

Quarterly Exploration Report

For the three months ended 30 June 2019



Highlights

Newcrest continued the search for new discoveries during the June 2019 quarter with greenfield exploration activity undertaken in Australia, PNG, Indonesia, USA, Argentina, Ecuador and Chile, the highlights of which include:

- First drill results from the Havieron Project in Paterson province Western Australia have confirmed the presence of higher grade copper-gold mineralisation, with best results including 17 m @ 21 g/t Au and 0.39% Cu from 1153 m (HAD006 extension)
- First drill results from the Gorbea Project in Chile have returned encouraging results confirming the presence of a gold bearing epithermal system
- Recommended drilling at the Jarbidge project in Nevada and at the Rattlesnake Hills project in Wyoming

Paterson Province, Western Australia

The Havieron Project is operated by Newcrest under a farm-in agreement with Greatland Gold. It is centred on a deep magnetic anomaly located 45km east of Telfer. The target is overlain by more than 400m of post mineralised cover. Newcrest commenced drilling during the June 2019 quarter. Two rigs were operational with one existing drill hole, HAD006 extended and two new holes HAD010 and HAD011 completed for a total of 2800m of drilling. A third rig has since commenced operation at site.

The Newcrest drilling program is designed to:

- Define the extent of the upper gold zone
- Test the depth extents of the mineralisation and associated magnetic anomaly
- Search for additional zones of mineralised breccia within the footprint of the coincident magnetic anomaly.

Newcrest extended the Greatland Gold hole HAD006 from 838m to 1,216m. Hole HAD006, the deepest on the project to date, has successfully identified high grade mineralisation at depth, with mineralisation now observed over 700m in vertical extent, and remaining open at depth, to the north and south. Assay results returned include:

- HAD006 (extension):
 - 23m @ 1.0 g/t Au and 0.19% Cu from 872m
 - 12m @ 3.1 g/t Au and 0.08% Cu from 1071m
 - 52 m @ 7.0 g/t Au and 0.17% Cu from 1122 m
 - incl 17 m @ 21 g/t Au and 0.39% Cu from 1153 m

Hole HAD010 was drilled to the southeast of the main complex and did not intersect any significant mineralisation. Drilling has traversed over the top of the mineralised zone in the cover sequence.

In Newcrest hole HAD011, sulfide-bearing breccia was observed over 100m laterally at -500mRL on either side of the central post mineral dolerite dyke. Assays results from the zones included:

- HAD011:
 - 39m @ 1.1g/t Au and 0.82% Cu from 754m
 - 48m @ 0.59g/t Au and 0.90% Cu from 838m

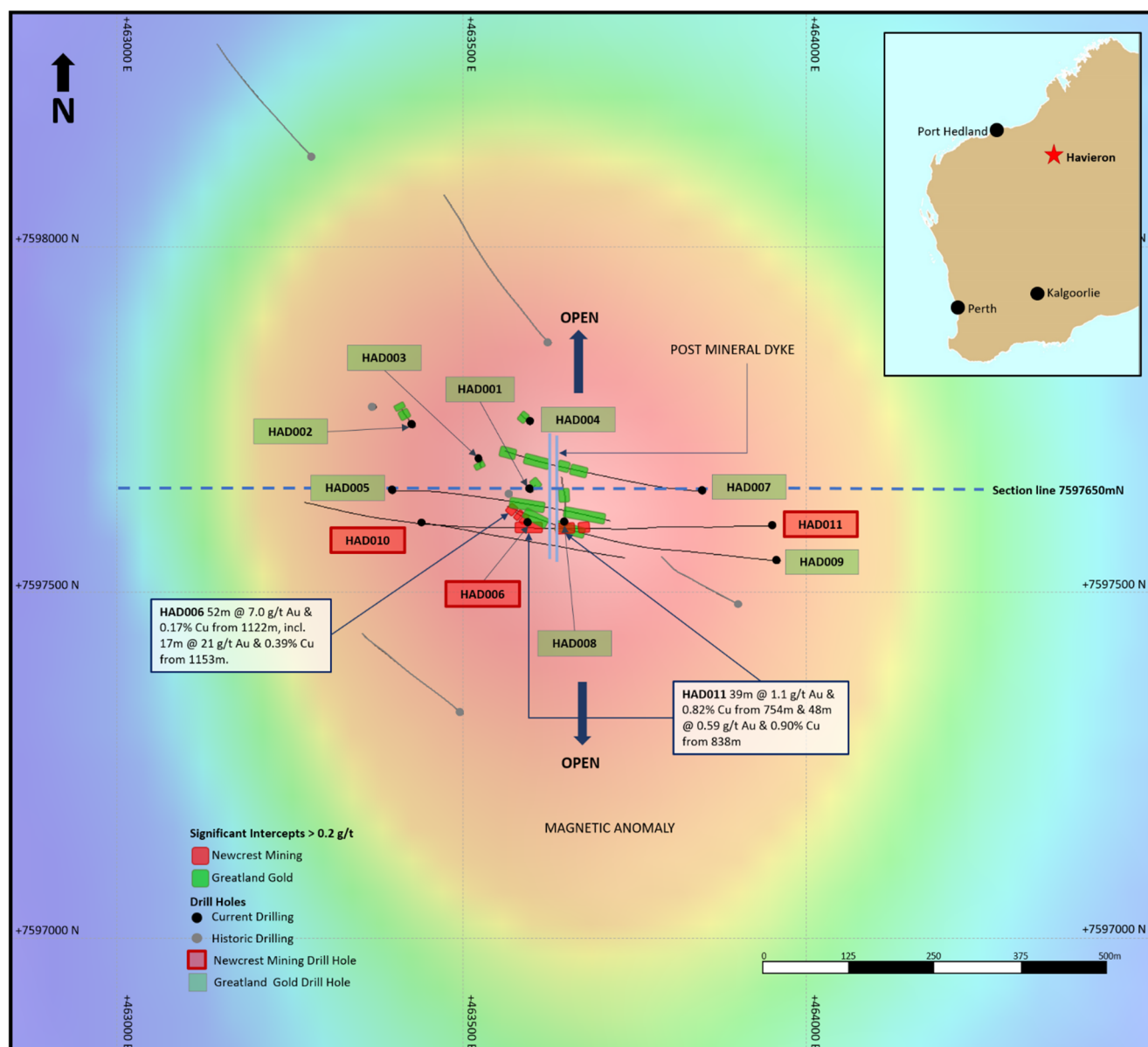
Hole HAD011 extended the known mineralised breccia and confirmed that copper grades are increasing with depth, with local values up to 2.3% Cu. Higher-grade gold mineralisation was observed in these zones, with the highest value being 1m at 13g/t Au.

Following are the drill results previously completed by Greatland Gold which have now been aligned with Newcrest exploration reporting standards:

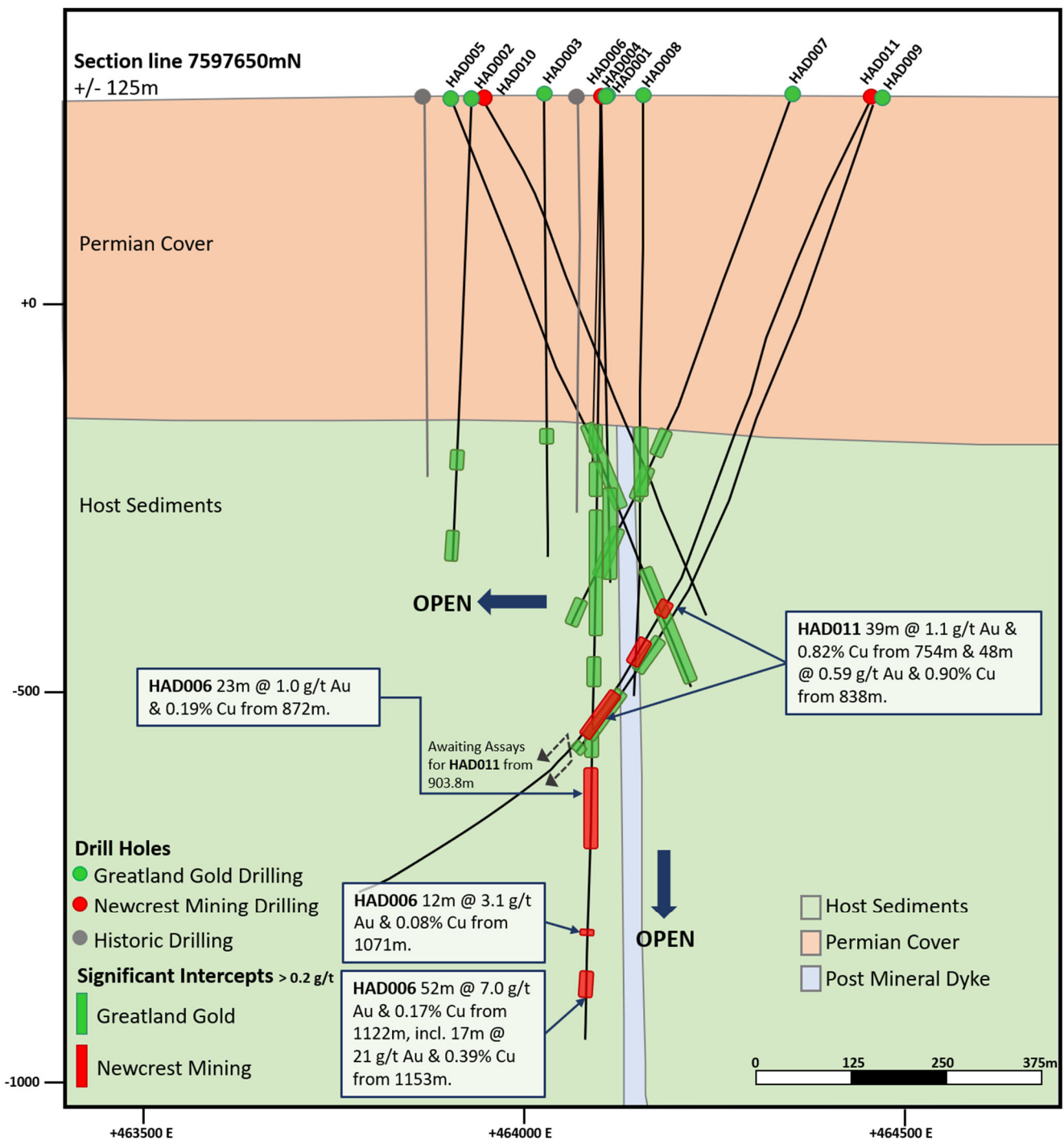
- HAD001 : 121m @ 2.9g/t Au and 0.23% Cu from 497m
- HAD003 : 21m @ 3.8g/t Au and 0.44% Cu from 418m
- HAD005 : 103m @ 3.5g/t Au and 0.93% Cu from 459m
128m @ 7.4g/t Au and 0.54% Cu from 660m
- HAD006 : 54m @ 2.7g/t Au and 0.79% Cu from 471m
179.1m @ 1.4 g/t Au and 0.47% Cu from 547.9m
- HAD008 : 67m @ 2.0g/t Au and 0.91% Cu from 426m

Future drilling programs will continue to assess the distribution and controls of higher grade gold and copper mineralisation intersected to date.

Havieron Prospect, Paterson Drill hole location Map (on Reduced To Pole (RTP) magnetics base)



Havieron Prospect, Section



Tanami Province, Northern Territory and Western Australia

Drilling was undertaken at the Dune and Vivitar Prospects, within the Euro Project, operated by Newcrest under a farm-in agreement with Prodigy Gold. The Dune Prospect is located 1.5km south of Newmont's Oberon Deposit. Three targets have been drilled at the Dune Prospect testing coincident geochemical and geophysical targets. Drilling on Target 3 was co-funded by the Northern Territory Government as part of its Resourcing the Territory Initiative. Assay results are pending. The Vivitar target has been downgraded.

Activities completed within the Encounter Joint Ventures included heritage clearance surveys in preparation for the field campaign due to commence in the September 2019 quarter. The field campaign will include follow up surface mapping and sampling followed by appropriate drill testing.

Mt Isa Inlier, Queensland

In the Mt Isa province, an additional two holes were drilled into extensions of the Canteen Prospect, part of a farm-in agreement with Exco Resources. Compilation of results is in progress.

Central Andes, Northern Chile

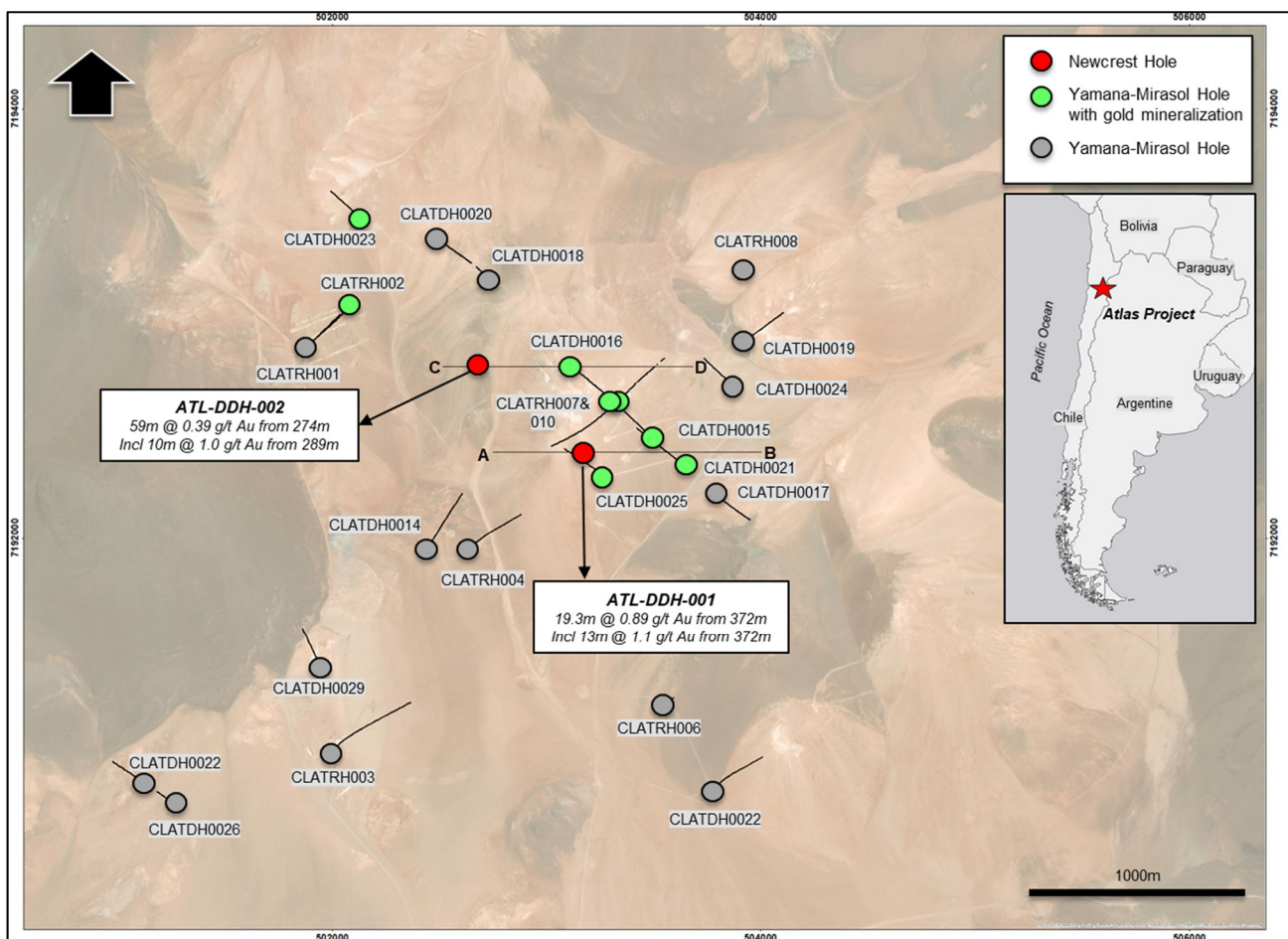
Newcrest has built a strong presence in the under explored gold-copper Miocene Belt in northern Chile. Newcrest has 5 active exploration agreements in the region with exploration targets being high sulfidation epithermal gold deposits and porphyry-style gold-copper deposits.

During the quarter Newcrest continued to advance the Gorbea high-sulfidation gold project under an option and farm-in agreement with Mirasol Resources Ltd. Two diamond drill holes totalling 903m were completed at the Atlas target prior to suspension of the program for the Andean winter period. The Atlas target is centred on a large high sulfidation alteration system that contains several targets. The drilling targeted a coincident geophysical, geochemical and alteration anomaly at depth below barren altered cap rocks. The holes intersected the targeted style of alteration and returned encouraging results including:

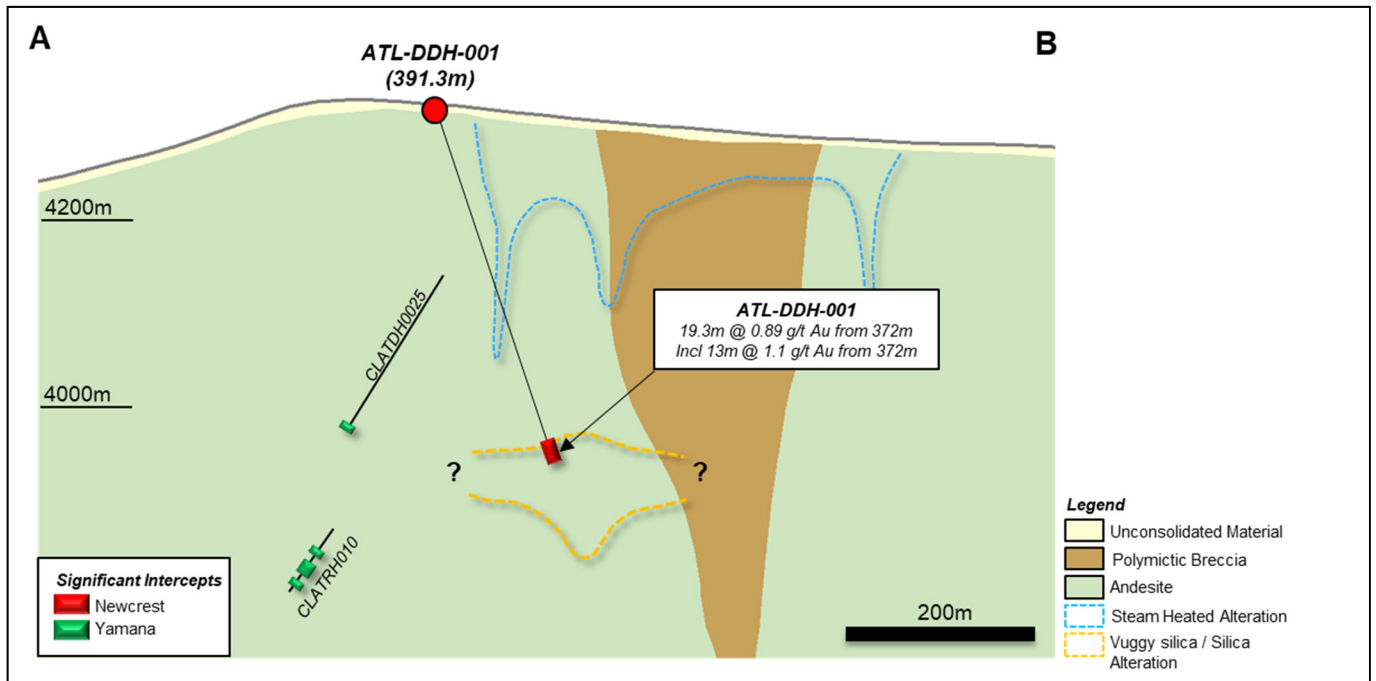
- ATL-DDH-001: 19.3 m @ 0.89g/t Au from 372m
including 13m @ 1.1g/t Au from 372m
- ATL-DDH-002: 59 m @ 0.39g/t Au from 274m
including 10m @ 1.0g/t Au from 289m

Follow up drilling is planned to resume late in the September 2019 quarter. Additionally, reconnaissance mapping and sampling was completed over several other target areas in the Gorbea property package.

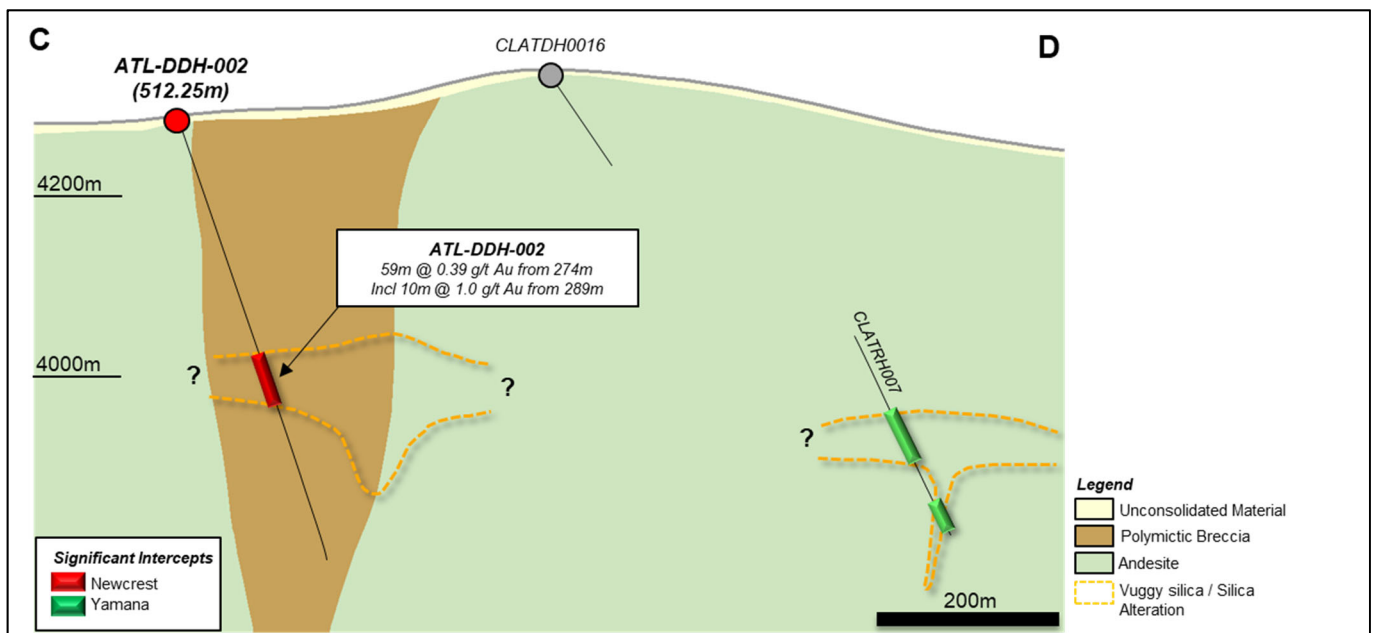
Gorbea Project, Atlas Prospect Drill Hole Location Map



Gorbea Project, Atlas Prospect Section ATL-DDH-001



Gorbea Project, Atlas Prospect Section ATL-DDH-002



At the Mioceno project, which is an option and farm-in agreement with Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc., reconnaissance mapping, sampling and one line of CSAMT (Controlled-source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics) geophysics was completed and results are being compiled. A program of in-fill CSAMT and initial drilling is planned for the coming field season.

At the Altazor high-sulfidation epithermal gold and porphyry project, also in northern Chile and under an option and farm-in agreement with Mirasol Resources Ltd, two target areas were defined by fieldwork completed during the June quarter. A program consisting of in-fill CSAMT geophysics and 2,000m of diamond drilling is planned for the coming field season.

Also, in northern Chile, work continued to define prospective targets at the Vicuna properties under an option and farm-in agreement with Compania Minera del Pacifico S.A (CAP).

Northern Andes, Ecuador

Newcrest executed an option and farm-in agreement with Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. in relation to the Cana Brava properties in the Zamora Province in the June quarter. The Cana Brava project contains several high-level porphyry gold-copper targets as well as epithermal vein targets. A program of grid soil sampling and airborne geophysics is expected to commence in the September 2019 quarter followed by scout drilling.

Also, in Ecuador, validation fieldwork was completed at the Gamora porphyry copper-gold prospect under Joint Venture with Lundin Gold. A program of scout drilling is planned when water permits are obtained.

Wyoming, USA

In the USA, a 6,000m diamond drill program commenced in the September 2019 quarter at the Rattlesnake Hills project, Wyoming (alkalic epithermal and porphyry-hosted gold). Rattlesnake Hills is an option and farm-in agreement with GFG Resources Inc., who are operators of the project.

Nevada, USA

At the Jarbidge project, Nevada (low-sulfidation epithermal gold), Newcrest expects to drill up to 5,000m commencing in the September 2019 quarter. During the quarter, reconnaissance mapping and sampling to define additional targets in the Jarbidge district was conducted.

Tatau/Big Tabar Island, PNG

In PNG, drill testing of the Banesa porphyry-related copper-gold target was completed. The Banesa target is part of the Tatau/Big Tabar Island Option and Farm-in with St Barbara Ltd. Results of two holes continue to indicate relatively wide intersections of porphyry-related copper-gold mineralisation adjacent to historic drilling.

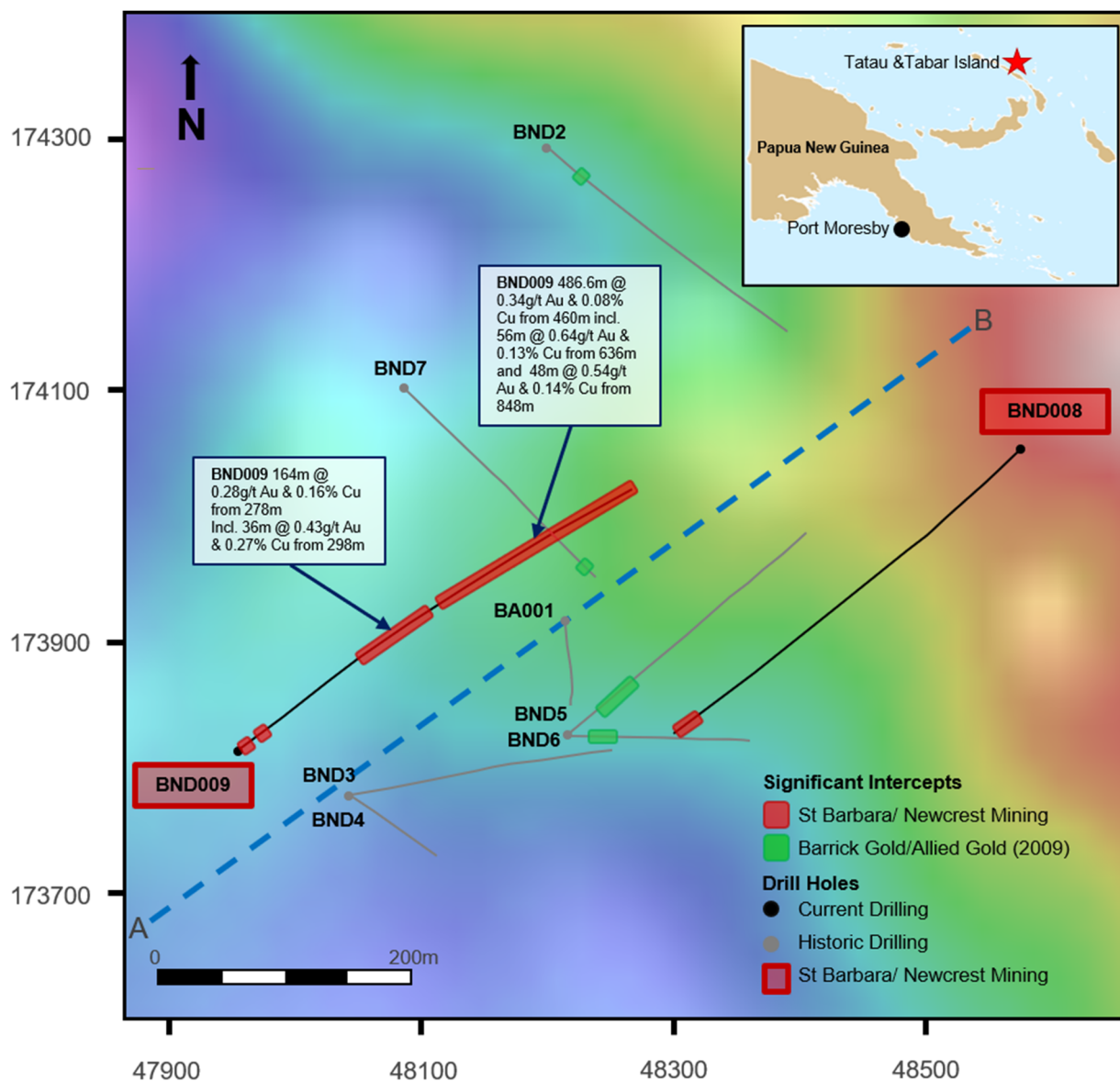
Significant intercepts for the two diamond drill holes include:

- BND008: 54m @ 0.14g/t Au & 0.07% Cu from 694m.
- BND009: 164m @ 0.28g/t Au & 0.16% Cu from 278m

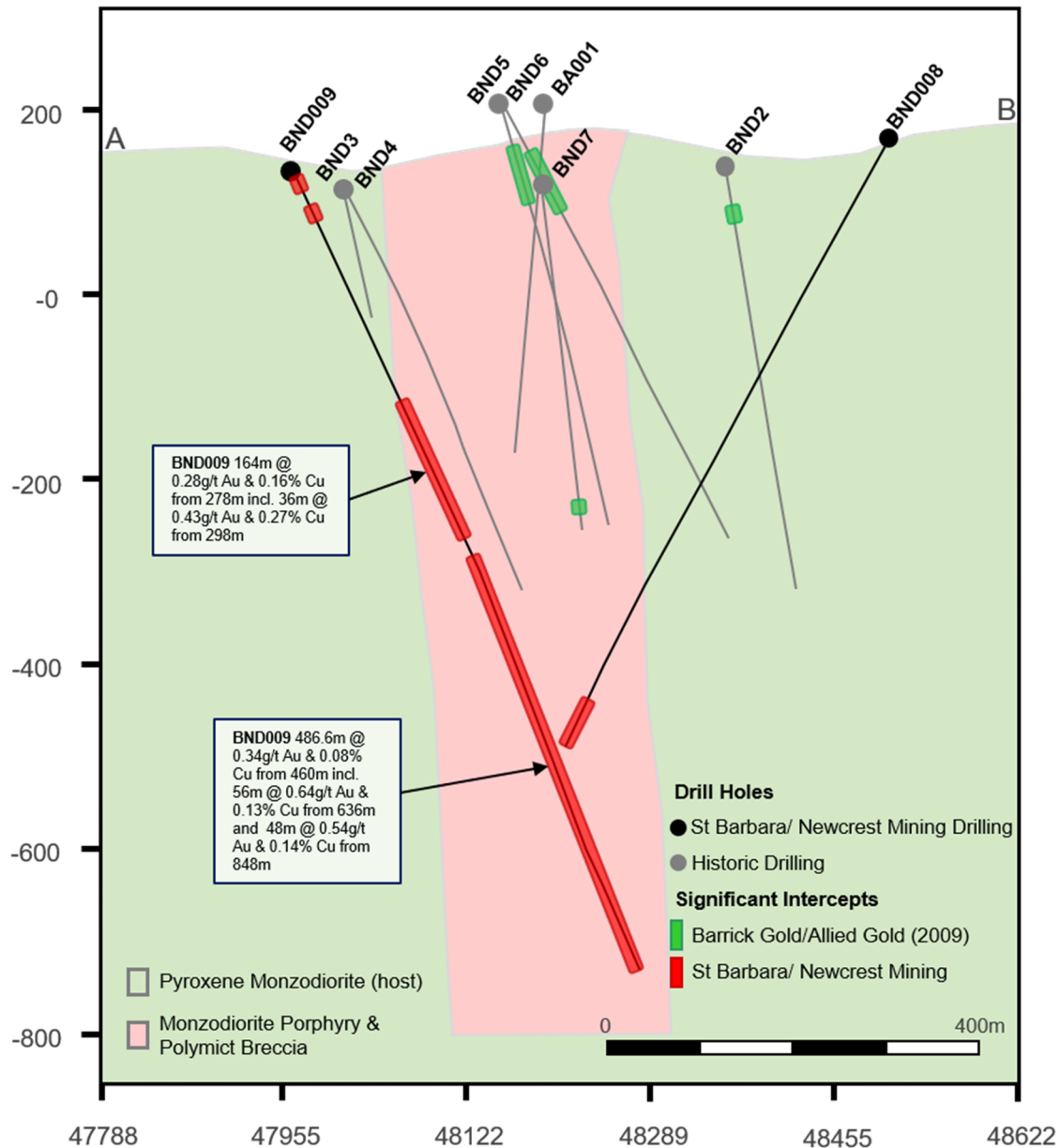
486.6m @ 0.34g/t Au & 0.08% Cu from 460m
including 56m @ 0.64g/t Au & 0.13% Cu from 636m
including 48m @ 0.54g/t Au & 0.14% Cu from 848m

Hole BND009 was completed to 946.6m and intersected geology comprising multi-phase intrusives and hydrothermal breccias, with variable magnetite-actinolite-biotite-k-feldspar alteration, rare quartz-sulfide veins and trace disseminated Cu sulfides. These results demonstrate further continuity in the system but failed to return the targeted grade. A review of the results is underway with a decision expected in the coming quarter.

Tatau / Big Tabar Island Project, Drill hole location Map (on Reduced To Pole (RTP) magnetics base)



Tatau / Big Tabar Island Project, Banesa Cross Section



Brownfield Exploration

Brownfields exploration activities continued within provinces hosting Newcrest operations:

- Cadia – Data compilation, target definition, and reconnaissance exploration continued within extensions of the Cadia Mine Corridor including the Junction Reefs JV and the Cadia NE area.
- Telfer – Mine corridor activities have focussed on drill testing the Thomsons and Camp Dome prospects in the north. A detailed review and targeting study in the south identified the Ironclad Prospect (previously known as Backdoor West and Backdoor) where coincident high order EM (Electromagnetics) and IP (Induced Polarisation) anomalies in combination with historic drill hole results will be followed up in the coming quarter by a series of scout diamond drill holes to 600m. In the immediate Telfer mine area, a focus on potential extensions to mineralisation in the West Dome South area continues.
- Lihir – Activities continue to support the Lihir operation with early stage reconnaissance exploration of regional prospects including soil sampling and mapping of the Wurtol Prospect.
- Gosowong – Drill testing continues focussing on priority structural targets within the vicinity of the Gosowong operations.

Appendix 1

Havieron Project (Greatland Gold plc farm-in agreement): JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Diamond core samples are obtained from diamond drilling in Proterozoic basement lithologies. PQ-HQ and NQ diameter diamond core was drilled on a 6m run. Diamond core was cut using an automated core-cutter and half core sampled at 1 m intervals with breaks for major geological changes. Sampling intervals range from 0.2 – 1.0 m. Cover sequences were not sampled owing to the drilling method deployed (mud rotary drilling).
Drilling techniques	Permian Paterson Formation cover sequence was drilled using mud rotary drilling technique. Depths of cover typically observed to approximately 420 m vertically below surface. Steel casing was emplaced to secure the pre-collar. Diamond drilling was advanced from the base of the cover sequence with PQ3, HQ3 and NQ2 diameter coring configuration. Diamond core from inclined drill holes are oriented on 6 m runs using an electronic core orientation tool (Reflex ACTIII). At the end of each run, the bottom of hole position is marked by the driller, which is later transferred to the whole drill core run length with a bottom of hole reference line.
Drill sample recovery	Diamond core recovery is systematically recorded from the commencement of diamond coring to end of hole, by reconciling against driller's depth blocks in each core tray with data recorded in the database. Drillers depth blocks provided the depth, interval of core recovered, and interval of core drilled. Diamond core recoveries were typically 100%, with isolated zones of lower recovery. Cover sequence drilling by the mud-rotary drilling did not yield recoverable samples.
Logging	Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structure (for all diamond core drilled), including orientation of key geological features. Geotechnical measurements were recorded including Rock Quality Designation (RQD) fracture frequency, solid core recovery and qualitative rock strength measurements. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded every metre. The bulk density of selected drill core intervals was determined at site on whole core samples. All geological and geotechnical logging was conducted at Havieron site. Digital data logging was captured on diamond drill core intervals only, and all data validated and stored in an Acquire database. All drill cores were photographed, prior to cutting and/or sampling the core.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. Diamond core was cut and sampled at the Telfer core processing facility. Half core samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and grouped in plastic bags for despatch to the laboratory. Sample weights typically varied from 0.5 to 4 kg. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Drill core samples were freighted by air and road to the laboratory. Sample preparation was conducted at Intertek Laboratory, Perth. Samples were dried at 105°C, and crushed to 95% passing 4.75 mm, and the split to obtain up to 3 kg sub-sample, which was pulverised (using LM5) to produce a pulped product with the minimum standard of 95% passing 106 µm. Duplicate samples were collected from crush and pulp samples at a rate of 1:20. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation. Periodic size checks (1:20) for crush and pulp samples and sample weights are provided by the laboratory and recorded in the Acquire database.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Assaying of diamond drill core samples was conducted at Intertek, Perth. All samples were assayed for 48 elements using a 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES/ICP-MS determination (method 4A/MS907). Gold analyses were determined by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (method FA50N/AA). Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of inclusion of certified reference material (CRMs), coarse residue and pulp duplicates with each batch (at least 1:20). Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples in Acquire database and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches.

Criteria	Commentary
	Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats and grind size results are captured in Acquire database and assessed for accuracy and precision for recent data. Due to the limited extent of the drilling program to date, extended quality control programs are yet to be undertaken, whereby pulped samples will be submitted to an umpire laboratory and combined with more extensive re-submission programs. Analysis of the available QC sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical data that has been numerically manipulated. The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Sampling intervals defined by the Geologist are electronically assigned sample identification numbers prior to core cutting. Corresponding sample numbers matching pre-labelled calico bags are assigned to each interval. All sampling and assay information were stored in a secure Acquire database with restricted access. Electronically generated sample submission forms providing the sample identification number accompany each submission to the laboratory. Assay results from the laboratory with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the Acquire database. Assessment of reported significant assay intervals was verified by re-logging of diamond drill core intervals and assessment of high-resolution core photography. The verification of significant intersections has been completed by company personnel and the Competent Person. No adjustments are made to assay data, and no twinned holes have been completed.
Location of data points	Drill collar locations were surveyed using a differential GPS with GNSS with a stated accuracy of +/- 0.5m. Drill rig alignment was attained using an electronic azimuth aligner. Downhole survey was collected at 6-12 m intervals in the cover sequence, and every 6 m in diamond drill core segments of the drill hole. At the end of hole, all holes have been surveyed using a continuous gyro survey to surface (Axis Mining Champ Gyro). Topographic control is established from SRTM (1 second) topographic data and derived digital elevation model. The topography is generally low relief to flat, with an average elevation of 265 m, within dune corridors. All collar coordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australian (GDA94 Zone 51S).
Data spacing and distribution	The drill hole spacing ranges from 50 – 500 m in lateral extent within an area of 1.5 square kilometres. The current drill hole spacing does not provide sufficient information for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Significant assay intercepts remain open. Further drilling is required to determine the extent of currently defined mineralisation. Reported assay results from 2 drill holes pertain only to drill holes completed or in progress as part of Newcrest's drilling programs since May 2019. Further assay results are yet to be reported for completed drill holes. No sample compositing is applied to samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drilling of reported holes HAD010, HAD011 is oriented perpendicular to a central dolerite now observed in several of the historic drill holes, and Newcrest drill hole HAD011. The dolerite dyke has a north-south orientation, with drilling established on an east-west orientation. Drill hole HAD006 is an extension of a prior Greatland Gold drill hole from 838 m to 1216.3 m and is a vertical hole, which drills sub-parallel to a central dolerite dyke, breccia body and mineralised intrusive. Drill holes intersect moderately dipping carbonate and siliclastic sedimentary facies, mineralised breccia and sub-vertical intrusive lithologies, and aim to explore the extents of the Havieron mineral system. There is presently insufficient information to confirm the geological model or true thickness of mineralised intervals.
Sample security	The security of samples is controlled by tracking samples from drill rig to database. Drill core was delivered from the drill rig to the Havieron core yard every shift. On completion of geological and geotechnical logging, core was transported by vehicle to Telfer core processing facility by Newcrest personnel. High resolution core photography and cutting of drill core was undertaken at the Telfer core processing facility. Samples were freighted in sealed bags by air and road to the Laboratory, and in the custody of Newcrest representatives. Sample numbers are generated directly from the database. All samples are collected in pre-numbered calico bags. Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and sample receipt advice issued to Newcrest.

Criteria	Commentary
	Details of all sample movement are recorded in a database table. Dates, Hole ID sample ranges, and the analytical suite requested are recorded with the dispatch of samples to analytical services. Any discrepancies logged at the receipt of samples into the analytical services are validated.
Audits or reviews	Due to the limited duration of the program, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken. Internal verification and audit of Newcrest exploration procedures and databases are periodically undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Havieron Project is entirely contained within 12 sub-blocks of E45/4701, which is 100% owned by Greatland Pty Ltd. Newcrest has entered into an Exploration Farm-In agreement with Greatland Pty Ltd and Greatland Gold Plc effective 12 March, 2019, with Newcrest as Manager of the Havieron Project. There is a current ILUA (Indigenous Land Use Agreement) signed in December 2015 which extends to the Havieron Project. All obligations with respect to legislative requirements including minimum expenditure are maintained in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Newcrest Mining Limited completed six diamond core holes in the vicinity of the Havieron Project from 1991 to 2003. Greatland Gold completed drill targeting and drilling of 9 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes with diamond tails for a total of approximately 6,800 m in 2018. Results of drilling programs conducted by Greatland Gold have previously been reported on the Greatland Gold web site. Drilling has defined an intrusion-related mineral system with evidence of breccia- and massive sulphide-hosted higher-grade gold-copper mineralisation.
Geology	The Havieron Project is located within the north-western exposure of the Palaeo-proterozoic to Neoproterozoic Paterson Orogen (formerly Paterson Province), 45 km east of Telfer. The Yeneena Supergroup hosts the Havieron prospect and consists of a 9 km thick sequence of marine sedimentary rocks, and is entirely overlain by approximately 420 m of Phanerozoic sediments of the Paterson Formation and Quaternary aeolian sediments. Gold and copper mineralisation at Havieron consist of breccia, vein and massive sulphide replacement gold and copper mineralisation typical of intrusion-related and skarn styles of mineralisation. Mineralisation at the prospect is hosted by metasedimentary rocks (meta-sandstones, meta-siltstones and meta-carbonate) and intrusive rocks of an undetermined age. The main mineral assemblage contains well developed pyrrhotite-chalcophyrite and pyrite sulphide mineral assemblages as breccia and vein infill, and massive sulphide lenses. The main mineralisation event is associated with amphibole-carbonate-biotite-sericite-chlorite wall rock alteration.
Drill hole Information	As provided.
Data aggregation methods	Significant assay intercepts are reported as (A) length-weighted averages exceeding 1.0 g/t Au or 0.5% Cu for greater than or equal to 10 m, with less than 10 m of consecutive internal dilution; and (B) length-weighted averages exceeding 0.2 g/t Au for greater than or equal to 20 m, with less than 10 m of consecutive internal dilution. No top cuts are applied to intercept calculations.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Significant assay intervals reported represent apparent widths. Insufficient geological information is available to confirm the geological model.
Diagrams	As provided.
Balanced reporting	This is the first release of Exploration Results for this project made by Newcrest. Earlier reporting of exploration programs conducted by Greatland Gold have previously been reported. Exploration drilling programs are ongoing and further material results will be reported in subsequent Newcrest releases.
Other substantive exploration data	Nil.
Further work	Further work is planned to evaluate exploration opportunities that extend the known mineralisation. Initial drilling conducted by Newcrest has confirmed higher grade mineralisation, broadened mineralised extents defined by prior drilling and extended the depth of observed mineralisation of the Havieron prospect. The results of drilling to date indicate the limits of mineralisation have not been closed off. Drilling programs at Havieron are ongoing, with additional drill rig(s) scheduled to commence in the Q1 FY20.

Drillhole Data

Havieron Prospect, Paterson, Western Australia

Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are Au >0.20ppm (0.2g/t Au) and minimum 20m downhole width with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 20m. Also highlighted are high grade intervals of Au >1.0ppm (1g/t Au) or Cu >5000ppm (0.5%), and minimum 10m downhole width with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 10m. Au grades are reported to two significant figures. Samples are from diamond core drilling which is PQ, HQ or NQ in diameter. Core is photographed and logged by the geology team before being cut. Half core PQ, HQ and NQ samples are prepared for assay and the remaining material is retained in the core farm for future reference. Each assay batch is submitted with duplicates and standards to monitor laboratory quality. Total depth (end of hole) rounded to 1 decimal place for reporting purposes.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (pct)	Cut Off
Havieron													
Greatland Gold exploration programs 2018 – Results re-calculated by Newcrest													
HAD001	RC-DD	464098	7597650	258	622.9	360	-90	497	618	121	2.9	0.23	0.2g/t Au
							Incl	497	536.5	39.5	1.4	0.33	1 g/t Au
							incl	568.5	618	49.5	6.0	0.28	1 g/t Au
							incl	568.5	579.5	11	19	0.69	0.5% Cu
HAD002	RC-DD	463927	7597744	257	601.1	360	-90	437	461	24	0.4	0.03	0.2g/t Au
							and	567	601.1	34.1	0.21	0.02	0.2g/t Au
HAD003	RC-DD	464024	7597694	258	590.3	360	-90	418	439	21	3.8	0.44	0.2g/t Au
							Incl	419.5	439	19.5	4.0	0.47	1 g/t Au
							and	518	546	28	0.2	0.12	0.2g/t Au
HAD004	RC-DD	464097	7597749	257	625	360	-90	432	450	18	0.31	0.03	0.2g/t Au
							and	479	521.5	42.5	0.21	0.01	0.2g/t Au
							and	592	625	33	0.28	0.04	0.2g/t Au
HAD005	RC-DD	463898	7597649	259	821.2	90	-70	459	562	103	3.5	0.93	0.2g/t Au
							incl	462.5	531	68.5	5.1	1.2	1 g/t Au
							and	660	788	128	7.4	0.54	0.2g/t Au
							incl	663	744	81	11	0.56	1 g/t Au
HAD006	RC-DD	464094	7597602	259	838.1	360	-90	471	525	54	2.7	0.79	0.2g/t Au
							incl	471.5	497	25.5	4.1	1.4	1 g/t Au
							incl	510	525	15	2.5	0.30	1 g/t Au
							and	547.9	727	179.1	1.4	0.47	0.2g/t Au
							incl	547.9	560.8	12.9	1.7	0.48	1 g/t Au
							incl	577	604.5	27.5	1.9	1.4	1 g/t Au
							incl	617	654.5	37.5	3.8	0.44	1 g/t Au
							and	671.5	688.5	17	0.69	0.61	0.5% Cu
							and	741	765	24	0.66	0.28	0.2g/t Au
							and	810.5	833	22.5	0.23	0.20	0.2g/t Au
HAD007	RC-DD	464348	7597648	258	754.5	270	-70	468	506	38	0.53	0.22	0.2g/t Au
							and	518	551	33	0.87	0.07	0.2g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (pct)	Cut Off
							and	602	666.5	64.5	0.34	0.16	0.2g/t Au
							incl	604	614.5	10.5	1.0	0.28	1 g/t Au
							and	721	754.5	33.5	0.41	0.14	0.2g/t Au
HAD008	RC-DD	464148	7597602	259	772.4	360	-90	426	493	67	2.0	0.91	0.2g/t Au
							incl	426.5	468	41.5	1.2	1.2	1 g/t Au
HAD009	RC-DD	464456	7597548	259	932.1	270	-74.7	755	805	50	0.23	0.21	0.2g/t Au
							and	844	902	58	0.33	0.42	0.2g/t Au
							incl	913	923.5	10.5	0.58	0.65	0.5% Cu
Newcrest exploration program – from May to June 2019													
HAD006*	RC-DD	464094	7597602	259	838.1	360	-90	792	893	101	0.33	0.57	0.5% Cu
							and	844	941	97	0.48	0.26	0.2g/t Au
							incl	872	895	23	1.0	0.19	1 g/t Au
							and	1071	1083	12	3.1	0.08	1 g/t Au
							and	1122	1174	52	7.0	0.17	0.2g/t Au
							incl	1153	1170	17	21	0.39	1 g/t Au
HAD010	MR-DD	463940	7597603	260	733	90	-65	No significant result					
HAD011**	MR-DD	464450	7597598	259	1275.6	270	-61	682	735	53	0.20	0.25	0.2g/t Au
							and	712	724	12	0.25	0.95	0.5% Cu
							and	754	793	39	1.1	0.82	0.5% Cu
							and	779	793	14	2.9	1.1	1 g/t Au
							and	838	886	48	0.59	0.90	0.2g/t Au
								Awaiting assays from 903.8 m					

* Greatland Gold to 838.2 m interval open at depth; Newcrest extended drilling from 838.2 to 1216.3 m.

** Assay results pending.

Appendix 2

Gorbea Project (Mirasol Resources Ltd. farm-in agreement): JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Diamond core samples are obtained from diamond drilling. PQ and HQ diameter diamond core were drilled on a 6m run. Diamond core was cut using an automated core saw and quarter core (PQ) and half core (HQ) sampled at 1 or 2 m intervals with breaks for major geological changes. Sampling intervals range from 0.75 – 4.0 m.
Drilling techniques	Diamond drilling typically recovered PQ size core (85 mm) from surface and was reduced to HQ size core (63.5 mm) when drilling conditions warranted. Steel casing was emplaced and advanced, protecting the hole's integrity in loose unconsolidated ground. Core was transferred to wooden core boxes, marked with "up" and "down" signs on the edges of the boxes using indelible pen. The drill hole number, box number and starting depth for the box was written before its use, whilst end depth were recorded upon completion. All information was marked with indelible pen on the front side of the box and on the cover. Transport of core boxes to the Antofagasta core shed was done by contractors closely supervised by the drilling supervisor. Core handling logs or chains of custody were completed that included details of all persons involved in any step during the logging and sampling procedures.
Drill sample recovery	Diamond core recoveries were typically 95 -100%, with isolated zones of poor recovery. Recovery is measured using total core recovery (TCR) which is the ratio of core recovered (solid and non-intact) to the length of the core run. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) is also measured and is the ratio of solid core pieces longer than 100 mm to length of core run. It is determined by measuring the core recovery percentage of core chunks that are greater than 100 mm in length. If the core is broken by handling or by the drilling process (i.e., the fracture surfaces are fresh irregular breaks rather than natural joint surfaces), the fresh broken pieces are fitted together and counted as one piece, provided that they form the requisite minimum length of 10 cm. No known relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Quick geological logging was conducted at Gorbea site and detailed geological and geotechnical logging of all drill core was conducted at the Antofagasta core processing facility. Geological logging recorded descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structure. Geotechnical measurements were recorded including RQD fracture frequency, total core recovery and qualitative rock strength measurements. Reflectance spectrometry measurements were recorded using an ASD instrument on every sample interval defined by the geologist and stored in the SQL Server database. Digital data logging was captured on diamond drill core intervals only using GVMapper software, and all data validated and stored in a SQL Server database. All drill core was photographed twice, once prior to cutting and again after sampling the core.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. Diamond core was cut and sampled at the Antofagasta core processing facility. Half core samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and grouped in plastic bags for dispatch to the laboratory. Sample weights typically varied from 1.5 to 6 kg. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Drill core samples were freighted by road and air to the laboratory. Sample preparation was conducted at Bureau Veritas Laboratory Coquimbo, Chile. Samples were dried at 60°C, and crushed to 95% passing 4.75 mm, and then split to obtain up to 3 kg sub-sample, which was pulverised (using LM5) to produce a pulped product with the minimum standard of 95% passing 106 µm. Duplicate samples were collected from crush and pulp samples at a rate of 1:20. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation. Periodic size checks (1:20) for crush and pulp samples and sample weights are provided by the laboratory and recorded in the SQL Server database.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Assaying of diamond drill core samples were conducted at Bureau Veritas Labs in Vancouver (Canada) and Coquimbo (Chile). All samples were assayed for 45 elements using a 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-ES/ICP-MS determination (method MA250) and trace Mercury was assayed using Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption technique (method CVAA) at Bureau Veritas Labs in Vancouver. Gold analyses were determined by 50 g Lead Collection Fire Assay Fusion with AAS finish (method FA450) at Bureau Veritas Labs in Vancouver (Canada) and BV Coquimbo (Chile).

Criteria	Commentary
	Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of inclusion of certified reference material (CRMs), certified coarse blanks (quartz) and sample duplicates with each batch (at least 1:20). Assays of quality control samples were compared with OREAS reference sample certificates and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches. Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates and grind size results are captured in SQL Server database and assessed for accuracy and precision for recent data. Due to the limited extent of the drilling program to date, extended quality control programs are yet to be undertaken, whereby pulped samples will be submitted to an umpire laboratory and combined with more extensive re-submission programs. Analysis of the available quality control (QC) sample assay results indicate that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical data that has been numerically manipulated. The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Sampling intervals defined by the geologist are electronically assigned sample identification numbers prior to core cutting. Corresponding sample numbers matching pre-labelled calico bags are assigned to each interval. All sampling and assay information were stored in a secure SQL Server database with restricted access. Electronically generated sample submission forms providing the sample identification number accompany each submission to the laboratory. Assay results from the laboratory with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly using the GV Mapper software into the SQL Server Database. Assessment of reported significant assay intervals was verified by re-logging of diamond drill core intervals and assessment of high-resolution core photography. The verification of significant intersections has been completed by company personnel and the competent person. No adjustments are made to assay data and no twinned holes have been completed.
Location of data points	Drill collar locations were surveyed using a Trimble Total Station with GNSS with a stated accuracy of +/- 0.01m. Drill rig alignment was attained using an electronic azimuth aligner. Downhole survey was collected every 15 - 30 m in core segments of the drill hole (reflex EZ-Trac). At the end of hole, all holes have been surveyed using a continuous gyro survey to surface. The Downhole survey instruments are subject to quality assurance and control checks in place. Topographic control is established from a topographic network tied to Chilean Geodesic Network from Instituto Geografico Militar (IGM). The topography is generally low relief to flat, with an average elevation of 4,200 m. All collar coordinates are provided in the Zone 19 South Universal Transverse Mercator, World Geodetic System 1984 (UTM WGS 84 Zone 19S) reference system.
Data spacing and distribution	The drill hole spacing is 620 m in lateral extent within an area of 0.19 square kilometres. The current drill hole spacing does not provide sufficient information for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Significant assay intercepts remain open in all directions. Further drilling is required to determine the extent of currently defined mineralisation. Reported assay results from 2 drill holes pertain only to drill holes completed or in progress as part of Newcrest's drilling programs since May 2019. Further assay results are yet to be reported for completed drill holes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drilling of reported holes ATL-DDH-001 and ATL-DDH-002 is oriented perpendicular to a sub horizontal volcanic sequence affected by subvertical breccia bodies. Drill holes intersect dacite-andesite composition volcanic rocks and polymictic breccias affected by advanced argillic alteration and silicification with mineralised intervals. No orientation bias has been indicated in the drilling data. There is presently insufficient information to confirm the geological model.
Sample security	The security of samples is controlled by tracking samples from drill rig to database using chain of custody formats. Drill core was delivered from the drill rig to the Antofagasta core shed every two days. On completion of on-site quick geological logging, core was transported by vehicle to the Antofagasta core processing facility by Newcrest contractors using chain of custody to control transfer and delivery of core. High resolution core photography and cutting of drill core was undertaken at the Antofagasta core processing facility. In Chile the samples and sample transport bags are double-sealed with heavy industrial tape. BV labs then transports the samples by road directly from the Newcrest facility to the BV laboratory in Coquimbo.

Criteria	Commentary
	Sample numbers are generated directly from the database and tagged using pre-numbered Tyvek labels. All samples are collected in pre-numbered calico bags. Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and sample receipt advise issued to Newcrest. Details of all sample movement are recorded in a database table. Dates, Hole ID sample ranges, and the analytical suite requested are recorded with the dispatch of samples to analytical services. Any discrepancies logged at the receipt of samples into the analytical services are validated.
Audits or reviews	Due to the limited duration of the program, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken. Internal verification and audit of Newcrest exploration procedures and databases are periodically undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Gorbea Project is composed of 9 claim blocks 100% owned by Mirasol Resources Limited which includes the Atlas prospect. Newcrest has entered into an Exploration Farm-In agreement with Mirasol Resources effective 28th January 2019, with Newcrest as manager of the Gorbea Project. All obligations with respect to legislative requirements including minimum expenditure are maintained in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Yamana Gold Inc. (JV with Mirasol Resources Limited) completed 10 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and 15 diamond core holes in a portion of the Atlas Project from 2015 to 2018 for a total of approximately 10,500 m. Results of drilling programs have been reported on the Mirasol Resources web site. Drilling has defined a high sulphidation epithermal system with evidence of oxide gold mineralisation.
Geology	The Gorbea Project is located within Miocene to Pliocene volcanic sequences in the Andes mountain range, Chile. Andesite to dacite composition volcanic rocks host the prospects and comprise lavas, breccias and tuffs as part of partially eroded stratovolcanoes. Gold mineralisation at Atlas occurs within oxides typical of high sulphidation epithermal style deposits. Mineralisation at the prospect is hosted by breccia bodies and volcanic rocks affected by advanced argillic alteration and silicification. Alunite geochronology at Atlas returned a Lower Miocene age.
Drill hole Information	As provided.
Data aggregation methods	Significant assay intercepts are reported as (A) length-weighted averages exceeding 1.0 g/t Au for greater than or equal to 10 m, with less than 10 m of consecutive internal dilution; and (B) length-weighted averages exceeding 0.3 g/t Au for greater than or equal to 15 m, with less than 15 m of consecutive internal dilution. No top cuts are applied to intercept calculations.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Significant assay intervals reported represents apparent widths. Insufficient geological information is available to confirm the geological model.
Diagrams	As provided.
Balanced reporting	This is the first release of Exploration Results for this project made by Newcrest. Previous exploration programs conducted by Yamana Gold – Mirasol Resources JV have previously been reported. Exploration drilling program is suspended, and further material results will be reported in subsequent Newcrest releases.
Other substantive exploration data	Nil.
Further work	Further work is planned to evaluate exploration opportunities that extend the known mineralisation. The results of drilling to date indicate the limits of mineralisation have not been closed off. The drilling program at Atlas is currently suspended, scheduled to recommence in Q2 FY20.

Drillhole Data

Atlas Prospect, Gorbea Project, Chile.

Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are Au >0.30ppm (0.3g/t Au) and minimum 15m downhole width with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 15m. Also highlighted are high grade intervals of Au >1.0ppm (1g/t Au) and minimum 10m downhole width with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 10m. Au grades are reported to two significant figures. Samples are from diamond core drilling which is PQ, HQ or NQ in diameter. All drill core is photographed and logged twice, prior to cutting and after sampling the core. Quarter core PQ and half core HQ samples are prepared for assay and the remaining material is retained in the core farm for future reference. Each assay batch is submitted with duplicates and standards to monitor laboratory quality. Total depth (end of hole) rounded to 1 decimal place for reporting purposes.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cut Off
Newcrest exploration program – from May to June 2019													
ATL-DDH-01*	DD	503175	7192400	4315	391.3	90	-70	372	391.3	19.3	0.89	6.7	0.3g/t Au
							incl	372	385	13	1.1	7.6	1 g/t Au
								Awaiting assays between 337m-358m					
ATL-DDH-02*	DD	502700	7192800	4288	512.3	90	-70	274	333	59	0.39	6.6	0.3g/t Au
							incl	289	299	10	1.0	8.6	1 g/t Au
								Awaiting assays between 184 m to 270m, 359.3m to 395 m and 448m to 512.3m.					

*Assay results pending.

Appendix 3

Tatau/Big Tabar Island Project (Option and Farm-in with St Barbara Ltd): JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Diamond core samples are obtained from diamond drilling. PQ-HQ and NQ diameter diamond core was drilled on a 1.5m to 3m run. Diamond core was cut using a manual core-cutter and quarter core (PQ) and half core (HQ-NQ) sampled at 2 m intervals.
Drilling techniques	PQ-HQ and NQ diameter diamond core was drilled on a 1.5m to 3m run. Diamond drilling was advanced from surface with PQ3, HQ3 and NQ2 diameter coring configuration. Diamond core was oriented using an electronic core orientation tool (Reflex ACT). At the end of each run, the bottom of hole position is marked by the driller, which is later transferred to the whole drill core run length with a bottom of hole reference line.
Drill sample recovery	Diamond core recovery is systematically recorded from the commencement of diamond coring to end of hole, by reconciling against driller's depth blocks in each core tray. Drillers depth blocks provided the depth, interval of core recovered, and interval of core drilled. Diamond core recoveries were typically >90%, with isolated zones of lower recovery. No known relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Geological logging recorded descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structure (for all diamond core drilled), including orientation of key geological features. Geotechnical measurements were recorded including strength, infill material, weathering and shape. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded every metre. All geological and geotechnical logging was conducted at the Banesa site. Digital data logging was captured and all data validated and stored in an SQL database. All drill core is photographed, prior to cutting and/or sampling the core.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. Diamond core was cut and sampled at the Banesa site. Half core samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and grouped in plastic bags for despatch by to the laboratory. Drill core samples were freighted by sea and road to the laboratory. Sample preparation was conducted at Intertek Laboratory, Lae, Papua New Guinea. Samples were dried at 105°C, and crushed to 95% passing 4.75 mm, and the split to obtain up to 3 kg sub-sample, which was pulverised (using LM5) to produce a pulped product with the minimum standard of 95% passing 106 µm. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Duplicate samples were collected from crush and pulp samples at a rate of 1:20. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation. Periodic size checks (1:20) for crush and pulp samples and sample weights are provided by the laboratory and recorded in the SQL database.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Assay of diamond drill core samples was conducted at Intertek, Perth. All samples were assayed for 48 elements using a 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES/ICP-MS determination (method 4A/MS907). Gold analyses were determined by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (method FA50N/AA). Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of inclusion of certified reference material (CRMs), coarse residue and pulp duplicates with each batch (at least 1:20). Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples in SQL database and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches. Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats and grind size results are captured in SQL database and assessed for accuracy and precision for recent data.

Criteria	Commentary
	Analysis of the available QC sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical data that has been numerically manipulated. The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Sampling intervals defined by the Geologist are electronically assigned sample identification numbers prior to core cutting. Corresponding sample numbers matching pre-labelled calico bags are assigned to each interval. All sampling and assay information were stored in a secure SQL database with restricted access. Electronically generated sample submission forms providing the sample identification number accompany each submission to the laboratory. Assay results from the laboratory with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the SQL database. Assessment of reported significant assay intervals was verified by re-logging of diamond drill core intervals and assessment of high-resolution core photography. The verification of significant intersections has been completed by company personnel and the Competent Person. No adjustments are made to assay data and no twinned holes have been completed.
Location of data points	Drill collar locations were surveyed using a hand-held GPS and by DGPS after hole completion. Drill rig alignment was attained using a compass. Downhole survey was collected at 18m and then approximately every 30m to the bottom of hole. Topographic control is established from LiDAR and SRTM topographic data and derived digital elevation model. The topography is generally high relief, with an average elevation of 150 m. All collar coordinates are provided in the local Tabar Island Grid (TIG).
Data spacing and distribution	The drill hole spacing ranges from 50 – 200 m in lateral extent within an area of approximately 600 m x 600 m. The current drill hole spacing does not provide sufficient information for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Significant assay intercepts remain open in several directions. Further drilling is required to determine the extent of currently defined mineralisation. Reported assay results from 2 drill holes pertain only to drill holes completed as part of JV drilling programs since December 2018. No sample compositing is applied to samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drilling of reported holes BND008 and BND009 is oriented perpendicular to a central monzonite observed in several of the historic drill holes, and JV holes. The monzonite dykes have a north-south orientation, with drilling established on an north-northeast orientation. Drill holes intersected pyroxene monzodiorite, monzonite, feldspar porphyry and polymict hydrothermal breccia. No orientation bias has been indicated in the drilling data. There is presently insufficient information to confirm the geological model.
Sample security	The security of samples is controlled by tracking samples from drill rig to database. Drill core was delivered from the drill rig to the Banesa core yard every shift. On completion of geological and geotechnical logging, high resolution core photography and cutting of drill core was undertaken. Samples were transported by boat to the Simberi core processing facility by St Barbara personnel. Samples were freighted by sea and road to the Laboratory in sealed bags in the custody of St Barbara representatives. All samples are collected in pre-numbered calico bags. Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and sample receipt advise issued to St Barbara. Dates, Hole ID sample ranges, and the analytical suite requested are recorded with the dispatch of samples to analytical services. Any discrepancies logged at the receipt of samples into the analytical services are validated.
Audits or reviews	Due to the limited duration of the program, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken. Internal verification and audit of St Barbara exploration procedures and databases are periodically undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Tatau/Big Tabar Island Project is entirely contained within a portion of EL609, which is 100% owned by Nord Australex Nominees (PNG) Limited a 100% subsidiary of St Barbara Ltd. Newcrest has entered into an Exploration Option and Farm-In agreement with St Barbara Ltd effective 4th November, 2016, with St Barbara Ltd as Manager of the Tatau/Big Tabar Island Project. All obligations with respect to legislative requirements including minimum expenditure are maintained in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	CRA, BHP, Tabar JV (Kennecott, Nord Australex and Niugini Mining), Nord Pacific, Barrick and Allied Gold have all previously worked in this area. CRA completed 1 hole at the Banesa prospect in 1989 and Barrick a further 6 holes in 2009. Drilling has defined a porphyry-related mineral system with evidence of higher-grade gold-copper mineralisation.
Geology	The Tatau/Big Tabar Island Project is located along the Tabar-Lihir-Tanga-Feni volcanic island chain of Pliocene to Holocene age high K calc-alkaline to shoshonitic volcanics. The Tatau/Big Tabar Island Project is located immediately south of St Barbara's Simberi gold mine approximately 60km NW of Newcrest's Lihir gold mine. Gold and copper mineralisation at Banesa consist of breccia, vein and disseminated copper sulphide replacement typical of a porphyry-related styles of mineralisation. Mineralisation at the prospect is hosted by pyroxene monzodiorite, monzonite, feldspar porphyry and polymict hydrothermal breccia. The main mineral assemblage contains well developed pyrite-chalcopyrite and lesser bornite sulphide as breccia and vein infill, and disseminations. The mineralisation is associated with magnetite-actinolite-biotite-potassium feldspar wall rock alteration.
Drill hole Information	As provided.
Data aggregation methods	Significant assay intercepts are reported as (A) length-weighted averages exceeding 0.1 g/t Au for greater than or equal to 20 m, with less than 10 m of consecutive internal dilution; and (B) length-weighted averages exceeding 0.5 g/t Au for greater than or equal to 20 m, with less than 10 m of consecutive internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Significant assay intervals reported represent apparent widths. Insufficient geological information is available to confirm the geological model.
Diagrams	As provided.
Balanced reporting	This is the first release of exploration results for this prospect made by the Newcrest. Earlier reporting of exploration programs conducted by St Barbara Ltd have previously been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Nil.
Further work	Initial drilling conducted by the JV has extended porphyry related copper-gold style mineralisation but failed to extend higher grade defined by prior drilling to depth at the Banesa prospect. Although results of drilling to date indicate the limits of mineralisation have not been closed off, a review is underway to evaluate the potential for a Newcrest sized target with a decision expected in Q1FY20.

Drillhole Data

Tatau/Big Tabar Island Project, Papua New Guinea

Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are Au >0.1ppm (0.1g/t Au) and minimum 20m downhole width with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 10m. Also highlighted are high grade intervals of Au >0.5ppm (0.5g/t Au) and minimum 20m downhole width with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 10m. Au grades are reported to two significant figures. Samples are from diamond core drilling which is PQ, HQ or NQ in diameter. Core is photographed and logged by the geology team before being cut. Half core PQ, HQ and NQ samples are prepared for assay and the remaining material is retained for future reference. Each assay batch is submitted with duplicates and standards to monitor laboratory quality.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (pct)	Cut Off
Tatau/Big Tabar Island Project													
BND008	DD	48577	174051	172	749.6	227	-60	694	748	54	0.14	0.07	0.1 ppm Au
BND009	DD	47956	173813	137	946.6	56	-63	0	24	24	0.13	0.05	0.1 ppm Au
								44	64	20	0.11	0.06	0.1 ppm Au
								278	442	164	0.28	0.16	0.1 ppm Au
							incl.	298	334	36	0.43	0.27	0.5 ppm Au
								460	946.6	486.6	0.34	0.08	0.1 ppm Au
							incl.	636	692	56	0.64	0.13	0.5 ppm Au
							incl.	848	896	48	0.54	0.14	0.5 ppm Au

Forward Looking Statements

These materials include forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “continue”, “outlook” and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs. The Company continues to distinguish between outlook and guidance in forward looking statements. Guidance statements are a risk-weighted assessment constituting Newcrest’s current expectation as to the range in which, for example, its gold production (or other relevant metric), will ultimately fall in the current financial year. Outlook statements are a risk-weighted assessment constituting Newcrest’s current view regarding the possible range of, for example, gold production (or other relevant metric) in years subsequent to the current financial year.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its Management’s good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company’s business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company’s business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company’s control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Reporting Requirements

As an Australian Company with securities listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX), Newcrest is subject to Australian disclosure requirements and standards, including the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX. Investors should note that it is a requirement of the ASX listing rules that the reporting of ore reserves and mineral resources in Australia comply with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) and that Newcrest’s ore reserve and mineral resource estimates comply with the JORC Code.

Competent Person’s Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, and related scientific and technical information, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr F. MacCorquodale. Mr MacCorquodale is the General Manager – Exploration and a full-time employee of Newcrest Mining Limited. He is a shareholder in Newcrest Mining Limited and is entitled to participate in Newcrest’s executive equity long term incentive plan, details of which are included in Newcrest’s 2018 Remuneration Report. Replacement of Reserves and Resources depletion is one of the performance measures under recent long term incentive plans. He is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr MacCorquodale has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr MacCorquodale consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the results.

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