closure and Reclamation** | Achieve 90% of concurrent final reclamation annual plan |
| **Community Commitments** | 90% completion of all community commitments by due date at all sites |
| **Local Employment** | Achieve target % determined by site |
| **Local Procurement** | Achieve spend target determined by region |
| **Security and Human Rights** | 100% completion of Critical Control Management Plan at all sites |
| **Diversity and Inclusion** | Increase enterprise-wide representation of women to 15% by 2018 |

# Broad management experience

## Executive Leadership Team



**Gary Goldberg**
President and CEO



**Nancy Buese**
EVP and CFO



**Elaine Dorward-King**
EVP, S&ER



**Randy Engel**
EVP, Strategic Development



**Steve Gottesfeld**
EVP & General Counsel



**Susan Keefe**
VP, Strategic Relations



**Scott Lawson**
EVP and CTO



**Bill MacGowan**
EVP Human Resources



**Tom Palmer**
EVP and COO

## Board of Directors



**Noreen Doyle**
Chair



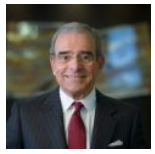
**Greg Boyce**



**Bruce R. Brook**



**J. Kofi Bucknor**



**Vincent A. Calarco**



**Joseph A. Carrabba**



**Veronica Hagen**



**Sheri Hickok**



**Jane Nelson**



Julio **Quintana**



**Molly Zhang**

## **Top investors** (as of June 30, 2017)*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BlackRock** (12.9%) | **Vanguard Group** (10.1%) | **Van Eck Associates** (5.4%) | **State Street Corp** (5.0%) | **Carmignac Gestion** (2.7%) |

** Top Investors based upon June 30, 2017 13-F filings*

# Diverse Board led by independent Chair

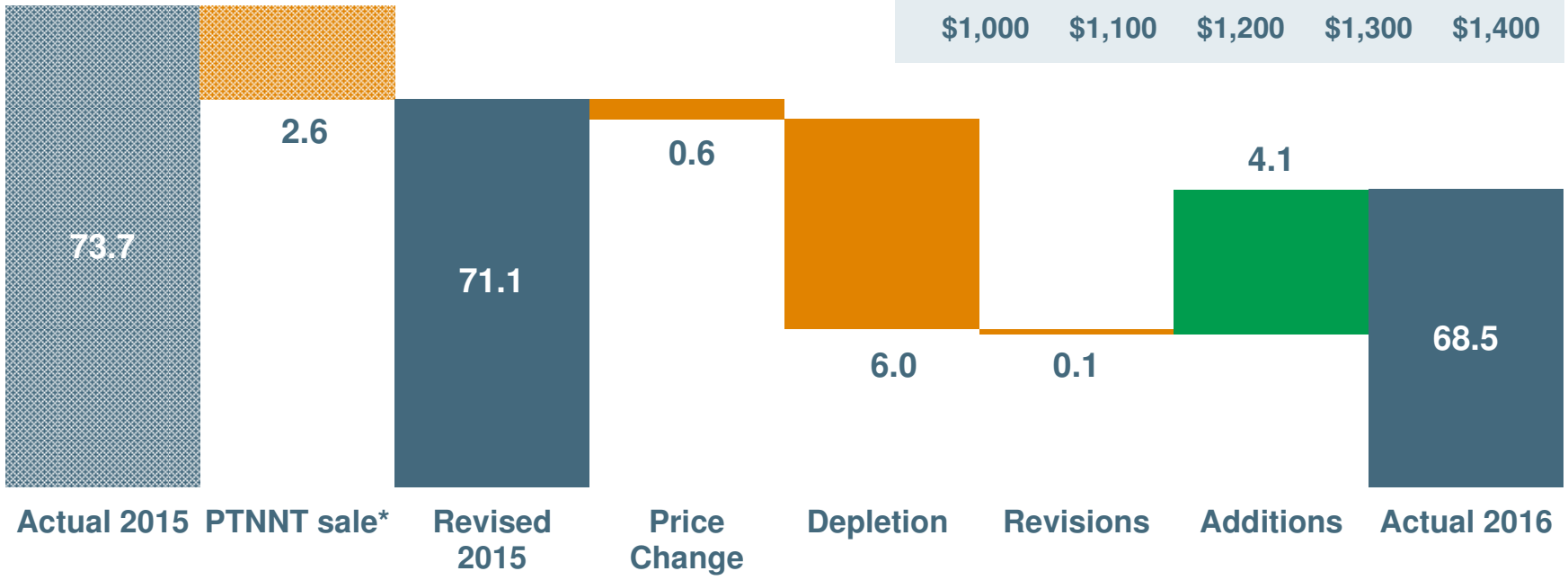
- 11 out of 12 Directors are independent (all except CEO)
- All 4 main committees comprised of independent directors only
- Average tenure 6.3 years; average age of ~61 years (retirement age 75)
- 58% are female or ethnically diverse; one third live outside the United States

## Diversity of Director experience

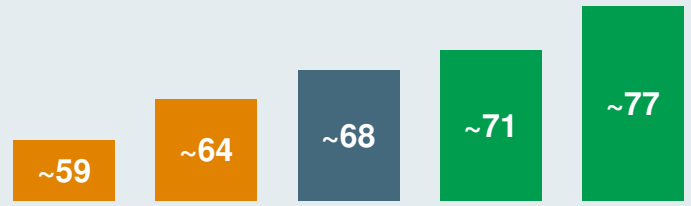


# Delivered 4.1 Moz of Reserves, 6.1 Moz of Resources[6]

**2016 attributable gold Reserves** (Moz)




**Reserve sensitivity to gold price** (Moz)




Major additions at Tanami and Merian (Reserves); Yanacocha sulfides (Resources)

**PTNNT sale was completed on 02 November 2016*

# Twin Underground adds higher grades at lower costs

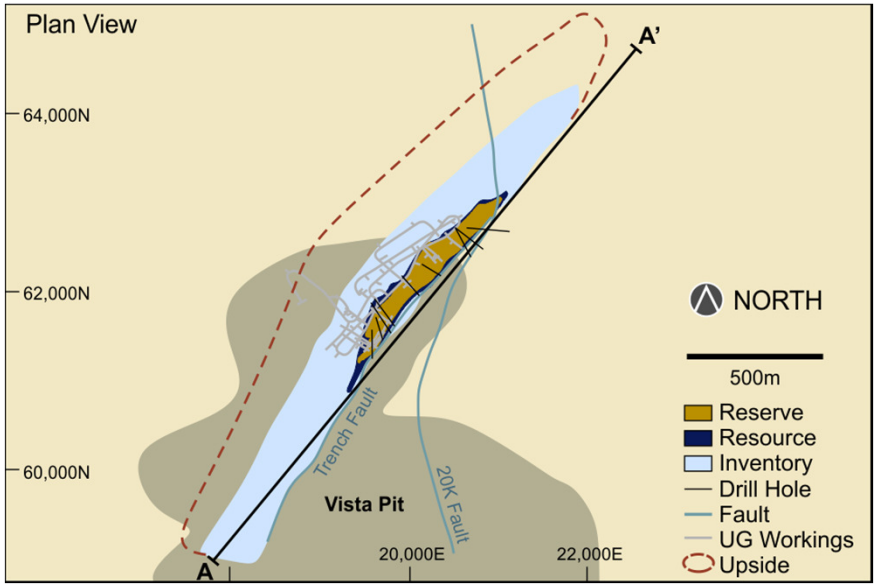
- Profitable expansion adds higher grade ore and extends processing life at well-known deposit
- First production achieved in August 2017; commercial production forecast for mid-2018
- Adds 30 – 40Koz per year at CAS of $525 – $625/oz and AISC of $650 –$750/oz
- $45 – $55M of total development capital with an estimated internal rate of return of ~20%

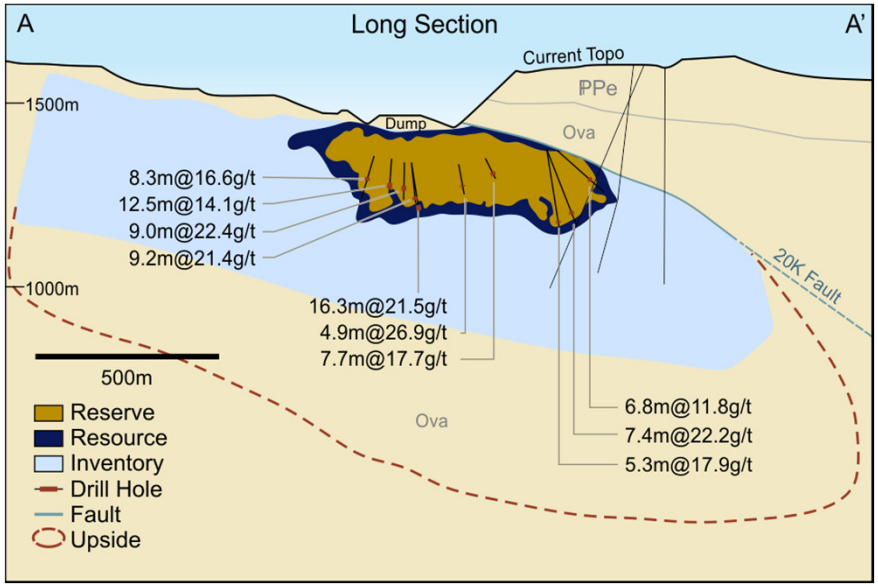


*Production, CAS and AISC estimates represent first full five year average. See Endnote 1.*

***Twin Underground***

# Twin Creeks develops Vista Underground




## Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

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

## Upside Potential

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

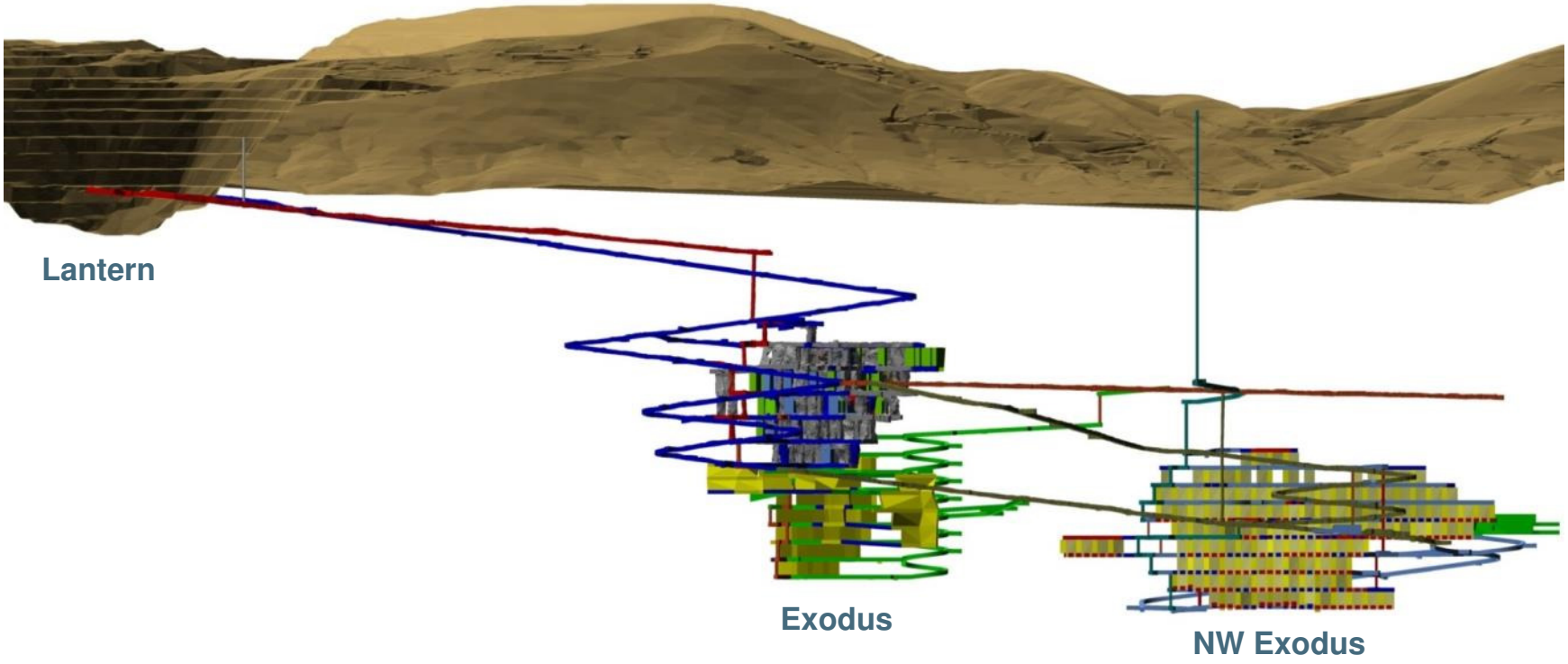
## Highlights

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

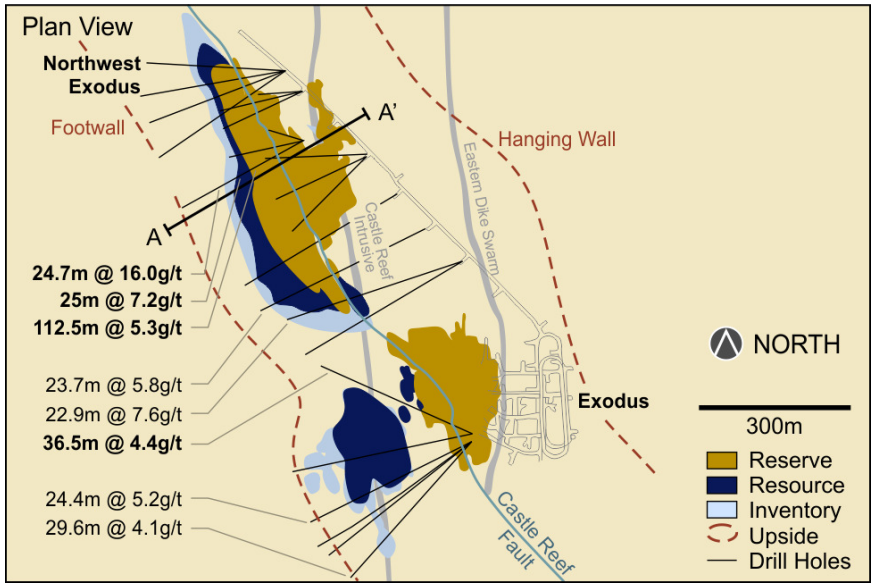
*For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Resource as used on the page includes primarily inferred.*

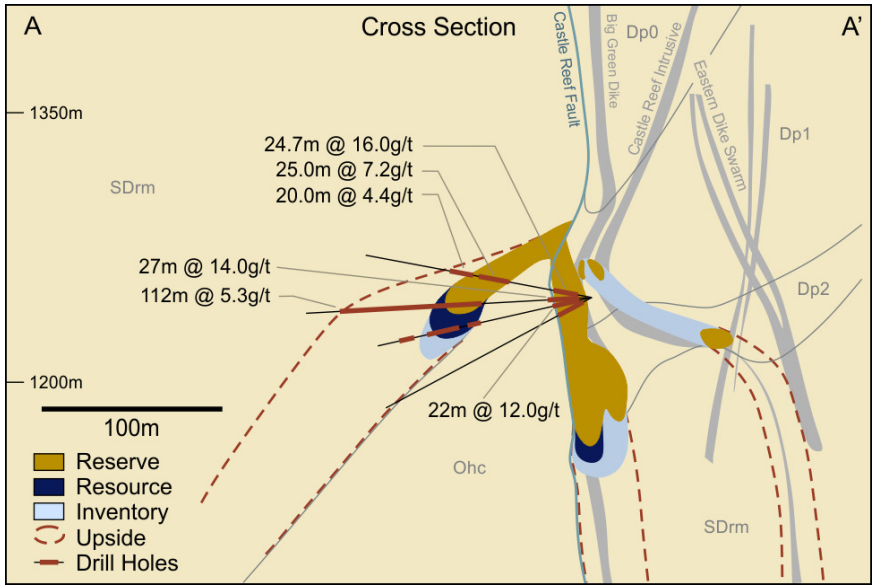
# Northwest Exodus extends Carlin life and access

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



# NW Exodus – growing into major high grade deposit




## Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

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

## Upside Potential

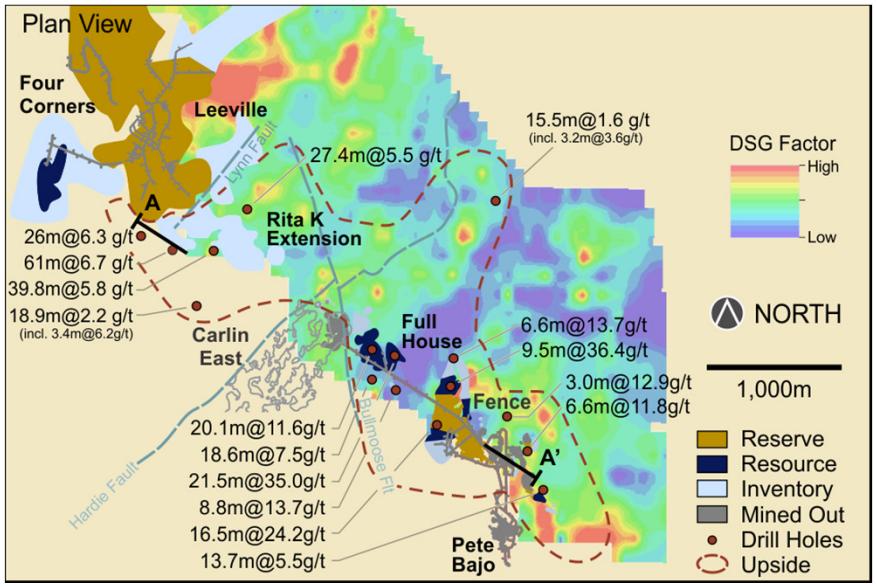
- 45% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Half of +4.0km target drill tested

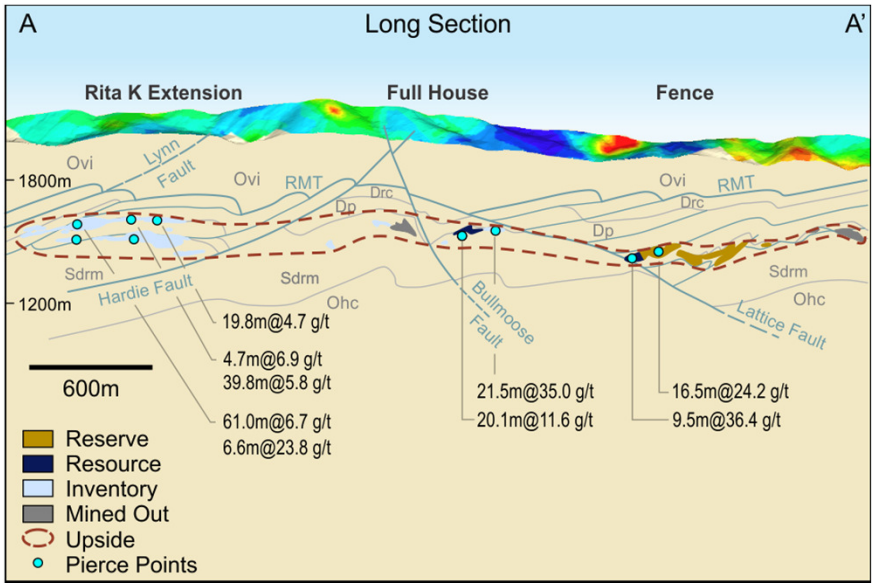
## Highlights

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

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

# Developing Carlin's multimillion-ounce underground




## Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

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

## Upside Potential

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

## Highlights

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

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

# Tanami Expansion adds profitable ounces, mine life

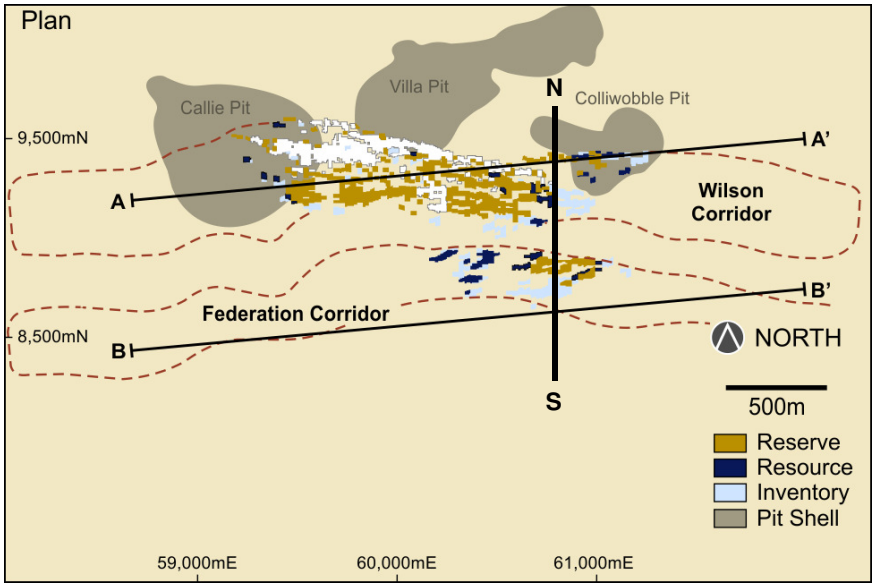
- Option maximizes IRR, cash flow and value
- Expansion improves costs and mine life
- Platform for growth – significant upside potential

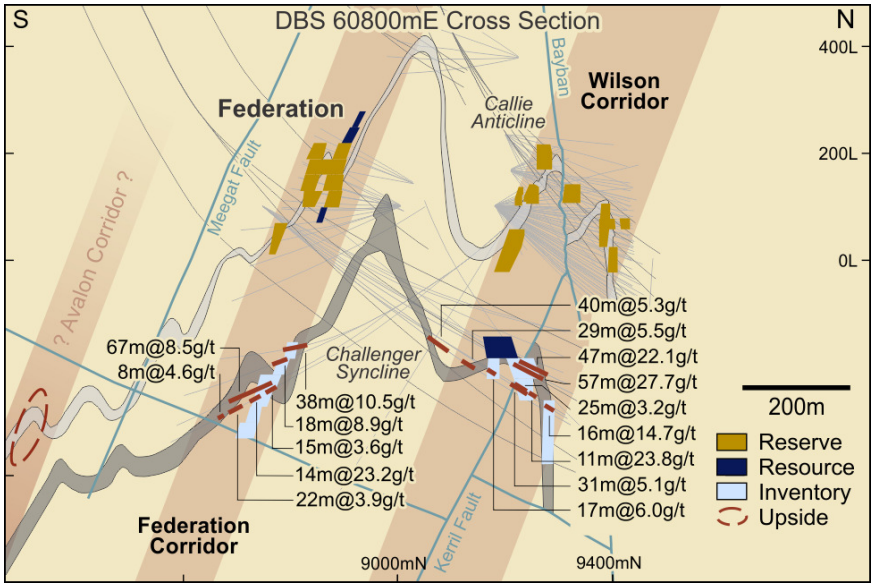
| | |
|---|---|
| **Production** | **To 425–475 Koz** |
| **AISC/oz** | **$700 – $750** |
| **Capital** | **$120M** |
| **Commercial production** | **August 2017** |

*Production and AISC calculated as first full five year average for Tanami, including the expansion; see Endnote 1*



# Tanami UG – 10Moz from new discoveries




## Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

- Reserves: 4.5 Moz (23 Mt @ 6.0 g/t Au)
- Resource: 1.1 Moz (6 Mt @ 5.7 g/t Au)

## Upside Potential

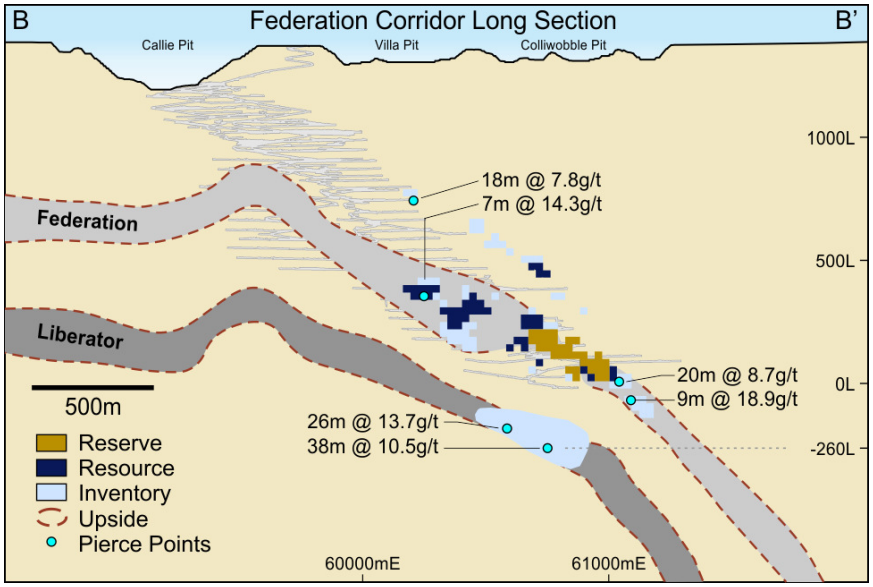
- 70% Inventory converted to R&R
- Extensions and repeating structures

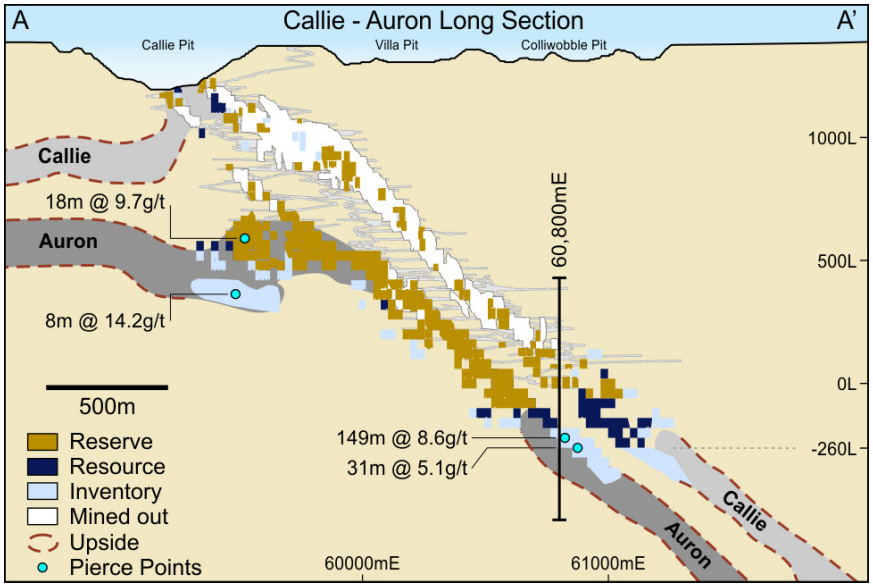
## Highlights

- 1.4 Moz Reserves and 0.5 Moz Resource additions in 2016
- Declared first Reserves at Federation and Auron West discoveries
- Expected first Resource at Liberator discovery in 2017 (38m @ 10.5 g/t Au; 26m @ 13.7 g/t Au)

*For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (0.5 Moz) and inferred (0.6 Moz).*

# Tanami UG – 10Moz from new discoveries




## Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

- Reserves: 4.5 Moz (23 Mt @ 6.0 g/t Au)
- Resource: 1.1 Moz (6 Mt @ 5.7 g/t Au)

## Upside Potential

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

## Highlights

- 1.4 Moz Reserves and 0.5 Moz Resource additions in 2016
- Declared first Reserves at Federation and Auron West discoveries
- Expected Maiden Resource at Liberator discovery in 2017 (38m @ 10.5 g/t Au; 26m @ 13.7 g/t Au)

*For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (0.5 Moz) and inferred (0.6 Moz).*

# Africa expansions maximize value and extend life

From 2020 to 2024, projects will improve*:

- Production by ~70% to 550 – 650 Koz/yr
- CAS by ~20% to $650 – $750/oz
- AISC by ~25% to $800 – $900/oz

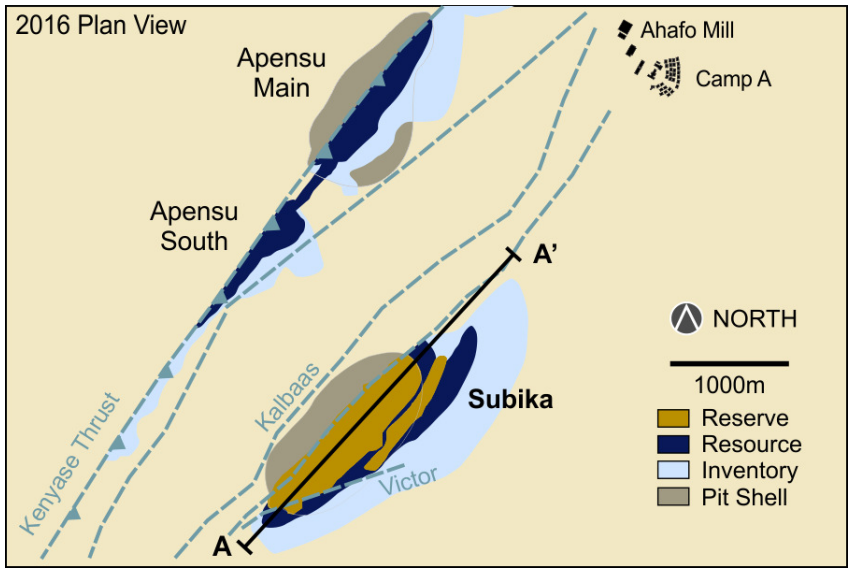
**Average annual improvement to Ahafo compared to 2016. See Endnote 1*

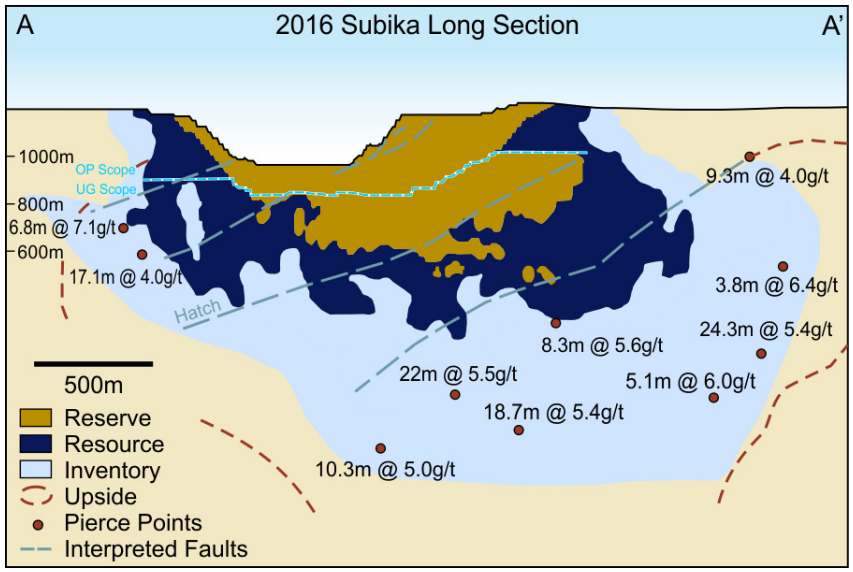
| Metrics | Subika Underground | Ahafo Mill Expansion |
|---|---|---|
| Production | 150 – 200 Koz | 75 – 100 Koz |
| Development capital | $160 – $200M | $140 – $180M |
| First production | June 2017 | H1 2019 |
| Commercial production | H2 2018 | H2 2019 |
| Internal Rate of Return | >20% | >20% |

*Expected average annual incremental impact (Subika Underground: 2019 – 2023 and Ahafo Mill Expansion: 2020 – 2024). See Endnote 1*



# Subika UG – significant upside potential




## Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

- Reserves: 1.5 Moz (11 Mt @ 4.5 g/t Au)
- Resource: 1.5 Moz (12 Mt @ 4.1 g/t Au)

## Upside Potential

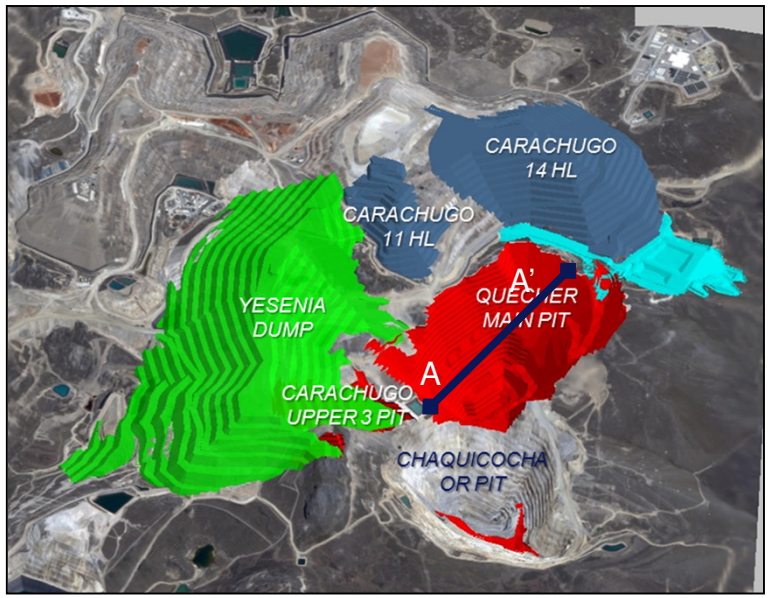
- 40% of Inventory converted to R&R
- 2.5km strike remains open at depth

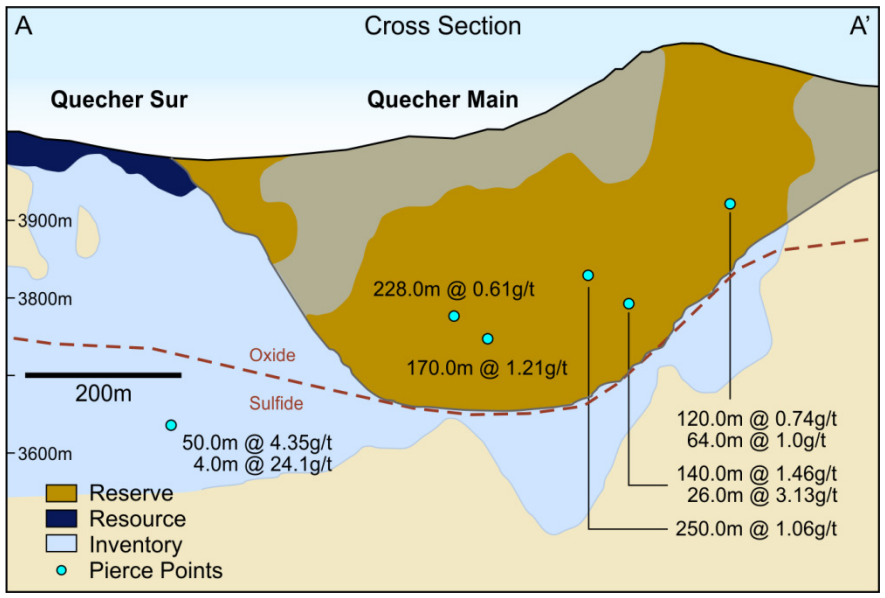
## Highlights

- Drilling confirmed continuity of potentially UG mineable mineralization 800m below existing Reserves
- Understanding of structural controls advancing; integration with Apensu
- Reserves, Resource and Inventory additions once mining starts

*For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (0.3 Moz) and inferred (1.2 Moz).*

# Quecher Main 1.5Moz Reserves and upside potential




**Reserve and Resource base (100%)**

- Reserves: 1.5 Moz (90 Mt @ 0.52 g/t Au)
- Resources*: 0.09 Moz (15 Mt @ 0.20 g/t Au)

**Upside Potential – Quecher Main**

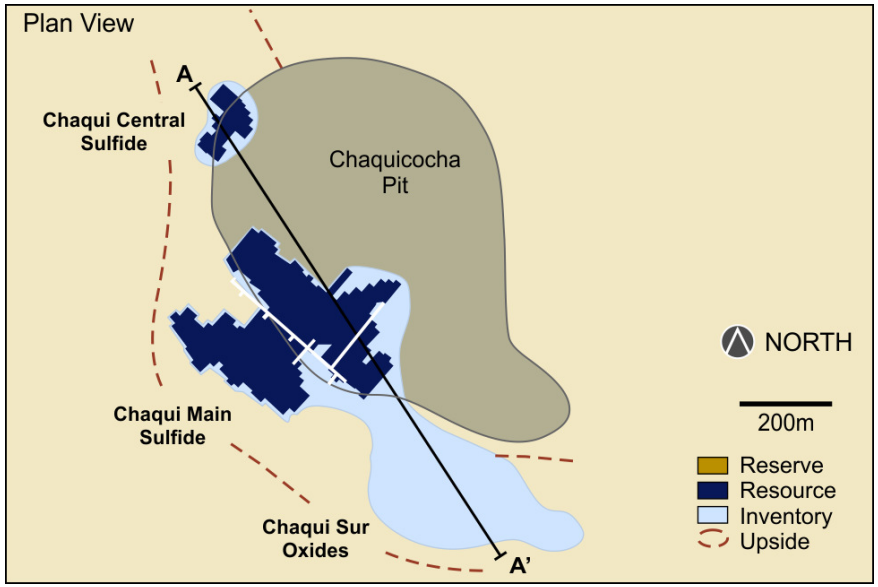
- Potential extensions to SW and NE

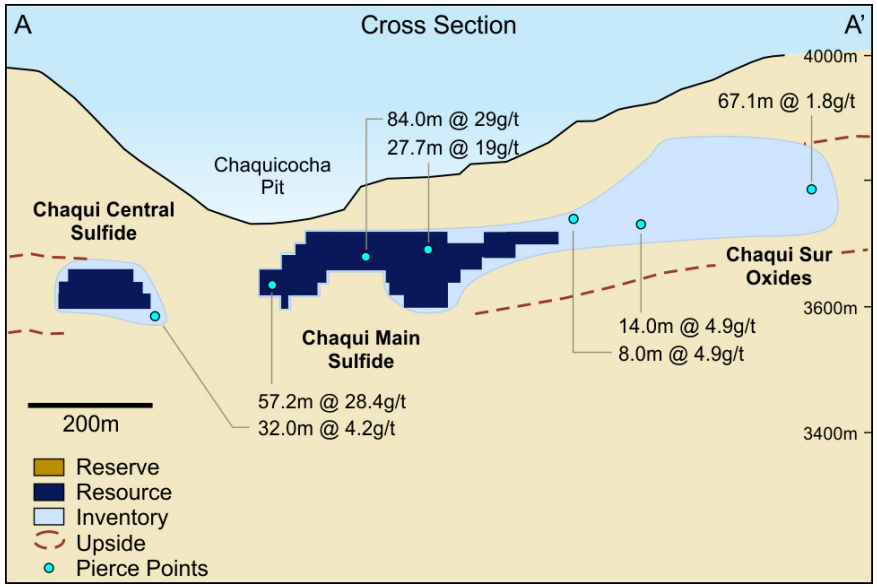
**Highlights**

- Project falls within existing operational footprint; immediately north of the Chaquicocha oxide pit
- Gold oxide leach material, close to surface
- Stage 3 drilling completed, 5,000m

** Resources as used on the page include Indicated (0.03 Moz) and Inferred (0.07 Moz) Resources; numbers may not add due to rounding.*

# Chaquicocha UG – first Resource




## Reserves and Resource base (R&R) 100%

- Reserves: N/A
- Resource: 2.3 Moz (11.3 Mt @ 6.3 g/t Au)

## Upside Potential

- 90% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Extensions to the E and NNW; Chaqui Sur Oxides

## Highlights

- Maiden UG 2.3 Moz Resource declared in 2016
- Drilling confirmed continuity and structurally controlled high grade (84m @ 29 g/t Au, 57m @ 28 g/t Au)
- Together with Yan Verde 1.5 Moz (72.9 Mt @ 0.6 g/t Au) represents the start of Yan Sulfides study

*For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Newmont's attributable basis 51.35%. Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (1.1Moz) and inferred (1.2Moz). Yan Verde includes primarily measured and indicated (1.5 Moz).*

# CC&V adds significant cash flow and upside potential

- Expansion construction complete as of Q3 2016
- First gold at new valley leach facility in Q1 2016
- On-going Full Potential improvements

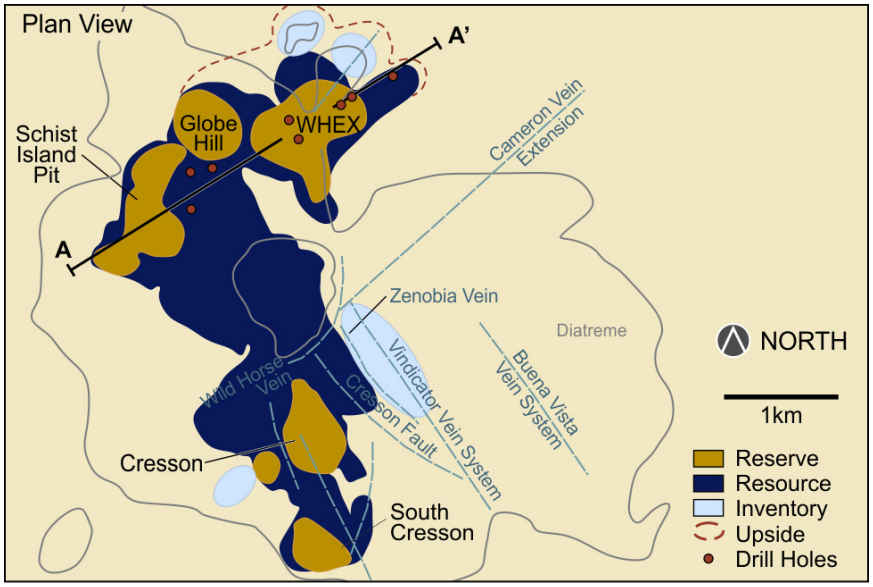
| | |
|---|---|
| **2017E production** | **420 – 470Koz** |
| **2017E AISC** | **$680 – 730/oz** |
| **Capital** | **~$185M** |
| **Completion** | **Q3 2016** |

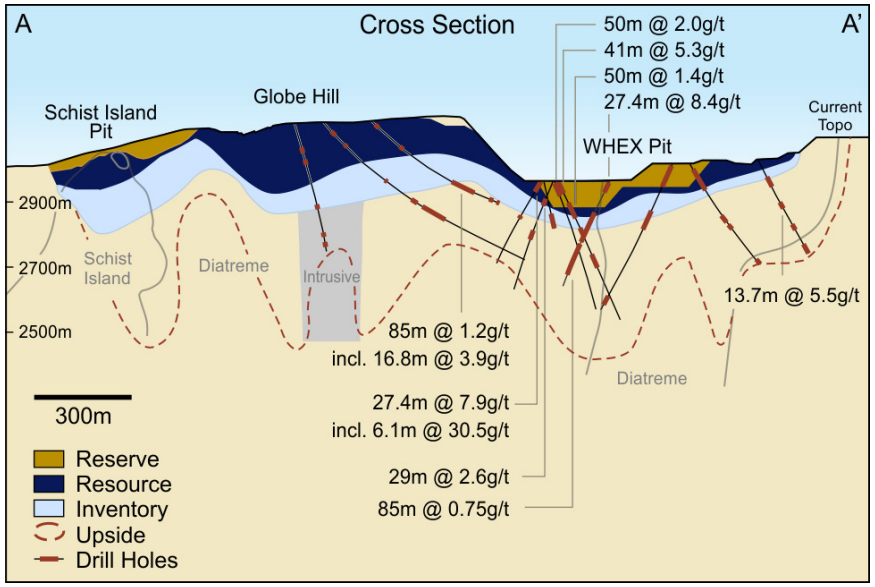
*See Endnote 1*



***New valley leach expansion at Cripple Creek & Victor***

# CC&V – building long term value




## Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

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

## Upside Potential

- Along vertical contacts and hydrothermal pipes
- Below current pits

## Highlights

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

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

# Merian completed on schedule, below budget

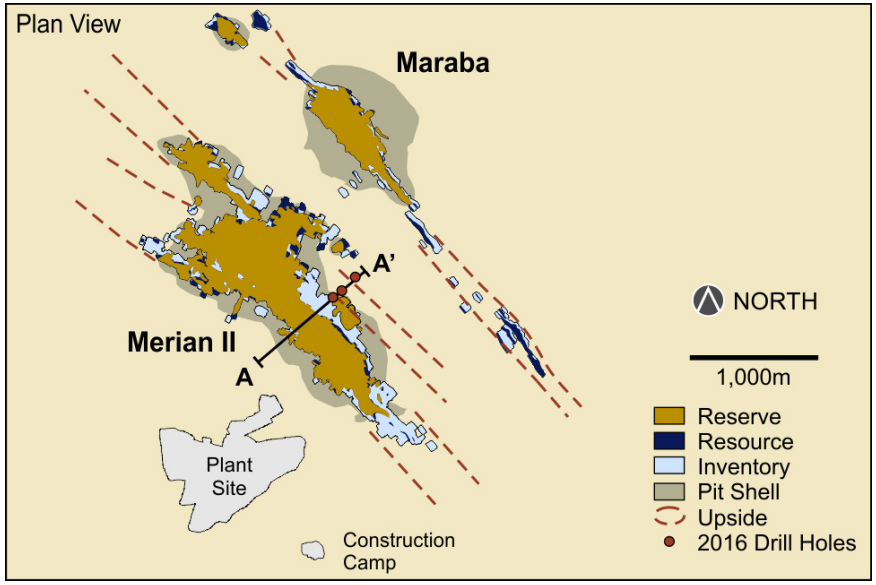
- Optimized approach, partnership and broad engagement lower cost and risk
- Completed; ~$150M below initial budget
- Mill throughput and recoveries exceeding plan

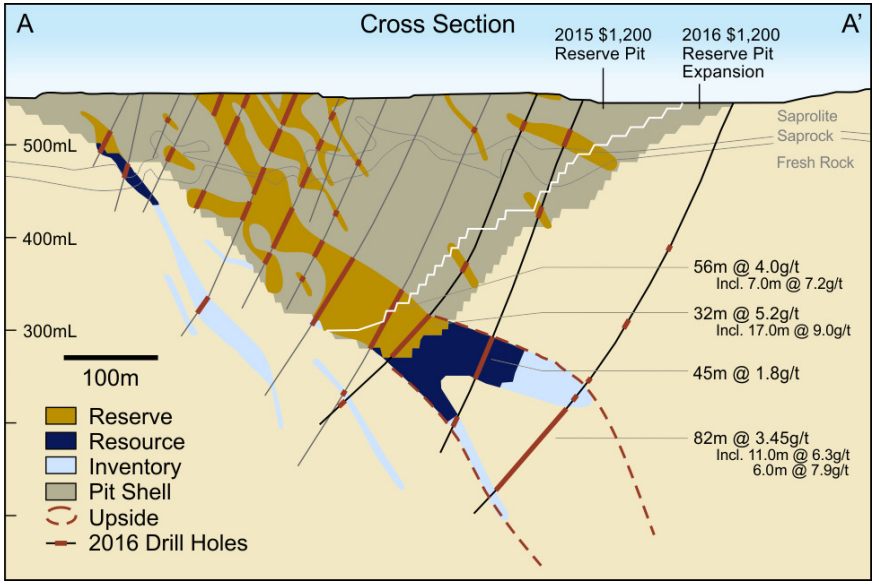
| | |
|---|---|
| **2017E Production** | **470 – 520 Koz** |
| **2017E AISC** | **$560 – $610/oz** |
| **Capital** | **~$700M** |
| **Commercial production** | **November 2016** |

*Production and capital on a 100% basis; see Endnote 1*



# Merian Reserves and Resources growth continues




## Reserves and Resource base (R&R) 100%

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

## Upside Potential

- 75% of Inventory converted to R&R
- Saprolite upside Merian, Maraba and district targets; underground potential below Merian II pit

## Highlights

- Doubled the R&R base over the past 5 years
- 0.8 Moz Reserves and 1.1 Moz Resource additions in 2016
- Confirmed 700m strike length underground potential below Merian II pit

*For graphics and mineralization representations please refer to Endnote 6. Newmont's attributable basis is 75%. Resource as used on the page includes measured and indicated (0.9 Moz) and inferred (1.7 Moz).*

# Long Canyon opens prospective new district

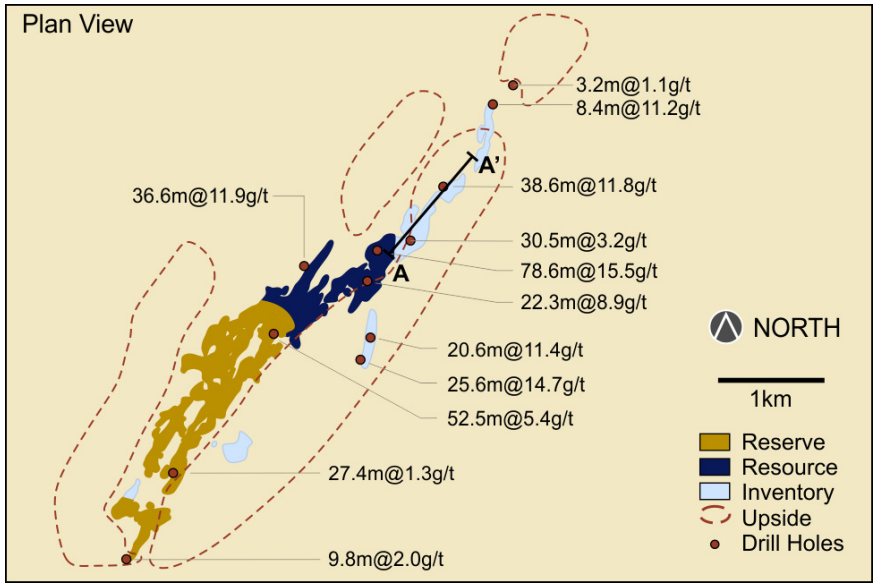
- High grade oxide deposit, with trend potential and mineralization open in all directions
- Optimized to lower capital, improve returns
- Completed ahead of schedule, below budget

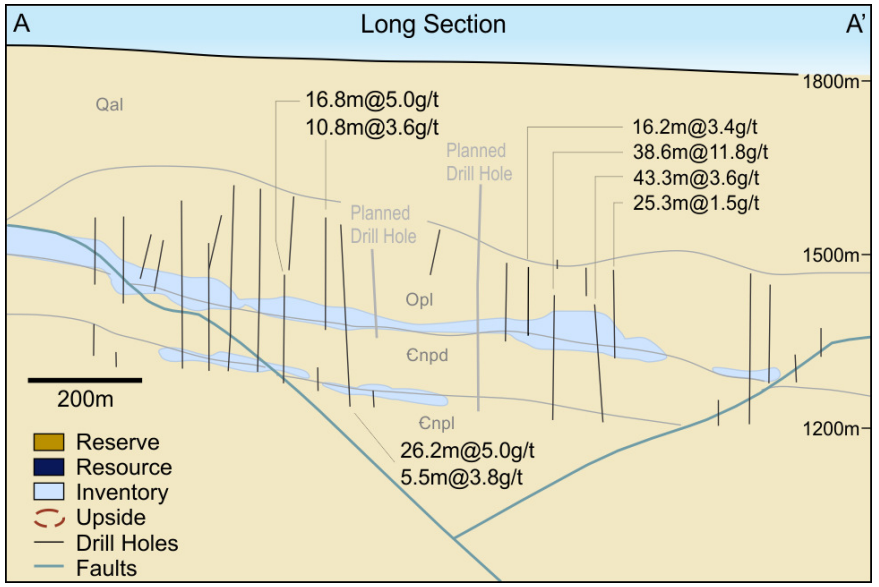
| | |
|---|---|
| **2017E Production** | **130 – 170 Koz** |
| **2017E AISC** | **$405 – $455/oz** |
| **Capital** | **~$225M** |
| **Commercial production** | **November 2016** |

*See Endnote 1*



# Long Canyon – promising potential




## Reserves and Resource base (R&R)

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

## Upside Potential

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

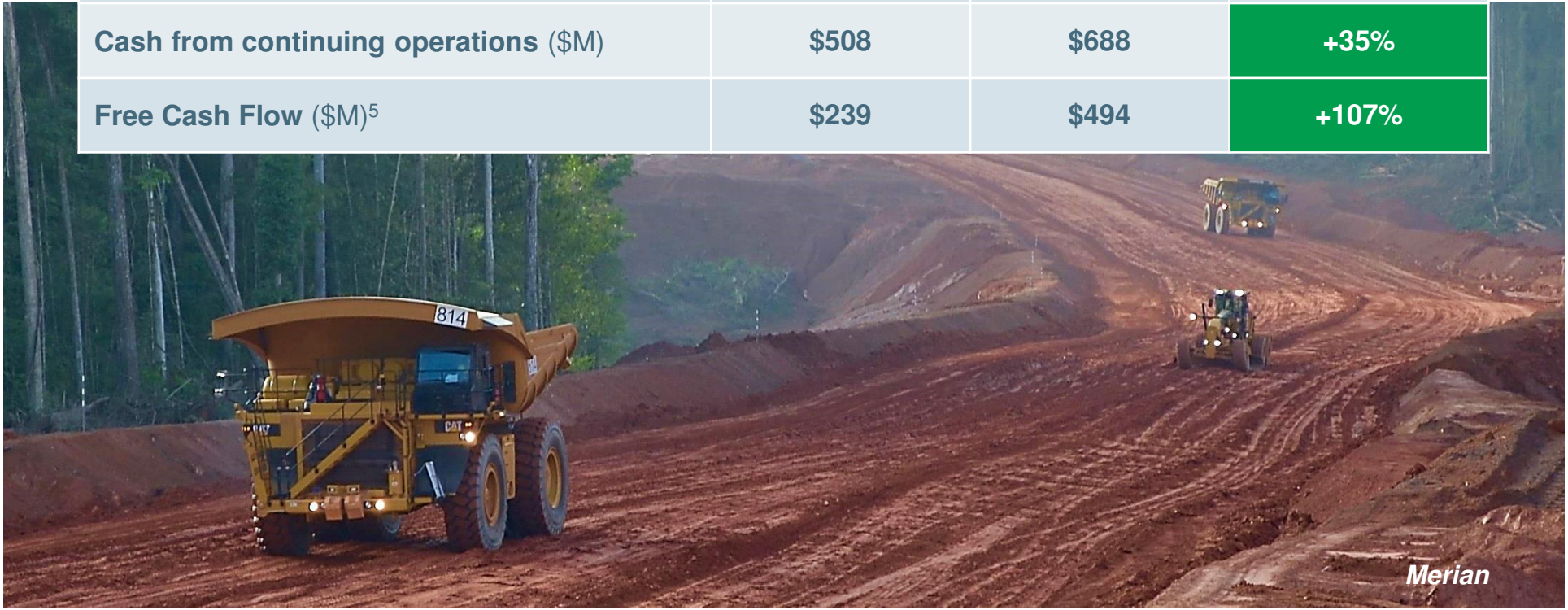
## Highlights

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

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

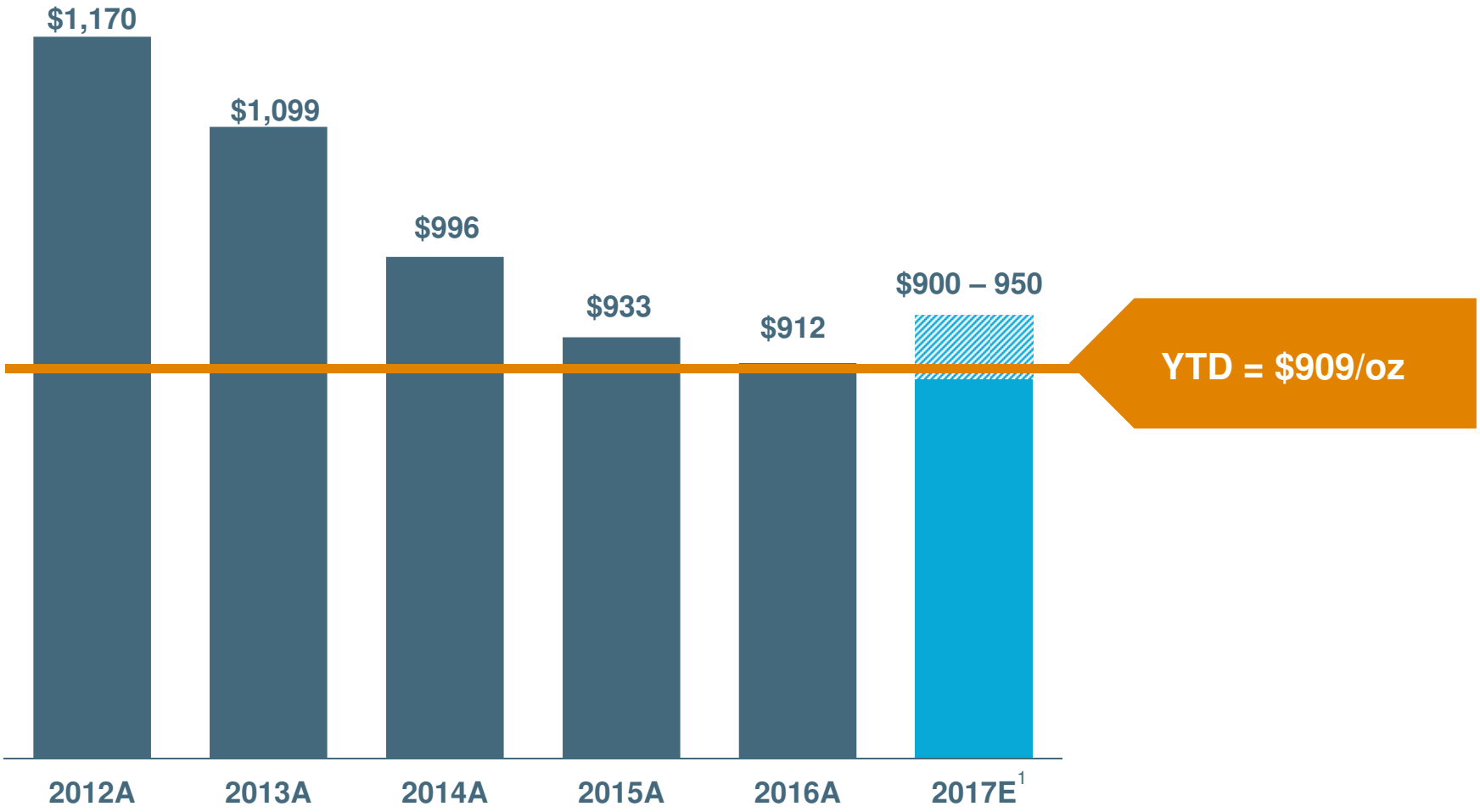
# Free Cash Flow of ~$500M generated in the quarter

| Financial metric | Q3 2016 | Q3 2017 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** ($M) | $1,791 | $1,879 | +5% |
| **Adjusted Net Income** ($/diluted share)[3] | $0.38 | $0.35 | -8% |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** ($M)[4] | $666 | $653 | -2% |
| **Cash from continuing operations** ($M) | $508 | $688 | +35% |
| **Free Cash Flow** ($M)[5] | $239 | $494 | +107% |



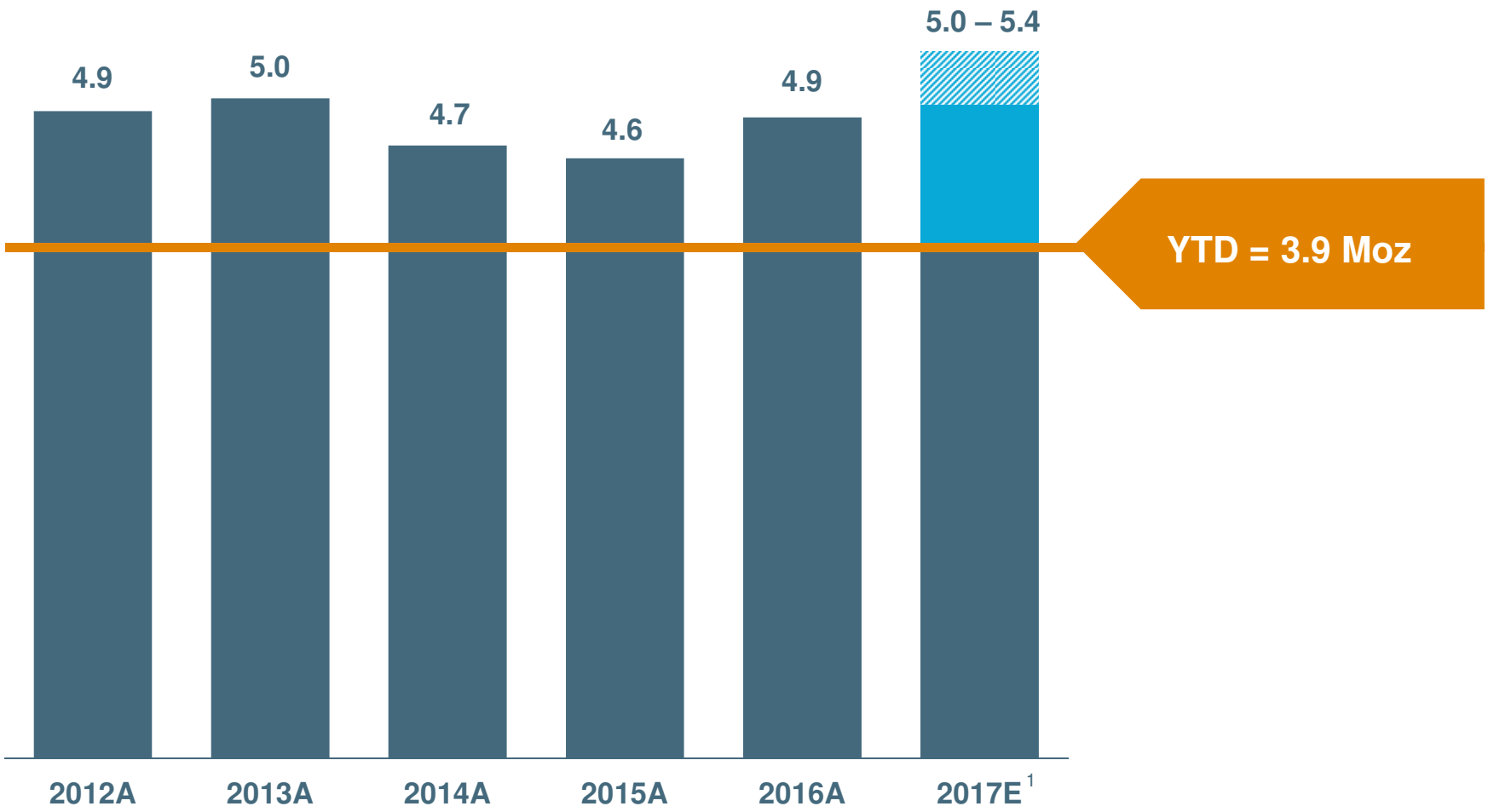
# Continuous cost and efficiency improvements

**Gold all-in sustaining cost** ($/ounce)[2] – 2017 outlook unchanged



# New mines and improved throughput add production

**Attributable gold production** (Moz) – 2017 outlook unchanged



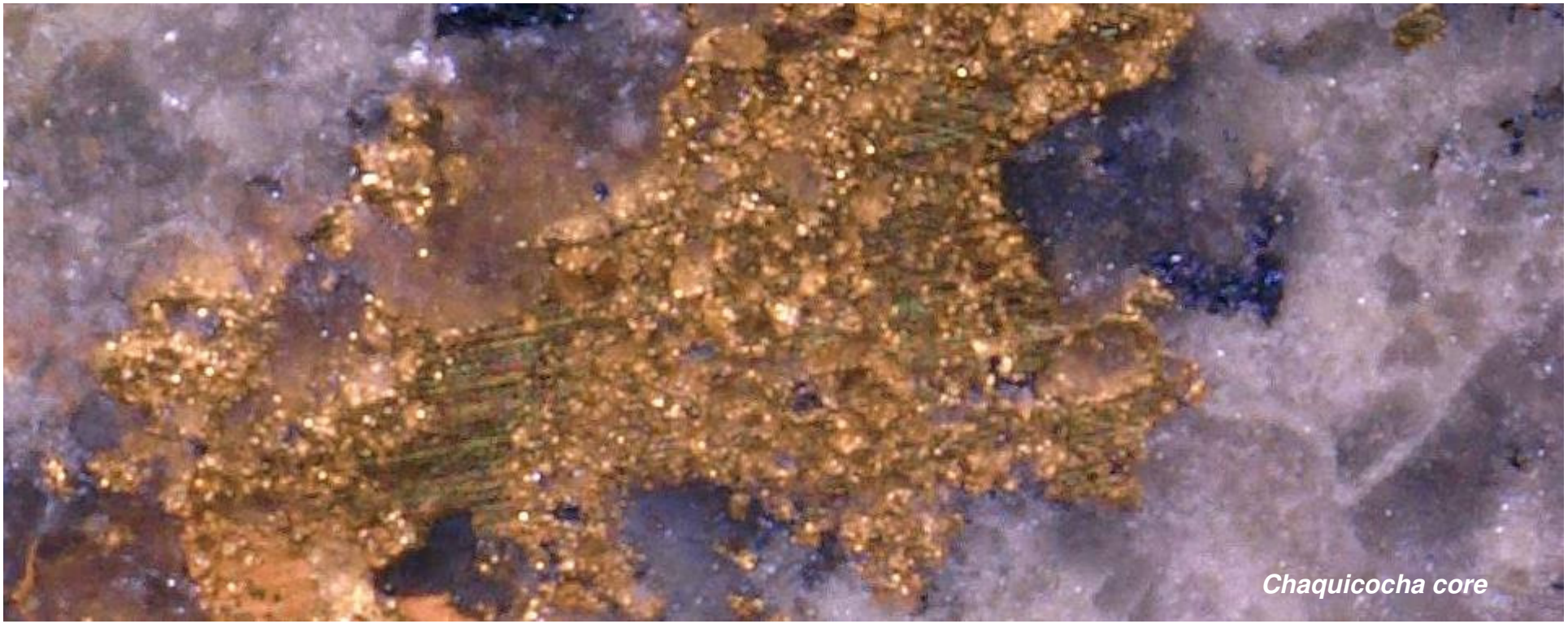
# Continued strong performance across North America

- Carlin delivering strong performance – underground production improving at Leeville
- Silverstar de-weighting underway – expecting to access ore in 2018 (represents upside)
- CC&V and Long Canyon production strong – accelerating ore on leach pads
- Twin UG produced first ore in August – project improves recovery and extends life



# Investing in profitable growth in South America

- Merian delivering improved mine and mill performance – launching Full Potential in Q4
- Yanacocha recovering from weather, transitional ore impacts
- Quecher Main approved – first production expected early 2019
- Yanacocha sulfides advancing



# Advancing next phase of profitable growth at Tanami

- Boddington achieved record throughput in August – fourth record set this year
- Tanami Expansion completed safely, on time and budget – mill performing above design capacity
- KCGM west wall remediation underway
- Tanami Expansion 2 advancing through feasibility studies



*Tanami Expansion*

# Strong performance and prospects in Africa

- Ahafo and Akyem continue to outperform – 2017 regional cost guidance improved
- Ahafo expansions on course – mining ore at Subika UG; crusher foundation complete at mill
- Favorable investment agreement terms extended in Ghana – providing ongoing stability
- Permitting for Ahafo North, regional growth studies advancing



*Workshop for Subika Underground*



*Ahafo Mill Expansion base*

# Gold price linked dividend

## Annualized dividends per share (US$)*




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

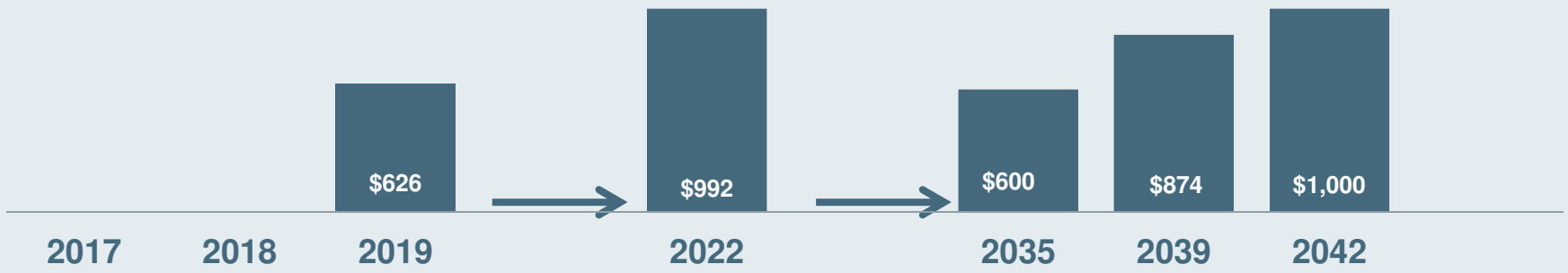
# $575M Convertible Notes retired on July 17, 2017

**Newmont Net debt to adjusted EBITDA* improvement**

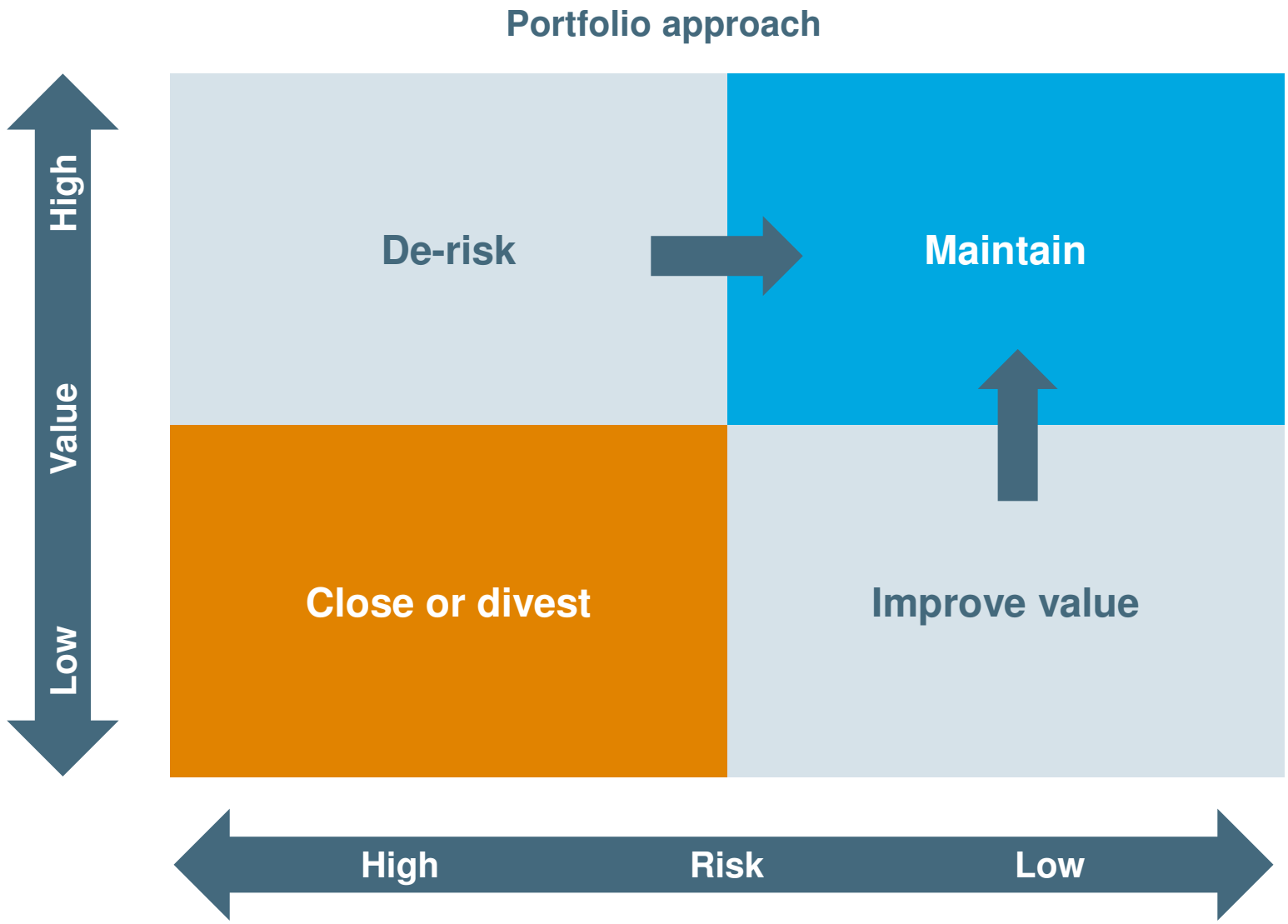



| Net debt as of September 30, 2017 | |
|---|---|
| ~$4.1B | Short and long term debt |
| ~$3.0B | Cash and cash equivalents |
| ~$1.1B | Net debt |

## Debt Repayment Schedule as of September 30, 2017 ($M)



# Disciplined approach to portfolio optimization



# Portfolio optimization improves value and risk profile

| | Divested | Reinvested |
|---|---|---|
| Assets | PTNNT, Midas, Jundee, Penmont, Waihi | Merian, Long Canyon, CC&V |
| Costs | $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 |

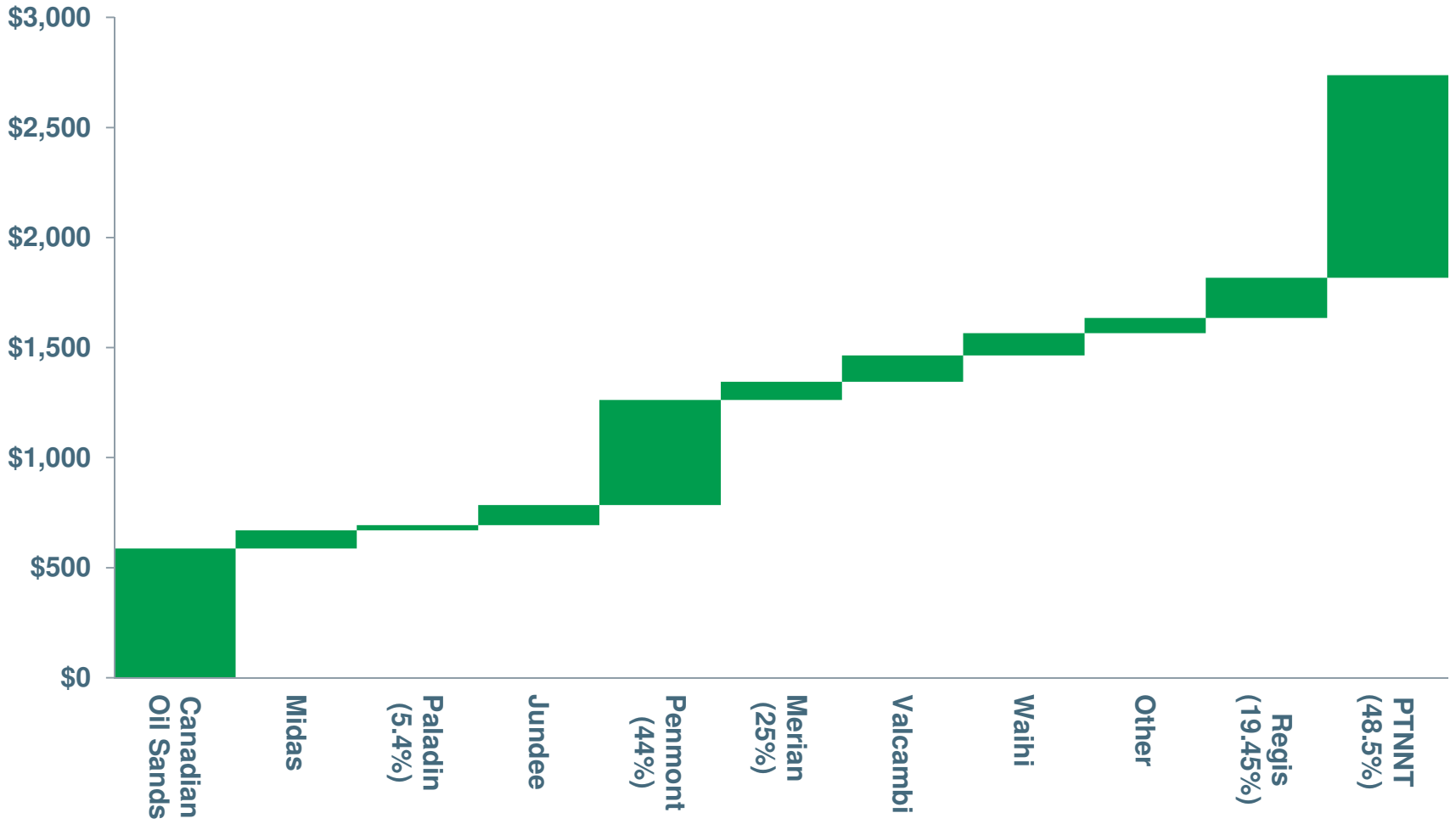
AISC down >$100/oz

Mine life doubled

*Production and cost data represent expected weighted average calculation based on 5-year outlook estimates; see Endnote 1.*

# Portfolio optimization nets ~$2.8B cash to date

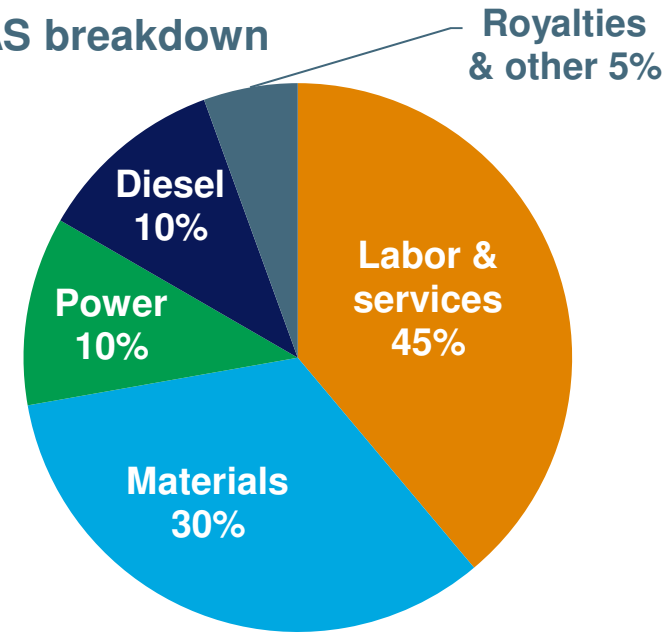
**Cumulative cash generated through asset sales at fair value since 2013 ($M)***




**Other divestments include the sale of equipment at Conga and the sale of McCoy Cove in 2014 and the sale of equity interest in Levon Resources, Hemlo mineral rights and Relief Canyon mining claims in 2015.*

# Conservative plan with upside leverage

## 2017 CAS breakdown



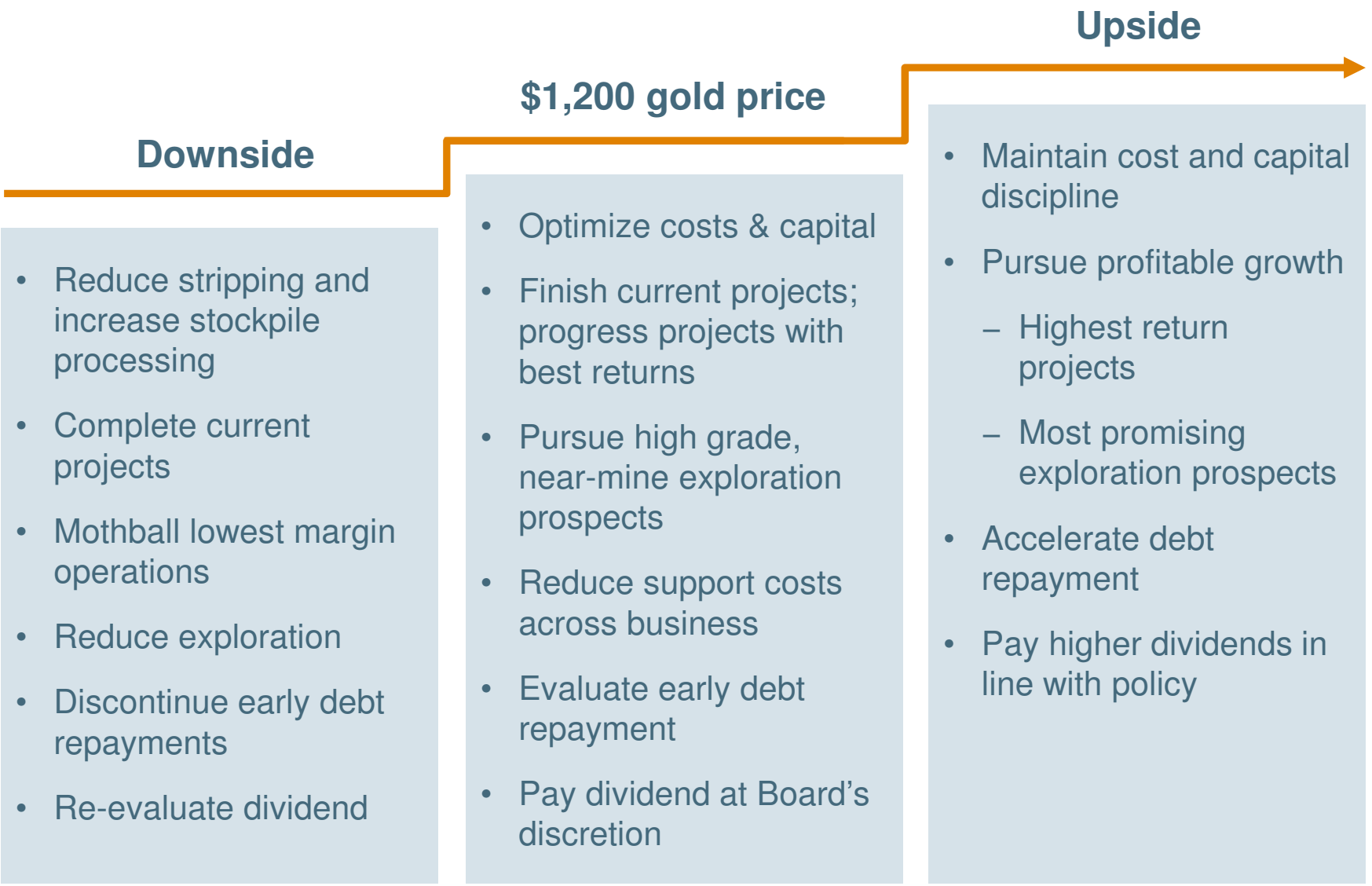

## Potential upside includes:

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

| Annualized 2017 sensitivities | 2017 Price | Change | FCF (US$M) | Attributable FCF (US$M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gold ($/oz)** | $1,200 | +$100 | +$350 | +$325 |
| **Copper ($/lb)** | $2.50 | +$0.25 | +$20 | +$20 |
| **Australian Dollar** | $0.75 | -$0.05 | +$65 | +$65 |
| **Oil ($/bbl)** | $55 | -$10 | +$40 | +$35 |

*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 1*

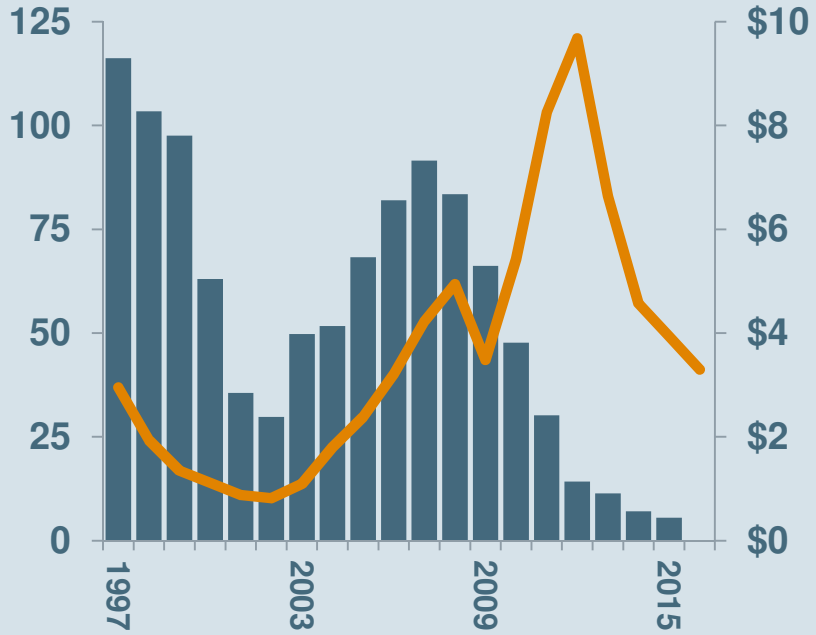
# Prepared for opportunities and challenges



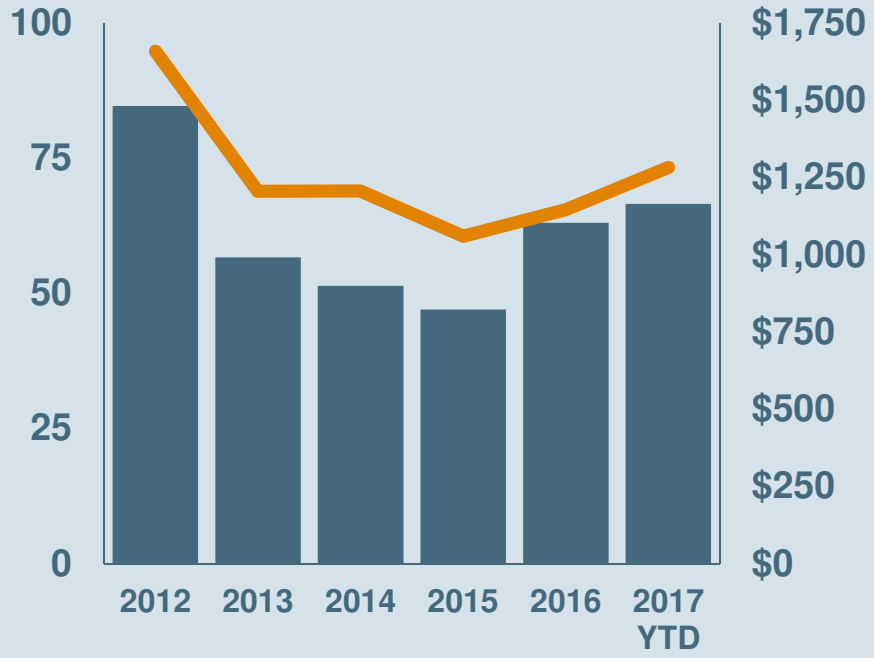
# Fundamentals support stronger gold pricing

- Mine supply expected to decrease by ~6% by 2020
- Top 10 gold producers reduce developmental capital spending by 80% since 2012
- Lack of funding, exploration success diminishes organic project pipelines across industry

**Average gold discovered** (Moz) and **Exploration spend** ($B)




**ETF holdings** (Moz) and **gold price** ($/oz)

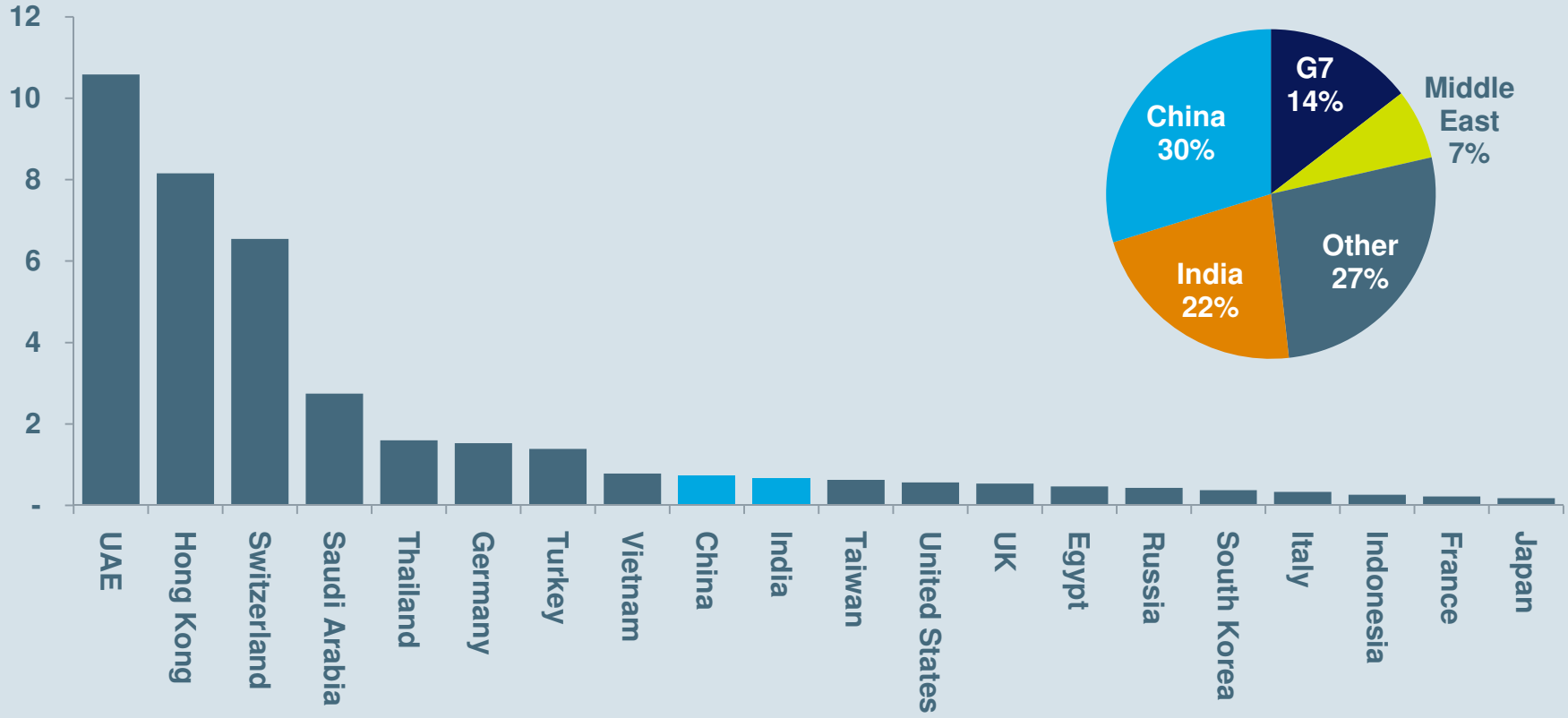



*Sourced from Bloomberg and SNL Financial – trailing 3-year average gold discovered through exploration

# Capacity for demand growth in China and India

- China and India represent >50% of global consumer gold demand
- Per capita consumption relatively low – economic growth, increasing wealth support demand growth

**Per capita gold consumption** (average grams per capita)




**2016 consumption**

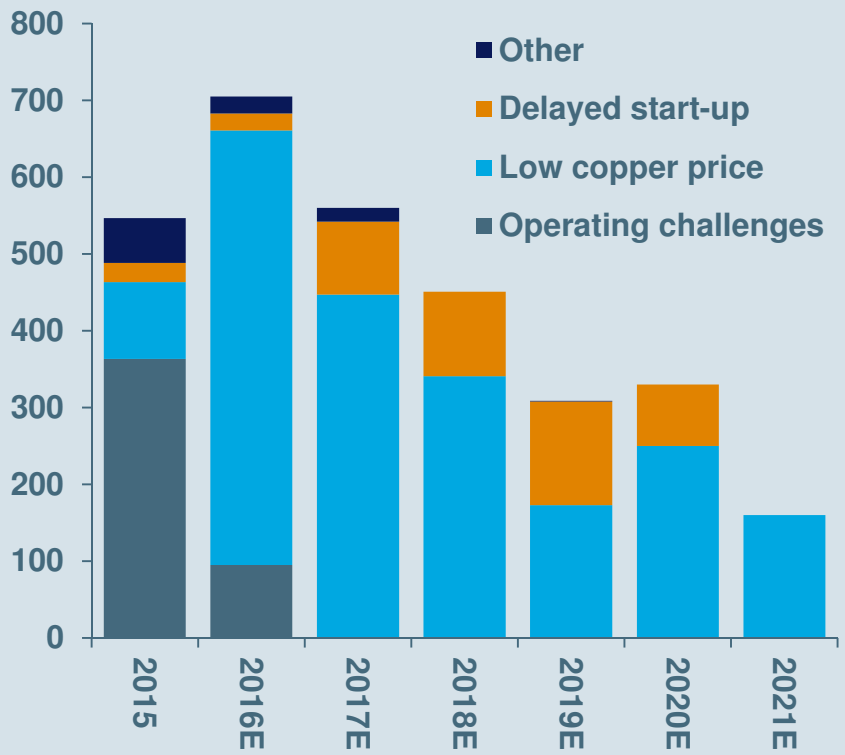



*Consumer gold demand (jewelry, bars and coins); average consumption from 2012 through 2016 (Source: World Gold Council and CIA World Factbook)*

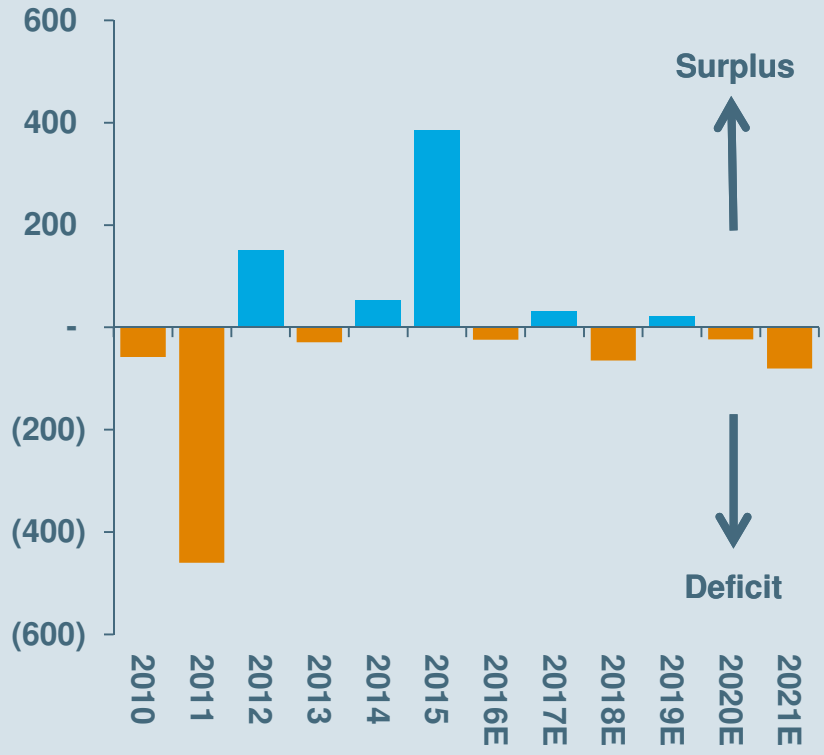
# Balanced copper fundamentals

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

**Announced production cutbacks** (Kt)




**Copper market balance** (Kt)




*Source: Incomare Ltda. (March 2016)*

# 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 2.*

*[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 66*

*[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.*

# Adjusted net income

Management uses Adjusted net income (loss) to evaluate the Company's operating performance and for planning and forecasting future business operations. The Company believes the use of Adjusted net income (loss) allows investors and analysts to understand the results of the continuing operations of the Company and its direct and indirect subsidiaries relating to the sale of products, by excluding certain items that have a disproportionate impact on our results for a particular period. Adjustments to continuing operations are presented before tax and net of our partners' noncontrolling interests, when applicable. The tax effect of adjustments is presented in the Tax effect of adjustments line and is generally calculated using the Company's statutory effective tax rate of 35%. Management's determination of the components of Adjusted net income (loss) 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 Adjusted net income (loss) as follows:

# Adjusted net income

| | 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 loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders from discontinued operations [1] | 7 | 527 | 45 | 454 |
| Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders from continuing operations | 213 | 169 | 474 | 171 |
| Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales [2] | (5) | (5) | (21) | (109) |
| Restructuring and other, net [3] | 1 | 7 | 8 | 24 |
| Reclamation and remediation charges [4] | — | — | 3 | — |
| Impairment of long-lived assets, net [5] | — | — | 2 | 3 |
| Acquisition cost adjustments [6] | (3) | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| La Quinua leach pad revision [7] | — | 26 | — | 26 |
| Loss on debt repayment [8] | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| Tax effect of adjustments [9] | 4 | (12) | 3 | (24) |
| Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments [10] | (27) | 7 | 93 | 380 |
| Adjusted net income (loss) | $ 183 | $ 202 | $ 564 | $ 486 |
| | | | | |
| Net income (loss) per share, basic | $ 0.38 | $ (0.67) | $ 0.80 | $ (0.53) |
| Net loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders from discontinued operations | 0.01 | 0.99 | 0.08 | 0.85 |
| Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders from continuing operations | 0.39 | 0.32 | 0.88 | 0.32 |
| Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.04) | (0.21) |
| Restructuring and other, net | — | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| Reclamation and remediation charges | — | — | 0.01 | — |
| Impairment of long-lived assets, net | — | — | — | — |
| Acquisition cost adjustments | (0.01) | 0.02 | — | 0.02 |
| La Quinua leach pad revision | — | 0.05 | — | 0.05 |
| Loss on debt repayment | — | — | — | 0.01 |
| Tax effect of adjustments | 0.01 | (0.03) | 0.01 | (0.05) |
| Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments | (0.03) | 0.01 | 0.19 | 0.73 |
| Adjusted net income (loss) per share, basic | $ 0.35 | $ 0.38 | $ 1.06 | $ 0.92 |
| | | | | |
| Net income (loss) per share, diluted | $ 0.38 | $ (0.67) | $ 0.80 | $ (0.53) |
| Net loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders from discontinued operations | 0.01 | 0.99 | 0.08 | 0.85 |
| Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders from continuing operations | 0.39 | 0.32 | 0.88 | 0.32 |
| Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.04) | (0.21) |
| Restructuring and other, net | — | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| Reclamation and remediation charges | — | — | 0.01 | — |
| Impairment of long-lived assets, net | — | — | — | — |
| Acquisition cost adjustments | (0.01) | 0.02 | — | 0.02 |
| La Quinua leach pad revision | — | 0.05 | — | 0.05 |
| Loss on debt repayment | — | — | — | 0.01 |
| Tax effect of adjustments | 0.01 | (0.03) | 0.01 | (0.05) |
| Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments | (0.03) | 0.01 | 0.19 | 0.72 |
| Adjusted net income (loss) per share, diluted | $ 0.35 | $ 0.38 | $ 1.06 | $ 0.91 |
| | | | | |
| Weighted average common shares (millions): | | | | |
| Basic | 533 | 531 | 533 | 530 |
| Diluted | 536 | 533 | 534 | 532 |

1. Net loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders 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 income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of $-, ($79), $- and ($229), respectively, and (iii) the loss on classification as held for sale, which has been recorded on an attributable basis. Amounts are presented net of tax expense (benefit) in order to conform to our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, as required under U.S. GAAP. 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, net, 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. Amounts are presented net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of $(1), $-, $(2) and $(2), respectively.
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, net, included in *Other expense, net*, represents non-cash write-downs of long-lived assets. Amounts are presented net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of $-, $-, $(1) and $(1), respectively.
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* and *Depreciation and amortization*, represents a significant write-down of the estimated recoverable ounces at Yanacocha in September 2016. Amounts are presented net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of $-, $(25), $- and $(25), respectively.
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.
9. The tax effect of adjustments, included in *Income and mining tax benefit (expense)*, represents the tax effect of adjustments in footnotes (2) through (8), as described above, and are calculated using the Company's statutory tax rate of 35%.
10. Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments, included in *Income and mining tax benefit (expense)*, predominantly represent adjustments to remove the impact of our valuation allowances for items such as foreign tax credits, alternative minimum tax credits, capital losses and disallowed foreign losses. We believe that these valuation allowances cause significant fluctuations in our financial results that are not indicative of our underlying financial performance. The adjustments in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 are due to increases (decreases) in tax credit carryovers subject to valuation allowance of $(40) and $95, respectively, and other tax adjustments of $13 and $(2), respectively. The adjustments in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 are due to a tax restructuring of $170 during the first quarter, a carryback of 2015 tax loss to prior years of $124 during the second quarter, increases to valuation allowance on tax credit carryovers of $6 and $68, respectively, and other tax adjustments of $1 and $18, respectively.

# 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.

# 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*.

.

| | Three Months Ended September 30, | | Nine Months Ended September 30, | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | $ 685 | $ 856 | $ 1,584 | $ 2,159 |
| Less: Net cash used in (provided by) operating activities of discontinued operations | 3 | (348) | 12 | (826) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations | 688 | 508 | 1,596 | 1,333 |
| Less: Additions to property, plant and mine development | (194) | (269) | (557) | (832) |
| Free Cash Flow | $ 494 | $ 239 | $ 1,039 | $ 501 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities [(1)] | $ (181) | $ (297) | $ (627) | $ (702) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | $ (641) | $ (469) | $ (748) | $ (1,251) |

1) *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.

# 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

| Three 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 | $ 216 | $ 2 | $ 6 | $ 2 | $ — | $ — | $ 31 | $ 257 | 259 | $ 992 |
| Phoenix | 48 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 56 | 54 | 1,037 |
| Twin Creeks | 59 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 10 | 75 | 81 | 926 |
| Long Canyon | 17 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 18 | 55 | 327 |
| CC&V | 75 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 9 | 87 | 110 | 791 |
| Other North America | — | — | 16 | — | (1) | — | 2 | 17 | — | — |
| North America | 415 | 5 | 27 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 55 | 510 | 559 | 912 |
| Yanacocha | 150 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | 184 | 138 | 1,333 |
| Merian | 62 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 10 | 76 | 125 | 608 |
| Other South America | — | — | 17 | 3 | (1) | — | — | 19 | — | — |
| South America | 212 | 18 | 26 | 4 | — | — | 19 | 279 | 263 | 1,061 |
| Boddington | 130 | 2 | — | — | — | 7 | 12 | 151 | 187 | 807 |
| Tanami | 72 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 17 | 92 | 115 | 800 |
| Kalgoorlie | 64 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 73 | 95 | 768 |
| Other Australia | — | — | 7 | 3 | (1) | — | 1 | 10 | — | — |
| Australia | 266 | 4 | 12 | 3 | (1) | 8 | 34 | 326 | 397 | 821 |
| Ahafo | 57 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 9 | 71 | 78 | 910 |
| Akyem | 67 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 7 | 79 | 114 | 693 |
| Other Africa | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| Africa | 124 | 5 | 9 | — | — | — | 16 | 154 | 192 | 802 |
| Corporate and Other | — | — | 13 | 46 | 2 | — | 1 | 62 | — | — |
| Total Gold | $ 1,017 | $ 32 | $ 87 | $ 58 | $ 2 | $ 10 | $ 125 | $ 1,331 | 1,411 | $ 943 |
| **Copper** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix | $ 11 | $ — | $ 1 | $ — | $ — | $ — | $ — | $ 12 | 7 | $ 1.71 |
| Boddington | 25 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 31 | 19 | 1.63 |
| Total Copper | $ 36 | $ — | $ 2 | $ — | $ — | $ 2 | $ 3 | $ 43 | 26 | $ 1.65 |
| Consolidated | $ 1,053 | $ 32 | $ 89 | $ 58 | $ 2 | $ 12 | $ 128 | $ 1,374 | | |

1. Excludes *Depreciation and amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation.*
2. Includes by-product credits of $16.
3. Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $21 at Carlin, $10 at Twin Creeks, $22 at Yanacocha and $7 at Akyem.
4. Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $21 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $11.
5. *Advanced projects, research and development* and *Exploration* of $6 at Long Canyon, $5 at Yanacocha, $5 at Tanami, $3 at Ahafo and $1 at Akyem are recorded in “Other” of the respective region for development projects.
6. *Other expense, net* is adjusted for net acquisition costs of $(3) and restructuring and other costs of $2.
7. Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and changes in accrued capital, totaling $66. The following are major development projects: Merian, Subika Underground, and the Tanami and Ahafo mill expansions.

# 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 – 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 on slide 2 and slide 67 for additional information.

# Endnotes

*Investors are encouraged to read the information contained in this presentation in conjunction with the following notes, the Cautionary Statement on slide 2 and the factors described under the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on or about February 21, 2017, and Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on October 26, 2017, and disclosure in the Company's other recent SEC filings.*

1. Outlook projections used in this presentation are considered forward-looking statements and represent management's good faith estimates or expectations of future production results as of October 26, 2017. Outlook is based upon certain assumptions, including, but not limited to, metal prices, oil prices, certain exchange rates and other assumptions. For example, 2017 Outlook assumes $1,200/oz Au, $2.50/lb Cu, $0.75 USD/AUD exchange rate and $55/barrel WTI; AISC and CAS estimates do not include inflation, for the remainder of the year. Production, AISC and capital estimates exclude projects that have not yet been approved. The potential impact on inventory valuation as a result of lower prices, input costs, and project decisions are not included as part of this Outlook. Assumptions used for purposes of Outlook may prove to be incorrect and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated. Consequently, Outlook cannot be guaranteed. As such, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance upon Outlook and forward-looking statements as there can be no assurance that the plans, assumptions or expectations upon which they are placed will occur.

2. Historical AISC or All-in sustaining cost is a non-GAAP metric. See slides 63 to 66 for more information and a reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric. All-in sustaining cost ("AISC") as used in the Company's Outlook is a non-GAAP metric defined as the sum of cost applicable to sales (including all direct and indirect costs related to current gold production incurred to execute on the current mine plan), reclamation costs (including operating accretion and amortization of asset retirement costs), G&A, exploration expense, advanced projects and R&D, treatment and refining costs, other expense, net of one-time adjustments and sustaining capital. See also note 1 above.

3. Adjusted Net Income is a non-GAAP metric. Adjusted Net Income per share refers to Adjusted Net Income per diluted share. See slides 59 and 60 for more information and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric.

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 Thomson Reuters. For management's EBITDA calculations and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric, please see slide 61 for more information. Adjusted EBITDA is also a non-GAAP metric. Please refer also to slide 61 for a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to the nearest GAAP metric.

5. 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 62 for more information and for a reconciliation to the nearest GAAP metric.

6. U.S. investors are reminded that reserves were prepared in compliance with Industry Guide 7 published by the SEC. Whereas, the term resource, measured resource, indicated resources and inferred resources are not SEC recognized terms. Newmont has determined that such resources would be substantively the same as those prepared using the Guidelines established by the Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration and defined as Mineral Resource. Estimates of resources are subject to further exploration and development, are subject to additional risks, and no assurance can be given that they will eventually convert to future reserves. Inferred resources, in particular, have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and their economic and legal feasibility. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable. Inventory and upside potential have a greater amount of uncertainty. Investors are cautioned that drill results illustrated in certain graphics in this presentation are not necessarily indicative of future results or future production. Even if significant mineralization is discovered and converted to reserves, during the time necessary to ultimately move such mineralization to production the economic and legal feasibility of production may change. As such, investors are cautioned against relying upon those estimates. For more information regarding the Company's reserves, see the Company's Annual Report filed with the SEC on February 21, 2017 for the Proven and Probable reserve tables prepared in compliance with the SEC's Industry Guide 7, which is available at www.sec.gov or on the Company's website. Investors are further reminded that the reserve and resource estimates used in this presentation are estimates as of December 31, 2016.